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THE BATTLE OF BELMONT

General Grant's First Official Report.

A Very Brief but Satisfactory Document.

The Man of Deeds and Not of Words.

Report of the Battle of Belmont, Mo., fought Nov. 7, 1861.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, June 26, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a full and complete return of the battle of Belmont, Missouri, fought Nov. 7, 1861, which I would respectfully ask to have substituted in the place of my report of that action of date Nov. 19, 1861, made to Gen. S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General to the General-in-Chief. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of State.

Referred to the Adjutant-General for publication with the accompanying report.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

JUNE 27, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT SOUTHEAST MISSOURI, CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 17, 1861.

GENERAL: The following order was received from Headquarters Western Department:

St. LOUIS, Nov. 1, 1861.

Gen. Grant, Commanding at Cairo:

You are hereby directed to hold your whole command ready to march at an hour's notice, until further orders, and you will take particular care to be amply supplied with transportation and ammunition. You are also directed to make demonstrations with your troops along both sides of the river toward Charleston, Norfolk and Blandville, and to keep your columns constantly moving back and against these places, without, however, attacking the enemy.

Very respectfully, &c.,

CHAUNCEY McKEEVER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

At the same time I was notified that similar instructions had been sent to Brig.-Gen. C. F. SMITH, commanding Paducah, Ky., and was directed to communicate with him freely as to my movements, that his might be coöperative.

On the 2d of the same month, and before it was possible for any considerable preparation to have been made for the execution of the order, the following telegraphic dispatch was received:

St. LOUIS, Nov. 2, 1861.

To Brig.-Gen. Grant:

JEFF. THOMPSON is at Indian's Ford of the St. Francois River, twenty-five miles below Greenville, with about 3,000 men. Col. CARLIN has started with force from Pilot Knob. Send a force from Cape Girardeau and Bird's Point to assist CARLIN in driving THOMPSON into Arkansas.

By order of Maj.-Gen. FREMONT.

C. M. KEEVER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The forces I determined to send from Bird's Point were immediately designated, and Col. J. R. OGLESBY, Eighth Illinois Volunteers, assigned to the command under the following detailed instructions:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT SOUTHEAST MISSOURI, CAIRO, Nov. 3, 1861.

Col. R. J. Oglesby, Commanding, &c., Bird's Point, Mo.:

You will take command of an expedition consisting of your regiment, four companies of the Eleventh Illinois, all of the Eighteenth and Twenty-ninth, three companies of cavalry from Bird's Point, (to be selected and notified by yourself,) and a section of SCHWARTZ's Battery, artillery, and proceed to Commerce, Missouri. From Commerce you will strike for Hickeston, Mr. CROPPER acting as guide. From there go in pursuit of a rebel force understood to be 3,000 strong, under JEFF. THOMPSON, now at Indian Ford, on the St. Francis River.

An expedition has already left Ironton, Mo., to attack this force. Should they learn that they have left that place, it will not be necessary for you to go there, but pursue the enemy in any direction he may go, always being cautious not to fall in with an unlooked-for foe too strong for the command under you.

The object of the expedition is to destroy this force, and the manner of doing it is left largely at your discretion, believing it better not to trammel you with instructions.

Transportation will be furnished you for fourteen days' rations and four or five days' forage. All you may require outside of this must be furnished by the country through which you pass. In taking supplies you will be careful to select a proper officer to press them, and require a receipt to be given, and the articles pressed accounted for in the same manner as if purchased.

You are particularly enjoined to allow no foraging by your men. It is demoralizing in the extreme, and is apt to make open enemies where they would not otherwise exist. U. S. GRANT, Brigadier-General.

Col. J. B. PLUMMER, Eleventh Missouri Volunteers, commanding Cape Girardeau, was directed to send one regiment in the direction of Bloomfield with a view to attracting the attention of the enemy.

The forces under Col. OGLESBY were all got off on the evening of the 3d.

On the 5th a telegram was received from headquarters, St. Louis, stating that the enemy was reinforcing PRICE's army, from Columbus, by way of White River, and directing that the demonstration that had been ordered against Columbus be immediately made. Orders were accordingly at once given to the troops under my command that remained at Cairo, Bird's Point, and Fort Holt. A letter was also sent to Brig.-Gen. C. F. SMITH, commanding at Paducah, requesting him to make a demonstration at the same time against Columbus.

To more effectually attain the object of the demonstration against the enemy at Belmont and Columbus, I determined on the morning of the 6th to temporarily change the direction of Col. OGLESBY's column toward New-Madrid, and also to send a small force under Col. W. H. L. WALLACE, Eleventh Illinois Volunteers, to Charlestown, Mo., to ultimately join Col. OGLESBY. In accordance with this determination I addressed Col. OGLESBY the following communication:

CAIRO, Nov. 6, 1861.

Col. R. J. Oglesby, Commanding Expedition:

On receipt of this turn your column toward New-Madrid. When you arrive at the nearest point to Columbus from which there is a road to that place, communicate with me at Belmont.

U. S. GRANT, Brigadier-General.

Which was sent to Col. WALLACE with the following letter:

CAIRO, Nov. 6. 1861.

Col. W. H. L. Wallace, Bird's Point, Mo.:

Herewith I send you an order to Col. OGLESBY to change the direction of his column toward New-Madrid, halting to communicate with me at Belmont from the nearest point on his road.

I desire you to get up the Charleston expedition ordered for to-morrow, to start to-night, taking two days' rations with them. You will accompany them to Charleston and get Col. OGLESBY's instructions to him by a messenger, if practicable, and when he is near enough you may join him. For this purpose you may substitute the remainder of your regiment in place of an equal amount from Col. MARSH's. The two days' rations carried by your men in haversacks will enable you to join Col. OGLESBY's command, and there you will find rations enough for several days more should they be necessary. You may take a limited number of tents, and at Charleston press wagons to carry them to the main column. There you will find sufficient transportation to release the pressed wagons. U. S. GRANT, Brigadier-General.

On the evening of the 6th I left this place on steamers, with McCLERNAND's brigade, consisting of Twenty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Col. N. B. BUFORD; Thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Col. PHILIP B. FONKE; Thirty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Col. JOHN A. LOGAN; DOLLINS' Company Independent Illinois Cavalry, Capt. J. J. DOLLINS; DELAN's Company Adams County Illinois Cavalry, Lieut. J. R. CATLIN.

DOUGHERTY's brigade, consisting of: Twenty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. H. E. HART; Seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteers, Col. J. G. LAUMAN; amounting to 3,114 men of all arms, to make the demonstration against Columbus. I proceeded down the river to a point nine miles below here, where we lay until next morning, on the Kentucky shore, which served to distract the enemy and lead him to suppose that he was to be attacked in his strongly fortified position at Columbus.

About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 7th, I received information from Col. W. H. L. WALLACE at Charleston (sent by a messenger on board steamer *W. H. B.*) that he had learned from a reliable Union man that the enemy had been crossing from Columbus to Belmont the day before for the purpose of following after and cutting off the forces under Col. OGLESBY. Such a move on his part seemed to me more than probable, and gave at once a two-fold importance to my demonstration against the enemy, namely, the prevention of reinforcements to Gen. Price, and the cutting off of the two columns that I had sent, in pursuance of directions, from this place and Cape Girardeau in pursuit of JEFF THOMPSON. This information determined me to attack vigorously his forces at Belmont, knowing that should we be repulsed we would reëmbark without difficulty under the protection of the gunboats. The following order was given:

ON BOARD STEAMER BELLE MEMPHIS, Nov. 7, 1861—2 o'clock A. M.

SPECIAL ORDER.—The troops composing the present expedition from this place will move promptly at 6 o'clock this morning. The gunboats will take the advance and be followed by the First Brigade, under command of Brig.-Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, composed of all the troops from Cairo and Fort Holt. The Second Brigade, comprising the remainder of the troops of the expedition, commanded by Col. JOHN DOUGHERTY, will follow. The entire force will debark at the lowest point on the Missouri shore where a landing can be effected in security from the rebel batteries. The point of debarkation will be designated by Capt. WALKE, commanding naval forces.

By order of Brig.-Gen. U. S. GRANT.

JOHN A. RAWLINS, A. A. G.

Promptly at the hour designated we proceeded down the river to a point just out of range of the rebel batteries at Columbus, and debarked on the Missouri shore. From here the troops were marched, with skirmishers well in advance, by flank for about one mile towards Belmont, and there formed in line of battle. One battalion had been left as a reserve near the transports. Two companies from each regiment were thrown forward as skirmishers, to ascertain the position of the enemy, and about nine o'clock met and engaged him. The balance of my force, with the exception of the reserve, was promptly thrown forward, and drove the enemy foot by foot, and from tree to tree, back to his encampment on the river bank, a distance of over two miles. Here he had strengthened his position by felling the timber for several hundred yards around his camp, making a sort of abattis. Our men charged through this, driving the enemy under cover of the bank, and many of them into their transports in quick time, leaving me in possession of everything not exceedingly portable.

Belmont is situated on low ground, and every foot is commanded by the guns on the opposite shore, and, of course, could not be held for a single hour after the enemy became aware of the withdrawal of his troops. Having no wagons with me, I could move but little of the captured property, consequently gave orders for the destruction of everything that could not be moved, and an immediate return to our transports. Tents, blankets, &c., were set on fire and destroyed, and our return march commenced, taking his artillery and a large number of captured horses and prisoners with us. Three pieces of artillery being drawn by hand, and one by an inefficient team, were spiked and left on the road; two were brought to this place.

We had hut fairly got under way when the enemy, having received reinforcements, rallied under cover of the river bank and the woods on the point of land in the bend of the river above us, and made his appearance between us and our transports, evidently with a design of cutting off our return to them.

Our troops were not in the least discouraged, but charged the enemy and again defeated him. We then, with the exception of the Twenty-seventh Illinois, Col. N. B. BUFORD commanding, reached our transports and embarked without further molestation. While waiting for the arrival of this regiment, and to get some of our wounded from a field hospital near by, the enemy, having crossed fresh troops from Columbus, again made his appearance on the river bank and commenced firing upon our transports. The fire was returned by our men from the decks of the steamers, and also by the gunboats, with grape and shell, compelling him to retire in the direction of Belmont. In the meantime Col. BUFORD, although he had received orders to return with the main force, took the Charleston road from Belmont and came in on the road leading to Bird's Point, where we had formed the line of battle in the morning. At this point, to avoid the shells from the gunboats that were beginning to fall among his men, he took a blind path direct to the river, and followed a wood road up its bank, and thereby avoided meeting the enemy, who were retiring by the main road. On his appearance on the river bank a steamer was dropped down and took his command on board, without his having participated or lost a man in the enemy's attempt to cut us off from our transports.

Notwithstanding the crowded state of our transports, the only loss we sustained from the enemy's fire upon them was three men wounded, one of whom belonged to one of the boats.

Our loss in killed on the field was 85, 301 wounded, (many of them, however, slightly,) and 99 missing. Of the wounded 125 fell into the hands of the enemy. Nearly all the missing were from the Seventh Iowa Regiment, which suffered more severely than any other. All the troops behaved with great gallantry, which was in a degree attributable to the coolness and presence of mind of their officers, particularly the Colonels commanding.

Gen. MCCLERNAND was in the midst of danger throughout the engagement, and displayed both coolness and judgment. His horse was three times shot under him.

Col. DOUGHERTY, of the Twenty-second Illinois volunteers, commanding the Second Brigade, by his coolness and bravery, entitles himself to be named among the most competent of officers for command of troops in battle. In our second engagement he was three times wounded, and fell a prisoner in the hands of the enemy.

Among the killed was Lieut.-Col. A. WOSTZ, Seventh Iowa Volunteers, and among the wounded were Col. J. G. LAUMAN and Major E. W. RICE, of the Seventh Iowa.

The reports of sub-commanders will detail more fully particulars of the engagements, and the conduct of both officers and men.

To my staff, Capt. JOHN A. RAWLINS, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieuts. C. B. LAGOW and WM. S. HILLYER, Aids-de-Camp, and Capt. R. B. HATCH, Assistant Quartermaster, I am much indebted for the promptitude with which they discharged their several duties.

Surgeon J. H. BRINTON, United States Volunteers, chief medical officer, was on the field during the entire engagement, and displayed great ability and efficiency in providing for the wounded, and in organizing the medical corps.

Maj. J. D. WEBSTER, Acting Chief-Engineer, also accompanied me on the field, and displayed soldierly qualities of a high order.

My own horse was shot under me during the engagement.

The gunboats *Tyler*, Capt. WALKE, and *Lexington*, Capt. STEMBOLT, conveyed the expedition and rendered most efficient service. Immediately upon our landing, they engaged the enemy's batteries on the heights above Columbus, and protected our transports throughout. For a detailed account of the part taken by them, I refer with pleasure to the accompanying report of Capt. H. S. WALKE, senior officer.

In pursuance of my request, Gen. SMITH, commanding at Paducah, sent on the 7th instant a force to Mayfield, Kentucky, and another in the direction of Columbus, with orders not to approach nearer, however, than twelve or fifteen miles of that place. I also sent a small force on the Kentucky side toward Columbus, under Col. JOHN COOK, Seventh Illinois Volunteers, with orders not to go beyond Elliott's Mills, distant some twelve miles from Columbus. These forces having marched to the points designated in their orders, returned, without having met serious resistance.

On the evening of the 7th information of the result of the engagement at Belmont was sent to Col. OGLESBY, commanding expedition against JEFF. THOMPSON, and order, to return to Bird's Point by way of Charleston, Missouri. Before these reached him, however, he had learned that JEFF. THOMPSON had left the place where he was reported to be when the expedition started, (he having gone toward New-Madrid or Arkansas,) and had determined to return. The same information was sent to the commanding officer at Cape Girardeau, with directions for the troops to be brought back that had gone out from that place.

From all the information I have been able to obtain since the engagement, the enemy's loss in killed and wounded was much greater than ours. We captured 175 prisoners, all his artillery and transportation, and destroyed his entire camp and garrison equipage. Independent of the injuries inflicted upon him, and the prevention of his reinforcing PRICE, or sending a force to cut off the expeditions against JEFF. THOMPSON, the confidence inspired in our troops in the engagement will be of incalculable benefit to us in the future. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Brigadier-General.

Brig.-Gen. SETH WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.

The Conflict of Authority in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 30.

The contest between the civil and military authorities, growing out of the arrest of W. B. N. COZZENS, continues. Last night three of the Sheriff's deputies proceeded to Provost-Marshal FRINE's headquarters, with orders to arrest that officer. They were driven away by the provost guard, and made a return accordingly to the court to-day. The matter has been postponed till to-morrow, at 9 o'clock, when the Sheriff will probably call on all citizens to aid him in arresting the Provost-Marshal. There seems to be some doubt as to whether the application for assistance to enforce the arrest should be directed to the Sheriff or to the Governor.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, June 30.

About 100 government horses were sold by auction at Camp Hamilton to-day. The prices varied from $10 to $115.

The steamer *Salvor* arrived to-day from Philadelphia, and the steamer *Starlight* from Morehead City with mails and passengers.

The steamer *Norfolk* sailed to-day for Morehead City with mails and passengers.

About 500 soldiers of different regiments passed through here to-day on their way home.

The Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 30.

The annual commencement of the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania took place this evening. Ex-Gov. POLLOCK pronounced the charge to the graduates, who were principally from the Middle and Western States. Five received the degree of mining engineers, three that of mechanical engineers, and fifteen that of civil engineers; numbers which are significant of the return of the nation to peaceful industry.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

Exercises of Commencement Day—Degrees Conferred.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ALLYN HALL, HARTFORD, Thursday, June 29, 1865.

The levée at the President's mansion last evening was a very brilliant affair. The parlors were thronged to that measure of discomfort which is the infallible price of the social pleasure of the occasion, while the grounds about the house, illuminated with Chinese lanterns, were filled with promenading parties, and surrounded by a deputation of the townsfolk, whom the sweet music of the Third Artillery Band attracted. I understand that among the distinguished visitors who paid their respects to the new President, were Prof. STOWE and his gifted wife.

The ceremonies of Commencement itself occupy the attention of a large audience to-day, at Allyn Hall.

The programme runneth on this wise:

Latin Salutatory—Edward Payson Johnson, Mass. Imagination—Its Office and Power in History—Geo. Albert Coggeshall, R. I. The Benefits of War—Samuel Stevens, N. Y. The Classic Sea—Edmund Sanford Clark, Mass. Our Fallen Classmates; A Poem—Edward P. Johnson, Mass. The Hour—Frank Ralph DeLano, Mass. The Poetry of Science—John Henry Brocklesby, Conn. The Plain of Esdraelon—Henry Harrison Oberly, Penn. Strength in the Memory of the Past; and Valedictory Oration—Charles Tyler Olmsted, N. Y. Master's Oration—Rev. James Byron Murray, B. A.

Music. Degrees Conferred. "Old Hundred." Benediction by the Chancellor.

The procession formed at the chapel at 10 o'clock, and marched to the hall with their admirable band, (the Third United States Artillery, as on the evening before,) playing the national and other airs. At the late residence of the lamented Bishop BROWNELL, Chancelor *ex officio* of the college, a halt was made, and while all stood uncovered, the band played "Auld Lang Syne;" an attention which was gratefully acknowledged by the widow and family of the late Bishop, who are both in themselves and by reason of their relative's character, very highly esteemed and beloved by collegians and citizens.

Previous to the commencement services, the literary societies—the Parthenon and the Atheneum—held their annual reunion at their rooms in the college, welcoming—as does the college this year—more than the ordinary number of Alumni, revisiting the old familiar scenes.

Upon the commencement schedule appears a tribute to the memory of two former students of the college, which it is eminently fitting should be mentioned here:

"EDGAR BARTOW LEWIS, of the Class of 1865, entered the national service in August, 1862, and died from consequent exposure and hardship Sept. 6, 1863.

FRANKLIN HAYES, of the Class of 1865, entered the national service in August, 1862, and died in the prison at Andersonville, Oct. 7, 1864."

The degrees conferred were as follows:

B. A.—John Henry Brocklesby, Edmund Sandford Clark, George Albert Coggeshall, Frank Ralph De Lano, H. G. Gardner, Melbourne Green, Charles Husband, Charles T. Olmsted, Edward P. Johnson, Henry H. Oberly, Samuel Stevens.

B. A. Honorary.—Cyprian Nichols Besch, William Henry Lewis.

M. A., in course.—Rev. Edwin E. Butler, Richard C. Cowling, Rev. Samuel Hermann, Jacob Ivers Lewis, Robert W. Lines, James B. Murray, Lieut William H. Webster. Wm. H. D. Granuis, (B. A., Kenyon College,) William Sterling Coggswell.

M. A. Honorary.—Rev. Leighton Coleman, William P. Clyde, William Hamersly.

M. A., *Ad Eundem*—Rev. J. Leighton McKim, University of Pennsylvania; Rev. George S. Paine, Harvard; Rev. Andrew Mattie, Burlington College, Rev. Henry C. Cleveland, St. John's College, Rector of Ronald Kirk, Diocese of Ripon, Eng., D. D.; Rev. Edward Ballard, Diocese of Maine; Rev. Thomas McClure Peters, Diocese of New-York.

D. D., *Ad Eundem*—Rev. J. B. Kerfoot, President of the College.

After the commencement, the annual dinner was held in Allyn Hall, adjoining the hotel, where toasts and addresses were the order of the day, and several thousand dollars pledged to the support of the institution. The session has not yet concluded, as I close.

I must correct a brace of errors which I inadvertently made in yesterday's letter. Bishop WILLIAMS—not Bishop BROWNELL, who is dead—is the present Chancellor of the College; and President KERFOOT comes from St. *James'*, not St. Mary's College, Maryland.

Union College.

Hon. CHARLES A. PHELPS, of Boston, has been invited to deliver the oration before the Alumni of Union College, on the 26th of July, the day preceding commencement.

Rev. Dr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, and Judge EMMONS, of New-York, deliver addresses before different societies the day previous.

From the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Thursday, June 30.

A steamer from Memphis brings 275 bales of cotton for St. Louis, and 100 bales passed up the Ohio yesterday.

A special dispatch to the Memphis *Bulletin*, dated New-Orleans, the 27th inst., says the negroes at Vicksburgh are protesting against the appointment of Judge SHARKEY as Governor, and are clamoring for the right to vote. Gen. SHERIDAN had gone to Texas.

The steamer *Dix* was recently sunk in the Red River, and was a total loss.

The lower country and other portions of the State were infested with guerrillas and outlaws. Gen. CANBY had sent some troops after them.

From Centre Harbor, N. H.

CENTRE HARBOR, Friday, June 30.

The American Telegraph Company have this day completed their line through this village to North Conway. The office will be opened to-morrow (July 1) for public business.

Their offices at all the mountain hotels and on the summit of Mount Washington, will be reopened for the season on Monday, July 3.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

THE EX-CHAMPIONS ECKFORDS VS. THE NEWARK CLUB.

The first match this season between these clubs took place yesterday afternoon, on the Union Ball-Grounds, Williamsburgh, quite a numerous concourse of spectators being present, among them a fair delegation of the lady friends of the Eckfords. The Newark Club had out their best team, with the exception of their catcher, and the Eckfords were strongly represented, although they were minus the services of JOSH SNYDER, a fine batsman and active fielder. The Eckford nine opened play with some very lively batting, something quite in their old style, while their fielding was excellent after the first inning, in which they had not their in-field as well placed as in the succeeding innings. The Newark party did not get well into their work until after the fifth inning, when the nine began to display the ability they evidently possess, their opponents having but little to boast of in regard to superior play, either in batting or fielding, as the score shows, for though in the first five innings the disparity in the score did not speak favorably for the Newarkers, in the last four innings the score showed a marked degree of improvement, the Eckfords only obtaining four runs. Several fine fly catches were made on both sides, but the best were taken by the Eckfords. The umpire kept the players well up to the mark in the observance of the rules, and the consequence was a fairly-played game. We give the score below:

NEWARK.	O.	R.	ECKFORD.	O.	R.
Stockman, c.	2	2	A. Mills, 3d b.	1	5
Thorne, l. f.	4	0	Grum, s. s.	2	4
Buckley, 3d b.	4	0	Swandell, l. f.	5	1
Barley, p.	2	1	Ferrall, p.	4	2
Crawford, c.	3	0	Pinkham, 2d b.	4	2
Tarrell, 2d b.	3	0	C. Mills, c.	2	2
H. Campbell, r. f.	3	1	Kline, 1st b.	2	3
Collins, c. f.	4	0	Butler, c. f.	3	2
M. Campbell, 1st b.	2	1	Courtney, r. f.	4	1
Total	27	5	Total	27	22

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th	7th	8th	9th.	
Newark	0	0	1	3	0	1	0		0	5
Eckford	6	3	8	4	0	0	3	1	0	22

Umpire—Mr. RYDER, of the Empire Club.
Scorers—Messrs. HIGGINS and SIMONSON.
Fly-catches Made—Newark, 13; Eckford, 9.
Time of Game—Two hours twenty minutes.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival of Regiments, Batteries and Battallons—Proposed Celebration of the Fourth.

The Thirty-second Massachusetts Regiment arrived yesterday afternoon, per the Amboy route, and proceeded to the Battery. It was not known whether the command could be got off last night, but in all probability it will not leave until to-day. This regiment represents seven Massachusetts regiments consolidated with it, and numbers 830 men and officers, having served in the Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps. The following is a complete list of the officers:

Field and Staff—Colonel, J. C. EDMONDS; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. A. Cunningham; Major, E. A. Sheppard; Surgeon, —— Fletcher; Adjutant, J. A. Bowdlaer; Assistant Surgeon, McGregor.

Line Officers—Co. A—Captain, J. E. Field; First Lieutenant, A. E. Drury. Co. B—Captain, A. Bancroft; First Lieutenant, Jos. P. Robinson; Second Lieutenant, W. T. Tufts. Co. C—Captain, Timothy McCartney; First Lieutenant, Geo. W. Batchelder; Second Lieutenant, W. F. Tuttle. Co. D—First Lieutenant, L. Burrell. Company E—S. T. Phinney; Co. F, Capt. J. A. Bowdlear; First Lieut. T. Coas; Co. G, Capt. Geo. W. Laurist; Second Lieut. Chas. Bartlett; Co. H, Capt. W. E. Reed; First Lieut. A. O. Coburn; Co. I, Capt. J. W. Smith; Second Lieut. Jas. W. King; Co. K, Capt. Geo. A. Hall; Co. L, Capt. J. E. March; First Lieut. Geo. A. Ackerman; Co. M, Capt. C. W. Smith; First Lieut. A. W. Kneeland; Second Lieut. L. Y. Jennees.

Battery F, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, some 93 men, arrived yesterday morning at the Battery Barracks, leaving in the afternoon for Providence. This battery has served in BURNSIDE's expedition to North Carolina in 1862, and under Gen. FOSTER, and with the Army of the James. The following officers accompanied the battery: Capt. T. SIMPSON, First Lieuts. G. SPENCER and F. A. WARNER, Second Lieuts. C. E. GUILD and JOHN W. SAYLES; Col. ALMY, Commissary State Agent, provided a supply of fresh strawberries for the command.

The steamship *Transit* arrived late on Thursday night from Newbern, N. C., having on board Batteries C and I, of the Third New-York Light Artillery, for some time past stationed at Raleigh, N. C. The steamer, after coaling up, proceeded to Albany yesterday morning, where the different batteries composing the Third New-York Artillery are ordered to report for final muster.

The Third New-York Artillery originally entered the service in April, 1861, as the Nineteenth New-York Infantry, and served as such until 1863; when the two years' men were discharged, and additional recruits forwarded sufficient to reorganize as the Third New-York Heavy Artillery, but soon their arms were changed to that of light artillery, and as such served with distinction in the Army of the Ohio, under SCHOFIELD, being attached to the Twenty-third Corps. The various batteries have seen service under Gens. Foster, Hunter, Peck, Sherman and Schofield, in the departments under the command of those Generals.

The following are the officers accompanying Batteries C and I yesterday: Col. C. H. Stewart, Major Riggs, Capt. W. M. Kirby, Capt. W. E. Mercer, Adjutant J. B. Stork, First Lieut. and Quartermaster O. D. Hall, Second Lieuts. M. Webster and W. E. Goodrich. There were about 200 men on board the *Transit*.

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE FUND.

Col. COLYER has received the following extraordinary epistle, which we give verbatim. It tells its own story of barefaced assurance:

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

COLYER—I notice in the *Herald* of this day, a card from you in reference to furnishing the returning soldiers with "berries, &c." Now it struck me forcibly that you are going into a speculation for the purpose of collecting money and put three-fourths of it into your pocket, and let the soldiers (hired Hessians for greenbacks,) do the best they can. I am aware that this has been a speculative "war," and many make the most of it. Fancy is so in your case, and as this is the last of it, I think you are wise (pecuniarily,) to take the advantage of any of the hireling soldiers, who may return, so COLYER, make the most you can, don't give a ——of them (cripples or not,) one berry.

Adieu, Colonel and Superintendent,

BEN WOOD, JR.

In perfect contrast to the above, we take pleasure in publishing the following:

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

Col. Vincent Colyer:

SIR: At a meeting of the committee to provide a thanksgiving dinner, half the balance of the funds still in my hands was appropriated to you for delicacies for our returning soldiers. I inclose you a check for $545 72, that being the amount, and would at the same time express my sympathy with the deep interest you have displayed in doing all in your power for them.

Yours, truly, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Treasurer.

RECEPTION OF VETERANS ON THE 4TH.

Considerable anxiety is manifested in military circles regarding the contemplated formal reception of all regiments and battalions, returned from the war, that may be in the city on the 4th inst. It is understood that the Irish Brigade will be hurried through from Washington, so as to reach this city during Monday, in time to take part in the proposed reception. We understand that it is expected that a large number of returned regiments will be represented in the line of march on the approaching Fourth. The Tenth New-York Zouaves will doubtless be present, as they are expected to-day and the Fifth and Seventh Veteran Regiments, now doing garrison duty on Hart's Island, will arrive and take up position with the other troops. We have received the following:

CARD FROM GEN. SANDFORD.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. G., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, with the concurrence of the Mayor and Common Council, respectfully invites all returned officers of volunteers, in this city and the vicinity, who have been honorably discharged, and are not connected with battalions and regiments who will parade on the 4th inst., to unite in the celebration of the day, and for that purpose to assemble in uniform, in Fifth-avenue, with the right on Twenty-third-street, at 10:30 A. M. of that day, the field and general officers mounted, and the line officers on foot, to unite with the regiments of volunteers on duty in the ceremonies of the day, and in the line of march of the First Division.

CHAS. W. SANDFORD, Major-General.

Col. COLYER has engaged fifteen or twenty omnibusses for the Fourth, in which he intends giving the cripples a good time. A collation will be spread by the Agency, in the City Assembly Rooms, and the boys can have a good view of the procession from the windows. The following note was received by the Colonel:

UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL, CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1865.

Col. Vincent Colyer, New-York State Agent:

COLONEL: Your letter of the 27th inst., to the Medical Director, in reference to your giving an entertainment to the mutilated veterans of this hospital, has been referred to me, approved, and I shall be happy to coöperate in your endeavors.

I shall have the patients ready for you at 8 A. M., July 4. The number will be nearly two hundred. Should it vary much from that I will inform you.

Accept my thanks for your kind invitation. The gentlemen associated with me in the hospital are Drs. TEATS, SCHRADY, PHILIPS and BRADFORD, A. A. Surgeons, U. S. A. One of these gentlemen will be detailed to take charge of the patients during the day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN J. MILHAU, Brevet Colonel and Surgeon U. S. A.

It seems to be the determination of all committees and others having anything to do with the gallant boys in blue, to make every possible exertion toward giving them a hearty reception and splendid time in general.

FIRST MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

The First Maine Volunteers, Col. HYDE, arrived at 4 P. M. yesterday, and left at 11 P. M. by the New-Haven boat for Augusta, Me.

While this regiment was being received, the Eighth Vermont Volunteers, 600 strong, Lieut.-Col. FRANKLIN commanding, arrived at Jersey City without notice, and were escorted to the New-York State Depot, although ample arrangements had been made for them at the Battery Barracks. The regiment leaves to-morrow.

Interesting Torpedo Test—Distinguished Naval Officers Present.

Another scientific and interesting test has been given this week, under the auspices of Rear-Admiral GREGORY, showing the terribly destructive power of an implement of war which American genius has evolved during the rebellion—the various specimens of percussion and submarine shells which have been extensively used in blowing up vessels, removing harbor and river obstructions, and adapted to torpedo-steamers, &c.—the design and invention of Chief-Engineer WOOD, United States Navy. The torpedoes were placed on board of the United States torpedo-steamer *Naubuc*, which sailed from the Navy-yard on Tuesday, and anchored below Governor's Island, where the tests were made, in the presence of the following distinguished gentlemen: Rear-Admiral Gregory; A. A. Low, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce; Capt. Bythesea, of H. B. M. Navy; Capt. Kichkin, Engineer in the Russian Imperial Fleet; Capt. Mordier, of the French navy; Commodore Ringgold, Capt. Warden, Chief Engineer Wood, the inventor, and others. Shells were exploded at the depth of 15 feet, and one from the bow, in the usual shape of a buoyant percussion shell, containing a charge of 60 pounds, which raised a large column of water, submarine shells, &c. This torpedo was exploded about one-quarter of a mile from the vessel, near Governor's Island, with terrible effect. The tests were most gratifying and successful, there being no failure in any case, the time occupied being but a very few minutes, clearly demonstrating the efficiency and destructive power of these torpedoes. One of the most accomplished men in the British Navy, Capt. BYTHESEA, said there could be no doubt of their efficiency.

It may be noticed here, to correct a misapprehension and subserve historic truth, that it was by the aid of these shells that the American fleet had free passage up the James River. The little torpedo *Spuyten Duyvil*, cleared the channel of the James in the early part of April, by shells of 450 and 460 pounds, blowing up iron-clads and wooden steamers, and allowing vessels of 11 feet draught to sail up the river. Afterward the débris, on each side of the channel, consisting of fragments of vessels, was removed by Prof. MALLEFORT, by an entirely different shell from that used by the *Spuyten Duyvil*.

Twenty-Second Academic Year of the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute.

The Broadway Theatre was filled to overflowing yesterday afternoon by the friends and relatives of the pupils, and the public generally, to listen to the order of exercises. COOK's band, belonging to the theatre, was in attendance, and discoursed some beautiful pieces of music.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. CROSBY, who said, that if there were anything dearer to him than another it was the education of children. He had labored zealously in this field, and he believed that the seed he had sown would bear fruit in due season. He congratulated the scholars who were present on their healthy condition, and prayed God that he would give to them nerve and strength enough to go through creditably the exercises of the day. He called on all to reverence the name of the Saviour, and to bow decorously, devoutly, and humbly to Him, in whom we live, and move, and have our being.

A salutatory address was delivered by JOHN W. DALRYMPLE, of the junior department, which was well received. "I'll be a Man," "A Hint on Business," "Flag of the Free," and "Our Late President," were presented with much pleasure to the audience. The oration, "Our Martyred Heroes," by LAWTON S. BROOKS, was received with much applause; also, "Oliver Goldsmith," by WALTER BRAINERD. The orations, on "New-York City," by DANIEL A. NESBITT; "Cardinal Wolsey and Sir Thomas Moore," by THOMAS B. CLARKE, and "Edward Everett," by JOHN W. AITKEN, were also meritorious.

The diplomas were then presented by the principal to the graduating class, as follows:

John Olendorf, Jr., (Salutatorian,) John W. Aitken, Walter Brainerd, Lawton S. Brooks, Thos. B. Clarke, John M. Clarke, Fred. G. Conkling, Wm. H. Dickinson, Wm. H. Edwards, Walter C. Hubbard, Daniel A. Nesbitt, Peter P. Noe, Wm. F. Taylor.

Rev. R. R. BOOTH made an appropriate address to the graduating class.

Then was enacted a scene from the French comedy, entitled "Asinus Asinum Fricat," by EUGENE SCRIBE. The performance of *Ledru* (a bogus professor,) by CHARLES S. WITHINGTON, and *M. Cinglant* (a country schoolmaster,) by DANIEL A. NESBITT, were especially well rendered.

After music by the band, the comedy of "The Mysterious Carpet Bag" was presented. All did their parts remarkably well, particularly JOHN, a waiter in a London inn, who portrayed forcibly and well that type of humanity, which, in our country, is unknown, and which, even in England, owing to steam communications and facilities of travel, is fast becoming extinct. The jovial, fat, rosy, rubicund landlord of a country inn was well represented by Mr. JOHN C. TAPPIN. A sharp, griping, avaricious attorney was damirably personated by E. P. MITCHELL, and the magistrate, *Puckwell*, "with full capon lined," afforded considerable amusement.

The benediction was then pronounced, and the audience dispersed.

Girls' Grammar School, No. 48—Commencement.

This commencement was celebrated yesterday, at the school building, No. 48 Twenty-eighth-street. About five hundred pupils were present—the girls tastefully attired in white. The very pleasing exercises were commenced by the reading of the scriptures, prayer, chant and anthems.

Rev. THOMAS STREET delivered an affectionate and able address to the scholars.

Several recitations were then delivered, in which Miss MCALLISTER particularly distinguished herself, in presenting a composition entitled "The Nation's Jubilee," which was received with applause.

Diplomas were presented by S. S. RANDALL to the graduating class.

Mr. WILLIAMS, on behalf of the pupils, presented to Miss ISABELLA HILL, Principal of the school, copies of TENNYSON's and LONGFELLOW's poems, for which she briefly returned thanks. Miss COLWELL was also presented with copies of the above works.

Hon. Judge DALY was then introduced, and delivered an address alluding to the hopes, joys, trials and sufferings of women. He believed that a woman's true sphere was in her household duties; domesticity and religion should be her rule of conduct, and she should endeavor as much as possible to alleviate the distresses of her tyrant—man. He warmly congratulated the pupils upon the efficiency they had exh

COST OF THE WAR.

What the City and County of New-York Have Done.

Men Furnished and Public Funds Expended.

Abstract of the Report of the Special Committee on Volunteering.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

The Special Committee on Volunteering would respectfully

REPORT:

That they have in course of preparation their full and complete report of operations in filling the quota under the last call for three hundred thousand (300,000) men. They are delayed in submitting the same, in consequence of the incompleteness of the account with the State relating to reimbursement for bounties paid for men raised under the last call, provided for by the Bounty Law of 1865.

In the meantime, however, your committee beve been called upon to furnish the United States authorities with a full statement of men furnished and moneys paid by the City and County of New-York during the war.

Accordingly your committee have had carefully prepared an elaborate statement, showing the whole business of the City and County of New-York in recruiting and in expenditures for recruiting, and for all other purposes connected with the war; which statement, with the correspondence on this subject, will be found appended hereto.

This paper it is thought proper to officially lay before your Honorable Body for your information.

The figures presented are in detail, and your committee believe give the fullest and clearest view of this subject which has ever yet been presented.

The statements will repay attentive perusal. They show that the whole number of men enlisted in this city and county during the rebellion, credited and not credited, was as follows:

By the City—Prior to August, 1863	63,430
By the County—After August, 1863	52,952
Total number of men enlisted	116,382

Of these the following number were paid bounty:

City	9,876
County	27,883
Total paid bounty	37,759

The total number of men enlisted represented the following years of service:

City	136,630
County	130,921
Total years of service	267,551

The number who received bounty represented the following years of service:

City	29,522
County	77,142
Total years of service of those to whom bounty was paid	106,664

The total amounts of moneys expended foot up as follows:

City	$7,412,929 89
County	10,099,743 80
Total expenditure	$17,512,673 19

Of the above amount there was expended for bounties and premiums, and all expenses connected with bounties and recruiting:

City	$494,648 38
County	10,099,743 80
Total	$10,594,391 68

There was expended for purposes not connected with bounties and recruiting:

City	$6,918,281 51
County	nothing

Of the amount expended by the city, there has been reimbursed from the National Treasury, on account of equipments furnished city regiments at the outbreak of the rebellion $39,458 54

Reimbursed the County by the State, on account of expenditures for bounties under the last call $2,146,000 00

Yet claimed, but not determined, about 750,000 00

Total reimbursed County 2,896,000 00

Total reimbursed City and County $2,935,458 54

Deducting the above for the total expenditures, it leaves the following net expenditure:

City	$7,373,471 35
County	7,203,743 30
Net expenditure	$14,577,214 65

Your committee would add, that so soon as the claim of the County against the State is entirely settled, they will present their detailed statement.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ORISON BLUNT,
WM. M. TWEED,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
WILLIAM R. STEWART,
Special Committee on Volunteering.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Under date of June 14, 1865, Provost-Marshal-General FRY asks information of Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. J. DODGE, A. A. Provost-Marshal-General, New-York City, to be obtained from the most reliable sources as to the exact amount, (if possible,) or the average amount of bounty, (other than paid by the United States,) which has been paid for men put into the service in each district under his supervision, under each call heretofore made for troops, and requests a report upon each call separately.

This note of Gen. FRY was forwarded to Mr. ORISON BLUNT on the 16th inst., and on the 26th he replied:

"The City and County of New-York have never paid bounties by districts, and it is therefore impossible to answer your inquiry in that shape. Bounties always having been paid in gross for the whole city and county, the statements which are annexed hereto are made up in that form.

This Statement embraces a strict account of all the public moneys disbursed, both by the city and county, on account of the war.

It also embraces a full statement of all the men enlisted in this city and county, excepting the proportion of naval enlistments, credit for which was allowed us Dec. 23, 1864, and taken from us Jan. 24, 1865, under the last call, and the services of our militia during the war, for which latter credit has never been allowed."

CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Statement of Number of Men Raised and Expenditures for Bounties Prior to August, 1863, With Amount Expended by the City Authorities for all Purposes Connected With the War From its Commencement to the Close of Recruiting.

MEN RAISED WITHOUT BOUNTY.

Army volunteers prior to July 2, 1862, stated by the Judge-Advocate General in report to Gov. SEYMOUR, dated May 7, 1863, as follows:

51 regiments of infantry.
6 regiments of cavalry.
1 battalion of mounted rifles.
1 regiment of engineers.
1 regiment } 2 battalions } 7 batteries } of heavy artillery.
1 regiment of marine artillery.
1 rocket battalion.

Making a total of	*53,544 men

MEN RAISED WITH BOUNTY.

After July 2, 1862, and prior to August, 1863	9,876 men
Grand total	63,430 men

In addition to this there were enlisted several thousand naval recruits, who were subsequently credited under the call of July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men.

* These men were enlisted for various periods, mostly, however, for three years, and their terms of service would average about two years.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

1862.

9,704 men, enlisted for 3 years	$185,200 00

1863.

119 men, enlisted for 3 years	5,950 00
9,828 men	$491,150 00

1862.

51 men, enlisted for 1 year	$1,275 00

1863.

2 men, enlisted for 1 year	50 00— 1,325 00
53	
9,823 three years' men	
9,876 total men, to whom was paid	$492,475 00

1862.

Add, for expenses incurred in disbursing the above	$2,156 12

1863.

Add, for expenses incurred in disbursing the above	17 26— 2,173 38
Total expenditures in 1862 and 1863	$494,648 38

EXPENDITURES OTHER THAN FOR BOUNTIES.

By the city authorities, through the Union Defence Committee:

For the equipment and fitting out of regiments at the outbreak of the rebellion	$1,001,655 31
For the relief of families of volunteers:	
In 1861	$703,915 69
In 1862	4,248,165 55
In 1863	1,634,946 77
In 1864	1,765,047 05
In 1865 (thus far)	565,554 14
Total	5,916,628 20
Total expenditure	$6,918,281 51

* It is proper to say that, in addition to this expenditure from the public treasury for that purpose, at this time, there were contributed by citizens, money and articles to the value of $1,000,000.

RECAPITULATION OF ALL EXPENSES.

For bounties	$494,648 38
For equipment of regiments, &c	1,001,655 13
For relief of families of volunteers	5,916,626 20
Total	$7,412,929 69

COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Statement of All Men Raised in, and to whom Bounty was Paid by, the County of New-York, from the 28th of August, 1863, when the County Bounty was first Paid, to the 13th of April, 1865, (inclusive,) when Recruiting and the Payment of County Bounty Ceased.

Call for 5th January, 1864, for	300,000 men.
Quota of the County of New-York	12,000 men.

DRAFTED CITIZENS RELIEVED BY THE COUNTY:

1,855 men, by substitutes furnished for 3 years		$555,497 00
123 men, by commutation for 3 years		36,900 00
4 men, by electing to go to the war for 3 years, to whose families was paid		1,200 00
1,982 men, to and for whom was paid		$593,597 00
Add, for all other expenses connected with the above		17,548 55
Total expenditure		$611,085 55

Call for 10th of March, 1864, for 500,000 men, being really a call in addition to the above (5th of January) for 200,000 men.

Quota of the County of New-York, under the whole call, 15,979 men, being a large reduction of the quota on the additional number of men called for, the addition to the call being two-thirds, or 200,000 men, and the addition to the quota being less than one-third, or, in exact figures 3,979 men.

7,995 men, volunteers for 3 years	$2,398,500 00
4,539 reënlisted men, for 3 years	1,361,700 00
Hand-money or premiums	12,620 00
12,534 men, to and for whom was paid	$3,772,820 00
Add, for all other expenses connected with the above	41,859 00
Total expenditure	$3,814,679 00

RECAPITULATION.

Call for 10th March, 1864, for	500,000 men
Quota of the County of New-York	15,979 men
In filling which the county paid:	
1,855 men, substitutes for 3 years	$555,497 00
123 men, commutations for 3 years	36,900 00
4 men, electing to go to the war	1,200 00
7,995 men, volunteers for 3 years	2,398,500 00
4,539 reënlisted men, for 3 years	1,361,700 00
Hand-money, or premiums	12,620 00
14,516* men, to whom was paid	$4,366,357 00
Add for all other expenses connected with the above	59,407 55
Total expenditure	$4,425,764 55

* It will be noticed that this total falls considerably short of the quota. The balance was made up on the call for 5th January, when many drafted men furnished their own substitutes, and paid their own commutation, of which of course we have no record, nor any means of ascertaining the figures. There can be no doubt, however, that at an average of $300 per man, which for 1,463 men, would be an additional expenditure for bounties of $438,900.

Call dated March 14, 1864, for	200,000 men
Quota of the County of New-York	7,509 men
In filling which the county paid:	
3,140 men, army volunteers for 3 years	$942,000 00
1,104 reënlisted men, for 3 years	358,200 00
125 men, marines, for 4 years	37,500 00
556 men, naval volunteers, for 3 years	166,800 00
1,004 men, naval volunteers, for 2 years	200,800 00
601 men, naval volunteers, for 1 year	60,100 00
Hand-money or premiums	67,400 00
6,620* men, to and for whom was paid	$1,832,800 00
Add, for all other expenses connected with above	32,271 29
Total expenditure	$1,865,071 29

* The difference between this total and the quota was made up by credits for 1,186 man, enlisted in the months of August, September, October and November, 1863, and 840 reënlisted veterans, none of whom received any county bounty.

Call dated July 18, 1864, for	500,000 men.
Quota of the County of New-York	23,140 men.
In filling which the county paid the following sums:	
384 men, army volunteers for 3 years	$115,200 00
7 men, army volunteers for 2 years	1,400 00
108 men, army volunteers for 1 year	17,940 00
212 reënlisted men for 3 years	63,600 00
13 men, marines for four years	3,900 00
4 men, naval volunteers for 3 years	1,200 00
21 men, naval volunteers for 1 year	3,290 00
Hand-money or premiums	19,940 00
759* men, to and for whom was paid	$229,470 00
Add, for all other expenses connected with the above	$130,212 46
Total expenditure	359,682 46

* The difference of 22,381 men between this total and the quota was made up by the following credits, for which no County Bounty was paid.

Surplus 31st May, under prior call	1,137 men
Naval recruits not paid County Bounty	19,477 men
Reënlisted men not paid County Bounty	621 men
Substitutes in anticipation of the draft, paid by private individuals and not through the County, supposed to be about	914 men
Averaging two years of service, and costing an average of $300 per man, making a total cost of $270,000.	
Substitutes in anticipation of draft, paid through the County, but not from the County funds	280 men
Total	22,429 men

The following statement gives the particulars of payments to substitutes through the County:

Substitutes in anticipation of draft, paid through but not by the County:

34 men for the navy for 3 years	$11 300 00
2 men for the army for 2 years	470 00
13 men for the army for 1 year	2,340 00
49 men for the army	$15,100 00
20 men for the army for 3 years	$33,100 00
7 men for the navy for 2 years	1,645 00
165 men for the navy for 1 year	23,855 00
211 men for the navy	58,705 00
49 men for the army	
260 men. Total army and navy	$73,805 00

Call dated December 19, 1864, for	500,000 men.
Quota of the County of New-York as assigned Dec. 23:	
Number demanded in gross (stated as years of service)	36,933, deducting from which surplus of years on men previously furnished, viz.: 32,500; leaving as deficiency or quota, 4,433 years of service to be filled by men who might be enlisted for one or more years.
As reassigned January 24:	
Number demanded in gross (state 1 as years of service)	90,701
Deducting from which surplus of years on men previously furnished, which surplus was reduced by credits allowed in December, and men taken from us and allowed elsewhere	27,644
Leaving years of service due	63,057
Which is divided by three to make the deficiency or quota, being	21,019 men, —to be filled by enlistments for either one, two or three years.
In filling which the County paid:	
3,325 men, army volunteers for 3 years	$1,645,200 00
119 men, army volunteers for 2 years	36,800 00
1,970 men, army volunteers for 1 year	651,720 00
128 men, reenlisted for 3 years	38,700 00
2 men, reenlisted for 1 year	540 00
3 men, marines, for 4 years	1,800 00
327 men, naval volunteers for 3 years	188,760 00
94 men, naval volunteers for 2 years	31,600 00
10 men, naval volunteers for 1 year	1,410 00
Hand-money or premiums paid	452,755 00
5,988* Total	$2,949,225 00
Add, for all expenses incurred in the disbursement of the above sums (in part estimated, the account not being closed,) including the expense of the correction of the enrollment, say	500,000 00
Total expenditure	$3,449,225 00

* In addition to the above, there were credited to the County of New-York on this call, without payment of County Bounty:

Of reënlisted men for three years, about	120 men.
Of substitutes in anticipation of the draft, number to whom bounty was paid, not by but through the county	627 men.
Number to whom bounty was paid by individuals, and not through the county	561 men.
Total	1,308 men.

Of the substitutes in anticipation of the draft paid by individuals and not through the county, the average is about two years of service, and the average cost is believed to have been $750 per man, which would make a total cost of $435,750.

Of the substitutes paid through the county, the following are the particulars of years of service and bounty paid:

491 men for the army for 3 years		$402,800 00
21 men for the army for two years		9,520 00
68 men for the army for one year		14,340 00
580 men for the army		$426 660 00
64 men for the navy for 3 years	$39,100 00	
12 men for the navy for 2 years	6,385 00	
1 man for the navy for 1 year	220 00	
77 men for the navy		$65,605 00
550 men for the army		
627. Total for the army and navy		$492,265 00

Average Cost to the Public Funds of Men to whom Bounties were Directly Paid.

AVERAGE COST PER MAN.

For bounties	$246 78
For bounties and hand-money	261 43
For bounties and hand-money, and other expenses connected with bounties	280 58
For bounties and hand-money, and other expenses connected with bounties, including expenses for equipment and Family Relief Fund	463 80

AVERAGE COST PER YEAR OF SERVICE.

For bounties	87 35
For bounties and hand-money	92 53
For bounties and hand-money, and other expenses connected with bounties	99 32
For bounties and hand-money, and other expenses connected with bounties, including expenses for equipments and Family Relief Fund	164 19

Number of Men to whom Individual Bounties were Paid, with years of Service.

	Years Enlisted for.	No. of Men.	Total.	Yrs. of Service.	Total.
Call for March 10, 1864	3 years	1,463	—	4,389	4,389
Call of July 18, 1864	3 years	133	—	399	—
Call of July 18, 1864	2 years	923	—	1,846	—
Call of July 18, 1864	1 year	118	—	118	—
			1,174		2,363
Call of Dec. 19, 1864	3 years	555	—	1,665	—
Call of Dec. 19, 1864	2 years	614	—	1,228	—
Call of Dec. 19, 1864	1 year	39	—	39	—
			1,208		2,932
Total			3,845		9,684

Number of Men to whom no Bounty was paid, with years of service.

	Years Enlisted for.	No. of Men.	Total.	Years of Service.	Total.
Prior to July 2, 1862	2 years	53,554	53,554	107,108	107,108
Call of March 14, 1864	3 years	1,026	1,026	3,078	3,078
Call of July 18, 1864	2 years	19,477	—	38,954	—
Call of July 18, 1864	8 years	621	—	1,863	—
			20,098		200
Call of Dec. 19, 1864	2 years	100	100	200	200
Total			74,778		151,203

Recapitulation of Whole Number of Men, and Years of Service

	Number of Men.	Years of Service.
For 4 years	141	564
For 3 years	37,437	112,281
For 2 years	25,893	51,786
For 1 year	2,972	2,972
Total	116,382	267,551

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES FOR ALL PURPOSES.

Amount paid in bounties	$9,817,612 00
Amount paid in premiums	452,715 00
Total for bounties and premiums	$9,870,327 00
Expenses incurred in payment of bounties	724,064 68
Total expenditures connected with bounties	$10,594,391 68
Expenses not connected with bounties	6,918,281 51
Total expenditure	$17,512,673 19

Average Cost to the Public Funds of all men enlisted by the City and County of New-York during the War,

AVERAGE COST PER MAN.

For bounties	$80 06
For bounties and hand-money	84 81
For bounties and hand-money, and other expenses connected with bounties	91 03
For bounties and hand-money, and other expenses connected with bounties, including expenses for equipments and Family Relief Fund	150 47

AVERAGE COST PER YEAR OF SERVICE.

For bounties	$34 82
For bounties and hand-money	36 89
For bounties and hand-money, and other expenses connected with bounties	39 60
For bounties and hand-money, and other expenses connected with bounties, including expenses for equipments and Family Relief Fund	65 45

SERENADE TO GEN. ROSECRANS.

Brilliant Festivities at Llewellyn Park, N. J.—Fashionable Gathering of the Residents—Parting Soiree to the Hero of Stone River.

On Thursday evening Gen. WM. S. ROSECRANS was complimented with a serenade by the residents of Llewellyn Park, on the occasion of his departure for Nevada, whither he goes on an inspecting tour, having received a six months' furlough for that purpose.

Gen. ROSECRANS has, for some days, been visiting his brother-in-law, WM. HEGEMAN, Esq., at "Castlewood," the beautiful residence of the latter, situated in Llewellyn Park, on Orange Mountain, N. J. The General being about to depart for San Francisco today, (Saturday,) the wealthy residents of the Park determined to tender him their parting adieux in a serenade, Helmsmuller's Twenty-second Regiment Band, of this city, having been engaged for the purpose.

At an early hour Thursday evening, "Castlewood" was thronged with a large and fashionable gathering, and as the rooms gradually filled with the arriving guests, the scene presented groups of fashion and beauty rarely met with. The building itself was brilliant in appearance, being gaily decorated from turret to foundation stone, with glowing Chinese lanterns shedding their soft light over lawn and shrubbery with delightful effect. At the entrance to the grounds was erected a triumphal arch of evergreens and national flags. Over the arch was placed transparencies bearing the name "Rosecrans," supported by the words "Rich Mountain," "1-n-k-a," "Corinth," "Stone River," and "Chattanooga." The arch was surmounted by a magnificent wreath of roses, emblematical of the first syllable of the General's name.

Among the guests of the evening we noticed Mr. L. S. HASKELL, wife and daughter, Mr. T. MERRICK, wife and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. WM. GALLATHY, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. STONE, Mr. and Mrs. AUGHMORE, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. A. FULLEN, Mrs. GILLMORE and daughter, Mrs. E. C. IUBY, Mrs. WM. LACONET and daughter, Mr. WM. MASON, the pianist, accompanied by his wife, Mrs. D. T. HEALD and daughter, Mrs. L. L. MERRILL, Mrs. F. H. ABBOTT and daughter, Miss A. L. FOWLER, M. D., Mr. ISAAC ROSENFELD, Jr., and the gentlemen whose ladies are enumerated above. The host, assisted by his amiable lady and daughters, exerted themselves with pleasing earnestness to entertain their guests, and with eminent success.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the band made its appearance upon the lawn, when the serenade commenced. Nearly all of the guests of the evening descended to the soft velvet sward, listening to the delicious strains sweetly floating through the cool night air, and otherwise enjoying themselves. As soon as the second piece upon the programme had been performed, Mr. W. J. A. FULLEN, of Llewellyn Park, addressed the little social gathering grouped upon the lawn. He said:

SPEECH OF MR FULLER.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I do not intend to make a speech; I hope Gen. ROSECRANS will do that. I can say nothing that will heighten your admiration or intensify your regard for the gallant soldier who has shed such lustre on the American name. On the eve of his departure for the Pacific slope we have thought it fitting to testify our respect for the brave soldier, the true patriot, the honest man. He will be sure to find a cordial greeting wherever he goes, for he can go nowhere where his name and his fame have not preceded him. Gentlemen, I propose three cheers for Gen. ROSECRANS.

The call was responded to with heartiness and enthusiasm, being further embellished by a "quer." The General leaned from the balcony, and replied as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

It becomes me to express the gratitude I feel for the compliment you have paid me this evening. I take this occasion to thank you for the compliment you paid to me in this place, through my wife, two years ago. It was peculiarly acceptable to me at that time, when we were far away, and there was some doubt as to the issue of the then pending operations. The account of your proceedings was read by the army with gratification, every soldier justly taking it as a compliment to himself. Now that the war is over, and peace once more prevails throughout the land, I am glad to be able to greet you in this beautiful vale, this happy valley. I congratulate you that we can look each other in the face and know that the life of the nation is assured, for without unity we can have no national life. I always had faith in free governments; but I saw in this an element that was likely to work its destruction. But, through the providence of God, we find ourselves the most powerful nation on earth, having overcome the greatest rebellion ever known in history. Education must now complete the work. And I think that any one who will exert himself or herself, to carry out the great project of educating the people of the revolted States, will have fought a battle as great and glorious as any fought by the soldiers. I can only renew my thanks for your kindness. I will not say farewell; but I will say that if it was in my power I would have Orange Mountain always look as beautiful and the people as young as they appear to-night. Again I thank you for your kindness.

Three cheers were again called for by a gentleman in the crowd, and they were given with a will.

After some additional airs—patriotic and operatic—from the band, during which the company clustered round the General and bade him a regretful farewell, the serenade came to a successful close about midnight, and the soiree, broke up, every participant in the evening's amusement feeling gratified to the last degree.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 30, 1865.

$4,000 U. S. 5s, '61....R.	106½	100 Canton Co	37½
16,000 U. S. 6s, '81....C.	110¾	100 do	37⅝
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...R.	104	49 Reading R	96⅛
30,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s .C.	103⅝	1000 do	96⅛
4,000 do	103⅞	200 do	96⅜
20,000 do	104⅛	800 do	96⅜
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. New Issue	103⅞	200 do	96⅜
21,000 do 2d call	104	800 do	96⅞
4,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s..C.	97½	200 do b30	97
39,500 do 2d call	97¾	1500 do	97
4,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer. New issue	98¼	50 Pacific M. S. Co	280
10,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	98⅜	100 Mich. Cen. R	104½
2,000 N. Y. State 6s, '73	98	300 Mich. S. & N. I. R. s30	61½
12,000 North Car. 6s	75	100 do s30	61¾
1,000 Missouri 6s	74	100 do	61¾
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	92	500 do	62
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93¾	100 do	62
1,000 Alt. & T. H. Inc	70	500 do 2d call	62
2,000 Ohio. & A. Inc. Bs	87	300 do	62¼
38 Fourth Nat. Bank	98	100 Ill. Cen. R	128
400 Cum. Coal Pr	41	100 do s10	127¼
100 do	40¾	100 do s30	127
200 do 2d call	41½	100 do b30	128
500 Quick. Min. Co	52½	25 do	127¾
300 Mariposa M. Co	13¾	200 Cleve. & Pitts	88⅛
800 do	13⅞	300 do	88⅜
300 At. Mell S. Co	153¼	10 Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	130¼
400 do	153⅛	31 do	130
200 do 2d call	153¾	100 Chic. & N. W. Pr	55⅛
300 N. Y. Central	88¾	200 Chic. & R. I. R	100¾
950 Erie Railway	77	50 do	101
600 do	77⅛	200 Pitts., Ft. W. & C	96⅞
400 do b30	78	400 do	97
200 do s30	77¾	20 do	96¾
500 do 2d call c	78⅜	100 do 2d call	97
100 do s10	78¼		

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	110¾	500 Quick. Min. Co	53
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C. New issue	104	400 Rad. Riv. R b60	109
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s...C.	97¼	200 Reading R	97
1,000 do	97⅜	1000 do	97¼
2,000 Tr. Notes, 7-10s. Second Series	99⅞	1000 do	97¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer. New Issue	99⅜	200 do	97
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer.	99⅜	700 Mich. Cen. R	105
100 Cum. Coal Pr	41¾	200 do s20	105
200 do	41½	400 Mich. S. & N. I	62¼
100 Mariposa M. Co	13¾	200 do s15	62¼
100 N. Y. Cen. R	94	1000 do	62¾
500 do	94⅛	1500 do	62
100 do	94⅛	500 do s60	62
200 do	94⅜	100 Ill. Cen. R	128¾
100 do	94⅜	200 Cleve. & Pitts	88¾
200 do h15	94⅜	150 Chi. & N. W. Pr	55⅜
200 do	94⅜	500 do	55⅝
200 Erie Railway	78⅛	100 Chic. & R. I. s10	101⅜
500 do	78⅜	800 do	101⅜
100 do	78⅜	100 P., Ft. W. & C. sr-d	94⅞
100 do s10	78¼	100 do s30	95
400 do	78¼	100 do s15	95

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	104	200 Reading R	97
5,000 Ohio & M. Cer	24⅝	200 do	97⅜
100 Canton Co	38	200 do b10	97⅜
200 Cumb. Coal	41⅜	800 do s5	97⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R s3	93⅞	500 do o	97⅜
100 do o	93⅞	700 Mich. S. & N. I	62¼
100 do o	94	100 do n	62¼
500 do s5	94	400 do	62⅜
900 Erie Railway	78⅝	100 do s5	62⅜
200 do	78⅝	200 do	62⅜
200 do c	78⅝	100 do	62⅜
300 do c	78⅝	200 do	62⅜
100 do s10	78	2700 Cleve. & Pitts s3	88⅜
500 do s3	78¼	200 do c	88⅜
1100 do	78¼	200 do c	88⅜
200 do	78⅜	200 do c	88⅜
200 do s5	78⅜	100 do n	88⅜
100 do c	78⅜	200 do	88⅜
100 Hud. Riv. R	105⅝	600 do s5	88⅜
100 Mich. Cen. R x-d	105½	100 Fitts., Ft. W. & C	97⅛
200 Chic. & R. I	101¾	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr. x-d	55⅛
500 do	101⅝	200 do	55⅜
200 do s5	101		

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

100 N. Y. Cen. R b3	94¼	100 Chic. & R. I	101⅝
700 Erie Railway	76⅛	600 do	102
900 do	79	200 do b3	102
800 Hud. Riv. R	105¼	100 do s5	101⅞
200 do s3	105⅝	200 do b30	102
200 Reading R b10	97⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. c10	55⅛
300 do	97⅜	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr. x-d	56
100 Mich. Cen. x-d s30	105½	100 P., Ft. W. & C. sx-d	95⅜
100 Mich. S. & N. I. s3	62⅜	100 do	95½
200 do	62⅜	200 do s3	95⅜
1200 Cleve. & Pitts s3	89	800 Quick. Min. Co	53⅛
200 do s5 60		100 Mar. M. Co b10	14
100 Cary Improv't	24		

FRIDAY, June 30—P. M.

The Gold speculation was 1¼ to 2 per cent. firmer to-day than on Friday, opening at 139 and advancing to 140¾ ₱ cent. The contracts of four days are made to mature to-morrow, under a resolution of the Gold Room, suddenly adopted this morning. This, of course, operates in favor of the cash price, and a very large amount being withheld from employment in the market by the parties to the present *Bull* movement, the *corner* on the settlements to be made to-morrow threatens to be costly to the *Bears*, unless the first disbursements from the Treasury Office for July Interest should come into market to their relief.

The rates of Exchange on London for Saturday's steamers are 108¾@109 ₱ cent. for Bankers' bills; a fair demand to-day. There is no export inquiry, of course, for Gold at these rates, and the demand to pay in for Customs, which has ruled active throughout the month of June, will not be so sensibly felt in the market after the Treasury Office commences disbursing the July interest.

Money keeps very easy to the Brokers at 4 @5 ₱ cent., and lenders are ready to place large sums at call over the Fourth of July vacation.

The Stock Exchange improved 1 to 2 per cent. on the Railway speculation to-day; the demand being most buoyant at the Second Board, in the afternoon. The prevailing opinion among the buyers of stocks to-day is that after the vacation of the Fourth there is to be a more active and better sustained market than through the closing weeks of the month of June. This feeling was assisted by the traffic reports of the week from some of the Western roads, and of the rapidly increasing coal tonnage of the Reading road, and also by the marked and pressing abundance of money on Wall-street, at low rates of interest.

The Government Stocks were also generally firmer, and the Miscellaneous Shares higher on Quicksilver Mining and Atlantic Mail. The latter is 154 after the 25 ₱ cent. Dividend is taken off, and the friends of the Stock predict an early additional advance to 175 ₱ cent., ex-dividend, equal to 200 ₱ cent. before the dividend.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with Thursday afternoon. The purchases of Erie for a prominent house on the Street, to-day, are said to exceed 5,000 shares. The General Market left off firm on a large movement in the Railways; Gold 141 ₱ cent.:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	97⅝	97⅞	Pittsburgh	68	69
U. S. 5-20s	103⅞	104⅛	Northwest	25	25½
7. Certificates	99⅛	99⅜	N. West Pref	55	55⅞
N. Y. Central	93½	94⅛	Rock Island	100⅞	101⅛
Erie	76⅞	78⅜	Fort Wayne	98	98½
Hudson	104⅞	105⅜	Cumb'land Coal	40½	41
Reading	96⅛	97	Quicksilver	52⅞	53⅛
Mich. Southern	61⅛	62⅛	Mariposa	13¾	13⅞
Illinois Central	127⅜	128⅜	Ohio & M. Certfs	24½	24⅞

*Ex-Dividend.

The rise in Erie, for several days past, appears to have followed the recent remittances of the Stock to England, which, with some other withdrawals from the market, have created an involuntary *corner*, notwithstanding the prevalent practice, not only among the Brokers, but with many of the outside holders of the Stock, of lending the use of their Certificates. One of the latter, who confesses to lending his Certificates for the trifling advantage of using the Money interest free, writes to us that he will do nothing of the sort hereafter, and begs that we will suggest to all other Erie holders not to suffer their Stock to pass out of their hands until they are satisfied to sell it out and out at the going market. After all, however, there may possibly be two sides to the question. The more the Stock is lent in the Street, (say many of the old Brokers,) the better for the market when the *short* interest comes to be settled up on a buoyant speculation.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	106	Hanover	100
Union	115	Irving	105
Phenix	100	Nassau	105
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Corn Exchange	110
National	105	Continental	97
Commerce	108	St. Nicholas	100
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	100	Commonwealth	98
Broadway	200	Park	136
Ocean	85	Manf. and Merchants	98
Chatham	120	Central National	101
Bank of the Republic	108	Fourth National	98

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Chi. & N. W. 1st m	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91¾	Lack & West'n Bds	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. 1876	105	Del. L. & W. 1st mort	101¼
Erie 1sts, ex d., '68	102	Del., L. & W. 2d mort	101⅜
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	102	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort	92
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	82½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex'd	92
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, Al '77	92	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st mort., '69	103¾	Galena & Chi. ex	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F., '85	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	100
Harlem, 1st mort., '69-72	102¾	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	98
Mich. C. new 1sts 8's, '82	111	N. J. Cen. 1st mort	101
C. C. R. & Q. 1st M.	111	N. J. Cen.

...ets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
By Councilman Robinson—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to L. J. Lindaner to place a gas-lamp in front of his premises, number four hundred and forty-six Grand-street, the same to be at his own expense, and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.

BILL.

By Councilman Joyce—
Bill of M. Hayes, amounting to two hundred and nine-ty-six dollars, for funeral expenses of Captain Henry, New-York State Volunteers.
In connection therewith, Councilman Joyce offered for adoption the following resolution:
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of M. Hayes, for the amount of the annexed bill (two hundred and ninety-six dollars,) for services rendered at the funeral of Captain Henry, and charge the same to its appropriate account.
Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Lent—
Whereas, An editorial appeared in the New-York Herald of June twenty-first, stating that fully a million of dollars was paid for advertising for the corporation for the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and one paper alone, of comparatively no circulation, receiving two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of that amount; and
Whereas, The Comptroller has reported that the appropriation for this year is exhausted; and
Whereas, In view of retrenchment in advertising, it is important that this board be placed in possession of a list of all papers that have been, during the above period, or are now, receiving any portion of the corporation advertising; therefore
Resolved, That the Comptroller report to this board the expense of advertising for the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, giving in detail the names of all papers that have received pay for advertising during this period, also giving in detail the amount paid each, and what papers received pay in the regular manner, and what papers received pay by obtaining judgments against the city, giving the particulars as to amount of judgments by each, and if same were entered in default; and furthermore, report by what authority the reports of the heads of departments, and concurrent resolutions of the Common Council, are published as advertisements.
Which was referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.
By Conciliman ——
Resolved, That the name of Charles Byrne, of number sixty-eight Bayard-street, be included in the list of land persons who are to receive a donation of fifty dollars.
Councilman Lent moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.
Which was lost.
The paper was then referred to the Comptroller, with power.
By Conciliman Smith—
Resolved, That permission be granted to Jules De Reshe to place a sign in front of number one hundred and ninety Mercer-street, and to remain there during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Conciliman Smith—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Richard Connor to keep a small stand corner of Broadway and Waverley-place, in front of number seven hundred and twenty-nine Broadway, he having obtained consent of the owner, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Conciliman Robinson—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Lewis & Brown to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, corner of Front-street and Coenties-slip, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Conciliman Smith—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Weatherspoon, of number fifty-one East Fourth-street, to exhibit a sign in front of his place of business, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Conciliman Brinkman—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to George F. Milne to keep a fruit stand in front of number one hundred and sixteen Bowery, he having obtained consent of the property-owners, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Conciliman Fitzgerald—
Resolved, That the Harlem Gas-light Company be and they are hereby directed to lay gas mains in One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.
By Conciliman Healy—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Victor Laine to keep a barber's pole in front of his place of business, number sixty-six Chatham-street, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Conciliman Robinson—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mrs. Miller to keep a stand on the northeast corner of Greenwich and Vesey streets, she having obtained the consent of the property-owners, to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Conciliman Russell—
Resolved, That the vacant lots on the east side of Lexington-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-first streets; also in Forty-fifth-street, between Lexington-avenue and Third-avenue; also in Forty-first-street, between Lexington and Third-avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.
By Conciliman Russell—
Resolved, That the Consel to the Corporation be and he is hereby instructed to take the necessary legal measures to open Sixty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, according to law.
Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.
By Conciliman Russell—
Resolved, That a basin and culvert be built on the southeast corner of Forty-eighth-street and Second-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.
By Conciliman Keegan—
Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to John Beard to keep and maintain a stand opposite number forty-four Bowery, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Conciliman Keegan—
Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to Messrs. Myers & Underhill to run out skids from their store, number seventy-eight Bowery-street, to the rock at the curb-stone, for the purpose of loading and unloading, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Councilman Healy moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.
Which was lost.
The resolution was then adopted.
By Conciliman Leavy—
Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to Michael Cleary to place and keep a coach in Houston-street, on the north side, near and easterly from Broadway, the said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Councilman Houghtalin moved that said resolution ha referred to the Committee on Streets.
Which was lost.
The resolution was then laid over.
By Conciliman Robinson—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Lewis & Brown to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, corner of Front-street and Coenties-slip, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Conciliman Smith—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Weatherspoon, of number fifty-one East Fourth-street, to exhibit a sign in front of his place of business, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Conciliman Brinkman—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to George F. Milne to keep a fruit stand in front of number one hundred and sixteen Bowery, he having obtained consent of the property-owners, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Conciliman Fitzgerald—
Resolved, That the Harlem Gas-light Company be and they are hereby directed to lay gas mains in One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.
By Conciliman Healy—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Victor Laine to keep a barber's pole in front of his place of business, number sixty-six Chatham-street, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Conciliman Robinson—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mrs. Miller to keep a stand on the northeast corner of Greenwich and Vesey streets, she having obtained the consent of the property-owners, to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Conciliman Russell—
Resolved, That the vacant lots on the east side of Lexington-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-first streets; also in Forty-first-street, between Lexington-avenue and Third-avenue; also in Forty-first-street, between Lexington and Third-avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.
By Conciliman Russell—
Resolved, That the Consel to the Corporation be and he is hereby instructed to take the necessary legal measures to open Sixty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, according to law.
Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.
By Conciliman Russell—
Resolved, That a basin and culvert be built on the southeast corner of Forty-eighth-street and Second-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.
By Conciliman Keegan—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Beard to keep and maintain a stand opposite number forty-four Bowery, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Conciliman Keegan—
Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to Messrs. Myers & Underhill to run out skids from their store, number seventy-eight Bowery-street, to the rock at the curb-stone, for the purpose of loading and unloading, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Councilman Healy moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.
Which was lost.
The resolution was then adopted.
By Conciliman Leavy—
Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to Michael Cleary to place and keep a coach in Houston-street, on the north side, near and easterly from Broadway, the said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Councilman Houghtalin moved that said resolution ha referred to the Committee on Streets.
Which was lost.
The resolution was then laid over.
By Conciliman Keegan—
Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to Bridget Deering, to keep a stand at number sixty and one-half Bowery, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Councilman Leavy moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.
Which was lost.
Councilman Patterson moved that said resolution be laid over.
Which was lost.
The resolution was then adopted.
By Conciliman Russell—
Resolved, That the low and sunken lots on the east side of Second-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, be filled to the grade, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.
By Conciliman Keegan—
Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to Timothy O'Regan, grocer, number thirty-six Bowery, to keep a stand, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By the same—
Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to Elsey Leach to keep a stand opposite number two Bowery, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Leavy, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Cook—16.
Negative—Councilmen Healy, Patterson, Houghtelin, McGrath, Reilly—5.
Councilman Healy moved that each vote be reconsidered.
Which was lost.

BILLS RESUMED.

By Councilman Russell—
Bill of New-York Dispatch, amounting to sixty-six dollars and seventy-six cents, for advertising programme, &c., of Washington's Birthday Celebration.
Which was referred to the Special Committee on Celebration of Washington's Birthday.

RESOLUTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

By Councilman Robinson—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James Ellis to keep stand for the sale of newspapers in Broome-street, near the northwest corner of Broadway, he having permission from the owners, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Councilman Houghtalin moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.
Which was lost.
The resolution was then adopted.
By Councilman Leavy—
Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to Johnston & Philpitte to erect a barber's pole in front of their place of business, number ninety-four Wall-street, corner of Water.
Councilman Houghtalin moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.
Which was carried by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Robineon, Stacom, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly Cook—17.
Negative—Councilmen Haggerty, Lent—2.
Subsequently,
Councilman Healy moved that such vote be reconsidered.
Which was carried.
The resolution was then adopted.
By Councilman Russell—
Resolved, That Fifty-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.
By Councilman O'Callaghan—
Resolved, That a sewer be built in Forty-eighth-street, from the Ninth to the Eleventh avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.
By Councilman O'Callaghan—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner cause Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, between Tenth-avenue and the Hudson River, to be lighted with gas, without delay.
Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.
By Councilman Lent—

AN ORDINANCE

TO PREVENT THE RUNNING AT LARGE IN THE STREETS, AVENUES AND PUBLIC PLACES OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK OF ALL GOATS AND GEESE.

Be it Ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened:

SECTION 1. No goats or geese shall go at large in any of the streets, lanes, alleys, piers, wharves or public places in the City of New-York, under the penalty of five dollars for every goat or goose which shall be found at large, to be paid by the owner or persons having care, charge or keeping thereof, severally and respectively.
SECTION 2. All goats or geese found at large in the City of New-York, in violation of the above section, may be taken by any person or persons and driven or carried to such place as may have been designated by the Common Council as a public pound, where, if not reclaimed within ten days from the time of being impounded there, that the same be sold by the pound-master, as provided in section eight, chapter forty-eight of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the proceeds of such sale be paid into the City Treasury by him, after deducting his legal fees and charges.
SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.
Which was laid over.
By Councilman Joyce—
Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Henry L. Rabe to erect an awning in front of his premises, number two hundred and sixty-three Seventh-avenue, the same to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Brinkman—
Resolved, That John Messwer, a returned disabled soldier, have permission to keep a soda-water stand in front of number one hundred and thirty-seven Bowery, he having obtained permission from the owner and occupant of the premises.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Stacom—
Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Thomas Heany, number one hundred and forty-eight Chatham-street, to erect a show-case in front of his premises, the same not to interfere with public travel, and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By the same—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Bernard Lynch to keep a small stand in front of number one hundred and seventy-four Chatham-street, he having obtained consent of the owner, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly Cook—17.
Negative—Councilmen Hagorty, Lent—2.
By the same—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Michael Tracy to keep a small fruit-stand on the corner of Canal-street and Broadway, opposite Mealle and Company, he having obtained consent of the owners, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Stacom—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Timothy Devine to keep a stand to sell fruit in front of number thirty-six and a half Bowery, for said Devine having at present the permission of the storekeeper, and the said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Kenny—
Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built, in First-avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, under the direction of the Croton Aquednct Department.
Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.
By Councilman Russell—
Resolved, That the ordiuance approved June thirteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, for the flagging, reflagging, curb and guttering Forty-seventh street, from Third-avenue to East River, be amended by striking out the words "East River," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "First-avenue," and, under the ordiuance thus amended, the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals forthwith.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
By Councilman Joyce—
Whereas, The great principles of self-sustaining government, founded on the representative system, have lately met with entire vindication, and now stand before the nations of the world as the fundamental law of a republized and more firmly established government of freedom and support of liberty; and
Whereas, The great success thus achieved is mainly due to the great controlling powers of the mighty hosts of the Union Army that so nobly fought the armies of rebellion and secession; and
Whereas, The great contestants and champions for freedom should always be acknowledged and their memories preserved by the land of liberty and inasmuch as the City of New-York has assumed so important a position and furnished so much of the bone and sinew as well as of the means whereby the war was carried to so successful an issue; be it
Resolved, That it is the desire and expressed wish of the Corporation of the City of New-York, that portraits of our principal Generals of the Armies of the United States, who have served their country with fidelity and covered themselves with imperishable renown, be procured and placed in the Governor's room of the City Hall, and that for this purpose Lieutenant-General U.S. Grant, Major-General W. R. Sherman and Major-General Phil. Sheridan, be requested to sit for full-length life-size portraits, and that a thousand dollars for each be and is hereby appropriated to defray the expense thereof.
Resolved, That the Committee on Arts and Sciences of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen be constituted a joint committee to confer with the aforesaid eminent Generals for the purpose of having the above resolution carried into effect, and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in payment of the portraits, upon the certificate of D. T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council, that the same have been duly completed, and charge the same to its appropriate account.
Pending the reading,
Councilman Russell moved that the further reading of said resolution be suspended, and that the same be referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.
Which was lost.
The resolution having been read,
Councilman Brinkman moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.
Which was carried.
By Conciliman O'Callaghan—
Resolved, That the name of Timothy Dimon, Eighty-eighth-street, Third and Fourth avenues, be placed on the list of blind persons who are to receive the sum of fifty dollars, recently donated by the Common Council.
Councilman Lent moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.
Which was lost.
The paper was then referred to the Comptroller, with power.
By Conciliman Lent—
Resolved, That the Comptroller report to this board what amount has been paid to the New-York *Daily News* for advertising for this year, and if the same was paid in bonds, or in what manner.
Which was referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

NOTICE.

Councilman Lent gave notice that at the next meeting he should move that rule eighteen of this board be amended by striking therefrom the words "to refer."

PETITIONS.

By Conciliman Lent—
Remonstrance of property-owners against paving Forty-fourth-street with Belgian pavement.
Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.
By Councilman Russell—
Petition of H. J. Leland for compensation for loss of horse.
Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.
By Councilman Lent—
Petition of property-owners in the upper part of the city to have an ordinance passed to stop the running at large of geese in the upper part of the city.
Which was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.
By Councilman Russell—
Petition of property-owners for a sewer in Eighty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues.
In connection herewith, Councilman Russell presented the following resolution:
Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Eighty-second-street, from Second to Third-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.
Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a sewer in Fifty-first-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of regulating, grading, &c., Sixty-first-street, between Ninth-avenue and Broadway.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen to flag sidewalks of Fiftieth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of flagging sidewalks in Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of flagging, &c., Forty-eighth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson river.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth-avenue and Harlem River.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of flagging sidewalk south side of Forty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of flagging, &c., Forty-seventh-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of regulating and grading Ninetieth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Houghtalin moved that the Committee on Celebration of Washington's Birthday be discharged from the further consideration of bill of E. Van Ranst, for carriages, with resolution, as follows:
Rasolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Van Ranst for the sum of two hundred and thirty-two ($232) dollars, being the amount of said bills, and charge the same to its appropriate account.
Which was carried.
And the paper was laid over.
Councilman Houghtalin moved to discharge the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips from further consideration of resolution, as follows:
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to rebuild bulkhead on Seventeenth-street, between Avenues C and D, forthwith, by contract or otherwise.
Councilman Lent moved to amend said resolution by striking out the words "or otherwise."
Which was lost.
The paper was then laid over.

REPORTS RESUMED.

The Committee on National Affairs presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen to pay B. F. Brady the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars, for rent of premises, services and other expenses attending the free exhibition of the Archbishop Hughes' Memorial.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a sewer in Fifty-third-street, between First and Second avenues.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on National Affairs presented a report in favor of paying bill of Edward Van Ranst, for carriages furnished at funeral of late Captain P. J. Henry.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on National Affairs presented a report in favor of paying bill of E. Van Ranst, for coaches furnished committees.
Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Koster moved that the Committee on Lamps and Gas ha discharged from the further consideration of resolution as follows:
Resolved, That the Harlem Gas Light Company be directed to lay gas-mains in Fifty-fifth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was carried.
Councilman O'Callaghan moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the word "Harlem," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Metropolitan."
Which was lost.
The resolution was then recommitted to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given William May, a disabled soldier, to keep a stand on the southeast corner of Chambers-street and Broadway, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Michael Murphy to keep a stand on the northwest corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighth-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Schoumaker & Mellen to receive and deliver goods in front of their place of business, number three hundred and twenty Washington-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Patrick Skelley to erect and maintain a small staircase in Cedar-street, corner of Greenwich-street, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner transmitting apportionment of assessment in the matter of Fifty-ninth-street sewer, between Eighth and Lexington avenues.
Which was ordered on file.
A communication was received from the Street Commissioner transmitting apportionment of assessment in the matter of Eighth-avenue regulating and grading, between Eighty-second and One Hundred and Second streets.
Which was ordered on file.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Houghtelin moved to suspend the regular order of business for the purpose of considering General Orders.
Which was carried.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Brinkman called up General Order number Two Hundred and Eight, being a report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of James J. Gumbleton, Acting Clerk of Arrears, in the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, from the eleventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, such amount to be in liquidation of the assessment against the property of Michael Kuntz, situated on the northeast corner of Sixty-first-street and First-avenue, for regulating and grading Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River, (confirmed December eleven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two,) such amount to be taken from and charged to the appropriation for city contingencies.
Councilman Lent moved that said resolution be referred to the Comptroller, with power.
Which was lost.
The resolution was then lost for want of a sufficient number of votes, as follows:
Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Cook—16.
Negative—Councilmen Brinkman, Patterson, Lent, Reilly—4.
Subsequently each vote was reconsidered and the paper laid over.
The President called up General Order number One Hundred and Fifty-six, being a report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Institution of Mercy, under the care of the Sisters of Mercy, corner of Houston and Mulberry streets, for the sum of five thousand dollars, and charge the same to account of "Donations."
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly Cook—18.
Negative—Councilmen Patterson Lent—2.
Councilman Stacom called up General Order number Two Hundred and Twenty-four, being a paper from the Board of Aldermen, as follows:
A communication from the Comptroller, transmitting a letter from the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, requesting an additional appropriation for their department, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, with resolution, as follows:
Resolved, That an additional appropriation of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the use of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, the said sum to be applied toward the erection of temporary hospital buildings, additional food, fuel, or raiment, which may be required, or other necessaries which the commissioners may deem necessary for the interest of their trust.
Which was concurred in by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Cook—16.
Negative—Councilmen Kenney, Lent, Smith, Reilly—4.
Councilman Kenney called up General Order number One Hundred and Sixty-one, being an ordinance to amend section eighteen of the ordinance to divide the City of New-York into convenient election districts, and to redistrict the Seventeenth Ward.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Cook—20.
Councilman Leavy called up General Order number Two Hundred and Twenty-one, being an ordinance of Board of Aldermen to amend an ordinance entitled "An Ordinence to divide the City of New-York into Convenient Election Districts, pursuant to the Act of the Legislature, passed 5, 1842," and to redistrict the Eleventh Ward.
Pending the reading of the same,
Councilman Healy moved that the further reading be suspended.
Which was lost.
Subsequently,
Councilman Stacom moved that the further reading be suspended.
Which was lost.
Councilman Healy moved that the board do now adjourn.
Which was carried.
Whereupon, the President declared that the board stood adjourned to Monday, third of July, at two o'clock, P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

THE ROUND-HILL SCHOOL,

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AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, *in one of the most beautiful and healthful locations in the country.* Circulars, containing course of study, terms, &c., sent on application to either of the Principals. JOSIAH CLARKE, JAMES F. SPALDING.

AT PAYNE'S, NO. 62 BOWERY, BOOK-KEEPING, writing, arithmetic, spelling, &c., fully qualifying for business; terms $15 to $20 per quarter; ladies' writing lessons $2; instruction day and evening. No vacation.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. For circulars, address D. H. GARDNER, Box No. 616 Springfield, Mass., until Aug. 15.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, IN SEPTEMBER, graduate of West Point for superior military school. Also several other teachers for different departments. All who seek positions should have "Application Form" of Amer. School Institute. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st.

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A MIDdle-aged Protestant woman, competent to take charge of four young children and to teach them the common branches of education. A liberal salary will be given to one fully competent. Address Box No. 4,538 New-York Post-office.

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MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1865.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.—GENERAL ORDER.—The society will meet at the rooms of the New-York Society Library, University-place, near 12th-st., on TUESDAY, July 4, at 12 M.
Members of other State Societies of the Cincinnati, who may be in the city, are invited to be present, and unite with us in celebrating the Anniversary of our National Independance.
The Standing Committee will hold a special meeting at 11 A. M. By order of
HAMILTON FISH, President.
MARINUS WILLETT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A regular meeting of this committee will be held at Headquarters, corner Broadway and 22d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, July 3, 1865, at 8 o'clock.
OWEN W. BRENNAN, Chairman.
HENRY H. HUELAT, CHARLES H. HALL, Secretaries.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812—OF this and adjacent counties, will meet at the Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer sts., on TUESDAY, the 4th day of July, at 11 o'clock A. M., in full uniform, to celebrate the eighty-ninth anniversary of our National Independance. By order,
H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABM. DALLY, Colonel.
J. MCPHYE, Adjutant.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE—A HANDSOME EXtension top Phaeton or Rockaway for one or two horses; sold at a bargain, to-day, at LAWRENCE'S stable, No. 58 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT SIX SEAT BAROUCHE in fine order, cheap for cash; just the thing for the country. Apply to W. H. MILLER No. 140 Broadway, up stairs.

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Orders in this line are solicited from all parts of the country. They will be executed promptly, and at the lowest market rates.
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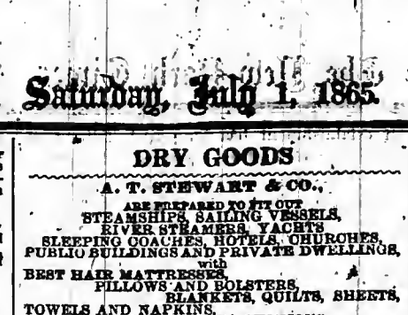

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HON. C. L. REYNOLDS, Mayor of Trenton.
HON. J. C. GRIFFIN, Ex-Senator, Missouri.
HON. JNO. CULLERS, House of Representatives, Buttonville, Mo.
HON. JUDGE STEPHEN PI[illegible] Probate Court, Trenton, Mo.
REV. L. M. PEASE, Five [illegible] House of Industry, New-York.
REV. MARTIN PETERSON, [illegible]
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B. SHERMAN, Esq., Supervisor town of Branchport, N. Y.
JAS. FESTES, Esq., Sheriff of Grundy County, Mo.
G. W. BUNDAY, Esq., Editor *Iliou Independent*, New-York.
JNO. C. HARMAN, Esq., Clerk Court Common Pleas, Cairo, Ill.
B. F. GRIFFIN, Esq., Editor *Brunswick Herald*, Georgia.
G. H. TUBBELL, Esq., Clerk Circuit Court, Trenton, Mo.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1865.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock and Evening at 7½ o'clock. MADELINE.

WALLACK'S—OLIVER TWIST.

NIBLO'S—AMRY, THE LITTLE BAREFOOT.

WINTER GARDEN—FAZIO; OR, THE ITALIAN WIFE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—EARLY CLOSING—GRIST TO THE MILL.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. ROSECRANS was serenaded at Llewellyn Park, Orange Mountain, N. J., on Thursday evening. The occasion was the departure of Gen. ROSECRANS for Nevada, where he goes on a visiting tour, having received a furlough of six months from the War Department. The serenade was accompanied by a brilliant soirée, given by the General's host, WM. HOGEMAN, Esq., and was highly successful throughout. Gen. ROSECRANS made a short speech, expressing his gratitude for the delicate compliment tendered him by the residents of Llewellyn Park.

Says the Richmond *Republican* of 29th June: "Notwithstanding the great precaution taken by Monsieur PAUL, the French Consul in this city, eight hundred and twenty-five hogsheads of the tobacco belonging to his government were burned in the Davenport warehouse. Four thousand five hundred hogsheads stored in other warehouses were saved, and are now being shipped for Havre. The *Wheeler* left this port for Havre yesterday, having on board one hundred and fifty hogsheads of this tobacco."

The full name of the man who permitted his horse to be driven to death between Boston and Portland, is EDWARD BRACKETT, of the former city. Let him be remembered; and let not FRANK BRIGGS, who drove the horse, be forgotten. Boston papers say many other persons were interested. If they are ambitious of immortality let them send in their names. It is not every day that men conspire to drive a horse to death, and these fellows should not miss such a chance to achieve imperishable fame.

The Shreveport (La.) *News*, of the 3d instant, after giving favorable accounts of all the crops in Texas, says: "In many parts of Texas the quantity of cotton planted is about equal to the crop of former years, but in this part of Louisiana and in the adjoining portions of Texas, the quantity planted is quite limited, not more, we would say, than the fifth of a crop.

Mrs. Dr. WALKER, of the United States Army, who was arrested by the Confederate authorities about twelve months since in male habiliments, and confined in Castle Thunder for several weeks, recently paid a visit to her old place of imprisonment. She spent some time in going through the building, a privilege she never enjoyed before, though a guest at the place.

A terrific tornado recently passed through Birmingham, Conn., causing much destruction of property. Among other freaks, the horse-shed to the Methodist Church, one hundred feet in length, was lifted and carried ten feet from the foundation and dropped on an open lot a mass of ruins.

Gen. R. E. LEE and family left the city on the 28th ult. for Cartersville, Cumberland County, near which place they will occupy, for the Summer, a cottage on a small farm. A citizen of Richmond has proffered him one of the finest farms in Orange County, which another offered to stock. The offer was declined.

A blacksmith at Versailles is said to have discovered a composition almost as hard as iron, which can be applied under the hoof without causing the horse the slightest pain, and costs seventy-five per cent. less than ordinary horse-shoes.

It is reported that Atlanta, Ga., is being rebuilt much more rapidly than could have been anticipated. Business is beginning to be quite brisk. Many families which went North after Gen. SHERMAN's evacuation, are about returning.

The Third Maine Battery, which was paid off at Augusta last week, took $12,000 of the seven-thirty bonds, an average of more than $100 per man. The paymaster had an agent for the sale of the bonds by his side when he paid the men.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says a dispatch was received in that city from Keokuk on Monday, stating that Major-Gen. CURTIS had fractured both his arms. No particulars were given.

Judge TRIGG, of East Tennessee, recently charged the Grand Jury to indict Gov. BROWNLOW for executing the laws. The jury unanimously refused to find a bill.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says the new Constitution is adopted by more than 3,000 majority. Without the soldiers' vote it would have been lost.

LOCAL NEWS.

Prof. W. P. BLAKE, of California, lectured last evening before the members of the Traveler's Club, at their rooms, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue. The subject of the lecture was an account of the explorations of the Professor in Russian America, and was found to be of interest and value by the select audience present. Prof. BLAKE leaves to-day for his home in California.

The Supreme Court, at Special Term, yesterday, rendered a decision in the matter of the Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Department. This case has been in the courts for several months past. The opinion was delivered by Justice LEONARD. He decides that the old commissioners are entitled to the office. An appeal from this decision will be immediately taken to the General Term.

The twenty-second academic year of the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute was celebrated yesterday, at the Broadway Theatre. Declamations, recitations and orations were well delivered by the pupils.

Mr. CHARLES SCHWEIGER died at his boarding-house, No. 95 East Fourth-street, on Thursday night, from poisoning by a large fly which, on the 22d ult., flew from a carcass in his slaughter-house and stung him under the right eye.

Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, counsel for DANIEL M. PORTER, having been summoned to attend a funeral, yesterday afternoon, the Stover-Porter criminal lawsuit did not proceed before Justice DODGE, but was postponed to the 6th inst., at 2 P. M.

DANIEL STRATTON, Jr., partner of WM. D. MANN in the United Service Petroleum and Mining Company's enterprise, arrived in town, yesterday, and reported to Justice DODGE, at Jefferson Market.

The arrivals of emigrants at this port during the week have reached 3,796, as follows: Saturday and Sunday, 801; Monday, 1,101; Tuesday, 1,300; Wednesday, 594; Thursday, none.

Capt. FRANK C. SPEIGHT, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, having been granted leave of absence, sails for Europe to-day, intending to be absent two months.

Commissioner MCMURRAY will strive to pay the entire Metropolitan Police force before the night of the 3d instant their last month's dues.

There was less activity in Cotton and Flour yesterday at lower and declining prices. Wheat, Corn and new Mess Pork were in fair demand but cheaper. Sugars were salable and buoyant. Petroleum was quiet and depressed. Whisky was more sought after and was dearer. The freight market was more active and firmer, with quite respectable engagements of grain and tobacco reported. Other branches of trade presented no really new features.

The price of Gold was 1½@2 ₰ cent. higher yesterday than the day before. The Stock market was also 1@2 ₰ cent. higher and quite buoyant on the Railway speculation in the afternoon. Exchange 108¾@109 on London for Gold. Government Stocks were firmer.

The receipts of cotton at this port this week have been 8,433 bales, as follows, June 24 and 25, 1,732 bales; 26th, 889 bales; 27th, 2,902 bales; 28th, 915 bales; 29th, 1,955 bales.

The Customs Revenue of the port, thus far this week, have averaged nearly $270,000 (or precisely $269,968,) a day, equal to a weekly aggregate of $1,620,000.

What Shall be the Southern Representation?

Emancipation, by making an end of the three-fifths slave basis of the constitution, increases the representation of the South in the Federal Congress and the Electoral College thirteen votes, taking the last census and apportionment as the standards. One of the arguments most strongly urged by the advocates of immediate and universal freedmen suffrage, is that without this regulation, a vote in the South will have twice the political power of a vote in the North. While, under slavery, the Southern vote, cast by the white man, carried three-fifths more power than a northern vote, it would now, they say, carry five-fifths more. It is contended that the only way to prevent this is to dilute the power of each individual vote by converting the freedman into voters.

Now our prosuffrage friends are altogether too fast for their own consistency. They complain that the South will gain political power by the result of the rebellion, and yet they themselves are the very first to open the way for it. Why this haste to concede to the South those thirteen additional members? The apportionment of all the States has already been fixed by law until 1871, when a new apportionment will be made on the census of 1870. The present representation for all the States is based on the census of 1860, taken before the rebellion; and it would require an express and exceptional law to make a new census and apportionment before the expiration of the decade. We do not believe that loyal people will favor any such change.

Why should a special exception now be made for the South that was never made for the West? Five years after the census of 1850, the Western States would have been entitled, by virtue of its increase of population, to at least twenty members more than was apportioned to them on that census. Yet for all that, they had to wait for the new census and apportionment of 1860, before obtaining their just representation. Why should not the Southern States wait for the same period, until the census of 1870, before obtaining the thirteen members to which they have become entitled by virtue of their *rebellion?* Is it not enough that the census of 1860 gave them *nineteen* members for slaves, which they called property, when no part of the property of the North was directly represented?

It seems to us that there is no call for any alteration in the apportionment until the next regular census. There are very strong reasons against it. It would be unprecedented to alter the apportionment after it has been fixed on a decennial census, until the next census. To take a new census at this time, would be a very difficult and very expensive operation. To give the South its proportionate increase of members, reckoning on the last census, would be extremely unfair; for while the North has made a considerable increase to its population since that time, it is very certain that the South has positively decreased. It is said that the black population alone has been diminished one million. We can hardly believe that; but unquestionably the war has, in various ways, largely reduced their numbers. Gov. BANKS, in one of his late reports, calculates that the war has caused the death of more than half of the slaves of Louisiana. The same agencies which produced this terrible destruction there, have been at work in every Southern State, though less actively. It is safe to say that at least half a million of Southern whites have perished in battle, or by the hardships and privations attending the war. Probably, were a new census to be taken to-morrow, it would be found that instead of gaining thirteen members by the conversion of slaves into freedmen, the South would actually lose as large a number as that in consequence of its loss in aggregate population. It would be the grossest injustice to give the South thirteen new members without testing their actual present population by a new census.

But yet again, all true policy forbids this stretch of liberality to those who were so recently active rebels. No alteration of law and established usage should be made in their favor when it is still uncertain what is to be their spirit toward the government. It is meet, at least, that they should prove that they would use their new power loyally before we step out of our way to consign it to them. Common prudence requires that before we change the apportionment, so as to give the South thirteen more votes in the three next Congresses, and in the Presidental election of 1868, we had better thoroughly assure ourselves that these votes will retain none of the odor of this infernal rebellion.

We know that these advocates of universal freedmen suffrage assume that that suffrage would be cast for Union men of the strongest sort. This is pure assumption. The bulk of that vote more likely would be cast to suit the views of the principal employers of the freedmen, the planters, who, as a class, were strongly rebel, and are still strongly malcontent. There can yet be no certainty whether the suffrage of the freedmen, ignorant and dependent as they are, would not actually strengthen the same class rule which has always heretofore controlled and cursed the South. In this uncertainty, those who have always denounced that rule should be the very last men to advocate a measure, the very first effect of which, according to their own argument, must be to add thirteen Southern votes in the national councils. They of all people should patiently await further developments of the Southern spirit and purpose, before venturing upon decisive action.

A MORGUE TO BE ESTABLISHED.—We are glad to notice that the matter of establishing a proper receptacle for the remains of the unknown dead is at last receiving the attention of the authorities. The subject was yesterday under consideration by the Board of Supervisors, and also by the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections. The necessity for such an establishment has long been felt. Last year, the records of the coroner's office showed that no less than three hundred interments of unknown people had been made at Potter's Field. This is an appalling and a shameful fact. Scarcely a day passes that we do not report some unfortunate "found drowned," and the publicity thus given by the journals to such events, has been the sole opportunity afforded the friends of missing persons for gaining information. A small and very inconvenient dead-house at Bellevue Hospital has been hitherto the only place of temporary deposit for those dead taken from the rivers and out of the streets, and often it has been absolutely necessary to remove remains from this over-crowded receptacle before a reasonable time had elapsed to claim or recognize them.

Who can tell how often crimes have been cloaked and justice defeated by this lack of publicity and indecent haste of burial? The Coroners claim that they are destitute of authority to advertise cases of unrecognized bodies, giving a minute description of the clothing and features or other peculiarities of the remains. A fund for such a purpose should be at once placed at their disposal, and it is not creditable to the humanity of the city that the matter has been managed so carelessly. In the construction of the proposed morgue we trust that the arrangements will be so complete as to obviate these evils altogether.

Progress of the Popular Loan Negotiation.

The popular demand for the new series of the National 7-30 Loan has been quite active through the week, especially in the line of the orders for the smaller denominations of the notes, which have reached a much higher daily average than in any week since the 7-30 Loan was first opened to the public.

The sales of the Loan this week have averaged $2,385,637 a day, as follows: Monday, $2,258,550; Tuesday, $2,301,700; Wednesday, $2,451,300; Thursday, $2,531,000. The orders for the $50 and $100 notes of the Loan have averaged 3,917 a day, as follows: Monday, 1,578; Tuesday, 1,610; Wednesday, the amazing aggregate of 10,711; Thursday, 1,771.

The third series of the Loan has been marketed thus far at the weekly average rate of $11,926,632, as follows: Week ending with May 20, $12,106,700; May 27, $9,733,600; June 3, $6,681,600; June 10, $12,803,000; June 17, $11,925,000; June 24, $15,922,700; July 1 (partly estimated,) $14,313,822, making the total sales of this series, in the seven weeks which have elapsed since it was first formally opened to popular subscription (May 15,) $83,486,422, which leaves only $146,500,000 worth of the final issue of the notes yet to be disposed of.

At even the prevailing rate of distribution, this unmarketed balance will be closed out in about twelve weeks.

Of late, however, the absorption of the notes by the people has been increasing very encouragingly, and it is confidently expected that the popular orders will go on increasing in number and magnitude, proportioned to the rapid diminution in the available supply of the notes, which present unusual inducements to buyers for permanent investment. It may, therefore, be taken for granted that the whole of the Seven-Thirty loan will be in the hands of the people before the close of the coming month of August.

The Historic Army of the Potomac—Its Endurance—Its Sufferings and Its Glory.

Henceforth, when we speak of the Army of the Potomac, it will be as of a thing of the past. Its immediate commander, Gen. MEADE, has issued a farewell order, in which he announces that, by command of the President, *that army has ceased to exist.* Its work is done, its record is closed, and now only its traditions and its history remain.

Its history is precisely contemporaneous with the war, and covers its entire period. The Army of the Potomac fought the first battle of the war, fought ceaselessly during its continuance, and fought its last battle. Its career was opened with defeat, prosecuted for years amid misfortune and disaster, and closed with a triumph as complete and illustrious as any in the annals of war.

The work of this army was definite and simple from the beginning to the end. It was to capture the capital of the rebellious Confederacy. Its objective point was always Richmond. It tried to reach it by Manassas, by the Peninsula, by Mine Run, by Fredericksburgh, by Chancellorsville, by the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, and finally succeeded in reaching it by the south bank of the James. It fought a great battle for the same object in Pennsylvania, another in Maryland, and a dozen in the Shenandoah Valley. Nearly all its great actions were fought under different commanders—that of Manassas under McDOWELL, the Peninsula and Antietam under McCLELLAN, the Second Bull Run under POPE, Fredericksburgh under BURNSIDE, Chancellorsville under HOOKER, Gettysburgh under MEADE, while the last triumphant campaign was under the conduct of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT. It fought against three rebel commanders, BEAUREGARD at the opening, who was followed on the Peninsula by JOSEPH JOHNSTON, who in turn was succeeded by LEE. Though its purpose was always aggressive, and its aim always Richmond, the enemy frequently succeeded in throwing it on the defensive, and making its immediate object the salvation of Washington.

The Army of the Potomac, unlike most of our other armies, was unitary in its character, as well as in its work, from its organization until its dissolution. The old army of ROSECRANS, for example, was composed of two armies which had been brought together from different localities, after different histories. The late army of SHERMAN was composed of four distinct armies, each of which had had its own career, and all of which were only combined when Gen. GRANT was elevated to supreme power in the West, after the battle of Chickamauga. But the Army of the Potomac has been essentially one from the beginning, though at times large bodies of it have been detached from the main force and sent to different parts of Virginia on coöperative service.

The spirit which the Army of the Potomac has exhibited, throughout its varying career, has been worthy of the American character. It has been truly and grandly *indomitable.* There has been factiousness in the country, but none in the army. It has seemed sometimes as though the people would fall into despair, but no such feeling has ever had sway in the army. Portions of the people have made fierce outcries about the removal or appointment of certain Generals to command, but we have had no outcry about these matters from the army. We have seen this army waiting during the long months of inactivity, but it waited in patience. We have seen it suffering beyond measure in the deadly swamps of the Chickahominy, and thousands of brave men lying down there to die of disease; but it bore all with a proud, manly resignation, for the sake of the country. We have seen it led by incompetence to the most terrible and heart-rending defeats, but it never lost heart or hope. We have seen it try the issue twenty times with the enemy, but it was always ready to try it again. We have seen it encamped all Winter behind the defences of Petersburgh, exhibiting all the time the most dauntless fortitude. We have seen it strong after misfortune, calm after victory, heroic always.

Now that the rebellion is forever crushed, and the rebellious spirit entirely extinguished, we can afford to render a tribute of admiration also to the opposing army that fought under LEE. For an accursed cause, they struggled valiantly. They commanded the respect of those who fought against them in the field, and who acknowledge them to be worthy of their steel. Their defeat does not involve personal disgrace, and the way in which they have borne it does them honor.

The Army of the Potomac has always had the special attention and affection of the nation, as it always had the chief work of the nation's defence. Now that it has passed into history with its work consummated, the whole country will join with its late commander in bidding it an affectionate farewell.

The Debts of the South—A National Collection Agency.

The following in relation to the collection of debts in the South appears in an evening paper:

"Are not the loyal merchants of the North, and the government, entitled to be furnished at once, and gratis, with the evidence on which they can recover by suit what is justly due them from those amnestied? In the meantime, there is nothing to prevent the business community from petitioning that those excepted from the general amnesty shall, as a condition precedent to pardon, pay what they owe, with interest."

The sheer absurdity of this proposal mitigates, in a measure, its mischievous tendency. Not one in a thousand, probably, of the persons living at the South, who stand in the relation of debtors to Northern citizens, are in a position to pay what they owe. The larger proportion of them were persons engaged in commerce when the war broke out. They belonged to the class who were least disposed, from self-interest, from taste, training, and habits of life, to rush into a political revolution. They were necessarily the first, if not ultimately, the heaviest sufferers by the war. The cessation of hostilities was the only hope they could cling to as an escape from absolute and irretrievable ruin. Their participation in the benfits of the general amnesty is an indispensable preliminary to their resumption of business. And it is in the face of these palpable facts that this unthinking zealot comes forward with his scheme for placing that portion of the Southern people most predisposed to support the Union—practically under perpetual political disability.

The President's proclamation makes no such invidious exception as is here recommended. And there is an excess of folly, therefore, in the assumption that under any pretext, that proclamation is now to be recalled and a substitute furnished providing for an army of bailiffs at the expense of the country to collect outstanding debts for Northern jobbing houses. Practically it would come to this, if every Southern man who should ask for pardon had to produce his accounts, and give bail to meet his liabilities. It would scarcely be more atrociously absurd to have these Southern debtors brought under bond to trade hereafter only with the houses that had formerly given them credit. When these advisers of the Executive desire to turn the National Government into a collection agency for the general dry-goods business, we do not see the use in stopping at half-way measures. A Sumptuary Bureau would probably come nearest their idea. To that Bureau every resident South of the Potomac might be compelled to make weekly reports of his domestic condition.

Our Foreign Relations—Their Satisfactory Aspect.

The steady rise of our bonds in the European market, and the enlarged demand that has recently sprung up for them there, is an evidence of the satisfactory relations of European governments with our own. It was feared, for a time, that the Mexican enlistments in this city, fictitious though they were known to be here, might lead to remonstrances on the part of France, and our credit was in consequence for a short time unfavorably affected; but the speedy and complete collapse of the entire movement, and the prompt action of the Government in preventing the sailing of a suspicious vessel from San Francisco, quickly restored confidence abroad.

The fact is, if we may take the solemn allegations of the leading statesmen of England and France, there is nothing they are more anxious to maintain than peace with the United States; and to that end, they will adopt all possible measures. England is even willing to discuss the question of paying damages for the injuries inflicted by the *Alabama;* and the official monthpiece of the French Empire proclaims the anxiety of his government to find some feasible mode of escape from Mexico. There is no doubt that our government meets all this in a like conciliatory spirit; and there is no doubt that therein it is supported by the great body of the American people.

RETURNING REASON IN THE COAL TRADE.—The government has just been able to conclude two large purchases of coal by contract—the one for the navy and the other for the army—at the respective prices of $5 21 and $5 34 per ton. This is a hopeful sign for consumers generally. There is no reason why the retail price should be much higher than this. But it will be higher, doubtless, especially toward the Fall, when the consumption becomes greater. Prudent housekeepers, who can afford it, should look ahead a few months in securing their Winter supplies. They can now buy at about one-half what they had to pay five months ago. A word to the wise.

TWO LIVE KENTUCKIANS.—Gov. BRAMLETTE evidently does not belong to the Mallory school of fossils. He has his eyes open, and instead of butting his brains out against the solid facts of the day, he recognizes them, and governs himself accordingly. He very plainly tells the people of Kentucky that slavery is dead, and recommends that they at once proceed to install free labor in its place. This is sound sense. He does not stop to mourn over the dear departed, nor to quarrel with the manner of the taking off, but goes cheerfully to work to "bury his dead out of his sight," stow away the emblems of mourning, and urge his people to take their proper place in the ranks of the regenerated States. The Governor was more than kind to "the institution" during its mortal illness; but now that all is over, he presents a conspicuous example of common sense as well as loyalty—an example that the bats, of whom Mr. MALLORY is such an excellent specimen, would do well to follow. It should also be noted that the sometime head and front of rebellion in Kentucky, Gov. BERIAH MAGOFFIN, has come out emphatically for free labor; he, too, has taken a deliberate look at the defunct institution, and counts it past doctoring—its eyes are set. MAGOFFIN was one of the londest and most active of the pro-slavery zealots, and did, perhaps, more than any other Kentuckian to drive that State into the secession conspiracy. The failure was from no fault of his, for he worked with almost superhuman energy to achieve success. When such high priests in the Southern ranks come over to the side of freedom and loyalty, we may reasonably look for an early stampede of their so long deluded followers.

THE RECORD OF THE VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.—The array of figures presented in the interesting report of the Volunteer Committee is too formidable to be grasped in a cursory survey. But one or two salient facts may be noticed. The city and county contributed to the national army 116,382 men. Of these, 53,544 were raised without any bounty. The average of the terms of service was nearly two years and a quarter; and the average cost per man for those who received bounties, hand-money, and expenses of equipment, and Family Relief Fund was $463 80. The bounties amounted in all to $9,317,612; the premiums to $552,715. The expenses *connected with the payment of bounties* appear to be excessive—$724,064—but, perhaps, all this outlay may have been necessary in keeping the Enlistment Bureau in operation. The expenses *not connected with bounties* reached the gross sum of $6,918,281; making the grand total expenditure no less than $17,512,673. A portion of this has been reimbursed from the National Treasury and by the State; and a claim is held for settlement, which, with the actual repayments, according to the report, will reduce the net outlay by the city and county, to $14,577,214. Whether the expenditure has been characterized by discretion and economy, it would be impossible to gather from the bald tabular statements before us. But this much is apparent, that no community in this or any other country ever taxed itself voluntarily in support of a national war with the same ungrudging liberality.

THE CONFUSION IN THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Judge LEONARD, yesterday, delivered an opinion at Special Term of the Supreme Court, adverse to Messrs. GILES and JEREMIAH, who claim to be Commissioners of the Croton Board, under appointment of the Mayor and Common Council, and in favor of Messrs. STEPHENS and DARRAGH, the former incumbents. This decision of Judge LEONARD is not final, and the case will probably be taken on appeal to the General Term. It is sincerely to be hoped that a definite settlement of the difficulty will not be long delayed. As the case now stands the affairs of the Croton Department are at a dead lock. Its business includes a vast amount of detail that is inseparable from the comfort and health of the city. While the confusion continues all grading and paving of streets must cease; all guttering and draining be neglected; the sewerage take care of itself, and the network of water pipes be left to the tender mercies of corrosion and rust. Besides all this, the mechanics and laborers employed by the department are put to sad straits for want of their wages, and this last is not the least of the unfortunate state of the case.

OUR STREETS.—To-day Messrs. BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP, the contractors for cleaning the streets of this city for ten years, at $500,000 per annum, commence operations. These gentlemen have no very heavy accumulations of filth to remove. The streets at the present time are cleaner probably than they have been for a year or more. The very worst portions of the city, with few exceptions, are reported to be comparatively free from dirt to-day. City Inspector BOOLE has doubtless been making an effort to leave the streets in a tolerably cleanly condition to his successors. Last year $800,000 were expended in street cleaning, of which amount Mr. BOOLE claims that $150,000 were disbursed in removing the filth accumulated during the pendency of the Hecker injunction. Wages, horse feed, &c., are, however, now lower than they were then, and are still falling, so that the amount which the contractors are to receive may be considered as ample remuneration for the work to be done.

It is to be hoped that Mr. BOOLE, who still has the general supervision of the work of street cleaning, will keep his promise and compel the contractors to stick to their bargain.

Hon. C. P. Kirkland on the War.

Hon. C. P. KIRKLAND has just published in a pamphlet of twenty pages, an elaborate and able discussion of the treatment to be extended to rebels individually, and also the mode of restoring the rebel States to the Union. It is marked by very full legal knowledge, and by a clear application of legal principles to the several branches of the topics discussed. Mr. KIRKLAND deems it important to carry into full effect the law of treason, in the cases of the leading agents of the rebellion, and that confiscation and disfranchisement should be inflicted as just penalties upon large numbers who acted with them. Concerning the other branch of the subject, Mr. KIRKLAND maintains that the rebel States have never been out of the Union, and that the constitutional rights of the States must be maintained inviolate. He holds that the National Government has no control over the question of negro suffrage, and that this matter may be safely left to the future population of the rebel states.

The pamphlet is very able and deserves general circulation.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 30.

HOT WEATHER.

The temperature to-day has been as high as ninety-six degrees in the shade. Late this afternoon there was a heavy rain-storm accompanied by thunder and lightning.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

The health of President JOHNSON is much better.

THE TRIAL.

The military commission recently engaged in the trial of the conspirators, met this morning, and after a brief consultation, made up their findings and adjourned. The result will not be positively known until officially promulgated.

TRIED FOR AIDING GUERRILLAS.

Among the cases to be tried before the Military Commission of which Col. CHIPMAN is Judge-Advocate, and which is sitting in this city, is that of a resident of Virginia, who a year ago conspired with a guerrilla to cause the death of a loyal citizen, the accused having furnished the guerrilla with a United States uniform as a disguise.

GALE SENT SOUTH.

G. W. GALE, who, in last December, advertised in the Selma (Ala.) *Despatch*, for one million dollars, to procure the assassination of President LINCOLN, WILLIAM H. SEWARD and ANDREW JOHNSON, was taken from the Old Capitol Prison to-day and sent back to Alabama for trial.

MONEY-ORDER OFFICES.

The money-order offices are, after to-day, to be increased from two hundred and eighty to four hundred and twenty, principally in the Western States. Measures have been taken to extend the system to the Pacific Coast. The result of the experiment so far, has been satisfactory to the Post-office Department, while those who remit small sums of money, are perfectly insured from loss.

COLORED CONVENTION.

A committee of delegates, representing the colored population of Virginia, is to be held at Alexandria, August 2, to take into consideration their present and future condition, and devise means for the good and welfare of the colored people throughout the State.

RETIRES FROM OFFICE.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue LEWIS retires from office to-morrow, to be succeeded by WILLIAM ORTON, of New-York.

PASSPORTS.

The number of passports issued at the State Department during the past month is unprecedentedly large.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

Subscriptions for More than Two Millions Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 30.

JAY COOKE, United States Subscription Agent, reports subscriptions to-day to the Seven-Thirty Loan to the amount of $2,156,200, including the following:

First National Bank of Syracuse	$100,000
Second National Bank of Chicago	175,000
Third National Bank of Chicago	200,000
First National Bank of Providence	70,000
Second National Bank of Louisville	200,000
First National Bank of Norfolk	500,000
First National Bank of New-York	250,000
First National Bank of Troy	50,000
Schafer & Brother, New-York	100,000
Fisk & Hatch, New-York	420,000
Evansville National Bank (Md.)	50,000

The number of individual subscriptions, for sums of $50 and $100, was 1,509.

Tophet.

Perspiring fellow-sufferer, we mean sweating citizen, was it hot yesterday? We imagine a faint response, the last gasp of exhausted breath, which almost shapes the answer "Yes." *Was* it hot? Let the thermometer and the soda fountains answer. But of what avail and of what profit is your thermometrical measurement? Does not science tell us—and is not science infallible—that the thermometer on a railway train, going fifty miles an hour, marks exactly the same figure as its fellow sweltering in the station-house? Of course: and you, reader, who gasp across the hot pavement at the foot of Whitehall-street, and think the shade of the ferry-house a great relief, are just as hot when spreading yourself on the bow of the Staten Island ferry-boat and cutting the waves at the rate of twenty miles an hour, as you were while searching for your dime in the crowd at the ticket gate. Of course, you think you are cool, but you are not—or you ought not to be, for the thermometer says exactly the contrary.

But yesterday science and experience coincided. It seemed impossible to get up even a factitious breeze; in whatever direction you paddled your canoe, the breeze, if there was any, seemed to be with you.

"All in a hot and copper sky
The bloody sun at noon,"

says COLERIDGE, with a fling of Bowery slang at that much-abused luminary, just as if he meant yesterday instead of the hypothetically poetical time when the chap with the Albatross breastpin went on his melancholy cruise. "Bloody, indeed, was the sun, and coppery was the sky—at least, we suppose the state of the sky was the cause of so many worthy people having their coppers hot, and of such frantic efforts to cool the same.

When it is awfully hot, *stay at home*—railroads are ridiculous impositions, steamboats are steam baths, and as for rural walks, they can only be compared to the promenade-trio of Shadrach, Meshack and Abednego in that celebrated Babylonian furnace.

Look at your steamboat excursion. Of course you are always late and have a run at the last bell; you leap aboard very much of the temper of a red hot ball from Fort Columbus; you plunge into a crowd of fervent temperature and irascible temper; you are stifled with the aroma of the huge unwashed multitude, contaminated by their squalling litters, suffocated with their cabbage-cigar smoke, and dumped at last like a bag of potatoes at some place which seems—as you leave the water—like the open door of the infernal pit. Go ahead, and get two hours' experience of the enjoyment of rural ramble: the long stretch of unshaded and dusty street, lined with little dens where you are charged five-fold price for stuff that would poison a dog: the so-called park, which is a cross between a kitchen garden and a pig-pen; and especially the inevitible half dozen of gallows-birds from the city, who are lying in wait to insult women, pick your pocket or get up a fight, and by this time you will probably conclude that going abroad in a hot day to keep cool is most emphatically carrying coals to Newcastle.

No; when it is absolutely hot stay at home; avoid exercise, shun cars and steamboats, and reckon all highflown brags about shady groves, &c., as so many "springes to catch woodcock." Try a cold bath, a thin pair of what-do-you-call-ems, and a copy of the NEW-YORK TIMES; and when the sun has disappeared you may venture out—for a walk, but do no car-riding.

Yesterday was our brag hot one for this season, and we challenge New-Orleans to beat it. The air was very still, discomposed now and then with a slight breeze, but these bits of variety were fitful and generally weak. Thermometers figured among the nineties, and at one time seemed likely to beat greenbacks in reaching par. From about 8 o'clock until 6, the sun poured in point-blank fire, and made the air almost hiss with the intense heat. As the glowing orb went down, heavy and dark masses of clouds gathered in the west; the snaky tongues of the lightning darted out here and there, and the refreshing breeze that preludes rain, came to our relief; but it was not until a late hour that the grateful shower came, and then it was nothing like the deluge we had hoped to enjoy. The night air was scarcely cooler than that of the afternoon; but one does not feel the heat so sensibly in the dark as when his eyes are bleared with the furnace-like shimmer of noon-tide.

As we write the levin bolts are tearing the clouds into furrows, and loosening the impending deluge which pours down its grateful coolness to alleviate the horrors of the hottest day of the season.

Dramatic.

In the case of House *vs.* Bernard, anent the drama of "Arrah na Pogue," before the Court of Common Pleas, Judge CARDOZO yesterday issued the following order:

It appearing satisfactorily to me by the complaint herein, positively sworn to and affidavit by the plaintiff, that sufficient grounds for an order of injunction exist, I do hereby order that the defendant, CHARLES S. BERNARD, refrain from selling, disposing of and circulating the dramatic composition entitled "Arrah na Pogue; or The Wicklow Wedding, a drama, in three acts, by DION BOUCICAULT and E. H. HOUSE," or copies thereof, and from offering or advertising the same for sale, until the further order of this court.

ALBERT CARDOZO,
Judge New-York Common Pleas.

Dated, JUNE 30, 1865.

Gov. Bramlette of Kentucky on Emancipation.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, June 29.

Gov. BRAMLETTE addressed the citizens this evening in favor of the Constitutional Amendment and the advantages of free over slave labor in Kentucky. He said slavery has been utterly overthrown, and proved the impossibility of its restoration. He urged the people to proceed to establish a system of free labor, as dictated by wisdom and their interest, showed by statistics of the population and the occupation of land by slave-holders and non-slave-holders, that the rich lands of the State were in the hands of a class exceedingly small in comparison with the popular masses, urged the organization of the free white laborers of the State to take care in future of their own interests. He said the necessity existed for the immediate action of Kentucky in disposing of the vexed question of slavery, the progress of events having practically destroyed the institution itself. Gov. BRAMLETTE discussed at some length the second section of the amendment, and answered, with overwhelming power, the objections urged against it, such as that the amendment gives Congress power to confer the elective franchise upon emancipated slaves, and thus makes social equality. He said the section gives Congress no more power than under the constitution now existing, and this second section meant simply that Congress should, by appropriation or necessary legislation, prohibit slavery and involuntary servitude in the State.

Movements of Gen. Lee, Etc.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 30.

Gen. LEE has gone to a country seat in Cumberland County, Va., to spend the Summer months.

HENRY A. WISE arrived at Norfolk on Wednesday afternoon, intending to stay a few days.

A Correction.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 30.

A typographical error occurred in a dispatch sent from this city, and published in the New-York papers of this morning. The name of the person alluded to should have been stated as WILLIAM B. COZZENS, and not *Commodore* B. N. COZZENS.

SEWING MACHINES AND BABY-TENDERS.—J. T. ELLIS, long an attache to the WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company—he having, in fact, grown up with the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine business—two years since opened an independent establishment at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, in this city, where he commenced selling Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines at retail; he also organized a system for letting out machines, by means of which a part of the rental-money was regularly applied to the payment for the machines, by which means hundreds of poor but enterprising women have become the owners of this invaluable labor and time-saver. In addition, he organized a plan of taking in sewing from families, which has enabled him to give remunerative employment to a very large number of women—the number constantly increasing.

This is the only place up town where Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines can be obtained, instruction given and kept in repair. Also, the Howe Sewing Machine, peculiarly adapted for heavy tailoring and leather work. To these more detailed applications of the sewing-machine, Mr. ELLIS has recently added the entire management of the celebrated "Baby-Tender" business. Finding it imperfect in many mechanical details, and susceptible of radical and very valuable improvements, he immediately brought to bear the unequaled ingenuity and mechanical skill at the command of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, to improve and perfect every detail of this novel labor-saver and promising candidate for universal introduction and welcome into the baby-blessed homes of the American people.—*New-York Evening Post.*

[Advertisement.]

A Clergyman's Statement.

On Tuesday last a prominent clergyman called at our office, and stated that he was suffering from an affection of the heart, and asked if I thought it would be safe for him to inhale the nitrous oxide gas and have some teeth extracted. I replied that I had given it to many such, without ill effects—that it would only increase the circulation about as much as to walk a block rapidly. He concluded to try it; and while asleep Dr. PADDOCK extracted the stumps of eight teeth. He wrote his name to our certificate, and added, "When I entered the door and read Dr. COLTON'S advertisement, 'Teeth extracted absolutely without pain.' I thought it a very bold statement; I now know it to be entirely true." The next patient but one, wrote opposite his name, "I would travel 200 miles to have Dr. COLTON extract my tooth, in preference to any other. The remedy is quite simple—without pain." (Dr. PADDOCK extracts—I administer the gas.) The same day a lady for whom we extracted four teeth, wrote, "Playing Piano." A physician, on the following day, had five teeth extracted, and wrote opposite his name, "The gas is a triumph in surgery, and Dr. PADDOCK is a triumphant operator."

We have usually a large crowd of patients between 9 and 10 A. M., and 1 and 2 P. M. Price $2 for first tooth, and $1 for each subsequent. G. Q. COLTON.

Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

[Advertisement.]

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even in the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Fourth of July.—Terrible explosion—Some of the sufferers now lying severely burned—How can they be saved and relieved? Let mothers see to it that they have a box of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR on hand. Do not buy counterfeit; mark, the genuine has new private government stamp printed in black; signature, H. DALLEY, in white. By gross or single box at depot, No. 48 Liberty-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Knapp's Extract of Roots for Making Root Beer.—This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as KNAPP'S ROOT BEER is made, is put up in bottles at 40 cents, 75 cents and $1 each, sufficient to make 10, 25 and 200 gallons of the Beer.

It is also furnished to ROOT BEER MAKERS by the gallon at $15 in tin cans one gallon each. One gallon of the Extract will make 300 gallons of the Beer. Full directions accompanying each bottle or can.

General Depot, No. 362 Hudson-st., N. Y. Sold by Druggists generally.

A lady visiting fifty Hat Stores, will scarcely find in them all one-half the number of dashing, graceful, coquettish and fascinating styles of ladies' and misses' fancy HATS that may be seen at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway, an nowhere have prices been so unsparingly cut down.

Clothing.—Purchasers will find a large and desirable stock of MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, &c., at the most reasonable prices, at FREEMAN & BURE'S One-price Clothing Warehouse, No. 124 Fulton and No. 90 Nassau sts., corner opposite Sun Building.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability: Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.

MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Dr. Thorne's Arnica and Chloroform Liniment is the best for sprains, bruises, burns, rheumatism, neuralgia, tic doloreaux, toothache, &c., &c. Depot No. 141 Chambers-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

American Flags.—A large assortment superior English Bunting Flags, at the National Flag Depot, No. 27 Cortlandt-st. J. E. SEBRING, Agent.

The Burglar His Own Informer.—The opening of each window and door telegraphs to your room, and never fails. E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson, No. 625 Broadway, Lock-stitch Sewing Machines and Button-hole Machines.

Flags! English Bunting Flags on hand, manufactured by ANNIN & CO., No. 99 Fulton-street (Established 1847).

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 [illegible]

Every Mother who Regards the life and health of her child, should possess MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is an old and well-tried remedy. It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother. Offices, No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

A Clear Complexion and a Healthy Skin can never be obtained while the pores of the skin are obstructed, or the blood is in an impure condition. Dr. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE, will, however, restore the purity of the skin and will thoroughly cleanse the blood; it will also remove the obstinate state of the pores, and free the perspiration from all impurities and gross particles. A trial will establish its efficacy. For sale by all druggists.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, TIMES Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON,
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Ladies Dressing the Hair Elaborately for the evening, will find that BURNETT'S COCOAINE will keep it in shape for hours.

Honey Soap,

GLYCERINE SOAP,
DEMULCENT SOAP,
WINDSOR SOAP,
Manufactured by
J. C. HULL'S SON,
No. 32 Park-row, New-York.
Upward of 100 different styles

Splendid

EAGLE GAS STOVES AND RANGES.
EAGLE GAS LAUNDRY IRON HEATERS.
EAGLE GAS TAILORS' IRON HEATERS.
EAGLE GAS SOLDERING IRON HEATERS.
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Warranted to do the work obeaper than coal or wood, creating no dirt, smoke or smell. Splendid in Summer, radiating no heat, keeping the room cool and comfortable. Guaranteed to roast, boil and bake beautifully. Call and examine. Catalogues sent free. Eagle Gas Stove Manufacturing Co., No. 474 Broadway, New-York.

The Universal Clothes Wringer.
PRICES REDUCED.

Large size $10, medium $8 50 with cog wheels, and vulcanized India rubber rolls. Warranted the best wringer ever offered to the public. Send for illustrated circular. R. C. BROWNING No. 347 Broadway, N. Y.

New Sewing-Machines.
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., 698 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

You Cannot Have a Healthy Constitution WHILE YOUR BLOOD IS IMPURE.—CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system of impurities, and stimulates the vital organs to a vigorous and healthy action, expelling disease and restoring the health. LIFE SYRUP rapidly cures diseases which are caused by impure blood. Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Old Sores, Ulcers, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Syphilis, and all foul diseases, Disease of the Heart, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Ulceration of Bones of the Nose, Scalp and Face. Use CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, and you will be surprised at its rapidity in removing these diseases. It saves the blood pure, the complexion clear, and the system free from disease. Sold by all druggists.

MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Druggists,
General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

The Spare Bed.—Ladies, will you look at it? Requires no mattress in warm weather; weighs 25 pounds and costs $7 50. Also, children's cots. Can be seen at E. T. JENNY & CO.'S, No. 654 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

Newell's Perfect-fitting Shirts, Ready made and to order. Undershirts, Drawers, Skirts, Gloves Ties, &c., sent C. O. D. E. A. NEWELL, 655 Broadway

Flags, Staffs, Balls, Eagles, &c., at C. F. BENEDICT'S, No. 73 Cedar-st., 3 doors east of Broadway.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway, New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine,
No. 508 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BUSH—KETCHUM.—At St. John's Church, Stamford, Coun., on Tuesday, June 27, by Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Capt. EDWARD G. BUSH, U. S. A., and SARAH A., daughter of Joseph Ketchum, Esq.

DUNN—CHANDLER.—On Friday, June 30, by Rev. A. P. Botsford, Mr. FRANK B. DUNN and Miss ADDIE CHANDLER, both of this city.

FRAZEE—BARBOUR.—On Thursday, June 29, by Rev. J. Hatfield Frazee, at the residence of the bride's father, Jersey City, WALTER H. FRAZEE and FANNY L. BARBOUR, all of Jersey City.

HUDSON—WARREN.—On Wednesday, June 28, at Christ's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. E. H. Canfield, FREDERICK HUDSON and MARY E. S., only daughter of D. W. Warren, of Brooklyn.

LEAVITT—FRANKLIN.—On Wednesday, June 28, at St. George's Church, Flushing, L. I., by Rev. Dr. A. B. Beach, RUFUS W. LEAVITT and MARIA C., youngest daughter of Morris Franklin, Esq., all of Flushing.

LANE—COOPER.—On Tuesday, June 27, at the Church of the Epiphany, Durham, Conn., by Right Rev. Bishop Williams, Asa S. LANE, of Bergen Point, N. J., and HATTIE K. COOPER, of Durham. No cards.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

SMITH—STEVENS.—On Thursday, June 29, at the South Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. S. T. Spear, D. D., HENRY B. SMITH and MARION, eldest daughter of P. Stevens, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

WILLIAMSON—CHRISTIE.—On Wednesday, June 28, at the residence of the bride's mother, Englewood, N. J., by Rev. J. Y. Dehann, HENRY V. WILLIAMSON, of New-York, and Miss KEZIA CHRISTIE. No cards.

DIED.

BLITZ.—In Orange, N. J., on Thursday evening, June 29, WILLIAM D. BLITZ, son of Signor and Maria Blitz, aged 31 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 50 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, this day, at 2 o'clock.

GEORGE.—On Friday, June 30, WILLIAM F. GEORGE, aged 38 years.

Funeral in Boston.

GEDNEY.—On Friday evening, June 16, at her residence, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., C. ADELAIDE, wife of Dr. Wm. H. Gedney, and eldest daughter of J. Handley, in the 26th year of her age.

HARRIE.—Suddenly, on Thursday, June 29, of cholera infantum, MINNIE GERTRUDE, only daughter of George W. and Mary F. Harrie, aged 5 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Hyatt Lodge No. 205, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 226 South 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

ORCHARD.—Suddenly, on Friday, June 30, at his residence, No. 17 Bedford-st., Rev. ISAAC ORCHARD, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., on Sunday, July 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MORGAN.—On Friday, June 30, WILLIAM P. MORGAN, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother, John M. Morgan, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 67 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PETERS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, June 30, after a short illness, CHARLES F. PETERS, in the 32d year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 11 Chesterplace, on Monday, July 3, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

PRICE.—In this city, suddenly, on Thursday, June 29, OPHELIA F., wife of Charles D. Price, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 103 West-21st-st., on Saturday, July 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

RAMSDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 30, WRIGHT RAMSDEN, aged 63 years, 2 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 233 Dean-st., on Sunday, July 2, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, June 28, EMMA J., wife of Isaac S. Taylor, Esq., of Bergen, N. J.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Bergen, on Saturday, July 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father-in-law, Rev. B. C. Taylor, D. D., without further invitation.

TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, June 28, EMMA JANE, fourth daughter of James D. and Eliza Meeker, aged 26 years and 3 days, wife of Isaac S. Taylor, Esq., of Bergen, N. J.

Her remains will be interred this (Saturday) afternoon, from the residence of her father-in-law, B. C. Taylor, D. D., from Bergen, N. J.

UNDERWOOD.—On Thursday, June 29, of cholera infantum, EMMA ISABELLA, only daughter of Henry A. and Emma P. Underwood, of Yonkers, aged 14 months and 14 days.

WYNKOOP.—Suddenly, on Friday, June 30, LILLIE ANNIE COMINNE, infant daughter of M. B. and Susie Wynkoop, aged 6 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 97 East 33d-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WARD.—On Friday, June 30, of cholera infantum, FREDERICK CHARLES, son of Dr. J. H. and L. M. Ward, aged 7 months.

Funeral at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, from the residence of its parents, No. 62 West 22d-st.

☞ The funeral of the late Lieut.-Col. PERRY will take place at Mr. Beecher's Church, on Sunday, July 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, also the ex-officers and members of the 130th Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

ALL TRUE, LOYAL MEN INTEND wearing one of the fine, neat and elegant "Independence and Liberty Badges" on the coming Fourth of July, manufactured expressly for the occasion. Sample, 25 cents; $1 50 per dozen; $10 per hundred.

J. R. HAWLEY & CO.,
Publishers and Stationers,
No. 186 William-st., New-York.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES—Howe's Army Scale—the best Scale in use.
HOWE & HOUVIER,
No. 194 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

HEARING RESTORED
BY ONE APPLICATION OF
DR. VON EISENBERG'S
ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOR THE
CURE OF ALL DISEASES.
READ! READ!

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1865.

I have been induced, by the great number of certificates continually published in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's skill, to apply to him for advice concerning my deafness of many years' standing. I placed myself under his care, and to my utmost delight he made me hear perfectly well by a single painless application of Dr. Von Eisenberg's "Æsthetico-Neuralgicon." I have great pleasure in being able to state that his skill in restoring hearing surpasses anything I ever saw or heard of. His attention to the patient is highly commendable.

JOHN WAKELY,
No. 104 Monroe-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1865.

About six years ago I became troubled with inflamed eyes, and during the past six years, (a great portion of which time I was almost totally blind, unable, consequently, to walk without assistance,) I have tried many of the best oculists during the time, and found myself getting worse instead of better, until I was permitted, through kind Providence, to see you. You have cured me, and I consider it my duty to the public to make my case known, as I have no doubt there are thousands suffering in the same way that I was, and I thank God that I can raise my voice in praise of your great skill to restore one to sight who never thought to see again, and suffered as much as I have for the last six years. My eyes are more brilliant than ever. I shall always be happy to state my case to any who may call on me.

MRS. MARGARET LORETTE,
No. 22 4th-av.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF BLINDNESS.

Dr. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir:* My son Walter was completely blind of one eye, and the other nearly so, for TWO YEARS. I have tried a great many of the best physicians, and the eyes became worse instead of better. was recommended by a friend to call on you, and, thank Providence, my child is now fully restored to sight. His eyes look more brilliant than ever, and his health, which has been in a very poor state, is now entirely restored. I thank you for your kind attention to my child, and I shall ever be happy to be a living testimony to your skill, to any one who may call at my residence.

Mrs. JULIA EASTMANN,
No. 709 6th-av.

HEARING RESTORED BY AN APPLICATION OF DR. VON EISENBERG'S ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

I was completely deaf for several years, and hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation in restoring the hearing, I called on him, and in one operation, to my great astonishment and excessive pleasure, I now hear perfectly well. I came into the Doctor perfectly deaf, and hear as I ever expected to do. This skill is unrivaled.

CHARLES CHAPPEL,
Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF THE CHRONIC CATARRH, ASSUMING THE FORM OF CONSUMPTION.

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, and a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting of blood. I have been treated by many eminent physicians without success. Recently the Catarrh became so offensive that I could not go into society. Hearing of DR. VON EISENBERG'S new invention, I thought I would apply to him as a last resource. Having been satisfied with his diagnosis, I submitted to his treatment, and have every reason to be abundantly satisfied, as I am completely cured, and my health so much renovated that I feel better than I felt for the last fifteen years. It is a blessing that experience gives the Doctor the power to restore such a shattered constitution to perfect vigor. I now feel very happy to be able to give this testimonial in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's inimitable skill.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS,
Meserole-avenue,
Greenpoint, Long Island.

Thousands of testimonials similar to the above can be seen at DR. VON EISENBERG'S office.

DR. VON EISENBERG,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH,
LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND
CONSUMPTION,

may be consulted at his residence, No. 316 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

An apparatus that will do more to mitigate human suffering than anything that in all the past to this time, has been afforded to the world.

To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we urgently suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. VON EISENBERG.—*New-York Evening Express, Sept. 28, 1864.*

OFFICE NO. 316 BROADWAY.

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OFFICE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, No. 2 NASSAU-ST., CORNER OF WALL, NEW-YORK, May 22, 1865.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF STOCK OF THE NEW-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Co., on the 20th Jan. next, will be entitled to receive, at par, their proportion of the increase of the capital stock of the company, being one share for every eight shares, and one-eighth of a share for every additional share standing in their respective names on the books of the company at the close of that day. The payment of fifty per cent., or twenty-five dollars per share, will be required on the 1st day of July next, or payment may be postponed, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, until the 1st day of August next, when the privilege of receiving the said shares will be forfeited. Certificates of full stock will be issued on and after Sept. 1, for all shares upon which the above-mentioned fifty per cent. has been paid, the remaining fifty per cent of the shares being intended as a dividend, out of the surplus earnings of the road, expended in permanent improvements. Holders of eight of the rights of additional shares will be allowed to receive one share therefor, on the above terms, upon surrendering the same on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the board.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 29, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.
(Seal.)
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York; has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.
Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THECURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDONCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.
(Signed.) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 22, 1865.

THE COUPONS ON THE FOURTH Mortgage Bonds of this company, due 1st proximo, will be paid at the American National Bank of New-York, No. 60 Broadway. E. ROCKWELL, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—INTEREST on the first mortgage bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, and bonds of the Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company, due July 1, 1865, will be paid on presentation at the American Exchange Bank of this city.

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GABRIEL W. COITE, President.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1865.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, of the People's Fire Insurance Company, held at the office on the 26th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:

JOHN W. LEWIS,	JOHN O. MORE,
MATTHIAS CLARK,	MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD,
ABRAHAM LEGGETT,	ELIPHALET BOOTMAN,
THOMAS WILLIAMS,	ABRAHAM R. VANNEST,
ALFRED BARMORE,	GEORGE SCHMEELZEL,
GEORGE WARNER,	GEORGE R. CHRISTIE,
CHRISTOPHER GWYER,	JOSEPH B. MILLER,
SIMON SHINDLER,	SAMUEL RAYNOR,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	SAMUEL SIRDSALL,
JAMES S. LEWIS,	THOMAS J. BLANCK,
SOLOMON PRATT,	CROWELL ADAMS,
WILLIAM MOIR,	HENRY DAVID,
HENRY S. TERBELL,	J. G. SLAUVELT,
JAMES E. HEDGES,	PETER J. SCHULTZ,
CORNELIUS STEPHENS,	ALBERT MANN,
D. JACKSON STEWARD,	JOHN F. VAN RIPER,
WILLIAM HERTZEL,	JOSEPH H. WOOD.
CHARLES P. HUTTER,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the directors, held on the 26th June, MATTHIAS CLARK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, March 9, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1850, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated the President, Directors and Company of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, (Assoc.ation,) New-York, for six years from the date hereof and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE DODGE MINING CO., No. 60 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.

SIR:—YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT AN assessment of one dollar per share, on the capital stock of the Dodge Mining Co., has been levied by the Board of Directors, payable on or before the 5th day of July, at the office of the Treasurer, as above; and on all assessments remaining unpaid at that date interest will be charged at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The transfer books will be closed on the 4th day of July, after which no stock will be transferred unless the assessment shall have been paid.
W. H. DIKE, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank."
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States: that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled An Act Enabling the Banks of this State to Become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held the 22d day of May, 1865, voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Pacific National Bank.
R. RUCK, Cashier.

BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders will be held at the company's office on Thursday, July 6, at 12 M., to consider the expediency of issuing mortgage bonds for the purpose of liquidating the present indebtedness of the company and completing improvements at the mines.
FRED'K G. SCRIBA, Secretary.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE OIL LANDS.—Near navigable rivers, and producing wells. Prices very low. JAMES L. DAWES, No. 135 Pearl-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$5,000,000.

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., N. Y.
U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

Collects Warrants, Certificates, Maturing Loans and Drafts, and attends to all financial business with government.
P. C. CALHOUN, President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,

BANKERS
AND GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 6 WALL-ST.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND SPECIE bought and sold at best rates, at the counter.

Four per cent. allowed on all deposits, subject to check at sight.

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, and other securities bought and sold at Broker's Board, at the usual commission.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The following described notes of the first series 7-30s, viz.:

Nos. 79,703@10, $500s	$1,000
Nos. 70,868@93, $500s	3,000
Nos. 42,811@13, $1,000	3,000
Nos. 120,400@2, $1,000	3,000
Total	$10,000

All parties are cautioned against negotiating the above notes, as payment of them has been stopped.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 170 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1865.

The annual election for directors of this company was held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., and the following gentlemen were duly elected:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN S. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
EDWARD C. JOHNSON,	CHARLES BUTTS,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL,	RICHARD O. COMBES,
LEVI ONDERDONK,	THOMAS B. PECK,
ELISHA BROOKS,	JOHN H. FOWLER,
JOHN A. AMERMAN,	JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER,
	JAMES BUCHAN.

And at a subsequent meeting of the board JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND INSURANCE AGENTS.
Charleston, S. C.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS, ED. C. WILLIAMS,
JAMES H. TAYLOR, WM. BIRNIE, JR.
REFER TO
Messrs. S. D. MORGAN & CO., New-York.
Messrs. STURGIS, BENNETT & CO., New-York.
WM. KITCHEN, Esq., Pres. Park Bank, New-York.
W. B. MEEKER, Esq., Cashier Bank of New-York.
Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., Philadelphia and Washington.
Messrs. JOHNSON BROTHERS & Co., Baltimore.
Messrs. JOHN WILLIAMS & Co., Baltimore.
Messrs. J. B. GLOVER & Co., Boston.
Messrs. H. D. NEWCOMB & BROS., Louisville, Ky.
JULY 1, 1865.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., NO. 52 WALL-st., will pay the interest due 1st July, 1865, on the following securities:
Indiana State 5 per cent, Bonds.
Indiana State 2½ per cent. Bonds.
Kansas State 7 per cent. Bonds.
Indiana Central Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds.
Dayton and Michigan First Mortgage 1 per cent. Bonds.
City of Wheeling, Virginia, Compromise Bonds.
Washington County, Ohio, 7 per cent. Bonds.
City of Marietta, Ohio, 7 per cent. Bonds.
Jackson County, Ohio, 7 per cent. Bonds.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE JULY 1, 1865—Will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers:
CHICAGO CITY, MUNICIPAL.
CHICAGO CITY, WATER LOAN,
ALBANY CITY, 6 PER CENT.
HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD, CONVERTIBLE.
MISSOURI STATE BONDS, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

LOST OR STOLEN.

Six First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., Nos. 430 to 435 inclusive. The public are cautioned not to purchase the above bonds, payment being stopped.
CHARLES R. GILPIN, No. 25 William-st.

COUPONS.

Coupons on Ross County, Ohio, Bonds, and City of Chillicothe, Ohio, maturing July 1, 1865, will be paid on and after that date at the banking office of WILSON, GIBSON & CO., Nos. 7 and 9 Broadway.

LEOPOLD COHN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Charleston, S. C.
July 1, 1865.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM No. 20, THIRD FLOOR, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1865.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS.—YOUR TRUSTees hereby inform and notify you, that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund April 1, 1865; and that we have designated by lot, for payment, as required by the Trust Deed, the following ($81,500) of said Mortgage Bonds, viz., numbers:
42, 55, 129, 131, 134, 147, 161, 161, 192, 193, 214, 302, 304, 305, 306, 310, 326, 356, 400, 450, 520, 524, 544, 585, 640, 663, 690, 694, 703, 704, 727, 761, 835, 848, 898, 902, 931, 935, 954, 958, 1024, 1066, 1217, 1324, 1347, 1374, 1377, 1383, 1454, 1491, 1516, 1518, 1522, 1547, 1572, 1647, 1649, 1720, 1846, 1851, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2105, 2113, 2158, 2189, 2195, 2204, 2247, 2250, 2266, 2295, of $1,000 each; 2443, 2447, 2449, 2453, 2461, 2503, 2521, 2628, 2629, 2635, 2642, of $500 each.

The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the Bonds to us, at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above Bonds will not draw interest after July 1, 1865. The next payment will be due October, 1865.
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.
W. SCHALL,

CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Joliet and Chicago R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.
Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.
Dubuque South Western R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.
Detroit and Milwaukee Coupons, and
Detroit and Pontiac Coupons,
Due July 1, 1865, will be paid at our office, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after that date, less government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company:—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 10th inst., at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $10,000 of said bonds for the purposes of the sinking fund.
JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, } Trustees.
LOWEL HOLBROOK,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIVE Trustees of this company for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office on the 3d day of July next. The polls will be opened at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the evening of the 24th inst., and opened on the morning of July 5.
W. TITUS, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY STATE BONDS—COUpons for interest due July 1 will be paid in Jersey City, by the First National Bank and by the Hudson County National Bank, and in Trenton by the Trenton Banking Company.
P. D. VROOM,
C. J. OLDEN, } Commissioners.
TRENTON, June 24, 1865.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 54, 1865.

THE INTEREST DUE THE 1ST OF July next, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York.
J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

NOTICE.—COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis, and Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railways, due 1st proximo, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st.
B. E. SMITH, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE MINNESOTA Central Railway Company, due July 1, 1865, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the company, No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.
C. P. GILPIN, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1865, OF the City of Chicago municipal bonds, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.

COUPONS OF THE PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS, due July 1, will be paid at this office, deducting government tax. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

THE COUPONS OF THE ATHENS COUNTY BONDS, Ohio, due July 1, 1865, will be paid by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

ASTROLOGY.

WONDERFULLY STRANGE!
MADAME M. H. PERREGAULT,
Who has astonished the scientific classes of Paris and London, has now permanently located herself at Albany, N. Y. Madame Perregault, by the aid of her wonderful instrument, known as the horoscope, guarantees to produce a life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the patron, together with the date of marriage, leading traits of character, occupation, etc. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can assert. She will send, when desired, a written guarantee that the picture is what it purports to be. By stating age, height, complexion, color of eyes and hair, and inclosing 50 cents, and stamped envelope, addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail.
Address
Madame M. H. PERREGAULT,
Post-office Drawer No. 202.
Albany, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1865.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1865.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (5,) and the government tax, will be paid the stockholders of the Irving Bank, payable on and after the 30th day of June.
The transfer-books are closed to that date inclusive.
By order of the board.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1865.

DIVIDEND—ATLANTIC BANK.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared, out of the profits of the past six months, a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable to stockholders, at the banking office, No. 142 Broadway, on and after the 5th proximo.
The book of transfer will be closed from June 22 until further notice.
R. W. R. FREEMAN, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 490 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1865.

A Dividend of Four Per Cent. and the government tax has been declared from the earnings of the last six months on the stock held prior to the increase of capital, and in the same proportion for two months on the increased capital; payable on and after July 1. The transfer-books will remain closed until July 3. By order of the board.
WM. S. OARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, June 22, 1865.

DIVIDENDS:—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company, for the quarter ending June 30, inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable, free of government tax, on and after July 17, prox. The dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., due Oct. 1, prox., on the third mortgage bonds, has also been ordered paid, in anticipation, less government tax, on and after July 17, prox.
Shareholders and bondholders registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the Agency of the Company, Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., and those registered at Pittsburgh from the Treasurer, at that city.
The transfer books will close June 30, and will reopen July 18, prox. By order of the Board.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at Boston, this 20th day of June, 1865, it was
Voted—That a dividend of four dollars per share in cash, free of government tax, and six dollars in stock, fractions to be paid in cash at par, be and the same is hereby declared payable on the 1st day of July next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 20th inst. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, in said City; and to others, at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston.
Voted—That the Transfer Books of the Company be closed from the 20th inst., until the 3d of July next.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-STREET.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th day of July, 1865, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the Government Tax.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H SLOCUM, President,
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 363 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. AND the government tax has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 24th inst., to reopen on the 1st proximo.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 23, 1865.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent., out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th of July next.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th of June until the 7th of July next.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared an additional dividend of three per cent., free of government tax, out of the profits of the current three months, payable on and after MONDAY, July 3.
The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 3d July, inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK
No. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1865.

JULY DIVIDEND, 1865.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend, (free from government tax) at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be paid depositors on and after July 17, 1865.
All interest not withdrawn will bear interest from July 1, as principal.
JAS. C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, June 16, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) and an extra dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) free of government tax, payable on first Monday of July next.
The transfer books will remain closed from June 19 until July 7.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, free of government tax, payable to the stockholders on the first day of July next.
The transfer-book will be closed from the 19th inst. to July 1.
JOHN T. SANKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Twelve (12) Per Cent. and the government tax, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d day of July ensuing. By order of the board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRectors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on SATURDAY, July 1. Transfer books closed on and after SATURDAY, June 24. By order of the board.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, June 19, 1865.

17TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of government tax, payable on and after 1st July next.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of five (5) per cent. on the capital of this bank has been declared, free from government tax, payable on and after 1st July next. Transfer books will be closed, from this date until the 1st proximo.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. and the government tax, payable to stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d to June 30 inclusive.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annually DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT, free of government tax, out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 1st proximo.
The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

THE IMPOR

FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE:
38 on North River.....$3,000 to $20,000
6 at Kensico and White Plains.....3,000 to 12,000
5 at Mamaroneck.....5,000 to 15,000
28 at Rye and Port Chester.....1,500 to 20,000
15 at Greenwich and Stamford.....2,000 to 25,000
20 at Plainfield and Rahway.....2,500 to 20,000
10 at Bloomfield and Irvington.....2,000 to 30,000
15 in Rockland County.....3,000 to 15,000
—and others in all parts of New-York and New-Jersey, from $1,500 to $40,000. Apply to S. F. IRELAND, No. 128 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE STEAM SAW-MILL and 400 acres of superior woodland, situated in Virginia, Oneida County, about 4 miles from Oneida Lake; the mill is nearly new, built very substantially, and contains Wood and Mann's portable engine, of 30-horse power, with saws for cutting large and small lumber. There is also attached a stave machine, capable of turning out 10,000 to 15,000 staves per day. This will be a desirable opportunity for making an investment of this kind, as the property will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to O. DEVER, No. 109 Pearl-st., New-York, or H. DOBSON, Cleveland, Oswego County.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—AT Englewood, N. J., one hour from New-York, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; ten acres of land, containing fruit and vegetable garden, flower garden, lawn, &c.; beautiful views and healthy neighborhood; three wells and a fine spring with hydraulic ram are on the place; new cottage house, highly finished, and containing all the modern improvements; large stable and carriage-house, cottage, greenhouse and hothouse, within a few minutes of depot; price $32,000. Inquire at No. 80 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE IN PITTSFIELD—BERKSHIRE County, Mass., a first-class country residence, comprising spacious modern buildings and 28 acres of rich land, well ornamented with a pleasant grove and pond, fruit, deciduous and evergreen trees and hedges. It is about fifteen minutes' walk from the post-office, retired, and affords a beautiful view of the village and the surrounding mountains. Inquire of Messrs. COLT & PINGREE, Pittsfield, or of E. H. LUDLOW, Esq., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York City.

BIDDLE'S GROVE, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property contains about 22 acres, mostly woodland. For the site of a mansion or a Summer hotel, or a pic-nic grove, it is unsurpassed, being easy of access from the city and having a large river front. It is admitted by all who have seen it to be one of the loveliest spots in the neighborhood of New-York. For terms, apply to A. W. WINANT, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, third story, or address J. B. SMITH, Perth Amboy, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF HUNTINGton, Long Island, a modern built house, containing eleven rooms, water, range and boiler in the kitchen, all in good order; half an acre of ground attached to the place, on which there are good grapes and some small fruit trees; also, a good stable on the premises; the place is well sheded; will be sold cheap. For further information, apply to GEORGE COX, No. 313 Washington-st., near Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DAIRY FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated in Orange County, 2 hours' ride from New-York City, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, north of the village of Monroe, on the main road, consisting of 96 acres; good house, barns and out-houses; two large orchards, and other fruit; good stone fences, and well supplied with water. For further particulars, apply to J. MCCLELLAN, No. 26 Spruce-st., or to THOMAS DRUMMOND, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 40 ACRES, situated near Parsippany, Morris County, N. J., five miles from Morristown. The land is nearly all tillable and in a good state of cultivation; has a good variety of fruit; house and buildings are all in good repair. It is in a very healthy locality and within 15 minutes' drive from Morris and Essex Railroad. Price $4,000; terms easy. For particulars inquire of A. D. TAPPEN, No. 102 Warren-st., New-York, or JOHN CLASS, Morristown.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITE, 5 ACRES, ON STATen Island, within a few hundred feet of Gower Bay, near Ritingville Railroad depot; one of the most beautiful locations on the island; view unsurpassed; fishing, yachting, bathing, &c., at the door; churches and schools in the neighborhood; time about one hour from New-York. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A valuable country seat, 10 acres, in complete order, near the depot, and in view of water, valued at $25,000; all the furniture will be sold if desired; improved Brooklyn or city property would be taken in part payment. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 5.

NEWPORT, R. I.—FOR SALE—THE FINE new brown-stone mansion on Washington-st., fronting Newport harbor; has never been occupied; near the depot and steamers; bathing and boating at the door; one of the finest views and estates in America. Apply to BAZARD & APTHORP, Real Estate Brokers, Newport, R. I.

FARM AND FACTORY PROPERTY—OF 600 acres, 22 miles of New-York; large mill, good water power, mansion, 30 dwellings, store, extensive outbuildings, 6,000 peach and 200 cherry trees; other fruits; valuable stone quarry, for sale cheap, on easy terms. Also, farms and country seats, all sizes and prices. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE WITHIN 1¼ miles of White Plains Depot, containing nearly 40 acres of fine land, large house, plenty of buildings, fruit, water, fine shady lawn, &c. Immediate possession. Price $7,500. Address RICHARD DOWNING, White Plains, New-York.

WOOD HAVEN (ASSOCIATION) BUILD-ING SECTIONS—100 feet front and rear, and 300 to 400 feet deep; near the railroad station; will be sold at the rate of $100 per lot, by JOHN R. PITKIN. Apply on the 4th of July at his residence, at Wood Haven, or at No. 25 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—R. S. LIVingston offers for sale his country seat, situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade-trees. For particulars see the New-York Times, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKY, banker, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York; for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

$26,000.—A FIRST-CLASS, 4-STORY high-stoop, brown-stone house, 21x56, imperfect order, between 5th and 6th avs., Murray Hill, possession; (a bargain.) Others $19,000 to $55,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A HANDsome country seat near South Orange, N. J., and one minute from station; would exchange for a neat place at Bergen Hill or Bergen Point; price $6,500 or $7,500, furnished. Address ROBERT S. CUSHMAN, South Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY SEAT.—LARGE HOUSE AND TWO acres of ground; all kinds of fruit, plenty of shade trees; nineteen miles from New-York, in centre of village, five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire of LEVERIDGE & MARSH, No. 34 Pine-st., 11 to 2.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A BEAUTIFUL AND commodious residence, at Fort Chester; rent, to October 1, $300; to April 1, $ 00; price, $12,500. Inquire of L. F. HILBARD, No. 50 Wall-st., or LYMAN THOMPSON, on premises.

FARM FOR SALE—ON LONG ISLAND, CONvenient to the city; is pleasantly situated, in a high state of cultivation, large orchards, commodious buildings, &c. Apply to C. TABER, *Tribune* Office, from 4 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; three-story and basement brown-stone front house, No. 137 West 38th-st., near Broadway; size, 20x50; lot half block; price $11,000; $6,000 can remain. Apply at No. 139, next door.

A FARM OF 100 ACRES FOR $12,000.—A The house has seven rooms on first floor; one mile from Hempstead depot. Inquire of E. D. WHITE, Brooklyn.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 198 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY are willing to accommodate with room and board for the Summer, one or two respectable gentlemen; terms moderate. Apply at No. 43 West Baltic-st., near Clinton.

UNUSUALLY LARGE AND PLEASANT rooms, handsomely furnished; also one or two rooms for single gentlemen, to let, without board, in a first-class house in St. Mark's-place. Address G. R., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A RESPECTABLE family, residing on their country seat, pleasantly located near Morristown, N. J., will take a family to board (consisting of not more than 3 or 4 persons in all) for the Summer; to respectable parties who are willing to pay prettty liberally the best accommodations, with private table, will be furnished; references exchanged. Inquire of S. W. BENEDICT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

PERSONS VISITING SARATOGA FOR the Summer, and desirous of locating themselves pleasantly and economically, and at the same time securing good accommodations, central location, and withal in a Christian family, will do well to call on or address Mrs. A. B. WENDELL, Clinton-st. Reference: Louis de V. Wilder, M. D., No. 55 West 28th-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR CHILDREN.—A lady having a handsome residence on the Hudson, about two hours from the city, would take into her family a few children, with or without nurses; plenty of shade and elegant play grounds. Apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE MAN-sion, at Tarrytown; view of the Hudson and country splendid; family only three; would add four or five to their number; rooms large, with water and bath; table first-class. Also, room for horses. For particulars apply to N. C. BISHOP, No. 167 Broadway, Room No. 4.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE HUNTER HOUSE, Village of Hunter, Catskill Mountains, is now open for boarders, on reasonable terms; scenery magnificent; climate delightful; native berries in abundance; trout fishing and game near at hand. Apply to JAMES RUSK, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A family of four adults, four children and three servants, on a farm within about one hour's ride of New-York. Address with full descriptions, terms, &c., E. H. Box No. 4,464 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT HASTINGS, ON THE Hudson. Barnard House, one hour by rail or boat. No Summer resort having greater attractions. Terms reasonable. First-class table. Apply, between 10 and 3, to B. BARNARD, No. 67 Walker-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A gentleman and wife, servant and three children, from July 10 to Sept. 1, in a farm-house within an hour of city. Apply, stating terms, to DAVIDSON BROS., Nos. 264 and 264½ Bowery.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND ACCOMMO-DATIONS can be obtained two hours and a half ride from the city on the Erie Railway, by applying to Mrs. M. S. READ, Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR A FAMILY of five or six persons, can be obtained three hours' ride from New-York, by addressing Box No. 98 Stratford, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS from $6 to $8 per week, at Milton, on the banks of the Hudson. Address T. W. T., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARD AT NEWARK, N. J.—ONE OR TWO married couple can obtain board at No. 13 Centre-st., Newark, forty-five minutes' ride from New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—COTTAGE HOUSE, seven rooms, beautifully situated, at East New-York, at $250; one at $400 rental; one at $125. Cottages for sale at $1,100 to $2,800. CHAS. B. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.

TO LET AT WAMARONECK—A FURNISHed house, all in complete order; about 40 acres can be had with it; a splendid Sound and inland view; to be let from three to five years. Inquire of A. M. SEE, No. 932 Broadway, in the billiard-room.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGES AT ISLIP, L. I., near the Pavilion Hotel and the Great South Bay, 45 miles from New-York. Ice-houses and stables attached. Rents $400 to $600. M. PORTER, No. 9 Pine-st.

LARGE, NEWLY-FURNISHED FRONT room to let, No. 93 3d-av.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, each a manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO OIL MEN.—A GENTLEMAN WHO THOroughly understands all the different branches of the oil and coal business, is well acquainted with the different mining regions, and is competent to do any kind of general business, wishes to engage in the business with some reliable person or company; best of references given. Address O. W. KYLE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

EXTENSIVE FOUNDRY, MACHINE and forge shops for sale cheap on very easy terms; doing a large, profitable business; convenient to the city; buildings, machinery, patterns, tools, &c., complete and in good order. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A ONE-SIXTH INTEREST IN THE Chattanooga Foundry and Machine Works at Chattanooga, Tennessee. For description of property and location inquire of Mr. J. COLES, No. 5 Wall-st., 3d floor. For terms and other particulars inquire of W. W. TAULMAN, No. 76 William-st.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED FURNIture and undertaker's store, with or without real estate, doing a good business, within fifty miles of New-York. For information address B. E. MEAD, Peekskill.

MEDICAL.

SMOLANDER'S
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT
OF
BUCKU.

The articles which compose this preparation are especially
RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY,
for the cure of the various affections of the
STOMACH, URINARY ORGANS, RHEUMATISM,
GENERAL DEBILITY, DROPSY, CHRONIC
GONORRHŒA, and OUTANEOUS DISEASES.

All that long list of nervous, irritable disorders which arise from
EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCE,
ARE
PERMANENTLY CURED
BY
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU.
TRY IT.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., wholesale agents for New-York. For sale by all druggists. BURLEIGH & ROGERS, Wholesale Druggists, No. 86 Hanover-st., Boston, Mass., General Agents.

CANCER.

TUMOR, SCROFULA. A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should ealist public confidence. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M.
JOSEPH T. ROBINSON,
No. 461 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. WARD'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 195 ELM-STREET, New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and if you have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her peculiar duties. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $5. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,734 New-York City.

PRIVATE SURGICAL HOSPITAL—UNder the exclusive care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, for the treatment of diseases of the pelvic viscera, hemorrhoids, fistula, stricture of the urethra, varicocele, paralysis of the bladder, calculus, diseases of the uterus and ovaria, and anticipated difficult parturition. The hospital is very central, being but three squares from Dr. D.'s residence. The rooms are spacious, and each one has an adjoining small one for an attendant; a single relative will be accommodated if desired; and the references be satisfactory. During the past fourteen years more than 3,000 cases of surgical affections have been treated. For terms, apply at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 11 and 3 daily, or by letter, Box No. 3,121.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Three to six days required to cure the most inveterate case in one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the records of those treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 163 Chambers-st.; sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2,389 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

AN OUTLAY OF ONE DOLLAR WILL encourage the despairing, lead to the restoration of vigorous health in the most desperate and delicate cases, by confidently consulting Dr. R. BARROW, author of Medical Work "Human Frailty," No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Correspondents inclosing $1 will receive immediate attention.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BE-YOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of doses of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 8 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that this patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 36 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MONTEREY, W. F. FURBUR, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, July 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
The GUIDING STAR will follow on Saturday, July 8.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,400	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,400	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,872	Grogen.
VIRGINIA	2,500	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,196	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, July 8
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, July 15
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, July 29
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE—THE NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S steamship ERIN, R. W. GRACE, Commander, for Liverpool, will sail from Pier No. 45 East River, on SATURDAY, 1st July, at 9:30 A. M. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock. WILLIAMS & GUION, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST
The first splendid vessels of this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	800-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	800-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	800-horse power
NAPOLEON III.	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PERRIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

EUROPE	FRIDAY	July 21
LAFAYETTE	FRIDAY	Aug. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulvard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Saturday, July 22.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMSHIP CUBA WILL DISCHARGE, under general order, at Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, on SATURDAY, July 1. Consignees are requested to remove their goods before July 4. All packages remaining on wharf at owners' risk. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	July 1
CITY OF DUBLIN	WEDNESDAY	July 5
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	July 8
KANGAROO	WEDNESDAY	July 12

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$80 Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to Londonderry.....95 Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....105 Steerage to Paris.....40
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
LOWER PASSAGE RATES COMMENCING JULY 1, 1865.
The ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch steerers, semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES:
JULY 1.....CLARA GRIFFIN.....S. SLOCUM
(Connecting at Panama with "Constitution.")
JULY 17.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH
(Connecting at Panama with the Sacramento.)
For freight or passage, apply to D. S. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COCCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE.
REGULAR WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
The first-class steamships
AMERICA, Capt. CLIFT,
NEVADA, Capt. CARPENTER.
The
AMERICA
will commence taking freight Wednesday morning and sail positively on SATURDAY, July 1, at 3 o'clock, from foot of Canal-street, North River.
For freight or passage apply to WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway.
Bills of lading signed on board.
The NEVADA will follow on SATURDAY, July 8.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
CHASE,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
will sail as above, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11 North River, on THURSDAY, July 6.
For freight or passage, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.
The ZODIAC will succeed, and sail on THURSDAY, July 13.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
Regular Weekly United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships.
The
GRANADA,
RODNEY BAXTER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 14, East River, on SATURDAY, July 1, at 3 o'clock precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The ALHAMBRA will follow on Saturday, July 8.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15th of each month.
VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.
For particulars inquire of CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. H. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamship MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on July 13.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. mail steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, July 1, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON follows, SATURDAY, July 8.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship
EUTERPE
will sail from pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, July 1, at 5 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to the agents, H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 66 South-st.

ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO LIVERPOOL Glasgow and the Irish ports.
HIBERNIA.....SATURDAY, July 1, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River.
Fares payable in currency. Cabins, $180, $80, and $70. Steerage, $30. FRANCIS McDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The steamship ARIADNE, Capt. CRANE, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, July 1, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to the agents, H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 269 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travellers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON.
The London and New-York Steamship Company's splendid British Iron Steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail, as above, from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, July 17, to be followed by the Steamship CELLA.
For passage, at low rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For Freight, apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—The CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, will dispatch on the 20th of every month at noon, from pier No. 2, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, at lower rates of passage than any other line. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.
N. B.—Two new steamers, the NICARAGUA and LEONE, building for this Company, are nearly complete, and this line will shortly be run every 20 days, which we hope will enable us to offer sufficient accommodation to the great demand for passage by this favorite line, well known to all old Californians for care and attention to the comfort of its passengers.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, No. 41 Chambers-st. Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers, issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 28.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat O. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRING-FIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 75; forward deck, $1 25. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt., Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR NORTHPORT, LLOYD'S DOCK AND OYSTER BAY.—The steamer PILOT BOY, Capt. THOS. F. MARSHALL, will leave Pier No. 35, East River, (Catharine Market Pier,) at 3½ P. M. DAILY, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Northport at 5 A. M., stopping at Whitestone at 8½.
No freight received after 3 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. CHAMBERLRIN, Jr., Agent, No. 69 South-st.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANding at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ASHLEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1 and 4.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY FOR NEW-BRIGHTON, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond, Elm Park.—Boats leave Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 8, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 2, 4, 5, 7 P. M. On Sundays—9, 10:30, 12 M.,; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

STREET-WALKERS ARRESTED ON THURSDAY NIGHT.

On Thursday night patrolmen JOHN CROWN, LEWIS P. WATERMAN, EVERETT B. DELANOY, JAMES CLINTON, JOHN QUINN, and EBENEZER LIDGATE, of the Eighth, Fifteenth, and Twenty-ninth Precincts, apprehended nine street-walkers, who, on appearing before Justice DODGE, yesterday morning, described themselves thus: "MINNIE MCGUIRE, of the town, 19 years of age, a native of Boston; KATE POLLOCK, dressmaker, 23 years of age, a native of Vermnnt; ANN WELCH, servant, a native of Ireland, 23 years of age; FLORA REED, 20 years of age, waiter in a concert saloon, n native of Ireland; EVA ELLIOTT, actress, 24 years of age, a native of London; KATE SHERWOOD, nf the town, aged 22 years, a native of New-York; CATHARINE ELDER, of the town, 32 years nf age, a native of Piedmont; AUNUSTA WENDOVER, 40 years of age, a native of Ireland; and ANN KELLY, a native of Ireland, aged 25 years." Several of the prisoners candidly admitted that they followed nn useful occupation, and one said that she dwelt with her sister, in Sixth-avenne, and that her family were aware of her conduct in walking the public streets at night. These arrests are the result of several raids which were undertaken by the police on Thursday night. The raids were abortive, because of the many like efforts which the police have recently made, particularly in the down-town-districts, and partially, perhaps, because the men who were sent out to capture street-walkers were those whose monthly day off came round yesterday. Men who were entitled to sleep from 6 P. M. until midnight on Thursday night, and who at that hour were required to go to post duty until 6 yesterday morning, then to go to court with their prisoners if any, or to their beds or elsewhere if they had no prisoners, were sent out in civilian attire to make prisoners of persons who, not recognizing them would not report them for neglect of duty. The only wonder is that they took a solitary offender. If the police authorities really wish to cleanse the city and fill Blackwell's Island, they have only to make a raid with officers in uniform in Broadway between East Houston and Broome street between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning.

THE STOVER-PORTER CRIMINAL LAWSUIT.

Mr. GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Jr., sent a note to Justice DODGE, yesterday afternoon, stating that Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, counsel for DANIEL M. PORTER, had suddenly been called to attend a funeral. The hearing in the case against PORTER, for an alleged fraud upon his client, HENRY D. STOVER, was thereupon postponed until Thursday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

THE PETROLEUM BUBBLE.

DANIEL STRATTON, Jr., partner of WM. D. MANN in the United Service Petroleum and Mining Company's enterprise, having heard of the collapse of the balloon and arrest of MANN, at once started for New-York, and arrived yesterday. He immediately presented himself before Justice DODGE and gave bail for his future appearance.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF UNDERCLOTHING.

Mr. RICHARD COX, of No. 150 Broadwey, dealer in gentlemen's furnishing goods, preferred a charge of larceny against THOMAS CLARK, a young English valet in the service of Mr. MYERS, of No. 66 East Twelfth-street. It appears that on the 28th of May Mr. COX sent a messenger with nine shirts, of the value of $31, which had been ordered by Mr. H. W. WHITING, to be delivered at No. 66 West Twelfth-street, and that the shirts were delivered, by mistake, to CLARK, at No. 66 East Twelfth-street. Policeman RALPH P. BAKER, who took CLARK into custody at the Hotel de Cuba, found four shirts in bis possession. In default of $500 bail, the prisoner was committed for examination.

POCKET-PICKING ON THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD.

Mrs. SOPHRONA ACKERSON, of No. 30 Eighth-avenne, appeared against WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON, a young Englishman who pretends to be a hardware clerk, and alleged that while she was traveling in an Eighth-avenue car, on Thursday evening, he stole her gold spectacles from ner dress pocket. The accused was arrested by Patrolman GEORGE C. ROBERTSON, and committed without bail. On the prisoner's person Capt. HEDDEN, of the Sixteenth Ward, found a diamond pin which is believed to have been stolen. It may be seen at the Sixteenth Precinct police station.]

ATTEMPT TO ROB A BOARDING-HOUSE.

On Thursdey evening STEPHEN JOHNSTON, shipcaulker, and JOHN JONES, bar-tender, one of whom is a graduate of Sing Sing Prison, entered the room in Mrs. CATHARINE COOK'S dwelling, at No. 285 Seventh-avenue, occupied by CONRAD BOWNE and WM. HESS, and packed up $200 worth of wearing apparel, with which they were preparing to depart when they were discovered. They were captured by Patrolmen HENRY C. SLOAT and THADDEUS DWYER, and committed by Justice DODGE in default of $2,500 bail each. JOHNSTON, who is otherwise known as JAMES LYNCH, says that, having spent the last Fourth of July in prison, he had hoped to be a free man on the coming Fourth.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

THEFT AT THE REVERE HOUSE.

Mr. JAMES ARNOLD, of No. 541 Broadway, made oath that on the night of the 5th inst., at the Revere House, on the southeast corner of Broadway and East Houston-street, one CHARLES BINN, of Prince-street, bar-tender, entered his room and stole from his waistcoat pockets $150 in money and a gold watch, which he values at $150. BIRD was apprehended yesterday by Policeman KENNY, of the Fou teenth Ward, and committed to prison in default of $1,000 bail.

TAXIDERMY AT THE TOMBS.

Complaint was entered against Mrs. EMMA BOWERS, of Brooklyn, confectioner, accusing her of stealing a case of stuffed birds from Mr. HENRY BISCHOFF, of No. 52 Bond-street. The property, which Mrs. BOWERS did not attempt to secrete, was found in her possession. It appears that Mr. BOWERS had mortgaged the case to Mr. BISCHOFF, it being his wife's, and that that lady, not knowing that her husband had made any disposition of the birds, had taken them. Mrs. BOWERS gave bail to appear for examination at the Court of Special Sessions.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

ROBBED AND CLUBBED.

HENRY FONAN, a discharged soldier, of No. 69 Forsyth-street, entered a Water-street basement den on Thursday evening, and was there robbed nf $35. He alleges that BERNARD ROSSITER robbed him and subsequently struck him on the head with a club, inflicting e serious wound. Patrolman PARSONS, of the Seventh Ward, took ROSSITER into custody yesterday but did not recover FONAN'S money. The prisoner was committed for examinetion.

ROBBED IN CANAL-STREET.

XAVIER WITZEL, of No. 251 Sixth-street, fell asleep in Canal-street, near Chrystie, on Thursday evening, and was wakened by two fellows searching his pockets. He seized one of the thieves and turned him over to Patrolman MURPHY, of the Tenth Ward. The prisoner, who rendered his name as MORTIMER SHAY, was committed for examination. SHAY'S confederate escaped with $28 of the soldier's money and a silver watch.

Prof. W. P. Blake's Lecture Before the Travelers' Club.

Last evening, the distinguished *savan*, Prof. W. P. BLAKE, of California, read a very interesting paper before the Travelers' Clnb of this city, at their splendid suite of Clnb-rooms, Nn. 1 West Fourteenth-street. The subject of the Profcsaor's lecture was a description of his explorations in Russian America, and some account of his views and opinions relating to the vast section of territory known as Russian America.

Notwithstanding the sudden storm of wind and rain, the lecture was attended by a numerous and distinguished assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, who take an interest in the resources and geological wealth of this great continent. The hour of meeting was, however, somewhat delayed by the storm.

The president, in introducing the lecturer, took occasion to remark that the clnb, although a young organization, he hoped end was satisfied that soon the gatherings of the members and their friends would fill the rooms. In speaking of Prof. BLAKE, he said that the gentleman was well known as a distinguished geologist, and trusted the fatigue consequent upon necessary preparations for his departure for California, which takes place to-day, (Saturday,) would not cause the lecturer to feel the labors of the evening.

In speaking of Russian-America, Mr. BLAKE referred to the ignorence prevailing in regard to the geographical position of this great tract of territory. He gave great honor to PETER the Great, for his efforts to determine the distance from the then eastern boundary of the Russian Empire, resulting, as they did, in discovering immense sections of country; and also described the Russian settlements, their manner of living, trading, and general progress, stating that these settlements were in fair condition, their trade consisting principally of furs and lumber, but their progress in improvement and development was very slow, and it was a subject of much complaint that such was the fact. He took occasion in speaking of his first visit to Russian America, to give several beautiful and interesting descriptions of the scenery and climate, detailing in e happy menner the scenes and incidents of daily occurrence, and spoke of the Governor's palace, with its formidable and pretentious pile of buildings, with its old guns and other kinds of ornament. In speaking of the native, the lecturer detailed several striking and surprising peculiarities, among which was the habit of painting their faces a deep black, wearing a superfluity of ear and nose rings, and also an ugly ornament thrust through the lower lip. Of the Russian Fur Company, the lecturer said that it was enbject to the Home Government, who heve officers of the army residing in the settlement to preserve order and manage governmental departments. Sitka is the centre and the capital of the settlement. The population consists of 847 officers and government employes, 16,000 inhabitants (white and black) and 4,700 converted Indians. In the Winter the climate is disagreeable, being moist and very trying; the days are short. In Summer the heat is great and the supply of ice scanty, the company being nbliged to send great distances for it, especially since the growth of California. In the immense tables of statistics given hy the lecturer, the audience gained a very good idea of the scope and wealth of the company, and the territory which they so successfully "farm." The lecture was of deep interest, and was listened to by the audience with attention.

The Arion Society.

The members of this healthy and hearty society gave their annnal "Pic-nic and Summer Night's Festival" at Lion Park, on Thursday last. Lion Park is located on One Hundred and Tenth-street, between Eighth and Tenth avennes. It is approached most readily from the first-named thoroughfare, where the cars are always to be found. Mr. PAUL FALK has recently become the lessee of the park and its surroundings. He has constructed an open-air concert hall of hnge dimensions and elegant design. There is nothing like it in America. Here, then, twice a week, concerts are given nnder the direction of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, and here, too, all the first-class German festivals take place. It would be difficult to imagine a more delicious spot. Occupying very high grnnd, it possesses the great advantage nf being always cool. At night-time, when it is lighted np with innumerable gas-lamps, the spectacle is almost fairy-like. This was especially the case on Thursday last, when, in addition to Mr. FALK'S preparations, the members of the Arion Society exerted themselves to make their festival and the place in which it occurred beautiful. The hall and grounds were decorated with variegated lamps, arbors, evergreens, &c. The exercises commenced early in the afternoon, and terminated late the next morning. They included a grand vocal and instrumental concert, under the direction of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS; a series of comic procesions—satirizing the political and social events of the day; a fine display of fireworks, and lastly, but not leastly, a grand ball. The best of temper prevailed. Nothiog indeed could bave been more orderly nr enjoyable. The tnn wes kept up, as we have before remarked, unflinchingly until decent business hours on Friday; the Eighth-avenne cars running all night for the accommodation of the visitors.

Inquests by Coroner Collin.

POISONED BY A FLY-BITE.

On the 22d ultimo Charles SCHWEIGER, a boarder at JOHN ROHN'S saloon, at No. 95 East Fourth-street, was stung under the right eye by a large fly, which flow from the carcass of a bullock in his slaughter-house, in First-avenne. The wound being inteneely painful, SCHWEINER went home, and, his face swelling, arnica was applied, but without affording relief. The sufferer lay in torture nntil Thursday night, and then died, as e jury say, of "poisoning from the bite of a fly." The deceased, who was a native of Germeny, was 40 years of age.

UNKNOWN WOMAN POISONED.

An unknown woman, of abont 23 years, having been found, on Thursdey evening, by Patrolman CHRISTIE, of the Eighth Ward, suffering from bysteria, at the threebold of No. 60 Wooster-street, was taken to Bellevus Hospital, and there she died. It is supposed that she lived with Mrs. JOHNSTON, in Amity-street. A post-mortem examination, by Dr. THOMAS ROBINSON, revealed poison in the stomach. Deceased, who was abont five feet six inches in stature, wore a black and white plaid skirt, red and green plaid shawl, black bonnet, and leather gaiters.

A Morgue to be Established.

At a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday. Mr. PURDY offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on County Offices to confer with the Coronere of the county, to inqnire into and report upon the expediency of providing a suitable place for the reception of unknown dead bodies, in order that friends or relatives may have an opportunity of identifying said dead bodies and claiming them for interment; and that Coronere cauee public notice to be published in two of the daily newspapers for that purpose.

The resolution was adopted, and the board adjourned.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. C. N. Olds and family, Ohio; Hon. James H. Godman, Ohio; Hon. John Henderson, Baltimore; Judge R. Bell, Toledo; and T. S. Richards, Memphis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Maj.-Gen. Barlow, U. S. V.; Lieut. R. H. Wyllie, Fifteenth Regiment British Army, New-Brnswick, and Col. W. de Raasdoff, Daniah Minister, are at the Brevoort House.

Geo. W. Childs and wife, and Mr. Koppel, of Bogota, South America, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Col. William Whally, Charleston, S. C., is at the New-York Hotel,

Col. John W. Noble, Third Iowa Cevalry, Atlanta, Ga., is at the St, Nicholas Hotel.

Firdinand Vassault, San Francisco, is at the Hoffman House.

Dr. W. C. Pratt, of Boston, is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

METROPOLITAN POLICE MATTERS.—Capt. FRANK C. SPEIGHT, a veteran policemen of twenty years' standing, having received leave of ebsence, will sail this morning for Enrope, to be absent about two months. Capt. SPEIGHT bears a graceful letter of introdnction from Snperintendent KENNEDY to Inspector TANNER, of London ...Commissioner McMURRAY will strive to pay the members of the force their salary for the expired month of June on the 3d of July, if possible, so thet the men can have the money for use on the 4th. To do this, twenty-nine days are to be counted, instead of thirty, as it is necessary to obtain certificates that the men have performed the labor for which they are to be paid. In the first week of August, the extra day is to be allowed. Since the 1st of April, the department has experienced much difficulty in getting money with which to pay the men. Until recently, the Comptroller has obtained the funds for several months previous to October on scrip to be paid from taxes collected in October and November. This year capitalists have been unwilling to advance money on this scrip, as they can get a higher rate of interest on government securities. By direction of the Secretary of State, Treasurer McMURRAY deposited the funds of the department in the Shoe and Leather Bank, and on the 1st of April Mr. McMURRAY applied to that institution for a loan of $175,000 on the Comptroller's scrip, for the salary of the force. The bank refused to make the advance, and the department applied to several moneyed institutions without success. Mr. MOSES TAYLOR, President of the City Bank, was then applied to, and he advanced the sum required.

CHARITABLE CONCERT.—We call the attention of concert-goers to the complimentary concert to be given this evening, for the benefit of a deserving soldier, Mr. J. W. GOUNLER, who was wounded at the battle of Honey Hill, Ga. Mrs. MOZART, Messrs S. B. MILLS, GEO. W. MORGAN, and JULES G. LOMBARD are among the artists who have volnnteered their services for the occasion. The character of the performers and the object of the concert should ineure a good house, even in this sweltering weather. Mr. GOULER has just published a new song, entitled the "Deserted Rebel Mansion," the merits of which are in keeping with the rest of his productions. He will open the concert himself.

PAROLE OF MR. OSBON.—By order of Gen. DIX, Mr. OSBON, the naval reporter, who was imprisoned on a charge of giving information to the enemy, was yesterday morning paroled until the verdict of the court-martial is promulgated in general orders from Washington. It is understood that the verdict acquits Mr. OSBON of all the charges hronght against him by the government, and that Gen. DIX has approved the finding of the court. Mr. OSBON has beeu deprived of bis liberty since the 2d of July last. His health has suffered considerably during his incarceration.

DROWNED.—At abont 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, an unknown soldier fell overboard from the Grand-street Ferry Pier, and was drowned. The body has not been recovered....At about the seme hour an unknown girl of about ten years fell through a hole in the Delancey-street Pier and was drowned. The body has not been recovered.

ROLLED OUT OF BED INTO THE STREET.—Early yesterday morning JANE BURNS rolled ont of ber bed and fell to the street from her bedroom window, at No. 74 Baxter-street. Petrolman JOHN DOWNEY, of the Sixth Ward, took her to the New-York Hospital.

PARADE OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.—The Twelfth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., Col. WM. G. WARD, will parade on the Fourth of July. The line will be formed on Washington Parade-ground at 7 A. M.

LECTURE FOR COLORED PEOPLE.—MYRON LEASURE, of Watertown, N. Y., will deliver a lecture in behalf of the colored people of this city, at Hope Chapel, on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.

SUNSTROKE.—On Wednesday afternoon, JOHN FLYNN, a laborer, fell in Third-avenne, near Eighty-third-street, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital, having been overcome by excessive heat.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MILITARY ORDERS FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The following orders have been issued by General DURYEA, to be observed by the military on the 4th inst.:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y., BROOKLYN, June 28, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 29—1. On the 4th of July ensuing the Fifth Brigade (except the Fourteenth Regiment) will form line at 7½ o'clock A. M. precisely, on South Second-street, E. D., right on Fourth-street.

2. The Eleventh Brigade (except the Fifty-sixth Regiment) will form at the same hour on South Fourth-street.

3. The Fourteenth Regiment, N. G., Col. E. B. FOWLER, and the Fifty-sixth Regiment, N. G., Col. J. Q. ADAMS, will parade as volunteers. The former (being the first volunteer regiment from this city) will form the special escort of the volunteers. The Fifty-sixth was the last volunteer regiment raised in the city, and was preparing for service when the war closed.

The volunteers will form on South Thirty-ninth-street, E. D., right on Forty-fifth-street, at the same hour, under direction of Gen. JOURDAN.

4. All societies and organizations of citizens desiring to participate in the ceremonies will form on South Fifth-street, E. D., right on Fourth-street, at 7½ o'clock precisely, and will report to Col. IRVIN STEELE, Division Inspector, for assignment of position and nther information.

5. The march will commence at 8 o'clock, precisely and will be through Fourth-street, and along the line designated by the Committee of the Common Council, to the new County Court-house, where the command will be reviewed at 10 o'clock A. M., by the Mayor, city and county officers, and dismissed at or before 10½ o'clock A. M.

6. Commandants will promulgate these orders and see that the utmost promptitude is observed in their execution. H. B. DURYEA, Major-General.

WM. H. BERGEN, A. A. A. G.

THE LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The annual commencement exercises of the Long Island College Hospital took place at the Atheneum, on Thursday night, and was well attended. The Rev. A. N. LITTLEJOHN delivered an invocation, when Dr. MASON came forward, and, after a few introductory remarks, conferred degrees upon fifty-twn graduates. Prof. F. B. HAMILTON dellvered an address to the grndnates, after which the Valedictory was read by M. E. S. BATES, of the grndnating class. GRAFULLA'S Band furnished music during intervels, and the proceedings terminated with a benediction by Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN.

SEIZURE OF POWDER.—Fire-Warden JAMES WRIGHT yesterday seized five kegs of powder, nn the premises of Mr. J. C. BROWER, corner of Myrtle-avenue and Cumberland-street, and put them in a place of safety. They had been stored in a shed not more than fifteen or twenty feet from the store, and being considered dangerons, they were removed. The quantity of powder kept on hand was in excess of the amount allowed by law.

STATE BONDS AND COUNTY CERTIFICATES.—At a meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors last evening, a resolution was adopted authorizing the County Treasurer to exchange State bonds for county certificates of indebtedness, in the order in which they are issued, after deducting a sufficient amount to redeem those which were issued to drafted persons.

CHILD SCALDED TO DEATH.—An infant son of Mr. JAMES START, aged 4 years, residing at No. 26 Sanford-street, accidentally fell into a kettle of boiling water on Thursday afternooo, and was scalded so that it died in a few hours thereafter. Coroner LYNCH held an inquest, and a verdict in accordance with the circnmstances was rendered.

THE BROOKLYN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The closing exercises preceding the Fourth of July vacation were held yesterdey in the different public schools of the city, consisting of addresses, singing hy the children, and swards of premiume to deserving pupils. Tho proceedings passed off pleasantly in all the schools.

Williamsburgh.

BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS—REMOVAL OF BELLRINGERS.—A meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners (E. D.) took place last evening at Firemen's Hall. The principal business transacted was the removal of two bellringers, THOMAS KIRKMAN and THOMAS AMES, both cripples, and the selection of two stalwart young men to fill their places. KIRKMAN, about eighteen months since, was fearfully burned while in the discharge of his duty at the old Bell-Tower, which caught fire while he was arranging his lights. His injuries, although severe, have not prevented him from the performance of his duties faithfully since his recovery. The minority of the board express an intention of resigning, in consequence of what they characterize the heartless action of the majority in this matter. The facts in connection with this affair are stated as follows: A short time since there was an election for Clerk of the Board, (salary $500,) and the then incumbent found a majority of one against his reelection. (The board consists of five members.) A bargain, it is asserted, was then entered into with one of the majority, who agreed to vote for the reelection of the old clerk, (a man named DONEVAN,) provided the bell-ringers were removed and friends of his put in their places. The bargain was consummated, it is alleged, last night.

PROGRAMME FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The preparations for the celebration of the Fourth have nearly been completed in this District, and the exercises will be of a magnificence and character never heretofore attempted by the staid citizens of the Burgh. At daylight a salute of thirty-six guns will be fired, followed by the ringing of bells. At 10:30 A. M., a meeting of citizens will take place in the chapel of the Ross-street Church. The following gentlemen will deliver addresses: Rev. E. S. Porter, D. D., Richard H. Hnntley, Esq., Rev. E. W. Bliss, Rev. C. S. Pomeroy, Rev. A. H. Partridge, Rev. Charles H. Payne, Rev. J. T. Wilson. At 4:30 P. M., exercises under the direction of the Citizens' Committee, of which Hon. WM. WALL is chairmen, will take place at the First Presbyterian Church, corner of South Fourth and Sixth streets. D. L. NORTHRUP, Esq., will read the Declaration of Independence, and Rev. E. S. CANFIELD will deliver the oration. The Churches of St. Vincent de Paul and St. Mary will celebrate the day by a picnic. In the evening every householder is invited to illuminate. The Germans of the Sixteenth Ward, it is understood, will have a grand procession and public meeting in Dutchtown, in which some thirty societies will take part.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner BARRETT has concluded the inquest upon the body of the unknown man who was found drowned in Newtown Creek, on Thursday night, by Sergt. SLOATE, of the Forty-sixth Precinct. No information as to his identity was elicited. The jury rendered a verdict of "Found drowned," having no evidence as to whether he committed suicide or not; although it is probable that he did, as the water was not deep enough for an accidental drowning, and there were no indications whatever of foul piey.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—About 6 A. M. yesterday, a gentleman while attempting to jump on board a South Seventh-street ferry-boat, fell into the dock, and was rescued by the gallantry of a young man named PHILIP C. BLEIL, of Fulton Market, New-York, who was on the boat at the time and who plunged into the water and brought eshore the unfortunate gentleman. This is the third time BLIEL alias "Whitey" has rescued his fellow-men from drowning.

AN OLD LADY SHOT.—An old lady named TURNER, residing in Morton-street, E. D., while sitting on the back stoop of her residence, about 4 P. M. yesterday, was shot in the leg by a bullet from a pistol in the hands of some person in Myrtle-avenue. It if not known whether the shooting was eccidental or melicious.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—The paint shop and stable, corner of Division-avenue and Eighth-street, E. D., owned by G. L. ROGERS, and occnpied by A. GUNBERT, was yesterday damaged by fire to the amount of $500; no insurance. It is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

NEW-JERSEY.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.—Yesterday noon, as Dr. OGLE, a veterinary surgeon of New-York, was riding up Montgomery-street, Jersey City, his horsee took fright and deshed off at a furious rate. Just above Washington-street the light wagon came in contact with a dray, wee partially demolished and Dr. OGLE was pitched out head first upon the pavement, and sustained a scalp wound. He was conveyed to a drug-store and the wound dressed. Hie injuries were not very serious.

FIRE AT EAST NEWARK.—The poudrette works of Mr. DAY, at East Newark, were totally destroyed by fire on Thnrsday afternoon, involving a loss of about $20,000. The fire took from the sparks nf an engine used for driving spiles near by.

THE FOURTH IN HUDSON CITY.—The Fourth will be celebrated in Hudson City by a dinner given to the returned soldiers in the grove neer Weverley, an oration by Hon. G. B. ADRIAN, and a display of fireworks in the evening.

CLOSING OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The public schools of Jersey City were closed yesterdey nntil the day after the Fourth.

LAW REPORTS.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT—JUNE 30.

Before Surrogate Tuster.

The wills of the following-named persons have just been admitted to probate: Jacob Schaffner, Samnel P. Qneripel, Charles Steinway, Jonathan Trotter, Rebecca Price, Joseph Lawrence, Edward Mott Robinson, Lydia Griffin, John Bottomley, Melinda B. Foster and Sarah G. Fleming. The bequests contained in these wills are of no interest to the public.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 30.

By Justice Leonard.

John O'Connell *vs.* The Central American Transit Company. The plaintiff must have judgment on the demurrer, with costs, unless the defendants amend in twenty days, and pay the costs of the demurrer, to be adjusted by the clerk. (See opinion.)

The People ex rel. Stephens *vs.* John S. Giles, and The People ex rel, Darragh *vs.* George A. Jeremiah. Judgment must be entered in each case for the relator, with costs, &c. (See opinion.)

Chas. W. Darling *vs.* Demorin Libby et al.; judgment for plaintiff, with leave to answer on payment of costs of demurrer. Harrison et al. *vs.* Homer; judgment for plaintiff for $500 damages against the defendant; as the defendant has succeeded on the primary claim of the plaintiff, let it be without costs. (See Opinion.) Braynard *vs.* Braynard; judgment for plaintiff, without costs. (See Opinion.) Dougherty *vs.* Dolan; judgment for defendant, without costs. (See Opinion.) Wm. D. Ludlow *vs.* Chas. W. Heydrick; judgment for plaintiff, with taxable costs, but no extra allowance. (Seo decision.)

By Justice Miller.

Clancy, Administratnr, &c., *vs.* The Emigrant Savings Bank; judgment that the Savings Bank pay over the money to Mrs. Corcoran. (See opinion.) Mary T. Higgens *vs.* Sarah C. Clark et al.; readjustment ordered unless guardian *ad litem* consents to strike out trial fee of $30. John M. Scott, Receiver, *vs.* Caroline C. Hatch et al.; stay modified so far as to allow the judgment to be entered and docketed. Hortense M. J. Moore *vs.* John B. Stouvenal et al.; motion granted. Peter Mace *vs.* Theresa Jane Mace; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Elam Gilbert *vs.* Diana Gilbert; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Wm. B. Latson *vs.* Selina J. Latson; motion granted, opening judgment, &c. Owen Griffith *vs.* Elizabeth Griffith; report confirmed and jndgment of divorce granted.

The Croton Aqueduct Board—Judgment for the Old Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 30.

Before Justice Leonard.

The People ex rel. Stephens vs. *John S. Giles. The People ex rel. Darragh* vs. *Geo. A. Jeremiah.*—In these two cases Jnstice LEONARD has rendered a decision in favor of the relators, supporting the constitutionality of the act which extended the terms of the former occupants, and ousting the nominees of the city. The following is the opinion in the case:

LEONARD, J.—These actions are prosecuted to determine the title of the respective claimants to certain offices in the Croton Aqueduct Department. The relator Stephens held the office of President Commissioner, and his official term expired on the 12th of April, 1865, unless it was lawfully extended by an act of the Legislature passed April 3, 1863, which declared that the then chief officers of the Croton Aqueduct Board should continne to hold their offices for four years from the date of the appointment of the then Assistant Commissioners, (Sess. L, 1863, chapter 68.) Mr. Giles has been duly appointed to the same office, if any vacancy existed on or after April 12, 1865. The relator Darragh was appointed Assistant Commissioner Dec. 3, 1862, and his term of office had not expired in May, 1865, when the Board of Aldermen passed a resolution removing him from office, claiming to exercise the power of removal under the Charter of the City of New-York, and the defendant, Jeremiah, was then appointed to fill the vacancy so created. Mr. Darragh was lawfully removed, and Mr. Jeremiah appointed in his place, unless the power of removal was taken from the Aldermen by the same act of the Legislature before referred to. The provision of that act relating to this removal, declares that the heads of Departments in the City of New-York, shall thereafter be removed only for the causes, and in the manner provided by law for the removal of the Controller of said city.

The questione in dispnte involve the constitutional validity of the provisions of the act of the legislature before mentioned.

Mr. Giles hes been duly appointed and qualified as Presidcot Commissioner, and Mr. Jeremiah as Assistant Commissioner, if the term of Mr. Stephens, in the one case, had expired; and in the other, if a vacancy existed upon the removal of Mr. Darragh by the Aldermen.

It is insisted on behalf of Mr. GILES in particular that the enactment of 1863, is e direct invasion of the second section of the 10th article of the constitution of this State. That section, after providing for the election or appointment of county, city, town, and village officers, hy local electors or authorities, where no provision is made by the constitution for an election or eppointment to those offices, declare "that all other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by the constitution, *and all officers whose offices may be hereafter created by law*, shall be elected by the people, or appointed as the Legislature may direct." It was not denied at the argument that these officers were created by law in 1849. Since the adoption of the constitution in 1846; and from an inspection of the laws the fact appears to be so. Within the decision of the Conrt of Appeals in the case of The People *vs.* Draper, 15 N. Y. R., 532, the Legislature may provide for the election or eppointment in any manner it deems suitable, of all officers, local or general, whose offices were thereafter created by law. I think that decision would not be deemed good authority to uphold an appointment to office by the Legislature, although its language appears to be broad enough to embrace ench an act. Such a case was not then before that court and the validity of a legislative appointment was not considered. The validity of the law extending the term of office of Mr. Stephens is claimed to be upheld by section three of the tenth article of the constitution, whether the office is local or not, and independently of the time of its creation whether before or after the constitution of 1846. That section authorizes the Legislature to declare by the law the duration of any office not provided by the Constitution. This provision speaks only of declaring the duration of an *office*; not the duration of the term of an *officer* already elected or appointed to an office, the duration of which has been declared by a previous law. The act of 1863 declares two things, viz.: the duration of an office, and, also, the duration of the term of an incumbent. The first is clearly within the constitutional authority of the Legislature, while the other, were it not for another decision of the Court of Appeals, would appear to be as clearly without sanction.

The case of The People *vs.* Bachelor, 22 N. Y. R., 137, is controlling authority on the subject, and as a member of a subordinate tribunal, I must follow it as authority. The act of the Legislature extending Bachellor's term of office was apparently the precedent for the law under consideration.

It was also urged by the learned counsel for Mr. Giles that the Croton Aqnednct is the property of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and that so far as relates to this property, the city is strictly a private corporation.

Without referring to the startling doctrine (from which I must decidedly dissent) promulgated in the opinions of the Court of Appeals in the late case of The People *vs.* Kerr Brothers, 27 N. Y. R. 118, and Darlington *vs.* The Mayor, &c., not yet reported. The People *vs.* Booth and others, decided at the present term, in relation to the power of the Legislature over the city property, which are pointedly adverse to the position of the counsel, his argument cannot be sustained. The chief officers of the Croton Aqueduct Department are appointed to public offices created by the Legislature, which may in like manner abolish them.

Other public duties also devolve upon these officers, connected with regulating, constructing and repairing the streets and sewers of the City of New-York. They are no less public officers than other heads of departments—the Comptroller, for example, who is the financial officer of the city, and has in a great measure the management of the income of the piers, wharves and other property of a like character which has heretofore been considered as property belonging to the city. They are not less public officers, as I conceive, while performing the duties of President and Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Aqnednct, because that great work was constructed by taxation upon, and the public credit of, the City of New-York alone as distinguished from the residne of the State. The title of this aqueduct is vested in the corporation for the public purpose of supplying the city with pure and wholesome water, and le a truet devolved upon the corporation like the streets by legislative enactment for the benefit of the public. Should the revenues, or the use of the croton water be diverted for private purposes, under the authority of the Legislative, enactments without compensation to the city, as the streets and avenues to some extent have been, I know of nothing under the decisions last referred to which would avert the calamity. But the principles which places the control and management of the property of the corporation under public and not private officers may be distinguished from that by which the use of the streets has been allowed for private emolument. There are officers for the management of public property in conformity with the existing public trust, and their control is not for snbverting the property to private uses without compensation to the public corporation which raised the money for its acquisition and construction.

Those reasons are controlling in respect to the suggestion that the Croton Aqueduct is the private property of the corporation. The case, as between the relator, Darragh, and the defendant, Jeremiah, becomes very simple when it is assumed that there is no question of private property belonging to the city involved in the case.

The power to remove the relator is claimed under the charter of 1857. The act of 1863 is in direct hostility with the charter in this respect, and necessarily operates as a repeal of that provision. It follows that the resolution of the Board of Aldermen removing Mr. Darragh is nugatory, and that he is still the assistant commissioner. The resolution appointing Mr. Jeremiah is inoperative, because there was no vacancy in that office to be filled.

The resolution eppointing Mr. Giles to the office of President Commissioner is also inoperative, because the term of Mr. Stephens had been extended by the act of 1863, and no vacancy existed in that office.

Judgment must be entered in each case for the relator, with costs, &c.

Mr. Marsh and Mr. Fullerton for the relators; Ex-Judges Pierrepont and Whiting for the defendants.

Evening Exchange.

200	Erie Railway	s5	79	300 Chi. & N. W. P.	b3 56
300	do		79½	100 do	s10 56
100	do		80	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	95⅜
200	Mich. S. & N. I.		62¾	100 Cumb. Coal	40¼
100	Cleve. & Pitts.	s3	69½	100 Mariposa M. Co.	13¾

Gold and Stocks very dull, hut firm. No Gold sold on call, hnt after call sold at 141½, and stood at that at the close of the report.

NOTICE.—There will he no Evening Stock Board until next Wednesday.

[Advertisement.]

FLAGS AND BUNTING.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Whereas, we have, during the past three years, sold great quantities of the wonderful household remedy,

PLANTATION BITTERS,

for the cure of dyspepsia, sour stomach, headache, pain in the side, heartburn, feverish lips, &c., &c.; and

Whereas, No instance has come to our knowledge, wherein PLANTATION BITTERS have not given perfect and complete satisfaction; and,

Whereas, We believe PLANTATION BITTERS to be a great national and family blessing; now, therefore, it is resolved, that we will continue to make PLANTATION BITTERS, and dispense them to our suffering fellow-men; that we will preserve their perfectly pure standard, and manufacture them with the greatest care; and that we will by every means in our power, publish to the whole world the glad tidings that we have found in the PLANTATION BITTERS, a sure perfect remedy for dyspepsia and all its awful train of horrid nightmare diseases.

Witness our hand and seal,

[L. S.] New-York City, 1865.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

[Advertisement.]

The Phrenological Journal and Life Illustrated is a "first-class" magazine, in its 42d volume, devoted to Physiognomy, with "Signs of Character;" Ethnology, the Natural History of Man; Phrenology and the Temperaments; Physiology, the Laws of Life and Health; Psychology, the Science of the Soul. Amply illustrated. Monthly, $2 a year; sample numbers 20 cents. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

"VERY BECOMING," you naturally exclaim as you see a gentleman wearing one of KNOX'S new style of hats, which is universally admitted to be the neatest and most graceful article of the kind that has been seen in some time. Knox is famous for the manufacture of hats, and at his store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., may be seen a large stock of them of all styles and of all patterns.

[Advertisement.]

WINES FOR SUMMER USE.—LONGWORTH'S sparkling Catawba. Dry Catawba for cobblers for hotel, restaurant and bar use. LE FORESTIER & FILS champagnes, clarets, hock and Rhine wines; "Century" cigars, made from a new American leef, in competition with the best Hevana cigars. FREDERICK S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York, and Pennsylvania-av., two doors from Willard's, Washington, D. C.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4296. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 2, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Progress of the Work of Reconstruction.

Benjamin F. Perry Appointed Provisional Governor of the State.

A Convention to be Called at the Earliest Practicable Period.

Voters Must Take the Prescribed Oath of Amnesty.

OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE

The People Anxious to Have the State Reorganized.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 1.

President JOHNSON has appointed BENJAMIN F. PERRY, of South Carolina, Provisional Governor of that State, whose duty it shall be at the earliest practicable period to prescribe such rules as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering the constitution thereof, and with authority to exercise within the limits of that State all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of South Carolina to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such republican form of State government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States thereof, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence: Provided, that in any election that may be hereafter held for choosing delegates to any State convention as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed to the oath of amnesty as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29, 1865, and is a voter, qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of South Carolina in force immediately before the 17th day of November, 1860, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession.

The President's proclamation is in the same form as those already issued, appointing Provisional Governors for the late rebellious States.

Governors have now been appointed for all the late rebel States, with the exception of Florida.

OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE

Health of Charleston—Anxiety About Reorganization—Business Improving—Movements of Gen. Gillmore—Entertainments.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, June 24, 1865.

We have no prevailing sickness in Charlesion at the present time, and the indications are that we shall escape the yellow fever, and other epidemic diseases this season. It is true, the weather is uncomfortably warm, and people feel languid, bnt so long as we escape contagious diseases, we have no reason to complain.

We are all very anxious to learn the policy of the government in reference to appointing a Provisional Governor for South Carolina. It is to be hoped that this State is not to be left out in the cold. Mr. BOYCE is very popular in the interior, although as yet we have not learned of the holding of meetings in his behalf. Ex-Gov. AIKEN would be acceptable to the citizens of Charleston, and, possibly, to the majority of the people in the State; but the only indication we have of this is the signing of a petition to the government to grant his release from parole. It is the opinion of the people that either Mr. BOYCE or Ex-Gov. AIKEN would do well as the Provisional Governor of the State. The fact of it is, the people of South Carolina are not alive to the important duty of the hour. Had they gone to work in the right spirit, we would have had a Provisional Governor long ago. There is a lack of concerted action. In fact, we may say there has been no action at all. The whole matter of reconstructing the State has been left with outside parties. A committee proceeded to Washington last week for the purpose of presenting to the President a petition praying for the release from parole of Ex-Gov. AIKEN, and urging his appointment to the office of Provisional Governor. By the same steamer another committee took passage for the same place with a view of presenting the name of Brevet Major-Gen. SAXTON as the proper and acceptable person to hold that position. The names of other military officers have also been sent forward, bnt the general impression prevails here that the office of Provisional Governor will be conferred upon no one who is not a resident of the State. Should no firm, responsible, loyal man be found in our midst who is capable of taking that office, then the result will probably be that the State will be under military rule for some months to come.

Business in Charleston is remarkably active for this season of the year. Every steamer from New-York brings parties who are desirous of engaging in trade. Cotton and rice speculators abound. They have agents all over the State, and not a few of them, we can confidently remark, are coining money. The holders of cotton have been deprived for so long a time of the luxuries of life, not excepting the item of greenbacks, that they willingly dispose of their property at a heavy discount from the market rates. Within the past three weeks cotton has been sold in the interior for twelve cents per pound. The only difficulty purchasers experience is the getting of the cotton to the seaboard, where it can be shipped for the Northern market. In three months from this time we will see Charleston the liveliest place for business on the Southern coast. Every building and storehouse will be occupied. In order to accommodate the merchants and traders who have already made arrangements to engage in business in Charleston during the coming Fall, it will be absolutely necessary to build up the burnt district. The owners of the land cannot do this themselves from the lack of means. Then, who will do it? Why, men of capital must come here from the North and carry out the movement. That is what the people of the South want and pray for. They recognize the fact of the non-existence of slavery, and, rather than have their lands parceled out to that class who were formerly their slaves, they invite the white and enterprising people of the North to come here and purchase lands and property, and put the State in a flourishing and prosperous condition. Here is a grand chance for men of energy and will. Let the emigrants who arrive weekly in New-York from the other side of the Atlantic, take this matter into consideration. They will not only be welcomed here, but they will find such inducements offered to them to settle in the country that they could not resist the temptation to make South Carolina their home.

Concerning this subject here is what a leading and influential citizen writes to the *Courier:*

An enterprising citizen of Charleston proposes establishing a Land Company, with about 500,000 acres, within the State of South Carolina, for the purpose of inducing white emigration to this State. The land to form a basis of a capital for establishing a Banking and Emigration Company. The land of said company to be valued by disinterested parties, and for every one hundred dollars subscribed, either in property or money, the subscriber or owner will receive a certificate for every one hundred dollars paid in, which entitles him to one share in the bank and one share in the Land Company, (value $50 per share.) The land to be divided into fifty and one hundred-acre farms, and resold to the white emigrants at such prices as may be fixed upon by the President and directors of said company. The bank will be a bank of discount and deposit, but the preference in all cases to be given to the white emigrants, upon satisfactory security, to enable them to purchase agricultural implements, live stock, and expenses for drainage, &c.

It is proposed to furnish these lands to white emigrants at quarter cash, the balance one, two and three years, with interest at 7 per cent. As soon as the charter is obtained the society will be formed, officers elected, and rules adopted for its government.

The gentleman who proposes this scheme owns an extensive area of ground in the vicinity of the Four Mile House. To any white persons who will cultivate this ground he offers to let them have the use of it, free gratis, for ten years. This scheme meets with the favor of nearly all the old property-holders in this section. Come down here, you young men who have been toiling in the army, and are now looking for situations, and accept this opportunity to secure happiness and amass wealth.

We are not wholly devoid of the presence of rowdies. Last week several attempts were made to break into houses and rob the occupants. The time is coming, however, when this class of gentry will find their occupation a dangerous one.

Major-Gen. GILLMORE and Staff visited us last week. As usual, he took rooms at the Charleston Hotel, and, during the day, was called upon by a large number of officers, soldiers and civilians.

A new hotel has been started at Hilton Head under the proprietorship of JAMES P. M. STETSON. The establishment is located on the beach, not far from Gen. GILLMORE's headquarters, and is in fair way of being patronized to an unlimited extent.

Charleston is now indulging in a minstrel troupe entertainment. The house is well patronized.

A number of concerts have been given of late, bnt as to theatricals, they are completely died out.

It is said that we will soon have a new line of steamers plying between this port and New-York. We learn that Mr. GEORGE M. WALKER, the popular first officer of the steamer *Fulton*, has been tendered the command of a vessel on the new line. We will say for Mr. WALKER that he knows how to manage a vessel, and will not fail to meet with the approbation of the traveling public. WHIT.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Five Cars on the Hudson River Railroad Thrown from the Track—One Man Killed and Seven Injured.

About 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as the train of cars on the Hudson River Railroad that left Peekskill at 3 P. M., was approaching Elvington near Sing Sing, the engineer discovered that the switch had not been turned, and although every effort was made to stop the cars it was found to be impossible, and in a few seconds afterwards the engine, tender and baggage and smoking cars were thrown from the track and fell into the river.

Our informant states that the train consisted of seven cars. At the time the accident occurred they were proceeding at a moderate rate of speed. When near Elvington, the engineer discovered that the switch which had just been arranged for the passage of an up train had not been replaced. He immediately shut off steam and applied the brakes, but in a few seconds the train was thrown from the track and into the river. The car attached to the smoking car was thrown upon the top of the others. The fifth car from the engine was only partially thrown from the track, its hind wheels remaining thereon. The remaining cars were not in any way disturbed. Assistance was procured as soon as possible, and it was then found that one man, apparently a German emigrant, was killed. Six or seven others, among whom were three soldiers and one sailor, were badly injured. The cars thrown from the track were smashed to pieces. The engineer is said to have behaved nobly, and to have done all that could be done under the circumstances. When taken out of the water, he was found still clinging to his engine. Fortunately he was not seriously injured.

The accident appears to have been the result of culpable carelessness on the part of the switchman, who is said to have displayed the signal that the switch had been replaced.

Immediately after the accident occurred, the officials telegraphed for another engine, but many of the passengers preferred coming on by boat. Our informant, who was counting his money at the time the accident occurred, states his currency disappeared, and that he has not seen it since.

Still Another.

COLLISION BETWEEN NEW-HAVEN AND HARLEM TRAINS—SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the Harlem Railroad train which left Pawlings at 6 A. M. was struck by the New-Haven train going north, and several passengers were injured.

The trains met on the high trestle-work bridge between Harlem and the Yorkville tunnel, both going at a high rate of speed; and although there is a double track at that point, the last car of the Harlem train was badly shattered by coming in contact with one of the New-Haven cars. It is supposed that the bridge settled in consequence of the tremendous weight of both trains bearing upon one point; and as the up-track and down-track are very close together the oscillation threw the cars together. After the first contact they were repelled, but immediately came together again, when all the windows of the Harlem car were smashed and many passengers were injured by glass and broken wood-work.

Mr. DE WITT, a lawyer of this city, who lives at Mount Vernon, was severely hurt in the arm. Another gentleman was badly cut in the fleshy part of the arm. Scarcely a person in the Harlem car escaped without injury. We do not hear that any lives were lost.

The passengers complain that the engineers do not obey the regulations as to speed in crossing the bridge, which is 70 feet high.

FROM ALBANY.

Appointment of State Assessor—Gen. Grant to be in Albany on the Fourth.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 1.

The Governor has appointed Mr. JOHN F. LEBLEY, of New-York, as State Assessor in place of Mr. P. W. ENGS, resigned. His commission is to date from July 1, 1865.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon Gov. FENTON received a telegram from Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, saying that he would positively be in Albany on the 4th inst.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 1.

Gen. SHERMAN arrived here last night, and met with an enthusiastic reception. He goes to Louisville on Monday; after which he will return to this city for a few days, before visiting St. Louis.

Rev. DONALD MCLEOD was run over and killed by the Indianapolis train at Sedamsville yesterday.

The *Gazette's* Chicago dispatch says a locomotive on the Chicago and Rock Island Road exploded yesterday while passing through Clark-street, scalding several persons.

Opening of a Telegraph Office at West Point.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Saturday, July 1.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have opened an office in COZZENS' Hotel, West Point, for the accommodation of the guests and the public generally.

West Point is now in direct telegraphic communication with the City of New-York and all other points in the United States and Canadas.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 1.

The Boston Board of Brokers has adjourned over until Wednesday next, on account of the Fourth of July rejoicing and festivities.

THOMAS C. AMORY, President of the Firemen's Insurance Company, died this morning.

FISHES AND FISHERIES

The Morality and Pleasures of Fishing.

How Fishes are Caught---Their Study and Cultivation.

ABOUT HOME FISHERIES.

Public and Private Resorts, and How to Reach Them---Kinds of Fish Caught at Each.

Reports of Fisheries from Other Sections---Why the Occupation Deserves Encouragement.

The Mackerel Fisheries of England and France.

Wonderful Fishes Found in New Mexico.

Fishing is an ancient and honorable occupation; an occupation from whose ranks some of the disciples of old were chosen to "preach the gospel to every creature;" an occupation whose followers since that period down to the days of the good, old, genial, pious IZAAK WALTON, have been men of great moral character, of patience and watchfulness; have been men that disappointments never conquer; men of virtue and humility; and these truths the page of history has ofttimes recorded, and the melodies of music warbled to the world from the dim centuries of the present period. Have not the fishermen of "beauteous Naples" been made historically and operatically eminent?

HOW FISHE ARE CAUGHT.

The same time-honored methods of fishing, with but few alterations, additions or improvements, in vogue in the beginning of the world's history, are now resorted to. No occupation of man has so completely withstood the inroads of science and mechanical invention. The fishermen of this generation cast their nets as did those of Galilee, and mountain anglers still whip the trout streams with the same appliances for tempting the finny tribe as were used by loving old IZAAK. And so it is with the villages of fishermen they are as unchangeable as the granite hills; changes as modest in their appearance as the people who build them.

PLEASURES OF THE VOCATION.

The innocent recreation of fishing stands out preeminently above all other sports or pastimes; and its enjoyableness is in its solitude and the calm, philosophical nature it requires to be successful. It begets reflection and demonstrates that all is vanity and uncertain in this life. And dissipation is ont of the question in the inveterate angler, as none know better than he knows that a quick eye and steady nerve are his capital, his all, and he waits and watches for the "nibbles."

ICHTHYOLOGY, OR THE STUDY OF FISHES.

The study of fishes is not only very interesting, bnt very important. Of all classes of vertebrate animals, there are none which afford so great a number of species useful as food to man. Nor is the supply scanty. They are drawn by hook and net by millions from the deep. The work of fisheries gives employment to thousands, and the amount of capital involved is enormous. The fisheries have been considered, and have proved, an excellent school for seamen, and some of our best sailors and commanders in the mercantile marine have served an apprenticeship at the fishing business. The organization of fishes expressly fits them for their liquid element. They are clothed neither with hair nor feathers, but with smooth scales, often beautifully light, and delicate, giving uniformity of service to a compact contour, admirably adapted for progress through the waters. Some, it is true, have a hard osseous envelope, and others are arrayed in a panoply of spines, which remind one of the hedgehog. There are also those—as the eel, the codfish, the catfish, &c.—which have the skin naked, smooth and slippery.

As in the case with terrestrial animals, they vary in their habits and powers of locomotion. Some move slowly along, others cleave the waves with the velocity of an arrow, bear up against rapids, and clear falls with wonderful energy. Many persons regard the fins as the principal organ of locomotion in fishes; but these, in fact, are principally used as balancers of the body, as agents in turning the direction of the animal's course, or of guiding it as it swims along. It is the tail, or elongated muscular extremity of the fish, tipped with a broad, extended web or fin, which constitutes the efficient organ of locomotion. The fish sculls itself along by rapid strokes from side to side, as may be seen by disturbing one of these animals at rest and watching its motions. It is by the movement of the same organ, only more violently exerted, that the fish leaps out of the water, springs at insects or clears the water-fall, and we may further observe that it is only in such fishes as have the tail muscular and powerful, and the body compactly shaped, that this faculty of leaping exists. The large-headed, slender-tailed codfish cannot leap, but the salmon and trout will spring several feet above the surface of the water. The use of the fins as balancers has been proven by experiments, and it has been observed that when both the ventral and pectoral fins of fishes were cut off all their motions were unsteady, and they reeled from right to left, and down, in a very irregular manner. An internal sac, usually termed the swimming bladder, a reservoir of air placed beneath the spine, and varying in form and size in different species, by the inhalation or expulsion of air, enables it to sink or rise. The sight of fishes is ordinarily very acute, and there is no longer a doubt that fishes hear. They have, however, no external auditory apparatus. But this branch of the subject we must leave, though we advise those that have the inclination and time to study the peculiarities of fishes, and they will find it alike instructive and interesting.

THE CULTURE OF FISHES.

The cultivation of fishes is attracting much attention, and deservedly, in not only this, bnt in many European countries, as a means of increasing the amount of food for the million at a low figure. A few years since nobody thought of breeding fishes, and now nearly the whole world is talking about it. The culture of fishes owes its origin to a humble but very intelligent man, JOHN REMY, a French fisherman, an uneducated man, without any instructor, adviser or patron, who succeeded by dint of penetration and perseverance in conducting the problem of raising fishes to an an almost complete solution. M. MILNE EDWARDS, in a report on this scheme to the Academy of Sciences, declares that REMY, with his co-laborer, GEHIN, has the merit of having "created a new industry in France." Mr. GEOFFREY ST. HILAIRE, the great naturalist, did not hesitate to pronounce the humble fisherman of the Vosges, one of the "benefactors of his country." Yet this man, who had created a new industry and became one of the benefactors of France, died in a condition bordering on destitution, leaving a widow, four daughters and two sons unprovided for. But be it said to the credit of the French, immediately after his death a subscription for their relief was opened, and the wants of the family provided for.

Some time since attention was directed to this branch of science by a paper from the United States Patent Office, wherein it suggested that many new varieties of fishes might easily be introduced into the waters of this country, by means of transferring the spawn from one locality to another. The mullet of the Garonne, and also the sardine, might be valuable in the Potomac, or rivers alike to it. The golden carp, now tolerably abundant in the Hudson, was accidentally introduced by the breaking away of a dam. After the opening of communication between the Hudson and Lake Erie, eels and other fishes, previously unknown to the waters of the lake, made their appearance there, and at this time exist in abundance. It has been suggested, and the suggestion is worthy of thought and action, that officers of the navy, employed in service upon foreign coasts, might receive instructions from the department to collect varieties of foreign fish.

Fishes are among the most bountiful provisions of Providence for our support; they require no feeding, they multiply spontaneously, they are highly nutritious, and possess a variety of flavor. How deep a debt of gratitude do we owe for the nutritious blue fish and bass, and the Yankee for the institution of the cod fish. They are not only transmutable into bone and muscle, but the occupation of catching them is alike profitable, pleasant and healthy. We have an especial regard for the mackerel also, and never see a pink-sterned schooner on a cruising ground without a thrill of respect. And what would life be worth without oysters and clams? And does not the mouth water at the very mention of trout? No one that has ever drawn from its native element one of these delicious fish, with "a line as delicate as the finest hair from the tresses of a mountain sylph," can forget the enthusiasm with which he beheld the silver rain falling from the spotted back of his glittering victim, as he waved it from the uplifted rod. Talk of the ambrosia of the Olympian deities—talk of ortolans and perigord pies—why, they are poor and tasteless in comparison to a trout fresh caught in a silver stream of the granite hills! Let than every exertion conducive to the cultivation of fishes be made by all means. We cannot have too many varieties in our abounding waters.

HOME FISHERIES—PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RESORTS—HOW TO REACH THEM.

Having above dilated upon the value and benefit of fishes to the human family, we proceed to indicate for the amateur fisherman the various places within a few hours' ride from this city where the finny tribe do most resort, and the most expeditious and cheapest route of reaching them. Fish of all kinds are abundant and unusually fine this season. Blue fish, bass, black fish, weak fish, sheepshead and so on, instinctively resort to locations where man can conveniently catch them, and thus they will be found in profusion in the quiet retreats to be mentioned:

NEWARK BAY.

A quiet and pleasant place, easily approached by steamboat from the foot of Dey-street and the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-street. Boats will be found in waiting and lines ready for use on the shore at Bergen Point, a short distance below the La Tourette House, and at public places at Centreville, Saltersville and Greenville. Black, blue and weak fish are caught in abundance.

CANARSIE, OR JAMAICA BAY, L. I.,

Is a place of much resort for fishing, and one of the best near to the city. Unusual good luck has favored all that have visited this place this season. Aside from the fishing, this village is worth a visit, as it illustrates the unpretending and unprogressive nature of the fisherman. It is a village of the most primitive simplicity. Fifty years, which has changed alike "city and town," has left Canarsie untouched. The fishermen's boats line the beach, and their nets hang on the fence, and the wagons loaded with blue fish, eels, crabs, &c., come and go, as they did when our fathers were boys. True, there may be more and better customers in this day for the fishes caught, but the fisherman is neither advanced in wordly goods or external comfort. A solitary hotel, "Uncle Sam's Cabin," is an antique tavern, with bnt few moderate improvements, but everything requisite for an angler's outfit, and needful refreshments may be found within its walls. The cars from the Fulton and Atlantic Ferries Brooklyn, will take you to East New-York, where stages are in waiting to convey all "Uncle Sam's" friends to Canarsie. A railroad has been commenced to this place, when fishing will not unlikely introduce a stream of travel, that will seriously tell upon the finny tribe, and wake up the sedate old Dutch farmers and fishermen, who are dosing there in comparative seclusion.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, L. I.

This is another quiet place, land-locked between Plum and Pelican Beaches, just far enough removed from the direct line of travel, to give it that air of quiet seclusion, which the fisherman likes. The fish caught here are large and of delicate flavor. It is reached by the Coney Island cars from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, and passengers who desire to visit this place, are let out at JOHN FRIEND'S hotel, on the Coney Island road, one mile from the bay. Stages await you here, and under the guidance of JOHN, who uses his every exertion to make pleasant and profitable the visits of amateur fishermen, you are soon engaged in the good old occupation.

BATH, L. I.

Among its fascinations of quiet beauty, delightful drives, and shady seclusion, its fishing is not less prominent. Blue, black, and weak fish abound, and boats, lines, &c., can be obtained upon inquiry of GEO. SHIELDS, who conducts the Bath Hotel. The beach at this place is excellent for bathing purposes, and its promenades are beautiful. It is easily reached by all the street railroads running to Greenwood, hence by the Bath and Coney Island Railroad.

FORT HAMILTON, L. I.

An hour's ride via Court-street cars, from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, will take you to this quiet, shady retreat. The fishes are abundant and fine. All requisite information can be obtained by inquiries in the village. Should your inclination prompt a walk along the shore, you can become reflective, and, thinking of the mutability of human events, cast your eye over upon that ever-memorable pile, Fort Lafeyette, that rests in its dusty hue, so much like a toad upon the water.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.

Beyond Jamaica Bay, and lashed by the waves of the Atlantic, lies this quiet, cooling village. Its avennes and houses denote the taste and cultivation of its residents. A plunge in the ocean and a day's fishing here will refresh and make heppier and healthier all who undertake it. Boats, lines and every convenience are in waiting for IZAAK's followers, and, loaded with glistening bass and quivering black fishes, they return well paid and contented in mind. Rockaway is easily reached from Brooklyn, by stages that start from the Fulton Ferry.

FLUSHING, GLEN COVE, &C., L. I.

Beside the places noted above, most capital fishing can be found at the beautiful Summer resorts of Flushing, Glen Cove, Whitestone, &c., on Long Island. They are convenient of access by the elegant steamer *Sylvan Grove*, which leaves Peck-slip every morning for these delightful resorts.

Again, in the interior of the island there are many good trout streams and many

PRIVATE PONDS,

where the owners, having availed themselves of JOHN REMY's perseverance and industry, have cultivated their fish, introducing all the superior species they could obtain, and in this manner have under their exclusive control, some of the most delicious and finest of the finny tribe. These ponds are guarded and watched to an extent that precludes even the possibility of an outsider "casting a line," and, consequently, we refrain from indicating their location.

FISHING IN THIS AND NEW-ENGLAND STATES.

Letters from different sections of this State, from reliable parties, and from the old rendezvous of the amateur fishermen throughout the Eastern States, give full credence to the reports that this will be a season of abundance for river, lake and mountain trout and other rare fish native to these waters, and that they are already running in quantities and quality that would have made the heart of old ISAAK leap with joy and gladness.

MACKEREL AND COD FISHERIES AT THE NORTH AND EAST.

These delicious fishes, whose appearance are unsurpassed by few, are running in large numbers in the waters at the North and East they frequent. It promisce to be a season alike profitable to the men engaged in catching them, and to those that prepare them for the market. The consumption of those fishes, in this city alone, is immense, and they reduce the expenses of many households, who supply the place of meats at at their tables by this hutritious food.

WHY THE OCCUPATION OF FISHING SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED.

A prolific season at the fisheries of this section, and those throughout the country, has a direct tendency to reduce the consumption of meat: and, as all butchers are inveterate enemies of fishermen, and venders of fish, it, at this time, when the rapacious venders of meats are charging so enormously for their stock, behooves us all to indulge in a dainty dish of delicious fish, and subsist upon blue, black and other fishes, to the exclusion of meats of any character, until the venders of tough steaks and questionable legs of mutton, are able to discern that the prices of such articles must fall, and decrease with the general reduction of the day.

MACKEREL FISHERIES OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The mackerel fishery on the English and French coasts afford employment to large numbers of men. The mackerel approaches the coast of England in large shoals, and it was formerly considered that its annual movements were from northern to southern, and from southern to northern latitudes; but this fish is found in the British seas at all seasons of the year, though in Winter they are not numerous. Where the fishermen commence fishing early, they are obliged to proceed a considerable distance out to sea, approaching the coast as the season advances. The first catch of the season commands a very high price. There are three modes of fishing pursued in Europe: with drift-nets, with seines and with the line. By the latter, a couple of men will take from five hundred to one thousand a day, if it be favorable. The French boats go out frequently with six or eight people on board, all of whom fish with the line, some hands tending two lines. The fish bite voraciously; frequently a rag attached to the hook is sufficient bait. The seine fishing requires two boats. The drift-net, used in fishing is twenty feet deep by one hundred and twenty feet long, well corked at the top, but without lead at the bottom. They are made of small fine twine, which is tanned of a reddish brown color, to preserve it from the action of the sea-water, and it is thereby rendered much more durable. The size of the mesh is about two inches and a-half, or rather larger. Twelve, fifteen, and sometimes eighteen of these nets are attached lengthwise, by tying along a thick rope, called a drift-rope, and, at the ends of each net, to each other. When arranged for depositing in the sea, a large buoy attached to the end of the drift-rope is thrown overboard, the vessel is put before the wind, and, as she sails along, the rope with the nets thus attached is passed over the stern into the water till the whole of the nets are run out. The net thus deposited hangs suspended in the water perpendicularly twenty feet from the drift-rope, and extending from three-quarters of a mile to a mile, or even a mile and a half, depending on the number of nets belonging to the party or company engaged in fishing together. When the whole of the nets are thus handed out, the drift-rope is shifted from the stern to the bow of the vessel, and she rides by it as if at anchor. The benefit gained by the boats hanging at the end of the drift-rope is, that the net is kept strained in a straight line which, without this pull upon it, would not be the case. The nets are set in the evening, and sometimes hauled once during the night; at other times allowed to remain all night. The drift-rope is hauled in by means of a capstan. The boats employed are generally about thirty feet long, built of oak, or ash, copper-fastened, with great depth of waist and breadth of beam, and are considered both fast and safe. The seasons of the mackerel fishery fluctuate greatly, an abundant being succeeded by an unproductive one; or, several seasons may occur together, and be followed by as many of scarcity. On some nights two or three thousand fish will be caught by one boat, and another, not more than a mile distant, may not take one hundred. This uncertainty contributes to render the fishery a precarious source of subsistence to those who can only embark capital in it on a small scale, and cannot stand against the unforeseen reverses which may occur in a short period, but are counterbalanced on an average of years. The uncertainty with regard to the commencement of the season extends to prices, and to the success of each boat, and resembles a lottery in which there are some high prizes and many scarcely worth striving for; but the hope of obtaining the former is the great stimulus to exertion. The mackerel may be considered as frequenting nearly every part of the coasts of the United Kingdom, but it is most abundant on the southern portion of Great Britain, on the coasts of Sussex, Kent, Hampshire, and the western counties, and on those of Suffolk and Norfolk. They do not make their appearance on the coast of Scotland until late in the Summer. Whatever may be the facts as to their migration to the Arctic seas, it is stated that they are found in those latitudes under singular circumstances, and that Admiral PLEVILLE LEPLEY, R. N., who had had his home on the ocean for half a century, assured M. LACEPEDE, a French gentleman, that, in Greenland, in the smaller bays, surrounded with rock, so common on this coast, where the water is always calm, and the bottom generally soft mud and juice, he had seen, in the beginning of Spring, myriads of mackerel, with their heads sunk some inches in the mud, their tails elevated vertically above its level; and that this mass of fish was such that, at a distance, it might be taken for a reef of rocks. The Admiral supposed that the mackerel had passed the Winter torpid under the ice and snow, and added that, for fifteen or twenty days after their arrival, these fishes were affected with a kind of blindness, and that then many were taken with the net; but as they received their sight, the nets would not answer, and hooks and lines were used.

CURIOUS FISHES.

In this connection, we may introdnce an account of a species of most extraordinary fish found near Fort Defiance, New-Mexico, and is wonderful, because of its possessing four distinct and useful legs. At the place where these fish are found, a stream of water comes down from a cañon in the mountains, and just before meeting the fort, suddenly sinks into the earth, and is entirely lost to view. It does not communicate with any other stream on the surface. In this brook these four-legged creatures abound. The specimen noted here were the only ones ever sent to this portion of the country, and they were obtained by Dr. LANGWORTHY, of Boston, for Prof. AGASSIZ, who gives a short description of them. In the first place, they look exactly like a miniature codfish, about six or seven inches long. On the back there is a membraneous fin running from the shoulder to the tip of the tail, and a like fin underneath, except that it commences back of the hind legs. Projecting from the gills on each side are five or six pendulous bodies, somewhat resembling small branches of the fir-tree, about an inch in length, appearing as though they were intended to take the place of the gills while the fish was in the air, that the blood, in circulating through them, might become decarbonized. This is all that is striking about the fish, except the four legs, placed precisely as the legs of the alligator, and very much resembling them in form. They are not useless excrescences, but real legs, used to advantage in procuring flies on the edge of the stream. They were a great curiosity, and so esteemed by both Dr. LANGWORTHY and Prof. AGASSIZ.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 1.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

President JOHNSON's health is improved, but by advice of his physician he refused to receive visitors to-day, and it is understood that he will not be accessible to office-seekers and other disinterested comers until Thursday or Friday next.

RETURN OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary SEWARD arrived here last evening, accompanied by Gen. HANCOCK and Dr. NORRIS. Mr. SEWARD was engaged in official duties at the State Department to-day.

THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Gen. MEADE issues the following order:

HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 1, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—*First*—In obedience to General Orders No. 118, current series, from the Adjutant-General's office, Major-Gen. MEADE assumes command of the Military Division of the Atlantic.

Second—The following officers are announced as the General Staff of the Military Division, viz.: Brevet Brig.-Gen. Geo. D. Ruggles, U. S. Vols., Assistant-Adjutant-General U. S. Army; Brevet Col. S. F. Barstow, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers; Brevet Major-Gen. A. S. Webb, United States Volunteers, Acting Inspector-General; Brevet Maj. C. D. Wory, Captain Ninth United States Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Col. R. N. Batchelder, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster United States Army; Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. C. Biddle, Major and Aid-de-camp; Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. M. Bache, Captain Fourteenth Infantry, Aid-de-camp; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Geo. Meade, Captain and Aid-de-camp.

Third—Department Commenders will forward to these headquarters, with the least possible delay, complete returns of their several commands, stating the location of posts and the number and designation of the garrison of each, with such other details, by letter, as may be important for the information of the Major-General commanding.

By command of Major-Gen. MEADE.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, A. A. G.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 1.

THE MAIL SERVICE.

To-day the New Regular Mail Service, under the Spring lettings, in the States of New-England and New-York, with miscellaneous routes in other directions, went into operation on about fifteen hundred (1,500) routes. The Postmasters will be greeted by new drivers, new agents, and others employed in the service, while, for the first time will be noticed new coaches and other vehicles performing their first trips over the respective lines.

EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY FROM ITALY.

The State Department has received the addresses of the Italian Emigration Society, of Anconia, the Democratic Society, of Siena, and the Italian Union Committee, of Siena, Italy, expressive of their friendship, condolence and sympathy for the United States, in the loss, by assassination, of President LINCOLN.

NUMBER OF PATENTS ISSUED.

One hundred and seventy-two patents were issued from the Patent-office during last week.

TERRIBLE TORNADO.

The Village of Veroqua, Wisconsin Nearly Destroyed—Seventeen Persons Killed and One Hundred Wounded.

LACROSSE, Wis., Saturday, July 1.

A terrible tornado has just passed over the village and vicinity of Veroqua, Union County, Wis., prostrating fifty dwellings, killing seventeen persons, and wounding one hundred. The suffering caused by the tornado is very great, and a call is made for relief. Mayor LLOYD and Postmaster LOTTRIDGE have been appointed a committee in this city to receive donations.

The Habeas Corpus Case in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 1.

The consideration of the Cozens *habeas corpus* case was resumed this morning, Provost-Marshal FRINK making a proper return to the writ, under the direction of Gen. CADWALLADER and the Secretary of War. The argument of the case was conducted by Judge KNOX, but was not concluded, when the case was postponed until Wednesday next.

Proposition to Assassinate Gov. Johnson.

From the Nashville Union.

We made mention some days ago of the fact that a letter had been discovered among the archives of the State recently captured, addressed to Gov. HARRIS, proposing to assassinate Gov. JOHNSON. The following is a copy of the letter:

LAFAYETTE DEPOT, April 24, 1862.

GOVERNOR: The excuse I offer at present for addressing you is, that I believe good can be accomplished to the public through me. I reside, or did, in Franklin, Williamson County, Tenn.; am well known to the editors and publishers of the *Union* and *American*—especially to Mr. JAMES G. GRIFFITH, who knows my past political affiliations and present status. I belong to the First Tennessee Regiment (MANEY's); was the first in my county to volunteer. Now, what I wish is this: for you to intervene for me to go to Middle Tennessee and capture or kill that vile traitor, ANDREW JOHNSON. I can do it, because I know Nashville, and am not generally known there. And, moreover, if when I get there, I find I can't accomplish my object, I want authority to raise a company of guerrillas in Middle Tennessee, to harrass the small garrisons left in the towns of that division of the State.

I am well acquainted in all the counties.

I fear the enemy will treat our men behind too kindly, thereby converting them to Yankees. Killing a few pickets, &c., would soon terminate their lamentable civility. Be so kind as to address me thus at Corinth: "S. J. COOLE, Co. D, MANEY's Regiment, Tennessee Volunteers," and oblige,

Most respectfully yours,

S. J. COOKE.

P. S. I refer you beside to Senator HILL and Representative HOUSE from Williamson.

SAD CASE OF DEATH BY DROWING.—On the afternoon of Tuesday, ADELBERT STONE, a student of the Yale Scientific School, was drowned while bathing in the Connecticut River, at Haddam. He, with some eighteen or nineteen students, were at Haddam, in company with Professors DANA and BRUSH, engaged in making geological examinations. Several of the students went in bathing, among whom was STONE. Two of them swam across the river, and, upon returning, met young STONE near the middle of the river, also attempting to cross. They passed him, when, as they neared shore, some of their friends motioned them back, but not understanding their signs they kept on until they reached shore, when they found that the young man STONE was seen to go down. They immediately returned to the spot, but could not discover any signs of him. Efforts were instantly made to recover his body, which had proved at last advices unsuccessful, although it was thought that they would yet result in finding the remains. It was thought that the deceased had been taken with a cramp and immediately sank. Young STONE is from Cleveland, Ohio, where his parents, who are people of considerable wealth, reside. He was about 21 years of age, an only son, and a young man highly respected and esteemed by his teachers and classmates.—*New-Haven Journal, June 29.*

THE PARK-ROW RACES.—Dry Dock car No. 5,432 and car No. 7,215 of the Bleecker-street line, passed Tryon-row at precisely 8 yesterday morning, both having aboard the usual morning and evening load of 5,678 passengers. The Dry Dock driver was about a length ahead. Seeing this, the Bleecker-street man whipped up and gained on the Dry Dock vehicle, and when the two passed the Tammany Hall crossing they were abreast; bnt the betting was on the Dry Dock man, the bystanders evidently imagining that he had loitered merely to give his horses rest, for he now spurred up, and when half-way down Park-row was at least a length ahead, and evidently would have won the race had not several apple-women, two or three drays and a dozen or more *Express* reporters fallen under the wheels and retarded the car a moment. That moment was fatal; it gave the Bleecker-street car the race in one minute and four-and-a-quarter seconds. We will thank Capt. BRACKETT, of the City Hall Police, to keep Park-row clear of pedestrians hereafter, so that there may be no impediment to the races.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE MACHINE.

The Trials on Wednesday. Before Commissioners Acton, Bergen and McMurray.

Record of all the Complaints Preferred.

We here present a list of all the complaints which were made before the commissioners, on Wednesday, with the record of every officer who appeared as defendant. The general reader will observe that the commissioners' decision is given in only a few cases; but their probable action may readily be guessed when we say that they ordinarily impose a fine of one day's pay by way of enforcing discipline, when it is shown that an officer has been guilty of a trivial offence, and that they number up the days in the ratio of the heinousness of the offence until they reach ten; but if an offender has willfully committed a wrong requiring more than ten days' fine, they invite him to resign. It may be observed that the commissioners have gone first into one of their most cleanly station-houses to ascertain whether the new sanitary rule is enforced, requiring policemen who have been sweltering several hours in the streets to change their linen on retiring. This is a necessary rule, which the commissioners have established for the benefit of the force. Yesterday's list of complaints is as follows:

ARCHER, GEORGE, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct; off post. Record, never a complaint before.

ALLEN, WILLIAM S., of the Fourth Precinct, for not discovering a burglary. Record, ten complaints since April 19, 1860.

BARRY, PETER J., of the Forty-ninth, off post. This is the first complaint on record against BARRY.

BROOKS, DAVID, of the Twentieth Precinct; record, four complaints since March 14, 1865. The complaint against this officer was for addressing profane language to a citizen. Mr. MCMURRAY—"We fined a man ten days, this morning, for profanity."

BRIDE, AUGUST, of the Fourteenth Precinct; drinking lager-bier. Record, six complaints since Oct. 29, 1863. The officer introduced two German friends to testify that he drank sarsaparilla; but that not being a German beverage the commissioners thought it curious that he should have taken it.

BURNS, GEORGE K., of the First Precinct; not found on post; escorting a woman home. Record, seven complaints since June 17, 1862. Complaint dismissed, and roundsman instructed to investigate on the spot in future.

BREEMAN, WILLIAM, of the First Precinct; off post. Record, six complaints since Feb. 27, 1861.

BERRMAN, JOHN, of the Fifteenth Precinct; did not patrol beat in Bleecker-street; in an alley, on police business. Record, six complaints since Nov. 24, 1861.

BRANNICK, JOHN, of the Fifteenth Precinct; off post. Record, two complaints since March 27, 1865.

BANTA, ABRAM J., of the Fifteenth Precinct. Record, seven complaints since Nov. 19, 1861. Violation of rules concerning bed-clothing. Reprimand.

BARNALET, of the Fifteenth Precinct; record, eleven complaints since April 21, 1859. Violation of rules concerning bed-clothing. Reprimand.

BATEMAN, JOSEPH, of the Fifteenth Precinct; record, seventeen complaints since Feb. 24, 1860. Violation of rules concerning bed-clothing. Reprimand

BLAIR, WILLIAM, Sergeant of the Second Precinct; five complaints since Dec. 10, 1860. Complaint for aiding bounty-brokers in alleged fraud. Not shown that BLAIR was aware of fraud.

BRENNAN, JOHN C., of the Forty-fourth Precinct; in liquor store. Record, two complaints this month. Decision reserved.

CLICKNER, JAMES S., of the Forty-ninth Precinct, was in conversation with a citizen. Record, eight complaints since June, 1864.

CAVANAGH, DENNIS, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, off post. Record, nineteen complaints since April 13, 1860.

CARNEY, JAMES, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, off post. Record, three complaints since 1st of last May.

CODY, MARTIN, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, sitting while on; reasonable excuse. Record, one complaint March 8, 1865.

CALLAHAN, THOMAS J., of the Eighth Precinct; smoking a cigar in Laurens-street. Record, one complaint, April 28, 1865.

CORWIN, PATRICK, of the Seventh Precinct; sitting on a box. Record, two complaints since March 21, 1861.

COLE, HIRAM, of the Seventh Precinct; off post. Record, two complaints since Oct. 27, 1864.

DOWNING, MORTIMER, of the Third Precinct; off beat. Record, two complaints since April 11, 1865.

DUNHAM, THOMAS D., of the Eighth Precinct; not found on post; on police duty; explanation accepted. Record, four complaints since March 7, 1865.

DAVIS, PETER J., of the Fifteenth Precinct; record, seven complaints since Dec. 1, 1860. Violation of rules concerning bed-clothing. Reprimand.

DEMPSEY, PATRICK, of the Fourth Precinct; unnecessary violence in making arrests. First complaint. Officer sustained.

ELIAS, CHARLES, of the Thirty-first, (latest case,) drank lager-bier in the Lion Park Hotel, said that Capt. BOGART had given his officers permission to go to dinner, and that these being no ice-water on the premises, they took lager. Commissioners ACTON, BERGEN and MCMURRAY—"This is hardly cause of complaint, Captain; if there was no water, the men were justified in taking the lager." This officer's record is good, there having been but two charges made against him since February, 1863.

ERNST, CHARLES, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, went into Hamilton Park with a woman, and attempted to arrest a man while in civilian attire, and in doing so produced a pistol. Record, six complaints since February, 1862.

ELY, JOHN B., of the Fifteenth Precinct; record, no complaint. Violation of rules concerning bed-clothing. Reprimand.

ECKSTAR, JOHN, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, drinking ale corner of Canal-street and Broadway, while on duty. Record, one complaint since March 7. The officer said that he did not drink ale, and introduced CHAS. H. MILLS, railroad switchman, to swear that he drank cold water only. Decision reserved.

FOLLIS, PATRICK, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, off post. Record, seven complaints since Aug. 20, 1861.

FIELD, LUCIEN C., Sergeant of the Fifteenth Precinct, neglecting to record the fact of a pistol having been found on a prisoner's person. Record, two complaints since Oct. 1, 1863.

FIELD, DIEDERICK F., of the Sixteenth Precinct, not putting on night-shirt on retiring. Record, one complaint, Oct. 26, 1863.

FARLEY, MICHAEL J., of the Second Precinct, left beat without business. First complaint. The officer showed that he was on police duty.

FISHER, MARTIN, of the Ninth Precinct, drinking liquor. Said he drank cider. Record, seven complaints since Feb. 10, 1862. Complaint not sustained.

GRAY, GEO. W., of the First Precinct, off post. Record, five complaints since Dec. 16, 1864.

HANFORD, JAMES, of the Forty-first Precinct, Sergeant. Capt. POWERS complained that the Sergeant had made a false entry on the books in mis-stating the time at which a sneak-thief entered the station and stole books on the morning of the 17th inst., at about 4 A. M. The Sergeant, having been ill in the rear room, took the time from the doorman and entered it accordingly. The books were subsequently found at Inspector FOLK's office. It appears that there is a conspiracy to break certain officers in this precinct. Sergt. HANFORD's record is two complaints since Jan. 19, 1861. This case adjourned for a week.

Mr. ACTON—We want to know who took the books. We will not tolerate small tricks. Mr. MCMURRAY—"They are cutting their own throats over there."

HOUSEMAN, ABRAHAM, of the Sixteenth Precinct; violation of orders. Record, nine complaints since Dec. 12, 1860.

HOYT, SAMUEL J., of the Forty-fifth Precinct; arresting two civilians standing on a street corner. HOYT acted under orders from Sergeant. Complaint dismissed. Record, one complaint since Feb. 4, 1863.

JARVIS, EBENEZER N., of the Forty-second Precinct; neglect to make an arrest for violation of corporation ordinance—a man's dog loose, and officer would not take dog in obedience to Capt. JACOB's orders. Record, five complaints since Feb. 21, 1865.

KIERNAN, TERENCE, of the Seventeenth Precinct; off post and using obscene language. Record, nine complaints since Dec. 15, 1861. Officer KIERNAN said that he had been made angry. Mr. MCMURRAY—"Keep your temper, KIERNAN."

KIDD, HENRY, of the Forty-second Precinct; behind time. Record, no complaint.

LANE, FRANCIS B., of the Twenty-fifth, was off post on the 18th inst. in a fruit store, to ask the price of a lemon. Mr. ACTON—The Treasurer will squeeze you. Record good; only three complaints since April, 1864.

LINSEY, THOMAS, of the Twenty-fifth, being off post, in jewelry store, handing in card of an excursion. Record, five complaints since April, 1862.

LEMON, EDWARD E., of the Forty-eighth Precinct, off post. Record, no complaint before this.

LACY, JOHN, of the Sixteenth Precinct, off post. Record, two complaints since June 20, 1864.

LENNON, EDWARD E., of the Forty-eighth Precinct, off post in a shoe store. First complaint.

LENNON, EDWARD J., of the Forty-eighth Precinct, arresting citizens who had no part in a fight. Never before a complaint against this officer. Mild reprimand.

MCLAUGHLIN, WILLIAM, of the Forty-fourth Precinct. (See BRENNAN, JOHN C.

MCGOUGH, WILLIAM, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct; off post. Record, two complaints since April last.

MOLLES, JAMES, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct; off post, getting watch. Record, one complaint since 15th May last. Complaint dismissed.

MCATLIFF, THOMAS, of the Sixteenth Precinct, not divesting himself of clothing on retiring to rest. Record, ten complaints since Aug. 11, 1863.

MCELROY, JAMES, of the Forty-sixth Precinct; not arresting a riotous crowd. First complaint.

MCCARTY, FLORENCE, of the Fifth Precinct, for improperly arresting AUGUSTUS GERLACH, of No. 41½ Thomas-street. Complaint not sustained. Record, six complaints since Jan. 13, 1865.

O'NEIL, JAMES, of the Twentieth Precinct; off post. Record, three complaints since July 25, 1864.

O'HILEY, HUGH, of the Fifteenth Precinct; not to be found on post. Record, four complaints since June 9, 1864.

OLMSTEAD, LUCAS S., of the Fourth Precinct; not discovering a burglary. Charge not sustained. First complaint.

PARET, CHARLES H., of the Fourth Precinct; off post. Record, one complaint, April 5, 1865.

PIRIE, HENRY, of the Fourteenth Precinct; in a liquor store; getting cakes. Record, one complaint, April 25, 1865.

RAU, JESSE P., of the Fifteenth Precinct. Record, nine complaints since Nov. 28, 1858; violation of rules concerning bed-clothing. Reprimand.

QUICK, JAMES, of the Forty-third Precinct, off post in a wheelwright's shop; said he went in to complain of an incumbrance on the street. Record, two complaints since Dec. 2, 1864.

QUINN, JOHN, of the Fifteenth Precinct; arresting JOHN STEVENS without cause; not sustained. Record, one complaint, May 8, 1865.

ROBERTS, ROBERT, of the Twenty-second, was accused of drinking lager-bier at the Lion Park Hotel, on the 20th of June. Said he could find no water, and took sarsaparilla in lieu thereof. Record excellent, this being the first complaint.

RICHARDSON, WILLIAM, of the Fourth Precinct; sitting while on post. Record, never a complaint previous.

REYNOLDS, SMITH J., of the Third Precinct; not trying doors. Record, four complaints since April 30, 1865. Also a complaint for standing twenty minutes in conversation with a woman. Mr. BERGEN—"We'll soon break that up." Mr. ACTON—"If a woman approaches you on post, and holds you half an hour, arrest her."

RILEY, JOHN, of the Eighth Precinct; assault upon THOMAS RILEY. Record, first complaint. Case adjourned.

STORMS, ABRAHAM, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, off post, June 22. Record, one complaint, Feb. 22.

SMITH, CHARLES, off post; in conversation with citizen; said that he was speaking on police business. Record, never a complaint before this.

SCHAEDLE, THOMAS, of the Forty-ninth Precinct, did not report at roll-call on the 20th and 21st instant. Record, two complaints since March, 1865. Capt. WARDY thinks that this officer has resigned.

SMITH, WILLIAM, of the Twentieth Precinct; off post. Record, three complaints since May 5, 1864.

SMITH, GEORGE W., of the First Precinct; off post. Record, seventeen complaints since Jan. 1, 1862.

SWELNY, THOMAS, of the Fourth Precinct; left his beat and went to station-house without waiting for relief. Record, two complaints since Dec. 26, 1861.

SHALVEY, EDWARD, of the Seventh Precinct; sitting on a box in East Broadway. Record, seven complaints since Dec. 29, 1861.

TEN EYCK, HENRY, Sergeant of Thirty-first Precinct. The complainant, Mr. Inspector DILKS, went into the defendant's station-house and found it deserted, one hour. The Sergeant said that he was lying in the back room, sick from chills and fever, more dead than alive. The Sergeant's record is good, there having been two complaints against him since March, 1862.

TUTE, JAMES, of the Thirteenth Precinct; off post. Record, five complaints since Dec. 5, 1861. The officer's child was sick with small-pox. Mr. BERGEN—"You ought to have so reported at the station-house and the Captain would have relieved you."

WARES, ABEL, of the Thirtieth Precinct; neglect to pay SIMON GLUCK for a suit of police clothing. Record, one complaint since February, 1858. Mr. GLUCK appeared and said that Policeman WARES had promised to pay him, but neglected to do so. Mr. ACTON—"We will see Officer WARES."

WATERMAN, LEWIS P., of the Fifteenth Precinct; off post. Record, one complaint since May 30, 1865.

WILSON, JOHN, of the Fourth Precinct; not found on beat. Record, four complaints since Jan. 20, 1865.

WELSH, MICHAEL, of the Second Precinct; absent from school of instruction. First complaint.

WOODWARD, FRANK, of the Seventh Precinct; practicing with pistol, firing at a mark. First complaint.

WALLACK, WILLIAM L., of the Seventh Precinct; improperly arresting a civilian. Complaint dismissed. Record, one complaint, June 9, 1865.

WILSON, CHARLES C., of the Seventeenth Precinct; improper arrest. Not sustained. Record, seven complaints since Feb. 15, 1861.

YOUNG, SANFORD B., of the Thirteenth Precinct; off post. Record, five complaints since April, 1862.

CASES ADJOURNED.

Officer BEN. LOWENTHAL, of the Fifth Precinct.
Officer ALBERT W. GRIFFAIN, of the Twenty-first Precinct.
Officer JOHN WHITE, of the Twenty-first Precinct.
Officer ABRAM JOHNSON, of the Forty-fourth Precinct.
Officer EDWARD A. JOYCE, of the Fifth Precinct.
Officer AARON JONES, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct.

OUR MILITARY HOSPITALS,

A Glance at Their Organization and Work.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 26, 1864.

The first Military General Hospital in the United States was organized soon after the assault upon Fort Sumter. Since that time there have been one hundred and ninety-five institutions of that sort under the direction of the Surgeon-General. These hospitals have been furnished with accommodations for at least one hundred and fifty thousand patients, and, with exceptional instances, they have been generously provided with rations, medicines, nurses, and accomplished surgeons and physicians. At the time of the outbreak there were about one hundred commissioned medical officers in our little peace establishment of fifteen thousand men. Before the war closed we had five hundred commissioned officers of the medical staff, two thousand contract physicians, and an immense force of surgeons and their assistants, in the service. An idea of the vastness of this corps of educated and skillful gentlemen may be formed by an examination of the bill of cost submitted to Congress for the medical and hospital service for the year ending June 30, 1863. The expenditure, exclusive of the cost for constructing hospitals, soldiers' pay, clothing and rations, was $11,594,650. The imperfections discovered in the management of these retreats for the sick and wounded, were remedied as fast as possible by the government. In the meantime our patriotic and benevolent citizens aided the State and national authorities not only, but moved the masses everywhere to provide without delay for the brave men who had poured out their blood like water in defence of our common country. All loyal hearts beat in unison, and all loyal hands were open with means of affording immediate relief. It was truly a labor of love, not confined to sect or party, race or sex. The barefooted orange-girl, and the benevolent millionaire, hastened to participate in the noble work of duty and patriotism, and the world never before witnessed such an outpouring of gifts.

Contributions of money, clothing, provisions, delicacies, medicines, came by steamboat and rail-car, by private conveyance and express, from every point of the compass. Churches, schools and places of amusement got up special entertainments to raise funds to help on the work. Sanitary fairs were held to swell the streams pouring into the treasury, and ladies of culture and fortune hastened to the hospitals like queens to a coronation. These facts have crystallized into history, and our American Florence Nightingales have shown themselves as worthy to wear the wreath of honor as their distinguished sister on the other side of the sea. Without the shade of a shadow of egotism, we may challenge all the nations on the face of the earth, to show a brighter and nobler record of generous, humane and patriotic endeavor in behalf of the sick and wounded soldier. Many of our hospitals are now closed, and others will be vacated as fast as practicable.

In the city and immediate vicinity of Washington, half a dozen large hospitals have been closed, and the effects of some of them sold at auction. The following continue in operation: Armory-square, Carver, Campbell, Finley, Harewood, Lincoln, Mount Pleasant, Stanton, Emory, Douglas, Kalorama, (small-pox,) Anger, (at Alexandria,) and Point Lookout, (at Point Lookout.) These hospitals had beds for from four hundred to four thousand patients each, and with two or three exceptions, were located so as to command a fine view of the surrounding country, and secure the advantages of good water and a pure atmosphere. They will all be closed in a few months, except the Lincoln, the largest, which will remain a permanent institution. The men are hastening to their homes as fast as possible, and the clerks and officers are busily at work, in season and out of season, making out the requisite papers. Every train and every boat that leaves the city bear away representatives of the gallant men who have been prostrated by wounds and sickness in their heroic efforts to save the country; and it is saved. There are but few rebel soldiers in the hospitals here, and they receive the same care and attention that is bestowed upon our own loyal Union men. Your correspondent has visited all the hospitals at the Capital, and mingled freely with the men, without hearing of a single case of medical mismanagement. Some of the men were a little impatient because of the slow unwinding of the red-tape which kept them in their wards, when they were nervously anxious to reach home, but the fault was attributed to the strict discipline of the army regulations, and not to the surgeons in charge.

The professional skill, patriotism, heroism and humanity displayed generally by our military medical men, deserves more than a passing notice. It required a severe course of critical sifting to find the right men for the right places. At first the public complained that they were, in many instances, harsh, conceited and arbitrary, driving charitable and accomplished ladies from the couch of the sick and wounded, refusing to distribute delicacies to them, making it difficult for their friends to see them, and visiting with severe punishment the slightest provocation. Some of these men were cashiered by order of the government, and others were taught by experience, that the citizen soldier was a man and a hero, and must be treated humanely and tenderly.

Whenever, of late, our Surgeons have had the power to select locations for hospitals, they have shown that discretion and wisdom which is a credit to their profession. They have usually given a broad margin to crowded graveyards and to places where the drainage was defective, or where the air was impregnated with miasmatic poison and unpleasant odors.

The buildings, though put up in haste, and designed to be merely temporary, are so constructed that there is no weary and painful climbings of lofty flights of stairs; no crowding of patients into narrow and unventilated cells; no State prison walls about the premises to annoy the inmates with a feeling of restraint which belongs to criminals and not to heroes. Look at the Harewood Hospital, for instance. It is situated on the Corcoran estate—formerly occupied by the great banker of Washington. It is located about two miles from the city, on an eminence which commands a view of hills and vales, woods and rivulets, which make up a charming landscape. The men who are able to walk, or hobble about with cane and crutch, go to the woods, where they can lounge in the shade until they are called to their meals or to their beds.

Any fair day groups of men may be seen under the trees there, amusing themselves with cards and checkers, or with books and newspapers.

The medical officer, or surgeon in charge, is the ruling power in the hospital, and the engineer who constructs or repairs the buildings, the purveyor who provides the supplies, the officer of the day who overlooks the practice in the several wards, the clerks and orderlies, report to him, and he receives instructions from the Medical Director, who is the subordinate of the Surgeon-General. He is the head and chief of the Medical Department, subject, however, to the orders of the Secretary of War. The system which experience and skill have taught them to adopt works admirably, as a glance at the Armory-square, or almost any other general hospital, will assure the visitor. The Armory-square Hospital is the only one in the City of Washington with special quarters for officers. There Lieutenants, Captains, Majors, and others, who have shed their blood and lost their limbs in the service of their country, may be seen on their snow-white beds, and in wheeled chairs, or at their tables reading and writing, killing time—all that is left for them to kill, since the war is ended. The grounds about some of the hospitals have been carefully cultivated and tastefully laid out in flower gardens, giving a cheerful and beautiful picture for the eye, accompanied with the most fragrant odors. Many an invalid, who had not strength to leave his couch, had a bunch of flowers by the side of his pillow. If it be true that flowers are the alphabet of angels, the sick or wounded soldier has leisure to spell out the sweet lesson they teach. Their red, white and blue blossoms also remind him of his country's colors.

I have the impression that ladies do not visit the hospitals in Washington as they do in New-York and New-England. I passed through a dozen hospitals, and did not see more than five or six ladies—one of them was a sister of Charity, at the Lincoln Hospital. She seemed like a ministering angel, at the bedside of a dying soldier, whose convulsive hands were "knocking at death's door."

I noticed that the hospital contained a larger number of men who had each lost a leg, than of those who had each lost an arm, showing the fact that the rebels had been taught to shoot low. Those who had been crippled by the loss of limbs expressed great gratification, because the government had granted them a sum of money to pay, in part, for artificial limbs. Many of this class of cripples intend to fit themselves for the kind of work suited to their capacities. Some hope to secure the advantages of a collegiate education, and then teach school or study the learned professions; others intend to acquire a knowledge of sedentary employment, and others hope to make themselves useful at once as porters, clerks, messengers, &c., &c. In some of the hospitals, a gentleman visitor excited the curiosity of the one-armed men by his wonderful manipulation with an artificial arm. When he walked, it would swing backward and forward like the natural arm. He could pick up a cigar and put it in his mouth, could raise the arm slowly or quickly, could carve a steak, could hold a newspaper, and could write a letter with the artificial fingers, which seemed to articulate with vitality.

The sanitary regulations of the hospitals reflect credit upon the surgeons in charge and their subordinates. The floors are scrubbed as clean as a neat housewife's dresser; the beds are well aired, and the bedding frequently changed; the apartments are well ventilated; and, although the fare is not equal in richness and variety to that which is furnished to the guests at the Metropolitan or the Fifth-avenue hotels, it is the very best of its kind, and it is the best kind for the soldier, and there is an abundance of it. It would be difficult to find more skillful and attentive medical aid than that which the government provides for the sick and wounded men. Under the administration of Surgeon-General BARNES, there can be no reasonable cause of complaint where his instructions are carried out, and the Surgeon who neglects his duty to the soldier does so at the risk of his present position and his future reputation.

Our Surgeons are regarded as non-combatants, hence they receive less credit than is due to them for heroic services. They have to face the peril of the most loathsome and dangerous diseases; they risk their lives in efforts to drive pestilence from the camp and the hospital; they staunch the bleeding wounds of our gallant men in the thickest of the fight. The entire army of the Union can bear witness that as a class they are deliberate in council and brave among the brave in the terrible hour of battle when within reach of the enemy's guns. Not a few of them have sacrificed a lucrative practice at home, to serve their country in the camp, the field and the hospital, where the compensation is not equal to the income of a thrifty physician in civil practice, and where there is little chance of promotion.

G. W. B.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Fair—A Heroine—Military Matters.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 26.

There is but little of general importance going forward here just now. The great fair, which has attracted so much attention, closed Saturday evening. The interest kept up to the last, and the attendance was large. The Art Gallery—which is indeed an unusually fine exhibition—is to be continued until the 1st of July. The receipts of the fair will not vary much from $300,000, which, under the circumstances, may be regarded as quite a successful result.

A HEROINE.

As an incident to the fair, or rather as an attraction, we have had as a visitor Miss FANNY COURTNEY, from Tennessee. The name itself is suggestive of romance; but her history for the past four years is full of romantic and thrilling adventure, which throw most novels into the shade. She is fair, fragile, modest, of more than ordinary beauty, and not, yet twenty. Her residence is near Franklin; and during all of the troublee growing out of the rebellion, her family, consisting of her mother, herself and a younger brother, have maintained their loyalty, and shown upon every possible occasion their devotion to the cause of the Union. We remember reading, some two years ago, of one of her exploits. A party of rebel scouts came into the neighborhood. She mounted a horse at midnight, rode fifteen miles to the Federal lines, and gave information. A detachment of cavalry caught the fellows while at breakfast. Often has FANNY performed this kind of service, the value of which has been acknowledged by Gen. THOMAS. And she and her little brother, twelve years old, went over the battle-fields and through the hospitals, night and day, caring for our sick and wounded. All night long after the battle of Franklin, did this little fellow carry water upon the field for the wounded, while FANNY acted as nurse in the temporary hospital. It was touching to see the meeting between her and those who had been her "patients." There was one tall soldier whose chin had been shot away in that battle, and whose head she held while the wound was being dressed. They met in Union Hall. The recognition was instantaneous. Tears came to the eyes of each, and with quivering lips did they recall the circumstances of their first meeting, months ago. She does not speak of her exploits or of her labors of love in the hospitals, and it annoys her to have them referred to in her presence; but there were too many who had received kindnesses at her hands on the battle-field or in the hospital, to permit her good deeds to remain unknown. Of course she did not escape all kinds of rebel persecutions. At one time she and her mother were arrested and taken before a court. As they passed in, the chivalry actually spit in their faces; but perfectly calm and remarkably self-possessed, she plead her own cause, and the judges let them off with a warning. The ladies here, to express some appreciation of her services and sacrifices, presented her with an elegant watch and chain. Tears, woman's eloquence, was the only reply she could make.

MILITARY.

Regiments continue to arrive daily, and accumulate much faster than they can be paid off and mustered out. There are nearly twenty here now in camp, and others hourly expected. The paying off is a slow process, and creates much impatience and dissatisfaction all around. The Veteran Reserves feel better under the new order mustering them out with their regiments. Now that the war is over and the danger passed, all are anxious to get out of the service. This shows that they did not enter it for the pay; but that other motives prompted them in taking up arms against the rebellion. The regiments arriving are in remarkably good health and condition. Most of them number about half the original roll—may less, and few, very few over. There are some disturbances growing out of the concentration of so many soldiers here; but on the whole the disorders are far less than with a like number of our own people.

The rebel prisoners have taken leave of us. With the exception of about eighty invalids, confined in the hospitals, they are all gone. They have left us for their own homes, most of them avowing a determination to be henceforth good loyal citizens; some of them going so far as to say unless it is all right down there—unless their old neighbors are inclined to keep the peace, they shall return to the North. They have had enough of war. A very few were contumacious to the last—saying, "We shall have another chance, soon." All made a much better appearance, so far as physical health is concerned, on their departure, than they did on their arrival. Their clothes were nothing to boast of on either occasion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Seizures of breweries and distilleries, for evasions of the National Revenue Law, still continue in this district. Almost every day new cases are reported in the United States District Court; but no final action has yet been had upon any of them. In most cases bonds are given, and the property restored to custody. In some I notice that the bonds do not cover a quarter of the value of the articles seized. In one case there were 50,000 barrels of beer, a large quantity of grain, whisky, &c., besides the brewery. The bonds given were $75,000. The property is probably worth $500,000.

We have had almost daily rains for the past fortnight—rather too much of a good thing, though no great inconvenience has yet been experienced. Railroad projects are quite numerous in this State; mostly short lines connecting with the important roads. Business is comparatively dull throughout the West, and money rather abundant. Farm produce rules pretty low in the interior—corn being sold at railroad stations in some localities at twenty cents. Here the speculators keep up the prices of grain beyond its nominal point. We are preparing to have a grand celebration of the ever glorious Fourth. It is to be on a more magnificent scale than ever before attempted. HENRY WINTER DAVIS is to deliver the oration. The great tunnel is still successfully progressing under this lake. It has now reached a distance of three-fourths of a mile from the shore. The contract for the tunnel under the river at Washington-street has been let for a little over $200,000. The opera season has closed, and GRAU and his troupe have returned to the great metropolis. I understand that it has been very successful.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The State Prisoners—Jeff. Davis—C. C. Clay—A Relic of Mrs. Davis.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 27, 1865.

C. C. CLAY has been taken sick; his imprisonment is evidently telling on his health. Dr. BANCROFT attends him. The doctor is doing all he can to restore the prisoner's health. He is suffering from no particular disease, but is laboring under general physical prostration or debility.

JEFF. DAVIS is actually becoming robust; he is heavier now than on the day of his capture. He is ever ready to talk, though no answer is vouchsafed him. He has presented Dr. CRAVEN with his elegant meerschaum; it is of the amber stem, and already described in the *Inquirer*.

The few officers who have seen this pipe are in ecstacies over it. The amber stem, pure, solid amber, elicits rhapsodical encomiums from the whitry pipe connoisseurs. This stem alone is said, by those who ought to know, educated pipe devotees, to be worth fifty dollars, lawful currency of the United States. And the bowl, the turbaned Zouave's head, the same authorities pronounce to be beautifully unique, though not so valuable as the stem, in a greenback point of view. Albeit JEFF. has donated his pipe, he has not given up smoking by any means. He stipulated with Dr. CRAVEN, when he presented him the amber-stemmed meerschaum, to give him a long-stemmed pipe in return. This the Doctor did, and JEFFERSON now puffs the weed from an ordinary brier-root.

JOHN MITCHELL is gloomy and morose. He does not endeavor to break the imposed silence. He puffs in reticence, scowling fiercely on his guards, who, of course, never break the silence. JOHN is becoming misanthropical. DAVIS does not know of MITCHELL's imprisonment.

We to-day examined a feminine souvenir of the late rebellion. It was a present from the ladies of South Carolina to MRS. DAVIS, prepared at the outbreak of the war, and presented to the pseudo Mrs. President immediately after JEFF's. first mock inauguration at Montgomery.

The present is a novel and a handsome one, being a bouquet of ladie's hair. Locks of every shade and hue shed from the heads of fair South Carolinians, and cunningly worked into the semblance of a well-arranged and tastefully-selected bouquet. There are roses, buttercups, daisies, lilies, broad-leaved japonicas, all exquisitely wrought of hair, and bearing a marvelous resemblance to their garden prototypes. The hair used is from the venerable gray of age, to the flaxen silk locks of youth, raven, brown, auburn, blonde, all colors are delicately combined. And the whole is certainly a triumph of hair work. The petals of a japonica are elegantly worked with black hair, while the blossom is of a delicate flaxen hue.

The buds of the flowers are represented by beads. The bouquet is of full size, being at least fifteen inches across at its widest part, and about eighteen inches in length. The stems of the hair flowers are tied with a bow of blue ribbon. The bouquet is inclosed in a square shallow case lined with white satin. The front is of glass, enrrounded by a cast gilt frame. On the white satin back-ground, over the top of the bouquet, is inscribed, with a pen, in indelible ink, "C. S. A., 1861." On the left of the bouquet, is written, in a legible, upright hand, "From Miss SALLY L. HAWKINS." On the right, "To Mrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS." This unique bouquet graced the parlor walls of Mrs. DAVIS till it came into the possession of its present owner.

The present owner, is a colored woman, Mrs. ELLEN BOND, who was a house servant in the Davis family since Jan. 2, 1864. She tells me that Mrs. DAVIS presented her the bouquet several months ago, and that she removed it from the Presidential parlor to her own humble home where it remained till within a few days past, when it was sent down with Mrs. BOND's other effects. It is now in her house at Camp Hamilton. Mrs. DAVIS told her that the bouquet was made from the hair of South Carolina ladies; some of them that she had known well were dead, and she did not care to have the gift about her.

ELLEN BOND was the chattel of PETER W. GRUBBS, druggist, of Richmond. Was born and lived in his family till Jan. 2, 1864. She accompanied Mrs. DAVIS in her flight from Richmond, and was present at the capture of JEFF. She left Richmond with Mrs. DAVIS and the children on the Thursday before the city was captured. Mrs. DAVIS told her that a great battle was about to take place, greater than any that had yet been fought; that even if the Yankees were whipped there would be almost starvation, and in view of these contingencies, Mr. DAVIS deemed it best for her and the children to leave Richmond for a while, and take refuge in North Carolina. Mrs. BOND, who possesses a great affection for Mrs. DAVIS, readily agreed to accompany her.

Mrs. DAVIS was placed under the care of a Mr. HARRISON, who had been acting as an aid of JEFF.'s. The party traveled without stopping till they reached Charlotte, N. C. Here Mrs. DAVIS remained until the news of the fall of Richmond reached her. The news was communicated to her by Capt. MOODY, under whose guidance she resumed her journey in an ambulance. Mrs. DAVIS had with her two thousand dollars in gold and a bundle of Confederate money. The first two days of ambulance travel Mrs. DAVIS received many presents of food from the people whose houses they passed. On the third day, an *incognito* mode was adopted, the party calling each other by assumed names. Mrs. DAVIS was to be known as Mrs. SMITH. All needed provisions were paid for in Confederate money. The gold was untouched. The party traveled as rapidly as possible, until they were joined by JEFF. himself. He joined the party on a Monday evening. The Wednesday morning following he was captured. Mrs. BOND, therefore, knows very little of his mode of travel. She says he rode on horseback, and apart from the ambulance containing the women and children.

Mrs. BOND, with the daughter of DAVIS and Miss HOWELL, occupied a tent. On the morning of the last day she was awakened by the report of fire-arms. She aroused Miss HOWELL, and when that lady shook off her somnolency the sounds had died away. She made light of the alarm, and prepared to resume her slumbers, but was next disturbed by the clatter of horses' hoofs, and the shouting of men. At these ominous noises both Miss HOWELL and Mrs. BOND ran out of the tent. Mr. and Mrs. DAVIS were at the door of the tent, which was beside the one occupied by Miss HOWELL. Mrs. DAVIS' keen eyes recognized the distant horsemen as Yankee cavalry, and told her liege lord as much. She drew him within the tent, and immediately called to ELLEN to bring her the water-proof cloak and small black shawl, which were in Miss HOWELL's tent.

Mrs. BOND took the articles called for and carried them to Mrs. DAVIS. That lady immediately threw the cloak over JEFF.'s shoulders. While she was arranging it ELLEN left the tent. In a few moments she was called for again. Mrs. DAVIS said to her, in an imploring tone; "Go with Mr. DAVIS and try to get him off; for God's sake don't refuse me, ELLEN; save him if you can." Mrs. BOND says she left the tent with Mr. DAVIS, but had not proceeded but a few steps when the guard halted them. The denouement was given in the *Inquirer* immediately after its occurrence; and is therefore well known to its readers.

Mrs. BOND remained with Mrs. DAVIS till her arrival at Fortress Monroe, when she was taken from the *Clyde* by her husband, who is employed as a servant at Fortress Monroe. Mr. BOND escaped from Richmond a year ago.

Mrs. BOND relates many interesting reminiscences of the last fifteen months of rebel rule in Richmond. She is a bright mulatto woman, with long, wavy hair. She seems a close observer, has a retentive memory, and though she can neither read nor write, she expresses herself with remarkable perspicuity. The table at the rebel President's house, during her service there, was remarkable for its plainness. No dessert or wines were ever used, except when distinguished company was present. Every part of the household was managed with rigid economy. Mrs. DAVIS instilled it as a maxim that they must live circumscribed, and save as much as possible to the public purse while the struggle was going on. Mrs. BOND speaks of Mrs. DAVIS with a fond affection. We asked her if she would like to return to her, and be again a bond-woman. "Oh, no, Sir," she answered, with a startled air. "I never want to go South again as a slave—I would rather be free, much rather. Mrs. DAVIS was good to me, but I don't want to be her slave, for all that."

ATROCIOUS CRUELTY.

A Horse to Trot from Boston to Portland in One Day—The Animal Dies Near the End of his Journey.

From the Boston Post.

About two weeks ago, Mr. EDWARD BRACKETT, of this city, made a wager of $1,000 that his horse *Lyon* would trot from this city to Portland in one day—that is, between the hours of sunrise and sunset. The animal is a black gelding, large and thin in flesh, weighs some ten hundred, stands sixteen hands high, is a little over ten years of age, and was raised in Maine. Since the race was arranged, it has excited a good deal of speculation among horse men in this city and vicinity, and considerable money has been wagered on the result, those well acquainted with the endurance of the animal being perfectly willing to invest their stamps in his favor. The horse was to go to harness, and it was expressly stipulated that he should travel the old stage road to the Forest City, the distance being computed to be about 116 miles. The attempt to drive a horse this distance in a single day, over a rough road, is, we believe, unprecedented, although several noted matches against time are fresh in our memory. Two or more horses in this country have accomplished the feat of trotting 20 miles in one hour, and a few years since a man undertook to drive a horse 100 miles in 10 hours, on one of the Long Island racing courses. The animal went some 98 or 99 miles well inside of time, but fell dead on the track with the feat so nearly accomplished. Mr. BRACKETT's horse had some minutes more than 15 hours to do the 116 miles, and previous to starting the odds were that the feat would be accomplished. *Lyon* was put in training ten days ago, and up to the day of the race easily did his exercise of sixty miles per day.

Every arrangement was made that the race might go off entirely smooth and fair. To provide against missing the road a man was sent ahead in a light gig, which was ready for his use if he should break his own, the pilot making frequent changes of horses on the road. Other parties also accompanied the horses, to see fair play for the money they had staked. The tolls on the bridges were also paid in advance, that there might be no unnecessary delay on that score.

At 4:30 Wednesday morning the horse was started on his journey, Mr. FRANK BRIGGS, a well known turfite, holding the ribbone over him. The point of departure was the Fitchburgh Railroad depot on Causeway-street, at which place were congregated quite a number of interested parties to see the start, including one man who held an almanac in his hand to make a sure thing as to the time the sun rose. The horse reached Newburyport, one-third of the distance, in four hours, in good condition, although we understand that for the first few miles he scoured considerably. A stop of fifteen minutes was made at Newburyport, and Portsmouth was reached at a quarter before 11. Here the animal was taken out, unharnessed, rubbed down and fed. At ten minutes past 12 Mr. BRIGGS again took his seat in the sulky and a start was made, the horse, to all appearances, in excellent condition. Saco was reached at 4:30 P. M., and a rest of fifteen minutes ta

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Report of Operations of the Second Corps from March 29 to April 9, 1865.

HDQRS. SECOND ARMY CORPS, April 21, 1865.

GENERAL: I have to submit for the information of the Major-General commanding the Army of the Potomac the following report of the operations of the Second Corps during the campaign just closed:

In conformity to the orders and instructions from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac of the 27th and 28th March, the corps moved at 6 A. M. on the 29th, with the artillery, ammunition, rations and trains prescribed, crossed Hatcher's Run, and took position covering the Vaughan road, with its right resting within supporting distance of the Twenty-fourth Corps, which had taken the place of the Second Corps in the intrenchments extending to the Vaughan road crossing of Hatcher's Run, and its left thrown back to the vicinity of Gravelly Run, about half a mile from the Quaker road. The Second Division was on the right, the Third Division in the centre, and the First Division on the left, each division having one-third of its force in reserve.

About 8:30 or 9 A. M. communication was established from the Vaughan road crossing of Gravelly Run with Maj.-Gen. WARREN, commanding the Fifth Corps, at the intersection of the Old Stage and Quaker Roads, about a mile distant on the south side of Gravelly Run.

A mounted reconnoitering party was sent up Gravelly Run to the Quaker Road, while the line of battle was being formed, who drove the enemy's cavalry pickets, and followed them up the Quaker Road beyond the old saw-mill until they met the enemy's picket infantry intrenched.

As soon as the line was formed skirmishers were thrown forward, and the enemy's pickets (thinly established) driven from an intrenched line, afterward found to extend from near the Crow House, on Hatcher's Run, to the vicinity of the Quaker Road. A reconnoitering party was sent along this intrenched line to the Quaker Road, near the saw-mill.

The advance of the line of battle and skirmishers was stayed by direction of the Major-General commanding the Army of the Potomac until further orders. At about 4 P. M. I was informed by him that the Fifth Corps was advancing up the Quaker Road, and was ordered to advance my line of battle and connect with it. The whole line was moved forward at once, and connection formed, but repeatedly broken, owing to the dense forest and undergrowth. Upon receiving a dispatch from Gen. WEBB, dated 4:30 P. M., informing me that Gen. GRIFFIN had been attacked by two divisions of the enemy, and directing me to support GRIFFIN's right if needed, I rode to that quarter, sending the necessary instructions, and a few minutes before 6 P. M., while near Gen. WARREN's right, I received another dispatch from Gen. WEBB, dated 5:40 P. M., informing me Gen. WARREN would attack at 6 P. M., and desiring me to support his right and attack with my whole line at the same time if I could gain anything.

In accordance with this and previous orders, the advance of my whole line was continued until dark through dense forest, undergrowth and swamp, the connection with Gen. GRIFFIN, who advanced along the Quaker Road, being made and broken constantly. The enemy's skirmishers were driven in before us, but no main line was encountered, when darkness put a stop to our progress.

At 6 A. M. on the 30th the advance was resumed. HAYS's division on the right being supported by TURNER's division of the Twenty-fourth Corps. The enemy was driven inside his intrenchments along Hatcher's Run and the White Oak road, this position being attained at about 8½ or 9 A. M. The right of the corps (Gen. HAY's right) rested on Hatcher's Run, near the Crow House, and the enemy's redoubt in that vicinity. TURNER's division of the Twenty-fourth Corps took along Hatcher's Run, connecting with the old intrenchments, which were occupied by the Twenty-fourth Corps. The left of the corps connected with the Fifth Corps near the Boydton plank road in the vicinity of Mrs. RAINIE's. The line of battle was extended in front of the enemy's intrenchments, and was pressed as closely to them as practicable without assaulting. The left, on the Boydton plank road, was subsequently advanced in conjunction with the Fifth Corps, so as to include the whole of the Dabney Mill Road.

The skirmish line was pressed close up against the enemy's works during the whole day, developing their character and condition. The enemy's artillery along our front kept up a pretty constant fire upon our skirmishers, as they were pressed back.

With great difficulty, owing to the rain of the night before and during the day, guns were brought up to our right and to our left. The orders of the day were completely carried out.

Strong working parties were put upon the roads, which had become impassable for artillery and wagons.

TURNER's division of the Twenty-fourth Corps reported back to Major-Gen. GIBBON during the afternoon, and crossed to the north bank of Hatcher's Run, its left connecting with the right of HAYS.

By daylight of the 31st I had, in accordance with orders from the headquarters of the army, occupied the position of the Fifth Corps, along the Boydtown plank and Quaker roads, with MILES' division, and had rearranged MOTT's and HAYS' divisions. Owing to the condition of the roads and country, no further operations were called for during the day.

But between 11 and 12 A. M., CRAWFORD's and AYRES' divisions of the Fifth Corps, (the former on the White Oak road and the latter in supporting distance) became engaged with the enemy. Being informed by a staff officer from Gen. WARREN that they were being pressed back and needed support, I ordered Gen. MILES to throw forward two of his brigades and attack the enemy, and subsequently to follow it up with his whole division, at the same time extending MOTT's left to maintain the connection and give support. This order was complied with in the promptest and most spirited manner. The brigades of Gen. MADIL and RAMSEY, supported by that of Col. NUGENT, advanced rapidly to the attack, struck the enemy in the flank, and drove him back to his intrenchments with severe loss of killed and wounded and one flag and many prisoners, and occupied the White Oak road.

The enemy's intrenchments here occupied a strong position on the crest of a long slope, with wide slashings in front and abattis covering the ditch, with artillery at short intervals. DE TROBRIAND's brigade of MOTT's division was put in position to strengthen MILES; and subsequently MCALLISTER's brigade was extended to the left to perfect the connection.

During the day Gen. MOTT made an attempt to carry the redoubts and intrenchments covering the Boydton Road crossing, but without success. Gen. HAYS likewise attempted to carry the Crow House redoubt, but was prevented by the heavy slashing, which was impassable for any large number of troops.

Our line being too much extended MILES's left was concentrated, drawing in from the White Oak road. The advance line thus occupied was slightly intrenched, artillery put in position in it, &c. The remaining batteries of the corps were brought up during the day.

Our loss during the day's operations were:

First Division—killed, 5 officers, 40 enlisted men; wounded, 12 officers, 233 enlisted men; missing, 41 enlisted men. Second Division—wounded, 2 officers, 13 enlisted men; missing, 1 enlisted man. Third Division—killed, 6 enlisted men; wounded, 1 officer, 58 enlisted men; missing, 2 officers, 42 enlisted men. Artillery Brigade—wounded, 4 enlisted men.

I regret to report the loss of that distinguished young officer, Maj. CHAS. J. MILLS, of the Adjutant-General's Department, who was killed by a cannon shot while serving with me.

During the night orders were received to withdraw to the line occupied in the morning, Gen. WARREN having been directed to join Maj.-Gen. SHERIDAN in the direction of the Five Forks. This order was carried into effect before daylight of the 1st of April. During this day (1st of April) close examinations were made with a view to the assault of the Crow House redoubt. The batteries of the Twenty-fourth Corps, intended to cover the assault, were not prepared until night.

Toward dusk I was instructed to throw forward my left—MILES' division—so as to hold the White Oak road and prevent the enemy from sending reinforcements to their troops at Five Forks, where SHERIDAN, with the cavalry and Fifth Corps, was attacking them. This was at once carried out, MILES' left across the road being supported by one of his brigades in reserve. MOTT kept up connection with the rest of the line by a single rank. An order was received during the evening to assault the Crow House redoubt at 4 P. M. of the 2d instant, at which time an assault would be made by the Army of the James, by the Sixth and by the Ninth Corps. I was also authorized to attack at the same time at any other point where in my judgment I could effect a lodgment. In the event of being successful I was to throw forward my command in the direction of the Boydtown road, and endeavor to communicate with the troops on my right, and look out for my left.

The examination in the vicinity of the Crow House redoubt having rendered it highly probable that a column of fours could be led along the edge of the bank of Hatcher's Run to the redoubt, Gen. HAYS was ordered to assault the redoubt in that manner at 4 A. M., without the use of artillery.

The other division commanders were directed to feel the enemy closely at the same time, and, if any chance offered, to assault.

At 9:15 P. M. I received a dispatch from the Major-General commanding the Army of the Potomac, informing me that Gen. SHERIDAN had routed the enemy west of Dinwiddie Court-house, had captured several batteries, over 4,000 prisoners, and several trains. To prevent reinforcements being sent to the troops he had encountered, I was directed to feel at once for a chance to get through the enemy's line, and if one was found, to assault immediately and push forward. This order, with suitable instructions, was communicated to the division commanders.

At 9:30 P. M. the order was modified by a communication from the Lieutenant-General commanding the armies, which was sent for my guidance, by which I was advised to push every reserve from my left, and, if the enemy were found breaking from my front, to push directly forward. If the enemy could not be broken, then MILES' division should be sent down the White Oak road to SHERIDAN. A subsequent dispatch fixed the hour for MILES to move to SHERIDAN at about midnight, provided by that time I had not broken the enemy's lines or started them.

Gens. MILES and MOTT attacked and drove in the enemy's picket lines; but the intrenchments, the heavy slashings in front of which I have already described, did not offer assailable points. The enemy were found to be vigilant, and opened heavy with their artillery.

Such being the condition of the affairs in my front, Gen. MILES moved down the White Oak road to join Gen. SHERIDAN, between midnight and 1 o'clock, in accordance with the views of the Commanding General of the Army and of the Lieutenant-General.

Communication with the cavalry along that road had been previously opened by Gen. MILES, with a detachment from my escort.

As soon as MILES' division was well out of the way, leaving the advanced picket line as it was established, I disposed the two divisions on the line held by the three the day previous.

About 2 A. M. of the 2d instant I received an order suspending my attack upon the Crow House redoubt in consequence of the absence of one of my divisions, MILES', and was directed to hold myself ready to take advantage of anything that might arise in the operations of the remainder of the army. Gen. MOTT and Gen. HAYS were instructed accordingly, and directed to keep up constant attacks upon the enemy's pickets, beginning at 4 A. M., and to take advantage of any chance that occurred.

About 5 A. M., having been informed by Gen. WEBB that both Gen. WRIGHT and Gen. PARKE had carried and held portions of the enemy's lines, I directed Gen. HAYS to try and carry the Crow House redoubt, and Gen. MOTT to strain every effort in his front. About 7:30 A. M. Gen. MCALLISTER captured the enemy's intrenched picket line in his front, under the fire of their artillery as well as musketry, and about 8 A. M. Gen. HAYS carried the Crow House redoubt and the work adjoining it on the enemy's right, capturing three pieces of artillery and a large part of the garrisons. The enemy's artillery fired but once upon the assaulting party. Gen. HAYS immediately extended to his left in the enemy's works.

At 8:30 A. M. Maj.-Gen. MOTT reported to me that the enemy in his front were moving quickly to our left inside their intrenchments, and subsequently that they were withdrawing their artillery from the redoubts. I ordered him to press forward on the enemy and attack. At 9 A. M. I received intelligence from Gen. MILES that he was on his return, and about two miles from the position he had occupied the night before on the White Oak road. I had previously been informed from the headquarters of the army that Maj.-Gen. SHERIDAN would move at daylight, and sweep the White Oak road, and all north of it, down to Petersburgh.

Believing that Gen. WRIGHT's and Gen. ORD's troops had cut off from Petersburgh all the enemy's force to the left of the point where WRIGHT had penetrated their works, I directed MOTT to pursue the enemy by the White Oak and Claiborne roads, leading to Sutherland's Station on the Southside Railroad, HAYS to follow MOTT, and MILES to enter their works by the White Oak road and take the Claiborne road. From MILES's position on the White Oak road he would probably lead. I expected by this movement to close in on the rear of that portion of the enemy's troops cut off from Petersburgh, while SHERIDAN would probably strike their flank and front.

Upon the arrival of the Major-General commanding the Army of the Potomac upon the ground these orders were changed. MOTT and HAYS were ordered to move on the Boydton plank road toward Petersburgh, and connect on the right with WRIGHT's Corps, the Sixth, and MILES was instructed to move toward Petersburgh by the first right hand forks road after crossing Hatcher's Run, and connect with the other divisions.

These orders having been given, I rode over to MILES' division, which I overtook on the Claiborne road, about a mile beyond Hatcher's Run, meeting also Gen. SHERIDAN in that vicinity. Upon hearing from the latter that he had not intended to return Gen. MILES' division to my command, I declined to assume further command of it, and left it to carry out Gen. SHERIDAN's instructions, whatever they might be. It had just got in contact with the enemy's rear.

I rejoined as rapidly as possible my other two divisions, and about 2:30 P. M., while pushing them in position in front of Petersburgh, near Rohoe Creek, was informed by the Major-General commanding the army that Gen. MILES needed support, and was directed to take one of my divisions for that purpose, leaving the other to report to Gen. WRIGHT until my return. MOTT's division was going into position, and was left. Taking the Second Division, I moved as rapidly as possible by the Cox road toward Sutherland Station, expecting, if the enemy was still in front of MILES, to take them in flank. Upon nearing the station, however, I found that Gen. MILES had, about 3 o'clock, made a third and successful assault, striking the enemy's left flank and driving him out of his breastworks, taking one flag, two guns and 600 prisoners. Brevet Brig.-Gen. MADILL and Brevet Brig.-Gen. MCDOUGALL, commanding Third and First Brigades, were among the wounded, the former severely. Capt. CLARK's Battery B, First New-Jersey, rendered great assistance in the assault by keeping up a vigorous and well-directed fire upon the enemy. Our loss on the 1st and 2d of April was:

April 1, First Division—killed, 1 officer; wounded, 1 officer, 2 enlisted men; missing, 6 enlisted men. April 2—killed, 3 officers, 30 enlisted men; wounded, 15 officers, 221 enlisted men; missing 3 officers, 94 enlisted men. April 1, Second Division—wounded 1 officer, 3 enlisted men; April 2—killed, 1 enlisted man; wounded, 1 officer, 6 enlisted men; missing two enlisted men. April 1, Third Division—killed, 1 officer, 1 enlisted man; wounded 1 officer, 17 enlisted men; missing 6 officers. April 2—killed, 1 officer, 7 enlisted men; wounded, 37 enlisted men; artillery, 1 man missing.

After 10 P. M. I received orders to report to Major-Gen. SHERIDAN; a pontoon train was sent me at the same time.

During the morning of the 3d inst. I received orders to move ont the River road, following the Fifth Corps, and to have the pontoon train at Sutherland Station with the cavalry trains, under the guard of one of my brigades. A brigade of the Second Division was detailed for this purpose.

While on the River road the route was changed to the Namozine road. Gen. MOTT rejoined me at the Namozine Fork. A bridge was built by the Second Corps over Namozine Creek, adjoining the bridge of the Fifth Corps, which proved of great assistance to the troops following.

The corps encamped for the night near Wintcomack Creek, close to the Fifth Corps, the Second Division about three miles in the rear near Namozine Church.

Toward sunset I received a communication from Major-Gen. WEBB, Chief-of-Staff, informing me that under instructions from the Lieutenant-General, Major-Gen. MEADE resumed command of the Second Corps, and directing me to report my position and condition of supplies. In reporting my place of halt for the night to Major-Gen. SHERIDAN, I informed him of the receipt of this communication.

In reply, I was informed that Gen. SHERIDAN had received no instructions from the Lieutenant-General in regard to my corps, but that he should consider it under Major-Gen. MEADE's orders. It was added for my information that a force of the enemy was in position that evening on the other side of the Deep Creek, and a large wagon train of theirs parked there; that Gen. SHERIDAN would move early the next morning with the cavalry and Fifth Corps upon the direct road to the Richmond and Danville road, which it intersected about midway between Amelia Court-house and Burke's Station.

I at once replied that I should follow the Fifth Corps closely, and reported accordingly to Major-Gen. MEADE. An order from Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, dated Sutherland Station, April 3, was subsequently received during the evening, directing me to report thereafter to Major-Gen. MEADE, but to follow on the morrow the route of march designated for me by Major-Gen. SHERIDAN.

The corps moved on the morning of the 4th at 6 A. M., keeping close on the Fifth Corps. The rains had rendered the roads almost impassable for wagons. By directions from army headquarters, a brigade of the First Division was detailed to work upon the road back toward Sutherland Station, while another of the Third Division was placed upon the road in advance.

At 11 A. M., when about three or four miles from Deep Creek, CUSTER's and DEVENS' divisions of cavalry, and GREGG's brigade of cavalry entered the road I was on, coming from the right, and blocked the way until 4 o'clock P. M., by which time I had only reached Deep Creek.

Under orders from the Major-General commanding, I began to move about 1 A. M. of the 5th for Jetersville on the Danville road, but about one and a half miles beyond Deep Creek found the road blocked by the same cavalry that had obstructed it during the day. It was after 8 A. M. before the road was cleared. Advantage was taken of the enforced halt to distribute rations, of which the men stood in much need.

The head of the corps reached Jetersville about 2:30 or 3 P. M. The First and Second Divisions were put in position on the left of the Fifth Corps; the Third Division was massed on its right.

The detached brigade reached the divisions to which they belonged during the evening.

In compliance with orders from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, directing the Second, Fifth and Sixth Corps to advance at 6 A. M. of the 6th on the enemy at Amelia Court-House, and attack him if found in position, the Fifth Corps to move along the railroad, the Second Corps on its left, the Second Corps began to move at 6 A. M.; the Second Division a thousand yards from the railroad, the First Division a thousand yards on its left, the Third Division following the First Division.

A strong skirmish line with supports was kept in advance and on the flank. The movement was made by compass about 22 degrees north. The broken and forest character of the ground caused a northerly division from that course, and brought the First Division, at about 8:30 or 9 A. M., near First Creek, about a half or three-quarters of a mile beyond the Cross-road leading to Amelia Sulphur Springs, and about three or four miles out from Jetersville. Detachments from my escort reconnoitering on the left under Capt. HOBENSACK at this moment brought me word that a column of the enemy's infantry, with a train of wagons, was visible in the open country beyond the creek, moving westerly. Riding to the open ground on Flat Creek, I saw a column of infantry about one and a half miles distant, and some wagons moving in the direction stated. A portion of the column—I had no means of knowing how much had entered the forest—about a strong brigade was visible. Gen. MILES at once brought up some artillery and opened upon them. I directed Gen. MOTT, who was up to the Amelia Sulphur Springs road, to send a brigade across and feel the enemy, and immediately reported what I had observed and done to the headquarters of the army. I could not tell whether it was the rear of LEE's army in retreat or merely a guard to the train; but the attack of MOTT's brigade would soon develop that. I could not abandon the advance upon Amelia Court-house without further information.

(At about 9:45 A. M. I received a dispatch from Gen. WEBB, dated 9:30 A. M., directing the Second Corps to move on Deatonsville, the Sixth Corps to move through Jetersville, and take position on the left of the Second Corps, and the Fifth Corps to move on the right of the army.

I at once directed Gen. MOTT to move his whole division past Amelia Sulphur Springs to Deatonville and Ligonstown in pursuit of the enemy; his right resting on the road; Gen. MILES to cross Flat Creek above MOTT, and move in pursuit in the same direction, his left resting on the road, and Gen. BARLOW, who had just reported and taken command of the Second Division, to follow the right of the First Division. The First and Third Divisions were to have two-thirds of their force in line of battle, one-third in reserve.

The enemy had burned the bridge over Flat Creek. Others were built in an incredibly short space of time, the skirmishers wading across and engaging shortly those of the enemy. I soon learned that the whole of LEE's army was near us in retreat; and the information went to show that a strong column was moving on the road from Amelia Court-house through Paineville toward Ligonstown. For that reason Gen. BARLOW was moved in column in rear of MILES' right, with directions to look out for his right flank and rear. (This information was, however, probably erroneous.)

A sharp contest with the enemy commenced at once, and he was driven rapidly before us until night put a stop to the pursuit at Sailor's Creek, near its mouth, a distance of about fourteen miles from Amelia Sulphur Springs, over every foot of which a running fight was kept up, and several strong, partially intrenched positions carried, the enemy using the artillery effectively. The country was broken and consisted of open fields alternating with forests with dense undergrowth and swamps, over and through which the lines of battle followed closely on the skirmish line with a rapidity and nearness of connection that I believe to be unexampled, and which I confess astonished me.

Nothing could have been finer than the spirit of the officers and men.

The last attempted stand of the enemy was at Sailor's Creek, where a short, sharp contest gave us 13 flags, 3 pieces of artillery, several hundred prisoners, over 300 wagons with their contents, and more than 70 ambulances. Between 20 and 50 wagons, several battery forges and limbers were left or destroyed on the road, which for many miles was strewed with tents, baggage and camp equipage.

The whole result of the day's work to the corps was 13 flags, 4 guns and 1,700 prisoners, and over 300 wagons, including ambulances, with their contents. The Second Division, being on the right, scarcely came in contact with the enemy.

I have no means of estimating the loss of the enemy in killed and wounded. Our own loss was: First Division—killed, 1 officer, 19 enlisted men; wounded, 6 officers, 73 enlisted men; missing, 6 officers, 64 enlisted men. Third Division—killed, 1 officer, 34 enlisted men; wounded, 16 officers, 159 enlisted men; missing, 15 enlisted men. Artillery—wounded, 2 enlisted men.

I regret to report that Maj.-Gen. MOTT, commanding Third Division, was severely wounded in the leg while overlooking the attack on the skirmish line in the vicinity of Amelia Sulphur Spring. The command of his division devolved upon Brig.-Gen. DE TROBRIAND.

While passing Deatonsville the Sixth Corps was observed at some distance on the left, and subsequently about two miles beyond Deatonsville, some of the cavalry and a brigade of the Sixth Corps were temporarily mixed with my troops. They moved southerly while I moved in a direction north of west.

The pursuit was resumed the next morning at 5½ o'clock; Gen. MILES following the road, Gen. BARLOW on the right a thousand yards distant, Gen. DE TROBRIAND on the left a thousand yards distant. Where the road forked, one branch running to High Bridge, the other to the vicinity of Rice Station, the marks on the road indicated that the trains and main force of the enemy had moved on the latter, which I accordingly followed, but learning subsequently from the people of the country that the main body of troops had gone to High Bridge, I moved across to it. This brought Gen. BARLOW to the bridge a short time in advance of the First Division. Here he overtook the rear of the enemy just as they had fired the wagon road bridge, and as the second span of the railroad bridge was burning. The wagon road bridge was secured, a matter of some importance as the Appomattox was not fordable.

A considerable force of the enemy was drawn up in a strong position on the heights of the opposite bank to oppose our passage, a position the strength of which the redoubts on the opposite side increased. Their skirmishers attempted to hold the bridge, but when quickly driven from it, and the troops crossed over, Gen. BARLOW's division leading. Artillery was rapidly put in position to cover our attack, but the enemy moved off without waiting for it.

The redoubt, forming the bridge-head on the south bank, was blown up as we approached and eight pieces of artillery in it abandoned to us, as were ten pieces in the works on the north side.

High Bridge was saved, chiefly by the exertions of Col. LEVERMON of my staff, with the loss of four guns. A strong column of the enemy moved off along the railroad, in the direction of Farmville, while another moved in a northwest direction. Believing that Gen. LEE was moving toward Lynchburgh by the Old Stage road, passing through Appomattox Court-house, north of the Appomattox River, I moved up with MILES and DE TOBRIAND on the road running northwest, and intersecting the stage-road at a point about four miles from Farmville and four or five miles from High Bridge, but lest I might be mistaken in the route LEE was following, I sent Gen. BARLOW, Second Division, to Farmville by the railroad, about three miles distant. Artillery could not accompany him.

Gen. BARLOW found Farmville in possession of a strong force of the enemy, who were burning the bridges there, and covering a wagon train moving toward Lynchburgh.

The bridges were burned, and the troops on the south side prevented from crossing, as the river was not fordable for infantry, and scarcely for cavalry. Gen. BARLOW attacked, and the enemy soon abandoned the town, burned about 130 wagons, and joined the main body of LEE's army, which, a short time after, I found intrenched in a strong position four or five miles north of Farmville, covering the stage and plank roads to Lynchburgh.

In the attack of Gen. BARLOW, Brig.-Gen. SMITH, commanding Third Brigade, a gallant and highly meritorious officer, was mortally wounded. His fall led to the loss of some part of the skirmish line.

Upon approaching the vicinity of the Lynchburgh stage road our skirmishers suddenly came in contact with those of the enemy, and drove them back. The artillery of the enemy opened upon us as we approached with some effect.

Our troops and artillery were quickly formed for attack; the skirmishers were advanced, and developed the position of the enemy. It was too strong naturally, and too well intrenched to admit of a front attack, the ground being open and sloping up gradually to a crest about 1,000 yards distant, which was crowned with their intrenchments and batteries. An effort was made to take it in flank, but their flanks were found to extend beyond ours. Our skirmishers were kept pressed against those of the enemy, and an attack with my whole force threatened. The prisoners we took indicating that the main part of LEE's remaining force was before me, Gen. BARLOW was ordered up, and the information sent to the commanding General of the army with the suggestion that another corps should attack from the direction of Farmville at the same time that the Second Corps attacked. The condition of the bridges and river at Farmville were not known to me at that time.

While awaiting the arrival of Gen. BARLOW, the enemy was observed to shorten his right flank, and some firing being heard in the direction of Farmville, which was supposed to be the Sixth Corps advancing, I contracted my left and extended my right the length of a division front, hoping to envelop the enemy's left flank. An attack was then made from MILES' right with three regiments of his First Brigade, but without success and with considerable loss, the position and intrenchments being as strong here as at any other point.

Upon the arrival of Gen. BARLOW he was placed on the right of MILES, but it was dark by the time he got into position and further attack was postponed.

The firing in the direction of Farmville, which was now heavy and soon ceased, I learned subsequently was upon some of our cavalry that had crossed with great difficulty at Farmville by wading. The Sixth Corps were not able to cross, I heard, until some time during the night.

The result to this corps during the day were 19 guns captured and 130 wagons destroyed.

Our loss of 671 officers and men killed, wounded, and missing, of which the First Division lost 424, the Second Division, 131, and the Third Division, 16.

Of the enemy's loss I cannot speak with any certainty. Brig.-Gen. LEWIS, commanding brigade, WALKER's Division, GORDON's Corps, severely wounded, together with other wounded officers and men, fell into our hands.

As was expected, in the morning the enemy was found to have abandoned his position during the night.

The pursuit was resumed at 5:30 A. M. on the 8th on the road to Lynchburg (by the Cumberland Court-House and Appomattox Court-House stage-road.) Four pieces of artillery were abandoned by the enemy on the route and fell into our hands.

At New-Store the enemy's cavalry pickets were come up with. A halt was made of about two hours at sunset, and the march resumed with the object of coming up with the main force of the enemy, but finding no probability of doing so during the night, and the men being much exhausted from the want of food and from fatigue, the head of the column was halted at midnight. The rear did not get up until morning, and the supply train of two day's rations later.

As soon as the rations could be issued the troops moved forward again at 8 A. M., and at 11 A. M. came up with the enemy's skirmishers about three miles from Appomattox Court-house, where they remained during the day under the flags of truce.

Frequent brief halts were made to give and receive communications from and for the Lieutenant-General commanding the armies of the United States, under flags of truce.

At about 4 P. M. it was announced that the Army of Northern Virginia had capitulated.

The captures of the Second Corps during the campaign were 35 guns, 16 flags, over 4,600 prisoners, and the capture or destruction of over 400 wagons and their contents.

Nothing could be finer than the spirit of the officers and men during all the operations of this campaign.

I beg leave to ask the attention of the Commanding General to the services of Brevet Major-Gen. MILES, whose division had the good fortune to be most frequently and most heavily engaged with the enemy. But it would be an injustice to the other division commanders and their troops not to acknowledge the skill and bravery and fine spirit which they, in common with the First Division and its commander, exhibited throughout all the operations.

For the prompt and intelligent manner in which all orders were carried out my thanks are due to Brevet Major-Gen. MILES, Brevet Major-Gen. MOTT, Brevet Major-Gen. BARLOW, Brig.-Gen. DE TROBRIAND, and Lieut.-Col. HAZARD, commanding the Artillery Brigade.

To my staff, and especially to Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM, Lieut.-Col. WHITTIER, Maj. LEVERMON, Maj. BINGHAM, (wounded on the 7th inst.,) and my Aids-de-Camp, I am under many obligations for the active, zealous, and intelligent assistance they have me.

Such brilliant successes have not been gained without severe loss, though comparatively small in number. Among those who fell are Brig.-Gen. SMITH, in whom the service has lost a noble, gallant and experienced soldier, and Maj. MILLS, an accomplished, courteous and gallant staff officer.

Among the wounded are Maj.-Gen. MOTT and Brig.-Gen. MADILL, both severely, and Brig.-Gen. MCDOUGALL, Col. STARBIRD, Nineteenth Maine, dangerously wounded.

For further details I beg leave to ask your attention to the reports of the division and artillery commanders, which accompany this.

I append hereto a statement of the number killed, wounded and missing during the campaign. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS, Major-Gen. Com.

Maj.-Gen. WEBB, Chief of Staff Army of Potomac.

THE WEST POINT FOUNDRY.—A writer describing this military establishment observes: "During my visit I learned that since the war began over three thousand cannon have been manufactured here for our government—the Parrott gun exclusively—varying from those of the minium calibre to 300-pounders. These guns have done duty in our forts, on our gunboats, and in our grandly-moving armies, so sublimely sweeping through the hostile Southern States. One of these 300-pounders weighs twenty-six thousand pounds, or thirteen tons. One was being cast as I visited the place. It was a sight worth traveling hundreds of miles to see. These guns are submitted to the severest tests before turned over for service. The precipitate banks of Crow Nest are the target of the experimental trial, the distance fired being two thousand yards. Two huge bared spots, with deep indentures in the rocks, attest the accuracy of the range and force of the firing. At all hours of the day for the past four years the firing of these guns have awakened fearful echoes among these environing heights, oftentimes sounding like the roar of a terrible battle."

The Obsequies of Mrs. Seward.

From the Albany Evening Journal, June 27.

Saturday was a day of deep solemnity in Auburn. Every heart seemed affected, for every family in the city felt that in the death of Mrs. SEWARD it had lost a friend.

Mr. SEWARD bore the fatigue of the mournful journey home most wonderfully. And although heart-stricken by the terrible affliction which had come upon him, he was so calm and almost cheerful in his sorrow, that his friends found him, as they have in all the previous trials of his life, rather a comforter of others than one who needed comfort himself. Seated, from an early hour, under the arbors and amid the trees which himself and his sainted companion had planted in their early youth, he received his friends—who had flocked to this house of mourning from all parts of the State and country—with his accustomed courtesy, and with the calm and subdued cheerfulness or the Christian philosopher. Whatever grief was in his heart, his was the only unmoistened eye, as he referred to his long years of domestic contentment, to his happy home now darkened by the extinction of its brightest light, and to the accumulated sorrows of his household, which had found their culmination in this last and greatest sorrow. And as he passed through his spacious grounds, following the favorite walks of the deceased, and resting where she loved to pass her hours of retirement and meditation, pointing out the trees which they had planted in commemoration of the most interesting events in their domestic life, the statesman was lost in husband, father and friend. Those who saw him thus, had their life-long love and veneration strengthened, for they saw in these effecting incidents new developments of character and new evidences of real greatness.

During several hours of the forenoon Mr. SEWARD, amid these pleasant shades, received all whose friendship drew them toward him. Among them were the poor and the rich, the black and the white. The hearts of all were alike in sympathy with him; and he received them with equal composure and courtesy. While few dared, in their grief for him, venture upon more than a pressure of the hand, he had a word of kindness and comfort for all. The spectacle, though deeply affecting, was one of real sublimity. It was a grand illustration of the power of the will, of intellectual greatness, and of the strength which our Heavenly Father imparts to those whom he "comforts with the comfort wherewith he comforteth his people" in their affliction.

At 12 o'clock, Mrs. SEWARD's remains were borne to her favorite arbor in the garden, and for two hours were viewed by great numbers of all classes, who had known and loved her in life. No unmoistened eye gazed upon the calm features of the dead; but tears flowed most freely from the eyes of the poor and friendless, who had been the ever-welcome recipients of her bounty. In her death, all who knew her feel that they have lost one who was a living illustration of all that was attractive and excellent; but the poor feel that they have lost an ever-ready and always sympathizing friend. No more sincere mourners followed her to the grave.

The body was borne from the house to St. Peter's Church, followed by thousands of citizens and of those who had come from all parts of the State to pay their last tribute of respect to the deceased. Among them were Maj.-Gens. HANCOCK and BUTTERFIELD, and Baron STOECKLE, the Russian Minister.

The services in the church were simply those prescribed by the Litany, with the addition of the one hundred and sixty-eighth hymn, which, as her favorite hymn, was often sung by the deceased—commencing with the third verse:

> Teach me to live that I may dread
> The grave as little as my bed;
> Teach me to die, that so I may
> Triumphing rise at the last day.
>
> Oh, may my soul on Thee repose,
> And with sweet sleep mine eyelids close;
> Sleep, that may me more vigorous make,
> To serve my God when I awake.
>
> When in the night I sleepless lie,
> My soul with heavenly thoughts supply;
> Let no ill dreams disturb my rest,
> No powers of darkness me molest.
>
> Oh, when shall I, in endless day,
> Forever chase dark sleep away;
> And hymns divine with angels sing,
> Glory to Thee, Eternal King?

The remains were followed to the beautiful cemetery by an immense throng. The family of the deceased, with the bearers, occupied the enclosure during the services at the grave, Mr. SEWARD escorting his daughter FANNIE and Mrs. WORDEN, the widowed sister of the deceased. As elsewhere, Mr. SEWARD during these last sad moments, though visibly affected, was unexpectedly calm and composed. He remained until the grave was adorned with flowers and myrtle, planted by loving hands; and in the evening received his friends without the slightest indication of fatigue.

We have said thus much of this event, even at the hazard of encroaching upon the privacy of domestic grief, because it seemed to us appropriate and fitting to do so; and because we know how sincerely our readers sympathize with Mr. SEWARD in his afflictions, and how deeply their hearts have been affected by the great sorrow which has fallen upon him and his, because of his love of country and his devotion to the cause of humanity and freedom.

It is Mr. SEWARD's purpose to return to Washington on Tuesday or Wednesday of this week, by special train which brought him to Elmira. There is much to hold him amid the peaceful shades of his quiet home; but his country requires his services, and neither personal suffering nor personal grief can keep him away from the post of duty so long as he has the mental and physical strength for his public work. A nation's prayers will follow him.

The Late Mrs. Seward.

The Portland (Me.) *Press*, in an article on the death of Mrs. SEWARD, relates the following:

"When, about the middle of December, 1860, Gov. SEWARD received an official notice from Mr. LINCOLN of his purpose to nominate him to the Senate as Secretary of State, accompanied by a most cordial private note, in which he said that since his own nomination he had never for a moment thought, if elected, of tendering the office to any other man, (a fact, it will be observed, which refutes the recent newspaper paragraph to the effect that he had offered Mr. A. H. STEPHENS any place in his cabinet he might be pleased to accept,) he consulted his colleague in the Senate, Mr. PRESTON KING, and a gentleman of this State, upon the question of acceptance. After listening for some time to the reasons urged by one of these gentlemen why he should accept this office, he said, 'Well, I will go to Auburn and see Mrs. SEWARD. *She is the wisest person I ever knew*, and if she says yes, I will take the office.' The next day Mr. SEWARD left Washington for Auburn, and the result was that he became Secretary of State."

Discovery of Dante's Remains.

The literary and antiquarian circles of Europe are excited over the announcement of the discovery at Ravenna, on the 27th of May, of the remains of the poet DANTE. A correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing from Florence, gives the particulars of the event, as learned from friends who were at Ravenna when the discovery was made. His account is as follows:

"Whilst some workmen were employed in clearing the chapel which contains DANTE's monument from the outbuildings surrounding it, a peculiar noise in striking the outer wall suggested to them that some hollow might be found within. Accordingly, on using some violence on that portion of the wall where the hollow sound was produced, a wooden coffin was discovered, from which several bones fell out in the confusion of the first discovery. On a scroll within the coffin was found written, 'Dantis ossa a me Frate Antonio Santi hic posita 1677, die 18 Octobris;" and inside the lid of the coffin the following inscription was placed: 'Dantis ossa denuper revisa 3 Junii, 1677.' The coffin had been stowed away with its precious deposit within this mural sepulchre at that date, and he remained there till now. The Italian Deputy MONZANI, Col. MALENCHINI, and ATTO VANNUCCI were in "DANTE's chapel" at the moment of the interesting discovery. The Prefect and Mayor of Ravenna were forthwith called to the spot. The skeleton head and bones of DANTE were examined carefully in their presence. Save a fragment of the cranium, the whole of the lower jaw, and three joints of the right hand, which were missing, all the bones were found to be intact. The head was moderately large, broad at the temples, while the base of the skull bears, token of an equally large development. The archives of the Franciscan convent of Ravenna were forthwith searched by the party, and among the *atti* of the Franciscan Brethren, at the date indicated by the inscription on the lid of DANTE's coffin, were found the various acts relating to the subject; all were signed by the same FRATE SANTI, whose name is on the scroll, and who styles himself, moreover, "Cancelliere" of the convent. DANTE's chapel is known to have been under the charge of the Franciscans. It would seem that when a certain Cardinal CORSI wished to embellish the chapel of DANTE, two centuries since, the friars, possibly suspecting mischief, refused, at first, most strenuously, to grant his request. By dint of perseverance, however, the Cardinal obtained his aim in 1692. But before he could get possession of the relics (as we see by the date) the brethren had safely stowed away the remains of the poet within the mural sepulchre, where they were now found, having secretly removed them from their former position in the monument in the chapel which takes its name from the poet. DANTE'E coffin has now been placed within a strong box, or outer coffin, to which the four seals of the commune have been affixed. The whole of this curious transaction has been noted down in the State archives, with the names of the municipal authorities and of the gentlemen who were present."

GET OFF THAT STUMP.—Among the paroled rebel soldiers who came up on the steamer *Lady Gay* on Tuesday, was a man a little over seven and a half feet in heighth. He started out with the Missouri troops at the commencement of the war, and stuck to them until the "dog was dead" and never received a scratch. Soon after he was mustered into the rebel service the regiment in which he belonged appeared before the Colonel on dress parade, and the Colonel, who prided himself on the fine appearance and good size of his men, cast

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 2, 1865.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

NEWS OF THE DAY

GENERAL NEWS.

The Boston *Journal* says: The black gelding *Lion*, Mr. BRACKETT'S, drivon on a wager that he would reach Portland between sunrise and sunset, 116 miles, an average of 7 miles an hour, was in sulky, FRANK BRIGGS in the chair. Mr. SHERBURNE SOMERBY, of Portsmouth, accompanied with another team, and Mr. CHAS. KIMBALL and a friend in a wagon with *Willon Maid*, a sorrel mare, 850 pounds, as far as Portsmouth. The animal reached Portsmouth at 10:45, an average of nine miles an hour. Here he was sponged and refreshed and started again at noon. The poor animal was within six miles of Portland, with an hour and a quarter of time left, when he suddenly showed signs of great exhaustion, fell and died. This horse has been several times lately driven as much as 75 miles a day, merely for exercise, and it is thought that with an half hour's rest this side of Portland he might have gone through in time. He was worth several hundred dollars. There were, beside the original bet of $1000, many subordinate bets pending in different quarters. The horse was 14 years old. We hope a similar cruel feat will not soon be attemptod.

F. C. BARBER & SON, exchange brokers of Augusta, publish in a paper of that city a list of the prices of gold for Confederate notes from Jan. 1, 1861, to May 1, 1865. The price of gold started at five cents premium; Dec. 15 it was 80; Jan 1, 1862, it started at 20; June 15 it was $2 notes for $1 geld; July 15, 1863, it was $10 for $1, this was just after Vicksburgh and Gettysburgh; Jan. 1, 1864, it opened at $21 for $1; went down to $18 May 12; it went up to $20 July 15, after GRANT reached the James; Dec. 31, after SHERMAN reached Savannah, it was $51 for $1; Jan. 1, 1865, it opened at $60 for $1, and went down Feb. 15 to $46; it then started up again, and April 20, after LEE'S surrender, it was $100 for $1; it then rose $100 or $200 a day until May 1, when the last sale was made at $1200 for $1.

The body of Mr. A. R. STONE, a student of Yale College, who was drowned in the Connecticut River, at Haddam, on Tuesday, 27th, was recovered on Thursday. The party engaged in the search had been firing a small cannon over the water during the forenoon, and while some were absent for the purpose of procuring a larger cannon, the body rose to the surface within some forty feet of the place where Mr. STONE disappeared for the last time. The remains were at once placed in a box, packed with ice, and a small boat conveyed them to Middletown, whence they were forwarded directly to Cleveland, Ohio, the residence of the father of the deceased.

The Albany train, number twenty-eight, on the Hudson River Railroad, due at New-York at about 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, ran off the track at Irvington, at 3 o'clock, pitching the engine, tender and forward passenger car into the river, and smashing two other cars badly. Several persons are reported killed and wounded. Among the latter is WILLIAM PAULDING, of Peckskill, who will lose both legs. The disaster was the result of gross carelessness on the part of the switch tender. The track was only slightly injured.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a Harlem Railroad train and a New-Haven train came in collision on the bridge near the Yorkville tunnel. The trains were on different tracks, and it is supposed that the settling of the bridge by the tremendous weight upon it caused the cars to oscillate so much that they came in contact. The Harlem train was considerably injured, and many of the passengers were cut and bruised by the broken glass and wood work.

The flag of the steamship *Brooklyn*, 44 by 24 feet, that has flown unscathed, though not bloodless, from New-Orleans to Vicksburgh and back, and been enveloped in the smoke of almost every naval engagement of the war, ending with that of Mobile and Fort Fisher, was presented to JOHN WELCH, of North Adams, Conn., a seaman on the *Brooklyn*, by the late Lieut. PORTER, and will be unfurled from Masonic Hall in that village on the coming Fourth of July.

The following is the copy of a letter received by president JOHNSON a few days ago:

TWIN SPRINGS, June 17, 1865.

MR. PRESIDENT: *Dear Sir:* We would very respectfully request you to have Mr. President DAVIS hung, because we want him hung. If you don't hang him there might be a few from Kansas to do it for you. Please let us know what you will do about it.

Very respectfully, MANY CITIZENS.
TWIN SPRINGS, Linn Co., Kansas.

An insane man named SAMMY SLY, incarcerated for the last ten years in the New-Haven County jail, for murder, has lately fancied himself the prophet Elijah, and for more than a week has been waiting for his translation, steadfastly refusing all food and drink, and spending his time chiefly on his callous knees in prayer. It is doubtful whether he can survive more than a day or two longer.

The system of telegraphic fire and police alarms introduced in Boston a dozen years since, and patented by J. F. KENNARD & Co., of that city, is meeting with much favor in other cities. The authorities of Cincinnati have just contracted with the patentees for its introduction there, and the new fire commissioners of New-York are in Boston investigating its merits.

The consideration of the Cozens *habeas corpus* case was resumed yesterday morning, Provost-Marshal FRINK making a proper return to the writ, under the direction of Gen. CADWALLADER and the Secretary of War. The argument of the case was conducted by Judge KNOX, but was not concluded, when the case was postponed until Wednesday next.

The first instalment of the celebrated NOYES Library, bequeathed by the late Hon. WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES to Hamilton College, has reached its destination. There are altogether about eighty boxes of books, weighing 300 lbs. each, or a sum total of some 24,0 0 lbs. of classic lore, the value of which is estimated at $60,000.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a train of seven cars was thrown from the track of the Hudson River Railroad, near Sing Sing, by a switch being left open, and one person was killed and six or seven injured. The engine, tender, and baggage and smoking cars were thrown into the river.

Bangor furnishes ice water to thirsty people free. Partly through the munificence of one of her citizens, tanks are placed along the public streets and daily supplied with fresh water and pure ice. Such a benolicent arrangement is worthy of imitation.

A soldier recovering from small-pox, while bathing in the lake that supplies Winsted, Conn., with drinking water, had his pantaloons stolen. The people pity the thief, but wish that the prohibition against bathing was better enforced, till they drink from a cleaner lake.

ANDREW B. CARLTON, of Worcester, Mass., who was thought to have been drowned in Quinsigamond Pond, has returned alive and well, but refuses to account for his absence and the circumstances that led to the supposition of his decease.

A granite tablet has been erected at the foot of the old Washington elm, in Cambridge, by the City Government, with the following inscription: "Under this tree WASHINGTON first took command of the American Army, June 3, 1775."

Gen. BUTLER has presented $5,000 to Phillips Academy, Andover, to provide a free scholarship, fifty years, for the son of a soldier—white or black—disabled in the war.

Lieut.-Gen. D. H. HILL, who has applied for pardon, has not been in active service for a year or more, in consequence of his difference with JEFF. DAVIS.

The President has appointed BENJ. F. PERRY Provisional Governor of South Carolina. His instructions contemplate an immediate call for a State Convention, with a view to the speedy reorganization of the State Government.

The President has decided to be present at the Gettysburgh Fourth of July ceremonies, if his health will permit. He will go in a special train and by the shortest route.

Major-Gen. GEORGE CROOK has been relieved from command of his cavalry corps and ordered to report to the Adjutant-General, by letter, from his place of residence.

A lad named KARSON, in New-Haven, was accidentally shot by a companion while out hunting. Between thirty and forty shot entered his back, but it is thought that he will survive.

A steamer has succeeded in passing through the famous Dutch Gap Canal. The *Silas O. Pierce*, a vessel of forty-three feet beam, performed that feat last Sunday.

Yesterday a terrible tornado passed over the village of Viroqua, Wis., destroying fifty dwelling-houses, killing seventeen persons and wounding one hundred.

Secretary SEWARD has returned to Washington, and was on Wednesday morning at the State Department, attending to important business which had accumulated during his absence.

President JOHNSON'S health is almost entirely restored, but he will not again receive visitors until Wednesday next.

The President's family, including his secretaries, when all assembled, will number fifteen persons.

Lieut. J. A. PENNALL has been dismissed from the navy, a court-martial having found him guilty of having inflicted illegal punishment.

LOCAL NEWS.

It has been decided by the vote of a large majority of the members of the Commercial Association doing business at the Produce Exchange to suspend all regular transactions in flour, grain, provisions, &c., at the Exchange on Monday next, July 3. This action, together with the resolutions of the Stock Boards, and all other financial and commercial centres to adjourn from Saturday afternoon, July 1, to Wednesday, July 5, will make Monday a holiday, as far as concerns wholesale trade down town. The Custom-house, Sub-Treasury and other United States offices, as also the banks and private banking-houses will, of necessity, be open on Monday, as it has not been made a legal holiday.

Hon. WM. ORTON formally entered yesterday on the discharge of the duties of United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, taking the place of Hon. JOSEPH J. LEWIS, who tendered his resignation early in May, to take effect at the close of the fiscal year, June 30.

The Eighth Vermont arrived here on Friday and proceeded to Burlington. The Tenth New-York (National Zouaves) arrived last night and are now stopping at the New-York State Agency. They expect to participate in the military parade on the Fourth July.

Nearly a million dollars worth of alcohol and whisky were seized on Tuesday last by Collector SWOOK, on suspicion that the owners meant to evade the Internal Revenue laws. The liquor was sent to this city from Peoria, Ill. It is now stored in one of the Government warehouses.

Transactions in Produce and Merchandise on Saturday were on a restricted scale, at irregular and, in most instances, declining prices. The freight market was quiet, with 453 vessels of all classes in port.

Action by the Colored People in South Carolina.

It is reported that a good deal of excitement was aroused lately in Columbia, S. C., in reference to a mass meeting of the colored people of that vicinity. The meeting was only to make arrangements for a proper celebration of the approaching Fourth of July, and certainly if any one has a right to celebrate the day which gave to the world the immortal enunciation of the fundamental principle of the right of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, the colored men of the South have it, if they only choose to exercise it.

But we can readily suppose that the idea of the negro's celebrating Fourth of July, or having anything to do with a day which, in that section of the country, has been hitherto only a white man's day, was startling enough to the Columbians. Probably, moreover, these colored men, being aware that they were free men, took upon themselves to hold this meeting without asking leave of any one, and probably without being careful to have the (in former times) necessary number of white men present to supervise the proceedings and see to it that no insurrection was hatching. At any rate the people of Columbia were a good deal stirred up about the meeting, but the black men held it nevertheless.

We are all of us a good deal exercised, these days, and rightly enough, too, about what course the white men at the South are going to adopt with reference to the negro. But there is another question, which is also of some interest, and that is, what course the negroes are going themselves to adopt? If they rest quietly in their former condition, waiting till the white people determine what new condition shall be assigned to them, they will be likely to wait for some time before they make much of an advance. But if they at once assume the position which they are entitled to, of being free men, as much so as any, the assumption, backed, as it must be, by the universal consciousness that it is not an unauthorized assumption, will tend powerfully to put things on a right footing. The power to vote may not, it is true, be within their reach in this way. Their testimony may still be excluded from the courts, and these are very important rights, claimed by some to be essential to any permanent advancement. But they do not embrace the whole of the change which the condition of the colored population will present. There are a hundred ways in which the change from slavery to freedom must be marked. They can claim at once and exercise their freedom from a hundred annoyances which the old slave system incessantly worried them with. They can in a hundred ways go forward and act as freemen, and the power to treat them otherwise will never be exercised. Does any one suppose that any of the colored people who thus met at Columbia will be molested for so doing? The fact that they have thus met on their own responsibility, and without asking permission of any one, will help them on to other meetings, other concert of action. Let the white people become accustomed to this new state of things; let them find that the colored people are taking into their own hands the things which belong to themselves—that they are acting on their own responsibility in their own affairs, and it will not be long before even a meeting to consider the suffrage question will not excite a tithe of the interest there which was caused by this harmless meeting to arrange for a Fourth of July celebration.

ALTOGETHER UNNECESSARY.—Some of the citizens of Richmond have taken the trouble to address President JOHNSON a petition asking that he will revoke the twenty thousand dollar clause of his amnesty proclamation, and a number of bankers doing business in the former rebel capital indorse the application, urging that business is paralyzed by the fear lest the property of those to whom an unconditional pardon is not extended may yet be confiscated. All concerned in this movement might employ their time to much better purpose. Let these thin-skinned gentlemen, who are fortunate enough to be possessed of more than $20,000, prefer their petitions for pardon to President JOHNSON according to the forms he has prescribed. All of them who deserve it will receive full absolution for past offences, in just about the length of time that it will take to get an answer to their unnecessary petition. Then business will revive rapidly enough.

Historic Doubts.

Everybody has heard of and a few have read a curious work by Archbishop WHATELY, which proved, in strict compliance with the laws of logic, that no such person as NAPOLEON ever existed.

The fame of the Most Reverend Archbishop is likely to be thrown into the shade by certain admirers and apologists of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. For nearly two months it has been received as a fact, based upon abundant and unimpeachable testimony, that the Confederate Chief, when hard pressed by our Michigan troopers, resorted to a sort of feminine disguise to elude his pursuers; in short, that he used some portion of his wife's wardrobe to cover his person. For a long time no one disputed the statement; the dry-goods that were stripped from him were forwarded as legitimate trophies to the War Department; a score of men concerned in the capture told substantially the same story; a Southern paper admitted that he had hastily donned his wife's shawl and skirt; no one denied, in any essential particular, the statements made.

But with the sober second thought there comes to his friends a realizing sense of the humiliation put upon "the chivalry" by this unlucky affair. Outside barbarians, though ever so friendly toward JEFF., when in the ascendant, are holding their sides with laughter at the ridiculous conclusion of his career. CÆSAR covered his face with his mantle and fell a mortal to live in history a demi-good. The Cæsar of chivalry thrusts his lank legs into a petticoat and pleads the privilege of an assumed sex to evade capture. The comparison is terrible.

Gen. LEE, when fairly brought to bay, met his fate like a gentleman and a soldier. Whatever may be his sins against loyalty, he never showed the white feather—he accepted the arbitrament of war, and manfully stood the hazard of the die. Hence, in spite of his treason, he challenges a certain respect. But DAVIS, whose overweening ambition was the main cause of our great rebellion, flies like a thief from his capital, seizes whatever moveable property he can lay hands upon, abandons the General and the army whose swords have kept him in political power for three years, and at last attempts to hide the dignity and chivalry of the great Confederacy in the hoops and flounces of his faithful spouse.

Had he gone forth from Richmond with LEE, had he shared the fate of his army, he might have shown in history as a sort of sublunary Lucifer—very wicked, to be sure, but redeeming that wickedness from contempt by a certain bravery or willingness to accept his fate—a bravery alike admirable in ROBESPIERRE or JACK SHEPPARD.

The friends of the late Confederacy at home and abroad, whether the New-York *World* or the London *Herald*, may be pardoned something of natural chagrin that their idol's descent from the sublime to the ridiculous should be so complete; but we submit that it is a little too late to undertake the erasure of history in this case. Their bold denials of fact, their indiscriminate charges of falsehood, their over-zealous denunciation of scores of honorable men, who, directly and indirectly, know the circumstances, are open to the suspicion of insincerity. Let them give up an impossible task, and at least keep decorous silence, if they cannot absolutely admit the truth—that truth being that JEFFERSON DAVIS, late President of the so-called Confederate States, instead of accepting the consequences of his most inexcusable and wicked treason, abandoned his capital, his army, his political friends, grabbed the money intrusted to him as an officer, and finally undertook to escape from his pursuers in female attire. If any zealous friend of the modern Lucifer can make a hero out of such a subject, let him do so; we only insist that whoever undertakes it shall accept the facts so well established and so long unchallenged, but now so vehemently denied.

An Order of Merit for our Patriotic Women.

Amid the reminiscences of the war now closed, the noble conduct of those women whose Christian deeds shed light on many a dark scene of suffering and death, will ever be conspicuous. It is not too much to say that thousands of our returning soldiers owe to them life itself. How many a conch has been cheered by their influence, how the passage of many a brave spirit has been calmed by their presence, we know. The bravery of these army nurses, their self-denying, long-suffering devotion to their country and her defenders, will never be forgotten. Every one of them a worthy compeer of FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, shall they be less honored? Upon her breast was placed a jeweled badge by the hand of her Queen. Let the nation decorate those Queens of Mercy and Patriotism, who left luxurious homes and loving friends on the noblest errands of humanity the world ever saw.

NEEDLESS LABOR.—A morning paper has been expending its energies of late in trying to prove that JEFF. DAVIS was not taken disguised in his wife's apparel. On Friday it argued that the story was a fiction because it was destitute of proof, stale as a joke, and finally because it would not be very discreditable to DAVIS if it were true. This is very like the man who, when sued for damages by a neighbor, who charged that his dog had bitten him, urged as his defence, first, that his dog was a good-natured animal, and had never been known to bite; second, that he had lost all his teeth and could not have bitten the plaintiff, and third that he had no dog.

Gen. PRITCHARD and Major HUDSON, both of whom were concerned in the capture of JEFF. DAVIS, have again and again reiterated the statement that the rebel chief, when captured, had his wife's waterproof cloak around his shoulders and her shawl over his head when he was taken prisoner. But since our cotemporary attaches so little importance to these positive statements by our own soldiers, it may perhaps be well to remind it that a rebel officer, who was in the company of Mr. DAVIS at the time of his capture, and who has since escaped to Texas, has published a statement corroborating Gen. PRITCHARD'S story in every particular. However, if our cotemporary is so certain that JEFF. DAVIS did not have on his wife's clothes when arrested, will it be kind enough to tell us what he did have on? Such positive statements as it makes must be based on positive knowledge, and the truth of history must be vindicated. Can it be that the rebel chief was caught in his ——? We wait for our cotemporary to supply the hiatus.

The Expected Guerrilla War—A Promise Without Performance.

From the hour of LEE'S surrender it became apparent that we should have no guerrilla warfare in any of the disloyal States, from Virginia to Texas. The prompt, wise and careful posting of troops by government throughout the South, though once a necessary precaution, was seen to be no longer required. Our gallant troopers—within a week of the capture of JEFF. DAVIS—would have had to hunt, as for a needle in a haystack, to discover one rebel, in arms, of those hundred thousands who, last mid-Winter, defied the National authority. Musquitos will be the most blood-thirsty opponents our men henceforth will encounter, and "Johnny Rebs" will now be for all time a thing of story.

While such a consummation of the rebellion, in its utter crushing out of armed forces, in its clean sweep of the South from mountains to marshes, was always devoutly to be wished, it was not reasonably to be expected, even by the most ardent believers in the national destiny. The South talked of the last dollar and the last man, and threatened to prolong this contest through the century. That wretched tenant of Fortress Monroe, once known as President DAVIS, boasted that he could wage war in Virginia alone, twenty years after Richmond should be captured. The rebel army declared it would take to the mountains, when the marshes were wrested away, and retire from the sea coast to the inaccessible strongholds of the Alleghanies, for a contest to extermination. And even very many among us here expected a *lingering* termination to the rebellion. We imagined some Mosby, after LEE'S surrender, collecting a gang of brigands, of less or larger size, around that mountainous region of Eastern Kentucky, and Tennessee, and Western Virginia, and North Carolina, where the four State lines cross, whore he might pursue a predatory life, now intrenching himself with strong force, and anon dividing his columns, and dispersing them in all directions before our advancing armies. We imagined him again and again bursting down the Shenandoah Valley, or across the Kanawha Valley, burning, plundering, and murdering, in guerrilla fashion, or startling the North Carolina people with a raid toward Danville, Greensborough, or Salisbury. It was with great satisfaction, therefore, that we saw STONEMAN'S strong column of horsemen, in the last days of rebellion, stealing quietly along from Knoxville through the gap, and around the flank of the Army of Northern Virginia, occupying in advance the region which looked to be the natural Eastern haunt of guerrillas.

When, at length, it was clear that all armed opposition to law and government must be abandoned on the Atlantic slope, a new apprehension was roused. FORREST, the best cavalry officer of the Confederacy, skillful, experienced, unprincipled, recklessly loose, cruel, bitterly hostile to the Union, and as devoted to secession and slavery, seemed alike by ability, personal character, and past history, to be of all men the chosen leader of a guerilla force which would roam for a while over the cotton States, giving no quarter and asking none. FORREST'S well-known influence with the western troops, and his perfect familiarity with the region, added color to this hypothesis. But CANBY and THOMAS drew together upon the western Confederate armies under TAYLOR and FORREST, as GRANT and SHERMAN had thrown their toils around the eastern armies of JOHNSTON and LEE. And WILSON'S corps of cavalry, ronting FORREST at Selma, spread over and occupied Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia, as STONEMAN had done in the region lying north and east.

Finally, it was at least probable that, though there should be no refuge for guerrillas, and no possibility of warfare, regular or irregular, on this side of the Mississippi, yet on the other side, in Missouri, Arkansas or Louisiana, or, if in none of these, then surely in Texas, that hot-bed of desperadoes, there would be waged a long, formidable and terrible contest of guerrillas. Everything seemed to justify that conclusion. The venom of the thorough Secessionists appeared too bitter and intense to be satisfied with anything short of a guerrilla war. The South had been too profuse of boasts and oaths of fighting to the bitter end, for us to dream of any other issue to their struggle. The distance, the resources, the vast extent, the topographical character of Texas and the adjoining States and territory, the wild, desperate and nomadic character of the population, the tumultuous condition of Mexico, furnishing a sort of base for predatory raids, and a protection for guerrilla bands—added to this probability. What might not be expected of so lawless a people in such a locality, swelled and reinforced by the disappointed, defeated, angry, reckless, half-lunatic fire-eaters, collected out of the entire cis-Mississippi region, from Maryland to Louisiana?

The advent of SHERIDAN and WEITZEL has overthrown, however, even the prospect of guerrilla war in Texas. KIRBY SMITH, PRICE, BUCKNER and MAGRUDER have capitulated as pacifically and as promptly as FORREST. MOSBY'S men were all, long ago, surrendered to HANCOCK, and a price fixed on the outlaw himself. ROSSER and JACKSON and WHITE, with their partisans, are no longer in arms. Virginia, the promised seat of twenty years' war, is tranquil from the Ohio to the mouth of the James, where DAVIS tenants his casemate under guard. All the Tennessee and Kentucky leaders of irregular forces are equally subdued; MORGAN'S old command dispersed; ECHOLS, DUKE and VAUGHN surrendered; RODDY, LYON and JEFF. THOMPSON have followed the lead of FORREST. No Quantrells vex Kansas longer, and SLAUGHTER and FORD have fled from Texas across the Rio Grande.

Thus, of that warring conflagration which once threatened to consume North and South in its heat, or to be finally subdued only years after the first mastery should be gained over it, not a spark remains. The smouldering fires, which demanded constant watching, lest they should break out afresh, here and there, are all cold, white ashes. Over its vast area the fire of rebellion is everywhere quenched; nor do any cinders of guerrilla warfare still glow, to tell where the fervor was intensest.

A Reminiscence of the War—The First and the Final Surrender.

Gen. S. B. BUCKNER, who enjoyed the doubtful distinction of making the first surrender of a large army to the forces of the Union, namely, that of Fort Donelson, on the 16th day of February, 1862, to Brig.-Gen. U. S. GRANT, had also the additional celebrity of making the last surrender of a main army, during the war, to the same U. S. GRANT, this time Lieutenant-General, through the latter's efficient subordinate, Major-Gen. CANBY. The terms of this final surrender were arranged by BUCKNER at New-Orleans, on the 26th day of May.

It is clear, then, that, to the *éclat* this gallant officer acquired by broaching the custom of surrendering, during the war, must be added that of concluding the list of capitulations. Were this singular coincidence insufficient to stamp him with historic notoriety, Gen. BUCKNER would be remembered as originating the phrase "ungenerous and unchivalrous terms," which he applied to GRANT'S proposal for "unconditional surrender," at the moment of accepting it. Little did the truculent and airy general suspect that two years later GRANT'S name would be a synonym the world over, in city as in camp, for generosity and magnanimity, while some of the very same "chivalrous" gentry who formed the garrison of Donelson, would shame their race by the atrocious crime of Fort Pillow. As little did BUCKNER imagine that he himself would receive a second time terms only too grateful, from his old "ungenerous and unchivalrous" adversary.

It may be remembered that BUCKNER'S note, containg the epithets since so famous as a catch-word of the war, put his surrender on the ground of "the distribution of forces under my command, incident to an unexpected change of commanders." This distribution referred to was the charge to the rear of a rebel brigade, who "distributed" themselves across the works, and through the adjacent country toward Nashville. A similar distribution of the Texas troops, according to KIRBY SMITH'S farewell order—an order evidently written "more in sorrow than in anger"—seems to have provoked the surrender to CANBY. In the Donelson surrender, FLOYD and PILLOW were the two commanders who made the "unexpected change" of front toward Nashville. How has dust collected on the fames of this pair of rebel worthies! FLOYD, the historic victim of "Kloptomania," quietly stole away long ago to oblivion, and even his exploits with the treasury serve but to feather a stray shaft of wit, or to point some soberer paragraph. PILLOW, despite his Mexican education, was not reserved, as we submit he ought to have been, to excavate its "last ditch" for the Confederacy.

Col. FORREST, however, the officer who really extricated FLOYD and PILLOW from Fort Donelson, lived to extricate HOOD and the remains of his shattered army on the hapless retreat from Nashville, and Brig.-Gen. BUCKNER, the captive of Brig.-Gen. GRANT, was destined as Lieut.-Gen. BUCKNER to yield to Lieut.-Gen. GRANT. The Donelson surrender was the largest capture of troops ever made up to that time on the American continent, according to the congratulatory order of GRANT to his troops. Accordingly BUCKNER then bade fair to go down into history among the Burgoynes and Cornwallises of our annals, though hardly possessing the military reputation of either Sir JOHN or the Marquis. Greater and more important surrenders dimmed a little the lustre of the capitulation at Donelson. But BUCKNER, after a sojourn at Fort Warren, was fortunate enough to get exchanged, and returned to service in season to surrender once more, thus repairing his endangered fame, and still maintaining the reputation which Gen. GRANT accorded to him before, of having surrendered more men than any other officer on the continent.

THE LATE PRESIDENT ON MILITARY STRATEGY.—We have already published a synopsis of Gen. HOOKER'S Report (Army of the Potomac) in which the following despatches from Mr. LINCOLN appear. But they are so characteristic of the late President that they are worth reviving in their present detached form:

JUNE 5, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. Hooker:

Yours of to-day was received an hour ago. So much of professional military skill is requisite to answer it that I have turned the task over to Gen. HALLECK. He promises to perform it with his utmost care. I have but one idea which I think worth suggesting to you, and that is: in case you find LEE coming to the north of the Rappahannock, I would by no means cross to the south of it. If he should leave a rear force at Fredericksburgh, tempting you to fall upon it, would fight in intrenchments and have you at disadvantage, and so, man for man, worst you at that point, while his main force would in some way be getting an advantage of you northward. In one word, I would not take any risk of being entangled up on the river like an ox jumped half over a fence and liable to be torn by dogs front and rear without a fair chance to gore one way or to kick the other.

If LEE would come to my side of the river, I would keep on the same side and fight him, or act on the defensive, according as might be my estimate of his strength relatively to my own. But these are mere suggestions which I desire to be controlled by the judgment of yourself and Gen. HALLECK.

A. LINCOLN.

[In cipher:]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. Hooker:

Your long dispatch of to-day is just received. If left to me I would go south of the Rappahannock upon LEE'S moving north of it. If you had Richmond invested to-day you would not be able to take it in twenty days; meanwhile your communications, and with them your army, would be ruined. I think LEE'S army, and not Richmond, is your true objective point. If he comes toward the Upper Potomac, follow on his flank, and on the inside track, shortening your lines while he lengthens his. Fight him, too, when opportunity offers. If he stays where he is *fret him* and *fret him*.

A. LINCOLN.

Sent 6:40 P. M.

Gen. HOOKER then details the subsequent operations by which he unmasked LEE'S intended cavalry raid upon Alexandria, and determined the fact that the rebels were preparing for an extensive invasion.

President LINCOLN occasionally appears upon the scene, as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 13, 1863.

Major-Gen. Hooker:

I was coming down this afternoon; but if you would prefer I should not, I shall blame you if you do not tell me so.

A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1863.

Major-Gen. Hooker:

So far as we can make out here, the enemy have MILROY surrounded at Winchester, and TYLER at Martinsburgh. If they could hold out a few days, could you help them? If the head of LEE'S army is at Martinsburgh, and the tail of it on the plank-road between Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville, the animal must be very slim somewhere. Could you not break him?

Sent 5:50 P. M. A. LINCOLN.

CAPT. BRACKETT AND THE STREET RAILWAYS.—One of the four officers of the City Hall Police that had been assigned the duty of street-car inspection, reports that between the 4th of March and the 30th of June, the City Railroad Companies on the east side would have paid the city $202,850 in fines if they had been mulcted in $50 for every car that was run without license. If the other three car inspectors each found as many unlicensed cars running on the west side, the total bill which Capt. BRACKETT'S men have run up against the city railroads, and which the city authorities may collect if they are so disposed, is nearly a $1,000,000 within four months.

National Academy of Design.

We have been favored with the following epistle by a gentleman who seems to be disturbed at the idea of any one being honest except himself. The figures are our own, and refer to the remarks which are below:

"An honest and able criticism is certainly a thing much to be wished for in every matter. It gives useful hints to the author of the criticised object, educates those people who are not able to judge by themselves, either by want of knowledge or common sense. On account of this important end of criticism it is much to be regretted, if men get hold of it who are not able to fulfill this position of public instructor and improvement.

The fundamental law of all criticisms is impartiality. I ask the author of the named articles whether he is impartial if he calls BIERSTADT'S sunshine brimstone, dust and CROPSEY'S detestible, microscopically-detailed grass-plots, &c.—"a charming variety of verdure." There is so much variety in Mr. C.'s pictures, that it takes my grandmother's spectacles and my opera-glass to see in *nature* only half of what his pitiful *canvas* shows. 3. Can it be a fair critic to hold up the few defects of a great man to the minute merits of a bad one? 4. If the mind of Mr. ELIHU VEDDER would be as barren as our author wants to see it, and his sand too, he cannot know the former personally, and Mr. V., besides, would not be able to give to his figures and portraits all the fine shades of a soul's notions. 5. We merely regard, therefore, the author's sarcasms on this occasion as an exercise of his wit. But, I ask, how can a man pretend to criticize, if the examining power of his mind gets clouded and destroyed by the mere action and for the sake of his good humor? 6. We do not object to illustrating and enlivening a criticism by wit and satire; but, then, it ought to be endowed on the proper object and place, and made use of in a careful way, especially in a country where art is so young and tender a plant, that we must fear to destroy more by our burning rays of satire than we develope. 7. Art and criticism go hand in hand. With the development of art, critics improve, and if art is young and boyish yet on this continent, it may give an excuse for your articles in this paper.

REMARKS.—1. Whenever an outsider finds it necessary to object to the tone or style of a critics remarks, he generally commences by extolling criticism, and ends by regretting that the culprit in question knows nothing about it. 2. There is nothing incompatible with strict impartiality in the statements quoted. 3. The first portion of the query is impertinent; the second portion obscure and paradoxical. We may state, however, that it is the duty of a critic "to point out the few defects of a great man," and his duty also to find out what is good in a less conspicuous object of public regard. 4. For a gentleman who is lecturing us on critical propriety, our correspondent exhibits, we think, a considerable leaning toward personality. The critic with the barren mind, however, declares with much cheerfulness that he does not know Mr. ELISHA VEDDER, nor Mr. BIERSTADT nor Mr. CROPSEY. This may account for the fact that he has not been able to follow the fine shades of the first-named gentleman's "soul's motions," either personally, or in his pictures. 5. It is not every one who can write with the logical exactness, and felicity of expression, displayed by our correspondent. 6. For this we are thankful. Art is young enough here, but we doubt if it can be called tender. As for the time and place when satire can be used in "a careful way," there are some who will always differ on the subject. We refer to the parties satirized. 7. It would be a pity to disturb the character vagueness or self-complacency of this sentence. The conceit of the writer is only equalled by his confusion. It will require a very considerable development of art to benefit such a writer.

FROM FLORIDA.

Collapse of Military Activity—Visit of Secretary Chase—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FERNANDINA, FLA., Tuesday, June 20, 1865.

The sudden collapse of the rebellion, and the consequent reduction of the army and navy, has changed the military posts along this coast from busy, stirring scenes of active life to a quietness and desolation almost painful. Even the stern requisitions of martial law, and the constant attendance of the armed minions of arbitrary power, are preferable to the absence of all law and the air of desolation that now prevails. However, this is but for a season, and when civil government, upon the new basis of freedom, shall be inaugurated, the din of business will be heard, and energetic labor will soon redeem the waste of war, and bring a prosperity hitherto unknown in this long slavery-cursed domain.

At Hilton Head, the debarkation of returning rebels, and the embarkation of our soldiers, "going home from the war," constitute the principal business. The huge piles of ordnance and commissary stores have disappeared, the immense warehouses are comparatively empty, and the "pomp and circumstance of war" has yielded to a quietude in harmony with the lassitude of an enervating climate, and in strong contrast with the activity lately prevailing. STETSON has opened his new hotel, situated near the beach, below the general headquarters; but it seems to me a couple of years too late. The old "Port Royal House," which has had a monopoly of the business during the war, and which enriched its owners, is now ample for all the necessities of the public, though no poor visitor to this island of sand, who has been taken in and done for there, will fail to appreciate the advantage of the airy and cleanly quarters of the new hotel over the old barracks. Daily boats run to Savannah, Charleston and Beaufort, under direction of the Quartermaster, but the immense fleet of transports and war vessels, which so lately occupied the capacious harbor, has disappeared. It is confidently hoped by some that Hilton Head will continue to be the great naval and military depot for the South, and that commerce and trade will be diverted there from Charleston and Savannah, but "I don't see it."

From Port Royal to this place transportation is exceedingly precarious and uncertain, and bereft of its military business, the little town is lone and desolate—as dilapidated and forsaken as an old saw-mill, abandoned by the stream which has afforded it motive power. Before the war it numbered some 200 buildings, all of wood. It was the headquarters of D. L. YULEE and the leading traitors of the State, and abandoned by nearly all its inhabitants on its occupation by our forces. The railroad, then recently connected to Cedar Keys, has been broken up for some twenty miles, the bridge connecting the island with the main land destroyed, and also very many of the buildings, including the depot, while such as remain are in a sad condition of dilapidation and decay. The harbor is the best on the Florida coast, and during the war of 1812, while under foreign dominion, afforded shelter for hundreds of sail at the same time. But it is yet a problem whether it will be *the* commercial town of East Florida, as was confidently believed by its projectors, YULEE and associates, who brought all the patronage of the government to establish its claims. It will take time, energy and heavy capital to restore the waste of the war, and put the town in a condition of prosperity.

The post is now in command of Capt. HANCOCK and three companies of regulars. The Captain is a most intelligent and faithful officer, and a worthy descendant of the signer of the Declaration. The gunboat *Cimerone*, Capt. THOMPSON, a fine officer and gentleman, has lately arrived here from Charleston, and taken position in the harbor. Fort Clinch, commanding the harbor, is an extensive fortification, upon which a million or so of money has been expended, and which it will require as much more to complete. The work has been under charge of Maj. SEARS, of the New-York Volunteer Engineers, a very competent officer, since the war commenced, but it has now been entirely suspended for want of funds. Judge SAMUEL B. NOYES, of Massachusetts, is Collector of the port, assisted by Capt. DURYEE, formerly Adjutant-General on the staff of Gen. WEBB. It is no fault of theirs that there is little to do. They are most faithful and efficient officers, and will greet with pleasure the return of commercial prosperity. It would have been well for the country if trade and commerce in this district could have been committed to them and the officers of the Port Royal Custom-house, instead of the Board of Special Agents who have been commissioned here for no apparent purpose but to draw money from the Treasury, embarrass the military operations, annoy the loyal people, and afford facilities for fraud and corruption. President JOHNSON has wisely abolished the *offices* but the *officers* still hold on, drawing subsistence from the Treasury, and such exactions as a defenceless people have to tolerate.

The most notable sensation of this isolated place, for some time past, was the visit of Chief Justice

CHASE, who, in the course of his *judicial* pilgrimage, took occasion to call upon all his political representatives sent out under patronage of the Treasury. He was accompanied, of course, by Mr. MELLON, the incorruptible chief of the incorruptible appointees of the great Secretary, now wearing the judicial ermine—Mr. MELLON, whose services are so highly appreciated in the Valley of the Ohio and Mississippi, and who deserves eminent notice at the hands of Congress. At this point they were joined by L. D. STICKNEY, Tax Commissioner, and Mr. CHASE'a political vicegerent for this State—the person just now in demand at Washington to answer a criminal indictment—who thenceforward formed a portion of the escort of the distinguished Chief.

A rather ludicrous event, illustrating that "it is but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous," took place here during the visit. A Mr. MOT, an intelligent French gentleman, formerly a tutor in Mr. CHASE'S family in Ohio, and who came here last Fall as the clerk of the TAX Commission, at a municipal election, held without law and in disregard of the provisions of the act of incorporation, had been elected "Mayor of the City of Fernandina." The Chief-Justice was invited to formally install him in office, and with great pomp the ceremony was performed, and Fernandina has now a city government recognized by the highest judicial officer in the land, though its head is not a citizen of the State and his election has no shadow of legal authority. However, the blacks voted, and the blacks will pay the taxes, while the whites will hold the offices and hold themselves exempt from taxation, on the ground of want of legal authority.

While here, Mr. CHASE visited Cumberland Island, just across the harbor, where are located the ruins of the elegant estate called "Dungenness," presented by the State of Georgia to Gen. NATHANIEL GREENE, and since inherited by a rebel named NIGHTINGALE. The mansion is a ruin, and the grounds, once the most elegant on this continent, are despoiled of their cultivated beauty. Under the order of Gen. SHERMAN, this estate was partially assigned to the freedmen who are now cultivating it. Mr. CHASE authorized his special representative here to purchase the estate for him when sold by the government, remarking, when asked in regard to the negro occupants, that it was not the intention of the government to permanently adopt the policy of Gen. SHERMAN and devote the Sea Islands to the blacks.

Since the cessation of hostilities, the old slaveholders in this vicinity have manifested the bitterest spirit toward their former chattels. In their rage at the defeat of the rebellion, they turn upon the emancipated slaves with vindictive fury. In one instance, a party of fifty has been driven from the plantation when they were cultivating large crops, because they demanded wages or a portion of the produce. In another, a woman has been shot for attempting to leave her former master, and her three orphan children—one an infant—are now in the asylum here, established through the benevolence of the friends of the freedmen at the North. In another, a gallows has been erected, and the negroes threatened with hanging if they attempt to assert their rights. The local superintendent here, Mr. A. E. KENSIE, of Syracuse, N. Y., is a most faithful officer, and is doing all he can to reconcile both black and white to the new order of things; but it will require the presence of a military force to repress the insolent spirit yet unsubdued among the rebels. Gen. HOWARD cannot too soon get his bureau in practical operation and appoint a commissioner for this State, authorized and empowered to protect freedmen in their personal rights.

My observation has convinced me that these rebel States cannot be safely reorganized save under the surveillance of a representative of the Federal Government, who will adhere to the most stringent rules in regard to admitting returning rebels to the exercise of citizenship. In Georgia, the rebel Gov. BROWN and his friends are laboring to obtain control of the State Government, in order to secure the payment of the $15,000,000 of bonds issued while in rebellion. This is a condition of their loyalty to the government, and it is only to be defeated by the appointment of a Military Governor intensely and unconditionally loyal and incorruptible.

I had intended to follow this subject further, but am advised that the only mail for a week closes in a few minutes, and must, therefore, stop. My next will be from Jacksonville or Tallahassee.

VIRGINIA.

Proceedings of the Legislature—The Bill for Legalizing Negro Marriages Shelved—Both Houses Adjourn Sine Die—Rebuilding the Burnt Districts—Restoration of Municipal Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Friday, June 23, 1865.

The Senate met at 11 A. M., Lieut.-Gov. COWPER presiding. The only matter of general interest, which was brought before the Senate this morning, was the House Bill No. 3, a copy of which I sent you on Thursday, for regulating and legalizing the marriage of negroes. It had passed a third reading in the House, but on its reception in the Senate the President said: "That bill cannot be considered. It is a new bill, and the resolution of the Senate excluding new business excludes that bill." This bill was intended to check a great social evil, and it is to be hoped that the next Legislature will take the matter in hand and pass a bill, not simply permission, but make it compulsory for a negro to make choice of a wife from one of the three or four women with whom he may now be cohabiting.

The following joint resolution was received from the House:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of Virginia, that the general policy of the present Federal Administration, and especially its policy in regard to reconstruction in Virginia, is eminently wise, just and proper, and merits the warm approbation of the loyal people of Virginia.

The Senate concurred in the joint resolution as above, without amendment.

A resolution of thanks to Lieut.-Gov. COWPER was unanimously adopted, and he proceeded at some length to reply to the same, and pronounced the House adjourned *sine die*.

In the House of Delegates the business was devoid of public interest. Before leaving the chair, the Speaker, Hon. JAMES MADISON DOWNEY, of Loudon, was called upon for a speech, and spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I have no speech to make, but I congratulate you very much for the manner in which you have ended the term of service for which you were elected. At the time of your election, it was said that the halters were preparing for your neck, and that JEFF. DAVIS was "making the rope." Since that time we have had two sessions, and have kept Virginia out of the hands of the Abolitionists, who are now pitching at ANDY JOHNSON with a red-hot poker, hoping to influence him to adopt their radical views. But, I thank God, we are safe; and though they may force negro suffrage on other States with provisional governments, they cannot plc it upon us. Gentlemen, I wish you a safe return to your homes.

Whereupon the House adjourned *sine die*.

The most important business that has engaged the attention of the General Assembly during the past week, was undoubtedly the passing a bill in relation to the qualification of votes in the Commonwealth.

The following is a correct copy of the franchise bill:

An Act prescribing means by which persons who have been disfranchised by the third article of the constitution may be restored to the rights of voters. Passed June 22, 1865.

Whereas, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the time has arrived when it would be safe and expedient to restore to the rights of voters certain persons who are disfranchised by the provisions of the third article of the constitution of Virginia; now, for the purpose of so restoring such persons,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That every person possessing in other respects the qualifications of a voter under the constitution and laws of the State, who has taken, or shall hereafter take, the oath prescribed by the amnesty proclamation of the President of the United States, of the 29th May, 1865, which oath is in the following words, to wit: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm,) in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforward faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will in like manner bide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves;" and an oath to uphold and defend the Government of Virginia as restored by the convention which assembled at Wheeling on the 11th day of June, 1861, which oath is in the following words: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will uphold and defend the Government of Virginia as restored by the convention which assembled at Wheeling on the 11th day of June, 1861," shall be entitled and qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly and all officers elective by the people, subject always to the laws in regard to voters and voting not inconsistent with this act: Provided, however, that the persons excluded by the terms of the said proclamation from the benefits thereof, excepting those embraced in the thirteenth class of such excluded persons, shall not be entitled or qualified to vote as aforesaid unless pardoned by the President, as provided for by said proclamation. This act shall be in force from its passage.

This oath certainly binds a juror to a recognition of the fact that the doctrince of State sovereignty and the institution of slavery have forever ceased to exist: that the issues are obsolete, dead and buried.

The leading merchants of Richmond intend to hold a meeting to-morrow evening at the City Hall upon the important subject of rebuilding the burnt district. It is intended to appoint a deputation to proceed to Washington for the purpose of bringing the matter prominently to the notice of the President, and to ascertain how far the 13th section of the Amnesty Act is calculated to interfere with the prosecution of the work.

It is expected that the Governor will, in consequence of the action of the Legislature yesterday on the subject of the "organization of cities," without unnecessary delay issue a proclamation, required by the act, and Richmond will shortly rejoice in the restoration of a municipal government.

Rebuilding the Burnt Districts—Deputation to Wait Upon the President.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Monday, June 26, 1865.

In reply to a public call, a meeting of the citizens of Richmond was held in the City Hall on Saturday evening.

On motion, Mr. J. L. APPERSON, Esq., was called to the chair.

The chairman having briefly stated the objects of the meeting, Mr. HOWISON said: "We want some twelve millions of capital. There is that amount of surplus capital afloat in the North; we want it here. Our marketable lands are worth all the money we want, but such is the apparent insecurity of titles, in the estimation of purchasers, that no transaction is possible by which capital can be brought here."

The speakers devoted their time, principally, to discussing the probable operation of the 13th section of the proclamation, the meaning of such expressions as "voluntary aid," &c., &c., and eventually, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare a preamble and resolutions, to be submitted to an adjourned meeting, to be held on Wednesday evening: Messrs. James Alfred Jones, R. R. Howison, Horace L. Kent, John A. Bebrin, Robert W. Hughes and Robert Lancaster.

The following persons were appointed by the Governor on Saturday to hold elections in their counties:

Botetourt County—Messrs. T. G. Godwin, H. M. Boyce and Wm. Glasgow.
Giles County—Messrs. J. A. Peck, J. D. Johnson and Wm. B. Mason.
Roanoke County—Messrs. J. H. Griffin, J. Frost and A. White.
Floyd County—Messrs. H. Deskins, D. Harmon and N. B. Stimpeon.
King George County—Messrs. William McDaniel, D. Cokely and W. S. Brown.
Northumberland County—Messrs. S. L. Straughan, Wm. Harding and A. J. Brent.
Westmoreland County—Messrs. H. Chandler, H. Beall and Lawrence Washington.
Richmond County—Messrs. H. Taylor, A. O. Yerby and R. Lyell.
King William County—Messrs. H. Littlepage, T. O. Dabney and W. Samuels.
Hanover County—Messrs. W. F. Wickham, E. Winston and B. L. Winston.
Spotsylvania County—Messrs. W. A. Little, L. A. Boggs and J. Sandford.
Caroline County—Messrs. R. Hudgin, J. T. White and J. R. Baylor.
Lancaster County—Messrs. R. T. Dunnaway, S. Gresham and R. B. Mitchell.
King and Queen County—Messrs. J. Brownley, Jno. Pollard and W. D. Gresham.
Essex County—Messrs. T. L. Gordon, M. Clements and James Roy Micon.

Commissioners from the other counties will be appointed at the earliest possible moment.

The day for holding elections has not yet been determined upon.

General Order No. 77 defines the position of the negro, and provides that he shall not abandon his proper occupation and roam in idleness about the department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, Va., June 23, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 77.—The laws of the State of Virginia, and the ordinances of the different municipalities within the State, having especial reference to, and made to restrain the personal liberty of free colored persons, were designed for the government of such persons while living amid a population of colored slaves; they were enacted in the interests of slaveowners; and were designed for the security of slave property: they were substantially parts of the slave code.

Slavery has been abolished in Virginia, and therefore, upon the principle that where the reason of the law ceases, the law itself ceases, these laws and ordinances have become obsolete. People of color will henceforth enjoy the same personal liberty that other citizens and inhabitants enjoy; they will be subject to the same restraints and to the same punishments, for crime, that are imposed on whites, and to no other.

Vagrancy, however, will not be permitted; neither whites nor blacks can be allowed to abandon their proper occupations, to desert their families or roam in idleness about this department: but neither whites nor blacks will be restrained from seeking employment elsewhere, when they cannot obtain it with just compensation at their homes, nor from traveling from place to place on proper and legitimate business.

Until the civil tribunals are reestablished, the administration of criminal justice must, of necessity, be by military courts; before such courts, the evidence of colored persons will be received in all cases.

By command of A. H. Maj.-Gen. TERRY,
Official. ED. W. SMITH, Ass't Adjt-Gen.
A. R. S. FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Richmond *Republic* of the 26th says:

"It is necessary to call the attention of the public to the fact that the following part of the third article of the constitution remains, except in regard to militia officers, prior to July, 1862, unchanged, and will be respected by the commissioners of election:

"But no person shall vote or hold office under this constitution who has held office under the so-called Confederate government, or under any rebellious State government, or who has been a member of the so-called Confederate Congress, or a member of any State Legislature in rebellion against the authority of the United States, excepting therefrom county officers."

The term "county officers," we are informed by Gov. PEIRPOINT, includes sheriffs, commonwealth's attorneys, commissioners of the revenue, etc., etc."

NORTH CAROLINA.

Desire for Northern Men and Capital—Progress of Reorganization—Curious Story from Richmond.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday, June 22, 1865.

There is a general desire in this section, manifested by the newspapers, capitalists, planters, and every one except a few insane ultraists, who still think that "the great and chivalrous South was not made for pollution by the presence of the vile and mercenary Yankee," that Northerners should come down here and settle permanently in their midst. Sensible and far-seeing men know that the freedmen will not work as well for their old masters as they will for those whom they look on as friends, and consequently they are anxious to get emigration from the North, and in this State they have organized themselves for the purpose of generally informing the Northern people of the inducements of climate, soil, &c. Before long an authorized agent of this organization will go to New-York and Washington for that purpose. The association is one of great political significance, as well as pecuniary importance. Loyal men coming from the North and obtaining residences here, will in time regenerate the whole country. So far as this State is concerned, it needs but a little leaven of Northern energy, independence and activity to put it on a level with any in the United States. There is no State in the Union which presents so much diversity of climate as this. On the coast and east of a line drawn north and south along the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad, some of the best cotton lands in the country are to be found there. West of that line, and including this city, the climate very much resembles that of Southern Pennsylvania and Maryland; while further west, toward the mountains, is to be found weather and soil similar to that of Northern New-York, and in some places on the mountains snow remains the whole year round. Add to this astonishing variety of climate the fact that minerals, including gold in small quantities, and coal of an excellent quality, are to be found, and it may truly be said that North Carolina presents inducements for emigration hardly equaled by any other State in the Union.

I have repeatedly set forth to the readers of the TIMES the general points above-mentioned, and am happy to state that the influence exerted by the publication of those letters is being felt materially, and every one is willing to give the TIMES credit for doing a good work by drawing public attention to these facts.

The political horizon still continues gloomy here, although it is rapidly brightening. News received from Washington, that an attempt will be made to keep the State from representation in Congress until she is willing to accord the right of suffrage to the negro, is attracting much attention. President JOHNSON'S course, allowing the State to act according to her own judgment, receives the heartiest approval from all quarters, from which you may fairly infer that there is but one side to this question supported here now. It is the opinion of every man with whom I have conversed on the subject, that the freedmen are not competent to vote *now*; they may after a while. To argue with them that many of the negroes are more intelligent than some of the "poor whites" who are entitled to the right, is useless, for their prejudices against the black are firmly set. It was generally thought that when freedom was obtained for the slaves, the long contested question would be dropped, and there are many who express astonishment that the agitation should be kept up.

Delegations from different counties in the State arrive and depart daily, having been called hither by Gov. HOLDEN, to consult with him relative to the policy to be pursued by him in reorganizing the government. There is no formality in these consultations; no speech-making, but merely an expression of opinion in a conversational way. Gov. HOLDEN is remarkably unostentatious, and proceeds very quietly in the discharge of his duties. He is fast gaining confidence with the people, and many of his former enemies now openly support him. Applications, presented to him for indorsement, asking the President for pardon under the amnesty proclamation, can be counted by the hundred. He is known to be exceedingly generous in the matter of approving these petitions; perhaps too much so.

The machinery of the civil government will soon be in running condition. The State archives, which were scattered over the State for *safe keeping* when the "enemy" threatened Raleigh, are being collected and brought back to the State-house, and placed in the keeping of the officers appointed by the Governor for that purpose. He will also appoint municipal officers for Newbern, Wilmington and Raleigh, very soon. In Newbern the appointment has been hastened on account of the desire of the citizens there to rid themselves of the presence of the colored soldiery, who have become very obnoxious to them of late, by reason of several conflicts, one resulting in the death of a sailor, about which there is a great diversity of opinion as to who is to blame. The department commander has promised that in case the Governor makes these appointments, he will withdraw the troops from the cities, and encamp them outside the corporation lines. He was induced to make this agreement by many complaints arising from the ill-feeling in Newbern, and the fact that the white troops stationed here had been guilty of many petty thefts in the way of pilfaging gardens, &c.

Notwithstanding their antipathy to the negro and opposition to receiving evidence from him against the statements of white men, some one of the JEFF. DAVIS aristocracy, signing himself "X," has published an article in the papers, in which he denies, on the authority of one "BILL JONES, a colored man, who was Mr. DAVIS' body servant," that the immortal JEFF. had on his petticoats when he was captured. The truth of the matter, X says is, that as he was passing out of the tent Mrs. DAVIS threw her shawl over his manly form. The negro referred to is now in Raleigh, and although I have not seen him, I have good authority for saying that he was not with DAVIS at the time of his capture.

Gen. SCHOFIELD has published his farewell order and starts for the North to-day. He has not been regularly relieved, but it is understood that he will be assigned to a new command on his arrival at Washington. The command of the department will devolve on Gen. COX, of Ohio, formerly of the Twenty-third Corps.

The One Hundred and Fifteenth New-York started for home a few days since, its term of service having expired. It was escorted to the depot at this place by the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Regiments, with whom they have served a long time in the same brigade. The men of the One Hundred and Fifteenth, whose term of service has not expired, have been transferred to the Forty-seventh.

The removal of the 25 per cent. tax on cotton has had a salutary effect, and is very generally understood by the producers, although the efforts of the speculators have been great to suppress the news. Twenty and twenty-two cents is readily paid for a good article.

A gentleman who had excellent means of gaining information at Richmond, during Confederate times, informed me that after the return of STEPHENS and the others who went as Peace Commissioners to Hampton Roads, a proposition was seriously discussed in the rebel Congress, in secret session, to send commissaries to France with a proposition to the Emperor to allow him to establish a protectorate over the Confederacy, if he would assist the rebels in gaining their independence. If necessary, it was proposed that the whole South should transfer its allegiance to the French crown. Many leading men supported this proposition, while others declared that they had rather return to their relations with the North. The same gentleman says that it was never the intention of the Davis Government to put any negro troops in the field. The passage of the bill to that effect was merely a bait thrown out by the rebels to secure foreign recognition. Thinking to deceive foreign Powers with a show of emancipation, while in reality retaining the greater portion of the slaves in bondage—for the act only provided for the manumission of a comparatively small number—they passed the law. "From that moment," says the gentleman, "our troops began to desert, and things looked 'indigosh.'"

I have heard many soldiers of the late rebel army talk of the surrenders, and of the result of the war, but have yet to hear the first one say that the South was not fairly, effectually and completely whipped. With different theories as to the cause, they are unanimous in the expression of the above opinion. Four years of preparation at Richmond, three at Wilmington, with ports open to the world, and time enough to build factories, furnaces and foundries for the manufacture of arms, they all acknowledge that they had a "good ready," and measured their strength to its utmost capacity. If we had whipped them before the third year of the war, they would have argued that they were not prepared; but as it is, they are willing to admit the fact of their defeat and to acknowledge the power of the government. One gentleman illustrated his position by comparing the South to a party of wayward sons, who, without permission, had spent a part of the father's money thereby depriving their brothers of a portion of their inheritance. "Now," said he, "we have been brought back; we are willing to acknowledge our fault; and we expect to be taken back into the family because we are truly penitent and because we are brothers, for *we are Americans all*. He expected very soon to be proud of the whipping which he and his friends had received, because it would show the strength of *his* government.

ED. P. BROOKS,
FRIDAY, June 23, 1865.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I learn that Gov. HOLDEN has commenced appointing magistrates for the different counties of the State. These gentlemen will meet at the court-houses of their respective counties, and organize county courts. From their number the Governor will undoubtedly select commissioners to administer the amnesty oath, and to decide who among the citizens of the State shall be enrolled as loyal voters, and who shall be excluded under the provisions of the President's proclamation.

E. P. B.

Enfranchising Before Educating the Negro.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few weeks ago, the American Anti-Slavery Society debated the question whether, the war being practically over and slavery having virtually ceased to exist, its own mission had not concluded and its organization properly come to an end. With but slight hesitation the society resolved to remain intact, the only change necessary being that its future exertions should be directed to the amelioration of the large class which, being free, yet needed help in their progress toward complete social development. The work thus undertaken is a very noble one; one which is, moreover, of great importance as regards the place which the negro race is to hold in the American republic, and the kind of influence which it is to exert in our national progress. To care for the liberty and pursuit of happiness of these long-oppressed negroes; to train them into voluntary industry and obedience to the better instincts of their nature; to lift them out of that depth of moral obliquity which generations of social degradation have forced them to remain in; to teach them—what they too often know nothing of—the moral accountability involved in freedom; and, in short, make them worthy to hold that full citizenship which, by no fault of their own, they have never been educated to understand—these were objects worthy of the leaders in the struggle against human slavery.

But the struggle for the negro appears not to mean altogether this. The party who were mainly instrumental in setting him free, or individuals of that party, such as Mr. GREELEY, have declared that it was not for love of him but of justice, of the moral well-being of the white race, that they would have him free. Nay, hating slavery, they liked the negro not at all. And in making this statement they often made questionable the character and purpose of their efforts in his behalf. Now a new point has been arrived at, when the party finds it necessary to adopt a new creed, the old one having served its turn. Emancipation, being the old banner of a political organization, is practically laid aside. Something must be done to keep the party together, or its members lose their individuality—a thing not to be thought of by public men. The merely benevolent aspect of the negro question will not do. Political agitation has little to do with mere charitable effort. Negro suffrage is just the cry around which the abolitionists of yesterday can rally, and negro suffrage shall be the next great political question of the day.

This then is, I conceive, the new aspect of the slavery, or, rather, now, negro question. That it is a doubtful one may well be conceived. The very argument that the vote of the colored men South is needed to restore sound political action there, is one which, like all others, cuts both ways. The weapon of negro suffrage may be turned with back or edge toward the North, and toward the national welfare, simply as the negro, free, and a voter, is influenced by those whom he is surrounded. The idea that the franchise is necessary to his protection, depends entirely upon the condition which education shall bring him into, and the will of the nation that he shall be protected. At present the negro is grossly ignorant, not less of social morals than of books—I mean, of course, the mass of his people. He is very eager to learn, but as yet knows little. He is simple and hopeful, but for a long time will not realize the freedom which has at length been accorded to him. Nor, on the abstract question that the suffrage is his right, can we say more at present than this—when he wants to vote (the evidence that he does is not overwhelming,) the majority of the people will have it in their power to do as seems best for the general welfare. The same necessity for caution in defining the political privileges of the alien and the minor exists in the case of the enfranchised negro race. And if the party which clamors and threatens for negro suffrage will confine itself to the mental culture of the negro, it will have work enough for one decade at least.

SILVERPEN.

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE FESTIVAL.

Departure of the New-York Schutzen Corps to Take Part in the Bremen Shooting Match.

Yesterday the steamers *Mattawan* and *Chicopee* sailed from the dock of the Bremen Steamship Company, at Hoboken, and rushed forth into the river laden with a dense mass of perspiring humanity, green-clad riflemen and good wishes generally. The occasion of this very general exodus from New-York heat and dust was the sailing of a deputation of skilled marksmen from the New-York Schützen Corps, delegated to represent the sharpshooting fraternity at the second grand Bremen rifle match. The New-York organization, it will be remembered, distinguished itself in the early part of June last, when the three days' festivities in Jones' Wood pretty conclusively demonstrated that there were good marksmen enough in the number to represent worthily the tolerably large fraternity of riflemen. The rapid manner in which the Schützen Corps heartlessly demolished a large double-headed Austrian eagle that had been erected as a target, was proof sufficient that they would have a fair chance at winning some of the laurels destined to grace the brows of the best marksmen. The Bremen Festival will commence on Sunday, July 16, and will come to a close on Sunday, July 23. None will be allowed to compete for the several minor prizes but members of the German Sharpshooters' Union and invited guests. These last, even, will be excluded from the competition for the two principal prizes. Upon the grounds will be erected a ball-room, an immense dining-room and a telegraph office. A daily journal will be published from the 13th inst. to the 24th, giving all information relative to the progress of the match. Dancing and instrumental concerts, by the band of the Hanoverian Hussars, will be features of the daily exercises. Riflemen from all parts of the world will be present, including this, the delegation from New-York, and representatives from St. Louis, Louisville and Milwaukee.

Nor are the German citizens of America to be reproached with a lack of generosity. The New-York Schützen Corps has offered as a prize a complete collection of American coins, bright from the mint, and valued at one hundred dollars in gold. Besides this, a gold medal, worth $40, has been presented to the Committee on Prizes.

The Albany Shooting Corps has appropriated to the match a valuable gold medal, on which is graven the American eagle and the names of the principal donors. Gov. REUBEN E. FENTON, representing the people of the State of New-York, has presented to the General Committee a relic of the war, to which he alludes in the subjoined letter:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, June 20, 1865.

Capt. George Schneider, Albany Sharpshooters:

SIR: I understand that you have been regularly appointed as a delegate to the Sharpshooters' Convention at Bremen. I take pleasure in authorizing you to present to the convention, in behalf of the State of New-York, a Springfield musket which was found on one of the bloodiest battle-fields during our late national struggle. The State and nation will ever cherish in grateful remembrance the heroic deeds of their adopted sons from the German States. Ever true to the spirit of liberty, your brave countrymen were quick to espouse the righteous cause of our government against those who plotted its downfall, and by their steadiness and valor have won rank among our tried and veteran soldiers. Their heroism and active sympathy have served to give double strength to the bond of cordiality and friendliness that has attached us to your fatherland. We extend a welcome to all your countrymen who may hereafter seek our hospitable land, and promise them liberal copartnership in the rights their brothers so largely aided to secure.

Very truly yours, R. E. FENTON.

The German citizens of San Francisco, having collected about $600, have placed it in the hands of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co., who will forward the gift without charge—a bar of pure Nevada silver—with an engraved inscription quoted from one of SCHILLER'S poems. An address from the California Committee to the Bremen Central Committee accompanies the prize thus offered for competition.

Invitations having been sent to the various shooting organizations the world over, Capt. BUSCH, with some forty-five of his men, and about twenty members of the Schützen Gilde, a minor association of the kind, received upon crossing the ocean.

The delegates to the Bremen Festival and the entire organization assembled on yesterday morning at Pythagoras Hall, where a magnificent sword was presented to Capt. BUSCH, who responded in appropriate terms. The subjoined autograph letter from President JOHNSON was also read:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, June 22, 1865.

DEAR SIR: My best wishes for a pleasant journey, and for brilliant success on the "Schützen Fest," are with you. Respectfully, ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

Capt. H. D. BUSCH, New-York.

Shortly afterward the Schützen Corps formed in line and marched, with an escort from the Fifth and Eleventh Regiments, to the City Hall, where Mayor GUNTHER was introduced to the assemblage by Ex-Councilman T. REPPER. Having reviewed the men, and expressed his decided satisfaction at their appearance and drilling, the Mayor spoke substantially as follows:

GENTLEMEN—New-York is proud of her sharpshooters, and, as her representative, I am pleased to pay you this compliment, and to bid you farewell. You leave behind you many anxious and valued friends and well-wishers, who, during your absence, will pray for your welfare and success, and none of them will be more happy to hear of that success, and welcome you back to the city of your adoption than myself.

These remarks having been received with due enthusiasm, the line of march was again taken up, and the procession moved down Barclay-street to the Hoboken FERRY. Having reached Hoboken, the riflemen were received by the New-Jersey Schützen Corps, Capt. HORSTMANN, and by the members thereof escorted to the dock of the Bremen Steamship Company. All the houses in the direct vicinity of the landing had been gaily adorned with flags and banners, and the steamer *Bremen* had thrown out to the breeze every inch of attainable bunting. The guests and resident members of the organization embarked, with the accompaniment of two brass bands, upon the steamers *Chicopee* and *Mattawan*, and patiently awaited the hour of sailing of the steamer. At length, all the preliminaries having been concluded, the mails were thrown on board, the signal given, the guns fired, and the *Bremen* slowly and majestically moved out into the stream. The two steamers kept on either side of her, and at times were in such close contact, that the delegates to Europe might have grasped the hands of the fellow-members acting as escorts. The vessel sailed onward, passing by the forts, the lighthouses, the many-colored floating buoys that rose and fell with the ebbing of the tide, and cheer after cheer, ever and anon, was wafted from the guests on board the smaller craft to the passengers of the *Bremen*. At length, when but a streak of gray upon the horizon reminded the sharpshooters that New-York lay far behind them, and when the limitless expanse of waters stretched out before their eyes, it was felt by all that the parting hour had struck, and with a farewell cheer, and the saddened strains of "Home, Sweet Home," wafted outward on the wings of the breeze, the *Bremen* sped onward, while the steamers bearing the escorting guests veered and hastened toward the distant city.

A Card from Miss Dickinson.

A DENIAL OF THE STORY THAT SHE IS GOING ON THE STAGE.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Press:

As I discover in the yesterday issue of your paper, and that of some others, room for an entirely incorrect statement in regard to myself, may I, to-day, beg space for a denial thereof?

I am not going on the stage.

So far from "preparing" myself for it, I am doing my best, by thought, study and travel, to maintain the place, not which I have earned, but which has been bestowed upon me by an over-liberal and too-generous public.

Further: while there is so much to do, and so many burdens to lighten in the world, I will not, God willing, leave my post, nor desert work, honestly, if inefficiently done, for useless play.

Respectfully yours,
ANNA E. DICKINSON.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1865.

The Conflicting Authorities in Philadelphia.

MILITARY VS. CIVIL JURISDICTION—POINTS OF THE CASE.

The Philadelphia papers of yesterday morning give full accounts of the case already referred to, which involves a conflict of military and civil authority. Judge THOMPSON, of the Supreme Court of Philadelphia, on Friday, heard arguments on the case, the history of which is as follows:

"The petition of W. B. COZZENS humbly showeth that he was illegally arrested on the night of Sept. 15, 1864, at his dwelling, in this city, and was carried the next day to Washington, where he was illegally confined in the Old Capitol Prison for ten days, and then discharged on bail entered by a stranger. During his said confinement petitioners' store was entered, his fire-proof safe opened, and his books and papers taken therefrom. The same have never been restored to him. And your petitioner showeth that this was without any lawful warrant, without any charge and without any information to have, then or since, of the existence of any charge against him.

That after his discharge he was informed through the public newspapers that a court-martial would be convened in this city for his trial, upon an allegation of fraud in the delivery of tents under certain contracts between the government and himself. Upon the same allegation, followed by an ex-parte appraisement, the government officers wrongfully appropriated and used $100,000 of his property, for which he has never been paid one dollar. After the newspaper announcement of his approaching trial, petitioner was served with a copy of charges preferred against him, which copy was signed by the judge-advocate of said court-martial; but deponent was not then, nor has he ever been notified of the name of his prosecutor, nor has he been ever legally confronted with his accusers. Deponent was then placed on trial before said court. He et once denied its jurisdiction, and has thence protested against and never admitted his authority to try him. His said objections and pleas were, however, over-ruled, and, after many months, he has been informed that a secret finding of said court has been transmitted to Washington, which is not yet approved or published. Your petitioner has recently—to wit, this afternoon, June 29, 1865—whilst quietly and peaceably walking through a public square, in the city of Philadelphia, has been arrested by one JOHN MILTON JOHNSON and HENRY C. PERRY, under orders, as petitioner is informed, of one H. A. FRINK, (calling himself a Provost-Marshal,) and DAVID P. WEAVER, as petitioner, believes, in order to carry him forthwith to some fort or other place out of this jurisdiction, but whether said arrest is in connection with the proceeding of said court, or otherwise, petitioner has not been notified, and cannot state. Petitioner was, and is, wholly innocent of the charges preferred against him. And your petitioner further showeth that he has ever been, and now is, a loyal citizen of this State; that he has never been in the army and navy, nor attached to the military or naval service, nor subject in any way, manner or shape to the jurisdiction of a court-martial, or of any military authority whatever.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by Judge THOMPSON, June 29, but service of process by Sheriff HOWELL was resisted by the military guard at the Fifth-street Barracks, in Philadelphia. The commanding officer, Col. FRINCK, said he would obey the order of the court if it was discretionary with himself, but he was acting under the orders of Gen. CADWALADER, who acted under the orders of Secretary STANTON, of the War Department.

Explosion of a Powder Mill.

ONE MAN KILLED—CURIOUS EFFECT PRODUCED.

The Smith & Rand Powder Works, four miles west of Newburgh, were seriously injured on Friday last by an explosion, which the Newburgh *Journal* thus describes:

The works are in the forks of two roads, which meet to the west of them, and through the grounds winds a small stream, which, at the point where the destroyed buildings stood, takes a course a little north of east, and a pond has been formed by damming. On the north bank of this point stood two square stone buildings with wooden roofs. The one to the west end of the pond was the graining mill, and a few rods east stood the second, called the dry-house.

In the first of these mills JOHN KLENCK, a German, was employed, and here occurred the first explosion. When this building blew up it communicated fire to the second, and the powder there stored exploded within two or three seconds of time. KLENCK was thrown by the first explosion across to the south side of the stream, some fifty yards or more, falling upon the bank a blackened, bruised and mangled piece of lifeless flesh. Though none of his limbs were blown off, they were all broken in several places.

GOTLEIB SCHULTZ, another workman, was on duty in the watch-tower, a round stone building to the north and east a few yards still farther. The concussion knocked him down, and it is supposed some of the flying stones or sticks hit him on the head and arms, as he has severe bruises on those parts. But he was walking about, and it was not supposed that he was seriously hurt.

These were the only parties injured, though others were about the grounds.

There were in the grinding mill about one ton and a half of powder, and in the dry-house about three tons all of which was part of a government contract.

The force of the explosion cleared the earth on the site of each building as smoothly as if a huge scoop had been at work, and of the stones which composed the structure, it may be said that not one was left upon another. A complete separation had been made thereof, and the work of the mason had entirely disappeared.

Back of and near the dry-house was the press-house, the roof and walls of which were made a complete wreck. Fortunately the powder therein escaped ignition, or we should have had yet more destruction of life and property to chronicle.

Several little buildings on the premises were made wrecks of, and the furniture in the office and house was thrown into confusion. The water in one end of the pond, of which we have spoken, was hurled from its bed, and spread upon the adjoining shore. Limbs of trees and their leaves were stripped off, &c., &c.

The cause of the explosion will certainly never be known, as KLENCK was the only one in the mill when the explosion occurred. A fellow workman had left him a moment before for an adjoining building. At that time the mill was nearly empty, and it is supposed that KLENCK permitted it to get dry, thus causing the explosion. It was the heaviest explosion which has ever taken place at these works.

We have said the shock was heavy in this village. Heavy buildings were shaken to their foundations, and the glass in windows broken.

Large numbers of people have visited the scene of the explosion this afternoon, and when we left the grounds at 2:30 o'clock vehicles were arriving and departing in considerable numbers, and all were filled with people anxious to see the terrible work of destruction.

KLENCK was about thirty-nine years of age, and leaves a wife and four children to mourn his loss.

An inquest will probably be held in the morning.

Ladies Dressing the Hair Elaborately

for the evening, will find that BURNETT'S COCOAINE will keep it in shape for hours.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any

of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, TIMES Office.

The Universal Clothes Wringer.

PRICES REDUCED.

Large size $10, medium $8 50 with cog wheels, and vulcanized India rubber rolls. Warranted the best wringer ever offered to the public. Send for illustrated circular. R. O. BROWNING No. 347 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 265 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Flags, Staffs, Balls, Eagles, &c., at C. F. BENEDICT'S, No. 78 Duane-st., 6 doors east of Broadway.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 1, 1865.

$10,000 Tr.Not's,7 3-10s. Second Series..	99⅝	500	Reading R.	97⅜
4,000 do	99⅞	200	do b10	98
6,000 Tenn. 6s	73	1000	do s10	98
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	80	200	do s10	97¾
6,000 Amer. Gold	140	200	do s30	97⅝
25 Bank of the Rep'c.	110	200	do	98¼
30 Fourth Nat. Bank..	99	200	do s10	98
10 Pacific Bank	165	63	Mich. Cen. R.	106
20 Del. & H. C. Co.	143	100	do	106¼
200 At. Mail S. Co.	154½	300	do	107
300 do b10	154¾	1000	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	62¾
300 do b15	155	100	do 2d call	62½
100 do b30	156	100	do	62
100 do s30	154½	100	Ill. Cen. R.	125½
100 Quick. Min. Co.	53	400	Cleve. & Pitts	65½
200 Cum. Coal Pr.	41¾	1000	do	66
300 Binns. City L. Co.	6	400	do	66⅜
800 N. Y. Central	94¾	500	do	66⅜
500 Erie Railway	79½	250	Chic. & N. W.	26
400 do s10	79	200	do	26¼
800 do	79¼	400	do	26¼
400 do s30	79⅛	250	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	65½
500 do	79⅛	1000	do	66
200 do s30	78	100	do s30	65½
100 do s15	78½	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	101⅜
600 do	79¼	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	95¾
100 Erie R. Pref.	85	1000	do	96
200 Cle. & T. H. R.	83	400	do 2d call	95¾
400 Alton & T. H. R.	33	400	do 2d call	95¾

SECOND BOARD.

200	Erie Railway	80	250	Mich. S. & N. I. e	62½
100	do s10	79⅝	200	do s	62½
1300	do s10	79⅝	100	do bn w	62½
500	do	80⅛	100	do b3	62½
1200	do s5	80	100	do e	62½
500	do s15	75⅞	600	Cleve. & Pitts	66
200	do n	80⅛	400	do b10	66⅛
200	do	80⅛	800	do	66⅛
100	do	79⅝	400	do s3	66⅛
300	Hudson Riv. R.	108⅞	200	do	66¼
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	94⅞	600	Chic. & R. I.	102
200	do s5	94⅝	300	do	101⅞
200	Reading R. e	98	160	do s3	101⅞
200	do	98	200	Chi. & N. W.	26¾
600	do	97⅞	700	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	66½
530	do	97⅞	200	do s3	66⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R. ex d	106¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C. ex-d	95¾
100	Quick. Min. Co.	42¾	100	Cum. Coal Pr.	41¾

SATURDAY, July 1—P. M.

The price of Gold fell back 1½ per cent. to-day, notwithstanding the deliveries of four days were required, by an arbitrary resolution of the Gold Room, adopted yesterday, to be made in one. The Treasury Office in this city entered upon the new Fiscal Year this morning with Gold and Silver balences to the amount of $28,589,128. The other offices are believed to hold over $6,500,000 in addition, making *thirty-five millions* with which to begin tho now year. The office here, at an early hour this morning, began the active disbursement of the July interest on the Funded Public Debt, and about a million and a half of dollars was paid out in the course of the day, say $1,561,000. There was no export demand for Gold, though the Custom-house has absorbed during the week about a million and three-quarters. We have reason to calculate upon nearly eight millions for Customs at this port in July, and over ten millions at all the ports, while the July Interest falling due, if all should be called for, will absorb only $9,753,000, of which about $7,000,000 is due at New-York.

The following are the Customs received in Gold, and Gold Interest paid out at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, for the Fiscal Year ending 30th June 1865:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
July	$6,585,842	July	$1,881,000
August	6,237,364	August	2,106,784
September	4,694,434	September	3,113,089
October	3,670,188	October	1,895,068
November	3,455,156	November	4,662,550
December	3,467,365	December	4,163,400
January	4,272,399	Janaary	2,349,240
February	4,823,214	February	913,420
March	5,471,026	March	2,026,663
April	4,366,260	April	193,147
May	8,220,195	May	10,282,800
June	7,857,554	June	1,666,274
Total	$61,578,366	Total	$34,057,143

The Gold Custome at all ports of the United States for the fiscal year just ended, and the proportions between New-York and the other ports, are as follows, the figures being exact, except for the out-ports for the last quarter, which are estimated:

Quarter.	At N. Y.	Per Ct.	Other Ports.	Per Ct.	Total.
First	$13,917,756	72½	$5264,913	27½	$19,272,169
Second	16,352,712	71½	4,531,216	28½	15,12 [illegible]
Third	14,570,629	71	5,948,087	29	20,518,726
Total	$39,071,057	71½	$15,643,706	28½	$54,914,783
Fourth	22,507,369	72	8,742,[illegible]	28	31,250,[illegible]
For Y'r	$61,578,366	71½	$24,383,706	28½	$86,172,[illegible]

*Estimated.

The firmness noticed on the Stock Exchange on Friday afternoon continued to-day, and at 3 o'clock on the Street, (there being no Second Board on Saturday,) the following quotations were made as compared with 4 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the general market firm, and some of the Railways, like Erie, scarce for delivery. No further business will be done on the Stock Exchange until Wednesday forenoon, July 5, and so many of the brokers and speculators will leave town in advence of the Fourth that no reliable quotations will be made on the Street on Monday:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	97¾	97¾	Pittsburgh	69	69¼
U. S. 5-20s	104¼	104¼	Northwest	55½	55¾
T. Certificates	99⅜	99⅜	N. West Pref	65¾	66¼
N. Y. Central	94⅝	94⅝	Rock Island	101⅞	101⅞
Erie	78¾	80¼	Fort Wayne	95½	95½
Hudson	108¼	108⅜	Cumb'land Coal	41	41
Reading	97⅜	97⅜	Quicksilver	63¾	63½
Mich. Southern	62¾	62¾	Mariposa	13¾	13¾
Illinois Central	128¾	128½	Ohio & M. Certfs	24¾	24¾

Money lenders to-day accepted 4 to 5 per cent. per annum from the Brokers on temporary loans over the Fourth of July.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

City	175	Bank of N. America	102
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Corn Exchange	110
Commerce	102	Continental	93
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	100	St. Nicholas	100
Ocean	85¼	Commonwealth	98
Pacific	150	Importers' & Traders'	102
Chatham	120	Manf. and Merchants.	98
Bank of the Republic	110	Fourth National	99

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Ceo. 6s. 1883	91	Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90	Chi. & N. W. 1st m.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	86	Han. & St. Jos. I. G.	80
Erie 1sts, ex d. '83	101	Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	101¼
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1883	97	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	101
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, M. '77	90	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex'd	92
Hud. R. 7s, 1st mort., '69	103	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort.	70
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F., '85	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100
Hnd. R. 7s, con. 1867	95	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	98
Harlem, 1st mort., '98	100	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.	100¼
Mich. C. new 1sts 8's, '62	111	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.	100
Chi., B. & Q. 8 P c. 1st M.	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	102
Mich. So. 7 P c. 2d. Mtg.	86	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	39
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 P c.	93	Chi. & Alton S. F.	95
Pacific R. 7 P c. by Mo.	61	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg.	99
Ill. Cen. 7 P c., 1875	116	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	90
Alt. and T. H. 2ds Inc.	70	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	71

The following decision of the Internal Revenue Department is communicated to ne by the party to whom the letter of the Deputy Commissioner is addressed:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, June 29, 1865.

SIR: Yours of June 26, 1865, in relation to income derived from United States Securities, is received. I reply that gold, received as interest of United States Bonds, should be returned at its nominal value, when such gold is not disposed of, but, if so disposed of, the premium should be returned also. Therefore, if you still retain this (interest) gold you are not required to retain the premium. Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner.

ALEXANDER TAYLOR, Esq., No. 76 Wall-street, New-York.

The Cincinnati *Commercial Advertiser* copies our paragraph on the Free Trade League and Mr. Wood's reply, with the following commentary:

"The simple fact is, that the Free Trade League has been organized at the present moment because intelligent men perceive that we need the invigorating effect of competition and freedom, and the economy which attends those natural stimuli, to enable us to bear the heavy burdens imposed by the war on the country. *Free trade will enable us to raise a larger revenue with less injury than by the present system. We must raise our revenue by direct taxes, which are more equitable and more economically collected than indirect taxes; like Custom-house duties and excise and license taxes.* These latter interfere with production and with the exchanges of commodities, while direct taxes impede neither. Is it not self-evident that the country cannot be benefited by artificial obstacles to the production and exchange of commodities?"

We like to place on record, for future reference, this candid avowal of the principle of Free Trade, from one of the prominent heads of the League. The senior proprietor of the *Commercial*, is confessedly, the ablest talker and most independent out-spoken writer on Free Trade, of the whole party. *He* at least means to do away with the Custom-house, if he can. He is for no half-way measures like some of his colleagues, such as a low *ad valorem* system which would either bankrupt the government by failing to raise the requisite Gold Customs, to pay the Interest, or else bankrupt the country by excessive importations on the temptation of cheap and loosely administered *ad valorem* duties.

The following is a statement of the business of the U. S. Sub-Treasury in this city during the month of June:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance, June 1, 1865		$5,031,384
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs	$7,887,554	
On account of Loans	13,879,298	
On account of Internal Revenue	374,941	
On account of Post-office Department	148,360	
On account of Transfers	12,116,000	
On account of Patent Fees	9,997	
On account of Miscellaneous	31,160,602	65,576,750
Total		$70,608,135
Payments during the month:		
Treasury drafts	63,577,114	
Post-office drafts	40,121	63,617,235
Balance June 30, 1865		$6,990,899
By bal. cr. disbursing accounts, June 1.	$41,868,426	
By receipts during the month	58,422,983	100,291,416
To payments		71,998,451
Balance June 30, 1865		$28,292,964
By balance, cr. interest accounts, June 1	$3,360,637	
Appropriations	5,954,375	$9,315,012
To payments		1,494,527
Balance June 30, 1865		$7,820,485
By receipts for customs in June, 1865		$7,887,554
By receipts for customs in June, 1864		3,348,010
Increase for custome in June, 1865		$4,539,543
By ba. cr. bullion and expense account, for Assay Office, June 1		1,315,960
By coin received during the month	$93,028	
By fine bars received during the month	27,338	—120,366
Total		$1,436,327
To payments in coin	$1.8,368	
To payments in fine bars	106,598	—235,966
Balance, June 30		$1,200,360
By funds in hand in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$43,104,349	
By funds in hand in Assay Office	983,322	44,087,672
By fins bars in Assay Office	59,973	
By unparted bullion	418,388	478,361
Total		$44,566,033
Less Temporary Loan to be reimbursed	$678,912	
Less dus depositors	275,648	—954,761
Balance		$43,611,272
In coin	$1,068,274	
In currency	425,253	
Total	$1,494,527	

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of July 1, says:

"According to a law of this State, holders of stock in National banks are taxable for their shares as personal property, though the institution in which they are stockholders have every dollar of its capital invested in government securities. The decisione of the Supreme Court of the United States, that the State law taxing United States stock is unconstitutional, are leading parties in this vicinity to a determination to pay these assessments on their National bank shares under protest. This privilege of protest, which is one of the 'sacred rights of freemen,' rarely evails much in these days. In this particular case it has but a faint chance of success. A share in a national bank whose capital is all invested in United States Securities, is no more United States stock than a share in a banking institution, which has invested all its capital in cotton factories, is manufacturing stock. But after all, the National Bank Act, which seems explicit on this point, settles the question; and it is by no means probable that the over-burdened and struggling taxable interest of the country, will at this time permit any eolargement of the *exempt* list which may not be actually demanded by the letter of existing laws."

The income of the United States Government, from July 1, 1864, to June 24, 1865, is given in Washington reports thus:

From Internal Revenue	$205,000,000
From Customs	75,501,822
From sales of public lands, &c.	831,439
Grand total	$282,833,321

The Trustees of the Irving Savings Institution have directed that interest at the rate of six P cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, peyable on and after Monday, July 17.

Monday, July 3, will be practically observed as a holiday in wholesale business circles in this city. All the Stock Boards, the Foreign Bankers' Exchenge, the Petroleum, Coal, Mining, Gold and Produce Exchanges, have resolved to adjourn over from Saturday, July 1, to Wednesday, July 5. Wholesale business will be generally suspended "down town," and a very large number of merchants will avail themselves of the opportunity to make a pleasure trip to the country.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, June 23, 1865.

SIR: In reply to yours, of the 20th inst., I have to say that I am of opinion that sales of postage and revenue stamps should not be included in estimating the amount of license duty to be paid by dealers. Very respectfully,

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, June 13, 1865.

SIR: Your letter of June 3, 1865, in regard to tax on brokers' sales, is received.

In reply, that sales made through brokers or auctioneers are not to be included in assessing license taxes of dealers, in cases where the sales are completed by the broker or auctioneer, and where the books of such dealers are so kept as to show clearly that the merchandise so claimed to be exempt was sold at auction, or through a broker.

Very respectfully, E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1863.

SIR: A reply to your letter of Nov. 21, written in behalf of the Lager-Beer Association of the United States, in relation to the tax on lager beer brewed prior to Sept. 1, 1862, and remaining in vaults until after that period, has been delayed by pressure of other dutles. I have now to say that after a careful consideration of the statements and arguments presented in your communication I am obliged to reaffirm the decision made nearly a year ago by my predecessor, that such lager-beer was liable to the tax imposed by the act of July 1, 1862, and I that think your statements furnish good reasons for sustaining that decision. By your admission it appears that storage in vaults for a greater or less period of time is an indispensable part of the process in the manufacture of that article, and that the properties which characterize it as lager-beer cannot be obtained without such storage. You will observe that the act of July 1, 1862, imposes a tax on lager-beer. Beer which was stored in vaults in the months of February and March, 1862, was not then and could not have become lager-beer until after Sept. 1, 1862, and that to have removed it from the vaults before that period would have prevented it from ripening and utterly ruined it. The vaults, therefore, were a part of the premises of place of manufacture; and as the lager-beer was not removed from those places prior to Sept. 1, 1862, it was necessarily subject to the tax imposed by the law. And therefore, so far from refunding the taxes that were paid on such beer, it would be more in accordance with a proper application of the law to require that the tax should be collected on all lager-beer which, under such circumstances, was allowed to escape taxation. Very respectfully,

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

U. S. Internal Revenue Officers in this City and Vicinity.

First Collection District—Comprising Richmond, Queens, and Suffolk Counties, N. Y. H. W. Eastman, Assessor, Roslyn, L. I.; City office, No. 23 Chambers-street, New-York City. George F. Carman, Collector, Hunter's Point, Queen's County, N. Y.; post-office, Long Island City, L. I.

Second Collection District—Comprising Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards, Brooklyn, and part of Kings County. John Williams, Assessors, No. 841 Fulton-street, Brooklyn. Hours 9 to 4. A. M. Wood, Collector. Hours 9 to 4.

Third Collection District—Comprising First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards, Brooklyn. William E. Robinson, Assessor, No. 16 Court-street, Brooklyn. Henry C. Bowen, Collector, Court-street, near City Hall, Brooklyn. Hours 9 to 4.

Fourth Collection District—Comprising Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards, New-York City. Pierre C. Van Wyck, Assessor, No. 63 Franklin-street. Hours 9 to 4. T. F. Bailey, Collector, No. 75 Chambers-street. Hours 9 to 4.

Fifth Collection District—Comprising Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, New-York City. George F. Bellows, Assessor, No. 561 Broadway, Hours 9 to 4. Joseph Hoxie, Collector, No. 561 Broadway. Hours 9 to 4.

Sixth Collection District—Comprising Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, New-York City. John F. Cleveland, Assessor, No. 181 West Fourteenth-street. Hours 9 to 4. William Orton, Collector, No. 181 West Fourteenth-street. Hours 9 to 4.

Seventh Collection District—Comprising Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, New-York City. George F. Steinbrenner, Assessor, Bible House, Room No. 23. Hours 9 to 4. Marshall B. Blake, Collector, Room No. 27 Bible House. Hours 9 to 4.

Eight Collection District—Comprising Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards, New-York City. Anthony J. Bleecker, Assessor, No. 239 Fourth-avenue. Hours 9 to 4. George F. Putnam, Collector, No. 923 Broadway. Hours 9 to 4.

Ninth Collection District—Comprising Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, New-York City, and Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands. Homer Franklin, Assessor, No. 69 West Forty-fourth-street, Hours, 9 to 4. Edgar Ketchum, Collector, No. 124 East Fifty-second-street. Hours, 9 to 4.

Tenth Collection District—Comprising Westchester, Rockland and Putnam Counties, New-York. Abram Hyatt, Assessor, Sing Sing. John M. Mason, Collector, Yonkers.

Thirty-second Collection District—Comprising First Second and Fourth Wards, New-York City. S. P. Gilbert, Assessor, No. 83 Cedar-street. Hours 9 to 4. Sheridan Shook, Collector, No. 83 Cedar-street. Hours 9 to 4.

Cigar Inspector—Fourth District (Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards,) Daniel R. Davis, No. 184 Varick-street.

United States Revenue Agency.—A. N. Lewis, Revenue Agent, No. 83 Cedar-street, New-York City. Hours, 9 to 4.

Revenue Inspectors.—George St. George, No. 83 Cedar-street, New-York City; Isaac Harvey, No. 83 Cedar-street, New-York City; James L. Dayton, No. 63 Franklin-street, New-York.

Willard F. Warren, Superintendent of Exports and Drawbacks, No. 81 Beaver-street.

Oil Stock Speculations.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, June 29.

Any one who will look over the stock list and compare prices with what they were some nine months ago, will readily discover that immense sums of money have been lost. Some few, who early realized on their oil company shares, and at that time apparently made large fortunes, are well off if they put their oil profits into real estate, or the more substantial stock securities; but there were comparatively few of this character. Quite a number realized largely, but unfortunately, the great majority forgot the old saying, that the same individual is rarely, if ever, twice struck by lightning, or twice draws a capital prize in a lottery. They, too, generally put their first profits in again, grasping for a still larger return. The result is, they hold thousands of acres of barren lands, some few wells, irregular in their produce of oil, and a very considerable number producing no oil at all. The formation of companies and the traffic in shares are things of the past. Companies are now occasionally started, but there are no purchasers of shares. The business is utterly used up. Millions on millions of dollars as represented in paper shares of companies are swept from existence, and will never be heard of more in any tangible shape. The lands remain on which these corporations were formed, and whatever of value they possessed as oil producing territory is still in the earth, but the difficulty of reaching it, and the uncertainty of its amount when reached, are facts that capitalists have learned to measure by more practical tests than come from a lively imagination. The poetry of petroleum is lost—looking like "negro multicaulis," the "merino sheep," and "tulip" mania of other years. Not that we would be understood as denying that there is oil in the earth in several parts of the country, or that it is of much value. It is of large value, and will pay well to produce it at reasonable prices for the land under which it is supposed to lie, by industry and the skillful use of machinery, a judicious boring for oil may be continued at a fairly remunerative business on the average. Like other pursuits, it will be attended with the usual vicissitude and irregularities in results. Some, by strokes of good fortune, or by greater skill and economy, may realize fortunes, while others less skillful or less provident will lose. But whatever profit is realized in the business henceforth is to come from actual values. The sales of printed certificates at prices doubling at almost every turn, in many instances on erroneous, not to say designedly false, representations, have beggared many honest people, with little profit resulting to those who, in glowing circulars, set the tempting bait before them; for what the gamble gained them in one transaction they lost in another, so that there is little advantage, perhaps, from all that has been lost, beyond the fuller development of the trade years, earlier than would have been the case, had not enterprise and speculation been so largely directed to it. The oil product is large, as the following comparison of production and average price of oil at the wells during each of the last four years shows:

	Product gals.	Av. price.	Total value.
1861	24,000,000	6½c.	$1,560,000
1862	40,000,000	4c.	1,400,000
1863	70,000,000	9½c.	6,650,000
1864	87,000,000	23c.	20,000,000
Total for four years			$29,820,000

The product of 1864 yielded about 62,000,000 gallons of refined oil, the average price of which, in bond, in this city, was 62 cents per gallon; giving, as the value of the refined article, in 1864, $40,300,000. Considering that the value of the raw product at the wells was $20,010,000, it appears that the refined product is worth just double the value of the raw oil from which it is derived.

A Regiment Struck by Lightning.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

HEADQUARTERS 153D ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLS., TULLAHOMA, Tenn., June 19, 1865.

Our regiment was yesterday the scene of one of the most terrible calamities which it has ever been my lot to witness.

About 2 o'clock P. M., a violent thunder-storm visited us. It being Sabbath, the "guard mounting" was deferred till 2 o'clock, on account of the morning being occupied in grand review. While the old guard was being turned out to receive the new guard, a blinding flash of lightning was seen, accompanied instantly by a terrific peal of thunder. The whole of the old guard, together with part of the new guard, were thrown violently to the earth. The shock was so severe and sudden that in most cases the rear rank men were thrown across the front rank men. One man, JEREMIAH COOLEY, of Capt. HUNTER'S Company C, was instantly killed, and 32 others were more or less severely burned by the electric fluid. The men were mostly injured in the region of the shoulders, arms and hips. The men having been standing at shouldered arms, in which case the "barrel of the musket would rest in the hollow of the right arm and shoulder, the butt of the piece resting against the hip." One man who was on guard in front of the hospital tent had his musket thrown from his hands, and the bayonet stuck into the ground. The man himself was shocked pretty severely, but not thrown down. One man who had been to the rear and was returning, was struck down and severely injured in the eyes. In some instances the men's boots and shoes were torn from their feet and torn to pieces, and, strange as it may appear, the men were injured but little in the feet. In all the cases, the burns appear as if they had been caused by scalding hot water, in many instances the skin being shriveled and torn off. The men all seem to be doing well, and a part of them will be able to resume their duties in a few days.

The man who was killed was buried to-day, the whole regiment, together with Gen. DUDLEY, and most of his staff, accompanying the remains to the cemetery. The occasion was a very impressive one. The remarks made by the regimental Chaplain, Rev. JOHN M. PRESHAW, being very appropriate.

Much praise is due our gallant Major, Col. JOHN H. NALE, of Vicksburgh fame, who rendered all the assistance in his power to alleviate the condition of the sufferers.

My Assistant Surgeon, EDWARD P. CATLIN, and Hospital Steward JOHN W. MCFADDEN, also rendered valuable assistance in dressing the wounds.

H. S. PLUMMER, Surgeon One Hundred and Fifty-Second Ill. Vols.

A Speech by Gen. Grant's Father.

At the Republican State Convention, just held at Cincinnati, the father of Gen. GRANT being present was called upon for a speech, and responded as follows:

Gentlemen, I thank you. The General is reported to have said on many occasions that he could not make a speech and that he was too old to learn. But as I am not so old a man as the General, I can learn and can appreciate your kindness in thus greeting me. I have been thinking and have learned to notice things, and from the number of shoulder straps about here, and from the proceedings of this convention I judged you have noticed them too.

Gentlemen, I have learned that we have just passed through scenes caused by a most wicked rebellion; that this rebellion was crushed by the sword; and that the peace we now enjoy is not for a day, patched up, but permanent. The State of Ohio, almost my native State, has done more to bring about this peace than any other State in the Union. She has furnished four leading Generals of the war, and the best of soldiers for the army, and you have a right to be proud of her record. But take away these four Generals and the remainder will compare favorably with the Generals of any other State. I have often been asked if I am not proud of that boy of mine. I always tell persons asking me this question, that his promotions have come so gradually that they have not surprised me. A gentleman once asked me this question when a German was standing by, and to him the German thus replied: "Why he could not help it—he is not to blame."

A Man in Cleveland Personating a Woman for Fourteen Years.

About two months ago a young girl of pleasing looks and address arrived in Cleveland from New-York. At first she obtained a position as a waitress in a hotel, and afterward took charge of the cigar stand at the Varieties, a concert saloon of that name in Cleveland. There her good looks and winning ways obtained her numerous customers, and she drove a thriving business. In many cases her fascinated patrons refused to take any change, and thus "Miss ADDIE" for that was her name—threw space in her own right, and managed to pick up any amount of pin money. ADDIE'S admirers, from the first, were numerous; but eventually they besieged her in droves, so that often the cigar stand would prove more profitable than the stage itself. She was an accomplished coquette, and thus had a smile for each and every one of the crazy crew at her feet. Her smiles were by no means confined to the young, for gray hairs were found worshipping at her shrine as often as the fair locks of youth. Among those who wooed her were old bachelors, Young America, and men of family and widowers, and brainless fops, and boys whose chins had not even made the acquaintance of down. And the attentions to which she was treated were by no means confined to the wordy class. No, indeed; substantials in abundance fell to her lot. Old Mr. So-and-so gave her a new silk dress, and "old batch" So-and-so presented her with several dozen pairs of pocket-handkerchiefs, and that, Mr. So-and-so sent her two pairs of silk gaiters and a few pairs of Alexander's best, while Master So-and-so gave her an order for a new bonnet. Then, too, scarcely a day passed that she was not taken out to ride behind a pair of fast nags, with all the usual accessories of ice cream, strawberries and cream, Roman punch, &c. Thus things went on—from the time of her appearance at the Varieties—in this roseate way, until a few days ago, when the astounding discovery was made that "Miss Addie" was a man! Of course, the manager and her crowd of admirers were both astounded and inclined to doubt their senses; but in spite of all, it turned out that she was not a woman, but that he was a man. The young man stated that, for fourteen years, he had worn the garb of a woman, in which guise his fair and pleasing looks had materially assisted him. In fact he looks as much like a woman when in male attire as when dressed in bonnet and gown. In New-York he played the part of a "pretty waiter girl" at a Broadway Variettes, remaining there till waiter girls were "crushed," when he went to Cleveland. Since the discovery of his ruse, he has gone upon the stage, and appears each evening at the Varieties in "part first."

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN SAVANNAH.

Important Order by Gen. Woodford.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF SAVANNAH, SAVANNAH, Ga., June 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER No. 45.—I. In obedience to order from the Headquarters Department of the South, General Order Nos. 29 and 34, current series from these headquarters, which establish a system of free public schools for white children alone are hereby revoked. These school have been organized by the military authority, and supported by a military fund, while the education of the colored children has been left to private effort and sustained by charitable contributions.

A just regard alike to the future welfare of the children who are now free, and to the interest of the city and State wherein they are to live, requires that these children should be given such a rudimental common school education as will make them virtuous, orderly, intelligent and self-supporting.

To secure this result as far as may be during the military occupation of this post, the following system of free public schools is hereby ordered, and will go into immediate effect:

II. The three schools already established, viz.: one primary and two grammar schools, are continued. Three schools are ordered to be established as soon as practicable for the education of colored children of this post.

III. The members of the late Board of Education, having officially expressed their willingness and desire to aid in the education of all the children of this post, are hereby re-appointed. Five additional members are added to meet the requirements of the extended school system. The Board of Education for the free schools of the post accordingly, will be composed as follows:

The Mayor of the city, ex-officer, (reappointed.) Mr. John L. Villalonga, reappointed; Mr. Anthony Porter, reappointed; Mr. W. H. Stark, reappointed; Mr. James G. Mills, reappointed; Rev. C. F. McRae, reappointed; Rev. S. Landrum, reappointed; Rev. A. M. Winn, reappointed; Mr. Wylly Woodbridge, Mr. L. S. Bennett, Mr. A. W. Stone, Mr. T. Y. Clark, Mr. Henry D. Weed.

IV. Major WILLIAM C. MANNING, One Hundred and Third United States Colored Troops, is announced upon the Staff of the Brevet Brigadier-General commanding, as Military Superintendent of the free schools of the post, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

V. Such buildings as are available and most suitable, in addition to those already in use by the three existing schools, will be assigned by the Post Quartermaster for school purposes.

VI. The Board of Education will be divided into six visiting committees, being one committee for each school, whose duty it shall be to visit the respective schools at least once a month, examine the classes, and report in writing to the Board of Education, which shall meet at a stated time once a month.

VII. The Mayor of the City will be ex-officio Chairman of the Board of Education, and will make such reports to the Commanding General, from time to time, as he may think the interests of the Public Schools require.

He will also make reports whenever the General commanding, or the board, may direct.

The Military Superintendent of Schools will make monthly reports to the Commanding General of the condition of the several schools under his charge, giving all items of interest connected therewith.

VIII. All teachers needed in addition to those already engaged, will be appointed by the Superintendent. The salaries of teachers will be fixed by the General commanding, on the recommendation of the Superintendent, and will be payable from the post fund on certificate of service rendered, signed by the Superintendent and approved by the General commanding.

IX. The Board of Education, in conjunction with the Superintendent, will establish such rules and regulations for the government and discipline of the schools as shall to them be deemed advisable, and all the children will be admitted free, subject to such rules and regulations.

The charge of one dollar and a half, heretofore levied by order of the Board of Education upon each of the children attending the free school, is hereby abolished.

X. The system of schools hereby ordered is not designed to supplant any school organized by private effort or charitable societies, and all assistance within the power of the Brigadier-General commanding will be given to all schools so established at this post.

By command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. WOODFORD.
EDWARD G. DIXIE, A. A. G.

Georgia Items.

The citizens of Georgia are coming together in public meetings at prominent points all over the State, and giving expression to their desires and wishes to reorganize civil government, and restore the State to its old-time peace and prosperity. The citizens of Cobb County met in convention at Marietta, and the citizens of Gwinnett County held a meeting at Lawrenceville, last week.

The citizens of Pike, Upson and Monroe Counties assembled at Barnesville.

The citizens of Monroe County are requested to meet at the court-house, in the town of Forsythe, on Thursday, the 15th inst., to take into consideration measures to be proposed for the benefit and protection of the county and country generally.

Similar meetings are proposed in Jones, Morgan and other counties.

A convention of the counties of Upper Georgia is proposed on the 25th inst.

The convention here reolved that the people will recognize and submit to the authority of the United States, and protect and defend the constitution thereof, and all laws made in pursuance thereto, and submitted that the Constitution of the State of Georgia should be altered so as to conform to the Constitution of the United States. Resolutions were adopted tendering to Maj.-Gen. WILSON the thanks of the people for the consideration, kindness and efficiency which have characterized his administration of affairs in Georgia, and ordering that these resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States.

A PETITION FROM RICHMOND.

The Twenty Thousand Dollar Men Begging Off.

The following petition has been sent to President JOHNSON from Richmond:

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

Your memorialists, citizens of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, respectfully represent:

That on Monday, the 3d day of April, 1865, our city became the victim of a fire, which, in less than twelve hours, reduced a large part of it to ashes. Nine hundred buildings were destroyed, embracing the largest and most costly warehouses, flouring mills, stores and factories, with a number of dwelling-houses and rooms occupied by families. Not only were the buildings burned, but the horror and paralysis of that eventful day prevented the removal of the contents of the houses and stores, and thus clothing, provisions, furniture, as well as the merchandise and produce, which constituted the leading capital of the city, all that could minister to want or avert suffering, were swept away. It is estimated that four-fifths of the whole supply of food then in Richmond was destroyed, and but for the humane exertions of the United States officers and Relief Association, it is certain that not only the poor and destitute, but many who had previously been above want, would have experienced the greatest suffering.

This heavy calamity, following immediately the pressure of a war of four years, and attended by the collapse and destruction of the currency which had long constituted our only money, left our people prostrate, impoverished and despondent.

But we did not yield to despair.

The oath of amnesty tendered in President LINCOLN'S proclamations of December 8, 1863, and March 20, 1864, and of which there was a renewed tender in Richmond after its occupation by the United States authorities, was taken by us, and in the full belief that we had thereby secured the pardon they had offered, with immunity from suffering in our persons or loss of our property, we commenced earnestly and successfully the work of rebuilding our city.

Money began to flow from the Northern and Middle States; for to attract it, we had, as was supposed, property to sell or to mortgage, and we were earnestly at work and making progress.

But hardly had we begun when the opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States was published, to the effect that we had not secured pardon, as we supposed, by taking the amnesty oath as prescribed in President LINCOLN'S proclamation, and administered by the United States authorities.

Startled as we were by this opinion, whatever might be our own views and those of our advisers upon the question it discussed, yet the source whence it emanated entitled it to respect, and at once a painful doubt seized us whether we had, in fact, secured pardon and amnesty.

Our minds were in this disquieted

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have all all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.
The public are cautioned against negotiating thee bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

LOST OR STOLEN.
The following described notes of the first series 7-30s, viz.:

Nos. 79,709@10, $500s	$1,000
Nos. 79,888@33, $500s	3,000
Nos. 42,811@13, $1,000	3,000
Nos. 120,400@2, $1,000	3,000
Total	$10,000

All parties are cautioned against negotiating the above notes, as payment of them has been stopped.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
Chartered by act of Legislature,
for the
SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLE
Under special guarantee
and the
RENTING OF SAFES
in its
BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS,
in the
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
No. 146 Broadway,
Corner of Liberty-st.
COUPONS COLLECTED.
The charter connects the business of the company to the safe keeping of valuables, and imposes a personal liability upon the stockholders to an amount equal and additional to the stock held.
Circulars containing rates, &c., can be obtained at the office.
DIRECTORS:
HENRY A. SWIFT, of Henry A. Swift & Co., No. 29 Barclay-st.
COURTLANDT PALMER, No. 54 William-st.
Hon. JAS. R. WHITING, No 61 Hudson-st.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company.
DAVID OGDEN, No. 63 Wall-st.
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, Tiffany & Co, No. 550 Broadway.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier United States Sub-Treasury, New-York.
A. D. HOPE, Superintendent Central Express Company, and President First National Bank, Somerville, N. J.
J. O. BABCOCK, Cashier Adam Express Company.
GEO. W. McLEAN, Jerome Riggs & Co., No. 46 Exchange-place.
JOHN A. PULLEN, Manager National Express Co.
W. C. SHELDON, Buckley, Sheldon & Co., No. 75 Leonard-st.
FRANCIS H. JENKS,
FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.
FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

FOR SALE
MORRIS & ESSEX R. R. CO.'S
7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travellers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On all parts of EUROPE & CO. London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO.), available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.
Capital, $250,000, with authority to increase to $1,000,000.
Located at No. 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st.
DIRECTORS:
GABRIEL W. COITE, JEREMIAH KNIGHT,
CHAS. FOX, ANDREW C. BENEDICT,
JAMES W. DOMINICK, ANDREAS WILLMAN,
LEVI H. MACE, WILLIAM E. CLARK,
ALBERT DUNG, JOHN O. ADAMS,
WILLIAM F. FOSTER, NOAH T. SWEZEY,
ALANSON T. BRIGGS, JOHN SNIFFEN,
OTTO SCHIERENBERG,
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.
GABRIEL W. COITE, President.

CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Joliet and Chicago R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.
Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.
Dubuque South Western R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.
Detroit and Milwaukee Coupons, and
Detroit and Pontiac Coupons.
Due July 1, 1865, will be paid at our office, No. 89 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after that date, less government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF THE DODGE MINING CO.,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.
SIR:—YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT AN assessment of one dollar per share, on the capital stock of the Dodge Mining Co., has been levied by the Board of Directors, payable on or before the 5th day of July, at the office of the Treasurer, as above; and on all assessments remaining unpaid at that date interest will be charged at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.
The transfer books will be closed on the 4th day of July, after which no stock will be transferred unless the assessment shall have been paid.
W. H. DIKE,
Treasurer.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., NO. 52 WALL-st., will pay the interest due 1st July, 1865, on the following securities:
Indiana State 5 per cent. Bonds.
Indiana State 2½ per cent. Bonds.
Kansas State 7 per cent. Bonds.
Indiana Central Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds.
Dayton and Michigan First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
City of Wheeling, Virginia, Compromise Bonds.
Washington County, Ohio, 7 per cent. Bonds.
City of Marietta, Ohio, 7 per cent. Bonds.
Jackson County, Ohio, 7 per cent. Bonds.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank."
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associatiopoe for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York."
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled An Act Enabling the Banks of this State to Become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held the 22d day of May, 1865, voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Pacific National Bank.
R. RUCK, Cashier.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.
THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive written proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn.
Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.
Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.
S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—INTEREST on the first mortgage bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, and bonds of the Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company, due July 1, 1865, will be paid on presentation at the American Exchange Bank of this city.

TO COUNTY TREASURERS AND SUPERVISORS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—New-York State seven per cent. of 1867, (Bounty Loan) wanted by
WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN,
No. 68 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE JULY 1, 1865—Will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers:
CHICAGO CITY, MUNICIPAL,
CHICAGO CITY, WATER LOAN,
ALBANY CITY, 6 PER CENT.
HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD, CONVERTIBLE
MISSOURI STATE BONDS, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company:—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 15th inst., at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $10,000 of said bonds for the purposes of the sinking fund.
JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, } Trustees.
LOWEL HOLBROOK,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders will be held at the company's office on Thursday, July 6, at 12 M., to consider the expediency of issuing mortgage bonds for the purpose of liquidating the present indebtedness of the company and completing improvements at the mines.
FRED. G. SCRIBA, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIVE Trustees of this company for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office on the 3d day of July next. The polls will be opened at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the evening of the 24th inst., and opened on the morning of July 5.
W. TITUS, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY STATE BONDS—COUpons for interest due July 1 will be paid in Jersey City by the First National Bank and by the Hudson County National Bank, and in Trenton by the Trenton Banking Company.
P. D. VROOM,
C. J. OLDEN, } Commissioners.
TRENTON, June 24, 1865.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
NOTICE.—COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis, and Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railways, due 1st proximo, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st.
B. E. SMITH, President.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1865, OF the City of Chicago municipal bonds, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., Bankers.

COUPONS OF THE PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS, due July 1, will be paid at this office, deducting government tax. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1865.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1865. WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (5,) and the government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of the Irving Bank, payable on and after the 30th day of June.
The transfer-books are closed to that date inclusive.
By order of the board.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND—ATLANTIC BANK.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared, out of the profits of the past six months, a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable to stockholders, at the banking office, No. 142 Broadway, on and after the 5th proximo.
The book of transfer will be closed from June 22 until further notice.
R. W. R. FREEMAN, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 680 BROADWAY.
A Dividend of Four Per Cent. and the government tax has been declared from the earnings of the last six months on the stock held prior to the increase of capital, and is the same proportion for two months on the increased capital; payable on and after July 1. The transfer-books will remain closed until July 3. By order of the board.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-STREET.
DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th day of July, 1865, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the Government Tax.
Book open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President,
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 363 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. AND the government tax has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 24th inst., to reopen on the 1st proximo.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NORWICH, Conn., June 27, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the past six months, free from government tax, payable to stockholders on the 15th of July, whose names are on the stock ledger on the 5th of July.
Dividend payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's Office, No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.
Transfer books will be closed from the 5th of July to the 16th of July.
C. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1865.
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending June 30 inst., and One (1) per Cent., out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after 5th of July next.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th of June until the 7th of July next.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared an additional dividend of three per cent., free of government tax, out of the profits of the current three months, payable on and after MONDAY, July 3.
The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 3d July, inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 108 Broadway, New-York, June 16, 1865.—Dividend.—The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) and an extra dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) free of government tax, payable on first Monday of July next.
The transfer books will remain closed from June 19 until July 7.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, free of government tax, payable to the stockholders on the first day of July next.
The transfer-book will be closed from the 19th inst. to July 1.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1865.
THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual Dividend of Twelve (12) Per Cent., and the government tax, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d day of July ensuing. By order of the board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST.,
JERSEY CITY, June 19, 1865.
17TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of government tax, payable on and after 1st July next.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF five (5) per cent. on the capital of this bank has been declared, free from government tax, payable on and after 1st July next. Transfer books will be closed from this date until the 1st proximo.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. and the government tax, payable to stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d to June 30 inclusive.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annually DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT, free of government tax, out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 1st proximo.
The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, free from government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, on and after the first day of July next, at which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board.
O. A. SMITH, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent., free of government tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five per cent. and government tax, and an extra dividend of five per cent. and government tax payable on and after the 1st of July. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1865.
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend, free of government tax, of FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on demand.
W. R. MEBKER, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK OF NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of government tax. Dividend of Five per cent., (free from government tax,) payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. AND a new extra dividend of four per cent., free from tax, will be paid on and after July 3.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,
NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 10.
H. W. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE MONTANA PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NOS. 44 AND 46 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 5,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3 PER Cent. on par value, free from government tax, from earnings of their wells for month of June, has this day been declared by the Montana Petroleum Company, payable at their office to stockholders of record on the 5th day of July proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 5th of July, inclusive.
ALEX. P. FUNK, President.
LEWIS MAY, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE President and directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from government tax, for the current six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of July next.
The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Thursday, July 6.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICES OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 128 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.
TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of income tax.
DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 17. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest, the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free from government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.
B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
June 26, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable to the Stockholders on and after July 1, 1865. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO.,
No. 41 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, June 29, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Ten (10) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 10th of July.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, (free of government tax,) payable on and after July 10, 1865. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, free from government tax, payable on and after the 1st July next.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual Dividend of Seven per Cent., free of government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 30th inst. The transfer books to remain closed from 26th to 30th inst., inclusive. By order of the board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.
In conformity with the act of the Legislature, this Institution will hereafter be known by the name of
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY,
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
No. 1 3d-av.,
Late Mariners' Savings Institution.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have this day declared a DIVIDEND of 5 and 6 per cent. interest (free from government tax), payable on or after the 20th of July.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M.
Money deposited at this time WILL BE ALLOWED INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF JULY.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY,
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $1,675,000.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 7.
Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 253 BOWERY, June 20, 1865.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED A semi-annual dividend (free from government tax) of FIVE and SIX PER CENT., per annum, on all sums entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, payable on and after July 12.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 52 Nassau (near Fulton) st., New-York.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1.
JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6TH-AV., June 24, 1865.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1865.—THE Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and of Four per Cent. per annum on deposits over five hundred dollars, free from government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 17, 1865. All interest not drawn will draw interest from July 1, as principal.
R. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE,

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before July 1st, will draw interest from that date.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1865.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York as follows, viz.:
Potatoes—Such quantities as may be required during the month of July, 1865, 60 pounds to the bushel in good ordinary well coopered barrels.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly furnished according to its true purport and conditions; also that a written contract with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the articles proposed to be furnished shall be executed, if required."
The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.
All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.
Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished for the purpose.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be closed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 2 BRIDGE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 3d of July, 1865, for furnishing Fresh Beef for three months, from the 6th of July, 1865, in such quantities as may be required, from day to day, at Forts Hamilton and Layfayette, N. Y. H.
The Fresh Beef is to be of good marketable quality, with due proportions of fore and hind quarter meat. Shanks, cheeks and kidney tallow to be exploded, and furnished in such quantities and times as may be required, at the expense of the contractor.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, with the names of two veritable sufficient sureties, in five thousand dollars each, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Written contracts are to be made, with adequate bonds, within two days after parties are notified of the acceptance of their bid; the sureties being ready to respond in person at this office immediately after being notified.
No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular dealer, who must state his usual place of business.
The government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.
Payments to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.
FRANCIS E. PALMER, Captain C. S.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 19, 1865.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO 12 M. of Monday, July 10, 1865, at this office, to transport the government freight aforesaid in Barrels, foot, pound or head, according to kind and description, from New-Orleans to Mobile, Pensacola and intermediate ports, and when practicable, from Mobile to Montgomery and intermediate points. The bids to be for steamers and sailing vessels. The St. Joseph-st. Railroad will be considered in the proposals. Payments can be made as it will be placed under control of the contractors, and the stores will be delivered at the railroad in New-Orleans or upon the levee, if to go by sea.
S. B. HOLABIRD,
Colonel, Chief Quartermaster.

AUCTION SALES.

SPECIAL SALE OF SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1865.
By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold, at public auction, during the month of July, 1865, at the times and places named below, viz.:
GUESSBORO, D. C., MONDAY and SATURDAY of each week.
NEW-YORK CITY, THURSDAY, July 6.
NEW-YORK CITY, FRIDAY, July 7, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week thereafter, at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av. and 35th-st.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., THURSDAY of each week.
BALTIMORE, Md., WEDNESDAY, July 12.
BALTIMORE, Md., WEDNESDAY, July 26.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn., WEDNESDAY, July 5.
ELMIRA, N. Y., FRIDAY, July 14.
LANCASTER, Penn., FRIDAY, July 28.
Two hundred SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES each day.
An opportunity to purchase a superior class of draft horses, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public. The animals, though sound and serviceable, are no longer required in the army, and must be sold. The attention of managers of city railroads and manufactories is especially called to these sales.
Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet Brig.-Gen.
In charge 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.

SPECIAL SALE SERVICEABLE MULES.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1865.
By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., to the highest bidder, at the time and place named below, viz:
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 5, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 19, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1865.
TWO HUNDRED SERVICEABLE MULES EACH DAY.
Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.
Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can be purchased at these sales at far less than their true value. The attention of brick merchants and farmers is especially invited.
Mules sold singly. Sale to commence at 10 A. M., and will be held at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av. and 33d-st.
Terms—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—AT ENglewood, N. J., one hour from New-York, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; ten acres of land, containing fruit and vegetable garden, flower garden, lawn, &c.; beautiful views and healthy neighborhood; three wells and a fine spring with hydraulic ram are on the place; new stone house, highly finished, and containing all the modern improvements; large stables and carriage-house, cottage, greenhouse and bothouse, within a few minutes of depot; price $32,000. Inquire at No. 60 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON FRANKLIN-AV., New-Rochelle, a brick cottage, containing nine rooms and good cellar, situated on an eminence overlooking the Sound; garden well stocked with fruit and vegetables; abundance of shade and ornamental trees; good stable, henneries and fowls; rent to Nov. 1, $350. Apply to G. C. BARRETT, No. 5 Wall-st.

LARGE, NEWLY-FURNISHED FRONT room to let, No. 93 3d-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Apply at No. 171 Willow-st. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THOSE WISHING mountain air can obtain rooms from $7 to $8 per week in Danbury, Conn. For particulars apply at No. 51 Bond-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR A FAMILY of two or six persons, can be obtained three hours' ride from New-York, by addressing Box No. 98 Stratford, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS from $6 to $8 per week, at Bilton, on the banks of the Hudson. Address C. W. T., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLLINS HOUSE,
GREAT BARRINGTON, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.
The house is delightfully situated just out of the village, commanding a magnificent panoramic view of this picturesque and healthy region. It is built with all the modern improvements, with spacious rooms and particular regard to health and comfort. It is surrounded by ample grounds, and a running spring of beautiful, soft water is carried throughout the building. Hot, cold and shower baths always in readiness, free to the guests of the house. Carriages and saddle horses and stabling in connection with the establishment.
This select family hotel is located on the Housatonic Railroad, and the cars will stop at the platform at the house for the accommodation of passengers whenever desired. Bills payable weekly.
L. S. MARSH, Proprietor.

SANS SOUCI HOUSE,
BALLSTON SPRINGS, N. Y.
This well known house will be reopened for visitors on the first day of July. Full arrangements have been made for the comfort and good accommodation of guests.
It will be remembered that Saratoga Springs is but seven miles distant. Eight trains of cars run each way daily.

HOLYOKE HOUSE.—THE HOLYOKE House, at Hockanum, having gone through a thorough remodeling, is now open to the public as a Summer resort. It being situated between the river and Mount Holyoke, it is a good location to divert the eye and benefit the health. No pains will be spared to secure the comfort of the guests.
ALLEN & LYMAN, Proprietors.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, on the Kill Von Kull, New-Jersey, is open for the season. To parties whose pursuits call them daily to New-York this house off

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE FOURTH.

The Civic and Military Display in the City—The Parade in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh—Preparations in Jersey City and Hudson.

Independence day will be celebrated in this city in a manner far surpassing any demonstration of the kind that has been witnessed here. The Common Council, determined not to be straitened for want of funds, have appropriated $20,000 for the purpose, nearly three times as much as has been heretofore expended by them in doing honor to the day. Our citizens naturally expect that for this large sum there shall be a display throwing all previous ones into the shade.

The day will be ushered in by a national salute from the Battery at sunrise, and the chimes of Old Trinity under the direction of Mr. JAMES AYLIFFE will peal forth at 8 A. M., and at noon, as joyously as heretofore.

The following is the programme:

TRINITY CHURCH CHIMES.

1. Changes on eight bells.
2. Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.
3. Yankee Doodle.
4. Gentle Zitella.
5. Had I a Heart.
6. For God and Liberty.
7. Grand national Fantasia, written for Trinity chimes by GEO. F. BRISTOW, in honor of our great victories, introducing the following chimes: Vive L'America, Bould Soldier Boy, Old Folks at Home, Coming through the Rye, Hail Columbia, The Campbells are Coming, &c.
8. Lovely Lily of the Vale.
9. Airs from Child of the Regiment.
10. What Fairy like Music.
11. On to the Field of Glory.
12. The Soldiers' Return.
13. Red, White and Blue.
14. Yankee Doodle."

THE MILITARY AND CIVIC DISPLAY.

Major-Gen. SANDFORD has issued the following order for the parade of

THE FIRST DIVISION NATIONAL GUARD.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. N. G., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10.—This division will parade on Tuesday next, the Fourth of July, to celebrate the Eighty-ninth Anniversary of our National Independence, the triumphant restoration of our Union, and the return of peace.

The division line will be formed on Twenty-third-street, with the right on Fifth-avenue, at eight o'clock A. M.

The Major-General, with the concurrence of the Mayor and Corporation of the city, respectfully invite the several regiments of New-York Volunteers now in this city to unite in the celebration of the day, to enable the citizens of New-York to receive and welcome them upon their return to their homes and friends.

All regiments and battalions of volunteers disposed to cooperate with the First Division on this occasion are requested to report to the Major-General during the present week, at his office, No. 5 Tryon-row. Brig.-Gen. YATES will cause national salutes to be fired from the Battery at sunrise and at noon.

The line of march from Twenty-third-street will be up Madison-avenue to Thirty-eighth-street, through Forty-second-street to Fifth-avenue, down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, up Fourteenth-street to Union-square, where the honors of a marching salute will be paid to the Mayor and Common Council.

The division staff will assemble at the quarters of the Major-General at 7:30 A. M., at which hour Capt. OTTO's troop will report for escort duty.

The Commissary-General will issue ammunition upon the requisition of the commandants of regiments.

By order of

Major-Gen. OHAS. W. SANDFORD.

CHAS. T. TOMES, Major and Volunteer Aid-de-Camp.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Division Inspector.

Gen. SANDFORD has also issued an invitation to all returned officers of volunteers, in this city and the vicinity, who have been honorably discharged, and are not connected with battalions and regiments who will parade on the 4th inst., to unite in the celebration of the day, and for that purpose to assemble in uniform, in Fifth-avenue, with the right on Twenty-third-street, at 10:30 A. M. of that day, the field and general officers mounted, and the line officers on foot, to unite with the regiments of volunteers on duty in the ceremonies of the day, and in the line of march of the First Division.

Col. COLYER, of the State Agency, has engaged fifteen or twenty omnibusses for the Fourth, in which he intends giving the disabled men a good time. A collation will be spread by the Agency, in the City Assembly Rooms, and the boys can have a good view of the procession from the windows.

In the evening fireworks will be exhibited at the following places, and in the order of the programme:

During the interval between the pieces, aerial pyrotechnics will be displayed in rapid succession, and the bands will furnish music.

City Hall—Grafula's Band.
East Broadway and Grand-street—Hill's Band.
Madison-square—Grafula's Band.
Tompkins-square—Robertson's Band.
West Broadway and Franklin-street—Robertson's Band.
Broadway and Forty-third-street—Kingsland's Band.
Jackson-square—Kingsland's Band.
Battery—Kinbell's Band.
Union Market-square, East Houston-street—Kissenberth's Band.
West Houston-street Square—Kissenberth's Band.
Marion and Spring streets—Manahan's Band.
Monroe and Market streets.
Mount Morris-square.
Thirty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues—Blind Band.
Liberty-square—Kingsland's Band.
Fourth-avenue Park—Kingsland's Band.

It is expected a number of civic societies will turn out to do honor to the occasion. The shipping and the public buildings will doubtless make a liberal display of bunting, and the occupants of private houses will not be found wanting.

Whether any portion of the $20,000 appropriated by the Common Council is to be expended in a civic banquet has not been stated, but it is probable that the City Fathers will not forget that important part of the proceedings.

ILLUMINATIONS, ETC.

Many of our prominent citizens are making preparations to illuminate their houses on the Fourth. Some of the Broadway establishments will make a splendid display. At the old Wigwam the day will be honored in the usual manner, a distinguished gentleman having been invited to deliver the oration.

IN BROOKLYN.

There will be a fine display of fireworks at several places. Gen. DURYEA has issued orders for the parade of the Fifth and Eleventh Brigades. The Fourteenth and Fifty-sixth Regiments will parade as volunteers, the former acting as special escort to the volunteers.

All societies and organizations of citizens desiring to participate in the ceremonies, will form on South Fifth-street, Eastern District, right on Fourth-street, at 7½ o'clock precisely, and will report to Col. IRVING STEELE, Division Inspector, for assignment of position and other information.

The march will commence at 8 o'clock precisely, and will be through Fourth-street and along the route designated by the committee of the Common Council, to the new County Court-house, where the command will be reviewed at 10 o'clock A. M., by the Mayor, city and county officers, and dismissed at or before 10½ o'clock A. M.

IN WILLIAMSBURGH.

At daylight a salute of thirty-six guns will be fired, followed by the ringing of bells. At 10½ A. M., a meeting of citizens will take place in the chapel of the Bose-street church. The following gentlemen will deliver addresses: Rev. E. S. Porter, D. D.; Richard H. Huntley, Esq.; Rev. E. W. Bliss, Rev. C. P. Pomeroy, Rev. A. H. Partridge, Rev. Chas. H. Payne and Rev. J. T. Wilson. At 4½ P. M., exercises under the direction of the Citizens' Committee, of which Hon. Wm. WALL is chairman, will take place at the First Presbyterian church, corner of South Fourth and Sixth streets. D. L. NORTHUP, Esq., will read the Declaration of Independence, and Rev. E. S. CANFIELD will deliver an oration. The churches of St. Vincent de Paul and St. Mary will celebrate the day by a picnic. In the evening every householder is invited to illuminate. The Germans of the Sixteenth Ward, it is understood, will have a grand procession and public meeting in which some thirty societies will take part.

IN JERSEY CITY, BERGEN AND HUDSON.

There will be a display of fireworks in Jersey City, notwithstanding the veto of the appropriation by the Mayor. The public schools will be closed until Wednesday next.

In Bergen a procession will form on the Old Bergen-square, at 10 A. M., consisting of the Fire Department, militia and returned veterans in full dress; the various civic societies of the town; thirty-six young ladies, representing the thirty-six States of the Union, dressed in white, and drawn in cars by twelve white horses, to be followed by citizens generally, on foot and in carriages. After marching through the principal street, an oration will be delivered by Mr. THROCKMORTON, after which a dinner will be served up, and the day will close with a grand display of fireworks from the Town Hall. National salutes will also be fired at sunrise, noon and sundown.

In Hudson City a dinner will be given to the returned soldiers in the grove near Waverley; an oration by Hon. G. B. ADRIAN will follow, and there will be a display of fireworks in the evening.

EXCURSIONS.

Many persons have already left the city to remain probably until after the 4th, and to avoid the smell of villainous saltpetre and the ear-piercing reports of crackers and pistols. Most of the railroad companies offer great inducements to excursionists, and our advertising columns show that those who prefer to travel by water can go to West Point, Long Branch, New-Haven, Glen Cove, Glenwood, Roslyn, around Staten Island, and to numerous other places at a fabulously small expense.

Hoop-Skirt Pic-Nic.

Yesterday afternoon Elm Park, Eighty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue, was thronged by a happy crowd of "hoop-skirt hands" belonging to the manufactory of VICTOR FREUND. There could not have been less than two thousand persons present, and the day and evening were spent as pleasure-seekers usually do spend them. Dancing was a great feature in the programme, and the spacious platform was thronged by the votaries of Terpsichore, who whirled in the mazy waits and otherwise disported in the intricacies of cotillions, polkas and schottisches, to the great wonder of the spectators, who, remaining quiet, could scarcely keep cool. Mr. LOUIS M. COHEN, floor-manager, and Dodworth's Band exerted themselves to please those ambitious ones who wanted to dance, and evidently succeeded. A great deal of fun was observable among the various groups, and several amusing games were carried out. Messrs. THEODORE KOHN and JOHN FIELD, reception committee, were also indefatigable. Altogether the pic-nic was a success, and no rowdyism permitted, there being an adequate police force upon the ground.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival and Departure of the Eighth Vermont—Arrival of the Tenth New-York Zouaves.

The Eighth Vermont Veteran Volunteers arrived in this city on Friday evening, and left immediately for Burlington. The Eighth was mustered into the service at Brattleboro, Vt., for three years, from June 1, 1861, becoming a veteran organization in the Winter 1863. The regiment was mustered out near Washington June 28, 1865, and is to be discharged and paid off at Burlington, Vt. Until the Summer of 1864 the regiment served in the Department of the Gulf, and was in all of the leading battles under Gen. BANKS, viz: Bisland, Colton, Pleasant Hill, Port Hudson.

When the Nineteenth Corps, of which the regiment formed a part, came to Washington, in July, 1864, the Eighth Vermont accompanied that command, and participated in the battles of Charlestown, Aug. 21, 1864; Hall Town, Aug. 22; Winchester, (under SHERIDAN,) Sept. 19, 1864; Fisher's Hill, Oct. 19, 1864. The following is a list of the officers.

Field and Staff.—Lieutenant-Colonel, A. B. Franklin; Major, H. M. Pollard; Adjutant, Henry Carpenter; Surgeon, H. H. Gillett; Assistant Surgeon, O. E. Ross.

Line Officers.—Company A—Capt. M. McFarland. Company B—First Lieut. W. Livingston. Company C—Capt. J. M. Dunbar. Company D—Capt. W. H. Haskins. Company E—Capt. L. M. Hutchinson. Company F—First Lieut. M. L. Hodgkins. Company G—First Lieut. M. Bruce. Company H—Capt. S. W. Shattuck. Company I—Capt. Francis Warcn. Company K—First Lieut. L. Porter.

The Eighth has served a year and a half of its veteran term. It now numbers 580 muskets. This large number is owing to the fact that it has received nearly 1,000 recruits during the past two years. At the battle of Cedar Creek it lost in killed and wounded three-fourths of the officers, and over one-half the men present on that bloody field. At Winchester it charged, (with the Twelfth Connecticut Veterans,) under the command of Col. S. THOMAS, then Acting Brigadier, and who has since been promoted to the full rank of Brigadier-General. The charge resulted in the two regiments taking a wood, which had been gained and lost during the day. The regiment is composed wholly of Green Mountain boys.

The Tenth Regiment New-York Veterans, (National Zouaves,) arrived evening, and were at once escorted to the Eighth Regiment Armory by Col. COLYER, who furnished Robertson's Band and a good supper to the officers and men. It is understood that the command will remain in the city, to participate in the celebration of the Fourth of July.

This regiment was organized in this city, April, 1861, at the breaking out of the rebellion, and has been continually in the service since that time. After the muster out of the two-years' organization, a battalion of four companies was formed, under the command of Lieut.-Col. GEO. F. HOPPER; two additional companies were added in April, 1864, and recently four more, making a complete regimental organization. The regiment has participated in the following battles: Norfolk, Gaines' Mill, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Shepardstown Ford, Fredericksburgh, Chancellorsville, Gettysburgh, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, Wilderness, Laurell Hill, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Polopotomoy, Coal Harbor, Before Petersburgh, Reams Station, Deep Bottom, Boydtown Plank-road, Hatcher's Run, and in the pursuit of LEE's army. They formed a portion of the Fifth Army Corps during the seven days' fight, and until after the action of Shepardstown Ford, Sept. 22, 1862, when they were transferred to the Second Corps.

In the veteran organization they have served ever since. Their losses have been very great in officers and men, particularly since the commencement of GRANT's campaign in 1864. The following are the officers who arrived home with the regiment:

Colonel—JOEL B. BAKER.
Lieutenant-Colonel—George F. Hopper.
Major—Anthony S. Woods.
Adjutant—Brevet Capt. Charles W. Cowtan.
Quartermaster—William F. Beers.
Surgeon—Robert C. Craig.
Assistant Surgeon—Charles H. Baker.
Chaplain—Joshua Cooke.

Captains—Ed. D. Van Winkle, Harvey Y. Russell, Joseph La Fiura, John R. Cooper, George H. Robertson, Samuel B. Densmore.

First Lieutenants—Dugald S. Gilkison, ——Williams, Samuel Mimes, George W. Halstead, Richard Brady, Harvey Curtis, Michael Metzgar, ——Taylor, ——Clapsaddle, Henry A. Botsford.

Second Lieutenants—Charles Egan, Uoderhill J. Covert, Francis L. Meade, William N. Skillmore and —— Behan.

Col. BAKER, of the Eighth New-York Heavy Artillery, comes home in command, having been assigned to that position, with a portion of his regiment, just previous to the command being ordered home. Col. HOPPER is now the only original officer who thus continued with the Tenth during its four years' service. A number of its present officers were originally enlisted men—Capts. VAN WINKLE, RUSSELL, FIELDS and COUTAN. The Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, and Adjutant had received commissions as senior officers, but could not muster on account of the reduced strength of the Tenth.

The Fifth Vermont Regiment, numbering 467 men, Lieut.-Col. KENNEDY commanding, arrived here at 7 P. M. yesterday, and was received by Col. FRANK E. HOWE, State Agent. They will leave to-morrow for Burlington. Also the Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. EDMUND RICE commanding, arrived at 10 P. M., and will leave here to-morrow for Readville.

Returning Eastern Regiments.

The following is a list of regiments and detachments of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts soldiers which have passed through New-York City for their respective States during the month of June, 1865, and have been attended to by the Military Agent of those States, Col. FRANK E. HOWE:

Ninth Massachusetts Battery, Capt. Millon, 215 men; arrived June 2; left June 2.
Nineteenth Maine; arrived June 2, left June 2.
First New-Hampshire, Capt. Dapin, 144 men; arrived June 4; left June 4.
Thirty-ninth Massachusetts, Maj. Kinsbury, 303 men; arrived June 5; left June 5.
Fourteenth Massachusetts Battery, 148 men; arrived June 5; left June 5.
Fifth Massachusetts Battery, 159 men; arrived June 5; left June 5.
Twenty-ninth Maine, Capt. Butler, 65 men; arrived June 6, left June 6.
Eleventh Massachusetts Battery, Capt. Jones, 176 men; arrived June 6; left June 6.
Eleventh New Hampshire, Col. Harriman, 341 men, arrived June 6, left June 6.
Seventh Maine Battery, Capt. Turnbull, 178 men, arrived June 7, left June 7.
Sixty-first Massachusetts, Col. Walcott, 437 men, arrived June 7, left June 7.
Third Vermont Battery, Capt. Start, 148 men, arrived June 7, left June 7.
Seventeenth Maine, Col. Mattox, 246 men, arrived June 7, left June 7.
Twentieth Maine, Col. Morrill, 300 men, arrived June 7, left June 7.
Sixteenth Maine, Col. Tilden, 816 men, arrived June 7, left June 7.
Eleventh Massachusetts Battery, Capt. Chapin, 61 men, arrived June 7, left June 7.
First Maine Heavy Artillery, Lieut.-Col. Smith, 229 men, arrived June 9, left June 9.
Thirty-sixth Massachusetts, Col. Barker, 300 men, arrived June 10, left June 10.
First Vermont Cavalry, Col. Cumming, 770 men, arrived June 11, left June 11.
Thirty-Fifth Massachusetts, Col. Carruth, 270 men, arrived June 12, left June 12.
Ninth New-Hampshire, Major Chandler, 225 men, arrived June 13, left June 13.
Eighteenth New-Hampshire, Lieut.-Col. Clough, 360 men, arrived June 14, left June 14.
Thirty-third Massachusetts, Col. Doane, 430 men, arrived June 14, left June 14.
First New-Hampshire Heavy Artillery, Col. Long, 1,245 men, arrived June 18, left June 18.
Twenty-nine and Thirty Companies Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, 297 men, arrived June 18, left June 18.
Thirty-fourth Massachusetts, Col. Lincoln, 386 men, arrived June 19, left June 19.
Fortieth Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. Pollock, 309 men, arrived June 20, left June 20.
Fourth Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Col. King, 1,695 men, arrived June 20, left June 20.
First Maine Veteran Volunteers, Major Sumner, 76 men, arrived June 21, left June 21.
Maine Coast Guard, 60 men, arrived June 21, left June 21.
Detachments of Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Vermont, Lieut. English, 665 men, arrived June 22, left June 22.
Sixteenth Massachusetts Battery, Capt. Scott, 140 men, arrived June 22, left June 22.
Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, Col. Edwards, 450 men, arrived June 23, left June 23.
Thirteenth New-Hampshire, Lieut.-Col. Smith, 297 men, arrived June 24, left June 24.
Tenth Vermont, Maj. Salisbury, 451 men, arrived June 24, left June 24.
Third Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Capt. Driscol, 200 men, arrived June 24, left June 24.
First Massachusetts Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. John Tewksbury, 16 officers, 451 men, arrived June 27, left June 27.
Sixth Vermont, Col. Lincoln, 17 officers and 297 men, arrived June 28, left June 28.
First Vermont Heavy Artillery, Col. Hunsdon, 23 officers and 665 men, arrived June 28, left June 28.
Twenty-third Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. Raymond, 200 men, arrived June 28, left June 28.
Fifth Maine Battery, Maj. Stevens, 142 men, arrived June 28, left June 28.
First Maine Cavalry, Capt. Myrick, 350 men, arrived June 29, left June 29.
Thirty-second Massachusetts, Col. C. Edwards, 830 men, arrived June 30, left June 30.
First Maine Veterans, Col. Hyde, 450 men, arrived June 30, left June 30.
Eighth Vermont, Col. Franklin, 600 men, arrived June 30, left July 1.

ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday afternoon, GOTTLEB SCHNEITZER, a youth of sixteen, accidentally shot himself in the left thigh while playing with a pistol in his room, at No. 106½ Lewis-street. He was taken to the New-York Hospital. Dr. JOHNSON thinks that the wound must prove mortal.... RICHARD DONOVAN, a child of five years, lost a foot yesterday afternoon, having been run over near Eldridge-street by car No. 5 of the East Broadway and Canal-street line. The little sufferer was taken to the New-York Hospital.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of Special Sessions—Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

There were thirty-six cases on the calendar, yesterday morning, and ninety-two witnesses in attendance. The court opened at nine, and the business was finished at a quarter past twelve.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

HENRIETTA PLATTERN, a very lady-like woman, aged about 36, was charged with keeping an improper establishment at No. 51 Hudson-street. Policeman RICHARD FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct, appeared as complainant. He said: I know the premises No. 51 Hudson-street. They are kept by the prisoner; I have seen girls there; it is a two-story and attic house; she occupies the whole of the house; I have been called upon by girls on different occasions to get their clothes; I have gone there and got them without any trouble; I have also gone in there on several occasions and taken young girls out of it, fifteen and sixteen years of age; I have done this at the request of the friends of the girls, and taken them to the House of Refuge. Two of the girls are here now.

Cyrus Offer said—I am attached to the Magdelen Asylum at Yorkville; some fifteen or sixteen months ago I had occasion to go there to get a girl that had run away from our place, and she was taken back; another girl ran away—that child sitting over there—and I also found her in the house; they had given her four glasses of liquor—at least so she told me.

Mary Daniels, a very interesting miss of sixteen, said—I live at the Magdalen Asylum, I know the premises No. 51 Hudson-street; Mme. Plattern keeps there; I was only in the house about half an hour when I was taken out; when there the madam gave me four drinks.

Q.—Who brought you there from the asylum? A.—I went there myself. Q.—How did you find the place? A.—I had a card given me. Q.—Who gave that card to you? A.—Nettie Hoyt. I have been in the asylum one year.

Nettie Hoyt, aged about 17, a rather intelligent looking girl, said I am an inmate of the Magdalen Asylum; I know the premises No. 51 Hudson-street; I resided there nearly a month ago; Mrs. Plattern kept the house; I lived there nearly seven or eight months.

Mr. O'Sullivan, Stewart, counsel for the prisoner, moved that the case be discharged. He said there were twenty-five such houses such as this in the city, and as long as a house of this kind was not ostensive to the neighbors, was conducted in a quiet, orderly manner, and was not the resort of thieves and rowdies, it was making an invidious distinction to interfere with it.

Judge DOWLING said he found the prisoner guilty of the offence set forth in the complaint, and with harboring these young girls. She must also believes that you had agents or runners to distribute these cards of yours to induce girls to go to your house.

The prisoner was sent to the Island for one month and fined $50.

DIDN'T CARE FOR THE LAW.

John Herman, a blacksmith, aged about thirty, who says he belongs to Philadelphia, was charged with assaulting Catharine Edwards. Witness said: Day before yesterday, I went into a lager-bier saloon and this man was sitting there, and he up with the beer and flung it in my face: I came out to get an officer, and he followed me out, and beat me and kicked me, and acted scandalously; he even struck me after the officer arrested him; he said he didn't care for law.

Officer Grady said: When I was taking him to court he struck this woman.

The prisoner was found guilty, and ordered to pay a fine of $25.

A GIANTESS IN TROUBLE.

Jane Morloo, a coal-black giantess, was charged with robbing William White, a diminutive gentleman, of his pocket-book, and $9 50. Witness said: I was coming up West Broadway about 8 o'clock, and when near Leonard-street, the prisoner said, "Hol young man, pass here; I want you." I was going on about my business—you see I'm married; well, she come up and got hold of me, and began to tickle me; then she tried to carry me into a vacant lot.

By the Court—Why didn't you call on the police?

Witness—Well, I didn't think of it. All of a sudden she threw me down, and told me to go home; I ran away as hard as I could; when I got home, I put my hand into my pocket to give the old woman some money, and says I "I'm robbed;" I then went back and got an officer, and told him what had happened.

Policeman Thomas Hughes testified to making the arrest, and finding complainant's pocket-book, empty, at the desk of the apartments occupied by the prisoner.

Judge Dowling—Jane, you have heard the evidence—what have you got to say?

Prisoner—I never saw that Irishman in my life; of course, I love where the pocket-book was found, but he's a pet up; that's the only large colored person in the world, in fact; I help at this was done because I keep boys at in my own society; that's what is the matter.

The Court said they would give her exclusive society for the next sixty months on the island; they also imposed a fine of $50.

Superior Court—Special Term.

Before Justice Garvin.

DECISIONS.

Julia Carroll *agt.* James Carroll; reference ordered to hear and report the defendant's ability to pay support, &c. Sally Ann Howell *agt.* The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company; motion for extra allowance denied, without costs. S. Joseph Sylvester *agt.* John H. Baily; motion granted and an allowance of five per cent. on amount of referee's report. Ellen Lehy *agt.* The Hudson River Railroad Company; motion granted. (See memorandum in clerk's office.)

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

COSTLY SPREE ON THE ROAD.

Sergt. POLLEY, of the Eighteenth Ward Police, having arrested JOHN MCGOLDRICK and JOHN CROGAN, young bloods of the road, AMELIA RICE, a dashing and most attractive person, appeared and made the following remarkable affidavit:

Amelia Rice, of No. 129 East Twentieth-street, sworn—On the 22d of June, 1865, one gold chain, one gold locket, one gold key, one gold Spanish coin, one gold Chilian coin, one silver Mexican piece, two cluster diamond ear-rings containing seven diamond stones each, one gold cross containing eleven or thirteen diamond stones, one gold ring containing an emerald stone and set with diamonds, one gold neck chain, one pair of gold sleeve-buttons with the letter "C.," and one leather pocket-book, containing $11, all being of the value of $2,000, were stolen from her by John Crogan and John McGoldrick, under the following circumstances, namely: On the afternoon of June 22, the deponent, in company with a lady friend, entered a saloon in Twenty-fifth-street, near Third-avenue, to procure refreshments; that while in said saloon Crogan and McGoldrick entered in company with several other men, and soon engaged in conversation with deponent and her said lady friend; that soon after deponent and her said lady friend entered a coach to go to Harlem; that the said named prisoners also got into said coach, and the driver drove to Stryker's Bay Hotel, where they got out and procured more refreshments; that after remaining some time in said hotel, the deponent and her lady friend and the said prisoners reentered the coach to return; that when deponent entered the coach at the said hotel she had all of the within-described property, contained in a small chamois bag, with the exception of the said emerald ring, which she wore at the time upon her finger; that said bag, containing all of said other property, was placed in her bosom, with a string attached and placed around her neck; that when they had reached a spot in the Central Park, the driver of said coach stopped; and that said prisoners discharged him from their hire; that deponent and her said lady friend got into another coach, which had been procured by the said two prisoners, but that the said prisoners suddenly and very unexpectedly went off; that after riding a short distance in the second coach, deponent discovered that all of the said property had been abstracted from her person and possession, and she therefore charges that it was feloniously stolen from her by the said Crogan and McGoldrick, while she was riding from Stryker's Bay to the Central Park.

To this the prisoners had nothing to say, except that they had not stolen the jewelry, and could not imagine where it had been lost. The party, they said, had drunk milk punches at the Stryker's Bay Hotel, and taken lager-bier, &c., elsewhere; but there had been, the prisoners thought, no robbery. In default of $2,500 bail each, they were committed for examination.

A COMEDY OF ERRORS.

CATHARINE MCCORT, a servant employed by Mrs. MARY E. BAKER, of No. 158 Madison-avenue, made affidavit against Mr. FREDERICK J. DE SWIFT, alleging that he had wrongfully taken and misapplied $50 belonging to Mrs. BAKER. It appears that Mrs. BAKER gave CATHARINE $50 to hand to SMITH, the milkman, who was to call for the money; but that on the morning of the 30th ult. Mr. SWIFT called, and the girl mistook the name SWIFT for SMITH, and handing Mr. SWIFT the money, demanded a receipt therefor. Mr. SWIFT, who had been engaged to teach Mrs. BAKER'S children, mistakenly supposed that the money had been sent him as a retainer, and accordingly gave the required receipt, took the $50, and departed. The error was not discovered until yesterday morning, when SMITH, the milkman, appeared. Thereupon measures were taken to apprehend Mr. SWIFT; but Ward Detective MCCARTY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, had hardly been notified before Mr. SWIFT entered and was taken into custody. He explained to Mrs. BAKER, and said that he had remitted to friends in Canada, and could not, therefore, refund her $50, but would credit the amount in his bill for her children's tuition. This proposition not being accepted, Mr. SWIFT was taken to Jefferson Market and committed for examination. Mr. SWIFT'S circulars as a teacher of modern languages and literature bears the indorsement of the Count DE MONTALEMBERT and other eminent Frenchmen, Messrs. D. & J. SADLIER & Co., of Eighty-second-street and Second-avenue, and others.

THE PETROLEUM BUBBLE.

The examination of WILLIAM D. MANN and DANIEL STRATTON, Jr., the chief cooks and bottle washers of the United Service Petroleum and Mining Company, is to take place on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, before Justice DODGE. MANN and STRATTON, meantime, lie in Jefferson Market Prison, unable to procure the required $30,000 bail.

PICKPOCKET ON THE EIGHTH-AVENUE CARS.

On Friday evening, Mr. HENRY BOWLAND, of No. 449½ Madison-street, detected one JAMES WILSON in the act of stealing his gold watch as he was entering an Eighth-avenue car, at the intersection of Broadway and Canal-street. He pursued the thief and when near West Broadway Policeman CAMPBELL sprung upon the fugitive and made him a prisoner. The fellow was committed. He says he is a spice-picker.

ROBBED IN SIXTEENTH-STREET.—On Friday evening, Mr. SAMUEL A. BROWN, of No. 342 West Forty-sixth-street, was robbed of a wallet containing $36 of Sixth National Bank bills, and a certificate of deposit for $650, and JOHN SOMERDEN, with whom Mr. BROWN was talking, in Sixteenth-street, when he missed the wallet, was arrested. The money and certificate having been found in the prisoner's possession, he was committed for examination.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

ROBBED IN WATER-STREET.

Private JEREMIAH DAVIS preferred complaint against GEORGE DELAIR, a young Canadian, whom he met in a Water-street saloon, alleging that one evening last week DELAIR robbed him of $490 while the two were in the place. The accused was apprehended by Policeman CONRAN, of the Fourth Ward, but the money was not recovered. The prisoner was committed for trial, and DAVIS was sent to the House of Detention.

ROBBERY IN A STAGE.

Mr. SAMUEL T. W. SANDFORD, of No. 215 Fulton-street, was robbed of a wallet containing $650 in gold, while he was riding in a Broadway omnibus, yesterday. He became aware of his loss just as a person sitting by his side rose to leave at Grand-street. He therefore detained the man and summoned Officer MCPHERSON, of the Broadway Police, and the man, on being apprehended, rendered his name as EDWARD BARRETT, of No. 415 Second-avenue, confessed that he had picked Mr. SANDFORD'S pocket, and restored the wallet. BARRETT was taken to the Tombs, and committed in default of $2,000 bail.

The Street-cleaning Contract.

THE STREET-SWEEPER'S STRIKE.—A CARD FROM THE CONTRACTORS.

The contractors for cloaning the streets, Messrs. BROWN, DEVOE and KNAPP, commenced work with a small force yesterday morning. They do not anticipate any trouble in regard to obtaining laborers, notwithstanding the strike of the street-sweepers. They state that if unable to engage the requisite number of horses and carts they will purchase them, the government sales of horses affording them great facilities for so doing. Machinery, which is now employed in sweeping Broadway and Fifth-avenue, will gradually be introduced into the smaller streets. The contractors expect to employ between eight hundred and nine hundred laborers when their arrangements are perfected.

We have received the following communication from the contractors:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: Our attention having been directed to a report of meeting of cartmen and laborers, held at the Apollo Rooms, in Prince-street, on the 30th ult., wherein it is stated that an address of the cartmen and laborers of the City and County of New-York was read and approved, setting forth a series of alleged grievances, which they, the cartmen and laborers claim, they will sustain under the contract which we have had the honor to receive from the commissioners appointed by the Legislature, we beg in justice to ourselves, in refutation of the charges contained in that address, to state briefly the following facts:

Upon the signing of the contract and our entering into the duties if imposed on us, we offered the old employes the following fair and remunerative compensation for the labor required of them, viz.:

Sweepers.....$1 75 per diem.
Cartmen.....4 00 per diem.

when to our surprise we learned that a few interested and disaffected persons convened the meeting referred to, and, with a view to their aggrandizement and to create trouble and hostility, induced a number of otherwise willing hands to coalesce for the purpose of a "strike."

The address referred to not only attacks us, but by implication asperses the honor and integrity of the Mayor, Comptroller, Recordor, Corporation Counsel, and City Inspector, who, after mature deliberation, on consulting the interests of the whole community, pleased to intrust us with the contract.

Of our sufficiency and ability to pay all employed by us, no one but the few promoters of disaffection above referred to would question.

And we wish to state that we shall fearlessly and faithfully carry out our contract as we confidently trust to the preservation of the public health, the comfort of our citizens, and the entire satisfaction of the whole community.

There are in this city at the present time thousands of honest sons of toil, and those who have just returned from fighting in their country's defence, who will gladly receive the compensation offered; and whilst we deemed it our duty we proffered to the old employes a continuance of their old occupation, we shall not permit their meetings nor their threats to deter us from carrying out the work we have this day commenced.

We remain, Sir, yours very respectfully,
BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP.

The Fire Department—Meeting of the Board of Engineers and Foremen.

On Friday evening the Board of Engineers and Foremen of the old department held their final meeting at Firemen's Hall, Chief Engineer DECKER in the chair.

After disposing of some financial matters, Assistant-Engineer JOHN HAMMILL presented the following resolutions for adoption:

Whereas, It having been stated before the committee at Albany that the volunteer firemen of New-York were desirous of obtaining positions under a Paid Fire Department, and that, in the event of the passage of the bill, we would continue to do duty with that object, when such is not the case.

Resolved, That a communication signed by the officers of this meeting be addressed to the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department, setting forth that it is our intention, and that we will perform duty the same as usual until the 1st day of August, 1865, providing that they (the said Commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department) will honorably discharge all members of the Volunteer Fire Department on that date.

Resolved, That in case they, the said fire commissioners, refuse to comply with this, we cease to perform duty as firemen on Monday, July 10, 1865.

The resolutions were adopted by a vote of 29 to 24, and the Board then adjourned *sine die*.

Large Seizure of Liquors by Internal Revenue Officers.

A short time ago a large quantity of alcohol and whisky, (valued at nearly a million of dollars), was shipped from the factory at Peoria, Ill., to some dealers in this city, with a view, it was thought, of evading the revenue tax. The agent of the government at Peoria telegraphed to Collector SNOOK that the spirits were en route to New-York by the Erie Railroad.

Accordingly some of the collector's deputies repaired to the Erie Depot, and awaited the coming of the spirits, and on Tuesday afternoon it arrived in good order. The entire depot was immediately taken possession of by the revenue agents, and no goods of any kind were allowed to be taken from thence until all the condemned property had been removed. Three lighters were employed to convey the seized property from the Erie Depot to the foot of Cedar-street, East River, whence it was carted to the revenue building, No. 83 Cedar-street, and stored to await the action of the government agents.

Arrival of the Galatea.

The United States steamer *Galatea*, Capt. NICHOLSON, from Cape Haytien June 24, arrived here yesterday. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, S. NICHOLSON; Lieut. and Executive-officer, John McFarland; Acting Assistant Paymaster, A. W. Bacon; Acting Masters, F. C. Miller, J. H. Cousen; Acting Assistant Surgeon, W. J. Dangr; Acting Ensigns, Wm. Robinson, Edward Janvrin; Gunner, Felix Cassidy; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Theo. F. Lewis; Second Assistant Engineers, Henry Jones, Chas. Kochs, N. Champion; Third Assistant Engineers, J. B. McKenzie, Wm. Bass, J. P. Davis; Paymaster's Clerk, Wm. S. Riddle; Mates, J. P. Underdown, John Jones.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

EIGHTH WARD SCHOOL MATTERS.—The Board of Education, having promised the Eighth Ward a new school edifice, to take the place of the Clark-street Grammar School (No. 38,) the Trustees of that ward met on Friday evening—present, Messrs. JOHN R. RUSSELL, MATTHIAS CLARKE, THOMAS T. EVERETT, Dr. JOHN AIKEN, Jr., and Dr. FRANCIS FLINT—to consider the subject of an available and appropriate site. Two sites are offered, namely: One known as the King-street Church property, where the trustees may secure a lot 100x100 feet, costing about $50,000: the other on Macdougal-street, looking down King-street—lot 125x100 feet—to cost about the same sum. A committee was appointed to ascertain precisely what terms can be made with the owners of this property, and to report at the next meeting of the Board of Education. The Eighth Ward Trustees contemplate the erection of one of the largest and finest school houses in the city. This new building is to take the place of the old Clark-street Grammar School, (No. 38,) an edifice that has been twenty years in use, and Dr. J. ELLIS WHITEHEAD, a graduate of the Eighth Ward schools, who has been principal of the school from the day of its foundation, is to have the principalship of the new school. It is proposed to consolidate the colored schools of the Fifth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Wards, and to put the pupils therein under the roof of the old Clark-street edifice, thus giving colored pupils better and more commodious quarters than they now enjoy. The school authorities contemplate a change in the evening schools, whereby all girls shall be sent to one school and all boys to another.

FIRES.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Friday night, an incendiary fire was extinguished in Mrs. SARAH SCOTT'S millinery store, at No. 358 East Houston-street, with damage not exceeding $400. The loss is fully covered by insurance. Officer CRAFT, of the Eleventh Precinct, arrested BENJAMIN SCOTT, the proprietor, on suspicion of arson, and the prisoner was held at the Eleventh Ward Police-station to await an examination by Fire-Marshal BAKER.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the frame building adjoining the government stables in Thirty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, occupied by Mr. H. JULIAN as a sewering and dying establishment, was destroyed by fire. The loss on both stock and building is estimated at $800. The am

The New-York Times.

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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CANADA

Military and Naval Armament for the Colonies.

LARGE SUBSIDIES FOR LOYALTY.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH

The First Message to be Delivered on the 20th of July.

THE CUBAN SLAVE TRADE.

Disappearance of the Cotton Distress in England.

FURTHER ADVANCE IN U. S. SECURITIES.

The steamship *America*, from Southampton on June 21, arrived here yesterday.

The American war steamers *Niagara* and *Sacramento* left the Southampton waters on Saturday evening, June 17.

The *Belgian* arrived June 20.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived off Brockhaven on the 21st.

The United States frigates *Niagara* and *Sacramento* arrived at Queenstown on the 20th.

In the House of Lords on the 19th, Lord BROUGHAM called attention to the Cuban slave-trade, and urged the necessity of increased exertions on the part of the government to suppress the traffic.

Lord RUSSELL said the papers on this subject had to be corrected, but would be laid before Parliament in a few days. The French and English officers on the station were now zealously assisted by the American officers in suppressing the trade.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CANADA.

The following papers relating to the conferences which have taken place between Her Majesty's Government, and a deputation from the Executive Council of Canada, appointed to confer with Her Majesty's Government on subjects of importance to the Province, were presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty on the 19th:

No. 1.

COPY OF A DISPATCH FROM GOVERNOR-GENERAL VISCOUNT MONCK TO THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD CARDWELL, M. P.

(No. 83.) QUEBEC, March 24.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for your information a copy of an approved minute of the Executive Council of Canada appointing a deputation from their body, who are to proceed to England to confer with Her Majesty's Government on subjects of importance to the Province.

The gentlemen named on the deputation propose leaving by the steamer which sails on the 5th of April.

I have, &c., MONCK.

The Right Hon. EDWARD CARDWELL, M. P., &c.

[Enclosure in No. 1.]

COPY OF A REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF THE HON. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, APPROVED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL ON THE 24TH OF MARCH, 1865.

The Committee respectfully recommend that four members of your Excellency's Council do proceed to England to confer with Her Majesty's Government—

1. Upon the proposed Confederation of the British North American Provinces, and the means whereby it can be most speedily effected.

2. Upon the arrangements necessary for the defence of Canada in the event of war arising with the United States and the extent to which the same should be shared between Great Britain and Canada.

3. Upon the steps to be taken with reference to the Reciprocity Treaty, and the rights conferred by it upon the United States.

4. Upon the arrangements necessary for the settlement of the Northwest Territory and Hudson's Bay Company's claims.

5. And generally upon the existing critical state of affairs by which Canada is most seriously affected.

The committee further recommend that the following members of council be named to form a delegation, viz: Messrs. Macdonald, Cartier, Brown and Galt.

Certified, W. H. LEE, C. E. C.

(No. 2.)

COPY OF A DISPATCH FROM THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD CARDWELL, M. P., TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL VISCOUNT MONCK.

(No. 95.) "DOWNING-STREET, June 17, 1865.

"MY LORD,—I have the honor to inform your Lordship that several conferences have been held between the four Canadian Ministers who were deputed, under the Minute of your Executive Council of March 24, to proceed to England to confer with Her Majesty's Government on the part of Canada, and the Duke of SOMERSET, the Earl de GREY, Mr. GLADSTONE, and myself on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

"On the first subject referred to in the Minute, that of the Confederation of the British North American Provinces, we repeated on the part of the Cabinet the assurances which had already been given of the determination of Her Majesty's Government to use every proper means of influence to carry into effect without delay the proposed Confederation.

On the second point, we entered into a full consideration of the important subject of the defence of Canada, not with any apprehension on either side that the friendly relations now happily subsisting between this country and the United States are likely to be disturbed, but impressed with the conviction that the safety of the empire from possible attack ought to depend upon its own strength, and the due application of its own resources. We reminded the Canadian Ministers that on the part of the Imperial Government we had obtained a vote of money for improving the fortifications of Quebec. We assured them that so soon as that vote had been obtained, the necessary instructions had been sent out for the immediate execution of the works, which would be prosecuted with dispatch; and we reminded them of the suggestion Her Majesty's Government had made to them to proceed with the fortifications of Montreal.

The Canadian Ministers, in reply, expressed unreservedly the desire of Canada to devote her whole resources, both in men and money, for the maintenance of her connection with the mother country, and their full belief in the readiness of the Canadian Parliament to make known that determination in the most authentic manner. They said that they had increased the expenditure for their militia from $300,000 to $1,000,000, and would agree to train that force to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State for War, provided the cost did not exceed the last-mentioned sum annually, while the question of confederation is pending. They said they were unwilling to separate the question of the works at Montreal from the question of the works west of that place, and from the question of a naval armament on Lake Ontario. That the question of the whole of these works would render it necessary for them to have recourse to a loan, which could only be raised with the guarantee of the Imperial Parliament. They were ready to propose to their Legislature on their return a measure for this purpose, provided that the guarantee of the Imperial Parliament were given now, and that they were authorized to communicate to the Parliament of Canada the assurance that, the occasion arising, England will have prepared an adequate naval force for Lake Ontario. They thought that if the guarantee were not obtained now, it was probable that the Canadian Government and Parliament would think it desirable that the question of defensive works should await the decision of the government and Legislature of the United Provinces.

On the part of Her Majesty's government we assented to the reasonableness of the proposal that if the province undertook the primary liability for the works of defence mentioned in the letter of Lieut.-Col. JERVOIS, and showed a sufficient security, Her Majesty's government should apply to Parliament for a guarantee for the amount required; and we said that Her Majesty's government would furnish the armaments for the works. But we said that the desire and decision of the Provincial Legislature ought to be pronounced before any application was made to the Imperial Parliament. On the subject of a naval force for Lake Ontario, we said that, apart from any question of expediency, the convention subsisting between this country and the United States rendered it impossible for either nation to place more than the specified number of armed vessels on the lakes in time of peace. In case of war it would, as a matter of course, be the duty of any government in this country to apply its means of naval defence according to the judgment it might form upon the exigencies of each particular time, and the Canadian ministers might be assured that Her Majesty's Government would not permit itself to be found in such a position as to be unable to discharge its duty in this respect. This was the only assurance the Canadian ministers could expect, or we could give.

Upon a review of the whole matter, the Canadian Ministers reverted to the proposal which has been mentioned above, that priority in point of time should be given to the confederation of the provinces. To this we, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, assented. In conformity, however, with a wish strongly expressed by the Canadian Ministers, we further said that if, upon future consideration, the Canadian Government should desire to anticipate the confederation, and to propose that Canada should execute the works, they would doubtless communicate to Her Majesty's Government that decision; and we trusted that after what had passed in these conferences they would feel assured that any such communication would be received by us in the most friendly spirit.

On the third point, the Reciprocity Treaty, the Canadian Ministers represented the great importance to Canada of the renewal of that treaty, and requested that Sir F. BRUCE might be put in communication with the government of Lord MONCK upon the subject. We replied that Sir F. BRUCE had already received instructions to negotiate for a renewal of the treaty, and to act in concert with the government of Canada.

On the fourth point, the subject of the Northwestern Territory, the Canadian Ministers desired that that territory should be made over to Canada, and undertook to negotiate with the Hudson's Bay Company for the termination of their rights, on condition that the indemnity, if any, should be paid by a loan to be raised by Canada under the Imperial guarantee. With the sanction of the Cabinet, we assented to this proposal, undertaking that if the negotiation should be successful, we on the part of the Crown being satisfied that the amount of the indemnity was reasonable and the security sufficient, would apply to the Imperial Parliament to sanction the arrangement and to guarantee the amount.

On the last point it seemed sufficient that Her Majesty's Government should accept the assurances given by the Canadian Ministers on the part of Canada that that Province is ready to devote all her resources, both in men and money, to the maintenance of her connection with the mother country, and should assure them in return that the Imperial Government fully acknowledged the reciprocal obligation of defending every portion of the empire with all the resources at its command.

The Canadian Ministers, in conclusion, said that they hoped it would be understood that the present communications did not in any way affect or alter the correspondence which had already passed between the Imperial Government and the Governments of the British North American Provinces on the subject of the Intercolonial Railway. To this we entirely agreed.

I have, &c.,
EDWARD CARDWELL.

CANADIAN DEFENCES.

Mr. CARDWELL, in laying upon the table copies of the official correspondence which has taken place on this subject, said, these papers will be found to consist of a dispatch from the Governor-General of Canada, inclosing a minute of his Executive Council recommending the appointment of four members of that body to proceed to England to confer with Her Majesty's Government on four questions of importance—namely, the proposed Confederation of British North America, the defence of Canada, the Reciprocity Treaty, and the Northwestern territory. On the arrival of these gentlemen in England, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretary of War, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Secretary of the Colonies, were appointed to confer with them on the part of Her Majesty's Government. Several conferences were held, and the result of these conferences was embodied in a dispatch to the Governor-General of Canada, which has been adopted by Her Majesty's Government and by the deputation from Canada as a record of the views expressed. The papers are already in type, and will be circulated to members of the House to-morrow.

THE BARGAIN WITH CANADA.

From the London Times, June 20.

From the civil war in America, and from the late discussions in Parliament, the affairs of Canada and the sister provinces have acquired an interest for English politicians which has been hitherto unknown. Our readers will therefore be curious to learn what has been the result of the conferences between the Canadian delegates and the British Government, and in what position the two important questions of the confederation between the provinces and of their future relations, political and military, with the United Kingdom stand. A dispatch from Mr. CARDWELL to Lord MONCK throws as much light on these topics as can be given by an official document, and announces arrangements which must before long be brought under the notice of Parliament and receive the serious consideration of the British public. The chief subjects of deliberation are pretty accurately known. The Confederation, the Reciprocity Treaty and the military and naval defence of the provinces have been discussed officially within the last few weeks, and, we doubt not, with much the same arguments as are more popular quarters. Indeed, all the more difficult problems which can be produced by a colonial system are brought together for the decision of this country by the visit of the Canadian deputation. Another country's claims on the obedience of colonists, their claims on her protection, the relations of each and both with a powerful independent State, the authority of the mother country's representative to negotiate treaties for a colonial community which has its own Legislature and Ministers, the right of the colony to repudiate and reject arrangements that have been made for it, and, above all, the insoluble question of the military defence of a colony against its neighbor by a State on the other side of the ocean, form a list of difficulties which may make any Ministry cautious. We are bound to say that the Home Government seems to feel that every step should be taken with deliberation, and as few obligations incurred as possible. If the late debates have prevented the giving of indiscreet pledges and the raising of false hopes, they will not have been in vain.

The delegates have reason to be satisfied with the good will of the home government. The Duke of SOMERSET, Lord DE GREY, Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. CARDWELL conducted the negotiations with them, and the result is that the colonies have received assurances of their complete liberty of action in everything that relates to themselves. The principle of colonial self-government could not be carried to a greater length. The colonies are to do what they wish, and this country is to give them all the assistance in its power. The first question—that of the confederation—is apparently beset with difficulties. The two Canadas have put aside their ancient jealousies, and are ready to meet in a common legislature. The scheme devised by the delegates in the recent intercolonial Congress was ingenious, and has nearly disarmed the suspicions of the French race. But obstacles have arisen where they were least expected. The delegates of the sea-coast Colonies had been as zealous for Confederation as the Canadians. They had accepted the scheme with all its details, and some of the most generous of the speeches delivered on one or two festive occasions were by New-Brunswickers and Nova Scotians. But in these Provinces the people on second thoughts have become unfavorable to the scheme. In one of them at least it has been rejected by a large majority of the Legislature. The project is consequently for the present interrupted. It will probably be carried at last, for the advantages it presents are far greater than any province can derive from a selfish isolation. But all the influence of the Governor-General, and the persuasions of the other colonies, will be necessary to overcome this illiberal obstinacy. The opinions of the English public on this matter are well known. There is nothing we desire more than that the various colonies should unite and form a new nationality, with English laws and English forms of government. The tendency of communities is towards agglomeration, and it is only by this principle that the British provinces can hope to attain a high point of prosperity and full security from foreign aggression. But it is a matter on which we can only advise. Her Majesty's Home Government has no power to coerce even Prince Edward's Island into the Confederation against its will. This country has a just influence in each of its colonies, and that influence will be exercised in favor of the project which the nation and the majority of the inhabitants of British America approve. Such is the declaration which Mr. CARDWELL makes in his dispatch. They will "use every proper means of influence to carry into effect without delay the proposed Confederation."

On the question of the Reciprocity Treaty, the government could give a similar assurance. Sir FREDERICK BRUCE "has already received instructions to negotiate for a renewal of the treaty and to act in concert with the Government of Canada." So far the decision of the government presents no difficulty. Nor can there be much doubt that, on the subject of the northwestern territory it has taken a wise resolve. The Canadian Ministers desire that this territory should be made over to Canada, and they have undertaken to negotiate with the Hudson's Bay Company for a termination of their rights on the condition that the indemnity, if any, shall be paid by a loan raised in Canada under the Imperial guarantee. Although there is something unsatisfactory in the notion of Imperial guarantees for colonial debts, yet it is possible that the House of Commons will not be indisposed to accept this one "if the amount of the indemnity be reasonable and the security sufficient." The Hudson's Bay Company is a creation of the Old Country, and we may as well lend a helping hand to remove it when it becomes an obstacle to the progress of the tract which it governs. As to the right of the United Provinces, should they confederate, to possess the whole territory of British America, we presume there will be few to question it.

But these questions, though of great importance to the Canadians, and though they may require delicate management on our part, will not call for such serious reflection as those which relate to the defence of the frontier, the sums which this country is called upon to spend in fortifications, the further sums which it is called upon to guarantee, and generally the protection which is claimed on the one part and conceded on the other. Our own opinions on that point are well known, but as from the answer of Mr. CARDWELL to Mr. DISRAELI last night it seems likely that the relations between England and Canada will shortly be the subject of another debate, we shall not now discuss them. The Canadian deputation has, according to Mr. CARDWELL's dispatch, expressed the desire of Canada "to devote her whole resources, both in men and money, for the maintenance of her connection with the mother country." The Canadian Parliament has increased its expenditure on the militia from $300,000 to $1,000,000, and will agree to train that force to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State for War, provided the cost does not exceed the last-mentioned sum. This is satisfactory, but the request of the delegates in the matter of the fortifications is far less so. They were desirous it seems, that the questions of the works at Montreal should not be separated "from the question of the works west of that place and the question of a naval armament on Lake Ontario." On their return to Canada they would, they said, propose to the Legislature a loan for the whole fortifications, but on condition that it should be guaranteed by the British Government, and the guarantee given beforehand. The British Government must also authorize them to communicate to the Parliament of Canada the assurance that, the occasion arising, England will have prepared an adequate naval force for Lake Ontario." Her Majesty's Government has assented to the proposal that if the Province will undertake the works and raise the money, the mother country shall guarantee the loan, and it promises to apply to Parliament on the subject. It will also supply the armaments for the works. But "the desire and decision of the Provincial Legislature ought to be pronounced before any application is made to the Imperial Parliament." As far as we can understand from Mr. CARDWELL's dispatch, it is probable, however, that the whole question of fortification at the expense of the provinces will be put off until the Confederation has been actually completed. But whenever the subject comes before the House of Commons it will deserve a complete and conscientious discussion. To guarantee loans for fortifications made at the suggestion of a British officer and under the pressure of the British Colonial Office, to provide that the cost of the militia shall not exceed a million dollars yearly, to promise a squadron on Lake Ontario whenever it shall be necessary, and all this in addition to fortifying Quebec at our own cost and keeping up a small army in the provinces, is an acceptance of military responsibility which ought not to be lightly undertaken.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

From the London Times, June 19.

At length all the preparations connected with the final departure of this great telegraphic expedition are completed. On Wednesday the *Amethyst* left the telegraph works with the last length of 245 miles of cable on board, and on Saturday the operation of coiling this in was begun. This work will probably last till the 22d inst., when the *Great Eastern* will have in her as nearly as possible 7,000 tons of cable, or, including the iron tanks which contain it and the water in which it is sunk, about 9,000 tons in all. In addition to this she has already 7,000 tons of coal on board, and 1,500 tons more still to take in. This additional weight, however, will not be added till she leaves the Medway, which she will do on the morning of the 24th, for the Nore, when the rest of the coals and special stores will be put aboard, and these will bring her mean draught down to 32½ feet. Her total weight, including engines, will then be rather over 21,000 tons, a stupendous mass for any ship to carry, but well within the capacity of the *Great Eastern*, of which the measurement tonnage is 24,000. Her way out from the Nore will be by Bullock's Channel, which the Admiralty are having carefully buoyed, to avoid all risk in these rather shallow waters. Before the following Spring tides set in, about the 6th or 7th of July, the *Great Eastern* will start for Valentia. There she is expected to arrive about the 9th or 10th, and there she will be met by the two ships of war appointed to convey her—the *Terrible* and the *Sphinx*. Both these vessels are being fitted with the best apparatus for deep-sea soundings; with buoys and means for buoying the end of the cable, if ever it should become necessary; and with Bolden's night-light naval signals, with which the *Great Eastern* is likewise to be supplied. To avoid all chance of accident, the big ship will not approach the Irish coast nearer than twenty or twenty-five miles, and her stay off Valentia will be limited to the time occupied in making a splice with the massive shore end, which for a length of twenty-five miles from the coast will be laid previous to her arrival. This monstrous shore end, which is the heaviest and strongest piece of cable ever made, will be dispatched in a few days, and be laid from the head of a sheltered inlet near Cahirciveen out to the distance we have stated, where the end will be buoyed and watched by the ship of war till the *Great Eastern* herself comes up. Some idea of the strength and solidity of this great end may be gleaned by the fact that its weight per mile is very little short of half the weight of an ordinary railway metal. For the shore end at Newfoundland only three miles are required, and this short length will be sent in the *Great Eastern*. When once the splices are made from the great cable to the English shore end, the operation which will commence out here [illegible] work of laying the cable will be only commenced. In that time every mile of the cable on the three lines will have been joined on, and at a stated hour, morning and evening, a series of signals will be sent through the cable to the ship at Valentia, and thence to London, giving the latitude and longitude of the great ship, the state of the weather, and the number of miles payed out. The cable will first be taken out from the forward tank, next from that amidships, and lastly from that astern; and it will press well that the vessel will arrive with 560 miles of cable on board—all coiled, an excess which is most wisely allowed in case of accident. We may add that a new paying-out apparatus has been in work its action has been [illegible]. Messrs. CANNING, CLIFFORD and TEMPLE have absolute charge of all the details connected with the submergence. Mr. DE SAUTY is in charge of the electrical condition of the cable for the makers, Mr. VARLEY goes to represent the Atlantic Company, and Prof. THOMPSON as scientific adviser and referee. These gentlemen, however, are only the chiefs of the various large departmental staffs which will be on board.

With regard to the process of laying, it is hoped the *Great Eastern* may be kept throughout the whole voyage at a uniform speed of six knots per hour, faster than which it would not be safe, as a rule, to run out the cable. At less speed than this, however, the big ship would fail of steerage way, and with a beam wind would certainly go to leeward without some counteracting influence. This influence will be afforded, if necessary, by the paddle-engines, which are to be disconnected, and the efforts of one wheel or either side would be quite sufficient to over-balance the effects of anything but a very violent storm. This latter risk is now literally all that has to be feared. Everything else which human foresight can suggest, either in cable or ships, everything which long experience or scientific progress can devise, has been provided, and the success or failure of this vast expedition is now only a question of weather. On this only doubtful point, therefore, it is gratifying to know that Capt. ANDERSON is sanguine of all going well. In his experiences of many years and hundreds of voyages backward and forward in command of the Cunard lines over this very track of the Atlantic, he states that in the early part of July it never blows long or strong, and thet during that time he has never heard of any bad weather which could for a moment affect a vessel like the *Great Eastern*. If these anticipations should prove correct—and there are none better capable of forming them than Capt. ANDERSON—and it all goes well, both as to course and rate of steaming, telegraphic communication with the United States may be looked for at the latest about the 20th or 21st of next month. Yet, in this estimate of events, it must not be forgotten that, in the last memorable expedition in the *Agamemnon*, midsummer was fixed on as the time when a storm in the Atlantic was almost impossible, and the records of the Meteorological Departments both here and in America certainly justified such an expectation, as they showed that for fifty years no storm had taken place at that time. Yet it was precisely on the 21st of June that the hurricane with which the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* had been battling for some days was at its height, and those on board the ill-stowed *Agamemnon*, at least, knew not from hour to hour which was to be their last. Most earnestly is it to be wished that on this great occasion the calculation of averages, if not more just, may prove at least more fortunate. As far as regards the cable itself there is absolutely nothing to be desired.

The Malta and Alexandria wire was an enormous improvement on that by means of which it was hoped to connect England with the United States. That laid along the Persian Gulf is again a great improvement on the Malta and Alexandria; while this which is to cross the Atlantic is a still more marked improvement on them all. So exquisitely delicate are the tests that a minute flaw even in one of the four coatings of gutta-percha has been detected, its place defined almost to a yard or so, and the length in which it occurred at once cut out. It is a singular but significant fact that almost all the accidents and stoppages which have occurred to submarine cables have arisen from those which have been laid in shallow water. A deep-sea line once well laid seldom or never gives future trouble, except, of course, in those few rare cases where the line has to be taken over ocean depths known to be liable to volcanic disturbances. Thus the deep sea portions of the Malta and Alexandria line from Malta to Tripoli have, it is stated, never given an hour's uneasiness, while the shallow sections from Bengazi, &c., to Alexandria are constantly getting out of repair. As a set-off to this, however, it is only fair to say that shallow cables may be repaired with as much facility as they seem to break down; while, on the other hand, the first fault of a deep-sea line is, as a rule, its last.

At the bottom of the Atlantic, it is needless to say that no volcanic disturbances are apprehended. Along the route on which the cable is to be laid, the depths vary from 1,500 to about 2,500 fathoms. The dangerous part of this course has hitherto been supposed to be the sudden dip or bank which occurs about a hundred miles off the west coast of Ireland, and where the water was supposed to deepen in the course of a few miles from about 300 fathoms to nearly 2,000. Such a rapid descent has naturally been regarded with alarm by telegraphic engineers, and this alarm has led to a most careful sounding survey of the whole supposed bank by Capt. DAYMAN acting under the instructions of the Admiralty. The result of this shows that the supposed precipitous bank, or submarine cliff, is a gradual slope of nearly 60 miles. Over this long slope the difference between its greatest height and greatest depth is only 8,760 feet, so that the average incline is, in round numbers, about 145 feet per mile. A good gradient on a railway is now generally considered to be 1 in 100 feet, or about 53 in a mile, so that the incline on this supposed bank is only about three times that of an ordinary railway. In fact, as far as soundings can demonstrate anything, there are few slopes in the bed of the Atlantic as steep as that of Holborn-hill. In no part is the bottom rocky, and with the exception of a few miles, which are shingly, only ooze, mud or sand is to be found.

As regards the commercial prospects of the undertaking, it may be stated that the Atlantic Company have begun their work under the renewed agreement with the government for a subsidy of £20,000 a year, and, in addition, a guarantee of 8 per cent. upon a capital of £600,000. All systems of government guarantee of this kind are in themselves radically bad and opposed to every rule of free trade and commercial enterprise. In this case, however, the guarantee is not only at variance with the principles of political economy, but possesses its own special attributes of absurdity. Thus, in return for their guarantee, which is only to continue in force while the line is in working order, the government demand that the maximum charge for messages shall not exceed 2s. 6d. per word. With such a tariff the line would be absolutely choked with messages, and the company, in return for its overwork and general maladministration of business, would only receive a revenue of £250,000 a year. At a tariff of £1 per word, on the contrary, the company, while guaranteeing a message to, and the receipt of a reply from, any part of the United States within 24 hours, could with ease earn a revenue of £1,000,000 a year or nearly twice the cost of the present cable. In fact, the Government guarantee is only conditional on the line being in working order, and while it is so working the company can, for the reasons we have stated, do ten times better without it. If the shareholders are wise, the sooner they shake off this clog upon their enterprise the better. At present, it is estimated that the operation of telegraphing can be safely conducted day and night at the rate of from six to eight words a minute. Both Prof. THOMPSON and Mr. VARLEY, however, are confident that with the new machines they have invented this rate may be increased to nearly 12 words a minute. On this expectation, however, we decline to venture an opinion. The dispatch of a message of 100 words through the line to America, and the clear receipt of a similar number in reply, will, after the cable has been laid, be accepted by the company as a proof that the wire is in perfect working order, and without further formality it will at once be opened to the use of the public. Most earnestly do we hope that this greatest scientific undertaking may be followed by the commercial and political success which the completion of telegraphic communication with the United States must achieve.

THE QUEEN'S COURT.

The Queen held a sixth court at Buckingham Palace on Saturday, June 17.

Her Majesty, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princess HELENA, Princess LOUISE, and Princess BEATRICE, left Windsor Castle at 12 o'clock, and on arriving in London drove to Marlborough House to visit the Princess of WALES.

Her Majesty reached Buckingham Palace shortly before 2 o'clock.

His Royal Highness, the Prince of WALES, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, and attended by Earl SPENCER, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Lieut.-Gen. KNOLLYS, Lieut.-Col. KEPPEL, and Mr. C. L. WOOD, arrived at the garden entrance of the palace at 4 o'clock.

Her Majesty's Body-Guard of the Honorable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty at the Court, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Sir WILLIAM TOPHAM, the Lieutenant. The following officers were also present with the corps: Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM M CALL, the Clerk of the Check and Adjutant, and Capt. N. G. PHILLIPS, the Sub-Officer.

The Royal Body-Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard was on duty at the palace, under the command of Lieut.-Col. C. PATTERSON, the Exon-in-Waiting. Lieut.-Col. COOKE, the Ensign, was also present with the corps.

A guard of honor of the Grenadier Guards was mounted in the court of the palace.

The Queen, accompanied by the Prince of WALES, Princess HELENA, Princess LOUISE, Prince ARTHUR, and Prince LEOPOLD, entered the throne-room soon after 4 o'clock.

In attendance upon Her Majesty were—the Duchess of Wellington, Mistress of the Robes; Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain; the Marquis of Ailesbury, Master of the Horse; Earl Spencer, Groom of the Stole to the Prince of Wales; the Countess of Caledon, Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting; Viscountess Forbes, the Bedchamber Woman in Waiting; Lady Caroline Barrington, the Lady in Waiting; Hon. Flora Macdonald and Hon. Caroline Cavendish, the Maids of Honor in Waiting; Viscount Castlerosse, Vice-Chamberlain; Viscount Bury, Treasurer of the Household; Lord Ingby, Comptroller of the Household; Col. Sir Thomas M. Biddulph, Master of the Robes; Lord Cremorne, the Lord in Waiting; Col. the Hon. A. Leigh, the Groom in Waiting; Lord Charles Fitzroy and Col. the Hon. D. Pitt, the Equerries in Waiting; Hon. Spencer Lyons, Controller of the Lord Chancellor's Department; Viscount Gough, the Gold Stick in Waiting; the Earl of Lucan, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; Lord Foley, Captain of the Gentlemen at Arms; Col. le Marchant, the Field Officer in Brigade Waiting; and Major-Gen. the Hon. P. Grey.

The Earl of St. Germans, Lord Steward, was prevented by indisposition from attending the Court.

The Queen wore a black silk dress, with train, trimmed with crape and jet, and a Mary Queen of Scots cap, with long veil, the cap ornamented with large diamonds. Her Majesty wore a necklace and cross of diamonds, the Riband and Star of the Order of the Garter, the Victoria and Albert Order, and the Order of Louise of Prussia.

Her Royal Highness the Princess HELENA wore a train of rich blue silk, trimmed with blonde; petticoat of rich white glacé, covered with tulle and trimmed with blue flowers; headdress, flowers to correspond, feathers and veil; ornaments, diamonds, Victoria and Albert Order and Order of St. Isabel.

Her Royal Highness, the Princess LOUISE, wore a train of rich pink silk, trimmed with tulle and bows of ribbon, petticoat of white glacé covered with white tulle and trimmed with pink roses; headdress to correspond, feathers and veil; ornaments, pearls and diamonds; order of Victoria and Albert.

Many distinguished persons had the honor of receiving invitations to attend the Court.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

From the London Times.

In all seriousness, the retrospect of the past five years is startling from the prosperity it reveals. We talk glibly of millions, but the imagination of the best among us is feeble to estimate the benefits conferred on all classes of the community by the least of the items we have mentioned. Still less are we able to appreciate the abundant and unceasing energy of production which has made our past success possible, and which grows at an accelerating rate as the fetters of the erroneous legislation of the past are removed. As to the figures themselves, the short result of those we have already given understates the truth. The estimated expenditure of the year 1860-1 was no less than £73,691,000, while the estimates of the current year amount to no more than £66,149,000. It is true that in the former year a large sum was included on account of the China war, but if we put aside this disturbing cause there remains a clear gain of £3,742,000 in the comparison of the ordinary expenditure of the two years. The reduction is important, though it still leaves the expenditure at a sum which would once have been thought tolerable only during a time of war, and it is not the least marvel connected with our financial prosperity that it should be able to withstand the pressure of our present inflated estimates. Our national income grows almost without a check. The sums received at the Exchequer last year actually exceeded the revenue of 1860-'1, although in the interval taxes had been remitted to the extent of £10,600,000. The whole amount of taxes remitted in the years 1860-'5 has been £16,036,648; they extend to such simple luxuries, or rather necessaries, as tea, sugar, cheese, eggs and rice, and the enormous increase of trade in these articles following the reduction and abolition of duties has shown that the benefit felt by the people has very much exceeded the actual sum of taxation given up by the Exchequer. It may seem a small matter, but we imported last year three hundred million eggs, and the number is still increasing. A more important fact, which should always be remembered, is that, simultaneously with the reduction of our own tariff, we have secured access to a market which had previously been almost closed to us. An increase of imports must, of course, be accompanied by an increase of exports, since every purchase is also a sale; but the French treaty facilitated exchange by breaking down the French tariff as well as our own. Our manufacturers found new customers at the very moment that the great body of the nation were allowed to lay out their money to the best advantage, and we were thus enabled at a stroke to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market.

It is possible that Mr. GLADSTONE himself would refer to the reduction in the total of the national debt as the best testimonial to his financial policy. This reduction is a measure which he has had very much at heart, and though he has not always been fortunate in his methods of procedure, he deserves credit for appreciating the importance of the object. Between 1860 and 1865 the net decrease has been £10,789,912; but this does not adequately represent the success of his management. In the same period £3,490,000 was added to the debt on account of fortification expenses, so that apart from this exceptional and temporary cause of increase, the reduction would have been £14,279,912. This result has been mainly due to the successful conversion of stock into terminable annuities, a process which will admit of indefinite extension with the further development of Post-Office Savings-Banks, and the increase of the funds deposited in them.

THE COTTON FACTORY SUFFERERS.

From the London Times, June 19.

Yesterday a very simple ceremony marked the formal close of a great and memorable passage in the history, not only of this country, but even of the world. Mr. FARNALL announced to the Central Relief Committee at Manchester his recall by the Poor Law Board from the post of Special Commissioner in the Cotton District, which he has now held for three years, and the committee adjourned *sine die*. * * * This proceeding amounts to an official recognition of the end of the great cotton famine, and it implies the breaking up of the entire system of relief throughout the cotton district. The changes in the last four years have been so rapid that it is hard for us now to realize the full meaning of this announcement. Great as the distress caused by the cotton famine at its height, it was yet borne by the nation without any exhausting effort, and it has passed into our memories as a sudden and transient, however great a calamity. But it would not be fitting to let such an occasion pass without recalling the dangers through which we have so safely passed, and without some acknowledgment of the generous and indefatigable labors and the patient sagacity which alone could have brought us safely through such a perilous period.

It was about this time four years that the prospect of the paralysis of the cotton trade was being forced upon our attention; but the outdoor pauperism of the district was then at an average rate of 40,000 persons, and it was not until the end of 1861 that the increase began to be ominous. All through 1862, however, the famine gradually increased in intensity, until in December of that year, the total number of persons in receipt of relief from the Guardians and the Local Committees fell little short of 50,000. This half a million of persons was in the short space of a few months reduced to the danger of sheer starvation, unless relieved by prompt and vast munificence. * * * To support this crisis and to prepare these happy results was a task of incomprehensible magnitude. The wages which were being lost to the operatives amounted to no less than £170,000 a week, or nine or ten millions a year. Whence were the funds to come which could even partially supply the place of this enormous revenue, and where was the machinery to administer it? Both the one and the other started into instantaneous existence with the rise of the demand. Not only in this country did a benevolence beyond all precedent pour apparently inexhaustible supplies into the distressed districts, but, as will be seen from the report read yesterday at Manchester, the four quarters of the globe united in this unanimous charity. Asia contributed £132,625: America, North and South, £75,480; Australasia no less than £64,740; while even Africa sent more than £10,000. Domestic liberality here more than due proportion to these international contributions, and no enumeration of the funds dispensed by the Relief Committee, by the Guardians, and in Public Works would give an adequate conception of the whole amount expended. Meanwhile the administration of this vast system of relief was being rapidly elaborated by the mutual exertions of every class, and all combined to share the general burdens and divide the accumulated labor. Committees of relief were established which quickly put themselves in connection with their guardians and supplemented their work. An act was passed by which, when the charge of relief became too heavy for the parish it was shared by the Union, and when it was too large for the Union it was shared by the county. In connection with the work of the Relief Committee every house was visited by voluntary messengers of charity; ladies devoted their tender and skillful tact to devise methods of alleviating the suffering and monotony of the time, schools were opened to improve the idle hours, and kitchens established for the sick and feeble. Lastly, the Public Works Act supplied at once money, occupation and permanent benefits to the operatives. It will be seen from the report read yesterday that the results of this Act have more than answered expectation. No less than £1,000,000 of money has been expended during the two years it has been in operation, £1,000 a week has been on an average paid in wages, 35,000 men have been employed, private resources have been called out to meet the public advances, and it is but a part of what has been accomplished that 200 miles of streets have been sewered, formed, paved, channeled, and had footwalks constructed. The system of relief which in all these forms has been now in operation for three years is scarcely less complex and not less admirable than that wonderful industry for the paralysis of which it provided the temporary remedy. It started into life far more suddenly, it worked with not less regularity, and it was not less beneficent in its results. At length the long and patient labor is rewarded by being rendered unnecessary. The number of persons in receipt of relief from the Guardians was last week reduced to 70,000, and the number appears rapidly diminishing, for the decrease since the 23th of April is 14,338. In short, though the numbers in receipt of relief are still about fifty per cent. greater than they were before the famine, yet they were not sufficiently numerous to be beyond the reach of the ordinary operation of the Poor Law, and all exceptional action has, therefore, for the present ceased.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS (RETIRING PENSIONS) BILL.

In the House of Commons on the 19th, on the order of the day for going into committee on this bill,

Sir W. JOLLIFFE said he had formerly drawn attention to the memorial of Sir FRANCIS HEAD, asking that his claims should be considered; but it now appeared that the Government were unwilling to make any special provision in his favor. Under these circumstances he had received the following letter from Sir FRANCIS, asking that his case should not be pressed:

CROYTON, June 6, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR WILLIAM JOLLIFFE: In cheerful submission to the absolute decision of Her Majesty's Government, with respect to my services in Canada, which has just been privately communicated to me, I lose no time in expressing to you my earnest desire that you will kindly abstain from uttering in the House of Commons another word in my behalf. For, as my case is now hopeless, you will, I am sure, concur with me that it would ill become me to allow—if I can possibly prevent it—any member of Parliament uselessly to interrupt, for a single moment, the unanimity with which the Colonial Governor's Pension Bill will, I hope, without any further reference to my services, now pass into a law.

Believe me to remain yours faithfully and gratefully,
F. B. HEAD.

The House then went into committee on the bill.

On clause 2—

Mr. NEWDEGATE asked what rule had been adopted with regard to these pensions, and upon what principle the claims of Sir FRANCIS HEAD had been rejected.

Mr. CARDWELL said this bill was based upon length of services, and the period of Sir FRANCIS HEAD's service was extremely short. Last year he had given a pledge that the subject should be fully considered; so that, if they were unable to admit the claims of Sir F. HEAD, the right honorable gentleman opposite should have the opportunity of taking what course he felt inclined to take upon this bill. Since then the case had been fully considered, and the government thought it impossible to insert a clause providing for that particular case.

Sir J. PAKINGTON said that Sir FRANCIS HEAD's letter did that distinguished public servant great honor. He expressed his deep regret at the decision come to by the government.

Mr. ADDERLEY moved the insertion of words limiting the grant of these pensions out of the British treasury to cases in which the salaries were a charge on the British treasury. It was an act of absolute folly to charge the Imperial revenue with pensions in cases where the salaries were payable by the colonies. The bill was a continuation of the old vicious system by which the interests of the Crown and of the colonies were regarded as being separate.

Mr. CARDWELL said the objections taken to the bill were the same as those which were made on the second reading, and they had therefore already been disposed of by the House.

Mr. HENLEY reminded the House that it was already nearly a quarter to 2 o'clock, and that they had to meet again at 12 o'clock.

Mr. B. COCHRANE said it would only take twenty minut

THE FOURTH.

THE MILITARY AND CIVIC DISPLAY.

HONORS TO OUR RETURNED VETERANS.

National Salutes, Joy Bells, Pyrotechnics and Illuminations.

Preparations in Brooklyn and Elsewhere.

The Fourth will be celebrated this year in a manner worthy of the occasion. Twelve months ago the country wes engaged in a devastating war, the end of which no man could foresee. This year the recurrence of the nation's birthday finds us in a condition of peace. The country can therefore afford to indulge in a display which last year would have seemed out of place. In this city, the preparations for the celebration of the day exceed those made on any previous occasion. The Common Council have appropriated the sum of $20,000 for the purpose. Whether the whole amount is to be expended in fireworks and music the public have yet to learn, but certainly a very large quantity of both could be supplied for half the money. Not content, however, with celebrating one day, they recommend our citizens in the published programme to observe the 3d also as a holiday. It is quite probable, in view of the fact that the Stock and Produce Exchanges will be closed to-day, that very little business of any kind will be transacted until Wednesday morning.

The day will be ushered in by a national saluto from the Battery at sunrise, and the chimes of Old Trinity under the direction of Mr. JAMES AYLIFFE will peal forth at 8 A. M., and at noon, as joyously as heretofore.

The following is the programme:

TRINITY CHURCH CHIMES.

1. Changes on eight bells.
2. Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.
3. Yankee Doodle.
4. Gentle Zingla.
5. Had I a Heart.
6. For God and Liberty.
7. Grand national Fantasia, written for Trinity chimes by GEO. F. BRISTOW, in honor of our great victories, introducing the following chimes: Vive L'America, Lould Soldier Boy, Old Folks at Home, Coming through the Rye, Hail Columbia, The Campbells are Coming, &c.
8. Lovely Lily of the Vale.
9. Airs from Child of the Regiment.
10. What Fairy like Music.
11. On to the Field of Glory.
12. The Soldiers' Return.
13. Red, White and Blue.
14. Yankee Doodle.

THE MILITARY AND CIVIC DISPLAY.

Major-Gen. SANFORD has issued the following order for the parade of

THE FIRST DIVISION NATIONAL GUARD.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. N. G., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.—This division will parade on Tuesday next, the Fourth of July, to celebrate the Eighty-ninth Anniversary of our National Independence, the triumphant restoration of our Union, and the return of peace.

The division line will be formed on Twenty-third-street, with the right on Fifth-avenue, at eight o'clock A. M.

The Major-General, with the concurrence of the Mayor and Corporation of the city, respectfully invite the several regiments of New-York Volunteers now in this city to unite in the celebration of the day, to enable the citizens of New-York to receive and welcome them upon their return to their homes and friends.

All regiments and battalions of volunteers disposed to cooperate with the First Division on this occasion are requested to report to the Major-General during the present week, at his office, No. 5 Tryon-row. Brig.-Gen. YATES will cause national salutes to be fired from the Battery at sunrise and at noon.

The line of march from Twenty-third-street will be up Madison-avenue to Thirty-eighth-street, through Forty-second-street to Fifth-avenue, down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, up Fourteenth-street to Union-square, where the honors of a marching salute will be paid to the Mayor and Common Council.

The divisions-staff will assemble at the quarters of the Major-General at 7:30 A. M., at which hour Capt. OTTO'S troop will report for escort duty.

The Commissary-General will issue ammunition upon the requisition of the commandants of regiments.

By order of

Major-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.

CHAS. T. TOMPS, Major and Volunteer Aid-de-Camp.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Division Inspector.

Gen. SANFORD has also issued an invitation to all returned officers of volunteers, in this city and the vicinity, who have been honorably discharged, and are not connected with battalions and regiments who will parade on the 4th inst., to unite in the celebration of the day, and for that purpose to assemble in uniform, in Fifth-avenue, with the right on Twenty-third-street, at 10:30 A. M. of that day, the field and general officers mounted, and the line officers on foot, to unite with the regiments of volunteers on duty in the ceremonies of the day, and in the line of march of the First Division.

Col. CLEVELAND, of the State Agency, has engaged fifteen or twenty first-class horses for the Fourth, in which he intends giving the disabled men a good time. A collation will be served by the Agency, in the City Assembly Rooms, and the boys can have a good view of the procession from the windows.

In the evening fireworks will be exhibited at the following places, and in the order of the programme:

During the interval between the pieces, aerial pyrotechnics will be displayed in rapid succession, and the bands will furnish music.

City Hall—Braddle's Band.
East Broadway and Grand-street—Hill's Band.
Madison-square—Graham's Band.
Tompkins-square—Robertson's Band.
West Broadway and Franklin-street—Robertson's Band.
Broadway and Forty-third-street—Kingsland's Band.
Jackson-square—Kingsland's Band.
Battery—Huber's Band.
Union Market-square, East Houston-street—Kissenberth's Band.
West Houston-street Square—Kissenberth's Band.
Marion and Spring streets—Monahan's Band.
Monroe and Market streets.
Mount Morris-square.
Thirty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues—Blind Band.
Liberty-square—Kingsland's Band.
Fourth-avenue Park—Kingsland's Band.

It is expected a number of civic societies will turn out to do honor to the occasion. The shipping and the public buildings will doubtless make a liberal display of hunting, and the occupants of private houses will not be found wanting.

Whether any portion of the $20,000 appropriated by the Common Council is to be expended in a civic banquet has not been stated, but it is probable that the City Fathers will not forget that important part of the proceedings.

ILLUMINATIONS, ETC.

Many of our prominent citizens are making preparations to illuminate their houses on the Fourth. Some of the Broadway establishments will make a splendid display. At the old Wigwam the day will be honored in the usual manner, a distinguished gentleman having been invited to deliver the oration.

IN BROOKLYN.

There will be a fine display of fireworks at several places. Gen. DURYEA has issued orders for the parade of the Fifth and Eleventh Brigades. The Fourteenth and Fifty-sixth Regiments will parade as volunteers, the former acting as special escort to the volunteers.

All societies and organizations of citizens desiring to participate in the ceremonies, will form on South Fifth street, Eastern District, right on Fourth-street, at 7½ o'clock precisely, and will report to Col. IRVING STEELE, Division Inspector, for assignment of position and other information.

The march will commence at 8 o'clock precisely, and will be through Fourth-street and along the route designated by the committee of the Common Council, to the new County Court-house, where the command will be reviewed at 10 o'clock A. M., by the Mayor, city and county officers, and dismissed at or before 10½ o'clock A. M.

IN WILLIAMSBURGH.

At daylight a salute of thirty-six guns will be fired, followed by the ringing of bells. At 10½ A. M., a meeting of citizens will take place in the chapel of the Boss-street church. The following gentlemen will deliver addresses: Rev. E. S. Porter, D. D.; Richard H. Handley, Esq.; Rev. E. W. Blise, Rev. C. P. Pomeroy, Rev. A. H. Partridge, Rev. Chas. H. Payne and Rev. J. T. Wilson. At 4½ P. M., exercises under the direction of the Citizens' Committee, of which Hon. Wm. WALLACE is chairman, will take place at the First Presbyterian church, corner of South Fourth and Sixth streets. D. L. NORTHUP, Esq., will read the Declaration of Independence, and Rev. E. S. CANFIELD will deliver an oration. The churches of St. Vincent de Paul and St. Mary will celebrate the day by a picnic. In the evening every householder is invited to illuminate. The Germans of the Sixteenth Ward, it is understood, will have a grand procession and public meeting in which some thirty societies will take part.

IN JERSEY CITY, BERGEN AND HUDSON.

There will be a display of fireworks in Jersey City, notwithstanding the veto of the appropriation by the Mayor. The public schools will be closed until Wednesday next.

In Bergen a procession will form on the Old Bergen-square, at 10 A. M., consisting of the Fire Department, militia and returned veterans in full dress; the various civic societies of the town; thirty-six young ladies, representing the thirty-six States of the Union, dressed in white, and drawn in cars by twelve white horses, to be followed by citizens generally, on foot and in carriages. After parading through the principal streets, an oration will be delivered by Mr. THROCKMORTON, after which a dinner will be served up, and the day will be with a grand display of fireworks from the Hook, with National salutes will also be fired at sunrise, noon and sundown.

In Hudson City a dinner will be given to the returned soldiers in the grove near Waverley; an oration by Hon. G. B. ADRIAN will follow, and there will be a display of fireworks in the evening.

EXCURSIONS.

Many persons have already left the city to remain probably until after the 4th, and to avoid the smell of villainous saltpetre and the ear-piercing reports of crackers and pistols. Most of the railroad companies offer great inducements to excursionists, and our advertising columns show that those who prefer to travel by water can go to West Point, Long Branch, New-Haven, Glen Cove, Glenwood, Roslyn, around Staten Island, and to numerous other places at a fabulously small expense.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival and Departure of the Ninety-third New-York—Arrival of the Tenth New-York Zouaves, the Seventy-third New-York, the Fifth Vermont, and Nineteenth Massachusetts—Detachments, &c.

The Tenth Regiment New-York Veterans, (National Zouaves,) arrived late Saturday night, and were escorted to the Eighth Regiment Armory by Col. COLYER, who furnished Robertson's Band and a good supper to the officers and men. It is understood that the command will remain in the city, to participate in the celebration of the Fourth of July.

This regiment was organized in this city, April, 1861, at the breaking out of the rebellion, and has been continually in the service since that time. After the muster out of the two-years' organization, a battalion of four companies was formed, under the command of Lieut.-Col. GEO. F. HOPPER; two additional companies were added in April, 1864, and recently four more, making a complete regimental organization. The regiment has participated in the following battles: Norfolk, Gaines' Mill, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Shepardstown Ford, Fredericksburgh, Chancellorsville, Gettysburgh, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, Wilderness, Laurell Hill, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Polopotomoy, Coal Harbor, Before Petersburgh, Reams Station, Deep Bottom, Boydtown Plank-road, Hatcher's Run, and in the pursuit of LEE's army. They formed a portion of the Fifth Army Corps during the seven days' fight, and until after the action of Shepardstown Ford, Sept. 22, 1862, when they were transferred to the Second Corps.

In this veteran organization they have served ever since. Their losses have been very great in officers and men, particularly since the commencement of GRANT's campaign in 1864. The following are the officers who arrived home with the regiment:

Colonel—JOEL B. BAKER.
Lieutenant-Colonel—George F. Hopper.
Major—Anthony S. Woods.
Adjutant—Brevet Capt. Charles W. Cowtan.
Quartermaster—William F. Beers.
Surgeon—Robert C. Craig.
Assistant Surgeon—Charles H. Baker.
Chaplain—Joshua Cooke.
Captains—Ed. D. Van Winkle, Harvey Y. Russell, Joseph La Fiura, John R. Cooper, George H. Robertson, Samuel B. Dousmore.
First Lieutenants—Dugald S. Gilkison, ——Williams, Samuel Minnes, George W. Halstead, Bernard Brady, Harvey Curtis, Michael Metzgar, ——Taylor, ——Clapsaddle, Henry A. Botsford.
Second Lieutenants—Charles Egan, Underhill J. Covert, Francis L. Meade, William N. Skidmore and ——Behan.

Col. BAKER, of the Eighth New-York Heavy Artillery, comes home in command, having been assigned to that position, with a portion of his regiment, just previous to the command being ordered home. Col. HOPPER is now the only original officer who thus continued with the Tenth during its four years' service. A number of its present officers were originally enlisted men—Capts. VAN WINKLE, RUSSELL, FIELDS and COWAN. The Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, and Adjutant had received commissions as senior officers, but could not muster on account of the reduced strength of the Tenth.

The Ninety-third New-York Veterans arrived late on Saturday night, and were hospitably entertained by the New-York State Agency, in the Eighth Regiment Armory, leaving for Albany by special steamer. The regiment numbered 515 muskets, and was under the command of Col. HAVILAND GIFFORD. The Ninety-third New-York will be in Albany on the Fourth to celebrate that day, and will thus complete three and a half years of active service.

This regiment left Albany on the 14th of February, 1862, for the seat of war, mustering 33 officers and 963 men, and at various times since that date the command has received 684 men additional, thus making an aggregate of 1,705 that have served beneath its banners. The regiment at its final muster will have 515 men and 23 officers, and of the original organization only 2 officers and 85 men remain.

The following are the battles in which the regiment has participated: Siege of Yorktown, April, 1862; Williamsburgh, May 6, 1862; Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; Fredericksburgh, Dec. 13, 1862; Chancellorsville, May 1-5, 1863; Wilderness, May 5-6, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 7-8, 1864; North Anna; Totopotompy Creek; Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864; siege of Petersburgh; Strawberry Plains; Deep Bottom; Poplar Spring Church, Sept. 30, 1864; Boydtown Plank Road, No. 1, Oct. 27, 1864; Second do., April 1, 1865; Second Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4, 1865; Jettersville, April 4, 1865; Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865; High Bridge, (near Farmville, Va.,) April 7, 1865; surrender of Gen. LEE, (Appomattox Hollow, Va.,) April 9, 1865. The following is the roster of the officers accompanying the regiment:

Field and Staff.—Col. HAVILAND GIFFORD, commanding. Lieutenant-Colonel, J. H. Northrup; Major, G. Bushnell; Surgeon, S. Smith; Assistant Surgeon, L. W. Daley; Quartermaster, D. H. King; Adjutant, B. Emisch.

Line Officers.—Co. A—First Lieutenant, C. W. Wallace; Second Lieutenant, O. T. Perkins. Co. C—Captain, C. F. Myer; Second Lieutenant, G. Hayner. Co. D—First Lieutenant, R. Robertson; Second Lieutenant, W. H. Ball. Co. E—Captain, J. Kemp dy; Second Lieutenant, Charles L. Russell. Co. F—Second Lieutenant, J. Nutting. Co. H—Captain, J. W. Gedder; First Lieutenant, G. H. Blackman; Second Lieutenant, L. W. Hamlin. Co. I—Captain, J. M. Cahune.

The Seventy-third New-York Veteran Volunteers arrived late on Saturday night, per Ambey route, landing at Pier No. 1 at 10 o'clock, and proceeded to the rooms of the New-York State Agency, Seventy-third Regiment arsenal,) escorted up town by Robertson's Band. The regiment is still at the arsenal, and may remain over for the Fourth. The Seventy-third Regiment New-York Volunteers was originally organized as the "Second Regiment New-York Fire Zouaves," and attached to the Excelsior Brigade as the "Fourth Regiment." This regiment is all that is left of the celebrated Excelsior Brigade, raised here in 1861 by Major-Gen. D. E. SICKLES. They have had 2,112 names on their rolls, and lost at Gettysburgh 360 men and 17 officers. They left here in August, 1861, under the command of Col. WILLIAM R. BREWSTER, who remained with them until November, 1864, when he was, for distinguished services in the field, promoted to the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General. They now return under the command of Col. M. W. BURNS, a most gallant soldier, who has been promoted from Captain to his present position. The regiment has inscribed upon its colors the name of every battle in which the Army of the Potomac has been engaged, from Yorktown to LEE's surrender—has never lost a color, but taken many from the enemy.

The following is a list of the battles participated in by the Seventy-third:

1862.—Siege of Yorktown, April; Williamsburgh, May 5; West Point, May 6; seven days' battles before Richmond, June 26—July 2; Seven Pines; Fredericksburgh, (under BURNSIDE,) Dec. 13.

1863.—Chancellorsville, May 5; Gettysburgh, July 1—5; Wapping Heights, July 22; Rappahannock Station, October; Mine Run, Nov. 26.

1864.—Wilderness, May 5; Spottsylvania, May 7—8; Totopotomy, North Anna, Cold Harbor, June 1; Bethesda Church; Siege of Petersburgh; Boydtown Plank Road Oct. 27.

1865.—Second Hetcher's Run; Feb. 4; assault upon the enemy's works, (usually known as Fort Fisher,) March 25; grand assault on Petersburgh, April 2; pursuit of LEE; Amelia Court-house, April 6; surrender of LEE, April 9.

The following is a complete roster of the officers now with the command.

Field and Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel, M. W. BURNS, commanding; Major, L. H. Thompson; Adjutant, J. A. Kent; Quartermaster, W. Butcher; Surgeon, J. H. Searls; Assistant Surgeon, —— Hackley.

Line Officers.—Company A—Captain, J. G. Nooman; First Lieutenant, C. W. Willson. Company B—Captain, H. Belk; First Lieutenant, Chas. H. Potter. Company E—Captain, R. W. Clark; First Lieutenant, F. B. Snyder; Second Lieutenant, —— Wood. Company F—Captain, S. C. Greenaulf; Second Lieutenant, M. Carroll. Company G—Captain J. McKenna; Second Lieutenant, J. Fisher. Company H—First Lieutenant, John Bell. Company I—Captain J. Doully; First Lieutenant, C. W. Bowers.

The Fifth New-Hampshire, 460 strong, and under the command of Col. CRAFT, arrived on Saturday at midnight, and departed yesterday morning for Concord, N. H., at which place they were organized. The regiment has a brilliant record, albeit they suffered greatly on account of bounty-jumpers deserting last Winter.

The Nineteenth Massachusetts, 450 men and officers, Col. RICE, commanding, also arrived on Saturday night at a late hour, and left for Boston yesterday morning. This regiment has been in the following battles:

Fredericksburgh, (under BURNSIDE,) Dec. 13; Chancellorsville, May 5.

1863.—Gettysburgh, July 1—5; Wapping Heights, July 22; Rappahannock Station, October; Mine Run, Nov. 26.

1864.—Wilderness, May 5; Spottsylvania, May 7—8; Totopotomy, North Anna, Cold Harbor, June 1; Bethesda Church, Siege of Petersburgh, Boydtown Plank Road, Oct. 27.

1865.—Second Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; assault upon the enemy's works, (usually known as Fort Fisher,) March 25; grand assault on Petersburgh, April 1, Sailor's Creek, April 6; Surrender of LEE, April 9.

The Fifth Vermont Veteran Regiment arrived during Saturday night, under the command of Lieut.-Col. R. A. KENNEDY, and numbered 450 men and 23 officers. They left yesterday by steamer for Burlington. The Fifth was raised in the northern part of the State, entering the service in September, 1861, and reenlisted as veterans in December, 1863. They served in the Second Brigade Second Division Sixth Corps. The following is a list of the officers with the command.

Field and Staff—Lieut.-Col. R. A. KENNEDY, Maj. E. O. Cole, Adjt. C. T. Leonard, Surgeon C. H. Allen, Asst. Surgeon D. L. C. Colburn, Quartermaster J. L. Eells, Chaplain J. D. Cargill.

Line Officers—Company A, Capt. Thos. Kaveeny, First Lieut. F. C. Davis. Company B, First Lieut. Chas. V. Cool. Company C, Second Lieut. W. H. Wright. Company D, Lieut. Baldwin. Company E, Lieut. Foster. Company F, Capt. Pratt. Company G, Capt. Barrett. Company H, Lieut. Grace. Company I, Capt. Kilborn. Company K, Capt. Dudley.

The following are the battles of the Fifth Vermont: Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; Fredericksburgh, Dec. 13, 1863; Mary's Heights, (where the regiment charged upon the enemy with great success,) May 3, 1863; Gettysburgh, July 1-5, 1863; Funkstown, Md., July 7, 1863; Wilderness, May 5, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 7-8, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864; siege of Petersburgh; Charlestown, Aug. 21, 1864; Winchester, (under SHERIDAN,) Sept. 19, 1864; Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864.

The Fifty-ninth New-York artillery arrived yesterday evening. This regiment is commanded by Col. W. A. OLMSTEAD. Its other field officers are Lieut.-Col. J. A. JEWELL, Major W. T. SIMMS and Adjt. GEO. MATTHEWS. The regiment marched to the State Agency in Howard-street, and they will remain in the city to participate in the festivities of the Fourth of July. The men are looking remarkably well after three and a half years of hard fighting.

This evening a grand reception of Battery A, First New-Jersey Artillery, will take place at Hoboken, N. J. The time and place of meeting is Otto Cottage, at 7 o'clock P. M. The reception is tendered to the battery by the citizens of Hoboken, and all the surviving members, with Capt. HEXAMMER, will be present in uniform to take a final adieu of each other after four years of hard service together. The Fire Department of Hoboken and vicinity, with the Turner societies, have been invited and will attend. The battery was raised by Capt. HEXAMMER in 1861, and was one of the first independent batteries to enter the service. It fired the first artillery shot of the Sixth Army Corps at West Point, on York River; was with the Army of the Potomac through all its actions, and fired the last artillery shot at Petersburgh, consuming in nearly four years over seven thousand rounds of ammunition.

THE VEGETABLE AND FRUIT FUND.

Col. COLYER wishes to acknowledge the following contributions to the returning soldiers' reception fund since those last published.

Thos. H. Maghee	$25	Goodyr's I.R.Glove Co.	$25
Horace Gray	25	Daniel Huntington	25
Union League Club	645	Camp, Brunsen & Sher-	
Alex. Van Rensselaer	25	ry	10
Phelps, Dodge & Co	50	T. J. Smith	10
Easton & Co	20	S. J. Tobias	10
G. A. Jarvis	10	Edward Walker	50
Kemp, Day & Co	15	Cash	5
Tarrytown	5	J. Jewett & Sons	50
Grinnell, Minturn & Co.	100	R. Burkhalter	5
A. W. Spies	25	E. Devoe	1
Saltsman, Jacob & Co	25	W. B. Whitman	1
C. Mangels	1	R. J. Bruner	10
F. Gnijl	1	W. C. Martin	10
Ward McLean	1	Wm. Doane	2
L. D. Buckley	3	D. C. Silleck	1
A. Hayes	3	J. M.	1
Chas. Herrick	5	A. Noyte	3
M. D., L. D., J. G., T. Voorhis	6	D. Morrison	1
J. Morrison	2	J. J. Jones	5
Cash	2	M. Pinchbeck	5
Cash	5	J. Ashcroft	5
S. Draper	29	Cash	5
E. D. Morgan	100	Cash	1
George Douglas	5	Cash	20
George W. Blunt	50	T. Malleck	2
R. W. Weston	25	Louis & T. M. C., Jr.	25

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE FESTIVAL.

Departure of the New-York Delegates to the Bremen Shooting Match.

On Saturday last, the steamers *Mattawan* and *Chicopee*, accompanied to Sandy Hook the *Bremen*, on which had embarked a deputation from the New-Yorker Schützen Corps, delegated to represent the riflemen of America at the grand match which will be inaugurated at Bremen, July 16, coming to a conclusion July 23. Representatives from all parts of the world and envoys of the several Schützen Corps of Albany, Louisville, St. Louis and Milwaukee, will take part in the proceedings.

The delegates from the New-York organization, who sailed under command of Capt. BUSCH, yesterday, carried with them a number of gifts to be offered as prizes to the successful competitors. Among these presents are a set of American coins, bright from the mint, sundry gold medals, a bar of pure Nevada silver—the offering of California citizens, valued at $600—and a relic of the four years' struggle which has just come to a close, presented by Gov. FENTON, and accompanied by the subjoined letter:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 29, 1865.

Capt. George Schneider, Albany Sharpshooters:

SIR: I understand that you have been regularly appointed as a delegate to the Sharpshooters' Convention at Bremen. I take pleasure in authorizing you to present to the convention, in behalf of the State of New-York, a Springfield musket which was found on one of the bloodiest battle-fields during our late national struggle. The State and nation will ever cherish in grateful remembrance the heroic deeds of their adopted sons from the German States. Ever true to the spirit of liberty, your brave countrymen were quick to espouse the righteous cause of our government against those who plotted its downfall, and by their steadiness and valor have won rank among our tried and veteran soldiers. Their heroism and active sympathy have served to give double strength to the bond of cordiality and friendliness that has attached us to your fatherland. We extend a welcome to all your countrymen who may hereafter seek our hospitable land, and promise them liberal copartnership in the rights their brothers so largely aided to secure.

Very truly yours, R. E. FENTON.

All the necessary preliminaries having been completed, Capt. BUSCH, with some fifty members of his corps, were escorted to the steamer dock, at Hoboken, on Saturday last, and at once embarked on board the *Bremen*. The numbers invited guests and resident riflemen monopolized the *Chicopee* and the *Mattawan*, which steamers accompanied the outward-bound delegates as far as Sandy Hook, at which point, amid the roaring of cannon and the cheers of the escort, the vessels put about and the guests soon lost sight of their late associates.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

COSTLY SPREE ON THE ROAD.

Sergt. POLLEY, of the Eighteenth Ward Police, having arrested JOHN MCGOLDRICK and JOHN CROGAN, young bloods of the road, AMELIA RICE, a dashing and most attractive person, appeared and made the following remarkable affidavit:

Amelia Rice, of No. 129 East Twentieth-street, sworn—On the 22d of June, 1865, one gold chain, one gold locket, one gold key, one gold Spanish coin, one gold Chilian coin, one silver Mexican piece, two cluster diamond ear-rings containing seven diamond stones each, one gold cross containing eleven or thirteen diamond stones, one gold ring containing an emerald stone and set with diamonds, one gold neck chain, one pair of gold sleeve-buttons with the letter "C.," and one leather pocket-book, containing $11, all being of the value of $2,000, were stolen from her by John Crogan and John McGoldrick, under the following circumstances, namely: On the afternoon of June 22, the deponent, in company with a lady friend, entered a saloon in Twenty-fifth-street, near Third-avenue, to procure refreshments; that while in said saloon Crogan and McGoldrick entered in company with several other men, and soon engaged in conversation with the deponent and her said lady friend; that soon after deponent and her said lady friend entered a coach to go to Harlem; that the said named prisoners also got into said coach, and the driver drove to Stryker's Bay Hotel, where they got out and procured more refreshments; that after remaining some time in said hotel, the deponent and her lady friend and the said prisoners reëntered the coach to return; that when deponent entered the coach at the said hotel she had all of the within-described property, contained in a small chamois bag, with the exception of the said emerald ring, which she wore at the time upon her finger; that said bag, containing all of said other property, was placed in her bosom, with a string attached and placed around her neck; that, when they had reached a spot in the Central Park, the driver of said coach stopped, and that said prisoners discharged him from their hire; that deponent and her said lady friend got into another coach, which had been procured by the said two prisoners, but that the said prisoners suddenly and very unexpectedly went off; that after riding a short distance in the second coach, deponent discovered that all of the said property had been abstracted from her person and possession, and she therefore charges that it was feloniously stolen from her by the said Crogan and McGoldrick, while she was riding from Stryker's Bay to the Central Park.

To this the prisoners had nothing to say, except that they had not stolen the jewelry, and could not imagine where it had been lost. The party, they said, had drunk milk punches at the Stryker's Bay Hotel, and taken lager-bier, &c., elsewhere; but there had been, the prisoners thought, no robbery. In default of $2,500 bail each, they were committed for examination.

A COMEDY OF ERRORS.

CATHARINE MCCORT, a servant employed by Mrs. MARY E. BAKER, of No. 158 Madison-avenue, made affidavit against Mr. FREDERICK J. DE SWIFT, alleging that he had wrongfully taken and misapplied $50 belonging to Mrs. BAKER. It appears that Mrs. BAKER gave CATHARINE $50 to hand to SMITH, the milkman, who was to call for the money; but that on the morning of the 30th ult. Mr. SWIFT called, and the girl mistook the name SWIFT for SMITH, and handing Mr. SWIFT the money, demanded a receipt therefor. Mr. SWIFT, who had been engaged to teach Mrs. BAKER'S children, mistakenly supposed that the money had been sent him as a retainer, and accordingly gave the required receipt, took the $50, and departed. The error was not discovered until yesterday morning, when SMITH, the milkman, appeared. Thereupon measures were taken to apprehend Mr. SWIFT; but Ward Detective MCCARTY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, had hardly been notified before Mr. SWIFT entered and was taken into custody. He explained to Mrs. BAKER, and said that he had remitted to friends in Canada, and could not, therefore, refund her $50, but would credit the amount in his bill for her children's tuition. This proposition not being accepted, Mr. SWIFT was taken to Jefferson Market and committed for examination. Mr. SWIFT's circular as a teacher of modern languages and literature bears the indorsement of the Count DE MONTALEMBERT and other eminent Frenchmen, Messrs. D. & J. SADLIER & Co., of Eighty-second-street and Second-avenue, and others.

"BUNDLE" THIEVES CAPTURED.

Mr. JAMES R. CULLEN, of No. 762 Broadway, having recently lost upward of $700 worth of wearing apparel which he had sent by messengers to his patrons, and having ascertained that his messengers had delivered their packages to "bundle" thieves, or that the thieves had snatched the goods from their hands, appealed to Chief Detective YOUNG, and after considerable "pipping" Detective Officers BENNETT, VADDEAN and COYLE, to whom Sergt. YOUNG entrusted the "working up" of the case, apprehended JOHN UNDERHILL, WM. SMITH, and JOHN STEPHENS, and the three prisoners were taken to Police Headquarters. Here EDWARD MORRIS, Mr. CULLEN'S errand-boy, identified UNDERHILL, as the person who, on the 7th ult., snatched from him a package containing $200 worth of clothing. These fellows usually ascertain the address on any bundle that an errand-boy may have, and then, assuming to be the owners, they take the goods and make a hasty escape; but recently, the boys being up to this dodge, the thieves have been compelled to resort to violence. Justice DODGE committed UNDERHILL in default of $1,000 bail, and held SMITH and STEPHENS for examination.

DESCENT BY CAPT. CAFFREY.

Roundsman MCKELVIE, of the Fifteenth Precinct Police, recently reported the "Sherman Cottage," in Bleecker-street, near the Bowery, as the headquarters of a gang of thieves and abandoned women; and on Saturday night Capt. CAFFREY, acting under orders from Justice DODGE, made a descent and captured the landlord, one WM. SHERMAN, and sixteen masculine and femine inmates of the den. SHERMAN was committed for trial, yesterday, and the sixteen thieves and bawds were required to give $300 bail each.

LIFTING ANOTHER'S CURRENCY.

Mr. JAMES KAIN, of No. 179 East Twenty-second-street, having paid a bill in a store in Second-avenue, near Tenth-street, inadvertently dropped his money, and it was picked up by TIMOTHY NORTON, a youth of 19. Mr. JOHN KERNAN, who witnessed the proceedings, informed Mr. KAIN, and that gentleman demanded the money, but young NORTON pretended that he knew nothing of it. The accused was thereupon apprehended by Patrolman NONTON, and Mr. KAIN's money ($250) was recovered. Yesterday NORTON was committed for trial.

THE PETROLEUM BUBBLE.

The examination of WILLIAM D. MANN and DANIEL STRATTON, Jr., the chief cooks and bottle washers of the United Service Petroleum and Mining Company, is to take place this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, before Justice DODGE. MANN and STRATTON, meantime, lie in Jefferson Market Prison, unable to procure the required $30,000 bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

SPURIOUS BANK NOTES.

Policeman BAKER, of the Seventh Ward, apprehended ROSE KELLY, for tendering at JOHN MCCABE'S store, No. 10 Catharine-street, a spurious $10 note, purporting to have been uttered by the Girard Bank, of Philadelphia, and a spurious $5 on the Union Bank, of Troy, in payment for a cloak and shawl which she had purchased. Other counterfeits were found on the prisoner's person, as follows: Commercial Bank, of Glens Falls, $5; State Bank, of Newark, N. J., $5; Syracuse City Bank, $5. She was committed for examination.

SPIRITED YOUNG WOMAN.

On Saturday night, MARGARET WHITMAN, of No. 126 Hester-street, awoke and found a burglar in her room; but, instead of fainting, or doing anyother foolish thing, she sprang upon him, and he sought to escape from the window through which he had entered. Miss WHITMAN, however, too springy for him, caught his heels, and held him until Patrolman WOONS, of the Tenth Ward, reached the scene, and took the fellow into custody. The prisoner was committed for examination.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

STOLEN GOODS RECOVERED.

Capt. JOURDAN has on exhibition at the Sixth Ward Police Station a quantity of wearing apparel, being coats, pantaloons and waistcoats, which Sergeant KENNEDY took from one CHARLES RICE, a person whom the police describe as a notorious thief. RICE was taken to the Tombs, and committed for examination.

ROBBED IN WATER-STREET.

Private JEREMIAH DAVIS preferred complaint against GEORGE DELAIR, a young Canadian, whom he met in a Water-street saloon, alleging that one evening last week DELAIR robbed him of $490 while the two were in the place. The accused was apprehended by Policeman CONRAN, of the Fourth Ward, but the money was not recovered. The prisoner was committed for trial, and DAVIS was sent to the House of Detention.

ROBBERY IN A STAGE.

Mr. SAMUEL T. W. SANDFORD, of No. 213 Fulton-street, was robbed of a wallet containing $650 in gold, while he was riding in a Broadway omnibus, on Saturday. He became aware of his loss just as a person sitting by his side rose to leave at Grand-street. He therefore detained the man and summoned Officer MCPHERSON, of the Broadway Police, and the man, on being apprehended, rendered his name as EDWARD BARRETT, of No. 415 Second-avenue, confessed that he had picked Mr. SANDFORD'S pocket, and restored the wallet. BARRETT was taken to the Tombs, and committed in default of $2,000 bail.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

EIGHTH WARD SCHOOL MATTERS.—The Board of Education, having promised the Eighth Ward a new school edifice, to take the place of the Clark-street Grammar School (No. 38,) the Trustees of that ward met on Friday evening—present, Messrs. JOHN R. RUSSELL, MATTHIAS CLARKE, THOMAS T. EVERETT, Dr. JOHN AIKEN, Jr., and Dr. FRANCIS FLEET—to consider the subject of an available and appropriate site. Two sites are offered, namely: One known as the King-street church property, where the trustees may secure a lot 100x100 feet, costing about $50,000: the other on Macdougal-street, looking down King-street—lot 125x100 feet—to cost about the same sum. A committee was appointed to ascertain precisely what terms can be made with the owners of this property, and to report at the next meeting of the Board of Education. The Eighth Ward Trustees contemplate the erection of one of the largest and finest school houses in the city. This new building is to take the place of the old Clark-street Grammar School, (No. 38,) an edifice that has been twenty years in use, and Dr. J. ELIAS WHITEHEAD, a graduate of the Eighth Ward schools, who has been principal of the school from the day of its foundation, is to have the principalship of the new school. It is proposed to consolidate the colored schools of the Fifth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Wards, and to put the pupils therein under the roof of the old Clark-street edifice, thus giving colored pupils better and more commodious quarters than they now enjoy. The school authorities contemplate a change in the evening schools, whereby all girls shall be sent to one school and all boys to another.

FIRES.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Friday night, an incendiary fire was extinguished in Mrs. SARAH SCOTT'S millinery store, at No. 355 East Houston-street, with damage not exceeding $400. The loss is fully covered by insurance. Officer CRAFT, of the Eleventh Precinct, arrested BENJAMIN SCOTT, the proprietor, on suspicion of arson, and the prisoner was held at the Eleventh Ward Police-station to await an examination by Fire-Marshal BAKER.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, the frame building adjoining the government stables in Thirty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, occupied by Mr. H. JULIAN as a scouring and dying establishment, was destroyed by fire. The loss on both stock and building is estimated at $500. The amount of insurance does not appear.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—As JAMES WILLIAMS, a soldier, was walking up Houston-street, last evening, when near Mercer-street, he was attacked by three men, who attempted to rob him of his pocket-book, containing $780 in greenbacks, but they were unsuccessful, as the soldier showed fight, when two of the miscreants left in haste, leaving one in the power of the soldier, who punished him severely. He also succeeded in escaping, however. The robbers are well known.

HOMICIDAL AFFRAY.—On Friday night, an unknown seaman, having engaged in a wrangle with WILLIAM BOLTE, in his porter-house, at No. 45 Whitehall-street, stabbed him in the arm; whereupon BOLTE took a club from behind his counter and beat the unknown until he became unconscious. BOLTE was taken by the First Precinct Police, and the sailor was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths last week was 148, of which 40 were adults and 108 under 2 years of age. The principle causes were: Cholera infantum, 37; consumption, 16; convulsions, 9; inflammation of the brain, marasmus and dropsy, 6 each; debility, 5; inflammation of the lungs, typhoid fever and diarrhœa, 4 each; scarlet fever and hooping-cough, 3 each; croup, diphtheria and small pox, 2 each; puerperal fever and cholera morbus, 1 each. Under one year of age, 68. Natives of the United States, 128. Ireland 7, Germany 6, England 5, Scotland 2.

ANOTHER FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Another fatal accident occurred yes

payment of the former rate of duty, and those who on the later hours of the same day had been compelled to pay the extra duty of fifty per cent. upon similar entries. The act as a measure of relief, provides for refunding the extra duties actually paid on the 29th and 30th days of April, and relieves from the obligation to pay such extra duties those who enter their goods for consumption on paying only the former rates, but it makes no provision for those who, although their goods arrived on those days, did not enter them for consumption.

I am unable to see how plaintiff can claim relief under this section. They are not within the classes there provided for. The duties which they seek to recover back were not extra duties exacted under the resolution of April 29, but the duty of twenty-five cents per pound, imposed by the first and nineteenth sections of the act of June 30, which plainly declare that all teas in warehouses on the 1st day of June shall, on being entered for consumption, be subjected to no other duty than twenty-five cents, and no question is raised before me as to any want of the power in Congress so to declare. The plaintiffs' teas were in warehouse on the day named in the act, and upon being entered for consumption in January thereafter, must be held legally subjected to the rate of duty which the act prescribes.

The argument of the plaintiff amounts to this: That an illegal demand of Collector Barney compelled them to put the teas in warehouse; that they were then under duress, and that the subsequent exaction by Collector Draper must therefore be held to be unauthorized.

But the demand of Collector Barney was not illegal, nor did it in any legal sense, compel the plaintiffs to put their teas in warehouse. That disposition of their goods was voluntarily selected by them on the 2d of May, to escape any present damand for any duties, and to await future legislation; and, moreover, if illegal action by Collector Barney, on the 30th day of April, had compelled the plaintiffs to warehouse the teas, it is not clear how such action would make illegal the act of Collector Draper, in January, and warrant a judgment against him, in an action on his implied promise to repay moneys illegally exacted.

The question raised by such an action is: Did or did not the law then in force authorize the defendant to exact 25 cents per pound, upon a consumption entry of teas in warehouse?

The words of the act are express, and it cannot be held that the act has no effect on these teas because the importer on the 30th of April offered to pay a less duty on them than was then legally chargeable.

It may also be noticed as affecting any argument founded on the supposed duress in this case, that the act of warehousing the teas on May 2, is the act which is claimed to have been performed under duress, but the act of warehousing on that day did not subject the teas to the charge of 25 cents duty.

The teas can not have been withdrawn for export before the 30th of June, probably at any time a year, without the payment of this duty. The allowing them to remain in warehouse until the statute of June took effect and then entering them for consumption did, however, bring them directly within the provisions of the act, and then the defendant became authorized to demand the duty of 25 cents per pound.

My conclusion is that the plaintiffs cannot recover; and it has been arrived at after giving to the elaborate and ingenious argument presented on their behalf the most careful consideration. The case has features of hardship, but the hardship arises from the failure of the act of June 30 to provide relief for such a case. I must declare the law as I find it laid down by the law-making power.

The view of the case which I have here taken, makes it unnecessary for me to notice the various questions raised by the defendant, relating to the sufficiency of the tender and of the protests and the effect of the warehouse bond.

The judgment must be for the defendant.

For plaintiff, Mr. Culver and Mr. Lowry; for defendant, District-Attorney Silliman.

United States District Court—Eastern District.

Before Judge Benedict.

SENTENCES.

The following criminals were on Saturday morning brought up and sentenced:

Harry Severance, who pleaded guilty to passing a counterfeit $50 Treasury note, was sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor at Sing Sing for two years and to pay a fine of $1 00.

Patrick Hughes, who pleaded guilty to an indictment for larceny in the navy-yard, and Richard Baker, who was convicted of the same offence, were each sentenced to pay a fine of $50, and to be imprisoned for thirty days in the County Jail.

John Lowes, who pleaded guilty to the same offence, sentenced to pay a fine of $25.

John Arma rong put in a plea of guilty to an indictment for an assault committed in the Navy-yard, and was remanded for sentence.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 1, 1865.

$40,000	Tr. Not's, 7 3-10s		500	Reading R	97¾
	Second Series..	99¾	300	do	b10 96
4,000	do	99⅞	1000	do	96
1,000	Tenn. 6s	72	300	do	s10 97¼
1,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st M.	80	200	do	s30 97¾
4,000	Amer. Gold	140	200	do	96¾
25	Bank of the Rep'c.	110	200	do	98¼
5	Fourth Nat. Bank	99	200	do	s10 98
25	Pacific Bank	165	63	Mich. Cen. R	107
25	Del. & H. C. Co.	143	100	do	106¾
200	At. Mail S. Co.	15½	300	do	b7 107
200	do	b10	15¾	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R. 22½
200	do	b15	156	100	do 3d call 62¼
200	do	b30	155	100	do 62
200	do	s30	15½	100	Ill. Cen. R. 128½
200	Quick. Min. Co.	53	400	Cleve. & Pitts	68¾
200	Cum. Coal Pr.	41¾	100	do	69
200	Bruns. City L. Co.	8	900	do	68¾
200	N. Y. Central	94½	500	do	68¾
200	Erie Railway	79¾	200	Chic. & N. W.	26
	do	79¾	400	do	26¼
200	do	s30	79¾	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr 56¼
	do	79¾	100	do	56¾
	do	s30	78	100	do 56¾
200	do	s15	78¾	800	Chic. & R. I. R. 101¾
	Erie R. Pref.	85	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	95¾
100	Erie R. Pref.	85	1000	do	96
20	do	83	500	do	95¾
200	Alton & T. H. R.	33	400	do 2d call	95¾

SECOND BOARD.

200	Erie Railway	80	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	c 62¼
25	do	s10	79¾	200	do c 62¾
200	do	s10	79¾	100	do bn w 62¾
100	do		80¾	100	do b3 62¾
200	do	s3	80	100	do c 62¾
150	do	s5	80	600	Cleve. & Pitts bi0 69
100	do	s15	79¾	400	do bi0 69¼
100	do	c0	80¼	400	do s3 69¼
100	do		80¼	400	do s3 69¼
100	do		79¾	200	do 69¾
100	Hudson Riv. R.	103¾	93¾	Chic. & R. I.	104
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	94¾	300	do	101¾
200	do	s5	94¾	100	do s3 101¾
200	Reading R.	c	98	Chi. & N. W.	58¼
	do		98	do	s3 56¾
	do		97¾	do	s3 56¾
	do		97¾	181	P., Ft. W. & C. ex-d 96¾
100	Mich. Cen. R. ex d	103		sn w	
100	Quick. Min. Co.	53¾	100	Cum. Coal Pr.	41¾

MONDAY, July 3—A. M.

The Foreign Trade of the past week was fairly active in the entry of Foreign Merchandise, but again moderate in the Export clearances, both as to Produce and Gold. The latter only $100,000. The remittance of U. S. 5-20s by the various steamers of the week amounted to $1,500,000 or $1,800,000, chiefly on the liberal orders received by the steamship *Cuba* on Tuesday night. As the *America*, from Southampton, with four days later news, brings an advanced quotation to 71⅞ Sterling Money in London for these Bonds, the probability is that the remittances will again be large by the steamers of the present week. The present is the highest quotation yet made in London, and, as far as we can discover, without much reference to the last price of Gold received from New-York. We also look for a better return of clearances this week in the way of Cotton and other Domestic Goods.

The price of Gold fell back 1½ per cent. Saturday, notwithstanding the deliveries of four days were reqnired, by an arbitrary resolution of the Gold Room, adopted on Friday, to be made in one. The Treasury Office in this city entered upon the new Fiscal Year on Saturday with Gold and Silver balances to the amount of $28,589,128. The other offices are believed to hold over $6,500,000 in addition, making *thirty-five millions* with which to begin the new year. The office here, at an early hour in the morning, began the active disbursement of the July interest on the Funded Public Debt, and about a million and a half of dollars was paid out in the course of the day, say $1,561,000. The first day's Customs in July were $165,678. There was no export demand for Gold, though the Custom-house has absorbed during the week nearly a million and three-quarters. We have reason to calculate upon nearly eight millions for Customs at this port in July, and over ten millions at all the ports, while the July Interest falling one, if all should be called for, will absorb only $9,753,000, of which about $7,000,000 is due at New-York.

The Import Entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods Return in our last paper, amount to $3,818,091 as against the total entries of $4,311,092 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,023,471, against $4,179,995 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $100,289, against $560,667 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,643,495. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 2,523 bales. The number of Emigrant passengers arrived during the week is 3,999.

The Imports at New-York during the Fiscal year, which closed on Friday last, June 30, were as follows, exclusive of the small entries of Foreign Specie. The figures are official for eleven months, and semi-official for the four weeks in June:

July	$22,255,247	March	$15,789,131
August	17,973,085	April	18,837,972
September	10,461,239	May	12,090,024
October	9,958,533	June 10	2,670,436
November	8,435,987	June 17	3,208,216
December	4,620,122	June 24	4,271,272
January	10,567,845	July 1	3,818,091
February	11,366,964		
Total for year			$167,233,548
Official and semi-official, 1864			226,356,751
Decreased Import			$71,123,203

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articlee re-exported, for the year, were:

July	$31,638,537	March	$14,397,713
August	28,976,163	April	7,711,649
September	18,304,428	May	6,258,275
October	17,914,685	June 7	1,250,702
November	13,206,037	June 14	2,105,979
December	21,306,361	June 21	2,456,906
January	16,561,559	June 28	2,023,471
February	15,750,802		
Total			$201,963,194
Against 1864			157,258,916
Increased Export			$54,204,278

The Exports from New-York of Specie were:

July	$1,947,329	March	$381,913
August	1,001,813	April	961,926
September	2,835,598	May	7,255,071
October	2,517,121	June 3	737,966
November	7,267,982	June 10	2,070,309
December	6,104,177	June 17	2,008,023
January	3,184,553	June 24	367,530
February	1,023,201	July 1	100,289
Total			$39,763,725
Against 1864			57,818,162
Decreased Specie Export			$18,054,437

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since 1st July last, have been as follows:

July	$711,543	February	$896,662
August	1,277,265	March	1,673,444
September	1,129,038	April	2,307,024
October	857,377	May 6	664,281
November	986,278	May 15	225,370
December	2,265,679	May 26	367,994
January	2,642,347	June 8	570,210
		June 24	180,255
Total to date			$16,154,555
Against same time 1864			10,721,680
Increase this Fiscal Year			$5,833,475

The following are the Customs received in Gold, and Gold Interest paid ont at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, for the Fiscal Year ending 30th June 1865:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
July	$3,585,848	July	$1,981,000
August	6,237,364	August	2,106,784
September	4,094,494	September	3,113,699
October	3,670,188	October	1,895,088
November	3,456,126	November	4,032,550
December	3,467,358	December	4,163,400
January	4,278,399	January	2,449,250
February	4,823,214	February	913,420
March	5,471,026	March	2,009,665
April	6,389,560	April	153,187
May	8,230,195	May	10,292,800
June	7,887,554	June	1,366,274
Total	$61,578,366	Total	$34,067,143

The Gold Customs at all ports of the United States for the fiscal year just ended, and the proportions between New-York and the other ports, are as follows, the figures being exact, except for the out-ports for the last quarter, which are estimated:

Quarter.	At N. Y.	Per Ct.	Other Ports.	Per Ct.	Total.
First	$13,307,706	72½	$5,364,403	27½	$19,272,109
Second	10,592,712	71⅝	4,331,216	28⅜	15,123,928
Third	14,570,639	71	5,948,187	29	20,518,726
Total	$39,071,057	71¼	$15,843,706	28¾	$54,914,763
Fourth	22,507,309	72	8,750,000*	28	31,257,309
For Yr.	$61,578,366	71½	$24,593,706	28½	$86,172,072

*Estimated.

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	140⅞@143	138⅛@139⅝	123⅝@124⅜
U. S. 6 ₱ cents, 5-20 years	103⅝@104	103⅜@103⅝	103⅜@103⅝
U. S. ₱ cents, 10-40years	98⅜@98⅝	98⅜@98⅝	98⅜@98⅝
New-York Central	93¾@94¼	93¾@94¼	93¾@94¼
New-York and Erie	76¼@76¾	76¼@76¾	76¼@76¾
Rock Island	101¼@101⅞	101¼@101⅞	101¼@101⅞
Michigan Southern	63¾@64	63¾@64	63¾@64
Michigan Central	104@104⅞	104@104⅞	104@104⅞
Illinois Centrel	124¼@125	124¼@125	124¼@125
Hudson River	103¾@104	103¾@104	103¾@104
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	69¼@69⅝	69¼@69⅝	69¼@69⅝
Fort Wayne and Chicago	93¼@93¾	93¼@93¾	93¼@93¾
Chicago and Northwestern	26¾@26¾	26¾@26¾	26¾@26¾
Almaden Quicksilver	51¾@52	51¾@52	51¾@52
Mariposa Gold	13¾@13¾	13¾@13¾	13¾@13¾
Cumberland	41@41¼	41@41¼	41@41¼
Reading	94½@95	94½@95	94½@95
Northwestern Preferred	54¾@56¼	54¾@56¼	54¾@56¼

The firmness noticed on the Stock Exchange Friday afternoon continued Saturday, and at 3 o'clock on the Street, (there being no Second Board on Saturday,) the following quotations were made as compared with 4 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the general market firm, and some of the Railways, like Erie, scarce for delivery. No further business will be done on the Stock Exchange until Wednesday forenoon, July 5, and so many of the brokers and speculators will leave town in advance of the Fourth that no reliable quotations will be made on the Street today:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	97½	97¾	Pittsburgh	69	69¾
U. S. 5-20s	104¾	104⅝	Northwest	25½	25¾
T. Certificates	98⅝	98⅝	N. West Pref	57¼	58⅜
N. Y. Central	94¼	94¾	Rock Island	101¾	101⅞
Erie	81¾	81¾	Fort Wayne	93¼	93¾
Hudson	103¾	103¾	Cumb'land Coal	41	41
Reading	97¾	97¾	Quicksilver	53	53¼
Mich. Southern	62¾	62¾	Mariposa	13¾	13¾
Illinois Central	128¾	128¾	Ohio & M. Certfs	24¾	24¾

Money lenders have accepted 4 to 5 per cent. per annum from the Brokers on temporary loans over the Fourth of July.

The following bids were made Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

City	175	Bank of N. America	102
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Corn Exchange	110
Commerce	102	Continental	93
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	100	St. Nicholas	100
Ocean	85¼	Commonwealth	98
Pacific	150	Importers' & Traders'	102
Chatham	120	Manf. and Merchants	98
Bank of the Republic	110	Fourth National	99

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	91	Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90	Chi. & N. W. 1st m	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	86	Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	90
Erie 1sts, or d. '62	101	Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	101¼
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1883	97	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	101
Buf., N.Y. & E. 1st, '77	90	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex'd	92
Hud. R. 7s, 1st mort., '69	116	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort.	70
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F., '65	102	Cbi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100
Hud. R. 7s, con. 1867	95	Clava. & Tol. S. F.	86
Harlem, 1st mort., '68-72	100	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.	109¾
Mich. S. new lists 8's '82	111	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.	100
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	102
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d. Mtg.	86	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	39
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	95	Chi. & Alton S. F.	95
Pacific R. 7s G. by Mo.	81	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg.	99
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1875	116	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	90
Alt. and T. H. 2ds Inc.	70	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	71

This country has emerged from the great War *richer in its Specie resources than when the Civil troubles began in the Fall of* 1860. We have repeatedly demonstrated this by the figures of the movement of Gold to and from New-York to Foreign States, and its product and export from California as periodically reported from San Francisco. We now, at the close of the War, and at the close of another Fiscal Year, again post np, chiefly from official data, the relative supply and demand of Gold for and in the liquidation of our Foreign balances, through four years and seven months severe trial upon our credit and resources. The resulting balance is something over TWENTY MILLIONS in favor of the Country, of which $15,917,267 has been added to the active circulation of California and the other Pacific States, and $4,623,695 to the Atlantic States.

The stock of Gold and Silver in New-York on Dec. 1, 1860, was:

In Bank	$18,541,782
In Sub-Treasury	3,702,751
Total	$22,244,513
June 24, 1865, in Bank	$15,906,314
June 30, 1865, in Sub-Treasury	28,589,128
	$44,495,442
Gain to stock of Gold in New-York	$22,250,929

GOLD MOVEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES THROUGH THE WAR.

Supply.

Years.	Product of California.	Imported.	Total Supply.
1861	$43,158,691	$42,339,611	$85,498,702
1862	49,466,888	16,415,052	65,881,940
1863	52,664,727	9,555,648	62,166,375
1864	55,707,201	13,115,612	68,822,813
1865 (July 1)	27,500,000	8,000,000	*35,500,000
Total four years and seven months			$317,860,830

Exported.

Fiscal year 1861	$29,791,080	
Less before Dec. 1, 1860	20,298,000	$9,583,080
Fiscal year 1862		36,886,956
Fiscal year 1863		64,156,610
Fiscal year 1864		105,125,750
Fiscal year 1865:		
From New-York	$39,763,725	
San Francisco	31,803,747	
Other ports	10,000,000	81,567,472
Total export 4 years and 7 months		$297,319,868
Resulting difference		20,540,962

*Approximate.

NOTE.—The official import of 1861 fiscal year was $46,339,611, from which we have taken $4,000,000 as received before the 1st of December, 1860, when the heavy shipments from the other side, resulting from the confusion in the exchanges here, began to arrive.

The following was the business in American Stocks in London on Tuesday, June 20. A later quotation will probably appear in our Southampton telegraph:

American.	Closing Prices.		Business Done.		
U. S., 5-20 years, 1862, 6 ₱ c.	71⅛@ 71¾	..	71¾	1 70⅞	1⅛
Virginia State 5 ₱ c.	45 @ 50	..	—	—	—
Do., 6 ₱ c.	38½@ 39¾	..	39¾	40	—
Atlantic & G. W., N. Y.					
Sec. 1st mort., 1880, 7 ₱ c.	79 @ 81	..	—	—	—
Do., 2d mort., 1881, 7 ₱ c.	74 @ 76	..	—	—	—
Do., Penn. 1st mort., 1877	77 @ 79	..	—	—	—
Do., do., 2d mort., 1882	75 @ 77	..	—	—	—
Erie shares, $100 (all paid)	82½@ 83¾	..	82¾	⅜	¼
Illinois Central 6 ₱ c., 1875	78 @ 82	..	—	—	—
Do., $100 shares (all paid)	83 @ 83¾	..	83	¼	¼
Mar. & Chi. R. Bonds, 7 ₱c.	67 @ 69	..	—	—	—
Pan. R., 2d mort. 1872, 7 ₱c.	102 @104	..	—	—	—
Pennsylv. Railroad Bonds, 2d mort., 8 ₱ c., convert.	82 @ 84	..	—	—	—
Do., $50 shares	35 @ 40	..	—	—	—

The business at the Sub-Treasury on Saturday was as follows:

Receipts for customs	$166,000
Total receipts	3,748,866
Payments	4,538,040
Balance	42,822,099
Subscriptions to government loan	447,000

The New-York *Commercial Advertiser* copies our paragraph on the Free Trade League and Mr. Woop's reply, with the following commentary:

"The simple fact is, that the Free Trade League has been organized at the present moment because intelligent men perceive that we need the invigorating effect of competition and freedom, and the economy which attends those ustural stimuli, to enable us to bear the heavy burdens imposed by the war on the country. *Free trade will enable us to raise a larger revenue with less injury than by the present system. We must raise our revenue by direct taxes, which are more equitable and more economically collected than indirect taxes, like Custom-house duties and excise and license taxes.* These latter interfere with production and with the exchanges of commodities, while direct taxes impede nsither. Is it not self-evident that the country cannot be benefited by artificial obstacles to the production and exchange of commodities?"

We like to place on record, for future reference, this candid avowal of the principlo of Free Trade, from one of the prominent heads of the League. The senior proprietor of the *Commercial*, is confessedly, the ablest talker and most independent out-spoken writer on Free Trade, of the whole party. *He* at least moane to do away with the Custom-house, if he can. He is for no half-way measures like some of his colleagues, such as a low *ad valorem* system which would either bankrupt the government by failing to raise the requisite Gold Customs, to pay the Interest, or else bankrupt the country by excessive importations on the temptation of cheap and loosely administered *ad valorem* duties.

It affords us pleasure to hear that all the passenger trains on the New-York Central are now running with uniform punctuality on their time tables, and that the General Superintendent is determined to keep this up through the Summer, notwithstanding the heavy demands now made on the passenger, as well as freight equipment of the road.

The Albany *Evening Journal* reports of one of the old banks in that city:

"The New-York State Bank of this city, the oldest bank in this State, with two or three exceptions, having received its charter from the Legislature early in 1803, has, by resolution of its directors, accepted the provisions of the National Bank Act, and becomes a National Bank on the 1st of July, under the title of the 'New-York State National Bank, Albany.' We notice that a dividend of 10 ₱ cent. is to be paid on the 30th inst. to the stockholders of the present bank, leaving, beside, an unusually large surplus still undivided. This dividend, with one of 15 ₱ cent. paid on the 1st of February last—making 25 ₱ cent. free of Government tax in eleven months—is something acceptable for stockholders to receive, and equals the expectations of holders of petroleum stocks!"

We would add to the above that the officers of the bank are Mr. RUFUS H. KING, who has occupied the position of Vice-President and President more than thirty years consecutively, and Mr. J. H. VAN ANTWERP, Cashier for the last ten years—both gentlemen of recognized ability in financial circles. Mr. FRANKLIN TOWNSEND is the Vice-President.

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GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 1, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last: 15 bbls. Ashes, 9,685 bbls. Flour, 220 bbls. and 416 bags Corn Meal, 90,231 bushels Wheat, 21,447 bnsbels Corn, 10,850 bnshels Barley Malt, 68,578 bnsbels Oats, 372 pkgs. Provisions, and 265 barrels Whisky.

ASHES—Have been quite dull to-day, at $7 50 for Pots, and $7 87½@$8 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 729 bbls.

COFFEE—Is quiet, but firm at former quotations. Java at 24½c.@25c.; Rio at 18c.@22½c.; Maracaibo at 20c.@23c.; Laguayra at 21½c.@22½c.; St. Domingo at 18c.@18½c.; Native Ceylon at 23½c. ₱ lb., in gold. Stock of Coffee to-day, 78,361 pkgs.

COTTON—Has been in very limited request at declining prices. Middling at 43c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet and depressed to-day. Sales since our last amount to 6,400 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5@$5 40; poor to choice Extra State, at $5 70@$6 20, chiefly at $5 75@$5 90; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $6 35@$6 55 ₱ bbl. Superior State and Western.....$5 00 @$5 40
Extra State..... 5 70 @ 6 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 5 75 @ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands 6 35 @ 6 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.. 6 60 @ 9 00
Extra Genesee..... 6 25 @ 8 75
Poor to choice extra Missouri..... 6 40 @11 00

Southern Flour continues heavy. Sales since our last, 450 bbls., at $6 85@$7 50 for poor to good, and $7 55@$11 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining. Sales 300 bbls. Extra at $5 75@$7 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet and heavy, including Superfine at $5@$5 60 ₱ bbl. Sales 80 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $4 60@$4 65 for Jersey; $5 15 for choice Western, and $5 15@$5 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 150 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand, at lower and declining prices. Sales 60,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $1 42@$1 44; Red Western at $1 35; Amber Spring at $1 28, and Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 25@$1 28 ₱ bushel. Corn has been inactive and lower; Sales, 30,000 bnshels, at 68c. @73c. for unsound, and 74c.@77c. for sound Mixed Western. Rye and Barley continue dull and nominal. 1,000 bushels Barley Malt were sold at $1 60 ₱ bushel. Western Oats have been in less demand, at 73c.@75c. ₱ bushel.

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store at Chicago.

	Week end'g June 24, 1865.	Week end'g June 17, 1865.	Week end'g June 25, 1864.
Flour, bbls	56,614	56,700	26,363
Wheat, bnsh	785,542	823,682	821,668
Corn, bnsh	645,118	476,948	1,549,851
Oats, bnsh	474,931	311,819	850,539
Barley, bnsh	44,160	42,198	6,231
Rye, bnsh	53,734	39,148	16,047
Grand total, bnsh	2,003,485	1,693,195	3,253,336

HAY—Has been quiet to-day at 90c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in limited demand at 12½c.@30c. for very poor to prime, and 30c.@35c. for choice to fancy, ₱ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 48,314 Hides; sales 90,600 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 20,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 20@22 lbs., 16½c.@17½c., gold, usual selection; 27,500 dry Montevideo, 20@21 lbs., 16½c.@17c., gold, usual selection; 20,000 dry Montevideo, to arrive, 17@21 lbs., 16c.@16¾c., gold, usual selection; 600 dry Montevideo Kips, 10½ lbs., 16c., gold, usual selection; 6,000 dry Corientes, 21½ lbs., private terms; 2,000 dry Rio Grande, 20½ lbs., private terms; 2,100 dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., private terms; 2,500 dry California, 22 lbs., private terms; 200 dry Central American, 16 lbs., private terms; 500 Western, 22 lbs., private terms; 400 Southern, 17 lbs., private terms; 3,500 Western Slaughters, 50@75 lbs., 7c.@7¾c., cash; 4,000 City Slaughters, 50@80 lbs., 7¼c.@9¼c., cash; 1,250 wet salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 50 lbs., private terms; 2,000 dry Central American, shipped to Europe. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 339,600, (same time last year, 615,600—year before, 42900,) and 750 bales.

SKINS.—The demand for Goat has been active from manufacturers, and the large sales, during the early part of the week, much reducing the stock, have imparted a firmer tone to the market, and strengthened the views of importers. We note sales of 52,000 Matamoras at 41c.@45c., and 150 bales of Tampico at 45c.@46c., cash. For Deer there is a fair inquiry at firm prices. The stock is much reduced, and sales consequently restricted.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEINEMEYER notice thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—During the week many dealers and manufacturers have been here and purchased freely. The sales were in excess of receipts. Dealers are disposed to move off their accumulations at steady prices, whilst for fresh lots of choice leather outside figures are readily obtained. *Oak Sole*—Since our last sales were made to a fair extent at steady rates for prime descriptions; other kinds are somewhat lower and beg the market. Stock in dealers' hands only moderate. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 42,000 sides." We quote: Sole, Oak slaughter and salted, good light, 32c.@35c.; Oak slaughter and salted, good middle, 35c. @39c.; Oak slaughter and salted, good heavy, 35c.@39c.; Oak, light cropped, good, 37c.@41c.; Oak, middle cropped, good, 46c.@49c.; Oak Bellies, cropped, good, 14c.@17c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 29½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 29½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 23c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 18c.@20c.; Hemlock slaughter, in rough, 23c.@25c.; Oak slaughter, in rough, 34c.@35c., cash, ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 35@$1 40 ₱ gallon; and Rosin at $5 50@$15 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been inactive at our revised quotations including Crude Whale at $1@$1 05; bleached do., at $1 15@$1 20; Crude Sperm, at $1 85@$1 85; unbleached do., at $2 10@$2 20; Lard oil, at $1 50@$1 60; Linseed, at $1 18@$1 20 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues quiet at 34c.@34½c. for Crude; 53c.@54c. for Refined, in bond; 73c.@74c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand, but at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,350 bbls., in lots, at $24 37½@$25, closing at $24 75 for New Mess; $23@$23 50 for 1863-4 Mess; $18 75@$20 for Prime Mess, and $18@$18 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl.; also, 1,000 bbls. New Mess, July delivery, seller's option, at $24 25@$24 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good request at 11c.@11c. for Shoulders, and 18c.@21c. for Hams, and 23c.@25c. for bagged do., sales equal to 500 pkgs. Bacon rules quiet and nominal, including Cumberland cut, at 13½c.@13¾c.; short rib at 14½c.@15c.; long rib at 13½c.@14¼c.; short clear at 15¼c.@16½c., ₱ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,300 tcs. and bbls. at 15½c.@20½c., the latter rate for very choice kettle rendered, in small lots, ₱ lb. Beef is in moderate demand, at $12@$16 for Extra Mess; $10@$14 for Plain Mess; sales 400 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull and nominal. Beef Hams continue inactive, at $26@$27 50 ₱ bbl. Butter rules quiet at 27c.@35c. for poor to prime new State, and 20c.@35c. for new Western, ₱ lb. Cheese has been inactive at 9c.@13c. for poor to prime, ₱ lb.

RICE—Is dull and somewhat nominal. Stock, 1,169 tcs. Carolina, and 11,501 bags East India.

SUGARS—Have been in less request, yet quoted firm. Sales since our last, 550 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10¾c., and 650 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in demand at 14c.@19¼c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 17,000 lbs. at 17½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 75,000 lbs. very inferior to choice, at 10c.@11c., and 28,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been less active. Sales, 163 hhds.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 3, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

In answer to a reception address at the Burnett House, Cincinnati, on Friday evening, Gen. SHERMAN stated this interesting fact: "It was here in this city, in this very hotel, through which I passed to reach this spot, that Gen. GRANT and myself met over a year since; and in that very room we laid down the maps and studied out the campaigns which ended this war. I had been away down in Mississippi attending to a little matter there, and when Gen. GRANT and myself ended our conference here, we separated, he to go to Richmond and I to Atlanta, and the result has been just as we planned it here in 1864."

The Sandusky *Register* says: "BURLEIGH, the Lake Erie pirate, will be brought down from Detroit on Monday, the 10th of July, and will be immediately transferred on his arrival to the steamer *Gen. Grant*, and by her taken to Port Clinton the same evening. His trial will commence on Tuesday morning, and will be conducted by ALFRED LEARNED, Esq., United States District Attorney for the State of Michigan, and Hon. J. M. ROOT, United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio."

A Nashville dispatch of the 29th says: "Yesterday Gen. JOEL A. BATTLE, rebel State Treasurer, and ROBERT D. CARUTHERS, successor to HARRIS as rebel Governor of Tennessee, were brought before Judge C. F. TRIGG, on writ of *habeas corpus* and discharged on bail in $20,000 each. NEIL S. BROWN arrived in the city yesterday evening, was arrested by Marshal GLASCOCK, taken before Judge TRIGG, and bound over to appear for trial at the next term of court.

The flag of the steamship *Brooklyn*, 44 by 24 feet, that has flown unscathed, though not bloodless, from New-Orleans to Vicksburgh and back, and been enveloped in the smoke of almost every naval engagement of the war, ending with that of Mobile and Fort Fisher, was presented to JOHN WELCH, of North Adams, Conn., a seaman on the *Brooklyn*, by the late Lieut. PORTER, and will be unfurled from Masonic Hall in that village on the coming Fourth of July.

Among the passengers arrived at Cairo on the 28th was Mr. P. JOHNSON, brother of the President, en route from Texas to Washington City. Mr. JOHNSON is a modest, unassuming gentleman of sixty-eight years, with an inexhaustible fund of anecdote and quaint sayings. He is reported to have made himself universally popular on the trip with his fellow-passengers, by his quiet and unostentatious demeanor.

Agreeably to a request of the War Department a list of names of those soldiers belonging to Massachusetts who are known to have died in rebel prisons has been prepared in the Surgeon-General's office, and will be sent forward immediately. The number of names mentioned in the list, which is alphabetically arranged, is 1,650. The deaths occurred principally at Andersonville, Salisbury, Danville and Florence.

Elections will take place in Kentucky on the first Monday of August, and in Vermont on the first Tuesday in September. In the former State members of Congress and State Treasurer are to be chosen; in the latter a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and State Treasurer. The Maine election for Governor and members of the Legislature occurs on the second Monday in September.

The Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror* says that there never was so great demand for female operatives skilled in the business of working in cotton mills as now. The Amoskeag and Stark Mills would start up double the present amount of work if they had plenty of weavers and other skilled help, and all the other mills are short of the same class of labor.

President JOHNSON's health is improved, but by advice of his physician he refuses to receive visitors, and it is understood that he will not be accessible to office-seekers and other disinterested comers until Thursday or Friday next. He has decided to be present at the Gettysburgh Fourth of July ceremonies, if his health will permit.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have opened an office in Cozzens' Hotel, West Point, for the accommodation of the guests and the public generally. West Point is now in direct telegraphic communication with the City of New-York and all other points in the United States and Canadas.

The first instalment of the celebrated NOYES Library, bequeathed by the late Hon. WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES to Hamilton College, has reached its destination. There are altogether about eighty boxes of books, weighing 300 lbs. each, or a sum total of some 24,000 lbs. of classic lore, the value of which is estimated at $60,000.

The President has appointed BENJ. F. PERRY Provisional Governor of South Carolina. His instructions contemplate an immediate call for a State Convention, with a view to the speedy reorganization of the State Government.

The prospect for the California wine crop of 1865 is very good. The yield will be larger than ever before, unless some extraordinary misfortune should befall the grapes. About two millions of vines are now in bearing condition.

Gen. BUTLER has presented $5,000 to Phillips Academy, Andover, to provide a free scholarship, fifty years, for the son of a soldier—white or black—disabled in the war.

The Governor has appointed Mr. JOHN F. ZEBLEY, of New-York, as State Assessor, in place of Mr. P. W. ENOS, resigned. His commission is to date from July 1, 1865.

Major-Gen. GEORGE CROOK has been relieved from command of his cavalry corps and ordered to report to the Adjutant-General, by letter, from his place of residence.

Mr. JAMES B. FRY, a well known citizen of Philadelphia, brother of the late WM. H. FRY, the celebrated musical critic and composer, died yesterday afternoon.

The selectmen of Harwinton have ordered that all the dogs in town shall be shut up for thirty days. Several cases of hydrophobia have occurred.

A full file of the Richmond *Examiner* for the period of the war, was lately sold to a Boston library association for $350.

Rev. DONALD McLEOD was run over and killed by the Indianapolis train at Sedamsville Ohio, on Friday.

The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirties on Saturday reached $3,610,400, and for all the week $15,309,150.

Gov. FENTON has received a telegram from Gen. GRANT, saying that he will positively be in Albany on the Fourth.

Secretary SEWARD has returned to Washington, and was on Saturday morning at the State Department attending to business.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Eighth Vermont arrived here on Friday, and proceeded to Burlington. The Tenth New-York (National Zouaves) arrived Saturday night and are now stopping at the New-York State Agency. They expect to participate in the military parade on the Fourth July. The Seventy-third New-York (Second Fire Zouaves) also arrived Saturday night, and remain at the New-York State Agency. The Ninety-third New-York arrived Saturday night and left for Albany yesterday. The Fifth Vermont, Nineteenth Massachusetts and Fifth New-Hampshire regiments passed through the city yesterday for their respective States.

On Saturday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, the Hudson River Railroad train which started for Peekskill, half an hour previous, was hurled from an embankment into the river below, by the displacement of a switch. A German gardener named OTTO A. HOFFMAN was instantly killed, and two other persons, it is feared, were fatally injured. Six or eight other passengers sustained more or less severe injuries, and more escaped wholly unscathed. From the testimony elicited thus far, the company appears to be deserving of the most severe censure.

The National Anniversary—The Orators and Their Texts.

In all the popular orations which will be listened to by a million people to-morrow, we do not suppose there will be more than a half-dozen topics treated of. These will be such obvious hut splendid themes as the advent of peace, the restoration of the Union, the abolition of slavery, and the prospective glories of our country. They furnish scope for the highest order of intellect and the grandest sweeps of oratorical genius. Some of them are altogether novel, and the others are now presented in entirely new aspects. The man who, in dealing with them, does not rise to spontaneous eloquence, may rest assured that in the course of his life he will never have a more favorable opportunity to do so.

The orators upon these topics, too, will find the audiences of this year in a better and more responsive condition of mind than has been the case for many a year. The speech-making on the Fourth of July, as a general thing, has long been looked upon by most sensible people as a discreditable nuisance. The staple topics had been worn threadbare, and the fustian rant and spread-eagleism, the sectional bluster and universal brag, the noise and roaring, by which the whole thing has been characterized, have been grievous and intolerable. During the four years of war just past, the nation has been in no mood to celebrate jubilant holidays; for the blood of our kinsmen was flowing in torrents and the fate of our Union depended upon the wager of battle. But now we have not only a glorious peace, but we have a regenerated and purified country, and have entered upon a new era in its history.

We have called the war a rebellion, but it has proved one of the profoundest of revolutions. Not only has the South been thoroughly revolutionized, but the character of the Northern people has developed into a greatness, and the whole nation has risen to a majesty, heretofore unknown. And it is this fact, taken in connection with the tone of public feeling, that will make the audiences of to-morrow more appreciative and receptive of thoughts that rise to the dignity and grandure of the times.

Having indicated such topics as we fancy will receive the treatment of nearly all orators, it may not be out of place to mention one or two matters which we think might as well be universally refrained from.

Firstly, would it not be as well to refrain from any very violent maledictions against the Southern people who were lately in rebellion? We know that these people are now thoroughly subdued not only in arms but in spirit. Proud though they have been, they declare it themselves. Their acts proclaim it as well as their words. They are greatly humiliated. And under such circumstances, and having lost all, we do not think it is the part of brave men to rail at them or to taunt them. Neither they nor we, neither this generation nor the next, can forget the past; but that need not prevent us from exhibiting magnanimity and Americanism of character in the present and for the future.

Secondly, there is no particular necessity at this time for utteriug objurgations or threats against England or against France, or Spain or Creation generally. It is quite possible that we may have "outstanding accounts to settle" with various of the Powers of Europe; but their settlement will be in no wise helped by ferocious fulminations. Our government is as strong as that of any nation of the world; and England and France know the fact; but the country requires and craves *peace* and safety, and is quite willing to leave its honor and interests in the hands of those to whom it has entrusted them. If it is necessary to fight any other nation, we shall doubtless do it; but it is not worth while wasting our strength by windy battles in advance.

In short, we are convinced that those will prove the most acceptable orators of the day who avoid acrimonious and disputatious subjects, and whose discourses are characterized by patriotism and magnanimity, by dignity and self-possession, by common sense and unaffected eloquence.

The Progress of Reconstruction—B. F. Perry, of South Carolina.

BENJAMIN F. PERRY, of South Carolina, has been appointed by the President Provisional Governor of that State.

In the course of the remarkable interview which took place a few days ago in Washington, between President JOHNSON and the deputation of citizens from South Carolina, the President, after giving his views upon public affairs with singular perspicacity and force, asked the South Carolinians to mention whom they would prefer for Provisional Governor of the State. Several names were indicated by the delegation, and among them that of B. F. PERRY, upon the mention of which President JOHNSON promptly remarked that he "knew BENJAMIN PERRY well, having served with him in Congress."

One of the incidental advantages which the country obtains from President JOHNSON's Southern birth and training, and his long experience in public life, arises from his thorough familiarity with the character, not only of the general public of the Southern States, but with that of their able men and political leaders.

In signalizing, as he did, the name of PERRY among those which were mentioned, the President signalized that citizen of South Carolina who of all others has been distinguished, and, in fact, has for fifteen years stood almost solitary in the State, as the champion of liberal and progressive ideas and of popular rights. And to be the champion of popular rights in South Carolina signified something, both in the way of action and character. It was an easy enough matter, and generally a profitable one, to assume such a position in this city or State, or in any of the Northern States, and even in many of the slave States. But in South Carolina, with its intolerant spirit, its proscriptive course, its all-powerful and all-domineering aristocratic class, with the bulk even of its white men virtually disfranchised, and entirely powerless, it required at once a strong character, a courageous manhood, a determined purpose, and a self-sacrificing disposition, to assume the championship of liberal ideas and popular rights. This Mr. PERRY did for ten years before the war, in a way that caused him to be looked up to as the great advocate and friend of the poorer classes in all parts of the State, especially of the small farmers who inhabit its Northern or mountainous section; and on the other hand, caused him to be denounced, maligned and hated by the dominant chivalry as a dangerous innovator, agrarian, democrat, and Unionist, whose doctrines tended directly to their overthrow, and imperiled their power and their institutions. The measures which he especially urged and agitated for ten years before the war, were the establishment in South Carolina, of a system of common school education (there was no common school system in that State)—the extension of the popular franchise, the regulation of representation in the State so as to put its governance in the hands of the majority, and prevent its being ruled and ruined by a dozen great parish lords of the low country; in short, whatever measures tended to the intellectual, political and general elevation of the masses of the people of his native State, found in him a vigorous advocate and courageous supporter. He had abundant opportunity for the advocacy of these measures in his own State as a member of the Legislature, to which he was elected by the small farmers of the "up-country," and as editor of the Greenville *Mountaineer*. His work was somewhat different in its details from that of President JOHNSON, in Tennessee in other days, but was essentially of the same character and tended to the same end. Like JOHNSON, also, he sprang from the poorer farming or working people, whose champion he was, and who sent him to the places of legislation. The one lived and labored on the northern slopes of the Alleghanies and the other on their southern slope; but both of them lived among people of very similar character. The mountaineers of South Carolina, like the mountaineers of Tennessee, are plain, poor, uneducated, sturdy farming people, possessed of but few slaves. They are anything but Secessionists in character, or Southern aristocratic slave empire upholders; and the only reason that their loyalty to the Union has been less pronounced than that of the people of East Tennessee, was owing to the extraordinary internal despotism which the great seaboard planters maintained by a system altogether exceptional in our Union. There is no other such man in South Carolina as Mr. PERRY. Other loyal men there are, doubtless, and loyal men there may have been during the war; but for one who has stood out for long years as a Unionist in a State where nearly all were Disunionists, as an advocate of popular rights in a State of the closest class rule, as a champion of the poorer masses in a State where such a course secured ceaseless obloquy and assault, and almost assured exclusion from power and place, BENJAMIN F. PERRY has no rival. The President has exhibited great sagacity in his appointment.

Close of the Fiscal Year—Large Gold Surplus in the Treasury.

The Fiscal Year 1865 closed on Friday last, June 30. The figures for the Port of New-York will be found in our Money column. The estimates for the other ports are of easy approximation, from the Customs of the first three-quarters of the year. Altogether the actual consumption of foreign merchandise, owing to the extravagant price of gold last Summer and Fall, is found to be about eighty millions in gold value, less than the previous year, while the Customs in gold derived from this moderate consumption, are only seventeen millions less than in 1864. The duties now average 44½ per cent. upon the invoice or appraised value of the goods entered for consumption. This rate, on a consumption of about $194,000,000, gives a customs revenue in gold of $86,000,000. Last year the duties averaged 37½ per cent., and gave $103,000,000 on a consumption of about $275,000,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in view of the effect last Summer of the high price of Gold, and consequent high rates of exchange on the consumption of foreign goods, estimated in his annual report in December, for only $72,000,000 of Customs. The fall of Gold, however, the close of the war, the flattering condition of the crops, and the near prospect of a renewed regular, if not active trade with the South, have all contributed to swell this source of revenue to $86,000,000.

As the wants of the Treasury in the way of gold to pay interest on the gold-bearing Funded Debt were less than $60,000,000 in 1865, the Treasury comes into the new year with a surplus in gold and silver of about $35,000,000, including the appropriations made to pay the present July interest on the Public Debt, and not yet called for.

An Interesting Custom-house Case.

We give this morning an interesting decision in the United States Circuit Court, arising out of the resolution passed by Congress in April, 1864, increasing duties fifty per cent. for a short time. The resolution was passed on the 29th of April. On the evening of that day a quantity of teas arrived in this port by the ship *Hamilla Mitchell*, and on the next day the importers applied to enter them for consumption. During the early part of that day goods were allowed to be entered at the old rates, but when these importers applied to make entry of the teas, it had become officially known, and the Collector refused to allow their entry except on payment of the additional fifty per cent. The importers declined to pay, withdrew their entry under protest, and a day or two after entered their goods for warehouse.

Congress, afterwards, to remedy the injury wrought by this action at the Custom-House, enacted that the resolution of April 29 should not "be deemed to have taken effect till after the 30th of April," and that the Secretary of the Treasury should refund all duties which had been exacted. This provision would have relieved the importers of these teas, provided they had entered their goods and paid the duties. But this they had not done. They had, on the other hand, put them in warehouse, waiting to see if Congress took any further action in the matter. And the same act which relieved the importers who had paid the increased duties, imposed a rate of duty upon goods in warehouse, which increased the duty on their teas twenty-five per cent., and this increased duty they were compelled to pay, when they withdrew their goods from the warehouse, some months after.

They thereupon sued the Collector, not for damages for refusing to allow them to enter their goods on the 30th of April, but for an alleged excess of duties levied by him when they took them out of warehouse. The amount of the difference in the duties was some $9,000, which they claimed to recover back.

But the Court has decided that they cannot recover; that the Collector was correct in levying the duties which he did on the goods when they came out of warehouse, that rate of duty being expressly fixed by the statute, and that as the importers had themselves put the goods into the warehouse, they could not find fault with the Collector for exacting the duties which Congress had said such goods should pay. And accordingly judgment was given for the defendant.

The Subsidies to be Paid to Canada.

We have to-day, by the European mail, the text of the agreement entered into between the British Government and the Canadian delegates. The official statement does not differ materially from the verbal report brought hither a few days ago by the delegates. In one item of the agreement, the Colonists have struck even a better bargain than they could have anticipated. The purchase-money of the Hudson Bay Company, which will probably reach the sum of ten or twelve million dollars, is to be guaranteed by the Home Government, as well as the loans necessary for building the fortifications. All the forts are to be supplied with their armament, absolutely at the expense of the British War Office. And the Lords of the Admiralty have come under a promise to supply, when occasion shall call for it, a naval armament on the lakes. This implies that the Provincial canals are to be enlarged to admit the passage of larger craft than can use them now. And we dare say, it implies also that the money necessary for these canal improvements may, at the proper time, be borrowed under an Imperial guarantee.

Not the least singular feature in the negotiations which terminated in this agreement, is the eager desire of both parties to secure a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty between the Provinces and the United States. "Reciprocity," if it has any political significance at all, *means peace*. Yet the prime end of the bargain now concluded between the colony and the Parent State, is to put the affairs of the former on a war-footing. A line of costly forts along the frontier, and a naval armament for the lakes—one tithe of the cost of which the Province itself could not even begin to hear—are certainly queer incitements to the renewal of the free trade and free navigation convention of 1854. Probably, however, the colonists, having made so healthy a bargain with the mother country, think it worth while to try again how sharp a bargain they can drive with us.

The London *Times*, it will be seen, is sorely perplexed to find, that in return for the small matter of keeping up a local militia, at an annual expense of one million dollars, the colonists are to have the privilege of *borrowing* almost *ad libitum* from the British exchequer. But on this question of colonial connection and colonial subsidies, it is evident the London *Times* is no authority. The truth, we take it, is this: Messrs. BARING & GLYN, Sir MORTON PETO, Mr. THOMAS BRASSEY, and a large number of British capitalists, are now so deep in Canada investments, that their powerful influence has been at the service of the Canada delegates all through the negotiations, for the purpose of making a strike that would bring up the securities of the colony out of their lately depressed condition. In this the capitalists in question have been marvelously successful. The six per cent. bonds of the province, according to the quotations of the *America*, are again approaching close to par. A few weeks ago they were little over 90.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—Our advices concerning the Atlantic telegraph are hopeful. The indications are that we will not have long to wait before the success or failure of the enterprise shall be determined. The last foot of the 7,000 tons of cable, which is to find a lodgment on the ocean bed, at a depth varying from 1,500 to 2,500 fathoms, was coiled on board the *Great Eastern* on the 22d ult. As early as Thursday or Friday of this week the mammoth ship is announced to leave for Valentia, on the Irish coast, where the massive shore end of the cable will have preceded her, and be ready for attachment to the main line, at a distance of twenty-five miles from the land.

This being accomplished, and no great delay is anticipated at this point of the operations, the work of "paying out" will at once begin—the aim being to run the ship across at the uniform rate of speed of six miles per hour. During the voyage, on the morning and evening of each day, signals will be sent through the cable to Valentia, to be thence transmitted to London, giving the latitude and longitude of the great ship, the state of the weather, and the number of miles payed out. If all goes as well as there is good reason for hoping, we are likely to have direct telegraphic communication daily with the Old World by the 20th or 21st instant at the latest!

A very few years since it would have been considered utopian to speak of an enterprise of this sort as a possibility. But in this age nothing is looked upon as marvelous, and the mere conquering of time and space is accepted as a matter of course. The Orient and the Occident thus linked together for purposes of interchanging information, the next thing demanded will be air-ships for the passenger and freight business of the world. And to accomplish this, many inventive Yankee geniuses are now experimenting.

TROUBLE ABOUT FIRE MATTERS.—The Board of Engineers and Foremen of the old (volunteer) Fire Department had a most important meeting Friday night, as will be seen by the detailed report given elsewhere. The question was as to whether they would disband at once or not, but it was finally decided to hold on until the 1st of August, by which time, we hope, the new commission will have got things in working order. *There is not a very pleasant feeling in the old department on account of the causeless abuse and slanders of certain public journals*; but we urge upon the old firemen the wisdom of doing their duty to the very last. They cannot afford to give way to their resentment to the peril of the property of the city that always treated them kindly.—*World.*

There has been no "causeless abuse" of the late Fire Department on the part of any public journal that we are aware of. On the contrary, many of the most flagrant evils that have of late grown up under the volunteer system, have been dealt with in a lenient spirit, out of respect for the large body of really worthy citizens who have remained connected with and attached to that system. Many things that demanded the loudest possible denunciation have gone comparatively unrebuked, from this very feeling of leniency, and from a kindly remembrance of what the Department was in its better days. If there is any raking up of the past to be gone through with now, it will be due solely to such indiscreet apologists as this we have quoted. The members of the old organization cannot be allowed to claim any credit for simply obeying the law. They will show their good sense by accepting the change of the organization in good faith, and by ceasing to employ the brainless agency of two-penny trumpeters to parade imaginary grievances on their behalf. If they neglect this, the loss and the discredit will be their own, and no one's else.

THE ITALIAN ECCLESIASTICAL QUESTION.—By last night's European mail, it appears that the question of ecclesiastical appointments, so long pending between the Papal Court and the King of Italy, has *not* yet been settled. The King refuses to have ecclesiastics appointed to the vacant Sees, who do not subscribe to the oath of allegiance. The Pope will not consent to require such an oath from the ecclesiastical nominees, and thus the matter stands—practically where it was a year ago.

LOST OR STOLEN—A plan for paying off the National Debt of the United States by voluntary subscription; also, a "roll of honor," consisting of a small but select list of names of gentlemen who subscribed largely but paid nothing. This plan was the invention of that renowned manufacturer of notions, organizer of parties, (on paper,) and high professor of humbug, the New-York *H——d*. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the plan to Mr. J. G. B——r, at Washington Heights, on the Hudson.

MEAT—HEAVY DECLINE AT ALBANY.—We observe that the Albany market has experienced a heavy decline. Beef has fallen off nearly 1½ cents a pound, and mutton the same. The *Argus* says, that butchers can afford to sell their best cuts at 20 cents. The wholesale top price is 8½ cents. The New-York public will probably think it worth while to note these figures.

MRS. GAUNDY.—We have the first number of a new comic weekly under the above title. If the enterprise is intended to furnish new proofs of the genius of Mr. THOMAS NAST, that intention is fully realized. The title-page, whether as a specimen of drawing, perspective, power of caricaturing is equal to the best efforts of JOHN LEECH or RICHARD DOYLE, whose works are as well known here as in Europe. But if wit, without unkindness, humor, without coerseness, criticism, without favoritism, be aimed at, number 2 of *Mrs. Grundy* must be a great improvement on number 1 before the object be reached. Dress reform is too trite a subject with which to fill a couple of columns. It may be well enough to acknowledge the existence of other languages than our own, but there was no need for *Mrs. Grundy* to be pedantic. There is too evident a personal feeling in the criticism of Miss HOSMER, and the writer on art has surely an eye to some envied rival. *Mrs. Grundy's* title-page is a magnificent piece of art. If the promises of her preface were kept, nothing but praise could be accorded the entire specimen on our table.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 2.

NORTHERN IMMIGRATION TO NORTH CAROLINA.

Gov. HOLDEN'S administration of affairs in North Carolina aims not only at the political, but also at the commercial regeneration of the State. His great desire is the return of prosperity to the State by the development of its vast resources. Few people are aware of the extent and variety of those resources. Having no chief city for exporting her products, they have been heretofore credited to other States by being carried to the markets of Richmond, Petersburgh, Norfolk and Charlestown. Her climate and soil enable her farmers to cultivate with success the peculiar products (except, perhaps, cane sugar) of every State in the Union; while her mines of gold are superior to any east of the Rocky Mountains; her copper, lead and iron mines yield in importance to few, and she has the capacity of becoming, through her abundant water power and coal fields, a great manufacturing district. Her eastern counties, for 150 miles from the seacoast, have excellent corn and cotton lands; her midland counties produce abundantly wheat and tobacco; on her western lands, besides grain, &c., are raised the finest stock, and rice and the cereals generally, and all vegetables are cultivated successfully within her borders, while her forests have inexhaustible supplies of naval stores and timber.

In order to expedite the business of Northern emigration and the accession of Northern capital, some organized plan has been thought necessary, and a general land and emigration agency has therefore been authorized at Raleigh, under the management of Messrs. BATTLE, HECK & Co., well-known citizens of that State. Organized efforts will therefore at once be made to introduce the hardy and self-reliant and industrious population of the North among the people of that State. The natives are generally desirous of extending the right hand of fellowship to their Northern brethren who may desire to settle among them. Even the most ultra are entirely satisfied with the experiment of secession, and are ready to smoke the pipe of peace and be friends again; while her Union men—a very large majority of the State—are anxious to secure loyal neighbors. Gov. HOLDEN, for manifest reasons, looks on the project with favor, and will hail the advent of loyal immigrants with joy.

COMPLIMENT TO GEN. COX.

Major-Gen. J. D. Cox, the Union nominee for Governor of Ohio, was last night the guest of Mr. WETMORE, the Ohio military agent, at his residence on F-street, where a great many distinguished persons called to pay their respects to the gallant officer who is to be the next Governor of the third State. Among the gentlemen present was Postmaster-General DENNISON.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. POPE.

Maj.-Gen. POPE, accompanied by Brig.-Gen. SMITH and Col. MORGAN, of his Staff, arrived here to-day direct from St. Louis. Gen. POPE, comes at the request of the President and Gen. GRANT, for the purpose, among other things of consulting upon the policy to be pursued in the treatment of the Indians within Gen. POPE's division. It is believed that the government will prohibit traders from coming in contact with the Indians, and that the whole management, including trading, will be taken in hand by the government as the best and probably only means of preventing continual hostilities with the various tribes of savages in the Northwest.

ALL OUR REBEL PRISONERS SET FREE.

The Commissary General of Prisoners received information yesterday that the last of the rebel prisoners at Point Lookout were set at liberty on Friday last. We have now no rebel prisoners under the rank of Colonel, except a few hospital cases.

NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL BUSINESS.

The Secretary of the Navy promulgates an order setting forth that a Naval General Court Martial, of which Lieut.-Commander J. G. MITCHELL was President, and GEORGE S. HAMPTON Judge-Advocate, found THOMAS C. RIDGLEY, Acting Second Engineer of the *Cricket*, not guilty of the charge, but sentenced him, nevertheless, to be dishonorably dismissed the service. The Secretary says a sentence so evidently illegal in view of the finding, is, of course, set aside. A court-martial acquitted Acting Ensign JOHN SULLIVAN, of the United States steamer *Iowa*, of the charge of theft that had been preferred against him, finding that the various articles alleged to have been stolen by him had been regularly paid for. A general court-martial also found Acting Volunteer Lieut. J. A. PENNEL guilty of inflicting illegal punishment, and sentenced him to be suspended from duty on half-pay for three months, to be confined during that time on any United States vessel the Secretary of the Navy may designate, and at the end of that time to be dismissed the naval service. The action of the court is approved, but so much of the sentence as imposes suspension and confinement is remitted, and he is dismissed from the naval service. Acting Volunteer Lieut. THOMAS PICKERING, of the United States steamer *Fort Donelson*, found guilty of culpable inefficiency in performance of duty and drunkenness, and sentenced to be dismissed the service. The sentence is approved. Acting Ensign JOHN W. LEWIS, United States steamship *Commodore Hull*, found guilty of drunkenness and conduct unbecoming an officer. Was sentenced to be confined for one year in any place that the Secretary of the Navy may direct other than a common prison, to lose all pay now due or that may become due him, except sufficient to cover his actual expenses, and at the expiration of imprisonment to be dishonorably dismissed the service. The action of the Court is approved; but the imprisonment is remitted, and Acting-Ensign JOHN W. LEWIS is dismissed from the naval service with loss of all pay. Acting-Gunner WILLIAM H. HERRING, of the United States Steamship *Mattabesett*, guilty of treating with contempt his superior officer, and drunkenness, was sentenced to be confined in such place other than a prison, as the Secretary of the Navy may direct, for the term of one year, to be allowed only such portion of his pay as may be actually necessary for his support, all the rest to be forfeited and he be dishonorably dismissed. The proceedings and findings of the court are approved, but the imprisonment in this case is remitted, and Acting Gunner WILLIAM H. HERRING is dismissed from the naval service, with loss of all pay. A general court-martial found WM. LEONARD, Acting Third Assistant Engineer of the United States steamer *Lodona*, guilty of threatening with contempt his superior officer, and drunkenness, and sentenced him to be confined in such place other than a prison, as the Secretary of the Navy may direct, for the term of one year; to forfeit all pay now due or that may become due him during his confinement, and at the end of his confinement to be dismissed from the naval service. Owing to his long confinement this sentence is remitted.

HOURS OF WORK.

On and after Wednesday next, a new regulation is to be adopted in the Treasury Department. The employes will be required to be at their post at nine o'clock in the morning and continue until three o'clock in the afternoon. For some time past the hours of occupation were from nine to four o'clock.

IMPORTANT QUESTION TO BE DECIDED.

The Secretary of the Treasury will to-morrow decide an important question, connected with the great seizure of highwines at Dubuque, Iowa. It seems that certain parties advanced money on these wines, on the representation that the government tax had been paid, but it turned out to the contrary, and the property was seized for confiscation for evasion of the Internal Revenue. The Secretary is to decide how far on their part these parties who advanced the funds are to be protected. The case involves something over $500,000 in property.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

The President's health is somewhat improved, but he will scarcely be able to attend the Gettysburgh celebration on the Fourth, though he is anxious to take part in the exercise on that occasion.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 2.

A FRIENDLY NOTE FROM ITALY.

The following friendly note has been addressed by Gen. LA MARMORA, the Prime Minister of Italy, to Mr. MARSH, the United States Minister in that country:

[Translation.]

FLORENCE, June 6, 1865.

MR. MINISTER: The transfer of the capital to Florence has not allowed me to reply sooner to the note you did me the honor to address me, under date of May 5, communicating to me the proclamation of the late President of the United States, Mr. LINCOLN, relating to the treatment of ships of war of the Union in foreign waters, and to the closing of certain ports of the United States.

You are aware, Mr. Minister, that the King's Government has never concealed its sympathies for the just cause which has obtained such decisive success; and you have yourself admitted that if we have been obliged to apply in principle to the armed vessels of the United States in the waters of Italy the conditions which our regulations impose upon belligerent vessels, we have taken care to mitigate their enforcement in practice so as to embarrass as little as possible the entrance of Union ships-of-war into our ports and roads, and their stay at such points, now that the civil war may be considered at an end. We are happy to be able to give to the Government of the United States new pledges of our continued friendship. I hasten, then, to announce to you that all the restrictions provisionally adopted, with reference to the armed vessels of the United States, are rescinded, and that hereafter those vessels will be treated in our waters on the same footing of the ships-of-war of other friendly Powers in the time of peace. As to the armed vessels of the separatists, we hope that none of them will appear on our coasts, but if, contrary to all probability, such should present themselves, they would not be received into our ports except in cases of necessity, under circumstances where the laws of humanity would not allow us to reject them, and in that case our authorities will take all necessary precautions to prevent any inconvenience resulting therefrom. Accept, Mr. Minister, the assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed) ALF. LA MARMORA.

To Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America.

A DEMOCRATIC MANIFESTO.

The resident Democratic committee in this city, through their Chairman, Judge CHARLES MASON, have issued an address to the Democracy of the United States, appealing to them to rally to the support of President JOHNSON.

FORD'S THEATRE.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees for the purchase of Ford's Theatre, held yesterday, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That this board, appointed at the convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations, at Philadelphia, at the suggestion of parties not resident in Washington, relying upon the cooperation so cordially promised them, entered into negotiations with Mr. FORD, and obtained a formal refusal of the property until July 1. Their appeal to the public, so far as it has been possible to make it in the short time allowed, has met with so little encouragement that they do not feel authorized to close the bargain by making the first payments. They, however, do not relinquish the hope of securing, at an early day, the requisite funds to erect a memorial building in the Capital of the nation as the most fitting testimonial of the nation's love for our martyred President. With this object firmly in mind, we will only return their subscriptions to those who may desire it.

FORD intends reopening his theatre a week hence.

A TERRIFIC STORM.

The Village of Veroqua, Wisconsin Nearly Destroyed—Seventeen Persons Killed and One Hundred Wounded.

LACROSSE, Wis., Saturday, July 1.

A terrible tornado has just passed over the village and vicinity of Veroqua, Union County, Wis., prostrating fifty dwellings, killing seventeen persons, and wounding one hundred. The suffering caused by the tornado is very great, and a call is made for relief. Mayor LLOYD and Postmaster LOTTRIDGE have been appointed a committee in this city to receive donations.

NAVAL.

Arrival of the Owasco.

The United States steamer *Owasco*, Lieutenant Commander T. ABBOTT, left Sabine Pass June 10, via Pensacola 22d, bound to Boston. Arriving off Block Island, 1st inst., her boilers were in such poor condition that it was thought prudent to bring her into this port, where she arrived last night.

She has been in active service in the West Gulf Blockading Squadron since February, 1862, and returns for thorough repairs.

June 25, spoke bark *Helen Angier* of Stockton, from Sagua, for New-York. 26th, spoke brig *Nellie Johnson*, of St. Andrews, N. B., from Cardenas for New-York. 28th, spoke United States schooner *Norfolk*, packet for Philadelphia.

The following is a list of her officers: Lieutenant Commander TREVITT ABBOTT, commanding; Acting Master and Executive Officer, T. F. Sears; Acting Assistant Paymaster, W. B. Coleman; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Jacob J. Smith; Second Assistant Engineer, Haviland Barstow: Third Assistant Engineers, Thos. Johnson, H. Reynolds; Mates, T. C. Duncan, A. L. Stevens.

A TERRIBLE RAILROAD DISASTER.

Two Men Killed and Several Wounded on the Hudson River Railroad.

Gross Recklessness on the Part of the Company the Alleged Cause.

On Saturday last, a passenger train on the Hindoor River Railroad, wbtch had started from Pecks-kill at 3 o'clock in the afteruoon, arrived at Irvington half an hour later and was thrown off the track by the displacing of a switch, the accident resulting in the immediete death of one of the passengers and the severe wounding of eight or ten others. With the characteristic reticence which is always displayed by th employes of such companies ae have been implicated in such disasters, no definite and official details could be obtained beyond the varying statements of a few of the witnesses ot the accident, and the unreliable news collected by hearsay. It is positive, however, that the manifold duties devolving npon the switchman had called him elsewbere, and his absence (the switch having been displaced) was the cause of the destruction of human life.

As stated above, the train left Peckskill at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and on arriving et Irvington was some thirty minutes later. The engineer suddenly perceived that the switch had been so turned off as. to hurl the entire train down the embankment. He at once sonnded the alarm bell and reversed the engine, while the brakes were being applied with all posible dispatch; but the impetus was too great, and before the onward course could even be slackened, the locomotive, tender, baggage and one of the passenger cars were hurled from the enbankment into the river, at some three hundred feet distance from the depot.

Several of the inmates of the shattered car were soldiers who were returning from their regiments after having undergone the fearful ordeal of battle, through which they had passed unscathed.

Immediately npon the occurrence of the catastrophe, the cries of the wounded brought together a large crowd, the spectators at once devoting themselves to the by no means inconsiderable task of reecuing the injured passengers. The engineer and fireman, to whose cool presence of miud and bravery may be ascribed the preservation of many livee, were hurled from the embankment and half buried under the locomotive, wheuce a boatman of the vicinity extricated them, withont their having sustained any serious injuries. The killed and wounded were st once conveyed to a neighboring hotel near the depot, and properly cared for, while a coroner's jury was being empannelled and an inquest held npon the remains of the passenger who had been killed. The name of the deceased was OTTO AUGUST HOFFMAN, a gardener, late in the employ of Dr. UNDERHILL, at Croton Point. He was proceeding to New-York, to spend the Fourth of July amid his friends. The body was fearfully mangled and terribly mntilated about the head and throat.

A Mr. SPAULDING, of Peckskill, had both legs amputated. Ho is not expected to live. A Mr. MURPHY, residence unknown, had both his legs frightfully crushed. It is feared that he cannot survivo his injuries. A Mr. RODGERS was also seriously injured, while seven other passengers sustained more or less dangerous wounds, no one in the cars escaping totally unscathed.

During the inquest the engineer was placed on the stand as a witness, and testified that the train was running at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour when the accident occurred. The switchman had displayed the white flag, which signal gave evidence that the track was clear, but the deponent immediately detected, by the position of the lever, that the switch had been displaced, and accordingly shut off steam, rang the alarm-bell and gave the order to put on the brakes, which precautions, unfortunately, came too late. The statement of the fireman was to the same effect. Several citizens declared that the switchman was employed at a salary of $35 a month, for which consideration he was to attend to the switch, and discharge sundry duties about the depot, instead of devoting his entire and undivided attention to the more important portion of his daily task. The residents all, however, speak in the highest terms of the switchman's fidelity and carefulness during the past seven years, and the very general opinion expressed is that the company alone deserves the most emphatic censure and just punishment for its contemptible recklessness as to the safety of human life. There is no donbt but be jury's verdict will be conceived in a spirit of betoming severity.

No further details than those published above could be obtained yesterday. Several persons, whose relatives and friends were known to have taken the train to which the accident occurred, called at the depot of the company in search of information; but the decided reticence of the employes did not contribute to their enlightenment, any more than to that of the reporters.

Still Another.

COLLISION BETWEEN NEW-HAVEN AND HARLEM TRAINS—SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.

At 9 o'clock on Saturday morning the Harlem Railroad train which left Pawlings at 6 A. M. was struck by the New-Haven train going north, and several passengers were injured.

The trains met on the high trestle-work bridge between Harlem and the Yorkville tunnel, both going at a high rate of speed; and although there is a double track at that point, the last car of the Harlem train was badly shattered by coming in contact with one of the New-Haven cars. It le supposed that the bridge settled in consequence of the tremendous weight of both trains bearing upon one point; and as the up-track and down-track are very close together the oscillation threw the cars together. After the first contact they were repelled, but immediately came together again, when all the windows of the Harlem car were smashed and many passengers were injured by glass and broken wood-work.

Mr. DE WITT, a lawyer of this city, who lives at Mount Vernon, was severely hurt in the arm. Another gentleman was badly cut in the fleshy part of the arm. Scarcely a person in the Harlem car escaped without injury. We do not hear that any lives were lost.

The passengers complain that the engineers do not obey the regulations as to speed in crossing the bridge, which is 70 feet high.

THE FOURTH AT SARATOGA.

Reunion of Officers—Distinguished Visitors—Dinner and Ball—Hotel Accommodations—Opening of the Fashionable Season.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Friday, June 30, 1865.

Dear old Saratoga—once visited, always an oasis in the life of man or woman, notwithstanding the vicissitudes of war and destructive fires and other drawbacks—is the same charming spot it was before our wayward Southern sisters sought to destroy the Union. The waters that gush up from the twelve or more mineral springs possess the same medicinal qualities, and are as eagerly sought for by invalids; the walks if anything are more delightful; the welcome cooling breeze still continues to blow, and the hotels are more commodious, more comfortable, and, as a whole, better kept than ever before.

The destruction of the "States" has not materially lessened the hotel accommodations here, owing to the extensive improvements made this season by the Messrs. LELAND. A visitor of one year ago would now hardly recognize in the Union Hotel, with its accommodatione for fifteen hundred people, the former Union Hall and Pavilion. The old structurees heve been enlarged and other buildings added, until now the Union covers one whole block—about seven acres—with a frontage of 600 feet on Broadway and running back 450 feet. Congress Hall, and several other well-known hostelries, have also been enlarged and improved, so that people need not fear but that they can find accommodations.

The gay season has not opened yet, hut, nevertheless, there are a goodly number of visitors getting comfortably settled, to be prepared for the fashionable season, which will be inaugurated on the national anniversary, when a large rueh is anticipated. Not many visitors are expected from the Southern States the present season by the hotel proprietors; but in this I opine they will be mistaken, for it is a well-ascertained fact that a majority of that select class of Southern gentlemen, who have really given to the Southern people their world-wide reputation for high breeding, (I do not mean politicians, of course,) have not, as a class, actively participated in the rebellion; they remained at home nursing their misfortunes, and contributing their money to support the war only as forced by the despotic rulers under which they lived. These men concealed their money, their plate and provisions, and to-day a majority of them have an abundance of gold and silver. These people, now that the war is over, will again seek Northern watering-places, and the first on their list is always Saratoga, though the last visited, because here they wish to make a lengthened stay.

Already Southern families have arrived, and taken apartments for the season, and others will soon follow. Several of the West India islands, South America and different parts of Europe are represented, and no place can boast a greater army of fair damsels than Saratoga to-day. But truth compels me to admit that there is a fatal epidemic raging among them. "Six," says a fair informant, "were taken off last week, and I am engaged already for three more!" The fact is, our gallant officers coma homs sick; the young ladies' sympathies get excited, and they get sick, too. The only cure is a minister, a few witnesses and a little Congress water. Thts combinstion is sure to effect a cure.

THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

On Tuesday next "the season" will be fairly inaugurated. At Congress Hall and several other hotels the nsual national dinner will be given. At the Union Hotel the Messrs. LELAND intend to inangurate the season, and dedicate their enlarged establishment end opera-house in a more ostentatious way. The officers of the Army of the Tennessee will celebrate at this house, by a dinner and ball, the fall of Vicksburgh, the opening of the Mississippi River, capture of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Nashville, Corinth and Memphis, assisted by all the lady visitors at the establishment. The names attached to the following circular are a sufficient guarantee that an agreeable time may be expected:

TO THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

That'sa never known defeat;
Whose war cry's "ever onward!"
Whose watchword "no retreat!"

SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1865.

You are respectfully invited to attend a grand reunion of the officers and ex-officers of the Army of the Tennessee at Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, on the 4th of July 1865, to celebrate the anniversary of the fall of Vicksburgh, the opening of the Mississippi River and the termination of that campaign which numbered among its captures Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Nashville, Corinth, and Memphis.

A dinner will be given nnder the direction of the senior proprietor of the hotel Maj. W. W. LELAND, formerly Chief Commissary of the Tennessee.

Our old chief, Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, is expected to be present and preside et the dinner.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN.
Maj.-Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR.
Maj.-Gen. R. J. OGLESBY.
Brevet Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS, (Chief of Staff.)
Brig.-Gen. J. D. WEBSTER, (Chief of Staff.)
Lieut.-Col. L. M. DAYTON, A. A. G.
Committee of Arrangements.
Col. W. S. HILLYER, Chairman.

Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, Gens. SHERMAN, MEADE, SCHOFIELD, KILPATRICK, and other distinguished officers, will be present. Lieut.-Gen. GRANT will preside. The Governors of States, and a host of civil dignitaries, have been especially invited to be present, so that without doubt it will be one of the grandest reunions of the season.

The dinner will take place at 6 o'clock P. M., in the large and well-ventilated dining-hall—one of the most spacious dining-rooms in the world, and in whtch fourteen hundred guests can be accommodated at one time.

The ball will come off in the new opera-house attached to this hotel at 10 o'clock. Hundreds of workmen are to-day bnelly engaged in completing tbie building, so as to have it in readiness for tha Fonrth.

This structure is truly deserving of special mention. It is constructed npon the plan of a regular opera-house, with stage, dressing-room, scenery, orcbestra, parquette, gallery, and all other appurtenances requisite in a place of the kind. There are seats for abont 1,200 persons, but 1,500 can get inside and see the stage. Its furnishings and finishings combine elegance with a strict regard to good taste. GASPER MAEDER and STRONG & WILKINS are the scenic artists, and YOUNOLINO is doing the fresco work. In this building, which will be appropriately draped for the occasion, the ball will take place.

Grover's Orchestra Band and Monk's Band supply music for the entertainment. The whole park will bo illuminated, as well as the buildings surrounding it.

As some of the fair readers of the TIMES may wish to see the programme before the ball comes off, I herewith annex it:

PROGRAMME.

1. Grand March—composed for the occasion.
2. Quadrille.
3. Grant's Waltz and Ostlopade.
4. Sherman's Polka, (new.)
5. Lanciers.
6. Spanish Dance.
7. Quadrille Basquet.
8. Schottische and Varsovienne.
9. Polka, Mazourka and Redowa.
10. Quadrille, Cheat and Jig.
11. Logan Waltz—by Monk.
12. Lanciers.
13. Sheridan Waltz.
14. The German.
15. Polka, Mazourka and Redowa.
16. Quadrille.
17. Kilpatrick Waltz.
18. Danish Dance.
19. Schofield Schottische and Varsovienne.
20. Virginia Reel.
21. Home, Sweet Home.

There, if your readers don't think the above sufficiently attractive for one day, why, they had better go elsewhere than to Saratoga to spend the Fourth.

I will state, for the exclusive benefit of the nervous and timid, that the trustees of this village have prohibited the use of fireworks on the Fourth of July.

E. A. P.

Reorganization of Industry in the South—Joint Stock Companies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By the abolition of slavery and the effects of the civil war, the industrial system of the South is profoundly disarranged—in fact, broken up. It is of the greatest importance to reconstruct it at once—first for the people there, and then for the world in general. How can it be done, and promptly; and in a way to promote most efficiently the interests of all classes in the South—the land-holders, the negroes and the poor whites?

We will point out what we think the best means—a plan which will effect speedily an industrial reconstruction or reorganization. We have long thought of it; fifteen years ago we proposed it to a large slave-holder of liberal views in Louisiana; and he would have adopted it but for the bitter opposition of a brutal son, who, we think, would have shot both the father and us had the attempt been made. The aim then was to abolish slavery by a gradual and constructive process, which while freeing the slaves, would promote the interests of the slave-holders. The plan having such an end in view, would necessarily be more complex than one aiming merely at a reconstruction of labor; it is, however, the same, but we will express it with reference only to the latter object.

The plan is simply this: It is for the planters and large landholders who have had experience in managing large estates and conducting extensive business enterprises, to put their plantations into joint-stock companies and to carry on the cultivation of cotton and other products on the joint-stock principle. The South has in its cotton a mine of wealth, and no other country can compete with it in the production of this great staple. If it would apply the joint-stock system to its production, it would draw capital from the North, and also from Europe, to the aid in its development and would soon create a degree of prosperity far exceeding anything it has ever possessed. We see immense investments made in gold, coal and oil operations and in manufactures, which would remain without capital and be neglected if the joint-stock system were not applied to them. If the same were done for the production of cotton, rice, tobacco and sugar, the results would be incredible.

There are different ways in which the companies could be organized and also different methods of employing and remunerating the laborers. We will speak of them briefly.

1. The planters could have their lands appraised, their value determined, and put them in as so much stock; then an additional amount would be issued with which to procure the working capital necessary to carry on operations; that is, with which to buy teams and implements, to put up buildings, lay in supplies and pay the laborers employed. Their second portion of stock would be sold to Northern and European capitalists, as are gold and coal stocks. We have no doubt that such stock would pay, if the amount issued is in strict keeping with the extent and requirements of the business, from 10 to 40 per 100.

2. The planters could put in their lands, as before, at a fair valuation, and issue an amount of stock equal to that valuation, and to what would be required for working capital; then on the pledge of the whole they could borrow money to the amount of the working capital. They could pay, say seven per cent., and as an additional inducement give as a bonus one-tenth of the profits; they might also reserve the right to the lenders of taking the stock in payment of their loans at par, at any time within five years. If a dozen respectable planters would combine and form a society to carry out this plan, guaranteeing that perfect probity should be observed in the appraisement of the lands and in the estimate of the amount of working capital required, it would receive, we believe, the entire support of business men, manufacturers and shippers, both in Europe and this country. Manufacturers could, in particular, be induced to become stockholders and copartners.

As to the employment of laborers, two or three methods could be adopted.

1. The laborers would be hired and paid wages, as is customary in our manufacturing establishments. This would be the simplest method, but not the best, we think, when the present condition of things in the South is taken into consideration. In the first place, to induce white laborers to go there from the North, or to emigrate there from Europe, it would be necessary, owing to the want of society, schools, churches, &c., and the heat of the climate, to pay them very high wages. In the next place, wages will hardly be a sufficient inducement to lead the negroes to work with zeal and industry. The prospect of pay, at the end even of a month, is not adequate to rouse exertion on their part, at least to the extent requsite in a successful industrial enterprise. The white man works from reason; he calculates the future and sacrifices the present to it; and this is more characteristic of the Germans than of the Irish. It is not so, or at least it is much less so with the black man. Future hopes and fears are not sufficient to overcome present attractions. We see him often, when he is free, prefer, for example, the bare earth, with its dirt as the floor of his cabin, to undergoing the trouble to make a coarse one of boards by his labor. For these two classes of reasons, we propose, as regards both white and black laborers, modifications of the wages system, which we describe under the second and third heads.

2. A certain portion of the stock, say a quarter or a third, could, to offer additional inducements to the emigration of whites from the North, be reserved for the laborers; they could pay for this stock gradually out of their earnings. In fact, a small amount of stock, say an eighth, called working-stock, might be created, and given at the outset as a bonus to invite labor that emigrated to the South. The laborers would be paid wages for their work, as is now customary, and in addition, would receive dividends on their stock. They would then become co-interested partners in the enterprise, which could not fail to increase their zeal and efficiency.

3. Various inducements of an attractive character, and which appeal to the senses, should, to induce the negro population to engage willingly and efficiently in labor, be connected with the life and labors of the plantation. What those inducements should be, we leave to those who are familiar with the negro character to determine. From our slight practical knowledge of it, we would recommend the following: First, labor should be suspended on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, and the negroes left free to attend to personal matters which interest them. The idea of this intermission will buoy them up for the two preceding days of active effort.

The negro is at present a grown up child, and we all remember the delightful anticipation, in our school days, of the free Saturday afternoon. Second—labor should be intermitted three times a day—at nine, twelve and three. The first and third intermission might be but for a brief period, say half an hour. Third—as the negro possesses, in his way, a strong social nature, to meet and satisfy it, two dances a week should be given to the hands on the plantation. We think that such a privilege and enjoyment, which need cost nothing, would exercise more influence than the prospective gain of $1,000 at the end of the year. Fourth—as dress and finery are a ruling passion with the negro—at least in the present stage of his mental development—certain articles should be distributed gratuitously among the working hands, male and female, at stated intervals, either of a month or two months, as rewards for assiduity. The reward should be proportionate to the merit; in some cases a pair of boots, an especial object of desire, as we have observed; or a showy dress for the women; a red sash or scarf; a waistcoat or bonnet, and from these down to trifles, like a badge, a knife, etc. These rewards would accustom the negro to voluntary and reflective activity, and develop his mental faculties. Fifth—a supply or an extra supply of some coveted article of consumption—like molasses and coffee, should be given twice a week, on Wednesdays and Sundays. Wages should be regularly paid them as to white laborers, and they should be accustomed to provide for themselves, and to regulate their consumption by their wages.

We would recommend that some of the inducements here mentioned should be the reward of efforts to learn to read and write.

Such, in brief, is our plan. In proof of the practicability of a part of it, at least—that of organizing the plantatione on joint-stock principles—we are happy to say that we have met one of the largest planters in the South, and a man of great intelligence, who had conceived the idea immediately after the destruction of his establishment on the Mississippi River, and who is now engaged in reducing it to practice. He has secured the capital, and proposes to hire labor, white or black, on the best terms that it can be obtained. He stated that he believed his plantation of 30,000 acres, with 10,000 cultivated, would be worth more under the joint-stock system, with more land brought under culture, than it was before, with the slaves—1,100 in number—upon it.

One suggestion more. Interest and usury are, as is well known, great consumers of the profits of productive industry. The planters should endeavor, in consequence, to secure for themselves CHEAP CREDIT, and to obtain it, when necessary, without being dependent on banks and private lenders. How can this be done? By a very simple method. Let them combine and establish at the nearest seaport or place of shipment, a depot for the storing of their cotton, &c.; then let them avail themselves, with some improvements, of *the London dock warrant system*—that is, let them issue on the products stored, to three-quarters of their value, certificates of deposit, or of drafts for so much cotton, tobacco, &c. These drafts should resemble somewhat the ordinary paper money of the country, and might be in denominations of $5, $10 and $100. They would always purchase at the depot an amount of cotton, or other of the products mentioned, equal to their face. The certificates or drafts would be loaned to the depositors at say two per cent. a year. The expense of storage, the commission on sales, and freights to home or foreign ports, could be paid out of the interest. As the drafts would answer all the purposes of a currency, the planters who needed credit—that is, advance in money—could obtain it at the low rate of two per cent. The currency thus issued would be perfectly safe, as convertible products—cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco—would be pledged to redeem it. In fact, it would circulate, not only at home, but in Europe, for every note issued would be a draft for so much of those products.

PROGRESS.

THE POPULAR LOAN.

Thirty-six Hundred Thousand Dollars Taken on Saturday—Over 2,300 Small Subscribers—Nearly Fifteen and a Half Million Taken During the Week.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 2.

The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan on Saturday were $3,610,400, including the following: First National Bank of Portland, $200,000; First National of Newark, N. J., $100,000; Second National Bank of Boston, $100,000. First National Bank of Louisville, $300,000; First National Bank of Des Moines, $1,100,000; First National Bank of Cleveland, $100,000; First National Bank of Philadelphia, $160,000; Second National Bank of Norwich, Conn., $65,000; First National Bank of Mansfield, Ohio, $50,000; Fourth National Bank of New-York, $100,000; Merchants' National Bank of New-Bedford, $60,000; FRANK & GANS, New-York, $100,000; STEDMAN EWELL & Co., New-York, $400,000, and 2,527 individual subscriptions for sums under $100.

The total subscriptions for the week were $15,309,150.

The Storm in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 2.

During the tremendous storm of Saturday evening, the steeple of the German Reformed Church, on Sixteenth and Green streets, blew down, crushing in the roofs of two adjoining houses, whose occupants escaped uninjured. Much damage was done in other parts of the city.

Death of James B. Fry.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 2.

JAMES B. FRY, brother of the late WILLIAM H. FRY, the well-known writer and musical composer, died in this city this afternoon.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival of the Fifty-ninth New-York Veterans—Sixth New-York Heavy Artillery—Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers.

The Fifty-ninth Regiment New-York Veteran Volunteers, from the First Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps, arrived at the New-York State Agency yesterday evening.

This regiment is a consolidation of the Eighty-second New-York Volunteers, formerly known as the Second N. Y. S. M., the Forty-second Tammany and the Fifty-ninth New-York Volunteers. The names of the officers are as follows: Col. WM. A. OLMSTED. Lieut.-Col. Jas. A. Jewell, Maj. Wm. T. Simms, Adjt. George Mathews, Surgeon S. H. Plumb, Assistant Surgeon J. W. Darby, Chaplain A. Tilden.

Captains—F. F. Reynolds, Jas. Ross, Severi Vauturi, J. W. Clark, F. L. McCarthy.

First Lieutenants—Harry Russell, Chas. H. Bigley, A. T. Tompkins and H. Plumb.

Second Lieutenants—Thos, Kelly, Jas. Thompson, Albert Brant, Michel Cregan, W. A. Stripling.

The regiment has borne a meritorious part with the following named battles:

First Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, Edward's Ferry, Yorktown, West Point, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Nelson's Farm, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Charles City Cross Roads, Glendale, Malvern Hill, 2d Bull Run, South Mountain, Chantilly, Antietam, First Fredericksburgh, Chancellorsville, Gettysburgh, Bristoe Station, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Mat-Ta-Po-My, Laurel Hill, Coal Harbor, Petersburgh, Jerusalem Plank Road, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Reams' Station, Boydington Road, Hatcher's Run, Crow House, Farmville, High Bridge, and Surrender of Gen. LEE's Army.

The regiment made a very fine appearance marching in column of companies up Broadway. The men wore all uniformed newly and had their white shelter-tents rolled on top of their knapsacks, which added much to the appearance of the uniform. Out of about 6,000 men enlisted for the regiments composing the Fifty-ninth New-York Volunteers, only 260 return with the regiment for muster out. It is expected that this regiment will parade on the 4th.

The Sixth New-York Heavy Artillery, Col. GEO. C. KNIGHT, with 750 men in the ranks, arrived last evening. We were unable to procure the record of this regiment.

At near midnight the famous Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers, the advance of the Irish Brigade, reached the city, and took temporary quarters at the Battery.

The city is more than full of troops, and still they come and go. There were over 3,000 at the State Agency, in Howard-street, yesterday.

MORE RETURNING REGIMENTS.

The First Massachusetts Cavalry, Major FEINT commanding, 140 strong, arrived at 6 P. M. last evening, and will leave to-morrow for Readville.

The Second Massachusetts Cavalry, 260 strong, Major FULLER commanding, arrived at 8 o'clock last evening, and will leave to-morrow for Readville.

The Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, 280 strong, Capt. CONNOR commanding, arrived at 10 o'clock last evening, and will leave to-morrow.

The above regiments were received and quartered at the Battery Barracks by Col. HOWE, and refreshments afforded the men.

For our Wounded Heroes.

The maimed soldiers at Coutral Park Hospital will have a good time to-morrow. Col. COLYER has provided 15 omnibusses to take 150 of them and their medical officers on an early drive through Central Park, if permission of the Commissioners can be obtained, down to Madison-square in time to witness the military parade of the First Division N. Y. S. M. After the parade they will be taken to the City Assembly Rooms, where a festival will be prepared in their honor. Rev. Dr. ADAMS will deliver an address; ROBERTSON'S full band and the Union Glee Club furnish some fine music; and the Ladies of Rose Hill Relief Association will provide some ice-cream and fruit. They will be taken back to their quarters in the cool of the evening. Admission for the festival can only be obtained by tickets from Col. COLYER, No. 50 Howard-street.

Veterans on Parade.

The Seventy-third New-York Veteran Volunteers, better known as the Second Fire Zouaves, being the last remnant of the Excelsior Brigade, and the Tenth New-York Veteran Volunteers, usually called the "McChesney Zouaves," will leave the rooms of the State Agency over Centre Market to-day at noon, and attended by Robertson's Band, furnished by Col. COLYER, will parade up Bowery to Fourteenth-street, down Broadway to the Battery, where it will take the boat to Hart's Island to be mustered out.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN THE THIRD WARD.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock last night fire was discovered in the fifth story of Messrs. WEBB, BRADLEY & CARY'S Duplex elliptic hoop-skirt warehouse, at Nos. 79 and 81 Reade-street, extending through to No. 97 Chambers. When first discovered the flames were bursting from a window on Reade-street, at a distance far above the height to which a steam fire-engine can throw an effective stream, and it was manifest that the fifth floor of the building must be consumed. The firemen therefore turned their efforts to flooding the fourth floor and the roofs of the adjoining buildings, and the fire was thus confined to the room in which it originated. Messrs. W. E. & C.'s heavy stock of skirts and materials, on the fourth, third and second floors was materially damaged by water, as was also the stock of Messrs. J. M. & J. N. PLUME, on the first floor. Capt. PETTY, of the Fifth Precinct, Capt. THOS. THORNE, of the Fourth, Capt. GREER, of the Third, Sergt. WALSH, of the Sixth, roundsmen from the Second and the western half of the First Precinct were on the ground with platoons of policemen from their respective precincts. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin. Messrs. WEBB, BRADLEY & CARY'S workwomen were to have gone on their annual pic-nic excursion to-day.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—MISS KATE REIGNOLDS, an old-time favorite at Burton's, will commence a short engagement at this establishment to-night in the "Angel of Midnight," a powerful French melodrama of the sensation school.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. MCALLISTER, the "Wizard of the World," opens here to-night.

Miserable People.—Thousands suffer from the most terrible fits of gloom and depression without apparent cause. In these cases the nerves and stomach are always relaxed. Tone them with BIOKRENE, and health, vigor and cheerfulness will be the sure results. Depot, No. 28 Dey-st. Sold by all Druggists.

Nights of Painful Watching with poor, sick, crying children, can be avoided by the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the little sufferer from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and during the process of teething, it is invaluable. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair
will restore Gray Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR; *strengthens* and *promotes* the growth of the *weakest hair*; stops its falling out in three days; keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; *the last hair-dressing ever offered to the public*; it is recommended and used by the first medical authority. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.

I assure all persons the above preparation will do all that is claimed for it.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-Hand Safes,
In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

For Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, or urinary organs of male or female, take RISLEY'S BUCHU, which is double the strength and less price than any other. Depot, No. 141 Chambers-st.

A Raid.—Now is the time to commence using Dutcher's Lightning Fly-killer and keep the house clear of flies all Summer. Sold by all Druggists.

The Burglar His Own Informer.—The opening of each window and door telegraphs to your room, and never fails. E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway, New-York.

A Clear Complexion and a Healthy Skin can never be obtained while the pores of the skin are obstructed, or the blood is in an impure condition. Dr. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE, will, however, restore the purity of the skin and will thoroughly cleanse the blood; it will also remove the obstinate state of the pores, and free the perspiration from all impurities and gross particles. A trial will establish its efficacy. For sale by all druggists.

Colgate's Honey Soap.
This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Fourth of July.—Terrible explosion—Some of the sufferers now lying severely burned—How can they be eased and relieved? Let mothers see to it that they have a box of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR on hand. Do not buy counterfeit; mark, the genuine has new private government stamp printed in black; signature, H. DALLEY, in white. By gross or single box at depot, No. 43 Liberty-st., New-York.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

We have this day appointed Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., and Messrs. JOHN HOOPER & CO., our agents for New-York, to receive advertisements and subscriptions at our lowest rates for the *Courier*, Charleston, S. C.
June 22. GEO. WHITTEMORE & CO.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

American Flags.—A large assortment superior English Bunting Flags, at the National Flag Depot, No. 27 Cortlandt-st. J. E. SEBRING, Agent.

Flags, Staffs, Balls, Eagles, &c., at C. F. BENEDICT'S, No. 78 Duane-st., 6 doors east of Broadway.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine,
No. 508 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson, No. 625 Broadway, Lock-stitch Sewing Machine and Button-hole Machine.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

FARLESS—MIDDLETON.—In Washington City, D. C., on Thursday, June 29, by Rev. John C. Smith, D. D., BENJAMIN A. FARLESS, of this city, and ISABORE A., daughter of Robert W. Middleton, Esq., of Washington.

HASTINGS—HASTINGS.—On Saturday, July 1, by Rev. Thos. S. Hastings, assisted by Rev. George W. Wood, D. D., CHARLES H. HASTINGS and ELIZABETH M. HASTINGS, all of this city. No cards.

SAUNDERS—THORPE.—On Wednesday, June 28, by Rev. Ralph Hoyt, FREDERICK SAUNDERS, Jr., and ANNIE B., daughter of T. B. Thorpe, Esq. No cards.

HUDSON—WARREN.—On Wednesday, June 28, at Christ's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. E. H. Canfield, FREDERICK J. HUDSON and MARY E. S., only daughter of D. W. Warren, of Brooklyn.

ZABRISKIE—MORGAN.—At Aurora, Cayuga Lake, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 28, by Rev. Wm. W. Howard, N. LANSING ZABRISKIE, of Flatbush, L. I., and LOUISE F. MORGAN, daughter of Hon. E. B. Morgan.

DIED.

BLOOMFIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 1, JOHN LEFFERTS, son of John C. and Sarah L. Bloomfield, aged 1 year and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 141 Livingston-st., on Monday, July 3, at 2 o'clock.

BUSH.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 1, STANLEY, infant son of Joseph B. and Sarah S. Bush.

BURRILL.—On Sunday, July 2, at No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn, after an illness of fifteen years, MARY BRADLEY, wife of S. S. Burrill.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CONNER.—On Saturday, July 1, FRANKLIN CONNER, aged 32 years and 11 months.

He remains will be taken to Westchester for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the late James Conner, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the William's Bridge Depot, on the Harlem Railroad, to meet the train that leaves 26th-st. at 10 o'clock.

GILBERT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 2, MARY GERTRUDE, wife of Rev. G. N. Gilbert.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Tompkins-av. M. E. Tabernacle, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

GOFF.—On Friday evening, June 3, Miss LUCINDA GOFF, aged 73 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 269 East Broadway, on Monday, July 3, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HARDENBURGH.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, July 1, at the residence of her son, J. R. Hardenburgh, ELLEN VAN DOREN, relict of the late Lewis D. Hardenburgh, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, No. 269 South 3d-st., Jersey City, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

HALSEY.—At Ravenswood, on Saturday, July 1, ANTHONY, youngest child of Anthony and Annie M. B. Halsey.

Funeral services at St. Mark's Church, New-York, corner 10th-st. and 2d-av., on Monday, at 4 P. M.

MERELL.—Suddenly, on Sunday, July 2, JAMES MERELL, Esq., in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Wednesday, July 5, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

PLATT.—On Sunday morning, July 2, GEORGE, son of Joseph M. and Jane Platt, aged 6 months and 27 days.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 376 Bleecker-st., this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

PETERS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, June 30, after a short illness, CHARLES F. PETERS, in the 32d year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 11 Cheever-place, on Monday, July 3, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

RAYMOND.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, ALICE, only child of Rossiter W. and Sarah D. Raymond, aged 15 months and 6 days.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 150 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

TURNURE.—Suddenly, at Washington, D. C., on Saturday, June 24, CHARLES A. TURNURE, son of John and Susan E. Turnure, of this city.

WHITMORE.—Suddenly, on Saturday, July 1, ISAIAH C. WHITMORE, aged 73 years, 4 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, July 3, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 269 Lexington-av.

WOODBRIDGE.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., on Sunday, July 2, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian patience and meekness, SAMUEL EDWARDS WOODBRIDGE, in the 78th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.

REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
Chartered by act of Legislature,
for the
SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES,
Under special guarantee
and the
RENTING OF SAFES
in its
BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS,
in the
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
No. 146 Broadway,
Corner of Liberty-st.
COUPONS COLLECTED.

The charter confines the business of the company to the safe keeping of valuables, and imposes a personal liability upon the stockholders to an amount equal to additional to the stock held.

Circulars containing rates, &c., can be obtained at the office.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY A. SWIFT, of Henry A. Swift & Co., No. 29 Nassau-st.
COURTLANDT PALMER, No. 54 William-st.
Hon. JAS. R. WHITING, No. 61 Hudson-st.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company.
DAVID OGDEN, No. 63 Wall-st.
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, Tiffany & Co., No. 550 Broadway.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier United States Sub-Treasury, New-York.
T. D. HOPE, Superintendent Central Express Company, and President First National Bank, Somerville, N. J.
J. C. BABCOCK, Cashier Adams Express Company.
GEO. W. McLEAN, Jerome Riggs & Co., No. 46 Exchange-place.
JOHN A. PULLEN, Manager National Express Co.
W. C. SHELDON, Buckley, Sheldon & Co., No. 75 Leonard-st.
FRANCIS H. JENKS.

FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.
FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

FOR SALE
MORRIS & ESSEX R. R. CO.'S
7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.

LOST OR STOLEN.

Six First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., Nos. 496 to 495 inclusive. The public are cautioned not to purchase the above bonds, payment being stopped.

CHARLES R. GILPIN, No. 25 William-st.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO.), available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.
Capital, $250,000, with authority to increase to $1,000,000.
Located at No. 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st.
DIRECTORS:

GABRIEL W. COITE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
CHAS. FOX,	ANDREW C. BENEDICT,
JAMES W. DOMINICK,	ANDREAS WILLMAN,
LEVI M. MACE,	WILLIAM E. CLARK,
ALBERT DUNN,	JOHN A. ADAMS,
WILLIAM R. FOSTER,	NOAH T. SWEZEY,
WANSON T. BRIGGS,	JOHN SNIFFEN,
	OTTO SCHLOMER.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.
GABRIEL W. COITE, President.

CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Joliet and Chicago R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.
Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.
Dubuque South Western R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.
Detroit and Milwaukee Coupons, and
Detroit and Pontiac Coupons,
Due July 1, 1865, will be paid at our office, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after that date, less government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF THE DODGE MINING CO.,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.

SIR:—YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT AN assessment of one dollar per share, on the capital stock of the Dodge Mining Co., has been levied by the Board of Directors, payable on or before the 5th day of July, at the office of the Treasurer, as above; and on all assessments remaining unpaid at that date interest will be charged at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The transfer books will be closed on the 4th day of July, after which no stock will be transferred unless the assessment shall have been paid.

W. H. BIKE,
Treasurer.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., NO. 52 WALL-st., will pay the interest due 1st July, 1865, on the following securities:

Indiana State 5 per cent. Bonds.
Indiana State 2½ per cent. Bonds.
Kansas State 7 per cent. Bonds.
Indiana Central Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds.
Dayton and Michigan First Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds.
City of Wheeling, Virginia, Compromise Bonds.
Washington County, Ohio, 7 per cent. Bonds.
City of Marietta, Ohio, 7 per cent. Bonds.
Jackson County, Ohio, 7 per cent. Bonds.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank."

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, of March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to Become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Pacific National Bank.

R. RUCK, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THIS BANK HAVING, BY AUTHORITY of the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States, organized as a national bank, its business on and after the 1st of July, 1865, will be conducted under the title of "THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York."

Correspondents and depositors will please note this, and make their checks and indorsements accordingly.

EDWARD HAIGHT, President.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive writtten proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn.

Bids should state the quantity, description nr kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.

S. D. BURGHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIVE Trustees of this company for the ensuing year will be held at the company's office on the 3d day of July next. The polls will be opened at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the evening of the 24th inst., and opened on the morning of July 5.

W. TITUS, Secretary.

TO COUNTY TREASURERS AND SUPERVISORS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—New-York State seven per cent. of 1867, (County Loan) wanted by

WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN,
No. 58 Wall-st.

NEW-JERSEY STATE BONDS—COUpons for interest due July 1 will be paid in Jersey City by the First National Bank and by the Hudson County National Bank, and in Trenton by the Trenton Banking Company.

P. D. VROOM,
C. J. OLDEN, } Commissioners.

TRENTON, June 24, 1865.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—INTEREST on the first mortgage bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, and bonds of the Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company, due July 1, 1865, will be paid on presentation at the American Exchange Bank of this city.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 2, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD SERIES,
Constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery.
JULY, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER

Coupons Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 57 Exchange-place,
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS.

All denominations ready for delivery.

All classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Also
GOLD, RAILWAY AND PETROLEUM STOCKS,
Bought and sold on Commission.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The following described notes of the first series 7-30s, viz.:

Nos. 79,709@10, $500s	$1,000
Nos. 70,688@93, $500s	3,000
Nos. 42,511@13, $1,000	3,000
Nos. 120,400@2, $1,000	3,000
Total	$10,000

All parties are cautioned against negotiating the above notes, as payment of them has been stopped.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 94 Broadway and No. 6 Wall-st.,
Dealers in government and other securities. Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

CORNELIUS WENDELL,	WILLIAM H. WATSON,
Late Public Printer.	*Late Ch'f Cl'k Sub. Dep't.*

WENDELL & WATSON
PROSECUTE CLAIMS BEFORE EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.
OFFICE ROOMS, No. 345 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
Directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,
Post-office Box No. 289 Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR
$300,000
CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until SATURDAY, the 8th day of July, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York passed February 10, 1865, chapter 85 of the laws of 1865, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 2, 1865.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed June 1, 1885.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the city the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposites, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
June 23, 1865.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal [L. s.] of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (ROOM No. 20,) THIRD FLOOR, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1865.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS—YOUR TRUSTees hereby inform and notify you, that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund April 1, 1865, and that we have designated by lot, for payment, as required by the Trust Deed, the following ($81,500) of said Mortgage Bonds, viz., numbers:

42, 85, 129, 131, 134, 147, 161, 181, 192, 193, 214, 302, 304, 305, 306, 308, 310, 347, 356, 400, 408, 447, 498, 530, 534, 544, 596, 640, 685, 690, 694, 703, 704, 737, 761, 833, 848, 898, 902, 931, 935, 954, 958, 1024, 1066, 1217, 1324, 1347, 1374, 1377, 1383, 1454, 1491, 1515, 1519, 1532, 1547, 1872, 1647, 1649, 1790, 1840, 1851, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2106, 2113, 2188, 2190, 2195, 2204, 2217, 2250, 2268, 2295, of $1,000 each; 2445, 2447, 2449, 2458, 2461, 2568, 2621, 2628, 2629, 2635, 2648, of $500 each.

The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the Bonds to us, at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., No. 56 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above Bonds will not draw interest after July 1, 1865. The next payment will be due October, 1865.

W. SCHALL,
E. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have all all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE JULY 1, 1865—Will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers:

CHICAGO CITY, MUNICIPAL.
CHICAGO CITY, WATER LOAN.
ALBANY CITY, 6 PER CENT.
HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD, CONVERTIBLE.
MISSOURI STATE BONDS, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company:—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 10th inst., at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $10,000 of said bonds for the purposes of the sinking fund.

JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, } Trustees.
LOWELL HOLBROOK,

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders will be held at the company's office on Thursday, July 6, at 12 M., to consider the expediency of issuing mortgage bonds for the purpose of liquidating the present indebtedness of the company and completing improvements at the mines.

FRED. G. SCRIBA, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

NOTICE.—COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis, and Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railways, due 1st proximo, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7, Wall-st.

B. E. SMITH, President.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1865, OF the City of Chicago municipal bonds, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.

COUPONS OF THE PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS, due July 1, will be paid at this office, deducting government tax. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
Corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
CASH CAPITAL $3,500,000.

From statement for the Seventh Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

Total amount of assets Jan. 1, 1865	$7,423,572 78
Total amount of premiums	6,213,114 68
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.,	2,064,754 02
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies	651,212 97
Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not	780,374 89
Interest of scrip issues of 1862 and 1863	6 per cent.
Scrip dividend to dealers on earned premiums	12 per cent.
Dividend for the year to stockholders	31 per cent.

Dealers with the company will be allowed the option, to be signified at the time of application for insurance, of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, guaranteed by certificate, of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon all voyage risks upon cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.

2. Upon voyage risks upon freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3. Upon time risks upon freight, and upon voyage and time risks upon hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to the above returns in gold.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rowe,	Daniel W. Teller,
Daniel W. Lord,	John D. Bates,
George Miln,	Charles Hickox,
John Atkinson,	Robert Bowne,
Thos. A. Cochrane,	Lawrence Myers,
Wm. H. Healey,	S. S. Derrick,
Thos. Barron,	Moses Merick,
Roland G. Mitchell,	David J. Ely,
Albert G. Lee,	Joseph Morrison,
George P. Deshon,	Wm. H. Popham,
O. L. Nims,	B. C. Morris, Jr.,
M. F. Merick,	Ezra Nye,
Wm. H. Galen,	Henry D. Cammann,
John Armstrong,	Thomas Lord,
B. C. Morris,	Preston H. Hodges,
Andrew J. Rich,	J. B. Griffin.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOMAS LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

In conformity with the act of the Legislature, this institution will hereafter be known by the name of

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS,
ALLAN HAY, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av,
Late Mariners' Savings Institution.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have this day declared a DIVIDEND of 5 and 6 per cent. interest (free from government tax), payable on or after the 20th of July.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M.

Money deposited at this time WILL BE ALLOWED INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF JULY.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS,
ALLAN HAY, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER VARICK,
ASSETS $1,490,318 11

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest, free of government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1. Bank Books in English, German and French.

EDELT V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street,
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $1,675,000.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, as principal.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7.

Bank-books in English, German and French.

GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 BOWERY, June 20, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED A semi-annual dividend (free from government tax) of FIVE and SIX PER CENT., per annum, on all sums entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, payable on and after July 21.

CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 293 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of one thousand dollars and under.

Five per cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 Nassau (near Fulton) st., New-York.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1.
JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 8TH-AV., June 30, 1865.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1865.—THE Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and of Four per Cent. per annum on deposits over five hundred dollars, free from government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 17, 1865. All interest not drawn will draw interest from July 1, as principal.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, Secretaries.
JAMES BRUCE, Secretaries.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before July 1st, will draw interest from that date.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES O. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

SIXTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1865.

At an Election held on the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	WM. H. HARBECK,
FRANCIS A. PALMER,	GEO. W. PLATT,
JAMES BARNES,	JESSE SELIGMAN,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	GEORGE C. PETERS,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	BENJ. M. STILWELL,
JOHN BODINE,	SAMUEL F. WHITING,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,	JEDID'H. MILLER, M. D.,
ISAAC V. BRIGGS,	GEO. GILFILLAN, M. D.,
JOSHUA SUTTON,	EDW'D. C. BADEAU,
JOHN T. BRUCE,	ROBT. KNIGHT.

JEREMIAH SPADER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, FRANCIS P. FURNALD, Esq., was unanimously reelected President and CHARLES BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice-President.

Also, the usual semi-annual DIVIDEND of TEN (10) PER CENT was declared, payable on the 1st of July next, free of Government tax.

JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER THIRD-AV. AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, (free from government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $1,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

The trustees of this institution have declared the
TWENTY-NINTH
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and less, and Five per Cent. per annum on sums exceeding $500, payable on and after July 17, the institution paying the government tax. The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1865.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1865.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (5,) and the government tax, will be paid the stockholders of the Irving Bank, payable on and after the 30th day of June.

The transfer books are closed to that date inclusive.

By order of the board.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 26 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th day of July, 1865, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the Government Tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NORWICH, Conn., June 27, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the past six months, free from government tax, payable to stockholders on the 15th of July, whose names are on the stock ledger on the 8th of July.

Dividend payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's Office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

Transfer books will be closed from the 5th of July to the 16th of July.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 68 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1865.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent., out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after 5th of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th of June until the 7th of July next.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MONTANA PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NOS. 64 AND 65 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 9,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER Cent. on par value, free from government tax, from earnings of their wells for month of June, has this day been declared by the Montana Petroleum Company, payable at their office to stockholders of record on the 5th day of July proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 5th of July inclusive.

ALEX. P. FUNK, President.
LEWIS MAY, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared an additional dividend of three per cent., free of government tax, out of the profits of the current three months, payable on and after MONDAY, July 3.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 3d July, inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 198 Broadway, New-York, June 16, 1865.

Dividend.—The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) and an extra dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) free of government tax, payable on first Monday of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 19 until July 7.

CEO. F. SENEY, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, free of government tax, payable to the stockholders on the first day of July next.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 19th inst. to July 1.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Twelve (12) Per Cent. and the government tax, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d day of July ensuing. By order of the board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST.,
JERSEY CITY, June 19, 1865.

17TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of government tax, payable on and after 1st July next.

J. FALLMIER, Sec

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.

FOR SALE,

ON THE HUDSON RIVER,

100 MILES FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

IN THE VILLAGE OF SAUGERTIES.

This valuable property is known as the "Saugerties Lead and Paint Works," and is situated in the Village of Saugerties, on the Hudson River, 100 miles from New-York City, and consists of a large stone-mill, 215x40, and three-stories high; four wooden buildings formerly used as corroding houses; one 153x30 feet; two 118x18 feet, and one 40x30 feet. A stone warehouse 50x32; brick carpenter's shop 24x22 feet; one stone heildieg 28x15 feet, and a commodious stone dwelling-house, with a good garden attached. The mill has the advantage of a never-failing water power, driving an over-shot wheel of any required size. The whole property embraces about six acres of ground. The mill is equally well adapted for cottoe, woolen, paper, or almost any other description of manufacture. The property is very eligibly located, having daily access to the city by Hudson River Railroad and Steamboat, direct from Saugerties. Apply to

WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—AT Englewood, N. J., one hour from New-York, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; ten acres of land, containing fruit and vegetable garden, flower garden, lawn, &c.; beautiful views and healthy neighborhood; three wells and a fine spring with hydraulic ram are on the place; new stone house, highly finished, and containing all the modern improvements; large stables and carriage-house, cottage, greenhouse and hothouse, within a few minntes of depot; price $32,000. Inquire at No. 60 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 40 ACRES, situated near Parsippany, Morris County, N. J., five miles from Morristown. The land is nearly all tillable and in a good state of cultivation; has a good variety of fruit; house and buildings are all in good repair. It is in a very healthy locality and within 15 miontes' drive from a very healthy locality and within 15 miontes' drive from a very healthy locality and within 15 miontes' drive from Morris and Essex Railroad. Price $4,000; terms easy. For particulars inqoire of A. D. TAPPEN, No. 102 Warren-st., New-York, or JOHN CLASS, Morristown.

FOR SALE—A DAIRY FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated in Orange County, 2 hours' ride from New-York city, on the line of the Erie Railroad, and 1½ miles north of the village of Monroe, on the main road, consisting of 96 acres; good house, barns and out-houses; two large orchards, and other fruit, good stooe fences, and well supplied with water. For further particulars, apply to J. MCCLELLAN, No. 26 Spruce-st., or to THOMAS DRUMMOND, on the premises.

SEA-SHORE RESIDENCE—SOUTH SIDE of Staten Island, 50 acres, with a front of 300 feet on water; one of the most beautiful locations out of New-York. View unsurpassed; ground high; fishing, yachting, boating, dock-in-the-water, &c., at the door. Churches and schools in neighborhood. Farm adjoins lands of Fred. Law Olmsted, and Francis Perkins, Esqs., near Eltingville Railroad Depot. $12,000. One-half on bond and mortgage, if desired. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND beautifully located on the Shell road, leading from Astoria to Newtown, L. I.; is a desirable location for residence. Also, four lots in the city of Brooklyn, E. D., situated on the southeast corner of 1st and 10th sts., and three lots on north 10th-st., near 1st-st. The above property is for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Inquire of S. D. CLARK, Greenpoint, Greenpoint-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A valuable country seat, 10 acres, in complete order, near the depot, and in view of the water, valued at $25,000; all the furniture will be sold if desired; improved Brooklyn or city property would be taken in part payment. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Fine-st., Room No. 8.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—R. S. LIVINGston offers for sale his country seat, situated on the Hudson, between Harrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade-trees. For particulars see the New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKY, banker, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY E. BLACKWELL, No. 39 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 43 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE LEASE, carpets, &c., of a small brick house; the location is very desirable, and the house in perfect order, and contains modern improvements. Apply at No. 75 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A BEAUTIFUL AND commodious residence, at Port Chester; rent, to October 1, $400; to April 1, $600; price, $6,000. Inquire of L. P. HUBBARD, No. 89 Well-st., or LYMAN THOMPSON, on premises.

TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON FRANKLIN-AV., New-Rochelle, a brick cottage, containing nine rooms and good cellar, situated on an eminence overlooking the Sound; garden well stocked with fruit and vegetables; abundance of shade and ornamental trees; good stable, hennery and fowls; rent to Nov. 1, $350. Apply to G. C. BARRETT, No. 8 Well-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy rooms.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 35th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 69 Wall-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY are willing to accommodate with room and board for the Summer, one or two respectable gentlemen; terms moderate. Apply at No. 49 West Baltic-st., near Clinton

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen: the house of location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF A CHRISTian character, a neatly furnished room on Brooklyn Heights, with or without board. Address S. E. S., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE, L. I.—THE subscriber's residence at Meadowside, is now open for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farmhouse, well shaded, situated near the salt water, with bathing, &c., on the premises. Location healthy, surrounded by shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages; stage to steamer. Inquire of E. B. FRANKLIN, No. 20 West-st., or address at Locust Valley, L. I., CHAS. E. FEEKS.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES DESIRING board for the Sommer, can be accommodated at a farm-house pleasantly situated along a river, six miles from Long Branch, where there is good fishing, bathing and sailing; terms, $9 a week for adults; children and servants half-price. For particulars, address Mrs. L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J., or apply at No. 18 LeRoy-st., New-York.

PERSONS VISITING SARATOGA FOR the Summer, and desirous of locating themselves pleasantly and economically, and at the same time securing good accommodations, central location, and withal in a Christian family, will do well to call on or address Mrs. A. B. WENDELL, Clinton-st. Reference: Louis de V. Wilder, M. D., No. 55 West 28th-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT HASTINGS, ON THE Hudson. Barnard House, one hour by rail or boat. No Summer resort having greater attractions. Terms reasonable. First-class table. Apply, between 10 and 3, to B. BARNARD, No. 67 Walker-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS and genteel board in a private family at Peekskill, on the Hudson; terms reasonable. Address Box No 75 Peekskill.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND ACCOMMODATIONS can be obtained two hours and a half ride from the city on the Erie Railway, by applying to Mrs. M. S. READ, Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—A FEW DESIRAble rooms remain yet to be taken at the Willow-av. House, Cornwall, N. Y. Persons desiring reasonable board should apply immediately. J. H. ATKINSON.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THOSE WISHING mountain air can obtain rooms from $7 to $8 per week in Danbury, Conn. For particulars apply at No. 51 Bond-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR A FAMILY of five or six persons, can be obtained three hours' ride from New-York, by addressing Box No. 98 Stratford, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS from $6 to $8 per week, at Milton, on the banks of the Hudson. Address T. W. T., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLLINS HOUSE,

GREAT BARRINGTON, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.

The house is delightfully situated just out of the village, commanding a magnificent panoramic view of the picturesque and healthy region. It is built with all the modern improvements, with spacious rooms and particular regard to health and comfort. It is surrounded by ample grounds and a rnening spring of beautiful, soft water is carried throughout the building. Hot, cold and shower baths always in readiness, free to the guests of the house. Carriage and saddle horses and stabling in connection with the establishment.

This select family hotel is located on the Housatonic Railroad, and the cars will stop at the platform at the house for the accommodation of passengers whenever desired. Bills payable weekly.

C. S. MARSH, Proprietor.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
This favorite hotel will open for the season,
JUNE 15TH, INST.
Address COOPER & LAIRD, Proprietors.

HOLYOKE HOUSE.—THE HOLYOKE House, at Hockanum, having gone through a thorough remodeling, is now open to the public as a Summer resort. It being situated between the river and Mount Holyoke, it is a good location to divert the eye and benefit the health. No pains will be spared to secure the comfort of the guests.

ALLEN & LYMAN, Proprietors.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, on the Kill Von Kull, New-Jersey, is open for the season. To parties whose pursuits call them daily to New-York this house offers superior inducements for a Summer home. Communication by steamboat from Pier No. 2, North River, and foot of Dey-st., and by New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st.

WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Semmer resort is now open for the reception of guests; visitors will find at all times an authorized agent with badge at the Catskill steamboat landing and Catskill station, Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. A telegraph line connecting with all parts of the country has recently been erected.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

TUMOR, SCROFULA. A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should enlist public confidence. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M.

JOSEPH T. ROBINSON,
No. 461 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

CANCER.

A new and wonderful discovery. Dr. J. O. DIXON'S CANCER ANTIDOTE, which has already proved, in over five hundred cases, to be the most successful treatment for cancer that has ever been used by man. The method of treatment is indeed simple. This terrible disease is entirely removed in a solid mass, without the use of the knife, loss of blood, prodnoing of pain, caustic burning, or affecting the sound parts. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; No. 726 Broadway; J. O. DIXON, M. D.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. WARD'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 195 ELM-STREET, New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF Amidwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., a handsome entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of long standing, seminal weakness, and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

PRIVATE SURGICAL HOSPITAL.—UNder the exclusive care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, for the treatment of diseases of the pelvic viscera, hamorrhoids, fistula, stricture of the urethra, varicocele, paralysis of the bladder, calculus, diseases of the uterus and ovaria, and anticipated difficult parturition. The hospital is very central, being but three squares from Dr. D.'s residence. The rooms are spacious, and each one has an adjoining small one for an attendant; a single relative will be accommodated if desired, and the reference he satisfactory. During the past fourteen years more than 3,000 cases of surgical affections have been treated. For terms, apply to Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3 daily, or by letter, Box No. 3,121.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The timid required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can safely open the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy: price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., Albany, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations. Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

AN OUTLAY OF ONE DOLLAR WILL encourage the despairing, leed to the restoration of vigorous health in the most desperate and intricate cases, by confidently consulting Dr. R. L. BARROW, author of Medical Work "Human Frailty," No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Correspondents inclosing $1 will receive immediate attention.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEyond REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cores made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 6 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Dutch-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

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LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, calle a manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A large stock always on hand at
LOWER PRICES
than any other establishment in the city.
A. KLABER'S MANTLE WORKS,
No. 109 East 13th-st., near 3d-av. Cnt this out.

THE AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY, No. 2 Leroy-place and No. 39 Prince-st., prints under contract, to the order of the Office of Internal Revenue, all kinds of stamped blank forms for checks, check-books, bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes, bills of lading, bills of sale, certificates, brokers' notes, original process, passage tickets, pawner's checks, powers of attorney, proxies, protests, warehouse receipts, weighers' returns, satisfactions of judgments, Sheriffs' returns and receipts for money or property, &c.

WM. P. COE, Treasurer,
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will receive orders from parties desiring stamped blanks of any kind, and have them executed by the company, under the supervision of the Stamp Agent of the United States Treasury Department.

TENTS—TWO SIBLEY TENTS, BUT LITTLE used, with floors, stakes, cords, &c., complete; one about 12 feet diameter, the other 17 feet. For sale very low. Apply to J. G. WHITLOCK, at St. Luke's Hospital, 54th-st., corner 5th-av.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGinated the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We usa only gas that is made fresh every day, and it never fails. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

TEETH EXTRACTED POSITIVELY without the knowledge of the patient, under Nitrous Gas, by Dr. WAIT, Sen., at 50 cents each, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st. Refers to Rev. Dr. Ferris, Chancellor New-York University; Drs. Pond, Hallock, Baldwin and Gilchrist. Teeth inserted and filled on moderate terms.

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NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,300	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, July 8
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, July 15
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, July 29
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $38—payable in ourreecy.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

EUROPE	FRIDAY	July 21
LAFAYETTE	FRIDAY	Aug. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coopon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capuoines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & OO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leave New-York Wednesday, July 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$182 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $38—payable in ourreecy.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMSHIP CUBA WILL DISCHARGE, under general order, at Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, on SATURDAY, July 1. Consignees are requested to remove their goods before July 4. All packages remaining on wharf at owners' risk.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF DUBLIN	THURSDAY	July 6
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	July 8
KANGAROO	WEDNESDAY	July 12
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	July 15

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the new steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The London and New-York Steamship Company's splendid British Iron Steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail, as above, from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, July 17, to be followed by the Steamship CELT.

For passage, at low rate, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For Freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FREIGHT REDUCED TO 15 CENTS PER FOOT.

PASSAGE—First-class, $40; Second-class, $30; Steerage, $20.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE.
REGULAR, WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

The first-class steamship
NEVADA,
Capt. CARPENTER,
will commance taking freight on Wednesday morning, and positively sail SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 o'clock, from foot of Canal-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOODIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
The AMERICA will follow SATURDAY, July 15.
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43, North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
July 17—COSTA RICA, Tinklepaugh, (connectieg at Panama with Sacramento.)
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, Slocum, (connectiog at Panama with Golden City.)

For freight or passage epply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CAROLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.

The new and first-class steamship
CHASE,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
will sail as above, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11 North River, on THURSDAY, July 6.

For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah,
HUNTER & GAMMELL.

The ZODIAC will succeed, and sail on THURSDAY, July 13.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15t of each month.
VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.

For particulars inqoire of
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent,
No. 26 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamship MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on July 12.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.

Regular United States Mail line of new and first-class steamships.

The ALHAMBRA, Capt. BENSON, will be dispatched from Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, 8th July, at 3 P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The GRANADA will follow on Saturday, 15th July.

FOR CHARLESTON.

The first-class steamer STARLIGHT is now receiving freight at Pier No. 14, East River, and will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY. Apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship
LOUISA MOORE
will sail from pier No. 36, North River, on
SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M.
For freight of passage apply to the agents.
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 44 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M. Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $80. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The STAR OF THE UNION will follow Saturday, July 15.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.—The CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, will dispatch on the 20th of every month at noon, from pier No. 29, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, at lower rates of passage than any other line. For particulars apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.

N. B.—Two new steamers, the NICARAGUA and LEONE, building for this Company, are nearly complete, and the line will shortly be run every 20 days, which we hope will enable us to offer sufficient accommodation to the great demand for passage by this favorite line, well known to all old Californians for care and attention to the comfort of its passengers.

STEAMSHIP CREOLE, FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., instead of 12 o'clock noon.

HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR, Wm. R. BELL, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
The MARIPOSA will follow on Saturday, July 15.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel Steamship HATTERAS, PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

The Steamship ARIADNE will succeed the HATTERAS, leaving from the same Pier on the 12th. Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Ponghkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat "O. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Deshrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 75; forward deck, $1 25. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.

For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 110 South-st., N. Y., or D. A. MILLS, Agt., Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st., at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1 and 4.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY FOR NEWBRIGHTON.—Stops Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond, Elm Park, Mariners' Harbor, Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 2, 4, 5, 7 P. M. On Sundays—9, 10:30, 12 M.,; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

FOR NEWBURG, WEST POINT, POUGHkeepsie, Rhondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens Dock, Cornwell and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL will leave Debrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR NORWALK—LANDING AT WHITE STONE AND GREENWICH—The steamboat JOHN ROMER will leave Pier No. 28, East River, (Peck-slip) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Moeday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M

FROM EUROPE.

Continued from First Page.

the Chamber, and Herr GRADOW then proposed that cheers should be given for the constitution and the people.

In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the treaties for the renewal of the Zollverein, and also the treaties of commerce with England and Belgium, were unanimously agreed to without discussion.

The session of the Chamber will terminate to-day.

In to-day's sitting the Upper House of the Diet unanimously agreed to the treaties of commerce with England and Belgium as passed by the Lower House.

AUSTRIA.

THE AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH.

VIENNA, Saturday, June 17.

In yesterday's sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath, Herr VON SCHMERLING gave some reassuring explanations relative to Art. 13 of the Constitution, which empowers the Ministry at the time the Reichsrath may not be sitting to take certain urgent measures, for which they are, however, bound to render an account to the House upon its reassembling.

"The government," said the Minister, "will pursue the same course as hitherto by not abusing the power conferred by this article for legislative purposes. The guarantee for this lies in the repeated promises of the Emperor to uphold the constitution. Neither does the government contemplate impairing on the ground of this article the legislative powers of Hungary and Transylvania."

The Lower House of the Reichsrath agreed to-day, by a very large majority, to the proposals for the modification of Art. 13 of the Constitution in such a manner as to secure Parliamentary rights during the recess.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, June 17.

A Polish deputation has presented an address of condolence to the Emperor on account of the death of the Czarewitch. His Majesty, in reply, said:

"I willingly believe in the sincerity of your feelings, and wish that they may be shared by a majority of the Polish people. This would be the best guarantee against a try return of the late trials—be the medium of transmitting to your misguided countrymen the words I uttered on my first visit to Warsaw, in 1856—'No dreams.' Had they followed my advice, many misfortunes might have been averted. My love belongs equally to all my subjects, whether Russians, Poles, Finns or Livonians; but I will never tolerate the idea of separating the kingdom of Poland from Russia. My successor, if worthy to succeed to the throne, will govern according to the same principles, and will not tolerate what I have not tolerated."

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Saturday, June 17.

The Municipality of Naples has been dissolved by Royal decree. In consequence of information received by the Ministry that cholera is prevalent in Egypt, precautionary measures have been ordered to be taken with regard to all vessels arriving from Egyptian ports.

SUNDAY, June 18.

The *Nazione* of to-day confirms the statement that difficulties have arisen in the negotiations between Italy and Rome, and adds that they bear especially upon the question of the bishops taking the oath of allegiance to the King of Italy. The Papal Court admits the necessity for a reduction of the number of bishoprics, but refuses to require the bishops to take the oath of allegiance. Another obstacle to the success of Signor VEGEZZI's mission is the question of the return of the bishops to their sees. The *Nazione* thinks it not impossible that the negotiations may terminate without result.

The *Opinione* of to-day says:

"The Pope has submitted to a council of Cardinals the question of the bishops taking the oath of allegiance to the king of Italy. The decision of the Cardinals is not yet known, but it is believed to be adverse to the proposals that the oath should be taken by all the bishops without distinction. The reason for this decision is probably in order to avoid implying the recognition of the kingdom of Italy."

The National Guide meeting was inaugurated to-day by King VICTOR EMANUEL, who fired the first shot.

His Majesty was received with loud cheers by the immense crowd of persons present. The ceremony passed off in the most brilliant manner.

ROME, Saturday, June 17.

To-day being the anniversary of the Pope's accession to the Papal throne, His Holiness received the bishops and Cardinals, and, in reply to the congratulations of the latter, he delivered an allocution, thanking them, and encouraging them to sustain with fortitude the difficulties of the present time.

NAPLES, Monday, June 12.

Forty-five persons have been arrested at Sulmona on a charge of complicity in a Bourbon conspiracy, the central committee of which sat in that town.

The first information leading to the discovery of this committee came from Naples, and but for an unfortunate accident many brigands would have fallen into the hands of the Italian soldiery.

The brothers of SAN GIOVANNI DI DIO were among the principal and most active of the conspirators, their convent being found stored with arms and munitions.

To them is to be attributed the revival of brigandage in the province of Salerno, since they have been its principal supporters.

It is believed that the arrests will not be limited to the number mentioned above.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The *Times* City Article says: Although the supply of money in the discount market is abundant even at the reduced rate of 3 per cent, the English funds continue heavy and the shares generally are lower. While there was a steady investment demand at about Thursday's quotations, the speculative movement was restricted to a very limited extent. Consols closed on Monday evening at 90¾@91.

At the latest moments standing the near approach to end of the account the market did not appear to be quite so comfortable. Atlantic Telegraph Shares, New-York, on both descriptions of evidence in Liverpool and London, 22 and sort-tied. In other Telegraph shares neither sales nor buyers have been reported. The new 5 per cent preference stock of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, which will complete the capital of the undertaking, is 5 pounds. The capital will then consist of 56,000 per cent. debentures, £224,000 8 per cent. preference shares, £224,000 the present subscription, at the rate of one of the 20,000 shares now offered, 10,000 are for the public, and 40,000 are appropriated to different composers.

Times City Article of Wednesday, June 17, says: The decline in the English funds continues, and Consols close at 90¼@¾.

The discount demand at the Bank is moderate.

There was a full supply of money in the Stock Exchange at from 2@3 per cent.

French Rentes, 66f. 45c.

Erie paid up shares and 5-20s, advanced ¼ each.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—JUNE 19.

Market excited; sales 30,000 bales—15,000 on speculation; long stapled advanced 1d. ₰ lb; short stapled, ¼d. @¼d. ₰ lb.

TUESDAY, June 20.

Sales 20,000 bales—10,000 on speculation and for export. Prices of all descriptions ¼d. ₰ lb dearer than yesterday.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET—JUNE 20.

WHEAT and FLOUR unaltered with a slow sale. INDIAN CORN firm; Mixed American, 28s. 9d.

LONDON CORN MARKET—JUNE 19.

Market steady at the recovery of 1s.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET—JUNE 20.

SUGAR firm; TEA dull and declined 2d. ₰ lb.; COFFEE firm; TALLOW, 43s. 9d.

LATEST COMMERCIAL PER AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JUNE 20—EVENING.

The sales for two days foot up 50,000 bales, including 15,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is firm and buoyant, with an advance of ¼d. @ 1d. ₰ lb. for American, 1d. @1¼d. for Egyptian, and ¼d. for other descriptions.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market was buoyant, and prices of Goods and Yarns were advancing. The advance, however, checked business.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT flat. CORN steady.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF quiet and nominal. PORK very dull. BACON inactive. LARD firm. TALLOW dull at 39s. @40s. for American.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR steady. COFFEE steady. RICE quiet. ASHES quiet at 28s. 3d. @29s. ₰ cwt. for Pots and Pearls. RESIN quiet and steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE very dull. PETROLEUM firm at 2s. 3d. @2s. 6d. ₰ gallon for refined.

VERY LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 21.

COTTON—The market this morning opens buoyant, with an advance generally of ¼d. ₰ lb. The sales to-day will reach from 25,000 to 30,000 bales.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 21.

Consols 90¼@90¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central Railroad, 83¼; Erie Railroad, 53¼; United States 5-20s, 71¼@71¾.

Non-arrival of the Moravian.

FARTHER POINT, Sunday, July 2—10 P. M.

The steamship *Moravian*, from Liverpool on the 22d, via Londonderry on the 23d of June, has not been signaled off this point.

Her dates are two days later than those by the *America* at New-York.

Non-Arrival of the China.

HALIFAX, Sunday, July 2—9 o'clock P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *China*, now due at this port, with Liverpool dates of the 24th and Queenstown of the 25th ult.

A thick fog prevails.

Arrival of the Propontis at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 2.

The steamer *Propontis*, from Liverpool on the 18th, via Queenstown on the 19th ult., with 314 passengers, arrived to-day.

Card from Engine Co., No. 44.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In looking over the *Sunday Mercury* of the 2d instant, we noticed the statement that a terrible riot is about to take place at the next fire in the Fifth or Sixth Districts, between Engine Co.'s Nos. 44, 3 and 23, on one part, and Engine Co.'s Nos. 9 and 40, and Hook and Ladder Co. No. 18, on the other part. We wish the public to understand that Live Oak Engine Co. No. 44, is in no way concerned in any such disgraceful undertaking, as there has been no dispute between the above companies and ourselves. We are surprised that the Editor of the above paper, who has always pretended to advocate the cause of the New-York Volunteer Fire Department, should publish such a malicious falsehood, and that instead of advocating peace and harmony in the Fire Department try to create a riot in our last days.

W. F. SQUIRES, Foreman.

ROBERT T. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

SING SING PRISON.

ITS MANAGERS AND MANAGEMENT.

Who are There, What For, and How They Act.

The Daily Routine---The Barbarous Punishments.

Jefferds, Ratzky, and the Veiled Murderess.

The Men, Women, and Babies—All About Them.

Let no one who has never visited this busy place imagine that he knows anything about it. For our part, we confess our total ignorance hitherto. We had heard of its stone walls, its lonely cells, its white-washed corridors, its stone quarry and its shower-bath, but we were unprepared for a township in extent, a concourse vast and numerous of population, business operations of great magnitude, discipline so rigid, punishments so terrible, possibilities for good or evil so fearful in their range, unlimited in extent and irresponsible, vested in weak human nature.

The broilingest day of this torrid, not to say horrid, weather, found us, in company with several officials, en route to the prison. As we neared the quiet spot, standing on the crest of an overshadowing hill, we saw some eight or ten long, narrow, high buildings from whose stone chimney tops curled or puffed the clouds of smoke or steam, whose iron-barred windows looked in upon short-haired, uniformed men hard at work, hammering, punching, sewing, digging, turning and pegging. Order and neatness are evidently the Warden's first law, thought we, as, hot and nearly exhausted, we uncovered our burning heads at the threshold of the State Prison.

THE OFFICE

is pleasantly situated. Green turf some twenty feet in extent leads from the dusty roadside to the ivy-covered doorway, entering which brings the visitor before the clerk of the place. The agent and Warden, Judge S. H. JOHNSON, sat behind a mahogany railing listening to a deputation from the convicts, who had called to request a speech from him on the coming Fourth of July. His pipe was in his hand, and when the blue smoke had sufficiently cleared away we saw disclosed a round, rosy, happy face, whose pilgrimage here below had continued some forty-five years, surmounting a portly, well-fed, take-it-easy kind of a figure, from every fold and curve of which stood forth the prominent trait of good nature. The quick twinkle of his laughing eye welcomed us before his tongue gave utterance to the words of hospitality. Rest, fresh water and a little barberism prepared us for the appetizing dinner which Mrs. JOHNSON kindly ordered for us, after which, led by the accustomed guidance of the Judge, we started on the grand tour.

In other years and under other administrations, dreadful stories have been told about this place. Politics control the appointments, and as politicians cannot afford to be ungrateful, the appointees were not always selected so much for their fitness for the duties of this place, as for their efficiency at the primaries. Idle dogs were made wardens, drunken hounds were made keepers. Idle people are not fit to watch and scrutinize, and drunken people, unwatched, are apt to give loose rein to passion, and where passion and unlimited power go together, God help the victims. Could these stone walls speak, how eloquent they would be with tales of brutality, of vindictive, relentless cruelty, of meanness and debauchery. At the present time the prison is blessed with a warden whose nature forbids, and whose education estops anything of the kind so far as he knows, and it seems to us that this is the time for the press and the public to investigate the possibilities of rascality and cruelty, so that a fair inference may be drawn from the data furnished when the prison is in its best estate, and as to what can be done when it is at its worst. With a determination to

SEE IT ALL

and a guide desirous of explaining and revealing all, we proceeded and the results were as follows. Leaving the clerks' office we went down a steep pair of stairs over the front of which stared us in the face the familiar assertion of the Holy Writ that the "way of transgressors is hard." This is the entrance to the prison proper, the avenue through which the newcome prisoner, or convict as they call him here, is taken after he has given his name and other necessary explanations at the clerk's desk above. At the foot of the stairway is a little room, where sat several keepers one of whom unlocked the huge iron door which opened upon the whitewashed wilderness beyond. Locked in and safe from molestation behind we looked about us; above was a high, high wall white as the fresh fallen snow, smelling of lime; beams and rafters crossed and recrossed, upholding platforms and looking for all the world like the ontside scaffolding of an enormous and newly erected building. Five hundred feet down, straight ahead was a narrow corridor. On one hand the stone wall, through whose slit side we saw the hot sun, on the other were a multitude of doors, swung back upon their hinges. These guarded

THE CELLS.

One ordinarily thinks of a cell as a room, limited but comfortable, with a bed, a table, a chair, glass, shelf and washing apparatus. These are nothing of the sort. They are a practical stifling apparatus, right on the banks of the lordly Hudson, with God's blue Heaven and green hills, and fresh, invigorating breezes near by it, but not there. We entered. Standing with side pressed close to the wall, we could with ease rest our hand upon the other wall. A narrow shelf on hinges holds the straw bed, beside which the only furniture is a bucket, a little pail for water, and a small box hung at the far end for a bit of glass, a few books, and, perhaps, a brush. Such accommodation may be fit for a dog whose master proposes to shoot him at daybreak; it's not fit for a man whose life and comfort should be sacred in the eyes of a rich and powerful State. The prison was built some thirty-five years ago, since when numerous additions have been made, according to the exigency of the moment or the whim of the inspectors. The consequence is, that there is very little plan or system about the place as an entirety, and many of the most glaring faults have become deeply rooted and are unavoidable. In this building there are one thousand cells. If, as is often the case, there are more than one thousand convicts, two or more are placed in one cell—one cell which can furnish neither air, light nor comfort sufficient for one. There is every desire and endeavor on the part of the warden, and, so far as we could see, of the keepers, to compel cleanliness and order; but, despite the constant use of the scrubbing-brush, and the most lavish expenditure of whitewash and other disinfectants, it is found impossible to

OUST THE VERMIN

from the beds and cells. Bedbugs, that terrible scourge of humanity, that irrepressible insect with the offensive smell, are numerous and nimble. They have had free range of the place for many years; the cracks in the walls are their familiar haunts, and the joints of the beams and rafters are the scenes of their daily recreation, while the bedding of the unfortunate prisoners are their favorite resort for pastime and refreshment. If the bug-man in Fulton-street could be hired by some of the Foreign Missionary Societies to come up here for a week or so, with his entire apparatus, he could win fame and dollars, while gaining the heartfelt gratitude of every man in the place. Many of the prisoners are men of cleanly habits, but that makes no difference. The insects travel from cell, they roam from bed to bed and from crack to crack, defying the ingenuity of the convicts, baffling the powder and brush of the warden, and reveling in highest clover from year's end to year's end.

Passing on, we came to a row of cells with closed doors, whose solid metal front disclosed no aperture for air or light. These, we learned, are

THE DARK CELLS,

cells for punishment. We went into one and the Warden closed the door. On the floor was sawdust and a board. There was no light, no air, no bed, no stool, no bucket, no pail, no sheet, no anything but a close, sickenish atmosphere and a density of darkness, terrible, in fact, and fearfully suggestive. "Do you put men in here?" "Oh, yes! here's one in this cell." The door was unlocked, and at the word of command a poor fellow half rose from the board, on which he was lying, and while with one hand he pushed back his hair, well powdered with sawdust, with the other he shaded his eyes, blinded with the sudden incursion of daylight—prison daylight at that. He had been put in there because he felt too ill to work, so he said; but "a convict's word can't be taken," and the will of the keeper is absolute. Let us hope that keepers on small salaries are angels in disguise, without temper, unsusceptible to the effects of heat, unliable to prejudice and immaculate in judgment. This being granted, it may be well to permit this fearful incarceration on a day when all mankind faints on the highway, and the entire animal creation sinks under the heat and pressure of the orb of day. In an adjoining cell we found a man of perhaps thirty-five years of age. He said he had been put there because he had failed to do his allotted task. He had been seriously ill, and was confined in the hospital for some weeks, after which the Doctor sent him back. Although a United States convict, and claiming that he was sentenced to imprisonment only, he attempted to do the hard labor assigned him, tried it from six in the morning until three in the afternoon, and then feeling too weak to continue, objected, and was taken to the dark cell, in which we would not stay an hour for a thousand dollars. The Judge listened to his story, and afterward learned from the Doctor that the man, in refusing to work, had been guilty of indiscreet language to the keeper, and therefore he was punished. We didn't see the keeper, but it's fair to infer that he is a man of like passions with the rest of us, and on such a fearful day as that, it seems as if he might have done something better with a sick man than put him into such a hole, even if, hot and weary, faint and discouraged, he did venture to be disrespectful for a moment.

"The dark cell and short rations" is a frequent sentence—a sentence which is terrible in reality and greatly to be dreaded, even when the warden is kind and the keepers considerate—but we would like to know what that sentence *cannot* mean when the warden's back is turned and the keeper is revengeful, spiteful, sullen or drunk. We say drunk; for drunken keepers have by no means been the exception, and a drunken keeper's power is just as great, and his discretionary sway just as absolute, as that of the most Christian man now on the force. The uneasiness with which we toss upon our heated beds at home, when the windows are open and the air free to come and go, may serve as a feeble text for the suffering which these men must experience in the dark, close cell, where, lying on a board, without a pillow, dressed in the clothing of the day, bitten by bugs, hungry and thirsty, they turn and toss, and wait for day—the day which brings them no light, no rest, no change of position, no fresh clothes nor invigorating bath, but only "short rations" and a lecture from the keeper, if he be a man, or a curse and a taunt from the same individual, if he be a brute.

Leaving these poor fellows in the dark, and being somewhat in the dark ourselves, we passed on through passages white and clean, whose peculiar odor of freshness is so entirely unlike that of any other place, we came upon

THE HOSPITAL.

This was a pleasant transition from the realm of barbarism to that of humanity. We found the capable head of this department seated in his office, informing his mind and refreshing his heart's inmost recesses by a perusal of the TIMES of that day. Dr. P. PAYNE is the name of the gentleman, and the name of his good deeds is legion. Evidently master of the concern, he took us through his sick-ward, explained sundry and divers cases, showed up his kitchen, bathroom and patients, and finally conveyed us to his dispensary, which is as complete an apothecary's shop as can be found on any city corner, small and all. We are indebted to his assistant, a prisoner, who has developed medically since his incarceration, for a glass of excellent soda-water, with a good old-fashioned foam, the better half of which went on the floor, while the little we secured made us happier and wiser men. The majority of troubles are the result of former irregularities, although in a parish of a thousand people, male and female, there must, of course, be an infinite variety of ills and troubles.

Near by, in suggestive proximity to the hospital, is

THE CHAPEL,

a large, well-lighted room, with benches facing a platform, pulpit, baptismal font and singing-place. Around the room, at the sides, are elevated seats, several of which are also placed through the centre aisles; these are for the keepers, who sit and watch the prisoners, for the same cheerful doctrine which insists that a convict's word must not be taken, claims that the men must be continually watched and guarded even while at prayers. Passing down the aisle we saw seated in the pulpit a venerable looking old man, who, while stationary, gave no evidence of being a prisoner. Saluting him, we asked if he was a clergyman. He instantly rose, and by his timid shuffle, irresolute manner and hesitating voice, disclosed the convict. He has been there since 1851, was sentenced to imprisonment for life, and is now something over 50. He says he is very tired, and would like to go out. He had a family once, but hears nothing and knows nothing of them. A somewhat dilapidated and entirely dispirited murderer, he spends his time in cleaning the house of God, dusting its benches, scrubbing its floors and tamely spelling out sundry and divers inviting mottoes which are placed about the room. It was a queer scene, and as we turned again to look before we passed on, the old fellow tied a handkerchief about his enbalding head, turned up on the front bench and prepared to snooze directly at the foot of the pulpit, above which we read;

"We preach Christ crucified."
"He that hath ears to hear, let him hear."

THE MESS-ROOM

is just beyond, across the yard. It is a large, square room, with a stone floor, smelling just then rather close, with long lines of tables, between which are stools, and on which were plates, knives and forks, tincups, full of coffee, without sugar or milk, and a box for salt and pepper. Into this place the men file; at a word, they take their seats and eat quietly. If any man wants more than is prepared for him, he signifies it by raising his hand and the keeper supplies his want. The bread is excellent; we ate some and enjoyed it. Better bread we wouldn't desire and don't get at home. The meat is all boiled. It has to be prepared in this way because there is so much of it; but it would seem to be destructive of its juiceness and strength. We examined the raw meat as it came in and think it compares very favorably with that provided at other prisons. Of course, in buying so much, taking the entire carcass, and taking it as it comes, there must be a great deal of meat not fit to eat and some which is tough; but, then, again, there are choice bits in every carcass, and we can imagine the glee with which any particular prisoner discovers a tender piece of beef on his plate and his intense delight if that happy accident should happen twice in one week. Adjoining the mess-room are the cook-shops, in one of which are the immense iron kettles in which the food is boiled, and from the roof of which young

JACK SHEPARD ESCAPED

a fortnight since. Your readers are familiar doubtless with the case of this hopeful scoundrel. He is the son of a respectable family in New-York, whose name we will of course not give. His alias is William Jones, but he is familiarly known among his pals as "Young Jack Shephard." He is very handsome. His hair is dark brown, his eyes jet black, his profile Grecian, his figure lithe and nervous, and his general make up, dashing and go-ahead. He has served one term at Sing Sing, where he attempted suicide when confined in one of the dark cells. After his release he committed a series of burglaries, was tried and convicted; he attempted suicide at the Tombs, was restored and taken to court for sentence. After sentence he attempted to fight and escape, was taken to Sing Sing, put into the cook-house and mess-room as waiter, because his hand and arm are unfit for work, and one day after being counted off he got onto the roof of the cook-house with a companion named TOOLE, and effected his escape. TOOLE was caught, and a reward of $50 is offered for "Shephard." The daring devilry of this young fellow has earned him a notoriety in the profession unequaled by any of his companions. His friend or wife has been faithful to him, and he has kept his promise of escape. Whether fifty dollars will return him to the authorities is doubtful, and we shall not probably hear of him again until he is imprudent enough to be detected in the pursuit of his illegitimate calling.

A few steps from the mess-room is the office of the chief keeper, Mr. STANLEY, whose experience in this life is of many years duration, and who seems to be an intelligent, competent and discreet officer. He has direct charge of the other keepers, who are absolute in their several wards, responsible through their chief to the warden. Passing through his room to another we saw the

FAMOUS SHOWER BATH,

a relic of barbarism, a connecting link between the outrages of the Inquisition and the inhumanities of the slave-pen, an institution whose existence is a blot upon the fair escutcheon of our State, which should be swept away by the besom of an indignant public. The prisoner, who may be deemed sufficiently refractory to need punishment, is stripped entirely naked and placed upon a seat which has a hole in it; his feet are fastened in stocks below, and his wrists secured above; a board, with a half circle cut out, fits at either side of the pen inclosing his neck, and a basin or scoop, likewise fitted to the neck, rests immovable, level with his mouth. Some five or six feet above the seated man is a tank filled with water, from the bottom of which depends a large cylinder with perforated bottom, the capacity of whose discharge is voluminous and terrible. The man and the machine being ready, the doctor stands by and the keeper or a fellow-convict pulls the string. Down comes the water in terrific volume; there is no stop, no let up; eyes and nose and ears are full; breathing is impossible; the scoop fills and the water floods the gasping mouth; still no let up; discipline must be maintained; every nerve quivers, every fibre of flesh tingles, suffocation becomes imminent, and after another second's delay, the signal is given, and the string let go; still the water comes down, at first with the same deuse volume, then less and less, till it gradually terminates in a drizzle, leaving the man nearly senseless, his hair wet, water in his eyes, his breathing a mere gasp, his physique prostrate. His hands are secured so that he cannot wipe the water from his face; he must wait and suffer while his keeper looks on. Let us believe the convict needed it; that he was very, very bad, and his keeper a Christian gentleman, who yielded reluctantly to the pressure of duty; even in this view it is terrible. What would it be if the keeper was low-bred, spiteful, and did it out of malice, or mischief, or for revenge? And how are we to know anything about it? Punishments are not public affairs. They are done in private, by men who are used to it, and who cannot be expected to be sensitive about it. The system is wrong. Its possibilities are enough to damn it in the minds of all thinking men; and so long as it is permitted, so long as convicts are left literally and absolutely in the power of their keepers, who are appointed mainly for political services, and cannot be expected to know or care much about the duties of their sphere, as indicated from a high and Christian point of view, we must expect to have barbarism flourish and terrorism thrive at this and kindred places of public confinement. We pulled the string and saw the water pour in torrents down upon the board, and determined by practical trial to estimate the torture. This morning, therefore, we tried the effect of a stream from an ordinary shower bath whose volume was, perhaps, one-tenth of that of the prison bath. We couldn't stand it ten seconds, suffocation seemed inevitable, and after a trial of the briefest possible duration we were glad to wipe with our free hands the stifling water from the face. Who then can imagine the sensations produced by a great volume of water, long continued; by a scoop full of water ready to run in at your mouth; by the enforced quiet of head, hands and feet; by the exposure of one's naked person soused in torrents, while the hated judge and executioner stands within a foot of the suffering, gasping, tortured form? Such things should not be done, and its no defence of the system to say "what would you substitute in its place?"

There are

OTHER PUNISHMENTS

equally ill-judged, but less inhuman. One is the iron bar. A long iron bar weighing, perhaps, fifty pounds, is fastened at each end to the wrist of a convict, so that when erect with his hands out he resembles a cross. At first he holds up well, soon begins to totter, then to reel to and fro like a drunken man, then to stagger about, and finally he falls. He is picked up and made to stand; if not successful or stubborn, he is hitched to a tackle and hauled up, so that he has to stand. The objection to this is that it is puerile, undignified, and necessarily too severe for the majority of prisoners to bear.

But we do not care to pursue this branch of the subject. We have reason to believe that Judge JOHNSON and his subordinates are men of judgment, kind-hearted and even in disposition; the men with whom we conversed bore this testimony in regard to them, and we judged it to be correct. Now then seems to be the time to correct these abuses. If there is but little need of these punishments now, is it likely there is ever more need? And is it not well for us to take away from Judge JOHNSON'S successor, who may be as bad as some of his predecessors, the power to brutalize and torture the prisoners whose guardians we have made ourselves, whose brothers we are, whose future may be laid at our charge?

Entering the office of

THE FOUNDRY

we encountered at the very door the pleasant face and portly figure of one of New-York's well remembered merchants, who was sent here by direction of the United States Court. Mentally incurable has evidently suffered much, physically he is in superb condition, and although assigned *pro forma* to the foundry, we do not imagine he injures himself materially by hard work.

The time and labor of the convicts are contracted by the State to capitalists, who pay so much *per diem*. Shop room is furnished them, and various kinds of business are done in the buildings assigned them. We went into the foundry, where we saw about a hundred men at work carrying ladles of molten metal, which they poured carefully into the different moulds, and who, it seemed to us, had an excellent opportunity to kill the keeper with one dose of hot iron; and with the cabinet-shop where the strip-clad boys were at work over buzzing saw and whizzing wheel, and were turning, planing and lining as if for dear life; into the cane-shop, where the Yankee pegging-machine was punching holes, cutting pegs and driving them in at the rate of a thousand pairs a day; into the harness-shop, where we saw some of the prettiest leather-work in the world; and into the other foundry, where we found squads of men busily engaged in preparing work for the annealing process. Down on the dock, near the stone quarry, we were taken, while the hot sun simmered into our very brain. There we saw a coal-barge, from which a number of men were taking coal. One of them was lying flat on his back on the deck, whose boards were like red-hot iron, beneath the sun, whose rays were like glistening flashes of the forked lightning. This man was

CHARLEY JEFFERDS,

who, convicted of the murder of MATTHEWS, was sent hither for safe keeping until the Governor's pleasure be made known. When brought here JEFFERDS was pale, sickly, weak and of little account. He has been very ill while here, but now he looks splendidly; his face tanned by exposure to the sun, is as brown as a berry, his flesh is hard, his appetite immense, and his conduct good. We are glad to have an opportunity of denying, on the authority of the Warden, a statement to the effect that JEFFERDS had been disorderly. His general conduct is excellent and from all we learn, we should not be at all surprised if he proved himself a good citizen yet.

There are several men here under sentence of death, the principal of whom is

IGNATZ RATZKY.

The case of this man was so recently before the public that there can be no necessity of relating it. RATZKY is quiet, calm, and of sanguine hopefulness. His counsel, Judge STEWART, whose charity and persistent zeal should cover a multitude of sins, is hopeful of breaking the verdict and of restoring him to his friends. He, like all others confined here, is at hard labor, and finds it, on the whole, pleasanter than the loafing life he led at Kings County Jail.

The Chaplain, Rev. Dr. JOHN LUCKEY, has a nice little place here. Besides a large room which he uses as a library for the men, he has a cozy little office with a lounge, a library, a table and desk and all the fittings. His labors are constant, and as the power of convicts to assimilate themselves to whomsoever they talk is very great, the good old man secures a great many converts. Many of them unfortunately slid from grace, but he thinks a great many others hold fast.

There is a bathing-room where the men can swim, which when we looked in was being thoroughly used. On a hill, immediately opposite the Warden's house, are the Guard-house and

THE FEMALE PRISON,

which might as well be called the women's prison. Into the latter we went. The same neatness, whitewash and limey smell met us at every step. At the very entrance we found

THE NURSERY,

a room in which six mothers sat or lay with six red little babies, some awake, some asleep. The room is too small, and the beds too near together; the air was foul and the smell close. The women were Irish, and the babies were but a few weeks this side of its great ill imitable. The women are confined here and under the supervision of Dr. PAYNE, and Mrs. HUBBEL, the comely chief matron, the little ones are thriving. Mosquito nets protected some of them from the pestiferous insect after which the nets are called, and the pride which each mother felt in the hearty appearance of the little one, effectually protected them from any feeling of shame or delicacy they might naturally be expected to have. We found

THE CELLS

larger than those in the men's prison; on every floor was a bit of carpet; the beds were neatly made up; the shelves were decorated with flowers, artificial or natural; books and trinkets adorned the place, and a general air of comfort, combined with taste and care, reigned throughout. We talked with some of the women. It is always the same old story. All are innocent, none guilty. The most interesting person we saw was Mrs. ROBINSON, better known to the public as

THE VEILED MURDERESS,

who was confined here some ten years since, after two years' incarceration at Troy. She is still very beautiful, and has a bright cherry-colored cheek, of which in any a city belle might be envious. She says she bears her trials patiently for the "sake of her Jesus." We modestly suggested that it was difficult for an ordinary mind to understand what connection there was between her crime and the acknowledged Head of the Christian Church, but she replied that "he did forgive those who murdered him, and she lived forgiving those who had done worse than murder her." Aside from a little of this cant her conversation was pleasant and intelligent. She asserts her innocence, and persists in refusing all information concerning her previous life. She is evidently of Irish birth, of good education and of sad experiences. While we rested on the upper corridor a bell sounded and the women came

DOWN TO SUPPER.

The long table stretched the full length of the hall, and on each side were seats. A long procession entered. At the head walked an assistant matron, tall, glum and silent as the grave. Then came the women, and at a signal all were seated. Before them was a tin plate with some molasses in readiness for the bread; at the side of the plate was a cup of coffee. Not a word was spoken, but all went to work with a will. As a whole, they were good-looking women, old and young, black and white, some with flowers in their hair, others with long locks hanging carelessly upon their shoulders, some young and chippy, others middle-aged and full of care, others old and hungry. Our presence attracted some little surprise, and the desire to appear well, so characteristic of humanity in general, was amusingly illustrated in several instances. Considerably impressed by the sight, we went into the open air just in time to see the quarry gang.

RETURNING FROM WORK,

each man had his hands on the shoulders of the one in front of him, and with close-locked step they marched cheerily in their striped trowsers to the prison. A few moments thereafter, they were locked in for the night, where they were free to meditate and the bugs were free to bite. The failure of the livery-stable to send for us, compelled the acceptance of Judge JOHNSON'S hospitality for the night, which afforded us an opportunity of seeing the men in their cells. The vast place is lighted by gas, and the most of the convicts can see to read from the doors of the cells. This they do until they feel sleepy, when they undress and turn in.

We do not believe there is another prison in the country where seven hundred men and several hundred women are so easily managed as here. With the exception of the punishments, we could say no word of censure with truth, and we think the State is to be congratulated that Gov. FENTON was able to induce Judge JOHNSON to accept the position.

That he has treated the prisoners as men, rather than as brutes, may be inferred from the following extract of a request preferred by them for an address on the

FOURTH OF JULY.

SIR: * * * A wish has been expressed that the Warden would favor us with a few remarks on the Fourth of July, which would be highly gratifying.

All here are not devoid of sentiment and feeling. There are many here whose lives have been anything but a life of crime; their education has been neglected, and thus surrounded by circumstances over which they had no control, have been led into error, forced into crime, the results of which, had they seen or been aware of, they would as soon have plunged into a yawning gulf. A word of kindness and encouragement to such from you, Sir, will be duly appreciated by them, and I believe gratefully received by all, if not deemed injudicious or inconsistent to the warden. In behalf of the cabinet-shop, I subscribe myself, Sir, yours, most respectfully,

JAS. S. WILLIAMS.

Sing Sing Prison is a great institution, and if the contract system could be done away with the State would be vastly benefited by the labor of its inmates, while if the punishments now in vogue could be changed for something less brutal, the convicts would be vastly benefitted. The place is easy of access, and hundreds go there every week, one and all of whom are sure of entertainment and instruction as were we.

Commencement Exercises at Manhattan College.

The second day's proceedings of the annual commencement at Manhattan College, took place last evening, and passed off to the entire satisfaction of the large audience present. As usual at this institution, the annual exercises were nothing more than an insight into the *modus operandi* of the system of education pursued there, the students being placed on a public platform and subjected to the closest questioning on the part of any gentleman in the audience. This system of public examination conduces to a spirit of diligence and zeal in the student, as he keenly feels the honor or disgrace resulting from success or failure on such an occasion.

Last night the principal topics of examination were, rhetoric, solid and spherical geometry, and DEMOSTHENES' Oration for the Crown. The young gentlemen in the class of rhetoric, answered all the questions propounded to them, with an ease and accuracy that was highly satisfactory to all. One young gentleman gave a short extempore disquisition on "Taste," that showed an intimate knowledge of BLAIR and CAMPBELL. In geometry, likewise, the most difficult problems were solved with ease, showing that the students in this institution are thoroughly grounded in the principles of sound mathematical learning. The heavy portion of the exercises was interspersed with excellent music from the College Choir and band, and a few fine pieces of declamation. A colloquy from CAMPBELL, was given with good effect by Messrs DEERING and DONOHUE. The former gentleman delivered himself with grace, but a slight hushiness of voice prevented him from being heard throughout the hall. Mr. DONOHUE infused a great deal of animation into his replies to the seer, but his utterance was too rapid. The examination in Greek, the subject being DEMOSTHENES' speech for the Crown, afforded much pleasure to several distinguished professors present, one of whom, Professor DOCHARTY, of the Free Academy, remarked that the class was superior to any he had seen. There were three written essays, one by ROBERT O. GLOVER, on ARISTOTLE, which contained a rapid survey of the life of the great Stagirite, with some original reflections, which proved Mr. GLOVER to be a graceful thinker. Mr. KEAN'S essay on the dignity of man was well written, and often approached POPE'S essay in elevation of sentiment. Mr. M. MURPHY treated the *quæstio vexata* of Socialism, and severely condemned the views of modern Socialists, FOURIER, ST. SIMON and PIERRE LEROUX among the number. Though some of this gentleman's views were marked by acumen and depth, his condemnation of systems was based on too general grounds, no adequate analysis of the objectionable system having been offered.

This closed the evening's exercises, and the audience departed well pleased with what they had witnessed.

The college is admirably situated, commanding a delightful view of the Hudson and surrounding scenery, and no better site could have been selected for the health of the students. Among the distinguished gentlemen present, we noticed the Provincial of the Christian Brotherhood in Canada, E. J. SEARS, LL. D., editor of the *National Quarterly Review*; Prof. DOCHARTY, LL. D., of the Free Academy; Prof. WALSHE, formerly of Columbia College; ROBERT O. GLOVER, Esq., and C. M. O'LEARY, M. D., Professor of Greek and Latin.

[Advertisement.]

AN INCREASING DEMAND.—No article has ever won more general and lasting favor than PLANTATION BITTERS.

The demand for them from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible.

The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority.

For Dyspepsia, and Low Spirits, Bad Breath, Pain in the Side, Back, and Stomach, Distress after Eating, Headache, Heartburn, &c., we confidently recommend the PLANTATION BITTERS.

They are the pleasantest tonic ever taken. No change of diet is required while using them. Eat all the good, healthy food your stomach craves.

The good effects of PLANTATION BITTERS are seen upon making the first trial. A very few bottles often leave the worst dyspeptic sound and hearty from head to foot.

[Advertisement.]

HERRINO'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRINO'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRINO & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 2—*In steamship America from Bremen*—Jacob Romberg, L. Beckel, C. Ehmendorf, E. Culman and wife, G. Andre, J. Stellmann and family, Gertrude Kress, P. Morgenstern, A. Grimm, J. Gusmann, T. H. Snider, M. Barnewall, Mr

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4298. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Preparations for Celebrating the Day.

THE MILITARY AND CIVIC PROCESSION.

Our Returned Veterans to be Duly Honored.

Ovations, Salutes, Pyrotechnics, Illuminations, Bell-Ringing, and Excursions.

WHIZ, POP, SCREECH, BANG!

What will be Done in Town and in the Suburbs.

The celebration of the Fourth may be said to have commenced yesterday. Wall-street and the lower part of the city generally were deserted. The public schools were adjourned at noon, and the youthful of both sexes were permitted to run home and lay in their stock of torpedoes and fireworks. Business men appeared to look on the day as a sort of "blue Monday," and confined their transactions to purchases of "crackers" and similar combustibles. At 3 P. M. the chimes of Trinity rang forth through deserted Wall-street, a prelude to the programme which gathers in to-day.

At sunrise a national salute will be fired from the Battery, and at 8 A. M., and noon, Mr. JAMES AYLIFFE will perform several choice pieces on Trinity chimes. Soon after 8 o'clock the parade will commence, in which many of our returned regiments will participate. Afterward they will partake of collations provided for them at the State depots and other places. At 2:30 P. M. there will be a concert in the Central Park, and the day will wind up by a fine display of fireworks.

The following is the programme:

TRINITY CHURCH CHIMES.

1. Changes on eight bells.
2. Columbia the Gem of the Ocean.
3. Yankee Doodle.
4. Gentle Zitella.
5. Had I a Heart.
6. For God and Liberty.
7. Grand National Fantasia, written for Trinity chimes by GEORGE F. BRISTOW, in honor of our great victories, introducing the following chimes: Vive L'America, Bonld Soldier Boy, Old Folks at Home, Coming through the Rye, Hail Columbia, The Campbells are Coming, &c.
8. Lovely Lilly of the Vale.
9. Airs from Child of the Regiment.
10. What Fairy-like Music.
11. On to the Field of Glory.
12. The Soldier's Return.
13. Red, White and Blue.
14. Yankee Doodle.

THE MILITARY AND CIVIC DISPLAY.

Major-Gen. SANDFORD has issued the following order for the parade of

THE FIRST DIVISION NATIONAL GUARD.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. N. G., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10.—This Division will parade on Tuesday next, the Fourth of July, to celebrate the eighty-ninth Anniversary of our National Independence, the triumphant restoretion of our Union, and the return of Peace.

The division line will be formed on Twenty-third-street, with the right on Fifth-avenue, at 8 o'clock A. M.

The Major-General, with the concurrence of the Mayor and Corporation of the city, respectfully invite the several Regiments of New-York Volunteers, now in the city, to unite in the celebration of the day, to enable the citizens of New-York to receive and welcome them upon their return to their homes and friends.

All Regiments and Battalions of Volunteers disposed to cooperate with the First Division on this occasion, are requested to report to the Major-General during the present week, at this office, No. 5 Tryon-row. Brig.-Gen. YATES will cause the national salutes to be fired from the Battery at sunrise and at noon.

The line of march from Twenty-third-street will be up Madison-avenue to Thirty-eighth-street, through Forty-second-street to Fifth-avenue, down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, up Fourteenth-street to Union-square, where the honors of a marching salute will be paid to the Mayor and Common Council.

The division staff will assemble at the quarters of the Major-General at 7:30 A. M., at which hour Capt. OTTO'S troop will assemble for escort duty.

The Commissary-General will issue ammunition upon the requisition of the commandants of regiments.

By order of
Major-Gen. CHARLES W. SANFORD.
CHAS. T. TOMES, Major and Volunteer Aid-de-Camp.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Division Inspector.

The Veterans of the War of 1812, under Brig-Gen. RAYMOND, will also join in the procession.

ADDITIONAL ORDERS FROM GEN. SANDFORD.

The following additional orders have been issued by Gen. SANDFORD:

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y. NEW-YORK, July 3, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.—The regiments of volunteers who unite with this division in the parade of the 4th inst. will form line on the east side of Fifth-avenue, with the right on Twenty-second-street, at 7:30 A. M.

The Irish Brigade, under the command of Brig.-Gen. GUARDS, will occupy the right of the line, and the other regiments will take post on their left, in the order in which they reach the ground.

Each regiment will keep the avenue clear in front to the opposite curb stone.

Officers of the volunteer service who have been honorably discharged, are respectfully invited to unite in the celebration in uniform. General, Field and Staff officers mounted, and line officers on foot. They will assemble in the Fifth-avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-streets; right on Twenty-third-street, at 7:30 A. M.

The returned volunteers will be received by this division on Twenty-third-street, as soon as the division line is formed. As the volunteers march by the front of the division, the troops will present arms. National marches will be played by the bands, and the colors of each regiment will be saluted by three ruffles.

The volunteers on arriving upon the left of the division line, will form a column after the Fourth Brigade, and will continue in the column during the march through Twenty-third-street, Madison-avenue, Thirty-eighth-street, the Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, and around Union Square, where the honors of a marching salute will be paid to the Mayor and corporation.

Brig.-Gen. SPICER will detach the Third Regiment, Col. POSTLEY, as a rear guard, which will follow the volunteers throughout the march.

The entire column will pass around Union-place, until the Washington Monument is passed, when each brigade will be marched off the ground under its own commandants, and the volunteers will return to their quarters under their own orders. By order of

Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANFORD.
A. HAMILTON, Division Inspector.

TURNOUT OF THE VETERANS.

Owing to the understood unwillingness of the officers and men belonging to regiments recently arrived to remain in the city to participate in the proposed celebration to-day, there will be but a small display of the returned soldiers in the military pageant of this morning. It was hoped that the Tenth, Sixth, Seventy-third and one other New-York regiments would remain over and take up position in the line of march as proposed by Gen. SANFORD. However, these commands left during yesterday for Hart's Island, so that they cannot be present.

The Irish Brigade will be present, consisting of the Sixty-ninth, Sixty-third and Eighty-eighth New-York, and it is expected a great time will be had. They will be received by the First Division New-York State National guard with the customary honors, and will be accompanied by all the discharged and disabled officers who have belonged to the brigade. They will carry all the old colors, shattered and torn by whistling bullets and bursting shell. All the Irish societies and organizations will be out in full force, and also escort the brigade. A dinner will also form a part of the day's proceedings, at Irving Hall, the brigade sitting down to the banquet during the afternoon.

The Fifty-ninth New-York Veterans, commanded by Col. OLMSTEAD, as well as the First and Fifteenth New-York Engineers, will also be present, they having arrived late last night. Several other regiments which arrived during the night, will also take part in the day's proceedings.

We understand that nearly all of the officers now in the city, who have served during the war, will turn out, agreeably to Gen. SANDFORD'S invitation, and will be assigned a position in the line of march. Beyond this there seems to be no indication of any veteran regiments being represented. The garrison at Hart's Island cannot come down, permission not having been granted.

We have received the following Fourth of July invitation, which is published for the information of the brave boys in blue who may desire to give Mr. FARMER a social call:

NEW-YORK, July 4, 1865.

Our brave soldiers and penitent Johnny Rebs are invited to call and take a lunch at No. 47 Lndlow-street, with JOHN W. FARMER.

At the Assembly Rooms, Broadway, near Grand-street, dinner will be furnished by the Ladies' Rose Hill Association; oration by Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D., of the Madison-square Church. At the State Soldiers' Depot, Howard, corner of Mercer-street, dinner by Col. COLYER, and oration by Col. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD. At the Centre Market Armory, dinner by Col. COLYER, and oration by Col. WRIGHT Glee Clubs and martial music will enliven the exercises at each place. If there are any sailors discharged from the Navy in town, they will have "a quarter in the mess-room" also.

Thus New-York will show her care for, no less than her pride in, her and the Union's brave defenders by land and water.

THE FIREWORKS.

In the evening, fireworks will be exhibited at the following places and the bands will furnish appropriate music:

CITY HALL.

1. Star of Independence.
2. Saturn and his Satellites.
3. Yankee Windmill.
4. Illuminated Yew Tree.
5. Star of America.
6. Passion Flower.
7. Saxon Union.
8. Magic Star.
9. Scroll Quadrille.
10. Queen of the Mist.
11. Fairies Frolic.
12. Star of the Union.
13. Ravomant Sun.
14. Battle Piece.
15. Historical scene of an ever-to-be-remembered occurrence in the Revolutionary War, representing WASHINGTON crossing the Delaware.

JACKSON-SQUARE.

1. Tribute to Ceres.
2. Illuminated Yew Tree.
3. Cascade.
4. Zanice Peruvia.
5. Mechanics' Arms, July 4.
6. Passion Flower.
7. Egyptian Pyramid.
8. Tribute to Apollo.
9. Saturn and His Satellites.
10. Star of Independence.
11. Persian Rose.
12. Mosaic Battery.
13. Magic Star.
14. Premium Temple, with Figure of WASHINGTON.

MADISON-SQUARE.

1. Persian Rose.
2. Passion Flower.
3. Star of Independence.
4. Scroll Quadrille.
5. Zanice Peruvia.
6. Egyptian Pyramid.
7. Tribute to Ceres.
8. Cascade or Queen of the Mist.
9. Tribute to Apollo.
10. Saturn and his Satellites.
11. Union Star.
12. Magic Star—Red, White and Blue.
13. Tribute to the Brave.
14. Mosaic Battery.

BATTERY.

1. Star of America.
2. Cascade.
3. Zanice Peruvia.
4. Egyptian Pyramid.
5. Tribute to Apollo.
6. Yew Tree.
7. Star of Independence.
8. Mosaic Battery.
9. Persian Rose.
10. Star of the Union.
11. Fairies' Frolic.
12. Temple of Liberty with figure of Grant.

Similar displays will take place at

East Broadway and Grand-street.
Tompkins-square.
West Broadway and Franklin-street.
Broadway and Forty-third-street.
Union Market-square, East Houston-street.
West Houston-street-square.
Marion and Spring streets.
Monroe and Market streets.
Mount Morris-square.
Thirty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
Liberty-square.
Fourth-avenue Park.

ILLUMINATIONS, ETC.

Many of our prominent citizens are making preparations to illuminate their houses on the Fourth. Some of the Broadway establishments will make a splendid display. At the old Wigwam the day will be honored in the usual manner, a distinguished gentleman having been invited to deliver the oration.

The State Society of the Cincinnati will meet at the rooms of the New-York Society Library, at noon.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that if the weather is fine there will be music on the Mall at the Central Park commencing at 3:30 o'clock, P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DONWORTH. The following is the programme.

PART MARCH.

1—Overture to "Allessandro Stradella".....Flotow
2—March, "Vive L'America".....Millard
3—La Violetta Mazurka.....Faust

PART SECOND.

4—Wedding march from Summer Nights Dream.....Mendelssohn
5—Quickstep, "Welcome Home".....Downing
6—Selections from "Don Pasquali".....Donizetti
7—National melodies.

PART THIRD.

8—Overture, "Diamonds de la Couronne".....Auber
9—Waltz, "Bissexte".....J. Strauss
10—March, "The Mall".....C. Rhem
11—Fantasia from "Il Trovatore".....Verdt
The Union.

IN BROOKLYN.

There will be a fine display of fireworks at several places. Gen. DURYEA has issued orders for the parade of the Fifth and Eleventh Brigades. The Fourteenth and Fifty-sixth Regiments will parade as volunteers, the former acting as special escort to the volunteers.

All societies and organizations of citizens desiring to participate in the ceremonies, will form on South Fifth-street, Eastern District, right on Fourth-street, at 7½ o'clock precisely, and will report to Col. IRVING STEELE, Division Inspector, for assignment of position and other information.

The march will commence at 8 o'clock precisely, and will be through Fourth-street and along the route designated by the committee of the Common Council, to the new County Court-house, where the command will be reviewed at 10 o'clock A. M., by the Mayor, city and county officers, and dismissed at or before 10½ o'clock A. M.

A salute of 21 guns will be fired at the Navy-yard at 1 P. M., and the yard will be closed for business.

IN WILLIAMSBURGH.

At daylight a salute of thirty-six guns will be fired—followed by the ringing of bells. At 10½ A. M. a meeting of citizens will take place in the chapel of the Ross, street Church. The following gentlemen will deliver addresses: Rev. E. S. PORTER, D. D., RICHARD H. HUNTLEY, Esq., Rev. E. W. BLISS, Rev. C. P. POMEROY, Rev. A. H. PARTRIDGE, Rev. CHAS. H. PAYNE and Rev. J. T. WILSON. At 4½ P. M., exercises under the direction of the Citizens' Committee, of which Hon. WM. WALL is Chairman, will take place at the First Presbyterian Church, corner of South Fourth and Sixth streets. D. L. NORTHUP, Esq., will read the Declaration of Independence, and Rev. E. S. CANFIELD will deliver an oration. The churches of St. Vincent de Paul and St. Mary will celebrate the day by a picnic. In the evening every householder is invited to illuminate. The Germans of the Sixteenth Ward, it is understood, will have a grand procession and public meeting, in which some thirty societies will take part.

IN JERSEY CITY, BERGEN AND HUDSON.

There will be a display of fireworks in Jersey City, notwithstanding the veto of the appropriation by the Mayor. The public schools will be closed until Wednesday next.

In Bergen a procession will form on the Old Bergen-square, at 10 A. M., consisting of the Fire Department, militia and returned veterans in full dress; the various civic societies of the town; thirty-six young ladies, representing the thirty-six States of the Union, dressed in white, and drawn in cars by twelve white horses, to be followed by citizens generally, on foot and in carriages. After marching through the principal streets, an oration will be delivered by Mr. THROCKMORTON, after which a dinner will be served up, and the day will close with a grand display of fireworks from the Town Hall. National salutes will also be fired at sunrise, noon and sundown.

In Hudson City a dinner will be given to the returned soldiers, in the grove near Waverley; an oration by Hon. G. B. ADRIAN will follow, and there will be a display of fireworks in the evening.

THE INSTITUTIONS, &c.

At Randall's, Blackwell's and Ward's Islands the day will be celebrated in an appropriate manner. At Randall's Island an address to the children will be made by President BELL, and in the evening there will be a fine display of fireworks.

At the Union Home School, in Fifty-seventh-street, near Eighth-avenue, the exercises will be of a very interesting character; after which a collation will be partaken of by the children and invited guests.

EXCURSIONS, &c.

Those who desire to spend the day out of town need not lack the opportunity. The New-York and Harlem and Staten Island Railroads offer every facility to excursionists. On the steamer *Magenta*, a trip may be taken to Long Branch and back, returning at an early hour in the afternoon. The *T. V. Arrowsmith* sails for Baylis' Dock, Glen Cove and Roslyn, and the *Jesse Hoyt* for Port Monmouth, at convenient hours. The steamer *Josephine* starts at 8 A. M. for a trip around Staten Island. The steamer *Arrow* is advertised for Sing Sing, West Point, &c., and the *Continental* for the "City of Elms." Numerous vessels will carry parties to the Fishing Banks.

At Bellevue Gardens the Dramatic Artists' Festival will take place, and will doubtless be a select and pleasing affair.

DECORATIONS AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The rotunda of the Custom-house has been elaborately and tastefully decorated in honor of the eighty-ninth anniversary of our National Independence, and the *mise en scene* afforded the visitors on entering is at once brilliant and interesting. Directly in front of the Wall-street entrance is placed the bust of WASHINGTON, representing the epoch of 1776, supported on each side by eagles couchant. On the right hand is the bust of HENRY CLAY, with shields on either side, representing the epoch of 1850. On the left hand stands the bust of ANDREW JACKSON, with shields, representing the epoch of 1812. Over the entrance is placed the bust of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, with eagles on either hand, representing the great epoch of 1865.

The dome is beautifully decorated by a liberty car of red, white and blue, suspended in the centre, having beneath it a flying eagle holding the American colors in its grasp. Along the eaves of the cupola is ranged a series of small national standards. In front of the desk-railings are placed diminutive flags, arranged as trophies, and in every direction, and in every style of decoration are fixed more American flags, making in all some six hundred flags of all sizes.

The words, "Freedom," "Victory," "Union," and "Peace," stand out in large letters between the four epochs as represented by the busts. On the left hand are two columns of names, exclusively those who have fallen during the war. They are McPherson, Kearney, Russell, Sedgwick, Lyon, Wadsworth and McCook. Underneath the word "Union" are the names of Farragut, Porter, Winslow and Worden. Beneath "Victory" are those of Grant, Sherman, Thomas and Sheridan. Under "Freedom" are the names of Meade, Hooker, Hancock and Howard. Those under "Peace" are Lincoln, Johnson, Seward and Stanton.

Besides all these are other columns of names, whose honors were gained during the late war. They are as follows: Gillmore, Terry, Schofield, Logan, Franklin, Warren, Wright, Slocum, Custer, Granger, Ploasonton, Steele, Stringham, Cushing, Blair and Grover. There are also the busts of DANIEL WEBSTER, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Gen. SCOTT, and WM. H. SEWARD. The letters composing the mottoes and historic names which adorn the walls, besides innumerable stars, are composed exclusively of French immortelles, and will thus last for an indefinite time. Altogether the rotunda decorations are very fine, and singularly well chosen.

The upholstering was done by Messrs. STRUTHERS and assistants, No. 1,269 Broadway; the evergreen letters and decorations by Mr. M. BROWN, No. 92 Fourth-avenue, and the designs are by several gentlemen connected with the office. It is the intention to allow these superb decorations to remain as they stand for some time. No doubt they will long be admired by those in the habit of frequenting the Custom-house.

The Celebration of the Fourth in Brooklyn.

The Eighty-ninth Anniversary of American Independence will be celebrated to-day by the ringing of bells and the firing of salutes at sunrise, the parade of the local militia, and the veterans of the war, and in the evening fireworks will be displayed from Fort Greene, Union Pond, E. D., and near Carroll Park, South Brooklyn.

The military, civic authorities and returned veterans of the army of the United States, commandant of the navy-yard, naval officers and marine corps, will form in procession at 7½ o'clock A. M., on Fourth-street, E. D., right resting on Broadway. The procession will move at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely, in the following order:

Maj.-Gen. H. B. Duryea, Commanding Second Division N. Y. N. G., preceded by mounted escort.
Fifth Brigade, Brig.-Gen. P. S. Crooke commanding.
Thirteenth Regiment, Col. John B. Woodward.
Twenty-eighth Regiment, Col. Caspar Urban.
Artillery Battalion, Major H. A. Sprague.
Seventieth Regiment, Col. Compsey.
Civic authorities in carriages, commandant at the Navy-yard and naval officers.
Marine Corps.
Returned veterans of the army of the United States, under escort of the Fourteenth Regiment N. Y. N. G., Col. E. B. Fowler.
Brig.-Gen. James Jourdan commanding.
Eleventh Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Jesse C. Smith.
Twenty-third Regiment, Col. C. C. Pratt.
Forty-eighth Regiment, Col. J. V. Meserole.
Fifty-second Regiment, Col. M. W. Cols.
Fifty-sixth Regiment, Col. J. Q. Adams.
Howitzer Battery, Major Hotchkiss.
Civic Societies.

The line of march will be as follows:

From Broadway, through Bedford-avenue, through Myrtle-avenue to Clinton-avenue, through Clinton to Lafayette-avenue, through Lafayette-avenue to Flatbush-avenue, through Flatbush-avenue to Powers-street, through Powers to Atlantic-street, through Atlantic to Clinton-street, through Clinton to Montague-street, through Montague to Fulton-street, and through Fulton-street to the City Hall, where the procession will be reviewed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. Immediately after the review the veterans of the United States Army and Navy will assemble in the Academy of Music, where the Declaration of Independence will be read, and an oration delivered by the orator of the day, after which the veterans will be welcomed by His Honor A. M. Woon, Mayor, on behalf of the citizens of Brooklyn.

At sunset salutes will be fired in the Eastern and Western Districts, and the bells rung throughout the city.

The Committee of the Common Council state that,

In view of the glorious events attending the advent of this the 89th anniversary of our National Independence, it is earnestly requested that all of our citizens who rejoice in the overthrow of the rebellion and the establishment of law, order and good government in our land, as well as the preservation of the Union of the States, framed eighty-nine years ago intact and inviolate, will join in the celebration of this anniversary by illuminating their houses, displaying fireworks, and assisting in every way to make this day one to be remembered by the citizens of our city, and one which will be worthy of the happy events attending its incoming.

F. W. KALBFLEISCH,
JOHN K. BULMER,
JOSEPH WILSON,
A. M. BLISS,
THOS. ENNIS,
Committee of the Board of Aldermen on Celebrating the Fourth of July.

There appears to be some misunderstanding in relation to the veterans of the war, who labor under the impression that they were not properly treated by the authorities, and at a meeting, recently held, they resolved not to participate in the parade. No arrangements were made for disabled comrades, no music provided, and the neglect by the authorities, on the return of the different regiments, was feelingly commented upon. There will, therefore, not be a general turnout of the veterans.

As soon as the Mayor and Common Council Committee were reminded that they had not provided carriages for the wounded veterans, they ordered them, and a sufficient number will be ready this morning at 6 o'clock to accomodate every man who may be on hand. The vehicles will be at the City Hall Park, and at the disposal of the veterans.

Preparations have been made for an immense display of flags from the public buildings, and the City Hall, Court-House, &c., are to be splendidly illuminated in the evening.

The day will doubtless be more generally celebrated than ever before.

Gen. Grant.

Gen. GRANT has accepted the invitation of Gov. FENTON to be present at Albany to-day, and participate in the celebration, one feature of which will be the formal surrender to the custody of the State of a large number of battle-flags from returned regiments. Gen. GRANT is expected to reach the city at 5 o'clock this morning, and, after a hasty breakfast at the Astor House, he will take a special train on the Harlem Railroad at 5:45 o'clock A. M. It is believed that he will leave Albany on his return to Washington at 6 o'clock in the evening, foregoing the expected visit to Saratoga.

The Fourth in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 3.

The celebration of the 4th of July in this city promises to be the most enthusiastic and attractive ever held here. The illumination will be most extensive. Independence Hall will be brilliantly illuminated, as will also the Union League House, the National Union Club, Press Club and most of the newspaper offices. The *Ledger* will display a circle of globes inclosing the words "Peace and Union" in gas-jets. The *Press* illuminates its building with the motto "Our Country United Forever." The *Bulletin* with "Union, Victory and Peace," and the *Inquirer* and *Telegraph* with various transparencies; one representing GRANT offering peace to LEE, and the other representing LINCOLN on the battle-field of Richmond.

The Fourth in Boston—Col. Browne.

BOSTON, Monday, July 3.

Admiral FARRAOUT and lady and Maj.-Gen. ANDERSON with his wife arrived here to-day. They remain over the Fourth as guests of the city. The indications are that the celebration to-morrow will surpass in enthusiasm all previous observances of the day.

Col. ABBERT G. BROWNE, Jr., Military Secretary to Gov. ANDREW, during the past four years, has resigned, and will resume the practice of the law. Col. BROWNE proved a most faithful officer in the most laborious and responsible position which he has vacated.

The Fourth in New-Jersey.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Monday, July 3.

Extensive preparations have been made here for the celebration of the Fourth of July. There will be a salute in the morning, a procession of soldiers and firemen, and a grand dinner.

The Fourth at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Monday, July 3.

There is a prospect of a splendid affair at this place to-morrow. The weather is fine and numbers of distinguished guests are coming. A special committee leave to-morrow, to accompany Gen. GRANT from Albany to this place.

Where and by Whom Orations are to be Delivered.

The following list gives pretty strong indication that there is to be a spontaneous outburst of patriotic eloquence all over the country to-day:

Angelica, N. Y.—J. H. Raymond, W. Angel, E. Grover.
Andover, N. J.—Hon. A. J. Rogers.
Augusta, Me.—James M. Stone.
Albany—Rev, E. H. Chapin.
Adel, Iowa—C. C. Nourse.
Auburn—Lieut.-Gov. Alvord.
Atchison, Kansas.—Hon. John J. Ingalls.
Akron, Ohio—W. T. Coggeshall.
Albion, Orleans County.—Attorney-Gen. Cochrane.
Binghamton—Rev. Wm. A. Barlette.
Bowmansville, N. Y.—Mr. J. M. Gilbert.
Boonton, N. J.—Maj. Z. K. Pangborn.
Brookline, Conn.—H. W. Beecher, Theo. Tilton, &c.
Bath—Rev. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D., of N. Y.
Boonville, N. Y.—P. Corbett, of Syracuse.
Beaver Dam, Wis.—S. D. Hastings.
Bath, N. Y.—S. S. Rogers, of Buffalo.
Brasher Falls—Hon. C. T. Hulburd.
Baldwinsville—Dennis McCarthy.
Boston—Rev. J. M. Manning.
Buffalo—George W. Clinton.
Bergen—Mr. Throckmorton.
Bridgeport—B. T. Barnum.
Cherry Valley, N. Y.—Hezekiah Sturgess.
Cooperstown—Hon. Geo. H. Andrews.
Clyde, Mich.—Gen. R. P. Buckland.
Canandaigua—James C. Smith.
Cape Vincent—Sam. Hammond
Calais, Me.—Hon. F. A. Pike.
Catskill—Ruins H. King.
Cortland, N. Y.—L. W. Hall.
Corning, N. Y.—Brig.-Gen. Catlin.
Clifton Springs, N. Y.—Hon. D. A. Ogden.
Canncant, Ohio—William O. Forrest.
Carry, Penn.—L. S. Sherman.
Denver, Col.—Moses Hallett.
Dover, N. H.—Hon. James W. Paterson.
Delaware County, Iowa—S. P. Adams.
Earlville, Iowa—T. C. Roberts.
Easton, Penn.—George Lear.
Elmira.—Hon. H. B. Smith.
Fremont, N. Y.—B. P. Buckley.
Farmington, Me.—Rev. E. B. Webb, of Boston.
Fayetteville, N. Y.—Hon. Charles Andrews.
Fairfield, (Caldwell Township,) N. J.—Rev. Dr. Van Cleef, of Jersey City.
Flushing—R. C. McCormick, Secretary of State of Arizona.
Flemington, N. J.—A. W. Tenney.
Fort Scott, Kansas—Hon. Geo. A. Crawford.
Fall River—Judge Thomas Russell.
Fond du Lac—Gen. H. C. Hobart.
Gettysburgh, Penn.—Gen. O. O. Howard.
Hawkinsville, N. Y.—Judge Geo. W. Smith.
Harrisburgh, Penn.—Chas. S. Biddle.
Hudson City, N. J.—Hon. G. B. Adrian.
Hainesville, N. J.—Rev. J. K. Burr.
Hudson—Henry Hogeroom.
Iowe, Mich.—Rev. Isaac Errett.
Ithaca—Francis M. Finch.
Jersey City.—J. W. Scudder.
Keewaunee, Ill.—Rev. J. W. Cracroft.
Kingston, N. Y.—J. B. Steele.
Keyport, N. J.—Rev. J. S. Phelps and Rev. S. Lockwood.
Litchfield, Conn.—Hon. G. H. Hollister.
Little Falls, N. Y.—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Linden, Mich.—Hon. Jacob Ferris, of Grand Rapids.
Lowell, Wis.—Hon. W. G. Hazelton.
Leva, Ill.—Rev. J. F. Yates, D. D.
Little Falls, N. J.—Major D. A. Byerson.
Lawrence, Mass.—Hon. Chas. A. Phelps.
Louisville—Dr. R. H. Gilbert and others.
Lake Mills, Wis.—Col. E. A. Calkins.
Lorain County, Ohio—Col. W. H. Gibson.
Lowell—Hon. Alex. H. Bullock,
Middle Smithfield, Penn.—Rev. W. H. Dickinson and Col. M. R. Hamilton.
Middleboro, Mass.—Rev. C. H. Brigham.
Marshall, Mich.—Capt. J. C. Burrows.
Monticello, Iowa—O. P. Shiras.
Madison, Wis.—H. S. Orton.
Milo, Me.—J. G. Lebroke.
Madison, N. J.—A. Q. Keasby, Esq.
Montpelier, Vt.—J. B. Merwin, U. S. A.
Meadville, Penn.—Hon. G. A. Grow.
Mexico, N. Y.—S. N. Sweet.
Mount Morris, N. Y.—J. D. Husbands.
Mansfield, Ohio.—Hon. Alphonso Hart.
Newport—Wm. L. Dennis.
Newburgh—Hon. S. W. Fullerton.
Northampton, Mass.—Hon. L. J. Dudley, S. E. Bridgman.
Norristown, N. J.—John Y. Foster.
Newark Valley, N. Y.—Rev. King Elwell, Rev. John Branch, Rev. S. F. Bacon.
New-Paltz, N. Y.—Revs. N. Hubbel and A. H. Saxe.
Newburgh—David S. Coddington, of New-York.
New-Bedford—Rev. W. S. Studley, of Boston.
New-Brunswick, N. J.—Rev. R. L. Collier.
North Hancock, Me.—James A. Milliken.
New-London—(Great rowing match.)
Olean, N. Y.—Hon. R. B. Van Valkenburg, W. P. Angel.
Oneonta, N. Y.—Hon. Henry Smith.
Ogdensburgh—W. H. Burleigh.
Orange, N. J.—Prof. Adams.
Owego—Delos O. Hancock.
Ottumwa, Kansas—Gen. Lane, Hon. Sydney Clarke.
Ottawa, Kansas—Rev. I. S. Kalloch.
Putnam County—Hon. Israel T. Williams, of Westchester.
Portland—Hon. Israel Washburn.
Paterson, N. J.—Rev. Chas. D. Shaw.
Pompey, N. Y.—Wm. J. Wallace.
Poland, N. Y.—Hon. Ezra Graves, of Hermiker; G. W. Adams, of Utica.
Prattsburgh, N. Y.—John L. Lewis.
Petterson, N. J.—Rev. Charles D. Shaw.
Palmyra, Wis—E. A. Patterson.
Presque Isle—Hon. Lewis Barker, of Stetson, Me.
Providence—Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D., of Boston.
Plymouth—Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth, Boston.
Palmyra, N. Y.—Judge Chumasero.
Richmond—Rev. Lewis H. Terrill, of New-Brunswick, N. J., will give an oration in Libby Prison.
Ripon, Wis.—Hon. Timothy O. Howe.
Rockland, Me.—Rev. Mr. Holman.
Rhinebeck—Hon. Chas. E. Beale.
Ravenna, O.—Gen. Garfield.
Rome.—Calvert Comstock.
Sing Sing, N. Y.—Hon. Homer A. Nelson.
St. Joseph, Mo.—Col. Geo. W. Anderson.
Sussex County, N. J.—Rev. Dr. Craven.
Schenevus, N. Y.—Philor Benedict.
Stanhope, N. J.—Rev. B. L. Dashiel.
Stanforn, N. Y.—Horace Greeley.
Sugar Grove, Ill.—J. B. Hawley.
Schenectady—Alonzo C. Paige.
Syracuse—David J. Mitchell.
Stamford—Bishop Simpson.
Troy—John M. Bailey.
Trenton.—Col. G. W. Cumming.
Taunton—Rev. Wm. S. Studley, of Boston.
Topeco, Kansas—Gov. Pomeroy.
Troy.—Rev. J. D. Fulton, of Boston.
Utica.—E. H. Roberts.
Viroqua, Wis.—Hon. S. C. Bean, of Madison.
Vernon, N. J.—Hon. A. H. Bailey.
Washington, D. C.—Maj.-Gen. David Hunter, Rev. John Pierpont, (Poem.)
Watkins, N. Y.—J. J. Briggs, E. L. Maynard.
West Farms, N. Y.—Scott H. Sherwood.
Waterville, N. Y.—Chaplain John D. Jones, of the 117th Regiment.
Watertown—Hon. Lyman Tremaine.
Warwick, N. J.—Joseph Coult.
Waverly, N. Y.—Rev. T. O. Lincoln, D. D.
Waterloo, Wis.—J. W. Johnson, Henry Drew.
White River Junction, Vt.—Hon. J. Collamer.
Watertown, Wis.—George B. Smith.
West Trenton, Me.—Arno Wiswell.
Warren, Ohio—Hon. John Sherman.
Woonsocket—Rev. T. E. St. John.
Woodbury, Penn.—Jona. B. Cessna.
Zelienople, Penn.—Jno. N. Purviance, J. M. Thompson.

The following cities and towns will have celebrations, but the orators have not yet been publicly named:

Taunton; Winnebago County, Ill.; Rutland, Vt.; Newbern.

In Maine they will have bonfires on every hill in the State, with some few exceptions.

THE CELEBRATION AT YONKERS.—Unusual preparations have been made for celebrating the Fourth in Yonkers. A public meeting will be held in Foote's Grove. The music will be given by the children of the schools. OSBORN E. BRIGHT, Esq., is to deliver an address to the citizens, and WM. H. TAGGARD, Esq., will address the soldiers. The festivities of the day will end with a display of fireworks.

BASE BALL.

Williams College vs. Princeton.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Saturday, July 1.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Yesterday was a gala day at Williams. The match talked of base ball match with the Nassau Club of Princeton was played, and resulted in a brilliant victory for Williams. Base ball is the great game here. Unable to compete with Harvard or Yale in boating, from the want of an appropriate sheet of water on which to dip the oar, and prohibited from that ancient yet barbarous game of football, the students of Williams College have lately turned their attention wholly to base ball, and with what success let their record show. Four years ago there was no organized club in the institution which played the New-York game. To-day they are victors over the best college clubs in the land.

The game of yesterday was one of the best and most exciting ever witnessed by your correspondent; and certainly the best ever played on these grounds.

The Nassaus arrived on the morning train, and were received by a committee of the Williams Club, and escorted to the Mansion House, where entertainment had been reserved for the visitors. The day was very warm but slightly cloudy, and the breeze which sprang up at the opening of the game was welcomed by both players and spectators.

The latter had begun to assemble long before the appointed time, and soon not less than five hundred persons were seated on the nicely-shaded hill to the east of the field, where an excellent view was afforded. Among the audience were large numbers of ladies, who lent their grace and beauty to the occasion, and thereby, we doubt not, stimulated the players to more skillful and heroic effort.

At 1:30 o'clock the clubs appeared upon the field. The Nassaus wore a uniform of white, which set off their fine forms to the very best advantage. They were even in size, slim, wiry and muscular, and presented as fine an appearance as any body of players we have ever seen. They were slightly heavier than the Williams men. The Williams Club were uniformed in blue pants, with white shirts and caps. They were not so tall, but more thickly built than their opponents; and, although their appearance was not so unique as the Nassaus, they still looked as if they could do good service with ball and bat.

At 1:48 the game was called and the Nassaus took the bat. They succeeded in making 3 tallies. TRACY made a fine catch in the centre field, and DELANO and MEACHAM did some sharp playing on their respective bases. Williams then took their turn at the bat and were put out with 1 talley, CONDIT and RANKIN having shown themselves master of the situation, and turned the tables on Williams. On the second innings the Nassaus received a blind, and Williams added one more talley to their score. The third innings was finely played by the Nassau who made 10 tallies, DELANO having had bad luck on the first base, and muffed one ball sadly. Williams made 7 talliee on their innings, which was closed by RANKIN putting out WHITMAN on the second base in the most approved style. On the fourth innings Nassau added 2 tallies, and Williams 4 tallies. MARTIN made a fine catch in the right field. On the fifth innings Nassau drew another blank, while Williams made 2 tallies. The interest in the game now became intense for a short time, until it was evident that Williams were gaining steadily toward victory. On the sixth, seventh and eighth innings Nassau received blinders, while Williams added largely to their score. On the sixth DAY played his base splendidly, putting out RANKIN and CROCHERON; RANKIN played his second well, but FORSYTH and SAMPSON muffed badly. On the seventh, MARTIN and TRACY did fine work in the field, while on the eighth, JEROME missed a ball, and FORSYTH and CROCHERON caught finely. On the last innings Nassau made 1 tally, while Williams received its first blind. DAY played his base well, while JEROME caught two balls splendidly. So closed the game with victory for Williams. The complete score is as follows:

SCORE.

NASSAU.	H. L.	Runs.	WILLIAMS.	H. L.	Runs.
Wickham, C.....	4	2	F. Jerome, l. f....	3	4
Little, P.....	4	2	Meacham, 2d b...	2	5
Condit, 1st b.....	3	3	Woodward, C.....	2	3
Rankin, 2d b.....	4	2	Delano, 1st b.....	2	3
Thompson, 3d b...	2	3	Day, 3d b.....	2	4
Crocheron, s. s....	3	3	Van Ingen, s. s...	4	3
Forsyth, r. f.....	2	1	Martin, r. f.....	3	4
Haines, l. f.....	5	1	Tracy, c. f.....	4	2
			Whitman, P.....	5	2
Total.....	27	17	Total.....	27	30

INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Nassau.....	3	0	10	3	0	0	0	0	1—17
Williams.....	1	1	7	4	2	8	1	8	0—30

Umpire—

among the troops, and the Spanish Revolution began, to be crushed, not long afterward, by the Holy Alliance.

Allusions to these events are numerous in President MONROE'S Message of 1823. Seeing the Spanish-Americans threatened by Spanish dreams of a restored sovereignty, the President sought to dissipate those dreams, and thus to aid the consolidation of the new republics. These republics had been recognized by the United States, in 1822—just so soon (says Mr. MONROE) as there ceased to be any doubt as to the fact of their independence and as to the hopes of restoration cherished by a beaten and desperate government.

Mr. MONROE does not oppose the general system of colonies and European dependencies actually existing in America, but simply the attempts of the mother country upon "governments which have declared and maintained their independence."

"In the war between these new governments and Spain," he says, "we have declared our neutrality. This we shall maintain until there shall be some change, necessitating on our part also a change indispensable to our security."

Now what, according to MONROE, is this possible "change?" It is the violent reincorporation under Spanish authority, of the definitely-established, recognized and constituted Southern Republics. Hence, for the United States to have just cause of interference in the affairs of a neighboring people, this people must have thrown off the colonial yoke, proclaimed and maintained its independence, and be in existence as a regular government. These declarations fix the meaning of the Monroe Doctrine, and determine the eventualities which, in the eyes of the President, would make it possible and proper to apply it.

THE HOLY ALLIANCE.

It will have been observed that whenever MONROE speaks of the European Powers, he alludes to them by the phrase "the allied Powers." This phrase shows what thought, in truth, it was which filled the mind of the President in regard to Europe. This was his anxiety about the "Holy Alliance," which had daily grown in its pretensions since 1814, and in 1823 had reached its apogee.

The "Alliance" had been formed, according to itself, first, to protect the *independence of peoples and of States*, and to beat down the *spirit of domination* and conquest, in the person of NAPOLEON. In 1818, the contracting Powers had renewed their alliance, in the secret treaties of Aix-la-Chapelle, for the purpose of resisting *the spirit of revolution*. In 1820, upon the first outbreaks in Naples, they had proclaimed IMMOBILITY as the law of monarchical Europe.

An occasion was soon found to apply these principles. The rising in Naples and Piedmont gave Austria her long-sought pretext for action. She intervened in the north and in the south of Italy for the glory of monarchical right. But she did not propose to stop here. She desired a formal endorsement of intervention as a principle. The conferences of Laybach, opened Jan. 8, 1821, resulted in an open collective declaration of the three Northern Courts, that "the world, and good men in all lands, would always find in their union a sure guarantee against disturbers of the public peace."

Let us add that neither France nor England threw any weight of liberal policy against this exaggerated revival of Divine Right. The British Cabinet, indeed, declared that the organic laws of Great Britain refused to sanction either the right of intervention or treaty which claimed for the Allied Courts an incontestable supremacy inconsistent with the independence and the rights of other States; but it fully admitted that other Powers, and in especial Austria and the Italian Courts, might be in a different position, and that consequently England had no mind to interfere with any measures which Austria and the Italian Courts might think best for their safety to adopt.

As to France, she first affirmed an absolute neutrality; but soon threw off all scruples and herself intervened in Spain to strike down the constitutional government, under the pretence that it was an attack on the principle of legitimacy, and in obedience to the mission confided to her by the Northern Courts.

All this took place in 1823, a few months before MONROE'S message was sent in.

Now all these facts were under the President's eye, when he drew up his famous "doctrine." He saw all Europe in the power of the "Holy Alliance." He had reason to fear that it might ere long maintain the pretensions of certain sovereigns in the New World.

"How far," he asks, "is this principle of intervention to be applied? This is a question which interests all independent powers and all governments which differ from those of Europe, even the most remote, and none certainly more than the United States." Again: "I informed you, at the beginning of the last session, that a great effort was preparing in Spain and Portugal to ameliorate the condition of both countries, and that the attempt seemed to be marked by extreme moderation.* I need not observe to you *how greatly the result has differed from all expectations.*" (Message of Dec. 2, 1823.)

This will show us how much light the events then actually happening in Europe threw upon the message of 1823. The efforts of Spain against her emancipated colonies, the movements of the "Holy Alliance" intervening with the sword of France herself in behalf of the Spanish monarchy at the very moment when the Spanish sovereign had identified himself with a succession of luckless attempts to resubjugate the Spanish-American republics; these make up the determining facts which inspired the "Monroe Doctrine."

Still a third point, however, deserves our attention, for it doubtless stimulated the President in his course. We mean the situation of the United States in 1823.

THE UNITED STATES IN 1823.

The Union was far from having attained in 1823 its present degree of power. Not only did it then lack the naval force which public opinion every where gives to free institutions to-day, but it could hardly be regarded as absolutely beyond the reach of hostile attempts from the western courts. Scarcely nine years had elapsed since England had invaded American soil and captured Washington. Toward the end of 1814 New-Orleans had been threatened, and it was only in January, 1815, that the utter defeat of PACKENHAM ended the war in a manner honorable to America. MONROE, as War Minister, had carried on this conflict, and with rare energy. He could not believe that he had made such melancholy effusion of blood forever impossible, and he might still apprehend that England would avail herself of any favorable opportunity for attacking the United States. "It is impossible," he said "that the European governments should intervene in America on subjects which to the new States are matters of life and death, without affecting us. * * * the motives of their intervention may one day apply to us."

Such are the facts which determine the exact sense and bearing of the "Monroe Doctrine." Like most American Statesmen, MONROE was a practical man, and had a clear and just perception of the condition of the Union. He saw, he felt the danger which he sought to avert; but there was nothing in his nature or his genius to make him the author of a speculative doctrine utterly without immediate or practical applications. He wished to defend free and independent States against attempts which had become unjust; he regarded the fortunes of the Union as bound up with respect for their institutions; this was all that he said; this all that he saw.

To imagine that MONROE cherished any passionate prejudices against Europe is to forget, in the first place, that he had lived himself in Europe for long years, in the discharge of important diplomatic duties at London and Paris; and in the second place, that in speaking of the "Holy Alliance" and its acts, he uses a moderation and temperance of speech quite incompatible with the extreme inflexible theories attributed to him.

The best commentary upon the Monroe Doctrine, however, is the foreign policy of the United States at the time of its publication. We find that the United States then did not hesitate to recognise the Imperial Government of Iturbide, or the crown of Brazil; and that they made no effort to stir up revolt in Cuba or in Canada.

In all this the policy of the Union conformed to the declarations of the message of 1823: "As to the existing colonies and dependencies of European powers, we have not intervened, nor will we intervene in their affairs."

II.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

We have seen what the "Monroe Doctrine" is. Let us see whether it legally or properly bears upon the new Mexican Empire and France, which has helped to found it.

What took France into Mexico? What government did she find there; and what government by the help of her arms there establish? These are the three questions which we desire sincerely and impartially to examine into, that we may ascertain whether the Monroe-doctrine requires the United States to take hostile action against France and the New Mexican Empire.

WHAT TOOK FRANCE TO MEXICO?

By the official documents we learn that the French expedition to Mexico was begun as a simple legitimate act of defence. It is well known that for 25 years Mexican governments had been guilty not only of reported exactions and spoliations upon Europeans and their commerce, but of crimes against the life of foreign residents. England and Spain, also, had their grounds of complaint on these heads, but France had seen her consular agents and her citizens insulted, and their claims treated with contumely.

The French Government claims to have acted in this matter with all possible forbearance, and to have exhausted all other means of redress before appealing to arms. To the first importunities of his creditors JUAREZ replied that the pacification of the country had left the finances in disorder. All who had lent money to the Mexican Government thereupon informed their respective governments of this serious condition of things, and asked protection.

Nevertheless, as the disorder of the finances was real, France, England and Spain allowed President JUAREZ to consolidate the debt, on condition that it should thereafter bear interest at a rate fixed by the lenders. The first rate fixed was held to be excessive, and it was lowered. Things were at this point, and no further trouble was anticipated, the arbitrators having treated the debtor with the greatest consideration. The first payment of interest fell due. JUAREZ, as before, refused to pay it, under the old pretext of "no funds," although he had shortly before received large sums of money destined to pay this interest. It was plainly out of the question to admit this new plea of "impossible." The head of a State, still more than a private individual, must fulfill his pecuniary obligations, especially when their amount, though important to the creditors, is comparatively insignificant for the debtor.

One of two things; either JUAREZ had no material means of honoring his signature, in which case he represented only an illusionary and inadequate government, or he did not mean to honor it; in which case it was proper to punish him. Upon this the European governments broke off all relations with him, and united to obtain redress.

Such, in a few words, was the origin of the Mexican expedition. It had but one object, the recovery of sums due to France and security for French citizens. This is shown by the convention of Oct. 31, 1861, which stands in permanent contrast to all stories of cessions of territory made to France.

"The high contracting parties bind themselves not to seek, in the employment of the measures of coercion now to be undertaken, any acquisition of territory or other special advantage." (Convention, Article 2.)

Of course the convention of Oct. 31, 1861, has no longer any diplomatic force, but the engagement entered into by France and her then allies is at least morally binding still. That it is so regarded by France, may be properly inferred from the fact that France made no acquisition of territory in Mexico after the withdrawal of her allies had left the whole expedition upon her shoulders, and the successes of the French army had made her mistress of the country. She might then have indemnified herself for her expenses. But as the French Government was then wise enough to decline adding to the troubles of a distant costly expedition by annexation of territory, it is hardly probable that it would now undertake such annexations when they would only increase the embarrassments of the new Mexican Government. The stories of an eventual cession of Sonora to France have been repeatedly and officially denied in France by the French Government, and more recently in this country and in the columns of the TIMES by the agent of MAXIMILIAN.

But, to return to the European intervention. The objects of this intervention were so clearly defined by the convention of Oct. 31, 1861, that the United States were invited to join them in insisting upon analogous claims of American citizens.

It is true, that the United States refused to take part in the action of the European Powers against Mexico. Beside the reasons given for the refusal, a sufficient motive to it existed in the then condition of the national struggle with the seceding States. Moreover, the "moral solidarity" which, by a principle very precious to this government, unites the republics of the New World, imposed special duties of consideration toward JUAREZ upon the United States Government.

But it is no part of the policy of the United States to treat pecuniary questions as beneath the appeal to arms. On the contrary, the United States have treated such questions always as of great importance in international relations. We need cite but one example, which goes back to the Presidency of ANDREW JACKSON and the monarchy of July.

The United States had long demanded indemnity for American ships seized and confiscated under the decrees of Berlin and Milan. NAPOLEON I. had never admitted the justice of the claim. The "Restoration" had met it with evasive replies. Finally, in 1830, Mr. RIVES, then United States Minister at Paris, seizing upon the opportunity afforded by the uncertainties of the new dynasty, got a treaty signed July 4, 1831, which fixed the indemnity at 25,000,000 francs, payable in installments. The French Government, when it signed this treaty, forgot only one thing, to reserve to itself the right of ratification by the Legislature. President JACKSON having nothing to do with this, drew the first bill.

The French Government asked the Chambers for the money to meet it. It was refused, and the draft went back protested. In his annual message (1834) President JACKSON denounced the conduct of France in strong terms, and went so far as to propose that the United States should take the law into their own hands, and if the draft was not honored by the French Legislature at its next session, that Congress should pass a law for the seizure of French property.

"Since France," said the President, "in violation of the pledges given through her Minister here, has delayed her final action so long that her decision will not probably be known in time to be communicated to this Congress, I recommend that a law be passed authorizing reprisals upon French property, in case provision shall not be made for the payment of the debt at the approaching session of the French Chambers."

This passage of history shows us how resolutely the United States can insist upon their pecuniary dues. And in more recent times the demand made upon England to indemnify American commerce for losses caused by the Confederate cruisers built in England tends to the same point.

Finally, then, the French expedition to Mexico would appear to have been undertaken legitimately, in fulfillment of the duty of protection, which all civilized nations owe to their citizens against governments which imperil their interests or their safety.

WHAT DID THE FRENCH FIND IN MEXICO.

The Western Powers went to Mexico, as we have seen, on no crusade referring to the domestic affairs of that country. But the offences against the law of nations for which they demanded satisfaction from JUAREZ, brought out the fact that these offences had their origin in the impotence, the malevolence, the incoherence of the authorities established under him in Mexico. When MONROE assured the new American republics in 1823 of the protection of the United States, he gave as his reason, that "these new States were consolidated under elective and representative governments in all their branches," and that they were enjoying in peace all the benefits insured by such governments?

Was this true of Mexico in 1861.

The truth would appear to be that never had Mexico been given up so utterly and desperately to anarchy and civil confusion. Two governments *de facto* had for many months existed, the one installed with MIRAMON at Mexico, the other at Vera Cruz, with JUAREZ. France and England had offered their mediation to put an end to these deplorable dissensions, equally damaging to public law and to the rights of foreign residents. Having been accepted only by MIRAMON, the offer came to nothing, and JUAREZ better served by his troops than his adversary, shortly after routed the latter and fixed himself in the capital. This, however, did not pacify the country. As is often the case, the beaten MIRAMON was still strong enough to attack his victorious rival. JUAREZ was master of Mexico in his turn, but the lieutenants of MIRAMON retiring into the provinces, as JUAREZ had formerly done, overthrew his authority in one State after another.

The troops of JUAREZ were ever beaten in a combat near the City of Mexico itself. Violent measures taken by JUAREZ, increased this confusion.

The Envoys of Spain, the Holy See, and Guatamala were simultaneously expelled from the capital, on a charge of sympathy with MIRAMON. Needing money, the government of JUAREZ laid an arbitrary tax on for tunes, and incarcerated all who refused to pay it. In like manner the Church revenues were confiscated. Judicial officers assumed independent authority. An attempt being made to assassinate the French Envoy, the Mexican police gave him no protection.

In short, the government at Mexico was but the shadow and name of a government, while it had ceased to be even a shadow outside of the capital, and it bore no sort of resemblance to that orderly constitution of republican authority in which MONROE, in 1823, had taken so proper an interest.

The conservative party, in Mexico, having availed itself of the presence of the French to constitute a new imperial government, we are now to consider whether this government falls under the category of governments imported from Europe, and, as such, denounced by President MONROE.

WHAT GOVERNMENT THE FRENCH FOUNDED IN MEXICO.

In his letter of July 3, 1862, to Marshal FOREY, the Emperor NAPOLEON said: "The object aimed at is not to impose upon the Mexicans a form of government antipathetic to them, but to aid them in their efforts to establish a government which shall have some prospect of stability, and of assuring to France redress for the wrongs of which she complains."

On the fall of JUAREZ, ALMONTE hastily set up a regency. The French Commander very properly declined to recognize, and an assembly of the Mexican notables convening at Mexico, offered the crown of the empire to the Austrian Archduke MAXMILIAN. This step was followed by the *ayuntamientos*, or local authorities, all over the country. The numbers represented in this action are much greater than is commonly supposed. In March, 1864, a synoptical table was published of the population which had then "adhered" to the empire. They amounted to 5,408,587. According to the "Geographical Statistical Society" the civilized population of all Mexico amounts to 8,629,952 souls. So that it would appear that MAXIMILIAN had really been elected in Mexico by an immense majority of the people.

If this were confirmed, the Monroe Doctrine that "every people has the right to choose the form of government which best suits it," would seem to legitimate the restoration of the empire in Mexico.

Of course, the people of the United States would prefer to see Mexico flourish under the republican institutions which sealed their independence in 1808. But it must be admitted that the experience of republicanism in Mexico has not been on the whole flattering. Had the case been otherwise, the occasion could never have risen for the European intervention of 1861. As for the Emperor now in Mexico, he has become as much a Mexican as DON PEDRO has become a Brazilian, the one cutting himself off from the Austria as the other has from the Portugese crown, and neither of them can well have any greater foreign interest than to be on good terms with the United States.

The French occupation of Mexico, however, still continues, and continuing, necessarily vitiates the independence of the new empire. But the convention of April, 1864, plainly proves that France is impatient to withdraw from that country. In that convention it is stated that the French troops remain only to consolidate the new government and secure the interests which led to the expedition; these interests being not at all political, but pecuniary.

To sum up now the result of our investigations into the Monroe doctrine. That doctrine we have seen to be plainly *defensive*. It was a response to the course of the Holy Alliance and to the attempts of Spain in the New World between 1815 and 1823. To-day, thanks be to Heaven! the "Holy Alliance" no longer exists; and Spain, endowed with more liberal institutions, has renounced a political system beyond her strength to maintain. France is now openly committed to the doctrine of nationalities and the principle of the popular will, and cannot attempt, without disgrace and disaster, to maintain for any length of time in Mexico, a government really repudiated by the Mexican people.

The "Monroe doctrine," long abused to their own ends by the filibustering slavery-propagandists, seen now in its true character, has been in no way concerned in the recent history of France, Mexico and the United States. The frank, honest and temperate course of the American Government in this matter has been based upon this fact, and is the best guarantee we could have of a final satisfactory solution of all existing difficulties.

H.

* The French royalist Minister VILLELE was opposed to interference in Spain, and in 1822 LOUIS XVIII. gave "satisfactory explanations" on this point.

Burial of our Brave Dead.

From the Washington Star.

Capt. J. M. MOORE, of the Burial Bureau, with his corps of assistants, has successfully accomplished the work of interring the bodies of deceased officers and men found on the battle-fields of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court-House, and who fell in those ever-memorable battles. The work was completed by order of the Secretary of War. Capt. MOORE succeeded in interring the remains of over two officers and men of the Union armies, over whose graves head-boards were placed containing the names of the deceased parties, and such other information as could be obtained. As many of the missing officers who participated in the battles named above have never been heard of, we give the names of those found and buried by Capt. MOORE, and whose graves have been marked in such a manner as to be easily discovered by any of the friends of the deceased parties:

Capt. O. E. Angell, 10th New-York; Capt. C. Billings; Lieut. J. C. Baldwin, 10th New-Jersey; Lieut. R. O. Ball, 3d Maryland; Maj. J. T. Brooks, 22d North Carolina; Lieut. E. Brockway, 14th Pennsylvania; Capt. J. H. B. Carpenter, 4th Vermont; Lieut. Henry Chamlain, 1st Regiment Excelsior Brigade; Lieut. A. E. Canfield, 17th Michigan; Col. John Coons, 14th Indiana; Lieut. John Clay, 14th United States Infantry; Capt. W. W. Door, 121st Pennsylvania; Capt. Deveraux, 145th Pennsylvania; Capt. Benj. Davis, 22d Massachusetts; Capt. France, 126th Ohio; Capt. Foster, 148th Pennsylvania; Lieut. J. J. Ferris, 19th Massachusetts; Capt. John Gnyer, 6th Pennsylvania; Lieut. O. Gratz, 6th Wisconsin; Lieut. H. Hemmer, 17th Michigan; Lieut.-Col. Thomas Hesser, 72d Pennsylvania; Capt. R. Hughes, 2d Wisconsin; Lieut. G. C. Justice, 15th New-Jersey; Lieut. H. C. Jackson, 48th Pennsylvania; Lieut. E. Kidder, 12th Massachusetts; T. J. Lynch, 51st Pennsylvania; Capt. F. L. Lamont, 5th Maine; Capt. P. H. Lemon, 42d New-York; Lieut. J. Moore, 51st Pennsylvania; Lieut. J. A. McGuire, 148th Pennsylvania; Capt. A. J. Mok, 7th New-York; Capt. M. McCullough, 7th New-York Artillery; Lieut. Orr, 6th Maryland; Capt. W. O'Shea, 42d New-York; Col. John W. Patterson, 102d Pennsylvania; Col. H. O. Ryerson, 10th New-Jersey; Capt. L. C. Randall, 1st Michigan; Capt. S. F. Stone, 80th New-York; Capt. O. Smith, 9th New-York; Lieut. L. W. Smith, 6th Maine; Capt. J. S. Sladdard, 12th Massachusetts; Capt. C. C. Shiner, 15th New-Jersey; Lieut. Simonds, 15th Massachusetts; Lieut. C. Steel, 1st Delaware; Lieut. C. Schwartz, 106th Pennsylvania; Major H. P. Truehit, 113th Pennsylvania; Capt. H. Terry, 149th Pennsylvania, Capt. H. T. Walcott, 40th New-York; Capt. L. E. Wakes, 99th Pennsylvania; Lieut. S. L. Wood, 10th New-York; Capt. J. Walker, 15th New-Jersey. Lieut.-Col C. Weihecker, 2d New-Jersey; Capt. P. Warner, 119th Pennsylvania; Capt. M. Warren, 1st Massachusetts; Capt. T. S. Whittiker, 7th Wisconsin; Lieut. Zeisert, 99th Pennsylvania.

Besides the 700, whose names were ascertained, there were a large number of both rebel and Union soldiers interred of whom no information leading to their identity could be discovered. Head-boards were also placed at the graves of these men, bearing simply the words "Unknown U. S. Soldier" or "Unknown Confederate Soldier" (as the case might be) with the date of the battle in which they fell.

These bodies are all interred in two cemeteries laid out for the purpose, the arrangements of the same being similar to the government cemeteries near Washington. One of these cemeteries is on the Orange Course-house Turnpike, and the other on the Plank Road, near the Brock Road. At the junctions of these roads hand-boards have been erected pointing in the direction of the cemeteries with the distance therefrom, so that parties in search of the remains of deceased relatives and friends can easily find their resting place.

We understand that working parties will shortly be sent to the Coal Harbor and North Ana battle-fields to inter the bodies of soldiers exposed to view there.

Beauregard, the Blower.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

In your edition of the 29th ult., in reading over the telegram said to have been written by G. T. BEAUREGARD, you remark: "BEAUREGARD, from several of his acts, has sunk low enough in the estimation of all honorable men, but it is difficult to believe he could pen such a diabolical dispatch as this." Let me relate a circumstance: While at Savannah, last Winter, I became acquainted with a young lady whose father held a high and very honorable position under our government before the rebellion. During the war, while in command at Savannah, BEAUREGARD passed many of his leisure hours with that family. After delivering himself of his usual venomous speeches about the Yankees and abolitionists, he concluded thus: "When I reach Massachusetts, my first act shall be to blow Plymouth rock out of existence; that will be the greatest and happiest moment of my life." A man who will make such a speech will also pen such a telegram.

Respectfully and truly yours,

JULIAN ALLEN.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

Speech by Gov. Bramlette, at the Court-House, in Louisville, Ky., on Thursday Evening, June 29, 1865.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Having, some several weeks past, given a promise to address the citizens of Louisville at this place, at some time, I have selected this occasion for the fulfillment of that promise.

We have just passed through one of the most fearful struggles—one of the most horrible civil wars that has ever afflicted the race of man. It has been such a war as never before shook the foundations of human society. Brother has been arrayed against brother—father and son, neighbor and neighbor, have stood confronted in the dire conflict of battle. For four years this terrible storm has swept over our beloved land. Our fair fields have been laid waste, our homes have been desolated, and our cities have been left in ruins. Mourning has visited almost every home, every family, throughout the length and breadth of this great republic of ours. It must, fellow-citizens, have been a most fearful cause of evil that could have provoked such a struggle with such a people as ours. Blessed as our people were with a free form of government; blessed with everything which could render a man happy while he was free, it must have been, I say, a most fearful cause of evil which could have provoked such a struggle among our people.

If some deadly upas tree were to spring up in our midst, and we were to find perishing beneath its shade our children and our people, for miles around, one universal voice would go up, "Hew it down; cast it into the fire; relieve our people from the desolation of its poisonous breath." An evil of this character has been in our midst. The cause, as I remarked, a most fearful cause, has precipitated our people upon this terrible struggle in which we have been engaged, and through which we have just passed, in redeeming our government from destruction. What is that cause? If we can arrive at it, it should be eradicated from the land.

SLAVERY AN INSTRUMENT OF EVIL.

Now, some, I know, are in the habit of attributing the cause of all this evil to slavery. I shall talk upon that question, but I wish to arrive first at the cause and the means just in a few words, in which you may comprehend the point I intend to make. Slavery was not a cause, it was a means to an, end. The cause of all this trouble originated in the evil disposition of the minds of a class of people that are sometimes denominated demagogues—selfish men—men who, for the purpose of carrying forward their partisan aims and selfish purposes, were continually playing with the passions of the free people, and seeking the suffrages of the free people, to elevate them to positions, or to advance the interests and cause of their party. That was the original cause. It developed itself in a very early period of our history. The Father of his Country foresaw the outcropping of this dangerous principle. It developed itself in what is called sectionalism—the drawing of geographical distinctions and lines, and undertaking to separate the people by lines North and South, and divide them by the creation of feelings of hostility from one section toward another. This was the process by which these evil-disposed, selfish partisans sought to bring about this conflict. They had to have an instrument, however, to accomplish their purpose; and, in casting about for that instrument, naturally and inevitably they lighted upon the only instrument which could be made available for such an end—creating a sectional sentiment and sectional divisions in the minds of the people. Slavery was selected as that instrument—as the instrument to be used by these men in promoting this division in the minds of the people, upon geographical lines North and South. That was resolved upon by men in the North, and they educated the minds of the people to look at the question from one extreme point of view, and it was adopted by extremists of the slave or Southern States to educate their people upon the other side of the question. Upon the one side they were claiming their position for being the extremest anti-slavery men in the country—opposed to the horrors of slavery and slave-driving in the South. They pictured all the horrors and cruelties of slavery to the minds of the Northern people, for no other purpose than that of elevating themselves and building up their party. In the South, throughout the slave States, we all know how it was. I confess to you now that it is almost impossible for me to rid myself of the prejudices of my early life-long education. From the first period of my recollection of political discussions, the slave or negro was made the leading topic or turning-point in all political contests, even down to the very smallest office in the gift of the people. A man must be the best pro-slavery man in the South, just as he must be the best anti-slavery man in the North, in order to elevate himself into position. Hence the demagogue who would go to the greatest extreme, became, in time, the most popular man; and the mind of the youth throughout the country was embittered, section against section, upon this question. It was the instrument, not only in the hands of men in the South, but in the hands of men in the North, to array one party against the other, by drawing that geographical distinction against which the Father of his Country warned me in the beginning of our history as a free nation. This progressed until all the present generation grew up with this sentiment of embittered hostility, one section against the other—at last culminating in the terrific struggle through which we have passed.

It is an old common law principle that the instrument used for the commission of a crime was forfeited as a *deodand*. That has been the effect upon slavery. In this instance it has become forfeited because it has been aimed at the life of a free government and of a free people. [Applause.]

FACTS OF THE REVOLUTION.

This revolution has been going on for four years. It has accomplished certain great facts, and I desire to tell you what some of these facts are: This fearful struggle, which has been sweeping over our land, desolating it from one end to the other—this struggle in which the life-blood of the bravest and best has been poured out and encrimsoned the sod of so many beautiful valleys and plains and hill-sides—this fearful struggle has accomplished some great facts which you and I are compelled to acknowledge and accept as facts, no matter whether we desire their accomplishment or not. One of these facts which has been accomplished by this struggle has been the perpetuity of the union of these States—the Union, one and inseparable now and forever, is the proclaimed judgment of the people—is one of the great accomplished facts of the revolution through which we have just passed. [Applause.] No sacrilegious hand will again, for all time to come, be raised against that Union which was cemented by the blood of our fathers, and secured to us by their wisdom, in the form of a free and happy government. That is one accomplished fact. [Applause.] The rebellion has gone down, and the Union has gone up. Her stars beam to-night as brightly from her azure home as they do in the heavens above us.

Another fact which has been accomplished, and which men are exceedingly reluctant to accept, is in reference to this instrument, this weapon which has been brought to bear upon the security of our government and the happiness and prosperity of our people, slavery no longer, in fact, exists in this country. I care not, fellow-citizens, whether we desired the accomplishment of this fact or not. It exists, and he is blind, foolishly blind, who will obstinately deny a fact that has been accomplished as the work of this revolution. I will not dispute with you upon the question of whether it has been properly accomplished in every instance or not. I will not dispute with you as to the rightfulness of the manner in which the result has been brought about. I will not dispute with you as to whether this act of means or that accomplished it. I simply wish to arrive at the fact, as a starting-point and foundation for the action of a sensible and practical people, that it has been destroyed; that its destruction was one of the results of the rebellion just closed. You may say that the Abolitionists have done it; you may say that the Secessionists have done it. I care not now to inquire who has done it. It has been done, and we, as sensible people, ought to receive and accept the fact that it is destroyed.

But, say some people in Kentucky—and it is in reference to our Kentucky interests and our future that I desire to talk to the people of Kentucky; it is now a question peculiarly for our action and consideration—but, say some, Kentucky has never been a loyal State. True, as her seventy-five thousand gallant sons, who have gone forth to uphold the banners of our fathers, can attest; as the blood which they have poured out upon many a stricken field will witness. True, she has been loyal. They say that it should not be made to operate upon her as upon other States that have not been loyal. Agreed. Neither do they propose to deal with Kentucky as they deal with the others. The question comes home, and is submitted for your action. Well, let us look for a short time at the facts and see. I say, it is not a question with us, in Kentucky, whether slavery shall continue or be abolished. We have passed that point. We have passed that point, and are compelled to confess, when we look at the facts, that it cannot be continued. We have reached a point where no man can become an Abolitionist, because it has been substantially abolished by the action of the revolution. I desire to remove all obstacles, and let us look at the facts. Kentucky is the only loyal State where slavery has an existence this day. It has been abolished by the action of the people in Missouri and in Maryland. The border States, with the exception of Kentucky, have, by their own action, disposed of that matter. If Kentucky were now left alone—if the end that some people seem to dread so much—the Federal power—were withdrawn clear out of sight, so that no man could see it, much less feel its touch, Kentucky would be driven to the inevitable alternative of abolishing the name of slavery by her individual action—to get rid of the curse and the affliction which its present status brings upon her community. The Fugitive Slave Law has been repealed, and no man, I presume, has the slightest hope, even if he has the desire, to see it revived again. Every State around us has emancipated its slaves. There is no Ohio River now to cross to get to Tennessee or West Virginia—no authority under the present laws, or any law which any one can hope for in the future, for you to pursue and recapture your fugitive from labor. If we stop at this particular point, and slavery were even continued in the Southern States, except those which immediately surround us, every practical and sensible man must see that, instead of its being beneficial to the people of Kentucky, slavery would be a continual and abiding curse to undertake to keep it. They would be compelled, before they could ever have profitable and organized labor, to change the status of the negro by law, and give him that freedom which has already been established by the revolution. Then I take it for granted, when I look a little further along, and see that all these States which have been in rebellion, are coming up, and upon the very terms of their organization are surrendering slavery. They regard it as the issue made between them and the Federal Government. They staked slavery upon the Union, and lost. They came up, and like men, agreed to pay the forfeit and give it up.

FOUR WAYS OF ABOLISHING SLAVERY.

I say, then, that there is not a sensible man, not a man who has common practical sense and a reasonable amount of honesty, that will pretend to assert in this hour and day, that it is now possible to continue slavery in Kentucky. It is gone—forever gone. No man, I assume, can reinstate it in its former position. That being, then, an admitted fact—and I believe that men who oppose the constitutional amendment admit that the institution of slavery is dead—they admit it; they admit that we could not keep slavery if we would, even if it were desirable to keep it. It has passed beyond our control, and we cannot keep it. Then what is left for us to do, as a practical people? Why, to dispose of it in that way which will most conserve the interests of the people of Kentucky, and have reference, also, to the humanities of the disposition. Now there are but four modes by which the people can get rid of the name of slavery in Kentucky, and I propose to present to you the proposition, that the constitutional amendment is the best, the most direct, and the easiest mode of getting rid of it. Now, upon any other question than the question of slavery, the people of Kentucky would act sensibly and practically, but upon this subject, there seems to sweep over the minds of the people of Kentucky a sort of monomania, a sort of *furore brevis*, a sort of drunkenness, that will not enable them, or permit them, to act the part of prudent or sensible men. Of the four modes by which slavery may be abolished in the State, one is, under the Constitution of the State of Kentucky. You may, according to this instrument, emancipate the slaves by making compensation for them.

None of those men, who are opposed to the Constitutional Amendment, are in favor of that—nobody, I say it out. They say it is not practicable to emancipate in that form. I regard that as out of the question—not worth while to consider—not to be presented. The people of Kentucky are not in favor of that mode. They are not in favor of Kentucky assuming to pay every debt for the emancipation of slaves. Then there is one other method by which we can get rid of slavery by State action. It is by amending the State Constitution. You all understand the process of doing that. The next Legislature, within twenty days from the commencement of its session, would have to pass a resolution to take the sense of the people on the subject of calling a convention. If they voted for calling a convention, the succeeding Legislature would readopt the resolution and submit it a second time to the people, and then the Legislature would proceed to order an election or delegates to the convention, and this being accomplished, the convention would assemble and make the amendment. This is a very slow process, you will perceive. Here, you see you are all the time lingering and longing for a chance to get rid of slavery, until, at the end of six or seven years, and after hard labor and immense expense, you accomplish what? Simply the emancipation of what remains of slavery among us. You arrive at it at last by that process.

There are two modes of accomplishing it by the Federal Constitution. One is by two-thirds of the States calling for a national convention to amend or alter the Federal Constitution. When two-thirds of the States of the Union call for it, then the Congress adopts a law calling for a convention. The convention will meet, enter upon its duties, and proceed with the amendment. When they have gone through with that their work is submitted back again to the State Legislatures, or conventions, and when three-fourths of the States shall ratify the amendment thus made, it shall become a part of the constitution, to all intents and purposes, in the language of that instrument itself. This is a slow and expensive mode, also, and, mark you, it arrives only at the same conclusion. It is the same result, at last, although the process is a tedious one, and an expensive one, delaying for a considerable time the purposed action of the people upon this subject. There is but one remaining mode, and that is the one which is now proposed to the people of the United States—for the Congress to propose an amendment—any amendment or amendments—and submit it or them, either to the Legislatures of the States or to conventions to be called for the purpose of taking action on the matter. In this instance if it is submitted to the Legislature, and when the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States shall ratify it, it shall be a part of the Constitution of the United States to all intents and purposes. Now, this mode has this advantage over all the others, it is immediate, it is direct, and it does not involve a single dollar additional expense upon the people—but simply accomplishes the only end that these other modes accomplish—nothing less, nothing more. Now, I ask you, as sensible, practical men, when you come to contrast the four modes—the first is thrown out by common consent and universal judgment. I say, then, when you come to contrast the other three modes, why is it that an intelligent, sensible and patriotic people cannot, on this subject, select the most direct, the best and the cheapest mode of accomplishing the same end?

OBJECTIONS REMOVED.

But I am met here with objections. Gentlemen say, I would not have any particular objection to the first clause in this proposed amendment—I would have but very little objection to that, but for the fact of the second clause. "I would be willing," says he, "to see the slave emancipated, because I know that slavery is a curse to the State and to the country. I know it is dead, but am terribly frightened at the second clause." Poor fellows, they are easily frightened. The second clause, and the whole amendment proposed, is so simple, so short, so plain and so direct, that any man, being endowed with ordinary capacity, and a reasonable amount of honesty, could have doubts about the construction of it. Yet men profess to have doubts about it—great men, and intelligent and wise men appear to differ upon the subject. I will read the proposed amendment. The first section is, that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or in any place subject to their jurisdiction. Now that is very plain and very direct. It does not abolish slavery; but comes up to the point like a practical man ought to do, and recognizes the fact as it exists, that it has been destroyed by the revolution; that it is past and gone, no longer exists. It simply declares that in the future, after the adoption of the proposition, henceforth and forever, slavery shall not exist in the United States. No abolishing of slavery there. It simply establishes in a fixed and durable form, the status, which exists now, practically, as a matter of fact.

But the second clause, as I remarked, is the one that is objected to. It says this, and nothing more: "Congress shall have power to enforce this article, by appropriate legislation." Men throw up their hands in horror at the idea of Congress, by appropriate legislation, enforcing the non-existence of slavery in the United States and territories. Why, say they, that will give Congress the power to place the negro upon an equality with the white man. It confers on Congress the power to give the negro the right of suffrage, the right to sit upon the judicial benches, and in the jury-box, and all that. If I thought there was an honest man that believed that, I would take some pains to try to correct it. It is, however, but a simple scarecrow of the same class of men, actuated by the same class of motives with those men who, in the beginning of the struggle, four years ago, cried out so loudly against the doctrine of "coercion," and were terribly frightened about "coercion." They are doing the same thing now, only in a different way. They are crying against the coercive power of Congress to enforce the provisions of the Federal Constitution. Enforce it how? By "appropriate legislation." I was talking, not long ago, to an old friend upon this subject, in my own county, who was a candidate for the Legislature in an adjoining county. He seemed to be terribly scared about the second clause. He had no particular objection to the first, but was very much alarmed about the second. I asked him about it. "Colonel," said I, "suppose the first clause of the Constitutional Amendment alone were presented and adopted, would Congress have any power to legislate so as to enforce that clause?" "Yes," said he, "certainly." "Well," said I, "what kind of legislation, if that second clause were left out, might Congress adopt to enforce the first clause? What kind of legislation do you think would be constitutional under the circumstances?" "Well," said he, "they might adopt any appropriate legislature to carry it out and enforce the constitution." [Laughter.] Said I, "Are you not mistaken about that?" Said he, "Certainly I am not. There is no doubt about it." "Well," said I, "I entirely agree with you. It is the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of every sensible man throughout the land, that the provision of the second clause is in every way constitutional and proper. In other words, that whenever power is granted by the Constitution in any principle settled by it, that Congress necessarily has the power to carry it out. Congress is the only power that can do it. Well, now," said I, "Colonel, you have placed yourself by your answer in rather an awkward predicament. You say that Congress, without that second article, would have power to inforce the first. I say so too. And the Supreme Court has so decided the same principle as arising under another clause of the Constitution. Now, Sir, what additional power does the simple assertion of what you declare to be so, I declare to be so, and the Supreme Court declares to be so, give. Does it increase the power? Here you say that Congress would have the power to inforce the amendment. I say so too, and the second clause says so, and says nothing more. How in the name of common sense is it possible for a man, when he admits, that to object to what simply carries out his own proposition? But, said he, they say they will do so and so, under that second clause. Who says so?"

"Why," said he, "SUMNER and WILSON say that under that second clause they intend to place the negro on an equality with the white man." "Well," said I, "do you believe everything they say?" "No." "Well, then, you

can't do it, there is no sense in making a fuss about it. If they can do it, and you don't intend to submit, then you must make up your mind to fight it to the death. Now, I say that the logical result of the position you assume is leading you into rebellion. You will have to abandon that position and take a different track. You will have to get upon the Union train. If you switch off now, you will take a line that does not go for the Union, and you will have to come back again.

FIGURES THAT DON'T LIE.

But I want to submit some figures to you on this subject. The laboring masses of this country have no personal interest whatever in slavery. They never did have in Kentucky, and never would have had if it had continued a thousand years. But their interests, and those of the slaveholders, were antagonistic. The interest of the industrious and laboring masses of white men in the country is free labor. It is in having an open field and a fair fight in the field of labor. Now, sir, let us look at a few facts, and see how they stand out against the laboring man. I would not urge this as an argument, because it is admitted upon all hands that this institution is destroyed. The strongest pro-slavery man in the land admits that it is gone beyond the power of redemption, and the only thing that can be done with it is to keep up a fretful and angry feeling in the public mind for the purpose of controlling the popular elections. Suppose we take a few statistics and see the result of it. I will take first the six largest slaveholding counties, just as I have copied the figures from the statistics as printed for the State. In the first place I will give you the aggregate for the whole State. The aggregate white population, at the taking of the last census, was 919,517—men, women and children. Then there were 235,483 slaves. That was before the rebellion broke out. It was in 1860. There was 36,140 owners. Now look at it; over 900,000 white people, and over 200,000 slaves, and about 36,000 owners. Where are the 900,000? Well, I will say that a portion of them had prospective interest in slaves—that is, they were sons of their fathers, and they had a prospective interest, when the old man died, or chose to give them a negro, in this property. Suppose we increase the number of slave-owners to a 150,000. Look at the laboring masses—the men that constitute the strength, the pride and the glory of our country. They had neither present or prospective interest in slavery; yet so long as it was possible to protect the owners of that property—so long as there was a chance to protect and defend, and secure it by law, they sacrificed their personal interests to do it; and now, when it is lost by rebellion, they are honorably, fairly and justly exonerated from any obligation longer to attempt the protection of it. They have a right now to turn to their individual interests, and to the advancement of their own prosperity. Now, I will take a few counties, that you may understand it and see its force. Fayette County, with a white population of 11,899, and a slave population of 10,016, has 1,191 owners, making about one man in every ten owning slaves. Bourbon County has a white population of 7,793, and 6,757 slaves, and 397 owners, making about one in nine own slaves. Jessamine County has a white population of 5,671, 4,698 slaves and 543 slave-owners, making about one in ten own slaves. Clark has a white population of 4,598, a slave population of 4,762, and has 738 slaveowners, making about one in nine. Woodford County—who is there who has not heard of Woodford County—regarded as the very cream of the earth—the garden spot of Kentucky. It is known further than Kentucky is known. It is known in Europe, without knowing what State it is in. They have heard of Woodford, its rich, fertile lands, its hospitable people, and its fine stock. Let us see how it stands there. Woodford County has a white population of 5,276, and 3,829 slaves, and 631 owners, making about one in eight own slaves. Scott County has a white population of 8,441, and 5,744 slaves, with 705 slave-owners, making about one in twelve own slaves. Now I have selected six rich counties merely to present the case—six counties of the finest land in the richest portion of Kentucky. The aggregate is this: 45,678 whites, 36,815 slaves, and 4,765 owners—an average of about one in ten owning slaves. Well, now, just think of it. How does it happen that that slave population is there instead of a free white population? When you go to those rich counties and search for the laboring masses, you don't find them—the free white man you don't find. Where do you find him? Let me turn your attention to six other counties—and when the tocsin of war is sounded, when the cry of battle is heard in the land, when it becomes necessary that brave hearts and strong arms should go forth to defend the banner of our fathers; when those stars, that had lighted our fathers through the terrible conflict of the revolution, were about to go down in the dust, then you hear from those counties; they send forth their gallant men to rally round the flag, and go forth to uphold and maintain that star-gemmed banner of light and liberty against those who are seeking to destroy it. See how they compare: Pulaski County has a white population of 15,819, and 1,330 slaves, with 273 owners; Pike County, 7,247 whites, 97 slaves, and 27 owners; Whitley County, 7,553 whites, 183 slaves, and 51 owners; Grayson County, 7,628 whites, 351 slaves, and 112 owners; Floyd County, 6,168 whites, 147 slaves, and 46 owners; Clinton County—my own native county—a county that has given the Federal army as many men as she had within the military ages, to fight under the banner of our fathers. She has a population of 5,563 whites, 258 slaves, and sixty-six owners. The aggregate of these six counties is 49,918 whites, 2,366 slaves, and 675 owners. Now, fellow-citizens, what is the logic of these figures? Is it because the negro is better than the white man that he is cultivating these rich, fertile lands, while the great masses are cultivating these poorer counties? Is that the reason? Why is it that these laboring masses, these forty-nine thousand men, are occupying the poorer portions of the country, while thirty-six thousand slaves are cultivating the rich lands of these fertile counties? Is it, or can it be from any other cause than the fact that free labor has not had a chance in Kentucky? Can it be from any other cause than that the white man has not had a chance? The wealthy slaveholder, who owns these fine lands, places his slave labor upon it, and the laboring white man, who has nothing but his bone and muscle and industry to press him forward, cannot obtain employment upon them, because they are occupied by a different class of labor. He cannot rent them, because the slave-owner desires to keep them for slave labor, and the white man is elbowed off by capital, to the hillsides, and the narrow creek bottoms, and the mountains. What is the effect of this upon Kentucky? what has it been upon the slave States? If you will go to any county in the list before me, you will ascertain where the slave-owners are. You will find them upon the broad bottoms, and upon the fine, rich lands. You will find the slaves cultivating the best land, and the great masses living upon the poorer land. Is this right? Is it natural? Does it come from the superiority of the slave over the white man? It seems to me the white man has never had a chance in these counties to contest it in a free, open field, and a fair fight.

DUTY OF THE LABORING MEN.

Now, Sir, the people of Kentucky are exonerated from any obligations further to extend protection to property which has been destroyed, as the effect of rebellion and revolution, and the laboring masses are not guilty with a high sense of duty and security if they could enter upon and possess the fair field of labor that is open for them. It is not the emancipation of the slave for which we are contending. It is the emancipation of the thousands of white people we want now. Emancipate the strong arm that has heretofore been held back. Let the white man have a chance upon the rich and fertile lands of Kentucky. Let him have an opportunity to contest it in a free and open contest of labor, industry and skill. But another effect of slavery that I want to call your attention to is the evil effect it has had upon Kentucky. While these facts existed, and while the great masses of the people having no interest, either present or prospective, in slaves, were standing up nobly and manfully for the interest of the slaveholder:—I have been a slaveholder myself, I am now; I have a few I can't get rid of, and I want you to help me by passing the amendment—they were doing their own State an injury of which they little knew. I didn't desire this thing to be brought about. I tried to stop it, but could not. I raise no objection to the consequence now, because I am willing to pay the debt. It is true I didn't bet anything, but those Southern people bet for me, and I am very willing to pay since the stakes are lost. But I was about to speak of an evil effect of this state of things in Kentucky. Here, in one of these counties, where a man has labored all his life, reared his family in industry, and grown old, we find the hardy, intelligent sons of the old man looking around. They see that their father has labored all his days, scratching upon these poor hillsides for a living, with scarcely enough accumulated to carry him to his grave with ease and comfort. The son says: "I am going. There is a fine farm of rich uplands, but they are occupied by slaves. I have no chance to enter upon them—no opportunity to contest with the colored population to cultivate or till the soil. I am excluded. I am elbowed out." This young man, feeling that labor is degraded here, seeks a home in the Northwest, where labor is honorable, and toil is rewarded with competence, and insures respect. So it is that in every part of the States of the Northwest today, you will find Kentuckians, who were driven from their native State unable to compete with the slave labor here. [Applause.]

Gov. BRAMLETTE continued his remarks a little further, but the above comprises all the important points of his speech. We are compelled, from want of room, to omit his concluding remarks.

The Vermont Brigade.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF BREVET MAJOR-GEN. L. A. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS, VERMONT BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS, June 24, 1865.

Officers and Soldiers of the Vermont Brigade:

Our battles are over, Victory is ours, and Peace smiles upon our fair land. The principles of Republicanism are established, the rights of man are vindicated, and the power of the Federal Government is settled, it is hoped, for all time.

Your patriotism, your severe toil, your patient endurance of hardships, and your gallant heroism have contributed largely to these glorious results.

You are soon to visit the homes you have protected, and the friends who have anxiously watched your career, and our official and social relations in the field are to cease.

Having been connected with the brigade from its organization, and in command for more than two years, I cannot leave without a parting word.

Soldiers! For your good conduct, your noble bearing, your obedience to orders, and your unsurpassed gallantry in action, I thank you. The thanks of your State and a grateful nation are yours. Your record is a proud one. History records no braver deeds. Yet it is a record of blood, and many a well-fought field is stained with the life-blood of brave comrades.

We mourn their loss; and while we cherish their memories, let us emulate their virtues.

Having successfully fought for the preservation of our common country, let us become good citizens, perpetuate its free and liberal institutions, and strive in all the arts of peace to make it, under the blessing of God, truly the wonder and admiration of the world.

L. A. GRANT,
Brevet Major-General U. S. Vols.

Interview Between Gen. Sherman and Chief-Justice Chase.

MR. LINCOLN ON THE ESCAPE OF JEFF. DAVIS—THE PRESIDENT'S STORY.

"Agate," the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, who accompanied Chief-Justice CHASE in his recent Southern tour, has the following statement in reference to Gen. SHERMAN and President LINCOLN:

OFF FORT MACON, N. C., Wednesday, June 7.

A dispatch from Gen. SHERMAN, (on his way North from Savannah, and forced by bad weather to put into Beaufort,) had reached Newbern while we were there, expressing a very earnest desire to see Chief-Justice CHASE; and on the return of the entire party, Gen. SHERMAN'S vessel was lying at the wharf, opposite the railroad terminus, awaiting us. Nervous and restless as ever, the General looked changed (and improved) since the old campaigns in the Southwest. He was boiling over with pride at the performances of his army through the Winter, and all the more indignant, by consequence, at the insults and injustice he imagined himself to have received, in consequence of his arrangement with JOHNSTON. "I fancied the country wanted peace," he exclaimed. "If they don't, let them raise more soldiers."

The General complained, and doubtless with some truth, if not justice, that the government had never distinctly explained to him what policy it desired to have pursued. "I asked Mr. LINCOLN explicitly when I went up to City Point, whether he wanted me to capture JEFF. DAVIS, or let him escape, and in reply he told me a story."

That "story" may now have a historical value, and I give it, therefore, as Gen. SHERMAN said Mr. LINCOLN told it—only premising that it was a favorite story with Mr. LINCOLN, which he told many times, and in illustration of many points of public policy.

"I'll tell you, General," Mr. LINCOLN was said to have begun; "I'll tell you what I think about taking JEFF. DAVIS. Out in Sangamon County there was an old temperance lecturer, who was very strict in the doctrine and practice of total abstinence. One day, after a long ride in the hot sun, he stopped at the house of a friend who proposed making him a lemonade. As the mild beverage was being mixed, the friend insinuatingly asked if he wouldn't like just the least drop of something stronger, to brace up his nerves after the exhausting heat and exercise. 'No,' replied the lecturer, 'I couldn't think of it; I'm opposed to it on principle. But,' he added, with a longing glance at the black bottle that stood conveniently at hand, 'if you could manage to put in a drop unbeknownst to me, I guess it wouldn't hurt me much!'"

"Now, General," Mr. LINCOLN is said to have concluded, "I'm bound to oppose the escape of JEFF. DAVIS; but if you could manage to let him slip out unbeknownst-like, I guess it wouldn't hurt me much!"

"And that," exclaimed Gen. SHERMAN, "is all I could get out of the government as to what its policy was concerning the rebel leader, till STANTON assailed me for DAVIS' escape!"

Gen. Sherman at Home.

HIS RECEPTION AT LANCASTER.

Major-Gen. SHERMAN arrived at Lancaster on Saturday, June 24. He was received at the depot by several thousands of his friends and neighbors and escorted to his residence by a large number of returned veterans, under command of Col. J. STAFFORD, of the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Ohio Regiment, preceded by a brass band and followed by hundreds of enthusiastic citizens, anxious to greet the General. Over the gate at his residence the ladies had erected a beautiful arch, with the following inscriptions: "Atlanta is ours, and fairly won," and "Welcome, thrice welcome home."

Hon. H. H. HUNTER delivered the address of welcome on the part of the citizens and Col. JOHN M. CONNEL on the part of the soldiers.

Gen. SHERMAN replied as follows:

FRIENDS OF MY BOYHOOD—I thank you for this most hearty welcome. I am especially thankful for the kind words of the tried and valued friend of my family, Mr. HUNTER, and for the warmth with which Col. CONNELL and the soldiers have received me. With the latter, I can deal in very few words, for they know that with us words are few, and mean much, and that when the time comes again, we will go where the Stars and Stripes lead, without asking many questions. [Cheers.] My old friends and neighbors, I knew your fathers before you better than yourselves, for it is near thirty years since I left here a boy, and now, in full manhood, I find myself again among you, with a name connected with the history of our country. During the past four years my mind has been so intent upon but one thing—the success of our arms—that I have thought of nothing else. I claim no special honor, only to have done a full man's share; for when one's country is in danger, the man who will not defend it, and sustain it, with his natural strength, is no man at all. [Cheers. For this I claim no special merit, for I have done simply what all the boys in blue have done. I have only labored with the strength of a single man, and have used the brains I inherited and the education given by my country. The war through which we have just passed has covered a wide area of country, and imposed upon us a task which, like a vast piece of machinery, required many parts, all of which were equally important to the working of the whole. Providence assigned to me my part, and, if I have done it, I am well satisfied.

The past is now with the historian, but we must still grapple with the future. In this we need a guide, and, fortunately for us all, we can trust the constitution which has safely brought us through the gloom and danger of the past. Let each State take care of its own local interests and affairs, Ohio of hers, Louisiana of hers, Wisconsin of hers, and the best results will follow. You all know well that I have lived much at the South, and I say that though we have been bitter and fierce enemies in war, we must trust this people again in peace. The bad men among them will separate from those who ask for order and peace, and when the people do thus separate we can encourage the good, and, if need be, we can cut the head of the bad off at one blow. Let the present take care of the present, and with the faith inspired by the past, we can trust the future to the future. The Government of the United States and the constitution of our fathers have proven their strength and power in time of war, and I believe our whole country will be even more brilliant in the vast and unknown future than in the past.

Fellow-soldiers and neighbors, again I thank you. I do not wish you to consider this a speech at all, for I do not profess to be a man of words. I prefer to see you separately, at your leisure, in a social way. I shall be with you for some days, and shall be pleased to have you call in whenever you feel like it, in the old familiar way, without any of the formality and reserve which were proper enough in the midst of the armies.

With three cheers, the crowd dispersed, well pleased with the General.

Important Order by Gen. Thomas.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, NASHVILLE, June 20, 1865.

The war having been brought to a successful close, and there being no organized enemy in the country, it is ordered:

1. That all citizens of the States of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky who have been sent north of the Ohio River during the war, be and they are hereby permitted to return to their respective homes.

2. That all deserters from the rebel army who were sent north of the Ohio River, to remain during the war, be and they are hereby permitted to return to their homes.

3. That all descrters from the late rebel army who were allowed to go to their homes, but who were required to report once a month to the Provost-Marshal nearest their homes, are hereby relieved from their obligations to report.

4. That no military passes shall hereafter be required from citizens traveling on the railroads and rivers of this department.

Military conductors will be continued on all the railroads in the department, and will receive their instructions as to their duties from this office.

By command of Maj.-Gen. GEO. A. THOMAS.
J. H. PARKHURST, Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Pro.-Mar. Gen. D. C.

First Regiment United States Infantry.

This regiment has furnished the service with the following

GENERAL OFFICERS:

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. Army.
Maj.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, U. S. Army.
Maj.-Gen. Silas Casey, U. S. Vols.
Maj.-Gen. C. C. Augur, U. S. Vols.
Maj.-Gen. George Crook, U. S. Vols.
Brevet Maj.-Gen. A. V. Kautz, U. S. Vols.
Brig.-Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, U. S. Army.
Brig.-Gen. George Wright, U. S. Vols.
Brig.-Gen. William S. Ketchum, U. S. Vols.
Brig.-Gen. Henry M. Judah, U. S. Vols.
Brig.-Gen. Benjamin Alvord, U. S. Vols.
Brig.-Gen. Henry Prince, U. S. Vols.
Brig.-Gen. Alexander Hays, U. S. Vols.
Brig.-Gen. A. J. Slemmer, U. S. Vols.
Brig.-Gen. David A. Russell, U. S. Vols.
Brig.-Gen. Lewis C. Hunt, U. S. Vols.
Brig.-Gen. F. T. Dent, U. S. Vols.

The Fourth Army Corps.

From the New-Orleans Times, June 24.

The Fourth Army Corps, from the west, *en route* for the Rio Grande, passed this city Thursday night, in transports.

This tends to confirm the report to which we very lately gave publicity, that the purpose of the government is to concentrate a strong force upon the Mexican border.

A MULE SPECULATION THAT DIDN'T PAY.—During the last two weeks, about 1,000 army wagons, drawn by mules, have passed through the neighboring town of Washington, in several trains, all of which parked over night outside of the town. Some very enterprising citizens concluded to avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to procure a few mules for their own use. Accordingly, some eighteen or twenty were obtained by various persons in the borough and vicinity, some taking more and some less. Just how they were procured, we are unable to say; but we will presume they were purchased from some unauthorized person. During the early part of this week some of the government officials having missed their mules after leaving town, and suspecting all was not right, returned and made search, finding upward of a dozen snugly haltered up and properly taken care of in various places in the town and vicinity. The persons in whose possession they were found, not being able to show that they had obtained them in the regular way, had of course to give them up and lose whatever money they paid to the drivers from whom they purchased, knowing that they had no authority to sell them.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle, June 28.*

Fire in Buffalo.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BUFFALO IRON WORKS.

From the Buffalo Express, June 28.

The "Buffalo Iron Works," embracing the rolling mill and nail works of Messrs. PRATT & Co., situated between Upper and Lower Black Rock, were set on fire between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon, by a spark from the steam-tug *Jenny Bell*, and the whole establishment, embracing the old and new buildings, destroyed. So rapidly did the flames progress, fanned by the brisk breeze which prevailed, that in a space of time almost incredibly short, the extensive establishment was reduced to a smouldering ruin.

The loss of Messrs. PRATT & Co. will probably reach the sum of $175,000, on which there was insurance to the amount of $100,000. The Central Railroad bridge over "Conjockety" creek was also burned. Trains on the Falls, Lockport and Great Western Roads will be unable to start from the city for some days, until the structure is repaired. Arrangements will be made for the transportation of passengers around the break. The wagon and street railroad bridge across "Conjockety" creek was not burned, though a conductor on the Niagara-street cars, who had just come from the scene of the conflagration, positively assured us yesterday afternoon that such wee the case.

Messrs. PRATT & Co. have a line of telegraph from the office at the iron works to their warehouse on the Terrace, and the fact that the works were on fire was promptly communicated. A portion of the fire department, including two steamers and Columbia Hose No. 11—the former by order of Mayor FARGO—were dispatched to the spot, and although unable to save anything except the business office, did effectual service in preventing the spread of the flames.

The insurance on the property destroyed was distributed among thirty-eight different companies, represented by eleven agents in this city. The policies were, with but three or four exceptions, for $2,500—the others being for $5,000—so that the loss in no individual case will be very great. But one Buffalo company was interested—the Western—and that to the amount of $2,500.

By this disaster some three hundred men are thrown out of employment for the time being. It is understood that Messrs. P. & Co. will set about the reconstruction of the works as soon as possible, and that meanwhile they will take such measures as will prevent suffering in the families of their late employes until work is again provided for them.

GENERAL PILLOW.—A Murfreesboro (Tonnessee) correspondent of the Milwaukee *Wisconsin* relates the following: "Among the former magnates and late leaders of the rebellion, who have returned to eat their leek, is Gen. GIDEON J. PILLOW. I visited him last week at his mansion, five miles from Columbia. The splendid estate on which his mansion is built is leased out by the government to an enterprising Yankee. The family of the General have, however, been allowed to use the house and adjoining grounds. The place is an elegant one, like some English country seat. After leaving the pike to enter the carriage-way upon the grounds, you ride a considerable distance through a most beautiful grove and lawn before you get a glimpse of the residence. Gen. PILLOW greeted us very affably, and is quite communicative, indeed exceedingly talkative. He appears about fifty years of age—had on a gray coat, which I judged to be his uniform, stripped of its insignia and gilt buttons—not by any means a man of imposing exterior, but would pass for an intelligent and genial farmer of the old school.

The General expressed himself as utterly subjugated, but I should also judge by no means repentant. He talks in substance, if not in exact words, like this: "We are conquered; you Yankees are our masters; so give it up; we are at your mercy; we only ask a chance now to get a living for our families, and we ask it as a favor: we have got through with the fight, and though the South didn't make as good a fight as she could have done, still it is over now, and we want peace." I asked him if, considering us, as he said, as their masters, how it would be in case of a war with England or France. Perhaps he would prefer to change masters? The General hesitated, but finally said that would depend upon the course taken by the government with their property. I concluded that the loyalty of the General "wouldn't do to bet on" yet. The General says he isn't guilty of treason. He is willing to be tried by a jury of our generals, except that Gen. CURTIS must not be on it.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court—Southern District.

Before Judge Shipman.

TRESPASS.

Mary Brady and Margaret Brady vs. Sigismund Lasar.—This was an action of trespass, brought by the plaintiffs against the defendant, an Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue. The evidence for the plaintiffs was, that they were sewing-girls, living together, and that the defendant came several times to their place, and on one occasion took hold of their sewing-machine, and said he was going to seize it, girls and all; that he put his arm around one of them, and chucked the other under the chin, and made some remarks about her looking as blooming as a rose in Spring, &c.

The defendant denied the whole story, except that in performance of his duty as Assessor, he went to the plaintiffs' rooms to tell them that they must make out their returns under the Internal Revenue Act.

The Judge left the question to the jury, saying that the defendant had a perfect right to go to the plaintiff's rooms in performance of his duty as assessor, but had no right to use any violence or force that was not required therefor, and that if the defendant had done so, he was liable for such damages as the jury thought would compensate the plaintiff.

The jury were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Bedfield; for defendant, Mr. Dayton.

COUNTERFEITING.

Thomas W. Johnson was brought up for sentence for passing counterfeit money. The court sentenced him to be imprisoned at hard labor for one year, and to pay a fine of $1.

Owen Early had pleaded guilty to the same offence, but under the circumstances of the case, the Judge allowed him to withdraw his plea of guilty and put in a plea of not guilty. He was then discharged on his own recognizance, the Judge warning him that the indictment still stood against him, but he would now have one chance more of being an honest man.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The July term of the Court of General Sessions opened yesterday morning, Judge RUSSEL presiding, and Gunning S. Bedford, Assistant District Attorney, appearing as prosecutor for the people.

The following gentlemen were sworn as Grand Jurors for the term;

John N. OLCOTT, foreman; Soloman P. Crosby, James C. Dolly, Abner L. Ely, Gustavus W. Faber, Stephen A. Frost, Amzi Hathaway, George T. Jackson, Robert Leonard, Charles P. Marks, William C. Noyes, Robert S. Place, Edgar Stansburry, William F. Skiff, Moses B. Taylor, David Wetmore, Adam Weber, James Wickman, David Close.

His Honor briefly addressed them, saying that all half cases would go over to the September Term, and by working hard, they would be enabled to finish in three or four days; that there were now one hundred and seventeen persons in prison, whose cases would be presented to their consideration, and he was informed that others were being brought in at the rate of twenty to thirty per day; that it was not necessary to examine witnesses further than to become satisfied that crimes had been committed. He would call their attention particularly to several statutes, a violation of which was declared to be a misdemeanor, punishable with imprisonment.

The petit jury was then sworn.

A motion being made in behalf of Peter R. Strang, in the case of the People *vs.* Peter R. Strang, argued at the May Term, Judge RUSSEL rendered a decision, refusing to quash the indictment, and denying all the points raised by the defendant's counsel.

Mary Brown was sentenced to two years and six months imprisonment in State Prison.

The court then adjourned to 11 A. M., Friday, thus giving the Grand Jury, which sits on Wednesday, time to prepare bills in advance. His Honor contemplates, by clearing the calendar every day, disposing of all the cases by Friday of next week.

Special Court Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The Chamber's Motion Calendar for the first Monday of July stands adjourned to Thursday, July 6, at 12 M. This branch of the court will be open on Wednesday, for ex parte applications only, from 10 to 12 M.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 3.

By Justice Miller.

Simon Altshul *vs.* Henry Gordon; motion to vacate order of arrest granted with $10 costs. Wm. F. Roe *vs.* Ellen F. Roe; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

By Justice Ingraham.

Susan F. Marsh *vs.* Sylvester Marsh; the sum of $1,000 is allowed as counsel fee. The plaintiff may apply hereafter for further payment, &c. Joseph L. J. Seixas *vs.* Eliza Jane Seixas; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

By Justice Barnard.

Amanda M. Watkins *vs.* James O. Watkins; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted. The custody of the children is awarded to the plaintiff. Miranda S. Webber *vs.* George Webber; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted. Custody of the children awarded to the plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 3.

Before Justice Garvin.

George, the Count Joannes, *vs.* Stephen R. Fiske; motion for readjustment denied. Louisa Cadwell *vs.* Rollin A. Goodenough; motion for extra allowance granted. Chas. Schwitzer *vs.* The Forty-second and Grand streets Railroad Company; order granted. Wm. P. McAndrew *vs.* Wm. Whitlock; motion for an allowance granted. Alexander J. Davis *vs.* Geo. Higgins; order extending time to answer granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, July 3—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Associated National and Local Banks of the City of New-York now in the Clearing-House, for the week ending Saturday last, July 1, compare as follows with the previous weekly statement, and also with the corresponding week last year, and the Sub-Treasury balances at each date:

Increase in Loans	$2,995,191
Decrease in Specie	57,324
Increase in Deposits	4,147,837
Increase in Legal-Tender	2,213,965

	July 2, 1864.	July 1, 1865.	June 24, 1865.
Local Capital	$69,927,725	$24,143,635	$32,714,217
National	——	52,985,000	44,135,000
Total in C. H.	69,927,725	$77,139,635	$76,849,217
Loans	198,089,016	216,585,421	213,590,230
Specie	21,206,685	15,854,090	15,960,514
Deposits	154,989,844	191,656,773	187,508,933
Legal-Tender	——	60,901,454	58,569,539
In Sub-Treas'y	16,549,823	42,822,059	47,821,933

The following Capitals have been transferred from Local to the National System:

Merchants' Bank	$2,766,012
Made free	233,988
Present National Capital	$3,000,000
Phœnix Bank of New-York	1,800,000
Bank of North America	1,000,000
Hanover Bank of New-York	1,000,000
Bank of the Commonwealth	750,000
Irving Bank of New-York	500,000
Grocers' Bank of New-York	300,000
Chatham Bank of New-York	450,000
Together	$8,800,000

The present Bank Statement shows a large gain in Deposits, a liberal addition to Loans and Discounts, and a further accumulation of Legal Tender. The Specie average continues steady, notwithstanding the Customs carried into the Sub-Treasury, $1,643,495. This week the Treasury Office will probably lose one or two millions, and the Banks gain on their average.

There was some business done on the Street to-day, in U. S. 5-20s, at 104¾@105 ⅜ cent.; Erie at 83@82½; Illinois Central at 130½, and Gold at 138¾@140 ⅜ cent. Gold was weak until the arrival of the *China* at Halifax was announced, quoting rather lower figures for 5-20s, on the *Persia's* outward news of June 14, of Gold at 142½@143 ⅜ cent.

Mr. VAN DYCK, on entering upon his duties as Assistant Treasurer of the United States, on Saturday last, executed the official bond of office with the following sureties: Thomas W. Olcott, Edwin D. Morgan, Moses Taylor, John J. Cisco, William Hoge, H. B. Claflin, W. M. Vermilye and S. B. Chittenden.

The London *Morning Star*, of June 20, thus refers to the market abroad for United States 5-20s:

"The strong tendency of the English public to invest in American securities which is now being exhibited, is the natural result of the reaction from the false and distorted views which were current during the war. The zeal of those who sought to damage the reputation of a great nation was overdone, and the public have now found that all those wild assertions of anarchy, collapse, exhaustion, tyranny, and every other woe which could befall a nation, existed only in the imaginations of the writers who gave them currency. The amount of misrepresentation to which respectable and leading journals lent themselves during the war was positively revolting, and the sufferers were not the Americans, but Anglo-men, who were grossly misled in business affairs. We are quite aware that the large transactions in and descriptions of American stocks, and especially to-day in the Five-Twenty Bonds, are not entirely attributable to English mind. The Frankfort dealers have come in with considerable orders, and the Amsterdam houses also, after a short cessation, have again begun to take considerable quantities. Still the real steady and growing demand for this description of security is on the part of the general public, which will ere long take up the 5 ⅜ cent. Bonds of the most stable government in the world to our own reach a price more like their natural level."

The deliveries of Cotton yesterday, chiefly from New-Orleans, amounted to 4,134 bales—a good beginning for the week.

There is a good market at present for the New-York State County Loan, 7 per cents., at 93½ per cent., ex-quarterly interest just paid. The National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-street, (late THOMPSON BROTHERS,) is the prominent depositary in Wall-street. *Thompson's Reporter* says of this security:

The State of New-York is issuing Revenue Bonds in liquidation of claims for bounties, and reimbursing cities, counties and towns for bounties paid by them under authority of State laws. These Revenue Bonds are issued in anticipation of one of two contingencies:

1. In anticipation of taxes to be collected after the next general election; or,

2. In anticipation of the voters deciding to have a twelve year seven per cent. stock issued in lieu of the taxes.

At the election in the Fall the people are to vote *For the Act to create a State debt*, or *Against the Act to create a State debt*. If the majority is *for the debt*, then the Revenue Bonds now being issued will be funded into a twelve year 7 per cent. State Coupon Bond, with interest semi-annually; but if the majority is *against* the State debt, then the tax will be levied, and the Revenue Bonds will be paid in money as they fall due. A portion of the Revenue Bonds fall due on the 1st of July, 1866, and a portion on the 1st of January, 1867. These Revenue Bonds, while they have to run, bear 7 per cent. interest, quarterly. The Stock (if it shall be issued) will be in coupon bonds, with interest half-yearly.

Among the July changes in the Continental Stock and Banking firms, we notice the dissolution of AMY & HEYE, and the establishment of HENRY AMY & Co. as their successors, corner of Beaver and Hanover streets.

The National Banking system now embraces:

Number of Banks authorized	1,378
Capital authorized	$340,938,811
Circulation issued	146,927,995

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway.
7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY are willing to accommodate with room and board for the Summer, one or two respectable gentlemen; terms moderate. Apply at No. 48 West Baltic-st., near Clinton.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF A CHRISTIAN character, a nicely furnished room on Brooklyn Heights, with or without board. Address S. E. S., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

PERSONS VISITING SARATOGA FOR the Summer, and desirous of locating themselves pleasantly and economically, and at the same time securing good accommodations, central location, and withal in a Christian family, will do well to call on or address Mrs. A. B. WENDELL, Clinton-st. Reference: Louis de V. Wilder, M. D., No. 55 West 28th-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR CHILDREN.—A lady having a handsome residence on the Hudson, about two hours from the city, would take into her family a few children, with or without nurses; plenty of shade and elegant play grounds. Apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT HASTINGS, ON THE Hudson. Barnard House, one hour by rail or boat. No Summer resort having greater attractions. Terms reasonable. First-class table. Apply, between 10 and 3, to B. BARNARD, No. 67 Walker-st.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—A FEW DESIRAble rooms remain yet to be taken at the Willow-av. House, Cornwall, N. Y. Persons desiring reasonable board should apply immediately. J. H. ATKINSON.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THOSE WISHING mountain air can obtain rooms from $7 to $8 per week in Danbury, Conn. For particulars apply at No. 51 Bond-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR A FAMILY of five or six persons, can be obtained three hours' ride from New-York, by addressing Box No. 98 Stratford, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS from $8 to $8 per week, at Milton, on the banks of the Hudson. Address T. W. T., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

THE AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY, No. 2 Leroy-place and No. 53 Prince-st., prints under contract, to the order of the Office of Internal Revenue, all kinds of stamped blank forms for checks, check-books, bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes, bills of lading, bills of sale, certificates, brokers' notes, original process, passage tickets, pawnee's checks, powers of attorney, proxies, protests, warehouse receipts, waighers' returns, satisfactions of judgments, Sheriffs' returns and receipts for money or property, &c.

WM. P. COE, Treasurer,
No. 57 Cedar-st.,

will receive orders from parties desiring stamped blanks of any kind, and have them executed by the company, under the supervision of the Stamp Agent of the United States Treasury Department.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER AND MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, June 15, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish Timber and Materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1866, will be received at the Bureau of Construction and Repair until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 11th day of July next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Timber and Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business-letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such persons as desire to offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the bureau.

The commandant of each navy-yard will inform bidders of the quantities of each article, where the sizes are variable.

This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such classes only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and navy agent for each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedule of the other yards for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. All other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard, upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

Upon application to the bureau, to the commandant of any yard, or to any navy agent, the form of offer, of guarantee, and other necessary information respecting the proposals, will be furnished.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder who gives proper guarantees, as required by the laws of August 31, 1841, the Navy Department reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which may be deemed exorbitant.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be made from that date.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agents at the points of delivery, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No.	
1.	White oak logs.
2.	White oak keel or keelson pieces.
3.	White oak curved timber.
4.	White oak plank.
5.	White oak boards.
6.	Yellow pine logs.
7.	Yellow pine beams.
8.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their propor heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late Preeidsut, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER, TWO LIVING WHALES. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock and Evening at 7½ o'clock, THE BROKEN SWORD.

WALLACK'S—OLIVER TWIST.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

WINTER GARDEN—LUCRETIA BORGIA.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—PAINTINGS.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT.

BELLEVUE GARDENS—PIC-NIC.

THE ALHAMBRA—MAGIC, GYMNASTIC, VOCAL, TERPSICHOREAN, &c.

NO PAPER ON WEDNESDAY MORNING

As usual on the anniversary of our National Independence, we suspend on the day following our regular morning issue. There will be no morning TIMES *to-morrow; but we shall publish our Evening Editions at the regular hours, in which will be found all the important news at hand.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Montgomery and West Point Railroad is in running order from Chehaw to West Point on the npper section, and from Chehaw to Girard on the lower. Trains occasionally arrive at Girard, but the bridge being burned, there is no means of crossing over to Columbus. There is not running stock sufficient on the road to enable the company to run daily trains yet to both West Point and Girard. We learn from the Montgomery *Mail*, that a tri-weekly line of four-horse coaches has been put upon the line between that city and Chehaw. The coaches leave Montgomery on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock P. M., and arrive at Chehaw the next morning. The Macon *Telegraph* says that the work on the State Railroad was expected to be finished so far as to allow the construction trains to go through from Chattanooga to Atlanta by the end of last week. On Thursday last the construction train reached Ackworth. The whole bed of the road has been cleared off and repaired, and the ties are all ready. The Chattahoochee bridge has also well progressed toward completion. The officers in charge express the utmost confidence that they will be able to establish regular passenger trains by the first or fourth of July.

Another trot from Boston to Portland is contemplated. The owner of the trotting mare *Nelly Barker* has bet largely that his horse can perform the feat between sun and sun without injury, and the trial is to come off within ten days. Nearly thirty years since a bay gelding called *Cato* started from Portland with the stage coach in the morning, and reached Boston ahead of the coach in the evening, on a bet of $1,000 that he would reach there first, which he did.

Pleuro-pneumonia has broken out again, this time in West Dedham, Mass. It seems the Cattle Commissioners have been called in, and have ordered the isolation of the infected cattle, but will let them take their chance of life.

HENRY SLOAT, of Vergennes, Vt., recently fined $20, and sentenced to jail for three months, for selling liquor, went alone to Middlebury Jail last week, and demanded admittance according to the terms of sentence. They took him in.

Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT, with his wife and son, arrived at Worcester, Mass., last Saturday. In the evening a large number of citizens called on the old hero and paid their respects.

JAY COOKE reports that the subscriptions to the national loan yesterday amounted to $2,967,000. The number of individual subscriptions was 1,857.

HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON is very ill. He has been confined to his bed with fever for the last fortnight.

Counterfeit tens on the State Bank of Montpelier have recently been detected.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *China* arrived off Cape Race yesterday, bringing four days' later news from Europe. The political advices are meagre and unimportant. The Atlantic Telegraph Company have revised their very moderate rates, and will charge five dollars a word on messages for England. The rates for other parts of Europe are even higher. In excuse for this enormous increase, the directors of the company allege that otherwise the line would be incumbered with messages. They promise to lay a new cable and reduce their rates, if the present attempt should prove successful. Five-Twenties have experienced sudden fluctuations. They rose to 73¼, but subsequently fell to 70¾, in consequence of the *Persia's* news. The Emperor NAPOLEON and his cousin are still unreconciled. VICTOR EMANUEL and the Pope find they can't agree, and negotiations have been interrupted.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Sixty-third, Sixty-ninth and Eighty-eighth New-York Regiments, composing, with the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment, the famous Irish Brigade, arrived in this city yesterday, and will remain over until to-morrow to take part in the grand celebration of the Fourth to-day. The Sixth, Tenth, Seventy-third and Fifty-ninth New-York Regiments went to Hart's Island yesterday, so they cannot be present in the military pageant to-day. The First and Second Massachusetts Cavalry, the Fifth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, and several detachments of discharged soldiers, passed through yesterday for their respective States. The Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment also started for Boston yesterday morning, where a grand reception awaits them.

The deaths in New-York during the past week were 511—an increase of 63 upon the mortality of the previous week, and a decrease of of 60 as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of 1864. Of the deceased, 297 were children under 5 years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption 60; infantile marasmus 51; cholera infantum 94; diarrhœa 33; inflamation of the lungs 25; infantils convulsions 24; dropsy in the head 13; typhoid fever 10; hooping-cough 5; small pox 1—deaths from external causes 35: among which are reported 4 deaths from old age; 7 drowned; 11 killed by accidents. There were 67 deaths in the Institutions, and 43 interments in Potter's Field.

CHARLES R. O'GRESS, a child of 15 months, was accidentally shot and almost instantly killed, at about 8 o'clock last evening, while lying in his mother's lap, at No. 28 Lewis-street.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday the Tax Commissioners presented the assessment rolls for the current year. The whole amount of taxable property in the county appears to be $608,784,255, against $634,615,890 in 1864, showing a decrease of $25,831,535. This falling off is dus to the fact that United States Securities are no longer returned as taxable property.

Mr. EDWARD PETIT, a Frenchman, died of small-pox on Sunday morning, at No. 185 Church-street, where he had been nursed by CHARLOTTE DEVAIL and her daughter. Capt. PETTY, of the Fifth Ward, learning that the deceased had no relatives in this country, took charge of his effects and handed them over to the public Administrator.

On Sunday Capts. THORNE, JOURDAN and JAMESON, of the Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Police Precincts, enforced the statute requiring tradesmen to close their shops on one day in seven. Those Israelites in Chatham-street who did not observe the Jewish Sabbath, were consequently required to close their doors on the Christian Sabbath.

Justice DOWLING rendered a decision yesterday in the Duane-street arson case, holding JUDAH PIERCE and JOHN W. FREEMAN to answer the complaint of arson and fraud, and dismissing the charge of arson against LUTHER W. FULLER and WILLIAM FINDON, but requiring FINDON to give $2,500 bail to answer a charge of fraud.

Patrolman E. M. HUBBARD, of the City Hall Police, was made the recipient of a complimentary letter, yesterday, from Police Headquarters, acknowledging his humane services in rescuing from drowning a son of Mr. N. L. BRUNDAGE, of the Lenox Fire Insurance Company.

The examination of WILLIAM D. MANN and DANIEL STRATTON, Jr., President, Directors, &c., of the United Service Petroleum and Mining Company, is to take place before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

The loss by the Reade and Chambers street fire, on Sunday night, foots up about $50,000. Messrs. WESTE, BRADLEY & CARY, the largest losers, expect to resume within a fortnight, employing nine hundred young women, whom the fire has temporarily thrown out of work.

Detective Officer RICHARD FIELD, of the Fifth Ward, arrived in town last evening, having in custody the negro, WILLIAM H. CALHOUN, who murdered Dr. WILLIAM MURPHY, of No. 372 Canal-street, on the 24th ult.

Business in stocks, produce and merchandise was generally suspended on Monday, and no reliable quotations were made. Gold was nominally 138 to 139, without any operations of moment.

The entire Metropolitan Police force are to be on active duty to-day.

The Day's Memories.

The war lasted four years, and it was just at the middle of that period, or at the end of its second year, that the great revolution reached its turning point.

It occurred two years ago to-day, when Vicksburgh fell and Gettysburgh was won. The former event settled the fate of the Confederacy in the Mississippi Valley, and the latter event ruined its fortunes in the East. Both victories were what may justly be termed decisive.

Prior to Gettysburgh, the rebellion had at least held its own—had been the assailant as frequently as the defendant; had come nearer capturing Washington, than we had ever come to capturing Richmond, and had, in the eyes of the world, as good and even better prospects of success than we had. But the result at Gettysburgh and Vicksburgh changed all this.

From the fourth of July, 1863, the Confederacy continued to go down till in less than two more years it was numbered among the things of the past. To-day comemorates the triumph of the Union as well as the birth of the nation.

The Day in the South.

The people of the Southern States will enjoy a new experience, or rather the renewal of an old experience to-day. For the first time since this date in 1860, the Fourth of July will be celebrated in every capital and in every large city of the South. During the existence of the rebellion, the national anniversary was treated with contempt; but with the renewal of the Union it will be everywhere celebrated. It will be not merely our soldiers in the South who will celebrate the day; but there is the best reason for believing that the Southern people generally will give expression to their joy over the return of peaceful and happy times. The Fourth will, moreover, on this occasion be celebrated throughout the South by a class who never before could celebrate it—we refer to the four millions of blacks who were lately slaves. We have heard in half a dozen States of their making great preparations for the festivities; and even in the capital of South Carolina, the negroes are to have a great jubilee.

Dangers of the Day.

The city to-day will in some respects resemble a field of battle. Even last night, the firing of crackers and pistols was such as to bring to mind the crackling of musketry, that might be heard any night along the lines in front of Petersburgh, while our army was lying there. Louder than the smaller explosives, the noise of a gun would occasionally resound along the streets, resembling in a striking degree the cannon-shot which used to be fired every now and then over into the rebel works by our soldiers, and which was heard high above the musketry. To-day all this kind of thing will be vastly increased.

Seeing we are bound to suffer the nuisance, we would make one or two kindly suggestions to such of our younger and older citizens as may see fit to traverse the streets, or sit at their windows firing off Chinese crackers, sky rockets, pistols, guns and cannons, little or big. Firstly, do not throw fire-crackers at females. It is a dangerous practice and has not unfrequently resulted in woman-slaughter. Do not fire them at men, especially not at their faces, and do not drop them from windows upon their hats. Do not fire pistols, even though unloaded, at people's heads, and do not attempt to startle any one by the explosion of a gun near his ears.

Let those who load and shoot the big cannon in the public places be a little careful of accidents, and let the boys who fire little cannon on the streets be cautious what they put in them beside powder. Let every one who explodes powder in any sort of a tube remember that it is a dangerous material, that the sound of the explosion is extremely irritating and annoying to nervous people, and that while they are allowed the practice of their amusement for a day, they should so manage it as to give the general public as little suffering as possible.

THE ANNUAL TAX LISTS.—The Commissioners of Taxes yesterday presented their annual estimate to the Board of Supervisors. From this exhibit, we learn that the aggregate value of real and personal estate owned in the City and County of New-York for 1865 is $608,784,355, against $634,615,890 for 1864; leaving a net deficit of $25,831,535. In the item of real estate, the exhibit shows an increase over last year of $16,712,195, and the falling off is solely in personal estate, being no less than $16,410,598. The explanation of the decrease is found in the fact that at the term of the United States Supreme Court, held at Washington last December, a decision was rendered against the legality of local taxation of United States securities. As much of the capital of our banks of issue consists of government stocks, the city and county are precluded from levying a tax upon it.

Good Cause for Rejoicing—North and South.

To-day the whole people may rejoice; rejoice that the glory of the nation is manifest anew; that from sedition, privy conspiracy and rebellion the country has been delivered; rejoice that out of her great trouble and sorrow she comes hopeful and trusting; and that, while security and peace are once more hers, she can stretch forth her hands before the world, saying, I have let the oppressed go free!

To-day we celebrate the birthday of our country, again consecrated by the blood of patriots and heroes. In crowded cities the busy hum of labor is hushed to-day; over the broad prairies, where wave great oceans of verdure, the husbandman rests to-day; in the dense forest the hardy settler's axe is still, as with simple thanks he celebrates to-day; over the heaving sea, in every clime, the sailor to-day salutes his flag redeemed—all greet the birthday of the nation, a second birth, more glorious than the first.

Think of it! Four years ago the nation, reeling from traitor blows, wounded sore, almost to death, called loud upon her sons for help. And help came; from busy mart and waving field and forest home came the mustering crowd—Our Country one and Indivisible, their pealing shout, a hundred battlefields their record, a nation saved the trophy of their deeds. Deeds to be read of ages yet unborn, victories whose story never shall be old.

The vast cloud of battle now has lifted, scattered and is gone. No more great armies struggle for victory through seas of blood and fire. The long, great agony, from that dark hour when ANDERSON, gazing undaunted at the gathering foe, stood to the last, and brought away the flag, till the latest echoing cannon-shot, is over now. O, memories how glorious for those who live; O, grief how sacred for our brothers fallen. Fallen for us; fallen that we might celebrate to-day.

Nor shall the nation's festival be ours alone. Shall not the South be glad? She surely may. Hers was but a dream of what could never be. A scattered people, a banner torn in fragments, America a rabble crowd, before whose face the flag of the pettiest tyranny in Europe would flaunt, a record set at naught, a history forgotten—these were the certain end of all that would have been, but is not. The South will yet surely be glad. No North, no South, but all America her home and ours, one flag to cover us. Peace and good will for all; peace and prosperity for all. And while she mourns her lost ones, do not we?

Four years ago we saw the brave defenders of the nation depart with swinging step and fluttering banner and shining weapons, singing the Battle Cry of Freedom. And now they have come back. They celebrate the Fourth at home. What glorious memories are theirs; what pride and love and gratitude are ours; what hope renewed for all humanity. The Republic, one and indivisible; long live the Republic!

The Real Friends of the United States in England.

From the London Daily News.

If the government and people of America make any mistake in dealing with the captive leaders of the rebellion it will not be for want of advice and admonition from our countrymen. We have always held that the people of the two countries ought to aid one another by the frank and friendly interchange of public opinion, and it is only within these few years that we have been compelled to suspend, if not wholly abandon, that hope. During that period we have seen English writers of all ranks and degrees uniting, as if by conspiracy, to destroy whatever claim English opinion might have upon the attention of the American public.

One of the worst services which our public writers could render to Mr. DAVIS would be to urge European precedents and principles upon the American government, at this conjecture, as worthy of its imitation and adoption. There has already been too much of a disposition to take this course. When the government of the United States is told that in punishing Mr. DAVIS it would be guilty of an unparalleled crime, it is natural that those who are shocked at so great a perversion of the truth should revive the record of events in our own history in which the infliction of extreme penalties for rebellion has been approved by our most enlightened and liberal historians. A correspondent lately called attention in our columns to the opinions of Lord MAHON and Mr. HALLAM on the execution of the Jacobites in 1745, and another to-day recalls the opinions held by British ministers as to the proper manner of disposing of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. These instances may fairly be adduced to rebuke those who foolishly pretend that it is the common practice in Europe to permit the leaders of great rebellions to go away with no other punishment than defeat. But we should be sorry to leave the question in this position. If Mr. DAVIS is to be saved it must be *by the exercise of a magnanimity of which no State of European Christendom affords an example*; and the Americans are a people of too much original ability not to be able to ascertain for themselves the course which best becomes their character in their present situation.

There has been no occasion from the beginning for missionary labors in behalf of traitors. The real danger was and is, that both our government and people will become too lenient of treason, and not only of treason, but of assassinations, arson, murder and robbery.

Treason has stimulated all the other crimes in the decalogue. It has revealed human depravity in its most revolting aspects. To the ordinary horrors of a sanguinary war, rebellion has superadded piracy on the seas and conspiracies to rob and murder non-combatants, bring pestilence among us, and to kindle incendiary fires in our cities. And even worse than all this; they have atrociously outraged the usages of civilized warfare, by starving and poisoning Union prisoners by tens of thousands! And all this, in the common desire to reconstruct and restore the Union as it was, is being practically forgotten. We are not at all likely to visit crimes with sufficient punishment, either to vindicate the laws or to create wholesome precedents.

The London *Daily News* always deals justly with us. It appreciates the great difficulty of our position, and seeks to relieve rather than to aggravate it. And now that the rebellion has collapsed, we desire to acknowledge, gratefully, the eminent services that very able journal has, by its bold and steady adherence to justice and truth, rendered to its government and to our own. The temptations—from within and without—to interference were formidable and persistent. Few among us know how hard was the pressure upon the English Parliament and Ministry. Intervention, and war as a consequence, was only staved off by distinguished statesmen, whom we are not now prepared to name, sustained by the vigorous efforts of a few journals, most efficient and influential among which stands the *Daily News*.

Good News from the Meat Markets.

We are glad to learn by our reports from the Live Stock Markets, held yesterday, that there was a decided fall in the price of stock. The better grades of cattle sold at prices equivalent to 14c. a 16c. per pound for the *dressed* weight of the fore quarters—the lowest wholesale prices reported for this grade of cattle since March, 1864, or fifteen months ago. Common and poorer grades sold yesterday at from 12c. down to 9c. net weight. The receipts of beef cattle at all the city markets for the past week were 5,414 head, against a weekly average for all of last year of 5,136; while the bad weather and the agitation of the subject have greatly diminished the demand. The butchers at the yards claimed that they are giving their customers the full benefit of the decline, and even more. We hope all our readers see and feel (in their purses) that this is the case.

Cabinet Possibilities.

From the Tribune.

The *Sunday Mercury* has a Washington dispatch which says:

"On the 15th of this month, Secretary STANTON leaves the War Department. Who his successor will be, is not yet generally known; but the suspicion is that PRESTON KING will be the lucky man. This, of course, will render it impossible for Secretary SEWARD to remain in the Cabinet."

This report renders proper the statement that Gov. SEWARD, as we understand, long since notified President JOHNSON of his wish to be relieved of his official cares and duties at the earliest day consistent with the demands of the public service.

If the heads of the War and State Departments were incapables, or even unworthy, they would enjoy their places in peace. But having ability, zeal and courage, and having been faithful and fearless, they are constantly snarled at. Some demand their dismissal arrogantly; others insist that they are expected to retire; while still another class claim to be "informed," or invent "rumor," which as effectually dispose of Cabinet Ministers whose wisdom and energy have contributed so largely in conducting the country through a great rebellion gloriously—for which, if malice and envy can do it, they are to be driven from their departments.

There is not the color or semblance of truth in the statement of the *Sunday Mercury*, or in that of a daily journal.

Remarkable Fluctuation in American Securities in the London Market.

Within the last three days of the week ending the 24th of June, there appears, by the *China's* news, received last night, to have been *a rise of three, and a fall of four* per cent. in five-twenties in the London market. Up to Friday, according to Messrs. BARINGS' circular, the rise was steady. The last report received here was up to Wednesday, the 21st, when the highest quotation was 71¾. Within forty-eight hours of the date of that report the price appears to have culminated at 74¼, and thence declined until at the close of Saturday the quotation is reported as low as 70¾.

The telegram by the *China* is not very specific as to the influence leading more directly to this backward turn in the market. But the decline is connected with the arrival of the *Persia* with late American advices. The *Persia* took out the published proclamation of the President, announcing the removal of restrictions on commerce east of the Mississippi. The tendency of that, however, was certainly favorable to a rise rather than a decline in our securities. There is a probability that the *Persia* took out also, among the official dispatches, the text of Mr. SEWARD's letter to the Navy Department, in which the exceptionable character of the British withdrawal of rebel belligerent rights was pointed out for the guidance of that department. The circulation of the contents of that letter, *in private hands*, might easily be made an operating stock agency on the London Exchange for forty-eight hours or so—long enough at least to cause just such a spasmodic movement in the market as is reported.

The Atlantic Telegraph—The High Tariff Rates Established by this Company.

By the *China* we have the tariff under which the Atlantic Telegraph Company propose to go into business. The rates are high enough to please the stockholders—doubtless. They are probably high enough even to satisfy the purposes and subserve the interests of general stock operators in New-York. A pound sterling a word—*nothing less than twenty words counted*—to and from Great Britain; a guinea a word to the Continent of Europe; and twenty-five shillings sterling a word to connecting points in Asia and Africa ought *to pay* if the line works at all. The Company being sensible that their tariff is framed to suit the purses of a select circle of patrons, apologize for it, on the ground that they only want a select circle of patrons. Just so. But we doubt, whether the circle is not made a fraction *too* select by this remarkable scale, to give public satisfaction. At the rate at which the electricians reckon their ability to transmit messages—which is *eight words per minute*, the line can be made to transmit four million words a year. It takes but little reckoning to sum up what this would bring in the way of revenue. At one pound sterling a word, the directors, by their own admissions, must calculate on an income of $20,000,000. That is, they reckon on getting back about four times the amount of the principal in twelve months.

Of course the answers to the general public when any complaint is made, will be that the present rates are but temporary; that new lines will be laid, as soon as this line has proved itself a success, and so forth. But the making and laying of new lines will not be the work of weeks, or of months, but of years unless a revolution in the manufacture, in the testing, in the stowing away on board ship, and in the perfecting of all the contingents of the work, can be effected in some unexpected way.

Meanwhile, a dispatch of twenty lines for the morning journals—scarcely sufficient to give a notion of the cotton and money markets, may be enjoyed for the daily sum of $900. Of course we shall be obliged to get dispatches even at this rate, probably twice or thrice the length, or leave a monopoly of the news in the hands of speculators. And thus it is that the press, as usual, will have to stand between the people and the monopolists. In this case the burden is one that will bear heavily on the most prosperous journals. But there is no help for it. The select circle of private telegraphers cannot be allowed, even for a day, to have it their own way in a business of this sort. The press has to step forward at once and spoil their game—even at the rate of five dollars a word.

FRANCE, MEXICO AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.—We publish this morning, from a correspondent, a full and careful sketch of the origin and meaning of the "Monroe Doctrine," with an analysis of its relations to the existing attitude of France in Mexico.

The past course of our own government in relation to this matter, which has been sedulously misrepresented as an "abandonment" of American principles, it will be seen, has been in perfect conformity with the real force of the "Monroe Doctrine" itself. We have had nothing to do with the change of government in Mexico, because no just opportunity has arisen for an interference there. We do not even deny that MAXIMILIAN may have been elected by the will of the Mexican people. But so long as the French troops remain in Mexico we must hold ourselves at liberty to regard this point as doubtful, to say the least of it; and preferring to see Mexico governed by Republican rather than by Imperial institutions, we can hardly be too exacting as to the evidence by which we are to be convinced that this preference is unreasonable, and that it is not shared by the Mexicans themselves.

Meanwhile, it is important that the American people should understand that the national honor has been in no sense damaged or imperiled by the government of their choice, but that the whole aim of the administration toward France and Mexico has been in exact conformity with the law of nations, with abstract justice, and with all American precedents.

COMPETITION.—While the Atlantic Telegraph Company propose charging $100 for a message of twenty words, the Russo-American Overland Telegraph Company propose to send messages of twenty-five words between London and New-York, via Berlin, St. Petersburgh, &c., for $40. We shall need the sound competition of half a dozen lines to bring the prices within the bounds of reason. When a message of twenty or twenty-five words can be sent to Europe for $5, we shall have got to something like a fair basis for honest commerce. Meanwhile, it may occur to most people that none of the lines are as yet in operation.

MAXIMILIAN AND THE POPE.—The Franco-Mexican agent of MAXIMILIAN at the court of Rome has quarreled with His Holiness the Pope—no doubt over the question of ecclesiastical property in the new "Empire." It seems as if the poor Prince could please no one, not even the head of the Church under whose paternal benediction he ascended the throne.

THE TELEGRAPH—HOME AND FOREIGN RATES.—The Atlantic Telegraph Company propose to charge five dollars a word. With San Francisco—three thousand miles away—we communicate regularly at the rate of forty-five cents a word for all words over ten. That is about one-eleventh of the proposed ocean rate.

MEAT.—We have various letters on the meat question. They must stand over till we recover from the remark of a juvenile of our acquaintance, who tells us 'tis meet to celebrate, to-day. Order has been issued to have this young person privately smothered with a bag of old jokes.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 3.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S HEALTH.

At 9 o'clock this evening the President's health was somewhat improved. He will keep his chamber, and, by the advice of his physician, Surgeon-General BARNES, he will not resume the consideration of official matters for three or four days.

THE LATE TRIAL AND THE VERDICT.

The announcement that the military commission has found all the prisoners lately on trial in the assassination case guilty is without authority, as no statement of the result of the trial, private or official, has been made. All the members of the court are sworn to secrecy until their findings and sentence shall be officially promulgated, which publication will not be made until after the President shall have passed upon the action of the commission.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

Gen. GRANT left here this evening in a special car for Albany. Two of his staff-officers, Col. ADAM BADEAU and Col. HORAN PORTER, accompany him. Gen. GRANT will not go to Saratoga, but will leave Albany to-morrow evening for this city.

PETITIONS FOR PARDON.

Since our last report there have been one hundred and one petitions for pardon filed, among them that of ALBERT PIKE. Nearly all of these petitions are from persons worth over $20,000. Fifty of these petitioners are prominent merchants and landholders of Virginia. In the same period there have been seventy-seven pardons granted. Among them JOHN WILKES the son of Commodore WILKES. Mr. PIKE protests in his petition that he has not been guilty of any of the inhumanities and atrocities attributed to him. And he sets forth in detail alleged facts to sustain his allegations, which he claims are incontrovertible.

$20,000.

A delegation representing the twenty thousand dollar citizens of Richmond is here for the purpose of suggesting to the President some modification of the amnesty proclamation, especially as to the property exception. The President being ill, these delegates did not succeed in getting an interview with him, but they were sent to, and were some hours in consultation with, the Attorney-General.

We learn from good authority that there will be soon issued by the President a new Proclamation modifying that of the 29th May, in this proclamation it will be provided that in Virginia especially, and probably in all the States South, the $20,000 exception be abolished in cases where proceedings against the property of individuals have been instituted, or where lands have been or are now occupied by the Federal authorities, under the act concerning abandoned lands. It is found that notwithstanding the several good reasons which moved the President to the adoption of the twenty thousand dollar exception, there are as many equally potent why that clause in the Proclamation should be abolished. One, especially convincing, is found the fact that it paralyses the property-men in the matter of commercial credit. They can neither sell their property nor borrow money upon it until a pardon has been granted. The necessary delay in examining and passing upon the applications of nearly a quarter of a million of petitioners effectually preclude any immediate relief to these suffering men, who almost universally are out of money, and though property-holders, are absolutely in want of the necessaries of life.

As an illustration, not exaggerated, of the helplessness of the Southern property men, we may mention the case of one whose income before the war was over eighty thousand dollars per month, and who for the past three months has been living solely upon the proceeds of the sale of his family carriage, the latter fund being now about exhausted.

BUSINESS SUSPENDED.

Business in the several departments was suspended generally to-day, and by common consent, and in some instances by an order. No business will be transacted by the government officials until Wednesday.

THE FOURTH IN BALTIMORE.

Assistant Postmaster-General RANDALL is the orator of the day for the Fourth in Baltimore. From the latter city he will proceed to-morrow evening to New-York.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR IS ILL.

Secretary STANTON is ill to-day. Assistant Secretary DANA, at the request of Mr. STANTON, is representing the Secretary, and will so continue until Mr. STANTON recovers.

GEN. HALLECK GOING WEST.

Gen. HALLECK, who is here to-day, will soon leave for San Francisco, the headquarters of his department, where he will assume command on the 1st day of August.

SELLING OFF.

The Government whisky, familiarly known as "commissary," is to be sold, as are several thousand head of cattle, purchased on contracts made some time ago, and but recently delivered.

RAILROADS IN VIRGINIA.

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad is nearly completed. Cars run now beyond Manassas, and it is expected that within ten days, trains will be running through to Gordonsville.

THE HIGH-WINES QUESTION.

The Secretary of the Treasury did not decide the high-wines question to-day but, holds it under advisement until Thursday next.

NO MORE GROG.

The whisky ration, by order of the Secretary of War, is discontinued, and the Commissary-General ordered to sell all of that commodity on hand.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 3.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

The President has not sufficiently recovered his health to justify his traveling to Gettysburgh to be present at the ceremonies to-morrow. Lieut LONG, of his staff, will, however, leave here this afternoon in a special car for Gettysburgh, the bearer of a letter from the President to be read on that occasion. He will be accompanied by Mr. GOUGNO, United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, as a representative of the President's family, and by several foreign Ministers.

FREDERICK SEWARD.

The health of Mr. FREDERICK W. SEWARD continues to improve. He was able to ride out to-day.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

It is understood that there will be no publication of the statement of the public debt for the month ending with June, as nothing material has occurred since the publication of the last one to render it necessary.

THE BRAZIL MAILS.

The Post-office Department has again advertised for proposals for carrying the mails in steamships between the United States and Brazil. The contract was heretofore awarded to respectable parties in New-York; but a question was recently raised by a third party, and was sustained by the Attorney-General, that their charter as a steamship company being for a different, specified purpose, did not give the required responsibility for the United States and Brazil mail service. The third party claimed the contract on the ground of being the next lowest bidder; but this, too, was set aside by the Attorney-General; and hence the renewal of the invitation for proposals.

THE TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLAR CLAUSE.

A delegation has arrived here from Richmond, bringing with them a numerously-signed memorial to the President, praying the reconsideration of the clause in the amnesty proclamation excepting from its benefits all persons worth more than twenty thousand dollars.

PARDON.

Seventy applications for pardon, principally of Virginians, recommended by Gov. PEIRPOINT, were received to-day by the President. The applicants, including several women, are nearly all of the twenty thousand dollar clause.

BEEF CONTRACT.

A large number of beef cattle, contracted for by the government before the disbanding of the armies, and delivered since, will be soon offered at auction in this city.

THE FOURTH.

The only public celebration to-morrow in Washington will be by the colored people composing the National Monument Association, with Major-Gen. HUNTER as the orator. Salutes will be fired at sunrise, noon and sunset by order of the government authorities, and at night there is to be a display of fireworks. All the public departments will be closed to-morrow.

MR. DANA STILL AT HIS POST.

Mr. DANA has not yet left Washington, as some of the papers have stated, but is acting Secretary of War, owing to the sickness of Mr. STANTON.

PROMOTED.

Col. H. S. GANSEVOORT, of the Thirteenth New-York Cavalry, the son of Gen. GANSEVOORT, of Albany, has been brevetted a Brigadier-General for gallantry and meritorious services. The Colonel went out as a private in the Seventh Regiment of New-York, and afterward served as Lieutenant in the Fifth United States Artillery, until after the battle of Antietam, when he took command of the Thirteenth New-York. His regiment is well known for its active operations against STUART, WHEELER and MOSBY.

Obituary.

Col. JAMES MEINELL, whose death was announced in our columns yesterday, was a native of Kent, England, and came to the United States in 1798, when he was but twelve years old. He entered into business very early and prosecuted it with great energy and success, being in the days of GIDEON LEE and his cotemporaries, one of the best known dealers in "the Swamp," and speedily accumulating a handsome fortune, which he invested very largely in real estate in the neighborhood of Fortieth-street and Seventh-avenue, which was then quite out of town. He retired from business in 1830, and his since that time devoted himself mainly to the care of his real estate here, and to the active and laborious supervision of his large farm at Jerusalem South, on Long Island. He was very fond of out-door employment, and greatly strengthened his naturally robust and powerful frame by occupations so congenial to his taste. His Winters were usually spent in town, but, in spite of the society of many old and warmly attached friends, his Winter residence always became somewhat irksome to him, and he usually took advantage of the earliest promise of Spring to escape to his country farm. While working there one day last week, he received a severe blow on his thumb, to which, at the time, with characteristic endurance, he paid but little attention. Symptoms of lock-jaw, however, manifested themselves soon after he came to town, a day or two after the accident, and in spite of the most skillful medical care, he died on Sunday. He was a man of large and robust frame, of strong intellect, of great integrity, and eminently just in his business relations. He has a son, a Lieutenant in the Fifth Artillery, of the Regular Army, who went through some of the heaviest battles of the war with gallantry and credit, and was himself a firm and energetic supporter of the government throughout the contest. He leaves quite a large family and a very large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

Amusements.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mrs. CONWAY has secured the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night, and will give the "Love Chase" and the "Maid of Munster," for the benefit of old and young Brooklyn.

THE PARK THEATRE.—"Pocahontas" and "My Young Wife and Old Umbrella," are advertised as the attractions at the Park this afternoon, at 2, and again this evening. Brooklyn has become so thoroughly demoralized as to revel in theatrical performances, and the fair manager of this house cannot content the people with the ordinary evening performance.

THE BROOKLYN ATHENEUM.—At this pleasant little house Hooley's Minstrels, recently burned out, but not burned up, will appear on Thursday night. The troupe is thoroughly excellent, and deserves the success it has attained.

FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO.

Native Home-Guards Disarmed and Disbanded.

The Difficulty Between the Church and State Still Unsettled.

Reported Departure of the Nuncio for Europe.

Unsettled State of Affairs—Serious Troubles with Guerrillas.

The steamship *Liberty* left Havana June 26, at 2:30 P. M., and arrived at Quarantine at — o'clock of the — July. She brings mails, a cargo of sugar, tobacco, &c., and twenty-six passengers.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Negrete Evacuates Saltillo—Troops for Guaymas—The Austrians in Matamoras—News from Hayti, St. Domingo, &c.

HAVANA, Wednesday, June 28.

The steamship *Barcelona* brings intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 23d inst.

The Emperor and Empress had passed some days in Puebla, but were expected in the capital on the 24th. In Morelia they were preparing for an attack, and a body of volunteers had been disbanded and their arms returned to the authorities. REGULES, SALAZAR and ARTEAGA continued in Tacambaro. RONDA was in Puonandiro, raising loans and taxes and recruiting troops.

The *Estafette* wonders, as well it may, at the disarming of the "Patriotic Defenders of Order" in Morelia. It speaks volumes as to the real popular sentiment.

There is a screw loose as to the amity of Church and State; for though denied, it is confidently asserted that the Nuncio has returned to Europe, and his journey to Guatemala is not believed.

Advices from Mazatlan mention the departure of the French troops which had arrived during the last fortnight, and had been ordered to Guaymas. About one thousand men had embarked the last week for Sonora, so that the Imperialiste, with this addition, could assume the offensive and occupy the city of Hermosillo, probably without firing a shot.

On the 1st a convoy entered Queretaro from the interior, bringing a million of dollars for Mexico. On the 4th a batallion of the Foreign Legion arrived; it is intended for San Luis Potosi. For the same place, on the 2d, a column of 220 Zouaves, under Col. LAFAILLE, began its march.

Some persons have lodged notice of the discovery of a bed of asphalte near the river Tuxpan, in the Department of that name, and of another near Lake Gila, near the river Panuco.

It is thought in Matamoras that the last contingent of Austrian troops, and composed of 6,000 men, now on its way from Europe, will be landed at that port. From Matamoras had marched a body of troops with six pieces of artillery, upon Monterey, in combination with the French, under BRINCOURT, JEANNINOROS and NEY.

It is noted as a singular event that two travelers have died in the City of Mexico of yellow fever.

The *Diario del Imperio* publishes a dispatch from the Prefect, announcing the occupation of Saltillo on the 5th by the French. NEGRETE fell back on Monterey, where the troops sent from Matamoras, under OLVERA and LOPEZ, are. The French pursued NEGRETE, he halted and divided his troops, 2,000 men and three pieces of artillery, under ESCOBEDO, marched upon Galeana, and 2,500 men, with sixteen pieces, under NEGRETE, went toward Monclova.

Another dispatch mentions that Matehuanla was attacked by the Imperialists on the 8th, and their enemy defeated after an action of three hours.

Two beds of iron ore have been discovered in Tatzila. CHARLES CLUTZ and partners have been granted the right to establish three lines of telegraph, viz.: 1. From Matamoras to Vera Cruz, by way of Victoria, Tampico and Tuxpan. 2. From Guanajuato to Matamoras, passing by San Luis, Saltillo and Monterey. 3. From San Luis Potosi to Durango, passing by Aguascalientes, Zacatecas, Fresnillo and Sombrerete. Tuxpan is declared a port for foreign trade.

They write from Guanajuato of a body of guerrillas, numbering 200, under TROUCOSA and BERMUDEZE. About the situation of Morelia a letter says: "We get on very well here, and are confident we shall not be attacked, for the force of PUEBLITA and UOALDE, which numbered 1,500, has been disbanded in the expeditions against Del Valle y Salvatierra, and is reduced to 700."

The prisoners taken at Oajaca and set free, in honor of the birthday of the Empress, number 1 General, 7 Colonels, 197 subalterns, 92 private soldiers and 8 employes.

Don MANUEL GAMBOA has been appointed Imperial Commissioner for Sonora.

The Chief of the Staff in Mexico, in his report of the pursuit of NEGRETE, mentions several losses which NEGRETE sustained, and states that Gen. BRINCOURT, who was between Patos and Parras, would compel the Republican General to remain in the desert regions of Bolson de Mapini, where his troops must disband for want of food.

The Campeche papers mention that the Republicans who occupied Fronteras were defeated, with loss of their commander. From Merida they expected 600 Imperialists, and 1,000 from Vera Cruz.

The guerrillas continue to increase, and appear in all parts, thus increasing the general want of confidence, and to increase the troubles with which the Imperial court was struggling; great enmity was manifesting itself between the French and Austrian troops.

In Vera Cruz, on the 7th, the anniversary of the Empress was celebrated. The 12th was the day appointed for the Emperor to return to the capital. During his stay at Jalapa his sickness increased; but in the short intervals of improved health he visited some of the public institutions, and inquired with respect to the rest. He also abolished a tax which had been collected from travelers under the title of "Public Safety rate," but was not spent in maintaining a police force, or in any of the ways which its title seems to promise. On visiting the prison, he ordered some Republicans confined there to be set at liberty.

The evening previous to his departure for Mexico he wrote a letter to the corporation, thanking them for their demonstrations of loyalty, and also gave a donation of $500 from his private purse for the relief of the poor. The city complimented him with a ball, at which, notwithstanding his bad health, he attended. This attention he repaid in kind by another magnificent ball, but his sickness prevented his attendance, and obliged him to begin his journey before he intended. He was, however, represented by the Ministers of Fomento and Foreign Affairs.

The *Pajaro Verde* affirms the death of CORTINA, stating positively that he was killed by CANALES, who in a dispute shot him dead.

Col. JEANNINOROS, with his troops, had left San Luis, and both commanders must have formed a junction in Saltillo, about the end of last month.

The Civil Prefect of Guanajuato writes to say that PUEBLITA, at the head of 1,500 or 2,000 men and some artillery, had attacked the Valley of Santiago, defended by 90 Zouaves and 100 Mexicans. After a fight of twelve hours, the Republicans retired, leaving 100 dead and many wounded. According to the *Sociedad*, the forces thus repulsed, fell suddenly upon Salvatierra.

The official paper of Zacatecas says that a conspiracy had been discovered in that city, but that the leaders had been seized and were at that moment being judged by the court-martial of DURANGO.

In consequence of the victories obtained by the Imperialists in the south of Sinaloa, various towns of that district have sent in their adhesion to the successful party.

The guerrilla chief MACIOS, who was pardoned in the district of Pinos, went to Aguas Calientas, and afterward to Jalapa, in the vicinity of which he formed a band and surprised the small force of Jalapa, taking prisoner the Sub-Prefect, who was at once shot.

The French Minister, M. ALPHONSE DANO, was received in state audience by MAXIMILIAN, on the 7th, at Puebla. Señor RAMIREZ complimented the Empress the same day in the capital, in the name of the Ministers, on account of her anniversary. Some of the officials, who were not present at the *Te Deum* on that day, have been fined by the Civil Prefect of the department.

On the authority of a passenger on the steamer—a French officer—at the latest date, troops had been sent to Tampico, in which district they feared a surprise from the Republicans, who had received some reinforcements of American immigrants, who were beginning to enter along the Rio Grande. Gen. BAZAINE had ordered various points in the interior to be fortified, and the works were already begun.

The St. Domingo, Monte-Christi had been completely evacuated, after having blown up forts San Francisco and San Pedro, a tremendous explosion took place when two mines containing 43 cwts of powder were fired. That part of the town which was improved, or rather constructed since the occupation of the Spanish army, was respected and left untouched. On leaving the place Gen. TAQUIERDO drew up a document which was signed by the principal officers, declaring that the town was left in a good condition and no house fired.

Concerning Hayti the Santiago de Cuba papers state that the insurgents were increasing in strength and that President GEFFRARD had suffered some reverses. The same journals also mention that a treaty had been agreed to by the Dominicans, which garanteed the lives and property of those who had adhered to Spain.

The criminal prosecution which was instituted against a wealthy lady of this city, for causing the death of a mulatto slave-girl, by cruel punishments, and which resulted in her condemnation to imprisonment for life, and a sentence of three years' seclusion for her husband as an accomplice, has again been the subject of conversation, owing to the escape of the culprit who was confined in the prison for females in the Hospital of Paula. She was missed about the time when the Vera Cruz steamer left the harbor, and hence is supposed to have escaped to that city.

LARA.

From Mexico—Advices from Santo Domingo and Hayti.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

HAVANA, Wednesday, June 28.

Our latest advices from Santo Domingo state that the Spanish troops have almost entirely abandoned the island. They are continually arriving at Puerto Principe, Sagua and other points. Before evacuating Monte Christi, the Spaniards blew up the forts of San Pedro and San Francisco, and other defensive works which they themselves had built.

The Spanish soldiers had scarcely embarked, when it was noticed from the vessels that a body of horsemen came into the town and set fire to the buildings lately occupied by the Spaniards as quarters.

It was said that a treaty had been made by which the property and lives of those Dominicans who adhered to the Spaniards are guaranteed them. But the numbers of families who are leaving the island, and those remaining that would like to leave, but want the means to do so, show what confidence they put in it. The Dominicans will consider them traitors, and we can imagine what regard they will show for the treaty, when the Spaniards have all left.

Advices from Hayti state that the rebellion is gaining strength, and that President GEFFRARD had suffered some reverses.

The new French steamship *Empress Eugenie* arrived at Santiago de Cuba from Vera Cruz, on the 20th. She brings the following from Mexico:

The number of bands of guerrillas is increasing in all parts of the country, doing considerable damage, and augmenting the general mistrust of the empire.

There is also a want of harmony between the French and Austrian troops called upon to sustain MAXIMILIAN's throne.

A brigade of Gen. MEJIA's is said to occupy Monterey.

A French officer, a passenger on the *Empress Eugenie*, reports that on leaving at Vera Cruz he learned that forces had been sent to Tampico, where an attack by JUAREZ's troops, reinforced by American emigrants, was expected.

Gen. BAZAINE had commenced to fortify and strengthen several interior ports.

We may conclude, from all accounts, that affairs in Mexico are going on from bad to worse, and at no late day a general "flare up" may be expected. MAXIMILIAN will return to his country, where he is no more wanted than in Mexico; and LOUIS NAPOLEON's endeavor to work cornerwise into the United States and upset the Monroe Doctrine, will prove a failure.

As for Havana news, there is none. The weather continues very warm.

There is to be a sale in Key West this week of United States prizes and condemned vessels, and a steamer from Key West, the *Tullapoosa*, was here the day before yesterday, to take over any who might wish to buy.

The steamer *Barcelona* arrived yesterday afternoon. A dispatch from the Prefect of San Luis, announces that Saltello was occupied on the 6th by the French troops, NEGRETE retreating to Monterey.

The Emperor MAXIMILIAN has granted to C. C. CLUTZ & Co. the privilege of establishing three telegraph lines, one from Guanajuato to Matamoras, one from Matamoras to Vera Cruz, and one from San Luis to Durango, the privilege to extend fifteen years.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Movements of Steamers—Quarantine Discontinued—Henry A. Wise—Sanitary Commission Rooms Closed—Released Rebel Prisoners—The Rebel Admiral Buchanan.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 1.

The United States steamer *Fort Morgan* arrived here this morning from Mobile and Key West. No news.

The steamer *Ben Deford* arrived from Hilton Head.

The steamboat *C. W. Thomas*, Capt. DOANE, sailed for Baltimore this A. M.

The Quarantine, recently established at Hampton Roads, has been discontinued by an order from the Secretary of the Navy.

In the Corporation Court at Norfolk, yesterday, O. DEARBORN and THOMAS J. EDWARDS, were up for examination on charge of shooting ROBERT JAKEMAN. Owing to some informal action in the warrant, charges, &c., the prisoners were discharged from custody.

Ex-Gov. HENRY A. WISE, left Norfolk yesterday for Richmond.

Brevet-Brig.-Gen. O. L. MANN has been assigned to duty in this sub-district, by orders from the President.

Rev. THOMAS HUME is announced to preach in Norfolk, Va., to-morrow.

In accordance with instructions from Quartermaster-General, Col. WM. L. JAMES, Assistant Quartermaster of this Department, has discharged the following steamers and steam-tugs: *Uncle Abe, J. E. Mufford, Gen. McClellan, A. A. Turner, Martha Washington* and *Gazelle*.

The steamer *Karnak* was picked up off the Capes in a disabled condition and towed into Hampton Roads by the steamer *Croto*, from New-York.

The Sanitary Commission, long since established in this place, have closed their rooms, there being no further need of the aid they have heretofore extended to the sick and wounded soldiers in these hospitals.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 2.

A severe thunder shower passed over here last night.

Three hundred released rebel prisoners arrived last evening from Elmira, bound to North Carolina.

Maj.-Gen. CURTIS arrived here this morning.

Steamer *Cabul*, from City Point for Baltimore, with troops, is aground east of Point of Shoals, James River.

Steamer *Virginia*, from Charleston the 29th, arrived this morning, with troops for Washington.

Steamers *Salvor* and *Commerce* are taking on board discharged rebel prisoners at Newport News, the former for Jacksonville, Fla., and Mobile, and the latter for Richmond.

Steamer *Edward Everett* from New-York, with seventy soldiers, arrived this morning.

The Eleventh Ohio regiment, from City Point for Baltimore, arrived to-day on the propeller *Sentinel*. Steamer *Ocean Wave*, from City Point with troops, also arrived to-day.

Brevet-Col. THOMAS G. BAYLAR, late Chief of Ordnance on SHERMAN's staff, has taken command of the Fort Monroe Arsenal. Capt. ADAMS remains as Storekeeper.

Ship *Wheeler*, from Richmond, with troops, is ashore on Point of Shoals, and will have to be lightened to get off.

Admiral BUCHANAN, of the late rebel navy, was at Fort Monroe to-day, en route to Washington.

A Board of Commissioners has been appointed by Gov. PEIRPOINT, to examine candidates for pilotships in the waters of Virginia.

An effort is being made to establish a daily mail and passenger route between Norfolk, Yorktown and Cherrystone.

OUR POPULAR LOAN.

Subscriptions Yesterday $2,967,000—Number of Individual Subscriptions, 1,857.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 3.

JAY COOKE, United States Subscription Agent reports that the subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan to-day amounted to $2,967,000 including the following:

First National Bank of Cincinnati	$300,000
Second National Bank of St. Louis	114,000
Second National Bank of Nashville	100,000
Fourth National Bank of New-York	160,000
National Bank of the Metropolis, Washington	300,000
Clark, Dodge & Co., New-York	100,000
Bank of the State of Missouri	100,000
First National Bank of New-York	130,000
Charles B. Hall, cashier, Boston	100,000
E. J. Tinckham, cashier, Chicago	215,000

The number of individual subscriptions for sums of $50 and $100 each was 1,857.

From North Carolina.

NEWBERN, N. C., Friday, June 30.

Gen. COX, having been nominated for Governor of Ohio, has been relieved of the command of this department, and ordered to report to Washington, which leaves Gen. BUCKR in command.

The Twenty-seventh and Twenty-third Massachusetts, the One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania, the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Connecticut, the First North Carolina and the Eighty-fifth New-York Volunteers have been mustered out of service at Newbern, and are leaving for their homes.

There can be no courts in this State to enforce the collection of debts until the new State Government is organized, which will not take place before next January.

Parties from Wilmington bring alarming reports of the filthy and sickly condition of that city, which condition of things has been growing worse since the arrival there from the rebel prisons of our soldiers, who were rotten with disease. It is also reported that the yellow-fever has appeared there; but this is not believed, as it is considered too early in the season for that epidemic.

The blacks who have gathered there in great numbers, furnish many victims to disease. The Newbern *Times* says the spotted-fever has been raging fearfully among the blacks as well as the whites in Wilmington, and it is whispered that the yellow-fever is threatened. We learn these facts from a Wilmington official.

Indian Outrages.

FORT LARAMIE, Monday, July 3.

It has been ascertained beyond dispute that the Arrapohoe Indians, who for some time have been fed by the government at Post Halleck, as friendly Indians, have been perpetrators of most of the outrages committed on the Overland Mail Route, west of Denver. Having discovered, by some means, that they were suspected, they have now taken the war-path openly and defiantly. Our troops are in pursuit. There are no friendly Indians east or north of Denver and Camp Collins, neither can any peace be extended until they are severely punished. The success they have met with the past year has made them exceedingly bold. Gen. CONNOR's three columns are preparing to march against them, but want supplies, which are on the way from the Missouri River. Gen. CONNOR arrived here to-day and will take the field himself. The manner in which emigrant trains are organized renders that mode of traveling perfectly safe. The Indians so far have succeeded only in inflicting damage upon mail stations, telegraph lines, &c.

Serious Steamboat Disaster, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 2.

Reliable advices from Jefferson City state that the new constitution has been adopted by 1,862 majority. The railroad ordinance has also been adopted.

The steamer *Olive Branch*, with a detachment of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, sunk about a hundred miles below this city. A Captain and four privates (names unknown) were drowned. One hundred horses were also on board, ninety-five of which were drowned. The accident occurred in the night, the steamer striking a snag and sinking in a few moments, in thirty-five feet of water.

The Trial of Miss Harris—Release of Robert Ould.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 3.

The trial of Miss MARY HARRIS for the murder of ANDREW J. BURROUGHS, in the Treasury Department some months ago, was commenced in the Criminal Court this morning.

Maj.-Gen. HALLECK has arrived in this city, and will leave in the course of a few days to take command of the Department of the Pacific.

ROBERT OULD has been unconditionally released, and may soon be expected here from Richmond.

Found Drowned.

FORT HAMILTON, Monday, July 3.

The body of a girl, about 14 years old, was found here to-day, and an inquest was held by Justice BENNETT. Deceased had on a light calico dress, woolen sack, two calico and one heavy woolen shirt, woolen stockings, and pegged shoes. Verdict, "Found drowned."

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 3.

One hundred and thirty bales of cotton passed Cairo, for Cincinnati and Evansville, to-day. Five hundred bales have passed for St. Louis during the past two days.

The Monitor Agamenticus.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, July 3.

The monitor *Agamenticus*, from Portsmouth, N. H., on a cruise, arrived here to-day.

Illness of Gov. Brough.

CLEVELAND, Monday, July 3.

Gov. BROUGH is seriously ill at his residence in this city.

Returning Soldiers.

The Fifth Rhode Island Regiment, Col. TEW, 375 men, arrived here on Monday morning, and left on the steamer *Transit*, at 5 P. M., for Providence.

Col. ALMY has received information that the Fifteenth Connecticut regiment, 550 men, left Newbern on a sailing vessel, on the afternoon of June 30, and they are expected to reach this city on the 4th, en route to New-Haven.

RECEPTION OF BATTERY A, FIRST NEW-JERSEY ARTILLERY.

Battery A, First New-Jersey Artillery, under command of Capt. AUGUSTINE M. PARSONS, received a public reception last night at Otto Cottage Garden in Hoboken. At 8 o'clock a procession formed in the following order:

Band of Music.
The Turner Associations of Hoboken and Jersey City.
Excelsior Engine Company No. 2, forty men.
Veterans of the battery numbering about 100, headed by Capt. HEIAMER.
Returned members of Battery A, numbering about 200.

The procession, with torches, marched through Garden, Bloomfield, Washington and Hudson streets to Otto Cottage Garden. All along the route of march the sidewalks were crowded with citizens, who cheered the returning soldiers lustily, and fireworks were set off in profusion in honor of the occasion.

At the garden refreshments were supplied in copious quantities; speeches were made by Hon. Mr. ARBOY, CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and Capt. HEIAMER. Following this was singing, music by the band, and dancing, which proceedings it was intended to keep up nearly or quite all night.

The following is a brief history of the battery, whose fame is widespread, and which was considered one of the most efficient in the Army of the Potomac:

The battery was raised in Hoboken in 1861 by Capt. HEIAMER and Lieuts. FINGERLING and CHRISWOERNER, of the Hudson County Brigade, and left for the seat of war in August of the same year. The battery was assigned to the Sixth Corps, under Gen. FRANKLIN, and fired the first gun of the corps at the battle of West Point, on the Peninsula. On the 29th of May, 1862, the battery shelled the rebels out of Mechanicsville; and the proof of the skill of Capt. HEIAMER as an artillerist was afterward to be found in every building in the place. They also participated in the battles of Gaines' Mills, Charles City, Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, second Bull Run, Antietam, first and second Fredericksburgh, Gettysburgh, Spottsylvania Court-house, Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburgh and the taking of Petersburgh, where they fired the last shot fired by the Sixth Corps.

The battery served three years, and returned to Hoboken Aug. 19, 1864, where it was reorganized, and went out again under command of Capt. AUGUSTINE M. PARSONS and Lieuts. BOGREN and KERRIGAN.

There were over 100 of the veterans present last night, and an organization was formed with a view of a social reunion every 3d of July, so long as a man of the number lives.

The Murder of Dr. William Murphy.

ARREST OF THE MURDERER.

Detective-Officer RICHARD FIELD, of the Fifth Ward, reached town at 8 o'clock last evening, having in custody the negro WM. H. CALHOUN, the murderer of Dr. WM. MURPHY, of No. 372 Canal-street. CALHOUN, who is scarcely darker than a native West Indian, is an athletic and well-formed negro, of about 45 years of age. On the day of the homicide, he had indulged in deep potations; indeed, he had hardly drawn a sober breath from the time of his liberation from the Jefferson Market Prison, where he had been incarcerated for fighting with his wife—a white woman—only a week previous. Befogged with gin he resented a remark which Dr. MURPHY addressed to him, and a clench followed, resulting in a mortal thrust of a butcher knife, penetrating Dr. MURPHY's neck. CALHOUN fled, and Patrolman LENZ took the wounded man to the New-York Hospital, where he died four days thereafter, on the 28th ult. An inquest was held by Coroner GOVER, and the jury rendered a verdict against CALHOUN, and thereupon the Coroner gave Capt. PETTY a warrant for the arrest of the murderer. The negro's whereabouts were unknown until Friday last, when Capt. PETTY ascertained that immediately after the stabbing, he had taken passage in the steamer *Metropolis*, for Newport, and that there he had engaged as waiter on board the new steamer *Newport*. Officer FIELD was sent at once to capture him. He reached Newport at about 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, and on going aboard the new steamer, learned that CALHOUN was asleep in the "glory hole," or forecastle. He was called thence, ironed, taken to Newport jail, and there held until yesterday forenoon, when Officer FIELD embarked with him for this city. The prisoner was held in the Fifth Ward Police-station last night, and is to be delivered to Coroner GOVER this morning. CALHOUN's wife is now in prison for drunkenness. He is a native of Baltimore, and was formerly employed as waiter at the Metropolitan Hotel.

A Large Cargo of Cotton.

The steamship *Chase*, Capt. ROGERS, of the Pioneer Line of Savannah steamships, arrived at this port last evening, from Savannah, with 450 bales of cotton, the pioneer cargo of cotton on private account since the war from that port. LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway, agent of the line, informs us that cargoes may now be expected to arrive steadily.

Williamsburgh.

CONTINUED EXCITEMENT AMONG THE FIREMEN—SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The excitement growing out of the recent action of the Eastern District Fire Commissioners, in removing the two crippled bell-ringers and disbanding eight companies is assuming white heat. Yesterday, Engine No. 8 threw out a banner with the inscription, "Apartments to let—Inquire of Jack Perry"—meaning JOHN H. PERRY, one of the Fire Commissioners. Last night a special meeting of the Board of Representatives was held at Firemen's Hall, HENRY M. DIXON, President, in the chair. A communication was presented from the Fire Commissioners, notifying the board of their action in disbanding the companies heretofore published. On motion of Mr. SHIELDS, Hose No. 8, the board refused to receive the communication. A committee of five was then appointed to wait upon Mayor Woon to protest against the action of the commissioners in removing KIRKMAN and AMES, the crippled bell-ringers. The following gentlemen comprise the committee:—James Stack, Engine No. 1; Charles P. Dower, Engine No. 13: George Bond, Engine No. 6; Michael Shields, Hose No. 8, Wm. Johnson, Hose No. 9. Mr. JOHN GACONY, Secretary of the Board, then moved that a committee, consisting of one from each company, be appointed to draw up resolutions expressing the sense of the department regarding the action of the commissioners on the disbandment question. This motion elicited a warm and interesting discussion, in the course of which Mr. JOHNSON, of Hose No. 9, stated that when he asked a certain commissioner to vote for the opponent of DONEVAN, he was told that if he did so, his company would be disbanded, and his company was disbanded. Mr. DIXON, the President, left his chair, and spoke at length on partisan feeling injuring the department, but the committee was finally unanimously appointed. The nominees of the commission who appeared before Mayor Woon for confirmation as bell-ringers have not received his indorsement, and he told one of them that he thought he was better caloulated for a prize fighter than a bell-ringer. The board adjourned, after an acrimonious debate.

FIRES AND ACCIDENTS LAST EVENING.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock a fire, of an unknown origin, occurred in Mrs. SARAH SCHOFIELD's boarding-house, at No. 226 Varick-street. It was speedily extinguished, with loss not exceeding $200 to household furniture, and $100 to the building. The property is fully insured in the St. Nicholas office....At about 6 o'clock fire was discovered in the garret of the tenement dwelling at No. 238 Second-street, occupied by a number of German families. The flames extended to the roof of No. 240, but were there checked. The damage, which is estimated at $1,500, is covered by insurance in the Astor office....The roof of No. 31 Roosevelt-street, took fire at about 10 o'clock from fireworks....At about 9 o'clock, about $100 loss was sustained from fire on the second floor of No. 512 East Sixteenth-street....KATE FRANKFORD, a child about 5 years of age, was run over by a butcher's cart, near her parents dwelling, at No. 170 Broome-street....ABRAHAM ISHUR accidently shot himself in the left arm, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital by Policeman KENNEDY.

KILLED BY WHISKY.—A middle-aged woman, name not known, was found dead in a rear room of the liquor-store of JOHN BURNS in Smith-street, corner of Fourth-place, on Sunday morning. She came to the place on Saturday night, and being plied with whisky became crazy drunk. The proprietor permitted her to remain in the back room until morning, when, on opening the store, he found her dead. Coroner LYNCH will investigate the circumstances on Wednesday.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—CHARLES R. O'GRESS, a child of 15 months, was accidentally shot, and almost instantly killed, at about 8 o'clock last evening, while in his mother's lap, at No. 28 Lewis-street. Many boys were discharging their pistols in the neighborhood at the time, and the police were, consequently, unable to ascertain who fired the fatal bullet.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOOT.—Sunday evening, at No. 68 Cherry-street, Mr. MICHAEL ROBINSON was accidentally shot in the head by WILLIAM QUINN. The bullet passed through the head, and penetrated the neck. The wounded man was taken to the New-York Hospital and placed under the care of Dr. JOHNSON. QUINN was arrested by Capt. THORNE's men.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—PETER EHL, a child of thirty-six months, was run over and instantly killed, Sunday evening, near its parents' abode, No. 37 Avenue A, by car No. 13 of the Thirty-fourth-street line, driven by WILLIAM LORD.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.
STATED SESSION—MONDAY, July 3, 1865, 2 o'clock P. M.

The board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Koster, Patterson, McGrath, Green, Lent—5.

A quorum not answering to their names on roll-call the clerk announced that the board stood adjourned till Thursday, the sixth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number **detailed reports of the Trial of the assassins.** Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

New Sewing-Machines.
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, 426 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Firs and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability: Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Newell's Perfect-fitting Shirts, Ready made and to order. Undershirts, Drawers, Hdkfs., Gloves Ties, &c., sent C. O. D. E. A. NEWELL, 565 Broadway.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

A SPECK OF DANGER.

The minutest black spot on the enamel of a tooth, is an evidence that decay's effacing finger has touched it. Quickly interpose the Sozodont as a safe guard, or the tooth is gone—and not only that one, but perhaps half a dozen. Be assured that nothing but Sozodont will either effectually prevent or arrest dental disease.

To retain the bloom and freshness of beauty unimpaired to a much later period than is generally the case, ladies should use BURNETT'S KALLISTON.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co. Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.** Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

Deafness.
SIGHT, CATARRH, LUNGS, CONSUMPTION, cured by DR. VON EISENBERG'S NEW SYSTEM, NO. 616 BROADWAY.

Fourth of July.—Terrible explosion—Some of the sufferers now lying severely burned—How can they be saved and relieved? Let mothers see to it that they have a box of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR on hand. Do not buy counterfeits; mark, the genuine has new private government stamp printed in black; signature, H. DALLEY, in white. By gross or single box at depot, No. 43 Liberty-st., New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, TIMES Office.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, New York.

Honey Soap,
GLYCERINE SOAP,
DEMULCENT SOAP,
WINDSOR SOAP,
Manufactured by
J. G. HULL'S SON,
No. 32 Park-row, New-York.
Upward of 100 different styles

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamandar Safe, the best fire-proof safe in the world. Depot, No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Wheeler & Wilson, No. 625 Broadway, Lock-stitch Sewing Machine and Button-hole Machine.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway, New-York.

BIRTHS.

SHARROT.—At Gifford, Staten Island, on Sunday, July 2, Mrs. AUGUSTUS E. SHARROT, of a son.

MARRIED.

BAUSHER—FREEMAN.—On Wednesday, June 28, at Trinity Church, Buffalo, by Rev. Dr. Ingersoll, HENRY BAUSHER, Jr., of New-York, and CARRIE C. FREEMAN, of Buffalo.

DELPIT—WHITNEY.—On Thursday, June 29, at Pulaski, N. Y., by Rev. James Douglas, Mr. PIERRE DELPIT, of Troy, N. Y., and Miss SARA L. WHITNEY, of Pulaski, N. Y.

GUEST—ANDREWS.—At the West 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, on Monday, July 3, by Rev. Samuel B. Bell, D. D., Capt. ADOLPHUS A. GUEST, Company B., Second Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters, and Miss CHARLOTTE ANDREWS, all of this city.

HUDSON—WARREN.—On Wednesday, June 28, at Christ's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. E. H. Canfield, FREDERICK J. HUDSON and MARY E. S., only daughter of D. W. Warren, of Brooklyn.

HARVEY—HALSEY.—In Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, June 21, at the Second Presbyterian Church, by Rev. W. Nye Harvey, assisted by Rev. J. H. Taylor, EMILY A., eldest daughter of Capt. Charles Halsey, and HAYWARD A. HARVEY, Esq., of New-York City.

STITT—MALLARY.—At Sunny Side, Troy, by Rev. M. R. Vincent, Mr. JOHN W. STITT, of this city, and Mrs. CHARLOTTE M. CARRYL, daughter of Mr. Joel Mallary, of Troy.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Monday, July 3, GEORGE C., eldest son of George C. Allen, aged 26 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 28 West 35th-st., without further notice.

AIKMAN.—On Monday, July 3, WALTER MONTEITH, infant son of Walter M. and Julia Aikman, aged 1 month.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, July 5, at 4 o'clock P. M., from No. 13 Tompkins-place, Brooklyn.

ATTERBURY.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday morning, July 2, JOHN G. ATTERBURY, aged 39 years, 3 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, Wm. Atterbury, No. 13 Tillery-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

CONNER.—On Saturday, July 1, FRANKLIN CONNER, aged 32 years and 4 months.

His remains will be taken to Westchester for Interment. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the late James Conner, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the William's Bridge Depot, on the Harlem Railroad, to meet the train that leaves 26th-st. at 10 o'clock.

COTTLE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 3, Mrs. MARY COTTLE, aged 68 years.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her brothers, Leonard and Ebenezer Kline, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, James Johnson, No. 208 High-st., on Wednesday, July 5, at 3 o'clock.

GILBERT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 2, MARY GERTRUDE, wife of Rev. G. N. Gilbert.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Tompkins-av. M. E. Tabernacle, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

GRUNDY.—Rev. R. C. GRUNDY, D. D., a distinguished divine, died in Dayton, Ohio, on Wednesday. He was a native of Kentucky, and a graduate of Princeton College.

MEINELL.—Suddenly, on Sunday, July 2, JAMES MEINELL, Esq., in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD SERIES,
Constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery.
JULY, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER

Coupons Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

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BANKERS
AND GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 6 WALL-ST.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND SPECIE bought and sold at best rates, at the counter.

Four per cent. allowed on all deposits, subject to check at sight.

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, and other securities bought and sold at Broker's Board, at the usual commission.

SECURITY FOR VALUABLES,
In large or small amounts,

STUDIO VAULT,

OFFICE IN THE STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 15 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Unequaled Fire and Burglar-Proof accommodations for the reception of,

FAMILY SILVER,

Jewel Cases, Title Deeds, Government Bonds, Bullion, Cash Boxes, Treasury Notes,

ARTISTS' STUDIES,

AND VALUABLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
ABSOLUTE SAFETY GUARANTEED.
(Hours, 8½ A. M. to 4½ P. M.)
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Private Safes and Strong Boxes with Combination Locks, to rent by the year.

PRIVATE OFFICE FOR THE USE OF CUSTOMERS.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The following described notes of the first series 7-30s, viz.:

Nos. 79,739@40, $500s	$1,000
Nos. 70,582@83, 2,970s	3,000
Nos. 42,811@13, $1,000	3,000
Nos. 120,400@2, $1,000	3,000
Total	$10,000

All parties are cautioned against negotiating the above notes, as payment of them has been stopped.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (exchangeable to CRED. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 24, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Union National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(Signed,) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 42 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (ROOM NO. 20,) THIRD FLOOR, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1865.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS.—YOUR TRUSTees hereby inform and notify you, that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund April 1, 1865, and that we have designated by lot, for payment, as required by the Trust Deed, the following ($1,500) of said Mortgage Bonds, viz., numbers:

42, 85, 121, 131, 134, 147, 161, 181, 192, 193, 214, 302, 304, 306, 308, 330, 347, 366, 400, 408, 447, 498, 530, 534, 544, 548, 649, 653, 666, 684, 703, 704, 737, 751, 835, 848, 898, 902, 921, 925, 954, 958, 1054, 1068, 1217, 1234, 1247, 1374, 1377, 1383, 1434, 1434, 1516, 1518, 1582, 1547, 1572, 1647, 1649, 1790, 1840, 1851, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2106, 2113, 2188, 2189, 2195, 2204, 2217, 2250, 2263, 2535, of $1,000 each; 2445, 2447, 2449, 2453, 2461, 2467, 2221, 2238, 2239, 2253, 2548, of $500 each.

The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the Bonds to us, at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above Bonds will not draw interest after July 1, 1865. The next payment will be due October, 1865.

W. SCHALL,
M. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have all all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

HOWES & MACY,

(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Persons Opening Accounts may Deposit and Draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Interest on their daily balance at four per cent.

Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.
OF NEW-YORK,
Chartered by act of Legislature,
for the
SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES,
Under special guarantee
and the
RENTING OF SAFES
in its
BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS,
in the
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
No. 146 Broadway,
Corner of Albert-st.
COUPONS COLLECTED.

The charter confines the business of the company to the safe keeping of valuables, and imposes a personal liability upon the stockholders to an amount equal and additional to the stock held.

Circulars containing rates, &c., can be obtained at the office.

DIRECTORS:
HENRY A. SWIFT, of Henry A. Swift & Co., No. 29 Barclay-st.
COURTLANDT PALMER, No. 54 William-st.
Hon. JAS. R. WHITING, No. 61 Hudson-st.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company.
DAVID OGDEN, No. 63 Wall-st.
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, Tiffany & Co., No. 550 Broadway.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier United States Sub-Treasury, New-York.
A. B. HOPE, Superintendent Central Express Company, and President First National Bank, Somerville, N. J.
J. C. BABCOCK, Cashier Adam Express Company.
GEO. W. McLEAN, Jerome Riggs & Co., No. 45 Exchange-place.
JOHN A. PULLEN, Manager National Express Co.
W. C. SHELDON, Buckley, Sheldon & Co., No. 75 Leonard-st.
FRANCIS H. JENKS.
FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.
FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

FOR SALE
MORRIS & ESSEX R. R. CO.'S
7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.

LOST OR STOLEN.

Six First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., Nos. 175 to 427 inclusive. The public are cautioned not to purchase the above bonds, payment being stopped.
CHARLES R. GILPIN, No. 25 William-st.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

CORNELIUS WENDELL, WILLIAM H. WATSON,
Late Public Printer. *Late Law Clerk Sup. Ct. Sup. Dep't.*
WENDELL & WATSON
PROSECUTE CLAIMS BEFORE EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.
OFFICE ROOMS, No. 345 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
Directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,
Post-office Box No. 298 Washington, D. C.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.
Capital, $250,000, with authority to increase to $1,000,000.
Located at No. 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st.

DIRECTORS:
GABRIEL W. COITE, NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
CHAS. FOX, ANDREW C. BENEDICT,
JAMES M. DOMINICK, MORRIS WILLIAMS,
LEVI H. MACE, WILLIAM E. CLARK,
ALBERT DUNG, JOHN G. ADAMS,
WILLIAM R. FOSTER, NOAH T. SWEZEY,
ALANSON T. BRIGGS, JOHN SNIFFEN,
OTTO SCHLOMER.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.
GABRIEL W. COITE, President.

CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. COUPONS
OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Joliet and Chicago R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds,
Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds,
Dolomna South Western R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds,
Detroit and Milwaukee Coupons, and
Detroit and Pontiac Coupons
Due July 1, 1865, will be paid at our office, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after that date, less government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 19, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 238, Laws of 1859, and 476, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at "The Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the said The Importers' and Tradars' Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from tha date hereof, and not thereafter. Tha outstanding notes of tha said bank must be presented as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all under which it may not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, May 26, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 238, laws of 1859, and 476, laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to the MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and also at the said Marine Bank, in New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE DODGE MINING CO.,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.

SIR:—YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT AN assessment of one dollar per share, on the capital stock of the Dodge Mining Co., has been levied by the Board of Directors, payable on or before the 5th day of July, at the office of the Treasurer, as above; and on all assessments remaining unpaid at that date interest will be charged at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The transfer books will be closed on the 4th day of July, after which no stock will be transferred unless the assessment shall have been paid.
W. H. DIKE,
Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank."
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York."
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled An Act Enabling the Banks of this State to Become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held the 22d day of May, 1865, voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Pacific National Bank.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THIS BANK HAVING, BY AUTHORITY of the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States, organized as a national bank, its business on and after the 1st of July, 1865, will be conducted under the title of "THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York."

Correspondents and depositors will please note this, and make their checks and indorsements accordingly.
EDWARD HAIGHT, President.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive writtten proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn.

Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.
A. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

FINANCIAL.

THE

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$5,000,000.

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., N. Y.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

Collects Warrants, Certificates, Maturing Loans and Drafts, and attends to all financial business with government.

P. C. CALHOUN, President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 170 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1865.

The annual election for directors of this company was held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., and the following gentlemen were duly elected:

JAMES VAN NORDEN, A. M. BININGER,
WILLIAM K. THORN, EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, DANIEL B. PIERSON,
EDWARD C. JOHNSON, CHARLES BUTTS,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE, WM. P. COOLEDGE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN, WM. H. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL, RICHARD C. COMBES,
LEVI ONDERDONK, THOMAS B. PECK,
ELISHA BROOKS, JOHN H. FOWLER,
JOHN A. AMERMAN, JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER,
JAMES BUCHAN.

And at a subsequent meeting of the board JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reflected President.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND INSURANCE AGENTS.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS, Charleston, S. C.
JAMES H. TAYLOR, ED. C. WILLIAMS,
WM. BIRNIE, Jr.

REFER TO
Messrs. E. D. MORGAN & CO., New-York.
Messrs. STURGIS, BENNETT & CO., New-York.
WM. K. KITCHEN, Esq., Peoples' Park Bank, New-York.
W. B. MEEKER, Esq., Cashier Bank of New-York.
Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., Philadelphia and Washington.
Messrs. JOHNSON BROTHERS & Co., Baltimore.
Messrs. JOHN WILLIAMS & Co., Baltimore.
Messrs. J. B. GLOVER & Co., Boston.
Messrs. H. D. NEWCOMB & Bros., Louisville, Ky.
JULY 1, 1865.

LEOPOLD COHN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Charleston, S. C.,
July 1, 1865.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1865.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, of the People's Fire Insurance Company, held at the office on the 26th June, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:

JOHN W. LEWIS, JOHN O. MOREAU,
MATTHIAS CLARK, MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD,
ABRAHAM LEGGETT, ELIPHALET BOOTMAN,
THOMAS WILLIAMS, ABRAHAM R. VAN NEST,
ALFRED BALMORE, GEORGE SCHMELZEL,
GEORGE WARNER, PETER R. CHRISTIE,
CHRISTOPHER GWYER, JOSEPH B. MILLER,
SIMON SHINDLER, SAMUEL RAYNOR,
JOHN P. YELVERTON, SAMUEL BIRDSALL,
JAMES S. LEWIS, THOMAS J. BLANCK,
SOLOMON BANTA, CROWELL ADAMS,
WILLIAM MOORE, HENRY DAVID,
HENRY S. TERBELL, J. G. BLAUVELT,
JAMES E. HEDGES, PETER J. SCHULTZ,
CORNELIUS STEPHENS, ALBERT MANN,
D. JACKSON STEWARD, JOHN F. VAN RIPER,
WILLIAM BERTZEL, JOSEPH H. WOOD.
CHARLES H. HUNTER,

And at a subsequent meeting of the directors, held on the 27th inst., MATTHIAS CLARK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the coming year.
WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF THE Legislature, entitled "An act to enable the Trustee for the stockholders and creditors of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Albany, and the Receiver of the Bank of Albany, to apply and dispose of the property and funds yet remaining under such trust, and to close up such trust," passed Feb. 27, 1865, all persons having cancelling notes or bills of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Albany, are hereby notified and required to present the same for redemption to JACOB B. TEN EYCK, sole acting Trustee, or to ADAM VAN ALLEN, Receiver of the Bank of Albany, at the First National Bank, in the City of Albany, on or before the eleventh (11th) day of September, 1865.
J. H. TEN EYCK, Trustee.
ALBANY, March 3, 1865. mb8—law6m

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of "THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK."
J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE JULY 1, 1865—Will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers:
CHICAGO CITY, MUNICIPAL.
CHICAGO CITY, WATER LOAN,
ALBANY CITY, 6 PER CENT.
HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD, CONVERTIBLE.
MISSOURI STATE BONDS, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.—The undersigned are prepared to receive proposals to the 11th inst., at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $10,000 of said bonds for the purposes of the sinking fund.
JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, } Trustees.
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 27 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders will be held at the company's office on Thursday, July 6, at 12 M., to consider the expediency of issuing mortgage bonds for the purpose of liquidating the present indebtedness of the company and completing improvements at the mines.
FRED. G. SCRIBA, Secretary.

NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the shareholders for the election of trustees, for the ensuing year, met this day, at the office of J. B. Gayer, No. 104 Wall-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., and adjourned to THURSDAY, the 6th July, at 3 o'clock P. M.
JULY 3, 1865. JAMES McMASTER, Secretary.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE SIXTH NATIONAL BANK, of New-York:

Average amount of loans and discounts	$422,605
Average amount of lawful money and specie	192,663
Average amount of deposits	430,009
Average amount of circulation	193,000

JNO. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE OIL LANDS—Near navigable rivers, and producing wells. Prices very low. JAMES L. DAWES, No. 135 Pearl-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO BEAUTIFY THE COMPLEXION.
USE SCHULTS' WHITE LIQUID ENAMEL.
The "Enamel" will remove the worst cases of Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Moth Patches, or Sunburn, in from four to six days. It whitens the skin permanently, and imparts a freshness and transparency to the complexion, which is perfectly natural and without injury to the skin. No toilet is complete without it. Price by mail, sealed and post paid, 50 cents.
Address C. F. SCHULTS, 265 River-st., Troy, N. Y.

MARBLE MANTELS,
A large stock always on hand at
LOWER PRICES,
than any other establishment in the city.
A. KLABER'S MANTIE WORKS,
No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

REFRIGERATORS
At R. & J. MOWBRAY'S, No. 82 Vesey-st., opposite Washington Market. Refrigerators all sizes, ice cream freezers, water coolers, Mason's fruit jars, gas and kerosene cooking stoves, laundry furnaces, stoves, ranges and house-furnishing goods.

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE.—UNIFORM fonts of second-hand type, sufficient to set up a daily newspaper 24x38, laid in case and cleanly distributed, viz.: 26 cases, about 600 lbs. of nonpareil, at 32 cts.; 20 cases of brevier, about 500 lbs., at 28 cts., and 20 cases of minion, about 500 lbs., at 32 cts. The cases are in excellent order, and will be sold at half price. Apply at the Printing Establishment of E. B. SPOONER & SON, No. 32 Court-st. near the City Hall, Brooklyn.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. (free of government tax) out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 5th of July prox.

Transfer books will be closed from June 20 to July 5, inclusive.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1865.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1865.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (5,) and the government tax, will be paid the stockholders of the Irving Bank, payable on and after the 30th day of June.

The transfer-books are closed to that date inclusive.
By order of the board.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH R. R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on the 15th July. The Company also assume the payment of the government tax on the same. Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th July.

W. O. Pierrepont was reelected President, Marcellus Massey Vice-President, and R. E. Hungerford Secretary, for the ensuing year.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 5 CHAMBERS-STREET.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th day of July, 1865, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the Government Tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President,
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NORWICH, Conn., June 27, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the past six months, free from government tax, payable to stockholders on the 15th of July, whose names are on the stock ledger on the 6th of July.

Dividend payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's Office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

Transfer books will be closed from the 6th of July to the 16th of July.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDING, No. 68 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1865.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent., out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after 5th of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th of June until the 7th of July next.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared an additional dividend of three per cent., free of government tax, out of the profits of the current three months, payable on and after MONDAY, July 3.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 3d July, inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 108 Broadway, New-York, June 16, 1865.—Dividend.—The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) and an extra dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) free of government tax, payable on first Monday of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 19 until July 7.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, free of government tax, payable to the stockholders on the first day of July next.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 19th inst. to July 1.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual Dividend of Twelve (12) PerCent. and the government tax, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d day of July ensuing. By order of the board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST.,
JERSEY CITY, June 19, 1865.

17TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of government tax, payable on and after 1st July next.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

OFFICES OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on damand, free of income tax.
DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 17. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. and the government tax, payable to stockholders on and after July 1, for which transfer books will be closed from the 23d to June 30 inclusive.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, free from government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, on and after the first day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board.
C. A. SMITH, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Seven per cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent., (free of government tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 27 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., (free from government tax,) payable on and after the 10th inst.
WILLIAM E. HOXIE, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIV

FOURTH OF JULY.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR CELEBRATING THE APPROACHING ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, JULY 4, 1865, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Joint Special Committee appointed to make arrangements for celebrating the approaching anniversary of our National Independence have the honor to submit the following:

There will be a military parade of the First Division N. Y. N. G., under command of Major-Gen. Charles W. Sandford. They will be reviewed by His Honor the Mayor and Common Council, in Union-square, at 10 o'clock A. M.

In the evening, fireworks will be exhibited at the following places and in the order of the programme. The displays will be prepared and furnished by the world-renowned pyrotechnists, Jos. G. & Isaac Edge, of Jersey City, N. J.

During the interval between the pieces, aerial fireworks will be displayed in rapid succession, and the bands will furnish music at the following places, viz.:

City Hall—Graffulla's Band.
East Broadway and Grand-st.—Hill's Band.
Madison-square—Graffulle's Band.
Tompkins-square—Robertson's Band.
West Broadway and Franklin-st.—Robertson's Band.
Broadway and 43d-st.—Kingsland'a Band.
Jackson-square—Kingsland'a Band.
Battery—Kubelka Band.
Union Market-square, East Houston-st—Kissenberth's Band.
West Houston-st.-square—Kissenberth's Band.
Marion and Spring sts.—Mahahan's Band.
Monroe and Market sts.—Mahahan's Band.
Mount Morris-square—Rnhell's Band.
54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Blind Band.
Liberty-square—Kingsland'e Band.
4th-av. Park—Kingsland's Band.

At the City Hall there will be a fine display of fireworks set off.

At the other places above designated there will be a similar display.

The owners and masters of vessels in port, and proprietors of hotels and public buildings, are requested to display their colors on that day; the sextons are requested to ring the bells of their respective churches for an hour at sunrise, noon and sunset.

Drivers of vehicles are requested to avoid the line of procession.

The Civic Societies are invited to coöperate with the Committee in furtherance of the celebration.

The Committee also request the Board of Education to have the Public Schools closed on the THIRD OF JULY, and also invite the citizens generally to close their places of business on that day, and display the National Flag from their buildings, whether public or private.

By order of the Committee of the Board of Aldermen.
PETER MASTERSON,
JOSEPH SHANNON,
TERENCE FARLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
MICHAEL NORTON.

By order of the Committee of the Board of Councilmen.
WILLIAM JOYCE,
JOHN HEALY,
DAVID FITZGERALD,
CHARLES KOSTER,
J. WILSON GREEN.

THE FIRST DIVISION NATIONAL GUARD.
HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. N. G.,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10.—This division will parade on TUESDAY NEXT, the Fourth of July, to celebrate the eighty-ninth anniversary of our National Independence, the triumphant restoration of our Union, and the return of peace.

The division line will be formed on 23d-st., with the right on 5th-av., at 8 o'clock A. M.

The Major-General, with the concurrence of the Mayor and Corporation of the City, respectfully invites the several regiments of New-York and Brooklyn in this city to unite in the celebration of the day, to enable the citizens of New-York to receive and welcome them upon their return to their homes and friends. All regiments and battalions of volunteers disposed to coöperate with the First Division on this occasion, are requested to report to the Major-General during the present week, at his office, No. 5 Tryon-row. Brig.-Gen. Yates will cause national salutes to be fired from the Battery at sunrise and at noon.

The line of March from 23d-st. will be up Madison-av. to 59th-st. through 42d-st to 5th-av., down 5th-av. to 14th-st., up 14th-st. to Union-square, where the honors of a marching salute will be paid to the Mayor and Common Council.

The division staff will assemble at the quarters of the Major-General, at 7½ A. M., at which hour Capt. Otto's troop will report for escort duty.

The Commissary-General will issue ammunition upon the requisition of the commandants of regiments.

By order of Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.
CHARLES H. TOMES, Major and Volunteer Aid-de-camp.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Division Inspector.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT.
HEADQUARTERS FIFTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 7.—Pursuant to division and brigade orders, this regiment will parade, uniformed, armed and equipped, with white gloves, on TUESDAY, July 4, to celebrate the eighty-ninth anniversary of American Independence, and the restoration of the Union and the peace of the country. Regimental line will be formed on Washington Parade-ground at 6¾ o'clock A. M. precisely. Field and staff will report, mounted, to the Colonel, at his quarters, No. 22 Amity-place, at 6¼ o'clock A. M. Non-commissioned staff, engineers and field music to report on the parade-ground, to the Adjutant, at the same time. The colors to be brought to the ground.

Second Lieut. George Lang, of B Company, has resigned, and the resignation is accepted.

By order of Col. BURGER, Commanding.
WM. DICKEL, Adjutant.

THE SIXTH REGIMENT.
HEADQUARTERS SIXTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 46.—In compliance with division and brigade orders, this regiment will parade, fully uniformed, armed and equipped (white gloves), field and staff mounted—on the 4th proximo, to participate in celebrating the anniversary of our national independence—an event ever to be remembered by the American people with feelings of pride and gratitude. Our recent and complete triumph over the most wicked and inhuman set of bloodthirsty traitors the world ever knew should inspire all, and especially those who have been instrumental in their subjugation, with a determination to make this celebration one worthy of the occasion. Let the members of this regiment again manifest their patriotism by turning out in full strength.

Line will be formed in Broome-st. at 6¾ o'clock A. M. Commandants of companies, band, field music and non-commissioned staff will report to the Adjutant on the ground thirty minutes before, and the field and staff to the Colonel, at the same place, fifteen minutes before formation. By order of Col. JOEL W. MASON.

J. H. INGERSOLL, Adjutant.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.
HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER No. 14.—1. In compliance with division and brigade orders, this regiment will parade, fully uniformed and equipped (white pants, without knapsacks), on TUESDAY, July 4, to celebrate the eighty-ninth anniversary of American Independence, the triumph of our national arms, and the restoration of peace, union and harmony to our country. Roll call of companies at 8 o'clock A. M. Band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant at the same hour. Field and staff (mounted) will report to the Colonel at 6¾ o'clock A. M.

2. George W. Fowler having been elected Captain of Company B, will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Rank June 20, 1865.

3. It having been proven to the satisfaction of the commandant, that Moses A. Van Benschoten, (recently expelled from Company G, for neglect of duty,) had previous to the date of such expulsion, completed the seven years' services required by law, he is hereby honorably discharged from this regiment.

4. A full attendance at the meeting of the Board of Officers, on Saturday, July 1, is desirable, as very important business will be presented for consideration.

By order of Col EMMONS CLARK.
J. H. LIENEAU, Adjutant.

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.
HEADQUARTERS EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT N. G.
S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.—Pursuant to division and brigade orders, this regiment will parade on TUESDAY NEXT, July 4. The regimental line will be formed on 4th-st., the right resting on Broadway, at 7½ A. M. The field and staff will report (mounted) to the Colonel, at these headquarters, at 7 o'clock. The non-commissioned staff, music and drum corps will report to the Adjutant, on the ground, at 6¾ A. M.

By order Col. F. A. CONKLIN,
Commanding Regiment.
C. B. MITCHELL, Adjutant.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

THE ROUND-HILL SCHOOL,
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AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, *in one of the most beautiful and healthful locations in the country.* Circulars, containing course of study, terms, &c., sent on application to either of the Principals. JOSIAH CLARKE, JAMES F. SPALDING.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. For circulars, address C. H. GARDNER, Box No. 616 Springfield, Mass., until Aug. 15.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, IN SEPTEMBER, a graduate of West Point for superior military school. Also several other teachers for different departments. All who seek positions should have "Application Form" of Amer. School Institute. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st.

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THE JUBILEE JULY NUMBER OF DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, with splendid novelties, Engravings, Fashions, Stories, Fireworks, household matters, with the great National Jubilee Prize Song, and other splendid novelties. Do not fail to see the splendid and jubilant Jubilee July Number. Now ready. Yearly, $3, with a valuable premium. Single copies, 25 cents. Mailed post free, on receipt of price.
W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 39 Beekman-st.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1865.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI—GENERAL ORDER.—The society will meet at the rooms of the New-York Society Library, University-place, near 13th-st., on TUESDAY, July 4, at 12 M.

Members of other State Societies of the Cincinnati, who may be in the city, are invited to be present, and unite with us in celebrating the Anniversary of our National Independence.

The Standing Committee will hold a special meeting at 11 A. M. By order of
HAMILTON FISH, President.
MARINUS WILLETT, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamented, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

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THE CORNER-STONE OF THE CHAPEL of the 40th-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. CHARLES H. HART,) northeast corner of 40th-st. and Lexington-av., will be laid THURSDAY AFTERNOON, July 6, at 6 o'clock. Rev. Dr. RICE, Rev. Mr. KELLOGG and others are expected to officiate on the occasion.

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PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,676	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,198	Asplint.

Leave Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, July 8
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, July 15
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, July 29
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Well-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
EUROPE.....FRIDAY.....July 21
LAFAYETTE.....FRIDAY.....Aug. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad canpon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 2.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The famous Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF DUBLIN	THURSDAY	July 6
CITY OF BOSTON	SECONDTURDAY	July 8
KANGAROO	WEDNESDAY	July 12
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	July 15

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The London and New-York Steamship Company's splendid British Iron Steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail, as above, from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, July 17, to be followed by the Steamship CELIA.

For passage, at low rates, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For Freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FREIGHT REDUCED TO 15 CENTS PER FOOT.

PASSAGE—First-class, $40; Second-class, $30; Steerage, $20.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE.
REGULAR WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

The first-class steamship
NEVADA,
Capt. CARPENTER,
will commence taking freight on Wednesday morning, and positively sail SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 o'clock, from foot of Canal-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOODIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
The AMERICA will follow SATURDAY, July 15.
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43, North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
July 17—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CRESCENT, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE—FREIGHTS GREATLY REDUCED
The new and first-class steamship
CHASE,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
will sail as above, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11 North River, on THURSDAY, July 6.
For freight or passage, at as low rates as any other line, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah,
HUNTER & GAMMELL.
The ZODIAC will succeed, and sail on THURSDAY, July 13.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15t of each month.
VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.
For particulars inquire of
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent,
No. 26 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.
The favorite steamship MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on July 12.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
Regular United States Mail line of new and first-class steamships.
The ALHAMBRA, Capt. BENSON, will be dispatched from Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, 8th July, at 3 P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The GRANADA will follow on Saturday, 15th July.

FOR CHARLESTON.
The first-class steamer STARLIGHT is now receiving freight at Pier No. 14, East River, and will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY. Apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship
LOUISA MOORE
will sail from pier No. 36, North River, on
SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. TILVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M. Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The STAR OF THE UNION will follow Saturday, July 15.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—The CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, will dispatch on the 20th of every month at noon, from pier No. 2, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWDEN, at lower rates of passage than any other line. For particulars apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.
N. B.—Two new steamers, the NICARAGUA and LEONE, building for this Company, are nearly complete, and the line will shortly be run every 20 days, which we hope will enable us to offer sufficient accommodation to the great demand for passage by this favorite line, well known to all old Californians for care and attention to the comfort of its passengers.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.

Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travellers, issued by J. B. JONES, Notary Public.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR, Wm. R. BELL, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
The MARIPOSA will follow on Saturday, July 15.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel Steamship HATTERAS, Lewis PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

The Steamship ARIADNE will succeed the HATTERAS, leaving from the same Pier on the 12th. Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

STEAMSHIP CREOLE, FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., instead of 12 o'clock noon.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat D. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HAYCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North; East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 75; forward deck, $1 25. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.

For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt., Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville trains. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—THE NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Bay-st., at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1 and 4.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY FOR NEW-BRIGHTON, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond, Elm Park.—Boats leave Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 2, 4, 5, 7 P. M. On Sundays—8, 10:30, 12 M.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

FOR NORWALK—LANDING AT WHITE STONE AND GREENWICH.—The steamboat JOHN ROMER will leave Pier No. 26, East River, (Peck-slip) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamer leaves foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with trains for Montreal with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad; sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:35 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,

from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Toms River, Barn

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AT CAPE RACE.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable on Board the Great Eastern.

The Revised Tariff for Messages to Europe, Asia and Africa.

FLUCTUATIONS IN AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The Emperor of France and the Prince Napoleon Still Unreconciled.

Negotiations Between the King of Italy and the Pope Broken off.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CAPE RACE, Sunday, July 2, } VIA ASPY BAY, July 3. }

The Cunard steamship *China*, from Liverpool Saturday, June 24, via Queenstown Sunday, 25th, passed this point at 8 o'clock this morning, en route to Halifax and Boston.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from New-York, arrived out on the 22d.

The steamships *Persia* and *Helvetia*, from New-York, arrived out on the 23d.

The general and political news is meagre and unimportant.

The advices from America by the *Persia* caused a decline in American securities.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English papers are unusually silent on American affairs.

The whole twenty-three hundred miles of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, was on board the *Great Eastern*, and as soon as the balance of the paying-out machinery was put up, the telegraph fleet would sail for Valentia, and it was hoped before their departure from Valentia, that a United States Government steamer would join them.

The vessels will probably leave Valentia on the 10th of July, and arrive at Heart's Content, Trinity Bay, about the 24th of July.

The directors of the company have decided on the following uniform tariff between all parts of the United States and British North America:

To Great Britain, £20 sterling, for twenty words or less, and £1 for each additional word.

To the Continent of Europe, £21 for twenty words, and £1 1s. for each additional word.

To Asia and Africa, £25 for twenty words, and £1 5s. for each additional word.

The address, date and signature are all to be counted and charged for in messages.

Messages for places in Asia and Africa to which the telegraph does not extend will be forwarded by the first mail, postage paid.

Messages in cipher will be charged double these rates.

The directors are convinced that unless they charge high prices at first there will be such an accumulation of business that great delay will arise in the transmission of the messages, but they intend to put down new cables as fast as possible, and thus reduce the prices.

The cable will be opened for business as soon after it is laid as possible, and all messages will be forwarded in the order in which they are received at Heart's Content and Trinity Bay.

The new stock of the Atlantic Telegraph Company sold in London at a premium, and old one thousand pound shares at £560.

On the 1st of June the shareholders in the Telegraph Construction Company visited the *Great Eastern* by invitation from the Directors of the Atlantic Company, and on the following day, Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister, the Duke and Duchess of SUTHERLAND, the Duke and Duchess of SOMERSET, and a large number of other distinguished people visited the ship.

The health of Mr. ADAMS was drank at the *dejeuner* on board.

Mr. ADAMS, in returning thanks, said, that during the recent troubles he was selfish enough to wish the cable might not be laid, as he would have been overwhelmed with the telegrams; but now he wished it every success, as he believed it would do more than any other agency to strengthen the bonds of union between the two countries. The interests and object of Great Britain had all along been to maintain peace, and now that the contest which had distracted the United States had been put an end to, the sole object they had in view was peace also.

No more visitors were to be admitted on board the *Great Eastern* before she sailed.

The present condition of the cable was all that could be desired, and those most interested in it seemed to be perfectly confident of its complete success.

The report of the Hudson Bay Company is ready. With regard to the claim of the company against the United States under the Oregon treaty, the hope is expressed that the question may be concluded before the end of the year.

Parliamentary proceedings are unimportant. The business of the session is closing up and will end in about a fortnight.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BARINGS' circular says: "There has been during the week an active business in American securities, and until to-day (the 23d of June) rising prices on five-twenty bonds and Illinois and Erie shares. The five-twenties touched 74½ yesterday, but are to-day heavy at 72½ to 73. The shares after having been higher are to-day 85@86 for Illinois, and 54@55 for Eries. There has also been some business in Virginia sixes at 39½.

FRANCE.

M. ELGIN had arrived in Paris on a special mission.

The weekly return of the Bank of France shows an increase of cash on hand of nearly seventeen millions of francs.

The Prince NAPOLEON was about to proceed to Switzerland. His interview with the Emperor is said to have widened the breach between them.

The *Opinione Nationale* had received a first warning for an attack upon a government speech in the Chambers.

SPAIN.

A general amnesty has been declared for offences against the "Press Law."

The municipality of Madrid, which was dismissed last April, has been restored.

Marshal SERRANO has been approved as Captain-General of Madrid.

Marshal O'DONNELL had made a speech in the Cortes setting forth the government policy, which includes the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy and the maintainance of amicable relations with foreign Powers.

ITALY.

It is reported that the negotiations between the Mexican Embassy and the Papal Court have been interrupted, and that the Embassy will leave Rome, and M. NEGLIA return from Mexico. Florence papers confirm this rupture.

AUSTRIA.

The house of REICHSRATH had resolved not to grant further credit to the government until the budgets of 1865 and 1866 have been voted in conformity with the constitution. It was rumored that M. VON SCHEVENTINO, Minister of State, and M. VON PLEKER, Minister of Finance, had tendered their resignations, which the Emperor declined to accept.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports: The sales of Cotton for the week reach 142,000 bales, including 46,000 bales to speculators, and 30,000 bales to exporters. The market opened excited, and an advance has taken place of 1⅛d. @1d. ₰ lb. for American, and 1½d.@3d. ₰ lb. for other descriptions. The sales on Friday were 15,000 bales, the market closing more quiet but firm, at unchanged quotations.

Fair Orleans.....20d.
Middling Uplands.....19½d.
Texas.....19¾d.

The stock in port amounts to 277,000 bales, including 93,500 bales of American.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market is unsettled, buyers rejecting the enhanced prices demanded for goods and yarns.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The BREADSTUFFS market is generally quiet and steady. WHEAT is somewhat firmer. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., and other circulars report: FLOUR dull. WHEAT firm: Winter Red, 8s. 6d.@8s. 9d. CORN quiet and steady; Mixed, 28s. 3d.@28s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is generally inactive. Messrs. EGLENY, AYRES & Co., and others report: BEEF quiet. PORK dull. BACON steady. LARD firm. TALLOW has an upward tendency; American is quoted at 39s. 6d.@40s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES steady at 28s. 3d.@29s. for Pots and Pearls. SUGAR has an upward tendency. COFFEE quiet. RICE quiet and steady. LINSEED easier. LINSEED OIL steady at 35s.@36s. SPERM OIL quiet at £94 ₰ ton. RESIN steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 54s.@55s. PETROLEUM—BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report: "The market is firm at 2s. 5d.@2s. 6d for Refined."

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS quiet with an upward tendency. IRON steady. SUGAR quiet and steady. COFFEE firmer with an upward tendency. TEA steady. LINSEED CAKES quiet and steady. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE dull. PETROLEUM steady at 2s. 6d. ₰ gallon for refined. TALLOW firmer.

LONDON, Friday Evening, June 23.

CONSOLS close at 89¾@90 for money.
AMERICAN STOCKS—United States Five Twenties 72¾@73; Illinois Central Railroad 85@86; Erie Railroad 54@55.

The weekly return of the Bank of England shows an increase of bullion of £286,000.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, June 24.

COTTON—The sales to-day foot up 15,000 bales, including 8,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closes firm at unchanged quotations.

BREADSTUFFS—The market dull.

PROVISIONS.—The market is dull.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, June 24.

CONSOLS close at 89¾@89⅞ for money.
AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central Railroad 85¾@86; Erie Railroad 53; United States Five Twenties 70¾@71.

BOMBAY, Friday, June 16.

Cotton advanced. Exchange 2s. Freights unchanged.

CALCUTTA, Thursday, June 15.

The prospects of the indigo crop are good. Exchange 2s.

CANTON, Wednesday, May 24.

Cotton goods declining. Exchange 4s. 4d.

SHANGHAI, Tuesday, May 23.

Nothing doing in tea or silk.
The Imperial troops at Hong Kong have mutinied.
The Taepings evacuated Mungbihow.

MELBOURNE, Thursday, May 25.

The gold shipments since the last mail reach 62,700 ounces.
There have been severe gales and floods in Australia.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival of the Irish Brigade—Their History—Arrival and Departure of Eastern Troops—Departure of New-York Regiments for Hart's Island, &c.

The famous and long-tried Irish Brigade, under the command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. ROBERT NUGENT, arrived early yesterday morning, remaining all of yesterday and last night at the Battery, preparatory to taking part in the grand celebration of to-day. This brigade consists of four regiments, viz: The Sixty-third, Sixty-ninth, and Eighty-eighth New-York, and Twenty-eighth Massachusett Regiment, from Boston. The brigade has an extensive and gallant record, having shared in the glory of every engagement lought by the army of the Potomac, since its organization, from the siege of Yorktown and the Peninsula campaign, under MCCLELLAN, through all the different campaigns of HOOKER, BURNSIDE, MEADE and GRANT, down to the final surrender of the army of northern Virginia, under LEE, at Appomattox Hollow, Va., April 9, 1865. The following comprises the complete roster of the officers of the New-York regiments in the brigade, the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts having left for home yesterday:

Brigade Staff—Brevet Brig.-Gen. ROBERT NUDENT (Sixty-ninth New-York) commanding; Capt. J. H. Foley, (Sixty-ninth New-York) Acting Adjutant-General; Major Jas. McQuade, Brigade Inspector; Capt. M. W. Wall, A. D. C.; First Lieut. Chas. M. Grenger, A. D. C.: Brevet-Major P. W. Black, A. C. S.

Field and Staff Sixty-ninth New-York—Col. Jas. D. Brady; Lieut.-Col. H. D. Terwilliger; Major Jas. McQuade; Surgeon L. Reynolds; Assist.-Surgeon — Hillard; Adj. — Freeman; Quartermaster H. C. Church.

Line Officers, Sixty-ninth New-York—Company A—Captain E. Lee; First Lieutenant, W. A. Smith; Second Lieutenant, T. T. Lynch. Company B—Captain, Bennett; First Lieutenant, Jas. Reynolds; Second Lieutenant, John Torhey. Company C—Captain Kellohan; First Lieutenant, M. Sanmon; Second Lieutenant, H. Fraser. Company D—Captain, Daniel Maher; First Lieutenant, Mich. Hallahan; Second Lieutenant, Alex. Kellogg. Company E—Captain, T. J. Terwilliger; First Lieutenant, W. A. Smith. Co F—Captain, W. F. Halley; First Lieutenant, E. J. Maxwell; Second Lieotenant, John Corrigan.

Field and Staff, Eighty-eighth New-York—Colonel, Dennis Burke; Lieutenant-Colonel, John W. Byrou; Major, John Smith; Adjutant, J. M. Birmingham; Surgeon, —— Stillman; Quartermaster, R. R. Dowdle.

Line Officers, Eighty-eighth New-York—Captains, J. A. Desmond, Richard S. Harrison, W. J. O'Connor and Joseph Hyland; First Lieutenants, K. T. Plunket and Geo. W. Ford; Second Lieutenants, John Conklin, Patrick J. Healy and Thos. Nugent.

Field and Staff, Sixty-ninth New-York.—Lieutenant-Colonel, JAMES J. SMITH, commanding; Major, Richard Mowncy; Adjutant, Daniel Dolan; Surgeon, William O'Meagher; Assistant Surgeon, James J. Purcell; Regimental Quartermaster, Richard Maybery; Chaplain, Thomas Willet.

Line Officers, Sixty-ninth New-York.—Captain and Brevet Major, Robert H. Millikin; Captains, Maurice W. Wall, Martha Murphy, John E. Foley, Michael Murphy, Henry McQuade, Edward F. Olompor, David Lynch and Peter H. Sweeny; First Lieotenants, John Nugent, Thomas McGrath, Robert McKinley, George M. Belding, James McCann and Owen McNulty; Second Lieutenants, Patrick Wa.d, Michael Leddy, Robert H. Murphy, William Herbert, George Nevins, James Conway, John Meagher, Terence Scanlon and Michael Walsh.

The following is a list of the battles participated in by the Irish Brigade:

1862.—Siege of Yorktown, April; Williamsburgh, May 5; West Point, May 6; seven days' battles before Richmond, June 25; July 2, Seven Pines; Aotietam, Sept. 19; Blackburn's Ford, Fredericksburgh, (under BURNSIDE,) Dec. 13.

1863.—Chancellorsville, May 5; Gettysburgh, July 1—5; Wapping Heights, July 22; Rappahannock Station, October; Mine Run, Nov. 26.

1864.—Wilderness, May 5; Spottsylvania, May 7—8; Totopotomy Creek, North Anna, Cold Harbor, June 1; Bethesda Church; Siege of Petersburgh, Boydtown Plank Road, Oct. 27.

1865.—Second Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; assault upon the enemy's works, (usually known as Fort Fisher,) March 25; grand assault on Petersburgh, April 2; pursuit of LEE, Amelia Court-house, April 6; surrender of LEE, April 9.

It will be seen that this brigade has been in some thirty battles, not including innumerable skirmishes and in all cases have acquitted themselves with distinguished bravery. Our space will not allow of any extended account of the various deeds of arms of this command. Col. BRADY, of the Sixty-third, entered the service as a private, and rose step by step to his present rank. Lieut.-Col. TERWILLIGER has commanded the regiment for some time, Col. BRADY being on staff duty. Each regiment has worn out three sets of colors, and during their long term of service have never lost one. Great preparations are going on to give these gallant regiments a good and hearty reception.

The Sixth New-York Heavy Artillery, Tenth New-York Zouaves, and Fifty-ninth and Seventy-third New-York Regiments, who enjoyed the hospitality of the New-York State Agency during Sunday and Monday, all departed yesterday afternoon by steamer for Hart's Island, not being able to remain over for the celebration to-day. It is understood that want of adequate accommodations (the city regiments owning the armories necessarily wanting their rooms) caused these commands to leave. Most of the officers and men betray impatience to be paid off and be allowed to go home as citizens.

The First Massachusetts Cavalry, Major FLINT commanding, 140 strong; and the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, 260 strong, Major FULLER commanding, left yesterday for Readville for final payment.

The Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, 200 strong, Capt. CONNOR commanding, left for Boston yesterday morning, where a great reception awaits them to-day.

The Fifth Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery arrived at the Battery Barracks yesterday morning, and left during the afternoon for Providence. The Fifth Rhode Island was organized as a batallion of infantry in December, 1861, and accompanied the Burnside expedition. It participated in the battles of Newbern, Kinston, siege of Fort Macon, Whitehall, Rawl's Mills, Washington, N. C., and defence of Newbern. They have been doing garrison duty in and about Newbern during the last two years as heavy artillery. The whole strength of the regiment is 428, present 375, all that remains of over 1,900 men. The following is the roster of officers, field and staff: Col. Geo. W. Tew, Major J. M. Potter; Surgeon, J. B. Greene; Adjutant, B. F. Underwood; Quartermaster, C. F. Gladding.

Line Officers.—Company A, Captain, John Agan; First Lieutenant, C. W. Howland. Company B, First Lieutenant, M. O. Darling. Company C, First Lieutenant, H. B. Bateman. Company D, Captain, W. H. Luther; First Lieutenant, Chas. E. Greene. Company E, Captain, George H. Pierce. Company F, Captain, Wm. R. Landers; First Lieutenant, J. B. Landers. Company G, Captain, John H. Robinson. Company H, Captain, E. F. Angell. Company I, Captain, Chas. Taft. Company K, First Lieutenant, M. O. Darling.

THE FIRST NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Two battalions of the First New-York Veteran Engineers arrived here last evening, from Washington per the Amboy route, landing at pier No. 1, at 6 P. M. This regiment has performed great and signal service, in North and South Carolina, under Gen. GILLMORE, and since the organization of the Army of the James it has constantly been engaged in engineering and fortifying along the Bermuda Front. The following is the roster of the commissioned officers of the First New-York Engineers Veteran Volunteers, Brevet Brig.-Gen. JAMES F. HALL, commanding.

Field and Staff—Lieut.-Col. James E. Place.

Majors—Joseph Walker, Frederick H. Cruso, Alfred F. Sears; Surgeon James McGarry; Adjutant Edgar Harriott; Quartermaster T. K. Dunham.

Captains—Patrick McGuire, W. H. Baldwin, V. W. M. Brown, N. M. Edwards, Latham L. Buckland, Richard F. Butt, Andrew Robeson, Jr., Chas. F. Hartman, Charles B. Parsons, Richard W. Coe, Thomas Archer.

First Lieutenants—George T. Wilkes, Harrison L. Waterman, John Archer, E. N. K. Talcott, John L. Allanson, John Franks, Jno. Connolly, Chas. P. Duffy, Chas. D. Otis, H. H. Trenor.

Second Lieutenants—George Brown, Chas. S. Harvell, Geo. D. Hughes, Geo. Robert, Thos. G. Hall, Waldron J. Cheyney, Charles H. Kehler, Frederick Walters.

Companies A, B, D, and part of Company I of the Fifteenth New-York Engineers arrived, yesterday afternoon, from North Carolina—the remainder of the regiment having been mustered out previously at Elmira. The batalion numbers some 140 men. The following officers accompany the command: Capts. H. O'Keefe, Charles Lewis and Havens; First Lieuts. Bird, Hutchinson, Devins and Perry; Quartermaster Tilley.

THIRTEENTH NEW-YORK ARTILLERY RETURNED.

The third battalion of this regiment, under command of Major R.W. MCLAUGHLIN, consisting of Company I, commanded by Capt. P. A. O'MALLEY; Company K, Capt. S. J. DONNELLY; Company L, Capt. A. L. FITCH, and Company M, Capt. E. C. PARKINSON, altogether numbering five hundred men, lately forming the celebrated Naval Brigade, Army of the James, returned to this city last evening, and to-day Major McLAUGHLIN has moved his command to Hart's Island, where they will be mustered out.

This battalion consists of sailors enlisted for service on the army light-draft iron-clad gunboats *Foster, Burnside, Reno* and *Parker*, designed and built by Mr. NORMAN WIARD, of this city, and their peculiar steamers, with launches, has enabled them to penetrate to otherwise inaccessible places, and meet the enemy most unexpectedly; consequently these services have been valuable. We shall revert to the history of this regiment again.

THANKS TO COL. COLYER.

At a meeting of the officers of the One Hundred and Fifteenth New-York Volunteers, held at Albany, New-York, on the 28th June, 1865, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the regiment be tendered to Col. VINCENT COLYER, in charge of the New-York State Soldiers' Depot, Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-street, New-York, and to his assistants, for the generous entertainment which the regiment received at their hands—hospitality without stint joined with soldierly cordiality; that it caused us to realize the fact that we had reached at last our own great, generous Empire State, and that her sons who had assisted in crushing the great rebellion had not been forgotten.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

THE PETROLEUM BUBBLE.

The examination of WILLIAM D. MANN and DANIEL STRATTON, Jr., founders, managers, stockholders, President, Directors & Co. of the United Service Petroleum and Mining Company, which was to have taken place before Justice DODGE, yesterday afternoon, has been postponed to to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock. STRATTON and MANN, meanwhile, lie in prison, unable to find bail in $15,000 each.

CAPTURED IN A DWELLING.

Mrs. CATHARINE COOK, of No. 285 Seventh-avenue, having been absent a short time from her abode, returned and surprised JOSEPH JOHNSTON, otherwise known as JAMES LYNCH, and one JOHN JONES, who had entered the house with skeleton keys, and burst a trunk and taken therefrom wearing apparel of the value of $2,500. Mrs. COOK summoned Patrolmen SLOAT and DWYER, and the burglars were arrested, and, in default of $2,500 bail, committed to the Jefferson Market prison.

YOUTHFUL HORSE THIEF.

Mr. WILLIAM H. ROSS, of No. 99 Laurens-street, left his horse and wagon in front of No. 435 Hudson-street, on Sunday afternoon, and while he was momentarily in a dwelling, JOHN MORONEY, a youth of 16 years, leaped into the wagon and drove off. The wagon was found, yesterday, near the Central Park, with one of the axles broken, and Patrolman DONIGAN apprehended young MORONEY as he was driving the horse through Morton-street. The prisoner was committed for trial.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

THE DUANE-STREET WHISKY ARSON CASE.

A decision, which we reproduce below, was rendered yesterday, in the case of Fire-Marshal BAKER and the people against JUDAH PIERCE, JOHN W. FREEMAN, LUTHER N. FULLER and WILLIAM FINDEN, merchants, who were apprehended a month ago, and held to bail to answer a charge of arson, their warehouse, at No. 4 Erie Buildings, having twice been fired by incendiaries, and their stock of whisky having, it is alleged, been worth scarcely one-half the sum for which they had insured it. The decision is:

In the within case, I hold JUDAH PIERCE and JOHN W. FREEMAN to answer the complaint of arson and fraud. I discharge the charge of arson as it appears on the papers against LUTHER W. FULLER and WILLIAM FINDON, but require a bond of $2,500 to be given by the said WILLIAM FINDON, to answer the charge of fraud, as proved by the written papers.

JOSEPH DOWLING, Police Justice.

THE OLD STORY OF A DEN.

FRANCISCA ALBEARY, of No. 93 Greene-street, was apprehended yesterday by Detective Officer VAUGHAN, on a charge of stealing a gold watch, chain, seal, breastpin and hat from CHARLES RICHLOS, of No. 400 Broadway. It appears that ALBEARY and one MARGARET EARLY induced Mr. RICHLOS to enter a Grand-street den, on the evening of the 11th ult., and drugged him there with pothouse wine. The prisoner was committed for trial.

PICKPOCKET AT THE BATTERY.

Officer MEADE, of the First Ward, apprehended JOHN WILSON, a young Englishman, while in the act of picking the pocket of Mr. JOHN HAMMER, of No. 130 Greenwich-street, while he was viewing the soldiers on the Battery yesterday. The prisoner was committed for trial.

ROBBED BY A DOMESTIC.

Mr. JOHN BRADY, of No. 185 Cherry-street, appeared against ANN CULLOUGH, a domestic employed at that place, and made oath that she had stolen a $160 Treasury note from him while they were in a Baxter-street brothel. The accused having been taken into custody by Sergt. QUINN, of the Sixth Ward, confessed, and stood committed for trial.

Yorkville—Before Justice Kelly.

YORKVILLE BANDITTI CAPTURED.

Early on Sunday morning a gang of burglars forced an entrance through a rear window of Mr. ISAAC SMITH'S grocery, at No. 515 Second-avenue, and stole therefrom a quantity of liquors and cigars, with which they escaped. Later in the morning, Sergt. LOWERY and Patrolmen MCINTYRE and CUMMINGS, of the Twenty-first Police Precinct, learned the whereabouts of the gang, and, after some adroit manœuvring, captured MICHAEL REYLAN, THOMAS BALDWIN, MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM, and GRANT BARRY. The prisoners, on being taken to the Police-station, were recognized as the fellows that entered Mr. SMITH'S place on the night of May 20, bound the landlord, locked the door, extinguished the lights, and robbed the store of such goods as they could readily remove. Justice KELLY, declining to accept bail for the prisoners, committed them for trial.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Assessment Rolls for 1865.

The board met at noon, yesterday, pursuant to law, for the purpose of receiving the assessment rolls as compiled by the Tax Commissioners, as follows:

VALUATION OF THE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK FOR THE YEARS 1864 AND 1865.

Wards.	1864.	1865.	Increase.	Decrease.
Real Estate.				
1	$34,[illegible]350	$35,249,250	$956,700	
2	19,[illegible]928	19,386,200	77,272	
3	23,[illegible]36,200	25,717,200	181,000	
4	9,[illegible]97,900	9,471,200	213,300	
5	9,621,500	21,210,500	2,588,600	
6	12,901,600	13,416,600	515,600	
7	12,349,599	12,401,699	52,000	
8	18,097,700	18,391,600	303,900	
9	15,980,500	15,933,700		$46,800
10	9,924,500	9,125,100	204,600	
11	9,262,400	9,461,325	198,925	
12	15,514,825	18,134,805	2,619,980	
13	5,512,600	5,553,400	40,800	
14	12,522,300	12,686,300	164,000	
15	27,140,600	28,248,600	1,108,000	
16	18,645,300	18,867,450	222,150	
17	18,587,000	18,789,700	182,700	
18	37,554,050	38,397,050	843,000	
19	20,462,207	23,070,890	2,608,682	
20	17,971,300	18,177,900	206,600	
21	32,963,550	35,322,250	2,358,700	
22	18,578,576	19,821,265	1,065,689	
Total	$410,695,485	$427,360,684	$16,712,199	$46,800
Personal Estate.			1864.	1865.
Resident			$209,345,946	$162,982,154
Non-resident			14,574,459	18,441,317
Total			$223,920,405	$181,423,471
Real and personal for 1864				634,615,890
Real and personal for 1865				608,784,355
Decrease				$25,831,535
Total Increase				20,579,057
Total decrease				46,410,598
Net decrease				$25,831,535
Personal estate decrease				46,410,592
Non-resident increase				3,867,858
Real estate increase				16,712,199

The large decrease in the value of personal estate is due to the fact that the banks and insurance companies are no longer assessed on that portion of their property consisting of United States securities.

The assessment rolls were referred to the Committee on Taxes, and the board then adjourned.

Naval Movements.

Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN has just been detached from the command of the South Atlantic Squadron, and is now waiting orders from the Navy Department.

The *Hartford*, 28 guns, now in the dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, will be the flagship of the East India Squadron, instead of the *Brooklyn*, as heretofore ordered.

The following vessels have been sold at the Philadelphia Navy-yard: Steamer *Ladona*, (iron hull, prize,) $35,200; steam-tug *Acacia*, $1,400; steamer *Cambridge*, $17,500; tug *E. B. Hale*, $4,600; steamer *Quaker City*, $35,000. Workmen are being discharged daily from the Philadelphia Navy-yard. The only vessels on the stocks are the double-turreted monitor *Shackamazon*, frigate *Neshamony*, and a gunboat, the keel of which is only partly laid.

The Naval Academy at Annapolis is undergoing a thorough renovation and fumigation, under the direction of Acting Volunteer Lieut. W. W. CROWINSHIELD. This work was rendered necessary from the report of a board of medical examiners who investigated the buildings and grounds. The following are the members of the board: Surgeons GEO. CLYMER, WM. MAXWELL WOOD and FRANCIS M. GRINNELL. The premises will be ready for the occupation of the naval students by Sept. 1.

It is rumored that the monitors *Monadnock* and *Miantonomah* will join the European squadron.

THE SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

The reduction of this fleet goes on daily, vessels being sent North, to Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. The following vessels are ordered home, some of which are on their way: *Nantucket, Niagara, Supply, Norwich, Dan. Smith, Sarah Bruen, G. P. Williams, Wamsutta, Nahant, Acacia, T. A. Ward, Norfolk Packet, Para, Geranium, Iris, Camelia, Sweet Brier, Dandelion, Larkspur, Carnation*, and a great many tugs and ferry-boats. Nearly all of the above vessels will be sold.

THE MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.

The Mississippi squadron, which has numbered over 150 vessels, will be reduced to 15 vessels. It will be under the command of Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE, and will be divided into three divisions, under the following officers: Lieut.-Commander E. Y. MCCAULEY, Lieut.-Commander J. J. CORNWELL and Lieut.-Commander J. P. FOSTER. The *Tempest* will be the flagship. Three gunboats will be stationed at the month of Red River. All the mortar-vessels and iron-clads, except the *Tennessee* and *Missouri*, will be anchored at Memphis and put out of commission. All the remaining vessels of the fleet, except the 15 named, will be sent to the Mound City Naval Station and put out of commission. Of course, most of these vessels will be sold.

SPORTING.

The Turf.

TROTTING AT THE FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.

SATURDAY, July 1.

Match of $1,000; mile heats, best three in five in harness.

Mr. A. Carpenter named blk. s. Washington.....2 1 2 1 1
S. McLaughlin named chr. s. Andy Johnson.....1 2 1 2 2

TIME.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	0:40	1:20	2:43¾
Second heat	0:39	1:18	2:38½
Third heat	0:39	1:18	2:42
Fourth heat	0:38¾	1:18	2:42½
Fifth heat	0:39	1:20	2:44½

An exceedingly unsatisfactory trot, both horses being evidently out of condition. *Andy Johnson* was the favorite in the first heat, which he won by two lengths under difficulties—both horses breaking repeatedly.

Second Heat—Washington had the call in the betting; another repetition of breaks, and the reverse of legitimate trotting; *Andy* breaking up at the finish, and *Washington* being declared the winner.

Third Heat—Washington the favorite at $100 to $30; *Andy* had it all his own way to the home turn, where he went all to pieces, but was, by dint of perseverance, landed a winner by half a dozen lengths.

Fourth Heat—The betting changed—*Andy Johnson* being the favorite at $100 to $30. Both horses broke, and ran all through the heat, both running over the score; *Washington*, to whom the heat was given, having a neck the advantage.

Fifth Heat.—Washington was now made the favorite at 100 to 40. In a good start both went all to pieces at the turn and continued up and down all the way through the heat—both being dead beat as they came home, *Washington* in a breakdown struggle winning by sheer endurance by a length.

FOURTH OF JULY TROTTING AT THE FASHION COURSE.

There will be no less than three trots at the Fashion course to-day, the first at 2 P. M. being a match for $600, mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness, between J. H. MARTIN'S blk. s. *Gen. Meade*, and B. DANIELS' ch. m. *Up-and-Up*. This will be followed by a match for $2,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, DAN MACE naming br. s. *Ethan Allen* to wagon, and HIRAM WOONRUFF, the blk. s. *Henry Clay* in harness. The conclusion of the sport will be a match against time for $500, DAN MACE, backing his big sorrel mare to carry 2000 pounds and trot one mile in four minutes. How it is going to be done, or how the weight is to be carried we know not, but this time-match will inevitably create a vast amount of excitement.

FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—Yesterday afternoon a match was contested at the above course, with the following result:

SUMMARY.

TROTTING.—Fashion Course, L. I., Monday, July 3. Match for $1,000, half forfeit, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

J. Lovett named b. m. Dutchess.....1 1 1
D. Mace named h. m. Lady Tompkins.....2 2 dr.

TIME.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First Heat	36½	1:14½	2:35
Second Heat	36½	1:15	2:36½

Out-Door Sports—Base Ball.

BROOKLYN VS. PHILADELPHIA—THE RESOLUTE CLUB IN THE QUAKER CITY—THEY RETURN HOME BADLY DEFEATED.

Last week, the Resolute Club, of Brooklyn, minus the services of five of their first nine, and with but seven members of their club to represent them, undertook the task of playing with the three strongest clubs of Philadelphia, and the result was their signal defeat on each encounter. We append the scores of the three games played:

KEYSTONE.

	H. L.	Runs.
Mulholland, 1st b	5	4
Cope, p	2	1
Malone, 3d b	5	1
Woods, c s	1	7
Wallace, 2d b	5	3
Dick, c	3	6
Frazier, r f	2	6
Deal, c f	3	6
Cothbert, l f	1	7
Total	27	46

RESOLUTE.

	H. L.	Runs.
M. Ragens, p	3	4
F. Rogers, 2d b	3	2
Allen, 3d b	1	0
Carhart, c	4	1
Lockwood, l f	4	2
Wilson, 1st b	3	3
Kelley, r f	3	4
Total	27	18

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Keystone	0	3	4	3	3	12	10	3	8—46
Resolute	1	0	3	0	0	8	0	2	2—16

Umpire—Mr. F. KNIGHT, of the Camden.
Scorers—Messrs. LYNCH and Dr. WATSON.
Flycatches Made—Keystone, 11; Resolute, 13.
Time of Game—Three hours and 25 minutes.

CAMDEN.

	Outs.	Runs.
F. L. Knight, c	5	3
Mulliner, l f	3	6
T. C. Knight, 3d b	4	6
Fidler, 2d b	2	4
Smith, c f	1	7
G. H. Knight, r f	2	6
Wescot, 1st b	4	4
Burgen, s s	4	9
Evans, p	2	4
Total	27	43

RESOLUTE.

	Outs.	Runs.
M. Rogers, c f	2	6
F. Rogers, 2d b	3	4
Wilkins, s s	3	4
Carhart, c	3	4
Lockwood, l f	1	6
Wilson, 3d b	4	3
Kelly, p	6	3
Mulholland, 1st b	4	3
Gaskell, r f	2	5
Total	27	38

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Camden	6	4	7	3	7	2	6	6	2—43
Resolute	8	2	7	1	13	2	1	2	2—38

Umpire—Col. FITZGERALD, of the Athletic Club.
Scorers—Messrs. FISHER and Dr. WATSON.
Fly Cathes Made—Camden, 10; Resolute, 7.
Time of Game—3 hours.

ATHLETIC.

	Outs.	Runs.
Kleinfelder, c	3	6
McBride, p	0	2
Reach, 2d b	2	6
Wilkins, 3d b	4	5
Berkenstock, 1st b	2	6
Luengene, l f	3	4
Hayhurst, c f	4	5
Smith, 3d b	6	2
Gaskill, r f	4	3
Total	27	46

RESOLUTE.

	Outs.	Runs.
M. Rogers, c f	3	1
F. Rogers, 2d b	1	2
Carhart, c f	4	1
Lockwood, l f	3	1
Wilson, 1st b	5	1
Kelly, p	5	1
Mitchell, 2d b	1	2
Burgen, s s	2	2
Dick, c	3	1
Total	27	12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Athletic	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	7—12
Resolute	3	4	2	4	2	8	7	13	3—46

Umpire—Mr. T. C. KNIGHT, of the Camden

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4299. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT.

HIS VISIT TO ALBANY.

The Ride on the New-York and Harlem Railroad.

ENTHUSIASM ALONG THE ROUTE.

A Brilliant Company at the Residence of Gov. Fenton.

PRESENTATION OF FLAGS.

Addresses of Gen. Butterfield and Gov. Fenton.

Orations of Revs. Dr. Chapin and Gen. Sickles.

Return of Gen. Grant—Scenes on the Steamer St. John, &c., &c.

Gen. GRANT'S visit to Albany was the occasion of a hearty display of enthusiasm on the part of the citizens, and the celebration of the eighty-ninth anniversary of our national independence in the State capital, was rendered in arresting and memorable by the presence of the Lieutenant-General and nearly all the leading Generals of the Army of the Potomac and some of those from the Western armies. During the day about two hundred battle-rent and weather-stained banners, belonging to New-York regiments, were formally presented to the Governor by Gen. BUTTERFIELD. We present a full account of the proceedings:

THE START FROM NEW-YORK.

Gen. GRANT has had the reputation, through all his different and successful campaigns, of being punctual in his arrangements. He fully preserved that characteristic yesterday. Arriving at New-York by special train from Washington at 4:30 o'clock A. M., the General was met by Brig.-Gen. BATCHELER, Inspector-General of the State of New-York, who welcomed Gen. GRANT on behalf of Gov. FENTON, and escorted him to the Astor House, where an early breakfast was in readiness. The Lieutenant-General was accompanied by his personal aids, Cols. ADAM BADEAU and HORACE PORTER, who are always with the General when he travels. Arriving at the Astor House the party sparingly partook of breakfast.

After nearly an hour's quiet rest in one of Mr. STETSON'S cozy parlors, Gen. GRANT, his aids, and Gen. BATCHELER, (who had been sent by Gov. FENTON down from Albany, specially, to escort the Lieutenant-General to the State Capital,) entered a carriage, and drove off rapidly, heading up town for the Harlem depot.

At the depot itself, very little excitement or crowd was observable. The hour was too early, and the route an unexpected one. The little knot of railway employes lounging about, the policemen on duty at the depot, one or two neatly dressed civic huzzars, and the worthy Vice-President of the road, W. H. VANDERBILT, Esq., were all that could be seen. They, however, were on the alert, and many were the anxious glances cast by them down Fourth-avenue, in search of the approaching carriages that would bring the distinguished party from the hotel to the special train then "laid on" inside the spacious depot for their accommodation. The directions upon a certain insignificant bit of pasteboard in the possession of the TIMES' representative, said "a quarter before 6 A. M. —sharp." Three minutes before that time, a carriage drove rapidly up the avenue, and stopped suddenly at the depot. From this carriage there emerged four gentlemen, all having linen "dusters" on; one of these had a gold cord round his hat, another wore a glazed fatigue cap, another a light Summer hat, while the fourth was content with a plain black hat, without cord or trimming. This last gentleman was smoking the remnant of a cigar, when it was suddenly discovered by those standing near that he of the cigar was the nation's idol, Lieut.-Gen. GRANT.

IN THE DEPOT.

Mr. VANDERBILT took charge of the party, and guided them through a side door into the depot, where they at once entered the special car provided by the company. Two other gentlemen [of the press] were also allowed to enter the car, when the doors were closed and locked. By this time the news had flown like wildfire through the neighboring streets that Gen. GRANT was in the depot, and, as a natural consequence, the crowd soon began to assume unusual proportions. The orders were not to admit any one inside the depot, but some forty or fifty, however, succeeded in evading this cruel order, and gathered in a group beneath the window, through which Gen. GRANT was placidly puffing the smoke of his almost burnt-out Havana. As they gazed and gazed, the object of their earnest regard looked at them quietly, seemingly to study their faces as thoroughly as they were studying his. Now and then a lady would come under the window, timidly look up at the bearded face above her, and slip away, satisfied that she had seen the hero of so many campaigns.

The morning journals having been brought in, the little party in the car were soon sociable enough. Gen. BATCHELER introduced to Gen. GRANT and his aids the gentlemen present, consisting of W. H. VANDERBILT, Vice President of the Harlem Railroad, and the two representatives of the press. The hour of departure having arrived, the word was given, and soon we were drawn out of the depot by six powerful horses, amidst a ringing cheer from those collected outside in the streets. All along up to Forty-second-street, where the train was coupled together and the engine attached, the people took off their hats and hurrahed right lustily. As the whistle of the locomotive gave the signal for the start, our watches told the time as being 6:18, and away we dashed.

ON THE ROAD.

From Forty-second-street to the Harlem Bridge it seemed but a step, so rapidly was the ground got over, and all the way up town the face of Gen. GRANT was recognized and cheered. Several ambitious young men paid the General the compliment of a *feu de joie*, and to render the honor emphatic, fired their shot guns point blank at the train. Fortunately they were content with firing blank cartridges, so that no harm was done. Crossing the Harlem River, the train plunged on into the open country, and its occupants were soon enjoying the charming scenery which is generally presented along the route of the Harlem Railroad. Looking round the car, the party was found to consist of seven persons only, viz.: Lieut.-Gen. Grant, Col. Badeau, Col. Porter, Gen. Batcheler, W. H. Vanderbilt, Vice-President of the road, Mr. Hastings, of the Albany *Knickerbocker*, and the representative of the New-York TIMES. Thus we had any quantity of room, and many seats to spare, the train was under the personal direction of Mr. DENNIS SULLIVAN, conductor, and engineer EDGAR HUMPHREY. The engine was appropriately named "W. H. Vanderbilt," and was tastefully decorated with a quantity of small national flags. In front was placed a fine portrait of Gen. GRANT, and in place of the glaring disc of the lamp's reflector, appeared a huge portrait of GEO. WASHINGTON. The train itself consisted of a baggage car, passenger car and tender, and the speed was of the very highest rate that was compatible with safety.

BREAKFAST.

Rushing along at an almost breathless rate, we passed in rapid succession the little way stations until we reached Pawlings. It was strange to see how rapidly the news of our approach had spread through the country. From every farm house a stray flag was waved, or a profusion of white handkerchiefs. At each by-station a little crowd was assembled, and we could hear the faint sound of their cheers as it was caught up and deadened by the racket of our swiftly running train. Occasionally a cannon would be fired, and the national banner dipped from the village liberty pole, but we missed the time-honored rural ordnance—the blacksmith's anvil.

As we neared the pretty little station at Pawlings, the platform was found thronged by the people for miles around, and big with the anticipation of seeing Gen. GRANT at his breakfast. The crowd cheered until they were hoarse, as our little party stepped off the rear platform of the car, making way for us with native courtesy. Entering the refreshment room we found a neat table laid out inside its oval-shaped counter that ran round the large room, and as we sat down to the breakfast prepared, the crowd surged in and gathered about, hemming us in with a sea of wistful faces. The throng was an interesting one. Farmers in their Sunday dress, hard-handed and with embrowned faces; sweet and modest village lasses, accompanied by their rural swains; sedate and loving matrons, with their infant pledges of affection—all respectful and well-mannered.

SENATOR DUTCHER,

of Columbia County, was brought inside and introduced to the General, when he was invited to join us in breakfasting. Rev. Mr. DECKER offered grace, and our little party attacked with vigor the appetizing meal provided by Mr. R. CHAPMAN, the proprietor. As the people gathered at Pawlings seemed to derive great satisfaction at being able to see Gen. GRANT eat, and as they took note of *what* he ate, perhaps the bill of fare would be interesting. There were fresh eggs, broiled chicken, tender beefsteak, hot rolls and fragrant coffee, besides several side dishes of delicacies. The table was ornamented by a large bouquet of fragrant flowers. As we sat and enjoyed our breakfast, with appetites whetted by our early ride, the crowd scanned the group sitting at table with careful eyes, but in no offensive manner. The journey from Forty-second-street to Pawlings, a distance of 67 miles, was performed in one hour and thirty-one minutes.

CHATHAM FOUR CORNERS.

As soon as breakfast was over the traveling party reentered the train. While waiting for the engineer to start, the crowd gathered in compact mass before the General's window, those nearest him shaking him by the hand. One little lady presented the General with a bouquet of roses, the blush of pleasure upon her cheek rivaling the fragrant rose-buds she so prettily presented. After a stoppage of exactly twenty-three minutes we again got on the road.

The Harlem road is admirably adapted for rapid travel, and affords a rich treat to the tourist and lover of nature in the magnificent scenery to be found along the whole route. Hills and valleys, mountains and low-lying meadow lands, sweeping creeks and nestling brooks, forests and meadows, the latter blooming with the incoming harvests—all these in endless variety. Every one was highly pleased with the ride, even the General himself, who quietly smoked his cigar, enjoying the ever-changing landscape.

At Chatham Four Corners we had to stop for wood and water, having made the 137 miles from New-York in two hours and three-fourths, running time, and Mr. VANDERBILT informed us that the first thirty-two miles from Pawlings had been got over in thirty-four minutes. While waiting for the engine, Gen. GRANT was assailed by the large crowd, who welcomed his arrival with tremendous cheers. His hand—the left one this time—was seized by two or three at once, and all sorts of salutations and congratulations were offered him. The General took the matter very coolly for awhile, allowing the crowd to do just what they liked with his suffering digits. At length the people upon the platform on the opposite side of the car could stand it no longer, and loud and constant were the calls for "Mister GRANT" to come "over and see them." The General good naturedly stepped across the car, and sitting down, surrendered his hand to those nearest to him. The visitors of the General's right, like our breakfast spectators, of the bone and sinew of the land, were strangely excited at their success in seeing the man who had led our armies to constant and continued victory. Women wept and blessed him; others pressed flowers upon him, but his hands were too full of the hands of others to permit him to accept these offerings. The men were wild, and struggled with each other for a grasp of the General's hand. In fact, they behaved as people usually do who have been standing all the morning in the hot sun, anxiously awaiting the arrival of a distinguished and celebrated man.

Although we stopped only three minutes at this station, the General was pretty well shaken up before we started. As the whistle sounded, the cry was universal for the General to come out on the rear platform, "in," as one man expressed it, "regular Grant style." The Lieutenant-General endeavored to comply with this hearty request, but the careful brakesman had locked the door, and for once ULYSSES was compelled to acknowledge himself defeated. Amidst a deafening cheer the train got off, and soon was whirling over the Boston Road for Albany.

RECEPTION AT ALBANY.

At exactly 10:22 o'clock we arrived at Greenbush, opposite Albany, having performed the journey of one hundred and fifty-one miles in four hours and four minutes, thus making the running time only three hours and thirty-one minutes—the quickest time on record, we believe, on this route.

The General was met at the depot by one of the Governor's Staff, who had in readiness three or four carriages, to convey the party to the Governor's house. Quickly entering the barouches, we as quickly drove off, not without the usual cheer and crowd. The ferry-boat was heavily laden with those who desired to see the great man, who had traveled day and night to be present at the ceremonies of the Fourth.

As soon as we touched the dock at Albany, the cortège plunged through the fast increasing crowd, and drove rapidly up Steuben-street, the rough cobblestones giving us an ugly shaking. As may be imagined, the crowd ran, tumbled and struggled to catch a glimpse of the General's face, all the way up from the ferry to State-street, where they were effectually headed off by the military, who had preserved an avenue for the better progress of the carriages.

Arriving in front of No. 144 State-street the General found sanctuary from further pursuit within the Governor's house, where he surrendered himself to His Excellency's hospitalities, thankful that he had so far safely ran the gauntlet of popular enthusiasm.

THE GUESTS OF THE DAY.

In the spacious parlors of Gov. FENTON'S residence a brilliant group of distinguished men presented itself. Among those present at that hour, were Maj.-Gens. Schofield, Kilpatrick, Sickles, Peck, Devins, Ricketts, Henry E. Davis, Kantz, Jones, Carr, Robinson, Daniel Butterfield, Roberts, Hunter, Wallace and any number of lesser lights in uniform; Brigadiers of volunteers, and several superbly dressed militia generals. The venerable Maj.-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, was also present, and appeared in fine health and spirits. Besides these distinguished gentlemen of the army we noticed several from civil life; there were Judges DAVIES and POTTER, of the Court of Appeals, Mayor ELI PERRY, Dr. J. V. L. PRUYN, Chancellor of the University of Albany, Hons. HAMILTON HARRIS and CLARKE, COCHRANE, CHARLES VAN BENTHUYSEN, State Printer, and the editors of the leading papers of the city. Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, orator of the day was also present.

The Lieutenant General and his aids were ushered up stairs to the Governor's library, where Gov. FENTON welcomed his guests. In the room with the Governor were his Staff, consisting of Quartermaster Gen. MERRITT, Brig.-Gen. JAMES B. SWAINE, Chief Engineer; Gen. IRVINE, A. A. G.; Gen. BATCHELER, Inspector-General; Gen. CHAMBERLAIN, A. C. S.; Surgeon Gen. PUNFORT, and Col. FARRELL, A. D. C.; Col. MANLY, Military Secretary and Maj. HASTINGS Private Secretary.

After refreshing himself in the Governor's private room, and removing all traces of his journey, Gen. GRANT sat down with the Governor and had a quiet smoke. We were sorry to perceive that Gov. FENTON was laboring under the effects of severe indisposition, so much so that his friends endeavored to dissuade him from his purpose of being present at the presentation, without success, however. While awaiting the hour of lunch, Miss JOSEPHINE FENTON, daughter of the Governor, was presented to Gen. GRANT.

During all this time we could hear the clash of martial music, and the measured tread of armed men, in the square in front of Congress Hall, as they marched in review before Major-Gen. ROBINSON. The troops in the military procession—for there were two—consisted of the Tenth and Twenty-fifth Regiments, N. Y. S. N. G., and the "Ninth Brigade," which latter acted as the escort to returned Volunteer regiments. The gallant veterans were represented by the Forty-third, Seventy-seventh, and Ninety-third New-York Volunteers. As the sounds of music and of the march died away fresher and noisier tumult rose from the air. Looking down from the windows of the library we discovered the rival celebration, in charge of the civil—or more properly speaking, city—authorities. Some disagreement had arisen, and the result was that instead of one grand celebration there were two different processions. The one under the charge of the State officials being wholly military in its character. That gotten up by the city chiefly consisted of firemen, big and little, the Burgess Corps, and Hibernian Societies. These two opposing processions paraded the principal streets of the city, every now and then cutting into each other, and creating the most delightful confusion imaginable.

THE PRESENTATION OF THE FLAGS.

Punctuality having, thus far governed the movements of Gen. GRANT, it was natural that the closing proceedings of the day should not be delayed. As soon as the distinguished party present in the Governor's mansion had dispatched the sumptuous luncheon laid for his numerous guests, the carriages were speedily filled by them, and the cortège at once proceeded to Washington Parade Ground, where a spacious stage had been erected and a huge edifice of rough lumber put up for the protection of the vast audience from the heat of the sun.

All along the route, from State-street to the Parade Ground, the crowd were hearty and loud in their cheers. Gen. GRANT took the cream of the enthusiasm as he passed, and several of the other generals received the remainder. Gens. SICKLES and KILPATRICK seemed the favorites, being better known. At the grounds the scene was an exciting and interesting one, for about five thousand people had gathered beneath the shady roof erected for their accommodation, and it was something memorable to look upon the mass of human faces turned toward the platform, whereon sat the Generals. Great and continuous cheering was indulged in until it was drowned by the salute fired in honor of Gen. GRANT.

The proceedings commenced by Rev. J. LIVINGSTON REESE coming forward and offering prayer. In an instant the crowd became hushed and silent. After the reading of the Declaration of Independence by JOHN MEREDITH READ, JR., Gen. DANIEL F. BUTTERFIELD rose and addressed the Governor. He said:

GEN. BUTTERFIELD'S SPEECH.

Your Excellency, Senators, Members of Assembly, and Citizens—I am requested to present you these flags in behalf of your soldiers, who have borne them with courage and honor in the changing fortunes of battle. These regiments are not represented here save by these, and the joy that fills our hearts at the success of our arms, for of that success they are part. Their heroic deeds would fill volumes. Time does not permit that I should recount them here. The brave hearts that yielded life while bearing these banners in defence of liberty, the majesty of the law, and the safety, honor and welfare of our country, are buried on every field of our recent conflict. From the Susquehanna to the Potomac, from the Potomac to the James, from the James to the Roanoke, from the Shenandoah to the Cumberland, from the Cumberland to the Tennessee, through the Mississippi Valley, east and west over the plains of Texas, from the Tennessee to the Chattahoochie, from the Chattahoochie to the Savannah, and from the Savannah back to the Roanoke—the mighty rivers that flow to the Gulf and the Atlantic—have been crimsoned with patriot blood. The plains, the valleys, and the mountain sides hold the honored dust who fought our battles. Their names and fame are recorded for all time in the archives of your government. Their memories are enshrined in the hearts of a grateful people. These standards are returned to you—battle-scarred, hallowed by the blood of your patriot sons—a precious treasure, a priceless legacy, for they shall tell your children's children of manhood and patriotism, rising in their might to sustain the right. These are glorious insignia of the high, holy devotion and sacrifice of men, of many for country. I need not ask you to cherish them proudly. But I may ask you, since by the aid of Almighty God the valor of our arms has achieved such signal success, that you will cherish them without reproach, cherish them only as proud memorials of the triumph of right. The war is at an end. That brave and noble chieftain who led our armies to victory in the field prescribed the terms by which the combined forces might be united with full power; where war by force of arms had superseded civil law, your chosen general told the fallen enemy, lay down your arms, obey the law, and war shall end. You are unmolested during good behavior. Do you ask vengeance? The brave are ever generous. Vengeance for the best blood of our youth spilled beneath the folds of these historic banners? Then bid the disarmed foe to live amid the scenes of desolation and woe wrought by his treason—to live, with the horrible recollection of thousands of brave, loyal men brought to nakedness, hunger, famine, idiocy and death by their cruel imprisonments. Thus to live, only to pray for death's relief from such a life. The names of these traitors, who, children of our common country, educated, trained and nurtured by it, honored with its sword, bound to it by manhood's oath, the names of these shall go down for ever in your history, companions in infamy with BENEDICT ARNOLD. They are punished. Let them go. Rather than the implied faith and honor of the nation should be broken, better that all should escape. The offended majesty of the civil law may deal justly with these traitors, who, honored with place and power at the hands of an innocent and confiding people, used these gifts for years to plant the germ of treason, in the vain attempt to overthrow the government, that slavery, despotism and sin might thrive upon its ruins. Saddened hearts and lonely hearthstones in our land, mourning our martyred chief and buried soldiers, victims alike of such treason, ask, rather in sorrow than in anger, that these should meet with justice, a warning to those who would hereafter force civil government from the hands of a free people to rest upon bayonets, "bed rock" of that civilization where men are no longer free. All wars are waged for principal or interest. Adhering to the principles in defence of which we drew the sword, let us return to reconciliation and peace, and reverence these glorious, war-worn flags as mementos of the power and will of the people, the glory of our arms, the saved and sacred honor of our country. To you who tread the paths of politics and State, the faithful soldiers of the republic, fresh from the field of victory and fame, now restore banners and bayonets, emblems of renown and glories won. As you assume the weighty responsibilities shifted from the field to the forum, look at these and give us order and rest; look at these and be grateful that our country has passed through such an ordeal to come forth strong, vigorous and powerful, even as gold purified by fire. To those who would urge you to think of commerce destroyed by foreign aid and comfort furnished with the hope to compass our destruction, say to them that we are the gainers if such acts establish rules for our future guidance—or, better, tell them that a free and powerful nation, conscious of its strength, wars not for pelf or passion, but for principle. That a generous appreciation of the honest hearts whose sympathies were, and ever are, with the people and nation that strives for freedom, effaces all recollection of the sordid, grasping wretches that would trade even over the grave of liberty; say to them, that did these emblems, wreathed with glories, tell only of valor and success in arms as the lesson of war, it would be too dearly bought. That above and beyond this, they speak of man's capacity for the greatest freedom. They speak of burdens assumed in every city, village and hamlet by all our people. They tell the earnestness, the trials, the energy and devotion of patriotic men in civil life and power, who never faltered, never yielded, never wavered from duty's path, that self-government might be forever fixed. This is no man's triumph, but a people's will and a nation's fame. Unhallowed ambition gains nothing; honor rests only with those who have placed their country and the right before all else. The full measure of our success ends not with our ocean-bound limits. Freedom, prize of manhood's heart in every clime, breathes new life, whispers renewed hope, and lives for all time. This triumph gives to future ages a living monument, carved not in brass or stone, but perpetuated in the souls of all to whom are given mind's light. It is thus that God gives triumph only to the right. Ever reading this in every living star and line of these glorious flags, let us be content with the results. In the glorious future that lies before the country, redeemed and strengthened by trial, you will surely give to these banners an honored place in your halls; to those who return them to you, the warm welcome of love and recognition; to those who have fallen in their defence, tears of gratitude and imperishable fame.

Oh, mothers, sisters, daughters, spare the tears you fain would shed;
Who seem to die in such a cause, ye cannot call them dead;
They live upon the lips of men, in picture, bust and song,
And Nature folds them in her heart, and keeps them safe from wrong.

The General was frequently cheered, and retired amidst great enthusiasm.

LIST OF THE FLAGS.

The ceremony of reception was then gone through with, Gen. IRWINE receiving the flags and calling out the number of each Regiment. The following list comprises all that were presented. It must be remembered that many of these flags have been in the custody of the State for some time, while others have been carried by their regiments during the entire war. The number of battles mentioned are those in which the flags were carried, and not those of the regimente. The following is the complete list:

Presentation of Flags deposited in the Bureau of Military Record, by Col. L. L. DOTY, Chief of the Bureau, in accordance with a resolution of the Legislature.

INFANTRY.

Regiment.	Flags.	Battles.	Regiment.	Flags.	Battles.
1st	4	10	22d	1	7
2d	1	12	24th	1	11
8th	3	10	25th	1	7
6th	4	7	26th	1	8
8th	3	5	27th	2	12
10th	2	3	28th	1	6
11th	2	2	29th	5	3
12th	1	10	30th	1	9
13th	3	11	32d	2	7
14th	1	10	34th	1	17
16th	2	18	35th	2	8
17th	2	6	37th	5	9
18th	1	10	38th	2	12
21st	1	8	40th	1	9
63d	2	4	81st	2	10
44th	3	9	87th	3	5
46th	3	9	90th	1	5
48th	1	4	96th	1	3
49th	2	40	92d	1	10
57th	1	9	95th	1	10
59th	10	37	96th	1	4
60th	2	4	97th	1	10
61st	5	12	101st	1	12
63d	3	23	102d	1	4
64th	3	33	103d	2	11
71st	1	11	104th	1	9
75th	2	5	105th	1	8
76th	1	12	112th	1	8
77th	6	26	113th	6	13
78th	1	26	123d	2	6
81th	2	10	128th	1	6
130th (changed to cavalry)				1	0
122d	4	7	150th	1	3
125th	1	0	162d	2	7
136th	4	23	165th	2	2
143d	2	13	169th	2	24
146th	1	3	176th	2	4
148th	1	14	177th	2	2
153d	1	4			

ARTILLERY.

Regs.	Flags.	Battles.	Regs.	Flags.	Battles.
2d	3	15	3d	2	14
7th Independent Battery				1	3
11th Independent Battery				1	9
26th Independent Battery				2	8
27th Independent Battery				1	8

CAVALRY.

Regs.	Flags.	Battles.	Regs.	Flags.	Battles.
5th	1	11	24th	1	12
9th	1	10			
2d Mounted Rifles				1	6

DETACHED COMMANDS.

Regs.	Flags.	Battles.
1st Engineers	2	15
2d Company Sharpshooters	1	17

Presentation of Flags returned, pursuant to Orders of the War Department, to the Adjutant-General of the State by Brig.-Gen. Wm. Irving.

INFANTRY.

Regs.	Flags.	Battles.	Regs.	Flags.	Battles.
84th	6	11	33d	5	7
85th	3	7	140th	2	8
15th	2	14	157th	1	6
16th	1	13	158th	5	15
111th	4	13	40th	3	16
117th	5	10	41st	1	13
118th	3	5	47th	3	15
119th	1	18	57th	2	6
120th	1	11	51st	5	12
124th	1	21	67th	1	10
125th	2	16	93th	4	7
121th	2	13	86th	2	4
122th	1	9	99th	2	3

ARTILLERY.

First Regiment—Batteries M to K.

Regs.	Flags.	Battles.	Regs.	Flags.	Battles.
7th Heavy	2	11	8th Heavy	1	11
12th Independent Battery				1	2
19th Independent Battery				1	7
30th Independent Battery				1	6

CAVALRY.

Regs.	Flags.	Battles.	Regs.	Flags.	Battles.
1st (Lincoln)	16	6	25th	2	44
2d (Harris L.)	2	5	1st Dragoons	1	20
8th	1	12			

ENGINEERS.

Regs.	Flags.	Campaigns.	Regs.	Flags.	Campaigns.
15th	8	6	50th	2	6

Officers of regiments, who have not done so, are earnestly invited to send to the Bureau of Military Record histories of their flags, including the names of persons by whom and the date when presented, the battles in which carried, names of color-bearers killed, and any facts of interest that they may wish to see embodied in the official report.

As soon as the immense collection of flags had all been passed in front of the platform and carried for at the rear, the Private Secretary of Gov. FENTON, Maj. HASTINGS, rose to read the address of the Governor, he being too weak to undertake the task. The crowd, however, wanted to hear Gen. GRANT, and kept up a constant call for him to speak. At length the tumult became so great that the General rose, advanced to the edge of the platform, and bowed. The address of the Governor was then listened to with deep attention. The following was the

ADDRESS OF GOV. FENTON.

Sadly, yet proudly, I receive, in behalf of the State, these insignia of our patriot soldiers—these emblems of a nation's life and manhood. These banners are eloquent evidences of the unwearied fidelity and unconquerable love of union and liberty of the soldiers of New-York. They speak the silent yet impressive language of a nation's redemption and destiny. Under their folds our brothers pledged eternal devotion to country, and, leaving the comforts and endearments of home, they went forth to assert the supremacy of the institutions their fathers had established, and to maintain them against treason's great conspiracy.

Tradition and the faithful chronicler of events will enshrin the sublime truth, that the citizen soldier of the army of the republic is the grandest embodiment of intelligence, patriotism and bravery the world has yet developed.

By them the great experiment of self-government has been settled for all people, in all countries beneath the sun. Our manhood has been elevated and strengthened, and liberty and popular institutions everywhere recognized as a permanent outgrowth of American destiny. We now enter upon a higher and nobler thought. We stand out from the common track of history—we rise above the best conditions of the past six thousand years, and write a new chapter in the social and political affairs of man.

All honor to the great General who led in triumph, to all the noble officers and men, by land and sea, who stood firm and uncomplaining amid the terrible strife; and, thanks to the tried patriotism of the people who sustained, upheld and cheered them throughout the hard duties of the struggle. Forever let the memory of the heroes who fell remain with us. Forever remember with gratitude those who sacrificed, suffered or lost.

On this anniversary day, the day our fathers proclaimed the great truths upon which a nation laid its foundations, it is most proper we should assemble and redeclare our attachment to these principles, and our gratitude to the men who have not only maintained, but advanced the standards of the republic, and opened to us a new career of greater freedom.

Rarely has it occurred in the history of other nations that the grand idea, the sublime purpose, which the Supreme Ruler of the affairs of men had steadily kept in view has subdued the passions and inspired the thoughts of the combatants themselves.

Nearly every page of history has its records of strife, turmoil and bloodshed, often continuing for long periods, with little intermission, in which for the time being no great principle of humanity seems to be involved. Personal ambition, territorial aggrandizement and religious fanaticism have each in turn offered an excuse for the aggressions of power upon weakness.

People have fought blindly against present despotism, or nations as blindly for national existence, ennobled by no exacted idea of human rights, and encouraged by no abiding faith in the grand primal truth, that justice is born of God and must prevail. It is only when ages have passed that the broadest intellects, aided by the philosophy of history, discovers in this chaotic turmoil, the purposes of Providence in the affairs of the human race.

How different the conflict in which this nation has been engaged. To each generation has been vouchsafed the seedtime and harvest of the principles it has sought to establish. The germ of religious and political freedom, planted at Plymouth Rock, extended slowly at first, but steadily overspread the whole land. In less than seven years from the enunciation of the sublime doctrine of civil rights, in the Declaration of Independence—seven years of bloody war, in which a nation few in numbers, but strong in their cause—struggled with a powerful mother country, and the success of every hope was attained. The seeds of civil liberty sown in strife and watered with blood, gave us the harvest which we have been reaping for eighty peaceful years. What a gathering of liberal sentiment it has been! What a national prosperity has been ours! But if the elements of our strength grew rapidly under the auspices of the unparalelled freedom of our institutions, so likewise did the elements of weakness. You need no recital of events, no attempts at history. It is sufficient to say that while one-half the nation turned all its energies to the acquisition of wealth, the other half sought for power. Each pursued its object with such steadiness of purpose and blind zeal, that in the end the North was banker for the South, and the South became the keeper of Northern political consciences. The events of the day are familiar to you all. Then came this dreadful war. The wealth which the North had labored for with such eagerness, was poured out by the thousands of millions, and the noblest blood flowed like water, that we might regain the keeping of our consciences, and the right to assert the dearest civil and political privileges. This is the great victory over which we rejoice to-day. The right to think and to act up to our highest conceptions of truth and justice. It is success in this cause, which surrounds these frayed and tattered banners with a glory which no other victory could give; it ennobles the heroism of their brave defenders, and gives crowns of martyrdom to those who fell beneath their shadow.

We will not, however, claim too much for ourselves. Let us acknowledge the goodness of God, whose Providences are manifest in all our history. Let us not forget that the Puritans, themselves the apostles of religious freedom, were persecuted for righteousness' sake. The first blows of the Revolution were struck not solely for freedom, but *against* despotism. Four years ago the instincts of self-preservation marshaled our first armies against organized rebellion, *not* for the doctrine of human rights. But we were not compelled, as other nations have been, to grope our way in darkness, blind to the purposes of the Almighty, till not only lives were lost, but whole generations had passed away and nationalities grown decrepid, midst scenes of constant and unhopeful strife. Witness how, in this last, the grandest struggle in our history, if not in all history, we were almost compelled to take the higher ground!

These banners advanced in so just a cause as that of national unity and integrity, went forward seldom, faltered often, and were sometimes beaten back. Not until the divine right of freedom to all men was proclaimed, centering in them the hopes of manhood everywhere, and bring to them the prayers of every christian people, did they go forth in an almost uninterrupted course from victory to victory.

And now the noblest eulogy we can pronounce upon their brave defenders, is not only merely that they have given release from strife, but that they have uprooted the elements of civil discord; not that they have protected our rights only, but they have unfranchised a down-trodden race; not that they have preserved our ancient constitution only, but they have founded constitution and government anew in the principles of eternal justice.

CLOSING SCENES.

The oration of the day was then delivered by Rev. Dr. E. H. CHAPIN. The oration was one of Dr. CHAPIN'S finest efforts, abounding in eloquence and fervid sentiments of loyalty. He said he was thankful that he had been invited to deliver the oration in the capital of his native State. In speaking of the oration he was about to deliver, he said that it did not need any eloquence of his, for the war-worn soldiers marching home, their brows crowned with victorious wreaths, their dead comrades buried in Southern soil, and their battle-scarred banners, gathered up like the harvests of our fields, were themes eloquent in themselves. During his oration he uttered some caustic remarks regarding the probable intentions of NAPOLEON and the prospects of MAXIMILLIAN, which roused the people to a high degree of excitement and enthusiasm. When Dr. CHAPIN thus spoke, Gen. GRANT smiled, but it was not decided, by those interested in the matter, whether he was pleased with their tenor, or whether he smiled under an enjoyment of the wild outburst of the people.

While Dr. CHAPIN was addressing the audience, his oration taking up an hour to deliver, Gov. FENTON was compelled to yield to the fatigues of the day, and returned home.

At the conclusion of the oration, loud and repeated calls for Gen. SICKLES were given by the audience, and at length he rose with difficulty and made a short speech. Gens. KILPATRICK and SCHOFIELD were also called for, but merely responded by a bow. Matters getting a little confused, Rev. C. D. W. BRIDGMAN rose and pronounced the benediction, thus closing the proceedings.

As might have been expected, a grand and final rush was made by the crowd to get to Gen. GRANT, and the result was one of the most complete scenes of confusion imaginable. The Lieutenant-General, at length fearing that the platform would sink beneath the weight of the mass of human beings clambering upon it, finally cut the matter short by boldly jumping, right into the crowd, followed quickly by his aids, by whose valiant help he succeeded in forcing his way to his carriage, which at once drove off.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. GRANT.

After the final breaking up of the mass meeting it was difficult to follow the movements of anybody, for it was as much as any one could do to move himself. The different Generals who had appeared upon the platform were invited to join Gen. GRANT in dining with the Governor, and it was supposed that they would do so. Some of the Generals rode down town in the carriages, while others preferred the pavement.

The committee of arrangements for the celebration at Saratoga were on hand all day, endeavoring to persuade the Lieutenant-General to extend his visit and proceed still further westward to Saratoga. It is needless to say that they failed in moving the determination of Gen. GRANT to return to New-York by the night boat. Missing the king-pin of the day, the committee wisely determined in bagging as many Major Generals as possible. The consequence was that Gens. SICKLES, SCHOFIELD, KAUTZ, DEVEN, KILPATRICK, WALLACE, ROBINSON and DAVIES, with Dr. CHAPIN, accompanied the committee to LELAND'S new hotel at Saratoga, besides some others.

Inside the Governor's residence, after the close of the ceremonies, were Gen. GRANT and his Staff, Gens. PECK and BUTTERFIELD, and several of the Governor's Staff. The Lieutenant-General seemed quite tired after the fatigues of the day, and it was noticed that he did not smoke as usual. On going to one of the parlor windows the General was recognized by the crowd on the sidewalk, who again made an uproar. The Governor stepped up to the side of Gen. GRANT, and, whispering a few words, sent his Secretary out to tell the crowd that, after dinner, the General would shake hands with all who applied, for half an hour, commencing at 6:30. The announcement was received with loud cheers, but fortunately the crowd began disputing regarding the exact hour, whereby many no doubt were misled, and thus was saved a great deal of labor to Gen. GRANT. The General in speaking of having to undergo so much handshaking in his movements, spoke of his visit to New-York recently, and described the different methods in shaking hands which he experienced at that time. He very humorously described a peculiar sort of grip—a secret one he thought—which caused him a deal of pain. Perhaps the members of that society may be gratified to learn that the General believes them to be "butcher boys." He said that so many of these queer grips were made that they tore the skin off his two first knuckles. On inquiry the fact was learned that he did not mind the annoyance so much if the people would only have some consideration, and remember that the General was only flesh and blood after all.

The dinner party sitting down with the Governor were the Lieutenant-General, his aids, Cols. BADEAU and PORTER, Maj.-Gen. JOHN J. PECK, Maj.-Gen. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, Col. ADAMS, of the First Lincoln Cavalry, Gen. IRWINE, and several others, besides the Governor's family.

Punctual to the time fixed the doors of the mansion were opened, and a constant stream of visitors poured in for half an hour, when the ceremony ceased. Carriages were at the door awaiting to convey the General and party to the steamer *St. John*, and he succeeded in reaching the boat in safety about twenty minutes after 7 o'clock. No sooner was he on board than another rush was made by those on board to see the General. Surrounded by his personal aids, and Gens. PECK and ROBERTS, the crowd were kept at bay until he reached his state-room. Here he consented to stand at the door and shake hands with the passengers, but it was of no use to try and gratify the crowd. Those on board pushed and drove, those ashore clambered over the guards of the boat, and jumped down from the roof of the wharf-shed. In short, the General was surrounded, and as he could not obtain honorable terms of treatment the door was closed and locked.

SCENES ON BOARD.

As soon as the Captain of the *St. John* could get his passengers on board, and what was more difficult still get those not going all ashore, we cast loose from the wharf and slowly moved down the river. The General made his appearance on deck, sitting down and leaning over the railing. The crowd on the dock cheered and the crowd on

borhood of Fulton-street the several lines of up-town pilgrims met. Crowds poured into BARNUM'S open-jawed Museum, to see the wonderful whales, the adiposean giantess, the Nova Scotian eight footer, and the great showman himself; other crowds gathered near the skeleton frames in the Park, studying the anatomy of Mr. EDGE'S pyrotechnics; but the vast majority wended their way toward Union-square. Among them were sundry and divers old gentlemen, who wore proudly a cockade in the hat, a waist belt, and perchance a sword; these are the veterans of 1776, men whose ranks are nearly reduced to *nil*, whose sands of life are gradually and surely running out, but whose memorable deeds are brighter and more glorious as year follows year. Returned soldiers were more numerous. These had troops of friends with them, and while the veterans of '76 toddled feebly along the street alone, the bronzed boys of '61 strode hilariously to the nearest bar, treated and were treated, while admiring crowds stood by and scores of friendly hands grasped their hardened palms. Such is life. But of all the interested, not to say interesting people, en route for the scene of the military review, the delegations from the country districts are entitled to the palm. Our rural friends came in great numbers. They came by rail, they came by sail, they came in stages, they came in barges, they came on foot, they came in throngs, picnic parties, sight-seeing companies, families and lovers, farmers and their "help," wrinkled men, women with bunches of carroway seed, lusty youths with brown cheeks and straw hats, bonny lasses with flats, curls and baskets of lunch—they all came, and they all had a good time. They sauntered leisurely up Broadway, wondering what was behind the shutters; they stood agape before the wondrous paintings on BARNUM'S show shop; they looked curiously at the ruins in front of the City Hall; they regarded with romantic reverence the scene of BLUNT'S economies; they stared at STEWART'S marble palace, peeped in and smelt at TAYLOR'S refectory, hesitated a moment near the rum-flashed adornments of the New-York Hotel, and joined the great army of expectants at Union-square, where they became delirious with gunpowder, flags and confusion.

At 8 o'clock, while the brilliant staffs of Gens. SANDFORD and YATES were reporting for duty, the sweet

BELLS OF TRINITY CHURCH

struck upon the ear, challenging attention, stirring emotions in the inmost heart, gratifying the esthetic and the reverential, fitly joining to the joyful ebullition of patriotism the equally sacred sentiment of "love to God and love to man." The bells of Trinity Church will live in history. On all occasions of joy or sorrow, at all times of national moment, they participate in the feeling of the hour. As the ordinary church-bell is tinkle or doleful, suiting either the happy proclivities of the wedding, or tolling solemnly the farewell honor to the dead, so they, sharing the every emotion of this great people, are equally ready to proclaim hallelujah in the moment of victory, or sound the note of wailing in the hour of mourning. Under the accustomed and skillful guidance of Mr. JAMES ANDREW, the bells chimed the following programme:

1. Changes on eight bells; 2. Columbia the Gem of the Ocean; 3. Yankee Doodle; 4. Gentio Zetella; 5. Hed I a Heart; 6. For God and Liberty; 7. Grand National Fantasia, written for Trinity chimes by GEORGE F. BRISTOW, in honor of our great victories, introducing the following chimes: Vivo L'America, Bonld Soldier Boy, Old Folks at Home, Coming through the Rye, Hail Columbia, The Campbells are Coming, &c.; 8. Lovely Lilly of the Vale; 9. Airs from Child of the Regiment; 10. What Fairy-like Music; 11. On to the Field of Glory; 12. The Soldier's Return; 13. Red, White and Blue; 14. Yankee Doodle.

The features of the day were the popular demonstrations of joy and gratitude,

THE MILITARY PROCESSION,

and the fireworks in the evening. The entire First Division, commanded by Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD, was ordered out, and, as the Irish Brigade, with other recently reformed regiments, had promised to partake in the celebration, there was every reason to believe in a success. The hour designated for the formation was eight. Of course, at that hour the formation was not. The troops, or some of them, had reached the ground, but not enough of them to justify the formation. Military men become great on all occasions of public rejoicing, and as all great bodies move slowly it is barely possible that they do right in always being behind time. It makes no difference to them whether they keep a sovereign prince or a sovereign people waiting, the waiting is in the programme, and therefore we are content. In accordance, then, with this pleasant martial custom, the people waited and the cool of the morning gave way to the heat of the forenoon, which promised soon to pass on to the furnace of the meridian, and culminate in the Hadesian torments of the afternoon. Gallant Generals, bold Brigadiers, care-worn Colonels, and lazy Lieutenants appeared and disappeared, loafed about the street for a while, and then, as if suddenly reminded of a neglected duty, galloped off with a clatter and a flourish; companies marched and counter-marched; regiments took place here and were removed there; time was consumed, and the mass of the people were terribly bored, although we did hear one genuine and unmistakable rustic remark as GEN. SANDFORD, in white pants, on a black horse, rode fiercely by, "By gum, how I do like war."

Finally the line was formed, and reviewed by Gen. SANDFORD, who looked well, and discharged his duty with the grace and ease characteristic of the man. All these little preliminaries being arranged, the procession moved on the line of march from Twenty-third-street up Madison-avenue to Thirty-eighth-street, through Thirty-eighth-street to Fifth-avenue, down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, through Fourteenth-street to Union-square. These streets had, of course, been carefully swept and cleaned, and they showed the good effect of that novel procedure. They were bright, and fresh, and clean, smelling of no garbage or other filth, and looking as we would like to see all the streets in the city. The houses on either side of the street were black with people. Rarely have soldiers been more generally welcomed, or more heartily received. The windows were filled with bright bevies of girls; the balconies held gay groups of fair women; the stoops and doorways were crowded with elegantly attired ladies; and, as the men marched squarely by, the fair spectators clapped their hands, waved their handkerchiefs, and made merry comment on the scene. The veteran soldiers, of course, attracted the greatest attention. Deservedly, they held the honors of the day, and while they passed, conscious of duty done, safe in the memory of weeks and years of patriotic toil, they received heartily the reward they coveted—the grateful smiles of their fair countrywomen, the applauding recognition of their fellow-citizens.

The troops, a detailed reference to which we defer until their review, looked exceedingly well. The turn-out, although small, was more than could be expected on such a day, and at such short notice. The heat was intense, and owing to the two hours' delay, the march was made when the sun was near the middle of the heaven, and its direct outpouring must have rendered the air extremely tedious to those on foot.

By an arrangement between Gen. SANDFORD and His Honor MAYOR GUNTHER, the troops, after the march, were to pass in

REVIEW AT UNION-SQUARE

before the civic authorities. 10 o'clock was the hour designated, and the square directly opposite the Church of the Pilgrims, the spot whereat the grand stand for the accommodation of His Honor and the Common Council should be erected. A plain wooden structure answered every purpose, the Aldermanic ambition being moderate, and the stand decorated with an abundance of bunting, served as a center about which gathered a great many thousands of people desired rather to see than be seen. A somewhat unusual desire. Amid the glaring splendors of the Maison Dorée the Mayor and Common Councilmen awaited. They waited some time, then they waited a long time. Quite likely the people who were broiling outside thought His Honor and his friends were feasting and drinking inside; they were not; it was too early to eat and they never drink, and the procession was expected every moment for a great many minutes. Meanwhile the crowd assumed the proportions of a multitude. Capt. CAMERON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was the grand mogul of the occasion, and his men were the dispensers of favor and of good places. On the whole, the impatient and brain-baked people were good-natured. They had expected the procession at 10 exactly, for they had seen it announced in the newspaper press that at that hour the municipal authorities would unveil their faces in public. To see these two unusual sights they had made great effort. They had in many instances secured favorable positions at 8 o'clock in the morning; they had laid in a stock of torpedoes, firecrackers and gingerbread with which to regale themselves until 10, but they had counted on nothing but pleasure thereafter, and had made no provision for delay. Every minute brought accessions from all quarters, the stages and cars were filled with deputations from up, down and across town, and a brisk trade was done in small beer, soda water, over-ripe bananas, and gripe-giving pine-apples.

Superintendent KENNEDY, Inspector CARPENTER and Capt. CAMERON, assisted by a large force of well-drilled, well-dressed, well-behaved men preserved perfect order, and were prepared to clear the way for the dilatory troops whenever they should appear.

The square itself looked beautifully; houses, churches and hotels displayed in bounteous profusion the Stars and Stripes, while all the windows and other favorable points of observation held their quota of brilliant beauties and modest matrons. At 10½ the

MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL,

Guarded by a squad of police, and preceded by Officer KENNY, carrying a beautifully worked white satin flag, left the Maison Dorée and walked the street, across the square, through the crowds of admiring people, to the grand stand. A hum of wonder, that such dignitaries would willingly walk, a buzz of admiration of the brilliant body, rose from the multitude, but heeding them not, the heads of our city, the guardians of our estate, moved quietly and decorously to the step of the pavilion. Officers WINSHIP and WHITMORE, being apparently satisfied that they were all right, (for they wore badges,) admitted them to the goodly fellowship of the newspaper men, and joining the noble army of waiters, they sat upon the rough board benches until the arrival of Gen. SANDFORD.

After the arrival of those people the crowd had something to do. Gradually the stand was surrounded by eager and curious gazers, who seemed determined to make the most of the opportunity. Superintendent KENNEDY and Inspector CARPENTER, with a few policemen, occupied the space in front of the platform, and so sacred was their privacy that no mere mortal dared approach them, but the three other sides were open to the public. The public put Mayor GUNTHER where he is, and selected the members of the Council as their exponents of dignity, worth, intelligence and ability; why then should they stare at them, and indulge in comment? At all events, they did it, and in the doing afforded themselves an infinity of fun and enjoyment.

Presently a noise was heard in the distance; all ears strained to catch it and did; all eyes stared to see what made it. Presently we discerned far away a gallant man on horseback, and we said, "His riding is like unto that of Col. HAMILTON, aid to Gen. SANFORD, and like that of no other man." We were correct, for in a moment his horse, covered with foam, dashed up before us, and in the midst of shouts from the populace, counter shouts from the police, and a state of general confusion, the Colonel said: "Mr. Mayor, we are ready for review, is it your pleasure that we come on?" The Mayor replied, and considering that he had been waiting for them to "come on" something like two hours, it struck us that his reply was eminently proper and natural—said he: "We are ready, Sir!" Grasping in his right hand the baton of civic sway, bearing on his breast the golden shield of municipal rank, the Mayor, in a white hat, leaned against the post and waited for the

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPS,

while the members of the committee, their brethren of the Council, Judge DOWLING and a host of others stood like the sheep and the goats on his right hand and his left. Seeing the rapid coming and going of Col. HAMILTON, and noticing the erect position of the authorities, the vast throng were convinced that there was no humbug about it this time, and every man, woman and child made one more attempt to secure a good position, thereby changing the look of the entire square, and presenting one of those kaleidescopic phenomena for which New-York crowds are noted. Presently the cavalry escort, which ought to have been there long before, commanded by Capt. OTTO, body-guard to Maj.-Gen. SANFORD, made its appearance at the junction of Fourteenth-street and the square. Now, indeed, the hour and the man had come, and the public, red faced, was satisfied and serene. The order in which the troops passed the grand stand was not at all like the published programme, hut as follows:

Troop of cavalry, under command of Capt. Otto.
Maj.-Gen. C. W. Sandford and Staff.
Band.
Seventy-first Regiment Infantry, Col. Benj. L. Trafford, 400 men.
Ninety-ninth Regiment Infantry, Col. John O'Mahoney, 300 men.
Band.
First New-York Cavalry, Col. D. C. Minton, 150 men.
Band.
Third New-York Cavalry, Col. Brooke Postley, 229 men.
Fifth Regiment, Col. L. Burger, 500 men.
Band.
Sixth Regiment Infantry, Col. Joel W. Mason, 370 men.
Band.
Twelfth Regiment Infantry, Col. W. C. Ward, 380 men.
Eighty-fourth Regiment Infantry, Col. F. A. Conkling, 360 men.
Band.
Ninety-sixth Regiment Infantry, Col. Pinckney, 260 men.
Band.
Fourth Regiment Artillery, Col. Daniel W. Teller, with six pieces of artillery, 250 men.
Band.
Brig.-Gen. Hall and Staff, with cavalry escort, 100 men.
Band.
Seventh Regiment Infantry, Col. Emmons Clerk, 600 men.
Band.
Eighth Regiment Infantry, Col. J. M. Varian, 360 men.
Band.
Thirty-seventh Regiment Infantry. Lieut.-Col. Catlin, 250 men.
Fifty-fifth Regiment Infantry, Col. Eugene Le Gal, 200 men.
Band.
Eleventh Regiment Infantry, Col. Muldoff, 500 men.
Band.
Twenty-second Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Cox, 300 men.
Ninety-fifth Regiment Infantry, Maj. McElry—250 men
Sixty-ninth Regiment Infantry, Col. James Bagley—300 men.
Brevet Brig.-Gen. Robert A. Nugent, commanding Irish Brigade.
Sixty-ninth Regiment, New-York State Volunteers (Irish Brigade,) Lieut.-Col. James J. Smith.
Eighty-eighth Regiment, New-York State Volunteers (Irish Brigade,) Lieut.-Col. D. B. Burke.
Sixty-third Regiment, New-York State Volunteers (Irish Brigade,) Col. James D. Brady—800 men.
Seventy-ninth Regiment, New-York State Volunteers returned veterans—100 men.
Fifty-ninth Regiment, New-York Volunteers (returned veterans,) Col. Olmstead—120 men.
Detachment of Third New-York Cavalry.

Of course, at such a time there are

ALL SORTS OF INCIDENTS,

some comic, others amazing; some, too, tinged with deeper and sadder feeling. The music was particularly fine on this occasion, the cheering strains of the band which preceded the Sixth Regiment being especially noticeable. The arrangement from "Faust" played by this band was the best we have heard. While the hand of the French regiment, Col. LE GAL, was hurrying at a double quick to regain the van of the regiment, a woman rushed out of the crowd, evaded the police, escaped the antics of Col. HAMILTON'S horse, skipped to the advancing troops, seized a stalwart trumpeter by the coat tail, opened his pocket, and amid the acclaim of the envious bystanders, deposited therein a huge orange. She retired in good order, and in safety. After Col. ASPINWALL'S regiment, the Twenty-second, had passed, there was a break in the line, and the crowd, thinking the procession was over, began to take liberties with the square. They easily passed the line of police, advanced to the sacred stand, and began impertinently to stare again at the magnitude thereon. The car-drivers, too, who had only been detained an hour or so, started up their prancing steede and attempted to clear the track. This would never do. Gen. SANDFORD, in all the majesty of his office, rode up to Mr. Superintendent KENNEDY, who had already ordered several thousand policemen to turn back the offending cars and reconfine the people who had advanced, and said to him: "Mr. Superintendent, you will please drive these people back, Sir." "It is done," replied he of the gold-headed cane and velvet cuffs, and so we saw that it was so. Several fat and unwieldy cavalrymen, of German origin and habit, had endeavored, by means of long sabres and short cuts, to drive back the swarming mass, but they were like Moses in the bull-rushes, somewhat *hampered* in their movements, and the great people, like a good-natured boy, laughed them to scorn. The police did the work, and although for a moment there was some pretty hard swearing, the locusts soon settled it. The procession then went on.

But better than the grace and agility and scope of equestrian attainment evinced by Gen. SANFORD and staff, more satisfying than the edifying presence of our civic rulers, more pleasurable than the clock-like precision of the Seventh's marching, and sweeter to every sense than the harmonies of the brassiest band, was the reception of

THE RETURNED SOLDIERS.

First came Brig.-Gen. ROBERT NUGENT, whose handsome face, shaded by an immense moustache and goatee, was recognized by thousands of his friends, and greeted with cheers and huzzahs. He was accompanied by his staff, Major JAMES MCQUADE, Major J. W. BLACK, Capt. JOHN C. FOLEY and Lieut. GRANGER. At the side of his coal-black horse walked his little orderly, who must be at least four feet high. Then came

THE SIXTY-NINTH.

Lieut.-Col. James J. Smith, Commanding; Major Richard Moroney, Adjutant Daniel Dolan, Regimental Quartermaster Richarn Mayhury, Surgeon Wm. O. Meagher, Assistant-Surgeon James J. Pencell, Chaplain Thomas Willet.

Captains—Robert H. Milliken, Monrice W. Wall, Murtha Murphy, John C. Foloy, Peter H. Sweeny, Michael H. Murphy, David Lynch, Edward F. O'Connor, Henry McQuade.

First Lieutenants—James McCenn, John Nugent, Robert McKinley, Owen McNulty, Thomas McGrath, George M. Belding.

Second Lieutenants—John Meagher, Michael Walsh, Michael Leddy, George Nevins, Terauce Scanlon, William Herbert, Jas. Conway, Robert H. Murphy, Patrick Ward.

THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH.

Lieutenant-Colonel, D. B. Burke; Major, J. W. Byrne; Adjutant, James Cunningham; Quartermaster, Richard Dowdle; Surgeon, —— Stillmann,

Captains—John Smith, John A. Desmond, W. J. O'Connor, Richard S. Herrison, Joseph Highland.

First Lieutenants—Francis Kieman, G. W. K. Ford, Timothy Plunkett.

Second Lieutenants—J. W. Conklin, John W. Nugent, Patrick J. Healy, John Shay.

THE SIXTY-THIRD.

Colonel, James D. Brady; Lieutenant-Colonel, W. H. Terwilliger; Major, James McQuade; Surgeon, Lawrence Reynolds; Assistant Surgeon, —— Hillird; Quartermaster, H. C. Church; Adjutant, —— Freeman.

Company A—Captain, Edward Lee; First Lieutenant, James Reynolds; Second Lieutenant, John Tonhy.

Company B—Captain, —— Bennett; First Lieutenant, W. A. Smith; Second Lieutenant, Hugh Fraser.

Company C—Captain, —— Kelleher; First Lieutenant, Michael Hallahan; Second Lieutenant, Patrick T. Lynch.

Company D—Captain, Daniel Meagher; First Lieutenant, Martin Sammon; Second Lieutenant, Edward Lynch.

Company E—Captain, C. J. Terwilliger; First Lieutenant, Edward J. Maxwell; Second Lieutenant, Alexander Kellogg.

Company F—Captain, W. F. Hallsy; First Lieutenant, John Curridan.

The men looked strong and hardy; their faces bronzed by the exposure of years, were wreathed with smiles and bedewed with tears as cheer upon cheer rent the air, welcoming them back to the scenes of their earlier days in the land of their adoption.

After the Irish Brigade, marched the veteran Seventy-ninth Highlanders, with some 200 men, and the Fifty-ninth Regiment, Col. W. A. OLMSTEAD, with 150 men. These noble fellows, whose torn and tattered colors uniformed with the worn and hattered ranks, met the enthusiasm they so richly deserve, and as they passed on in the line, they were cheered to the echo. The procession was closed by the Third Regiment of cavalry, Col. POSTLER.

The Mayor then notified Lieut.-Col. CATLIN, of the Thirty-seventh New-York, that he desired to present him, on behalf of the Common Council, a set of colors. The Colonel drew his regiment in a three-sided square before the platform, and the Mayor, in a felicitous speech, presented him with two very beautiful flags. Col. CATLIN accepted them in an appropriate and graceful reply, pledging himself and the regiment to the right, whether in peace or war, and referring with a just pride to the honorable record of the regiment.

Perhaps the people, as a whole, were more interested in the

DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS

than in anything else except the military parade. The lavish disbursement of money and the sounding promises of the committee, prepared the people for something startling and unusually grand. At the sixteen places designated by the programme, great crowds of expectants gathered by 8 o'clock, the greatest host being at the City Hall Park, where our friends from Brooklyn and the rural districts can most conveniently congregate. Much sport was enjoyed before the grand display; every car was stopped and its roof covered with mischievous men, whose comrades cheered and shouted when the car again moved; pickpockets were plenty and policeman omnipresent.

Rockets, beautiful and abounding in brilliant stars, belched forth their many-colored contents continually. They whizzed far up above the clouds and burst, flooding the heavens with variegated glory, shedding a light of intense brilliancy upon the upturned countenance of the gaping multitude; they raced with each other along the blue vault of the heavens, and peered far up into the mysteries of the hereafter; they were a great success.

But the set piece were a humbug. The popular impression is that money can make the Mayor go and buy rockets and pyrotechnics of all sorts, but the popular impression is a mistake, for it can apparently do no such thing. Money secured but two kinds of pyrotechnics, rockets and fizzles. Rockets are pleasant to look at, fizzles are not. It may be that WASHINGTON with two men and a horse cut a fine figure in crossing the Delaware, but if the original performance was anything like that of the night of the Fourth, it was a most lamentable episode in the eventful life of the Father of his Country.

We have no space to detail the several and various fizzles; they are numerous and space is valuable. The popular demonstration was the feature of the night, and a great and glorious demonstration it was. Twenty thousand people, at least, saw the rockets and fizzles at the City Hall, and four times that number gathered elsewhere.

The Illuminations.

The Metropolitan Police make the following report of illuminations throughout the city last evening:

Robert Sutton's dwelling, at No. 92 Allen-street.
Mrs. E. Smith's dwelling, No. 159 Allen-street.
Frederick Eilsnberg, No. 293 Grand-street.
Mrs. Harris, No. 102 Eldridge-street.
Joseph McKes, No. 292 Broome-street.
Wm. Bradley, No. 252 Broome-street.
Thomas Graham, No. 38 Hester-street.
Mr. Lemriks, No. 83 Chrystie-street.
Mr. Hoffman, No. 239 Orchard-street.
James Ferris No. 183 East Houston-street.
Mr. Brown, No. 131 Eldridge-street.
Mr. Peters, corner Third-avenue and Eighty-third-street.
Messrs. Brown, Seward, Sutherland and Thompson, in Third-avenue between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets.
Messrs. Newell, Wilson, Henderson, Cary and Bartlett, in Eighty-third-street, between Third and Fourth avennes.
Messrs. De Zschnschen, Collec, and Schmilher, in Eighty-second-street between Second and Third avennes.
Mr. Glover, in Eighty-fourth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A.
Messrs. Forester, Armstrong, Morrett, Bean, Taylor, Dextor, and Skinner, in Eighty-fourth-street between Second and Third avennes.
Messrs. Charlise and Fullerton, in Eighty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avennes.
E. Cunard, Eighty-sixth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
John Lawrence, foot of East Eighty-sixth-street.
Messrs. Neff & Armstrong, Eighty-second-street, between First and Second avenues.
Mr. Finch, Eighty-first-street, helween First and Second avennes.
Mr. Gregory, Eighty-first-street, corner of Second-avenue.
Mr. Fuller, Second-avenne, between Eightieth and Eighty-first streets.
Mr. Gurry, Second-avenue, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets.
Messrs. Little & Perkins, First-avenue, between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets.

The Twenty-third Precinct Police station was magnificently illuminated throughout, and made a finer display than any other building in Yorkville.

Edward L. Murphy, No. 20 Montgomery-street.
E. A. Reed, No. 105 Monroe-street.
Peter Coburg and Mrs. Taylor, No. 97 Monroe-street.
Messrs. Hymes & Cohen, No. 233 East Broadway.
Wm. Anderson, No. 217 East Broadway.
Nathan Ariel, No. 278 East Broadway.
John W. Avery, No. 77 Madison-street.
Wm. Close, No. 79 Madison-street.
John Hagadorn, No. 81 Madison-street.
A. R. Duryee, No. 88 Madison-street.

The Seventh Precinct Police station was brilliantly illuminated.

John Warren, No. 143 Hudson-street.
Walter J. Young, No. 149 West Broadway.
The Fifth Ward Hotel.
John Whitmore, No. 131 Franklin-street.
John Ireland, Nos. 60 and 62 Lispenard-street.
Mr. Taylor, Desbrosses, near Greenwich-street.
John Hope, No. 138 Franklin-street.
Mr. Phillipe, No. 18 Harrison-street.
Martin England, No. 147 East Sixty-fifth-street.
S. C. Maddan, No. 151 East Sixty-fifth-street.
Thos. Bruns, No. 321 East Sixty-second-street.
Francis Everdale, No. 323 East Sixty-second-street.
Theodore Stuyvesant, No. 180 East Sixty-fifth-street.
Stephen Underhill, Sixty-fifth-street, near Second-avenue.
L. Gray, Sixty-fifth-street, near Second-avenue.
S. M. Stiles, No. 187 East Fiftieth-street.
Morris Faulkner, No. 226 East Fiftieth-street.
R. S. Lawrence, No. 234 East Fiftieth-street.
Mrs. Gelson, No. 143 East Forty-ninth-street.
Mr. McVey, No. 335 East Forty-ninth-street.
J. Marshal, No. 716 Third-avenue.
Edward Eweny, No. 124 East Forty-eighth-street.
John H. Lyon, Fifty-second-street, near Lexington-avenue.
Isaac M. Bessenger, No. 141 East Fifty-third-street.
James R. Davis, No. 143 East Fifty-third-street.
Wm. H. Demarest, No. 249 East Fifty-third-street.
Samuel C. Schwartz, No. 304 East Fifty-first-street.
Wm. H. Richards, No. 318 East Fifty-first-street.
Capt. Wm. S. Carr, No. 340 East Fifty-first-street.
Wm. Lockwood, No. 290 East Fifty-third-street.
Messrs. E. & J. Mawbray, No. 220 East Fifty-third-street.
M. Strauss, No. 204 East Fifty-third-street.
Mr. Martin, No. 206 East Fifty-third-street.
M. H. Underhill, No. 208 East Fifty-second-street.
Charles Cook, No. 121 East Forty-eighth-street.
Mr. Lowly, No. 119 East Forty-eighth-street.
John Sexton, No. 115 East Forty-eighth-street.
H. P. Smith, Third-avenue, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh-street.
L. Schultz, Third-avenue, between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth-streets.
Mr. Lewis, No. 39 East Seventy-third-street.
George Cecil, No. 30 West Forty-sixth-street.
M. Jackson, No. 39 West Forty-sixth-street.
William Zim, No. 43 West Forty-sixth-street.
J. D. Sparkman, No. 27 West Forty-second-street.
Robert Dounelly, No. 778 Sixth-avenue.
Joseph A. Cozens, No. 738 Sixth-avenue.
Charles Hide, No. 156 East Thirty-first-street.
E. Mandell, No. 126 East Thirty-first-street.
Wm. Hampton, No. 136 East Thirty-first-street.
Mr. May, No. 114 East Thirty-first-street.
Wm. Fetritch, No. 135 East Thirty-first-street.
Capt. Russell, No. 139 East Thirty-first-street.
Wm. Tausheimer, No. 131 East Thirty-first-street.
Wm. Comb, No. 92 Lexington-avenue.
Wm. Steel, No. 113 Lexington-avenue.
Henry Josephi, No. 161 Lexington-avenue.
A. D. Fryo, No. 236 Lexington-avenue.
Wm. D. Andrews, No. 271 Lexington-avenue.
Wm. Hay, No. 274 Lexington-avenue.
Mr. Harrison, No. 300 Lexington-avenue.
Geo. Coachmon, No. 138 East Thirty-sixth-street.
David Page, No. 302 West-street.
J. R. Quinn, No. 242 Bleecker-street.
F. R. Knapp, No. 248 Bleecker-street.
G. Stryker, No. 237 Bleecker-street.
S. Taber, No. 243 Bleecker-street.
Charles Fasin, No. 21 Renwick-street.
Charles Wilson, No. 10 Renwick-st.
Mr. Slater, No. 442 Hudson-street.
Mr. Black, No. 430 Hudson-street.
Mr. Blanvelt, No. 428 Hudson-street.
Mr. Astor, No. 426 Hudson-street.
Mr. Sharp, No. 235 Seventh-street.
Mr. Bowers, No. 277 Seventh-street.
J. L. Cobb, No. 325 Fifth-street.
Mr. Bororte, No. 417 Fifth-street.
Mr. Sutliff, No. 264 Second-street.
Mr. Leggett, No. 120 Avenue C.
The New-York TIMES Building.
French's Hotel.
Barnum's Museum.
Charles M. Connolly, Fort Washington.
J. P. Martin, Fort Washington.
Mr. Rowe, Fort Washington.

Messrs. Lee, King, Bridges and Meade, of Fifty-second-street.

Mr. Simmons, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avennes.
Capt. Crooker, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avennes.
William Carman, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avennes.
Cornelius W. Van Voorhies, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
Lewis Gelander, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
Henry P. McGown, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
James Hdogh, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avennes.
E. H. Jaoott, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
F. A. Jackson, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
Henry Schuberth, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, corner Seventh-avenne.
Benjamin Beyea, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avennes.
J. H. Bates, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
C. A. Broener, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avennes.
Charles Place, One Hnndred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
Lewis Frelenberger, Third-avenne, between One Hnndred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets.
Alex. Levi, Third-avenne, between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets.
John Demarest, Second-avenne, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hnndred and Seventeenth streets.
Wm. Leonard, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, near East River.
Thomas Smith, One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, near East River.
William Fitzgerald, No. 422½ Grand-street.
Robert Underdonk, Nos. 405 and 407 Grand-street.
Dr. Newman, No. 319 Grand-street.
J. W. Crossman, No. 12 Attorney-street.
Messrs. A. W. Henley and J. R. Deegtom, No. 30 Suffolk-street.
Messrs. A. Headen and A. J. Smith, No. 32 Suffolk-street.
George Sharp, No. 12 Norfolk-street.
M. Lichtevaner, No. 62 Norfolk-street.
James Parish, No. 242 Delancey-street.
John Hill, No. 433 West Fourty-fourth-street.
Samuel Andrews, No. 157 West Forty-fourth-street.
George Simonton, No. 411 West Forty-fourth-street.
Andrew Brown, No. 411 West Forty-fourth-street.
R. H. Hasbrouck, No. 453 West Forty-fourth-street.
Jessee Pickard, No. 153 West Forty-fourth-street.
Henry Pearsall, No. 152 West Forty-fourth-street.
James Stevens, No. 182 West Forty-third-street.
A. S. Allison, No. 123 West Forty-third-street.
Mrs. Eliza Stiles, No. 116 Forty-third-street.
Mr. Carlies, No. 114 West Forty-third-street.
Edw. Booth, No. 110 West Forty-third-street.
George Sanford, No. 107 West Forty-third-street.
J. H. Saffron, No. 100 West Forty-third-street.
Henry Newton, No. 96 West Forty-third-street.
R. M. Shaw, No. 29 West Forty-third-street.
H. Sulwell, No. 97 West Forty-third-street.
Mrs. Greenwood, No. 75 West Forty-fifth-street.
Geo. H. Broadbrook, No. 103 West Forty-fifth-street.
G. W. Pickard, No. 151 West Forty-seventh-street.
C. C. Lewis, No. 152 West Forty-seventh-street.
O. Sloan Holden, No. 656 Seventh-avenue.
J. V. Hunt, No. 126 West Forty-eighth-street.
T. F. Williams, No. 89 West Forty-eighth-street.
A. H. Munson, No. 121 West Forty-eighth-street.
E. Reynolds, No. 150 West Forty-eighth-street.
C. G. Little, No. 161 Seventh-avenue.
George Reton, No. 163 Seventh-avenne.
T. B. Taylor, No. 166 Seventh-avenue.
M. B. Wilson, No. 193 Fiftieth-street.
Mrs. Coldy, No. 189 Fiftieth-street.
C. W. Crain, No. 217 Fiftieth-street.
J. E. Green, No. 221 Fiftieth-street.
Stephen Wilson, No. 213 Fiftieth-street.
T. R. Agnum, No. 151 Fiftieth-street.
George Shave, No. 258 West Fifty-fourth-street.
Sergt. Charles A. Whitemore, No. 148 East Twenty-third-street.
J. Carhardt, No. 126 East Nineteenth-street.
Elias Needham, No. 128 East Nineteenth-street.
John Haines, No. 139 East Seventeenth-street.
Gabriel Case, No. 135 Thirty-avenue.
James A. Pinckney, No. 61 Lexington-avenue.
Cornelius Williams, No. 118 East Sixteenth-street.
Whitfield Case, No. 127 Sixteenth-street.
M. Slacc, No. 177 East Fifteenth-street.
Abraham Vanderhilt, No. 330 Second-avenue.
Mrs. H. Haines, No. 352 Seoood-avenue.
James Clark, No. 187 East Twentieth-street.
James Everhill, No. 145 East Nineteenth-street.
Herman Bergman, No. 141 East Nineteenth-street.
Mr. Shields, No. 140 East Seventeenth-street.
Michael Laughlan, No. 189 Third-avenue.
The Clarendon Hotel.
William D. Drake, No. 2 Rutherford-place.
Mark Fowlio, No. 74 East Twenty-second-street.
M. French, No. 6 Gramercy-place.
E. F. Coray, No. 362 Second-avenue.
Theodore H. Lowerre, No. 152 West Thirty-eighth-street.
George Pryor, No. 456 Seventh-avenne.
Thomas Dusenberry, No. 122 West Thirty-ninth-street.
Thomas Warren, No. 138 West Thirty-ninth-street.
Dr. Latde, No. 264 West Forty-second-street.
D. C. Hand, No. 266 West Forty-second-street.
P. F. Tracy, No. 264 West Forty-second-street.
Mrs. F. Brainerd, No. 258 West Forty-second-street.
Messrs. Tiffany & Co., No. 550 and 552 Broadway.
Elliott Arms Company, No. 494 Broadway.
George W. Bird, No. 547 Fourth-avenue.
Mr. Williams, No. 2 West Fourth-street.
M. Martenos, Maison Dorée, East Fourteenth-street.
Francis Brown, No. 53 Bond-street.
Dr. Lindsey, No. 22 Lafayette-place.
J. B. Fink, No. 22 West Washington-place.
Thomas E. Stewart, St. Denis Hotel.
John Shosler, No. 643 Broadway.
Joseph W. Collins, No. 97 West Eleventh-street.
John Priestley, No. 99 West Eleventh-street.
Gabriel Wisner, No. 106 West Eleventh-street.
Abraham Lent, No. 111 Macdougal-street.
Inspector Geo. W. Dilks, No. 118 Macdougal-street.
Mrs. Covert, No. 142 Macdougal-street.
M. Solomon, No. 419 Broadway.
Lord & Taylor, No. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Wm. Jackson, No. 551 Broadway.
John Taylor, No. 555 Broadway.
G. L. Chapin, No. 28 Macdougal-street.
David Watt, No. 34 Macdougal-street.
John T. Jones, No. 42 Macdougal-street.
Henry Moore, No. 44 Macdougal-street.
M. Morrell, No. 67 Macdougal-street.
Dr. Thomas C. Finnell, No. 132 West Houston-street.
John J. Staff, No. 144 West Houston-street.
Mr. Reka, No. 146 West Houston-street.
Mr. Kneeschuck, No. 7 Cottage-place.
F. W. Millar, No. 15 Cottage-place.
W. H. Brown, No. 12 Leroy-place.
Dr. Forrester, No. 102 Bleecker-street.
Archer & Pancoast, No. 9 Mercer-street.
Dr. James Forester, Jr., No. 84 Seventh-avenne.
Richard Van Houten, No. 109 Eighth-avenue.
Metamora Club Rooms, No. 218 Ninth-avenue.
H. C. Parke, No. 189 Ninth-avenue.
D. P. Smith, No. 132 Ninth-avenne.
C. Van Schoonhoven, No. 87 Ninth-avenue.
Wm. F. Havemyer, No. 215 West Fourteenth-street.
A. Leagcraft, No. 23 West Fifteenth-street.
Geo. Law, No. 256 West Fifteenth-street.
J. T. Bennett, No. 257 West Seventeenth-street.
James Riddle, No. 129 West Eighteenth-street.
M. H. Reed, No. 157 West Eighteenth-street.
Jacob A. Conover, No. 284 West Twentieth-street.
J. P. Thompson, No. 304 West Twenty-first-street.
S. Moore, No. 483 West Twentieth-street.
G. W. Loines, No. 441 West Twenty-first-street.
J. A. Clarke, No. 327 West Twenty-second-street.
C. W. Ogden, No. 413 West Twenty-second-street.
W. H. Pierson, No. 435 West Twenty-second-street.
Mr. Park, No. 71 London-terrace.
Mrs. R. E. Smith, No. 436 West Twenty-third-street.
Dr. E. G. Snelling, No. 151 West Twenty-fourth-street.
S. H. Lloyd, No. 161 West Twenty-fourth-street.
N. E. Smith, No. 248 West Twenty-fourth-street.
Wm. Caldwell, No. 294 West Twenty-fourth-street.
John Babcock, No. 252 West Twenty-fifth-street.
G. L. Kelly, No. 250 West Twenty-fifth-street.
Van Saun Garner, No. 456 West Twenty-fifth-street.
A. Houten, M. D., No. 185 West Twenty-sixth-street.
L. R. Ryers, (Alderman,) No. 233 West Nineteenth-street.
S. B. Thompson, No. 243 West Nineteenth-street.
J. Denher, No. 221 West Nineteen

place by Rev. E. N. BLISS, and addresses were delivered by the Chairman, Rev. CHARLES S. POMEROY, the Pastor, and Rev. C.H. PAYNE. The exercises closed about 1 o'clock, and the large audience retired after the bestowal of the benediction.

The Day in Hempstead.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Tuesday, July 4.

The day was celebrated in "Old Blue" as never before since 1776. The returned veterans had a reception worthy of them. One full company of 102 men went from this place in the One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, of whom about 40 return to us. There were, besides these, representatives from eight other regiments, some of them maimed—one with the loss of both arms. Under the escort of three companies of the Eighty-ninth Regiment, National Guard, commanded by Major BERGEN, these noble fellows proceeded to a beautiful grove near the village, and found assembled there thousands of people, gathered from all parts of the town to greet them. After the people were comfortably seated, the exercises were opened with prayer: the Declaration of Independence was read by Rev. Mr. MOORE, of the Episcopal Church, and an address of welcome to the veterans made by BENJ. A. WILLIS, Esq., formerly Captain of the company of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment. The celebration concluded by a fine display of fireworks in the evening.

The Day in West Farms.

The anniversary of the Fourth was celebrated with perhaps as much enthusiasm in the good old town of West Farms as in any other locality in the State. The elaborate arrangements that had been made for the celebration met with a hearty response from the whole lower section of Westchester County. The attendance was flattering, and the audience full of spirit. Supervisor S. M. PURDY presided with entrei satisfaction, and was assisted by a Police Committee which preserved the best order. SCOTT R. SHERWOOD, Esq., delivered the oration; it was scholarly, national and patriotic.

Casualty at Whitestone.

At Whitestone, L. I., yesterday, a lad named BARROW was pouring powder from a flask, when a little falling upon some burning punk near by, the whole exploded, instantly killing the lad, without leaving any mark on the body except apparently a concussion upon the breast. Dr. M. R. VEDDER was called from Flushing, but found life entirely extinct.

The Day in New-Jersey.

CELEBRATION AT SOUTH BERGEN.

The Fourth was celebrated by the inhabitants of Hudson County with far greater enthusiasm than has ever before been known. The day passed off, as far as heard from, without a casualty worthy of note having occurred or a single arrest having been made.

A celebration, under the auspices of the Common Council and a committee of citizens, took place at South Bergen, and in all respects was a grand success. The day was ushered in by the ringing of bells and the firing of a national salute. At 10 o'clock, a procession was formed in the following order on Old Bergen-square, Mr. GEO. W. THOMAS acting as Grand Marshal:

The procession proceeded to Claremont Grove, where a commodious stand had been erected, decorated with flags and where a large concourse of people—principally ladies—had assembled. The exercises consisted of music by the band, prayer by Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, reading of the Declaration of Independence by Mr. GEORGE W. BEALE, ades, an oration by B. W. THROCKMORTON, Esq., singing of the doxology and benediction. The chair was occupied by Dr. J. M. CORNELISON, President of the day.

Addresses were made by Messrs. Hon. E. B. WAKEMAN, Mr. DOOLITTLE, A. G. HARDENBORGH, Esq., JARVIS BRIGHAM, Esq., Mr. B. THROCKMORTON and others. In the evening there was an extensive display of fireworks on the green in front of the Town Hall, which was witnessed by a large concourse of people. The celebration passed off in a most agreable and satisfactory manner.

CELEBRATION AT HUDSON CITY.

A jubilee was held at Hudson City, to not only celebrate the day of our National Independence, but also to celebrate the restoration of the Union, and to welcome home the returned soldiers.

A procession was formed in front of the court-house at 2 P. M., which marched to the grove at North Waverly.

A collation was served up at ROSEMILT & LEICHT'S, and in the evening an exhibition of fireworks was given in the grove.

The celebration was a pleasant one, and passed off without anything having occurred to mar the festivities of the day.

THE DAY IN JERSEY CITY.

There was no public celebration in Jersey City. The Common Council, as yet unorganized, vetoed an appropriation of $1,000 toward defraying the expenses for a celebration, but Mayor CLEVELAND vetoed the resolution on the ground that the money could not be legally drawn from the treasury under the circumstances. The veto came too late for the citizens to take action. At sunrise a national salute was fired at Van Vorst-square, and the bells of the city were rung most lustily. An oration was delivered by T. M. SOUDDER, Esq., in the Tabernacle, and at 3 P. M. a dinner was served up to the returned soldiers at the Rest, in Exchange-place. Flags were very generally displayed, and the shipping presented a fine appearance, particularly the Cunard steamers and the ferry-boats, which were gaily decked with bunting.

THE DAY AT HOBOKEN.

Nothing of particular interest transpired at Hoboken. The city authorities had no funds from which money could be appropriated for the purpose of a celebration. There was not so great an influx of people from New-York as generally visit there on Sundays, during the Summer months. In the evening the display of fireworks in front of residences, on Washington, Hudson, Garden and Bloomfield streets, was very fine.

THE DAY IN ELIZABETH, N. J.

Whether the vexed question as to New-Jersey's relation to the Union has ever been authoritatively decided or not, it is very certain that there exists plenty of the right sort of patriotism in the State, evinced by first doing gallant service for the Union in the "second War of Independence," and then, when the fighting is done, rejoicing with tremendous satisfaction over the happy issue thereof. The quiet little City of Elizabeth fairly ran over with exuberance of joy in the celebration of the ever, now doubly glorious "Fourth Day of Independence." Cannon, fire-crackers, torpedoes, pistols and shot-guns roared or cracked the blessed day long, as a noisy accompaniment to a nice little procession of scale militia, returned veterans, firemen, some splendid company of which came "all the way" from Philadelphia,) and what not.

THE DAY IN PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

The ancient city of Perth Amboy, N. J., joined heartily in the celebration.

About noon the notes of the hand marshaled the muskets of the volunteers and sailors, who mustered to join in the procession. They were under the command of Capt. JOHN H. TERRELL and Lieut. FEATHERMAN, both of whom well deserved the honors they received as heroes of the battle-field, and as officers of the Twenty-eighth New-Jersey. Capt. TERRELL has lost a leg in the service.

After the procession had gone over the prescribed route a mass meeting was held under the old oaks of the square. The Mayor, WM. HALL, presided. The Declaration of Independence was impressively read by JACOB MARTIN, Esq., after which the orator of the day, Rev. Mr. GALLAGHER, delivered the oration.

THE DAY IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

The day was observed in Bloomfield, N. J., in an appropriate and spirited manner. In the morning, COURTLAND PARKER, Esq., of Newark, N. J., delivered an oration in the Presbyterian Church, to a large and appreciative audience. After a rapid and truly eloquent review of the events of the last four years, he discussed the proposed amendment to the constitution, showing clearly that it was the proper method of disposing at once and forever of the vexed question of slavery. He urged upon his hearers the duty of seeing, when the time for the Fall elections should arrive, that the State assumed the right position upon this great issue. Mr. PARKER also touched upon the question of negro suffrage, and laid it down as a principle that the true limitation to this right was the capacity which the one permitted to exercise it might possess for its intelligent use, irrespective of the color of his skin. The oration, notwithstanding its argumentative character, held the close attention of the audience for nearly two hours.

In the afternoon, about eighty soldiers—those who were married, having their wives with them—sat down to a bountiful collation which had been provided by the ladies of the village. After it had been disposed of to the complete satisfaction of the honored guests, sentiments appropriate to the occasion were duly responded to.

A fine display of fireworks closed the festivities of the day.

THE DAY IN NEWARK, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, July 5.

The Fourth of July was celebrated here in a very patriotic manner. Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, of Brooklyn, delivered an oration. At night there was a fine display of fireworks.

JOHN MOSS, a returned member of Battery B, of New-Jersey, was killed by the premature discharge of a cannon while firing a salute.

A boy by the name of YOUNG, seventeen years old, was shot in the head by a comrade and died in a few hours.

In Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 5.

The very extensive programme for the public enjoyment on the Fourth was handsomely carried out in nearly all its details. The weather was delightful. Immense crowds from the country thronged the city and enjoyed the festivities.

Among some of the striking features was the introduction of Admiral FARRAGUT and Gen. ANDERSON to some thousands of children in the Music Hall; a grand collation to returned veterans on Boston Common; the city procession; the oration of Rev. J. M. MANNING, and the city dinner in Faneuil Hall.

The day's jubilation closed with magnificent displays of fireworks on the Common, and in several of the parks and squares of the city. It was the most attractive and imposing celebration of Independence Day that has ever occurred here.

In Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 5.

The celebration passed off without any event to mar the general joy. The illumination of dwellings was general, with the exception of those whose families were out of town, though there was no recommendation from the Mayor looking thereto. The city buildings on Chestnut-street, from Fourth to Fifth, were resplendent with the names of over seventy heroes of the war, those who have fallen in the struggle being appropriately marked with a rosette of crape, while below the whole range of names were festoons of evergreens. The Union League Building was brilliant with gas jets. A grand display of fireworks attracted an immense crowd.

The *Ledger* Building was the attractive feature in the entire display. A splendid band of music was in attendance here, and there was also a grand stereoptican exhibition of Generals who have made their names famous during the war. Large crowds gathered around the buildings who expressed their delight and admiration in hearty and earnest applause.

All the hotels in the city were brilliant with flags and lights.

The illumination of the public buildings will be repeated this evening to gratify those who did not see them last night.

In Doylestown, Penn.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 4.

The Fourth of July was very patriotically celebrated in Doylestown, Bucks County, yesterday. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in honor of the day, which was eloquently addressed by Mr. JEROME BUCK, of New-York, one of the counsel for JEFFERSON DAVIS.

FIRE IN WOOSTER-STREET.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock this morning a large four-story brick building in the rear of No. 18 Wooster-street was found to be on fire, and the flames had gained such headway that it was manifestly impossible to save the building, and the firemen confined their efforts to the saving of adjoining property. Paper, stock and presses, belonging to Messrs. LAWSON & FERGUSON, music printers, on the upper floors of the building, were destroyed to the value of $10,000. The firm are insured in the St. Mark's and Park offices. A stock of paper and music belonging to Messrs. WILLIAM HALL & SONS, was damaged to the amount of $2,000, and insured for $1,500 in the Brevoort Insurance Company. A like stock, belonging to Mr. E. T. FIRTH, was damaged to the extent of $500; also a like stock, the property of Mr. W. A. POND, was damaged to the amount of $1,500; Mr. POND has $2,000 insurance in the Lenox office. The building, which is owned by Mr. FERGUSON, was damaged to the extent of $1,500, and is fully insured in the Arctic office. Mrs. MARY O'DONNELL's boarding-house, at No. 18 Wooster-street, was slightly damaged by water. Mrs. O'DONNELL has $1,000 insurance in the Arctic office. Mr. HERMAN BRINKHORST's house, No. 23 Greene-street, was also damaged slightly by water. Mr. B. has $4,000 insurance in the Baltic office. The fire originated from a rocket which entered the building early last evening.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—Mr. JOHN F. ZEBLEY, of the Nineteenth Ward of this city, has been appointed State Assessor, by Gov. FENTON, in place of P. W. ENOS, resigned. Mr. ZEBLEY is the well-known paper dealer of this city, and an influential citizen of the Nineteenth Ward. The office was unsolicited by him, but none are more competent or worthy of the responsible post to which he has been appointed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 5, 1865.

$50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	104½	500	N. Y. Central	55½
13,000	do	104⅜	200	do	55⅜
65,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...O.		100	do	s15 56⅛
	New Issue	104⅜	100	do	2d call 56⅝
500	U. S. 6s, '81...C.		3500	Erie Railway	82¾
	ex-int	106⅞	300	do	s10 82¾
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s...O.	97⅛	1000	do	82¼
26,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		1000	do	82
	Second Series	99⅜	3000	Reading R	88¼
4,000	Tenn. 6s	73	200	do	s15 88⅜
5,000	do	73½	400	do	88⅛
2,000	do	74	5	Mich. Cen. R	108½
12,000	Mo. State 6s	73½	100	do	s10 108
5,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R	72⅜	50	do	108¼
2,000	do 2d call	73½	200	do	108
5,000	Erie 6th M	93	100	Chi. & Alt. R	96
5,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s '87	92	300	Mich. S. & N. I. R	62¾
3,450	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M	83	250	do 2d call	62¾
1,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st		100	do	62⅞
	ex-int	100	100	do	63
2,700	Amer. Gold	140	253	Ill. Cen. R	131
21,000	do s15	139	100	do	131½
5	Bank of Commerce ex-div	110	200	do 2d call	131⅝
26	Am. Ex. Bank	112	2500	Cleve. & Pitts	69¼
250	At. Mail S. Co	155½	400	do 2 d call	69¾
400	Canton Co	36½	50	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R	130
300	do	36⅝	200	Chic. & N. W	26¾
230	Cum. Coal Pr	41¾	200	do	26⅝
500	do	41⅝	1500	do	27
500	do b10	42	1000	do	s10 27
500	Quick. Min. Co	54	1000	do	27¼
200	do	54⅛	200	do	57⅜
100	do	54⅜	200	do	57
100	do	54⅝	50	do 2d call	57⅛
1400	do	55	100	N. J. Cen. R	122⅞
100	Mariposa M. Co	12¾	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	98½
200	do	13⅞	600	do	98¾
300	do 2d call	14	100	do b10	98¾
300	Chic. & R. I. R	102½	100	do	98⅝
700	do	102⅝	50	do	98
150	Chic., Bur. & Q	109¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	105	100	Hud. Riv. R	108¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...O.		300	Mich. S. & N. I	62⅝
	New issue	104⅞	200	do	62⅜
30,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s...C.	97⅛	100	Ill. Central R	131
100,000	Tr. Not's, 7 3-10s. Second Series	99⅜	100	do	s10 131
12,000	do	99⅞	100	Chic. & N. W	27
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer. New issue	99⅜	400	Chi. & N. W. Pr	57¼
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer	24⅝	100	do	57⅜
5,000	do	24⅜	200	do	s30 57⅝
100	Quick. Min. Co	54⅜	100	do	57⅞
100	do	55	400	Cleve. & Pitts	69⅜
100	Mariposa M. Co	13⅜	600	do	70
100	N. Y. Cen. R	98⅛	100	Chic. & R. I	102½
200	do	98⅝	100	do	s5 102¾
200	do	98½	125	Chi., Bur. & Q	109¾
100	Erie Railway	80¾	200	Mil. & P. Du C	37
100	do s30	80	200	Tol. & Wab. R. Pr	60
400	do	80¾			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer	24⅜	600	Cleve. & Pitts	69¼
10,000	do	24⅝	500	do s3	69⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R	98⅝	700	do	69
700	Erie Railway	81⅜	400	do	68⅛
900	do o	81⅜	200	Chic. & R. I	102
200	do b1	81⅜	100	do	102¼
400	do b3	81⅜	100	do	102⅜
200	do	81	50	Chi. & N. W	26
800	do	81⅛	100	do	26⅛
200	do s3	81	100	do	26⅞
900	do	81	100	do	27
500	do o	81	400	Chic. & N. W. Pr	57¼
400	Mich. S. & N. I	62⅞	300	do	57⅝
100	do s3	62⅝	100	P., Ft. W. & C. x-d	95⅞
50	do s3	63	100	do c	95⅞
100	do s3	62⅜	100	do	96
200	Reading R	86	300	Cumb. Coal	41⅛
200	do	87⅛	100	do b10	41⅝
100	Ill. Cen. R	130⅝	100	do	41¾
100	do s10	130	300	Quick. Min. Co	54⅜
100	do s3	130⅛	200	do	55
100	do s3	131	600	do	55⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$40,000	Ohio & M. Cer	24⅞	100	Mich. S. & N. I. s3	63¼
30,000	do	25	100	do	63
200	Erie Railway	82¼	200	do	63¼
400	do s3	82	400	do	63⅜
400	do s3	82¼	300	do	63⅛
1700	do	82⅛	100	do	63⅛
2200	do s3	82¼	100	do	63⅜
100	do s3w	82¼	1000	Chic. & R. I. s20	103
100	Hud. Riv. R	108⅜	300	do	103
100	do b30	108½	200	do s3	103⅜
100	do	108⅜	500	Ill. Cen. R	131⅜
1100	Reading R	88⅛	3300	Cleve. & Pitts s3	70
500	do	88⅜	400	do	70
100	Ch. & N. W. Pr	57⅞	900	do b3	70
600	do	58	200	do s5	69¾
100	P., Ft. W. & C. x-d	96	200	do b30	70
300	Quick. Min. Co	55⅛			

WEDNESDAY, July 5—P. M.

The Stock Exchange after the Fourth of July vacation opened with some signs of firmness, and a good business was done in the Railways and also in the Miscellaneous Shares at the early Board. At a later hour, on Broad-street, (Open Board of Brokers,) the full prices of the morning were not quite sustained, though the general tone of the market continued steady. At the Second Board, the Railway biddings were irregular—lower on New-York Central, Erie and Reading, and firm for Michigan Southern and Illinois Central. The Government Stocks opened at 104½@104⅝ for the 5-20s, and gained strength through the dealings of the day, clearing 105 ₱ cent. for the old issue, and 104⅝ for the new. Other descriptions of United States Gold-bearing Stocks were steady. The European demand continues to run almost exclusively on the original 5-20s, and although the whole issue amounts to $514,780,500, the Bonds are not at present in good supply on Wall-street. The heavy parcels transmitted to London and the Continent by last week's steamers very sensibly relieved the market of the previous accumulation, and orders this afternoon could not be executed under 105 ₱ cent.

The private advices from Germany and Holland speak of a decided reaction in favor of United States 5-20s, as in competition with the Austrian securities which have a strong banking support in Frankfort. A month or two ago a good many bidders of 5-20s were tempted to sell out on the large profits which they were able to realize on their cheap purchases of last year, and to go into American 5₱ cent. Bonds. But of late the feeling has again changed, and "Americans," as our 5-20s are popularly known on the Continent, are now in the ascendent.

There is an increased inquiry to-day for the 7-30 ₱ cents., Third Series, in consequence of the heavy amounts of Money derived from the July Dividends on the United States Stocks, City Bank Shares, &c., which are seeking investment. The house of FISK & HATCH, special dealers in Government Securities, ordered to-day $1,562,500 from the Loan Agent of the Government at Philadelphia. The general supply of Money on Wall-street is found to be even easier than before the vacation of the Fourth, owing to the twelve or fifteen millions to be derived from the July Dividends, and now in the course of collection.

At 4 o'clock the Stock Market stiffened up, and the quotations improved ¼@1 ₱ cent. on the lowest sales of the Second Board; closing as follows, as compared with Saturday afternoon, July 1:

	Sat.	Wed.		Sat.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	97⅛	95¾	Pittsburgh	68½	69⅞
U. S. 5-20s	104⅛	105	Northwest	26⅜	26⅝
N. Y. Central	94⅜	95⅛	N. West Pref	56⅛	57⅛
Erie	81⅛	82⅛	Rock Island	101½	102½
Hudson	108⅛	108⅜	Fort Wayne	95⅞	96
Reading	87⅛	88⅜	Cumb'land Coal	41	41⅝
Mich. Southern	62⅜	63⅛	Quicksilver	53⅛	55⅜
Illinois Central	128⅜	131	Mariposa	13⅛	13⅜

The price of Gold ranged to-day 140@139¾ ₱ cent.; the speculation in the Room being free from excitement, although the *Bulls* in the recent movement continue to hold the market firm. The supply of Gold for cash delivery is easier since the 1st of July.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	130	Ocean	85½
Merchants'	106	American Exchange	112½
America	130	Pacific	150
City	175	Chatham	120
Phenix	99	Hanover	100
Fulton	150	Corn Exchange	110
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	St. Nicholas	100
National	105	Commonwealth	98
Commerce	110	Importers' & Traders'	102
Mechanics' B'k Ass	100	Central National	101¼
Broadway	200	Fourth National	99

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Del. L. & W. 1st mort	101
Erie 1sts, ex d., '83	102	Del., L. & W. 2d mort	101
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	103	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort	90
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	93½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex'd	90
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	92	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	100
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, M '77	90	N. J. Cen. 1st mort	108
Hud. R. 7s, 1st mort., '69	103	N. J. Cen. 2d mort	101
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F., '85	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	101
Mich. Se. 7 ₱ c. 2d Mtg.	111	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	40
Mich. Southern 1863	103	Chi. Burlington & Quincy	97
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	95	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	97
Alt. and T. H. 2ds Inc.	79		

The New-York State 7 per cent. Bounty Loan has advanced to 98⅛@98⅜ ₱ cent. since the July quarterly interest was paid, and is in good request to-day.

There is a renewed demand for the Border State Stocks, and Tennessees have gone up to 74 ₱ cent. again, after having reacted to 70½@71 ₱ cent. Virginias, North Carolinas and Georgias are withheld from market, since the recent measures of the President of the United States looking to the reconstruction of these States. There is no reason to doubt that their Anti-Rebellion Bonds will all be recognized and duly provided for by the new State Governments. The obligations of North Carolina and Georgia before the war were quite moderate, as compared with their resources, and neither State, we believe, advanced its public credits to the late bogus Confederacy. The old debt of Virginia is large, nearly thirty millions, but probably less than half the amount is now owned outside the State.

A new board of managers for the Mariposa Estate in California has been elected by the shareholders of the Company: Messrs. D. B. TURNER, E. HAIGHT and D. JONES, of New-York, and E. DUDDALE and E. T. SHAW, of Philadelphia, constitute the new board, and will enter upon their trust in a few days. The selection was almost unanimous, no serious attempt being made to continue the old rule.

The Harlem and Hudson Roads are now directed by substantially the same people. The Vanderbilt interest has control of both lines. The public would have no cause to complain of this circumstance, if left perfectly free, in their traveling arrangements, to choose between these routes to and from Albany; but such, we hear, is not the case. The purpose manifested at present is to popularize the Harlem, and whose passengers from the West cannot be diverted from the Hudson River Road, on their arrival at Albany, they are sometimes separated from their baggage, and compelled to seek it on arrival in New-York either at the Harlem station or between that and the Thirtieth-street station of the Hudson.

The first number of Mr. W. B. DANA's *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, dated on Saturday, has more generally circulated after the business vacation to-day, promises well for the success of the enterprise. It is handsomely printed on good paper, 32 pages royal octavo, following the general arrangement of the London *Economist*. The leading articles in the present number are written with much care, and are directed with evident earnestness to the principles of trade and finance which they undertake to discuss.

In reference to the Massachusetts State Loan of $6,500,000, advertised on another page of this paper, the Boston *Advertiser* thus remarks:

"A most excellent opportunity for a safe investment is afforded by the Massachusetts State Scrip of the War Fund of 1865, for which proposals are now asked by the State Treasurer. We need not speak of the unquestioned credit of the State, which has met all its liabilities promptly, no matter what was the condition of the markets or the state of the country; a few points as to its present financial condition may not, however, be uninteresting.

The floating debt of Massachusetts is now $7,115,000; the amount of the scrip offered is $6,500,000; and as it is estimated that at least $1,000,000 will be saved by the excess of the State tax over the current yearly expenses, it will be seen that the entire floating debt will be relieved by this issue. The total liability of Massachusetts amounts to $24,197,000; but as a partial offset to this, the State holds securities of unquestionable strength to the amount of $13,975,000, including $1,600,000 against the Government. These securities, with the amount of cash now in hand, reduces the liability to $9,625,000—a much smaller debt than has been generally supposed. The population of the State is 1,234,000, and the entire value of its property is fixed at $1,009,829,656 by the State Valuation Committee of 1864. From these figures it would appear that the debt of each individual is to his property in a ratio a little less than that of $10 to $810 25.

We understand from official sources that this issue of $6,500,000 is all the scrip of any class which it is the intention of the State to offer, and bidders should therefore consider before making their offers, that no more scrip will be put upon the market. There is a five per cent. loan, called the Bounty Fund, both principal and interest payable in gold; but whatever part of this may be taken up before the 15th instant, will be so much to be deducted from the War Fund Loan now advertised."

The following is the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $1,762,588 16; for customs, $310,000; on account of loan, $304,000; payments, $3,265,804 64; balance, $39,375,422 29.

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the value of $1,757,263, against $5,224,707 same week last year.

The Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company's semi-annual dividend—just declared—is six per cent., payable on demand.

Mr. W. P. ELLERY, with Messrs. CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON, was duly admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange, June 29.

Internal Revenue Decision.

A certificate and a blank transfer of Railroad Shares were sent to Washington with the inquiry of how many and what stamps were required in the transfer of stock and issuance of a new certificate. The reply was as follows:

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1865.

SIR: Your letter of the 26th inst., in relation to stamp duty required on certificates of stock, transfers of the same, &c., and inclosing forms for my consideration, is received.

In reply, I have to say that the certificate of stock required a stamp duty of twenty-five cents, and the power of attorney on the back of the certificate is chargeable with the same amount, twenty-five cents, as specially provided by Schedule B. The transfer is subject to a stamp duty of five cents as an agreement or contract.

Sometimes this transfer is made on the back of the certificate, and when that is the case, and it is duly stamped, the record of the transfer made in the books of the company does not require to be stamped. But if the actual transfer is made—as in the present case—in the transfer book of the company, and no such instrument is executed on the back of the certificate, then the instrument in the transfer book becomes more than a record of transfer; it is a regular transfer of stock, and as such, is chargeable with a stamp duty of five cents as an agreement or contract, as above stated. Very respectfully,

(Signed,) E. A. ROLLINS,
Deputy Commissioner.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway.
7-30 LOAN AGENCY.
Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

☞ HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
(Successors to LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,)
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS.
7 3-10s ready for immediate delivery in all denominations. Full commission allowed.
United States securities of all kinds bought and sold. Persons opening accounts with us will be allowed interest at 4 per cent. on their daily balances.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 5, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last: 41 hhds. Ashes, 23,185 hhls. Flour, 1,087 hhls. and 1,050 bags Corn Meal, 188,587 bushels Wheat, 128,752 bushels Corn, 12,807 bushels Barley Malt, 134,462 bushels Oats, 1,325 pkgs. Provisions, and 683 barrels Whisky.

ASHES—Have been inactive, at $7 50 for Pots, and $7 87½@$8 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in request at former quotations. Java at 24½c.@25c.; Rio at 18½c.@22½c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 18c.@18½c.; Native Ceylon at 23c.@23½c. ₱ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Has been in more request at much firmer prices. Middling at 48c.@49c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand at a shade better prices. Sales since our last amount to 9,300 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 05@$5 45; poor to choice Extra State, at $5 75@$6 25, chiefly at $5 75@$6; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $6 40@$6 55 ₱ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$5 05	@$5 45
Extra State	5 75	@ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 80	@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	6 40	@ 6 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 60	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	6 25	@ 8 75
Poor to choice extra Missouri	6 40	@11 00

Southern Flour is doing better. Sales since our last, 750 bbls., at $6 65@$7 50 for poor to good, and $7 55@$11 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is rather firmer. Sales 465 bbls. Extra at $5 80@$7 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet and heavy, including Superfine at $5 15@$5 60 ₱ bbl. Sales 100 bbls. Corn Meal is in limited request at $4 60@$4 65 for Jersey; $5 15 for choice Western, and $5 15@$5 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 80 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active request, mainly for export, closing at slightly advanced prices. Sales 105,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $1 40@$1 44; Red Western at $1 35@$1 39; Amber Spring at $1 29, and Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 26@$1 29 ₱ bushel. Corn has been more active and firmer; Sales, 101,000 bushels, at 70c.@75c. for unsound, and 76c.@78½c. for sound Mixed Western, and 80c. for White Western. Rye and Barley continue dull and nominal. Western Oats have been in less demand, and have declined to 69c.@70c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Continues quiet at 90c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in limited demand at 12½c.@30c. for very poor to prime, and 30c.@35c. for choice to fancy, ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Has been less active, but quite; stiffly held.

MOLASSES—Has been in demand at full prices. Stock, 12,400 hhds., and 1,332 bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited request including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 35@$1 40 ₱ gallon; and Resin at $5 50@$15 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Continue inactive at our revised quotations, including Crude Whale at $1 60@$1 65; bleached do., at $1 15@$1 20; Crude Sperm, at $1 80@$1 85; unbleached do., at $2 10@$2 20; Lard Oil, at $1 50@$1 60; Linseed, at $1 18@$1 20 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been lightly dealt in to-day, at 34½c.@35c. for crude; 53c.@54c. for Refined, in bond; 72½c.@74c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, at much higher prices, the market closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,350 bbls., in lots, at $25 12½@$26, closing at $25 75 for New Mess; $23 25@$23 75 for 1863-4 Mess; $19 00@$20 for Prime Mess, and $18 50@$18 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl.; also, 3,500 bbls. New Mess, July delivery, seller's and buyer's option, at $25 25@$26 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good request, at 12c.@14c. for Shoulders, and 18c.@21c. for Hams, sales equal to 450 pkgs. Bacon is inactive and nominal, including Cumberland Cut at 13¼c.@15¾c.; short rib at 14½c.@15c.; long rib at 13¾c.@14¼c.; short clear at 15¾c.@16¾c., ₱ lb. Lard is in fair demand; sales 2,100 tcs. and bbls. at 15¼c.@19½c., the latter rate for very choice kettle rendered, in small lots, ₱ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand, at $12@$16 for Extra Mess; $10@$14 for Plain Mess; sales 300 bbls. Tierce Beef rules dull and nominal. Beef Hams continue inactive, at $20@$27 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is inquired for at 27c.@35c. for poor to prime new State, and 20c.@28c. for new Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 9c.@15½c. for poor to prime, ₱ lb.

PORK.

Stocks in the Packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn:

	July 1, 1865	June 1, 1865	July 1, 1864
Clear, bbls	699	3	935
Mess	46,072	39,456	103,430
Thin Mess	1,667	1,819	3,084
Prime Mess	34,759	31,023	26,127
Flank	117	13	52
Prime	4,292	5,290	2,999
Rumps	1,048	1,105	308
Refuse Mess	686	413	5,532
Refuse Prime Mess	1,039	910	1,848
Refuse Prime	652	124	281
Other Refuse	3,035	2,838	1,611
Unin spected	6,906	13,319	26,988
Grand total, bbls	100,971	96,013	176,092

BEEF.

Repacked Mess	31,480	22,474	12,272
Repacked Chicago Mess	26,490	43,525	13,582
Railroad Beef	120	185	548
Refuse Mess	1,270	729	1,286
Other Refuse	29	84	—
Refuse Prime	42	112	146
Tierces Prime Mess	1,092	4,363	5,633
Country Mess	6,917	7,626	3,271
Country Prime	67	74	232
Uninspected tcs	51

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER, TWO LIVING WHALES. Afternoon, at 3 and Evening at 7½ o'clock, EUSTACHE BAUDIN.

WALLACK'S—OLIVER TWIST.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

WINTER GARDEN—FAZIO, THE ITALIAN WIFE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Memphis *Argus* says the city was startled on the morning of June 25 by the report that Col. JOHN R. MCCLANAHAN, one of the editors of the Memphis *Appeal*, had been killed by falling from a window of the Yazoo House. About 5 o'clock in the morning the form of a man was discovered lying in the alley behind the hotel. Upon examination it was discovered to be that of Col. MCCLANAHAN, who, although horribly mangled and weltering in blood, was still alive. Both arms and both legs were broken, the latter near the knees. His chin was badly crushed, and he was otherwise sadly bruised. When discovered consciousness had been restored, and the sufferer, in the intensity of his agony, begged the attending surgeon to kill him, and thus put an end to his sufferings.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 30th ult. says: "President JOHNSON'S brother passed up the river yesterday en route for Washington to see his brother. He says he has not seen ANDY since he became a great man. He is a plain, hard-working, sensible old man, perfectly plain in his manners and demeanor. At New-Orleans he was called upon by a number of citizens who were anxious to lend him money to make the trip, or to contribute in some way to his comfort or convenience. He did not permit them, however, to do much for him."

Advices from Newbern, N. C., to the 1st inst., intimate that the government is about to take possession of several important copper, iron, coal, lead and sulphur mines in North Carolina, which were worked by the Confederate authorities previous to the fall of Wilmington. Gen. COX has received orders to remain in command of the department until the return of Gen. SCHOFIELD. Gov. HOLDEN is constantly besieged by applicants for pardon.

The Emperor of Mexico has issued a manifesto in regard to popular education. He wishes the Mexicans to be put on a footing with the most favored nations in this respect, and desires that the middle classes and the poorer people shall have better advantages. He leaves religious education to the priests, declaring that the government does not wish to interfere with religious matters.

A large dog, showing evident signs of hydrophobia, was killed in Quincy, Ill., July 1, but not until he had bitten nine persons, some very severely, tearing pieces of flesh out of their arms and breasts. One man, JAMES REMINGTON, who had just been discharged, after having honorably served his country for three years, and his brother, were terribly lacerated.

WILLIAM WOLLEY, who murdered a man named MCCURDY near Dungannan, Canada, last week, confessed that he whipped his victim to death with heavy beech rods. Both men were in a state of beastly intoxication. WOLLEY is said to be a quiet and unoffensive man when sober.

Montreal papers say that on the 4th a new flag was displayed from the American Consulate Office, Great St. James-street. At the other end of the same street, and in compliment to the day, the British flag was raised over the Medical Hall, the present quarters of the militia service.

Having become Postmaster at Chattanooga, and a member of the Tennessee House of Representatives, and candidate for Congress, Mr. J. P. HOOD has ceased to edit the Chattanooga *Gazette*.

The Navy Department has resolved to send an iron-clad gunboat of the *Monadnock* pattern to the Pacific coast, but has not decided which one of the four shall go.

JAY COOKE reports subscriptions to the Seven-thirty Loan on the 4th and 5th inst. to the amount of $5,668,500. There were 3,971 individual subscriptions.

The health of the President is so far improved as to warrant his devoting a few hours to business, commencing with this morning.

We learn from New-Orleans that Col. SWIFT, Adjutant-General of Louisiana, has resigned his position, with the intention of coming North.

Gov. LEWIS, of Wisconsin, positively declines the Union re-nomination, and will probably be succeeded by Gen. LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.

The United States Telegraph Company, on July 1, added Cincinnati to its western connections by opening an office there.

LOCAL NEWS.

The case of the United Service Petroleum and Mining Company, the officers of which are charged with defrauding the public by means of false representations, was resumed before Justice DODGE yesterday. The only witness examined was Mr. GEORGE G. HASTINGS, but the testimony elicited was not important. The case will be resumed at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning.

The Stover-Porter case, in which the defendant, PORTER, is charged with swindling his client, STOVER, out of $20,000, was again adjourned yesterday. The hearing is now set down for Friday morning, at 10 A. M.

At a meeting of the Board of Education last evening, the debates were uncommonly interesting, particularly to citizens of the Nineteenth Ward.

At the police trials yesterday, Commissioners ACTON, BERGEN and MCMURRAY disposed of one hundred and fifteen complaints.

The Stock Market opened firmer after the Fourth of July vacation. The price of gold ranged from 139½@139¾ per cent. yesterday. Government 5-20s were 106 at the close of the day. Money more abundant from the July dividends on United States and City Bank Stocks.

Business opened with more animation in the leading lines of produce and merchandise, yesterday. Flour, wheat, corn, cotton, pork and whisky were dearer. Freights were inactive.

The demand for the new series of the popular 7-30 Loan is increasing again, the subscriptions to the loan thus far, this week, being at the average daily rate of $3,285,700, equal to a weekly aggregate of $19,732,200. The series, third and last, of the loan has been marketed thus far at the weekly average rate of $12,068,821, as follows: Week ending with May 20, $12,106,700; May 27, $9,733,600; June 3, $6,651,600; June 10, $12,803,600; June 17, $11,925,000; June 24, $15,922,700; July 1, $15,309,150—making the total sales of this series, in the seven complete weeks which have elapsed since it was first formally opened to popular subscription, (May 15,) $84,481,750, which with the sales thus far in the current week, leaves only about $135,000,000 worth of the final issue of the notes yet to be disposed of. The subscriptions from this, this week, promise to be large. Messrs. [illegible] HARVEY EWING opened the new fiscal year yesterday by ordering for their own house exclusively notes of the third series to the amount of $1,562,500, being the largest single order reported, in some weeks, to the General Subscription Agent.

The Government and the South—The Constitution.

The last number of *Harper's Weekly* insists that the Federal Government may rightfully impose upon the Southern States *any* requirement which it may deem essential to the public safety, as a condition of their again fulfilling their duties and enjoying their rights as members of the Union. If the Federal Government were, as it soon may be, in the hands of the Democratic party, we think *Harper's* would change its opinion. If Congress and the President were to say to the Southern States—you must disfranchise every loyal man in your borders and return every negro to slavery, as a condition of readmission, *Harper's Weekly* would deny their right to impose any such conditions, even if they did "deem them necessary to the public safety." The hypothesis is, perhaps, an extreme one; but it tests the principle involved. The government has not the right to make its ideas of the "public safety," the sole and exclusive guide of its action in dealing with the Southern States. It is bound, in this as in everything else, by the *Constitution of the United States*. That instrument provides for the "public safety"—and the government is bound by its provisions.

The language of *Harper's Weekly* is as follows:

"Five years ago, when the Government of the United States was threatened with destruction, a large party declared that it *had no constitutional right to defend itself, but must consent to its own overthrow.* * * Having at the cost of a quarter of a million of lives, an enormous public debt, and a universal derangement of affairs, once more established its authority, *it is now told that it has no constitutional right to secure it.* This assertion is not made by the adherents and apologists of the rebellion only, but in the New-York DAILY TIMES we find this extraordinary statement: 'We do not assent, therefore, to MR. DANA'S position, that we may rightfully impose upon the Southern States any requirements which we may deem essential to the public safety.' That is to say, the Government of the United States *must submit to any measures which the 'Southern States' may choose to adopt in their reorganization, even if it considers them to be destructive of the public safety.*"

This attempt to identify our position concerning the limits of the national authority, when restored, with that of the rebels denying that authority altogether, is more ingenious than ingenuous. To that rebel argument we replied that the Constitution *did* give us the right to suppress insurrection. It required us to enforce the national authority, and in providing for raising armies, for coining money, for levying taxes and for suspending the *habeas corpus*, it gave us the means of doing it. Does the Constitution give us any such authority to impose conditions and restrictions upon the Southern States—even if we do believe the public safety requires it? If so, in what section and in what clause? Will *Harper's Weekly* be good enough to tell us?

The war has reëstablished the authority of the Constitution over every rebel State, but it has not relaxed its authority over any Northern State, nor over the Federal Government itself. It has compelled from the rebels respect for the *constitutional* acts and laws of the Federal Government; but it has not given that government the right to make unconstitutional enactments for any section of our common country. Mr. DANA'S argument in Boston, upon which our former article was a comment, assumed that the authority of the Constitution had been superseded—that it had given place to whatever the Federal Government might deem essential to the "public safety." *Harper's Weekly* proceeds upon the same assumption. This idea, indeed, pervades very much of the current speculation concerning suffrage and reconstruction in the Southern States. To a certain extent men have ceased to ask what are the rights, and what are the limitations upon the power, of the Federal Government under the Constitution. That instrument is tacitly set aside, and we assume that *everything* may be done which we deem essential to the "public safety"—in other words, to the predominance of our own opinions. This must be corrected. Time will correct it, and will bring all our people to a more accurate estimate of the value and authority of the Constitution. But meantime serious mischief may be done upon the assumption that the Constitution has been abrogated and that our ideas of "public safety" are our only fundamental law.

It is upon this theory that our views upon this subject are based. We can find in the Constitution no shadow of authority for requiring any State to permit negroes to vote, as a condition of remaining in the Union. Even if we should deem that measure "essential to the public safety," we do not see how the Federal Government could adopt it without exercising power not conferred upon it by the Constitution. Suffrage in the rebel States may and must be restricted, because men who have been rebels cannot be legal voters, until they have been restored to their rights by Executive pardon. But we do not see how either the President or Congress can *enlarge* the suffrage,—how they can admit new classes of voters to the ballot-box in any State. That is not one of the modes of punishing treason known to the Constitution; and if the government may enlarge the suffrage in Georgia because it deems such a measure essential to the "public safety," why may it not do the same thing, on the same grounds, in Massachusetts and New-York?

Harper's Weekly cites the President's statement, that unless the rebel States assent to the abolition of slavery, they cannot expect recognition from Congress, as justifying any other condition he may see fit to make. But the *Weekly* forgets that by Executive Proclamation, issued as a war measure, and on grounds of military necessity, slavery is abolished throughout the Southern States,—and all that these States are required to do is to *assent to what is already law*, in regard to slavery,—and to what will continue to be law until annulled by judicial decision, or superseded by the Constitutional Amendment. This is a very different case from the one in question. No law, no proclamation, no act of any kind requires or permits negroes in the Southern States to vote. There is, therefore, no such foundation for this requirement as there is for that concerning slavery.

THE RAGE FOR HIGH PRICES.—It is in keeping with the times, at least on this side of the Atlantic, that the Ocean Telegraph Company should propose to start their business by a charge of $5 a word for messages between New-York and London. The directors cannot be ignorant of the all-prevailing desire here, to maintain the prices of things generally at the old gold rates. And they evidently intend to profit by that feature in our present economic and social condition. But are they not calculating on too much profuseness? The public can judge of the rates at which the company think the American people are prepared to pay for intelligence, when it is known that *one column* of British telegrams in the NEW-YORK TIMES will cost us exactly $9,000. The same amount of matter sent from the Pacific coast, 3,500 miles distant, would cost $819.

England and France—Their International Iron-Clad Show.

It is tolerably certain that the coming international iron-clad show of England and France—which is to consist of a "promenade all round" the coasts of the two countries, and a review by the chief dignitaries of their governments—is designed quite as much for effect on this side of the Atlantic as on the other. It is more than tolerably certain that whatever the effect intended, the actual one, so far as we are concerned, will be neither that of wonder, fear nor envy. There will be magnificence, doubtless, in all the adjuncts of scenery and pageant; but we very much question whether we, onlookers, from this side, eyeing the ceremonies askance and at a distance, will find anything very novel or very useful therein, for the benefit of our own naval architecture.

The truth is, that in this matter, as in many others in the sciences of arms, whether military or naval, we are no longer in the state of tutelage to Europe. If we have been to her for schooling, she will own we have bettered our instruction. It is she that can now come as pupil to America in more than one branch of offensive and defensive warfare; and in none with more advantage than this of iron-clad vessels. Such language may seem a little inflated. But upon what facts does it rest? In the entire list of vessels, French or English, to be paraded on this occasion, there is not one which could resist a single fair shot from the 15-inch Dahlgren smooth-bore gun which has formed the ordinary armament of our monitors from the commencement. On the other hand, there is not a single gun afloat in that fleet, rifled or smooth bore, able to penetrate the armor of our heavy monitors. In other words, we furnish to that fleet the problem of a resistless shot moving from an impregnable position. And this is independent of the further advantage of great concealment of hulk, in our pattern of war vessel, below the surface of the water, always, therefore, making the hull a narrow and difficult target.

These statements cannot be controverted. They rest on the official mensurations and the official trials of the penetrability of the plates with which the respective vessels of the three nations are clad. Probably not half of those iron-clads could cross the Atlantic, except under very favorable circumstances. Those which did cross would draw too much water to enter any but a few harbors along our thousands of miles of coast lines. But those few harbors could be protected without the slightest difficulty even by our iron-clads already afloat, and with their present system of armament. Our 435-pound shot would plunge through the four or five inches of iron and the twelve or fifteen inches of teak on the invading ships, in a way to astonish the inmates.

The international naval show will not greatly alarm America. The truth is, she knows that all the old sovereigns of the seas have gone behind the age in the matter of actual practice in naval warfare. England has made a fatal mistake in experimenting, at such cost of time and material, with her fixed casemates and broadside iron ships. She had better have looked a little more kindly on the American system of turreted monitors—a battery of enormous power, protected by a tower of enormous strength. Perhaps, however, the notion is still prevalent in those regions that "Britannia needs no bulwarks." CAMPBELL, however, who said this so confidently, lived in the ante-iron-clad epoch, and, therefore, cannot be accepted as an expert; and even had his verse been revised and corrected, and supplied with addenda to the latest dates, it must be admitted that, though a martial bard, it is chiefly in Marine circles that he would be received as high authority.

THE DIFFERENCE.—In a quarter of London quite as fashionable as Madison-square is for New-York, a company of noblemen and gentlemen have erected a hotel at an expense of $1,500,000. The building is splendid, alike as to its dimensions, its style, its decorations and its furnishing. Every improvement suggested by our American hotel system, as well as by the best Paris hotels, has been introduced. The building is perfectly fire-proof; but as an extra precaution against all sort of risks, water is so abundantly supplied from an artesian well, to tanks distributed throughout the building, that anything in the shape of a fire could be quenched almost in an instant.

It is calculated that this London west-end hotel will accommodate two thousand guests; and the character of the directory, as well as its unequaled situation, will secure to it the most distinguished patronage. Yet the managers being above the vulgar snobbery which seeks for exclusiveness in exorbitant charges, distinctly announce that single gentlemen may have a bedroom by the night as low as *eighteen pence*.

Such a figure as this anywhere west of Pearl-street or Avenue C in New-York would be sneered at as a coarse and vulgar imposition. And the hotel itself would be damned forever in respectable people's eyes. Yet, the directors of this London institution have planted their cheap boarding-house alongside of Prince EDWARD of SAXE-WEIMAR'S palatial residence, in the very centre and heart of the best London society; their President is the Premier Earl of England, and the Prince of WALES presents himself among the proprietors, at their opening, to declare the hotel equal to the best in New-York.

Eighteen pence a night! "Whew!" exclaims that most luxurious and snobbish of his kind, the New-York "gent"—"what a ridiculous figure for a man of means!" And so it is a very ridiculous figure for a man whose "means" are the only credentials he has to appear among well-bred people—an *entirely* ridiculous figure, in fact. Tendering such a sum for a night's lodging, our snobbish friend would hardly know himself from an assistant waiter—no more would anybody else. That is just the difference. Our "gent" pays $5 for the respectability of the thing. A man of brains and sense pays his eighteen pence and lets his respectability take care of itself. To be fashionable, therefore, among us a landlord must see that his tariff is *high* enough to suit his patrons' tastes. And that, we repeat, is just the difference.

THE CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY.—The observance of the National Anniversary was characterized everywhere throughout the country by a sober heartiness and earnest enthusiasm, in perfect keeping with the peculiarities of the occasion. The public fully appreciated the moral grandeur of the festival. The all-pervasive sentiment, finding its expression in public utterances and private merry-makings, was profound gratitude at the happy issue of the terrible ordeal through which the nation has just passed victoriously. This feeling of gratitude, though dominant, was tempered, nevertheless, by the saddened memories which must cling for long, long years to the epoch of the rebellion. There was devout joy at the salvation of the country, redeemed from the dark stigma of slavery, and established on surer and better foundations as the land of a free people, whose right to self-government has been vindicated before the world, and whose success finds a response of thankfulness in the hearts of the down-trodden and oppressed among all peoples. There were also the sorrowful remembrances of homes made desolate, families bereft, broad lands devastated, and great cities laid waste by fratricidal strife. No wonder, then, that the day was fraught with conflicting emotions, and was not the less fruitful of sober thoughtfulness than exhuberant patriotism.

In all the demonstrations yesterday the gallant men to whose courage and endurance the nation owes its life, received, as was meet they should, the homage of a grateful people. Their's was the honored place in the public celebrations and at the festive board. The people themselves mingled harmoniously together, everywhere imbued with the same spirit of devout gratitude and unselfish patriotism, animated by the same noble sentiment which the late President so forcibly expressed, of "malice toward none—charity for all," and thus showed in their manner of observing the day that they were worthy of the heritage of a free and enlightened republic.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION—WASHINGTON AND NEW-YORK.—In Washington there is a fall in house rents since April last of from 25 to 30 per cent. Houses that were held, three months ago, at $900, now go begging for tenants at $700. This satisfactory state of things is due chiefly to the large number of discharged *employes* from the public departments, the reduction of the military force in and around the city, and the consequent resignation of officers. Before the Fall season opens it is believed that the decline in rents at the National Capital will reach from forty to fifty per cent. We can hope for no such good fortune in New-York. One might almost count on his ten fingers all the decent dwellings in progress of erection between Union Square and Spuyten Duyvil Creek. There may be a partial emigration to the South when the cool weather arrives. But there will be no emigration, we fear, sufficient to give any sensible relief to the anxious crowd of intending housekeepers, or to the multitude already housed at exorbitant and intolerable rates.

THE FALL IN MEAT.—The heavy fall in the price of meat, which we recorded in our last, involves a lesson for both buyers and sellers. The weather was intensely hot, it is true, but that was not the reason why the Washington Market butchers set idle, and finally had to throw away what they could not sell at five or six cents a pound. The public would not buy, and will not. The price must come much lower before they will. Meanwhile the drovers have, by their extreme folly, given a great impetus to the jerked or infiltrated beef enterprise, and will soon find that, for the sake of a temporary excess of profit, they have raised up a permanent and effective competitor in the supplying of meat.

Meat and Coal at Cost.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 3, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You are deserving unbounded praise for your bold and manly attempt to break down the meat monopoly. You are right. Go ahead. Stick to it. Almost everything else gives way to settled and reduced prices, and these prowlers upon the purse of the public must break down. There is another remedy that would prove of lasting benefit. Get up a consumers or eat at cost company, and expose their enormous profits. I subscribed to the Consumers' Benefit Coal Company because they give better coal, better weight, and at a large saving in cost. When this company exposed the actual cost of coal to be about 100 per cent less than it sold at, coal commenced tumbling in price, and has continued to do so, and no Bulling or Bearing could keep it up. The people are reaping the golden harvest, and should inaugurate similar movements in other things. Where is Mr. JOHN ANDERSON and like? They could control the meat cormorants, and give us, as they did in coal, a better article, and MEAT AT COST.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

More than Five and a Half Millions Subscribed During the Last Two Days—Four Thousand Individual Takers.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 5.

JAY COOKE reports subscriptions to the Seven-thirty Loan on the 4th and 5th inst. to the amount of $5,668,500, including the following:

First National Bank of Harrisburgh	$300,000
First National Bank of Boston	200,000
First National Bank of Louisville	140,000
C. A. Pitman, Boston	100,000
Fisk & Hatch, New-York	1,500,000
Vermilya & Co., New-York	125,000
First National Bank of Galesburgh	50,000
First National Bank of Philadelphia	100,000
Fourth National Bank of St. Louis	100,000
Franklin National Bank of Columbus	100,000
Faneuil Hall National Bank of Boston	100,000

There were 3,971 individual subscriptions.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Resignation of Col. Swift—The Mayoralty—Repairing the Levees—Markets.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 1, via CAIRO July 5.

Col. SWIFT, Adjutant-General of Louisiana, has resigned, and goes North.

Mr. KENNEDY has been reinducted into the Mayoralty, and has appointed a committee, which has announced the celebration of the Fourth.

M. M. NOLAN writes to Gov. WELLES, through the New-Orleans *Times*, offering bonds of $300,000 to repair the levees from New-Orleans to Arkansas the coming Winter, employing 30,000 white laborers.

In the cotton market there have been no sales of moment. Gold, 139@140. Domestic Exchange quiet at various rates. The Sugar and Molasses market is at a standstill. Corn—100 bags mixed sold at $1 25, and 100 bags prime Western at $1 45. Flour—Superfine, 100 bbls. at $7 12½, and 100 bbls. at $7 15; 100 bbls. good superfine at $7 35. Malt—100 sacks at $1 75 ₱ bushel.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 5.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

President JOHNSON'S health at 9 o'clock this evening was somewhat improved. He still keeps his chamber and refuses to receive visitors.

SECRETARY STANTON'S HEALTH.

Secretary STANTON'S health is so far improved as to admit of his attendance at the War Department. Major T. T. ECKERT, the successor of Mr. DANA as Assistant Secretary of War, has entered upon the discharge of his official duties.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE PRESIDENT'S CAR.

The special train conveying Judge GOODING, the President's messenger, from the Gettysburgh celebration, met with an accident at Baltimore last evening, which though not very serious in any of its consequences, was a very narrow escape from a sad disaster. The train consisted of the President's special car and an engine. Arriving at the Bolton depot of the Northern Central depot, speed was slackened by the engineer, but an open switch, which had just been unlocked to run a freight train on a side track, had not been locked again, and the engine of the special train ran into the rear car of the freight train, throwing the latter off the track. The shock to the President's car was serious, and of the dozen persons inside, at least half of them were more or less injured. Señor BURNAGA, Chilian Minister, was severely cut about the head; Col. HALPINE, the poet of the Gettysburgh celebration, also received a severe cut in the head and a contusion of the back; Col. SIMPSON, Medical Director of the Eighth Army Corps, a contusion over the eye, his head being thrown with such force against a black-walnut panel as to split the board, an inch thick; R. S. CHEW, of the State Department, received a contusion of the leg; F. R. MILTON, of the Executive Mansion, was thrown through the window at the rear end of the car, but only slightly injured; L. L. CROUNSE, of the TIMES Washington Bureau, received a contusion of the shoulder, by being thrown against a stove. There were two ladies in the car, who escaped without injury. No amount of vigilance on the part of those in charge of the train, could have prevented the collision, it being simply the result of culpable carelessness on the part of the switch-tender in leaving the switch misplaced. None of the injuries are serious, but the escape of the inmates of the car was very miraculous. The car was somewhat injured, but came through to this city without difficulty.

THE CELEBRATION YESTERDAY.

Except the celebration by the Colored Lincoln Monument Association, there was no general organized observance of the Fourth in this city yesterday. At sunrise and at noon a national salute was fired from the Navy-yard and the forts surrounding the city. Numerous pic-nic parties started early in the day for Mt. Vernon and other points a few miles distant. In the evening a magnificent display of fireworks, probably never excelled in artistic excellence and beauty in this country, was given on the grounds south of the Executive Mansion. The works were gotten up under the superintendence of Col. BENTON, Military Superintendent of the United States Arsenal, and his assistant. The exhibition was witnessed by about one-half the population of Washington.

BRECKINRIDGE ON CRUELTY AND OPPRESSION.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE writes a letter from Cuba to Hon. E. M. BRUCE, member of the late Confederate Congress, dated May 15, 1865, from which the following is extracted, viz: "I have heard no news from the outer world since I disbanded near Woodstock, Ga., the last Confederate force east of the Chattahoochee. I trust there will be wisdom enough in the councils at Washington City not to drive a brave and suffering people to the remedies that spring from despair. Every man should now exert all the influence he possesses to make the present cessation of hostilities permanent and honorable, and let it be remembered that there can be no lasting peace founded upon cruelty and oppression."

PARDONS.

Two hundred and eighty petitions for pardon were filed to-day, among them the applications of Messrs. ASH, RAMSEY and MCDOWELL, late members of the Confederate Congress. One hundred and eighty-nine pardons were granted, all to persons coming under the twenty thousand dollar exception. One hundred and thirteen are from North Carolina, and forty from Virginia.

FORD'S THEATRE.

Although Mr. FORD announces that his theatre will be opened next Monday for theatrical performances, it is not believed the house will ever again be used for such purposes, but will be purchased by the government and used as a depository for trophies of the late war, and as a library and lecture hall. Mr. FORD asserts that he is loser to the amount of several thousand dollars by reason of the cessation of his business and the occupancy of the house by the military authorities, and for this loss he claims that the government should remunerate him.

THE INDIANS.

Gen. POPE has had an interview with Gen. GRANT and the Secretary of War, but the President being too ill to attend to business, Gen. POPE is detained here, and will not for several days, probably, receive instructions as to the policy to be adopted in the treatment of the Indians in his department.

TRIAL OF MISS HARRIS.

The trial of Miss MARY HARRIS was resumed this morning, and after selecting three additional jurors, making the panel complete, the further hearing of the case was postponed until next Friday.

PRESENTATION.

The officers of the Sixteenth New-York Cavalry celebrated the Fourth yesterday at Lincoln Barracks, and in the course of the ceremonies presented to their commander Gen. N. B. SWEITZER, a magnificent sword, belt, and sash. This regiment has obtained the cognomen of the "Lincoln Avengers," from the indefatigable zeal with which they hunted down and killed the assassin BOOTH.

GEN. HALLECK'S MOVEMENTS.

Gen. HALLECK left here this evening for New-York City, where he will remain until about the 1st of August, and then depart for San Francisco.

LARGE SALE OF HORSES.

The largest sale of horses that ever occurred in this country, is to take place on government account on the arsenal grounds at Harper's Ferry, on the 8th inst.

A NECESSARY CORRECTION.

The omission of the word "save" in my dispatch in the TIMES of yesterday, stating that a new proclamation will soon be issued modifying the $20,000 exception, changed the meaning of the paragraph and made me say the reverse of what was intended. The paragraph should read: "We learn from good authority that there will soon be issued by the President a new proclamation modifying that of May 29. In this proclamation it will be provided that in Virginia, especially, and probably in all the States South, the twenty thousand dollar exception be abolished, *save* in cases where proceedings against the property of individuals have been instituted, or where lands have been or are now occupied by the federal authorities under the act concerning abandoned land.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 5.

THE LATE TRIAL.

There is reason to believe that final action has been taken by the executive on the findings and sentences relative to the conspirators, and that the result will soon be promulgated.

NUMBER OF DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

The number of prisoners discharged under General Orders No. 109, current series, from the office of the Commissary General of Prisoners, as far as reports had been received up to July 3, was as follows: Captains, 1,100; Lieutenants 3,382; non-commissioned officers 5,582; privates 32,736; total 42,796.

THE STORY ABOUT FAULKNER.

There is the best authority for contradicting the report that CHARLES J. FAULKNER, of Virginia, has been pardoned by the President, who has not as yet acted in the case, therefore all that has been published in this matter is premature.

A DECREE FROM COLOMBIA.

The official paper of the the Colombian Government (formerly New-Grenada) recently published a decree issued by the Colombian Congress, declaring that President JUAREZ, of Mexico, has deserved well of America, in view of the indomitable perseverance he has evinced in the defence of the independence and freedom of his country, and that they regard his virtues and patriotism as affording an example to the Colombian youth. The decree also provides that a portrait of President JUAREZ be placed in the national library of Bogota, with a suitable inscription.

PATENTS.

One hundred and forty patents were issued by the Commissioner of Patents on Monday.

REGIMENTS DISCHARGED.

Gen. AUGUR has issued an order discharging the One Hundred and Eleventh and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, and Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth New-Jersey Regiments.

DEATH OF A SURGEON.

Surgeon BELA B. STEVENS, of the St. Elizabeth Insane Asylum, in this neighborhood, died to-day of typhoid fever. His remains will be sent to New-Hampshire.

COMPLAINTS FROM THE TROOPS AROUND WASHINGTON.

The troops encamped in the vicinity of Washington have been nearly unanimous in their complaints of bad treatment by commissaries for a month past. Those remaining here declare that they fared better in the field during the campaigns against Richmond for three years past, than they have done since being encamped in sight of the national capital. They also complain of not being paid, in many instances, for six months, and manifest much feeling on the subject.

THE MAILS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL.

The Post-office Department has again advertised for proposals for carrying the mails in steamships between the United States and Brazil. The contract was heretofore awarded to respectable parties in New-York, but a question was recently raised by a third party and was sustained by the Attorney-General, that their charter as a steamship company being for a different specified purpose, did not give the required responsibility for the United States and Brazil Mail service. The third party claimed the contract on the ground of being the next lowest bidder; but this, too, was set aside by the Attorney-General, and hence the renewal of the invitation for proposals.

AN IRON-CLAD GUNBOAT TO BE SENT TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Navy Department has resolved to send an iron-clad gunboat of the *Monadnock* pattern to the Pacific coast, but has not decided which one of the four shall go.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Condition of the Mining Interests—What the Rebel Government was Going to Do—Gen. Cox—Applicants for Pardon.

NEWBERN, N. C., Saturday, July 1.

The copper, iron, coal, lead and sulphur mines of North Carolina, which supplied the materials of war of the late Confederacy, just prior to the fall of Wilmington, were to have been still more extensively worked by the introduction of improved machinery from Europe. Millions of dollars' worth of this valuable material now falls into the hands of the government. New machinery had also been ordered to work the North Carolina gold mines on a larger scale, which the Confederate Government estimated would yield a profit of 300 per cent. It is reported that our government will make an important seizure in this direction.

Gen. COX has received orders to remain in command of this department until the return of Gen. SCHOFIELD.

The rush of applicants for pardon to Gov. HOLDEN is immense. The power and leniency of the government have an excellent effect, and make their conversion and repentance complete.

Gov. HOLDEN has appointed J. F. HOUGH Mayor of Newbern.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The Emperor on Popular Education.

Later intelligence, by way of Havana, has been received from Mexico.

The first anniversary of the landing of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN and the Empress CHARLOTTE on Mexican soil has been duly celebrated by balls, illuminations, and other rejoicings, arranged by the various municipalities.

The Emperor has issued a manifesto in regard to popular education. He wishes the Mexicans to be put on a footing with the most favored nations in this respect, and desires that the middle classes and the poorer people shall have better advantages. He leaves religious education to the priests, declaring that the government does not wish to interfere with religious matters.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

The Notorious Guerrilla Pete Everett Arrested—Gen. Johnson in Pursuit of Guerrillas and Outlaws, &c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 4.

A dispatch to the *Gazette* from Lexington, Ky., announces that the notorious guerrilla PETE EVERETT has been arrested, and lodged in jail in that place, on a charge of murder and burning of railroad trains.

The *Gazette's* Nashville dispatch says Gen. JOHNSON is in hot pursuit of the guerrilla MCWALL and a squad of outlaws, with every prospect of their speedy capture.

A Statue of Horace Mann—Regatta on the Charles River.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 5.

A statue of HORACE MANN, placed in front of the State-house, opposite to the statue of DANIEL WEBSTER, was appropriately inaugurated yesterday. Addresses were made by Gov. ANDREW and Dr. E. G. HOWE.

Owing to the high wind the regatta on the Charles River was only partially carried out. There was a two-mile race for single scull wherries, prize $100, which was won by HAMMILL, of Pittsburgh, in 16 minutes 28 seconds. The race of four-oared boats, six miles, prize $400, was won by the *Samuel Collyer*, of New-York; time, 43 minutes 30 seconds.

The Tioga on a Cruise—A Veteran.

BELFAST, Me., Wednesday, July 5.

The United States steamer *Tioga*, Lieutenant-Commander WILLIAM D. WHITING, sailed yesterday for the eastern coast of Maine. She will return in a few days.

WILLIAM HUTCHINS, of Penobscot, the only remaining veteran of the Revolution resident in New-England, participated in the celebration yesterday at Bangor. His mind remains clear and his health is good.

Fire.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, July 5.

The second and third stories of the southern half of Burt's block on Main-street, in this city, were destroyed by fire on Monday night. The principal losses, which are nearly covered by insurance, are: ELIJAH W. BLISS and heirs of EONERICK BURT, $6,000; A. M. GALPIN, paper-box manufacturer, $6,000; D. DEFOREST DOUGLASS, artificial leg manufacturer, $4,000; and SEXTON & KILBON, grocers, $1,000.

The Cozens Habeas Corpus Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 5.

In the Cozens *habeas corpus* case to-day, Judge THOMPSON, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, ordered the release of COZENS, and delivered an opinion that the right of the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* is only given to him by Congress during the continuance of war.

Death of James Dundas.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 5.

JAMES DUNDAS, a well-known citizen of Philadelphia, formerly President of the Pennsylvania Bank; also, President of the Horticultural Society of Pennsylvania, died yesterday afternoon, aged seventy-seven years. He was born in Alexandria, Virginia, and was connected with a distinguished Scotch family.

One Cool Place.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 5.

The thermometer at the Tip-Top House, at 8:30, this morning, stood at 32 degrees.

The Asia Outwardbound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 5.

The steamship *Asia* sailed this morning for Halifax with 25, and for Liverpool with 108 passengers. She takes out no specie.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The Fourth at Saratoga.

The great event at Saratoga Springs on the Fourth was a reunion meeting of the officers of the "Army of the Tennessee," which came off at the Messrs. LELAND's Union Hotel, where a dinner was partaken of, the affair winding up by a ball in the new and beautiful opera-house, just completed. At the dinner were present Gens. SCHOFIELD, WALLACE, SICKLES, KILPATRICK, DEVIN, KAUTZ and ROBINSON, and quite a number of officers of lesser rank. Toasts appropriate to the occasion were drank, and short, pertinent speeches were made in response. Col. HILLYER presided. The ball was graced by the presence of a large number of ladies from the different hotels, and many distinguished military men and civilians were present. The whole affair passed off pleasantly and agreeably.

The trustees of the village having prohibited the burning of fireworks, or the firing off of powder in any way, under heavy penalties, the day was passed quietly and pleasantly. Rev. Dr. SPRING delivered an address in the Baptist Church. The Declaration of Independence was read, as also was the Emancipation Proclamation—a new feature in the way of celebrating the national anniversary.

The pressure upon our columns this morning precludes the possibility of publishing to-day a fuller report.

Celebrations Elsewhere.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, July 5.

The observances of the Fourth of July in this city were characterized by great enthusiasm and splendor of display.

The Union men turned out in civic procession.

The military also made a grand display.

A number of arches were erected throughout the city which were beautifully decorated, as were also a number of public and private buildings.

The procession ended with a banquet and oration on Capitol Hill.

The Democrats also turned out in great force and had a grand rejoicing in a beautiful grove a few miles from the city. Hon. CHARLES RIDDLE, delivered a most eloquent and patriotic oration, and a grand banquet was served gratuitously to the people and all were invited to come and partake of it. The proceedings throughout were conducted with the greatest decorum and enthusiasm.

In the evening the firemen indulged in a torch-light procession. The route over which they passed and the greater portion of the buildings in the city were illuminated, including the dome of the capitol.

But one accident occurred. At the firing of a salute in the morning a soldier attached to the Invalid Corps was badly but not seriously burned by the premature explosion of a gun.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 5.

The Fourth of July was celebrated here with more enthusiasm and display than was ever witnessed before. An immense procession of mtlitary, returned soldiers and civic societies, paraded the streets, and at night there was a magnificent display of fireworks. The weather was excessively hot.

UTICA, N. Y., Wednesday, July 5.

The celebration in this city was spirited and imposing. The procession was the largest ever seen here. The oration was delivered by ELLIS H. ROBERTS, of the Utica *Herald*.

BANGOR, Me., Wednesday, July 5.

The celebration here yesterday was a great success. Thirty-five thousand people were present. The oration was delivered by Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, which was most able and eloquent.

A novel feature of the celebration was an Indian regatta in birch canoes, with paddles. Distance one mile and a third. Three heats. The canoe *General Grant* won the first prize, and *General Sheridan* the second. The time made in the first heat was seven minutes forty-five seconds, and on the second eight minutes.

On the evening before the Fourth a stevedore named MCGRAW was stabbed on Central Bridge by a colored barber named WILLIAMS, and instantly killed. The latter gave himself up, alleging that MCGRAW assaulted, and that he used the knife in self-defence, and that he did not know at the time that he had killed him.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Wednesday, July 5.

The Fourth of July was celebrated yesterday by salutes, bell-ringing and a grand display of fireworks. The Declaration of Independence was read by Col. E. B. GRUBB, and J. HOWARD PUCH, M. D., delivered an oration, which was received by the vast concourse of people in attendance with merited applause and enthusiasm. Burlington has not witnessed such a display for years.

Banquet to Gen. Sherman—The Fourth at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 5.

A splendid banquet was given to Major-Gen. SHERMAN, at the Masonic Temple, on Monday evening. The General addressed the guests in one of his happiest efforts, and distinguished military and civil orators contributed their efforts to the occasion.

Independence Day was appropriately celebrated yesterday at the fair-grounds. Dr. GILBERT delivered the oration. Col. MUNDAY, candidate for Congress, made an eloquent speech in favor of the constitutional amendment. Gen. BRISBANE advised negro suffrage, the laying of a heavier tariff on foreign manufactures, and the holding the rebel States as Territories until they adopt the constitutional amendment.

The colored people assembled in vast throngs at Johnson's Woods to witness the manœuvres of the colored soldiers. Everything passed off finely, the pleasure of the occasion only being marred by a few cases of sun-stroke.

Gen. LOGAN has issued an order for the immediate muster out of the entire Army of the Tennessee.

Hon. NATHANIEL WOLFE died here on Monday, and Dr. BENJAMIN R. PALMER died this morning.

THE GREAT ALLEGED PETROLEUM SWINDLE.

Interesting Case for Oil Speculators Before Justice Dodge.

Yesterday afternoon an investigation in this matter was commenced at the Jefferson Market Police Court, GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Esq, Assistant District Attorney, and HENRY C. HANES, appeared for the prosecution. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, and SIDNEY H. STEWART, Esqrs., represented the defendants, Col. MANN and DANIEL STRATTON, Jr.

It will be seen from the affidavits, testimony and complaint, which have been published in the TIMES, that Col. MANN is charged, in complicity with STRATTON, with embezzling and obtaining money under false pretences, amounting to over $50,000, in conducting the "United Service Petroleum and Mining Company, of New-York," whereby many distinguished persons in the army and navy of the country, and those engaged in the walks of civil life, have suffered pecuniary loss.

Within a day or two both of the defendants have been bailed ont in the sum of $15,000 each, Mr. WILLIAM MATTHEWS, of No. 54 Catherine-street, becoming surety for Col. MANN. We are informed that a civil suit will be immediately brought against all the parties connected with this alleged swindling, and those who have lost, if they can substantiate the justice of their claims, will have an opportunity to recover their rightful dues.

Mr. GEORGE O. HASTINGS was called to the stand as a witness for the prosecution, and further examined by Ex-Judge SEWART, as follows: I first made the acquaintance of Col. Mann somewhere between the 11th and 15th of last April; I think I introduced myself to him; prior to that I had made inquiries about the concerns of the company, from Mr. Kellogg, the Secretary; Mr. Kellogg had advised me to speak further on the subject with Col. Mann; I do not know that Mr. Kellogg himself had already stated the condition and circumstances of the company before I had seen Col. Mann; he stated to me that the company was formed by an institution of army officers and other gentlemen named in the printed circular, and showed me the printed circular; he said that most of the subscribers had paid in their subscriptions, all at the same rates, and on the same basis; I do not remember that he told me it was a solid and legitimate concern, a good investment, or words to that effect; he inspired me with the impression that it was; he stated that he was an officer of the company; my impression was that he spoke the truth. I did not apply for the Secretaryship of the company; I did not speak with Mr. Kellogg about that; I saw Col. Mann shortly after my interview with Kellogg and spoke with him about the company and its concerns, and he made substantially the same statements that Mr. Kellogg had made; I did not tell him that I would be glad to become the Secretary of the company, but I spoke to him about the reasuryship; he did not say that he would use his influence to procure me that position; I then approached Col. Mann who made to me the same representations in reference to the company, that Kellogg had — did about the same with additions and more positive; I did not tell Col. Mann that I would be glad to have the Secretaryship; I understand this to be a company for the manufacture of petroleum; the sheet of paper on which I saw Col. Mann's accounts upon it appeared to be correct, but it was too general to be fair; I saw some deeds and some leases; I cannot say as to the worth of the real estate of this company, nor have I any knowledge as to the genuineness of its title. I am in possession of no substantial statement of Col. Mann, excepting by his own statement; I know many men connected with this company to be men of integrity, and I knew that Col. Mann was their agent and Vice-President; he communicated to me knowledge which I presumed at the time, as he derived it from his position as agent of the company, to be true; I have bought oil property before in California and Kentucky, but I have never been an officer in those companies; I was to get no salary in this company; I subscribed $1,000; I paid $500 one day, and after I paid another $500.

Q.—How came this complaint to be made? At whose instance did you make this affidavit—at whose suggestion? A.—I do not know whether it was at my own suggestion, or Col. Hillyer's or Mr. Kellogg's; they all agreed that I should make the affidavit, and I will take the responsibility of it; but I do not know who first suggested to me to make an affidavit; I knew that so soon as it was determined to take any proceedings against Col. Mann, either civilly or criminally, that my affidavit would be valuable as far as it went; I did not know by this that I should recover the money invested; the criminal suit was brought after the civil suit; Col. Mann said that he put into this company $10,000 his own property, and money of his family amounting to $18,000.

Q. Was not his language on the sums that he employed this: I have myself $10,000 in the company? A. He may have said that, but if he did he further added that he had put his own money in, and paid it in the same as the others; he said he had purchased on behalf of the company all of it, but he had not put into the company any of his real estate; the company is said to be still in existence, and operating; I think Fullegg told me he was a subscriber and stockholder; I was never present at any of the meetings of the company after I had subscribed. The witness testified at considerable length as to his connection with the company, showing conclusively that Col. Mann could not be held legally responsible for any criminal or civil proceedings that might arise.

The following question was propounded by counsel:

Q.—Did you believe the representations made you, and if so, did you part with your money on the faith of those representations?

Judge Stuart objected to the question, as incompetent and irrevelant, to which Mr. Gunning S. Bedford briefly responded, and the Court ruled that the question was admissible, to which defendant's counsel took exception.

The court adjourned, to continue the case on Saturday morning next at 9 A. M.

THE TURF.

Fourth of July Trotting at the Fashion Course, L. I.

There was a large attendance of the trotting fraternity at the Fashion Course on Tuesday to witnese the various matches down for decision on the nation's birthday. The day being beautifully fine, and the track in splendid condition, the sport was most enjoyable. Unfortunately the match between the stallions *Harry Clay* and *Ethan Allen* did not come off, owing to the latter being a little out of condition, and in view also of his Saratoga engagements. We subjoin a summary of the days' doings:

TUESDAY, JULY 4.—Match $2,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5.

HIRAM WOODRUFF named blk. s. *Harry Clay*, (in harness;) received forfeit.

DAN MACE named b. s. *Ethan Allen*, (to wagon;) paid forfeit.

SAME DAY.—Match, $500; mile heats; best three in five, in harness:

B. Daniels named ch. m. Up-and-Up	1	2	1	1
J. B. Marten named blk. s. Oen. Meade	2	1	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	0:39	1:18	2:35¼
Second heat	0:39½	1:17	2:36
Third heat	0:39	1:13¼	2:31¼
Fourth heat	0:39	1:15	2:38

FIRST HEAT.—Just prior to the start *Up-and-Up* was the favorite at odds of two to one. *Meade* had the pole, and a little the best of the send off, and led to the turn where they both went off their feet, the mare being first down then took the lead and carried it past the quarterpole; down the back both broke up twice, *Meade* then having the lead, but passing the half-mile the mare began to close the gap, but both went up again twice before reaching t e homestretch turn, which they made nearly side by side; but *Meade* then broke badly giving *Up-and-Up* a commanding lead which she maintained to the end, winning the heat easily by three or four lengths.

SECOND HEAT.—Betting 100 to 30 on the mare. In a good start both horses were even, but making the turn both broke, and *Meade* getting down first was enabled to obtain a lead of eight or ten lengths, and maintained past the quarter pole and down in the back, the mare trotting evenly and gradually closing the gap, to the three-quarter where she was close on the stallions quarters, hnt breaking badly she passed him on a run, and before she could be got down again the stallion took the lead, but he in turn broke two or three times on the home stretch, bnt the mare making another break was defeated half a length on passing the score.

THIRD HEAT—*Up-and-Up* was still the favorite at the same relative odds. The pair got away evenly, *Meade* soon taking the lead, making the turn a length ahead; increasing a half to the quarter, bnt making the back stretch, the mare, with a great dash of speed, passed him, and went on at a pace that broke *Meade* up, giving her a lead of three lengths at the half mile, which she increased to four at the three-quarters; trotting finely on the home stretch, the heat was over, the mare being eased up, and coming home the handiest of winners, just as she pleased.

FOURTH HEAT.—Five to one was now freely offered on the mare. They got off wheel and wheel, and so trotted for about eighty yards. *Meade* then broke, and repeated it, giving the mare a strong lead to the quarter-pole. Down the back they both broke. *Meade* getting down first, took the lead, and led the mare two lengths to half mile—continuing, owing to the mare's breaking again, to the three-quarters—where both went up, and the mare ran past the stallion, who, breaking twice on the home-stretch, the mare came home an easy winner by two or three lengths.

SAME DAY—MATCH AGAINST TIME.—DAN MACE named ch. m. *Mountain Maid*, to draw 2,000 pounds one mile in four minutes. The mare winning easily in 3:34½.

This match created a large amount of interest and amusement. The mere is a noble animal standing about seventeen hands high, and most powerfully and cleanly built. An express wagon weighing 560 pounds was used, nine men riding in it, and the actual weight drawn being 2,056 pounds, in place of 2,000. The start was made from the stand on the back side, the mare, who broke but once, and was quickly caught, trotting easily throughout, winning without an effort, and pulling up as fresh as a daisy.

FASHION COURSE—MONDAY, July 3.—Match of $1,000, mile heats, in harness:

John Lovett named b. m. Dutchess	1	1
Dan Mace named b. m. Lady Tompkins	2	2

TIME—2:35; 2:36¼.

Dutchess was the favorite at odds, and won both heats easily.

HOBOKEN COURSE, NEW-JERSEY—RACING—TUESDAY, JULY 4.—Premium of $300. Two mile heats.

E. Snedicor, named ch. g., Oarry Owen, Jr.	2	1
M. Tierney, named blk. h., Rescue	1	2

TIME—4:16¾; 4:12½.

This being discovered to be a dead sell, the race was stopped after the second heat.

SAME DAY.—Purse and stake $400, mile heats, best three in five, in harness:

M. Rodin named r. m. ——	1	1	1
J. Paulding named b. g. ——	2	2	2
H. Sheldon named blk. g. Peanuts	Drawn.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	0:41¾	1:34	2:53¾
Second heat	0:41	1:24	2:47
Third heat	0:40½	1:20½	2:44¼

Thanks from Wounded Veterans.

The soldiers of the New England Rooms desire to thank the liberal proprietors of several of the hotels of this city, including the Astor House, the Stevene House, the Howard, National, Delmonico's, the Metropolitan, the Washington and others, for plentiful donations of delicacies, doneted by them to Mrs. RUSSELL, the Matron, for their benefit. Also to several dealers in fireworks for donations. The "Cripple Brigade" at the rooms, as well as many convalescente sojourning there, were thus enabled to outwardly testify their joy et the return of that peace to our country for which they are now suffering.

The Execution of Walters.

As no word has been received from Albany indicative of a further respite, Sheriff KELLY has commenced preparatione for the execution of the unfortunate man. Judge STEWART has gone to Gov. FENTON, hoping for a commntation. What success may attend his efforts is, of course, unknown. WALTERS' conduct in prison has been exemplary, and Warden SUTTON wrote to the Governor to that effect.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LAYING A CORNER-STONE.—The corner-stone of the chepel of the Fortieth-street Presbyterian Church, (Rev. CHARLES E. HART'S,) northeast corner of Fortieth-street and Lexington-avenue, will be laid Thursday afternoon, July 6, at 6 o'clock. Rev. Dr. RICE, Rev. Dr. KELLOGG and others are expected to officiate on the occasion.

ILLUMINATION OF TIFFANY & CO.'S STORE.—The beautiful illumination exhibited on Tuesday evening by TIFFANY & CO., Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway, will be repeated on Tuesday evening next, if weather permits; if not, on the first fair evening thereafter.

Correction.

In our report of the arrival of the Irish Brigade, in the TIMES of July 4, the following roster was erroneously printed as that of the Sixty-ninth New-York. It should have been the Sixty-third New-York:

Field and Staff Sixty-third New-York—Col. Jas. D. Brady; Lieut.-Col. H. D. Terwilliger; Major Jas. Moquade; Surgeon L. Reynolds; Assist.-Surgeon — Hilard; Adj. — Freeman; Quartermaster H. C. Church.

Line Officers, Sixty-third New-York—Company A—Captain E. Lee; First Lieutenant, W. A. Smith; Second Lieutenant, T. T. Lynch. Company B—Captain, Bennett; First Lieutenant, Jas. Reynolds; Second Lieutenant, John Torhey. Company C—Captain Kellehan; First Lieutenant, M. Sammon; Second Lieutenant, H. Fraser. Company D—Captain, Daniel Maher; First Lieutenant, Mich. Hallahan; Second Lieutenant, Alex. Kellogg. Company E—Captain, T. J. Terwilliger; First Lieutenant, W. A. Smith. Co F—Captain, W. F. Halley; First Lieutenant, E. J. Maxwell; Second Lieutenant, John Corrigan.

The Chambers-street Fire—A Card.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday, your account of the fire which occurred in the fourth story of our factory and warerooms on Sunday night, states that it was the act of an incendiary. Your reporter was wrongly informed, in that as there is no evidence as yet to justify such a conclusion. The cause of the fire can only be decided by the Fire Marshal, and we are not aware of any evidence being before him proving it to be an incendiary act. Our losses will amount to over $100,000, instead of from $35,000 to $50,000, as has been variously stated, which, however, is fully covered by insurances as stated in your list. The interruption to business in the supplying of our customers will only last for two or three days, as we have already made arrangements to set our wheels at work on Monday next, in a new building opposite our large factories uptown, and also some rooms near our place of business. We are very much indebted to the firemen and police, who acted so promptly under the disadvantages they had to encounter, in speedily checking the rapid progress the fire was making, thus saving a great deal of repairs which would otherwise have been necessary to the resumption of husiness in our counting and salesrooms.

By publishing this statement you will sincerely oblige

Respectfully yours,
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
No. 97 Chambers-street.

Evening Exchange.

$50,000 Am. Gold	130¼	200	Cleve. & Pitts	s3	69¾
10,000 do	s8	130¾	100	do	69¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R	s3	95¾	1300	do	70
208 Erie Railway	b3	82½	100	Chic. & R. I	103¾
1000 do		82¼	100	do	b3 104
200 Reading R	b3	98¾	400	Chi. & N. W. P	68¼
200 do		98¾	100	do	s15 68¾
600 Mich. S. & N. I	s3	63¾	100	Quick. Min. Co	55½
100 Mariposa M. Co	b3	14			

Market firm.

[Advertisement.]

AN INCREASING DEMAND.—No article has ever won more general and lasting favor than PLANTATION BITTERS.

The demand for them from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible.

The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority.

For Dyspepsia, and Low Spirits, Bad Breath, Pain in the Side, Back, and Stomach, Distress after Eating, Headache, Heartburn, &c., we confidently recommend the PLANTATION BITTERS.

They are the pleasantest tonic ever taken. No change of diet is required while using them. Eat all the good, healthy food your stomach craves.

The good effects of PLANTATION BITTERS are seen upon making the first trial. A very few bottles often leave the worst dyspeptic sound and hearty from head to foot.

[Advertisement.]

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JOHN TORRY, M. D., LL.D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
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JOHN H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Mechanics and Physics.

The plan of this school embraces a three years' course for the degree of Engineer of Mines or Bachelor of Philosophy.

For admission, candidates for a degree must pass an examination in arithmetic, algebra, geometry and plain trigonometry. Persons not candidates for degrees are admitted without examination, and may pursue any or all of the snbjects taught. The next session hogins Nov. 15, 1865. The examination for admission will be held on Nov. 13 and 14. For furthor information and for catalogues, apply to

DR. C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Morro Castle, from Havana—Mrs. E. Croner and child, Mrs. A. Santanat, J. Donato, J. S. Fish, Mrs. A. Folch and daughter, Mrs. A. Stewart and 2 children, A. B. Bertram and wife, E. P. Johnson, W. Laopold, M. Arosarana, J. M. Noguera, F. Pinerio, J. E. McDowell, E. Bosnell, wife and 2 servants, A. Hernandez, son and servant, F. Nemo, Mrs. Md. Aguarra, Miss M. F. Manadoe, Mies Manadoe, C. Manadoe, A. S. Atrien, W. H. Kennedy, A. Casas and wife, J. Paretz, wife and 4 children, J. Owasco, wife and child, F. Camillo, A. Casanova and servant, L. Cad, J. Bametti, M. Crespedes, A. V. Sanchez, A. Chermico, L. Dominguez, L. Carcana, F. Granco, E. Vedder and wife, M. A. Matamoras, A. Hernandez, J. Mayorga, A. H. Fesser, F. Molina and wife, Miss C. Smith, G. Rosser and nephew, T. C. Lamdez, C. del Val, V. M. Golledo, R. de Mandara, P. C. Roig, J. Castillo, T. Vincent, F. Martiner, B. Mamera, wife and son, P. Hernandez, S. Phelps, wife, child and servant, Miss L. Phelps, M. T. Lepunas, F. Schultz, T. Asnoit, P. Dubois, P. Torus, S. Aveland, G. Nephegen, wife, 4 children and servant, P. Kurzzen, R. Rodrigues, J. Montes, A. Polmo, A. Boullan, T. Herman, L. Sylvester, M. Herman, L. Eikers, R. Lerisaw, T. L. Levy, and servant, W. Newman, A. Jenkes, R. Tuttle, J. Austin, J. Martin, C. Ramerio, P. Murquis, J. Martinez, A. Ulrecy and child, T. Tournair and wife, E. G. Gertinez, J. G. Pola, J. Villa and son, A. Rivera, V. Friante, Mrs. A. Upsher and child, F. S. Macias, W. S. Macias, A. S. Macias.

In steamship Nevada, from Savannah—Mrs. Fitch, 4 children and servant, Thomas Sadles, Mrs. McCready, two Miss Courdys, S. R. Smith and daughter, D. B. Bowse, wife, 2 children and servant, D. G. Scott, A. R. Childs, Mrs. Gilbert, J. Darby, C. P. Gilbert, D. B. Wandell, O. W. Anderson, Dr. J. B. Read, Dr. Boswiek, W. A. Bryan, Mrs. Schrives, Mrs. Mell and daughters, Miss D. Murphy, E. Padleford and lady, George A. Cuyler, Geo. H. Schiffer, D. H. Demand, F. W. Read, Miss Dodd, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, J. Jacobs, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Rodgers and servant, Mrs. Gardner, Jno. W. Evan, J. W. Perkins, E. Demarest, Mrs. H. Douglass, Miss Read, Mr. and Mrs. Remington, L. Seaman, Thos. Pryor, and 11 in the steerage.

In steamship Albambra, from Charleston—Col. Carmichael, Miss Woodhull, Miss Wood, W. S. Coates, W. E. Howland, C. H. Vorhies, T. F. Capers and wife, W. H. Capers, Mrs. Randall, Mrs. Gregg, N. Lewin, A. Hartfield, E. T. King, A. S. Johnson, H. C. Strauss, M. Strauss, Miss H. Hart and servant, S. Cahill, A. Hall, N. Langshaw, C. Sylvia, G. H. Hopcock, wife and child, James Lafitte, J. D. Gregg, F. Jacolson, J. M. Bristol, B. B. McCreery, J. A. Armstrong, C. F. Pinckrim, C. H. Olty, J. D. Martin, D. L. Willy, Mrs. Coates, Miss McKenzie, C. Wulburn, W. Raincey, J. A. Bridgeland, J. M. Coddington, A. Wallace, C. Schachmo, J. Gulterez, T. Wilds, J. W. Shaekleford, B. Colcaco, J. R. Mellvin, W. W. Ledyard, J. R. Peterson, M. Duffia, H. H. Tucker, G. H. Manning, Geo. Cooper, J. McDonald, N. M. Sheppard, Miss Sprout, Miss Prescott, Miss Brett, D. Jacobs and son, J. S. Parkes, Mr. Pratt, N. Blaisdell, D. F. Whitton, N. Hunt, H. W. Morgan, J. R. Macbeth, J. Boyd, Mrs. E. Hill, and 23 in the steerage.

In steamship Louisa Moore, from Wilmington, N. C.—J. Brower and lady, J. L. Barlow and lady, B. R. Lane, lady, 3 children and servant, John Keyler, A. V. Bigelow, J. H. Snow, Robert Riggs, A. Vanderbilt, W. R. Utley, C. H. King, Mrs. Palmer and daughter, Mrs. Martin, Miss Crawford and servant, H. R. Hornic, Mrs. Gilchrist, J. J. Poisson, W. N. Whitted, O. W. Barlow and lady, W. Janes and lady, Jno. Williams, Ed. Plant, C. S. Porter, R. J. Scarborough, J. Thois, Priggs.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 34	Sun sets	7 34
Moon sets	2 46		

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	5 27	Gov. Island	6 16
Hell Gate	7 39		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 5.

Cleared.

Steamships Creole, Thompson, Richmond and City Point, G. Heineken & Palmore; Franconia, Sherwood. Portland; E. C. Knight, Mason, Alexandria.

Steamers Jersey Blue, Arey, Boston, Whitney & Hathaway; Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore.

Barks Dis Emte, (Trieste,) Klock, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Meincks & Wendt; Marathon, Crowley, Marseilles, Simpson & Clapp; Rumbler, Packard, Charleston, W. H. Rohson & Co.

Schooners Ida A. Jeyne, Jayne, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; J. C. Roker, Leary, Saco, Me., W. H. Riversmith; Simon, Pitcher, Boston, Walsh & Carrer; R. B. Boggs, Choisnet, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; E. A. Anderson, Cranmer, City Point, Van Brunt & Slaght; Jane, (Br.,) Onthouse, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Arrived.

Ship North American, Cutting, Liverpool May 27, with mdse. and 713 passengers to Williams & Gnion. June 16, lat. 40 05, lon. 40, saw steamship City of Baltimore, bound east.

Ship New World, Knight, Liverpool 39 ds., with mdse. and 356 passengers to Cornelius Grinnell. Had one birth.

Bark Arizona, (of Stockton,) Colcord, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to Walsh & Carver.

Brig A. P. L., Landry, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. Albert Treat, Dall, Porto Rico, via New-Heven, 30 ds., with sugar to Hotchkise & Co.

Schr. Lillie Saunders, Vansdoll, Newburgh, for Norwich.

Schr. Samuel L. Crocker, Presby, Taunton, for Philadelphia.

Schr. G. R. C., (Br.,) Berker, Lingan 17 ds., with coal to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. John Falkingham, Poeghkeepsie, for Pembroke.

Schr. Brave, Crosby, Newburgh, for New-London.

Schr. Woodruff, Sim, Mason, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Pilot's Bride, ——, Boston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 5—Arr. barks Alliance, from Rottardam; Sarah A. Dudman, from Buenos Ayres; brigs Wm. A. Dresser, from Manaanilla; Surf, from New-Orleans; Potomac, from Vienna; M. Wheeler, from Baltimore; Abby Watson, from Georgetown.

Spoken, &c.

Ajax—steamer, from New-York for Rio de Janeiro, June 2, off Pernambuco.

Atmosphere—ship, from Liverpool for New-York, June 27, lat. 41 20, lon. 64 21.

Catharina—Bark. bark. from Rotterdam for New-York. 53 ds. out, June 26, lat. 40 06, lon. 60 35.

Clyde—Br. bark, from St. Jago for Falmouth, Eng., 40 ds. out, Juna 13, lat. 45 20, lon. 34 30.

Cienfuegos—bark, from New-York for Cienfuegos, June 21, lat. 28, lon. 66.

Columbia—Norw. ship, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, 40 ds. out, June 30, 275 miles E. of Sandy Hook.

Mary G. Curren—wb. schr., of Provincetown, with 180 bbls. sperm oil, June 28, lat. 31, lon. 73.

Mary Kally—schr., from Eastport for Jamaica, Juna 16, lat. 29 29, lon. 69 30.

Queen of the Fleet—bark, of Yarmouth, N. S., from Newcastle for Providence, R. I., June 12, lat. 47 41, lon. 42 32.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, May 14, barks Isabel, Tibbetts, from New-York, discbg.; Templar, Wilson, from Baltimore, dischg., arr. May 11; John Dwyer, Kilman, from Boston, waiting.

At St. Johns, P. R., Juna 21, schr. Sarah, for New-York next day; brigs Scio, for do. in 7 ds.; Elsie, (Br.,) O'Brien, for Halifax in 7 days.

At Montevideo, May 14, bark S. A. Dudman, Cann, from Buenos Ayres for Boston.

At Alvarado, Mex., June 13, brig Susan B. Thompson, for Liverpool, idg.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, are given. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates. Payments invariably in advance.

Millions of Bottles

Of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold and used with never-failing success. It is an old and well-tried remedy, and has stood the test of years. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

An Appeal to the Governors
INTERESTED IN THE
WELFARE OF OUR SOLDIERS.

I appeal to the Governors of the respective States not to countenance the injustice practiced upon our soldiers, by the Commission appointed by the Surgeon-General, who furnish them with inferior artificial legs, when a superior one for the same price can be had, which, by the addition of a stnh will answer the purposes of

TWO ARTIFICIAL LEGS IN ONE!

READ MY PAMPHLET!

It contains a petition from soldiers to the Surgeon-General, for the privilege of obtaining my artificial legs, and his refusal, besides affidavits and certificates of soldiers, who are now wearing my artificial legs, and who paid their own money to secure them, declining to get the inferior one furnished by the government.

Who gets a commission on artificial legs furnished to soldiers?

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.
WESTON'S PATENTED METALLIC ARTIFICIAL LEG,

Cork-lined, covered with flesh-colored leather, with rubber joints, and without cat-gut cords or spiral springs. It is self-adjusting, makes no noise, does not get out of order, is cheaper and lighter, and will last longer than the wooden legs, and is worn with ease and comfort. A real blessing to everybody so unfortunate as to need an artificial leg.

Send for a pamphlet.

J. W. WESTON,
Office and Salesroom No. 706 Broadway, New-York.

All persons who have ever worn an artificial leg and wish to try "Weston's Patented Metallic Artificial Leg," can do so on the following terms, viz.: I will fit any one that will come to my office, and they can wear the leg three months. If they wish to return it at the end of that time they can do so, and I will return them their money less thirty dollars. I have never fitted any one at my office that was not perfectly satisfied.

J. W. WESTON,
Office and Salesroom No. 706 Broadway, New-York.

To retain the bloom and freshness

of beauty unimpaired to a much later period than is generally the case, ladies should use BURNETT'S KALLISTON.

Chevallier's Life for the Hair

will restore Gray Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR; *strengthens* and *promotes* the growth of the *weakest hair*; stops its falling out in three days; keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; *the best hair-dressing ever offered to the public*; it is recommended and used by the first medical authority. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.

I assure all persons the above preparation will do all that is claimed for it.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Fourth of July.—Terrible explosion—Some of the sufferers now lying severely hurned—How can they be saved and relieved? Let mothers see to it that they have a box of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR on hand. Do not buy counterfeit: mark, the genuine has new private government stamp printed in black; signature, H. DALLEY, in white. By gross or single box at depot, No. 43 Liberty-st., New-York.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any

of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highets

Premium Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, New York.

Splendid

EAGLE GAS STOVES AND RANGES.
EAGLE GAS LAUNDRY IRON HEATERS.
EAGLE GAS TAILORS' IRON HEATERS.
EAGLE GAS SOLDERING IRON HEATERS.
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

Werranted to do the work cheeper than coal or wood, creating no dirt, smoke or smell. Splendid in Summer, radiating no heat, keeping the room cool and comfortable. Guaranteed to roast, boil and bake heantifully. Call and examine. Catalogues sent free. Eagle Gas Stove Manufacturing Co., No. 474 Broadway, New-York.

New Sewing-Machines.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

You Cannot Have a Healthy Constitution WHILE YOUR BLOOD IS IMPURE.—CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system of impurities, and stimulates the vital organs to a vigorone and healthy action, expelling disease and restoring the health. LIFE SYRUP rapidly cures diseases which are caused by impure blood. Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Old Sores, Ulcers, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Syphilis, and all foul di

FINANCIAL.

THE

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$5,000,000.

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., N. Y.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

Collects Warrants, Certificates, Maturing Loans and Drafts, and attends to all financial business with government.

P. C. CALHOUN, President.

E. SHAMAN, Cashier.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

THE ISSUES OF

7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

EXCELSIOR

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 180 Broadway.

Capital and Surplus.....$260,000

MAY 11, 1865.

At an election for directors and inspectors of election of this company, held on the 1st of May inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for

DIRECTORS.

Eugene Plunkett,	S. P. Gilbert,
John Garcia,	Marcus F. Hodges,
Waldo Hutchins,	John S. Ward,
William Ferdon,	Robert Schell,
Bartolomeo Blanco,	James L. Morgan,
Gustave Reynand,	George F. Nesbitt,
Elias Ponvert,	John E. Lefingwell,
Ramsay Crooks,	E. F. Wesley,
Joseph B. Young,	George T. Stedman,
Charles S. Pell,	Henry Lewis.
O. Pacalin,	

FOR INSPECTORS,

Charles Sagory, Samuel Darbee.

E. B. Valentine,

At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. Marcus F. Hodges was unanimously reelected President.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NO. 170 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1865.

The annual election for directors of this company was held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., and the following gentlemen were duly elected:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
EDWARD C. JOHNSON,	CHARLES BUTTS,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
LEVI ONDERDONK,	THOMAS B. PECK,
ELISHA BROOKS,	JOHN H. FOWLER,
JOHN A. AMERMAN,	JOHN SCOTTSBERGER,
JAMES BUCHAN.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the board JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

$10,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN,

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,

Dated June 15, 1865,

AND NUMBERED

111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE

BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.

REFER TO

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND INSURANCE AGENTS.

Charleston, S. C.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS, ED. C. WILLIAMS,
JAMES H. TAYLOR, WM. BIRNIE, JR.

REFER TO

Messrs. E. D. MORGAN & CO., New-York.
Messrs. STURGIS, BENNETT & CO., New-York.
WM. K. KITCHEN, Esq., Pres. Park Bank, New-York.
W. B. MEEKER, Esq., Cashier Bank of New-York.
Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia and Washington.
Messrs. JOHNSON BROTHERS & CO., Baltimore.
Messrs. JOHN WILLIAMS & CO., Baltimore.
Messrs. J. R. GLOVER & CO., Boston.
Messrs. H. D. NEWCOMB & BROS., Louisville, Ky.

JULY 1, 1865.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 94 Broadway and No. 6 Wall-st.,

Dealers in government and other securities. Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 WALL-ST.,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

LEOPOLD COHN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Charleston, S. C.

July 1, 1865.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SIXTH NATIONAL BANK, of New-York, on the morning of MONDAY, July 3, 1865:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$128,172 92
Expenses	1,706 15
U. S. Bonds with Treasurer of U. S.	422,500 00
Other U. S. Securities	92,450 00
Lawful money and specie	182,119 00
National and State Bank notes, &c., &c.	8,999 78
Due from banks	70,472 41
Total	906,420 26

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$200,000 00
Profits	21,206 79
Deposits	682,214 47
Dirculation	193,000 00
Total	$906,420 26

JNO. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1865.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, of the People's Fire Insurance Company, held at the office on the 26th June, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:

JOHN W. LEE,	JOHN O. MORE,
MATTHIAS CLARK,	MATTHIS BLOODGOOD,
ABRAHAM LEGGETT,	ELIPHALET BOOTMAN,
THOMAS WILLIAMS,	ABRAHAM R. VAN NEST,
ALFRED BARMORE,	GEORGE SCHMELZEL,
GEORGE WARNER,	PETER B. CHRISTIE,
JEREMIAH CROWLEY,	JOSEPH B. MILLER,
SIMON SHINDLER,	SAMUEL RAYNOR,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	SAMUEL BIRDSALL,
JAMES S. LEWIS,	THOMAS J. BLANCE,
SOLOMON BANTA,	CROWELL ADAMS,
WILLIAM MOIR,	HENRY DAVID,
HENRY S. TERRELL,	J. C. BLANVELT,
JAMES F. HEDGES,	PETER J. SCHULTZ,
CORNELIUS STEPHENS,	ALBERT MANN,
D. JACKSON STEWARD,	JOHN F. VAN RIPER,
WILLIAM HERTZEL,	JOSEPH H. WOOD.
CHARLES F. HUNTER,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the directors, held on the 26th June, MATTHIAS CLARK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the coming year.

WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, and 476, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes of THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, a banking association located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank of Albany, and at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE JULY 1, 1865—Will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers:

CHICAGO CITY, MUNICIPAL.
CHICAGO CITY, WATER LOAN,
ALBANY CITY, 6 PER CENT.
HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD, CONVERTIBLE.
MISSOURI STATE BONDS, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company:—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 10th inst., at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $10,000 of said bonds for the purposes of the sinking fund.

JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, } Trustees.
LOWEL HOLBROOK, }

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders will be held at the company's office on Thursday, July 6, at 12 M., to consider the expediency of issuing mortgage bonds for the purpose of liquidating the present indebtedness of the company and completing improvements at the mines.

FRED. G. SCRIBA, Secretary.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE OIL LANDS—Near navigable rivers, and producing wells. Prices very low. JAMES L. DAWES, No. 135 Pearl-st.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

WANTED AT A PREMIUM.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD SERIES,
Constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery.

JULY, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER

Coupons Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS,

BY

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 38 WALL-ST.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The following described notes of the first series 7-30s, viz.:

Nos. 79,709@19, $500s	$1,000
Nos. 70,868@93, $500s	3,000
Nos. 42,811@13, $1,000	3,000
Nos. 120,400@2, $1,000	3,000
Total	$10,000

All parties are cautioned against negotiating the above notes, as payment of them has been stopped.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

E. R. McILVAINE,

NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,

DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

LOST OR STOLEN.

Six First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., Nos. 490 to 495 inclusive. The public are cautioned not to purchase the above bonds, payment being stopped.

CHARLES R. GILPIN, No. 25 William-st.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.

Capital, $250,000, with authority to increase to $1,000,000. Located at No. 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st.

DIRECTORS:

GABRIEL W. COITE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
CHAS. FOX,	ANDREW C. BENEDICT,
JAMES W. DOMINICK,	ANDREAS WILLMAN,
LEVI H. MACE,	WILLIAM E. CLARK,
ALBERT DUNG,	JOHN Q. ADAMS,
WILLIAM R. FOSTER,	NOAH T. SWEZEY,
ALANSON T. BRIGGS,	JOHN SNIFFEN,
OTTO SCHLOMER.	

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.
GABRIEL W. COITE, President.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal [SEAL.] of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal [L. S.] of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(Signed,) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (ROOM No. 20,) THIRD FLOOR, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1865.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS—YOUR TRUStees hereby inform and notify you, that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund April 1, 1865, and that we have designated by lot, for payment, as required by the Trust Deed, the following ($81,800) of said Mortgage Bonds, viz., numbers:

62, 85, 128, 131, 134, 147, 161, 181, 192, 198, 214, 302, 304, 306, 308, 308, 310, 347, 356, 403, 408, 447, 498, 500, 534, 544, 566, 640, 663, 690, 694, 703, 704, 737, 761, 835, 848, 888, 902, 921, 925, 954, 966, 1024, 1063, 1271, 1254, 1347, 1374, 1377, 1453, 1454, 1491, 1516, 1518, 1532, 1547, 1572, 1647, 1648, 1790, 1840, 1851, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2106, 2113, 2188, 2189, 2195, 2204, 2247, 2260, 2288, 2295, of $1,000 each; 2445, 2447, 2449, 2453, 2451, 2598, 2621, 2628, 2629, 2635, 2648, of $500 each.

The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the Bonds to us, at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above Bonds will not draw interest after July 1, 1865. The next payment will be due October, 1865.

W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF WESTFIELD.—The circulating notes of this bank will be redeemed at par at the banking-house in the village of Westfield, and at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.

GEORGE W. PATTERSON, }
JOHN G. HINCKLEY, } Assignees.

WESTFIELD, June 13, 1865.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, June 29, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR BIDS FOR $6,500,000 WORTH OF THE SCRIP OF THE COMMONWEALTH, KNOWN AS THE "WAR FUND OF 1865."

PAYABLE IN TWENTY YEARS AND REDEEMABLE IN FIVE YEARS AT OPTION OF THE STATE.

UNDER DIRECTION OF THE GOVERNOR AND Council, pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, passed on the first day of April 1865, (Chap. 122,) and an Act passed on the seventeenth day of May, 1865, the undersigned hereby invites Proposals for the purchase of six million five hundred thousand dollars' ($6,500,000) worth of the scrip of Massachusetts, to be designated the "War Fund," as provided for in said act, toward completing the funding of the war debt of the Commonwealth.

The certificates of said scrip will be of the denomination of $500 and $1,000, (at option of bidders,) *payable in lawful money of United States*, with interest warrants (coupons) attached, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. (6 P. cent.) per annum, payable at this office, semi-annually, IN COIN, on the first days of March and September, of each year.

Should parties prefer, the scrip purchased may be registered at this office, in which case the certificates will be without coupons, interest being payable at same date and place, and then and there to be duly receipted for.

For the redemption of the principal, a sinking fund is established by the act creating the fund.

Bidders must designate in their bids the class of certificates which they desire, and the number of certificates of each class, if they desire some of each, and whether with coupons, or registered.

The interest of each certificate first payable, that of September, 1865, will be reckoned from the day of payment of the bonds purchased.

Sealed proposals for the whole, or any part of the above scrip will be received at this office, *until the 15th day of July next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, M.*, when they will be opened and awards made to the highest bidders, reserving the right, however, to reject any or all bids. Fractional bids must be either in quarters, halves, or three quarters of one per cent. Said proposals must be accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. (5 P. cent.) of the amount bid for, to be accounted for in payment, where bids are accepted or returned to the several unsuccessful bidders, or forfeited if the bidder do not respond to an accepted bid.

The proposals must be inclosed in an envelope to the address of the Treasurer, and MUST BE *marked* "PROPOSALS FOR LOAN," to prevent their being opened before the date assigned herein for opening. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified thereof, and payment for the scrip to be made as follows, viz: The whole at option of purchaser for the whole scrip purchased, on the 20th of July next ensuing; or one-half on that day for one-half of the scrip purchased, and the balance on the 20th of August next ensuing, for the remaining half.

Certificates or receipts, will be ready for delivery at time of payment therefor.

Temporary notes held by any parties against the Commonwealth will be received in payment of scrip.

HENRY K. OLIVER, Treasurer.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

OF NEW-YORK,

Chartered by act of Legislature,

for the

SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES,

Under special guarantee

and the

RENTING OF SAFES

in the

BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS,

in the

NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,

No. 146 Broadway,

Corner of Liberty-st.

COUPONS COLLECTED.

The charter confines the business of the company to the safe keeping of valuables, and imposes a personal liability upon the stockholders to an amount equal and additional to the stock held.

Circulars containing rates, &c., can be obtained at the office.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY A. SWIFT, of Henry A. Swift & Co., No. 29 Barclay-st.
COURTLANDT PALMER, No. 54 William-st.
Hon. JAS. R. WHITING, No. 61 Harrison-st.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company.
DAVID OGDEN, No. 63 Wall-st.
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, Tiffany & Co. No. 550 Broadway.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier United States Sub-Treasury, New-York.
A. D. HOPE, Superintendent Central Express Company, and President First National Bank, Somerville, N. J.
J. C. BABCOCK, Cashier Adams Express Company.
GEO. W. McLEAN, Jerome Rigg & Co., No. 25 Exchange-place.
JOHN A. PHILLEN, Manager National Express Co.
W. C. SHELDON, Buckley, Sheldon & Co., No. 75 Leonard-st.
FRANCIS H. JENKS.

FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.
FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

CORNELIUS WENDELL, *Late Public Printer.* WILLIAM H. WATSON, *Late Cap't Q. M. Sub. Dep't.*

WENDELL & WATSON

PROSECUTE CLAIMS BEFORE EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

OFFICE ROOMS, No. 315 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, *Directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.* Post-office Box No. 249 Washington, D. C.

CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Joliet and Chicago R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.

Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.

Dubuque South Western R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.

Detroit and Milwaukee Coupons, and

Detroit and Pontiac Coupons.

Due July 1, 1865, will be paid at our office, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after that date, less government tax.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank."

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled An Act Enabling the Banks of this State to Become Associations, for the Purpose of Banking, under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held the 22d day of May, 1865, voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of The Pacific National Bank.

R. RUCK, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THIS BANK HAVING, BY AUTHORITY of the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States, organized as a national bank, its business on and after the 1st of July, 1865, will be conducted under the title of "THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York."

Correspondents and depositors will please note this, and make their checks and indorsements accordingly.

EDWARD HAIGHT, President.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive written proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn.

Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.

S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1865, will be paid on that day, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed MONDAY, the 10th inst.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—THE IMMENSE stock now in the three large warerooms, entrance No. 480 Broadway and 16 Crosby-st., will be sold at greatly reduced prices; 300 sets harness, several second-hand carriages. C. WITTY, No. 480 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—NO TOP buggy, first rate order; also, second-hand rockaway, light, two seats. Apply to S. R. SOUTHARD, No. 210 Market-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME EXTENSION-TOP rockaway or phaeton, for one or two horses. To be sold at a great bargain, at LAWRENOE'S stable, No. 58 West 15th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, A POCKET wallet, containing a small sum and a paper of value to the owner. By calling at the advertising desk, *Times* Office, proving property and paying for this advertisement, the owner can have it.

LOST OR STOLEN—PASS-BOOK NO. 39,863 OF the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Application will be made to the bank for a new Book on the 3d of August, 1865. MARY CARROLL, Depositor.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

DIVIDENDS.

SIXTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 13 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1865.

At an Election held on the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	WM. H. HARBEOK,
FRANCIS A. PALMER,	GEO. W. PLATT,
JAMES BARNES,	JESSE SELIGMAN,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	GEORGE O. PETERS,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	BENJ. M. STILWELL,
JOHN BODINE,	SAMUEL F. WHITING,
JOHN. R. LAWRENCE,	JEDID'H. MILLER, M. D.,
ISAAC V. BRIGGS,	GEO. GILFILLAN, M. D.,
JOSHUA SUTTON,	EDW'D. C. BADEAU,
JOHN T. BRUCE,	ROBT. KNIGHT,
JEREMIAH V. SPADER.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, FRANCIS P. FURNALD, Esq., was unanimously reelected President and CHARLES BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice-President.

Also, the usual semi-annual DIVIDEND of TEN (10) PER CENT was declared, payable on the 1st of July next, free of Government tax.

JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER THIRD-AV. AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, (free from government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $1,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. (free of government tax) out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 5th of July prox.

Transfer books will be closed from June 30 to July 5, inclusive.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1865.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1865.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (5,) and the government tax, will be paid the stockholders of the Irving Bank, payable on and after the 30th day of June.

The transfer-books are closed to that date inclusive.

By order of the board.

DANL. V. H. BRETHOLF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-STREET.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th day of July, 1865, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the Government Tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.

H. H. SLOCUM, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., June 27, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the past six months, free from government tax, payable to stockholders on the 15th of July, whose names are on the stock ledger on the 5th of July.

Dividend payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's Office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

Transfer books will be closed from the 5th of July to the 16th of July.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 23, 1865.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after 5th of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th of June until the 7th of July next.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared an additional dividend of three per cent., free of government tax, out of the profits of the current three months, payable on and after MONDAY, July 3.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 3d July, inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY A. SWIFT, of Henry A. Swift & Co., No. 29 Barclay-st.
COURTLANDT PALMER, No. 54 William-st.
Hon. JAS. R. WHITING, No. 61 Harrison-st.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company.
DAVID OGDEN, No. 63 Wall-st.
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, Tiffany & Co. No. 550 Broadway.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier United States Sub-Treasury, New-York.
A. D. HOPE, Superintendent Central Express Company, and President First National Bank, Somerville, N. J.
J. C. BABCOCK, Cashier Adams Express Company.
GEO. W. McLEAN, Jerome Rigg & Co., No. 25 Exchange-place.
JOHN A. PHILLEN, Manager National Express Co.
W. C. SHELDON, Buckley, Sheldon & Co., No. 75 Leonard-st.
FRANCIS H. JENKS.

FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.
FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

CORNELIUS WENDELL, *Late Public Printer.* WILLIAM H. WATSON, *Late Cap't Q. M. Sub. Dep't.*

WENDELL & WATSON

PROSECUTE CLAIMS BEFORE EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

OFFICE ROOMS, No. 315 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, *Directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.* Post-office Box No. 249 Washington, D. C.

DIVIDENDS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION

No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

The trustees of this institution have declared the TWENTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and less, and Five per Cent. per annum on sums exceeding $500, payable on and after July 17, the institution paying the government tax. The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

TENTH DIVIDEND.

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 4 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN EDW. KAHL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST. TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 1, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR DOLLARS PER share (free from government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on and after MONDAY, the 17th inst. The transfer books will close this P. M., and reopen on the 17th inst.

W. REMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., COR. GREENWICH AND FULTON AVS. NEW-YORK, July 3, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of government tax, payable on and after the 10th instant.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 100 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE CO. have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free from government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., No. 41 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, June 28, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Ten (10) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, July 3, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECT

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.

FOR SALE

ON THE HUDSON RIVER,

100 MILES FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

IN THE VILLAGE OF SAUGERTIES.

This valuable property is known as the "Saugerties Lead and Paint Works," and is situated in the Village of Saugerties, on the Hudson River, 100 miles from New-York City, and consists of a large stone mill, 215x40, and three-stories high; four wooden buildings formerly used as corroding houses; one 18x30 feet; two 12x18 feet, and one 45x20 feet. A stone warehouse 50x22; brick carpenter's shop 24x28 feet; one stone building 75x15 feet, and a commodious stone dwelling-house, with a good garden attached. The mill has the advantage of a never-failing water power, driving an over-shot wheel of any required size. The whole property embraces about six acres of ground. The mill is equally well adapted for cotton, woolen, paper, or almost any other description of manufacture. The property is very eligibly located, having daily access to the city by Hudson River Railroad and Steamboat, direct from Saugerties. Apply to

WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND HANDSOME COUNtry residence near the village of Passaic, N. J.; cars passing every hour of the day; it is situated a few minutes' walk from the depot, making it a very convenient residence for those doing business in New-York City; it will be sold with either seven, five or one acre of very rich land. Terms, half cash; the remainder may remain on the place, if desired; beautiful water, young fruit trees, shade trees, &c. Address J. G. WILLIAMS, Passaic, N. J., or ALFRED C. WILLIAMS, No. 84 John-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DEsirable country residence at Flatbush, Long Island, within one hour of New-York City by railroad and Fulton Ferry. House new, well built and having all modern conveniences. Two acres of land, in first-rate order, and well supplied with fruit and shade trees, grapevines, shrubbery and good outbuildings. Terms easy; good city property will be taken in exchange. Apply to HAGNER & SMITH, Attorneys at Law, No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 40 ACRES, situated near Parsippany, Morris County, N. J., five miles from Morristown. The land is nearly all tillable and in a good state of cultivation; has a good variety of fruit; house and buildings are all in good repair. It is in a very healthy locality and within 15 minutes' drive from Morris and Essex Railroad. Price $4,000; terms easy. For particulars inquire of A. D. TAPPEN, No. 102 Warren-st., New-York, or JOHN OLASS, Morristown.

FOR SALE AT MILTON, N. Y.—A VERY desirable country residence, consisting of large and commodious house, with large piazza, barn, stable and other outbuildings, and about 6 acres under cultivation, and laid ent in lawn, garden, &c.; abundance of fruits. This is one of the best places offered for sale between New-York and Albany for the price, which is $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—CASTLE HILL NECK, THE RESIdence of Gouverneur M. Wilkins, containing 34f acres, situated on the East River, in the county of Westchester, and within an hour's drive of this city. This place is healthful, improved, fertile and accessible by land or water; the woodlands are fine and the grounds and views beautiful. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT A farm-house situated in the Ramapo Valley, 35 miles from New-York by the Erie road, 2½ miles above Sloatsburgh; two trains stop at the house daily; surrounded by mountains, with fine fishing and hunting; cars leave at the foot of Chambers-st. For further particulars inquire at No. 28 West 4th-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—R. S. LIVingston offers for sale his country seat, situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade trees. For particulars see the New-York Tribune, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKY, banker, No. 363 Broadway, New-York.

MADISON, N. J.—FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT country seat, half-way between Madison and Morristown, on Morris and Essex Railroad; large mansion, and 20, 40, 80 or 160 acres; all delightfully situated; carriage-house, barns, stable, &c., in good order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or S. EDDY, Morristown.

FARM AND FACTORY PROPERTY—300 acres, 22 miles of New-York, large mill, good water power, mansion, 30 dwellings, store, extensive outbuildings, 4,000 peach and 200 cherry trees, other fruits, and valuable stone quarry, for sale cheap, on easy terms. Also, farms and country seats, all sizes and prices.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELIGIBLE SITE FOR A public institution, thirty acres or more if desired; the land is good, elevated, beautifully sloped, healthy, well watered, has beautiful trees, materials for building, is near a railroad station, and near New-Haven, Conn. Address ELIHU BLAKE, Dentist, 45 Bond-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN 21ST-ST., OPPOSITE THE Theological Seminary, a handsome four-story brownstone house, 22x66 feet, with the parlor furniture, carpets and gas-fixtures; immediate possession given. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—COUNTRY SEAT AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., containing 23¼ acres, with good two-story dwelling and outhouses; never-failing brook on the place; price $6,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A brown-stone four-story English basement house, conveniently located in West 34th-st.; has hot and cold water, and all modern improvements; completely furnished; furniture little used, and part of it new; the owner going to the country. Address Box No. 4,739 New-York Post-office.

A MODERN FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—With five acres of land, coach and bath-house, garden, fruit; oysters and clams on the shore belonging to the place, at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., 26 miles from this city. Apply to O. H. JONES, No. 263 4th-av.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
5 100x26.
1 50x26.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 729 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—TWO WELL FURNISHED PARLORS on the first and second floors in the new four-story house, No. 21 2d-av., suitable for a lady and gentleman or two single gentlemen; also two unfurnished rooms with gas and water.

FURNISHED HOUSE NEAR MADISON-SQUARE to let for two months to a first-class private family; rent $350 per month. Apply at No. 243 Broadway, Room No. 8.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER, FOR a term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 69 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COTTAGE WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, within easy access of New-York by railroad or steamboat, for a small family, one baby and no other children. Address stating particulars to COTTAGE, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLLINS HOUSE,
GREAT BARRINGTON, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.

The house is delightfully situated just out of the village, commanding a magnificent panoramic view of this picturesque and healthy region. It is built with all the modern improvements and spacious rooms and particular regard to health and comfort. It is surrounded by ample grounds, and a running spring of beautiful, soft water is carried throughout the building. Hot, cold and shower baths always in readiness, free to the guests of the house. Carriage and saddle horses and stabling in connection with the establishment.

This select family hotel is located on the Housatonic Railroad, and the cars will stop at the platform at the house for the accommodation of passengers whenever desired. Bills payable weekly.

O. S. MARSH, Proprietor.

SANS SOUCI HOUSE,
BALLSTON SPRINGS, N. Y.

This well known house will be reopened for visitors on the first day of July. Full arrangements have been made for the comfort and good accommodation of guests.

It will be remembered that Saratoga Springs is but seven miles distant. Eight trains of cars run each way daily.

ALLEGHANY HOUSE.

Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors; terms $2 per day; rooms can be engaged for the season.

LIPPINCOTT & WOOLEY, Proprietors.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.

This favorite hotel will open for the season,
JUNE 1ST, INST.
Address COOPER & LAIRD, Proprietors.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests; visitors will find at all times an authorized agent with badge at the Catskill steamboat landing and Catskill station, Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. A telegraph line connecting with all parts of the country has recently been erected.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, on the Kill Von Kull, New-Jersey, is open for the season. To parties whose pursuits call them daily in New-York this house offers superior inducements for a Summer home. Communication by steamboat from Pier No. 2, North River, and foot of Dey-st., and by New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st.

WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, PRINCETON, MASS.—This favorite resort, situated in one of the most delightful and accessible parts of New-England, is now open for boarders and transient visitors. Send for circular.

M. H. BULLARD.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good bathing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

AT CLIFFWOOD, TO LET, ON THE SEAshore, 1½ hours from New-York, by steamboat—fine groves; fine, safe sea-bathing; good table; $7 to $12. Apply at No. 776 Bleecker-st.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, calle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

REFRIGERATORS

At R. & J. MOWBRAY'S, No. 82 Vesey-st., opposite Washington Market. Refrigerators all sizes, ice cream freezers, water coolers, Mason's fruit jars, gas and kerosene cooking stoves, laundry furnaces, stoves, ranges and house-furnishing goods.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, for furnishing by contract, in such quantities from time to time as may be required for the use of this depot until the 1st of May, 1866, the following articles:

Nails, keps, 10d. and 12d.
Lamp Oil, gallon, sperm.
Box Chisels.
Box Scrapers.
Wooden Mallets, iron-bound.
Nail Hammers.
Marking Pots.
Marking Brushes, assorted.
Trunks, Nos. 3 and 5.
Sailing Twine.
Brass Lanterns, for oil.
Corn Brooms.

Further information can be had by applying at this office. Bonds will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed necessary for the interest of the service.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Hardware," and addressed to

Col. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, June 23, 1865.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED TO transport the government freight at so much ₱ barrel, foot, pound or head, according to kind and description, from New-Orleans to Mobile, Pensacola and Intermediate posts, and when practicable, from Mobile to Montgomery and intermediate points. The bids to be for steamers and sailing vessels. The St. Joseph-st. Railroad will be considered in the proposal; if arrangements can be made it will be placed under control of the contractors, and the stores will be delivered at the railroad in New-Orleans or upon the levee, if to go by sea.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Colonel, Chief Quartermaster.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, for furnishing by contract, in such quantities and at such times as may be required at and for the use of this depot, until May 1, 1866, Furnace Coal and Red Ash Coal, Egg size.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Coal," and addressed to

Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M.-Gen.

NOTICE TO BRICK MEN.—SEALED PROposals will be received until July 10, 1865, through the Post-office at Flushing, Long Island, for one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) hard sewer brick. The brick must be all sound and the best quality, delivered on the Dock at Flushing. The contractor will state the price per thousand, and how fast he can deliver them. Terms of payments cash on delivery on the Dock, if accepted by the Agent or Engineer. Address WM. E. MITCHELL, Agent, Flushing, Long Island.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD—AT HYGIENIC INSTITUTE, NO. 15 Laight-st., one door from St. John's Park; good rooms, plain diet, Turkish baths, electric baths, vapor baths, Swedish movements, &c.; only those who desire strong and healthy bodies need apply; terms from $7 to $20 per week.

NO. 80 TENTH-ST.—TO LET, TO GENTLEmen only, (without meals,) a furnished room, with extension and bath-room adjoining; situation desirable, near 5th-av.; references exchanged. Apply as above.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM to rent, with first-class board, to two adults; family private and house first-class; terms moderate; references. Apply at No. 119 Waverley-place, near Washington-square.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AND another, in the 9th, 16th or 6th Wards; private family preferred. Address J. H. L., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE, L. I.—THE subscriber's residence at Meadowside, is now open for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm-house, well shaded, situated near the salt water, with bathing, &c., on the premises. Location healthy, surrounded by shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages; stage to steamer. Inquire of E. B. FRANKLIN, No. 20 West-st., or address at Locust Valley, L. I., CHAS. E. FEEKS.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES DESIRING board for the Summer, can be accommodated at a farm-house pleasantly situated along a river, one mile from Long Branch, where there is good fishing, bathing and sailing; terms, $9 a week for adults; children and servants half-price. For particulars, address Mrs. L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J., or apply at No. 18 Lefroy-st., New-York.

SUMMER BOARDERS WILL BE RECEIVED July and August, at Hudson River Institute; beautiful location, extensive grounds and shaded walks; large number of well furnished rooms; assembly room 60 by 50 feet; plenty of fruit and luxuries of the country. Boats leave New-York every morning and evening; connect at Hudson with cars to Claverack, four miles. Address Prof. S. T. FROST, Claverack, N. Y.

PERSONS VISITING SARATOGA FOR the Summer, and desirous of locating themselves pleasantly and economically, and at the same time securing good accommodations, central location, and withal in a Christian family, will do well to call on or address Mrs. A. B. WENDELL, Clinton-st. Reference: Louis de V. Wilder, M. D., No. 55 West 28th-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR CHILDREN.—A lady having a handsome residence on the Hudson, about two hours from the city, would take into her family a few children, with or without nurses; plenty of shade and elegant play grounds. Apply to

ADAMS & CO., No. 363 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT HASTINGS, ON THE Hudson. Barnard House, one hour by rail or boat. No Summer resort having greater attractions. Terms reasonable. First-class table. Apply, between 10 and 3, to B. BARNARD, No. 67 Walker-st.

WANTED—BOARD IN A GOOD FARM-HOUSE among the hills, and within sixty miles of New-York, for two gentlemen, their wives, children and two nurses, consisting in all of twelve persons. Address Box No. 1,715 Post Office, New-York, with particulars, &c.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND ACCOMMODATIONS can be obtained two hours and a half ride from the city on the Erie Railway, by applying to Mrs. M. S. READ, Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.

WANTED—AT A FARM-HOUSE, WITHIN sixty miles from New-York and four from a depot, this State, board for a family of six; good living required. Address, terms, &c., to E. MAJOR, No. 449 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR A FAMILY of five or six persons, can be obtained three hours' ride from New-York, by addressing Box No. 98 Stratford, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN be accommodated with good board at Center Moriches, (Southside,) L. I. Address HAMILTON ROBINSON, as above.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS from $5 to $8 per week, at Milton, on the banks of the Hudson. Address T. W. T., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A ONE-SIXTH INTEREST IN THE Chattanooga Foundry and Machine Works at Chattanooga, Tennessee. For description of property and location inquire of Mr. J. COLES, No. 5 Wall-st., 3d floor. For terms and other particulars inquire of W. W. TAULMAN, No. 76 William-st.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—The State and county rights of Gilbert's New Patent Coal-ash Sifter, at great bargains; the cleanest, handsomest, and most convenient coal-ash sifter in use; no dust. R. BLAKE, No. 5 Tryon-row.

A EXTENSIVE FOUNDRY, MACHINE and forge shops for sale cheap, on easy terms, doing a large, profitable business; convenient to the city; buildings, machinery, tools, patterns, &c., complete, and all in good order. Apply to

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED FURNIture and undertaker's store, with or without real estate, doing a good business, within fifty miles of New-York. For information address B. E. MEAD, Peekskill.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY PAPER AND ACCOUNT Books of every kind at lowest prices. Orders receive prompt attention.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Job Printers, Stationers, &c., No. 45 Malden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Kaye' Nationof Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,472	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,450	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,439	.....
ERIN	3,326	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Frowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,677	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	3,576	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	3,166	Asplint.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, July 8
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, July 15
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, July 29
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $80; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, (N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,904 tons	800-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,904 tons	800-horse power
EUROPE	3,704 tons	800-horse power
NAPOLEON III.	(Nearly ready)	3,000-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

EUROPE.....FRIDAY.....July 21
LAFAYETTE.....FRIDAY.....Aug. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $130; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second cabin.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF LONDON.....THURSDAY.....July 6
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....July 8
KANGAROO.....WEDNESDAY.....July 12
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....July 15

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The London and New-York Steamship Company's splendid British Iron Steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail, as above, from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, July 17, to be followed by the Steamship CELLA.

For passage, at low rates, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For Freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.—STEAMER TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and the IRISH PORTS.
"BRITANNIA," SATURDAY, July 15,
at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 2, North River.

Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; Steerage, $30; in Currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FREIGHT REDUCED TO 15 CENTS PER FOOT.

PASSAGE—First-class, $40; Second-class, $30; Steerage, $20.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE.
REGULAR WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

The first-class steamship
NEVADA,
Capt. CARPENTER,
will commence taking freight on Wednesday morning, and positively sail SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 o'clock, from foot of Canal-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOODIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

The AMERICA will follow SATURDAY, July 15.
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43, North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

July 17—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CHEALE, Capt. THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINSKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE—FREIGHTS GREATLY REDUCED

The new and first-class steamship
CHASE,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
will sail as above, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11 North River, on THURSDAY, July 8.

For freight or passage, at as low rates as any other line, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 11 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah,
HUNTER & GAMMELL.

The ZODIAC will succeed, and sail on THURSDAY, July 13.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15th of each month.
VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.

For particulars inquire of
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent,
No. 26 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. EATON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to
SPUFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamship MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on July 12.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.

Regular United States Mail line of new and first-class steamships.

The ALHAMBRA, Capt. BENSON, will be dispatched from Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, 8th July, at 3 P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The GRANADA will follow on Saturday, 15th July.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship
LOUISA MOORE
will sail from pier No. 36, North River, on
SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M. Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The STAR OF THE UNION will follow Saturday, July 15.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—The CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch on the 22th of every month at noon, from pier No. 26, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWNE, at lower rates of passage than any other line. For particulars apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.

N. B.—Two new steamers, the NICARAGUA and LEONE, building for this Company, are nearly complete, and the line will shortly be run every 20 days, which we hope will enable us to offer sufficient accommodation to the great demand for passage by the favorite line, well known to all old Californians for care and attention to the comfort of its passengers.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.

Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travellers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR, WM. H. BELL, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

The MARIPOSA will follow on Saturday, July 15.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel Steamship HATTERAS, Lewis Parrish, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

The Steamship ARIADNE will succeed the HATTERAS, leaving from the same Pier on the 12th. Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, No. 47 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers, issued by A. C. WILMARTH, Room No. 28.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M. from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., landing at 32d-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and easy connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 75; forward deck, $1 25. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.

For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt., Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st., at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leave Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1 and 4.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY FOR NEW-BRIGHTON, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond, Elm Park.—Boats leave Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 2, 4, 5, 7 P. M. On Sundays—9, 10:30, 12 M.,; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

FOR NORWALK—LANDING AT WHITE STONE AND GREENWICH—The steamboat JOHN ROMER will leave Pier No. 26, East River, (Peck-slip) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:45 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,

BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,

From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mension House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad; sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

12:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN

from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squankum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.

From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and the West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train,

GETTYSBURGH.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of the Soldiers' Monument.

Large Company of Distinguished Citizens.

Eloquent Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng.

Oration by Gen. Howard---Poem by Charles G. Halpine.

INTERESTING SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

GETTYSBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, July 4, 1865.

The ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the monument in the National Cemetery here, took place to-day, with great success, and were of an imposing character. The attendance was large, probably not less than five thousand people being present, either as participants or spectators. The preparations for the event had been all arranged beforehand by the Chief Marshal, Maj.-Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, and the Committee of Arrangements, consisting of the following gentlemen, all Commissioners of the National Monument Association: Hon. DANIEL NILLS, Pennsylvania; Hon. LEVI SCOBEY, New-Jersey; BENJ. DEFORD, Esq., Maryland; N. Y. SELLECK, Esq., of Wisconsin; B. W. NORRIS, Esq., of Maine. The arrangements comprised a military and civic procession, the laying of the corner-stone with Masonic ceremonies, an oration by Maj.-Gen. HOWARD, prayer by Rev. Dr. TYNG, and a poem by Col. C. G. HALPINE. The President had made arrangements for being present, but was prevented at the last moment by the precarious state of his health. He sent a letter by his representative, Judge DAVID I. GOODING, United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, which was read by the latter at that point in the ceremonies indicated for the President's speech.

A very considerable number of distinguished gentlemen were present, among them Maj.-Gen. MEADE, who, in company with Maj.-Gen. CRAWFORD and Gov. CURTIN, arrived from Harrisburgh on Monday afternoon, with a handsome "four-in-hand" team; Maj.-Gen. DOUBLEDAY, Brig.-Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, Brig.-Gen. ROBERTSON, commanding artillery brigade, Army of the Potomac; Gov. CRAPO, of Michigan; Maj.-Gen. SYKES, Maj.-Gen. ROBINSON, who was present with SIKES, HOWARD and MEADE, at the battle on this ground in 1863, and the following members of the Board of Commissioners of the National Monument Association:

DAVID MILLS, President, Pennsylvania.
LEVI SCOBY, New-Jersey.
A. G. HAMMOND, Connecticut.
N. Y. SELLECK, Wisconsin.
B. H. MCCURDY, New-York.
Col. JOHN LOFFLAND, Ohio.
—— BLAKE, Indiana.
T. W. FEVEY, Michigan.
BENJ. DEFORD, Maryland.
—— HUNNARD, West Virginia.

In addition the State of New-York was represented by Adjutant-Gen. STONEHOUSE and Senator Bell, at the special request of Gov. FENTON. The military force sent to the ground for the display consisted of one battalion of the First Connecticut Cavalry, Col. IVES commanding; Fortieth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Col. TRAFFORD; and ten pieces of artillery, being a representation from the horse artillery brigade of the Army of the Potomac, Brig.-Gen. ROBERTSON commanding. The guns were from the following batteries, and commanded by the following officers: One gun each from Battery C, Fourth Artillery, Capt. M. P. Miller; Battery C, Third Artillery, Lieut. J. R. Kelley; Battery I, First Artillery, Lieut. E. L. Garvin; Battery L, Fifth Artillery, Lieut. Samuel Peoples; Battery M, Second Artillery, Lieut. Wm. Egan; Battery D, Second Artillery, Lieut. W. T. Vose; Battery B and L, Second Artillery, Lieut. M. B. Loucks; Battery A, Second Artillery, Lieut Kinney; two guns from Battery A, Fourth Artillery, Lieut. Rufus King; Brevet Capt. J. G. Turnbull, Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Assistant Surgeon Scheets.

The troops arrived on Friday and Saturday, and went into camp on the old battle-field just outside the town. Capt. HOFF, the majestic and popular post commissary from Alexandria, Va., was ordered on temporary duty for this occasion, and attended to the physical wants of the men.

The band of the Ninth Veteran Reserve Corps accompanied the troops, and proved a most acceptable and popular feature of the occasion. The procession was chiefly composed of the military, though a number of civic associations took part, among which was the Hanover Lodge of Masons, under whose immediate auspices, aided by the leading officers of the fraternity of the State, the corner-stone was laid. The column formed in the outskirts of the town, on York and Carlisle streets, and moved at 10 A. M., the ground being reached about 10½ A. M. The following persons acted as aids and assistant-marshals to Gen. GEARY, representing the several States:

F. P. Pierpoint, Adjtant-General, West Virginia.
Col. Herbert B. Titus, New-Hampshire.
Liant. W. J. Collins, 8th N. Y. Art., New-York.
Richard King, Maryland.
Col. W. H. Talford, 50th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Pennsylvania.
Dr. A. Gregg, Tennessee.
C. W. Waite, Private Sec'y to Governor Missouri.
Gen. Horace Boughton, President Ex. Board, &c., Washington, D. C.
Lieut.-Col. Hezekiah Watkins, 143d New-York Volunteers, New-York.
A. Cheeter, Illinois.
W. R. Murphy, New-Jersey.
Richard King, Maryland.
Capt. James Gilletto, C. S. Vols., Virginia.
H. N. Harding, Pennsylvania.
Lewie Burk, Indiana.
James C. Bird, Delaware.
A. H. Carey, Michigan.
Lieut. McAllister, (navy,) Washington, D. C.
Capt. Paul, Asst. Adjutant-General, Kentucky.
Capt. Thomas Sloane, Pennsylvania.
Asst. Adjutant-General Stonehouse, New-York.
Hon. Jamee A. Bell, New-York.
Col. John B. Callie, Wisconsin.
Col. Wm. B. Thomas, Pennsylvania.
J. F. Stock, Minnesota.
D. Gilbert, Pennsylvania.
Capt. Wm. E. Goodman, Washington, D. C.
Col. T. S. Mather, } Staff officers
Lieut.-Col. J. A. Ege, } Gen. Cadwalader's
Capt. B. Grangers, } Staff.
Capt. C. T. Watson, }
Capt. B. D. Lee, }
Capt. E. C. Richenbach, }
Col. Avery, 102d New-York.
Capt. J. K. Weaver, Pennsylvania.
Capt. C. Gilbert.
Capt. J. D. Thompson, Connecticut.
Lieut. J. Ellinger, Pennsylvania.
Lieut.-Col. Geo. W. Bulloch, } Gen. Howard's
Lieut.-Col. C. W. Asmuseen, } Staff.
Col. Geo. W. Brown.

On arriving at the grounds the distinguished guests took their positions upon the stand erected for the occasion, and the ceremonies were opened by Major-Gen. GEARY, who announced the order of exercises. After music by the band, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, of New-York, was introduced, and after a few remarks, acknowledging and confessing the great goodness of God, and reading appropriate passages from Scripture, he offered up the following eloquent prayer:

PRAYER BY REV. DR. TYNG.

Under the guidance of these words of God let us unite in prayer.

O God, whose days are without end, who art from everlasting, and inhabitest eternity, we bow in homage before thy throne.

To thee belong the kingdom, and the power, and the glory forever. In thine hand our breath is, and thine are all our ways.

We behold thee in the glories of thy creation, and adore the wisdom with which thou hast made them all. The heavens declare thy glory. The earth is filled with thy goodness. All creatures wait upon thee, and thou givest them their meat in due season.

We acknowledge thy love in the redemption which thou hast revealed to sinful men in thy word, removing their condemnation by a divine sacrifice and ransom, unfolding to their acceptance glorious and sustaining hopes of eternal life, displaying the victory of pardoning grace over human sin, and of everlasting life over mortal death in the triumphant resurrection of thy dear Son, presenting an assurance of glory to all who believe in him, though they die, in his ascension to the throne and kingdom, and through his all-sufficient merit, and his unceasing intercession.

We praise thee for that Holy Spirit whom thou hast sent in His name, and for his office, to be the comforter of thy people, and to lead them thara whither our Saviour Christ has gone before. We bless them for this new and living way of access for sinners to thy throne of grace.

Cheered by this hope which thy glorious gospel gives, and adoring the grace which has bestowed it upon us, we are gathered here this day to offer our united praise to thee for thy gracious providence and government over our nation, and to commemorate before thee the glorious and inspiring record of the noble dead, by whose energy and faithfulness the security of our country has been maintained, its peace restored, and its cherished Union and integrity preserved.

The memories of this day, lead us, O God, in every year to thee. Wanderers ready to perish, were our fathers, when thou didst protect them, in the origin of their history here. Contending for liberty and life, for themselves and their children against oppression, and superior power, were they, in the early struggles of our nation's childhood, where thou didst maintain their right, and gave them the victory.

Thy grace adorned them with the virtues, in the record of which we rejoice. Thy watchful care and guidance carried them through a warfare, displaying a patriotism, an earnestness of sincerity; a devotion to their country's welfare, and a love for the rights and liberty of man, which have been the highest honor of our nation.

It was Thou, O God, who didst give them wisdom in counsel, courage in war, endurance in depression and distress, patience amidst protracted disaster, and final victory over the hosts of their opposers. It was Thou who didst teach them to establish a nation in peace and a government in wise, righteous and equitable operation, over tha people whom Thy Providence collected beneath it.

In all the past years of this favored nation, Thou hast been our father's God and our God. Thou hast guarded us in foreign wars, defended us by land and by sea, multiplied upon us the blessings of civilization and advancement, of religious freedom and truth. Thou hast given to every class of our people their due measure of prosperity; and hast secured for them, under wise and equal laws, the hopes and rights of all. Thou hast made a little one to become a strong nation, and hast here poured out the treasures of Thy mercy in every varied shape of blessing upon the millions who have here fed upon Thy goodness, and acknowledge Thee as the God of our salvation.

To Thee, oh God, we owe these long succeeding years of peace, prosperity, and social exaltation. To Thee we owe that long succession of wise and honored men, whom Thou hast raised up to be the rulers of this people. To Thee we owe that ruling in justice, and in the fear of the Lord, which has so honorably, and habitually distinguished our national history.

The distinction and exaltation which our fathers have attained for us, among the nations of the earth, by the success of their administration, and the fidelity of their personal government, we acknowledge still to be wholly thy gift, who raiset as the Governor over all the earth, and puttest down one and settest up another.

As we survey the whole history of our nation, in peace and war; in its government and its people; in its intellectual advancement and social exaltation; in its religious privileges and material gains; in the great principles which it has established; and in the example of power acting in justice and forbearance which it has displayed in all relations, and toward all people; we confess, O God, that all which we have enjoyed and possessed has been Thy gift, and not unto us, but unto Thy name, O Lord our God, be all the praise.

Each year, O Lord, has justly brought us, on this day, to offer unto thee the tribute of our thanksgiving and the homage of our praise. Generation after generation have thus adored Thee, as the God who alone has brought salvation unto them.

But we are gathered on a day which calls for very peculiar acknowledgments of our gratitude to Thee; and in a place, and for an especial occasion, which present new and impressive demands for our humble thanksgiving, our submissive penitence, our chastened but rejoicing memory, our sympathizing and benevolent tenderness, our renewed fidelity to our country's welfare, and our fixed and indomitable purpose to maintain the authority which thou hast established for us, and the liberty and order which thou hast arranged and appointed.

We are this day, a nation free, united, independent and at peace—because thou, O our gracious God, hast defended us from a violent and unjodly conspiracy—hast preserved us through a terrific warfare—hast given us unlimited victory, and hast set up this dominion over us, in overturning the wickedness of man's rebellion, and taking the violent in their own craftiness; in breaking the oppressor's yoke, in giving liberty to the prisoner, and freedom to the bruised and enduring slave, in opening to all the children of sorrow a door of hope in the midst of trial, and a day of promise and glory after a long night of weeping and despair.

O let this day bring this rejoicing nation to the footstool of thy throne. Wide as the triumphs of the assembling people may spread, may the higher triumphs of thy grace and mercy be still more gracefully acknowledged, and thankfully enumerated and called to mind.

O God, it is thy patience and beauty which have placed us this day where we are, and made us what we are. Suffer us not to say that our wisdom, or the mightiness of our hand, have gained this triumph; or that anything in us has deserved its bestowal. In the very degree in which Thou hast exalted us, enable us to humble ourselves before thee; and while Thou art speaking unto us, in language of amazing encouragement, may we sincerely speak to Thee, in the language of self-renouncing penitence, and deeper earnestness of desires and purpose, in everything to do Thy will.

As we look back this day, over all this conflict ended—this journey through deep waters completed—we bless Thee anew, O God, for the great and faithful men whom Thou hast raised up among us, in civil, military and naval life, mighty in counsel, triumphant in battle, and glorious in contests on the deep. But above all, we praise thee, for that beloved and exalted ruler, whom thou didst set over us, under whose shadow we rejoiced, whose example in life was our faithful guide, whose gentle and forbearing administration was an honor to humanity, and in whose death, though it leaves him enshrined in our hearts, in the grateful affection of millions of his follow-citizens, we have felt bereaved beyond the common example of mankind.

With our thanksgivings for all the past, we offer this day, O God, our earnest prayers for the abiding welfare, prosperity and peace of our beloved country; we pray thee to maintain the government, which thou hast given us against all assaults, and to multiply upon every generation of our people the social and personal blessings which it is adapted to bestow and secure. May it over be administered in righteousness, and wise and upright rulers be given to this people. Defend the nation from the violence of rebellion, and rescue them from the mutual recriminations of party spirit. Guard and direct the President of the United States in the faithful discharge of his responsible duties; and pour Thy gracious blessings, both spiritual and temporal, for time and for eternity, upon him and his household. Give to all who are in office under him the spirit of wisdom and fidelity, in the execution of their various trusts. And ever raise up men fearing God and working righteousness, to administer the government over Thy people, in all the branches and relations of its responsibility. Bring us under the shadow of Thy wing, may our land abide and our people dwell, seeking the good of this nation, and speaking peace to all the inhabitants thereof.

And now, O Lord, who art especially the God of the suffering, of the widow and the fatherless, we unite to pray for all whom this bitter warfare hath bereaved, or reduced to conditions of want or suffering. We are assembled to lay the corner-stone of a monument to soldiers who freely poured forth their blood upon this spot, in their country's defence. The bodies of many who were dear and cherished in the households of our nation, lie buried around us here. While we honor their memory, and would perpetuate the record of their renown, their widows and their orphans we commend to thee. Their many wounded companions, the charge upon their country's gratitude and kindness, was present also, before thee. Awaken a spirit of liberal kindness and just remuneration toward all, among this whole people; and bless, prosper, and reward every effort which may be made for their comfort and relief. Spread the influence and power of that gospel, which teaches love to God and love to man, as the duty and privilege of all who hear it in every portion of our land, and make this nation an example and an agent of its influence in blessing throughout all the earth.

May all the exercises of this day be made to awaken a spirit of union, loyalty and love among those who are here assembled, and all the inhabitants of this land. And may this monument and this ground consecrated by the honored dead, be in years to come a token and a witness to all who shall ever visit this place of thy blessing upon this people and of the lessons which thou hast preserved for them, and an admonition to every coming generation, that thy favor is life, and thy loving kindness is better than life.

Thus, O God, do we look up to thee in praise and prayer, and ask thine acceptance and favor in the name of our Glorious Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Amen.

The Baltimore Musical Association then sang "French's Hymn," with fine effect. This is a national hymn, composed by Hon. B. B. FRENCH, and sung first at the consecration of this ground, in November, 1863. The next thing in order was the President's letter, which had been forwarded by special messenger, United States Marshal GOODING acting in that capacity, and being tendered the use of the President's elegant car. Judge GOODING then read the letter in a clear, distinct voice, as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1865.

Mr. David Wills, Chairman, &c., Gettysburgh, Penn.:

DEAR SIR: I had promised myself the pleasure of participating in person in the proceedings at Gettysburgh to-morrow. That pleasure, owing to my indisposition, I am reluctantly compelled to forego. I should have been pleased standing on that twice consecrated spot to share with you your joy at the return of peace, to greet with you the surviving heroes of the war who come back with light hearts, though heavy laden with honors, and with you to drop grateful tears to the memory of those that will never return.

Unable to do so in person, I can only send you my greetings, and assure you of my full sympathy with the purpose and spirit of your exercises to-morrow. Of all the anniversaries of the Declaration of Independence, none has been more important and significant than that upon which you assemble.

Four years of struggle for our nation's life have been crowned with success: armed treason is swept from the land, our ports are reopened; our relations with other nations are of the most satisfactory character; our internal commerce; our soldiers and sailors resume the peaceful pursuits of civil life; our flag floats in every breeze; and the only barrier to our national progress—human slavery—is forever at an end. Let us trust that each recurring Fourth of July shall find our nation stronger in number—stronger in health—stronger in the harmony of its citizens—stronger in its devotion to nationality and freedom.

As I have often said, I believe that God sent this people on a mission among the nations of the earth, and that when he founded our nation he founded it in perpetuity. That faith sustained me through the struggle that is past. It sustains me now that new duties are devolved upon me and new dangers threaten us. I feel that whatever the means he uses, the Almighty is determined to preserve us as a people.

And since I know the love our fellow-citizens bear their country, and the sacrifices they have made for it, my abiding faith has become stronger than ever that a "government of the people" is the strongest as well as the best of governments.

In your joy to-morrow, I trust you will not forget the thousands of whites, as well as blacks, whom the war has emancipated, who will hail this Fourth of July with a delight which no previous declaration of independence ever gave them. Controlled so long by ambitious, selfish leaders, who used them for their own unworthy ends, they are now free to serve and cherish the government against whose life they, in their blindness, struck. I am greatly mistaken if in the States lately in rebellion we do not henceforward have an exhibition of such loyalty and patriotism as were never seen nor felt there before.

When you have consecrated a national cemetery you are to lay the corner-stone of a national monument which, in all human probability, will rise to the full height and proportion you design. Noble as this monument of stone may be, it will be but a faint symbol of the grand monument which, if we do our duty, we shall raise among the nations of the earth upon the foundation laid nine and eighty years ago in Philadelphia. Time shall wear away and crumble this monument, but that based, as it is, upon the consent, virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the people each year shall make firmer and more imposing.

Your friend and fellow-citizen,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the letter, the Musical Association sang the following beautiful ode, composed by Gen. W. H. HAYWARD, of Baltimore:

This battle-field—our nation's glory—
Where sweetly sleep our fallen braves,
Proclaime aloud the tragic story—
The story of their hallow'd graves!

Yes! here on Gettysburgh's sad plain,
This monument the tale will tell,
That thousands for their flag were slain—
Whilst fighting for the Union—fell!

Here red artillery's deadly fire
Mow'd squadrons down in dread array;
Here MEADE compell'd LEE to retire,
And HOWARD* held his ground that day.

Then let those tatter'd banners wave—
Forever sacred be this ground!
Sing pæans to those warriors brave,
And be their deeds with glory crown'd!

Wives, mothers, sisters, orphans dear,
Shall gather round each clay-cold bed,
And mourn their lov'd ones buried here—
Their husbands, fathers, brothers dead.

Now on this consecrated ground,
Baptiz'd with patriots' sacred blood,
We dedicate each glorious mound
To the *Union Battle-Flag and God!*

*Maj.-Gen. O. O. HOWARD, the orator of the day.

The laying of the corner-stone by the Grand Master SCOTT, of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Pennsylvania, was then proceeded with. The Grand Chaplain first offered up an invocation, and then the Right Worshipful Grand Master repeated the order of exercises, and with the assistance of the other officers, this simple and interesting ceremony was soon performed. The box containing the documents for deposit in the stone was of heavy tin, and the contributions of each State were inclosed in separate and smaller boxes, all held by the larger. The list of documents and coins deposited was very large, but as it is not yet complete, the Board of Commissioners withhold its publication for the present.

At the conclusion of this ceremony, Gen. HOWARD was introduced, and delivered the following address:

ORATION BY MAJOR-GEN. HOWARD.

As I stand here to-day before a peaceful audience, composed as it is of beautiful ladies, joyous children, and happy citizens, and think of my last visit to this place two years ago, and of the terrible scenes in which it was my lot to bear a part, I cannot help exclaiming, "How changed! how changed!" It is the same rich landscape, broad and beautiful, covered with every variety of natural objects to please the eye. The same, wooded ridges and cultivated fields; the same neat little town clinging to the hillside; the same broad avennes of approach; the same ravines and creeks—but, thank God! the awful magnificence of hosts arrayed against each other in deadly strife is wanting. Yonder heights are no longer crowned with hostile cannon; the valleys do not reverberate with their fearful roar; the groves and the houses do not give back the indescribable peal of the musketry fire. And oh! how like a dream to-day seems that sad spectacle of broken tombstones, prostrate fences, and the ground strewn with our own wounded and dead companions! Then follows, after battle, the mingling of friends and enemies with suffering depicted in all possible modes of portraiture. The surgeons, with resolute hearts and bloody hands; the pale faces of relatives searching for dear ones, the busy Sanitary and Christian workers—all pass before my mind in group after group. My friends, my companions, my countrymen, suffer me to congratulate you anew to-day, this Fourth of July, 1865, that this sad work is completely done, and that sweet peace has really dawned upon us. On the 19th of November, 1863, this National Cemetery, a pious tribute to manliness and virtue, was consecrated. Hon. EDWARD EVERETT delivered an address in his own rich, clear, elegant style, which, having been published, has long ago become historical, and affords us a complete and graphic account of the campaign and battle of Gettysburgh. I am deeply grateful to this noble patriot for his indefatigable industry in securing facts, and for the clear narrative he has left us of this battle, in which every living loyal soldier who fought here is now proud to have borne a part. He, joining the patriotic band of those that are honored by his eloquence, has gone to his reward; and let his memory ever be mingled with those here, upon whose graves he so earnestly invoked your benediction. Mr. EVERETT was followed by the few remarkable words of President LINCOLN. While Mr. LINCOLN'S name is so near and dear to us, and the memory of his work and sacrifice so fresh, I deem it not inappropriate to repeat his own words:

"Fourscore and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion, that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain, that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

The civil war is ended; the test was complete. He, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, never forgot his own dedication till the work was finished. He did display even increased devotion if it were possible. The dead did not die in vain, and the nation has experienced already the new birth of freedom of which he spoke. Oh, that in the last throes of darkness and crime God had seen it good to have spared us that great heart out of which proceeded such welcome words of truth and encouragement! How very much of greatful recollection clusters around the name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN as we pronounce it here among the dead who have died that our nation might not perish from the earth! These grounds have already been consecrated, and are doubly sacred from the memory of our brethren who lie here, and from the association with those remarkable men, Mr. EVERETT and Mr. LINCOLN, who gave tone to the exercises of consecration two years ago, whose own bodies are now resting beneath the sod, but whose spirit is still living, and unmistakably animating every true American heart this day. We have now been called to lay the corner-stone of a monument. This monument is not a mere family record, not the simple memorial of individual fame, nor the silent tribute to genius. It is raised to the soldier. It is a memorial of his life and his noble death. It embraces a patriotic brotherhood of heroes in its inscriptions, and is an unceasing herald of labor, suffering, union, liberty and sacrifice. Let us then, as is proper on such an occasion as this, give a few thoughts to the American soldier. We have now embraced under this generic name of soldier, the dutiful officer, the volunteer soldier, the regular, the colored, and the conscript; but in my remarks I will present you the private volunteer as the representative American soldier. In the early part of 1861, the true citizen heard that traitors at Washington had formed a conspiracy to overthrow the government, and soon after that the Stars and Stripes had been fired upon and had been hauled down at the bidding of an armed enemy in South Carolina; that the capital of the nation was threatened, and that our new President had called for help. How quickly the citizen answered the call! Almost like magic he sprang forth a soldier. His farm or his bench, his desk or his counter, was left behind, and you find him marching through the then gloomy, flagless, deserted streets of Baltimore, fully equipped for service, with uniform gray, blue, red or green—it then mattered not; with knapsack, cartridge-box, musket and bayonet, his outfit was all that was required. He was a little awkward, his accontrements much awry, his will unsubdued. He did not keep step to music, nor always lock step with his companions. He had scarcely ever fired a musket, but he had become a soldier, put on the soldiers' garb, set his face towards the enemy, and God willing, he purposed never to turn back till the soldiers' work was done. You meet him at Washington (on Meridian Hill, perhaps;) disciplina and drill seize upon him, restrain his liberty, and mold his body. Colonels, Captains, Lieutenants and sergeants, his former equals, order him about, and he must obey them. Oh, what days! and oh, what nights! Where is home and affection? Where is the soft bed and the loaded table? Change of climate, change of food, want of rest, want of all kinds of old things, and an influx of all sorts of new things, make him sick—yes, really sick in body and soul. But in spite of a few doses of quinine and a wholesome hospital bed and diet, (as the soldier of '61 remembers them,) his vigorous constitution and indomitable heart prevail, so that he is soon able to cross the Long Bridge and invade the sacred red clay of Virginia, with his companions in arms. Yet, perhaps, should you now observe him very closely, you will perceive his enthusiasm increasing even faster than his strength. He is on the enemy's side of the river; now for strict guard duty; now for the lonely picket amid the thickets where men are killed by ambushed foes. How the eye and ear, and, I may say it, the heart, are quickened in these new and trying vigils. Before long, however, the soldier is inured to these things; he becomes familiar with every stump, tree, and pathway of approach and his trusty gun and stouter heart defy any secret foe. Presently you find him on the road to battle; the hot weather of July, the usual load, the superadded twenty extra rounds of cartridges and three days' rations, strung to his neck, and the long weary march quite exhaust his strength during the very first day. He aches to leave the ranks and rest, but no! no! He did not leave home for the ignominious name of straggler and skulker. Cost what it may, he toils on. The Acotink, the Cub Run, the never-to-be-forgotten Bull Run, are passed. Here, of a sudden, strange and terrible sounds strike upon his ear, and bear down upon his ear, and bear down upon his heart; the booming of shotted cannon; the screeching of bursted shell through the heated air, and the zip, zip, zip of smaller balls; everything produces a singular effect upon him. Again, all at once he is thrown quite unprepared upon a new and trying experience; for now he meets the groaning ambulance and the bloody stretcher. He meets limping, armless, legless, disfigured, wounded men. To the right of him and to the left of him are the lifeless forms of the slain. Suddenly a large iron missile of death strikes close beside him and explodes, sending out twenty or more jagged fragments, which remorselessly maim or kill five or six of his mates before they have had the opportunity to strike one blow for their country. His face is now very pale; and will not the American soldier flinch and turn back? There is a stone wall; there is a building; there is a stack of hay; it is so easy to hide. But no! He will not be a coward! "Oh! God, support and strengthen me!" 'Tis all his prayer. Soon he is at work. Yonder is the foe. "Load and fire—load and fire." But the cry comes, "Our flank is turned! Our men retreat!" With tears pouring down his cheek, he slowly yields, and joins the retiring throng. Without any more nerve and little strength, he struggles back from a lost field. Now he drinks the dregs of suffering. Without blanket for the night, without food, without hope, it is no wonder that a panic seizes him, and he runs demoralized away. This disreputable course, however, is only temporary. The soldier, before long, forgets his defeat and his sufferings, brightens up his armor, and resumes his place on the defensive line. He submits for weary days to discipline, drill and hard fare; he wades through the snows of Winter and the deep mud of a Virginia Spring. He sleeps upon the ground, upon the deck of a transport-steamer, and upon the floor of the platform-car. He helps load and unload stores; he makes fascines and gabions; he corduroys quicksands, and bridges creeks and bogs. Night and day he digs or watches in the trenches. What a world of new experience! What peculiar labor and suffering he passes through, the soldier alone can tell you. He now marches hurriedly to his second battle; soon after he is in a series of them. Fight and fall back! Fight and fall back! Oh those days of hopelessness, sorrow, toil, and emaciation. How vividly the living soldier remembers them, those days when he cried from the bottom of his heart, "Oh, God, how long! how long!" Would you have the patience to follow him through the commingling of disastere from the battle of Cedar Mountain to the samo old Bull Run, you would emerge with him from the chaos and behold his glistening bayonet again on the successful field of Antietam, where a glimmer of hope lighted up his heart. Would you go with him to the bloody fields of Fredericksburgh, stannch his wounds in the wilderness of Chancelloreville, and journey on with him afterward to this hallowed ground of Gettysburgh, and could you be enabled to read and record his toils, his sufferings, and all his thonghts, you might be able to appreciate the true American soldier. You might then recite the first chaptor of the cost of the preservation of the American Union. In September, 1863, after the battle of Gettysburgh, government sends two army corps to reinforce our brethren in the West. The soldier is already far from home and friends, but he is suddenly apprised that he must go two thousand miles further. He cannot visit his family to take leave of them. He has scarcely the opportunity of writing a line of farewell. The chances of death are multitudinous as they appear before his imagination, and the hope of returning is very slender. Yet again the soldier does dot falter. With forty others he crowds into the close, unventilated freight car, and speede away, night and day, without even the luxury of a decent seat. With all the peculiar discomforts of this journey, the backings and waitings at the railroad junctions, the transfers from car to car and from train to train; being confined for days without the solace and strength derived from his coffee, there is yet something compensative in the exhilerating influence of change. And there is added to it in passing through Ohio and Indiana a renewed inspiration as the people turn out in masses to welcome him and to bid him God-speed. As little girls throw wreaths of flowers round his neck, kiss his bronzed cheek, and strew his car with other offerings of love and devotion. Such impressions as were here received were never effaced. They touched the rough heart anew with tenderness, and, being a reminder of all the old home affections, only served to deepen his resolution sooner or later, by the blessing of God, to reach the goal of his ambition; that is to say, with his comp atriots, to secure to his children and to other children *enduring peace* with liberty and an undivided country. He passes on through Kentucky, through the battle-fields of Tennessee, already historical. The names, Nashville, Stone River, Murfreesboro, and Tullahoma, reminded him of past struggles and portended futuro conflicts. He is deposited at Bridgeport, Alabama, a houseless, cheerless, chilly place, on the banks of the Tennessee; possessing no interest further than that furnished by the railroad bridge destroyed, and the yet remaining ruhbish and filth of an enemy's camp. Before many days the soldier threads his way up the valley of the great river which winds and twists amid the rugged mountains, till he finds himself beneath the rock-crowned steeps of Lookout. Flash after flash, volume after volume of light-colored smoke, and peal on peal of cannon, the crashing sound of shot and the screaming of shell, are the ominous signs of unfriendly welcome sent forth to meet him from this rocky height. Yet on he marches, in spite of threatening danger, in spite of the ambush along his route, until he has joined hands with his Western brother, who had come from Chattanooga to meet and to greet him. This is where the valley of Lookout joins that of the Tennessee. At this place the stories of Eastern and Western hardship, suffering, battling and danger are recapitulated and made to blend into the common history and the common sacrifice of the American soldier. Were there time, I would gladly take you, step by step with the soldier, as he bridges and crosses the broad and rapid river; as he ascends and storms the bight of Mission Ridge; or as he plants his victorious feet, waves his banner, and flashes his gun on the top of Lookout Mountain. I would carry you with him across the death-bearing streams of Chickamauga. I would have you follow him in his weary, barefooted, Wintry march to the relief of Knoxville and back to Chattanooga. From his point of view I would open up the Spring campaign, where the great General initiated his remarkable work of genius and daring. I could point you to the soldier, pursuing his enemy into the strongholds of Dalton, behind the stern impassable features of Rocky Face, Resaca, Adairsville, Cassville, Dallas, New-Hope Church, Pickett's Mill, Pine-top, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw, Culps' Farm, Smyrna, Camp-ground, Peach-tree Creek, Atlanta, from so many points of view, and Jonesboro, are names of battle-fields, upon each of which a soldiers memory dwells. For upwards of a hundred days he scarcely rested from the conflict. He skirmished over rocks, hills and mountains; through mud, streams and forests. For hundreds of miles he gave his aid to dig that endless chain of intrenchments which compassed every one of the enemy's fortified positions. He companied with those who combatted the obstinate foe on the front and on the flanks of those mountain fastness which the enemy had deemed impregnable, and he had a right at last to echo the sentiment of his indefatigable leader, "Atlanta is ours, and fairly won." Could you now have patience to turn back with him and fight these battles over again, behold his communications cut, his railroad destroyed for miles and miles; enter the bloody fight of Altoona, follow him through the forced marches, via Rome, Ga., away back to Resaca, and through the obstructed gaps of the mountains into Alabama, you would thank God for giving him a stout heart and an unflinching faith in a just and noble cause. Weary and worn, he reposed at Atlanta, on his return, but one single night, when he commenced the memorable march toward Savannah. The soldier has become a veteran; he can march all day with his musket, his knapsack, his cartridge-box, his haversack and canteen upon his person; his muscles have become large and rigid, so that what was once extremely difficult he now accomplishes with graceful ease. This fact must be borne in mind when studying the soldiers' marches through Georgia and the Carolinas. The enemy burned every bridge across stream after stream; the rivers bordered with swamps for example, the Ocmulgee, the Oconee, and the Ogechee—were defended at every crossing. That they were passed at all by our forces, is due to the cheerful, fearless indomitable privats soldier. Oh that you had seen him as I have done, wading creeks a half mile in width and water waist deep, under fire, pressing on through wide swamps, without one faltering step, charging in line upon the most formidable works, which were well defended! You could then appreciate him and what he has accomplished as I do. You could then feel the poignant sorrow that I always did feel when I saw him fall bleeding to the earth. I must now leave the soldier to tell his own tale among the people; of his bold, bloody work at McAllister against the torpedoes, abattis, artillery and musketry; of his privatione at Savannah; of his struggles through the swamps, quicksands, and over the broad rivers of the Carolinas; of the fights, fires, explosions, doubts and triumphs suggested by Griswoldville, Rivere' and Binnaker's bridges, Orangeburg, Congaree Creek, Columbia, Cheraw, Fayetteville, Averysboro, and Bentonville. I will leave him to tell how his hopes brightened at the reunion at Goldsboro. How his heart throbbed with gratitude and joy as the wiree confirmed the rumored news of LEE's defeat, so soon to be followed by the capture of the enemy's capital and of the entire army. I will leave him to tell to yourselves and your children how he felt and acted; how prond was his bearing; how elastic his step as he marched in review before the President of the United States at Washington! I would do the soldier injustice not to say that there was one thing wanting to make his satisfaction complete, and that was the sight of the tall form of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and the absence of that bitter recollection which he could not altogether exclude from his heart—that *he* had died by the hand of a traitor assassin. I have given you only glimpses of the American soldier as I have seen him. To feel the full force of what he has done and suffered, you should have accompanied him for the last four years. You should have stood upon the battle-fields during and after the struggle; and you should have completed your observation in the army hospitals, and upon the countless grounds peopled with the dead. The maimed bodies, the multitude of graves, the historic fields, the monumental stones like this we are laying to-day, after all are only meagre memorials of the soldiers' work. God grant that what he planted, nourished, and has now preserved by his blood—I mean American liberty—may be a plant dear to us as the apple of the eye, and that its growth may not be hindered till its roots are firmly set in every State of this Union, and till the full fruition of its blessed fruit is realized by men of every name, color and description in this broad land. Now as I raise my eyes and behold the place where my friend and trusted commander, Gen. REYNOLDS, fell, let me add my own testimonial to that of others, that we lost in him a true patriot, a true man, a complete General, and a thorough soldier. Upon him and the others who died here for their country, let there never cease to descend the most earnest benediction of every American heart. Let me congratulate this noble Keystone State that it was able to furnish such tried and able men as REYNOLDS, who fell, and MEADE, who lived, to guide us successfully through this wonderful and hotly contested battle. In the midst of all conflicts, of all sorrows and triumphs, let us never for an instant forget that there is a God in Heaven, whose arm is strong to help, whose balm is sweet to assuage every pain, and whose love embraces all joy. To Him, then, let us look in gratitude and praise, that it has been His will to greatly bless our nation; and may this monument ever remind us and our posterity, in view of the fact that we prevailed against our enemies, "that righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people."

Gen. HOWARD'S address was most warmly received, and was followed by Col. CHARLES G. HALPINE, who read the following beautiful poem, written for the occasion:

POEM BY CHARLES G. HALPINE.

As men beneath some load of grief
Or sudden joy will dumbly stand,
Finding no words to give relief—
Clear, passion-warm, complete, and brief—
To thoughts with which their souls expand;
So here to-day—these trophies nigh—
Our lips no fitting words can reach;
The hills around, the graves, the sky—
The silent poem of the eye
Surpasses all the art of speech!

To-day, a nation meets to build
A nation's trophy to the dead
Who, living, formed her sword and shield—
The arms she sadly learned to wield
When other hope of peace had fled;
And not alone for those who lie
In honored graves before us silent,
Shall our proud column, broad and high,
Climb upward to the blessing sky,
But be for all a moment.

An emblem of our grief, as well
For others as for these, we raise;
For these beneath our feet who dwell,
And all who in the good cause fell
On other fields, in other frays.
To all the self-same love we bear
Which here for marbled memory strives;
No soldier for a wreath would care
Which

The New-York Times.

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THE CONSPIRATORS

FINDING OF THE COURT.

Herrold, Payne, Atzeroth and Mrs. Surratt to be Hung.

The Execution to Take Place This Morning.

Dr. Mudd, Arnold and O'Laughlin to be Imprisoned for Life.

Spangler to be Confined in the Penitentiary at Albany for Six Years.

Delivery of the Death Warrants to the Condemned.

A Resume of the Testimony in Each Case.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 6.

In accordance with the finding and sentences of the Military Commission, which President JOHNSON approved yesterday, DAVID E. HERROLD, LEWIS PAYNE, Mrs. MARY E. SURRATT and GEORGE A. ATZEROTH, are to be hung to-morrow, by the proper military authorities.

DR. MUDD, SAMUEL ARNOLD and O'LAUGHLIN, are to be imprisoned for life.

SPANGLER is sentenced to six years' imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary at Albany.

THE EXECUTIVE ORDER.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 6.

The following important order has just been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT. ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 5, 1865.

To Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock, United States Volunteers, Commanding Middle Military Division. Washington, D. C.:

Whereas, By the Military Commission appointed in paragraph four, Special Orders No. 211, dated, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, May 6, 1865, and of which Maj.-Gen. DAVID HUNTER, United States Volunteers, is President, the following persons were tried and sentenced as hereinafter stated, as follows:

First—DAVID E. HERROLD.

Finding—Of the specification "Guilty," except combining, confederating and conspiring with EDWARD SPANOLER, as to which part thereof, "Not guilty." Of the charge "Guilty," except the words of the charge that "he combined, confederated and conspired with EDWARD SPANGLER," as to which part of the charge, "Not guilty."

Sentence—And the commission therefore sentence him, the said DAVID E. HERROLD, to be hanged by the neck until he be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct, two-thirds of the members of the commission concurring therein.

Second—GEORGE A. ATZEROTH.

Finding—Of the specification "guilty," except combining, confederating and conspiring with EDWARD SPANOLER. Of this "not guilty."

Sentence—And the commission does therefore sentence him, the said GEORGE A. ATZEROTH, to be hung by the neck until he be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct, two-thirds of the members of the commission concurring therein.

Third—LEWIS PAYNE.

Finding—Of the specification "guilty," except combining, confederating and conspiring with EDWARD SPANGLER—of this not guilty. Of the charge "guilty," except combining, confederating and conspiring with EDWARD SPANGLER—of this not guilty.

Sentence—And the Commission does, therefore, sentence him, the said LEWIS PAYNE, to be hung until he be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct, two-thirds of the members of the commission concurring therein.

Fourd—MARY E. SURRATT.

Finding—Of the specification "guilty," except as to the receiving, entertaining, harboring and concealing SAMUEL ARNOLD and MICHAEL O'LAUGHLIN, and except as to combining, confederating and conspiring with EDWARD SPANGLER. Of this not guilty. Of the charge "guilty," except as to combining, confederating and conspiring with EDWARD SPANGLER. Of this not guilty.

Sentence—And the Commission does, therefore, sentence her, the said MARY E. SURRATT, to be hung by the neck until she be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct, two-thirds of the members of the Commission concurring therein.

And whereas the President of the United States has approved the foregoing sentences in the following order, to wit:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 5, 1865.

The foregoing sentences in the cases of DAVID E. HERROLD, GEORGE A. ATZEROTH, LEWIS PAYNE and MARY E. SURRATT are hereby approved, and it is ordered that the sentences in the cases of DAVID E. HERROLD, GEO. A. ATZEROTH, LEWIS PAYNE and MARY E. SURRATT, be carried into execution by the proper military authority, under the direction of the Secretary of War, on the 7th day of July, 1865, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and two o'clock, P. M., of that day. ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

Therefore, you are hereby commanded to cause the foregoing sentences in the cases of DAVID E. HERROLD, G. A. ATZEROTH, LEWIS PAYNE and MARY E. SURRATT to be duly executed in accordance with the President's order.

By command of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

In the remaining cases of O'LAUGHLIN, SPANOLER, ARNOLD and MUDD, the findings and sentences are as follows:

Fifth—MICHAEL O'LAUGHLIN.

Finding—Of the specification "guilty," except the words thereof as follows: "And in the further prosecution of the conspiracy aforesaid, and its murderous and treasonable purposes aforesaid, on the nights of the 13th and 14th of April, A. D. 1865, at Washington City, and within the military department and military lines aforesaid, tha said MICHAEL O'LAUGHLIN did then and there lie in wait for ULYSSES S. GRANT, then Lieutenant-General and Commander of the Armies of the United States, with intent then and there to kill and murder the said ULYSSES S. GRANT." Of said words "not guilty;" and except "combining, confederating and conspiring with EDWARD SPANGLER." Of this "not guilty." Of the charge "guilty," except combining, confederating and conspiring with EDWARD SPANGLER. Of this "not guilty."

Sentence—The commission sentence MICHAEL O'LAUGHLIN to be imprisoned at hard labor for life.

Sixth—EDWARD SPANGLER.

Finding—Of the specification, "not guilty," except as to the words "the said EDWARD SPANDLER, on said 14th day of April, A. D. 1865, at about the same hour of that day as aforesaid, within said military department and the military lines aforesaid, did aid and abet him," meaning JOHN WILKES BOOTH, "in making his escape," after the said ABRAHAM LINCOLN had been murdered in the manner aforesaid, and of these words, "guilty." Of the charge, not guilty, but guilty of having feloniously and traitorously aided and abetted JOHN WILKES BOOTH in making his escape; after having killed and murdered ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, he, the said EDWARD SPANGLER, at the time of aiding and abetting as aforesaid, well knowing that the said ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President as aforesaid, had been murdered by the said JOHN WILKES BOOTH, as aforesaid.

The commission sentenced SPANOLER to be confined at hard labor for six years.

Seventh—SAMUEL ARNOLD.

Of the specifications:

"Guilty," except combining, confederating and conspiring with EDWARD SPANGLER; of this "not guilty."

Of the charge:

"Guilty," except combining, confederating and conspiring with EDWARD SPANDLER; of this "not guilty."

The Commission sentenced him to imprisonment at hard labor for life.

Eighth—SAML. A. MUDD.

Of the specification:

"Guilty," except combining, confederating and conspiring with EDWARD SPANGLER; of this "Not guilty;" and excepting, receiving, and entertaining and harboring, and concealing said LEWIS PAYNE, JOHN W. SURRATT, MICHAEL O'LAUGHLIN, GEORGE A. ATZEROTH, MARY E. SURRATT, and SAML. ARNOLD; of this "not guilty."

Of the charge:

"Guilty," except combining, confederating and conspiring with EDWARD SPANOLER; of this "not guilty."

Sentence.—The commission sentence Dr. MUDD to be imprisoned at hard labor for life.

The President's order in these cases, is as follows:

It is further ordered that the prisoners SAMUEL ARNOLD, SAMUEL A. MUDD, EDWARD SPANOLER and MICHAEL O'LAUGHLIN, be confined at hard labor in the penitentiary at Albany, New-York, during the period designated in their respective sentences.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

Visit to the Prisoners—Preparations for the Execution.

Spacial Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 6.

At 11 o'clock to-night we visited the Arsenal, in which the condemned prisoners are confined. The grounds and buildings are more strictly guarded than heretofore.

A double guard is on duty, the first of the sentinels being out at the gate, about a quarter of a mile north of the prison. About half-way between the gate and the building another body of armed soldiers halted us, and after making the required showing, we passed on to the prison. Here the greatest care is observed as to who pass in or out of the building.

Gen. HANCOCK arrived just as we alighted, and held a short consultation with Gen. HARTRANFT, who has charge of the prisoners, and Rev. Mr. BUTLER, of the Lutheran Church of this city, passed in at the same moment to the cell of ATZEROTH, who was sitting in close conversation with his brother, the latter preparing to take a final leave of the unhappy culprit.

The regular physician of the arsenal had just made his report of the condition of the prisoners. Mrs. SURRATT was, and had been since the sentence was read to her, dangerously prostrated, and the physician had prescribed wine of valerian. ATZEROTH was also equally prostrated, and for him brandy was ordered. The other prisoners were about as usual.

The spiritual advisers of Mrs. SURRATT were with her. The other prisoners were alone. PAYNE expresses no hope of life beyond the hour of execution to-morrow. Nor does he talk much to-night. He says JOHN SURRATT is acting cowardly, most villainously, in failing to appear and die with his mother. Being asked if he had any direction to give as to the disposition of his body, he answered that he had no friends within reach or immediate communication, and therefore his body must be subject to such disposal as the officers shall direct. He maintains that his relatives are all in Florida, and that his real name is POWELL. He expresses the deepest regret that Mrs. SURRATT is to be a sufferer by reason of any act of his, and evinces a solicitude for her not unlike that of a tender child for its parent, seemingly thinking only of her fate and the suffering she is about to undergo.

HERROLD is as he has been all through the trial, apparently inappreciative of his fearful position, and is scarcely more serious to-night than he has been at any time since the trial commenced. He has been visited several times to-day by his sisters, who are bowed in the most painful grief. He, too, expects no mercy, and makes no request other than that his body may be delivered to his family.

ATZEROTH is, characteristically, weighed down, and in fear and trembling. He is bewildered, stunned, and only appears to consider the bodily pain he is condemned to suffer. For his soul he has manifested no care. He was a coward when the time arrived for him to fulfill his part in the horrible drama on the night of the 14th of April. He is a greater coward now that he is to face death. He is devoid of sensibility other than to bodily harm.

The findings and sentences were read to the condemned separately, to-day, about 12 o'clock, by Gen. HARTRANFT, in the presence of Gen. HANCOCK, to whom the warrant for execution is directed, and of several officers of Gen. HARTRANFT's staff. At the moment of reading the warrant no outward signs of emotion were visible on the part of the prisoners, save Mrs. SURRATT and ATZAROTH, each of whom trembled and grew deathly pale. Mrs. SURRETT faintly uttered a few words, saying: "I had no hand in the murder of the President."

In a few moments after the reading, however, all except PAYNE and HEROLD were deeply moved, though none had much to say, and their emotions being generally discoverable from their demeanor.

Soon after the promulgation of the sentences the friends and relatives of the prisoners began to arrive at the arsenal. Miss SURRATT, the daughter of the wretched woman of that name, was among the first to visit the prison.

The meeting of the criminal mother and sorrow-stricken daughter was most heart-rending. Soon, however, the former rallied, and straightway visited the President, to plead for a commutation of the sentence to an imprisonment for life.

She was joined by two Catholic priests and her mothers attornies, who urged that the sentence and findings be set aside upon the ground that new and important evidence has been discovered which will exculpate their client.

The President was too ill to give them an audience, and referred them to Judge HOLT. The latter after hearing Miss SURRATT promised to present the subject to the President, but as yet nothing further is known to have transpired in the matter.

The sisters of HEROLD, five in number, called also in a body at the Executive Mansion to ask for a commutation, and they, too, were referred to Judge HOLT. There is no reason to believe that the President will pardon or commute the sentence of any, unless it may be in the case of Mrs. SURRATT.

as to whom it is understood that all the members of the Commission added to the sentence of a recommendation to the the President, that in the exercise of his clemency it might be advisable to commute her sentence to imprisonment for life.

A scaffold is prepared and will be erected early in the morning, in the inclosed lot south of the arsenal, upon which the four prisoners condemned to death will be executed.

They will all be hung at the same moment. One o'clock is the hour at which the execution will take place. The lot in which the scaffold is to be erected is about one hundred and fifty by two hundred feet.

surprise is expressed, almost unanimously, that the execution should be fixed for a day so immediate after the promulgation of the sentence. A week or ten days, it is thought, should have intervened between the announcement of the judgment and the day of execution.

It is believed that Mrs. SURRATT's sentence will be commuted to imprisonment for life. Such appears to be the general desire so far as can be determined this evening.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 6.

Major-Gen. HANCOCK repaired to the arsenal at noon to-day, and delivered the death-warrants of PAYNE, HERROLD, Mrs. SURRATT and ATZEROTH, to Major-Gen. HARTSHAUFT, who is in charge of the prisoners, when they together visited the condemned to inform them of the sentences pronounced, and the time fixed for their execution. PAYNE was the first to whom the intelligence was communicated. It did not seem to take him by surprise, as doubtless he anticipated no other sentence, and had nerved himself accordingly. The other prisoners were naturally more or less affected. Mrs. SURRATT, particularly, sank under the dread announcement, and pleaded for four days' additional time to prepare herself for death.

All the prisoners will be attended by clergymen of their own designation. The scaffold has been erected in the South yard of the old Penitentiary building which is enclosed by a high brick wall. The coffins and burial clothes have already been prepared. Only a limited number of persons will be admitted to the scene. The sentences of the conspirators who are to be imprisoned will be carried into immediate effect.

Resume of the Evidence, and Personal Description of the Prisoners.

DAVID E. HERROLD.

The evidence against HERROLD of having assisted BOOTH in the assassination, and aided him to escape, was clear. As early as February last he was found to have been in confidential relations with the assassin, and was proved to have been present on several occasions at secret meetings with BOOTH, ATZEROTH and others of the conspirators. Once he was at Mrs. SURRATT's in company with them. He called with SURRATT and ATZEROTH at the tavern in Surrattsville, and left the two carbines and ammunition which were taken away from the tavern by him and BOOTH on the night of the assassination. During their flight he acknowledged to WILLIE JETT and other rebel soldiers that he and BOOTH were the assassins of Mr. LINCOLN, and he was captured in the barn with BOOTH. There can be no doubt whatever of his guilt. His personal appearance during the trial was described as that of a boy of nineteen, dressed in a faded blue suit, in height about five feet four inches, dusky black, perverted hair, lively, dark hazel eyes, slight tufts of beard along the chin and jaws and faintly surrounding the mouth, rather round face, full but not prominent nose, full lips, foolish, weak, confiding countenance indicating but little intelligence, and not the faintest trace of ferocity. HERROLD seemed to live but in the smile of BOOTH, following him devotedly in his flight, and sharing his privations, perils and capture.

GEORGE A. ATZEROTH.

It was shown beyond a doubt that ATZEROTH was a co-conspirator in the assassination plot. He, like HERROLD, made his first appearance at Mrs. SURRATT's house in the early part of February, inquiring for JOHN H. SURRATT or Mrs. SURRATT, and was thereafter frequently found in secret communication with BOOTH and his confederates. To him was assigned the murder of President JOHNSON at the Kirkwood House; but, notwithstanding it appears that there was no obstacle in the way of its performance, he does not seem to have made any effort to get access to his intended victim on the evening of the 14th of April. On the afternoon of the 14th he was seeking to obtain a horse, the latter to secure his own safety by flight, after he should have performed the task which he had voluntarily undertaken. He was traced to the Kirkwood House on Sorrelback, at 9 o'clock in the evening, but did not remain there long, and was not seen near the house after that hour. He proved false to his confederates no doubt for want of pluck to do the murder, but is proved to have been in active co-operation with them throughout the night, and to have absconded at daylight the next morning, first throwing away the knife with which he was to have assassinated Mr. JOHNSON, and disposing of a pistol which belonged to HERROLD. During the trial ATZEROTH looked rather unconcernedly on, and at no time evinced a high sensibility of his almost inevitable doom. He is a man of small stature, Dutch face, sallow complexion, dull dark blue eye, rather light-colored hair, bushy and unkempt.

LEWIS PAYNE.

This prisoner is shown to have been the confederate of BOOTH, and to have been intimate with JOHN H. SURRATT. There has never been the slightest intimation on the part of himself or his counsel to deny his guilt. He went to Secretary SEWARD's house with the intent to kill him, representing to the servant, as he hurriedly passed him by, that he had brought medicine from Dr. VERDI, the family physician. Before he left the house, he not only stabbed Secretary SEWARD, but also nearly succeeded in killing Mr. FREDERICK W. SEWARD, and inflicted serious wounds upon Mr. AUGUSTUS H. SEWARD, Mr. FREDERICK W. HANSELL and Mr. GEO. F. ROBINSON, Secretary SEWARD's nurse. PAYNE is a native of Florida, and served some time in the rebel army, from which he deserted. He made his appearance at Mrs. SURRATT's in the early part of March, when he stated that his name was Wood, and afterward was a frequent visitor at the house, staying there on one occasion two or three days, and participating with JOHN H. SURRATT, ATZEROTH and BOOTH in the secret consultations. He and SURRATT were discovered in the bed-room of the latter, playing with bowie-knives. In this room were also found two revolvers and four sets of spurs, of the same kind as the spurs and revolvers found in ATZEROTH's room in the Kirkwood House. After doing his bloody work, PAYNE made his escape from Washington, whither he returned on the evening of the 17th, when he presented himself at Mrs. SURRATT's house, dressed as a laboring man, and carrying a pick-ax on his shoulder, saying that he had been engaged to dig a gutter. He was then arrested. In appearance, PAYNE is described as a wild and savage-looking man, showing no marks of culture or refinement—the most perfect type of the ingrain, hardened criminal. He is fully six feet high; of slender, bony, angular form, square and narrow across the shoulders, hollow breasted, hair black, straight, irregularly cut, and banging indifferently about his forehead, which is rather low and narrow; blue eyes, large, staring, and at times wild; square face, angular nose, thin at the top, but expanding abruptly at the nostrils, thin lips and slightly twisted mouth, curved unsymmetrically a little to the left of the middle line of the face.

MARY E. SURRATT.

This woman appears to have been cognizant of the intended crime almost from its inception, even if she were not its instigator. Her house had been a refuge for blockade runners, and she was an active participant in overt acts. Her character appears to have been that of general manager. She received and entertained all the prisoners except Dr. MUDD, O'LAUGHLIN and ARNOLD. With Dr. MUDD she planned the means and assistance for the escape of the assassins. She visited Surrattville at 5 o'clock on the day of the assassination to see that the carbines, &c., should be in readiness, and informed LLOYD, the tavern-keeper, that they would be called for that night. BOOTH frequently called at her house and held long and confidential talks with her. He was in her company a few minutes on the afternoon of the 14th. When confronted with PAYNE on the night of his arrest, when he went to her house in disguise, she protested that she had never seen him, and added, "I did not hire him; I don't know him." It was proved that she knew PAYNE well, and that he had lodged at her house. She is described as a large woman of the Amazonian style, aged about fifty years. Her form is square built, her hands masculine, her face full, her eyes dark gray and lifeless, her hair not decidedly dark, and her complexion swarthy. During the trial she bore up strongly against the weight of crushing testimony against her, only once seeming to be at all disturbed.

MICHAEL O'LAUGHLIN.

To this prisoner appears to have been assigned the murder of Gen. GRANT; but whether he failed to make the attempt from lack of courage, from disinclination or from missing the opportunity, does not appear. Gen. GRANT was announced to visit the theatre, but suddenly and unexpectedly took the cars to Philadelphia. ATZEROTH made the remark the next day, when it was reported that Gen. GRANT had been shot, that "probably it is the fact, if he was followed by the man that was to do it." O'LAUGHLIN was clearly shown to have been in conspiracy with BOOTH. He was found lurking in the hall of Secretary STANTON's house on the night of the 13th of April, evidently watching the movements of Gen. GRANT, who was Secretary STANTON's guest, that he might be able with certainty to identify him. During the day and night before, he had been visiting BOOTH, and on the night and at the very hour of the assassination was in position at a convenient distance to aid and protect BOOTH in his flight, as well as to execute his own part of the conspiracy by inflicting death upon Gen. GRANT, who, happily, was not at the theatre nor in the city, having left the city that day. McLAUGHLIN is an ordinary looking individual, about five feet five inches in height, bushy black hair, of luxuriant growth, pale face, black eyes, slight black whiskers, delicate silky moustache and thin goatee; weight about 130 pounds.

EDWARD SPANGLER.

The prisoner does not appear to have been in the conspiracy at an earlier period than a few hours before the commission of the crime. He was recognized as being one of three men in company with BOOTH in front of the theatre, and was heard that day to promise BOOTH assistance. His participation appears to have been in preparing the means of escape by keeping the passage-way clear on the stage, and by closing the door after BOOTH had passed through, so as to retard the movements of pursuers. Standing at the door after BOOTH had passed out, he exclaimed, "Hush, don't say anything about it!" He appears to have been BOOTH's drudge, sometimes taking care of and feeding his horse. During the progress of the trial his hearing was somewhat stolid. He is of short, thick stature, full face, showing indications of excessive drink, dull, gray eyes, unsymmetrical head, and light hair, closely cut.

SAMUEL ARNOLD.

ARNOLD was proven to have been at one time in full communion with the conspirators. His counsel claimed that at this time the plot was simply to abduct the President, and that ARNOLD and BOOTH quarreled, and the former withdrew from the conspiracy. The prisoner afterward went to Fortress Monroe, and took a situation as clerk in a sutler's store, where he remained till his arrest, two days after the assassination. ARNOLD was at one time in the rebel service. He is about thirty years of age, five feet eight inches in height, dark hair and eyes, clear light complexion, and an intelligent and prepossessing countenance.

SAMUEL A. MUDD.

Dr. MUDD was shown to have been in the full confidence of BOOTH as long ago as last November. He had a suspicious meeting with SURRATT and BOOTH at the National Hotel in January. He introduced BOOTH to SURRATT. BOOTH visited him at his room in the Pennsylvania House. BOOTH and HERROLD fled to his house directly after committing the murder. He dressed BOOTH's broken leg, and assisted the escape into Lower Maryland, of the latter and HERROLD. Three days afterward, when called upon by the officers, he denied that he knew either of the criminals. When arrested on the Friday following, he prevaricated, lied outright, and finally admitted that he knew BOOTH. He said that he first heard of the assassination on Sunday at church, and it was shown by abundant proof that he was at Bryantown on the day preceding, (Saturday,) at an hour when the populace was all excitement, the town guarded by one full of soldiers, and every man, woman and child in the place had not only heard of the murder, but knew the name of the assassin. Of Dr. MUDD's being an accomplice in the assassination there can be no shadow of doubt. In appearance MUDD is described as being five feet ten inches in height, slender in form, hair red or sandy, and of thin growth, pale oval intelligent face, blue eyes, high forehead, rather prominent nose, thin lips, and a red tuft of hair upon his chin.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 6.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

The attending physician expresses the belief that the President will be able to resume his duties in a few days.

MUSTERED OUT OF SERVICE.

In pursuance of General Orders No. 160, dated Headquarters Department of Washington, July 5, 1865, Brevet Maj.-Gen. BARTLETT's division, consisting of the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, Seventeenth New-York, Thirty-fifth New-Jersey, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Forty-third New-York, Fifth Connecticut, Second Massachusetts, Twenty-ninth, Twenty-eighth, One Hundred and Forty-seventh, Seventy-third and One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania, Sixtieth New-York, Thirty-third New-Jersey and One Hundred and Second New-York Regiments, will be at once mustered out of the service, and ordered to the rendezvous of their respective States. The first separate cavalry brigade, composed of the First and Third New-Jersey, First Connecticut and Second Massachusetts Cavalry Regiments, Brig.-Gen. GAMBLE commanding, is to be immediately mustered out of service.

PARDONS GRANTED.

About 125 pardons have been granted by the President this week, mostly to North Carolinians.

ANOTHER SALE OF VESSELS.

The government has advertised another sale of vessels on the 20th inst., amounting to fifteen in number, including the captured blockade-runner *Banshee*, steel plated, length 213 feet.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

It is understood that on the 17th of June, and of course before the news of the rescinding of the blockade could have been received, the Spanish Government revoked its grant of belligerent rights to the insurgents in this country.

Houses for the Middling Classes.

NO. 84 NASSAU-STREET, ROOM NO. 39, NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 29, 1865.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

I clipped the inclosed from the *Commercial*. Your remarks I consider so sound that I am willing to put another ten thousand to that which you say you have already received an offer of. If you will send your correspondent to me, or give me his name, I will agree to organize a company at once to carry out a house-building project. I can get four or five others to join.

This subject has engaged my attention for several years past, and I know just what it will cost, and what the profits will be. Everything depends on the plans of the houses, and the way of laying out the land. All this I have studied and reduced to writing.

With your coöperation twenty thousand cottages can be erected in New-York, which we can rent, at a profit, for $300 to $500 a year each, and all before another year has passed away. Yours, A. D.

FROM TEXAS

Important Orders by General Granger.

Surrender of Senator Johnson of Arkansas.

A SCATTERING OF REBEL OFFICIALS.

Our New-Orleans files bring us the following interesting news from Texas:

IMPORTANT ORDERS BY GEN. GRANGER.

THE SLAVES ALL FREE.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, GALVESTON, TEXAS, June 19, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.—The people of Texas are informed that, in accordance with a proclamation from the Executive of the United States, "all slaves are free." This involves an absolute equality of personal rights and rights of property between former masters and slaves, and the connection heretofore existing between them becomes that between employer and hired labor.

The freedmen are advised to remain quietly at their present homes, and work for wages. They are informed that they will not be allowed to collect at military posts, and that they will not be supported in idleness either there or elsewhere.

By command of Maj.-Gen. GRANGER.

F. W. EMERY, Major, and A. A. G.

COTTON TO BE SHIPPED TO NEW-ORLEANS OR NEW-YORK.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, GALVESTON, TEXAS, June 19, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.—Until the arrival of the proper Treasury agents in this district all cotton may be turned into the Quartermaster's Department for shipment to New-Orleans or New-York, there to be sold to the United States Purchasing Agents. In case of such consignments, bills of lading will be given, and the owner will be permitted to accompany his property for the purpose of effecting its sale to the purchasing agents. No cotton, or other products of insurrectionary States, can be shipped on other conditions.

By order of Major-Gen. GRANGER.

F. W. EMERY, Major and A. A. G.

CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS REQUIRED TO REPORT FOR PAROLE.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, GALVESTON, TEXAS, June 19, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.—All acts of the Governor and Legislature of TEXAS, since the Ordinance of Secession, are hereby declared illegitimate.

All civil and military officers and agents of the so-called Confederate States Government, or of the State of TEXAS, and all persons formerly connected with the Confederate States Army, in TEXAS, will at once report for parole at one of the following places, or such others as may be designated hereafter, to the proper United States officers to be appointed: Honston, Galveston, Bonham, San Antonio, Marshall and Brownsville.

Although their long absence from their homes, and the peculiar circumstances of their State, may palliate their desertion from their organizations, this order will be strictly and promptly complied with.

The above-mentioned, and all other persons having in their possession public property of any description whatever, as arms, horses, munitions, &c., formerly belonging to the so-called Confederate States, or State of TEXAS, will immediately deliver to the proper United States officer at the nearest of above-mentioned places.

When they cannot carry it, and have not the means of transporting it, they will make to the same officer a full report of its character, quantity, location, security, &c.

All persons not complying promptly with this order will be arrested as prisoners of war and sent North for imprisonment, and their property forfeited.

All lawless persons committing acts of violence, such as banditti, guerrillas, jayhawkers, horse thieves, &c., &c., are hereby declared outlaws and enemies of the human race, and will be dealt with accordingly.

By order of Major-Gen. GRANGER.

E. W. EMERY, Major and Ass't Adjt. General.

AFTER THE SURRENDER.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing from Houston, under date of June 7, after describing the surrender, says:

A general sacking of government stores and division of the plunder in all the towns along their homeward line of march followed. In a few instances, even private property was not respected, and occasional recontres between soldiers and citizens, together with accidents, resulting in loss of life, have been the consequence.

Among the latter the most serious was the loss of fifteen lives and the destruction of nearly half of the town of Navasota by the explosion of a magazine, which they had entered for the purpose of getting powder. The cause of the calamity is variously described as accident and design. It occurred, I believe, on or about the 23d ult. Navasota is about sixty miles north of this place, on the line of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad.

Among the abnormal phenomena growing out of the war, is now to be seen a body of trained and warlike troops, estimated at 10,000 or 12,000, mostly Missourians, who have been rendered homeless by the destructive effects of the war in their own State, marching toward the Mexican frontier to enter the service of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN. They are commanded by Gen. SHELBY, also a Missourian, who is spoken of by those who know him as a brave and capable officer. These men started from Shreveport on the first intimation of the probable surrender of the department, and, being well armed and driven to desperation by their circumstances, would have laughed at the orders of the Commanding General, had he sought to enforce obedience. They started about the 18th ult., taking with them such government transportation and supplies as they needed. They are now far beyond the reach of successful pursuit, if not already across the frontier. That the accession of such a body of men to the Imperial army cannot fail to exercise a powerful influence on the future destiny of Mexico is beyond a doubt. Is this war to be a modern Medusa's head, and Mexico to become to us a new Lybian desert? *Quien sabe?*

The wheat crop, which has been abundant in the northern section of the country, is already harvested, but a week's further continuance of dry weather will, it is believed, utterly destroy the prospects of the corn crop. Throughout the counties of Panola, Rusk, Cherokee, Honston, Walker, Grimes and Harris, which I traversed on horseback, within the past three weeks, the prospect of an abundant crop everywhere depends on rain—rain copious and speedy. The earth is parched by the long drouth, and in many places the corn has already commenced to wither and droop. This will be a hard trial to the poorer class of small farmers, whose main reliance is their corn crop.

The country people, as is natural, are nervously anxious to ascertain the views and intentions of the government in relation to them. They are generally well-disposed toward it, and prepared to accept the new order of things in a spirit of cheerful submission, if, as they say, they get "a fair showing." Good policy and good sense alike indicate the wisdom of taking them at their word, and, by conciliation and kindness, winning them back to old attachments and associations.

Guerrilla and jayhawking enterprises are very generally deprecated and condemned by the people, and have been repeatedly discouraged and denounced by the commanding Generals.

In this city, the announcement of Gen. DAVIS as commander of the troops is hailed as a good augury for the future harmony and prosperity of TEXAS. Those who know him speak highly of his mental and moral characteristics. As he is thoroughly acquainted with the character and temper of the people, he will have it in his power, through his intercourse with them, to effect more good for the general interests of the nation than whole legions of conquering armies. *Au revoir.* M.

SURRENDER OF SENATOR JOHNSON, OF ARKANSAS.

Senator JOHNSON, of Arkansas, had surrendered to Gen. GRANGER, and having been paroled by the latter, had returned to Marlin, where his family was residing. Mr. JOHNSON was one of the leading politicians of his State. The following is his letter to Gen. GRANGER:

GALVESTON, June 19, 1865.

Gordon Granger, Major-General United States Army, Commanding District of Texas:

GENERAL: The undersigned, a Senator of the United States until the 4th of March, 1861, (at which time his term of office expired,) and subsequently a Senator of the Confederate States of the State of Arkansas, determines to surrender himself as a prisoner to you, who are the commanding officer of the State or Military District of the Trans-Mississippi Department, in which, with his family, he is at present sojourning.

Having been open and conscientious in my political convictions, and in all my actions upon those matters with which the votes of my people may have hitherto intrusted me—*the war being at an end*—I deem it now to be my duty to surrender myself to you, and through you to all proper authorities of the United States.

Hoping and expecting from you, General, as I trust I may from others hereafter, that courtesy to which rightfully as a prisoner and a gentleman I may have some claims, and impelled by some knowledge of your personal character, I subscribe myself, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

R. W. JOHNSON, of Arkansas.

The *Bulletin* remarks:

"Mr. J. seems to have accepted the issue of a surrender with its consequences, in preference to a hopeless exile in a foreign land.

"It is a brave resolution to share the destiny of this people who have trusted and honored him so long, and thus places his fate beyond his own control and in the hands of the President and people of the United States."

THE NEGROES.

From Flake's Bulletin, Galveston, 22d.

At the request of the Provost-Marshal-General, Col. R. G. LAUGHLIN, His Honor the Mayor called upon him, yesterday, to consult in reference to the present unsettled condition of our colored population. Lieut.-Col. LAUGHLIN declared to the Mayor, among other things, that idleness on the part of the colored population would not be tolerated, nor would negroes be allowed to become chargeable upon the city as paupers; that the desire of the authorities was that negroes should make contracts with their former masters for any consideration agreeable to both parties, and that the parties so contracting would be compelled to carry out their contract in good faith. The Lieutenant-Colonel proposed to the Mayor that the City Council should pass an ordinance empowering the Mayor to punish by fine and imprisonment all hired servants that may leave their employers before the expiration of the time agreed upon, and he assured the Mayor that measures would be adopted to prevent the ingress of idle negroes into the towns and cities of our State.

The Mayor informs us that he was exceedingly well pleased with the views advanced by the different officers of the department with whom he has conversed, and with the desire they manifested to discharge their duty in a manner as little offensive to the people as possible. The Mayor is of opinion that the negro question will turn out much better than most people in this State anticipate.

From the Houston Telegraph.

We hear that the Federal authorities at Galveston are bringing the negroes to common sense in a summary manner. They call them up, one by one, and ask who they belong to. Those who tell the truth are sent home at once, while those who acknowledge no home or master are put to work on the streets, and on other labor, under control of the military authorities. Negroes who flatter themselves that the new *régime* has no labor connected with it, will make a grievous mistake.

SKEDADDLED.

From the Galveston Bulletin.

Ex-Gov. EDWARD CLARK, who, as Lieutenant-Governor, rode into office upon the tail of Gen. HOUSTON's gown, and then made haste to take the chair from which HOUSTON was thrust by the Secession Convention, has fled the State. MURRAH, after one abortive failure, in which he was overtaken and shamefully treated by John Barleycorn, fled with Gen. SHEEBY. GEO. M. FLOURNOY, who made the first out-and-out secession speech in TEXAS, and who glorified the horrible assassination of LINCOLN, has also gone. BUTTS is gone. A. M. TERRELL, who, as District Judge, charged about "moral treason," has gone. Handsome SIMMS, of everybody's staff; ELLIOTT, one of DEVINE's commissioners, who found treason in words; ROBERTS, who kept the Penitentiary and other county goals; SNEED, the fat Provost-Marshal, SYNNETT MUSSETT, his son-in-law, and many of the rank and file who did the biddings of Provost-Marshals during the reign of terror about Austin—all the above-named, and others of lesser note, have fled from Austin, and, what is worse, the treasury was robbed and the money is gone. Verily, this a worse ending to a very bad beginning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CROP PROSPECT.

The Houston *Telegraph* of the 20th says: We had another fine rain yesterday. From the appearance of the heavens we suppose that occasional showers are general. If so, magnificent crops will be made throughout the State. This will be a great blessing, and will provide plenty of the staff of life at a very critical time in the history of the country.

"NATIONS DO NOT EMIGRATE."

From the San Antonio Herald, June 10.

We are glad to be able to state that quite an improvement is observable in our city the past week, in respect to order and quietude, and general feeling of security among the people. While it is true that a number of persons have left the country, and others are preparing to go, we think we can very safely say, that the great body of our people seem to be quite resigned to remain and abide the destiny which fortune has in store for them. Indeed, to think of leaving the country on the part of our entire people, is utterly idle. "Nations do not emigrate," is an axiom; and is certainly as applicable to the people of the Southern States, as to any, if not more so.

ROBBERY AND LAWLESSNESS.

From the Houston Telegraph, June 19.

Robbing seems to be the order of the day. A private letter from a very reliable citizen of Huntsville, informs us that a number of lawless men are banded together in Madison and adjoining counties, and are seizing and appropriating private property, principally cotton, under the pretence that it is government cotton. They also take goods whenever it suits them. Heavy loss is sure to follow unless something is done to prevent further depredations. Our informant says that the people in that section earnestly desire the advent of Federal troops, having no other hope of protection. He says if we can get his letter in time it will be published. Lawlessness will go on until such law will be revived, unless steps be taken to prevent it.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

Flake's *Bulletin*, of the 22d, says:

"We learn that the government is now building a line from Shreveport to Vicksburgh, and is repairing the line between Shreveport and Houston. As soon as these lines are completed, Galveston will be in direct communication with the Northern cities.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 5.

The ferry-boat *Newtown* went to Smithfield with a pic-nic party of colored individuals yesterday with Company C and K of the Third New-York Cavalry for a guard. Their right to land at Smithfield was contested by some citizens, who created a disturbance which required the interference of the guard to quell. Private JOHN GRAY, of Co. C, was shot by his Sergeant for not obeying orders, and one of the citizens had his scalp removed by the sword of a Federal officer, after which order was restored.

Arrived, schooners *E. English, Joseph Franklin, Helen & J. J. Worthington*, from New-York; steamer *Ella May*, from Newbern, with troops; schooners *L. B. Strong*, from New-York; *Samuel Eddy*, from City Point; propeller *A. Bearing*, with troops, bound to Baltimore; schooners *A. P. Wetmore*, from New-York; *Luciene*, from New

THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF BUSINESS.

Progress Toward Order—Mob Outrages—Conditinn of the Negroes—Prospects of the Crops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, June 28, 1865.

In reply to inquiries in regard to the internal condition of this great State, made by gentlemen now in the North who desire to return as soon as safety will warrant to their homes, and by others who entertain some purpose of emigrating to the South, I will, with your permission, mention a few particulars for their information, and as a slight contribution also to that affluence of knowledge on all manner of subjects which you are constantly pouring forth upon the public.

1. Is it safe to return to the State so soon as this?

Guerrillas have not been encouraged in any county of Georgia, and I cannot learn that they receive countenance from the people at large in any part of the South. That wild sort of warfare is not after the Anglo Saxon method of killing people, and is not likely to prove popular. More soberly speaking, convinced that the war is past and gone, that all the great questions raised by it are definitely settled, this people—even aside from the military arm—will not tolerate, but will most effectually suppress and put down, lawless bands that rove about to plunder and kill, it matters not what flag they may pretend to hoist. Our civilization may be regarded as a "baptized heathenism" by fanatical religionists in New-England, but one who has lived many years both in New-England and in British dominions, takes leave to say that nowhere has he found exhibited a higher tone of Christian courtesy and a more nice and just regard to the fundamental rights of all, than obtains in those well housed States of the South. The nonsense of Norman "chivalry" he eschews; but of the lofty and stately bearing of Scotch Highlanders there is not a little, and of Lowland morality a fair proportion, without the fullness of the one or the thieving propensities—in the olden time—of the other. I have been struck with the Scotch look and characteristics of the Southern population for many a year. The integrity of the Scotch, I think, is also here manifested.

There is fearful disorder of many kinds still existing through our communities; the full blessings of peace cannot be seized and enjoyed in a moment or in a twelve months. But the desperadoes who occasionally sally out from some swamp or forest and commit depredations, or simply ruffians which any exceptional state of society might bring to light; they are not soldiers or deserters in general, but lawless men, white and black, who take this opportunity to gratify their villainous tastes and propensities. Here are some examples:

Last month, at No. 8, on Gulf Railroad, one hundred miles west of Savannah, on learning JOE JOHNSTON'S capitulation, one hundred men and as many women—perhaps half starved—set out for Thomasville, a distance of ninety-eight miles, upon an impressed car. They plundered the buildings containing Confederate stores, provisions and supplies of all kinds, taking off with them whatever they could carry. They were pursued by United States officers, but the booty could not be recaptured. Similar scenes of confusion and plundering were widespread about that time. The recent government, it can hardly be denied, was poor in orderliness and organization; it was wanting in moral force and principle in many of its departments of service, though abounding in all kinds of talent and skill. Quartermasters and commissaries were by-words for corruption; and when fear of the government was gone, people imitated their late officials in plundering.

Twelve soldiers, said to be from confederate camps, appeared in the streets of Thomasville, demanding the surrender of the place. Some boys in the town fired at them, wounded one or two, and the "balance" made off.

In the same month (middle of May) a riot occurred in Cuthbert, Western Georgia, the seat of a Methodist college. Stores were sacked—everything belonging to the Confederate Government was seized and appropriated by the mob. A battalion is now stationed in the place, and perfect order prevails.

Similar disorders occurred at Macon and Augusta, but were quickly subdued by Federal troops. There were rumors afloat in Macon of wells being poisoned, and other atrocities perpetrated or attempted; but these reports rather indicate the agitation of public feeling than correctly exhibit the facts.

There is no doubt that, in Talbot County, a band of negroes, numbering fifty, burst out into violent proceedings, destroying property, plundering and burning, and committing some worse outrages. They were followed up by citizens of the county, and the party shot or hung.

In Bryan and Liberty Counties, until the last few weeks, bands of plunderers and murderers were roving about, and that country—so recently the abode of wealth, comfort and refinement—was said to be in their hands. These men were negroes, who stopped whites that were traveling, stripped them of their property, and once or twice considerately warned a party who were journeying in that direction to turn back, assuring them that they would spare them that time, but they must not attempt again to go through that country without permission. *That régime*, we have reason to believe, is ended. These things occurred not more than twenty or thirty miles from Savannah.

Now, there are sufficient garrisons in Atlanta, Augusta, Macon, Milledgeville, Columbus, besides other places of importance. These are not subsisted off the country, as in time of war, but every respect is sedulously paid to right of property and labor.

WHAT IS THE PROSPECT WITH REGARD TO BUSINESS, CROPS, ETC.

A decided and general revival of trade and business cannot be expected for some time to come.

The political status of Georgia will have first to be decided before the minds of men can feel settled in respect to business. This is now in a hopeful train of adjustment. A large number of counties have held meetings declaring their adherence to the Federal Government. Some of these meetings aver that a majority of the citizens of this State were strongly opposed to secession, but by trickery and fraud and violence were beguiled or dispossessed of their rights. Others temperately profess submission to the government, and the earnest purpose and desire to live under the shadow and protection of its laws. Eight or ten counties moved in this matter long before LEE'S surrender, and shortly after SHERMAN'S arrival in Savannah transmitted to the Federal General in command the assurance of their wish to return to the old Union. The President having appointed a Governor for the State, the machinery of reorganization will no doubt be speedily put in motion. Gov. JOE BROWN passed out from here last week, with a nice horse and buggy, wending his way to his own home; he is generally admitted to have been a pestilent, factious demagogue under the Confederate Government; perhaps that proves that he will be a loyal and peaceful subject under the powers which now are.

The several railways in the upper part of the State are already repaired, and in operation. The great roads extending from Savannah to Macon, and from Savannah to Thomasville, were last week placed in the hands of their respective companies by the military authorities. The Macon Road, of which fully one hundred miles need to be rebuilt, can hardly be completed in less time than three months. Meanwhile, steamers of light draught are plying regularly on the river to Augusta, and a large amount of business is transacted, or is commencing. The railway running southwest, 200 miles in length, which terminates at Thomasville, may be in running order within six weeks, as the destruction of its bridges and rails did not equal in extent one-third of the loss inflicted upon the Central.

The prospect of fruits, spoken of a month since, is beginning to be realized. Apples and peaches, a good supply, are already in our market. Melons are abundant.

Wheat has been gathered—an average crop. Corn promises well in all sections. The recent almost excessive rains will not inflict serious injury, unless the rains should be continued. There was never a better prospect of an immense crop of the larger fruits.

Men are idle, "idle all," one repeats of another, and of another. There is great disposition to labor; a cheerful readiness to work at almost anything. Mechanics, clerks, artisans, book-keepers, laboring men and women of all classes, offer their services—no one to employ them. Even some colored people are beginning to discover that it was not really intended that they should live entirely without labor, and they are "around," looking out sharply for work—which it is exceedingly difficult to find. The government, in various ways, directly and indirectly, affords relief; and its power is, and must be for a time, the mainspring of business life and energy.

The great problem of the *organization of labor* presses upon all thoughtful and honest minds throughout the State. The disruption, the overthrow of existing systems is complete. The vast majority of the population enter into the order of things with a readiness and cheerfulness of mind that could not reasonably have been anticipated. Yet the practical difficulties are not the less real and great. It is easy for one of your neighbors in New-York or Brooklyn, a man of genius and might, having spent half a day in running over two or three islands, now peopled with negroes, upon the Carolina coast, to express himself satisfied as regards the industrial capabilities and progress of colored men. Thirty thousand of them he presumes to be now in independent circumstances, through their own labor; one or two are fast growing rich, and sixty thousand besides are doing very well indeed within the same district. With the quick intuitions of genius, he, however, infers and beholds all things going on famously, if the same system of law for the negro be carried out, not pausing to give us particulars about some three millions of colored people, whose ways and works are far enough from being so prosperous. Another of your neighbors sees no difficulties whatever ahead, if so be that *suffrage* and law be accorded to the negro. These are very good things, doubtless, and may be both very good for the negro, each in its turn and its time; but there is a small balance of the entire population of the Southern country, amounting to some 5,000,000 of *whites*, who are not considered in these schemes of far-away impracticable philanthropy. Among those, the most "advanced" Unionists, and the truest friends of the colored man, do not see that the ballot for the negro, who cannot read, and does not know his duties, would be of any real utility; such conceive that it would rather serve to make him the readier tool and victim of demagogues, ever prating to him of his *rights*, and slow to teach him his duties, or to bring him to the enjoyment of solid benefits. But this matter does not pertain to the present letter, which is to speak of things that now are, and not of prospects and possibilities.

As regards the condition of the country, with respect to the behavior of laborers and the prospect of securing quietly and permanently their services, on fair and equitable terms, you can hear any and all kinds of statements, according as your ears are turned in one direction or another. A careful sifting of testimony, given in the country newspapers, in the reports of government agents, and by citizens who have come in from various parts of the State, would show that there exist just about the diversities in the conduct and bearing of the colored people, and of their late masters toward them, which might have been looked for in this convulsed state of society. On one plantation of 200 persons, but one man resumed work: on another of 60 laborers, all were moving off toward Savannah, and the roads were represented as lined with troops of "movers" tending toward the city. Further off, farmers and planters are described as living in great apprehension lest their slaves, on being made fully aware that they are free, should leave them at once, causing the ruin of crops, &c., or consent to remain only in view of extortionate wages. This course extensively pursued, would starve both blacks and whites, for it is now a matter of the first and most urgent necessity, a question, literally, of subsistence, to secure the present crop. It is life for this people during the coming months.

But those which have been cited are extreme views, happily, and extreme instances. In many counties north, northwest and south, also in some of the southwestern portions of the State, the late slave population continue cheerfully and faithfully at their old accustomed work; masters take good care of them; they are mutually attached and neither party desires separation. Many servants who had left their homes in the first flush of new-found freedom, not knowing what it meant, and thinking it meant, at least, that they were to move off and have an easy, idle time of it somewhere, have quickly learned the folly of such notions about as speedily as the same number of white people would have learned the same lesson, and have gladly returned to their old homes and to their former occupations.

Formal contracts are made with their late masters in such cases, and government officials supervise such transactions, and see that the State and the black receive no detriment in them. These arrangements vary according to localities and circumstances, and I need not specify them at present. Whether some additional urgency of argument to persuade lazy people to work, coming in the shape of gentle, military compulsion or constraint, be most requisite, is a question; some incline to the adoption of Gen. BANKS' system of labor, which operated well in Louisiana, or to that of BUTLER, in Virginia, but all this must abide the test of actual experiment. Every man who has not the hard, practically unsympathizing heart of a professional philanthropist, who trades in words of love and tenderness, and in the hollow phrases of a mock, but lond-sounding benevolence, will desire for those poor men just as much of freedom and privilege of every kind as they can really use and enjoy, in a manner advantageous to themselves and not hurtful to others. The Southern people are a kind and sympathizing people, as a race; the *hauteur* of Northern moneyed aristocrats—doubt it who will—is unknown here; the richest planter would at no time have been tolerated on this soil in exhibiting it toward any, the poorest, of his fellow-citizens. And with this gentle, flowing courtesy, is commonly united much of substantial and generous kindness. This is not a mean-spirited race, causelessly to oppress and maltreat the ignorant and the dependent classes.

As regards *openings* for emigrants, I can say but little at this time. Many of the young men propose to leave the State, a few as permanent exiles, but the greater part merely to seek employment elsewhere. Some colonization will be attempted from several of those States. Industrious farmers and laborers from Northern States cannot fail to do well in agriculture, if they act wisely in advance, in looking up the best locations; and it would be judicious for social purposes at first, to come not singly, but in companies of some size, and having resources within themselves. In due time, a fusion of all interests and classes may be hoped for, and the prejudices of this generation, North and South, will cease to have sway.

I repeat it, the State *is safe* in almost every neighborhood; but relatively, greater security, and the comfortable sense of some security are found in large towns, or near garrison places. The season is, agriculturally, a productive and prosperous one; the Lord hath dealt bountifully with us; the fearful ravages of war, which extended in many neighborhoods even to the entire destruction of implements of husbandry, which were collected and burnt by the soldiers, are beginning to disappear. Life, and energy, and hope are returning to the people, and no reasonable man doubts that the National Government, with wise and considerate care, in acting energetically to raise up and assist the people in all departments of industry. And this, which is true of Georgia, is true to-day, in nearly equal measure, of the adjoining States.

N. N. R.

Obituary.

—Rev. R. C. GRUNDY, D. D., died in Dayton, Ohio, June 26. The *Gazette* gives this sketch of his life: "The life of Dr. GRUNDY was one of great activity in the ministry, to which he dedicated himself at an early age. He was a native of Kentucky and a graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary. His first settlement as a pastor, we believe—at least it occurred early in his ministerial career—was at Maysville, Kentucky. There he labored zealously and effectively for many years, until, because of the decline of the city, the field became too contracted for his acknowledged abilities, and he was prevailed upon to accept a call from the Second Presbyterian Church at Memphis, Tenn. There he labored until the rebellion broke up the relations between himself and his church. He refused to relinquish his attachment for the Union, and this fact, although he took no active part against the rebel cause—which, of course, he could not do while within the rebel lines, and surrounded by rebel bayonets—caused him to be driven from his church. He remained at Memphis, however, preaching most of the time in a public hall, without compensation, until that city was occupied by the Union forces. Soon thereafter he was called to the pulpit of the Central Presbyterian Church of this city, and at the same time he received a call from Chillicothe. He finally accepted the former, and about three years ago he was installed as pastor of that church, where he has since labored earnestly and successfully."

—Mr. ENOCH BOLLES, Sr., an old resident of Newark, N. J., died in that city on June 29. The *Advertiser* says of him: "Mr. BOLLES was born in Connecticut in 1783, and in his early days followed the sea. The vessel in which he sailed was imprisoned in Charleston Harbor by the embargo early in this century, and returning North, he engaged in the shoe business with his brother, EPHRAIM, in Broad-street, near Market, continuing that avocation for several years. He was for a short time keeper of the Eagle Tavern, near the present City Hall, but for the past forty years has been principally engaged in real estate speculations, and it is understood has amassed a large fortune by the increased value of his property, contingent upon the growth of the city. He was for several years on the town committee, and was a member of the first Common Council of the city in 1836, and also in 1839 and 1840, representing the West Ward. Mr. BOLLES was in the 87th year of his age, and, with one exception, probably the oldest man in our city, and has largely been identified with its interests during the past half century."

FROM CHICAGO.

The Fair—An Execution—Returning Regiments.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 3, 1865.

Another rather quiet week has passed with us, with nothing remarkable to report in the way of general news. The military stream is yet pouring in upon us, and our streets are constantly enlivened by the passing through of veteran regiments of this and the adjoining States. The Paymasters are on hand with plenty of funds, and the officers are at fault in not properly making out their papers; the men are not long detained in camp here. During the past week some fifteen regiments have been paid off and mustered out. All the camps in the northern part of the State are soon to be broken up, with the exception of Camp Douglas, which is to be retained in "commission" until at least the great bulk of the Western troops arrive home. The ladies of the Soldiers' Rest have had a busy time during the past two weeks, having entertained nearly 15,000 troops. It is understood that the Rest will be discontinued about the 1st of August.

THE FAIR.

The business of the Fair is not yet closed up. The receipts will reach about $350,000. The largest receipts from any single department have been from the Foreign Department, which amount to $18,950. There were goods in this from London, Paris, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, besides various places on the Continent. I suppose the net proceeds will not be far from $200,000.

LITERARY.

We are just passing through the season of the annual commencements of our literary institutions. They are generally reported in a flourishing condition. The one in which we take the most interest is the University of Chicago. The exercises connected with the commencement of this institution commenced on Sunday evening of last week, and closed with the President's levee, on Thursday evening. The University is getting more and more into working order as the years pass over its head. This, its seventh anniversary, was superior in every respect to any of its predecessors. Ten young gentlemen graduated in the regular collegiate course, and twenty-two from the law department. The financial report puts the assets of the institution at $318,281; received during the year, $102,965; paid out, $101,2[illegible]. The subscriptions received during the past two years have been: For buildings, $80,000; astronomical instruments, $27,000; observatory, $25,000; endowments, $50,000. The report estimates that in five years the University will have one thousand students, if it has accommodations for them.

CRIMINAL.

WILLIAM BELL was executed in Waukegan, the county seat of the adjoining County of Lake, on Friday, charged with the murder of RUTH BAUER. He persisted in his innocence to the last. The Recorder's Court in this city did a large business at the June term, which closed on Saturday. Sixteen prisoners were sentenced to the Penitentiary, the aggregate time for which they are to serve being 80 years. As a noticeable incident in the case of RICHARD ELSTON, it may be set down that he was convicted on the testimony of a negro named BAKER—the first of his race ever permitted to swear against a white man in the courts of Illinois—a result of the repeal of the "Black Laws" last Winter. The Recorder's Court also made a raid upon the houses of ill-fame in our city, and on Friday night the keepers of over one hundred were arrested and placed in jail. Most of them obtained bail to appear at the next term of the court. These houses are a great evil and a great nuisance in our city, and have been here before permitted to flourish on most of our principal thoroughfares with scarcely any molestation.

BUSINESS.

Chicago is not, comparatively, growing much this year. Although there is a fair number of buildings going up, there is nothing doing in this line compared with the two past years. Rents, however, are high, and we do not see anywhere the ominous sign of "To Let." Dwellings and business houses appear to be all occupied. Business generally is [illegible] characterized with considerable activity, yet [illegible] in contrast with the rush of the past three years. Trade is steady, and speculation is on the decline. We still have to pay enormous prices for everything in the retail way—some things of common production being higher even than they were a year ago, when gold was pointing toward 200. This is the case with some descriptions of dry goods. Butchers' meat was never higher, though "stock" is a third lower than a year ago. The receipts of grain are quite heavy. There is an immense amount of corn in the country; but prices are so low that much of it will remain over. The weather is cool for the season. We have had almost daily rains for the past three weeks, and the farmers are complaining of too much of a good thing. Corn is suffering from it.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Election of Members—Letter from the President of the Suez Canal Company.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber was held yesterday afternoon, at their rooms, No. 63 William-street. The meeting was called to order by the President, A. A. Low, Esq.

The balloting for new members was then gone through with, and after due examination by the tellers, the following gentlemen were declared duly elected:

Levi Apgar,	Wm. K. Kitchen,
Edward H. Arthur,	G. Henry Koop,
Loring Andrews,	Henry R. Kunhardt,
Peter M. Bryson,	Lewis B. Loder,
Robert S. Bussing,	Erastus Littlefield,
John C. Beatty,	Herman T. Livingston,
Benjamin F. Beekman,	Erastus Lyman,
Francis M. Bixby,	Jas. L. McKeever,
William A. Budd,	Charles W. McCune,
Isaac O. Barker,	Allan McLane,
Edwin J. Brown,	Nathan D. Morgan,
Gilbert L. Beekman,	John Mott,
Samuel D. Bradford,	Wm. H. Mailler,
Nathan A. Baldwin,	John S. Martin,
Cornelius Comstock,	James M. Motley,
George C. Collins,	William Oothout,
Abraham H. Cardoza,	Joseph U. Orvis,
Oliver G. Carter,	William E. Prince,
Martin R. Cook,	Nathan T. Porter,
Henry Clews,	Elisha A. Packer,
George Chapman,	Charles Place,
Robert L. Case,	Isaac N. Phelps,
Horace D. Carlile,	Abram Quereau.
William A. Camp,	George W. Quintard,
Joseph B. Collins,	William Richardson,
James M. Constable,	Peter F. Randolph,
William J. Coombs,	Marshall O. Roberts,
Joseph M. Cooper,	Charles A. Raberg, Jr.,
Philo C. Calhoun,	Hon. Lucius Robinson,
John Castree,	Adolph Rusch,
Frederick W. Coggill,	Daniel L. Ross,
George O. Carpenter,	Edward Rowe,
Cassius Darling,	William B. Scott,
Alexander M. Erie,	William H. Stiles,
Thomas Everit,	Thomas Slocomb,
Edward Fuller,	Joseph A. Sprague,
Dudley B. Fuller,	James T. Swift,
James D. Fish,	Nahum Sullivan,
James H. Fonda,	Anson G. A. Stokes,
John M. Furman,	Thomas Smull,
Joseph Gillette,	Joseph Stuart,
James Lorimer Graham,	William S. Tiedala,
Plutarco Gonzales,	Edward V. Thebaud,
M. Furman Hunt,	Walter Vail,
Alfrederic S. Hatch,	Noah L. Wilson,
William A. Haines,	Philip G. Weaver,
George W. Hatch,	Gilbert White,
John C. Hendarson,	Apollos R. Wetmore,
Nathaniel Hayden,	William A. Wheelock,
John G. Holbrake,	George Wilson,
Frederick E. Ives,	John Wadsworth,
Ambrose C. Kingsland, Jr.,	James Wadsworth,
George L. Kingsland,	John P. Yelverton.

On motion of Mr. OPDYKE, seconded by Mr. WETMORE, it was ordered that the President's remarks on the importance of at once securing permanent accommodation for the transaction of the business of the Chamber, should be printed and circulated among the members.

Mr. DENNING DUER called the attention of the meeting to some discrepancies in the by-laws. On motion it was ordered that the fourth section of the by-laws be referred to a committee for revision.

Judge MARVIN presented a report upon the laws affecting general averages as found among maritime nations. On motion it was referred to a committee of three for consideration.

Judge STRONG read a letter from the Secretary of State acknowledging the receipt of resolutions of condolence from the Chamber. The Secretary of the Chamber also read letters from Acting Secretary of State, Mr. HUNTER, and a series of resolutions on the death of Mr. LINCOLN, from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. All of these documents was ordered on file.

Messrs. STRONG, BELLONI and MARVIN, and the President, were added, on motion, to the committee, who are to attend a meeting at Detroit, on the 11th instant.

The Secretary read the following letter:

UNIVERSAL COMPANY OF THE MARITIME CANAL OF SUEZ, ALEXANDRIA, May 1, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of the letter which you did me the honor to address to me, to announce your appointment of Mr. FIELD to represent the City of New-York at the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce.

Permit me in the first place to thank you for the readiness shown by you in response to the appeal I addressed to you, and for the substantial aid which you send to a work universal by the service which it will render to all nations in a near future.

I cannot but congratulate myself upon the choice you have made of Mr. FIELD to visit our works, and examine with us the question of transportation.

The observations made on this subject during the progress of our excursion, by the experts delegated by the Chamber of Commerce, and the information furnished me by them on the nature and importance of the new demands which the transport service will give rise to, have powerfully contributed to the elucidation of the question, and stamp upon this visit the impress of public utility by the results which will flow from it.

I trust that the examination of our works by Mr. FIELD, as well as the explanations made to him by our engineers and by myself, will enable him to inform you fully upon the present state of the works, and the near trial which will result from it.

I shall, moreover, always take the greatest pleasure in supplying you with all the information you may desire. I send you to-day the replies to questions submitted to us by the delegates.

I feel happy, gentlemen, in the new bond which the visit of Mr. FIELD and the commission which you confer upon him, establish between the City of New-York and Universal Company of the Suez Maritime Canal—a bond which future relations will contribute to draw more closely day by day to our mutual advantage.

Pray accept, gentlemen, the assurances of my high esteem.

The President. FERD. DE LESSEPS.

Ordered to be placed on file.

The portrait of the first President of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. JOHN CUTHBERT, with a letter setting forth the services of that gentleman was received by the Chamber, and duly accepted.

After transacting some routine business the meeting adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Report of the President's Obsequies—The Second-avenue Railroad Company—The Nursery and Child's Hospital.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. HAYES in the Chair.

Mr. LENT moved to suspend rule No. 18, which reads as follows:

"A motion to refer, or lay on the table, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments or debate."

Mr. LENT said he was astonished that any Board of Councilmen, the majority of whom were Democrats, should permit such a rule to remain in operation. If they did not erase it from their rules of order, they could never again find fault with any government that forbade the right of free speech.

The motion was lost.

The Mayor's veto of the resolution directing the publication of 25,000 copies of the report of the President's obsequies, was taken up.

Mr. LENT said he supposed no words of his would change the determination of the board, but he begged them to pause before voting away $50,000 or $75,000 of the people's money. The report when printed would be of interest to no one. He had himself offered a resolution that Mr. GEORGE BANCROFT be requested to compile a report, and, if that resolution had been adopted, a record of the event would have been produced which would have possessed an intrinsic value. Already the Comptroller had informed them that he could not raise money to pay the widows and orphans of our soldiers. The city bonds could not be sold. Capitalists began to regard them with suspicion. If they had $50,000 or $75,000 to spare, let them present it to the families of our volunteers.

Mr. PATTERSON said he should vote against the resolution, because he thought 25,000 copies were quite too many.

On motion of Mr. STACOM, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

A resolution from the other board, directing the Second-avenue Railroad Company to remove the rails in Forty-second and Forty-third streets, between Second and Third avenues, was laid over.

A resolution rescinding the ordinance granting to the Mayor and first Directress of the Nursery and Child's Hospital the use of the building at the corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue, was called up.

Mr. LENT said he hoped the resolution would be laid over, as he understood that the institution was about to be organized.

The resolution was, however, concurred in, and the board then adjourned.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sensation in the Board—Prospective Advance in the Price of Whitewash—What Gen. Dix Did.

DIVERS COMMUNICATIONS.

The Board assembled at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, the President, Mr. JAMES M. MCLEAN, in the chair. After the reading and correction of the errors in the printed report of the Board's proceedings on the 21st of June, and the presentation of several communications, the Board considered the expediency of authorizing the School Trustees of the Ninth Ward to expend $300 in making alterations to Primary School building No. 18, in Waverley-place; the nomination of Mr. OLIVER KEYSER as Principal of Grammar School No. 19; the application of the Seventh Ward School Trustees for an additional appropriation of $3,000; the recommendation of Superintendent S. S. RANDALL that THOMAS E. CODY, teacher in the First Ward, be removed, and a letter was read from Mr. LEWIS W. ANNAN, asking the Board charitably to reinstate him as Principal of Ward School No. 20, in the First Ward, and pledging himself to resign within two months if the Board comply with his request. Mr. ANNAN'S communication was laid on the table.

ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS.

The Committee on Sites and Buildings presented majority and minority reports concerning the purchase of a lot whereon to erect an addition to Primary School No. 33, in the Twentieth Ward. The necessity of additional school accommodations becomes apparent, when it is stated that the trustees are now compelled to hire the basement of a church for the accommodation of from 300 to 400 boys, for whom there is no room in the existing school edifices in the Twentieth Ward. Commissioner VANCE protested because of the inappropriateness of the lot—a lot which is surrounded by stables, which, when demolished, are likely to give place to tenement dwellings. The minority report objects to the price which it is proposed to pay for the lot in question, viz., $5,500, that sum being, in the opinion of the minority of the committee, exorbitant. Commissioner TURNER said that the majority had admitted that the property is not worth more than $4,000. Commissioner MCSPEDON thought the price cheap rather than otherwise, considering the accommodations which the Board will secure. Commissioner TUTHILL though that other Wards needed additional accommodations, and some of them are in more urgent need than the Twentieth Ward. Commissioner HASTIE remarked that the lot which it is proposed to purchase, so far from being objectionable, is the most desirable that can be secured in the Twentieth Ward. The subject was further discussed by Commissioner MILLER, and at length the majority report was adopted, rejecting the application of the Twentieth Ward School Trustees for power to purchase lot.

EARLY CLOSING THIS MONTH.

It was voted that the teachers of the several Grammar Schools under the control of the Board, be authorized to dismiss their respective schools at 2 o'clock, P. M., during the month of July.

REPAIRING A CHURCH IN CANNON-STREET.

A resolution proposing that $12,000 be appropriated for altering and repairing the church in Cannon-street now occupied by Primary School No. 10, in the Thirteenth Ward, was offered and adopted.

TWELFTH WARD.

The trustees of the Twelfth Ward having applied for $2,500 for repairing and painting the school edifices in that ward, a committee reported favorably, and it was voted that the work be done under the supervision of the Superintendent of Buildings.

COLORED SCHOOL FOURTEENTH WARD—NO PIANO.

The Committee on School Furniture asked, on a technicality, to be discharged from the further consideration of an appropriation of $350 for the purchase of a piano for Colored Grammar School No. 1, in the Fourteenth Ward, and they were accordingly so discharged.

A DEAD SOLDIER'S WIDOW'S MONEY.

The committee to whom had been intrusted the complaint of Mrs. PRESTO, widow of private JOHN PRESTO, late of the United States army, against H. HUNTINGTON LEE, School Trustee of the Nineteenth Ward, reported that they had investigated the charges and ascertained that LEE held in his hands thirteen months pay, $129, the same being private PRESTO'S back pay; and that LEE, while thus holding Mrs. PRESTO'S money, repeatedly told her that the claim had not been paid; that Mrs. PRESTO wrote to Washington and learned that her money had been collected by LEE thirteen months previously; that Mrs. P. applied to Maj.-Gen. DIX, and that LEE then suddenly discovered the money and paid it over to the widow, in the presence of Major HENRICKS, of the United States Army. The committee, being unable to show that LEE withheld the money with the intention of defrauding the widow, could not recommend the removal of LEE as a School Trustee, and they therefore recommended the dismissal of the complaint. The report elicited extended discussion, and it was stated that, LEE'S business being extensive, he had long overlooked this $129, which was of so much moment to the soldier's widow. LEE'S apologists broadly charged that there is and has been corruption in the Nineteenth Ward, that the complaint against LEE was trumped up by his enemies, and that testimony against him had been given by unchaste females. One of the Commissioners having asked whether LEE paid over the money in Gen. DIX'S office after having been sent for by the General, a Commissioner replied that LEE happened in at Gen. DIX'S office, and that the officers there incidentally mentioned the matter, and thereupon he disbursed the money. Commissioner TURNER, "That is not so. A Provost-Marshal summoned LEE to Gen. DIX'S office, and then he paid the widow PRESTO." The report of the Committee was finally adopted, and LEE is not, therefore, to be removed.

After routine business the Board adjourned.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival and Departure of the Ninety-first New-York, and Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Regiments—Formal Reception of the First New-York Veteran Engineers.

The Ninety-first Veteran New-York Regiment numbering 676 men and officers, under the command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. TARBELL, arrived yesterday noon, from Washington by the New-Jersey route. Landing at the foot of Cortlandt-street, they proceeded up town to the rooms of the State Agency corner of Centre and Grand-streets, where all needful accommodations and refreshments were afforded them. The regiment subsequently left by chartered steamer for Albany, where they will be mustered out.

The Ninety-first Regiment is a veteran organization, having entered the service in December, 1861, serving on the coast of Florida, at Key West, during the Summer of 1862. They subsequently joined the forces under the command of Gen. BANKS, serving with him in both of the Port Hudson and the Teche campaigns. During the early months of 1864, the Ninety-first became a veteran command, having reënlisted for heavy artillery, and, acting as such, did garrison duty until February, 1865, when they were sent to join the Army of the Potomac, becoming identified with Gen. CRAWFORD'S division of the Fifth Corps.

The following is the roster of the regiment:

Field and Staff—Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General, J. TARBELL; Lieutenant-Colonel, Wm. J. Denslow; Major, Alfred Warstaff, Jr.; Adjutant, James W. Kirk; Quartermaster, Chas. V. Henry; Surgeon, Robt. Morris; Assistant Surgeon, Chas. A. Hamilton.

Line Officers.—Company A—Captain, Wm. Harty; First Lieutenant, Jno. S. Hutman; Second Lieutenant, A. A. Reese. Company B—Captain, James H. Stewart; First Lieutenant, A. A. Reese. Company C—First Lieutenant, Ed. R. Cone; Second Lieutenant, D. D. L. McChiloch. Company D—Captain, Geo. W. Hobbs; First Lieutenant, J. H. Danforth; Second Lieutenant, W. B. Chapman. Company E—First Lieutenant, W. J. Smythe; Second Lieutenant, H. F. Van Arnum. Company F—Captain, W. L. Henoveth; First Lieutenant, J. A. Shattuck; Second Lieutenant, James Murphy. Company G—Captain, James Reilly, First Lieutenant, C. Gill; Second Lieutenant, H. J. Moses. Company H—Captain, A. R. Penfield; First Lieutenant, Jno. Palmer; Second Lieutenant, A. W. Dederick. Company I—Captain, J. W. Felthousen; First Lieutenant, J. De Lamater; Second Lieutenant, W. H. McCormick. Company K—Capt. R. M. Culine; Second Lieutenant, G. B. Hill.

The following are the battles participated in by the Ninety-first New-York Regiment: Gonzales, Fla., Oct. 10, 1862; Irish Bend, La., April 13, 1863; Vermillion Bayou, April 14, 1863; Port Hudson, May 25, 27; Port Hudson, June 14, 1863; Cox's Plantation, July 13, 1865; Siege of Petersburgh; Gravelly Run, Va., March 31, 1865; Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865; Quaker Church, Va., April 2, 1865; Sailors' Creek; Surrender of Lee, April 9, 1865.

The Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Veteran Regiment, 130 strong, arrived yesterday morning, at 6 A. M., under command of Capt. J. H. NUTTING, and took up quarters at the Battery Barracks. They left by the Fall River line for Readville, at 5 P. M.

This regiment was organized at Springfield, Sept. 20, 1861, and has been connected for some time with the Eighteenth and Twenty-third Corps. During its term of service the command has had 1,890 names upon its muster rolls, and now returns with only 130. At the battle of Southwest Creek, N. C., on the 8th of March, 1865, the regiment was surrounded and almost the whole of it captured by the enemy. The colors were, however, buried by the color guard, and subsequently recovered on the exchange of those who knew the secret, and the shattered and faded flag now with the regiment is the same banner so ingeniously concealed. The following is a list of the officers with the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts:

Field and Staff—Capt. J. H. Nutting; Acting Adjutant, Benj. B. Peck; Surgeon, D. B. N. Fish.

Line Officers—Company A—First Lieut. J. Lyman. Company B—First Lieut. D. W. Larned. Company E—Capt. J. W. Trafton and First Lieut. Chas. H. Blight. Company F—First Lieut. E. L. Peck. Company H—Capt. Wm. McKay.

The following are the battles in which the regiment participated:

1862—Roanoke Island, N. C., Feb. 8; Newbern, N. C., March 14; First Kinston, N. C., Dec. 10; Whitehall, N. C., Dec. 12; Goldsboro, N. C., Dec. 14.

1863—Siege of Washington, N. C., March 29, April 18; Gum Swamp, May 27.

1864—Port Walthal Junction, May 6–7; Arrow Field Church, May 9; Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16; Coal Harbor, June 1–3; Petersburgh, (Baldy SMITH,) June 18; Cemetery Hill, (crater,) July 30.

1865—Southwest Creek, N. C., March 8.

FORMAL RECEPTION OF THE FIRST NEW-YORK ENGINEERS.

Yesterday afternoon the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen gave a formal reception to the First New-York Regiment of Engineers, which command entered the service under the auspices of the society, three years ago. The reception ceremonies were held at the Seventh Regiment Armory, and were patriotic in their tone and enthusiastic in character.

Shortly after 5 P. M., the large hall was pretty well filled by the regiment and their friends, and on the stage were many of the leading members of the old and beneficent Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band was in attendance.

The proceedings began by Brevet-Brig.-Gen. JAS. F. HALL, commanding the engineers, presenting the flags belonging to the regiment to the society, in a few modest and soldierly words. The set of colors consisted of one national banner, one regimental flag and four guidons, which had been presented by the society to the regiment previous to its departure for the seat of war. They were received by Mr. GEO. F. NESBIT on behalf of the society, in a short speech. He spoke of the services of the regiment and of the pride felt by the Tradesmen's Society at having been instrumental in sending out such a regiment as the First Engineers, every one of them a mechanic, and said that the war-stained banners, now returned to the society after three long years of arduous service, would always be preserved as precious mementoes of the valor of New-York mechanics.

Mr. NESBIT then introduced JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., to the engineers, who welcomed their old friend with renewed cheers. Mr. HOXIE made one of his characteristic speeches, in which he recounted the various and signal services of the First Engineers in Florida, North Caroline and Virginia. He enumerated the different battles in which the regiment had upheld the supremacy of the flags now returned by them with honor, and there where the engineers had stood firm under disaster. Throughout his remarks Mr. HOXIE was loudly applauded, and it being learned that the color-sergeant who carried the flag home had done so ever since it had been with the regiment, everybody gave three ringing cheers for him.

Mr. WM. D. MURPHY, an old member of the society, addressed the regiment, and was also enthusiastically cheered. Mr. MURPHY'S remarks were chiefly devoted to a contrast between the Crimean campaign and the war now ended so successfully. He exhibited the tremendous progress in scientific warfare as proved by these two wars, and spoke of the vast territory over which the national forces had to fight, as compared with the operations against Sevastopol.

This closed the exercises, and a series of cheers were given by the engineers for the society, Gen. HALL and some of their officers, and afterward seemed disposed to cheer anybody and everybody, in such amiable spirits were they.

The society then assumed the custody of the banners, and escorted them to their rooms, No. 472 Broadway, attended by the regiment. After depositing the flags in the place prepared to receive them, the society bade adieu to the regiment as an organization, when they and the newly become cit

where the fugitive was captured. STEWART was committed.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

A REBEL SOLDIER ARRESTED FORFRAUD.

Wednesday Mr AARON L. REED, a merchant, of No. 83 John-street, entered a complaint against JOSEPH SHEPHERD, of Charleston, S. C., alleging that on the 30th ult. SHEPHERD called on him, and said that he was a son of B. A. SHEPHERD, of Houston, Texas, with whom the complainant is well acquainted, and asked for a loan of $50, till his father's arrival in this city in the course of a few days. Mr. REED advanced the money, but subsequently learned that the accused was not a son of B. A. SHEPHERD as represented, but that his name was SAMUEL B. WEBBER. Mr. WM. P. MCGOWAN, formerly of Houston, Texas, who is now stopping at the New-York Hotel, testified that he had known WEBBER for the last five years. Officer STILLWELL arrested the accused, and the latter charged MCGOWAN with having been in the rebel army. MCGOWAN acknowledged that he had been a Captain in the Southern army, and said that WEBBER was a private in his company, but deserted and came North. Justice DOWLING committed WEBBER for trial.

DISORDERLY HOUSE-BROKEN UP.

On Tuesday night, Capt. JAMESON, of the Seventh Precinct, with a section of men, made a descent on the private supper rooms of THOMAS CLARK, No. 1 Division-street, on a charge of being a disorderly house. CLARK and his wife and several persons who were in the place at the time were arrested, and committed for examination by Justice SHANDLEY. On searching the premises $500 in counterfeit $5 bills on the Weybosset Bank, of Providence, R. I., were found, together with $16 in counterfeit 50 cent currency stamps. CLARK and his wife said they knew nothing of the counterfeit money.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.

PETER MATTHEWS, proprietor of a saloon at No. 9 James-slip, was arrested, Wednesday, for assaulting and robbing W. THONSEY, of No. 26½ Hamilton-street. The complainant alleges that on Monday night he applied for a room at the prisoner's house, and after retiring locked his door, having $300 with him. An hour or two later, as he alleges, MATTHEWS entered his room and beat THONSEY with his fist, compelling him to dress himself and leave the house, without having time to recover his money, which he had left under his pillow. Justice DOWLING committed the accused in default of bail.

THE SANDED CARD GAMBLING CASE.

The examination of JOHN SEVIERE and GEORGE KEISTER, on charge of defrauding OGDEN MEADE out of $13,200 by swindling him at a game of "faro" at Niagara Falls, was concluded before Justice DOWLING yesterday. Mr. ORLANDO L. STEWART, counsel for Mr. MEADE, consented to a dismissal of the complaint, the evidence failing to show that the defendants had committed any crime in this county for which they could be held. The prisoners were immediately rearrested by Deputy Sheriff TUCKER, of Niagara County, this State, on a warrant issued by a magistrate at Niagara Falls. The prisoners were probably immediately taken to Niagara. Deputy Sheriff MURPHY, of this city, attached $3,500 which was found in possession of SEVIERE and KEISTER, and a suit has been commenced against them for the recovery of the money won from MEADE.

RETURNED SOLDIER ROBBED.

Mr. WM. SHEA, of Sixth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, soldier, appeared against Patrolman ALONZO FORBS, of the Twelfth Precinct, alleging that the officer took him into a dark shed and left him there to sleep, saying to him that his money and himself would be safe for the night there, and that when he awoke in the morning he missed $132 from his watch fob. Officer JUNE testified that previous to the hour of the alleged conversation between Officer FORBS and private SHEA, the complainant was asleep in Third-avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and on being told that thieves might "go through" him, he professed to have no money on his person. Officer CHARLES WHITE said that at 2 o'clock on the morning of the robbery he saw private SHEA, and thought him not sober. Officer FORBS, sworn—"I did not conduct the man to shed, and did not see a dollar of his money."

OFFICER FARLEY NOT SUSTAINED.

Mr. JACOB H. STANLEY, of No. 27 Sullivan-street, swore that while he was standing by his wagon, at his door, Officer JAMES FARLEY, of the Eighth Ward, thrust him down the steps into his cellar, and then stubbed him, and that Patrolman SMITH witnessed the act and informed Policeman FARLEY that he was not justified in clubbing a citizen at his door. Mr. HENRY HEINTZ, of No. 23 Sullivan-street, grocer, testified that Policeman FARLEY clubbed Mr. STANLEY without provocation, and that Patrolman SMITH bade him desist and take Mr. STANLEY to the station-house if he had been guilty of any offence. Mr. MCMURRAY, "This matter of requiring citizens to 'move on' does not apply to citizens who stand in front of their own doors. You have carried the matter too far, officer." The hearing in this case is to be resumed when Officer SMITH appears to testify.

The Board adjourned to Wednesday morning next.

The Public Health.

The following communication, addressed by the Registrar of Records and Statistics, Dr. CYRUS RAMSAY, to the City Inspector, shows that the rate of mortality in this city during the six months ending July 1 was unusually low, notwithstanding the large influx of emigrants and the return of sick and wounded soldiers:

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF RECORDS AND STATISTICS,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1865.

F. I. A. Boole, Esq., City Inspector.

DEAR SIR: The returns of deaths to this department for the first six months of 1865 indicate the public health to be unusually good, and the ratio of mortality to the population much less than in corresponding period of the last *twenty* years; and yet our city has never been more exposed to contagion by the influx of strangers. Hundreds of thousands of persons have arrived in that period, vast numbers of whom were emigrants from all parts of Europe, and tens of thousands of soldiers from all portions of the Union, a large number of whom were recently released from crowded and filthy rebel prisons and hospitals, (embryo charnel-houses,) where they have been confined for many months in filth and contagion, and their health reduced to the lowest ebb. Notwithstanding this and the overcrowded state of the city at all times, during the last six months, the deaths were nearly 5 per cent. less than during the same period last year, as the following figures show:

Number of deaths from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1864.....12,561
Number of deaths from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1865.....11 [illegible]

Decrease in 1865.....[illegible]

There has been an entire freedom from epidemics, except small-pox, and it continued but four months.

Typhoid and typhus fevers were more less prevalent. The same is true of scarlet fever. In short, there was a great reduction in the prevalence and mortality of all zymotic diseases.

There is every indication that the same state of good health will continue through the year.

Very respectfully,
CYRUS RAMSAY,
Registrar of Records and Statistics.

The Street-sweepers Strike.

Another meeting of the street sweepers was held at No. 71 Prince-street, yesterday, Mr. MICHAEL MOONEY in the chair.

Some six or eight hundred sweepers were present.

Mr. MOONEY urged the men to refrain from committing any breach of the peace. All they wanted was a fair compensation for a fair day's work. He said that the contractors had their men at work in only six wards of the city.

The following report was then read, showing the actual state of the street-sweepers' "strike":

First Ward, not working; Second Ward, one horse only; Third Ward, not working; Fourth Ward, working; Fifth and Sixth Wards, not working; Seventh Ward, one carman (a Union man) at work; Eighth Ward, not working; Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Wards, not working; in the Eleventh Ward, two "hogboxes" went out, but did not work; Fourteenth Ward, seven carts, sent by Mr. BROWN, commenced work, but knocked off; Fifteenth Ward, the men gone to the watering-places to spend the Summer—laughter; Sixteenth Ward, three carts and four sweepers at work—the latter knocked off; Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards, not working; Twentieth Ward, one or two carts at work; Twenty-first Ward, not working; Twenty-second Ward, one or two carts at work.

A number of men signed the rolls, and the meeting then adjourned.

Another East Houston-street Tragedy.

FIGHT AT CREMORNE GARDENS RESUMED IN EAST HOUSTON-STREET—DEATH OF THE VICTIM.

On Thursday, the 29th ult., at a pic-nic in Cremorne Gardens, whither, it appears, the East Houston-street gang of thieves and murderers went on a foraging expedition, a fight occurred between MORTIMORE MAGUIRE, son of the landlord of the Red House, Harlem, and another person, and MAGUIRE was severely beaten. The police interfering, the fight was stopped, and the festivities went on until late in the evening, when the party dissolved and the thieves returned by rail to the city, and the fight was resumed, with what result does not appear, since the gang, who filled the car, to the exclusion of decent people, have sealed their lips lest they be implicated in the tragedy, and sent back to Sing Sing to serve the State again. Reaching their favorite haunts, they again fought, and MAGUIRE received mortal internal injuries. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, and there he died on Monday last; but Coroner GOVER, unable to secure witnesses, postponed the inquest until yesterday, and then took the following and other depositions:

William Bennett, of No. 133 Crosby-street, bartender for MATTHEW MOORE, of No. 14 East Houston-street, sworn—Deceased entered the store on Thursday night, between 10 and 12 o'clock, and, having washed himself, said that he had had a fight in a Third-avenue car, coming down from a pic-nic; he complained of feeling ill, and desired to go to bed; he went to Moore's bed, and there lay until morning; at about 3 o'clock I tried to wake him, but could not do so; later, Moore endeavored to wake him, but failed, and sent for a physician; deceased was bled, but still remained insensible, and, under the physician's orders, was sent to the New-York Hospital; I heard that prior to entering our house deceased had been in a fight in Pigeon's liquor-store, on the northwest corner of Crosby and East Houston streets, but I did not ascertain who was in the fight; deceased was a sober, peaceable man.

Lawrence McCarthy, of No. 125 Mulberry-street, sworn—Between 10 and 11 o'clock, on Thursday night, I saw a crowd on the northwest corner of East Houston and Crosby streets; I went to the spot and saw deceased and another man, whom I had seen before only twice or thrice, engaged in a fight; the stranger gave the deceased a staggering blow from which he fell into the door-way of Pigeon's liquor-store; the two had a clench in there; the police entered and separated the combatants; deceased went into Moore's place and the other fellow went away; at about midnight I went into Moore's and tried to rouse deceased, but could not; on Friday, the 30th ult., he could not speak; I think that the person who struck the deceased is a Philadelphian; I heard that deceased fought with the stranger in Cremorne Gardens, in Seventy-second-street; I do not know the cause of the difficulty.

There being no further evidence, the Coroner gave the case to the jury, and they rendered a verdict as follows: "We find that MORTIMORE MAGUIRE came to his death from apoplexy, the result of violence at the hands of some person or persons unknown." MAGUIRE, who was a native of this city, aged 21 years, was employed as messenger in the County Clerk's office. The East Houston-street gang decline to divulge either the whereabouts or the name of the murderer.

Society of the Cincinnati.

The New-York State Society of the Cincinnati held its regular anniversary meeting on Tuesday, July 4, at 12 o'clock M., at the rooms of the Society Library, in University-place.

The following officers were elected for the years 1865 and 1866:

President—Hamilton Fish. *Vice-President*—William S. Popham. *Secretary*—Marinus Willett. *Treasurer*—Henry H. Ward. *Assistant Treasurer*—John Torrey, M. D. *Chaplain*—Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D. *Physician*—Alexander Clinton, M. D. *Standing Committee*—Abraham A. Leggett, William Irvin Graham, Pierre Van Cortlandt, Earl Douglas, William Stuart, Wickham Hoffman, J. C. Ellis, M. D., Frederic Frye. *Delegates to the General Society*—Hamilton Fish, H. H. Ward, W. S. Popham, Marinus Willett.

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, Maj.-Gens. W. T. Sherman, P. H. Sheridan, G. G. Meade, Thomas, W. S. Smith and Admirals Farragut and Rowan, were proposed as honorary members, but action upon the names cannot be taken according to the by-laws of the society until the next anniversary meeting.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted recording as the first opportunity since the assassination of the President, the society's abhorrence of the crime and of the cause which led to its perpetration; hailing the return of peace, welcoming with sincere affection those who would return to the remembrance of a common parentage, and to the recognition of the laws, the constitution and the Union, secured to them and to us by the valor and cemented by the blood of a common ancestry; and tendering to the surviving State Societies of the Cincinnati the assurances of friendship, affection and brotherly love enjoined upon them and upon us by the founders of our institution.

Messrs. DAVID OLYPHANT, WM. S. CROSBY, JOHN SCHUYLER, were admitted to membership in right of their respective ancestors, and after the transaction of the usual business the society adjourned.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

THE VISIT OF THE STAR CLUB, OF BROOKLYN, TO PHILADELPHIA—THEY RETURN WITH THREE TROPHIES.—The Star Club, of Brooklyn, which left for Philadelphia on Monday returned Wednesday night, the victors in three matches out of the four played. On Monday their opponents were the Camden Club, the result of the match between them being a handsome victory, as appears from the following score:

STAR.	Outs.	Runs.	CAMDEN.	Outs.	Runs.
Mitchell, r. f.	5	3	F. L. Knight, c.	1	3
Waddell, 1st b.	4	0	McBride, p.	4	3
Sullivan, p.	4	1	Reached 2d b.	4	4
Worth, c. f.	4	1	E. Gaghill, l. f.	4	2
Macdiarmed, 2d b.	3	2	Lockenstock, 1st b.	5	1
Flanders, s. s.	3	1	Hemphrie, c.	2	4
Norton, l. f.	3	2	Hagburst, c. f.	3	2
Morris, c.	2	3	Smith, 2d b.	2	3
Manley, 3d b.	2	2	C. Gaskill, r. f.	3	2
Total	27	14	Total	27	25

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Star	0	0	3	0	2	2	3	1	3—14
Athletic	5	0	2	3	2	1	4	7	1—25

Umpire—Mr. CHAPMAN, of the Atlantic Club.
Scorer—Messrs. MACDIARMID and BENSEN.
Fly-catches made—Star, 12; Athletic, 14.
Time of game—2 hours 55 minutes.

STAR.	Outs.	Runs.	OLYMPIC.	Outs.	Runs.
Mitchell, r. f.	1	5	Crossdale, p.	3	3
Waddell, 1st b.	4	2	Anspach, 3d b.	1	3
Sullivan, p.	4	2	Johnson, c.	4	2
Worth, c. f.	2	4	Richards, l. f.	4	2
Macdiarmed, 2d b.	4	3	Ashmead, r. f.	3	2
Flanders, s. s.	2	5	Smith, 2d b.	3	3
Norton, l. f.	2	5	Rone, 1st b.	2	3
Morris, c.	3	3	Buel, c. f.	4	3
Manley, 3d b.	5	2	Clampitt, s. s.	3	3
Total	27	31	Total	27	22

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Star	8	2	2	4	1	7	3	1	3—31
Olympic	1	4	0	3	1	10	1	0	2—22

Umpire—T. C. KNIGHT, of the Camden Club.
Scorers—Messrs. MACDIARMID and WHARTON.
Fly-catches made: Stars, 12; Olympics, 8.
Time of game, 2 hours and 45 minutes.

STAR.	Outs.	Runs.	KEYSTONE.	Outs.	Runs.
Mitchell, r. f.	3	4	Frazier, 1st b.	1	6
Waddell, 1st b.	3	4	Cope, p.	3	4
Sullivan, p.	5	1	Malone, 3d b.	4	3
Worth, c. f.	2	4	Woods, s. a.	1	5
Macdiarmed, 2d b.	3	3	Wallace, 2d b.	3	2
Flanders, s. a.	3	4	Dick, c.	1	2
Norton, l. f.	2	3	Brown, c. f.	2	2
Thomson, c.	2	4	Deal, c. f.	4	2
Manley, 3d b.	1	5	Cuthbert, l. f.	3	1
Total	24	32	Total	24	31

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Star	3	0	0	7	5	7	2	8—32	
Keystone	5	4	4	3	2	7	2	4—31	

Umpire—Mr. CHAPMAN, of the Atlantic Club.
Scorers—Messrs. LEWIS and LYNCH.
Fly-catches made—Star, 7; Keystone, 6.
Time of game—3 hours.

Cricket.

MANHATTAN OF NEW-YORK VS. OLYMPIAN OF PHILADELPHIA.

The match between these clubs, which was played at Hoboken, on the 4th inst., resulted in the success of the Manhattan, by the following scors:

Manhattan...1st innings, 65; 2d innings, 51; total, 116.
Olympian...1st innings, 62; 2d innings, 29; total, 91.

The match was well contested throughout, the play of the young Philadelphians against the experienced players of the Manhattan being very creditable. TYLER led the score on Manbettan side with 21, not out, SHAW's 11, HERBERT's 10, and HUDSON's 10 being the other noteworthy scores, the latter being the well-known cricketer of the New-York Club.

Protective War Claim Association.

The following is the report of claims taken, and settlements on claims previously filed by this office for the six months, ending July 1, 1865:

Claims Filed.

For Pensions	1,397
For bounty and arrears of pay	1,571
For indemnity to sailors	29
For prize money	182
Total	3,179

Claims Paid.

For pensions	322
For bounty and arrears of pay	696
For prize money	201
Total	1,219

Amount Collected.

For January	$10,508 57
For February	32,562 94
For March	34,160 01
For April	49,610 19
For May	26,135 37
For June	27,089 30
Total	$199,096 38

In addition to making direct applications for pensions, bounty and arrears, general information and advice has been given relative to military and naval matters.

No charges have been made for these services, thus saving to the widows and representatives of the soldiers the usual fees of claim agents, and enabling them to receive the full amount due. The office of the Association is at No. 35 Chambers-street.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRES AND FIREMEN'S FIGHT.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning a stock belonging to the Board of Publication of the Dutch Reformed Church, on the first floor of No. 103 Fulton-street, corner of William, was seriously damaged by fire and water. The origin of the fire does not appear....On Wednesday evening a car load of hay, of the value of $700, was consumed at the intersection of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and First-street, having taken fire from sparks from a locomotive. Subsequent to the fire a fight occurred between THOMAS KENNEDY, foreman of Fire Engine Company No. 49, and JOHN O'DONNELL, of Fourth-avenue near Eighty-fifth-street; foreman of Hose Company No. 48, and the former struck the latter on the head with his speaking-trumpet, injuring him severely. KENNEDY fled and was pursued, but not captured, by the Harlem Police, and O'DONNELL was taken home.

PSI UPSILON FRATERNITY.—The thirty-second annual convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity will be held with the XI chapter, at Middletown, Conn., in the M'Donough Hall, on Tuesday, July 18, 1865, beginning at 9 A. M. The public exercises will take place in the evening of the same day at the M. E. Church. The oration will be delivered by Brother JAMES STRONG, D. D., of the XI, and the poem by Brother CHARLES B. SWEETSER, of the Gamma.

THE ILLUMINATION.—The T. R. AONUM spoken of in yesterday's issue as having illuminated his dwelling in Fiftieth-street on the night of the Fourth, should have been T. R. AONEW, No. 195 West Fiftieth-street. There were no less than seventy-two lights in the windows on the front of the house, and on each side of each light was an American flag. Chinese lanterns over the front door completed one of the most brilliant displays in the neighborhood.

STABLES DESTROYED IN EAST SIXTEENTH-STREET.—Mr. PETER MCCARTHY'S stables, at No. 608 East Sixteenth-street, were consumed at about 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The loss, which is estimated at $800, is covered by insurance in the Continental office. The building was owned by Mr. HUGH MCGARRY. It is supposed that the fire was communicated by sparks from an adjoining blacksmith's shop.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE FOURTH.—Yesterday morning, MARY E. GILLESPIE, a child of five years, who was mortally burned on the Fourth, her clothing having taken fire from an India cracker, died at her parents' dwelling, at No. 135 East Twenty-second-street. An inquest was held by Coroner GOVER.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—On Wednesday evening, CUNLIP COOK, of No. 142 East Fifty-third-street, was drowned while bathing off Fifty-fourth-street, East River. The body has not been recovered.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE DEAD LOCK IN THE JERSEY CITY COMMON COUNCIL—PROPOSITION FOR THE MEMBERS TO RESIGN—THEY VOTE TO DO AS THEY PLEASE.—An adjourned meeting of the Common Council of Jersey City was held Wednesday evening, at which all members but one were present. Ald. FANGBORN was elected Chairman pro tem, and JOHN E. SCOTT acted as Clerk. Five ballots were had for President of the Board. Ald. LEIB declined receiving 9 votes and Ald. EARLE'S votes. Ald. M'BRIDE (Democrat) offered the following preamble and resolution—

Whereas, Two months of valuable time have been spent in vain efforts to organize the Board by the election of a permanent presiding officer; and

Whereas, From the present temper and political combinations of the board, there is no prospect of an organization, and

Resolved, The interest of the city is suffering and neglected; all the city officials without their salary, and claims against the city for contracts still unpaid, and in fine, the general credit and good name of the city is seriously impaired; therefore

Resolved, That this Common Council do now agree without exception to resign the trust conferred upon us by our constituents, and a special election be held forthwith to fill the unexpired terms of the Aldermen of the different wards, in the almost assured prospect that the next Board of Aldermen will more nearly represent the wishes of their constituents, and act more consistent with their duty and the interests of the city which they have failed so far to perform and defend.

The resolutions led to a discussion, in which a number of the members took part.

Alderman EARLE moved to lay the preamble and resolution on the table, which was lost, 13 to 4.

Aldermen DAVIS offered, as a substitute, "That all those Aldermen who are desirous of resigning have the privilege to do so."

Alderman EARLE amended, "And that all those Aldermen who are desirous of remaining have the privilege to do so." The amendment was accepted, and the substitute was adopted—9 yeas, 8 nays.

The board then adjourned for two weeks.

FIRE IN HOBOKEN.—About the middle of the day the frame house of Mrs. STEPHENSON, Newark-street, narrowly escaped destruction, the roof having caught fire, evidently from some firework. The flames were discovered in time to prevent much damage.

LAW REPORTS.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.
Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

HIT THE WRONG MAN.

William Taylor, a returned soldier, was charged with inflicting a very serious assault on Philip Houpt, the porter of a German hotel. Witness said—I am porter of a hotel at No. 106 Grand-street; on the 30th of June the prisoner threw a stone and hit me here. (There was a very severe gash over the eye.) I came out of the house, and as soon as I came out on the sidewalk he hit me with the stone; I had no difficulty with the man; I never saw the man before, and I don't know whether he was drunk or sober.

John Ebert said—On the last day of June I heard a conversation among three boys; they had dinner with me and they went out without paying for it, and I stopped the prisoner and he assaulted me; after that they came back and threw the stone.

Assistant-Attorney Bedford—The man has no counsel. Tell your own story.

Prisoner—Well I don't know as I've much to say; I was stopping at the soldier's Retreat and we went in there and had dinner, and we couldn't pay for it.

Judge Dowling.—You could get all you wanted to eat at that place. You have injured that man very seriously.

The prisoner was sent to the penitentiary for one month.

WOUNDED WITH A SHELL.

Isabella Donohue, a middle aged woman, the wife of a soldier, was charged with striking her neighbor, Ann McCormick a serious blow on the head with a shell. Witness said: I was sitting in my own room and I heard her outside say she would kick me dead; I sat still and said "no you don't." Then she said she would take the scissors and slay me; I said "Ann, no, you don't;" then she said she would get a knife and rip me; I sat still sewing and I said "no you don't;" then she says I'll get a pail of nuisance and throw it over you; that's very easy says I for its that ye're always hy you, an well yese may do it; with that she came in with the shell and cut me here and here, an saya I "do yon mean to commit murder?"

Cross-Examined—The way of it was this: She and my husband were on the roof together, and she got arguing with him, and she said the Sisters and the nuns were trollopes; and the priests were but a lot of blackguards; when I heard that I would not associate with her; if she had hit me with her hand I wouldn't have minded it, but to come that way to a woman in my condition it was shameful.

The prisoner was convicted, and as she had just met her husband after fifteen months' absence, judgment was suspended.

ROBBING AT A FUNERAL.

Henrietta Boste, a middle-aged woman, who describes herself as a poetess, was charged with stealing a handkerchief, the property of Robert Roddy. Witness said: I lost a handkerchief; I suppose the woman took it; I saw her drop it; when I last saw it it was in my trunk in the next room; I lived with Mr. Miller, and he was burying his wife that day, and, besides this handkerchief, she is supposed to have robbed the house of $177; that amount was taken by somebody.

Anna Dereny—Prisoner, was at the house on the day of the funeral, and we suspected her, and when she got up we picked up the handkerchief at her foot; she had been standing a few minutes before that, and when she sat down there was no pocket handkerchief; she knew we had been looking for the handkerchief.

Officer Steven Shangles said—The robbery of $177 at the funeral was reported at the Station-house, and I went there; prisoner acted very strangely; I saw her drop something when she got up; she had a handkerchief belonging to Mr. Miller, the gentleman that was burying his wife, wrapped up in her veil.

Mr. Miller testified that the prisoner was a first or second cousin of his wife; he had always considered her honest, but he believed her insane; she writes poetry.

Judge Kelly—I think so myself, but not because she writes poetry. The Sergeant will see that the physicians make a proper inquiry into the saneness of her mind.

The prisoner was remanded.

DRIVING BIG BUSINESS.

Samuel Davis and Henry Wilson, colored, were charged with stealing a piece of cassimere, the property of Henry Sommer, a clothing merchant.

Witness said, the prisoners came into the store with a piece of cloth, I have no doubt they had stolen, which they wanted me to buy. When they could not sell it one of them engaged me in a conversation, and the other, when he thought I was not looking at him, snapped up a piece of goods and put it under his coat. As soon as I saw that I arrested both of them and took the goods from the thief. The prisoners were convicted and sent each to the penitentiary for three months, and also fined $25.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—JULY 6.
[By Judge Cardozo.]

Albert Baldwin *vs.* Stokes and Stokes; see opinion. Jamca Le Roy de Dormant de St. Paul *vs.* John Sullivan; see opinion. Peter B. Ross *vs.* Dorephus G. Simmons; default opened on payment of costs of the term, $10 costs of the motion within three days. Hunting Sherrill *vs.* Walter Schultz; motion granted. In the matter of Andrew Walker; order granted. Margaret A. Frear *vs.* Catharine A. Callahan; order settled. Le Bamberger *vs.* Wm. Rathmon; see opinion. Charles Sheridan *vs.* Strong; see opinion. James E. Stevenson *vs.* Henry Germer; see opinion.

Court Notice.

COMMON PLEAS.

At a General Term of this court, held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of July, 1865, it was ordered that an additional term for the hearing of equity cases be held on the third Monday of September, 1865. Notes of issue may be filed on or before the 11th of September next.

N. JARVIS, Jr., Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 6, 1865

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81....R.	107	100	Erie Railway		82
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81....O.	106¾	200	do		81¾
20,000 do	106½	100	do		81¾
50,000 do	106¾	2000	do.....2d call		82¼
2,000 U. S. 6s, '67.....	114¾	100	do		82
12,700 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..R.	104¾	200	Erie R. Pref		85
200,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	105	150	Hudson Riv. R.		104¾
30,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		100	do		104½
New issue	104¾	500	do.....2d call		104¾
1,500 U.S. 5s, 10-40s....C.	97½	300	Reading R.		98¾
5,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		1000	do		98¾
First Series	99¾	1000	do.....2d call		98¾
20,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		100	Chic., Bur. & Q.		110
Second Series	99¾	150	Mich. Cen. R.		108
38,000 U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer.		100	do.....s2d		108
New Issue	98¾	200	do.....2d call		108
2,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	74	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		63¾
10,000 Ohio & M. Certif.	25	700	do		64
5,000 Erie 4th M.	93¾	100	do		63¾
4,000 do	93	1000	do.....2d call		63¾
2,000 Mich. C. 8s, New Loan	113	300	do		63¾
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	75	100	do		132
1,500 Chic. & A. Inc. Bs.	85	200	do.....s60		130
3,000 At. & G. W. 1st M.		100	do.....s30		131
Ohio Division	97	100	do		130
1,000 Mich. So. S. & N. I.	97	300	do.....2d call		130
100 Fourth Nat. Bank	98½	250	Cleve. & Pitts		70¾
200 Cen. National B'k	102	500	do		70¾
600 Cum. Coal Pr.	42	200	do.....s10		70¾
100 do.....s10	42	200	do.....2d call		70¾
100 Canton Co.	38¾	500	Chic. & N. W.		27
200 do	38¾	150	Chic. & N. W. Pr.		58¾
200 do	39	300	do		58¾
300 do.....2d call	38¾	500	do		59
20 Del. & H. C. Co.	145	200	do.....2d call		59¼
50 Quick. Min. Co.	55½	1000	do		59¾
100 do	53¾	100	Cleve. & Tol.....c		104
500 do	56	300	Chic. & R. I. R.		103¾
500 Mariposa M. Co.	14	1000	do		104
100 At. Mail S. Co.	155	20	do.....2d call		105
400 do	155¾	200	do		104¾
200 do.....s30	154¾	1000	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.		96¾
100 Cary Improv't	24	200	do.....2d call		96¾
200 Brunz. Lead Co.	84	2000	Chi. & Alt. R.		96¾
16 Metropolitan Gas	113	150	do		96¾
600 N. Y. Central	95¾	100	Mil. & P. du C. R.		37
100 do.....s5	95¾				

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		1500	Reading R.		99¼
New issue	104¾	500	do.....s15		99
10,000 do.....b15	104¾	100	do		99¼
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s..C.	97¾	1200	do		99¾
2,000 Tenn. 6s	73¾	100	Ill. Central R.		133½
20,000 Mo. State 6s..s30	70	200	do		133¾
21,000 Ohio 6s, M. Cer.	25¾	100	do		134
100 Canton Co.	39	100	Mich. S. & N. I.		64
100 do	38¾	800	do		63¾
200 Cum. Coal Pr.	42	100	do		63¾
200 Quick. Min. Co.	55¾	200	do.....s30		63¾
1200 do	59	2300	Cleve. & Pitts		70¾
350 do	59¾	3600	do		70¾
500 Mariposa M. Co.	14	300	Chic. & N. W.		27¾
1300 N. Y. Cen. R.	95¾	500	Chi. & N. W. Pr.		58¾
100 Erie Railway	81¾	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.		104
400 do.....s30	81	300	do		103
500 do	82	300	do		104
200 Erie R. Pref.	85	500	Chic. & R. I.		104
3300 Hud. Riv. R.	100	100	do.....b30		104¼
200 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	97				

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100 N. Y. Cen. R.	96¼	200	Chic. & R. I.		105
100 do	96¾	100	do	s20	105
200 do	96¾	200	do	b3	105
300 do	96¾	100	do	s3	104¾
1200 Erie Railway	82¼	900	Chi. & N. W.		27¾
500 do	82¼	100	do		27¾
200 do	82¼	100	do		28
100 do	82	100	Cabton Co.		38¾
100 do	82	300	do	b3	39
700 Hud. Riv. R	100¾	500	Chic. & N. W. Pr.		60
100 do.....b10	100¾	200	do		60
1000 Reading R.	99¾	200	do		60¼
200 do	99¾	100	do	s3	60¼
100 Ill. Cen. R.	134	400	do		60¾
100 do	134	200	do	s10	60¾
100 Mich. S. & N. I.	64¾	200	do	s10	61
100 do	64¾	500	do	63	60¾
200 do	64¾	100	do	c	60¾
300 do	64¾	100	do		60¾
1500 Cleve. & Pitts	70¾	1100	do		60¾
1400 do	70¾	100	P. Ft. W. & C.		97
100 do.....b30	70¾	100	At. Mail S. Co.		156
100 Quick. Min. Co.	60¾	100	Comb. Coal		41¾
100 do	59¾				

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

500 N. Y. Cen. R.	96¾	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.		60¾
100 do.....b3	96¾	100	do	s3	60¾
100 Erie Railway	82¼	300	do		61
200 do	82¼	100	do	s3	61
200 do	82¼	100	do		61
100 Hud. Riv. R.	100¾	100	do	s3	61
200 Reading R.	99¾	200	do	s3	61
500 Mich. S. & N. I.	64	500	do		61
300 do	64	200	do	s3	61¾
100 do	64	100	do		61¾
200 do	64	100	do		61¾
800 Cleve. & Pitts	71	500	Chic. & R. I.		105
200 do	71	500	Quick. Min. Co.		61
100 do	71	100	do	b3	59¾
100 Chi. & N. W.	61¾	100	do		59¾
100 Comb. Coal	42	200	do	b3	59

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER, TWO LIVING WHALES. Afternoon, at 3 and Evening at 7½ o'clock, EUSTACHE BAUDIN.

WALLACK'S—OLIVER TWIST.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

WINTER GARDEN—THE LADY OF LYONS.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

In accordance with the finding and sentence of the Military Commission, which have been approved by President JOHNSON, DAVID E. HERROLD, LEWIS PAYNE, Mrs. MARY E. SURRATT and GEORGE A. ATZEROTH, convicted of having conspired against the life of the late President LINCOLN, are to be hung to-day by the proper military authorities. The death warrants were yesterday read to the prisoners. Mrs. SURRATT was much affected, and pleaded for a few days' respite in which to prepare for death.

Of the other conspirators, Dr. MUDD, SAMUEL ARNOLD and O'LAUGHLIN, are to be imprisoned for life, and SPANGLER is sentenced to six years' imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary at Albany.

The illustrious Admiral DUPONT, United States Navy, whose unexpected death is so deeply mourned by the government and the country, bequeathed in his will the sum of $175,000 to the great asylum for the education and relief of the orphan children of the sailors and soldiers of the republic, soon to be organized at Washington by an act of Congress. That is the amount of Admiral DUPONT'S prize-money during his brilliant services on the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. He died possessed of a handsome fortune of his own.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* states that Hon. PIERRE SOULE has opened a law office in the City of Mexico. It says: "Not content under the sway of either of the belligerents in the late war, he, something like a year ago, found his way to that country, and made an asylum for his family on a plantation near Puebla. Ever active, however, he soon moved up to the capital, where, we doubt not, he will soon make himself prominent in some of the great semi-legal, semi-political questions which agitate that ever distracted country."

The Washington *Republican* of Monday says: "Secretary STANTON has not been to the War Department to-day, and is too seriously indisposed to leave his room. Assistant Secretary DANA, who closed up his official duties with the department on Friday afternoon last, and prepared to leave the city on Saturday morning, was requested by Mr. STANTON to remain until Wednesday, when he will leave for New-York, if the Secretary is able to resume his duties. Mr. DANA is to-day acting Secretary of War."

A young man named DROLET, son of a farmer at St. Damase, near St. Hyacintho, Canada, has, in a fit of insanity, killed his mother, by inflicting upon her three blows with an axe. For some time previous he had been in a state of great religious excitement. He had just performed a *neucaine*, or nine days' act of devotion in the church, and two days before the murder, had received the holy sacrament. Previous to the insane deed, he was known to be inoffensive and of a mild disposition.

The bills consequent upon the death of Mr. LINCOLN, including those for decorating public buildings and those for the funeral, have all been delivered to Secretary HARLAN. Their aggregate is but a trifle over twenty-five thousand dollars, while the expense of President HARRISON'S funeral, when the display of mourning was much less general and the ceremonies much less imposing, was thirty thousand dollars.

The Boston *Herald* has a telegram from Portsmouth, N. H., saying: "A horrible murder took place in Farmington, this State, yesterday, the circumstances of which are as follows: CHARLES PINKHAM and his father, THOMAS PINKHAM, went to the field to work at haying, and, as I learn, took liquor with them. Some altercation ensued between them, when the son cut off his father's head with a scythe."

The German Connecticut *Staat's Zeitung* has, at the close of an editorial about the Fourth of July, the following words, literally translated: "Celebrate the Fourth of July, and remember thereby GEORGE WASHINGTON, because he was a conqueror, but remember also another great statesman riveted in chains, cast in a dungeon, and this is JEFF. DAVIS, the martyr of State Rights."

The New-Orleans *Picayune* announces the arrival of Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG. It says: "Like all the Generals of the Confederate Army, he recognizes the march of events, and is only ambitious now to retire, as before the war, and fulfill the duties of an American citizen."

The United States Telegraph Company has determined to construct a new line of telegraph, connecting Washington and the Southern cities. Mr. J. R. DOWELL has been appointed Superintendent of this line, and is energetically pushing forward the preparations for its construction.

JOHN HAGGERTY and JOHN HOOBTH, employed in the powder-mills at Hazardville, Conn., were instantly killed on Wednesday by the blowing up of a small corning mill in which they were at work. Two tons of powder exploded.

The New-Orleans *Times* mentions a rumor that Gen. BANKS had received the appointment as Provisional Governor of Louisiana. It does not say how it got the news.

Major-Gen. BARTLETT'S division is to be immediately mustered out of service, and the respective regiments will be ordered to the rendezvous of their respective States.

The government has advertised another sale of vessels on the 20th inst. Among the number is included the famous steel-plated blockade-runner *Banshee*.

Chief-Justice CHASE delivered a brief address of welcome to the One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers at Cleveland, on Saturday last.

Ex-Gov. VANCE has been released from the Old Capitol Prison on parole, and is to return to North Carolina.

NATHANIEL WOLFE, a well-known citizen and eminent lawyer of Louisville, Ky., died on the 4th inst.

The Government of Spain has revoked its recognition of rebel belligerent rights.

About 125 pardons have been granted by the President this week, chiefly to North Carolinians.

The National Loan subscriptions yesterday reached over three millions of dollars.

Maj.-Gen. THOMAS has been "adopted" as a citizen of Tennessee by the State Legislature.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. The resolution directing the publication of 25,000 copies of the report of the President's obsequies was referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising. The ordinance granting to the Mayor and First Directress of the Child's Hospital the use of the building corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue was rescinded, and the board adjourned to Monday next.

The Ninety-first New-York and Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Regiments arrived yesterday and departed, the first going to Albany, while the latter proceeded by the Fall River Line for Readville. A formal reception was accorded by the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, yesterday, at the Seventh Regiment Arsenal. The flag presented by the Society three years ago was returned in due form.

The Chamber of Commerce held their regular monthly meeting yesterday, at their rooms, No. 63 William-street. A large number of new members were proposed and elected. An interesting letter from the President of the Universal Company of the Maritime Canal of Suez was read, and much interesting business transacted.

Coroner GOVER held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of MORTIMORE MAGUIRE, who died at the New-York Hospital, on Monday, from wounds inflicted by an unknown ruffian in East Houston-street.

MARY E. GILLESPIE, a child of five years, who was mortally burned on the Fourth, her clothing having taken fire from an India cracker, died at her parents' abode, No. 135 East Twenty-second-street, yesterday.

Mr. CUDLIP COOK, of No. 142 East Fifty-third-street, was accidentally drowned, on Wednesday evening, while bathing in the East River off Fifty-fourth-street.

By a report of the Registrar of Records and Statistics it appears that the number of deaths in this city from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1865, was 684 less than in the corresponding period of 1864.

The firemen engaged in two severe fights, last evening, at fires in the Third Ward. The riots were quelled by the police.

Of the final issue of the 7-30 National Loan, the current week's sales promise to exceed $20,000,000—the daily average thus far being up to the handsome sum of $4,091,300. The orders from the leading Sub-Agents in this city are swelling the daily subscriptions materially. Messrs. FISK & HATCH ordered yesterday notes to the amount of $1,014,100, making the aggregate of the last two days' subscriptions of this firm, exclusively, $2,596,600. The First National Bank took yesterday notes to the amount of $350,000. The series, third and last, of the loan was marketed up to the 1st inst. at the weekly average rate of $12,068,821, as follows: Week ending with May 20, $12,106,700; May 27, $9,733,600; June 3, $6,681,600; June 10, $12,803,600; June 17, $11,925,000; June 24, $15,922,700; July 1, $15,309,150—making the total sales of this series, in the seven completo weeks which have elapsed since it was first formally opened to popular subscription, (May 15,) $84,491,750, which, with the sales thus far in the current week, ($12,243,900,) leaves only about $133,000,000 worth of the final issue of the notes yet to be disposed of.

Government gold-bearing bonds were in active demand and quite buoyant in price yesterday. The principal inquiry was for the old issue of the Five-twenties and the 6 ₰ cents. of 1881, which were purchased liberally, mainly on foreign account. Recent letters from Frankfort and London make mention of the remarkable revival in the investment demand for our national bonds abroad, intimating that henceforward a steady increase of orders for the bonds from this source may be confidently looked for. By the *Edinburgh* at this port yesterday, with European mail, dates to June 22, their news are materially strengthened. The money writer of the London *Morning Post*, June 21, says: "American stocks now almost totally absorb the attention of speculators, both in and out of the Stock Exchange, and the quotations are principally regulated by the orders from Germany and Holland."

There was increased buoyancy on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and a decided speculative spirit on the Street. Gold 139@139¼. Money easy. Exchange on London 108½@109¼ for Gold.

Produce and merchandise were in more request yesterday, especially flour, wheat, corn, pork, cotton, coffee and sugars, which were quoted firmer. The freight market was quiet.

The President and Negro Suffrage.

Some of our cotemporaries, both Republican and Democratic, assume that President JOHNSON is opposed to extending the right of voting to negroes. Upon this assumption he is sharply assailed by the former, and as loudly praised (which is much more damaging) by the latter. It seems to us that both are somewhat hasty in forming their opinions.

We are not aware that President JOHNSON has been called on to express any opinion on the subject of negro suffrage. Indeed, it seems to us that he regards it as one entirely outside of his jurisdiction. He does not think he has the right to require of the Southern States the admission of negroes to the ballot-box, as a condition of belonging to the Union, and he declines, therefore, to make any such condition. But he also declines to make any other condition which involves the extension of the suffrage to any white persons who were excluded from voting in those States before the rebellion. It is not fair to infer from this action, therefore, that he is opposed to negro suffrage.

In President JOHNSON'S opinion, as indicated by his official acts, the Federal Government has no right to prescribe the qualifications of voters in the several States. He regards that as a matter belonging to the States themselves; and if they are members of the Union, (as he believes them to be,) they must be allowed to exercise the rights that belong to them. Very many persons assume that, inasmuch as the doctrine of State *Sovereignty*, as against the Federal Government, has been exploded by the war. The doctrine of State *Rights* has been abrogated also. This is a great mistake. The war has not consolidated the National Government in any such way as to blot out the States, or impair, in any degree, those rights and powers which belong to each State under the constitution. There are very many subjects over which State jurisdiction is perfect and complete; and it is just as important as it ever was, that over those subjects that jurisdiction should be maintained. It is only where State authority comes in conflict with national authority, upon subjects committed to the latter by the constitution, that the former must give way.

Hitherto the authority of the State over the subject of suffrage has been undisputed. The national authority has never claimed a right to change or set aside or overrule State laws upon this subject. Thousands of voters in the rebel States have disqualified themselves from voting by taking part in the rebellion—and they can only be restored to the exercise of that right by trial and acquittal or by pardon at the hands of the President. But in no other way has the President acquired any right to interfere with the question of suffrage in the several States.

This does not indicate that he is opposed to allowing negroes to vote—but only that he cannot force the Southern States to permit them to vote. We have very little doubt that upon this subject he entertains the same opinion as the great body of judicious and reflecting persons throughout the country, viz., that distinctions in political rights and franchises should no longer be based on distinctions of color, but that in every State negroes should be allowed to vote upon the same conditions and under the same circumstances as whites.

We recommend the special advocates of negro suffrage to give their efforts this direction. Let them secure for the colored population of *their own* States the right to vote on the same terms as others. In the State of New-York, for example, a property qualification is required of colored persons, which is not required of any other class. There is no reason why this should be maintained. It is for the people of the State to remove it. Instead of demanding the suffrage for the negroes of the Southern States, they may with much greater wisdom and propriety first secure it for the negroes of their own.

The Curse of Slavery on the Soil and the People of Virginia.

In its convention in 1830, in spite of the clearest proof of the ruinous effects of slavery, Virginia resolved to hold on to the curse. Hon. JAMES MCDOWELL, a scion of the old stock of Virginia statesmen, picturod the Commonwealth in that body thus:

"Look at Virginia, in reference to her every day practical habit and appearance, is she not anything but prosperous? Do we not in this respect contemplate her justly when we regard her *meagre, haggard and enfeebled, with decrepitude stealing upon her limbs, given over to leanness and impotency, and as wasting away under the improvidence and the inactivity* which eternally accompany the fatal institution that she cherishes, and cherishes, too, as a mother who will hazard her own life rather than part even with the monstrous offspring that afflicts her."

In that same debate, the same CHARLES JAMES FAULKNER, who has been recently pardoned by the President for treason, used these spirited words:

"Shall society suffer that the slaveholder may continue to gather his crop of human flesh? What is his mere pecuniary claim compared with the great interests of this common weal? Must the country languish, droop, die, that the slaveholder may flourish? Shall all interests be subservient to one—all rights be subordinate to those of the slaveholder? Has not the mechanic, have not the middle classes their rights—rights incompatible with the interests of slavery?"

All such appeals were unavailing. The slaveholding classes continued their rule, and Virginia continued to degenerate. But matters became so intolerable in twenty years that another convention was held. The constitution of 1851 did not touch slavery, but in all other respects it was shaped by a thoroughly democratic spirit. In all of its other prominent features, it was the very reverse of the aristocratic constitution of 1830. It made a peremptory requisition upon the Legislature to establish an efficient system of public instruction. There were at that time sixty thousand adults who were unable to read and write; and this immense mass of ignorance was a prodigious incubus upon the energies of the State. But yet firmer ground for hope was given by the establishment, for the first time, of the sovereignty of the people, by the abolition of property qualifications, and all other electoral restrictions, and by the just apportionment of representation. The lethargy of the State had been greatly owing to the fact that her legislation had always been mainly under the control of a particular class—a class who were directly interested in the perpetuation of old abuses, and whose whole policy was blind, motionless conservatism. It was believed that the popular element would have full expression and free operation, and would impart new life and vigor to the whole administration of the State government; that practical measure would take the place of barren abstractions, that progress would supersede routine, that impulsive ambition for the future would succeed recumbent pride. But no such result followed. In HENRY A. WISE'S great canvass for the Governorship four years afterward, he described Virginia, in one of his speeches, in this style:

"Commerce has long ago spread her sails and sailed away from you. You have not as yet dug more than coal enough to warm yourselves at your own hearths; you have sent no tilt hammer of Vulcan to strike blows worthy of gods in your own iron foundries; you have not yet spun more than coarse cotton enough in the way of manufacture to clothe your own slaves, for he had no commerce, no mining, no manufactures. You have relied only on the single power of agriculture—and such agriculture! Your inattention to your only source of wealth has scarred the very bosom of mother earth. Instead of having to feed cattle on a thousand hills, you have had to chase the stump-tailed steer through the sedge patches to procure tough beef-steak."

Thus she continued up to the time of the rebellion—gaining her main subsistence by breeding slaves to be sold in the Cotton States, and venting her high-born spirit in such acts as the banishment of JOHN C. UNDERWOOD from the State for serving as a delegate in the Fremont convention, the persecution of the little Northern colonies planted in the edge of the State by ELI THAYER, the mustering into array of thousands of armed men to do up the hanging of poor JOHN BROWN, who, with his seventeen comrades, had frightened the State nearly to distraction.

In the audacious, straight-forward struggle of South Carolina to get from the Union, there was something almost respectable in comparison with the abjectness with which Virginia suffered herself to be pulled and dragged into the Confederacy. Her convention—elected in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, which required that no secession ordinance should take effect without ratification by the people—in secret session, in a fever of excitement stirred up by monstrous telegraphic lying from Washington, framed the ordinance of secession, to take effect at once, *subject to be abrogated by the people in a vote to be taken five weeks afterward.* The popular will was consulted only after the deed, and after the fortunes of the State were linked irrevocably with the JEFF. DAVIS *regime*—the convention on the spot by formal agreement transferring the command of the whole military power of the State to "the President of the Confederate States." Large military forces from the Gulf States immediately began to pour in upon the Virginia capital to unite with the Virginian troops in the formation of a grand army. The appeal to the people after the consummation of the act was a flagrant mockery; doubly so when that appeal was accompanied by the military intimidation of the very usurper whose rule the people were asked to accept.

Thus choused out of her position in the Union by a swindling crew of traitors, and sold in spite of herself to be a mere appendage to the Cotton Confederacy, Virginia went into the rebellion and drew upon herself innumerable calamity. She has suffered uncomfortably more from it than any other State. It might be supposed that her terrible experience would have opened her eyes to her old follies, cured her of her insane pride, and prepared her to accept the practical methods of securing prosperity which have been verified by all American history. But judging from her present conduct, she remains as indocile and perverse as ever.

BEFORE AND AFTER THE WAR—In a populous district of Central Illinois, before the war broke out, potatoes were to be had for 12½ cents a bushel, chickens 10 cents apiece, eggs 5 cents a dozen, butter 6 cents, beef from 4 to 6 cents, mutton from 4 to 5 cents. Potatoes are now sold in the same district at $1 50 per bushel, chickens at 40 cents apiece, eggs 25 cents a dozen, butter 40 cents, beef 20 to 25 cents, and mutton 15 to 20 cents. Some allowance, doubtless, has to be made in this comparison for the growth of the marketing town, and the consequent increase in the number of consumers at the market. But when allowance is made for such increase, the fact that the price of potatoes is to-day twelve-fold what it was five years ago, in a fine agricultural district, is not a healthy sign. The great fear with reflecting people is, that war prices may become chronic with us. There can be no reason for this as applies to articles of home growth and home production. We are paying now in New-York from 25 to 30 per cent. more than the London consumer for scores of housekeeping articles that are grown at our doors, while they are imported into London from the continent. The people will only submit to this for a time.

The Verdict Against the Assassins.

The justice of the verdict in the case of the conspirators of the 14th of April is such as to command the approval of the whole country, and what is of high importance in this instance—of history. Of the eight culprits, who were under trial before the Military Commission, four (HERROLD, ATZEROTH, PAYNE and Mrs. SURRATT) are condemned to death, the sentence to be carried into execution this day under military authority; and of the remaining four, three (O'LAUGHLIN, ARNOLD and MUDD,) are condemned to hard labor for life in the penitentiary, while SPANGLER is to be confined for six years. There will doubtless be some who, at first view, will consider the sentence, upon the four persons last-named, altogether too lenient. Their complicity in the great crime of the age was proven beyond all question, and the sentiment of inexorable justice would seem to demand the highest penalty upon every one who had any share in it. But the simple fact that the verdict as a whole, and in each of its parts, was pronounced by a board of high military officers, who patiently gathered and collated all the facts, weighed all the evidence, and listened to all the arguments of counsel on both sides,—who had ample time for deliberation, and who appreciated their great responsibility; and the additional fact that the finding of the commission has been approved in all its parts by the President, will modify any such opinion that might hastily be formed, and will tend to convince every one that substantial justice has been the result of the trial, even though it has been tempered with mercy.

There was a fear entered, or at least expressed, in some quarters, when the trial by Military Commission was first ordered, that the temper and action of the court might be hasty, unjudicial and offensively arbitrary; that the accused would have little or no opportunity, the law little or no power, and that the capital conviction of all concerned would be sought for and obtained at all hazards. But the daily publication of the daily proceedings of the court, has given the public a perfect opportunity of judging on these points. The defence had counsel of equal prominence and eminence with that of the prosecution; the witnesses in behalf of the accused were heard in equal patience with those in behalf of the government, for every item of testimony on any point, there was opportunity given for rebutting testimony; and every plea in palliation, preposterous though most of them were, was listened to and considered. In all their detail, and at vast length, all these things were promptly spread before the country and the world, and are now matter of permanent public record. We believe there are few, if any, intelligent and unprejudiced minds—whatever may be their abstract opinion of the tribunal itself—who have given study to the developments of the trial, but have arrived at essentially the same convictions as to the guilt of the accused as have been pronounced by the commission. The trial is an exceptional one in our history—exceptional as well in its mode and forms as in the crime of which it took cognizance—but it is justified at least in the great fact that it has reached the true end of all law, substantial justice.

The Exclusive Policy of Virginia in Regard to Emigration.

In North Carolina some of the best men of the State are engaged in maturing plans to facilitate and encourage immigration from the North. A land agency, for that purpose, has already been established in Raleigh. Our Charleston correspondent has informed us that a similar movement is on foot in South Carolina. But in Virginia, on the other hand, the land-owners are combining to keep out Northern immigration, by agreements to make no sales to men from the North. This spirit not only exists among the old Secessionists, but seems to infect a portion at least of the so-called loyal people of the State. Gov. PEIRPOINT'S legislature refused to incorporate a company which had been formed to buy and sell unemployed land, for the furtherance of immigration from the North, although the Governor himself had recommended the measure in strong terms. The broad ground was taken in the debate that it was not desirable that Yankees should settle in the Old Dominion.

This indicates an extraordinary state of feeling. There is hardly a country in the civilized world which would not welcome a fresh-blooded, enterprising, industrial colony, come from what quarter of the globe it might. It would see in such a body of thrifty immigrants but an additional agent in augmenting its wealth, and making it more powerful among the nations. Especially ought this to be true of this New World, where population is the supreme need—where the resources of nature are so immensely out of proportion to the workers that should develop them. South America and North America, at large, are stretching forth their hands to the world for the very thing which Virginia is repelling with wrath. She resists incoming industry as a hostile invasion.

There is not a shadow of doubt that a thousand Northern farmers, once firmly settled upon land of their own in one of the worn-out counties of Eastern Virginia, which is now worth three to four dollars an acre, would augment its value twenty fold in five years. Such a result would occur just as surely as the laws of nature should hold their regular course. And whence once secured, its effect would expand irresistibly. It is the inherent law of all free, self-directing enterprise to assimilate all its surroundings to itself, or compel them to yield before it.

If Virginia were to-morrow to be cleared of every inhabitant, white, black and mixed, and brought back to its primitive condition, it would in fifteen years be a richer State than it now is, after a settlement of two hundred and fifty. Fifteen years ago Minnesota and Kansas were uncultivated, and in the possession of Indian tribes. Now the average value of farms in those States is greater than the average value of farms and plantations in Virginia. The same motives that impelled immigration into those two States, as all the other Western States, would have sent it into Virginia had the soil been equally unoccupied and the way equally open.

FIREMEN'S FIGHTS MUST BE STOPPED.—Our reporters give an account of another incipient riot got up by firemen and runners last evening. For a time the brawl went on with great violence, and the rival factions or companies enjoyed the pleasure of trying to kill each other without let or hindrance, because—and here is the fact of main importance—"the Chief Engineer and his assistants had completely lost control of the men," and their efforts to stop the disgraceful row were simply laughed at. In a short time, however, a squad of policemen came down the street at double-quick, and the fighting firemen left, at a little more than double-quick.

These fights are becoming quite too common, and the new commissioners must see to it that they are ended. The Paid Fire Department is a fixed fact; all honest firemen acquiesce in the decision of the Court of Appeals; the Chief and Assistant Engineers willingly serve until other officers shall be ready to take their places. But there are a great many bad men in and around the department, who are determined to bring odium upon the new system at any cost. Hence these fights. But *they must be stopped*, and that forthwith. The remembrance of July, 1863, is too fresh to permit such playing with fire; the same men who led the mob then are now fomenting trouble, and if they are not checked by the strong hand, we shall be in hourly danger of scenes even worse than those of the great riot. It is useless to appeal to their sense of manhood and honor; they have neither; nothing but the resolute infliction of punishment upon those whose guilt is clear will reach their consciences. It is well that we have a police force upon which the people can rely for protection, and we urge upon the Superintendent the duty of watching closely the malcontents of the old Fire Department and the villains who are urging them to mischief, and especially of putting down on the instant anything like a fight between companies or their runners.

LORD BROUGHAM'S AMERICAN PHASES.—This eccentric gentleman appears to be very much annoyed at being charged with sympathy with slave-holders. He writes thus to a London paper, (received last night:)

"The *conduct of the United States Government had been perfect upon the subject of slavery*, and he was astonished at the utterly groundless reports which injudicious friends of the Northern party had propagated of him, as if he had taken the part of the slave-traders and slave-mongers in the South. Nothing could be more utterly false than such a story, and he took this opportunity of giving it a peremptory contradiction."

It really matters very little which side was favored by Lord BROUGHAM; but, as he has repeatedly placed himself on record, it may be well to repeat one or two of his oracular utterances in regard to the character of the war. In his speech before the Social Science Congress, October, 1863, he said:

"On one side (in the American war) is the wicked allegation of property in human beings: on the other, *the hollow pretext of making war to free America of slavery. Hollow we may well call it, for those who proclaimed emancipation confess that it was a measure of hostility to the whites, and designed to stir up slave insurrection*, from which the much-enduring nature of the unhappy negro saved the country. My esteemed friend, the prelate who exalts by his eloquence and his virtue the name of WILBERFORCE, which he inherits, declared that the authors of the measure cared as little for the black's freedom as for the white's; and now they call *for extermination of one race to liberate the other.*"

Nearly a year later his Lordship returned to the attack as follows:

"Some good men have been deceived by the notion that slavery is the cause of the war, duped by the pretext that the North fights to free the slave, whereas their emancipation edict was a mere belligerent measure, an afterthought, they, as Bishop WILBERFORCE said, caring no more for the freedom of the black than they do for that of the white. But it has been reserved for the latter act of the tragedy to see that government, when destitute of other troops, *drive herds of the unhappy negroes to slaughter with no more remorse than sportsmen feel in chasing a preserve.*"

If Lord BROUGHAM really wants to appear consistent in his old age he should employ some one to jog his memory now and then.

MAXIMILIAN ON EDUCATION.—MAXIMILIAN, it will be seen by our Havana letter, has given new cause of offence to the retrogade party in Mexico by his communication to the Minister of Public Instruction on the subject of popular education. The Emperor takes the radical ground that education must not only be open to all, but that, with respect to elementary education, *it must be free of charge while attendance is made compulsory.* As to religious education, he leaves that entirely with the priests, considering that "the less the State meddles in religious matters, the more faithful it is to its mission." This, it must be confessed, is advanced ground for an Austrian Prince to occupy. And looking to the positive disregard of the ecclesiastical party which is shown in the issue of this State paper alone, we can hardly wonder that the Prince's agent at Rome has left the Vatican under the severe displeasure of the Pope. Stranger things have happened than that the Liberalists of Mexico should seek for a constitutional government under MAXIMILIAN. Much depends upon his power to withstand the influence of the hierarchy.

MR. JOHN STUART MILL.—Mr. JOHN STUART MILL is the Liberal candidate for the representation of Westminster in the British House of Commons. He is stoutly opposed by the Tories, and supported very indifferently by friends of the Palmerston ministry. The pharisaical brawlers of the London *Record* and London *Morning Advertiser* have now taken up the cry against him on account of his alleged Atheism. To this Mr. MILL replies in a published letter received by the *China's* mail last night. On the general subject of catechising a candidate as to his religious opinions, Mr. MILL says—and his words are worth quoting:

"I should never, for my own part, think of taking any notice of a charge of irreligion brought by the *Record* and the *Morning Advertiser*. They are ready to bring such a charge against the most pious man in England if he does not agree in their narrow-minded and thoroughly unchristian notions of religion. And my attending a meeting just at present would scarcely promote the purpose for which you suggest it, since I should positively and deliberately refuse to allow myself to be interrogated on any subject whatever of purely religious opinion. I do this on principle. I conceive that no one has any right to question another on his religious opinions; that the tree ought to be judged, and only can be judged, by its fruits; and I hold myself bound, not for my own sake, for it is my practice to speak my opinions very plainly, but for the sake of future candidates, not to do anything that may facilitate raising a religious cry against a person who may be unassailable as a politician, on evidence extorted from his own mouth."

The tories and the sectarian fanatics, by forming a union on this false cry, will probably prevent Mr. MILL'S election. The loss will be Westminster's; not his.

Southern Destitution.

In our issue of the 27th ult. we called attention to the destitution of the people of Northern Georgia, as officially represented in military dispatches. We now learn that the Union Commission, in response to a special application forwarded by Major-Gens. WILSON and THOMAS, have sent thither a special agent to procure further and fuller information, and with authority to draw on them for supplies if necessary.

"THE NATION."—A weekly journal bearing this title, and which has been advertised for some time in the columns of the TIMES, made its first appearance yesterday. It is a handsome quarto sheet of 32 pages, printed on the very best paper, in a clear bold type, and contains, besides a summary of notable events, twenty-six essays of different merit on a variety of political, literary and art subjects. It is published at No. 150 Nassau-street, by Mr. JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, and Thursday is its publication day.

The political complexion of the *Nation* is not at all doubtful. Full seven pages of the number before us are devoted to a discussion of the question of negro enfranchisement—included in which is the speech of Mr. R. H. DANA, recently delivered in Boston. The policy of the President is denounced by insinuation rather than by direct attack. And in its general political tone it seems to have caught the cue of the *New-Nation*, established in Gen. FREMONT'S interest during the late Presidential campaign. Than that journal however, the present seems to have more vigor and earnestness, and in some points considerably more originality. We do not know, for instance, that any journal daily, or weekly, has anticipated the *Nation* in its opinion, that the policy of reconstruction should not have been applied to the seceded States at all until the two races at the South had been first subjected to a thorough phrenological and ethnological examination—so as to get at a fair mensuration of their mental and moral "capacity." The editor's words are these:

"Would it not have been more seemly, as well as wiser, to have waited till society could accustom itself to its new basis of free labor and equality, till the penalties of rebellion had been determined upon and applied, till accurate *statistics could be procured of the material, intellectual, and moral capacity of the South, including both races*, and until, in fact, those charged with the work of reconstruction had some better light to guide them than the theories concocted in Washington?"

There would have been work here for a considerable number of studious young men from the North for the next century or two; and by the end of that time the question of reconstruction, we take it, would probably have solved itself. That would have been a very gradual way of rehabilitating the Union.

The articles in the *Nation* on social and literary subjects, are not without interest. It is rather alarming, however, for journalists to be told, as they are by a writer on "Club Life," that the members of the Clubs in New-York can recite VIRGIL by the yard, that "*their erudition flashes out when you least expect it*," and that the club-room is *the only place* where "newspapers are brought to their just level." We should think so. "Level," quotha! Why, we ought to think it a special honor to find common newspapers read at all in a circle where a "crack billiard-player" may be found, at any hour of the day, "*annotating Virgil*," along with any number of "lions of the turf, *who are authority on Mediæval Latin.*" Probably these are some of the erudite gentlemen the editor proposes to send down South to measure the physical and mental qualities of the two races.

The *Nation* contains some excellent and timely reflections on the subjects of *Critics and Criticism*, which may be safely recommended to those who have ambition leading in that direction. The book-reviews in the number before us are not without merit, either as to their temper, their style, or the judgment they display.

The publisher can doubtless give good financial reasons for crowding into the very centre of his sheet a variety of handbill advertisements. He can give no reasons, however, which do not invite emphatic condemnation on grounds of taste. A journal which appears under the auspices of a host of patrons—reverend, right reverend, philanthropical and scientific—which is a familiar, apparently, at the Clubs, "where newspapers find their just level," and billiard-players divert the time "by annotating Virgil," must be correct in matters of taste, whatever else it fails in.

THE EXORBITANT PRICE OF MILK.—We alluded the other day to the price of milk, and the meeting of milkmen in July last year to fix that price. The reasons then adduced were fair, and so acknowledged to be by the public. Not only was gold at 250, but there had been a terrible drouth, burning up everything green on the face of the earth. Now, however, all the causes for high prices have disappeared, and it is quite time that the price be reduced to the old rate, six cents a quart. The price paid to farmers by even first-class dealers, is, we understand, five cents per quart for the *pure* article. There is hardly any of this sold by retail pure, but on the contrary from 20 to 40 per cent. of water and salt is added according to the conscience of the dealer. Of course there are ways of detecting the adulteration, no less than there are methods of forcing down the price. We would counsel the milk trade to lose no time in the matter, since we are daily urged to print letters advocating total abstinence. We do not to-day say to our readers go without milk; but such advice must follow a further continuance of the present price.

As with milk, so with butter. The price of butter is now nearly twice as high as it should be, and the merchants are advised to look ahead. In saying this, we do but record a growing indisposition to pay war prices in a time of peace and unusual plenty, and only conceive it our duty to benefit the greatest number of our readers, who have borne much privation, while certain others of them have grown rich.

From Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE EDINBURGH.

The Inman steamer *Edinburgh*, Capt. ROSKILL, which left Liverpool at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 21st, and Queenstown on the 22d of June, arrived this afternoon.

NEW BOOKS.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND FROM THE FALL OF WOLSEY TO THE DEATH OF ELIZABETH. By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, M. A., late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. 12mo. Vols. I and 2. New-York: C. SCRIBNER & Co.

It is now about ten years since the first installment of this work appeared in England. It was entirely unheralded by fame of any kind, without even a preface or introduction to explain the plan of the author. By its own merits the book made its way, and succeeding volumes only deepened the general conviction that an acute and powerful mind, rich in the acquired learning of the subject, was engaged in the investigation of a path, already beaten by the tracks of many inquirers, but still open to fresh and startling developments from the critical acumen of the nineteenth century. The principal characteristics of Mr. FROUDE'S history are the independence of his views and the accuracy of his narrative of facts. His researches are confined, on principle, to the original authorities now for the first time, in many cases, rendered accessible through the increasing liberality that no longer condemns to dust and worms the records and archives that contain the true history of the past. The space of time included in these volumes is brief in duration, extending from 1528, the year when the divorce of HENRY VIII. from his wife CATHARINE was broached, to 1536, when the execution of ANNA BOLEYN concluded what may be called the first act of the Reformation; that great drama, the turning point of mediæval and modern history, involving interests that still shake the solid foundations of the social world. Mr. FROUDE'S reading of the character of HENRY VIII. is a new one, and startling from this very originality. It is, however, so fortified in every step, by contemporary documents and authentic testimony, that an ordinary reader is forced to acquiesce in many of his conclusions; and it is an undoubted fact that the rehabilitation of "Bluff King Hal" has made rapid progress since his cause was undertaken by an advocate of Mr. FROUDE'S ability. A glowing and hearty sympathy with the nascent spirit of Protestantism and its martyrs, lends a charm to these volumes. The story of these "first Paladins of the Reformation" has never before been told in such weighty words. The connection of English history with the transactions of the continental kingdoms, is another point brought out with great freshness and originality in this history. The condition of the people, the effect of monastic establishments, and their bearing on society, and many other subjects overlooked by prior historians, can only be studied in Mr. FROUDE'S book. Two more volumes (to be issued this Fall) will complete the reign of HENRY VIII.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH OF THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION UPON THE SANITARY CONDITION OF NEW-YORK. 8vo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

No volume of intenser intereet has ever seen the light in this city than this record of the state of things now existing among us. The issues of life and death are involved most imminently in the practices and conditions that are proved by its undoubted testimony to remain year after year neglected and unremedied. Its revelations are disgraceful to a community abounding in legitimate sources of pride, if they were not all poisoned and overcast by the willful carelessness that allows such evils as those disclosed in the report to continue in our midst. Overcrowding and its injurious consequences is found in most large cities where population presses to the great centres of employment; but it is the bad eminence of New-York that those hideous festering nuisances—"tenement-houses"—were here only deliberately planned and constructed and originated by capitalists still among us, in their avarice of greed, on the express principle of moting out to the wretched occupants the smallest possible portion of air and light that is compatible with human existence. This is a civic, if not a national sin, that millions spent in showy charities can never efface, while this crying evil itself is daily perpetuated and extended by the same unholy lust of Mammon that first gave it birth. The investigations of the Committee of Hygiene have been most thorough, and no one who meets with them can plead the excuse of ignorance; the illustrations are powerfully graphic. No American can see this volume abroad without a blush. Let us hope that publicity and discovery is the first step toward a cure.

MARY BRANDAGEE: AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY. Edited by CUYLER PINE. 12mo. New-York: G. W. CARLETON.

It will seem impossible for the most eager devourer of fiction to keep up with the issues of Mr. CARLETON'S establishment. He bids fair indeed, in mere quantity, to rival the once famous London "Minerva Press," whence emanated the famous romances that our grandmothers wept over. *Mary Brandagee* is a story of the *Jane Eyre* species. It is said (by the publisher) to possess unusual merit, and the public have hastened to indorse this opinion by the rapid absorption of three or four editions.

MR. CARLETON'S LATE PUBLICATIONS—ORPHEUS C. KERR PAPERS, third series, 12mo; LOOKING AROUND, a Novel by A. S. ROE, 12mo; WYLDER'S HAND, by J. SHERIDAN LEFANU, 12mo; HUGH WORTHINGTON, a Novel by Mrs. M. J. HOLMES, 12mo; FAIRY FINGER, by Mrs. ANNA CORA (Mowatt) RITCHIE, 12mo. New-York: G. W. CARLETON.

The recent extraordinary demand for works of fiction is not one of the least singular features of the literary and social experiences coincident with our late war. It will be seen that Mr. CARLETON exerts himself strenuously to meet the popular call for romantic reading, and it is needless to add with remarkable success. We have not space to notice in detail the above batch of novelties, but may say that *Looking Around* is distinguished by the sound common sense, the knowledge of human nature, and the command of plain excellent English, that are found in all Mr. ROE'S books. As a writer for young people he has no superior. *Fairy Fingers* has in its brilliant dialogue and well discriminated charactere much of Mrs. MOWATT'S personal grace, vivacity, dramatic talent and quickness of observation. The story opens in France and displays the authoress' intimate acquaintance with foreign modo of life. Mr. LEFANU is one of the most powerful of the rising young novelists of the day, as all who have read his *Uncle Silas* can testify. CHARLES LEVER rightly says that the man that wrote such a novel needs no recommendation from him, or any one else.

THE AMERICAN ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA AND REGISTER OF IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1864. Large 8vo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

This meritorious and elaborate work, though but in (we believe) the fourth year of its issue, has already become so indispensable to intelligent readers of all descriptions, that the only wonder is, *how* we could have done so long without it. The advantage of possessing in a single volume, arranged for easy reference, a digest of the political, civil, military and social affairs of the year, lucidly narrated, and fortified with the most essential public documents, reports, &c., must be too obvious to every one to need eulogizing on. In addition to this, the *Annual Cyclopedia* contains an obituary of worthies deceased within the year, and condensed and trustworthy information relating to the state and progress of commerce, finance, literature, science, agriculture and mechanical industry. Further practice has given the editors better command of these materials than they had at first. They have now produced a book creditable to all concerned. The English *Annual Register* has lately adopted some of the special features of the *Annual Cyclopedia*, but is yet far from equaling it in extent and reliability of information.

MESSRS. HARPERS' NEW NOVELS—MISS MACKENZIE. A Novel. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. 8vo. ON GUARD. By ANNIE THOMAS. 8vo. A SON OF THE SOIL. 8vo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

It will be seen that the great publishing house of Franklin-square is mindful of the taste for light reading, combined with an indisposition for more serious studies, that is usually developed, when the thermometer reaches upward to the height where it has lately seemed stationary. Mr. TROLLOPE will certainly soon rival his mother in fertility, though she is credited with the authorship of over 140 volumes in the London Catalogue. *Miss Mackenzie* is an experiment in novel writing, the heroine being neither young nor handsome, yet the story is most interesting. We need say no more to pique the curiosity of readers. Miss ANNIE THOMAS has rapidly reached a surprising degree of popularity in England. *On Guard* abounds in the strong language and critical situations that are never found wanting in young ladies' novels. *A Son of the Soil* we are unable to report on, personally, but hear it well spoken of.

MR. LORING'S LATE BOOKS—THE GAYWORTHYS: A STORY OF THREADS AND THRUMS. By the authoress of "Faith Gartney's Girlhood." 12mo.—MIRANUCHI. 12mo.—HUNTED TO DEATH, 12mo. Boston; A. K. LORING.

Mr. LORING has been so snoocessful in hitting the somewhat fastidious taste of Boston readers with his issues in fictitious literature, that his name has now become sufficient guarantee for the attractiveness of the books on which it appears. *The Gayworthys* is a novel of familiar life, by an authoress whose first attempt in literature was received with great favor. Her second venture meets with still higher praise. The book, with a hard name, *Miranuchi*, is the story of a pioneer preacher in the Valley of New-Brunswick, so-called, "The Famous Methodist Blacksmith," the memory of whose deeds still lives in those regions.

NAVAL DUTIES AND DISCIPLINE, with the Policy and Principles of Naval Organization. By F. A. ROE, Lieutenant U. S. Navy. 12mo. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND.

The principles investigated and sought to be established in this volume lie at the root of our maritime success as a nation, both in its naval and commercial relations. Each ship is a little state, and must be governed and regulated according to a peculiar code, that has been gradually elaborated out of the exigencies of the situation. Lieut. ROE goes the right way to work, and in describing the general duties and character of a man-of-war, its internal organization, the services of its officers, &c., has produced a picture not merely instructive but graphic and interesting, that will prove attractive both to landsmen and sailors. The book is ably written and displays much literary ability.

DICKENS' WORKS, HOUSEHOLD EDITION—AMERICAN NOTES, and PICTURES FROM ITALY. 2vols., 18mo. THE UNCOMMERCIAL TRAVELER. 1 vol., 18mo. New-York: SHELDON & CO.

The present issue of three volumes completes the entire set of the Household "Dickens" in forty-nine volumes. It has been often and truly said that the writer's own country has produced no edition that will for a moment compare with that published by Messrs. SHELDON in all that constitutes excellence in a book. It is a triumph of art such as few living writers have been honored with, and reflects credit both on the enterprise which undertook, and the public who have sustained, such a hold though judicious speculation.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION. By J. P. WICHERSHAM. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Mr. WICHERSHAM is well known from his labors in the cause of education. His present work relates to that part of the Philosophy of Instruction, which treats of the nature of the several branches of knowledge, and the methods of teaching them, according to that nature. It is the work of one who has bent all the powers of his mind to the investigation of an extensive and almost illimitable subject, and as such, is deserving of serious attention.

DR. SMITH'S SMALLER HISTORY OF ROME, from the Earliest Times to the Extinction of the Empire, A. D. 476. 18mo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

An excellent compend from the hand of a master, and for most general readers preferable to the larger work. The narrative is illustrated and rendered plain by maps, plans, engravings, tables, &c. Dr. SMITH'S portion of the book finishes with the fall of the republic; the continuation, or history of the empire is by EUGENE LAWRENCE, Esq., of this city, who has devoted many years' study to the investigation of Roman history.

THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD. By GOLDSMITH. 24mo. New-York: FRANK H. DODD.

This is another of the beautifully-printed little books, fit to be compared to the famous Elzevir editions of old, which Mr. DODD is bringing out in succession to his *Paradise Lost* and *Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare*. There is no falling off from the previous high standard in its execution.

OUR GREAT CAPTAINS. 12mo. New-York: C. B. RICHARDSON.

Relates in attractive style the achievements of the men of whom their country may well be proud—GRANT, SHERMAN, THOMAS, SHERIDAN and FARRAGUT. Excellent portraits on steel of these worthies illustrate the narrative, which is compiled from official and authenticated sources, and forms a manual of our recent military history at once popular and trustworthy.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S SKETCH BOOK. 18mo. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

This elegant little volume is another installment of the Riverside edition of IRVING'S popular works, which will soon be complete. All the appropriate language of commendation has been lavished on the preceding volumes, so we must content ourselves with simply announcing the present.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Earl Russell and Sir Frederick Bruce on the Gponing of the Southern Ports.

In a dispatch from Washington to Earl RUSSELL, dated May 26, Sir FREDERICK BRUCE says:

"Two considerations will operate strongly in the restoration of unrestricted commerce with the Southern States. The rebellion having been suppressed, the North seeks for compensation for the sacrifices it has made in trade with those regions, and demands the cessations of the abuses and favoritism which have characterised the system of trading under treasury permits which was initiated during the war. Moreover the introduction of Northern capital and energy will give employment to the Southern people, who are now starving, and it is hoped will tend to develop the resources of the States, and thus promote the restoration of tranquility. I feel convinced that in a short time all attempts to impose restrictions on trade in any shape will be found impracticable. The South is destitute of everything, and the government is obliged to issue rations in many places to prevent the people from dying of famine. In order to induce the people to resume cultivation, and to enable them to provide for themselves, it is necessary that the holders of cotton in the plantations should be induced to bring it to market by withdrawing the threat of seizure, and it appears to me that vague threats of confiscation of property cannot be kept hanging over the heads of the proprietors in general. An amnesty which shall reassure the masses cannot be long withheld. The clause in the proclamation, stating that persons trading with the ports of the United States in violation of the laws will be regarded as pirates, is to me unintelligible, nor can I obtain any satisfactory explanation of it. I think it is inserted in *terrorem*, as such offences must be dealt with according to law, and no tribunal would consider persons guilty of such acts as guilty of piracy.

The following is Earl RUSSELL'S reply to the above dispatch:

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 16, 1865.

SIR: The clause in the President's proclamation of the 22d of May, which threatens certain offendors as pirates, and which you justly describe in your dispatch of the 26th ultimo as unintelligible, seems to have arisen from a confusion of two very separate offences.

The one would be the offence of attempting to trade, to carry manufactures or provisions, for instance, into such ports as Charleston, Mobile or Wilmington, ports in the possession of the United States. This would be an offence of violating laws and regulations of the nature of custom-house regulations, and punishable as such.

The other would be the offence of attempting by armed vessels, such as the *Stonewall*, to break into the ports of Galveston and Brownsville, then in the possession of the Confederates, with the view of aiding them in their insurrection.

This would be an offence against the sovereignty of the United States, and the state of war having ceased, would amount to the crime of high treason.

Neither offence could constitute piracy, which is a crime against all mankind.

But as, since the date of the proclamation, Galveston and the other ports excepted have been reduced within the obedience of the United States, it will probably not be necessary that you should point out this error in the proclamation of the 22d of May.

You will take care, however, to attend to any case in which a British subject may be wrongfully detained in prison, after the more recent proclamations of the President, of which I have not, however, received from you official copies.

I am, &c. (Signed) RUSSELL.

A Letter from John Bright, M. P.

To W. W. Broom, Esq., of the New-York Loyal Publication Society.

DEAR SIR: I write to thank you for the work of F. LIEBER on the "Amendment of the Constitution." It is very kind of your society to remember me at a time when so many important duties must press upon you. Your labors must have done much good, for you work in the midst of a people who can read and comprehend what you put before them.

The restoration of peace, and the abolition of slavery on your continent, are events which fill my heart with joy. And there are multitudes in this country, and in every Christian country, that rejoice with me and you.

We have seen you prosper in war. Now we are to see it in peace. In the one, force is, or was, the great quality required—in the other it is wisdom; and I hope the Supreme Ruler may give wisdom in abundant measure to your government and your people.

The copy of your work is at Rochdale, at my home there. I hope to find it when I return at the approaching close of the session of Parliament.

With many thanks to your society for their kindly feelings toward me, I am, with great respect, yours, sincerely, JOHN BRIGHT.

W. W. BROOM, Esq., New-York.

P. S.—I know how heartily many among you will regret the removal from among us of my lamented friend, R. COBDEN. He did not live to see your complete triumph, but he saw it with the eye of faith.

We have sympathised deeply with you in the loss of your good President, and we have faith in the wisdom of his successor. J. B.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

Over Three Millions Taken Yesterday—Twenty-two Hundred Small Subscribers.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 6.

JAY COOKE reports subscriptions to-day to the Seven-thirty Loan to the amount of $3,015,100, including the following:

First National Bank of New-York	$325,000
Ninth National Bank of New-York	130,800
First National Bank of Nashville	200,000
First National Bank of Leavenworth	100,000
Third National Bank of Cincinnati	100,000
Second National Bank of Chicago	243,500
First National Bank of Springfield	100,000
First National Bank of Baltimore	50,000
Second National Bank of Philadelphia	50,000
First National Bank of Cincinnati	100,000
Second National Bank of Boston	100,000
National Bank of the Republic, Boston	100,000
Brewster, Sweet & Co., Boston	200,000
Fourth National Bank of New-York	125,000
Tenth National Bank of New-York	400,000
Fisk & Hatch, New-York	1,014,100
First National Bank of Des Moines	118,000

The individual subscriptions numbered 2,195.

A NOBLE BEQUEST.

Rear-Admiral Dupont Bequeathes $175,000 For a National Asylum to Orphans.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 6.

The *Press* states that Rear-Admiral DUPONT has bequeathed $175,000, the amount of his prize-money, to establish a National Asylum in Washington for the orphans of soldiers and sailors.

From Cincinnati.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERALS, ETC.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 6.

Major-Gen. ORD to-day assumes command of the Northern Military Department, with his headquarters at Detroit.

Major-Gen. HOOKER will leave for New-York in a few days, to relieve Major-Gen. DIX.

The heat has been intense for the last two days, the thermometer averaging 98 deg. in the shade. A large number of cases of sun-stroke were reported, only two or three of which, however, proved fatal.

Two soldiers were run over and killed yesterday.

Hon. HENRY WINTEN DAVIS delivered an eloquent address in Chicago on the 4th inst., and took strong grounds in favor of negro suffrage and the Monroe doctrine.

A locomotive exploded at Centralia, Ill., on the 4th inst., killing the engineer and fireman.

From New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 3.

The schooner *Lorena*, from New-Orleans for Mobile, was wrecked on the lower obstructions. The cargo was owned by J. M. G. PARKER. She was a total loss.

The crops are looking well in West Louisiana. Freedmen still continue to flock into town.

The *True Delta* has passed into the hands of W. K. ADAMS and Mr. OLIVER.

The steamship *Evening Star* sails for New-York to-night.

The *Times* is informed that the rebel portion of the Cherokees are near starvation, and Gen. STANLEY appeals to TEXAS for relief.

COTTON—A moderate inquiry but no sales. In Western produce there is no material change. Gold, 140½. Domestic exchange check on New-York, ¼c. discount. Freights—A steam transport is up for New-York to take wool at 11¼c.

Dastardly Attempt to Blow up the Steamboat Chorcorda.

CENTRE HARBOR, N. H., Thursday, July 6.

While the steamer *Chorcorda* was lying at the wharf at this place last night some unknown person placed a keg of powder on the furnace, when an explosion took place, blowing up the front deck and shattering the door-panels, but not injuring the machinery. She was able to leave on time this morning No one was much injured on board.

Fires.

St. LOUIS, Thursday, July 6.

A fire on the 4th destroyed HERMITZ & Co.'s rectifying establishment, near the corner of Main and Walnut streets; also, the warehouse of W. T. THROOP & Co., adjoining. HERMITZ'S loss, $20,000; insured $15,000. THROOP'S loss on building and stock, over $20,000; fully insured.

A fire yesterday destroyed the upper stories of R. W. MITCHELL'S furniture and carpet-store, No. 134 Fourth-street. Loss $20,000 to $25,000; insured for $50,000, principally in Eastern companies.

From Fort Laramie.

FORT LARAMIE, Thursday, July 6.

A column consisting of the Second Missouri Light Artillery, equipped as cavalry, and the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry passed Columbus, Nebraska, to-day, en route to the Powder River country, to cooperate with two other columns, now preparing to march from Laramie against the hostile Indians.

From the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Thursday, July 6.

A steamer from New-Orleans brings 216 bales of cotton for Cairo, 255 bales of cottou and 459 hhds. of sugar for St. Louis.

A steamer from Memphis brings 100 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 6.

The Governor leaves Albany to-day to recruit his health, which his severe duties have much impaired. He will be absent several weeks.

Arrival of the China at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 6.

The steamship *China* arrived here from Halifax at 7 o'clock this morning. Her mails and the newspaper bag for the Associated Press were despatched by the morning train, which is due in New-York about 6 o'clock this evening.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 6.

Mr. J. SNIVELY, of Hancock, was to-day elected President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, in place of ALFRED SPATES, of Cumberland.

The Illness of Daniel S. Dickinson.

United States District Attorney DICKINSON'S illness having been alluded to in some of the papers, it is proper that his friends and the public should be advised of the true state of the case.

Mr. DICKINSON was prostrated by a most virulent attack of fever about three weeks since, from which he is now rapidly recovering. His labors for the last four years have been such as few constitutions, even the most young and vigorous, could have borne; but he seemed to live upon excitement, riding by night and by day, and addressing vast crowds at distant points from each other, and seemed to know no fatigue. But the sudden collapse of the rebellion left him free from the excitement which had buoyed him up, and his overtaxed brain and body came back to claim their compensations for previous overworkings. The fever has run its course, and his physician says that in a few days he will be in better health than he has enjoyed for years.

THE SCOTTISH AMERICAN JOURNAL.—The number of the *Scottish American Journal* for the current week contains the opening chapters of what promises to be a most attractive story, "By the Trent." The story is from the graceful pen of Mrs. E. S. OLDHAM—a graceful and charming writer.

THE MICROSCOPE.—A number of scientific gentlemen met at No. 72 Varick-street, last Tuesday afternoon, and organized the New-York Microscopical Society, by electing A. A. STARR, Esq., the well-known microscopist, President, and Prof. HENDRICKSON, of the Grand-street School, Secretary. The society will hold its next regular meeting at the same place, on the last Wednesday of this month, at 8 o'clock P. M.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Turf.

HOBOKEN COURSE, NEW-JERSEY—TROTTING—Thursday, July 6—Purse and stakes $1,500, mile heats, 8 in 5, in harness:

G. Titus named b. g. Cracker Boy	1	3	2	1	1
J. Van Sytha named Buckskin Mare	3	1	1	2	2
W. Ransley named b. g. Billy Button	2	2	3	dis.	

TIME—2:55½; 2:53; 2:56; 2:42½; 2:46.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.

THURSDAY, July 6, match $2,000, five miles, in harness.

Ad. Carpenter named ch. s. Hickory Jack. Rec'd forfeit.
J. H. Martin named g. s. Ajax.....Paid forfeit.

SAME DAY.—Mile heats, in harness, for the proceeds of the gates.

Ad. Carpenter named ch. s. Hickory Jack	1	1	
J. H. Martin named g. s. Ajax	2	2	

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First Heat	42½	1:24	2:48
Second Heat	42½	1:25½	2:49¾

Base Ball.

NEW-YORK VS. BROOKLYN—THE EXCELSIORS AND KNICKERBOCKERS IN THE FIELD ONCE MORE.—These two clubs of Brooklyn and New-York, the members of which are mainly from the mercantile community, Wall-street being duly represented in both organizations, meet every season in a series of friendly contests on their respective grounds, which, for true enjoyable recreation are not surpassed by any meetings on the ball-field during the season. Yesterday afternoon the first of these games for 1865 took place at Hoboken, it being the first time either club had appeared in a match game this year, and the meeting proved to be, if anything, more agreeable than any of the previous matches.

The play on the occasion was very good on both sides, especially in the in-field, and the contest proved to be a more even one than was expected and quite an interesting match. At the close of the game the Excelsiors were hospitably entertained by the Knickerbockers at the club-rooms, and a good social time was had during the remainder of the evening. We append the score of the match:

KNICKERBOCKER CLUB.	O.	L.	Runs.	EXCELSIOR CLUB.	H.	L.	Runs.
Davis, p	3		2	Cooke, c	4		3
Vail, 2d b	5		1	Wyckoff, c. f	3		3
Thomas, s. s	4		2	Holt, 1st b	2		4
Bensel, c. f	3		3	Young, 3d b	3		2
Hinsdale, 1st b	4		2	Brainard, 2d b	1		3
Kissam, 3d b	1		5	Dallas, p	4		2
Taylor, l. f	1		3	Gulick, s. s	2		5
Demalt, c	3		1	Birdseye, l. f	5		2
Churchill, r. f	3		1	Bostwick, r. f	3		3
Total	27		20	Total	27		28

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th	8th	9th.	
Knickerbocker	0	2	8	1	0	0	4	3	2	20.
Excelsior	5	2	1	2	5	1	0	6	23.	

Umpire—Mr. Chadwick, of the Star Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Holt and Douglass.
Time of game—2 hours and 10 minutes.
Fly-catches made—Knickerbocker, 5; Excelsior, 10.

Fires and Riots in the Third Ward.

DISGRACEFUL FIGHTS AMONG FIREMEN—THE RIOTERS DISPERSED BY THE POLICE.

At about 6 o'clock last evening, a fire occurred from the spontaneous combustion of a can of phosphorus, in the yard in the rear of Mr. JEFFERSON J. BECKWITH'S drug-store, at No. 252 Greenwich-street. The flames having been extinguished, with damage not exceeding $100, the firemen attached to Hook and Ladder Company No. 15 and Hose No. 49, then stationed at the intersection of Warren and Greenwich streets, engaged each other in a fierce but not sanguinary encounter, with brickbats, trumpets and wrenches, and for five minutes, or until the police entered upon the scene, there was promise of serious results. The police being on the ground in heavy force—detachments having been sent to the fire from the First, Second, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards—the riot was speedily quelled, and RICHARD SCULLY, THOMAS LOFTUS, PETER BURNS and JOHN RYAN, firemen, were apprehended and committed to the cells in Capt. GREER'S police-station, in Chambers street, near West Broadway.

Meantime, there being two cans of phosphorus remaining in the yard at the Greenwich-street drug-store, Capt. GREER'S men took these round to the Third-Ward Police Station, there to be stowed in a coal-vault; but while they were taking the cans through the station-house one of them exploded and set the house on fire, and it became necessary to release the above-named prisoners, to save them from suffocation. The fire here was speedily extinguished by Hose Company No. 28 and firemen from the several engines which were nearest the spot; but the fire in the station-house momentarily withdrew the eyes of the police from the firemen, and the latter, taking advantage of the occasion, met at the intersection of Church and Murray streets and resumed their fight, on this occasion Hose Companies Nos. 18 and 25 taking part in the riotous proceedings. Chief-Engineer DECKER and assistants entered the crowd while the fight was at its height, and sought to dissuade the combatants; but the firemen thrust the Chief aside as though he were a mere meddler and were about taking sides for a bloody encounter when a formidable body of police turned a corner at a double-quick, and the rioters scattered instanter.

Happily, no person was mortally wounded in either encounter. In these riots it has been made manifest that Chief Engineer DECKER and his assistants have lost control of the Fire Department, and that the threats which have been so freely lauded for a month past have, in the language of the firemen, "meant business," and, moreover, that were it not for the strength and perfect trustworthiness of the Metropolitan Police, we might reasonably expect to witness a riot of no mean magnitude. The worst element of the old Fire Department, having been beaten, is bitterly vindictive, and has the mastery of several companies.

THE FULTON-STREET FIRE.

The fire which occurred, between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, in the book depository of the Reformed Dutch Church, at No. 103 Fulton-street, was undoubtedly of incendiary origin, and probably the work of burglars. The loss on the stock is estimated at $4,000, and on the building $1,000. On the stock there is $3,500 insurance in the Park and Niagara offices, and on the building, which is owned by Mr. J. J. PHYFE, the Etna Company have $4,000 insurance.

Union General Committee.

At a meeting of this committee, held at the hall corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street last evening, the following preamble and resolutions were presented by Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Chairman of a Sub-Committee to which was referred the following resolution presented by Mr. SINCLAIR TOUSEY at the previous meeting of the committee.

MR. TOUSEY'S RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That without desiring to interfere with the policy of the administration, we respectfully beg leave to suggest that good faith and justice to the black Unionists of the South as well as security for the loyal whites of those States, requires that the official influence of the national authorities shall be exercised in favor of allowing loyal freedmen the privilege of voting, believing that the future welfare of our country can be better trusted to the franchises of loyal black men than disloyal whites.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

Whereas, The President of the United States, qualified by his position, by his knowledge of the people and the public men of the South, and by a patriotism tried by fire, has matured a plan for the restoration of the constitutional relations to the Federal Government of the States lately disturbed by rebellion.

And whereas, The plan of the President commends itself by its simplicity and wisdom, as well as by its source; therefore

Resolved, That in the judgment of this committee, the people can in no way so effectively promote the pacification of our common country, and the complete establishment of justice, freedom and nationality, as by extending to the President a confiding and united support.

Resolved, That the acceptance by those States of the nationalized law of liberty, and the denial of the right of suffrage to disloyal citizens, have become, by the necessary operations of the war, conditions precedent to restoration.

Resolved, That all other questions relating to the elective franchise, are rightfully left by the President to the loyal voters of the several States; and we are satisfied that their trust, as well as every constitutional power and influence of the General Government, will be so exercised as to advance the rights and interests of all classes, the prosperity of the State, and the honor of the nation.

Mr. TOUSEY said the resolutions were well enough in themselves, but they did not cover the point. If the resolutions of the committee were adopted, he should renew his resolution at some future time.

The resolutions of the committee were, after some debate, adopted by a large majority.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

TRIAL OF FIRE ENGINES.—The capacity of the steam fire-engines of the Western District was tested yesterday afternoon, in Raymond-street, near the corner of Willoughby-street, by direction of Chief-Engineer CUNNINGHAM. Several thousand spectators were present, among them two of the New-York Fire Commissioners and several Brooklyn Aldermen, all of whom seemed to take a lively interest in the proceedings. The steamers present were Nos. 7, 9, 14 and 17, together with hand-engine No. 21. Steamer No. 2, for some unexplained cause, was not on hand. Each engine had full complements of men, who did their duty with a will. The operations commenced shortly after 2 o'clock P. M. by raising steam. No. 7 got up steam in four minutes; No. 9 in three and a half minutes; No. 14 in three minutes, and No. 17 in four and three-quarter minutes. No. 7 started in four minutes; No. 9 in six minutes; No. 14 in seven and three-quarter minutes, and No. 17 in five and three-quarter minutes. The result of the playing was as follows:

No. 7 threw a stream 210 feet horizontally.
No. 9 threw a stream 210 feet horizontally.
No. 14 threw a stream 203 feet horizontally.
No. 17 threw a stream 198 feet horizontally.
No. 21 (hand-engine) threw a stream to a distance of 247 feet, thus beating the steamers, at which there was great rejoicing. The volume of water thrown was much greater, however, by the steamers than the hand-engine. The judges on the trial were Assistant Engineers FITZPATRICK, TAYLOR and BARR. After the official trial, No. 7 threw a stream about 50 feet farther than any other steamer, and they therefore consider themselves the champions. All passed off harmoniously, and everybody was pleased with the working of the different apparatus.

THE RETURNED VETERANS.—The One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, which served with distinction during the past three years, returned home on the 3d inst., and participated in the Fourth of July celebration the day following. They were first commanded by Col. JAMES JOURDAN, originally of the Fourteenth regiment, who was promoted to Brevet Brigadier-General. The command then devolved upon Col. WM. H. MCNARY, who led them in the battles about Petersburgh and Richmond. They were attached to the Twenty-fourth Army Corps. The regiment is now quartered at the Brooklyn City Armory, but will soon proceed to Hart's Island to be paid off and mustered out of the service.

SERIOUS CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Last evening a horse attached to a carriage driven by Mr. JOSEPH SILVEY, of No. 103 Forsyth-street, New-York, ran off in Flatbush-avenue, near Tenth-street, throwing out Mr. SILVEY and wife, who accompanied him. The husband fell upon his head, and sustained a fracture of the skull and the dislocation of one arm. He was attended to by a physician, who deems his case hopeless. Mrs. SILVEY was but slightly hurt.

SALE OF A WAR HORSE.—The war horse formerly owned by Brig.-Gen. F. B. SPINOLA was sold at public auction yesterday, near the City Hall, to satisfy a claim of Mr. E. B. MORNELL. The animal was formerly owned by Col. J. H. PERRY, of the Forty-eighth Regiment Volunteers. He was struck off to Brig.-Gen. J. C. SMITH for $2,400.

NEW-JERSEY.

A BLIND MAN RUN OVER.—Yesterday forenoon, as "Uncle BILLY, the blind newsman," junction of Newark-avenue and Montgomery-street, was crossing the street near his place, he was knocked down and run over by a horse and loaded cart. He was taken to a drug-store where it was found that he had received several severe flesh wounds about his arms and head, but no bones were broken. Dr. FEENEY dressed the wounds, after which he was conveyed to his home. The driver is not blamed, as his horse was unmanageable at the time.

PASSENGERS BY RAIL ON THE FOURTH.—The New-Jersey Railroad Company transported 17,622 persons over their road on the Fourth, from points between New-Brunswick and Jersey City. After the close of the fireworks that night, several thousand persons congregated at the ferry depot foot of Cortlandt-street, waiting a passage over the river. The blockade continued over an hour.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number **detailed reports of the Trial of the assassins.** Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and most prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

An Appeal to the Governor OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.

If you are interested in the welfare of your crippled soldiers, please read the following:

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1865.

City and County of New-York, ss.:

E. W. FLOWER, being duly sworn, says:

In December last, I was necessitated, by a wound received in the war for the Union, to procure the best artificial leg in the market, and accordingly I made an examination of the different models of artificial limbs manufactured in this city. I was at once struck with the adaptability and apparent durability of Mr. J. W. Weston's Metallic Artificial Leg. Accordingly, I made application by letter to Surgeon-General Barnes to be allowed to order it, and Mr. Weston has had no contract with the government to furnish soldiers with limbs. My letter to the Surgeon-General was returned to Surgeon B. C. Clements, in charge of the Central Park Hospital, for information, at which place I was then staying.

On the 26th of December last, I was asked if I had written to the Surgeon-General, and what business I had so to write, and that I had got myself into trouble by so doing. I was immediately ordered under arrest, cripple though I was.

Subsequently, in the latter part of the month of January, Dr. Clements sent for me to come to his office. On entering, Dr. Clements inquired into the matter of my writing to the Surgeon-General about a leg, and told me that "had I written less, I might have fared better."

He also informed me that I could not have the Weston leg, but that I must decide then and there which of the legs furnished by the commission I would choose. I replied that I had not decided which I would have yet. The doctor insisted upon my decision, but finally gave me until the following day to decide.

In the meantime, by my order, Mr. Weston had made me an artificial leg, and the next day after my conversation with the Surgeon I appeared with the leg on, although my stump was not yet sufficiently healed.

Since that time I have worn the leg enough to be perfectly satisfied with it, although the condition of my stump prevents me from wearing any leg without injury. All I ask is fair play and an open field.

If I like Mr. Weston's leg best then I want the privilege of using it without the inconvenience of paying for it. When the United States Government allows a mutilated soldier the price to be applied on other legs, certainly the person who is unfortunately obliged to wear an artificial limb ought to be the best judge of its utility.

Other models may be good, but I prefer this, and now I want Uncle Sam to pay me back my seventy-five dollars, which is my due, and nothing more.

E. W. FLOWER.

E. W. Flower, being duly sworn, testifies that the facts stated in the above are true. E. W. FLOWER.

Sworn before me this 9th day of June, 1865.

JAMES W. HALE, Public Notary, No. 54 Wall-st.

I have the reply of Surgeon-G

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES)
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD SERIES,
Constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery.
JULY, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The following described notes of the first series 7-30s, viz.:

Nos. 79,709@10, $500s	$1,000
Nos. 70,888@93, $500s	3,000
Nos. 42,811@13, $1,000	3,000
Nos. 120,400@2, $1,000	3,000
Total	$10,000

All parties are cautioned against negotiating the above notes, as paymeat of them has been stopped.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,633 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating thes bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LOST OR STOLEN.

Six First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., Nos. 439 to 495 inclusive. The public are cautioned not to purchase the above bonds, payment being stopped.
CHARLES R. GILPIN, No. 25 William-st.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.
Capital, $250,000, with authority to increase to $1,000,000.
Located at No. 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st.
DIRECTORS:

GABRIEL W. COITE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
CHAS. FOX,	ANDREW C. BENEDICT,
JAMES W. DOMINICK,	ANDREAS WILLMAN,
WILLIAM E. CLARK,	ALEX. H. EVANS,
ALBERT DUNG,	JOHN Q. ADAMS,
WILLIAM R. FOSTER,	NOAH T. SWEZEY,
ALANSON T. BRIGGS,	JOHN SNIFFEN,
	OTTO SCHLOMER.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.
GABRIEL W. COITE, President.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act;

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clerke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 24, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to Provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act;

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.
Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act;

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act;

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 15th day of June, 1865.
(Signed.) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.

JOHN H. McCOLLOM, of the City and County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published June 22, 1865. Creditors to appear before Hon. R. H. TYLER, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the village of Fulton in said county, on the 22d day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent estate, and he be discharged from his debts.
T. HASTINGS,
Attorney for Insolvent.
Oswego, June 30, 1865. 1630-law10*F

CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Joliet and Chicago R. R. Coupons of First Mortgege Bonds.
Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.
Dubuque South Western R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.
Detroit and Milwaukee Coupons, and
Detroit and Pontiac Coupons,
Due July 1, 1865, will be paid at our office, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after that date, less government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, BROOKLYN CITY securities of the different issues, at highest market price.
T. C. SHOONMAKER,
No. 67 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BOSTON, June 29, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR BIDS FOR $6,500,000 WORTH OF THE SCRIP OF THE COMMONWEALTH, KNOWN AS THE "WAR FUND OF 1865."
PAYABLE IN TWENTY YEARS AND REDEEMABLE IN FIVE YEARS AT OPTION OF THE STATE.

UNDER DIRECTION OF THE GOVERNOR AND Council, pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, passed on the first day of April 1865, (Chap. 122,) and an Act passed on the seventeenth day of May, 1865, the undersigned hereby invites Proposals for the purchase of six million five hundred thousand dollars' ($6,500,000) worth of the scrip of Massachusetts, to be designated the "War Fund," as provided for in said act, toward completing the funding of the war debt of the Commonwealth.

The certificates of said scrip will be of the denomination of $500 and $1,000, (at option of bidders,) *payable in lawful money of United States*, with interest warrants (coupons) attached, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. (6 ₰ cent.) per annum, payable at this office, semi-annually, IN COIN, on the first days of March and September, of each year.

Should parties prefer, the scrip purchased may be registered at this office, in which case the certificates will be without coupons, interest being payable at same date and place, and then and there to be duly receipted for.

For the redemption of the principal, a sinking fund is established by the act creating the fund.

Bidders must designate in their bids the class of certificates which they desire, and the number of certificates of each class, if they desire some of each, and whether with coupons, or registered.

The interest of each certificate first payable, that of September, 1865, will be reckoned from the day of payment of the bonds purchased.

Sealed proposals for the whole, or any part of the above scrip will be received at this office, *until the 15th day of July next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, M.*, when they will be opened and awards made to the highest bidders, reserving the right, however, to reject any or all bids. Fractional bids must be either in quarters, halves, or three quarters of one per cent. Said proposals must be accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. (5 ₰ cent.) of the amount bid for, to be accounted for in payment, where bids are accepted or returned to the several unsuccessful bidders, or forfeited if the bidder do not respond to an accepted bid.

The proposals must be inclosed in an envelope to the address of the Treasurer, and MUST be marked "PROPOSALS FOR LOAN," to prevent their being opened before the date assigned herein for opening. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified thereof, and payment for the scrip to be made as follows, viz: The whole at option of purchaser for the whole scrip purchased, on the 20th of July next ensuing; or one-half on that day for one-half of the scrip purchased, and the balance on the 20th of August next ensuing, for the remaining half.

Certificates or receipts, will be ready for delivery at time of payment therefor.

Temporary notes held by any parties against the Commonwealth will be received in payment of scrip.
HENRY K. OLIVER, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR
$200,000
CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1695.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until SATURDAY, the 8th day of July, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York passed February 19, 1865, chapter 75 of the laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 2, 1865.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed June 1, 1895.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the city the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the corporation require it.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
June 23, 1865.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 94 Broadway and No. 6 Wall-st.,
Dealers in government and other securities. Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

CORNELIUS WENDELL, *Late Public Printer.* WILLIAM H. WATSON, *Late Chief Cl'k Sub. Dep't.*
WENDELL & WATSON
PROSECUTE CLAIMS BEFORE EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.
OFFICE ROOMS, No. 345 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
Directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
Post-office Box No. 363 Washington, D. C.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled An Act Enabling the Banks of this State to Become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held the 22d day of May, 1865, voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Pacific National Bank.
R. RUCK, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

THIS BANK HAVING, BY AUTHORITY of the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States, organized as a national bank, its business on and after the 1st of July, 1865, will be conducted under the title of "THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York."
Correspondents and depositors will please note this, and make their checks and indorsements accordingly.
EDWARD HAIGHT, President.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive written proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn. Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.
Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.
S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 10th inst., at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $10,000 of said bonds for the purposes of the sinking fund.
JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
Trustees.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA OIL COMPANY, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year will take place on TUESDAY, the 25th of July, at the office of the company, where the poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
J. H. KETCHAM, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
Chartered by act of Legislature,
for the
SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES,
Under special guarantee
and the
RENTING OF SAFES
in its
BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS,
in the
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
No. 146 Broadway,
Corner of Liberty-st.
COUPONS COLLECTED.

The charter confines the business of the company to the safe keeping of valuables, and imposes a personal liability upon the stockholders to an amount equal and additional to the stock held.
Circulars containing rates, &c., can be obtained at the office.

DIRECTORS:
HENRY A. SWIFT, of Henry A. Swift & Co., No. 29 Barclay-st.
COURTLANDT PALMER, No. 54 William-st.
Hon. JAS. R. WHITING, No. 61 Hudson-st.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company.
DAVID OGDEN, No. 68 Wall-st.
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, Tiffany & Co. No. 550 Broadway.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier United States Sub-Treasury, New-York.
A. D. HOPE, Superintendent Central Express Company, and President First National Bank, Somerville, N. J.
J. O. BABCOCK, Cashier Adams Express Company.
GEO. W. McLEAN, Jerome Riggs & Co., No. 48 Exchange-place.
JOHN A. PULLEN, Manager National Express Co.
W. C. SHELDON, Buckley, Sheldon & Co., No. 75 Leonard-st.
FRANCIS H. JENKS.
FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.
FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, on SATURDAY, July 1, 1865:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$417,797 29
Overdrafts		650 00
Due from banks		17,134 65
Due from directors of the bank	$27,883 00	
Due from brokers		
Real estate		50,000 00
Specie		10,685 00
Cash items, viz		72,678 20
Legal Teaders		182,352 00
National Bank notes		5,329 00
Stocks, $241,500; Promissory and U. S. 7-30 notes and indebted securities, $65,000		306,500 00
Bonds and mortgages		
Bills of solvent banks		5,761 00
Bills of suspended banks		
Loss and expense account		
Total		$1,067,877 14

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$350,000 00
Circulation registered	$94,816	
Circulation not registered		
Total	$94,816	
Less notes on hand	439	94,377 00
Profits		9,635 13
Due to banks		40,000 00
Due to individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors		
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		7,829 70
Due depositors, on demand		559,314 00
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads		6,721 31
Total		$1,067,877 14

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—Chas. Jenkins, President, and Wm. S. Carman, Cashier of the East River National Bank, a bank located and doing business at the City of New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1865, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
CHARLES JENKINS, President.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 6th day of July, 1865.
5 cent Internal Revenue Stamp canceled.
JOHN VAN ORDEN, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK at the close of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1865:

	Dr.
Notes and bills discounted	$1,347,252 26
Overdrafts	207 34
Banking house	20,000 00
Other real estate (bond and mortgage)	1,500 00
Current expenses	10 66
Premium on interest on certificates of indebtedness	130 43
Remittances and other cash items (checks and drafts on City Banks)	260,366 63
Due from National Banks	38,777 90
Due from State banks	18,126 07
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer, to secure circulating notes	
U. S. Bonds on hand	
New-York State Stocks	142,600 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	5,800 00
Other U. S. Securities	24,000 00— 962,402 06
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks	12,500 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of State Banks	8,821 00— 21,321 00
Specie	58,363 18
Other lawful money (legal-tender notes)	20,537 50
Total	$3,112,772 10
	Cr.
Capital stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus fund	9,850 29
Circulating notes received from State Banks	43,344 00
Individual deposits	1,629,242 61
Dividends unpaid	37,697 50
Due National Banks	847 25 04
Due State Banks	35,125 64
Discount	2,264 72
Profit and loss	131,534 41— 131,963 13
Total	$3,112,772 10

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT P. PERRIN, Cashier of the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 5th day of July, 1865.
G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The limited partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of POWERS, BECKMAN & BRADFORD, Jr., in which SAMUEL D. BRADFORD is the special partner, will terminate this day by its own limitation.
HENRY BOWERS,
GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, Jr.,
HENRY BEECKMAN GRAHAM,
SAMUEL D. BRADFORD.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of New-York relative to limited partnerships, under the name or firm of BOWERS, BEECKMAN & BRADFORD, Jr.

The general nature of the business to be transacted is the sale of domestic goods, and other merchandise generally, upon commission, and dealing in merchandise generally upon commission or otherwise.

The general parties interested therein are HENRY BOWERS, who resides at Yonkers, in the State of New-York, and GILBERT L. BEECKMAN, SAMUEL DEXTER BRADFORD, Jr., and HENRY BEECKMAN GRAHAM, who respectively reside in the City of New-York.

The special partner interested therein is SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, who resides at West Roxbury, in the State of Massachusetts, and as such special partner has contributed to the common stock the sum of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS in cash.

The said partnership is to commence on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and it will terminate on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.
HENRY BOWERS,
GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
SAMUEL DEXTER BRADFORD, Jr.,
HENRY BEECKMAN GRAHAM,
SAMUEL D. BRADFORD.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to title 1, chapter 4, part 2 of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and the several acts amendatory thereof; and that

1. The name of the firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is HERTZBERG, BARNUM & CO.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacturing and jobbing of clothing, to be carried on in the City of New-York.

3. That the names of the general partners are: LEWIS HURXTHAL, of the City of New-York, and CHARLES BARNUM, of Flushing, Long Island; that the names of the special partners are: BEN HALL HURXTHAL and JOHN NEWTON SEARS, both of the City of New-York.

4. That the amount of capital which BEN HURXTHAL as such special partner has contributed to the common stock is twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000;) and the amount of capital which JOHN NEWTON SEARS, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock, is twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000.)

5. That the period at which the partnership is to commence is the 1st day of July, 1865, and the period at which it will terminate is the 31st day of December, 1868.
L. HURXTHAL,
CHAS. BARNUM,
BEN HURXTHAL,
JOHN NEWTON SEARS.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

No. 47 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, 1st July, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of COLGATE & HOFFMAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
JAMES B. COLGATE.
CHAS. BURRALL HOFFMAN,
JOHN B. TREVOR, (Special Partner.)
The Specie and Bullion business heretofore conducted by COLGATE & HOFFMAN, will be continued by
TREVOR & COLGATE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE this day taken into partnership my brother, Mr. EUGENE WINTHROP, and will continue the brokerage business in foreign exchange, gold, government securities, &c., under the firm of GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.
GRENVILLE WINTHROP.
No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

GEO. L. JEWETT HAS BEEN ADMITted a partner in our firm, with an interest from the 1st of January last.
T. B. CODDINGTON & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A ONE-SIXTH INTEREST IN THE Chattanooga Foundry and Machine Works at Chattanooga, Tennessee. For description of property and location inquire of Mr. J. COLES, No. 5 Wall-st., 3d door. For terms and other particulars inquire of W. W. TAULMAN, No. 78 William-st.

RETURNED SOLDIERS WILL FIND A good place to invest their money by buying the newspaper route between Greenwood and Fort Hamilton; good customers; pays well; for sale cheap. Apply immediately at Wainwright's News Agency, No. 40 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—The State and county rights of Gilbert's New Patent Coal-ash Sifter, at great bargains; the cleanest, handsomest, and most convenient coal-ash sifter in use; no dust. R. BLAKE, No. 4 Tryon-row.

DIVIDENDS.

SIXTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1865.

At an Election held on the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	WM. H. HARBECK,
FRANCIS A. PALMER,	GEO. W. PLATT,
JAMES BARNES,	JESSE SELIGMAN,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	GEORGE O. PETERS,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	BENJ. M. STILWELL,
JOHN BODINE,	SAMUEL F. WHITING,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,	JEDID'H. MILLER, M.D.,
ISAAC V. BRIGGS,	GEO. GILFILLAN, M. D.,
JOSHUA SUTTON,	EDW'D. G. BADRAU,
JOHN T. BRUCE,	ROBT. KNIGHT,
	JEREMIAH V. SPADER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, FRANCIS P. FURNALD, Esq., was unanimously reelected President and CHARLES BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice-President.

Also, the usual semi-annual DIVIDEND of TEN (10) PER CENT was declared, payable on the 1st of July next, free of Government tax.
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER THIRD-AV. AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, (free from government tax,) on all sums from $5 to $1,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1865.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1865.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (free of government tax,) will be paid the stockholders of the Irving Bank, payable on and after the 30th day of June.
The transfer-books are closed to that date inclusive.
By order of the board.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH R. R. Co.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on the 15th July. The Company also assume the payment of the government tax on the same. Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th July.
W. C. Pierrepont was reelected President, Marcellus Massey Vice-President, and R. E. Hungerford Secretary, for the ensuing year.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-STREET.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th day of July, 1865, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the Government Tax.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NORWICH, Conn., June 27, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the past six months, free from government tax, payable to stockholders on the 15th inst., whose names are on the stock ledger on the 5th of July.
Dividend payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's Office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
Transfer books will be closed from the 5th of July to the 16th of July.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, Nos. 88 & 90 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent., out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after 5th of July next.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th of June until the 5th of July next.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared an additional dividend of three per cent., free of government tax, out of the profits of the current three months, payable on and after JULY 1.
The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 3d July, inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 636 Broadway, New-York, June 16, 1865.—President.—The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) and an extra dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) free of government tax, payable on first Monday of July next.
The transfer books will remain closed from June 19 until July 7.
GEO. I. SEELEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Twelve (12) Per Cent. and the government tax, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July next.
By order of the board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 128 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1865.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of income tax.
DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

HOUSTON SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 16 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum be allowed depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after the 1st day of July, 1865. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest from said date.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. and the government tax payable to stockholders on and after July 1.
The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to June 30 inclusive.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, free from government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, on and after the first day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board.
C. A. SMITH, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 27 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., (free from government tax,) payable on and after the 10th inst.
WILLIAM E. HOXIE, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA

FOR SALE.

20 ACRES FOR SALE—ON THE CENTRAL Railroad of New-Jersey, 26 miles from city, 4 minutes' walk from depot, pleasantly located, with a fine and elevated building site; land in good cultivation; 300 choice fruit trees, most of them now bearing and very thrifty; also, grape vines and small fruits; very convenient locality for any one doing business in New-York. Will be sold low, and terms to suit purchaser. Apply to L. W. LAWRENCE, Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau-st.

50,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE in Virginia, 5,000 acres of land for sale in Wisconsin, 6,000 acres of land for sale in North Carolina; from 80 to 100 farms for sale in New-Jersey, within one hour af Jersey City, and as many houses and lots in town and country. A fine farm for sale in Woodbridge Township, New-Jersey, within one mile of Woodbridge Railroad Depot, one mile of Houghtaaville Depot, and within two miles of Railroad Depot, Rahway, New-Jersey. This farm contains 63 acres highly improved land, with all the crops included. On the farm is a variety of fruit trees and berries; apple orobard, 60 trees, and pear orchard, 60 trees, all grafted with the choicest variety of fruit; fine house, healthy location, and terms easy. Nearly one-half remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, inquire of J. A. MARTIN, Real Estate Agent, Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 40 ACRES, situated near Parsippany, Morris County, N. J., five miles from Morristown. The land is nearly all tillable and in a good state of cultivation; has a good variety of fruit; house and buildings are all in good repair. It is in a very healthy locality and within 15 minutes' drive from Morris and Essex Railroad. Price $1,000; terms easy. For particulars inquire of A. D. TAPPEN, No. 102 Warren-st., New-York, or JOHN CLASS, Morristown.

FOR SALE AT MILTON, N. Y.—A VERY desirable country residence, consisting of large and commodious house, with large piazza, barn, stable and other outbuildings, and about 14 acres under cultivation, and laid out in lawn, garden, &c.; abundance of fruits. This is one of the best places offered for sale between New-York and Albany for the price, which is $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND, beautifully located on the Shell road, leading from Astoria to Newtown, L. I.; is a desirable location for a residence. Also, four lots in the city of Brooklyn, E. D., situated on the southeast corner of 1st and 10th sts., and three lots on north 10th-st., near 1st-st. The above property is for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Inquire of S. D. CLARK, Greenpoint, Greenpoint-av.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—R. S. LIVingston offers for sale his country seat, situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade-trees. For particulars see the New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCEY, banker, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN MOTT HAVEN, A TWO-STORY house with a ¼ acre of ground handsomely laid out in a garden; a great variety of fruit trees, grape vines, and shrubs; a small barn and other outbuildings, situated in Concord-street, first house from 3d-av. Can be seen at any time. Inquire on the premises, or of LANEHART & BARTLE, No. 228 Washington-st.

MADISON, N. J.—FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT country seat, half-way between Madison and Morristown, on Morris and Essex Railroad; large mansion, and 20, 40, or 150 acres; all delightfully situated; carriage-house, barns, stable, &c., in good order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or S. EDDY, Morristown.

COUNTRY-SEAT AND FARM OF 80 Acres, six miles from New-York, one minute's walk from depot, and on navigable water; dwelling 40 feet square, two stories and basement, with beautiful grounds; fruit abundant; will be sold at a bargain and on easy terms; possession immediately, if desired. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 250 ACRES, IN Litchfield County, Conn., one-half mile from e railroad station, four hours from New-York City; house two-story brick, 14x28, with extension 24x26; three barns, stables and other outbuildings; all nearly new; fruit in abundance. Price $7,000. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR RENT—IN ROCKLAND County, on the Northern New-Jersey Railroad, a mile and a half from the Nanuet Station, a neat place of ten acres, all under cultivation, with house and barn nearly new; house has nine rooms, and is well finished; price $3,300. Inquire at No. 88 Liberty-st., np stairs.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITE, FIVE ACRES, ON the south side of Staten Island, near Eltingville Railroad depot; one of the most desirable locations on the island; unsurpassed; view unsurpassed; neighborhood first-class; boating, fishing, bathing, yachting, &c.; price $2,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

$26,000.—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high stoop brown-stone house, 21x55x100 in perfect order, between 5th and 6th ave, Murray Hill; possession and furniture if desired. Others, $12,000 to $50,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—A splendid farm of 420 acres in Warwick Valley, four miles from the Town of Warwick; this is one of the best farms in the State. Apply to J. ELLIOT CONDICT, 57 White-st., New-York, between the hours of 10 and 12.

FOR SALE—A NICE RESIDENCE IN BROOKlyn, two lots 50x100 feet, and frame house filled in with brick, front and rear piazza, marble mantels, &c.; ground laid out with all kinds of fruit and flowers; possession at any time; price $7,000. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., containing 23½ acres, with good two-story dwelling and outhouses; never-failing brook on the place; price $5,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

$12,000 REQUIRED TO BUY A FIRST-class business property in New-York; raised for 4 years to responsible parties; it will pay 10 per cent. net on above. Address S. R., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

100,000 ACRES SELECTED KANSAS land for sale, on easy terms, in lots to suit purchasers. Five to 10,000 acres cheap to a capitalist. B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION a first-class four-story brown-stone house, in 38th-st. between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house, in fine location (Murray Hill,) 26x55x100. Address S. R., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A brown-stone four-story English basement house, conveniently located in West 34th-st.; has hot and cold water, and all modern improvements; completely furnished; furniture little used, and part of it new; the owner going to the country. Address Box No. 4,739 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE IN THE country to let for the season, situated about one mile from railroad or steamboat depot at Yonkers; all in good order, at reasonable rent; possession immediately. For full particulars, address H. C. WESTLAKE, Box No. 4,739 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—AT RYE—A FURNISHED RESIDENCE, containing twelve rooms, situated near the Sound, and half a mile from Portchester depot; good garden and stable; the use of a horse, wagon and harness, and also a cow are included; rent $150 per month. Apply to G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE NEAR MADISON-SQUARE TO let for 90 months to a first-class private family; rent $350 per month. Apply at No. 243 Broadway, Room No. 8.

TO LET FURNISHED—A HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house in 45th-st., near 6th-av. $250 per month. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 69 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COTTAGE WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, within easy access of New-York by railroad or steamboat, for a small family, one baby and no other children. Address stating particulars to COTTAGE, Box No. 102 *Herald* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 80 TENTH-ST.—TO LET, TO GENTLEmen only, (without menls,) a furnished room, with extension and bath-room adjoining; situation desirable, near 5th-av.; references exchanged. Apply as above.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE, L. I.—THE subscriber's residence at Meadowside, is now open for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm-house, well shaded, situated near the salt water, with bathing, &c., on the premises. Location healthy, surrounded by shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages; stage to steamer. Inquire of E. B. FRANKLIN, No. 20 West-st., or address at Locust Valley, L. I. CHAS. E. FEEKS.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES DESIRING board for the Summer, can be accommodated at a farm-house pleasantly situated along a river, six miles from Long Branch, where there is good fishing, bathing and sailing; terms, $9 a week for adults; children and servants half-price. For particulars, address Mrs. L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J., or apply at No. 18 LeRoy-st., New-York.

SUMMER BOARDERS WILL BE RECEIVED July and August, at Hudson River Institute; beautiful location, extensive grounds and shaded walks; large number of well furnished rooms; assembly room 36 by 50 feet; plenty of fruit and luxuries of the country. Boats leave New-York every morning and evening; connect at Hudson with cars to Claverack, four miles. Address Prof. S. T. FROST, Claverack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT A farm-house situated in the Ramapo Valley, 35 miles from New-York by the Erie road, 2¼ miles above Sloatsburgh; two trains stop at the house daily; surrounded by mountains, with fine fishing and hunting; cars leave at the foot of Chambers-st. For further particulars inquire at No. 28 West 4th-st

SUMMER BOARD—BEEKMAN HILL.—TO let, with partial board, to one or two gentlemen, a large third-story front room, newly furnished, in a first-class house, in a delightful neighborhood, with a small private family; good references required and given. Apply at No. 236 East 50th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT HASTINGS, ON THE Hudson.—Barnard House, one hour by rail or boat. No Summer resort having greater attractions. Terms reasonable. First-class table. Apply, between 10 and 3, to B. BARNARD, No. 67 Walker-st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND ACCOMMODATIONS can be obtained two hours and a half ride from the city on the Erie Railway, by applying to Mrs. M. S. READ, Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN be accommodated with good board at Center Moriches, (Southside,) L. I. Address HAMILTON ROBINSON, as above.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 Broadway, New-York, July 3, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, for furnishing by contract, in such quantities from time to time as may be required for the use of this office and depot, until the 10th day of May, 1866, the following articles of stationery:

Letter Paper, white, ruled, first-class, 11 lbs. to the ream.
Foolscap Paper, white, ruled, first-class, 12 lbs. to the ream.
Blotting Paper, white, first-class, 100 lbs. to the ream.
Folio-post Paper, white, ruled, first-class, 24 lbs. to the ream.
Envelope Paper, best quality.
Envelopes, straw color, No. 9, best quality.
Envelopes, straw color, No. 10, best quality.
Envelopes, white, No. 6.
Lead Pencils, Faber's or Eagle, No. 2.
Steel Pens.
Pen-holders.
Seal Wafers, boxes.
Sealing Wax, best English, small sticks.
Black Ink, quart bottles, Maynard & Noyes.
Arnold's Chemical Writing Fluid, quarts.
Black Ink, quarts, copying.
Red Ink, David's, No. 2.
Inkstands.
Paper-folders.
Rulers.
Quills.
Office Tape, best linen.
Memorandum Books.
Blank Books, cap ½ bound, two, three, four, five and six quires.

Samples of the above articles can be seen, or further information with regard to the same, can be received by application to this office. Bidders will present with their bids, samples of the articles they propose to deliver.

Bonds will be required from the successful bidder for the faithful performance of the contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Stationery," and addressed to

Col. D. H. VINTON, Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A. Depot.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 Broadway, New-York, July 3, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 13th inst., for furnishing by contract, in such quantities from time to time as may be required, for the use of this depot until the 1st of May, 1866, the following articles:

Nails, kegs, 10d. and 12d.
Lamp Oil, gallon, sperm.
Box Chisels.
Box Scrapers.
Wooden Mallets, iron-bound.
Nail Hammers.
Marking Pots.
Marking Brushes, assorted.
Trucks, Nos. 3 and 5.
Bailing Twine.
Brass Lanterns, for oil.
Corn Brooms.

Further information can be had by applying at this office. Bonds will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed necessary for the interest of the service.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Hardware," and addressed to

Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 Broadway, New-York, July 3, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, for furnishing by contract, in such quantities and at such times as may be required at and for the use of this depot, until May 1, 1866, Furnace Coal and Red Ash Coal, Egg size.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Coal," and addressed to

Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M.-Gen.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN MEAL.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, Fort Monroe, Va., June 26, 1865.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, until Saturday, July 15, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing this depot with one thousand barrels of best quality kiln-dried Corn Meal, every ten days during the two months ensuing from date of contract, or until further notice. The Corn Meal to be delivered at Fort Monroe, Va., or Norfolk, Va., in clean, well-coopered flour barrels, containing 196 pounds each, net, the deliveries to commence at once.

Bidders will be governed by the conditions usually required by the advertisements of the Subsistence Department, and will furnish with their proposals, satisfactory guarantees that should their bids be accepted, they will at once enter into bonds for the fulfillment of the contract.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids. Payments to be made monthly, in such funds as may be on hand.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Corn Meal," and addressed to the undersigned.

JAMES CURRY, Colonel and C. S. V. Fort Monroe, Va.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New-Orleans, June 23, 1865.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED TO transport the government freight at so much a barrel, foot, pound or head, according to kind and descriptions, from New-Orleans to Mobile, Pensacola and intermediate posts, and when practicable, from Mobile to Montgomery and intermediate points. The bids to be for steamers and sailing vessels. The St. Joseph-st. Railroad will be considered in the proposal; if arrangements can be made it will be placed under control of the contractors, and the stores will be delivered at the railroad in New-Orleans or upon the levee, if to go by sea.

S. B. HOLABIRD, Colonel, Chief Quartermaster.

NOTICE TO BRICK MEN.—SEALED PROposals will be received until July 10, 1865, through the Post-office at Flushing, Long Island, for one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) hard sewer brick. The brick must be all sound and the best quality, delivered on the Dock at Flushing. The contractor will state the price per thousand, and how fast he can deliver them. Terms of payments cash on delivery on the Dock, if accepted by the Agent or Engineer. Address WM. E. MITCHELL, Agent, Flushing, Long Island.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLLINS HOUSE,

GREAT BARRINGTON, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.

The house is delightfully situated just out of the village, commanding a magnificent panoramic view of this picturesque and healthy region. It is built with all the modern improvements, with spacious rooms and particular regard to health and comfort. It is surrounded by ample grounds, and a running spring of beautiful, soft water is carried throughout the building. Hot, cold and shower baths always in readiness, free to the guests of the house. Carriage and saddle horses and stabling in connection with the establishment.

This select family hotel is located on the Housatonic Railroad, and the cars will stop at the platform at the house for the accommodation of passengers whenever desired. Bills payable weekly.

C. S. MARSH, Proprietor.

ALLEGHANY HOUSE.

Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors; terms $2 per day; rooms can be engaged for the season.

LIPPINCOTT & WOOLEY, Proprietors.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—The most desirable watering-place in the vicinity of the metropolis. To parties whose pursuits call them daily to New-York, this house offers superior inducements for a Summer home. Commodious steamboats leave Pier No. 2 North River at 9:30 A. M., 1:15, 4:30, and 5 o'clock P. M.; from Dey-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., ten times a day. Time from New-York to Bergen Point, 35 minutes.

WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J. This favorite hotel will open for the season, JUNE 20TH, INST.

Address OOOPER & LAIRD, Proprietors.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests; visitors will find at all times an attentioned agent with badge at the Catskill steamboat landing and Catskill station, Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. A telegraph line connecting with all parts of the country has recently been erected.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle a mangor 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A large stock always on hand at
LOWER PRICES
than any other establishment in the city.
A. KLABER'S MANTLE WORKS,
No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

THE AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY, No. 2 Leroy-place and No. 53 Prince-st., prints under contract, to the order of the Office of Internal Revenue, all kinds of stamped blank forms for checks, check-books, bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes, bills of lading, bills of sale, certificates, brokers' notes, original process, passage tickets, pawnbrokers' checks, powers of attorney, protests, protests, warehouse receipts, weighers' returns, satisfactions of judgments, Sheriffs' returns and receipts for money or property, &c.

WM. P. COE, Treasurer, No. 87 Cedar-st.,

will receive orders from parties desiring stamped blanks of any kind, and have them executed by the company, under the supervision of the Stamp Agent of the United States Treasury Department.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. C. MIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.

(See specimen on the sides of each block.)

Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d. 4d. and 1s.

Works, No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,215	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, July 8
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, July 15
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, July 29
PENNSYLANIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.—THE NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGation Company's steamship VIRGINIA, Lewis, Master, for Liverpool, will sail from Pier No. 47, North River, on SATURDAY, July 8, at 12 o'clock M. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock.

WILLIAMS & GUION, Agents, No. 71 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,204 tons.....800-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....800-horse power
EUROPE.....3,304 tons.....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Nearly ready).....1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT.....(Building).....Great power.
PEREIRE.....(Building).....Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS.....(Building).....Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

EUROPE.....FRIDAY.....July 21
LAFAYETTE.....FRIDAY.....Aug. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of Lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....July 8
KANGAROO.....WEDNESDAY.....July 12
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....July 15
CITY OF LIMERICK.....WEDNESDAY.....July 19

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$90 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....95 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The London and New-York Steamship Company's splendid British Iron Steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. W. H. PINKHAM, will sail, as above, from Pier No. 42, North River, MONDAY, July 17, to be followed by the Steamship CELLA.

For passage, at low rates, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For Freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.—STEAMER TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and the IRISH PORTS.
"BRITANNIA," SATURDAY, July 15, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 2, North River.
Cabins, $40, $80 and $70. Steerage, $30; in currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FREIGHT REDUCED TO 15 CENTS PER FOOT.

PASSAGE—First-class, $40; Second-class, $30; Steerage, $20.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE.
REGULAR WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

The first-class steamship
NEVADA,
Capt. CARPENTER,
will commence taking freight on Wednesday morning, and positively sail SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 o'clock, from foot of Canal-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, COOKIN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway.
The AMERICA will follow SATURDAY, July 15.
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 45, North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
July 17—COSTA RICA, Tinklepaugh, (connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, Slocum, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 31 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15th of each month.
VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.
For particulars inquire of
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, July 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on July 19.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
FREIGHTS GREATLY REDUCED.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
ZODIAC,
BULKELEY, Commander,
will sail as above, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, July 13.
For freight or passage, at as low rates as any other line, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GRINNELL.
The CHASE will succeed, and sail on THURSDAY, July 20.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
Regular United States Mail line of new and first-class steamships.
The ALHAMBRA, Capt. BENSON, will be dispatched from Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, 8th July, at 3 P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The GRANADA will follow on Saturday, 15th July.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship
LOUISA MOORE
will sail from pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M. Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $60. Apply to
H. E. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The STAR OF THE UNION will follow Saturday, July 15.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—The CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, will dispatch on the 20th of every month at noon, from pier No. 26, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, at lower rates of passage than any other line. For particulars apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.

N. B.—Two new steamers, the NICARAGUA and LEONE, building for this Company, are nearly complete, and the line will shortly be run every 20 days, which we hope will enable us to offer sufficient accommodation to the great demand for passage by this favorite line, well known to all old Californians for care and attention to the comfort of its passengers.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, No. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers, issued by A. C. WILMARTH, Room No. 28.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR, Wm. R. BELL, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
The MARIPOSA will follow on Saturday, July 15.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel Steamship HATTERAS, Lewis Parrish, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

The Steamship ARIADNE will succeed the HATTERAS, leaving from the same Pier on the 12th. Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinsbeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 32d-st. pier, to receive passengers at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 75; forward deck, $1 25. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.

For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 192 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt., Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Walkill and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st., at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1 and 4.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY FOR NEW-BRIGHTON, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond, Elm Park.—Boats leave Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 2, 4, 5, 7 P. M. On Sundays—9, 10:30, 12 M.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

FOR NORWALK—LANDING AT WHITE STONE AND GREENWICH—The steamboat JOHN ROMER will leave Pier No. 26, East River, (Peck-slip) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,
BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,
From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG,
SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express;) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from Wells River and Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal through without stop at 9:30 A. M. Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport, (Lake Memphremagog

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The Emperor Maximilian at Puebla.

Lieut. Maury of the Late Rebel Navy.

OPERATIONS OF GAMBLERS AND GUERRILLAS

President Juarez at Chihuahua, with a Small Force.

Maximilian on Compulsory Education.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Monday, June 19, 1865.

The Emperor is still at Puebla, where the climate, as well as the people, seem to be better adapted to his health and taste. Indeed, there has been considerable talk as to removing the Imperial residence and making Puebla the capital. Mexico is not as loyal as it might be; it is not as clean as it might be, and its people are really backward as far as improvements are concerned. In a military point of view, it appears Puebla is better situated, and her people seem to be more disposed to go ahead. However, Mexican prejudice and habits are in favor of Mexico, and Mexico shall certainly continue to be the crowned city.

Gen. DOUAI is now on his way, and will be here in a few days. There is no doubt that he wishes to take the place of Marshal BAZAINE. The Marshal is no more the right man for the right place. He and the Emperor agree to disagree; so there must be a change, not of Majesty, of course, but of commander. I am well aware it has been officially denied in the *Moniteur* that BAZAINE would be recalled. But in this, as on many occasions, one official paper has taken the wrong side of the truth.

The French troops seem to be progressing in the occupation of Sonora. An Imperial Commissary has been appointed there, and strange to say, it is not our Duke GWIN! By-the-by his Highness goes down tolerably fast. He had managed to make a few friends among the respectable families of this city. If I judge by what I hear they are dropping him off one after the other. His schemes they have at last found out are not at all very honest. I could tell a good joke upon the poor old broken down politician, but why strike a fellow when so low down?

In other quarters, JUAREZ partisans continue to have to change their base. NEGRETE if he does not look out will be caught; he is pretty near surrounded. He may escape, but most of his troops cannot. So the braves who are being recruited in New-York for his benefit had better hurry up if they wish to have a good sound victory over the Zouaves. American filibusters are not talked about any more. The Mexicans are indifferent. The Americans say they must be a parcel of fools, and the French soldiers would really be pleased if they would come, for they do them the honor to think that they will not run but fight. Poor French soldiers, they really accomplish hard work. Think of a regiment coming back the other day, after having, during one year of absence, marched fifteen hundred leagues.

Southern men are coming in daily, all of them full of *great expectations*. They actually imagine the Emperor very much in need of them; poor fellows, how disappointed they look, when they find out that there are Colonels and Generals here, more than necessary. By the by where are all the privates? I have not seen one yet. However, I must confess that I wish them well, and that I stand ready to help every Southern that is willing to do something.

Capt. MAURY, formerly of the institute at Washington, is here, looking around. He shows considerable good sense in keeping quiet and not celebrating the glory of the dead Confederacy. The French Admiral offered to take him to France on board his flagship. The generous offer was refused.

The yellow fever is harvesting victims at Vera Cruz with unusual severity and in great numbers. Seven men died in one night and in the same hotel. Two poor young men came as far as Mexico and died the day after their arrival. So my advice to those who may be compelled to come through during the rainy season, is not to stay even a minute on the deadly shore, but take the railroad, and that at once, for Paso del Mado. As to those who can put off visiting Mexico till October, by all means let them do so.

We are just out of the Holy Sacrament week. On Thursday last we had a great display of church finery. The procession was magnificent, in the eyes of Mexicans. The troops preceded and followed the holy host; and it was no more nor less than a good parade. The most remarkable about it was the gathering of priests. I defy any one to dream of a collection of such disgusting countenances. No wonder that Mexico should be in such a distressing predicament, when men like these have been the rulers for so long. The procession at Puebla was still more magnificent. The sovereigns were there following the host on foot.

To most people of common sense, it seems that MAXIMILIAN does not always take the best road to civilization. Instead of identifying himself with Mexican customs, would it not be just as well if he should try to bring his people up to his level.

I just now hear that their Majesties are coming back to-day to the good City of Mexico. So all those who have business with the government are rejoicing. One of the results of imperial rule, as organized here, is that nothing can be transacted by the Ministers during their master's absence.

Gambling the Order of the Day—Guerrillas, &c.

MEXICO, Saturday, June 10, 1865.

Dullness, as far as news and business are concerned, hnt not so with the native and foreign blacklegs. Gambling is the order of the day, and nothing else is talked about. As yon are probably aware, the Mexicans are born gamblers, just as they are naturally good Catholics. Among the useful reforms attempted by MAXIMILIAN is the suppression of monte and rouge et noire. Bnt the Emperor, although very good at decree writing and publishing, is very weak as far as the execution is concerned. Two or three heavy banking firms, such as the Baron and Escandons, went to work and persuaded the bewildered monarch that his dynasty would go to ruin unless his faithful subjects had at least a week during which their favorite passion could be allowed to have full sway and work itself into extinction. So we have had our gambling week, as well as we are going to have the week of the Holy Sacrament. Halpan is a small city about twelve leagues from Mexico. A yearly fair of twelve days is about the only industry which makes it live during the whole year. Here fair simply means gambling to the fullest extent. Of course I followed the crowd, and went to judge by myself of the results of such a useful institution. The road was crowded by all sorts of vehicles and all sorts of people. It was also very strongly guarded by native troops, stationed at very short distances. For, in spite of the crowd, and although so very near the capital, it is not at all safe to venture on that road. Indeed, the horse cars running three or four miles out of town have to be guarded. This may give you an idea of the security enjoyed all over the country. Well, we did not happen to meet the guerrillas, and we arrived safely. The town has nothing worth mentioning, except a few fine gardens belonging to wealthy but neglectful proprietors. From ten to fifteen thousand people were crowding the filthy streets, all pushing promiscuously to get at the gambling booths. Every house, every room, every corner, every alley-way, and every spot where a table or a plank could be made to stand without stopping the circulation, were occupied by fellows sitting before piles of money. That money, or about the whole of it, belonged to two individuals, ESCANDON and BARON—the two worthies who had obtained the suspension of the law. Just think of it—those two firms are the Crœsus' of Mexico. They have money by the bushel, till they are jealous of the little left to their poor, starving countrymen. It is true, their fortunes have been accumulated by just such means; but why not stop and say enough? Why not allow the reform intended by the sovereign to be accomplished? Oh! what a heart, what a conscience some men have! I suppose that myself and the French gendarmes were the only ones who did not try their luck. The fashionable grandins, the poor ragged men, the young, the old, the women and the children, were playing. The highest as well as the lowest risks were accepted by the cool and light-fingered fellows who were beating the cards or pushing the three-colored wheel. I have seen men put down one thousand dollars, and I have seen little girls, about naked, watch the result of venturing their whole—one cent. The same men who had burrowed that hell, had created means to provide it with victims. Pawnbroker shops were multiplied around. There everything was accepted. Costly jewelry, horses, and garments of all descriptions—I say garments, I ought to say rags, for piles of the clothes accepted were literally taken from the pawnbroker to the paper-mill. Many a fellow went on horseback and came back on foot. Many a father came back naked, and had to throw his children in the streets upon the charity of the lucky fellows. As far as I hear, the lucky ones were few. To attempt a description of all the painful sights to be endured at that fair, would require a thorough physiognomist. Indeed I was so disgusted that I could not stand it more than two hours. As luck would have it, I had been invited by an American family to a pic-nic upon their beautiful grounds, two or three miles off at St. Augustine. There the contrast was more charming. Instead of the horrible faces of cursing gamblers, the sweet smile of pretty girls and the company of gentlemen. I may just as well mention that a fine lunch was spread under a tree in the midst of an orchard and by the side of a clear and noisy brook. We had besides, wine and another appendage, not generally in use on such occasions. There were leaning against and depending from the tree a lot of rifles and revolvers, one for each guest; besides, up in the mountain, about half a mile off, the hands of the hacienda mounted guard and patroled the neighborhood. The brave and prudent host did not wish to expose the ladies to sudden alarm. In fact, the guerrillas had attacked his manufactory two nights previous, and it was to be supposed they were not yet too far off not to be attracted by the fragrance of the good things spread on the grass.

Having heard that a considerable number of rascals are tried and summarily disposed of by the French, I have had the curiosity to be present at one of the daily sittings of the martial court. The fate of two ragged fellows was submitted to three officers sitting as judges. They were accused of a crime common, I may say, to all Mexicans—stealing arms in hand. Ten minutes settled their fate. To the officer translating the sentence and warning them that they were to be shot within twenty-four hours, the oldest answered, "Bueno, Signor." Their stupid features did not betray the least care, the least emotion. Their anxiety seemed to be then and there what it had always been, to draw the smoke of their cigarettes as far down as possible and gracefully puff it out of their nose. The next day they were shot. I offered them cigars, but they preferred their cigarettes. They died as they had lived, indifferent to everything around them and to their fate. Is it the coolness of the brave, or the stupidity of the brute? I asked the President of the court whether he did not think it rather short work? "Well," said he, "there is one consolation, whenever you scratch a Mexican's past life a little, you are sure to find the crime, so that there is no mistake possible; we are always sure to shoot a rascal." I must confess I began to believe that, however hard such a judgment may seem, it is nevertheless true. MEJICANO.

Juarez in Chihuahua—Maximilian on Compulsory Public Education—Religious Education to be left to the Priesthood.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 1, 1865.

A newspaper published in the City of Mexico, of course, inimical to JUAREZ, declares that he has not with him above 2,000 men, badly fed and clothed, and who receive eighteen cents a day to buy rations. Chihuahua pays at present a monthly tax of $25,000, the city $6,400 and Paso del Norte $8,000. Payment is required in gold and silver, when nearly all the money in circulation is in copper, a coinage which is at twenty-five per cent. discount.

About the City of Cajaca we are told that over eighty houses destroyed during the siege have been rebuilt. This improvement had been produced by spending a part of the $20,000 which MAXMILIAN bestowed for the relief of the most needy. The committee have conceived in this manner to reconcile the appearance of the city and the relief of the poor owners.

The arrival of Gen. DUAY is looked for with 364 soldiers of the Foreign Legion, in the transport *Jura*, which was last heard of from Martinico.

NEVILLE SOULE, who was at the siege of Charleston, has found his way to Vera Cruz, where he went on board the *Barcelona* from here, and now rejoins his wife and father; the latter, by the by, is cultivating some land near the City of Mexico.

MAXMILIAN'S recent communication upon education to his Minister of Public Instruction has been discussed in a leading article of the *Prensa*, which objects to his insisting that elementary education, at least, shall be compulsory. The *Diario* laconically marks its dissent from many opinions of the imperial writer. There can exist no doubt that his mind is of too practical and modern a character to please the retrograde party which has put him at their head.

He begins his letter by expressing a desire that the public instruction may be on a level with that of the first nations. As principal guide to the minister, education must be open to all, public and with respect to elementary education, gratuitous and compulsory. Superior education (secondary) must be so arranged as on one hand to offer to the middle classes of society a proper general education, and on the other hand the course of studies must be so arranged as to serve as a base for elevated and professional instruction. The study of the classical and modern languages being highly requisite, nor less so that of the natural sciences. The first are the base of all polished education, and at the same time form an inestimable intellectual exercise; besides which, at present the study of the living languages is absolutely indispensable for a people who wish to share in the events of the world and keep up an active intercourse with other nations, particularly considering the peculiar geographical situation of the country. Lastly, the cultivation of natural science is the characteristic mark of an age inclined to reality. Neither is physical education to be neglected.

For elevated and professional education he considers special schools are requisite. What in the middle ages was called a University has become a word without a meaning.

MAXIMILIAN, a true German, bewails the neglect in Mexico of the study of Metaphysics, because it exercises the intellect, teaches man to know himself, and to confess as good the moral order of society as a deduction from the study of one's self.

Now we come to the rock on which so many governments have split, and which he must be a good pilot to escape. I mean religious education; this he declares to be a thing which belongs to every one's conscience, and the less the State meddles in religious matters, the more faithful is it to its mission. He continues: We have freed the church and consciences, and I wish to insure to the former the full enjoyment of its lawful rights and entire liberty in the education of its Priests without any interference of the State. But, says MAXIMILIAN, a part of the church's duty is religious instruction, in which unfortunately the clergy hitherto have scarcely taken any share. The parish Priest is, therefore, ordered to give such instruction according to the books adopted by the government.

Strict public examinations, the formation of Normal schools and the employment of distinguished professors, both Mexicans and foreigners, are the concluding topics of the letter.

Señor ESTEVA has been appointed as Minister of the Interior, and his master has given him a clear, well-defined paper of instructions.

The first iron railroad bridge ever erected in Mexico has just been completed on the Medellin road.

MAXIMILIAN is essentially a man of the pen, as the French would say, and delights in the bureau. To his new Minister ESTEVA he writes to act with justice, firmness and impartiality. The work of the Empire is to blend all parties. He exacts complete frankness of his minister, and never to conceal the faults of the government nor the desires of the people. Such was the injunction of the Archbishop to Gil Elas. It is to be hoped that the Mexican Minister will have better luck than the poor Spanish Secretary.

He is warned to be always firm toward the officials, obliging them to be just and impartial, not failing to reprove and punish if they leave the right way, nor act from favoritism or caprice. An important part of the Minister's duty will be to make the action of the government uniform, and to issue clear instructions to this effect to the various departments.

To impart life to these instructions fit and true men must be sought for to be put at the head of the departments. With good prefects all will go on with regularity. The next task will be to form a system of administration. It is a great fault MAXIMILIAN points out, that officials act only with good will and not upon fixed principles. This is full of danger for the government. After the liberty of the individual, next in importance is a good municipal system. The prefects, &c., are to be stimulated by rewards to maintain order, and no considerarion or pity shown to bad officials.

LARA.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, July 6, 1865, 2 o'clock P. M.

The board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—James Hays, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Koster, Kenney, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Fitzgerald, Cook—20.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That the name of Mortimer O'Sullivan, of number one hundred and nineteen Division-street, be added to the list of blind persons to receive the sum of fifty dollars donated by the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Councilman Smith—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Daniel D. Youmans to exhibit a show-case in front of his premises number six hundred and eighty-nine Broadway, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Stacom—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals, in accordance with the amended charter of this city, for curb and guttering and flagging sidewalks of Worth-street, from Broadway to Baxter-street, where not already done.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Cornelius O'Donnell to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number twenty-five Catharine-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Stacom—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals to rebuild and replank Piers numbers Fifty-eight and Fifty-nine, East River, immediately.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James Clancy to display goods in front of his premises, number twenty Centre-street, to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Parker, an invalid soldier, to keep an apple-stand in Peck-slip, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mrs. Anderson to keep a small fruit-stand in front of number eighty-six Bowery, she having obtained consent of the property-owners, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mrs. Williams to keep a fruit-stand in front of number forty-three Bowery, she having obtained consent of the property-owners, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Philip Hughes to keep a weighing-machine in front of number one hundred and eighty Chatham-street, corner of Mott, he having obtained consent of the property-owners, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That Seventy-seventh-street, between the Eighth-avenue and Hudson River, be regulated and graded, and the sidewalks flagged, a space four feet wide through the same, and the curb and gutter stones set thereon, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That Fifty-seventh-street, between Second-avenue and East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, the property-owners to pay the whole expense, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Russell—

AN ORDINANCE

TO FURTHER AMEND, AND IN ADDITION TO THE ORDINANCE APPROVED MARCH TWENTY-FOUR, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE, MAKING THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, do ordain as follows:

Section one. The ordinance entitled "An ordinance making the annual appropriation for the support of the Government of the City of New-York for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, the payment of the interest on a portion of the debt, and the redemption of the principal of said debt, becoming due in said year," approved March twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, is hereby amended by adding to section one of said ordinance the following, to wit:

CENTRAL PARK—For deficiency in the maintenance and government for the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, thirty-eight thousand one hundred and twenty-one dollars.....$38,121

Which was read once.

By Councilman Robinson—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to S. C. Ostrander to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number one hundred and thirteen Warren-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Lent, pursuant to notice given at the previous meeting, moved to amend rule eighteen of the board by striking therefrom the words "refer or."

Which was carried.

Councilman Lent moved to suspend rule eighteen, for the purpose of permitting him to offer a resolution.

Which was lost.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, being statement of Treasury balance to June thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, being statement of payments to families of volunteers for the fortnight ending June twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, in relation to payments to widows and orphans of soldiers who have been killed in service.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, being statement of appropriations and expenditures to June thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting the report of the Auditor of Accounts for the quarter ending June thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Councilman Lent moved that the communication be placed on file, and that five hundred copies be printed in document form.

Councilman Keenan moved to amend said motion by making the number of copies two thousand five hundred.

Councilman Lent moved, as a further amendment, to add the words "the same to be printed by contract."

The President put the question on the amendment of Councilman Lent.

Which was lost.

The President then put the question on the motion of Councilman Keenan.

Which was carried.

The motion as amended was adopted.

(For which see Document No. —.)

A communication was received from the Comptroller, being his Annual Report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, exhibiting the receipts and expenditures of the city government, including the operations of the several Trust and Sinking Funds during that year.

Councilman Russell moved that the communication be placed on file, and that six thousand copies be printed in document form.

Councilman Lent moved to amend said motion by making the number of copies five hundred, and by adding the words "the same to be printed by contract."

The President put the question on the motion of Councilman Lent.

Which was lost.

The President then put the question on the motion of Councilman Russell.

Which was carried.

(For which see Document No. —.)

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Michael O'Connell to keep a stand in front of his place of business, number one hundred and two Chatham-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John T. Pryer to receive and deliver goods in front of his place of business, number two hundred and thirteen Front-street, such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the Union Buttonhole Machine Company to keep a sign in front of their place of business number seven hundred and forty-seven Broadway, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That Henry Samuels have permission to place a small case for the sale of jewelry and other articles in the square opposite Tryon-row, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

Councilman Lent moved that said paper be referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Which was carried.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across New-street, from opposite numbers five and seven of said street; also, to lay a crosswalk across Broad-street, from opposite number eleven of said street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

The minutes of the meetings held on June twenty-six and twenty-nine were here read and approved.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That Paul Vesslessent, of number seven hundred and twenty-eight Second-avenue, be and hereby is included in the list of names of blind persons that have been donated the sum of fifty dollars each.

(By Board of Aldermen, June nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That Brown & Thompson, photographists, corner of Sixth-avenue and Eighth-street, have permission to keep a show-case in front of their premises, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place the names of James Armstrong, of number three hundred and two Pearl-street, and Annie Shannon, of Thirty-third-street and Ninth-avenue, on the list of blind persons who are to receive a donation.

(By Board of Aldermen, June nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Garret Becker to regulate and grade, set curb and gutter stones, and flag the sidewalks in front of his premises, north side of Eighty-fourth-street, between the Eleventh and Twelfth-avenues; said work to be done at his own expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Councilman Leavy moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

Councilman Russell moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the words "provided the work be done within ninety days."

Councilman Lent renewed the motion that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Roads.

Which was carried.

Resolved, That the names of John Maloney and Bridget Maloney, of number thirty-one Laurens-street, be placed on the list of blind persons, to receive the sum of fifty dollars donated to them by the Common Council.

(By Board of Aldermen, June twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Thomas Kelly to exhibit goods in front of his place of business, number three hundred and twenty-nine Greenwich-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Petition of L. Dormitzer, to exhibit a show-case in front of number thirty-two Bowery.

(By Board of Aldermen, June twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, prayer of the petitioner granted.)

Which was concurred in.

Petition of Mrs. Kiernan to keep a stand, with resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to Mrs. Kiernan to keep a stand, for the sale of fruit, on the corner of Bowery and Bond streets, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given Nelson T. Which to keep an oyster and fish stand on the stoop of the premises occupied by him, number four hundred and twenty-five Third-avenue, the permission hereby given to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to Maurice Lewy to exhibit goods in front of their place of business, number four hundred and seventy-seven Canal-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That all blind persons who have applied to the Common Council for a donation of fifty dollars each, be requested to send to D. T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council, room number eight City Hall, their names and residences.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Cornelius Mulhern to keep a stand in front of number one hundred and eight Bowery, he having received permission of the occupant of the premises, the same only to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Charles Decker to erect a soda-water stand on the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to George F. Malone to keep a stand in front of number one hundred and fifteen Bowery, he having permission of the occupant of the premises, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Councilman Russell moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Vote message of His Honor the Mayor, of resolution authorizing twenty-five thousand copies of the obsequies of President Lincoln to be printed in document form.

(By Board of Aldermen, June twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, resolution adopted notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected to the board voting in favor thereof

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4301. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

END OF THE ASSASSINS

Execution of Mrs. Surratt, Payne, Herrold and Atzeroth.

Their Demeanor on Thursday Night and Friday Morning.

Attempt to Release Mrs. Surratt on a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Argument of Counsel—Order of the President.

SCENES AT THE SCAFFOLD.

The Four Hang Together and Die Simultaneously.

Interesting Incidents—Excitement in Washington—Order and Quiet in the City.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 7, 1865.

The conspirators have gone to their long home, the swift hand of justice has smitten them, and they stand before the judgment seat. Electrified—saddened as the country was by the terrible calamity brought upon it by the damnable deeds of these deep-dyed villains, astounded as it has been by the daily revelations of the trial of the criminals, it was doubtless unprepared, as were all here, for the quick flash of the sword of power, whose blade to-day fell upon the guilty heads of the assassins of our lamented President.

Tried, convicted and sentenced, they stood this morning upon the threshold of the house of death, all covered with the great sin whose pall fell darkly upon the land. Young and old, equal in crime, they spent the night as is told hereafter, and when the first grey pencillings of the early morning traced the dawning day upon the sky, the city was all agog for the coming scene of retribution and of justice.

THE HABEAS CORPUS.

Mrs. SURRATT'S friends have been constant and faithful. They have manipulated presses and created public sentiment. The papers received here to-day were singularly unanimous in the supposition that the President would commute the sentence of Mrs. SURRATT to imprisonment for life. Such a sentiment found no echo here. It was well known that the counsel, family and friends of the culprit were determined to make every exertion, to strain every nerve in a strong pull and tug at the tender heart of the President in her behalf. She was a woman, and a sick woman at that. Her daughter was with her, and her cowardly son, with secrets in his possession that might mitigate her guilt—these and like arguments, it was said, would be brought to bear upon the President, backed with certain political strength which could not fail to succeed. But such talk has seemed idle from the first. Woman as she was, she knew her business well; sick as she was, she had strength sufficient for her fearful purpose, and stern as the sentence was, its justice was absolute, its execution certain. We have heard many express the desire that the woman's life might be spared and its weary hours passed in the quiet of the prison, but no one who knew the President and his unmoveable nature supposed for an instant that the sentence would be changed in jot or tittle.

The hotels were thronged on Thursday. The streets were filled with restless, impatient people. The headquarters were surrounded by crowds of anxious men, who desired above all things to witness the execution, and who were willing to spend hundreds of dollars for that poor privilege. All day long the trains came in loaded with people from the North; all night long the country roads were lined with pedestrians, with parties hurrying on to the city, where they might at least participate in the excitements of the occasion.

Officials of every grade and name, with or without influence, were pestered by applications for tickets; the subordinate officers of the department were approached in every conceivable way, and by every possible avenue, by those whose idle or morbid curiosity impelled them to come to this hot and sweltering city in search of food for gossip and remembrance. Of course all endeavor was futile. Major-Gen. HANCOCK, who had charge of everything, had carefully prepared the list of people entitled to admission, and, beyond those thereon named, no one was permitted to be present. The

SCENES AT THE OLD CAPITOL

Prison on Thursday night were by no means so harrowing in intensity as the public doubtless imagine. So far as the authorities were concerned, there was possibly an increased vigilance, and extra precautions were taken with Mrs. SURRATT; but beyond that, matters went along quite in accordance with the general custom.

MRS. SURRATT,

about whose fearful participation in the murder of the President there has been thrown so much mystery, was a very remarkable woman, and, like most remarkable women, had an undertone of superstition which served her in place of true religion, and enabled her to sleep peacefully even while cognizant of such a crime as that for which she has now suffered. She was fifty years of age, but, although since her illness of the past two weeks she has grown old and looked pale and thin, she would be called rather forty-two or three. Firmness and decision were part and parcel of her nature. A cold eye, that would quail at no scene of torture; a close, shut mouth, whence no word of sympathy with suffering would pass; a firm chin, indicative of fixedness of resolve; a square, solid figure, whose proportions were never disfigured by remorse or marred by loss of sleep—these have ever marked the *personnel* of MARY SURRATT—these, her neighbors say, were correct indices of her every-day and every-year life.

Those who have watched her through the whole of this protracted trial have noticed her utter indifference to anything and everything said or suggested about her. The most terrible flagellation produced no effect upon her rocky countenance, stolid, quiet, entirely self-possessed, calm as a May morning, she sat, uninterested from the opening to the close.

Her guardians say she anticipated an acquittal, she alone knew why. When, therefore, she was informed of the finding of the court, the sentence, and its near execution, she might well be roused from the state of utter listlessness she had hitherto maintained. Weakened by continued illness, with head stunned by the sudden blow, she for a moment forgot the Surratt in the woman, and felt the keenness of her position. Fainting, she cried aloud in the bitterness of her woe, wailing forth great waves of sorrow, she fell upon the floor and gave vent to a paroxysm of grief, partially hysterical, and wholly nervous. This was so unlike her, so entirely different from any conduct previously noticed, that the officer and her attendants were alarmed for her life. They went at once for the regular physician of the arsenal, who pronounced her system deranged and dangerously prostrated. Wine of valerian and other quieting drink was given her, and she revived, but no longer was she the Mrs. SURRATT of the court-room. She desired to see her spiritual advisers, and they were sent for. The sacred vail of ghostly comfort should not be rudely rent nor lightly lifted, but we may state with entire propriety that the miserable woman expressed the most emphatic desire for prayer and holy consolation. Desirous of clearing her mind first of all worldly affairs, she indicated the disposition she wished made of her property, and talked long and earnestly of her children and their future prospects. Toward her cowardly son JOHN she quite naturally entertained feelings of deep-seated bitterness. This she in a measure overcame after having relieved her mind about him and his conduct, and finally appeared reconciled to his desertion. What the feelings of the scoundrel must be to-day we cannot well imagine. If, as Mrs. SURRATT'S friends more than intimated, his testimony would save her, if, as his own offer proved, his revelations would keep her from a death of infamy, we cannot believe he will dare survive her. Suicide and the unknown possibilities of the future, would seem preferable to life and the certain remorse and disgrace attending it here.

As the night wore on Mrs. SURRATT, who had been removed from the larger room where she has been confined since her illness, began to toss uneasily on her narrow bed. She was really ill and the kind offices of the physician were frequently needed. Conscious of the approach of day, she betook herself again to the preparation of her soul for its infinite journey. She rallied mentally and physically and determined evidently to bear and brave the scaffold. Her daughter, whose faithful service has been most touching in its constancy, had done all she could. The President had been seen, Judge HOLT had been visited. To both of them the most fervent appeals, inspired by a filial love as devoted as it was disinterested, had been presented, but in vain. Five of the members of the court had joined in a recommendation for commutation to imprisonment for life, and it was understood that the entire court concurred in the same, but this too was in vain. These facts the heart-broken daughter had communicated to her sentenced mother, and as she bent her head upon her neck she bathed her shoulders with tears of unfeigned grief and sympathy.

Seemingly convinced of the utter hopelessness of her situation, and apparently desirous of quieting the exceedingly demonstrative outbursts of her daughter, Mrs. SURRATT rose from her bed and again betook herself to her devotional exercises. It may seem strange that this woman, who was proven to know all about the projected assassination, who kept open house for the scoundrels who planned and the villains who did the deed, who insisted that she had never seen and never knew PAYNE, and who said, when informed of her sentence, "I had no hand in the murder of the President," should seem so calm and consistent in her preparation for death. Nevertheless the fact is that after turning her back upon hope, she gave herself with apparent sincerity and with heartiness to prayer and communion, the effect of which it is not for us to judge.

This morning, however, the counsel of Mrs. SURRATT, Messrs. AIKEN and CLAMPITT, who had determined to leave no stone unturned to effect her release, or if not that a detention in the execution of sentence, went at an early hour before Judge WYLIE, of the Supreme Court of this city, and applied for a writ of habeas corpus, directed to Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK, who had charge of the prison and control of the prisoners, commanding him to bring into Court the body of MARY E. SURRATT. The

WORDING OF THE PETITION

is as follows:

To the Hon. Andrew Wylie, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia:

The petition of MARY E. SURRATT by her counsel, F. A. AIKEN and JNO. W. CLAMPITT, most respectfully represents unto your Honor that, on or about the 17th day of April, A. D. 1865, your petitioner was arrested by the military authorities of the United States, under the charge of complicity with the murder of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, late President of the United States, and has ever since that time been, and is now confined on said charge, under and by virtue of the said military power of the United States, and is in the especial custody of Major-Gen. W. S. HANCOCK, commanding Middle Military Division, that since her said arrest, your petitioner has been tried against her solemn protest, by a military commission, unlawfully and without warrant, convened by the Secretary of War, as will appear from paragraph nine, Special Orders No. 211, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, May 6, 1865; and by said commission notwithstanding her formal plea to the jurisdiction of the said commission is now unlawfully and unjustifiably detained in custody, and sentenced to be hanged on to-morrow, July 7, 1865, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., your petitioner shows unto your Honor that at the time of the commission of the said offence she was a private citizen of the United States, and in no manner connected with the military authority of the same, and that said offence was committed within the District of Columbia, said District being at the time within the lines of the armies of the United States, and not enemy's territory or under the control of a military commander for the trial of civil causes, but on the contrary, your petitioner alleges that the said crime was an offence simply against the peace of the United States, properly and solely cognizable, under the constitution and laws of the United States, by the Criminal Court of this District, and which said court was and is now open for the trial of such crimes and offences. Wherefore, inasmuch as the said crime was only an offence against the peace of the United States, and not an act of war, inasmuch as your petitioner was a private citizen of the same, and not subject to military jurisdiction, or, in any wise amenable to military law, inasmuch as said District was the peaceful territory of the United States, and that all crimes committed within such territory are under the constitution and laws of the United States, to be tried only before its criminal tribunals with the right of public trial by jury. Inasmuch as said commission was a military commission, organized and governed by the laws of military court-martial, and unlawfully convened without warrant or authority, and when she had not the right of public trial by jury as guaranteed to by the constitution and laws of the United States; that therefore her detention and sentence are so without warrant against positive law and unjustifiable, wherefore, she prays your Honor to grant unto her the United States most gracious writ of habeas corpus, commanding the said Major-Gen. W. S. HANCOCK to produce before your Honor the body of your said petitioner, with the cause and day of her said detention to abide, &c., and she will ever pray.

(Signed,) MARY E. SURRATT.
By FREDERICK A. AIKEN, JNO. W. CLAMPITT.

After hearing the argument, the Judge indorsed upon the petition:

Let the writ issue as prayed, returnable before the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, now sitting, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M., this seventh day of July, 1865.

(Signed,) ANDREW WYLIE,
A Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

JULY 7, 1865, AT 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

The writ was then formally issued, and the Marshal of the District was directed to serve it. The news spread like wildfire, and all sorts of reports were circulated throughout the city. The hotels swarmed with talkative people, every one of whom had the latest news, and was only too ready to communicate it to his neighbor. "Mrs. SURRATT is pardoned," "She is not expected to live," "Her sentence has been commuted." Every one had his pet theory, but it concerned Mrs. SURRATT alone—the fate of the others seemed certain.

THE RETURN

was ordered at 10 o'clock, and at that hour the court room was thronged with people interested to know the result. The Marshal, in response to a question by the court, stated that Major-Gen. HANCOCK had not yet appeared, although it was past the hour.

After sundry criticisms and objections to the proceedings by the District-Attorney, the counsel for Mrs. SURRATT stated that if his client was guilty of any crime, she was amenable to this court, a court which was competent to take cognizance of the same, and not to a military tribunal.

The District Attorney Mr. CARRINGTON, after reading the certificate of the Marshal, stating that he had served the writ on Gen. HANCOCK, at 3:20 o'clock, said that he appeared to defend the action of the Marshal by direction of the court, and he desired to report to the court, that the Marshal had done his duty.

The Court:

"The case is not now here on its merits. On the petition of the party this morning at an early hour, I directed this writ of *habeas corpus* to issue. The writ was issued and was served upon Gen. HANCOCK, who has the custody of Mrs. SURRATT, the party on whose behalf the writ was obtained. The writ required him to have the body of Mrs. SURRATT with the cause of her detention before this court this morning at 10 o'clock, he has neglected to obey the order of the court, and the question now before us is what is the court to do under the circumstances. That is the only question before the court at this time. Any discussion on the merits involved would now be out of place. The court acknowledges that its powers are inadequate to meet the military power possessed by Gen. HANCOCK. If the court were to decide at this moment that Gen. HANCOCK was in contempt, the only process which it would issue, would be an attachment for the disregard of its authority; but why issue an attachment against the whole military power of the United States? This Court acknowledges that the laws are silent, and that it is without power in the premises, and therefore declines to make any order whatever. If there be a disposition on the part of the military power to respect the authority of the civil courts, they will respect the writ which has already been served; if on the other hand it is their determination to treat the authority of this court with contempt, in this matter they have the power, and will treat with equal contempt any other process which the court might order. The court therefore must submit to the supreme physical power which now holds the custody of petitioner, and declines to issue an attachment or to make any other order in this case.

After these remarks the court proceeded with the trial of Miss HARRIS, which was continued until 11:30 o'clock, when

GEN. HANCOCK APPEARED,

accompanied by Attorney-General SPEED. The trial was at once suspended, and the Attorney-General addressed the court as follows:

"May it please the Court in regard to the writ of *habeas corpus* directed to Gen. HANCOCK, I desire to say by way of apology for his not sooner making a return, that the process was not served on him until about breakfast time this morning, and that, owing to his having a great many persons to see, a great many important matters requiring immediate attention, and his distance from the court house, he was not able to get here at an earlier hour, I wish to assure the court that no disrespect was intended to it by delay to which it has been unavoidably subjected.

The Court declined to make any order in the case.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Gen. HANCOCK, in obedience to the writ, makes the following return:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1865.

To Hon. Andrew Wylie, Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia:

I hereby acknowledge the service of the writ hereto attached, and return the same, and respectfully say that the body of MARY E. SURRATT is in my possession under and by virtue of an order of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, for the purposes in said order expressed, a copy of which is hereto attached and made part of this return. And that I do not produce said body by reason of the order of the President of the United States indorsed upon said writ to which reference is hereby respectfully made. Dated July 7, 1865.

(Signed,) WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-Gen. United States Vols., Commanding.

PRESIDENT'S INDORSEMENT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, July 7, 1865—1 o'clock A. M.

To Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, Commander, &c.:

I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby declare that the writ of habeas corpus has been heretofore suspended in such cases as this, and I do hereby especially suspend this writ, and direct that you proceed to execute the order heretofore given upon the judgement of the Military Commission, and you will give this order in return to this writ.

Signed, ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

THE COURT—This court finds itself powerless to take any further action in the premises, and therefore declines to make orders which would be vain for any practical purpose. As regards the delay, it having been fully accounted for, the court has no fault to attach to the respondents in that respect.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL SPEED.—It may not be out of order for me to say here that this whole subject has of course had the most earnest and anxious considerations of the Executive, and of the war-making power of the government. Every man, upon reflection, and particularly every lawyer knows that war cannot be fought by due process of law, and armies cannot be maintained by due process of law; there must be armies, there must be battles of war; of war comes the law of war, and usage permits battles to be fought, permits human life to be taken without the judgment of the court, and without the process of the court it permits prisoners to be taken and prisoners to be held; and your Honor will not undertake to discharge them although the constitution says that human life shall not be taken, or man be deprived of his liberty or property without due process of law. Conflict of necessity comes up when war comes between the Executive and the judicial. If the war power in war does not transcend the civil, war is made for the maintenance of the civil power, that is, when peace comes, for the purpose of giving us the benefit of the civil. This country is now in the midst of a great war, and the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States was slain in the discharge of his duties, and if the armies of the United States cannot, under the laws of war, protect its Commander-in-Chief from assassination, and if the laws and usages of war cannot protect by military law, its Commander-in-Chief from assassination and destruction. What has the government come to? The thing appears to me to be too plain for consideration, but as you Honor has disposed of the case, I only make these remarks for the purpose of satisfying your Honor that we have anxiously, and, I think, most naturally considered this matter, giving your Honor credit for having done what you regard to be your duty in this matter, and are very glad to hear that your Honor gives us credit for having done what we have done, and regarded to be our duty to the court. The writ was applied for and I had no authority to refuse to grant it. It is a writ dear and sacred to every lover of liberty, indispensible to the protection of citizens, and can only be constitutionally set aside in times of war and insurrection, when the public safety requires it, and in regard to offences committed in connection with the army or the militia when called into active service. With reference to the merits of this case, which has occupied so much of the attention of the public, and in fact of the whole civilian world. It would be out of place for the court to express any opinion; the case is not before it. The court can only say that it has no doubt the gentlemen connected with the government who have had the duty of conducting this trial are truly convinced in their own minds as to the manner in which they have performed their duties. I do not feel at liberty—I could not, I dared not refuse to grant the writ. The return which has been made to the writ is from the President of the United States, and declares he writ of *habeas corpus* to be suspended in this case, as has been in other and similar cases, the Court has no further authority in the case. If the government desires to carry out its purpose in regard to the petitioner, the Court cannot prevent it, and I do not know that it would be possible ever hereafter to bring the case up for argument on this court, for if the petitioner be executed as designed, the body cannot be brought into court, and, therefore, there is an end of the case. The jurisdiction of this court yields to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus from the President of the United States.

Gen. HANCOCK then asked leave to retire, which was granted, and he left in company with Attorney-General SPEED.

This settled the case, so far as Mrs. SURRATT was concerned, and word was at once sent to her that all hope was gone.

Concerning PAYNE or POWELL, as he called himself, there has been a great deal of unnecessary mystery and foolish surmisings. His name, so far as the public is concerned, is

LEWIS PAYNE,

and if bebied that he hid the honest name of a respectable family, the fact is one to his credit; but of that no one cares. He is dead; gone before the bar of a higher tribunal than that which last judged him, and with his future we have naught to do. The cool villainy, the absolute savagery of the fellow, has been consistent with the atrocity of his crime, until, with singular emotion, he became the apologist for his fellow-criminal, and the assailer of her son. By no means handsome, or of the romantic scoundrel stamp, PAYNE seems to have been a very common kind of person, with an exceedingly hard head and apparently no heart. No mere man would or could have deliberately cut and slashed the face of a sick and dying sufferer; it required the instinct of a demon and the temper of a brute to suggest and execute such a project. He was a species of idiot, an intelligent beast, with wit enough to understand his duty, sense enough to do it thoroughly, but unable to talk or maneuvre himself out of such a scrape as he fell into at the door of Mrs. SURRATT'S house.

Throughout the trial he has been unmoved. Never sullen nor morose, he kept his eyes about him, seeing everybody and everything, but never for an instant admitting by sign or gesture that he recognized anything. The confinement didn't annoy him at all. Quite likely he would have enjoyed a night in the town, and been as ready for a spree or a murder as ever; but he rarely opened his mouth, and as rarely closed his eyes, which wandered around and around, as if in continual search for an object of rest.

In his cell, PAYNE manifested no different appearance. His conduct was the same everywhere and at all times. He was a fit tool for the hand that used him—a reliable blade for a bloody purpose. At night he slept; in the morning he awoke early; his appetite was always good, and when the time for the meeting of the court was announced, he went along quietly as a lamb, as docile as an ox in yoke. When, therefore, his sentence was read to him, it was to be expected that his dont-care-ativeness, or stupidity, or *sang froid*, or whatever it may be termed, would still characterize him. He neither appeared surprised nor disappointed. Had he been pronounced "not guilty," it would have been the same—until he was freed; then he might have developed differently, though that is mere conjecture, baseable upon no reliable data.

Doubly ironed, doubly guarded, PAYNE spent the day and night before his death. No future presented aught of hope or fear for him; no God or devil stared him in the face with searching scrutiny or tantalizing punishment. He simply felt nothing, and yet in the midst of apathy and indifference, we find him explaining that Mrs. SURRATT had nothing to do with the murder, inveighing against JOHN SURRATT as a coward and scoundrel who had deserted his mother, leaving her to die when he should fill her place, and expressing tenderest regret that any act of his should have brought her into trouble and put her life in jeopardy. It is difficult to reconcile these two phases of character, so entirely different. Common sense forbids the belief that he feigned stupidity and was in reality a man of birth and breeding, and it likewise scouts the theory that he was entitled to sympathy on account of idiocy. Declining to participate in any religious mummery, and wholly averse to any religious reality, he passed his last hours in quiet stupidity, exerting himself to please no one, caring apparently nothing, either for the people here or the probabilities of the hereafter. His body was a source of no earthly consideration. Until he died it was not his—his keepers had it; after his death it was not his, and he did not care who had it. His friends, he said, lived in Florida. Before they could come, if they would, he would be gone, and the senseless clod which tenemented his scared soul would be en route to corruption. Why should he care? He didn't care.

One redeeming feature stood prominent. Noticing the kind consideration of Miss SURRATT toward her mother, PAYNE expressed regret that they should be compelled to part. He said he would do anything, say anything which could help Mrs. SURRATT, who was an innocent woman. He emerged from his brutism and became humane; he left his carelessness behind him and asserted the case of the mother against her recreant son; he forgot the idiot and resumed for the moment the attitude and intelligence of a man. With the clergymen he had but little to say. He seemed entirely careless as to his future, and down to the very last maintained his stoical, indifferent, hang-dog manner.

Perhaps there was more sympathy expressed for

DAVID E. HERROLD

than for any of the prisoners. He was young, thoughtless, light and trivial. He probably had never known a serious moment nor a sober thought. His following of BOOTH was very much such a companionship as a dog affords, and it seemed as if he might have been so thoroughly under the influence of that fascinating fiend as to be entirely *non compos*. The legal evidence against him was, however, clear and conclusive. As early as February last he was found to have been in confidential relations with the assassin, and was proved to have been present on several occasions at secret meetings with BOOTH, ATZEROTH and others of the conspirators. Once he was at Mrs. SURRATT'S in company with them. He called with SURRATT and ATZEROTH at the tavern in Surratsville, and left the two carbines and ammunition which were taken away from the tavern by him and BOOTH on the night of the assassination. During their flight he acknowledged to WILLIE JETT and other rebel soldiers that he and BOOTH were the assassins of Mr. LINCOLN, and he was captured in the barn with Booth. His personal appearance was that of a boy of nineteen, dressed in a faded blue suit, in height about five feet four inches, dusky black, neglected hair, lively, dark hazel eyes, slight tufts of beard along the chin and jaws, and faintly surrounding the mouth, rather round face, full but not prominent nose, full lips, foolish, weak, confiding countenance, indicating but little intelligence, and not the faintest trace of ferocity. His sisters, who are apparently very estimable young women, labored with him, hoping to make some serious impression upon him, but in vain. He was full of levity almost to the very hour of his death. At the announcement of the finding of the court, HERROLD was unmoved. Indeed, none of the prisoners at first manifested any great concern—HERROLD and PAYNE least of any. PAYNE was sullen and indifferent, HERROLD careless and free. After a little, when the later hours of the night were passing silently by, he became more tractable and for the time left his habit of joking and gossiping, and when asked if he had any requests to make, desired that his body might be given to his family. With the clergyman he was ever respectful, but beyond a routine repetition of words and phrases seemed to know and care little more about the coming than the present world. Impressible to a remarkable degree, but equally elastic, he talked and wept with the ministers, but was as ready for a quib or a joke immediately after as ever. It is difficult to say he was not a responsible person, and yet he seemed more like a butterfly than a man. He was at no time manly in deportment, and his exit from this world, was in accordance with his variable temperament while in it.

GEORGE A. ATZEROTH

was a coward, mentally, morally and physically. He failed to grasp the magnitude of the conspiracy as unfolded to him by the leaders; he failed to accomplish his part of the assassination scheme, and he failed to make any one care a rap whether he lived or died. During the trial he was unconcerned; since his imprisonment, was peevish and full of complaints, and on the night before his death he was restless and uneasy. He couldn't sleep at all, and, unlike PAYNE, had no appetite. He was a poor, miserable fellow, and his death amounted to no more than did his life.

THE MORNING OF THE DAY

appeared, and with it came thousands of people from afar to witness the execution. They might as well have come to see GEORGE WASHINGTON, the one as easy as the other. As above stated, every person in any way connected with the government, was tortured and annoyed by applications for passes to the prison. This morning the crowd of besiegers again appeared before 7 o'clock, and most of them failing to receive the desired pass, the curious wended their way to the arsenal grounds, two miles distant, in the hot sun, there to renew their importunities. When we arrived at the latter place, about 10 o'clock, the streets and avenues were blocked up by hundreds of vehicles, and probably 2,000 lookers-on, whose only reward for their exposure and labor was a peep at the prison walls in the distance. Four and One-half-street, the thoroughfare leading directly to the arsenal, was strongly and thickly guarded from Pennsylvania-avenue to the arsenal lot, and at the entrance to the latter, and completely surrounding it, were numerous soldiers on guard. Entering the inclosure, we found several regiments on duty—in all, two brigades of HANCOCK'S corps—scattered here and there between the gates and the prison.

Pedestrians were flocking rapidly toward the building, and when we entered the latter, we found already several hundred persons—a mixed assembly of civilians and military men. We learned that none of the prisoners had slept during the past night save PAYNE and HARROLD, both of whom had a sound, quiet rest of about two hours. None of them had eaten anything scarcely except PAYNE, who partook heartily of breakfast. During the night opiates had been given Mrs. SURRATT to produce rest, but without avail. The spiritual advisers and friends of the condemned left the prison shortly after 11 o'clock last night, and none returned until this morning, except Miss SURRATT, who remained with her mother from about midnight until 5 o'clock A. M. No confessions had been made. None, indeed, could have been expected from either PAYNE, HERROLD or ATZEROTH, who had already from time to time, given in the main, probably, the truthful account of their relations to the bloody tragedy in which they were participants. Mrs. SURRATT was the only one remaining who had not acknowledged the full measure of her guilt. She, it was rumored, had made a full confession to her confessor, but on inquiry we found her confession in preparation for receiving the sacrament, was confounded with an acknowledgment of guilt for publicity. She had hope up to almost the hour of her execution that her sentence would be respited, if not commuted, and she had apparently lost sight of her own interest in deep solicitude for her daughter, of whom she constantly talked, and repeatedly, frantically and with wringing of hands asked: "What will become of her—what will be ANNA'S fate?"

STATEMENTS OF PAYNE.

PAYNE, last evening, informed Col. DODD, who has special charge of the prisoners, that so far as he knew, Mrs. SURRATT had nothing to do with the plot for assassination. Certainly she had never said a word to him on the subject, nor had any of his co-conspirators mentioned her in connection with the matter. She may have known what was going on, but to him she never disclosed her knowledge by word or act. That immediately after he had made the murderous attack upon Mr. SEWARD, he felt he had done wrong, and he had wandered around and slept in the woods that night, frequently feeling inclined to come to the city and give himself up. That when, finally, he was by hunger and loss of rest driven to Mrs. SURRATT'S house he had doubts about his reception there and whether she would not deliver him to the officers of the law for punishment. Col. DODD, who has been constantly in conversation with PAYNE, recently says the latter has never varied from one straightforward, consistent story, claiming at all times that he was informed and believed that he was acting under an order from the rebel authorities, and did not, therefore, originally view his act as a murderous one. HERROLD says in the original plot to him was assigned the duty of shutting off the gas in the theatre, and he had once rehearsed the work with BOOTH; that, however, on the night of the assassination, he was only required to be in waiting near the Navy-yard Bridge to assist BOOTH in his escape.

These statements embrace substantially all the prisoners have given in the nature of confessions, other than what is found in the proofs and admissions on the trial.

DEMEANOR OF THE CONDEMNED.

We were permitted to look in upon the cells on several occasions during the forenoon, and up to a few minutes before the execution. The four prisoners condemned to death were removed yesterday from the upper floor of the prison to a tier of cells on the first floor South. ATZEROTH occupied the eastern apartment, No. 151, Mrs. SURRATT the next West, No. 153, HERROLD, No. 155, and PAYNE, No. 157, thus leaving a vacant cell between each of the prisoners.

Our first observation of ATZEROTH, found him in company with the Rev. Mr. RUTLER, a Lutheran minister of the gospel. The prisoner was lying upon his bed an intent and quiet listener to the whisperings of the minister. At another time ATZEROTH seemed utterly unnerved and tossed about, frequently clasping his hands together and wringing them as in hopelessness and dispair. At noon and thereafter he became calmer and scarcely spoke or moved.

Mrs. SURRATT throughout the day continued in physical prostration, but grew calmer as the hour approached for execution. The parting between herself and daughter was borne with more fortitude than was expected of her, and whilst the latter swooned away, and was carried to an adjoining apartment senseless, Mrs. SURRATT appeared to rally in strength for the moment. Soon again, however, she lost strength, and when taken from her cell to the scaffold, she had to be almost literally lifted and borne along by the officers.

HERROLD'S demeanor was somewhat after the manner he has shown from the commencement of the trial—listlessness and lack of appreciation of his fearful position, with alternatives of serious reflection.

PAYNE was, throughout the day, quiet and firm, occasionally joining the Rev. Dr. GILLETTE in earnest prayer.

THE SCAFFOLD.

In the lot south of the prison, and surrounded by a wall thirty feet high, the scaffold was erected. The structure is about seventy feet from the prison near by, say thirty feet distant, were four freshly dug graves, and beside them four large pine coffins coarsely constructed.

The scaffold was so arranged that the four condemned could be hung at the same time.

The enclosure was much larger than was stated in my dispatch of last night, and there must have been present within the lot and upon the top of the wall, which was literally packed with soldiers, quite 3,000 spectators, three-fourths of whom were soldiers.

About 12:30 o'clock, Gen. HANCOCK arrived, and remained personally inspecting all the official acts.

THE PROCESSION OF DEATH.

At 1:15 the procession proceeded from the prison to the scaffold in the following order, preceded by Gen. HARTRANFT:

Mrs. SURRATT, supported by an officer and a non-commissioned officer, and attended by Rev. Fathers WALTER and WIGETT.

ATZEROTH, attended by an officer, with whom walked his spiritual advisers, Rev. J. G. BUTLER, of the Lutheran Church, and Chaplain WINCHESTER.

HERROLD came next, attended by Rev. Dr. OLDS, of Christ Church; Episcopal.

PAYNE, attended by Rev. Dr. GILLETTE, of the First Baptist Church, of this city, and Rev. Dr. STRIKER, of Baltimore.

Mrs. SURRATT, attended by two soldiers. Her waist and ankles were ironed; she was attired in a plain black alpacca dress, with black bonnet and thin veil. Her face could be easily seen. She gazed up at the horrid instrument of death, and her lips were moving rapidly as in prayer. She was assisted upon the scaffold and seated in a chair near the drop. She gazed upon the noose, which dangled in the wind before her face, and again her lips moved as if in prayer.

ATZEROTH followed, with a glaring, haggard look. He seemed to have changed in appearance greatly since his incarceration. He, also, was assisted by two soldiers, and seemed very feeble, but appeared to rally when on the scaffold, and took an evident interest in the proceedings.

HERROLD came next, supported on each side. He seemed very feeble, but revived a little subsequently. He realized his position now, if he never did before. He was very pale and careworn. He examined the scaffold closely, upon approaching it, and especially the drop.

PAYNE came next, with his usual bold, straight attitude, looking with seeming indifference upon the instrument of death. He wore a blue shirt and straw hat. There was not firmness in his step as he marched to the scaffold.

REMARKS AND PRAYERS OF THE ATTENDING CLERGY.

The Catholic priest in attendance upon Mr. SURRATT declined making any public remark. Dr. GILLET stepped forward and said:

The prisoner, LEWIS THORNTON POWELL, known as PAYNE, requests me on this occasion, to say for him, that he thanks, publicly and sincerely thanks, Gen. HARTRAUFT, all the officers and soldiers who had charge of him, and all persons who have ministered to his wants, for their unwavering kindness to him in this trying hour. Not an unkind word nor an illfeeling act has been made toward him.

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, we pray thee to permit us to commit this soul into thy hands, not for any claim we have to make for it in ourselves, but depending as we do upon the merits of our Lord Jesus Christ, grant, O Heavenly Father, we beseech thee, that his spirit may be accorded an easy passage out of this world, and, if consistent with thy purposes of mercy, and thou delightest in mercy, receive him. This we humbly ask, through Jesus Christ, our Lord and our Redeemer. Amen.

Dr. OLDS, in behalf of HERROLD, followed, saying:

"DAVID E. HERROLD, who is here about to undergo the extreme penalty of offended law, desires me to say that he hopes your prayers may be offered up to the Most High God for him; that he forgives all who may at any time have wronged him, and asks of all forgiveness for all the wrong or supposed wrong he has done unto them, that he thanks the officers who have had charge of him during his confinement in prison for their deeds of kindness toward him, he hopes that he dies in charity with all the world and is convinced that his soul is in the hands of God. Amen.

Rev. Mr. BUTLER, the spiritual adviser of ATZEROTH, then rose and said:

"GEORGE A. ATZEROTH requests me thus publicly to return his unfeigned thanks to Gen. HARTRANFT, and all associated with him in this prison, for their uniform courtesy and kindness during his imprisonment. And now, GEORGE A. ATZEROTH, may God have mercy upon you. The ways of the transgressor is hard. The wages of sin is death; but if we freely confess our sins, God will in mercy pardon them. Christ came into the world to save sinners—even the chief of sinners. Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved. The blood of the blessed Redeemer, Jesus Christ, cleanseth from all sin. You profess to have thus believed to have peace in your heart; and may God be with you in this hour of trial and suffering; and may you be enabled so to commend your soul to the Creator of it that you may have peace in this last moment of life. The Lord God Almighty, Father of Mercy, have mercy upon you, and receive you into His heavenly keeping. Lord God, Redeemer of the world, have mercy upon this man. Lord God, Holy Spirit of the Father and the Son, have mercy upon him and grant him thy peace. Amen.

THE LAST PAINFUL SCENE.

Gen. HARTRANFT read the order of the War Department, embracing the President's Executive Order, for the execution.

The limbs of each of the prisoners were now pinioned. The caps were drawn over their heads, Mrs. SURRATT exclaiming in a faint voice, "Don't let me fall; hold on!"

ATZEROTH exclaimed in a loud tone: "Gentlemen, take warning;" then, after an interval of about two minutes he said: "Good-by, gentlemen who are before me; may we all meet in the other world."

It was now twenty-five minutes past 1 o'clock. The officer in charge of the scaffold here made some preconcerted motions to the attendant soldiers to step back from the drop, and then, with a motion of his hand, the drop fell and the bodies of the criminals were suspended in the air.

The bodies fell simultaneously, and swayed backward and forward for a few minutes. Mrs. SURRATT, appeared to suffer very little. PAYNE and HARROLD, on the contrary, writhed in apparent agony, the first for about two minutes, and the latter for about five minutes. The muscles of their feet and hands were visibly contracted. PAYNE'S hands, which were more exposed than the others, became purpled, as did his neck near where the rope was fastened. ATZEROTH'S agony seemed, like Mrs. SURRATT'S, to be of but very short duration.

After the lapse of ten minutes, the medical officers, Surgeon WOODWARD, U. S. A., Dr. OTIS, U. S. V., and Dr. PORTER, U. S. A., and Surgeon of the post examined severally the bodies, and pronounced life extinct. The ropes were cut, the bodies lowered, stretched upon the tops of the coffins, and a further and more minute examination made by the Surgeons, who state that the necks of each were instantly broken.

At about 4 o'clock the bodies were placed in the coffins and buried.

The soldiers who were required to let fall the trap of the scaffold, are of Company F, Fourteenth Veteran Reserves. They were chosen by the Commander of that regiment who, without making known what was his purpose, required four able bodied men of the regiment to be selected from the left of the line, to perform a special and important duty. The selection was accordingly made before the service to be performed became known to the members of the regiment.

MUDD, ARNOLD, O'LAUGELIN and SPANGLER will probably be sent to the Penitentiary to-morrow.

The Assassination Trial.

A CARD FROM MARCUS P. NORTON.

The following card appears in the Troy papers:

TROY, N. Y., July 1, 1865.

Editors of Troy Daily Times:

Having recently heard it said by a few persons who seem to know more of, and to have greater care and anxiety about, the business and character of their fellow-citizens than their own, that I volunteered to the government to give the testimony recently given by me in the "assassination trial" about being brought to a close at Washington, I ask of you the privilege, in the most public manner, through the columns of your most valuable journal, to deny such charge, and to state the exact manner and reason for giving the testimony. I went to Washington during the last of May, on important business for some of my clients. Before going, I had been requested to appear as a witness for some part of the defence, which related to the absence of the locks upon the doors of the box where the honest and ever faithful President LINCOLN was so brutally murdered by the direction of slaveholders, traitors and their aiders and abettors—but on the preliminary examination of counsel after my arrival in Washington, the defence decided not to call me, for reasons not known to me, except that I heard it afterward said that they could prove that which they desired to. I was not, therefore, called by the defence. In conversation with Hon. HORATIO KING in the court-room where the conspirators were being tried for the murder and contemplated murder, in relation to the matter about which I afterward testified, and after I had recognized ATZEROTH, O'LAUGHLIN and Dr. MUDD, and pointed them out to him—that conversation was overheard by Rev. Dr. CANNING, of Washington, who, without my consent or knowledge, communicated the matter to the government, and within one or two hours after my conversation with Mr. KING, I was subpœned by the War Department to answer as a witness. I told the Judge-Advocate that I could not see the materiality of my testimony,

SOUTH CAROLINA.

OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE

Wonderful Revival of Trade—Arrival of Collector Mackey—The Capture of Jeff. Davis' Private Papers—Preparations for the Fourth—Change of Commanders.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, July 1, 1865.

Trade in Charleston has assumed wonderful proportions for this season of the year. The railroads are being rapidly opened; and in a short time we shall doubtless see the streets filled with drays laden with cotton, rice and other products, and the wharves completely barricaded with merchandise. We are all looking forward to a busy season next Fall. The LEARYS, we understand, are about introducing two more steamers to their regular line between here and New-York, so that in the course of a week or two we will have semi-weekly water communication with the Northern cities. It is expected that railroad communication between Charleston and New-York will be opened next week.

Dr. ALBERT G. MACKEY, Collector of the Port, arrived on Tuesday last. He received a most flattering welcome from his friends who assembled at the wharf to meet him. A committee, of which Mr. L. D. KIRK was chairman, was appointed to receive Dr. MACKEY, and, at the proper time Mr. KIRK, on behalf of the committee, made the following remarks to the Collector:

MR. COLLECTOR: As Chairman of the Committee of Reception, allow me to extend you, Sir, on your arrival home, our heartfelt welcome. With joy and pleasure we have read the chronicle of the events as they transpired in the course of your late visit among our brethren of the North. With intense gratification we heard of the universal approbation given to your past course in the severe ordeal and struggle from which the Union and our common country has emerged so triumphantly.

During your absence your friends here, at all times, have kept you in honored and grateful remembrance, as an American patriot incorruptible and unstained. Again allow me, Sir, to extend a warm and cordial welcome on their behalf.

Dr. MACKEY replied as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: This, to me, is quite an unexpected pleasure. I did not anticipate anything more than to pass quietly from the wharf to my home unannounced, on my return to my native soil. I thank you heartily for the kind manner in which you have received me. The state of my health, from the long and unpleasant voyage back, at present prevents me from giving full utterance to the feelings of my heart. It will be my endeavor in the future so to discharge the trust and duties of the position in which our government has honored me with the approval of its confidence, as to give satisfaction to the government, and meet the approbation of my fellow-citizens. Return my warmest thanks to the committee, Mr. Chairman, for their kindness in this meeting.

Mr. S. D. KIRK is a warm personal friend of the Collector, and a staunch Unionist. During the late rebellion he was one of the judicial magistrates for this district, and, in this capacity, many a poor creature, forced by the obnoxious "conscription law" to go to the secesh front, was happily disappointed in his expectations, and the enrolling officer made to succumb to the judicial mandate. From what I can learn of Mr. KIRK I believe he has always been a truly loyal man, and one who has been devotedly attached to the Union cause.

The new Collector is beset, day and night, with parties desiring to obtain positions. Dr. MACKEY, however, is a man not to be easily led astray, or to be pulled by the nose, and the applicants may rest assured that their cards and notes and petitions will not be favorably considered if the persons represented are not good, sound Union men in every respect. It is amusing to see how some people, who, a few weeks ago, did all in their power to defame Dr. MACKEY, put forth their efforts to ingratiate themselves in his good favor. The reason is, they want berths in the custom-house. Two months ago these same men, who are now so obsequious in their attentions to Dr. MACKEY, declared that he was a vagabond, and worthless of holding any position whatever under the government. They don't talk that any now. The reason is plain Dr. MACKEY has the best of them, and he has it in his power to do them a favor or not, just as he chooses.

The United States revenue-cutter *Kankakee*, Capt. BAKER, arrived at this port on Saturday last. She brought as passengers R. S. ANDROS, Esq., special agent of the Treasury Department; J. W. RICES, Esq., Collector of Customs for Pensacola, Fla.; J. O. SHAN, Esq., of Boston; CHARLES H. GROVES, Esq., of New-York, and GEO. W. MILES, Esq., of the same city. Mr. ANDROS is here for the purpose of superintending the reorganization of the custom-house. Collector MACKEY has selected the Charleston Library Building, at the northeast corner of Broad and Church streets, to be fitted up for a temporary custom-house. Everything will be in readiness for business on Monday next. Mr. ANDROS will leave for Hilton Head to-morrow. It is his intention to remain at Hilton Head two days, then proceed to Savannah, thence to the stations on the Florida coast. He will doubtless call at Havana on his return trip to the North.

An important capture has recently been made in Florida. A quantity of private papers, the effects of JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD, were captured by one of Gen. VODGES' staff last month. The property seized was contained in two boxes and one trunk. One of the boxes belonged to Gen. BEAUREGARD, and had within it three new uniforms. Among the papers found was the following dispatch:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 13, 1862.

Hon. Wm. P. Miles, Richmond, Va.:

Has the bill for the execution of abolition prisoners after January next been passed? Do it, and England will be stirred into action. It is high time to proclaim the black flag after that period. Let the execution be with the garrote.

(Signed,) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

The Florida *Union*, in commenting on the capture, states:

"We learn from reliable authority that on Wednesday last a discovery was made, based upon the information furnished by the negro driver of the wagon containing it, of a portion of the private baggage of the late rebel President, near Gainesville, Fla., consisting of two boxes and one trunk, containing many important private letters and papers. The wagon containing this baggage seems to have been in advance of the flying party; and when the news of DAVIS' capture was received, it was abandoned by the parties having it in charge. Gen. VODGES, acting upon information furnished by the driver, sent Capt. BRYANT, Assistant Provost-Marshal, to hunt it up, and take it in charge. The Captain succeeded in securing it, and returned in safety the following day. We understand that the documents will be forwarded immediately to Washington."

Fourth of July will be appropriately observed by the military in Charleston, but I did not learn that anything is being done to celebrate the day on the part of the civilians. The following order has been issued by Gen. GILLMORE:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., June 25, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 99.—Tuesday, the Fourth of July, proximo, being "Independence Day," District and Post Commanders, throughout this department, will take the necessary steps and issue the necessary orders, for celebrating in a befitting manner, and with appropriate ceremonies, that great national holiday.

On that day all manual labor, not absolutely necessary for the preservation of public property, the care of the sick, and the execution of existing sanitary and police regulations, will be suspended; a national salute will be fired at sunrise, and a salute of one hundred guns at noon; immediately after which the troops will be paraded and the "Declaration of Independence" and the President's "Emancipation Proclamation" will be read them. Whenever it is deemed practicable an oration will be delivered. Local Commanders are authorized to make such necessary modifications in the above programme as existing circumstances require.

The inhabitants of the country and citizens temporarily residing within the department, are cordially invited to participate in these national festivities.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.
W. L. M. BURDER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official: T. D. HODGES, Captain Thirty-fifth U. S. C. T. and A. A. A. G.

The annexed order has been issued by Gen. GURNEY:

HEADQUARTERS, CITY OF CHARLESTON,
CHARLESTON, S. C., June 30, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 55.—No store or any place of business will be allowed to be open on Tuesday next, July 4.

All persons doing retail business in the sale of ales, wines or liquors, will close their places of business at sunset of July 3, proximo, and will not be allowed to reopen until sunrise of July 5, and no ales, wines or liquors will be sold or given away to any officer, soldier or civilian during the time named for remaining closed. By order of

Brevet Brig.-Gen. WM. GURNEY, Comd'g Post.
CHARLES F. JOY, First Fifty-fourth Mass. Vols., and A. A. A. General.

The Post-office will be closed on Tuesday.

The People's Bank of this city is now in full operation. At a meeting held last week to appoint directors the following gentlemen were elected:

D. L. McKAY,	F. J. PORCHER,
W. H. HOUSTON,	JOHN H. HONOUR,
H. G. LOPER,	E. H. ROGERS,
JAS. F. GREEN,	J. B. LAFITTE,
ALEX. McDOWELL,	CHARLES H. WEST,
JAS. S. GIBBES,	J. S. RIGGS.

T. S. HEYWARD,

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York Regiment leave to-day for Hilton Head. They will proceed North on the *Arago*, which sails on Tuesday next. The One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New-York and the One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Regiments will follow in a few days.

Gen. BEALE's headquarters continue to be at Georgetown, although in a few days he will remove to Florence. The department over which he now has command is called the Eastern District of South Carolina. Gen. BEALE reports direct to Major-Gen. GILLMORE.

Col. HALLOWELL is now the Post Commandant of Charleston.

Parties from Orange-Bay report that there is considerable business activity in that place. A new hospital has lately been organized. The Fifty-fifth Massachusett Regiment is stationed at Fort Moth.

The following are the orders issued in reference to the change of Commanders:

HEADQUARTERS, CITY OF CHARLESTON,
CHARLESTON, S. C., July 1, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 56.—In compliance with Special Orders No. 174, dated Headquarters Department of the South, Hilton Head, S. C., June 30, 1865, I hereby transfer the command of the post of Charleston to Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. T. BENNETT.

In retiring from this command, I desire to thank the various staff officers, together with the officers and soldiers comprising the post garrison, the fire department, and employes in the civil departments of the post, for the faithful manner in which they have discharged their several duties.

I would also extend my thanks to the residents of the city for their cooperation with, and uniform kind and courteous treatment toward the military forces under my command. WM. GURNEY,

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS CITY OF CHARLESTON,
CHARLESTON, S. C., July 1, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 57.—In compliance with Special Orders No. 174, dated Headquarters Department of the South, Hilton Head, S. C., June 30, 1865, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Post of Charleston.

All existing orders will remain in force until otherwise directed.

First Lieut. CHARLES F. JOY, Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, is hereby announced as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Post.

W. T. BENNETT,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. V.
WHIT.

FROM UTAH.

Death of Gov. Doty—Distinguished Visitors—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, June 16, 1865.

The present has been a week of more than ordinary note, on several accounts. First, I will mention the death of His Excellency Gov. JAMES DUANE DOTY, on Tuesday, the 13th, at his residence in this city, of heart disease. He was born in New-York, Nov. 5, 1799. For ten days previous to his death he had been confined almost entirely to his room, and had suffered much from rheumatism, though his sudden death startled every one. He was buried on Thursday, the military band, the Provost-guard, and a large number of carriages with Federal and local officers and citizens, attending the remains of the deceased to the grave in Camp Douglas Cemetery.

The late Governor has left a very fair reputation, both among Mormons and Gentiles. He appears to be regarded as a man who endeavored to discharge the duties of his office in uprightness. His decease throws the burden of the office upon Secretary REED, who is on a visit to Nebraska, though an early appointment will probably be made.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Lieut.-Gov. BROSS, and Messrs. BOWLES and RICHARDSON have been rusticating in this city during the week, and they appear to enjoy it very well. They arrived in the city on Sunday morning, being met at the outskirts by a committee appointed by the City Council, and who had previously tendered the visiting party the hospitalities of the city. The gentlemen were conducted to the Salt Lake House.

On Monday evening the city brass band serenaded them, and Messrs. COLFAX, BROSS, and RICHARDSON addressed the people assembled lengthily and felicitously, expressing their astonishment and admiration at the appearance and material progress of the city, and entering somewhat largely into the splendid prospects for the future.

On Tuesday they visited and took a sail upon the Salt Lake, and in the evening were serenaded at the Salt Lake House by the Camp Douglas band. On Wednesday BRIGHAM YOUNG and a number of others visited them and had a long interview. On Thursday they attended the funeral of the Governor, and afterward started for Rush Valley, all, excepting Mr. RICHARDSON, who stays in the city to rest and recruit. On Saturday they return, and in the evening will attend the theatre, and probably on Monday will pursue their journey westward.

The city has been startled from its propriety the past week by reports of gold discoveries on Snake Creek, in Provo Valley, about forty miles southeast of this city. The result, however, is not so golden as the report, for though the yellow metal is not there to be picked up in big nuggets, yet many are satisfied that quartz mining will be prosecuted there some day. The excitement, which ran strong for a day or two has subsided.

There is a cold spell of weather prevailing just now, chilly enough for great-coats, and yesterday morning and this morning two soaking showers fell, just the identical thing which the agriculturists would have liked a month and a half ago, but very welcome now, as this dry Spring there is still much wheat and other small grain which, before the showers, gave very sickly prospects of a crop. These refreshing rains will tell on the credit side of the harvests.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Gen. Sherman in Louisville—His Speech to the People, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 3, 1865.

Gen. SHERMAN is here, and cordially welcomed by the city and the citizens. A citizens' banquet, costing over $4,000, is given him to-night. Of the four hundred or more banqueters fifty will be invited and the rest will pay $10 or more apiece. He was publicly received to-day by Mr. GUTHRIE, and happily responded. The point Gen. SHERMAN made, as I understood him, was the supremacy of the government and the permanency of the Union.

He said the people of our country are bound to stand together as one nation, for good or for evil, for all time—so bound by the law of God Almighty, by our past history, and by our present and future interests. The supreme laws of the land must be obeyed through love, if possible—but through fear if necessary. He wished we all might live like brothers. At all events, we are bound to maintain the government. We intend to hold the discordant parts together in one nationality. He rejoiced that the rebellion is crushed and peace exists all over our land. Now we appeal to reason, to hearts, to the higher nature of man, and not to mere physical force. He believed it the interest of our country that hereafter troubles when they arise should be disposed of by the courts of law, not the musket. He trusted that peace is secured forever to our country. If he had to fight any more, he would fight outside of our confines. Kentucky is a big State, with a big heart. Peace to Kentucky, the heart of our country. Prosperity to Louisville, one of the brightest spots in my past and present memories. Peace forever in the hearts of our countrymen.

The numerous soldiers here have generally behaved themselves. Their presence has made business very brisk at exorbitant prices. Fifty to one hundred thousand loaves daily are distributed to them from the government bakery. PONTIAC.

Deaths in the United States General Hospital.

FORT MONROE, Saturday, July 1, 1865.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The following deaths have occurred in this hospital during the week ending with this date:

Henry Elliott, Co. E, 122d U. S.
Wm. Paris, Co. B, 13th Georgia.
Wm. Summerville, Co. K, 29th U. S.
James Millard, Co. B, 7th U. S.
Battis B. Hardison, Co. I, Harrison's Legion, North Carolina.
Yliman Beaby, Co. I, 118th U. S.
John James, Co. E, 10th West Virginia.
Green White, Co. L, 1st U. S. Cavalry.
Anthony Gooch, Co. D, 115th U. S.
Wm. Day, Co. I, 117th U. S.
J. H. Bigham, Co. A, 17th South Carolina.
James Aehmond, Co. D; 6th New-York Artillery.
W. S. Bolin, Co. A, 24th Georgia.
Philip Hazilton, Co. D, 19th U. S.
John Bogs, Co. H, 38th U. S.
David M. James, Co. E, 59th Alabama.
Theophilus Bullock, Co. C, 44th North Carolina.
Josphus Brookfield, Co. C, 22d U. S.
John Williams, Co. E, 5th North Carolina.
Henry Radal, Co. G, 54th Pennsylvania.
Robt. Bill, Co. E, 116th U. S.
Lamson Ellison, Co. E, 122d U. S.

Mustering out and discharging is still going on. The five paymasters keep busy. Our large hospital garden, superintended by Chaplain ROE, is giving us an abundant yield of very fine vegetables. Sometimes 1,500 or 2,000 head of cabbage are gathered a day. The hospital chapel is still unfinished, but they are working at it. Have got one wing designed for the library and reading-room, plastered. Everything looks as though the institution is to be kept up for months. Other hospitals are breaking up and sending their patients here, and the population here is rapidly increasing. Hampton is being rebuilt. The old settlers, who went away at the beginning of the war, are returning and looking out for their property. The colored people are gathering in, too. The days are hot, the evenings fine, balmy and pleasant.

The whole number of patients now in the hospital is about 3,000; some 350 were dismissed this week.

A. S. B.

SAD CASUALTY—A YOUNG LADY KILLED BY A STROKE OF LIGHTNING.—A correspondent of the Hartford *Post* writes from Collinsville, Ct.: On Sunday morning, about four o'clock, a severe thunder shower passed over this section. The house of Dr. B. A. KASSON was struck by lightning, and his daughter, JOSEPHINE KASSON, aged twenty-three years, was instantly killed. Her sister, two years older, was sleeping with her, and although severely burned and injured, will probably recover. The father hastened to the relief of his daughter DORA, who was in great distress, and after getting her easier reached over to the back side of the bed, putting his hand on the shoulder of JOSEPHINE to waken her, saying, "Come, your sister is hurt," and was horror-struck on finding her dead. He immediately placed the body on the kitchen floor, before an open door, and commenced the application of cold water, hoping to resuscitate the body, but all his efforts were fruitless. While attempting to restore the daughter to life, the lightning struck again in the door-yard, passing down a tulip tree, tearing off fragments and scattering them over the ground, and temporarily stunning the Doctor by the explosion. There were only Dr. K. and his two daughters in the house at the time. Hundreds of people were visiting the scene of the disaster during the day. There was no lightning rod on the house, and it is difficult to tell where the fluid first hit the house; its track is visible in various places on the corners and angles of the main house and L part. From appearances, the electric current branched off in different directions. One branch went down the corner where the girls slept, and when opposite the bed, passed inside, striking the young lady near the ear, then down the back to the hips, and thru passed to the sister. The skin was lacerated on both of them. One branch of the fluid passed down the tin conductor to the bottom, then tore off some boards, passed through under the stone step, plowed two small furrows in the earth, leaving two holes where it disappeared. This makes not less than five times that lightning has struck buildings within a few years in that neighborhood.

The Largest Run on Record.

Yesterday, at the billiard-room of CHARLES J. CUYLER, was made the largest run of billiards ever recorded. It was played by Mr. FREDERICK G. BRITTON, a fine amateur player of this city. He commenced a friendly game with another gentleman, and, after making a run of thirty-five points, got the two red balls in the corner, and made the unprecedented number of seven thousand seven hundred and fifteen points. The largest run heretofore recorded was six thousand one hundred and fifty points. It was made by a gentleman in Louisville, Ky., a few weeks ago. The run made yesterday by Mr. BRITTON was upon a full carom table, and occupied four hours and twenty-five minutes. The balls were out of their position, in the corner, six times during the play, but, by the expert manipulation of the player, were brought back. There was not a "foul" stroke made in the run, and the counting only ceased by the balls becoming "froze." This remarkable run shows extraordinary nerve and the utmost delicacy of touch in striking the balls.—*Cleveland Herald.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE STOVER-PORTER CASE.

Before Justice Dodge at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

This case, wherein Mr. STOVER charges his former lawyer, Mr. PORTER, with obtaining from him by false representations, the sum of $20,000 was continued yesterday. GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Esq., Jr., appeared for the prosecution, and JOHN GRAHAM, Esq., for the defendant.

The complainant, Mr. Henry D. Stover, was further cross-examined by Mr. Graham as follows: Messrs. Bicknell & Cross never testified in the Boston Court of Chancery that they were not my partners; nor was I threatened with a criminal proceeding in consequence of some such testimony from both or either of them; I was never examined in the course of any proceedings as to who made up this firm in Boston; I do not recollect saying there that Mr. Bicknell was a partner without including Cross and FAXON; Bicknell alone; I never understood that I was charged with issuing cards and circulars assuming the names of persons as partners who have never authorized me to assume their names; I do not recollect in the Fall of 1858, executing a mortgage in connection with Mr. Faxon from H. D. Stover & Co., he and I assuming to be the only members of that firm; I have paid most of my Boston creditors; the whole amount the company owed was $8,000; Mr. Tillman Wiley, of No. 20 Court-street, Boston, has now funds in his hands to settle their engagements; he had this money to pay Mr. Rowland, of the firm of Dishrow & Rowland, Wm. B. Mey and Mr. Emory; I think, also, the name of Daniel Chamberlain was among them; I intended to pay all my creditors and I left this property in his hands: I have paid Hill & Brother, Band & Bush, and Mr. B. Brown.

Q.—Did not Daniel Chamberlain, after hearing the testimony of Messrs. Bicknell and Cross as to their having no connection with the firm of H. D. Stover & Co., and as to your having used their names without authority, threaten you with sending the matter before the Grand Jury? A.—He may have done so, but I do not recollect it; Mr. Cross, one of the partners, printed the cards and circulars of H. D. Stover & Co.; I never knew that he denied having done such a thing: he printed the cards and circulars with his name upon them as one of the partners; Mr. S. S. Rowland drew the preliminary affidavit in this matter, and he went with me to Judge Pierpont's office; he did not advise me, as matter of law, that to obtain money for the purpose of bribing public officers, even though the pretences were false, was indictable; I told him the facts that were in that paper, for the purpose of his setting me right in the matter; I had resolved upon the criminal proceedings when I stated to him the facts in the preliminary affidavit; I resolved first to commence civil proceedings against Mr. Porter about ten days before the criminal, and I obtained an order to hold Mr. Porter to bail in the civil proceedings.

Q.—Did you not commence your civil proceedings under the expectation that you would settle under the pressure of arrest? A.—No.

Q.—Did you not commence criminal proceedings because you were disappointed as to the result of the proceedings in the civil suit? A.—No.

Q.—Did you not know that your first duty in the matter was to the public if there was a crime? A.—I never took that into consideration that I know of.

Q.—If Mr. Porter had paid up under the civil arrest, had compromised matters satisfactorily with you under that arrest, would you have made this complaint? A.—I never thought of that matter at all.

Q.—Now, under oath, was not that civil proceeding a "feeler" to know if he would settle or not? A.—Not to my knowledge; I have been sued by Mr. Peter Morris for one of the notes I gave to Mr. Porter in July, 1864; but I do not know that I set up as a defence to that note that it was without consideration between Porter and me; I did not commence civil and criminal proceedings at that time directly against Mr. Porter, for the reason that some government officers gave me to understand that they would commence proceedings against him on their own account; Mr. Earmes, for Messrs. Fox and Wells, my private counsel, gave me to understand this about six months ago in Washington; this was before I was sued by Morris; my contracts were with the government for machinery and all kinds of supplies for the navy; when I was put into Fort Lafayette they did not repudiate their contracts with me; I had a hundred more or less, amounting to from '61 to '63, to two or three millions; Mr. Earmes told me that there had been an order issued from the Navy Department to arrest Porter, in the name of the Navy Department, on the ground of falsely representing Mr. Fox and Mr. Wilson; the order was issued by Mr. Wells, and sent to the War Department to be forwarded to Gen. Dix in the general course, but it was not executed, for the war was ended, and after that Mr. Earnes, Gen. Cushing, Mr. Chandler, and the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, advised me to take it in the regular course; as far as I know, the idea of arresting Mr. Porter under this order has not been given up to this date; I did not employ any person to procure such an order against Mr. Porter, nor did I ever pay any money for such a purpose; Mr. Earnes went and got the order, and told me he was going to do it.

Q.—Why did Wilson and Fox need the cooperation of your private counsel, Earnes, to vindicate their characters? Could they not have done it themselves? A.—Mr. Wilson is doing it.

Q.—Were not Wilson and Fox moved by aims for your benefit? A.—I do not know as to that; I have no means of knowing; I might have delayed the institution of the civil and criminal proceedings to see the result of this government order for Porter's arrest; Mr. Rowland advised me that this preliminary affidavit contained a criminal complaint, embracing a perfect criminal offence; Mr. Rowland lives with me, in West Twenty-second-street, but he is no relative of mine; I pay him $3,000 a year for attending to all my collections; he is a chum of mine; I have had for counsel Judge Pierpoint, Charles Earnes, Senator Browning, of Washington, Mr. Hill, Tallman Wiley, of Boston, James T. Brady, Mr. Rowland and Mr. Sedgwick; Mr. Brady was first employed to procure for me a *habeas corpus*, to prevent me from going to Fort Lafayette, but old Baker was too soon for me; I first became acquainted with Judge Pierrepoint upon the Weed and Opdyke trial, and used to go to his office at that time; I was a witness in the case on the side of Weed; I think Marshal Murray asked me if I had furnished the machinery there for Mr. Opdyke's gun factory; no inducement was held out to me to become a witness, nor did he promise to use his influence with government to get me my arrears of pay, or to obtain exoneration from all charges of any description; I think Thurlow Weed introduced me to Judge Pierrepoint, and I think President Lincoln introduced me to him, at the time of the Ellsworth murder, at Washington; Mr. Weed did not say anything about the record of my conviction before the Military Court-martial at Philadelphia; I never saw my conviction recorded; I never was convicted to my knowledge; I was tried before a court-martial, and there were five or seven members; H. H. Goodman was Judge-Advocate, Chas. Sedgwick and Tallman Wiley were my counsel; I was taken to the fort in January; was arrested in the Navy Department at Washington by Col. Baker.

Q.—What charge was the subject of examination in Philadelphia? A.—The subject was this; a clerk by the name of Jacobs, in the Boston Navy-yard, was hired by Smith Brothers, as it was said upon their trial, when they were convicted, to put this job upon me to get me out of the Boston Navy-yard by going to Philadelphia and swearing that I attempted to bribe this man Jacobs; I had an open order furnished eighty thousand pounds of copper; it gave me credit for 80,300 pounds, and it was only last week that I got that bill corrected by the government. I found that they had paid me too much, and I wanted it deducted, which they did about a week ago. I do not suspect that either Mr. Wiley or Mr. Sedgwick colluded with the prosecution in the Philadelphia case, to convict me of a false charge. I think that they were honest in their judgment, and did all that they could. I do not know that I was convicted in that court, nor was I ever told so. I was prevented by Olcott, who was discharged from the Navy Department, from seeing anybody when I was in Fort Lafayette, for two or three months. Miss Howard, a lady in this city, visited me while I was there; I have known her five years; she lived with my sister at the time I was keeping house. No delicate relations subsisted between me and her; have never been a suitor of hers; may have given out that we were engaged to be married, but it is not now too late. She came to see me two or three times; she knew that Porter was my counsel; when I was sent to the fort I had perfect confidence in Mr. Porter; Porter had business in his hands for me at that time; Mr. Sedgwick called on me and I have charged him with obtaining $10,000 of me more or less; I paid him personally $5,000 or let him have it on account, and then I understood Mr. Cheever had a power of attorney, and that he went to him and got the same amount which I knew nothing about; he was member of Congress from the District of Syracuse.

Q.—Did you swear upon the Opdyke and Weed trial, that after you were at the fort, Sedgwick came to the fort to visit you, and gouged you out of $10,000? A.—I might have said that he got about $10,000; I do not recollect particularly.

Q.—Did you not use the words "gouged out of $10,000?" A.—I may have used the words that I thought I was put down at the fort for lawyers to gouge me.

Q.—Do you remember being asked this question: "Do you know C. B. Sedgwick?" A.—I do very well; I know he gouged me out of $10,000 when I was at the fort, and with another lawyer gouged me out of a good deal more."

Witness—Who was the other lawyer?

Mr. Graham—It is not necessary to know. Do you remember that question and answer it upon trial? A.—I think I said something of that kind, meaning Porter and Sedgwick; I think what he got out of Mr. Cheever a "gouge," and not letting me know anything about it.

Q.—Do you consider what he got of you "a gouge?" A.—It resulted so.

Q.—Did you employ Mr. Sedgwick from his being a member of Congress? You supposed he could exert an influence with government that private counsel could not? A.—He was not a member of Congress at that time; when he was a member of Congress I think he was Chairman of the Naval Committee of the House; I do not know that the question as to his influence with government was raised; he attended for me to various government contracts, machinery and supplies generally, at Washington; I employed Mr. Browning, in the matter of my arrest, to present my papers to the President, to Secretary Welles, and to Judge-Advocate Holt, which was done, and I was released three days after those papers were started; I never was charged with complicity with Mr. Henderson, the Navy Agent.

Q.—Was there any arrangement in your behalf with the government agents that, if you were discharged, you would be a witness in the trial of Henderson, and that Brown, your absconding clerk, would return, and also become a witness against Henderson? A.—No arrangement.

The court adjourned to Tuesday week, July 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival of the One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York—Arrival and Departure of the Ninth Maine and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth New-York.

The One Hundred and Thirty-second New-York Regiment arrived at the Battery Barracks yesterday morning. The regiment traveled overland from Salisbury, N. C., to City Point, thence to Baltimore, and so on to New-York, via the Amboy route. The following is the roster of the officers:

Field and Staff.—Col. P. J. CLASSON, Lieut.-Col. Geo. H. Hitchcock; Surgeon, P. B. Rice; Assistant-Surgeon, L. C. Gromger; Quartermaster, Chas. Bellou; Adjutant, John M. Logan.

Line Officers—Company A—Capt. Georga Micha; Company B—Capt. Charles G. Smith, First Lieut. Thos. Daley, Second Lieut. Henry Hollenbeck; Company C—Capt. George H. Sword, Jr., First Lieut. Joseph Gearing, Second Lieut. Richard Collins; Company D—Capt. G. B. Green, First Lieut. C. C. Cusick; Company E—Capt. S. Garraty; Company F—Capt. Irvine A. Jones, First Lieut. Jas. W. Ford; Company G—Capt. R. E. Fisk; Company H—First Lieut. Sam'l Leaths, Second Lieut. W. L. Bath; Company I—Capt. W. B. Avery, First Lieut. A. L. Bagley, Second Lieut. A. J. Yeomans; Company K—Capt. David Stothers, First Lieut. Charles Simpson.

The following are the battles of the One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment:

1862—Blackwater, N. C., Franklin, N. C., Zuni, N. C.

1863—Pollockville, N. C., Street's Ferry, Newbern, March 14; White Oak Creek, Blount's Mills.

1864—Batchelor's Creek, Feb. 1; Jackson's Mills, June 21-3; South West Creek, Dec. 11.

1865—Kingston, March 8-10.

The regiment has been in garrison at Salisbury ever since. The One Hundred and Thirty-second was raised in this city in July, 1862, and entered the field with 900 men, bringing home with them 304 men and officers. The command has been during its three years' service almost continually on outpost duty.

THE NINTH MAINE.

The Ninth Maine Regiment of Veterans also arrived yesterday morning, numbering 249 muskets, and only two officers. The Ninth belonged to the Third brigade, Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, and was raised in 1861. Capt. S. S. MAN and First-Lieut. ROBERTS accompany the command. Two hundred and fifty veterans still remain in the field.

The following are the battles to which the Ninth are entitled:

Fort Wagner, Bermuda Hundred, Drewry's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Petersburgh, Deep Bottom, Siege of Petersburgh, Cemetery Hill, Chapin's Farm and Fort Gilmer.

The Ninth Maine started at 5 P. M. for Augusta, Me., by the Fall River line.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York, numbering 550 men, under the command of Lieut.-Col. LITTLE, arrived from Charleston, in the steamer *Arago*, yesterday morning. As soon as the command had stacked arms in the Seventh Regiment Armory the men were dismissed until this morning. It was found difficult to gain anything relating to the history of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh.

A detachment of 116 men, under command of Capt. WASHBURNE, belonging to the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth New-York, arrived with the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh in the *Arago*, and immediately departed for Albany by steamer.

The following order has been handed us, with a request to publish it.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
FOURTH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1865.

The members of this Company are directed to assemble at the Armory, on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., full fatigue dress, (gray pants,) to act as escort in the reception of the One Hundred and Twenth-seventh Regiment, New-York Volunteers.

Members of other companies in this regiment are invited to participate in the parade. By order of

WM. H. RIBLET, Captain.

HENRY H. HOLLY, Orderly.

Naval Movements.

LAUNCH OF THE MADAWASKA.

The United States new sloop-of-war *Madawaska*, 10 guns, and 3,200 tons capacity, will be launched this morning at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, between 8:30 and 9:30 o'clock A. M. Capt. WAUGH, at the navy-yard gate, will admit all ladies and gentlemen without passes, to witness the launch. The vessel lies at the end of Lyceum-avenue.

DEPARTURE OF THE DICTATOR AND HER CONSORT.

The United States ocean monitor *Dictator* and her consort, the *Vanderbilt*, leave this port to-day. This is the final trial trip of the *Dictator*, and if she meets the expectations of her commanding officers, she will be accepted by the government. The trip is thus laid down: The monitor is to steam from this port up Long Island Sound, stopping at Newport, thence proceeding with her consort to Boston, and so on to Portsmouth, Portland, and finally to Halifax. It then becomes discretionary with the officers whether she steams across the Atlantic; if everything works well, she will attempt the passage without fail. Her speed is required to be at least 10 knots, which she has already made in coming from Fortress Monroe to this port; it is expected she will now make 11 and 12 knots, as her machinery has been considerably improved, under the direction of Capt. ERICSSON.

This vessel is 3,033 tons capacity, with a single turret, and was built by C. H. DELAMETER, in this city. She was launched Dec. 26, 1863. Her crew numbers 202 souls. The following is a correct list of her officers, Commodore, JOHN RODGERS; Lieut.-Commander, F. M. Bunce; Paymaster, Wm. G. Marcy; Surgeon, Geo. Peck; Chief Engineer, E. D. Robis; Acting Volunteer Lieutenants, Jacob Kimball, C. C. Kingsbury; Acting Master, Geo. A. Smith; Acting Ensign and Navigator, N. Ludlow; Acting Ensigns, Willis Howes, Rich. R. Barclay; First Assistant Engineers, C. Lindsley, P. A. Rearick; Second Assistant Engineers, R. H. Thurston, Philip Miller, F. B. Allen; Third Assistant Engineers, W. Fennimore, C. J. Habinghorst, B. W. Worsley; Acting Master and Pilot, Levi Jump; Paymaster's Clerk, J. H. Priest; Captain's Clerk, Jesse B. Luckey.

It is rumored that the United States steamer *Winooska* will accompany the *Dictator* part of the way—as far as Portland, Me.

DEPARTURE OF THE FLORIDA.

The United States steamer *Florida* has orders to sail immediately from this port to Port Royal, S. C., carrying mails and supplies. The following are her officers: Acting Volunteer Lieut.-Commander, Edw. Bond; Acting Master, W. C. Staples; Acting Ensigns, T. J. Rollins, T. E. Ashmead; Mates, O. G. Spear, H. F. Pickering; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Wm. J. Burge; Acting Assistant Paymaster, W. F. Keeler; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Wm. McLeane; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, R. B. Swift; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, J. M. Lord, A. O. Collins; Captain's Clerk, Ernest Frederick; Paymaster's Clerk, H. D. Keeler.

MAILS FOR THE GULF.

The United States steamer *Fort Morgan* sails Tuesday, 11th inst., for the East and West Gulf Squadrons. Letters, papers and parcels, properly directed and sent to the Naval Lyceum, Navy-yard, will be transmitted gratis.

GOVERNMENT VESSELS FOR SALE.

A fleet of thirty condemned United States vessels will be sold at the Navy-yard, some time during next week. Notice duly given in the advertising and auction columns.

Financial Condition of the City.

The following is an abstract of the Comptroller's annual report for the past year:

Balance Dec. 31, 1863	$1,654,941 77
Receipts from all sources during 1864	20,053,522 12
Total	$21,708,463 89
Amount of warrants paid in 1864	20,261,651 63
Balance Dec. 31, 1864	$1,446,812 26

The warrants drawn in 1864 were as follows:

On city account		$8,779,036 86
On loans, special and trust account		8,771,573 47
Sinking fund for the redemption of the city debt	$1,218,164 41	
Sinking fund for payment of interest on city debt	1,443,337 60	2,661,502 01
Total		$20,212,417 34

The means to provide for the payment of the appropriations for the year were as follows:

From the general fund	$1,330,000 00
From the tax levy	7,341,664 78
Total	$8,671,664 78

The expenditures are as follows:

General expenses of the City Government	$4,120,055 14
Board of Education	1,787,000 00
Department of Public Charities and Correction	660,000 00
Care and maintenance of Central Park	180,000 00
Interest on the city debt	807,221 89
Redemption of the city debt	71,657 36
Interest on and redemption of debt for war purposes	1,145,037 57
Total	$8,770,971 95

At the close of 1864 the funded and temporary debt of the Corporation amounted to $31,776,824 50, against which the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had an accumulation of $8,767,408 19. Of the entire debt, $21,170,942 56 was principally incurred on account of the Croton Water Works and Central Park, and is to be paid from the Sinking Fund, which will be ample for the purpose. The remaining portion of the debt has been incurred for the following purposes:

Erection of public buildings	$185,000 00
Building and repairing docks and slips

in statutes or in its legal acceptation. A broker is an agent employed to make bargains and contracts between other persons in matters of trade or business, usually for compensation, called brokerage.

The difficulty in this case arose out of the amendments made by the act of 3d March, 1865.

The first amendment bearing on the question is of the ninth subdivision of section seventy-nine, by adding to the words other securities, "for themselves or others. This enlarges the definition of a broker, and makes the term embrace a person, or firm negotiating purchases or sales of stocks, &c., for themselves as well as for others. Since this amendment, it is insisted that the enlarged meaning shall be applied to the term as used in section ninety-nine, and hence the broker is liable upon sales of stocks made in his own right and for himself, to the duty of one-tenth of one per centum

There are several difficulties in the way of this construction.

In the first place, this section was amended at the same time and by the same act, without, at all, effecting or even alluding to any change, or intended change to the meaning of the word brokers as originally used in it.

In the second place, the words brokers and bankers doing business as brokers, in section ninety-nine, embrace produce and commercial brokers who are subject to a tax of one-eighth of one per centum upon their sales. Now, it cannot be pretended that as to this class of brokers, they are subject to this enlarged meaning, that is, that they are liable for the duty or tax on sales made in their own right, and for themselves. A special license is provided in case of such sales, as is seen in subdivisions thirteen and fourteen of the seventy-ninth section of the act of 1864, and which have not been altered or amended. The words, therefore, in section ninety-nine, as it respects this class, must be taken in their ordinary and legal acceptation, and, not; otherwise and, in order to give the argument any force in favor of the transfer of the enlarged meaning of the terms to this section, we shall be obliged to hold that the same word possesses different and opposite meanings when used in the same section, and in the same connection. And, finally, *in the third place*, the proviso to section ninety-nine forbids the construction claimed. That prohibits persons or firms from selling, among other articles, stocks or bonds, without a license as a broker or banker, unless, at the time, their own property *bona fide* and actually on hand, clearly indicating, we think, that the sales contemplated in the enacting clause are limited to those made as brokers for others, and not in their own right and for themselves.

As we have seen, the amendment wrests from the word broker its true meaning, as known in law or commerce; and if this new meaning is to be extended beyond the immediate connection in which the word is found, especially in a statute regulating and establishing a system of taxation and revenue, it will lead to consequences never intended by the lawmakers, and involve contradictions and absurdities that it would be unjust to impute to them.

The word, whenever used in the act of 1864, was used in its ordinary acceptation, and the object of the change of meaning in the ninth subdivision of section 79 by the amendment, is not apparent. It may have had reference to the license fee, or, in addition to this, it may have been made with a view to guard against an evasion by persons doing business as brokers. It is understood that the negotiation of sales of stocks, in the several boards of brokers, the contract of sales is made in the name of the broker, and apparently on his own account, and for his own benefit, although, as between him and his customer, it is made for the benefit of the latter. The amendment prevents any advantage to be gained by setting up the apparent contract, as the real one intended.

The proviso to the ninety-ninth section, would seem to have had in view the possibility of this practice on the part of the broker, and hence limits the sales exempt from tax by persons on their own account, and for their own benefit, to sales of their own property *bona fide*, at the time, and which was then on hand.

We are quite aware of the difficulties and perplexities attending the construction of acts of the Legislature as obscure, and contradictory as the present one; but, after the best consideration, and for the reasons above stated, we have come to the conclusion that neither brokers nor bankers doing business as a broker, are liable under the ninety-ninth section of the act of 1864, to the duty claimed upon sales made in their own right, and for themselves, and not for others or on commission.

According to stipulation of the attorneys and counsel, judgment must be rendered for the defendants.

The United States vs. *Robert L. Cutting et al.*—July 5, 1865.—NELSON, C. J.—For the reasons given in the case, the United States *vs.* Fisk and Hatch, judgment must be entered for the defendants.

Wills Admitted—Charitable Bequests.

SURROGATE'S COURT—JULY 7.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The wills of the following named persons have just been admitted to probate namely: Archibald Gracie, George Derr, James L. Montgomery, Henry Stevens, William Roberts, Ann Graham and Martha Codwise. None of these wills, excepting the two last named, contain bequests of any interest to the public. The will of Ann Graham bequeaths the sum of $500 to the American Bible Society; $500 to the Leake and Watts Orphan House; $500 to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America; $500 to the Trustees of the Board of Domestic Mission of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America; $250 to the Society for the Relief of Aged and Respectable Indigent Females; $250 to St. Lukes Home in Hudson-street; and $250 to the Colored Home for Aged Indigent People of Color.

By the will of Martha Codwise there is bequeathed the sum of $5,000 to the New-York Auxiliary Bible Society.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

The Court of General Sessions yesterday was mainly occupied in hearing the pleadings of those against whom the Grand Jury have found bills of indictment.

Lewis Johnson plead guilty on an indictment for grand larceny, in taking clothing of the value of $52 from William Clark, of No. 25 Forsyth-street. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in State Prison.

John Schneider, a "medicine man," plead guilty on a like indictment, for taking from a place in Sixteenth-street, between Third-avenue and Irving-place, a certificate of deposit on the sixth National bank, several United States Treasury notes, and other articles of comparatively little worth, amounting in all to $685 50. He was sent to the State Prison for one year.

The court then adjourned until 11 A. M. Monday, when the trials will be proceeded with.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

ESCAPE OF AN ALLEGED PICKPOCKET.

Ann Moore, a very ladylike young woman, of about 20, dressed in the height of the fashion, was charged with stealing a pocket-book, that contained some ferry tickets and some small change.

Margaret Terhune, the complainant, said: I lost a pocket-book; I did not know at the time I had lost it, until I was asked by the officer if I had my pocket-book; I then felt my pocket and the pocket-book was gone; there was quite a number of people around at the ferry, but none very near where the prisoner stood; I did not see the pocket-book in her hand, but I saw it at her feet; no one was near her; there was not more in the pocket-book—some ferry tickets and a few stamps.

Officer Scott, who had seen the movements of the thief, and who testified before the committing magistrate that he saw the prisoner fumbling around complainant, did not appear when called.

Judge Kelly, (to the Clerk)—Do you know if Officer Scott was subpoened?

Mr. Johnston—The papers were brought to the office with the notice that the magistrate had given the officer notice to appear this morning.

An officer was sent to the precinct to bring Officer Scott, but it happened to be his day off duty and he could not be found. The prisoner, in consequence, had to be discharged. Hereafter, in all cases of larceny from the person, before the case is tried, the clerk will ascertain if all the witnesses are present.

A VERY LAME CASE.

Michael Trainor, a stylishly-dressed young man, was charged with keeping a house of bad repute at No. — Chatham-street. The complainant, John Woods, said: I went into the house on Monday evening, the 26th of June, intending to put up there; I did not see the prisoner before the next morning; I saw some very indecent acts there, in the private boxes, but they did not disturb me; I was coaxed by the bartender to put up there for the night, and when I lay in bed, and while the gas was burning, the bartender came in and robbed me of $200 and a watch; that's all I know about the house; the barkeeper has been arrested; what I saw didn't shock my modesty; couldn't be seen from the outside.

Michael Maloney said: On the 26th of June I was at No. — Chatham-street; that night the bartender of Trainor came into the room and robbed me of $300; Mr. Trainor said to me in the morning, if I would not arrest the bartender he would make it all right; I did have the bartender arrested; that is all I know about the house.

The prisoner was acquitted.

A CURIOUS CASE.

Caroline Kahn, German proprietor of a fashionable place of bad repute in Mercer-street, was charged with stealing a cloak worth $16, the property of Alice McLaughlin, one of her boarders. There did seem really to be some doubt in this case. Witness said: I went to her house a week ago last Monday, and she borrowed my cloak to go to see her husband in prison; when she came back I put the cloak in my room, and about ten minutes afterward I saw the prisoner go across the yard with the cloak, and I went up stairs to the room and found it gone. Next day she gave it to my sister, who pawned it for her for $1.

Minnie McLaughlin—I am sister of the last witness; the prisoner gave me the cloak to pawn; when I pawned it I knew it was my sister's cloak; I did not know the cloak had been stolen, although I knew it was my sister's; I went with my sister to where I pawned the cloak, and she identified it as here.

Officer James Keely said he found the cloak in question at the pawn-office, and as soon as complainant saw it she identified it.

Judge Dowling—I think you were once in this court before.

Prisoner—Yes; me no steal; I lost everything in the house myself; it was a made-up thing.

The prisoner was fined $10 and committed to the City Prison for ten days. The accused has been tried several times for keeping a disorderly house.

ASSAULT ON A LAGER-BIER DEALER.

Albert Fisher was charged with assaulting Charles Goeller, who keeps a lager-bier saloon at No. 17 Essex-street. Witness said: Him and some fellows, about eleven, come in my place and get eleven lagers; he say what's to pay? I say fifty-five cent; he say fifty; I say very well, all right; he give fifty, then he wents out and he calls me a schwindler, and I never mind it; and he call me a thief, and I never mind it; afterward I goes out to put my shutters up, and he knocks me a big hole with a stick in the head; then I gets him arrested.

Two other witnesses corroborate this story. The defendant however put two witnesses on the stand who testified that Mr. Goeller came out of the saloon and struck defendant, and then Fisher hit him with a stick. The prisoner was found guilty and fined $5.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—JULY 7.

By Judges Daly, Brady and Cardozo.

Chas. B. Bostwick, receiver, &c., *vs.* Philip Frankenheimer, &c.; order affirmed with $10 costs; opinion by Judge Cardozo. Wm. S. Wait *vs.* John Ferguson; order affirmed with $10 costs; opinion by Judge Cardozo. Henry M. Dikeman, &c. *vs.* Charles Packhofer; judgment reversed with costs: opinion by Judge Cardozo. Charles Wahle *vs.* The German Savings Bank; judgment reversed with costs; opinion by Judge Cardozo. Werner *vs.* The Same; same decision. The Star Steamship Company *vs.* Samuel L. Mitchell; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Judge Cardozo. Wm. Baker *vs.* John McConnell; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, unless plaintiff deducts $1,000; opinion by Judge Daly. Antonio Vincent *vs.* The New-York Meuritas Cuba Steamship Company; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Judge Brady. John Holmes, et al. *vs.* Joshua Edwards; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Judge Cardozo. Lex *vs.* Welstood; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Judge Brady. Alexander McKenzie *vs.* J. Kilpatrick; judgment reversed with costs; opinion by Judge Brady. Thomas Carter *vs.* Philip F. Smith; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Brady. Sylvanus Judd *vs.* The Irving Bank; judgment reversed, with costs. John W. Parker *vs.* Henry G. Bronson; same decision as the last. John Trehh *vs.* James Trebb; judgment affirmed. In the matter of the receivership of Francis E. Smith; order appealed from affirmed, with $10 costs. In the matter of the receivership of Edward Hornbaum; same decision. James Wallace *vs.* Wm. S. Lent: judgment recovered, with costs.

SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Cardozo.

Gersam Kreiger *vs.* Oestricher, &c.; reference ordered. Chas. C. Abeel *vs.* Farrel M. Reilly; motion denied, without costs. John McDonough *vs.* Cockran Brewster; attachment allowed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Justice McCunn.

Christopher Pidgeon *vs.* John S. Oatman; I am clearly of opinion that the injunction applied for should be granted. James A. Burlingame *vs.* E. A. Pearsall; motion to open default granted. George Thompson *vs.* Henry Knickerbocker; motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 7, 1865.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	114	900	N. Y. Central	97
33,000	U. S. 6s, '81....R.	106⅜	400	do	96⅞
100,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	106⅜	400	do	96⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...R.	104⅜	200	do	96⅞
120,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	105½	100	do...2d call	96⅛
500	do	105	100	Erie Railway	82⅝
40,000	do	105⅜	500	do	82⅞
40,000	do	105⅜	1000	do	82
40,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C. New issues	106	100	do...s30	82⅜
50,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s...C.	97⅛	100	do...2d call	81½
6,000	N. Y. State 7s, '70.	101	100	do...s10	81½
1,000,000	Tr. N's, 7 3-10s. Second Series.	99⅞	800	Hudson Riv. R	110
5,000	North Car. 6s	74½	200	do...c	110¼
2,000	do	75	200	do...s30	110
5,000	Missouri 6s	73¾	1000	do	99⅞
1,000	Va. State 6s	59½	500	do...2d call...s30	99⅜
70,000	Ohio & M. Certif.	25⅜	200	Mich. Cen. R	108⅜
6,000	Erie 4th M.	93	100	do	108
5,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	97	50	do...2d call	108¼
5,000	do	97¼	1000	Mich. S. & N. I. R	63½
2,000	Del., L. & W. 1st.	101¾	200	do...s30	63½
3,000	At. & G. W. 1st M. Ohio Division.	97	200	do...s60	63⅝
26	Am. Ex. Bank	113¾	200	do...s60	133
5	do	113	200	do	136
20	Manhattan Bank	138	3500	Cleve. & Pitts	71½
350	Ninth Nat. Bank	103	500	do	71¾
10	Fourth Nat. Bank	99⅛	2000	do	71
50	Bruns. Land Co.	8¾	200	do...2d call	70½
50	do	8	55	Chic. & N. W.	27½
100	Canton Co.	36¾	200	do	27⅝
700	do	36¾	100	do	27⅝
500	do	40	1000	do	28
500	do	40¾	100	do	27⅞
100	do	40¾	1500	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	61¾
1000	do	41	200	do...s30	61½
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	42¾	700	do	61½
10	Quick. Min. Co.	60	25	do	61
100	do...s30	60¾	300	Chic. & R. I. R	105
1200	do...s30	60½	600	do	104⅞
200	do...s30	61	500	do	104⅝
100	do	61½	100	do...b10	105
400	do	61½	100	do...2d call...s10	104½
100	do	61¾	100	do	104½
100	American Coal	87¾	400	Mil. & P. du C. R	31
100	Mariposa M. Co	14	100	do	33½
400	do	13⅞	100	do	33½
255	At. Mail S. Co	156	100	Chic., Bur. & Q	110½
200	do...s30	155	300	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	97½
100	do	155½	200	do	97½
100	do...b10	156	200	do	97⅝
100	Chi. & Alt. R.	96	200	do	97⅞
75	Chi. & Alt. Pref.	100	100	do...s30	97½

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. New issue	105	400	Mich. S. & N. I.	63½
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer. New issue	98½	100	do	63¾
500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Series	100	100	Mich. Cen. R.	108¾
2,000	Tenn. 6s	73½	1000	Cleve. & Pitts	108¾
13,000	do	73	500	do...s10	70⅝
4,000	Mo. State 6s	73¼	100	Chic. & N. W.	70⅝
27,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	25⅞	1000	do	27½
40	Canton Co.	42¼	500	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	27½
500	do	42	400	do	61¼
200	Cum. Coal Pr.	42⅜	100	do...s30	61¼
300	do	42⅞	100	do	61½
300	do...b10	43	200	do	61⅝
4,000	Mich. State R.	110¾	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	107
100	do	110¾	1000	Obio. & R. I.	105¾
900	Quick. Min. Co.	61	500	do	106
200	do	60¾	700	do	106¾
100	do...s30	60¾	500	do...s30	106
550	N. Y. Cen. R.	96½	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	40
500	Erie Railway	81¾	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	97
700	Reading R.	98¾	200	do...b10	97½
400	do	99	200	do	97¾
1000	do	98¾	200	Alton & T. H. R.	35

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	25½	600	Chic. & R. I.	105½
30,000	do	25⅝	100	do...s3	105½
10,000	do...s3	25⅜	100	do	105
20,000	do	25⅝	100	do...s5	105½
20,000	do	26	200	do	105⅝
10,000	do...s3	26	200	do...s3	105⅞
103	N. Y. Cen. R.	96¾	800	Chi. & N. W.	28
200	Erie Railway	82⅛	100	do...b3	28⅛
1800	do	82⅜	100	do...s5	28
200	do...c	82¼	700	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	61½
800	do...s3	82½	200	do...s3	61¾
1200	do...b3	82⅜	200	do	61¾
1100	do...c	82⅝	100	do...b3	61¾
100	Hnd. Riv. R.	110¾	100	do...b10	61⅞
200	Reading R.	99	200	P., Ft. W. & O.	97⅜
300	do...c	99	200	do...s3	97⅜
500	do...s10	98¾	100	do...s3	97⅜
400	do...s3	98⅞	200	Mil. & P. Du C.	39
200	do...s10	98⅝	100	T. H. & Alt. R.	34
600	Mich. S. & N. I.	63¾	400	Canton Co.	42
300	Ill. Cen. R.	135½	100	do...s3	41¾
200	Cleve. & Pitts	71¼	400	do...s3	42
100	do	71⅜	100	do	42⅛
900	do...b10	70⅝	200	do	42¼
600	do...c	70⅝	200	do	42¼
500	do...o	70⅝	600	Quick. Min. Co	61
500	do	70⅝	300	do	61¼
100	At. Mail S. Co	156	300	do	61⅜
200	Cumb. Coal...b3	42½	100	do...s3	61⅝
200	do...b3	43			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$40,000	O. & M. Cer.	26	300	Chic. & R. I.	107¼
10,000	do...s3	26	100	do	106¾
700	Erie Railway	81¾	100	do	107
900	do...s3	81¾	100	do...s3	107
300	do	81¾	100	do...b3	107½
900	Reading R.	98¾	100	do	107½
400	do...s5	98¾	200	Chi. & N. W.	28
200	do...s10	98¾	400	do	28
100	Mich. S. & N. I...b3	63¼	400	do	28¼
1200	do	63¾	100	do...s3	28¼
200	do...s3	63¼	100	Ch. & N. W. Pr.	62¼
100	do	63¾	1000	do...s3	62
400	do	63¼	100	do...s10	61
200	Cleve. & Pitts	70¼	100	do...b10	62¼
800	do	70	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	98
100	do...b3	70½	300	T. H. & Alt. R.	34
100	Cumb. Coal	43½	100	Canton Co.	41½
100	do...b15	43¾	100	Quick. Min. Co.	63¾
100	do...b3	43¾	100	do...b3	60¾
100	do	43¾	100	do...b3	60¼
200	do	43¾	300	Mariposa M. Co.	13¾

FRIDAY, July 7—P. M.

The heat of the weather, to-day, caused no relaxation in the activity of the Stock market. The Board Room was very warm, and the Brokers engaged for the present speculation earned their commissions literally by the "sweat of their face." The excitement on several of the Western Roads and on Canton and Quicksilver, among the Miscellaneous Shares, was greater then yesterday, while the New-York Stocks and Reading continued in large movement, though the prices were not so uniformly firm as on Thursday. In the Government department the sales were very large, both at the Board and on Wall-street. A line of a million dollars of the 7-30 ₰ cents, June and December series, was taken at 99⅞ ₰ cent. and interest, and another million of the July and January series was subscribed for by the First National Bank. Further considerable orders for the 5-20s came into market through the *China's* mail, delivered from Boston this morning, and the price advanced to 105⅞ ₰ cent. A banking and investment demand for the 6 ₰ cents of 1881 was again shown at the Board, and $150,000 taken at 106⅛ ex-dividend. The surprise is that this long date 6 ₰ cent. stock should not have a more decided preference over the 5-20s than at present. It is a stock which cannot be redeemed or reduced by the Government for 16 years. The other, though running nominally to 1882 may be paid off at any time after May, 1867, should the opportunity occur to the government of borrowing the Gold to do so at 5 ₰ cent. But the foreign demand runs almost exclusively on this particular issue, nevertheless, and all time contracts in U. S. 6 ₰ cents. on the English and Continental Exchanges are made in the original 5-20s. There was considerable business to-day in 10-40s at 97⅛@98 ₰ cent., and also in the second issue of 5-20s at a difference of ⅛@¼ ₰ cent. below the old. The Border State Stocks are not active. There is a little more inquiry for some of the first-class Railway Mortgages. The City Bank Stocks are held with much firmness.

The Railways partially yielded in price at the close of the First Board; soon afterward rallied in the Board Room, were again rather pressed on sale at the Second Board, and finally closed firm on Broad-street, at the Open Board of Brokers as follows, compared with 4 o'clock on Thursday. The rise in Canton Land Company was quite rapid and well sustained, and the business in Quicksilver Mining Company et the advance of yesterday very large. There was a rumor of English orders for this stock, though we apprehend it has no other foundation than some recent advances made to the Company on their surplus stock of Quicksilver by the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD. The war in Mexico, by its interference with Gold and Silver mining, has materially interfered with that market for Quicksilver, while the production of Quicksilver itself, at the Company's mines, near San Francisco, is on the increase.

There was some inequality at the very close in the speculative Railways. Rock Island and Illinois Central especially firm, while Michigan Southern and Reading gave way a fraction. Both classes of Northwest active.

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 10-40s	97¾	98	Pittsburgh	70⅝	70
U. S. 5-20s	105	105⅜	Northwest	27⅛	28⅛
N. Y. Central	96⅝	96⅞	N. West Pref	61⅜	62½
Erie	82¼	81⅞	Rock Island	104⅝	107½
Hudson	103¾	110¾	Fort Wayne	97	97⅞
Reading	98½	98⅜	Cumb'land Coal	42	43⅝
Mich. Southern	64	63⅜	Quicksilver	59⅝	60
Illinois Central	134½	136⅜	Mariposa	13⅝	13½
Mich Central	108	108⅜	Canton	39	42

The price of Gold scarcely varied from 139½ @139⅜ throughout the regular change hours, and Bills on London, 108¾@109¼ ₰ cent. in Gold, as on Thursday. There was a fair business in Bills drawn against United States 5-20s and other Stocks, at a small fraction under 109 ₰ cent. The general trade demand was less than expected after the Fourth of July vacation, and the fact that so little was done for the Boston mail. We hear of no export demand for American Gold for the steamers to-morrow. A few small parcels of Silver and other foreign Coin will go forward.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. We hear nothing more of the Thirty Million National Bank than that an informal application has been made to the Department at Washington. It is possible that such a new concern may be grafted on the old Bank of America, of which Mr. ASPINWALL is a prominent director, but which under its present administration recently postponed its action in favor of the National system. Its old capital is only three millions.

Manhattan	135	Bank of the Republic	108½
City	175	Hanover	107
Phenix	95	Irving	105
Tradesmen's	120	People's	107
Fulton	160	Corn Exchange	110
Dry Dock	150	Continental	93
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	St. Nicholas	100
Commerce	105	Commonwealth	99
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	100	Importers' & Traders'	100
Broadway	200	Park	140½
Ocean	88	Central National	100
Mercantile	125	Fourth National	99
American Exchange	113½	Ninth National	103
Chatham	110		

And the following offers were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	104	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort. Ex'd 92	
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	104	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort.	75
N. Cen. 7s, conv., 1876	104	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	97
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	102	Galena & Chi. ex	101
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	97	Galena & Chic. 2d M. ex.	94
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	93½	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	101
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S., '85, 102		Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	98
Mich. C. new bonds, '82, 111		N. J. Cen. 1st mort	101
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₰ c. 1st M. 108		N. J. Cen. 2d mort	101
Mich. So. 7 ₰ c. 2d, Mtg. 98		Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	101
N. Ind. Cosbon-L., 1868. 95		Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	91½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₰ c.	97½	Cleve. & P. 3d mort. con.	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c., 1875	115	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	40
Alton & T. H. cts mort.	85	Chi. & Alton S. F.	88
Alt. and T. H. 2d mtg. inc.	70	Chi. & Alton Inc. mtg.	67
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	93	Chi. & Alton Income	26
Chi. & N. W. 1st m	81	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	97
Del. L. & W. 1st mort	101½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	70

The June traffic on the Western Roads is coming in on large figures even as compared with the liberal business of last Summer. The following have been reported:

	June, 1865.	June, 1864.
Rock Island	$311,180	$205,865
Michigan Southern	402,122	311,717
Northwestern	727,192	565,145
Chicago and Alton	343,985	119,017

No such June returns were ever before received from either of the above lines, and the same remark will soon be applicable to the Erie line, which will settle up from $1,250,000 to $1,300,000 for June, as against $1,021,000 in June last year. The gross receipts of the month were $1,496,000, from which the settlements with the connecting Roads have yet to be taken.

The quarterly report of the National Currency Bank of New-York on the morning of July 3, 1865, shows:

In U. S. and New-York State Stocks	$680,653 01
Specie, Legal Tenders and Bank Notes	303,277 43
Revenue Stamps, Coupons and Scrip	27,796 27
Due from Banks and Bankers	45,754 29
Furniture, &c	7,359 88
Loans secured	58,500 00
Total	$1,123,340 88
On Capital Stock	$100,000 00
Deposits	961,484 64
Circulation	30,000 00
Surplus and Profits	31,256 24
Total	$1,123,340 88

The following is the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $3,662,735 44; for customs, $371,000; on account of loan, $580,000; payments, $6,192,437 31; balance, $39,103,342 73.

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,298,443 against $1,702,741 same week last year. The following is the summery for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT. WAREHOUSED. WITHDRAWN.

	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Wool	850	$327,698	716	$370,028	354	$142,586
Cotton	456	110,862	89	15,982	155	35,492
Silk	202	206,785	54	61,880	47	62,327
Flax	368	103,848	158	63,010	210	50,699
Miscellaneous	136	37,406	20	974	68	11,980
Total	1,991	$788,569	1,037	$511,874	834	$303,094
		511,874				786,569
Total entered		$1,298,443	Total marketed			$1,089,663

Taxing Shareholders in National Banks.

Comptroller ROBINSON, of this State, has addressed the following letter in reply to one of the numerous communications received by him relative to the assessing of the shareholders in national banks:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 28, 1865.

DEAR SIR: Your letter, making inquiries in relation to assessing shareholders in national banks, is duly received. I had previously read the circular published by Hon. E. G. SPAULDING, to which you refer.

The printed circular issued by me states the duty of assessors in this respect as I understand it. Congress expressly authorized the taxing of the shareholders in national banks. The Legislature at its last session passed a law, "The Enabling Act," so called, which directs them to be taxed in pursuance of that authority. I do not see how any assessor can disregard that law.

The act of Congress requires that they shall not be taxed at any higher rate than State banks. Mr. SPAULDING'S circular assumes that they will be taxed at a higher rate, because they have no deduction on account of United States stocks held by them, while the State banks have such deduction to the extent that their capital is invested in those stocks. The error of this assumption is manifest. The rate of taxation is one thing; the amount of assessment is quite another and different thing.

If a State bank has invested any portion of its capital in government securities it can only be assessed for the residue, but it is taxed at the same rate as if it had no such investment, but not for the same amount. Its government stocks are exempt by act of Congress. But Congress made no such exemption in the case of national banks. On the contrary, in the very same act in which it requires them to invest in government stocks, it authorizes them to be taxed, and makes no exemption in their favor. The decision of the Supreme Court does not affect the question, for it does not and cannot override the express act of Congress upon which the authority is based.

Congress has, in this particular, inadvertently given an advantage to State banks; the assessors have not, for that reason, any right to disregard the law. Congress alone has power to remedy the defect. Two much property is already exempted from taxation by reason of its being invested in privileged securities, leaving the great burthen of taxation to fall upon the less fortunate. The line of exemption should not be extended beyond the strict requirements of law.

Yours, very respectfully,

L. ROBINSON, Comptroller.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,

No. 139 Broadway.

7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 7, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last: 42 bbls. Ashes, 10,677 bbls. Flour, 657 hhds. and 973 bags Corn Meal, 52,243 bushels Wheat, 38,240 bushels Corn, 2,038 bushels Barley Malt, 104,152 bushels Oats, 853 pkgs. Provisions, and 381 barrels Whisky.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy at $7 25@$7 37½ for Pots, and $7 50@$8 for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand has been good for Rio, the sales of which add up 6,500 bags, with in our range. Java at 24½c.@25c.; Rio at 18½c.@22½c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 18c.@18½c.; Native Ceylon at 23c.@23½c. ₰ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Has been in good request partly on speculation at buoyant prices. Middling at 50c. ₰ lb.

EGGS—The receipts of Eggs are liberal, but owing to the warm weather lots arriving from the West are not in good condition. Lots at the market are sold from 1c.@2c. ₰ dozen less than "fair" quotations.

FISH—Have been in request and steady in price.

FLOUR AND MEAL—An active demand prevailed to-day for State and Western Flour, chiefly for export, at an advance of 10c.@20c. ₰ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 21,000 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 25@$5 65; poor to choice Extra State, at $5 95@$6 40, chiefly at $6@$6 20; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $6 60@$6 75 ₰ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$5 25 @$5 65
Extra State	5 95 @ 6 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 00 @ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-boop, ship'g brands	5 60 @ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 75 @ 9 00
Extra Genesee	6 40 @ 8 75
Poor to choice extra Missouri	6 60 @11 00

Southern Flour is dearer. Sales since our last, 600 bbls., at $6 90@$7 65 for poor to good, and $7 70@$11 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian Flour is again higher. Sales 700 bbls. Extra at $6 10@$8 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, including superfine at $5 15@$5 60 ₰ bbl. Corn Meal has been in good request at $4 60@$4 65 for Jersey; $4 50@$4 60 for Western; $5 15 for Caloric, and $5 15@$5 25 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. Sales 900 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good request at a further advance. The demand has been mainly for export. Sales 105,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $1 50@$1 55; Red Western at $1 39@$1 45; Amber Spring at $1 31@$1 32, and Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 26@$1 30 ₰ bushel. Corn continues active and is again firmer. Sales 93,000 bushels at 67c.@78c. for unsound, and 79c.@82c. for sound Mixed Western. Western Oats have been in demand at 68c. ₰ bushel. Rye has been in active request, chiefly for export; sales have been made of 41,000 bushels at 78c.@88c. ₰ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt have been very quiet. Beans and Peas have been inactive at our quotations: New Marrows, $1 25@$1 35; new Kidneys, $1 40@$1 50; new medlums

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER, TWO LIVING WHALES. Afternoon, at 3 and Evening at 7½ o'clock, EUSTACHE BAUDIN.

WALLACK'S—OLIVER TWIST.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

WINTER GARDEN—MARY TUDOR—JEALOUS WIFE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The grave of the mother of our late President is located in Spencer County, Indiana, near the little village of Gentryvillo, embowered amid the majestic forest trees of the country. There is neither headstone nor monument to denote the sacred spot, and the place where the remains lie buried is an unfrequented locality, or comparatively so. A short time before his death, Mr. LINCOLN wrote a letter, expressing his intention to visit the grave this Summer, and cause a suitable monument to be erected; and in this letter (to an old friend) he expressed the regret that the business cares of life had so long compelled him to postpone this duty.

The case of Maj. LADN, pending before a court-martial, and of which we heretofore made mention, was settled without trial on Thursday to the satisfaction of all concerned. Maj. LADN was a volunteer, and came with the First Massachusetts Regiment to Washington. He served faithfully during the war as Paymaster at Elmira. Three millions have passed through his hands and have been fully accounted for to the government. By those who know him best it is asserted that an attempt has been made to shift the misdeeds of others to the shoulders of Maj. LADN.

There were fifty-three petitions for pardon filed on Thursday, among them the applications of Gens. H. W. Mercer, of Georgia; S. S. Lee, of Virginia; E. B. D. Riley, of Missouri; Frank Huger, of Virginia; R. B. Lee, of North Carolina; S. R. Anderson, of Tennessee; A. K. Allison, late member of the Confederate Congress, and A. Wright, late judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee. There were forty pardons granted; all to private citizens of the twenty thousand dollar exception class.

At Wheeling, Va., on Thursday evening, a squad of provost guards were in pursuit of an escaped prisoner, when an order was given to fire, which was obeyed by one of the members, the ball taking effect in the thigh of Capt. LIST, severing an artery, and then passing through the foot of Maj. MCPHAIL, producing a painful flesh wound. Capt. LIST died in about an hour after receiving the wound. He was an old and highly respected citizen.

The Savannah *Republican* of July 1 announces the arrival there of the newly-appointed Provisional Governor. He was serenaded by the band of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and responded briefly. He addressed the people at greater length in the theatre in the evening. WILLY WOODBRIDGE, the new Collector for the port, had also arrived in town, with Messrs. MOTT and MUSTING, the Columbus Committee who accompanied the Georgia delegation.

The Prince Edwards *Examiner* states that a small glass bottle was picked up on Robinson's shore, near Brighton, yesterday, having a wooden stopper, and, on breaking it, the person who picked it up, found the following memorandum on paper: "Schooner *Marie*, of Arichat, fourteen days out, no provisions on board. 29th of April four feet of water in the hold, no chance of escape. God help us."

The ship *Wm. Nelson*, Capt. SMITH, from Antwerp June 4, of and for New-York with passengers, was burned on the banks of Newfoundland on the 1st inst. About thirty of her passengers were picked up and taken to St. John, N. F. The boats, with crew, &c., are missing, and it is supposed that 400 lives have been lost.

We see it stated that Gen. HALLECK, who goes to San Francisco on the 1st of August, and who will consequently part with his war-horse *Major*, which has shared all the dangers of war with him since its commencement, will dispose of him at public sale, in Washington, on the 21st inst., if not disposed of privately before that day.

Miss SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND, the wealthiest lady in New-Bedford, died on Sunday morning, at the age of 59. She was worth between one and two millions, and her income last year was $138,000. For many years she had been a member of the firm of ISAAC HOWLAND, Jr., & Co.

A man in Lynn has a fine apple orchard, which has been much troubled by the canker worms. A short time since he girdled every one of the trees with an axe, giving as a reason for his strange conduct, that he was determined not to feed the canker worms any longer.

Lynchburgh, Va., must be a cheap place to live at in these times. Beef and mutton are selling there at 10c.@12½c., butter 25c.@30c., potatoes 10c.@12c., cabbage 10c. ₰ head, with a great profusion of cucumbers, snaps, cymblings, beets, and all kinds of herries.

Among the prisoners of war released from Rock Island barracks, the other day, was one who went straight to the telegraph office and sent a dispatch, at a cost of $5 05, paid in advance, to JEFF. DAVIS, requesting him to remit the amount due him for 18 months' service in the rebel army.

ABNER NILES, of the Eighth Vermont Regiment, and belonging in Bakersfield, was killed on Friday last, while standing on the top of a car which was passing over Hammond bridge, in Pittsford, Vt. His head struck the bridge.

The Troy Gas Company has closed a contract for 40,000 tons of coal—Beaver Mine, near Erie, Penn.—at $7 dollars per ton, delivered at Buffalo. The coal will cost the company, delivered at its sheds in Troy, not less than $10 per ton.

GEORGE PEABODY, the London American banker, has presented 3,500 volumes of standard books to the Peabody Institute, at South Danvers, Mass. Among the list is a full set of the London *Times*.

A girl named MARY ANN KEARNEY, was discovered in the act of firing Colt's willow works at Hartford, last Tuesday morning. She said she was hired to do it by another girl for a reason which she would not divulge.

Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER, Chief Quartermaster of the Depot of Washington, has been promoted to the rank of Brevet Major-General United States Volunteers.

The boy and girl who eloped from Middletown, Conn., the other night, have returned home married, and ready to be forgiven by the old folks.

The wages and salaries of the employes of the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad have been reduced fifteen per cent., to commence on the first inst.

Hon. ASA PACKER, of Pennsylvania, has given 57 acres of land and $500,000 to establish a college near Bethlehem, in that State.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. WM. T. BENNETT, a most efficient and meritorious officer, has been put in command of the City of Charleston, S. C.

Foxes are making themselves very familiar at Plainfield, Conn., gobbling up turkeys at a shocking rate.

A soldier who has served three years in the army fell from a cherry tree at New-Britain, Tuesday, and broke his neck.

LOCAL NEWS.

The One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York Regiments arrived yesterday, and are now awaiting the Paymaster at the Battery and the State Agency. The Ninth Maine and a detachment of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth New-York arrived also, and departed for rendezvous—the first to Augusta, Me., and the latter for Albany.

Private JOHN B. JONES, of Company D, Fifth New-York Heavy Artillery, having been found sick, on Thursday evening, in Canal-street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital by the police; but he died on the way to that institution.

Yesterday morning ANN CALLAHAN, a child of eight months, rolled out of bed, and was instantly killed, in her parents' abode, at No. 264 East Fourteenth-street.

FRITZ GENTHER was instantly killed in Messrs. KOEHLER BROTHERS' brewery, in First-avenue, yesterday.

The receipts of cotton at this port have averaged 1,281 bales a day through the current week.

The arrivals of immigrants at the port in the first six days of the current month numbered 2,381.

The Customs revenue of the port averaged $233,000 a day through the week now closing.

Popular interest in the third and final series of the national Seven-Thirty loan is reviving wonderfully. The sales of the series thus far this week have averaged $3,802,750 a day, equal to a weekly aggregate of $22,816,500. The orders for the $50, and $100 notes of the Loan have averaged 2,657 a day, through the week. The ease in money and the strong upward tendency of the government gold-bearing bonds, influenced by a steady influx of orders from Europe, tend to foster the inquiry for the Seven-Thirties. The dealings in the old issues of this particular loan at the Stock Boards and in the street were unusually heavy yesterday, and the most significant feature of the day's business was the development of a foreign demand for the notes, especially of the June issue, which promises to become quite active. The asking price of the first and second series at the close was 100; and 100, respectively, adding interest.

Unusually liberal purchases of government gold-bearing bonds were made yesterday, chiefly to fill foreign orders, of which a considerable number came to hand by the *China*. The letters, accompanying those orders, speak very positively of the rapidly growing demand for our national securities in foreign markets, and of the probability of an early and material rise in their specie value abroad. German buyers now find eager competitors among English capitalists. SATTERTHWAITE'S London Circular, received by the *China*, says: "The London market for American securities has, during the past week, been characterized by considerable animation and buoyancy. United States Government Bonds have been in request on home account, and a rise of 5 ₰ cent. has been established since our last."

The sales of the government bonds and notes at the Stock Boards, and through the commission houses yesterday, exceeded $2,500,000, at an advance of ¼@½ ₰ cent. Included in the sales at the Stock Exchange was a single line of $1,000,000 Seven-thirties, Second Series, at 99¾. Of this large sum, the major part was ultimately taken by German bankers, for transmission to Europe by the steamer to-day. Next to the Seven-thirties, the heaviest business was in old 5-20s, which were very eagerly sought after, and the Sixes of 1881, which were in light supply and good request. The Ten-forties attracted more attention than on any day since the opening of the new fiscal year, and closed up strong at 98 bid.

Produce and merchandise were in more request yesterday. Flour advanced 10c.@20c. ₰ bbl. Wheat, 1c.@3c.; and Corn, 1c. ₰ bushel; Western Oats sold at 68c.; Whisky at $2 08; Middling Cotton at 50c.; New Mess Pork at $25 75@$26 62½; Lard at 16c.@20c. Sugars and Coffee were quite active. Freights more active with rather liberal offerings of Breadstuffs for British and Continental ports. The export purchases of Flour, Wheat and Corn were on a more extensive scale.

There was another large business in Stocks yesterday. The speculation in the Railways and in some of the Miscellaneous Shares, is on the increase. Government Securities were also very active and firmer. Gold steady at 139¼@139½ ₰ cent.

Negro Suffrage South and North.

The Philadelphia *Press* characterizes it as a "stupendous delusion to expect Congress and the Executive to do that for the uneducated freedmen of the South, which the independent States of the North have failed or refused to do for the better trained and more experienced free colored men in their section." In the main, we believe this is true. Still it is evident that negro suffrage in the Southern States is pressed upon public favor by many considerations which do not affect it at the North.

A large portion of our people fear that in the political reorganization of the South, the power will fall again into the hands of those who were foremost in the rebellion; and they seek a remedy for this in giving the suffrage to the enfranchised slaves. They assume that these slaves would naturally vote with the anti-slavery men of the North,—that they would constitute an offset to the vote of those who were recently rebels, and that their admission to the ballot-box would, therefore, afford a safeguard against the return of the Southern States into rebel hands. Whether right or wrong, this is the motive which leads very many Northern men to advocate negro suffrage at the South; and this reason does not apply at the North.

The danger which these men apprehend is mainly chimerical—and even if it were not, the remedy proposed would prove ineffective. Our people seem to assume that there are still such things in the South as a *rebellion* and as rebels. This is a mistake. The rebellion is ended. It has been crushed—thoroughly and effectually. There is no more rebellion in Georgia or South Carolina, to-day, than there is in New-York. There may be many persons there who *wish* for the disruption of the Union, and who regret the downfall of the Confederacy; and so there are in the North. But wishes, opinions, sentiments are innocent, so long as they are not followed by acts; and there has never been a time in the history of the country when there was less danger of rebellion against the national authority than at the present moment.

In any future political struggle, therefore, it is idle to talk of secession as one of its elements. There is no rebel party in the South, and no votes that may be cast will be rebel votes. Those who were lately rebels may vote against our views of political wisdom and for parties and measures that we cannot approve; but they will not vote for rebellion nor for anything inconsistent with practical loyalty to the United States. The day for that has gone by. And we must not forget that when we admit them again to the ballot-box, we admit them to all the rights which that involves. If we permit them to vote at all, we permit them to vote *freely*—according to their own judgments, not ours—upon their own responsibility, not ours—and with immediate reference to their own welfare, just as we vote with reference to ours. We have no right to exact from them conformity to our ideas of political right, nor can we require them to adopt our party views or to vote for our party candidates. Within the limits of loyalty, their votes are just as free as ours; and those limits they are no more likely to disregard than we are.

But even if it were necessary to offset the vote of Southern whites, we do not feel assured that it could be done by conferring the suffrage upon the enfranchised slaves. Everything in their past history, everything in their character, and everything in their future necessities, renders it probable, to say the least, that their votes would be mainly influenced by those upon whom they must be dependent, and with whom their relations will be the closest. It is so in every other community,—why should it not be so in the Southern States? It seems not at all unlikely that the admission of the negroes *en masse* to the ballot-box would simply add just so much to the very power we seek to diminish. That those most closely allied with that power think so, is sufficiently proved by the advocacy of negro suffrage in the *Daily News*.

The duty of all good citizens, North and South, who would promote the welfare of the negro race, is to prepare them by education for the rights and responsibilities of citizenship, and to secure their admission to those rights in each State, just as fast as they are qualified to discharge them wisely and safely, and no faster. Thousands and tens of thousands among them are qualified already; but of the great mass of those who have but just received their freedom, this cannot be said.

Lincoln Memorials—Monumental Art.

Numerous distinct movements are progressing in different parts of the country, looking to the erection of monuments to the late President LINCOLN, designed to commemorate alike the wonderful era in which he lived, and the popular appreciation of his public life and service. Among the pending propositions is one for a monument over the honored grave at Springfield, Ill. Another is talked of in this metropolis; and California proposes to excel all other sections in lavish expenditure for a splendid monumental pile upon the Pacific shore.

The occasion is fit not only to call forth a liberal expression of popular regard for the great dead, but to secure that expression in enduring works of art that shall be a credit to the country and the age. The theme is a grand one. Who among American sculptors that loves the Union and its flag can fail to find his genius on fire when he undertakes to develop a monumental design which shall illustrate the thrilling history of the last four years, and record the fame of its central figure—the good man whose firmness, under Providence, carried his country through the perils of a great rebellion, and who fell at last only when his work was finished?

There is danger, however, that this splendid opportunity for national triumph in a peaceful field will be thrown away. It behooves us to take care that our monuments do not become memorials of national ignorance, quite as much as of popular desire to honor the past and its dead. If favoritism, rather than real merit, shall control in the selection of designs, and of the artists to be intrusted with their execution, we shall simply erect lasting testimonials to national shame. London, with many of its specimens of monumental sculpture, should be to us an effective warning. These—the product of favoritism and flunkeyism—ordered in absence of competition, will ever be an eye-sore to all persons of culture and judgment in art. Such favoritism not only results in producing inferior works in specific cases, but dwarfs and discourages true art, by proving that mediocrity, if impudent and bold, can distance decided but modest merit.

We cannot too earnestly urge upon associations and committees interested in getting up these various monuments, the importance of bringing to their aid the highest efforts and skill and genius of the best American sculptors, either at home or abroad. This is to be done by opening wide the door of competition between them all, upon the single point of quality. Let them indicate the sum they are prepared to pay for a suitable design, and its execution in marble, granite or bronze, as seems to them best. Then let them call on all American sculptors to offer each an original design, to be modelled in miniature, and to be accompanied by explanatory notes, specifications as to material, dimensions, &c. If these are examined by a committee of well-known gentlemen, in whose fairness and artistic judgment the public can confide, their award will inspire confidence, and we shall be sure to get something worthy of American genius, at no greater cost than would otherwise be paid for the product of some grave-stone cutter's chisel. In the one case we shall have sculptures that will always be a source of pleasure to cultivated taste, and a school of art to the intelligent but unskilled beholder. In the other, we may expect to see foisted upon us something inferior, at the best, and in all probability something offensive to true lovers of art, and which will only degrade and deprave, instead of elevating the public taste.

Why should we not have POWERS and PALMER, LARKIN G. MEADE, IVES, HOSMER and MOSHER, HART, WARD, and all other American-born sculptors engaged in friendly competition for the prize? Thus may the country secure to itself the best products of its highest genius. If some such plan is decided upon, and put into operation, we shall see the monument funds rapidly augmenting, because subscribers will feel that their money is not to be worse than wasted in the creation of monstrosities in stone.

STIRRING UP STRIFE.—An evening cotemporary having reached the conclusion that a *casus belli* is "an event but too probable in the complicated relations and still unsettled questions" between the United States and Great Britain, proceeds to illustrate the numberless grievances of a minor kind, of which we have reason to complain, and which will tend to embitter the coming struggle. These minor grievances include what some nameless writer said, two years ago, about the Southern Confederacy in the *Journal of Mental Science*; what another nameless writer said more recently in the Tory *Quarterly Review*; and what still another said in *Blackwood's* (Tory) *Magazine*. As a specimen of what we ought to treasure up in view of the coming war, we are reminded that one of these Tory writers recently informed the British public that "*the deciduous cypress is a native of the Confederate States of America!*" This was bad enough, no doubt. It showed that the British Tory writer recognized the spurious Confederacy—a very malicious act on his part certainly. But does it not occur to the New-York journalist, that when he condescends to go into a revival of such rubbish as this—rubbish uttered in nine cases out of ten by nameless, brainless, and utterly irresponsible individuals—that he is making more both of them and their stuff than they are worth? We don't think it need aggravate our people, beyond all power of self-control, even if some scientific bummer, writing for a British periodical, did declare the deciduous cypress to be a Confederate plant. It only showed that he was thinking more of the history of the rebellion, than of natural history, when he wrote.

But aside from these illustrations of British malice, it is surely not well for a journal here, which professes to hold itself responsible for its words, to declare, in effect, that we are on the point of an outbreak with Great Britain; or, that, to use its own words, a "*casus belli is an event but too probable.*" If this is true, the trials of the nation are only beginning, and our talk and boastings of peace, are the wildest delusions. Surely the writer who indulges in such statements, can have but little idea of the meaning of words. The imminence of serious trouble, much less of actual hostilities between the two countries, is not even so much as hinted at in any single official communication from either government. The very latest public declaration of Mr. ADAMS, at the Ocean Telegraph demonstration, was one of friendly, cordial and hearty good will toward the people among whom he resides, as the representative of the United States. That those who have most at stake, materially, in the credit of the country do not believe the belligerent soothsayers, is apparent, if nowhere else, in the quotations of our securities. And this war article of an evening paper is calculated, if not also *intended*, to affect these securities, for the hour, in the home market.

The Fluctuations in Gold.

It is of high importance to the government and the public, to the national finances and the general popular economies, that the price of gold should approximate as nearly as possible to par—(we use the current phraseology.) While at its present rate, or at any great valuation above the issues of legal national currency based on public credit, there is with every day's expenditure a large and unnecessary addition made to the public debt; for our current expenditures and aggregate permanent indebtedness are greater by just so much as the purchasing power of currency is less than that of gold. If, in the future, we pay our debt in coin, we shall have to disburse as many gold dollars as we run in debt paper dollars; and should the principal of our debt become a permanency, the burden of the annual interest upon it (the greater part ultimately payable in coin) will, of course, be proportioned to its magnitude, which is increased in the ratio of the depreciation of government paper. The question affects the entire community, also, in their daily ordinary affairs; for it is impossible to have a stable, definite and satisfactory regulation of the prices of the necessaries of life, and the prices of labor, while the purchasing power of the legal currency, as compared with that of coin, is liable to such perturbations and irregularities as we have been and are still suffering from.

During the pendency of the war, the price of gold in Wall-street was regulated almost entirely by the national prospects in the field. Chancellorsville and Chickamauga sent it up; Vicksburgh and Gettysburgh sent it down. Victory showed the strength of the government, gave us hopes of peace, and opened up a prospect of limiting expenditures and putting a period to the growth of the public debt. Defeat impressed us with the power and vitality of the rebellion, lengthened the duration of hostilities, showed the necessity of greater efforts and heavier armies, and made it appear impossible to put any limitation whatever to the waste of our money and resources, the issues of currency and the accumulation of the national debt. There were other things which had a temporary and partial influence; but a comparison of the great and numberless fluctuations in gold during the last four years with the cotemporary fortunes of our armies in the field, furnishes indubitable proof that the latter was the efficient and almost exclusive power in producing the other. The cause was a sufficient one; for the overthrow of our government by the triumph of the rebellion would have reduced our national currency and indebtedness to a value and position not above that of the Confederacy, while the success of our arms and the restoration of the Union established the public credit and finances upon a sure foundation; and whatever induced the popular mind to take one view of affairs or the other, increased or lessened their faith in the credit of the government and its relation to the basis of credit.

This influence, now, of course, exists no more. So far as the stability of the government is now concerned, that is fixed. Not since its foundation has it been so strong, and possessed of such an assurance of permanent internal peace and unity. A period, too, has been put to the growth of its debt; and now that we comprehend its magnitude, it is known to be easily endurable by the nation, and the actual revenues are seen to be more than sufficient for the payment of the interest as well as the current expenditures.

The influences affecting the so-called value of gold, now for the time being, are different, and complex. They are mainly such as these:—The course of trade between this and other countries; the imports and exports of goods and produce, and the export demand for gold; the quantity of cotton and the other great commercial staples in the South and the prospects of getting them to market; the magnitude of our cereal crops and the demand for them abroad; the supply of the precious metals from our mining States; the financial policy and action of the Treasury Department; the price of our government bonds held in Europe; the maintenance of amicable relations with France, England and Mexico; and the general and political, domestic and foreign, prospects of the nation.

The legitimate action of these things may be for a time affected by speculative combinations or movements. So-called "corners" may be engineered for one purpose or another, by one clique or another, in one thing or another; and no one can doubt their occasional success in temporarily thwarting legitimate tendencies. But these schemes are sure to be quickly dominated and overborne by the laws which determine positive and relative values, by the permanent and predominant laws of political economy.

In the months of March and April last, when the Confederates had four armies in the field, when the prospects of a general peace were certainly not immediate, when our expenditures were enormous, the price of gold in this market ranged from 140 to 150; and ever since then it has ranged over nearly the same limits, with the exception of one or two short lived descents. In the meantime, not merely has the country changed from the turmoil and uncertainties of war to perfect and abiding peace, but its general material, commercial and financial prospects have vastly improved.

Our foreign trade and exchanges are in the most healthy and equable condition; the export demand for gold is not worthy of mention, and from the increasing demand for our bonds abroad, is not likely to increase; the receipts of Southern cotton at this port have risen from two or three thousand bales a week to nearly 10,000 bales, and are growing with great volume; our crops of general cereals are marvelously heavy; the mining developments in Nevada, Colorado, &c., are unprecedented; the policy of the Treasury is discreet, and all its obligations are faithfully fulfilled; our five-twenties in Europe have advanced 20 per cent. since April; our foreign relations are perfectly amicable, and sure to remain so; and the general economical and political prospects of the nation are all that could be desired.

Taking all these things into view, we cannot but look, very speedily, for such a regulation in the price of gold as will at once be of untold benefit to the government and the general interests of the public. For, as Secretary MCCULLOCH in his forcible letter to Mr. CAREY, remarked, a "departure from the specie standard, (although for the time being a necessity,) is no less damaging and demoralizing to the public than expensive to the government."

WORKING A JOB UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—Some weeks ago a resolution went through the Common Council to print 25,000 copies of a report of the official proceedings in this city on the occasion of the funeral of President LINCOLN. The resolution was broad and indefinite enough to have comprehended the history of man from Eden to Tammany Hall, and it would have been entirely feasible to have made such "report" one or fifty volumes, one hundred or one hundred thousand pages. The Mayor very promptly vetoed the "job," on the ground that, instead of furnishing the public with a historical memoir, the Aldermen intended to lay out a large amount of public money on "piles of printed lumber, never to be read, seldom consulted, and destined eventually for the paper-mill." But did the members give it up so? Not a bit. The veto having laid over the designated time, was squelched by the Aldermen a few days ago. The resolution is now before the Councilmen; at first they were going to rush it through at railroad speed, but some twinges of conscience impelled them to pause, and the matter has gone to a committee—a course which usually indicates either that the subject is to be burked outright, strangled by a refusal to report, or "arranged" by proper conference with persons supposed to be interested. We cannot, of course, predict the fate of this grand paper-spoiling job; but there can be little doubt that it is to go through, and that the lumber-rooms in the attic of the City Hall will in time be filled with such useless stuff as that forgotten report of the Obsequies of HENRY CLAY—(when the funeral pall was divided by the City Hall soldiery and made into coats for their friends)—of which many thousands of copies were got rid of by the fire on the occasion of the Atlantic Cable celebration. To be sure, the newspapers have long ago given to the people everything worth knowing concerning the late President's obsequies from the White House to the grave, and most people would consider an attempt, at this late day, to make money out of our great misfortune, a matter of bad taste, to say the least; but it seems that a job is to be perfected, and neither Mayor's vetoes nor respect for public opinion are likely to interfere. So we go.

DISTRESS OF SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—There is a wider field now open in this city for the operations of the benevolent and philanthropic than was ever before presented. Thousands of widows and orphans, whose natural protectors have fallen in the war, are imploring for relief. The fund from which the county has supplied a pittance to this much-to-be commiserated class is completely exhausted, and it is estimated that not less than ten thousand helpless women and children are now without any means of support whatever, except such as is derived from public charity. The number of beggars in our streets, many of them children of tender years, has greatly increased within the last few months. The Five Points House of Industry, and similar institutions, are filled to repletion. Our citizens should consider the fact that these widows and orphans have a claim upon them which cannot be disregarded. The lives of their natural protectors have been sacrificed in the defence of the country, and they can rightfully demand something in return. They ask but food and shelter or the means whereby they may obtain them. Some action should be taken, and that speedily, to relieve their necessities, or we shall no longer be able to boast of our unstinted charities. Millions of dollars have been raised to relieve the wants of sick and disabled soldiers; a few thousands would be sufficient to save their families from starvation.

MEXICO—REPORTED CESSION OF SONORA.—We have news direct from Vera Cruz to-day, as late as the 28th of June. The story is revived of the intended cession of Sonora and other Pacific States to France. The Emperor MAXIMILIAN, so it is alleged, is about to issue a decree mortgaging all the vast mining property of these States to the French Government as security for the debt incurred in the regeneration of Mexico. There is no authority given for the story. Repeated denials, official and semi-official, have been given to similar statements on previous occasions. And, before giving credit to the report in its present shape, it is perhaps well to wait for the issue of the promised decree.

UNPROTECTED FEMALES ON ENGLISH RAILWAYS.—The inconveniencies of the English railway-car are amusingly illustrated by a fact which has just come to light in the course of a Parliamentary inquiry. It was stated that no officer or employe of a railway will occupy a compartment with a female, unless other passengers are present, for fear of being accused of assault, or some other misdemeanor. Accusations of this sort have become so frequent of late, that gentlemen of character and experience, when traveling in an English car, prefer almost any company to that of an interesting but unprotected female.

THE ASSASSINS—THEIR EXECUTION.—No part of the duty assigned to the Military Commission, at whose hands the assassins received the award of justice, was performed with more satisfaction to the public than that which provided for summary dispatch in carrying the sentence of the Court into effect. The last of the black and horrible record is given to-day. The execution of the four principal criminals was demanded by every consideration of justice, of policy, of public and private security. It had to be gone through with in some fashion; and it was fortunate that it was in hands where needless delays were avoided, and where the arm of the law's executor could not be arrested for an hour beyond that designated for the final close of the tragedy.

We can hardly invite our readers to turn to—much less to dwell upon—the details given elsewhere. All that is worthy of note is comprehended in the announcement that in the case at least of all but one of the more active conspirators, justice has been vindicated, and the final penalty of the assassins' crime has been paid.

The public desire to hear no more of the revolting subject.

The New-York *Express* has the following:

"The TIMES says the verdict (in the case of the assassins) is a just one, only 'too lenient' upon the four persons sentenced to death! (What would these people, may we ask, substitute for hanging on one day's notice?)"

The paragraph complained of in the TIMES is as follows:

"The justice of the verdict in the case of the conspirators of the 14th of April is such as to command the approval of the whole country, and what is of high importance in this instance—of history. Of the eight culprits, who were under trial before the Military Commission, four (HERROLD, ATZEROTH, PAYNE and Mrs. SURRATT) are condemned to death, the sentence to be carried into execution this day under military authority, and of the remaining four, three (O'LAUGHLIN, ARNOLD and MUDD,) are condemned to hard labor for life in the penitentiary, while SPANGLER is to be confined for six years. There will doubtless be some who, at first view, will consider the sentence, upon the four persons, *last named*, altogether too lenient."

There is a kind of journalism too idiotic to be malicious.

Amusements

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. COLVILLE could hardly fulfil his intentions with regard to this establishment during the brief engagement of Mr. and Mrs. HENRY WATKINS. Those artists were pleasant enough in a small way, but a small way was not at that time required. A few years ago it would have been regarded as absurd to play a melo-drama in the dog days. Light, effervescent pieces, such as the WATKINS' affect with ordinary success, were the vogue. Now we take our horrors hot. After all, it is easier to thrill than to laugh. To the man who has been puffing through a sweltering day, it is agreeable for a short period to hold his breath. Acting on this hint, Mr. COLVILLE has now engaged Miss KATE REIGNOLDS, and simultaneously produced the spectrality called the "Angel of Midnight." Both the lady and the work are known in New-York; the former having played several engagements at BURTON'S, and the latter having been produced at the Museum. The lady is an excellent actress. Her education was received in a good school, and she has not forgotten its precepts in the vicissitudes of many country towns. The opportunities afforded in the present play, are to a great extent pantomimic. No one need doubt *that* who passes the theatre, and notices the many seductive portraits which render its entrance so attractive. This, however, is unimportant. Pantomime demands experience more than any other form of art, and Miss REIGNOLD'S pantomime is exceedingly good. Such language too as falls to her part, is uttered with feeling and expression. We question if there is another actress in the city who could play the *Angel of Death* so quietly and yet so powerfully.

The play itself is lurid enough. Like many other things it is apt, if partaken of too freely at this season of the year, to give one the nightmare. The mild suggestion of the ancient Egyptian to his guest, that he should remember death, was nothing to the decided kick which mortality receives here. The image of Death is before him from the beginning to the end, and it is kind enough to make pretty little speeches every time it takes a life. Hitherto we have only seen death in the bones. Here we have it in the flesh—and acceptable flesh, too. The idea, however, of the French play is not adequately preserved in this English or American version of it. That idea can be expressed in a sentence. Death, jealous of the triumphs of a young doctor, appears to him, and makes a bargain that thenceforth if two patients are in extremity, one *must* descend to the grave, but that he (the Doctor) may choose which one. Bold and hazardous, yet imaginative, as this idea is, it gains additional force in the denouement where the Doctor's two patients are his bride and his mother. With Death at his elbow, to choose between these is, indeed, terrible. The scene, in fact, is irresistible. But the catastrophe is weakened by some evasiveness on the part of Death—where we least looked for it. The contract is terminated unsatisfactorily by the descent of the curtain, and ridiculously, by the ascent of death to regions of immortality. The construction of the play, nevertheless, is so good that it can bear even this strain upon it. There would not be much difficulty indeed in excising the "Angel" part altogether. The action of the piece would not be materially injured by it. This fact demonstrates how freely the original has been followed. Let us add here that the jocose inanities of the first and second acts are almost unbearable.

Several additions have been made to the company, and the "Angel of Midnight" is respectably played. It is a singularly impressive piece, and has evidently struck the temper of the moment. It draws well.

A NEW HYBRID.—A verse-writer in *The Nation* calls the Sword the "high bride of Justice." We had until now supposed Justice to be properly represented by the feminine gender—whatever the Sword might be; but we live and learn.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Business Enterprise—Confiscation—Negroes Gathering Gold—Murder of a Black Man—A Northern Element.

NEWBERN, N. C., Monday, July 3.

J. T. BRIDGE, A. G. HILLS and HENRY C. BURR, of Boston, have associated themselves with G. W. PERRY, a planter of Newbern, for the purpose of establishing a factory to extract tar, turpentine, oil and pyroligneous acid by the new process of destructive distillation of lightwood. Other factories of this kind are to go into operation here, where there is an endless quantity of rich material.

Gov. HOLDEN has appointed a commission consisting of Col. J. M. HECK, KEMP P. BATTLE and others to proceed to Washington to confer with the authorities on the subject of confiscation. The tide of emigration from the free States having already set in, and as many important sales of real estate are pending the settlement of this question, the best interests of the State require that an understanding should be reached as soon as possible. Hence the departure of the commission. It is, however, believed that there will be no confiscation in North Carolina.

Negroes are making $2 or $3 per day at rewashing the dirt in the North Carolina gold mines, from which gold has been once extracted.

The negro who was hung up by his thumbs for forty hours, near the depot in Raleigh, on Friday last, died soon after he was taken down.

Newbern now contains a large Northern element in its population, and has become the business centre of the State. Cotton and other products from all parts of the State are daily arriving here in large quantities for shipment North, which gives the port a very lively appearance.

OUR INTERNAL REVENUE

The Sixth Collection District in Full.

Official Lists of Assessments and Collections.

Interesting Data Statistical and Personal--Peculiarities of the District.

TREMENDOUS INCOME LIST.

William B. Astor's Income One Million Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

In the management of our Internal Revenue Department hundreds and thousands of officers are charged with delicate duties whose performance demands not only quickness, business aptitude and professional familiarity with accounts, bnt a sound judgment, a calm head and a love of equity. This is a wide range, and it would be strange indeed if the former head of the department, or the illustrious Chief-Justice of the United States, had been so fortunate as to select only competent and desirable men for the thousands of positions at their command. At all events very many men were appointed whose fitness for office amounted to *nil*, and whose resignations have been cheerfully received by the responsible head of the department. Amoug those who have held on from the first there are many degrees of excellence; some have been faithful if not accurate, others diligent and prompt if not always effective, others have displayed great executive ability, and have been advanced from posts of comparative obscurity to those of wider range and graver responsibility—while one of the collectors originally appointed, Mr. WM. ORTON, of the Sixth Collection District, has eo fully and ably discharged his duties, and evinced such signal knowledge of the infinite ramifications and bewilderments of the law, that the Secretary has been pleased to place him at the head of the bureau, and to locate him in the fever hole of the country, Washingtou City.

THE SIXTH COLLECTION DISTRICT,

of which Mr. ORTON was collector, is a remarkable one. Its returns are peculiar, its revenues enormous, and its system complete. With few rare exceptions, the assessors and collectors of the country, and of this city in particular, have been behindhand with their accounts. This has happened partly because the people were dilatory, partly because the investigation of frauds and "insufficiencies" occupied time which should have been otherwise employed, but to a very great degree it was due to the lack of brain and physique in the officers themselves—brain with which to comprehend the mysteries of the law, physique with which to drive work and workmen and secure results. Prominent among the districts whose assessors' lists are ready at the time specified, whose collections are quickly made and promptly reported, has been the Sixth, under Mr. ORTON'S charge. The collector who succeeded him on the 1st of July is Hon. MAUNSELL B. FIELD, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury—one of our best known and most respected citizens, whose familiarity with the workings of the department at headquarters renders him eminently qualified to fill the place made vacant by the departure of the new commissioner. His office is at No. 181 West Fourteenth-street, near the Eighth-avenne, and although somewhat cramped, compares favorably with the miserable make-shift places occupied by some of his brother collectors. The singular parsimony of the department toward the officers in regard to the fitting up places for work, has brought its normal reward. Confusion worse confounded and troubles without end have so embarrassed the government, that the old system has been abolished, and henceforth, with increased compensation, the officers are to provide such accommodation as the necessities of the district require.

MR. FIELD found, upon his arrival, a corps of clerks reared and drilled under the experienced eye of Mr. ORTON, and, like a wise man, determined to make no changes. Man, however, proposes and other people dispose and seriously derange the original propositions by their interference. Mr. GRTON desires to take the chief clerk of this office with him to Washington, and Mr. FIELD has been compelled, at the very threshold of duty, to appoint some one in his place. At present the organization of

THE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

is as follows: Hon. Maunsell B. Field, Collector; Messrs. N. D. Thayer and Chas. P. Johnson, Deputies; Mr. Wm. W. Harder, Chief Clerk, and Messrs. Jos. P. Sandell and Wm. H. Orton, Clerks. In this district the income returns are very large. $20,000 are very ordinary affairs, while $50,000 and upwards are numerous and enjoyably frequent The various kinds of manufactories also yield an immense revenne, while coal-oil from other districts, vast quantities of which come on permit, go into bond and pay duty here, is a fertile mine of resource. The monthly returns for

THE LAST SIX MONTHS,

kindly furnished us by the office, are as follows:

For January, 1865	$155,892 40	For May, 1865	$198,220 03
For February, 1865	134,674 49	June, 1865	228,663 23
For March, 1865	118,290 73	Estimated annual due	2,000,000 00
For April, 1865	1,415 31		
Total			$2,900,786 19

THE TOTAL ANNUALS

Collected up to date are as follows:

Annual, 1862	$74,671 07	Annual, 1864, licenses	$883,124 88
Annual, 1863	61,256 97	Annual, 1865, estimated	2,000,000 00
Annual, 1863, licenses	729,678 77		
Annual, 1864	917,099 44		
Total			$3,865,830 73

There are all sorts of

MANUFACTURERS' RETURNS

in this district, among them piano-makers, makers of parts of pianos, of furniture, of looking-glasses, &c. There are five large distilleries, eight breweries, several soap factories, and the largest sugar-house in the city. The boiler-makers loom up heavily, and the most extensive saleratus factory this side of China pays its little due at Mr. FIELD'e counter. The returns of the manufacturing branch of industry for the last six months will be found of interest:

January	$50,885 12	April	$70,367 24
Special	18,881 00	Special	60,008 73
February	43,631 36	May	105,329 81
Special	18,138 72	Special	38,672 20
March	56,721 25	June	85,000 00
Special	43,247 71	Special	25,000 00

THE SPECIAL WAR TAX

of 1863, which caused so much howling and squirming among the heavy payers of the land, footed up roundly in this district, of which total we are permitted to publish the following lists of divisions:

1st Division	$30,285 60	7th Division	$38,777 90
2d Division	66,827 20	8th Division	102,792 40
3d Division	32,713 35	9th Division	180,411 40
4th Division	43,999 40	10th Division	198,323 50
5th Division	99,710 55	11th Division	35,880 10
6th Division	309,444 10	12th Division	47,504 10
Total			$1,184,66 950

To which total should be added the following supplemental taxes

	$31,344
	20,426
	2,817
	1,841
	9,718
	3,189
	745
	$69,589
	1,184,669
Grand total	$1,254,258

Since the opening of the office, there have been received from other districts in hond 905,000 gallons

OF COAL OIL

and naptha. Of this 670,484 gallons were removed for export and of course paid no duty; 38,755 gallons were removed to other districts in hond, and 178,018 gallons were taken out for consumption, and on this a tax of 20 cents per gallon was paid.

The Sixth District comprises the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, and is reckoned not only one of the most important here, but in the country; its management requires large experiance among men, a thorough knowledge of the real estate and invested property interest, as well as a shrewd judgment of men—for even rich men are known now and then to wriggle and squirm beneath the pressure of the tax. As elsewhere, many frauds have been discovered here. Last year the publication of income lists refreshed the treacherous memories of many a delinquent, and the result to the government was immense. The office, as at present organized, will not fail to sustain the reputation it earned and wore during the administration of Mr. ORTON.

THE ASSESSOR'S OFFICE

is in the same building, at present upon the same floor with that of the Collector, but we believe it will soon be removed to a more commodious suite of rooms above. Mr. JOHN F. CLEAVELAND, long and favorably known in this city as a hard-working, capable newspaper man, is the Assessor, Mr. SPENCER KIRBY is his right bower, and Mr. HICKS his left. The following is a list of the regular

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS,

to whom are added at present some fourteen others:

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

Division—1. H. Howard Cargill. 2. James G. Byers. 3. Albert N. Francis. 4. George W. Jaques. 5. Samuel T. Lappin. 6. Benjamin B. Shopp. 7. George A. Blakely. 8. Sigismond Lasar. 9. Charles J. Livingston. 10. Hiram M. Stevens. 11. Holdridge Dewey. 12. Charles W. Colburn. 13. George Timpson. 14. George A. Colburn.

From this office we learn that the monthly assessments for the past six months are as follows:

1864—December	$122,503	1865—April	$134,179
1865—January	97,445	1865—May	145,385
1865—February	76,816	1865—June, estim'ed.	130,000
1865—March	124,969		
Total			$830,794

The annuals thus far in are:

Annual of 1862	$74,676 07	Annual of 1864	$890,294 32
Annual of 1863	790,836 74	Annual of 1865, est.	3,350,000 00
Total			$4,205,836 13

The enormous increase, year by year, indicates the perseverance and industry of the assistant-assessors, without whose active and constant scrutiny and labor these results would not be found.

The Special Income Tax, under joint resolntion of Congress, July 4, 1864, was assessed at $1,236,439 90.

THE INCOME LIST

is of fearful proportions, The labor involved in its preparation, the care necessary to insure its perfect accuracy, and the time consumed in the more manipulative preparation of the documents, are matters with which the pnblic are very little familiar. We have not proposed to pnblish, for the gratification of an idle or morbid curiosity, the entire income returns, bnt have given, and shall continue to give, only specimen returns which are of interest to the pnblic, and not a source of annoyance to the parties concerned. The exceeding kindness and courtesy shown us at every office, found their parallel at the office of the Sixth District, to whose officers we are under obligations. The following list contains the names of a few of our fortunate fellow-citizens whose purses are broad and whose fortunce are ample, whose lives have fallen in pleasant places, and who have much more tronble to manage their property than has many a man with "no roof to his hat or sole to his feet:"

Wm. B. Astor	$1,300,000	Cornelius Vanderbilt	$578,551
Otis H. Booth	17,515	Carlos Cobb	14,739
Chas. A. Bristed	16,992	Abram M. Cozzens	98,743
T. C. Chaidarogne	12,601	Wm. Conch	24,589
Firmas Cousinery	82,110	Chas. N. Fearing	30,191
Gilbert Davis	12,758	Mrs. A. Gillender	12,878
Matthias M. Danser	13,153	Arthur Gillender	69,820
Aug's Fleming, Executor	22,500	Chas. H. Griffen	15,169
Clement Heerdt	44,629	Woodbury Langdon	25,704
John T. Lord	126,535	Mrs. D. A. Langdon	36,453
Samuel Lord	153,936	Eugene Langdon	29,519
Oswald Ottendorfer	15,360	Thos. W. Pearsall	52,067
Orlando B. Potter	19,867	Thos. W. Pearsall, Executor	15,287
Chas. Rubens	21,400	Byam K. Stevens	17,795
Benj. L. Swan	25,774	E. K. Stevens, Jr	23,313
B. L. Swin, Jr	15,352	Joseph Simpson	129,948
Edwd. Schermerhorn	35,136	David G. Thompson	64,856
Geo. W. Taylor	14,211	Irving Van Wart	19,597
John Warren	42,187	Sam'l Willetts	152,233
John L. Caverly	12,999	W. J. Cunningham	19,011
Wm. W. Cornell	40,908	Rich'd T. Edwards	15,503
John R. Graham	13,416	John S. McLean	15,152
Henry S. Moore	18,138	Thos. Porter	15,221
E. F. Brown	14,060	L. F. Ballette	26,349
B. Bownniel	21,879	R. Butler	17,903
J. E. Cooly	13,988	R. S. Clark	26,354
A. DuBois	17,260	D. B. Fuller	90,117
H. W. Fuller	17,267	J. P. G. Foster	36,979
W. H. Frost	15,000	M. Garcia	15,793
F. E. Gilbert	26,796	W. B. Greene	43,414
C. A. Hecksher	81,359	S. B. Hotchkiss	74,245
J. Hoppock	19,985	F. C. Ives	24,192
Moses Lazarus	78,365	J. P. Lapisur	17,991
Jas. Lenox	112,921	E. Laurence	20,589
Jas. Lenox, trustee	60,000	R. B. Minturn	21,312
Anne McLanahan	30,368	D. C. Murray	21,118
R. H. McCurdy	21,160	J. T. Metcalf	26,193
C. H. Marshall	127,112	W. Parker	33,619
J. J. Roosevelt	53,135	C. V. S. Roosevelt	108,759
J. H. Reed	51,472	W. J. Smith	31,879
A. E. Schemerhorn	25,659	S. S. Sands	55,733
W. A. Slingerland	19,400	C. A. Tabbott	50,675
H. M. Taber	46,001	J. Tuckerman	70,350
J. B. Taylor	16,131	H. L. Van Wyck	32,036
E. S. Van Winkle	27,518	E. White	131,657
A. Whiting	36,671	John Anchincloss	23,638
E. S. Ballit	42,719	R. R. Barthold	22,265
S. W. Bass	31,154	L. Bayman	16,333
M. Bird	19,696	J. A. Bliss	32,814
W. Borden	57,265	H. Bruner	15,935
J. E. Bulkley	43,107	T. Christy	88,141
J. E. Bulkley, Ex.	19,198	D. P. Clark	23,072
Alex. R. Walsh	25,483	H. M. Bishop	16,314
H. Yelverton	19,524	S. L. Williams	12,415
H. Aaronson	31,398	B. W. Blanchard	19,065
R. W. Borte	20,563	A. Bombeimer	14,400
J. B. Cronin	43,440	P. E. Coffin	22,419
P. W. Engs	16,846	Jno. J. Donaldson	89,400
E. W. Holberg	16,363	J. J. Greenwood	14,648
D. Knowlton	24,456	O. Hawley	23,861
R. W. Matin, Jr	46,159	A. Miller	15,624
Max Raeder	26,090	Isaac Odell	65,881
W. Rosenheimer	21,636	Jos. Rndd	23,934
D. Sloane	15,061	J. Struthers	17,112
F. Westray	40,901	Chas. Sauder	44,003
Thos. Barrow	69,264	J. N. Aehmun	44,582
J. M. Brown	72,281	Geo. Brrclay	27,660
Geo. Derter	13,510	J. H. Dykers	43,064
Lucinda Morgan	24,483	Thos. Hoppe	16,327
Lucinda Morgan, Executrix	19,407	H. Maillard	18,136
G. D. Post	20,060	G. L. Nelson	19,013
G. D. Post, Executor	90,000	W. Remsen	55,748
Jos. Robb	18,520	G. Richard	24,198
G. Turnbull	37,539	U. H. Libby	26,670
C. Vanderbilt	576,551	H. H. Tremor	43,026
B. Agman	22,970	A. H. Ward	20,000
H. D. Aldrich	32,062	E. B. Agman	16,030
J. Birge	30,016	Chas. Aivernethy	64,257
R. M. Bletchford	49,959	F. Bronson	41,603
Stewart Brown	12,235	W. G. Colwell	22,767
J. D. Bradford, Jr.	105,159	W. D. Colwell, Executor	12,379
A. C. Carmon	14,583	A. Clark	56,533
James Clinch	17,090	C. A. Davis	16,859
T. Deming	26,614	E. Dntibl	25,610
Simeon Draper	15,465	Ch. L. Frost	23,709
Sarah J. Eggleston	14,986	F. P. Furnaled	22,914
E. C. Frank	12,223	John C. Greene	355,964
Thos. Garner	29,372	John C. Greene, Trustee	25,000
Horace Greene	13,766	J. L. Graham	16,831
Tlos. Gentil	58,954	M. Howland	24,755
L. M. Howland	11,109	R. Heald	13,400
D. B. Haight	48,776	M. Johnson	16,471
Isaac Henrickls	26,000	Margaret Johnson	15,007
M. T. Johnson	300,389	Henry Aken	12,349
E. G. Kellogg	30,337	H. C. Laylit	12,083
Arthur Longrove	15,764	C. Latham	25,610
Jno. E. McIntosh	17,673	A. J. Miller	22,201
G. W. McCullum	14,530	Ed. Osthout	67,379
G. P. Pollem	11,776	W. k. Post	42,557
M. Paulding	16,451	S. Phellbun	23,287
J. P. Quinn	19,735	J. W. Quincy	29,948
W. C. Rhymlander	66,853	G. P. Rogers	39,989
T. Suffern	47,421	W. W. Stona	19,861
A. H. Shephard	33,897	J. A. Sugcam	21,708
A. Southmayd	22,332	W. B. Skidmore	15,406
E. N. Tayler, Jr.	21,708	J. Van Vliet	14,340
W. R. Vermilyea	119,926	A. Van Rennsalaer	46,476
A. R. Wetmore	84,609	Samuel Wetmore	30,606
Kenyon Cox	15,908	P. S. March	18,325
John A. Clark	22,661	J. D. Maxwell	69,046
G. M. Clearman	17,286	A. Meday	20,029
M. Cohen	18,560	W. B. Northrup	34,931
Alonzo Cushman	16,624	J. F. Poston	19,695
J. M. Dual	21,449	J. R. Platt	42,365
W. Dowd	15,458	J. H. Seymour, Exr.	18,692
S. Downing	23,268	W. H. Stewart	29,893
G. W. Elder	25,984	J. R. Tillford	18,343
G. G. Guilt	27,850	G. W. Todd	15,025
C. L. Hallgerten	19,216	W. B. Toele	39,246
A. W. Hoyt	25,264	G. P. Trigg	20,100
H. Ivieon	46,040	S. O. Wheeler, Jr.	55,951
B. Jones	16,563	J. Swiede	30,098
C. Johnson	17,771	G. S. Winants	18,143
J. D. Lowis	28,814	E. Young	29,354
John Lynch	33,040	J. B. Young	21,106

and hosts of poor fellows who have only $10,000, $15,000, and so on.

The income taxes have regularly increased, year by year, and it is expected that the list of this year will be very far in advance of that of last. This office, like that of the Thirty-second District, is an honor to the department, and may well serve as a model to some others whose labors are lighter and responeibilities less grave.

Mr. Stuart Mill's Religioue Opiniona.

The London *Star* publishes the following interesting letter from Mr. JOHN STUART MILL:

CLERMONT-FERRAND, June 21, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I very much regret that your letter and telegraph message were not answered as promptly as I should have wished, they having had to be forwarded to me here.

I have no objection whatever to attending meetings of the committee, or even of the electors, other than those which I stated in my answer to a letter which Mr. CHADWICK wrote to me on the subject at the request, as I understood, of the committee. But I confess the reason you now give for desiring me to come over and meet the committee operates on my mind the reverse way. I should never, for my own part, think of taking any notice of a charge of irreligion brought by the *Record* and the *Morning Advertiser*. They are ready to bring such a charge against the most pious man in England, if he does not agree in their narrow-minded and thoroughly unchristian notions of religion. And my attending a meeting just at present would scarcely promote the purpose for which you suggest it, since I should positively and deliberately refuse to allow myself to be interrogated on any subject whatever of purely religious opinion. I do this on principle. I conceive that no one has any right to question another on his religious opinions; that the tree ought to be judged, and only can be judged, by its fruits; and I hold myself bound, not for my own sake, for it is my practice to speak my opinions very plainly, but for the sake of future candidates, not to do cry against a person who may be unassailable as a politician, on evidence extorted from his own mouth. The case is different as to my expressed opinions. Whatever I have written and published I stand by, and am ready to defend; and, I defy any one to point out in my writings a single passage that conflicts with what the best religious minds of our age accept as Christianity. The passage which I am informed the *Record* and the *Advertiser* have fastened upon, I maintain to be one of the most religious and Christian expresieons of feeling in all recent literature. I am not alone in this opinion. Among many others, one of the most eminent of the bench of bishops declares, in a letter in the *Spectator* of June 17, that the sentence in question breaths the purest spirit of Christian anything that may facilitate raising a religious morality; and the *Spectator* itself, a most religious paper, had said a fortnight before on the same sentence that it speaks the true language of prophets and apostles. Such expressions as these it would not become me to use; but I am not afraid that your judgment, or that of any person who reads the passage and the context fairly, could pronounce it other than Christian in the truest sense. I am not aware that Mr. MANSEL'S theology is the same thing with religion, or that to say that I will worship no God but a good God is to be an Atheist.

You are at full liberty to make any use you please, public or private, of this letter. I am, dear Sir, very sincerely yours, J. S. MILL.

Any letter to me had better be addressed to Avignon, as I am about to return there, and from thence, very shortly, to England.

CHARLES WESTERTON, Esq.

An Exposure.

I am told that certain dentists in this city, (I know the number must be very limited,) when patients come in and inquire if they administer laughing gas for the extraction of teeth, answer that they do, and then proceed to administer chloroform or ether. They place a cloth over the face of the patient, and then drop the chloroform on the cloth. The effect is the same as if given in any other way. Any one can inhale chloroform who chooses, bnt I protest against the fraud of giving chloroform, and telling the patient it is "laughing gas" or nitrous oxide. The fraud can easily be detected. Chloroform and ether have a strong and pungent odor, and are repulsive to the lungs.

Laughing gas has *no odor at all;* is perfectly agreeable to the lungs; is always breathed from an india rubber bag, and the patient is not conscious of breathing anything but common air.

There is no wide difference between the effects of laughing gas and chloroform and ether. We know that chloroform and ether are more or less dangerous; no nervous or delicate person can breathe them with safety, and, consequently, nearly all the dentists have given up their use.

Laughing gas is entirely harmless, and the most nervous and delicate can breathe it with entire safety. It causes no depression or reaction in its effects. It increases the frequency of the pulse, (while under its influence,) instead of diminishing it. A feeble or delicate person will often feel invigorated for days after breathing it. We have given it to over five thousand patients up to the present time, embracing all ages, and almost all conditions of health, and without a single accident or the least unpleasant effect, a fact sufficient to prove its safety. Of course, the gas must be made pure, used when fresh, and administered with discretion.

We agree to extract teeth without any pain, or make no charge. G. Q. COLTON,

Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

—Advertisement.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

To retain the bloom and freshness of beauty unimpaired to a much later period than is generally the case, ladies should use BURNETT'S KALLISTON.

The Mother Can Rely Upon Mrs. Winslow'S SOOTHING SYRUP to give rest and health to her child. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and will carry the infant safely through the critical period of teething.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by **PHALON & SON.**
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Honey Soap,
GLYCERINE SOAP,
DEMULCENT SOAP,
WINDSOR SOAP,
Manufactured by
J. C. HULL'S SON,
No. 32 Park-row, New-York.
Upward of 100 different styles

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

New Sewing-Machines.
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, 498 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

You Cannot Have a Healthy Constitution WHILE YOUR BLOOD IS IMPURE.—CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system of impurities, and stimulates the vital organs to a vigorous and healthy action, expelling disease and restoring the health. LIFE SYRUP rapidly purges diseases which are caused by impure blood. Scrotula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Old Sores, Ulcers, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Erysipelas, Hetter, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Syphilis, and all foul diseases, Disease of the Heart, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Ulceration of Bones of the Nose, Scalp and Face. Use CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, and you will be surprised at its rapidity in removing these diseases. It saves the blood pure, the complexion clear, and the system free from disease. Sold by all druggists.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Druggists,
General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability; Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Newell's Perfect-fitting Shirts, Ready made and to order. Undershirts, Drawers, Hdkfs., Gloves Ties, &c., sent C. O. D. E. A. NEWELL, 655 Broadway

Schilberg's German Ointment.—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for piles, old wounds, scrofula, salt rheum, all bone and skin diseases, &c. For sale at the drug-store, 93 Bowery, N. Y.

Marsh's Truss Institute, No. 2?3 Broadway, (Museum Building.)—Trusses, shoulder braces, silk elastic abdominal belts, silk elastic stockings, &c., carefully applied and satisfaction guaranteed.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Invisibly Connected Without Damage; the opening of each window and door instantly telegraphs to your room; what a comfort. E. HOLMES, No. 128 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson, No. 625 Broadway, Lock-stitch Sewing Machine and Button-hole Machine.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

BROWNE—SMITH.—At Emanuel's Church, Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 1, by Rev. Dr. Greenleaf, GEORGE W. BROWNE and Miss HARRIET A. SMITH, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

KNOWLDEN—LAVENDER.—On Tuesday, July 4, by Rev. Reual Hanks, at the residence of the bride's father, in Tarrytown, EDWARD KNOWLDEN and MARIA L. LAVENDER, all of Tarrytown.

LAVENDER—MEADE.—On Tuesday, July 4, by Rev. Reual Hanks, at the residence of Wm. Gallop, in Tarrytown, THEODORE LAVENDER and HATTIE E. MEADE, all of Tarrytown.

WALKER—HAYS.—On Monday, July 3, at the house of the bride's parents, by Rev. William Walker, of Calvary Chapel, JOSEPH WALKER and MARY JANE HAYS, both of New-York.

☞ Longford papers please copy.

DIED.

OLITS.—On Thursday, July 6, INA, only child of Edward M. and Sarah Olits, aged 10 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 38 Charles-st.

CALLEN.—On Tuesday, July 4, at his late residence, at Manhattansville, WILLIAM CALLEN, aged 72 years, a native of Castleblaney, County Armagh, Ireland. For many years he carried on the coopering business in the First Ward of this city.

The remains were interred in Paramus Cemetery, New-Jersey, July 5.

☞ Louisville papers please copy.

CONE.—In Harlem, on Tuesday, July 4, JAMES P CONE, in the 39th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, in 126th-st., first house west of 3d-av., on Sunday next, at 11 A. M. Relatives, friends, members of Normal and Harlem Lodges, and the fraternity, are invited to attend.

☞ The members of Normal Lodge No. 523, F. A. M., are summoned to attend the funeral of our late brother, JAMES P. CONE, and will meet for that purpose at their rooms, No. 594 Broadway, at 9 o'clock. The funeral services will be conducted by R. W. Geo. H. Raymond.

T. W. COWDIN, Master.

DORRMUS.—On Thursday, July 6, HENRY D. DORRMUS, aged 35 years, 5 months and 2 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 13 Douglas-st., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment on Monday, in the 11½ o'clock A. M. train.

DUNHAM.—Suddenly, on Friday, July 7, in Jersey City, WILLIE, son of Wm. H. and Caroline Dunham, aged 1 year, 7 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 354 South 4th-st., Jersey City, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock A. M.

GORDON.—At Nethermuir, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, on Friday, July 7, OLIVER KIMBALL GORDON, late of Shanghai, China, eldest son of Oliver H. and Eliza A. Gordon, aged 26 years, 8 months and 7 days.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

HOFFMANN.—At her residence, in Stockbridge, Mass., on Thursday, July 6, after a long and painful illness, ELIZABETH J., wife of Ferdinand Hoffmann.

KNIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 7, CHARLES WALTON, second son of Charles and Hannah W. Knight, aged 18 years, 9 months and 8 days.

MURDOCK.—At Peekskill, on Friday morning, July 7, FREDERICK WARREN MURDOCK, eldest son of Warren Murdock, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 26 Garden-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, July 10, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

STOOTHOFF.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Friday, July 7, JOHN C. STOOTHOFF, aged 70 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, and from Grace Church, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

THOMPSON.—On Tuesday, July 4, GEORGE A. THOMPSON, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 4 Irving-place, in 3d-st., between South 8th and South 9th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., at 2 o'clock on Sunday, July 9.

None knew him but to love,
None named him but to praise.

TIFFT.—At Charleston, West Va., on Friday, June 30, J. G. TIFFT, aged 60 years, 10 months and 2 days.

His remains will be brought to New-York for interment. Due notice of the funeral will be given in the New-York papers.

R. R. R.

SEVEN GREAT BLESSINGS
SECURED TO THE HUMAN RACE
BY ONE BOTTLE OF
RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF.

If suddenly seized with pain or sickness, the use of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford IMMEDIATE EASE and exterminate the threatened disease.

2. If suffering from any acute, inflammatory, neuralgic, rheumatic, miasmetic or other disease, whether rhaumatism or neuralgia, cholera-morbus, diarrhœa, bilious colic, fever and ague, weakness in the limbs, back, legs, strains, bruises, burns, or any pain or infirmity, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will quickly cure the patient, without occasioning loss of time, change of diet, or the use of other medicines.

3. If subject to headache, sour taste in the mouth, dizziness, sickness at stomach, melancholy, fits, toothache, loss of appetite, general debility, coldness of the extremities, swollen joints, nervousness, restlessness, difficult breathing, asthma, sore throat, coughs, colds, influenza, diphtheria, croup, inflammation of the bowels, stomach, kidneys or bladder, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and quickly cure the complaint.

4. RUBBING THE SPINE.—If afflicted with spinal difficulties, or with diabetes, incontinence of urine, irritation of the bladder, paralysis of the spincter or the bladder, sluggishness of the kidneys, leuchorrhœa, whites, fleur albus, falling of the womb, and other uterine difficulties, Radway's Ready Relief, rubbed the entire length of the spine for ten or twenty minuets, twice a day, will cure the worst cases. We have over 1,000 well authenticated cases, where Radway's Ready Relief, by this method of application, has effected permanent and speedy cures.

5. All who, by exposure to hard service, either military, naval, or otherwise, or by the use of mercury have contracted painful diseases, and those suffering from rheumatism in any form, pains in the joints or limbs, palsy or paralysis, weakness, coolness in the extremities, and all pains and aches, lameness and other infirmities, will be quickly cured by the use of Radway's Ready Relief.

6. If the community is threatened with any infectious disease—either small-pox, yellow fever, typhus or typhoid fevers, Radway's Ready Relief is the best disenfectant in the world and a sure preventive to those who use it against attacks of these meledies. In cases of inflammation of the bowels, bilious colic, painters' colic, or any active inflammatory disease, the Ready Relief will immediately afford ease and comfort. It possesses marked advantages over all preparations of opium, morphine, veratrine and other opiates and narcotics. It lull pains by imparting strength and vigor to the system and arousing the vital energies to a healthful action, instead of paralysing the perceptive faculties and making them insensible to pain. Let those who would live and enjoy health use RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

7. To all who are sick and in pain, use the RELIEF. It can do no harm, and will surely do good. Persons who are weak, nervous and debilitated, a teaspoonful of the Ready Relief in a wine glass of water will do you more good than all the bitters in the world—keep your stomach clean and healthy, your breath sweet, your nerves strong, your spirits happy, your appetite good, and your digestion regular. A dose taken at bedtime will insure calm and pleasant sleep.

This remedy is truly a Family Medicine. It can be used with the positive assurance of doing good in all cases where pain or uneasiness exist.

It is the cheapest medicine in the world. One fifty-cent bottle contains more medicine, as well as being a superior medicine, than one doller's worth of the ordinary pain-killers, liniments, &c., of the day.

One fifty-cent bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will do more good, and can be used for more purposes, than ten dollars expended for any other medicine in use.

READ WHAT MRS. WESTCOTT SAYS.
FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND OTHERS SAY THE SAME.

MRS. WESTCOTT,

AN EXPERIENCED NURSE OF WESTCHESTER—READ WHAT SHE SAYS:

"Your Ready Relief and Regnlating Pills do our family more good than all the physic and doctors we have had for years. If I have the headache I take Radway's Ready Relief and one of the Pills—in an hour I am all right; if pain in my bowels, Redway's Ready Relief gives me ease and comfort; if rhoumatism, I use the Relief; if sore throat or hoarseness, I use the Relief; if neuralgic pains shoot about my body, I stop them with the Relief; if I catch cold, I take the Relief; if toothache, or burn or sceld or facesche, I apply the Relief—a few moments the most severe pains are lulled. If my children fell and bruise or otherwise hurt themselves, the Relief removes all pain and discoloration of the skin; if they burn or scald themselves, the Relief takes out the fire and relieves them from anguish. I could not sleep without a bottle of

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have all all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 170 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June29, 1865.
The annual election for directors of this company was held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., and the following gentlemen were duly elected:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN F. R. MAXWELL,	DANIEL S. PEARSON,
EDWARD C. JOHNSON,	CHARLES BUTES,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
LEVI ONDERDONK,	THOMAS B. PECK,
ELISHA BROOKS,	JOHN H. FOWLER,
JOHN A. AMERMAN,	JOHN G.GOTTSBERGER,
	JAMES BUCHAN.

And at a subsequent meeting of the board JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND INSURANCE AGENTS.
Charleston, S. C.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS, ED. C. WILLIAMS,
JAMES H. TAYLOR, WM. BIRNIE, Jr.
REFER TO
Messrs. E. D. MORGAN & Co., New-York.
Messrs. STURGIS, BENNETT & CO., New-York.
Wm. E. KITCHEL, Esq., Pres. Park Bank, New-York.
W. B. MEREDITH, Esq., Cashier Bank of New-York.
Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., Philadelphia and Washington.
Messrs. JOHNSON BROTHERS & Co., Baltimore.
Messrs. JOHN WILLIAMS & Co., Baltimore.
Messrs. J. B. GLOVER & Co., Boston.
Messrs. H. D. NEWCOMB & BROS., Louisville, Ky.
JULY 1, 1865.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 13, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In test mony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.

Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled An Act Enabling the Banks of this State to Become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held the 22d day of May, 1865, voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Pacific National Bank.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 3, first floor over Park Bank.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD SERIES,
Constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery.
JULY, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

HOWES & MACY,
(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N.Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Persons Opening Accounts may Deposit and Draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Interest on their daily balance at four per cent.
Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.
Orders for the Purchase or Sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
BANKERS
AND GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 6 WALL-ST.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND SPECIE
bought and sold at best rates, at the counter.
Four per cent. allowed on all deposits, subject to check at sight.
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, and other securities bought and sold at Broker's Board, at the usual commission.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.
The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.
Capital, $250,000, with authority to increase to $1,000,000.
Located at No. 68 Bowery, corner Canal-st.

DIRECTORS:

GABRIEL W. COITE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
CHAS. FOX,	ANDREW C. BENEDICT,
JAMES W. DOMINICK,	ANDREAS WILLMAN,
LEVI H. MACE,	WILLIAM E. CLARK,
ALBERT DUNG,	JOHN Q. ADAMS,
WILLIAM K. FOSTER,	NOAH T. SWEZEY,
ALANSON T. BRIGGS,	JOHN SNIFFEN,
	OTTO SCHOMAKER,
	R. HAMILTON, Cashier.
	GABRIEL W. COITE, President.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1865.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, of the People's Fire Insurance Company, held at the office on the 23th June, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:

JOHN W. LEWIS,	JOHN O. MORE,
MATTHIAS CLARK,	MATTHIS BLODGOOD,
ABRAHAM LEGGETT,	ELIPHALET BOOTMAN,
THOMAS WILLIAMS,	ABRAHAM R. VANNEST,
ALFRED BARMORE,	GEORGE SCHMELZEL,
GEORGE WARNER,	PETER R. CHRISTIE,
CHRISTOPHER GWYER,	JOSEPH B. MILLER,
SIMON WHINDLER,	SAMUEL RAYSOR,
JOHN P. VELLETON,	SAMUEL BRUSALL,
JAMES S. LEWIS,	THOMAS J. BLANCK,
SOLOMON BANTA,	CROWELL ADAMS,
WILLIAM MOIR,	HENRY DAVID,
HENRY S. TERRELL,	J. G. BLAUVELT,
JAMES F. HEIDEN,	PETER SCHULTZ,
CORNELIUS STEPHENS,	ALBERT MAJOR,
D. JACKSON STEWARD,	JOHN F. VAN RIPER,
WILLIAM HERTZEL,	JOSEPH H. WOOD.
CHARLES F. HUNTER,	

And at a enbsequent meeting of the directors, held on the 26th June, MATTHIAS CLARK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

NEVADA MINES.—WE HAVE FOR SALE, absolutely or conditionally, to give time for personal examination, a large and choice selection of the above mines.
We are also prepared to advance, to miners or others who have valuable claims, money for developing the same.
We have in Nevada two practical surveyors, (State officials,) one experienced practical miner, and one thorough and responsible business men, who will make personal examinations and surveys of mines, and search titles, the correctness of all of whose reports we guarantee.
Accurate assays of ores procured at the mines or in this city.
One member of our firm, a resident of Nevada, is now here. We invite the attention of those having or desiring first-class mining property.
CHADWICK, PEASE & CO.,
At the office of Chadwick & Co., Bankers, 64 Well-st.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, March 9, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circuleting notes issued to the late incorporeted, the President, Directors and Company of the Merobants' Exchenge Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchents' Exchange Bank, (Association,) New-York, for six years from the date hereof and not thoresfter.
The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Joliet and Chicago R. R. Conpons of First Mortgage Bonds.
Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Conpons of First Mortgage Bonds.
Dubuque South Western R. R. Conpons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.
Detroit and Milwaukee Conpons, and
Detroit and Pontiac Conpons,
Due July 1, 1865, will be paid at our office, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after that date, less government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive writtten proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn. Bids should stats the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.
Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.
S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company:—The nndersigned will receive proposals to the 10th inst., at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $10,000 of said bonds for the purposes of the sinking fund.
JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, } Trustees.
LOWEL HOLBROOK, }
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

THIS BANK HAVING, BY AUTHORITY of the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States, organized as a national-bank, its business on and after the 1st of July, 1865, will be conducted under the title of "THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York."
Correspondents and depositors will please note this, and make their checks and indorsements accordingly.
EDWARD HAIGHT, President.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1865, will be paid on that day, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed MONDAY, the 10th inst.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA OIL COMPANY, No. 17 WILLIAM-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year will take place on TUESDAY, the 25th of July, at the office of the company, where the poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
J. H. KETCHAM, Secretary.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1865.

THE BOOKS FOR THE TRANSFER OF stock of this bank are opened to-day.
R. W. E. FREEMAN, Cashier.

MINING PROPERTIES EXAMINED by Prof. HITCHCOCK, late of Amherst.
No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE OIL LANDS.—Near navigable rivers, and producing wells. Prices very low. JAMES L. DAWES, No. 125 Pearl-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL.....$5,000,000.
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., N. Y.
U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
Collects Warrants, Certificates, Maturing Loans and Drafts, and attends to all financial business with government.
P. C. CALHOUN, President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
Chartered by act of Legislature,
for the
SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES,
Under special guarantee
and the
RENTING OF SAFES
in its
BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS,
in the
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
No. 146 Broadway,
Corner of Liberty-st.
COUPONS COLLECTED.
The charter confines the business of the company to the safe keeping of valuables, and imposes a personal liability upon the stockholders to an amount equal and additional to the stock held.
Circulars containing rates, &c., can be obtained at the office.
DIRECTORS:
HENRY A. SWIFT, of Henry A. Swift & Co., No. 29 Barclay-st.
COURTLANDT PALMER, No. 54 William-st.
Hon. JAS. R. WHITING, No. 61 Hudson-st.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company.
DAVID OGDEN, No. 63 Well-st.
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, Tiffany & Co. No. 550 Broadway.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier United States Sub-Treasury, New-York.
A. D. HOPE, Superintendent Central Express Company, and President First National Bank, Somerville, N. J.
J. C. HALSTED, Cashier Adams Express Company.
GEO. W. McLEAN, Jerome Riggs & Co., No. 46 Exchenge-place.
JOHN A. PULLEN, Manager National Express Co.
W. C. SHELDON, Buckley, Sheldon & Co., No. 75 Leonard-st.
FRANCIS H. JENKS.
FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.
FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

LEOPOLD COHN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Charleston, S. C.
July 1, 1865.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE STOCK OF FIRST-class Petroleum Company, at the original subscription price, and part cash, for a house, farm or lots. Apply to WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 12 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.
In conformity with the act of the Legislature, this institution will hereafter be known by the name of
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av.,
Late Mariners' Savings Institution.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have this day declared a DIVIDEND of 5 and 6 per cent. interest (free from government tax), payable on or after the 25th of July.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M.
Money deposited at this time WILL BE ALLOWED INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF JULY.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 4?7 and 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER VARICK,
ASSETS.....$1,?75,000.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest, on sums of $5 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank Books in English, German and French.
EBER HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street,
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $1,875,000.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,?00, free from government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7.
Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 253 BOWERY.
Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of one thousand dollars and under.
Five per cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest (free of government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th of June, as follows:
On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum; and
On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th inst.
The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal.
WM. H. MACY, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6TH-AV., June 30, 1865.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1865.—THE Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and of Four per Cent. per annum on deposits over five hundred dollars, free from government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 17, 1865. All interest not drawn will draw interest from July 1, as principal.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE, }

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.; open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. Deposits made on or before July 10, will draw interest from July 1. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 6, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:
For fencing lots known as ward numbers forty-one and forty-two in block number eighty-nine, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
Also, for setting curb and gutter and flagging on Forty-eighth-street from Third-avenue to East River.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Forty-eighth-street from Third-avenue to East River.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new Courthouse, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELEVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } Board of Assessors.
DANIEL D. CONOVER,

LOST AND FOUND.

SAIL SKIFF FOUND—ON THE HARLEM River; lead color outside. The owner can have her by proving property and paying expenses. Call on WM. LUNDY, Harlem, 130th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 186 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1865.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1865.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (5,) and the government tax, will be paid the stockholders of the Irving Bank, payable on and after the 30th day of June.
The transfer-books are closed to that date inclusive.
By order of the board.
DANL. V. H. BEATHOLF, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1865.

TENTH DIVIDEND.
GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 4 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN EDW. KAHL, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-STREET.
DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th day of July, 1865, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the Government Tax.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared an additional dividend of three per cent., free of government tax, out of the profits of the current three months, payable on and after MONDAY, July 3.
The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 3d July, inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY,
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING, NO. 7 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1865.
DIVIDEND NO. 8.—AT A MEETING OF THE Trustees of this company, held THIS DAY, a dividend of three per cent. on the par value ($20) of the stock was made, payable July 20. Transfer books close 15th inst., and open 21st.
A. M. WOOD, President.
W. H. HARRISON, Secretary pro tem.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 108 Broadway, New-York, June 16, 1865.
Dividend.—The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) and an extra dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) free of government tax, payable on first Monday of July next.
The transfer books will remain closed from June 19 until July 7.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1865.
THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Twelve (12) Per Cent., and the government tax, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d day of July ensuing. By order of the board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICES OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.
TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND. — THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of income tax.
DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 17. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. and the government tax, payable to stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d to June 30 inclusive.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, free from government tax, will be paid to the stockholders, of this bank, on and after the first day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board.
O. A. SMITH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
COR. GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of government tax, payable on and after the 10th instant.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 100 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE CO. have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Seven per cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., (free from government tax,) payable on and after the 10th inst.
WILLIAM E. HOXIE, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE President and directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from government tax, for the current six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of July next.
The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Thursday, July 6.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free from government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 43 Wall-st.
B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
June 28, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable to the Stockholders on and after July 1, 1865.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. AND an extra dividend of four per cent., free from tax, will be paid on and after July 3.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO.,
No. 41 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, June 29, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Ten (10) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, (free of government tax,) payable on and after July 10, 1865.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 Broadway. A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1865.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) is payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 BROADWAY, July 3, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS H

FOR SALE.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF VERY VALUABLE real estate at Rye, Westchester County, belonging to the Clark estate. P. C. BULKLEY, will sell in parcels on the premises, about one mile from the depot at Rye, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., about 100 acres of fine land belonging to the estate of the late Andrew Clark, extending from the turnpike road across the Milton road to Rye Beach, embracing the whole road front on the beach, and including the large house and grounds now occupied by Jasper E. Corning, Esq. This is believed to be the finest property ever offered for sale in the township. Its fertility, and the highly improved condition of the soil, the beauty of the many desirable building sites upon it, and its unrivaled advantages for boating, bathing and fishing, all render it very desirable to parties wishing to purchase elegant sites for country seats, and insure a rapid increase in the value of the property. A topographical map of the property can be seen at the office of the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., and lithographs will be ready ten days before the sale. Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave the city on the 7, 9, or 11:30 A. M. trains, New-York and New-Haven Railroads.

FOR SALE—AT THE METROPOLITAN REAL Estate Office, No. 40 Dey-st., by GEORGE R. JAQUES, a fruit farm of 82 acres; extra productive grass farm of 85 acres; also, a farm of 34 acres, 50, 70, 89, 78, 104, 200 acres each; either of the above will be sold at a bargain; terms easy. Also, pleasant cottages near the depot, at $1,000, $1,400, $2,000, $2,500, $3,300, $4,000, $5,000, to $10,000 each; locations good; neighborhoods unexceptionable. Also, within 20 miles of New-York, a beautiful country seat; buildings complete; views fine; magnificent scenery; 40 acres of choice land; price $15,000; great sacrifice.

FOR SALE IN PITTSFIELD—BERKSHIRE County, Mass., a first-class country residence, comprising spacious modern buildings and 28 acres of rich land, well ornamented with a pleasant grove and pond, fruit, deciduous and evergreen trees and hedges. It is about fifteen minutes' walk from the post-office, retired, and affords a beautiful view of the village and the surrounding mountains. Inquire of Messrs. COLT & PINGREE, Pittsfield, or of E. H. LUDLOW, Esq., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York City.

BIDDLE'S GROVE, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property contains about 21 acres, mostly woodland. For the site of a mansion or a Summer hotel, or a pic-nic grove, it is unsurpassed, being easy of access from the city and having a large river front. It is admitted by all who have seen it to be one of the loveliest spots in the neighborhood of New-York. For terms, apply to A. W. WINANT, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, third story, or address J. B. SMITH, Perth Amboy, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF HUNTINGton, Long Island, a modern built house, containing eleven rooms, water, range and boiler in the kitchen, all in good order; half an acre of ground attached to the place on which there are good grapes and some small fruit trees; also, a good stable on the premises; the place is well shaded; will be sold cheap. For further information, apply to GEORGE COX, No. 313 Washington-st., near Duane-st., New-York.

SEA SHORE FARM FOR SALE—38 ACRES, 34 tillable, balance woodland, on the south side of Staten Island, near Eltingville Railroad depot, and within one hour of New-York, with a front of about 800 feet on the water; superior soil; view unsurpassed; neighborhood unexceptionable; boating, bathing, fishing, yachting, duck-shooting, &c., at the door; price $12,000; terms accommodating. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 40 ACRES, situated near Parsippany, Morris County, N. J., five miles from Morristown. The land is nearly all tillable and in a good state of cultivation; has a good variety of fruit; house and buildings are all in good repair. It is in a very healthy locality and within 15 minutes' drive from Morris and Essex Railroad. Price $4,000; terms easy. For particulars inquire of A. D. TAPPEN, No. 102 Warren-st., New-York, or JOHN CLASS, Morristown.

FOR SALE AT MILTON, N. Y.—A VERY desirable country residence, consisting of large and commodious house, with large piazza, barn, stable and other outbuildings, and about 14 acres under cultivation, and laid out in lawn, garden, &c.; abundance of fruits. This is one of the best places offered for sale between New-York and Albany for the price, which is $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—R. S. LIVingston offers for sale his country seat, situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for scenery and beauty, and fine old shade-trees. For particulars see the New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCEY, banker, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—CASTLE HILL NECK, THE RESidence of Governeur M. Wilkins, containing 341 acres, situated on the East River, in the county of Westchester, and within an hour's drive of this city. This place is healthful, improved, fertile and accessible by land or water; the woodlands are fine and the grounds and views beautiful. Apply on the premises.

MADISON, N. J.—FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT country seat, half-way between Madison and Morristown, on Morris and Essex Railroad; large mansion, and 20, 40, 80 or 180 acres; all delightfully situated; carriage-house, barns, stable, &c., in good order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., J. W. ROBINSON, Sing Sing.

LOFTS TO LET—AT NO. 44 PARK-PLACE, running through to No. 39 Barclay-st., four lofts, each 25x160 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SEVEN FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET, at Yonkers, in good localities, from ½ to 2½ acres; rents from $30 to $350 per month; also, board for two persons. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

TO LET FURNISHED—A HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house in 45th-st., near 6th-av. $250 per month. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A COUNTRY FURnished residence; 6 bedrooms at least, pleasantly located, near the city, and with stables for three horses and carriages. Apply at WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 152 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD—AT HYGIENIC INSTITUTE, NO. 15 Laight-st., one door from St. John's Park; good rooms, plain diet, Turkish baths, electric baths, vapor baths, Swedish movements, &c.; only those who desire strong and healthy bodies need apply; terms from $7 to $20 per week.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 126 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

MANSION HOUSE BROOKLYN—A FEW very desirable rooms have just been vacated in this hotel.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen, with board; location most desirable. Apply at No. 6 West 41st-st., near 6th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARDERS WILL BE RECEIVED, July and August, at Hudson River Institute; beautiful location, extensive grounds and shaded walks; large number of well furnished rooms; assembly room 30 by 50 feet; plenty of fruit and luxuries of the country. Boats leave New-York every morning and evening; connect at Hudson with cars to Claverack, four miles. Address Prof. S. T. FROST, Claverack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR CHILDREN.—A lady having a handsome residence on the Hudson, about two hours from the city, would take into her family a few children, with or without nurses; plenty of shade and elegant play grounds. Apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 353 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT HASTINGS, ON THE Hudson. Barnard House, one hour by rail or boat. No Summer resort having greater attractions. Terms reasonable. First-class table. Apply, between 10 and 3, to B. BARNARD, No. 67 Walker-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN be accommodated with good board at Center Moriches, (Southside,) L. I. Address HAMILTON ROBINSON, as above.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, wife, two infants and girl, near New-York. Address R., Box No. 5,419 Post-office, stating terms.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

"DOES CANCER RESULT FROM HEREDITARY TAINT?" I ANSWER NO!!!

Prof. ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D.

"THE KNIFE NEVER DID CURE CANCER AND CANNOT BE CONSIDERED A CURATIVE AGENT."

I RELY UPON MEDICINES THAT NOT ONLY REMOVES THE DISEASE QUICKLY BUT ALSO ERADICATES THE CAUSE THAT PRODUCES IT

WITHOUT PAIN OR INFLAMMATION.

DR. ROBERT S. NEWTON'S HOME FOR THE SICK,

IN NEW-YORK CITY.

To enable my numerous gentlemen patients from the country to visit me in the city for treatment at a moderate expense, I have organized an institution with sixty (60) comfortable, WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, from SIX to TWELVE DOLLARS PER WEEK, with EVERY REQUIRED ATTENTION, convenient to all lines of travel, and but a short distance from my office.

I have also provided in a pleasantly situated and WELL-FURNISHED RESIDENCE, similar accommodations for my numerous LADY PATIENTS FROM THE COUNTRY, where they will be under the CARE OF LADY ATTENDANTS.

ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D.,
Late Professor of Surgery and of Theory and Practice in the Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DR. ROBERT S. NEWTON'S MEDICAL OFFICE for the treatment of SURGICAL DISEASES, CANCER, FISTULA, PILES, CATARACT, CALCULUS, DISEASES OF THE BONES, ULCERS of every description, TUMORS, every form of DISEASE OF THE EYE, BRONCHIAL AND CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS, POLYPUS, (nasal and uterine,) STRICTURE of every variety, etc., BY HIS IMPROVED METHOD OF PRACTICE, is at No. 242 EAST EIGHTEENTH-ST., between FIFTH-AV. and BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Patients out of the city desiring advice, may address Dr. Robert S. Newton as above by letter.

CANCER.

TUMOR, SCROFULA. A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has efficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should enlist public confidence. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M.

JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, M. D.,
No. 461 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

CANCER.

A new and wonderful discovery, Dr. J. C. DIXON'S CANCER ANTIDOTE, which has already proved, in over five hundred cases, to be the most successful treatment for cancer that has ever been used by man. The method of treatment is indeed simple. This terrible disease is entirely removed in a solid mass, without the use of the knife, loss of blood, producing of pain, caustic burning, or affecting the sound parts. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; No. 726 Broadway; J. O. DIXON, M. D.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY. No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauricoan is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

PRIVATE SURGICAL HOSPITAL.—UNder the exclusive care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, for the treatment of diseases of the pelvic viscera, hemorrhoids, fistula, strictures of the urethra, varicocele, paralysis of the bladder, calculus, diseases of the uterus and ovaria, and anticipated difficult parturition. The hospital is very central, being but three squares from Dr. D.'s residence. The rooms are spacious, and each one has an adjoining small one for an attendant; a single relative will be accommodated if desired, and the reference be satisfactory. During the past fourteen years more than 3,000 cases of surgical affections have been treated. For terms, apply to Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3 daily, or by letter, Box No. 3,121.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of those about contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men, are you subject to nocturnal losses, body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 196 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2,330 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 196 Elm-st., New-York.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, BASED on 25 years of experience, by Dr. H. A. BARROWS, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York. Author of that popular medical work entitled HUMAN FRAILTY. Price 25 cents. Mailed free everywhere.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEyond REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 6 in the morning till 6 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous nobility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle a manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,413	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,420	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,420	.....
ERIN	3,320	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,198	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, July 8
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, July 15
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, July 29
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.—THE NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGAtion Company's steamship VIRGINIA, LEWIS, Master, for Liverpool, will sail from Pier No. 47, North River, on SATURDAY, July 8, at 12 o'clock M. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock.
WILLIAMS & GUION, Agents,
No. 71 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

EUROPE	FRIDAY	July 21
LAFAYETTE	FRIDAY	Aug. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulvard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....60 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	July 8
KANGAROO	WEDNESDAY	July 12
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	July 15
CITY OF LIMERICK	WEDNESDAY	July 19

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON.
The splendid British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. PETERSHAM, will sail, as above, from Pier No. 3, North River, on TUESDAY, July 18, to be followed by the Steamship BELLONA.
For passage, at lowest rates, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For Freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on July 20.

ANCHOR LINE.—STEAMER TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and the IRISH PORTS.
BRITANNIA.....SATURDAY, July 15,
at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 2, North River.
Cabins, $80, $90 and $70. Steerage, $30; in Currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No 6 Bowling-green.

FREIGHT REDUCED TO 15 CENTS PER FOOT.
PASSAGE—First-class, $40; Second-class, $30; Steerage, $20.
FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE.
REGULAR WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
The first-class steamship
NEVADA,
Capt. CARPENTER,
will commence taking freight on Wednesday morning, and positively sail SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 o'clock, from foot of Canal-st., North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
The AMERICA will follow SATURDAY, July 15.
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents to Savannah.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43, North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
July 17—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are assurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
FREIGHTS GREATLY REDUCED.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
ZODIAC,
BULKLEY, Commander,
will sail as above, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, July 13.
For freight or passage, at as low rates as any other line, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GRINNELL.
The CHASE will succeed, and sail on THURSDAY, July 20.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
Regular United States Mail line of new and first-class steamships.
The ALHAMBRA, Capt. BENSON, will be dispatched from Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, 8th July, at 3 P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The GRANADA will follow on Saturday, 15th July.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship
LOUISA MOORE
will sail from pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M. Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The STAR OF THE UNION will follow Saturday, July 15.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.—The CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, will dispatch on the 20th of every month at noon, from pier No. 2, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. FOWLER, at lower rates of passage than any other line. For particulars apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.
N. B.—Two new steamers, the NICARAGUA and LEONE, building for this Company, are nearly complete, and the line will shortly be run every 20 days, which we hope will enable us to offer sufficient accommodation to the great demand for passage by this favorite line, well known to all old Californians for care and attention to the comfort of its passengers.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 58 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 222 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travellers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR, WM. R. BELL, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
The MARIPOSA will follow on Saturday, July 15.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel Steamship HATTERAS, LEWIS PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
The Steamship ARIADNE will succeed the HATTERAS, leaving from the same Pier on the 12th. Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, NO. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers, issued by A. O. WILMARTH, Room No. 23.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Ponghkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on Board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and ORANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 75; forward deck, $1 25. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR NORTHPORT, LLOYD'S DOCK AND OYSTER BAY.—The steamer PILOT BOY, Capt. THOS. F. MARSHALL, will leave Pier No. 35 East River, (Catharine Market Pier,) at 3½ P. M. DAILY, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Northport at 5 A. M., stopping at Whitestone at 6¼.
No freight received after 3 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OHAMBERLAIN, Jr., Agent,
No. 69 South-st.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jey-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 6 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. Landings: Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—THE EXCURSION
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st., at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1 and 4.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY FOR NEW-BRIGHTON, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond, Elm Park.—Boats leave Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 2, 4, 5, 7 P. M. On Sundays—9, 10:30, 12 M.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

FOR NORWALK—LANDING AT WHITE STONE AND GREENWICH—The steamboat JOHN ROMER will leave Pier No. 26, East River, (Peck-slip) daily, Sundays excepted, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,
BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,
From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic.	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG,
SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express;) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from Wells River and Newport, Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal through without stop at 9:30 A. M. Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) at 6 A. M., Sunday.
Leave New-York from 27th-st., at 3, or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25 East River, at 3:15 P. M.; lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (via stage from Littleton,) Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) and Montreal same evening.
For maps and particulars, see "Appleton's Railway Guide."

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows, viz:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sheroo Springs, and at Chatham with trains for points East.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:30 P. M. via Harlem Railroad; sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River,

FEARFUL MARINE DISASTER.

Burning of the Ship William Nelson from Antwerp.

Probable Loss of Four Hundred Lives.

THIRTY KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN SAVED.

The Merchants' Exchange of this city bulletins the following:

"The ship *Wm. Nelson*, Capt. SMITH, from Antwerp June 4, of and for New-York with passengers, was burned on the banks of Newfoundland on the 1st inst. About thirty of her passengers were picked up and taken to St. John, N. F. The boats, with crew, &c., are missing, and it is supposed that 400 lives have been lost."

SECOND DISPATCH.

MONTREAL, Friday, July 7.

Capt. ARTON, of the steamship *Moravian*, gives the following statement:

The Associated Press boatman, at Cape Race, reported that the steamer *Meteor*, belonging to J. & W. STEWART, arrived at St. Johns on Friday with forty of the passengers and crew of the ship *Wm. Nelson*, taken from the burning wreck on the Banks of Newfoundland. The *Wm. Nelson* sailed from Hushing for New-York with German emigrants on board. Before the *Meteor* reached the burning vessel, all the boats had put off full of passengers and crew, but none of the boats had been heard of. As far as Capt. ARTON could learn there were upward of four hundred passengers on board when the vessel sailed.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

The consignees of the ill-fated vessel are Messrs. WHITLOCK & Co., of No. 48 Burling-slip. They state that she was a regular packet ship, plying between this and other ports. She was considered a first-class vessel, was rated A. 1½ American Lloyds, and was of 1,699 tons register. She was built at Somerset, Mass., in 1850, and was valued at $50,000, being insured for about $15,000 only. She left this port on the 27th October, 1863, bound for Panama with a cargo of coal. Thence she sailed for the Chincha Islands, where she loaded a cargo of guano for Antwerp. From the latter port she sailed on the 4th of June, under the command of Capt. LEVI SMITH, with a cargo of 600 tons railroad iron, bound for New-York. No list of passengers has been received by the consignees.

FROM GEORGIA.

LOYAL MEETING IN SAVANNAH.

Great Turn Out of the People—Address of the Newly Appointed Provisional Governor.

From the Savannah Republican, July 3.

Agreeably to the announcement made in the newspapers Saturday, and in response to the invitation of the City Council, who invited Gov. JOHNSON to address the citizens of Chatham County on the state of the country and the future of Georgia, the theatre was crowded to excess on Saturday evening by an appreciative audience to listen to Hon. JAMES JOHNSON.

On the stage, which was devoid of all decoration, the scene shifters had set a very appropriate scene representing the interior of a Grecian temple. Among the prominent citizens present on the stage were his Honor Mayor ARNOLD, accompanied by Aldermen VILLALONGA, BRIGHAM, LACHLISON, ROBERTS, LIPPMAN, together with WYLLY WOODRUFF, the new Collector of this port, Rev. J. McREA and Mr. J. M. MILLS. The military were represented by Gen. S. L. WOODFORD, Gen. FESSENDEN, and Maj. W. C. MANNING, Superintendent of Schools, and one or two staff officers whose names we failed to learn. About 8 o'clock Mayor ARNOLD stepped forth, and in a few graceful remarks introduced the Governor, who was received with great applause, and proceeded to speak as follows to the vast audience:

THE ADDRESS.

I appear before you this evening to solicit your attention to your condition, and to suggest a modority which you will be enabled to extricate yourselves from your present unhappy condition. After a bitter conflict of four long years between both sections of our country, in which each displayed great courage and gallantry, we find ourselves overcome by superior numbers and resources. The people of the Confederate States find themselves without government, Legislatures, or judges, deprived of civil government, yet held by the military authority of the United States, not as territories or as provinces, but as revolted States.

The Governor said he [illegible] rebellion we had been deprived of all civil government, but President JOHNSON was to-day doing all in his power to restore civil government to the Southern States; but his efforts would prove futile and impotent without the aid of the Southern people; but he apprehended the people of the South were ready and willing to coöperate with the United States in the great work of reorganization. There is a proper way prescribed by the Executive of the United States in the oath of amnesty, made so as to distinguish between friend and foe, and to separate the black sheep from the white. Every one is to take this oath to entitle them to become voters. There is no escape from it. Every individual must take it. The question which now presents itself for our consideration is, shall we continue in our present condition or take steps to return to the Union? If we return, the oath is to be taken by us, not for the purpose of annoyance or humiliation, and when the oath has been taken, and in return, pardons have been granted, those persons can organize a State Government, and avail themselves of all its benefits. Many persons have already taken the oath of amnesty, but the ruling at Washington is that the last one prescribed by the Executive must be taken by each voter, and many are making the inquiry why this second oath is made necessary.

I did not know that this question was mooted till I arrived in Savannah. This evening I have had time to investigate the subject, and I think I have ascertained the real reason. The Proclamation of Amnesty issued by President LINCOLN in 1863 or 1864—the exact date is not important—(a voice—It was in December, 1863)—operated legal terms upon all offences and misdemeanors done and committed previous to that date. But the war continued after that time; the citizens were still in revolt against the government; their armies still remained in the field; and those at home were succoring them. These subsequent acts the proclamation of President LINCOLN did not cover. These offences must still be accounted for. Thus a new oath is required, and the citizens must take it in order to cover the whole ground, place themselves in good standing with the government and obtain complete protection of property. Now, when an individual not excepted in the proclamation takes the amnesty oath, he at once becomes a citizen again, and acquires all the benefits of loyalty; his property is free from confiscation, his person exempted from arrest for participation in the rebellion, and he can go to the polls and cast his ballot.

There are certain exceptions made in the proclamation, not of individuals, but of classes, for the purpose of reaching obnoxious individuals, but I assure you this discrimination is not for the purpose of inflicting penalties upon all, and is not a measure of sweeping proscription. It is used simply as a means of separating the guilty from the innocent. Those within the exceptions can make special application for pardon, and I feel confident that nine-tenths of those within the excepted classes will be pardoned. The clemency of the government is wide-sweeping, and awaits the return of nearly all with open arms. When that is done, my instructions are to proceed at once, a sufficient number having taken the oath, to convene a convention of the people. My request is that you and me in this particular, and when the convention shall have met, it will proceed to form a constitution for the State adapted to the new order of things; will provide for the election of a Governor, for members of the Legislature, Judges of the courts and other civil officers. When this machinery shall have been put in motion the functions of my office will have been discharged. I have been appointed simply to enable you to form a government. It is not my province to administer law or make laws, but simply to convene a convention of the people. Objections are often urged against the taking of this oath. It is objected that by the oath we swear to support all the proclamations relating to slavery, and that these proclamations declare that the slaves in the revolted States shall become free from and after a certain period, unless the people of those States return to their allegiance. From information, I presume something over 100,000 slaves—the exact number I do not know—have been enlisted in the armies of the United States, and that others, male and female, have abandoned their former owners and are now under the power and within the control of the United States. I apprehend that no person of considerate judgment entertains the opinion for a moment that the government will ever return these people, thus enlisted and under their control, to their condition of original servitude. The Government of the United States must necessarily come in conflict with the relations which existed previously between them and their former owners. Some new course must be taken with them. What that shall be, it is difficult to suggest. The question is a large one and full of difficulties. Again, a resolution was adopted by both houses of the last Congress of the United States declaring that slavery or involuntary servitude should not exist in the United States, except for crime, and that Congress might enact laws to carry this into effect. This was passed as a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and now awaits the ratification of three-fourths of the States by convention or in legislature, to become part and parcel of the constitution. It has already been adopted by twenty-five States, and the votes of only two more are necessary for its constitutional ratification. This question is now being made an issue in the State o Kentucky; and New-Jersey, Delaware and Virginia will, no doubt, accept the amendment, which will secure the necessary number of States. It will then make no difference to yon or to me how Georgia shall act in the premises, for without our ratification it will become the fundamental law of the land.

Now I call your attention to certain powers of the President and Congress. The President is authorized by the constitution to command the military forces of the United States to snppress insurrection and to repel invasions. The writ of *habeas corpus* may be suspended in case of rebellion, and Congress has power to make captures by sea and by land. War has existed between the United States and the South within the meaning and purview of the constitution; it was a rebellion—too large for an insurrection. The President, by virtue of his office as Commander-in-Chief of the armies, had a right to make captures—to seize horses, to take property—he had a right to capture our soldiers, to make prisoners and to release them on parole or not. We could, under our right as belligerents, do the same thing—it was a right of war. It follows, as a legal sequence, that the President had the power to capture a negro, to hold him in custody, to detain him, whether considered as property or a person. The President acquired an authority over persons and property which he could not exercise in time of peace. It was a latent power, a war power, and by virtue of this power to command the armies of the United States, he issued that proclamation as a rule of war, for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion. The slaves, upon the surrender of our armies, were captured, legally if not actually—in law it makes no difference whether they were actually captured or not—and to-night, by virtue of that proclamation, they stand emancipated. I state this to be my opinion as a lawyer, and as a lawyer, I state that, in my opinion, such will be the decision of the Supreme Court.

I could wish myself that such had not been the case, and that the change had not been thus violently and abruptly made. But slavery, in any event, is gone, and gone forever, and I have no tears to shed or lamentations to make over its departure.

What other objection is there? In that oath we swear to support the constitution and the Union. Some object that we cannot live in the Union again in friendship. Why not? There may be some animosity still at the North, where there are, as here, many bereaved families, and unpleasant reminiscences of the war. But must we always live as Jews and Samaritans? And shall we allow the people of the North to outstrip us in liberality? I have lately been among them, and I have been treated always with kindness. I saw no manifestation of unkind sentiments. The only adverse feeling I saw manifested was in regard to the treatment of Federal prisoners at Andersonville; and mankind will join, and we will join them in denouncing that as the most atrocious of cruelties. But no such stigma should rest on the South, for her people had nothing to do with it. The stigma should not rest upon the Southern people, for though they were on the outside they were yet prisoners as much as those that were within.

We should all lay aside our animosities and meet the North again as friends and brothers. You need not allow your pride to influence you against it. Cannot individuals in private life give up opinions when their leaders, their prominent men, those who help form and control public opinion, have given up theirs? All your leaders are willing to give up their passions and prejudices and go back to the Union under which we prospered, and in which we had no serious calamity until we were tempted to forsake it. That same government which gave us security, comfort at home and respect abroad, will still continue to afford us protection and prosperity.

There is, then, no real objection to going back to the Union. Why should we not? Our young men wish to be educated. Some will take to the law, some to medicine, and some to merchandise, to share the honors and advantages of the Union. By taking this course we can open Congress to them, some of them can become Ministers, we can once more be represented among the lawgivers of the nation, and Georgia have her influence in the general government, and stand redeemed and regenerated.

There is another important consideration. Do you want your city built up, Labor employed, capital profitably invested? Then you must be advocates of the government. Unless you are, capital, ever timid, will stay abroad; you must give security by law to property, and become advocates of law, and what is true of Savannah is true of every town and city of Georgia, and of the State itself.

I believe I have spoken on all the important points. Now are you prepared to come forward and extricate Georgia from her difficulties by taking the oath of amnesty and establishing your own government?

I have conversed with Gen. GILLMORE and the military commander in this city. A Provost Judge is to be appointed in every district to administer the oath, give a certified copy to the person taking it, and send the original to Washington. Every opportunity is to be given. Come forward and do it yourself, and take your neighbor by the arm and induce him to do so. Put yourself in the right position and there will be no difficulty. If Georgia is the first State to return to the Union, it will not only confirm her right to the title of the Empire State of the South, but give her new claims to honor and glory. Redeem her, and State after State will wheel into line. After the waste and ravages of both armies, she will "bud and blossom as the rose." If we cultivate further animosity we shall become baleful to others and ourselves, calamity after calamity will come upon us, and we shall live still under military burdens. Your destiny is in your own hands.

I have made these remarks with a view to induce you to renew your allegiance to the government of our country. I approach a step above—let us renew our allegiance to the King Eternal, and having on our bended knees confessed that we have all sinned, with hearts attuned by contrition, go forth and sing the angelic song, "Peace, peace on earth, and good will toward men."

At the conclusion of the Governor's address, which was received with expressions of universal favor, the audience made loud calls for Mayor ARNOLD, but his Honor was absent, having been suddenly called away to attend a patient. Calls were also made for Gens. WOODFORD and FESSENDEN, and WILLY WOODBRIDGE, Esq., but no response was made, and the vast audience returned to their homes, well pleased with the first address of their new Governor, and we trust, resolved to heed the excellent advice administered. We hope our citizens will soon be permitted to hear his Excellency again on the vital questions of the day.

FROM MEXICO.

CESSION OF TERRITORY TO FRANCE.

Advices from Vera Cruz Direct—Maximilian about to Cede Sinaloa, Durango and Sonora to France as Security for the War Debt.

The new steamship *Manhattan*, Capt. TURNER, from Vera Cruz 28th June, and Havana July 3, arrived yesterday afternoon—thus making the trip from Havana in three days and twenty-four hours.

To the Purser of the ship, Mr. EDWARD AUSTIN, we are indebted for his attentions in the prompt delivery of our correspondence and for information.

The only important news from Mexico is that the Emperor intended issuing a decree about the end of June or first of July, ceding Sinaloa, Durango and Sonora to the French as security for the war debt of France.

Vera Cruz was very healthy, no cases of yellow fever having occurred at that place or at Havana.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Progress of the Insurrection in Hayti—The Sacrifice of Blood—Puerto Plata, Mexico, &c.

HAVANA, Monday, July 3, 1865.

The latest news from Hayti, by way of Santiago de Cuba, represent the insurrection as progressing, and GEFFRARDE had suffered some reverses. He, however, boldly faces his enemies and heads his army. Among the insurgents are said to be some Dominicans.

Guarica was besieged and had been again occupied by the Government, after a desperate struggle, which ended in the evacuation of the place by the revolted.

In Jackmel everybody had came forward to defend the government, and had donned the uniform. In that town a recent incident had shown how deep rooted are the practices of *obi* amongst the more ignorant. An old man dressed in the mummery of a wizard appeared there, and was soon consulted professionally by some men who were anxious for riches without going to California, as they do in the States, or buying lottery tickets, as the would-be Crœsuses here. NAPOLEON III. accuses CICERO and PLUTARCH of slandering CATALINE, when they charge him with giving his dupes human blood to drink, but the *obi man* was clearly proven guilty of the devilish act, a poor old man being the victim of the cannibal rite which was expected to enrich the votaries. However, the police have caught all the murderous gang except, unfortunately, the wizard, hut of course he knew the use of a broomstick. A similar frightful act of superstition occurred a year or so ago, when several of the criminals paid for their crime with their lives, for GEFFRARDS will show no quarter to such wretches.

The mercantile firm of VICENTE BROTHERS, of St. Juan, in Puerto Rico, has failed. They were the agents of a line of steamers belonging to this port, but the agency has been transferred to another firm. In the last-named island there had been some slight shocks of an earthquake.

With regard to the treaty between Spain and Dominica, all who arrive from there agree in asserting that the expenses of the war are to be repaid to Spain, and all Spaniards to be protected in their lives and property.

Puerto Plata had been evacuated and nothing had been destroyed, except the redoubt which had been erected contiguous to the church. In spite of its recent calamities, many commercial men preferred to remain.

The inhabitants of the City of Mexico are in consternation. Rumors which cannot be traced to any source, will, however, persist in flowing through the city, affirming that the seat of government is to be removed to some other more eligible site. It is said that Puebla has found favor in the royal eyes; the air is purer, the landscape more smiling, and, not least, it is considered more loyal. Certainly, its position is superior. A journal of the capital, in opposing the change, is obliged to allow that Mexico City is situated in a swampy valley, but contends that a corporation inclined to do its duty could keep it in a healthy, clean condition.

It is generally confessed by the French passengers who touch at this island that the hopes of the Republican party are rapidly increasing, while the ranks, not only of the guerrillas, but of the regular armies, under Gens. NEGRETE, PUEBLITA, &c., find numerous recruits. The late encounter, in which the Austrian legion was roughly handled, has added to the high spirits of the National party.

It appears to be MAXIMILIAN'S policy to station the French in those departments more exposed to a collision with the citizens of his powerful neighbor; I mean Chihuahua, Sonora, Coahuila, Tamaulipas and New-Leon. Probably Marshal BAZAINE will make a journey to the frontier. The Austrians and Belgians will remain quartered in the interior. Garrisons to defend the country from the Indians will be stationed in all exposed districts.

A proposition has been made by the Minister of Agriculture and Manufactures, (FOMENTO,) to introduce 100,000 laborers from the coast of Africa, in order to cultivate the Southern district, (Tierra Caliente.) The proposer says if this course is not adopted, those lands must be abandoned, for the white race cannot support the heat of the climate. He estimates the consequent increase of national wealth at fifty millions of dollars annually. The measure is recommended by the Committee of Colonization, but opposed by a member who sees in the introduction and amalgamation of the African race a social calamity.

Mr. CLUTE, who has been granted the right to place three lines of telegraph, is to receive from the government an allowance of $30 per kilometre, payable as the work advances. LARA.

The Rebellion In Hayti Gaining Ground—Several Reverses Sustained by Geffrard's Troops—Horrible Impositions by a Pretended Sorcerer.

HAVANA, Monday, July 3, 1865.

The steamer *Manhattan* arrived here yesterday afternoon from Vera Cruz the 28th, and leaves for New-York to-day.

The *Diario* says:

At Santo Domingo, the squadron destined to complete the abandonment of the island, was expected. There were yet remaining many families disposed to leave the island, some going to St. Thomas, Porto Rico, and different points of Cuba.

As regards the treaty, which was celebrated with the commissioners representing the Government of the Island according to the general version, it is agreed to indemnify Spain for all the expense of the war, and to respect the lives and property of Spaniards who remain on the island.

In Hayti the revolution was making headway, and GEFFRARDS' troops had suffered several reverses. GEFFRARDS is always at the head of his fighting troops. Among those who have taken arms against the government are many Dominicans.

Guarico had been in a state of siege and was reoccupied by the government troops after a desperate fight, which obliged the rebels to evacuate it.

There had been quite an excitement at Jackmel, caused by an old man, who, representing himself as a sorcerer, played upon the credulities of a few people, promising them riches, etc., if they did what he required of them, one of his requirements being to drink the blood of a man. There were not found wanting some hard-hearted and cruel enough to believe him, and kill an innocent old man and drink his blood.

The deed was discovered and almost all the parties concerned in this diableric, except the promoter, have been arrested by the police, who are in active pursuit of the sorcerer.

All the inhabitants of Jackmel sustain GEFFRARDS' government, and dress in soldier garb.

The steamer *Leon* arrived at Santiago, on the 24th, from Puerto Plata, bringing the troops lately garrisoned there, and the late Governor. The place had been left in the greatest order, nothing being destroyed but the redoubt built at the church. The houses constructed by the Spaniards still remain standing, and those inhabitants that remained to look after their property, occupy themselves in small traffic.

Havana is quite dull—nothing doing; weather warm, and many Cubans have gone to the States to pass the Summer.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS AND THE GULF.

Affairs on the Rio Grande—From the Red River Country—Various Systems of Freedmen's Labor—The New-Orleans Banks—What Became of their Specie, &c.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAIRO, Sunday, July 2.

New-Orleans dates of the 25th and Memphis of the 30th are received.

A Bagdad letter of the 17th to the *True Delta* says: The day prior to the occupation of Brownsville by Gen. BROWN, U. S. A., his Adjutant was sent under flag of truce to confer with Gen. SLAUGHTER, C. S. A., who welcomed the Adjutant warmly, and insisted on his visiting Matamoras, on the Mexican side, remarking that he wished to disabuse the people there of the idea that the South would carry her animosity beyond the present war.

On the occupation of Brownsville by Gen. BROWN, Gen. MEJIA, Imperialist Mexican, sent to inquire how Mexicans would be treated on the Texas side, to which Gen. BROWN replied, "The same as Mexicans are treated in Mexico;" after which answer the utmost good feeling abounded on both sides.

CORTINAS continues to annoy his renegade Mexican friends. He is posted above Matamoras, keeping Matamoras and Bagdad in a fever.

An Austrian of high degree, and military commander of Bagdad, has carried things with a high hand lately, first inviting resident citizens to assist in the town against the Republican party, to which he received no response, and then forcing men of all nationalities to work on his fortifications, under the muskets of his greasy soldiers—the very outcasts of Mexico. American citizens have also been forced to work on the fortifications, but since the blue-coated soldiers of the United States have commenced dotting the prairie opposite Bagdad, the Americans have been more courteously treated by all classes. The French have but few friends in Mexico. The state of the government is certainly worse than under the old form.

Santiago is assuming a very military appearance. A fleet of about a dozen vessels are off the bar, discharging stores and soldiers, and regiments are moving toward the Rio Grande, most probably intended for Brownsville.

Real estate in Bagdad has declined 90 cents on the dollar since the surrender of the Confederate armies.

An Alexandria letter of June 19 to the New-Orleans *Times* describes the inhabitants along the banks of Red River, as far as Fort Derussy, as rude in their habits and of great poverty. Their principal pursuit on the border of the river is that of rafting logs and conveying them to the nearest saw-mill. The same letter says the little town of Alexandria has, for the past week, been the scene of busy animation. The passage through of forces has been steady and constant. The Second Indiana Heavy Artillery are now encamped in the vicinity of this place, awaiting transit to Shreveport. Arrived to-day, the Third Wisconsin and Seventh Indiana, both cavalry regiments, very full in numbers and exceedingly well equipped. The amount of cotton in the neighborhood of Alexandria is small. Straggling soldiers of the surrendered commands of KIRBY SMITH and others are daily finding their way to the great Mississippi, thence home. There is now in the Red River seven feet of water, and falling.

Boats that have been tied up in out of the way bayous are daily coming down to Red River, and will be used as transports in this expedition until there is no longer use for them.

The main business transpiring here is that included in the orders of the Colonel commanding. The delivery of arms is taking place every day; old and young men bring in even their fowling pieces.

Flour is selling here at $9 per barrel. There is no pork or bacon in the market, and sugar and molasses in small quantities.

Half the town of Alexandria is laid in ashes, the effect of military movements heretofore.

The Eleventh Illinois, doing duty at Alexandria, will soon be relieved and mustered out of service.

Business is slowly reviving. Cotton is on the rise and gold declining.

In an article on plantation labor in Louisiana, the New-Orleans *Times* says there are widely different methods explained under the sanction of the military authorities and general government for employing freedmen. One plan is to appoint a person to take charge of the plantation seized by the government and to manage the cultivation of the place with the freedmen as laborers, and for their benefit, allotting to each family a dwelling and lot of ground.

The second way has been to deliver the plantations to the care of a colony of blacks to conduct its culture, the slaves managing the business without anything more than occasional examination and supervision on the ground by white persons. These modes of keeping the blacks occupied is also under control of the Treasury officers.

The third method is that prosecuted under the direct superintendency of the parish Provost-Martial by private parties, by which the negroes are employed at the rate of wages determined by the age and sex of the laborers under contracts executed in presence of the Provost-Martial. Commenting on the working of these systems, the *Times* says, observation goes to show that the first mentioned is the worst. Under it the crops are generally poorly tilled; the cottages are not well kept; laziness and unthrift are everywhere seen; the plantation is injured; the blacks are dissatisfied—they work without energy, and accomplish next to nothing. The community system works better. In some instances the colored people have fine prospects of a crop which will make a handsome return for their work. They seem to take more pains about the condition of their cabins, and labor with more regularity by themselves than when under the direction of a Treasury overseer. This has not been the universal result, but enough has been done to show that for the time this plan will work. It is, however, a perfectly well established fact that there is little to be hoped from the community system in the long run. Of the three plans now in operation, that under control of the planters is producing the best results, though there is abundant room for progress.

The *True Delta* says it has been positively ascertained what was the fate of the specie sent away by the New-Orleans banks at the time the city was captured by the Union forces. Immediately upon the surrender of the Confederate armies a commission was sent by the banks into the Confederacy to look after, and, if possible, to secure this money. Telegraphic advices have been received from them which do not leave room to doubt that the money was used by the rebel authorities prior and at the time of the grand collapse. It has also been pretty clearly ascertained that large sums of this money were appropriated by some high Confederate dignitaries for their own personal benefit. There were about $4,500,000 of this specie in all, and its loss will prove a severe blow to the banks.

The same paper says rumors were current upon our streets that important changes are to be made.

Rumors point to a Provisional Government in Louisiana similar to that in North Carolina, and are said to have come from high official sources in Washington.

A big mail from Galveston, Texas, was received in New-Orleans on the 24th, the first from that quarter since the occupation of New-Orleans and Memphis by Union troops.

The *Picayune* says accounts from the country report that crop prospects are very encouraging. The rains have been plenteous and fructifying. Sugar, cotton, corn and rice are looking well. Thus far, too, that dreadful enemy, which cast such a blight last season over the cotton fields, the army worm or caterpiller, has not heralded his approach.

Fatal Shooting Affair.

WHEELING, Va., Friday, July 7.

A most distressing and fatal calamity occurred here about 9 o'clock last night, resulting in the death of Capt. JOHN LIST, an old and prominent citizen of this city, and the wounding of Major MCPHIAL, Chief Paymaster of the department. A squad of provost guards were in pursuit of an escaped prisoner when an order was given to fire, which was obeyed by one of the members, the ball taking effect in the thigh of Capt. LIST, severing an artery, and then passing through the foot of Major MCPHIAL, producing a painful flesh wound.

Capt. LIST died in about an hour after receiving the wound. The affair has caused a deep feeling through the community.

Endowment of a College in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 7.

The *Bulletin* announces a magnificent endowment of half a million dollars by Hon. ASA PACKER, of Mauch Chunk, Penn., for the establishment of a college near Bethlehem. He also gives fifty-seven acres of land.

The Stonewall Pirate.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 8.

The Department of State has been officially informed that the Spanish Government proposes issuing orders to the Captain-General of Cuba to deliver to the United States Government the insurgent ram *Stonewall* now at Havana.

Sentenced for Murder.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Friday, July 7.

Gov. CURTIN has signed the death warrants of DAVID GREGER and WILLIAM HOPKINS for murder. They are to be executed on the 11th of August in Philadelphia.

Collision.

The Staten Island ferryboat *Northfield*, while on her 9 o'clock trip from New-York, and when about a mile below Governor's Island, ran into the steamer *Joseph Belknap*, also bound down the bay, while endeavoring to cross the *Northfield's* bow. The *Belknap* had her port wheel-house, with the guard and rail carried away, and wheel somewhat damaged. The *Northfield* did not receive any damage.

Personal.

Col. BURNETT, government prosecutor in the assassination trial, accompanied by Col. TREAT, Commissary-General of Gen. SCHOFIELD'S corps, and Col. COX, Adjutant-General of the Twenty-third Army Corps, arrived here yesterday. They leave for the West in a few days, after enjoying their first furlough for three years. Col. COX is brother to Gen. COX, the nominee for Governor of Ohio.

Criminal Statistics.

From the records of the Court of Special Sessions, it appears that during the six months ending June 30, 1864, nine hundred and nine offenders were tried. During the corresponding period of this year, one thousand and forty-seven were placed on trial, being an increase of one hundred and thirty-eight. Of these cases tried during the six months ending July 1, 600 were cases of larceny, and 415 of assault and battery. Of these offenders 687 were males, and 360 females. 819 were convicted, and 228 were turned out of court with a Scotch verdict, "Not proven." The greatest number of assaults and battery cases occur in the warm weather. Thus 43 persons are charged with these offences in February, while in June there are 107. Of the 173 tried in January, only 20 were acquitted, while in sultry June there were 55. In the cold weather more females fight than men.

In January last there were 173 trials in the Sessions, and 60 of the defendants were women. In June there were 218 trials, and only 64 women appeared at the bar as culprits. In January there were 110 trials for larceny and 57 for assault and battery. In June there were 100 trials for larceny and 107 for assault and battery.

On the 31st of December, 1864, there were in the Workhouse, 1,497; City Prison, 290; Penitentiary, 180; Sing Sing, 1,000; Clinton and Auburn, 1,000; in County Jails, 500. Total, 4,467.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. Michael Hahn, La.; Dean Richmond, Batavia; Dr. R. G. Burnham, Chicago; Hon. J. Edgar Thompson, Phila.; Judge F. L. Jewett, Ohio; Col. P. J. Classen, U. S. A.; Clark W. Thompson, Minn.; E. F. Jenkins, Baltimore; Gov. T. G. Pratt, Baltimore; and Hon. Thos. H. Scott, Phila., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. R. B. Treat and Col. A. Burnett, of Gen. Sherman's Staff; Maj.-Gen. Kilpatrick, U. S. A.; Judge Gimstead, Oregon; and J. Sharp, Lieut. Bridger, Utah, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Maj. S. S. Motley, and Maj. J. C. Gray, of Boston; Maj. Williamson, Georgia; J. Ray, Montreal; and H. B. Sturges, Boston, are at the Brevort House.

Isaac Rich, J. Atkinson, and Lieut. Muir, of England, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Thomas Mosely, London, is at the Everett House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CONVICTIONS IN THE KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.—J. MORAN and JAMES J. HAYES were tried in this court yesterday on the charge of stealing three horses from the stable of Alderman BLISS in Greenpoint, on the night of the 24th of May last. The accused were found in possession of the animals, on their way to the ferry. The horses, valued at about $2,000, were identified shortly after the arrest of the accused, who were convicted and remanded for sentence.....JOHN MEINERS was arraigned for robbery, in having stolen from the room of Mrs. MATILDA WITTENBURG, in the 17th Ward, on the 1st of July, 1864, the sum of $900 in greenbacks, which amount had been placed in her keeping by her husband and brother, who had enlisted. A verdict of guilty was rendered by the jury.....JAMES MYERS was convicted of committing a felonious assault with a knife upon M. J. BURNS, of No. 152 Second-street. He explained, in extenuation, that he had mistaken BURNS for another man with whom he had a difficulty. The prisoners were remanded for sentence.

THE COURTS.—The Kings County Circuit Court is finishing up the business of June. The next regular term will be held in October. The July term of the Brooklyn City Court will be commenced on Monday, the 10th inst., when the first twenty causes on the calendar will be taken up. Issues of fact before a jury, will be tried the second week, and all other issues the fourth week. Notes of issue for the September term should be filed on or before Saturday, Aug. 26.

DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE.—Mlle. MORENSI, the favorite vocalist, residing in Brooklyn, is to take her departure for Europe to-day in the steamship *Virginia*, with the intention of remaining absent for one year. She is to proceed to Milan, Italy, where she will devote herself to the study of operatic music and the cultivation of her voice. The friends of the lady have presented her the handsome sum of $1,500 in gold.

THE KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEES.—One of the Democratic General Committees, of which Mr. E. J. LOWBER is Chairman, adopted an address at their recent meeting, in which the policy of President JOHNSON, as thus far divulged, was indorsed. Another General Committee, called the Regulars, held a meeting on Thursday night, at which the Chairman, JAMES DEVAUCHE, resigned, and Col. CALVIN E. PRATT was elected in his place.

SUN STRUCK.—A woman named ELIZABETH FINNEY, residing No. 19 City Hall-place, New-York, was taken suddenly ill yesterday in Evergreens' Cemetry, the result of the intense heat. She was conveyed to the house of Mr. SEAMAN, corner of Broadway and the Old Bushwick Road, where she still remained last evening in a very precarious condition.

FIRE.—A fire occurred at the corner of Hamilton-avenue and Mill-street, about 7 o'clock last evening, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

Williamsburgh.

THE TROUBLES IN THE E. D. FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The agitation in the Fire Department, arising from the recent action of the commissioners in the matter of the bell-ringers and disbanding of certain companies, still continues, with no prospect of a speedy abatement. Last night a committee, consisting of one member from each company, assembled at Firemen's Hall, by direction of the Board of Representatives, with a view to harmonize existing troubles with the commissioners. After considerable fencing by the leaders of the clashing factions, the committee adjourned without making out any line of future proceeding.

SUN STROKE.—Mr. ROBERT KING, residing at the corner of First and Grand streets, E. D., while on a visit to New-York, was prostrated by heat in Montgomery-street. After the application of restoratives, he recovered sufficiently to be brought home in a carriage. Hopes are given by his physicians of his recovery.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, about 28 years of age, five feet eight inches high, was yesterday found in Newtown Creek. The only article of clothing on deceased when found was a check shirt. The body was considerably decomposed, having been in the water about four weeks.

RECOVERY OF THE BODY OF MISS KLEIN.—The body of this young woman, who was accidentally drowned by falling off a ferry-boat into the slip at the foot of South Seventh-street, E. D., has been recovered and interred by her family in Cypress Hill Cemetery.

FINAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—A meeting of the board was held on Thursday evening at Firemen's Hall, for the purpose of settling up all unfinished business. Mr. PLATT presided. It was decided to present the banner of the Department and also the monument in Firemen's Hall to Exempt Engine Company. The Marshall Honse fire-nucket of the *Cumberland*, and other military trophies of the Department have already been presented to the Bureau of Military Statistics in Albany. Mr. PLATT returned thanks for the courtesy he had received from the board during the last five years, and reminding the members that the board had no longer a legal existence, the meeting, on motion, adjourned *sine die*.

RIOT NIPPED IN THE BUD.—A false alarm of fire, at about 9 o'clock last evening, brought out the firemen of the Fifth District; and several fire companies having met in Canal-street, near the Bowery, an attempt was made to create a riot. The police of the Sixth Ward, anticipating difficulty, were promptly on the ground, and on the first blow, they stepped in, and scattered the crowd. No arrests were made. Multitudes of citizens tarried in the Bowery, near Canal and Grand streets, until a late hour in the evening, evidently expecting to witness the promised riot among firemen, but they were disappointed.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—FRITZ GENTHER, a workman in Messrs. KOEHLER BROTHERS' brewery, in First-avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, accidentally fell through a hatch in the brewery, yesterday afternoon, and was instantly killed. ....ANN CALLAHAN, a child of eight months, accidentally rolled out of a bed in her parents' dwelling, at No. 264 East Fourteenth-street, yesterday morning, and was killed.

BON VOYAGE.—Dr. SHEPHARD, the original Turkish-bath man, having made a fortune and enlarged his bonndaries several times, is about doing so some more, prior to which he proposes visiting the old country, where he will examine the baths of the Orientals, the laving places of the Musselmanic dignitaries, and thence return to his native shore, to impart health and perspiratory satisfaction to his friends and countrymen.

PROSTRATED BY HEAT.—WILLIAM NASH was taken into the Thirteenth Ward Police-station last evening, having been prostrated by heat. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Evening Exchange.

$65,000 Am. Gold	125¾	400	Cleve. & Pitts	b3	70
100 N. Y. Cen. R	90¾	100	do		70¾
100 Erie Railway	83	600	do		70
200 do	83¾	300	Chic. & R. I		107¾
400 do	83½	100	Chi. & N. W. P		62¾
100 Reading R	93¼	100	do	83	62¾
100 Mich. S. & N. L	83	400	do		62¾
100 do	83¼	50	do		62
100 Cum. Coal Co	43½	100	Canton Co		41¾
100 Quick. Min. Co	60¾				

There will be no Evening Exchange until Monday.

[Advertisement.]

AN INCREASING DEMAND.—No article has ever won more general and lasting favor than PLANTATION BITTERS.

The demand for them from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible.

The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority.

For Dyspepsia, and Low Spirits, Bad Breath, Pain in the Side, Back, and Stomach, Distress after Eating, Headache, Heartburn, &c., we confidently recommend the PLANTATION BITTERS.

They are the pleasantest tonic ever taken. No change of diet is required while using them. Eat all the good, healthy food your stomach craves.

The good effects of PLANTATION BITTERS are seen upon making the first trial. A very few bottles often leave the worst dyspeptic sound and hearty from head to foot.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

Mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent via Liverpool and Queanstown, per steamer *City of Boston*, close to-day at 10:30 A. M. Mails for the German States via Hamburg, per steamer *Borussia*, also close to-day at the same hour.

Mails for Havana and the West Indies, per steamer *Liberty*, close to-day at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails.5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island.....5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....3 P. M.
North Mails.....5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at.....5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arago, from Port Royal—Brevet Maj.-Gen. E. E. Potter, Brevet Brig.-Gen. M. S. Littlefield, Majors J. C. Gray and Wilkinson, Col. W. W. Marple, Mrs. Morris and 2 children, Miss Morris, Lieut. S. S. Gregory, Lieut.-Col. Bogart, Surgeon Cutter, Mrs. Surgeon Trenor, Miss Lonisa Judd, Mrs. Richardson, Miss Richardson, Mrs. S. C. Vaughn

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4301. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 9, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ORDERED TO DUTY.

Important to Regimental Officers of Volunteers.

They are Forthwith to Join Their Commands.

Hereafter Not to be Sent Out of Their Departments.

SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS MADE.

All Enlisted Men Now Absent to be Sent to Their Regiments.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 8.

The following General Order was issued to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 8, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS: Regimental officers of volunteers on detached service to join their proper commands first, with the exceptions hereinafter enumerated.

The following is ordered:

1. All commissioned officers of volunteers, for both white and colored regiments, or independent companies, now absent on detached service from their commands, and not on duty within their proper armies or departments, will proceed forthwith to join their respective regiments and companies.

2. Hereafter, no commissioned regimental officer of volunteers will be placed on duty or transferred thereon, out of the army or department in which his regiment may be serving.

The exceptions authorized under the foregoing are as follows:

1. Officers on duty mustering out and discharging the volunteer forces.

2. Aides-de-Camp to general officers on duty commanding troops.

3. Officers on courts-martial or military commissions, and those on duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, under direct orders from War Department, Adjutant-General's office.

Second—All enlisted men absent on detached service from their regiments or companies and outside the armies or departments in which the same may be serving, will at once be sent to join their respective commands unless they are absent therefrom by orders from the headquarters of a military division or superior authority.

Third—Commanding Generals of departments and armies are charged with the prompt execution of this order, and, upon its provisions being fully complied with, will report the fact to the Adjutant-General of the army.

Fourth—No commissioned officer or enlisted man, absent in violation of this order, will be paid outside of the army or department in which his regiment or company may be serving.

By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

An Important Order.

THE NEW PROVISIONAL CORPS.

From the Washington Star.

The following order designates the commanding officers of the new Provisional Corps, Maj.-Gen. WRIGHT commanding:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 15.—By virtue of Special Orders No. 339, current series, from the Adjutant-General's office, this army, as an organization, ceases to exist.

The troops, not already directed to be mustered out, will be consolidated in each corps into divisions of three brigades each, to be commanded respectively as follows, viz.:

First Division, from Sixth Corps.—Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. W. Getty, commanding division. First Brigade, Brig.-Gen. T. Seymour, commanding. Second Brigade, Brevet Maj.-Gen. Frank Wheaton, commanding. Third Brigade, Brig.-Gen. J. E. Hamblin, commanding.

Second Division, from Second Corps.—Brevet Maj.-Gen. Gershom Mott, commanding division. First Brigade, Brig.-Gen. R. De Trobriand, commanding. Second Brigade, Gen. R. E. Pierce, commanding. Third Brigade, Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. N. Macy, commanding.

Third Division, from Sixth Corps.—Brevet Maj.-Gen. R. B. Ayres, commanding division. First Brigade, Brig.-Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, commanding. Second Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Henry Barter, commanding. Third Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Joseph Hayes, commanding.

These divisions will be organized, temporarily, into a Provisional Corps, to be commanded by Maj.-Gen. H. G. WRIGHT.

So soon as this organization shall have been effected, and all the regiments now ordered out of service shall have left, the division commanders herein named will report to Maj.-Gen. WRIGHT, who will march the Provisional Corps to some healthy location on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, west of the Monocacy, selecting such place as will afford facilities for supplying the command, and as will be the least injurious to private property in the vicinity.

The necessary transportation for this movement will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department.

On reaching the position herein indicated, Maj.-Gen. WRIGHT will make his returns to Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK, commanding Middle Department.

The following officers of General Staff are assigned to duty with the divisions and brigades of the corps, viz:

First Division—Maj. Andrew J. Smith, Adjutant General of Volunteers; Maj. and Brevet Col. Hazard Stevens, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, Division Inspector; Maj. J. F. Hazleton, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers; Capt. H. B. Masters, Commissary Subsistence of Volunteers.

First Brigade—Capt. George Clendennin, Jr., Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers; Capt. Benjamin Taylor, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers; Capt. Simeon Spicer, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.

Second Brigade—Capt. M. Barber, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers; Capt. Thomas O'Hare, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers; Assistant Quartermaster, vacant.

Third Brigade—Assistant Adjutant General, vacant; Capt. H. W. Kingsley, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers; Assistant Quartermaster vacant.

Second Division—Major Wm. R. Driver, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers; Capt. C. J. Queen, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers; Major G. W. Johnes, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.

First Brigade—Captain and Brevet Major J. P. Finkelmeier, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers; Major Gleason, Captain and A. Q. M., Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers; Capt. A. Hubbell, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers.

Second Brigade—Capt. A. C. Paul, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers; Capt. Levi Wells, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers; Capt. D. F. Ellsworth, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.

Third Brigade—Assistant Adjutant-General, vacant; Capt. W. A. Nichols, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers; Capt. John Fahy, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.

Third Division—Assistant Adjutant-General, vacant; Capt. Percy B. Spear, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers; Capt. James T. Woodall, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers; Surgeon W. R. De Witt, Surgeon-in-Chief.

First Brigade—Capt. Wm. Fowler, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers; Capt. E. Warren, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers; Assistant Quartermaster, vacant.

Second Brigade—Capt. J. Harrison Lamdin, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers; Capt. B. F. Bucklin, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers; Assistant Quartermaster vacant.

Third Brigade—Capt. F. C. Cowdrey, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers; Capt. G. G. Barth, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers; Assistant Quartermaster vacant.

So soon as these headquarters shall have been broken up, and their services can be spared, the Third and Tenth Regiments United States Infantry, will report to Maj.-Gen. WRIGHT, commanding Provisional Corps.

All General, Staff, and other officers, not herein named will, unless otherwise directed, proceed, as soon as practicable, to their respective places of residence, whence they will report by letter to the Adjutant-General United States Army, and await orders.

By command of Maj.-Gen. MEADE.
GEORGE D. RUGGLES, Ass't. Adj.-Gen.
Official: S. T. BARSTOW, Ass't. Adj.-Gen.

The State Military—General Order.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, July 5, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13.—Pursuant to section 21 of the Militia Law, a Military Commission is hereby appointed to examine into the physical ability, moral character, capacity, attainments, general fitness for the service and efficiency of such commissioned officers as shall be ordered before it, pursuant to the provisions of that section.

The following-named officers are hereby appointed members of such commission, viz.: Brig.-Gen. JAMES B. SWAIN, Engineer-in-Chief; Brig.-Gen. ALEXANDER W. HARVEY, Judge-Advocate-General; Col. EMMONS CLARK, Seventh Regiment National Guard; Col. C. H. CLARK, Fifty-fourth National Guard; Lieut.-Col. THEODORE B. GATES, Twentieth National Guard.

The commission will meet on Tuesday next, July 11 inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the State Capitol in the City of Albany.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
(Signed,) WM. IRVINE, Adjutant-General.
Official: B. C. GILBERT, Acting Asst. Adj.-Gen.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Formal Reception of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York Regiment — Splendid Collation — Good Speeches and Singing—Interesting News to Those Awaiting the Paymaster—Bounties—Notice to the One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment—No Fresh Arrivals Yesterday.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment of New-York, familiarly known as the "Monitor Regiment," and of whose arrival a brief notice appeared in yesterday's TIMES, was given a formal, yet hearty welcome by the friends of the regiment, at the armory of the Seventh Regiment. Good speeches, a splendid dinner and fine singing and music comprised the interesting exercises of the day, which were as may be supposed, a perfect success.

The spacious armory or drill room, over Tompkins' Market, was neatly laid out with four long tables, lengthwise, and one placed across the room at the head of the others. These tables appeared to good advantage, with their nice white covers, glistening glasses, and shining plates and dishes. Along the walls stood the stacks of muskets carried by the members of the regiment through many a hot battle and wearisome march. The dinner, or collation, was gotten up by Mr. ISAAC HALL, No. 768 Third-avenue, at the direction of a committee appointed by the numerous friends of the regiment, and consisted of sandwiches in every known variety, bread and butter, and cold meats in all the various styles. Several barrels of delicious iced lemonade and any quantity of ice cream, with cakes and tarts in abundance.

At 4 o'clock the regiment was marched in and the men took up position along the different tables, eager and well-prepared for the attack soon to commence. The Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Hon. D. S. Coddington, J. W. Farr, Geo. W. Beale, W. J. Valentine, W. H. Christie, A. L. Northrup, W. Wade, S. S. Palmer, R. S. Cole, Isaac Hall, Rufus S. King, Capt. W. Howland and D. Jacobus soon got matters in working shape, and with the help of thirty sable waiters and the kind assistance of several lady friends the tables were declared ready. Then grace having been said, the gallant "monitors" fell to with a will. During the progress of the dinner the band of the Seventh Regiment discoursed excellent music as the boys of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh investigated the mysteries of the "spread." We need not say that they enjoyed the kind treat thus provided, as having just arrived in a government transport from Charleston, the contrast between the fare on board ship, and the groaning board before them, must have been great.

After dinner, and when the clatter of crockery and the jingling of glass-ware had ceased, the returning song written by Mrs. LYDIA BAXTER, expressly for the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment, was sung by Mr. ROBERTS, leader of the Thirteenth-street Church, assisted by a host of willing amateur voices. The following are the words of the

MONITORS' WELCOME:

Dearest boys we bid you welcome
To your homes again:
Well fulfilled your Soldier-mission,
In your long campaign.
To maintain our country's honor,
And her rights to shield,
You unstained our starry banner
On the gory field.
CHORUS.—Gladly now we greet you,
Welcome home again,
Yes, welcome;
Now this "cruel war is over,"
Welcome home again.

Sad the thought of comrades lying
Where they nobly fell;
When our flag in triumph flying
We've sung a long farewell.
But you laid them down in glory
In their martyr-bed:
With the thought of friends before you
Weeping for their dead.
CHORUS.—Gladly now we greet you, &c.

Monitors you guarded bravely
Treason's infant nest:
Sumter's flag that fell so early,
Greeted on her crest.
But the "cruel war is over."
Freedom's dawn is bright;
Glory sits upon our banner,
God has blessed the right.
CHORUS—Gladly now we greet you,
Welcome home again,
Yes, welcome;
Now this "cruel war is over,"
Welcome home again.

ETHAN ALLEN, Esq., then came forward and gave utterance to a few words of welcome to the regiment, in which he referred to the history of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh, and of its varied and extensive field of duty and of service.

Rev. Mr. ARMITAGE and Dr. BURCHARD also addressed the gathering of veterans and home friends with good effect and amid great applause. The cheering of the brave boys in the army blue was quite a feature, and the appearance of the command was very fine. Their uniforms were all good and new, and the equipments were in the most perfect order. The proceedings at length broke up about 6 o'clock, when everybody departed more than satisfied at the great success obtained and the kindly feelings expressed.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment was raised under the three-year call of 1862. It was recruited in about two months by Gen. W. GURNEY, formerly Captain in the Sixty-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers. A large part of the regiment is from Long Island, the remainder mostly from New-York City. It was mustered into the United States service at Staten Island, on the 8th of September, 1862, and two days later left for Washington, when it was assigned to the defences of Washington, under Gen. HEINTZELMAN, Gen. ABERCROMBIE commanding the division and Col. GURNEY the brigade.

In April, 1863, the brigade was transferred to the defences of Suffolk, Va., under Gen. PECK. Thence, a month later, it went to West Point, Va., under Gen. KEYES, Gen. GORDON commanding the division. Thence to Yorktown and up the peninsula as far as White House. Returned to Yorktown and embarked, July 10, 1863, for Washington. Four days after the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh joined the Eleventh Corps at Hagerstown, Md., and continued with it to Warrenton Junction, fighting with marked success at Gettysburgh. Embarked at Alexandria, August 8, and proceeded to South Carolina, landing on Folly Island, S. C., August 18. The regiment picketed opposite James Island from August to the following April, and then went to Morris Island and participated in the various movements against Charleston during the year 1864. It remained in front of Charleston till Oct. 21, when it moved to Beaufort. On the 29th of November it joined the expedition against the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, under Gens. POTTER and HATCH. The regiment took a very prominent part in the battle of Honey Hill, near Grahamsville, S. C., on the 30th of November, 1864, and in the engagements of the 6th and 9th of December, 1864, at Devaux Neck, S. C.; and also in the skirmish of the 29th of December, at the same place. The coast division, of which it formed a part, performed very important service as a cooperating column for Gen. SHERMAN, in his movement against Savannah and Charleston. Reaching Charleston a few days after its evacuation, the regiment was detailed, by order of Gen. SHERMAN, for permanent city garrison, on account of its good character, and Col. GURNEY, now Brevet Brigadier-General, was appointed permanent Post Commander, remaining in command of the city up to the time of the regiment coming North to be mustered out.

The regiment went out about one thousand strong, with its full complement of officers. It returns with twenty-five officers and five hundred and thirty men.

The following is a list of the commissioned officers of the regiment:

Field and Staff—Colonel, W. GURNEY, Brevet Brigadier-General; Lieutenant-Colonel, Edward H. Little; Major, Frank K. Smith; Surgeon, George M. Cutter, M. D.; Assistant Surgeon, Charles B. Dayton, M. D.; Chaplain, Samuel B. Willis; Adjutant, First Lieut. Garrit P. Eaton; Quartermaster, First Lieut. Wm. H. Hodge.

Line Officers.—Co. A—Captain, John L. Little; First Lieutenant, George Prouly. Co. B—Captain, Edward M. Schauffler; First Lieutenant, Hampden Waldron. Co. C—Captain, Alonzo W. Fish; First Lieutenant Augusts A. Bodine. Co. D—Captain, W. N. Conant. Co. E—First Lieutenant, Geo. S. Sammis. Co. F—Captain, H. James Weston. Co. G—Captain, Edmund S. Henry; First Lieutenant, John J. Abercrombie, Jr. Co. H—Captain, James F. Haviland; First Lieutenant, George J. Collins. Co. I—Captain, Richard Allison; Second Lieutenant, John J. Reddell. Co. K—Captain, Hewlett J. Long; Second Lieutenant, Wm. B. Eaton.

PAYING OFF TROOPS.

The Sixth, Eighth and Seventy-first Regiment Armory over Centre Market, now used by the New-York State Agency for the accommodation of returned soldiers, was yesterday thronged by the First and Fifteenth Regiments of New-York Engineers, and other detached and discharged commands. The great attraction to so many of our brave soldiers was the long-anticipated visit of the Paymaster. While upon this subject, we would earnestly advise soldiers awaiting final payment in the city to report at once, and so secure their back pay and bounties. The large number of soldiers now in the city, lounging about our streets, would make it appear as though they had no other course to pursue. Boys, step up and report at once, and resume the dress of the citizen, now that you no longer are soldiers. A good soldier and steady citizen never lounges about the street.

BOUNTIES.

For the benefit of returned soldiers, we would say that $50 State bounty is now being paid by Brig.-Gen. S. E. MARVIN, Paymaster-General at Albany, and Col. C. W. DARLING, A. A. Paymaster-General at New-York, to discharged soldiers entitled to bounty by reason of having enlisted and been credited to the State between July 17, 1862, (in regiments numbering over 105,) and Sept. 6, 1862.

In regiments numbering under 105, the bounty ceased Sept. 30, 1862. The State bounty of $75 commenced Nov. 2, 1862, and ceased March 31, 1864.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND NEW-YORK.

The following general order is published for the information of the members of the One Hundred and Thirty-second New-York:

NEW-YORK CITY, June 8, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 29.—1. The One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers, will assemble at the Battery Barracks at precisely 7 o'clock A. M., Monday, the 10th inst., for the purpose of proceeding to Hart's Island, for muster-out and final payment.

Officers and men will appear fully armed and equipped, except such men as have bought their arms; they, however must appear in full uniform.

By order of Col. J. P. CLASSEN,
Commanding Regiment.
JNO. M. LOGAN, First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

There were no arrivals of returned troops yesterday, and none telegraphed as on the road. To-morrow several commands are expected, as well as others by transport from the coast.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 8.

GENERALS TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

A large number of Major and Brigadier Generals, who have been on detached service for some time past, are shortly to be mustered out. Other officers who have been employed in field service will, it is understood, be assigned, when necessary, to fill their places.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

President JOHNSON's health continues to improve, and he will probably be prepared to receive visitors early next week.

ORDERED WEST.

Gen. SLOUGH, late Military Governor of Alexandria, has been relieved and ordered to Denver, Colorado Territory.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 8.

APPLICATION FOR THE BODIES.

Applications were made yesterday, by the friends of Mrs. SURRATT, HERROLD and ATZEROTH, for the bodies of the deceased. The answer returned was that the request could not at present be complied with.

RETURN TO CIVIL LAW.

An order has been issued abolishing the military governorship of Alexandria, Va. Gen. SLOUGH, who held the position, has been ordered to Denver City.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized JOAQUIN DE PALMA as Vice-Consul of Portugal at Savannah, Ga.

OUR NEW PRUSSIAN MINISTER.

The Hon. JOS. A. WRIGHT, recently appointed Minister, will leave for Prussia about the 1st of August.

FALSE RUMORS ABOUT THE CABINET.

The *Chronicle* brands, as ridiculously false, the statement that Secretary SEWARD has placed his resignation at the disposal of the President.

DEPUTATION FROM VIRGINIA.

The President gave an audience to-day to a deputation of Virginians who wished him to so alter the Amnesty proclamation as to dispense with the clause which excludes from its benefits persons who are worth more than $20,000. The President, after a free and plain conversation, said he would look at the papers which they presented, but so far he had seen no reason for removing the exception.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Condition of the Slaves, &c.—Religious Reconstruction.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 30, 1865.

The vital question in many minds here is that of negro suffrage. The friends of the freedmen see some difficulty in his securing the rights which the government evidently meant he should have when made free, unless he be allowed a voice in the management of civil affairs. Yet there is general agreement I am told throughout this State, that the negro is not now qualified for exercising wisely the elective franchise. If the State is allowed to settle that question by its white voters as heretofore, the blacks will be given no power in the matter at present.

The negroes are very numerous upon the streets—they, and the blue coats, constituting the great part of the visible population of Raleigh, with a generous sprinkling of poor white trash at market-time in the morning. I think the blacks are not more idle and inefficient than any class of freed slaves might be expected to be when so suddenly cut loose. That some are drones and when winter comes will meet the fate of drones, none can doubt. And government must do much to get the inferior and helpless through this coming winter.

But after another crop is matured there need be no suffering for want of food. Some will die from sloth and filth and exposure. Those who weather the first trials of the transition will rise up a more brave, resolute and energetic race than they could ever have become in slavery. The law will be verified here, as a thousand times before. Good men here and good men from the North, are already at work for the education and elevation of the colored people, especially in the organization of schools and the furnishing them with elementary school books.

The American Bible and the American Tract Societies have representatives here who are forming their committees for the forms of Christian effort to which these societies are adapted. The work of religious reconstruction is going forward hopefully. J. M. S.

Legal Decision.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 8.

Judge DAVIS, in the Supreme Court, gave a decision to-day in the case of WADSWORTH against the Northwest Railway, refusing to grant an injunction and receiver, requiring the company to give bonds to protect the unexchanged Galena stock in case the court should hereafter decide that holders thereof were entitled to recover the money value of the stock at the time of the consolidation, instead of taking shares of the Northwest Company as provided by the articles of consolidation.

The decision is considered by the officers of the road as a settlement of the question of consolidation, and reduces the suit to a litigation for the difference in value between the outstanding Galena stock and the present value of the Northwestern stock to be issued in exchange therefor, in accordance with the terms of consolidation, which difference does not exceed $50,000.

The Railway Disaster at Carlisle.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, July 7.

Mr. MATHEWS, editor of the New-Albany *Ledger*, has called upon the agent of the Associated Press, and states that the only difference between his accounts and the subsequently reported facts, relative to the recent railway disaster, is that the accident occurred on the 22d of June, near Carlisle, instead of Logatse; and a soldiers' train was run into. The loss of life and limb, at the former place, was quite equal to the *Ledger's* representations.

An accident also occurred at Logatse the same day, which created the confusion of place in the first report telegraphed.

Thus it appears the first report was substantially correct, and the contradiction by the railway agent was entirely unwarranted.

CONOVER-WALLACE AGAIN.

Who Made the Proposition to Destroy the Croton Dam—A Curious Letter—The Compulsory Affidavits.

The Toronto *Globe*, which has persistently defended our government and its measures during the war, says:

We have a copy of a remarkable letter, purporting to have been written in March last, to JACOB THOMPSON, the Confederate agent in Canada, by the since-notorious JAMES WATSON WALLACE, propounding a scheme for the destruction of the Croton Dam which supplies New-York City with water. The holders of the original letter claim that its genuineness can be proved in a way that will leave no room for doubt. Though unable to verify the evidence spoken of to the fullest, we think there can be little doubt that WALLACE is the writer of the letter. The following is the copy which has come into our possession:

MONTREAL, March 20, 1865.

Col. Thompson:

SIR: Believing you to be an officer or agent of the Confederate Government, authorized to direct enterprises of a warlike character, I beg leave to submit to your consideration a project which, if executed, will give our enemies a bitter taste of war, at their own homes, and inflict damages which can only be computed by millions.

Although I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance, you will probably remember me as a witness in behalf of the raiders, to prove the genuineness of Lieut. YOUNG's commission.

Mr. CAMERON, the bearer hereof, will explain to you the reason of my addressing you in writing, instead of seeking a personal interview.

The project in question involves the destruction of the Croton Dam, whereby the City of New-York is supplied with water.

This dam is situated 41 miles from the city, and sends through an aqueduct about 30,000,000 gallons daily, and is capable of sending, as the aqueduct is of conducting, twice that amount. The receiving and distributing reservoirs at the city never contain more than a supply for two or two and a half days. Destroy this dam and we destroy the city of its sole source of supply of water. The foundries and factories engaged in the manufacturing of the munitions of war and army supplies, being dependent on the Croton for steam and other purposes, must necessarily suspend operations. Steamboats and railroad locomotives, likewise dependent to a great extent on this water, will be greatly embarrassed in their movements, and will be obliged, at a great cost of time, money and labor, to seek a supply elsewhere. The engines, daily and nightly called into requisition to suppress fires, will become useless, and the best parts of the town, without the aid of incendiaries, would soon fall a prey to conflagration. Water in New-York would soon become as scarce and expensive as whisky in Richmond. Thousands of poor devils, who will otherwise be sent to the Yankee armies, will be required to reconstruct the dam—a work which it will require six months, and cost upwards of $5,000,000 to complete.

But this is not all. The dam, which is seven miles above the mouth of the river, holds back 500,000,000 gallons. Below it are several extensive rolling mills, foundries, manufactories and bridges, including the great bridge of the Hudson River Railroad. By the sudden destruction of this dam, all these works would be swept away. In 1861, when this dam was less than half finished, the pressure of the water forced it away, and all the houses, mills and manufactories below were swept off, together with many persons and a great number of cattle and swine. Let the water loose at the present time, and the destruction will be thrice as great. The people of the Empire State, by visiting the banks of the Croton, would receive some conception of the devastation their mercenaries have spread along the Shenandoah.

This scheme is not only practicable, but may be executed with very little trouble and expense. One of my aunts—a Virginia lady, an enemy of everything Yankee—owns the land upon which the dam is built, and her residence and outbuildings are only a few rods from the abutments of the work. This will afford you some idea of the facilities we can command to accomplish our object. The necessary men for the business are already engaged.

I do not deem it necessary at present to enter into the details of our plans; but if you entertain our proposition, I shall take pleasure in laying them before you in minutiæ, and in giving you an estimate of the sum requisite for their execution.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. WALTON WALLACE.

P. S.—If it would be preferable to you or the government, the matter of destruction can be effected in such a way as to appear entirely accidental. J. W. W.

The *Globe* comments as follows upon this letter:

The two points in which this letter of the 20th March contradicts the testimony of CONOVER *alias* WALLACE in Washington are these: 1. Having sworn to conversations with THOMPSON almost every day during the whole of February, 1865, it now appears from his own letter that up to the 20th March, 1865, he had not even the pleasure of THOMPSON's acquaintance. 2. Having sworn to conclaves and discussions for the destruction of the Croton Dam, with THOMPSON and others, in January 1865, it now appears from his own letter that, on the 20th March this proposition was made to THOMPSON, as if original, by CONOVER himself.

This is not the first that has been heard of this letter. When the Southerners in Montreal got hold of JAMES WATSON WALLACE, after the publication of his Sandford-Conover testimony before the military court at Washington, and induced him to make the affidavit denying that he had ever given the evidence at Washington, and alleging that he must have been personated by some scoundrel, they accompanied his affidavit with a number of affidavits and certificates by parties in Montreal. The object of these was to prove that the JAMES WATSON WALLACE, then making the affidavit that he was not CONOVER, was the genuine WALLACE who had given evidence in the St. Albans raid case. Among those who thus identified WALLACE was one JOHN CAMERON, Jr., who made a very lengthy affidavit contradicting many things in the Conover evidence, but making a couple of admissions: One was that he had heard of certain proposed raids, among them, the projected attack on Ogdensburgh, respecting which, Conover-Wallace had not only given evidence when in Washington, but which he had long previously revealed in a letter to the New-York *Tribune*. CAMERON's other admission was that he had heard of the proposal to blow up the Croton Dam. Upon this point he said: "I carried a letter to Mr. THOMPSON, some time in March, I believe, from a person whose name I decline to state, suggesting the destruction of some water-works of a Northern city. After Mr. THOMPSON had read the letter he asked me if I knew the contents of it, and when I said yes, he replied: "Is the man mad? Is he a fool?" and he tabooed the proposition." It now turns out that the person who wrote this letter, and whose name CAMERON refused to give, was the very man WALLACE, to whose identity he was swearing! Whatever may be thought of CAMERON's cleverness in telling only a part of his story, while making oath to it, WALLACE must certainly be voted a strange scoundrel—if while he had been acting as New-York *Tribune* correspondent, he was also urging the Confederates to such measures as the destruction of the Croton Dam. Can it be possible that the Montreal Confederates, while getting the affidavit from WALLACE, repudiating his Washington testimony, knew that their man was swearing to a lie? Can it be possible that they were aware that in bolstering up his affidavit with other affidavits and certificates, they were misleading the public? Those who could justify CAMERON's sharpness in suppressing the name of the writer of the letter to THOMPSON, would perhaps have no great scruples of conscience against a similar sharp trick in reference to the main point. If, however, the Montreal Confederates did, so late as the 9th of June last, retain confidence in WALLACE, it must be said that the rascal played his double part with remarkable shrewdness.

We are writing, of course, on the supposition that the letter given above is genuine. Perhaps we shall next hear from Mr. CONOVER WALLACE that it is a forgery, or that there was some excellent purpose to be served—some deep-laid plot to be forwarded—by writing it, and that though apparently the Croton Dam scheme was originated in that letter, it really was not. It would seem, however, that, as the Yankee would say, SANDFORD CONOVER is nearly "played out."

The Assassins and the Canadians.

HOW THEIR PUNISHMENT IS REGARDED.

From the Toronto Globe.

Dispatches given elsewhere this morning, inform us of the fate of the parties tried before the military court at Washington, for complicity in the assassination plot which resulted in the foul murder of President LINCOLN. Four of the parties—HARROLD, the companion of BOOTH; PAYNE, the man who attempted the murder of Mr. SEWARD; ATZEBOTH, who undertook the murder of President JOHNSON, but lost heart and holted, and who was mixed up with the whole conspiracy, and Mrs. SURRATT, whose house was the headquarters of the plotters, and who would almost seem to have been the leading spirit of the conspiracy, are sentenced to death, and are to be executed to-day. The others—Dr. MUDD, O'LAUGHLIN and ARNOLD, are sentenced to imprisonment for life. SPANOLER the stage carpenter, who assisted BOOTH in his escape, is sentenced to six years' imprisonment. The evidence upon which these sentences are based was, it is generally admitted, most conclusive—so much so that in at least one case, the lawyer for the accused attempted no other defence than an argument that his Southern fanaticism convinced the wretch that he was doing right. Indeed, the chief argument for the defence in all the cases was a denial of the jurisdiction of the court. The fate of the condemned will excite little sympathy in any respectable community in any part of the world. Those unenviable natures that could delight at the fate of President LINCOLN and mourn the death of BOOTH as a martyr and a hero, will, no doubt, grieve for the miscreants just condemned at Washington. But among right-minded people, there can be but one opinion as to the justness of the punishment which has overtaken BOOTH's accomplices.

The objection has been urged that the trial of these parties should have been before a civil court and not a military court. We confess that we see no such necessity. Legally, there was no difficulty in making the crime a military one. Its purpose was military, and the victim was the head of the army of the United States. The murder, moreover, was committed within the military lines of the United States forces at Washington. Practically, perhaps, the chances of an impartial trial were, under all the circumstances, just as good with the military as they would have been with a civil court. It has never been charged, we believe, that the members of the military court at Washington were incompetent or unfit for their positions. Owing to the excitement and indignation caused over the whole country by Mr. LINCOLN's murder, moreover a civil court might have had great difficulty in finding a jury which would have been unbiased in the matter. We do not doubt that whatever might have been saved in the way of appearances by handing the conspirators over to a civil court for trial, the course which was adopted, practically and legally, served the ends of justice quite as well.

From the Toronto Leader.

Although President JOHNSON's illness has been so severe for some time past that he was unable to leave his bed until a few days ago, he is reported to have approved of the findings of Judge-Advocate HOLT's Military Commission, which are now made known for the first time. HEROLD, PAYNE, ATZEROTH and Mrs. SURRATT are to be hanged immediately; Dr. MUDD, ARNOLD and O'LAUGHLIN are to be imprisoned for life; and SPANOLER is sentenced to six years' imprisonment at hard labor. The findings are, in some respects, singular. PAYNE deserves to be hanged if ever a man did. His attempt on the life of Mr. SEWARD was desperately obstinate and fierce. That he was the man who committed the murderous assault there is no doubt whatever. The evidence against him is conclusive. ATZEROTH was deep in the conspiracy. He it was who was deputed to dispatch Vice-President JOHNSON, but his courage failed him, and he closed the fatal evening in a drunken spree instead of carrying out his part of the conspiracy. Perhaps he deserves to be hanged. We have doubts about the execution of Mrs. SURRATT. Her house certainly was made the rendezvous of some of the conspirators; but even were the evidence of conspiracy strong against her, it has not been shown that she was in favor of the assassination. HERROLD committed no overt act beyond that of being found in the company of BOOTH, who acquitted him of all hand in the murder. His should have been a less punishment. The sentence against SPANGLER, the stage-carpenter of Ford's Theatre, is comparatively light—six years' imprisonment at hard labor—but it is by far too much. There is no evidence to convict him with the plot, and he should have been discharged.

What the finding of the court has been with regard to Messrs. DAVIS, THOMPSON, and the others branded by President JOHNSON as known accomplices to the crime, we are not yet at liberty to know. The curious will desire to see what reliance the court has placed upon the testimony of the perjurers CONOVER, MERRITT, et al.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Norfolk Placed Under Martial Law—No Firearms to be Carried—The City in Good Health.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 7.

An order has been issued by Brevet Brig.-Gen. O. S. MANN, who has been assigned to the command of the sub-district of Norfolk, declaring the city of Norfolk under martial law. In compliance with this order the municipal police under control of Mayor TABB, has been withdrawn, and Capt. HOFFMAN, of Company B, Thirteenth New-York Artillery, placed in charge of 150 soldiers, with a proper compliment of officers, to take charge of the police of the city. All arrests of white civilians for violations of police regulations are to be turned over to the civil authorities for trial, except where the testimony of colored persons is required. All cases where soldiers and sailors are either complainants or defendants will be disposed of by the military authorities.

Citizens without regard to color are strictly prohibited from carrying firearms or deadly weapons of any kind in the streets of Norfolk.

There are no cases of yellow fever in Norfolk or Portsmouth.

The British frigate *Petrel* arrived yesterday, her salute being responded to by the fort.

Tragic Affair at Dover, Del.

DOVER, Del., Saturday, July 8.

There has been considerable excitement here, caused by a tragic event which occurred yesterday on the beach, near the Hammock House, during which a most estimable young lady, named ETTIE HALL, was shot in the head by JAMES H. HEVBIN. The ball passed downward into her neck, and has not yet been removed. There is but little hope of her recovery. HEVBIN then fired two shots at JAMES MITCHELL, of Milford, one of which passed through his hat, after which he shot himself in the shoulder. Jealousy is supposed to have prompted him to the commission of these acts.

From Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 8.

Workmen employed by the Erie, New-York Central and Lake Shore Railroads, in this city to the number of about five hundred have been on a strike since the 4th of July, in consequence of the reduction of their wages from $2 to $1 75 per day. There has been no disturbance as yet, but they quietly prevent others from working.

The Weather.

PITTSBURGH, Saturday, July 8.—Thermometer 79 degrees in the shade. Rained here to-day. Clear at noon.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, July 8—12 M.—Thermometer at 82 degrees.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, July 8—12:30 P. M.—Thermometer at 89 degrees. Wind northwest.

NORWICH, Saturday, July 8—noon.—Thermometer at 82 degrees in shade.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 8—11:30 A. M.—The thermometer is at 86½ degrees.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, July 8—Noon.—Thermometer 86 degrees.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 8—Noon.—Thermometer 90 degrees.

DANBURY, Conn., Saturday, July 8—Noon.—Thermometer 78 degrees. Sky cloudy.

EASTON, Pa., Saturday, July 8—Noon.—Thermometer 85 degrees in shade.

NEWARK, Saturday, July 8.—Thermometer 82 degrees.

READING, Pa., Saturday, July 8.—Thermometer 93 degrees.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, July 8.—Thermometer 87 degrees.

NEW-HAVEN, Coun., Saturday, July 8.—Thermometer 86 degrees.

WORCESTER, Saturday, July 8.—Thermometer 80 degrees.

EAST ALBANY, Saturday, July 8.—Thermometer 76 degrees.

PITTSFIELD, Saturday, July 8.—Thermometer 74 degrees.

HENSDALE, Saturday, July 8.—Thermometer 79 degrees.

WASHINGTON, Mass., Saturday, July 8.—Thermometer 76 degrees.

CHESTER, Saturday, July 8.—Thermometer 78 degrees.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Saturday, July 8.—Thermometer 80 degrees.

PALMER, Saturday, July 8.—Thermometer 78 degrees.

WARREN, Saturday, July 8.—Thermometer 78 degrees.

WESTBROOKFIELD, Saturday, July 8.—Thermometer 76 degrees.

GREAT FALLS, Saturday, July 8.—Thermometer 81 degrees.

BANGOR, Me., Saturday, July 8.—Thermometer 86 degrees.

CHICAGO, Ill., Saturday, July 8.—Thermometer 74 degrees.

MONTREAL, Canada, Saturday, July 8.—Thermometer 77 degrees.

MAUCH CHUNK, Saturday, July 8.—Thermometer 92 degrees.

THE BURNING OF THE COTTON AND TOBACCO IN RICHMOND.—The following letter, bearing upon the controverted topic as to who ordered the burning of the cotton and tobacco in Richmond has been unearthed. The original is in the hands of GEORGE H. COLBY, Esq., of New-Hampshire. The letter shows that the evacuation of Richmond was contemplated fully six weeks before it took place:

that secession is not a peaceful remedy? Who now does not be congnered? [Cheers.] Who now does know that the rebellions South cannot know that the way to preserve the band of peace is not by compromise or concession, or by friendly proposals? [Cheers.] Who does not knew that the negro is a man? [Long continned spplanse.] For he has provad his manhood at the point of the bayonet, not where the President proposed to place him in forts or garrisons, but in the line of battle amongside of armed white men, charging just as deeply into the heart of the enemy's ranks as his white brethren. [Cheers.] Vindicating his right to manhood by the exercise of the highest prerogative of man—fearlessness in the presence of eternity and of death, who leads him there? We have learned something else—State rights are responsible to the bayouet. Those great organizations that insolently lifted their arme in the front of battle against the nation, where are they now? That Virginia, the Old Dominion, with the master in its name, holding from GEORGE WASHINGTON till now its hereditary power, the Mecca of Southern rights, the Palestine of the Southern religion, that "sacred soil" for violating which ELLSWORTH fell. Where is now its proud motto: "*Sic semper tyrannis?*" [Loud cheers.] Her old dominion rent in twain, she lies under the heel of liberty, and "*tyrannis*" is that Virginia! [Applause.] Her slavery clean gone from the earth forever. So let it perish. PEIRPOINT, a name unknown to her aristocracy, not in the line of her rulers by descent, a common man from across the mountains, not a native of the soil he now rules, picked up by the loyal Virginians and created her master at the bidding of national necessity, and because the nation required that the old government of Virginia should cease to exist. States are immortal, but State governments, that are organized by men, and may be used for selfish purposes, perverted to the purposes of treason to defy the Union, are, by the laws of the United States, not immortal, but amenable to the laws as men for their acts, and die by treason. [Cheers.]

But, fellow-citizens, how have these results been accomplished? Not by great leaders; not by wise statesmanship; not by far-seeing advisers; not by Generals of illustrious renown, known to the world, whom it was an honor to follow. We had GEORGE WASHINGTON provided to lead our steps in infancy, but we had no GEORGE WASHINGTON to guide us through this awful struggle. No WILLIAM the Silent to lift the standard before the failing heart of the people in despair; no RICHELIEU or CHATHAM to organize victory by wise and efficient administration. No far-sighted Congress prepared victory by wise legislation beforehand, anticipating the wants of the nation. We were charged with the conduct of public affairs honest, faithful, diligent, devoted and now martyred servants of the republic. But they did not imitate the movement which led to this great consummation; it sprang from the popular heart, which compelled them to make war; the impulse came from the masses of the people, and they freely poured out their treasure and the blood needed to carry on the war. It was the people who anticipated it, their necessity dictated it, their treasure supported it, and they indicated every measure, and sustained, without a murmur, every disappointment; and raised taxes and supplied money to fill up every waste and every loss. It is the greatest example in history of a great people, without leaders, selecting its own instruments to accomplish the popular will. It was a great movement, a mighty movement of the whole mass of the nation; one, whose progress was like the roll of the great Mississippi, onward to the Gulf, irresistible because of its impetuosity and volume, and guided to its end by the hand of God. It stands before the world as a solitary example, beside the struggle of the French Republic, against those who sought its overthrow.

We stand to-day, before the nations of the world, as the American people never stood before. All Europe was opposed to us, they hastened to vest our enemies with the rights of war; they threw open their ports for their privateers; they prepared in their machine shops the materials for breaking our blockade; they prepared the arms with which our enemies fought us; and for four years they fitted out ships of war, and manned them with English sailors, to depredate on our commerce. They had an instinctive presentiment that our success was their overthrow; they knew well that if the republic came safely out from this struggle, it would not suffice to tell the people that imperialism alone could keep order, that aristocracy alone insured a permanent government, that hereditary thrones alone could peacefully transmit power in a government; for they would have, standing before them, unbroken in all its gorgeous panoply of war, and still more glorious in its civil aspect than before, an illustrious example to the contrary. They would see thirty millions of American people choosing their own rulers, and dictating their policy, redressing their own wrongs, plowing their own lands, forging their own arms, filling the ranks of their own armies, creating their own Generals, fighting their own battles, and compelling submission to the laws they had made, and defying all nations to arrest them in their progress. [Tremendous cheering.] They were too sure of their game; they thought as the traitors here thought, that the South could not be conquered, and that the North would go to pieces in the collision, and therefore held their hands and did not intervene. They thought our day of doom was come, and it is not impossible that their error proved our salvation. But we will remember that it was their error and not their merit, and will visit its consequences upon them. [Cheers.] No sooner did they suppose the terrors of the American people were gone, that the great ægis of our protection ceased to cover the republics of America, than they began their work. Spain seized upon San Domingo, her ancient colony, and invaded Peru, whose independence she had never recognized, reasserting her original title. France and England, under the pretext of playing the bailiff to collect dues for their subjects, conspired against the republic in Mexico, and under that false pretext undertook carrying "order" into the midst of that distracted country, and added new confusion to disturb the quiet which was settling down over that republic. Insidiously they wrought with an armed power. Under the false pretence of a desire to establish peace, they have destroyed the last remnants of it, and have destroyed the most free and liberal government that had ever attained a permanent foothold in Mexico. They had just passed through such a struggle as we have here passed through. Their collision was with the Catholic Church, with the power of the priesthood, which held three-fourths of her territory, just as we have been driven into collision with the slave power, which owned so much of our territory. They had succeeded in divesting that church of its political power, secularizing its lands and distributing them among the people, and inaugurated a just government, when LOUIS NAPOLEON, with the purpose of limiting our expansion and strengthening his imperial throne by its counterpart in America, refused to recognize the government of JUAREZ, imposed on the people an Austrian for their master, supported him by French armies, boasted that order was founded in Mexico and with Mexico bleeding at his feet, referred to his name and history as the sufficient guarantee that he could impose no government on the Mexicans against the will of the nation. He had forgotten December and the Boulevards, or perhaps they are not in his history. That mission of "restoring order" was undertaken by our European foes, who tenderly, calmly advised that we should not press the South to desperation, but should haste to make terms lest we should be destroyed. We dissembled our indignation at this grave menace and insult with difficulty, but that time of trial to the American republic is now over, and the people have not forgotten the insult, nor ceased to appreciate the greatness of the danger to republican institutions involved in allowing the example of an imperial throne standing on the ruins of an American republic supported by European bayonets.

To-day that necessity has ceased. When the armies of SHERMAN and of GRANT paraded before the President's stand in Washington, in that grand review after their great victories, the representatives of foreign powers stood at the back of the President, and while every European face wore an aspect of politic resignation, our South American friends were radiant with joy, and avowed that our triumph was theirs. [Loud applause.] And whether it be to-day, or to-morrow, or next year, whether LOUIS NAPOLEON shall succeed or not in consolidating the throne of MAXIMILIAN, no matter who may attempt to stop its onward march, or preach moderation or the danger of perpetual war, the introduction of a European Prince into an American Republic, for the purpose of moulding on its ruins a hereditary throne, is an insolent defiance of the declaration of President MONROE, and the American people are pledged to resent it. [Applause.] It is vain to attempt to adduce to us evidence that Mexico asserts; there is no dissent with the bayonet at the throat. No argument can be permitted to prove that submission to armed force is free choice. Let them withdraw their armies. [Applause.] Let them leave Mexico. If they don't like the state of anarchy which prevails there, let them leave it to its normal condition. It is not their right to interfere with the internal affairs of Mexico. It is a perpetual menace to us. If they need order, we prefer a different neighbor to LOUIS NAPOLEON, the *literal* Emperor of France. We wish for no conquests, but we have established freedom here, and we will have freedom from here to Cape Horn. [Applause.] I desire no policy of conquest. I merely stand where President MONROE stood, where HENRY CLAY stood, where DANIEL WEBSTER stood, where the Congress of '26 stood, which sanctioned the Panama mission, in the application of this principle as applied to Mexico, that the people are entitled to work out their own salvation in such form as they may see fit. But we do not recognize a monarchal power as a good nurse to put a republic to. [Applause and laughter.] These are the first results of the war. Fellow-citizens, we stand again in all our integrity and power before the nations of the world, desiring to bully nobody, but remembering that in our own hour of need men tried to bully us. Desiring to preserve all the laws of neutrality, we are resolved that England shall accept and respect her own neutrality laws. [Applause.] Any rule will suit the American people except the insolence and caprice of a Power presuming to domineer over us.

But, fellow-citizens, the war has taught other lessons than these. It has taught us lessons we must, perforce, read and remember, whether we would or not. Why is it that the American Republic, so peaceful, so just, so moderate, so wise as it heretofore has been for eighty years of unbroken internal peace, for the first time plunged into a civil war? It is because we embodied in our institutions an institution which was not reconcilable with the principles on which they all rest. The unanimous declaration of the thirteen colonies of America consecrated forever the groundwork of the nation, the principles of personal freedom and government by law. Government by law was secured in the constitution, personal freedom we sacrificed to an existing interest, supposed to be temporary, admitted to be wrong, difficult of remedy, but to be remedied. But the expansion of our territory inspired that interest as it grew in strength, first with a desire for permanence, then with a desire of power. The addition of the great regions of Florida and Louisiana to the domain of the United States fired the blood of its supporters with the determination of ruling. It was resolved by them to become a power and cease to be merely an interest. It could be tolerated as an interest—it could not be tolerated as a power, and as one which, by political combion, became the dominant power of the nation. It first asserted itself as a power in the great Missouri Compromise, so long worshiped by all men as the emblem of our peace. Texas was its conquest. The compromise of 1850 was the recognition of its equality with freedom in disposing of the fortunes and fate of the nation. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was its assertion, not merely that it was a power, but that it had a power to rule. The war in Kansas was its struggle to assert against a reluctant people its right to rule. The Dred Scott decision was the sanction of its most insolent claims, by the supreme judicial authority of the nation, before which bowed every dissenting voice in the South. It had made for itself a permanent home in the South, a home full of ideas and arguments for its maintenance and advancement; it seized upon and taught the doctrine of State Rights as one of its bulwarks; it cultivated submission to the local authorities, so that in case of collision, men of the South might prefer their State to the nation. Slavery was first wrong, then excusable, then defensible, then defended by scriptural, historical and political arguments; then advocated and vaunted as the highest development of the social organization. Every principle of human reason was confounded in this deliberate attempt to make right of a wrong. It created for its own uses and purposes a new theology, a new history, a new ethnology for itself. The Southern ethnology separated the negro from the human race; the Southern religion proclaimed the slave-trade a missionary enterprise; their new Southern morals proclaimed the duty of holding the negro, for his own benefit, as the highest of moral obligations; the new Southern theodicy deduced the highest proofs of the wisdom of God from his placing the black man in subjection to the white; the new Southern history made the chief purpose of the Constitution the protection of this interest; their new system of political economy professed to have found in negro slavery that organization of labor for which the old world had so long striven in vain; their new system of political philosophy added to JEFFERSON'S enumeration of the inalienable rights of man, that of the negro to a master. Admitted to be wrong, it was weak; when merely excusable, the time would come when it would cease to be excused; admitted defensible, it was still on the defensive; but as a power it could control and assume its own position. Thus this interest, admitted at first in the foundation of our great national temple of freedom, undermined its foundation and threatened its overthrow. It was no longer an interest, but a power ready to fight for empire, to assert in arms its authority. Fearful that the intrusion of new ideas might breed doubts, they surrounded their territory with Gorgons and Hydras chimeras dire to repel Northern men—that white men with free ideas could not work in the South, that the Southern sun was fatal to the men of the North, that frightful pestilence walked in darkness to smite the stranger who ventured amongst them. They dreaded the intrusive eye of freedom, tolerated it only blindfold, and thus, firmly imbued with convictions scientifically and logically wrought into a social system, strong in arguments for its support, at peace with their consciences, given over to believe a lie, a territory holding equal in area to the greatest empires of the world—filled with energetic, brilliant, brave, and devoted people, educated in the idea that the State is supreme and could secede at its will, and that even if the State had not that right, it could sanction, and by its authority which they were bound to obey, excuse all who under its bidding took arms against the nation, armed against moral reprobation by pride,—strong against the laws of the land in arms, in the sympathy of many at the North, in a generation educated and devoted to those ideas for which they are ever ready to die, they drew the sword, threw away the scabbard to assert that slavery is the true corner-stone of freedom. That corner-stone on which they sought to raise a new empire now lies crumbled and shattered under the feet of advancing freedom. [Great applause.]

In the stagnant East, these ideas could have laid side by side for generations, sleeping quietly as twin brothers, for there despotism and slavery are as eternal as their deserts, and as shifting as their sands; but in the fruitful and teeming West, the sun makes the tare grow as rankly as the wheat. The same sun ripens the weeds and the corn together, and when the seed of the evil weeds are sown, they will come to maturity and destroy the good grain, if the husbandman does not pluck them out. [Applause.] This has been our task for the four years past. During that time we have been pursued by those who live far from the South, who know nothing of its moral atmosphere, who know nothing of the impulses which drive its people to action, that these men could be conciliated, that you could make compromises with them. They said strike the arms from their hands and they would thenceforth quietly submit. It would suffice that the loyal men of the South should be armed, and the disloyal trodden down, to insure security for the future. What does history say of those views of Southern temper? There was not even an assault and battery committed on behalf of the United States, from the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico. Where then were the loyal friends of the government? There were Union men; but you must translate that into the language of the South. There were many among them who preferred that the government should not be broken up; but if it were to be, they were for the South. They preferred that there should be peace; they were willing to vote that peace should continue, and with it the Union; but if it were to be broken up, then they would not fight against their brethren at home for the maintenance of the Union. They preferred peace at home and war with the United States, to war at home and peace with the United States. They loved the government, but they loved the State better; they were devoted to the nation, but more so to their State. "Our people," was the phrase by which they designated the people of their own State, and "our enemies" that by which that they spoke of those born under the same paternal government with them, the loyal men of the North. This temper of mind has not changed, and any man in authority or out of authority, who supposes that repentance has come by castigation, misreads the minds of the men of his own time, and is preparing ruin for himself and his land. [Applause.] If the question were submitted to the vote of the Southern people to-day, whether they will remain a part of the United States, and celebrate with us this glorious day, or expunge from their calendar the Fourth of July, expurgate the Declaration of Independence, restore their slavery system and form an independent government, the vote would be overwhelmingly and unprecedentedly in favor of independence. If that is the sentiment of the Southern people, men of America look well where you tread. There is doubtless a division among them, but it is a division of political parties, more or less devoted to Southern ideas or Southern power. Those who acquiesce readily, and those who acquiesce only under coercion—those who consider their cause hopeless, and are disposed to put the best face they can upon it, and those who lie down with hatred in their hearts, and wake up to invite a French or English army to join with them in the destruction of the republic—these are the only divisions. I know the noble names of PETTIGREW and JOSHUA HILL; and when I have named these men, and added to them JOHN MINOR BOTTS and Gov. AIKIN, I name all I know in all the Southern country who have been so far friends of the nation that they closed their mouths, bowed their heads and allowed the waters of strife to pass over them, trusting to God whether they should survive or perish.

To that people our rulers are now proposing to extend the privilege of governing themselves and us—themselves and us! There are precautions to be taken, for the future, fellow-citizens. There is such a thing as "making haste slowly." There is such a thing as allowing mens' tempers to cool, time to develop their purposes, time to pick out instruments on whom you can rely, to count heads and see where an election will land you. Do not then hasten it. Reinstated today in authority, read the transaction of the loyal Legislature of Virginia, and tell how you are going to get cordial support or sympathy from such men—men burning with the passion of the war in every branch, the men who are known enemies to the government everywhere elected to offices in every department of authority except the powerless, impotent and deluded Governor. Every attempt to discriminate loyal from disloyal was hooted down in the twinkling of an eye at the first session, mocking and jeering at the oath which was meant to separate the true from the false, the "test" oath was known as the "detested" oath in the vocabulary of loyal reorganized Virginia. These are therefore precautions absolutely necessary.

We have disposed of the doctrine of secession by the bayonet; but that their acute legal suggestion that although the State has not the right to rebel, yet the citizens are bound to obey it and it stand between them and responsibility incurred in fighting for it against the nation, may be effectually put down, it must be refuted as it only can be by the judgment of death on their leading traitor. [Loud and long continued applause.] I am not bloody-minded, gentlemen, and I think mere personal punishment at the end of the war, by which two or three hundred thousand men have been laid in bloody graves, has no relation to the ordinary purposes of punishment. If you could punish so as to break and destroy the power of the aristocracy which inaugurated the war, it were well; but Congress has refused to pass the law which deprived them of their citizenship, and now the supreme law of the land forbids it, the opportunity is gone, and gone forever. They have suffered, and suffered much by the confiscation of their slaves; the next best punishment is to deprive them of the rights of citizenship. But the mere hanging of men has no power to prevent such a rebellion as this, wherein men have staked hundreds of thousands of lives on the issue, and died glorying in their cause. By hanging them you would only be multiplying the number of martyrs, while materially diminishing that of criminals. But they should be stamped with the foul taint of treason, not allowed to glory over their struggle against the nation, to remain the heroes of the South, as they are at this day. When the vanquished Colonel can hang his sword over his door, and in after years boast of it to his grand-children, you have left the seeds of future rebellion, the temptation for the future; and whether any one be living or not, and whether one or two more are immaterial, but it is material that these great words of the constitution "that this constitution and the laws of the United States, made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land," shall be understood to mean what they say, to be resisted by no wire-drawn pleas, to be avoided by no plea of State rights, to be stripped of authority by no immunity claimed under any obligation to obey the constitution of the State; so that the man who takes his musket to resist it shall know that he commits the crime, and not his State. The judgment of the court will clear him of every delusion on the subject, so that hereafter he will not be troubled by metaphysical arguments on State rights, which are national wrongs, but he may go to his doom justly, as well as legally. [Applause.] The kindly advice of our English cousins and our French revolutionary friends, preaching moderation at the hour of victory, is good, but we cannot but remember that their friends are the ones that are to suffer. Hopes of foreign aid from those powers weighed heavily in causing the rebellion, and they naturally have an interest in preventing the extreme penalty of the law from falling on the heads of those they tempted and deserted. We can understand that they have an interest in still keeping open a cleavage in the fast closing rock of the republic, wherein foreign powers may again force a lever to shake the republic to its foundations. Fellow-citizens, when we feel the need of it, we will ask their advice, but we look alone to our laws for the rule of our action, and to the moderation of the people to prevent the stain of useless blood upon our hands; we advise England to remember NAPOLEON, and EMMETT and O'BRIEN; the massacred Indians, who only fought to throw off a foreign yoke, which England feared we would impose on the South; and LOUIS NAPOLEON to remember NEY and ABDEL KADER, the massacre of the Boulevards and the deportation of one-half the members of the Assembly of France, as the measures of his mercy. We are to-day a nation in spite of their advice, their enmity and their efforts; silence would better become them, save us the trouble of flinging their crimes in their teeth to expose the motives of their unasked advice. [Great applause.]

That disposes of one great precautionary measure.

We cannot govern this immense region by military power. That would be to create pro-consuls to whom armies will become devoted, in whom the spirit for ambitious power will grow and become strong, and one of whom may, like CESAR, march across the Rubicon on the insidious pretext of the public good, when America may be as Rome was. Military government in vast regions of territory, over great populations, is inconsistent, not only with the principles of our institutions, but with the permanence and integrity of the American Government, and, therefore, must be excluded from everybody's mind. If you wish a temporary civil government, let it be organized by law; but we must recognize, not only personal freedom, but the principles of self-government. We want no rebel State government; we want still less a military government; a rebel government is safer than a military government. We do not want oligarchies of professed Union men, who have been so low down out of sight that nobody can define their relations to the rebellion, or men who treacherously sympathized with the power that was, and now meanly seek to serve with the power that is. We want the free government of the loyal men of the South who are on our side, who will draw the sword for us and will maintain our rights when they are threatened, and are powerful enough to maintain the authority of the State Government at home. There is no white population at the South, no great mass of it anywhere who will conform to these conditions. After you have erased from the list of voters every man you can clearly prove to have been a Secessionist, after you have sifted clear all you can call the loyal men, you have men who sympathized with the rebellion, have given it their countenance, if not their active aid, by their arms and their money; can they be relied on in any emergency? The Secessionists of the South are the heroes of the South—toasted, feted, worshipped. This day ROBERT LEE could carry every electoral vote of every Southern State for the Presidency of the United States, and I would not swear he could not carry some Northern States I could name. [Laughter and applause.] Under a reorganization on the basis of the white population, the South will be more united and powerful when she drew the sword.

But there is a mass of population there, that is on the side of the United States, against all white men at the South, whether Union or Secession, who to-day have a part in the Declaration of Independence which they never had before, and which they have carned on the battle-field, by the side of these gentlemen bearing the uniforms of the nation. On many a bloody battle-field they have proven that they are men, not beasts. [Applause.] Will any body on this subject venture to moot the small paltry question that hitherto has divided Illinois, and wearied the people of other States, of the voting of a handful of negroes lost in the midst of white millions? Is that the way to state a grave national question, or is it wise in these gentlemen of the abolition schools to be always talking of the justice and humanity of the thing, just as if justice or humanity ever determined any great question of morals in the world. It is not a question but of political dynamics. It is a question of power, not of right—a question of salvation, not of morals. The alternatives are before us of a republican or military government, or independence for the South.

No State government has ever been recognized which ostracized a majority or any great mass of the people. When slavery existed, slaves were merged in the use of the master. But the right of the State to ostracize a great mass of free negroes has never been recognized. They were a handful everywhere but in Maryland—and there they voted with the whites on the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. If this precedent be set now, it is for the first time to be set. When negroes become free they become a part of the people of the nation; and to ostracize them is to sanction a principle fatal to American free government.

In South Carolina there are twice as many negroes as whites; in Mississippi there are more negroes than whites; in Alabama, in Louisiana and in Georgia they are nearly equal. They are now in sufficient numbers at the South to control the result of any election. "They will vote with their masters," insidious gentlemen tell us. Then at least let their masters be under the necessity of touching their hats to them to get their votes. [Laughter and applause.] "They are not intelligent enough to vote," another says. They know, fellow-citizens, a gray uniform from a blue one. [Applause.] They know a Yankee from their masters. [Applause.] They have fought well under Yankee leadership; may be they can vote as intelligently under Yankee leadership. [Continued applause.] They are not spread in equal masses over the Southern country, but they are congregated in particular districts that border the Atlantic, the Gulf and the Mississippi, and are in immense majorities in fully one-third of the Congressional Districts of the South. They can break the terrible unity of the Southern vote that plunged us into the rebellion. Men who are not capable of understanding considerations like these had better go and whine about negro votes. I have seen about as much of negroes as any of you, have lived as near them, and suppose I have as much prejudice toward them as any of you; but to talk of this after we have had to call them to our aid in putting down this rebellion is either driveling folly or infinite meanness. [Applause.] If you did not wish to have the negro hereafter to enjoy the rights of a man, why did you bury him on the battle-field? [Applause.] You, white men of Illinois, why did you not have the quota of your State increased so that the negro should not be needed? [Applause.] We, of Maryland, carried emancipation by going to the poor white men in the southern portion of the State and showing them that the negro could relieve them from military service. They did not stop to discuss his right to political privileges then. If he is their and your equal on the battle-field, in the service of the country, he is, and should be, at the ballot-box: [applause]—and if he is not your equal on the battle-field, then you have cheated the United States, to the injury of the national cause, to save yourselves from service. [Renewed applause.] There is nothing in President Johnson's proclamation which assumes to conclude the judgment of the Congress of the United States, or the recognition of State Governments in the rebel States. He may have had more confidence in the white people of the South than I have—he may have desired to give them a golden opportunity of refuting every slander and silencing every doubt regarding their loyalty. He might have a hope that when they should be called upon to vote on their constitutions under his proclamation, to be ready to present them to Congress in the form of petitions, for they would be nothing else, that seeing the signs of the times and what justice and humanity require, or rather what the long-headed people of the North will naturally suppose their safety requires, they may incorporate universal suffrage as the basis of their constitutions. I shall rejoice with him if that result shall come about, but I am far from expecting it. I will now believe, until I learn the contrary, that that was his purpose. I will not believe the declaration of any person who says he is opposed to it. He knows that the only authority that can recognize State Governments in the South is the Congress which admits their Representatives and Senators that it must judge of the republicanism of their form of government. I turn to them with some doubt, but with earnest hopes, and I appeal to them to be ready for any emergency, to be caught by no snare, to yield to no solicitations, not to take any man's declaration as to the safety of trusting the whole mass of the rebels of the South with the control of the Southern States, but to remember that a revolutionary minority can and will throw almost insurmountable obstacles in the way of legislation; that the minority of the Southern delegations, joined with interested and discontented men from the North, may clog and even arrest the wheels of government on any bill; that they can organize a powerful opposition to the payment of our national debt, and the imposition of taxes, unless we agreed to their demands to reinstate rebel officers, place their wounded on your pension lists, or indemnify slaveholders for their slaves. I pray these gentlemen to look this thing in the eye, and if they have no regard for "justice and humanity," I would say to them, "I, like you, gentlemen, am no enthusiast. I am very little of a philanthropist. I have no supreme love of the intellectual superiority of the negro over the white; but I know that his vote is important, and if I have not much respect for justice and humanity, I have for the 5-20s [laughter and applause;] I have great respect for the integrity of the government and the possibility of carrying on its machinery, and if their constitution does not give the mass of the negroes the right of voting on equal terms with the loyal white men, not those who can read, where it has been a penitentiary offence to teach one to read for twenty-two years; that is trifling with grave matters, but to that mass of the negro population whom we subjected to the draft, and at whose hands we sought aid in our hour of weakness; the safety of the nation requires republican principles, requires that no such government shall be recognized as republican in form, that no Representative or Senator from such a State shall be admitted to either House, or even complimented with the privilege of the floor. We need the votes of all the colored people; it is numbers, not intelligence, that counts at the ballot-box,—it is right intention, and not philosophical judgment, that casts the vote. [Applause.] More glorious still would it be for Congress to follow the great example we have just had of abolishing slavery by an amendment of the constitution. Let them pass by their two-thirds majority, in both Houses of Congress, an amendment of the constitution, securing forever the mass of the people as the basis of the republican government of the United States, and submit it this very coming Winter, before the Legislatures adjourn, for their information. [Applause.] And when it shall have received the assent of three-fourths of those now recognized as States and represented in Congress, let Congress instantly proclaim it as the fundamental law of the land, valid and binding as the constitution itself, of which they will thus have made it a part, under which they sit, of which no State caprice, no question of political parties, nothing in the future, except the triumph of slavery ever free institutions, can ever shake or call in question. [Applause.] Then all the proclamations of the Declaration of Independence will be executed; this government will rest on the rights of individual liberty and the right of every man to bear a share in the government of the country whose laws he obeys and whose bayonet in the hour of danger he bears. And the personal freedom which the dark children of the republic have won by our blood and theirs, will not be a vain mockery, exposed to violation at the caprice of their masters, entrenched in the Legislature, on the bench and in the Executive Chamber, but, secured by the bayonet they hold, and the ballot they cast, will be liberty guarded by power.

ORATION OF SENATOR SHERMAN AT WARREN, OHIO.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I congratulate you on the happy auspices under which we meet this day, to celebrate our national holiday. Never before since the birth of our country have we had the same cause to exalt the 4th day of July, as we have this day. Never before did the truths of the Declaration of American Independence stand out in such living light as they do this day. We have often before celebrated the 4th day of July by such scenes as these—by popular assemblies, by orations and songs, by rockets and bonfires, by all the manifestations of joy. Foreigners, and especially our English neighbors, have ridiculed the exaggeration of national pride shown by us on the Fourth of July; but now all your joy, your pride, your boasting, cannot express the feeling of exultation with which, by the judgment of all mankind, we may this day celebrate our national holiday.

Hitherto we could not read this declaration without a mental reservation. We could not rest our national history upon the exalted maxim that "all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and pursuit of happiness;" for we know, as a practical fact, that our government did not act upon this maxim. Whenever this declaration was read some would say it meant "white" men, but all had to admit that four millions of slaves among us were not free, and did not enjoy their liberty and the fruits of their own labor. We need no longer amend this declaration, nor explain it, nor apologize for it. We act upon it. It will soon be engrafted in the Constitution of the United States. We may now stand up among the nations of men with no charge of hypocrisy written on our forehead. We can make this declaration good in its length and breadth, to the native and the foreigner, to white and black, to any creature upon whom the Almighty has stamped the lineaments of "MAN."

On such an occasion as this it is proper to recall the well-known history of this declaration. It was not the hasty ebullition of passion, but was the result of ten years' deliberation and debate. It is not the theory of a philosopher woven in the brain of learning and enthusiasm, but the announcement of fundamental principles by practical men, who were about to stake their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor in its support.

The contest between Great Britain and her American colonies sprang from its attempt, by Parliament, to tax the colonies. In 1764, under the administration of GEORGE GRENVILLE, it was first seriously debated whether Parliament had a right to tax America. It was decided in the affirmative. The Stamp Act, passed in March, A. D. 1765, provided that all instruments in writing in the colonies were to be executed on stamped paper, to be purchased from the agents of the British Government. The colonists were not represented in Parliament, and thus was presented the question whether their money could be taken without their assent. If so, they were the subjects, not only of the King of Great Britain, but of the people of Great Britain, represented in Parliament.

Previous to the agitation of this measure, the warmest feeling existed between the colonies and the mother country. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was examined before the House of Commons in reference to this Stamp Act. "What," he was asked, "was the temper of America toward Great Britain, before the year 1763?"

"The best in the world. They submitted willingly to the government of the Crown, and paid, in all their courts, obedience to the acts of Parliament. They were led by a thread. They had not only respect, but an affection for Great Britain—for its laws, its customs and manners, and even a fondness for its fashions. Natives of Great Britain were always treated with particular regard."

"And what is their temper now?"

"Oh, very much altered."

"If the act is not repealed, what do you think will be the consequence?"

"A total loss of the respect and affection the people of America bear to this country."

"Do you think the people of America would submit to pay the stamp duty if it was moderated?"

"No, never, unless compelled by force of arms."

Such was the commencement of the controversy, and, as FRANKLIN supposed, the stamp act led to all modes of opposition and resistance. The stamp distributors were hung in effigy, and driven to the protection of military posts and forts. Bells were tolled, and ships displayed their colors at half-mast. At New-York the act was carried about the streets on a pole surmounted by a death's head, with a scroll bearing the inscription: "The folly of England and ruin of America."

But a far more important result followed the passage of the Stamp Act. It led to a profound and comprehensive study and debate of all the difficult problems affecting human society—the powers of governments and the rights of individuals. It commenced an age of political ethics. Obnoxious acts of parliament were renewed or repealed, as Whig or Tory gained the ascendency, but the discussion went on. The relative duties and rights of king, commons and people soon gave way to broader questions. What rights had either of them in America? What natural rights were given by God to men? What was the object of government, and for whose benefit was it to be administered? These were discussed in popular assemblies, in the pulpit, and before the people, and in pamphlets and essays, marked with great ability. The colonies had become schools of political science, and each Colonial Assembly was in a continuous struggle with a loyal Governor about "their rights and liberties."

The speaker then proceeded to sketch the history of the Declaration of Independence, and said:

The declaration consists of two distinct parts. First, the assertion of fundamental principles; and second, an arraignment of Great Britain for a violation of these principles. The latter justified the war of Independence. But when the new government was subsequently organized by the National Convention, it failed to secure to a portion of its inhabitants the rights declared in the declaration to be self-evident and inalienable, and this was the foundation of our recent war. I do not arraign the framers of the constitution for this inconsistency, for they freely admitted and deeply deplored it. Union was then vital to preserve them from anarchy. This Union could not be effected except by a continuance of slavery. They secured the ultimate suppression of the slave trade and believed they had secured the ultimate abolition of slavery. They struggled hard and long to place their work on the broader foundation of universal liberty. But Georgia and South Carolina would not. They then dealt with facts as they found them, and relying on the future, they excluded all mention of slavery in the constitution. Causes subsequently occurring increased vastly the property interest in slaves, and self-interest proved too strong for principle. It required a second war to make good the declaration, and this second war was just as necessary as the war of Independence. And it is the glorious results of this war that give to this Fourth of July its peculiar significance.

The exception of universal freedom allowed to continue when the constitution was framed, became the occasion of the recent attempt to subvert the government, slavery was at war with every principle of our government, and no philosophical proposition was ever truer than the one stated by Mr. LINCOLN—"I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved. I do not expect the house to fall; but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other." The struggle was as inevitable as the perpetual struggle between good and evil, but the people of the Free States earnestly and anxiously avoided it—put it off—compromised it, and would not be driven into it, until the advocates of slavery laid hold of the pillars of our temple, and undertook to overthrow with force our National Union.

Four years ago this day, the Congress of the United States was convened in extraordinary session, and our late lamented President announced the commencement of civil war. In his message, after stating the attack upon Fort Sumter, he says: "In this act they have forced upon the country the distinct issue, immediate dissolution or blood, and this issue embraces more than the fate of these United States. It presents to the whole family of man the question whether a constitutional republic or Democracy, a government of the people by the same people, can or cannot maintain its territorial integrity against its own domestic foes. It presents the question whether discontented individuals, too few in number to control the administration, can, upon the pretenses made in this case, arbitrarily break up this government, and thus practically put an end to free government upon the earth."

We accepted the issue, and entered upon the contest, not with any purpose to cure this error of the National Convention; with no purpose to abolish slavery, but simply to preserve our national existence. No friendly voice came from our sister nations of the earth. We were without an army or navy or money, and with no experience in, or preparation for, military operations, while our enemy was armed and boastful and arrogant. Before the first blow was struck, England recognized the rebels as a belligerent power, entitled to precisely the same consideration as the United States. She built, and manned and armed vessels to prey upon our commerce. Her statesmen and press told us we could not conquer the South, and that we were fighting for an unworthy purpose. Other nations of Europe adopted the same policy. France availed herself of our difficulties to plant an Emperor on our southern border in defiance of this well-established policy of our Government.

But a far more dangerous aspect of the contest was in the fact that, for fear of division among ourselves, we could not, at the beginning, adopt the true military policy. The slaves of the South were the weakness and strength of our enemies. They were his weakness, because, as slaves, they were his natural enemies. All the instincts of humanity will arraign a slave on the side of those who promise him freedom. They were the strength of our enemies, because they produced food, and thus enabled all the able-bodied white men to become soldiers. We could, at the beginning, have armed these slaves, but to do so would have aroused prejudice, passion and parties among us. We had to await the slow discipline of adversity. Mr. LINCOLN kept pace with the body of the people, and step by step slaves were protected, employed, armed, organized and freed. In the meantime, our vast physical forces were being developed; money poured in a continuous stream from the voluntary offerings of the people; leaders, fitted to command, advanced from the mass of our armies; our soldiers became the best in the world, and the result is victory and peace.

But through what fearful dangers have we passed? What dark and gloomy days have marked this contest! The two battles at Bull Run are the nightmare of the war. Two years ago this day, on the heights of Gettysburgh, was fought one of the battles which change the current of history. If we had lost, who can tell the probable fate of our country? One year ago was the gloomiest period of the war. We had made our extraordinary efforts to collect vast forces, and these were organized into two separate armies, with a determination to overwhelm the enemy by a bold aggressive campaign. The progress of the war was rapidly exhausting our physical force. Our finances were becoming seriously involved by the depreciation of our credit, or paper money; and, worse than all, large masses of our countrymen, discouraged or dissatisfied, had openly and secretly organized a party upon the avowed declaration that the war was a failure, and that hostilities must cease. One of these armies had met unprecedented difficulties, but although these were overcome, it was by a fearful sacrifice of life, and this campaign was so exhaustive that this army could only wait in sight of the rebel capital. Every eye was bent upon the army of which the soldiers from Ohio were so conspicuous a part; every hope rested upon its success. The national heart beat freer when Atlanta was taken, but this was only the beginning of a march that opened the door to peace, to liberty, to union and to victory.

And now, fellow-citizens, we rejoice over the end of all these vicissitudes, and let us, for a moment, contemplate the results: First of all, we have our country—"'Tis of thee, sweet land of liberty—of thee I sing." We are a part of a great, powerful people, so strong in physical resources, that we need not fear any nation in war, and may cultivate the arts of peace without our courage or power being called into question. We are part of a country, vast in territorial extent, reaching from sea to sea, with well-marked boundaries, which will, in due time, be extended.

We have shown our power to preserve our territorial limits. Secession, dissolution, division will not frighten us hereafter, during our generation. We have the production and soil of almost every climate. We have mountains and rivers, forests and plains, that will compare with any in the world. We have minerals of every kind in great abundance, of easy access, and their rich stores are now largely contributing to the national resources. The Almighty God has deposited within the limits of our country, all the best gifts of his Providence, and invites us to use, occupy and possess them.

Again we have by this war placed the National Government upon the secure basis of principle. A struggle has been going on from the beginning to strengthen the State Government at the expense of the National. This culminated in the avowal that each State might, being herself the judge of the cause, rightfully withdraw from the Union. This cause was the dogma upon which the rebellion rested. If successful, it would soon have scattered into hostile fragments all that was left of the old Union. It will no longer disturb our national politics. "The rights of the States," when hereafter used as a party cry, will only mean those subordinate rights and duties, withheld from the National Government and granted by the people to the State organization. The National Government will be held to be, as it was declared to be by the constitution, supreme within its prescribed powers, with ample agencies within itself to limit, control and adjudge its own powers.

Again, as one of the incidents of this war, we have abolished slavery. This exceptional deformity of our system seemed to have been ground into the very foundations of our government. It pervaded all things. It gave a stormy, boisterous and violent turn to our politics. It bred a race of desperadoes, who, regarding lawless violence as chivalry, converted our legislative halls into dens of wrangling hullies. All the bitterness of our political life has arisen from slavery, indefensible in principle, inconsistent with the theory of a republican government, revolting in its actual exhibition of the worst passion, both of master and slave, injurious to the States harboring it, by preventing their progress. Yet it was adhered to as if the whole object of government was to catch and secure slaves. It controlled parties, Presidents and Congress, and was so securely rooted in the customs and laws of the Southern States that nothing but the terrible agency of

little steamer, owned by Mr. MOON, is constantly running on the lake for the convenience of visitors.

THE RACE COURSE.

Three-fourths of a mile from the village is a model affair of its kind. It is owned by a few wealthy gentlemen, who originally designed, and who have succeeded thus far in freeing it of all the objectional features so conspicuous elsewhere. The names of the corporators is sufficient guarantee that nothing improper will be tolerated. To secure this end, JOHN MORRISSEY has been given the management, under the directors of the whole place, and last season the grounds were visited by whole families. Sixty thousand dollars was paid for the grounds, and the profits of last season, some $12,000, have since been used to embellish the place. A new main grand stand has been erected, trees set out, walks graveled, and everything conducive to the pleasure of visitors has been dons. The company is chartered as the "Saratoga Association for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses," and the officers and stockholders are: WM. R. TRAVERSE, of New-York, President; LEONARD W. JEROME, New-York, Vice-President; Judge JOHN H. WHITE, of Saratoga, Treasurer; CHARLES WHEATLEY, of Louisville, Ky., Secretary. The other stockholders are Commodore VANDERBILT, New-York; JOHN M. B. DAVIDSON, of Albany; E. CORNING, Jr., Albany; GEORGE OSGOOD, New-York; LOVEL PURDY, New-York; JAMES M. MARVIN, of United States Hotel; PAUL R. FORBES, JAMES WATSON and FRANCIS MORRIS. The trotting season will be commenced on the 11th inst., with as good stables as were ever known before, it is believed. The racing season will commence on the 7th of August.

THE RIDES—A NEW ONE.

The rides about Saratoga are confined principally to and about the lake, by three different roads, and to the battle-ground—memorable as the place where Gen. BURGOYNE surrendered the British army (less than 6,000 men) to Gen. GATES, Oct. 17, 1777. A new and broad avenue, starting from Broadway opposite the Union Hotel, and extending to the lake, and passing the race course, is now being opened and graded, which, when completed, will be a great improvement, though the existing roads are good dirt courses.

OF CARRIAGES

there is a goodly supply of barouches and other four-wheeled vehicles, and the best average lot of horses ever kept for hire. The proprietors of the race-track, in this as well as several other local affairs, have introduced a reform. Last year the livery-stable men, availing themselves of the opportunity when there was a crowd to attend the races, charged whatever they pleased, not unfrequently as high as $24 for a double team. These gentlemen have now fixed the maximum price for a carriage, with accommodations for six persons, at $6, to the lake; and if the regulations are violated they threaten to stock the place themselves with teams. Visitors should bear this in mind, and not be imposed upon.

Last year, when the season commenced, a crowd of thieves, three-card-monte men and their associates, came up and were landed at the depot. Mr. MORRISSEY, with several detectives, was on the lookout for them, and MORRISSEY, in a very quiet way, sent them all back. He said to them: "Boys, I never interfere with your game—don't you interfere with mine; if you do, I will have every one of you sent to the Penitentiary for six months." This timely advice sent the crowd back to New-York again.

OF WALKS,

the most agreeable one is the grounds in which Congress Spring is located, and the next best to the plaza of the Union Hotel. The first-named is kept by the proprietors of the Spring in a neat condition, and the place would do credit to any city as a park. In this village there always appears to be a good breeze stirring, and during the last week, while the residents of New-York were sweltering in the heat, here it has been cool and comfortable.

THE SPRINGS,

There are eight mineral springs used to a greater or less extent, the principal one, however, is the Congress. The others are the Columbian, near the Congress; Empire, north of these one mile; Saratoga Star Spring, near the last; High Rock Spring, adjoining the Star, and the first spring discovered, which event took place in 1776; Pavilion, not much used; Hamilton Spring, rear of Congress Hall; Clarendon Spring, on the Clarendon Hotel grounds.

HOTELS.

There are no less than ten hotels for the accommodation of visitors, two of them—the Union and Congress—equal to anything east of Chicago, and at least a score of large boarding-houses, some of them containing as many as one hundred rooms.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

This day was celebrated in a very quiet way, and but for the Messrs. LELAND would have been passed by almost without any public demonstration. Not because the residents and visitors here are less loyal than people elsewhere, but the trustees of the town passed a very stringent ordinance, prohibiting not only the use but also the sale of all fulminating compounds, under heavy pains and penalties. This action was prompted by the disastrous fire on the Fourth last year, which is said to have been caused by a single fire-cracker. Think of an American village celebrating the National Anniversary without using fireworks! I should not be surprised if the ghost of the elder ADAMS appeared to some of the Trustees last night; he prophecied that in all future time the day would be celebrated by burning much gunpowder. Think how the youthful patriots suffered, to say nothing of the dealers in combustible materials, who had laid in large stocks, which they are not allowed to sell! Young America was sadly disappointed. At early morn, however, the bells rang forth a "merry peal;" (I never could appreciate the sentimentality which pronounces the ding-donging of a bell "merry;" but perhaps I have no ear for music;) but let that pass; the bells were rung right lustily, and such a clatter was made as to disturb the morning nap of a large number of people. The weather was, of course, "glorious;" it always was so on the Fourth as far back as my memory goes, and that is a long way; and there was a general rush for Congress Spring; that was a terrible thirsty crowd yesterday. Five glasses apiece; then a walk around the park; five glasses more; another walk; more mineral water, and thus a host of city folk went it (they had no other way to give vent to their patriotic impulses) until crowded out by a troop of country people who swarmed in and took quiet possession; and they went to drinking, drank and drank, and then walked and drank again. Saratoga is a wonderfully thirsty place, and the fact cannot be accounted for in any rational way. It is said that one of the "plungers"—boys who dip up the water—actually sank from exhaustion; but of this I am not certain. From morning till night the streets were thronged with good-natured people, moving up and down on either side of Broadway, in solemn silence, as if the trustees had issued a fulmination against making a noise,

THE LOCAL CELEBRATION.

The village trustees failed, if they made the attempt, to get up a demonstration, and the only public observance of the day beside the clanging of bells, the closing of places of business, and a general lounging about by the people, was some foolish fellow with more muscle than brains, walking across Broadway on a rope stretched from the house-tops, *à la* BLONDIN.

AT THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Something respectable in its way was done at the Baptist Church where an address suited to the natural aspirations of the day, was delivered by Rev. Dr. SPRING; the Declaration—which our forefathers made, but which has not yet been fully carried into effect—that all men were born free and equal, &c., was read. And here a new feature was introduced—one worthy of imitation throughout the land in all time to come—the reading of the Emancipation Proclamation. The day that proclamation was issued will at some future time be made a holiday.

THE CELEBRATION AT UNION HOTEL.

The patriotic efforts of the LELANDS saved Saratoga from everlasting disgrace. They got up a celebration, paid their money for it, and I hope will be liberally rewarded. Maj. W. W. LELAND knows how to keep a hotel, and knows how to feed an army; GRANT says so, and he knows, for the Major was once comissary upon GRANT's Staff, while the latter was commanding the Army of the Tennessee. In a moment of inspiration the suggestion was made to celebrate the Fourth, and perpetuate the memory of the old army, by having a reunion of officers belonging to the Tennessee army. GRANT promised to attend; LOGAN and a majority of the Generals formerly stuched to that grand old army, promised to come also. Upon these promises Col. HILLYER, formerly of Gen. GRANT's Staff, and Maj. LELAND, went to work. Saratoge and the Union Hotel was the place designated for the reunion. These gentlemen did their part; but unfortunately only a few officers of that army could be present. The dinner, a superb one, was given, and while many of the heroes were absent, there was nevertheless a goodly array of men who have served their country faithfully. SCHOFIELD, SICKLES, LEW WALLACE, INGALLS, TYLER, ROBINSON, KILPATRICK, DEVENS, KAUTZ, HILLYER, KNOX, and other military men, sandwiched with such citizens as Recorder HOFFMAN, Rev. Dr. SPRING, Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, the genial poet SAXE, ex-President PAEZ, of Venezuela; STEPHEN H. ALDEN, Esq., President of the Albany Exchange Bank; M. C. STANLEY, Esq., of New-York, and others. There were also other tables: Col. MCERNEY, Col CAMPBELL, of Gen. SCHOFIELD's Staff; Col. PERCY WYNDHAM and Maj. LORD; Surgeon MILLAN, late of Gen. SHERMAN's Staff; Maj. NICHOLS; Col. COPENGER, Fifteenth New-York Cavalry; Col. RANDOL, of the Second New-York Cavalry.

Toasts pertinent to the occasion were drank, and responses were made by Gens. Sickles, Schofield, Kilpatrick, Wallace, Col. Hillyer, Maj. Nichols, Rev. Mr. Chapin, Recorder Hoffman, John G. Saxe, and several other gentlemen.

Letters in response to invitations to be present were read, the writers regretting their inability to attend, from a number of distinguished personages, among whom were Gen. Grant, Secretary Seward, G. Francis Train, Wm. Ross Wallace, (who contributed a song,) Gen. Howard, Hon. John A. King, Rear-Admiral Porter, Gen. Heintzelman, Gen. S. Williams, B. Silliman, James T. Brady, Vice-Admiral Farragut, Gov. Curtin, Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, Simon Cameron, and others.

The following characteristic letter was received from G. FRANCIS TRAIN:

No. 133½ MADISON-AVENUE, NEW-YORK.

Dear W. W. Leland, Esq.;

Whether on the gallows high,
Or in the battle's van,
The fittest place for man to die
Is where he dies for man!

Hurrah for GRANT and all his Napoleonic Generals! Well done LELAND. The *Union* on the Fourth is to cheer for the Union.

Our Union eagle is not dead,
Again his giant wings will spread
To sweep upon old England's head.
And clear out MAXIMILIAN!

What next? LELAND at Metropolitan—LELAND in California—LELAND et Sebastopol—LELAND with me in Italy—LELAND with a thousand bedrooms at the Union—LELAND writing me in London, with cheers for the flag from Tennessee—now it is LELAND with the Chief of the Union Army at his opera house at Saratoga. Thanks for remembrance. Newport is my Summer home, but will be with you on the Fourth—in spirit, if not in person. Regards to GRANT.

God bless the Union army,
And the flag by which it stands;
May it preserve with freeman's nerve
What freeman's God demands!

Peal out ye bells, ye women pray,
For never yet went forth
So grand a band for law and land,
As the muster of the North.

But there are no Northerners now and no Southerners. Let us forget and forgive, and in future speak the American language, wear American clothes, and call ourselves Americans.

Sincerely, G. FRANCIS TRAIN.

NATIONAL SONG.

Washington's Red, White and Blue, for July 4, 1865.

By WM. ROSS WALLACE.

O, flag of our country, thy glory
Is safe as when first it unfurled—
Unrent by the murderous traitors
And tyrants which fetter the world!
Thy courage by Crimson is pictured,
Thy white is from Purity true,
A Love spreads upon thee her beauty,
A Star-lighted Heaven of Blue!
Hurrah for the Red, White and Blue
That o'er Lincoln to victory flew,
And cheers for the army and navy,
With Washington's Red, White and Blue.

Of union thou art the broad symbol,
Yet Liberty's imaged in thee;
Thy folds rustle time to the beating
Of hearts that were born to be free:
Thou'rt chosen the standard of millions
Who hither from Tyranny flew,
And ne'er will their freed souls surrender
Thy glorious Heaven of Blue!
Hurrah for the Red, White and Blue,
That o'er LINCOLN to victory flew,
And cheers for all firm Civic Rulers
With Washington's Red, White and Blue!

No lust for the regions of others,
Full wide thy American zone,
And over thee glowing forever
Is "Every One's Right to His Own!"
Then back from thy soil the invader,
But if he should dare rush on thee,
His blood shall but nourish the flowers
That spring from the Land of the Free!
Hurrah for the Red, White and Blue,
That o'er Lincoln to victory flew,
And cheers for Old Union, Old Honor,
With Washington's Red, White and Blue!

O, broad as the great Rose of morning,
That God spreads aloft in His hand,
Great Flag of the Just, thou art spreading,
For all who inhabit the land.
No creed and no color can claim thee,
Alone in thine infinite place,
But there, like a smile of Jehovah,
Thou shin'st for the *whole* Human Race!
Hurrah for the Red, White and Blue,
That o'er Lincoln to victory flew;
Hark! Continents echo the chorus,
For Washington's Red, White and Blue!

The above has at least one merit, says its gifted author, "that of embracing *every* point in our national character."

The dinner was all that could have been desired; the tables were neatly decorated, and all, especially the ladies, who were permitted to fill the windows and the vacant space about the tables, were well pleased.

THE BALL.

The ball took place in the new opera-house, which was tastefully decorated with flags and brilliantly lighted with gas for the occasion. There were some three hundred couple present, all neatly and many richly dressed. The attendance was not so large but what all had an opportunity to participate in the dancing. In addition to those present at the time, Gen. BUTTERFIELD, Senator WILKINSON, Mr. JEROME, of New York, and others joined the assembly.

Of all the young ladies present Miss PAUL, of Philadelphia, seemed to be one of the most admired; richly but plainly dressed in pure white, without an ornament, other than what nature gave her, no wonder that so brave and gallant a man as KILPATRICK sought and won the prize.

Mr. ALDEN, of Albany, it was noticeable, had frequently for a partner Mrs. WILLINGTON, of Saratoga, who wore a white silk dress, Honiton lace trimmings, with puffs, plain head-dress and natural roses, black coral bracelets and earrings. There was perhaps no better appearing couple on the floor.

The beautiful and accomplished Mrs. KENNADY secured the attentions of Senator WILKINSON and Gen. SCHOFIELD. This lady was neatly and richly attired.

Mrs. M. C. STANLEY, of New-York, wore a white satin skirt, with blue tunic, trimmed with black and white points, and lace and pearl trimmings. Hair dressed in Grecian style, with gold band and diamonds and opals. No lady on the floor was more admired.

Mrs. HILLBORN, of Washington, D. C., wore a pink moire antique, lace trimmings, head-dress of lace and natural flowers.

Mrs. Gen. HAGADORN, of Baltimore, pearl colored silk, black velvet trimmings; Miss BABBITT, of New-York, lemon buff shenal silk, hair Pompadour trimmed with tea roses; Mrs. THOMPSON, New-York, purple silk, black lace trimmings; Mrs. A. S. BAXTER, New-York, apple-green silk and black point lace shawl; Mrs. GRAVES, Buffalo, green silk trimmed white, black lace shawl, hair white trimmings with frosted flowers; E. A. KELLY, purple dress trimmed with steel and jet; Mrs. M., of New-York, very stylish white India silk dress, Pompadour style, trimmed with green velvet and Grecian coiffeur; Mrs. S., New-York, white silk and black lace entwined with red velvet. Time as well as space prohibit the extending of this, to the ladies, most interesting part of this letter. It is but justice to say that the dresses above described were a fair representation of the whole. All were richly dressed, all more or less neatly and appropriately, as tastes, fortunately, differ in this world. MONES' band furnished music for the occasion, and all passed off merrily until 3 o'clock A. M., when the last couples retired, the gas was turned off, and thus ended the first reunion of the officers of the Army of the Tennessee festival. E. A. P.

THE FOURTH AT SARATOGA.

Another Account—Reading of the Declaration of Independence and the Emancipation Proclamation—Miscellaneous.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Tuesday, July 4, 1865.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The most remarkable feature of the celebration here, is stillness. Rarely have our ears on such an occasion been so little tortured with detonating sounds. No exploding crackers or booming artillery disturbed the repose of the night, or interrupted the delicious morning sleep. Noise was repressed by the band of power as a security against fire, an element which this city of fountains seems to lack the means of combatting. The dusty ruins of former conflagrations from this sad defect, are a marked feature of the place at this time, and no wonder that caution should be exercised against a repetition of similar visitations. Only an occasional cracker is stealthily exploded by the patriotic boys, as a reminder of former jubilations.

The morning was balmy and beautiful. The birds were in tune, and the early bells came to their help just to remind one on awaking, that no ordinary day had dawned upon the world. What we lack in noise, is more than made up by gentle breezes, the softened radiance of the sun shining through the drapery of the clouds, or the leafy canopy over so much of this city of the springs. Saratoga is a sort of paradisical garden of oriental creation, being divided up between lawns, forests and fountains, and is every year becoming more and more attractive to the lovers of pleasure. It is for the living people as the ancient elysians were for monarchs and their courtly flatterers. It is a remarkable feature of our country, that those enormous structures in our country, and their ornamental grounds, which correspond to the Windsors, Versailles and San Souci of the Old World, are for sailors, soldiers, the rich, the insane and the unfortunate, or are contrived to give pleasure to the masses rather than to the aristocratic and exclusive few. This will become more and more the tendency of society as the rights of man are better understood, and governments learn that their success depends, not upon class privileges, but upon the greater amount of happiness which they confer upon the greater number. Here, at Saratoga, accommodations are provided for those of moderate means, as well as the millionair, and all alike meet to enjoy the places of public resort. Black and white now sip at the same fountains. I do not remember to have seen the like before.

A noticeable feature of the day was the patriotic assemblage over which Dr. SPRING presided in the Baptist Church. It was hastily called, but well attended and ably sustained. The Doctor on taking the chair, suggested the propriety of beginning with the acknowledgment of God, and called for the singing to the tune of Old Hundred, of WATT'S sublime hymn, beginning:

"Before Jehovah's awful throne,
Ye nations, bow with sacred joy."

Dr. KING, missionary to Greece, followed with a patriotic prayer, when the venerable Chairman said, that no day like this had occurred in the history of our nation—a day not of partial, but universal freedom. He was profoundly affected in contemplating God's agency in our country's history for the past four years, every stage of which revealed a divine hand. Had the Bull Run battles been victorious to our arms the nation would have sunk back into its old condition and the conflict between free and slave labor might have gone on for ages. God had used our defeats as well as our victories to achieve his own purpose of freedom to the enslaved—a purpose as far as possible from any design of ours in the first years of the war. These were remarkable thoughts from a man so charged with pro-slavery proclivities, showing that there is but one feeling among us, that slavery was a thing to be got rid of, though we differed as to the mode of effecting it, till God resolved for us the difficult question by the events of the war. Dr. S. also alluded to our earlier deliverances as a nation, and especially in the war of the Revolution, and seemed deeply to feel, what every one must feel who duly regards the facts, that God had a special care over us, as if designing by our means to accomplish his great purpose of general enlightenment and elevation for a fallen and suffering race. He anticipated a wonderful development of our national power. "I am more than three score and ten," he added, "and cannot expect to see it myself, not in its culmination, but our children and children's children will enjoy the magnificent reality." The Doctor is still erect, though tottering in his walk, and is a grand specimen of that old New-England stock, which has done so much to impress itself upon the country.

Mr. POTTER, of the *Saratogian*, then read the Declaration of Independence, after prefacing it with a few remarks. Our fathers adopted it as a rule of faith, not not of practice. They professed freedom, but practiced slavery, and thus exposed their Republic to the sneers of the Old World. This hypocrisy brought on the bloody conflict which has so long held the nation in suspense between life and death. We have succeeded, but not till we changed our policy and made freedom not a thing of race, but what it is declared to be in our national confession of faith—the boon of man as man, whom "God has created equal and endowed with certain inalienable rights." This we have repeated for eighty-nine years, and yet never have we had a similar celebration, when it was true of our own practice as a people, till the dawn of this blessed day. The occasion is a magnificent one. It must thrill upon every loyal fibre of the nation. What we before *said*, we now *do*.

J. C. HAMILTON, Esq., son of the celebrated ALEXANDER HAMILTON, read the Emancipation Proclamation—a glorious addendum for our Fourth of July programme in all time to come. Mr. HAMILTON gave an interesting historical sketch before the reading, in which he stated that dissevering representation from taxation had produced revolution, both in England and America. And he more than hinted that we need not expect permanent repose so long as we practice the same in relation to any portion of our population. He did not say, but left us to infer, that if we have fighting and tax-paying negroes, we must admit them to the polls. Our fathers made all men "equal:" we must make them "free," and suffrage is an attribute of freedom. This is the logic of history. "I am convinced," said a revolutionary magnate, "that the whole human race is entitled to freedom, and it cannot be wrested from them without the blackest and most aggravated guilt." Such was the spirit, such the good sense of the men of the Revolution. Would to Heaven that sense, that spirit, had continued to prevail! How much scorn, how much suffering should we have escaped? But it was not so—

"For still there lived a sieve
To dig the nation's grave."

FRANKLIN proposed, in 1775, that the rule of contribution be the number of "male polls between sixteen and sixty." But the proposition was rejected, because the South was not willing to admit its negroes to a full count, and as a succedaneum, the value of land granted or surveyed was adopted. This was in 1776. This rule was found impracticable, and, in 1783, the ratio of contribution was proposed to be that of "free inhabitants and three-fifths of all other inhabitants, of every size and condition, except untaxed Indians." This three-fifths rule had respect to the slaves, and was afterward adopted into the constitution. Thus slavery was provided for. It was the seeding of the savage controversies and bloody wars which have ensued, and from which we are now relieved at so fearful a cost of life and treasure.

Mr. HAMILTON showed that the arming of the negroes is no new idea, but was earnestly insisted upon by his venerated father, in a letter to JOHN JAY, in 1779. Congress was then urged to employ black troops in the defence of South Carolina; and in this letter ALEXANDER HAMILTON says: "The contempt we have been taught to entertain for the blacks makes us fancy many things that are founded neither in reason nor experience. An essential part of the plan is to give them their freedom with their swords. This will secure their fidelity, animate their courage, and, I believe, will have a good influence upon those who remain, by opening a door to their emancipation. This circumstance, I confess, has no small weight in inducing me to wish the success of the project, for the dictates of humanity and true policy equally interest me in favor of this unfortunate class of men." What with HAMILTON was an opinion, has with us become a fact, after so many years of contrary reasoning.

A speech was expected from Dr. BEECHER and others, but the time had been consumed and the congregation was dismissed, feeling that this is indeed a great day to America.

"The feast of reason and the flow of soul" was followed, in the afternoon, by rope-walking and sundry amusements for those who look without rather than within for their means of gratification. The inward pleasure of rum potations was perhaps in some cases indulged in, though I confess it did not come under my eye, and I must say for the people coming in from the country, of which there were many, that they were generally orderly and well behaved.

The great attraction in the evening was at the Union, where sundry military heroes had arrived, a new opera was to be opened, a great ball was to come off, and the Lelands were on hand with all their efforts to please and entertain. Among the heroes were Maj.-Gens. Lew Wallace, Ingalls, Kilpatrick, Schofield, Sickles, and another who had lost a leg in battle; Maj.-Gens. Robinson and Kautz, of our army; and in addition, Maj.-Gen. Paez, from South America. This was no mean constellation of military magnates, though wanting the chief star, Lieut.-Gen. Grant, whose engagements did not permit him to be present, but who is expected a few weeks hence to be here, and to remain several days.

The opera-house is a beautiful building at the back end of the Union grounds, and is no doubt destined to draw thither many who find their gratification in such amusements. From the vast outlay of capital which is made here, one sees the confidence which monied men have in the immutability of mutable human nature. They presume that whatever changes it may undergo, it will not cease to desire amusements. The Congress Spring will draw the sickly and the pleasure-loving, and the immense confluence of people at this point will increase with the growing population of the country. Should this prove a miscalculation; should men become largely turned off into other channels of pleasure at the approach of an age more intellectual or spiritual, then look out for a great crash in Saratoga. Or should a financial revulsion shake the country, and empty the pockets of the people of their spare cash, then woe be to these vast investments made in luxuries which few are able to buy and all might dispense with, without any essential drawback upon their means of happiness.

On the whole it has been a quiet and by no means an unprofitable day in Saratoga.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

European Appeals to America—Defining the Constitution—The London Times on the State Rights Heresy—Parish Rights and Political Unity—Canada and the Alabama Claims—Tropidation of Capital—Atlantic Telegraph—Crops and Cattle—English Railways and Morals—Princess Dagmar—Opera and Miss Bateman.

LONDON, Saturday, June 24, 1865.

Mr. BRIGHT, I understand, heads an appeal from the friends of the Union in England to President JOHNSON, against the punishment of individual rebels and traitors. The Italian press has united in a similar appeal. In France, if there has been no united action, there seems to be but one sentiment on the subject, which is that victory should not be marred by vengeance.

The London *Spectator*, one of the most constant and earnest of the few English papers which have taken the part of the North in the late contest, joins now in the appeal for clemency to the rebel chiefs. It admits that English and European precedents are against such clemency—that the rule has been to behead, hang, draw and quarter, or shoot from the muzzles of her cannon those who have dared to rebel against British authority; but the *Spectator* wishes America to act Europe a better example, and instead of following the precedents established by European monarchies, to establish one for future republics. While the *Spectator* appeals for clemency on the ground that the strong can afford to be generous, "Historicus," in the *Times*, quotes VATTEL to prove that the Confederates are entitled to the treatment due to prisoners of war, and that a man who has been treated with as a belligerent cannot be punished as a criminal for such belligerency. All these considerations will doubtless be duly weighed and appreciated by the American people and government. The war, it is now commonly said here, was fought to define the constitution, which has never been understood. The party of HAMILTON and WEBSTER has beaten the party of JEFFERSON and CALHOUN, it is true; but if a few of the representatives of JEFFERSON and CALHOUN were hanged, it might make the victory more decided. To settle this great constitutional question, debated in Congress since my earliest recollection, some hundreds of thousands of men have fallen on both sides by ball and bayonet—a dozen more by gallows and rope can make no great difference. If hanging JEFFERSON DAVIS will settle any more firmly the great constitutional question, doubtless he ought to be hanged, and the most suitable man to hang in such a case is one who bears the name, as well as professes the now forever extinct State right principles of THOMAS JEFFERSON. To hang a man with the name of DAVIS only, or JOHN DAVIS, would have no political significance, but to hang JEFFERSON DAVIS would be an historical act which would put the seal upon the interpretation to the constitution which Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN have given us. I disagree entirely with Mr. GERRITT SMITH in this matter. He would spare JEFFERSON DAVIS because he had acted in accordance with principles held for half a century by a majority of the American people. I should say, the more people have held such principles, the greater need of a terrible example to deter others from thinking, talking and voting that way in the future. Let JEFFERSON DAVIS be hanged, and the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, and the State constitutions burned by the hangman, and the pestilent doctrines of State Rights might be buried with them in one common grave. As for fifty years of Congressional and electioneering speeches, they are buried deep enough in the Congressional *Globe* and musty libraries.

On this question of the final overthrow of the States Rights heresy, the London *Times* is magnificent. It is not troubled in the least about the fate of the late chief of the Confederacy, whom it has so often eulogized. It is only intent upon celebrating the victory of the North over the absurd ideas of revolutionists and rebels. It caved at the right moment. It hedged handsomely with the essays of "Historicus." The assassination of Mr. LINCOLN gave it the opportunity, not at all necessary, however, of making a complete change of base, and it is now one of the most thorough and uncompromising advocates of the right and duty of the North to conquer, subdue and subjugate the South that can be found in these islands. To err is human. The *Times* may, by possibility, be mistaken as to which will be the winning side; but to be on that side, when it sees which it is, it can never fail by any possibility whatever. No dog ever worried a dead woodchuck more vindictively than the *Times* now worries defunct secession; and when the executioner has performed his function on Mr. DAVIS and the leaders of the late Confederacy, you may safely confide to this great organ of dominant opinion the task of dealing with their reputations and memories.

The complaints about London streets remind me of the diatribes I used to read in the journals of New-York on a similar subject. Compared with Paris, which is the Englishman's nearest point of comparison, the streets of London are rough, muddy, dusty, dirty and dreadful. The pavement is rough, the macadamized streets are always under repair and almost impassable, and there is an amount of slush and mud in wet weather disgraceful to "the world's metropolis." The cause of this evil is not unlike that which has made so much trouble in America. It is the doctrine of States rights, as applied to parishes. Every parish in London claims the right of doing its own work in its own fashion. If the parish line runs along the middle of a street, each parish pays and cleans its own side of the street, as may be seen in St. James-street. Some of the long streets belong to as many as five parishes. There is little concert of action, and any improvement on a large scale is impossible. Omnipotent Parliament can no more interfere with the functions of parish officers—the government of the vestries—than the Federal Government, in the earlier days of our national history, could interfere with the functions of State Legislatures. But all progress now is toward centralization. Local interests must give way to the general welfare. State rights in America are very dead indeed, and recede into the dark ages of the past. Parish rights in England have stood their ground bravely until now, but they, too, must surrender to the overpowering force of public opinion.

It is a curious fact that this same question agitates well nigh half Europe. The formation of the Italian Kingdom has been by the destruction of half a dozen little State sovereignties. Germany has been for half a century in a perturbation, from the struggle between the principle of unity and State sovereignties. It would not be a matter of surprise if there sprung up a civil war in central Europe as terrible as that which has raged four years in America, on this very question. The struggle of diplomacy now between Prussia and Austria, is for the headship of the German unity of the future. The double-headed eagle is a monster. One head must perish that the other may control the body. England has had a long, and at times, a difficult work, in fusing its members into a national unity. The heptarchy united into a kingdom, it swallowed Wales, it absorbed Scotland, now it is digesting Ireland, which is a tough morsel in the body politic. As for Canada, Australia and the larger colonies, the attempt to absorb them, or to maintain a unity with them, will not be made. Their independence is conceded. It is only a question of time. They will form separate nations, or enter into new combinations. India is a field for speculation and exploration, and its future a problem not very easy to solve.

The Canadian Commissioners sent to settle the terms of the new federation have returned, and it is agreed that as long as the United British Provinces choose to keep up their connection with the mother country, they can do so, and Parliament will grant a moderate sum for fortifications—but these gentlemen have been made to understand very distinctly that England will in no case go to war on their account, and also that she will oppose no obstacle to their entire independence and future union with the United States.

You are to read all political matters in England now with reference to the approaching election. For example, when it is gravely stated that England will never abandon her colonies, whom she is bound in honor to defend, set it down to buncombe. When you read, as you may in this week's papers, that the British Ministry, having consulted with the Law officers of the Crown, have finally decided that the *Alabama* claims can never be admitted, do not rashly sell any stock you may hold in those claims at a sacrifice, but consider the statement as intended for the hustings. If Mr. ADAMS says nothing in reply to this statement, it is because he wishes the Liberal party to be kept in power, and because he has a perfect assurance that all his claims will be paid ten times over by the Whig Ministry, once their seats are assured to them, rather than have a war with America. If the *Alabama* claims are, as I presume, consolidated in a joint stock company, their agent in London will have put them on their guard against these electioneering devices of which England is now full. They have only to wait until the election is decided, the new Parliament chosen, and PALMERSTON, RUSSELL, GLADSTONE & Co. firmly seated on the treasury benches. They may bluster about the claims now; when the time comes all the claims on both sides will be sent to a mixed commission, and the matter will be managed. The few millions required will never be missed from the magnificent prosperity of England, and Lord RUSSELL can easily find powers on the continent or elsewhere to bully to his heart's content.

If I were manager of the company having charge of the collection of these claims I would have a certain number of the shares sold or otherwise distributed in London and Paris. I can imagine that a little interest in the matter, made in that way, might expedite the settlement. If there were no other way, I can imagine the government quietly buying up the whole claim, taking care to first bluster a little to lower its market price, and get a good bargain. But I do not need to suggest to either diplomatists or financiers, how these things may be managed.

Money is plentiful. Money may be had at three, and even as low as two and a half per cent. Loans go a begging. Manufacturers will not purchase cotton. Merchants will not send orders. It is a very curious state of things, and there is only one way to account for it. Men whose interests are at stake refuse to invest money until they see what turn matters will take in America. The anxieties of the war are over, but the uncertainties of peace seem greater. There is a dread of a financial storm from India no doubt; but America is a subject of far greater anxiety. Will the peace continue? Will harsh measures provoke new outbreaks? Will the negroes work and grow cotton? Can white laborers be found to take their places? Can free labor take the place of slave labor? Will America remain at peace with France and England, or will the almost universal apprehension of war be realized? Capital waits to have these questions answered. Every item of American news is eagerly read; every indication of the policy of the government carefully watched for tokens of calm or storm in the future. India, China, Egypt, as well as France and England, are watching America, for the fate of all, so far as the cotton trade and manufacture, and all business connected therewith, depends upon the settlement of affairs in America.

The *Great Eastern*, with the entire Atlantic Telegraph on board, and five hundred miles to spare for kinks and contingencies, will get off, it is expected, about the 6th or 7th of July. She carries a large staff of officers, who manage the laying of the cable. Two government ships are to escort her. Buoys are being laid to guide her into deep water, and she is not to go nearer than twenty-five miles to the coast of Ireland for fear of hidden rocks and Fenians. The shore end to connect the cable with the Irish coast is twenty-five miles long, and the heaviest ever made—half as heavy as railroad iron. This is to be laid first, and spliced to the other. The *Great Eastern* is to steam six knots an hour, the fastest rate consistent with the safety of the cable, and, the slowest at which she can steer. A message is to be sent every day to London, reporting progress, and when a hundred words have been sent back and forward through the entire line, without getting entangled on the way or twisted into bad grammar, the work will be accepted by the company, which will draw its check for payment. As the whole affair has been once duly and enthusiastically celebrated in America, it will not be necessary, I presume, to burn down the City Hall, or expend any other fireworks on the present occasion.

Warm and dry weather promises an early and abundant harvest. The wheat is in blossom, and bids fair to give more than an average crop, though not equal to the wonderful harvest of last year. The produce of wheat in England is nearly double that of France per acre. The English feed more cattle, and they use vastly more foreign and artificial manures. On the other hand, the French have much better bread.

There are great and growing complaints in England of disease among cattle and sheep. Too much of the "roast beef of old England" is but sorry stuff, coming from animals hastily slaughtered to save their lives. As wild meat is considered more healthful than tame, and as the flesh of pastured animals is better than that of the still-fed, may not the lack of air and exercise, which promotes fattening, joined to the use of strong manures in raising food for cattle, be among the most prolific causes of disease? I put it modestly, in the form of a question, but there is no question. Animals are fattened into masses of scrofulous disease, and then sent to market to be eaten. The disease begun with the vegetables is increased in the animals, and finds its last development in our bills of mortality.

Among the many inconveniences of the English railway carriages, in which people are locked up in small pens from station to station, is a curious one, just leaked out of a parliamentary inquiry, which is, that no officer or employe of a railway will ever ride in a compartment with a woman without other passengers, for fear of being accused of some crime or misdemeanor—getting men into suspicious situations and then accusing them, from motives of extortion, being as regular a trade in England as burglary or picking pockets. Of such cases, not one in fifty is ever made public. True or false, a man is disgraced, and perhaps ruined, by such a charge, and however innocent, his best policy is to buy off as cheaply as possible. Men, as well as women, and even children, are engaged in this nasty method of robbing, and the only safety is to give them no opportunity.

Dr. LANCASTER, one of the Coroners of London, whose time is largely occupied with cases of infanticide, estimates that there are in London 12,000 women who have killed their offspring. And good people oppose the establishment of a foundling hospital, because it might increase immorality! Infanticide in China is given as one of the reasons for sending missionaries to convert them. Why not try it on in London, and on all England; for this is still more the crime of the rural manufacturing districts than of the metropolis. The moral condition of the lower classes in England is so hideous as to be almost past belief, yet English piety and philanthropy wastes millions uselessly all over the world in the missionary effort so much needed at home. The beam is in their own eye, and they send to the antipodes to find a mote in their neighbors'.

The Princess DAGMAR, of Denmark, seems to be followed by the ill fortunes of her royal house. Her affianced, the Crown Prince of Russia, has not only died, but she has been called upon to restore the crown jewels, valued at 280,000 roubles, which were given to her at her betrothal. She has, however, the consolation of a pension of 40,000 roubles, and has gone back to the Lutheran communion, which may also be a comfort to her. Of course there is no thought of her marriage to the next heir to the Russian throne.

The Emperor ALEXANDER received a Polish delegation, a few days ago, to whom he made an address which may answer as a model for other potentates, when treating with other subjects. He said: "At the beginning of my reign I told you to indulge in no idle dreams. You took those words in bad part, but they are the only sound and wholesome ones in your case. It is solely in your union with Russia that you will find happiness, and it is only by abandoning dreams which can never be realized that you may count on my benevolence."

Our two great Opera Houses are winding up the season with all their forces, with the "Huguenots" at Her Majesty's, against "Norma" at the Royal Italian, Covent Garden. In the "Huguenots" we have a very strong cast composed of names, some of which are new on the other side of the Atlantic, and not very euphonious on this. We have TITIENS and NINA DE MURSKA, TREBELLI, our new Alboni, and in the important part of *Marcel*, Signor ROKITANSKI, who looks, acts, and sings like a veritable Cossack, which I judge him to be.

Miss BATEMAN has brought out her mother's tragedy of "Geraldine; or, The Master Passion." One of the critics says it is full of the worst vices of the so-called legitimate school. The characters are generally given to cursing. There is a Welsh part, represented by Mr. BATEMAN, who behaves as if he had been bitten by one of those rabid dogs who supply the chance reporters of newspapers with food and lodging during the Summer months. Miss BATEMAN's intensity is as strong and vixenish as ever, and her walk as ungainly. He accent, however, is not quite so Franco-American as formerly. For all this, Miss BATEMAN's success is decided and unimpaired. The critics are divided, but the people are with her, and so are the pocket handkerchiefs. The people in the boxes carry three apiece, and for the want of a proper supply in the gallery, those in the pit, at the more pathetic scenes, are obliged to open their umbrellas. MONADNOCK.

The Canadians and the Home Government.

STATEMENT OF HON. GEORGE BROWN.

The following, from the Toronto *Globe*, of Wednesday, is evidently from the pen of Hon GEO. BROWN, one of the Provincial delegates, and therefore assumes a semi-official character:

"If the delegates who returned from England last week have refrained from stating publicly the results of their mission, it has not been from any doubt as to the satisfaction that would be imparted to the community by the intelligence they had to convey—but simply from the conviction that a proper respect to Her Majesty's representatives required that their report should be made in the first place to His Excellency, and through him to the people of Canada. This course of procedure has, however, been anticipated by the action of the Imperial Government in placing before Parliament an official statement of the results arrived at in the recent negotiations. The document reached us yesterday by the steamer *Americas*, and it will be found at length in another part of this morning's paper, with copious comments upon it from the London journals of late dates.

If there are any among us who expected some very startling

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 9, 1865.

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Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

A dispatch to the Chicago *Journal*, dated Cairo, July 6, states that the rebel gunboat *Missouri*, from Red River, was towed to Mound City the night previous by the *Brown* and *Gen. Price*. The *Missouri* was brought to the mouth of Red River by the rebel crew, consisting of seventeen seamen and two officers, who surrendered themselves and were paroled by the commander at that point. The *Missouri* is the last of the rebel gunboats in the Red River. Her hull is very much decayed. When delivered at the mouth of Red River she was in a sinking condition, and on her way up required half of the *Brown's* steam to keep her pumped out. Her machinery, however, is good, and was working on the way up. Her sides are heavily plated with railroad iron, and she has three guns that were taken from the *Indianola*—one nine and one eleven-inch, and one 30-pounder. She has a large amount of ammunition. The *Mary L.*, also a rebel gunboat, came down at the same time, and, with the rebel ram *Tennessee*, lies at the mouth of the Red River.

The celerity with which the execution of the conspirators at Washington followed the approval of the sentence has attracted a good deal of attention. It is worth while to recall in this connection the proceedings in the case of BELLINGHAM, the murderer of Mr. PERCEVAL, Prime Minister of England, in 1812, especially as the assassination of Mr. PERCEVAL has often been compared to the murder of Mr. LINCOLN. BELLINGHAM committed his crime at about five in the afternoon of Monday, May 11, 1812. His trial came on at the Old Bailey on Friday the 15th; he was at once found guilty, and was executed at 8 o'clock on the morning of Monday the 18th, a full week from the date of the fatal deed not having expired.

A disastrous hail-storm passed over Durham, Me., on Tuesday, striking a swath of several miles across into Lisbon and other towns, and covering the ground for more than an inch in depth. Growing crops were leveled, corn utterly destroyed, and much damage done to fruit-trees. The hailstones fell in sheets—some of them as large as hens' eggs—and after the shower, cartloads of them could be shoveled up in a small space. Limbs of trees an inch in diameter were cut off by the hail.

The Post-office Department has now become a paying institution. For the last six months of 1864, its net profits over all expenses were $732,230 60, or at the rate of a million and a half a year. But the profits of the first six months of 1865 will be yet larger. During the last six months of Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration the loss for carrying and distributing the mails was $4,400,000. The postal receipts from the States in the Union in 1864 exceeded those of all States in 1861 by $2,972,000.

All contracts for carrying the mails in New-England and New-York have expired, and the Postmaster-General will not enter into new contracts until some uniform system of charge shall have been adopted. At present some roads receive much greater compensation than others, and it is proposed to establish a uniformity of rates of which weight and value is the basis.

Gov. FLETCHER, of Missouri, has issued his proclamation announcing the adoption of the new constitution for that State at the election held on the 6th of June. The total number of votes cast was 85,478, of which 43,670 were in favor of the constitution, and 41,808 against it, the majority by which it was adopted being thus 1,862. It went into operation on the 4th.

It has been found necessary to put Norfolk, Va., under military rule, and the Mayor's functions have been temporarily suspended. The cause, we presume, lies in the bitter determination of the native whites to prevent negroes from getting anything like the right guaranteed by existing law.

The Nashville *Gazette* says that the reports from the growing cotton crops of that section are very flattering. Cotton planters are always more than satisfied to see a bloom by the Fourth of July, but this year the flowers in many fields made their appearance several days ahead of time.

The Masons of the State of Texas met in Houston on the 15th, and issued an address to the Masons of the State, counseling obedience to the law, and cheerful submission to the authorities, discountenancing all insubordination or mutinous conduct.

The Marysville *Tribune* records the death of Mr. CHRISTIAN ADAMS, of Jerome Township, Union County, Ohio, on the 23d of June, at the age of 101 years and 6 months. Mr. ADAMS belonged to a family somewhat noted for longevity, as his father lived to be 104 years old.

The bills consequent upon the death of Mr. LINCOLN, including those for decorating public buildings and those for the funeral, have all been delivered to Secretary HARLAN. Their aggregate is but a trifle over twenty-five thousand dollars.

Major-Gen. SMITH has revoked the special order suspending the municipal government of Memphis, and placing the city under military provisional control, and has restored the city to the control of the civil authorities.

Miss SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND, the wealthiest lady in New-Bedford, died there on Sunday, aged 59. Her income for last year was taxed on $188,000, her whole estate being valued at about $2,000,000. She gave away in legacies about $1,000,000.

The Petersburgh *Express* says the month of June was the hottest experienced in Virginia for many years. During thirty days the thermometer did not fall below 86, and most of the time it was among the nineties.

The Illinois farmers are talking about having a law passed restraining persons from allowing their stock to run at large. They say they can't afford to build fences around their big farms to to keep the stock out.

An enterprising Yankee lately contracted to deliver 2,000,000 feet of lumber of the first quality at Memphis, at $150 per thousand. He bought his lumber in Canada, and expects to clear $20,000 by the operation.

Miss MARTHA HAINES BUTT, the well-known authoress, was married at Norfolk, Va., on Thursday, to Mr. NATHAN BENNETT, formerly in the Quartermaster's Department of the Union army.

The largest cargo of coal that ever crossed the Atlantic, 2,760 tons, arrived at Boston, a few days since, from Newcastle, England, consigned to the Boston Gas Company, whom it cost about $20,000.

Dr. LEE COOPER, one of the oldest physicians of Cincinnati, was buried on the 5th inst. He died at Carthagesville, at the age of 77, and had been a practicing physician for over fifty years.

Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG, of the late "Confederate States Army," is now at the St. Charles House, New-Orleans. It is said he is anxious to retire to private life. He ought to be.

DANIEL H. EDWARDS, one of the Adams Express messengers, was drowned in the Miami River, at Harrison, Ohio, on the evening of the 1st inst.

Col. J. O. NIXON, of New-Orleans, is preparing to revive the *Crescent*, one of the best-conducted papers in the city before the rebellion.

Mexico is making an effort to repair the railroad connecting that city with Granada, Misc., and the mines of the interior of that State.

PRESCOTT, late of Louisiana, has opened a law office in the city of Mexico. He has lived, during the war, on a plantation, near Puebla.

It is said that the guerrilla CHAMP FERGUSON now in prison at Nashville, has committed no less than 100 murders.

Cannel coal has been discovered near Grand Rapids, Mich., and the opinion is expressed that the quantity is inexhaustible.

Returning soldiers tell extraordinary tales of the deposits of precious metals in the mountains of Tennessee and Alabama.

LOCAL NEWS.

There were no returning regiments arriving yesterday, and none are expected to-day. To-morrow several regiments are likely to come from down the coast and Washington. The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York Regiment was the recipient of a formal reception at the hands of its numerous city friends. A fine collation was spread in the armory of the Seventh Regiment, and speeches were made and songs sung. The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York is a crack organization, and comes home in a most creditable manner.

The fortieth annual report of the American Tract Society has just been issued. It is a pamphlet of 375 pages, containing the names of more than 20,000 life members, and more than 4,500 life directors. The total receipts of the society for the past year have been: from donations and legacies, $126,027 73; and from book sales, $295,338 24.

FREDERICK GENDRICK and BERNARD ROUPP, employes in Messrs. KOEHLER & BROTHERS' brewery, in First-avenue, near Thirtieth-street, were almost instantly killed, on Friday afternoon, an elevator shaft having broken and let them down to the cellar.

Produce and Merchandise were in less request on Saturday, but stiffly held generally. Flour, Wheat and Cotton firm. Corn and Whisky heavy. New Mess Pork sold down from $26 75@$26 87½, and closed dull. Other articles unaltered.

Yesterday forenoon, Mr. FREDERICK SIFFERHELTH, of No. 253 Stanton-street, went to the roof of his dwelling and shot himself through the head.

Mr. WM. WELBRACH, of No. 196 East Eleventh-street, was accidentally drowned while bathing on Friday evening in the dock at the head of Avenue C.

British Party Politics—A Tacit Understanding Between Whigs and Tories.

There appears to be a tacit understanding between the Whig and Tory leaders in England, that so long as Lord PALMERSTON feels that he is physically able to hold the position of Premier and leader of the Commons, there shall be no serious effort made to disturb him. The Tories have to keep up their party discipline. The Carleton Club has to do its duty by Church and State in any, and under all emergencies. In view of the approaching General Election, the party has to press into the field as many candidates as it possibly can, even in constituencies where the most moderate kind of Whigism prevails, and where moderate Whigs run no risk of being defeated by radicals. All of this must be done in view of the contingency of Lord PALMERSTON'S being compelled to submit to the rapidly growing infirmities of age. In that event, it is important that Lord DERBY should have a strong Conservative phalanx of supporters at his back. But it is at the same time perfectly consistent with all this, that an understanding should exist whereby the venerable Premier should be allowed to hold his place as long as his physical strength will permit.

The great and immediate trouble with the Tories is that Lord PALMERSTON may give out before they have perfected their election arrangements and thoroughly organized themselves for the great battle in the next Parliament, in which the grand issues of an equalized representation and an extended suffrage will be finally settled. Their fear is the premature formation of a Gladstone-Russell party—a party which might retain the better portion of Lord PALMERSTON'S present following, and make a gain of sundry radical seats at the approaching election. To prevent this, every species of electioneering dodge is now resorted to in order to keep parties in the present mixed or half-coalesced condition. Speaking on the general subject, the London *Star*, the organ of the advanced Liberal school of which JOHN BRIGHT is the head, says:

Mephistopheles in "Faust" is very particular when, disguised as a teacher, he lectures an admiring scholar to impress upon him the immense importance of phrases. Ideas are often inconvenient; but affective phrases are the never-failing means of winning the minds of men. Evidently a great many of our electioneering candidates have, consciously or innocently, imbibed these lessons of wisdom. They hope to win by phrases; to pass through every difficulty by the use of a cant word or two of political no-meaning, as the pretended Friar in SCOTT'S romance makes his way through sentinels, jailers and guards, by the liberal use of the phrase *Pax vobiscum*. Many who venture now on political platforms seem to think that admission is to be had to the House of Commons as one passes a sentry in a camp, by the simple enunciation of a password and a countersign. The electors cannot be too much on their guard during the next few weeks against the substitution of phrases for clear, coherent and outspoken professions of faith. Glancing hastily over the many addresses which are being daily published, one might come at first to the conclusion that the whole political body in England contained no such thing as a Tory. All, all are Liberals—if we are to judge by their words alone. If hypocrisy be the homage that Vice pays to Virtue, assuredly profession of Liberalism is the homage which Toryism pays to its popular Radical opponent. An Englishman returning home just now, after a year or two of absence from his native country, and studying the election addresses, might be as much puzzled for a while to distinguish the real Tories as was the famous Captain of the "Forty Thieves" when, after chalking All Baba's door for a special purpose, he came back next morning and found every door on either side of the street chalked in a precisely similar manner. * *

If anyone will remember the circumstances which attended the last and the previous general election, he will see at once how much more necessary caution on the one hand and distinctness on the other are now than on either of those occasions. The last general election was about MR. DISRAELI'S Reform Bill—his scheme of lateral reform. The question which every candidate had to answer was simple. Was he for or against an extension of the franchise to the working classes? No phrases, however ingeniously devised, could evade that broad, clear issue—the only issue then before the country. The previous election involved the fate of Lord PALMERSTON'S Chinese policy. "Are you for that policy or against it?" was the inevitable question put for direct answer to every candidate. This time Parliament merely dies out. [No one clear, obvious issue is before the country. Therefore there is a rare chance for [the triumph of mere phrases, of Liberalism which costs nothing and means nothing, which sounds like reality and will be found to be sham; which may be sweet in the month just now, but will become very bitter somewhere else hereafter. It is therefor, that we caution the electors, and urge them to put their candidates to the proof. The true meaning of lateral reform is reform put aside.

There is some fear expressed by some of the liberal journals, that the next Parliament may see a considerable accession of the class of representatives that have grown suddenly rich—men of the stamp of LAIRD, the ram-builder—who hide their democratic origin by appearing in public life usually as full-fledged Tories—the advocates of exclusive and class privileges. The Reform party, we dare say, has not a little to fear from this class. They are unscrupulous; they have money; and they want courtly notice and distinction for themselves and their families. It may be, however, that the Tories will be beaten at their own game; and that the fact of Lord PALMERSTON being able to keep his party together until after the election, may make such a split in the Tory ranks as the Tories look for in the ranks of their opponents.

The Negro Question in Texas.

The Houston *Telegraph* announces to the people of Texas with great gratification that "the Federal authorities at Galveston are bringing the negroes to common sense in a summary manner." If the statement were left there, we also might be gratified to learn that any portion of the people of the South were being brought to common sense. There has been exceedingly little of that article in that quarter for some time back, and what there was has been rather among the negroes than the white people. But when we come to look at the process employed to bring about so gratifying a result, it appears to be a singular one. It seems that this process is as follows:

"They call them up one by one *and ask who they belong to*. Those who tell the truth are sent home at once, while those who acknowledge no home or master are put to work on the streets and on other labor, under control of the military authorities."

We find that Major-Gen. GRANGER has published a general order, by which "the people of Texas are informed that, in accordance with a proclamation from the Executive of the United States, all slaves are free. This involves an absolute equality of personal rights and rights of property between former masters and slaves." It would seem that if this statement of the *Telegraph* is correct, this information needed to be conveyed, not only to "the people of Texas," but to some of the Federal authorities there as well. We do not hear that the masters were also called up one by one and asked whom *they* belonged to—and yet unless this was done, what became of the "absolute equality of personal rights," of which Gen. GRANGER'S order speaks?

This statement, however, is in the Houston, not in the Galveston papers, and it may have been magnified in coming from Galveston. But in the Galveston papers also we find intimations of some such tendency. We find it said that the Mayor called upon the Provost-Marshal General, Col. R. G. LAUGHLIN, who informed him that "idleness on the part of the colored population would not be tolerated," &c., &c.; and thereupon the Mayor "is of opinion that the negro question will turn out much better than most people in Texas anticipate."

Again we ask, what has become of the "absolute equality of personal rights between former masters and slaves," of which Gen. GRANGER'S order speaks? Are we to understand that Col. LAUGHLIN also informed the Mayor that "idleness on the part of the *white* population would not be tolerated?" If that was so, we have not the slightest criticism to make. There has been for a long period of time a number of people at the South in whom idleness has been so powerful that they have insisted in eating their bread in the sweat of other men's brows instead of their own. Now the nation has loudly said to all those people that this system would no longer be tolerated; and if Col. LAUGHLIN has given effect to this declaration of the nation, it is perfectly right that he extended it to the colored people as well.

But if this was not so, if this was an outbreak of the old spirit, a drawing distinctions based upon color alone, giving white men the right to be as idle as they please, but not tolerating idleness among the blacks; allowing whites to work where they please, but sending blacks "home to their masters" or to the public works; it is a system which will have to be changed at Galveston, or wherever it is entered upon. The government have to see to it that the freed negroes are not protected in idleness, or supplied with rations because it is distasteful to them to submit to the self-discipline which is essential to the enjoyment of freedom; but the people will not rest satisfied with any result which shall by any indirection or juggle fritter away the emancipation which ABRAHAM LINCOLN proclaimed. Gen. GRANGER'S order was right. "All slaves are free." "This involves an absolute equality of personal rights and rights of property between former masters and slaves;" and not only the people of Texas, but also the officers whom Gen. GRANGER puts in command, would do well to take full notice of the facts; and Gen. GRANGER will do well to see to it that proper obedience is rendered to his orders by his subordinates, as well as by the people of Texas.

The Merits of the Confederate Armies—Their Fidelity and Endurance.

The parting addresses of the late Confederate Generals to the main armies decidedly differed materially upon the reason why the rebel cause broke through. LEE declared it was in consequence of the "overwhelming numbers and resources" of the Union forces. JOHNSTON summed it up in "the disaster in Virginia, the capture by the enemy of all our workshops for the preparation of amunition and repairing of arms, the impossibility of recruiting our little army, opposed to more than ten times its number, or of supplying it, except by robbing our own citizens." TAYLOR seems to have kept silence on the matter. KIRBY SMITH said the last ditch was evacuated by the rebels themselves. "I reached this place (Honston) to find the Texas troops die-handed, and hastening to their homes. They had forsaken their colors and commanders." And he thereupon claimed that but for this conduct, "God would yet give us the victory." Per contra, BUCKNER, commanding a part of KIRBY SMITH'S troops, said they have "won the admiration of the civilized world." MAGRUDER agreed with BUCKNER. JEFF. THOMPSON, however, bluntly said:

"We are badly whipped, and the fault and blame rests upon ourselves, for, had we been more obedient and industrious, we would have succeeded. Officers and soldiers have put their private judgment against the laws of the land and the orders of their superior officers, and have deserted their flag or neglected to return to their post when furloughed, and many farmers have neglected or refused to raise grain, because their patriotism did not equal their love of money; and, between these two classes, our armies have been reduced, and the country impoverished, until the brave, faithful officers and soldiers, who have remained at their posts, have been overpowered by superior numbers, and forced to surrender."

On one point, in the conduct of the Missouri troops, there is a curious difference of opinion between BUCKNER and JEFF. THOMPSON. The former said:

"To the Missouri troops of my corps my commendations are especially due for the orderly deportment and firm discipline which they have shown in the most trying emergencies."

But JEFF. THOMPSON declared, in his speech at Jacksonport:

"To the Missourians who are present I would speak plainly, and advise them not to think of returning to Missouri unless they have a clean record. There are many who have been fair, honest and chivalrous soldiers, who can have no charges against them, except the one of being true to the South. There are many others who have forgotten the laws of God, the laws of man, and the laws of war, and they, of course, cannot expect to live in Missouri in peace."

The only way we know of reconciling these discrepancies is by adopting the opinion of JEFF. THOMPSON, which is supported by outside evidence, and by reflecting that what THOMPSON considered disgraceful might appear to BUCKNER to be "chivalrous" and orderly.

While there was thus a decided difference of opinion among the Generals about their Missouri troops, there was none about the Texans. KIRBY SMITH really employed a polite expression when he mildly told them they "had abandoned the cause for which we were struggling, and appropriated the public property to their personal use." The truth is, they had absolutely "cleaned out" Brownsville, Houston, and other towns, and only the advent of the troops in SHERIDAN'S command, stopped a general system of plunder all over the State. Texas was completely cured of secession proclivities, before many days, and every steamer brings additional confirmation of the fact that the rebel troops themselves performed the cure. Absurd as the contrast is with their late fiery denunciations of the government, it is nevertheless undoubtedly true that all law-respecting and property-possessing citizens of that State, have had their fill of rebellion. As a late rebel Texan newspaper says: "The people of Texas were never before so united and unanimous on any subject, as they are now in their readiness to assume their allegiance to the Government of the United States. This desire is universal." The quiet citizens will probably be greatly obliged to Duke GWIN, if he will hire a few thousand of the late Texan troops to secede to Mexico, in the service of MAXIMILIAN, or to KIRBY SMITH, if the latter will entice them away to the banners of CORTINAS.

A Hardship upon Poor Prisoners.

There are three places of detention in this city for persons awaiting trial at the Courts of General or Special Sessions, viz., the Tombs, Jefferson Market and Essex Market Prisons. At each of these jails the authorities suffer an individual, termed a "runner," to act as the medium of communication between the prisoners and their friends outside the cells. In this business the "runner" has a monopoly. He fixes his own rates of compensation, consults his own convenience; as to the time of executing his commissions, and is responsible only to his own conscience for the faithful performance of the duties of his calling.

Under such a regulation, it is easy to understand that the prisoner who is blessed with the longest purse has the best facilities for getting his wishes complied with promptly. Suppose a person, innocent or guilty, should be arrested to-day, and find himself in the Tombs to-night, awaiting trial, without a cent in his pocket. Above all things, his first desire would be to communicate with his family, and inform them of his misfortune. The "runner," knowing him to be in this mood, calls at his cell-door, and explains that his price for taking a message is $1 up to $5, according to the distance to be traveled, or the amount of similar business he may have on hand. The prisoner in funds complies with the demand—grudgingly, it may be, because of the extortion, but there is no alternative. He must fork over the "runner's" fee, or leave his friends, perhaps, in ignorance of his condition. But how, as often happens, if the prisoner be in a state of utter impecuniosity? Then the willingness of the "runner" to befriend him gratis or on credit is his sole dependence. These individuals very likely possess the average stock of humanity and kindly feeling, but it is a shame, on the part of the authorities, that helpless prisoners should be compelled to trust absolutely to such a chance.

We are led to these remarks from the report of a case tried yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions. A poor woman was arrested on a charge of stealing a cabbage or two from a corner grocery. She remained three days in prison, suffering untold agony from the fact that at her home she had left five children, one of whom was a nurseling. Without money to pay the runner, she could not let her husband know the trouble that had overtaken her; and he, not suspecting his wife could be guilty of a criminal offence, inquired everywhere else but at the police courts, and being unsuccessful in his search, was compelled to bear his sorrow as best he could.

The case cited may be an exceptional one, but there is something radically wrong in the management of prisoners where such an instance is a possibility. It would be a very easy matter for the prison authorities to obviate this hardship by having printed blanks prepared and distributed to the prisoners. These blanks should require no filling in but the name and the number of the cell, and a proper person should be appointed to address and mail such notices to the persons for whom they are intended—the postage being charged with other contingent expenses of the prisons. Or, even better than this, it should be made compulsory on the part of the Police Magistrates to notify at once, within reasonable limits, any one person whom the prisoner chose to designate. The humanity of some such plan is obvious.

THE NIGHT CARS ON THE CITY RAILROADS.—We trust the City Railroad Companies that run cars at very late or very early hours, will take in good part a hint which we offer, as the result of long experience in night travel. The conductors and the drivers of night cars ought to be men of great physical strength, and courageous, prompt and decided men to boot. It is no fault of the companies that rowdies, in greater or smaller force, get on to the platform, or into the inside of nearly every late car. If they do not often commit very flagrant outrages, they shout and swear, and *smoke* too often, we are compelled to say, without any regard to the timid remonstrances of the conductor. If the conductor is physically a feeble person, the annoyances are indulged in with a liberty proportioned thereto. A stout resolute conductor, as several we have in our eye may be described, finds it easy enough to make the "roughs" at least pay some regard to decency. And it is just such conductors we desire to see employed on every night car. The company would be themselves the gainers, if they had to pay extra for renumeration for a class of special service men at night.

A HEALTHY CORRESPONDENT.—Evidence is produced in the Toronto (Canada) papers to show that CONOVER, the confidential correspondent of the *Tribune*, was the author of the project to destroy the Croton Aqueduct. We publish CONOVER'S proposition on the subject, as it was submitted to JACOB THOMPSON in detail for that worthy's approval. This CONOVER is a healthy sort of correspondent to have about a daily newspaper. A few more like him would make a morning paper lively.

EUROPEAN SOCIAL REFORMS.

Change in English Opinion—Union of America and England.

Before writing on the especial topics of my investigations in England I desire to say a few words on a subject which may already be old with you in America. I mean the remarkable change of feeling and opinion here toward the Union cause. For weeks I have been meeting a great number of people of all possible classes and conditions, and I have as yet met but one person who showed any prejudice or hostility against America. There were always probably far more in our favor then ever appeared in the press or the expressions of the public men.

The great fact that the Secessionists could never hold a public meeting in Great Britain, is strong proof of this. Some one says that not a *thinker* in England can be pointed out who was not on our side. This, no doubt, is too strong a statement, still the great mass of the liberal, progressive minds of the kingdom were with us. Then, what friends we had, were very warm friends. All agree that no question of English politics since the Reform Bill has called out such warm, even passionate, feelings as the American.

A prominent Liberal member, who fought for us through the whole struggle, told me that on one occasion, after a warm speech in behalf of the course of the Free States, he was threatened anonymously with assassination. As we all saw, the great European struggle of popular rights against privilege, of Democracy against Aristocracy, was fought over our shoulders. Nothing could exceed the intensity with which every feature of the great contest was discussed in almost every household of the kingdom.

The great change has, in part, an ignoble cause—success. And the conversion of such organs as the *Times* has certainly an even more disgraceful appearance than the original sin. I cannot refrain from quoting on this a passage in a private letter from an eminent English thinker, who stands now at the head of European political philosophers:

"Your remark is most just on the unworthiness of the conversions due only to success. Such conversions merely show the fundamental unworthiness of the original error. The disgust they occasion is one of the causes which make those who have fought an up-hill battle, up to the hour of victory, eager to go forward to something else, in which they will still have the low-minded and selfish part of mankind against them."

It will be a satisfaction to all true friends of honest dealing to know that, in a business point of view, the London *Times* has felt the folly of its position on the American question, and the current rumor on the street is that the "American correspondent," who has done more than any living writer to embitter the relations of the two nations, and to spread false views of our affairs, is to be recalled.

Our fast friends, the *Spectator* and the *Daily News*, are apparently very successful in a business regard, as they are influential and able. Why, by the way, do not our "loyal leagues" repay the noble action of those two journals in the American cause by the only recompense which they could receive, an increased circulation?

Still, another powerful cause has afflicted the minds of the whole nation, in such a way that nothing else could possibly have secured the same effects—the murder of President LINCOLN. You must have seen that the voice of sorrow and sympathy which arose from almost the whole British people, came from the heart. No event in English history, since Princess CHARLOTTE'S death, has aroused such a deep and universal emotion.

The Queen's letter was of her own suggestion, and in no respect, a diplomatic or ministerial expression. Then, the prejudices or settled opinions of people have positively changed, in regard to the power, the self-restraint and the ability to organize and govern, of a Democracy. The glory of a great struggle and immense sacrifices for distant ends, of a vast war carried on without loss to liberty, of almost absolute military power never degenerating into despotism, and of a success which establishes the Republic on such a position as even the Roman Empire never reached, shines across the ocean on the whole cause of democracy and popular right. Every American must feel about him now, in intercourse with Europeans, something of the halo of a great cause and a great nation; and the result is just what was to be expected. As our countrymen become more justly proud, they are less vain. They are not forever asserting the virtues of their incomparable country. They know that the last four years speak for themselves, and are indifferent to that European sympathy and public opinion which once appeared so important to them. This is just as it should be.

And now, like a generous people, we put aside the old bitterness and ill-will which have rankled in the breast of so many against England, and remembering the "up-hill battle" of the leading thinkers for us and the grand position of her laboring and suffering masses on our side, we should stretch out the hand of sympathy and good-will to meet that which the British people have just reached to us. It is the clasp of friendship over the grave of the murdered President.

What a future might be to the civilization of the world, if these two great Anglo-Saxon nations were in friendly harmony. What conquest might be won from ignorance and priestcraft and despotism! What strengthening of popular rights; what elevation of the masses; what a spreading of science and arts, and humanity and true liberty; what an uplifting of all Europe if these two leaders of modern democracy were hand in hand!

And then, when one thinks of the future of Christianity; that these two powerful civilizations are the leading representatives of the great truths which are to regenerate the world; that their enmity would put back the advance of a pure religion for generations, and their union would advance the Christian banner over new fields and in new directions. We may all, who care more for humanity than to gratify the narrow prejudices of race, pray and labor for the friendship and union of America and England.

C. L. B.

LONDON, Saturday, June 17, 1865.

THE NORTHERN MAGAZINE.—BELLEWE'S *Northern Magazine* for July is received, and is as full as ever of fresh and entertaining matter. The fireside amusements, with the illustrations, are alone enough to give the magazine a wide circulation.

OUR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.—NO. III.

Steel Furnaces—Iron Foundries and Machine Shops—Printing Presses and Type Foundries—Sewing Machines—Scales—Hardware, &c.

The first named of these interests is in a very depressed condition, and complaints about insufficient protection are loud and incessant. The East River Steel Works, which lately employed one hundred men, are now running only two days in the week, with an average of about ten men. The medium quality of cast-steel has been reduced from twenty-two to eleven cents per pound, from which government taxation in various shapes takes off nearly two cents. Three large steel-making establishments, in or near this city, have been closed for the present, namely, the Montauk Steel Works at Mott Haven, the National Steel Works in Forty-second-street, and the New-York Steel Works on Staten Island. At least three hundred men have thus been thrown idle. The steel men complain the more about this depression, inasmuch as they did not previously advance prices with the upward movement in gold. Thus, while by the rise of exchange, English file steel was selling for thirty-five cents, the American article was selling for twenty-one cents per pound. It is now offered at fourteen cents. By the revised tariff, the rate of duty on steel was fixed at $45 per ton, in gold, but of this it is estimated that $32 per ton, in currency, are paid back in taxes, which are piled on the top of one another. An early and thorough revision of our whole system of taxation is imperatively called for.

The Atlas (steel) Forge, at the corner of Seventeenth-street and Avenue C, was shut up a few days ago. It used to give employment for about one hundred hands, many of whom could earn from $5 to $10 per day, in flush times. The crucible manufacture has suffered equally with that of steel, and is now all but defunct. Crucibles of the size used in ordinary furnaces, recently sold for $3 20 each, against $1 25 before the war, and $2 40 at present. In fact, the high price of crucibles has been one of the serious drawbacks in the manufacture of cast steel.

In the boiler and machine shops there is much greater activity and confidence, though in some a considerable slacking up has already taken place. The Neptune Iron Works, which employed 400 hands, three or four months ago, are now running with about half that complement. They are engaged in repair work and making some new engines for the government. There is no reduction in the scale of wages paid one year ago. Metals have gone down in prices about one-third, and a further fall is anticipated. Boiler-plate has declined, the least, being still nine cents per pound, against 16½ cents last December. The proprietors expect a good demand for work from the merchant service this Summer, both in making new and repairing old machinery.

At the Morgan Iron Works about 800 men are employed, against 1,000 when in full blast. The force is now being reduced. They are finishing the machinery of four steamers for H. T. LIVINGSTON, and two for the American and Mexican Steamship Company, to run from New-York to Vera Cruz. Both are new lines, the Livingston vessels running to Havana and stopping at intermediate points. At the same works, the engines of the United States steamer *Idaho*, (being built by Mr. P. T. FORBES for the navy,) are nearly completed; also the engines for the United States sloop-of-war *Ammonoosuc*, with a capacity of 100-inch cylinder and four feet stroke. The managers don't appear to think that the sale of government vessels will have much effect in stopping work, though it is likely to be dull for the present. They are curtailing expenses in every department.

At the Allaire Works, they are completing two gunboat boilers for a vessel to be the mate of the steamer *St. John*, for the People's Line. The particulars of numbers employed, &c., could not be ascertained. At the branch establishment, (formerly the Secor Iron Works,) they are completing the engines of a new ferry-boat, like the *Pavonia*, for the Erie Railway Company. The number of persons employed there is about 150, or little more than half the former force. With exceptions of some portable engines for the oil regions, the work done is principally on old contracts; no new ones are offering of any great account.

In the East River Iron Works, (SAMUEL SECOR & Co.,) about 200 men have lately been employed, but this number is being reduced. They have been building several gunboat boilers and engines for the oil regions.

The Dry Dock Iron Works manifest a fair degree of activity, having nearly 200 men engaged. Two or three months ago they discharged a few hands; but lately they have made no reduction. Since last year they have had no government work, the last contract for it having been some large boilers. The managers do not appear to have serious apprehensions about the sale of government vessels hurting their business.

The Novelty Works have made no reduction of any account in the number of their employes. About 1,000 hands are still at work in that establishment. They are turning out two large engines for the government and four or five for the merchant service. With the prospect of heavy crops coming forward, enabling men to live more cheaply than heretofore, and a corresponding reduction in material and wages, the managers feel confident of the future. The contracts already made will keep the works active for a considerable time.

At the Architectural Iron Works nearly 300 men are still employed, which is a reduction of about 150 from the full complement. This concern has been making shot, shell, gun-carriages, and other work of the kind for the government. An order for 15,000 shot and shell was lately executed, and operations have just begun on 20,000 more for the War Department. Some work is also doing for Fort Lafayette. This establishment was destroyed by fire—it is believed by incendiaries—last April. It is once more in full activity, one of the largest of its kind in the country.

The Etna Iron Works are building the engines of the *Dunderberg* and other marine engines for the government. They are also making those of the new merchant steamer *Day Star*—and about to commence operations on their contract for building the new iron bridge across the Harlem River. This structure will be 900 feet in length. The number of men employed in this establishment is over 800, no decrease of any account having taken place.

Messrs. PEASE & MURPHY (Fulton Iron Works) are building the engines of two steamers for the revenue service, to run on Lakes Erie and Ontario. (Mr. THOMAS STACK is building the hulls.) The cylinders of these engines are 48 inches in diameter, with nine feet stroke. They are also making two boilers for the United States steamer *Narragansett*, and fitting up two pairs of government gunboat boilers. They now employ 300 men, a decrease of nearly one-half of their former force. No decline in wages.

On the North River Messrs. SLATER & O'HARA have reduced the number of men at the shop from 130 (the highest figure) to 90. Business in building steam engines and boilers has been greatly flattened, but is beginning to revive. There is little new work offering, and none as yet from the South. In time they expect a brisk demand from that quarter. While there is no de-

cline in wages, and but a slight fall in the price of boiler-plate, (about two cents per pound,) they are offering to execute new work for two-thirds the price asked one year ago. Complaint is made about the internal revenue tax of six per cent. on new work, the same levy assessed over and over on the same piece of work, as on plates, brass-cocks, tubes, and the finished boilers.

Messrs. MURPHY, McCURDY & WARDEN have reduced the number of employes in their boiler and machine shop from 100 to about 50. They have just finished two large boilers for the government steamer *Arago*. They think the stoppage of government demands and the sale of its vessels will make business very dull this year.

Messrs. HARRISON & BRITTEN, manufacturers of copper, report their business a good deal flattened, but recently reviving.

Messrs. FLETCHER, HARRISON & Co., now employ 130 men. Besides a large amount of repair work, they are making engines for two revenue cutters to run on the lakes—cylinders to be 48 inches in diameter by 9 feet stroke. They are also executing engines for a river steamboat and for a propeller.

At the Delamater works about 500 men are employed, a reduction of twenty-five per cent. on the full complement. There is little government work on hand except finishing old contracts. No new work of any great account offering at present.

The Brooklyn shops are in much the same situation as those on this side of the river. At the Atlantic Steam Engine Works the number of employes has been reduced from one hundred to sixty. Messrs. FINNEY & HOFFMAN have between twenty and twenty-five. At ABRAHAM INSLEE'S steam engine shop over 200 men are now at work; no falling off either in wages or the number of employes.

For printing presses it is understood that some demand has arisen from the South, where large numbers of them were destroyed. Messrs. R. HOE & Co.'s establishments are filled to their utmost capacity; and orders have been received for six months in advance. There is no decline in wages, and scarcely any on finished work, excepting presses of a particular kind, where a reduction of about ten per cent. has taken place. In the New-York and Boston shops of this company over 400 hands are steadily employed.

For metal type and printing materials a corresponding demand has not yet sprung up in the East, though it is reported that at Cincinnati the business is brisk. Messrs. JAMES CONNOR & SONS report that it has continued dull since the 1st of January. A reduction in prices has already taken place to the extent of 20 or 30 per cent. in some articles. Wages continue as during the war. It is believed that most of the other type-foundries in New-York have a similar story to tell; but a more active demand is morally certain to arise before long.

For safes the call continues steady. At HERRING'S establishment 150 men are constantly employed, a number rather above the usual force. They report the prospects of business as favorable. There is no reduction in wages, but a considerable fall in materials. Labor, however, being the principal item of expense in the manufacture, the decline in price has not been great.

The demand for *sewing machines* usually slackens in the latter Spring months, and this year has done so to about the usual extent. At SINGER & Co.'s works an improvement is reported lately. The number of employes is 935; sometimes it has been as high as 1,100. There is no change downward in wages, and as these constitute the principal expense in the machines, the prices continue as during the past year. The advance in these during the war was only about twenty per cent.

The scale manufacture has been rather dull of late; but Messrs. HOWE & BOVIER report that it has been improving somewhat lately. Prices have gone down, since the war closed, about 20 per cent. which will fully cover the decline in material, wages remaining as before.

In the hardware manufacture, the Russell & Erwin Company, whose works are at New-Britain, Conn., express the belief that prospects are brightening in their line. The general stocks on hand with jobbers and retail dealers are understood to be rather small. The articles made by this company are largely for house-building purposes; and it is believed that a good market will soon open at the South, not only to replace buildings destroyed during the war, but to add multitudes of new ones for immigrants. Prices have fallen off on the average of 25 and 30 per cent. from the highest points. The advance has been from 75 to 125 per cent. above the rates of 1860. They never manufactured largely for the government. The business being conducted on the cash principle all through, no danger of any serious revulsion is anticipated.

Professional Intolerance.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 29, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Much surprise has been occasioned by a statement, under the telegraphic head of the 27th, that in the late convention of the American Medical Association, held in Boston, Surgeon-General BARNES was held to account, and narrowly escaped expulsion, for "unprofessional conduct in consulting with an irregular practitioner in the case of the SEWARDS." In other words, the Surgeon-General was denounced for acting as a gentleman and a man of sense. The "charges" were based upon the following paragraph, published from a letter written by Dr. VERDI, Mr. SEWARD'S family physician, shortly after the occurrence of that terrible assault:

"Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, Drs. NORRIS, U. S. A., and WILSON, Medical Inspector, were sent to my assistance, and I must say to their honor, that their energies united with mine only to save and relieve the victims, and not one descended to that petty professional pique or ill-conceived pride of many practitioners in reference to associating with a medical gentleman of a different school of therapeutics. Our intercourse, professional and social, has been mutually courteous; we met on the same field inspired by the same ambition, to work together for the same end."

A more courteous and commendable sentiment could not have been uttered by any man, and it painfully contrasts with the strange conduct of a convention, assembled for the avowed purpose of mutual instruction, which goes out of its way to denounce as "quacks and irregular practitioners" those who think differently from themselves; even in such a case as the present, when the person in question is a man educated in the best schools of Europe and America and occupied a high professional and social position.

It has been said that some injudicious friend of Surgeon-Gen. BARNES "denied these charges *in toto*." The facts are that Drs. WILSON, NORRIS and VERDI were associated in treating the cases, and that Gen. BARNES daily consulted with them and *made the efficient reports*.

In the convention the Surgeon-General was censured for meeting Dr. VERDI in that arena of woe and alarm, without protesting against his presence, without ordering him out of the room, nay without forgetting the national calamity, the momentous and perilous condition of several members of that unfortunate family, to descend to professional intolerance and bigotry, and make an issue of discord with the Doctor himself who, after all, was the regular family physician, at his post, faithful in the discharge of his duties.

Dr. VERDI has been the physician of that distinguished family for nearly three years. We recollect his saving the life of Gen. SEWARD two years ago, when brought from the camp to Washington, with life fast ebbing away under a most formidable attack of dysentery. Dr. VERDI was also required at Auburn when the same gentleman was low in typhoid fever; and we well remember his successful treatment of the fractured elbow-joint of Assistant Secretary SEWARD last Fall.

Why did not the same convention prosecute those worthy gentlemen of the regular army for consulting with Dr. GUNNING, a dentist of New-York, and allowing him to apply an apparatus of his own, of wonderful ingenuity and success, to Secretary SEWARD'S fractured jaw? Was not Dr. GUNNING an "irregular practitioner?" He did not even pretend to be a practitioner of medicine; and yet, what a lesson of skill in surgery he gave! There is no doubt that that apparatus saved Mr. SEWARD'S jaw, and probably his life. Why did the convention pass over all this in silence? They might have given a chance to the Surgeon-General to deny *in toto* any association with Dr. GUNNING, of New-York. But that was not *homeopathy!*

We do not propose to discuss the merits or demerits of allopathy or homeopathy, but speak only to deplore the narrow-minded intolerance of those medical men who assume the only authority of the medical profession, and the power to arraign before their self-made tribunal those who differ in the philosophical conception of the treatment of disease.

This country is progressive, *par excellence*, and we want no chains to the mind. We want a free exercise of our faculties, and therefore we oppose all attempts to make our people subservient to any oligarchy, whether political, religious or medical. If we fight for our political freedom, we must also fight for our intellectual; if we want to rise above the condition of the old countries, we must break these foolish bonds of bigotry. COMMON SENSE.

Negro Suffrage in the Southern States—Its Impolicy.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, July 3, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to express the gratification with which as I know many of your readers have noticed the course of the TIMES on this all-important question, and putting out of sight the inherent right of every State to prescribe the qualifications of its own voters—a right which, with many others, I have supposed still to exist, however some very earnest and sincere gentlemen would like to see it otherwise. Putting this aside, it seems to me that the great obstacle is expressed in your article of the 28th ult., wherein you say that to require the negroes "to act upon great questions of public policy, of which they know nothing, and to vote for men for offices of which they never heard, is to make them of necessity tools of the men who have them most closely under their control."

Now, Sir, I have conversed with a number of intelligent, liberal-minded Union men, and I am yet to find the first one who has lived in the South and is in favor of negro suffrage. The feeling is, *the time has not come*. Said a very intelligent gentleman to me—one who has been an unconditional Union man, and who best showed his own humanity by liberating his slaves as soon as the condition of affairs in 1862 afforded him the opportunity—"Sir," said he, "There is no man who is in the least familiar with the negro character, and who has the control of such labor, who could not for years to come make those negroes vote exactly as he pleased." "Why," said he, "it is the greatest power you could place in the hands of the extreme men of the South, and do you think such power would not be used?" "And," he added, "the system of controlling and partially cultivating large plantations of from one thousand to five or eight thousand acres, pernicious as it is, will be continued for years to come. These require large laboring force. Now, anyone familiar with the poor white population in Kentucky and Tennessee knows, how their ignorance and dependence have made them scarcely anything but easy tools in the hands of certain politicians, and think you," he added, "the ignorance and more complete dependence of the negro will do anything more for him?"

These remarks—I have but given the substance—seemed so pertinent to this question of negro suffrage that I thought, in reading your article, to transcribe them for your columns.

One word more on this point. Some ten years ago it was found that the manufacturing capitalists of Massachusetts were to a great extent executing an improper control over the suffrage of their employes—this the dependence of labor gave them the opportunity for doing—notwithstanding the proverbial intelligence, and, I believe, independence of this body of men. But, Sir, when men ordinarily are offered a hard ballot by one party, and by another party a ballot in one hand with a piece of bread and butter in the other, (I presume the illustration is understood,) which ballot will the laboring man ordinarily take? It is proper to add efforts were made to remedy the evil through the sealed ballot; it proved ineffectual however, and for aught I know the abuse still continues. With these brief facts known, will it not be easy to see what will be the result of immediate universal negro suffrage, based on ignorance and with no safeguard as to its proper exercise, or rather as to its free exercise, but the character of the planter or manufacturer, as the case may be, upon whom the newly-made "voter" is dependent. Respectfully, &c., M. H. B.

The Harlem vs. the Hudson River Railway.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having had very frequent occasions to visit Albany during the last few weeks, I am able to confirm what is said in the money article of your paper of to-day respecting "the purpose" of the managers of the Harlem and Hudson River Railways "to popularize" the former by diverting upon it the traffic naturally tending to the latter line. Aside from all stock-jobbing practices, which are so strongly imputed to the parties now controlling these two important lines, "the purpose" aforesaid of "popularizing" the Harlem at the expense of the Hudson River route can only be realized so far at least as the passenger traffic is concerned, by increased speed and regularity in running the trains on the former. With *equal* time and regularity, I consider the Harlem by far the most agreeable as well as the safest route. There is less dust and far less noise on this line. This is owing to the difference between the beds and ballasting of the two roads.

My experience, however, has not been altogether favorable to the Harlem route, owing to the frequent and not always explicable delays in the running of trains. These delays have been, as far as I am able to judge, the result of incompetency in some important department, which requires looking into. On one occasion I asked the conductor who was to blame for trains being so often behind time on the Harlem line? He said it was not the fault of the conductors, but frequently arose from interference with the regulations on the part of persons in the management unacquainted with the practical operation of railways. Be this as it may, the Harlem line has not grown in popularity as a through route as it would have done, under a more judicious arrangement. Perhaps Commodore VANDERBILT has already looked into this matter, and set it to rights. If he has not, the sooner he does so the better. The running of a few trains annually into the Hudson River, is certainly not calculated to "popularize" that road, and may possibly be considered by travelers as a set-off to the occasional delays by the Harlem.

It is now understood to be the determination of the Commodore and his clique to amalgamate the two companies, so as to completely identify the proprietorships. A bill was introduced into the Legislature for this purpose last session, but was not proceeded with. The knowing ones at Albany said "the Vanbilte required another year to make the Hudson River line float the dead carcass of the Harlem," then as now locked up in "the Commodore's" strong-box. Perhaps the public will come to think that the old method of getting up and down stream, by the comfortable steamers now forming night and day lines, may, after all, be the most agreeable, and certainly quite as safe as by rail. I have myself come to that conclusion, and regret that the public enterprise of New-York does not supply a larger number of commodious and swift steamers on the river, to compete with the railway monopoly—those already running being quite inadequate to meet the public requirements. Yours, &c.,

AN OLD RAILWAY MAN.

NEW-YORK, 6th July, 1865.

The Exorbitant Charges for Livery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your able, persistent and successful war upon the exorbitant prices of meat, coal, butter, &c., induces me to ask you to turn your batteries upon the keepers of livery stables, who, by an unholy combination among themselves, continue to charge the same prices that were fixed upon during the war, when every material used by them was from twice to three and four times as dear as now. Hay, which formerly cost $30 per ton, can now be bought for from $8 to $10. Oats, meal, &c., have fallen nearly as much. And yet the charge for a hack is not a cent less than a year ago, and $35 per month is still the modest sum exacted for the keep of a horse. These parties formerly made money at a charge of $20 a month, and could doubtless do so now. Although this subject is not of so general an interest as those you have effected a reform in, it is one of no little importance to the public. Your advertising column will show how many are getting rid of their horses rather than submit longer to such imposition. And there are thousands of physicians and others to whom the services of a horse are necessary, who cannot afford to pay such prices. Were it not for the combinations among the keepers, competition would speedily bring the prices down.

Will you not pour a few rounds into the iniquitous affair, and add another to the obligations under which you have lately placed a grateful PUBLIC.

Abstinence from Meat.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 5, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In looking over your paper of the past week, I noticed several items and notes in reference to the high price of meat, and advice to people to let the butchers alone for or during the warm months. Would it not be well, in connection with this matter, for those who have tried living without flesh to give their experience? My own is this: I have not tasted meat for *nine months*; can do more work than when I commenced the trial; am in better health, and, so far, more than satisfied with the change. I also have two friends in New-York who have not tasted meat for ten years, who have during that time hardly had a sick day, and who, to-day, can do more work than when they made the change, whether it be mental or physical labor.

Only yesterday, also, I met another friend, from Cincinnati, Ohio, O. S. ROYCE, Professor of Hygiene and Physical and Vocal Culture in two ladies' seminaries at College Hill, Ohio, who told me he had not eaten meat for twenty-five years. He is near sixty years old, in fine health, athletic, and could, I think, tire out most of the meat eaters within the circle of my acquaintance.

I might add the name of Dr. D. V. MARTIN, the man who rowed from Boston to New-York, subsisting on whortleberries, some years ago. He tells me he has eaten scarcely anything but fruit for seven years, yet he weighs over 160 pounds, and is very active. Such an experience almost sets at naught the theories of the savans regarding food.

To those who wish to live cheaper, let me say, don't be afraid to drop the meat, providing you choose a plain, substantial diet of fruits, grains and vegetables. They are abundantly nutritious and wholesome—not, perhaps, for every case, but for a majority of mankind; and all would be better if they would practice, at least in Summer, a bit of vegetarianism.

Respectfully, M. D.

Houses and Building Companies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article of a subscriber, published in your columns, is very opportune. The suggestions are admirable, and are, no doubt, approved by your readers. And it would seem only to be necessary for parties willing to engage in such an enterprise to meet and arrange a plan to secure the object. Three gentlemen, ready to invest $10,000 each, have requested me to ask you to send one the name of "A Subscriber," or request him to call on me, and appoint a time for meeting them. ANOTHER SUBSCRIBER,

No. 5 Wall-street, New-York, Room No. 17.

The Price of Milk.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 6, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Not many miles from this city, and in the large towns and cities in Connecticut, milk is sold for four cents per quart. In this city it has generally been sold, at this season, for five cents per quart. Now, why is it that we are compelled to pay eight cents per quart? There never was a better season for milk. It was never more abundant, and there is no earthly reason why it should be any higher in price than formerly. It is far more profitable to sell milk for four cents per quart than making butter or cheese. Who will interfere and bring the price where it ought to be? There is a way, and some one can make a fortune, though some of our present dealers may be ruined. Mr. Editor, will you please call the attention of the public to this matter? B.

The Price of Beef.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The most important element connected with the question of the price of meat, seems to be overlooked by your various correspondents, and very naturally, for they are not in a position to see it.

The producer looks from a different point, and can easily see why meat, and beef in particular, should be high. Aside from the extortion of butchers and milkmen, the cost of raising the animals, and the supply, must affect the price, as also whether the farmers consider their farms overstocked or understocked.

Last year, when gold was at the same premium or much higher than at present, the shortness of pasturage and the scanty forage crops, obliged farmers to reduce their stock, and it was sold at comparatively a low price. But now that stock which has been wintered and fattened here at the East, has been fed on meal costing four cents per pound, and on hay at thirty dollars per ton. A drought producing short pasturage and a scarcity of fodder, may again oblige the farmers to reduce their stock, but this is not in prospect the present season. The farmers in the loyal States can keep every hoof they have for another year. Take into account the demand for cattle to restock the border and insurrectionary States; the increased supply of food needed by our increasing population, and the fact that we have a diminished number of cattle, and there is little chance that beef will very soon if ever fall to old prices. The report of the Department of Agriculture for April and May, shows that there is a great scarcity of cattle throughout the country. In January, 1865, the loyal States had 1,191,566 head of cattle less than in January 1864. In 1864 we had 14,032,187, but in 1865 only 12,840,721. That is, while our population, and of course the demand for beef has been increasing so rapidly, our cattle have diminished more than eight per cent. Sheep have increased over four millions, but swine have diminished more than three millions, which more than balances this gain. We must wait for time and the more full development of our agricultural resources to reduce the price of beef. T. S. G.

WEST CORNWALL, Conn.

An Opportunity for the Benevolent

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, July 1, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are constantly applied to by the widows of soldiers to take charge of their children, so that relieved from their care they may be able to work and earn a support for themselves. We are also having very many applications to assist the families of disabled soldiers. To-day, several cases have been presented to us. One of these I beg leave to speak of, as it will help some of your readers to see what they cannot be so familiar with as we are. An American woman, poorly attired, came into the office this afternoon, such a picture of care and trouble as to move us deeply, though so used to the tale of disease. They were very comfortable when the war commenced, but her husband could not remain at home when his country cried for help, and he entered the army suffering and fighting until worn down and sick, he obtained a furlough and came home. When her husband entered the army she commenced sewing, took care of herself and child, and earned enough besides to purchase a sewing-machine. When her husband came home sick, she nursed him and took charge of her family, and worked day and night for food and to pay her rent. The husband returned to the army and remained until nine months since, when, discharged for permanent disability, he came home, but has been unable to do anything, and their only dependence has been the needle of this poor toiling wife and mother. "I am ashamed to ask for aid, Sir," she said, "but I cannot help it. My husband has had the offer of employment where he can receive twelve dollars a month, with his board, but he has no clothes fit to appear in, and I thought may be you would be willing to furnish him some garments. I can hardly earn enough to pay for our bread and the rent. It would be impossible for me to earn enough to buy clothing for my husband, and I was treated so kindly when I came here four years ago to ask Mr. BARLOW to help a poor family, though very timid, I felt encouraged to come for myself, not knowing that Mr. BARLOW was dead. I have done all I could, sir; my pay was so poor I could not get clothes for my husband." We asked what kind of work she did and what pay she received. "Shirtmaking is what I have done and have received seventy-five cents a dozen for them." Poor thing, making shirts for six cents, to earn bread and pay rent; no wonder she could not buy clothing for her husband, though working day and night. All her brothers and sisters, ten in number, died with consumption, and she said "I have worked so hard and so much nights I have been afraid that I should go into a decline myself." She is but 24 years old, but so careworn and weary that she seemed more like 40, is well educated, intelligent and lady-like, and no one could see her and listen to her simple story without feeling that she ought not to go unrelieved. We tried to cheer her up by assuring her that she should not suffer in future if she would let her wants be known to us.

Our practice has been not to allow the wants of soldiers' families to go unsupplied, and a very considerable portion of our expenditures has been and is still for the children and families of those men to whom we owe so much.

J. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

Central Park Music Crowds.

Yesterday being hot and dusty, it was natural for those having leisure time to take the cars and go to the Park, to lounge the afternoon hours away beneath the shade of the wide-spreading trees on the Mall, and listen to the delicious music provided by HARVEY DODWORTH. As the burning sun descended to his rest, and the passing breezes became cooler and fresher, the crowds hovering around the Lake visibly augmented in their numbers, and became more active in their movements. The day in the Park was a delicious one, the great heat being sensibly and gratefully tempered by the free zephyrs playing hide and seek amid the bushy retreats of the Ramble, and the other lovely vistas of the Park. The freshly sprinkled drives and walks gave renewed elasticity to the step, and the velvet sward of the level lawns, for the time free to the feet of all, was thronged by a happy crowd of children and their guardians.

As the fine band opened the programme of the day with the "Park March," those straggling away were speedily retracing their wandering footsteps, and by the time the overture to "Zannetta" had ceased, the vicinity of the music pavilion was crowded by a vast collection of listeners. The numerous seats scattered about had long before been filled by the patient ones, thus compelling the more mercurial portion of the visitors to stand and saunter.

The crowd, like all New-York crowds, was a perfect study—a kaleidescopic picture of New-York life. Richly dressed ladies of fashion, with their attendant shadows, of the genus dandy; the newly "come-out" belle, all freshness and life, culling her first and sweetest triumphs; the artist and the lawyer—one dreaming of fame to come, and the other pondering upon some knotty question that had puzzled his wits in the morning courts; the nurse-maid and her romping group of little ones, her patience almost gone beneath the troubles of keeping proper watch and ward over her mischievous charge; the clerk, just escaped from his counter or his books, obtaining a fresh lease of life at every breath as he saunters about; the sewing-girl, having forsaken the needle or "the machine" for a few hours of calm enjoyment; all classes of society existing in this great hive of metropolitan industry and wealth, of idleness and poverty; the happy and the unhappy, some with health tingling in their veins, while others came to gain a little more strength for the struggle of life.

This crowd round and about the music stand listened to the music and chatted at intervals on the thousand little trifles that go to make up life—the latest fashion in bonnets, or the quickest time on the turf; the children's teeth, or the prospect of going to Saratoga or the White Mountains; the rates of stocks, or how gold stood in the morning, and many other topics equally as engrossing. Others gravely talked of the chances of business being brisk during the Summer—"business" to them meaning life and hard work; some canvassed the topics of the day, and made grave observations upon the events so quickly passing in these wondrous times. In short, the crowds were New-York crowds, and that little sentence expresses much.

We understand that there is a fair prospect that these *al fresco* concerts will be continued during the hot and blistering months of Summer, and it is well known that they are always a source of great enjoyment to the masses.

Letter from Wendell Phillips.

THE RESTORATION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The following letter from WENDELL PHILLIPS appears in the *Anti-Slavery Standard* this week:

To the Editor of the Standard:

Let me call your attention and that of the country to the danger pointed out in the following extract from the letter of an acute and vigilant friend:

President JOHNSON is rapidly issuing proclamations for the reorganization of all the rebel States. The Governors appointed are all politicians, who know all the ropes. Is it not their design, and will they not be able, before next December to make all their new Constitutions and elect new Governors and full Congressional delegation? Then what is to prevent those States from presenting themselves, fully accredited, on the floor of the new Congress, and participating in its organization. They will claim, as President JOHNSON does, that their States have never been out of the Union; that the government acclaims (as it will) the rebellion suppressed and military occupation withdrawn, and that they now resume their relations with the Federal Government, which have been only temporarily suspended. In this claim they will be backed by the whole power of the Administration, and this is the trap to be sprung on us. The Clerk of the House, you remember, presides until a new Speaker is elected. If he be of firmness enough to refuse to receive the credentials of these rebel members, and to refuse to count their votes, this danger might be averted. But can we count on so much virtue in any politician? We may, perhaps, baffle this plan in the Senate. That body being always organized, no members can be admitted without the concurrence of the rest. But how long would even the Senate stand up against the action of the House of Representatives, and enormous pressure of every other kind?

I believe that this attempt will be made at the next meeting of Congress. Possibly South Carolina might be kept out, but even that is doubtful. I may exaggerate the importance of this matter, but that the attempt will be made there can be no doubt.

The importance of these suggestions cannot be overestimated, and every means should be taken, to avert this peril. We have been counting on the possibility of rallying a majority of the legally elected members of Congress to keep the members from the rebel States out of Congress, at least till they consented to certain conditions—ratifying the anti-slavery amendment and other matters. Some sanguine friends believe they can be kept out until they agree to give the negro the right to vote. But, according to this rebel plot, the Southern members may enter Congress without agreeing to the anti-slavery amendment, or to any other conditions. Once inside the doors, they may take part in all the discussions and votes affecting themselves and their claims, and may checkmate the anti-slavery amendment itself. In fact, our fate rests in the hands of the Clerk of the House of Representatives. I know nothing about him; but how few men in the nation could be trusted to stand firm in such a post? The whole North should be roused to guard against this danger. If the rebel States, in their present mood, can in any way get inside Congress, and wield eighty-four votes there, and more especially if they can get there unpledged to any conditions, and wield those votes, than truly the "South" will be as strong as ever, and the negro almost as defenceless. Yours,

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The Missouri Election.

THE CONSTITUTION ADOPTED—GOV. FLETCHER'S PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF MISSOURI, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, On the 6th day of January, 1865, a convention of the representatives of the people of the State of Missouri, elected in the pursuance of law, assembled in the City of St. Louis, for the purpose of amending the constitution of said State, which convention did, on the 8th day of April, in said year, adopt the revised and amended constitution for said State; and,

Whereas, In and by the second section of the thirteenth article of the said revised and amended constitution, it was provided that an election by the qualified voters of this State should be held on the 6th day of June, 1865, at the several election precincts in this State and elsewhere, for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people in regard to the adoption or rejection of said constitution; and provision was made in said section for taking and counting the votes of such qualified voters of this State as should then be absent from the places of their residence, by reason of their being in the military service of the United States or of this State, whether they should then be in or out of this State; and,

Whereas, In and by the provisions of the said thirteenth article of the said revised and amended constitution, it was required that the returns of said election should be certified to the Secretary of State, and that on the 1st day of July next ensuing said election, the Secretary of State should, in the presence of the Governor, the Attorney-General, or the State Auditor, proceed to examine or cast up the returns of the votes taken at said election, and certified to him, including those of persons in the military service; and if it should appear that a majority of all the votes cast at the said election were in favor of the constitution, the Governor should issue his proclamation stating that fact, and the said constitution should on the 4th day of said month of July be the constitution of the State of Missouri: and

Whereas, On the said first day of July, the said Secretary of State did, in presence of the Governor and the State Auditor, proceed to examine and cast up the returns of the votes taken at said election, and certified to him, including those of persons in the military service, when it appeared, upon an accurate casting up of said returns, that there were forty-three thousand six hundred and seventy (43,670) votes in favor of said constitution, and forty-one thousand eight hundred and eight (41,808) votes against said constitution; and the being, therefore, a majority of all the votes cast at said election in favor of said constitution.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS C. FLETCHER, Governor of the State of Missouri, in pursuance of the authority vested in me, as aforesaid, do, by this my proclamation, declare and make known that the said Revised and Amended Constitution was, at said election, adopted by a majority of the votes cast at said election, and that in pursuance of the provisions therein contained, it will take effect as the constitution of the State of Missouri, on the fourth day of the present month of July.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Missouri, at the City of Jefferson, on the 1st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

THOS. C. FLETCHER.

By the Governor.

FRANCIS RODMAN, Secretary of State.

To the Public—A Card.

On the 6th day of February last I was arrested by Col. L. C. BAKER, charged with uttering false and fraudulent enlistment papers, and conveyed to the Old Capitol Prison in Washington. Various statements severely reflecting on me were then, and have since been made in the public prints.

During my imprisonment I have remained silent. Now that I am released from the military jurisdiction and returned to my home, justice to my family, to my friends and to myself requires me to say that I am innocent of the charges preferred against me; that not one of them has been sustained; that I never sold a false enlistment paper in my life; that I have been for a long series of years an honest and respected citizen of Brooklyn, and that I claim the restoration of the good opinion of my fellow citizens.

JOHN FAY.

LINES

Written on the occasion of the Funeral of the late Mrs. S., at Auburn, N. Y.

Only a few grief-laden weeks have passed
Since through the world that requiem was rung,
At which remotest nations stood aghast,
For which our own with sable clouds was hung.

This echo of that dirge comes back to-day,
And peals around thy tomb, oh loving wife!
While we commit unto its kindred clay
This second victim of the assassin's knife.

We little thought what heart that blow would reach,
Which Heaven ordained its loftier mark should miss;
Yet there were some who whispered, each to each,
With pallid lips, of such a grief as this.

Who knew thee best, knew how through war's long night,
Waiting the dawn, thy heart its vigils kept,
And how, with love intense and tripartite,
For country, husband, sons, thou watched and wept.

I see "sweet Auburn" hushed and dark to-day
(From far, with vision purified and strong,)
Dark with the crape-clouds that o'erhang the way,
Where that sad pageant slowly winds along.

I see St. Peter's walls and turret brown;
I hear the solemn music of her choirs,
Her funeral bell, that vibrates through the town,
And wakes a sad response from sister spires.

I see, Fort Hill! thy portals open wide,
Those gates where mourners bid farewell to bliss:
And pouring through, a long and living tide
Rolls onward to yon high Necropolis.

Room for a sister, here! Make room
For virtue, goodness, unpretending worth:
For ye can spare amid these aisles of gloom—
'Tis all she asks—a little spot of earth.

A little spot, beneath these heavens clear,
These ancient trees, with overshadowing bough,
Where soug-birds come, such as she asked to hear
When the death-damps were gath'ring on her brow.

Oh God! we bless Thee, even while we grieve,
And tenderly return this dust to dust;
'Tis but the ruined temple here we leave;
The ransom'd spirit walks among the just.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 7.

The heated term still continues here—the thermometer yesterday ranging 98 degrees.

Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg leave to state, in justice to myself, that the letter purporting to have been addressed by me to J. W. WESTON, under date David's Island, May 10, 1865, relative to Mr. WESTON'S metallic artificial legs which was printed in your advertising columns to-day, was never written by me, or with my knowledge or consent.

JAMES A. PHILLIPS,
Medical Cadet, U. S. A.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 8, 1865.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 8.

PETROLEUM firm: Crude 33½c.; Refined, in bond, 53c.; Refined, free, 70c.@73c. FLOUR very dull; sales unimportant. WHEAT firm; sales 5,000 bushels good and prime Pennsylvania and Western Red at $1 60@$1 70. RYE 86c. CORN quiet; Yellow 90c. OATS 3c. lower. WHISKY dull at $2 15.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 8.

FLOUR dull; stock of old much depressed. WHEAT firm. CORN dull; White, 90c. PROVISIONS quiet. SUGAR buoyant, active and ¼c. higher. WHISKY dull at $2 10.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 8.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 85; Reading Railroad, 49½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56¼; American Gold, 139¼. Sight exchange on New-York at par.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Second-Hand Safes,

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Raid.—Now is the time to commence using Dutcher's Lightning Fly-killer and keep the house clear of flies all Summer. Sold by all Druggists.

Marsh's Truss Institute, No. 228 Broadway, (Museum Building.)—Trusses, shoulder braces, silk elastic abdominal belts, silk elastic stockings, &c., carefully applied and satisfaction guaranteed.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and look-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DIED.

BAZZONI.—On Saturday, July 8, ELEANOR BAZZONI, aged 78 years.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her sons, Louis J. and Francis E. Bazzoni, and also her son-in-law, Thomas Beaty, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, July 10, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 157 East 86th-st. Her remains will be taken to St. Lawrence's Church, 84th-st., where a solemn Requiem Mass will be offered up for the repose of her soul, and thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

COSTAR.—On Friday, July 7, LUCIEN J., son of Aleda G. and the late Henry Costar, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., on Monday morning, at 9¼ o'clock.

DIXON.—On Thursday, July 6, IDA, only child of Edward M. and Sarah Obtz, aged 10 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 35 Charles-st.

CONE.—In Harlem, on Tuesday, July 4, JAMES P. CONE, in the 39th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, in 126th-st., first house west of 2d-av., on Sunday next, at 11 A. M. Relatives, friends, members of Normal and Harlem Lodges, and the fraternity, are invited to attend.

☞ The members of Normal Lodge No. 528, F. A. M., are summoned to attend the funeral of our late brother, JAMES P. CONE, and will meet for that purpose at their rooms, No. 594 Broadway, at 9 o'clock. The funeral services will be conducted by R. W. Geo. H. Raymond.

T. W. COWDIN, Master.

DOREMUS.—On Thursday, July 6, HENRY D. DOREMUS, aged 35 years, 5 months and 2 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 13 Douglas-st., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment on Monday, in the 11½ o'clock A. M. train.

DURHAM.—Suddenly, on Friday, July 7, in Jersey City, WILLIE, son of Wm. H. and Caroline Durham, aged 1 year, 7 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 304 South 4th-st., Jersey City, on Sunday, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOUNTAIN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, July 8, CLARA, wife of J. Guy Fountain, and daughter of the late John Van Valkenburgh, formerly of Albany.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Albany, Cincinnati and Chicago papers please copy.

JAMES.—On Friday, July 7, Mrs. HARRIET R. JAMES. Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at 10 o'clock Sunday morning, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Hanna, 21st-st., near 3d-av., Brooklyn.

HOFFMANN.—At her residence, in Stockbridge, Mass., on Thursday, July 6, after a long and painful illness, ELIZABETH J., wife of Ferdinand Hoffmann.

MURDOCK.—At Peekskill, on Friday morning, July 7, FREDERICK WARREN MURDOCK, eldest son of Warren Murdock, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 26 Garden-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, July 10, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

MALCOMSON.—At Hudson City, N. J., on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, MARY T., wife of Henry T. Malcomson, in childbirth.

She will be buried, with her infant boy, this day, (Sunday,) July 9. Funeral to take place from the residence of her father, James W. Maltbie, No. 148 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken, at 3 o'clock P. M. All relatives and friends are invited to attend.

ORMSBEE.—On Saturday morning, July 8, after a lingering illness, OTIS ORMSBEE, in the 52d year of his age.

His friends,

FROM LOUISIANA.

Up Red River—Shreveport, La.—Its Occupation by Our Forces—Condition and Prospects—The Crops—Large Amount of Cotton Still in the Field Sheds—Replanting Cornfield with Cotton.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SHREVEPORT, La., Friday, June 16, 1865.

Here we are at last, safely quarterod in this ontpost of rebeldom, the vain attempt to reach which, one year ago, resulted only in the disaster of the memorable "Red River Campaign." One cannot help thinking, by the way, that perhaps it was, after all, a most fortunate thing that the place was not taken last Spring; for truly, e more desolate, forsaken, out-of-the-way town it has never been my ill luck to soldier in. But of that anon. It has possessed certain advantages, of which I proposo to speak further on. At present to return to my text. I must tell you how we got here, and something of the country through which we pessed.

By the terms of a convention entered into May 26, 1865, on the part of Gen. E. K. SMITH, commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department, and Maj.-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY, commanding the Military Division of West Missiesippi, the forces, military and naval, of the Trans-Mississippi Department, and the public property under their control, were surrendered to the enthorities of the United States.

Tbese terms being similar to those entered into by other commanders, it is not necessary to enumerate them.

Two or three days were consumed in arranging for the final delivery of the army into our hands, Gen. BUCKNER having been sent to New-Orleans to confer with Gen. CANBY on that subject, and on the 31st of May, the First Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps, under command of Brig.-Gen. E. S. DENNIS, left New-Orleans on steamer for Shreveport, La., where the greater part of the Confederate army and the stores of the Trans-Mississippi Department were concentrated.

The steamers being heavily laden, our progress was necessarily slow, and it was not until the afternoon of the 2d inst. that we entered Old River, the gateway, so to speak, of Red River. We found the river very high, and, indeed, for the first fifty or sixty miles, we were almost literally out of sight of land, for the banks were overflowed, and the bushes grew so thickly along the edges of the channel, that we could not see the land beyond.

Arrived at Alexandria, we found there awaiting us two steamers—one, the *C. F. Dix*, with Brig.-Gen. GEORGE L. ANDREWS, United States Volunteers, and Lieut.-Gen. S. B. BUCKNER, late C. S. A., Commissioner of Parole, on board; the other, the *Ida May*, conveying Major-Gen. FRANK HERRON, commander of the Northern Division of Lonsiana, who was moving his headquarters from Baton Ronge to Shreveport. These vessels had preceded us by a day or two.

Here, about 1,500 rebels bad been turned over, bnt only a very small amount of ordnance—some twenty odd stand of arms, I believe, besides e few heavy guns in the two forts on the opposite side of the river, (built during the last year,) and perhaps a dozen pieces of light artillery, among which I noticed two of the old "Valverde" guns, (Simms' Battery,) taken early in the war, and two of the "Chicago Mercantile" Battery, "issued" last year.

Alexandrie was formerly a city of some 5,000 inhabitants, but the best part of it was destroyed last year by our retreating forces, against the positive orders of the Commanding-General, and in spite of the utmost exertions of the Provost Guard, and now presents an exceedingly desolate appearance.

Leaving one regiment here, and a few artillerymen at the forts, we proceeded on our way, and in due time reached Grand Ecore, a place remarkable for nothing but a large, formidable-looking fort, only partially completed, crowning a bluff of great height, and commanding the river for some distance each way, bnt there were only a few hundred rebels, so we only delayed long enough to disembark another regiment, with supplies for thirty days, and again steamed out for our place of destination.

And now commenced the most tedious part of our journey. Throughout its whole length the course of river is exceedingly tortuous, but hitherto the channel had been wide enough (it is very deep throughout) to enable our large and deeply-laden vessels to make the numerous short bends with tolerable facility. Now, however, the river became so narrow that the larger vessels of our fleet occupied considerably more than half of its width—and such turns and crooks and angles! Now we were going due north, now South; then east, and again west, and all in a distance of a few miles; so that a vessel distant from us in reality, perhaps, five or six miles, would appear on the other side of a corn-field, not more than e half mile away, and bnt that we knew the actual position of the different vessels, it would have been impossible to say whether any particular one preceded or followed us.

The bends were very difficult to make, and we were generally obliged to keep on a straight course until tha how of the boat touched the outside bank, and then allow the stern to swing round nntil the vessel was headed in the new course; and not unfrequently, when once more under way, crash! we would go against the opposite bank, and again there would be a stop and a swing, and a "Back e little on the starboard wheel"—"Give her a turn ahead on the port wheel"—and away we go again.

All this had its advantages, however, for we were thus afforded a fine chance to see the country, inasmuch as wa took a front, side and rear view of every plantation; and from Alexandria up to within e few miles of Shreveport it was really a fine sight—an almost continnone line of waving corn on either hank, interrupted only by an occasional small patch of woods, already girdled for their fall, a few acres o cotton or wheat, or by here and there a farm-house, with its adjacent yards and outbuildings.

Such splendid corn, too!—much of it already tasseled and silked. There seemed to be enough to supply the whole Southern Confederacy, and I've no doubt the Red River country would have contributed its share for that purpose.

In some places, however, whers the corn had not got very far ahead when news of peace came, they were cutting it out and planting cotton; and I'm told that in case the army-worm visits the country again this year, this cotton will escape its ravages, as it will not be far enough advanced to suit the dainty taste of the destroyer.

Much of the old crop still remains in the field sheds, unginned and unbaled; and I have been informed by pretty good authority that every ounce of it belonged to the Confederate Government, they having appropriated it, and given in exchange their worthless bonds. Be that as it may, there it is, and I suppose the United States Treasury Agent will decide in due time who is the owner.

All along the river, as the boat touched the banks the negroes came flocking down in crowds, many trying to get on board, and some succeeding; but they were landed at the next bend, with the admonition to stay where they were as long as possible.

In front of every farm-house would be a large assemblage of whites and blacks, of all ages and assorted sizes. Our boys amused themselves by throwing "hard-tack" at them, and then whet running and tumbling and scrambling would ensue! little nigs and little whites, little dogs and big dogs, all joined in the race, and by the time the "hard-tack" was secured it was difficult to determine what were its original ingredients.

Well, the day and night wore slowly away, until late in the afternoon of the 7th inst., when the river commenced to widen out again, and at 8 o'clock in the evening we dropped anchor in a fine stream opposite Shreveport, and having reported to the flag-ship, retired to rest thankful that our journey was over.

The next morning, bright and early, we drew in to shore, and disembarking, went into camp about a mile from the river, which, being accomplished, I proceeded to take e short survey of the town. I should judge that it was a place of some 3,000 or 4,000 inhabitants, though more are claimed for it.

It is scattered over several hills, the main portion being built on the face of e ridge sloping down to the river in front and to a large bayon on the upper side.

It is certainly a very dilapidated looking place, and I heve not yet seen a single fine building public or private. It is said to have had a large cotton trade and I suppoee this might be true, for there is cotton sticking to every house, strewed along every street, scattered about with every heap of rubbish, (and their name is legion,) and piled up in every warehouse and on several boats which wa found here on our arrival. The fact is, though, that Shreveport probably received all the trade from the interior only. The cotton along the river being taken from each plantation by the boats as they passed.

The chief value of the place to the Confederacy, however, has been in the fact of its affording a secure port at which to establish an arsenal and machine shops of various kinds.

They had quite an extensive arsenal here, and a foundry for the manufacture of cannon, shot and shell. Here, too was, their main depot of supplies for this department, and here their main force was concentrated. Here, therefors, were surrendered the greater portion of the army and their ordnance and ordnance stores. I saw at the arsenal a large Park of light artillery, sixty or seventy pieces I should think, and several heevy guns; and et the corrals, e large amount of transportation, most of which was "issued" by BANKS last Spring. I am unable at present to give you even approximate figures either for the forces or property surrendered, as matters ere in e very confused state, but may perhaps write you again. The people here are tolerably quiet and well disposed, though they hardly feel that they have yet been whipped.

Silver circulates as currency to e considerable extent, though greenbacks are generally preferred for convenience sake.

The soldiers behave very well, and mingle freely with our men, with only now and then some slight personal altercation, which is speedily checked.

I refer now to the soldiers of Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana, who constituted the greater part of the force here. The Texans, as soon as they heard there was to be a surrender, took horses, mules, weapons, and anything and everything they could steal, and started for the woods, where many of them are now lying about, a few miles out of town, robbing and plundering all who come that way, especially Confederate officers and soldiers, so that those who remained behind are now afraid to go, and are eager to avail themselves of the protection of the government they sought to destroy, against their "friends" and fellow traitors.

ÆNEAS.

GEORGIA.

Outrage In Twiggs County—One Man Killed and Two Wounded.

From the Macon Herald, June 25.

Last Tuesday evening three men, supposed to be Federal soldiers, crossed the river into Twiggs County. They were on foot, and were accompanied by a negro. After crossing the Brunswick Railroad bridge, they proceeded toward Marion, their object being to rob Mr. ROBERT PAUL of $15,000 in gold and silver, which their negro guide represented he had hidden in his house. Arriving at the house, they entered, and seizing Mr. PAUL, placed a revolver at his breast, at the same time demanding the money. He told them he had none, and asked them where they got their information. They told him that the negro man, WYATT, gave them the information, but on looking for WYATT to prove his statement, he had left. They swore awhile, and at about 11 o'clock P. M., left, taking with them three horses, two mules, a two-horse wagon and two pistols.

After they had left Mr. PAUL sent word to Marion, and through the neighborhood, and the people gathered to the number of twelve or fourteen, and started in pursuit. Among them were many of the most respectable citizens of the county, such as Judge J. E. McDonald, C. R. Faulk, J. P.; H. M. Loyless, Clerk of Superior Court; J. B. Denson, W. A. Higgins, T. R. Robinson, John W. Cowen, Dr. W. T. Zachary, and G. W. Lee.

The thieves had more than two hours start, but were delayed by not knowing the road, and by stopping at Mr. PIERCE'S to take a saddle and bridle.

About half an hour before daybreak yesterday, the thieves were overtaken near Denson's mill, about seven miles from this place, and a portion of the pursuing party that had gone around and headed them off, rode up on them and demanded their surrender. They replied by a volley from their revolvers, and turning their horses galloped back the road they came. The citizens now opened fire on them, firing about six shots. Two of the thieves turned back down the road, at full speed, about eighty yards, and then jumping off their horses, escaped into the swamp. They were both—it is supposed—wounded. The third one dashed on toward the mill, and fell from the horse dead near the creek. One of the horses was very badly shot. All the stolen property was recovered and returned to its owners.

After the affair was over, four citizens of Twiggs County, whose names have been already given, came to town and reported the affair to Gen. WILSON, who referred the matter to Lieut.-Col. WHITE, for investigation. Their affidavits, made before Adjutant DOYLE, were substantially as above. They were released at once. The body of the man killed was at once sent for, and is now at the Ocmulgee Hospital.

Such affairs as the foregoing are much to be regretted, and we hope that this will be the last case of the kind. Whilst every effort is being made by the military authorities to restore law and order, lawless men still attempt to break through restraint, and we hope that this will prove a lesson to them.

The military authorities are on the lookont for the negro WYATT, and if they catch him will undoubtedly punish him severely.

Last evening the Post Commandant sent word to the various commands stationed around the city, to send in to identify the body of the dead man, and has requested, also, a search for the other two, who escaped, in order that they may be punished; but we think that, if wounded, they have been punished sufficiently.

THE NEGRO AND RATION BUREAU IN AUGUSTA.

From the Augusta Chronicle, June 21.

This institution, now under the administrations of Major SNYDER, is still progressing and doing a good work, especially among the indigent poor of all colors. On Tuesday upward of 2,000 full rations were issued to more than 1,031 applicants. Since the first day of June, 12,761 rations have been issued. The ration for the most part consists of bacon and flour. In lieu of the latter, hard bread is occasionally substituted. In extreme cases, coffee and sugar are furnished.

There have been, up to this time, 400 negro applicants for homes, of whom 300 have been furnished with places. Twenty-five children have been bound out to service until the ago of 21. The terms upon which the bond binding them is issued, are, in the main, fair and equitable; but, we opine, if the latter clause of it is strictly complied with, to "cause the apprentice to be instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic, so far as the rule of three," it will take half a dozen years of the time to fulfill that specification.

There are now in the institution 113 negroes, 60 of whom are small children.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

The Slaves in Virginia.

ORDER BY MAJ.-GEN. GREGG.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF LYNCHBURGH, Va., June 27, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28.—The frequent complaints of planters that they are burdened with helpless women and children whose natural protectors are upon the plantations of their neighbors, are useless, it having already been announced in General Orders, No. 19, from these headquarters, that families should be brought together on the same farm, or satisfactory arrangements made for their support by persons employing the husband and father.

II. Persons having able-bodied men in their employment who may have families on other plantations, and who refuse to let them go to their families or allow them to bring their families to them, will be compelled to do justice to both the freedmen and their neighbors.

III. The price of labor has been fixed in several localities at $5 per month for first-class labor, and in proportion for less efficient labor. In sanctioning this arrangement it was understood that the wages mentioned was to include clothing, food, house rent, fuel, and the usual privilege of gardens, as heretofore, for the laborer and his family.

IV. When the freedmen are willing to remain on the plantations of their former owners as one family, and they are willing to keep them and provide for them, as has heretofore been customary, and when the neighboring planters can arrange amongst themselves for the present year for the families of the able-bodied men that may be upon other farms, and to give them a sufficient portion of the growing crop to keep them from want from Christmas until 1st of April, the freedmen performing faithfully such labor as the planter may have during said time, it will be considered a fair remuneration under existing circumstances, and when the freedmen and the former owner have made a contract of this kind, it will be considered binding on both parties.

V. Where persons hiring able-bodied men refuse to provide for their families, houses, fuel, food, clothing and gardens, the lowest wages that will be considered a fair remuneration will be a sum that will enable them to procure the aforementioned necessaries, in addition to the five dollars per month as fixed by the various meetings of the citizens of this district for first-class labor.

VI. All persons employing able-bodied men, whose wives and families are living on other plantations, who refuse to give them a certificate of character in accordance with their just merit, when they may desire to work on the plantations on which their families reside, or to go elsewhere in order that they may live with their families and support them by their labor, and all persons who refuse to employ either negro or white laborers, who may leave one plantation to go to another in order to live with and support their families, for the reason that they are not provided with a certificate of good character from their former employer, will be considered as conspiring against the laborer for the purpose of defrauding him out of his just wages, and will be brought before a military commission, and punished according to the nature of his offence.

VII. This order is not to be construed by the freedmen as giving them encouragement to leave off work without a cause. They are to make every effort in their power to obtain a certificate of good character, and should be able to show that the persons on whose plantations their wives and families are living are willing to employ them, or that they can obtain employment elsewhere at such wages as will enable them to maintain their families and provide a shelter for them; they should also know where they are going to find the shelter. This is of primary importance, and in many instances the laboring man works for less wages than he otherwise would, simply because he must have a home for his family.

By command of Brevet Maj.-Gen. GREGG,
Commanding.

JOHN R. MAITLAND, Brevet Maj. and A. A. G.

THE NEGROES IN TENNESSEE.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF WEST TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS, TENN., June 27, 1865.

The Major-General Commanding is daily in receipt of petitions from the people, which the reports of the various Post Commanders confirm, setting forth complaints arising from the new relations of the colored people with the owners of the soil, and praying for his authoritative action in the adjustment of the difficulties complained of. Not alone are the freedmen responsible for the state of things which exists. The planters themselves are too reluctant to practically accept the passing away of slavery, and in numerous instances awaken and confirm that disaffection among the negros which renders them such unfaithful and unreliable employes. First of all, people must acknowledge and act upon the full and permanent emancipation of the colored race. Without a cordial acceptance of this inevitable fact, the military authorities can afford but partial relief to existing evils. Any other course of conduct or manifestation of a different spirit in dealing with the freedmen, will surely intlict upon the people the punishment of their own willful blindness and injustice. The negro must be made to understand that the freedom proclaimed to him involves the care of his own support and that of his family, which he has never before known. The demands for labor are sufficient to afford employment for all able-bodied freedmen, and such will be compelled to work for means of living. They are free to make their own contracts, and they will be fully protected in all their rights under them; but they will be compelled to the honest and faithful performance of such contracts when made. Negroes from the country will not be permitted to visit military posts without a pass from their employer, and those unemployed must remain where means of employment exists, namely, among the fields. Post Commanders are enthorized and instructed to enforce, as far as practicable, the principles and requirements herein contained, and they will, until the establishment and location of officers connected with the Freedmen's Bureau have removed the necessity of such interposition, compel the freedmen to the performance of all fair and equitable contracts with their employers, whenever it is apparent that there has been no oppression or unjust treatment toward the employes, and no compulsory action will be used until full investigation has determined the rights of particular cases.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. JOHN E. SMITH.
W. H. MORGAN, Brevet Brig., A. A. G.

THE NEGROES IN ALABAMA.

From the Mobile Register.

Yesterday we had the pleasure of a conversation with a very intelligent gentleman from Camden, in this State, from whom we received the information that in Wilcox county the negroes generally exhibit subordination and a sensible willingness to work. Some contract for nothing but what they received from their late masters—that is food, raiment, and care and medical attention when they fall sick. Some are working on a contract for a tithe of the crops; and most of them seemed, we are informed, to exhibit a consciousness of the fact that idleness is not profitable, and that in this world of sin one is obliged to labor for a living, or endure the pangs of hunger. This primal law may after a while restore the negroes to usefulness; and where they exhibit a disposition to return to it, we should counsel the masters to use all kindness to them. They have not been made freemen by their own exertions. They were, as far as the South is concerned, passive spectators of the strife which had so much of their destiny within it. Let them be treated considerately, so that the happiness of the white man may come in large part from their happiness.

There ought to be no prejudice against the negro. He is ignorant and now occasionally insubordinate, but the insubordination results from his new and untried condition. He has been useful and profitable, and the errors of the moment, which he is not responsible for, may not be charitably and Christianly laid to his account. The ties of the old relation, we trust, may not be destroyed between the planter and his dependent. Let the former study the position into which the latter has been thrown so suddenly, and we are sure there will be no ill-feeling on his part. It were not well or manly to seek satisfaction for disappointments from the negro. It can do no good, only harm. In many places, we know, there is much confusion and distress from his ignorance and natural aversion to work, but how, under the circumstances, could a Southern man examine anything else? We of the South have known this; but yet, with proper aid from the government, it may turn out that we shall correct it, and after a while get a fair day's labor from the profter of a fair day's wages.

We hold that kindness toward the faithful and industrious negro is not only good policy, but a duty which every man owes, and which he cannot evade by any reason that may be devised for wreaking on him the dissatisfaction that may be entertained for what he had no hand in producing.

BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF UNION PRISONERS.

Important Statement by H. S. Foote.

The following card appears in the *Herald:*

MONTREAL, June 31, 1865.

In your paper of yesterday I have read an editorial, in which, after remarking upon a legislative report which seems recently to have gained publication, emanating from a committee of the House of Representatives of the Confederate Congress, relative to the treatment of Union prisoners of war, you say: "We take it for granted that the report now published is that which was made by the committee of the rebel Senate, of which HENRY S. FOOTE, once of Mississippi, but now of parts unknown, was a member. That gentlemen, after coming through into the Union lines, stated to his own son-in-law that, during the investigations of the subject, they obtained positive facts and data, proving beyond a shadow of doubt, that the system of inhuman treatment and starvation of our prisoners was decided upon in a Cabinet meeting at Richmond, for the express purpose of breaking down the constitutions of the men, and making them useless as soldiers when exchanged." I regret to say that there are several errors in regard to matters of fact in the sentence quoted, which I feel bound at once to correct.

My son-in-law, who is referred to, is Hon. WILLIAM M. STEWART, one of the United States Senators from the new State of Nevada. He is one of the most conscientious and correct men in the world, and has evidently been misunderstood by your informant, whoever he may be. The alleged ill-treatment of prisoners of war by the Confederate authorities has been with me for some time past a most painful and disgusting subject, and I have endeavored, as far as I could do so, to steer clear of it in conversation altogether. I have been especially desirous of being silent in regard to this distressing affair since the arrest of several of those persons who have been charged with being officially responsible for such maltreatment of military prisoners as may have occurred. I have, though, on various occasions, some time ago—and doubtless did to my son-in-law, Senator STEWART—stated that among the numerous causes which indnced me openly and formally to give up my official connection with the Confederate Government, (such as the measnre of conscription, confiscation, the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the tyrannical arrest and confinement of citizens entertaining and expressing Union sentiments in prison; the displacement of meritorious military commenders and the substitution of incompetent ones in their place; the obstinate opposition to all measures looking to the restoration of peace; the obvione tendency of every branch of the government toward the organization of an irreasponsible despotism,) I had been powerfully influenced by what I had been compelled to learn of the cruel and barbarous treatment of unfortunate and defenceless prisoners of war. My exposition of facts relating to this subject was principally connected with the dreadful sufferings reported to have been inflicted upon prisoners of war confined et Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, authentic information in regard to which reached me just before I left Richmond last Winter.

Touching the Congressional report referred to I have this to say: A month or two anterior to the date of said report I learned, from a government officer of respectability, that the prisoners of war then confined in and about Richmond were suffering severely for want of provisions. He told me further thet it was manifest to him that a systematic scheme was on foot for subjecting these unfortunate men to starvation; thet the Commissary-General, Mr. NORTHRUP, (a most wicked end heartless wretch,) had addressed a communication to Mr. SEDDON, the Secretary of War, proposing to withhold meat altogether from military prisoners then in custody, and to give them nothing but bread and vegetables, and that Mr. Seddon had indorsed the document containing this recommendation affirmatively. I learned further that by calling upon Maj. OULD, the Commissioner for exchange of prisoners, I would be able to obtain further information upon this subject. I went to Maj. OULD immedietely, and obtained the desired information. Being utterly unwilling to countenance such barbarity for a moment, regarding indeed the honor of the whole South as concerned in the affair, I proceeded without delay to the hall of the House of Representatives, called the attention of that strangely constituted body to the enbject, and insisted upon an immediate committee of inveatigation. I grieve to say that this was at first refused, and I was most acrimoniously censured by several members for introducing the subject in the House at all. But I resolved to have an investigation, and to put a stop to such vandalic atrocities if I could, or at least to rescue my own character from menaced infamy by withdrawing from all further connection with the Confederate cause at once. I introdnced a second resolution next morning, and finally succeeded in getting the committee raised. You will und, in addition to the report made by the committee, a considerable mass of testimony of various kinds reported with it, and among other documentary proofs, the official communication of the Commissary-General, above referred to, and the indorsement of Mr. SEDDON thereon, in which he substantially says that, in his judgment, the time had arrived for retaliatiou upon the prisoners of war of the enemy.

Having such assurances as I thonght I could rely upon, that all proper regard to the health and comfortable accommodation of prisoners of war would be in future exhibited, I was content to refrain from as further discussion of a matter which had given me great chagrin and mortification, and did not deem it necessary even to move for the publication of the report of the committee and the voluminous evidence appended. This is all I know on the subject, and this is a good deal more than it is at all pleasant to remember. It is but justice, though, to subjoin that Richmond was constantly filled with rumors of the cruel treatment of Confederate prisoners of war in Northern prison-houses. Whether all of these rumors were true, or any part thereof, I never had the means of knowing, and it is, perhaps, not very material now to inquire.

You will see, from this frank and explicit statement of facts, that the case is not so bad, so far at least as Mr. DAVIS and his cabinet are concerned, as you would seem to have supposed. I certainly never heard of any cabinet meeting on the subject, and never spoke of one. There was no man in Richmond who, for the three years of my deplorable stay there, knew so little of the views of Mr. DAVIS, and the unfortunate Cabinet by whom he was surrounded, as I did. I commenced my opposition to them and their schemes on principle, on the day of my first taking my seat in the Confederate Congress, and I kept it up, actively and zealously, day by day and hour by hour, until I took my final leave of them last December and came within the military lines of the United States, in order to aid, if in my power, in effecting a peace in despite of Mr. DAVIS and the Confederate Congress, by means of which the unfortunate people of the South might be saved from a portion of the severe sufferings which they are now enduring with such exemplary and commendable tortitude.

Having now corrected the mistakes which your informant has (no doubt inadvertently) committed in regard to myself, I take leave of this nauseating enbject, as I hope, forever.

I heve the honor to be your obedient servant,
H. S. FOOTE.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Interesting Exposition by George N. Sanders.

The following exposition by the notorious GEO. N. SANDERS of the peace negotiatione et Niagara Falls last Summer, and at Montreal last Winter, is interesting since it presents the rebel side of the case. The following paragraph introducee the document:

[Rough copies of this letter were sent to the Confederate agents in Europe very early in March, previous to its being sent to President DAVIS, and were also read to the Hon. R. J. WALKER and to Judge H. H. EMMINS, of Detrbit, the confidential representative of Secretary SEWARD to the Canadas.]

MONTREAL, Canada, March 7, 1865.

President Davis:

MY DEAR SIR: Encouraged by your approval of my suggestion two years since to visit Canada, to form an alliance with the Northern Democracy, I returned here on the 1st of June last, with my son LEWIS, to place myself again in communication with you; first seeing what alliances could be formed, and whether a satisfactory adjustment could not be effected with the Washington government.

Upon my arrival, I met Hon. JACOB THOMPSON, to whom I communicated my plane, after knowing that he had been appointed by you to a confidential mission to the Canadas. Mr. THOMPSON would not enter into my views; he had no confidence in political movements; he believed in nothing but stirring up rebellion and revolution in the Northwest. * * *

Upon the arrival of Messrs. CLAY and HOLCOMB, I endeavored to show them the impossibility of the success of any movement not open and general in its character—that the Northern people could not be induced to rise either by States or sections, but that we could control the Chicago Convention and organize a powerful party from Portland to San Francisco, that would have power to stop the war, even should they fail to get possession of the Federal Government; and that after such organization was perfected and promised success, we would have a good prospect of making terms with President LINCOLN previous to the election; certainly should he be defeated.

The McClellan or War Democracy having possession of the press and machinery of the Democratic party, and evincing no very friendly disposition to the South, I determined to make a direct move upon President LINCOLN; and for that purpose I opened negotiations with HORACE GREELY. He, with sagacious patriotism, promptly responded, and for some days we had high hopes of good results. Messrs. CLAY and HOLCOMB agreed to this move on my part, and with great ability and eloquence conducted the negotiation, the particulars of which they have communicated to you. During the progress of the negotiation the McClellan or War Democracy became very hostile. Fearing that we would make peace with the Lincoln Government, they organized to oppose us et all hazards. President LINCOLN, by his negotiation and his letter "To all whom it may concern," was thought to have destroyed all chance of an election.

The War Democrats, not appreciating the position, thought McCLELLAN'S nomination as good as an election. By their unwarranted confidence and false promises they seduced our friends at Chicago; and, with resolutions meaning nothing, pleasing no one, they nominated Gen. McCLELLAN, who gave the finishing blow to any possible success by his arrogant, war-spitting letter of acceptance.

The fact is, any plan of reconstruction that the Chicago Convention might have brought forward, the South proclaiming its satisfaction, would have insured the success of the ticket. The McCLELLAN organs, however, seemed to vie with those of LINCOLN in exhibiting to the public any hostility that the Confederates might express against either of their respective favorites, and they were equally afraid to perfect any settlement with the Confederacy. In a letter to Gov. HORATIO SEYMOUR and the Hon. BENJAMIN WOOD, immediately after the appearance of McCLELLAN'S letter of acceptance, I endeavored, in vain, to move Gen. McCLELLAN and his advisers from their disastrous position. I demonstrated that if they would come to an understanding with us, similar to that now entered into with Gov. WALKER, they could carry the whole country. I told them plainly that if they continued to cry out for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, when the whole affair could be settled in a day, they would not and ought not to carry a single State.

At my earnest request the Hon. R. J. WALKER came to Montreal in January last, and is still here, but leaves to-morrow for Washington. You will see by the inclosed letter of mine to the leading men of the North, what he proposes to do.

I am convinced that his gratitude and love for the people of Mississippi, his old constituents, hold him still, and that he is willing, regardless of all personal consequences to himself, to risk everything in the effort to restore the Union upon such guarantees for the rights of the South, and of all the States, as would, in his opinion, be permanent and effectual. He scouts the idea of humiliating or subjugating the South; he boasts of their unequaled courage and endurance; and insists that there is no sacrifice, except honor, to which the North ought not to agree, that would re-establish a cordial and fraternal Union.

I think his plan the only one promising any success; I believe that the Lincoln Government will accede to his views. But if they should not, and the South should indicate their approval, the party in its favor would sweep the North in the elections this year.

These are Mr. WALKER'S opinions; and after a full and free conference, I am certain that he is on the true and only line of American adjustment, except by long and successful fighting on our part. * * *

Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, of your Cabinet, knows me thoroughly; and as I have been most of the time in active opposition to him, he will be able to give a fair estimate of what value may attach to my opinion. Of your constitutional advisers, Senator HUNTER has known me for twenty years, up to 1852 intimately. After that, and until the end of the old government, I was an active, determined opponent, more personal than political. Senators Johnson, Brown, Burnett, Wigfall and Semmes, Representatives Bocock, Miles, Boyce, McQueen, Marshall, Hodge, Machen, Eoadley, Bruce, Pugh, Harris, Gentry, McCaskey, Wilcox, Gens. Lee, Johnston, Beauregard, Bragg, Hood, A. P. Hill, Cobb and G. W. Smith, were more or less familiar with my political operations under the old order of things. Pardon my referring to these gentlemen; but I feel that you have not the intimate knowledge of my actions and associations under the old government to lead you to a correct estimate of my opinions now.

If Messrs. CLAY or HOLCOMB should be with you, I am sure that they will concur entirely with my view of last Summer's proceedings, and will advise you to see Mr. W.

In answer to Secretary SEWARD'S speech at Auburn, last Autumn, attacking me for my interference in Federal politics, I said to him that in the event of LINCOLN'S defeat, you would at once treat with him upon the largest American basis, and I have been told that the idea pleased him much; and although LINCOLN'S reëlection has made negotiation with him more difficult, yet, it will be impossible for him to long resist any practicable plan of reconstruction known to be acceptable to the South. With the highest regard I am, dear Sir, your friend,

GEO. N. SANDERS.

P. S. Any communication for me that Gov. WALKER might see, will reach me by being addressed inside to Gov. WALKER under cover to Secretary SEWARD or President LINCOLN.

AWFUL CALAMITY.

Terrible Tornado at Viroqua, Wisconsin—17 Persons Killed and 100 Wounded—Fifty Houses Demolished.

From the La Crosse Republican, July 1.

The terrible calamity thet has fallen upon the people of Vernon County, Wisconsin, will appal the stoutest heart. In an instant fifty families were thrown from happiness and comfort into grief and adversity. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, June 29, two angry looking clouds approached each other from the north and south, and met at a short distance west of the village of Viroqua, Vernon County, Wisconsin. The people watched the threatening events with deep solicitude. When those two forces came in contact, they whirled off at a tangent and moved in an easterly direction and passed through the very heart of the beautiful village, carrying death, destruction end danger in their progress. In a moment, about fifty buildings were demolished and scattered to the winds, seventeen persons killed, and about one hundred men, women and children injured. The hurricane continued eastward in its course; and it is yet unknown where its havoc ceased.

For several miles east of Viroqua, it destroyed everything in its course. The total destruction of property is estimated at two hundred thousand dollars. The citizens of Viroqua and the surrounding country have done and are doing what they can to relieve the distressed; but it is an emergency that appeals to the prompt benevolence of the citizens of this and other places. Hon. D. B. Priest, District Attorney, and Jas. Loury, Esq., County Treasurer of Vernon County, are in La Crosse to-day, as delegates from the citizens' meeting, over which Col. J. M. Rusk presided, soliciting aid from this and other localities in behalf of the needy sufferers. We are indebted to District Attorney Priest for the following particulars, which are given without exaggeration, and as the real facts of the case:

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED AT VIROQUA.

The following persons were killed and injured by the terrible hurricane at Viroqua on Thursday afternoon:

J. G. Barstow and wife killed. Mr. Drake, the father of Mrs. Barstow, aged 84 years, and his wife, aged 76 years, are both fatally injured. Mrs. R. Dean and her daughter, Mrs. Moon, were killed, and Dr. Dean severely and perhaps fatally injured. Mr. Weedon's child killed, and Dr. and Mrs. Weedon and one child severely injured.

Mrs. Lydia Gillett killed. Her husband is in the army. She was at the house of Cyrus Gillett, and was in the act of trying to shut the door, when a fragment of Mr. Graves' building crushed in the door and killed her. The family of Cyrus Gillett, consisting of his wife and three children, escaped uninjured by taking refuge in the cellar, while the house was entirely carried away.

John Gardner's wife and child badly injured. The large two-story frame building in which they were living was raised up bodily forty feet into the air, turned upside down, dashed into pieces, and the fragments entirely carried away.

James Riley's wife and one child injured.

W. S. Purdy's hired girl fatally injured. Mrs. Purdy and her children escaped by running from the kitchen into the parlor. The house was raised from the flooring and carried away, and left her and her children sitting on the floor in safety.

Mrs. Buckley fatally injured, and her sister, Mrs. Allison, badly hurt. Mrs. Buckley was sick in bed at the time. She was thrown against a large stone nearly three rods southward, and parts of her bedstead were found forty rods apart, southwest.

John Dawson, badly hurt, and his wife considerably injured. Mr. Dewson was in the act of running from his store to his house to protect his family, when he was knocked down by some fragment of a building.

Mr. J. M. Bennett, wife and married daughter, Mrs. Toujee and two children, went into a cellar. Three horses and harnesses were blown into the cellar, and upon the family. Mr. Bennett was very seriously injured, his leg broken and side bruised. Mrs. Toujee slightly wounded. Mrs. Bennett and child escaped without serious harm. The vehicles to which the horses were attached have not been found.

Miss Gardner was considerably injured while in the Post-office building.

Register White's wife and grand-daughter were fatally injured, and his daughter, Mrs. Davis, badly hurt. Mr. White being at his office in the Custom House, escaped unharmed.

Mr. Robinson had an arm broke while trying to keep a door closed, in the house of J. L. Linley.

J. Kasson and family were found a considerable distance from the ruins of the house; escaped with slight injuries to his wife and one child. Col. Bierce's wife was severely injured, their child hurt, and Phineas Drake, who was in the employ of Col. Bierce, was fatally injured. Mrs. Bierce was found lying between the crushed sides of the building, several yards from where the house stood.

Mr. Geo. Good's wife was killed, and his mother, between 65 and 70 years old, was seriously, and perhaps fatally, injured.

At the school-house, which was totally demolished, about half a mile east of the village, eight children were killed, and all the others, including the teacher and about twenty scholars, were more or less injured. Many other persons, whose names have not been reported, have received fatal injuries, the precise effects of which are yet unknown.

TOTALLY DEMOLISHED.

1. Wm. Vought's farm house, barn and buildings, situated a short distance west of the village, on what we designate as First-street.
2. Andrew Russell's house, barn and outbuildings, between First and Second streets.
3. Mr. Riley's dwelling and barn.
4. Mr. Greave's house, two barns and other buildings. He and his family removed to Sparta the day previous.
5. Cyrus Gillett's house and barn, blown down and scattered.
6. John Gardner's house, barn, etc., corner of Second and West-street.
7. Dwelling, barn, etc., of Hon. Wm. S. Purdy, on the opposite corner.
8. Dr. Dean's home, corner of First and Main streets.
9. Joseph Buckley's home, barn, etc.
10. Mr. Onstott's dwelling and blacksmith's shop, corner of Second and Main streets.
11. Mr. Dawson's dwelling on the west side of Main-street.
12. Mr. Somerby's *Times* office.
13. Roof of court-house.
14. A large number of buildings west and north of the North Star Hotel.
15. A portion of the Post-office building, and quite a number of small buildings north of the post-office.
16. M. C. Nichols' store, on the east side of Main-street; family and clerks saved by rushing into the cellar.
17. Dwelling of Mr. Nichols.
18. Owned by D. B. Priest and occupied by Mr. Linley as a book-store, and by the Masonic Lodge.
19. Mr. Dewson's clothing and boot and shoe store, on the corner of Main and Second streets.
20. House occupied by O. C. Smith.
21. Mr. Bennett's house, barn, &c.
22. Mr. Weedon's house, barn, &c.
23. Dwelling and building of Mr. Barstow.
24. Luther Nichols' house and outbuildings, on the corner of Second-street and the first street east of Main-street.
25. Several barns and outbuildings opposite the Methodist Church.
26. Dr. Tinker's residence, barn, &c.
27. The residence of Judge Graham received only a slight injury.
28. The residence of Mr. Priest also slightly injured.
29. Methodist Church.
30. House, &c., of John Cummings. (The hurricane spared the residence and buildings of Judge Terhune on the block south of No. 30)
31. Register White's House.
32. House of C. Moley.
33. Mrs. Jones' residence.
34. Mr. Linley's house.
35. House, &c., of Mrs. Fretwall.
36. House, barn, &c., of Col. Bierce.
37. House of Capt. John Kasson.
38. House and buildings of L. Gaines, A. K. Burrell, Mr. White and others, partially destroyed.
39. House, &c., of Mr. Everett.
40. George Good's house and outbuildings, due east.
41. House, &c., of Mrs. Cole, due east.
42. Schoolhouse, due east half a mile.

TO THE FRIENDS OF HUMANITY.

VIROQUA, June 29, 1865.

On the 29th day of June, 1865, a whirlwind swept through the county of Vernon, in a course from west to east, uprooting trees, sweeping away fences, barns and dwelling houses, until it reached the county seat, unroofing the Court-house, razing the *Times* printing office to its foundation, demolishing the new stores of M. C. Nichols and D. B. Priest, and the store of John Dawson, the Methodist Episcopal Church, a blacksmith shop, and fifteen dwelling houses. About a dozen more houses were ruined. Most of them were

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 8, 1865.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '21	108¾	100	Erie Railway	81¾
50,000	U. S. 6s, '81	107	100	do	81¾
40,000	do 2d call	107	1100	do	81¾
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	105½	200	do s30	80¾
50,000	do	105¾	10	do	81
10,000	U. S. 6s, '62	113	85	do	81½
10,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s	97½	100	do 2d call	81¾
1,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series	99¾	50	do	81½
5,000	Tenn. 6s	73½	200	Hudson Riv. R	110¼
10,000	do	73½	400	do	110½
6,000	North Car. 6s	75½	100	do	110¾
10,000	Missouri 6s	73½	200	do 2d call s60	111
7,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R	74	200	do	111¼
4,000	Va. State 6s	68	500	Reading R	88½
5,000	Ohio & M. Certif.	23½	400	do 2d call s30	98¼
50,000	do	23½	1000	do	99
20,000	do bf0	26	500	do	99¼
30,000	do 2d call	26	121	Mich. Cen. R	108
8,000	Erie 3d M	100	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R	63¾
5,000	B., N.Y. & E. 1st M	93	400	do s30	63
6,000	Al. & T. H. 1st M	86½	300	do	63¼
2,000	Mariposa 1st M	40½	100	do s10	63¼
13	Fourth Nat. Bank	99½	100	do s10	63
300	Canton Co	41½	200	do 2d call s10	63¼
500	do 2d call	42½	300	do	63¼
53	Del. & H. C. Co	149	200	Ill. Cen. R	136½
400	Smith & P. Gold	5	100	do s30	134½
50	Quick. Min. Co	60¾	300	do s30	134
100	do	60	50	do 2d call	136
100	do	62¾	2000	Cleve. & Pitts	70¼
100	do 2d call	60	400	do	70½
200	Mariposa M. Co	13¾	3000	do	70¼
200	do 2d call	13½	200	do 2d call	70¾
200	At. Mail S. Co	156½	50	Chic. & N. W	28½
100	Cum. Coal Pr	43½	700	do	28
100	do 2d call	44½	200	do	28¼
600	do	44	200	do 2d call	28½
800	Nio. Transit Co	6	2500	Chic. & N. W. Pr	62½
300	Bruns. Land Co	8¾	1500	do	63
100	do b30	8	200	do	63¼
100	N. Y. Central	96½	1000	do	63½
100	do	96½	200	do 2d call	63¾
200	do 2d call	96½	500	Chic. & R. I. R	107½
200	Cleve. & Tol	102	200	do	107¾
250	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	98½	500	do	108
100	do	98¾	500	do 2d call	107¾
700	do	98½	100	Al. & T. H. R	34
100	do s30	98	50	Chic., Bur. & Q	111
200	do 2d call	98			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$20,000	U. S. 5-20s, Old Issue	102¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. e10	137
$15,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	23½	100	do c	137¼
10,000	do	23½	100	do	137¼
80,000	do b3	27	200	do b3	137¼
75,000	do	27	100	do e10	136¾
10,000	do	27¼	300	do	13 ¾
10,000	do	27¼	200	Cleve. & Pitts s3	70¾
900	N. Y. Cen. R	97	200	do	70¾
100	do s3	97	400	do	70¾
200	Erie Railway	81¾	200	do o	70¾
300	do	81¾	600	Chi. & N. W	28¾
700	do	81¾	200	do	28¾
200	do	81¾	100	do	28¾
700	do s3	81¾	100	do b3	28¾
200	do b3	81¾	500	Chic. & N. W. Pr	64½
1650	Hud. Riv. R	105	200	do s3	64¼
100	do s5	111¾	250	do b3	64¼
500	do	111¾	400	do	64¼
100	do	111¾	50	do	63½
200	do s3	111¾	300	do	64¼
200	do s3	111¾	200	do	64¼
200	Reading R	89¾	900	do s3	64
500	do	89¾	600	do	64
200	Mich. Cen. R. s-d	108	600	P., Ft. W. & C	98¾
900	Mich. S. & N. I.	63¼	100	do	99¼
200	do b3	63¾	100	do	99½
200	do s5	63¾	500	do b3	99¾
300	do	63¾	100	At. Mail S. Co	157
200	do	63¾	300	Canton Co	42½
800	do	63¾	300	do	42¾
200	do s10	63¾	100	do	42¾
500	Chic. & R. I	107¼	1100	Cary Improv't s10	22¾
100	do s3	107¾	700	Cumb. Coal	44¼
300	do	107¾	100	do	44¼
300	do	107¾	1100	do b3	45
700	do	107¾	1100	do	45
400	do	107¾	100	do s3	41¾
100	do	107¾	700	Quick. Min. Co	60
500	do s3	107¾	650	do	60¼

SATURDAY, July 8—P. M.

There was another strong market for Stocks to-day. Governments were firm at the Board, and there was a much better feeling among the large dealers on Wall-street than for several weeks past, owing to the decision of Justice NELSON, of the Supreme court of the United States, on the question of taxing sales made by Brokers for their own account. This decision overrules the order of the Internal Revenue Commissioner, to include *all* sales, even of Government Stocks, made by Brokers for their own account as well as on commission, in the returns for taxation, at the rate of one-twentieth of one per cent., promulgated a month or six weeks ago. Pending the case made before Judge NELSON, the effect of such a restriction upon the sales and resales of United States securities, was more sensibly felt than on any other class of Stocks, as this large and important business at the Stock Board and on Wall-treet, had been previously done on very slight profits on the par value, because of its extensive nature—in most instances not over an eighth of one per cent., out of which a tax of one-twentieth could not well be afforded.

There was a further general advance in the Railways over the prices of Friday night, and also on the Miscellaneous speculations. The following quotations were made on the Street, after the morning Boards adjourned. There was no afternoon session and no Evening Exchange. Gold ruled 140 per cent., somewhat firmer than on Friday. Money in easy supplies at 4@5 per cent. at call to the Brokers. The export of Specie for the whole week is only $26,858:

	Prid.	Ask.		Prid.	Ask.
U. S. 10-40s	98	98¼	Pittsburgh	70	70½
U. S. 5-20s	103½	103¾	Northwest	28½	28¾
N. Y. Central	97¾	97¾	N. West Pref	62½	64
Erie	81¾	81¾	Rock Island	107½	109
Hudson	111¼	111¾	Fort Wayne	97¼	99½
Read'g	89¼	89¾	Cumb'land Coal	43½	44½
Mich. Southern	63¾	64	Quicksilver	60	62½
Illinois Central	135½	136½	Mariposa	13½	13½
Mich Central	108¾	109	Canton	42	42½

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	110	American Exchange	115
Merchants'	106	Chatham	121
Mechanics'	106	Hanover	105
America	110	People's	109
City	175	Nassau	105
Tradesmen's	120	Corn Exchange	110
Greenwich	150	Continental	93
Merchants' Exch'ge	100	St. Nicholas	100
Commerce	167	Marine	140½
Mechanics' B'k Ass	101	Importers' & Traders'	101
Broadway	220	Park	140½
Ocean	86	Central National	101
Mercantile	125	Fourth National	99

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Chi. & N. W. 1st m	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Han. & St. Jos. Land G.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	105	Del. L. & W. 1st mort	102
Erie 1sts, ex d., '68	101½	Del. L. & W. 2d mort	101
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	92	Del. & Hud. 1st mort	92
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex'd	92
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	94	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort	74
Buf., N.Y. & E. 1st M '77	83	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	56
Hud. R. 7s, 1st mort., '69	104	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M	99
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F.	85	Galena & Chi. ex	100
Mich. C. new 1sts 8's, '82	111	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	101¼
Chi., B. & Q. 8 per c. 1st	108	N. J. Cen. 2d mort	102
Mich. So. 7 per c. 2d. Mtg.	88	N. J. Cen. 2d mort	102
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100
Mich. S. & N. I. 7 per c.	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	92
Pacific R. 7s G. by Mo	63	Pitts., Ft. W. & O. 3d M.	84
Ill. Cen. 7 per c., 1875	112	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	73
Alton & T. H. 1ts mort	85	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	96
Alt. and T. H. 2ds Inc	70	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	70
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	93		

The First National Bank of New-York ordered to-day from the Government Bankers at Philadelphia, $1,130,000 of the Third Series of 7-30 per cents.

The following is the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $8,384,311 29; for customs, $496,000; on account of loan, $1,549,000; payments, $8,068,255 85; balance, $39,420,398 17.

—The New-Bedford *Mercury* states that the late EDWARD M. ROBINSON left $10,000 to the town of South Kingston, R. I., where he spent his early years; $10,000 to Mr. BARLING, his confidential clerk; $10,000 to ABNER H. DAVIS, formerly of New-Bedford, and for many years in the employ of the deceased, and $1,000 to WILLIAM E. WATSON, of New-Bedford, a clerk. The principal portion of his property is left to his daughter, an only child, $1,000,000 in fee, and the balance, probably more than $1,500,000, in trust. The executors are Mr. EDWARD D. MANDELL, of New-Bedford, and Messrs. BARLING and DAVIS, of New-York.

—The Providence *Journal* makes this fair hit at the expense of one of its cotemporaries: "We have never doubted the varied ability of our late Attorney-General, but except upon such authority as that of the *Bulletin*, we should hardly incline to believe the following: 'WESTERLY.—The Fourth of July will be celebrated by the ringing of belle, firing of saintes, a procession, exercises in a grove, where the Hon. ABRAHAM PAYNE will deliver an oration, collation and fireworks.' Put 'em through. We shall wait with anxiety the response, 'as well as could be expected.'"

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

A new and wonderful discovery, Dr. J. C. DIXON'S CANCER ANTIDOTE, which has already proved, in over five hundred cases, to be the most successful treatment for cancer that has ever been used by man. The method of treatment is indsed simple. The terrible disease is entirely removed in a solid mass, without the use of the knife, loss of blood, producing of pain, caustic burning, or affecting the sound parts. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; No. 736 Broadway; J. C. DIXON, M. D.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on the morning of the first MONDAY in July, 1865:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,798,674 44
Banking house and lots		300,000 00
Due from banks		427,398 60
New-York State stock		9,000 00
New-York City stock		60,000 00
United States bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S.		4,000,000 00
United States bonds on hand		6,413,000 00
Other United States securities		834,800 00
Cash items—Checks, &c., in exchanges		3,651,377 47
Specie	$972,206 90	
Other lawful money	2,381,803 00—	3,354,014 90
Total		$24,867,800 41

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$10,000,000 00
Surplus	$2,068,807 85	
Profit and loss	731,341 04—$2,799,948 89	
Less dividend payable July 10	500,000 00—	2,299,948 89
Circulating notes outstanding		246,000 00
Individual deposits	$8,139,997 90	
Due to banks and others	3,336,567 05—11,526,544 95	
Due to foreign bankers		284,859 77
Dividends unpaid of late Bank of Commerce in New-York		29,946 60
Dividend just declared, payable July 10		500,000 00
Total		$24,867,800 41

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of National Bank of Commerce in New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 7th day of July, 1865. LESLIE IRVING, Notary Public.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

[L. S.] FREEMAN CLARKE,
(Signed,) Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of June, 1865.

[L. S.] FREEMAN CLARKE,
Signed. Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 15th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 20, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

[SEAL.] (Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company:—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 10th inst., at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $10,000 of said bonds for the purposes of the sinking fund.

JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Trustees.
LOWEL HOLBROOK,

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Pacific National Bank of New-York.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 Broadway. A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1865.

FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE NEW-YORK MAPLE-SHADE OIL COMPANY, will pay a dividend of one per cent., at the office, No. 67 Wall-st., on and after the 10th of July, 1865. By order of the Board of Trustees. J. A. QUACKENBOSS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., has this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable July 10, inst.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7.
Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE—NEARLY thorough bred, six years old, only fifteen and a half hands high, dark bay with black points; warranted perfectly sound in every respect; will not be sold to a dealer. Apply at the stable No. 58 West 15th-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—NO TOP buggy, first rate order; also, second-hand rockaway, light, two seats. Apply to S. R. SOUTHARD, No. 210 Market-st.

ANY GENTLEMAN HAVING A GOOD family horse to sell, will please address, with particulars and description, HUDSON, Box No. 2,228 Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, for furnishing by contract, in such quantities from time to time as may be required for the use of this office and depot, until the 10th day of May, 1866, the following articles of stationery:

Letter Paper, white, ruled, first-class, 11 lbs. to the ream.
Foolscap Paper, white, ruled, first-class, 12 lbs. to the ream.
Blotting Paper, white, first-class, 100 lbs. to the ream.
Folio-post Paper, white, ruled, first-class, 24 lbs. to the ream.
Envelope Paper, best quality.
Envelopes, straw color, No. 6, best quality.
Envelopes, straw color, No. 10, best quality.
Envelopes, white, No. 6.
Lead Pencils, Faber's or Eagle, No. 2.
Steel Pens.
Pen-holders.
Seal Wafers, boxes.
Sealing Wax, best English, small sticks.
Black Ink, quart bottles, Maynard & Noyes.
Arnold's Chemical Writing Fluid, quarts.
Black Ink, quarts, copying.
Red Ink, David's, No. 3.
Inkstands.
Paper-folders.
Rulers.
Quills.
Office Tape, best linen.
Memorandum Books.
Blank Books, cap ½ bound, two, three, four, five and six quires.

Samples of the above articles can be seen, or further information with regard to the same, can be received by application to this office. Bidders will present with their bids, samples of the articles they propose to deliver.

Bonds will be required from the successful bidder for the faithful performance of the contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Stationery," and addressed to

Col. D. H. VINTON,
Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A. Depot.

ARMY SUPPLIES—FORAGE.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., for supplying hay for the use of the Subsistence Department of the United States Army, to be delivered at any Pier on the North River, in New-York City, to be designated from time to time by the undersigned, and in quantities as may be required, not exceeding five hundred tons in any calendar month, from the 12th of July, 1865, to the 30th of September, 1865; notice to be given to the contractor on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, on his application at this office, of the amount required to be delivered during the intervening days.

The hay must be timothy, of good quality, securely baled, subject to a rigid inspection, and rewighed by some competent person appointed on the part of the government. Each proposal to be entertained must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:

"I, ——, of the city (or town) of ——, county of ——, State of ——, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the U. S. Army, at any designated pier on the North River, in New-York City, such an amount of Hay, not exceeding five hundred tons in any calendar month, of the kind, quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification, at —— cents per pound, gross weight.

"

To be subscribed by two responsible sureties as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be fulfilled.

"

Payment will be made monthly, or as soon as funds are received, *in such funds as may be furnished* by the government for the purpose.

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District-Attorney or other proper officer; such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Hay." The right exists with the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory. All bidders must be present at the opening of the bids, or their bids will not be considered.

A. L. CARLTON, Capt. and C. S. V.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 13th inst., for furnishing by contract, in such quantities from time to time as may be required, for the use of this depot until the 1st of May, 1866, the following articles:

Nails, kegs, 10d. and 12d.
Lamp Oil, gallon, sperm.
Box Chalk.
Box Scrapers.
Wooden Mallets, iron-bound.
Nail Hammers.
Marking Pots.
Marking Brushes, assorted.
Trucks, Nos. 3 and 5.
Bailing Twine.
Brass Lanterns, for oil.
Corn Brooms.

Further information can be had by applying at this office. Bonds will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed necessary for the interest of the service.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Hardware," and addressed to

Col. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, for furnishing by contract, in such quantities and at such times as may be required at and for the use of this depot, until May 1, 1866, Furnace Coal and Red Ash Coal, Egg size.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Coal," and addressed to

Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M.-Gen.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN MEAL.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT MONROE, Va., June 26, 1865.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, until Saturday, July 15, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing this depot with one thousand barrels of best quality kiln-dried Corn Meal, every ten days during the two months ensuing from date of contract, or until further notice. The Corn Meal to be shipped from Fort Monroe, Va., or Norfolk, Va., in clean, well-coopered flour barrels, containing 196 pounds each, net, the deliveries to commence at once.

Bidders will be governed by the conditions usually required by the advertisements of the Subsistence Department, and will furnish with their proposals satisfactory guarantees that should their bids be accepted, they will at once enter into bonds for the fulfillment of the contract.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids. Payments to be made monthly, in such funds as may be on hand.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Corn Meal," and addressed to the undersigned.

JAMES CURRY, Colonel and C. S. V.
Fort Monroe, Va.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelop, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading Forty-second-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

For regulating and grading Sixty-sixth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

For regulating and grading Seventy-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River.

For regulating and grading Eighty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to East River.

For regulating and grading One Hundred and Ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River.

For regulating, grading and curb and guttering One Hundred and Twentieth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue.

For regulating and grading the sidewalks and curb and gutter the streets between West and Washington streets, which intersect West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken streets.

For curb, gutter and flagging Tenth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fifty-first to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets.

For rebuilding Pier foot of Twenty-second-street, North River.

For rebuilding Pier number sixty, North River.

For rebuilding outer portion of Pier number twenty, North River.

For rebuilding Pier number thirty-eight, East River.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at the office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, July seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive written proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn.

Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.

S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

TEACHERS.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD, experienced in teaching, Mr. J. T. BIXBY, wishes to travel or go into the country with a family for the rest of the Summer, as private tutor. He respectfully refers to the following of his former patrons: F. H. Walcott, Esq.; Chas. E. Butler, Esq.; Peter Kemble, Esq.; Mrs. Lewis Livingston, Douglas Robinson. Mr. Bixby's address is North Orange, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY AS teacher of the English branches, Latin, German, French and music. Address S., Box No. 17 New-Brunswick, N. J.

PERSONAL.

TO RETURNED SOLDIERS.—INFORMATION wanted of GEORGE A. PORTER, of Company K, 14th regiment, Brooklyn, taken prisoner May 1864. Was at Andersonville and other prisons. Any information in regard to him is most anxiously solicited by WM. PORTER & SONS, No. 271 Pearl-st.

A LADY OF EDUCATION, WHO IS AN excellent and rapid writer, would like to obtain a position as copyist, or would make an engagement as reader for a few hours daily, to an invalid or any one requiring such service. Address Miss JOHNS, Station D, Bible House.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, three new brick houses, (of a block of six,) three-story basement and sub-cellar, complete, with all the modern improvements; location 93d-street, between 3d and 4th-avs., one of the most pleasant on the island. Terms easy. Inquire of GEO. W. BEALE, Nos. 109 and 170 Fulton-st.

$10,000 FOR AN EXCELLENT 115 acre farm near Plainfield, N. J.; 45 acres timber, balance under cultivation; abundance and great variety of fruits; frame house ten rooms; tenant house and ample outbuildings; never failing stream and fish pond, stock, crops, tools &c. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—NINETEEN acres of good oil land, in Venango County, Penn., surrounded by good producing wells. Will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for desirable merchandise. J. W. SCOTT, Merchants' Hotel, New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON THE EAST SIDE OF the 6th-av., between the Central Park and 125th-st., a whole block on the avenue and 110 feet in depth. Apply to LEHMAN & BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to corner 34th-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—AT RYE—A FURNISHED RESIDENCE, containing twelve rooms, situated near the Sound, and half a mile from Portchester depot; good garden and stable; the use of a horse, wagon and harness, and also a cow are included; rent $150 per month. Apply to G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st.

TO LET FOR FIVE YEARS—A FURnished house, all in first-class order, at Mamaroneck; about forty acres can be had with it; splendid inland and Sound views. For information, inquire of A. M. SEE, No. 932 Broadway, Columbia Billiard Rooms.

SEVEN FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET, at Yonkers, in good localities, from ½ to 2½ acres; rents from $60 to $350 per month; also, board for two persons. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A SMALL HOUSE, WITH the modern improvements of gas, water, &c., wanted (in a good neighborhood) for a family of three persons; either in the city or Brooklyn. Will be taken on a lease of one or three years, if the rent does not exceed $300 per annum. Address P. R. A., Station D.

WANTED—A ROOM SUITABLE FOR A small select school, in the vicinity of Union-square. Address SELECT SCHOOL, No. 83 Broadway.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE SEVERAL FIRST-class residences in desirable locations; Murray Hill preferred. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

MANSION HOUSE BROOKLYN—A FEW very desirable rooms have just been vacated in this hotel.

FUR

FROM NEW-ORLEANS AND TEXAS.

Miscellaneous News.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAIRO, Wednesday, July 5.

By an article in the Houston (Texas) *Telegraph*, it appears that the Diocese and Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, lately in session in that city, has taken the necessary steps for reunion with the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

The New-Orleans *Times'* Alexandria correspondent of the 25th says: "From the mouth of Red River to Fort De Russey, the whole country is still overflowed, although the marks on the trees show a fall of six feet below the high-water mark of this year, which is nearly one foot higher than ever before known."

The billiard saloon keepers of New-Orleans recently petitioned Gen. CANBY, asking the withdrawal of the order by Gen. HURLBUT requiring their places being closed on Sunday. The petitioners represent that a number of persons who are prevented from enjoying themselves in the week take occasion to play billiards on Sunday; that the taxes are heavy, and by the closing of the billiard saloons on Sunday they (the keepers) are deprived of a large amount of profits. They believe that billiard playing is an amusement of respectability, and beg that it may please the Commanding-General to rescind said order.

When the petition was reported to Gen. CANBY, he respectfully referred the matter to Brevet Major-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN, commanding the Southern District of Louisiana, which settles the question as follows:

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DISTRICT,
DIVISION OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, June 26.

Respectfully returned. The influence which establishments of this nature has had upon the soldiers was no doubt the cause of the order issued by Gen. HURLBUT. Rightfully considering that no other effective means existed to secure both soldiers and officers from their contaminating influence on a day held sacred by every civilized and Christian society, he deemed it best to meet the necessity by closing them altogether on the Sabbath. There is no occasion at this time to argue the matter of interest very plausibly set forth by the proprietors' petition, nor, indeed, how far the keeping open of such establishments on the Sabbath comports with the progressive views of the present civilized world. It is enough to know that their suppression here on the Sabbath is a military necessity, and as such I must decline at present to interfere with the orders of Gen. HURLBUT.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN.
WILLIAM HOFFMAN, Major and Adjutant.

A short time since Gen. SHERMAN issued an order cautioning soldiers against certain persons, called State Agents, who charged fees for collecting back pay and bounty, while they were drawing regularly from their respective States for doing these very services for the troops. The New-Orleans *Delta* says this order has created a grand sensation among these gentlemen, C. ELLIOTT, New-York State Agent, having skedaddled.

Gen. SHERMAN sent for Col. KING, Illinois State Agent. He, after accusing him of defrauding the soldiers, ordered him to leave the department within two days time.

The *Delta* says: PATRICK GRIFFIN, private in the Sixth Massachusetts Battery, slipped from his horse while on parade, complaining that he was sick. The officers claim that he was drunk.

A squad of soldiers went after GRIFFIN, and took him to camp, by order of Capt. E. K. RUSSELL, commanding the battery. He was tied up by the thumbs to a post, and because he did not keep still, was gagged. The Lieutenant of battery stated that he kept them for two hours and a half, until 2½ o'clock P. M., and that one hour and a quarter after being taken down at 4½ P. M., he died. We saw him in his coffin next Tuesday morning, when he was fast decomposing. His neck was greatly swollen, and blood was oozing from his mouth and nostrils. The case was reported to Gen. ANDREWS, Chief of Gen. CANBY's Staff, who immediately ordered a medical investigation of the corpse. Two or three Surgeons examined the body, and reported that he died from habitual intemperance. The gag used was of hard cypress, seven or eight inches long, and where it came in GRIFFIN's mouth was gnawed to the depth of half an inch. It was deeply stained with blood. The examining Surgeons say that, had it not been placed loosely in his mouth he could not have chewed the gag in the manner he did. Gen. SHERMAN is investigating the matter. GRIFFIN was enlisted in Lowell, Mass. He has a mother, and has been in the battery more than three years. His officers state that he was constantly drunk and running away from camp. He yesterday received a list of forty or fifty names of men belonging to the battery, who desired to be summoned as witnesses in behalf of what they termed the murder. A statement of the case was sent to Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, and another to the Boston *Journal*.

Taxing National Banks.

LETTER FROM COMPTROLLER ROBINSON.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The assessors have been considerably perplexed in regard to their rules with respect to assessing National Banks. A circular from the Comptroller containing the following instructions:

"The capital of the National Banks cannot be taxed; but each stockholder in each bank is to be taxed for the amount of his stock, as so much personal property, at the place where the bank is located. Each bank is required by law to have a correct list of its stockholders, with the amount of stock held by them respectively, and to exhibit the same to any assessor when requested to do so."

Some question having been raised as to the propriety of assessing the shareholders in National Banks at all, we have been requested to publish the following letter written by the Comptroller, in reply to one of the numerous letters addressed to him upon the subject:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, June 28, 1865.

DEAR SIR: Your letter making inquiries in relation to assessing shareholders in national banks is duly received. I had previously read the circular published by Hon. E. C. SPAULDING, to which you refer.

The printed circular issued by me states the duty of assessors in this respect as I understand it. Congress expressly authorized the taxing of the shareholders in national banks. The Legislature, at its last session, passed a law, "The Enabling Act," so called, which directs them to be taxed in pursuance of that authority. I do not see how any assessor can disregard that law.

The act of Congress requires that they shall not be taxed at any higher rate than State banks. Mr. SPAULDING's circular assumes that they will be taxed at a higher rate, because they have no deduction on account of United States stocks held by them, whilst the State banks have such a deduction to the extent that their capital is invested in those stocks. The error of this assumption is manifest. The rate of taxation is one thing; the amount of assessement is quite another and different thing. If a State bank has invested any portion of its capital in government securities, it can only be assessed for the residue, but it is taxed at the same rate as if it had no such investment, but not for the same amount. Its government stocks are exempt by act of Congress. But Congress made no such exemption in the case of national banks. On the contrary, in the very same act in which it requires them to invest in government stocks, it authorizes them to be taxed, and makes no exemption in their favor. The decision of the Supreme Court does not affect the question, for it does not and cannot override the express act of Congress upon which the authority is based.

If Congress has in this particular inadvertently given an advantage to the State Banks, the assessors have not, for that reason, any right to disregard the law. Congress alone has power to remedy the defect. Too much property is already exempt from taxation by reason of its being invested in privileged securities, leaving the great burthen of taxation to fall upon the less fortunate. The line of exemption should not be extended beyond the strict requirements of law. Yours, very respectfully,

L. ROBINSON, Comptroller.

The Trial of Miss Mary Harris.

IMPANELING OF THE JURY.

From the Washington Intelligencer, July 1.

The trial of Miss MARY HARRIS for the murder of ADONIRAM JUDSON BURROUGHS, in the Treasury building, on the 30th day of January last, was commenced yesterday in the Criminal Court, Judge WYLIE presiding. The announcement that the trial was to take place drew together a large crowd of spectators. Messrs. E. C. CARRINGTON, District Attorney, and NATHANIEL WILSON, Assistant District Attorney, appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner's counsel are Messrs. JOS. H. BRADLEY, Sr., D. W. VOORHEES, of Indiana; Judge HUGHES, late of the Court of Claims; Judge MASON, of Iowa, and W. Y. FENDALL, Esq.

The Court asked if counsel were ready to proceed with the trial.

Mr. CARRINGTON said the government was.

Mr. BRADLEY stated that interrogatories had been filed and sent to Chicago and Burlington on the 17th of June. The depositions had not yet been returned, but were expected here to-day. If, however, they did not arrive until Wednesday, the defence would be compelled to ask for a postponement.

Judge WYLIE suggested that they could proceed with the selection of a jury, but would not swear them all, as the court would adjourn over until Wednesday. If at that time the depositions had not arrived, a further postponement could be taken.

This was agreed to, and in the meantime the depositions were received from Burlington.

The prisoner entered the court-room at ten minutes past 11 o'clock, being escorted by Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. CORNELIUS WENDELL, and Mrs. ABBEY, of New-York, and took a seat between Mr. BRADLEY and Mr. MASON, who, with Mr. FENDALL, were the only ones of her counsel present.

The prisoner was tastefully attired in a black silk dress, and a tight-fitting coat or basque of the same material, trimmed with braid and beads; a black bonnet trimmed with straw, and wore a black vail, which almost completely concealed her features. Her hair was worn in ringlets. Shortly after taking her seat the Misses DEVLIN, of Chicago, entered the court-room, and took seats immediately behind her.

The work of selecting a jury was then entered upon.

The jurors selected were Moses T. Parker, Thomas H. BARTON, FRANCIS Ballenger, Michael R. Coombs, Alexander Lammond, Thomas A. Tolson, John Scrivenner, Butler Baker, Donald McCathrae, and Zach. B. Brooke. They were cautioned by Judge WYLIE to refrain from any conversation with regard to the case, and allowed to separate until Wednesday morning.

MAJOR-GEN. O. O. HOWARD.—The friends of Major-Gen. HOWARD started a movement in Portland, Me., to raise a sum of money to be invested in United States securities for his benefit. We append the General's letter on that subject:

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1865.

To the Editor of the Portland, (Me.,) Press:

Inclosed please find a slip from the Maine *Farmer*.

I feel truly grateful to my friends for their kind intentions toward me, and am under renewed obligations for this testimonial of their appreciation of what they deem my public services. I trust God will reward them. But I am inclined to see the matter as the *Farmer* does, and to beg that the sum of money so invested may be put in trust toward an asylum or home for wounded soldiers.

Permit me, then, with a gratitude and affection toward my friends commensurate with that of actual receipt, to decline before the offer their contemplated gift.

Very respectfully your obd't serv't,
O. O. HOWARD, Major-Gen.

PERSONAL.

Major-Gen. McCOOK has been in Philadelphia for a day or two. The *Inquirer* says:

"In personal appearance Gen. MCCOOK is one of the most striking men in the army. Nearly six feet in height, heavily made, and with a brow and jaw denoting in a strong degree firmness and energy, he has a remarkably handsome face and strongly individualized features. He is a young man, scarce thirty years of age, but his name and fame are familiar as household words. We have already published a biographical sketch of the General, and will not repeat here so familiar a story as that of his exploits, daring and remarkable though they have been. Gen. MCCOOK will return to Philadelphia this week, and we understand that he will be tendered a public reception on Friday or Saturday, prior to his return to his command. Of course he, as one of the famous of our cavalry leaders, will not be mustered out under the general rule, but will be continued in the service he so highly ornaments."

—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* describes an interview with ROGER A. PRYOR, at Gen. LOGAN's headquarters, near Petersburgh. In the course of conversation, Mr. PRYOR said: "We have been whipped, and I think that such men in LEE's and JOHNSTON's armies as do not lay down their arms and return at once to their duties as law-abiding citizens, should be treated as outlaws. For myself, I yield that the cause is hopeless, and, LOGAN, if you will only leave me two old mules to work a few acres of land with, in part pay for the—— that SHERIDAN's men took from me, I will go back to the plow and my duty as a loyal citizen."

—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says: "A well-known 'hotel-keeper' in this city has lately encountered a run of bad luck in his domestic arrangements. He introduced a fine, high-spirited gentleman from New-York into his family, and showed him around town with much politeness; but of a sudden he awoke one day to the sad realization of the truth that his New-York friend had eloped with his (the hotel-keeper's) wife, and—what made him feel worse than all the rest—had taken along $4,500 of the landlord's 'hard-earned savings.'"

—A good story is told of Hon. LAZARUS W. POWELL, Democratic Senator from Kentucky, and one of the most virulent Copperheads unhung. Accosting a returned rebel soldier, in Henderson, a few days since, he asked him what induced him to go off in the rebel army. "You, ——, yon," was the prompt and scathing reply. "Your harangue in the court-house over yonder sent me and hundreds of others into the rebel army to fight again the old flag."

—It is stated that JEFFERSON DAVIS has written a letter to CHARLES O'CONOR, one of his counsel, which has been intercepted by the authorities, probably on account of some expressions it may contain. It is further understood that an application from Mr. O'CONOR for an interview with DAVIS has been denied.

—Northern attorneys located in Richmond are reported to have engaged in brokerage on the clemency of the government, by selling their influence in the service of procuring executive pardon for wealthy rebels.

—A fellow named DOHERTY was fatally shot at a pic-nic near Lndlow Grove, Cincinnati, a few days since, by a girl of bad reputation, whom he attempted to take advantage of.

—Gen. J. D. MOROAN arrived at his home in Quincy, Ill., on June 24, after having served all through the war. The *Herald* says he received a warm reception from his many friends, and a handsome serenade.

—Brevet Maj.-Gen. FERRERO has been relieved of the command of the Sub-District of the Roanoke, and is superseded by Col. J. J. MORRISON, Sixteenth New-York Heavy Artillery.

—Gen. HEINTZELMAN, having been mustered out as a Major-General, again resumes his former rank in the regular service as Colonel of the Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry.

—Maj.-Gen. T. B. CARR is on a visit to his home in Troy.

The Staff of Major-Gen. Thomas.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 25, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 3.—The staff of the Major-General Commanding comprises the following-named officers, who will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Brig.-Gen. Wm. D. Whipple, U. S. Vols., (Brevet Brigadier-General in U. S. A.,) Assistant-Adjutant-General U. S. A. and Chief of Staff.

Brevet Col. Robert H. Ramsey, U. S. Vols., Major and A. A. G.

Major Henry M. Cist, U. S. Vols., Assistant Adjutant-General.

Capt. George W. Howard, U. S. Vols., Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major J. P. Willard, U. S. Vols., Aid-de-Camp.

Major S. C. Kellogg, U. S. Vols., Aid-de-Camp.

Major G. P. Thurston, A. A. G., U. S. Vols., Acting Judge-Advocate.

Lieut.-Col. A. Von Schrader, Major and A. A. G., U. S. Vols., Assistant Inspector-General.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. L. Donaldson, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster of the Military Division.

Brevet Major W. M. Wills, Staff Quartermaster, in addition to his duties as Depot Quartermaster at Nashville.

Col. J. C. Read, C. S., U. S. Vols., Chief Commissary.

Surgeon George E. Cooper, U. S. A., Colonel and Medical Director.

Brig.-Gen. T. B. Tower, U. S. Vols., Chief Engineer.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. G. Parkhurst, (Colonel Nieth Michigan Volunteer Infantry,) Provost-Marshal-General.

Major A. L. Hough, Nineteenth Infantry, U. S. A., Chief Commissary of Musters.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Thomas,
WM. D. WHIPPLE, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

I shall in a day or two have some remarks to make upon the composition of this new staff. Y. S.

The Condition of Secretary Seward and his Son.

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 3, 1865.

Knowing that you will be pleased to learn the condition of both Secretary SEWARD and his son FREDERICK, I am most happy to inform you that the former continues to improve and daily attends to the duties of the department, and that the latter has so far recovered that he was able, on Saturday last, to leave his room and come down to the parlor, where he remained for some time before he returned. Yesterday (Sunday) he extended his visit to the library, spending an hour or more there, and made his way back unaided to his room on the third floor. And to-day, for the first time, he took an hour's ride, accompanied by his attending surgeon, which he enjoyed very much and without fatigue. I think we may now hope confidently for his speedy and perfect recovery.

Yours, truly, H. B. H.

Denton, Md., Burned to Ashes.

A letter from Denton, Md., brings the intelligence of the destruction of that town by fire on July 4. It says:

The entire business portion of the town was burned on the evening of the 4th. Not a store, shop or hotel was left; and many families left totally destitute. As the people celebrated the 4th with much enthusiasm, we regret that this terrible fire originated from a rocket thrown in the upper story of the old E. B. Hardcastle store. We get our information from GEO. M. RUSSUM, Esq., Assessor of Internal Revenue First District of Maryland. His letter is addressed to Rev. A. MANSHIP, of this city, who is a native of Denton, Md.

This is a loud appeal for sympathy and help. Mr. RUSSUM is now at the American Hotel. Send contributions to him, to Rev. A. MANSHIP, No. 861 North Broad-street; to HIGGINS & PERKENPINE, No. 56 North Fourth-street; or No. 119 North Sixth-street, Tract Depository.

MISS DR. MARY E. WALKER.—About a year ago, Miss Dr. MARY E. WALKER, it will be remembered, was captured in front of Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON's army, in Tennessee, and sent to Richmond. After being incarcerated for a considerable period in Castle Thunder, she was released, much to the gratification of those who do not believe in the imprisonment of females except upon very aggravated charges. Since then we have heard nothing of her until we saw her yesterday upon Broad-street, clad in a blue coat with military buttons, and a very long skirt, a pair of nicely-fitting blue pants (not like the dandies now wear,) and gaiters, which fitted so as to display a pretty foot. As she passed the Powhatan Hotel she was followed by a number of colored school boys and girls, and by the time she reached Seventh-street, her retinue in number would have done no discredit to a lieutenant-general. Ladies congregated upon the corners, and men and boys stopped along the sidewalk to comment upon the novel appearance of a lady in uniform. At the corner of Sixth and Broad streets, as she turned to go through the market, she was stopped by the provost-guard, who asked her by what authority she appeared upon the streets in the garb in which she was attired. She replied, "By what authority do you make the inquiry?" Guard—"By order of the Provost-Marshal." "Thee give him my compliments and tell him I will call upon him." She then moved off as if nothing had occurred. Dr. WALKER, we learn, has been South in search of her brother, who belonged to the army, and was fortunate enough to find him.—*Richmond Bulletin, June 28.*

GEN. HALLECK.—Gen. HALLECK has retired from the command in Virginia, as will be seen by the following order:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE JAMES,
RICHMOND, Va., June 30, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12.—I. In compliance with the orders of the War Department, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Military Division of the James.

II. The Commanding officers of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina will, till further orders, report directly to the Adjutant-General of the army at Washington. H. W. HALLECK, Maj.-Gen.

Official: J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant-General

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

A RACY ARREST.

Notwithstanding the vigilance with which the police watch the dwellings of citizens who are absent, the burglars now and then contrive to enter these houses; but they have not, thus far this season, completed a single burglary therein. They usually undertake these jobs by daylight. On Friday afternoon a citizen discovered two young burglars in Mr. A. W. LOWERRE's dwelling, at No. 123 West Thirteenth-street, and Sergeant SMITH and patrolmen WARBURNE, LOONEY and BURKE, having been summoned, entered the house to capture the thieves; but they fled up through the scuttle to the roof of another house, nearly half a block distant, which they entered, also through the scuttle, having forced the same with a jimmy. The officers pursued the fellows to the cellar of this house, (Mr. WM. L. SKIDMORE's,) and thence to the coal-hole, where the capture was made, not, however, without a severe fight with the burglars. The prisoners, on being taken before Justice DODGE, rendered their names as EDWARD CONTELLO and JOHN DAVIS, and stated their age as 17 and 23 years respectively. They were committed for trial. Both of the houses which they entered were vacant, the families having gone in the country for the Summer. The burglars had a complete set of tools for housebreaking, and in Mr. LOWERRE's parlors and basement they had broken open the safe, taken up all the carpets, and packed and made ready for removal upward of $5,000 worth of wearing apparel, household furniture and trinkets.

ALLEGED HIGHWAYMAN ARRESTED.

PATRICK FURFY, upholsterer, was apprehended by Patrolman WARING, of the Sixteenth Ward, and Mr. DANIEL CROWLEY, of No. 95 Tenth-avenue, appeared as complainant, and alleged that at a late hour on Friday night, as he was passing through Sixteenth-street, between Ninth and Tenth-avenues, he was accosted by FUREY, EDWARD MURPHY, JOSEPH DEVLIN and others. FUREY and DEVLIN walked alongside CROWLEY a few steps, when suddenly DEVLIN turned upon the complainant and struck him a violent blow in the face, knocking him down. The party then assaulted, beat and kicked him, and stole $300 from his pantaloons pocket. After robbing him they fled. The accused was committed without bail.

BURGLARY IN BROADWAY.

On Friday morning Patrolman DAVIDS, of the Fifteenth Ward, surprised a party of burglars in Messrs. ADAMS & CONE's carriage manufactory, at No. 684 Broadway. The officer caught one THOMAS BUTLER, and took him before Justice DODGE, and the Justice committed the prisoner, declining to take bail. The burglars, who had packed a lot of harness to the value of $460, had their labor for their pains.

LOTS OF TRASH.

Mr. HENRY M. HITCHCOCK, of No. 51 East Thirtieth-street, being in a saloon at No. 1,136 Broadway, requested the bar-keeper to change a twenty-dollar bill, and at the same time laid a roll of $160 on the counter. Seeing this, HENRY BURGHORF, one of the waiters, stepped up and stole the money while the barkeeper was making change. The thief was captured as he was taking Parisian leave of the saloon. Justice DODGE committed the prisoner in default of bail in $2,000.

Mr. JACOB RUPERTUS, of No. 331 West Thirty-sixth-street, having been robbed of $30 by one MARGARET SLOAN, in a den in Eighth-avenue, made his tribulations known to Policeman RYNER, of the Twentieth Ward, and advertised his indiscretion by appearing against the siren at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The female was committed to the cells, and the money has probably by this time been spent for gin.

Private PETER DALLEY, of the State Soldiers' Depot, was enticed thence, on Friday night, to JAQUES MONSATS' den, in Mercer-street, and there robbed by JOHN HOEY, SAMUEL MCLEAN and JAMES PIDOT of all the money in his wallet, being $20. The fellows were apprehended by Policeman CASEY and CLINCHEY, and committed, the magistrate declining to accept bail.

HENRY SANFORD, a youth of 16, was arrested on Friday evening for stealing two horses, a wagon and set of harness from a gentlemen in Columbia County. He was committed in default of $500 bail.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

Officer CARNIN, of the Brooklyn Detective Police, arrested JOHN A. WEIR, a former book-keeper and cashier in the employ of Messrs. PRIME, STONE & HALLOCK, of the *Journal of Commerce*, on charge of absconding, on the 2d of May last, with $983 58 belonging to his employers. The prisoner was held for examination.

ROBBED BY A FRIEND.

On the night of the 29th ult., PATRICK WELSH and MARTIN MCGRATH, of Yonkers, took lodgings at LEONARD VOCK's, No. 32 Howard-street, and on the following morning MCGRATH missed his money. He informed VOCK of his misfortune, and after a parley that person gave him a $50 bank-note, which he recognized. VOCK then said that WELSH also had $50 of MCGRATH's money. WELSH and VOCK were committed for trial.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

PUNISHED FOR CARELESS DRIVING.

AUGUST KOERNER, of No. 202 Union-avenue, Brooklyn, having been heedlessly run down by MICHAEL MULHEARN, at the intersection of Lewis and Stanton-streets, caused the arrest of that person, and the prisoner was required to give $500 bail to appear for trial at the Court of Special Sessions.

The Mayor's Office.

CAPT. BRACKETT OBTAINS A DECISION CONCERNING SPECIAL HACKMEN.

Mr. GEORGE S. TURNBULL, of Boston, employed THOMAS BARTON, hackman, to drive him from University-place and Thirteenth-street to Pier No. 28, North River, on Friday evening, and on reaching the pier was required to pay $2. Understanding nine shillings to be the legal fare, he appealed to Policeman KANNEALLY, and that officer informed him that his impression was correct; but the hackman insisted that Mr. TURNBULL should pay $2, and he did so under protest, and, caneing the arrest of the driver, went with him to the City Hall. The hackman, who had acted under the orders of his employers, Messrs. RYERSON & BROWN, thought that he had violated no law, his being a special hack, and as such exempt from the restrictions which the corporation ordinances place upon ordinary hacks. To test the question, Mr. TURNDULL consented, at the request of Capt. BRACKETT, to wait over to yesterday and enter complaint before the Mayor, and that official, yesterday morning, ruled that BARTON had no right to charge more than nine shillings; but as he had not intended to defraud Mr. TURNBULL, the Mayor imposed no fine, and merely required the hackman to return the seven shillings overcharge. Capt. BRACKETT desires special hackmen to note this decision and hereafter keep out of difficulty.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Launch of the Madawaska.

The United States screw steamer *Madawaska*, 17 guns, was launched yesterday at 9:33 A. M., at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Long before that hour the buildings, wharves and avenues in the vicinity of the splendid man-of-war, were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, naval officers of high rank and sub-officers, in all numbering not less than 10,000 souls. Although it was expected the launch would take place according to the announcement, between 8½ and 9½ o'clock, yet the wind and the high water rendered it advisable to wait, as it was feared the vessel would swing around too suddenly in the stream. At the appointed hour, as the last prop was being removed, the accomplished and youthful daughter of the designer and builder of the craft, Miss DELANO, supported by six maids of honor, dressed in white, and waving the Star Spangled Banner, advanced to the bow of the vessel, and as the craft gave the first perceptible motion toward the water, the bottle of champagne was broken across the bows, and the vessel only christened by the name she now bears. She glided so gracefully into the water that there was not so much as a splash heard. Loud huzzas followed for the red, white and blue, and it was the universal opinion that there never was a more successful and beautiful launch.

In this vast concourse of people we perceived Admiral Bell, Admiral Gregory, Admiral Breeze, Capt. Bennock, Capt. Jonett, Naval Constructor Delano, Commodore Selfridge, Capt. McKinstry, Paymaster Bennet, Chief Engineer Wood, Capt. Worden, Master Brady, the heads of departments of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and others.

The vessel is a sister ship of the *Wampanoag*. She is built in the most substantial manner, with a frame of live oak, white oak planking and yellow pine deck planking. Her ventilation is far superior to that of any frigate built thus far for our navy. Her first frame was raised Dec. 10, 1863. She is 354 feet long over all; extreme breadth, 45 feet 2 inches, and depth of hold, 23 feet 6 inches; tonnage, under the old measurement, 3,281 tons. She will carry two 2-pound rifled Parrot guns, two 24-pound howitzers, one 12-pounder, one 60-pounder, and ten 8-inch broadside smooth bore Dahlgren guns—making 16 guns—although pierced for 17; draft of water, 18 feet. Her propeller is 19 feet in diameter and 33 feet pitch, with four blades. Her engines will have two cylinders 100 inches in diameter and 48 in stroke, of 6,000 horse-power. She will have eight large boilers and four super-heaters. Her engines, &c., were constructed at the Allaire Works of this city, and will be immediately placed in her, being already completed. She will be ready for service in four months. Her speed is calculated at fifteen knots.

OUT OF TOWN.—In Capt. SPRIGHT's Police Precinct—the Twenty-ninth, bounded by Fourth and Seventh avenues, and Fourteenth and Forty-second streets, embracing Murray Hill and Madison-square—there are one hundred and thirty vacant dwellings; the families having gone into the country for the Summer.

Court of Special Session.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

POLITICAL DIFFERENCES.

Anthony L. Geescheid was charged with assaulting Frederick Bergold, in the wine saloon No. 49 Bowery. Complainant said: In the last week of the month of April, I believe the 27th, I drank four glasses of wine, in this house of Mr. Bruckbower; I met this gentleman here, (the prisoner,) and he talked about Lincoln and Booth two hours, and he said what Booth had done was right; then I said he had no right to talk so, and I said his uncle was a poor man, and he said he would have satisfaction, and he had a big ring on his finger, and he said he would have satisfaction, and he hauled off and gave me a big kick on the eye; he struck me twice.

Cross-examined—I brought a civil suit in this case, and he said I wanted to make money, and I took the suit back again; I didn't strike him; I didn't want to go out and fight him; I dont remember saying I would give him a regular Dutch whipping.

Mr. Cisco testified to hearing defendent say that the soldiers who shot Booth were miserable cowards, and that he was a brave man, whereupon angry words followed, and complainant was struck; witness admitted on his cross-examination that he had quarrelled with defendant because he read the *World*.

For the defence one witness deposed to seeing complainant knock the hat of prisoner off, and to avoid being witness to a fight walked off. The accused was found guilty. The time occupied in trying this simple case was thirty-three minutes exactly.

HOW A BASKET OF CHAMPAGNE WAS OBTAINED.

Morris Wasser was complained of by Francis Boucher, who charged him with stealing a basket of champagne, worth $14. Witness said: I am in the wine business at No. 62 Water-street; I lost a basket of wine worth $14; Wasser left the office with my partner; he represented that he could sell the wine, and we sent him.

Francis De Perf said: This man came and asked for a basket of champagne, and said he would pay for it on delivery; I went with him to 8 house in Bleecker-street; he had bought the wine at $14.

District-Attorney Bedford—I hardly think there is any larceny.

Judge Dowling—There may be some trick or device.

Witness—When we got to Bleecker-street he went in the house; he came out in a few minutes afterward and said he could not pay for the wine just now, but if I would call in half an hour I should get paid. I went away and came back in an hour but did not get paid.

The District Attorney abandoned the case.

A WEAK DEFENCE.

Edward Panfour, a liquor dealer, was charged with stabbing Margaret Boyle in the arm. Complainant said: I went into his place on the 8th of June with a bottle to get some liquor, and he said he would give it me, accompanying it with a remark not fit to be repeated. He was then picking his teeth with a knife; he came to strike me and I put my hand up when he stabbed me in the arm.

The complainant was corroborated in her testimony. The defence brought three witnesses to prove that complainant was in a passion and threw the bottle containing the liquor she had purchased on the pavement, and that a piece of glass flew up and cut her arm.

District-Attorney Bedford said the defence had made a fatal mistake in this case. If the woman's arm had been cut, as they alleged, the glass of necessity, when it flew up, must also have fallen down again to reach the part of the complainant's arm which had been cut.

The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary, and fined $50.

A DISPUTE BETWEEN TAILORS.

Isaac Sylvester, a tailor, was charged with the larceny of three unmade coats, the property of Simon Ratzky. Complainant says: My place of business is at No. 97 Division-street; I lost three coats not made up; this man is a tailor, and he called on me to work, and I gave him nine coats; I gave him three bundles; three in each bundle; he took the nine coats and the trimmings; as I did not know the man, I sent my boy to see where he lived; he gave his right residence; he was gone a quarter of an hour when his wife came into the store, and asked how many coats I had given her husband, and she said he had only got six. The Court held this to be a very doubtful case of larceny, and discharged the prisoner.

A MONEYLESS PRISONER.

Ann Farrell was charged with stealing two heads of cabbages, the property of a grocer named Henry Rankin. Witness said: I lost two heads of cabbages. They were taken by that woman. I looked through the window, and she came in and asked the price of the cabbages, and said they were too high. After that I looked through the window, and I saw her take the cabbages, and she was going on with them, when I went out and arrested her.

Judge Kelly—You have heard the evidence, what have you got to say?

Prisoner—Your Honor, I am innocent; I went in and priced the cabbages, and I had the cabbages in my hand when he came and charged me with attempting to steal them; I lost my temper when he called me a thief, and I was standing in front of his store abusing him when the policeman came up, and this man here made this charge.

Judge Kelly—Are you married?

Prisoner—Yes, Sir; I have five children, and the youngest is a nursing baby. My husband works in a store, and he does not know where I am.

Judge Kelly—Why didn't you send a message to your husband?

Prisoner—Blese, you, Sir; I hadn't a dollar to give to get the message carried; that is the way my husband does not know I am here.

The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to one day in the City Prison.

A ROUNDER.

Ann Mosely, a notorious thief, and the mother of a well-known pickpocket, who has been tried four times for petty and once for grand larceny, was charged with stealing $10 from Leopold Reville. Witness was walking along the street, when prisoner and another woman met him, and while the other made love, Ann picked his pocket, when he caused her arrest. The prisoner was convicted and remanded for sentence.

Coroner's Inquests.

BY CORONER WILDEY—UNNATURAL CONDUCT OF A MOTHER.

On the 4th inst. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest at Mrs. LOUISA R. HULL's, No. 322 West Thirty-sixth-street, over the remains of LUCY M. FOOT, a maid of 37, who died at Mrs. HULL's on the 3d, of consumption. Miss FOOT, who was a sewing-woman, had been quite ill nearly a year, and having exhausted her means, she went to Bellevue Hospital about three months ago, but was taken thence and given a home by Mrs. HULL. Subsequent to the inquest, ascertaining that Miss FOOT's mother lived in Boston, Coroner WILDEY telegraphed to her, and received from the Boston office the reply that "hereafter all telegrams must be prepaid, or they cannot be received." The mother came to this city, and went to see her daughter's remains at Mrs. HULL's; but, ascertaining that there were no effects, she posted back to Massachusetts, leaving her daughter to be buried in Potter's Field. This, however, Mrs. HULL would not permit; and, interesting herself, she induced Mr. JONES STOLTS, of No. 237 Bowery, undertaker, to supply a coffin, and Mr. J. T. YOUNG to furnish a hearse, and the attachée of the Coroner's office made up a purse to cover the expense of opening a grave, and buried the deceased at Union Hill Cemetery yesterday afternoon.

ACCIDENTALLY FELL FROM A WINDOW.

Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday over the body of SUSAN FOX, a child of 30 months, who on Friday, while playing with other children, accidentally fell from a window at No. 256 East Tenth-street, and was killed.

BY CORONER GOVER—FATAL ACCIDENT IN A BREWERY.

On Friday afternoon, the shaft of an elevator in Messrs. KOEHLER & BROTHERS' brewery, in First-avenue, near Thirtieth-street, and FREDERICK GENDRICK and BERNARD ROUPP, employes in the brewery, who were on the elevator, fell therefrom to the cellar, and were almost instantly killed. There was no unusual weight on the elevator at the time of the accident. The jury, after careful scrutiny, rendered a verdict that the accident was caused by the twisting of the shaft of a drum whereon the rope was wound. Both of the deceased were natives of Germany. GENDRICK was 34 years of age, and ROUPP 35.

One of Many.

Mr. D. B. HASBROUCK, Acting Chief Clerk of the Board of Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, recently sent Capt. JEREMIAH PETTY the following extract from the minutes of the board:

Resolved, That the request of Capt. PETTY, of the Fifth precinct, to pay over to the Police Life Insurance Fund the sum of $25, (sent to him in an envelope by LOUISA LEON, keeper of a house of prostitution in his precinct, with a request that he accept the same,) be granted, and that the Treasurer express to Capt. PETTY the board's approbation of his action in the premises.

Accompanying this extract was the following graceful note from the Treasurer of the Board:

To Captain Petty, Fifth Precinct:

DEAR SIR: Your request to pay to the Police Life Insurance Fund the sum of $25, sent you in an envelope by LOUISA LEON, is granted, and I am happy to convey to you the Board's approbation of your action in the premises.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM MCMURRAY, Treasurer.

On its face this gift appears to be LOUISA LEON's method of securing immunity for her house. But actually it is nothing of the kind. It is the second attempt that the politicians of the Fifth Ward have made to catch a Police Captain tripping. They, and their right bowers, the liquor-dealers, had exhausted their ingenuity in striving to compass the removal of this policeman, because he had refused to become their tool, and, not daring to offer him money through any reputable channel, lest he should suspect them of seeking to trap him, they deposited their treasury notes in the hands of LOUISA LEON and bade her purchase all the favors she could with the money, imagining, of course, that the Captain, readily perceiving a reason why this female should seek favors at his hands, would think it "all right," and bite at the bait. If he had retained a dollar of this money the politicians would have mounted him within a month and effected his removal from the force. Other Captains have been approached in like manner; but this happens to be the only recent case which the Police Commissioners will permit us to ventilate; and besides, it is sufficient to show clearly one of the politicians' tricks—quite as clearly as any of the many that could be rehearsed if occasion required.

The Studio Building Safe Vaults.

These strong safe chambers, designed for the secure custody of valuables of every known description, and of which an extended notice was published some time since in the TIMES, are now in full tide of successful operation. The vaults are rapidly filling with an immense store of plate and personal valuables, including bonds, wills, deeds, notes, drafts, counting-house ledgers, and even valuable descriptions of ladies' wearing apparel, such as laces, silks and jewels. The ventilation of these safe chambers is perfect. Since our former visit nearly all the spaces allotted for safes have been occupied, so that the vaults will soon be full.

Nothing can be said of the enormous value of the aggregate deposits, now lying in custody in these safes, but it is far greater than we would naturally suppose from a cursory inspection of the vaults. If it were not for the admirable system of double doors, triplicate locks, and massive walls, which always satisfies the visitor of their strength and safety, parties depositing valuables might have some few qualms, but the most fastidious and nervous possessor of "portable property" can have no misgivings when he sees the perfect arrangements manifested throughout the vaults for the safety of deposits.

We understand that a large number of the depositors come from among those, who not having private safes at their command, are sadly put to it to find some proper place of deposit. To such the Studio Vaults afford peculiar facilities.

We omitted to say that the vaults are located in the "Studio Building," No. 15 Tenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Mr. CROCKER, the Superintendent, affords all necessary information to visitors.

Proposed Convention of the Board of Health.

A special meeting of the Board of Alderm

The New-York Times.

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THE ASSASSINATION PLOT.

Confession of George Andrew Atzeroth.

THE DETAILS OF THE PLOT REVEALED.

Atzeroth's History, and How He was Induced to Join in the Conspiracy.

The Schemes to Abduct or Murder the President.

Booth's Plans for Gaining Access to Mr. Seward's House.

PARTIAL CONFESSION BY O'LAUGHLIN.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 9.

The *American* has a received special report of the confession of ATZEROTH which was prepared by one who has known him since his arrest.

The details of the plot to abduct and murder the President, which are set forth below, were given the author by ATZEROTH bnt a abort time before his death.

GEORGE ANDREW ATZEROTH was born in the kingdom of Prussia in 1835, and came to this country, with his parents, in 1844. He arrived at Baltimore, in which place he resided with his family for about one year, when with his parents he moved to Westmoreland County, Va. His father farmed and carried on his business, that of a blacksmith, at the court-house. ATZEROTH was placed as an apprentice to the coach-making business at the Court-house, where he learned the painting branch. He remained at the Court-house until 1856, when he went to Washington and worked for YOUNG, and also for Mr. DERMOTT, well-known coach-makers. In 1857 he joined his brother in the coach-making business at Port Tobacco. This continued for four years, when the firm was dissolved. After this he carried on painting in Port Tobacco until last Fall, when he went with JOHN H. SURRATT and a man named HURLINE. SURRATT induced bim to join in the conspiracy for abducting the President. ATZEROTH's knowledge of men and the country in the vicinity of Port Tobacco, and in fact of all the counties bordering on the Potomac, gave to the conspirators a valuable assistant. He was well acquainted with HERROLD, whom he was not long in finding out, and who was also engaged in the conspiracy. SURRATT went several times to Port Tobacco, and often sent to ATZEROTH to come to Washington, where he was known to many as "Port Tobacco," and looked upon as a very weak-minded man; in fact, was regarded as a very harmless and silly fellow. SURRATT introduced ATZEROTH to BOOTH, who feasted him and furnished him with horses, the horses being held in the name of SURRATT, who appeared to be the principal in the absence of BOOTH. The first meeting of all the conspirators actually engaged was at a saloon in Pennsylvania-avenue, called "Geteers." At this meeting, O'LAUGHLIN, ARNOLD, BOOTH, SURRATT, HERROLD and ATZEROTH were present. The first attempt to abduct the President was to be on the Seventh-street road. This was to be about the middle of March, when they expected the President to visit a camp. O'Laughlin, Arnold, Payne, Surratt, Booth and Atzeroth were present. Herrold left with the buggy with the carbines for T. B. The plan was to seize the coach of the President, SURRATT to jump on the box as he was considered the best driver, and make for T. B., by way of Long Old Fields to the Potomac River, in the vicinity of Nargomey creek, where they had a boat waiting with men to carry over the party. The boat was capable of carrying fifteen men, and was a large, flat-bottom batteau, painted lead color, which had been bought for the purpose by BOOTH from two men named BRANNER and SMOOT.

This plan failed, the President not coming as they desired. HERROLD went next morning to Washington. All things remained quiet for some time after this. BOOTH went north, ARNOLD and O'LAUGHLIN to Baltimore; PAYNE or WOOD left also for New-York.

A man named HOWELL was also at this time arrested. This alarmed SURRATT, and he left with Mrs. SLATTER for the North. This was about the 1st of April. The next plan was to visit the theatre on the night the President was expected to be there. It was arranged that SURRATT and BOOTH were to go to the box; ARNOLD, O'LOUGHLIN and PAYNE were to act some important part in getting him out; HERROLD and ATZEROTH were to have charge of the horses, and an actor was to be secured to put out the gas. BOOTH represented that the best assistant he had was an actor. In this plan buggies and horses were to be used. A rope, which was prepared and to be used at Kyd's, was to be stretched across the road to impede the cavalry in the pursuit. The route at this time was the same as before, except that they were to cross the Eastern Branch Bridge.

This whole affair failed, and BOOTH said "It is all up," and spoke of going to Richmond and opening a theatre, and promised ATZEROTH employment in it in some capacity. ATZEROTH was waiting for BOOTH to arrange his going to Richmond. When the affair was revived again, he had taken a room at the Kirkwood House. HERROLD called on him and left his knife, pistol and coat in the room, and told him BOOTH wished to see him at the Herndon House, to which place he repaired in company with HERROLD. This was in the evening, about 6 o'clock. We there met BOOTH and PAYNE. BOOTH told ATZEROTH, "you must kill JOHNSON." ATZEROTH demurred, when BOOTH replied, "HERROLD has more courage—he will do it. Go and get your horses. What will become of you, anybow?" ATZEROTH and HERROLD went down Ninth-street together. ATZEROTH said to HERROLD, "We must not disturb Mr. JOHNSON." HERROLD laughed, and wanted the key of the room. It was refused by ATZEROTH, who expressed himself as fearful that harm would be done Mr. JOHNSON. HERROLD left to go to see BOOTH, and I went to the Oyster Bay. HERROLD came after him and said BOOTH wanted to see him. ATZEROTH did not return to the Kirkwood House that night. BOOTH told ATZEROTH that SURRATT was in the city. ATZEROTH did not see BOOTH after leaving him at the Herndon House, and he roamed about the streets nearly all night, and first heard of the murder about 10:30 o'clock while passing up the avenue. The cavalry were rushing by at the time at pursuit. He threw away his knife that night and parted with his pistol next morning to a friend in Georgetown. ATZEROTH had nothing to say at any of the former meetings. He know nothing about the rope found with SPANGLER. He believed SPANGLER innocent as far as he knew. BOOTH, when applied to for money, would remark that he had money in New-York and would get some. At one time, in the Spring or late in the Winter, Mrs. SLATTER, Mrs. SURRATT, JOHN SURRATT and a Major BARRON, formerly of the rebel army, left Washington together. They got horses from HOWARD'S. Mrs. SURRATT stopped at Surrattsville; the others went to the Potomac. Major BARRON returned. He did not think BARRON had anything to do with the conspiracy, although he was formerly in the rebel army.

One of BOOTH'S plans to obtain an entrance to the Secretary of State's house, was an invention, which, if successful, would have involved others in his foul acts. He had made the acquaintance of a woman of strong Southern feelings living not far from the Secretary's house, who was to make the acquaintance of a servant, who was to be introduced to BOOTH, and by this means he would learn something of the location of the rooms, &c. As far as known, it failed.

BOOTH was well acquainted with MUDD, and had bed letters of introduction to him. BOOTH told ATZEROTH about two weeks befors the murder that he had sent provisions and liquor to Dr. MUDD'S for the supply of the party on their way to Richmond with the President.

MICHAEL O'LOUGHLIN has made no regular confession as far as is publicly known; bnt he has confessed to the original conspiracy. He denied any knowledge of the murder of the President, or the attempt on Mr. SEWARD'S life.

There is no donht that he knew mueb of the whole affair. Although an alibi was tried to be made out, there is no doubt in the minds of those who know all the circumstances of O'LAUGHLIN, that he did visit STANTON'S house, as charged in the testimony before the commission.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 9.

THE TRIAL OF MISS HARRIS.

The trial of Miss HARRIS for the murder of A. J. BURROUGHS, at the Treasury Department, on the 13th of January last, has been proceeding in the Supreme Court of this district, before Judge WYLIE, for the last two days. The evidence for the prosecution is about complete, and consists mainly of simple proof of the circumstances of the murder, as heretofore detailed. The counsel for Miss HARRIS set up in their opening plea the defence of insanity, and proposed the introduction of the correspondence which passed between the parties in former years, to show the relations which existed between them, and then to prove that it was the breaking off of these relations that produced a state of insanity on the part of the accused. The letters in question number ninety-seven, and date from November, 1858, to August, 1863. Several depositions were read from parties residing at Burlington, Iowa, to show the cause of insanity by exhibiting her state of mind at a remote period. The question of admitting positive proof of insanity was held in abeyance by Judge WYLIE, to be decided to-morrow. Miss HARRIS sits in court with a calm demeanor, attended by a number of lady friends. Her counsel are JOSEPH A. BRADLEY and W. Y. FINNALL, of this city; Judge HUGHES, late of the Court of Claims; Judge MASON, of Iowa, and D. W. VOORHEES, member of Congress from Indiana.

INDIAN DELEGATIONS.

The Commissioner of Indian affairs has received intelligence that a delegation of five Indians from each of the following tribes are en route to Washington for the purpose of having an interview with the President: Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, Comanches, Chickasaws, Caddocs, Cheyennes, Seminoles, Crows, Lipans, Kiowas, Arapahoes, Northern Osages and Anadocsces. The propriety of erecting tents for the accommodation of these delegations has been suggested to the Secretary of War.

LARGE SALES OF HORSES AND MULES.

The agents of the Quartermester's Department, during the last week, have disposed of over 1,000 mules and horses and 2,500 small arms and army wagons, besides a vast amount of harness, &c. Most of the horses sold brought a reasonable figure. Some of the ambulances were sold as high as seventy-five dollars.

CAPTURED REBEL ARCHIVES.

Major SHIPMAN, of the First Wisconsin cavalry, arrived here last evening from Macon, Ga., having in charge forty boxes of the captured archives of the rebel government. They consist of a complete record of the proceedings of the Rebel Provisional Congress held at Montgomery, Ala., in the Spring of 1861. These documents were captured from HOWELL COBB, in whose possession they had long ago been placed for safe keeping. The entire official history of the rebel army of the Tennessee, comprising all its records while under the command of BRAGG, JOHNSTON and HOOD, are a part of this lot; also the books of the rebel Treasury Department, captured at Albany, Ga., which point they had reached as a part of JEFF. DAVIS' train. These important documents will be turned over to the War Department, which has already accumulated a vast amount of official matter relating to the rebel government and its armies. At present this matter is not accessible, and is preserved for investigation by the authorities. From these books and papers the true history of the rebellion will eventually be gathered.

GEN. MEADE IN HIS NEW QUARTERS.

Maj.-Gen. MEADE took up his headquarters in Philadelphia on Thursday last, as commander of the Military Division of the Atlantic. Brevet Maj.-Gen. WEBB is retained as Chief of Staff. Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEO. D. RUGGLES, Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Col. S. F. BARSTOW, Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Col. BATCHELDER, Chief Quartermaster; Brevet Col. RIDDLE and Brevet Lieut.-Cols. BATES and MEADE, Aids-de-Camp. Headquarters are located on Girard-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth.

THE GETTYSBURGH CEMETERY.

The success of the National Cemetery at Gettysburgh is inspiring the commissioners of the Antietam National Cemetery to a vigorous prosecution of their work. The success in identifying the remains of the dead on that field has been very gratifying. Thus far the names, regiments and States of 1,688 have been ascertained, which are divided among the several States as follows: Maine, 72; New-Hampshire, 25; Indiana, 80; Massachusetts, 196; Wisconsin, 66; Rhode Island, 30; Connecticut, 192; Michigan, 26; Ohio, 67; Minnesota, 9; Delaware, 19; New-Jersey, 7; Maryland, 13; New-York, 480; Pennsylvania, 394; West Virginia, 12.

GEN. HARTRANFT TO BE RELIEVED.

Gen. HARTRANFT, military commander of the military prison in charge of the assassins of Mr. LINCOLN, will be relieved as such commander to-morrow, as is understood, when the prisoners MUDD, O'LAUGHLIN, ARNOLD and SPANGLER are to be sent to the penitentiary.

THE BODIES OF THE EXECUTED.

The bodies of the four executed on Friday yet remain in the graves within the arsenal grounds, no order permitting the families to remove them having been issued. It appears that no objection is made to an order allowing the bodies to be delivered to the families or friends claiming them for the purpose of quiet interment, but the authorities will not consent to any demonstrations or regular funerel, which it appears was intended by the relatives of Mrs. SURRATT, HERROLD, and ATZEROTH. Miss SURRATT today sent a note to Gen. HARTRANFT, thanking him in the most heartfelt and earnest terms for the kindness she has received at his hands and the facilities he has afforded her for remaining in the society of her mother whilst in prison.

The Surgeons who examined the bodies state that they do not think the necks of any, save Mrs. SURRATT, were broken.

TO BE PROMOTED.

Col. DONN, Lieut.-Cols. MCCALL and FREDERICKS, and Capts. RAUTH and WATTS, and Lieut. WIESINGER, the officers in charge of the prisoners under Gen HARTRANFT, are each to receive brevet promotions. Capt. RAUTH receives a double brevet, being promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

THE COMPLICITY OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Among the papers of JEFF. DAVIS, recently captured, the government has discovered several documents of vital importance in determining the guilt and complicity of JEFF. DAVIS in the conspiracy plot. These documents are of such import as probably to determine the authorities in favor of the trial of JEFF. DAVIS before a military commission upon the charge of assassination. If, however, it shall be determined to try him upon the charge of treason, he will be tried in a civil court.

PERSONAL.

Gen. POPE, after having a perfect understanding with the President, Gen. GRANT and the Secretary of War, left here on Friday night last, accompanied by Gen. SMITH and Col. MORGAN, of his staff.

THE NORTHWESTERN INDIANS.

Gen. POPE'S plan for the treatment of the Indians in the Northwest, of which we made mention a few days ago, meets with the approval of the President, and Mr. DOLE, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will not now visit the several tribes, to make treaties, as heretofore proposed. Mr. DOLE has resumed his official duties as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Gen. POPE proposes to put an end to Indian traders, and place the trade in the hands of the officers of the government.

COLLECTORS FOR GEORGIA.

The President has appointed ALEXANDER N. WILSON, of Georgia, Collector for the First District of Georgia, and NEEDOM LAUGIN, of Augusta, Collector of the Third District. These gentlemen have been true and consistent Union men. Mr. WILSON was arrested and imprisoned three weeks in 1862, on account of his loyalty to the Federal Government.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 9.

THE TWENTY-THOUSAND-DOLLAR CLAUSE.

President JOHNSON was waited on yesterday by Messrs. JAS. A. JONES, R. A. LANCASTER, WM. H. HAXALL and J. L. APPELSON, representatives of merchants and others of Virginia, who wished him to amend the amnesty proclamation by striking out the thirteenth exception—the $20,000 clause. They represented that this feature interfered with the development of industry, by binding up capital, and, in this way, oppressed the poor, and that when they endeavored to borrow money in the Northern or Middle States, they were at once met by the objection that perhaps they had over $20,000, and if they had, the accommodation could not be extended, so they were unable to give work to the poor men who called upon them, &c.

The President reminded them that the amnesty proclamation did not cause this distress; it was the commission of treason and the violation of law that did it. The amnesty proclamation left these men just where they were before; it did not add any disability to them. If they had committed treason they were amenable to the confiscation law, which Congress had passed and which he, as President, could not alter nor amend. In the minority proclamation he had offered pardon to some persons, but that did not figure any other persons. Would they have received the amnesty proclamation relieved allegiance? Would they feel easier in that case?

One of the deputation—No; but it would assist us very much if you would extend the benefits of the proclamation to persons worth over twenty thousand dollars.

The President replied that in making that exception, he had acted on the natural supposition that men had aided the rebellion according to the extent of their pecuniary means. Did they not know this?

One of the deputation—No; I did not know it.

The President—Why, sir, you do—you know perfectly well it was the wealthy men of the South who dragged the people into secession. I lived in the South, and I know it to be true; and they were done. Your men were not compelled to secession, but your rich men went to the press and bullies, and your leading men were the first secessionists. Take the $20,000 clause—suppose a man is worth more than that; the war is over, and the chances are ten to one, that he made it out of the rebellion by contracts, &c. We might as well talk plainly about this matter. I don't think you are so very anxious about the poor. You want this clause removed so as to enable you to make money, don't you? If you are very eager to help the poor, why don't you take the surplus over the $20,000 you intend give it to them? In that way you will help your friends, and they are the very men at the roots of the rebellion. I am willing to say to you that I think a great deal of your request is based on all over sympathy for the rebellion. What I am willing to do for those who have been led into it by leaders of the rebellion, and it had a good effect.

One of the deputation—It so happens that none of us were leaders. We went out as long as we could, and tried hard to get in.

The President—I am glad to hear it. Those who went in last were among the worst men they got in. But, be that as it may, understand me, gentlemen, I do not say this personally; I am just speaking on the general working of the matter. I know there has been an effort among some to persuade the people that the amnesty proclamation was injuring them by shutting up capital and keeping work from the poor. It does no such thing. If that is done at all, it is done in consequence of the violation of law and the commission of treason. The President concluded by saying that he would look at the papers they presented, but, so far, had seen no reason for removing the 13th exception.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Now that the conspiracy trial is over and the sentences of the military commission are executed, there will soon be some definite action concerning the trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS. If it should be determined to try him for treason the proceedings will of course, take place before a civil tribunal, but from present indications, it is more probable that he will be tried by a military commission as the leader or instigator of the conspiracy, for, it is said in government quarters, there are newly discovered proofs against him in that connection.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Talk on the Matamoras Plaza—The Amnesty Proclamation Discussed—Can Recognized Belligerents Commit Treason?

The following extracts are from the Matamoras (late Brownsville) *Ranchero*, of the 14th ult.:

TALK ON THE PLAZA.

Talk on the Plaza last evening was far more political and personal than commercial. Business, however, was talked over. We understand that a large sale of assorted goods was effected during the day, slightly in advance of previous prices. At auction a marked change was reported. The only auction-rooms open for business yesterday, were those of Messrs. HART, CHISTO & GREENWALL and PLACIDIO J. SPEAR. The bidding at the former was very brisk, and, at times, exciting. This house realized a material advance on previous prices. At the rooms of Mr. SPEAR there was a better crowd than usual, and some activity during morning hours. Upon the whole, taking auction prices for a standard, the improvement in the price of goods during the last two weeks has been fully twenty-five per cent.

The absorbing topic was the amnesty proclamation, published in yesterday's *Ranchero*. All discussion of it, however, had but one direction, one conclusion: One and all condemned it, and denounced it in unmeasured terms. Infamous! Diabolical! Unholy! were the mildest expletives we heard used when speaking of either the proclamation or its author. And what's strangest of all, even Yankee sympathizers joined in the general denunciation. For sure enough, who has not sold goods to the rebels.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

Many of our citizens manifested great surprise, yesterday, over the stringency of President JOHNSON'S amnesty proclamation, notwithstanding they had been previously notified of its undoubted character. Its stringency ought to have been matter less of surprise than its leniency. The wonder is that ANDY did not sweep the platter at once, instead of condescending to bendy words with outcast rebels at all. And the only way to account for the sympathy manifested for poor people is that he was once poor himself; or else it was necessary to have a little Union salve in the document to make it worth issuing.

Looking the proclamation square in the face, however, badinage aside, it is an artful, able, politic document. It ties the hands of the masses whilst robbing the rich. It swallows up the wealth of the South, and reduces to beggary and want every man of means. It admonishes the democratic classes to hold still until the fat is taken from the carcasses of rich rebels, when their time will as certainly come. It pretends to great amnesty and pardon to rebels who may be possessed of less than $20,000, but it is only pretence, for no pledge, no guarantee is given to men of moderate means that they will not, sooner or later, be likewise robbed. In fact, express provision is made by which every dollar in the South, no matter to whom belonging, is to be put into Yankee pockets. On any one of fifty or five hundred charges this can be done. The bait to men of small means is adroitly prepared. They are proffered amnesty upon terms that mean ruin ultimately. The pill is only sugar-coated, which coating will disappear so soon as the wealthier men shall have been brought to destruction. The plain object of the proclamation is to beggar the South; strip it of everything out of which a dollar can be made.

The President provides that application may be made to him for pardon by those not entitled to it under the provisions of the proclamation. In other words, it provides for President JOHNSON to become one of the wealthiest men in the world, by extracting from rich and opulent Southerners a bonus for pardon.

If any one has doubted that the war was one of plunder and conquest he should doubt it no longer, for this proclamation proves it. The people of the South have not only lost their liberty, and are utterly ruined, but they are beggars and slaves. Even under the proclamation none but paupers can hope to establish themselves in unmolested loyalty to the government of the United States.

THE FATE OF THE REBEL LEADERS.

A mysterious hand shapes the destinies of man. Strange vicissitudes await the turn of the wheel of fortune. A few weeks ago JEFFERSON DAVIS stood before the world the President of a great people, and the Commander-in-Chief of a mighty army. Now he lies manacled in the cell of a loathsome dungeon, awaiting his trial for treason. It is often hard for us to realize a truth. So it was when the reality was presented to our minds that Mr. DAVIS was loaded down with chains and locked up in a felon's cell.

It is insisted by the judicial authorities of the United States that Mr. DAVIS and his confederates have levied war against that government, within the meaning of the constitution, and are therefore guilty of treason. They insist that the soldier of the once Confederate States, who a short time ago was treated as a prisoner of war, from the mere fact that misfortune has come on his country, be treated as a criminal guilty of the highest crime known to the laws of the land. They by no means propose to make an individual case of Mr. DAVIS, but extend their denunciations alike to all who have connected themselves to the cause of the South. All are under the ban of the law, according to their process of reasoning. Every Confederate owes his very life to the mercy of His Gracious Majesty, ANDREW JOHNSON. The strong arm of might, that great arbiter of justice, from which there is no appeal, has decided that they were in the wrong. They can but submit, with meek penitence, to that decision. It is not JEFFERSON DAVIS alone who is threatened with the scaffold, but every one, whom malice or envy can hunt up, must prepare to wait his doom. The incarceration and trial of Mr. DAVIS is but the commencement of the drama which awaits the Southern people. It is true the less conspicuous of the Confederate have received the gracious pardon of the President. But by virtue of what right, or law, or authority, has he presumed to pardon criminals previous to trial and conviction before the constituted tribunals? Such pardons are utterly void, and the courts will not hesitate to declare them so, when they wish to hunt up new victims. We repeat, that we regard the Confederates as victims of all the punishments that Puritan malice and Yankee ingenuity can invent.

We have been taught that the courts instituted for the administration of the laws were not made of that heroic stuff which bends to circumstances. Yet for the last four years the courts of the United States have, although thousands of offenders against the very law upon which is founded the indictment against Mr. DAVIS, were brought before them, failed to consider these same offenders otherwise than as alien enemies. The state of belligerency recognized by themselves, as well as by foreign powers, would not permit them to consider the Confederates guilty of treason. In other words, recognized belligerents cannot commit treason against the government between which and themselves war exists.

We are forced to this conclusion, or to the conclusion that the courts of the United States have wholly disregarded their sworn duty. If an indictment will not lay against a belligerent, when a state of belligerency is conceded, what justice, or what sophistry of law, can hold that to be a crime which at the time of its commission was no crime? There is but one answer to the question—might makes right.

O, ye powers of the White House! Goad your fallen victims! A few days ago, when the brave sons of the South had arms in their hands, you did not dare treat them otherwise than as prisoners of war. Now, from the simple fact that they have laid down their arms, they must be treated as common felons. Strange logic which converts the prisoners of war yesterday into the traitor of to-day.

Balloon Ascension at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 9.

The two balloon ascensions, postponed from the 4th, instant on account of a high wind, took place between 5 and 6 o'clock last night from Boston Common. The first to ascend was the *Admiral Farragut*, containing only Mr. MCCRACKEN, the aeronaut, who sailed across the Fan into the town of Scituate. The second, the *Star Spangled Banner*, took up Prof. KING, Messrs. C. H. WOODWELL, of the *Daily Advertiser*; GEORGE A. LORING, of Salem; W. H. GUEST, of New-York; JOHN L. SHORT, of Worcester, and W. PRINCE, of Providence, and Mr. CHARLES FISHER, of the aeronaut. The party landed at Weir soon after 9 o'clock, greatly delighted with their aerial trip.

Railroads in Virginia.

From the Richmond Republic, July 6.

THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD

Has been turned over to Capt. DORAMEAD, the active, skilful and energetic Superintendent of the company, and is now open to Danville, where it connects with the Piedmont Road, and forms a continuous through connection to Greensboro, Raleigh and Charlotte, N. C. The passenger train leaves Manchester daily at 7½ o'clock A. M., and arrives there every afternoon at 6½ o'clock. Freight for Danville and all intermediate stations received at the depot in Manchester until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

We understand that President BYRD, of the Southside Railroad, is pushing forward his repairs with all possible dispatch, and in a very short time will have a train running from the Junction to the High Bridge, and another from the High Bridge to Lynchburgh, thus forming uninterrupted communication with Richmond and Lynchburgh, save the little gap caused by the destruction of the bridge, where connection will be made very rapidly by light wagons and good teams.

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

From the Richmond Whig, July 6.

We learn that the trains run from Lynchburgh on the Tennessee Railroad, as far as Big Lick, seven miles east of Salem, in Roanoke County. The bridge over and along the line of the road most approximate to the Roanoke, the main stream of which is crossed three times by the railroad, and the south branch of the river once, are not finished. The bridge over New River, on the line of Pulaski and Mercer Counties, is completed. We understand also that the road is in running order from Bristol to Marion, in Smyth County, and probably to Wytheville. The only repairs, then, to be made are between Big Lick, Roanoke County, and Wytheville. These repairs, it is said, can be effected in from three to four weeks, when the road will be entirely open from Lynchburgh to Bristol.

This region of country has been the source of large supplies of provisions to the City of Richmond, and the reopening of this avenue of trade will be gratifying to the people of both localities.

The "Touching Incident" at Harvard College.

To the Editor of the Springfield Republican:

From an intimate acquaintance with our classmate ANTHONY A. RHODES, who is now dead, a thorough knowledge of his circumstance and constant attendance at his bedside during his fatal illness, I have to say that each and every one of your correspondent "Center's" statements in a recent letter entitled a "touching incident," is not only incorrect, but extravagant to such a degree that they would seem as well the fabrications of his own imagination, as derived from any knowledge of the facts. ANTHONY RHODES joined our class at the beginning of the sophomore year. His appearance and demeanor showed him to be a man in moderate circumstances and of decided talent, though perhaps slight experience in the world. Of retiring disposition, he made not many acquaintances, but a few select friends, and these were true and steadfast unto the end. One of our best scholars, and of the purest character, he had gained the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He was a hard student—working at his studies, as he told me a few days before he died, nearly ten hours a day, applying himself far too closely for a naturally delicate constitution, which, together with the preference that he had contracted in years gone by, for an extremely simple diet, and now, in the midst of the fever and excitement that so severe application gave rise to, carried to excess, brought on, four weeks ago to-day, a feverish headache and lassitude. And this, alone, being mentioned in a letter to his parents, written at his request more than a week before his death, led his mother to come to Cambridge. His room, which your correspondent was also pleased to advert to in very romantic terms, was plain, indeed, and chosen with an eye to economy, but large, airy and comfortable, and even had he been so destitute of friends, he would have received every needful attention from the lady in whose house he lived. While throughout all his illness, from the first indisposition to the hour of death, his classmates watched with him and nursed him with a mother's care and tenderness.

We request you, therefore, to insert this correction in your paper, and that all other newspapers, which have copied the former articles, give place as well to these plain and simple facts.

W. G. PECKHAM, Class Secretary.

HARVARD COLLEGE, July 5, 1865.

—Mr. PETERSON, in whose house President LINCOLN died, says he has presented no bill for damage to his furniture, nor charged anything for admission to his house, as alleged; though a large number of persons have called at the premises, and walked off with knives, spoons and tumblers to be kept as mementoes.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Belgian at Father Point, and the City of Baltimore at this Port.

The Relation Between the United States and Great Britain.

The British Government Greatly Reassured.

ADVANCE IN AMERICAN SECURITIES

America and Germany--Rumored Demands by the United States.

Failure of the Negotiation Between Victor Emanuel and the Pope.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Inman steamer *City of Baltimore*, Capt. MIREHOUSE, which left Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th, and Queenstown on the 29th June, arrived at this port last evening.

The steamship *Belgian*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 29th ult., and Londonderry the 30th, arrived at Father Point yesterday, en route to Quebec.

The steamships *City of Washington*, from New-York, and *North American*, from Quebec, reached Liverpool on the evening of the 28th.

The steamship *City of Cork*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 26th.

The news is quite meagre.

The *Pennsylvania* arrived off Crookhaven at 8:30 on the morning of the 27th, reaching Liverpool soon after noon on the 28th.

The *North American* reached Londonderry early on the morning of the 28th June.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Great Eastern*, according to programme, steamed out of the River Medway on the afternoon of the 24th of June, and proceeded to the anchorage selected for her at the Nore, where she would remain until about the 8th of July, to take in coal and stores, adjust her compasses, and complete the arrangements for the paying out of the Atlantic cable.

The London *Ood* says: "We are happy to say that the British Government are greatly reassured as to the friendly feeling and amicable intentions of the American Administration. The outpourings of a virulent press and the private correspondence of men, whose extreme views overbalanced their judgment, gave an exaggerated coloring to some of the communications of President JOHNSON'S Cabinet. But we hope and believe that there is a deep-set determination not to permit any temporary difference of opinion to cause any real estrangement between the two countries."

The new screw steamer *Java*, for the Cunard Mail Line, was launched on the Clyde on the 24th of June. The operation took place at the unusual hour of 1 in the morning, in order that the river might be as clear of shipping as possible.

An American correspondent of the London *Times* writing from Philadelphia represents President JOHNSON as wishing to adopt a lenient course toward the Confederate leaders, and says that if let alone he will pardon all of them. The radicals, however, do everything they can to thwart his wishes.

The annual meeting of the Cotton Supply Association has been held at Manchester. Mr. CHEETHAM, M. P., presided, and in moving the adoption of the report, which gave a succinct account of the proceedings of the committee, he referred to the prospects of a revival of the supply of cotton from America. He said he thought that at the utmost the cotton in the South would not exceed two millions of bales, and prudent, cautious men were not even willing to admit that amount. But there was little probability of speedily obtaining the cotton that was there, and they must continue to look at other countries. Other speakers expressed similar opinions on the question of the American supply. Much disappointment was expressed at the result of the efforts made to extend and improve the cultivation of cotton in India, and the indifference with which the government had received the representations and suggestions of the association was strongly commented upon.

In the House of Lords on the 26th, the Earl of DEVON moved the second reading of the bill from the House of Commons, to modify the terms of the oaths required to be taken by Roman Catholic members of Parliament.

The Earl of DERBY opposed the bill and moved that it be read a second time that day three months—i. e. rejected. He thought the measure was most inopportune upon the eve of a general election, and denied that he was actuated by any bigoted feeling or hostility to the Roman Catholic Church. He asserted that the Catholics had no substantial grievance to complain of, and opposed the bill as a question of high political importance. After a debate the bill was rejected by a vote of 84 to 63.

On the 27th ministers announced in both Houses that the dissolution of Parliament would take place on the 6th of July.

The public business was virtually completed, what remained being merely formal. The private business was being rapidly pressed forward. In the House of Commons on the 27th, some bitter attacks were made upon the Lord Chancellor, on account of the questionable manner in which his patronage has been dispensed. Lord PALMERSTON and Sir GEORGE GREY deprecated these attacks, and urged that judgment should be withheld until all the evidence in the matter was laid before the House.

Electioneering was assuming increased activity as the time approached for the contest—about the middle of July. A serious election riot had taken place at Nottingham during a monster meeting. The hustings erected for the candidates and their friends, were fired and consumed. The police were powerless and soldiers had to be sent to the scene of disorder.

It was stated that Dr. JACONSON, Professor of Divinity at Oxford had been appointed to the vacant Bishopric of Chester.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says: "The American Ministers in Germany have been instructed to obtain treaties, or at any rate binding promises, to the effect that German emigrants who have settled in the United States before acquitting themselves of the duty of military service at home, shall not be held responsible for the omission and conscripted after their return home. Collisions of this sort have been rather frequent of late, and, as a rule, decided according to the circumstances of the case. The demand now raised is one exceedingly unpalatable to the governments concerned, not only because it tends to curtail that most precious and valuable among the rights of the crown—the right to somany years of the subject's life, and, maybe, to his blood—but also because it would be another and most effective incentive to emigration, were it accorded."

FRANCE.

Marshal CANROBERT had been appointed to the command of the Army of Paris, and Count DE PALIKAO to that of Lyons.

The Corps Legislatif had adopted the whole ordinary budget, by 238 against 11 votes, and had proceeded to the discussion of the extraordinary budget. M. ROUHER, in answer to a question by M. GARNIER PAGES, said that the negotiations with Cochin China having been unproductive of the results expected, the first treaty entered into with the government of that country, whereby three provinces were ceded to France, retained all its validity.

The prospects of the French vineyards were said to be excellent.

It was said Prince NAPOLEON would go to Dnblin to visit the expedition.

The strike of the cabmen, which had occasioned so much trouble in Paris, was virtually at an end.

The election for a Deputy at Clermont-Ferrand had resulted in the success of the Opposition candidate.

Bourse heavy; rentes 66f. 37c.

ITALY.

It is stated that the Pope stipulated for the following conditions before signing a convention with King VICTOR EMANUEL: That the royal *exequatur* or oath of allegiance should be abolished in the case of the new bishops not belonging to the former Provinces of Sardinia; that no reduction or diminution shall take place in the existing dioceses; and lastly, that the bishops be allowed full liberty in the management of their seminaries to the exclusion of all government authority.

A telegram of the 25th, from Rome, says: "The Italian Ministry has rejected the conditions proposed by the Pope for the settlement of the question of the Bishops. On Friday last, Signor VEGEZZI had a private audience of the Pope, in order to take leave, and his mission is considered to be at an end. He leaves Rome to-morrow. The interruption of the negotiations has been received with great satisfaction by the clerical party. During the negotiations, Count DE SARTIGES, by order of his government, maintained a passive attitude. He will return to France on leave of absence."

The members of the new Council of State had been appointed.

Signor VEGEZZI had returned to Florence after his unsuccessful mission to Rome.

AUSTRIA.

A ministerial crisis prevailed at Vienna. A telegram from that city dated the 27th of June says: "It is stated that Herr VON SCHMERLING'S resignation has been accepted.

The Archduke RAINIS has resigned his post. It was announced by the Upper House that he has received leave of absence for three months to undertake a journey abroad.

The remainder of the Ministers have also sent in their resignations, but remain in office till further arrangements.

Count MENSDORFF POUILLY has been provisionally intrusted with the Presidency of the Council.

Count LICHY, the Aulic Chancellor of Hungary, and Count NADASDY, the Aulic Chancellor of Transylvania, have been relieved of their functions as Ministers.

The Archduke STEPHEN is said to be appointed Palatine of Hungary, and is expected to arrive here to-morrow. Count MAITLATH is the next Hungarian Chancellor, and Baron SEMNOEY had been appointed Tabernicus.

According to latest advices vague and unreliable rumors were afloat as to the new cabinet. All reports agree in pointing to Count BELEVELLI, as the future Minister of State. Count MUNSDORFF POULLY and Baron VON BRUGER were also named for officers in the new cabinet.

HERR VON SCHERWING and five of his confederates had definitely quitted the cabinet.

BRAZIL.

The Brazilian mails reached Lisbon on the 28th.

RIO JANEIRO, Thursday, June 8.

Coffee 7$300@7$600; stock 95,000 bags. Exchange 24½@24¾.

The Paraguayan forces has reached Bella Vista and Corrientes. The Brazilians retired. Great sickness prevailed among them.

BAHIA, Tuesday, June 13.

Exchange 24½@25. Sugars—Whites 2$400@2$700; browns 1$950@2$500.

PERNAMBUCO, Friday, June 16.

Exchange 25¼. White Sugar 4$000@4$100; brown 1$900@2$000.

EGYPT.

The cholera continued its ravages at Alexandria. The deaths from the disease up to June 20, numbered 1,034.

Twenty thousand of the inhabitants are stated to have quitted the city.

A late telegram via Italy reports some diminution in the disease.

INDIA.

Reports were current that the banks of Bombay had suspended specie payments, but they were believed not to be founded on later telegrams.

The last telegrams from Bombay were dated respectively 19th and 20th June, and they announced that the banks had obtained government assistance.

The Bombay telegrams state that Cotton goods was selling at the price manufacturers demand for them in Manchester.

COMMERCIAL PER CITY OF BALTIMORE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Stock Exchange continued very dull. Consols on the 28th are quoted at 90¾@90¾.

The discount demand was of the full character usual during the last days of the quarter.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

COTTON.—The sales of Monday and Tuesday add up 35,000 bales, including 16,000 for speculation and export. A buoyant tone has prevailed, and prices generally are ⅛d.@⅜d. ₰ lb. higher, closing, however, rather quieter. To-day (Wednesday) the market is dull. Sales about 6,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

There was a better demand yesterday for some descriptions of yarns at advanced prices, but generally the market was not active.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report Flour rather dearer and held for an advance of 6d. ₰ bbl.; Western Canal, 21s.@22s.; Ohio, 23s.@25s. Wheat very firm and 1d.@2d. ₰ cental dearer; Amber, 8s.@8s. 6d.; Winter Red, 8s. 1d.@8s. 3d. ₰ cental. Indian Corn slow of sale and rather easier; Mixed 26s.@28s. ₰ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. EIGLAND, ATHYA & Co

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Imprisonment of British Subjects in Abyssinia—The New French Iron Clad—Submarine Cables in Deep Soundings—Interesting Items, News and Gossip.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN ABYSSINIA.

From the London News, June 23.

Yesterday the papers on this subject presented to the House of Lords, in pursuance of their address, were issued as a Parliamentary paper. The first document, dated Feb. 2, 1863, consists of the instructions to Capt. CAMERON, British Consul at Massowah, upon his proceeding to his consulate, and a list of the presents which he was ordered to deliver to the King of Abyssinia. These instructions were very general. Capt. CAMERON was to make Massowah his headquarters, inform himself of the political affairs in Abyssinia, with which her Majesty's Government were imperfectly acquainted; and ordered, if he found the civil war still going on, not to become the partisan of either side, but to promote amicable arrangements between the rival candidates for power. He was to keep her Majesty's government at home fully informed of all matters of interest, and, in addition to concerns of a political or commercial nature, to pay particular attention to any traffic in slaves which might be carried on within his district. The second paper is a short letter to Consul CAMERON, dated November 13, in which Earl RUSSELL states that the Queen having heard that the King of Abyssinia paid a ransom for the late Mr. Consul PLOWDEN, and being desirous of making some acknowledgment for that act of kindness, had directed that a suitable present should be sent to the King. A rifle and a pair of revolver pistols accompanied this message, and Consul CAMERON was to deliver them to the King as soon as possible after his arrival in Abyssinia. The next letter is a singular composition; it is a copy of an autograph letter of the King of Abyssinia to her Majesty the Queen, and it is as follows:

THE KING OF ABYSSINIA TO THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

(Received Feb. 12, 1863.)

In the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, one God in Trinity, chosen by God, King of Kings, Theodore, of Ethiopia, to Her Majesty VICTORIA, Queen of England. I hope your Majesty is in good health. It is the power of God I am well. My fathers the Emperors having forgotten our Creator, He handed over the Empire into the hands of the Gallas and Turks. But God created me, Theodore, out of the dust, and restored this empire to my rule. He endowed me with power, and enabled me to stand in the place of my fathers. By His power I drove away the Gallas. But for the Turks, I have told them to go to the land of my ancestors. They refuse. And now come to war with them. Mr. PLOWDEN, and my late consul Chamberlain, the Englishman BELL, used to tell me that there is a great Christian Queen, who loves all Christians. When they said to me thus: "We are able to make you known to her, and to establish friendship between you," then in those words I was very glad. I gave them my love, thinking that I had found your Majesty's good-will. All men are subject to death, and my enemies, thinking to injure me, killed those my friends. But by the power of God I have exterminated those enemies, not leaving one alive, though they were of my own family, that I may get, by the power of God, your friendship. I was prevented by the Turk on the sea-coast, from sending ambassadors to you, on account of difficulty. Consul CAMERON arrived safe, and after the presents of friendship. By the power of God I was very glad hearing of your welfare, and hearing, as good of your amity. I have received your presents, and thank you much. I fear that if I send ambassadors with presents of amity by Consul CAMERON they may be arrested by the Turks. And now I wish much to arrange for the safe passage of my ambassadors even those on the road. I wish to have an answer to this letter by Consul CAMERON, and that he may consign the embassy to England. See how the Islam oppress the Christians.

The 4th, 7th and 9th letters were dated respectively April 22, May 13 and Sept. 8, 1863, and express Earl RUSSELL's disapprobation of Consul CAMERON's conduct in intermeddling in the affairs of Abyssinia, and directing him to return to his post. The remaining papers consist chiefly of copies of letters sent to the Foreign Office, containing offers of assistance to obtain the liberation of the British subjects imprisoned in Abyssinia. On the 28th April, 1864, Dr. CHARLES BEKE wrote to Earl RUSSELL stating that a messenger from Massowah, with letters from Europe, had fallen into the hands of the King, who had had the letters translated to him. Dr. BEKE was of opinion that the effect upon the King of the letter from the Foreign-office, directing Consul CAMERON to leave the court and return to Massowah, would be most unfortunate, and expressed doubts whether the Consul would be permitted to take his departure. On the 16th May in the same year Dr. BEKE wrote to the Foreign Office, renewing the offer of his services, observing that he had resided three years in Abyssinia, visiting its remotest provinces, and was familiar with its language and intimately acquainted with its political, religious, commercial and social affairs. On the 4th June, 1864, Maj. PLOWDEN, first cousin of the late Consul, made a similar offer of his services. On the 4th June Mr. HENRY BURTON, of Leeds, wrote to the Foreign Office, stating that his son, who had spent four months at the Abyssinian court, and had had good opportunities of judging of King THEODORE's character, was ready to be the bearer of a dispatch from our government to His Abyssinian Majesty. An extract is also given from the Leeds *Intelligencer*, in which Mr. BURTON offers his services in the cause of the King's strange conduct. A memorandum by Brig.-Gen. W. M. COGHLAN, on the Abyssinian difficulty, and how to set out of it, dated Feb. 8, 1865, gives the opinion of that officer substantially as follows. King THEODORE is a *parvenu*, a powerful despot of high aspirations and strong will, but he is not a savage. The chief cause of his altered demeanor toward Capt. CAMERON, is the long delay in replying to the letter which he addressed to Her Majesty in January, 1863. It is understood that his dignity is grievously wounded by this silence, which he accepts as an affront, and a sense of this injury, coupled with other circumstances, has led to the deplorable state of affairs now existing at Gondar. There is reason to believe that the King receives the mission of Mr. RASSAM, the Assistant resident at Aden, as not being of sufficient dignity, regarding Mr. RASSAM as a mere messenger and not an envoy. Gen. COGHLAN therefore recommends a military embassy, headed by an officer of rank, and including some members of a scientific corps, as THEODORE is known to attach great importance to military rank and to scientific men. The embassy should carry a Queen's letter inscribed in Oriental phraseology, highly emblazoned and sealed, and containing compliments and excuses, but no mention of the captives, whose case is to be supposed to have become known to the envoy on his way out. After the envoy should endeavor to secure the services of two Abyssinian monks, who, if not procurable here, might be got from Jerusalem, who should be treated with liberal consideration, impressed with the dignity of their mission, and induced to interest themselves in its ultimate object. One of them should be dispatched from the coast to Gondar, carrying a letter from the envoy announcing his arrival and bearing a letter from the Queen. Arrived at Gondar, the envoy might, as on his own responsibility, address the King on the subject of the captives, expressing the hope that they had done nothing to incur his displeasure, and requesting that in any case they should be released, in order that the proposed interview might proceed on the most friendly footing. Supposing the British mission to be well received, and the captives to be released, there would then arise the more difficult task of obtaining from the King some apology as a reparation for the wrong committed on her Majesty's subjects. This would perhaps be the severest trial of the diplomatic skill of the British embassy. There is, however, no reason to despair of success; on the contrary, it may be hoped that a mission dignified in its constitution, liberal in outlay, moderate in demands, and circumspect in conduct, will so gratify the pride of the King that he will make no difficulty in the matter of tendering such apology as may be acceptable to Her Majesty's Government. Gen. COGHLAN believes that there is no alternative process open by which this object can be obtained; he doubts the value of any warlike aid to be obtained from Egypt, if even it could be obtained at all; and observes that THEODORE is alleged to have sworn to put all his prisoners to death on any foreign invasion of his country to effect their release. In April last, Major H. A. LEVESON offered his services to negotiate the release of Capt. CAMERON. On the 19th of May Dr. BEKE addressed a long communication to Earl RUSSELL, in his opinion it would not be consistent with the dignity of the British nation to replace Mr. RASSAM's mission by one on a larger and more magnificent scale. He considers that it is well-established that King THEODORE's ill treatment of Her Majesty's Consul had been mainly caused by the altered policy of the British Government with respect to the relations between Egypt and Abyssinia, and that the King hopes to induce Her Majesty's government to retrace their steps, and continue to afford him material aid against his enemies, as was virtually done when Mr. Consul PLOWDEN was alive, that officer having been an active partisan of the King, and having lost his life while bearing arms in his cause. This hope cannot be fulfilled, but Dr. BEKE believes that it would not be difficult to make the Abyssinian monarch understand that by the policy now proposed to be pursued towards him by the British Government, and recommended for his adoption, he will but eventually obtain the object he has so much at heart, inasmuch as by the enthrallment of the arts of peace he would so aggrandize himself as to be able to cope effectually with his powerful neighbor. Dr. BEKE enlarges upon this subject, and dwells upon the advantages which could be pointed out to King THEODORE in the capabilities of his country in cotton-growing, and its resources in coal and iron. He is of opinion also that the telegraphic communication between England and India should be directed by continuing the Egyptian line from Khartum across Abyssinia to the sea-coast. Dr. BEKE would support his arguments by presenting to the King specimens of articles of British manufacture capable of being made from the cotton of Abyssinia, and specimens of the minute variety of articles that might be manufactured from the fine iron which the King's territories contain in such abundance.

THE NEW FRENCH IRON-CLAD.

The *Toulonnais* contains a complete description of the *Taureau*, a steam ram built on a new system, and lately launched at Toulon. The *Taureau* presents a formidable appearance, due more to its form than to its size. The impression produced is that of an impregnable fortress; it is neither pretty to the sight, and its beauty consists in its formidable appearance. The construction was commenced in 1863, and it was Admiral BOUET-WILLAUMEZ, at that time the Minister of Marine, prepared the plan of an iron-plated steam ram for the defence of the seaports. Its utility was incontestible, and it became more so after the attacks on Charleston and Fort Fisher. The *Taureau* draws so little water that she may be concealed close to the shore while waiting for an enemy to enter the harbor, or she may take a position in shallow water where it will be impossible to follow her. Her prow terminates in a point, and this point is armed with a kind of massive bronze cone, which serves as her spur. It is with this spur that this heavy ram, driven at a speed of twelve to fourteen knots an hour, by machinery of 500-horse power, can strike and split a ship. The *Taureau* is, moreover, supplied with two screws, which enable her to turn in a very small space, and with the greatest facility. She can consequently in a moment present her front to an enemy, whatever her position. Let it be supposed that an iron-plated frigate has forced the entrance to the port of Toulon, and is attacked by the ram. The latter can turn in a small space at a speed of twelve knots an hour, while the frigate, moving at that speed, must describe a circle of 600 yards in diameter. Under these disadvantageous circumstances it will be difficult for the frigate to avoid the shock of the ram. The latter can further avail herself of one large gun which she carries. Her facility of evolution will enable her to place herself in any position. She may, for example, attack the frigate by approaching her stern, and thus avoid her broadside. This large gun—the only one the *Taureau* carries—weighs twenty tons. This ram is intended not only to do battle in the harbor and defend its entrance, but likewise to pursue a ship when she has been driven out of it. Her powerful artillery will enable her to attack an enemy on her arrival and pursue her in her flight at such a distance that it will be impossible for a frigate to return her fire. In a word, the new ram, with her formidable spur and her heavy gun, is a very terrible instrument of war, and no less efficient for defence. The *Taureau* has but one deck, which is plated with iron from one end to the other. The sides of the hull are likewise plated with iron the full length, from three feet under the water line to the deck. The deck and the sides form, as it were, an iron box, safe from any shot that may be fired at it. It is in this iron box that the machinery is placed, and the entire crew during an action, except those in the tower. The deck of the *Taureau* is covered over its entire length with a cylindrical ball-proof dome. The surface of the dome is so inclined that it is impossible to walk on it; it will consequently be impossible to capture it by boarding.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

SUBMARINE CABLES IN DEEP SOUNDINGS.

From the London Times, June 21.

SIR:—In the account of the Atlantic telegraph which appeared in the *Times* of the 12th inst., there occur a few observations about submarine telegraphy which will, I think, leave a wrong impression upon the numerous class who are not well acquainted with that subject. Thus your correspondent states:

"It is a singular but significant fact that almost all the accidents and stoppages which have occurred to submarine cables have arisen from those which have been laid in shallow water. A deep sea line once well laid seldom or never gives future trouble, except, of course, in those few rare cases where the line has to be taken over ocean depths known to be liable to volcanic disturbances. Thus, the deep sea portions of the Malta and Alexandria line from Malta to Tripoli have, it is stated, never given an hour's uneasiness, while the shallow sections from Bengazi, &c., to Alexandria are constantly getting out of repair. As a set off to this, however, it is only fair to say that shallow cables may be repaired with as much facility as they seem to break down, while, on the other hand, the first fault of a deep sea line is, as a rule, its last. At the bottom of the Atlantic, it is needless to say, there no volcanic disturbances are apprehended. Along the route on which the cable is to be laid the depths vary from 1,500 to 2,500 fathoms. The dangerous part of this course has hitherto been supposed to be the sudden dip or bank which occurs about 100 miles off the west coast of Ireland, and where the water was supposed to deepen in the course of a few miles from about 300 fathoms to nearly 2,000. Such a rapid descent has naturally been regarded with alarm by telegraph engineers, and this alarm has led to a most careful survey of the whole of the supposed bank by Capt. DAYMAN, acting under the instructions of the Admiralty. The result of this shows that the supposed precipitous bank or submarine cliff is a gradual slope of nearly sixty miles. Over this long slope the difference between its greatest height and greatest depth is only 8,760 feet, so that the average incline is, in round numbers, about 146 feet per mile. A good gradient on a railway is now generally considered to be one in 100 feet, or about 53 in a mile, so that the incline on the supposed bank is only about three times that of an ordinary railway; in fact, as far as soundings can demonstrate anything, there are few slopes in the bed of the Atlantic as steep as that of Holborn-hill. In no part is the bottom rocky, and with the exception of a few miles which are shingly, only ooze, mud or sand is to be found."

To deal with the last observations first, I may state that the favorable incline on which the Atlantic cable is to lie is assumed to be uniform. A drop of 8,760 feet in sixty miles is, if you assume it to be uniform, 145 feet per mile, or only three times that of an ordinary railway; but in what part of the world can such a phenomenon be pointed out as a uniform drop of over 8,000 feet in sixty miles? Is the incline from the slope of our Welsh and Scotch mountains, the height of which barely exceeds 4,000 feet, in any way uniform? The same causes produced the inequalities of the sea bottom as those upon dry land; soundings give one the maximum or minimum between the points at which they are taken, say every two miles in the sea, under consideration, and the intervening space must be filled up by the imagination, but that imagination should certainly not assume the intervening slope to be uniform; it may, with far greater safety, be assumed to be very irregular. A cable suspended perpindicularly even 300 feet, and less, would be in a critical position, if there be any appreciable motion in the water or any oxydation of the outer iron wires.

As regards your correspondent's observations about the Malta and Alexandria-Tripoli bank, I have to state that the deep-sea portion of that line is only 70 statute miles long, and the maximum depth only 400 fathoms. It is, therefore, hardly a precedent for the permanent success of a very long telegraph laid in a very deep sea. It is quite true that the deep-sea portion of the Malta and Alexandria line has not been interrupted during the four years it has been laid, but the interruptions on the shallow portions of the line are due principally to the light nature of the cable.

As a fact, no long deep-sea telegraph has hitherto lasted over two years, and all heavy cables laid in a moderate depth—say between 30 and 100 fathoms—have proved permanently successful.

The public have not up to the present time sufficiently distinguished between submarine telegraphs laid in a deep sea, where they are not accessible for repairs, and those laid in a moderate depth whence they can be grapnelled and raised to the surface for effecting repairs; and it is principally this consideration which has induced me to point out the broad distinction between these two very distinct classes of telegraphs. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. GISBORNE.

No. 6 DUKE-STREET, ADELPHI, June 19.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CHAMPS ELYSEES.

From the London Star, June 23.

The Champs Elysées has presented the most aristocratic appearance during the past week. Omnibuses have long been prevented from thrusting their lumbering forms "betwixt the wiud" and the "gentility," but cabs have not been expelled *par ordre de M. Le Perfect.* Their voluntary disappearance, however, has given us leisure to study the immense progress there has been made of latter years toward perfection in the style in which the great world of Paris turn out their equipages. Prince PAUL DEMIDOFF drives a pheaton and a pair of magnificent Russian steppers, jet black, and of the peculiar race so celebrated in Russia for carrying off all the prizes at the trotting matches which are as common in that country as in America. The Prince's barouche with four bays is very perfect, the harness not overshowing too much silver, the liveries dark green and orange, with the Russian cockade, which is black, orange and white. The Prince's dark green drag, picked out with orange, which he tools himself, excites even English admiration. I dare not tell you what he paid for his team, which is matchless. His mines in the Ural mountains are, as you are aware, almost as productive as Monte Christo's island. At one of the fancy balls of last season the costume His Highness had chosen was remarked on—a plain buff coat being a singular contrast to the dresses of the rest of the company. "Have you seen the Prince's cap?" was the reply; "His cap; it's black velvet." "And the button?" "Ah! what is it?" "The Sancy diamond, worth half a million."

The Duke de MONTMORENCY's sister, Princess de SAGAN, with her dark bina barouche, picked out with red, attracts attention, from the fact that she drives one grey and one chestnut, perfectly matched, however, and good steppers. The liveries of her husband's ancient house have been for centuries light blue and red, and powder, which is not a *sine qua non* here, as it is in London. The Comtesse MERCY ARGENTEAU's turn out is English. The Comte drives in his phaeton a pair of grey ponies from Tarbes, capital goers, but I venture to suggest to M. le Comte the advantage of learning how to handle the ribbons before endangering our valuable lives by his deviations from the straight line. The Comtesse rides better than any other woman in Paris and dresses well besides. M. de LASTRADE'e horese are Norman, and would make capital hunters. The Duke DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD drives his pheaton and pair of dark bays at a slepping pece, while the greet M. DE ROTHSCHILD may he daily seen in his unpretending wagonnet quietly tooling along his black ponies unremarked by any one who does not happen to know him by sight.

The late Lord PEMBROKE'e coachman drives the magnificent equipage of Mme. MUSARD, whose husband'e concerts we have all enjoyed. Vicomte AOUANO sold ner his splendid team of light bays for £1,700, (30,000 francs,) and last Sunday her Victoria, the horses *à la Daumont*, the postillione wearing jackets of vert d'Isly satin, attracted great attention. A Russian droschky was the novelty yesterday—the coachman a true Mujik; the horses trotting at a wonderful pece.

OPENING OF THE GREEK PARLIAMENT.

An Athens letter of the 10th inst. gives the following account of a strange scene which occurred at the opening of the Greek Parliament:

"Prior to the opening of the Chambers yesterday, some ninety deputies present in the capital met in the hall of session, while a numerous crowd occupied the tribunes and the space ordinarily prohibited to the public. Deputies and spectators elbowed one another in the most unedifying confusion. Conversation was carried on in tones considerably above regular pitch, and it was hardly possible to make out what was going on at the President's table, round which the multitude surged so closely that no passage was even left open upon the side whence the King was to enter. In the midst of this disorder, the business technically termed 'constituting the hurean' of the House had to be effected. The senior member was provisionally to take the chair, and the juniors to officiate as secretaries. M. BULGARIS, the leader of the Opposition, put forward M. LIVADAS as the senior member, and the latter gentleman immediately assumed the Presidential chair. Four other Opposition members slipped into the Secretaries' seats, the youngest of their number being at least 45, and, therefore, barely fulfilling the requisite condition of juvenility. The main point, however, being for the Opposition party to gain a small advantage, if possible, over the Ministerialists by getting their candidates into the posts of authority, the victory seemed already won. But now came the tug of war. Admiral CANARIS presented himself and claimed the Presidency upon the score of seniority to the present occupant of the chair. M. LIVADAS declining to give up his post, the Deputies and the general public took part in the squabble. Poor old Admiral CANARIS was hullied or encouraged, told to come down or go up, according to the political bias of the speaker; cheers and hisses broke forth from the tribunes; a hand-to-hand contest seemed upon the point of taking place, when in came M. BRAILAS, Minister for Foreign Affairs. His arrival did not ultimately mend matters much, for, with a view of yielding to neither party, he proposed a third candidate, M. MARCORA, deputy for Corfu, and, as a natural consequence, succeeded in discontenting both. The crowd around the table would not let M. MARCORA pass, and when M. CANMANDARAS proposed that the question should be put to the vote, the Opposition party rejected that mild compromise as well. How the row would have ended is exceedingly doubtful, had not M. LAZARETAS, the member for Rea, by some means succeeded in getting through the crowd, and ejecting M. LIVIDAS, by persuasion or force, from the chair, in which he immediately installed his own person. "I am the senior, let him turn me out who can," or words to that effect, was the first Presidential speech of the session. The roars of laughter that succeeded seemed to put everybody in a good humor, for M. LAZARETAS, though by no means the oldest member present, succeeded in keeping his post. Other members dislodged the Opposition secretaries, and the House being thus "constituted," business commenced. The first thing to be done was to choose a committee by lot, to receive the King at the main entrance, after which the swearing-in of the members commenced by the Metropolitan. The noise, however, still continued, and it was hardly possible to hear a word. At half-past eleven the usher announced the arrival of the King, which seemed to produce very little impression. His Majesty was, however, received with enthusiastic cheering, although order and silence were not fully restored in one of the tribunes, His Majesty began to read his speech in the midst of noise, stopping from time to time in the hope that the disturbance would cease. Losing patience at last, he called out to the noise-makers to be silent, but with very little effect, for, notwithstanding the clearness of his accent, and the loud tone in which he spoke, the speech was very imperfectly heard to the close.

Commenting upon this strange scene, *La Grece* says:

The mournful impression produced upon the public by the disgraceful scenes that have taken place is not yet effaced, and more than one already despairs of a Chamber which has so ill inaugurated its career. I grant that the sinister presentiments of the public may not be realized, and that we may not see the spectacle renewed which the last constituent Assembly so frequently offered us. If violent men have again succeeded in getting the people to intrust them with a mission imposing upon them so many duties, we shall be happy to believe that they are few in number, and that the conviction of their weakness will make them retreat within the bounds they ought never to have passed.

STATISTICS OF LIFE.

Dr. W. FARR, of the British General Register Office, has completed his supplementary volume on the mortality of England in the ten years 1851-60, the census of 1851 and of 1861 furnishing the means of comparing the population with the deaths. He tells the story of the time from its beginning. There is little definite information respecting the rate of embryonic mortality; but some years ago Dr. GRANVILLE collected statistics of the history of 400 mothers, married women, who applied to the Westminster General Dispensary, and found that though 272 of them had had only five children, the other 128 had in the previous ten years borne 556 live children and 305 dead embryos, the latter most frequently in their earlier months, just as the mortality in the first year of breathing life increases rapidly as we proceed backwards from the twelfth to the third, second and first month. In the 26 years 1838-63 there were registered in England the deaths of no fewer than 2,374,979 infants born alive but not living for a single year. At this present time 100,000 infants of less than a year old die every year in England. The French returns are very minute, and show in 1856 a mortality of 154 per cent. per annum in the first seven days after birth, 120 in the second seven days, and 54 in the 16 days following. The mortality among children under five years of age in the ten years 1851-60 was very little over 4 per cent. in the more healthy districts of England; in one or two thinly-peopled districts in the extreme north it was under 2-5 per cent. Among the children of peers it has been calculated to be little over 2 per cent.; among the children of the clergy in 1829 and 1856 rather over 3 per cent. On the other hand, there are 151 districts of England where, taken as a whole, the child mortality of 1851-60 exceeded eight per cent.; there were in those districts in 1861, 1,391,420 children, and every year nearly 65,000 more die than if the death rate were the same as in healthy districts. In the ten years, 1851-60, the mean annual mortality among children under five was 10,149 per cent. in the City of London, east division; 10,219 in Nottingham; 10,352 in St. Giles'; 11,725 in Manchester district, and 13,198 in Liverpool district. There is no reason to suspect that any great number of the infants in these districts fall victims to deliberate crime, but there is, no doubt, great negligence on the part of parents, great ignorance of the conditions on which health depende, and great privation among the poor. It may be said that the weaklier lives are thus cut off, but it must be borne in mind that many of the strongest children are weakened for life. Passing on to the higher ages, we find the rate of mortality decling with every year of life up to 12 or 13, when it is rarely lowest. Between 10 and 15 years of age, less than five boys in a thousand die in the year. Twenty years later in life the mortality is doubled, and goes on increasing till the close. At all ages the variation in the rate in different districts, is shown to be very striking. The mortality of men in towns demands a careful investigation. At 45-55 the mortality of London men is not far from double that of men in the healthy districts of the country. It is much lighter at every age than the mortality of women in London. Ill-ventilated workshops may have something to do with this, and so may indulgence in spirits and other stimulants. The workmen in all large towns, sailors as much as, and often more than, the workmen in London. For instance, at the age 25—35, and again at the age 45—55, the workmen of Liverpool, Hanley, Bristol and Newcastle-upon-Tyne die at a rate nearly double that the men of London. In the ten years 1851-60, the deaths in thirty large town districts of England, with an aggregate mean population of 2,360,734, (comprising seven London districts and the principal provincial town districts, averaged 71,194 a year, while the deaths at the rate in healthy country districts would have been only 38,459—an annual loss of above 32,000 lives in much less than a seventh of the population. If the mortality of all England is arranged in five year groups, the following result appears: Where the mortality was 14, 15 or 16 per 1,000 persons living, the population was only 86 to the square mile; where the mortality was 17, 18 or 19, the population was 172 to the square mile; where 20, 21 or 22, 255; where 23, 24 or 25, 1,125; and where 26 and upwards, 3,000. Yet there can now be no doubt that more proximity of dwellings does not necessarily involve a high rate of mortality. If an adequate water supply and sufficient arrangements for drainage and cleansing are secured, the evils which make dense districts so fatal may be mitigated. It is remarkable that some of the dense districts of cities are already comparatively salubrious. The mortality of a district is by no means bound to its density of population. Bermondsey is less densely inhabited than St. James', Westminster, but the mortality is considerably greater. Next to each other in these tables stand Westminster district (St. John's and St. Margaret's and the district of St. George, Hanover-square, with equal density of population in each taken as a whole; but the former has a mortality far heavier than the latter. It is also to be noted that in London the mortality fell from the annual rate of 25 per 1,000 in the decennial 1841-50 to 24 per 1,000 in 1851-60. The mortality of Lancashire and Cheshire also declined from 27 to 26. Taking all England, though the growth in numbers, of course, increased the density of population, the rate of mortality did not increase, but continued at 22 per 1,000.

A BRIDE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

From the London Times, June 23.

We have to record one of those sudden and fatal incidents which, when they occur, excite one feeling of sympathy throughout the whole community. Intelligence has been received in London of the death of Mrs. ARBUTHNOT by a most appalling accident. The young lady, who was only recently married, and was on her wedding tour, was struck by lightning on Thursday near Interlachen, during a thunderstorm, and instantly killed. The circumstances, so far as they are known, are these. Mr. and Mrs. ARBUTHNOT hah arrived, on their excursion, at Interlachen. On Thursday morning they set out on horseback, and accompanied by a guide, to ascend the Schilthorn, one of the Bernese Alps. When they left the village the weather was as fine as could be desired for such a trip. They had reached about halfway up the mountain, when they alighted and walked some distance further. The sky then became overclouded, but there was nothing in the appearance of the atmosphere which gave any alarm to the guide, well accustomed to such sudden changes. Mrs. ARBUTHNOT, feeling a little tired, sat down to rest, and Mr. ARBUTHNOT and the guide proceeded some distance further up the ascent, but never went out of sight or hearing of their companion. In a few minutes a furious thunder-storm burst over them, and they returned as rapidly as they could to the spot where they had left Mrs. ARBUTHNOT. They found her dead. She had been struck by lightning, and killed instantaneously. Mrs. ARBUTHNOT was the fourth daughter of Lord RIVERS and niece of Earl GRANVILLE. Her untimely death will be mourned by a wide circle of relatives, but the awful manner in which a beautiful young bride was cut off, in the midst of bright hopes and happiness, cannot but make a deep impression in every rank of society.

A FRENCH VIEW OF STRIKES.

The *Débats* publishes an article setting forth the dangers of strikes for the men who indulge in such extreme measures of redress. Says our Paris cotemporary: "A coalition without sufficient reason most frequently turns against its authors. It directs the ingenuity of employers to discover how, by means of some machine, to do without the workmen who have sought to impose on them an unreasonable and unfair aggravation of expenditure. As the hat trade has been lately on strike, we may mention that a few years ago the workmen employed in making the low round-crowned hats so much used in late years having exacted an unreasonably large increase in the price of that particular work which consisted in rounding the crown, one of the hatters in Paris—who had already manifested his creative powers, and who, an old workingman himself, has constantly shown himself the friend of his former comrades—M. LAVILLE, thought of applying to this special labor the hydraulic press working under a pressure of eight or ten atmospheres. From that moment the workman called *arrondisseurs* (rounders) were dispensed with, and the same results were obtained at one-half or a third of the former cost. In these remarks we have only just glanced at the matter as it concerns workmen in coalitions. We, however, think we have said enough to show that if they abused the power of coalition they would entail upon themselves an immense prejudice, in a moral, political, and material point of view. But it is not the workmen alone that coalitions concern. The authorities, masters, and society in general have all, in presence of these crises, duties to fulfill and interests to guard. What can, what ought their attitude to be when coalitions break out? How is each of these forces called upon to interfere? That we will discuss another day."

ENTERPRISE IN THE EAST.

From the Levant Herald.

Accounts from Belgrade announce the discovery, on the Servian bank of the Danube, of several rich coal mines. A company of Western capitalists is already in the field, endeavoring to obtain the concession of these coal mines, as well as of the metallic mines of Kopaonik, Valievo, and Meidan-Pek. Of these last separate concessions have already been granted, the first to a single individual, M. HOFFMAN, the second to a Servian company, and the third to the Bouillion Company. It is now proposed to fuse these interests with the proposed Western company, and to work all the undertakings in common. A railroad through Servia from Belgrade to Alexinia, on the Ottoman frontier beside Nisch, is likewise in contemplation. The railroad would be a source of great advantage to the country, but its success would depend upon the construction of a Turkish line from Nisch to some one of the maritime centres of the Ottoman dominion.

THE JEWS IN THE PAPAL STATES.

The Vicar-General of Velletri has issued an order permitting Jews to remain ten days in that town upon lawful and honest business. During that time they must not return to their lodgings later than 1 o'clock in the morning, or leave before dawn. They are forbidden to approach all monasteries, academies and other pious places under episcopal jurisdiction, and in their intercourse and conversation with Christians they are to refrain from familiarity. The violation of any of these dispositions is to be punished by imprisonment and a fine of five crowns, to be applied to pious establishments. May 7, 1865, is the date of the order.

ITALIAN BRIGANDAGE.

From the Naples Italia, June 15.

We receive letters from Polentino which speak of the reappearance of two bands of brigands in the part of the province adjoining Calabria and extending to Viggiano. These two bands have made themselves known by some important captures, and begin to alarm the population. It is not astonishing, in those districts, that some small bands still spring up, formed out of the great bands beaten in the north-west of the Province by Gen. PALLAVICINI. Intelligence has also arrived from Boccamandolfi that DOMENICO FUOCO, before killing 1,400 sheep belonging to a priest named RIZZO, had sent to demand from him 5,000 piastres; this sum not being paid, the brigands destroyed the large flock in question. Some days afterward, DOMENICO FUOCO sent to RIZZO demanding 1,000 piastres, instead of 5,000, if he did not also wish to see the cows and the goats destroyed which he still had on the mountains.

A WARLIKE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The present House of Commons, having been subjected to a careful analysis by Mr. WILLIAM STORRS, of the Manchester Peace Society, he submits the following as the general results: Of members officially connected with the War Department, (a few of whom are on the retired list,) there are 262, besides 75 who are indirectly connected with the services by marriage and other family relationships. The war voting power of the present House is, therefore, no less than 337 members, or above half of the whole House. The 252 members range under the following heads:

Captains	77
Lieutenant-Colonels	65
Majors	25
Colonels	22
Lieutenants	22
Cornets	8
Vice and Rear-Admirals	4
Lieutenant-Generals	3
Generals	2

The remaining 23 are paymasters, secretaries, clerks and officers whose exact place in the forces is not given. The colossal interest of trade, commerce and manufactures are represented by 107 members, and the legal profession supplies 87 votes. Consequently, war interests are more than three to one of the more vital interests of commerce and manufactures. During the nearly seven years of the existence of the present House of Commons, it has voted of the people's money £190,198,074 for war purposes alone, in addition to £171,336,875 for the war debt, making a total of £361,534,949, or annually on account of war, £51,647,849. This is considerably above £7,000 per hour, by night and day, through the whole political life of the present House of Commons.

A PERSECUTED ARTIST.

From the Manchester Examiner, June 23.

At the Lambeth police-court, on Wednesday, Mr. VICTOR BOUTELLIER, a middle-aged Frenchman, was charged with assaulting Mrs. MARY GALLEN, a widow, and tearing her dress off.

Police-Constable WILLIAM DAY, 340 P, said that between 3 and 4 o'clock the day before he saw a crowd on the Surrey Canal bridge, Peckham, and on going up to ascertain the cause he found in the custody the prisoner and Mrs. GALLEN, the latter with her clothes torn off so as to show her crinoline. The fragments of her dress were lying about in tatters. The prisoner complained of his being subjected to the greatest annoyance by Mrs. GALLEN following him about wherever he went. She gave him into custody on a charge of tearing her dress.

The witness here exhibited a bundle containing the fragments of the dress of Mrs. GALLEN which he had picked up on the spot.

Mr. NORTON—Is she in court by present?

Witness—No, your worship, I did not think she would appear, for after the prisoner had been locked up she expressed considerable regret at having given him into custody, and sent several directions to get bail for him. The prisoner, on reply to the charge, said that he was an artist. He had, about four years ago, during the illness of her husband, made the acquaintance of Mrs. GALLEN by her getting to him as a model. After the death of her husband she lived on in the habit of model, and he claimed made a proposal of marriage to her, but as he is once married, and from that time to the present she has become a perfect plague and torment to him. If he took any notice she would immediately send him terrible love letters. She next hunted at his door so frequently and so loud that she not only became a nuisance to him, but to his respectable neighbors. His last cause of annoyance was to watch him, and whenever he went out to walk alongside and endeavor to put her arm in his. She had done this so often that he had frequently told her that if she persisted in her persecution his temper would overcome his judgment and cause him to do that which he had no wish to do, but as a gentleman was to avoid. This day he resolved to walk out from out its usual course alongside of him and endeavored to put her arm in his, but this he prevented. She then held her parasol over him to keep the sun off. Having made up his mind to put an end to the annoyance, and becoming much exasperated, he just thrust his stick through her parasol and then tore her dress.

Mr. NORTON—I wonder the fervor of her love has not yet moved you to take compassion on her.

Prisoner—She is upwards of 50 years of age, has seven or eight children, and seven grandchildren.

Mr. NORTON—As she has not thought proper to appear against you, you are discharged.

A SPANISH BULL-FIGHT.

The following description of a bull-fight is communicated by Mr. T. SOTWITH, M. A., F. R. S., to the Brixham *Carneal*. The writer states:

"Before taking my seat I walked round to see the stables, and there saw the men who were to perform, as also their horses. Judge of my astonishment on seeing a small chapel lighted up with candles, where the whole of the men are confessed before they begin their perilous avocation, and where, in the event of their being mortally wounded in the course of the combat, the sacrament of extreme unction is administered. There was no laughing nor joking either among the performers or the lookers-on; the former had quite the air of men who knew the risk they were about to run. The arena is about 100 paces in diameter, and surrounded by a double barrier.

After a flourish of trumpets the arena was cleared of spectators, several soldiers on horseback assisting to expedite their departure. A procession then entered, consisting of two masters of the ceremonies, five picadors on horseback, fourteen banderilleros, including three matadors, all dressed in red or blue silk, richly embroidered with gold, silver, or black silk, and two teams of mules, three in each, with nine or ten assistants, to draw the dead carcasses from the ring.

The whole procession crossed the arena and advanced to the front of the Royal box, which on this occasion was empty, but from an adjoining box a bunch of keys was thrown to liberate the bulls from their dungeons. The procession retired with the keys, and none but the banderilleros remained. A door in the barrier was then thrown open and No. 1 bull trotted into the ring. He stopped when he had got about twenty paces, and gazed right and left in evident bewilderment. Then, seeing the banderilleros, he quickly trotted after them. They evaded him, and engaged his attention by waving flying cloaks of different bright colors about his head. The bull soon stopped and stood steadily looking at the banderilleros, who advanced close to him and cleverly evaded the several charges made by the animal. The latter was very undecided, and seemed afraid of his opponents. The spectators now began to express disapproval of his cowardice, and there was a general hissing when the bull, on being boldly confronted by CUCHARES, turned away. The trumpets now sounded as the signal for another act of the performance to commence. Darts were given to the banderilleros, who stuck them into the shoulders of the bull; they were stuck in, not thrown. The art of so doing requires a very active movement, which, by its dexterity, is graceful. It is done when the bull is charging, and the darts—about thirty inches long—are thrust in two at a time. This must be done deliberately, and the place of insertion is a fleshy part of the fore shoulder. No wound during the whole of the performance is inflicted on any other part of the shoulders.

The bull being a coward, the spectators called *fuego*, and the darts, instead of being plain, were provided with squibs and crackers, which ignited as they entered the flesh, and were seen blazing about the bewildered and now infuriated animal. Six darts were thrust in, and although the wretched animal was wild with pain and rage he was not thought sufficiently brave; a flourish of trumpets announced the last act, the picadors not having been put in requisition at all.

CUCHARES, the principal performer, now appeared upon the scene with a red cloth and a long, thin sword. The bull was completely frightened of him, and it was only after being followed for some time that he showed any disposition to turn upon and attack his persecutor. CUCHARES allowed him to charge two or three times, just stepping a foot or two aside, and then, gazing steadily at him, plunged his sword nearly to the hilt in the shoulders of the bull, which immediately fell on his knees, and received a final wound with a poniard.

A second bull now galloped into the ring, and at once began to chase the banderilleros, who ran before him with great coolness, and at times waved their long mantles about his horns. As the bull ran faster than the men, the latter must either turn aside or try to baffle him with their bright red mantles, and this they generally succeeded in doing. This requires

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 8, 1865.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	108⅝	100	Erie Railway	81⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81...O.	107	100	do	81⅝
5,000	do ...2d call	107	1100	do	81¼
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	105⅛	200	do ...s30	80⅜
2,000	do	105⅜	10	do	81
25,000	U. S. 6s, '68...C.	113	85	do	81⅛
20,000	U.S.5s, 10-40s...C.	97⅜	100	do ...2d call.o	81⅜
1,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		50	do	81⅜
	Second Series..	99⅞	100	Erie R. Pref	86
5,000	Tenn. 6s	73⅛	220	Hudson Riv. R	110½
10,000	do	73⅛	400	do	110⅛
6,000	North Car. 6s	75¼	100	do	110⅜
20,000	Missouri 6s	73½	200	do ...2d call .s10	111
7,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R	74	100 200	do do	111¼ 111⅛
4,000	Va. State 6s	60	500	Reading R	98¾
5,000	Ohio & M. Certif.	2⅞	400	do ...2d call .s30	98⅞
20,000	do	2⅝	1000	do	99
20,000	do ...b10	28	500	do	99⅛
10,000	do	26	121	Mich. Cen. R	108
2,000	Erie 2d M	100	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R	93¾
5,000	B., N.Y. & E. 1st M	93	400	do ...s30	93
6,000	Al. & T. H. 1st M.	86¾	300	do	93¼
2,000	Mariposa 1st M.	40½	100	do ...s10	93¾
12	Fourth Nat. Bank	99½	100	do ...s10	93
200	Canton Co	41½	200	do ...2d call .s10	93½
200	do ...2d call	42¾	300	do ...o	93¾
55	Del. & H. C. Co	149	200	Ill. Cen. R ...c	135¾
200	Smith & P. Gold	5	1100	do ...s30	134⅝
80	Quick. Min. Co	65½	300	do ...s30	134
100	do	60	50	do ...2d call	136
200	do	59¾	2000	Cleve. & Pitts	70¾
200	do ...2d call	60	400	do	70⅜
100	Mariposa M. Co	13¾	3000	do	70⅛
200	do ...2d call	13½	200	do ...2d call	70⅝
200	At. Mail S. Co	156⅛	50	Chic. & N. W	26½
100	Cum. Coal Pr	43⅜	700	do	28
100	do ...2d call	43¼	200	do	28¼
200	do	44	200	do ...2d call	28⅜
300	Nic. Transit Co	6	2000	Chic. & N. W. Pr	63
100	Bruns. Land Co	8⅞	1500	do	63¼
100	do ...b30	6	200	do	63⅛
100	N. Y. Central	96⅜	1000	do	63½
100	do	96⅛	200	do ...2d call	63⅝
200	do ...2d call	96⅜	500	Chic. & R. I. R	107⅜
200	Cleve. & Tol	102	200	do	107⅝
150	Pitts. Ft. W. & C	98½	300	do	107¼
100	do	98⅜	500	do ...2d call	107⅜
100	do ...s30	98½	100	Al. & T. H. R	34
100	dn ...s30	98	50	Chic., Bur. & Q	111
200	do ...2d call	99			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$30,000	U. S. 5-20s, Old Issue	106¼	100	Ill. Cen. R ...s10	137
15,000	Ohio & M. Cer	2⅝	100	do ...e	137¼
10,000	do ...s3	26⅞	100	do ...s3	137⅜
30,000	do ...b3	27	200	do ...b3	137½
15,000	do	27	100	do ...s10	136⅜
10,000	do	27¼	300	do	136⅝
1,000	do	27¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts ...s3	70⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R	97	200	do	70⅝
100	do ...s3	97	400	do ...s3	70¾
200	do	97½	200	do ...c	70⅞
200	Erie Railway	81¾	200	do	70⅝
300	do	81⅝	800	Chi. & N. W	28¾
700	do	81½	300	do	28⅝
200	do ...s10	81⅜	100	do ...b3	28¾
100	do ...s3	81½	100	do	28⅝
200	do ...b3	81½	500	Chic. & N. W. Pr	64½
1000	Hnd. Riv. R	112	200	do ...s3	64⅜
100	do ...s5	111⅞	200	do ...b3	64⅜
200	do	111⅞	400	do	64¼
200	do	111¾	50	do	64⅜
200	do ...s3	111⅞	300	do	64⅜
200	do ...s3	111⅞	200	do	64⅜
200	Reading R	98⅝	300	do ...s3	64
200	do	98⅜	600	do	64
200	Mich. Cen. R ...s-d	108	600	P., Ft. W. & C	99⅛
200	Mich. S. & N. I. R	94⅛	100	do	99¼
300	do ...its ...b3	94⅜	100	do	99⅜
200	do ...s5	94⅝	500	do ...b3	99⅜
200	do ...b3	94⅜	100	At. Mail S. Co	157
200	do ...b30	94⅜	200	Canton Co	42⅛
200	do	94⅜	300	do	42⅜
200	dn ...s10	94⅛	100	do	42⅛
200	Chic. & R. I	107½	1000	Carry Improv't .s10	22¾
100	do ...s3	108¼	700	Cumb. Coal	41⅞
100	do	108¼	100	do	41⅞
100	do	108¼	1000	do ...b3	45
100	do	108⅜	100	do	45
200	do	108⅜	100	do ...s3	44⅞
200	do	108¾	700	Quick. Min. Co	61
200	do ...s3	108⅜	600	do	60⅛

MONDAY, July 10—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was not very active. The interruption of the Fourth of July vacation reduced the business of the week to four days. And the same on the Stock Exchange, where, however, speculation was quite active and at rising prices for the Government Stocks and Railways, and for several of the Miscellaneous Shares. The advance in U. S. 6s of 1881 and in 5-20's is one ₰ cent from Saturday week, and Hudson, Central, Reading and the Western Roads from 2 to 5 ₰ cent, as will be noticed on reference to the following table. The Gold Room raised less than customary. The operators for the rise continue to hold the market steady, if not at all times firm, but made smaller differences than the week before, between Gold for cash delivery and 3 and 10 day contracts. There was a better supply of Gold on the Street, by reason of the disbursements for Gold Interest from the Treasury Office since the 1st July. These overbalance the Gold required to pay Customs by $2,080,511, which sum is the more felt on the market than it would otherwise be, because of the entire absence of an Export demand.

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	139	140
U. S. 6 ₰ cents, 5-20 years	104⅝	104⅞
U. S. 5 ₰ cents, 10-40 years		97
New-York Central	96⅝	97
New-York and Erie	81⅜	81⅝
Rock Island	104	104½
Michigan Southern	93¾	94¼
Michigan Central	108	108⅜
Illinois Central	135	135½
Hudson River	110⅛	110⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	98	98⅝
Fort Wayne and Chicago	99	99⅜
Chicago and Northwestern	27	28
Alabama Certificates	4½	5
Mariposa	13	13½
Cumberland	41	42
Reading	97	98
Northwestern Preferred	59¾	60

There was another strong market for Stocks Saturday. Governments were firm at the Board, and there was a much better feeling among the large dealers on Wall-street than for several weeks past, owing to the decision of Justice NELSON, of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the question of taxing sales made by Brokers for their own account. This decision overrules the order of the Internal Revenue Commissioner, to include *all* sales, even of Government Stocks, made by Brokers for their own account as well as on commission, in the returns for taxation, at the rate of one-twentieth of one ₰ cent, promulgated a month or six weeks ago. Pending the case made before Judge NELSON, the effect of such a restriction upon the sales and resales of United States Securities, was more sensibly felt than on any other class of Stocks, as this large and important business at the Stock Board and on Wall-street, had been previously done on very slight profits on the par value, because of its extensive nature—in most instances not over an eighth of one ₰ cent, out of which a tax of one-twentieth could not well be afforded.

There was a further general advance in the Railways over the prices of Friday night, and also on the Miscellaneous speculations. The following quotations were made on the Street, after the morning Boards adjourned. There was no afternoon session and no Evening Exchange. Gold ruled 150 ₰ cent., somewhat firmer than on Friday. Money in easy supply at 4@5 ₰ cent. at call to the Brokers. The export of Specie for the whole week is only $26,858:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	58	97½	Pittsburgh	70	70⅞
U. S. 5-20s	103⅜	103⅝	Northwest	28¼	28⅜
N. Y. Central	96⅝	97⅛	N. West Pref	62¼	64
Erie	81⅜	81½	Rock Island	103⅞	104
Hudson	110	110⅛	Fort Wayne	97⅜	98½
Reading	98¼	98¾	Cumb'land Coal	43⅜	44⅛
Mich. Southern	93¾	94	Quicksilver	60	60½
Illinois Central	135½	135⅝	Mariposa	13¾	13⅞
Mich Central	108⅛	109	Canton	42	42⅛

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	110	American Exchange	115
Merchants'	106	Chatham	121
Mechanics'	106	Hanover	105
America	110	People's	109
City	175	Nassau	105
Tradesmen's	120	Corn Exchange	110
Greenwich	150	Continental	93
Merchants' Exch'ge	100	St. Nicholas	100
Commerce	107	Marine	100
Mechanics' B'k Ass	101	Importers' & Traders'	101
Broadway	220	Perk	140¼
Ocean	86	Central National	101
Mech'ics'	125	Fourth National	99

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Chi. & N. W. 1st m	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Ill. & St. Jos. Land G.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	115	Del. L. & W. 1st mort	102
Erie 1st, ex div. 6s	104½	Del. L. & W. 2d mort	101
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	103	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort	92
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex'd	92
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1889	84	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort	74
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M	87	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	56
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st mort., '69	104	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M	99
Buf. & E. R. 1st mort., '82	105	Galena & Chi. ex	100
Mich. Cen. new 1st 8's, '82	111	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	101¼
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₰ c. 1st M.	108	N. J. Cen. 1st mort	103
Mich. So. 7 ₰ c. 2d. Mtg.	88	N. J. Cen. 2d mort	102
S. Ind. Goshen L., 1885	58	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100
Mich. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₰ c.	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	92
Pacific R. 7s G. by Mo.	63	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	84
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c., 1875	112	Cleva. & P. 4th mort	73
Alton & T. H. 1st mort.	85	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	96
Alt. and T. H. 2ds Inc.	70	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	70
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	93		

The First National Bank of New-York ordered Saturday from the Government Banker at Philadelphia, $1,130,000 of the Third Series of 1-80 ₰ cents.

The following is the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $8,384,311 29; for customs, $496,000; on account of loan, $1,549,000; payments, $8,068,255 85; balance, $39,420,398 17.

The Import Entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods Return in our last paper, amount to $2,764,792, as against the total entries of $3,567,435 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $1,757,283, against $5,224,707 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $28,858, against $486,339 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,197,206. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 8,392 bales. The number of Emigrant passengers arrived during the week is 4,144.

The Fiscal Year having closed on 30th ult, and the trade tables for the port of New-York for the year made full, (June, unofficial,) in our last weekly review, we now resume our comparative returns as for the Calendar Year, beginning our fresh tables with Jan. 1, 1865.

The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since the 1st of January were as follows, the small entries of Foreign Specie being omitted. The figures since May 31 are only semi-official:

January	$10,567,299	May	$12,699,024
February	11,2[illegible]	June 24	[illegible]
March	15,709,1[illegible]	July	2,764,792
April	13,157,572		
Total			[illegible]
As against same date last			[illegible]
Decrease since Jan. 1			$39,001,444

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, from New-York, since Jan. 1, are as follows:

January	$16,561,566	May	$4,[illegible]
February	15,[illegible]	June	[illegible]
March	8,[illegible]	July 5	1,[illegible]
April	7,[illegible]		
Total			$[illegible]
Against same date 1864			[illegible]
Decreased clearances since Jan. 1			$— [illegible]

The Exports of Specie from New-York since Jan. 1 are:

January	8,12[illegible]	May	$7,[illegible]
February	1,[illegible]	June	[illegible]
March	8[illegible]	July 8	[illegible]
April	96[illegible]		
Total			$[illegible]
Against same date 1864			[illegible]
Decreased Specie Export since Jan 1			$[illegible]

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, are:

January	$2,0[illegible]	April	$2,2[illegible]
February	3,[illegible]	May	[illegible]
March	1,[illegible]	June	[illegible]
Total to date			$[illegible]
Against deliveries to date, 1864			[illegible]
Increase since Jan 1			$[illegible]

The following are the Customs received in Gold, and Gold Interest paid out at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1865:

	Customs Receipts		Gold Interest Paid.
January	$4,[illegible]	January	$[illegible]
February	[illegible]	February	[illegible]
March	$[illegible]	March	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	April	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	May	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	June	[illegible]
July 1	[illegible]	July 1	[illegible]
July 8	[illegible]	July 8	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]	Total	$[illegible]

Mr. W. H. BURNS, of L. P. MORTON & Co., and Mr. JAMES P. WHITEFIELD, have been admitted to membership at the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

The Coal tonnage of the Reading Road last week (only five working days,) was 46,[illegible] tons against 20,419 the Fourth of July week last year.

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company have declared a half yearly dividend of 5 ₰ cent.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the month of June:

1865	$365,662
1864	[illegible]
Increase	$[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 129 Broadway.

7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 8, 1865.

Receipts of the principal articles of the week since our last, 10,691 bbls. Flour, 85,[illegible] bbls. and [illegible] bush. Cornmeal, 88,118 bushels Wheat, 74,805 bushels Corn, 2,[illegible] bushels Oats, 350 pkgs. Provisions, and 164 barrels Whisky.

ASHES—Continue dull and heavy, at $7 25@$7 37½ for Pots, and $7 50@$8 for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been inactive at 30c. @c. for Western Yellow, ₰ lb.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand at full prices, in closing, Java at 21c.@[illegible]c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 19c.@[illegible]c.; Native Ceylon at 22c.@25c. ₰ lb., in gold. Sales 3,500 bags Rio.

COTTON—Continues in good request at buoyant prices. Middling at 58c. ₰ lb.

FRUIT—The demand has been very moderate for all kinds at about previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active to-day, owing, in part, to the increased firmness of holders, especially of shipping brands, which have been most wanted. Sales since our last amount to 7,800 bbls., including very little sent to the trade. Superfine State and Western, at $5 35@$5 70; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 10@$6 50, chiefly at $6 15@$6 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $6 65@$6 80; Ldd.

Superior State and Western	$5 30	@$5 70
Extra State	6 10	@ 6 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 20	@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop and fancy brands	6 65	@ 6 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 85	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	6 50	@ 8 75
Poor to choice extra Missouri	6 75	@11 00
Southern Flour is quiet, but firm. Sales sour at 600 bbls., at $6 90@$7 65 for poor to good, and $7 70@$11 60 for good to very choice extra brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive. Sales 400 bbls. Extra at $6 20@$8 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is dull today, including Superfine at $5 15@$5 60 ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is plenty and heavy, at $4 60 for Jersey; $4 50@$4 60 for Western; and $5@$5 15 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. Sales 750 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after, having been quoted firmer. Sales 70,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $1 55; Red Western at $1 12@$1 45; Amber Spring at $1 32@$1 34; and Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 28@$1 32 ₰ bushel. Corn is less active and heavy. Sales 50,000 bushels at 72c.@73c. for unsound, and 79c.@81c. for sound Mixed Western. Western Oats have been in less demand at 68c.@69c. ₰ bushel. Rye continues in active request for export; sales have been made of 14,000 bushels at 90c. ₰ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt ruled quiet but firm.

HAY—Has been in limited demand at 81½c.@$1 ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in more demand at 12½c.@30c. for very poor to prime, and 30c.@35c. for choice to fancy ₰ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been confined to 9,942 Hides; while the sales reached 30,913 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 10,000 Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, 20@22 lbs., 17½c.@18c., gold, usual selection; 8,000 Montevideo, 20@21 lbs., part 17c., gold, usual selection; 3,000 Rio Grande, to arrive, 20 lbs., private terms; 6,000 Orinoco, 22 lbs., 15c.@16c., gold, usual selection; 1,843 Porto Cabello, 23lbs., private terms; 5,500 Bogota, 21 lbs., private terms; 500 West Indies, 20 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Western, 22 lbs., 14c.@15c., cash, rejected, bad hides; 1,100 Southern, 16@18 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Slaughter Ox, 70@75 lbs., 9¼c., cash, rejected, bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 284,500 dry hides, 1,300 wet salted, hides, and 700 bales East India Hides. The stock includes: 136,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c., 30,000 Rio Grande, 24,000 California, 30,000 Orinoco, 1,700 Porto Cabello, 1,000 Maracaibo, 6,000 Aspinwall and San Juan, 2,500 Honduras, &c., 2,500 Tampico and Matamoras, 4,800 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 2,000 Savanilla, &c., 1,000 West Indies, 8,000 New-Orleans, 35,000 African Kips, 700 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 1,300 wet salted California.

LATHS—Eastern have been in demand at $2 25 ₰ thousand.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the past week, Messrs. HULL & Co. notice thus: "Owing, probably, to the recurrence of the national holiday, the aggregate sale of Hemlock Sole has not been so large as during last week, but during the business portion of the week a fair trade has been done. Prices rule firm, without quotable change, though the trade generally anticipate higher prices, with the continued reduction of the stock in market. The receipts from the tanneries have been less than 25,000 sides—very small for the season, and are more than absorbed by the sales. The supply is composed chiefly of inferior Leather, prime stock being very scarce and eagerly sought after. For Oak Sole there continues an active demand at full prices. The stock is small, and composed principally of light and inferior tannages." We quote: Sole, Oak slaughter and salted, good light, 32c.@35c.; Oak slaughter and salted, good middle, 35c.@39c.; Oak slaughter and salted, good heavy, 35c.@39c.; Oak, light cropped, good, 37c.@41c.; Oak, middle cropped, good, 46c.@49c.; Oak Bellies, cropped, good, 14c.@17c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 29½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 29½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 23c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 18c.@20c.; Hemlock slaughter, in rough, 23c.@25c.; Oak slaughter, in rough, 34c.@35c., cash, ₰ lb.

METALS—There has been rather more inquiry for the leading articles, including Scotch Pig at $20@$15 ₰ ton; No. 1 American do. at $35 ₰ ton; Pig Lead at 8½c.@9¾c.; Ingot Copper at 27½c.@28½c.; Spelter at 8½c.@9c., ₰ lb.; Banca Tin at 27c.@27½c., and Straits do. at 26½c.@26¾c., in gold, ₰ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in fair request including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 45@$1 50 ₰ gallon; and Rosin at $5 50@$15 ₰ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been inactive at our quotations, including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; bleached do., at $1 12½@$1 20; Crude Sperm at $1 80@$1 85; unbleached do., at $2 10@$2 20; Lard Oil, at $1 50@$1 55; Linseed, at $1 18@$1 20 ₰ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate demand, at 33½c.@34c. for Crude; 51c.@52c. for Refined, in bond; 79c.@72c., for do., free, ₰ gallon.

PEAS—Sales 100 bbls. Canada, at $1 40 ₰ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active to-day, opening firmly, but closing at reduced prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,800 bbls., in lots, at $26 37½@$26 75, closing at $26 37½ for New Mess; $23 50@$24 for 1863-4 Mess; $20 50@$20 75 for Primo Mess, and $18 50@$19 for Prime, ₰ bbl.; also, 4,500 bbls. New Mess, July delivery, sellers' and buyers' option, at $26@$26 75 ₰ bbl. Cut Meats are in active request, at 12c.@14c. for Shoulders, and 18c.@21c. for Hams; sales equal to 675 pkgs. Bacon has been in rather more demand, including Cumberland Cut at 13c.@13½c.; short rib at 14c.@11½c.; long rib at 12c.@14c.; short clear at 15c.@16c., ₰ lb.; sales 250 boxes. Lard is less active; sales 1,350 tcs. and bbls. at 16c.@18c., the latter rate for very choice kettle-rendered, in small lots, ₰ lb. Beef continues in fair request at $12 @$15 for Extra Mess; $10@$14 for Plain Mess; sales 540 bbls. Tierce Beef rules dull and nominal. Beef Hams continue inactive, at $26@$27 50 ₰ bbl. Butter is inactive, at 27c.@35c. for poor to prime State, and 20c.@27c. for Western, ₰ lb. Cheese continues in fair request, at 10c.@15½c. for poor to prime, ₰ lb. We now quote Butter and Cheese, thus:

Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh jents, ₰ lb	32	@35
Vermont and River—fresh pails	32	@35
Western firkins—first quality	32	@34
Western firkins—second quality	28	@30
Welsh tubs—fair quality	29	@30
Welsh tubs—second quality	27	@28
Private dairy, New-York State—first quality yellow	32	@33
Private dairy, New-York State—second quality yellow	30	@31
Dealers, Western—first quality yellow	26	@27
Dealers, Western—second quality yellow	23	@25
Grease—various packages	14	@15
Grease—in small packages	20	@22
Western—ordinary	15	@17

Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—fine quality	15	@15½
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	14	@14½
Farm Dairies—fine quality	13½	@14
Farm Dairies—second quality	12	@13
Factories, common to prime	10	@11
Skims—all sorts	10	@11

SALTPETRE—Has been quiet; sales 2,000 lbs. Central American, and 3,500 lbs. Sisal on private terms. Quite a change in active request from manufacturers, and such in large quantities are prevented only by the limited supplies, which buyers for the present cannot get to operate to. Sales include 25,000 Mexican at prices within the range of quotations: Tampico, [illegible]c.@[illegible]c.; Matamoras, 42c.@45c., in gold, ₰ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request, at [illegible] sales since our last, 17,000 hds., at 16c.@[illegible]c. ₰ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in good request, at rising prices, for the week; sales since our last, 1,100 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 13½c.@14c., and 3,550 boxes Havana, at 10½c.@[illegible]c. ₰ lb. Refined Sugars are in demand at 14½c. @[illegible]c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Sales [illegible],000 lbs. inferior to choice, at 10½c.@11c., [illegible],000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@11c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls., at $2 08 ₰ gallon.

WOOL—Has been rather more request at firmer prices. Bids have been reported of 340,000 lbs. domestic fleece at one [illegible] prices, 5,000 lbs. domestic pulled at [illegible]c., 5,000 lbs. Canada fair, at 30c.@35c.; 550 bales Montevideo, at 42c.@45c.; 2,000 bales Cape, part at [illegible]c., and 1,200 bales Australian, &c. on private terms. In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, the week's sales reached 450,000 bales including [illegible] at [illegible]c. for fleece, and 65c. for super pulled. Included are lots of Ohio at [illegible]c.; New-York and Vermont at [illegible]c., and [illegible] at 65c.@70c., including a lot of new at the mid figure, and small parcels of Ohio at 70c.@75c. Pulled wools is in good demand, but the finer grades are getting quite scarce. New-York City sugars and extras have been selling at 55c.@56c., Canada at 60c., including State of Maine, at 72½c. Choice Canada is nominal at 65c. In foreign the sales have been some 1,500 bales, at full previous rates, for grade and condition. Included are 450 bales Cape at 40c.@42c., and 150 bales Mexuza, at 52c.@53c. Manufacturers seem to be now well aware of the advantage which they possess, on the score of the immediate demand, for controlling the market and having their own prices; and their pretensions have been rather gaining ground of late. But over all, the Manufacturing has proved to be quite short-lived. As the leading markets continue here, they judge the goods in their own hands and speculating extreme prices from buyers who are forced into the country. But as soon as new wool begins to accumulate in the markets of consumption, where it must come in competition with [illegible] raised to a great extent by the price of foreign, the tide will change, and manufacturers will [illegible] draw their [illegible] on the country, the [illegible] will have to [illegible] ruling rates, and the reaction is very likely to set in. With present [illegible] and [illegible] at [illegible] and down [illegible] and [illegible] since Chicago [illegible] Eastern markets to come [illegible] Western [illegible] 50c. (which is an [illegible] [illegible] new crop at the above [illegible] [illegible] is becoming to arrive in [illegible] [illegible] is generally in good condition [illegible] [illegible] Wool packed than was the [illegible] year. Manufacturers are picking up small lots of [illegible] [illegible] 45c.@50c.; American at 50c.@ [illegible] [illegible] at 50c.@55c.—through the most portion [illegible] [illegible] in the Eastern States is held, and [illegible] [illegible] manufacturing orders have been [illegible] [illegible] something above the outside figures. On the whole, very little progress has been made as yet in the [illegible] of [illegible] the wool crop throughout the country; and buyers and sellers remain apart on a [illegible].

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements include 11,000 bushels Wheat at 4½d.; 21,000 bushels do. at 5d. For London, 5,000 bbls. Flour, (by steamer) at 5s. 6d.; 150 tons Steel on private terms. The market closed heavily, with 449 vessels of all classes in port.

Union Meeting at Augusta, Ga.

SPEECH BY HON. H. W. HILLIARD.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Transcript* reports a meeting held in that city on June 21, in reply to the following call:

The undersigned, citizens of the County of Richmond, believing that the time has arrived when the people, in primary assembly convened, should give expression to their sentiments concerning the relations which Georgia bears to the Union of States, do respectfully invite their fellow-citizens to meet them, at the Masonic Hall, in the City of Augusta, on Saturday next noon, at 12 o'clock.

Mayor MAY presided, and among the speakers was

H. W. HILLIARD, who said:

"We are not conquered provinces, Sir; we are not territories—we are States of the American Union. I know the President too well to believe that he entertains any other view on this subject. He is a man too loyal to the principles of the constitution to entertain any other view; and I believe, Sir, that he extends military rule over these States, not because he is unwilling to extend our State Lines and boundaries to their former status, but because he is not yet assured of a true loyal sentiment prevailing in them. As soon as he is assured of this, he will gladly welcome them back with all their former rights, except such as have been modified by recent events. I am anxious to have those rights restored, to have our civil courts once more opened, and I therefore rejoice that this step has been taken. We come, Sir, to offer no cringing adulations to power, we come with no bending knees; but, standing up like Anglo-Saxons, like brave men, we acknowledge that we have been beaten, but claim to be citizens of a government existing under a constitution—a constitution which ought to be sacred in war as in peace.

Should there be any bitterness or heart-burnings toward me, because I may have been more eager than some to restore peaceful relations to my country, I may say here that I have never seen the day that my heart did not beat warmly and truly for the South—all my hopes were with her—but when the struggle was over, I confess that I was anxious to restore peace to the country. I wish to have no holding back, no such swearing eternal vengeance against the government as HAMILICAR made his son HANNIBAL swear against Rome. But rather let us pursue history and see the result of that conduct. HANNIBAL, indeed, led his victorious armies for sixteen years in Italy; but at length the genius of SCIPIO drove him back, and gave effect to the motto, "delenda est Carthago," a motto which was terribly executed. I would have no heart-burnings on the part of the South; and for myself, recognizing this as a Union meeting, I give my heart and hand to the measure. I do not doubt, Sir, that the great body of the people of the South will be true to the Government of the United States.

I have said that we are States; and I think that after the present military government passes away we will revert to all our rights. The proclamations of the President indicate this, and they will be carried out, with such modifications as have been made by the constituted authorities. We must recognize slavery in this country as dead. This is necessary for the well-being of the South. I do not approve the measures which have been taken to produce this result, as constitutional measures, but because they have been too well matured and too successfully carried out to fail. I think they might have been modified; that the emancipation of the slaves should have been gradual; but that is of no consequence now—and I think that the people will accept the result as a finality necessary for the repose, tranquillity and prosperity of the South. With this exception, I think we should go back to our old relations to the general government. I think Georgia will adapt herself to this condition, and without degradation or dishonor to herself. With that cause of strife taken away, what is there to create future discontent? What is there to divide and distract our country again?

THE FIRE AT NEWTON, N. J.—We learn that the fire which destroyed the Sussex *Herald* office, at Newton, yesterday morning, involved a loss of from $7,000 to $8,000, on which there was an insurance of $5,000. The fire broke out about 3 o'clock in the morning, and the proprietors barely saved their books—losing, however, all their files, records and valuable papers. The loss on the building, the main portion of which was saved, was probably $3,500, insured for $4,000. The building belonged to Mr. A. J. HILL. The proprietors of the *Herald* will go on immediately, refurnishing the office, and issuing the paper next week as usual, if it shall be found possible to do so.

AN ALBANY SALOON-KEEPER ROBBED OF $11,000.—The Albany *Argus* of the 6th has the following: EDWARD A. VEAZIE, saloon-keeper, met with a heavy loss on the Fourth. He boards with his sister, at No. 6 Dallius-street, and in the bureau of his room, which is on the third floor of his house, he had $11,000 in United States 7-30s. It was deposited in a mahogany box, and he had counted it on the morning of the Fourth. The house was left alone about an hour and a half in the evening, during the exhibition of the fireworks. When the inmates returned the house was found locked all right, and there was no evidence that a thief had been there. Yesterday morning the bureau drawer was found locked, the mahogany box was locked, a valuable diamond ring remained undisturbed, and the envelope that contained the money was there, but all else was gone. Mr. VEAZIE says that no one—not even the family—knew he was possessed of the money, except Cashier WILLIAMS. Three of the bonds were of the denomination of $1,000 each, numbered respectively 48,879, 57,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 10, 1865.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.
VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER, TWO LIVING WHALES. Afternoon, at 3 and Evening at 7½ o'clock, THE GREEN MONSTER.

WALLACK'S—STILL WATERS RUN DEEP—BLACK EYED SUSAN.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The New-Haven *Palladium* says: "SAMUEL SLY, the deluded old man, and the murderer of JUSTUS MATTHEWS, of whose plan to starve himself to death we gave a full account in our issue of Friday evening last, died the same afternoon. He persisted in refusing all food and drink until death. His end was peaceful, and he retained his perceptions of all that was going on around him to the last; retaining to the last also his impressions that he was the prophet Elijah."

The President gave an audience Saturday to a deputation of Virginians who wished him to so alter the amnesty proclamation as to dispense with the clause which excludes from its benefits persons who are worth more than $20,000. The President, after a free and plain conversation, said he would look at the papers which they presented, but so far he had seen no reason for removing the exception.

A Washington dispatch intimates that there will soon be more definite action concerning the trial of DAVIS. If it should be determined to try him for treason, the proceedings will take place before a civil tribunal. The government is said, however, to have discovered new proofs of his complicity with the assassins of President LINCOLN.

GOV. MURPHY, of Arkansas, reports a deplorable state of affairs in that State. He charges the rebel leaders with permitting their troops to disband themselves before their surrender, so that they have scattered themselves in every direction, taking arms and ammunition, plundering and robbing without discrimination. There is much destitution in the State.

The agents of the Quartermaster's Department, during the last week, have disposed of over 10,000 mules and horses, and 2,500 ambulances and army wagons, besides a vast amount of harness, &c. Most of the horses sold brought a reasonable figure. Some of the ambulances were sold as high as $75.

It is stated that the leading Masons of Massachusetts are about to invite their most influential brethren at the South to visit them and partake of their hospitalities, that the memories of past strifes may be blotted out and the Union commence, where it should, in the individual hearts.

Some of the citizens of New-Brunswick, N. J., have procured and presented to Brig.-Gen. JOHN B. MCINTOSH of that city, a large, handsome and costly silver salver, as an evidence of their respect for his gallant deeds and sacrifices in the cause of his country.

All the fish in a large fresh water aquarium in the court of the Charlestown, Mass., State Prison, were killed last week, by simply letting in water through pipes in which the air had been a long time standing. Water which would kill a fish is not likely to be quite safe or healthy to drink.

The Washington *Chronicle* learns that the Department of State has been officially informed that the Spanish Government purposes issuing orders to the Captain-General of Cuba to deliver to the United States Government the insurgent ram *Stonewall*, now at Havana.

A large number of Major and Brigadier Generals, who have been on detached service for some time past, are shortly to be mustered out. Other officers who have been employed in field service will, it is understood, be assigned, when necessary, to fill their places.

Applications were made on Friday, by the friends of Mrs. SURRATT, HERROLD and ATZEROTH, for the bodies of the deceased. The answer returned was that the request could not at present be complied with.

The Washington *Chronicle* says that the statement that Mr. SEWARD has placed his resignation at the disposition of the President, is entirely unfounded.

A Montreal journal says it is understood that Mr. COURSOL will at once be restored to his offices of Police Magistrate and Judge of Sessions.

President JOHNSON'S health continues to improve, and he will probably be prepared to receive visitors early this week.

Gen. SLOUCH, late Military Governor of Alexandria, has been relieved and ordered to Denver, Colorado Territory.

The Hon. JOS. A. WRIGHT, recently appointed Minister, will leave for Prussia about the 1st of August.

FROM EUROPE.

The *Belgian*, at Father Point, and the *City of Baltimore*, at this port, bring advices from Europe to the 30th ult. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says, that the American Ministers in Germany are instructed to obtain treaties, or, at any rate, binding promises, that German emigrants who have collected in the United States, before acquitting themselves of military service in Germany, shall not be held responsible for the omission and conscripted after return. At a meeting of the Cotton Supplies Association at Manchester, the speakers generally looked upon two million bales as the maximum to be expected from the South, with but little probability of speedily obtaining it. Parliament was to be dissolved July 6. Public business was virtually completed. The House of Lords, on motion of the Earl of DERBY, rejected by a majority of twenty-one the bill passed by the the House of Commons to modify the oaths required of Catholic members of Parliament. Electioneering for Parliament was growing warmer. The *Great Eastern* safely anchored at the Nore on the evening of the 24th ult., where she was to remain until about July 8. The shipment of coals and stores and other preparations were busily progressing. Marshal CANROBERT has been appointed commander of the Army of Paris. The Italian Government had rejected the terms proposed by the Pope for the settlement of the question of Bishops. The negotiations were broken off. United States Five-Twenties had reached 72 in the London market.

LOCAL NEWS.

There were no returning regiments arriving either yesterday or Saturday. To-day several regiments are likely to come from down the coast and Washington. Saturday afternoon, the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York Regiment was the recipient of a formal reception at the hands of its numerous city friends. A fine collation was spread in the armory of the Seventh Regiment, and speeches were made and songs sung. The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York is a crack organization, and comes home in a most creditable manner.

Mr. GEORGE MCCREA was accidentally drowned, last evening, while bathing off Pier No. 39 East River.

The subscription to the Seven-thirty Loan on Saturday amounted to $5,251,500. The total subscriptions for the week were $20,848,300.

The Stock Exchange on Saturday continued firm and active. The decision of Judge NELSON, of the United States Court, against taxing sales made by Bankers and Brokers for their own account, contributed to the business in Government Stocks, especially among the firms engaged in these securities and Wall-street. Money easy. Gold 140.

Our Foreign Relations—Good Advice from a Good Quarter.

In a recent speech at Cincinnati which we published a few days since, Gen. SHERMAN thus expressed himself upon a subject of general interest:

"Our country now has a good start in life, and its welfare is in our keeping. It is a country wonderful in yet undeveloped resources. In your own beautiful State of Ohio—the finest in this whole country—scarcely one acre of ten is under cultivation. Let us then go on in peace and harmony with the peaceful pursuits of life. When all is under cultivation, and we have a population as dense as that of Europe, it will be soon enough for us to trample on each other's heels. We have a future of peace now before us—an honorable peace; and, so help me God, *I do not want to hear of war again for fifty years to come at least.* When other nations attempt to trample on our national rights, we shall have an opportunity of resuming the business of war. But now that the war is over, I am a peace man; all of my army are peace men; 'SHERMAN'S bummers' [laughter] are all peace men."

The whole sentiment of the country will respond to these noble utterances. They are worthy of the illustrious soldier by whom they were made. We have had enough of war—enough of its slaughter, enough of its excitement, enough of its glory. Never on the face of the earth was war more absolutely necessary than was that war by which we have just saved the nation's life; and nothing but its necessity reconciled the American people to its existence and its sacrifices. It has been nobly, successfully and gloriously closed; and there is not one man in a hundred, of all the American people, who wish ever to see this country again involved in the calamities which war entails.

GEN. SHERMAN'S advice is that of a statesman. It is for our people now to devote themselves to the pursuits of peace. They have to reinvigorate the industries which the war has checked or suspended. The agriculture of the country needs fresh attention, and will abundantly reward the largest possible increase of labor and care. The debt of the country will for many years press heavily upon its resources, and will demand the most careful and constant effort to provide for its extinction. In large portions of the country the war has reduced the people to destitution, and not only swept away the accumulations of previous industry, but deprived them utterly of the means of renewing their labors. All these things demand attention. It is of the utmost importance that the industrial prosperity of the nation be at once restored—that the ravages of war be replaced by the products of labor, and that the vigor and energy characteristic of our people be at once infused into every department of industry.

Fortunately all this is easy of achievement. There is not the slightest reason for war with any power on earth. Indeed, so powerful has been the impression made upon Europe by the triumph of our national arms, that we never enjoyed more of that respect from other nations which is the surest guarantee of peace, than we do now. We have neither quarrel, nor cause for quarrel, with any government in the world. We have claims upon England for damages inflicted upon our commerce by the piratical cruisers that were built in her ports and armed from her arsenals. Those claims will be presented and pressed; but it is certain that they will either be paid or referred, by mutual consent, to the arbitration of some friendly power. It is preposterous to suppose that they can ever be a cause of war.

With France we have no difference. Whatever the secret thoughts and wishes of her Emperor may have been, in his conduct toward us we have no well-grounded cause of complaint. And since the war was ended, the congratulations of the government, and its protestations of friendship, have been as profuse and emphatic as the most exacting could desire.

The presence of a French army in Mexico, for the support of a monarchy there, is, it is true, a source of anxiety. Most assuredly, it is regarded with an unfriendly eye by our people—as hostile to our institutions, and menacing to our future peace. But a little time will correct all this. If MAXIMILIAN succeeds in establishing order in Mexico, he will only thereby render his own permanent rule all the more precarious. The people of Mexico, just in proportion as they become prosperous and powerful, will grow intolerant of a foreign dynasty imposed upon them from abroad. He may maintain the forms and semblance of imperial authority, but he will of necessity adapt his rule to the sentiments and necessities of the people at large. In his demand for free education—in his resistance to the higoted supremacy of the Catholic priesthood, and in various other measures which he has adopted, he has indicated a disposition to base his rule solely upon the will and welfare of the people at large. A few years will either witness his success—which will be simply establishing republican institutions under an imperial form—or he will be forced to leave the country by the impatience and resistance of the people themselves. For either event we can afford to wait. No interest of ours suffers in the least from the experiment he is now making; indeed, its success would redound quite as much to our advantage as to his own. Nor does any principle demand premature interference on our part with affairs in the country he seeks to rule.

Every nation desires to be at peace with us. With none have we any cause of quarrel, and every dictate of interest, every prompting of the popular heart, confirms the advice of Gen. SHERMAN—that we avoid all foreign entanglements and devote ourselves, heartily and zealously, to the pursuits of peace and the restoration of the national prosperity which the war has checked.

THE FIVE-TWENTIES.—The news from Europe to-day, indicates that the Five-Twenties have partially recovered from the fall they had on the 23d and 24th of last month, on the receipt in the London market of American advices by the *Persia*. The latest London quotations we had by the *China* was 70¾. On the 22d, the highest figure reached was 74½. Our news by the *Belgian* to-day, is to the 30th, at which date the quotation was 72. Our surmise, therefore, that the fall was a small stock-jobbing trick operated upon private advices relative to Mr. SEWARD'S acknowledgment of the British withdrawal of rebel belligerent rights, will turn ont, in all probability, to be correct. Mr. SEWARD, it will be remembered, in making the announcement of the withdrawal of belligerent recognition by France, said, addressing the Secretary of the Navy:

"I have the honor to inform you that it has been made known to this department by the Minister of the United States residing in France, that the Imperial Government of that country has removed all restriction heretofore imposed by it upon the naval intercourse with the United States. I have also the pleasure to inform you that I have learned, in the same authentic manner, that *the Imperial Government of France has withdrawn from the insurgents of the United States the character of belligerents, which heretofore that government had conceded to them, and these proceedings by the Government of France have been prompted by the express desire of reviving the old sympathies between the two nations*, whose interests and traditions constantly invite them to cultivate the most cordial relations. I beg leave to suggest the importance of communicating these facts to the proper officers of the navy."

It was two days later when Mr. SEWARD made his announcement on the same subject in regard to Great Britain, and on that occasion he used the following words, which placed in contrast with the cordial tone of his acknowledgment in the case of the French Government, might, for the moment, be made to bear an unfriendly significance:

"I have the honor to transmit for your information a correspondence between Sir FREDERICK W. BRUCE and this department, upon the subject of the withdrawal of the pretended concession of belligerent rights to the insurgents. In view of this correspondence, I suggest, therefore, that you communicate to the naval officers of the United States the result following therefrom, viz.: First—Great Britain withdraws her concession heretofore made of a belligerent character from the insurgents. Second—*The withdrawal of the twenty-four hour rule has not been made absolute by Great Britain; and that therefore the customary courtesies are not to be paid by our vessels to those of the British navy.*"

The tumble of four per cent. might easily be brought about by private advices, supplying a forced construction of the letters of the Secretary of State. The full text of the letters themselves would present nothing particularly alarming on the other side of the Atlantic more than on this.

The President's Amnesty Proclamation and Wealthy Secessionists.

The President, it will be seen by the Washington dispatches to-day, is strongly importuned to modify that portion of his Amnesty Proclamation which denies the benefit of a general pardon to Southern residents, worth over twenty thousand dollars, who took part voluntarily in the late rebellion. The arguments in support of the Virginia petitioners in the immediate case before the Executive are specious enough; and in some special instances they may be sustained perhaps on strong and indisputable ground. But these strong and well-supported cases are just such as the special pardoning power held by the President can with proper effect be applied to, while the spurious cases—such as Mr. JOHNSON refers to when he speaks of the Southern residents that have made money by war contracts, &c.—get their proper award under the Amnesty Proclamation as it now stands.

Those wealthy residents who have taken no active part in forcing their particular State into insurrection, by the agency of the State Legislature; who have not volunteered as active participants in the rebellion; who have not increased their gains by contracts with the Confederate Government; who have not been active contributors to the Ways and Means Committees of the Confederate Congress; who have not been partners with the British blockade-running interest in the exchange of cotton for cannon, shells, iron-clad rams, and-so-forth, will have no difficulty whatever in showing the actual facts of their personal history. Upon an authenticated report of these facts, the President will act not only liberally, but promptly; so that the innocent shall not suffer for the sins of the guilty. But for the Executive now to step forward, in consideration of the claims of a minority—and a small minority at that—of unrecent participators in the rebellion, of the wealthy class, and modify his proclamation in one of its most important provisions, would, we think, be casting an ungenerous slight upon the *poor* loyalists of the South, *whether black or white*, and would at the same time be holding out something very much like a premium for treason hereafter. The wealthy petitioners from Virginia may be allowed some grace, but we hardly think they are entitled to ask for this measure of it.

There are doubtless not a few cases of wealthy planters, manufacturers or traders at the South, wherein it could be shown that neither, during the first era of secession, nor during the progress of the war were they active participants in the insurrection; that they submitted to a state of things over which they had no control, and that their wealth is as honestly gotten as that of the most loyal of those who desire to sit in judgment on them. We say, there are such cases without any doubt—probably in every one of the late seceded States, from Arkansas to South Carolina.

But these are cases which bear but the smallest conceivable proportion to the number of wealthy residents of the late Confederacy who not only went, heart and soul into the rebellion themselves at the first cry of Secession, but who by their example, by their influence, by means of threats, and by every vile agency they could employ, dragged their poor, illiterate, unthinking neighbors into the swindle. To forget and overlook the high crimo of these men, in the interests of a minority of the same wealthy class—guiltless, or less guilty of the blood-shedding of these four years, would be a weakness which could only be called criminal. Such a course, moreover, would be doubly unjust to the loyal spirit of the community, when it is borne in mind that none of the really guiltless, however wealthy they are, need be, or will be sufferers from their inability to participate in the Executive clemency. It is precisely for such exceptional classes as this that the President, in his amnesty proclamation, uses these words:

"Special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended, as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States."

It can do no harm either to the principles or the feelings of those for whom the Virginia deputation specially petition, if they shall be obliged to go through the form herein prescribed, in order to get release from the penalty of treason—even if it is treason in its most passive or neutral form of which they have been guilty. If they see the evil of rebellion as clearly as to entitle them to ask for a general and unconditional remission of the penalties attaching thereto, they cannot have any unconquerable objections, we take it, to ask the clemency of the Executive in their individual cases, as prescribed in the amnesty proclamation.

It is greatly to the advantage of the whole country—North and South—that President JOHNSON does not receive these Southern petitioners as he might receive a deputation from the Fejee Islands—without knowing much about where they came from, what their mission was, or what might be the effect of his opening dealings with them. President JOHNSON knows the country these delegates come from—thoroughly. If he does not know the individuals who have been loyal and disloyal, who have been active Secessionists, or who have been passive Secessionists, he knows the *classes*, at least, who have been, or who *have not* been all this. And he frankly tells the Virginia gentlemen that he is possessed of that knowledge, and that his general policy is, in a measure, squared and framed thereby—although he promises, at the same time, to give full consideration to their representations.

In this reply of the President's it might be supposed that the factionists who affect to fear that his reconstruction policy is too favorable to the leaders of secession, would discover, if they do not confess to the discovery, that the very first consideration in the President's mind in providing for the rehabilitation of the Southern States, is to see that those who participate legally in the organization of the separate State government, *do not include the natural incurable leaders of the late rebellion.* We take it, that is the philosophy of the very clause of the amnesty proclamation of which the Virginia delegation complain. The radical opponents of Mr. JOHNSON'S policy are not expected to admit this, or to admit anything like it. But they can't help seeing it nevertheless—just as clearly as the Virginia delegation see it.

THE BRITISH COTTON SPECULATORS.—By the *Belgian's* news this morning it will be seen that the Manchester cotton speculators have arrived at the conclusion that two million bales is the utmost amount of cotton likely to be got out of the South, and that this will not be speedily obtained. Possibly these far-seeing dealers will discover before long that they are under-estimating the amount by a considerable reckoning, and that their speculations on that basis will hardly pay. The release of internal as well as external trade throughout the South, under the President's last proclamation, will spoil not a few cotton speculations at home and abroad. And Manchester need not be in too great a hurry to settle the rates for the raw stuff until we see what there is of it. It will take far less time to show this than our foreign factory friends can well appreciate.

SOUTHERN THOUGHT-PLANTERS.—Nearly all the Southern soldiers from all the armies of the Confederacy, and from the prisoner camps of the North, have now got back to their homes in the various States from which they originally came. They will undoubtedly have tales to tell of their exploits during the four years' struggle; but they will also carry in their own persons and in their reminiscences proofs of the greatness of the Union, of the power of the government, of the valor of the North, and of the fact that they were beaten, broken, and hopelessly crushed in their struggle: that the cause for which they fought was irretrievably ruined, and that the Union is established in immovable stability. The old ideas, as well as the old institutions of the South will thus be uprooted, and a better crop of things and thoughts will be planted.

RUMORED CABINET CHANGES.—The eagerness of a New-York journal to bring about a disruption of the Cabinet, by a daily rehash of barroom gossip, relating to different members, is noticed in the Washington *Chronicle* of Saturday. That journal says:

"Again is it seriously stated in some of the New-York papers, that Mr. SEWARD has placed his resignation as Secretary of State at the disposition of the President, and again is it necessary to stamp the statement as ridiculously false. The country will be glad to learn that Mr. SEWARD is rapidly recovering strength, and in a short time he will probably be relieved of much of the inconvenience produced by the fracture of his maimed limbs. He attended Cabinet yesterday, and, though keenly feeling the last blow that has fallen upon his hearthstone, has braced himself steadily to the great work in hand—a work needing his constant and conscientious vigilance and direction."

THE BULWARKS OF THE THRONE.—The measure which passed the British House of Commons, a few days ago, to release Roman Catholics from an obnoxious test oath, has been summarily rejected by the House of Lords. The majority reached the respectable number of twenty-one, and on this occasion the champion of the Crown and the Established Church was Lord DERBY himself. The reigning dynasty, the constitution and its appendages generally, are thus safe a few years longer, for every Catholic who takes an official oath is still obliged to swear to what he doesn't believe.

Mr. B. S. OSBON, the naval reporter, who after a six months' imprisonment in the Old Capitol and New-York County Jail, and who was tried by a court-martial in this city, has again resumed his connection with the press of New-York. His health is slowly improving, and he is in hopes at an early day to be in as good condition as in days of yore. He has opened an office at No. 132 Nassau-street, Room No. 23. Letters addressed to him should be directed to Box No. 6,707 New-York Post-office.

Amusements.

The new play of "Arrah-na-Pogue," by Messrs. DION BOUCICAULT and E. H. HOUSE, will be brought out at Niblo's Garden to-night. Few plays have created a greater sensation in the theatrical world. We may safely anticipate for it a hearty public acceptance, for its popularity in England is unquestionable. Mr. WHEATLEY has exhausted the resources of his establishment in its production, and the cast is singularly strong, introducing two new artists, Mr. J. H. GLENNY and Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON, and restoring to the stage that capital actor of small parts, Mr. CHARLES PETERS, who, it will be remembered, was severely hurt a few months since.

"Oliver Twist" has been withdrawn from the bill at Wallack's, and a complete and interesting change is offered to-night. TOM TAYLOR'S comedy of "Still Waters Run Deep" is to be given, with Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Mr. J. W. WALLACK and Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT in the principal *rôles*. After this, the nautical drama of "Black-Eyed Susan," with Mr. DAVENPORT as *William*, and Miss EYTINGE as *Susan*. The gentleman will sing a couple of songs, and dance a sailor's hornpipe. We notice with much pleasure that Miss EYTINGE'S benefit is fixed for Wednesday next, on which occasion the lady will appear for the first times as *Nancy Sikes* in "Oliver Twist," and as *Lady Freelove* in "A Day After the Wedding." We hope sincerely that this talented artist will meet with a hearty response from the public.

Miss KATE REIGNOLDS draws attentive and appreciative audiences to the Broadway theatre, where that singular play the "Angel of Midnight" is the attraction.

The whales still live at BARNUM'S, but their health is precarious, and those who would "strike ile" should lose no time in doing so, or the chance may be gone forever. Mr. BARNUM announces that the Museum is the coolest place in the city, and that he ventilates it with 30,000 feet of pure air every minute. The grand combination pantomime tronpe commences an engagement here to-day with the gorgeous spectacular piece called the "Green Monster, or the White Knight and Giant Warrior." It has been in preparation for many months, and will, we are sure, be rendered excellently under the stage direction of Mr. C. K. FOX. The principal pantomimist is Mons. BAPTISTINO, and the principal danseuse Mlle. AURIOL.

The Saratoga Opera.

The long-needed desideratum at Saratoga, of a first-class place of amusement, is achieved, thanks to the enterprising liberality of the brothers LELAND—the men of many hotels and the proprietors of that mammoth establishment at the Springs, "Union Hall." Yielding to the solicitations of this most fashionable of watering-places—who, accustomed to the luxuries of opera, concert and first-class dramatic amusements in the Empire City, and who naturally weary of dancing, flirtation and small-talk, seek to be amused in place of amusing themselves—the LELANDS, last season, determined to erect an opera-house in the spacious grounds attached to Union Hall, and in connection with it—although it has another frontage on the street running parallel, for the convenience of other visitors—and the theatre is now *un fait accompli*.

The building is chastely elegant in design, and luxuriantly comfortable in all the details of the auditorium, which is calculated to readily accommodate sixteen hundred persons, although three or four hundred more can be squeezed in—neither pains nor expense having been spared to render it a *bijou* theatre, challenging comparison with any metropolitan establishment, whether before or behind the curtain. The stage is most commodious and filled with all the latest mechanical improvements, being also well stocked with scenery, on which no less than five artists have been engaged for months past. The *coup d'œil*, when the theatre is filled with the beauty and fashion of New-York and our other large cities, will be superb.

The Messrs. LELAND have intrusted the management to that well-known and enterprising theatrical and operatic impressario, Mr. LEONARD GROVER, who will open the Saratoga Opera House with a full dramatic company this (Monday) evening. Later in the season Italian opera will be given, by MARETZEK'S company, and, in all probability, a few nights of German opera.

SUMMER CORRESPONDENCE.

Popularity of New-London as a Watering Place—The Hotels, Cottages and Beach—The Absent Sailor Boy—A Bit of Romance—The Regatta.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-LONDON, Friday, July 7, 1865.

Each returning season adds so much to the popularity of New-London as a watering place, and contributes so materially to its popularity as a town, that the task of correspondent from it is not only pleasant but one necessary to be performed. Few places, within easy range of the city are more beautiful. Placed on the banks of a noble river, and in sight of the Atlantic, it combines the soft atmosphere of an inland city with the more bracing results of a sea shore retreat. Vegetation stretches to the water's-edge. The narrowest strip of road seperates the shade from the shore. Nothing can well exceed the shy softness of the beach as it flashed in the tide. It is not incommoded with rank debris, which piles itself so frequently elsewhere. And this reminds me that as there is but little seaweed to gather, so there are haply few farmers to gather it. I love the farmer intensely, but love him best at a distance. An amphibious species of agriculturist is, however, frequently seen "plying his vocation," as B. B. would say. He digs clams—a profitable, albeit a somewhat moist, occupation.

There are many boarding houses in New-London of the Summer sort and one big hotel called the Pequod House. The latter is gaily situated, and during the season is liberally patronised. A great many members of foreign embassies pass their vacation here, and undoubtedly enjoy a pleasant little game of diplomacy amongst themselves. In *their* business it is always best to keep the instruments bright and ready for immediate use. The Pequod House and the cottages connected with it are rapidly filling up. Once or twice a week the band from the fort (and the band is the most considerable part of the garrison,) comes over, and sets all the visitors in motion. The proprietor of the hotel has his own cottage in the vicinity, and a little rock in front of it, with a little summer-house on the top, and little foot-paths, and little rustic fences, and little bushes scattered and shimmering in every direction. They reminded me of an estate I purchased when a lad, and which came, I think, originally from Switzerland. But on my property I had four sheep, two cows, and a shepherd playing beautifully on his pipe. The sheep, to be sure, were constantly shedding their legs, and the cows had a habit of browsing on their backs, whilst the shepherd, I regret to add, so far neglected his pastoral duties as to rest tripodically on the tips of his toes and the extreme end of his musical instrument. Ah, me! I parted with the fee simple of that property for five marbles and a brass button. When the proprietor of the New-London toy takes his plaything to piecce end puts it in the box for the Winter, I trust he may make a better bargain.

It was while walking down the Pequod road that my ears were greeted with the pleintive sounds of a soft and lovely female voice, telling in accente of sad devotion the story of a young but immortal love. It came from a cottage which lay nestling in a green shadow, as if timidly hiding itself from the waters, which roared gentecly and with a view to public bathing, in front. Away in the distance could be seen the United States frigate *Sabine*, luffing gracefully to her weathermost caboose; the jolly tars dancing hornpipes on deck, while the Admiral could just be discerned in his state-room grinning horribly at the twinges of the gout, and valiantly cursing the port wine for not curing it. The hollow gaiety and insincerity of the scene were too much. I turned from it, and listened anew to that pensive voice, which, like MARIANA in the moated grange, spake of the weariness of absence, the unrest of the heart when *he* is away. The words were simple and touching. "My love," she said, "is a sailore boy," and then with true pathos, "only nine-teen-years old!"

My first impulse was to rush precipitately to the damsel and fling myself at her feet, exclaiming the while; "Madame, I am not precisely of the required age myself, but if the devotion of a life, and any requisite amount of tar—whether Jack or otherwise—will relieve your anguish I am here." My second impulse was to kick a yellow dog who had an appetite for the property of my tailor. At this perilous but romantic moment who should appear on the piazza but Mrs. JOHN WOOD. It was *her* sailore boy. And I learnt distractedly the same afternoon that she awaits him in this cottage by the sea.

During the regatta on the 4th, I was for a moment encouraged by the hope that the youthful and hated mariner might be in the *Lone Star*, for that gallant boat although third in the race was the first in the water. It went down with all hands on board. (I am not sure that this expression is correct when speaking of a boat which appeared to be made, not of board, but of thin brown paper; but it looks knowing and is I am assured unquestionable nautical. (Full fathoms five, (this again seems to be necessary) the vessel lay indeed. But she came up again in the course of half a second, and the entire crew were seen bobbing up and down as though they were performing on a submerged tight-rope. They sustained themselves easily on their oars (I think I ought to say "rested on their oars" here, but I refuse to be dictated to by a sunken vessel,) until assistance came. The cause of the accident has not been explained, but it is generally supposed that one of the crew sneezed and so capsized the boat.

The race, in other respects, was a farce. I have never seen poorer rowing. The distance between the first and second boats, from the start, was irrecoverable. I was amused, too, by the exaggeration of the gentlemen who performed on the several helms. He is, of course, necessary, in all racing craft, to give a certain inclination to the body, in strict and absolute accordance with the movement of the rowers. But these helmsmen almost turned summersaults in their enthusiasm.

Nor was the yacht race much better. The start was loose and vexatious, and the time, even with a good breeze, was by no means extraordinary. The race for the first-class boats (the sailing distance being twelve miles) was won by the *Jennie*, owned by Capt. WILLIAMS, of the steamer *Commonwealth*. The time was one hour and ten minutes, the allowance being one minute per foot. The *Magic* came in second, and her owner was so dissatisfied that he came out immediately with an offer to sail against any boat of her size—which, I take it, means backward or forward, windward or leeward—for any sum under a thousand dollars. Let me add, too, that the moment the crew of the *Lone Star* had dried themselves, they rushed to the *Star* office, and published a challenge to pull the "same course and distance" with the *Arrow*, the winning boat, for fifty or a hundred dollars, on any day of the week, or (this is my own conclusion) perish in the attempt. There's nothing like pluck, after all. The *Star* boys haven't the slightest idea that they were both dipped and whipped.

The streets of New-London—and after you have crossed the oyster shell boundary of the railroad station they are very pretty—were crowded with spectators to witness the procession. There were the regulation firemen in their red shirts, and their engines and hose wagons all decorated with flowers, and the band from the fort, and the officers and the apprentices from the United States frigate *Sabine*, and a lot of old salts from the same ship, and an exposition of the manufacturers of the place, including a car, before which every one prostrated himself, containing thirty-six of the most beautiful girls in New-London, and a whale-boat inscribed with an illusion to "ile," and a lot of other things too numerous to mention. The spectacle from the principal street was most animated, especially when at noon the ships in the harbor fired the regulation salute. Ha! did any one fire the regulation salute when those thirty-six damsels stepped lightly from their vehicular bower? It used to be against the law in Connecticut, and if the statute still remains, I trust its penalties were enforced with rigor and strict impartiality.

In the evening there were fireworks in the vicinity of Williams' Park, on board the frigate, at the Pequot House, and at various private residences along the shore. The display at Mr. S——'s pleasant marine villa was unusually brilliant, extending not merely to the explosion of saltpetre, but to far more amusing detonations of wit. It was here, too, that one of the most agreeable offices of the day was performed. Commodore GEORGE COMSTOCK, of New-London, was presented with a full uniform, indicative alike of his rank and of the esteem in which he is so universally held by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. It was a source of common regret that the Commodore did not enter his beautiful yacht for the regatta, for the merit of the boat, combined with the tact and ability of her commander, would surely have led to a tougher contest. With that gallantry, however, for which he is known and respected, he preferred to devote himself to the sex, and with a few friends hovered about the contending boats until the struggle was over. The presentation was made by Dr. E——, (the eminent oculist, whose cottage, by-the-bye, is literally besieged by poor patients when it is known that the kind-hearted doctor occupies it,) who made a few preliminary remarks concerning the plurality of worlds and the phenomena of creation, handing to the Commodore at the same time a garment which he said was not to be found in any fossiliferous remain, antediluvian drift, or aerolitic composite, but which had been rudely described by CARLYLE as belonging to a "forked—radish." The learned doctor was dwelling with equal emphasis on the remaining articles of apparel, when he was called ont by a patient, who exclaimed piteously, "Oh, my eye!" The thread of the discourse was then taken up by Mr. E——J——, the celebrated counsellor, who, in a few words of great logical power, refuted and exposed the ridiculous and degrading theory that the uniform had been made for the Commodore. "No, Sir," said the eloquent speaker, "the Commodore was made for the uniform; and long may he live to wear it, God bless him!"

Loud cheers followed this sentiment, and on their subsiding, Commodore COMSTOCK thanked the company present for the kindness they had shown to him; and, breaking down with emotion, said that he could no longer express his feelings, but in future the charge for a sail would be two dollars a head. So ended a pleasant ceremony, performed in the midst of many guests, not one of whom ever thought that it would find its record in a New-York journal. S.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

Heavy Subscriptions on Saturday—Subscriptions for the Week Nearly Twenty-one Millions.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 9.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 Loan on Saturday amounted to $5,251,500, including the following:

First National Bank, New-York	$1,630,000
First National Bank, Boston	200,000
Ninth National Bank, New-York	311,250
Fourth National Bank, New-York	150,000
First National Bank, Reading	100,000
First National Bank, Jersey City	100,000
Second National Bank, Chicago	240,000
Third National Bank, St. Louis	120,000
First National Bank, Des Moines	70,000
New-York County National Bank	100,000
Clark, Dodge & Co., New-York	250,000
C. A. Putnam & Co., Boston	100,000
Brewster, Sweet & Co., Boston	100,000
Henry Clewe & Co., New-York	100,000
Second National Bank, Zanesville	50,000
Semple & Jones, Pittsburgh	50,000
National Bank of the Republic, Boston	100,000

There were 3,675 individual subscriptions.

The total subscriptions for the week were $20,848,300.

THE JOYCE MURDER.

Arrest of the Supposed Murderer of the Joyce Children—He is a Notorious Bounty Jumper.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 9.

Detectives JONES and HEATH arrested at Fort Independence, yesterday, JOHN STEWART, who enlisted in the regular army a few days ago, on suspicion of being the murderer of the two JOYCE children. He had resided in West Roxbury, near the scene of the tragedy, and was a notorious bounty jumper, having joined and deserted from several regiments under assumed names. The evidence against him is said to be very strong. STEWART is 22 years of age, and says he was born in Ireland. He has a mother living in Pennsylvania.

The Detroit Commercial Convention.

DETROIT, Sunday, July 9.

The preparations are completed for the reception of delegates to the convention on Tuesday. Part of the Portland delegation are already here. The convention will meet in the Board of Trade rooms on the 11th. After the adjournment an excursion will take place on Lake St. Clair on the steamers *Union*, *Windsor* and *Traveller*.

The Detroit committee have received assurances of the attendance by all Boards of Trade in the British provinces and most of the federal States. The British delegates are expected to-night.

The chief questions for consideration will be the route and rates of communication with the ocean, and the reciprocity treaty. All the United States delegates seem to be opposed to a renewal of the reciprocity treaty. The provinces are determined to battle earnestly for a renewal of the treaty.

—A newsboy, named VIRGIL RANDOLPH, and living in Middletown, Del., met with a terrible death on the 23d ult. While the train was in motion, he was pushed from the platform of the baggage car by some person who was in haste to enter the eating saloon. He fell upon the track, the wheels passing over his lower extremities, crushing him into a shapeless mass up to his hips. He lived a few hours, and died without a groan or murmur.

OUR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY—NO. IV.

The Effect of Excise Duties on our Manufacturers—"Pelion on Ossa"—Killing out the Small Manufacturers—Review of the Furniture, Molding, Musical Instruments, Carriage Making and other Businesses.

Before resuming a review of our Metropolitan industry it may be as well to notice here the effect upon it of the excise system devised by Congress. Of course, a tax rising from three to six per cent. upon new work, and two or three per cent. upon repairs cannot fail to enhance prices. In the very nature of things a tax of six per cent. laid upon manufactures at the fountain-head, is equivalent to eight or ten per cent. before they reach the consumer. The tax paid is so much capital invested, it not directly in work or materials, yet indirectly it has to be applied, in order that the business may be carried on. Interest, risk and profits must be calculated upon the sums thus paid out, precisely as if paid for wages or raw materials. But this is not all. It happens that the law has been so construed that scarcely a commodity reaches the consumer without being taxed more than once—in some fabrics, indeed, the collector levies thrice a 6 per cent. rate before they pass into the retailer's hands, making the aggregate equivalent to 25 or 30 per cent. Let us take a few examples: Cotton pays two cents per pound in the raw state. A manufacturer spins it into yarn, on which 6 per cent. is assessed. He sells the yarn to a weaver, who works it up into table-covers, bed-spreads or common muslins, whereupon the tax-gatherer calls again and demands 6 per cent. more. From the weaver's hands it may pass into those of the printer or dyer, who will be called on to contribute a third 6 per cent., in addition to the original levy of two cents. It would be stating a truism rather than a truth to say that these exactions are exceedingly oppressive; that their counterpart is not to be found in any other country professing to be civilized and enlightened. They are part of those burdens voluntarily assumed by the people to pay the bill of costs of a most expensive war, while it was being waged. But nothing save inexorable necessity should plead for their retention in their present shape a day longer than they can be essentially modified.

Take again the common and expensive article known as a steam-engine or a locomotive. As iron, brass, and copper, the materials used, must have paid a six per cent. tax, and may have done still more, since iron is forced to contribute as ore, as pig, and as bar or plate-iron, if made at separate establishments. Not satisfied with this, a fresh demand is made upon the tube-maker, the boiler-maker, the brass-founder, the smoke-pipe-maker, and then still another levy, equally large, is made upon the whole, as a finished machine. At every stage through which each portion passes, if made in a separate establishment and as a merchantable article, it is forced to contribute a fresh sum, the total being equivalent to between 15 and 25 per cent. upon the selling price, which the consumer has to pay. It need not be added that such a succession of loads must paralyze our industry, no matter what may be the margin of protection afforded by import duties.

If the law had been so framed that a tax on manufactures of five or even *ten* per cent. had been imposed and levied, not upon the full value of each article as brought to market, but upon *the additional value* given to it in the several processes through which it must pass, however onerous the load might feel, there would be something like reason and common sense in it. But as it now stands, the object of its enactment would not seem to have been designed to benefit the government, but crush the life out of the manufacturer and oppress the consumer.

There is still another feature in it equally objectionable, in that it discriminates against the small in favor of the large interests, thus tending to the concentration of capital and business in the hands of a few mammoth concerns, instead of diffusing both among the largest possible number of small interests, in whose competition the public at large find the chief protection against excessive charges. Let us take one of the examples given above to show the effect of this: If the cotton manufacturer not only spins, but *weaves* the products of his own spindles on the premises, he escapes the payment of one excise duty. Again, if he be rich enough to erect a dye or print-works, he may escape a second imposition. He will thus be enabled to undersell his neighbor, who has paid the full duties, while putting a large amount of profits into his own pocket. The small manufacturer has no longer "the ghost of a chance," as against his rival with abundance of capital to carry on all the processes on the same premises. Manifestly *concentration* is to be the rule henceforth; and society becomes divided into the few very rich employers and the many poor employes, between which classes it will be as impossible to pass as to cross the gulf separating Abrahsm and Dives.

The objections presented above do not apply to a few insignificant fabrics made here or there, but to almost everything. Pelion is piled on the top of Ossa, in cottons, woolens, silks, linens and clothing; in leather, boots and shoes or harness; in metals and the products of these, from a steam-engine to a watch-spring; in paper and books; in lumber and wooden ware—in nearly every department of industry is there a double, triple or quadruple load of taxes; while the law is so expounded as to make the system fall with crushing weight upon the weak and the many. If the opposition, in and out of Congress, had applied itself in earnest to the adjustment of such matters, instead of opposing the war for national preservation, it could have both rendered eminent service to the country, and come out of the contest with unbroken strength. But its attitude on the great issue was such that the people would not listen patiently to its journals and orators when they told the truth on questions of secondary import.

In furniture, Mr. HENRY IDEN reports the business to be quite as prosperous as at any other time. The cost of labor employed on wood-work remains about the same as six months ago; but upholstering materials have been considerably reduced in price—some articles nearly one-half. The prices of good furniture have fallen from 5 to 20 per cent., with an average decline of about 10. The business is conducted exclusively on the cash principle. He believes that the stock of manufactured furniture on hand is moderate in amount, and feels easy as to the immediate prospects. There is already some demand from the South, though manufacturers depend principally upon New-York and its vicinity. Messrs. J. W. MASON & Co., dealers in chairs, also announce that their business is in a prosperous condition, and such they believe to be that of the furniture interest in general. Last May's sales were ahead of those in any other corresponding month for several years. Prices have gone down from 20 to 25 per cent., with a slight decline in the cost of materials, but none in wages.

At Mr. A. BENSEL'S *cooperage*, a decrease of 25 per cent. in prices on the average has taken place. Lumber has gone down in about the same ratio, and labor about 15 per cent. These figures will be found to apply to the city and State at large, as well as the establishment referred to. Complaint is made about the weight of taxation, as being very injurious to the business.

Messrs. COLLINS & PELL, manufacturers of *wood moldings*, report that they are pretty actively engaged, and running with a full force of men at present. There has been no reduction in prices the past twelve months. Lumber remains at nearly its old rates, and wages have undergone no reduction. Complaint is made that ordinary house-carpenters can get up moldings, doing the work as carpenters, by which they are enabled to avoid the General Government tax. One more count in the bill of indictment against the law as it now stands.

For organs, pianos, and other musical instruments, Messrs. JARDINE & SON report the demand to be continuing as active as during the war. There has been no decline in the price of their manufactures, as there has been none in wages, and little of any account in materials. During the war prices advanced only from 33 to 50 per cent., instead of from 100 to 250. They employ about thirty hands at this time. Mr. GEORGE STECK has observed no decrease in the demand for pianos. There is a slight decline in the prices of his instruments—about enough to offset the fall in material. No change in wages. Pianos had gone up in price 75 per cent., while materials and wages had advanced 100. About 75 persons employed at the works.

In carriage-making, Messrs. BREWSTER & Co. state that they are now very actively engaged. They could have sold many more vehicles, if they had had them ready. The busy season usually extends till about the 4th of July, after which more or less slackness usually sets in, those who can afford carriages having provided themselves therewith by that time. They cannot say much as to the prospects; but suppose most people are waiting on a fall of prices. Some kinds of materials used in the manufacture of carriages have gone down; labor has rather advanced in price this Spring; prices continue pretty much as before. Over 200 men are constantly employed in this concern, which has a high reputation, as the owners do not sell any work except their own. They are nearly always actively engaged in supplying the demand.

These brief notices, together with preceding accounts, will show that the "wooden walls" of our metropolitan industry are in as sound a condition as could, on the whole, be expected, at this juncture.

The Magazines for July.

—*Harper's New Monthly Magazine* (New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS) commences its July number with some vivid experiences of "Prison Life" in the South, by Capt. B. L. CALEA, who was captured in the Virginia Wilderness, and transferred to various Southern prisons, until exchanged in December last. He corroborates, to the fullest extent, the truth of the reported ill-treatment designedly inflicted on our men. Mr. ABBOTT'S "Heroic Deeds" relates the history of the remarkable railroad raid in Georgia, undertaken by twenty-four young men of Gen. MITCHELL'S command, illustrated by a fine portrait of that heroic and noble-minded man. "Garden Philosophy" is a pleasant paper, suited to the season, by Rev. S. OSGOOD. Mr. NOAH BROOKS communicates "Personal Recollections of ABRAHAM LINCOLN," and Dr. SPRAGUE'S "Annals of the American Pulpit" is made the text for an amusing gathering of personal anecdotes relating to the Unitarian clergy, by Rev. S. J. PRIME. "Armadale" and "Our Mutual Friend" pursue their wonted course. The mysteries of WILKIE COLLINS' story thicken at every step; DICKENS' tale shows symptoms of winding up, with a possibility of tragic incidents looming ahead. The whole number is varied in its contents and highly readable.

—The *Atlantic Monthly* (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS) continues MITCHELL'S "Dr. Johns" with some chapters that introduce fresh characters and open new scenes of interest in this truly (in its best sense) American tale. Its popularity with the reading world has grown with each succeeding monthly instalment. In WHIPPLE'S "Young Men in History" is a spirited essay on facts obvious to any inquirer. "Assassination," by C. C. HOSEWELL, collects laboriously from history facts of a nature similar to those that have recently stained our annals. "Deep Sea Damsels," by G. W. HOSMER, makes a vain parade of learning at second and third hand, with its consequent mistakes. "The Changeling," by WHITTIER, is a fine poem. "Winter Life in St. Petersburgh" puts agreeably on record some of the experiences of BAYARD TAYLOR in his official capacity at the Russian capital. "The Chicago Conspiracy" is a more connected account than we have elsewhere seen of a remarkable passage in the history of the rebellion. If authenticated by the name of its author, it would be valuable for historical purposes. "Needle and Gardeu" and Mrs. STOWE'S "Chimney Corner," are continuations of previous papers.

—*Our Young Folks* (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS) presents us in its last issue with the name of Mrs. CHILD, in addition to its usual list of writers. Her "Freddy's New-Year's Dinner" proves how welcome ebs will be to youthful readers. "The Fish I Didn't Catch," by WHITTIER, shows how readily the quaker poet can doff his "singing robes," and tell a plain tale in prose with hearty enjoyment. Mrs. STOWE, EDMUND KIRKE, CARLTON and MAYNE REID, advance a step further in their serial articles. The illustrations of *Our Young Folks* are numerous and good.

—*Hours at Home*, a popular monthly, (New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.,) aims to instruct as well as to amuse, and depends for its success less on sensation articles than on a fair average supply of matter of literary interest derived from writers of acknowledged authority. This object is well carried out in the present number. "Walking, a Ramble," by Prof. EGBERT C. SMITH, of Yale College, is at once scholarly, sprightly and entertaining. "True and False Imperialism," by Prof. PORTER, and "Abjuration of America," by HORACE BUSHNELL, are worthy of the sources from whence they proceed. "Lieut.-Gen. GRANT" is by Dr. J. P. THOMSON, who as a member of the Christian Commission, enjoyed unusual opportunities for free intercourse with our great soldier, and here communicates the impressions there derived. "The American Sabbath and the National Government" is by that fine scholar and genial writer, Dr. PHILIP SCHAFF. And "The Woodland Route to the Pacific Slope," by Dr. HENRY KENDALL, a gentleman familiar with the theme he discusses, and many other articles of merit will be found, which we have not space to particularize.

—The *United States Service Magazine* (New-York: C. B. RICHARDSON) is embellished with a fine steel portrait of Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, accompanying a sketch of his distinguished services. "The Yankee as a Fighter" is founded on the change wrought in the popular characteristics of the nation by the war. "NAPOLEON III, and his 'Life of Cæsar'" is a very severe critique on the man and on his work, considered as an apology for his treachery and lawless ambition. "What the Coast Survey has Done" is a well-deserved tribute to the scientific labors of a body of men, not undertaken with a view to popular applause, but steadily devoted to purposes whose utility has derived fresh and unexpected illustration from the incidents of our rebellion. The strictly professional part of the magazine, including the "Official Intelligence," &c., is, as usual, of the highest authority for fullness and accuracy.

—*The National Quarterly Review*. (New-York: EDWARD SEARS.) This journal supports creditably the critical ability of New-York, and often contains papers that would make a sensation if they appeared in some medium of longer traditional reputation. "The Celtic Druid" learnedly reviews the principal theories broached on an obscure but interesting subject. The "New-York Bar, CHARLES O'CONNOR," is an able notice of the forensic career of one of our most brilliant advocates and soundest lawyers, based on the reports of his speeches and arguments. "Wabensteim" and "Phases of English Statesmanship," are good historical articles. The latter is founded on Sir GEORGE CORNWALL LEWIS' work on the "Administrations of Great Britain from 1782 to 1830." "Modern Corrections of the Bible," "Discoveries in Medical Science," "The Lessons and Results of the Rebellion," "United States Banking System," show how wide is the field covered by papers in this *Review*.

—The *Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature* (New-York: WM. H. BIDWELL) presents its readers with a fine mezzotint portrait of LINCOLN, illustrative of a biographical sketch by the editor. The selections, as usual, offer the ripest fruit of the best minds of the age, who are now to be counted among the producing classes of English periodical literature. The review of TAINE'S "History of English Literature," (from the Edinburgh *Quarterly*,) may be referred to as a specimen of acute and searching criticism.

GETTYSBURGH BATTLE-FIELD.

The Field Revisited—Old Scenes Revived—Appearance of the Battle-Field Two Years After the Conflict—Vestiges—The Cemetery and Monument—Gettysburgh and its People.

From our Special Correspondent.

GETTYSBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, July 4, 1865.

Our swords are ploughshares and our spears are pruning-hooks. The wand of the husbandman and the influence of the season has so tenderly healed the scars of savage war, that but few vestiges remain of the terrible conflict of two years ago. Here and there fast crumbling breastworks or grass grown lunettes mark the spot where our line of steel and flame hurled back the enemy from the heights he sought to storm; but on other portions of the field, where the battle was fiercest, and where fortune hung quivering over the contestants for two days, there are only fields of waving, golden grain, or green pastures, fresher and richer for the rivulets of blood and battalions of dead that sunk beneath the sod.

But this is now historic ground. The carnage and smoke and dust of battle are not needed to bring back vividly the scenes of those first days of July, '63. Engraven as upon stone in the memory of every eye-witness and participator, the scene is freshly reënacted as the eye rests upon the now quiet and serene landscape, then an red and hot with the glare of the conflict. And the battle is being "fought over again" with a vigor akin to the struggle of the armed hosts when the onward march of rebellion was forever stayed. Thousands of visitors stroll along the lines, and every hill, every ravine, this stone wall, that clump of trees, yonder woods, Culp's Hill, Cemetery Hill, Round Top and the peach orchard where SICKLES began the fight, are all before us again as natural as when they were bristling with the cannon and bayonets of the soldiers of the republic.

But though the vestiges of that battle fade away and disappear until nothing is left but the ground on which it was fought, it is nevertheless perpetuated not alone in history but in a grand and holy work first inaugurated by LINCOLN and EVERETT, whose monuments now too tower toward the skies simultaneously with this, which is to mark for ages the resting-place of four thousand other patriots. The country is familiar with the conception of this exceedingly appropriate plan, and will rejoice to know that the work is being steadily pushed forward by the National Monument Association, and another year will see this mausoleum complete in all respects, its grounds highly ornamented, its avenues hard and smooth, and its chaste marble shaft surmounted by the Genius of Liberty and the victor's wreath of laurel, while war, history, peace and freedom shall be typified in allegorical statues at its base.

Two years ago the Grand Army of the Potomac was swung by mighty marches, under the vigorous HOOKER, from the soil of Virginia, across the Potomac, upon the borders of Pennsylvania, without the knowledge of the enemy; then concentrated with equal rapidity upon this spot by the latter MEADE. It was altogether an accident, as history will show, that the battle was fought here, and yet it was universally admitted that there is not between the Blue Ridge and the sea-shore a stronger natural position. If we are to accord proper weights to the incidental causes on which frequently hang the greatest of events, then it is truthful to say that the impetuosity of REYNOLDS, which cost him his life, resulted in the choice of this position, on which he already had fixed his keen eye, for on the repulse of the first day he had intimated his intention to fall back through the town, fight from house to house, and concentrate on the bold hills skirting the village on the east, and commanding the road to Baltimore. HOWARD, who calmly treads this ground again to-day, dropping compassionate tears for the dead, knew the wishes of REYNOLDS, and withdrew our confused forces through the town, established his line through the village cemetery on the hill, and thus by a singular coincidence, is founded another place of sepulture, side by side with that whose graves are filled with the ashes of those who participated in the battles of the revolution.

But though the smoke of the battle seems to rise again before my vision as I gaze upon the ground, and the familiar points all come back to memory with deep interest, I cannot stop to recite the scenes of that battle, which turned the tide of defeat into victory, and put an end to the enemy's pet scheme of "invasion." A ride over the field, along the entire line from right to left, suggests so many thoughts and revives so many memories, that the task becomes one of sincere pleasure, and gives rise to the hope that visits to the battle-fields of the rebellion may be among the pleasantest experiences of the future. The crop of maps, correct and incorrect, which the battle has brought forth, have indicated the peculiar "horse-shoe" conformation of our line. As I stood upon the extreme right yesterday, and afterward upon craggy Round Top, I realized more fully than ever how the enemy could shell our left flank from a battery in front of our right. The only reason why they did not do so vigorously is the fact that the extraordinary strength of our line at most points fully occupied the attention of the enemy, and blinded him to the knowledge of our few weaknesses. However, the low ground east of the cemetery bore abundant evidence in the tone of shot and shell afterward collected on those fields, that the artillery fire of the enemy converged at a point where naturally our reserves might be stationed, viz., the rear and centre. This, perhaps, was not design, for the fusilade of artillery, which each day preceded the infantry assault, upon our lines was simply the agency through which the demoralization of our men was hoped for.

The right of the line, held by SLOCUM, still presents the most visible evidences of the conflict. The breastworks still remain, though in a crumbling condition, for the avarice of the owner of the ground has induced him to demolish these monuments of the battle for the sake of selling the timber cut down by the soldiers for the defence of their line. Culp's Hill, so well defended by GEARY, is still covered by the forest of oaks and beeches, with their battle faces sadly marred by weather-beaten and slowly-healing wounds. The axe has been busy, and the relic-hunter and speculator in old iron has tramped over every inch of the ground, and now scarce a piece of iron or lead is ever discovered. It is only when a heavy rain washes bare a few battered bullets that a relic of the battle can be found on the grounds. In front of where SLOCUM fought, down in that dark and dense ravine, out of which, up the steep hill-sides, EWELL'S men charged with diabolical fury, only to be hurled back into death, are the most visible evidences of the battle anywhere to be seen. The trees in front of our line are dead and dying; the terrible musketry fire has girdled them with bullets, and they stand dry and dismal monuments of the scene; many are cut in two, their tops overhanging and interlacing with the dead underbrush beneath; others are splintered, but the sap from the roots has passed to the branches, and nurtures a feeble verdure which cannot long survive. Reopened graves on the easterly slope of the hill, mark where our gallant dead were first buried, now exhumed and interred with honor in the nation's cemetery. Down in the ravine where the rebel line of battle issued are mounds, grass-grown, unmarked and untouched, where the enemy's dead were buried, a trench their sepulchre, an army blanket their winding-sheet, and the sighing of the forest breezes their only requiem. To the left of this point is the little bald hill where WADSWORTH'S line was formed, extending by a sharp angle to the extreme prolongation of Cemetery Hill, against which the "Louisiana Tigers" made such a disastrous charge on the evening of the second day. Right at this point are the lunettes and traverses which protected our guns, still preserved, the most accessible vestiges of the field, for they are in plain view from the roadside. Crossing the Baltimore turnpike to the left, we follow our line through the Evergreen Cemetery, the point from which is obtained the most extensive view of the field. The wreck produced among these evidences of posthumous honor have been repaired, and there is little evidence of that terrible artillery fire, whose thunders must have shaken even the bones of the dead. Here and there a gap in the handsome iron fences show where shell or solid shot forced their resistless way, but the white tombstones and chaste monuments reveal nothing but the solemn quiet of the grave. Right in front, as you face the village, on the westerly slopes of the hill, is the National Cemetery, irregular, oblong, and yet sextagonal in shape. Part of the apple-orchard, where I watched the play of the skirmishers through those long hours which preceded the assault of the second day, has been cut away, and is now included in the cemetery. The houses occupied by the sharpshooters, perforated and battered by the bullets, still stand, and are occupied by those who boast of their prowess, as they point out the evidences of the battle. The house where JENNY WADE was killed, now perpetuated in song and story, is pointed out with peculiar interest. Turning to the left, at an inn which naturally takes to itself the title of "Battlefield Hotel," we pass into the Tarrytown road, rough and rocky as when I galloped over it two years ago. The line held by NEWTON and DOUBLEDAY is passed, but not an indication of the struggle is to be seen. I pick out the very spot where NEWTON'S headquarters' ambulance stood, where our frugal lunch was made ere the battle began. Passing still further down the road, we alight at the primitive cottage known as "Gen. Meade's Headquarters," surprised to find that there is still a board or shingle left. There is not on the line a point of greater interest. Situated within a stone's throw of our line of battle on the left, subjected to a converging fire of artillery, I remember most vividly the scenes of Thursday and Friday, July 2 and 3, 1863. Headquarters were never so thoroughly and completely "under fire." A perfect simoon of shot and shell came screeching over the line, and raking this miserable little dwelling; a score of staff horses tied to the very fence which now incloses the humble garden, were killed outright; two or three staff officers wounded, and a hundred narrow escapes; everybody hugging the ground, and wishing themselves as thin as wafers; a thundering, screeching, tearing shower of shells, plunging and hurtling everywhere; it seemed impossible that anything should live through such a *feu d'enfer*. But the cottage stands; it looks not a bit older; a mark of rude treatment only here and there; the fences as they were; the well, which was the only hospitality of the place; the single apple-tree, bearing now a few specimens of red harvest apples, one of which we pluck as a memento; while the poor German widow traffics in relics from the field, and bemoans to visitors the destruction wrought upon her household effects.

It is significant that that part of the field where the battle was fiercest because our line was weakest, should show least traces of the conflict. Our line here runs along a little crest, and at one point for some distance is entirely level. This is the ground held and fought by HANCOCK and SICKLES. Here our troops had but little protection; rail fences thrown into low piles, not high enough to shield a line of men prone upon the earth. But our muskets and our terrible "brass twelves" had magnificent range; a mile beyond the rebel line issued from the woods on Friday, the flower of the rebel army, led by PICKETT, GARNETT, ARMISTEAD and KEMPER; on they came in splendid order, three lines deep; not a tree, scarce a shrub to impede the vision; history tells how they were received; how that broad and level plain was piled with hecatombs of their dead; how more than half of that array were killed and captured; how the gallant HANCOCK lay upon the greensward, weltering in the blood of his own wound, but still directing the successful movements of battle; GARNETT and ARMISTEAD killed; KEMPER wounded and captured; the command of PICKETT shattered hopelessly, the day lost, and the enemy finally defeated. Pastures and harvest-fields now leave no trace of this bloody work; it is only the experienced eye that can place our line where we held it so steadfastly two years ago; our own dead have been removed and lie in the cemetery, but the long trenches into which the poor Southrons were hurried are ploughed over, luxuriant grain springs from the earth, and their resting place is all but obliterated. Occasionally a mound on the road-side is visible, and is pointed out as the grave of a rebel, and at one point a rude fence, inclosing barely the six feet of earth accorded to human clay, marks the spot where a rebel officer, bearing upon his person the evidence of membership in the Masonic order, received formal burial at the hands of the brotherhood, whose secret bonds overlooked his crime, and recognized him as a brother.

Passing to the extreme left of the line we dismount and climb the rocky sides of Little Round Top. The view from this point around to the centre is superb; the position of both armies is clearly visible. The evidences of the battle are numerous, though from the rough nature of the ground it requires a close observation to detect them. The rough stone defences thrown up by the troops still stand; the rocks that shielded them are as firm as ever, their faces bespattered with the marks of the leaden rain; here is where SYKES and SICKLES fought on the second day; where ZOOK and WEED and HAZLITT were killed; where VINCENT fell—an enduring rock marked with his name and hour; still further to the left, and approaching Round Top, is the spot where the desperate struggle took place upon our extreme left flank, where the lamented RICE, who lived through Gettysburgh to fall at Spottsylvania, beat back the rebels with his gallant brigade, that superb regiment, the Twentieth Maine, holding the extreme flank, and finally pushing back the enemy gained Round Top itself, which was permanently secured by the arrival of six regiments of reserves. In front of this is the little valley, ren lered moist by a stagnant brook; the "Devil's Den," a remarkable upheaval of enormous rocks, forming a cavern a hundred feet long, and large enough to admit a man; through this runs a trickling stream, and here our poor wounded men crawled during the battle for water and safety, only to meet their death by drowning when the rains of the night suddenly swelled this stream to a torrent from which there was no escape. A dozen bodies were afterward taken from a huge crevice, where they had been left by the receding waters.

Round Top is surmounted by a flag-staff, and the nation's banner is visible for miles in all directions. It is a severe task to ascend to its summit, and but few attempt it, as the forest shuts out the view. Little Round Top is easily reached on foot, and is a point of great interest. The battle-field is proving a great source of benefit to Gettysburgh. I am assured that considerable sums of money have been made by collecting the metal from the field and disposing of it for old iron, while relics have now become scarce, and begin to be sold at good prices. The number of visitors to the field is rapidly increasing, and as it is the only battle-field in a Northern State, it will become one of the most popular places of resort—that is, if the means of getting there are improved. If the railroad company treat travelers as they have yesterday and to-day, they will deserve and receive the emphatic condemnation of everybody. The accommodations furnished were simply disgraceful.

The monument whose corner-stone was so imposingly laid to-day, will undoubtedly be reared before the close of the present year, and perhaps by another Fourth of July the entire cemetery will be complete in all its respects—the gate-keeper's house occupied, the drives in good order, the ornamentation of the grounds complete, and the whole plan happily carried out. Descriptions of the cemetery have been heretofore given. There are now buried here nearly 3,600 soldiers, most of whom are known, and their names, company and regiment cut into the granite which forms their head-stone. These head-stones form a continuous line of granite blocks, rising nine inches above the ground, and showing a face or width of ten inches on their upper surface. The designer of the monument is JAMES G. BATTERSON, of Hartford, Conn., who furnishes the following description:

The design of the Gettysburgh Monument is adapted for execution either in marble or in granite and bronze, as may be deemed expedient, the material being of course controlled entirely by the amount appropriated. The whole rendering of the design is intended to be purely historical, telling its own story with such simplicity that any discerning mind will readily comprehend its meaning and purpose.

The superstructure is sixty feet high and consists of a massive pedestal twenty-five feet square at the base, and is crowned with a colossal statue representing the "Genius of Liberty." Standing upon a three-quarter globe, she raises with her right hand the victor's wreath of laurel, while with her left she gathers up the folds of our national flag under which the victory has been won.

Projecting from the angles of the pedestal are four buttresses, supporting an equal number of allegorical statues representing respectively, "War," "History," "Peace," and "Plenty."

"War" is personified by a statue of the American Soldier, who, resting from the conflict, relates to History the story of the battle which this monument is intended to commemorate.

"History," in listening attitude, records with stylus and tablet, the achievements of the field, and the names of the honored dead.

"Peace" is symbolized by a statue of the American Mechanic, characterized by appropriate accessories.

"Plenty" is represented by a female figure, with a sheaf of wheat and fruits of the earth, typifying peace and abundance as the soldier's crowning triumph.

The panels of the main die between the statues are to have inscribed upon them such inscriptions as may hereafter be determined.

The main die of the pedestal is octagonal in form, paneled upon each face. The cornice and plinth above are also octagonal, and heavily molded. Upon this plinth rests an octagonal molded base, bearing upon its face, in high relief, the national arms.

The upper die and cap are circular in form, the die being encircled with stars equal in number with the States whose sons contributed their lives as the price of the victory won at Gettysburgh.

It is probable that the statue of "Plenty" will be substituted by one representing "Freedom," typified by the figure of President LINCOLN stretching forth his hand containing the Emancipation Proclamation.

Gettysburgh and its people, on a former occasion, received considerable attention at my hands. This time your correspondent came near receiving considerable attention at the hands of the citizens, of a character not calculated to impress him with the justice of their claims for hospitality and kindness. In other words, it was proposed to resort to lynch law to prove that my statements of two years ago were not correct. But happily the leading and respectable citizens of the place, having the honor of Gettysburgh and a desire to preserve law and order at heart, promptly put down the demonstrations of a few demagogues, and gave your correspondent every opportunity for learning that the claims of the village for hospitality and kindness are not unfounded. Having no desire but to deal justly by all, I must say that notwithstanding the experiences of this occasion, I was able to learn that many of the citizens, on recovering from the paralysis of the battle two years ago, devoted themselves, with self-sacrificing ardor, to the care of the wounded. Some noble women ministered to our men at their own houses, with the shot and shell flying over their heads. The people who acted thus deprecate and condemn as strongly as any one the disreputable conduct heretofore complained of, and are anxious that all should have an opportunity to learn that that class does not constitute the majority of the citizens of Gettysburgh. Personally, the treatment and courtesies extended to me by those with whom I came in contact were of the most cordial and happy character, and convinced not only myself but many other strangers that Gettysburgh has a large population of intelligent, influential and hospitable citizens.

CYMON.

Death of Col. John R. McClanahan.

From the Nashville Union, July 6.

On the morning of the 29th ult., Col. JOHN R. MCCLANAHAN was found in the alley in the rear of the Gayoso House, Memphis. He had some time during the night fallen from the window of his room in the third story of the hotel, and was horribly mangled by the fall. Both arms and both legs were broken, the latter near the knees, his chin crushed, and he was otherwise badly bruised. He was conscious when discovered, and, in the intensity of his agony, begged some one to kill him, and put an end to his sufferings. He died shortly after.

Col. MCCLANAHAN was for many years editor of the Memphis *Appeal*, and, in 1860, a warm supporter of Mr. DOUGLAS for the Presidency. He subsequently supported the rebellion, and, on the approach of the national troops removed with his office to Grenada, Miss. Both he and the *Appeal* became rather notorious, at a later day, for the frequency of their changes of base, and lastly for losing even their base. He returned to Memphis some weeks ago, perfectly satisfied of the blunder he had made in turning against his country. He was a kind, warm-hearted man, a fine scholar and an able writer. Next to the late E. G. EASTMAN, he was the most sagacious and reliable editor connected with the Democratic press of the State of Tennessee. He leaves thousands of friends who will lament his unfortunate death.

CORRECTION.—In the advertisement of Dr. COLTON, of the Dental Association in Cooper Institute, published yesterday, there was a misprint which seriously marred the sense. The sentence "There is *no* wide difference between the effects of laughing-gas and chloroform," should have read "there is *this* wide difference," which the writer at once went on to explain.

People are Dying Daily who might have been saved by the timely use of that life-regenerating vegetable cordial, BIOKRENE. In all cases of debility it recruits and reëstablishes the vital powers. $1 per bottle. Depot, No. 23 Dey-st.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION, may be consulted at his residence, No. 816 BROADWAY.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair
will restore Gray Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR, STRENGTHENS and PROMOTES the growth of the WEAKEST HAIR; stops its falling out in three days; keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; THE BEST HAIR DRESSING EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC; it is recommended and used by the first medical authority. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway. I assure all persons the above preparation will do all that is claimed for it.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Ales.
MACPHERSON & DONALD SMITH,
(Late styled Smith & Brother,)
New-York.
BREWERS OF
EAST INDIA AND BITTER PALE ALES,
FOR CITY AND SOUTHERN USE.
These ales are of improved quality, brewed with great care, pleasant, nutritive and strengthening, and can be relied on for purity.
Brewery, West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

An Appeal to the Governor
of the
STATE OF OHIO.
If you are interested in the welfare of your crippled soldiers, please read the following:
IMPOSITION UPON AN UNFORTUNATE SOLDIER BY A WOODEN-LEG MANUFACTURER.
He advises a second amputation! wherein the poor fellow would run the risk of losing his life, and must suffer for months. Because, forsooth, he could not fit his wooden-leg to the stump, it must be cut off!—the soldier must fit his stump to the wood leg. Read the following:
CAMP DENNISON, Ohio, June 18, 1865.
J. W. Weston:
SIR: You will please send me a pamphlet or circular, giving a description of your metalic legs. I am a veteran, in the prime of life, and wish to procure the best leg going. I lost my leg two inches above the ankle, and Dr. ——, of your city, advises me to have the second amputation. He says the stump is too long. Please address
LEWIS G. CRAIN,
Nelsonville, Athens County, Ohio.
In answer to the above, I wrote to Mr. Crain that I had fitted, can and do fit my metalic artificial leg to stumps off at the ankle.
ARTIFICIAL LEGS.
All persons who have ever worn an artificial leg, and wish to try "WESTON'S PATENT METALIC ARTIFICIAL LEG" can do so on the following terms, viz.: I will fit any one that will come to my office, and they can wear the leg three months. If they wish to return it at the end of that time, they can do so, and I will return them their money, less $30. I have never fitted any one at my office that was not perfectly satisfied.
J. W. WESTON,
Office and salesroom, No. 706 Broadway, New-York.

Second-Hand Safes,
In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Compressed Yeast.—This article, in general use in Europe, has been recently introduced in this country by M. ELLINGER. It makes a lighter, whiter and purer bread than any bakers' or brewers' yeast, while it is wholesome and nutritious. Housekeepers using it once will never use any other in preference. All Grocers sell it.

A Raid.—Now is the time to commence using Dutcher's Lightning Fly-killer and keep the house clear of flies all Summer. Sold by all Druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Invisibly Connected Without Damage; the opening of each window and door instantly telegraphed to your room; what a comfort. E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine,
No. 658 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson, No. 625 Broadway, Lock-stitch Sewing Machine and Button-hole Machine.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 305 Broadway, New-York.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years, with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers, for their children. It relieves the child from pain, corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

Colgate's Honey Soap.
This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.
Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

U. S. Postal Currency—in denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Marsh's Truss Institute, No. 222 Broadway, (Museum Building.)—Trusses, shoulder braces, silk elastic abdominal belts, silk elastic stockings, &c., carefully applied and satisfaction guaranteed.

DIED.

BOUTON.—In this city, after a short illness, Mrs. EMILY J. BOUTON, wife of Edwin H. Bouton, in the 31st year of her age.
The funeral will take place at the house of her father, Ezra Austin, Birmingham, Conn, at 8 o'clock this day, Monday.

BROOKS.—At Paris, France, on Wednesday, June 21, ELIZA BOOLT, wife of Mr. Edward Brooks, of Boston, Mass.

BLONDELL.—On Sunday, July 9, ELIZA F., wife of Chas. Blondell.
Notice will be given of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

BURR.—On Saturday, July 8, MARY BURR, daughter of the late Isaac Burr.
Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 25 University-place, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

BAZZONI.—On Saturday, July 8, ELEANOR BA

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

WANTED AT A PREMIUM.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD SERIES,
Constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery.

JULY, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER

Coupons Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

$10,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED:
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating thes bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
Chartered by act of Legislature,
for the
SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES,
Under special guarantee
and the
RENTING OF SAFES
in its
BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS,
in the
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
No. 146 Broadway,
Corner of Liberty-st.
COUPONS COLLECTED.

The charter confines the business of the company to the safe keeping of valuables, and imposes a personal liability upon the stockholders to an amount equal and additional to the stock held.
Circulars containing rates, &c., can be obtained at the office.

DIRECTORS:
HENRY A. SWIFT, of Henry A. Swift & Co., No. 29 Barclay-st.
COURTLANDT PALMER, No. 54 William-st.
Hon. JAS. R. WHITING, No. 61 Rndson-st.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company.
DAVID OGDEN, No. 63 Wall-st.
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, Tiffany & Co. No. 550 Broadway.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier United States Sub-Treasury, New-York.
A. D. HOPE, Superintendent Central Express Company, and President First National Bank, Somerville, N. J.
J. C. BABCOCK, Cashier Adams Express Company.
GEO. W. McLEAN, Jerome Rigge & Co., No. 48 Exchange-place.
JOHN A. PULLEN, Manager National Express Co.
W. C. SHELDON, Buckley, Sheldon & Co., No. 75 Leonard-st.
FRANCIS H. JENKS,
FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.
FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 94 Broadway and No. 6 Wall-st.,
Dealers in government and other securities. Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 29 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(Signed) I. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bnok of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Tradesmen's National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Tradesmen's National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

THIS BANK HAVING, BY AUTHORITY of the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States, organized as a national bank, its business on and after the 1st of July, 1865, will be conducted under the title of "THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York."

Correspondents and depositors will please note this, and make their checks and indorsements accordingly.

EDWARD HAIGHT, President.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, BROOKLYN CITY securities of the different issues, at highest market price.
T. G. SCHOMBURG,
No. 67 Exchange-place.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have all all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BOSTON, June 29, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR BIDS FOR $6,500,000 WORTH OF THE SCRIP OF THE COMMONWEALTH, KNOWN AS THE "WAR FUND OF 1865."

PAYABLE IN TWENTY YEARS AND REDEEMABLE IN FIVE YEARS AT OPTION OF THE STATE.

UNDER DIRECTION OF THE GOVERNOR AND Council, pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, passed on the first day of April 1865, (Chap. 122,) and an Act passed on the seventeenth day of May, 1865, the undersigned hereby invites Proposals for the purchase of six million five hundred thousand dollars' ($6,500,000) worth of the scrip of Massachusetts, to be designated the "War Fund," as provided for in said act, toward completing the funding of the war debt of the Commonwealth.

The certificates of said scrip will be of the denomination of $500 and $1,000, (at option of bidders,) *payable in lawful money of United States*, with interest warrants (coupons) attached, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. (6 ℘ cent.) per annum, payable at this office, semi-annually, IN COIN, on the first days of March and September, of each year.

Should parties prefer, the scrip purchased may be registered at this office, in which case the certificates will be without conpons, interest being payable at same date and place, and then and there to be duly receipted for.

For the redemption of the principal, a sinking fund is established by the act creating the fund.

Bidders must designate in their bids the class of certificates which they desire, and the number of certificates of each class, if they desire some of each, and whether with conpons, or registered.

The interest of each certificate first payable, that of September, 1865, will be reckoned from the day of payment of the bonds purchased.

Sealed proposals for the whole, or any part of the above scrip will be received at this office, *until the 15th day of July next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, M.*, when they will be opened and awards made to the highest bidders, reserving the right, however, to reject any or all bids. Fractional bids must be either in quarters, halves, or three quarters of one per cent. Said proposals must be accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. (5 ℘ cent.) of the amount bid for, to be accounted for in payment, where bids are accepted or returned to the several unsuccessful bidders, or forfeited if the bidder do not respond to an accepted bid.

The proposals must be inclosed in an envelope to the address of the Treasurer, and MUST *be marked* "PROPOSALS FOR LOAN," to prevent their being opened before the date assigned herein for opening. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified thereof, and payment for the scrip to be made as follows, viz: The whole at option of purchaser for the whole scrip purchased, on the 20th of July next ensuing; or one-half on that day for one-half of the scrip purchased, and the balance on the 20th of August next ensuing, for the remaining half.

Certificates or receipts, will be ready for delivery at time of payment therefor.

Temporary notes held by any parties against the Commonwealth will be received in payment of scrip.

HENRY K. OLIVER, Treasurer.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK OF NEW-YORK on the morning of July 3, 1865:

RESOURCES.

Temporary loan, secured		$58,500 00
Furniture and fixtures		4 000 00
Premiums		3,359 38
Remittances and other cash items		21,847 80
Due from banks and bankers		25,346 49
Due from Treasurer of U. S. for coupons paid		1,816 18
Agricultural scrip on hand		912 50
Revenue stamps on hand		2,317 49
New-York State stocks on hand		363,553 00
U. S. securities with Treasurer of U. S.	$95,000 00	
U. S. securities on hand	282,098 01—377,098 01	
Specie and other lawful money	299,899 00	
State bank notes	3,388 45—303,287 45	
Total		$1,173,340 88

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund and profit and loss	31,256 24
Circulation	30,000 00
Deposits	935,534 64
Due Commissioner of Internal Revenue for stamps	26,250 00
Total	$1,173,340 88

State of New-York, County of New-York.—I, W. G. WHITE, Cashier of the National Currency Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) W. G. WHITE Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of July, 1865.

(Signed) J. J. ANGEVINE, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, MONDAY MORNING, July 3, 1865:

RESOURCES.

		Dr.
Demands loans		$1,763,031 19
Bills discounted		222,775 13—$1,985,806 32
Stocks, bonds, &c. owned par $451,640		460,114 00
Due from banks and bankers		57,227 27
Furniture and fixtures		2,114 79
Expenses		18,537 95
Cash and cash items, viz:		
Checks, &c. for exchange	$2,601,017 05	
Legal tender	565,616 47	
National currency	1,120 00	
Specie	500 75	
Foreign checks and Tellers sundries	68,504 33—	2,640,758 60
Total resources		$5,170,184 85

LIABILITIES. Cr.

Capital stock	$500,000 00
Circulation, (outstanding)	149,500 00
Deposits, (due banks and individuals)	4,509,252 65
Earnings received	21,432 20
Total liabilities	$5,170,184 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—ALFRED A. POST being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is the Cashier of the American National Bank, that the foregoing quarterly report is a correct statement of the affairs of said bank at this date.

ALFRED A. POST, Cashier.

Sworn to before me this 6th day of July, 1865.

FRANCIS B. KEETH, Notary Public,
New-York County.

L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse,
Paris.

Deposits received and letters of credit granted. Americans traveling in Europe can have their letters sent to the above address.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company:—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 10th inst., at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $10,000 of said bonds for the purposes of the sinking fund.

JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, } Trustees.
LOWEL HOLBROOK,

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled An Act Enabling the Banks of this State to Become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a meiority of the Directors, at a meeting held the 22d day of May, 1865, voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Pacific National Bank.

R. RUCK, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chetham National Bank of New-York.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA OIL COMPANY, NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year will take place on TUESDAY, the 25th of July, at the office of the company, where the poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

J. H. KETCHAM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway.—Customers of this company entitled to Certificates of "Profits" for the year 1863 are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of THE UNION PORCELAIN AND PAPER CLAY COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 78 Cedar-st., July 19, 1865.

CHAS. H. BEMAN, Secretary.

SCIOTO COUNTY COUPONS, DUE JULY 1, Will be paid at the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, on the morning of the first MONDAY of July, 1865:

		Dr.
Notes and bills discounted		$2,212,197 87
Suspended debt		
Overdrafts		
Banking-house		50,000 00
Other real estate		
Furniture and fixtures		
Current expenses		
Taxes paid		
Premiums		
Remittances and other cash items		894,485 81
Due from the following National Banks:		
Due from other banks as follows		126,704 28
New-York State Stocks	$30,000	
United States Bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes	801,000	
United States Bonds deposited with United States Treasurer, to secure deposits		
United States Bonds on hand	$260,000—	$1,141,000 00
Other United States securities		
Cash on hand in circulating notes of this Bank		96,000 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks		
Cash on hand in circulating notes of State Banks		
Specie		97,778 50
Other lawful money		697,290 00
Total		$5,314,446 48

CR.

Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000 00
Surplus fund		
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$430,000	
	98	335,000 00
State	238,298	107,298 60
	131,000	
Individual deposits		1,801,965 06
United States deposits		
Dividends unpaid		46,893 00
Due the following National Banks		940,568 44
Due the following State Banks		833,333 19
Discount		
Exchanges		
Interest		
Profit and Loss		180,429 77
Total		$5,314,446 48

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. A. KISSAM.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of July, 1865. W. H. BARKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GROCERS' BANK on SATURDAY, the 24th day of June, 1865:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$818,006 54
Overdrafts	
Due from banks	65,630 41
Due from the directors of the bank	$61,228 50—
Due from brokers	
Real estate	30,000 00
Specie	26,100 00
Cash items, viz.: Checks and bills on other banks	80,089 00
Stocks, promissory notes, United States 7 3-10 notes and indebtedness certificates	105,000 00
Bonds and mortgages	
United States Legal Tender notes	175,846 00
Bills of suspended banks	
Loss and expense account	10,928 87
Total	$1,311,989 82

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$300,000 00
Circulation registered	$3,500 00
Circulation not registered	
Total	$3,500 00
Less notes on hand	142 00— 3,358 00
Profits	81,526 92
Due to banks	43,944 50
Due to individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors	
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York	
Due depositors on demand	882,612 40
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads	136 00
Total	$1,311,629 82

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—EDWARD ROWE, President, and SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of the Grocers' Bank, a banking association, located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 24th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

E. ROWE, President.
SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents the 8th day of July, 1865. B. E. WATSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TRUE Condition of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, a banking association, on the morning of SATURDAY, the 24th day of June, 1865:

RESOURCES.

Bills discounted and loans		$3,873,016 60
Loans to directors	$125,000 00	
Real estate		250,000 00
Stocks and interest, and U. S. certificates		2,011,538 06
Expense account		76,952 29
Overdrafts		1,252 32
Specie		6,000 00
Cash items, bills and checks of city banks		3,135,364 79
Cash items, U. S. Legal Tenders		3,417,000 00
Due from banks		224,711 97
Total		$13,116,776 07

LIABILITIES

Capital stock	$2,000,000 00
Profits	671,845 62
Registered bank notes	$47,350 00
Register red on hand	1,952 00— 45,398 00
Dividends unpaid	14,580 00
Due to banks	855,283 77
Total	$13,116,776 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—CHARLES P. LEVIGNE, President, and WILLIAM R. MERGE, Cashier of said bank, being duly sworn, severally depose and say that they are the President and Cashier aforesaid, and that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of the 24th day of June, inst., (being the day specified in the notice of the quarterly report, out of the Bank Department, next preceding the date of this report,) requiring the same, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, that the said bank is an associated bank, and is located in the First Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, where it has a banking house for the transaction of its business, and that from the 1st day of January, 1865, up to the day of making this report, the business thereof was transacted at such location. C. P. LEVIGNE, President.

W. R. MERGE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn by both deponents, this 7th day of July, 1865, before me. THOS. L. TOMPKINS,
Notary Public, New-York City.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, on the morning of the first MONDAY of July, 1865:

		Dr.
Notes and bills discounted		$[illegible]
Overdrafts		4,[illegible]
Current expenses		4,111 73
Remittances and other cash items, in Exchanges		60,995 78
Due from National Banks		7,147 45
Due from other banks		400 00
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer, to secure circulating notes	$300,000 00	
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure deposits	45,000 00	
U. S. Bonds on hand	5,000 00	
Other U. S. Securities	469,250 00—	819,250 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of this bank	$65 00	
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks	1,710 00	
Cash on hand in circulating notes of State Banks	1,435 00—	3,456 00
Specie		
Other lawful money		365,127 00
Total		$1,321,844 96

Cr.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000 00
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	270,000 00
Individual deposits	553,629 09
United States deposits	95,544 39
Dividends unpaid	150 00
Due National Banks	560,289 62
Profits	42,251 63
Total	$1,321,844 96

State of New-York, County of New-York.—I, CHARLES P. HART, of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES P. HART, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 3d day of July, 1865. F. D. SHERMAN, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, on the morning of the first MONDAY in July, 1865:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,788,614 44
Banking house and lots		300,000 00
Due from banks		425,393 60
New-York State stock		9,000 00
New-York City stock		60,000 00
United States bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S.		4,000,000 00
United States bonds on hand		6,413,000 00
Other United States securities		834,000 00
Cash items—Checks, &c., in exchanges		3,631,377 47
Specie	$972,206 90	
Other lawful money	2,381,803 00—	3,354,014 90
Total		$24,807,400 41

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$10,000,000 00
Surplus	$2,062,607 85	
Profit and loss	731,311 04—	$2,793,918 89
Less dividend payable July 10	500,000 00—	2,293,918 89
Circulating notes outstanding		246,000 00
Individual deposits	$8,139,157 80	
Due to banks and others	3,386,567 05—	11,525,744 85
Due to foreign bankers		264,959 77
Dividends unpaid of late Bank of Commerce in New-York		29,948 60
Dividend just declared, payable July 10		500,000 00
Total		$24,867,400 41

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of National Bank of Commerce in New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 7th day of July, 1865. LESLIE IRVING, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, New-York, on the morning of the first MONDAY of July, 1865:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$8,399,844 75
Current expenses	3,870 61
Taxes paid	1,315 79
Remittances and other cash items	5,010,500 05
Due from National Banks	332,120 33
Due from other banks	6,852 46
United States certificates of indebtedness deposited with United States Treasurer to secure deposits	167,000 00
United States Bonds, deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes	1,604,000 00
United States deposits	300,000 00
United States bonds on hand	1,500,000 00
Other United States securities	3,000,000 00
Cash on hand, notes this bank	83,540 00
Notes of other National Banks	75,000 00
Specie	47,539 25
Other lawful money	4,711,539 16
Total	$25,342,911 42

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$5,000,000 00
Surplus fund	47,368 50
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	1,500,000 00
Individual deposits	8,937,123 62
United States deposits	630,371 35
Dividends unpaid	4,250 00
Due National Banks	8,725,841 55
Due other banks	157,607 39
Discount	79,036 04
Exchange and commission	20,820 78
Interest	244,777 61
Profits and loss	45,583 49
Total	$25,342,911 42

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

SIXTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1865.

At an Election held on the 5th inst., (the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	WM. H. HARBECK,
FRANCIS A. PALMER,	GEO. W. LEUTT,
JAMES BARNES,	JESSE SELIGMAN,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	GEORGE C. PETERS,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	BENJ. M. STILWELL,
JOHN BODINE,	SAMUEL F. WHITING,
JOHN. R. LAWRENCE,	JEDIDIH. MILLER, M. D.,
ISAAC V. BRIGGS,	GEO. GIFFILLAN, M. D.,
JOSHUA SUTTON,	EDW'D C. BADEAU,
JOHN T. BRUCE,	ROBT. KNIGHT,
JEREMIAH V. SPADER.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, FRANCIS P. FURNALD, Esq., was unanimously reelected President and CHARLES BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice-President.

Also, the usual semi-annual DIVIDEND of TEN (10) PER CENT was declared, payable on the 1st of July next, free of Government tax.

JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (5,) and the government tax, will be paid the stockholders of the Irving Bank, payable on and after the 30th day of June.

The transfer-books are closed to that date inclusive.

By order of the board.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-STREET.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th day of July, 1865, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the Government Tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H SLOCUM, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK QUARTZ COMPANY, Nos. 48 AND 50 DUST 20TH-ST., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1865.

FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The trustees have this day declared a dividend of five per Cent. on capital stock of this company, payable to shareholders on and after the 20th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board.

GEO. A. MAYHEW, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared an additional dividend of three per cent., free of government tax, out of the profits of the current three months, payable on and after MONDAY, July 3.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 3d July, inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY,
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING, No. 7, NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 8.—AT A MEETING OF THE Trustees of this company, held THIS DAY, a dividend of three per cent. on the par value $2 of the stock was made, payable July 20. Transfer books close 15th inst., and open 21st.

A. M. WOOD, President.

W. H. HARRISON, Secretary pro tem.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, June 16, 1865.—Dividend.—The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) and an extra dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) free of government tax, payable on first Monday of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 19 until July 7.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 42D-ST. AND 4TH-AV., TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 1, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR DOLLARS PER share (free from government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on and after MONDAY, the 10th inst. The transfer-books will close this day at 3 P. M., to open on the 17th inst.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST SEMI-annual Dividend of Twelve (12) Per Cent. and Government tax, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 21 day of July inst. By order of the board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICES OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 25 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of Income tax.

DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 16 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this Institution have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, on and after MONDAY, July 17. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. and the usual semi-annual tax. Books will be closed from the 1st to the 3d of July, inclusive.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven per cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., (free from government tax,) payable on and after the 10th inst.

WILLIAM E. HOXIE, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—The President and directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from government tax, for the current six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Thursday, July 6.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

PRENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YOR

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT MILTON, N. Y.—A VERY desirable country residence, consisting of large and commodious house, with large piazza, barn, stable and other outbuildings, and about 14 acres under cultivation, and laid out in lawn, garden, &c.; abundance of fruits. This is one of the best places offered for sale between New-York and Albany for the price, which is $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN MOTT HAVEN, A TWO-STORY house with a ¼ acre of ground handsomely laid out in a garden; a great variety of fruit trees, grape vines, and shrubs; a small barn and other outbuildings, situated in Concord-street, first house from 3d-av. Can be seen at any time. Inquire on the premises, or of LANE-HART & BARTLE, No. 238 Washington-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—R. S. LIVINGSTON offers for sale his country seat, situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenary and fine old shade-trees. For particulars see the New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKY, banker, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 250 ACRES, IN Litchfield County, Conn., one-half mile from a railroad station, four hours from New-York City; house two-story brick, 40x46, with extension 24x36; three barns, stables and other outbuildings; all nearly new; fruit in abundance. Price $7,000. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND, beautifully located on the Shell road, leading from Astoria to Newtown, L. I.; is a desirable location for a residence. Also, four lots in the city of Brooklyn, E. D., situated on the southeast corner of 1st and 10th sts., and three lots on north 10th-st., near 1st-st. The above property is for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Inquire of S. D. CLARK, Greenpoint, Greenpoint-av.

FOR SALE OR RENT—IN ROCKLAND County, on the Northern Naw-Jersey Railroad, a mile and a half from the Nannet Station, a neat place of ten acres, all under cultivation, with house and barn nearly new; house has nine rooms, and is well finished; price $3,300. Inquire at No. 88 Liberty-st., np stairs.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, three new brick houses, (of a block of six,) three-story basement and sub-cellar, complete, with all the modern improvements: location 33d-street, between 3d and 4th-avs., one of the most pleasant on tha island. Terms easy. Inquire of GEO. W. BEALE, Nos. 169 and 170 Fulton-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 52 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—A splendid farm of 420 acres in Warwick Valley, four miles from the Town of Warwick; this is one of the best farms in the State. Apply to J. ELLIOT CODDET, 57 White-st., New-York, between the hours of 10 and 12.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—One hundred lots, between 95th and 97th sts., 4th and 5th avs. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A SMALL HOUSE, WITH tha modern improvements of gas, water, &c., wanted in a good neighborhood for a family of three persons; either in this city or Brooklyn. Will be taken on a lease of one or three years, if the rent does not exceed $800 per annum. Address P. R. A., Station D.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE SEVERAL FIRST-class residences in desirable locations; Murray Hill preferred. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HOME WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN gentleman with a private family, where he can give piano lessons to children in compensation for board; best of references given. Address J. V. H., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN JERSEY CITY OR Hoboken, for a gentleman and his wife, with a private family. Terms not to exceed $13 per week. Address J. H., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 158 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

FIRT-CLASS BOARD AND ACCOMMODATIONS can be obtained two hours and a half ride from the city on the Erie Railway, by applying to Mrs. M. S. READ, Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.

MANSION HOUSE BROOKLYN—A FEW very desirable rooms have just been vacated in this hotel.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen, with location most desirable. Apply at No. 8 West 41st-st., near 6th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE, L. I.—THE subscriber's residence at Meadowside, is now open for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm-house, well shaded, situated near the salt water, with bathing, &c., on the premises. Location healthy, surrounded by shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages; stage to steamer. Inquire of E. B. FRANKLIN, No. 20 West-st., or address at Locust Valley, L. I., CHAS. E. FEEKS.

A FEW SELECT FAMILIES CAN OBTAIN Summer board at Claverack, N. Y.; beautiful location, extensive grounds and shaded walks; large number of well furnished rooms; assembly room 60 by 50 feet; plenty of fruit and luxuries of the country. Boats leave New-York every morning and evening; connect at Hudson with cars to Claverack, four miles. Address Prof. S. T. FROST, Claverack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES DESIRING board for the Summer, can be accommodated at a farm-house pleasantly situated along a river, six miles from Long Branch, where there is good fishing, bathing and sailing; terms, $9 a week for adults; children and servants half-price. For particulars, address M. L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J., or apply at No. 18 LeRoy-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT HASTINGS, ON THE Hudson. Barnard House, one hour by rail or boat. No Summer resort having greater attractions. Terms reasonable. First-class table. Apply, between 10 and 3, to B. BARNARD, No. 67 Walker-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLLINS HOUSE,
GREAT BARRINGTON, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.

Tha house is delightfully situated just out of the village, commanding a magnificent panoramic view of this picturesque and healthy region. It is built with all the modern improvements, with spacious rooms and particular regard to health and comfort. It is surrounded by ample grounds, and a running spring of beautiful, soft water is carried throughout the building. Hot, cold and shower baths always in readiness, free to the guests of the house. Carriage and saddle horses and stabling in connection with the establishment.

This select family hotel is located on the Housatonic Railroad, and the cars will stop at the platform at the house for the accommodation of passengers whenever desired. Bills payable weekly.

C. S. MARSH, Proprietor.

ALLEGHANY HOUSE.

Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors; terms $2 per day; rooms can be engaged for the season.

LIPPINCOTT & WOOLEY, Proprietors.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—The most desirable watering-place in the vicinity of the metropolis. To parties whose pursuits call them daily to New-York, this house offers superior inducements for a Summer home. Commodious steamboats leave Pier No. 2 North River at 9:30 A. M., 2:15, 4:30, and 5 o'clock P. M.; from Dey-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., ten times a day. Time from New-York to Bergen Point, 35 minutes.

WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT, L. I.—Now open. It is very pleasantly situated on the extrema east of the north point of Long Island, fronting both the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a moment's walk to the water; splendid sea-bathing; driving, sailing and fishing unexcelled. Leave from James-slip to Greenport; thence by stage to the house. Send for circular.

M. B. PARSONS & CO., Proprietors.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests; visitors will find at all times an authorized agent with badge at the Catskill steamboat landing and Catskill station, Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. A telegraph line connecting with all parts of the country has recently been er ctad.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
This favorite hotel will open for the season,
JUNE 20TH, INST.
Address COOPER & LAIRD, Proprietors.

AT CLIFFWOOD HOTEL, ON THE SEAshore, 1½ hours from New-York, by steamboat, fine groves, lime, safe sea bathing, fishing, sailing, beautiful scenery and good table, $7 to $12 per week. Apply at No. 176 Bleecker-st.

THE PEGONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL DE LA, PLACE DU PALAIS ROYAL, No. 170 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, CHAPUS, Proprietor. The attention of the American travelling public is particularly invited to this hotel, as offering special inducements for their patronage. Its position in the Rue de Rivoli, opposite the Palace of the Louvre, and central to the principal theatres, the opera, omnibus lines, and coaches, renders it most eligible for those visiting Paris, for either business or pleasure. The American can here find the comforts and conveniences of an American first-class hotel, for the reasonable consideration of 15 francs ($3, including wine) per day, with no charge for extras, so universal in European hotels, and so especially annoying to the American traveler. Arrangements may be made in advance, by letter or otherwise. For further particulars, address C. W. TROW, City Directory office, No. 9 Green-st., New-York, where a view of the hotel may be seen.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle a manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY PAPER AND ACCOUNT Books of every kind at lowest prices. Orders receive prompt attention.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Job Printers, Stationers, &c., No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Kays' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by tha trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No, 40 Park-row.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, A three-story and basement brown-stone house, with modern improvements, in Second-place, between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn; rent $1,600. Inquire at MOORE'S real estate office, corner of Degraw and Clinton sts., South Brooklyn.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
6 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—AT RYE—A FURNISHED RESIDENCE, containing twelve rooms, situated near the Sound, and half a mile from Portchester depot; good garden and stable; the use of a horse, wagon and harness, and also a cow are inclnded; rent $150 per month. Apply to G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st.

SEVEN FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET, at Yonkers, in good localities, from ½ to 2½ acres; rents from $80 to $350 per month; also, board for two persons. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 69 Wall-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 11 West 38th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Circulars can be obtained at her residance. References—Bishop Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. M. Fillmore, Hon. W. H. Seward, Gen. Dix, Hon. W. Hunt, Hon. George Folsom, Dr. H. Webster, H. A. Smythe, Esq., Hon. E. Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Hon. Ira Harris, Gov. J. Y. Smith, &c.

PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE—NO. 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.—Book-keeping, writing and arithmatic for actual business, taught by VOGELDORFF, a practical book-keeper, experienced teacher and recent member of a wholesale house. You are guaranteed, in one practical course, to become proficient for the counting-room and command a good salary.

A T NO. 609 BROADWAY—DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY will remain open day and evening, all Summer. Gentlemen and boys can have private lessons without extra charge, in rapid business writing, practical bookkeeping, arithmetic, &c., and be practically qualified for any business.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

TEACHERS.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD, experienced in teaching, Mr. J. T. BIXBY, wishes to travel or go into the country with a family for the rest of the Summer, as private tutor. He respectfully refers to the following of his former patrons: F. H. Walcott, Esq.; Chas. E. Butler, Esq.; Peter Kemble, Esq.; Mrs. Lewis Livingston, Douglas Robinson. Mr. Bixby's address is North Orange, N. J.

TEACHERS WANTED—THROUGHOUT the country for supplying schools and academies with principals and assistants. N. B.—Address all applications for teachers to the NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 486 Broadway, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEment as governess; her testimonials are unexceptionable, and expectations as to salary moderate. Address E. B. E., care of Rev. R. Hoyt, 54th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY AS teacher of the English branches, Latin, German, French and music. Address S., Box No. 17 New-Brunswick, N. J.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

A new and wonderful discovery, Dr. J. O. DIXON'S CANCER ANTIDOTE, which has already proved, in over five hundred cases, to be the most successful treatment for cancer that has ever been used by man. The method of treatment is indeed simple. This terrible disease is entirely removed in a solid mass, without the use of the knife, loss of blood, producing of pain, caustic burning, or affecting the sound parts. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; No. 726 Broadway; J. C. DIXON, M. D.

CANCER.

TUMOR, SCROFULA. A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should ecbat public confidence. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M.

JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, M. D.,
No. 461 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 196 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 196 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. M. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince a lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., leaving a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Stricture of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, a member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy: price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 50 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of nur most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when all other treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,400	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,400	.....
ERIN	3,316	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, July 8
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, July 15
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, July 29
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,224 tons	950-horse power
EUROPE	3,224 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
EUROPE.....FRIDAY.....July 21
LAFAYETTE.....FRIDAY.....Aug. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having tha value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly; carrying the United States Mails.

KANGAROO.....WEDNESDAY.....July 12
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....July 15
CITY OF LIMERICK.....WEDNESDAY.....July 19
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....July 22

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by tha mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43, North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
July 17—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The splendid British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail, as above, from Pier No. 7, North River, on TUESDAY, July 18, to be followed by the steamship BELLONA.

For passage, at lowest rates, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For Freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 2 Broadway.

The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on July 20.

ANCHOR LINE.—STEAMER TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and the IRISH PORTS.
"BRITANNIA," SATURDAY, July 15,
at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 2, North River.
Cabin, $80 and $70. Steerage, $30; in Currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

Freight reduced to 15 cents per foot.
Passage, first class, $40; second class, $30.
Steerage, $20.

STAR LINE.
Regular weekly United States mail line.
The first-class steamship
AMERICA,
CAPT. ——, Commander,
Will commence taking freight on WEDNESDAY MORNING, and positively sail on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 o'clock, from foot of Canal-st., North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOODIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
The NEVADA will follow SATURDAY, July 22.
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
FREIGHTS GREATLY REDUCED.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
ZODIAC,
BULKLEY, Commander,
will sail as above, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, July 13.
For freight or passage, low rates as may offer, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GRINNELL.
The CHASE will succeed, and sail on THURSDAY, July 20.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The first-class steamship
COMMANDER,
Capt. TERRY,
will be despatched from Pier No. 14, East River, on THURSDAY, July 13, promptly at 3 o'clock.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The fine United States Mail steamship
LODONA,
WM. R. HOYEY, Commander,
Will leave pier No. 21 North River, on WEDNESDAY, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
Freight and passengers taken at reduced rates.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, Agents,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The FUNG SHUEY will follow SATURDAY, July 22.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—The CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, will dispatch on the 20th of every month at noon, from pier No. 29, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, at lower rates of passage than any other line. For particulars apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.
N. B.—Two new steamers, the NICARAGUA and LEONE, building for this Company, are nearly complete, and the line will shortly be run every 20 days, which we hope will enable us to offer sufficient accommodation to the great demand for passage by this favorite line, well known to all old Californians for care and attention to the comfort of its passengers.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND—Delivering goods at the wharf at Richmond and avoiding lighterage.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
The HATTERAS will leave as above every Saturday. Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CUBA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CUBA, T. COOL, Commander, will sail from the company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 8 o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 26th instant. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR, L. C. WIMPENNY, Commander, will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, July 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 45, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
The MARIPOSA will follow on Saturday, July 15.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship
EUTERPE,
will sail from pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, NO. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers, issued by A. C. WILMARTH, Room No. 28.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,
BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,
From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Matropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG,
SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express;) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from Wells River) and Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal through without stop at 5:30 A. M.

Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) at 8 A. M.

Leave New-York from 27th-st., at 3, or 6 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25 East River, at 3:15 P. M.; lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (via stage from Littleton,) Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) and Montreal same evening.

For maps and particulars, see "Appleton's Railway Guide."

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad; sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,

from Pier 3, N. R., daily at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.

From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55,

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Formal Reception of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York Regiment — Splendid Collation — Good Speeches and Singing—Interesting News to Those Awaiting the Paymaster—Bounties—Notice to the One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment—No Fresh Arrivals Yesterday.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment of New-York, familiarly known as the "Monitor Regiment," and of whose arrival a brief notice appeared in THE TIMES of Saturday, was given a formal, yet hearty welcome by the friends of the regiment, at the armory of the Seventh Regiment, Saturday afternoon. Good speeches, a splendid dinner and fine singing and music comprised the interesting exercises of the day, which were as may be supposed, a perfect success.

The spacious armory or drill room, over Tompkins' Market, was neatly laid ont with four long tables, lengthwise, and one placed across the room at the head of the others. These tables appeared to good advantage, with their nice white covers, glistening glasses, and shining plates and dishes. Along the walls stood the stacks of muskets carried by the members of the regiment through many a hot battle and wearisome march. The dinner, or collation, was gotten up by Mr. ISAAC HALL, No. 768 Third-avenue, at the direction of a committee appointed by the numerous friends of the regiment, and consisted of sandwiches in every known variety, bread and butter, and cold meats in all the various styles. Several barrels of delicious iced lemonade and any quantity of ice cream, with cakes and tarts in abundance.

At 4 o'clock the regiment was marched in and the men took up position along the different tables, eager and well-prepared for the attack soon to commence. The Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Hon. D. S. Coddington, J. W. Farr, Geo. W. Beale, W. J. Valentine, W. H. Christie, A. L. Northrup, W. Wade, S. S. Palmer, R. S. Cole, Isaac Hall, Rufus S. King, Capt. W. Howland and D. Jacobus soon got matters in working shape, and with the help of thirty sable waiters and the kind assistance of several lady friends the tables were declared ready. Then grace having been said, the gallant "monitors" fell to with a will. During the progress of the dinner the band of the Seventh Regiment discoursed excellent music as the boys of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh investigated the mysteries of the "spread." We need not say that they enjoyed the kind treat thus provided, as having just arrived in a government transport from Charleston, the contrast between the fare on board ship, and the groaning board before them, must have been great.

After dinner, and when the clatter of crockery and the jingling of glass-ware had ceased, the returning song written by Mrs. LYDIA BAXTER, expressly for the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment, was sung by Mr. RUSSELL, leader of the Thirteenth-street Church, assisted by a host of willing amateur voices.

RUFUS ALLEN, Esq., then came forward and gave utterance to a few words of welcome to the regiment, in which he referred to the history of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh, and of its varied and extensive field of duty and of service.

Rev. Mr. ARMITAGE and Dr. BURCHARD also addressed the gathering of veterans and home friends with good effect and amid great applause. The cheering of the brave boys in the army blue was quite a feature, and the appearance of the command was very fine. Their uniforms were all good and new, and the equipments were in the most perfect order. The proceedings at length broke up about 6 o'clock, when everybody departed more than satisfied at the great success obtained and the kindly feelings expressed.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment was raised under the three-year call of 1862. It was recruited in about two months by Gen. W. GURNEY, formerly Captain in the Sixty-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers. A large part of the regiment is from Long Island, the remainder mostly from New-York City. It was mustered into the United States service at Staten Island, on the 8th of September, 1862, and two days later left for Washington, when it was assigned to the defences of Washington, under Gen. HEINTZELMAN, Gen. ABERCROMBIE commanding the division, and Col. GURNEY the brigade.

In April, 1863, the brigade was transferred to the defences of Suffolk, Va., under Gen. PECK, and in July the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh joined the Eleventh Corps at Boonesboro, Md., and continued with it to Warrenton Junction, fighting with marked success at Gettysburg. It marched at Alexandria, August 8, and proceeded to South Carolina, landing on Folly Island, Aug. 14. It remained in front of Charleston till Oct. 31, when it removed to Beaufort. On the 29th November it joined the expedition against the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, under Gens. POTTER and HATCH. The regiment took a very prominent part in the battle of Honey Hill, near Grahamsville, S. C., on the 30th of November, 1864, and in the engagements of Boyd's Neck, 3d and 11th of December, 1864, at Devaux Neck, 6. Gen. GILLMORE in the skirmish of the 29th of December, at the same place. The coast division, of which it formed a part, performed very important service as a corps of occupation for Gen. SHERMAN, in his movements around Savannah and Charleston. Reaching Charleston a few days after its evacuation, the regiment remained there, by order of Gen. SHERMAN, for provost duty, remaining in command of the city for a short time after the regiment coming North to be mustered out.

The regiment went out about one thousand strong, with its full complement of officers. It returns with twenty-six officers and five hundred and thirty men.

The following is a list of the commissioned officers of the regiment:

Field and Staff.—Colonel, W. GURNEY, Brevet Brigadier-General; Lieutenant-Colonel, Edward H. Little; Major, Frank E. Smith; Surgeon, George M. Cutter, M. D.; Assistant Surgeon, Charles B. Dayton, M. D.; Chaplain, Samuel B. Willis; Adjutant, First Lieut. Garret V. Lafou; Quartermaster, First Lieut. Wm. H. Judge.

Line Officers.—Co. A—Captain, John L. Little; First Lieutenant, George Prouty. Co. B—Captain, Edward M. Schamiler; First Lieutenant, Hemsden Waldron. Co. C—Captain, Alonzo W. Fieb; First Lieutenant Augustus S. Bodine. Co. D—Captain, W. N. Conant. Co. E—First Lieutenant, Geo. S. Sammis. Co. F—Captain, H. James Weston. Co. G—Captain, Edmund S. Henry; First Lieutenant, John J. Abercrombie, Jr. Co. H—Captain, James F. Haviland; First Lieutenant, George J. Collins. Co. I—Captain, Richard Allison; Second Lieutenant, John J. Redgrave. Co. K—Captain, Hewlett J. Long; Second Lieutenant, Wm. B. Eaton.

PAYING OFF TROOPS.

The Sixth, Eighth and Seventy-first Regiment Armories, over Centre Market, now used by the New-York State Agency for the accommodation of returned soldiers, was Saturday thronged by the First and Fifteenth Regiments of New-York Engineers, and other detached and discharged commands. The great attraction to so many of our brave soldiers was the long-anticipated visit of the Paymaster. While upon this subject, we would earnestly advise soldiers awaiting final payment in the city to report at once, and so secure their back pay and bounties. The large number of soldiers now in the city, lounging about our streets, would make it appear as though they had no other course to pursue. Boys, step up and report at once, and resume the dress of the citizen, now that you no longer are soldiers. A good soldier and steady citizen never lounges about the street.

BOUNTIES.

For the benefit of returned soldiers, we would say that $50 State bounty is now being paid by Brig.-Gen. S. E. MARVIN, Paymaster-General at Albany, and Col. C. W. DARLING, A. A. Paymaster-General at New-York, to discharged soldiers entitled to bounty by reason of having enlisted and been credited to the State between July 17, 1862, (in regiments numbering over 105,) and Sept. 6, 1862.

In regiments numbering under 105, the bounty ceased Sept. 30, 1862. The State bounty of $75 commenced Nov. 2, 1862, and ceased March 31, 1864.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND NEW-YORK.

The following general order is published for the information of the members of the One Hundred and Thirty-second New-York:

NEW-YORK CITY, June 8, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 29.—I. The One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers, will assemble at the Battery Barracks at precisely 7 o'clock A. M., Monday, the 10th inst., for the purpose of proceeding to Hart's Island, for muster-out and final payment.

Officers and men will appear fully armed and equipped, except such men as have bought their arms; they, however must appear in full uniform.

By order of Col. J. P. CLASSEN,
Commanding Regiment.

JNO. N. LOGEN, First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

There were no arrivals of returned troops yesterday, and none telegraphed as on the road. To-day several commands are expected, as well as others by transport from the coast.

Coroners' Inquests.

BY CORONER WILDEY—UNNATURAL CONDUCT OF A MOTHER.

On the 4th inst. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest at Mrs. LOUISA R. HULL'S, No. 322 West Thirty-sixth-street, over the remains of LUCY M. FOOT, a maid of 37, who died at Mrs. HULL'S on the 3d, of consumption. Miss FOOT, who was a sewing-woman, had been quite ill nearly a year, and having exhausted her means, she went to Bellevue Hospital about three months ago, but was taken thence and given a home by Mrs. HULL. Subsequent to the inquest, ascertaining that Miss FOOT'S mother lived in Boston, Coroner WILDEY telegraphed to her, and received from the Boston office the reply that "hereafter all telegrams must be prepaid, or they cannot be received." The mother came to this city, and went to see her daughter's remains at Mrs. HULL'S; but, ascertaining that there were no effects, she posted back to Massachusetts, leaving her daughter to be buried in Potter's Field. This, however, Mrs. HULL would not permit; and, interesting herself, she induced Mr. JONES STOLTS, of No. 237 Bowery, undertaker, to supply a coffin, and Mr. J. T. YOUNG to furnish a hearse, and the attachés of the Coroner's office made up a purse to cover the expense of opening a grave, and buried the deceased at Union Hill Cemetery on Saturday afternoon.

ACCIDENTALLY FELL FROM A WINDOW.

Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, Saturday, over the body of SUSAN FOX, a child of 30 months, who on Friday, while playing with other children, accidentally fell from a window at No. 256 East Tenth-street, and was killed.

BY CORONER GOVER—FATAL ACCIDENT IN A BREWERY.

On Friday afternoon, the shaft of an elevator in Messrs. KOEHLER & BROTHERS' brewery, in First-avenue, near Thirtieth-street, and FREDERICK GENDRICH and BERNARD ROUPP, employes in the brewery, who were on the elevator, fell therefrom to the cellar, and were almost instantly killed. There was no unusual weight on the elevator at the time of the accident. The jury, after careful scrutiny, rendered a verdict that the accident was caused by the twisting of the shaft of a drum whereon the rope was wound. Both of the deceased were natives of Germany. GENDRICK was 34 years of age, and ROUPP 35.

Col. Baker, the Government Detective, in Trouble.

FORTY SUITS AGAINST HIM FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT, ETC.

A series of suits, some forty in all, are, it is said, shortly to be brought against Col. L. C. BAKER, Chief of the Government Detective Force, for alleged false imprisonment and assault and battery.

Nearly all the suits are based upon the actions of Col. BAKER in securing the arrest of about five hundred alleged bounty-jumpers, on the 11th of March last, in Hoboken. A number of affidavits have already been taken, and more are being prepared. The following are abstracts of the most important:

JAMES LEE'S AFFIDAVIT.

The first deposition in the list is that of James Lee, who swears that in the early part of February, 1865, he was a recruiting-broker, and was sent for by Col. Baker, at the Astor House. On his arrival all his valuables were taken from him by Col. Baker, and he was sent to the Old Capitol Prison. While in prison, a well-known Republican lawyer waited on him and told him he could be got out for $5,000. After some demur, he gave a check for $4,000, and, after some delay, was released, without knowing why he was arrested or the charge against him.

JOHN DEVLIN'S AFFIDAVIT.

John Devlin swears to having been arrested, and paying $1,700 before he could be released; that he never knew the charges against him; all his money and valuables were seized by Col. Baker, who, it is alleged, delivered them to the same lawyer.

SIMON BURNS' AFFIDAVIT.

Simon Burns swears to having been arrested and imprisoned without a cause, and only to gratify the malice of Theo. Allen, a friend of Col. Baker, and that no charges were ever preferred against him.

MICHAEL MANAHAN'S AFFIDAVIT.

Michael Manahan testified to being arrested by order of Col. Baker, taken before Marcus C. Stanley, who was in charge of the office, and after his money and valuables were taken from him, he was sent to the Old Capitol Prison; while in prison, he was waited on by James Hughes, of the firm of Peter Reilly & Co., and advised to give certain information; on depouent saying he knew nothing, Marcus C. Stanley said, loud enough for him to hear, "Well, it will be his own fault if he goes up;" a few days after, by the same process as in Lee's case, he was released on paying $500; in a consultation with Stanley, it is alleged he informed deponent that unless Lee paid up, he would be sent to the Dry Tortugas.

FRANCIS DEVLIN'S AFFIDAVIT.

Francis Devlin testified that he went to Washington to see his brother John, who was under arrest; that Col. Baker locked him up, and it cost him $500 to get released.

WILLIAM C. LANDAN'S AFFIDAVIT.

William C. Landan, late book-keeper of the firm of Peter Riley & Co., recruiting agents, testified that at the request of Theodore Allen, one of the firm, he went to see the Mayor of Jersey City in March last, to see about getting the firm to raise the quota of Jersey City; the Mayor agreed to pay for 150 men, Col. Baker saying that what he did with Riley & Co. would be all right; he paid the firm $125,000 for the men; on the 10th of March, 168 men were enlisted in Hoboken to the credit of Jersey City, but after they were arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette by order of Col. Baker. Not one of these men were paid any bounty. A few days after, the affidavit charges the sum of $120,000 was divided in Marcus Cicero Stanley's office in four equal parcels—one to Peter Riley, one to James Hughes, one to Theodore Allen, and one to Mr. Stanley. Mr. Landan says "Stanley was a confidential man between Baker and Allen, obtaining and imparting information from one to the other." He further says $54,000 of the money paid by Mayor Cleveland was reserved by Col. Iges to pay legitimate recruits. Allen & Co., offered him $10,000 to pay it over to them, which he declined to do unless ordered by the War Department. Allen and Stanley then wrote to Gen. Fry, and in response a telegram was received directing the money to be paid to them. Upon advice, Col. Iges paid over the money to Allen & Co., who, as deponent believes, gave part to Stanley.

To his affidavit Mr. Landan annexes a schedule, which he claims, showing that the amount of $212,053 80 had been received in a few months by Riley & Co. by recruiting frauds.

AFFIDAVIT OF JOHN EAGAN AND FORTY OTHERS.

Then follows the affidavit of John Eagan and some forty others, who testified that they went to Hoboken to enlist in good faith, having never been in the army before; they were arrested, all valuables taken from them and sent to Fort Lafayette by Col. Baker. In a few weeks they were released, though they never knew the charges against them.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

A RACY ARREST.

Notwithstanding the vigilance with which the police watch the dwellings of citizens who are absent, the burglars now and then contrive to enter these houses; but they have not, thus far this season, completed a single burglary therein. They usually undertake these jobs by daylight. On Friday afternoon a citizen discovered two young burglars in Mr. A. W. LOWERRE'S dwelling, at No. 123 West Thirteenth-street, and Sergeant SMITH and patrolmen WASHBURNE, LOONEY and BURKE, having been summoned, entered the house to capture the thieves; but they fled up through the scuttle to the roof of another house, nearly half a block distant, which they entered, also through the scuttle, having forced the same with a jimmy. The officers pursued the fellows to the cellar of this house, (Mr. WM. L. SKINMORE'S,) and thence to the coal-hole, where the capture was made, not, however, without a severe fight with the burglars. The prisoners, on being taken before Justice DODGE, rendered their names as EDWARD COSTELLO and JOHN DAVIS, and stated their age as 17 and 23 years respectively. They were committed for trial. Both of the houses which they entered were vacant, the families having gone in the country for the Summer. The burglars had a complete set of tools for housebreaking, and in Mr. LOWERRE'S parlors and basement they had broken open the safe, taken up all the carpets, and packed and made ready for removal upward of $5,000 worth of wearing apparel, household furniture and trinkets.

ALLEGED HIGHWAYMAN ARRESTED.

PATRICK FUREY, upholsterer, was apprehended by Patrolman WARING, of the Sixteenth Ward, and Mr. DANIEL CROWLEY, of No. 95 Tenth-avenue, appeared as complainant, and alleged that at a late hour on Friday night, as he was passing through Sixteenth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, he was accosted by FUREY, EDWARD MURPHY, JOSEPH DEVELIN and others. FUREY and DEVELIN walked alongside CROWLEY a few steps, when suddenly DEVELIN turned upon the complainant and struck him a violent blow in the face, knocking him down. The party then assaulted, beat and kicked him, and stole $300 from his pantaloons pocket. After robbing him they fled. The accused was committed without bail.

GARROTING.

Late on Saturday night Mr. DAVID COWIE, of No. 418 Third-avenue, was garroted and robbed by a gang of outlaws whom he encountered in Twenty-sixth-street, near Seventh-avenue. The banditti fled after committing the robbery, but were pursued by their victim, and one of the gang turned and struck him to the pavement. His shouts, however, had been heard by Policemen DWYER and GOWAN, and they, pursuing the fugitives, captured GEORGE MEYER and JAMES TYMAN, and found on their persons a phial of chloroform and a pair of burglars' nippers. Justice DODGE, declining to accept bail for the prisoners, committed them for trial at General Sessions.

HOMICIDAL ASSAULT.

MINOR HORTON and NICHOLAS MCCLUSKEY, youths of about 12 years, fought near their parents' dwelling, at No. 434 West Thirty-fifth-street, on Saturday evening, and HORTON stabbed MCCLUSKEY in the breast, with a scrap of heavy wire, inflicting a serious wound. Policeman MURRAY, of the Twentieth Ward, apprehended the young ruffian, and Justice DODGE committed him to await the event.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

Officer CARNIN, of the Brooklyn Detective Police, arrested JOHN A. WEIR, a former book-keeper and cashier in the employ of Messrs. PRIME, STONE & HALLOCK, of the *Journal of Commerce*, on charge of absconding, on the 2d of May last, with $968 56 belonging to his employers. The prisoner was held for examination.

ROBBED BY A FRIEND.

On the night of the 29th ult., PATRICK WELSH and MARTIN MCGRATH, of Yonkers, took lodgings at LEONARD VOOK'S, No. 32 Howard-street, and on the following morning MCGRATH missed his money. He informed VOOK of his misfortune, and after a parley that person gave him a $50 bank-note, which he recognized. VOOK then said that WELSH also had $50 of MCGRATH'S money. WELSH and VOOK were committed for trial.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

PUNISHED FOR CARELESS DRIVING.

AUGUST KOERNER, of No. 202 Union-avenue, Brooklyn, having been heedlessly run down by MICHAEL MULHEARN, at the intersection of Lewis and Stanton-streets, caused the arrest of that person, and the prisoner was required to give $500 bail to appear for trial at the Court of Special Sessions.

Proceedings of the Industrious Freebooters.

Several chevaliers d'industrie entered the new church in Sixth-avenue, corner of Fifteenth-street, at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, but the appearance of Policeman GILPIN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, disturbed them in their devotions, and they made hasty exit....Several thieves forced a rear window at No. 351 Canal-street, early yesterday morning, and stole an overcoat and a quantity of plated ware from Mr. GEORGE W. TOOKER'S crockery store....Another gang attempted to enter an unoccupied dwelling at No. 146 West Sixteenth-street, at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, but were frightened from the spot by Officer BAKER, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police.

The Mayor's Office.

CAPT. BRACKETT OBTAINS A DECISION CONCERNING SPECIAL HACKMEN.

Mr. GEORGE S. TURNBULL, of Boston, employed THOMAS BARTON, hackman, to drive him from University-place and Thirteenth-street to Pier No. 28, North River, on Friday evening, and on reaching the pier was required to pay $2. Understanding nine shillings to be the legal fare, he appealed to Policeman KANNEALLY, and that officer informed him that his impression was correct; but the hackman insisted that Mr. TURNBULL should pay $2, and he did so under protest, and, causing the arrest of the driver, went with him to the City Hall. The hackman, who had acted under the orders of his employers, Messrs. BYERSON & BROWN, thought that he had violated no law, his being a special hack, and as such exempt from the restrictions which the corporation ordinances place upon ordinary backs. To test the question, Mr. TURNBULL consented, at the request of Capt. BRACKETT, to wait over to Saturday and enter complaint before the Mayor, and that official, on Saturday morning, ruled that BARTON had no right to charge more than nine shillings; but as he had not intended to defraud Mr. TURNBULL, the Mayor imposed no fine, and merely required the hackman to return the seven shillings overcharge. Capt. BRACKETT desires special hackmen to note this decision and hereafter keep out of difficulty.

NAVAL.

The East India Squadron.

THE HARTFORD TO BE THE FLAG-SHIP—COMMODORE H. H. BELL TO COMMAND THE SQUADRON.

The close of the rebellion and the withdrawal of our blockading squadron now enables the Navy Department to send abroad to the various foreign stations ships adapted to such service, and in the course of a few months our flag and pennant will be displayed on every coast, and the waters of all oceans will be ploughed by the keels of our gallant, trim and speedy cruisers. The Mediterranean Squadron has ere this entered the Straits, and again we are represented along the shores of Italy, France, Spain and Turkey.

The East India Squadron has in months past been represented by the sailing sloop *Jamestown*, Capt. CICERO PRICE, and the steam sloop *Wyoming*, Commander D. D. MCDOUGAL; and these two little vessels nobly sustained our national and naval character, as witnessed in the conflict between the latter vessel and the proud and insolent Japanese in the harbor of Simonoski on the 16th of June, 1863.

It is now proposed to make the East India Squadron in point of numbers and effectiveness, all that the demands of national greatness and the necessities of protection to our commercial marine demand. First-class ships, manned by tried officers and hardy war-worn seamen, are to be dispatched as soon as they can be prepared. The list of vessels intended for the squadron has not yet fully been decided upon, but several will be of second rates.

The flagship of the squadron will be the good old flagship *Hartford*, whose hull has received more wounds than any vessel of her tonnage in the world. She is now undergoing repairs at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and being put in thorough order for her cruise, which will extend over three years perhaps. The accommodations for her officers will be increased, and as she will carry a less number of guns than when in active service, her crew will be accommodated with more space.

Commodore H. H. BELL has received preparatory orders to hoist his flag on this ship and command the squadron. The brave Commodore, it will be remembered, was Admiral FARRAGUT'S Fleet Captain, and at the capture of New-Orleans commanded a division of gunboats. Subsequently and for some time he was in command of the squadron, and at all times he acquitted himself with marked ability. He is a brave officer, a courteous gentleman, a fine sailor and a strict disciplinarian, and stands high at the Navy Department.

Commodore BELL has seen active service in China in years gone by, and was an active participant in the gallant attack upon the Barrier Forts. A monument to those who fell in the attack is now at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, near the Lyceum.

REDUCTION OF THE PERSONNEL OF THE NAVY.

The resignation of fifteen regular and one hundred and fifty-two volunteer naval officers were accepted at the Navy Department last week. Two hundred leaves of absence were granted preparatory to discharging the applicants.

PERSONAL.

Chief-Engineer ANDREW LAWTON has been ordered to the *Hartford*.

Lieutenant LLOYD PHŒNIX, of the *Niagara*, has resigned.

NAVY OFFICERS' SONS ORDERED TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The following young men, sons of naval officers, have been ordered to appear for examination for the position of midshipmen:—FRANCIS WINSLOW, HERBERT WINSLOW, O. A. DIMICK, T. S. PHELPS, JR., C. H. NORTON, A. A. KING, W. H. G. QUIMBY, D. MAHAN, E. G. TAYLOR, J. H. C. COFFIN, JR., F. C. BRUCE, J. C. FERIGER, JR., E. TURNER, R. G. WHITING, H. C. LEACH, E. B. BARRY, THEODORIC PORTER.

The following boys from the apprentice schoolship *Sabine*, being entitled by meritorious conduct to advancement, have been ordered to examination for the position of midshipmen: A. B. Fowler, W. F. Wood, Henry Monahan, Wm. P. Day, Chas. Storms.

The *Dictator*, which was announced to sail Saturday, still lies at anchor off Bedloe's Island awaiting her final orders. She will probably sail at an early day.

Thirty-four vessels of all sizes, rigs and descriptions, will be sold at the Navy-yard, on Wednesday, at noon, to the highest bidder.

The *Florida* has not yet sailed for Port Royal, S. C. She will probably get off to-day.

OUT DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

A FINE FIELDING GAME AT NEWARK—EUREKA VS. UNION.

On Saturday last the Union Club of Morrisania, paid a visit to the Eureka Club, of Newark, and had a contest with them on the new ball grounds on Ferry and Adams Streets, Newark, near the Market-street depot, the result of which was the signal success of the Eureka's who played finely throughout, both at the bat and in the field. Both clubs were strongly represented, and the result is such as to make the chances of success this season, very promising for the Eurekas, as the Unions play a very strong game, and have won three of the four previous games they had played. We give the score below:

UNION.	H.	L.	Runs.	EUREKA.	H	L.	Runs.
Hudson, 2d b.....	4		0	Thomas, s. s.....	4		3
Hannegan, s. s...	4		0	Northrup, 3d b...	4		2
Smith, 1st b.....	4		0	Littlewood, c. f..	2		4
Ketchum, c. f....	2		1	Callaway, l. f....	3		3
Abrams, 3d b....	1		2	Collins, r. f.....	4		4
Birdsall, c.....	3		1	Faitonte, p.....	1		4
Pabor, r. f.....	4		0	Brintnall, c.....	3		3
Durell, l. f.....	3		1	Bompeisler, 2d b..	5		2
Collins, p.....	1		2	Mills, 1st b.....	1		5
Total.....	27		5	Total.....	27		30

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Union.....	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1—5
Eureka.....	8	2	0	2	3	8	7	2	0—30

Umpire.—Mr. C. H. THORNE, of the Newark Club.
Scorers.—Messrs. ALBRO and HALDEN.
Time of game, 2 hours and 25 minutes.
FLY-CATCHES.—Union 7, Eureka 5.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PRESENTATION.—During the progress of the third act of "Eustache Baudine," at BARNUM'S Museum, on Saturday evening, Mr. HENRY CUNNINGHAM, who was performing the part of *Captain Henry De Brissac*, was startled by a voice from one of the private boxes, which said, "CUNNINGHAM, a word with you." Mr. CUNNINGHAM stepped to the front of the stage near the box, and was addressed by Mr. H. R. ROOME, who held in his hand a magnificent gold watch, value $300. Mr. ROOME said, "Mr. CUNNINGHAM, a few of your friends, who have ever admired you as a gentleman and an artist, have deputed me to present you with a small token of their esteem. I am proud, Sir, to be selected as the medium on this occasion. Take it, Sir, and wherever you go, when on look at the hour, remember that at the same moment your friends are thinking of you. Accept it, Sir, with our best wishes for your future welfare."

Mr. CUNNINGHAM, in a very handsome speech, thanked his friends for their magnificent gift, and then went on with his part.

WIDOW RESCUED.—Mrs. MARY VETTMAN, a widow of about 25 years, left her abode, at Centreville, Westchester County, on Saturday evening, and on reaching the Harlem Bridge attempted suicide by leaping into the Harlem River. She was taken thence by Policeman ALDEN and removed to the Twelfth Precinct police-station, where restoratives were applied.

OUT OF TOWN.—In Capt. SPEIGHT'S Police Precinct—the Twenty-ninth, bounded by Fourth and Seventh avenues, and Fourteenth and Forty-second streets, embracing Murray Hill and Madison-square—there are one hundred and thirty vacant dwellings; the families having gone into the country for the Summer.

DROWNED.—Mr. GEORGE MCCREA was accidentally drowned, last evening, while bathing off pier No. 39 East River. The body has not been recovered....Last evening the body of an unknown man was found in the East River, off Fifty-ninth-street. It was taken to the Yorkville Police-station.

SUNSTRUCK.—Private THOMAS DUNN, a discharged soldier, was sunstruck in Broadway, near Howard-street, on Saturday. Policeman RODERMOND, of the Broadway force, took him to Col. COLVER'S Soldiers' Rest.

FIRE AT WEST WASHINGTON MARKET.—Between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening, one of the sheds in West Washington Market, occupied by Mr. E. REINKERHOFF, was consumed. Loss about $50.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

AN ADROIT BURGLAR.—The house of Mr. J. T. MCQUIRE, No. 43 Clermont-avenue, was feloniously entered on the afternoon of the 4th inst., and robbed of a watch and other articles, valued at $600. The man who perpetrated the robbery was suspected, and, as it was believed that he had gone to Philadelphia, a detective was sent after him. On the 6th inst., the same fellow, as believed, again entered the house, and stole between $300 and $400 worth of property, the officer at the same time looking for him in Philadelphia. He has not yet been arrested.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in the house occupied by CATHARINE GERBERT, corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-second-street, Gowanus, on Saturday afternoon, caused by children playing with matches. It appears that Mrs. GERBERT, having business in New-York, locked her children up in a room, who, finding the matches, ignited some combustible material, which was soon in a blaze. Officer MCKELLAR broke in the door, extinguished the flames, and saved the lives of the frightened children. The damage amounted to about $20.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 156, of which 32 were adults and 124 under twenty-one years of age. The principal diseases were: Cholera infantum, 51; cholera morbus, 6; consumption, 10; convulsions, 12; marasmus, 9; dropsy, 7; croup, 4; typhus fever, 1; whooping cough, 4; typhoid fever, 2; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 1, &c. Under one year of age, 73. Natives of the United States, 134; Ireland, 15; Germany, 4; England, 2; British America, 1.

ANNUAL PIC-NIC OF THE CHURCH AND SCHOOLS OF ST. BONIFACE, (R. C.)—The second grand annual pic-nic of the church and schools of St. Boniface, Rev. M. Jos. DECKER, will take place at ADAM HANFT'S Myrtle-avenue Park, to-day, and a grand time is anticipated. The procession will leave the church, corner of Willoughby and Bridge streets, at 9 o'clock A. M. The pic-nic last year was quite an extensive affair, and the one to-day promises to be equal in every respect.

EFFECT OF THE HEAT.—JOHN MCCORMICK, a cartman, was overcome by the heat, on Saturday, while driving through Spencer-street, near Myrtle-avenue. He fell on the pavement and was run over by his vehicle, sustaining serious injuries. Officer TOOMS conveyed him to his home in Greene, near Marcy-avenue.

CHILD DROWNED.—A little girl, about five years of age, named CATHARINE MCALPIN, was drowned on Saturday afternoon, by falling into a pond on Crow Hill, in the Ninth Ward, near her parents' residence. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

POLICE CHANGES.—The Metropolitan Police Commissioners have transferred Capt. POWERS, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, to the Fiftieth Precinct; Capt. LEACH, of the Fiftieth, to the Forty-ninth; and Capt. WADLY, of the Forty-ninth, to the Forty-fourth.

Williamsburgh.

THE FIREMEN'S IMBROGLIO.—The property-holders of the Eastern District are interesting themselves with what they consider the outrages of the three Fire Commissioners. In the Seventeenth Ward, where many of the streets are without water, the only engine in the place (No. 11) has been disbanded, and the property-owners are very much concerned at the defenseless state of their property in consequence. The only hook and ladder company in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards, (Americus, No. 2,) has also been disbanded. A remonstrance against this action has been signed by Alderman TAYLOR and other influential gentlemen. Judge PHILLIPS, of New-York, has been employed to bring the matter before the Board of Appeals. It is stated by the rival faction that the Donovan faction, who are in the ascendant, disbanded these companies to perpetuate their ascendancy.

ABDUCTION OF A YOUNG LADY.—The daughter of a very respectable and well-known citizen of the Eastern District is now missing, under circumstances which point strongly to her abduction by two young men who were rivals of her accepted lover. It appears that the young lady in question visited one of the New-York theatres last week, in company with her intended husband, and while he was absent for a few moments from her presence, the two rivals smuggled her into a carriage and made off. Two suspected persons are now in the hands of the New-York police, and their stories are so contradictory that the truth of the abduction cannot yet be ascertained.

The Compulsory Affidavit.

Gen. W. H. Carroll publishes a pamphlet reviewing the testimony given by Conover in Washington regarding his statement that the affidavits denying his identity were forced; from him. Gen. Carroll says: (We give his statement verbatim in order to exhibit their animus.)

About 2 o'clock P. M. on the 6th day of June, (the day after I had written the card to the *Gazette* denouncing the Conover testimony as false,) I learned that Wallace had written to Mr. John Cameron to meet him at that hour at the saloon of Mr. Ennis, on the corner of Great St. James and McGill streets, one of the most public places in Montreal. I requested the gentleman he calls O'Donnell, who knew him, to go to Mr. Ennis' saloon and point out Wallace to me, if he was there.

We went into the saloon a few minutes after 2 o'clock P. M., and found Wallace and Cameron reading the Sandford-Conover testimony. I was introduced to Wallace, who stated he had met me once before. I should not have known his name, but recollected, after seeing his face, having been introduced to him about the last of March; it was but an introduction without any conversation. The conversation was resumed about the Conover testimony. Wallace was very indignant about Sandford Conover, who, he said, had evidently personated him, and intimated that probably Cameron himself was the man. I asked him to make an affidavit that he had given no such testimony before the court-martial. He expressed his entire willingness—in fact, seemed anxious to do so—as a matter of justice not only to those implicated by this false testimony, but also to himself. After some ten or fifteen minutes conversation between Wallace, Cameron, "O'Donnell" and myself, Mr. Ennis, his wife, and the little sore-eyed rascal, Auser, alias Moseby, present, Wallace suggested that he would go to a room and write his affidavit. We went to a private room on St. Lawrence Main-street. On the way down I requested "O'Donnell" to bring a lawyer to the room. He left us at the door of the house, and Wallace, Auser, Cameron and myself went in together. The saloon of Mr. Ennis was the only one we were in, and the appended certificate of his wife and himself will show the last falsehood of his statement—that pistols were drawn or threats used by "O'Donnell" or any one else to compel him to make an affidavit. Shortly after reaching the room, Mr. W. H. Kerr, one of the most eminent lawyers and advocates of this city, Mr. Alfred Perry, a gentleman well-known here as one of the agents of the Royal Insurance Company, Messrs. Sanders, Tucker and Pallen came in, and a general conversation ensued, Wallace continuing to denounce the testimony of Sandford Conover—who personated him—as false, and his determination to expose the villany by making an affidavit to that effect.

He was told Mr. Kerr, who had been his legal adviser in other cases, was ready to draw up the paper as he wished. He said no; he was a lawyer and would draw it up himself, and go to Mr. Kerr's office at 5 o'clock to submit it to him and then swear to it. The party then separated. There were no pistols drawn at that meeting, nor did any one in the room have pistols on their persons, except probably himself and the *sore-eyed pup*, Auser, who was in the room part of the time. The certificatee of Messrs. Kerr and Perry, both of whom were present all the time, printed in the foregoing article, prove this unquestionably. Wallace, myself and Auser walked up to the St. Lawrence Hall, where we remained near an hour, Wallace talking with his acquaintance and denouncing the Conover testimony as false; also, the United States Governmental authorities for suborning the man to personate him. At length he said it was time he was writing his affidavit, and desired to get a room in the Hall where he could do so. I am informed George N. Sanders suggested to him to go to Ex-Gov. Westcott's room, where he would find pen, ink and paper, the Conover testimony, and the testimony given in the St. Albans raid. Sanders and he went up alone. It is well known that pistols are not in Sanders' line of business. They remained there some ten or fifteen minutes, when Sanders came down, and stated Wallace desired that Mr. Kerr should be sent for, instead of going to his room to put his affidavit in proper form, as had been previously arranged. His request was complied with, and I went with him to Gov. Westcott's room, where he wrote the affidavit at the dictation, of Wallace. I believe there were present during the writing of the affidavit Mr. Kerr, Sanders, "O'Donnell," Perry, (who had been invited up to witness the signing of the document,) Wallace and myself. About 5 o'clock, while it was being prepared, Gov. Westcott came into his room. Wallace immediately stepped forward, saluted the Governor and extended his hand, which was rudely repelled, with the remark, in substance, that he did not know what business he had in his room, and that he could not take the hand of a man who had sworn to such a pack of lies as he had before the military court. Wallace replied he was just in the act of rectifying that matter by an affidavit—that some dastardly rascal had personated him, and given false testimony before that tribunal.

The question arose as to what magistrate he, Wallace, should go before to swear it, when Gov. Westcott said he was going to dinner, and that he would ask Col. Smith, (a magistrate,) who usually sat at the same table, to come up after dinner and administer the oath. Some short time elapsed, when Gov. Westcott and Col. Smith came into the room. The affidavit was read, and nineteen words—relating to an interview he had some six weeks past with Mr. Secretary Stanton, at Washington, on private business—were erased. Col. Smith questioned Wallace whether the affidavit was his own voluntary act? Upon his reply in the affirmative (as I before stated,) Col Smith suggested the addition of the last clause to that effect. After it was done, and the paper signed by Wallace, the Colonel administered

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THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.

General Order from Its President.

THE ORDER SUSPENDED UNTIL 1870

A Congress to Meet at Washington---Corner-Stone for a University to be then Laid.

A Vindication of the Order from the Pen of Its President.

A Knight's Opinions and Statements Concerning Its Origin, Rise, Progress and Destiny.

The following remarkable order is from the pen of Dr. BICKLEY, President of the Knights of the Golden Circle, now and for some two years a prisoner. It tells its own story.

The accompanying vindication of the order is likewise from him, and is printed as a matter of historic interest.

EXECUTIVE GENERAL ORDER, No. 10-7-18.—Whereas, by General Order No. 7-6-15, the chiefs of the several departments of the Golden Circle were required to suspend all operations of their several departments until further orders, forwarding their papers and material to the headquarters of the Circle, together with such moneys as belonged to the custody of the Treasurer; and,

Whereas, During this long suspension, a terrible civil war has raged within the limits of the United States between the Federal Government on the one side and certain of the Southern States confederated on the other side, and which said civil war has terminated by the vindication of the national authority and the reduction of the rebellious States to lawful obedience; and,

Whereas, Much abuse has been heaped on the Golden Circle as an institution—much hard and bitterly acrimonious feeling has been engendered, and may not be as speedily eradicated as we all wish, and since Latinism has triumphed over Saxonism in Mexico, as a consequence of the war, and the fate of Mexico being thus left to the force and polity of the French and American Governments and their national aiders and abettors; therefore, it is ordered:

1. That the order No. 7-6-15 remain in force, and the suspension of the labors of the several departments of the Golden Circle be continued till July 1, 1870, when the executive officers of the several departments, and the legitimate members of the Congress of the Order will assemble in Washington City, D. C., and with open doors proceed to the disposal of such business as may be brought before them.

2. Immediately on the termination of the session of said congress, it will be assembled at the chosen locality, to publicly lay the corner-stone of the Saxon University, and to ratify the appointment of the Board of Trustees and Faculty of the same.

3. All members of the Military Department are hereby released from their allegiance to the order, and from all obligations of secrecy pertaining to the same.

4. To render the archives of the order as perfect as possible, one of the secretaries of the order will be stationed permanently at Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, to whom may be mailed for classification, statements in reference to the occurrences of the war and American society between the 1st day of January, 1859, and the 1st day of June, 1865. The following subjects may be reported, the full name of the reporter, together with his post-office address, *whether a member of the order of the Golden Circle or not*, being given in every case. No answer to letters of inquiry will be made, as the object is to collect and not scatter information, until the events of the past seven years shall be fully and fairly chronicled and made ready for circulation by the publishing committee.

All facts throwing light on the causes which led to the war—political caucuses and associations of the two sections, including acts of the Kansas and Missouri difficulties; the "K. G. C., wide-awake," and other associations North and South, and their acts—all acts of the Loyal League and Vigilance Committees; campaigns and battles of both armies; individual heroism; all violations of the rules of civilized warfare; all cruelties to prisoners in both sections; all outrages perpetrated on women, children, and old and helpless persons of either section; all arbitrary arrests, military trials and convictions; all violations of parole; all plots, schemes, and unlawful expedients resorted to by the soldiers or governments of the belligerents respectfully; all desertions and unusual cruelties practiced by either party; all speculating schemes on the people of either section; all acts of retaliation; all acts of outrage and imposition on soldier's wives and children, North or South, and every other good or reprehensible act done by either party, end which can be proven beyond a question. With each report, the writer will give the names of witnesses and their post-office address, that their statements may be verified.

5. CHARLES TEMPLETON is assigned to the duties of depository, and all reports will be mailed to him at Halifax, Nova Scotia. In case of a war between the United States and Great Britain, then the said TEMPLETON will remove the reports to the Danish Island of St. Thomas, West Indies, and he will notify the American public through the press of such removal.

6. Under no circumstance will any of these reports be made public until verified and their use has been authorized by the Congress of the Order, and been duly inspected by the Publishing Committee. As history is valuable only as it is truthful, all mere opinions of those reporting facts may be withheld. Saxon civilization has all to gain and nothing to lose in knowing its own faults, and hence the extension of this invitation to *all men of all parties*, of whatever section who have suffered or been in any way benefitted by this convulsion in our social and political life.

7. Desiring to rest from the long and weary service I have given to the Order of the Golden Circle, I shall retire to the pursuits of private life, and so remain quietly until the assembling of the next Congress of the order in 1870, and in view of the uncertainty of life, my lawful successor in case of my demise will see that these orders are strictly obeyed in letter and in spirit. For the fidelity and kindness borne me by the order I return my grateful acknowledgments, and believing and praying for the final triumph of Saxon Liberty over Latin Monarchism on this Continent, I beseech you and each of you to revere God, obey the laws, love your neighbors, and remain ever faithful to your principles.

GEO. W. L. BICKLEY, M. D.,
President of the Golden Circle.

FORT WARREN, Mass., July 6, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

The time has arrived for performing a task which I have purposely avoided for two years past, and which the circumstances of the case now so clearly justifies. In discharging this official duty I shall endeavor, with moderate language and charitable impulses, to address the reason of my countrymen, trusting the vindication of time and the decisions of impartial history. Conscious of having intentionally done no wrong, I have no other defence to make than to surrender a few facts, which are susceptible of, and will be verified before the high tribunal of public intelligence. For my opinions I am responsible to God alone; for my acts I am amenable to my fellow-citizens, through the proper legal channels.

As the President of the "Golden Circle," I have been greatly misrepresented, and therefore misjudged, by the present and past administrations of the United States Government, and by that portion of my countrymen who base their political faith on the utterances of a servile, vicious and often malignant partisan press; and in consequence I have lain in military prisons, under very painful and disgustingly severe circumstances, for two years. A citizen of the State of Ohio for fourteen years past, I was traveling to my home, in company with my family, and under the protection of the passport permit of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS, commanding the Army of the Cumberland, when arrested by the military authorities of Louisville, Ky., and thrown into prison in that city, where I remained from July 18, 1863, till Aug. 16, when, without notice, examination, trial, chances of explanation, or preferment of charges involving me in any way, I was removed to Columbus, Ohio, and placed in close and solitary confinement in a dungeon cell, six feet two inches long by two feet six inches wide, and in this living grave, denied access to all of my race, or even the poor privilege of writing to my family or friends, I was locked, barred and guarded, until my feet and legs became edematous, my eyesight was nearly destroyed, my naturally good constitution so shattered as to render me an invalid the remainder of my days. In this condition I remained for eight months—from August 18, 1863, to March 18, 1864, when having succeeded by the assistance of a Democratic and Christian employe of the prison in getting a letter to the Ohio House of Representatives, the secret hiding-place to which I had been consigned by the Hon. Secretary of War of the United States, EDWIN M. STANTON, of Pennsylvania, becoming known, I was removed to Fort Lafayette, in the harbor of New-York, and there confined till March 13, 1865, when in consequence of an effort on the part of my friends to bring me before the civil courts for discharge, I was hastily moved to Fort Warren, out of the jurisdiction of said courts, where I am now confined at the date of these presents.

I am but too painfully aware of the blunting effects of a long and rigorously severe imprisonment on the mind to suppose that I shall acquit myself in the performance of this task to the satisfaction of myself or friends, or with justice to the principles of the Golden Circle, and must, therefore, beg those for whom this vindication is intended, to remember that I am writing from a prisoner's casemate, surrounded by bayonets, and that I am entirely destitute of books, documents or data, and am therefore compelled to treat the subject generally, and to rely upon a memory, which has heretofore been wonderfully retentive, and may still serve, though imperfectly, the ends I have in view. But of one thing the public may be assured—I shall make no statement which I cannot verify before any civil jury of impartial and truth-loving men.

That I have been much abused and maligned by the partisan press, as has also the Order of the Golden Circle, over which I have long presided as executive officer, none will deny who are conversant with American affairs for ten years past, and it is to dispel these illusions that I am seriously engaged in this first official labor since June, 1861, and which, for reasons which will be hereafter given, will be the last until the assembling of the Decennial Congress of the Golden Circle in June, 1870, as hereinafter mentioned and appointed in general orders.

"WHATEVER YE WOULD THAT MEN SHOULD DO TO YOU DO YOU EVEN SO TO THEM," is the keystone and text of the philosophy and theories of the Golden Circle, and it proves one of two things: either that the order has been egregiously misrepresented, or that its leaders and partisans have been the most veritable hypocrite. The first of these propositions is true, as this circular will briefly show, while the second is false, as I shall prove conclusively that the order has been consistent from its foundation to the present moment, and in defiance of its opponents, will so continue, while free government continues the boon of the United States, or the Saxon race continues to direct the destinies of American civilization. No amount of persecution of its chief officers, misrepresentation of its principles, or political convulsions of parties, can divert the aims of the order. For it is founded on Bible morality, constitutional liberty, and the inherent virtue and force of the Anglo-Saxon race, and with a view to meet all the contingencies which may arise in American society.

Claiming no infallibility of opinion, we have still been conscientiously convinced that the great principles which have actuated us, and the truths we have endeavored to inculcate on the American mind, are consistent with the national polity of the United States, as understood by our sires who founded the Republic, and are legitimate sequences of constitutional democracy, as taught by all the great men of the nation, from the foundation of its government to the present time. The warrant for these views is not confined to class, party, or condition, but permeates the whole history and practices of our countrymen, whether as individuals or as a body politic—whether colonial or federative—from the landing of the "*Mayflower* refugees" to this day, and accord with all that is conducive to the elevation and happiness of a great and free people.

Experience has taught us some of the imperfections of our political fabric, and exposed the fallacy of many of our opinions as a people, and the same is admitted to be quite true in regard to the organization and theories of the Golden Circle. If it is wise and commendable to amend our political institutions and to modify our political opinions by the lights of experience, is it not equally just, wise and commendable on the part of the Golden Circle to amend its organic effects and modify its theories? Experience has taught us to be on our constant guard against radicalism of all sorts, and we have also learned that this dangerous perversion of human judgment is less sectional than we had hitherto supposed—for the occurrences of the past ten years have shown it to be as pernicously prevalent in South Carolina as in Massachusetts, and as deep seated in the young West as in the more staid and older middle States. WILLIAM L. YANCEY in Alabama, WENDELL PHILLIPS in Massachusetts, BARNWELL RHETT in South Carolina, BENJ. WADE in Ohio, were equally fanatics and revolutionary in their politics with the radicals in the middle States, and from the foundation of the Golden Circle we have steadily and persistently opposed them. True we did not because we differed from these gentlemen on questions of national politics, deem it manly or necessary to abuse and misrepresent them as monsters in human shape. We always looked on Massachusetts and South Caroline as the radical States of the two sections, and accordingly in neither of those States was there ever established a castle, lodge or council of the Golden Circle. Neither WM. L. YANCEY, a great man with all his faults, nor WENDELL PHILLIPS, of whom the same may be said, nor BARNWELL RHETT, an agitator all his life, nor BEN. WADE, of less pretensions, but still an able man, were ever in any way connected with the Goldin Circle. Yet in every State of the South, save South Carolina, and in seven-eighths of the States of the North or West there were numerous castles of the order, excepting from those only the States of Massachusetts, Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont. In the cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baldimore, Washington, Richmond, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis, Memphis, New-Orleans, Atlanta and most of the cities in all parts of the country, there were thousands of members of the order, and yet it is rare to find on our rolls from any part of the country the names of any leading politicians, and these in every instance are conservative men. Yet among the honored names of the membership of the order we shall find those of Senators, Congressmen, Governors, judges, merchants, farmers, bankers, men of letters and all the professions. The day may come when it will be policy to publish the rolls as they stood on the first day of June, 1860. While they are at present held sacred in my custody or subject to my order, and I am in good faith bound to hold them thus, there is not a reason why I may say who *was not* a member of the Golden Circle. And I defy any man to show that the novitiate was ever questioned as to whether he was an anti-slavery or pro-slavery man; as to whether he was a Whig or a Democrat; a Catholic or a Protestant. He was not required to support any party or any man, while he was left as free to follow his own untrammeled impulses as the wild winds are to roam over the broad plains of the free West. On the other hand he was required to admit his faith in the tenets and principles of the Bible; his willingness and determination to obey the laws of the United States, and to do no act inconsistent with the honor, glory and interest of the Government of the United States, or of the State in which he lived. He was left free to resign at any moment in case he found aught in the order to compromise his fealty to God, his country or his family. And this was true in every degree of every department of the order save in the last degree of each, a provision intended to prevent the possibility of suppressing the institution by any combination of political circumstances. Yet he might resign all active participation even in those departments if he found any doctrine, principles or practice incompatible with his duties of citizen, Christian or father. So that in the public virtue the people had a sure guarantee of the legal and laudable purposes of the order. It must also be borne in mind that the public have heard only of the military division of the Golden Circle, which circumstances and partisan zeal have rendered terribly mysterious and diabolically powerful. But it will yet appear more effective in any other of its numerous departments in molding and directing public sentiment as time and history will show. The Knighthood of the Golden Circle is only the strong arm to protect its pulpit, its bench, its desk, its counter, its rostrum, its sanctum, its workshop and its agricultural field.

To compass the ends contemplated by this circular, it is essential that I shall expose the fallacy of some of the objections which have been urged to the order. Of these I can only notice a few. Among these none has seemed more worthy of my notice than that any man becoming a member of the Golden Circle has first to declare himself a pro-slavery man—a propagandist of human bondage. Among those who have made this charge I notice Hon. HORACE GREELEY, who ought to have known me better, or who must have failed to have recognized one of his old coworkers in the great field of human progression and liberal sentiment, or he has not manifested that acuteness of intellectual observation and just discernment which has hitherto distinguished him. If this charge had been made in the columns of the *Tribune* merely, I should not have attributed it to him; but it occurs in the first volume of his work on the *American Conflict*. If Mr. GREELEY had been more familiar with my writings, or if his memory had served him better, or he had known how many of his personal friends were members of the order, he would have hesitated to credit statements so flippantly made by an opposing, servile and vicious partisan press. My thus noticing Mr. GREELEY by name is the evidence of my respect for him as an honest and consistent man, for no matter how much I may differ with Mr. GREELEY, no man can face me with the assertion that I have not appreciated and publicly and privately expressed my respect for his high and meritorious qualities. In answer to the charge of my being a slavery propagandist, or the Golden Circle being a pro-slavery organization, I record a solemn denial and challenge my accusers to produce the proof. Having admitted our belief in the Bible, and having sworn to obey and respect the laws of the United States, no man honest to his own unbiassed judgment could deny that slavery was recognized by the express letter of the Old and New Testaments, and that laws and ordinances were propagated for its regulation, or that it was recognized as a legal institution by the Constitution and Laws of the United States. No member of the order in his official capacity, ever attempted by authority to justify either its morality or its economic and social policy. Now, every living and dead member of the Golden Circle found slavery scattered over fifteen great States, and recognized by law when he was born, and as an *existing* fact—whether evil or blessing—he had to battle with its evils and direct its destiny. African slavery was not an American invention; it was the relic and legacy of European monarchism and foreign avarice.

Humanity to the negro dictated his emancipation, but in a very gradual manner, or his retention in the status in which we found him, trusting his alleviation to the intellectual and moral progress of his white owner and fellow statesman.

Believing in the intellectual superiority of the white race and its greater genius for the pursuits of Christian civilization, the Golden Circle opposed by argument every rash and radical interference with Southern slavery which might, and strongly promised to, result in a sectional and sanguinary conflict, to be decided by the terrible arbitrament of arms. For though section might be arrayed against section—though a million of white men might become victims to the barbarities of civil war—though the land might be filled with the soul-wailings, the heart-sobs of countless widows and orphans, still the negro race, would, at last, even with the gain of his liberty, be the great sufferer. The worst of our fears have been realized or will be; for, though the war has strengthened to a wonderful degree, the Federal Government, and emancipated the African race, let us not forget what we have lost. The sovereignty of the States, the great curtailment of personal liberty among white citizens, and the creation of a vast and still accumulating national debt, besides adding to the citizenship of the country an enormous mass of ignorant and comparatively helpless people, who, for a generation or more, will require the constant and ever-vigilant care of the government, and whose influence must at last create such vexatious troubles, by competion with the white laborer as to involve us in renewed difficulties at no distant day, unless we extend our policy so far as to colonize them beyond contact with the white man. The pulpit, the rostrum and the press were the weapons with which to have fought the South on the slavery issue; but American bayonets, thrust into American breasts, will never cure an American political evil, or elevate American civilization.

Foreseeing the inevitable consequences of the radical views of the great body of Massachusetts and South Carolinian public men—that they must jeopardize the unity of the States—we sought to develop the only reasonable and practical solution which has ever yet, to our minds, been presented, covering both horns of the dilemma, and at the same time subserve and facilitate the great aims of Americanism. This plan may be traced back to 1833, and its authorship be ascribed to that staunch old Union-loving hero, ANDREW JACKSON; for the whole scheme of Texan colonization, under AUSTIN, HEMPSTEAD, HOUSTON, and their confederates, had its birth in the cabinet of President JACKSON, the seed having been warmed into life in his private study in the Executive Mansion.

Nullification had just been suppressed in South Carolina, and Gen. JACKSON argued in the meeting, to which reference is here made, that "a new field of enterprise must be opened to the revolutionary spirits of our day, or they will be cutting the throats of our children after we have gone to our graves." It was argued that "from the very nature of our Federal compact, a balance of power must be maintained between the North and the South, or the Federal Government, taking advantage of the dissensions among the States, will appropriate powers never granted by the constitution and greatly prejudicial to the liberties of the citizen." The Golden Circle has only carried out in the teachings of the order these patriotic principles.

Who ever has read my writings on political subjects, or who has listened to my speeches in public lyadvocating the claims of the Golden Circle, and who is not too much prejudiced to do me simple justice, must bear testimony as to my laying down and enforcing these prominent propositions:

That the growing sectional animosity and political strife on the negro question must inevitably, sooner or later, involve us in a terrible civil war; that to avoid and postpone this horrible calamity we must acquire Southern territory, and thus make the South strong in the Union, and in the language of HENRY A. WISE, if a resort to arms in order to protect the constitutional rights of the people of the South become absolutely necessary, let the fight be made in the Union, not going out. If, as the result of this policy of acquiring Southern territory, war became necessary, it would be far better, as a united people to contend with foreign powers, and while we won an empire for the extension of constitutional liberty and hence futile for all the coming schemes of fanatical disintegrators, we should remove the carnage and bloodshed beyond our own doorsills and clear of the sounds of our own firesides.

As to whether, in my private capacity, I am a slavery propagandist or an Abolitionist, or neither, I do not hold myself bound to answer, and care but little for public opinion so long as I act conscientiously, according to my judgment and patriotic impulses. I wish to be right, and anxious to correct my opinions by the light of experience.

In my official capacity, I have endeavored to execute the constitutional functions of my position, and in teaching that slavery, while an admitted evil, belonged to the States, and would be terminated most satisfactorily by leaving its political fate to those among whom it existed, and trusting to the weapons of reason and the prosperous experiences of the Northern as compared with the Southern labor system, to convince men of the real character of the institution. Under this *régime* it was gradually but surely fading from the Northern tier of Border States, and as soon as these had been completely freed of the system, the next tier of States would have taken up and finally discarded the institution.

But this philosophy suited neither the ultra, *per se* "fire-eating" Secessionists of South Carolina, or the fanatical Abolitionists of Massachusetts.

Another very unjust but broadly disseminated charge made against the Golden Circle, is that it was sectional and secession in character. But the very reverse of this is true, and I shall endeavor to show that the charge is false in conception and false in fact. The bane of the order was secession, and I defy any man or set of men to show where and when any prominent leader of the order ever taught or advocated, as the policy of the Golden Circle, the necessity of secession. The object of the whole organization was to fortify and render permanent the union of the States, not to encourage their disruption. Save South Carolina and Florida, there are no Southern States which I did not canvass in behalf of the order; yet I defy any man to prove that he ever heard me make a secession speech. That I have been a States Rights Democrat more than twenty years, I do not deny, but this need not and did not lead me to the advocacy of secession; nor did I ever mix my own political views with the doctrines of the Golden Circle before the public, or in the castles, lodges or councils of the order.

There has been from the very foundation of the government a contest between the Federal and State powers—the Central or Federal Government appropriating or claiming powers never delegated by the States. The war through which we have passed has nearly obliterated "States Rights" save those of a minor municipal kind, and even these are not always left untouched. There must yet be a secession from these high pretensions of the Federal Government, or other revolutions will follow in the wake of the secession war just ended. This is my own private conviction, and the Golden Circle is in no way responsible for the same; yet it will guard with a jealous eye every such attempt to overthrow the individualism of the States as it would any other encroachment on the constitutional liberties of the people, and use all its influence to appease, by argument and every other legal means, any such attempt, while on the other hand its membership are sworn to uphold and assist the Federal Government in the exercise of all its lawful rights.

Whenever the question of slavery has been presented to us, we have asked for a convention of the States—an old-fashioned wittenagamote, and if slavery or the Union must perish, then, for the sake of the white man's liberties, save the Union, even at the expense of slavery, not by bloodshed, but by fair and honorable compensation to the Southern citizens whose all was vested in this species of property. For these reasons we deprecated the Kansas difficulties, and urged as the remedy for these evils the acquisition of Southern territory, by means of which such a reinforcement of representation would be thrown into the Senate as would allay the morbid apprehensions of the South, and thus make that section so strong in the Union that there could no longer be a pretext for separating from the North. That the original compact of confederation was imperfect, is now demonstrated, for while the right of secession was directly or indirectly conceded, or left so obscure as to warrant its partisans in claiming it as a remedy, the arbitrament of arms has definitely settled the question, and however individuals may think, it will not be again advanced as a remedy for encroachments on the rights of the States. In reviewing the past we must not forget that the absolute sovereignty of the States, except in the case of those limited concessions to the Federal Government which are so clearly defined in the articles of confederation, the constitution, and the practice of our body politic, was not claimed alone in the slave States, nor has the doctrine of States Rights been a thing of recent invention, as the history of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and other eastern and northern States will show; hence our political history is a history of sectional compromise.

Whoever will take time to reflect on the objects of the Golden Circle, cannot fail to perceive that a civil war—the inevitable result of secession—would, necessarily, be fatal to any colonization scheme which looked to the acquisition of territory, and nothing but blinded partisan politics could ever have given currency to an idea so palpably absurd. That the maintenance of the Union intact as a condition of our success was everywhere publicly and privately taught, can be established by a million of living witnesses.

As to the charge of its being *sectional*, nothing could be more specious, for the records of the order show that it was spread through nearly all the States, both North and South—there being not over six States in which it was not widely scattered, of which number two were slaveholding States of the South. The real seat of power of the order had been for several years at Monterey, in the Mexican State of Nueva Leon, while the headquarters of the United States branch of the order has been, alternately, at Lexington, Cincinnati, Baltimore, New-York, Philadelphia, Washington, Richmond, Raleigh, Knoxville, Atlanta, Montgomery, Austin, Texas. The Southern people were most interested in the scheme, and it was more widely extended among that people. When the war opened, in 1861, the order was suspended, and its members went into either army—the Northern or Southern, as their inclinations led them to choose. Nobody in Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New-York, Connecticut or Indiana wished the Union divided on sectional issues; yet there were numerous castles, lodges or councils in those States.

But another specious objection must be noticed. It is said that it was a filibustering scheme. Now, if the reader pleases, and for the sake of developing an idea, I will admit this charge to have been well founded, and while it was not, and is not true, as regards the Golden Circle, still its ultimate end was conquest, which is but a milder form of filibusterism, and I shall justify it by the practices of the United States Government. Every member of the Order was sworn to obey the laws of the United States, and to do no act inconsistent with the honor and dignity of the government, and which was not permitted by the statute laws, by treaties, by morality and by the common polity and comity of nations. But suppose it to have been a "filibuster" scheme I do not belong to a filibustering race and a filibustering nation? Our Saxon and British ancestors grew great by conquest. England, France, Spain, Holland, Russia and Portugal taught this policy to Americans, and we have lost sight of no valuable part of these lessons, though we have spiced our practices with a little more diplomacy. We have been filibustering on the red aborigines of America ever since we were a people. We filibustered France out of the Louisiana territory; Spain out of the Floridas, Mexico out of Texas, and as a sequel, out of California. In a word, *force* has prevailed when it subserved our interests. And who shall tell me that the reclamation of the wilds of America; the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory; the Floridas; Texas and California, has not greatly contributed to the interests of civilization and to the happiness of the people of prior citizenship? The end of this system of conquest is not yet arrived, nor will it occur until the circle of Saxon civilization—which is typified by the Golden Circle inclosing the continent of North America within the embrace of its Christian motto of the golden rule—is a reality. The Monroe doctrine—the bubbling spirit of effervescent Americanism—points unmistakably to this end, and the great war which has just closed has demonstrated our national and tribic ability to carry forward to a successful issue this great problem of modern Saxon civilization. For reasons sufficient to my mind, I have always and expect to continue to justify Saxon filibusterism, as I am satisfied that this Saxon race will always plant and nourish a higher and nobler civilization than any they may overthrow.

The Golden Circle proposed to assist in compassing these ends by cooperative efforts with the people of Mexico, and by means strictly legitimate and just. No one will question my right to emigrate to Mexico and take the allegiance of citizenship to that government. When I am there, and when I have thus acted, I may then do whatever the laws allow any Mexican citizen to do, even to assisting in overthrowing a weak and semi-civilized government, in order to found a more powerful and more civilized one. If one man can legally do this, then any indefinite number can do the same things; and it was on this precise basis that the Golden Circle predicated every movement ever contemplated by that order.

If those who assume to know so very much of the Golden Circle will take the trouble to examine the debates in Congress during the years of 1857-8-9-60, they may learn enough to convince them that the labors and objects of the Golden Circle have not been "hidden in a bushel." The State archives at Washington will reveal more than is generally supposed in relation to the origin, objects and labors of the organization.

I shall here be asked, "if the objects of the order were laudable and entirely legitimate, why have a military department?" Though the question would be absurd if asked by any one acquainted with Mexican society, or who has any knowledge of the laws of HENRY CLAY and his party, under the treacherous friendship of PEDRAZA, I beg to say in answer, that to control the heterogenous masses of a large body of emigrants, no rules and regulations are so effective as those based on military discipline. This is the branch of the order, under the name of *Knights* of the Golden Circle which has been so extensively maligned by the partisan press of the country.

Another absurd charge against the order is, that it was a Democratic concern, and as such was upheld and supported by that party. Nothing can be more untrue than this charge, for neither political or religious tests were ever known in the practices or tolerated by the laws of the order. By publishing our rolls, which, however, I do not feel that I should do, at least, yet, the most indubitable evidence would be furnished that men of all parties and from all sections of the country were and are members of the order. On the other hand very few prominent political leaders of any party were members of the order. Neither Mr. Pierce, Mr. Fillmore, Gen. Scott, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Bell, Mr. Breckinridge or Mr. Davis were ever in any way connected with the Golden Circle. Nor were Messrs. Rhett, Keitt or Yancey in the South; Garrison, Phillips or Beecher in the North, nor Giddings, Chase or Wade in the West, or Messrs. Winter Davis, Saulsbury and Hicks in the Middle States, members of the order. Yet thousands of the supporters of the parties of these gentlemen were warm and earnest members of the organization.

By examining the files of the partisan press for ten years past, we shall see that the order has been denounced in one place as an Abolition concern; in another as a Free Soil Democratic Order; in still another a BRECKINRIDGE secession scheme; and in still other places it was claimed to be "Know-Nothing" ism in a new form. I have met and answered these charges wherever I have heard them, and I well remember that at Knoxville, in the Summer of 1860, I met and publicly confronted the electors of three parties, each of whom charged the Golden Circle with being the pet scheme of one of the others. The present loyal Governor of Tennessee listened to that speech, and I am confident that he would, if necessary, testify to the truth of this declaration. However, as it could not be all these things, unless, chameleon-like, or like too many American politicians, it could change its characteristics to suit every emergency, I leave time and history to vindicate the political parties as well as the order. As it was none of these things, I consider it a duty to state what it was in as few words as possible. I lay it down as a demonstrable fact that the whole scheme of the Golden Circle was, and still is, a lawful and just American enterprise, looking only to the interest of one common country, under the guiding genius of Christian civilization; that it was not sectional; was not partisan, was not sectarian, was not treasonable; and was and is still consistent with all the teachings of our republican and Christian theories, obedient to public and municipal law, and never yet was the promoter of an act inconsistent with morality, justice, humanity or national glory.

Judge-Advocate Gen. JOSEPH HOLT, of Kentucky, however, seems to entertain a very different opinion, for he states that it has appeared in the West under the various names of O. A. K., Sons of Liberty, Circle of Honor, &c., &c. Now, I fearlessly deny the truth of this charge, and hurl back the inferences sought to be established as inconceivably absurd and intentionally libelous, and nothing but blinded partisan prejudice could have induced any man to so stake his official veracity. If the Hon. Judge-Advocate-General pleases I am willing to, and will, of my own accord, at the proper time, prove that since June, 1861, that no lodge, castle or council, under whatever name, or in any way connected with the Golden Circle, has ever been directly or indirectly at work in any part of the United States, and that he cannot produce a member of any or either of those associations who is now or ever was a member of the Golden Circle; or if he shall show one such I will show that the man is perjured, and by such act is an expelled member of the order. I most solemnly deny being in any way connected with those associations, or that I have ever authorized them, or that I have any knowledge of them, save what I have acquired from the newspaper reports or from those of the Judge Advocate-General. I do not think a single castle, lodge or council of the order has been established since a knowledge of the Fort Sumter bombardment reached me in 1861. Nor did I, the Judge Advocate-General, or any other man, ever hear of such organizations in the country until since the end of 1861, since when I have not been in the North, until brought to prison in July, 1863, and since when, till the present moment, I have remained in prison. I further assert that I have not been in correspondence directly or indirectly with any party or parties in the North or West since June, 1861, either on private or public business, nor with either the federal or rebel governments, under neither of which could I hold any office while President of the Golden Circle. As a surgeon, I have exercised my professional skill for the relief of the soldiers of both armies, and would do so again; and if this in any way compromises me, then I am willing to be compromised; but I do not mean to be judged unheard by Judge Advocate-General HOLT.

As "Othello's occupation is gone," and Judge Advocate-General HOLT sinks back to the single position of JOSEPH HOLT, citizen, I no longer feel that respect for his office should screen him from criticism and exposure, and at the proper time I shall bring to light the work of himself and his assistants and their tools in a form which will develop at least what terrible outrages may be and have been committed by those exercising arbitrary power under the plea of military necessity.

As to the character and objects of the O. A. K., Sons of Liberty, &c., which Judge HOLT charges to have been seditious and disloyal organizations, I am wholly ignorant; yet I strongly suspect them to have been weak imitations of the military department of the Golden Circle, concocted by "pot-house" politicians, from impressions of the K. G. C. derived from newspaper reports, and intended, in the language of the venerable LEWIS CASS, to "steal my thunder." However, in 1870, the public will know the whole truth, for immediately after the next decennial Congress of the Golden Circle which will then assemble, the archives of the Golden Circle will be published, together with such other matters as will develop the whole truth in regard to many matters which certain parties imagine to be permanently buried; but wrongs should never be hidden—while what is good and requires secrecy to render it available ought to be and will be held sacred, *for el que no sabe guardar un secrdo no es digno de confianza*, a fact which no member of the Golden Circle is likely to forget.

It remains for me to notice some other charges, but first I beg to call attention to some of the numerous "exposes" of the Golden Circle, many of which from their absurdity, have been industriously circulated by our own membership, as the very best answer which could be made to our opponents. Woor, HOLT, EVANS, EDWARDS, PRENTICE & Co. ought to have met in counsel; and after having agreed on some general plan, then published, far as they have proceeded the entire dissimilarity of these works, and their palpable contradictions have rendered them innocuous.

If JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and his friends failed to expose Masonry for partisan purposes in 1828, common prudence ought to have made the authors of these exposes more prudent in approaching the secret rituals of the Golden Circle—but "fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

The most rational objection I have seen, and the one which impresses me most forcibly, is that the Golden Circle is a SECRET organization. Though it has been far less secret than most persons seem to suppose, yet I am convinced that it has been too much so. While good arguments can be adduced in favor of secrecy in the infancy of all good organizations, I doubt if the same policy should be followed when an order, by age and a widespread membership, has acquired strength, is any longer justifiable in a republican form of government, where the public mind is educated in the principles of right and justice, and liberty of speech and the press are guaranteed by the public law. And so well am I convinced of this, that I shall permit no more secrecy in any part of the order, save in the sessions of the Board of Trustees, where questions relating to the archives and management of the order alone are discussed. It is a family council, and no more a proper subject for public inspection than the confidence of the family chamber, or the business of a bank committee. The order attached to this circular will more fully express my views on this subject. While there is no earthly reason why Masonry, Odd Fellowship, and such orders should be more public than they are, experience of the Know-Nothing, Wide Awake and Loyal League Clubs, have convinced us that the principles of secrecy may be perverted to bad uses, as we have nothing to gain by secrecy and nothing to lose by publicity. The Golden Circle will henceforward be public in its ceremonial, principles and objects, as all our ends may be quite as easily attained, while we shall be protected from much misrepresentation.

Another general charge must be noticed. It has been said and written and published by numerous persons that the Golden Circle forced the issue of secession—precipitated the South into revolution. Fortunately, the intelligence of the country is too great to listen seriously to this charge. The fact is, that from the earliest period of our national history there has been a considerable party in the country to whom slavery was an eyesore, and in their denunciations of a system they have come in course of years to associate the Southern people with everything dishonorable, mean and vulgar. This persistent abuse of a people has necessarily produced counter feelings of hatred and contempt, and as early as 1820, forty years before the actual attempt to disrupt the Union, and a quarter of a century before such an order as the Golden Circle was even conceived, the tanatics of Massachusetts and South Carolina would have precipitated us into civil war but for the firmness of President JACKSON. The revolution of the past four years was the bursting of an old political sore, and though it has inflicted such suffering on the body politic, we may hope that the national health will now be greatly improved. This will, however, much depend upon the silence of the Sumners, Phillipses, Keitts, Wadees, Yanceys, &c., North and South. Because a man is a slavery advocate, or an advocate for the abolition of the institution, does that place him beyond the pale of civilization, and justify the wholesale abuse which we find the fanatics of both sections so freely allowing themselves to express? I am a Southern born man and think I know that people, and I as readily admit their faults as I do my own; but I assert that, as a people, they have no superiors in the higher and nobler qualities of human nature. For fourteen years a resident in the North, I think myself qualified to pass my opinion on the Northern masses; and while their pursuits and habits are different from those of the South, yet a greater people does not control civilization in any part of the earth. They have faults, and glaring ones, but does that justify me in regarding them as all fanatics or craven wretches? Certainly not. I have found generous and warm friends in the North, as I have in the South, and when we dispassionately compare them we shall find that the errors and defects of each only bring out more palpably the virtues of the other.

If any man prefers negro society to that of white people, let him go to San Domingo; as for myself, being a white man, I prefer white society. And while I would not again reduce the negro to bondage, I would gladly see the last one of the race returned to his own native Africa; and if this is not done, then I respectfully suggest it as my opinion, founded upon observations of the negro in the North and in the South, that the black men will find that he has lost more joys and real happiness in leaving his Southern home than he has found in the perlieus of Northern cities.

From the press of the country, with which I have been so long connected, by which I have been so much abused, I ask, in justice, the circulation of this my first and last vindication of the Golden Circle.

GEORGE W. L. BICKLEY,
President of the Golden Circle.

FORT WARREN, Mass., June 28, 1865.

OUTRAGE AND VENGEANCE.

Two Girls Outraged in the Woode near Albany—A Father and His Son Charged with the Crime—The Mother and Brother of the Victims Nearly Kill One of the Accused in the Court-Room.

ALBANY, Monday, July 10.

Much excitement was created at East Albany this afternoon by the shooting of a prisoner in the Police Court-room. Last Friday afternoon two girls named ANN and BRIDGET BURNS, went to the woods a short distance from their home to pick berries. While thus engaged they were seized by four men, who repeatedly violated their persons. BRIDGET, who is but fifteen years old, cannot live, it is said.

Soon after the crime was publicly known, LEWIS MAJOR, aged forty years, and his son were arrested and recognized by the girls as two of their assailants. This afternoon they were taken before the Police Magistrate for preliminary examination. But these proceedings had scarcely opened when a brother of the girls shot the eldest MAJOR twice, in the arm and leg. The mother of the girls followed up the attack by striking MAJOR a heavy blow with a hatchet upon the head. Young BURNS and his mother were arrested, and MAJOR was carried to his house, where a threatening mob was only deterred from resorting to lynch law by the presence of a strong police force. MAJOR was formerly an engineer on the Hudson River Railroad, but had been discharged for misconduct. His son is said to be a notorious bounty-jumper. Young BURNS tried to stab him, but was prevented by a policeman.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Gen. Banks vs. Gov. Wells—From Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, July 9.

A Shreveport letter to the New-Orleans *Times*, dated the 4th inst., reports a heavy storm in Louisiana and Texas. The Red River was rising rapidly, and there was a prospect of navigation lasting till August. The friends of Gen. BANKS are working against the Wells' party. The former wish a provisional government—the latter object to it. Mr. COVODE, who was recently here, will report against WELLS.

The Emperor MAXIMILIAN is taking strong grounds against the banditti.

CORTINAS, in an interview with the Federal General BROWN, had informed him that he intended giving up opposition to the government of MAXIMILIAN.

The steamship *Fung Shuey* has arrived from Texas.

There was more inquiry along the line of the Red River for cotton, but no sales are reported. There had been no transactions in sugar, molasses or produce.

There was more inquiry in the New-Orleans cotton market for that article, and 30,000 bales had changed hands at full prices.

OUR INTERNAL REVENUE

The Eighth Collection District and Its Official Lists.

REMARKABLE RETURNS OF INCOMES.

Over Twel

RUSSIA.

The Obsequies of the Late Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia—The Russian Navy.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Wednesday, June 7, 1865.

Although I know your European files will furnish very full acconnts of the obsequies of the late heriditary Grand Duke of Russia, TSAROVITCH NICHOLAS ALEXANDROVITCH, yet it has occurred to me your readers may still bo interested in a short description from an American eycwitness.

After more than a week of suspense and daily expectation, it was authoritatively announced, on Friday, the 2d inst., that the fleet, under the command of Admiral LISSOFFSKY, which conveyed the remains of the Grand Duke from Nice, after an exceedingly tedious and stormy passage, had at last arrived off Cronstadt. The Emperor, accompanied by his staff, immediately repaired to the port, when the formal reception took place about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

At first it was supposed the body would be brought to the city on the following day, but as Sunday and Monday happened to be great church holidays, on which it is impossible to perform funeral services, and as these services could not be omitted during the lying in state, the ceremony had to be deferred until Tuesday.

The arrival being by sea, pains were taken to render the naval display as imposing as possible. About thirty-four ships, including the monitors and iron-clad rams, put in commission, beside the numerous gunboats and yachts belonging to the marine. Availing myself of this opportunity to see the Russian navy et its best, I went on Monday to Cronstadt, in company with a number of friends. Taking the regular 9 o'clock boat, we passed the long line of gunboats moored in the river, ready the next day's ceremony, and, after a pleasant run of an hour and a half, reached Cronstadt, where a small steam-yacht had been provided for our accommodation. We first ran along the line of ships stationed above the city, consisting of ten monitors and four iron-clad rams, beside the *Rusick*—the old yacht of the Emperor NICHOLAS—and several small vessels, which lay in advance of the line, almost in the channel. The monitors have been built here during the past eighteen months, after drawings of ERIESSON'S original *Monitor*. The *Permietz*, a ram of some three thousand tons, with rolled iron plates gradusted from two and a-half to five and e-half inches in thickness, and carrying thirty-one guns, was brought from England. The *Ne-tro-me-ya*, (don't touch me,) on the same model, and carrying seventeen guns, was built in St. Potersburgh by English contractors, as also a double-turreted, iron-plated ram, with the turrets partly below the deck, and claiming some originality in design. The *Sevastopol*, the largest iron-clad in the navy, is from one of the government yards. She is not entirely finished, but was put in commission for this occasion.

We now passed down by the Government mole, where the *Alexander Nevsky*, with the remains of the Grand Duke, lay close under the walls of Fort Menchikoff, between Kronslot and Fort Alexander, and near to Forts Peter and Paul and Constantine, all grim granite works, within whose surly embrasures the horrid dogs of war lie kenneled, ready to leap forth at the first approach of e foe. Notwithstanding the sums lavished on these fortifications, they are considered, in some respects, still incomplete. An iron fort is also being erected, further down the island, from plates furnished, from England, through Mr. H. B. FROONE, to whose politeness we were indebted for our excursion. The line below the town was composed of fifteen sea-going wooden ships, mostly screw frigates, with their yards crossed and flags at half-mast. Among them was the *General Admiral*, an admirably proportioned vessel, which, your readers will remember, was built in the United States some years ago for the Russian Government; also the old ship of the line, *Emperor Nicholas*, an enormous three-decker, carrying 131 guns. How clumsey and useless she appeared in the light of modern experience. It makes one sad to look at these old leviathans, once so powerful, and think that now they are shorn of their strength, that the glory of wood has departed, and that now iron alone is capable of withstanding iron; to think that now a little Ericsson monitor, with its ewkward proportions and unsightly one se-box, is more than a match for a whole fleet of these hoary old monsters of the deep. It is indeed strange that the ingenuity of one man can thus defeat the plans of mighty nations, and render useless the labor of years. Yet the same thing is true in every department of life; the implements of the husbandman, the tools of the mechanic, and the machinery of the factory, which are considered the most perfect one year, are laid aside as useless the next.

However slow Russia may be in some respects she has at least shown a disposition to keep well up with the times in her naval establishment. After running down past the guard-ship, nearly to the outer beacon, we returned on the other side of the fleet, meeting the yacht of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE—*Grand Admiral*—to the mole head, end after an ineffectual attempt to visit the *Alexander Nevsky*, we crossed over to Oranienbaum, and returned to the city by rail.

As if indifference to the solemn occasion, Tuesday morning dawned dark and somber; great lolds of dense black clouds covered the sky—a thick hanging of mourning drapery; the air was charged with rain, as if the heavens themselves were ready to mingle their tears with those of a great nation; yet not a leaf fluttered in the wind, hnt all was hnsned as death itself. The remains were to be conveyed from Cronstadt in the Emperor's yacht, *Alexandra*, disembarking at the Imperial Landing, on the English Quay, below all the bridges, where the procession was to form, move up the river to the Isaac Plain, and, after halting before the Cathedral for prayers, proceed along the front of the Admiralty, thence by the Court Quay to the Proiisky bridge, where it was to cross the Neva, and enter the fortress by St. Jobu's gate.

The houses for the whole distance were profusely hung with black, trimmed with white, in deference to the youthfulness of the deceased. Every window, from which the least glimpse of the procession could be obtained, was eagerly engaged more than a week ago. Seats were erected in every available locality, and readily disposed of at high prices. Early in the morning troops began to arrive, and take their positions, for the procession was to pass through a double line of military, the whole way from the landing to the fortress, a distance of two and a half miles. The crowd, too, began to assemble, so that before 11 o'clock every window, every roof, every scat, and every square inch of vacant space along the streets was packed to its utmost capacity. When I came on the plain, about 11½, and took possession of a high seat which I had secured several days before, there was nothing to be seen but one vast heaving ocean of humanity. Even the bridges and quays on the opposite side of the river were jammed. There were about eighty thousand military on the grounds, and, at the very least calculation, four hundred thousand spectators. And yet that vast concourse was as still and quiet as the congregation in a New-England meeting-house. The order was marvelous. At one time, near me, the crowd pressed from behind, encroached on the ground reserved for the procession, and the police had some difficulty in clearing it again; just the occasion for an uproar, it would seem, yet there was not the slightest noise, or confusion, not even a word spoken, save the commands of the officer in charge.

At 12 o'clock a signal rocket was fired to regulate the time, and soon after the carriage of the Empress passed quietly down to the landing, and the Grand Duke NICHOLAS rode along the line, as if to see that all was in order, but there was no music, no cheers from the troops, nothing to break the stillness, save the restless tramping of the cavalry horses.

The procession was now partially formed, along the English quay, extending nearly to the plain. My seat was by the river, near the monument of Peter the Great, giving me a view of the whole of this street, the St. Isaac's Cathedral, and the greater part of the plain.

A little after 1 another rocket signaled the approach of the Imperial yacht, and at twenty minutes past, the first gun was fired as she entered the river, and the bells of St. Isaac's began to toll. Slowly and solemnly the yacht came up the river, her yards crossed, and the flag of the deceased floating at half-mast, each gunboat firing a single shot as she passed. And now, amid that awful grand-like stillness, not broken, only intensified, by the booming of the minute guns, and the tolling of the bells, the landing was reached, and the procession began to move.

It was led by a band, mounted on white horses, playing a Circassian dirge—a woeful wail, so wildly sad that one could not help thinking it had been caught from the sighing of the winds amid the lonely crags of the Caucasus. Then came the Cossack regiment, commanded by the Tsarovitch, followed by an infantry regiment, with martial music and muffled drums. Next came a detachment of palace servants, in court livery, preceding the personal servants of the deceased, bearing his escutcheons and arms, and leading his favorite horse, saddled hnt riderless. Then there were representatives from the various regiments, followed by a little army of Generals; after which came the deputations from the civil service. Next was placed a hussar regiment, with horses marching as seriously as if they understood the import of the solemn pageant in which they were engaged. Now came the Russian orders worn by the Grand Duke, lying on cushions; then his flag, carried by an Admiral, and followed by the officers and crew of the *Alexander Nevsky*; then his foreign orders, then a company of enormous grenadiers, with muffled drums.

The sacred part of the procession was preceded, as such processions always are, by a cross and lighted candles. The candle directly in front of the cross was inclosed in a massive jeweled lantern, carried on a short staff. The singers from the St. Isaac's Cathedral, and the Monastery of St. Alexander Nevsky, followed now, in their gowns, and with heads uncovered, chanting a funeral dirge, as mournful as the lament of the angels over a lost soul. The music in the Greek church is justly famous, and these two choirs, with the court choir, are undonbtedly the most perfect in Russia. One who has never heard them, can form no accurate idea of their singing, and it is equally impossible for one who has heard them to forget his impressions.

Now came a large number of deacons, monks and priests, of various grades; then the court singers, embodying the lamentations of eighty millions of human beings in their wonderful heartrending requiems. Then followed the higher orders of the clergy, in black robes trimmed with white; the Bishops, wearing purple velvet mitres; the Archbishops, golden mitres, studded with precious stones. Last, and preceding the remains, walked the venerable Metropolitan of St. Petersburgh and Novogorod, supported, according to custom, by two Archbishops.

The catafalque was drawn by eight horses, dressed in black, with the Grand Duke's arms embroidered on their sides. It consisted of a black car on massive silver wheels, over which rose a heavy gilt canopy, surmounted by a crown and cross, and adorned with sixteen beautiful white plumes. The drapery was white silk, trimmed with gold fringe. On each corner of the car stood a guard, in full uniform, as if they were supporting the canopy. The coffin was covered with a heavy gold embroidered cloth; six lighted candles were carried on each side. The Emperor rode next the catafalque, on a dark chestnut horse. He was dressed in the Cossack uniform ordinarily worn by the Grand Duke. Then came the three brothers of the deceased, ALEXANDER, VLADEMIR, and ALEXIS, with the brothers of the Emperor, surrounded by an immense suite of Generals, Adjutants, etc., etc., following promiscuously, and filling the entire breadth left for the procession. Next, proceeded by a detachment of grenadiers, camo two carriages, drawn by six horses each, draped in black, occupied by the Empress and younger children, and the Grand Duchesses. Then followed various deputations, then six court carriages, drawn by six horses each, likewise in black, after which the procession was closed by detachments of infantry, cavalry and artillery.

When the catafalque reached the St. Isaac's Cathedral, a short halt was made for prayers, and then the last remains of he who, living, would have had absolute power over eighty millions of people, were carried on, in solemn state, past the palace of his forefathers, across the Neva, the glory of the capital, and into the massive granite fortress, where his ancestors, from Peter the Great, grimly await the certain coming of their posterity. The procession past, the dispersal of that mighty crowd was, if possible, more wonderful than the crowd itself. Troops of all grades, gentlemen and ladies, strangers and common people, in their hemp-cloth and sheepskins, all mingled in one universal conglomeration, but no noise, no confusion, and yet in the space of half an hour the plain showed no sign of the great event, save the mourning drapery and the seats just vacated.

I now visited the Imperial yacht *Alexandra*, still lying at the landing on the English quay, availing myself of a little privilege to pass the guards. On the after deck was the raised dais, on which the coffin had rested, covered with crimson cloth, trimmed with heavy gold fringe, and surmounted by a beautiful golden canopy, resting on four vine-wreathed columns. On the top of the canopy rose the cross and crown, and the corners were decorated with large natural bouquets of purple flowers. The drapery was white silk, trimmed with silver fringe. The crown and the initial of the Grand Duke's name were embroidered overhead, in the inside. Long sprigs of evergreen, forming a cross, were placed on the four sides, while a massive wreath of evergreen and purple flowers encircled the whole. All the arrangements displayed the most perfect taste in design, and skill in execution. The yacht is a small side-wheeled steamer, with no pretensions except speed, and designed entirely for service.

As I leave St. Petersburgh to-morrow, I naturally availed myself of the first opportunity to visit the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul, where the remains are lying in state. I went about midnight, a time set apart for persons of all conditions, under which head it is easiest generally to rank one's self. The clouds which all day had been full of unshed tears, now began to weep, and the mysterious splendor of the Northern twilight, shining through, clothed everything in ghostly gray, well suiting our errand and the occasion.

The body lay on a dais, in the centre of the church, under a golden canopy. The arrangements were much the same as those on the yacht, already described. The coffin was open, exhibiting the military uniform and orders. Over the lower part the gold-cloth pall hung, in careless folds. The face, however, was covered with gauze, and surrounded with flowers. Lighted candles were disposed about as usual, and at the head stood three priests, reading prayers in a low, plaintive tone, while the officer on duty stood on the dais beside the coffin.

The tombs of the late Emperor and Empress were decorated with a profusion of flowers. Otherwise the cathedral appeared much as usual, with its long lines of ermine-robed sarcophagi extending across both ends, and partly filling the sides. Three days hence the Grand Duke must take his silent place among them, and the grandeur and power which were to have been his will pass to his brother ALEXANDER.

R.

CLASS DAY AT WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

Pleasant Parting Ceremonies—Planting the Ivy—The New Gymnasium.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Friday, July 7, 1865.

The return of Summer this year is not attended with the intolerable drouth which was parching and destroying woods and mountains when we last enjoyed these festivities. The refreshing showers of early July have laid the dust, and even at this moment are threatening their usual return, and no pleasanter day could have been asked for the ceremonies connected with another class dissolution. The adelphic union of the two literary societies in college took place last evening. The speakers were selected from among the best of the graduating class, and spoke with fully the common amount of oratorical ability. The valedictory address was by WM. TALCOTT, of Jersey City, introduced by his oration upon "Patriotic Sacrifices;" and the music was of that excellent character for which the Williams Instrumental and Glee Club is renowned for miles about here.

This afternoon the rain very kindly stayed its coming long enough to admit of the complete execution of the programme of Class Day.

The members and ex-members of the graduating class having formed in front of the College Chapel, advanced in procession to the village church, where the more essentially literary portion of the ceremonies were performed.

The oration upon "Honor," was well-conceived and vigorously delivered; taking a broad ground in favor of the catholic spirit enjoined in the command "Honor *all* men." Mr. BROWN'S poem upon "Unity," was well sustained throughout, varying the metre with a beautiful regard to the effect upon the arrangement of the sentiments. The valedictory address to the faculty, was omitted "by their order," for which we were surprised to find no assigned reason; and we take pleasure in saying that the oration prepared by Mr. HAWLEY, was a very fine production, deserving of a better fate.

Adjoining to the chapel the class planted their ivy, listening to the oration and singing in honor of the plant. The ivy is placed upon the eastern wall of the chapel, where four classes have preceded the present.

The address to the lower classes was an interesting assumption of alumni dignity, in teaching the undergraduates the doctrine of "Rights of the Minority and Individuals," and was combatted by the class historian. When the ivy had been planted and the address to the lower classes delivered, the classmates now soon to part, seated themselves in the grove by East College, and listened to their class history, smoking the pipe of peace, and concluding with a "general stampede." The custom is quite different here from that at the larger colleges, the farewell scenes being reserved until the privacy of the evening banquet shall bar out all prying eyes. Instead of parting on the green, a sort of dance is the closing ceremony, and leaving, wo may be allowed to say, but little pleasant impression upon the minds of the visitors.

In the evening the college *campus* was brilliantly illuminated with Chinese lanterns of all shapes, sizes, and colors, and under the excellent superintendence of Mr. TALCOTT, the arrangements for dancing gave universal satisfaction and pleasure.

And finally, the new gradnetes retire to their supper—if supper it can be called—and continne until the smallest hours possible in the morning in cere monies to which we are not admitted, and of which we therefore cannot speak.

The Howard custom of "spreads" has been introduced here with great success this Summer; the "spread" of the Sigma Phi even, is generally spoken of as having been an exceedingly pleasing occasion.

There is but little that is new about college. Yon have already heard from another correspondent all abont the base ball match, &c., of last week. A word may be added, with reference to the gymnasium.

This elegant structure, a recent gift to the college, is now so nearly completed thet it is expected that the Alumni dinner will be given within its walls at the approaching commencement—the first week in August. The gymnasium room itself measures 100 feet by about 60, and is very neatly finished; the ground floor is to be used by the chemical department of the college, and underneath it are several bowling alleys, now complete. A professor has not yet been appointed to take charge of the gymnasium, bnt it is probable thet there will be an appointment to the position by commencement.

AMONOS.

SARATOGA.

The Excitements at Saratoga — Mme. Anna Bishop at Congress Hall—Interesting Incident of "the Fourth"—An Armless Soldier at the Banquet—Serenade to Senator Wilkinson—Grover's Dramatic Company—The Races, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CONGRESS HALL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Saturday, July 8, 1865.

We are now fairly launched upon the full tide of the fashionable season. The arrival of the Congress Hall band, a day or two ago, was the signal for the first "hop," and now we are having them every evening. Mme. ANNA BISHOP is to give us a concert, this evening, in the spacious ball-room of the hotel. GROVER is to open on Monday night with his dramatic company, and the races are announced for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Yet amid all this whirl of novelty and excitement, there are thousands who have visited Congress Hall and the Congress Spring, who prefer the good old hotel just as it used to be when its present enterprising proprietors first brought to it their skill and energy as caterers. The extreme neatness, order and decorum which characterized the early efforts of Mr. HATHORN are still evinced in every department, and enter into all the details of his present extensive establishment. The building now completely occupies the four sides of the square. The ceiling of the vast dining-hall has been beautifully panelled, and is supported by a double-row of Corinthian columns, which not only give greater solidity to the building, hnt add materially to the perspective beanty of the hall. The immense ball-room forms an L with the dining-hall, and both may now be instantly thrown into one, affording accommodations for about a thousand guests. The famous "collonade" is also being continued round both wings of the building; the street on the north side being discontinued, and the piazzas and grounds of the hotel extended over it.

The "Fourth" at Congress Hall was duly observed by the production of one of the most elegant dinners ever put upon the tables of a hotel—the hall beautifully draped with flags, the dishes garnished, the tables profusely decorated with flowers, and the guests generally in full dress and in m st excellent humor.

Quite an interesting incident of the occasion was the accidental attendance of an armless soldier, en route for home—a modest young man of extremely genteel appearance and bearing, as we afterward learned, from the following autograph letter from the Governor of the State:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, June 22, 1865.

The bearer of this note is a meritorious soldier, by the name of ALFRED A. STRATTON. He lost both arms in the battle at Fort Steadman, Petersburgh, June 18, 1864, in the celebrated charge by our brave boys on the fort. His life was for a long time apparently suspended in the balance, hut finally under skillful medical treatment and kind attention he recovered, and today stands before our loyal people, the noble exponent of the courage, devotion and patriotism of the American soldier. *I knew him when he was not armless—a poor, honest orphan boy, residing in Chautauqua County, in this State.* He went into the service upon small pay and with large patriotism. His situation appeals to the liberality of a grateful and generous people.

Very truly yours, R. E. FENTON.

To Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES.

Young STRATTON belonged to the One Hundred and Forty-seventh New-York Regiment, and in the engagement on the 18th of June his company lost ninety-nine men in killed and wounded—two only coming out of the fight untouched, of whom Lieut. DAVY, of No. 193 Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, was one. Quite a liberal collection was made for his benefit among the guests of Congress Hall—none contributing less than $10. I give the address of the Lieutenant, in order that he may be consulted by those who may feel disposed to inquire into the case.

Workmen are already employed clearing away the rubbish of the United States Hotel, preparatory to its reconstruction upon a magnificent scale, in time for the next season. Commodore VANDERBILT arrived here to-day, to be present at the races. He is th guest of Mr. MARVIN, at his private residence, and it is understood is not an entirely indifferent spectator, of the "reconstruction" of "the States."

H.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

The Fashion of Weak Minds—Two Things Necessary for Union—The World Invited to Texas, &c., &c.

We make the following extracts from late Honston and Galveston journals:

From the Houston Telegraph, June 21.

THE FASHION OF WEAK MINDS.

It is the fashion of weak minds to sneer at the earnest efforts of many, who during the existence of the confederacy were devoted in its support, now that it is dead, endeavor to restore peace, order and prosperity to the country. Those efforts are charged to facility of change which those persons take pride in not being capable of. Words of unkind meaning and indicating unhappy temper are freely applied. It is not worth while to reply to such by pointing them to the old adage about those who sometimes, and those others who never change their minds. Its fitness and truth would have no other effect than to increase the ill humor of such as the garment would fit. It is enough for the present to say to them, follow in peace the path you have chosen. The world is wide enough to hold us all.

For our part we believe it to be the duty of every good man and woman to do all in his or her power to bring about the earliest settlement of affairs possible. We believe it the great duty of all to harmonize the people. And so far as personal ill-feelings are concerned, let by-gones be by-gones. Those whose ideas of patriotism have led them into personal unkindness have a lesson to learn, and it is one of the hardest that human nature can learn. It is as old as the records of man that they hate most who have injured most. And to unlearn the hates and forgive those one has injured, is the task many have now to undertake.

TWO THINGS NECESSARY.

Two things are now necessary to unite the two sections of the United States together in feeling as well as in fact: A liberal if not general amnesty toward the Southern people, and the reunion of the divided churches. In regard to the latter there are already most encouraging signs. Some time since Rev. Dr. ROBERT PAINE, of Aberdeen, Miss., one of the talented and venerable Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in a public address, now generally published, earnestly advised all the Southern people to submit to the authority of the Federal Government, and to unito in efforts to bring about once more peace and prosperity in the whole country. Bishop PAINE, too, was a strong Southern man, and a friend of Mr. DAVIS; but he is also a man of sense and Christian principle, and feels bound by all his obligations to use all his influence to heal the wounds which war has made, now that the conflict is over.

And bnt a few days since a grave and representative body of ministers of the Episcopal Church, with the accomplished Bishop GREGG at their head, met together in this city, and by solemn ecclesiastical action reunited with the parent fold of their church, from which they had been separated by the political division of the country. And now the venerable Bishop ANDREW, upon whose case the Methodist Church divided in 1864, he having married a lady owning a few slaves, and in consequence of which the Southern Methodist Church was established, utters his voice in favor of peace and unity. His address, published in another column, is beautiful for its elegant simplicity and ripe charity. No man in the South has suffered more in feeling in consequence of the unhappy divisions of the country, and has had more to forgive, according to the Southern standard of judgment, than Bishop ANDREW; and yet, no man excels him in his efforts to promote harmony, or in the Christian kindliness of his own chastened spirit. And no man will have more weight with the great body of the people, especially of his own church; for he has traveled and preached to delighted and edified thousands all over the Southern States, and is universally beloved. Now that the Union is restored, and we have given up the one cherished hope of a separate nationality, all good men should cultivate the good of their whole country, and illustrate the truth that

"Peace hath her victories,
No less renowned than war."

THE WORLD INVITED TO TEXAS.

We have a vast area. The settlements upon it are only here and there. Not one acre in thirty in this country is under fence. What we want is human muscle, under intelligent direction, to bring to light and make available, resources such as no other country can boast of.

Heretofore the peculiar institution has, by confining field labor to that class, and by not furnishing a sufficiency of it, prevented the rapid development of these remarkable resources. The value of labor was remarkable. The year before the war negro field-hands commanded $1,800 to $2,000 in gold. The very interest ot this cost was $180 to $200 per annum, or 20 per cent. more than the annual wages of white field labor in the North, to say nothing of clothing and doctor's bills, care of children, aged persons, and the fact that one good white laborer does the work of one and a half to two negroes. All wages were in proportion. Mechanics commanded from $3 to $4 per day. Negroes were hired at other than field work at $15 to $25 per month. Day laborers commanded from $1 to $2 per day. If labor could be profitably employed at these prices, it proves that the country has elements of making labor valuable possessed by no other.

We have always seen this. Accepting slavery as the only source for the supply of labor, we in former years advocated the reopening of the African slave-trade, because it was a means of civilizing and christianizing savages, and at the same time of developing the natural wealth of a country we esteemed above all others. The advocacy of that trade did not prove acceptable. It was voted down, and we gave up the hope of ever seeing Texas fenced in. But the abolition of slavery opens the field to a new class of labor, of which there is a superabundance in Europe and the Northern States. The supply of that labor, if we may judge by the development of the Northwestern country, is as inexhaustible as is the field here for its employment. We advocate the opening of the country to settlers on the most liberal terms. We shall be glad to see half a million a year added thus to our population.

To those looking out for new homes we would say come this way. Land is cheap, labor is valuable, all professions and occupations are in demand. We want not only farmers, but mechanics of all kinds. We want rough labor, skilled labor, educated labor, human labor, horse labor, machine labor. A genial climate and a productive soil invite occupation. Now is the time to come in and "make yourselves at home."

—The Springfield *Republican* says: "Middletown, Conn., is excited over a regular elopement, with the cruel parent, hasty moonlight ride, and all the other proper adjuncts. The fleeing pair have not yet been overtaken. The names are JOHN VINTON, 19 years old, and ANNA BRAINARD, an impulsive little girl of 15. Another determined couple meant to go with them, but didn't succeed.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival and Departure of the Second Connecticut Artillery—Several Regiments Expected To-day—Important Notice.

The only command that arrived yesterday was the Second Connecticut. Although several were telegraphed as on the road between this city and Baltimore, up to a late hour last night no signs of their appearance were visible. The troops from the coast, also expected yesterday, have not yet arrived. Now that there is a lull in the arrival of discharged soldiers, it is to be hoped that those already in the city will be at once paid off, to make room for the proper accomodation of fresh troops, almost hourly expected.

The regiments now on Hart's Island are being rapidly paid off. The Tenth, Fifty-ninth, Seventy-third, Sixty-third, Sixty-ninth, Eighty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-second New-York Regiments are now on the Island. The first three were nearly all paid off yesterday. To-day the Irish Brigade and the One Hundred and Thirty-second will receive the back pay and bounties due them. Let all absentees from these regiments report at once, and so avoid delay and trouble. We would call attention to the following

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To the enlisted men of the One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers:

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

All men of this command who are absent from headquarters, at Hart's Island, to-day, (the 11th inst.) will not be paid. By order of

Col. P. J. CLAASSEN, Commanding Regiment.
JNO. M. COGAN, First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

There is too much difficulty in getting the men together, and considerable unnecessary delay caused by the absentees failing to report. Soldiers still absent from their commands stand a good chance of losing pay and bounty through carelessness.

THE SECOND CONNECTICUT ARTILLERY.

One battalion of the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery Regiment, 280 men, arrived yesterday morning at a very early hour, and after eating breakfast at the New-York State Agency, remained during the day at the Battery Barracks, and, at 3 P. M., departed by steamer for New-Haven.

The Second Connecticut, formerly known as the Nineteenth Infantry, formed for some time a part of the garrison in the "Defences of Washington South of the Potomac," occupying Forts Worth, Ellsworth, Lyon, Wild, Farnsworth, Williams and Willard. The last named fort was built by the regiment. On the 23d of November, 1863, it was changed from an infantry to an artillery regiment, and, with the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, formed the Second Brigade of DE RUSSLEY'S Division, Defences of Washington. During 1863 the command performed considerable service in hunting for guerrillas near Dumfries and the Occoquan River, Virginia.

The Second Connecticut Regiment has been serving for the past year in the Second Brigade, First Division, Sixth Army Corps, to which command it has belonged since May 21, 1864, when it joined the Army of the Potomac near Spottsylvania Court-house. Its first battle was that of Cold Harbor, and it has served with credit all through the great campaigns under GRANT and SHERIDAN. At the battle of Cold Harbor the Colonel, ELISHA S. KELLOGG, was instantly killed, his towering and conspicuous form making him a target for the bullets of the enemy, and he fell in the very beginning of the fight, cheering on his men, and inspiring them by his conduct.

The men now returning home are those remaining from the old Nineteenth Connecticut Infantry. About one thousand men still remain in the field.

The following officers accompany the command: Major CHESTER D. CLEVELAND, commanding; Capt. Henry Skinner; First Lieutenants, J. Leun, L. Munger; Second Lieutenant, Owel Tiffany.

The following are the battles of the Second Connecticut:

1864—Cold Harbor, June 3; advance on Petersburgh, June 22; Charlestown, Aug. 21; Hill Town, Aug. 22; Winchester, (under SHERIDAN,) Sept. 19; Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22; Cedar Creek, Oct. 19; siege of Petersburgh.

1865—Third Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4-5; Fort Fisher, (GRANT'S left,) March 25; grand assault upon Petersburgh, April 2; capture of Petersburgh, April 3; Sailor's Creek, April 6; surrender of LEE, April 9. Entered Danville on the 27th April.

De la Salle Institute—Annual Examination—Interesting Exercises.

The annual examination of the pupils of the De la Salle Institute, under the direction of the "Brothers of the Christian Schools," is now progressing each evening, and the proceedings are very gratifying. The examinations are held in the open air, in the court or yard of the school, beneath a spacious canopy, and by these means the audience do not suffer from heat.

The stage was neatly arranged, being decorated with the national banner. The examination was almost wholly conducted by the Catholic Brothers, and the pupils evinced considerable proficiency in the different branches of study. One of the features of last evening's proceedings was the superb playing of the youthful amateur brass band, composed of pupils belonging to the institute, and also several finely executed vocal pieces by the choir.

Last evening an interested audience attended the examination, and departed highly pleased at the satisfactory results. This evening and to-morrow night the exercises continue, and our Catholic readers will find them quite interesting. The following programme is for this evening:

March, from "La Fille du Regiment," Band: Declamation, D. Hughes and M. Boyle; Grammar, Third and Fourth Classes; Norma, piano and violin, J. Cleary, A. Newlin, and G. Krecht; "Just After the Battle, Mother," solo and chorus, ——; Geometry, books 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Third Class; March, in Norma, Band; the "Poetry and the Poets of Ireland," essay, J. Cleary; History, England, Commercial Class; "Der Kleine Rekruit," duet, ——; El Zapateado, piano, Mr. A. Cull and F. Pfister; Arithmetic, Commercial Class; Welcome Home Quickstep, Band; "Antiquities of America," essay, M. McGowan; Book-keeping, Commercial Class; Declamation, J. Carolan and J. Carey; "No One to Love," piano and violin, G. Edebohls, J. Carolan and R. O'Rourke; Latin, Cæsar, Second Division; "Mother, Oh Sing Me to Rest," solo and chorus, ——; History, (Rome, Ancient,) First Class; Les Parles, piano and violin, Mr. A. Cull and H. Eickhoff; Geometry, Solid, Second Division, First Class; Prisoner's Hope, Band; Landlern, piano and violin, Mr. A. Cull and H. Eickhoff; Rainbow Schottisch, Band.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Fire Department Appropriation—Establishment of a Morgue—Communication from the Mayor.

This board held a special meeting yesterday, the President, Mr. TWEED, in the chair.

The following resolution was presented by Mr. E. F. PUDDY:

Resolved, Inasmuch as the Board of Estimate of the Metropolitan Fire Department have unanimously signed a requisition, asking for an appropriation of $600,000 for the year 1865, that the Comptroller be and he is hereby requested to prepare and submit to this board a suitable ordinance, making such appropriation, pursuant to law passed March 30, 1865.

Adopted.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, setting forth thet, anticipating the action of this board in establishing a *Morgue* in this city, they had caused a portion of the building at the foot of East Twenty-sixth-street to be set apart for this purpose. Ordered on file.

The following communication was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1865.

To the Honorable, the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: Learning that a communication from me would not be unacceptable at the annual meeting of your Honorable Body, and relying on the similarity of the relations which exist both between the Board of Supervisors and the Common Council and the Mayor, I have concluded that such a communication could not justly be regarded as intrusive.

Several branches of the public administration formerly connected with the City Government, are now more or less intimately joined to the county, and hereafter my successors may more freely communicate their views on the important duties intrusted to your care, than if embarrassed by the entire absence of any precedent for the same.

The legal questions involved in the claims of the rival Boards of TAX Commissioners have been settled by the court of final resort, and it is a matter of congratulation that this conflict has not interfered with the placing in your hands the assessment rolls of real and personal estate within the county for your action as a board of equalization and correction.

Although this important duty is entirely independent of the Mayor, I would suggest as I have before to the Common Council, the expediency of an application to the Legislature to fix the time of making up and delivering these assessment rolls, and also that of your annual meeting, so that the corrected and equalized rolls may be put in the hands of the Receiver of Taxes about the 1st of July. This would then correspond with the period of which collections are made of the income-tax imposed by the Federal Government.

The total amount of the taxable property within the county is estimated at

Real	$427,360,834
Personal	188,423,471
Total	$608,784,855

And the amount as authorized to be raised for city and county purposes will make the ratio of taxation about .026.

The extraordinary expenses connected with the payment of bounties to volunteers are fortunately ended, and your committee has made a report of their stewardship in this matter, involving the disbursement of several millions of dollars. Under the pledges made, I consider that our local authorities are still bound to provide for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in the war, in case adequate relief is not afforded for the support of the destitute by the United States.

Before your next annual meeting the spacious edifice in the Park, designed for a County Court-house, will be completed. It will be highly ornamental, and by affording the courts of justice suitable accommodations will tend to increased respect for law, which should pervade the minds of the people.

I would suggest that the Coroners be authorized in all cases where bodies on which inquests are held are not identified, to cause photographs of the features to be taken and descriptions made, and that the clothes and articles found thereon be deposited in some suitable place for examination. This, together with the establishment by the Commissioners of Charities of an institution similar to that of the Morgue at Paris, would probably lead to the identification of many unfortunate victims of crime or accident, whose fate might otherwise be involved in mystery.

During the last session of the Legislature the Fire Department was disconnected with the city organization, and placed under a Board of Commissioners, and the expenses paid out of the County Treasury. I confess my sympathies were with the Volunteer system, for it is impossible to avoid the influence of long cherished associations and the friendships formed under them.

It is but justice to say that the noble manner in which the firemen have behaved, their submission to law and cheerful and magnanimous discharge of duty, have won the respect of all classes of citizens. The annual expenses of the paid department, according to the estimate submitted to your Honorable Body, will be about $750,000.

In my opinion, such expenses should either be assessed on the insurance companies, or else the county should become underwriter for all property destroyed by fire, and be reimbursed by a tax on the value of all buildings and movable property within its limits.

The request that all Boards of Commissioners or public departments supported out of the County Treasury should report their proceedings to your Honorable Body is very proper, and it may be found expedient to confer increased powers of supervision and control to check any unadvised or extravagant expenditure by the same.

At present they either act independently, or the power of revising their estimates is confined merely to sending them back for reconsideration; when, if the demands made on the public treasury are adhered to, they become final and conclusive.

To your Honorable Body, as representing not only the people, but the property of the county, as the special instrument for raising the means of carrying on the local government, and the custodian of the same, I cannot too earnestly recommend a strict adherence to the cardinal virtue of economy, without which the approbation of your constituents cannot be expected. C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

A resolution in favor of paying the following bills, for materials used in the construction of Harlem Bridge, and labor thereon, was laid over:

John Roach, iron work	$6,873 00
E. W. Smith, Chief Engineer	2,311 15
T. F. Sickles and E. Rogers	2,112 84
Salaries of Commissioners	2,310 00
John Roach, timber	2,271 28
C. Davis, copying report	19 00
Rent	225,00

A report of the Committee on County Offices was adopted in favor of paying the bill of A. O. HALL, District Attorney, amounting to $6,445 02, for disbursements and charges in his office for the half year ending June 30, 1865.

The Board then adjourned to Monday, the 24th inst.

Board of Aldermen.

THE STREET-CLEANING CONTRACT.

A special meeting of this board was held at 2 P. M. to-day, the President, Mr. JONES, in the chair.

Mr. MOORE offered a preamble and resolution, to the effect that whereas the contractors for cleaning the streets have failed to perform their duty, and the streets are now in a filthy condition, that the Common Council pledge themselves to cooperate with the Mayor in any action he may see fit to propose for having the streets cleaned and the city saved from threatened pestilence, and that His Honor be respectfully invited to communicate with the Common Council on the subject.

Mr. FLYNN said he had a petition to offer, signed by 1,200 persons, praying that some action might be at once taken in the matter.

The resolution was adopted, and the board adjourned.

Board of Councilmen.

THE STREET-CLEANING CONTRACT—VETO FROM THE MAYOR.

The board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. HAYES in the chair.

A resolution from the other board, calling on the Mayor to suggest some steps by which the city may be at once cleaned, was concurred in.

The following veto message was received from Mayor GUNTHER:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1865.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The resolution directing the Comptroller to place the Sisters of Charity, under the charge of Mother MARY JEROME, in that portion of the building corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue, not now in use by the Northeastern Dispensary, for a Girls' Industrial School, is here with returned for reconsideration.

The building in question was erected under the authority of a resolution of your Honorable Body, approved Dec. 10, 1858, for the purpose of an "Infants' Home," and to be under the control of the Mayor and First Directress of the "Nursery and Child's Hospital,"

Mrs. MARY A. DU BOIS, the First Directress of the "Nursery and Child's Hospital," is now in possession of said building under the above resolution, and informs me that she is prepared at once to go on with the institution for which it was designed.

On the other hand, it is represented to me by the highest authority that the "Sisters of Mercy," acting in that spirit which belongs to

8; typhus, 14; inflammation of the lungs, 26; measles, 6; small-pox, 3. The deaths from cholera infantum during the previous week numbered 94.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—SAMUEL HULZ, a youth of 13 years, was run down and almost instantly killed, yesterday afternoon, by a Fourth-avenue railroad car, near the Cooper Institute building....FRANK BURKE, of No. 331 West Fifteenth-street, was run over on Sunday evening, in West-street, near Morris, by car No. 6, of the Tenth-avenue line. The car passed over his body and injured him mortally....JAMES MCGEE, of 211 Monroe-street, a youth of 12 years, was run over and seriously injured on Sunday evening, by car No. 22, of the Belt Railroad line. Sergeant BURDEN, of the Seventh Ward, took the boy to Bellevue Hospital.

FALLING OF AN EMBANKMENT.—Yesterday forenoon an embankment on the eite of the old Colored Orphan Asylum, et ths intersection of Fifth-avenne and Forty-fourth-street, caved in and buried two workmen, whose names are FARLEY and MCBRIDE. Patrolman CARR, of the Nineteenth Ward, exhumed them, and they were removed to St. Luke's Hospital. MCBRIDE's legs and right arm were shockingly mangled. FARLEY escaped with a few slight bruises.

FIRE IN VANDAM-STREET.—At ahont 10 o'clock yesterday morning the roof and upper story of Mr. J. S. SCULLY'e dwelling, at No. 21 Vandam-street, were consumed, fire having taken on the roof from a spark. Mr. SCULLY's furniture was damaged to ths amount of about $400, and is insured for $1,500 by the North River Company. The dwelling, which is nwned by Mrs. WHITLEY, is insured, and can be repaired for $500.

ANOTHER FIREMEN'e FIOHT.—On Snnday evening, Hoss Companies Nos. 5 and 10 attempted to create a riot at a fire in John-street, bnt the police were too strong for them. Patrolmen AUGNIER and PETERSON, of the Second Ward, apprehended two of the rowdies—JOHN BIGFORD and JOHN BAKER by name—and took them to the Tombs.

DROWNED.—HENRY GAMBLE, of No. 763 Third-avenue, was accidentally drowned, en Sundry evening, while bathing in the East River off Fifty-fifth-street. The body has not been recovered. Deceased was 19 years of age.

PICKPOCKET AT A FIRE.—On Sunday evening, Mr. JOHN B. MEEKER, of No. 67 Macdougal-street, lost a gold watch, which he valued et $125, his pocket having been picked while he was in a gathering at e fire.

BURGLARS ESCAPED.—On Sunday night two or more hurglars entered Mr. WILLIAM H. APPLEYARD's apartments, at No. 49 Sullivan-street, and escaped therefrom with $123 in Treasury notes.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.—*Motions*—*No.* 12, Goodwin *vs.* Sharkey; No. 26, Morwin *vs.* Merwin; No. 49½, Goggeli *vs.* The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company; No. 70, Dewson *vs.* McFarland; No. 71, Dawson *vs.* The American Nswe Company; No. 75, Peabody *vs.* The Sams; No. 78½, Willis *vs.* Atwood; No. 94, Willis *vs.* Hawes.

Criminal Buelneaa.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Before Judge Russel.

The trial of cases in the July term began yesterday. The first was one of

BURGLARY IN THE THIRD DEGREE,

alleged to have been perpetrated by Edward Ferrin, at No. 13 Moore-street, on the 24th of June.

Daniel M. Mackey testified thet on the day aforesaid he saw the prisoner go up stairs at the above number and attempt to pull open a safe standing in the front room of the store of J. P. Townsend; he followed prisoner up street, when be offered witness $50 to say nothing of the affair; saw the prisoner lock the door on coming out.

Cross-examined—Witness had been janitor of the building three years; did not see prisoner open the door, could not find a policeman to make the arrest until coming to Weet-street.

Officer Patrich O'Rourke, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, testified that on the 24th of June he arrested the prisoner; he found on his person four skeleton keys and some pewn tickets; prisoner told him he merely went into the building aforesaid.

Wiuam Jaffray, a clerk in the house of J. P. Townsend, testified that he saw the prisouer at the Tombs; the safe was near the window; did not know whether or not the door was locked; left the premises about 12 o'clock, Mr. Bates remaining; there was about $75 in the drawer of the safe and other valuable things in the office.

Cross-examined—Witness had heen to the safe half an hour previous; saw the money; counted what was in the drawer the day belore; it was the property of the firm.

The jury found the prisoner guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

BURGLARY IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

The next case was that ol Henry Hastings, William Smith and William Ryan, indicted for burglary in the third degree, committed on the premises of William J. Schloss, of No. 21 Warren-street, on the night of 11th of May.

James M. Tilly, an officer of the Third Precinct, testified that he had knowu the prisoner about three years; saw him on the night of the 11th of may between the hours of 9 and 10; Smith and Ryan were arrested that night; saw Hastings a little before 9 o'clock raise a box near the premises, and place a jimmy and some bags under it; he then left the doorway and went toward Broadwey; was gone about ten minutes, and came back with the other two, when Hastings bored the shutter of Schloss' store; the others went in while he remained outside; they were arrested and taken to the Third Ward station-house; witness explained that he did not want to arrest the prisoner, when he deposited the jimmy, but wanted to wait until hegot outside.

Cross-examined—Hastings had been on the police force until about a month before; all the officers knew him and he knew them; the officers had been there to watch a number of times previously; saw Lockwood, patrolman of that beat, immediately after making the arrest.

Henry D. Hooker, an officer of the Third Precinct, testified that he arrested Hastings after the glass had been broken; made the arrest on Warren-street, near Church; on searching prisoner found e jimmy; on going into the store found a bag filled with ash.

Cross-examined.—Saw Hastings three or four times at the door; he might have remained there twenty minntes or half an hour; when Lockwood passed he stood there perhaps ten minutes, about nve or six feet from prisoner.

James W. W. Scott, of the Third Precinct Police, testified that he called Smith ont of the store and arrested him; there had been a hole bored in the centre of the ehutter, and there were marks made with e jimmy near the bottom; the glass was broken; saw Smith and Ryan take ths shutters down and go in.

Cross- zamined.—Left Officer Lockwood in charge of the store. The remaining statements corroborated thnee of the other witnesaes.

Wm. J. Schloss, the owner of the goods, testified that he left the store about 6 o'clock in the evening, and, on notice from Officer Tully, returned about 12; the bag found by the officer who entered, contained six piecee of silk, worth $400.

John Callahan, of the Third Precinct Police, testified that he had been there with the others to keep watch on several previous occasions.

James Greer, Captain of the Third Precinct Police, testified that he had known Hastings two years; he believed he was married and had children; gave directions for the officers tn watch the premises on information of Lockwood.

The jury found a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The next case was one of

GRAND LARCENY,

alleged to have been committed by John Fry, from the person of Jeremiah Folvey. Complainant testified that on the morning of ths 24th of May, he had come from Brooklyn, and in Division-street fell into a doze, having some United States bonds nn his person. Other witnesses were introdnced who repeated nearly the same evidence as was given in the case at the last term. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

PLEAS OF GUILTY.

Jnhn Jones and Joseph Johnson *alias* James Lynch, plead guilty on an indictment for stealing articlee of the value of $200 from No. 285 Seventh-avenne. They were sent to the State Prison for five years.

Jeremiah Sheenan pleaded guilty on an indictment for an assault upon Thomas Manning on the 25th of June. He was sent to the Stats Prison for five years.

James O'Brien pleaded guilty tora chargs of burglary in the second degree, committed on the 25th of June, at No. 135 West Thirty-fourth-street. He was sentenced to five years' imprieonment in the State Prison.

Frederick Hisley pleaded guilty on an indictment for homicide committed on the person of Thomas Casey, on the 25th of April. He was remanded for sentence.

George Kline pleaded guilty on an indictment for an attempt at grand larceuy in taking jewelry amounting to the value of $36, from one August Sharp. He was remanded for sentence.

THE DEATH OF EX-RECORDER TILLON.

District-Attorney Hall offered the following and asked that it be entered on the minutes:

It is ordered that a record be made on the minutes of this court of the decease (at the ripe age of seventy,) of Francis R. Tillon, who was for many years in his capacity of Alderman, an *ex-officio* Justice, and in his office of Recorder, Presiding Judge of this court, and in thne awarding thie testimonial of respect to his memory the court, with the concurrence of the District-Attorney, the clerk of this court and the attending gentlemen nf the bar express an nnfeigned regret for the decease of one who was distinguished as a lawyer, who was preëminently just as a magistrate, whn was courteous as a gentleman, and who was patriotic and upright as a citizen.

The Court further directed that a duly attested copy of this record be sent to the family of the deceased.

Adjourned to 11 A. M. to-morrow.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 10.
By Judge Cardozo.

George C. Stone *vs.* P. Seymour Kennay; motion granted on terms. Wm. Graham, respondent, *vs.* Robert H. Bleakie et al., appellants; case and amendments settled. Wm. H. Hays *vs.* Jacob D. Griffin et al.; motion for receiver granted. Andrew Kennedy *vs.* Joseph Simms et al.; see memorandum. Walter *vs.* Walter; order granted.

By Judge Brady.

Stephen P. Rnssell, Public Administrator, &c., *vs.* Robert Stewart and Wm. McCracken; order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 10.
By Justice Garvin.

Anna Pettit Jane *vs.* Georgiana M. Bate; motion denied with $7 costs to abide the event of the action. Charles L. Anthony *vs.* Jacob Nish; reference ordered. R. W. Winfield Simpson *vs.* J. C. Feris; motion to vacate the jndgment denied with $7 costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
By Justice Barnard.

William H. Cooper *vs.* Mary A. Cooper; report of the referee is confirmed and a judgment of divorce granted. Dongherty *vs.* Dolan et al.; motion denied. William Fryer *vs.* Catharine Fryer; motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 10, 1865.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '67.....	115	200	Reading R.....	100⅞
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81....C.	107	1800	do.....	100⅝
3,000	do.....	106⅜	500	do.....2d call	100¾
70,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s....C.	106½	23	Mich. Cen. R.....	108
150,000	do.....	105¾	21	do.....2d call	109
39,000	do.....2d call	105¾	160	do.....	110
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C. New issue.....	105½	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R....	64⅞
48,000	U.S.5s,10-40s....C.	97⅞	2000	do.....	65
7,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.		200	do.....	65⅛
	New issue.....	98	1000	do.....	65⅜
13,000	Missouri 6s.....	73½	500	do.....	65½
5,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.....	74	400	do.....2d call	66
6,000	North Car. 6s.....	77	200	do.....	66¼
40,000	Ohio & M. Certif.	28	100	do.....s30	66
10,000	do.....2d call	27¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.....	136
6,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st..	98	300	Al. & T. H. R.....	34
7,000	At. & G. W. 1st M. Ohio Division..	99	500	do.....	35
1,000	Amer. Gold.....	139¾	1200	Cleve. & Pitts.....	71
10	Cen. National B'k..	102	500	do.....2d call	71¼
300	Canton Co.....	42	10	Cleve..Col. & Cin. R.	131
100	do.....2d call	42¼	5	do.....	130
50	West. Union Tel...	77½	250	Chic. & N. W.....	29
50	do.....	75	500	do.....	29⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co.....	60½	200	do.....	29⅜
500	do.....	60	1100	do.....	30
100	do.....	60¼	200	do.....	30⅛
550	do.....2d call	61	100	do.....s30	30
200	Brune. Land Co.....	8½	200	do.....b30	30⅛
200	At. Mail S. Co.....	157½	200	do.....b30	30¼
100	do.....	157¼	400	do.....2d call	30⅜
300	Cum. Coal Pr.....	45	400	Chic. & N. W. Pr..	65½
200	do.....	45¼	500	do.....	65⅝
300	N. Y. Central.....	96⅜	800	do.....	66
200	do.....	96⅝	100	do.....b30	66⅛
100	do.....2d call	96¾	100	do.....s30	65⅝
100	do.....	96⅝	100	do.....2d call	65½
100	do.....	96½	100	do.....	65
400	Erie Railway.....	81¼	100	do.....	65⅛
400	do.....	81⅛	100	Cleve. & Tol.....	103
10	do.....	80⅝	200	Chic. & R. I. R....	109
200	do.....2d call	81¼	300	do.....	109¾
200	Hudson Riv. R.....	111⅛	100	do.....	108⅞
100	do.....	111¾	10	do.....2d call	109⅛
200	do.....2d call	111⅞	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C....	100
300	do.....	111⅞	300	do.....	100¼
100	do.....	112	1800	do.....	100⅜
50	Chic., Bur. & Q....	110¼	600	do.....2d call	100⅝
100	Mil. & P. du C. R....	39¾	30	Han. & St. J. R. Pr.	45

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. New issue.....	105¼	30	Mich. Cen. R.....	109¼
5,000	do.....	105⅛	100	do.....	109
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	105⅜	1000	Mich. S. & N. I....	65
35,000	do.....	105⅞	400	do.....	65¼
6,000	Mo. State 6s.....	73½	100	Ill. Central R.....	138
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer...	26⅝	100	Alton & T. H. R....	35
10,000	do.....	26¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts.....	70
400	At. Mail S. Co.....	157	500	Chic. & N. W.....	29⅛
100	Brnns. City L. Co...	6¾	400	do.....	29⅜
200	Cum. Coal Pr.....	44	100	do.....	29⅝
100	do.....2d call	43	300	Chi. & N. W. Pr...	64⅜
500	Quick. Min. Co.....	60½	500	do.....	64¼
200	N. Y. Cen. R.....	96⅛	1000	do.....	64
1000	do.....	96¼	400	Chic. & R. I.....	107¼
1500	Erie Railway.....	79½	200	do.....	107⅜
500	do.....	79¼	100	do.....	107½
500	do.....	79¼	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C....	39½
200	do.....2d call	79¼	100	do.....	39¾
800	Reading R.....	99	100	do.....	39
200	do.....r-d...	98⅞	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C....	98⅞
300	do.....b10	99	500	do.....	99⅝

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. Cer..	26¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.....b3	137
10,000	do.....	26⅞	100	do.....	137
200	N. Y. Cen. R.....	96⅝	100	Chi. & N. W.....	30⅛
100	Erie Railway.....	80⅝	100	do.....s3	29⅝
1200	do.....	80¾	200	do.....b3	30
400	do.....s3	80⅝	100	do.....s3	29⅞
200	do.....s3	80⅞	100	do.....s3	30⅛
200	do.....b3	80⅞	200	do.....	30
200	Reading R.....	99	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr..	65⅞
1000	do.....	98⅞	800	do.....b3	65¾
200	do.....b3	98⅞	300	do.....s3	65⅞
100	Mich. Cen. x-d...s3	108⅞	200	do.....	65¾
500	Mich. S. & N. I....	65¼	100	P., Ft. W. & C....	100⅛
500	do.....b3	65¼	200	do.....s3	100⅜
700	do.....s3	65⅜	100	do.....	100⅛
300	do.....b3	65⅜	300	Cary Improv't....	22¾
1700	do.....	65⅜	100	Cumb. Coal.....	44⅛
200	do.....s3	65⅜	300	do.....b3	44¼
300	do.....b3	65⅜	200	do.....b3	44¼
200	Clave. & Pitts....s3	70½	700	Quick. Min. Co....	60⅞
600	do.....	70⅜	300	do.....	61¼
200	do.....	70⅛	100	do.....	61⅞
400	Chic. & R. I.....	108⅛	100	do.....	61⅞
500	do.....b3	108⅜	200	do.....	61
100	do.....c	108¾	300	Mariposa M. Co....	13½
400	do.....s3	108⅜			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer....	26⅜	100	Chi. & N. W.....b3	29⅞
100	N. Y. Cen. R....s3	95⅞	300	do.....	29⅞
200	Erie Railway.....	81⅛	200	do.....	29⅞
900	do.....s3	79½	200	Ch. & N. W. Pr.....b3	63½
500	Reading R.....	98⅞	100	do.....	63¾
100	Hnd. Riv. R.....	110	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C....	99½
200	Mich. S. & N. I....b3	65	100	do.....s3	99⅞
100	do.....	65	100	Canton Co.....	42½
800	do.....s3	64⅞	100	do.....b10	40⅞
100	Mich. Cen. R...x-d	108½	200	do.....s3	41
200	Ill. Cen. R.....	138	300	do.....	40⅞
200	Cleve. & Pitts.....	69½	300	Comb. Coal.....	44
300	do.....	69¾	100	do.....	44
100	Chic. & R. I.....	108½	100	Quick. Min. Co....	61
100	do.....s3	108⅞	200	do.....	61
400	do.....b3	108⅞	300	Mariposa M. Co....	13½
200	Cary Improv't...b3	23			

MONDAY, July 10—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Associated National and Local Banks of the City of New-York, now in the Clearing-house, for the week ending Saturday last, July 8, compare as follows with the previous weekly statement, and also with the corresponding week last year, and the Sub-Treasury balances at each date:

Increase in Loans	$1,956,554
Increase in Specie	3,245,604
Increase in Deposits	6,542,227
Increase in Legal-Tender	1,615,354

	July 9, 1864.	July 8, 1865.	July 1, 1865.
Local Capital	$69,927,725	$13,848,635	$24,148,135
National		63,285,000	52,985,000
Total in C. H.	$69,927,725	$77,133,635	$77,133,635
Loans	199,629,742	218,541,975	216,585,421
Specie	21,084,917	19,100,594	15,854,990
Deposits	164,725,977	198,192,005	191,656,773
Legal-Tender		62,519,708	60,904,454
In Sub-Treas'y	23,029,581	39,420,398	42,822,099

The capitals of the American Exchange Bank, $5,000,000; Bank of New-York, $3,000,000; Continental, $2,000,000, and Atlantic, $300,000, aro now transferred from the Local to the National System.

The Associated Banks in the Clearing-house, Local and National, on the present statement, gain $3,245,604 in Gold over last Monday's average. The Treasury Office losee $2,080,511, the difference between the Gold Interest paid out and Customs in Gold received since Saturday week. The present stock of Gold in the City is as follows:

In Sub-Treasury	$26,508,617
In Associated Banks	19,100,594
California arrival to-day	793,175
Total	$46,402,386

This is a further accumulation of two millions since the close of June, when the aggregate stock in Bank and in the Sub-Treasury so astonished some of our neighbors that they ventured, at the hazard of their own good name for fairness and common sense, to charge the Associated Banks with counting their Gold twice over, if not oftener. There is not the slightest foundation for such a charge, we feel well assured, against any Bank of respectability in ths City, and we challenge the *Herald* and *Journal of Commerce* to prodnce their proof or proofs, and the name or names of the Banks reporting Gold checks upon each other as Gold on hand and as part of their Gold averagee of the week. We dn not deem the matter of any great immediate importance to the qusstion of the supply of Gold, which is really larger in the city by the *Journal's* own tables, than since the 1st July, 1861, and $13,000,000 ahead of last year; but we do think it important to the integrity of our Bank Officers and the nsefulness of their weekly averages, which are madc np with much care and tronble to themselves for the information of the public; euch loose insinuations ehould be either verified or decently withdrawn by their authors.

The accumulation in Bank of eix and a half millione eince last Monday is abont equally divided between Gold and Currency, and is owing chiefly to the collection of First of July Dividends. There is a moderate increase in Loans and Discounts.

The market for Money reopens for the present week on a very easy supply, and at cheap ratee to the Brokers. The facility with which Money is borrowed, on call and at 15@30 days, is one of the supports to the Bull speculation in the Gold Room. This account is understood to be a very large one, and is carried by the chief Brokers concerned at a cost of 6 ₱ cent. interest and a half of 1 ₱ cent. brokerage for every 30 days. They continue to hold the market firm at abont 140 ₱ cent.

The later advices from England and the Continent this morning brought into market further orders for United Statee 5-20s, at an advance of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., and also some orders for Grain and Flour at rather liberal figures, though not in all instances up to the present views of holders on the Prodnce Exchange. The steadiness of Gold at 140 ₱ cent., which gives an Exchange on London of 151½@152½ in Currency, is favorable to the execution of these orders. The tone of the circular and private advices in regard to Breadstuffs encourages the hope of a good export demand on the American markets before the Summer is over. The Cotton news is also of a firm and advancing character.

The Stock Exchange opened firm for Government Stocks and steady on the New-York Railway. After ths call of the list reachsd Reading there was more decided firmness on the Railways and most of the Western lines advanccd on Saturday's sales. The Miscellaneous Stocks were also firm, bnt after the first Board broke up, the course of the market was reversed, and at the second Board, in the afternoon, the turn was 1⅛@2 ₱ cent. against the best prices for the Railways of the morning, without any apparent cause for the depression.

A 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday. On reference to the printed sales of the morning, it will be noticed that the extreme fluctuations of the day, on the Spec ulative Shares, are equal to 2@2½ ₱ cent.:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon
U. S. 10-40s.....	97¾	97¾	N. West Pref....	64	63½
U. S. 5-20s.....	105⅞	105⅞	Rock Island.....	109	107¾
N. Central.....	97⅛	95¾	Fort Wayne.....	99¾	99⅞
Erie.....	81¾	79	Cumb'land Coal.	44⅜	43⅜
Hudson.....	111½	110	Quicksilver....	64¾	61
Reading.....	99⅜	98⅝	Mariposa.....	13¾	13½
Mich. Southern..	64	64⅜	Canton.....	42½	40¾
Illinois Central..	137½	137¾	Atlantic Mail....	156½	157
Mich Central....	109	109¾	Brunswick.....	8	6¾
Pittsburgh.....	70¾	69¾	Ohio Certificates	26	26¾
Northwest.....	28¾	29¼	American Gold..	140	140¾

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	110	Irving	105
Manhattan	130	Nassau	105
Merchants'	106	Continental	93
Tradesmen's	120	St. Nicholas	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Importers' & Traders'	103
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	101	Park	140
Ocean	86	Central National	102
Mercantile	125	First National	205
Bank of N. America	105	Fourth National	99
Hanover	105		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887.....	91	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort	92
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883..	98	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex'd	92
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	93	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort...	75
Hnd. R. 7s, 1st mort., '69	103	Tol. & Wab. E. Bonds..	57
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F., '85	102	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M..	69½
Mich. Cen. new 1sts 8's, '82	111½	Galena & Chi. ex.....	101½
Chi., B. & Q. 8's c. 1st M.	108	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort....	100
Mich. So. 7 per c. 1st Mtg.	86	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.....	100
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868.	95	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.....	101
Mich. S. & N. I. 1st 7 p. c.	96	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	101
Alton & T. H. 1st mort..	87	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	92½
Alt. and T. H. 2ds Inc..	70	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	84
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund..	85	Cleve. & Pitts mort.....	72
Chi. & N. W. 1st m....	82	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	47
Lack. & West'n Bonds..	102	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg.	98
Del. L. & W. 1st mort..	102	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	98
Del. L. & W. 2d mort...	102	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	70

The quarterly return (July 3) of the National Bank of Commerce, shows:

In U. S. Securities	$11,247,000
Loans and Discounts	5,788,614
Legal Tender	2,381,468
Gold and Silver	972,206
Real Estate	300,000
From Banks and Miscellaneous	496,395
Total	$21,186,023
On Capital	$10,000,000
Undivided Profits	2,299,949
July Dividend	500,000
Deposite net	8,110,127
Circulation	246,000
Old Dividends unpaid	29,947—$21,186,023

The quarterly return, July 3, of the Gallatin National Bank shows:

In United States Securities	$1,773,800
State and City Securities	285,000
Notes and Bills Discounted	22,553
Specie	323,593
Legal Tender	376,224
Real estate and Miscellaneous	207,976
Total	$2,988,876
On Capital	$1,500,000
Profits	343,761
Deposits	1,137,063
Miscellaneous	8,113—$2,988,876

The quarterly return, July 3, of the National Importere' and Traders' Bank shows:

In United States Securities	$741,530
Loans and Discounts	3,562,561
Legal Tender	1,041,951
Gold and Specie	67,591
Banking House	200,000
From Banks and Miscellaneous	514,956
Total	$6,128,639
On Capital	$1,500,000
Profits	204,904
Deposits and to Banks	4,279,267
Miscellaneous	144,468—$6,128,639

The Hanover National Bank in the quarterly return of July 3, exhibits:

In United States Securities	$869,000
Loans and Discounts	1,314,325
New-York State Stocks	91,000
Legal Tender	634,876
Gold and Silver	68,485
Miscellaneous	115,125
Total	$3,092,811
On Capital	$1,000,000
On Profits	203,612
On Deposits	1,769,030
Miscellaneous	120,169—$3,092,811

The quarterly report of the First National Bank of New-York, July 3, shows:

In U. S. Securities	$2,645,004
Legal Tender	1,809,256
From Banks	1,590,855
Loans and Discounts	417,906
Miscellaneous	49,199
Total	$6,512,220
On Capital	$500,000
Profits	246,611
Deposits	5,488,309
Circulation	277,300—$6,512,300

The Illinois Railroad Company make the following report for the month of June:

Acres construction lands sold	7,219 for	$79,923
Acres interest-fund lands sold	147 for	2,481
Acres free lands sold	1,342 for	15,915
Total sales during the month of June, 1865	8,709 for	$98,320
To which add town-lot sales		1,480
Total of all		$99,800
Cash collected in June		133,983
Receipts from passengers		219,856
Receipts from freight		349,845
Receipts from mails		6,358
Receipts from rent of road		4,000
Receipts from other sources		10,000
Total receipts in month of June, 1865		$590,060
Total receipts in month of June, 1864		510,099

The Merchants' Insurance Company of thie city (No. 106 Broadway) have declared their usual semi-annual dividend of 10 ₱ cent., payable on demand.

The First National Bank reports subscriptions to the 7-30 Loan to-day to the amount of $400,000, and for the week $2,500,000. The subscriptions of Messrs. FISK & HATCH during the first six business days in the current month of July reached $3,500,000.

The following is ths day's bnsiness at the office of tho Aesistant Treasurer: Receipts, $3,801,159 36; for customs, $445,000; on account of loan, $356,000; payments, $3,234,096 19; balance, $39,487,461 34.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
U. S. DEPOSITORY,
No 140 Broadway.

Capital paid in	$500,000
Surplus Fund	250,000
Profits divided in 20 months	200,000
Privilege to increase capital	50,000,000

Thie bank solicts e more extended patronage then it even now enjoys, and in so doing begs to retnrn thenks and expresa its appreciation for thoee favors from the public which have been so instrumental in its preëminent enccess.

Accounts, both large and small are solicited, and all will be most courteously and liberally treated.

Liberal interest will be allowed on all desirable accounts, and advances always made to depositors on Government Securities.

6 per cent. Compound Interest Notes.

7 3-10 Treasnry Notes.

And all Government Securities dealt in at most favorable rates. Attention is requested to the annexed resolutions of the Directors of this Bank:

Resolved, "That this bank confine its discounts to collateral loans on United States Securities, payable on call or at short dates, except its dealings with corresponding banks, where advances on bills receivable may be proper."

Resolved, "That this benk issue to depositors, when so desired, deposit receipts instead of the Ordinary bank pass-book; anch dsposit receipts to be payable on demand, and to bear interest at the rate of Three per Cent. per annum on all amounts from $100 to $1,000; and at the rate of Four per cent. on all amounts of $1,000 and npward; bnt no interest shall be allowed on deposit paid within fifteen days from the date of issne."

SAML. O. THOMPSON, President.
GEO. F. BAKER, Cashier.

☞ H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway.
7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 10, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last: 242 pkgs. Ashes, 12,687 bbls. Flour, 100 bags Corn Meal, 77,677 bnshels Wheat, 87,726 bushels Corn, 7,600 bushels Rye, 112,092 bushels Oats, 225 pkgs. Provisions, and 190 harrels Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in limited demand at $7 37½@$7 50 for Pots, and $7 75@$8 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, but firm, including Java at 24c.@24½c.; Rio at 18½c.@21c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 18c.@18½c.; Native Ceylon at 23c.@23½c. ₱ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Is in fair request, at full and buoyant prices. Middlings at 50c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—An improved demand prevailed for State and Western Flour, chiefly for dcairable shipping brands, prices of which have advanced 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl., the market closing buoyantly, on much reduced supplies, especially of Extra State, which was in most request for export. Sales since our last amount to 17,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 40@$5 85; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 35@$6 75, chiefly at $6 40@$6 55; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $6 75@$6 90 ₱ bbl. Superior State and Western..... $5 40 @$5 85
Extra State..... 6 35 @ 6 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 6 40 @ 6 90
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands 6 75 @ 6 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.. 6 95 @ 9 00
Extra Genesee..... 6 75 @ 9 00
Poor to choice extra Missouri..... 6 90 @11 00
Southern Flour is doing better. Sales since our last, 700 bbls., at $7@$7 70 for poor to good, and $7 75@$11 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is dearer. Sales 500 bbls. Extra at $6 40@$8 15 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues dull today, including Superfine at $5 15@$5 60 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $4 60 for Jersey; $4 50@$4 60 for Western; and $5 10@$5 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.. Sales 200 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand for export, and has advanced 3c.@5c. ₱ bushel, closing with an upward tendency. Sales 95,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $1 75@$1 87½; Amber Western at $1 55@$1 60; Red Western at $1 45@$1 52; Amber Spring at $1 36@$1 37; and Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 31@$1 35 ₱ bushel. Corn is doing better, being more sought after. Sales 90,000 bushels at 73c.@79c. for unsound, and 80c.@82c. for sound Mixed Western. Western Oats have been in demand at 68c. ₱ bushel. Rye is in request and is held at 90c.@95c. ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt ruled quiet hnt firm. The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 30th of June ult., in the years indicated:

| Canal opened..... | 1863. May 1. | 1864. Ap

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments inveriably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.
We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.
VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Mails for Europe Close at 7 A. M, Wednesday Morning.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES in wrappers ready for mailing will be ready at 10 A. M. this day, (Tuesday,) price 5 cents. It contains a full account of the Execution of the Assassins.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS FLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER, TWO LIVING WHALES. Afternoon, at 3 and Evening at 7½ o'clock, THE GREEN MONSTER.

WALLACK'S—OLIVER TWIST.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Of the third and final issue of the 7-30 Loan, the sales thus far have amounted to $105,330,050, making a weekly average of $13,166,256 for the eight weeks which have elapsed since the series was first formally opened to popular subscription, May 15. The actual sales in each week have been as follows: Week ending with May 20, $12,106,700 · May 27, $9,733,600; June 3, $6,681,600; June 10, $12,803,000; June 17, $11,925,000; June 24, $15,922,700; July 1, $15,309,150; July 8, 20,818,250. The sales in the first six business days of the current month of July amounted to $24,723,700, or at the very liberal daily rate of $4,120,616; and the orders for the $50 and $100 notes of this loan in the same period, 18,075, making a daily average of 3,012. Less than $125,000,000 worth of the whole series remains to be disposed of. This unmarketed balance will doubtless be closed out before a month's interest shall have accrued on the notes, or by the time (Aug. 15) that the second half-yearly coupon on the first series shall have matured. Of the first and second series liberal sales continue to be made at the Stock Boards and through the commission houses, (at 99⅝@100, adding interest,) to buyers on foreign account, as well as for home investment. Saturday's steamers took out over $1,000,000 worth of the old issues, chiefly those of the second series, (June 15,) for Germany.

Mr. FORD intended to open his theatre in Washington last night, and had got up the play of the "Octoroon," one of the most exciting dramas of the age, and one most powerfully calculated to revive the memories of our late fearful struggle with the slave power, and the disastrous results which marked its termination. Whatever may be thought of the propriety of opening the house at all, we are sure that not one in a thousand of loyal men can approve the selection of this drama. Very properly, and fortunately for the peace of the city, we presume, the War Department forbade the opening of the house. Mr. FORD may be a martyr some day, but his time has not yet come. Had he been content to have given concerts, or old dramas, or anything but reasonably likely to revive the memory of the dreadful murder, public indignation in Washington might have sustained him; but we doubt if even in that treason-tainted town the *Octoroon* could have been peaceably played.

Before the public ceases to shudder at the atrocious Joyce tragedy, near Boston, we record a similar, if possible, outrage in our own State. Our readers will recall two girls, mere children, left their home near Albany to pick berries. They were discovered, attacked and brutally violated by an old man and his son—horrible alliance—and one of the girls is not likely to survive. The accused parties were arrested, and yesterday brought into court; and there a brother of the girls, shot twice at the old man, wounding him in the leg and arm, while the mother struck him over the head with a hatchet. Of course, the fracas was immediately suppressed and all parties put under arrest.

A young man named DROLET, son of a farmer at St. Damase, Canada, lately, in a fit of insanity killed his mother by inflicting upon her [illegible] blows with an axe. For some time previous he had been in a state of great religious excitement. He had just performed a nine days' act of devotion in the church, and two days before the murder had received the holy sacrament. Previous to the insane deed he was known to be inoffensive and of a mild disposition.

Between 1836 and 1864, 28 years, 73,355 persons emigrated to America from Norway. This emigration first became considerable in 1849, and it reached its maximum in 1861. Two-thirds of these emigrants went to Canada, the rest to the United States. From 1820 to 1860, 5,530 persons went from Denmark to America, and from 1851 to 1860 no fewer than 14,865 left Sweden for the same destination.

Washington is becoming unhealthy. No wonder. The agglomeration of antagonistic humanity there; the heterogeneous mass of respectable crime and criminal respectability; the all-pervading army; the poisonous water and the deadlier liquor; the seething heat and the blinding dust, all combine to make Washington an epitome and model of all that is disagreeable.

A Shreveport letter to the New-Orleans *Times*, dated the 4th inst., reports a heavy storm in Lonisiana and Texas. The Red River was rising rapidly, and there was a prospect of navigation lasting till August. The friends of Gen. BANKS are working against the Well's party, the former with a provisional government, the latter object to it.

A Vicksburgh letter states that Provisional Gov. SHARKEY has reappointed the old county and town officers, and that our soldiers are thoroughly disgusted with the turn affairs are taking. It is said that Gov. SHARKEY objects to having so many colored troops about, and the citizens boast that they will soon be rid of the blue-coats altogether.

At St. Louis the citizens are discussing the propriety of building a bridge across the Mississippi, and of establishing a general railroad depot at some central point. The County Court has appropriated $10,000 toward the expenses of the Commercial Convention next Fall.

Attorney-General SPEED has written a letter to Gov. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, that paroled Confederate soldiers, who are not excluded because of some other exception in the proclamation of the President, should be allowed to take the benefit of the amnesty and vote.

The subscriptions to the National Loan yesterday ran up to nearly five and a half millions. At this rate the whole amount will be absorbed, and those who wish to deposit their spare greenbacks in this admirable savings bank must make haste to subscribe.

W. J. ALLEN, of Sigourney, Iowa, recently beat his wife's brains out while she was asleep in bed, that he might marry a young girl of fifteen. The monster was arrested and narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of the people.

The rebel Gen. FAGAN, the rebel Gov. FLANAGIN, the rebel Ex.-Gov. RECTOR, and the rebel Senator GARLAND, arrived at Little Rock, Ark., on the 27th ult. They are desirous of becoming citizens of the United States.

A bounty jumper named JOHN STEWART, of West Roxbury, has been arrested on the charge of the murder of the sister and brother, ISABELLA N. JOYCE and JOHN S. JOYCE, in Buzzey's Woods, West Boxbury, in June last.

Advices from Virginia mention a purpose of some of the F. F. V.'s to emigrate to Ecuador, South America, expecting the government of that country to give them lands on which to settle.

The Galveston *Bulletin* says that nearly all the more conspicuous rebel leaders and functionaries in Texas have skedaddled. Gov. MURRAH fled with Gen. SHELBY.

The Worcester *Spy* says the niece of the late Rear Admiral DUPONT, daughter of Commodore SHUBRICK, U. S. N., is the Superior of the Convent of Mercy in that city.

CORTINAS, in a recent interview with the Federal Gen. BROWN, had informed him that he intended giving up opposition to the government of MAXIMILIAN.

A Louisville dispatch says an order has been issued to muster out all the remaining regiments and companies of the Army of Tennessee.

The rebel prisoners have all been removed from the hospitals at Newport's News and sent South.

The town of Franklin, La., has been sacked by guerrillas, and it is feared that five treasury agents have been murdered by the same gang of outlaws.

The New-Hampshire *Statesman* says: "Never since New-Hampshire became a State was its soil laden with more luxuriant crops. The horn of plenty bids fair to gush out with fatness."

Gen. WASHBURNE has been put in command of forty-five of the lower counties of Georgia. His district extends entirely across the State. Garrisons are to be posted in all the principal towns.

All of the field artillery about Washington, including about forty batteries, is to be formed into a camp near Bladensburgh, under the command of Major-Gen. HUNT.

The President yesterday went down the Potomac, on a brief excursion for the benefit of his health. Some people believe that he is going to make a visit to Richmond.

The enterprising Adams Express Company has established a tri-weekly line of messengers between Atlanta and Montgomery via Chehaw.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Board of Engineers and Firemen of the Volunteer Fire Department held a meeting at Firemen's Hall last evening. A communication was received from the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners, stating that they are not prepared to grant an honorable discharge to all the members of the volunteer department on the 1st of August next. A vote was then taken on the question of adhering to the resolution to disband on the 10th of July, when twenty-four companies voted in the affirmative and fifty-seven in the negative. The Secretary of the Board, Mr. DAVIDSON, tendered his resignation, and the board then adjourned. The commissioners of the paid department met yesterday and ordered the houses of Engine Companies Nos. 18 and 25 to be locked up, the members having been guilty of disorderly conduct.

The deaths occurring in this city during the past week numbered 554—78 men, 66 women, 213 boys and 197 girls—being an increase of 63 as compared with the mortality of the previous week, and a decrease of 7 as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of 1864. Of the deceased 375 were children under five years of age. The deaths by the principal diseases were as follows: Cholera infantum, 155; infantile convulsions, 60; consumption, 45; infantile marasmus, 34; inflammation of the lungs, 26; diarrhœa, 27; inflammation of the brain, 14; dropsy in the head, 12; typhus fever, 10; measles, 6; whooping cough, 4; small-pox, 3; scarlet fever, 5; dysentery, 16.

A detachment of the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery, numbering 280 men, and consisting of the old men of the Nineteenth Connecticut Infantry, passed through the city yesterday on the way to New-Haven. Several regiments telegraphed as on the road will arrive to-day. The Tenth, Fifty-ninth and Seventy-third New-York Regiments were nearly all paid off yesterday at Hart's Island. The Irish Brigade and the One Hundred and Thirty-second New-York will be paid to-day. Absentees from all these commands are earnestly requested to report at once.

The Board of Supervisors at their meeting yesterday adopted a resolution requesting the Comptroller to prepare a suitable ordinance making the necessary appropriations for the Metropolitan Fire Department. A communication was received from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, stating that they have set apart the building at the foot of East Twenty-sixth-street as a *Morgue*. A communication was received from the Mayor containing several suggestions in regard to the collection of taxes, &c.

The Board of Aldermen held a special meeting yesterday. A resolution was adopted pledging the Common Council to cooperate with the Mayor in any action he may see fit to suggest for having the streets cleaned, the contractors having failed to perform their duty and the city being in a filthy condition. The Board then adjourned.

A company has been formed in Brooklyn under the title of the "Brooklyn Market Association," the object being to establish markets for the sale of meats and vegetables in different parts of the City of Brooklyn. CYRUS P. SMITH, S. S. POWELL, S. A. DODGE, J. C. DRAPER, T. D. P. TALMAGE and other well-known gentlemen are members of the association.

Lieut. GEORGE H. GREEN, of the Thirty-fifth United States Infantry, was garroted and robbed of $375 by three of the Eighth Ward banditti on Sunday evening. Two of the outlaws were arrested; but the fellow that stole the money escaped, as usual.

Mr. JOHN H. SILLICK, of No. 119 East Eighty-fourth-street, real-estate agent, and formerly a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, committed suicide, yesterday morning, by hanging in his dwelling.

Coroner GOVER held an inquest, at Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, over the body of THOMAS DUFFY, of Fifth-avenue, near One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, a laborer, who was stabbed in the abdomen by JOHN CALLAHAN, on the afternoon of the Fourth.

SAMUEL HULZ, a youth of 13, was run down and instantly killed yesterday afternoon by a Fourth-avenue Railroad car, near Cooper Institute.

FRANK BURKE, of No. 331 West Fifteenth-street, was run over and mortally injured in West-street, near Morris, by Car No. 6 of the Tenth-avenue line, on Sunday evening.

Mr. NICHOLAS HENRY was accidentally drowned while bathing, on Sunday evening, off West Fifty-ninth-street.

HENRY GAMBLE, of No. 763 Third-avenue, was accidentally drowned on Sunday evening, while bathing off East Fifty-fifth-street.

Private SAMUEL HILL, of the Lincoln Cavalry, died of sunstroke, on Sunday, at the Third Ward Police-station.

An active export demand prevailed yesterday for government gold-bearing bonds, chiefly for the sixes of 1881, and the U. S. 5-20s old issue, which latter advanced fully ½ @ cent., and were not very abundant. The market for the five-twenties was favorably affected by the news of the rise in London (to June 30, as reported by the *Belgian*,) to 72, which specie rate, with gold at 140, is equal to about 110 in this market, or 4½ @4¼ per cent. above even the advanced price established here yesterday. Saturday's steamers carried out over a $1,000,000 worth of the national six per cent. bonds in response to late European orders; and yesterday's purchases in the same line, on foreign account, reached nearly $750,000, as far as reported. The *Belgian* will doubtless add to the number of foreign orders yet to be executed. The improvement in the London market advised by this vessel was partly in response to the news from this side, (to June 17,) of the decline in gold from 147½ to 145. The *Persia*, which is expected here to-day, with dates to July 1, will, most probably, report a further advance in the favorite United States securities abroad, as the answer to the intelligence (to June 20) of a tumble in gold to 138@139 in the New-York market.

The price of Gold, yesterday, was held steady at about 140 @ cent. Government 5-20s advanced ½ @ cent., with an active business, chiefly for export. The Railway speculation further advanced in the forenoon, but fell off at the close of the day. Money easy to the Brokers at 5 @ cent. Exchange on London 109 @ cent. for Gold.

At the Live Stock Markets the receipts of cattle were comparatively light yesterday, owing to the holiday week and the great decline in prices at our last market, both of which causes operated to prevent shipments in the usual quantities. Cattle sold briskly at an advance equal to 1c. @ lb., dressed weight; sales ranged at 12c.@16c. @ lb. net, with a few fine bullocks at 17c., and poor grades as low as 10c. Cows are in better demand. Veals sell readily at 7c.@11c. @ lb., live weight. Sheep are a shade higher, viz.: 6c.@6½c. @ lb., live weight. Live Hogs sell readily at 10½c.@11c. @ lb., live weight.

An improved inquiry prevailed for Produce and Merchandise yesterday. Flour advanced 15c.@25c. Wheat 3c.@5c. Corn 1c.@2c. New Mess Pork 87½c. Lard ½c.@¾c. Other leading articles were essentially unchanged. The freight market was more active, the engagements consisting mainly of Breadstuffs and Provisions for British ports at firmer rates.

The Races in the South—The Prospect and Dangers of Antagonism.

A Charleston (S. C.) correspondent of a Boston paper writes that "the worst sign here (in Charleston) is the growth of a bitter and hostile spirit between blacks and whites—a gap opening between the races which, it would seem, may at some time result seriously." The blame for this state of things is attributed by some to the whites, by others to the negroes, by others to Boston busybodies, who have gone South and stirred up animosities of race.

There is no doubt whatever that there is very great danger in the future to the blacks of the Southern States from the antagonism of the two races which inhabit them. In every respect the whites are the dominant race, and would remain so though the negroes had the ballot to-morrow. They are dominant as regards numbers, being more than twice as numerous as the blacks throughout the late slave States. In consequence of this they will be dominant as regards political power, they will be dominant also as regards the possession of real estate and capital. So far as controlling intellect, nervous energy, ambition, education, self-possession and self-dependence, constitute elements of dominancy, they will be with the whites. So far as the power of a dominant race is increased by the exercise of power, and by the possession of hereditary and historical freedom, in opposition to inherited and inherent servility, by so much also will the continued supremacy of the white race in the South be guaranteed. Some of these features of character and condition may be changed in the course of ages; but the ages come around slowly.

Under these circumstances, or under any circumstances whatever, it is malignant and criminal on the part of anybody, and especially on the part of those who claim to be the exclusive advocates and admirers of the negro race, to stir up such feelings, or inaugurate such courses of action and policy, as will increase the growth of the "bitter and hostile spirit between the blacks and whites," which, we are told, is showing itself in the South. The negroes of the South, who were lately slaves, are very credulous, and can easily be made to believe that the whites are their enemies, and that everything they do, or attempt to do, with reference to the blacks, is done for the purpose of injuring them. They will be made thievish, if perpetually told that their late masters lived by plundering them; will be made indolent if daily told that their wages are too little; will become insolent if taught to be so; and will be transformed into a vast body of worthlessness, degradation and wretchedness, unless they are taught the *duties* of their new position, and unless these duties are sternly enforced.

Nothing would be easier than to increase and extend the antagonism of race in the South. It is strong enough already: but it is still within bounds. By the efforts of good men, and by the continued labors of the Christian pulpit and the patriotic press, it might be transformed and improved until permanent relations of good will between the two races were established. If it is to be otherwise—if hatreds are to be engendered—it will take much less than a century to produce a war of races, in which the doom of the unfortunate blacks need not be forecast.

General Parole and Special Pardon—Theory and Fact.

It is astonishing what a difference it makes whether we discuss a question as a matter of theory or a matter of fact: in the light of "cold reason," or from the stand-point of experience.

Some of our cotemporaries have for a long time been insisting that a General in the field can bind his government to ratify whatever terms he proposes for the surrender of his adversary; that such a ratification is not only for the present, but insures for all time to come; that the agreement applies to matters civil and social, as well as to matters military, and affects the framework of the whole body politic as well as the military status of the opposing armies; and, finally, that it makes no difference whether the surrendered army is a troop of insurgents or the armed force of a foreign belligerent.

Accordingly, those who hold these doctrines have insisted from the start that *all* the officers and men of the Confederate army are as free as those of the loyal army—the pirate SEMMES and bloodhound FORREST, as free from retribution for their treason as GRANT, or SHERMAN, or SHERIDAN are from the charge of treason. The President's amnesty proclamation they evidently think a harmless joke on the rebel general officers, or else a pasquinade.

They urge the rebel Generals to wrap themselves in the mantle of the treaty at Appomattox Court-house, and trust to that as their all-sufficient protection.

Unhappily for these theorists, the rebels themselves see the question of amnesty, which has for them such a lively personal interest, in an entirely different light. They do not think that they enjoy a perpetual amnesty, because they apply for that of President JOHNSON. They do not believe their civil offences to have been fully condoned, for they have since sent in petitions, implying in their very preface, that they are not condoned. They do not see that the amnesty proclamation was superfluous and useless. They hurry straight from obtaining parole to seeking special pardon. Have not these paroled prisoners put the whole case in a nutshell?

THE GREAT LOAN.—The daily statements published concerning the Seven-thirty Loan show to what a large extent small investers continue to be interested in it. The exhibit for Saturday last, made yesterday, showed that on that single day, there were no less than 3,675 individual subscriptions; on the Friday previous, there were 3,850; and on other days the figures have been still higher. The whole population of the country is interested in the finances of the government.

The last issues of this loan are now in the market, and only a little over a hundred millions remain to be taken. At the present rate of subscription, government will soon be entirely out of the market. It will be remembered that when, a few weeks ago, the preceding series of the loan was nearly filled up, the heavy capitalists stepped in and swept off a hundred millions in a few days. There is a possibility that the same thing may be done again, especially as this is the last loan that the Secretary is authorized to put on the market. As a matter of course, the speculators will then hold them for sale at a premium, which will have to be paid by all desiring to invest in them. So that it would be as well for those who have small sums that they wish to "salt down" in this way, to do it now while the loan can be had at par.

The revenues of the country are now so large and are so largely augmenting that it is possible the Secretary of the Treasury may not feel compelled to ask authority from next Congress for the issuance of any further loans, especially as he has such a large option in the issue of certificates of indebtedness.

Heretofore only the Five-Twenty loan has been held in Europe, but there is now considerable inquiry there for the Seven-Thirties. They were sent out on Saturday to the value of a million dollars, and additional purchases were made yesterday for the same quarter.

The Scavengers' Strike—A Dirty Business.

Without going into a discussion, or even into a statement, of the points at issue, (if there be any,) in the strike of the street-sweepers and dirt-cartmen, we suggest that the new contractors for keeping the city clean should strain every nerve to get the requisite force, in place of those who refuse to work.

The weather is hot, and garbage and dirt accumulate with unusual rapidity; in many places the gutters are reeking with poison; the exigency is great, and, even at some pecuniary sacrifice, the new contractors are expected to do their duty. Men must be procured—we presume they can be; and if any of the strikers undertake by violence to stop them from working, send for the police and give them locust argument to their satisfaction. If they choose to strike individually or collectively, let them do so—it is one of the inalienable rights of man "to make a cussed fool of himself;" but if they make the first move toward coercion, let them be taught in the most prompt and conclusive manner, that "it won't do."

Assuming that the new contractors have offered fair wages, we consider the strike of the workmen a wicked trifling with the lives of the people. Men owe duty to society as well as to themselves, and those who have been for years engaged in occupations that cannot be suspended without danger to the public safety, have no right to strike, or in any way stop work, until others are ready to assume their duties.

We do not know that the present action is a concerted plan to break down the contractors, but it looks very like it; it bears a family resemblance to the fights and quarrels in the Fire Department, all of which aim at a single purpose—that of making the new laws odious. As, in the case of the Fire Commissioners, we invoked the watchfulness of the police, so in this dirt-cartmen strike we make the same invocation—but not to interfere with them; if they prefer public meetings and no wages to honest work and fair pay, the people can stand it as long as they can. We only insist that if any man chooses to go to work, no matter at what price—whether he be a stranger or "one of them"—he shall be allowed to do so, and no society nor individual shall undertake to molest him or make him afraid. The health of the city is already seriously imperiled by this unwarrantable strike, and the nuisance must be swept aside while the cleansing of the streets goes on.

Houses in New-York—The Want of Building Organizations.

A few days since we spoke in these columns of the dreadfully crowded condition of the City of New-York, of the great want existing for houses in which respectable working people of limited incomes could reside; of the enormous heights of rents; of the unhealthfulness, inconvenience and general wretchedness of the tenement houses in which half a million of our inhabitants live, and of our dismal prospects for the future in these regards. We showed that house-building had almost entirely stopped, while our population daily largely increased. As a partial remedy for this state of things, and as a profitable investment of capital, we suggested the establishment of building companies, in which capitalists should combine, for the purpose of erecting blocks of houses where small families could live economically, and yet enjoy comfort, cleanliness and health.

Since first mentioning the subject, we have received many propositions concerning it, from gentlemen of this city. One proposed to subscribe ten thousand dollars toward the establishment of such a building-company as we suggested; three others proposed to give ten thousand each. Still another proposed to subscribe ten thousand, and said he could get four or five other capitalists to join him. One of these gentlemen said he would agree to organize a house-building company at once, and that before another year had passed away, twenty thousand cottages (we hardly like the idea of *cottages*) could be erected, which could be profitably rented at from $300 to $500 a year each.

It would seem from all this that all that is needed is organization; that if a feasible scheme were gotten up under proper auspices, capital would come forth in abundance; and that in time we might have our vast laborious population who are now crowded and festering in filthy, close tenements, comfortably and cheaply housed. We think, however, that what are wanted on this island are not residences after the cottage style, but large, high, commodious houses, capable of accommodating properly a considerable number of families. All these things, however, and the whole matter, we leave to the consideration and action of sagacious capitalists. We have done our duty in setting forth the demands of the city and the necessities of its suffering population.

A NEW SENSATION.—The *blasé* West-enders of the English capital are in danger of a new sensation. The Queen of the Sandwich Islands, widow of KAMEHAMEHA III., is already at Panama, on her way to London. She is a worthy successor of our own POCAHONTAS, and will doubtless make a stir in the sluggish blood of the *ton*. And, withal, she is said to be a lady of gentle manners and good education: not in the least anthropophagic in her tastes and in her style of dress observing the golden mean between the original Owyhee fashion, (a necklace and sandals,) and the incomprehensible multifariousness of the Court of St. Cloud. We trust that the barbarian Queen may have a good time; and also that such of our people as may meet her will remember that one of the earliest—if not, the very first—of governments to take positive ground with the Union in our late war, was that of which this lady was the Queen. It was no fault of hers, or of the King's, that their nation was small. Indeed, there was all the more merit in the act, since it could not be suspected of springing from hopes of personal gains.

Pestilential Streets and the Public Health.

Without being alarmists, and with no disposition toward fault-finding, we heartily concur with the Common Council in solemnly adjuring the Street Cleaning Commission to delay no longer such effective measures as shall remove at once the pestilence-breeding offal which now clogs most of our streets. The danger of further neglect is imminent and appallingly real. No human organism can be subjected long to such abominable stenches and poisonous miasm, as arise from the heaps of festering putridity in the thoroughfares reeking under the fervid rays of a mid-Summer sun, without, sooner or later, succumbing to its balefulness.

For ten days at least, the matter of cleaning the streets has been in the hands of Messrs. BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP, contractors appointed by the commission. These gentlemen may or may not be sincere in their intentions to fulfill the stipulations of their contract, but thus far they have glaringly and absolutely failed. They are met, on the outset of their operations, by a persistent and organized opposition on the part of the Street-Sweepers and Dirt Cartmens' Associations, who violently interpose to prevent all labor on the streets by those who are not members of their guild and adhere to its regulations. The contractors themselves acknowledge their failure, and ask the forbearance of the public for a time. But the exigency is too pressing to admit of any excuses, no matter from whom they come, nor what may be the merits of the disagreement. The streets must be cleaned at once.

Already, in great part owing to the deplorably filthy streets, Summer complaint and kindred diseases are carrying off children by scores. The bill of mortality for the week shows that no less than *one hundred and fifty-five* children have fallen victims to cholera infantum, against ninety-seven for the week previous. This dreadful affliction ordinarily does not prevail in the city until the middle of July, but this year it made its appearance at least a month in advance of the usual period, and it is simply holding out a premium for its ravages, in delaying the removal of the street offal, by which, mainly, it is generated.

Mayor GUNTHER and gentlemen of the Street-cleaning Commission, the public look to you for relief. It is your prerogative and bounden duty to protect your fellow-citizens from the pestilence which mismanagement now invites. Upon you rests the dread responsibility for the mischief which has already arisen, and which is certain to increase by further neglect. Have the needful force of laborers engaged to-day, and to-night let the work of cleaning the streets be initiated. Then, continue the work *at night*. The danger is too great for its prosecution by day. There would be immense risk, in view of the present stage of the street pollutions, in setting free their poisonous stenches by raking and stirring before the heat of the day is past.

J. C. Breckinridge on Cruelty.

There are few of us who have forgotten that famous, or rather that infamous address of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, when, having safely skedaddled into the Confederate lines, he denounced President LINCOLN in bitter and almost beastly language, and detailed what things were not to be done while the gallant sons of Kentucky could "make that State sing to the music of their rifles."

Allowance may be made for the exaggerated feelings which called forth such diatribes four years ago, as we know how many men there are whose former denunciations of the North are now only a source of shame and vexation to themselves. But the times are altered. Men front to front on the field of battle learn mutual respect, and the accusations of the most violent become tempered by the stern logic of war. And, therefore, it is surprising that a man, even of the bad experience of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, reckless as we know him to be, should not at this hour have begun to perceive that the time has come for perfect truthfulness in stating the questions which brought on the war, and the questions to be settled, now that it is over. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE writes from Cuba whence, it is to be presumed, he wishes to return. As a preliminary to this return he does what? Act like a man beaten in fair fight and willing to own it? Not at all. He indulges in much the same talk as he used four years ago, and has the assurance to caution the government that "there can be no lasting peace founded upon cruelty and oppression."

Cruelty and oppression! Was it not cruelty and oppression that created that irrepressible conflict which has had so fearful a culmination? No one knows better than JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE that the Government of the United States is neither cruel nor oppressive. It has forgiven with a largeness of heart new in the history of nations, those who aimed the deadliest blows at the national life; forgiven with a liberality which may prove in many such cases as that of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, to have been misplaced. How many men are there whose cheeks mantle with shame now, who would have welcomed even a little cruelty if it made their cause more respectable before the world.

The day of war is over; that of reconstruction has arrived. With whom rests chiefly the possibility of a sincere peace and permanent Union? Not with the North clearly, for she has suffered and bled for the peace which only permanent union can give. Not with the North, for having fought for this peace, she only now cements it by a magnanimity which few at the South could ever have expected or hoped for. No, it is with the Southern people themselves that the matter rests. And if there were any wisdom left in them, the men who plunged the country into war would be the first to press forward and sue for forgiveness. This bluster about cruelty is the resource of madmen. The records of the war are full of horrors which will be an inexhaustible mine for historian and philosopher. They is sure to fix the guilt where it belongs; and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, with many more like him, if they were wise, would quit cursing and take to prayer—prayer that their hearts may be humbled and their vision cleared; prayer, that with forgiveness of those who brought about the great American rebellion, may come forgetfulness of their crimes.

GUNTHER ON ARCHITECTURE AND LAW.—The axiomatic utterances of His Honor Mayor GUNTHER, are destined to live in the civic, if not also in the general literature of the nation. The following on the grave question of the best means of increasing the public respect for law, appears in a communication addressed by Mr. GUNTHER to the Board of Supervisors:

"Before your next annual meeting, the spacious edifice in the Park, designed for a County Court-house, will be completed. *It will be highly ornamental, and by affording the courts of justice suitable accommodations, will tend to increase that respect for law, which should pervade the minds of the people.*"

The philosophy of this theory of making the law respected by inviting the graduates in crime to a study of the Doric stybolate, may not be entirely apparent to the vulgar apprehension. Mr. GUNTHER, we take it, desires to illustrate the converse of the theory that

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law."

The halter, the scaffold and their surroundings inspire no respect for law, because, however "suitable accommodation" they may afford, they are are not "highly ornamental"—but on the contrary, very uninviting objects. On the other hand, a juvenile, half-fledged burglar, taking a calm survey by moonlight of the fair proportions, elaborate ornamentation, and just balance of the building on Chambers-street, intended for the new Court-house, could hardly fail to be drawn into a contemplation of the symmetry, beauty and goodliness of that ideal temple in which law and justice are enthroned. How beautiful is wisdom dropping from the lips of authority!

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN.—We must remember that it is an entirely new thing under the sun—this, of a race of negroes four millions in number, living in a state of political and personal freedom, and under a constitutional government. In Africa, the savagery of the negro race has been from time immemorial, and has been all but universal. On this continent, in those of the anarchical Spanish-American States where slavery has been abolished, the negroes do not exist under conditions at all analogous to those that have obtained in the South, and, moreover, the identity of race has been in great part lost by admixture with other races. The outside negroes, whose character, condition and history approximate nearest to those of the late slaves of the country, are the negroes of the British West India Islands. These, under the colonial government, enjoy personal freedom, with very limited political rights and franchises.

In the Southern States of this country there are four millions of negroes—a population greater than that of the whole United States when they achieved their independence, and constituting, in some of the States, a large majority of the inhabitants. They have been freed from bondage, and raised to a condition of personal liberty, suddenly, by an act of war; and it is now proposed that they shall have the ballot, and enjoy all the franchises of the American constitutional and republican system. We have been accustomed to calling our republican form of government an *experiment*, though many republics have existed before ours; but this matter of democratic constitutionalism, applied to a tolerably compact population of four million negroes, is assuredly a novel experiment in the history of the race and the world. And this fact should lead us to act in the case with caution and intelligence.

ONLY CITIZENS OF NEW-ENGLAND FOR PRESIDENT.—We might be tempted to quote at some length from a late lively speech of Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, but that the version now in circulation may be pronounced spurious by the orator, if it should happen to disagree with public taste. In advance, however, of any repudiation by Mr. PHILLIPS, we quote a paragraph in which, as we understand him, he shows that the country must hereafter select its Presidents and Vice-Presidents from about the parallel of Bangor, Me. The report now circulating makes Mr. PHILLIPS say:

"The mistake of this whole battle is, that when there was a fight between our NorthLern and Southern ideas we have had a Southern President. If HAMLIN had been Vice-President, you might stay at home. If HAMLIN had been Vice-President, every negro in the Southern States to-day would have the same rights as the white men. Who turned him out? Massachusetts turned him out. WILLIAM CLAFFLIN, of West Newton, engineered this man into the Presidency and engineered HAMLIN out, and Massachusetts must bear the blame. The fact is, we have, in this struggle between Northern and Southern ideas, a Southerner—a man who cannot see the negro impartially, who has the prejudice of the white race against him."

There are a good many of Mr. PHILLIPS' neighbors who sincerely *think* what he is garrulous enough to *say*. According to the radical theory, President JOHNSON belongs to no State of the Union. He comes from a territory down South, only yet partially organized.

THE COMPLAINTS AGAINST COL. BAKER.—In reference to complaints published yesterday concerning the operations of Col. BAKER in regard to bounty-jumpers in this city, we publish in another column an affidavit from MICHAEL MAHAHAN, contradicting utterly the statements previously made. The affidavit completely relieves Mr. M. C. STANLEY from the injurious inferences which might be drawn from the previous publication. It is only fair, in regard to all these and similar cases, to suspend any definite opinion until the facts shall be made public. The preliminary statements all come from persons who are themselves seriously implicated, and who very naturally endeavor to throw upon others the responsibility that belongs to themselves.

Naval News.

BOSTON, Monday, July 10.

The United States steamer *Richmond*, Capt. GREEN, from Pensacola June 29, arrived here to-day. She has been in commission since 1860, and has been in all of Admiral FARRAGUT's engagements.

BELFAST, Me., Monday, July 10.

The United States monitor *Agamenticus*, Commander FARROTT, arrived here yesterday P. M. from Portland, and will remain several days.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 10—10:30 P. M.

THE PRESIDENT VISIBLE.

The President gave audience to visitors to-day, and was besieged by an unusual number of applicants for executive favor. The White House was well filled from 9:30 o'clock this morning till near 4 o'clock this afternoon. Among those who called were Secretary SEWARD and Gen. SICKLES.

MR. SEWARD'S HEALTH.

Secretary SEWARD was able to dispense to-day with the wire frame which he has been compelled to use for the protection of his jaw, and ha now talks with ease. Two more pieces of bone were extracted from his face upon the removal of the frame, giving the Secretary additional relief. He is now in the regular performance of his duties.

MR. FREDERICK SEWARD.

Mr. FREDERICK SEWARD has so far recovered as to contemplate a trip to Cape May shortly, for the improvement of his physical health.

ATTEMPT TO OPEN FORD'S THEATRE.

The proprietor of Ford's Theatre having announced in the newspapers and by posters that his theatre would be opened this evening for public amusement, and that the play called the "Octoroon" would be performed, a large crowd gathered in front of the theatre at an early hour, mainly drawn there to see what would ensue from the reopening of the house, to which a majority of the people are decidedly opposed, as abhorrent and indelicate. At about 5 o'clock a body of soldiers made their appearance, and presented to Mr. FORD an order emanating from the Secretary of War, directing that Col. INGRAHAM, Provost-Marshal, take possession of the building and see that no theatrical performances be allowed. Soon after, a placard was placed upon the main front door, upon which were printed the simple words, "Closed by order of the Secretary of War. Washington, July 10, 1865." Mr. FORD sought Hon. THOMAS EWING, Jr., as his counsel, and shortly returned and made a formal protest against the military occupation of the premises, upon the ground that it was unauthorized by law and an infringement upon his legal rights. The crowd continued until a late hour, the curious going and coming at all times. No disturbance took place, nor was any excitement manifest. It was the general belief to-day that, should the theatre be opened, there would be a disturbance, and that serious consequences would surely result. Prominent persons called upon the Secretary of War and made such representations as probably induced Mr. STANTON to issue the order closing the theatre.

A WIFE SECURES A PARDON.

A few weeks ago Col. LEE, a lawyer in Pennsylvania, was convicted before a military commission sitting in Philadelphia of forging soldiers' enlistment papers, and sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and be imprisoned three years. This morning LEE's wife, a prepossessing, cultivated lady, called on the President, accompanied by two of her children, and succeeded in obtaining a pardon for her husband.

RELEASED, BUT ORDERED OFF.

JOHN CELESTINA, the Portuguese slave-trader and blockade-runner, captured and imprisoned at the time of the assassination, has been released on condition that he leaves the country at once. He is the man arrested in Philadelphia, by Col. BAKER, as the assassin of Mr. SEWARD. Col. OLCOTT had already secured PAYNE.

TRANSPORTATION OF SOLDIERS.

Since the first day of last month the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has transported from Washington to the West and North two hundred and thirty thousand soldiers.

ARMIES ANNIHILATED.

The muster out of Gen. WRIGHT's provisional corps, as heretofore announced, extinguishes the Army of the Potomac as an organization. The Army of the Tennessee, as an organization, is also extinct. The only corps now in existence are the following: The Fourth, Gen. Woon, considerably reduced, and just sent to the Department of the Gulf; the Thirteenth, Gen. STEELE, going to Texas; the Sixteenth, Gen. A. J. SMITH, in Alabama and Mississipi, but small in numbers; the Twenty-third, reduced to a good sized division, and garrisoning North Carolina, under Gen. RUGER; the Twenty-fourth, garrisoning Virginia with its remaining regiments; the Twenty-fifth, (colored,) mostly gone to Texas, under Gen. WEITZEL. The garrisons in other portions of the country are being rapidly reduced to the actual requirements of the service, which will soon leave less than a hundred thousand men under arms.

NEW INDIAN COMMISSIONER.

Hon. W. P. DOLE, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has resigned, and Judge D. N. COOLEY, an eminent member of the Iowa Bar, has been appointed Commissioner in his stead. Judge COOLEY is a young man; was one of the Secretaries of the Union National Committee in the late campaign, and resigns the position of Tax Commissioner for the State of South Carolina, to accept this appointment.

FREEDMEN'S COMMISSIONER FOR TEXAS.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. GREGORY, lately commanding the Second Brigade of the First Division of the Fifth Army Corps, has been assigned to duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, and has been appointed commissioner of that bureau for the State of Texas.

COMPLIMENT TO BURNS, THE VETERAN.

Prior to leaving Gettysburgh, on the occasion of the late celebration, the Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, with the band of the Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, tendered JOHN BURNS, the old hero of Gettysburgh, the compliment of a review and subsequently a serenade, much to the disgust of the Copperheads of that ancient burgh, who cordially hate any one who has smelt powder in the Union cause.

THE HARRIS TRIAL.

In the trial of Miss HARRIS to-day, the Court decided to admit as evidence the letters written by BURROUGHS to the accused during their intimacy, and also the depositions of persons cognizant of their former relations, as going to prove the cause of the alleged fact of insanity, which is the plea of the defence. The Court was occupied nearly the whole day in the reading of the depositions and of these letters. They show a very intense degree of devotion to the prisoner on the part of BURROUGHS, and are quite eloquent and elegant specimens of that literature known as "love letters." The following is a specimen. It is dated Sunday, Feb. 27, 1859:

DEAR MOLLIE: Yours of the 23d is received, and in compliance with your request I write Sunday. I would much rather have the time I spend writing to spend with you in conversation. As much of a privilege as is that of writing to absent friends, it is a bore to the heart full of longing for their society; and having had the expectation of meeting you and communicating by word of mouth the fullness of my heart, it becomes almost a task to trace out word by word what time would scarcely be sufficient to utter in sentences. Have you any idea, dear MOLLIE, how much pleasure it affords me to open your letter and find myself addressed as your dearest friend; and is it true that of all whom you esteem your friends I am the dearest to you? It is rather gratifying to one's vanity thus to sustain the preëminence in the mind of a valued friend. It is refreshing to be assured that in the midst of a cold-hearted, selfish world, there is yet one heart that warms with kindness, sympathy and affection. To know that my dear little MOLLIE is such a friend to me is a source of much satisfaction, which I appreciate in its fullness, and I wish to be your true friend as well as your dearest friend in the scale of your regard. Such I will seek to be, and that I too have an anxious solicitude for your best interests, such as true friendship begets, I can say, I think, with candor and truth. Yes, dear MOLLIE, you may be assured that your regard is felt and cherished with true appreciation, and that it meets a cordial response in my own heart, and all the more that you maintain such regard in the midst of a good deal of bitter enmity on the part of those whom I have never injured in any way, and even by those toward whom I have ever felt none other than kind feelings. I do want to see you, dear MOLLIE, and hear from your own lips concerning the many things I wish to know, and a heap of kisses from the same source. Yours affectionately.

There are nearly a hundred such letters, each covering from four to six pages of closely written manuscript. A large number of these letters were read to the jury this afternoon.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 10.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Secretary of State continues his duties in almost perfect health. The novel and extraordinary splint was removed from his face by order of his surgeons, and proves to have been a marvelous success, and very few traces are to be seen of the original accident, and the subsequent assault of the baffled assassin, with the exception of a slight swelling on the side of his right cheek. Mr. SEWARD rose this morning, dressed himself, and performed his toilet, even to shaving, without assistance, for the first time since his accident. His friends and the country will be glad to learn that he has entirely recovered the use of his arms, one of which was fearfully maimed when he was thrown from his carriage. For seventy days, or three months of suffering, Mr. SEWARD's mind has been engaged in the transaction of public business—a fact which will enable him, with comparative ease, to resume the active and laborious duties of his department.

PARDONED.

It is understood that President JOHNSON to-day pardoned Col. LEE, a Pennsylvania lawyer, who was convicted in Philadelphia, a few weeks ago, for forging soldiers' enlistment papers, and sentenced to be imprisoned three years, and to pay a fine of $500.

NUMBER OF PARDONS.

So far, only about two hundred pardons have been granted by the President under his amnesty proclamation. A large number of cases, however, have been acted upon favorably by the Attorney-General, and await the approval of the Executive.

DISTINGUISHED PRISONERS.

Prof. S. M. MCCULLOUGH and Gen. THOMAS A. HARRIS, prominent in the rebel service, have been brought here from the coast of Florida, and lodged in prison.

FLORIDA REBELS GOBBLED.

A gentleman recently arrived here from Florida states that DAVID S. YULEE, Ex-Senator from Florida, has been lodged in Fort Pulaski, together with Acting Gov. ALLISON, whose predecessor committed suicide. This informant represents that, although as much cotton will not be raised as heretofore in Florida, the corn crop is very abundant.

FLORIDA LOOKING TO THE UNION.

A public meeting was lately held at Marianna to initiate measures for the restoration of the relations of Florida to the Union. No delegation has yet appeared in Washington on this subject.

LOVE LETTERS.

The trial of MARY HARRIS for the killing of A. J. BURROUGHS, a treasury clerk, was rendered additionally interesting to-day by the production of a large number of love letters, dated as far back as November, 1858, addressed by the deceased to the accused. The defence produced them to lay the foundation of their plea of insanity.

THE SICKLES MISSION.

Maj.-Gen. SICKLES has returned to Washington from his South American mission. The rumors that he was sent to negotiate for the colonization of emancipated negroes are set at rest by his official report. When the time comes for the practical enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, the successful result of this important mission will be known.

A STATIONARY STATIONERY CONTRACT.

PHILP & SOLOMONS, of Washington, have again been awarded the stationery contract for the Treasury Department and its several bureaus, together with the Internal Revenue Department.

FORD'S THEATRE CLOSED.

FORD, a week ago advertised that he would to-night reopen his theatre, the play selected being the "Octoroon." A large number of seats were secured and there was a prospect of an overflowing house. But this afternoon a military order was issued, and in accordance therewith a placard was placed on the door which read as follows: "Closed by order of the War Department."

ASSISTANT REGISTER.

JOHN A. GRAHAM was to-day commissioned as Assistant Register of the Treasury vice REMBOLD FOLGER.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized ROBERT BARTH, Esq., as Consul of the Duchy of Saxe, Coburg Gotha, at St. Louis, and S. M. SVENSON as Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway at New-Orleans.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Railroads in Order—Quarantine—Effort to Raise the Congress.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 9.

Richmond papers announce that the Orange and Alexandria Railroad is in working order as far as Culpepper Court-house, and trains run daily between that place and Richmond.

The ship *Monsoon* is loading at Richmond, and will soon sail for Bremen.

The propeller *Mosswood* has been stationed at the entrance to Hampton Roads, as a quarantine guard-boat. Dr. CASEY is the examining physician.

An effort was made yesterday to raise the old U. S. frigate *Congress*, which was sunk off Newport's News in the Spring of 1862. Hopes are entertained that she will be raised in a few days.

The steamer *Meigs*, Capt. Watson, from New-York, arrived here to-day and reports she was run into off Barnegat Light by an unknown propeller, and had her guards damaged. The propeller left immediately without reporting her name.

Arrived, steamers *E. C. Biddle*, with 150 rebel prisoners for City Point; *Fanny Garner*, and sailed for Washington, schooners *J. L. Barclay*, New York; *H. J. Raymond*, New York; *Americus*, Baltimore; *A. Cordery*, Baltimore; *E. A. Anderson*, New York, lost mainsail yesterday.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 8.

The rebel prisoners have all been removed from the hospitals at Newport News, and sent South.

One hundred horses and fifty mules, (government property,) will be sold at auction, at Camp Hamilton, on the 15th inst.

Thermometer, yesterday, 103 in the shade; to-day, 109 degrees.

The steamer *T. E. Cahill* has arrived from Baltimore with 150 released rebel prisoners for City Point.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Celebration of the Fourth—Agricultural, &c.

NEWBERN, N. C., Wednesday, July 5.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in true Northern style in Newbern, which excited the amazement of the natives and delight of the colored population—both of whom were present in thousands to witness the wonderful scenes. CHARLES E. FITCH, of the Newbern bar, was the orator of the day, and delivered an eloquent address.

Hon. J. T. HOUGH, the new Mayor, inaugurated the new City Government by administering the oath of office to the city officials and police force, which enabled the troops to retire to their tents in the field.

Mayor HOUGH is receiving congratulatory dispatches from the Mayors of the Northern cities.

Newbern is entering upon a new career of prosperity with the promise of a bright future.

Green corn, new potatoes, melons, berries and fruits of all kinds, including grapes and figs, are now very plenty in North Carolina, whose soil produces all the products grown in the North or extreme South.

The mercury in Newbern went up to ninety on the Fourth of July, which is the hottest day of the season.

There is much feeling among the troops here who have been mustered out of the service. They want their pay very much, and have been waiting for it for a long time.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Costa Rica—$786,824 in Treasure.

The Steamship *Costa Rica*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, from Aspinwall, July 1, with passengers and treasure, to D. B. ALLEN, arrived this morning. The following is her

TREASURE LIST.

Order	$19,143 55	Welle, Fargo & Co.	15,000 00
Uhlefelder & Cohn.	10,500 00	F. Probst & Co.	1,200 00
I. Strauss & Co.	60,000 00	Total	$786,824 71
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	60,305 31	FROM ASPINWALL:	
E. Kelly & Co.	124,000 00	S. L. Isaacs & Asch.	$400 00
Lees & Waller.	236,000 00	Hunt & Hall.	2,500 00
H. Cohn & Co.	62,800 00	Parsons & Patit.	600 00
A. Rich & Bro.	5,000 00	Ordar.	1,700 00
Aug. Belmont & Co.	91,082 68	Ribon Munoz.	1,151 00
Neill & Co.	31,813 17	Total	$6,351 00
Grand total			$793,175 71

FROM PANAMA.

Movements of the Queen of the Sandwich Islands—Miscellaneous.

PANAMA, Saturday, July 1.

The Isthmus is almost barren of news, the only item being an attempt to get up another revolution, which is still pending, but likely to end in smoke.

The Queen of the Sandwich Islands passed through here a few days ago en route for Europe. She came on an English man-of-war, and left on the R. W. I. Mail Company's regular passenger steamer. Her Majesty was dressed in mourning for her late husband. She is said to be a very intelligent and well educated person.

The surveyors of the Nicaragua route, under Capt. WEST, arrived here recently and go home on the steamer. They say very little about the result of the surveys.

The harbor of San Juan, at last accounts, continued entirely blocked up.

Our rainy season is remarkably moderate, and the Isthmus perfectly healthy. Business was just recovering from the effects of the last revolution, when the rumor of another broke out, which will probably make another idle month. Preparations are being made for the celebration of the Fourth in Panama.

From Central America there is no news. Gen. BARRIOS arrived yesterday off the port of La Union, but probably found out his resolution had been unsuccessful. He may, therefore, avoid being caught and shot by the existing government.

From Chili we learn that the Spanish question has been amicably settled.

OUR POPULAR LOAN.

Nearly Five and a Half Millions Taken Yesterday—Four Thousand Small Subscribers.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 10.

JAY COOKE reports subscriptions to the 7-30 Loan to the amount of $5,471,300, including the following:

First National Bank, Louisville	$300,000
First National Bank, New-York	400,000
First National Bank, Cincinnati	100,000
First National Bank, Baltimore	100,000
First National Bank, Indianapolis	100,000
First National Bank, Troy, N. Y.	1,000,000
Ninth National Bank, New-York	218,400
Second National Bank, Chicago	175,000
Third National Bank, Chicago	126,000
Second National Bank, Providence	170,000
First National Bank, Portland, Me.	100,000
Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, Buffalo	100,000
Union Bank, Chicago	200,000
Citizens Bank, Baltimore	100,000
Number of individual subscriptions 3,965.	

Musical.

OPERATIC.—Mr. MAX MARETZEK has wasted no time in Europe. By the last steamer we hear that he has engaged the following artists: *Soprani*, Signora ANNA TICCONA, Signorina ELENA BOZZATTI; *Tenori*, Signor GUISEPPA CASSETTI, Signor CESARE CHIAVERINI; *Bartoni*, Signor ETTORE CORNUTI, Signor CHIAVACCI; *Bassi*, Signor ANTONUCCI, Signor ROVERE, and Signor PAPINI. Here are nine artists whose names, it must be confessed, are not greatly known to fame. This, however, is one of MARETZEK's merits. He seeks voices, not reputations.

THE SAENGERFEST.—The ranks of the German Singing Societies were thinned by the war. Since 1861 they have been unable to hold their annual friendly contests. Now that blessed peace once more reigns in the land, it is right that harmony should take its proper place in the celebration. A long deferred festival commences on Saturday next. Thirty-six societies, from all parts of the country will meet and combine here, and for a week enjoy our hospitality and contribute to our pleasure. The festival is a moveable one, taking place yearly, but in different cities. When our New York singing societies go to the country they are treated like princes, and the strangers who come among us now will, we hope, be treated with equal heartiness. We have not yet received the official programme, but the general plan is this: On Saturday the various societies will arrive and be escorted to their quarters with all due honor—a torchlight procession forming one of the features; on Sunday a sacred concert will be given at the Academy of Music, commencing at 8 o'clock; on Monday, a procession to the Park, where Mayor GUNTHER will "speak a piece," as ARTEMUS WARD says; on Tuesday, *the* grand concert will take place at the Academy of Music, and after that, pic-nics and so forth until Thursday, when the guests take their departure. We trust sincerely that Americans will largely participate in these exercises. It is worth while to see how heartily and genially our German citizens appreciate opportunities of brotherhood and music.

We may mention here that one of the prizes to be awarded at the contest on Tuesday is a very beautiful flag, embroidered by Mr. CHAS. MAYER, of this city, representing mythical figures of "music, wine and song." The work is remarkably perfect, and deserves to rank as a work of art. It can be seen in the window of SCHUBERT'S music-store, No. 820 Broadway.

Protection and Free Trade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your notice of the Free Trade League, you assume that the "gentlemen of free trade and old Democratic antecedents who sign the programme" are influenced by "interested party interests or trade motives." As you previously spoke of Mr. WILLIAM WOOD and myself as two of the signers who "emphatically represent British interests in New-York," I infer that you class me among those who are influenced by "trade motives." As I have been a steady advocate of free trade more than thirty years, long before the subject was practically broached in England or Cobden heard of, and as I urged its adoption in this country long before I had any connection with "British interests," you will readily see how unfounded is your inference.

When I first began to advocate free-trade, the only newspaper in New-York which espoused its cause was the *Evening Post*, whose editor, WILLIAM CULLENT BRYANT, has done the league the honor of becoming its President. I have lived to see its principles adopted, if I am not mistaken, by every newspaper in New-York, with the exception of your own, the *Tribune* and the *Express*. I yet hope to see you leave such poor company.

I do not wish to "encourage and protect" the manufacturers of this country at the expense of the people at large. I hold, as the declaration of the league sets forth, "that men should have the right to exercise their industry, to dispose of its fruits in any market which to them shall seem best, and with the proceeds to buy whatever and wherever they please," and that full liberty cannot exist without such privilege. You say that the tariff system raises "in the easiest and most equitable way possible the means of maintaining the public faith," while the policy advocated by the Free Trade League is simply to do away "with all import duties on foreign merchandise." You seem to have overlooked a clause of the declaration expressing willingness to "submit to all taxation necessary for government revenue," while protesting against taxation "for the so-called 'protection' of any private interest." I, however, am opposed to custom-house duties, not believing that they furnish the "easiest and most equitable way" of raising revenue. Certainly, not the most equitable. The rich man does not require more fuel, clothing or food than the poor man; and he does not, in simply paying duties at the custom-house, bear a proportionate share of the expenses of the government in comparison with the poorer man. Under direct taxation the taxes are in proportion to the means of bearing them.

I wish with BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, a strong advocate of Free Trade, that the "commerce between nations were was free as between the different counties of England," or the States of the Union.

If it is true that thereby the American manufacturer would be "brought into competition" with and undersold by "British" or any other manufacturers, so much the better for the consumer and for the revenue, of which, under a prohibitory tariff, preventing importation, the government, which means the people, is now deprived.

If I mistake not, you yourself, about the beginning of the rebellion, imported paper from Belgium, and in common with our other newspapers, opposed the protective duty on that material, and urged that the high duty diminished the revenue, the paper-maker being the only gainer thereby. Your views on that matter are applicable to every branch of industry.

ALFRED PELL.

No. 45 WILLIAM-STREET, July 1.

The Charges Against Col. Baker—A Card from Mr. Monahan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In relation to what purports to be the substance of an affidavit of MICHAEL MONAHAN, published in yesterday's TIMES, concerning his arrest by Col. BAKER on matters pertaining to alleged frauds in the bounty-brokerage business, Mr. MONAHAN desires to say that the statement is false in several important particulars.

1. He has never asserted in his affidavit or otherwise that Mr. M. C. STANLEY was in charge of Col. BAKER's office at the time he was brought there in arrest.

2. Mr. MONAHAN was never sent to the Old Capitol Prison, and consequently was never an inmate of that establishment.

3. Mr. MONAHAN never paid to Mr. STANLEY $500 or any other sum. He paid, however, $500 to his counsel, Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, for professional services, and is perfectly satisfied with such disbursement of that amount.

4. Mr. MONAHAN, in view of these facts, writes this note of his own free will, without suggestion of any person, for the purpose of relieving Mr. STANLEY from the imputations contained in the abstract of his affidavit as published in the TIMES, which abstract he considers to be a gross perversion of the facts to Mr. STANLEY's prejudice. MICHAEL MONAHAN.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Board of Engineers and Firemen—the Majority Vote to Continue to Do Duty.

A meeting of the engineers and firemen of the old department was held last evening at Firemen's Hall, Chief Engineer DECKER presiding. About one hundred members were present.

The secretary stated that about twenty of the members were still in debt to the board.

The secretary further stated that at the last meeting of the Board a resolution had been adopted to the effect, that if the Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners would grant an honorable discharge to all members of the Volunteer Fire Department on the 1st of August next, then the members would do duty to that date, otherwise they would not continue to do duty after the 10th of July.

A copy of this resolution was forwarded to the commissioners, who replied as follows:

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1865.

John Decker, Esq.:

SIR: I am directed by the board to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated July 1, inclosing a resolution adopted at a meeting of your board held on the evening of June 30, 1865, and in reply to inform you that the board is not prepared at the present time to comply with the proposition contained in said resolution.

Yours respectfully,
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE, Secretary.

Mr. HAYES moved that the question be put as to adhering to this resolution adopted at the last meeting.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Hose Company No. 22, offered a resolution to the effect that the department continue to do duty to the 1st of October next, at which time, as represented, the new Commissioners will be ready to organize the department.

Mr. DECKER said the commissioners are now taking an inventory of the apparatus of the department, which will occupy them about three weeks. All the old department wanted was an honorable discharge within a reasonable time. It had hitherto done nobly.

Mr. HAYES wished to know how Mr. DECKER thought the department had done during the last two or three weeks, and whether he did not think it a disgrace for a man to be associated with the department?

Mr. DECKER said they could not prevent people from talking.

Mr. HOPPS thought the best thing they could do was never to run to another fire in the City of New-York. [Applause.] He hoped the department would stand by their resolution.

Mr. HAYES withdrew his motion, and Mr. ANDERSON subsequently withdrew his resolutions.

The motion to take a vote on the question as to adhering to the resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the Board was then renewed and adopted. The roll was then called with the following result:

Affirmative—Engine Companies Nos. 1, 3, 9, 17, 28, 31, 33, 41, 43, 51. Hose Companies Nos. 1, 19, 23, 26, 30, 30, 37, 44, 49, 50, 61. Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 12, 15.

Negative—Engine Companies Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 34, 37, 38, 40, 42, 46, 53. Hose Companies Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 16, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 33, 38, 45, 47, 51, 55, 59. Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 16, 17.

The Chief Engineer voted in the negative, and the Secretary, Mr. DAVIDSON in the affirmative.

Mr. DAVIDSON then tendered his resignation as Secretary of the Board, and the Board then adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

THE PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The board met yesterday morning and ordered the houses of Engine Companies, Nos. 18 and 25 to be locked up, the members of the companies having been engaged in a fight on the 4th inst.

THOMAS C. KENNEDY, foreman of Engine No. 49, was tried on a charge of assaulting JOHN O'DONNELL, member of 48 Hose, with a trumpet, on the 5th of July, at the corner of One Hundreth-street and Fourth-avenue.

JOHN SHILLY, engineer of 45 Engine, and JAMES OWENS, engineer of 35 Engine, were tried for refusing to obey the orders of Engineer HOLLORAN, on the 5th instant, at the corner of One Hundreth-street and Fourth-avenue. The decision of the board was reserved in both cases.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

EMPIRE VS. ATLANTIC.

A very interesting match took place between the second nines of these Clubs at Bedford yesterday, it being about as fine a display of batting as any made this season is the best games played. The Empires led in the first innings, but lost their vantage ground in the second. In the third innings, however, they again took the lead and retained it up to the sixth innings, when the total stood 31 to 28 in favor of the Atlantics. In the last three innings the Atlantics scored 29 runs to 8 on the part of the Empires, finally coming in victorious by a score of 60 to 36. B. PIKE made the best hit on the match, but OLIVER led the score in run-getting on the Atlantic side. WILLIAMSON headed the list on the part of the Empires. The Atlantics made 11 fly-catches and the Empires no less than 17. The umpire efficiently discharged his duties, and the match was played in the most friendly spirit throughout.

GOTHAM VS. MUTUAL.

These clubs play together at Hoboken to-day at 3 P. M., and it is expected that some fine play will be shown on both sides.

RESOLUTES VS. EMPIRE.

To-morrow these club play their first game together on the Union ball grounds, Brooklyn.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK VS. ORANGE.

Yesterday the Orange Club visited their friends of the New-York Club, at Bedford, and played a match with them, the result being the signal defeat of the Orange eleven by the second eleven of the New-York Club. We append the score of the match:

NEW-YORK—FIRST INNINGS.

Dempsey b. Hardy	0	Hall b. Hardy	0
Suydam, h. Hardy	1	Smith, run out	2
North b. Varndell	33	A. Loster, not out	1
Miller b. Hardy	12	Langford c. Ramsbottom	1
Oakley b. Varndell	4	b. Hardy	3
Tyler b. Hardy	6	Byes, 9; leg-byes, 3	12
Beech b. Varndell	10	Total	93

ORANGE.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Webb, b. Willer	2	Webb, run out	0
Stibbin, c. Beach, b Miller	0	Stibbins, b. Oakley	7
F. Hardy, c. Suydam, b. Miller	4	F. Hardy, c. Lester, b. Oakley	2
J. Cooper, b. Miller	2	J. Cooper, c. North, b. Oakley	2
Turner, b. Miller	0	Turner, b. Oakley	2
Varndell, run out	1	Varndell, b. Lester	3
Clark, c. and b. Beach	2	Clark, b. Oakley	2
G. Cooper, b. Miller	1	G. Cooper, c. Langford, b. Lester	2
Langshaw, b. Beach	0	Langshaw, b. Oakley	2
German, c. North, b. Miller	2	German, c. Suydem, b. Oakley	0
Ramsbottom, not out	0	Ramsbottom, not out	0
Wides, 1	1	Byes, 1; wides, 1	2
Total	15	Total	33

Umpires—Messrs. HENDRICK and FOSHICK.
Scorers—Messrs. WAKEFIELD and JAMES.
Time of Game—3 hours and 30 minutes.

MANHATTAN VS. SATELLITE.

The match between the second eleven of these clubs, which took place on the Union Ball Ground, Brooklyn, yesterday, resulted in the signal defeat of the New-York party in one inning, with 34 runs to spare. The Satellites went in the bat first, and before they were all disposed of they had run up the good score of 91, of which TELLEY scored 27, WILSON 16, KELLY and FARRELL 8 each, and SILSBY 7, in good style. The Manhattan eleven, in their first innings, scored but 33, and at their request they followed their innings, adding but two to their score in the second innings, LIVESEY'S 10 and WESTON'S 6 being the best scores of their side.

ST. GEORGE VS. YOUNG AMERICA.

This evening the St. George Club take their departure for Philadelphia, and to-morrow they are to commence play with the Young America Club at Germantown, the party returning on Friday morning.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—At a meeting of the Common Council last evening, the following petition of the trustees of a church for colored people, in the Eastern District, whose place of worship was destroyed by fire during the July riots, 1863, was presented:

To the Mayor and Common Council, &c.:

The trustees of the First A. M. E. Bathel Church, of Brooklyn, E. D., whose place of worship, situated in Devoe-street, between Union-avenue and Lorimer-street, was burned down on the night of the 19th of July, 1863, during the riot, by some riotous persons unknown to us, which has deprived us of a place of worshipping the God of our forefathers as we desire. We are now destitute of a place of worship. Our building was newly erected at a cost of $3,000, which is a total loss to our congregation. We therefore pray that His Excellency A. M. WOOD, Mayor, and the honorable body the Common Council would give, in addition to what we are able to raise ourselves, the sum of $2,000 for the erection of a suitable place of worship.

SIMON DIXON,
WM. ORANGE,
JOHN R. DAVIS, Sr.,
JAMES ROBERTS,
DAVID GREEN,
Trustees.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Schools, Arts and Sciences for report.

The Mayor sent in a communication, vetoing the contract authorized to be entered into with Mr. FRANCIS SWIFT, for removing night soil from the city for the period of ten years, at the price of twelve cents per cubic foot, on the ground that the proposals were not advertised a sufficient length of time, and that more reasonable offers could be obtained if greater publicity was given. The communication was ordered to be published, and the subject referred to the Comptroller for his opinion.

THE BROOKLYN MARKET ASSOCIATION.—A company under the above title was authorized by the last Legislature to establish markets in different parts of the City of Brooklyn, in order to accommodate the public with fresh meats, vegetables, &c., at reasonable rates. The trustees consist of the following gentlemen: Cyrus P. Smith, S. S. Powell, Alex. Simpson, E. Whitlock, Hugh McLoughlin, Jas. P. Sanders, A. H. Hager, Alex. McDonald, Stephen A. Dodge, John A. Cross, T. D. P. Talmage, J. C. Draper, E. D. Mills, Robert Furey and J. H. Bogert. At a meeting recently held, CYRUS P. SMITH was elected temporary President, and T. D. P. TALMAGE Secretary. A meeting will be held to-night, when a permanent organization will be effected.

DROWNED MAN FOUND.—The body of a drowned man was picked up at Hamilton-avenue ferry last evening. His dimensions were about five feet six inches, and apparently 25 years old. The hair was of a sandy color. Deceased had on a black frock coat, brown pantaloons, blue vest, white shirt, with a red one underneath, purple neck-tie, and calfskin, boots. The remains were taken to the Dead-house, and further information can be obtained of Coroner LYNCH, at the new Court-house, to-day.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—The house of Mr. RILEY, No. 248 Columbia-street, was robbed on Saturday last of $4,743 in bills. A man had called there during the day, and by false representations, induced Mrs. RILEY to go to her husband's place of business in New-York. On her return she ascertained that all the money she had in her keeping had been stolen. Two suspected parties have been arrested and detained for examination.

BOY RUN OVER AND KILLED.—A little boy named HATCHELL was run over by one of the Newtown cars, in De Kalb-avenue, yesterday, and so seriously injured that he died.

SUN STROKE.—PATRICK MCLOUGHLIN died at the Brooklyn City Hospital on the 8th inst. from the effects of sun stroke.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Tuesday, Nos. 22, 24, 26 to 39 inclusive, and 43 to 46 inclusive.

Williamsburgh.

RUFFIANISM AT GREAT NECK, L. I.—A few days since, a party of ruffians visited Great Neck, L. I., in a sloop, which hailed from New-York. After landing, they proceeded to the hotel kept by SAMUEL ALLEN, where they demanded refreshments. The proprietor informed them that there was a private party at the house, which prevented him from entertaining strangers. The roughs then proceeded to help themselves to whatever came in their way, and when remonstrated with by the party at the hotel, they commenced an indiscriminate onslaught on all present—men, women and children. The furniture of the house was completely destroyed. The guests were beaten most unmercifully, and robbed. Mr. FRANK THOMAS, of Williamsburgh, with his family, was a guest at the place, and beside receiving severe bodily injuries himself, his daughter, a girl of four years, was kicked and maltreated otherwise in a ruthless manner. Mr. BENJAMIN JOHNSON was also among the injured. The rowdies, after becoming satisfied with their evil doings, managed to regain their sloop and escape.

THE ABDUCTION OF MISS BOYD.—The abduction of this young lady, alluded to yesterday, is still involved in some mystery. All that is at present known in regard to it is that a gentleman named THOMAS ARMSTRONG was a suitor of Miss BOYD's; that he went off to the war, leaving his brother JOHN in charge of his assumed affiance; that JOHN in his brother's absence wooed his charge, and was on the point of making her his bride when his brother returned. The "Son of Mars" hearing of his brother's arrangement resolved to circumvent it; and to this end he followed them to a New-York theatre, and there managed either to persuade her to a return to her original inclinations, or managed an abduction. The young lady, at all events, who is a lovely blonde of 22, is still missing, while two young men, who are supposed to know something of her whereabouts, are held by the police. It is further stated that the parents of the young lady are inconsolable at the loss of their daughter, and had previously expressed their disapprobation of her keeping company with either of the young man named. The supposed abductor is still at large.

THE CYPRESS HILL'S RAPE CASE.—This case yesterday came up before Judge WALTER. The attorney for the defence introduced a witness named JACOB METZGER, who was immediately recognized by Officer REED, as one of the parties engaged in the brutal outrage. He was immediately arrested and recognized by Mrs. ALLEN, the victim. Case on.

VERY LIKELY.—A story is afloat that a reporter for a New-York daily paper was recently fleeced of $50 by some sharpers on a North River boat. The tale is ridiculous. There is no real reporter in New-York who is not up to all the tricks of the sporting fraternity, while most of them hold five aces and throw double sevens, when there is anything to win; there is not one who could possibly be induced to handle a card or a faro-chip—not a bit of it, they are too smart; and lastly, where is the reporter who has fifty dollars to be fleeced of? And echo triumphantly answers—nowhere—nary where—not any. The story is provincial gammon.

Song of the Anti-Beefeater.

O tature! the season has come round once more
When my trials and troubles at length are all o'er;
For the cucumber comes, and the lettuce is here,
And the pea, to my soul everlastingly dear;
The cabbage is green, and the joy-giving cress,
And I fondle the leek with a tender caress.

The spinach is near me, the broccoli blooms,
The mint and the parsley are sweet in my room;
The artichoke cheers me, the turnips are white,
The lonely asparagus gladdens my sight;
And dearest and nearest of all to my heart—
The onion is here, and we never shall part!

[*London Punch.*

Evening Exchange.

$20,000 Am. Gold	123¾	800	Reading R		98¾
10,000 N. Y. Gen. R	85¾	200	do		98¾
400 do	85¾	400	do	s10	98¾
100 do	85¾	500	do	s5	98¾
100 Erie Railway	78¾	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	s3	65¼
100 do	78¾	100	do	b3	65¼
400 do	78¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	s5	93¾
300 do	78¾	200	Chic. & R. I.	b3	108
100 do	78¾	100	Chi. & N. W.		29¾
100 P., Ft. W. & C.	89¾	200	Chi. & N. W. P.		63¾
700 Mariposa M. Co.	13¾				

Gold firm, and Stocks not very active.

NEW-YORK S

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

WANTED AT A PREMIUM.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD SERIES,
Constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery.

JULY, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER

Coupons Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

$10,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating thes bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 170 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1865.

The annual election for directors of this company was held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., and the following gentlemen were duly elected:

JAMES VAN NORDEN, A. M. BININGER,
WILLIAM K. THORN, EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, DANIEL B. PIERSON,
EDWARD C. JOHNSON, CHARLES BUTTS,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE, WM. P. COOLEDGE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN, WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL, RICHARD C. COMBES,
LEVI VONDERBILT, THOMAS B. PECK,
ELISHA BROOKS, JOHN H. FOWLER,
JOHN A. AMERMAN, JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER,
JAMES BUCHAN.

And at a subsequent meeting of the board JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
Chartered by act of Legislature,
for the
SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES,
Under special guarantee
and the
RENTING OF SAFES
in its
BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS,
in the
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
No. 146 Broadway,
Corner of Liberty-st.
COUPONS COLLECTED.

The charter confines the business of the company to the safe keeping of valuables, and imposes a personal liability upon the stockholders to an amount equal and additional to the stock held.

Circulars containing rates, &c., can be obtained at the office.

DIRECTORS:
HENRY A. SWIFT, of Henry A. Swift & Co., No. 29 Barclay-st.
COURTLANDT PALMER, No. 54 William-st.
Hon. JAS. R. WHITING, No. 61 Hudson-st.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company.
DAVID OGDEN, No. 63 Wall-st.
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, Tiffany & Co., No. 550 Broadway.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier United States Sub-Treasury, New-York.
A. D. HOPE, Superintendent Central Express Company, and President First National Bank, Somerville, N. J.
J. C. BABCOCK, Cashier Adams Express Company.
GEO. W. McLEAN, Jerome Riggs & Co., No. 46 Exchange-place.
JOHN A. PULLEN, Manager National Express Co.
W. C. SHELDON, Buckley, Sheldon & Co., No. 75 Leonard-st.
FRANCIS H. JENKS,
FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.
FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO.), available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.
(Signed,) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said Act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 29, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have all all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

U. S. QUARTERMASTERS'
DRAFTS ON THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.
ALSO,
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 WILLIAM-STREET, corner of PINE.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND INSURANCE AGENTS.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS, Charleston, S. C.
JAMES H. TAYLOR, ED. C. WILLIAMS,
WM. BIRNIE, JR.
REFER TO
Messrs. E. D. MORGAN & Co., New-York.
Messrs. STURGIS, BENNETT & Co., New-York.
WM. K. KITCHEN, Esq., Pres. Park Bank, New-York.
W. B. MEBKER, Esq., Cashier Bank of New-York.
Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., Philadelphia and Washington.
Messrs. JOHNSON BROTHERS & Co., Baltimore.
Messrs. JOHN WILLIAMS & Co., Baltimore.
Messrs. J. B. GLOVER & Co., Boston.
Messrs. H. D. NEWCOMB & BROS., Louisville, Ky.
JULY 1, 1865.

SEVENTEEN DAYS' REPORT OF THE condition of the PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK of the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1865:

		Dr.
Notes and bills discounted		$857,986 96
Suspended debt		
Overdrafts		48,000 00
Banking-house		
Other real estate		
Furniture and Fixtures		
Current expenses		15,643 30
Taxes paid		
Premiums		3,250 00
Remittances and other cash items		45,830 94
Due from the following National Banks:		
National Bank, Norwalk, Conn		10,627 14
National Newark Banking Co., Newark, N. J.		3,010 88
Due from other banks, as follows:		
City Bank, Poughkeepsie, N. Y		14,672 74
United States Bonds, deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes		150 000 00
United States Bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure deposits		
United States Bonds on hand		146,000 00
Other United States securities		340 00
Cash on hand, circulating notes this bank		
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks		5,500 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of State Banks		42,251 63
		253,763 26
Specie		20,151 15
Other lawful money		552,755 00
Total		$2,467,151 37

	Cr.
Capital stock paid in	$422,700 00
Surplus fund	172,985 63
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	1,736,701 08
United States deposits	
Dividends unpaid	2,977 50
Due the following National Banks:	
Second National Bank, Jersey City, N. J	49 36
National Mutual Bank, New-York, N. Y	814 86
Due the following State Banks:	
Drexel & Co., Philadelphia	997 42
For Pacific State Bank, bills outstanding	57,578 00
Discount	18,326 60
Exchanges	
Interest	44,372 91
Profit and loss	7,648 00
Total	$2,467,151 37

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of July, 1865: EDWARD J. HALL, Notary Public.
5-cent Internal Revenue stamp, canceled.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, MONDAY MORNING, July 3, 1865:

RESOURCES.		Dr.
Demands loans	$1,783,631 18	
Bills discounted	223,773 13—	$1,986,804 31
Stocks, bonds, &c. owned (par $451,640)		460,344 13
Due from banks and bankers		57,827 57
Furniture and fixtures		8,344 79
Expenses		18,337 85
Cash and cash items, viz:		
Checks, &c. for exchange	$2,011,017 05	
Legal tender	565,616 67	
National currency	1,120 00	
Specie	368 75	
Foreign checks and Tellers sundries	66,574 33—	2,646,766 20
Total resources		$5,179,184 85

LIABILITIES.	Cr.
Capital stock	$500,000 00
Circulation, (outstanding)	148,560 00
Deposits, (due banks and individuals)	4,309,252 85
Earnings received	21,432 00
Total liabilities	$5,179,184 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—ALFRED A. POST being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is the Cashier of the American National Bank, that the foregoing quarterly report is a correct statement of the affairs of said bank at this date.
ALFRED A. POST, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 8th day of July, 1865,
FRANCIS B. KEETH, Notary Public,
New-York County.

LEOPOLD COHN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Charleston, S. C.
July 1, 1865.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, on the morning of the first MONDAY of July, 1865:

RESOURCES.		
Notes and bills discounted		$3,144,689 24
Suspended debt		18,425 74
Overdrafts		2,120 54
Banking-house		175,000 00
Premiums		8,385 07
Cash Items, Checks in Exchanges, &c		1,723,532 71
Due from National Banks		158,309 61
Due from other banks		44,241 07
Bonds (United States) deposited with United States Treasurer, to secure Circulating Notes	$667,000	
United States Bonds on hand	457,500	
Other United States securities	450,000—	1,574,500 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks	$13,620 00	
Specie	241,515 47	
Other lawful money	1,764,630 00—	2,022,765 47
Total		$8,943,747 69

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$2,000 000 00
Individual deposits	5,573,663 65
Dividends unpaid	194,195 70
Due National Banks	701,027 86
Due State Banks	26,107 69
Discount	$556 96
Exchanges	13 74
Interest	2,376 27— 2,946 97
Profit and Loss	412,433 02
Outstanding Circulation as a State Bank	26,373 00
Total	$8,943,747 69

State of New-York, County of New-York—I, WM. H. COX, Cashier of the Mechanics' National Bank, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.
Affirmed to and subscribed before me this 10th day of July, 1865. FREDERIC BULL, Notary Public.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 2, 1865, entitled An Act Enabling the Banks of this State to Become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Pacific National Bank.
R. RUCK, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 8, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA OIL COMPANY, NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year will take place on TUESDAY, the 25th of July, at the office of the company, where the poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
J. H. KETCHAM, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE URAL MINERAL COMPANY, of Wisconsin, for the election of a Board of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Room No. 27, No. 17 William-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, July 20, 1865, at 12 M.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1865.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway.—Customers of the company entitled to Certificates of "Profits" for the year 1863 are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

SCIOTO COUNTY COUPONS, DUE JULY 1, will be paid at the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st.,

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE OIL LANDS.—Near navigable rivers, and producing-wells. Prices very low. JAMES L. DAWES No. 135 Pearl-st

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

THE

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$3,000,000.

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., N. Y.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

Collects Warrants, Certificates, Maturing Loans and Drafts, and attends to all financial business with government.
P. C. CALHOUN, President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the SECOND NATIONAL BANK of the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1865:

		Dr.
Notes and bills discounted		$556,534 69
Overdrafts		4,853 28
Current expenses		4,140 73
Remittances and other cash items, in Exchanges		60,895 78
Due from National Banks		7,187 48
Due from other banks		400 00
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer, to secure circulating notes	$300,000 00	
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure deposits	45,000 00	
U. S. Bonds on hand	5,000 00	
Other U. S. Securities	469,250 00—	819,250 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of this bank	305 00	
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks	1,718 00	
Cash on hand in circulating notes of State Banks	1,423 00—	3,456 00
Specie		
Other lawful money		363,127 00
Total		$1,821,844 96

	Cr.
Capital stock paid in	$300,000 00
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	270,000 00
Individual deposits	553,629 09
United States deposits	95,544 39
Dividends unpaid	150 00
Due National Banks	560,269 85
Profits	42,251 63
Total	$1,821,844 96

State of New-York, County of New-York—I, CHARLES P. HARTT, of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 3d day of July, 1865. F. D. SHERMAN, Notary Public.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 10, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 236, Laws of 1859, and 476, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at The Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the said The Importers' and Traders' Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said bank must be presented as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all under which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 26, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 236, laws of 1859, and 476, laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to the MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and also at the said Marine Bank, in New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

In conformity with the act of the Legislature, this institution will hereafter be known by the name of
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
(3d-av.,
Late Mariners' Savings Institution.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have this day declared a DIVIDEND of 5 and 6 per cent. interest free from government tax), payable on or after the 26th of July.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest (free of government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th of June, as follows:
On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum; and
On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th inst.
The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal.
WM. H. MACY, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6TH-AV., June 30, 1865.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1865.—THE Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and of Four per Cent. per annum on deposits over five hundred dollars, free from government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 17, 1865. All interest not drawn will draw interest from July 1, as principal.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRICE, }

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
E. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (5,) and the government tax, will be paid the stockholders of the Irving Bank, payable on and after the 30th day of June.
The transfer-books are closed to that date inclusive.
By order of the board.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1865.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1865. WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on the 15th July. The Company also assume the payment of the government tax on the same. Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th July.
W. C. Pierrepont was reelected President, Marcellus Massey Vice-President, and R. E. Hungerford Secretary, for the ensuing year.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-STREET.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th day of July, 1865, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the Government Tax.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY, CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING, No. 7 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 8.—AT A MEETING OF THE Trustees of this company, held THIS DAY, a dividend of three per cent. on the par value ($20) of the stock was made, payable July 20. Transfer books close 15th inst., and open 21st.
A. M. WOOD, President.
W. H. HARRISON, Secretary pro tem.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Twelve (12) PerCent. and the government tax, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d day of July ensuing. By order of the board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICERS OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of income tax.
DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, free from government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, on and after the first day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board.
C. A. SMITH, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 17. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., COR. GREENWICH AND FULTON STS. NEW-YORK, July 3, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of government tax, payable on and after the 10th instant.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 10, 1865.

DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared by this company, payable at the usual place, on and after August 1 next, free of government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 20th instant until August 2.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE UNITED STATES FIRE INS. CO., July 5, 1865.

SIXTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand, has been declared this day. By order.
WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Seven per cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., (free from government tax,) payable on and after the 10th inst.
WILLIAM E. HOXIE, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE President and directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from government tax, for the current six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of July next.
The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Thursday, July 6.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 100 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared their usual semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. (10) payable on demand and the government tax.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable to the Stockholders on and after July 1, 1865. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., No. 41 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, June 29, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Ten (10) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after July 10, 1865. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 49 Wall, corner of William-st., July 5, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., and the government tax thereon, payable on the 10th inst.
WM. DARROW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent., free from government tax, payable on and after the 12th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 136 Broadway. A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1865.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) is payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 BROADWAY, July 3, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Divided of Six (6) per Cent., and the government tax, payable on the 10th inst.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from government, tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 10.
IH. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE NEW-YORK MAPLE-SHADE OIL COMPANY, will pay a dividend of one per cent., at the office, No. 67 Wall-st., on and after the 10th of July, 1865. By order of the Board of Trustees. J. A. QUACKENBOSS, Treasurer.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand. H. GIROUX, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, July 7, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 43 Wall-st., has this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government funds.
JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 6, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

For fencing lots known as ward numbers forty-one and forty-two in block number eighty-nine, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Also, for setting curb and gutter and flagging on Forty-eighth-street from Third-avenue to East River.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Forty-eighth-street

FOR SALE.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND DAIRY FARM.—On the 26th day of July, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the American Hotel, in the village of Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., will be sold to the highest bidder, the farm and residence of the late Hon. Zenas Clark, situate one mile from the village and railroad depot of Potsdam; and the stock, tools, and an undivided half of the crops thereon —368 acres of (mostly) excellent land, in a good state of cultivation; mansion-house, out-buildings, farm-house, barns, stables, small sugar and apple orchards; complete spearing, farming and dairy epparatus and tools; 31 cows, some young cattle, &c.

Also, at the same time and place, another dairy farm near the above, of 169 acres, 10 cows, some young cattle, farm-house, outbuildings, sugar orchard, tools, &c., complete, and an undivided half of the crops.

For cash or on credit. Required to be sold by terms of will.

Present tenant of each farm competent; has entire charge; will remain if desired.

S. B. GORDON, Executor, Potsdam, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT MILTON, N. Y.—A VERY desirable country residence, consisting of large and commodious house, with large piazza, barn, stable and other outbuildings, and about 14 acres under cultivation, and laid out in lawn, garden, &c.; abundance of fruits. This is one of the best places offered for sale between New-York and Albany for the price, which is $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—R. S. LIVingston offers for sale his country seat, situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade-trees. For particulars see the New-York *Tribune*, or epply to J. NELSON LUCKY, banker, No. 253 Broadwey, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A FINE FARM OF 250 ACRES, IN Litchfield County, Conn., one-half mile from a railroad station, four hours from New-York City; house two-story brick, 40x40, with extension 24x26; three barns, stables and other outbuildings; all nearly new; fruit in abundance. Price $7,000. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, three new brick houses, (of a block of six,) three-story basement and sub-cellar, complete, with all the modern improvements: location 93d-street, between 3d and 4th-avs., one of the most pleasant on the island. Terms easy. Inquire of GEO. W. BEALE, Nos. 169 and 170 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—IN YONKERS, N. Y., A COTTAGE delightfully located on Woodford-av, or Jones-place; it contains eight rooms, and is in thorough repair; has a fine living spring in the cellar, also a large new cistern, grounds, &c.; size of lot 5x250; view of the river unsurpassed. Price $4,500. Terms easy. Apply at No. 58 East 13th-st., New-York, Room No. 6.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale or lease. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT CORNWALL, N. Y.—20 acres of land with good house and fully stocked with the best varieties of fruit in full bearing, yielding good profits; beautifully located; two miles from the landing. Apply to C. G. BARRETT, No. 14 Wall-st., or J. A. M. BARRETT, No. 23 Park-place.

20 COTTAGES FOR SALE—AT $1,150 TO $2,000: 10 elegant dwellings, $2,500 to $8,500; 700 lots, beautifully located at East New-York, at $150 to $350; easy payments. CHARLES R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON THE EAST SIDE OF the 6th-av., between the Central Park and 125th-st., a whole block on the avenue and 110 feet in depth. Apply to LEHMAN & BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to corner 34th-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—218 ACRES IN ORANGE County, with good soil, well watered, adapted to stock or dairy business; fruit and timber abundant; dwelling commands a splendid view. Will be sold very low to a prompt buyer. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE IN IRVINGTON, N. J.—10 MILES from New-York; Price $5,000; neat cottage, nine rooms, barn and ice-house; fruit and flowers; 4 acres, good fencing; furniture if desired. Apply at No. 312 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE.—PLEASANT HOMES NEAR THE city; $400, $1,400, $2,100, $1,600 each; several beautiful farms in Somerset county, cheap. GEORGE R. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—One hundred lots, between 93th and 97th sts., 4th and 5th avs. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 56 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, without children; a good-sized bedroom, or bedroom and sitting-room, with convenience of cooking; private family preferred. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, G. B., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

FOUR OR FIVE UNFURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping wanted by an American family of three adults; terms must be moderate. Address, stating full particulars, F., Box No. 2,111 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE SEVERAL FIRST-class residences in desirable locations; Murray Hill preferred. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 56 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HOME WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN gentleman with a private family, where he can give piano lessons to children in compensation for board; best of references given. Address J. V. H., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

BOARD—AT HYGIENIC INSTITUTE, NO. 15 Laight-st., one block from St. John's Park; good rooms, plain diet, Turkish baths, electric baths, vapor baths, Swedish movements, &c; only those who desire strong and healthy bodies need apply; terms from $7 to $20 per week.

TWO PERSONS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good board, at reasonable rates, at a beautiful location in the pleasant and healthy village of Hackensack, N. J., about 12 miles from New-York; cars go to that city six times a day. Address Box No. 5 Post-office, Hackensack, N. J.

BOARD WANTED—IN JERSEY CITY OR Hoboken, for a gentleman and his wife, with a private family. Terms not to exceed $15 per week. Address J. J. H., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT HASTINGS, ON THE Hudson. Barnard House, one hour by rail or boat. No Summer resort having greater attractions. Terms reasonable. First-class table. Apply, between 10 and 3, to B. SARNARD, No. 67 Walker-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLLINS HOUSE,
GREAT BARRINGTON, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.

The house is delightfully situated just out of the village, commanding a magnificent panoramic view of this picturesque and healthy region. It is built with all the modern improvements, with spacious rooms and particular regard to health and comfort. It is surrounded by ample grounds, and a running spring of beautiful, soft water is carried throughout the building. Hot, cold and shower baths always in readiness, free to the guests of the house. Carriage and saddle horses and stabling in connection with the establishment.

This select family hotel is located on the Housatonic Railroad, and the care will stop at the platform at the house for the accommodation of passengers whenever desired. Bills payable weekly.

C. S. MARSH, Proprietor.

ALLEGHANY HOUSE.

Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors; terms $2 per day; rooms can be engaged for the season.

LIPPINCOTT & WOOLEY, Proprietors.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT, L. I.—Now open. It is very pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, fronting both the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a moment's walk to the water; splendid sea-bathing; driving, sailing and fishing unexcelled. Cars from James-slip to Greenport; thence by stage to the house. Send for circular.

M. B. PARSONS & CO., Proprietors.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle a manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, PRINCETON, MASS.—This favorite resort, situated in one of the most delightful and accessible parts of New-England, is now open for boarders and transient visitors. Send for circular.

M. H. BULLARD.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY PAPER AND ACCOUNT Books of every kind at lowest prices. Orders receive prompt attention.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Job Printers, Stationers, &c., No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—Key's "National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and are not corrosive. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 365 Washington-st., near Reade.

MACHINERY.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dye-st.; works, Paterson, N. J.; manufacture stationery and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp tow, oakum and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BAKERY FOR SALE IN PATERSON—Now doing a good store business; a nice two-story house, store; six rooms and bake-house; lot 25x100; or to let to a good baker with the store, fixtures and bake-house utensils for sale. For particulars apply or address No. 97 North Main-st., Paterson, New-Jersey.

STAND FOR SALE.—APPLY AT NO. 357 WEST Washington Market.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED PAYING business; an excellent chance for a quiet person of small means; price $100. Call at No. 7 West 11th-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, A three-story and basement brown-stone house, with modern improvements, in Second-place, between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn; rent $1,000. Inquire at MOORE'S real estate office, corner of Degraw and Clinton sts., South Brooklyn.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76 b-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

A MODERN FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—With five acres of land, coach and bath-house, garden, fruit; oysters and clams on the shore belonging to the place, at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., 26 miles from this city. Apply to O. H. JONES, No. 263 8th-av.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A SMALL THREE-story brown house, pleasantly situated; good basement, kitchen, sub-cellar, water, gas, and in every way desirable. Inquire at or address No. 1 Lafayette-place, corner of South 4th and 6th sts., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF six rooms, with modern improvements. For further particulars inquire at No. 300 West 19th-st.

LOFTS TO LET—AT NO. 44 PARK-PLACE, running through to No. 39 Barclay-st., four lofts, each 25x150 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

A new and wonderful discovery, Dr. J. C. DIXON'S CANCER ANTIDOTE, which has already proved, in over five hundred cases, to be the most successful treatment for cancer that has ever been used by man. The method of treatment is indeed simple. This terrible disease is entirely removed in a solid mass, without the use of the knife, loss of blood, producing no pain, caustic burning, or affecting the sound parts. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; No. 726 Broadway; J. C. DIXON, M. D.

CANCER.

TUMOR, SCROFULA. A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should enlist public confidence. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M.

JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, M. D.,
No. 461 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 155 Elm-st., New-York without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money by others, call on; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change, or the least exposure from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and epecdily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 155 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st., or the publisher, F. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Will dispose with other papers in recommending Dr. Lamont and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-office.

PRIVATE SURGICAL HOSPITAL—UNder the exclusive care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, for the treatment of diseases of the pelvic viscera, hemorrhoids, fistula, stricture of the urethra, varicocele, paralysis of the bladder, calculus, diseases of the uterus and ovaria, and anticipated difficult parturition. The hospital is very central, being but three squares from Dr. D.'s residence. The rooms are spacious, and each one has an adjoining small one for an attendant; a single relative will be accommodated if desired, and the reference be satisfactory. During the past fourteen years more than 3,000 cases of surgical affections have been treated. For terms, apply to Dr. D.'s residence; No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3 daily, or by letter, Box No. 3,121.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st., or the publisher, F. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Will dispose with other papers in recommending Dr. Lamont and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body dastroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. 314 Bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, BASED on years of experience, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York. Author of that popular medical work entitled HUMAN FRAILTY. Price 25 cents. Mailed free everywhere.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEyond REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 8 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE—NEARLY Siborough bred, six years old, only fifteen and a half hands high, dark bay with black points; warranted perfectly sound in every respect; will not be sold to a dealer. Apply at the stable No. 58 West 15th-st.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—THE IMMENSE stock now in the three large warerooms, entrances No. 450 Broadway and No. 16 Crosby-st., will be sold at greatly reduced prices; 300 sets Harness, several second-hand Carriages. C. WITTY, No. 450 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A YOUNG AND VERY HANDsome gray horse; is an excellent saddle horse and very kind to harness; warranted sound and kind and is very stylish. Apply at No. 19 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—NO TOP buggy, first rate order; also, second-hand rockaway, light, two seats. Apply to S. R. SOUTHARD, No. 210 Market-st.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogen.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, July 8
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, July 15
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, July 29
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $80; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse powar
EUROPE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Nearly ready).....1,100-horse powor
ST. LAURENT.....(Building).....Great power.
PEREIRE.....(Building).....Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS.....(Building).....Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

EUROPE.....FRIDAY.....July 21
LAFAYETTE.....FRIDAY.....Aug. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. LACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF LIMERICK.....WEDNESDAY.....July 12
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....July 15
CITY OF YORK.....WEDNESDAY.....July 19
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....July 22

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

First Cabin.....$90 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....95 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....115 | Steerage to Paris.....40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN C. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43, North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

July 17—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The splendid British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail, as above, from Pier No. 3, North River, on TUESDAY, July 18, to be followed by the Steamship BELLONA.

For passage, at lowest rates, apply to
CHAS. A. AINSLEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For Freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.

The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on July 20.

ANCHOR LINE.—STEAMER TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and the IRISH PORTS.

"BRITANNIA," SATURDAY, July 15,
at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 2, North River.

Cabins, $90, $80 and $70. Steerage, $30; in Currency
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

Freight reduced to 15 cents per foot.
Passage, first class, $40; second class, $30.
Steerage, $20.

STAR LINE.
Regular weekly United States mail line.
The first-class steamship
AMERICA,
CLEVET, Commander,
Will commence taking freight on WEDNESDAY MORNING, and positively sail on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 o'clock, from foot of Canal-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, COOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

The NEVADA will follow SATURDAY, July 22.
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

FREIGHTS GREATLY REDUCED.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
ZODIAC,
BULKLEY, Commander,
will sail as above, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, July 13.

For freight or passage, at as low rates as any other line, apply to LEWIS HAINES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GRINNELL.
The CHASE will succeed, and sail on THURSDAY, July 20.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class steamship
COMMANDER,
Capt. TERRY,
will be dispatched from Pier No. 14, East River, on THURSDAY, July 13, promptly at 3 o'clock.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The fine United States Mail steamship
LOUISIANA,
WM. R. HOVEY, Commander,
Will leave pier No. 21 North River, on WEDNESDAY, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
Freight and passengers taken at reduced rates.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, Agents,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $80. Apply to
H. B. CROWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The FUNG SHUEY will follow SATURDAY, July 22.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The Americeu and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch on the 20th of every month at noon, from pier No. 29, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, at lower rates of passage than any other line. For particulars apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West, cornar of Warren-st., New-York.

N. B.—The new steamers, the NICARAGUA and LEON, building for this Company, are nearly complete, and the line will shortly be run every 20 days, which we hope will enable us to offer sufficient accommodation to the great demand for passage by this favorite line, well known to all old Californians for care and attention to the comfort of its passengers.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND—Delivering goods at the wharf at Richmond and avoiding lighterage.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. Lewis PARRIS, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

The HATTERAS will leave as above every Saturday. Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CUBA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CUBA, T. COOL, Commander, will sail from the company's dock, in Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 8 o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 26th instant. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR, L. G. WIMPENNY, Commander, will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, July 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 45, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

The MARIPOSA will follow on Saturday, July 15.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship
EUTERPE,
will sail from pier No. 36, North River, on
SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.

Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 56 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 252 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travellers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Publa.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, NO. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers, issued by A. C. WILMARTH, Room No. 28.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,

BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,

From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic, Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan, United States Hotel,
Clarendon, Pavilion,
Remond, Green's Beth,
National, Howland's,
Congress Hall, Conover's Lawn.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG,
SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M. (Express;) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from Wells River) and Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal through without stop at 9:30 A. M. Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) at 6 A. M.

Leave New-York from 27th-st., at 4:30 P. M. (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25 East River, at 3:15 P. M.; lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (via stage from Littleton,) Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) and Montreal same evening.

For maps and particulars, see "Appleton's Railway Guide."

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad; sleeping-car attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,

from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squanpom, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River.

Through ticket office in branch.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden dire

OUR INTERNAL REVENUE

Continued from First Page.

convenient. The district comprises the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards, and these are divided into some twenty divisions. The labor entailed upon the Assistant Assessors, and which culminates, of course, at the office, is most onerous. Very many of the taxpayers are men of wealth, whose returns are very complicated, and whose claims for offset, deduction and so on are enough to puzzle the brain of a Philadelphia lawyer. The work of the district has always been promptly finished, the Assessor and the Collector working in absolute harmony for the attainment of that end.

THE MANUFACTURING INTEREST

has paid during the following months, these amounts:

The lists handed in are as follows:

1862—annual	$76,133 50
1862—income	902,838 66
1863—supplemental income	202,090 89
Total	$1,181,063 05
1863—annual and licenses	$86,733 43
1863—income	1,448,242 72
Total	$1,614,976 15
1864—annual and licenses	75,748 51
1864—special war list	2,196,582 85
1864—special incomes	436,304 21
1864—special licenses	18,791 62
1864—special list No. 1	196,706 62
1864—special list No. 2	85,066 55
1864—special list, April	39,843 14
Total	$3,044,344 30
Total annual now due	$5,000,000 00
Total annual, 1862	1,181,063 00
Total annual, 1863	1,614,976 00
Total annual, 1864	3,044,344 00
Grand total	$10,840,383 00

THE INCOME RETURNS

of this district are in themselves a study. It requires all the energy of the assessor, the legal acumen of Judge WELSH and the clerical ability of Mr. JONES, combined with the constant watchfulness and most persistent following up of all the assistant assessors, to bring the twelve thousand tax-payers up to the scratch. From the lists courteously furnished us by Messrs. WELSH and JONES, we have selected a few of the more prominent returns. We could easily fill a page of the TIMES with $10,000 men in this district; but *cui bono?*

Moses Taylor	$567,295	Edwin Hayt	$308,544
S. B. Hunt	192,422	H. S. Tosheil	24,253
Spingulberg	22,457	D. Hoadley	93,551
M. Schofield	13,307	W. D. Speyer	19,420
H. Swift	53,930	G. E. Story	20,145
John Steward	102,550	A. Schanck	57,543
L. Stuart	56,669	D. J. Steward	2,5125
Timpson	37,673	A. Soper	34,100
Turbell	52,531	W. Topping	69,876
Van Winkeen	30,000	G. Tallman	19,070
Wade, Jr	50,332	T. A. Vyse, Jr	77,400
Wester	66,345	R. Warren	24,512
A. Williamson	24,070	R. Wanthrop	33,012
Wood	33,341	L. P. Williams	44,663
Wright	31,422	B. F. Wheolright	37,010
Wheeler	155,519	H. S. Williams	36,545
Hammon	56,889	F. Hayden	160,141
E. Harper	21,336	F. Harper	24,405
Hoyiald	38,626	M. Herzvey	24,796
Hitchcock	65,300	H. O. Hurlhut	32,400
H. Hutton	37,585	John Howland	33,607
T. Appleton	91,158	F. Baker	26,585
Buchanan	21,754	H. Cruikshank	25,472
F. Carey	59,617	L. G. B. Caunon	24,372
Mary E. Camron	33,020	E. W. Coleman	50,168
B. Dickinson	31,179	M. F. Dallet	25,642
D. Dubble	26,674	J. Devos	21,928
B. Duncan	46,995	M. J. Fisk	79,893
L. Earden	33,272	H. Hoyt	31,012
S. Field	52,953	John Harris	33,642
H. Herrick	51,025	S. Isham	40,091
Jas. Fraser, Exec'r.	51,966	T. Galway	19,345
S. Goodwin	25,717	S. Gaudy	111,938
W. Isaacs	19,923	J. A. McGan	61,552
E. Irvin	56,356	J. H. Marshell	40,172
D. Ives	29,950	G. Minturn	50,053
Kenable	19,534	B. Nathan	120,851
S. Kennedy	34,125	W. Newcomb	28,285
Ketchum	74,215	W. Ootbout	68,137
Kimbell	31,420	A. L. Oliver	94,097
Kung	26,385	Jas. Olwell	30,587
Lawrence	77,021	Mary W. Phenix	83,537
Leonard	29,886	W. Paton	153,422
Ladd	23,479	H. L. Pierson, Jr	23,090
G. Lambert	24,068	S. R. Platt	28,467
T. Livingsteh	42,933	J. L. Platt	41,356
Lockwood	45,726	W. E. Reed	27,959
Low	89,975	E. Riggs	23,414
K. Lyon	23,016	R. Ward	36,980
Lord	32,367	G. A. Robbins	57,015
Livingston	19,029	As Robinson	42,658
Mears	49,217	R. W. Rodman	49,830
Marie	19,653	A. Rusch	74,263
McClarin	39,714	A. A. Selover	40,195
Major	20,475	W. Seligman	37,677
Mason	41,750	J. Sherman	37,350
A. Mellen	25,556	B. B. Sherman	24,805
W. Myer	20,567	T. B. Shelton	21,250
B. Minturn, Jr	47,938	R. Skeel	40,604
G. Mills	64,222	J. K. Skidmore	26,429
B. Minturn	18,753	W. B. Smith	51,444
L. Sturges	38,564	Jas. Thompson	41,572
S. Taylor	31,460	W. Vau Arsdale	17,956
Van Vlanderpool	25,521	C. Vanflorn	26,730
E. Wesley	41,884	G. M. Wheeler	44,900
T. Woodward	89,766	G. M. Willetts	17,125
Arnold	28,252	B. R. Aldens	48,721
Aguar	28,820	A. Arnold	61,618
Gen. Bellows	24,250	W. L. Burnham	22,218
W. Blodgood	25,257	W. T. Booth	25,591
F. Bush	25,157	W. T. Blodgett	39,224
Bartlett	28,855	C. E. Beebee	29,857
H. Cook	20,852	C. A. Cambine	21,711
Beadleston	19,150	Isaac Bell	18,600
Barker	23,524	H. H. Berdell	42,753
F. Cullin, Jr	25,230	J. Cullin, Jr	28,150
C. Cobb	25,197	J. M. Cross	22,500
M. Crawford	21,564	J. Chadwick	104,349
Cockcroft	45,581	W. Chadwick	31,675
W. Charter	22,229	E. C. Cowdin	62,444
Dehe	100,567	J. Cross	106,108
E. Chapman	21,153	Constable	20,984
L. Stewart	23,500	G. Davis	18,189
Hall	20,446	W. Dehniston	39,869
D. Bridal	22,257	R. H. Dow	28,809
Dow	23,660	A. R. Downing	26,742
A. Dwight	28,520	H. Dwight	18,434
E. Dodd	69,610	D. Dows	192,871
S. Ely	38,654	T. Farrish	20,148
Fabbri	21,710	L. S. Fellows	16,449
P. Fisher	24,005	C. P. Fisher	148,195
M. Fleitmah	4,774	H. Fleitmah	32,269
Fraser	21,402	J. Fraser	32,915
A. Beechor	20,000	A. H. Beebee	15,150
H. Bailey	20,000	H. H. Bailey	19,524
Bond	20,000	E. J. Condict	24,508
W. Comstock	75,000	S. W. Comstock	36,477
G. E. Delbrook	21,000	G. E. Delbrook	62,846
Dimond	24,728	Dimond	18,000
Dudley	25,000	Dudley Field	22,851
F. F. Gardner	20,000	F. F. Gardner	23,817
T. W. Gale	16,000	T. W. Gale	27,116
J. N. Gerard	31,000	J. N. Gerard	18,213
J. F. Gilbert	15,200	J. F. Gilbert	18,945
S. Hall	28,267	S. Hall	144,857
W. Hutchins	20,000	W. Hutchins	19,060
W. G. Hunt	31,000	W. G. Hunt	80,886
J. Howell	26,000	J. Howell	35,280
Robt. Hoe	17,500	Robt. Hoe	74,349
G. W. Hoern	20,000	G. W. Hoern	24,250
P. S. Hoe	20,000	P. S. Hoe	32,022
J. Jessup	23,000	J. Jessup	44,610
H. Knickerbocker	25,000	H. Knickerbocker	24,344
J. S. Levert	25,543	J. S. Levert	43,393
C. H. Leonard	17,000	C. H. Leonard	90,109
R. Mead, Jr	39,000	R. Mead, Jr	21,084
C. M. Goodrich	20,926	C. M. Goodrich	54,216
Jas. Mayhee	22,250	Jas. Mayhee	143,071
T. H. Macy	36,576	T. H. Macy	38,442
J. Hornesbee	40,000	J. Hornesbee	23,158
W. H. Phillips	75,700	W. H. Phillips	21,632
W. R. Ranuck	40,000	W. R. Ranuck	30,749
H. A. Robbins	28,570	H. A. Robbins	89,583
W. Smith	28,228	W. A. Smith	29,244
G. S. Scott	23,782	G. S. Scott	69,562
C. H. Ishum	74,218	C. H. Ishum	32,742
J. Lawrence	20,000	J. Lawrence	35,255
S. R. Platt	24,068	S. R. Platt	28,467
J. L. Platt	42,933	J. L. Platt	41,356
W. E. Reed	45,726	W. E. Reed	27,959
E. Riggs	20,475	E. Riggs	23,414
T. Ward	23,016	T. Ward	36,980
G. A. Robbins	32,367	G. A. Robbins	57,015
As Robinson	19,029	As Robinson	42,658
R. W. Rodman	49,217	R. W. Rodman	49,830
A. Rusch	19,653	A. Rusch	74,263
A. A. Selover	39,714	A. A. Selover	40,195
W. Seligman	20,475	W. Seligman	37,677
J. Sherman	41,750	J. Sherman	37,350
B. B. Sherman	25,556	B. B. Sherman	24,805
T. B. Shelton	20,567	T. B. Shelton	21,250
R. Skeel	47,938	R. Skeel	40,604
J. K. Skidmore	64,222	J. K. Skidmore	26,429
W. B. Smith	18,753	W. B. Smith	51,444
Jas. Thompson	38,564	Jas. Thompson	41,572
W. Vau Arsdale	31,460	W. Vau Arsdale	17,956
C. Vanflorn	25,521	C. Vanflorn	26,730
G. M. Wheeler	41,884	G. M. Wheeler	44,900
G. M. Willetts	89,766	G. M. Willetts	17,125
B. R. Aldens	28,252	B. R. Aldens	48,721
A. Arnold	28,820	A. Arnold	61,618
W. L. Burnham	24,250	W. L. Burnham	22,218
W. T. Booth	25,257	W. T. Booth	25,591
W. T. Blodgett	53,930	W. T. Blodgett	39,224
C. E. Beebee	28,855	C. E. Beebee	29,857
C. A. Cambine	20,852	C. A. Cambine	21,711
Isaac Bell	18,150	Isaac Bell	18,600
H. H. Berdell	53,524	H. H. Berdell	42,753
J. Cullin, Jr	25,230	J. Cullin, Jr	28,150
J. M. Cross	20,197	J. M. Cross	22,500
J. Chadwick	21,564	J. Chadwick	104,349
W. Chadwick	45,581	W. Chadwick	31,675
E. C. Cowdin	20,229	E. C. Cowdin	62,444
J. Cross	100,567	J. Cross	106,108
A. G. Davis	18,150	A. G. Davis	18,189
W. Dehniston	20,446	W. Dehniston	39,869
R. H. Dow	22,257	R. H. Dow	28,809
A. R. Downing	25,000	A. R. Downing	26,742
H. Dwight	20,520	H. Dwight	18,434
D. Dows	64,610	D. Dows	192,871
T. Farrish	38,654	T. Farrish	20,148
L. S. Fellows	21,710	L. S. Fellows	16,449
C. P. Fisher	24,005	C. P. Fisher	148,195
H. Fleitmah	4,774	H. Fleitmah	32,269
J. Fraser	21,402	J. Fraser	32,915
A. Beechor	20,000	A. Beechor	15,150
H. Bailey	20,000	H. Bailey	19,524
E. J. Condict	20,000	E. J. Condict	24,508
S. W. Comstock	75,000	S. W. Comstock	36,477
G. E. Delbrook	21,000	G. E. Delbrook	62,846
Dimond	24,728	Dimond	18,000
Dudley Field	25,000	Dudley Field	22,851
F. F. Gardner	20,000	F. F. Gardner	23,817
T. W. Gale	16,000	T. W. Gale	27,116
J. N. Gerard	31,000	J. N. Gerard	18,213
J. F. Gilbert	15,200	J. F. Gilbert	18,945
S. Hall	28,267	S. Hall	144,857
W. Hutchins	20,000	W. Hutchins	19,060
W. G. Hunt	31,000	W. G. Hunt	80,886
J. Howell	26,000	J. Howell	35,280
Robt. Hoe	17,500	Robt. Hoe	74,349
G. W. Hoern	20,000	G. W. Hoern	24,250
P. S. Hoe	20,000	P. S. Hoe	32,022
J. Jessup	23,000	J. Jessup	44,610
H. Knickerbocker	25,000	H. Knickerbocker	24,344
J. S. Levert	25,543	J. S. Levert	43,393
C. H. Leonard	17,000	C. H. Leonard	90,109
R. Mead, Jr	39,000	R. Mead, Jr	21,084
C. M. Goodrich	20,926	C. M. Goodrich	54,216
Jas. Mayhee	22,250	Jas. Mayhee	143,071
T. H. Macy	36,576	T. H. Macy	38,442
J. Hornesbee	40,000	J. Hornesbee	23,158
W. H. Phillips	75,700	W. H. Phillips	21,632
W. R. Ranuck	40,000	W. R. Ranuck	30,749
H. A. Robbins	28,570	H. A. Robbins	89,583
W. Smith	28,228	W. A. Smith	29,244
G. S. Scott	23,782	G. S. Scott	69,562
C. H. Ishum	74,218	C. H. Ishum	32,742
J. Lawrence	20,000	J. Lawrence	35,255
George Law	75,000	George Law	70,570
Jacob Molles	24,435	Jacob Molles	69,151
C. McCoom	20,000	C. McCoom	23,090
T. J. Owen	30,742	T. J. Owen	72,670
W. O'Brien	31,229	W. O'Brien	115,588
J. Snydam	70,171	J. Snydam	26,890
S. B. Schisflein	37,226	S. B. Schisflein	85,068
Charles Spear	52,892	Charles Spear	37,659
D. Thompson	104,734	D. Thompson	88,278
A. Thr. Totten	20,266	A. Thr. Totten	18,867
F. Babcock	26,441	F. Babcock	83,355
D. Benks	21,031	D. Benks	23,405
H. K. Corning	29,259	H. K. Corning	113,657
E. L. Corning	37,308	E. L. Corning	40,697
J. M. Dunbar	48,895	J. M. Dunbar	44,324
C. Dodge	56,158	C. Dodge	33,397
C. A. Easton	66,477	C. A. Easton	31,160
O. W. Griswold	27,941	O. W. Griswold	33,492
H. H. Hayden	55,360	H. H. Hayden	19,067
C. G. Judson	23,700	C. G. Judson	33,622
C. H. Lndington	40,514	C. H. Lndington	116,436
E. D. Morgan	53,286	E. D. Morgan	129,056
J. C. Milhenk	65,056	J. C. Milhenk	61,267
G. Phelps	66,246	G. Phelps	128,052
R. Poillon	86,711	R. Poillon	42,702
C. H. Russe	34,400	C. H. Russe	79,617
J. C. Sanford	71,068	J. C. Sanford	81,727
Jos. Stuart	316,125	Jos. Stuart	61,568
James Stuart	23,045	James Stuart	47,836
H. G. Thompson	112,725	H. G. Thompson	34,200
Ed. Yard	51,656	Ed. Yard	38,512

Of this district's provision for the government the city may well be proud. It pays an immense deal of revenue, is admirably managed, and complaints against the officials there are as yet unknown.

Deaths in the United States General Hospital, Fortress Monroe, Va., During Week Ending July 8.

M. N. Trontman, North Carolina—sailor.
Reuben Chrisler, Co. E, 117th United States.
Abraham Gillins, Co. B, 115th United States.
Fredrick Stanly, Co. K, 61st North Carolina.
Geo. Spencer, Co. D, 2d West Virginia.
David A. Bliss, Co. D, 16th New-York.
Wilson Jackson, Co. I, 140th United States.
Wm. Spencer, Co., 41st United States.
Henry Van, Co. C, 36th United States.
J. Moores, 5th United States.
J. Elliott, 8th United States.
E. A. Pugh, Co. B, Fosges Battery, Virginia.
John Hamlin, Co. C, 109th United States.
Obed Brown, Co. D, 38th United States.
Jam. Yate, Co. H, 2d North Carolina Cavalry.
G. M. Hamilton, Co. H, 10th North Carolina.
Unknown Citizen.
Charles Emson, Co. K, 30th United States.
Wm. Yewins, Co. C, 7th United States.
Jas. C. Williams, Co. H, 29th United States.
Jas. H. Quann, Co. I, 29th United States.
R. C. Fluor, Co. D, 8th Alabama.
Reynet Grech, Co. I, 122d United States.

There has been much shifting or transfering patients this week. "New Camp," containing over 900 colored, has been broken up, and the patients brought to Division No. 1, where we hope they will fare better. Discharging and mustering out is not progressing so fast now. With some 2,800 patients in all, there is still a wide encouraging field for the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. There is a heavy demand for socks just now. Weather very warm. A. S. B.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 10.

A Louisville dispatch to the *Commercial* says an order has been issued to muster out all the remaining regiments and companies of the Army of Tennessee.

FROM EUROPE.

From our Foreign Exchanges—Our Future Through Tory Spectacles—Jeff. Davis Glorified as a Hero—Interesting Statistics in Regard to the Cotton Supply—Miscellaneous Items of News.

We give the following interesting extracts from late foreign exchanges. The speculations on the condition of our country, from a tory point of view are amusing from their very absurdity.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

A DISMAL VIEW OF OUR AFFAIRS.

From the London Herald, June 23.

We do not expect, for some time to come, to receive any very exciting news from the American States. The four years of death struggle, which have resulted, as might have been expected, in the submission, for the time being, of the weaker combatant, have so utterly wearied out and exhausted both parties in the strife that tor the moment they are affected with a lethargy which amounts to a collapse of all political energy. The number of deaths on the Northern side during the war is estimated by official returns as 325,000; 1,100,000 men have been wounded and disabled. The loss to the North thus amounts to nearly a million and a half of able-bodied men, men of the fighting age, the working members of society, the sinews of the State, the fathers, husbands and brothers of the women and children who make up the rest of the community. If the loss to the South has been as great—and we can hardly suppose it less—the South must have been deprived of the services of just one-quarter of her whole white population. As the men who are fit to bear arms may be reckoned as one-sixth of a people, the Southern people has not only lost the whole of them, but half a million more of old men and boys. We cannot wonder that the nation is utterly prostrated by this tremendous drain, that it culminate in the impotence of the moment, *and waits until its children can grow up and fight out the battle so well commenced by their sires.* We cannot wonder that the North, too, is languid and tired out by the contest. The North is disbanding its armies, and counting up the cost of this hardly-won and fruitless victory. It is worse than fruitless. Had the South been allowed to separate in 1861, the North would have been enriched by the maintenance of close relations with those fertile States, carrying on a profitable commerce with foreign countries. She has been crushed, she has been ruined, emasculated, all but annihilated. The landholders are fugitives, the tillers of the soil are cast adrift, the rich plantations are desolate, the cotton fields are overgrown with weeds. The whole South is unproductive, for in the South white labor is useless, and negro labor can no longer be commanded. *In her hasty desire to realize her treasure the North has killed the bird that laid the golden eggs.* In this unprofitable process of killing she has incurred a debt of some three thousand million of dollars, which, at the rate of interest which it bears, far exceeds in its pressure upon the people the national debt of England. The Northerners are now staring aghast at the huge fact of this debt. They are trembling at this prospect of an eternal incubus, an everlasting millstone round their necks and the necks of their posterity. Nor is this all. They have their debt of three thousand millions. They have the half of the Union restored to them desolate and unproductive. Worst of all, they have four millions of negroes thrown upon their hands who will not work, and who are intensely disaffected to their government. *The conflict between the whites and blacks at Washington is the precursor of another and more terrible civil war.* The Abolitionists have obtained a greater success than they hoped for. The emancipation of the blacks of the South, put forward hesitatingly as a war measure by President LINCOLN, is avowed as a cardinal point in the policy of President JOHNSON. The North has upset an arrangement which it is powerless to replace. Before the war six millions of whites in the South employed as laborers four millions of an inferior race. The blacks would not work on the plantations except when restrained under a system of rigid control, which allowed them a reasonable period of enjoyment and self-indulgence, but exacted from them daily a certain amount of work. This system has been violently broken up and abrogated by the war. The white masters have been slain or reduced to submission. The four millions of negroes are free men. In this unnatural position of independent citizens, it is not enough for them to be admitted to the suffrage, and to political privileges enjoyed by the dominant race. They must live somehow—they may either work or starve. If they choose to do neither, as is likely, they may rise against the whites, and endeavor to possess their lands. If slavery is to be thus violently and suddenly terminated, if the compromise, the arrangement for mutual benefit, which has long subsisted between the white and blacks, is to oe at an end, we can see no issue but a war of race, which will be a war of extermination. The North American Indians have been massacred piecemeal by the whites, who have claimed their hunting grounds. The negro is now a rival of the white man, instead of his servant, and he will probably disappear more rapidly than his copper-colored predecessor. The labors of the Abolitionists will result in the abolition of the blacks.

HISTORY HERO-WORSHIP.

From the London Herald, June 26.

The trial of President Davis is postponed until September. By that time it is to be hoped that their passions will have so far subsided that the politicians of the North will regard the fallen statesman with some modicum of that respect which is so universally felt for him in Europe. That they chained him in manacles as a felon, as is circumstantially stated in a Washington newspaper, will be an everlasting disgrace to the insignificant person who is believed to have authorized the outrage. Except in this conjecture, no one, we suppose, will ever speak in the same breath of Mr. Secretary STANTON and of JEFFERSON DAVIS, the heroic President of the Confederacy. Successful or failure, tried or untried, condemned or uncondemned, *Jefferson Davis is to us the greatest man in America.* The colossal figure of the statesman who commanded and carried out this grand war of independence, with its battles won, its deeds of superhuman daring, its manful demonstrations—which, for ever, in spite of all that brute force can attempt, will separate the Southern from the Northern States of America—*will long in history, will be celebrated in song, will be cherished by remotest posterity, when the very names of the men who opposed him are lost and forgotten.*

THE PROBLEMS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

From the London Times, June 28.

The work of reconstruction, after four years of civil war, must ever be arduous and protracted, but the task which now devolves upon President JOHNSON'S Government is formidable beyond all precedent. It is not only in the magnitude of its scale, but also in the depth to which its effects have penetrated, that the conflict between North and South surpasses all revolutionary wars of which history makes mention. The wars of the Roses and the war between CHARLES I. and the Parliament were long and sanguinary, but the disturbance which they caused were less than is often imagined. Many great towns increased in population and wealth while the nobility and their retainers were fighting for the rival houses of York and Lancaster; and it is recorded that before the battle of Naseby a pack of hounds passed between the two armies, as though the fate of England were not involved in the result. Neither of those grand contests stirred the inmost heart of English society; and the French Revolution itself—the greatest by far of all political convulsions—did not suspend, even in Paris, the ordinary course of business and amusement. The Parisians bought and sold, planted and builded, married and gave in marriage under the very shadow of the guillotine; the passion for the theatre was not quelled by the thirst for bloodshed, and social entertainments were not interrupted on the terrible night of ROBESPIERRE'S fall. The desolation wrought by the most destructive wars and tumults is happily not so vast as the space which they occupied in the page of the historian, and a few months of peace are often sufficient to efface almost all visible traces of them. The exhaustion resulting from them of course continues longer, but such is the reproductive energy called forth by the renewed sense of security that even this is repaired, like the loss of blood in a healthy subject, much sooner than common experience would lead us to expect. In America, no doubt, this beneficient law of nature will operate with extraordinary vigour, but it will have extraordinary difficulties to overcome. The mighty resources of the North American Continent will display themselves as they were never displayed before; still the process of recovery must needs be slow where the demand on the constitution has been so tremendous. The war has been essentially a people's war, and the consequences must be borne by the people. Making every allowance for the employment of foreign recruits, the number of American citizens personally engaged in the war has been such as already to drain the able-bodied population very seriously. The value of permanent works destroyed must far exceed the waste of any previous war. The taxes required to pay the interest on a debt of two thousand six hundred and thirty-five million dollars will press heavily even on American enterprise. The disbanding of the army, however gradual, will upset the present balance between producers and consumers, and the *multis utile bellum* will prove to have a reverse application. Above all, the colossal problems involved in the resettlement of the South will be a crucial test of American statesmanship.

CLEMENCY TOWARD THE SOUTH.

From the London Times, June 28.

In the meantime it is but just to recognize the moderation with which the rights of conquest have, on the whole, been exercised. The sweeping list of exceptions in President JOHNSON'S Amnesty Proclamation has been compared to a sentence of proscription, but our intelligence from America does not justify this interpretation of it. It will be remembered that a special power of pardoning persons comprised in the excepted classes was reserved to the President, and we are informed that he has granted "nearly every application for pardon forwarded to him." Great and just indignation was excited in this country by the statement that Gen. LEE, notwithstanding the formal acceptance of his surrender, was about to be tried for high treason; but it seems at least doubtful whether the proceeding, such as it is, is the act of the Government. Bills for high treason have actually been found against Gen. LEE, as well as against other Confederate officers, under the direction of a United States District Judge. But we gather from the statement of our correspondent that the government had not approved his course at the date of our correspondent's letter, and that it would not be supported by public opinion in a course of severity. He represents the vindictiveness of "the Radicals" to be a thorn in President JOHNSON'S side, and inclines to believe that in postponing the trial of Mr. DAVIS he is actuated by merciful intentions. We heartily hope this may prove to be the case, and that the return to humanity of the American people will result itself now that the war is over. *Parcere subjectis* is a maxim of policy as well as of conscience, especially for a federal republic after a secession. The revival of plenty and prosperity in the South is absolutely essential to the interests, and even to the commercial interests, of the North. It is there that they will find, as before, the readiest market for their produce; and upon the speedy pacification of the South depends at once their ability to reduce their military expenditure and to extend the area of taxation. Clemency alone can restore that confidence which is the mainspring of industry, or make the transition from slave labor to free labor otherwise than most perilous. Clemency, therefore, we would fain believe will gradually prevail in the councils of President JOHNSON, as it did at last, under circumstances less favorable to its indulgence, in those of his predecessor.

THE SUPPLY OF COTTON.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT STATISTICS.

The eighth annual meeting of the Cotton Supply Association was held on the 27th ult., at Manchester. Mr. J. WATTS, the Secretary, read the report of the Executive Committee of the Association for the year 1864-5, of which the following are the most material portions:

The committee during the past year have neglected no opportunity of presenting the work intrusted to them, and they believe that the records of their proceedings will show that some progress has been made. Ample proofs of the nesfulness of the association continue to be received from the various countries to which its efforts have been directed. The special aim of the committee during the past year has been to promote in every direction the growth of an improved quality of cotton, in anticipation of the period when competition with America would have again to be encountered. They have received from all quarters earnest applications for American seed, and having employed agents to purchase all that could be procured, they endeavored to apportion it so as to secure the widest possible distribution. They rejoiced in being able to report the establishment of a general conviction that the interest of the cultivator as well as of the manufacturer imperetively requires that inferior Indigenous cotton should be superseded by the produce of New-Orleans seed, and are glad to find that along the Mediterranean, in Syria, Asia Minor, Turkey, Greece, Italy, and elsewhere, the determination exists to use American seed more widely than ever. The committee are happy to record their grateful acknowledgments to Earl RUSSELL for so readily affording them, as in former years, the aid of the Foreign Office in the prosecution of their work. Her Majesty's Consuls have readily consented to take charge of the seed, and to superintend its distribution. Disappointed that so little has been done to render India e satisfactory and permanent source of cotton supply, the committee have renewed their appeals to the Indian Council on this subject, recapitulating the measures previously recommended, showing, by numerous samples, that an improved quality can, with proper care and effort, be grown, and urging that immediate steps be taken to preserve the magnificent cotton trade of that country. The committee also had an interview with the Right Hon. W. N. MASSEY, the new Finance Minister of India, prior to his departure, to whom they represented the importance of using such means as might be in his power to promote the desired improvement in Indian cotton. They desired to congratulate their cosstituents and the cotton trade generally upon the termination of the American war—the disastrous effects of which upon this country, and especially upon the great industry of Lancashire, must demonstrate to the conviction of the most sceptical the wisdom and soundness of the policy in which the association originated. It would be suicidal, after the experience of the past four years, to relax their efforts to procure from every quarter the largest possible supplies of cotton, and as good a quality as can be obtained. The correspondence of the committee with all cotton-growing countries, comprising during the past year nearly 1,700 letters, shows that the exertions which have already been made must still be sustained and encouraged by the counsel and assistance of the friends of the associations and hopes are to be fully realized. The committee have during the past year received about 200 samples of cotton, showing the progress which has been made, and most of which have been grown from seed supplied by the association. The committee have continued to give attention to improved cotton-ginning machinery, and though all has not yet been accomplished which is desired, they believe considerable progress has been made, and they are not without hope that eventually a gin will be produced possessing the capabilities so earnestly sought. The distribution of seed during the past year has been on a large scale, amounting to 1,938 cwt. sent from Manchester, and 300 wt. from Alexandria, making a total of 2238 cwt. The greater portion of this was American seed which the agents employed by the committee were able to obtain in different parts of the United States. The committee regard with much interest and some anxiety the transition state through which the various cotton-growing countries of the world are now passing. They have hope that free labor in the United States will in a few years afford as abundant supplies of cotton as the compulsory system just abolished, even if for a time there should be a diminished production. India has now arrived at the period when an improved quality must be grown, or cotton of that country will command attention only when other descriptions cannot be obtained. Turkey has still obstacles to overcome, but has no reason to be in any measure discouraged; with perseverance and exertion, a prosperous and permanent cotton-trade is certain. Egypt has abundant natural resources; the number of steam engines, steam plows, improved agricultural implements, and other machinery with which she has been furnished, afford every needful facility; whilst the intelligence of her rulers and the energy of her people justify our hopes that she will prove an eminent and satisfactory source of cotton supply. The countries of Persia, Beloochistan bordering on the Persian Gulf, the southern parts of Asia Minor, with others that might be enumerated, may year by year become increasingly productive in the production of cotton. Greece, Italy, Central and South America, the West Indies, Australia, Natal, and other parts of Africa, may still be expected to reward the efforts of the association; and none of them must be allowed to abandon the work which is of so much importance to us.

The financial statement showed that last year there was a taking of stock amounting to £969. The subscriptions amounted to £2,555, and the receipts on account of seed, guns and machinery (described as grants in previous years,) to £3,102. The total receipts had amounted to £6,121. The outgoings included grants of cotton-seed and cotton-guns, shipping charges, prizes for services rendered to correspondents, and the expense of cotton-gin trials; these amounted to £3,929; and, after the payment of the expenses, there remained in hand a balance of £758.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said he was enabled to congratulate the meeting upon the cessation of the American war, which would be forever remembered in the cotton trade, on account of the brave endurance of the population of this district on the one hand, the self-denial and generosity of many manufacturers on the other, and for the unbounded support of the public of this kingdom and many parts of the world. [Hear, hear.] There would be many important historical lessons to be derived from it which would be beneficial to this district. He was not, however, able to say that the labors of the association ought to be abandoned, or that they might rely upon receiving prompt supplies of cotton to meet the increasing demand. He could not hold out to them any such flattering hope. It was true that for some months past they had had estimates of from five to ten millions of bales being in the interior of the Southern States. Those estimates had been reduced to three millions of bales, and very recently a letter addressed to Mr. BRIGHT, M.P., showed some sort of data on which they might rely for two and a half millions. He (Mr. CHEETHAM) had never entertained views so sanguine. He thought that at the utmost the supply would not exceed two millions of bales, and prudent, cautious men, were now not willing to admit even that amount. But what was worse than that was the probability they would not speedily obtain the cotton that was there. The South was so thoroughly devastated, its railways were broken up, its water communication very much interrupted, and its population so utterly destitute, that he foresaw that some considerable time must probably elapse before the cotton which was there could reach England. The result of that state of things might be fortunate for the Liverpool speculators, but it would be unfortunate for the trade. Looking beyond that—and if he took a somewhat gloomy view he hoped his friends might be able to correct him—he foresaw that the population of the South were not likely at a very early period to renew their habits of industry; consequently the supplies from that part of the world were not likely to be large, and therefore there was the more necessity to urge other countries to continue the work they had begun. Next to America, as regarded a particular quality of cotton, were the countries which bordered the shores of the Mediterranean. In Egypt there was a combination of very favorable circumstances. The country was governed by a skillful wise ruler, one who was personally interested in the progress of cotton cultivation, and who had brought the country to a remarkable position for both the present and the future supply of cotton. But he (Mr. CHEETHAM) was sorry to say that the most recent information told them that the cultivation of cotton in Egypt had overtaken the production of food, which they knew must be the first and foremost object of every nation, and a manifesto had been issued requiring the people to reduce the cultivation of cotton and increase the production of food; therefore from that country there was not likely to be any great increase during the next year. Along the coast of Turkey New-Orleans seed was being cultivated, and the Government of that country, slow as it often was in its movements, had, during the past season, demanded a very large quantity of seed—very much more than the society could procure. Although the supply of cotton from that country had diminished, he hoped that the rise in price would encourage the cultivators to persevere, and not abandon in despair the progress which they had hitherto made. Last year there was a prospect of a considerable quantity of cotton being received from Italy, but the injurious weather of the Autumn and Winter had produced a loss that had very much disheartened the cultivators, who had not the year sown so extensively as before. The greater portion, however, of what they did grow was of a quality nearly equal to American cotton. In the Brazils the labor difficulty was a limit to production, and from that source they were not likely to have a very great increase. India also was a subject of disappointment. Though the quantity had not diminished, yet it had not increased, and was not likely to increase, for this very natural reason—that, as in Egypt, the cultivation of cotton had overtaken the production of food. He had been told by Sir C. WOOD that in several very large cotton-cultivating districts of India, the price of food was four-fold its normal rate, and, consequently, the natives were again resorting to the increased production of food. One point had been uppermost in his mind, viz., the importance of the quality of Indian cotton. On this point nothing had been done, although over and over again the association had urged the matter upon the Government of India. Practical measures had been suggested, and the

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

President Johnson Visits Admiral Dahlgren.

He is Received on the Pawnee with All the Honors.

The Flag-Ship Going Out of Commission.

Progress of the Trial of Miss Harris.

Evidence to Prove Her Semi-Insanity.

PARDONS AND PETITIONS FOR PARDON.

Breaking Up of the Gallant Old Ninth Corps.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 11.

THE PRESIDENT VISITS ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.

The President accompanied by the members of the Cabinet, Hon. PRESTON KING, Gen. MUZZY and Mrs. PATTERSON, and other members of the President's family, made a trip this afternoon upon the *Pawnee*, Commodore DAHLGREN's flagship. The party left at 5 p'clock and returned at 8 o'clock this evening, highly pleased with the trip and the hospitality of the officers of the vessel.

THE HARRIS TRIAL.

The trial of Miss HARRIS was mainly occupied to-day by a further reading of BURROUGH'S letters to the accused by her counsel. These letters continued in the same endearing tone until the Winter of 1862, when they became less frequent. In May, 1863, Miss HARRIS came to Chicago, and was employed by Miss DEVLIN, in her millinery-store, where BURROUGHS saw her frequently until shortly before his marriage. In September, 1863, Miss HARRIS received two letters, signed J. P. GREENWOOD, professing to come from an admirer, though a stranger, and proposing to meet her at a house which she afterward learned to be an assignation house. These letters were answered by Miss DEVLIN, for the purpose of finding out who wrote them, and the description given by the post-office clerk, of the person who called for the letters, caused Miss HARRIS to believe that BURROUGHS was their author, and was attempting to ruin her. Miss DEVLIN testifies with reference to the effect of this on Miss HARRIS as follows: "After September, 1863, when BURROUGHS was married, witness observed a great change in the accused. After she had received certain anonymous letters, she said it was certain it was BURROUGHS who wrote them. She became almost frantic, and did not know what she was doing or saying. She commenced crying, and continued to cry for two or three days. That condition lasted for many weeks. She was crying nearly all the time. About a month after that time, witness called in Dr. FITCH, of Chicago. Previous to calling the physician, witness had noticed that she slept but very little. Dr. FITCH prescribed and ordered that she must sleep late in the morning. One morning about daylight witness saw her dressing. She then came to the bed, stood over witness, who she thought was sleeping, and said, 'I have to leave you; I am sorry for it.' Witness caught her and said, 'Where are you going?' Miss HARRIS replied, 'I am going to have a walk on the lake shore.' She looked insensible, and seemed as if she did not know what she was doing. Witness put up her hand and held her around the neck; witness kept her in the house. That was late in November. Shortly after that she came into the yard one day with a large window brush, and struck my sister two or three times over the head, without any provocation whatever. One evening the accused was not very well; she called witness to the bedside and held her by the wrist, so that she could not get away. She seemed very strong. Witness remembers many instances when she would tear at books, clothing, and many things in the house—anything she could get her hands on. In January, 1864, she ran at witness with a carving-knife; did not hear her sister make any remarks to call forth this. Witness held her by the shoulders; she then tried to leap out of the window into the street; had to open the door and let her go. Witness sent her sister after her. The accused went to the Tremont House, and there she went in. Witness could not get her to go home. Had to get Mr. HARRIS (not a relative) to go after her. On one occasion one of witness' sisters came to visit witness; this was about eight or ten days before she came to Washington. Her sister opened a handsome silk quilt to show it; the accused took hold of it and commenced to tear it to pieces. She said nothing; she seldom said anything when she was in this excitable condition. Witness took her to her room. She would cry out, "Let me out;" or she would spread all the preserves in the house over the carpets. When she was in an excitable way her strength was very great.

On her cross-examination, Miss DEVLIN testified that when the anonymous letters were received Miss HARRIS and witness compared them with BURROUGHS' letters, and came to the conclusion that they were all the same handwriting; Miss HARRIS said that BURROUGHS was a great rascal; witness said to prove it further, she would go and see Rev. Dr. BURROUGHS; witness went to see him; saw him, and asked him if his brother, A. J. BURROUGHS, was in town; he crossed the floor and came back; then replied that his brother was not in town; he had left for Washington last evening; he (Dr. BURROUGHS) asked witness if she was from Iowa; Miss HARRIS said to witness that she could hardly believe that BURROUGHS would be such a rascal; they had been engaged to be married and had corresponded for so long, and she thought so much of him, and he professed to think so much of her, and to think that he would attempt to bring her to an assignation-house—she could hardly believe him to be such a rascal. She was much excited and trembled. She looked wild and much excited, her voice trembled, and she was very nervous. She spoke a great deal about him being such a rascal. The clerk at the post-office told Miss HARRIS that the man who called for the letter was of medium size, weighed about 170 pounds, had a heavy black beard and pretty hand for a man of his size, and wore a jet ring on his finger. Miss HARRIS then said to witness: "That is the ring which I gave him." When we left the Post-office we were confident BURROUGHS was the man.

The two Miss DEVLINS are maiden ladies, Irish by birth, and now carry on the millinery business at Janesville, Wis. They are the principal witnesses for the defence, and probably know more about the motives and causes which induced Miss HARRIS to commit the crime of murder than any one else. Rev. Dr. BURROUGHS, of Chicago, brother of the deceased, was present in court to-day.

LAST OF THE NINTH CORPS.

Orders have been issued for mustering out the balance of the Ninth Army Corps. But little more than one division of the corps is left.

OUR REGULAR CAVALRY.

The regular Cavalry Brigade which has done such efficient service during the war, will probably soon be filled up to its maximum strength. The regiments are at present very much scattered. The First Regiment is in Texas with SHERIDAN, part of it acting as his body guard. The Second is at Winchester, Va., the Third at Little Rock, Ark., the Fourth with Gen. WILSON in Tennessee, the Fifth is at Cumberland, Md., and the Sixth at Frederick, Md.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. HANCOCK.

Gen. HANCOCK and Staff will remove their headquarters from this city to Baltimore on Friday or Saturday of this week, when the General will assume command of the Middle Department. The troops of the First Army Corps will be removed from Camp Stoneman to some point in Maryland, probably near Monocacy Junction. In a very short time there will be no troops in the vicinity of Washington but the bare garrison of the city.

GEN. HOOKER.

Major-Gen. HOOKER has reported to the War Department from New-York, and will at once assume command of the Department of the East, vice Gen. DIX.

GOV. LETCHER RELEASED.

Ex-Gov. JOHN LETCHER, of Virginia, who has been confined in the Old Capitol for some time past, has been released on parole to proceed home and remain there to answer the demands of the government. LETCHER had an interview with the President this forenoon.

A GRACEFUL WITHDRAWAL.

The announcement of the appointment of DANIEL KALBFUS as Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Eleventh District of Pennsylvania, was premature. His commission was made out, but, owing to a clerical error, had to be made out again. Before this was done, however, a new applicant appeared, in the person of Brig.-Gen. SELFRIDGE, late of the Twentieth Army Corps, and in favor of whom Mr. KALBFUS withdrew, in order that his services might be rewarded.

PARDONS GRANTED AND ASKED FOR.

There were seventy pardons granted by the President to-day, to persons coming under the twenty thousand exception. Seventy-five petitions were filed, but included in them are no persons of notoriety.

DON'T MEAN TO GIVE IT UP.

Assistant Commissioner FISK, of the Freedman's Bureau, now at Nashville, writes that rebels returning from their disbanded armies openly avow their intention to reëstablish slavery after the Federal forces are withdrawn from Tennessee. In general, no attempt is made by the white people to assure the blacks that slavery is abolished. As a consequence, the colored people in large numbers have left and are leaving their employers, and the latter made complaints to the commissioner that the negroes would not fulfill their contracts for labor. Gen. FISK attended a convention of about four thousand colored people where the subject of emancipation was discussed, and assured the blacks that their freedom was beyond doubt. The negroes were thus inspired with confidence that they will not be again made slaves, and promise to return to their late employers and resume labor.

FORD AND HIS THEATRE.

We were correct in our statement last night that the Secretary of War had issued the order to prevent a performance at Ford's Theatre upon representations that a riot or difficulty would result if the theatre should be opened. To-day Mr. FORD and his counsel called upon Mr. STANTON to learn what course should be pursued should he hereafter attempt to open the theatre. The Secretary declined giving an answer until he had submitted the matter to the President and Cabinet.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 11.

VISIT TO ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.

Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN, whose flagship, the *Pawnee*, has been lying near Gieshoro, received the President this afternoon with all the honor of prescribed for his official position. The President was accompanied by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, the Postmaster-General, the Attorney-General and Hon. PRESTON KING, Mr. GOODING, Marshal of the District of Columbia, Admiral SMITH, Capt. DRAYTON, Paymaster BIDDLE, Gen. MUZZY, (the President's Secretary,) WILLIAM FAXON, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, Col. FORNEY, and a number of other gentlemen, together with ladies. The party took the *Geranium* at the Seventh-street wharf, and upon reaching the *Pawnee* were received by the officers in full dress. The President's salute was fired, the Marine Band played a national air, the yards were manned and all the ceremonies of a man-of-war were performed. The President then inspected the ship and the sailors went through their evolutions with the guns. An elegant entertainment was given by the Admiral, after which the party reëmbarked and took a short turn down the river, receiving salutes from the *Don*, the flagship of the Potomac flotilla, and several vessels of the squadron. Admiral DAHLGREN will now strike his flag, and the *Pawnee* will sail for Portsmouth, N. H., and go out of commission.

PRISONERS RELEASED.

During the last week there were released from prison-stations one Lieutenant, 84 non-commissioned officers, and 510 privates, making a total of those discharged by President JOHNSON of 43,391. There are now none but sick ones left.

AFTER THOUGHTS.

The *Constitutional Union*, of this afternoon, publishes an affidavit of JOHN P. BROPHY, who says he could have it proved, if time were allowed, that WEICHMAN is and always was a coward according to the words of his father; that since the trial closed he has admitted that he was a liar; that a short time before the assassination WEICHMAN introduced ATZEROTH to him as a particular friend of his, and that the same day he and ATZEROTH were riding on BOOTH's horses. BROPHY says he can bring other and new witnesses to testify to his intimacy with ATZEHOTH; that since the trial WEICHMAN told BROPHY that Mrs. SURRATT wept bitterly at the thought of JOHN going to Richmond, and implored him to remain at home, and not bring trouble upon himself and upon the family; that once while some men were at the house Mrs. SURRATT called JOHN, her son, aside, and said to him: "JOHN, I am afraid there is something going on. Why do these men come here? Now, JOHN, I do not feel easy about this, and you must tell me what you are about." BROPHY asked WEICHMAN if JOHN told him, and WEICHMAN replied that JOHN did not and would not tell her. Since the close of the trial WEICHMAN offered to give BROPHY a letter to President JOHNSON in Mrs. SURRATT's favor, provided BROPHY would keep it a profound secret. BROPHY asked WEICHMAN to give him a similar letter to Judge HOLT, and he replied, "No, I will not write to him because I have no confidence whatever in HOLT." BROPHY further says that WEICHMAN had him summoned to testify to his character, and afterwards, remembering as BROPHY supposed, that the testimony would injure him, begged him (BROPHY) for about half an hour to leave the court, and brought some of the sub-officers of the place to urge him to go so that he (BROPHY) would not be placed upon the witness-stand. These and other things were sworn to by JOHN P. BROPHY on the 7th inst.

The *Constitutional Union* further says: Gen. HARTRANFT on Friday, wrote in substance as follows to the President, a short time before the execution:

"The prisoner PAYNE has just told me that Mrs. SURRATT is entirely innocent of the assassination of President LINCOLN, and of any knowledge thereof. He also states that she had no knowledge whatever of the abduction plot; that nothing was ever said to her about it, and that her name was never mentioned by the parties connected therewith."

MORE LOVE LETTERS.

An additional number of intensely loving letters were read in the Mary Harris trial to-day, and also several dated September, 1863, signed J. P. GREENWOOD, the latter requesting her as a friend to meet him at a disreputable house in Chicago. Miss DEVLIN, in whose store the accused was a clerk, testified to the crazing effect the base proposition had on the mind of Miss HARRIS, as well as the circumstances which induced the belief that BURROUGHS, whom Miss HARRIS killed, was the author of the letters.

NAVAL JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

Maj. JOHN A. ROLLES has received the appointment of Solicitor and Naval Judge-Advocate-General of the Navy Department; and Secretary WELLES has appointed Surgeon PHINEAS J. HORWITZ as Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department.

CONSUL APPOINTED.

Ex-Brig.-Gen. JAMES KILPATRICK, of New-York, was yesterday appointed United States Consul at Chin-Kiang, China.

PATENTS GRANTED.

One hundred and twenty-three patents were issued to-day by the Commissioner of Patents.

RESIGNATION OF W. P. DOLE.

The resignation of Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which had been before the President several days, was accepted yesterday, and this morning his successor—Judge D. N. COOLEY, of Iowa—entered upon the duties of that office. Mr. DALE was, several weeks ago, instructed by the President to visit certain Indian tribes, with a view to their pacification and removal to government reserves, but this mission he now declines.

SALE OF VESSELS AT KEY WEST.

Several vessels, lately attached to the East Gulf Squadron, were sold at Key West, on the 28th of June—among them the notorious yacht *Wanderer*. The squadron is rapidly being reduced to a small complement.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Views of a Refugee—How Affairs Look at Memphis—Feeling of the People on the Slavery Question.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, July 1, 1865.

Three years of absence, and again in Dixie. The same blue skies arch over us in the day, and sparkle in beauty through the night. There is peace! I go out into the city and mingle with the crowd on the corners of the street, listen to the words of the passers-by, converse with the man of business at his counting-house, discuss the present and probable future with the lawyer in his office, read the thoughts of the physician as he passes on his round of duty, debate important interests with the intelligent and grasping planter, and among them all it is admitted, there is peace. And I say there is peace, for I see not as in the days of my begira an ardent young soldiery, mustering into ranks, nor hear the tramp of armed hosts hastening to distant battle-fields. Musket, rifle, sword, and cannon, are now only in the hands of soldiers who march to the notes of freedom. But is this a peace of exhaustion and force simply, or may we accept it as a peace carrying with it all the holy and subduing influences which gather around that word when used in its sublimest sense?

Habits of thought, political opinions, principles of action, the mould and growth of more than two centuries, are seldom unlearned or relinquished in a day. No conversion the result of force can harmonize opposing social and material elements, which for so many years have given distinctiveness and character to the two sections of the Union. The mind and character of a people receive too deep an impress from their institutions easily or quickly to be fashioned into new forms or directed into new channels. Slavery, in its mental, social or political influences, has not only intimate analogies to, but many points of identity with feudalism. The student of history will remember that the force and impress of feudalism remained a power in the affairs of Europe a long time after the institution as a distinct organization had passed away. It is not wise, then, in our approaches to that point where those lately in arms against liberty are to be reinstated in an unrestricted franchise, to disregard the lessons of the past, nor forget that the South has as yet but the first and education peculiar to the South. The sword has already won its victories. It remains to combat it in another field and by other means all the elements that enter into the erroneous civilization of the south.

There has been no advance step taken by the South toward this civil consummation. The leaders of public action, the moral and political power of the South, accept only this—*the power and triumph of the Union arms.* Beyond this there is no acknowledgment, no concession. The South still belongs to the South. No government has the right to dictate to her a policy, and every foot of progress in the subjugation of the South was a violation of the constitution. The establishing provisional governments, they say, is an act of military power violative of State rights and the federal compact. These governments are popular because they are the channels through which the disenthrallment of the States is to be effected. Nothing is decided in the four years' contest but the simple matter of military puissance. State sovereignty, slavery and all kindred issues are as before the war. The government of Tennessee, offices and officers under it, are a usurpation to be trampled under foot when the people get into power.

Such is the grand outline of things social and things political in the subjugated States. They present space and material enough for years of angry debate and fierce agitation. Those who hold the great interests of the country in their hands, may well hesitate and wait the development of events before the final policy is decided upon.

Here come an opulent planter, a successful merchant, an astute lawyer. They are Democrats and Secessionists. We speak of the great question of the day. They are hopeful of the future, have no doubt but the Democrats will again get into power and rule the country. The votes of the South, with the Democratic vote of the North, would push the present dominant party out and give the government to the only constitutional party. My three friends are excited and shake their fists defiantly toward Washington when we speak of the present peace. Now we speak of the blacks. Bitter invective follows, "The black man? What clause in the constitution gives the right to take my property from me? The Yankees—pestilent and interfering—we can take care of our own interests, d— um." A fourth gentleman joins us, direct from the interior of Georgia, in the neighborhood of Merewether County. "Well, what of the blacks in your State?" "Why we do not exactly think the negroes are free. They very generally remain on the plantations; sometimes they run away, but the Provost-Marshal puts them in jail, and when the masters go for them he gives them up when they are whipped a little and taken home again. We heard that Gen. GILLMORE had been removed in disgrace for issuing that order by which the negro should get wages for his labor. President JOHNSON is a Southern man and knows what we want. Negroes won't work when they are free." Three more from West Tennessee join us—planters. They are especially in a bad humor. Each has a large plantation. They have a great deal of trouble with their negroes; they are so impudent and insubordinate. "But, sirs, have you informed your blacks of their freedom under the law?" "No, not I, for I am not so sure about that in the end. When we, the Democrats, get the power, we'll go back to our constitution. BROWNLOW's government won't do."

But what about the impudence and insubordination of your hands? Do they refuse to work, or threaten violence? "Oh, no; not that, but the rascals demand wages for their work." "What are are your politics, gentlemen?" "We are Democrats, and believe in secession, and are opposed to violating the constitution, or making war on the sovereign States." I pass on, and soon meet with a friend with whom I have had daily intercourse in Alabama for twenty years. He is a clear thinker, and has so much of the man in his character, that he can reason dispassionately, even on all the topics involving the interests of the South. He tells me that the great question is still the negro question. It is such a wrong, the Alabamians say, to take away their slaves. The constitution gives no such power. They hope matters are not so desperate. They think it possible this blessed institution may not fall altogether; are exceedingly anxious for the poor negro, who may become a worthless vagabond. It is very cruel to release the slave; he cannot but be demoralized. "But what are your sentiments?" "My opinion is, that the South should rejoice at the freedom of the blacks, and cooperate with the government in its humane designs toward them. For myself, I feel a degree of pride and elevation that I no longer own slaves." Even in Kentucky, the *Times* can learn of but two live men. The people of this State are remarkable for a *muscular* mentality, and those whom I meet here from that State are certain that the constitutional amendment will not pass the Legislature—its passage would be a last violation of State rights.

Thus I learn the feelings of the slave States, southwest and south; the people think that in some way, through the aid of the Democrats of the North, by the unconstitutionality of the emancipation proclamation, by the power of the States over every municipal question and interest, slavery in spirit and profit, if not in form, is still to be preserved to the South.

It is not singular or strange, and yet it is both singular and strange, that these things are so. That slavery should maintain its power on the pride and passions of the South is no marvel; but that the logic of disastrous war and defeated rebellion has failed to instruct the *reason* of the people is marvelous, and appeals to the powers at Washington to make sure that their feet are not on the hot ashes of a partially smothered volcano, when the open assurance may be that all is peace and safety. I do not believe, however, that *physical* resistance to the government of the nation is at present intended. But the question of slavery unmet, no provisions for its total abolition embodied in the new constitutions to be adopted by the revolted States, how long before the Freedmen's Bureau, in its official action, would be limited to the property and territories of the United States, unless the military power of the nation intervened between State legislation and the interest and freedom of the blacks. I speak of the democracy. I myself am a Democrat, and am kindly disposed toward democracy, which I have ever been taught, should look the great interests of the Union. But when I see on every side evidences of combination between men in the North, and yet distranchised men in the South to supplant the great issues of victory and plant anew the repasture of slavery, I cannot be silent.

I cannot learn that personal and sectional antagonisms as against the North, its people and the Union, have at all abated among the representative classes here. There are exceptions, and upon this noble few scattered through the South, ought our government to base its efforts in its administrative movements toward the restoration of a revolted people.

E. FOWLER.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Provisional Governor—Unjust Charges against Gen. Hatch—The Fourth of July.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, July 8, 1865.

The people of South Carolina are rejoiced that at length they were favored with a Provisional Governor. The impression prevailed to a considerable extent that the government had decided to let this State remain out in the cold, but now all will admit that President JOHNSON is by no means disposed to withhold civil government from this State any longer than such a course would be for the best interests of the people. When the dispatch was received announcing the appointment, Mr. PERRY was at his house in Greenville, this State. He is expected to be in Charleston in the course of a few days. The appointment of Mr. PERRY to the position meets with the universal favor of the citizens. He is a native of South Carolina, and graduated at the bar in 1827. He has been three times a candidate for Congress, and has identified himself with many leading political movements. He has always been a strong Union man, and no one doubts that under his direction all will go well with the State.

Collector MACKEY has temporarily established his office in the South Carolina Bank building, on Broad-street. As yet he has appointed only a few assistants, although it is understood he will complete the list in a day or two. People who a few weeks ago would not look at Dr. MACKEY, are now getting on their hands and knees to him, and begging him to give them offices. The Collector is very cautious in making his appointments, and no fears need be entertained that any but the right men will be tendered offices. At present the duties are light. Only one foreign vessel has come into this port since the 1st inst.

Gen. GILLMORE came up from Hilton Head last Wednesday. He was accompanied by Brevet Brig.-Gen. WOODFORD, Brevet Brig.-Gen. KILLBURN, and others of his staff. On Thursday the party proceeded to Orangeburgh. While there Gen. GILLMORE visited the Orphan Asylum, and gave orders to have that institution supplied with provisions from the Post Commissariat. Gen. GILLMORE was well received both at Orangeburgh and other places on the line of the railroad. The party returned to Charleston on Friday, and that night took a steamer for Hilton Head.

Gen. HATCH, our District Commander, has recently been made the subject of much unjust and severe criticism on the part of one or two correspondents writing to a New-York paper. He is charged with affiliating with the secesh, engaging in cotton and rice speculation, and various other absurdities which it is not worth while even to mention. Every one who is acquainted with Gen. HATCH knows very well that he is an officer who would not compromise his military reputation by engaging in matters that would afford the slightest pretext for a charge like that to which reference has been made. Your correspondent was here when Gen. HATCH took command of the district, and has been here nearly every day since. I have been a witness to his soldierly and administrative abilities, and will say that he has performed his duties as District Commander to the satisfaction of all. The charge that Gen. HATCH is partial to the secession element among us is a base fabrication, as is also the statement that he is interested in rice and cotton speculations. It would be well for these writers who labor so assiduously to defame Gen. HATCH to remember that there are other writers who will do him justice.

The Fourth of July passed off in a very quiet and orderly manner. There were no disturbances of moment during any portion of the day, although it was feared by the timid that riots would occur between the whites and blacks. National salutes were fired at morning, noon and sunset. In the morning the troops appeared on parade, and in the afternoon the colored people held a meeting at Zion Church, at which speeches were made, and the Declaration of Independence and the Emancipation Proclamation read. Numerous excursions were indulged in on land and water, and in the evening fireworks were set off in various portions of the city. Business was generally suspended.

Active efforts are being made by citizens of the place to provide for the wants of the destitute poor, a large number of whom are scattered about the city. This is a matter which cannot receive too early attention. Unless immediate aid be given, painful results will ensue.

The Second Battalion of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New-York Regiment (DURYEA's Zouaves) are now on duty at this post. The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York Regiment has gone North.

The steamer *Kankakee* sailed for Hilton Head last week. She had on board Mr. R. J. ANDROS, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, whose mission here was to arrange custom-house affairs.

The weather in Charleston is dry and hot. The thermometer indicates 94 and 96 in the shade, and in the sun, 120. There is much sickness among the colored population. We have had no cases yet of yellow fever, and, if the Quarantine regulations are observed, we may hope to pass the season without a visit from that dreadful epidemic.

WHIT.

FROM KENTUCKY.

A Trip on the Ohio—Peculiarities of Western Boats—Rapid Eating—Gen. Sherman at Louisville—Banquet and Speeches—His Visit to His Veterans—Mustering Out—Hot Weather and the "Fourth" Celebration.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, July 7, 1865.

After a hurried visit to the fair "countree" bordering the Hudson, I find myself back again in Louisville. Slight change has marked the interval here, save the camping round the city of some three or four corps of SHERMAN's invincibles, and the going up of the thermometer a score or so of degrees. As "war's alarums" are now over, and the huge pressure upon columns, made by the mighty events of the Spring months, has sensibly lightened, I may, perhaps, venture to put down a note or two of travel, that may attract a transient interest, in the absence of battles, sieges and surrenders.

A Summer trip on the Ohio is a veritable joy, especially if it happen to be, as mine was, a first one. I made it between Louisville and Cincinnati, a distance of 150 miles, in the good steamer *Gen. Lytle.* This vessel is one of four belonging to the United States Mail Line Company, plying between these two cities. The names of the other three are the *Major Anderson,* (of Fort Sumter celebrity,) the *Gen. Buell,* and the *United States.* This last is a new vessel, and from the epithets, "splendid," "magnificent," "palatial," and so on, that the papers hereabouts lavish upon her, one is made aware that she is regarded as something quite extraordinary and marvelous. She is a large and fine boat, and, compared with others on the Ohio, an elegant one; but, compared with several on the Eastern waters, she is a very plain, commonplace craft. Compared with the colossal *St. John,* that conveys her one thousand passengers from New-York to Albany, in midsummer time, she is a pigmy; her architecture is rude, her furnishing and appointments rustic. I wish that some genii, such as used to carry castles through the air in the olden time, would transport thus the *St. John* from the Hudson to the Ohio, that people going to sleep in the *United States* might wake up in the *St. John,* some pleasant morning, to be astounded at the magical wonders that would burst upon them. For this latitude and these waters, however, it must be owned that the *United States* is a very creditable craft.

A stranger to the Western boats is much struck on entering them for the first time. The deck of the boat, only a few feet from the water, is all open and exposed. The boiler, furnaces, walking-beams, all the machinery are here, everything open to the eye. The engines are usually high-pressure, and keep up a stunning clatter and noise. Before and aft the boilers, which are near the centre of the boat, the freight is deposited. In the after part are the berths or bunks of the steerage passengers, and dingy, repulsive looking receptacles they are, which few humans would wish to creep into, if left to their freedom of choice. The draught of water in these vessels being rarely more than four or five feet, there is no cabin, where, as in Northern boats, the meals are provided, and spacious berth accommodations furnished for sleepers.

On the deck above are the state-rooms, and between these, running along the centre of the intervening space, the table is ranged and the meals discussed. An open space of a few feet separates the state-rooms outside from the railing, running the whole length of the boat. Here the passengers gather to enjoy the cooling breezes and the diversified scenery on the river. The *United States,* like the *St. John,* has a second-tier deck devoted to state-rooms; but this is rare on these waters. Owing to the little water these vessels draw and the abruptness of the banks, they require no docks nor wharves to perform their landings. These are found neither at Louisville nor Cincinnati, while all along the river the steamer is laid alongside the bank, on occasion, or runs bows on the shore, as an Indian would run his canoe, a plank is thrown out, passengers are landed and taken aboard, the boat backs off and moves on, the whole operation being performed with hardly less dispatch than facility. The sight, to me, was very curious.

The fare on this line, at present, is ridiculously low. Two dollars from Louisville to Cincinnati, *including* a state-room and two meals—dinner and supper—ride distance being 150 miles. This brought to mind the old "opposition to imposition" rates on the North River, when the impecunious passenger exulted in his "fifty cents and found" fare from New-York to Albany. In fact, opposition has brought the fare down here, as it was wont to do there. The *St. Charles* and *St. Nicholas,* boats belonging to a rival line, put their fare half price, and the old line was obliged to meet them on their own ground. I remarked to an intelligent officer of the boat I was in, and who had been on the river twenty-five years, that the "line," at the present rates, would hardly find much margin for profits. "Possibly not," he replied, "but the company can stand it, I guess, for a while. The business done is large, and they have cleared during the rebellion a matter of two millions of dollars." I don't doubt the statement at all. The exigencies of the government demanding huge transportation of men and army stores for the four years past, will explain it. In fact, all public carriers on great thoroughfares have realized enormous profits for the period mentioned. Surely, the lucky bodies which have reaped such golden harvests out of Uncle Sam's distresses, should be brimfull of loyalty and patriotic ardor.

I have spoken of the two meals thrown in on the two dollar trip from Louisville to Cincinnati, but I have not spoken of the rapidity with which the said meals were made to disappear by the fast eaters who surrounded the boards. I have seen some swift eating in my day, but it needed a trip on a western steamboat to get a perfect idea of what man can do at dispatching a meal in the briefest possible time. Of those who sat down to table, it is no exaggeration to say, that half rose from it, having finished their dinner, soup, fish, flesh, dessert and all, in from five to seven minutes. It seemed a race as to who should be done soonest. Basil HALL, Mrs. TROLLOPE, CHARLES DICKENS, drew their pictures of American rapid eating from their travels on western waters, no doubt, and their stories, on this point at least, are no slanders. We should reform this vice, for such it really is. And whether the truth come from enemy or friend, it is the truth none the less, and would work a world of good were its wholesome teaching only pondered and practiced.

Gen. SHERMAN came down from Cincinnati on Sunday evening last in the *United States,* reaching here Monday morning. A body of Louisville citizens escorted him to his quarters, the house of Mr. OSBORNE, of the Louisville *Journal.* Several of the escort were persons of hitherto rebel proclivities, the advent of peace changing them, no doubt, into ultra Union men, which is an encouraging sign, and now-a-days no rarity. A reception was given Gen. SHERMAN at 1 o'clock at the Court-house, the welcoming speech being made by that "peace at any price" democrat and fossilized Copperhead, Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, who, at the Chicago Convention, voted the war a failure, whether *it* bestowing loud-sounding praise on this occasion on the man who had done so much to demonstrate and make the war a success, or whether the heat of the weather or unseasonableness of the hour made the audience small and unenthusiastic, it is certain such was the case. Of the few present, most were soldiers.

Gen. SHERMAN's remarks were manly, sensible, pertinent and patriotic. I have not happened to see him before this visit. He is a better looking man than I expected to see. His face does not wear that sharp, stern, almost scowling expression which most of the portraits before the public persist in giving it. It is a pleasant and seemly enough face, with decided intellectuality stamped upon it, and when lit up with a smile, as it often is, looks genial and attractive. The General is, moreover, a fair speaker, expresses himself in terse, pointed, comprehensive language, and understands the art of stopping when he is done—an art which some otherwise sensible speakers never learn.

In the evening the citizens gave the General a banquet in Masonic Temple. The attendance was fair, though not full. Ten dollars a ticket for admission helped, no doubt, to lessen the number of guests. Gen. SHERMAN made a short, strong speech, full of loyal and lofty sentiments. Excellent speeches were also made by Gens. BLAIR, LOGAN and PALMER, and by Mr. PRENTICE, of the *Journal.* The staunch Unionist and upholder of the government, Senator GUTHRIE, presided at the feast. The occasion, on the whole, was a very pleasant one.

Gen. SHERMAN devoted most of the Fourth to visiting the camps of his weather-and-war-beaten veterans, just without the city. He found plenty of enthusiasm here, whatever he found elsewhere. This was the commander's last visit to this honor-deserving army previous to their being disbanded. The visit was full of deep and pensive interest. These heroes will soon go back to their homes, rejoicing in the peace their stalwart arms have so signally contributed to procure. The sincerest greetings of the people will welcome them home. The country saved by their constancy and valor will delight to do them honor.

Gen. SHERMAN left here for Nashville on Wednesday morning. He will return here on Friday, and leave at once for his home in Ohio.

The town is alive with the soldiers, waiting for their discharge. The men of bronzed faces and blue uniforms meet you at every turn. Comparatively freed, as they are, from restraint, and with temptation assailing them at every step, scenes of disorder are rare. They conduct themselves as self-respecting, order-loving citizens should. They will soon be dispersed among their quiet communities, and will settle down soberly and earnestly to the varied industries of civil life. They will disappoint the croakers who have been predicting all manner of lawlessness and confusion from the letting loose of these disciplined bands on society. Their very discipline will impress subordination to law—their character as good soldiers will guarantee their character as good citizens. Let all who have given heed to prophets of evil, in this matter, dismiss their fears.

The heat for the last three days has been sweltering. The thermometer has pressed closely on 100° for most of the time. Without this, not much of a celebration here would have marked the "Glorious Fourth." At the "fair grounds," three miles out of the city, some enterprising individual got up a hermaphrodite celebration, in which a bag-race, climbing a greased pole, and such like intellectual feats, were interspersed with several oratorical displays. Several thousand entered these grounds at 25 cents a head, and got a terrible wilting. The "darkies took to the woods," two or three miles out, marching thither in procession with banners, &c.—the first instance of the kind, on this day, at least, that Louisville has ever seen or tolerated. They celebrated "de bressed day" exultantly and uproariously, and had a time, spite of the heat, or perhaps partly in consequence of it, full of enjoyment. They had the best speaking and the most responsive and enthusiastic audiences. FRED. DOUGLASS was expected, but didn't come. In his place was J. M. LANGSTON, a colored lawyer of Oberlin, represented as a perfect Cicero of eloquence, and so the DOUGLASS' absence left no oratorical chasm after all. This simple people, however, are easily pleased, and are not prone to criticise the speaker that gives vent to the jubilant feelings which just now throb within them. Sunstroke did its work, in some cases fatally during the day. If the day has been one of general joy everywhere, it has been one of suffering and disaster too. To shun crowds and celebrate the day in sanity seclusion and calm praises, seems to be the most sensible way.

C. V. S.

OUR POPULAR LOAN.

Another Five-Million Day—Large Proportion of Small Subscribers.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 11.

JAY COOKE reports subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan to-day to the amount of $5,106,400, including the following among the largest:

First National Bank of Harrisburg	$200,000
First National Bank of New-York	500,000
Ninth National Bank of New-York	421,000
First National Bank of Chicago	200,000
Second National Bank of St. Louis	205,000
First National Bank of Pittsburg	150,000
Third National Bank of Philadelphia	50,000
First National Bank of Lancaster	50,000
Fourth National Bank of New-York	1,000,000
First National Bank of Trenton, N. J.	100,000
First National Bank of Reading	100,000
Second National Bank of Pittsburg	150,000
Charter Oak National Bank of Hartford, Conn.	80,000
National Bank of the Republic, Boston	100,000
Brewster, Sweet & Co., Hartford	150,000
Smith, Martin & Co., New-York	125,000

Number of individual subscriptions 3,078.

Military Convention.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 11.

A convention of the Adjutant-Generals of the loyal States met to-day in the Senate Chamber of the State House. Gen. N. B. BAKER, of Iowa, was chosen President. The roll of members present was called as follows: Adjt.-Gens. S. Hogsdon, of Maine; Head, of New-Hampshire; Washburne, of Vermont; Schouler, of Massachusetts; Mauran, of Rhode Island; Morse, of Connecticut; Russell, of Pennsylvania; Berry, of Maryland; Pierpont, of West Virginia; Lindsey, of Kentucky; Baker, of Iowa; Anderson, of Kansas.

Communications were received from the Adjutant-Generals of Indiana and Wisconsin, regretting their inability to be present, in consequence of urgent public business at home. A dispatch from Adjt.-Gen. BISHOP, of Arkansas, stated that he will reach this city to-night. A letter was read from Adjt.-Gen. COWAN, of Ohio, regretting his absence, accompanying which was a copy of the militia law of that State, and statements in relation to its working.

Col. HENRY LEE, late of Gov. ANDREW's staff, in accordance with an invitation, read a carefully prepared paper upon a militia system, showing the results of an examination of the views of the founders of the republic, and of military men since that time, and making various recommendations growing out of the experiences during the present war.

Gen. LINDSAY, of Kentucky, moved the appointment of a committee of five, to memorialize Congress on the subject of a general militia law. Gens. LINDSAY, WASHBURNE, ANDERSON, RUSSELL and BERRY were appointed as said committee.

Gens. ANDERSON, HONSON and PIERPONT were appointed a committee relative to the appointment of the Adjutant-Generals of the several States as pension agents.

Gens. SCHOULER, MAURAN and LINDSAY were appointed a committee to procure from the War Department the muster-rolls, or certified copies of such rolls, to be deposited in the Adjutant-Generals' offices of the several States.

The convention adjourned to Wednesday, at 9 A. M.

Collegiate Convention.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 11.

The second National Convention of Commercial Colleges organized to-day. Thirty-two cities in all the loyal States are represented. E. S. FOLSOM, of Albany, was President, and S. S. PACKARD, of New-York, Secretary. A citizens' reception was given to the delegates this evening at Bryan Hall; Mayor RICE presided, and the address of welcome was made by Hon. H. C. LARNED, of Chicago. The business of the convention to-day was formal and preliminary.

Extensive Poisoning—Murder, Robbery and Retribution.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 11.

During the last few days thirty persons in the eastern portion of this city, and nine in Newport, Ky., were poisoned by eating cheese. None of the cases proved fatal.

The newspapers publish details of the murder of a woman and child by three robbers near London, Madison County, Ohio, last week. The owner of the premises, accompanied by another

THE TRIAL OF MISS HARRIS.

Third Day's Proceedings—Mental Condition of the Accused—Interesting Testimony and Arguments.

From the Washington Republican, July 8.

The court met at 10 o'clock. The room was densely crowded long before the hour of opening. At 10:25 o'clock Miss Harris entered the court-room, leaning on the arm of D. W. Voorhees, one of her counsel. She was shown to a seat at the green table, by the side of Mr. Voorhees, and was surrounded by the other attorneys for her defence.

The prisoner was attired the same as usual, and sat with her vail over her face. She was accompanied by Mrs. Abley and the Misses Devilin.

The people in attendance, as spectators, are of a much better class than usually attend criminal cases in this court, growing out of the fact that a handsome young lady is upon trial, and secondly, because she shot and killed the man she loved; hence the deep interest manifested, which is intense, notwithstanding the heat of the weather.

George H. Walker being duly sworn, testified that he was a member of the Metropolitan Police. That at the request of Miss Harris, thought she was met as nearly as when he made the arrest, on the 3d of January last witness was called upon to go to the Treasury; met Miss Handy, who in question with me to take charge of prisoner; remained there half an hour with her, and then took her to jail. Saw the pistol. It was handed to the jury for inspection.

Questioned by Mr. Carrington—Spoke with conversation you had with her, state what she said?

Mr. Bradley objected to the question in that form. After some discussion the objection was waived.

Witness resumed: Had never seen the lady since her arrest. When witness went into the room in the Treasury, Miss Harris was walking up and down the passage, with her hands to her head and in her hair. A carriage was ordered and I put her into it and accompanied her to jail. For some time nothing was said by prisoner. The first thing she did say was that she had no friends now, it was in reply to a question put to her by witness. She said she had been in Washington on one occasion before, but during Mr. Burroughs had left the city she returned home. When near Fairfax Court-house she said, "I will tell you all about it." Witness replied he did not want to hear about it. In the room in the Treasury Department, Miss Harris request d witness to telegraph to Miss Louisa A. Brown, Janesville, Wisconsin. Witness asked her what he should telegraph. She replied, "You know what to say." I sent the following message:

I have arrived in Washington, shot Burroughs. Come on immediately, or telegraph.

(Signed) MARY HARRIS.

Near Fairfax she said she did not ask sympathy for herself, but for her family. This man (Burroughs) had ruined her; had caused her to be driven from her home and her friends; had seduced her, and had taken her to a bad house in Chicago; and that she had told him if he did not comply with his promises she would have revenge, at the risk of her life; and that she had purchased the pistol in Chicago, and came to that determination on that morning, and had accomplished the object for which she came for. By this time we arrived at the jail gate. She seemed very weak and broken and in great distress. Witness had to support her from the gate to the jail. All the way to jail she seemed much distressed. She did not speak of times on which those wrongs had been committed by the deceased. She wept bitterly on the way to the jail.

Cross-examined—As near as witness could remember he had given the exact words which Miss Harris said. He advised her to say nothing to any one and to keep her counsel. At the jail-door she told witness she would wait awhile she would explain the whole matter to him. Witness told her he did not want to hear any thing. Was confided to several Burroughs [illegible] and then took her to her house [illegible] did not say when or what time it happened. Witness thought she said she had told [illegible] She said nothing about the time that she [illegible] that period. Witness first communicated that information before the coroner's inquest.

Hon. Hugh B. McCulloch testified that he recognized the prisoner, Miss Harris, on the 6th of January, when Burroughs was killed; had an interview with the prisoner. Witness thought a police officer was with them during the interview, though he may have left during the interview.

The conversations on the part of Miss Harris was chiefly by exclamation. Witness put very few questions to her; the first question which Miss Harris asked was, "Is he dead?" Went out and returned a short time after with the information that he was dead. She was very much excited and said, "Why did I do it?" Put some questions to her in regard to her acquaintance with Mr. Burroughs; she informed witness that she had known Mr. Burroughs for many years, and that he had engaged to him asked her if Mr. Burroughs had done her any other injury than a violation of his sacred vows; she exclaimed, with great excitement, "*He has not.*" Witness put the question, "Are you a virtuous girl?" She answered, "*Yes, as God is my witness.*" She said she had come to Washington for the purpose of prosecuting Mr. Burroughs for a breach of promise of marriage; witness saw the pistol; witness thought she was in the office about ten minutes; called for ten minutes after Mr. Burroughs left; witness accompanied her to the carriage; engaged a carriage for the purpose of having her taken to the prison.

Cross-examined—Had never heard her name mentioned in connection with Mr. Burroughs after he came to Washington; Mr. Burroughs holding a clerkship in the Treasury at which witness was the head of the post office.

Miss Harris was deeply excited. She seemed to be in a state of mental agony. As witness came in the room she had her face and her hands on the table. She was labouring under great excitement. She did not shout or cry, but was very pale. Her whole manner was strained and impressive. Her answers were calm and collected. She seemed to be perfectly conscious of what occurred. When she said she was a virtuous woman, her manner was peculiarly impressive. [illegible] "My God, how much I loved him!" Witness took it to allude to his wife. For the [illegible] she seemed very much grieved and sorrowful, and [illegible] Witness spoke quickly, and in answer to questions. Witness thought it was the next morning he went to the jail and visited Mrs. Harris. Mrs. Cadwalladers, Mrs. Mary Lockwood, and Mrs. Mudd were present. Mrs. Cadwallader, I think, [illegible] case. She still seemed very much distressed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Carrington—State whether, from all you have heard and know of Mrs. Harris, you are able to form an opinion as to the correctness of the plea of insanity—whether you believe she was in a capacity to distinguish right from wrong?

Objected to. Not a matter for Attorney.

Mrs. Brodie, sworn—Witness was acquainted with the deceased, who occupied the adjoining desk, and resided in the city of Utica, Miss Harris's native city. Witness was visiting at his house in Utica. She appeared excited, and she was looking for some one. Witness thought she wanted to see some one, and was about to go to the door. Don't remember the time; thought it was a little past one o'clock.

Mr. Wilson, Assistant District-Attorney, said that the objection to the question of Mr. Bradley was on the ground that it called for an expression of an opinion. It was the duty of the jury to determine as to the state of mind under which the prisoner was laboring at the time the homicide was committed. The question to the witness who saw the prisoner was not admissible, as he was not an expert. Mr. Wilson read from 5 Selden, page 375; De Witt vs. Barley, Allen's Massachusetts Reports, volume 2, page 511; Commonwealth vs. Clark & Fairbanks, 1st volume of Leading Criminal Cases, page 10.

He said none of the authorities went so far as to govern the mixed question of law and of fact. No questions have been allowed which were so general as to cover both law and facts.

Judge Hughes, for Miss Harris, said they did not propose to examine the witness as an expert. They were not going to ask his opinion as to the sanity or insanity of the prisoner. They propose to ask the question, "What was the state of her mind, in his opinion?" There were exceptions to the general rule. He read from several authorities, among them exceptions to the rule read by the District Attorney. The inquiry for this court will be what has been the ruling of the court heretofore. He referred to the case of Sickles, and said Robert J. Walker, a witness, after having given his statements of the fact, was allowed to give his opinion as to sanity.

Mr. Bradley, (for Miss Harris) stated that the objection was in direct opposition to the the practice here. In the Traverse case, this question was settled. It was against all rule to exclude the conclusions of a witness after he made his statement of facts. He read from a number of authorities to sustain his argument.

Mr. Justice Wylie said the Court acknowledges that evidence of this kind is admissible. As a general thing experts who have had an opportunity to form an opinion, though they are not experts, are competent to give an opinion. In this particular case, Mr. Mudd stated he never before saw the lady. He spoke of her frenzied and excited manner, which may all go to the jury to be considered by them. On account of the witness never having seen the prisoner before, the Court ruled that the question should not be asked.

District Attorney Carrington announced that he would here rest the case on the government.

The court here took a recess for fifteen minutes, and Miss Harris was taken from the court-room, leaning on the arm of Hon. D. W. Voorhees.

At 1 o'clock the court reassembled, and the accused was led into court by Mr. Voorhees.

Wm. B. Dorsheimer, for the defence, having been called and sworn, testified that he resided in this city in the Spring of 1858; witness was acting Fourth Auditor; knew Mr. Burroughs; he was assistant to witness during part of the year 1858; knew his handwriting. (Witness was here shown a large bundle (some 92 letters) and stated he recognized them as in the handwriting of Mr. Burroughs, except one, which it was said was written with his left hand.)

Mr. Bradley said he would now read some of these letters, to show the relationship existing between the prisoner and Burroughs, and to show that insanity was produced by the relationship being broken off. The first letter was dated Nov. 1, 1853, and was without any signature. Mr. Bradley stated that the letter was a very kind one—from a gentleman to a little girl twelve years of age, Miss Harris.

Mr. Carrington said he had not yet read the letter, but he could see for what purpose it was offered. It was to shew the relationship existing between the parties during 1858, and to trace it down to show that it culminated in an engagement of marriage, subsequently broken off.

By Mr. Harris—Not broken off, but he went and married another woman.

Judge Hughes said they proposed to prove by this bundle of ninety-two letters, extending from November, 1853, to August, 1863, an unbroken correspondence establishing the most intimate relations of betrothal. The letters were of that character so usual between engaged parties. Deceased became interested in this lady when she was ten years of age. He took charge of her, he being a full grown man and a merchant in business. He trained her up with the understanding that she was to be his wife when she became of age. We expect to show that he was married, and that the announcement of his marriage was the first notice which she (Miss Harris) had, to terminate the relationship, except certain anonymous letters which they would show were from him, (Burroughs,) proposing to her to meet him at a house of assignation. They would show the disappointment, shame, shock and mortification was such as to unsettle her mind, and that at the time of the homicide she was laboring under such a state of mind.

Mr. Carrington understood the purpose of offering the letters. He wanted the gentleman to show some proof of insanity, to lay some foundation, and show that she was insane at the time.

Judge Hughes said he would be glad to be instructed as to a better mode of proving insanity than by showing that the deceased perpetrated wrongs upon her more than human nature could bear. Was it not right to show that the prisoner moved and lived only at the bidding of the deceased? He trained her up, took her by the hand and presented her to his own relatives as his affianced wife. And a short time before his marriage with another lady he attempted to betray her (the defendant) by enticing her in a house of prostitution, and there make her the victim of his lust, and thus set up a defence against any suit for breach of promise which she might bring. If there ever was a case of insanity arising from disappointed affections this certainly was one. Your honor will perceive that these letters become evidence to show the cause of her insanity. Judge Hughes thought it was but a question of the order of proof.

Mr. Voorhees said, after the able argument by his associate counsel, he would not occupy the time of the court long. No question required so much care as that to show the state of the mind at the time of the act. It certainly is one of the proper provinces of the court to hear all the circumstances of the case. I will say in the presence of the learned prosecutor and of the court that there is not a single author but what sustains the position occupied by his hero to-day.

This court sits here as an inquisition to ascertain the condition of the mind of this poor girl. We propose to connect these ninety-two letters with the fact they finally produced. If the gentlemen for the prosecution say causes of this kind (referring to the letters) do not produce insanity, I commend him to the first principles of the A, B, C's of mental philosophy. There is no canso so prolific to ruin woman's mind as the causes produced here to-day, and shown in these letters. For seven long years this man Burroughs was weaving a net about this poor girl's mind, and when by his marriage with another woman her affections were torn asunder, she was completely prostrated.

We will show by these letters the hopes that he had built up in her breast, and then deceiving her. Not only deceiving her, but attempting to blast and ruin her. Was not this enough to produce insanity? This man who had bowed her to the very depths of sorrow—this poor girl, who had never thou ht of him but in kindness and in prayer—this girl never wronged him, but loved him with all depth and foudness of woman's nature, and then to have her hopes crushed. Was not this enough to produce insanity?

Secretary McCulloch tells us when he went in the room she fell on her knees and said: "Oh, God! why did I kill him? Oh! how I loved him." Does the murderer and assassin fall on his knees and implore God for mercy on his victim, as this poor girl did when she met the Secretary? We stand here to-day and say that Burroughs owned that the many wrongs and injuries which he inflicted on this poor girl made her commit the deed.

Mr. Voorhees spoke about twenty minutes, in an eloquent manner, and made such an impression on his hearers that many were moved to tears.

Judge Wylie said: The Court cannot but acknowledge that we have a sympathy for the prisoner, but we must not lose sight of those landmarks of the law. The letters which are proposed as evidence, some of them are so long before the homicide that they could hardly be admitted, unless some fact was established to show her insanity at the time—1858.

The Court thinks you ought to be confined to the acts, and not go back to the past history and all the letters which have passed between them. So long as you can trace this insanity back you are entitled to go with the letters.

Mr. Bradley stated that the matter would come up in a different form at another stage of the proceedings.

Mr. Bradley then proceeded to read the depositions from Burlington.

Charles H. Peck, a lawyer in Burlington—Knew the defendant Mary Harris; knew her well; she stopped at witness's house much of her time; she was of slight frame, nervous nature, generous and affectionate to her friends; her intellect was good, and she was a smart, lively girl; was a pleasant companion, with a smile always on her countenance; last time deponent saw her was in the jail in this city; her eyes had a wild look; she had a wild look, horrible to behold; would not have recognized her by her conversation had he not heard her voice; her smile and happy disposition were all gone; knew A. J. Burroughs; had no personal knowledge of his relationship between deceased and Miss Harris; saw him with her often; Miss Harris is about 21 years of age; she was much liked by her associates on account of her gentleness and lively disposition.

Mrs. Phelps: Resides in Burlington; knew the defendant, Mary Harris, for nearly ten years; visited deponent's family almost daily; she was nervous and excitable; warm and affectionate in her nature; last saw her in jail in Washington, D. C.; in conversation in the jail she talked very strangely; she would break off in the middle of a subject and commence another; this was quite different from her former manner; knew Burroughs; knew he visited her; had seen many letters she received from him; had heard her read passages from them; she was loved and esteemed by those who knew her; her sole motive and object in life was to please Burroughs, and he appeared to exercise an influence over her.

Mrs. Mary Jane Winton—Knew Miss Mary Harris well; she came to deponent for advice in all her matters; she never manifested any desire to increase her acquaintance, especially among young gentlemen; this witness recommended her by her being engaged to Mr. Burroughs; there was something of a dash and brilliancy in her conversation; she was pure in mind and in heart; knew A. J. Burroughs; was introduced to him by Miss Harris; had some knowledge upon that subject; learned it from Mr. Burroughs and from Mary; frequently saw them together; in full, when Mr. Burroughs visited my house, he said that he and Mary were engaged, and on account of objection of her parents, he could not visit her at her own house; the engagement was frequently spoken of, both by Mr. Burroughs and Mary; on the second occasion Mr. Burton, as visited my house he said he did not wish the woman he was to marry to be a clerk in Chicago, and he had brought her back to prepare for the marriage, which would take place in about three weeks; saw the ring on his finger which he said Mary had given him; he said the ring was placed there with a wish; he wore it upon his little finger of the left hand; she was much esteemed by all who knew her; Burroughs was master of her heart and her affections.

Mrs. Hall testified that she knew Miss Harris; she was punctual and regular in her attendance at church; in disposition she was warm, ardent and very affectionate; her health in mind and body was good; the last time deponent saw her was when she left for Chicago, in June, 1863; a short time previous to Mary's departure for Chicago he called at deponent's house and requested to see her; she was held in highest esteem by those with whom she associated; Burroughs exercised unlimited control over her; he directed her and guided her.

When our report closed, (3 o'clock,) District-Attorney Carrington was engaged in making his argument as to the admissability of certain questions and answers in the depositions. The argument will probably occupy the remainder of the day.

The Letters from Burroughs to Miss Harris.

The following are fair average specimens of the letters produced in the course of the trial on Monday:

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Nov. 1, 1853.

DEAR LITTLE MOLLIE: You must not think that because this letter dates from the West it comes from some of your *Fairfield* friends, or from your friend *Hallet, of Birmingham*, who send you his picture; neither must you look to the end of it for a signature to determine who its author is, for there will be no signature to it, except incog. If the handwriting is any guide to its author, or the place from whence it dates, you are welcome to the information it conveys; or if you recognize the (here some word is torn off) hereby inclosed as one of a kind with which you are familiar, and surely you have heard enough of them to know. You must not be much at a loss to know its author, but further than this I cannot help you.

I will just here remark that you must not say anything to Mrs. ALEXANDER about receiving this letter from me, for if she should know that I had sent you a letter you know what she would do—kill me; so if you have any regard for your friend incog. you must keep whist.

I like to think of you, dear little MOLLIE. I like to talk with you. I like to write to you, and I like to like the merry little friend who is the subject of so many likes, and I would like to be liked by the same, and I believe we have a sort of agreement to that effect, havn't we, MOLLIE?

The letter covers four pages, and is closely written It is signed "Incog."

Another is dated "Eddyville, May 11, 1859," and addressed to "Dearest Little Mollie," and signed "Yours, affectionately."

The next, "Eddyville, April 28, 1859," and addressed to "My Dear Mollie."

The next is dated "Des Moines, April 18, 1859."

Some ten or twelve letters were read to the jury. Each covers four pages of closely-written manuscript. They are full of love and kind advice. All through the letters he speaks of how happy he will be to come to his "dear MILLIE, take her on his knee, and receive her kisses." He advises her as to all her personal matters, and frequently refers to her wild and playful disposition.

Another is dated "Thursday, June 30, 1859," and commences as follows:

DEAREST GIRL: I promised to write you during the present week a long letter. As I commence it I can't say how long it will be further than that it shall be as long as is practicable from me to make it.

I received your favor of the 25th duly and gladly. You know not how it soothes my many griefs and disappointments to receive a kind, long, warm-hearted letter from my donbly dear, sweet little MOLLIE. I had forgotten about those long dresses. I will believe you always like to write me whenever opportunity permits you, and that the satisfaction afforded arises from a sincere regard for your friend.

That causes might arise to diminish that regard I must think possible, with my knowledge of the human heart, and I might say particularly of woman's heart, but you repudiate all such ideas. You think woman's heart unchanging, especially your heart. I will not dispute your claim to enduring affection, invulnerable to the attacks of malice from my enemies or from mere surmisings of unworthiness on my part or slight causes of offence, and I do hope there will never be anything in the future between us to disprove the idea. And I, dear MOLLIE, shall not get "spunky" very easily; although I confess I am somewhat sensitive as to anything that looks like a slight from any one, particularly from any one in Burlington, where I know I have so many bitter enemies to manufacture feeling against me.

And you are thinking of the fun you are to have on the Fourth. Shall I tell you of some I would like to have? I would like to be alone with dear little MOLLIE somewhere where we could stroll off to some sequestered place in the shade of some friendly woodlands, and together sit and talk over the past and enjoy the presence of each other's affection; where no obtruding eye would sap the sweetness of our mutual kisses, and no unwelcome voice would violate the sacredness of unbroken commingling of words and hearts; wouldn't you?

This letter covers six pages, and is without a signature.

The next is a long letter, covering eight and a half pages. It is dated Monday, Aug. 22, 1859, and commences:

"Oh, my dear little Rosebud." [By this letter it seems that he had just received the picture of the lady (Miss H.) He says:] "O, lovely St. Peter! what am I to do. My head grows giddy, and divil a bit I can say. My hands fly up above the head of me. My fingers stick right out sidewise. My hair stands on end. My eyes stick out so far ahead of me, I can only touch them and my cane, and I go runnin' up the strate and back again like mad.

You know, Darling, when a person is bitten by a venemous snake his skin assumes the color of a snake. If an abominable snake has such an effect on a man is it strange that when bewitched by the sweetest-looking Irish girl that ever lived should become an Irishman? Who wouldn't be an Irishman; who wouldn't be anything to be the recipient of such e favor! O joyous surprise! Glad source of delirious joy! Many times had I longed for your picture and let my imagination dwell upon the receipt of, but durst not ask you for it for reasons I will give you it we ever meet.

Really, MOLLIE, as I returned from the Post-office after receiving it I felt so light I could with difficulty keep the ground; I could scarcely avoid flying; I wanted to button everybody I met and show them what I had. O! that beautiful picture—beautiful! beautiful! beautiful! and my beautiful, beautiful MOLLIE." The letter closes, "With a cart-load of kisses I bid you adieu."

At 3 o'clock, the hour at which our report closed, Mr. BRADLEY was still engaged in reading the letters to the jury.

The West Roxbury Tragedy.

ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED PERPETRATOR OF THE HORRIBLE CRIME.

From the Boston Herald, July 9.

On Sunday, the 18th ult., the whole community were startled by the discovery of a horrible murder which had been perpetrated in the quiet town of West Roxbury, the dead bodies of two children, ISABELLA N. JOYCE, aged fourteen years, and JOHN S. JOYCE, aged twelve years, being found in a piece of woods upon the estate of Mr. THOMAS MOTLEY. The children had left the home of their mother in this city on the Monday previous, for the purpose of visiting some woods in Roxbury, and had probably wandered out of their way.

In the woods where their slain bodies were found there were indications that they were innocently engaged in weaving wreaths of oak leaves and in gathering moss when the fiend encountered them, and after fondly outraging the girl, murdered both to cover his already hideous crime. All the circumstances of the terrible affair are, however, too fresh in the minds of our readers to need a further recital of them. It gives us pleasure to chronicle the fact that the supposed perpetrator of the deed, a young man named JOHN STEWART, belonging to West Roxbury, was yesterday afternoon taken into custody.

Immediately after the discovery of the murder, every means was instituted to bring about the detection of the inhuman wretch. Not only were the authorities of West Roxbury upon the alert, but the police authorities of our own city entered into the investigation with their accustomed zeal. Some three weeks since Col. JOHN KURTZ, the Chief of Police, received information to the effect that JOHN STEWART was the guilty party, and that he had confessed his guilt to certain parties. The chief at once set about the task of discovering STEWART'S whereabouts, and, together with Detectives BENJAMIN HEATH and WILLIAM K. JONES, visited the house of an aunt of his in West Roxbury, where he was said to have called on the night of the murder—June 12—with one of his hands cut, and with his clothes covered with blood. Inquiry was made, but the aunt denied all knowledge of the suspected party's whereabouts. Day and night since that time the chief and his detectives have been at work to gain information relating to the affair and to STEWART, and a few days ago it was learned that he had enlisted in the army, and was at Fort Independence.

On Wednesday last, the 5th inst., the officers went down to Fort Independence, but from the erroneous description could not recognize the man they wanted. Yesterday afternoon, Detectives HEATH and JONES made another visit to the fort, accompanied by a boy who knew STEWART, and when the troops passed them, the lad pointed out the right man.

Through the courtesy of Major HUSTON, the commandant of the post, STEWART was at once delivered into the custody of the officers and brought to this city. The party arrived up between 7 and 8 o'clock, and the alleged murderer was committed to the Tombs, upon a warrant previously issued by Justice WORTHINGTON, of Dedham.

STEWART is an accomplished bounty-jumper, and has followed that rascally business some time. He is said to have enlisted seven or eight different times, sometimes under different names. At Fort Independence he enlisted in the Twentieth Regulars, June 16, under his own name. He denies all knowledge of the crime, and when spoken to about it said, "I am bad enough, God knows, but I was never bad enough to commit a murder." He says he has ample evidence to prove where he was at the time of the murder, and to establish his innocence. He acknowledges to having enlisted and deserted once, and says his greatest fault is drinking.

The Chief speaks in high terms of the courtesy shown by the officers of the fort, and desires to publicly acknowledge their kindness.

The accused says he is twenty-two years old and that he was born in Ireland. He has a mother living in Pennsylvania, and an aunt in West Roxbury, as above stated. He is of small stature, weighing 145 or 150 pounds, has a light complexion and wears a light moustache and whiskers. He is not a dangerous looking person. He will probably be taken to Dedham Jail, as the offence was committed in Norfolk County. The officers feel quite positive that he is the guilty party.

The aggregate amount offered for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who committed the murder is $5,500—the town of West Roxbury having offered $1,000, the citizens of that town $3,000, the City of Boston, $1,000, and the citizens of Ward Eleven, $500.

Horrible Wife Murder at Sigourney, Iowa.

From the Muscatine Journal.

Sheriff MERRIAM, of Keokuk County, came up on the Western train yesterday, with a man named W. J. ALLEN in custody, who was arrested on a charge of killing his wife at Sigourney last Tuesday. When charged with the crime Allen denied his guilt, and said it was done by two strange men while he was working in the field. Circumstantial evidence was strong against him, however, and he was arrested and taken before the magistrate, who bound him over for $10,000 to appear at the next term of the district court, which, being unable to pay, he was started off to jail at Oskaloosa—there being none at Sigourney—under charge of the Sheriff. They had hardly gone over eight miles ere they were overtaken by a large number of the citizens of Sigourney, who demanded the prisoner, swearing they would hang him on the spot. The Sheriff gave them to understand that he would shoot the first one who laid hands on the prisoner. After considerable parley, the mob consented to disperse if ALLEN was taken to a stronger jail than the one at Oskaloosa, fears being entertained that he would escape. The Sheriff promised to take him to the Muscatine County jail, when the crowd seemed satisfied.

The whole party then turned back to Sigourney. They had not gone more than half-way, however, until the mob spirit again broke out, and fresh attempts were made to seize the prisoner; but the firmness manifested on the part of the Sheriff, and ALLEN'S promising to make a full confession, quelled the mob.

ALLEN then confessed that after dinner he went to work in the field, leaving his wife asleep on the bed, but soon returned to the house, and taking a single-tree, went to where she lay, and with it beat out her brains. He gives as his excuse for this heinous crime, that he was engaged to be married to a girl fifteen years of age. He thought he could kill his wife and get out of the scrape by charging it to some one else, and then settle down with his now wife.

After this confession, the Sheriff and his prisoner were permitted to go on their way unmolested. At Sigourney, however, the Sheriff took the precaution to procure the services of several militia to guard the prisoner, which he retained until he reached Washington.

ALLEN now denies his confession, and says he made it only because he was compelled to. There is no doubt, however, in the minds of the citizens of Sigourney that he is the guilty man.

The prisoner now lies in jail at this place, where he will remain until the next term of the district court at Sigourney. He is a man of middle age and rather fine appearance. He was married to his deceased wife some fifteen years since, and apparently lived happily with her during that time. He had no children.

Remarkable Scene in a Court-Room.

A MOTHER AND SON AVENGING AN OUTRAGE.

From the Albany Argus, July 10.

Much excitement was created at Greenbush, yesterday, by the shooting of a prisonar in the Police Court-room. On last Friday afternoon two girls, named ANN and BRIDGET BURNS, went to the woods, a short distance from home, to pick berries. While thus engaged they were seized by four men, who outraged them. Soon after the crime became publicly known LEWIS MAJOR, aged forty years, and his son, were arrested and recognized by the girls as two of their assailants.

While the examination was in progress, the prisoners, MAJOR and his son, sitting beside each other, near the Justice, PATRICK BURNS, a brother of the girls, appeared at the door. He was armed with a revolver and knife, and had come with the determination of taking summary vengeance upon the destroyers of his two sisters. He opened the door a few inches, and, taking aim, fired at the old man, the ball taking effect in the fleshy part of the forearm, about three inches from the elbow, coming out at the wrist. MAJOR jumped up and cried out, "I am shot! catch that man!" pointing toward young BURNS. This excitement was now intense. The crowd rushed in, while BURNS was more fierce than ever to finish the work he had determined to accomplish.

To add to the frenzy of the crowd, the mother of the girls now made her appearance as an accomplice of her son in the work of vengeance. The two then rushed toward the prisoners, the son with a revolver and knife, the mother with a hatchet, which she had until now concealed about her person. She aimed a blow at the elder MAJOR, already suffering from his wounded arm, cutting him badly; it might have proved fatal but for the interposition of ex-constable JOHN SCANLON, who interposed in time to break its force. Determined to complete the work now begun, young BURNS fired another shot at the same man, taking aim between two officers who were standing near him, the ball this time passing through MAJOR'S thigh.

The crowd had now largely increased, all deeply sympathizing with the mother and son. A rush was made for the prisoners, with the intention of lynching them on the spot. The cry for vengeance from the frenzied mother and infuriated brother was taken up, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the officers removed the prisoners to a place of safety. In the confusion, young BURNS got at the younger MAJOR, and, some say, made an attempt to stab him. JOHN SCANLON caught BURNS, and accused him of having the knife, which he denied, but it was afterward taken from his pocket.

Seeing that the force there was insufficient to guard the lives of the prisoners, word was sent to Capt. HADDEN, who immediately proceeded to the scene with three officers, and speedily restored order. The younger prisoner had fled for safety, and now sent to the police to say where they could find him. He was arrested, as was also Mrs. BURNS, the mother of the unfortunate girls, and her son and the two MAJORS were taken to Troy at 7 o'clock. The mother of the girls was in so crazed a state that it was deemed necessary to handcuff her, and even then she had to be placed in a cart and held by three men.

We learn that the elder MAJOR was formerly an engineer on the Hudson River Railroad. He was discharged from the road about a year ago, for abandoning his train below Poughkeepsie, and leaving the fireman to run it through to New-York. He has a bad reputation for morals. The son is known as a bounty jumper, and a fellow of low habits and base associations. They deny the crime of which they are charged.

Another Indian Butchery.

ANOTHER WHITE PARTY ASSAULTED AND KILLED—NAMES OF THE VICTIMS.

From the Sioux City Telegraph.

Through the politeness of Mr. HUTCHINSON, clerk of the steamer *Yellowstone*, we were furnished the following particulars of the murder of ten men by the Indians on the Upper Mississippi:

The steamer *Yellowstone* left St. Louis on the 20th of March, and arrived at Sioux City on the 31st. On the 19th of May landed at Union and put off troops. May 28, landed at the mouth of the Marine, or town of Ophir. At this place heard the account of the murder of the whites by a party of Blood Indians. The North Pegans, South Pegans and Bloods constitute the Blackfeet nations. The Bloods, the smallest tribe, number about 350 warriors. The difficulty originated with the Bloods last Winter, by some whites killing two of the tribe who had stolen horses. On Monday, May 23, a party of five bloods were at Fort Benton, South Pegan Camp, when a white man recognized one or more of them as parties who had stolen horses from him the past Winter.

At night the camp was surrounded, three killed and one wounded; the other escaped. This is one version. The other is, that the whites, when in a drunken frolic, attacked the Indians, killing some of them and throwing their bodies into the river. This is probably true.

One of the men, who must have been an eye-witness or participant, asked Mr. HUTCHINSON if he had seen any bodies floating in the river, and at the same time referring to a comrade, saying, "we sent them below, didn't we?"

The Indian that escaped is supposed to have fallen in with a band of 180 warriors, known to be between Sun River and Fort Benton. On the afternoon of the 25th of May, a party of ten men left the mouth of the Marias, crossing the country, not more than three miles, for the purpose of rafting logs down to build a warehouse, the timber having been cut previously by eight of them; left camp at 2:30 P. M., with a wagon and three yoke of oxen; an hour after two more left on horseback to join them. Between 4 and 5 o'clock sharp firing was heard for fifteen minutes—then all was quiet.

Those remaining at Ophir could hear the attack, and prepared to go out, when a hunter, returning to camp, reported having seen from the hill a large party of Indians fighting with the whites. Three scouts left the camp, and after proceeding about two and a half miles, found the body of one N. W. BURROUGHS. Deeming it unsafe to proceed any further that evening, they returned to camp. On the morning of the 26th a party of men started with a wagon to find the dead bodies of the others and bring them in. The bodies were all found and brought to camp and buried in one grave, side by side, with a stake placed at the head of each, with the name of N. W. BURROUGHS, who was formerly of Iowa, and was one of the proprietors of Ophir; the names of the others are Sergt. Friend, Abraham Low, James H. Lyons, Henry Martin, Frank Augering, Franklin Friend, George Alloy, George Andrews and James Pirie, (colored.) Two or three of the above were said to have been engaged in the murder of the Bloods.

The number of Indians engaged was supposed to be about two hundred. They immediately left for their camp near the British line.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS AND SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 41, 46, 52, 53, 54, 73, 79, 80, 96, 114, 118.

At 12 o'clock the cases of The American, Atlantic & Pacific Ship Canal Company, Gale *et al.*, vs. Schneider; Graham, &c., vs. Dorman; Hamilton vs. Randolph; Carroll vs. Good; O'Reilly vs. Good; Tillinghast vs. Weed and others; Gale vs. Schneider; Squire vs. Gilman; in re the petition of J. H. Mason; Murcn vs. Whitney; Ackrad vs. Whitney and Newton vs. Tyrrel, will be called.

Justice G. G. Barnard is sitting at Chambers and Special Term, Supreme Court, during the month of July. Justice Sutherland will sit at Chambers and Special Term during the month of August.

Judge Cardozo sits at Chambers and Special Term of the Common Pleas during the present month, and Judge Brady will occupy the same position for the month of August.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The first case tried was one of grand larceny, alleged to have been committed by John Simmons, an intelligent young man of not over 25 years of age.

Jeremiah Ward, officer of the Tenth Precinct, testified that on Sunday morning, 2d inst., he heard a cry at the corner of Chrystie and Hester streets, and found the prisoner on the stairs, one flight below the lady's room who gave the cry; on the prisoner's person there was a revolver loaded and some skeleton keys; near him on the stairs was a club; a pair of low shoes was under the window; prisoner had on a pair of boots; no one claimed any thing prisoner had in his possession.

Margaret Whitman, a very gesticulating witness, testified that prisoner took the key out of her door; she held him by the leg; in her room was a bureau, six dresses, and other articles.

Cross-examined—First saw prisoner in her room, as he was going out of the window; she held him as aforesaid; he took nothing out of the room; she was too smart for him (laughter); she cried aloud on first seeing him; prisoner dropped the key under the window; she knew nothing about the shoes but supposed they belonged to an accomplice; never saw prisoner before.

The counsel for the accused stated that being unaware that the case would be brought to trial so soon he was unprepared to introduce witnesses.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to two years and six months imprisonment in State Prison.

The next case was also one of grand larceny, committed by James Creagan.

Jane Wallace, residing at No. 271 Water-street, testified that she saw the prisoner take a bundle of money out of the pocket of Lawrence Ward, who was lying on a bed in the house of Mrs Driscoll, who keeps a house of prostitution; Ward had been in the house two nights; he had his clothes on; it was about 6 or 7 o'clock on the 22d of June.

Lawrence Wood, a longshoreman prior to entering the army, testified that he first saw the prisoner at the house aforesaid; when there he had over a hundred dollars stolen; Creagan and himself went up stairs and had some whisky; he fell asleep on the floor, and on waking up found the money gone; was mustered out of the service at Hart's Island; never recovered any of the money.

Cross-examined—Was at the house one day and two nights; was not drunk on going up stairs with Creagan; did not go to sleep until about fifteen minutes after drinking; accused prisoner of taking the money because he had drugged him.

Mary Jane Wallace recalled—The aforesaid house is known as the Philadelphia House; did not go up stairs with prisoner and Ward.

Cross-examined—Lived in Albany two years; saw Wood count his money the first night; there was about $250.

Zabriskey Mullen, officer of the Fourth Precinct, testified that he arrested the prisoner, who then denied the charge.

Cross-examined—Creagan was drunk when the arrest was made; searched his person and the house, but found nothing.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in State Prison.

Alexander McLeod was next tried for stealing two gold watches from the rack of the jewelry establishment of Roswell D. King, No. 22 Fourth-avenue.

Complainant testified that on the 23d of June he left the establishment a short time, and when he returned the watches were gone. They were valued at $200.

Abagail King, sister of the last witness, testified that she was at the store aforesaid; the man who stole the watches came into the store about four o'clock; while she was going from the lower end of the counter to wait upon him, he left and ran across the street; she did not see enough of the prisoner's face to identify it; she spoke to two young men standing near the door to follow him; they did not return.

Cross-examined—Saw the prisoner until he turned the corner and went out of sight; could not identify his face; he had a slight moustache; did not know the young men by the door; a carman going by stopped his vehicle and pursued the prisoner.

John Ackerman, a coachman, testified that he saw a man run out of the store whose appearance he noticed; followed him down Seventh-street, but lost sight of him on Sixth-street; procured an officer and conducted him to the spot; saw and pointed out the man previously seen; he had on a different hat; thought the prisoner at the bar was the one from his dress.

Cross-examined—The two men with the prisoner at the time of his arrest had black clothes on; at the time of pointing out the prisoner the officer wanted him to get somebody who knew him better than he did.

Wm. J. Cummings, officer of the Fifteenth Precinct, testified that on the 23d of June, the carman apprised him that something had been stolen; he accompanied Lim to Holt-place, where he pointed out the prisoner coming out of a dining saloon, who went into a liquor saloon opposite, and came out with a different hat; when arrested prisoner said he was not the person; would know the two men accompanying the prisoner.

Cross-examined—Saw nothing like passing anything between the three men.

Owen McManus, called by the defence, testified that he was a member of the same regiment as the prisoner; they had been in the city four or five days prior to the arrest; on the day aforesaid, in company with the accused, they went from Bleecker-street to dinner at a saloon in Holt-place, where the arrest took place.

Peter Dwyer, testified that he was in company with the accused on the day of his arrest from 11 o'clock until the arrest was made; they were at Raymond's dining saloon about half an hour.

John McSairley, keeper of a saloon in Holt-place, testified that the aforesaid persons came to his place and then went to the dining saloon,

PLEAS OF GUILTY.

Charles Depall pleaded guilty on a like indictment for grand larceny, for taking a watch and two coats, of the value of $250 from Adolph Beiss. Prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Mary Claney pleaded guilty on a like indictment, for stealing a watch, chain and handkerchief, valued at $155, the property of George Buddle. She was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the State Prison.

Joseph Courtney, alias Squinting Joe, indicted for robbery in the first degree, pleaded guilty to taking a watch and chain, valued at $100, the property of Perkins Cleaveland. The prisoner was reman

Treasury to check any material advance in Gold, from the accumulation of Gold Customs in the Treasury Office. And while we are not sanguine of a very large export movement in August and September of Cotton and Breadstufis, it is safe to say that the weekly clearances from this and other ports will gradually improve as the Summer advances; first, because of the reopening of trade free from all embarrassing restrictions, to whatever old Cotton may be in the South; and secondly, from the hastening to market of the large reserves of old grain in the West, because of the flattering results of the new harvest.

The week's exports from this port of domestic prodnce and Miscellaneous goods have been decidedly heavy, having amounted to $4,063,538, against $4,394,000 samo week last year. Gold, to-day, ranged from 139½@140; same day last year, 270@275.

On the Stock Exchange this morning it transpired that the weak Railway market of last night was owing to the discussion of the Summer Dividend of the Erie Company. The prominence of the stock of this company affected the whole market, pending the rumore that the declaration or character of the dividend, *because of the immediate position of* Mr. DANIEL DREW, *a Stock Exchange Director of the Company, was doubtful or problematical.* Snch rumors would seem to have been at least premature, if not unjust to the President and other Directors than Mr. DREW, of the Company, if not to Mr. DREW himself, as the stock, after going down to 77½ ₱ cent., and carrying most of the Railway list with it, rallied in the afternoon 3@3½ ₱ cent. We are not advised that any conclusion on the subject of the dividend has been arrived at, beyond the well-ascertained fact that over four per cent. net has been earned for the Common Stock on the large and succeeeful business of the past six months. And the hope may be indulged, if not the assurance, that the immediate rate of division of these profits to the Stockholders will be determined by the Directors without reference to the position of any one or more of their number—or their interested Stock robbing advisers—in Wall-etrect.

At 4 o'clock the whole market was firm, after the fnctuations of 2@3 ₱ cent. on the Railways throughont the forenoon. The Government Stocks were steady, and the Miscellaneous list upward on Quicksilver Mining, Canton and Atlantic Mail.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	97¾	97¾	N. West Pref	83¾	84¼
U. S. 5-20s	105⅞	105⅞	Rock Island	105¾	106¾
N. Y. Central	95¾	96¼	Fort Wayne	99¾	99¾
Erie	79	80¾	Cumberland Pref.	44	44⅜
Hudson	110	111	Quicksilver	61	63¾
Reading	84¾	85¼	Mariposa	13¾	13¾
Mich. Southern	64¾	66¾	Pacific Mail	137	137¾
Illinois Central	137¾	138¼	Atlantic Mail	17	18¾
Mich Central	109¾	109¾	Panama	215	217
Pittsburgh	69¾	69⅞	Ohio Mississippi	29¾	29¾
Northwest	29⅛	29¾	American Gold	140¾	139¾

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	106¾	Chatham	125
America	130	Park	115
Phenix	100	Bank of N. America	145
Tradesmen's	120	Irving	106
Dry Dock	110	People's	109
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Nassau	105
Merchants' Exch'ge	100	Commerce	93
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	101	St. Nicholas	101
Ocean	86	Importers' & Traders'	105
Mercantile	125	Park	110
American Exchange	112	Central National	102
Pacific	150	First National	205

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Lack & Western Bonds	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1865	91	Del. L. & W. 1st mort. bds	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	104	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	92
N. Cen. 7s, conv., 1876	103	Tol. & Wabash 1st mort.	92
Erie 1sts, ex d., 68	102	Tol. & Wab. 2d	82
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	99	Mil. & Peoria 1st M.	91
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	83	Galena & Chicago	100
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	90	Galena & Chicago Sk.	94
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, 31	77	Chicago & R. I. 1st mort.	111
Ind. R. 7s, 1st mort., 99	103	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.	102
Ind. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F., '65	102	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.	92
Mich. C. new 1sts 8's, 82	111	Peria. & Warsaw 1st M.	105
Mich. S. & N. I. 1st M.	109	Peria. & Warsaw 2d M.	93
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d. Mtge.	89	Pitts., Ft. Wayne 1st M.	84
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1875	114	Cleveland & Pittsburgh	70
Ohio & M. 1s, 1st mort.	87	Miss. & M. 1st M.	90
Ohio and T. H. 2ds, Inc	70	Cin., S. & Cleveland	81
Ohio & N. W. S. Fund	93	Mil. & Chicago	70
Ohio & N. W. 1st m	83	Marietta & Cin. 1st mor	90

The recently elected Board of Managers for the Illinois Central Company organized in this city to-day by the election of Mr. J. M. DOUGLASS, of Chicago, one of their number, and for ten years past of counse for the company, as President, in place of Mr. WILLIAM H. OSBORN, who declined a re lection. The retirement of Mr. OSBORN from the Presidency, after eleven years' arduous service—often as severely per; lexing through the embarrassments of 1857–'58 as it was minently successful in its later years—had been known to his friends for some time past. The new board today declared the usual half-yearly Cash Dividend of 5 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Road, and an extra Scrip Dividend of 10 per cent. out of the proceeds of Land Department, to represent an equal sum of Canceled Land Mortgage Bonds paid off with the cash proceeds of Land Sales since the previous Scrip Dividend. The following are the official Resolutions of the Board:

Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of full paid shares registered on the 15th day of July, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of July and opened on the 3d day of August.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the measure recommended by the shareholders' meeting, held May 31, 1865, and in order that Certificate sold may be represented by a correct existing issue of capital stock, in accordance with the policy heretofore pursued by the company in the issue of cancelled bonds scrip, the outstanding shares of this company be increased by the issue of one share for every ten now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every ten held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the company will retain the right to such fractional part at par.

The Fourth National Bank, on its quarterly statement of July 3, shows:

In United States securities	$7,708,200
Loans and discounts	3,309,844
Legal tender	4,711,989
Due from Banks	332,120
Specie and other bank notes	122,569
Miscellaneous	138,629
Total	$20,382,341
On Capital	$5,000,000
Profits	437,586
Deposits, net	13,449,160
Circulation	1,500,045
Dividends unpaid	4,250—$20,382,341

The quarterly return (July 3) of the Tradesmens' National Bank shows:

In U. S. Securities	$1,675,443
Loans and Discounts	912,629
State and City Stocks	193,000
Banking House	150,000
Due from Banks	222,885
Legal Tender	835,679
Specie and Miscellaneous	114,943
Total	$4,105,579
On Capital	$1,000,000
Profits	359,890
Circulation	374,425
Deposits net	2,268,697
July Dividend	102,496—$4,105,579

The following is the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $7,843,338; for custome, $391,000; on account of loan, $835,000; payments, $6,843,776 67; balance, $10,487,067 65.

The *Toledo Blade* has the following additional particulars of the recent important Railway consolidation from that City to the Missiseippi River, heretofore bnt briefly referred to:

"We have already announced the organization of this corporation, being a consolidation of the following companies, to wit: The Toledo and Wabash Company, from Toledo to the Illinois State line; the Great Western, from State line to Illinois River at Meredosia; the Toledo and Quincey, from Meredosia to Camp Point; and the Illinois and Southern Iowa, from Clayton (on the Toledo and Quincy) to Hamilton, opposite Keokuk. This consolidation of these companies went into effect on the 1st inst., and the onerous work of arranging and systematizing the operations of the new organization is being pushed foeward with all the energy and skill for which its officers are distinguished. It may be some days before all the details of the new arrangement are reduced to complete order, but the delay will not seriously embarrass the traffic of the line.

From Camp Point to Quincy the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway runs on the track of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, in common with that company, and at Quincy counects directly with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road to the Missouri River. At Keokuk connection is made with the Keokuk & Des Moines Road.

It is expected that an improved running connection will very soon be secured with the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Road at Springfield, whereby traffic between Toledo and St. Louis will be greatly facilitated. The distance between the two points by this route is only 453 miles, being 67 miles shorter than any other.

The distances from Toledo to the connecting points on the Mississippi River are as follows:

Toledo to Keokuk	475 miles.
Toledo to Quincy	499 miles.
Toledo to St. Louis	453 miles.

The great importance of this arrangement will be appreciated by all who have any knowledge of railroad affairs in the West, and will be seen by any one upon examination of the map. We venture to say that it is not equaled in importance by any similar movement in the Western States. Opening a direct unbroken line from the most western point on Lake Erie to the Mississippi, a distance of four hundred and eighty-nine miles, of uniform gauge and without change of cars, it furnishes facilities for business between those waters far superior to any other route, and presents the longest continuous line of railroad under one management in the United States.

At Logansport, Ind., this trunk line has an important feeder, in the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington line, extending to the Mississippi at Burlington, a distance of 288 miles. An intimate running connection is secured on this route, and a heavy and increasing traffic is expected from it.

We may well congratulate Toledo upon the consummation of this important arrangement. Its bearing upon all the interests of our city can only be estimated now, and will not be appreciated until the increased facilities thereby furnished for trade and commerce between this point and the illimitable West are developed and felt.

The Subscriptions to 7 3-10 Loan received at the Fourth National Bank this day amount to $1,100,000; and at the First National Bank, $500,000.

American Securities in Germany.

A letter from Altona, near Hamburgh, Germany, dated June 24, 1865, as published in the *Evening Post*, refers to American Securities abroad thus:

"It is highly gratifying to observe here a daily increase in the price and popularity of our stocks. While all other securities are depreciating, only United States stocks seem to gain ground. The largest amount of business done in these securities hitherto was last week—one person having bought the enormous amount of five hundred thousand dollars for himself, beside being a permanent holder to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars. The price on Thursday was the highest yet reached, being 73; they are now at 70, standing firm. Large investments are made in these stocks, and a very good reason for it, as at present rates they will pay about 8 ₱ cent. interest—a price not to be had in any other equally safe investment.

The Germans are a thrifty and a safe calculating people, ever choosing the safest and best markets for their products, whether money or goods, and they seem to be, now the war is over, perfectly satisfied to deposit their savings in American Securities. Money is very plentiful in Europe—never more so than at this moment, and at such low rates it is no wonder our bonds are so inviting. With the war over at home, and no deficiencies in the way abroad, it is only a wonder that the gold premium should keep up so high as at this moment, as every body knows there is no actual cause for it. *The best and staunchest men here think the gold premium will decline, and that by October or Christmas United States Stocks will rise to par.*"

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

E. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 129 Broadway.

7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 11, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last: 57 pkgs. Ashes, 7,423 bbls. Flour, 684 bags Corn Meal, 15,775 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Rye, 49,775 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Malt, 1,121 pkgs. Provisions, and 50 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in limited demand at $7 37½@$7 50 for Pots, and $7 75@$8 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good demand and firm. Other kinds have been quiet. We quote Java at 21 c.@25c.; Rio at 19c.@21½c.; Mara anbo at 19c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 18c.@19½c.; Native Ceylon at 23c.@25c. ₱ lb., in gold. Sales of Rio to-day 6,000 bags, and during the previous week 17,742 bags. Stock of all kinds, 72,655 bags.

COTTON—Is in good request at advanced prices. Middlings at 51c.@53c. ₱ lb. At auction to-day Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., sold 2,000 bales of confiscated Cotton, on government account, at improved prices, including 948 bales New-Orleans, mixed to good Middlings, at 53c.@55½c., in currency; 160 bales North Carolina Mixed to short Middlings, at 36 c.@54½c., in currency; 361 bales Sea Island at from 55c.@77c., the latter for first quality, in gold; 519 bales Middling at from 27 c.@40c., in gold; 140 pkgs. Upland at from 10c.@ for pickings, to 40½c. for good Middling, in gold, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in lively demand, for shipment and home use, at a further partial advance of 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl., the market closing quite buoyantly. Sales since our last amount to 18,400 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 55@$6; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 45@$6 90, chiefly at $6 50@$6 70; round-hoop Extra Ohio, interior to good shipping brands, at $6 75@$7 ₱ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$5 50	@$6 00
Extra State	6 45	@ 6 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 50	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 75	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 75	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	6 90	@ 9 00
Poor to choice extra Missouri	7 00	@11 25

Included in the sales were 3,000 bbls. Extra State, deliverable all through the month of August, at $5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern Flour is in demand and firmer. Sales since our last, 850 bbls., at $7@$7 75 for poor to good, and $7 80@$11 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is again dearer. Sales 600 bbls. Extra at $6 50@$8 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues dull, including Superfine at $5 15@$5 60 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $4 60 for Jersey; $4 50@$4 60 for Western; and $5 15@$5 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 285 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand, chiefly for export, at a declined advance, especially on Winter, which has been very sparingly offered. Sales 65,000 bushels, including inferior White Canada at $1 70; Amber Western at $1 65@$1 70; Red Western at $1 56; Amber Spring at $1 38½@$1 39; and Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 52@$1 35 ₱ bushel. Corn has been less active, but quoted up 2c. ₱ bushel. Sales 45,000 bushels at 76c.@82c. for unsound, and 82c.@83c. for sound Mixed Western. Western Oats have been quiet at 67c.@68c. ₱ bushel. Rye is in request at 90c. for Western, and $1 04 for North River, ₱ bushel. Sales 5,200 bushels. Barley and Barley Malt have been dull and nominal. The movement in Breadstuffs, during the past fortnight, Mr. EDWARD BILL notices thus: "A meterial change has taken place in the tone and general appearance of the market for Breadetuffs since my last report. The demand for Flour has considerably improved, and, with moderate receipts, the stock has reduced, and holders have been enabled to gradually advance prices on shipping and medium grades. Family brands are more firmly held, but are in moderate request. From the Western States the reports of the coming crop are less favorable, (in some sections,) owing to the ravages of the fly and rust. Our merket has been more active in consequence, and prices have improved a few cents upon the depression in the early part of the fortnight. The most marked improvement has been in Winter Red and Amber. Rye has been in limited demand, with some export inquiry. For Indian Corn the consumptive demand has increased, and the market advanced a few cents from the lowest point. Oats have fluctuated in value, and close dull. The export clearances from this port for the fortnight, foot up: To Great Britain and Ireland, 16,192 bbls. flour, 399,444 bushels wheat, 65,261 bushels corn; to Continental ports, 1,296 bbls. flour, 2,440 bushels wheat, 800 bushels Peas; to Mexico, 1,644 bbls. flour; to Brazil, 5,485 bbls. flour; to all other ports, 41,703 bbls. flour, 100 bbls. rye flour, 6,648 bbls. corn meal, 2,000 bushels wheat, 6,132 bushels corn, 650 bushels oats, 2,414 bushels peas—making a total to all ports of 66,320 bbls. flour, 100 bbls. rye flour, 6,648 bbls. corn meal, 403,284 bushels Wheat, 73,393 bushels corn, 650 bushels oats and 3,214 bushels peas."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1864.

From To Date.	Bbls. Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, July 7, 1865	72,650	2,087,338	277,779
New-Orleans, July 1, 1865	1,710	—	—
Philadelphia, July 4, 1865	15,484	58,390	26,233
Baltimore, July 4, 1865	17	—	40,276
Boston, July 7, 1865	3,534	—	—
California and other ports, July 4, 1865	34,517	21,630	—
Total	127,922	2,167,358	344,288
To about same period, 1864	987,385	13,411,808	240,220
To about same period, 1863	1,308,209	20,467,495	8,880,166
To about same period, 1862	2,132,284	19,458,916	12,360,563

To the Continent.

	Bbls. Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
From New-York, to July 7, 1865	19,603	97,430	11,485
From other ports, to latest dates	1,823	—	—
Total	21,426	97,430	11,485
To about same period, 1864	69,037	256,319	12,535
To about same period, 1863	136,472	1,494,633	68,957
To about same period, 1862	593,202	7,328,703	319,562

HAY—Has been quiet, to-day, at 85c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand at 12½c.@30c. for very poor to prime, and 30c.@35c. for choice to fancy ₱ lb.

HIDES—Are in request, at steady prices.

LEATHER—Is in fair demand, and buoyant in price.

MOLASSES—The market has been quiet, to-day; prices have not varied materially.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in request and firm, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 50@$1 52½ ₱ gallon; and Resin at $5 50@$15 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been very quiet for our quotations, including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; bleached do., at $1 12½@$1 20; Crude Sperm, at $1 80@$1 85; unbleached do., at $2 10@$2 20; Lard Oil, at $1 55@$1 60; Linseed, at $1 16@$1 20 ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING JULY 10.—*Sperm*—Is quiet, with a sale of 70 bbls., at $1 30 ₱ gallon. *Whale*—Is in moderate demand for manufacturing, and the sales embrace 1,140 bbls., at $1 05, and 300 do., at $1 08 ₱ gallon. Also, 187 bbls. dark and inferior, at 95c. ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to July 10, 1865	18,186	54,380	458,800
Same time last year	37,935	48,652	560,500

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Continues quiet, at 33c.@33½c. for Crude; 52c.@53½c. for Refined, in bond; 72c.@73c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHES.—Sales in Providence last week, 110,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 3,000 pieces 56x60, 16½c., on hand; 3,000 do. 56x60, 17c., on hand; 4,000 do. 60x64, 19½c., on hand; 62,000 do. 54x64, 17½c., to be made; 23,000 do. 64x64, 18c., to be made; 10,000 do. 64x64, 18½c., to be made; 5,000 do. 64x64, 19½c., on hand.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in brisk speculative demand at much higher prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,650 bbls., in lots, at $27 12½@$27 37½, closing at $27 75 for New Mess; $24@$24 50 for 1863-4 Mess; $21@$21 50 for Prime Mess, and $18 75@$19 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl.; also, 9,500 bbls. New Mess, July and August delivery, sellers' and buyers' option, at $27@$28 25 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, at 12c.@14c. for Shoulders, and 18c.@21c. for Hams; sales equal to 565 pkgs. Bacon has been quiet, including Cumberland Cut at 13c.@13½c.; short rib at 14c.@14½c.; long rib at 13c.@14c.; short clear at 15½c.@16c.; and long clear, ice-cured, at 15½c. ₱ lb.; sales 150 boxes. Lard is in fair demand and very firm; sales 1,800 tcs. and bbls., at 16½c.@20½c., the latter rate for very choice kettle-rendered, in small lots, ₱ lb. Beef is in request at $12@$16 for Extra Mess; $10@$14 for Plain Mess; sales 350 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal. Beef Hams continue inactive, at $26@$28 ₱ bbl. Butter is in rather more demand at 27c.@35c. for poor to prime State, and 20c.@27c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair request at 10c.@15½c. for poor to prime, ₱ lb. We now quote Butter and Cheese thus:

Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ₱ lb.	32	@35
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails	32	@35
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	32	@34
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	28	@30
Welch tubs—first quality	29	@30
Welch tubs—second quality	27	@28
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	32	@33
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	30	@31
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow	26	@27
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	23	@25
Grease Butter—original packages	14	@15
Western—light colored	20	@22
Western—common	15	@17

Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	15	@15½
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	14	@14½
Farm Dairies—first quality	13½	@13½
Farm Dairies—second quality	12	@13
Farm Dairies—common	10	@11
Orange County—flat skimmed	10	@11

SUGARS—Continue in fair request and firm. Sales since our last, 950 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in demand at 14¼c.@19¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 113,000 lbs. inferior to choice, at 10½c.@11½c.. 75,000 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@19½c., and 36,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@13¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in moderate demand at steady prices.

TOBACCO—The market is active for all sorts; sales 592 hhd. Kentucky 8c.@22c., and 178 cases Seed Leaf 6½c.@24c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in small lots, at $2 07@$2 09 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,200 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 40s., and 300 boxes Bacon at 25s. For London, 250 bbls. Flour on private terms. For Hamburg, 150 cases Tobacco at 8s. 6d.@11s. 3d. For north side of Cuba and back, a brig with Sugar, on private terms.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, July 10, 1865, 2 o'clock P. M.

The board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—James Hall, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilman Keenan, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—21.

The minutes of the session held July three and six were read and approved.

(Councilman Hagerty was here called to the chair.)

NOTICE.

The President moved to take from the file a communication from the Superintendent of Public Property, in relation to the Volunteer Family Aid Fund.

Which was carried.

He then moved that said paper be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was carried.

So ordered.

Councilman Lent moved that the Committee be instructed to report thereon and paper at the next meeting.

Which was carried.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Stacom—

Petition of Jacob Morris for permission to keep a stand for the sale of small wares in front of number twelve Bowery.

In connection therewith, Councilman Stacom presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Jacob Morris to keep a small stand for the sale of "notions" in front of number twelve Bowery, he having given security as required by the ordinance, and that the same be in force during the pleasure of the Common Council.

The resolution was adopted.

By Councilman Stacom—

Petition of Lemuel Whar for permission to keep a stand in front of number fourteen Chatham-street.

Councilman Stacom moved that the prayer of petitioner be granted.

Councilman Patterson moved that said petition be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost.

Councilman Keenen moved thet said petition be referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

The motion of Councilman Stacom was then narried.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President—

Resolved, That the name of William H. Ferdon, of number eighty-two Grosby-street, be added to the list of blind persons to receive fifty dollars, donated by the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That permission he and tha same is hereby given to Cornelius O'Donnell to exhibit goods in front of the premises, number twenty-five Catharine-street, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That permission he and tha same is hereby given to Michael Lynch to erect a stand on the northwest corner of One Hundred and Ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Stacom—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Catherine Duffy to keep a stand for the sale of fruit on the sidewalk opposite number one hundred and twenty-six Chathem-street, she having obtained permission from the occupants of the premises in front of the same, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Bridget Clayton to keep a stand for the sale of fruit in front of number one hundred and fifty-six Chatham-street, she having obtained permission from the occupants of the premises in front of the same, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the vacant lots south side of Forty-ninth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avennes, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of Simon Moyer, for the anm of two hnndred dollars, to be in full compensation for services rendered in administering affidavits of exemption for firemen, from the year one thousand eight hnndred and fifty-eight to the present time, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriation for "City Contingencies."

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Keenen—

Resolved, That permission he and the same is given to Cherles Freeman to erect an awning in front of his place of business, respective place of business, number six Essex Market, Grand-street, the same to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Stacom—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Ralph A. Lord to keep a show-case in front of his premises, number one hnndred and sixty-four Chatham-street, to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adoptad.

By Councilman O'Callaghan—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placad in front of tha Fifty-third-street Baptist Church, under the direction of Street Commissioner.

Councilman Lent moved that said resolntion he referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to flag sidewalks of Broadway, between Fortieth and Forty-fourth streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to flag sidewalks of Sixtieth-street, between Lexington and Fifth avennes.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay crosswalk at the intersection of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Second-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to regulate and grade Sixth-avenne, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and Harlem River.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to permit Garret Becker to regulate, &c., in front of Eighty-fourth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to flag sidewalks on Fifty-fourth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, to flag, &c., Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-third and Fifty-ninth streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, to fill sunken lots on Second-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, to build sewer in First-avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, to build sewer in Eighty-second-street, between Second and Third avennes.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pevement, to pave Fortieth-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Russell moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That Forty-first-street, from the Sixth to the Eighth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense thereof to be paid by the owners of property benefited thereby, and the remainder by the city, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Russell moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That Fiftieth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Russell moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the east side of Second-avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, be flagged, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

An ordinance to amend Chapter five, Article four, of the Revised Ordinances of 1859, relative to the appointment of a Deputy Public Administrator.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to execute a lease, for the term of fifty years, to the President and Directors of the German Hospital: All that lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and bounded, described and containing as follows, to wit: Commencing on the southeasterly corner of Seventy-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue; running thence easterly four hundred and five feet; thence southerly one hundred and two feet and three inches; thence westerly three hundred and five feet; thence southerly fifty-one feet; thence westerly one hundred feet, and thence northerly one hundred and fifty-three feet and three inches, to the place of beginning, at the yearly rent of one dollar per annum, and also on the express condition that suitable buildings shall be erected and maintained thereon for the uses and purposes of a German Hospital, and for no other purpose; and if at any time the said site or any portion thereof, or the buildings thereon erected, shall be used for any other purpose than that of a German Hospital, then the said lease and the terms thereby granted to cease and determine, and the property to revert to the city. Each member of the Common Council shall have the privilege of sending one patient each year to said hospital, free of expense.

Which was laid over.

(The President here assumed the cheir.)

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Hagerty moved that the Committee on Printing and Advertising be discharged from the further consideration of veto of His Honor the Mayor of preamble of Board of Alderman, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That twenty-five thousand (25,000) copies of the full and detailed report of the Committee having in charge the obsequies of our late lamented President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, with full descriptions of every matter of interest in connection therewith, be printed and bound in neat and appropriate form, for the use of the City Government and for planing in the public libraries.

Resolved, That the report herein designated be collected, printed and bound, under the direction and supervision of David T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Houghtalin moved that the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby authorized and directed to rebuild bulkhead on Seventeenth-street, between Avennes C and D, by contract or otherwise.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Houghtalin moved that the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to repair Pier number Fifty, North River.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Leavy moved that when the board adjourn it do so to meet on Monday, seventeenth instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Which was carried.

Councilman Russell moved to suspend the regular order of business for the purpose of calling up general orders.

Which was carried.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Russell called up General Order number two hundred and forty-four, being a report of Committee on National Affairs, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of E. Ven Ranst for the sum of four hundred and eighty-eight dollars, being the amount of the annexed bill for coaches furnished the various committees of the Board of Councilmen, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—20.

Negative—Councilman Lent—1.

Councilman Leavy called up General Order number two hundred and forty-four, being a report of Committee on National Affairs, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Van Ranst, for the amount of the annexed bill of two hundred and twenty-four dollars, ($224) being for carriages furnished at funeral of the late Captain P. J. Henry, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman Keenan, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—20.

Negative—Councilman Lent—1.

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Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—20.

Negative—Councilman Lent—1.

Councilman Cook called up General Order number two hundred and forty-three, being an ordinance to further amend and in addition to the ordinance approved March twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, making the annual appropriation for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, by providing as follows:

CENTRAL PARK—For deficiency in the maintenance and government for the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three and one thousand eight hundred and s

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.
We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.
VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER, TWO LIVING WHALES. Afternoon, at 3 and Evening at 7½ o'clock, THE GREEN MONSTER.
WALLACK'S—OLIVER TWIST.
BROADWAY THEATRE—THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Acting Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE has reduced the Mississippi Squadron to the peace basis. Fifteen vessels are retained in the inland service of the government. The *Tempest* is to be the flagship, and the transport *Gen. Lyon*, towboats *Samson* and *Brown*, and tug *Thistle* are attached to her. The First Division of the squadron has been placed under command of Lieut.-Com. E. Y. MCCAULEY, and consists of the *Hastings*, *Abena* and *Kate*. The district of the First Division embraces all above the Mississippi, from White River northward as far as naval operations extend. The Second Division, Lieut. T. T. CONNWELL commanding, extending from White River to Grand Gulf, is guarded by the *Groesbeck*, *Sybil* and *Oriole*. The Third Division is under Lieut.-Commander T. P. FOSTER, who patrols the river from Grand Gulf to New-Orleans with the *Iber*, *H. Hindman*, *Collier* and *Gamange*. All the iron-clads, except the *Tennessee* and *Missouri*, and all mortar vessels below Memphis have been ordered to that city, and all the other superfluous vessels of the squadron are to be sent to Mound City to be put out of commission. The *Gen. Bragg*, *Gen. Price* and *Little Rebel* (all captured vessels) are, for the present, to be retained on blockade duty at the month of the Red River.

Msj. Jas. B. SINCLAIR, of the Fourteenth United States Army, has a record which for bravery during the war is scarcely equaled. Aug. 1, 1864, he was breveted Captain of the United States Army for bravery at Spottsylvania; Oct. 1, same year, he was made Brevet Major of the regular army, for bravery at Chapel House, Virginia. He also distinguished himself at Bull Run, Gaines Hill and Malvern Hill. At one time he served as Assistant Adjutant-General of Brig.-Gen. WINTHROP. He has been eight times wounded, five shots received at different times on the left leg, can be covered with a greenback. Another ball inflicted a severe wound over the left eye. One of the shots entered his thigh, passing through a pocket-book in which was $380 in greenbacks, each note being perforated four times, the portrait of LINCOLN being partially carried away, and the remainder stained with blood. One day last week Maj. SINCLAIR received from a number of friends in New-York, an elegant sword, in a scabbard of solid silver with gold mountings. It was inscribed "Maj. Jas. B. SINCLAIR, Fourteenth Regiment, United States Army, as a token of his well-known bravery."

The sales of the third series of the National 7-30 Loan reached $110,801,350 up to Monday evening. The sales on the opening day of the current week were decidedly heavy, having amounted to $5,471,300, equal to a weekly aggregate of $32,827,800; at which rate of distribution the unmarketed balance (less than $120,000,000) of this last series of the great popular loan will be easily disposed of within the next four weeks. The orders from the people for the $50 and $100 notes of the Loan keep up to nearly 4,000 a day. The old issues of the Loan are in fair request, partly for export, and are steadily appreciating. Government gold-bearing bonds continue to find ready buyers, chiefly on foreign account, at rising prices.

The Wheat harvest in Southern Illinois and Indiana has commenced. Exchanges from that section speak of the yield as enormous, and the quality as unsurpassed by the crops of any previous year. To add to the satisfaction of the farmers, the weather has been as favorable as they could desire, and the new crop has been harvested in the very best condition. From all parts of the country we have the same glowing accounts of the Wheat crop. Corn and Oats will be more than an average return, and fruit has never promised a more prolific yield. This, therefore, is likely to be a year of plenty, its cornucopia overflowing with abundance.

Miss CLARA BARTON, daughter of Judge BARTON, of Worcester, Mass., who has obtained repute by publishing a list of missing soldiers, and by her heroic deeds to the wounded in battles, and even under fire, left Washington a day or two since, on a government vessel, with a party for the purpose of inclosing the area of ground at Andersonville where so many Union prisoners perished from want and exposure, and of putting up head-boards at their graves. She conceives that she has a suitable list of the deceased, and has accordingly obtained seventeen thousand head-boards for the purpose.

A wild man has been seen in Niagara County, New-York. The Lockport *Journal* says: "If the accounts we get are correct, he is one of the rarest specimens of humanity. Organized bands of men have been out to take him; but hitherto, by his fleetness, he has eluded them. Great excitement prevails in the vicinity of his roving ground."

A special dispatch from Nashville announces the arrest of EMERSON ETHERIDGE, late Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, at Columbus, Ky., by the commandant of the military post in that city, on the charge of delivering incendiary speeches in Tennessee.

The government of San Salvador has withdrawn the exequator of Dr. BERNHARD, Consul of Prussia, at San Miguel, and forbidden him to return to the republic. BERNHARD was implicated in the recent rebellion, and had already fled from the country.

The ship *Carrier Dove*, Capt. ANDREWS, from Shields, arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing, as per manifest, 2,056 tons of coal for the New-York Gas Company. This beats the Boston cargo, said to be the largest ever imported, by 356 tons.

Judge FREDERICK S. MARTIN, of Olean, New-York, died a few days ago. Judge MARTIN was one of the pioneers of the county, and by his energy and talent rose to the highest honors, having been Judge, and Representative in Congress. He was a man of great perseverance, tact and talent. He leaves a large estate.

The Buffalo *Courier* says that "Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON, Governor of the State of New-York, arrived in this city Friday evening, and was the guest of Gen. HARVEY. The Governor, we are sorry to learn, is in very poor health, and fears are entertained that his illness may prove serious."

The anniversary of our National Independence was celebrated at Montpelier, Vt., on the 4th instant by appropriate exercises, including an oration by J. B. MERWIN, U. S. A., of the staff of the Medical Director, Department of the East. The sick and wounded inmates of the United State General Hospital, situated at Montpelier, were among the audience. Mr. MERWIN presented, in most eloquent words, the part performed by the Vermont soldiery toward the extinguishment of our great rebellion, and gave to the Green Mountain boys an illustration of the credit which the pen of history will certainly award to them.

A Richmond paper of the 7th says: "Applications for pardon continue to flow in, but there is a considerable diminution in the number. Among late petitioners are Brig.-Gens. Richard B. Lee, Frank Hugee, S. S. Lee, Major-Gen. J. C. Brown, of Tennessee, and A. K. Allison, the last Governor of Florida.

Corn near Newbern, N. C., is looking very finely. Cotton looks well in some sections, while in others it resembles more the beats of sentinels, so far apart are the stalks. There will not be a large crop. Vegetables yield well, where they have been well attended to.

Gov. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, has issued a proclamation declaring the "franchise law" the supreme law of the State. He denounces all those as rebels who attempt to oppose its execution.

B. S. OSBON, the naval reporter, who was under arrest for many months and tried for publishing contraband news, has been notified by Gen. DIX that he has approved the finding of the court in his case, which was "not guilty."

An enthusiastic Union mass meeting was held at Lexington, Ky., on Monday. Speeches were made by Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, and Gen. F. P. BLAIR, urging the adoption of the constitutional amendment.

The famous prize-steamer *Georgia*, which has so long been at New-Bedford, Mass., has been purchased of Messrs. WILLIAMS & GUION, of this city, for the sum of $42,000.

HANNAH DOLE, daughter of a switch-tender on the Erie Railway, near Patterson, N. J., died at the New York Hospital yesterday, having been run down by an Erie Railway train on Friday last.

The resignation of WM. P. DOLE, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was accepted yesterday, and Judge COOLEY, of Iowa, the new appointee, commenced his duties.

An old man at Boston, name CHARLEY JOHNSON, irritated on Tuesday by a boy named MICHAEL COSGROVE, who threw fire-crackers at him, drew a pistol and shot him in his neck. The lad died in a few hours.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will commence locating the branch from Washington to Point of Rocks this week. The length of the road will be about forty miles.

The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirties yesterday figured up $5,106,400. There were 3,578 subscribers for sums of $50 and $100 each.

LOCAL NEWS.

Grammar School No. 11, in West Seventeenth-street, held its annual commencement yesterday morning, when the graduating class of 1865 received diplomas, testifying to their abilities and successful course of study. The entire proceedings were highly creditable to the teachers under whose charge the pupils have been instructed. A large attendance of visitors witnessed the morning's exercises, and were highly gratified at the result so far manifested.

The Captains of the Metropolitan Police have been instructed to assist the new Street Contractors and their employes in the performance of their labor, and to protect them from annoyance, hinderance, or assault by any combination whatever.

ARTHUR MCGINNESS, of No. 248 West Twenty-seventh street, was accidentally killed, yesterday, in a hoistway at No. 75 Fulton street, where he was employed as errand boy.

Mr. GEORGE H. MCCREA, of No. 60 Henry-street, was drowned, on Sunday evening, in the East River, while bathing off Pier No. 39. The body was recovered yesterday.

The Live Stock markets this week have been but lightly supplied with most kinds of animals. The receipts of beef cattle have fallen off, owing to the break in the week by the holiday, together with the additional reduction in rates at Albany last week, which discouraged speculators from buying for this market. The Albany market was heavily supplied, the receipts footing up over 6,000, only 1,500 of which were purchased by eastern buyers, so that a considerable proportion of the remainder must still be held back, and any continuance to this limited supply here is not to be looked for. The general sales this week have been at an advance of about 1c.@1½c. ₩ lb., dressed weight. Good to prime steers sold at 15c.@17c. ₩ lb.; common to fair, 13c.@14c., and poor to medium, 10c.@12c. Veal calves are in active demand at prices ranging about 1c. ₩ lb., live weight, above our previous report. Cows are rather quicker sold at last week's rates. Sheep, also, are in good demand, at prices ranging from 5½c.@6½c. ₩ lb., live weight. Live hogs are 1c. ₩ lb. higher.

The price of Gold was steady at 139¼@140 ₩ cent. and Exchange on London dull yesterday. The Stock Exchange was depressed in the forenoon, but rallied at the close of the day. Governments steady. Money easy. The Illinois Central Company declared 15 ₩ cent. dividend. The rate of the Erie dividend was variously rumored on the Street, but has not been determined by the Directors.

Produce and merchandise were in fair demand. Flour, wheat, corn, cotton, and pork were decidedly firmer. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

The Commercial Convention Assembled at Detroit.

The convention now in session at Detroit will be best judged of by the result of its deliberations. But it is not anticipating these deliberations, nor the issues which may arise out of these deliberations, if we say that this Commercial Convention is, in some respects, the most remarkable extra-constitutional assembly of our time.

Nearly every commercial community as far South as St. Louis in the West and Baltimore in the East, and as far North as Newfoundland, is represented, and, in a majority of cases, represented by the very best men that were to be found in the respective localities. The different delegations will number several hundreds. The shipping, banking, importing, manufacturing and railway interests of a vast commercial community of diverse nationality—numbering at least twenty-five millions of people—have each more or less a voice in the convention. And among the members we notice scores of names familiar in political life and distinguished in national and international politics.

Not the least singular feature of this great deliberative assembly is the fact of its having been convened by something almost approaching to a spontaneous resolution on the part of the separate commercial chambers represented. Although the active merchants of Detroit may claim the credit of having taken the initiatory steps to give shape to the notion of a convention, there seems to have been something like a simultaneous impulse actuating the various Boards of Trade that have sent delegates to Detroit. They waited for no other commission to give authority to their assembly than that which it should acquire by the social and commercial standing of its members, the vast interests these members represented, and their singleness of purpose in coming together. Under a more formal system of government than ours, something like royal or vice-royal patronage would have been needed to give *prestige* to such an assemblage, and the government, either directly or indirectly, would have had its hand in, to shape and mould, or to prune and modify the resolutions it might propose to pass. Nothing of this sort is either desired or thought of with us. The Detroit Convention, so long as it sticks to its avowed business of discussing the bearings of our commercial policy, our internal carrying trade, the question of the fisheries, and the approaching suspension of the commercial treaty with Great Britain and her colonies, can affirm no policy, can propound no plans for the future, and no amendment for the past, that so concerns the National Government that it will come to be directly or indirectly represented in the deliberative discussions or the ultimate resolutions of the body at all.

There is a great advantage in this perfect freedom of the Detroit Convention from political or party manipulation. Many of the strongest supporters of the government from Massachusetts will be directly at issue with other equally strong supporters of the government from Michigan and Illinois, on the different phases and contingents of our customs revenue. And the same divergence of views among men of the same party will mark the discussion of the international issues involved in the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. On the various questions—if the convention reaches any result at all—that result will be a compromise. On all sides it will be remembered, in this opening era of peace, that the treaty which will form so large a part in the discussions at Detroit originated in the *East*, and received ultimately the necessary support to become law among those who perceived the growing and threatening difficulties of the Fishery Convention of 1818, and sought a *pacific* solution of those difficulties in the convention of 1854.

Monitor-Building in England—Capt. Coles and His Cupola System.

Another of those periodical letters with which Capt. COWPER COLES favors the world at pretty regular intervals, through the columns of the London *Times*, has just appeared. Our readers will remember that Capt. COLES has become famous in England by having advocated a plan of constructing vessels which the Admiralty did not accept, and which caused him, therefore, to be continually puffed by the opposition journals and magazines as an ill-used patriot. This breeze of popularity has been constantly fanned by the Captain's own letters, which appear from time to time in the public prints. It was the advent of the American monitors, however, which plucked Capt. COLES from oblivion, almost by the hair of his head. The great and memorable Parliamentary panic which ensued on the iron-clad battle of the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* brought out Capt. COLES, who instantly claimed to be the inventor of the "cupola" system of iron-clads. It is, of course, perfectly well known that he was not the inventor, but the American excitement served to bring him into a notoriety he has always since enjoyed. Perhaps it is in gratitude for this favor that he now drops his term "cupola" for the American word turret, and that the article in question is headed "Turret Ships." The material thing itself he long ago borrowed from us—dropping the wretched "cupola," fit only for guns of very low calibre, and taking up the American cylindrical turret—and it was proper the name should follow.

In this instance, Capt. COLES is to be congratulated for his good sense, as a naval officer, in seeing that the turret-ship is "the complete and positive solution of the great naval question of the day;" that is, to furnish impregnable ships, able to carry and use guns of any weight which may be fabricated. His late letter is occupied with explaining this point to the Admiralty. While it contains, however, so much that the Admiralty, in their devotion to broadside ships, are determined not to allow, if they can help it, it contains very little not perfectly well known to Americans. It is incredible with what persistency and blindness the British will theorize upon possibilities which have already become facts; upon results as of the future, which are already long past. They talk about the future handling of guns by mechanism, when that is a *fait accompli* on this side of the waters. The mounting of enormous guns, the handling of them, the contrivances for taking up the recoil, and all the mechanical surroundings, have passed beyond the range of experiment. These have become fixed institutions, quite as essentially so, indeed, as the old-fashioned gun-carriage, which existed, with scarcely an improvement, or even a modification, for over a century.

And here we may notice a similar absurdity in the English papers, speculating, as they do in the files received by the very last steamers, on the possible introduction of heavy guns into naval warfare. They might as well speculate upon the feasibility of MORSE's telegraph for transmitting messages, upon BIGELOW's loom for weaving carpets, upon WHITNEY's gin for cotton, upon ERICSSON's screw for propulsion, or any other well-known American invention.

The other day there was a great ado made in the English papers about the hoisting of two 12-ton 10½-inch Armstrong smooth-bores into the *Minotaur*—a gigantic ship, by the way, of nearly 10,000 tons displacement, and surpassed only by the *Great Eastern*. These guns, though facetiously called 300-pounders, throw only a 150-pound shot, at the maximum—a nomenclature, therefore, which we do not understand. But, in any case, it is evident that the power of so enormous a ship depends entirely on its ability to throw metal heavy enough to penetrate the sides of its opponent. Now, any respectable iron-clad, of decently thick armor, need not give itself any trouble about the effort of the 12-ton gun—a piece of ordnance which, however monstrous before the American war, is now but a Lilliputian affair. The American iron-clads could stand peppering by such guns from sunrise to sunset. And yet, the English journals are filled with anxious inquiries, grim surmises, arguments pro and con, and curious speculations about actually using the 12-ton and the 300-pounder gun in warfare! Years ago the original *Monitor* would have carried two such guns as the Big Will—the solitary great gun in England—had we then possessed them, and fought the *Merrimac* with them, instead of with her 11-inch Dalghrens. Her successors were immediately provided with the 15-inch Dalghrens, of about the same weight as the Big Will, and those guns have been used for years, in actual service, from New-York to New-Orleans.

The truth is, as an able and candid article in the London *Mechanics' Magazine* has stated, "that the individual honors of having built the first practical screw steamer, the first screw war-ships, and the first cupola war-vessel, belong to ERICSSON." We would commend the above article to the attention of Capt. COWPER COLES, as it may save him (C. C.) from further letters on the origin of these American improvements. Meanwhile, though the English are so slow to follow our ships, they will be sure to find the right track at last, as the writer already quoted says:

"About a year after the launching of the *Princeton*, we got our *Rattler*, and just as the *Warrior* and her sister ships are British offspring of the *Gloire* and the other French iron-clads, so shall we be some day indebted to the American *Dictator* and her compeers for a trial of the cupola system."

A Lament for the Return of War and Slavery.

The Tory journals of England, which bolstered up the rebellion from beginning to end, finding it now dead upon their hands, are occupied with pronouncing over the corpse their panegyrics and funeral sermons. Never was insurrection so noble and heroic, and never cause so sanctified. The London *Herald*, in its issue of the 26th, piously comes as chief mourner to weep over the tomb of the extinct but blessed institution of slavery, which, as it bewails, "is to be thus violently and suddenly terminated." It says:

"The North has upset an arrangement which it is powerless to replace. Before the war, six millions of whites in the South employed as laborers four millions of an inferior race. The blacks would not work on the plantations except when restrained under a system of rigid control, which allowed them a reasonable period of enjoyment and self-indulgence, but exacted from them daily a certain amount of work. This system has been violently broken up and abrogated by the war. The white masters have been slain or reduced to submission. The four millions of negroes are free men."

What a horrid picture for Christian men to contemplate! Four millions of "an inferior race" made free men! But this is not the only cause of Tory lamentation. The war is over and its horrible butchery has ceased. The North, according to Lord PALMERSTON's organ, has lost nearly a million and a half of men in killed, wounded and disabled. With a grim satisfaction in working out these estimates, it is nevertheless cast down about the close of the war; and it is comforted only by the thought that after a little interval of exhaustion, the refreshed giants will rise to batter each other more bloodily than ever:

"We cannot wonder that the nation is utterly prostrated by this tremendous drain, that it submits in the impotence of the moment, and waits until its children can grow up and fight out the battle so well commenced by their sires."

There is some consolation also for this faithful friend of bloodshed and bondage in the desolation and despair it fancies prevailing at the North. It adds to its estimated loss of one million and a half able-bodied loyal soldiers, a debt of three thousand millions, "an eternal incubus, an everlasting millstone round their necks and the necks of their posterity." Besides all this—

"They have the half of the Union restored to them desolate and unproductive. Worst of all, they have four millions of negroes thrown upon their hands who will not work, and who are intensely disaffected to their government. The conflict between the whites and blacks at Washington is the precursor of another and more terrible civil war."

In this way, while this whole nation, North as well as South, lifts up its heart in gratitude to God for the return of peace, after four cruel and desolating years of rapine and bloodshed; while confessing our errors and seeing our negligences, we try to guard against them for the future, and begin the work by generous and fraternal forgiveness; while North and South with one accord have joined to uproot that accursed institution of slavery, so long the source of all our evils; while we try to heal wounds, to soothe suffering, to visit the widows and fatherless in grateful remembrance of what the martyr patriots have done; these ghouls of English Toryism, more blooodthirsty than the rebel chiefs themselves, mourn for slavery, and in imagination feast on wars yet to come over the distracted country—a war of races between the freedmen and the free, and a war of still greater ferocity than before between treason and loyalty.

SOUTHERN VAGARIES.—We hear from Richmond and other cities of the South of schemes of emigration to Brazil, Chili, Ecuador and other South American States being projected by disheartened and disgusted men who were lately rebels, and who are not satisfied to remain in the South under the new condition of things. It is even said that organizations for the purpose have been gotten up.

We have not the least idea, however, that any of the schemes will ever be carried out. The late Southern planters are not the kind of people to emigrate from their native soil to countries like these, under circumstances such as now exist. Of course, none who are worth over twenty thousand dollars, and unpardoned, would be permitted to go; and after they have been pardoned, and have taken the oath of allegiance, and are in possession of their property and personal rights, they will have no desire to go. The poorer classes would no more think of going to Ecuador than they would of going to Labrador. If there were going to be any system of permanent political oppression established in the Southern States, or any system of general confiscation carried out, we could imagine the crushed and hopeless people going into exile; but we can no more conceive of one portion of the American people exercising such a despotism, than we could conceive of any other portion of them submitting to it. With so many things unsettled in the South as there are now, it is very natural that some people should talk of leaving for other countries; but every day sees things becoming more settled and satisfactory, and the inducements stronger to remain in the places of their nativity.

It is a little curious that the schemes thus far spoken of all look to emigrating an immense distance away, and that none of them provide for moving across the lines into Mexico. If any of the Southerners are determined to leave the South, we should think that Mexico was altogether the most desirable locality for them to settle in. Were fifty thousand of them to go there, they would very soon have control of that country.

THE LONE STAR STATE.—We judge by reading our Texas files that some of the people of that State are quite unaware of certain things that have been settled by the war. This arises from the fact that they have seen and known so little of the war and its results. It is a fact, however, which they will have to learn, that the Southern Confederacy was not negotiated out of existence, but was *crushed* out of existence; that the Union is now established by military power; that its establishment has changed for a time, at least, their relations to the government; that it has made treason a crime, has annihilated their treasonable State government and all its appendages, having forever abolished slavery and all its relations, has squelched the doctrine of State sovereignty, and has relegated the regulation of their public affairs, for the time being, to the military authorities. Their leaders very wisely determined to surrender, and the soldiers of the State very discreetly determined to make for their homes, as soon as they learned the immense force that the Lieutenant-General had dispatched for their State under SHERIDAN; but this does not alter the fact that loyal conduct on their part is now necessary, and that a submission to the conditions imposed by the conqueror is imperative. Let the people of Texas remember all this, and especially that slavery in their State is abolished, and they will yet become a great people.

THE GARROTERS AND THE LAW.—It is earnestly to be hoped that prompt and exemplary justice will be administered upon the ruffians who are now in custody for the crime of garroting citizens in the public streets. The revival of this practice of late is cause of great alarm to quiet people; and so boldly and openly has it been done in some instances that it seems really dangerous for a citizen to be abroad in the greater part of the city after nightfall. In two instances it has even been done in daylight, and the case that occurred in Union-square, a few mornings since, equals in audacity anything in the records of highway robbery. We believe that death has not resulted to the victims of any of the recent cases of garroting, but that is purely accidental or Providential, for we heard of one instance in which the victim, when his throat was assailed, fell back and split his skull.

There must be in custody now at least eight or ten of the villains who have recently been indulging in this dreadful practice. *Upon every one of them* the full rigors of the law should be remorselessly administered. The last convicted garroter in New-York got the wholesome award of forty years in the State Prison.

THE BUSINESS MEN OF THE SOUTH.—The Charleston *Courier* makes a very earnest appeal to Northern mercantile creditors in behalf of a policy of temporary leniency toward the business men of the South. Merchants in Charleston and elsewhere who were formerly extensively engaged in business express their determination to proceed North and settle old accounts as soon as they can make proper arrangements, and they very generally declare that in time they will be able to satisfy the holders of claims against them, provided they are not hampered with premature law processes in their efforts to get on their feet again. At present they stand amid the wreck of their former fortunes, but they are neither discouraged nor hopeless. They recognize the new order of things, and their new position and responsibilities, and with what they have been able to gather from the general wreck, are seeking once more to re-establish themselves in the various vocations and pursuits of life. What they require is confidence and support in their efforts, and time for the payment of their liabilities.

We have reason to believe that the great mercantile houses of New-York, to which there is such heavy indebtedness by the business men and traders of all the Southern cities, will respond in a liberal spirit to this appeal. But it would be better for all parties that the credit system, which formerly prevailed to such a great extent, should not now be resumed.

The Meat Question.

So many efforts are made to befog the meat question by interested parties that a word for the bewildered is necessary from time to time. For instance, beef on Monday rose one cent a pound at the Drovers' Yards, and the reason assigned was that there was a short supply. Of course, there was *in New-York*, but there was a heavy supply kept back at Albany, seemingly to force that rise of one cent. At Albany the price was lower by half a cent. Of the New-York supply 4,075 head (to which must be added the cattle left over last week, during which 5,514 head arrived,) not all are sold. And this process is and and has been adopted all along.

But, say the knowing ones, feed is so cheap that farmers are replenishing their stock of cattle for fattening purposes. We have no proof of this, though the statement is, of course, a fair one. But the fact remains that after the said farmers shall have so purchased, there will be enough and to spare for killing—unless speculators supply funds to enable the market to be denuded in the hope of keeping up prices to consumers. That this has been done during the last year or two is absolutely certain; but see how it works, unless the public prevent it as they can. There are men with very large balances of stock, which they expected to sell at war prices, and would so sell now. These balances they are sending on as slowly as they can afford. Let them feel that the public are in earnest, and they will see the necessity of realizing at a more rapid rate.

But the butchers, as a class, deserve reprobation or pity, as the case may be. They now ask and get *twice as much* profit as four years ago. The large butchers do this from greediness, and the smaller ones follow their example often from sheer necessity, their business often being too small to support them in any other way.

The remedy is so plain that he who runs may read. The abstinence of the last two weeks has produced some effect, though little, compared to what it will, if persisted in. Every person who substitutes other food for meat helps in this direction, besides benefiting his own health. No butcher has a right to charge present rates, nor should any one of the class be dealt with who does. There is ample store of cattle, despite the statement of interested persons, and every animal spared to crop the luxuriant grasses, never so abundant, adds to the stock on hand and the security against future speculations in the live-stock market.

Butter.

Butter still stands at nearly double the price it ought. The stock is very large. In the interior great stores are accumulating for high prices—let them. Every family ought to shut down on butter forthwith, and realize to dealers that a great danger is before them unless they at once exercise moderation. Let the Anti-Butter Clubs begin to organize. As surely as Providence has given us green crops in vast abundance, so will the butter merchants and producers find that the gifts of Providence are not for them alone.

Milk.

As with butter so with milk. Six cents a quart will give ample profits to the milkmen, even if they are less intimate with the pump. One-third of the present consumption of milk will suffice for the supply of New-York, and to that end every family should at once reduce its orders immediately. We have too many requests to push the subject to let it be disregarded. G.

SCALY!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You talk about the price of meat, and goodness knows its dreadful; but I've something to say about something else. I think my butcher's spring scales are getting weak. It don't seem to me that a pound is a pound any more. Why don't the law force the use of scales and weights? One sensible thing about Shylock was that he insisted on his *pound* of flesh. So do I; and drat the springs. WIDOW COOK.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A reckless bachelor, in blue satin waistcoat and red neck-tie, stands no chance in such a piece as "Still Waters Run Deep." The play, in its purpose and effect, is a glorification of dull husbands. *John Mildmay*, the hero, wades quietly on the stilts of prudence to heights which fiery indiscretion in vain attempts to scale. At first it is a little tiresome to find this worthy devoting himself to green paint, and regarding that inadequate artistic effort as a moral virtue. Then, too, the ostentation with which he goes to Manchester, without kissing his very pretty wife, is apt to breed a feeling of contempt. If *Captain Hawksley* were not such "an unaccountable scoundrel," he would certainly, at this period of the evening, win the sympathies of the audience, if not of *Mrs. Mildmay*. But his unconquerable desire to "bilk" every one deprives his other actions of gallantry, and we are not sorry when *John* comes down upon him with an overwhelming amount of common sense and other legal documents, and so brings him to shame and a dungeon. The lesson of the play is highly important, in a humanitarian point of view. It is, that a man is seldom so great a fool as he looks.

Mr. DAVENPORT is "acknowledged to be without a rival" in the part of *Hawksley*. The acknowledgment is a handsome one, and saves us a vast amount of trouble. We should like to know, however, who made it. He *is* good in the second and part of the third acts, but we have certainly seen the opening scenes acted and dressed to greater advantage. The *Mildmay* of Mr. J. W. WALLACK was an admirably sustained performance—a little overweighted perhaps, with self consciousness, but vigorous and well defined. Miss IONE BURKE was excellent as *Mrs. Mildmay*, and Miss ROSE EYTINGE in the ungrateful rôle of *Mrs. Sternhold* was also very good. Her scene with *Hawksley* could hardly have been better.

The well-known nautical drama of "Black-eyed Susan" concluded the evening's entertainment. Mr. DAVENPORT was in excellent spirits, and sang and danced and "gagged" with the greatest heartiness.

Last evening "Oliver Twist" was repeated, with Miss EYTINGE as *Nancy Sykes*, instead of Miss FANNY MORANT, now in Saratoga. The lady last named was exceedingly good, but she must certainly yield the palm to her successor. Since the days of MATILDA HERON we have had no one who has vitalized the part so earnestly and accurately. Not merely were its repulsive features rendered with great breadth, but the delicate shades with which DICKENS has invested the character, were preserved with infinite delicacy and pathos. The performance was so highly relished by the audience that Miss EYTINGE's reception amounted to an ovation. The play will be repeated to-night for the benefit of the lady, when we trust many seats will be taken.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—"Arrah-na-pogue" will positively be produced here to-night.

The Internal Revenue Business.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 11, 1865.

In your article on the Internal Revenue business of this district, (which, by the way, is more complimentary to us who are officially employed than we deserve,) you remark, very naturally and properly, upon the fact that statements of income returned for tax have been, in many instances, strangely at variance with what was apparently to be expected.

But while it is doubtless true, that in some of these instances further inquries have shown either a marvelous misapprehension of the requirements of the law, or something worse; and while in a few cases the legal penalties and fines have been shown to be required and have been paid, to the annoyance and mortification of those concerned, yet it is but mere justice to the great majority of tax-payers to say, that *as a rule* this tax, necessarily inquisitorial and often very difficult to adjust, has been reported with cheerful readiness, and has been paid with prompt alacrity in a manner as creditable to the people as it is to the government.

Even of the Special War Tax, which came with considerable severity upon many persons living on salaries, &c., more than 7,200 persons in this district promptly paid about $2,500,000, leaving a mere fraction still uncollected of all that was assessed.

Indeed the manner in which these burdens have been borne by the people, especially the onerous and very troublesome tax on manufacturing industry, is in the highest degree honorable to the loyalty and public spirit of the people. There are exceptions of course—including cases both of *indisposition*, and many more of mere negligence and carelessness. The collection of taxes in *arrear* is the most disagreeable part of the official duty. In this office the "*Bureau of Arrears*" is now in a separate room, under the charge of H. H. SNELLING, Deputy Collector, with four assistants. These "arrears" do not amount to one-twentieth part of the whole assessment, yet they cost about as much time and trouble as all the regular payments together.

My object in this note, however, was simply to bear my testimony as an observer, to the remarkable readiness of our citizens generally in regard to these burdens.

As instances of another kind have been quoted, let me mention a specimen in contrast. One of our best-known noble-hearted merchants, learned that his book-keeper had made an essential error by which his income tax had been reported as nearly as much again as it really was. It was a mere clerical error, but it called for about $10,000 more as a *tax* than was actually due. It was easy to claim, at Washington, the correction of the error, but the tax-payer decided not to do so, and actually paid $10,000 *more* than he was required by the law to pay.

As you are dealing in statistics, I will add one or two items:

One distiller of whisky in this district, who paid more than $250,000 tax during the year ending June 30, 1864, has not this year paid one dollar. The market is still supplied.

Among other notable industries in this district are four factories of *silk ribbons, embroideries and fancy articles*, for which we have heretofore relied wholly on France. These pay an aggregate *tax* of about $15,000 per annum.

I annex a list of some of the other interests which pay a monthly tax in these three wards, (Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first:)

Manufacturers of		Manufacturers of	
Boots and Shoes	19	Paints and Colors	2
Brass and Copper	2	Paper Materials	4
Brick	1	Pianos and Melodeons	12
Candles	1	Pickles	1
Carriages	12	Pottery	1
Chemicals	2	Silk Goods	4
Cigars	54	Stone (rough)	14
Cloth (Boiler Felt)	1	Soap	4
Clothing and Hats	67	Steam-engines	2
Confectionery	6	Steel	1
Distilleries	4	Tobacco	4
Fermented Liquors	4	Varnish	2
Fur	1	Waters (mineral and soda)	8
Furniture and Wood articles	68		
Gas (Companies)	2	Slaughterers of	
Gutta Percha	1	Cattle and Sheep	6
India Rubber	1	Hogs	3
Iron, Castings, &c.	6		
Leather	16	Express Companies	2
Lime and Cement	1	Railroads	2
Marble	19	Stage Coach Companies and Carmen	32
Meats and Spars	1	Auctioneers	6
Materials (various)	44		

Respectfully, yours, G. P. P.

FROM SAN SALVADOR.

A Prussian Consul in Trouble—Passport Regulations—Gen. Barrios.

The Government of San Salvador has withdrawn the exequator of Dr. BERNHARD, Consul of Prussia, at San Miguel, and forbidden him to return to the Republic.

BERNHARD was implicated in the recent rebellion, and had already fled from the country.

President DUENAS has issued an address to the army, thanking it for its prompt and efficient services in suppressing the rebellion.

Passport regulations will, for the present, be strictly maintained in San Salvador.

A strong public feeling exists against Gen. BARRIOS. He is viewed as the chief instigator of the recent rebellion.

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY

The Shanty Settlements of New-York and the Character of Their Inhabitants.

Dens of Vice, Wretchedness, Murder, Theft and Riot.

Unsuccessful Efforts of Property Holders to Get Rid of the Squatters.

UNPLEASANT RESULTS OF THESE ATTEMPTS.

A Police Invasion of a Squatter Settlement and What Came of It.

An Inside View of Shanty Life.

The poverty, wretchedness and crime of New-York is by no means confined to the over-crowded tenement-houses, under-ground dens and seething alleys, recently described in the columns of the TIMES. In another quarter of the metropolis, close to that magnificent Park, which is the pride of our citizens, the wonder and envy of our visitors from provincial towns—in a quarter which is destined to become the finest built and most fashionable part of our city—there are a dozen or more collections of shanty-settlements, which shelter the vilest, most degraded and most turbulent population that ever disturbed the peace of a city. In one police precinct alone (the Nineteenth) there are, it is estimated, not fewer than eight hundred shanties or cabins, each one containing from one to six prolific families, with their household duds, and cows, goats, pigs, geese and goslings, hens and chickens, in number limited only by the lack of accommodations. Ten thousand is supposed to be a low estimate of the population of these settlements, including, of course, the children.

These settlements have been the growth of years, and some of the more antiquated cabins have quite a moss-grown and picturesque appearance from the passing cars. The squatters have evinced no little judgment and taste in the selection of sites for building. Wherever the shaly gneiss crops out above the level of the street, the independent sons of the Emerald Isle have pitched their shanties together, in irregular groups, forming miniature villages, in which the squatters bid defiance to the advance of city civilization. Were these cabins the abodes of industrious, sober and order-loving workmen, no one would have a word to say against them, however irregular might be their temporary tenure of the premises. But, as we have said, this is not the case. So far from being peaceable, industrious and order-loving, the people who have thus taken unlawful possession of property, and hold on to it in spite of the most strenuous efforts to get rid of them, are indolent, dissolute, boiling over with the instincts of robbery, arson, murder and riot; and at night they make the neighborhood hideous by their yells, their rows, and their scenes of violence and debauchery. If the reader wants to know why this abominable nuisance is tolerated for so many years, we will give him the answer which we got from the police. The squatters rule the ward, and no man who owns property in their neighborhood *dares* to make a complaint against them. If he has a house near enough, they will burn it down, or at least smash in the windows with brickbats, and set on their ugly little boys to steal his gates, tear up his shrubbery, deface his front door, chalk obscene words on his front steps, bedaub his free-stone front with filth, and commit a thousand other spiteful and malicious acts which the devil helps them to invent and practice. The records of the police courts show these statements to be well founded. No less than ten attempts have been made within a few months to fire the house of a gentleman of wealth and high social position, who incurred the anger of an old woman by having her goats driven off to the pound. These attempts have thus far happily proved unsuccessful; but they may prove successful to-night, and the object of squatted vengeance never knows when the peace of his family may be disturbed. As no one will buy his house at anything like a true valuation, he is obliged to remain in that unpleasant neighborhood, or sell at a great sacrifice. He hopes, we are told, to succeed in inducing a sufficient number of respectable property-holders to combine against the squatters and force them to abandon their settlement and leave the ward in the possession of its rightful owners. The prospect of achieving this most desirable consummation is, however, so dim as to appear quite Utopian in the estimation of the police, whose experience with the squatters is even more intimate than his has been. Nothing but a general conflagration, or a Providential earthquake will ever make them shedaddle from their comfortable quarters, so convenient to the city, for which they pay no rent, no taxes, and, above all, have the supreme satisfaction of knowing that they make themselves intolerable nuisances. Persons who merely ride in the street cars along the outskirts of these settlements can have no conception of the annoyances which they occasion. Leaving the troops of dirty, ragged, impudent children out of sight, (there, unhappily, they are always in sight,) they fill the streets in their neighborhood with pigs, cows and goats that take possession of the sidewalks with the most impudent nonchalance, repose on your front steps, rub open your gate and browse on your shrubbery, and scare decent little children half out of their wits. Remonstrance is, of course, useless. If you want to complain, no owner is anywhere in sight. But attempt to drive a cow, or pig, or goat to the pound! Twenty yelling little ragamuffins will instantly convey intelligence to the settlement, and before you have gone half a block you will be surrounded by a score of old harridans, from whom, if you set any value on your hair and eyes, you will beat a hasty retreat. Residents of the Nineteenth Precinct have learned to treat stray animals with a respect that would delight a Brahmin. If they find a cow in the yard, they open the gate quietly and respectfully request her to walk out. A blow or a kick is sure to be repaid with interest. To make matters worse, the reward formerly paid for driving vagrant cattle to the pound has been withdrawn, and no one cares to risk his hide for nothing. The police sometimes attempt to do their duty in this respect, but, unless they go in such force as to make the whole thing ridiculous, they generally lose their game before going half a dozen blocks. The spectacle of ten or twelve policemen guarding a solitary cow on her way to the cattle-jail, provokes too much merriment even for those who are interested in having the streets kept clear of four-footed nuisances.

The settlements themselves are seething hives of corruption and crime. Here villains of every description find their readiest retreat and securest hiding-places. Many of them are built on rocky knolls, twenty or thirty feet above the level of the streets, accessible only by steep and uncertain paths. The cabins are connected by picket fences, where they do not touch each other, and latch-gates cross all the entering-paths. The interior of these inclosures are cut up into irregular narrow lanes, full of holes, rocks, stumps, and other impediments to honest pedestrianism, designed to bother the police in their pursuit of felons. But we are informed that the police rarely invade these inclosures, except in strong force. The inhabitants have no respect for the Metropolitan star, and the appearance of one would cause a sensation to which no pen can do justice. Men, women and boys would set upon the intruder, who would be considered fortunate if he escaped with his life. Not long since several policemen ventured to pursue a fugitive into a settlement on the east side of Third-avenue, thinking themselves strong enough to defy the mob. But no sooner had they effected an entrance than they were assailed in every direction. Furious old hags rushed at them and attacked with tooth and claw, stones, bricks, clubs, and missiles neither pretty to name nor sweet to smell, were hurled at them from every side by unseen parties. On attempting to beat a retreat, the officers found themselves entangled in a perfect labyrinth of lanes, ambuscaded at every corner; and it was only after a most perilous encounter that they were able to fight their way clear of all obstacle and regain the street. Of course every hole in these inclosures is well known to the wretches who make them their home, and once securely inside, with their home-guard of old women and boys fully aroused, they are comparatively safe. No honest man's house is a securer castle than the shanty of a thieving squatter is so to him.

It will be remembered that from these cabins came the hordes of infuriated demons who formed the main body of the rioters in July, 1863—the men who burnt the Orphan Asylum and meant to burn the whole city. It was within a few yards of the shanty city that Superintendent KENNEDY was nearly killed by these very ruffians, and it was into the dark alleys of their cabin fortresses that hundreds of their dead and wounded friends were hurried out of sight. It is beyond doubt true that a large number of victims died there, and were secretly carried over the river by night or thrown into graves nearer at hand. The bills of mortality never recorded half the deaths caused by the riot.

It may be surmised that the unpromising character of the inhabitants has not invited the writer to a very close personal inspection of these settlements; but a look into several of the more decent shanties in the outskirts (perhaps we should say in the suburbs) of one of the least populous inclosures, gives some idea of their general character. We are free to say, we did not find them models of neatness, nor could the presiding geniuses be accepted as types of pure, unsophisticated nature. In one, a large-sized cabin,—in what might be called the Fifth-avenue of Shanty-dom,—we found five large and prolific families, distributed through four rooms. The mistress of the establishment was a robust, large-boned, red-faced woman of about forty-five, decently dressed, and not ill-looking. In one window she kept a cigar and candy-store (the former two for five cents, and warranted Havana), and the investment of a brace of tens mollified her into quite a talkative mood. We found on inquiry, that in addition to a family of over twenty persons, the shanty or cabin accommodated, in a back room, twenty-five pigs! Six or seven goats were browsing about the premises, and a placid cow was ruminating over the scene through a side window! This is not a fancy picture, but the sober truth. Judge what must be the character of the dens inside the inclosures where the population is more crowded and the accommodations less extensive. We have been informed, however, that the settlements on the rocky knolls are healthy compared with the tenement houses of our lower Wards, being open to the sea air. The squattings in the low unfilled lots are frequently flooded in rainy weather; but even there the mortality is not large—a blessing which they are free to be thankful for.

These squatters hold the balance of power in the Ward. In ordinary times their powers of annoyance are supreme; but their greatest triumphs are on election days. Then, if ever, they rule the roast. Living so irregularly, they are never registered. Ruling the polls, they vote as often as they please, and put their own creatures into office. Decent people are kept away, or stay away, rather than come in contact with them. They are always ready for a row, and can get up a big fight on the shortest notice. Long practice has made them such excellent marksmen in throwing stones, that they will "drop" an unfortunate victim at twenty yards with unerring skill. The appearance of a strong Police squad will disperse them to their settlements, where pursuit were worse than useless.

The presence of these turbulent squatters, and the apparent impossibility of getting rid of them short of a general extermination, has an injurious effect on all kinds of property in their neighborhood. They prevent sales of lots, they discourage owners from building houses which would tend to relieve the over-crowded parts of the city, and they make every one who owns property there anxious to sell and unwilling to make improvements. Every attempt to induce a squatter to move away is regarded by the whole community of squatters as an insult, and it is resented according, while, as already intimated, an attempt to remove a shanty by force would produce a riot, and entail a long series of outrages against the peace of the audacious invader of the rights of squatter sovereignty. Yet the people of the Nineteenth Precinct are not alone concerned in the abatement of this source of riot and disorder. The wretches who make their haunts in these squatters' settlements are the ones who so frequently turn that pleasant place of resort, Jones' Wood, into a scene of robbery and murder. But for them it would never lose the peaceful character which the Germans give it in their social festivals. Much of the finest portion of the island is occupied by their settlements, which run from the east side of Fifth-avenue, above Forty-fourth-street, to the river side. Each settlement has its slang name, derived generally from some big rascal or act of rascality. A combined movement on the part of property-holders might suffice to dispossess them, but it is very difficult to effect such a combination. The gradual growth of the city toward the upper end of the island will also, in time, force them to "move on," and abandon their settlements to the rightful owners of the land.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Shooting a Negro Woman—Prospects of the Wine Crop—New Agricultural Paper—Petroleum Found.

NEWBERN, N. C., Tuesday, July 11.

Miss Neeley, of Mockville, N. C., shot a negro woman through the heart on the 2d inst., while the latter was engaged in a controversy with her master.

The Wilmington *Herald* says that the reports of sickness in that city are greatly exaggerated. The general health of the State was never better.

The prospect of the North Carolina wine crop this year is excellent.

The first number of the North Carolina *Weekly Advertiser*, published at Raleigh, appeared to-day. It is an agricultural paper, setting forth the advantages of the State, and will issue a hundred thousand copies a week for Northern circulation.

The Fourth of July was made a great day in North Carolina, where it was generally celebrated without distinction of color.

A new daily paper of an independent character will soon be started in Newbern.

Parties who have arrived in Greensboro from the Counties of Chatham and Moore, the centre of the bituminous coal mines on Deep River, N. C., report that petroleum has been discovered in large quantities.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Arrest of Emerson Etheridge—Gov. Brownlow on the Franchise Law in Tennessee—He Denounces Those as Rebels who Oppose it.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 11.

A special dispatch from Nashville to the *Commercial*, of this city, announces the arrest of Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE, at Columbus, Ky., by the commandant of the military post in that city, on the charge of delivering incendiary speeches in Tennessee.

A special dispatch to the *Gazette* says:

"Gov. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, has issued a proclamation declaring the franchise law the supreme law of the State. He denounces all those as rebels who attempt to oppose its execution, and calls upon the civil authorities to arrest all persons who, under the pretence of being candidates for Congress, are advising the people to nullify the constitution and laws, and stirring up rebellion and sedition."

SARATOGA.

Races Postponed—Distinguished Arrivals—Baggage Car Burned.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, July 11.

The races are postponed until to-morrow on account of the rain.

Hon. CHARLES O'CONNOR, Hon. JAMES A. BRADY, Hon. M. S. WILLIAMSON, Col. B. F. STOCKTON, Col. E. M. GREEN, Maj.-Gen. SAXTON, Ex-Gov. DAVIES, of Milwaukie and Hon. FRANCES GRANGER are here, and are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

The baggage-car of the 3 A. M. down-train was destroyed by fire, together with the baggage, near Mechanicsville. No one was injured.

The Western Trade Convention.

DETROIT, Tuesday, July 11.

Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, of New-York, was chosen President of the Trade Convention. Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN and Mr. WALKER, of Chicago, were chosen Vice-Presidents at large, and a Vice-President was appointed for each State and the British Provinces.

DETROIT, Tuesday, July 11.

The only committees announced are the following:

On Transit—Messrs. D. W. C. Littlejohn, E. S. Prosser, Duncan Stewart, R. S. Elliott, J. C. Converse, P. C. Hersey, C. F. Randolph, R. P. Spaulding and D. B. Smith.

Canadians, who will confer with the above committee: Messrs. Malcolm Cameron, John McClellan, William McGovern and Georgs H. Perry.

On Reciprocity—Messrs. J. F. Joy, R. M. Waite, J. J. Hatch, J. W. Taylor, F. Fraley and S. Newell.

Canadians to confer as above: Messrs. Joseph Hense, Thomas Ryan, J. G. Warts and Henry Fry.

Considerable dissatisfaction exists among the Chicago delegates at the action of the convention in confining each delegate to one vote. Several of the Chicago members have already left, and it is probable that they will all leave to-morrow.

The convention adjourned until to-morrow.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, July 10.

The ship *Wheeler*, with a cargo of tobacco, which was aground for some days in James River, has been lightened, and arrived here to-day.

The steamer *Cossack*, from Richmond, got aground to-day near Point of Shoals lighthouse.

The ship *Missouri*, with a cargo of tobacco, which was ashore in James River, has arrived here and is reloading.

The United States steamer *Montecello*, from Norfolk, is here, bound to Portsmouth, N. H.

The English sloops-of-war *Styx* and *Petrel* have arrived at this port, bound to Halifax, where they expect orders to return to England.

Attack on a Collector of Internal Revenue.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, July 11.

PHILIP SPEED, a Collector of Internal Revenue, was assailed while going homeward on Saturday evening, about 11 o'clock, by three men in the garb of soldiers, one of whom with a boulder knocked in several of his teeth, besides inflicting other injuries upon him. Mr. SPEED thinks it was the intention of the soldiers to rob him. Though he was badly hurt, he is doing well.

Union Mass Meeting.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 11.

An enthusiastic Union mass meeting was held at Lexington, Ky., yesterday. Speeches were made by Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, and Gen. F. P. BLAIR, urging the adoption of the constitutional amendment.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 11.

A letter from an officer of the United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys*, dated Chincha Islands, June 9, says it is expected the *St. Marys* will make a cruise of about four months along the coast of Peru and Chili, and then return to San Francisco, calling at some of the northern points on the way.

The Railroad Strike.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 11.

As yet there has been no overt act on the part of the railroad strikers. The railroad officers have collected from other places hands enough to do the necessary labor. Any attempt to interrupt work or create disturbance will be promptly met by the authorities. One of the companies has commenced proceedings against one of the chiefs of the "Union," for conspiracy and attempt to obstruct the business of the road.

Arrival of Cotton.

CAIRO, Tuesday, July 11.

Arrivals to-day bring 663 bales of cotton for the East, 212 bales for St. Louis, and 450 bales for Evansville.

Naval Visitors at Belfast.

BELFAST, Me., Tuesday, July 11.

The U. S. gunboat *Ashuelot*, Capt. DAVIS, arrived here last evening from Eastport, bringing Hon. FREDERICK A. PIKE.

Thousands of our people have visited the monitor *Agamenticus* now in this harbor. This afternoon Mayor ABBOTT and the other city officials were guests on board.

The U. S. gunboat *Tioga* opens to-morrow a rendezvous for naval apprentices.

From Key West.

ARRIVAL OF THE *INO*.

The United States ship *Ino*, from Key West, June 29, 1865, arrived yesterday. The following is a list of her officers:

Acting Master WM. MARTIN commanding; Acting Ensigns and ex-Officers, W. H. Flwell, J. M. Flansburg, John C. Harrington, — Pease, Thos. Parker; Acting Mate, D. R. Clarke; A. A. Paymaster, J. W. Strong.

The following vessels were sold at public auction at Key West, Fla., on June 28, 1865:

United States schooners *Wanderer*, $2,700; *Beauregard*, $3,100; *Two Sisters*, $2,500; *Stonewall*, $2,250; *Fox*, $1,600; *Sea Bird*, $2,200; sloop *Ariel*, $1,250.

Complete Acquittal of Mr. Osbon—He is Discharged from Parole.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I inclose you a copy of a communication I received last evening. B. S. OSBON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, July 9, 1865.

B. S. Osbon, Esq.:

SIR: I am directed by Maj.-Gen. DIX to inform you that you are discharged from parole; that he has approved the findings of the court in your case, which was "not guilty," and that the order of approval and discharge will be placed in your hands as soon as it can be published. Respectfully yours,

(Signed,) JOHN A. BOLLES, Major and A. D. C.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. J. W. Denver, California, Gen. C. L. Fitzhugh, U. S. A.; Judge J. W. Clough, Oregon; and G. A. Henderson and son, Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Dwight, U. S. A.; Lieut.-Col. Whittier and Lieut.-Col. A. G. Lawrence, U. S. A.; F. Canzenery, New-York; and Maj. Clayhill, Canada, are at the Brevoort House.

Stephen F. Olney, Providence; Gen. John L. Swift, New-Orleans; and David A. Brayton, Fall River, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

The Marquis de Chambrun, Paris, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

L. R. Vining and wife, Montreal, are at the Everett House.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 11.

Capital Stock	$2,100,000
Loans and Discounts	3,657,000
Specie	275,500
Due from other banks	468,500
Due to other banks	415,800
Deposits	1,312,600
Circulation	479,600

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 11.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT advanced 10c. CORN quiet at 91c. PROVISIONS dull. WHISKY—Sales of Western at $2 11. COFFEE dull; R'o, 21c.@22c.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.—The Commencement at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., will take place Thursday, July 20. President FISHER will deliver his seventh baccalaureate sermon on Sunday afternoon, July 16. Rev. THOS. S. HASTINGS, D. D., of New-York, will address the Society of Christian Research on Sunday evening. Prize declamation, Monday evening, July 17. Rev. Dr. H. A. NELSON, of St. Louis, (class of 1840,) will deliver an address, and Rev. J. A. PRIEST, of Gloversville, (class of 1847,) will read a poem before the Alumni on Tuesday evening, July 18. There will be a meeting of the Alumni and friends of the college on Wednesday evening, July 19.

A NEW-YORK LAWYER DOWN EAST.—The Boston *Post* has the following "first-rate notice" of our distinguished fellow-citizen and renowned lawyer, WILLIAM M. EVARTS, who is just now engaged in a revenue case in the modern Athens:

"Although he is neither an ex-Judge, nor even an "Honorable," he attracts deserved attention from his generally high position and his especial eminence as a great commercial lawyer. His appearance answers but slightly to his fame. He is neither a man of rotund proportions nor stately form nor swelling manners. He has nothing of the grace, dignity and polish of appearance, which we are accustomed to associate with the part of a first-rate barrister. He has none of the grand and stately appearance with which WEBSTER used to impress our courts. He has nothing of the brilliant glow and splendid glitter of CHOATE, and as little of the stolid composure and barristerial pomp of BARTLETT, still his appearance impresses one favorably, and he has a reserve of strength, an accuracy and precision of statement and an utter absence of all pretension, show and arrogance, which inclines one to listen respectfully and persuades one to weigh carefully. He is as thin, wiry, and cadaverous, almost, as the late Chief Justice TANEY. He has a clear, sharp, ringing voice, though it is not powerful or musical. His action is sparing, but effective. In making his points he is lucid, precise and cogent, seldom rhetorical or ornamental. He has an easy, colloquial way; he is never in haste and never hesitates. He is an excellent extempore speaker, a sound commercial lawyer and an advocate of great genius and resources."

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

If Life and Health can be Estimated by dollars and cents, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is worth its weight in gold. It relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the critical period of teething.

Wait not an Hour if you Find Weakness and depression growing upon you, in trying the makeshift tonics of the day. Resort at once to the infallible BIOKENE. It is harmless as milk, but the most wonderful of all tonics. $1 per bottle. Depot 28 Dey-street. Sold by all Druggists.

Dyspepsia and Fits.

A sure cure for these distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia; and the ingredients may be found in any drug-store. Sent to all on receipt of five cents to prepay postage. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, New-Jersey.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 616 BROADWAY.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair
will restore Gray Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR, STRENGTHENS and PROMOTES the growth of the WEAKEST HAIR; stops its falling out in three days; keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; THE BEST HAIR DRESSING EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC; it is recommended and used by the first medical authority. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway. I assure all persons the above preparation will do all that is claimed for it.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.
Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Honey Soap,
GLYCERINE SOAP,
DEMULCENT SOAP,
WINDSOR SOAP,
Manufactured by
J. C. HULL'S SON,
No. 32 Park-row, New-York.
Upward of 100 different styles

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by **PHALON & SON.**
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-Hand Safes,
In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.—Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES for Silver Plate, &c. At No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine,
No. 508 Broadway.

Schilberg's German Ointment.—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for poles, old wounds, scrofula, salt rheum, all bone and skin diseases, &c. For sale at the drug-store, 93 Bowery, N. Y.

A Raid.—Now is the time to commence using Dutcher's Lightning Fly-killer and keep the house clear of flies all Summer. Sold by all Druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson, No. 625 Broadway, Lock-stitch Sewing Machine and Button-hole Machine.

Robbed or Not—The Burglar His Own INFORMER.—The opening of each window and door telegraphs to your room. E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

Hill, Inimitable Hair Cutter in every conceivable style, neat, suitable, executed in the best manner, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown, sold everywhere.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway, New-York.

Marsh's Truss Institute, No. 222 Broadway, (Museum Building.)—Trusses, shoulder braces, silk elastic abdominal belts, silk elastic stockings, &c., carefully applied and satisfaction guaranteed.

MARRIED.

BENNET—BUTT.—In Norfolk, Va., on Thursday, July 6, at Christ Church, by Rev. N. OKESON, NATHAN J. BENNET, of Bridgeport, Conn., and MARTHA HAINES BUTT, only daughter of the late Francis Butt, of Norfolk.

DIED.

ATKINSON.—On Tuesday, July 11, Dr. ASHER ATKINSON, aged 70 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, in Clerk-st., near Myrtle-av., Clermont, N. J., 2½ miles below Jersey City Ferry. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The dummy railroad cars pass near the house, and leave the ferry every hour. The plank-road horse cars go within half a mile of the house.

ANDERSON.—On Monday, July 10, MARY RICE ANDERSON, daughter of Wm. and Ann Anderson, aged 11 years, 1 month and 3 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 217 East Broadway, on Wednesday, July 12, at 1 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ANTHONY.—At Rye, on Sunday, July 9, ANN B., wife of Richard K. Anthony, and eldest daughter of the late Daniel B. Dash.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, Rye, on Wednesday, July 12, at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 11:30 A. M., and return at 4:20 P. M.

BARKER.—In the village of Jamaica, L. I., on Monday, July 10, LYDIA STEWART, wife of Dr. Charles H. Barker, and youngest daughter of Rev. Gilbert H. Sayres, D. D.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Thursday, July 13, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, and at 2 P. M. from Grace Church, Jamaica. The cars leave for Jamaica at 1 o'clock, Brooklyn side, South Ferry, and return as late as 5½ o'clock.

BLONDELL.—On Sunday, July 9, ELIZA F., wife of Charles Blondell, in her 47th year.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Advent, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 3 P. M. from her late residence, No. 95 West 45th-st., without further notice.

DUNKIN.—On Monday, July 10, FRANCES S., daughter of John T. and Agnes C. Dunkin, in the 8th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st., on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

FRASER.—On Saturday, July 8, at 3 P. M., at No. 363 West 34th-st., after a long and painful illness, CATHARINE A., wife of John Fraser, and youngest daughter of Robert Strachan, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Zion Church, corner of Madison-av. and 36th-st., on Thursday, July 13, at 3 P. M.

☞ Scotch papers please copy.

POST.—At Tripoli, Syria, on Wednesday, May 17, ARTHUR MITCHELL, only son of Rev. George E. Post, M. D., aged 5 months.

STICKNEY.—On Tuesday, July 11, of cholera infantum, MARY ARLETTA, only child of Newell H. and Martha A. Stickney, aged 4 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 743 Broadway, on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

SILLICK.—Suddenly, on Monday, July 10, Rev. JOHN A. SILLICK, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the 86th-st. M. E. Church, on Wednesday, July 12, at 8 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment on the train leaving Yorkville at 10:19 A. M., and returning at 2:40 P. M.

TIFFT.—At Charleston, West Va., on Friday, June 30, J. G. TIFFT, aged 60 years, 10 months and 2 days.

The funeral services will be held at the house of his son-in-law, C. B. Shaw, No. 46 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 3 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, and of his sons, J. N., H. R. and A. H. Tifft, are requested to attend without further notice.

TILLOU.—At Tillietndlem, N. J., on Monday, July 10, of paralysis, FRANCIS R. TILLOU, in the 70th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, at St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

WARNER.—On Tuesday, July 11, WILLIAM ARTHUR, son of Everardus Warner and Catherine L. E. Sereance, aged 9 months and 12 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandfather, Rev. Alex. H. Warner, Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday, July 13, at 11 A. M. Trains leave foot of Chambers-st. at 8:30 A. M., and return 5:30 and 5:30 P. M.

WALLACE.—At Saratoga Springs, on Tuesday, July 11, T. J. WALLACE, organist of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, 59th-st., aged 36 years.

The remains will be brought to this city and interred in Calvary Cemetery. His relatives and friends are requested to attend a solemn mass of requiem at the above Church on Thursday morning, July 13, at 10½ o'clock.

BLOOMINGDALE CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.—There will be a meeting of the above association this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ P. M., to take action respecting the funeral of our late member, T. J. WALLACE, organist of 59th-st. Church.
J. P. TRAVERS, President.
WM. D. HOGARTY, Secretary.

☞ The funeral of Mrs. CLARA FOUNTAIN, wife of J. G. Fountain, will take place at Christ Church, Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, July 12, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 7, 1865.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. George F. Seward, the Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai, China, of the death, on the 3d of March last, at that place, of BENJAMIN MCDONALD, an American citizen, and a former resident of New-York City.

BATHING SUITS
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

SHIRTS
OF THE CELEBRATED
AMERICAN YOKE
PATTERN.

FURNISHING GOODS
AND
GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR
IN GREAT VARIETY.

DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

R. R. R.
SEVEN GREAT BLESSINGS
SECURED TO THE HUMAN RACE
BY ONE BOTTLE OF
RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF.

If suddenly seized with pain or sickness, the use of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford IMMEDIATE EASE and exterminate the threatened disease.

2. If suffering from any accute, inflammatory, neuralgic, rheumatic, miasmatic or other disease, whether rheumatism or neuralgia, cholera-morbus, diarrhœa, bilious colic, fever and ague, weakness in the limbs, back, legs, strains, bruises, burns, or any pain or infirmity, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will quickly cure the patient, without occasioning loss of time, change of diet, or the use of other medicines.

3. If subject to headache, sour taste in the month, dizziness, sickness at stomach, melancholy, fits, toothache, loss of appetite, general debility, coldness of the extremities, swollen joints, nervousness, restlessness, difficult breathing, asthma, sore throat, coughs, colds, influenza, diphtheria, croup, inflammation of the bowels, stomach, kidneys or bladder, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and quickly cure the complaint.

4. RUBBING THE SPINE.—If afflicted with spinal difficultics, or with diabetes, incontinence of urine, irritation of the bladder, paralysis of the spinotor or the bladder, sluggishness of the kidneys, lenchorrhœa, whites, fleur albus, falling of the womb, and other uterine difficulties, Radway's Ready Relief, rubbed the entire length of the spine for ten or twenty minutes, twice a day, will cure the worst cases. We have over 1,000 well authenticated cases, where Radway's Ready Relief, by this method of application, has effected permanent and speedy cures.

5. All who, by exposure to hard service, either military, naval, or otherwise, or by the use of mercury have contracted painful diseases, and those suffering from rheumatism in any form, pains in the joints or limbs, palsy or paralysis, weakness, coolness in the extremities, and all pains and aches, lameness and other infirmities, will be quickly cured by the use of Radway's Ready Relief.

6. If the community is threatened with any infectious disease—either small-pox, yellow fever, typhus or typhoid fevers, Radway's Ready Relief is the best disinfectant in the world and a sure preventive to those who use it against attacks of these maladies. In cases of inflammation of the bowels, bilious colic, painters' colic, or any active inflammatory disease, the Ready Relief will immediately afford ease and comfort. It possesses marked advantages over all preparations of opium, morphine, veratrine and other opiates and narcotics. It lulls pains by imparting strength and vigor to the system and arousing the vital energies to a healthful action, instead of paralysing the perceptive faculties and making them insensible to pain. Let those who would live and enjoy health use RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

7. To all who are sick and in pain, use the RELIEF. It can do no harm, and will surely do good. Persons who are weak, nervous and debilitated, a teaspoonful of the Ready Relief in a wine glass of water will do you more good than all the bitters in the world—keep your stomach clean and healthy, your breath sweet, your nerves strong, your spirits happy, your appetite good, and your digestion regular. A dose taken at bedtime will insure calm and pleasant sleep.

This remedy is truly a Family Medicine. It can be used with the positive assurance of doing good in all cases where pain or uneasiness exist.

It is the cheapest medicine in the world. One fifty-cent bottle contains more medicine, as well as being a superior medicine, than one dollar's worth of the ordinary pain-killers, liniments, &c., of the day.

One fifty-cent bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will do more good, and can be used for more purposes, than ten dollars expended for any other medicine in use.

READ WHAT MRS. WESTCOTT SAYS.
FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND OTHERS SAY THE SAME.
MRS. WESTCOTT,
AN EXPERIENCED NURSE OF WESTCHESTER—READ WHAT SHE SAYS:

"Your Ready Relief and Regulating Pills do our family more good than all the physic and doctors we have had for years. If I have the headache I take Radway's Ready Relief and one of the Pills—in an hour I am all right; if pain in my bowels, Radway's Ready Relief gives me ease and comfort; if rheumatism, I use the Relief; if sore throat or hoarseness, I use the Relief; if neuralgic pains shoot about my body, I stop them with the Relief; if I catch cold, I take the Relief; if toothache, or earache, or faceache, I apply the Relief—in a few moments the most severe pains are lulled. If my children fall and bruise or otherwise hurt themselves, the Relief removes all pain and discoloration of the skin; if they burn or scald themselves, the Relief takes out the fire and relieves them from anguish. I could not sleep without a bottle of Radway

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD SERIES,
Constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery.
JULY, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER

Coupons Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 28 WALL-ST.

HOWES & MACY,

(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Persons Opening Accounts may Deposit and Draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Interest on their daily balance at four per cent.

Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

$10,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,053 TO 111,733 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.

REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
Chartered by act of Legislature,
for the
SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES,
Under special guarantee
and the
RENTING OF SAFES
in its
BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS,
in the
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
No. 146 Broadway,
Corner of Liberty-st.
COUPONS COLLECTED.

The charter confines the business of the company to the safe keeping of valuables, and imposes a personal liability upon the Directors to an amount equal and additional to the stock held.

Circulars containing rates, &c., can be obtained at the office.

DIRECTORS:
HENRY A. SWIFT, of Henry A. Swift & Co., No. 29 Barclay-st.
COURTLANDT PALMER, No. 54 William-st.
Hon. JAS. S. WHITING, No. 61 Hudson-st.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company.
DAVID OGDEN, No. 63 Wall-st.
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, Tiffany & Co., No. 550 Broadway.
JACOB R. SNELL, Cashier United States Sub-Treasury, New-York.
A. D. HOPE, Superintendent Central Express Company, and President First National Bank, Somerville, N. J.
J. C. BARCLAY, Cashier Adams Express Company.
GEO. W. McFAAN, Jerome Riggs & Co., No. 46 Exchange-place.
JOHN J. CISCO, Banker, No. 59 Wall-st.
JOHN C. SHELDON, Manager National Express Co.
W. C. SHELDON, Barclay, Sheldon & Co., No. 75 Leonard-st.
FRANCIS H. JENKS,
FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.
FREDERICK H. SMITH, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Also, Commercial Credits.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the SECOND NATIONAL BANK of NEW-YORK, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1865:

	Dr.
Demand loans	$1,206,864 13
Bills discounted	460,314 12
Due from other banks and bankers	57,827 37
Furniture and fixtures	2,617 17
Expenses and taxes paid	18,357 55
Cash items	
Exchanges for Clearing House	$2,011,175 75
Legal-tender notes	2,500 00
National bank currency	1,000 00
Specie	100 75
Fractional currency	2,000 00
Due from banks and bankers	2,000,766 50
Total resources	$5,179,184 86

LIABILITIES.	Cr.
Capital stock	$500,000 00
Circulation outstanding	149,800 00
Deposits, U. S. and individuals	4,529,252 63
Earnings received	21,432 20
Total liabilities	$5,179,184 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—ALFRED A. POST, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is the Cashier of the American National Bank, that the foregoing quarterly report is a correct statement of the affairs of said bank as this date. ALFRED A. POST, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1865,
FRANCIS B. KEETING, Notary Public,
New-York County.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May 1865.
(Signed.) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.
Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE prosecuted to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have for sale all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

SECURITY FOR VALUABLES,
In large or small amounts.

STUDIO VAULT,

OFFICE IN THE STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 15 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Unequaled Fire and Burglar-Proof accommodations for the reception of

FAMILY SILVER,

Jewel Cases, Title Deeds, Government Bonds, Bullion, Cash Boxes, Treasury Notes,

ARTISTS' STUDIES,

AND VALUABLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
ABSOLUTE SAFETY GUARANTEED.
(Hours, 8½ A. M. to 4½ P. M.)
WILLIAM A. CROCKER, Superintendent.

Private Safes and Strong Boxes with Combination Locks, to rent by the year.

PRIVATE OFFICE FOR THE USE OF CUSTOMERS

U. S. QUARTERMASTERS'

DRAFTS ON THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.
ALSO,
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

G. S. ROBBINS & SON,

No. 54 WILLIAM-STREET, corner of PINE.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BOSTON, June 29, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR BIDS FOR $6,500,000 WORTH OF THE SCRIP OF THE COMMONWEALTH, KNOWN AS THE "WAR FUND OF 1865."

PAYABLE IN TWENTY YEARS AND REDEEMABLE IN FIVE YEARS AT OPTION OF THE STATE.

UNDER DIRECTION OF THE GOVERNOR AND Council, pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, passed on the first day of April 1865, (Chap. 122,) and an Act passed on the seventeenth day of May, 1865, the undersigned hereby invites Proposals for the purchase of six million five hundred thousand dollars' ($6,500,000) worth of the scrip of Massachusetts, to be designated the "War Fund," as provided for in said act, toward completing the funding of the war debt of the Commonwealth.

The certificates of said scrip will be of the denomination of $500 and $1,000, (at option of bidders,) *payable in lawful money of United States*, with interest warrants (coupons) attached, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. (6 per cent.) per annum, payable at this office, semi-annually, IN COIN, on the first days of March and September, of each year.

Should parties prefer, the scrip purchased may be registered at this office, in which case the certificates will be without coupons, interest being payable at same date and place, and then and there to be duly receipted for.

For the redemption of the principal, a sinking fund is established by the act creating the fund.

Bidders must designate in their bids the class of certificates which they desire, and the number of certificates of each class, if they desire some of each, and whether with coupons, or registered.

The interest of each certificate first payable, that of September, 1865, will be reckoned from the day of payment of the bonds purchased.

Sealed proposals for the whole, or any part of the above scrip will be received at this office, *until the 25th day of July next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, M.*, when they will be opened and awards made to the highest bidders, reserving the right, however, to reject any or all bids. Fractional bids must be either in quarters, halves, or three-quarters of one per cent. Said proposals must be accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. (5 per cent. of the amount bid for, to be accounted for on payment, where bids are accepted or returned to the several unsuccessful bidders, or forfeited if the bidder do not respond to an accepted bid.

The proposals must be in sent in an envelope to the address of the Treasurer, and MUST be marked "PROPOSALS FOR LOAN," to prevent their being opened before the date assigned herein for opening. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified thereof, and payment for the scrip to be made as follows, viz: The whole at option of purchaser for the whole scrip purchased, on the 25th of July next ensuing, or one-half on that day for one-half of the scrip purchased, and the balance on the 25th of August next ensuing, for the remaining half.

Certificates or receipts, will be ready for delivery at time of payment therefor.

Temporary notes held by any parties against the Commonwealth will be received in payment of scrip.

HENRY K. OLIVER, Treasurer.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO.,) available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 94 Broadway and No. 6 Wall-st.,
Dealers in government and other securities. Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

HARTFORD BUSINESS PAPER AND Hartford Stocks bought at current rates. Hartford collections remitted for on day of payment less ½.
GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers,
Hartford, Conn.
REFER TO
KETCHUM, SON & CO. Washington Bank, Boston.
FISK & HATCH, New-York. Hartford Bank, Hartford.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA OIL COMPANY, No. 17 WILLIAM-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year will take place on TUESDAY, the 25th of July, at the office of the company, where the poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
J. H. KETCHAM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway.—Customers of this company entitled to Certificates of "Profits" for the year 1863 are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

SCIOTO COUNTY COUPONS, DUE JULY 1, will be paid at the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

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WANTED—TO PURCHASE, BROOKLYN CITY securities of the different issues, at highest market price.
T. G. SCHOMBURG,
No. 67 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DESPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,

BANKERS
AND GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 6 WALL-ST.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND SPECIE bought and sold at best rates, at the counter.

Four per cent. allowed on all deposits, subject to check at sight.

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, and other securities bought and sold at Broker's Board, at the usual commission.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the SECOND NATIONAL BANK of the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1865:

	Dr.
Notes and bills discounted	$356,534 62
Overdrafts	4,854 28
Current expenses	4,141 73
Remittances and other cash items, in Exchanges	60,816 78
Due from National Banks	7,775 18
Due from other banks	430 56
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer, to secure circulating notes	300,000 00
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure deposits	45,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	468,250 00
Other U. S. Securities	420,000 00 — 813,250 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of this bank	3,500 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks	1,718 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of State Banks	1,433 00 — 3,456 00
Specie	300,127
Other lawful money	305,127
Total	$1,971,854 56

	Cr.
Capital stock paid in	$300,000 00
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	270,000 00
Individual deposits	1,300,854 56
United States deposits	100,571 00
Dividends unpaid	15,000 00
Due National Banks	307 00
Profits	4,122 00
Total	$1,971,854 56

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss. [illegible]
HART, of New-York, duly [illegible] that the above statement is true to the best [illegible]
CHARLES [illegible]
Sworn to and subscribed before me this [illegible] day of July, 1865.
F. D. SU[illegible]

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK, MONDAY, JULY 3, 1865:

Loans and bills discounted	$435,970 19
United States Bonds deposited with the Treasurer for circulation	1,035,000 00
United States Bonds deposited with the Treasurer for depositors	[illegible]
Other United States securities on hand	51
Due from National Banks	17
Current expenses	17
Taxes paid	[illegible]
Cash on hand, notes of this bank	[illegible]
Cash on hand in notes of other banks	[illegible]
Specie	17,[illegible]
Cash on hand in lawful money	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Capital stock paid in	[illegible]
Circulating notes from Comptroller	[illegible]
Due depositors and Banks	[illegible]
Dividends unpaid	[illegible]
Surplus fund	[illegible]
Profit and Loss account	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. [illegible]
[illegible] Exchange.

TO THE HONORABLE [illegible]
[illegible] by letter and [illegible]
[illegible] the general [illegible]
[illegible] and that we [illegible]
[illegible] required by the Trust D[illegible]
[illegible] Mortgage, dated [illegible]
42, 85, 129, 231, 241, 247, 257, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 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656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 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The next payment will [illegible]

W. SCHULZ,
N. A. EDWARDS, Trustees.

DIVIDENDS.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 38 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
1865 JULY INTEREST.

The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of six and five per cent. per annum, free from government tax, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, on and after TUESDAY, July 25.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and draw interest the same [illegible] Money deposited on or before July 25 will bear interest from the 1st of July.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION
No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.
The trustees of this institution have declared the
TWENTY-NINTH
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and less, and Five per Cent. per annum on sums exceeding $500, payable on and after July 17, the institution paying the government tax. The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (5,) and the government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of the Irving Bank, payable on and after the 30th day of June.
The transfer-books are closed to that date inclusive.
By order of the board.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.
V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1865.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1865.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-STREET.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th day of July, 1865, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the Government Tax.
Bank open daily from 10 A M., to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H SLOCUM, President,
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY,
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING, No. 7 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 8.—AT A MEETING OF THE Trustees of this company, held THIS DAY, a dividend of three per cent. on the par value ($20) of the stock was made, payable July 20. Transfer books close 15th inst., and open 21st.
A. M. WOOD, President.
W. H. HARRISON, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICES OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND. — THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of income tax.
DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, free from government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, on and after the first day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
O. A. SMITH, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—

FOR SALE.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—THE LARGE AND elegant Summer hotel, widely and favorably known as the

HEATH HOUSE,

at Schooley's Mountain Spring, Morris County, N. J., is now offered for sale, to close the estate of its late owner,

EPHRAIM MARSH, DECEASED.

This establishment is one of the most convenient and complete in all its arrangements to be found; is thoroughly furnished and in excellent order and repair. It will accommodate between 300 and 400 persons; has connected with it a pleasant cottage with nine rooms, a fine billiard-room, ten-pin alleys; also large stables and carriage sheds, besides 30 acres of good land, including a splendid lawn of nearly 20 acres, filled with magnificent shade trees.

This has long been and continues to be one of the most successful and popular of Summer hotels.

It is scarcely four hours' ride from New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad, and within a year, by the extension of the same railroad to Easton, will be brought within five hours' ride of Philadelphia; and now has telegraphic communication with all parts of the country.

Gentlemen who desire a healthy and delightful Summer retreat, within easy access of the cities, for themselves and families, might do well to form an association or company and secure the control of this elegant establishment.

Terms easy. For particulars address

WM. W. MARSH, Schooley's Mountain, N. J.
WM. W. MARSH,
JOHN MARSH,
THEO. LITTLE, } Executors.

MIDDLE'S GROVE, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property contains about 7 acres, mostly woodland. For the site of a mension or a Summer hotel, or a pic-nic grove, it is unsurpassed, being easy of access from the city and having a large river front. It is admitted by all who have seen it to be one of the loveliest spots in the neighborhood of New-York. For terms, apply to A. W. WINANT, Esq., No. 29 Broadway, third story, or address J. B. SMITH, Perth Amboy, N. J.

FOR SALE IN PITTSFIELD—BERKSHIRE County, Mass., a first-class country residence, comprising spacious modern buildings and 28 acres of rich land, well ornamented with a pleasant grove and pond, fruit, deciduous and evergreen trees and hedges. It is about fifteen minutes' walk from the post-office, retired, and affords a beautiful view of the village and the surrounding mountains. Inquire of Messrs. COLT & PIERCE, Pittsfield, or of E. H. LUDLOW, Esq., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York City.

FARM AND FACTORY PROPERTY, near the city; large mill and water-power; mansion; 3 dwellings; extensive outbuildings; 6,000 peach and 200 cherry trees, and other fruits; valuable stone quarry; for sale cheap, on easy terms. 40,000 acres Iowa and 8,000 acres Illinois lands very cheap. Also, a large number of farms, country seats, &c., all sizes, locations and prices. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—R. S. LIVingston offers for sale his country seat, situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade-trees. For particulars see the New-York Tribune, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKY, banker, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 250 ACRES, IN Litchfield County, Conn., one-half mile from a railroad station, four hours from New-York City; house two-story brick, 40x40, with extension, 24x25; three barns, stables and other outbuildings, all nearly new; fruit in abundance. Price $7,000. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—STATEN ISLAND, FIFTY-TWO acres, choice location, on south side, with superb land and ocean views; would be divided for cottage sites.

Also lots on Laurel Hill and Newtown Creek, Long Island, suitable for pleasure and cheap residences and factories. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—IN YONKERS, N. Y., A COTTAGE delightfully located on Woodford-av, or Jones-place; it contains eight rooms, and is in thorough repair; has a fine living spring in the cellar, also a large new cistern, pumps, &c.; size of lot 5x250; view of the river unsurpassed. Price $4,500. Terms easy. Apply at No. 59 East 13th-st., New-York, Room No. 6.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON THE EAST SIDE OF the 6th-av., between the Central Park and 125th-st., a whole block on the avenue and 110 feet in depth. Apply to LEHMAN & BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to corner 34th-st.

EXTENSIVE FOUNDRY, MACHINE AND forge shops for sale cheap, on easy terms; doing a large, profitable business; convenient to the city; buildings, machinery, patterns, tools, &c., complete, and all in good order.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—A splendid farm of 426 acres in Warwick Valley, four miles from the Town of Warwick; this is one of the best farms in the State. Apply to J. ELLIOT CONDICT, 37 White-st., New-York, between the hours of 10 and 12.

FARM FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., well located, containing about 23½ acres, two-story frame dwelling-house, excellent fruit and water; price $5,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN IRVINGTON, N. J.—10 MILES from New-York; Price $4,000; neat cottage, nine rooms, barn and ice-house; fruit and flowers; 4 acres, good fencing; furniture if desired. Apply at No. 312 Pearl-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR ONE TO THREE years, with or without furniture, a first-class residence, not over one hour's ride from New-York City; the house sufficient for a family of ten persons, and with good yard room; located on New-Haven Railroad preferred; would like to have the privilege of buying. Address me during this week, with full particulars, at the Public Petroleum Stock Exchange, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, New-York. W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—THE SUBscriber wants to buy a comfortable house, with about one acre of ground, in a genteel neighborhood, from five to thirty miles from the city, and contiguous to a railroad depot. Any person having property of the above description to sell may find a purchaser by addressing S. B., box No. 165 Times Office, for one week, stating full particulars of location, &c.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE OR PART of a house in a desirable neighborhood in New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City, for a few months or longer, by a family of three, no children; security given for the furniture, or it may be bought; unexceptional references given and required. Address U. S. N., Fifth-av. Hotel.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE SEVERAL FIRST-class residences in desirable locations; Murray Hill preferred. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 56 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWO PERSONS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good board, at reasonable rates, at a beautiful location in the pleasant and healthy village of Hackensack, N. J., about 12 miles from New-York; cars go to that city six times a day. Address Box No. 5 Post-office, Hackensack, N. J.

BOARDING—AT STAPLETON, S. I.—GOOD LOcality, fine view of bay, near the landing. Address Box No. 337 Post-office, or inquire at No. 128 Washington-st.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLLINS HOUSE,

GREAT BARRINGTON, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.

The house is delightfully situated just out of the village, commanding a magnificent panoramic view of this picturesque and healthy region. It is built with all the modern improvements, with spacious rooms and particular regard to health and comfort. It is surrounded by ample grounds, and a running spring of beautiful, soft water is carried throughout the building. Hot, cold and shower baths always in readiness, free to the guests of the house. Carriage and saddle horses and stabling in connection with the establishment.

This old family hotel is located on the Housatonic Railroad, and the cars will stop at the platform at the house for the accommodation of passengers whenever desired. Bills payable weekly.

C. S. MARSH, Proprietor.

ALLEGHANY HOUSE.

Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors; terms $2 per day; rooms can be engaged for the season.

LIPPINCOTT & WOOLEY, Proprietors.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

This favorite hotel will open for the season,

JUNE 28TH, INST.

Address COOPER & LAIRD, Proprietors.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—The most desirable watering-place in the vicinity of the metropolis. To parties whose pursuits call them daily to New-York, this house offers superior inducements for a Summer home. Commodious steamboats leave Pier No. 2 North River et 9:30 A. M., 1:15, 4:30, and 5 o'clock P. M.; from Dey-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., ten times a day. Time from New-York to Bergen Point, 35 minutes.

WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests; visitors will find at all times an authorized agent with badge at the Catskill steamboat landing and Catskill station, Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. A telegraph line connecting with all parts of the country has recently been erected.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT, L. I.—Now open. It is very pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, fronting both the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a moment's walk to the water; splendid sea-bathing; driving, sailing and fishing unexcelled. Cars from James-slip to Greenport; thence by stage to the house. Send for circular.

M. B. PARSONS & CO., Proprietors.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—A LEGITImate and pleasant business, paying 300 per cent. profit. Small capital required. Address OWNER, Box No. 163 Times Office.

MACHINERY.

MACHINE SHOP WANTED.—ANY PERSON having a machine shop for sale, or to lease, with steam power, may hear of a purchaser or lessee by applying to the Goodenough Horseshoe Company, No. 1 Dey-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, A three-story and basement brown-stone house, with modern improvements, in Second-place, between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn; rent $1,000. Inquire at MOORE'S real estate office, corner of Degraw and Clinton sts., South Brooklyn.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 79th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COTTAGE AT SING Sing, with 3/4 of an acre; fine view, pleasantly situated on State-st. terrace; newly repaired and painted; gas, range, &c. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., J. W. ROBINSON, Sing Sing.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF six rooms, with modern improvements. For further particulars inquire at No. 300 West 15th-st.

TO LET—SHIP-YARD ON EAST RIVER, CORner of North 2d-st., Brooklyn.

Large storage warehouse, fire-proof, with deep water-front on East River. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

TO LET, SELL OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE and 23½ lots at Clifton, Staten Island. Terms of sale to suit. Address S. R., Box No. 150 Times Office.

OFFICE TO LET—IN WALL-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and Nassau sts. Address Box No. 266 Post-office.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 69 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE, L. I.—THE subscriber's residence at Meadowside, is now open for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm-house, well shaded, situated near the salt water, with bathing, &c., on the premises. Location healthy, surrounded by shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages; stage to steamer. Inquire of R. B. FRANKLIN, No. 20 West-st., or address at Locust Valley, L. I., CHAS. E. FEEKS.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES DESIRING board for the Summer, can be accommodated at a farm-house pleasantly situated along a river, six miles from Long Branch, where there is good fishing, bathing and sailing; terms, $9 a week for adults; children and servants half-price. For particulars, address Mrs. L. TUCKER, Shark river, N. J., or apply at No. 18 LeRoy-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

A new and wonderful discovery, Dr. J. C. DIXON'S CANCER ANTIDOTE, which has already proved, in over five hundred cases, to be the most successful treatment for cancer that has ever been used by man. The method of treatment is indeed simple. This terrible disease is entirely removed in a solid mass, without the use of the knife, loss of blood, producing of pain, caustic burning, or affecting the sound parts. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; No. 726 Broadway; J. C. DIXON, M. D.

CANCER.

TUMOR, SCROFULA A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH P. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should enlist public confidence. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M.

JOSEPH P. ROBINSON, M. D.,
No. 461 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 136 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet. Gentlemen from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 136 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauricean is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st, or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From 10 to 4 o'clock one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, impotency and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically cures Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Life-Regenerating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 135 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can safely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly courses in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2,380 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations. Prepared directly by Dr. POWERS, No. 135 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a certain habit, effectually cured. Victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK AFTER reading that popular illustrated Medical work entitled HUMAN FRAILTY. Price 25 cents. Mailed free everywhere by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York, where he may be consulted as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEyond REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures, without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

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Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,400	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,400	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Browne.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA	SATURDAY, July 8
LOUISIANA	SATURDAY, July 15
SCOTLAND	SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA	SATURDAY, July 29
PENNSYLVANIA	SATURDAY, Aug. 5

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $33—payable in currency.

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For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

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ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,564 tons	900-horse power
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NAPOLEON III.	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

EUROPE	FRIDAY July 21
LAFAYETTE	FRIDAY Aug. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
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At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Italiennes, (Grand Hotel.)
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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 00
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 00
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

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For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF LIMERICK	WEDNESDAY	July 12
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	July 15
CITY OF CORK	WEDNESDAY	July 19
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	July 22

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	$85	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	$90	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For farther information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43, North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

July 17—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden Age.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The splendid British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. Wm. H. PIERCE, will sail, as above, from Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, July 18, to be followed by the Steamship BELLONA.

For passage, at lowest rates, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 20 Broadway.
For Freight, apply at No. 54 Southst.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 13, at 8 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The laravite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on July 20.

ANCHOR LINE.—STEAMER TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and the IRISH PORTS.

"BRITANNIA," SATURDAY, July 15,
at 1 P. M. from Pier No. 3, N. R.

Cabins, $80 and $70. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $30, currency.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 8 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

Freight reduced to 15 cents per foot.
Passage, through bills of lading, $25; second class, $20.
Steerage, $20.

STAR LINE.

Regular weekly United States mail line.
The first-class steamship
AMERICA,
UTLEY, Commander,
Will commence taking freight on WEDNESDAY MORNING, and positively sail on SATURDAY, July 15, at 8 o'clock, from foot of Canal-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOODKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

The NEVADA will follow SATURDAY, July 22.
Messrs. BRIGHAM, LALDWIN & CO.,
Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

FREIGHTS GREATLY REDUCED.

PIONEER LINE.

The new and first-class steamship
ZODIAC,
BERGEN, Commander,
will sail as above, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, July 13.

For freight or passage, at as low rates as any other line, apply to
LEWIS E. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GRINNELL.

The CHASE will succeed, and sail on THURSDAY, July 20.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.

The steamship VAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class steamship
COMMANDER,
Capt. TERRY,
will be dispatched from Pier No. 14, East River, on THURSDAY, July 13, promptly at 3 o'clock.

For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The fine United States Mail steamship
LODONA,
WM. R. HOVEY, Commander,
Will leave pier No. 21 North River, on WEDNESDAY, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M, precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

Freight and passengers taken at reduced rates.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, Agents,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The FUNG SHUEY will follow SATURDAY, July 22.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 25 Broadway.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAOUA.—The CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, will dispatch on the 20th of every month at noon, from pier No. 29, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, at lower rates of passage than any other line. For particulars apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.

N. B.—Two new steamers, the NICARAGUA and LEONE, building for this Company, are nearly complete, and the line will shortly be run every 20 days, which we hope will enable us to offer sufficient accommodation to the great demand for passage by this favorite line, well known to all old Californians for care and attention to the comfort of its passengers.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND—Delivering goods at the wharf at Richmond and avoiding lighterage.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel steamship HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

The HATTERAS will leave as above every Saturday. Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CUBA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CUBA, T. COOL, Commander, will sail from the company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 8 o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 26th instant. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR, L. C. WIMPENNY, Commander, will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, July 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

The MARIPOSA will follow on Saturday, July 15.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.

Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships.

Tue
GRANADA,
RODNEY BAXTER, Master,
will leave Pier No. 14, E. R., on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 o'clock, precisely.

For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

The ALHAMBRA will follow on SATURDAY, July 22.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship
EUTERPE,
will sail from pier No. 35, North River, on
SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, No. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers, issued by A. C. WILMARTH, Room No. 28.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,

BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,

From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,
Neticel,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express;) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from Wells River and Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) at 11 P. M., and Montreal through without stop at 9:30 A. M. Sleeping cars attached to the train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) at 6 A. M.

Leave New-York from 27th-st., at 3, or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25 East River, at 3:15 P. M.; lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (via stage from Littleton,) Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) and Montreal same evening.

For maps and particulars, see "Appleton's Railway Guide."

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:30 P. M. via Harlem Railroad; sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

7:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,

from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Spartanburg, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 1:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through to five hours' ride. Fare, $1. Excursion tickets, good for 5 days, $1.

From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

PERTH

FROM TROY.

Commencement at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Friday, July 7, 1865.

We boast no Howard nor Yalo here, but a scientific college, of good repnte abroad and fair fame at home—the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. For years and years young men went out from its walls to help engineer the great mechanical structures of the country. They were found, level in hand, on the half graded banks of the Western railroads, or peacefully watching the stars with MITCHELL at some pleasant "Look-out Mountain" like the Dudley Observatory. Lately, these graduates have been more intent on martial work. They have borne the sword instead of the theodolite, and if they were with MITCHELL, no pacific errand called them. Large numbers of the students have gone into the army, yet the standard of scholarship and numbers remains high. The institute was established in 1824 by the late STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, after whom it is named. It 1849 it was reorganized, and changed from a mere school to a real college. It is now in excellent hands. The trustees embrace many of our leading citizens, while there are a dozen or more Professors, headed by Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, and including Prof. HALL, the State Polocontologist. The institute is more than a local school; its scientific influences extend far and wide. This year it has 130 students—more than ever before. The great fire of 1862 destroyed the institute buildings, but new and better ones have arisen in their place, at the head of Broadway. The main structure is 115 feet long, 50 feet wide, and four stories high. A laboratory and observatory will soon be added. There is a cabinet of natural history in process of formation, and we have fossils enough in Troy to fill it right away, if necessary.

But I only want to record the "commencement," which took place at Rand's Hall last evening. It was preceded by the reading of graduating theses or essays the day before in which the students either reviewed existing mechanical structures or designed new ones. This year the class seemed to be critically inclined, and were mainly given to reviews. Among the institutions, whose merits were discussed, were the pump at the Brooklyn Water-Works, Murphy's Military Suspension Bridge, the Schuylkill Suspension Bridge, at Philadelphia, and the Mc allum Bridge, at Port Jervis, on the Erie Railroad; the engine of the New-York steamship *Catherine Whiting*, with turbines, hydraulic motors, locomotives, &c. One student "did" petroleum, and probably "struck ile," to fabricate a dry subject. But all this was formal and comparatively private. The public exercises last night, however, drew a crowd, and were decidedly brilliant in their character. Three orations were delivered—a salutatory by Mr. THOMAS S—an intermediate one by Mr. CLEMENS, on "Gratitude to Scientific Men," and a valedictory on "Science and Society" by Mr. WHITE. From the reporters were conferred as follows:

Degree on Civil Engineer—Oliver B. Brainard, Brooklyn; Samuel Hand, Jr., Poughkeepsie; Clifford Buxton, Warren, Ohio; Thomas M. Chapman, A. M., Philadelphia; Henry H. Farmer, Port Jervis; Horace Loomis, Binghamton; Marshall M. Mayberry, Watertown, Conn.; Jose R. da S. Pinja, Jr., Bahia, Brazil; Thos. C. Reynolds, Cincinnati, Ohio; Alfred T. White, Brooklyn.

Degree of Bachelor of Science—John W. Griswold, Erie, Penn.

Rev. Dr. BEMAN, one of the oldest Presbyterian ministers in the Union, and for many years President of the institute, no longer filled that position—having taken up his residence in the West. JOHN F. WINSLOW, Esq., is his successor. Mr. WINSLOW is one of the firm of CORNING, WINSLOW & Co. Being a man of brains and a good speaker, he fills the Presidential chair in a manner that casts no discredit even on a place vacated by Dr. BEMAN. His address last evening was really admirable; and while the boys had lots of bouquets, the "Trix" had a wreath, too. Of course there were music, as well as flowers, and all combined to make a gala evening. In old times the institute had many students from the Southern States. No doubt ere long many of the "wayward brothers" will return to woo the Muse of Science. T.

Extensive Smuggling along the Canadian Frontier.

A dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

The Commissioner of Customs, NATHAN SARGENT, Esq., is engaged in exposing and defeating a most extensive system of smuggling, which has been in existence for some time past, along the Canadian frontier, from Sackett's Harbor to Lake Superior. It has been ascertained that hundreds of men of pretended respectability, along this wide extent of territory, are actively and secretly engaged in smuggling liquors, teas, silks, spices, laces, and other valuable light goods from Canada into the United States, to evade the payment of duties which rightfully belong to the government.

Many men of wealth, leading brokers and substitute agents, whose business has been broken up in the Northern States since the close of the war, have entered largely into this traffic, having agents on both sides of the lines who assist in the transmission of the goods across. So extensive are the ramifications of this gang, that they have either subverted or intimidated hundreds of well-disposed citizens on the American side of the frontier, so that many are making it unsafely by being afraid to inform the government agents of the operations of these knaves, who threaten to burn the houses and barns of those who give information, or kill and steal their cattle. The smugglers have boats on the lakes which introduced goods regularly across the line until their operations were interfered with recently by the agents of the treasury department, who have been sent out to look up this traffic. They have also women engaged in the business, who smuggle under their skirts many of the light goods mentioned.

To such an extent has this last method of smuggling been carried, that the department has appointed female examiners at various points along the line, whose duty is to examine the person of every woman coming from Canada, and in this way many have been detected in introducing smuggled goods. The department has adopted the most efficient measures to break up this contraband traffic, and numerous seizures of liquors, spices and silks have been made.

It only needs the cooperation of the citizens along the line to break up this smuggling entirely, but many of them seem disposed to assist those engaged in the business, and even men of supposed respectability consider it as dishonorable to become informers, and thus the government is defrauded of a large amount of revenue. These citizens seem to forget that it is their interest to break up this trade, because if the government cannot collect revenue from imports it must inevitably resort to heavier direct taxation to make up the deficiency. The work is in good hands, however, and there is every prospect that this traffic will be broken up, and the guilty parties punished.

Naval Intelligence.

IMPORTANT ORDER.

The Bureau of Recruiting and Equipment has issued the following order, which applies to the discharge of seamen at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. It is dated July 1. It reads in part as follows:

You will discharge all enlisted men on board of the receiving ship and other vessels *not* in active service under your command, who enlisted prior to Feb. 24, 1864, and all others enlisted in 1864 for two years, on settlement of their accounts and refunding a proper part of *all* bounties received by them. * * *

A. N. SMITH, Chief of Bureau.

To Admiral C. H. BELL, Commandant.

It will be remembered that the first resolution of Congress giving bounties to seamen gave them three months' pay as bounty, which was to be deducted from prize money. All prior to these enlistments are entitled to discharge. The second act was passed in July, 1861, giving the same bounty to sailors as to soldiers. Now these latter two classes of men must refund a proportional part of their bounties before they can receive their discharge.

The reduction of the *personel* of the navy is progressing quite rapidly at the Navy-yard. Since May, something over fifty vessels have been paid off and put out of commission, and several thousand men discharged from the naval service.

TEXAS MEN PAID OFF.

All of the naval prisoners from Texas have been paid off here by Paymaster RUSSELL and his gentlemanly assistant, Paymaster BURNETT. Some of these poor fellows had as high as $1,350 due them. There remain now of the lot thirty-two contrabands, who were kept at work on the rebel fortifications. These will be paid off this week. Their settlement includes their ration-money, which amounts to no trifling sum.

Very few have any idea of the work accomplished in the Pay Department, over which Messrs. RUSSELL and BURNETT preside.

THE NAVAL AUCTION AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

At noon to-day there will be an auction-sale of thirty-two vessels, for which the Navy Department has no further use. A large number of these vessels was purchased, at the beginning of the war, from the mercantile marine, and hastily transformed into cruisers and blockaders. Many of them have rendered most valuable services, while others have been the property of the government for only a brief period. Many of them are valuable, and are worth more than they will probably realize at the sale, while some few contain only machinery which is of any real value.

From present indications the sale will be largely attended, and we hear of much interest which promises for a lively time when the vessels are offered by the auctioneers. Thus far, in the government sales, the sailing vessels have commanded better prices in ratio than the steam vessels. It is said that parties will be present to-day who intend to invest largely, in the hope of disposing of their purchases to some of the small South American Powers or naval service. Probably Peru and Chili may be represented on this occasion, and in view of the present warlike attitude of certain other little republics, it is not improbable that some of our former naval vessels will fly the pennant of another naval Power.

Another interest will be represented by parties who propose buying for the purpose of opening new steam commercial or market lines between the metropolis and the out-lying towns, whose avenue of transportation is Long Island Sound; and it would not be surprising to learn, in a few years hence, that Little Neck clams were brought to our markets by steam. The Navy Department is desirous of disposing of these vessels, but does not intend to sacrifice them to get rid of them. The sales at Washington and Philadelphia were well attended, but the results were not as satisfactory as could have been desired.

The local trade of the Southern ports will soon demand an increase of tonnage, and until vessels can be built, suited to the purpose, they must look to these auction sales to supply their demands. The mercantile marine of the South is utterly destroyed, the Mississippi River is stripped of her former strength of tonnage, and the Gulf coast is equally as barren of craft with which to carry on the simplest requirements of trade and commerce. Judging from these facts, we incline to the belief that we have men of means among us who will see in an investment of this kind an opportunity to realize a nice sum.

The terms of the sale are twenty per cent. on the day of sale, and the balance in six days thereafter.

FOR THE GULF.

The *Fort Morgan*, Volunteer Lieut.-Commander WM. B. EATON commanding, sailed yesterday from the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, with the mails and supplies for the Gulf Squadron.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE NAVY-YARD.

Capt. PENNOCK has issued peremptory orders to the effect that none but returned sailors and soldiers are to be employed at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Applicants must produce their certificates of honorable discharge before their petitions can be listened to. All vacancies are to be filled by those who have seen service under the flag. It must be remembered, however, that there is not sufficient employment at the yard for the entire Army of the Potomac.

OUR STREETS.

Why They are Not Cleaned—Who is at Fault, and the Secret of It.

The Facts of the Case—Organized Official Opposition to the Contractors.

The new street-cleaning contractors have evidently not had a fair show. They have been expected to do wonders without material, and as the Hebrews of old were compelled to make bricks without straw, they are expected to keep the streets clean without men, tools, horses and carts, and this, too, in the face of

ORGANIZED OPPOSITION,

opposition from members of the City Government, whose duty, sworn duty, is to help and not hinder them. A few facts will open the dust-beclouded eyes of the public.

When the contract for street-cleaning was awarded to the present board, it was supposed that as Mr. BOOLE had a friend in, and Mr. DEVLIN had a friend in, and the other high contracting powers were likewise represented, there would be no trouble, but that the dirt-carts would move quietly along and everything scavagenry in nature would be lovely and serene as a May morning. Mr. J. B. BROWN, the principal or working man of the new board, is corpulent, and therefore easy; he is also good-natured, and takes the world as he finds it. Desiring to do no violence to the street-cleaners, the cartmen, the scavengers and their families, he listened with willing ear to the syren soug of an "influential politician," who said to him, "BROWN, old boy, there'll be the devil to pay if you discharge all these men; why don't you see the Aldermen and inspectors of the wards; make it all right with them; engage the old foremen, and run the machine with its present force; it will save you trouble, and be the square thing." BROWN saw it, and judged that it was good. The Aldermen were seen; the inspectors were likewise looked after, and the foremen engaged to work under the new heads as soon as the old ones gave up. The equity of this arrangement is patent to every one. By it BROWN and his associates got their carts and horses, their men and foremen without any trouble, while the old force was not displaced and no one lost anything, time nor money.

On the 1st of July the new contractors were to take hold. Mr. BOOLE had shown the streets to the reporters and they, wholly unintluenced by a dinner at Delmonico's, had pronounced them clean, for they were clean, cleaner than they had been in weeks or months, and very much cleaner than they are to-day. Mr. BROWN and his associates felt happy. They had secured a good, not to say a big, thing, their arrangements were all ready, and on the following day they were to commence raking up the filthy dirt and raking in the filthy lucre.

Alas, for human expectations. That very night the

WORKMEN'S UNION

met, and resolved not to work for them. Influenced beyond a doubt, by certain of our official friends who hankered after the goodly days of a long pay-roll, induced by the representations of City Fathers, the men, the cartmen, and all the gangs, resolved not to work.

What was to be done?

Men are plenty, but horses and carts can't be picked up by the score in a few hours.

The great street-cleaning scheme was abortive, because, in good faith, Mr. BROWN had relied upon the engagements made with the Aldermen, the inspectors, the foremen and the gange they represented.

The dirt began to incumber the streets, filth rested securely and undisturbed in the gutters, garbage decomposed offensively beneath our outraged nostrils, and pestilence threatened us with his poisoned breath. Then was the time for the opponents of the contractors to work. They scattered broadcast through the city petitions to his Honor the Mayor, representing that the streets were filthy, the city in a disgraceful condition, and the necessity imperative for the calling together of the

BOARD OF HEALTH.

This touched the Mayor in a tender spot, for if there is any one thing he detests more than another, it is that same Board of Health. The Board of Health, when convened, can't be gotten away. It's an omnipresent, and, so far as cash is concerned, an omnipotent institution. Its grasp on the money-bags of the city is like that of the Old Man of the Sea upon the neck of Sinbad the Sailor, or any other man. It can tear down houses, open streets, spend money by the hundreds of thousands, and issue bonds to the tune of millions. The Mayor, believing that there was an organized determination to ruin the contractors, sent for them, and yesterday morning Mr. BROWN

CALLED AT THE CITY HALL,

was notified of the complaints about the streets and asked for his statement. His response seemed entirely fair and straightforward. He believes that the idea of engaging the old force was but a ruse to induce them to defer preparations for the work before him. He adopted the idea and now sees the folly of it.

His men are attacked by crowds of young men and driven from the work. Mr. KENNEDY has given him police aid, but as soon as the policeman's back is turned, cesspools are thrown, men are disabled, and an incipient riot is begun.

He had to buy new horses and carts and now has nearly enough for his purpose. Yesterday he bought forty carts and horses. Men are numerous and to-day the

WORK WILL BE BEGUN

in earnest. Some two hundred are needed, and each Ward demands also from ten to twenty men. It is evident that the new contractors think they can do the work; they say they can, and it is incumbent upon every civic official to aid rather than embarrass them in their endeavor. The contract was legally made, the Mayor has done his duty in standing by it, and we trust Mr. BROWN and his associates will demonstrate by immediate and efficient action their ability not alone to make the city clean, but to keep it so.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

GARROTING IN CHARLTON-STREET.

Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM BOYD, of No. 86 Charlton-street, were garroted, at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, near their own dwelling, but not robbed, Policeman SCHMIDT having appeared before the robbers had completed their work. The officer pursued the outlaws, and captured one JOHN AILEN, a young butcher. On the way to the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police Station the prisoner escaped, but was subsequently rearrested by Patrolman BOWLAND, and taken to court, and Mr. BOYD, who is a marketman, and had started for Washington Market at the time of the attack, appeared and identified him. Justice DODGE declined to accept bail, and sent ALLEN to the Court of General Sessions for trial.

A THESPIAN IN A NEW PART.

Yesterday afternoon, Patrolman JOHN MCGOWAN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, observing a young man entering gates and trying basement doors in Fifth-avenue, "went one eye on" him until he had reached Forty-third-street, and then took him into custody. The prisoner was taken to the police station in Twenty-ninth-street, near Fourth-avenue, and there acting Capt. J. J. WARD found on his person a huge new dirk, that is supposed to have been stolen from a hardware-store. The prisoner, on being taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, rendered the name of CARL WHELLER, a knight of the sock and buskin, and while under the officer's observation he was penniless and begging, having been sick since the time of his last engagement, five weeks ago, at the Varieties Theatre, in Broadway, where he enacted juvenile parts. Justice DODGE gave him two months in the Workhouse, and WHELLER, who is a native of London, 24 years of age, made his exit.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

A LOST DAUGHTER FOUND.

The morning and evening newspapers, the police, end, for aught we know, the telegraph, have recently teemed with sensation tales of an abduction which was supposed to have occurred in Henry-street on the night of the 5th instant; and during all this time, it appears, the heroine of the drama has been rusticating, near the city, with a now-made husband, languishing in the honeymoon and hugely enjoying the sudden immortality which the newspapers had thrust upon her, but not dreaming that the youngsters with whom she was last seen lay, ill at ease, in the uninviting cells of Essex Market Prison. The story is, briefly, as follows: On the evening of the 5th, Miss SARAH E. BOYD, then a marriageable daughter of Mr. JAMES BOYD, of No. 97 Henry-street, went out with JOHN PARE, a boarder at her father's house, and in the Broadway Theatre they met JOHN and THOMAS ARMSTRONG, brothers, with whom the young couple were mutually friendly, and between the second and third acts, THOMAS ARMSTRONG took the young woman out, as PARE and JOHN ARMSTRONG supposed, to an ice-creamery. But the roguish twain eschewed the ices and went straightway to the dwelling of a worthy clergyman and were made one flesh. Then, not caring to see the "old folks," they toted off to Tottenville, and thence to the seaside, where they tarried until yesterday morning. Mr. BOYD, meantime, had caused the arrest of young PARE and JOHN ARMSTRONG, and Justice SHANDLEY had committed them to answer for abduction. The prisoners were released yesterday afternoon, and it may be presumed that Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS ARMSTRONG "stood treat" last evening.

SOLDIER GARROTED IN MARKET-STREET.

Private JOHN RYAN, of No. 50 Oliver-street, went abroad with JAMES GRAHAM and JAMES LOW, thieves, on Monday evening, and after drinking his fill of Seventh Ward corner-grocery gin, set out for home, but on the route again encountered his companions of the earlier period of the evening, and they garroted and robbed him, taking $400 which he unwisely carried in his pockets. He subsequently made the loss known to Patrolman CONNEN, and described the outlaws that had robbed him, and that officer found and took them into custody. Justice SHANDLEY, recognizing in the prisoners offenders who had already served on Blackwell's Island, committed them, without bail, for trial before the Court of General Sessions.

SERIOUS QUARREL IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.

On Monday morning MICHAEL O'FARRELL and CAROLINE GEIGER engaged in a wrangle in a hall at their dwelling, No. 313 Eighth-street, and O'FARRELL thrust Mrs. GEIGER down a staircase. When the neighbors took her from the floor it was ascertained that several of her ribs had been broken. O'FARRELL was apprehended by Patrolman BERGMAN, of the Eleventh Ward, and committed to await the result.

ASSAULT WITH AN AX.

Mr. AUGUST RUBELMER, of No. 443 East Thirteenth-street, accused one JOHN HUGHES of striking him on the head with an ax. HUGHES was taken into custody, and committed in default of bail. Mr. RUBELMER'S wound is quite painful, if not serious.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

GREEDY LANDLORD OF A DEN.

On Friday evening last private PATRICK LEE went into CHARLES and ANNA WILSON'S brothel, in Canal-street, and was there so handsomely entertained by one LIZZIE JONES that he resolved to tarry there, and finish his celebration of the army's return. The keepers of the den plied him with brandy "wine," of course, and kept him in a generous mood until he had given the female JONES $30 and several new dresses, and on Saturday morning, as he began to talk of going to his abode, at No. 330 West Forty-second-street, the gang filled him with their most villainous gin, and during the stupor that ensued robbed him of a watch and $163 in money. Awakening on Sunday, and being unable to recover his Treasury notes, he entered complaint at the Fifth Ward Police-station, and Capt. PETTY and officers TAYLOR and RICHARD FIELD took CHARLES and ANNA WILSON into custody, but were unable to find LEE'S money. The prisoners were committed for examination.

Coroners' Inquests.

BY CORONER GAMBLE—RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

On Friday last HANNAH DOLE, daughter of a switch-tender, near Paterson, on the Erie Railway, went to conduct an aged man across a bridge which had no planking. Having crossed, the girl ran back to get a cane which the old man had dropped, and while she was recrossing the bridge a train struck and ran over her, severing her limbs. She was taken hither on the train and conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where she expired yesterday morning. She was 12 years of age.

BY CORONER GOVER—HEAD CRUSHED.

Yesterday afternoon, ARTHUR MCGINNESS, of No. 248 West Twenty-seventh-street, a youth of 14 years, who had been in the employ of Mr. KING, of No. 75 Fulton-street, as errand-boy, was almost instantly killed in his employer's printing-office, his head having been crushed by a box in a hoistway.

DROWNED.

The body of Mr. GEORGE H. MCCREA, the person who was drowned, on Sunday evening, while bathing off Pier No. 39 East River, was recovered, yesterday morning, and taken to No. 60 Henry-street, whore an inquest was held.

The Metropolitan Police.

CHANGES IN BROOKLYN.

The Board of Commissioners of Metropolitan Police have transferred Capt. POWERS, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, embracing the Fifth, Eleventh and Twentieth Wards of Brooklyn, to the Fiftieth, or Flatbush District. Capt. WADDY, of the Forty-ninth, or East New-York Precinct, has been transferred to the Forty-fourth, and Capt. LEICH, of the Fiftieth, has been sent to the Forty-ninth. These changes had become necessary because of serious differences between Captains, Sergeants and Patrolmen in the Forty-fourth Precinct.

SPECIAL HOTEL DETECTIVES.

A special force of detective police is about to be organized in this city for the express purpose of watching hotel, steamboats and tenement-houses, with a view to more effectually guard against the frequent robberies which occur in these places. Already have several men been selected for this duty. It is proposed to have the headquarters at the Astor.

THE POLICE TO AID AND PROTECT THE NEW STREET CONTRACTORS.

The following order, which was promulgated yesterday, explains itself:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 415.—You are hereby notified that, by authority of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed May 1, 1865, the cleaning of the streets of the City of New-York is hereafter to be performed under a contract made by JOHN L. BROWN, WM. H. DEVOE and SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, with commissioners appointed by said act, on June 9, 1865.

A synopsis of the contract is hereto appended, showing the streets, &c., that are to be cleaned, and the periods indicated for performing the work.

You will cause each patrolman of your command to inspect, within his beat, all "paved streets, avenues, lanes and alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips," and report to you daily, in writing, all omissions to clean the same, or any part thereof; and all omissions to remove ashes, garbage, rubbish or sweepings, in the manner required by said contract.

You will carefully collate the reports of the patrolmen, and, on Monday of each week, transmit the summary of all such omissions within your precinct to this office; such reports shall specify the portions of streets, &c., where omissions occur, by street number or other certain objects, so as to indicate the extent of the uncleaned street, and the places where ashes, garbage, rubbish or sweepings are not removed.

Forms for weekly reports from precincts will be furnished by the department.

You will supply each patrolman with a copy of the synopsis of the contract.

It will be your duty to aid and assist the contractors and their employes in the performance of their labor, by protecting them from annoyance, hindrance and assault; for which purpose, you will detail a sufficient force to render such needful protection as may be required to them, their animals and machinery, while employed in or passing through your precinct. In case any large number of persons should collect in your precinct, with an avowed or manifest purpose to interfere with such employes or their implements, you will disperse them forthwith, as in other cases of riot.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

DANIEL CARPENTER, Inspector.

SYNOPSIS OF THE CONTRACT.

1. Broadway, from the Battery to Twenty-sixth-street. Every twenty-four hours during the night and before 7 A. M.

2. Park-row, Chatham-street and the Bowery, Fifth-avenue, from Waverley-place to Fifty-ninth-street. Three times each week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, during the night, before 7 A. M.

3. Fourth-avenue to Thirty-second-street, Sixth-avenue to Forty-second-street, State-street, Whitehall-street, Wall-street, Cortlandt-street, Maiden-lane, Fulton-street, Chambers-street, west from Chatham; Grand-street, east from Broadway; Canal-street, west from Broadway.

Twice in each week.

4. All others, once in each week.

5. All ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings, delivered to contractors or placed in barrels, boxes, pails, baskets or other vessels, on sidewalks, in front area, or on upper area steps, of any dwelling-house, store or public building, shall be removed, in tight carts, every twenty-four hours, Sundays excepted.

6. All streets, &c., above referred to are to be "thoroughly cleaned" and "swept" and "sweepings removed." "All streets shall, in all instances, be sprinkled in advance of the sweepers."

Unpaved streets, &c., are not included in the contract, and are not required to be cleaned, and, therefore, not to be reported.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

GOTHAM VS. MUTUAL.—The match between these clubs, played at Hoboken yesterday, resulted in the signal defeat of the former. It was anything but the fine game all expected to witness, the play on the Mutual side being confined mostly to the pitcher, catcher, and first-base player. In fact it was the old style of game in vogue in 1863, when there was a rage for swift pitching. The contrast between this game, and the one the Mutuals played with the Empires, in which medium-pace pitching was the rule on both sides, was very great. We hope to see swift pitching laid aside after this. The following is the score:

MUTUAL.	H.	L.	Runs.	GOTHAM.	H	L.	Runs.
Brown, 2d b.....	0		5	Dockney, c.....	1	5	0
Wansley, c.....	3		3	Baadle, 1st b.....	2	1	1
Pattison, r. f.....	5		1	Thorn, r. f.....	3	0	0
Duffy, 3d b.....	5		2	Gibney, 2d b.....	3	0	0
McSweeney, p.....	2		4	Simonds, 3d b.....	4	0	0
Devyr, s. s.....	3		3	Hatfield, l. f.....	3	1	1
Goldie, 1st b.....	4		2	W. Wright, s. s.	2	1	0
Zeller, l. f.....	2		4	Robinson, s. s	3	0	0
McMahon, c. f.....	3		3	Stevens, p.....	2	1	1
Total.....	27		27	Total.....	27	4	

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutual.....	5	0	9	1	0	3	7	0	2—27
Gotham.....	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0—4

Umpire—Mr. YATES, of the Eagle Club.
Scorers—Messrs. MCCONNELL and H. BARLOW.
Time of game—2 hours 15 minutes.
Fly-catches—Gotham, 16; Mutual, 5.

RESOLUTE VS. EMPIRE.

The Empires will pay a visit to Brooklyn, to-day, to play with the Resolute Club, at 3 P. M.

Grammar School No. 11.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES BY THE GRADUATING CLASS.

Yesterday morning the fine exhibition room of Grammar School No. 11, in West 17th-st., was well filled by the visitors desirous of witnessing the exercises of the graduating class of 1865. The Hall itself was beautifully adorned by a profusion of evergreen wreaths and festoons, and a large number of bouquets, cages of canaries and globes of gold fish.

The appearance of the pupils as they sat in rows at their convenient desks, dressed in white, and with pretty headdresses and jaunty sashes, was very beautiful. The day's proceedings were wholly confined to the female department under the charge of Miss MARY A. SIMMS, and afforded great satisfaction to the visitors, teachers of the school, and the pupils themselves. Among the gentlemen present upon the platform we noticed Messrs. VANCE and J. W. FARR, Commissioners; Trustees, D. C. WANDELL, Mr. DELAMATER, M. ST. JOHN, and Dr. ROSENMILLER; Superintendents, RASNER and KIDDLE, and Inspector Judge KELLY, besides several of the Professors.

The following programme comprised the preliminary exercises:

Chorus, Prayer from Moses in Egypt; reading of Scripture; chant, Lord's Prayer; composition, "What have ye done?" JOSEPHINE STANLEY; duett and chorus, "I waited for the Lord;" dialogue, "La vieille consine;" chorus, "Song of the Dawn;" reading, "Singing for the Million," JENNIE B. MERRILL; solo, "Bird's Song," MARTHA BROUWER; reading, scene from King Lear; duett, (piano,) "Bohemian Girl;" solo, "'Tis but a little faded flower," EMMA MIKELS; chorus, "Night's Shade;" dialogue, "Die Gouvernante," solo and chorus, "The May Queen," HELEN TEN EYCK; composition, "American Mind," EMMA MIKELS; solo, "The Skylark," CARRIE JACOBS; recitation, "Thank God, the Old Flag's flying," JOSEPHINE EISENBRICE.

This interesting course of exercises gave great satisfaction, and abundant proof of the proficiency of the different classes of students, who took part in the proceedings. The singing was very fine, while the recitations and dialogues passed off remarkably well.

After a grand display of calisthenic exercises by the scholars, the presentation of diplomas by the City Superintendent took place. The following young ladies form the graduating class of 1865: Sarah E. Dalrymple, Robina Gilchrist, Margaret M. McNab, Josephine Stanley, Evelyne Bergquist, Emma A. Mikels.

The valedictory address, "Woman's Work," was delivered by Miss SARAH E. DALRYMPLE; and after the parting song by all the children, the address to graduates was delivered by Rev. WM. MIKELS, D. D., and the address to the school by Rev. F. G. CLARK, D. D.

With the doxology and the bestowal of the benediction, the commencement exercises came to a gratifying close.

Overcharges by Hackmen.

Numerous cases of overcharging by hackmen have lately occurred; strangers being, in nearly all cases, the victims. Yesterday, on Pier No. 28, North River, (Fall River line,) a gentleman appealed to Officer KENNALLEY, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, to know the hack fare from his hotel to the pier. The officer calculated the fare and told him $2, at the same time asking him how much the driver demanded. The gentleman stated $4. The officer told him he ought not to give him one cent; but the gentleman insisted on giving him the legal charge, which the driver accepted, and doubtless considered himself lucky to get off without being arrested for overcharging. The gentleman stated that he had recently read a case in the TIMES of overcharge by a hackman who had brought parties down to the same pier, and thus led him to make the inquiry of the officer.

Yesterday, on the same pier, another case occurred, which shows the necessity of vigilance on the part of the police. A hackman brought down two returned soldiers, one of them sick, from whom he demanded four dollars. Officer KENNALLEY interfered, prevented the payment, arrested the driver and took him before the Mayor. After hearing the case, his Honor fined the driver two dollars and compelled him to forfeit his legal fare, which was nine shillings. Some extenuating circumstances appearing, his Honor subsequently remitted the fine.

The Homeward March.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS DETACHMENT.

A detachment of 327 men, under command of Lieut. URIAH ROBINSON, belonging to the Seventeenth Massachusetts Veteran Regiment, arrived yesterday morning in the steamer *Sentinel*, from City Point. These men are the one-year recruits to the Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, having been transferred to the Seventeenth Massachusetts Regiment in January last.

They have been for some time stationed at Newbern, and recently acted under the command of Gen. SCHOFIELD, in the Twenty-third Corps. During the afternoon of yesterday the detachment took steamer for Boston.

The Fire Department.

The Commissioners met yesterday, and expelled from the department THOS. C. KENNEDY, forsman of Engine No. 49, who was charged with assaulting JOHN O'DONNELL, of No. 48 Hose Company, and JAMES OWENS and JOHN SHELLEY, of No. 45 Engine Company, charged with insubordination.

The board have received communications from about one-half the companies, expressing their intention of doing duty as long as may be desired.

The commissioners are still engaged in taking an inventory of the apparatus, &c., belonging to the department.

The Street-cleaning Contract.

Formal complaints have been made to the Street-cleaning Commission in regard to the dirty condition of the streets by Dr. WM. MURPHY, one of the Health Commissioners, and by residents of Tenth and Twenty-fourth streets. Dr. MURPHY states that in the lower wards garbage and ashes are accumulating to a fearful extent. Copies of the complaints have been forwarded to the contractors.

Cotton Sales.

We learn that Collector DRAPER, yesterday, paid into the Treasury $4,200,000 in gold, being the proceeds of recent sales of cotton and other seized or abandoned property. The money arising from these sales is no longer a special fund, but goes into the general treasury account; and persons having demands for property of the kinds specified, seized or destroyed by the government, will have to prosecute their cases before the Court of Claims, and, if successful, wait for special appropriations by Congress to do them justice.

A Card From Mr. Bacon.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A statement appeared in your paper of the 7th instant, accusing me of the theft of four gold watches from No. 78 West Houston-street. As it is a case of mistaken identity, and the charge therefore could not be proven against me, will you have the kindness to insert this contradiction? AUGUSTUS BACON.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

GORGEOUS DISPLAY.—According to announcement, TIFFANY relighted the immense eagle in front of his Broadway warehouse, last evening, to the gratification of a vast multitude of citizens who assembled to witness the display. The night being of pitchy darkness, and there being no breeze to affect the gas-jets, the illumination was a complete success. The piece has been previously described as an American shield in red, with thirteen stars in white fires, beneath which is flung a wreath, bearing, in deep red, white and blue, the single word "Peace," the whole surmounted by an American eagle, whose expanded wings cover a space of about fifty feet. Under the wings fall two immense stars, in which are the letters U. S.

TRADE WITH NEW-ORLEANS, &c.—The United States Mail steamship *Lodona* will leave pier No. 21 North River, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 3 P. M., and will hereafter make regular trips to that port. Freight and passengers are taken at reduced rates. The agents are Messrs. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway. A regular semi-weekly steamer for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond is dispatched by the same firm, offering a fine opportunity to excursionists. The company are now building two elegant side-wheel steamers for the Richmond trade, which will be ready in about two months.

FIRE INSURANCE DETECTIVE AGENCY.—This new undertaking to guard the interests of Insurance Companies will commence operations under the indorsement of all the leading Insurance Companies of this city on the 17th inst., at No. 11 Wall-street. Mr. JOHN W. WARRIN is the Superintendent.

AQUATIC.—Mr. EPHRAIM D. BROWN, son of the President of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, an amateur boatmen, made the circuit of Manhattan Island in a light Whitehall boat, on Monday, completing the trip of forty-nine miles in nine hours and forty-five minutes, rowing the entire distance—a feat which was performed two years ago, but never before, by a professional oarsman, who made only a few minutes better time than Mr. BROWN'S.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, last evening, at the Fifteenth Ward police-station, over the body of SAMUEL HOLZ, of No. 18 Sixth-street, a youth of 13 years, who, while attempting to ride on the front platform of car No. 59, of the Fourth-avenue line, was drawn under the wheels and instantly killed—the wheels passing over his head and cutting off the top of the skull. The jury exonerated both conductor and driver.

DON'T WASTE THE CROTON.—Residents of the upper portion of the city complain that the Croton will not rise above the second story of their dwellings. The Croton Aqueduct Commissioners state that there is no cause for this, except the fact that more water is used at this season of the year than at any at any other, for bathing and washing purposes. The reservoirs are full to overflowing.

THE LARGEST CARGO OF COAL.—It was stated recently in a Boston paper that the largest cargo of coal ever landed in an American port was landed in Boston, and contained about 1,700 tons. The ship *Carrier Dove*, Capt. ANDREWS, from Shields, arrived at this port this morning, bringing, as per manifest, 2,356 tons of coal for the New-York Gas Company.

GOVERNMENT COTTON SALE.—Messrs. JOHN M. DRAPER & Co. yesterday sold 2,500 bales of confiscated cotton, at No. 111 Broadway. New-Orleans good middling sold at 53½c. and 55c., currency; low ordinary sold at 33½c. and 37½c.; Mobile middling sold at 40c., gold; North Carolina at 53½c., currency; Sea Island at 77c., gold; and upland at 46½c., gold.

CORRECTION.—In our report of the meeting of Firemen's Hall, on Monday evening, Hose Company No. 44 were erroneously reported as voting in favor of disbanding.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, Wednesday, July 12.—Nos. 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 9, 10, 11, 46, 32.

FELL FROM A TREE.—ROBERT LINN, aged eleven years, son of a grocer residing on the corner of Atlantic and Smith streets, fell from a tree near his parents' residence, yesterday, and fractured his skull. His condition is precarious.

POLITICAL.—The National Democratic General Committee met last night, but did no business beyond filling a few vacancies in the Ward delegations, after which they adjourned.

SENTENCES IN THE COURT OF SESSIONS.—The following persons were convicted yesterday in the Kings County Court of Sessions: JOHN REILLY, burglary, 2d; degree, 4 years State Prison; JAMES MORAN, grand larceny, 5 years State Prison; JOHN J. HAYES, grand larceny, 5 years State Prison; THOS. O'CONNER, (a boy,) forgery, House of Refuge; JULIA FARLEY, grand larceny, one year in the Penitentiary; J. MYERS, assault to do bodily harm, 2 years State Prison. JAMES CUMMINGS, larceny from person, one year in Penitentiary. CHARLES M. BROWN, burglary first degree, 10 years State Prison; CHARLES RYAN, attempt at petit larceny, 40 days in Penitentiary; CHAR

The New-York Times.

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TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

Correspondence in the Case of the Saxon.

Final Preparations for Laying the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

No Outsiders to be Allowed on Board the Great Eastern.

Affairs in Great Britain and on the Continent.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The royal mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. LOTT, which left Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 1st, and Queenstown on the 2d of July, arrived here yesterday.

The steamer *New-York*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 29th June.

The steamer *Bosphorus*, from Philadelphia, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th.

The *Caledonia*, from New-York, arrived in the Clyde on the 30th.

The United States frigate *Niagara* arrived at Deal on the 29th June, and sailed again on the 30th, eastward.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

An English Election—Suffrage at Nottingham—A Happy Country—Another Corrupt Lord Chancellor—Cholera Coming—Hydrophobia—Americans on their Travels—Fourth of July in Europe—Non-Explosive Gunpowder—Domestic Service—Cotton—A Railway Experiment—Gen. T. Thumb at Windsor—Waterloo.

LONDON, Friday, July 1, 1865.

England is in all the turmoil of a general election. The session is expected to end next week, but the country is hard at work preparing to choose another House of Commons. There are no principles at stake, and the two great parties do not differ in policy. DERBY is as liberal as PALMERSTON, and PALMERSTON is as conservative as DERBY. DERBY threw over the Catholic Oaths Bill in the Lords the other night, because its passage would lose his party a few Orange votes. But each borough fights the battle to suit itself. Influence carries one, money buys another, in e third they gat up a general scrimmage.

At Nottingham, for instance, last Monday night, two would-be members proposed to address their enlightened fellow-citizens. When the trains arrived with delegations from the neighboring towns, they were set upon by a mob and driven back into the station. The candidates did not dare to make their appearance, the processions of town voters were pelted with stones, the flags were torn down and scaffoldings burnt—police powerless—military sent for—fight kept up till midnight—fifteen persons dangeronaly injured and great numbers maimed.

Baron ROTHSCHILD, who presents himself for re-election to the City of London has only to buy the votes he may require. A seat can usually be had for $20,000, but when a man is ambitious to represent some particular locality, it may cost him $100,000. WILBERFORCE, when making his long and hard fight against the slave-trade, then a very profitable business in England, paid at times as much as $250,000 for a seat in Parliament, that he might carry on the battle, which will end, probably, in the election of some of our colored men and brothers as Governors of several Southern States, Senators in Congress, and members of the House of Representatives. If the negroes vote, they will naturally elect men of their own color.

The roughs of Nottingham not having any votes to gain, threw stones instead, and Hudgeons for the time were as powerful as a majority in the ballot-box—the ballot-box which Lord PALMERSTON thinks so un-English, because suffrage is a trust, and he wishes to watch those who exercise it. Certainly it is a trust when a ten-pound householder has been paid five pounds for his vote; and if I had paid such a sum, I should like to see that I got the worth of my money.

But with all the dullness in the money market, and the turmoil of politics, England is a happy country this day. The British Minister at Washington has assured this government, and the government has assured the country, that peace with America is almost certain. President JOHNSON is not disposed to go to war for Canada on the *Alabama* claims. John Bull draws a long breath of relief and satisfaction, and as soon as the little business of the election is over, he will be ready to plunge into business and speculation, buy cotton, build railways, and may even invest in American government securities. The *Times* is engaged at present in showing how perfectly hollow the rebellion was—how it had never the smallest chance of success, and how happy the great bulk of the Southern people are to be out of it.

Pending the election and, during the dullness of the peace news from America, the opposition papers are amusing themselves with diatribes on the corruption of the Lord Chancellor, consisting of nepotism, favoritism, and bribery. Mr. LONGFIELD led off the attack a few nights ago in the Commons. He said "the highest officer of the Crown had been twice convicted, and up to this time, twice pardoned for having sanctioned and connived at a crime for his own family purposes." The Attorney-General said this attack was more worthy of an Old Bailey lawyer than a member of the British Parliament, and PALMERSTON was equally indignant that the keeper of the Queen's conscience should be so abused; but the misfortune of the case is that the facts bear ont the charges. All the Chancellor can do is to plead the custom of the country. To live on and plunder the government—to help one's friends, and appoint one's relations is universal. A Bishop provides for his sons and daughters, nephews and nieces in the Church, and a Minister of the Crown quarters his family on the country. Office is permanent, and if a man is obliged to resign, from incompetency, or to make place for another, he retires on a good pension. Where such practices are general, it seems malicious to pick out a special case for reprobation.

There is some dread of the cholera. It has committed great ravages at Mecca, and has been brought by returning pilgrims to Alexandria, where not only great numbers of the natives, but several French and English residents have fallen victims. The type is of the most virulent character. The mails from the east are now brought through in boxes instead of bags, but I doubt the efficcy of this measure, and should not be surprised to hear any day that the disease had appeared at Marseilles. It is hoped that the season is too advanced for it to reach London this Summer. If it does, and maintains at all the character it has shown in Arabia and Egypt, it will commit fearful ravages in this metropolis, where a crowded, filthy, drunken, half-starved population of several hundred thousands is ready to become its victims. There are whole districts of London, measuring ten or fifteen square miles, all ready for the cholera. I can take a map and mark upon it to-day the centers of the pestilence, and color the portions over which it will rage if it should reach us. I saw it in New-York, visited the hospitals, and examined those who were attacked in every stage of the disease, and I have no wish to see it in London, where the authorities are so helpless and the people are so wretched.

With unusual hot and dry weather, there is a small panic of hydrophobia. Many persons have been bitten and some have died, as all die with this disease. It is confidently asserted that the vapor bath will cure, even after the paroxysms have commenced. If I should have the misfortune to be bitten by a suspicious dog, I should have the wound washed with strong aqua amonia, or cauterized as soon as possible with caustic potash. I should then take a series of Turkish or other vapor baths for two or three weeks, sweating profusely, and observe a careful diet.

Since the fall of gold and of the Confederacy in America, the torrent of travelers pouring through London to the continent is something wonderful. All the steamers are crowded, and there are loud complaints of some of them, both as to crowding and fare. The railways are loaded with "Yankees" and their luggage. The new London hotels catch them for a day or two, just long enough to let them see a few of the biggest lions, and they are off to Paris. We cannot keep them here. Grimy, smoky, dirty London has no chance against the brilliant Continental Capital. Every blessed Yankee is off like a shot to Calais, or Boulogne, or Dieppe, or Havre, or away to that dear and splendid Paris, the veritable Yankee paradise, where Mr. BIGELOW, the American Minister, finding no public room large enongh for all the Americans to unite in celebrating the approaching anniversary of American Independence, has taken the Bois de Boulogne for that purpose. Rev. Mr. SUNDERLAND will make a prayer. Rev. Mr. GURNEY will read the Declaration of Independence and two collects. Some distinguished American will make an oration, and there will be a *fete champitre*, with toasts, and speeches, and a good time generally, while in London we shall have the usual dinner, in the English fashion, at St. James Hall, and the few Americans who can be induced to stay in London will unite with some English Liberals and Republicans in celebrating two rebellions, one of which was successful, and the other successfully suppressed—thanks to a powerful foreign intervention in one case, and an equally powerful non-intervention in the other. LOUIS XIV. sent us fleets and armies; LOUIS NAPOLEON was wise enough to keep his fleets and armies at home, or send them to Mexico. France has been the friend of America in both rebellions or revolutions, and in both England has been her enemy—in the former as much as she could, in the latter as much as she dared. But we must let by-gones be by-gones, and make up good friends. Mr. ADAMS, who always conceals the sword with the olive branch, will hold out the hand of friendship on the 4th inst.—a hand ready to raise the glass as an emblem of goodfellowship, or sign a receipt in full on payment of the claims for *Alabama* depredations.

In a country where great magazines of gunpowder are frequently exploding and causing immense destruction, people may be interested in a reported discovery of Mr. GALE, an English electrician. It is a method of making gunpowder non-explosive. The process is said to be simple and effective, the cost trifling, and the powder is not injured. In five minutes a barrel of powder can be made non-explosive, and in the same time its explosive properties can be restored. If this is true, the government can remove the dread which now attaches to its great powder deposits near London and other large towns—that is, they can do so in a few years, if they set about it. There must be a commission appointed, which could be got at in two years, with a little pressure. Two years could be spent in experiments and a year in drawing up a report. Unless the matter was forgotten, in three or four years it might be brought into practical operation.

Among the queer meetings held in London was one a few days ago, with the object of effecting a reform in domestic service, which has become greatly demoralized. Servants in England have grown independent, saucy, scheming, rapacious, immoral, and, not unfrequently, the associates of thieves and burglars. They are tyrants in the kitchen and housekeeper's-room; they join with the tradesmen to cheat their employers, either exacting large percentages from butcher, hokmonger, grocer, &c., or pocketing the difference between the articles used and the bills rendered; they have their own company; they cut-dress their mistresses; in short, they are the plague and pest of multitudes of householders. One speaker said that women were too much employed in England at field labor, in brick-yards, and working as hewers on railways. It is true that a multitude of coarse, ignorant women are employed in the hardest kinds of outdoor labor, but I do not see how that affects the matter. Rev. Prebendary JACKSON had been so pleased with the dress and deportment of French servants, that he had brought them to England with him. There is no doubt that the French lower classes are superior to the English, better educated and better behaved, more sober, honest and moral; but if England is to be supplied with servants from France, what is to become of the English? Are they all to become farm-laborers, navvies and coal-heavers?

The recent accounts of the condition of things in the Cotton States of America has sent the prices up here and increased the demand for goods. It is doubted now if four or five years there will be any organization of labor which will permit enough cotton to be raised to affect the markets. It is pointed out that cotton requires constant labor for almost the whole year. A strike would be ruin. The planter must have control of his crop from the preparation of the ground in January until the picking in December. As great interests are often injured by strikes in England, and as thousands of plantations were ruined in the West Indies, these interested in cotton naturally suppose the same will be the case in America.

At present, in some of the British West Indies, the laws permit contracts for five years between planters and laborers, and these contracts can be enforced as thoroughly as if the hands were slaves. In this way the planter is secured against the laziness, caprices or combinations of the hands necessary to work his plantation. Under the old system in Alabama, cotton could be made for five cents a pound. If free labor is really cheaper than slave labor, as political economists assure us, the easiest way to pay off the national debt would be to set all hands to raising cotton.

Your railroad men will be interested in the experiment made in building a temporary road over Mount Cenis, to be worked during the progress of the tunnel of seven miles through the mountain. By means of horizontal driving-wheels acting upon a central rail, an engineer has taken trains over gradients of 1 in 12, with very sharp curves, at less than one-fifth the expense of the line through the tunnel. There may be passes of both the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains where this system may be useful. With a grade of 1 in 12 an engineer could draw a train of cars over the top of Chimborazo.

Mr. ADAMS and his daughters, who have been for some time absent in Italy, chiefly at Florence, have just returned to the United States Legation. Rents have risen at the new Italian capital to such a degree, and houses are in such a demand, that they are taking them ready-made, constructed of wood and iron, from London.

If some Americans, where lumber is cheap, would turn their attention to the construction of good and convenient portable houses, which could be carried anywhere, they might make a speculation. A good light article may also be made of *papier maché*.

Gen. Tom Thumb and his party may now be considered an institution in England, since they have been to Windsor Castle, by Her Majesty's command. The children were greatly delighted with the General, his wife, his baby, and all his family, and when Mrs. Gen. Thumb sang "The Captain with his Whiskers," or, as our London French paper has it, "*Le Capitaine avec sa Moustache*," Prince LEOPOLD was in ecstacies of delight. The sovereigns gathered by Gen. Thumb, during his present visit to England, would considerably outweigh the entire party, baby included.

As Americans at home and abroad were preparing to celebrate the ninetieth anniversary of their national independence, the English and Germans have been celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. Not much was done in England. The bells rung, and the old soldiers had an extra allowance of beer, but at Brunswick they got together nine hundred veterans who had served in the battle, many of whom had been through the Russian campaign, and with these they had a very striking celebration. They celebrated the victory—but the treaties which followed it, the restoration of the BOURBONS, for which it was fought—the Holy Alliance there victorious—where are they? France is an Empire, NAPOLEON is on the throne, and the treaties of 1815 are so much old parchment. A great battle and a great victory sometimes leads to no result. The will of the people of France and Italy have triumphed in spite of Waterloo. In this way Waterloo is avenged.

MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE AFFAIR OF THE SAXON.

REQUEST FOR COMPENSATION REFUSED.

From the London Globe, June 30.

Correspondence with the United States Government respecting compensation to the widow of the late Mr. GRAY, killed by Lieut. DANENHOWER on board the *Saxon*, has been presented to Parliament by command of Her Majesty. It appears that in March, last year, Lord LYONS stated to Mr. SEWARD that Her Majesty's Government were of opinion that the officers of the *Vanderbilt* should be tried for willful murder, and that Her Majesty's Government considered that compensation to GRAY's widow ought to form part of the redress made by the Government of the United States for the act of its officers. On June 22, Mr. SEWARD stated that although there had previously been a Court of Inquiry, yet owing to Lord LYONS' communication, a naval court-martial had been held; and the United States Government accepted the judgment of that court as conclusive of the fact that the regretted death of GRAY occurred by an accident, which involved no crime on the part of DANENHOWER, and therefore no responsibility on the part of the United States. On Aug. 11, Earl RUSSELL wrote to Lord LYONS, expressing the opinion that Mr. SEWARD was justified in acting upon the judgment of the court-martial, and saying that "although it might have been hoped that the United States Government might deem it not inconsistent with this position voluntarily to make some compensation to the relations of the unfortunate man whose life has been so needlessly sacrificed by the impetuosity and carelessness of one of their officers, Her Majesty's Government do not feel that they would be borne out in insisting, as a right, that such compensation should be paid." On Sept. 27 following Mrs. GRAY dispatched a memorial to the Foreign Office, requesting Her Majesty's Government to urge the case upon the merciful consideration of the United States Government, which memorial was forwarded to Mr. BUCHLEY on 31st of January of the present year, with Earl RUSSELL's instructions to take a favorable opportunity of speaking to Mr. SEWARD on the subject of Mrs. GRAY's distressed condition, but not to press for what must be a purely voluntary act on the part of the United States Government. Mr. BUCHLEY, in a note to Earl RUSSELL, dated March 3, states that he had communicated with Mr. SEWARD, whose answer, he regretted, was not a favorable one, and that it was not couched in a more gracious tone. Mr. SEWARD in that answer, dated Feb. 17, says:

"The result of the judicial proceedings in the case was, that the firing of the pistol was unpremeditated, and was a casualty. DANENHOWER was on, and at the time in a lawful act, under lawful command of his superior officer. The individual who perished was voluntarily engaged for his own gain in a transaction which was hostile and piratical to the United States, in violation of the law of nations, and in disobedience to the express command of his superiors. It could only be upon sentiments of magnanimity that the United States Government could make reclamation for the widow of the deceased. If that government was never so much disposed to grant the request, it would be restrained from so doing in this case by the consideration that charity to such a case would tend to increase rather than to diminish the already great number of those, in foreign countries, who, like GRAY, are seduced by calamity into hostile inquiries and unlawful enterprises against the United States."

IMPUDENT BUT CHARACTERISTIC COMMENTS.

From the London Herald, July 1.

The relations between our government and that of the United States of America do not seem to be of the most amiable description. We are given to understand that the Cabinet of Mr. JOHNSON is still pressing on that of Lord PALMERSTON its unreasonable claim of compensation for the losses caused by the *Alabama* and other Southern cruisers. We are the less surprised at these arrogant demands, and at the insolence which, substituting for them without protest, encourages those Transatlantic conceits to press them on our attention more especially from month to month, which we hope that our government has already committed patriotically to the flames, that we would have regarded most unworthy of notice. The correspondence on the case of Mr. GRAY, the late master of the *Saxon*, and by that

bons tied behind, and the ends trimmed with white Llama fringe. With this is worn a white muslin high body, very much trimmed with Cluny guipure.

A toilet of plain white muslin. The trimming consists of a series of *pattes* put crosswise at equal distances, beginning at the waist in front, and carried down to the bottom of the skirt, and all round the hem; they are made of mauve taffetas, covered with Cluny guipure. Down the centre of the front breadth a row of pearl buttons is placed. The body is high, and has *pattes* down the front and round the waist, just beneath the band, which is fastened with a pearl buckle. The sleeves are nearly tight, and have *pattes* at the top and bottom. This toilet is completed either by a collet of Yak lace, or small paletot with a hood.

A sea-side dress of maize-colored foulard, with small black spots. Upon each seam is an end of the same material, put in narrow at the waist, and gradually increasing in width; placed flat on the skirt, and trimmed round with a narrow black guipure, with a heading of beads, and on the middle of each of these flat pieces a row of large jet cut buttons; casaque to match, trimmed also with guipure and jet. With this kind of dress a hat must be worn.

A white plain or embroidered muslin dress, with an underskirt of white taffetas. Small muslin paletot. The whole toilet richly trimmed with guipure. This dress could be varied for evening wear by mixing ornaments of straw with the guipure, and replacing the white underskirt by one of colored taffetas, the casaque being taken off, leaving merely the low body. Bands of some bright shade—either with a buckle or bow—are much worn with white dresses.

A robe of *poil de chevre*, buttercup color, looped with agraffes of blue taffetas, over a skirt of the same material, the bottom of which is trimmed with a *plissé à la vieille* of blue taffetas, having along both edges a steel cord. The body is round, with a sash tied at the side. Small sleeves, and a casaque to match.

A robe of *crêpe de soie*, dust color, trimmed near the bottom of the skirt with blue velvet, embroidered with pearl beads. Low body, fastened with pearl buttons, set in silver. Chemisette of *point de Venise*. Short sleeves, with pendant ornaments of pearls. Velvet sash, embroidered to match the skirt.

A dress of white tulle over white silk, dotted over with stars of straw and butterflies of cerise velvet. The tulle skirt is looped up with plaits of straw, upon which butterflies are lightly placed. Low, square body, with berthe of straw lace. Very short sleeves, with butterflies upon the shoulders.

A robe and casaque of Indian muslin, embroidered in blue wool. Skirt and casaque trimmed round with a rich guipure, over a flounce of blue silk.

An evening dress: the under-skirt of white taffetas, edged with a cord of gold beads. Over this, white tulle, looped up at each breadth by a bouquet of gold wheat. Draped body tulle over taffetas. Small puffed sleeves, with bouquets upon the shoulders. Scarf sash of white ribbon, fringed with gold, tied behind.

A dress of grisaille and white, very narrow stripes, trimmed with guipure insertions, and looped up at the height of about eleven inches over a skirt of green taffetas. Body with basques: sleeves of green taffetas, trimmed with guipure.

A robe of opal white sultans, trimmed with insertion of chantilly, worked with white and steel beads placed over ponceau taffetas or ribbon. Sash tied at the side, with casaque jaquette, trimmed to match the skirt.

Although bets are now occupying much of the time and ingenuity of our artistes, there are some new and elegant models for bonnets, the trimmings of which are very varied.

A bonnet of straw tissue, trimmed with white ribbon edged with straw lace; bouquet *saule* of seaweed, and red and black berries. Scarf of tulle falling over the shoulders, and fastened to the bonnet by an Empress comb of cut steels. Bandeau of seaweed and berries.

Bonnet: the front of Belgian straw, trimmed with a bouquet of field flowers; the same bouquet repeated inside. Crown composed of wide band of poucean silk which forms the strings, to which is attached under the chin a catalane of black lace worked with jet beads.

A bonnet of blue tulle, worked with steels. A wreath delicately composed of jasmine and small bell-flowers is placed across the front above a *bouillonné* of tulle, and *bouclettes* of ribbon which form the curtain; the inside is trimmed with the same flowers; blue ribbon strings.

A white crinoline bonnet with steel bands forming squares. Crown of maize silk, with *voilette* of white tulle worked with steel stars, and trimmed round with a moss fringe, maize color. A large tea rose and blond cap; strings of maize-colored ribbon.

The favorite trimming for the inside of the bonnet are bandelettes of velvet, either quite simple, without any ornament, or trimmed with a small bird, butterfly, flower, or an ornament in gold, steel or straw, according to the trimming on the outside of the bonnet. The short veil, worn tight across the face, is discontinued, excepting for hats. The veil now worn is of tulle, reaching nearly to the waist. They are not usually kept down when paying a visit, but are drawn on one side, so as not to hide the bonnet. They may be blue, pink or mauve, according to the color of the bonnet; but white are the most universal.

For evening coiffures, very small flowers are mostly used, as they alone can be made into bandelettes, and this is the fashion of the moment. Amongst the favorite flowers may be mentioned jasmine, daisies, nemophilæ, lilies of the valley and rosebuds.

MATHEMATICAL DISCOVERY.

From the London Times, June 29.

We have great pleasure in learning that Prof. SYLVESTER, a mathematician whose reputation is as well established abroad as at home, has just made a great discovery in that science. This is no other than the proof of Sir ISAAC NEWTON'S rule for the discovery of the imaginary roots of Equations. "This rule," says the *Reader*, "is surrounded with a rare and curious interest. It was originally given by Sir I. NEWTON in his lectures when Lucasian Professor at the University of Cambridge, and in 1707 it was published in the *Arithmetica Universalis*, without proof. MACLAURIN, WARING, EULER, and many other distinguished mathematicians, have attempted to demonstrate it, but all such efforts have hitherto proved abortive. A proof for a few elementary cases was given by Prof. STAMPER in a paper published in this year's volume of the *Philosophical Transactions*. He has recently discovered a complete one, founded on the ordinary principles of elementary algebra; and more than this, a theorem, which stands in precisely the same relation to NEWTON'S rule as FOURIER'S theorem does to DESCARTES' rule, the rule being deducible from the theorem as a particular case. But this is not all; this general theorem is itself only a particular case of a still more comprehensive one." To this we may add that the rule in question, both in the first and second editions of the *Arithmetica Universalis*, the second of which was certainly published with NEWTON'S sanction, stands out as the only proposition in the book unaccompanied by a proof, and thus raises a very strong presumption that NEWTON was not in possession of a solution which satisfied his mind. Certain it is that this rule has been a Gordian knot among algebraists for the last century and a half. The rule itself used to be given in an imperfect form in our ordinary Algebras, such as Wood's, from which many of our readers may probably once have been taught. But, the proof being wanting, authors became ashamed at length of advancing a proposition the evidence of which rested on no other foundation than belief in NEWTON'S sagacity.

BRIGANDAGE IN SOUTHERN ITALY.

NAPLES, June 23.

The following account of the defeat and capture of GIARDULLO is published by the *Bosolo*, dated from Campagna, 19th inst.: "GIARDULLO, with eight companions and a woman, is now in the hands of the Italian troops. This important capture was effected by Capt. FRAND, of the Carbineers, in the following manner. Yesterday, (18th instant,) about 9 o'clock, Capt. FRAND ordered the arrest of a covert supporter of the brigands, and a relative of one of them. From this man the disclosure was obtained of the place where the brigands were at that moment to be found. Immediately upon getting this information Capt. FRAND, with the Carbineere under his command, and half a company of Bersaglieri, started in pursuit, guided by the peasant, who led them to the brigands' retreat. This was carefully surrounded by the troops, who then attacked the brigands with an impetuosity which secured their total defeat. The place was called Romella, and belonged to Signor Rocco GIAMBATTISTA, who was arrested at Salerno upon a charge of supporting brigandage. It is hardly possible to conceive the indifference displayed by GIARDULLO and his comrades. They appeared as if nothing was impending over their heads. On their arrival at Campagna the people flocked round the troops and their prisoners in great numbers, bearing chestnut branches, and shouting 'Hurrah for the troops!' 'Hurrah for the Captain!' 'Death to GIARDULLO!' It was a real public festival, and joy was depicted in the faces of all. Yesterday evening the town was illuminated, and the military band performed several pieces of music in honor of the occasion."

THE CHOLERA AT ALEXANDRIA.

The *Triester Zeitung* of June 26 says: "The Italian steamer *Principe Tommaso*, and the Austrian steamer *Marco Polo*, are now in the Theresa lazarette. Their passengers (152 in number) are lodged in the lazarette quarters, as well as circumstances will permit. All are perfectly healthy, and notwithstanding the great overcrowding in both vessels, the Italian steamer having brought 178 passengers to Ancona, while the *Marco Polo* was crammed with 105—not a single case of serious illness occurred during the voyage. All contrary reports are stupid or malicious inventions. Several travelers, however, concur in admitting that cholera prevails at Alexandria to a great degree, and that the majority of the cases have a fatal issue, but the causes of this are purely local, and mainly attributable to the wretched sanitary condition of the town. Above 700 carcases of cattle are said to be lying in the Nile canal alone, and the water from this source supplies the inhabitants. A letter from Alexandria on the 19th inst. says: "The measures taken by the government have proved entirely useless to meet the extent of the evil, the first case of which was observed here on the 10th or 11th ult. The disease prevailed first in the northwest suburbs, near the railway station, which are inhabited by some 20,000 Arabs, Greeks and Maltese, all belonging to the lowest class. It is remarkable that the epidemic has hitherto only attacked the port of Alexandria, while hot and populous Cairo, together with the internal portion of the country, have remained entirely free. During the first few days 4 or 5 to 8 persons died daily, then the deaths rose to 30 to 39, and on the 17th 61 fatal cases were reported. An official telegram from Alexandria, dated to-day, (26th,) estimates the number of deaths hitherto at 1,034, the great majority of which belong to the native populace. On the 25th, 188 persons died out of a population of 160,000. Large numbers of inhabitants were leaving the town. Arrangements have been made here that persons coming from Alexandria are to be subjected to a week's quarantine, reckoned from the day of arrival. Ships are to be ventilated and fumigated, clothes, furniture and bedding thoroughly cleaned, and goods and letters exposed to the treatment customary in Italian ports.

The same paper publishes a report from Alexandria as to the cholera in Mecca, an imperfect account of which has previously appeared. It says: "The Mussulman festivals of the Kurbe-Bairam took place during the first twenty-one days of May, when 600,000 to 700,000 pilgrims annually assemble in Mecca and upon Mount Ararat, to celebrate their pilgrimage with the usual religious ceremonies. The mode of life, utterly opposed to all rules of dietetic prudence, pursued by these crowded masses for ten to fifteen days at the holy places, yearly entails a number of diseases, to which many are sacrificed. This year the cholera, or, as the government prefers to call it, cholerina, was added to the customary pests, and is said to have carried off 20,000 people at Mecca and upon Gehei Ararat within the short space of two months. Private accounts place the loss of pilgrim life at 100,000, an estimate obviously exaggerated, as those do not even include the deaths by cholera. We in Alexandria have no more exact details as to this terrible drama, which made no extraordinary impression upon the pilgrims themselves, who in their religious fanaticism believe every one certain of Paradise who dies during pilgrimage. The country being at all times inaccessible to European medical men the meagre reports we have are derived from a few Egyptian military surgeons ordered by the government to accompany the pilgrims from Egypt.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were quiet but steady. Consols on the 30th June closed at 90@90¼ for both money and account.

The demand for discount at the bank was heavy—as usual at the end of the half year. The rate remained at three per cent.

The weekly bank statement shows an increase in the bullion of £112,756 sterling.

BARING BROTHERS & Co. quote bar silver at 5s. ¼d., dollars 4s. 11¼d.@4s. 11d., eagles 76s. 3d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROTHERS & Co. say: Business continues to be almost entirely confined to United States Five-Twenty Bonds and Erie and Illinois shares. The first mentioned, after having at one time been sold as low as 70, may to-day (June 30) be quoted at 71¾@¾. Erics are at 53½, and Illinois 84. Maryland Fives are wanted at 70, but none are offered."

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 1.

COTTON.—The Broker's Circular says, "The Cotton market was rather quieter on Friday, but on Saturday became more animated, after receipt of advices per *Persia* of higher prices in New-York, and a large business was transacted on Monday and Tuesday, at advancing rates. On Wednesday, upon accounts per *City of Washington*, relieving the apprehensions of heavy restrictions on the export of cotton, and also a quieter tone in Manchester, the demand became very limited, and prices, in most instances, were irregular and lower, the week closing on Thursday quietly, and abundantly supplied at the quotations. For Sea Island there is a fair inquiry, without change in value. American was in great request in the early part of the week, and continues in good demand at about ¼d.@½d. advance. Egyptian, after advancing considerably, closed at a decline of 1d.@1½d. on the week. For other descriptions the quotations generally are about the same as last week. The sales add up 68,900 bales—including 28,030 for speculation and 14,360 for export. The quotations of Middlings are—Uplands 19½d.; Texas 20d.; Orleans 20¼d. Yesterday (Friday) the business was about 7,000 bales—prices generally firmer and for Egyptians in particular rather dearer. The actual stock at the end of the half year is found to be 308,030 bales, or 31,100 above the estimate—the increase being all in short stapled descriptions. The stock of American is 28,480 bales. At sea from India 451,000 bales.

Trade at Manchester yesterday was very depressed and prices were again lower.

BREADSTUFFS—A little much needed rain has fallen. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report: Flour quiet for American, but rather dearer for French. Wheat very firm, and prices yesterday again 1d.@2d. ₱ central dearer; Winter Red, 8s. 6d.@9s. Corn quiet, and about 3d. easier; Mixed, 27s.@28s.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. BIOLAND, ATHYA & Co., GONDON, BRUCE & Co., and others, report: Beef in moderate demand, at steady prices for the fine qualities, but other kinds are very irregular. Pork very dull. Bacon, little doing, and prices are in favor of buyers. Cheese has declined 1s.@2s. ₱ cwt., owing to large arrivals. Lard quiet, but steady at 66s.@68s. Tallow in fair inquiry at rather dearer rates; North American, 40s.@41s.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet at 28s.@28. 6d. for Pots, and 29s. for Pearls. Sugar in steady demand, at full prices. Coffee—sales limited, stock being restricted chiefly to Rio kinds. Rice quiet but steady. Linseed in good demand, at an advance of 3d.@6d. ₱ qr. Fish Oils—Winter Bagged Sperm, £95; Seal, £40. Linseed Oil steady at 33s. 6d. Resin freely sold at 10s.@11s. 6d. for common. Spirits of Turpentine dull, at 53s. ₱ cwt.

PETROLEUM—Messrs. BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report the market quiet but firm. Small sales of Refined at 2s. 6d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING, BROS. & Co. report WHEAT firm and generally 1s. ₱ quarter dearer; White American, 43s.@46s.; Red, 41s.@44s. ₱ quarter. FLOUR, 22s.@24s. IRON steady; Rails and Bars, £7 5s.; Scotch Pig, 55s. SUGAR steady at full rates. COFFEE firm end in good demand. TEA quiet; good common Congou, 1s.@1s. 1d. RICE quiet but steady. LINSEED has further improved. LINSEED CAKES 6s. ₱ ton dearer; New-York, in barrels, £10 5s.@£10 10s. LINSEED OIL, 33s. 3d.@33s. 6d. FISH OIL dull. SPERM offers at £90. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE 53s. on the spot, and 52s. for future delivery. REFINED PETROLEUM 2s. 6d. TALLOW firm; P. Y. C., 48. 9d.

GLASGOW MARKETS.

Messrs. JOHN MCCALL & Co., and JOHN ATHYA & Co. report WHEAT firm and 3d. ₱ bbl. dearer. FLOUR in favor of sellers, with little offering. CORN 6d. dearer; Mixed, 28s. per 280 lbs.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 1—P. M.

COTTON—Sales to-day 8,000 bales, the market closing unchanged. Speculators and exporters took 3,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS firm but quiet. PROVISIONS dull. BEEF firm. PRODUCE quiet but steady.

LONDON, Saturday, July 1—P. M.

Consols, 90¼.
Five-Twenties, 70½@71.
Illinois Central, 84.
Erie Shares, 62½@63.

PARIS, Saturday, July 1—P. M.

Paris Bourse firm. The Rentes close at 66f. 70c.

HAVANA.

Maximilian and his Projects—Marriage of Marshal Bazaine—The War—Fight at Guaymas, &c.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 8, 1865.

The English steamship *Conway* has brought news from Vera Cruz, which port it left on the 1st instant.

The Emperor and Empress returned on the 24th to the capital, but made their entry without any official pomp. We are informed that MAXIMILIAN, during his excursion in the Eastern departments, had collected new data which, with a new ministry and fresh projects, will occupy all his attention. One of his most cherished projects is the establishment of colonies in the fertile districts of Orizaba, Cordoba, Jalapa and Huasteca. Señor ROBLES, who, as in duty bound, is equally sanguine as to the success of this scheme, has already taken measures to insure to the immigrants lands, and all necessary assistance in their rural life.

Ministerial changes are still on the tapis, and, of course, there are always people who desire a change, if only for a chance of getting a place in the new distribution. The *Estafette* trusts, however, that two of the present ministry will remain, as it would be difficult to replace their knowledge and zeal in these times of doubt, distrust and penury. The journal spares their modesty by not naming them, so, of course, each Minister will take the eulogy as due to his especial merits.

The Liberals of Puebla showed their discontent, according to the "Idea Liberal," by not attending the balls which were given during the residence of MAXIMILIAN in that city. On the 26th ultimo, at 10 o'clock in the morning, the palace was all in a bustle, on account of the marriage of Marshal BAZAINE with Miss DE PENA. The Imperial owners of the palace gave away the bride, and amongst the witnesses of the ceremony were the Grand Marshal of the Court ALMONTE, Gen. COURTOIS D'HURBAL, and several others of high position. After mass, MAXIMILIAN and his consort presided at a grand breakfast, to which eighty guests were invited. On the same day another courtly religious ceremony took place. This was the baptism of the infant grandchild of Gen. ALMONTE, which was honored with the name of CHARLOTTE AMELIA.

The cherished daughter of the Minister of the Interior ESTEVA, I believe, cannot be saved even by having imperial sponsors—I mean the child of his poetical talents, or in plain words, the tragedy, (for like RICHLIEU he has literary ambition,) which was treated with such contempt by a Mexican audience.

And after this gossip of the court and capital what is the real condition of the country? Worse, answers the Imperialist, for there is more fighting than ever. Better, responds the stern republican since the people show more zeal for liberty.

A French vessel had conveyed troops, both infantry and cavalry, to Tampico, for the Imperialists were in a terrible fright as to the state of the war in that district. These troops probably would be sent to Ciudad Victoria, for the commercial men there were uneasy; above all as the convoy of money, which ought to have arrived, had been detained in San Luis de Potosi, the roads being completely in the power of the republicans.

Even admitting that private letters are tinged too highly by the fears of the writers, it cannot be denied or concealed that the disturbed state of Michoacan causes great uneasiness in the friends of the empire, who clamor for great activity in military operations and inflexible rigor in repression. REGULES, whom the French so often boast of having totally defeated, because a Fabian strategy prevails with the Liberal Generals, after his fight with Col. P. DE POTIER at Llano de Cuatro, marched upon Tucambaro, where he is busy in organizing, equipping and recruiting. One day last month, a detachment of fifty dragoons, who were at Tizapan, near Lake Chapala, mutinied, killed their Commander, and marched southward, under the orders of an officer, to join the guerrilla chief CARDENAS, near Tancitaro. In short, every few days, the District of Tamera was invaded by bands more or less numerous, while Gen. PUEBLITA, after his attempt upon the Valley of Santiago, had fallen back upon Puruandiro, and afterward, advancing as far as Haraizales, at last entered by Chilebota, distant six leagues from Zamora. The Plain del Cuatro is full of bands which stop all communication; in Guaniqueo, a town situated twelve leagues to the northwest of Morelia, the Chief RONDA has remained several days. These parties march southward by way of Cotija, apparently to be in communication with Gen. REGULES, who was preparing for some sudden and daring exploit.

Letters from Morelia, dated the 21st, inform us of the brilliant success of the plans of REGULES. Orders had been given to the Imperialist garrisons Ario, Taretan and Uruapam, to evacuate those places as the forces were too weak to face the Republicans, but their enemy anticipated their movements and appearing before Uruapam, with 1,500 partisan troops and 800 cavalry, after a fight of 24 hours, took the town. The Imperialists state the garrison at 300 men, under Col. LEMUS, and affirm that several officials and officers were made prisoners and shot. In the meantime a force had marched from Patzcnaro, under Gen. TAPIA, to relieve the garrison, but after a march of eight leagues, returned on hearing that the place had fallen. Taretan had been evacuated by its garrison. Cols. VANDER-SMISEN and MENDEZ had left Morelia with some troops and marched toward Patzcuaro. This French force expected at Morelia had not yet arrived, nor was it known whether it had stopped in Acambaro or was operating in combination with the other troops.

The policy of abandoning these posts has been severely criticised by the upholders of the Imperial *régime*, because that party now holds only Morelia in all that district, and has closed upon it the access to rich regions, while those who have become compromised by supporting MAXIMILIAN are obliged to fly the country, leaving their families and property to the mercy of their enemies.

Nor can the government in the capital keep the high road to Vera Cruz free from banditti. Hardly had the people of Puebla recovered from their emotion on hearing of the attack on the stage-coaches near Rio Frio, when news arrived of a similar attempt near Paso del Macho. In this latter case the travelers were not only robbed, but also ill-treated. Among the passengers was an army doctor who was wounded very seriously.

There is talk of a new outbreak of the guerrillas in the direction of Huastera at the entrance of the mountains. A great many hesitate to recognize the agreement made with Col. UGALDE, who, finding that he really had not the power to fasten over these irregular soldiers, has hastened to inform the reactionist government of his inability to check their assailants.

With reference to this the news comes from Lacualtipan that Col. LABRANAGA had arrived with 80 men that he had been supplied with in Tulancingo. But such a force is useless for MARTINEZ, and other leaders were again in the field at the head of 600 men, and had already made themselves masters of Huejutla. They next marched upon Lacualtipan, and as that city is the key of the mountain range, if it fall into their power they will be able to threaten Tulancingo, Real del Monte, Pachuca, and other important points.

Correspondence from Matamoras represent the country around that city as in a terrible, lawless state. Nobody could venture out of the place into the country without imminent danger to his life. Murder was the order of the day, and among the victims were enumerated many of the principal inhabitants, who had to leave the city on business, and have never been heard of since.

To this delectable spot, so inviting to his labors, was about to proceed Señor ROBLES, the Minister for the Encouragement of Agriculture and Manufactures. Probably before encouraging the peaceful arts, he will find it necessary to discourage the present state of affairs, which it seems Gen. MEJIA, with all his troops, cannot effect. But, previous to that journey, he will visit Orizaba and Vera Cruz.

From San Luis Potosi we are told of the Republicans being numerous and well armed about Cedral rule the district, and in the city the "Parisiana" dance and theatre are in full swing, acting in conjunction with these troops for it must be observed that the Imperialists affect to call guerrillas and robbers what are frequently rather regular troops, in the same manner as they systematically refuse to style the Republican Generals as such; representing them of high position and at the head of some thousand soldiers as only robber chiefs, and if they take such, shooting them at once.

As a set-off to these reverses, the Imperialists boast of a victory in Guaymas, which probably will result in being such a defeat as they usually obtain over the Republican Antæus. However, here is the dispatch of Gen. DE CASTAGNY to the Prefect of Mazatlan:

"FIRST DIVISION—*The General Commanding—Mazatlan, May 28, 1865:* MR. PREFECT: The *Victory*, which has just arrived from Guaymas, informs me that our troops have obtained a brilliant success over the united forces of PESQUEIRA and MORALES at 'Passion Point.' On the 22d, at 6 in the morning, the camp of these two leaders, who had collected over 2,500 men, was thrice traversed its whole length by 70 of the Chasseurs of Africa.

The booty has been immense, and the infantry, under Col. GARNIER, only arrived in time to make the flight of the enemy more precipitate.

So, then, 70 Chasseurs of Africa have surprised and routed 2,500 insurgents; surprised, in fact, in their camp."

About the middle of June, there was some alarm in Teotitlan, on account of the arrival of FIGUEROA and some of his people at Huantla. Notice was sent to Tehuacan, whence was dispatched a force of 70 Austriane and 20 dragoons.

Some of the late forces of OAJACA are finding their way among the mountains to join the guerrillas.

The appointment of an Imperial Commissioner for the Department of Sonora, Sinaloa and Lower California, would appear to contradict the rumors which assert that Sonora has been ceded to France. The official journal of the empire, however, notices such reports, in order to explicitly deny them. With respect to Sinaloa, a gentleman who has undertaken at once to represent its interests and his own at the Court of MAXIMILIAN, is urgent for a change of the State Capital to Culiacan.

It is probable that Don BENITO FARIAS will be the Minister of Mexico at the Court of the King of Italy.

The *Diario* of Havana yesterday contained the official notification of the withdrawal of belligerent rights to Confederate vessels, the royal decree being dated the 4th June.

The anniversary of American Independence was not allowed to pass unnoticed; for no United States war-vessel being in the bay, Capt. LAWRENCE, of the *Eagle*, sought for, and obtained, permission to fire the customary salute, while the Spanish and Italian war-vessels, by their flags, paid nautical respect.

The last news from Sta Domingo mentions the arrival, within a few miles of the capital, of the President of the Dominican Republic, He was accompanied by two ministers and an escort of 250 soldiers, and came to make an additional treaty and arrangements.

LARA.

Observance of the Fourth—From San Domingo.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 8, 1865.

On Tuesday morning early the steamer *Eagle* arrived from New-York. Before entering the harbor, and at sunrise, she fired a salute of thirteen guns in honor of the day, and dressed the ship. During the forenoon Capt. LAWRENCE called on Gen. DE MARINA and obtained permission to fire a salute at noon of thirty-six guns, and at sunset another of thirteen guns.

The United States Consul closed his office for the day, and at noon, with a party of friends, went aboard the *Eagle*, and, after the salute was fired, partook of a lunch provided by Capt. LAWRENCE. The American shipping in the port had all their colors hoisted. Two Italian vessels were noticeable for being perfectly covered with flags, &c. The United States gunboat *Tacony*, which happened to be in port, displayed three large American flags. She did not fire a salute, only carrying two guns, and therefore not permitted.

Before the echoes of the salute fired by the *Eagle* had died away, the Spanish war vessel saluted by crossing yards and hoisting the American flag. The Spanish flag was hoisted on the *Derrick*.

A Dutch man-of-war that happened to come in the same day, the *Watergens*, after the usual salutes to the city and Admiral, also hoisted the American flag.

The courtesy of the Spanish Government, by thus informally acknowledging "the day we celebrate," is very gratifying. It shows that the old ill-feeling and prejudice, once held for our flag and country, has died out, and, as we are stronger for the fiery ordeal of the last four years, we are respected accordingly.

To Capt. LAWRENCE a great deal of credit is due, for reminding us Americans, in a foreign land, of our national holiday.

The *Diario*, of St. Jago, is continually recording the arrival and departure, at that port, of steamers for and from Santo Domingo.

I am assured that the story of the Spaniards leaving houses raised by them, behind them, are untrue—that out of spite they will leave nothing that they can bring away. It is expected that the abandonment of the island will be complete by the 20th of this month.

The rumor of an invasion by the Haytians is daily increasing in proportion, and that is one reason why so many families, that until now have resided in the island, are endeavoring to emigrate. The Dominicans, on the other hand, by every effort in their power, are endeavoring to arrest this outward tide, but unsuccessfully thus far. The majority prefer to leave their homes and all they possess than expose themselves to the chance of again suffering as they have for the past two years.

It was said that, on the 25th, the President of the Republic, attended by four of his ministers and an escort of 250 men, had come within two miles of the capital to confer with the Spaniards, and proposed to make new treaties, but with what result is not yet made known.

The *Jeannette*, once a blockade-runner, arrived yesterday, from Tampico. The *Owl*, Capt. MAFFITT, has at last gone to sea, for Montreal or Liverpool.

The new steamer *Vera Cruz* arrived yesterday, about four hours after the *Havana*, and leaves this afternoon for Vera Cruz.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Gen. Sickles' Views of Their Condition.

From the Washington Chronicle

During an interesting interview with Major-Gen. SICKLES, since his return from South America, we were particularly edified by his description of the total operation of the doctrine of State rights, as developed under the inspiration of the Calhoun school of politicians and applied in the several South American Republics. Our own people may gather a moral lesson and instruction from their experiences. According to their theory, the relation of the Federal Government to the States is one of entire neutrality. Take the Republic of Colombia: If a revolution or insurrection occurs in any State, the Federal Government cannot interfere, either by a military or a civil authority. When a revolution has effected a change in the government, it is obligatory upon the Federal Government to recognize whatever State authority exists *de facto* in consequence of such revolution. The Senators in Congress are called Senator Plenipotentiaries from the various districts they represent. These Senators, when a revolution takes place before their terms of office expire, retain their positions for the time for which they were elected—because they are deemed the representatives of the sovereignty, and not of the successful party for the time being. Their ideas as to the tenure of office are equally striking. The presiding officer of the Senate, corresponding with our Vice President of the republic, is elected once a month! The Speaker of the House is chosen for the same term. The Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court holds his office for a single term of court. Suffrage is universal, including negroes. Emancipation has produced great changes in the social and political status of the blacks. They are eligible to all employments or professions, civil or military. Black doctors attend white patients; black lawyers have white clients, and argue cases before white judges, and white lawyers argue cases before black judges, one of whom presided last year as Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic. He is both learned and accomplished. Several members of distinction and high rank in Congress are octoroon, while nearly one half of the legislature, were blacks who commanded white and black troops intermingled together. The Indian race is similarly embodied together with the blacks, and are seen heading seats in both branches of Congress, and in the different State Legislatures. The facility with which revolutions are made carried and ended, was illustrated in the 5th of March last in Panama. Between dinner and tea the government of the State was changed. A battalion of regular troops was ordered there as the conservators of order, were in favor of the revolution, and let

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Departure of Queen Emma—Impertinent British Middies.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Bulletin.

HONOLULU, Saturday, May 20, 1865.

Queen EMMA, with her suite, sailed for England, via Panama, in the *Clio*, on the 6th inst., amidst salutes, manning of yards and the tears of a large concourse of the native population, who attended her to the place of embarkation. They no doubt remembered the embarkation of King KAMEHAMEHA II. and his Queen, who in 1827 went on a somewhat similarly projected visit to England and died there. A young native convert of the English Bishop, who has been made a deacon, accompanied the Queen. He can preach in English, and will probably be made a good deal of by the friends of the Episcopal Mission in England, and be instrumental in swelling the funds required for the building of a cathedral in Honolulu, with a full chime of bells, which has long been talked of.

Mr. SYNGE, the British Commissioner, came within an ace of not going with the royal party. It would seem that Mr. SYNGE is one of those "high-toned" kind of people, who, on the ground of his being the representative here of Her Britannic Majesty, thought that his word should be law in regard to all British subjects in the islands. Accordingly, at a ball given on board the *Clio*, he countermanded invitations which had been issued to several parties who were, it seems, inimical to him. A highly respectable gentleman, who had consented to act as Mr. SYNGE's deputy in the office of British Commissioner in the interim of the visit to England, became quite naturally very indignant that his intimate relations were among those whose invitations were thus insultingly withdrawn at the behest of the Commissioner, and he called upon the Captain of the *Clio* for an explanation, who at once referred him to Mr. SYNGE. That gentleman, on being questioned, denied having had anything to do with it, but on being confronted with the Captain had to swallow his previous denial. The aforesaid gentleman who was to act in SYNGE'S absence, in view of such disgraceful conduct, declared that he would have nothing to do with representing his Sovereign under such a head, and so SYNGE it seemed could not go, there being no other fit man among the Britishers to take his place. However, for the Queen's sake, the tempest in a teapot was lulled and apparent harmony restored, so that the vain, pompous John Bull was got off, never, it is hoped, to return.

In my last, I told you about the abduction of the American eagle from Minister MCBRYDE'S office, and its subsequent restoration by the marauding British middies. In two evenings before the *Clio* left, the "young gentlemen" took their revenge on the American Minister by hooting, and shouting insulting epithets in front of his residence, and singing secession songs in full chorus through the streets. Soon after performing these chivalrous deeds, they skedaddled for their ship, otherwise there might have been some trouble. What makes the matter look worse is, that the First-Lieutenant of the ship is said to have detailed and armed a party of the sailors to assist and defend the middies in carrying out this outrageous insult on the American Minister.

On the 5th instant, our whole community, lately so jubilant over the news of Union successes, was struck dumb with grief at the intelligence brought by the *D. C. Murray*, of the assassination of President LINCOLN. I never before witnessed so sudden, general and deep a gloom as filled the community of Honolulu. Strong men, unused to the melting mood, wept as they met on the streets and discussed the shocking news, and every American seemed to feel that it was a personal bereavement. On the morning of the 9th, stores were closed and draped in mourning, flags were displayed at half-mast, and services in memory of the deceased President held in the Episcopal and Congregational churches. In the latter, Minister MCBRYDE made a few remarks, and Chief Justice ALLEN, of the Hawaiian Government, who has recently returned from Washington, made an address in which he portrayed the character of Mr. LINCOLN and gave a sketch of his career. Rev. Mr. CONWIN, the pastor, then followed in an eloquent eulogium. By an order of the Minister of the Interior, all Hawaiian Government officials are ordered to wear mourning for fourteen days in token of respect to the memory of the late President, and all government offices were closed on the 9th instant.

A religious duel, on the triangular principle, has been going on here for some time past, between Bishop STALEY, of the Episcopal Church, on the one side, and the Catholic and Calvinistic clergy on the other, much to the interest and delectation of the parties to the controversy. The only way these sectarian squabbles affect the publicis that it provides a subject for tea-table talk. A short time ago, however, the aforesaid public was much scandalized by the published statement that Rev. C. B. ROWELL, Calvinistic missionary at Waimea, Kauai, had deflected from the straight and narrow path of virtue, in making free with the persons of the female members of his congregation. An "Evangelical Court" was immediately held on the case of the fallen saint, and he was at once, on his own confession, adjudged guilty of adultery with sundry and divers fair Hawaiian church-members. He was of course dismissed from his pastorate, and expelled from the church, but the natives composing his church and society proceeded to reinstate him as their pastor, they having seceded from the control of the "Evangelical Association;" and so, much to the shame and mortification of all Christian men, the barefaced sinner still administers holy things.

A liquor manufactory has been for some months in successful operation in Nuuanu Valley, and lager has become a staple favorite in the saloons and among families. Now, however, a distillery has been established, and it is said will soon be pouring out its streams to demoralize the islands. The regulations imposed in the Brokenare, I am sure, quite strict. The price paid for the privilege is $250 for five years, and the laws in regard to smuggling apply to the illicit traffic, while an excise duty of $3 per gallon is imposed on all spirits sold in the country. The parties engaged in the business are said to be practical and experienced distillers, and if they make a good article of spirits, and have the necessary capital to hold on a few years, will drive the imported poison out of the country—a consummation devoutly to be wished, for bad whiskey has killed many in these islands.

On the 1st inst., G. B. INGRAHAM, a very highly respected teacher of youth, died of typhus fever—a very prevalent disease here. Mr. INGRAHAM was from Maine, and had resided here as a teacher twelve years.

On the 2d instant, Capt. F. S. STRANBURG, of the whale ship *Congress* 24 days from Newcastle, while sitting in the office of the American Consul, died without a struggle or a groan. An arm, which is remarkably pliable in horse-chestnuts, was pronounced to be the cause of his death. A new captain was appointed by the Consul, and the ship proceeded North.

In business matters but little is doing. Sugar is in everybody's mouth and on the brain of everybody who has a dollar to invest. Accordingly, the course of the old and is upward and onward.

ANOTHER MAGNIFICENT ENDOWMENT.—It is a source of great joy to learn that Hon. ASA PACKER, of Mauch Chunk, Carbon county, Penn., has set apart a fund of one million dollars to establish, maintain and endow a college at Bethlehem, Penn., and that he has given a farm of fifty-seven acres at that place as the site for the college buildings. Judge PACKER is one of the most eminent and respected public men of our country for several decades, and has served in various positions of trust and honor. He is, perhaps, best known by his Congressional career. His great wealth has ever been used with a liberal hand, as this generous act evinces. He is now in Europe, but has ordered upon his return he will enter upon the full execution of his design, at which, meantime, a commission have at home, whereof Bishop STEVENS is the head, is, at his request, now engaged in preparing a plan of organization. This munificent gift is a parallel to the already celebrated case of the Rhode Island College, if indeed it does not surpass the latter; for, in the one the giver built the college himself, at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars, while in the other he made his subsequent gift of five hundred thousand dollars conditional upon the State of New-York giving the agricultural land scrip to the institution, whereas Judge PACKER'S gift is unconditional, and instead of erecting a building to suit his own taste, he leaves the trustees to do that, and gives fifty-seven acres of land for the purpose. The endowments at Harvard exceed this in the aggregate, but no single gift thereto has equaled PACKER'S to the Bethlehem college.—*Philadelphia North American.*

SINGULAR DEATH—FROM TERROR.—At the fight which took place near Blue Mills, Mo., in September, 1861, the Union forces, Third Iowa Volunteers, were accompanied by one piece of artillery, a 6-pound gun, belonging to SCHWARTZ'S battery. The piece came early into action, and so terrible was the fire upon it, that it was compelled to fall back, with the loss of many killed and wounded. The shifting of the scene of strife threw the ground upon which the gun had stood, again into our possession, when a member of the battery, named SCHELLING, was found standing with a rammer in his hand unconscious of anything going on around him. He was brought off the field, immovable as a statue. When he arrived in this city he was still unconscious. An examination indicated no wound, no concussion or compression. The pupils of the eyes were natural—the position of the body would remain as placed. He neither ate nor drank, except by artificial means. He showed no signs of sleep save by his breathing. He died on the seventeenth day after the battle. He was said to have been an Austrian and an old soldier. Dr. THOBEE, who was in charge of the general hospital here at the time, and from whom we obtained the particulars, is of the opinion that SCHELLING died from mere fright.—*St. Louis News.*

—STRAUSS has ceased to be a fashion in England. The new edition of his *Life of Jesus* has been translated into English, and offered to the publisher as a gift; but it has not yet been printed, because the publisher does not think it worth his while to purchase the copyright.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 96, 114, 118, 123, 124, 12, 19, 32, 41, 57, 63, 100, 105, 120.

COURT NOTICE—JULY 12, 1865.—*Supreme Court.*—The Chamber motion calendar will be called at 11 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 13th inst., instead of 12 M.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

ROBBED HIS COMRADE.

At the opening of the court His Honor charged the jury in regard to the case of Alexander Ward, reported yesterday. A verdict was returned of guilty, and the prisoner remanded for sentence.

George Delair, a care-worn looking sergeant, was tried on a charge of taking a pocket-book, containing $490, from a soldier companion, Jeremiah Davis, on the 30th of June.

Complainant testified that he received the money from the United States Treasury; missed it about six o'clock on the morning of that day; met prisoner coming off the boat, who asked him to have something to drink; after taking a walk with him before breakfast, they drank, and complainant slept until evening; on awaking his boot was ripped and the money gone; saw the pocket-book taken from prisoner, and identified it as the one taken from his person; the house was in Water-street; the officer told him he found $180 of the money.

Cross-examined.—Prisoner came over with him from Jersey; arrived in New-York about four o'clock in the morning, at which time he was sober; after waking up in the evening, went out, found Delair, who had a cab hired to take out some women; told witness his money was all right, and then gave him ten dollars; the loss of his money made him sober enough; prisoner drank whenever witness did.

Officer Conron testified that when he arrested the prisoner he found the pocket-book in his left pocket.

Cross-examined—Prisoner said he had been four years in the army, and was going up the river to see his friends.

Officer Mullen, called by the defence, testified that prisoner told him he had been paid off, but not how much.

Moriah Pilkey testified that she saw prisoner and complainant together at her house; heard the latter say he had given prisoner some money to keep for him; they drank several times at the bar; prisoner was in the bar-room when Davis wanted to go up stairs and sleep; saw Davis when he came down stairs; it was about 11 o'clock; he stayed in the house all day; did not notice his boot; her house was No. 279 Water-street; was married, but her husband was not at home; he was up at Sing Sing; if he had gone there for stealing, it would have been better for him.

The Jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded until Friday,

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Rose Kelly, indicted for forging in the second degree, was next tried.

Hugh O'Conor testified that the prisoner came into the store, No. 19 Catharine-street and purchased a cloak and shawl, tendering a $10 bill and a five, which was pronounced bad; she then presented three other fives, also bad; she then paid $8 of good money for the articles; a policeman was sent for and she was arrested; on inquiry told the officer she found the money in a room in the Bowery.

Officer Bucken testified that he found on the prisoner a $10 counterfeit bill on the Union Bank of Troy, and three fives.

Daniel Shelton, a builder, at No. 157½ Bowery, called by defence, testified that the prisoner worked in the house where he boarded; he had in his room some counterfeit bills; identified what the accused presented as the same; knew it by the bank; had no particular mark by which to distinguish them.

Cross-examined—Never saw the bills since they were taken until to-day; obtained the money in the course of business; did not give prisoner the bills.

William Willson, residing at the same place as the last witness, testified that prisoner lived with him in the capacity of servant five weeks; she was an industrious girl; paid her eight dollars shortly before the affair.

Daniel Shelton, recalled by the prosecution—Never complained to anybody that he had been stuck with bad money; the girl had lived there five or six months; she never heard him say anything about counterfeit money; never spoke to her half a dozen times.

Ellen O'Conor, residing at No. 110 Cherry-street, testified to the good character of the accused.

No proof being produced that the prisoner had knowledge of the character of the money, the jury, pursuant to the charge of His Honor, acquitted the accused.

A CASE OF STREET ROBBERY.

Thomas Godfrey, a penitent appearing man was tried on an indictment for robbery in the first degree for having knocked down and robbed James Murray about midnight on the 27th of June.

Complainant testified that he could not say where he was on the night aforesaid; had on his person a silver watch worth $20, and $180 in money; the next morning found himself in the station-house; watch and money gone; had subsequently seen the watch in possession of the police; was unable to state of the circumstances attending the loss of his session.

John M. Church, living in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, testified that on the aforesaid night he was at the front room window, in the third story, when he heard loud talking in the street below; looked out and saw two men standing near a lamp-post, engaged in loud disputation; the prisoner was one, and the other; the former called the latter a liar, knocked him down; prisoner then ran about fifty yards, then returned and rifled the pockets of Murray; witness came down stairs, and met the policeman; a watch was found near the spot, which was identified by the complainant as his own.

Cross-examined—Did not see the prisoner take anything from the person of Mr. Murray; prisoner did not appear to be drunk at the time; saw him take nothing was found on his person.

Ann Donnelly and *John Fitzgerald* severally testified to the previous good character of the prisoner. The jury found the accused guilty of second larceny, recommended him to the mercy of the court, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY.

Louis Segar, indicted for grand larceny, was tried on a charge of having taken, on the 17th of June, a pocket-book containing $11, from a soldier "on the descent," speaking French fluently, named [illegible] Work.

Complainant testified that he went to a certain place in Thirty-second-street and bought a pocket-book of this prisoner, he collecting 5 cents for the book and 10 cents for the use of it; he then went to the corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-second-street, when prisoner came up and asked him for the pocket-book; he refused to give it to him, when prisoner said he would give him a card, and he could call for the book at his traveling cap and coat out, [illegible] the case on the counter, went to [illegible] it; no one else was in the store except himself and the prisoner; [illegible] the store.

Officer Lynch testified that he arrested the prisoner, who said he saw the pocket-book, and knew all about it, and that a certain man came into the store the night the case was [illegible]; prisoner also stated that he was the partner of the prisoner at the bar; that he was going to the store to get [illegible] when prisoner had completed the sale of the [illegible] he went to supper; shortly after the colored man came and asked him for his pocket-book.

James Solomans testified to the good character of the accused.

The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

A CASE OF SILK-SKINS.

Francis Casey, a rough-looking specimen of humanity, was tried on a charge of [illegible] and [illegible].

Frederick Ettig testified that he lost the skins worth $65; on the 9th of May his store on Sixty-second-street was broken open, and the property was taken out; found seventy skins in a store, No. 2 Jacob-street.

Cross-examined:—Thomas Cahill showed him the seventy skins at the store last mentioned; there were no trade marks on them; he could identify any skins that he had tanned.

Thomas Cahill testified he bought six dozen skins, agreeing to pay $5 per dozen; Mr. Etting claimed those skins.

James Boyce, keeping a junk-shop No. 126 Water-street, testified that he bought from the prisoner seventy-one skins for $14 70; he sold them to a young man by the name of Gilbons, for $4 per dozen.

Cross-examined:—Have been in the junk business about twelve years; never bought any sheep-skins before.

Henry A. Linden and *John C. Kalan* respectively testified to the good character of the prisoner.

The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

HARD LUCK WITH THE BILLIARD-BALLS.

Peter Keirnan, a young man, was tried on the charge of having stolen four billiard-balls valued at $40, from a saloon No. 135 Seventh-avenue.

Peter Lambert, proprietor of the saloon, testified that the balls had been used three or four days; his saloon was broken open and they were taken out; he had subsequently seen them in a pawn-broker's shop on the Bowery; identified them by marks.

Cross-examined.—Recognized the balls by the color and by blue marks; there were no private marks; the prisoner was in the habit of coming into the saloon; two or three days after the balls had been taken prisoner came and told him that he had purchased them, and that they were at the police office.

Thomas Green, pawnbroker at No. 181 Bowery, testified that the prisoner brought the balls in question to his office; witness wanted him to get somebody to show that he owned them; he went away and returned, bringing no one; asked for the balls, and was told they were at the police-office.

The prisoner was found guilty of petit larceny. The sentence of the court was suspended.

PLEAS OF GUILTY.

George Willman pleaded guilty to the charge of taking articles valued at $133, belonging to Andrew J. Fuller, on the 4th of June. He was sent to the State Prison for two years.

John Green, charged with taking goods amounting to $220, from Thomas McCartine, pleaded guilty and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Ann McCullough, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to the charge of taking a one hundred dollar Treasury note from John Brady, on the 3d of June. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The New-Haven Railroad and The Schuyler Frauds—Important Opinion.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Present—Presiding Justice Ingraham and Justices Clerke and Barnard.

Justice BARNARD delivered the following opinion, the other Justices concurring:

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company vs. *Robert Schuyler and others.*—An injunction herein was personally served. The decree expressly modifies these orders in the manner therein set forth. This is in effect a continuation of those orders in the modified form. The judgment not extending but limiting the operation of the orders, the party must be presumed to have notice of the injunction in the judgment. He had personal notice of the injunction in the orders, and before taking the step in question he must have taken measures to ascertain whether that injunction order had been vacated or superseded; and in taking such measures, he must have come across the judgment, and by that he would have seen that the injunction orders were continued in a modified form.

From the affidavits of the parties (particularly at folio 69) it seems they were well aware of the judgment. I think this sufficient. (Barb. Chy. pr. 614, 633, 634, Seaton's forms 300.)

A party may as well be punished for a violation of an injunction contained in a judgment, although the judgment has not been served on him, when such injunction is the same as the injunction-order which has been personally served, as for a violation of the injunction-order itself.

The first and fifth of defendant's points are not well taken.

The next question that arises is whether the parties have violated the injunction.

These parties, by the amendment to their petition in their action in Connecticut, claim to be the owners of certain shares of stock represented by certain certificates. These shares have, by the judgment in this action, been declared spurious and void; and the holders thereof are enjoined from setting up or claiming, in any way, manner or form, that the said certificates, or any of them, represent any shares of stock of the plaintiff, or confer upon said holders any rights or privileges as stockholders of the plaintiff; and are also enjoined from bringing any suit, action, bill in equity or other proceeding whatever against said company for or on account of said certificates, or any of them, to establish the validity of said stock, or their claims as stockholders.

Does the amendment in question violate this injunction?

I think it does. By it the parties claim to own this stock, and complain of the refusal of the company to acknowledge them as stockholders, to allow them to exercise any of the rights, privileges or benefits of stockholders, to pay them dividends on this stock, and to furnish them other shares of stock in place of the shares so *claimed by them* (that is the company) to be spurious and void, and the prayer is, that the company be compelled to pay them unpaid dividends on this stock, and to transfer the stock to them, or to issue new stock therefor.

It will be observed that the whole cause of action consists in these refusals of the company. But these refusals cannot constitute a cause of action unless upon the claim and assumption that the certificates in question represent genuine stock.

The whole scope of the amendments is to insist upon the validity of the stock, and upon the holders thereof having the rights and privileges of stockholders; even an implied admission of the spuriousness of the stock is carefully avoided. It seems to me to be a clear violation of the above-recited injunction.

It may be as suggested by the Judge below that some of the allegations are warranted by the judgment in this action; but as these allegations standing alone would be meaningless, it is not worth while to allow them to remain.

It is suggested that these amendments are merely an action for damages, and are permissible under the following clause at the end of the above-recited injunction: "but this restraint is not to be considered as preventing the defendants from making any claim for damages, or bringing or prosecuting any action to recover damages founded upon any act, neglect or omission of said company, or of its officers or agents."

This clause cannot be construed so as to allow an action to be brought to recover damages for the act of the company, its officers or agents in refusing to recognize as genuine that stock which has been declared spurious. Such a construction would nullify the whole injunction.

The proper construction of this clause is that it only permits an action to recover damages accruing by a breach of previous stock which has become such holder by reason of any act, neglect or omission of said company, its officers or agents.

In such an action it is essential that the stock should be declared by the plaintiff to be spurious, and then it should be alleged that plaintiff has made that declaration because the holders of such spurious stock by some act, neglect or omission of the company, its officers or agents, and such acts should be claimed in some specific [illegible] of money.

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It is suggested that these amendments are merely an action for damages, and are permissible under the following clause at the end of the above-recited injunction: "but this restraint is not to be considered as preventing the defendants from making any claim for damages, or bringing or prosecuting any action to recover damages founded upon any act, neglect or omission of said company, or of its officers or agents."

This clause cannot be construed so as to allow an action to be brought to recover damages for the act of the company, its officers or agents in refusing to recognize as genuine that stock which has been declared spurious. Such a construction would nullify the whole injunction.

The proper construction of this clause is that it only permits an action to recover damages accruing by a breach of previous stock which has become such holder by reason of any act, neglect or omission of said company, or of its officers or agents.

In such an action it is essential that the stock should be declared by the plaintiff to be spurious, and then it should be alleged that plaintiff has made that declaration because the holders of such spurious stock by some act, neglect or omission of the company, its officers or agents, and such acts should be claimed in some specific [illegible] of money.

[illegible] in none of these essentials.

[illegible] effort to [illegible] There are [illegible]

[illegible] motion in the [illegible] court to [illegible] the court.

[illegible] the transfers [illegible] the last transfers [illegible] court.

[illegible] of the words [illegible] court for the purpose of [illegible] the book.

[illegible] Court, however, can [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] session.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 12.

By Justice Garvin.

James E. Conover vs. Horace Hemmington; motion [illegible] granted with $10 costs.

[illegible]

COURT OF [illegible]—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 12.

By [illegible].

[illegible]

Law Book Publishers in Court—A Preliminary Injunction Dissolved.

SUPREME COURT—JULY 12.

Before Justice Joseph F. Barnard.

John L. Tillinghast vs. *Thurlow Weed, W. C. Little, Parsons et al.*—In this action a preliminary injunction was obtained by the plaintiff against the defendants, Thurlow Weed and others, and an order to show cause why the same should not be perpetual, was duly served on all of the defendants, and was made returnable yesterday at 12 o'clock, before Justice BARNARD, sitting at the Supreme Court Chambers. The facts of the case are substantially as follows:

In the year 1864, the plaintiff entered into an agreement with Messrs. Lewis & Blood, publishers of law books in this city, by which agreement plaintiff was to sell to Lewis & Blood one-half of the copyright of a book thereafter to be prepared by the plaintiff. The book in question was entitled and is now known as a work on *Practice, Pleadings and Forms, Necessary and Proper under the Code of Procedure, in Actions at Law.* Lewis & Blood purchased the copyright, and entered it in the usual manner in the Clerk's office of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. The plaintiff made very slow progress in the preparation of the work, and in order to facilitate the business, Mr. Thos. G. Shearman, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, was induced to assist. The first volume was issued as *Tillinghast's and Shearman's Practice*, and at the same time it was announced that another volume would be speedily issued. Accordingly a second volume was prepared for publication, and the contract for the printing thereof was made by Mr. A. W. Lewis and Mr. Burlock, with Messrs. Weed, Parsons & Co., printers, at Albany, this State. The manuscript copy was delivered to Messrs. Weed, Parsons & Co., in May, 1864, for the purpose of being printed with reasonable dispatch. In February, 1865, the book in question was printed and ready for delivery to the publishers. Mr. Shearman's connection with it appears not to have extended beyond the general supervision of the proof-sheets. That this second volume of *Tillinghast's and Shearman's Practice* was in press, and about to be issued, had been several times announced in the columns of the morning papers.

Previous to the service of the injunction, Messrs. Weed, Parsons & Co. were paid the amount of their bill for printing the book, and they had delivered the same to Mr. Lewis; hence, had relieved themselves of all liability, and parted with all their interest connected therewith. Mr. W. C. Little, a well-known law-book publisher, and who is also made one of the defendants in this action, made an affidavit, in which he states substantially that he never saw the book which forms the subject-matter of this litigation, and, consequently, never had anything to do with it. He further stated under oath that he was willing that all the world should be enjoined from selling the book. The plaintiff claims that the book is about to be issued without his consent, and that unless the court could grant him relief, by way of a permanent injunction, he would be greatly injured pecuniarily, and that he would lose nearly everything which he had invested in the enterprise.

In granting the motion the court held that the plaintiff, with Mr. Shearman, having issued the first volume of *Tillinghast's and Shearman's Practice*, an announcement that a second volume would be issued, that the second volume had been printed and ready to be issued, with the approbation of Mr. Shearman, and that the parties to the contract, without passing on the merits of the action, [illegible] could not be denied. The motion is accordingly denied, with costs.

For plaintiff, J. O. Miller; for defendants, Lewis Brothers—Joseph Nelson; for defendants, Thurlow Weed, Parsons & Co., and W. C. Little—J. W. Foster.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

[illegible] at the Stock Exchange—July 12, 1865.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Erie Railway	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hud. Riv. R	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	R. & K	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1865.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER, TWO LIVING WHALES. Afternoon, at 3 and Evening at 7½ o'clock, THE GREEN MONSTER

WALLACK'S—STILL WATERS RUN DEEP—BLACK EYED SUSAN.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Union Convention of Sussex County, New-Jersey, which met at Newton on Monday, appointed a full delegation to the State Convention to be held at Trenton on the 20th inst. Gen. KILPATRICK, who is a citizen of the county, was present, and was appointed one of the delegates. He made a glowing Union speech, denouncing the disloyal conduct of the New-Jersey Democratic leaders, and pledging himself to stump the State if he could get leave of absence from the field. The General expects to be present at the State Convention.

For the privilege of selling books and newspapers on the Hudson River Railroad, it is said that no less than $5,000 a year is paid. For the same privilege on the Central Railroad, the tax is $5,500 per year. This seems a large sum, and yet it is said that a large income is derived from the operations. On the Hudson River Road the sales average $100 to each through train. On the Central the average is $150 per train. The books and papers are not sold by the owners of the right, but by boys employed by them. The boys receive 15 per cent. on all sales, and make large wages.

FLOKE'S *Daily Bulletin*, (Galveston,) of June 23, says: "Major-Gen. PHILIP SHERIDAN arrived yesterday from New-Orleans on board the steamer *Heroine*. As a military man, Gen. SHERIDAN has earned undying fame. He is one of the few Generals the late war brought forward who has never met with defeat. It is said that the General unites to the accomplishment of a soldier the courtesy of a gentleman. The fate of Texas rests, to a great extent, with Gen. SHERIDAN. We hope that he may be as great a pacificator as he has proved himself a warrior."

The Richmond *Republic* states that the University of Virginia will soon resume its duties, with highly encouraging prospects. This venerable institution, founded by JEFFERSON, and, next to the cause of American Independence, the most cherished object of his life, deserves the friendly wishes and efficient support of all who would establish a high standard of education and secure the permanence of a great school, which, by proper patronage, has taken rank with the leading universities of Europe.

On the 4th, Mr. JOHN BROWN was killed near Columbia, Boone County, Mo., by a young soldier, REUBEN FRANKLIN. The *Statesman* says that the latter proposed buying BROWN's horse, and on his refusing to sell, bade him "go to hell;" and that, when BROWN rejoined that he would not do that either, FRANKLIN shot him. The deceased leaves a wife and eight small children. The homicide is in jail.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press* contradicts, on the part of the relatives of Admiral DUPONT, the reported bequest of all his prize-money to an asylum for the orphans of soldiers and sailors, and says that the amount does not exceed $50,000.

By permission of the military authorities, the rebel Gen. EWELL was visited at Fort Warren, Friday, by his wife and daughter. Mrs. EWELL is apparently about 40 years of age—her daughter about 20.

The owners of the Hamburg and New-York line of steamers have tendered a free passage in the *Suevia* to Gov. WALKER, our new Minister to the Court of Prussia.

The publication of the Richmond *Whig* has been suspended by the authorities and the office closed on account of an intemperate and disloyal article.

The fortifications at Quebec are being pushed forward. At Point Levi four forts, each to hold about 3,000 men, and ditches several miles long, are to be made.

Major-Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER will assume command of this department on Monday next.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan yesterday amounted to $6,110,200.

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE has left Havana for Europe, where he intends to reside in future.

FROM EUROPE.

The *Persia*, which arrived at this port yesterday, brings two days later news from Europe. The final preparations for laying the Atlantic telegraph had been completed, and the *Great Eastern* was ready to proceed on her westward voyage. It is to be regretted that the directors have decided to admit no correspondents on board the vessel. The intelligence from the Continent is politically unimportant.

LOCAL NEWS.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Justice BARNARD, a motion was made in the case of TILLINGHAST vs. THURLOW WEED, W. C. LITTLE, J. PARSONS et al., to make a preliminary injunction perpetual. A temporary injunction was granted a few days since, by a Judge of the above-named court, whereby the defendants, as printers of law books, were enjoined from issuing the second volume of a work known as *Tillinghast & Shearman's Practice*. After able arguments upon either side, Justice BARNARD decided that the preliminary injunction must be dissolved, with costs to the defendants.

Hon. FRANCIS TILLOU, Ex-Recorder of this city, and a well-known lawyer and politician, was buried yesterday at Greenwood Cemetery. The religious exercises, which were performed at St. John's Church, by Rev. Drs. DIX, WESTON and OOTHY, assisted by other clergymen, were of an imposing character.

DANIEL HAGAN was brought before Justice DODGE, yesterday, on a charge of robbing Mr. MILES CRAGIN, of Susquehanna, Penn., of deeds representing property to the amount of $15,000. Mr. CRAGIN was asleep on a door-step in Canal-street, at the time of the alleged robbery. The accused was held for examination.

Thirty government side-wheel and screw steamers were sold yesterday, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by public auction, realizing nearly a million of dollars. The bidding was spirited, and in some instances the vessels sold for nearly their original cost.

An important opinion has just been delivered in the Supreme Court at General Term, by Mr. Justice BARNARD, in the case of the New-Haven Railroad Company against ROBERT SCHUYLER and others. The opinion was concurred in by Presiding Justice INGRAHAM and Justice CLERKE.

At a meeting of the Board of Education last evening, Mr. HENRY L. STEWART, of No. 212 West Eighteenth-street, presented Mr. T. D. JONES's bust of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and on motion of Commissioner HASTIE the board tendered thanks, and instructed the clerk to provide a fitting place for the bust within their chamber.

Several arrests were made, yesterday, by the police, of persons interfering with the workmen employed by the contractors for cleaning the streets. One or two serious fights occurred during the day.

The Board of Commissioners of Metropolitan Police listened to more than a hundred complaints against their officers yesterday. The session was very entertaining.

Up to Tuesday evening there were sold notes of the third series of the 7-30 loan to the amount of $115,907,750, leaving less than half the whole amount of this final series of the loan yet to be disposed of. The sales thus far, in the current week, have averaged $5,288,850 a day, or equal to a weekly aggregate of $31,733,100. In about three weeks of such work, the unmarketed balance of this great popular loan would all be distributed. Government gold-bearing bonds, yesterday, were generally strong, and in the instance of the 1881 Six 6 cents a shade higher, under a good inquiry from buyers for shipment, home investment and national banking purposes. The market was not noticeably affected by the news by the *Persia* of the decline in the Five-Twenties in London, 70½@71, which specie figures, with Gold at 141½, are equal to 109½@109⅝ in currency here. Some considerable orders came to hand by this steamer, which will doubtless be executed in season for Saturday's outward-bound packets.

Gold advanced 2 per cent. yesterday, and was quoted 141½ in the afternoon. The Stock market somewhat irregular in demand; prices steady at the close. Money 4@5 per cent. Government Stocks very firm, generally, and in quite active request.

Produce and merchandise attracted less attention yesterday. Flour advanced 10c.@15c. per bbl., but Wheat closed heavily. Oats declined 2c., and Corn 1c. New Mess Pork ranged from $27 12½@$27 62½, per bbl.; Lard, 16½c.@20½c.; Middling Cotton, 52c.@52½c., per lb. Other articles were essentially unchanged.

Parties and Politics.

The great practical measures of public policy which are now being acted on by the administration are those relating to (1) the principles and forms of reconstruction; (2) the question of negro suffrage; (3) the treatment of chief and prominent rebels.

On the first of these matters, President JOHNSON has adopted a definite and uniform policy toward all the States upon whose cases he has acted. This policy is simply to provide, as rapidly as may be found judicious, for the reëstablishment of civil government, under the ordinary constitutional conditions, in the States of the South. He appoints Governers, with large powers and supported by military authority; but they are appointed only temporarily and as a matter of expediency—as stepping stones, so to speak, from the chaotic past of the rebellion and the arbitrary rule of the military, to the constitutional republicanism of the future. President JOHNSON himself, a year ago, was Military Governor of Tennessee, under appointment of Mr. LINCOLN; but the office and all its appendages in that State have passed away, and Tennessee is now governed throughout by civil functionaries of its own choice, and is in possession of all its ancient franchises. This mode of action seemed the most feasible in itself, and the most effective in securing the great end which the President had in view—the restoration of the Union in all its integrity and freedom. It was impossible to recognize the preëxisting treasonable State Governments; it was utterly impracticable to rebuild at once and suddenly the temple of the Union from the wrack and ruin of the great rebellion; and it was undesirable to continue to govern the States of the South by military law. The mode that actually was adopted by Mr. JOHNSON was unexceptionable in theory, had already been justified by its practical success in Tennessee, and had virtually received the sanction of Congress.

On the question of negro suffrage in the South, the President's policy is simple. It is based on the theory that he has no power to make any radical change in the existing fundamental law of the States in this matter; and in the various proclamations appointing State Governors, it has simply been provided that the initial steps toward political reorganization shall be taken by such inhabitants, their loyalty being approved, as were citizens according to the laws in force prior to the passage of the ordinances of secession. It is probably desirable that the right of suffrage should be gradually extended to the laboring class of the South; but a due regard for the doctrine of State Rights, for political discretion and conservatism, and a thorough knowledge of the character, condition and history of the body of Southern blacks, forbade his conferring the franchise upon them, *en masse* and at once, by his own arbitrary power.

The third important measure of present public policy, the treatment of those who were lately prominent rebels, has been characterized by a very liberal and magnanimous use of the pardoning power vested in the President. Persons belonging to nearly all the classes excepted in the proclamation of general amnesty, upon declaring their repentance for the past, and solemnly swearing allegiance for the future, have been released from the ponalties legally due to treason. On the one hand, an absolutely universal amnesty would have been indiscreet and dangerous; and on the other hand, a general system of trial of even all the prominent rebels throughout the South would have been impracticable; but the discreet course actually adopted subserves at once the ends of justice and safety and the purposes of national magnanimity. As for JEFF. DAVIS and the few other high chiefs of the rebellion who are in actual custody, the probabilities are that in due time they will be solemnly brought to trial before a civil tribunal.

The course adopted by the administration on all these great questions of public policy has received the intelligent indorsement of the vast majority of the American people of all political parties. There has hardly been such a thing as opposition to any one of the policies, and, until lately, no such thing as organized, definite, or pronounced opposition. Within a week or two, however, certain men, whose former affiliations were with various and opposing political parties, have set about the establishment and fomentation of a positive opposition to the administration upon its principles and forms of reconstruction, upon its treatment of the question of negro suffrage, and upon its mode of dealing with chief and prominent rebels. Whatever may have been the antecedents of those now combining to form this opposition, they agree in designating their present policy and programme as *radical*.

MRS. SURRATT.—The friends of the late MARY E. SURRATT are resorting to ill-judged action in endeavoring to prove her innocence. Her trial was conducted with extraordinary patience, and the proofs of her guilt entirely justified the conclusion arrived at. Disloyal persons may endeavor to lead to an opposite conclusion, but they will not succeed in that endeavor. She has paid the penalty of her crime, and the wisest thing is for all who were upon terms of friendship with her to let her name be as far forgotten as the magnitude of that crime will allow.

The Atlantic Telegraph—A Bad Beginning.

It is announced in the journals received yesterday by the *Persia* that the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have determined to allow no one on board the *Great Eastern* during the laying of the cable, except the persons in the company's employ. The object apparently aimed at in this decision is to prevent any "unauthorized" account of the work of laying the cable from being given to the public. No representative of the press is to be permitted on board; but a gentleman engaged, paid and controlled by the Directors, is to take notes on the passage and draw up a report, which, after being revised and approved by the proprietors of the telegraph, is to be given to the public.

In every point of view that we can think of, this decision is at variance with honest and reputable management. The public can, perhaps, bear well enough the infliction of a cooked report after the voyage of the *Great Eastern* has been completed, whether that voyage results in success or failure. But we doubt if the company can so well bear the suspicion under which such a decision at once places them, in regard to the principles which are to govern their management hereafter. The public will soon learn the great, material fact whether the work has been done or whether it has proved a ruinous failure. And for the details they can wait. But the directors of the company do much more in determining to be the reporters of their own doings than interfere with the free and natural current of intelligence. They advertise themselves and their doings as being entirely beyond the pale of criticism. They announce to the public that their policy, their rates of charges, the details of their management, and the entire business on which they have entered, are to be exclusive—if they can make them so. We had a practical intimation of this fact the other day, when the tariff duties were advertised. These rates make the line practically available to the public, for the transmission of general intelligence, only after the privileged messages of private operators are attended to. And, even then, the few journals that can afford to get—say such a telegram as that of the Halifax or Father Point arrivals from Europe—will have to divide among themselves the fragment of *a daily bill* of from $9,000 or $12,000.

There is no immediate help for this, and even outrageous as these charges are, we shall be obliged, at the established rates, to see the public supplied with the news. What chiefly concerns us, however, and what most concerns the public at large, is the manifest disposition of the company to establish, upon most exorbitant rates, a permanent monopoly. The tariff lately announced was not a monetary device of the directors, hit upon after the carrying capacity of their line had been tested by the electricians. It was a matter prearranged and predetermined, years ago, when the original proprietors got their first charter. The prime consideration at that early day—and it is now some nine years ago—was to prevent *any* competition whatever for the Atlantic news-carrying trade. To effect this purpose, it is notorious that large sums of money were employed to influence the opinion of different British Provincial Legislatures—to prevent the granting of any charter, say for a line by the way of the extreme North coast of Labrador, and to give the present company the chance they now have, and are so eager to embrace, of carrying it with a high hand in their dealings with the public. Large sums of the first capital were spent in the corrupting business of overthrowing every sort of proposed competition, and it may now turn out, if the cable should be laid successfully, that those early investments will prove profitable and satisfactory—for the line at least.

One object greatly in the interest of the directors, if they are to maintain their present tariff, is to *conceal* from the public the actual carrying capacity of the line. If, for example, they can make it appear that six or eight words per minute represent their utmost power of transmission, then they establish something that may be accepted for the time as a feasible for their rate of five dollars a word—although even at that rate of transmission they would be able to show a gross annual return of from $16,000,000 to $20,000,000 a year. If, on the other hand, it should come to be seen that the rate of transmission was actually double the minimum now reckoned on, and that, as a consequence, the gross income was double, the danger of a popular revolt against the established rates would be vastly increased. In this view there is, of course, good reason seen to exist for this newly-reported decision of the directory to refuse the public any "unauthorized" version of how the wires work during the laying of the cable. Every minute of the voyage will be employed to test the perfectness of the insulation, and the power of transmission, as the line is payed out. The results of the tests thus applied will settle at once what the actual working capacity of the line will be. And any "unauthorized" report of these results, presenting the facts in a popular form, would give the public an insight into the financial policy of the directors which these gentlemen have evidently determined to prevent, by excluding the representatives of the press from the *Great Eastern*.

We are perfectly satisfied that this exclusive policy, however wise its sagacious propounders may consider it now, will end ultimately in discomfiture. The Overland Line to Europe, by way of Asiatic Russia, will be a stout competitor with the Atlantic Line before many months are over. That company finds that, even with its vast number of connecting lines, and the long circuitous route it will have to follow, it will be able to transmit a message of twenty-five words from New-York to London for £40 sterling; that is, for one-third the Atlantic Company's price.

It would be much more satisfactory if we could speak in different terms of an enterprise which, in its general scope and intent, has had the best wishes and the strongest practical support of both Americans and Englishmen. But there is no room for laudation, unless we altogether misapprehend the spirit in which the directory mean to carry on their work. They have taken bold ground—ground which they would be afraid to occupy even for an hour, if they had not a field to operate in which is now absolutely free from competition. They may win for the time, although even that is doubtful; for there are few enterprises more dependent upon popular good will than this.

REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM.—Chancing to look into the ponderous volume which professes to be the "City Inspector's Report for 1864," we found once again the same old song by that immense genius, the Registrar of Records. This pleasant writer and rare mathematician has been for many years engaged in the cheerful work of showing that the annual mortality of any last year is about ten per cent. less than for the immediately preceding year. According to his refreshing logic, backed by figures, too, the number of deaths decreases nearly in inverse ratio to the increase of population. For instance, if 27,000 died in 1854 out of a population of 500,000, and only 25,645 in 1864, out of a million, the ratio is: 1854, 4 1-2 per cent.; 1864, 2 1-3 per cent. Decrease in ten years, over two per cent. Therefore, by the time we have a population equal to that of London, we shall have no deaths at all, unless those who wish to go to glory emigrate to the insalubrious hills of Weehawken. Science is a great thing; figures won't lie; the Registrar of Records is a "peculiar institution"—long may he flourish and figure.

A SUGGESTION.—It seems that a man of the name of BROPHY has just turned up in Washington, who knows a great deal about the Presidential assassins and conspirators, and who is especially crammed with evidence proving the innocency of Mrs. SURRATT. Would it not be well for the authorities to have this BROPHY, who knows so much, taken into custody, to be held as a witness in case JEFF. DAVIS be tried before a military commission for complicity in the assassination? As BROPHY knows so much about Mrs. SURRATT's innocency, he ought to be able to tell who is guilty.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.—The Washington *Chronicle*, of Wednesday, has the following in relation to the Secretary of War:

"The condition of Mr. Secretary STANTON's health excites the solicitude of some of the newspapers so much that they expand into the most eloquent anxiety, and declare that he intends to leave as soon as the President can find a successor. Let us once more calm these 'perturbed spirits.' Mr. STANTON is very well, even hearty, and as attentive to his official duties as if he intended to stay in his department till he concluded to resign—an event which he does not contemplate nor the President desire."

A Pleasant Little Excitement for Those Who Like It.

Between the western end of the Erie Railroad tunnel, at the Palisades, and the bridge over the Passaic at Newark, is a stretch of five or six miles of salt meadow, level as a floor and tenanted by nobody in particular except musquitoes, many of whom weigh from two ounces to half a pound. Over this meadow run, or rather lie, two railroad tracks—the Morris and Essex—emerging from the tunnels, and the New-Jersey, coming from the deep cut below Hudson City. These tracks for three or four miles run side by side, not more than ten feet apart—both are double. Over each road pass about forty trains per day, so that cars are pretty thick. Both roads seem to be as well managed as roads generally are, and very few accidents occur. But we set out to mention a little scheme just entered into for the diversion of their passengers, by way of keeping them awake in these sleepy afternoons. It is this: When Morris and Essex gets a sight of New-Jersey around the spur of the hill west of the tunnel, he puts on steam so as to get up about sixty miles an hour; if course New-Jersey is not to be bluffed, and he jerks open the throttle-valve and spins along all he knows how; now the firemen cram in the fuel, and the safety-valve hisses spitefully; a little pause at Hackensack Bridge, over we go at slow pace, and then comes the fun. The trains rapidly near each other, and now are side by side; passengers can almost shake hands; the cars sway to and fro, the steam hisses, the whistles scream, women get nervous, men become anxious, the speed is fearful; when, to pile up the agony, down the return track plunge two other trains engaged in the same lively business—racing across the meadows. For an instant the four trains are all in a heap, confusion and bewilderment overcome the helpless passengers, and the more nervous begin to faint or scream for help. We have been there, and although pretty well hardened with many thousand miles of railroad travel, we are still not ashamed to say that we think racing of trains that run not more than three or four yards apart is much more exciting than enjoyable. One may get into Newark or New-York five minutes sooner, perhaps, in consequence of this headlong speed; but if a wheel should break or a rail give way, when four such trains are passing, a hundred persons might be killed. Suppose we take a little more time over the meadows; and particularly suppose that each engineer runs by his own tables, and lets the other chap paddle his canoe on the same principle.

BORRHOBOOLA GHA.—From the report of the "African Civilization Society" of its sixth annual meeting, held in this city on the 31st of May last, just published, we learn that the receipts of the society from all sources, since its organization, have been, in 1861, $5,484 64; in 1863, $7,608 64; in 1862, $1,128; and in 1861, $557. The expenditures last year footed up $5,434 64; and of this sum, $3,780 94 was paid for salaries and labor. The Treasurer reports only $50 on hand.

The General Superintendent reports that the work of establishing and supporting schools for freedmen has increased in prosperity since September last, and that last year the society had twenty-four competent teachers in its employ, instructing from 50 to 220 pupils in ten day and night schools, the largest and most influential of which institutions is at Washington City. There are three schools at Frederick, Md., two at Alexandria, Va., and one in Brooklyn, on Dean-street—an edifice of 66x30 feet, on a lot presented by J. C. BREVOORT, Esq.

The directors' circular represents the society as being incorporated under the laws of New-York, with the right of holding $200,000 worth of property in this State for the purpose of educating black men and women; and the directors' appeal for aid quite truthfully remarks that "the new relation these freedmen are henceforth to sustain to government and society necessitates their education." "In this," the directors add, "lies their fitness for self-government."

This is all very well, and so far as the society devotes itself to the elevation of the crushed and long-suffering blacks whom we have in our midst, it will rejoice in the indorsement of many good and sensible men who regard all colonization schemes for negroes as mere chimeras. Such persons will hardly go with the society into the parched deserts of Ethiopia, while there are four millions of the black race on our own soil, whose free labor we need, and whom a large number of their former owners seek practically to reenslave.

The preamble to the constitution of this society recites that

"It has pleased Almighty God to permit the interior of Africa to be made known to us during the last few years, by the efforts of missionaries and explorers, to an extent hitherto deemed almost impossible; and the facts which have become public concerning its climate, soil, productions, minerals, and vast capabilities for improvement, are such that the intention of the Divine Mind toward Africa can no longer be mistaken."

Article II of the constitution is as follows:

"The object of this society shall be the civilization and christianization of Africa, and of the descendants of African ancestors in any portion of the earth, wherever dispersed; also the destruction of the African slave-trade by the introduction of lawful commerce and trade into Africa; the promotion of the growth of cotton and other products there, whereby the natives may become industrious producers as well as consumers of articles of commerce, and generally the elevation of the colored population of our own country and of other lands."

A supplementary clause reads as follows:

"The society is not designed to encourage general emigration, but will aid only such persons as may be practically qualified and suited to promote the development of Christianity, morality, education, mechanical arts, agriculture, commerce and general improvement."

From all this it is seen that the society proposes to work in a very broad field—altogether too broad in our opinion. There is ample scope and verge enough, it seems to us, within the late boundaries of rebeldom, for every man and every dollar that the society can control. Until the blacks at home have been educated to a sense of their rights and responsibilities—a labor which will require many years, much missionary effort, and the expenditure of large sums of money, before it can be thoroughly performed—we entreat the African Civilization Society to hold in abeyance their kind intentions toward Borrhoboola Gha, and devote themselves and their money to the heathen at their own doors.

MEAT IN NEW-ORLEANS.—In New-Orleans various reasons combine to render the supply and sale of meat difficult and hazardous, and prices would be higher than in New-York if the "views of holders" were as lofty as they are here. Here is the table, from the papers just arrived.

Beef cattle, and indeed food of most kinds, are cheaper in New-Orleans than in New-York—as witness the latest cattle market quotations:

Western Beef, choice, ₱ lb. net	—@— 15
Western Beef, first quality, ₱ lb. net	—@— 14
Western Beeves, second and third quality	10@— 13
Milch Cows, ₱ head	31 —@65 —
Veal Cattle, ₱ head	8 —@15 —
Hogs, ₱ lb. cross	—@— 10
Sucking Calves, ₱ head	12 —@16 —
Sheep, in lots	3 —@ 5 —

By the way, why has no drover, no butcher, attempted to controvert our statements on the meat question? Have they not one word to say in their own defence. All right gentlemen. We have something more to bring forward that may startle some of you.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—BOUCICAULT'S spectacular drama of "Arrah-na-pogue," of which we have heard so much, was produced here last evening, and received with favor, warming once or twice into enthusiasm, by an audience that was crowded in every part of the house. The drama is constructed with all Mr. BOUCICAULT'S well-known skill, and the dialogus represents that gentleman's and Mr. HOUSE'S ability in the use of words. The story of the piece is is by no means intricate, but we lack time, writing at midnight, to even faintly sketch it. In the main, it is the old Irish legend of the peasant protecting the rebellious and proscribed lord of the soil and nearly getting to the gallows for his pains. In the present case there is a complication, involving the simple love and troth of *Arrah*, the heroine. She offers the protection of her roof to the *Method* and promises not to divulge the fact for three days. The presence of a stranger in her cottage is discovered by *Michael-Feeney*, the informer and villain of the peace, and on the day of her wedding to *Shaun*, the post, he divulges the secret, which leads to an uneasy rupture. The best "sensation" of the play is here. *Shaun* finds his bride overwhelmed with the suspicions of her neighbors, and the accusations of *Feeney* amounting almost to evidence of her guilt. To save her honor he deliberately asserts a falsehood, and says that he was the man who took shelter in the cottage. Hereby he becomes involved in a supposititious robbery which attaches to the real individual. It is impossible to follow the plot at greater length. It is framed effectively and affords abundant opportunities for stage manager, artist, machinist and carpenter. The difficulties in the way of production are so many that every allowance ought to be made for a first night. Fortunately, however, allowance was unnecessary. No contretemps occurred. The performance, nevertheless, terminated at a late hour.

We do not regard "Arrah-na-pogue" as one of Mr. BOUCICAULT'S best productions. It lacks the heartiness of the "Colleen Bawn;" the contrasts of the "Octoroon" and the enthusiasm of "Jessie Brown." But as Mr. BOUCICAULT can only be judged by himself it may safely be said that it is a better play than any we have had since the production of the pieces we have named. The situations are good, but new only in the way they are wrought. From time immemorial prisoners have escaped by the ivy, which passed the prison window. *Shaun* does the same, and this is the great scene. The stage mechanism is extremely ingenious. The flat sinks as *Shaun* climbs, and so the entire face of the tower passes the eye of the spectator. As an effect, it is one of the best we have ever seen on any stage. Let us add here that the scenery throughout is thoroughly admirable. Some of the landscapes were perfect works of art. Indeed, the entire production of the piece was in the highest degree creditable to Mr. WHEATLEY.

The cast was good—Mr. BURNETT, Mr. E. SHERIDAN, (a little too vociferous,) Mr. SCALLAN, (an excellent eccentric comedian,) and Miss MARIA MAEDER, being especially worthy of praise. Mr. T. H. GLENNY, an artist new to us, made his first appearance as *Shaun*, and was very warmly welcomed. He has a good brogue, a portly presence, and a pleasant little tenor voice. Mr. GLENNY was called out at the end of the piece, and, being unaccountably called on for a speech, made the regulation one on the part of all the members of the company. The heroine, *Arrah Meelish*, was impersonated by Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON, in a graceful and effective way, but with what was to us a superabundance of whining. The lady is an experienced and not ungraceful actress. She will improve on acquaintance. Miss MARY WELLS in a small part succeeded, as she generally does, in making it thoroughly amusing and enjoyable. Her Barn-door Jig was irresistably comic.

The success of "Arrah-na-Pogue" was unquestionable. It is destined to occupy the bills for many weeks.

Houses in New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have a happy faculty of agreeing with almost everything the TIMES says, because every subject discussed in it is handled with liberality and ability. As one concerned, I have read with deep interest and profit your articles on the social evils of this city, particularly the want of houses and consequent high rents, and have earnestly hoped that some substantial benefit to the workingman would grow out of your suggestions. But in your article of this morning I think, in fact, I *know*, you are mistaken in your opinion as to what sort of houses are wanted for the better class of clerks, mechanics, &c. This class of people *do* want small houses (cottages) in the upper part of the city, and a comfortable, cheap and expeditious mode of getting to them. The better class of *American* workingmen will *not* live in tenement houses; and they see little difference between *festering* in Cherry-street and festering for an hour and a half in a close car in order to enjoy the privilege of festering in a tenement house in Yorkville or Harlem.

In a tenement house a family will never feel that they have a home, and will take no comfort in it, or pride in embellishing it. Besides, in houses occupied by more than two families, it is impossible to prevent dirty and disagreeable people from entering. No matter how much interest three families may take in the house they occupy, all their efforts to live respectably may be rendered abortive by the drunkenness, quarrelsomeness, profanity or filthy habits of a fourth tenant.

Three years ago I moved to Harlem, having obtained a small cottage at $175 per year, and for the first time in ten years we all felt we had a *home*. This present year I could have let among my own immediate friends at least twenty such houses at from $175 to $250 per year.

After my labors for the day are over, I find recreation in cultivating a few flowers and vegetables in my little garden. Hundreds, nay, thousands of others would like to do likewise, were it possible to obtain houses and gardens.

I repeat again what the better class of American working men—the clerks, printers, engravers, bookbinders, &c., want—is small houses (cottages) in the suburbs of the city; houses which can be rented from $150 to $350. If the TIMES can convince the owners of the vast commons above Sixty-fifth-street, now lying unproductive, that it is to their *interest* to build such houses, it will merit the everlasting gratitude of thousands of pale-faced women and children who are now pining, and festering, and sickening, and dying in the lower part of the city. Or what would be still better, if it can induce capitalists to construct a railroad that will carry passengers from Harlem Bridge to the City Hall in half an hour, working men will soon erect houses for themselves, or create a demand that owners of real estate will not let slip by.

A WORKING MAN.

THE TRADE CONVENTION.

Threatened Withdrawal of the Chicago Delegation—Difference on the Subject of Representation.

DETROIT, Wednesday, July 12.

The Trade Convention reassembled this morning, and the balance of the committees were appointed.

Mr. SCAMMAN, of Chicago, offered a resolution to change the basis of voting, so as to make it according to the population of cities.

The resolution was rejected.

Mr. SCAMMAN then mounted on a seat, read a protest against the action of the convention, and concluded with a declaration that the Chicago delegation would withdraw from the convention in consequence of it.

This led to a great tumult.

The President read a resolution raising a special committee to consider the subject of representation.

The convention then took a recess.

Among the resolutions proposed was one for the decimal system of weights and measures and a uniform system of measuring liquids in the several States. The Special Committee on Representation in the Convention reported that each State shall have the same number of votes as each State has on its Electoral College, deducting therefrom one vote for each association here represented, the Chairman of each delegation to determine the manner in which the remaining votes of each State will be given.

The Chicago delegates expressed satisfaction with the arrangement, and withdrew their protest. Had not this arrangement been effected, Buffalo would have gone with Chicago, and the convention would have been an abortion.

Messrs. McChesney and Scammon, of Chicago; Pruyn, of Albany; Layton, of Missouri; Hill, of Boston; H. P. Bridge, of Detroit; Dale, of Bangor; Sabine, of Massachusetts; and Henry E. Prentice, of Maine, were added to the Reciprocity Committee.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations in such a manner as to increase the resources of the government for the payment of the national debt, to promote the independence and prosperity of the country, and effectually protect the labor and industry of the people of the United States against the conflicting policy of other Powers.

Here Gen. ORD appeared, and was received with several rounds of cheers.

A letter was read from JOHN BRIGHT, regretting his inability to visit America and the convention, and favoring reciprocity, &c.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, from the Committee on Transit, presented a report in favor of the Niagara Ship Canal. Mr. PROSSER presented a minority report. The discussion called out Messrs. RANDOLPH, YOUNGLOVE, LITTLEJOHN, MCCLELLAN, of Montreal; Hon. MALCOLM CAMERON, MARTIN J. TOWNSEND and DAVIS, of Cincinnati; but before any question was taken the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

Another Good Day's Work—Over Six Millions Subscribed.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 12.

JAY COOKE reports subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan to-day to the amount of $6,110,200, including the following:

First National Bank of New-York	$1,000,000
Ninth National Bank of New-York	523,000
Tenth National Bank of New-York	300,000
First National Bank of Boston	100,000
Second National Bank of Boston	300,000
First National Bank of Portland, Me.	100,000
First National Bank of Albany	100,000
First National Bank of Indianapolis	100,000
First National Bank of Deamoines	75,000
Second National Bank of Chicago	150,000
Third National Bank of Buffalo	100,000
First National Bank of Bridgeport, Conn.	125,000
National Bank of the Republic, Boston	100,000
Vermilye & Co., New-York	200,000
H. Clews & Co., New-York	150,000
Franklin Bank, Columbus, Ohio	100,000

Number of individual subscriptions 4,278.

FROM HAVANA.

Gen. Breckinridge Leaves for Europe—An Unfortunate Southern Creditor.

By the steamship *Eagle*, Capt. LAWRENCE, arrived this morning, we have dates to the 8th inst., at 1 P. M.

To Purser R. W. ALBERT we are again indebted for attentions and memoranda.

Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, accompanied by Major C. J. HELM, Confederate agent at Havana, left on the 7th of July, in the English mail steamer *Conway*, for St. Thomas and Europe. Before embarking, Major HELM was detained on the wharf by a Southerner, for the sum of $500 due said Southerner, and the Major was obliged to give bonds and leave an agent to satisfy the party. The *Conway* left at 6 P. M., having waited an hour over her time, thus giving HELM an opportunity to get away.

The weather at Havana was very pleasant; the evenings delightfully cool; the health of the port pretty good.

The steamship *Havana*, GREENE, from New-York, arrived out at 11 A. M. on the 7th.

The steamship *Vera Cruz*, GREGORY, same day, at 4 P. M. The former would leave for New-York on the 12th, and the latter for Vera Cruz on the 8th.

The blockade-runner *Owl*, MAFFITT, left on the 7th for Halifax.

A Jealous Wife Fatally Wounds a Young Woman—An Extensive Fraud—Forgery of County Bonds.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 12.

A horrible tragedy occurred on Dearborn-street yesterday afternoon, in which Mrs. MATHIAS TREHUNE, wife of a respectable mechanic, attacked Miss AMELIA FRASTED with a knife, cutting her in the face and neck six times, destroying her left eye, piercing her windpipe, and inflicting wounds which will undoubtedly prove fatal. The fiendish woman then attempted to escape, but was arrested, and now lies in jail awaiting the result of her victim's injuries. The cause of this tragic affair was jealousy. The husband of Mrs. TREHUNE has mysteriously disappeared.

An extensive fraud has just been discovered here in the shape of forged Cook County bonds. Twenty thousand dollars worth of the bogus scrip has been negotiated. A fellow named KENNEDY is under arrest, having been detected in the swindle. Six different banks have been victimized by him.

MILITARY JOURNALISM.—The *Army and Navy Official Gazette*, the publication of which was recently suspended by the War Department, should not be confounded with the *Army and Navy Journal*, which is now left alone in its special sphere of journalism. The *Official Gazette* was intended only as a temporary means of communicating official orders and information to the staff corps and departments. The *Army and Navy Journal* embraces the whole range of military journalism, and is designed to be the permanent representative of our army and navy.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The New Military Departments and Divisions.

Eighteen Departments Under as Many Generals.

The Whole Combined in Five Grand Divisions.

Gens. Meade, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas and Halleck the Division Commanders.

THE TRIAL OF MISS HARRIS.

Further Testimony as to Her Semi-Insanity.

The Richmond Whig Suspended for Using Disloyal Language.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 12.

The following order, which has been in abeyance for some days in order to positively define the geographical boundaries of the several departments, is officially promulgated to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 118.—The President directs that the United States be divided into military divisions, and subdivided into military departments as follows:

1—The DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, Major-Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER to command; to embrace the New-England States, New-York and New-Jersey; headquarters at New-York City.

2—The MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, Major-Gen. W. S. HANCOCK to command; to embrace the States of West Virginia, Maryland, except the counties of Anne Arundel, Prince Georges, Calvert, Charles and St. Marys; the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Virginia; the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania; headquarters at Baltimore.

3—The DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, Maj.-Gen. C. C. AUGUR to command; to embrace the District of Columbia, the Counties of Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's in Maryland, and Fairfax County in Virginia; headquarters at Washington.

4—The DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. ORD to command; to embrace the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan; headquarters at Detroit.

5—The DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, Maj.-Gen. GEO. STONEMAN to command; to embrace the State of Tennessee; headquarters at Knoxville.

6. The DEPARTMENT of KENTUCKY, Maj.-Gen. JOHN M. PALMER to command; to embrace the State of Kentucky; headquarters at Louisville.

7. The DEPARTMENT of the MISSOURI, Maj.-Gen. JOHN POPE to command; to embrace the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas and the territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, and Montana; headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

8. The DEPARTMENT of VIRGINIA, Maj.-Gen. ALFRED H. TERRY to command; to embrace the State of Virginia, excepting Fairfax County, and the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; headquarters at Richmond.

9. The DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA—Maj.-Gen. JOHN M. SCOFIELD to command; to embrace the State of North Carolina; Headquarters at Raleigh.

10. The DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA—Maj.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE to command; to embrace the State of South Carolina; headquarters at Hilton Head.

11. The DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA—Maj.-Gen. JAS. B. STEDMAN to command; to embrace the State of Georgia; headquarters at Augusta.

12—The DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA, Major-Gen. JOHN G. FOSTER to command; to embrace the State of Florida; headquarters at Tallahassee.

13—The DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, Major-Gen. H. W. SLOCUM to command; to embrace the State of Mississippi; headquarters at Vicksburgh.

14—The DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA, Major-Gen. C. R. WOOD to command; to embrace the State of Alabama; headquarters at Mobile.

15—The DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA AND TEXAS, Major-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY to command; to embrace the States of Louisiana and Texas; headquarters at New-Orleans.

16. The DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS.—Maj.-Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS to command; to embrace the State of Arkansas and Indian Territory, headquarters at Little Rock.

17. The DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA.—Brig.-Gen. G. WRIGHT to command; to embrace the Stage of Oregon and Territories of Washington and Idaho, headquarters at Fort Vancouver.

18. The DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.—Maj.-Gen. IRWIN McDOWELL to command; to embrace the States of California and Nevada, and Territories of Utah, New-Mexico and Colorado, headquarters at San Francisco.

Divisions.

1. The MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.—Maj.-Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE to command; to embrace the Department of the East, Middle Department, "Department of Virginia," Department of North Carolina and Department of South Carolina, headquarters at Philadelphia.

2. The MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN to command; to embrace the Department of the Ohio, Department of the Missouri and Department of Arkansas, headquarters at St. Louis.

3. The MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF—Major-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN to command; to embrace the Department of Mississippi, Department of Louisiana and Texas, and Department of Florida. Headquarters at New-Orleans.

4. The MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE—Major-Gen. G. H. THOMAS to command; to embrace the Department of the Tennessee, Department of Kentucky, Department of Georgia and Department of Alabama. Headquarters at Nashville.

5. The MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC—Maj.-Gen. H. W. HALLECK to command; to embrace the Department of the Columbia and Department of California. Headquarters at San Francisco.

All officers hereby assigned will proceed, on receipt of this order, to take command of their respective departments or military divisions. All officers relieved by this order will, on being relieved by the proper officer, report by letter to the Adjutant General for orders.

By order of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. General.

THE HARRIS TRIAL.

In the trial of Miss HARRIS, Miss JANE DEVLIN was examined for the defence. Her testimony was substantially the same as that given by her sister LOUISA DEVLIN yesterday. JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, the principal counsel for Miss HARRIS, took the stand, and, after detailing the circumstances of his first meeting with the accused in jail, he said: "In the latter part of March he found her in some excitement. She desired to talk about Mr. BURROUGHS. Some one had sent her an account of a meeting of spirit-rappers held in Boston. In this it was stated the spirit of Mr. BURROUGHS had been invoked, and certain questions answered. He felt her pulse, and found it was 110. The back part of the head was warm, and the hands cold. The pupil of the eye dilated, and the eye exhibited great excitement. On the 25th of April witness found her bathing her head with her handkerchief wet with bay rum and water. It was a cold day, but the window was open. Witness felt very cold, but, though she sat with her back against the window, she showed a perfect insensibility to that cold which witness could not bear, though he was warmly wrapped up. Her pulse was one hundred and twenty. The back of her head was hot, notwithstanding the cold air. Her eye was fixed on vacancy. She said she was thinking over the events of the past two years of her life. She said: 'Mr. BRADLEY, do you think I am a bad girl? They say I have killed BURROUGHS, but I cannot realize it. I cannot think so.' Witness talked with her a short time. It brought tears to her eyes, and she was relieved. She spoke of the suffering she had endured during her whole life. She said she had never wronged any one. She would do anything in the world for those who loved her. She had prayed long and earnestly, and she knew God would forgive her. Witness continued to visit Miss HARRIS very frequently; obtained a complete history of her life; she has a high degree of ability, although she has not received the advantages of an early education; she improved, and has good intellect; she never expressed any dislike for any one except the brother of the deceased; she writes a beautiful note, and rapidly; she gave witness a full history of her acquaintance with BURROUGHS. On The 22d of May I noticed that the white part of her eye was not clear; as witness entered the room she met him; witness carried to her some articles of apparel which his wife had purchased for her; witness sat down near the window; she advanced raptdly toward witness, saying: 'I won't stay here long. I am going out now. I want you to take me.' Witness said: 'Look at those bars.' She said: 'Bars, bars, what are bars to me? I have a will.' Witness said: 'Sit down, now, and tell me about it.' Her hair was deranged and the pupil of the eye was dilated; the temples were cold; the top of her head was very hot. Witness then took her hand, and told her to sit down and tell him all about it. She said: 'Mr. BRADLEY, I can't stand this, with the bad men in prison swearing and hallooing.' She said, 'Let them take me out and hang me.' She then said, in a ptttiful tone, 'Mr. BRADLEY, do yon think me a very bad girl? Do you think Mrs. BURROUGHS hates me?' After a pause, she said, 'I did love him; does she hate me? Ho don't love her as he did me; I know he don't.' Witness then told her to do as he advised; 'I am your friend.' She said, 'Have I any friends?' Witness replied, 'Yes; you have many friends.' The next morning witness went to the jail; saw accused; her pulse was 110 and her hands cold. She then referred to an account pnblished by a newspaper reporter, in which something was said against her purity and the successful attempt of BURROUGHS; she said, 'I have something to tell yon, but I can't remember.' Then she said, Oh! it is about that article about me published in the *Chronicle*.' She then got the paper from her trunk and showed it to witness. On Tuesday, the 26th of May, witness saw her again. She asked about the trial and asked if a man came with MILBURN, and if the one who wrote that article in the *Chronicle* would be a witness. She told witness of the pranks she used to play, and said, 'You ought to have seen me then, Mr. BRADLEY; I was a fat girl, weighed 116 pounds, and so happy. Mr. BRADLEY, do you think I am a very bad girl? will God forgive me? Oh, I know I done wrong; Oh, I did love BURROUGHS so much.' Witness had started to come away, when she said, 'Oh, don't go yet; I have something to tell you; Mrs. ABBEY has been here, Mr. BRADLEY, and she says Mrs. BURROUGHS is in Chicago, and has a little child—BURROUGHS' child. Mr. BRADLEY, I want you to go with me to see that child. Oh, how I do love it! I do want to kiss it! Mrs. ABBEY said Mrs. BURROUGHS did not hate me.' Witness thought generally she had a sonnd and good mind, though in certain physical conditions of the system her mind was so far affected, not by nervons affection alone, but by a certain moral causes, that when a fact or substance is brought to her mind connected with these moral causes, or is suddenly presented to her mind during this state of excitement, that she is incapable of thinking and acting in regard to that snbject, or to certain impulses which control her will in relation to that subject matter, and that is what witness thought to be paroxysmal insanity from moral causes. Witness thought it proper to state that he did not communicate to Miss HARRIS, nor did he think of the character of the offence or the nature of the defence until after the jury was sworn. She was then overcome. The character of the offence she did not seem to appreciate before. Witnes meant to say she did not nnderstand the consequences, nor had she any conception of the nature of the defence her counsel were setting up. When she was told, she said she wonld rather have such a defence: she said "Do you think I am insane, Mr. BRADLEY?" Witness replied, 'No; only under certain circumstances.'

The testimony of Dr. NICHOLS, Superintendent of government hospital for the insane, who examined Miss HARRIS, will be given to-morrow, and evidence in the whole case concluded so that the argument of counsel may be concluded on Friday.

THE RICHMOND WHIG SUSPENDED.

Your Richmond correspondent, in a dispatch dated last evening, furnishes the following interesting item:

"The Richmond *Whig* was stopped this afternoon, and the whole establishment taken possession of by the Provost-Marshal. An article under the caption 'Salutatory,' and written over the signature of its newly appointed editor, contains, among others, the following intemperate remarks: 'I am equally opposed to the mean, brutal and cowardly policy of confiscation. The possession of property, whether little or much, is not a crime, nor is it recognized as such in any code, written or unwritten, of any nation, civilized or savage, on the face of the earth; and let not the best government the world ever saw make itself the worst and most despicable, by the adoption of a policy which seeks to determine and measure the guilt of an offender by the amount of his property.' There is much more of the same character. Hence the step taken."

PARDON OF REBEL OFFICERS.

At the Cabinet meeting held yesterday the subject of pardon of rebel Brigadiers, Major-Generals and others of the high officials of the late rebel government was briefly considered, and it was determined to let the matter stand in abeyance for the present, there being no good reason assigned for departing from the President's policy of holding such cases for consideration when the civil authority shall have been fully restored in the States recently in rebellion.

Much speculation is indulged in as to the course that the government will take in the matter of the suspension of *habeas corpus*, and it is very generally believed here that the snbject was considered by the Cabinet yesterday. We can say anthoritatively that the matter was not discussed yesterday, nor was it mentioned in Cabinet session.

PARDONS.

Among the petitions for pardon filed to-day is one from the rebel Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH, of Georgia, a heretofore well-known politician, and formerly Street Commissioner in New-York. There were 140 petitions beside this, and there were 70 pardons granted—among them one to KENNETH RAYNOR, of North Carolina, Ex-Member of Congress, and once prominent as an Old Line Whig and Native American.

PATENTS.

Among the patents issued within the past week was a renewel of the Morgan and Seymour reaping-machine for seven years from the 8th inst. The patentees are of Brockport, N. Y. This is regarded as one of the most valuable reaping machines now known.

PREMATURE REPORT.

The *Republican* of this evening announces the appointment of Judge MARVIN, as Provisional Governor of Florida. This is premature, as no action had been taken on this matter up to this evening.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENT.

There are now stored in the warehonse on F-street in this city, in charge of Capt. MOORE, over 800 boxes of books, papers, documents and archives, generally pertaining to the late Southern Confederacy. Its entire history from its first inception down to the capture of JEFF. DAVIS, is contained in this pile.

CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

Secretary HARLAN signed a contract yesterday for extending the Congressional Library. The contract is with the Architectural Iron Company of New-York, at $146,000. They are to commence operations on Monday next, and agree to complete the extension of the north wing on the 1st of January, and the whole by the 1st of April next.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 12.

WAGES OF COLORED LABORERS.

Major-Gen. HOWARD, Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, has issued a circnlar to assistant commissioners and other officers, saying no fixed rates of wages will be prescribed for a district, but in order to regulate fair wages in given individualcases, the agent should bear in mind the minimum rates for his own guidance. By careful inquiry as to the hire of an able-bodied man when the pay went to the master, he will have an approximate test of the value of labor. He must, of course, consider the entire change in circumstances, and be sure that the laborer has dne protection against avarice and extortion. Wages had better be secured by a lien on the crops or land. Employes are directed to enter into written agreements with their employers, setting forth their stated wages or securing an interest in the crops or land, or both. In order to enforce the fulfillment of contracts on both sides no general rule is laid down. The Assistant Commissioner must use the privileges and authority he already has. No agent is anthorized to tolerate compulsory unpaid labor except for the legal punishment of crime. Suffering may result to some extent; but suffering is preferable to slavery, and is to some degree the necessary consequence of events. In all action the officer should never forget that no substitute for slavery, like apprenticeship without proper consent, or peonage—that is, either holding people by debt or confining them without consent to the land by any system—will be tolerated.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The number of National Banks continne to increase. Twenty new ones were chartered yesterday and today. There are now nearly 1,500 of them.

APPOINTMENT OF POSTMASTERS.

The following among other appointments and reappointments of Postmasters, have just been made:

Alexander Sharp, Richmond, Va.; David Price, Newark, N. J.; John G. Palfrey, Boston; John M. Earle, Worcester; George M. Osgood, Cambridge, Mass.; Presco. Wright, Springfield, Ill.; Aaron J. Cowles, Oswego; Charles J. Ferien, Palmyra; Harmon Bennett, Norwich; Samuel H. Wells, Penn Yan, N. Y.; Allen Prichardson, Jefferson City, Missouri; Geo. W. Patton, Altona; Mrs. Margaret Silliman, Pottsville; William C. Wiley, Washington; George Zrinn, Carlisle; James Bingham, Holidaysburgh, Penn.; Chas. T. Greenleaf, Bath; James M. Deering, Saco; J. Weeks, Bangor; James A. Bicknell, Augusta; Benj. G. Dennison, Brunswick, Maine; James H. McNeedy, Evansville; Achilles Williams, Richmond, Indiana; Edward A. Brown, Danbury; Henry H. Starkeweather, Norwich, Conn.

SECRETARY STANTON.

The *Chronicle* has a prominent paragraph in answer to those who have declared that Secretary STANTON intends to leave as soon as the President can find a successor, saying: "Mr. STANTON is very well, even hearty, and is attentive to his official duties, as if he intended to stay in his department till he concluded to resign—an event which he does not contemplate, nor the President desire."

IRON CONTRACT.

Secretary HARLAN has signed a contract with the Architectural Iron Company of New-York, at $146,000, for extending the Congressional Library.

DOG DAYS.

The dog slaughter by the municipal anthorities continues. For tha past week the average per day has been nearly two hundred.

FROM SARATOGA.

The Races—Young Morrill Wins the $1,250 Purse.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, July 12, 1865.

At the opening-day of the Saratoga meeting *Young Morrill* won the purse of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, mile heats, in harness, beating *Harry Clay*, who won the first and fourth heats. No others started. Time fair but not great. The attendanco was large and very fashionable.

THE SOUTHWEST.

Fire in Mobile—Storm on the Texan Coast—Officers on the Rio Grande—Gov. Wells and Universal Suffrage.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 10.

There has been an extensive fire in Mobile. Loss $10,000.

The *Times'* Brazos correspondent, writing on the 1st, reports a terrible storm there on the 30th ult.

Gens. WEITZEL and STEELE were at Brazos. A large number of their troops moved up to Clarksville and White's Ranch. Gen. STEELE had domanded of the Imperialists the surrender of the ordnance given them by Gen. SLAUGHTER.

A division of cavalry under Gen. MERRITT will soon leave Shreveport for Texas.

Cotton is in but little demand at unchanged rates. Checks on New-York steady at ¼ discount. Gold firm at 141@142.

The steamer *George Cromwell* has arrived from New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 11.

Cotton, inquiry moderate at full prices. Gold stiff at 143.

The steamer *Monterey* has arrived from New-York.

The Universal Suffrage Committee has addressed Gov. WELLS, requesting him, before ordering a State election, to cause a registry of all loyal citizens, without regard to race or origin. Gov. WELLS replies, bitterly declining to comply, stating the acts of the National Administration, and that the President has enunciated the policy of reconstruction, which he will cordially support.

Westward Emigration.

FORT LARAMIE, Saturday, July 8.

During the sixteen days ending June 30, 2,447 emigrants passed this point, bound West, with nearly 18,000 head of cattle. Nearly as large a number passed during the fourteen days ending June 14, and during the month of May over 5,000 teams and 40,000 head of stock passed for the West. If emigration continues at this rate, it will not take many years to erect States on the broad prairies of the Far West, and build cities on the slopes of the Rocky Mountains. These large bodies of emigrants have, with a single exception, passed safely through an intensely hostile Indian country, escorted by the officers and soldiers of Gen. CONNER'S command.

The Military Convention.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 12.

The convention of Adjutant Generals had a short session to-day. Gen. LINDSAY, of Kentucky, stated that the number of white troops raised in that State was 62,938, and of colored troops 24,438, besides some 8,000 colored and 20,000 white troops, of whom there are no rolls. Remarks were made relative to the contemplated memorial to Congress concerning the payment for services as pension agents of the government. In the afternoon the members of the convention went on an excursion down the harbor.

The Collegiate Convention.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 12.

Thirty-three cities are now fully represented in the convention. The discussion to-day was on the general course of instruction. Letters expressive of sympathy were received from Secretary MCCULLOCH, Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, Ex-Gov. HORATIO SEYMOUR, and others. Among the gentlemen now in the city to address the convention are Ex-Gov. YATES and Gen. GARFIELD.

National Plasterers' Convention.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, July 12.

Delegates to the Plasterers' Convention have arrived here from Washington, Boston, New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other cities. The convention will meet to-morrow. A large number of delegates from every part of the Union will be in attendance.

The Poughkeepsie Boat Races.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, July 12.

The boat-race which was to have taken place at Cornwall, on the Hudson, to-day, between MCKELL and DELAOY, was postponed until to-morrow on account of the roughness of the water. The great four-oared race between the Ponghkeepsia and New-York crews, for $6,000 and the championship of the American waters, will come off opposite this city on Tuesday next.

Naval.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 12.

The United States steamer *Powhattan*, flagship of the East Gulf Squadron, with Rear-Admiral STRIBLING on board, arrived here, to-day, from Key West 6th inst. She fell in with the United States ship *Dole*, and kept company until reaching the Capes of the Delaware.

Admiral Dupont's Bequest.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 12.

A special dispatch to the *Press* contradicts, on the part of the relatives of Admiral DUPONT, the reported bequest of his prize money to an asylum for the orphans of soldiers and sailors, and says that the amount does not exceed $50,000.

The Hospital-Ship.

The hospital-ship has been sent to the lower quarantine for the season, in charge of Deputy Health Officer Dr. WALKER.

A FLEET OF STEAMERS SOLD.

Auction Sale of Naval Vessels at the Navy-Yard—Thirty Vessels Disposed of at Large Prices—Nearly One Million Dollars Received for Sales.

As early as 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and in spite of the threatening appearance of the weather, the persons interested in this large sale began to assemble at the Navy-yard, some to discuss the merits of the vessels, and others to inspect them. A large number of speculators were present, but the sequel will prove that they found little, if any, employment for their funds, as all of the vessels were evidently purchased for service in the employ of the parties who purchased them.

Precisely at noon the terms of the sale were announced by Mr. BURDETT, the auctioneer, who was listened to by some three or four hundred gentlemen, representing the various branches of our mercantile marine business, as well as a number of persons from southern and eastern ports. In opening the sale, the auctioneer announced that the Navy Department withdrew the steamers *Clinton* and *Saffron*, as they were needed for service around the Navy-yard for the present; all the rest would be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

The sale commenced with the sailing vessels, and went up the list as furnished to the public in the advertisement. At no time was there any appearance of any want of interest, the bids usually commencing at $5,000 and going up by thousands, and closing with hundreds. The larger steamers started at prices ranging from $20,000 to as high as $40,000. A glance at the names of the purchasers will give a very good idea of the tone of the sale and its reliability. Upon the whole, the prices brought, in many instances, were really surprising, but we will not point them out as we suppose all are satisfied.

The following are the names of the vessels sold, the amount paid for each, the purchaser, and the price paid for them by the Navy Department, as near and as full as could be obtained on short notice:

Name.	Cost. N. Dp't.	Sold For.	Purchaser.
Bark Gemsbok	$25,000	$20,500	F. Berthard & Co.
Bark Pursuit	22,000	16,800	A. Holbrook.
Prop. Mt. Vernon	71,000	56,000	B. Finch, Agent.
Prop. Berbery	—	15,250	Col'b'n M. Ins. Co.
Prop. Zouave	—	9,900	M. O. Roberts.
Prop. Unit	—	6,750	C. & E. J. Peters.
Prop. Belle	—	8,000	Cozzens & Co.
Prop. Epsilon	—	6,500	C. & E. J. Peters.
Prop. Hamilton	100,000	63,500	Geo. Quintard.
Prop. Lilac	—	9,200	H. B. Farrington.
Prop. U'g America	Prize.	7,800	Stevens, for C. & A. R.
Prop. Glaucus, about	200,000	67,000	John Henderson.
Prop. Gov. Buck'g'm	—	38,000	J. O. Donohue.
Prop. Dignonia	—	22,300	L. Burroughs.
Prop. Wyandotte	—	10,000	Whitney & Hath'y.
Side-wheel Isonomia	—	63,000	C. C. & H. Taber.
Side-w'l Com. Morris	38,000	22,900	Union Ferry Co.
Side-wheel Magnolia	Prize.	45,000	N. L. & G. Griswold.
Side-wh'l Shokokon	—	26,300	Stewart.
Side-wh'l Com. Hull	32,000	16,000	J. O. Donohue.
Prop. Daylight	55,000	31,000	Capt. Wm. Rohn'n.
Prop. Neptune	200,000	67,000	John Handerson.
Side-wh'l Hunchback	—	15,000	Union Ferry Co.
Side-w'l Com. Perry	38,000	16,500	Nassau Trans. Co.
Prop. Nereus	200,000	16,000	N. Y. & B'n Ferry Co.
Prop. Proteus	200,000	71,000	J. A. Hooper.
Prop. Vicksburg	—	76,500	J. A. Hooper.
Prop. Kensington	—	51,500	C. C. & H. Tabor.
Prop. Flag	90,000	81,500	Brown & Co.
		50,000	M. O. Roberts.

One of the vessels will, it is said, be fitted up immediately for the purpose of taking her purchaser, with his family and a few friends, on an excursion to the shores of Newfoundland, to see the arrival of the *Great Eastern*, and the joining of the two hemispheres by the great Atlantic Telegraph cable.

The Navy Department cannot fail to be gratified with the raptdity and results of this large sale. We are sure the officers of the Navy-yard are rejoiced at the prospect of ridding themselves of these vessels, which for some time past have caused them so much care and anxiety. There are another class of officers who regret that these ships will no longer carry their pennants. The vessels have been their home through many a long month; on their decks they have won fame, and in many instances a fortune. We cannot, however, afford to keep such expensive and perishable mementoes of our naval achievements. Our national expenses must be redneed, and the Navy Department is resolved not to be behind in accomplishing its share of the reduction of the national burdens.

THE DICTATOR.

The iron-clad *Dictator* is still in our immediate waters, but it is expected, wind and weather permitting, that she will sail to-day. She will probably remain at Newport several days before proceeding on her trip further to the eastward.

PERSONAL.

Commodore HENRY H. BELL was at the Navy-yard yesterday. He expects to sail in the flagship *Hartford* the latter part of the present month.

Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT and lady are at the White Mountains, where they will remain for several days.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARREST OF A SKILFUL COUNTERFEITER—SEIZURE OF MONEY, DIES, &c.—Yesterday Detectives ELDEN and MCCORD, THOMAS SAMPSON, of the Sub-Treasury Department, and Deputy-Marshal YOUNG, arrested JERRY COWSDEN, an experienced counterfeiter, at Guttenberg, N. J., while in the act of printing counterfeit 50 cent fractional currency. On searching the premises the officers found over $3,000 in finished and unfinished counterfeit currency. The finished notes are excellent imitations of the genuine. It is said that COWSDEN has sold large amounts of the counterfeits for fifty cents on the dollar. The officers also seized the plates, presses, engravers' tools, and other apparatus used by COWSDEN, which were brought to this city. The prisoner was locked up for examination.

RELICS OF THE WAR.—Messrs. BROWN & SPAULDING, jewelers, have on exhibition at No. 570 Broadway, some beautiful charms for watch-chains, made from the wood of the tree under which Gen. LEE stood when agreeing to Gen. GRANT'S terms of surrender on the 9th of April last. These charms are mounted with fine gold, and represent safes, canteens, knapsacks, &c. The tree, which stood near Appomattox Court-house, is no longer to be found, it having been torn up root and branch, and the wood divided among such of the soldiers as desired to have it. Messrs. BROWN & SPAULDING are now engaged in manufacturing a brooch and ear-rings from the same wood for presentation to Mrs. Gen. GRANT.

BILLIARD MATCHES.—Three matches between DUDLEY KAVANAGH and the great French player, Monsieur CARME, have been finally arranged. They are, first, a French game of 250 points, with French balls, on a second size Phelan & Collender table; a four-ball carom game of 1,500 points, without the push shot, with same sized balls and table, and a regular four-ball American carom game, with regular sized balls and table; and each of these is to be played for $1,000 a side. The first of these games will be played on Thursday, Oct. 5, in this city, and the others will follow at intervals of thirty days.

RESIGNED.—Mr. W. H. RICE, for the past three years Assistant United States District Attorney, has resigned his appointment to accept a lucrative legal position in condection with the firm of A. T. STEWART & Co. Mr. RICE filled his office with ability, and his courtesies to members of the press and others having business in the United States Courts, will not soon be forgotten.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—It is understood that Gen. HOOKER will assume command of this department on Monday next. Gen. DIX is now in Washington, transacting some business with the War Department.

RECEPTION OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 42.—There was a happy gathering of parents and others, yesterday morning, at Grammar School No. 42, in Allen-street, the occasion being an exhibition by the pupils under the care of Miss CAROLINE HOPKINS. Commissioner SMALL presided.

The official decision in the case of Mr. OSBON, naval reporter, will be made public in a few days.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ALMOST A TRAGEDY.—On Tuesday night, an engineer in one of the government transports arrived from New-Orleans, and reached his home in the Fourteenth Ward at a late hour. After effecting an entrance he observed that there was somebody in the house whose presence his wife sought to conceal. In this she failed, however, as in a few minutes a well-known city official appeared at the head of the stairs, not exactly in full dress. The husband immediately recognized the intruder, and ran for his revolver in an adjoining room; but the official was too quick for his vengeance, as he leaped through a lower window and escaped, leaving, however, a certain part of his apparel, which the injured husband says he has no wish to retain.

ROBBERY.—A man named HENRY LEWIS called at the jewelry-store of JULIUS MORBO, No. 210 Court-street, yesterday afternoon, and under the pretence of desiring to make a purchase, managed to secrete two watch chains in his coat sleeve. Mrs. MORBO detected him in the act, and seizing his arm held him for some time. He offered her $10 to let him off, but she was persistant, and Officer RYDER being notified, took the fellow into custody. He represented that he lived in South Seventh-street, Williamsburg, but when more closely questioned, acknowledged that he did not reside there. He was committed for a hearing.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. JAMES GEARON, residing in Prince-street, near Myrtle-avenue, died suddenly on Tuesday night, while in the act of going to bed. The deceased had previously enjoyed apparent good health. He leaves a family who were dependant upon him for support. His complaint is supposed to have been disease of the heart.

THE BROOKLYN MARKET ASSOCIATION.—The Brooklyn Market Association met at the office of the Union Ferry company, on Tuesday night, and selected the following permanent officers: President, CYRUS P. SMITH; Vice-President, T. V. P. Talmadge; Secretary, Stephen A. Dodge; Treasurer, Samuel S. Powell. A committee on constitution and by-laws was appointed and the meeting adjourned for two weeks.

BURGLARY.—The house of LEWIS LENT, No. 28 Butler-street, was feloniously entered on the 11th inst., and robbed of articles worth about $50. The entrance was effected by raising the grating over the cellar.

THE BROOKLYN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Brooklyn public schools are to be closed from July 15 to September 4, thus affording the teachers and scholars a good holiday season.

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found in the water at the foot of Bridge-street last evening. The Coroner was notified.

A SUPERVISOR ROBBED.—Supervisor PHALEN, of the Fourteenth Ward, reports that he was robbed at the hotel kept by JULES VANDERBUEGH, of $500. The police are investigating the matter.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, JULY 13.—Nos. 42, 53, 9, 10, 11, 32, 12, 34, 35, 37.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, are given. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultnre and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condansed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates. Payments invariably in advance.

The Qualities of Burnett's Cocoaine, as preventing the hair from falling, are truly remarkable.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 816 BROADWAY.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highets Premium Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, New York.

New Sewing-Machines.
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, 426 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

You Cannot Have a Healthy Constitution WHILE YOUR BLOOD IS IMPURE.—CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system of impurities, and stimulates the vital organs to a vigorous and healthy action, expelling disease and restoring the health. LIFE SYRUP rapidly cures diseases which are caused by impure blood. Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Old Sores, Ulcers, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Syphilis, and all foul diseases. Disease of the Heart, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Ulceration of Bones of the Nose, Scalp and Face, Use CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, and you will be surprised at its rapidity in removing these diseases. It gives the blood pure, the complexion clear, and the system free from disease. Sold by all druggists.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Druggists,
General Agents, No. 46 Oliff-st., New-York.

Ales.

MACPHERSON & DONALD SMITH,
(Late styled Smith & Brother,)
New-York.

BREWERS OF
EAST INDIA AND BITTER PALE ALES,
FOR CITY AND SOUTHERN USE.

These ales are of improved quality, brewed with great care, pleasant, nutritive and strengthening, and can be relied on for purity.
Brewery, West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine,
No. 508 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson, No. 625 Broadway, Lock-stitch Sewing Machine and Button-hole Machine.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway, New-York.

Marsh's Truss Institute, No. 2 Broadway, (Museum Building.)—Trusses, shoulder braces, silk elastic abdominal belts, silk elastic stockings, &c., carefully applied and satisfaction guaranteed.

MARRIED.

FLETCHER—WHITELY.—On Monday, July 10, by Rev. Thomas Lodge, THOMAS FLETCHER and SUSANNA S., eldest daughter of George Whitely, all of this city.

DIED.

BARKER.—In the village of Jamaica, L. I., on Monday, July 10, LYDIA STEWART, wife of Dr. Charles H. Barker, and youngest daughter of Rev. Gilbert H. Sayres, D. D.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Thursday, July 13, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, and at 2 P. M. from Grace Church, Jamaica. The cars leave for Jamaica

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

WANTED AT A PREMIUM.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD SERIES,
Constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery.

JULY, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER

Coupons Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS,

BY

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

THE

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$5,000,000.

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., N. Y.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

Collects Warrants, Certificates, Maturing Loans and Drafts, and attends to all financial business with government.

P. C. CALHOUN, President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

$10,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,633 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
Chartered by act of Legislature,
for the
SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES,
Under special guarantee
and the
RENTING OF SAFES
in its
BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS,
in the
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
No. 146 Broadway,
Corner of Liberty-st.
COUPONS COLLECTED.

The charter confines the business of the company to the safe keeping of valuables, and imposes a personal liability upon the stockholders to an amount equal and additional to the stock held.

Circulars containing rates, &c., can be obtained at the office.

DIRECTORS:
HENRY A. SWIFT, of Henry A. Swift & Co., No. 29 Barclay-st.
COURTLANDT PALMER, No. 54 William-st.
Hon. JAS. R. WHITING, No. 61 Hudson-st.
ALEXANDER ROLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company.
DAVID DOWS, No. 63 Wall-st.
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, Tiffany & Co. No. 550 Broadway.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier United States Sub-Treasury, New-York.
A. D. HUNT, Superintendent Central Express Company, and President First National Bank, Somerville, N. J.
J. G. BALDWIN, Cashier Express Company.
GEO. W. McLEAN, Jerome Riggs & Co., No. 16 Exchange-place.
JOHN A. PULLEN, Manager National Express Co.
W. C. SHELDON, Buckley, Sheldon & Co., No. 76 Leonard-st.
FRANCIS H. JENKS,
FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.
FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, also, &c. Also, commercial credits.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, successors to Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe, are this day issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 3, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking;

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 3d day of June, 1865.

[SEAL.] FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 15th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 16th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent., in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 15th day of July, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of July, and opened on the 3d day of August.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the measure recommended by the shareholders' meeting held May 31, 1865, and in order that the lands sold may be represented by a corresponding issue of capital stock, in accordance with the policy heretofore pursued by the company in the issue of Canceled Bonds Scrip, the outstanding shares of this company be increased by the issue of one share for every ten now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the company's books on the last day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every ten held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the company will retain the right to such fractional part at par. THOMAS L. WALKER, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 226, Laws of 1859, and 476, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes of THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, a banking association located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1865, will be paid on that day, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed MONDAY, the 10th inst.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 2, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have in all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES,
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

U. S. QUARTERMASTERS'
DRAFTS ON THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.
ALSO,
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 WILLIAM-STREET, corner of PINE.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 150 Broadway.
Capital and Surplus.....$269,000
MAY 11, 1865.

At an election for directors and inspectors of election of this company, held on the 1st of May inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for
DIRECTORS,

Eugene Plunkett,	S. P. Gilbert,
John Garcia,	Marcus F. Hodges,
Waldo Hutchins,	John S. Ward,
William Ferdon,	Robert Schell,
Bartolomeo Blanco,	James L. Morgan,
Gustavus Reynand,	George E. Nesbitt,
Silas Ponvert,	John E. Lethbridge,
Ramsay Crooks,	E. B. Wesley,
Joseph B. Young,	George T. Stedman,
Charles S. Pell,	Henry Lewis.
O. Pacalin,	

FOR INSPECTORS,

Charles Sagory,	Samuel Darbee.
E. B. Valentine,	

At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. Marcus F. Hodges was unanimously reflected President.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 170 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1865.

The annual election for directors of this company was held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., and the following gentlemen were duly elected:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	A. M. EININGER,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
EDWARD C. JOHNSON,	CHARLES BUTTS,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
LEVI UNDERHILL,	THOMAS S. PEET,
ELISHA BROOKS,	JOHN H. FOWLER,
JOHN A. ACKERMAN,	JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER,
	JAMES BUCHAN.

And at a subsequent meeting of the board JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reflected President.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

LEOPOLD COHN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Charleston, S. C.
July 1, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held June 6, 1865, the following named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

Henry Grinnell,	Samuel L. Mitchill,
Edmund F. Mott,	Rufus R. Graves,
Hanson K. Cornell,	Henry Davis,
Gedon Hasgerty,	Henry G. Ellenborne,
Albert Ward,	William E. Shepard,
Charles Easton,	Lathrop L. Sturges,
Louis Lorut,	William R. Fredick,
Samuel G. Glidden,	George F. Thomas,
Stephen Cambreleng,	Lawrence Turnure,
Thomas Scott.	J. Milton Smith,
Abm. R. Van Nest,	William Post,
Henry K. Bogert,	Samuel B. Caldwell,
Daniel G. Bacon,	Greenleaf K. Sheridan,
A. R. Frothingham,	H. B. Willmarth,
Thomas F. Youngs.	A. F. Roberts,
	S. H. Conduit.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, J. MILTON SMITH was unanimously reelected President, and HENRY B. WILLMARTH, Vice-President for the ensuing year. VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

NEVADA MINES.—WE HAVE FOR SALE, absolutely or conditionally, to give time for personal examination, a large and choice selection of the above mines.

We are also prepared to advance to miners, or others who have valuable claims, money for developing the same.

We have in Nevada two practical surveyors, (State officials,) one experienced practical miner, and one thorough and responsible business man, who will make personal examinations and surveys of mines, and search titles, the correctness of all of whose reports we guarantee.

Accurate assays of ores procured at the mines or in this city.

One member of our firm, a resident of Nevada, is now here. We invite the attention of those having or desiring first-class mining property.

CHADWICK, PEASE & CO.,
At the office of Chadwick & Co., Bankers, No. 64 Wall-st.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted a change or conversion of this bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA OIL COMPANY, NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year will take place on TUESDAY, the 25th of July, at the office of the company, where the poll will be open from 12 to 2 o'clock.

J. H. RETCHAM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 100 Broadway.—Customers of this company entitled to Certificates of "Profits" for the year 1864 are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF WESTFIELD.—The circulating notes of this bank will be redeemed at par at the banking-house in the village of Westfield, and at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.

GEORGE W. PATTERSON,
JOHN G. RIMERLEY, } Assignees.
WESTFIELD, June 13, 1865.

SCIOTO COUNTY COUPONS, DUE JULY 1, will be paid at the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—PASS-BOOK NO. 8,388 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Application will be made to the Bank for a new book on the 3d of August, 1865. MARY CARROLL, Depositor.

LOST OR STOLEN—PASS-BOOK NO. 3,174 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Application will be made to the bank for a new book, on the 12th day of August, 1865. JOHN BREWER, Depositor.

SOLDIERS OF NEW-YORK REGIMENTS who enlisted in the years 1862-3-4, and not paid their State bounty, can be paid by applying at the banking office of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 23 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

In conformity with the act of the Legislature, this institution will hereafter be known by the name of
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
23d-av.,
Late Mariners' Savings Institution.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have this day declared a DIVIDEND of 5 and 6 per cent. interest (free from government tax), payable on or after the 20th of July.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M.

Money deposited at this time WILL BE ALLOWED INTEREST FROM THE 1st OF JULY.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowary, corner of Canal-st.
1865 JULY INTEREST.

The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of six and five per cent. per annum, free from government tax, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, on and after THURSDAY, July 20.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and draw interest the same as the principal. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from the 1st of July.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER VARICK.
ASSETS.....$1,450,318 11

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest, free of government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank Books in English, German and French.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street,
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $1,675,000.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 293 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of one thousand dollars and under.

Five per cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUNTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7.

Bank-books in English, German and French.

GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES H. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1865.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, free of government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

The bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 17 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. SAMUEL JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. DOUGHTAIL, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest free of government tax be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th of June, as follows:

On sums of $100 and under, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum; and

On sums over $100, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal.

WILLIAM KETCHUM, Secretary.
WM. H. MACY, President.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1865.

GREENPOINT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 164 Greenpoint-av.,
GREENPOINT, L. I., June 24, 1865.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1865.—THE Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and of Four Per Cent. per annum on deposits over five hundred dollars, free from government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 17, '65. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest from July 1, as principal.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE, }

BROADWAY SAVINGS' INSTITUTION,
No. 225 Broadway, entrance on Fulton-place.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $250, and five per Cent. on sums exceeding that amount (and free from government tax) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 17. Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WHEELER, Secretary.
P. R. CUMMING, Accountant.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of Fifth-av. and 14th-st. Open daily from 1 to 3 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., No. 41 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, June 29, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Ten (10) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, (free of government tax,) payable on and after July 10, 1865. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the 14th inst. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 49 Wall, corner of William-st., July 6, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., and the government tax thereon, payable on the 10th inst.

WM. DARROW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent., free from government tax, payable on and after the 12th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 126 Broadway. A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1865.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 136 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 19 WALL-ST., July 11, 1865.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 4 PER CENT. (free of government tax) is payable on demand.

JAMES E. MOORE, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 120 Broadway, New-York, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from government tax, has been declared on the capita stock of this bank, payable on and after July 10. IH. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE NEW-YORK MAPLE-SHADE OIL COMPANY, will pay a dividend of one per cent., at the office, No. 67 Wall-st., on and after the 15th of July, 1865. By order of the Board of Trustees. J. A. QUACKENBOSS, Treasurer.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand. H. GIROUX, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, July 7, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 140 Broadway, New-York, July 12, 1865.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (5,) and the government tax, will be paid the stockholders of the Irving Bank, payable on and after the 30th day of June.

The transfer-books are closed to that date inclusive.

By order of the board.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1865.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1865. WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA INSURANCE OFFICE,
No. 12 WALL-ST., July 12, 1865.

The directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of United States tax, payable on and after 17th inst.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 51 Chambers-st., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this bank have ordered that interest, free of government tax, be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the past six months, ending June 30, as follows: On sums of $200 and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding $500 at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and will be entitled to interest for the next six months, if not withdrawn.

HENRY D. HOGUET, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-STREET.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th day of July, 1865, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the Government Tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY,
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING, No. 7 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 8.—AT A MEETING OF THE Trustees of this company, held THIS DAY, a dividend of three per cent. on the par value ($20) of the stock was made, payable July 20. Transfer books close 15th inst., and open 21st. A. M. WOOD, President.

W. H. HARRISON, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICES OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of income tax.

DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 347 FULTON-ST.,
BROOKLYN, July 11, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst., until which date the transfer books will be closed.

J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, free from government tax, will be paid, on the stockholders of this bank, on and after the first day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board.

C. A. SMITH, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 17. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUNTON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 1, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. FIVE.—A DIVIDEND OF 3½ P. has been declared by this company, payable at the usual places on and after August 1 next, free of government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 20th instant until August 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., COR. GREENWICH AND FULTON-STS.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of government tax, payable on and after the 10th instant.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Seven per cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 45 Wall-st., has this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable July 11, 1865.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
(FIRE AND MARINE,)
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared an Interest Dividend of Four per Cent. on the Old Stock of the company, and entitled the payment of Interest from May 25 on the New Stock, payable on demand, free of government tax.

J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE President and directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free from government tax, for the current six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Thursday, July 6.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

HOME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 11 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 105 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared their usual semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. (5) payable on demand and free of government tax.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO., No. 68 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the 15th instant.

E. B. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
June 29, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable to the Stockholders on and after July 1, 1865. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—THE BANK OF Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. free from government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

COPARTNERSHIP

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID MANSION AND FARM IS offered to any gentleman who wishes to possess a country home and a fine farm, with the luxuries of many years' culture and improvements. It is located two miles from Tarrytown, on the Hudson, and accessible by the Hudson River Railroad, almost any hour of the day, affording the gentleman of business or leisure every advantage of suburban and city life. The mansion is spacious and convenient, situated on a lawn of several acres. There are two suites of parlors, dining-room and billiard-room on the first floor, surrounded by spacious piazzas. All the rooms of the different stories command extensive landscape and water views of great beauty. Several acres are devoted to garden and fruit, besides two large orchards in fine production. The barn, stable, carriage-house and farmer's cottage are arranged in seclusion from the mansion. This farm contains 118 acres, well fenced with stone and wire fences, and admits of subdivisions into numerous sites for villa residences, each having charming prospects of land and water. There are several springs of excellent water, with a never-failing stream running through it. The place will be sold below its value and the terms of purchase made easy. Possession given immediately. The stock and furniture may be included in the purchase. For further particulars, to see the premises, maps, plans, price, terms, &c., apply to S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND HANDSOME COUNtry residence near the village of Passaic, N. J.; cars passing every hour of the day; it is situated a few minutes' walk from the depot, making it a very convenient residence for those doing business in New-York City; it will be sold with either eleven, five or one acre of very rich land. Terms, half cash; the remainder may remain on the place, if desired; beautiful water, young fruit trees, shade trees, &c. Address J. G. WILLIAMS, Passaic, N. J., or ALFRED C. WILLIAMS, No. 84 John-st. N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—R. S. LIVingston offers for sale his country seat, situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade-trees. For particulars see the New-York Times, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKY, banker, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 250 ACRES, IN Litchfield County, Conn., one-half mile from a railroad station, four hours from New-York City; house two-story brick, 40x40, with extension 24x26; three barns, stables and other outbuildings; all nearly new; fruit in abundance. Price $7,000. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 45 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—CASTLE HILL NECK, THE RESIdence of Gouverneur M. Wilkins, containing 341 acres, situated on the East River, in the county of Westchester, and within an hour's drive of this city. This place is healthful, improved, fertile and accessible by land or water; the woodlands are fine and the grounds and views beautiful. Apply on the premises.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT CORNWALL, N. Y.—20 acres of land with good house and fully stocked with the best varieties of fruit in full bearing, yielding 500 peaches annually located; two miles from the landing. Apply to C. G. BARRETT, No. 14 Wall-st., or J. A. M. BARRETT, No. 23 Park-place.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, A desirable house and productive farm of over 100 acres, near Tarrytown; all necessary outbuildings; fine views of the Hudson for many miles; a good investment; will be sold cheap. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—218 ACRES IN ORANGE County, with good soil, well watered, adapted to stock or dairy business; fruit and timber abundant; dwelling commands a splendid view. Will be sold very low to a prompt buyer. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—STATEN ISLAND, FIFTY-TWO acres, choice location, on south side, with superb land and ocean views; would be divided for cottage sites. Also lots on Laurel Hill and Newtown Creek, Long Island, suitable for pleasant and cheap residences and factories. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON THE EAST SIDE OF the 6th-av., between the Central Park and 120th-st., a whole block on the avenue and 110 feet in depth. Apply to LEHMAN & BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to corner 34th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A FINE TWO AND A-HALF STORY A residence, with 20 acres of choice and highly cultivated land, large valuable fruit orchards, finely watered, beautifully located, high ground; 14 miles in New-Jersey, near depot. For sale very cheap. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN IRVINGTON, N. J.—10 MILES from New-York; Price $5,000; neat cottage, nine rooms, barn and ice-house; fruit and flowers; 4 acres, good fencing; furniture if desired. Apply at No. 312 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD-ROOM containing ten of Phelan & Collender tables; locality unsurpassed in the city. For particulars, address BILLIARDS, Box No. 17 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT, WITH stable, on southeast corner of 5th-av. and 39th-st. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
3 large, light and airy floors,
2 100x25,
1 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—AT MAMARONECK, A FURNISHED house containing 14 rooms, all in complete order; will be let for five years with the privilege of purchasing. For information inquire of A. M. SEE, Columbia Billiard Room, No. 522 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN NEWBURGH—To rent by the month or until Autumn, with privilege of beautiful grounds, stable accommodations, &c. For particulars apply at No. 63 Pine-st.

LOFTS TO LET—AT NO. 44 PARK-PLACE, running through to No. 20 Barclay-st., four lofts, each 25x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF six rooms, with modern improvements. For further particulars inquire at No. 341 West 15th-st.

TO LET—SHIP-YARD ON EAST RIVER, CORner of North 2d-st., Brooklyn.
Large storage warehouse, fire-proof, with deep water-front on East River. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—THE SUBscriber wants to buy a comfortable house, with about one acre of ground, in a genteel neighborhood, from five to thirty miles from the city, and contiguous to railroad depot. Any person having property of the above description to sell may find a purchaser by addressing P. H., Box No. 155 Times Office, for one week, stating full particulars of location, &c.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE OR PART of it, a house in a desirable neighborhood in New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City, for a few months or longer, by a family of three, no children; security given for the furniture, or it may be bought; unexceptional references given and required. Address U. S. N., Fifth-av. Hotel.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A FEW SELECT FAMILIES CAN OBtain Summer board at Claverack, N. Y.; beautiful location, extensive grounds and shaded walks; large number of well-furnished rooms; assembly room 30 by 50 feet; plenty of fruit and luxuries of the country. Boats leave New-York every morning and evening; connect at Hudson with cars to Claverack, four miles. Address Prof. S. T. FROST, Claverack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—WITH TWO GOODsized rooms, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the residence of the subscriber. Terms, $ per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

BOARD—AT HYGIENIC INSTITUTE, NO. 15 Eight-st., one door from St. John's Park; good rooms, plain diet, Turkish baths, electric baths, vapor baths, Swedish movements, &c; only those who desire strong and healthy bodies need apply; terms from $7 to $20 per week.

BOARD AT PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—WITH good rooms, five minutes' walk from the depot. Inquire of McKILLOP & SPRAGUE, No. 37 Park-row, or H. WOODFORD, Peekskill.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; this house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 138 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLLINS HOUSE,
GREAT BARRINGTON, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.
The house is delightfully situated just out of the village, commanding a magnificent panoramic view of this picturesque and healthy region. It is built with all the modern improvements, with spacious rooms and particular regard to health and comfort. It is surrounded by ample grounds, and a running spring of beautiful, soft water is carried throughout the building. Hot, cold and shower baths always in readiness, free to the guests of the house. Carriage and saddle horses and stabling in connection with the establishment.
This select family hotel is located on the Housatonic Railroad, and cars will stop at the platform at the house for the accommodation of passengers whenever desired. Bills payable weekly.
C. S. MAPSH, Proprietor.

ALLEGHANY HOUSE.
Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors; terms $3 per day; rooms can be engaged for the season.
BIPPINCOTT & WOOLEY, Proprietors.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT, L. I. —Now open. It is very pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, fronting both the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a moment's walk to the water; splendid beach; fishing, sailing and bathing; good table. Take Long Island Railroad to Greenport; thence by sloop to the house. Send for circular.
M. B. PARSONS & CO., Proprietors.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, PRINCETON, MASS. —This favorite resort, situated in one of the most delightful and accessible parts of New-England, is now open for boarders and transient visitors. Send for circular.
M. H. BULLARD.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders this day. Horses under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, boating, and bathing; also very fine drives.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at GARDEN & CAMPBELLS, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

CARRIAGES ON STORAGE.—J. C. HAM will take carriages, sleighs and harness on storage, and will sell the same; charges moderate. No. 10 East 4th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has lived in the best families in the city; no objection to the country or private boarding-house. Can be seen for two days at No. 160 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR COUNtry, by two respectable and well-recommended girls, separate or together; one is a first-rate cook and baker; also an excellent laundress; the other as chambermaid and laundress, or as waitress and laundress. Call at No. 401 6th-av.

WANTED.—A YOUNG SCOTCH WIDOW LADY desires a situation as housekeeper in a small family, or would assist a lady in the duties of the household affairs and sewing; competent to instruct young children; good references given and required. Call on or address Mrs. E., No. 351 South 5th-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION BY A young woman who thoroughly understands the Grover & Baker machine; can cut and fit children's clothes, and do all kinds of family sewing; by week or month; no objection to the country. Can be seen at 120 Clinton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT cook; would assist with washing and ironing if required, or would attend to butter making; no objections to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 217 East 20th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADIES' MAID and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; would have no objection to take charge of a growing child; unexceptionable references given. Address LADIES' MAID, Station G, Broadway, during this week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid and laundress; understands French fitting; has excellent city reference and can be seen at present situation, No. 27 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK, washer and ironer, or housework of a small family; will go to the country; good reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as good cook; is a good baker; is willing to do the coarse washing; good city reference. Call, for two days, at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do housework in a small family. Call, for two days, at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT as nurse, or to take care of an old lady; is fully competent of taking charge of a baby; best city references. Call for two days at No. 161 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN, (SCOTCH), to cook, wash and iron, to go a short distance in the country; must understand her business thoroughly. Apply at No. 88 Chatham-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT first-class cook, a situation; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference; country preferred. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a respectable family as waitress, chamber-maid or nurse; can give good city reference. Call at No. 235 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WORK BY the week; no objections to going to the country. Address M. A., Station G, New-York City.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man, without incumbrance, who understands his business in all its branches, and has no objection to taking care of a pair of horses, and is willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses; no objections to go to the country; best of reference from former employer. Can be seen or addressed at C. V. Lamb's harness-store, No. 840 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, OR gardener and farmer, by a man who thoroughly understands the above-mentioned in all its various branches, and has the best of reference. Can be seen at J. Smith's, No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT IN A STORE, TO do light or heavy work, as porter or otherwise, by a young man recently from the army; satisfactory references given. Address WM. B. CHURCH, in care of John Hooper & Co., advertising agents, No. 41 Park-row.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; no objections to the country; best city reference from his last employer. Call at TRAINOR'S, No. 714 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, (English); is a good waiter; can ride, drive and attend to horses well, or act as valet to a gentleman; would travel; excellent references. Address T. COOKE, care of Mr. R. Woodhead, No. 114 6th-av., corner 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener; perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and can come well recommended from his late employer. Address M. C., Box No. 220 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as coachman or groom; understands his business, and has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 Broadway, corner of 15th-st., or address a note to W. M.

WANTED.—TO GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS. —A live young man, a good judge of teas and coffees, wants work; knows how to sell and can give good city reference from last employer. Address WORK, Box No. 160 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHLY competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm-hands, clerks, porters, waiters, servants, small boys, laborers, &c.; also, female help. Apply at the large Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man, with the best of references in every way. Address COACHMAN, at Lowden's saddlery-store, No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as coachman and gardener; and would do his business thoroughly; has good reference. Address A. F., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, who understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of references. Address J. C., Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; has first-class city and country references from his last employers. Address A. Box No. 7 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family, with the best of city references from his last place; wages no object. Address M. H., waiter, No. 375 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man, discouraged by a family going to Europe; best of city references given. Address P. M., or call at J. W. WILSON'S, No. 67 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman in a private family; has the best of references. Call at private stable No. 21 East 44th-st., between 12 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE PROTestant man as coachman and gardener; has good references from his last place; can milk. Address T. D., Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man with good references. Address J. J., Box No. 197 Times Office.

TO OIL COMPANIES.—A PERSON HAVING experience and practical knowledge in the boring and management of oil wells, is desirous of obtaining the management of some large oil company's interest, (West Virginia preferred.) References first-class. Address, for three days, W. G. M., Box No. 105 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A. T. STEWART & CO., AN EXperienced and competent man, to take charge of their wholesale shawl department. A person familiar with the European markets, and acquainted with domestic fabrics, will have the preference. Address by letter, with references, A. T. STEWART & CO., New-York.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL PLACE, NEAR THE city, an out-of-door gardener; he will be required to take care of a horse and cow, and make himself generally useful. One who understands his business, and none other need apply, may address Box No. 6,721 Post-office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; HE MUST BE SOber, honest and industrious, understanding his business perfectly in horses and carriages, and ready and willing at all times, when called upon, to make himself useful. Call at No. 21 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE, EXPERIENCED Protestant girl, to take care of two children; must understand the management of children, a good sewer, and willing and obliging; must be well recommended. Apply at No. 333 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER AND ASSISTant salesman, in a wholesale and jobbing leather store. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 113 Times Office, stating qualifications and salary expected.

WANTED—A SERVANT GIRL TO GO WITH an American family to Europe; references required. Inquire at No. 76 William-st., first office, for two days.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A NUMBER of first-class wood workmen in a car factory, near this city. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, 78 William-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, ABOUT 14 YEARS old, at No. 29 Broadway, Room No. 33. Call between 11 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER IN A WHOLEsale dry goods store; a young man to act as an assistant to the cashier. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE NEW AND NOVELTY FLY-TRAP. A new article, and a good chance to make money. Call on Mr. MORSE, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE JEUNE FILLE FRANCAISE DEsire sa placer comme fille de chambre; elle peut donner de bons renseignements. S'adresser an No. 161 Ouest 22me-rue.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY PAPER AND ACCOUNT Books of every kind at lowest prices. Orders receive prompt attention.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Job Printers, Stationers, &c., No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Koyl National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 333 Washington-st., near Reade.

MACHINERY.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dye-st.; works, Paterson, N. J.; manufacture stationary and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp tow, jute and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting,

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,672	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	3,276	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplint.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, July 8
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, July 15
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, July 29
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,400 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,200 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,200 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PERRIERE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
EUROPE.....FRIDAY.....July 21
LAFAYETTE.....FRIDAY.....Aug. 18
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$183 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$113 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The famous Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....WEDNESDAY.....July 12
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....July 15
CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY.....July 19
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....July 22
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For farther information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43, North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
July 17—COSTA RICA, TELLEPACON, (connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, CONSUCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDON.
The splendid British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PIDERAM, will sail, as above, from Pier No. 3, North River, on TUESDAY, July 18, to be followed by the Steamship BELLONA.
For passage, at lowest rates, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For Freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
LOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
Drafts available through out England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 66 South-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, E. Adams, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on July 20.

ANCHOR LINE.—STEAMER TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and the IRISH PORTS.
"BRITANNIA," SATURDAY, July 15,
at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 2, North River.
Cabins, $80, $90 and $95. Steerage, $30; in Currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
Freight reduced to 15 cents per foot.
Passage, first class, $25; second class, $30.
Steerage, $20.
STAR LINE.
Regular weekly United States mail line.
The first-class steamship
AMERICA,
CLEET, Commander,
Will commence taking freight on WEDNESDAY MORNING, and positively sail on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 o'clock, from foot of Canal-st., North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOODKIN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway.
The NEVADA will follow SATURDAY, July 22.
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
FREIGHTS GREATLY REDUCED.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class screw steamship
ZODIAC,
BULELEY, Commander,
will sail as above, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14, North River, on THURSDAY, July 13.
For freight or passage, at as low rates as any other line, apply to LEWIS JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GRINNELL.
The CHASE will succeed, and sail on THURSDAY, July 20.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CHEOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The first-class steamship
COMMANDER,
Capt. TERRY,
will be dispatched from Pier No. 14, East River, on THURSDAY, July 13, promptly at 3 o'clock.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The fine United States Mail steamship
LOUISIANA,
Wm. R. HOYES, Commander,
Will leave pier No. 21 North River, on WEDNESDAY, July 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
Freight and passengers taken at reduced rates.
G. HEINEKEN, & PALMORE, Agents, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The FUNG SHUEY will follow SATURDAY, July 22.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.—The CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, will dispatch on the 20th of every month at noon, from pier No. 29, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, at lower rates of passage than any other line. For particulars apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.
N. B.—Two new steamers, the NICARAGUA and LEON, building for this Company, are nearly complete, and the line will shortly be run every 20 days, which we hope will enable us to offer sufficient accommodation to the great demand for passage by this favorite line, well known to all old Californians for care and attention to the comfort of its passengers.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND—Delivering goods at the wharf at Richmond and avoiding lighterage.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel steamship HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
The HATTERAS will leave as above every Saturday. Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travellers, issued by J. H. NONES, Notary Public

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA, E. Howes, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
The MISSISSIPPI will follow on Saturday, July 22.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships.
The
GRANADA,
RODNEY BAXTER, Master,
will leave Pier No. 14, E. R., on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 o'clock, precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The ALHAMBRA will follow on SATURDAY, July 22.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship
EUTERPE,
will sail from pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.
For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—NOTICE—THE STEAMship ZODIAC has been unavoidably detained until FRIDAY, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time she will positively sail.
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS.
BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,
From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG,
SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express;) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from Wells River) and Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal through without stop at 9:30 A. M.
Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) at 6 A. M.
Leave New-York from 27th-st., at 3, or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25 East River, at 3:15 P. M.; lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (via stage from Littleton,) Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) and Montreal same evening.
For maps and particulars, see "Appleton's Railway Guide."

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:30 P. M. via Harlem Railroad; sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Toms River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M. for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch $1.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.
From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—at 10 A. M., 2 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:35 A. M., 12 M., 3:35, 6:00 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Mail and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Emigrant Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HENRY SIDDELL, General Superintendent.
WM. H. CARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

How the Work of Reorganization Progresses.

All the Down Town Companies Declare for the New Board.

The Law Regarding Honorable Discharges.

Thirty-five Engines and Ten Hook and Ladder Companies to Compose the New Department.

PLANS AND PURPOSES OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

The Metropolitan Fire Commissioners are energetically pushing forward the work of organization, but as yet the difficulties in the way are far from overcome. The one great obstacle so far encountered is the absolute want of funds with which to carry out the projected improvements entertained by the new board toward a complete reorganization. As soon, however, as the budget sent in by them to the Board of Supervisors is accepted and the moneys are forthcoming, the board will set about making the extensive alterations already laid out.

In addition to the drawback of a lack of money, the commissioners find in many of the old companies a disposition to create difficulty and embarrass the new department by resigning and ceasing to perform duty. The Commissioners of the old Fire Department and the representatives met on the 1st inst. and adopted a resolution to the effect that if the Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners would grant an honorable discharge to all members of the Volunteer Fire Department on the 1st of August next, then the members would do duty to that date, otherwise they would not continue to do duty after the 1Cht of July.

A copy of this resolution was forwarded to the commissioners, who replied as follows:

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1865.

John Decker, Esq.:

SIR: I am directed by the board to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated July 1, inclosing a resolution adopted at a meeting of your board held on the evening of June 30, 1865, and in reply to inform you that the board is not prepared at the present time to comply with the proposition contained in said resolution.

Yours, respectfully,
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE, Secretary.

At the meeting of engineers and foremen, held on Monday night last, quite a stormy debate arose upon the proper action, but when the vote was taken, whether the department should adhere to that resolution, the following result was declared:

Affirmative—Engine Companies Nos. 1, 3, 9, 17, 28, 31, 33, 41, 43, 51; Hose Companies Nos. 1, 19, 23, 26, 30, 36, 37, 44, 49, 50, 51; Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 12, 15.

Negative—Engine Companies Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 34, 37, 38, 40, 42, 45, 53; Hose Companies Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 16, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 33, 38, 45, 47, 51, 55, 59. Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 16, 17.

The Chief-Engineer voted in the negative, and the Secretary, Mr. DAVIDSON, in the affirmative.

It will thus be seen that the majority of the firemen are in favor of remaining in service until properly discharged by the new commissioners. However, many of the foremen and other influential members of the different companies favor an immediate dissolution of the old organization, knowing full well that the paid system will reduce the working strength of the New-York Fire Department, and that only a few of the old men can obtain employment. These men, holding positions in the Volunteer Department, are, in nearly every instance, exempt firemen, and are wholly outside of any of the benefits that may be conferred by the new board. Ignoring the fact that every fireman who has not served his full term is as completely under the control of the new Board of Commissioners as they ever were under the old one, the exempts are quite independent in their actions and sentiments, and pay no attention to the rights of those doing active duty and not yet discharged.

WHAT THE LAW SAYS.

For the benefit of those firemen whose term of service has not yet expired, we publish the following section from the bill authorizing the establishing of a Metropolitan Fire District.

SEC. 19. All members of the present Fire Department, regularly enrolled at the time of the passage of this act, shall be returned by the present Chief Engineer under oath, to the Clerk of the Common Council of the City of New-York, and all such members who shall faithfully perform their duties until regularly discharged by said commissioners, and not otherwise, shall be entitled to all the privileges and exemptions to which exempt firemen are entitled by the laws of this State.

It will thus be seen that in order to enjoy the benefits accorded to exempt firemen, the members not yet out of service, by reason of the non-expiration of their term of seven years, must continue to serve until the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners can supply their places, and more fully organize, when discharges will be granted to all not retained. To prove this to be the case, we call attention to another section from the new Fire Act:

SEC. 20. Immediately on the organization of said department, all persons who shall then be firemen in the City of New-York shall be under the control and government of said Metropolitan Fire Department, and if they shall so remain until they are discharged by said department, shall be entitled to all the privileges and exemptions allowed by the laws of the State of New-York, the same as if they served out the full term as prescribed by the laws of the State of New-York; and the said department shall have full power to discharge by resolution said firemen, or any of them, whenever they may deem proper. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any person of their right to, or affect their interest in, the fund known and called the New-York Fire Department Fund, or any part thereof, and the said fund shall continue to be held and administered by the present trustees of the Fire Department or their successors, but for all other purposes the present Fire Department of the City of New-York is hereby abolished.

Nothing could be more explicit than this section, coupled with the one immediately preceding it, and they both cover the whole ground so completely that no one can mistake their meaning.

MR. DECKER'S ACTION.

Chief-Engineer JOHN DECKER fought valiantly and consistently against the new law as long as there was any chance for its final defeat. As soon, however, as the Metropolitan Fire Law was declared constitutional by the Court of Appeals, he gracefully submitted, and has continued to perform duty ever since. In order that his conduct should not be misconstrued, Mr. DECKER wrote the following note to the new board:

OFFICE CHIEF-ENGINEER N. Y. FIRE DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1865.

Charles E. Pinckney, Esq., President Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners:

SIR: To your note of the 23d inst., desiring me to continue in the performance of my duties as Chief-Engineer until further notice, I respectfully reply that, in accordance with my own feelings, I desire to retire from active duty, as I am not an applicant for the position; but in order to act consistently and to carry out the spirit of the resolution adopted by the Board of Engineers and Firemen of the Volunteer Fire Department, while the controversy relative to the constitutionality of the bill was pending, and while the public mind was fearful that the old department would refuse to perform duty, I volunteer my services to the new organization until a reasonable time shall have elapsed, sufficient for the new Board of Fire Commissioners to take charge of all matters appertaining to this department. Very respectfully,

JOHN DECKER, Chief-Engineer.

The Metropolitan Fire Commissioners met this straightforward offer in the proper spirit, and while accepting the services of Chief-Engineer DECKER, it is understood that they contemplate affording the relief desired by him.

ACTION OF THE FIREMEN.

Notwithstanding the efforts of those holding positions in some of the companies to break up the old organizations, it is gratifying to find that almost all of the down-town firemen have declared for the new order of things, and, so far as is learned, no one company below Canal-street has signified any intention of ceasing to perform active service. Up town, however, considerable trouble is encountered by several of the companies throwing up their organizations, thereby causing considerable difficulty at this juncture. But even up town the members of the companies try to do what is right, and in some instances have requested their officers to resign, elected a new set, and at once report to the commissioners their perfect willingness to continue to do duty until honorably discharged. Hook and Ladder Company No. 13 is a case in point. This company was generally reported to have disbanded, but the board was agreeably surprised yesterday by an informal report from the company, stating that having reorganized with a new board of officers, they desired to be considered as still performing fire duty. Some necessary repairs and supplies needed by the company will be at once ordered, and everything is quite harmonious in No. 13.

There were reports flying about the city and at Firemen's Hall, yesterday, that Engine Companies Nos. 1 and 33 were about disbanding, but it is the belief of consistent firemen, that the members of these companies will follow the praiseworthy example of Hook and Ladder No. 13. Several other companies are at present considering the matter of throwing up all connection with the department, but it is sincerely to be hoped that they will see the matter in its true light, and determine to do duty until regularly and honorably discharged.

While on the subject of discharges, we would state that all firemen whose term of service has expired since March 30, 1865, when the new bill was passed, are entitled to their discharge at the hands of the new board, who alone have the power to grant such discharges. Firemen who had served out their full term previous to that date can obtain their discharge in the old way.

INTENTIONS OF THE NEW BOARD.

In the contemplation of the new Paid Fire Department, the board have determined upon some startling changes. For instance, the department will consist of only thirty first-class double pump steam fire engines, with twelve men to each machine. There will be no hose carriages, the tenders to each steam engine carrying a sufficient number of lengths of hose. The reels fixed upon the tenders will carry a larger number of lengths than the present hose carriages can possibly accommodate, and as the different apparatus will be drawn by stout and powerful horses, it is believed that the number of men designated to each machine will be amply sufficient. There will be also ten Hook and Ladder Companies, when the Fire Department is fully organized.

One thing about the system contemplated worthy of especial notice is, that at a fire the members of one company will be liable for duty upon any other machine that may be in need of help. By these means all jealousy will be avoided and the firemen rendered of more use then formerly. Under the old system, a fireman did what was necessary upon his own machine, and no more, and in many instances remained in the way of those actually at work upon the fire. Their services not being required, they hung upon the corners and remained passive spectators of the scene. The companies at work got no help from these outsiders, for it was not the custom to give it.

The new engine companies will consist, as we have already stated, of twelve men each, making a total force of 360 men in the thirty companies. In the organization of each company the twelve members will consist of a foreman, assistant-foreman, one engineer, one driver, one stoker (or fireman) and seven privates. On going to a fire the whole company can ride upon their engine, and so reserve their energies for their arrival at the scene of the conflagration.

The commissioners will in a few days introduce a new style of steam engine, a specimen of the style they contemplate procuring for the entire department. This machine was built by Amos Kirkham, of Manchester, N. H., and is a fine and powerful double pump engine, manufactured with especial reference to the requirements of a paid fire department. Of greater power than those now in use, the new engine can be easily transported by the new system of traction. It is understood that the commissioners will assign this new machine to one of the down-town companies, and they will no doubt continue to introduce more of these admirable steam engines as soon as practicable.

For the present the suburban districts will retain their present organizations, and hand engines will be retained in Manhattanville, Carmansville, Harlem, &c. The few fires occurring in those districts do not call for any very extensive action, as yet, on the part of the commissioners. However, as soon as the paramount claims of the down-town districts are properly attended to, and the necessary apparatus procured for them, the upper portion of the city, and the suburbs will receive due attention.

The different down-town fire companies are now in daily conference with the Board of Commissioners, in regard to numerous proposed changes in the interior arrangements of their houses, and in every instance the companies are gratified with the consideration their views meet by the board. So far we have not heard the slightest complaint on the part of those firemen who approach the board with any grievance or positive improvement to suggest. In every instance the interview resulted in an amicable and perfect understanding.

WHAT THE NEW BOARD WANT.

The budget sent in to the Board of Supervisors by the Metropolitan Board of Fire Commissioners for the present year is as follows:

Alterations to steamers and hook and ladder trucks, alterations to and finishing such hose and fuel-tenders as may be required, and for the purchase of new first-class fire engines and tender	$70,000
Apparatus, repairs	80,000
Building stables and altering engine and truck-houses	60,000
Contingencies	7,000
Gas and fixtures	20,000
Horses, purchase of	30,000
Horse-feed, shoeing and harness	27,772
Hose, new	65,000
Salaries, commissioners	10,328
Salaries, secretary, clerks, &c	10,000
Salaries, telegraph operators	3,000
Salaries, bell-ringers	13,200
Salaries, chief and assistant engineers	8,700
Salaries, engineers for steamers	13,500
Salaries, foremen and assistant foremen	31,000
Salaries, drivers	14,000
Salaries, stokers	10,500
Salaries, tillermen	3,500
Salaries, hose and truckmen	98,000
Salaries, men for hand engines and trucks for suburbs	5,000
Supplies, telegraph	9,500
Supplies, fuel, oil, &c	50,000
Total	$600,000

The estimate of appropriation for the Metropolitan Fire Department for the year 1866 is as follows:

Apparatus, new	$50,000
Apparatus, repairs	30,000
Apparatus, contingencies	30,000
Apparatus, gas and fixtures	7,500
Houses, repairs and alterations to	20,000
Horses, purchase of	6,000
Horses, feed for	92,000
Harness, purchase and alterations to	4,000
Horse-shoeing	3,200
Hose, new	25,000
Rent	9,500
Salaries, commissioners	15,000
Salaries, clerks, messengers and yardmen	28,000
Salaries, telegraph operators	5,000
Salaries, bell-ringers	26,400
Salaries, chief and assistant engineers	17,400
Salaries, engineers for steamers	27,000
Salaries, foremen and assistants	62,000
Salaries, drivers	28,000
Salaries, stokers	21,000
Salaries, tillermen	7,000
Salaries, hose and truckmen	226,000
Supplies, fuel, oil, &c	50,000
Supplies, telegraph and extension	20,000
Total	$750,000

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD YESTERDAY.

Chief-Engineer DECKER having reported Hose Companies Nos. 18, 25 and 49 for riotous and disorderly conduct, while proceeding to and while at an alarm of fire in the Eighth District, on the afternoon of the 6th inst., these cases came up for action before the commissioners. After some discussion the papers were laid over for future consideration. Meanwhile the action of the Chief-Engineer, in locking up the houses of these companies, is sustained, and they will be debarred from doing duty until further notice.

No other business of importance was transacted at the session of the board yesterday.

Funeral of Hon. Francis Tillou.

The funeral ceremonies over the remains of this well-known lawyer and politician took place yesterday morning, in the presence of a large congregation, comprising among its members numerous lay and legal friends of the deceased, at St. John's Church. The school children of the Fifth Ward, in whose welfare Mr. TILLOU had always exhibited a lively interest, manifested their respect to his memory by forming in procession, and, headed by the school officers, marched to the church, for the purpose of taking a parting look at the remains of their friend. The corpse was brought into the edifice at 10 o'clock, when the lid was removed, and those who desired to view it were gratified. The services were conducted by Drs. DIX, Weston, Ogelsby and Young, assisted by Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, Rev. Mr. Ellis and Rev. Mr. Cookson, at the conclusion of which the lid was replaced, the coffin removed to the hearse in attendance, and the cortège, numbering some sixteen carriages, journeyed to Greenwood Cemetery, where the deceased was interred with appropriate ceremonies. At the time of his death Mr. TILLOU was 69 years of age.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival of the First Maine Battery and Battery D, of Rhode Island—Report of the Soldiers' Relief Association—Donations to the Fruit Fund—Statistics of Arrivals at the New-York State Depot.

The First Maine Battery, numbering 122 men, and under the command of Capt. E. D. HALEY, arrived yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, and after remaining at the Battery all day, left by the Fall River line at 5 P. M., for Augusta, Me., to be mustered out and paid off. The following officers accompany the battery: Capt. E. D. HALEY, First Lieuts. JOHN S. SNOW and JOHN GUINGS, Second Lients. MICHAEL MOONEY and E. FESSENDEN.

The First Maine was raised in Portland in 1861, and on the 18th of December of that year was sworn into the United States service. They formed part of the expeditionary force under BUTLER, sent down South in the Winter of 1861-2, and subsequently served under Gen. BANKS in the siege of Port Hudson. In the Nineteenth Corps they participated in the grand Valley campaign under SHERIDAN, and distinguished themselves throughout their entire term of service. During the Winter of 1863-4 every man present with them reenlisted, thus making the battery a veteran organization. The following are the battles of the First Maine Battery:

1862—Red Church, La., Sept. 8; Labachieville, La., Oct. 27.

1863—Cotton, La., Jan. 14; Bisland, La., April 12 and 18; Port Hudson (where they fired the first gun and lost one officer killed and one wounded, and 20 men killed and wounded, beside 49 horses killed,) May 27; Donaldville, La., July 13; Charlestown, Va., Aug. 21; Hull Town, Va., Aug. 23; Winchester, Va., Sept. 19; Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22; Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19.

Battery "D," of the Rhode Island Artillery, also arrived yesterday, at 8 A. M., consisting of 92 men and four officers. They reloaded at the battery until noon, when they left by special steamer, *Mary Benton*, for Providence, R. I.

This battery was raised in 1861; and was originally a two-years' organization. The old members were duly mustered out at the expiration of their term of service, while the battery was filled up with recruits at different periods. The following officers are with the battery: Capt. Elmer L. Corthell, First Lieuts. Frederick Chase and Albert E. Adams, Second Lieuts. Chas. E. Bonn and Chas. C. Gray. The following are the battles to be placed to their credit:

1862.—Siege of Yorktown, April 1; Williamsburg, May 5; West Point, May 6; Seven days' battles before Richmond, June 26—July 2; Seven Pines; Fredericksburgh, (under BURNSIDE,) Dec. 13.

1863.—Chancellorsville, May 5; Gettysburgh, July 1—5; Wapping Heights, July 22; Rappahannock Station, October; Mine Run, Nov. 26.

1864.—Wilderness, May 5; Spottsylvania, May 7—8; Totopotomy, North Anna, Cold Harbor, June 1; Bethesda Church; Siege of Petersburgh; Boydtown Plank Road, Oct., 27.

1865.—Second Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; assault upon the enemy's works, (usually known as Fort Fisher,) March 25; grand assault on Petersburgh, April 2; pursuit of LEE; Amelia Court-house, April 6; surrender of LEE, April 9.

THE VEGETABLE AND FRUIT FUND.

Col. COLYER, New-York State agent, desires to acknowledge the following additional contributions to the above fund:

Oriental	$4 00	Thomas C. Chardavoyne	$10 00
Wm. A. Walker	20 00	Rosehill Committee	100 00
J. W. Lester	25 00	U. S. Sanitary Commission	1,650 00
H. Moffat	10 00	Ladies' War Fund Committee	1,000 00
Cash, daily	5 00	R. J. Randolph	10 00
Cash, stranger	5 00	Member of the Union League Club, per G. W. B.	10 00
C. D. Van Wagenen	20 00		
Bass & Clark	25 00		
W. H. & H. C. Ball	5 00		
Samuel Willets	50 00		
Slote & Janes	10 00		

LARGE NUMBER OF TROOPS CARED FOR.

During the month of June, 15,587 men applied for and obtained quarters and meals at the New-York State Agency. During the past twelve days of this present month of July, there were cared for the immense number of 6,894 men. We give the numbers taken charge of by the State Agency each day, as given in the morning reports:

July 1	1,240	July 7	3,422
July 2	2,20	July 8	2,[illegible]
July 3	4,[illegible]	July 9	4,01[illegible]
July 4	5,[illegible]	July 10	4,3[illegible]
July 5	3,[illegible]	July 11	3,[illegible]
July 6	4,[illegible]	July 12	3,[illegible]
Total			[illegible]

NEW-YORK STATE SOLDIERS' DEPOT.

The second annual report of Soldiers' Relief Association, situated in the New-York State Soldiers' Depot, Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-street, affords an agreeable record of patriotic labor for the benefit of the brave boys who have gone forth to fight the good cause of the Union. From this interesting document we learn that De Camp Hospital, on Davids' Island, has offered the largest field of labor during the past year. Early in May, last, its wards were filled with thousands of wounded and sick men. Mrs. D. W. CHAPMAN, Miss MORRIS and Miss VANDEN HEUVEL took the lead in this work, and, with some other ladies associated with them, were indefatigable, and through the entire year, (save a few days in mid Winter when the boats could not reach the island,) have been unremitting in their efforts to lessen the suffering of the brave and patient men there. Furnished liberally and constantly by earnest and patriotic friends in the city and in the country, with the delicacies and necessaries needed, the ladies, with sleepless judgment and discretion, distributed them under the direction of the surgeons and nurses; so that the most agreeable relations between them and the surgeon in charge have been maintained.

The association has regularly visited the hospital at Central Park. During the Summer its wares and tents were filled, and in their almost daily visits the committee found much to do. From their own private stores they constantly sent wines, fresh fruits, jellies, cordials, tobacco, &c. They have also contributed largely in supplies to the hospitals in Annapolis, Whether two of their ladies went early in the Winter, to aid in the care of our released prisoners.

In the Soldiers' Depot the association has had a large increase of labor. The calls upon them have been numerous, and of a character lying outside the legitimate duties of the institution.

In concluding, the report says:

"We have received from our friends, both in this city and the country, liberal donations, both in money and material. St. George's Soldiers' Association, Stuyvesant-square, has given us their entire proceeds, amounting to 1,346 garments, ready for use. Pittsfield, Mass., has continued to forward to us most generous supplies of every kind, amounting in the past year to $2,000 28.

We have distributed during the year 4,150 garments—shirts, drawers, stockings, slippers, coats, pantaloons, hand kerchiefs, etc.; also, a large number of feather pillows. To this list we must add old linen, bandages, books, stationery, tools and materials for fancy work for helpless invalids; also, cane and crutches. Of the latter we have distributed to the amount of $138 75. It should be noticed that these crutches often do service to more than the man who receives them in the first instance.

We have also received and distributed 190 gallons of blackberry brandy; 25 gallons of old domestic wines; 400 bottles of brandy, pure whiskey and cordials; 345 lbs. jellies; 450 lbs. dried fruits; 5 barrels of pickles; tobacco in large quantities; cocoa, tea, chocolate, crackers, eggs, fresh fruit, and indeed every variety of nutriment or luxury which the circumstances of the patients demanded. The amount in money value received by us from May 1, 1864, to May 1, 1865, is $10,576 86.

Distributed by the committee as reported to the Secretary, about $10,500—leaving a small amount of flannel, &c., on hand. These estimates do not include the material furnished from our private stores, to meet the constantly recurring wants of the patients.

The following tables exhibit the financial operations of the society:

RECEIPTS.

Balance from May 3, 1864	$116 17
Donations through various sources	1,949 00
Initiatory fees, from the managers	27 00
Donations for sick soldiers at David's Island	150 00
Donations for Thanksgiving dinner at David's Island	2,401 26
Donations for Christmas dinner at "the Depot"	150 00
Donations for Christmas tree at David's Island	10 00
Cash returned, not expended by the managers	2 16
Total	$4,842 19

EXPENSES.

Cash paid secretary for printing last years' report	$12 50
Cash paid managers for relief of soldiers and their wives	1,799 10
Cash paid managers for freight and express charges	28 62
Cash paid managers for Annapolis Hospital	106 03
Cash paid managers for Thanksgiving dinner at "the Depot,"	89 00
Cash paid managers for Thanksgiving dinner at David's Island	1,499 70
Cash paid managers for flag raised at David's Island	20 00
Cash paid managers for concert at David's Island	10 00
Cash paid managers for David's Island Hospital	185 00
Cash paid managers for Christmas festival at David's Island	200 00
Cash paid managers for Christmas festival at "the Depot"	708 68
Cash paid managers for muslin for soldier boys	8 00
Given by the association in the Dunphy Fund	45 50
Balance in treasurer's hands May 2, 1865	55 11
Total	$4,842 19

Street-Cleaning.

The contractors for cleaning the streets commenced work in earnest yesterday. In the Eighteenth Ward, at an early hour, about a dozen carts made their appearance, and the ashes and garbage, which have been accumulating for many days past, were removed. Quite a strong police force had been detailed to protect the laborers, and two or three disturbances occurred during the day. A couple of carmen, while at work in Broome-street, were attacked by the "strikers," and one of the men was seriously beaten. The police were soon on hand, and the "strikers" drew off their forces. Later in the day, an attack was made on the men cleaning the streets of the Thirteenth Ward. The police repaired to the assistance of the workmen, and arrested Peter Canfield, Thomas Fay, James Lynch, Edward Jones, Thomas Pender and Patrick McCullum. It is charged that McCULLUM struck JOB DREW, a dirt carman, with a cart rung, seriously injuring him. Justice SEANDLEY held all the prisoners but JAMES and PETERS to bail. The two latter were discharged. Officer LYON found a number of men on the corner of Broome and Ludlow streets, and believing they intended to make an assault on the men engaged in cleaning the streets, ordered them away, when PATRICK SMITH refused to go. The officer arrested SMITH and took him before Justice SEANDLEY, who discharged him with a reprimand. An assault was also made on the workmen in the Seventeenth Ward, during which several men were seriously injured.

As the carts passed along, servants, children and householders rushed into the streets, and begged the carmen to remove *their* ashes and garbage. The requests were complied with as far as possible, and the Eighteenth Ward soon assumed quite a different aspect. The streets, however, have not yet been swept. In many of the other wards carts were at work all day, commencing at an early hour in the morning.

The contractors may be said to have commenced work yesterday, but they have still much to do before the city can be said to be clean. How many laborers they had at work yesterday cannot be exactly stated, but their intention is to employ about 800 during the entire Summer. They have already purchased a considerable number of horses and carts, and will soon render themselves independent of the "strikers."

THE POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

A COUNTRYMAN ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP IN CANAL-STREET—HE LOSES DEEDS VALUED AT $15,000.

Yesterday, Mr. MILES CRAGIN, residing at Susquehanna Depot, Susquehanna County, Penn., entered a complaint before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, against DANIEL HOGAN, living at No. 504 Canal-street, charging him with grand larceny. The complainant alleges that on Tuesday night he went to sleep on a stoop in Canal-street. On awaking he missed four deeds for certain houses and tracts of land in Susquehannah County, Penn., and Broome County, in this State, made out in his name, and valued at $15,000, which were stolen while he was asleep. Soon after he awoke, the complainant alleges that HOGAN told him that if he (CRAGIN) would pay him a certain sum, he would get him all his papers. The complainant gave HOGAN $2, and the latter entered a house near by and soon returned with one of the deeds. The three others have not been recovered. Officer GUNSON, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested HOGAN, and he was subsequently taken to court. The accused denied stealing the deeds, and said that he saw a boy take a package from CRAGIN's pocket, pursued him and took one from him, returned it to CRAGIN, and claimed $2 for the service, which was given to him. HOGAN was detained for examination.

ONE OF COL. BAKER'S DETECTIVES ARRESTED—HE IS CHARGED WITH EXTORTING MONEY.

On Tuesday, JOHN M'CULLOUGH, who keeps a public house at No. 135 Liberty-street, applied to Justice HOGAN for a warrant against EDWARD MALOY, formerly a government detective under Col. BAKER. The complainant alleges that MALOY told him that he had a warrant for his arrest with instructions to take him to Washington, where he would be confined in the Old Capitol Prison, and it might be months before he was granted a hearing. Although M'CULLOUGH was innocent, he says that rather than be separated from his family and have his business interrupted he paid MALOY $200, the latter agreeing to tear up both the warrant and complaint. Yesterday Justice HOGAN issued a warrant, and Detective SLOWY arrested MALOY at his residence in Bleecker-street, near Mulberry. On appearing before the Magistrate MALOY acknowledged that he had received $200 from M'CULLOUGH, but said he had rendered the complainant a service which was equivalent to the money paid him. The following is the substance of the deposition of Mr. M'CULLOUGH:

John M'Cullough, of No. 135 Liberty-street, being duly sworn, says that on or about the 6th day of May last, during his absence, a letter was left at his place requesting him to meet Edward Maloy, the writer of the note, that night at a public house on the corner of Prince and Greene streets, at 8 o'clock; deponent went to the place mentioned where he met Maloy; Maloy informed M'Cullough that he had a warrant for his arrest, issued by Col. Baker, and that he (Maloy) had orders to take him to Washington and confine him in the Old Capitol Prison; deponent asked Maloy on what grounds the warrant was issued, when Maloy informed him that an affidavit had been filed with said Baker, by a seaman named John Savage, who was recognized as a deserter from the United States army; that Savage had been arrested in Washington, and on his arrest had given information that deponent had compelled him to enlist in the navy, and that deponent had wrongfully obtained $200 of his bounty—charging deponent with the crime of causing him to desert, and further defrauding him (the said Savage) out of his bounty; that he (Maloy) had strict orders to take deponent to Washington at six o'clock that evening, but not finding him home, left the note and returned to Baker's office and reported deponent's absence from the city, but as he had found him now he should take him forthwith that night, and it was likely that deponent would have to remain in prison some three months before he had a hearing; deponent, believing the statements of Maloy, and that he was going to take him from his family and the city, asked Maloy what effect it would have if he would pay the $200 alleged to have been received from Savage; Maloy said that if deponent paid him the money then, he would tear up the warrant and affidavit before six o'clock the next morning, and that deponent would have no further trouble in the matter; that deponent then proposed to Maloy to go down to deponent's house and get the money; that Maloy refused to go or let deponent go, declaring that he must leave with deponent for Washington on the ten o'clock train that night, and that his time was short, but that he (Maloy) had a friend who would go to deponent's wife and get the money; that thereupon Maloy's friend was dispatched to his wife and got the money; and on deponent receiving the $200 he handed it to Maloy, and then Maloy then and there released him; deponent charges that he gave the said $200 to the said Edward Maloy, under fear of being taken from the city and imprisoned in Washington, to the great injury of his person and property; deponent further says that he has since learned that no affidavit had ever been made against him by the said Savage or any person else, and that said Maloy had no warrant for his arrest; that he had known Maloy to be in Col. Baker's employ, and as the said Baker and his employes were about that time arresting citizens in this city and dragging them to Washington before inquiry could be had, though deponent knew that he had not committed the offence alleged by Maloy against him, yet under the threats of Maloy taking deponent from his family and home, and the dread and fear of being imprisoned, induced him to part with the money aforesaid; wherefore deponent prays that Edward Maloy aforesaid, for the felony and crime aforesaid, may be arrested and dealt with as the law directs.

MALOY will be examined to-day by Justice HOGAN.

PRIZE-FIGHT IN BROADWAY—ARREST OF THE PRINCIPALS.

Early yesterday morning Officer MCGLOIN, of the Fourteenth Precinct, learned that two young men named WM. TEMPLE and DANIEL BIDDLE were about to engage in a prize-fight on the second floor of building No. 638 Broadway, kept by WM. (alias "Butt") ALLEN. The fact was reported to Capt. WILLIAMSON, and that officer directed Sergt. GLENNY, with several men, to stop the fight. On reaching the place the fight was over, and when the cry of "Police" was raised, the principals and seconds leaped from the rear windows to the yard and attempted to escape. TEMPLE and BIDDLE, however, were arrested, and held in $500 bail by Justice HOGAN to keep the peace for six months. Both of the men were badly bruised.

Fourth District Police Court—Before Justice Connolly.

LIBELS AGAINST EDWIN JAMES IN FOREIGN JOURNALS.

Yesterday Mr. EDWIN JAMES, the well-known English lawyer, appeared before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Fourth District Police Court, and directed his attention to two libels which had appeared in the Manchester (England) *Guardian*, and which had been copied into other English papers, arising out of a case which had been before Justice CONNOLLY for judicial investigation. Mr. JAMES said that one of the libels referred to himself, and that the other was an attack upon the Judge. After reading the articles, Judge CONNOLLY said that they were scandalous and untrue, and were gross misrepresentations of what had occurred in his court. On the complaint of HENRY WILSON against HENRY HAYWOOD (obtaining money under false pretences) he had fully investigated the case, and there was not the slightest imputation upon the conduct of Mr. JAMES or his firm; on the contrary he had acted honorably throughout the whole transaction. Upon the other charge against HAYWARD, (sending a threatening letter for the purpose of extorting money,) the Judge said that after a very careful examination of the evidence, he had decided to commit HAYWARD for trial.

Mr. JAMES apologized to the Judge for bringing the subject to his notice; he had treated with contempt the many absurd statements which had appeared in the English press about him since his residence in this country, but as these statements pretended to be an account of a judicial proceeding, he deemed it proper, as he could not discover the author, to bring the subject to the notice of the court.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.

JOHN HENRY, who is said to be a young burglar, was arrested early yesterday morning, by Officer MOSBACK, of the Eighteenth Precinct, while coming out of the shoe-store of THOS. MCGRATH, No. 213 East Nineteenth-street, with two pairs of boots in his hands, which he had stolen, having forced open the door of the store. While taking the prisoner to the station-house, the officer was struck a powerful blow on the head. HENRY then attempted to escape, but was compelled to submit after a brief struggle, and was locked up. A loaded revolver and skeleton key were found in his possession. Justice DODGE committed the accused for trial, without bail.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Early yesterday morning JOHN JOHNSTON, of No. 101 Greene-street, was knocked down and robbed of $75 in Prince-street, near Wooster, by FRANK FOE. Officer KELLY, of the Eighth Precinct, saw the robbery, and arrested FOE, but not until the latter had disposed of the money. Justice DODGE committed the accused, in default of $2,500 bail.

Base Ball.

RESOLUTE OF BROOKLYN VS. EMPIRE OF NEW-YORK.—The first match between these clubs took place yesterday afternoon on the Union Ball ground, Brooklyn, E. D., and despite the fact that the rain fell during the first five innings of the game quite a large crowd were present to witness the game, the majority standing out in the rain for an hour or more. Neither club appeared on the field in their full strength, the Empires being minus three of their nine and the Resolutes four; but both clubs had good substitutes to represent the absentees. The Resolutes led in the first innings, but the close of the fourth saw their opponents in the van by a score of 12 to 3. The Resolutes, however, pulled up handsomely afterward, the close of the eighth inning leaving the total 24 to 24. In the last innings, which was quite an exciting period of the game, the Empires scored 5 runs to their opponents 2, thus winning by the total score of 29 to 26. This is the best score the Resolutes have made this season, and it was a creditable result. The following is the score:

EMPIRE.	Outs.	Runs.	RESOLUTE.	Outs.	Runs.
Westervelt, c. f.	3	4	Lockwood, c.	2	4
Wilson, l. f.	5	2	F. Rogers, 2d b.	4	2
Duncan, 3d b.	2	4	McCutcheon, s. s.	3	3
Ryder, s. s.	6	0	Kelly, p.	3	3
Williamson, r. f.	4	2	Wilson, 3d b.	2	4
Miller, 1st b.	1	5	Warnock, c. f.	3	3
Russell, 2d b.	2	4	Carhart, r. f.	3	2
Kelley, c.	2	4	S. McCutchaon, 1b.	4	2
Martin, p.	2	4	A. Rogers, l. f.	3	3
Total	27	29	Total	27	26

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Empire	0	6	2	4	4	3	2	3	5	29
Resolute	3	0	0	3	6	6	1	6	2	26

Umpire—Mr. GRUM, of the Eckford Club.
Scorers—Messrs. CUYLER and HOFFMAN.
Fly-catches made—Empire, 13; Resolute, 7.
Time of game—3 hours 15 minutes.

GOTHAM VS. ATLANTIC.

These clubs play their first game this season at Hoboken to-morrow.

EAGLE VS. ECKFORD.

The Eagle Club will visit Brooklyn, to-morrow, at 3 P. M., to play their annual game with the Eckford Club, on the Union Ball Grounds.

Evening Exchange.

$130,000 Am. Gold	141¾	300 Clsve. & Pitts	69¾
5,000 do	141¾	200 do b8	69¾
10,000 Ohio & M. C	26¾	100 Chi. & R. I	109
200 N. Y. Cen. R	98	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr	22¼
do s10	98	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr	63¼
100 do s2	96¼	100 do b3	63¼
500 do s3	96	100 do b3	63¾
200 Erie Railway	76¾	100 do s3	63¾
300 do b3	76¾	500 do s30	63
100 Reading R	100¾	200 do	63¼
700 Mich. S. & N. L. s3	66¾	100 Quick. Min. Co	69¼
100 do	66¾	100 do s3	63¾
100 Canton Co	41¾		

Market not very active. Gold 141¾ at the close of report.

[Advertisement.]

"Throw physic to the dogs, I'll none of it.
To make assurance doubly sure
I'll take"—PLANTATION BITTERS,
They never fail.

This great stomachic healer, so long and favorably known to the American public, is just what the people need. It is a remedy they can rely on. For dyspepsia, heartburn, headache, dizziness, ague, liver complaints, pains in the side and back, &c., it has no equal; not the least among its virtues is its extreme pleasantness to the taste and its immediate beneficial effect. Try it, ye dyspeptics, and be cured!

[Advertisement]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4306. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Total Destruction of Barnum's American Museum.

Nine Other Buildings Burned to the Ground.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT $1,000,000.

A History of the Museum and Brief Sketch of its Curiosities.

Scenes Exciting, Serious, and Comic at the Fire.

The Police Prompt and Vigilant---The Firemen Earnest and Active.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY,

Thirty Thousand People in the Streets—Pickpockets in the Crowd—Accidents and Incidents.

The fire which yesterday destroyed BARNUM's American Museum, while greatly injuring and materially impoverishing its enterprising and public-spirited proprietor, did a damage to this and the adjacent communities, which neither time nor money can replace. Granting the innumerable sensations with which the intelligent public were disgusted and the innocent public deluded, and the ever patent humbuggery with which the adroit manager coddled and cajoled a credulous people, the Museum still deserved an honorable place in the front rank of the rare and curious collections of the world.

Beside it, there was none in this country worthy of the name. Boston and Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and some one of the western cities have buildings called "museum," but their features are rather the theatrical attractions than the curiosities on their shelves. A better geological cabinet than the one which Mr. BARNUM had, by patient and consecutive exertion gathered, we have never seen; so far as the peculiarities of this continent are concerned, a faithful and singularly detailed representation was made, while from every quarter of the earth his agents had sent or brought material interesting to the amateur and most valuable to the cultured man of science. Collectors in the interest of colleges, men monomaniacally inclined in specialities dreaded the competition of the museum at auction or private sales, for wherever and whenever money could secure the curious or the rare, there and then they were certain of defeat. We believe we are correct in stating that no public institution in the country pretended even to rival the geological collection of the museum either in extent or value.

The conchological and ornithological departments were likewise extended in range, infinite in variety, and full of interest. Those of our citizens who thronged the Lecture-room of the Museum, to the neglect of the well-filled shelves in the many rooms, knew nothing of the capacities of the place for instruction and genuine edification. Birds of rarest plumage, fish of most exquisite tint, animals peculiar to every section, minerals characteristic of every region, and peculiarities of all portions of the earth, costly, beautiful, curious and strange, were crowded on the dusty shelves of room after room, where they attracted the earnest attention and studious regard of the scholar and the connoisseur.

All this has gone.

Almost in the twinkling of an eye, the dirty, ill-shaped structure, filled with specimens so full of suggestion and of merit, passed from our gaze, and its like cannot soon be seen again. Considering that for many years the Museum has been a landmark of the city; has afforded us an exhibition of the fullest vision of the wonderful and miraculous; has opened to us the secrets of the earth, and revealed to us the mysteries of the past; has preserved into trifles of days and ages long since gone; and carefully saved from the ravages of time and the gnawing tooth of decay the garments and utensils of men of note long since mouldered, and afforded men of learning and of science opportunities for investigation and research, which their limited means and cramped resources relentlessly refused them, we deem it but right to the public, but meagre justice to the horrible and sudden success of Mr. BARNUM, that we place on record a

CATALOGUE OF THE CONTENTS

of the building when at noon of yesterday the fierce tooth of fire pierced and destroyed it. In the basement was an immense tank, used at times for the accommodation of whales or hippopotami, around which stood huge cages for the tenement of wild beasts. Machinery, gas-works and water butts filled the rest of the room, above which was the ground floor, on which the visitor first entered from the street. Here were the several offices of the ticket-sellers and subcashiers; in the rear being a series of round holes, looking through which, one could be taken into the very heart of Kings' palaces, or sail on the Venetian canals, or fight with the grand army of the Emperor, or share with him his icy drive from Moscow, or stand with bloody feet upon the frozen plains of New-Jersey in company with the patriots of the Revolution, or, if he preferred it, embark homeward-bound with the tarnal red-coats when the game was up.

Passing up stairs, broad and easy of ascent, the

SECOND FLOOR

was reached. Gazing placidly down upon the coming visitor, stood the largest elephant that the civilization of the nineteenth century has yet known. A refreshment stand announced as to the mammoth barrel-organ, whose volume of harmony greatly pleased the youngsters, and mystified many who were older. A fortune-teller, who knew much less than she pretended to tell, occupied a little room just beyond, and a one-armed, one-legged soldier from the Army of the Potomac offered his scalps at the low price of whatever you pleased to give him. In the centre of the room was an immense tank, full twenty-five feet in diameter, whose spacious area could be filled with Croton from the regular pipes, or with dirty salt water from the North River, through ducts, laid at great expense by Mr. BARNUM for the purpose. In this tank were "two whales, imported, at a cost of $7,000, from the coast of Labrador," whose sportive plunges and animated contests of affection afforded constant amusement to hundreds of spectators, and a pregnant contrast to the fearful death by roasting which they so soon thereafter met.

Across the further end of the room was a narrow platform on which sat a wonderful and fearfully made fat girl, (adiposean legend does not recall her beat,) she was verily a big thing, but not on ice. She has for a long time been a perspiratory attraction to young men and maidens from the country and we are pleased to learn that she is alive and well, although terribly tried by the heat. The lightning calculator and the phrenologist also occupied this platform, at one end of which was placed a large arm chair for the Nova Scotian Giantess Miss SWAN, an exceedingly tall and graceful specimen of longitude, whose movements in and about the place were such as would be noticeable in an eight-foot pair of dividers. ZERUBBY, a beautiful Circassian girl, with a head of hair frizzled by nature as no barbarous iron could do it, generally stood at the side of the lengthy curiosity, and shared with her the admiration of the crowd. In an adjoining room were the glass-works, beautiful and ingenious specimens of human handiwork and genius. A steam-engine, working, made entirely of glass, was on exhibition there, and deservedly attracted a great deal of attention. But of all the atrocities in the Museum, perhaps the waxen figures of our nineteenth century notables were the greatest. There was NAPOLEON, with a squint-eye; VICTORIA, with a wry neck; TOM THUMB and wife, with a baby; KENNEDY, the hotel burner, in his "own clothes;" JEFF. DAVIS, in petticoats; and the Siamese Twins, in unisonic, ligaturistic existence. On the other side of the room, in a glass case, were Christ and his Disciples, and a collection of moving figures representing a dying chief, with a rattling, wheezing breast, surrounded by a host of weeping, head-moving sympathizers.

Mr. BARNUM's private office was on this floor, as were those of Mr. HURD, the assistant manager, the cashier and clerks.

Leading from the large hall of this floor, on the north side, was a long room, mainly devoted to

THE AQUARIA.

We have seen the aquarial collection in London, which is stupid; the second collection in Kensington Gardens, which is worse; in Paris, which is simply ridiculous; and in Dublin, which is the best of them; but, altogether, they do not begin to equal that which yesterday fell in the grand crash. There were at least forty large cases, neatly constructed of marble, iron and glass, in which fish from every ocean, river and lake were kept. These were not only interesting to the ordinary observer but to the curious in this specialty; and, from the little stickleback's nest to the chameleon tints of the angel fish, we were never tired of studying the peculiarities and admiring the beauties of these wonderful creatures of the Omnipotent. An electric eel, six feet long, divided the attention of the juveniles with an alligator, who ate ducks and yearned for babies. Turtles, too, of infinite variety, stretched their mud-accustomed heads far up above their tortoised shells, and doubtless wondered if it would never rain again.

Ranged around the walls were several hundred poor pictures, but good portraits of eminent men of former generations. Entirely valueless as mere works of art, they possessed a merit peculiarly their own in the eyes of school teachers and historians. They were nearly all originals, and from the pencil of that eccentric but worthy man, REMBRANDT PEALE. They embraced portraits of Generals, Admirals, Governors, pirates, and other noted people, and were so concisely and conspicuously labeled that no casual glancer, though a fool, could mistake the one for the other. There was also on this floor a large frame inclosing several scores of colonial coins, interesting to us all. The "learned seal" *Ned*, occupied a conspicuous position on this floor. He was greatly admired, and is, we believe, the only living relic from the great collection. He could eat more small fishes in a short space of time then any seal we ever saw. Unlike the scriptural seals of which we read, he was never closed, but was invariably open, ready for a fish or a cracker. His performances on the hand-organ were, doubtless, painful to him, but to the flippant crowd they were amusing and pleasant. At the side of his home, where he found combined the conveniences of a bath and the comforts of a sand-bank, was one of the best arranged cases of birds in the country. The labor involved in its preparation was immense, and its pecuniary value very great. Various contortionary glasses depended from the walls. Some made one's face broad and puffy, others lank and ghostly, some red and mercurial, others pale and uncomfortable. On the

THIRD FLOOR

was the entrance to the parquet of the famous Lecture-Room. This Lecture-Room was one of the greatest cards ever played by the shrewd and subtle BARNUM. Moral people all over the country exist who won't go to the theatre. We have rarely met a person, moral or immoral, who had never been to BARNUM's Lecture-room, and we never met one who objected to going. A large and well-appointed theatre was this place—nothing more, and nothing less. Plays and players were there, actors and actresses, dancers and pantomimists, scenery and footlights, music and paint. Everything that any other theatre had, had this. The plays presented were generally well selected, fairly put on the stage, and well given. The place was always full, two regular performances being given daily, and on holidays and extra occasions every hour had its display. Some notable productions have been made on that stage, prominent among which were "The Drunkard," with Mr. C. W. CLARKE as *Middleton*, and "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with the HOWARD family in the principal *rôles*, little CORDELIA doing the gentle *Eva*. The machinery, stage-rooms, appointments, dressing-rooms, &c., were likewise on this floor. The famous drop curtain, with its *sui generis* advertisements was a feature of the theatre, and caused many a hearty laugh, while quite likely it afforded much valuable information. The audience in the parquet was generally composed of country people and those who are fond of such, while the boxes above were occupied by the more flash and dressy people, who swarm at every place where money is to be made from the foolish and inexperienced. Scattered through them all were scores and hundreds of ordinary citizens, who visited the place for the sake of their children, or to revive the memories of their youth and warm the cockles of their hearts by a glance at the things which amused them in their youth.

On this floor was the

FAMOUS PETRIFICATION,

representing a horse, about whose body wound a boa constrictor who was striking at the arm of the rider. The vital energy of the *pose* was remarkable, and the spirit of the group singularly effective. It was doubtful in the minds of many, for reasons needless to enumerate here, whether or no the group was not manufactured by the cunning hand of a stone-cutter, but we know of an eminent geologist and naturalist who was so impressed with its genuiness that he begged permission of Mr. BARNUM to copy it and send the sketch to Berlin. Around the walls were cases of butterflies, of various insects, of curious cuttings in wood and carvings in ivory, of Chinese balls and American whistles made of pigs tails, of puzzles for young people and curiosities for older ones, of spears and clubs from the islands of the sea, of sharks' teeth and whales' jaws, skeletons of snakes, of monkies and of reptiles, scraps of cloth from coats of Revolutionary heroes, shirts taken from the dead bodies of notable soldiers, continental currency and American paper money, buttons from the vest of a dying Wolfe, and the shirt pierced by the murdering bullet of a Ledgard. Relics of the Revolution which money cannot replace are gone forever. Valuable mementoes of Washington, Putnam, Greene, Marion, Andre, Cornwallis, Howe, Burr, Clinton, Jefferson, Adams, and other eminent men which should have been carefully stored in a fire-proof vault, yesterday smouldered in the heat which tried the fat of a Labrador whale, and stirred the snakes from the forests of South America.

Who can forget, be he man or boy, the startling effect produced upon him when first he came upon the

THREE MEN OF EGYPT,

whose blackened skulls and grinning, ghastly faces stuck offensively out from the top of the funereal wrappings? These dead men, or women, as the case may have been—dead any reasonable number of thousands of years—whose gay and festive lives were spent perhaps in the halls of a royal Pharaoh, or who, perchance, did their best to make bricks without straw, in the days of the fat and lean kine; about whose necks the fond caressings of love were hung, or, perchance, the noose of infamy; at whose death bitter tears of regret were shed; whose bodies were wrapped and swaddled in cloth, and dipped in tar, and stuffed with preservatives and laid away securely for the great day of days; and whose spirits have since roamed the paths of an eternal world, knowing the secrets of the Infinite. We can imagine the tender regard with which the sensitive spirits observed the mournings of their mundane relatives, and the satisfaction with which they noticed the good places selected for their long sleep. We can likewise see in our mind's eye the awful indignation experienced when the vandal hand of intrusive Yankees pulled from the dust-covered shelves the entombed mummific remains, and rudely tore off the covering from the face, playfully pulled the lock or two of hair on the top of the cracking skull, and finally shipped them off to BARNUM. With what agony of soul these spirits, of just men made perfect, or perchance of wicked and unhappily located sinners, have watched the exposure of the feebled and scarred articles; how they have groaned, as old ladies have said, "Oh, law," and young boys have expressed a desire to furnish them with spit-ball eyes, and how they have often wondered whether they would be shis at the day of universal resurrection to find their friends in Egypt at a moment's notice. Poor perturbed spirits; perhaps they had settled all these points and were resting secure in the promise of some etherial express company, only to be rudely awakened from their ease by the startling cry of "fire!" They are gone, and though they may have walked with Moses, or danced with Miriam, or feasted with Pharaoh, or supped with the earliest descendants of persecuted Ham, they are no longer preserved but powdered mummies, and the sacred dust of Egypt now mingles with the dirt of Broadway and the cinder of Barnum's. The inhabitants of the oldest country in the world is crushed by the heated falling bricks of the curiosity shop of the earth's latest infant.

Monkeys in all imaginable attitudes, stuffed and waxed and furnished with curiously wrought glass-eyes, sacred white cows filled with hay, monstrous turtles varnished and stuffed, snakes of enormous length, and camels with humps, zebras with the traditional three hundred and sixty-five stripes, lions with shaggy manes, and tigers with beautiful skins, all sorts and kinds of African, Asiatic, European and American animals—these stuffed and nicely-arranged filled the cases around the walls, while little birds with pretty plumage, and others with long bills, and others again with crests and tanlike tails, each occupies its place.

The next,

THE FOURTH FLOOR,

was just as full of curiosities as either of the others. A comely lady sewed perpetually at one of the latest made machines; a lay figure, dressed in a mil suit of revolutionary costume, stared visitors out of countenance; a pair of scales afforded opportunity for gallantry, and some thirty large cases were filled with minerals and geological specimens generally. There was also there a very large collection of Indian curiosities—bows, arrows, stone-heads, poisoned shafts, &c., besides one of the twenty clubs with which Capt. Cook was possibly killed. On the floor above was

THE HAPPY FAMILY,

a collection of "sassy" monkeys, subdued dogs, meek rats, fat cats, plump pigeons, sleepy owls, prickly porcupines, gay guinea pigs, crowing cocks, hungry hounds, big monkeys, little monkeys, monkeys of every degree of tail, old, grave, gray monkeys, young, rascally, mischievous monkeys, middle-aged, scheming monkeys, and a great many miserable, mangy monkeys. These animals and other creatures may have been happy, but they did'nt smell nicely; they doubtless lived respectable, but their antics were not pleasant to look at, and, to tell the truth, they frequently fought fiercely, and were badly beaten for it. However, they are gone; all burned to death, roasted whole, with stuffing *au naturel*, and in view of their lamentable end we may well say, "Peace to their ashes."

In a corner of the room was a pretty little kangaroo, but he too has gone, he escaped round no more. A case of curious shoes and fancy patterns and fashions known since the sandals worn at the table of Shem bread to the round toed absurdities of 1865, stood near the door, and was of great interest. Besides these there were sundry iron cubes supposed to have fallen in Massachusetts during a hail storm, several pairs of handcuffs used on the slaver *Echo*, pistols and knives of celebrated murderers, and a

CASE OF SNAKES.

Huge boa constrictors, thirty feet long and proportionably thick, very fond of rabbits and sheep, lay upon the floor of the cage. Smaller, but equally unpleasant snakes, hung about the perches, and a whole family of little fellows swarmed and wiggled about the warm stove-pipe in the centre. These could not have been saved in any way; their mortal coils were heated quickly, their cages burned and their way before them; but it is probably a correct supposition that the hot breath of flame suffocated them before they could reach the ground and join the other reptiles on the lower tier.

Out of this vast collection nothing of value was saved. A few stuffed birds are in the hands of fellows who fancied them, but we hear of nothing else. The wax figures ran down on to the lower floor, but of course their fat was all in the fire, and they but added to the fury of the flames. All is gone and nothing saved.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The fire originated in a defective furnace in the cellar under GROOT's restaurant, beneath the office of the Museum, at No. 8 Ann-street, and was first discovered by an employe of the Museum, at precisely thirty-five minutes past noon. The alarm was instantly given to the police and firemen and to the inmates of the Museum, of which latter, happily, there were few. An hour earlier an alarm of fire might have produced a panic among the audience in the lecture-room and many lives might have been lost. As it was, however, the

SCENE WITHIN THE MUSEUM,

from the moment of the discovery down to the time when, at about 1 o'clock, the last venturesome fireman was driven from his ladder, was one of painful interest; for scarcely had the alarm been sounded in the street when the flames from the furnace below belched into the lower halls of the great edifice, and rendered it manifest that the conflagration, so far as the Museum was concerned, had passed human control. Then there was flying to and fro among the attaches of the theatrical department, who vainly strove to save their wardrobe and other valuables; the struggling countrymen who had wandered among the microcosm of curiosities rushed hither and thither, seeking egress from the building; presently the police filed in, to guard property and save life, and at length the firemen came clambering up the walls, and howling into the lecture-room, dashing their axes through the floors, and swinging their trumpets, as if to menace the multitude; and to the three or four spectators who preserved sufficient coolness to take sober note of the spectacle, it seemed wonderful that there was not enormous loss of life.

This scene of terror was not without its

COMIC INCIDENTS,

which we here give in the language of one of the few enterprising reporters who ventured into the fiery furnace and came forth unscathed. Mr. W. B. HARRISON, the extemporaneous and comic singer, had some very funny adventures in his attempts at escape. He reports that while in his dressing-room he heard considerable noise in Broadway, and thinking it to be merely a firemen's diversion, he went up stairs to look out of the window. When he reached the stage the auditorium was filled with a dense mass of smoke, but he was informed that the fire was in the engine-room, and that it would probably soon be out. Going back for his wardrobe, Mr. HARRISON found great difficulty in reaching his room, so dense was the smoke beneath the stage. At length, succeeding in securing his character wigs and a cash-box, (with something over $100 in it,) he determined upon leaving the building. On reaching the main saloon, where the wax figures stood, he found great confusion existing. A man was endeavoring to save a Swiss animated landscape, while others tried to get out various other articles, including the wax figures, which they sought to take through the billiard-room; but the proprietor of that institution entered a protest against the crowd of rescuers making a thoroughfare of his premises for the passage of curiosities, as he did not comprehend the extent of the fire at that time. Foiled in thus escaping with their respective burdens, the crowd rushed for the front windows, and speedily emptied their arms of the grimcrack articles, throwing them indiscriminately into the street. Mr. HARRISON says that one man had JEFF. DAVIS' effigy in his arms and fought vigorously to preserve the worthless thing, as though it were a gem of rare value. On reaching the balcony the man, perceiving that either the inanimate Jeff. or himself must go by the board, hurled the scarecrow to the iconoclasts in the street. As Jeff. made his perilous descent, his petticoats again played him false, and as the wind blew them about, the imposture of the figure was exposed. The flight of dummy Joff. was the cause of great merriment among the multitude, who saluted the queer-looking thing with cheers and uncontrollable laughter.

The figure was instantly seized, and bundled off to a lamp-post in Fulton-street, near St. Paul's Churchyard, and there formally hanged, the actors in this mock-tragedy shouting the threadbare refrain, commencing the "sour apple" tree.

The whales were, of course, burned alive. At an early stage of the conflagration, the large panes of glass in the great "whale tank" were broken to allow the heavy mass of water to flow upon the floor of the main saloon, and the leviathan natives of Labrador, when last seen, were floundering in mortal agony, to the inexpressible delight of the unfeeling boys, who demanded a share of the blubber.

The large cage, in which were confined the anacondas, pythons, and other gigantic specimens of the ophidian tribe, was capsized, and the tenants thereof were suffered to wander whither their fancy led. Naturally enough, they took advantage of their new-found liberty, and soon were traveling down stairs, to the infinite astonishment and alarm of the multitude.

The "Man-Eater" also suffered a cruel death amid the burning pile. This representative of the saurian species remained passive and quiescent during the progress of the fire, as far as witnessed by mortal eye. True to his taciturn habits, the alligator failed to make the slightest attempt at escape.

While the fire was at its height, a grotesquely-shaped substance sprang from the roof of the building, and landed in Vesey-street. That's the kangaroo, shouted the multitude, and a rush was made for the place where the object alighted. But it was not the kangaroo; it was a pair of leggins formerly worn by Big Thunder, an aboriginal Indian, during his sojourn at the Museum. The crowd felt much disappointed at finding no kangaroo, and a general exclamation of "sold" was uttered by the spectators.

The firemen, in their endeavors to save the property, exhibited a *penchant* for curiosities. One fireman was seen emerging from the building with a stuffed owl in his hands. Another fastened on one of the wax figures, and it is said that Mr. and Mrs. TOM THUMB and baby are among the things that were. Also that several other curiosities have been saved, and will doubtless be restored to Mr. BARNUM. The fat woman and the giant and giantess made their way out without difficulty, but hastened to conceal themselves from public exhibition, in their hotel.

At 1:30 o'clock a cry burst from the concourse which stood in the square at Fulton and Vesey streets, that a woman was being saved from the fire. Curiosity was on tip toe to discover the lady, and behold the operation by which she was saved from a terrible death. The crowd did not have to wait long to witness the coveted scene of alarm and gallantry for a lady, attired in a pink dress, was handed down from story to story by parties inside. The form waved to and fro, as if in a faint, and the assemblage became more and more interested in her fate. As it was lowered, loud cheers arose from the multitude, who rushed, despite the efforts of the police, to see the woman. They were, however, doomed to disappointment, for the woman proved to be one of the valuable wax figures which stood near the well-known form of Daniel Lambert the giant, and the somewhat baby face of Lord Byron. The involuntary deception created great merriment among the people.

At about this time some person shouted: "The snakes are loose," and at the same moment a terrible explosion was heard, the horror-stricken throng falling back in

A FEARFUL PANIC.

The real cause of this panic was the whistling of a steam fire engine on the corner of Vesey-street and Broadway. We have heard whistles of all powers, from the sickly effort of a school-girl to the mammoth fog-signal at sea—those Tritons' horns which warn sailors of danger; but this diabolical thing is a monstrosity quite indescribable. The whistle, or, rather, scream, of the engine is a capital counterfeit of the shriek of an elephant, when in fear or danger, and the similarity caused some thoughtless person to cry out, "The elephant is coming." That, added to the snake alarm, was enough. With one impulse, the compact mass faced about and ran in any direction most available. We stood in the doorway of a small store in the Astor House, Vesey-street side, and in a twinkling we saw and felt something very like a whirlwind—a surging sea of heads, of pale faces, staring eyes, outstretched arms, and the sound of inarticulate cries of anguish. In two minutes it was over, and in that time a hundred people were more or less injured—but we believe none were killed. The bow window at our elbow was crushed like an egg shell, and in less time than the reader takes in perusing five of these lines, about fifteen persons were jammed through the window into the store—several of them badly cut with glass or bruised by the tremendous crash. Not a few men made their way over the eight-foot iron fence into St. Paul's Churchyard, while many hundreds sped down the street nearly to the river before they dared to look behind them. The loss of hats, canes, coats and watches, the rolling in the mud and reckless trampling over each other, would have been most ludicrous but for the perilous danger. When all was over, the inventory of smashed hats and bare heads was enough to raise a laugh even from KNOX, whose fine hat-store was in imminent danger of the fate which afterward befel it.

PROGRESS OF THE CONFLAGRATION.

At 1 o'clock the Museum was a mass of fire, and the flames had burst into the adjoining buildings in Fulton-street, Broadway and Ann-street, while the roofs and walls of the buildings in the neighborhood and the eastern front of St. Paul's were menaced, and it seemed as though the entire block through to Nassau-street must be consumed. But the firemen, who had now arrived in force, poured cataracts of Croton upon the buildings in the centre of the block, and upon the roofs opposite; and one engine company stood in the scorching heat at the head of Vesey-street, and flooding the eastern front of St. Paul's, saved the venerable pile from ruin.

From the Museum the flames first crept through the adjoining houses and into the upper story of KNOX's hat-store, No. 212 Broadway. Tell-tale smoke playing about the heavy cornice first notified the spectators in the street below that this building was doomed. In a few minutes the flames flashed out of the upper story windows on Fulton-street, and then belched forth from those on Broadway.

The heat had now become intense and unendurable. The crowd that thronged Park-row, Broadway and the Park were compelled to fall back. The throng that stood in Ann-street were driven half way to Nassau. The buildings on Park-row gave signs of yielding to the heat when the firemen began to play upon them, and for a long time were successful in preventing them from taking fire. The steam from the heated buildings and the dense smoke darkened the air.

The roof of the Museum had now fallen, and the interior of the building was like the crater of a volcano. A stream of heated air issued from the top, and was borne eastward by the breeze directly over the block, carrying with it light articles, pieces of burning wood, shingles, &c. One man on Ann-street, not far from Nassau, was struck on the head by a shingle and knocked down. Others were in much danger by the pieces of burning material falling on their heads and clothing. This served to clear the street, so that the firemen were left masters of the situation.

At 1:30 came a crash resounding like the explosion of a powder magazine. The whole wall on the Ann-street side had fallen. A cloud of dust and smoke filled the air, making it dark as twilight, and rendering it impossible to descry objects at short distance.

At 1:45 o'clock the Broadway front of the Museum fell in three different sections, one after the other. The first to fall was the part parallel with Broadway, which went over in one mass, falling flat on the pavement of the street, and then—and not till then—breaking up into innumerable fragments.

Another section was left in the shape of an elongated triangle, and not unlike the steeple of a church. In a few moments this sunk slowly down, the point still remaining upright and in position until the whole section disappeared. It did not appear to fall, but apparently sunk into the earth. This was exactly analagous to the fall or sinking of the spire of Chichester Cathedral in England a few years ago.

The section of the front wall facing on Park-row, and at a slight deviation from the parallel of Broadway, still remained, and all eyes were turned in its direction. It was a very large, high portion, reaching to the uppermost story. About five minutes later this great façade caroened gracefully over and slowly fell—not *in* among the burning ruins—but *out* on Broadway. It fell as a trap-door on a hinge and remained intact until it was smashed upon the pavement, sending up a frightful spray of bricks and mortar, and a vast cloud of smoke. This finished the old Museum.

ARRIVAL OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

At about 1 o'clock Capt. MORRIS DECAMP, of the Second Precinct, on learning that the Museum would probably be destroyed, telegraphed to Inspector CARPENTER. The latter officer immediately repaired to the scene, and ascertaining the magnitude of the conflagration, telegraphed to the Eighth, Tenth, Twenty-eighth, Thirteenth and Fifteenth Precincts for platoons of men. The telegram was promptly obeyed, and the men were on the ground at 2 o'clock. Inspector CARPENTER took position on the southeast corner of Nassau and Fulton streets, and directed the movements of the police. The latter occupied the triangle formed by John, Nassau and Beekman streets and Broadway, and they soon thrust back the population, thus giving the firemen full scope.

THE FLAMES EXTENDING.

The shock caused by the fall of the Museum front seemed to give a fresh impetus to the flames here, which belched forth streaming almost across Fulton-street, and endangering the opposite buildings on the south side. Thence the fire crept east to adjoining houses on the north side of Fulton-street, leaving for a while the lower stories of the Knox building comparatively intact.

The fire, which had now extended through the rear, into the shops and warehouses on Fulton and Ann streets, burst forth in the upper stories of several buildings, and raged with ungovernable fury, and the huge sparks—many of them as large as a man's hand—which were borne on the breeze over the houses to and lodged far down through the commercial districts of which the Post-office is the centre, threatened to extend the disaster indefinitely. But the occupants of buildings whereon these firebrands fell poured Croton on their roofs, and little damage was caused by the sparks beyond the burning of a number of signs and awnings in Fulton and Nassau streets.

CLOSING OF SHOPS.

The panic among the merchants, shop-keepers, and shoe-keepers on Fulton-street, extended from Broadway to Gold-street, and in several instances for several doors below toward Pearl-street. The excitement and the alarm manifested by the occupants of premises on Fulton-street, was scarcely less than that manifested by the many persons who own or transact business on Ann-street, between Broadway and Nassau. Business was out of the question; for the streets everywhere were choked, the stages had been driven far out of their accustomed routes of travel, the cars came no further down than Church-street and Vesey on the west and to Park-row on the east side, and those tradesmen who were not busy packing up to be ready for any event, closed their doors and went to the scene of destruction.

THE FIRE CHECKED.

Onward through the devoted block sped the volumes of fire until after 2 o'clock, when the firemen succeeded in partially checking the flames as they dashed against the solid walls of the sixth building from Broadway, and nothing remained to be done but to save surrounding property. At 3 o'clock the fire was wholly under, and the following-numbered buildings had been totally destroyed, the walls of only three being left standing:

On Broadway—Nos. 212, 214, 216, 218, 220 and 222.

On Ann-street—Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16.

On Fulton-street—Nos. 147, 149, 151, 153 and 155.

INCIDENTS.

There were several minor panics during the fire. The sound of an explosion was heard about 1:30 o'clock, and immediately at least a thousand people scampered out of the way. A great number of men fell down, and at least a hundred hats were lost. Boys were even going around with half a dozen hats on their heads, and more hapless men were hatless.

A report was started at one time that an escaped lion from the museum was rushing down Broadway, and the result was the sudden flight of a few nervous people, who, imparting their terror to others, brought about quite a stampede.

THIEVES ARRESTED.

During the progress of the fire two men dressed as soldiers were seen coming out of the shoe-store in Ann-street, each with five or six pairs of shoes under their coats. They were immediately arrested.

One man stepped into the clothing store of ROGERS & RAYMOND, off Broadway, and coolly putting on a linen wrapper was about leaving the store, when a clerk stopped him. Another man took off his coat, put a fine frock coat, and putting his own over it, attempted to escape. He was arrested by a policeman.

A portion of KNOX's stock of hats was taken out of the store. The crowd seized a large number of Panama hats, with which they escaped.

One thief, who was arrested by Policeman MCGUIRE, of the Third Ward, had taken a lead consisting of two entire pieces of flannel, a piece of broadcloth, two valises, and more than a dozen hats, with which he was escaping down Vesey-street at this time of the capture. The police Captains of the Second and Third Precincts supply the following report of arrests, which they made during the progress of the fire.

Henry Jackson, George Douglass, James Smith, Godfrey Mish, Henry Murskin, James Clancy and James Leonard, were arrested by Officers MCGLORY, MCGUIRE, and DWYER, of the Third Precinct, and Officer DOWDELL, of the Tombs Police Court, for picking pockets and stealing from the store while the fire was burning. The prisoners were confined in the Third Precinct Station-house, and this morning will be examined before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs.

Officer KINNEY, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, arrested ROBERT and JAMES H. WALSH, brothers, for stealing a gold watch from the pocket of JOHN W. SHERMAN, living at No. 196 Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, while the latter was looking at the conflagration. The watch was recovered, and the prisoners were detained by Capt. BRACKETT for examination.

The Second Precinct Police arrested JOHN FOX, HENRY SCHOFF, JAMES MCDONALD and ANDREW S. GILSO, for stealing boots from the store No. 6 Ann-street. FRANK DOVER was arrested while taking away a case of wines. He was locked up. JAMES CONOVAN, THOMAS NEWTON, GEORGE THOMPSON, JAMES MCCORD and JOHN ULPOSSER, were arrested, accused of stealing boots which they had in their possession. JAMES KIRBY, JOHN SPENCER, JOHN SULLIVAN and JAMES WALSH, said to be pickpockets, were locked up to keep them out of temptation.

Mr. DAVID STEWART, of Johnstown, Fulton County, N. Y., had a gold watch stolen while standing in front of the Museum.

The only curiosities reported to have been saved, beside the fat woman, (who was taken in charge by a policeman,) were the live seal and a case of rare coins.

The pillars of St. Paul's Church are slightly flaked by the intense heat, but no further damage has been done to this venerable and historical church edifice.

Owing to the rapid progress of the fire, great haste was required in removing anything. Accordingly portions of dramatic wardrobes, which had been used in "Camille," and the various melo-dramas and farces which were acted daily in the Lecture Room, were thrown from the windows to the street.

In many instances the specific character of the stage attire and the rôles in which it was used was noticed, and received appropriate comment. Men in every part of the square before and near the Museum in Park-row, were seen carrying off all kinds of articles which had been saved, to deposit them in various places for safe keeping.

The burdens taken away were many and various. Birds, pictures, glass-machines, heavy trunks, stuffed foreign fowl, and other articles were seen for a few minutes at all points, near the Museum, in the hands of those who had just left it.

The concourse, which passed to and fro, recognized several of the actors engaged by MR. BARNUM, some of whom are well-known to the public. These gentlemen were eagerly surrounded by their more intimate friends, who inquired of them the origin of the fire. In answer, they stated that it originated in the steam-room. One of them declared he lost three valuable swords and a wardrobe by the flames.

Officer DODGE, of the Broadway Police, succeeded in saving both the Greek slave and the fat woman, the one he carried into an Ann-street store, and the other into a store in Fulton-street.

ACCIDENTS.

PHŒNIX BRIGGS, a paver, had both legs fractured by the falling of a wall, and is not expected to recover.

THOMAS STAPLELIN, a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, had his skull fractured by the falling of a cornice of the museum.

In addition to the above, two firemen, whose names could not be ascertained, received injuries at the fire.

While the fire was at its heighth an explosion occurred in the museum, and a metallic substance, resembling a percussian cap in appearance, was forced into Broadway. Coming in contact with a boy it knocked him down and severely injured him. A fireman was badly hurt by being struck on the head by a block of wood, thrown from the roof on the northeast corner of Ann-street and Park-row.

PERSONS THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

We learn from Mr. TIFFANY, the Treasurer of the Museum, that over a hundred persons were employed about the establishment, including those on exhibition. Mr. BARNUM has been thinking for some time of removing his establishment further up town, above Canal-street.

LOSS OF CURIOSITIES.

He will now, doubtless, do this, though many years will be required to get together another such rare collection as has now been suddenly swept away. This vast accumulation, upon which Mr. BARNUM has expended more than $1,000,000, cannot be replaced except at a vast outlay, barely short of $500,000, and this sum may be said to represent Mr. BARNUM's loss.

ASSISTANCE OF FIREMEN.

Assistance was sent for from the upper districts, and at about 2 o'clock several powerful steamers arrived at the conflagration, and were set to work on the burning premises, in addition to the steamers already employed. This aided the firemen materially to obtain control of the flames.

The Brooklyn Fire Department sent over several powerful steamers, and these were made serviceable.

Hoboken, also, sent over two fire engines and these hose carriages, namely, Hoboken Engine No. 1, under Mr. Foreman OSBORNE; Excelsior Engine No. 2, under Mr. Foreman JOHN HANDLEY; and Oceanus Hose No. 1, Washington Hose No. 1, and Excelsior Hose No. 1. These companies, who were stationed at the Barclay-street dock, rendered service for which they have the thanks of New-York.

WINE'S SAVED.

Mr. EDWARD F. BARRY, of No. 11 Park-row, and Mr. CARNROW, a clerk in the Post-office are entitled to the credit of saving the old Windsor corner. For over two hours, they unremittingly poured water upon the roofs adjoining the building, and in the discharge of their labors both were quite severely burned about the neck and face. At times the heat and flames were almost unbearable, but they never flinched from their post. Both of them are quite young men, and are deserving of much credit for the manner in which they conducted themselves.

THE SUFFERERS AND THE LOSSES.

We cannot undertake thus early to publish an accurate list of the losers, losses, and insurances, as in the confusion attending a fire of such magnitude, involving upwards of a round million, many men are unable to collect their senses and make their figures with commercial precision. Mr. BARNUM's loss may be set down in round numbers at $300,000. He has $62,000 insurance on stock, in sums of $2,500 each in several city offices.

Mr. WILLIAM B. ASTOR, owned the Museum building, and had $28,000 insurance thereon, in sums of $2,500 each in various city offices.

Mr. C. K. KNOX, whose stock was valued at $80,000, had only $30,000 insurance, in city offices, and the building in which he transacted business, on the north-east corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, was owned by the LORILLARD heirs and insured for $20,000 in city offices.

Messrs. P. L. ROGERS' SONS, at No. 214 Broadway, dealers in clothing, valued their stock at $55,000. The bulk of it has been saved. They are insured as follows:

Atlantic, of Brooklyn.	$2,500	Montauk	$1,500
Bowery	2,500	Morris	2,000
Harmony	3,000	New-Amsterdam	2,000
Home, of New-Haven	2,500	New-England	3,000
Indemnity	2,500	Phœnix	3,500
Lenox	3,500	Yonkers, of New-York	2,000
Manhattan	5,000		

FRENCH & WHEAT, printers, No. 18 Ann-street; insured for $15,000. Damaged by water.

DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-street, publishers; insured for $30,000. Damaged by water.

JOHN T. BYRNE, tailor, No. 16 Ann-street; stock destroyed.

C. BELLMAN, wood engraver, No. 16 Ann-street; stock destroyed.

Mr. ANDERHUB, manufacturer of pocket-books, No. 16 Ann-street; stock destroyed.

Mr. FORBES, engraver, No. 16 Ann-street; stock destroyed.

JOHN ROSS, dealer in liquors and segars, No. 16 Ann-street; stock destroyed.

J. JEANDRAENAU, dealer in cigars, No. 16 Ann-street; stock destroyed.

JONES & KENWOOD, dealers in boots and shoes; partly insured; J. KENNEDY, locksmith; S. SHAFFER & Co.; partly insured; WILLIAM C. ROBERTSON, lithographer, insured; THOMAS BARROW, printer, ins

NORTH CAROLINA.

Celebration of the Fourth by the Freedmen—Arrival of Col. Whittlesay in Wilmington—Will the Freed Slaves Work?—General Intelligence Offices—Gov. Holden.

RALEIGH, N. C., Fourth of July, 1865.

Almost incredible is the fact that a Northerner is quietly seated in the heart of a Southern State, to describe a Fourth of July celebration, gotten up by those who have heretofore been held as slaves. KILPATRICK'S flying squadrons, and SHERMAN'S triumphant legions tramped and rode through the streets of Raleigh in victorious review, but the great culmination of the victory was witnessed to-day, evidenced in the fact that the freedmen, women and children, of this vicinity, to the number of three thousand, celebrated the anniversary of American independence, and marched through the city with banners flying, pennants streaming and music playing, as free and independent people. The procession formed at the proper time and place, and wended its way past the Governor's house and Gen. RUGER'S headquarters, to the shady groves of the "Peace Institute," in the northern boundaries of the city, and there the disenthralled slaves enjoyed a celebration of this glorious day, following a programme of their own making, and listening to speakers of their own selection. Two or three days past the blacks have been congregating here in anticipation of the festivities of the occasion, and the roads from the country were lined with them, "toting" haversacks filled with provender to last them during their stay. When in line and marching along, they presented an appearance which, while it gave rise to many ludicrous thoughts, was nevertheless exceedingly creditable to the participants. Great buxom women dressed in homespun working-dresses, with fine cloth shoes, tramping through the dust, or dressed in fine linen with heavy brogans on their feet, were to be seen; but as a general thing they were, with the exception of characteristic penchants for gay colors, attired in a very motley manner. Barefooted enthusiasts praised God in ragged and tattered cotton-field suits. Little children, waving the blessed emblem of liberty, shouted hosannas; and old men and women wept for joy.

The white citizens also had their celebration, and it was a decided success. They indulged in no procession, however, but merely assembled in the shady grove of the capitol square, and listened to an exceedingly appropriate and well-written address by S. F. PHILLIPS, Esq., of Chapel Hill. Mr. PHILLIPS was invited by the Committee of Arrangements on account of his well-known Union sentiments, and acquitted himself in a manner that fully justified their expectations. The assemblage was not numerous, but was quite respectable.

During the evening there was an ordinary display of fireworks, and throughout the whole day Young America enjoyed, for the first time in four years, the inestimable privilege of throwing torpedoes, firecrackers, double-headers, big Dutchmen, &c.

In conclusion, it is proper to say that the Fourth of July never received so much attention before in Raleigh. As to political significance, the blacks betrayed the most enthusiasm, of course, for it is their nature to be enthusiastic on such occasions; but the whites are deserving of no little praise for their liberality in donating money to defray the expenses, and for the interest they betrayed in the sacred character of the day.

In Newbern and Wilmington the day was duly observed after the old-time manner of speech-making, salute-firing, &c. In Beaufort the freedmen also had a celebration probably more extensive than that of their brethren here. They had chartered trains on the railroad, and between five and ten thousand congregated there.

On the whole, the old North State, after five years of non-observance, has made due reparation, and has finally established the birth of the nation's independence as a holiday never to be forgotten or neglected again.

Col. WHITTLESEY, Commissioner for this State of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, has arrived here, and established his headquarters in Raleigh. He has already commenced operations under his instructions by opening a couple of farms, on which he has quite a number of freedmen domiciled. These farms are selected from plantations abandoned by rebel owners, who fled on the approach of our armies, leaving crops of corn, wheat, &c., just planted to grow to waste, but which have been rescued by the timely arrival of Col. WHITTLESEY and his able corps of assistants. Capt. JAMES, who has been for a long time officiating as Superintendent of the freedmen's affairs in this State, is now acting as Col. WHITTLESEY'S assistant or deputy at Newbern, and also has charge of the Quartermaster business of the department. It is the intention of the bureau to establish a school for the benefit of those of the freedmen who wish to attend in Raleigh. The schools at Newbern and Wilmington will be closed very soon, on account of the approach of the sickly season. In this place they will be kept open permanently; but, on the coast, the probability of the yellow fever visitations compels the authorities to close them.

Wilmington is said by some to be very sickly, even this early in the season; but the inhabitants there, and the newspapers particularly, deny it. There is no doubt, however, but what there have been a great many cases of "spotted fever" there, and that many have died therefrom. This disease was introduced into the city last March, when a large number of Union prisoners, just released and paroled from Andersonville and other prisons, were quartered there for a short time, while en route for the North. I have heard it called "jail fever," and think it probable that it is nothing very serious. With the exception of Wilmington, the cities of this State can show a clean health record just now, and those in the interior will continue to do so, for, as near as I can learn, Raleigh and the other inland places of North Carolina are as healthy, even during the sickly season, as any of our Northern cities.

It is amusing to hear the old slave-owners and many others here continuously proclaiming that the freed slaves will not work. In order to convince myself of the truth of the statement I have watched every indication closely. One case that struck me forcibly was that of a gentleman who, having a prejudice against black workmen, tried for two weeks to get a carpenter to build a pair of stairs for him, and at the end of that time was obliged to hire a couple of freedmen. But the most convincing evidence in the case is the record of the issue of rations to citizens by the Commissary Department. There are two officers detailed for this duty, one of whom issues to the whites only, while the other issues exclusively to the blacks, and no white man can draw for himself, and quondam slaves, without applying to both officers. I mention this regulation to show that the records are kept separate. By comparing the two I find that three white persons draw rations where one black one does. Neither SHERMAN'S, ROUSSEAU'S or WHEELER'S cavalry respected the property of the negroes, but took it all as they did that of the whites. These statements carry their own commentary and deyclop to a certainty that the freedmen are as capable of supporting themselves as many of those who formerly had control of them.

From conversation with one of the "amnestied"—i. e. excluded—I learn that some of that class think it strange that they should be required to take any oath whatever, and argue that it is inconsistent in the President to require them to do so when he avows it as his opinion that none of them have been out of the Union. In arguments of this sort they find fault with the Administration and get a few grains of commiseration.

A short time since, an officer of some of the semi-Abolition and semi-Christian societies of the North, took occasion to advise one of the African church here in relation to their rights as church members, and it so happened that while he was talking to the congregation, a committee of the white church to which the colored members were adjunct, entered the room. The officer told his colored hearers that they had rights which they should demand, and that if they did not get them, the Government of the United States would see to it that they had them. He said that four hundred thousand men had been fighting for the negro and his rights for four years, and that if necessary four hundred thousand more—aye, four million more, would come down to protect them." The committee, after listening to him awhile, completely took the wind out of his sails by agreeing to do so much, if not more, than he had promised of their own accord. I mention this fact to show the stand which is now taken by the Christian community toward the freedmen everywhere. The men who are acknowledged as religiously inclined citizens seem to be disposed to do everything in their power to improve and ameliorate the condition of the freedmen. They are the men who will influence the legislative measures of the State on the subject, and they heartily denounce and discountenance the outrageous and inhuman actions of those who show their animosity to the negro by continuing the prosecution of the system of slavery and otherwise abusing these dependent people. I am persuaded from this and other indications, that the freedmen will find a good many true friends among those whom some people attempt to array against them as their enemies. I have no hesitation in making a prediction that a liberal system of education will be adopted and fostered by the State authorities for the blacks, for it is almost unanimously conceded that one of the greatest drawbacks on the profit of the slaveholder was the necessity for keeping his laborers in a state of ignorance, and that intelligent labor will be far more remunerative.

An Ordinance of Secession was passed by the African Baptist Church of this city, by which they severed their alliance with the white church of the same denomination. They were induced to this step by a desire to be free and independent, and to do away with their reliance on their former masters. They have always been allowed to hold their meetings separately, and have had their own pastor, but have been considered members of the church in every sense of the word. Now, however, they propose to run the institution on their own hook. The white church have expressed a hope that they will succeed well in their undertaking and will, if called on, undoubtedly assist them.

A new kind of business for this section has been extensively established since the emancipation of the slaves, viz: that of procuring situations for laborers and general intelligence office duties. Several prominent men, including some that were violent Secessionists, are now engaged in it, and they are doing an immense deal of good to the freedmen by practical schemes of finding homes and employment for them.

The demand for white labor is increasing, particularly for house servants, and these agencies are called on daily for white servants. There is great significance in this fact, and it is reasonable to infer that the hard times which the freedmen are now seeing will be rendered still more hard if this demand receives encouragement. That it will, there is no doubt, for the crowded tenement-houses of New-York and other cities will be appealed to and fair remuneration offered to thousands of the poor of the North, who are now next thing to breadless.

Gov. HOLDEN is making many friends by a liberal use of his pen, in recommending for pardon those who apply to him for indorsement. Among those who have already received pardon through his influence are a very few radical men, who, judging from the Governor's speech, made at the Union meeting in this city before he went to Washington, I expected he would keep in the background for a time at least. His course may be a judicious one; but some of the Union men think that he is mistaken in freeing the fetters that now keep rabid Secessionists from mingling in the political contests which will soon occur here. There are those who call him a political trickster, and claim that he will use the power of his office as Provisional Governor to secure his nomination and election in the coming election and canvass. My opinion is, that he will find a stronger opposition to him than he or his friends anticipate. The Secessionists and many of the Union men have united on Mr. B. F. MOORE, of this city—one of the volunteer delegation to Washington—a man whose record is clear as to his Union proclivities, and they will most assuredly put him in nomination. No one has yet found any serious fault with Gov. HOLDEN; but his opponents, while they admit that his administration thus far has been just, have an excellent hold on him in the fact that he voted for the ordinance of session, while Mr. MOORE did not, and they claim consistency for the latter and a lack of it for the Governor. Mr. MOORE'S record, as above intimated, is untarnished; perhaps I might better say that he has no record at all, having never taken an active part in Confederate politics, but has a general and wide-spread reputation as a Union man. A few of the men who have obtained pardon through the influence of Gov. HOLDEN will vote for Mr. MOORE, as his main support will come from the "amnestied." He is the only man talked of in opposition to Mr. HOLDEN at present, and although it is whispered in Holden circles that he will not run, it is thought that the pressure which will be brought to bear on him will be sufficient to overcome any scruples he may now entertain to being a candidate.

Hard labor and slow results are the natural consequences of Gov. HOLDEN'S position at present. He has appointed magistrates in seventy of the eighty-five counties of the State; and when it is known that in each appointment a thorough investigation of the antecedents of each man has been made, some estimate of the work may be imagined. But the Governor is also to overcome all difficulties, and, sustained as he is by the great mass of the loyal people, he will do his duty unflinchingly.

The "test oath," which has recently made its appearance here, and which was passed in an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, is attracting considerable attention. It is generally conceded that there is no a single man in the State of North Carolina who can take it without perjuring himself, and demand will probably be made for a lenient rendition of its meaning, or if necessary, for an extra session of Congress to change the law. It is a matter that affects the whole South and most certainly debars every man who has lived within the rebel lines and paid all tithe taxes, or forced or voluntary contributions, either to the rebel government or its soldiers, from holding any office under the government. Hon. R. P. PRICE, commissioned by the President as Internal Revenue Judge for this State, W. S. MASON, United States District Attorney, and W. R. RICHARDSON, United States Marshal, will refuse to qualify on account of it. The result will be that in the whole South, if the act is not changed, the Federal offices must be filled by non-residents.

I am credibly informed that since the appointment of commissioners and municipal officers by the Governor, the Common Council of this city have entertained very seriously a proposition to borrow the sum of $10,000 on the bonds of the city, to be used in defraying expenses which will necessarily accrue in repairing the streets, public buildings and other essential outlays. It is more than probable that the matter has already been laid before some of the capitalists of New-York City, and that very soon the final agreements will be concluded. The credit of Raleigh has always been considered first-class.

It will undoubtedly gratify the friends of the TIMES to learn that its course of late regarding the South meets with the heartiest approval from all classes here. No paper in the South is quoted more by the papers of the South. The truth of the matter is, that while these people have naturally plead for mercy, they expect nothing more than justice; and when they see that leading men of the North are anxious to drop undignified epithets, and to introduce and foster a feeling of kindness and brotherly love which shall eventually do away with the ill-feeling engendered by the late war, they are rejoiced. Notwithstanding the evidence to the contrary, obtained by perusing the Southern papers published during the past four years, there are but few men here who do not entertain some respect for the government of the United States and the emblem of its strength—the Stars and Stripes. The condition of the people of the South, as represented by citizens of North Carolina, presents a perplexing phase of human nature. They admit unqualifiedly that they have been conquered—subdued; that they have been trying for years to overthrow our government; and that they have hated the "Yankee race;" but, almost in the same breath, ask what more can be required of them than to take the oath, and plead for mercy most piteously, saying that they expect nothing but justice. No one seems to have a definite opinion on the subject of allegiance. While admitting that they have been rebels, they demand that they should now be treated as good citizens. They are exceedingly sensitive when a Northerner criticises them; but when speaking of each other or their defunct usurpation, they use terms of opprobrium that would gratify even an Andersonville prisoner.

ED. P. BROOKS.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Sketch of the New Provisional Governor.

From the Charleston Courier, July 8.

We congratulate the State on the appointment of the Hon. B. F. PERRY, as Provisional Governor. The people have everywhere manifested a renewed allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the country. President JOHNSON has responded to this sentiment, and has selected as the first civil officer under the new administration of affairs, a native of the State, whose private life is pure and unstained, and whose public career has been marked by devotion to the Union of these States, as a bond of common welfare.

Mr. PERRY was born in Pickens District, South Carolina, on the 20th of November, 1805, and is now consequently in the sixtieth year of his age. On his paternal side his ancestors were from Massachusetts; on his maternal from the mountainous district of this State.

He graduated at the bar in 1827, and located at Greenville, which has ever since been his place of residence.

Almost from his entrance upon manhood he has served in the councils of the State in either branch of the General Assembly, where he established a reputation as a clear-headed, solid thinker, firm in his convictions and lucid in their utterance. He has been prominently connected with nearly every public movement in the State during the agitation of the past thirty years, and although in a minority, and at times when political excitement ran high, and party and personal feelings were invoked, he yet always maintained his principles and preserved his dignity of character. He has been the unswerving friend of all measures of internal improvement. It was principally through his exertions in the Legislature that the Greenville and Columbia Railroad was constructed. Although he has never held any conspicuous national office, yet in the State his life has been devoted to the development of her resources and her improvement in arts, mechanics and manufactures.

Conservative in his habits and modes of thought, he has yet been the advocate of progress. In local politics, he has long been in the favor of the establishment of a penitentiary system, and of giving the election of Governor and of the electors for President and Vice-President to the people. These subjects he has advocated with his voice and pen.

His first prominent appearance was in 1832, in opposition to nullification. He had at that time the editorial charge of the Greenville *Mountaineer*, and boldly stood by the Union. He regarded the idea that a people could remain as members of a government, and yet nullify the laws, as utterly delusive and contrary to all principles of State or Federal Government. He took issue with the views of Mr. CALHOUN and the then leading men of the State on this subject, and both through the press, and as a member of the Convention, opposed the whole movement. Although he carried his district, yet he found himself in a minority in the State, and although always supported by the people of his own section, has never held distinguished political position. He has been three times a candidate for Congress. In 1834 he was nominated by the Union party, and was defeated on that issue by Hon. WARREN R. DAVIS, by a small majority, and shortly after by Gen. WADDY THOMPSON, formerly Minister to Mexico. He was again a candidate in 1844, at the period of the great political excitement for the Presidency between Gens. TAYLOR and CASS. Mr. PERRY advocated the claims of Gen. CASS, as a Democrat; Col. J. L. ORR, his opponent, the election of Gen. TAYLOR. Col. ORR was elected, through the combined influence of the Whigs and a portion of the Democracy.

In the memorable struggle of 1850 Mr. PERRY earnestly opposed disunion, and contributed greatly to the triumph of the cooperation over the Secession party of the State. He has never acknowledged the right of secession or of withdrawing from the Union as an inherent, organic right, but has always maintained that it was neither more nor less than the right of revolution. In one of his addresses he defines his position: "It should," says he, "never be a part of our political creed to despair of the republic. We should look to the Union of the States, as it was originally formed under the Federal Constitution, not only as the greatest of all our political blessings, but in the language of Mr. WEBSTER, illustrating the sentiments and heart of WASHINGTON, as 'the great treasure-house which contains them all.'"

When the late ex-Gov. ADAMS recommended, in one of his annual messages, the revival of the African slave-trade, Mr. PERRY took distinct ground against the measure, and with him concurred a large majority of the Legislature. He was in favor of South Carolina being represented in the Democratic National Convention, and was one of forty members of the General Assembly who signed an appeal to the people to that effect in 1859. He was a member of the convention which met in Charleston in April, 1860; and when the various delegations seceded from that body, and even his own colleagues, he remained alone and continued with its deliberations until its adjournment.

We are not aware that Mr. PERRY, during the troubles of the past four years, has taken any prominent part in affairs. On the election of Judge MCGRATH to the office of Governor, last Fall, we believe Mr. PERRY was appointed Confederate Judge.

In his profession, Mr. PERRY has been eminently successful, and ranks among the ablest lawyers of the State. He is a man of study and reflection. Although differing from the State on most of the past political issues, he is yet animated by a warm love of her people, and an ardent desire for their welfare. Strong in his convictions of right, and earnest and immovable in their maintenance, he is at the same time without political vindictiveness or partisanship. In manners, he is courteous and dignified; in character, without reproach or stain.

THE CANVASS IN KENTUCKY.

Unequivocal Pro-Amendment Stand of Gov. Bramlette—Gen. Rousseau and the other National Union Canvassers, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 8, 1865.

Gen. ROUSSEAU, Gov. BRAMLETTE, and our other canvassers, are making first-rate pro-amendment speeches. They urge with masterly power that the amendment's adoption is the best, most direct and immediate and cheapest mode of getting rid of the name and carcass of slavery in Kentucky; that present peace and future security, every consideration of interest and policy require that the people of Kentucky should elect men to the Legislature who will come together and vote for the amendment; and that the amendment's second section confers on Congress the right merely to legislate in such a way as to destroy slavery, and Congress, like the President, will not, and does not wish to interfere with the elective franchise in Kentucky, or any other State.

Gen. ROUSSEAU predicts that the amendment will be ratified by the requisite twenty-seven States by December next, with or without Kentucky; and that the future awaiting the few scattering relics of the once great and powerful pro-slavery "Democratic" party, is to be kicked and cuffed and run over rough-shod in immense popular majorities this year, only to be snuffed clean out of existence in the next.

Even the *Democrat*, the leading organ of MALLORY & Co., in their malignant factious opposition to the amendment and its "abolition" advocates, is constrained to admit that, "the course of the South proved fatal to the institution in the South," and "to uphold slavery is to justify the rebellion, which has been mainly the cause which made the extinction of it in the South." Yet, the *Democrat* still virtually upholds the institution as though it were divine, and freedom pernicious. But the day will come when this foggy partisan sheet, to save itself from extinction for lack of patronage, will vow it was ever anti-slavery and pro-amendment.

Since the 10th of May, over 3,000 "free passes" were issued here to negroes "to go and look for work" somewhere they please. Many scores continue to crowd headquarters for "free papers."

Our Louisville exports reported here to pay off, who will take $14,000,000. Especially did we manage to spend money lavishly. A first-class jeweler sold 1,500 watches last week. PONTIAC.

Gen. Rousseau on the Stump—His Speech at Newcastle, Ky.—Mallory Attended to—Slavery in Kentucky.

Gen. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU, Union candidate for Congress in the Louisville, Ky., District, delivered a speech at Newcastle, in that district, on the 3d inst., from which we extract:

DEFINES HIS POSITION.

Now, my friends, I am satisfied still to call myself a Union man, as I did four years ago; and if I have a party, I want no better name for it than the "Union party;" and if you ask for my principles, they are "Union principles"—that is, I will advocate and help to enact, if elected, all those measures that are more likely to root out the remnants of the rebellion, and to prevent the leaders and promoters from again obtaining the power to repeat their experiment. I will work to establish and perpetuate a Union of free and equal States; for we have found out, to speak in the words of our lamented President, and of one greater than he was, that "a house divided against itself cannot stand." I will do my share toward reestablishing the credit of the Union, such as it was before this Democratic, pro-slavery rebellion, that has just gone down to its inglorious grave! when Uncle Sam's promise to pay one thousand dollars passed for eleven hundred and sixty dollars; and I will, as far as in me lies, try to make this same Union respected among all the nations of the earth—such as it was before it had, by bad men, been betrayed into the hands of rebels and traitors; when the wily Frenchman dared not to invade Mexico, nor the arrogant Spaniard dreamed of grasping San Domingo, but the terror of the United States spread over the whole American continent and the islands of the sea. I will also tell you beforehand, that in the most of these things, I expect to cooperate with ANDREW JOHNSON, who is now occupying the White House; and that I don't entertain the slightest idea of going to Washington, if you should honor me with your votes, for the mere purpose of bothering and opposing the administration over every bill that is put upon its passage. I think the Louisville District has been represented in the National House of Representatives quite long enough after that fashion.

WHERE STANDS MALLORY?

Look at it, fellow-citizens! while I call myself the Union candidate; my party, the Union party; my principles, Union principles; what name can my competitor, Hon. ROBERT MALLORY, claim? It must not be Democrat, for that would not suit one-half of those whose votes he tries to catch; it must not be Conservative, for that would not suit the other half; and the word Union must not be breathed, otherwise three-fourths of his new friends would be displeased; so nothing remains for him but to call himself an opposition candidate. He is that and nothing else. He asks you for the privilege to go to Washington, and stay there two Winters, grumbling and getting out of temper and making faces at what he calls the "Abolitionists." And I may inform you right here, in parenthesis, that about 138 of those terrible fellows have already been elected to sit in that next Congress, and not quite forty Democrats and Conservatives and opposition-ists—forty, save one—and only Ken. tucky of all the loyal States left to elect. What a capital chance for my friend MALLORY to get in a pet, and threaten he'll come and complain to Kentucky, like a child would go and tell his ma! That's about all he did in Congress for the last four years.

Mr. MALLORY having called President JOHNSON a tyrant, Gen. ROUSSEAU devotes some time to the past course of the President in contrast with that of Mr. MALLORY, and then overhauls the congressional record of his competitor for Congress.

MALLORY ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE WAR.

The truth is, ANDREW JOHNSON has stood honestly by the government at all times. Has Mr. MALLORY done as much? Let us see. Coming back to 1861—to the darkest days of national disgrace and dishonor, when the government and the nation seemed to be crumbling to pieces; when two sons of Kentucky, JOSEPH HOLT and ROBERT ANDERSON, both natives of your district, threw themselves into the breach, and they alone stood between the nation and death—and inglorious death—at that time a resolution was offered in Congress, thanking the brave Kentuckian, Major ANDERSON, for his patriotism and gallantry in removing his feeble garrison from the weak, open, untenable Fort Sumter. On the passage of this resolution, Mr. MALLORY said neither aye nor no, but he explained afterward that he was no military man, and could not say whether the gallant Major was right or wrong in what he had done. But, friend MALLORY, let me whisper in your ear what the world thought of your silence and your reasons for it. The world thought you doubted whether the government would go up or down in the approaching struggle, and that you hesitated to commit yourself to its fortunes for weal or woe. Nobody doubted that you knew what all others knew, that Fort Sumter was infinitely stronger than Fort Moultrie. Even the Democratic Secretary of War, FLOYD, who hourly committed perjury and treason, could have told you this. Again, in January, 1863, when the war dragged slowly on, and many doubted how it would terminate, a bill was passed by Congress appropriating money for the expenditures of the regular and volunteer army, for the year ending June 30, 1864. Mr. MALLORY'S name was called, and again he said neither yea nor nay—too bashful, I'm afraid-

MALLORY ON RAISING RECRUITS.

A little while after Mr. MALLORY refused to vote on the Appropriation Bill, a bill came from the Senate to the House, to enroll the national forces, commonly called the Conscription Bill. It had passed the Senate without opposition, only four votes cast against it. LAZARUS POWELL being one—the other three I forgot. MALLORY knew he could not defeat its passage, yet he opposed it with malignant bitterness, and with such power as he possessed; assailed the President and the Administration, painting him blacker than Nero and CALIGULA; the Democracy joined in, and every effort was made to render the law odious and hateful. In all the conservative neighborhoods of Indiana and Illinois Provost-Marshals were beaten, imprisoned or murdered. Resistance to the draft became the Democratic watchword. Companies drilled nightly and daily, not to fight the rebels, but to fight the United States draft officers. At last the thing culminated in the disgraceful and bloody riot that raged for five days in the streets of New-York, where the friends of my honorable rival, and of Gov. SEYMOUR, the conservative opposition of the Five Points, vented their rage on helpless women and children, robbing, stealing, and murdering; finally demonstrating their disapproval of Mr. LINCOLN'S measures and their approval of Mr. MALLORY'S course, by deliberately burning an orphan asylum, and turning five hundred little children into the streets. That, and all other draft riots, were the material result of the course of Mr. MALLORY, and the Democracy in Congress, who neither wished or hoped to defeat the bill, but to array the Conservatives against the same as a Black Republican measure. And now let us see what was the effect of these riots, conjured by a smart party trick of my Conservative friend. Thirty thousand men had to be stationed to keep the peace in Indiana and Illinois, and twenty thousand to overawe the city of New-York. With these additional forces in the field, many a precious life on both sides would have been saved, and the war shortened, perhaps by two years. As it was, new drafts were forced upon the people by the withdrawal of these forces to watch Mr. MALLORY'S friends in the rear of the army. The enemies of the government, North and South, were encouraged, and the war dragged on and prolonged, and its desolation and bloodshed continued; the people having thus been stirred into a groundless hatred of their authorities and government, based upon partisan denunciation and abuse—and all this to gratify the ambition and satisfy this party of grumblers and fretters.

MALLORY'S REBEL SYMPATHIES EXPRESSED.

In March, 1863, he opposed the Enrollment Law, as before stated; among other reasons, on account of the $300 clause. Yet in June, 1854, when it was found that that little clause defeated the beneficial operation of the law, he voted against repealing this same clause. So he was against the law on account of the clause, and yet for the clause for its own sake. The clause was repealed in spite of MALLORY, and then every drafted man was forced to go to the war or put in a substitute, instead of paying the $300 which Mr. MALLORY was for and against. By repealing the $300 clause and requiring soldiers instead of money, the ranks of our army were speedily filled, and the rebellion put down. Now, if Mr. MALLORY did not oppose these results, why did he oppose the means, which everybody saw inevitably tended to bring about these? Indeed, Mr. MALLORY must have seen it too, unless so blinded by his hatred of Mr. LINCOLN and his friends that he could see nothing. The truth is, MALLORY seemed to be opposed to every measure adopted by the government for the suppression of the rebellion. It is very certain it could not have prosecuted the war in defence of the life of the nation, without the enactment of an enrollment law, and the appropriation of money for the army, to both of which he was opposed for reasons which I leave him to give.

Again, in 1863, a fellow by the name of BEN. HARRIS, from Maryland, was in the lower House of Congress. He was a cranky, impudent, rampant, rickety, outspoken adherent of JEFF. DAVIS, who disgraced the House by his membership in it, and who boasted on the floor of Congress that we, the Union people, had not whipped the South yet, and he prayed to God we never might. A resolution was offered censuring him, and on the vote Mr. MALLORY dodged—too bashful again, I'm afraid. Yet I would like to know whether or not Mr. MALLORY approved that expression, and whether he deemed it compatible with the dignity of the representatives of the nation, deliberating about the best means for crushing out a most damnable rebellion, to let an unworthy member proclaim in their midst that he devoutly desired this very rebellion to succeed, and if such infamous, insolent expressions, thrown in the face of a bleeding nation, are to be passed by without condemnation?

Gen. ROUSSEAU devotes considerable attention to the constitutional amendment, and then comes to the question of

SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY.

We, here in Kentucky, are in the habit of arguing the slavery question more from the economical than the moral standpoint. It is not fashionable to say that slavery ought to be abolished because it is wicked and wrong, but simply because it does not pay. It deprives us of population, of railroads, of turnpikes, of schools; it drives from our State annually thirty to forty thousand naave Kentuckians, who, leaving their homes, go to the free Northwest. It has kept your cities dull and poor, to the enriching of the cities of neighboring States. Such and such like are the arguments on this topic. The lands will increase in value when it is abolished; the farms in the neighborhoods of the cities will be cut up into market gardens, as they are in the North. The saving of freights on the products of the farmer, when freedom brings with it a teeming population from all quarters of the globe, and brings close together the producer and consumer, will alone be sufficient to reimburse him for the loss of the ungracious privilege of making other men and other women work for him without wages. All these articles have been laid before you by the press and by the friends of the constitutional amendment in every neighborhood. Statistical tables of the progress of the free and slave communities have been spread before you fully carrying out these arguments, and showing that free farms and labor pay better than slave, end, wrong. But I wish to add a little argument of my own. I want to tell you why slavery will not pay. It is because we have a God in Heaven, who has arranged the affairs of men in such a way that wrong and injustice won't pay, and don't pay. Has not the South lost more in the destruction of houses and fences, and railroads, and crops, and other property, and expenditures for munitions of war, &c., in the four years of a rebellion, carried on for the benefit of slavery, than it wrung out of the sweat of the slave in the forty years preceding? Add to this the half a million of her brave sons, who died, or were crippled in battle, and in camp, half the entire arms-bearing population of the rebel States, and tell me if slavery was a paying institution to them? And do you think it can be restored now, and not tend to a bloodier and fiercer war? And why is this? Simply because God, in his wisdom, has arranged the world so that in the long run a system of wrong will not and cannot pay.

KENTUCKY NEUTRALITY IN THE WAR.

I wish to say again that slavery is dead. Its own friends have destroyed it. They placed it at the foundation of JEFF. DAVIS' government, and invited us, nay, forced us to assail it. They forced the whole liberal world to make war upon it, and presented to us the alternative to destroy slavery or see our government perish. We all know this to be true, and no truthful, sensible man, will deny it. Our duty was a plain one—to kill slavery and rebellion with it, and let the government live. Both these things are accomplished facts, and in the whole Christian world there remains but three slave States—Cuba, Brazil and Kentucky. In her efforts to save slavery, Kentucky has the sympathy of nobody; the civilized world, in sentiment and practice, is against her, and the hopes that she might succeed in remaining neutral in the mighty revolution through which we have just passed, was only less silly than the efforts to keep her a slave State now. I know the same men who then said she would remain neutral now say that she will reject the constitutional amendment, and these same men insisted in 1861, that she could remain neutral and defend herself against the North and the South. She was to be the monster porcupine, with sharp, defensive weapons, pointing in every direction. The politicians of the State put her in the position of neutrality, and forced her to say to the people of the United States that, although the government was the best in the world, and she would gladly enjoy its blessings end would never yield it up, yet that the free States must defend and preserve it, and in doing so must not pass over her sacred soil to strike its enemies. Ah, my friends, what a degrading position for a brave and chivalric State to occupy! She was to act the mere passenger, and dead-head at that, to use a happy illustration of Mr. LINCOLN'S, and was not to lay her hand to the pump, while everybody else was struggling and sweating to save the noble ship that had been scuttled by pirates.

Catching Porpoises in Murray Bay, Canada.

Correspondence of the Quebec Mercury.

MURRAY BAY, Saturday, July 8, 1865.

This morning this village was all astir to witness the most extraordinary catch of porpoises that has occurred for many years. The fishery (a stake one) is set below the wharf at the entrance of the bay, and runs out nearly a mile into the sea. It is said that over 40 years ago as many as 300 were taken in one tide, but for some time the fishery was abandoned; of late it has been revived, and several fish have been taken during the last two or three seasons—the largest catch, however, having been three or four at a time. This morning no less than thirteen were found in the fishery when the tide receded; of these eleven were speared and brought to land by the fishermen; another was killed and left in the pound, to be procured at the next tide, and the thirteenth, wounded, broke through the fishery and escaped. The largest is fourteen feet long and weighs about 2,000 pounds. The average produce of each is between two and three barrels of oil, worth about $24 per barrel. Taking into consideration the skin, which is valuable, it is estimated that this day's catch will give between $400 and $500, to the fishermen, who of course rejoice exceedingly. Last week two were captured alive and sent to New-York to Barnum's Museum, $120 being paid for the pair. The fishery is leased from the government and is held by a company of ten, who, I am told, pay a per centage on the yield, by way of rent. Small fry are plentiful this year, and the fish just taken are in fine condition. They are now lying on the beach ready to be cut up and the oil extracted on Monday next. While the work of destruction was going on, the water was lashed with foam by the struggling fish and covered with blood. The fishermen lost or broke nearly all their harpoons and spears, and the capture occupied over two or three hours.

RESTORATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

Proclamation by Gov. Sharkey.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI: The President of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in him by the Constitution of the United States, has been pleased to appoint the undersigned Provisional Governor of the State of Mississippi, "for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquillity insured, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property;" and, to accomplish that object, has directed me, "at the earliest practicable period, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a Convention of Delegates, to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the constitution thereof," so that the State may be able to resume its place in the Union. And being anxious to carry out the wishes of the President, and to restore the dominion of civil government as speedy as possible, I do hereby ordain and declare as follows, to wit.:

First—To avoid the delay which would necessarily occur from the separate organization of each county by special appointments of the several county officers, the persons who exercise the functions pertaining to the following-named offices, on the day when the archives and other public property were taken possession of by the forces of the United States, to wit, the 22d day of May, 1865, are hereby appointed to fill those offices in each county, to wit: the office of Judge of Probate and Clerk of the Probate Court, the office of Sheriff and Coroner, the office of Justice of the Peace and Constable, the office of Board of County Police, the office of County Treasurer, and Assessor and County Surveyor, and the several municipal offices of every incorporated city or town, whose organizations have been regularly kept up. This general appointment of officers is not intended to revoke any special appointment made by me prior to the date of this proclamation. And inasmuch as it is necessary that these several offices should be filled by incumbents who are loyal to the United States Government, I reserve the power to remove any one who may be exceptionable in this respect; and I earnestly invoke the loyal citizens of each county to give me timely and the most authentic information that can be procured in regard to any officer who is obnoxious to this serious objection.

Second—These several officers, before they enter upon the discharge of the duties of their respective offices, shall take and subscribe the amnesty oath prescribed in the President's proclamation of the 29th May, 1865, and must immediately transmit the oath so taken to this office. At the end of the amnesty oath, after the word "slaves," must be added the words "and will faithfully discharge the duties of my office to the best of my ability." And any one who may undertake to act in his official capacity without compliance with this requisition, will subject himself to punishment. This oath may be taken before any commissioned officer, civil, military, or naval, in the service of the United States, or before the Judges of Probate hereby appointed, or hereinafter appointed by me, after they shall have taken the oath themselves, or before the Judge of the Criminal Court of Warren County. But no one can hold any of these offices who is exempted in the President's proclamation from the benefits of the amnesty, unless first specially pardoned by the President.

Third—In counties which have been disorganized, or where there are no persons who can fill the several county offices, either in consequence of death or otherwise, special appointments will be immediately made, when the necessity for such appointments shall be made known to me.

Fourth—The sheriffs hereby appointed, or in case there be no sheriffs, the judge of probate or the coroner, or any justice of the peace, in the order in which they are here placed, shall hold an election at the several election precincts in each county, on Monday, the 4th day of August next, for delegates to a convention for the purposes mentioned in the President's proclamation. Voters for delegates to this convention must possess the qualifications required by the constitution and laws as they existed prior to the 9th day of January, 1861, and must also produce a certificate that they have taken, before a competent officer, the amnesty oath prescribed by the proclamation of the 29th of May, 1865, which certificate shall be attached to or accompanied by a copy of the oath, and no one will be eligible as a member of this convention who has not also taken this oath. The Sheriff shall give public notice of the election by posting up this proclamation or otherwise.

Fifth—Each county and town entitled to separate representation shall be entitled to be represented in the convention by the same number of representatives they were entitled to in the lower branch of the Legislature prior to the 9th day of January, 1861.

Sixth—The returning officers of the election shall give to the persons having the highest number of votes a certificate of election, and the delegates so elected shall assemble at the City of Jackson, on Monday, the 14th day of August next, and shall organize a convention by electing proper officers, and adopting necessary rules, and after taking an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, may proceed in the discharge of their duties.

Seventh—The Trustees of the University of Mississippi are required to meet at Oxford on Monday, the 31st day of July, for the purpose of putting the institution in operation.

Eighth—Crime must be suppressed and guilty persons punished. The Commanding General at this post has kindly offered to use the forces under his command for the protection of the people and for the apprehension of offenders against the law; and it is hoped the people will give him timely information and render such assistance as will enable him to carry out this laudable object. I would advise the people, when it may be necessary in consequence of their remoteness from a military force, to organize themselves into a county patrol, for the apprehension of offenders, who, when arrested, if they cannot be safely confined in the county, may be brought to Jackson for confinement in the military prison, until they can be disposed of by civil law. In taking such measures, the justices of the peace will keep them returnable to the next term of the Circuit Court, as now established by law, or that may hereafter be established by law.

Probably there are some persons who have some conscientious scruples about taking the amnesty oath, because they believe the emancipation proclamation unconstitutional. I allude to this only because I have and intend there are a few such. This objection certainly cannot be raised with propriety by such as denied that they were subject to the constitution of the United States as the supreme law when the proclamation was issued. Whether it be constitutional or not, is a question which the people have no right to determine; the determination of that question rests with the supreme judicial department of the government. Legislative bodies often pass unconstitutional acts, but they must be regarded as valid, and they must be observed as the law, until the proper department of the government declares them void. Every presumption is in favor of their validity. And it is precisely the same case with executive acts. This proclamation, therefore, must be regarded as valid until the Supreme Court shall decide otherwise. When it does so decide, parties will be absolved from the obligation of the oath. Perhaps, however, parties who believ

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE MACHINE.

Capt. Jeremiah Petty Put on Trial and His Conduct is Fully Indorsed.

A Strong-Minded Woman 'Persecuted' Here and in Philadelphia.

A BATCH OF IMMORAL LITERATURE SEIZED.

Chevalier d'Industrie in Court, and the Assistant Fire-Marshal Put Out.

BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ACTON, BERGEN, AND MCMURRAY.

WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1865.

The multitudes in court, at the opening, this morning was formidable, and there were fears among the reporters—who were in attendence in full force—that trials might detain them into the watches of the night; but the commissioners rattled off with uncommon dispatch the one hundred and thirteen complaint papers that lay upon their table, and at 1 o'clock P. M. these documents, that had seemed a mountain, had been reduced to the merest mole-hill. The most noted of them was that

SUMMONING CAPTAIN JEREMIAH PETTY

to trial for arresting Mrs. CARRIE LEBEAU, of No. 322 West Fifteenth-street, but late of the Laight-street Water-cure, a strong-minded woman, who is manifestly a sparkling light in the First Progressive Christian Church of Philadelphia. The complaint is recorded thus, in the form of an

AFFIDAVIT.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

City and County of New-York, ss:

Carrie Lebeau, residing at No. 322 West Fifteenth-street, in this city, being sworn, says—That about three weeks ago she arrived in this city from Philadelphia, as the authorized agent of a charitable society known as the Ladies' Physiological Society of Philadelphia, for the purpose of obtaining aid for that society; that in order to defray her expenses she undertook to sell some books of a moral character; that on the 21 instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., while selling the books, she was arrested by Officer Richard Field, of the Fifth Precinct, pursuant to the orders of Capt. PETTY, of said precinct, on a complaint for selling obscene books; that she was detained at the Fifth Ward Station-house until the following morning, when she was coerced before a Police Magistrate, who, on examining the books, found that there was no cause for arrest, and discharged her immediately. Further: That while she was at the Police Court, her trunk, containing among other things, $45 and about thirty-five books, was taken from her lodgings and brought to the said station-house; that after such discharge she was requested to call at the station-house and procure her trunk and its contents; that she gave the $10 to a person named Sinsimund L. Otis, for Orlando L. Stewart, of No. 271 Broadway, New-York, who she had supposed had rendered her some service in the matter; that on attempting to take away her books she was ordered to leave them alone, by the Captain, saying they were his property. CARRIE LEBEAU.

Sworn before me this 30th of June, 1865.

VINCENT CLARK, Notary Public.

THE "BOOKS OF MORAL CHARACTER."

Capt. PETTY appeared in court with a portentous bundle under his arm, and on opening this, he exhibited the publications of the Ladies' Physiological Society of Philadelphia, of which "Rev. S. M. LANDIS, M. D., Reformed Practicing Physician, Pastor and Originator of the First Progressive Christian Church of Philadelphia," is chief cook and bottle-washer. This "moral" literature is embraced in three volumes, which the bigoted *Public Ledger*, of Philadelphia, elected not to advertise, and of which the meddlesome Mayor HENRY, of Philadelphia, positively forbade the sale. The Times, however, with greater liberality, gratuitously announces that the volumes of the reverend physician may be found at Police Headquarters, No. 300 Mulberry-street, first floor, and that application should be made to JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent of Police. The publisher's price, 10 cents, 25 cents, and $1. The prices of the books indicate their degree of medicine—the present affair being a very dry sermon, the other more moral production a curious compound of physiology and filth, and the dollar book a work over which Mercer, Grecho and East Houston streets would gloat with delight. We quote a little profound wisdom from the twenty-five cent book:

HOW TO MAKE ONE AT A DISTANCE THINK OF YOU.

"First, you must have a preparation for the person whom you wish to make think of you. Secondly, you must learn a name, and what it is. Thirdly, you must learn how the person is dressed, and in a private place receive the thought which is sent to him. If he should be occupied with business, the nervous forces were not [illegible] Human Battery, or thereby, what [illegible] passive condition, [illegible] at that moment [illegible] Fourthly, [illegible] be a convenient time [illegible] and at such a time [illegible] Operator will [illegible] and you are ready to receive the thought, you would find again a time [illegible]

HOW TO CHARM A MAN IN PUBLIC.

"Should you [illegible] toward you in an unaccustomed [illegible] by the recollection of past [illegible] you; if [illegible] of mental loss rise at its recollection, [illegible] and look at you, and [illegible] to your head, look at you, and [illegible] to this head, by looking [illegible] into his eyes [illegible] the head, mind and senses [illegible] your thought, and receive [illegible] and [illegible] you would find again a time [illegible]

HOW TO CHARM A WOMAN IN PUBLIC.

"Should you [illegible] toward you in an unaccustomed [illegible] by the recollection of past [illegible] you; if [illegible] of mental loss rise at its recollection, [illegible] and look at you, and [illegible] to your head, look at you, and [illegible] to this head, by looking [illegible] into his eyes [illegible] the head, mind and senses [illegible] your thought, and receive [illegible] and [illegible] you would find again a time [illegible] between the backs of the hands and the finger of the hand, and at the [illegible] pass from one blood vessels, which [illegible] look him, earnestly and [illegible] though not pretty or fierce), into the eyes [illegible] your hands, and a sensation [illegible] you have [illegible] you have him in your power, and by carefully guarding against evil influences, you can reform him to suit your own refined, Christian and loving self."

THE WOMAN'S TESTIMONY.

Mrs. Lebeau made affidavit that her husband, who is studying dentistry, is in South Carney, Ohio; that she has not seen him since the first of February; that while in Philadelphia she listened to lectures by Rev. Dr. Landis and became a disciple; that she was, in the City of Brotherly Love, made an agent of the Ladies' Physiological Society; that, while soliciting donations for that society, she peddled "books of a moral character" to support herself; that she had not read these books and did not know their contents; that Officer Richard Field and Capt. Jeremiah Petty arrested and detained her, as recited in the foregoing affidavit, &c.

BY PRESIDENT ACTON.

"Capt. PETTY, you did right. If you had not arrested this shameless female we would have broken you. The board thank you for seizing these books and arresting the vendor, and you must do precisely the same thing again, if occasion occurs, even though the magistrate at the Tombs does liberate your prisoners on the wink from the shysters. We dismiss the complaint and seize the literature. Good day, Mrs. LEBEAU."

CHEVALIER D'INDUSTRIE IN COURT.

DAVID KIRSCH, of No. 324 West Forty-fourth-street, complained that on the 3d instant, on the occasion of a pic-nic which was given at Laudman's Garden by the Thirtieth-street Catholic Church, Policemen JAMES O'CONNELL and DENNIS SHANAHAN arrested him, and shamefully beat him, both on the way to the police-station and after they had reached the house. Capt. HARTT to KIRSCH.—"You are a member of the Thirtieth-street Catholic Church?" KIRSCH.—"I am; my business is that of a general speculator." Capt. HARTT—"Did you bite Officer O'CONNELL?" KIRSCH—"Don't know that I did." Capt. HARTT—"How many times have you been arrested?" The witness said that the police had frequently arrested him, but never convicted him of crime; he might have been under arrest six times since his return from California; he knew one PATTERSON, now an inmate of the Sing Sing State Prison. Capt. HARTT—"We have repeatedly tried to send this KIRSCH to State Prison, but he has been too smart for us." Several of the best officers of Capt. HARTT's force described the scene at the pic-nic, and said that in their opinion KIRSCH and his gang had attempted to create disturbance, after the manner of the light-fingered gentry, when they seek opportunity to prosecute their calling in a crowd. Other witnesses thought that the officers had borne with KIRSCH and his gang quite as long as could have been expected. Capt. HARTT paid his officers a high compliment, and assured the commissioners that no person in the station-house heard of the alleged clubbing therein. The complainant and his associates desired to press the charge further, but President ACTON thought that enough bed been said.

MEAT DEALER SENT OFF WITH A FLEA IN HIS EAR.

MICHAEL GOUGH, of No. 337 First-avenue, dealer in provisions, made oath that on the 10th of May, while he was waiting upon customers, Policeman MICHAEL YOUNG, of the Eighteenth Precinct, entered and dragged him from the store and to the police-station, and thence to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where the Magistrate mulcted him in the sum of $3. Officer YOUNG called Mrs. JOHN SMITH, of No. 129 West Twenty-second-street, and that lady testified that, having purchased from GOUGH's clerk a ham which had proved to be musty, she had returned with her purchase, and GOUGH, instead of taking it and restoring her money, had literally kicked her from his premises. She thereupon appealed to Policeman YOUNG, and he apprehended GOUGH. President ACTON—"Officer, you did your duty like a man. Good day, Mr. GOUGH."

A SERIOUS ERROR.

A lady from the neighborhood of Washington-square appeared against Patrolman JOHN M. GLENN, of the Fifteenth Ward. If appears that the officer had been instructed to apprehend all bawds who were to be found on his post, and that at 8 o'clock in the evening he took the complainant, a lady of the highest respectability, to the Fifteenth Police Station, but that the Sergeant in charge detected the error instantaneously on her appearing before his desk, and dismissed the lady, not, however, until he had taken her name and the number of her dwelling. The entire board expressed their profound regrets to the mortified complainant, and informed the officer that he should have seen, from the lady's attire, demeanor, and fine, unimpeachable countenance, that she was above reproach. The lady, accepting the officer's apology, requested the Commissioners to erase her name from the books at the Fifteenth Ward Police Station, and they assured her that her request was granted.

THE ASSISTANT FIRE MARSHAL PUT OUT.

Officer MORTIMER DOWNING was required to answer for unnecessary violence in ejecting Assistant Fire-Marshal HENRY O. BAKER, of Harlem, from No. 97 Chambers-street, at the time of a fire therein on Sunday night, July 2. It was shown that the officer thrust his baton into Mr. BAKER's side after having been informed by a newspaper reporter that Mr. B. was the Assistant Fire-Marshal, and on the officer's part it was represented that Mr. BAKER had no shield at the time, and that Policeman DOWNING did not hear the reporter's remark. His superior officer, Capt. GREER, had placed him at the door, under orders to admit no person without a badge, and as Mr. BAKER had forgotten that important adjunct, Patrolman DOWNING thrust him from the building, using, however, a baton that he need not have drawn. Mr. ACTON: "Our officer may have been a little rough, but it was his duty to protect property at that fire, and he appears to have executed his orders; but his manner of doing this was, perhaps, not the best."

BUSINESS AT THE YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Mr. DANIEL MAHON, of Mott Haven, was arrested recently by Patrolman JAMES H. BURKE for intoxication. On the route to the Yorkville Police Court, BURKE took $10 from him with which to pay his fine at court; but Justice KELLY did not impose a fine, and BURKE retained the money. Thereupon Mr. MAHON made complaint at the Police station, and the case was taken up to Inspector CARPENTER, and thence to the commissioners. Inspector DANIEL CARPENTER testified that in his opinion BURKE took Mr. MAHON's money designing to keep it if he could induce Justice KELLY to dismiss the prisoner without fine. The commissioners regarded the offence of Patrolman BURKE as one of grave character.

LOTS OF TRASH.

Mrs. FLYNN appeared against her husband and said that he had failed to support her, and Officer FLYNN was bidden to give her $20 a month or quit the force. ....The complaint of Mr. STANLEY against Officer FARLEY, of the Eighth Ward, was resumed, and it was conclusively shown that the officer had wantonly applied his baton, but not severely injured Mr. STANLEY, who is a colored man and a tax-payer. A side remark during the progress of the trial was, that the "difficulty was plain as your nose—one is an Irishman and the other is a black man."....Patrolman HENRY THEBOLD, of the Thirteenth Precinct, accused Roundsman HOLDEN, of this same Precinct, of drunkenness, the roundsman having marched the men over nine hills unnecessarily, which he would not have done had he been sober. The roundsman explained that there had been a fire, and that, in obedience to orders, he had marched his men in the wake of an engine company, to be at hand in the event of a fight. Officer THEBOLD had summoned a small regiment of Thirteenth Ward policemen to testify against the roundsman, but after examining two or three witnesses, and failing to find any evidence of liquor, the commissioners dismissed the complaint....Several complaints alleging intoxication were sustained, and in one case, which was brought by Capt. WARLOW, the defendant, instead of appearing, had resigned and gone to sea.

THE POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY AGAINST A DEPUTY SHERIFF.

Yesterday morning, Officer GOLDBERG, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested PETER I. MISK, who claims to be a special deputy-sheriff, living at No. 7 One Hundred and Eleventh-street, accused of having forcibly entered the premises of PATRICK DEVELIN, No. 122 Mott-street. MISK was surprised while in the act of examining the bureau drawers for plunder. He was taken before Justice HOGAN, who committed him for trial in default of bail.

STEALING WINE.

Yesterday, GEORGE NICHOLAS was arrested on a charge of stealing a quantity of wine from his employer, CHARLES PFIEMANN, doing business at No. 12 Frankfort-street. The accused has been employed by the complainant for the past six years, and it is alleged that during the most of that time NICHOLAS has stolen wines from the casks, replacing the liquor with water. The accused was locked up to await an examination before Justice HOGAN.

American Numismatic and Archæological Society.

The society met for the last time this season a few evenings since, Mr. F. H. NORTON presiding, at the Society Library. The Incorporation Committee presented a final report, with accompanying documents and printed copy of the act of incorporation. The Committee on the Lincoln Memorial Medal presented a circular bearing a rough wood-cut design in bronze coloring of the proposed medal. The obverse bears a profile bust of the late President, surrounded by the words, "Salvator Patriæ;" the reverse has the following inscription: "In Memory of the Life, Acts, and Death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, born Feb. 12, 1809; Died April 15, 1865." Encircling this is a laurel wreath entwined with which is a narrow band bearing the words, "Pub. by the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, New-York, 1865."

The committee reserve the right to alter or amend the design in its details, before striking it, if they see fit.

The Librarian announced some donations of books, newspapers, and engravings, among the latter a view of the ruins of the "St. Paul's Church," in the Bowerie."

The Curator exhibited sundry donations of coins and antiquities, including some ancient pieces from Mr. GEO. H. LOCKITT, the dressmaker of Fulton-street, and a set of forty-nine silver pieces from a Mr. HOWE.

Mr. STEVENS exhibited several coins and an impression of a silver bowl, obtained from the metallic cabinet of Athens some years since, and bought at the sale by Rev. Mr. HALL, Missionary to Greece. The same gentleman ordered the inspection some ancient Roman and Egyptian bronzes, and another member a few lachrymals and an earthenware lamp from the catacombs.

Several communications from corresponding members and others were read. One from Dr. DULLES, President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, was accompanied by a copy of the Hasen prize Medal in bronze. It is three and a half inches in diameter, and bears on the obverse a well-cut head of the late Dr. HASEN, and on the reverse a fine group of the hospital staff, with Dr. BECK in the foreground. The designs were cut by MILLER, from photographs. Right Rev. JAMES F. WOOD, R. C. Bishop of Philadelphia, presented the society with a fine silver copy of his medal commemorative of the new cathedral. It is by PAQUET, of the Mint, and bears on its face, superb views of the exterior and interior of the edifice, with the following inscriptions: "Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, Philadelphia. Begun 1846—completed 1864." *"Tu es Petrus et hanc petram ædificabo ecclesiam meam."* *"Vat electionis est mihi iste ut portet nomen meum coram gentibus."*

Mr. CHAUNCY K. WILLIAMS, of Rutland, Vt., was elected a corresponding member, and the society adjourned to September, to meet by invitation at the house of Vice-President PERINE.

Board of Education.

SPECIAL MEETING.

The board met at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the President, JAMES M. MCLEAN, Esq., in the chair. Commissioner FARR, replying to a query which the TIMES had put, said that this meeting had been called to enable the board to finish any incomplete work that might be on hand, this being the last Wednesday previous to the August vacation.

BUST OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

A communication was read from Mr. HENRY L. STEWART, of No. 212 East Eighteenth-street, presenting Mr. T. D. JONES' bust of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and on motion of Commissioner HASTIE, the thanks of the board were tendered, and the Clerk was instructed to give the statuette a fitting place in the hall.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR SCHOOL BUILDINGS, ETC.

The following budget of appropriations was unanimously adopted:

For payments on special appropriations	$22,974
For salaries of teachers in ward schools	150,000
For salaries of janitors of ward schools	10,000
For supplies through the depository	50,000
For rent of school premises	5,000
For salaries of officers of the Board of Education	12,000
For incidental expenses of the Board of Education	6,000
For Normal School	2,000

It was voted that the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward have power to expend $29,723 in making an addition to Ward School No. 42, and the appropriate committee was instructed to make inquiry touching the expediency of discontinuing the Female Department of Grammar School No. 7 and consolidating the same with School No. 42, when the new edifice shall have been completed.

The School Trustees of the Ninth Ward asked authority to lease premises for Grammar School No. 41, at an annual rent not exceeding $3,500, and the board complied with the request.

It having been shown that the board's store-rooms were insufficient to contain its old truck, the committee was instructed to lease an unoccupied building at No. 138 Elizabeth-street to be used as a storehouse, the annual rent to be $1,500.

An appropriation of $2,000 was made for painting Grammar School No. 17, in the Twenty-second Ward, and $2,000 were appropriated for alterations and repairs of Ward School No. 30, in the Fourteenth Ward.

PIANOS.

Commissioner SMALL, in voting against an appropriation of $10,370 for refurnishing Grammar School No. 49, in the Twenty-first Ward, said that he voted thus because he was opposed to "this system of robbery." The remark brought several gentlemen to their feet, and it was explained that there are but two houses in the city that deal in school furniture, and that these were rivals. The bid of Mr. ROBERT PATTEN being the lowest, had been accepted by the board, and it did not seem probable that there had been collusion between the two bidders.

An appropriation of $700 was made for the purchase of two pianos for the Primary and Female Department of School No. 49, in the Twenty-first Ward, and a like sum was voted for a like purpose in School No. 15, in the Eleventh Ward, the old pianos, which have been condemned as worthless, to be sold, and the proceeds to be applied in the purchase of new instruments.

On motion, a communication from Mr. JAMES MCCORMICK, late a teacher in the Seventh Ward, was taken from the table, and the Clerk having read a part of the missive, it was again consigned to the tomb of the Capulets; after which the board adjourned, and Mr. MCCORMICK buttonholed the commissioners individually.

Testimonial to Gen. Grant.

It is a pleasant thing to be a Lieutenant-General, particularly if honor and success have ever attended your footsteps. Gen. GRANT must find it so. Swords, money, houses, horses, cigars and suits of clothing are sent him from all parts of the country, and his autographical acknowledgments are regarded as ample compensation for the outlay. The last present brought to our notice is one of MERRIAM's last editions of WEBSTER's Unabridged, illustrated and gotten up in the sensational style of the superb press at Riverside, Cambridge. The book is on exhibition at the store of Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON, in Broadway, where it attracts very general attention. The binding is a rich Levantine Turkey morocco. The inside covers are highly finished in red, white and blue, and panel work of inlaid morocco ornamented with gold lines, thirty-six gold stars, a shield, an eagle, the national flag, and this insignia of the lieutenant-general's office, all in gold. In the centre of the inside cover is the inscription, "Lieut.-Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT," and just above this name, in a diamond figure, is the motto: "I propose to move immediately on your works." Below, in another diamond figure, is that other motto: "I propose to fight it out on this line, if it takes all Summer."

As a specimen of typographical and general "hook" excellence we have rarely seen its equal, and we doubt not Mrs. GRANT will appropriate it for her own peculiar table.

Negro Suffrage.

A meeting to discuss the question of negro suffrage and reconstruction was held at the Metropolitan Hall last evening, D. HUDSON in the chair. The hall was about half filled, with an audience representing all political parties.

Mr. TOUSEY was the first speaker. He claimed for the negro the right of voting on the ground that he had rendered essential aid during the war, and had fought and died beside the white man.

Mr. DURBLIN took an opposite view of the question. He thought the negro was born to be a slave, and that under no circumstances could he ever be the equal of the whites.

Rev. HUGH DUNN took a religious view of the question. Slavery, he said, was the sum of human villanies. All men were equal in the sight of God, and no man could rightfully enslave another.

Dr. SNODGRASS said he was in favor of granting suffrage to the negroes because the secessionists and planters of the South were opposed to it.

Messrs. TUCKER and MCCLELLAN also joined in the discussion.

The meeting adjourned to Wednesday evening next.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 33, 80, 102, 120, 122, 123.

CRIMINAL BUSINESS.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

BOAT RIDE.

Hugh O'Brien was tried on an indictment for committing rape upon Ellen Slatterly on the 14th of May.

Complainant testified that she was twenty-one years of age last April; lived with her mother about the middle of May; had two sisters; had lived six months in Dutchess County; about 5 o'clock, Sunday evening, May 14, she went down to the foot of Twenty-sixth-street with her sister and Bridget Giles; found three little boys there who took Bridget and witness' sister out in a boat; she said she wished she had gone with them; O'Brien and another man overheard the remark and rowed a boat to the place where she was standing and asked her to get into it; she said she was afraid, but thinking there would be no harm in so doing, and that they would not go further than the boat in which her sister was, she finally got into the boat; soon after became afraid; they rowed to the other side of the river; O'Brien remained in the boat, the other man, Riley, got out, but soon came back, when they rowed to Thirty-fourth-street; met another boat, in which was another man named McKennon; he was asked to get into the same boat in which witness was; one of them would remain in the boat and the other two pretend to get on shore; it was getting dark and she wanted to get home; they treated her roughly; beat and struck her on the head and stopped her mouth; she attempted to jump and scream, they then pressed her down; she became partially insensible; they then abused her in a shameful manner; she made resistance and cried for assistance; Peter McCormick threatened to throw her with an oar; when she got out there were five or six fellows standing on the dock with whom these fellows spoke; she ran up Eleventh-avenue and met a gentleman who went with her until he found out she was not in danger; some of the party were waiting until then, when they came up and one said "Now, what's next in this?" she did not answer; he put his hand over her mouth and pushed her back on the stone pavement; was so injured that she could not stand for about three days; four or five days afterward she went to consult a doctor.

Cross-examined—Made an affidavit before Justice Bixby at the corner of Market; went there with my two sisters; [illegible] by the direction of my mother; [illegible] to the Police Court; [illegible] Justice Bixby; [illegible] Justice Bixby; [illegible] Justice Bixby

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—OLIVER TWIST—A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ABRAH NA POGUE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

GOV. SHARKEY, of Mississippi, issued a proclamation on the 1st, in which he says: "The negroes are now free—free by the fortune of war, free by the proclamation, free by common consent, free practically as well as theoretically; and it is too late to raise questions as to the means by which they became so." He wishes the people to cordially unite in efforts to organize a State Government, and prepare themselves to live in prosperity and happiness in the changed condition of their domestic relations. The people of the South have just passed through a terrible and disastrous revolution, in which they signally failed to accomplish their purpose, and it may prove the greatest blessing to the cause of civil liberty throughout the world; and as good governments are often things of growth, improved by revolutions, he hopes that, sad and disastrous as this has been, the lessons it has taught will not be in vain. To avoid delay in proceeding with the work of preparing for the State Convention, Gov. SHARKEY has reappointed in a large number of counties the county officers who were, under the rebel *regime*, incumbents at the time the national forces took possession of the State property, on the 22d of May last; but all are required to subscribe to the oath of allegiance prescribed by the President. He names as the day for electing delegates to the State Convention the 7th of August proximo, and the 17th of that month as the time, and Jackson as the place, for the convention to assemble.

The very positive statement made in a New-York paper that Secretary STANTON interfered with the spiritual advisers of Mrs. SURRATT, and required that they should not proclaim from the scaffold their belief in her innocence, is as positively contradicted by our Washington correspondent. The Secretary did not interfere at all; no one interfered at all; the priests had free access to her cell whenever they pleased; they were not required to say or to refrain from saying anything; the whole matter was under the direction of Gen. HARTRANFT, who neither consulted the Secretary nor received special directions from him.

The extensive paper mills of GIVEN BROTHERS, near Carlisle, Penn., were destroyed by fire a few days since. The loss will amount to about $30,000. The firm is insured in the Franklin for $5,000; Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, $5,000, and Columbia Insurance Company, $5,000. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from the stack falling into the rag-room.

The Richmond *Republic* says that the prospect of the corn crop in Virginia, and throughout the Southern States, is very fine. The late rains have given a fresh start to vegetation of every kind. Nature is making haste to bury the traces which the late fratricidal strife left upon her bosom.

A novel race will take place at Poughkeepsie this afternoon, between a newly-invented steam wagon and JAMES B. RENSLEY, the celebrated American pedestrian, on the race course at Bull's Head.

JAMES A. BRIGGS, of this city, has been appointed Special Agent of the Treasury Department, and will be engaged in looking after frauds upon the revenue in this neighborhood.

At Newbern, N. C., factories are to be established for improved processes for producing tar, turpentine, oil and pyroligneous acid from light wood.

The bark *Islander* arrived at New-Bedford yesterday, from the Pacific, with 1,000 barrels of sperm oil, 400 barrels of whale oil and 3,000 pounds of bone.

Extensive and rich silver mines were recently discovered near Denver, at the foot of the Snowy Range. There is a great rush for them from all parts of the adjacent country.

A dispatch from Quebec says that a rumor prevails that Lord MONCK has received important dispatches, and that the Colonial Parliament will be immediately summoned.

It is announced that Chief-Justice CHASE will attend the approaching commencement at Dartmouth, of which college he is a graduate.

ROBINSON, the soldier, who saved Secretary SEWARD'S life, has been presented with a farm by Hon. O. B. MATTISON.

LOCAL NEWS.

The body of an unknown man, about 28 years old, was found in the water near Fort Hamilton yesterday.

Government gold-bearing bonds were in even more demand yesterday. The Sixes of 1881, and the old issue of Five-Twenties, were purchased freely, mainly through the commission-houses and to fill foreign orders for Saturday's steamers. The 1881s were scarce and decidedly higher. The Five-Twenties were very firm, exhibiting a strong upward tendency. The *Persia*, which arrived on Wednesday, brought much more liberal orders for our national stocks than had been anticipated from the slightly adverse tenor of the published news of the same vessel. These orders are now in process of execution on the greatly reduced supplies in this market, and are leading to a steady rise in the current price of the bonds. The Ten-Forties were in good demand, chiefly for national banking purposes, and were very firm, at 97¼@98, including the accrued interest, amounting to about $2 in coin on every $100 bond, which, with gold at 142, would reduce the net cost of each $100 bond to about $95, on the basis of yesterday's quotations. The old issues of the 7-30 Loan were in fair request at full prices. The third and final series, now in process of distribution, continues in lively demand, the daily average sales thus far this week being $5,562,633, or equal to a weekly aggregate of $33,975,798. Up to Wednesday evening the sales of this last series of the Loan reached $122,017,950, leaving an unmarketed balance of less than $108,000,000, which will probably be closed out by the end of the current month of July.

Produce and Merchandise were in fair demand yesterday. Flour, Wheat, Corn and Pork opened at an advance, but closed heavily. Cotton was less buoyant. Coffee and Sugars were very firm, with more doing. The freight market was rather firmer, but not very active.

The price of Gold was 142@142¼ ₰ cent. yesterday. The Stock market irregular on the Railways; steady on Government Stocks. Money 5 ₰ cent. to the Brokers.

THE TRANSATLANTIC EXPRESS AND STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—There are few of our readers who will not peruse with very great interest the report, which we publish in other columns to-day, of a partly organized new Atlantic Steamship Company. Aside from any interest in the proposed establishment of an American line for the Atlantic trade, and without being committed to the present scheme, it is safe for us to say that the subject is made peculiarly attractive in this instance by the splendid class of vessels (of *Great Eastern* proportions) it is intended to construct; by the novelty of their architecture, by the proposed innovations in the application of the propelling power, and by the approval which the scheme has elicited from such accomplished navigators as Capt. GADSDEN.

Mr. Montgomery Blair.

Men out of place are generally more or less unhappy. Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, formerly, to the great discontent of the country, Postmaster-General, is the most unhappy specimen of the race we have lately heard from. He lacks naturally the faculty of living in peace with the rest of mankind, and while in the Cabinet of President LINCOLN was perpetually at war with the rest of his associates. To such an extent had his quarrelsome propensities made him obnoxious to the general sentiment of the Union party, that his removal was imperatively demanded by large sections of that party as the *sine qua non* of supporting Mr. LINCOLN for reëlection. And it was at him that the resolution of the Baltimore Convention, calling for a reconstruction of the Cabinet, was especially aimed.

Mr. LINCOLN'S extreme tolerance, backed by the efforts of Mr. SEWARD, resisted all these efforts, and Mr. BLAIR kept his place for some months afterward. He has ever since felt belligerent even beyond his ordinary wont,—and natural enough for him, he turns to bite the only hand that, in the day of his misfortunes, was stretched forth to aid him. He made a speech, lately, at Hagerstown, Md., devoted exclusively to abuse of Mr. SEWARD, and to an incendiary and unprincipled attempt to push this country into war with France. After rehearsing a variety of extracts, garbled to suit his purpose, from the diplomatic correspondence of the State Department, Mr. BLAIR thus proceeds:

"The missive to France having performed its function for the Emperor there, the State Department employs its organ, the NEW-YORK TIMES, to subserve the purposes of the usurper and maker of thrones here, by advocating his cause before the American people. Three columns and a half of that journal, conducted by WEED and RAYMOND, well-fed favorites from the drippings of the State and war offices, are employed in arguing away the Monroe doctrine and asserting the lawfulness and justice of the policy of the invader of Mexico. This article is ushered in by an editorial approval, and has the ear-mark of its *cabinet origin*, by putting in the salvo which makes a feature in our Minister, Mr. BIGELOW'S communication to NAPOLEON'S Minister of State, M. ROUHER, as read by him to the legislative body. It has the very tone of our Secretary. It has his diplomatic cue precisely as he gave it to Mr. BIGELOW."

MONTGOMERY BLAIR may contest, to his heart's content, any opinion on this or any other subject which he may find in the columns of the TIMES. We shall not take the trouble even to read what he may have to say. But he shall not, with impunity, as he does in the above paragraph, utter scandalous falsehoods concerning the TIMES or its Editor. Each branch of his assertion concerning the article referred to, and connecting Mr. SEWARD with it in any way, is simply false. The Secretary of State neither wrote it nor suggested it, nor gave to its author the slightest hint, directly or indirectly, concerning it, nor did he know anything more of it until he read it in the columns of the TIMES (if he ever did read it) than MONTGOMERY BLAIR himself.

Equally false is Mr. BLAIR'S personal reference to the Editor of the TIMES. Mr. WEED can speak for himself, if he deems it worth his while to do so; but so far as the Editor of this paper is concerned, when Mr. BLAIR speaks of him as a "well-fed favorite from the drippings of the State and war offices," he simply clothes an impudent falsehood in the language of a low-bred slanderer. At no time, in no manner, directly or indirectly, has the Editor referred to received the hundredth part of a single dollar from either of the departments in question. He has never accepted any office, and has never had occasion, therefore, to whine and snarl when its "drippings" were withdrawn. He has been concerned in no contracts; has never profited in any way or shape from contracts given to others; and stands just as clear from everything which could give Mr. BLAIR any shadow of excuse for his contemptible calumny, as any man living. If Mr. BLAIR has ever known, heard or dreamed of anything to the contrary, let him speak, or confess himself what his silence will brand him.

Mr. BLAIR wound up his speech by attempting to characterize Mr. SEWARD as a coward, as seeking political elevation, and as courting favor with those who deprecate repudiation of the public debt, in his avoidance of a war with France. The attempt is that of a disappointed demagogue, who will keep his level, in spite of his attempts to cajole President JOHNSON into renewing his hold upon the "drippings" of a cabinet office.

Bright on Parliamentary Reform—The Hindrances and Drawbacks to Liberal Progress.

Mr. BRIGHT, whose name has so long been identified with the championship of the principles of democracy in England, and with the advocacy of liberty in all countries, has presented himself again at Birmingham as a candidate for reëlection to Parliament. His address is eminently characteristic of the man. Regardless of rank or party, he expresses a hearty contempt of all "trimmers," and speaks in the following terms, in his address to his constituents, of the Punic faith of the Palmerston-Russell Administration on the question of reform:

"I fear the career of the House which is now about to separate is one which has given you much disappointment. The election of 1859 was caused by the question of suffrage-extension, and was intended to promote an advance, if not a settlement, of that question. The House which was returned at that election has been disloyal to its pledges, and has neglected its first duty.

The administration which in 1859 climbed into office under the pretence of its devotion to the question of Parliamentary reform, has violated its solemn pledges. Its chiefs have purposely betrayed the cause they undertook to defend, and the less eminent members of it have tamely acquiesced in that betrayal. The Ministry have for six years held office, which, but for promises they made, and which they have broken, they could not have obtained possession of even for a day. No Parliament, fairly elected by the nation, would have so treated its constituents, and no administration so treacherous to its professed principles would have escaped instant punishment from a Parliament honestly representing the people."

There can be no doubt that these remarks of Mr. BRIGHT convey a great deal of substantial truth. But no one knows better than he that neither of the great ruling parties has any sincere desire for the extension of what is there known as the Reform movement. Each uses it to serve the occasion, as a shuttlecock, to amuse the people, but neither exercises any real effort to bring about a moderate, much less a radical change, till the force of outside pressure makes it dangerous to the ruling party any longer to trifle with it.

Many sincere British Reformers believe that the last few years have not been favorable to the advancement of their theories. In a country like England, where, except in very unusual cases, such as were witnessed at the period of the Reform and Free Trade conflicts, political feelings are not accustomed to reunite such extremes as here, it is hard to move the masses into any great excitement. Experience shows that political agitation only flourishes there during periods of commercial depression, accompanied necessarily by privation to the multitude. Hard times and the accompanying discontent prove these to be able to effect speedily that which Mr. BRIGHT and the advanced Reformers have failed to accomplish in years of prosperity. During the "cotton famine," when great privations had to be endured, the old cry for "reform" was heard from thousands of hungry throats, but the first return to moderately good times in a measure quelled it.

It should also be borne in mind that the long-formed and deeply-seated convictions of many of the ablest thinkers in favor of the extension of democracy, had been suddenly and violently suspended. It had been the custom for its advocates to point triumphantly to the wonderful advances, in all that constitutes real national greatness in this country. But, only two years after the accession of the Palmerston Administration to power, the great civil war broke out, and for a long period, according to the judgment alike of Whigs and Conservatives, the advantages of democracy stood trembling in the balance. It is unnecessary to recall details, but constitutional safeguards were supposed to have been overstepped, and abroad these imaginary encroachments were regarded as necessary concomitants of institutions entirely democratic.

Now, however, the contest has been brought triumphantly to a close, the civil law has resumed its suspended supremacy, and during the whole period the commercial prosperity of the United States has rather increased than diminished. These facts should prove to the people of England that under the completest popular form of government, nations can bear a strain that none of the old monarchies could withstand, and that no country can trust its destinies in better and safer hands than in those of its own people, fully and freely represented.

The British Tory Journals Still Harping on Confederate Valor and Confederate Patriotism.

In the gallant sea-fight between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*, when the latter was sent to the bottom, it will be remembered that nearly all the sympathy of our foreign friends was expended upon the crew of the ship that was whipped, and little praise was left for the gallant conquerors. Capt. SEMMES was instantly made a hero, a Confederate Nelson, and toasted, fêted, banqueted, speechified, chaperoned and lionized *ad libitum*; while the modest Capt. WINSLOW was put quite in the lurch by the discomfited freebooter he had blown out of the water.

Something of this way of paying tribute to valor is to be accounted for by the fact that a British ship, pierced for British guns, and manned by crews from British training-ships, was the beaten one. But, in reality, it was only an exhibition of that chronic prejudice and unfairness which had had a precedent in the foreign commentary upon the battle of the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, and now has a broad and general display in some foreign views of our grand national victory.

Reluctantly admitting that the American war is ended, and that in the way they had dreaded, some of our foreign exchanges still continue to fall into raptures over the ill-rewarded valor and constancy of the South—their fidelity to principle; their voluntary sufferings and patriotism. This language is an echo of what BUCKNER claimed—that his soldiers had "now the admiration of the civilized world." He told them they would have "much to forgive and much to endure," and added, with an allusion to the Union, that reflection would "compel even *the people* whom we have so long resisted to concede that justice must have been the basis of the cause which inspired so many acts of heroism, and gave rise to the spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion which you have so often displayed."

History will give the quietus to such assumptions for the benefit of the Secessionists, of all the self-sacrifice, devotion and heroism which the war produced. Granted that the rebel cause was ably maintained, it was the cause of the North that triumphed. Granted that sacrifices were made in the unholy cause of insurrection—were there none in the righteous cause of loyalty? We will risk a comparison of the lives and the treasures voluntarily offered up for the maintenance of the government, with those sacrificed under the juggernaut of rebellion. Long before the draft for the armies had commenced in the loyal States, long before taxes had been levied upon our resources, the South was subjected to a merciless conscription and a tyrannical plunder of property by the Richmond conspirators. Brute force was early applied there to furnish supplies for the rebellion; and it is its results which have been coolly put down by the rebel leaders and the Tory sympathizers, on the score of patriotism.

It is probable that a *perfect* devotion to its cause of so vast a country as the South, might have secured its freedom; and that the recovery of the insurgent regions would seem to show that there could not have been anything like unanimous devotion to that cause. The testimony of thousands of eye-witnesses and participators support this inference. We are told on all hands, and have been, through four years, that the South was now cajoled, now dragooned, into secession; that the majority of her people were long opposed to the project; that they were forced by the rich and powerful minority to take up arms. The logic of facts would appear to strengthen this testimony. During the last year—and especially the last six months of the war—the desertions from the rebel ranks to ours were of astounding proportions, even in spite of the bloodiest penalties constantly applied. It was an exhausting depletion, which of itself would almost have ruined the Southern armies, without active operations against them. Again, wherever our armies penetrated, they found more or less Union men. SHERMAN, in marching through Georgia and both Carolinas, supplied his army as well and as easily as he could have at Nashville or New-York. The roads were clear, no guerrillas of importance molested him. It was a "holiday" affair. Had the Georgians been devoted to secession, would the roads have been left unmolested, and the farms and corn-fields standing? Could an English army have marched through Massachusetts as SHERMAN marched across Georgia, from mountain to sea? Would not felled trees have incumbered every path, and gray-beards, women and boys lurked, rifle in hand, behind the fences, while broad acres lay waste and smoking, to make a Moscow campaign for the invading columns?

What theory, testimony and inference from facts suggest, is proved by direct testimony of some Confederate leaders. KIRBY SMITH, before formally disbanding his troops, told them in official orders, that they had anticipated the duty themselves; that they had abandoned their cause and colors, even when victory was possible, and had left him "a commander without an army." JEFF. THOMPSON declared, in his farewell orders, that the "fault and blame" of the failure of the rebellion rested upon the rebels themselves; that officers and soldiers had disobeyed orders, and despised the laws of the land, and deserted their posts; and that many "farmers have neglected or refused to raise grain, because their patriotism did not equal their love of money." He even declares that, among his soldiers, in their campaigning, "many have forgotten the laws of God, the laws of man, and the laws of war," and can expect no mercy from the government. What do our Tory friends think of such revelations? The truth is, that the fires of devotion to a bad cause could not last in the South, after the people had discovered the fraud practiced upon them, and the folly they had been guilty of themselves.

Our conclusion then is, that those elaborate laudations of the attempt at Southern insurrection, which find favor in the longitude of Greenwich, are not called for on this side of the Atlantic, either by the loyal or the now repentant rebel communities. The folly and crime of secession are fast becoming too apparent to all parties here to require or permit apology, much less eulogium. What interest people may have, on the other side of the water, in fomenting rebellion, in teaching factious resistance to lawful authority, and in stirring up strife against legitimate governments, we do not inquire. One day, however, the seed of dissension and bloodshed they have endeavored to throw into our soil may be found to have been thrown back to their own, to produce bloody fruits of rebellion and disintegration.

MR. STANTON AND POPULAR RIGHTS.—We cut the following from the *Tribune*:

"Secretary STANTON seems incapable of comprehending that our country has, or should have, any other law than his arbitrary will. But he cannot remain in office forever; and, when he retires, we hope to have a restoration of the privilege of *habeas corpus* and the supremacy of law; and then we shall hope for a legal scrutiny of some of his many "fantastic tricks," and an adjudication between them and the personal rights they have ruthlessly violated. Meantime, we only wish it to stand on record that we hold his assumptions of power utterly unwarranted and without excuse."

It does stand on record that the *Tribune* has resisted nearly every vigorous proceeding which the government has deemed essential to the prosecution of the war and the suppression of the rebellion. Indeed, the record also perpetuates the *Tribune's* substantial hostility to the war itself,—and to the armed effort to crush the rebellion,—and its distinct indorsement of the essential justice of the rebellion, and of the principles on which it claimed to rest.

We concur in the *Tribune's* desire for a speedy restoration of the *habeas corpus* and the supremacy of civil law; but we do not postpone the fulfillment of our hopes in this regard until the advent of Mr. STANTON'S successor. We have no doubt whatever that Mr. STANTON will cooperate with President JOHNSON in the most prompt and effective cordiality in bringing back these blessings, whenever the President may deem such a restoration consistent with the public safety. And we would much rather trust his judgment on such a point than that of the *Tribune*. They have differed, widely and frequently, on public matters, hitherto; and the result has shown that Mr. STANTON was in the right. He has evinced a resolute and sagacious energy in his administration of the War Department, unsurpassed in this or any other age or country; and while the nation awards to him the highest praise for what he has done hitherto, it extends to him a just and generous confidence in what he may do hereafter.

BURNING OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Our reporters give, in another part of this sheet, complete details of the destruction by fire of the American Museum and other valuable buildings. The loss of the large collection of curiosities by this fire, is of national importance. Of course a great deal can be restored with time and money, and for so much there need be no special regret; but there were a great many relics of the Revolution, of the War of 1812, and other peculiar curiosities connected with our national and personal history, which are gone forever.

The rapidity of the fire is a fact that should demand the serious attention of every one concerned in edifices for public use. We presume all ordinary precaution to suppress fire had been taken; but although beginning in the extreme corner, and working against the wind, it was not forty minutes before the vast edifice was untenable, and in less than a hundred minutes its walls were crashing on the pavement, the entire woodwork and all the contents having been consumed. Had the fire occurred at 9 o'clock at night, there would probably have been serious loss of life, however easy and ample might have been the means of egress. Let not the lesson be lost upon the managers of other public resorts.

We believe Mr. BARNUM was absent, attending to his duties as a member of the Connecticut Legislature. The blow is a serious one for him; but his inexhaustible energy and fertility of resource will soon repair, to a great extent, the damage to his fortunes. In the meantime he will not lack the cordial sympathy of the million for whose entertainment and instruction he has labored so long and so successfully.

THE DETROIT CONVENTION AND PROTECTION.—Among the resolutions passed by the Detroit Convention is one which reads as follows:

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations in such manner as to increase the resources of the government for the payment of the national debt, to promote the independence and prosperity of the government, and to efficiently protect the labor and industry of the people of the United States against the conflicting policy of other Powers.

We do not know whether this is meant as a formal indorsement of the present tariff, as an intimation that native industry ought to have more protection than it now enjoys, or as simply a proposition affirming an abstract principle. In any case, we do not see that much will be gained by the action of the convention in affirming or denying any particular theory of protection or of free trade. The whole question is, in a measure, determined, for this generation, at least, by the revenue necessities of the government. All the protection that the home manufacturer need ask he will get *incidentally*, unless the Ways and Means Committee discover a plan of providing for the public expenditure not at present dreamed of. In this view of the case, we think the commercial men in conference at Detroit need not exercise themselves more than is necessary on the abstract question of Protection.

WIDENING FIFTH-AVENUE.—Every day's experience shows that within twenty, or even ten years from the present time, easy and safe access to the Central Park will demand a much wider avenue than the one now used for that purpose. It is no uncommon thing even now to see three lines of carriages, in the upper end of Fifth-avenue, going to and returning from the Central Park. The constantly increasing attractions of that magnificent resort, and the rapid increase in the population of the city, render it certain that within the time mentioned the number of vehicles that visit the Park daily will at least be doubled.

It is the part of wisdom to prepare for this state of things in season,—instead of leaving travel there to be blocked up hereafter just as it is now in the narrow streets and lanes of the lower portion of the city. *Why should not Fifth-avenue be at once widened fifty feet, above Forty-fifth-street?* There are very few, indeed scarcely any buildings in the way as yet—not half a dozen in all. The land could be procured at reasonable rates,—the property to be benefited could be assessed for a large portion of the cost, and we should then have an avenue worthy of the city, and of the magnificent park to which it will always furnish the principal approach.

We commend this matter to the attention of our city authorities. They will find nothing they can do more directly conducive to the future beauty and convenience of the most beautiful portion of this great city.

MEAT AND COMPETITION.—A cotemporary replies thus to our remarks of Wednesday on the food question. Of meat thus:

"Why accuse a butcher of charging too high prices, when his accuser confesses that he cannot obtain a support in any other way? Will lowering the price of meat increase the supply? Or will a diminution in the profits of the butchers increase the competition between them? Competition, we must never forget, is the only thing that reduces the price of commodities or diminishes the cost of production."

We did not "confess" that a butcher could obtain a support in no other way than by charging double profit, but we said that the large butchers set the example and enabled small ones to follow it. If a few are willing to pay *any* butcher double profits that he may live, the majority are not. Besides, were the butchers starving four years ago?

Of milk, the writer says:

"When will philanthropists and legislators discover that men are better judges of the extent of their wants, and of the proper means of supplying them, than any one else? Every one knows which of their various wants is, at the moment, the most pressing and necessary, and no one else can properly decide this question for them. Philanthropy and government can never permanently supply any of the wants of humanity. They can interfere with the sources of supply, and thus decrease the means of enjoyment. Providence has wisely made it the interest of man to supply the wants of humanity; and experience has fully proven that neither philanthropy nor force can advantageously replace the persevering energy of self-interest. Slavery is a convincing proof of this. Having freed the negro, may we not hope that public attention may now be turned to securing efficiently the freedom of the white man?"

Very true. And precisely because we are urged by many individuals who are judges of their wants, we write on the meat question. The high prices of meat, milk and butter are the result of combination. Does not the writer see that we are aiding those who desire competition? As for the allusion to the negro, what has he to do with the question?

A word about the assertion that stocks in some sections have been run low. The war ended rather more suddenly than was anticipated by the grazing interest, and they were, so far from letting stock become scarce, keeping it up as much as possible, in the expectation of a long war and high prices. Again, buy no meat.

Ice.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 12, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In talking about beef, butter and milk, you forget to say anything about ice. Besides, it being three times as high as it ought to be, they don't give weight. An iceman told me the other day that he gave 60 pounds of ice and charged for 100 pounds. I asked why he did not give honest weight. "Well," says he, "that is what we all do." If consumers will only look after their iceman in weighing their ice, they will find that they use the crab-scale in place of the beam and scale. Consumers will find it greatly to their advantage if they will only see that their iceman weighs their ice on the beam and pick. H. C.

GETTYSBURGH AND OUR CORRESPONDENT.—A small weekly newspaper, printed at Gettysburgh, Penn., a place rendered historic by the accident of a battle at its doors, contains a small personal assault upon the gentleman in charge of the Washington bureau of this paper, and who visited Gettysburgh on the occasion of the late celebration as the representative of the TIMES. For the sake of the reputation of the place, and in compliance with the wishes of the very best and most respectable people there, our correspondent passed by the disgraceful demonstrations personal to himself in silence; he was hospitably and courteously treated by the respectable portion of the population with whom he came in personal contact, and as the efforts of the few rowdies to do him personal violence utterly failed, there is no cause for giving the circumstances in detail, which would only add to a load of odium already too great for the people of the locality to bear—for it so happens that the respectable people of a place always have to bear the blame of the derelictions of a few, and Gettysburgh is no exception to this rule. But it seldom happens that the conductors of the weekly village paper are so ignorant and dishonest as to incite mob violence upon a gentleman who happens to be visiting their village upon a national occasion. Perhaps a few more celebrations in that part of Pennsylvania may educate even such men into decency and comparative intelligence.

The Trade Convention.

DETROIT, Thursday, July 13.

The reports of the Transit Committee were taken up.

Mr. PROSSER withdrew his report, and moved to add to the report of the majority a resolution asking the Governor of New-York to recommend to the Legislature the enlargement of the locks in the canals of that State.

The resolution was agreed to.

The question coming up on Mr. LITTLEJOHN'S resolution for a Niagara Ship Canal at the expense of the General Government, as a commercial and military necessity,

Mr. MITCHELL offered a substitute that the canal was demanded, but that under the present condition of the national finances we cannot ask for the construction by the General Government.

This was laid on the table by a vote of 96 to 59.

Mr. KENNEDY moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "military necessity."

This was agreed to and Mr. LITTLEJOHN'S resolution, so amended, was agreed to by 123 to 22.

The resolution reported by the Committee on Reciprocity, that the notice given for the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty meets the approval of this convention, was unanimously adopted.

The second resolution in the report, that the convention do respectfully request the President of the United States to enter into negotiations with the Government of Great Britain, having in view the execution of a treaty between the two countries for reciprocity and commercial intercourse between the United States and the several provinces of British North America, including British Columbia, the Selkirk Settlement and Vancouver's Island, upon principles which shall be just and equitable to all parties, and which also shall include the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and other rivers of British North America, with such improvements of the rivers and enlargement of the canals as shall render them adequate for the requirements of the West in communicating with the ocean.

Mr. MCCHESNEY offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That in the still unsettled condition of some of the States from the rebellion and the state of the finances of the government, as well as the immediate state of our system, any action tending to a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty may wisely and appropriately be left to the action of the respective governments by which it would be negotiated.

A lengthy debate ensued upon the substitute.

Mr. TREMAIN, from the Finance Committee, by consent submitted a report on the matters referred to said committee. The resolutions reported were as follows:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the government that in any future readjustment of the tariffs and internal revenue, the burdens of taxation, direct or indirect, may be made to fall as far as possible on the vices and luxuries of the people, thus relieving the laboring and industrial classes.

Resolved, That regarding the national debt as a pecuniary obligation most sacred in its character, the convention declares its conviction that all sacrifices will be cheerfully borne that may be necessary to maintain the national credit unimpeached, at all times and under all circumstances; that every dollar of each debt, principal and interest, can and will be discharged without retarding in the slightest degree, the onward progress of the nation in the career of its prosperity, greatness and glory.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The debate on reciprocity continued until adjournment, and will be resumed to-morrow at 10 A. M. No question was taken.

The Plasterers' Convention.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Thursday, July 13.

The Plasterers' Convention, composed of delegates from the several States of the Union, met to-day. CHARLES MCLEAN, of Boston, the President, called the convention to order. After the examination of credentials, the President made an able address, and the convention then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the following gentlemen were elected; President, CHARLES MCLEAN, of Boston; Vice-President, DAVID MAHONY, of Washington, D. C.; Secretary, THOMAS HOULAHAN, of New-York; Treasurer, LEWIS MINTON, of Newark, N. J.

Highly encouraging reports were then read until the hour of adjournment.

Collegiate Convention.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 13.

In the National Commercial Collegiate Convention to-day, plans for National Telegraphic Institutions, and for the establishment of a National Normal Spencerian Institute, were discussed. Measures were projected for a permanent National organization, to carry forward the general purposes of this convention. At a public meeting in SMITH & NIXON'S Hall this evening, Rev. Dr. HATFIELD, Gen. GARFIELD, and Prof. MCCOY addressed the convention.

Adjutant-Generals' Convention.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 13.

The Adjutant-Generals in convention to-day make reports showing the number of troops furnished by the following States: Maine, 66,669; Killed and died, 22,573; Vermont, 34,490; Connecticut, 54,468; Rhode Island, 25,355; West Virginia, 29,010; Massachusetts, 153,706; New-Hampshire, 33,258; Kansas, 21,948; Pennsylvania, 366,000; Iowa, 72,353.

On motion of Gen. WASHBURNE, it was voted to petition Congress to deliver to each State the flags captured by the regiments of such States.

The members of the convention visit Rhode Island to-morrow, to partake of a clam-bake. On Saturday they will make an excursion to the White Mountains.

Jay Cooke and Parson Brownlow.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 13.

JAY COOKE has sent to PARSON BROWNLOW Seven-thirties for about half a million in gold. The specie belonged to the Treasury of the State of Tennessee, when ISHAM G. HARRIS was its Governor. When the State was captured by the Union troops, Gov. HARRIS fled, taking the specie along with him. Gen. UPTON followed the fugitive rebel. The runaway escaped, but the gold was returned to Nashville. PARSON BROWNLOW decided to convert the gold into United States bonds. This has been done by JAY COOKE, and the bonds forwarded to Nashville.

The Connecticut Legislature and Railroad Commutation.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 13.

The Connecticut Legislature has just passed a bill compelling railroads in the State not to abolish the commutation system, nor to increase the rate of commuters' fares in a greater ratio than they increase way fares, as they existed July 1.

Cortinas and Gen. Brown.

CAIRO, Wednesday, July 12.

The Liberal-Mexican Gen. CORTINAS has been in consultation with the Federal Gen. BROWN, at Brownsville, and it is reported that CORTINAS has declared that he will no longer oppose the establishment of the Mexican Empire.

CORTINAS had caused much indignation against himself by firing on and capturing the steamer *Bella*, which resulted in the loss of several lives.

Notice in Regard to Freedmen.

CAIRO, Thursday, July 13.

The Superintendent of Freedmen at Shreveport has given notice to the planters that they will not be allowed to drive their aged, helpless and infirm slaves from their plantations, as is being practised by those who desire to get rid of them.

GEN. COX ACCEPTS.—The following is the letter of Gen. COX, accepting the nomination for Governor of Ohio;

RALEIGH, N. C. 28th June, 1865.

Gen. W. B. Woods, President Ohio State Union Convention:

SIR: The note of yourself and Mr. DAVIS, Secretary of the convention, informing me of my nomination for Governor of Ohio, has just been received.

I have only time now to acknowledge, in the briefest form, my deep sense of the great honor conferred upon me by the convention, and to express, through you, my most cordial agreement with the resolutions passed by them. Be pleased to signify my acceptance of the nomination in such manner as may seem proper to you, and my hope, at no late day, to return home to cooperate with the Union men of Ohio in the approaching political campaign.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX.

Personal.

Miss AUGUSTA J. EVANS, of Mobile, author of *Beulah*, *Macaria*, etc., has been spending a few days in the city. Shut up for four years by the blockade she has enjoyed greatly the privileges of the metropolis, and has been the recipient of much attention from well-known *litterateurs*. During her stay Mr. F. B. CARPENTER has painted a portrait of her, which is pronounced by competent judges to be one of the best works ever from his easel.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Continuation of the Trial of Miss Harris.

SUBSTANCE OF THE TESTIMONY YESTERDAY

The Story About Mrs. Surratt Being Denied Spiritual Advice.

Complete Vindication of the Secretary of War.

THE PROGRESS OF PARDON.

A Special Agent to Hunt Out Revenue Frauds.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 13.

TRIAL OF MISS HARRIS.

The Court met this morning at the usual hour, and the jury were brought in from the hotel. The room, as usual, was excessively crowded, a great number of ladies being present. Miss HARRIS entered the court-room at 10:15 o'clock, leaning on the arm of Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. BRADLEY announced that the testimony for the defence had closed yesterday evening.

Dr. CHAS. NICHOLS, recalled by the prosecution for cross-examination—Witness yesterday expressed the opinion that at certain times between the trial that she was crossed in love, and the commission of the homicide she was insane. Witness based his opinion on his own knowledge of her, the testimony of Dr. FITCH, the Misses DEVLIN and Mr. BRADLEY. Witness stated no remarkable incident has occurred with himself to convince him that she was insane. Witness, at the first and second interview he had with her entertained strong doubts of her insanity. Witness was very much impressed with the predominence and susceptibility of her nervous system, her apparent candor and the truthfulness of her statements with respect to herself. The first and second time witness called at the jail Miss H. refused to see him. Witness learned from the guard that she was unwell and in bed. She was suffering with fever and restlessness. At the second visit, in reply to some question relating to that matter, she told witness she was very much indisposed the first time he called, which was the reason she did not see him. It was at her monthly period. On the evening of the day of the funeral of the late President she expressed great apprehension that further violence might be committed by the assassins, and particularly to herself; she was afraid they might get into her room and murder her, or do violence to her. Witness learned from the prisoner that Dr. FITCH had visited her at Chicago, and learned from him that she was suffering with diarrhea. Witness thought she suffered with periodical or paroxysmal mania. The term msnia is applied to that form of insanity where the excitement is great and general. The term paroxysmal is applied to that form of mania when the active symptoms recur at sometimes regular periods, between which there is greater or lesser remission of the symptoms of the disease. The effect of this mania is that the mind is excited, the understanding more or less deranged, and the will affected. While under the influence of these paroxysms of mania, which existed, Miss HARRIS' mind was so far affected as to have violent impulses and to be unable to restrain them, and also to entertain either unfounded views or feelings, or to entertain those that had a foundation with a marked energy, so as to make them appear to her much more important than they would while she was in health. Witness thought if her attention had been directed to give a categorical answer to a question of that kind, she would probably have given a direct one. While under the influence of this paroxysmal mania, she could not control her will. Generally there is nothing within the sphere of human knowledge more uncertain than the duration of one of these paroxysms—each case of disease was in a certain degree a law to itself. Witness had heard all the testimony since Saturday morning. No amount of premeditation and preparation to commit a homicide precludes the idea that it was an act of insanity. Witness thought it equally one to the truth to say, that if there was evidence of the preparation a closer scrutiny should be made in respect to the existence or non-existence of insanity. It was impossible to connect a hypothecal case with a real one. If the facts, in a question stated by Mr. CARRINGTON in regard to arming herself with a pistol and swearing revenge, &c., were proved to the satisfaction of witness, it would not alter the convictions of witness as to the insanity of the act. Witness thought a party to arm herself and swear revenge, &c., under the circumstances, as related by Mr. CARRINGTON in his supposed case, was insane, assuming that a party had armed himself or herself with a pistol, waylaid and shot another party, witness would say if the same facts in that case as in this were proved, he should say the will was so affected as not to be able to control himself or herself and render the acts of the party involuntary. Persons affected as the accused, sometimes pursue one individual or class, while about the same number are indifferent as to who they pursue or attack; such persons act from a motive well defined in their own minds. Some one of the passions are frequently the foundations of the homicide; frequently pure revenge is the cause of homicide by persons of whose insanity there is no doubt. The frequency and duration of those paroxisms of insanity, as in this case, are as varied in the intervals between them as the cases. Question by Mr. CARRINGTON—Doctor, do yon think she is a fit subject for an insane asylum? Objected to by the defence on the ground that it had nothing to do with the case. Judge WYLIE said the question was as to the responsibility of her acts. He overruled the objection, and the question was not asked. Witness thought the state of her body and mind since the homicide, is calculated to corroborate the truth of the theory that there is a continuous morbid susceptibility to mental disturbance, and that the homicide was an act of insane violence. Witness knew nothing of the state of her bodily health previous to, or at the time of the homicide. Witness could not express a positive opinion from his own observations alone, as to the sanity or insanity at the time of the homicide. Witness formed his opinion from what he had seen of her since the homicide, and from what he heard the other witnesses testify to. The Misses DEVLINS testified to a great and material change in relation to her mental condition and health immediately following the disappointment. That change, in itself, is a morbid one—a disease. The character of the change was such, immediately upon its occurrence, as to indicate either mental disease or susceptibility of it. She then exhibited from time to time what appeared to be symptoms of actual mental disease. The symptoms to which witness referred were the nervousness and excitability, the loss of sleep, the loss of appetite, the loss of flesh, the change in he, spirits, her mental depression. Those are the principal features of the change first noticed. Dr. FITCH testified to her suffering severely of dysmenorrhœa shortly subsequent to the disappointment. It seems impossible to speak of the symptoms of the disease without speaking of their cause. At this stage of her case witness perceived from the testimony a constitutional susceptibility to mental disturbance from certain causes existing. The manifestations of a particular form of insanity continued from time to time. The continued emaciation, the irregular and insufficient sleep, the depression of spirits, and an occasional outbreak of insane violence of a character that harmonizes with the disease. Those instances of the attack upon Miss DEVLIN, the effort to leave the house, the cutting of the quilt, was, so to speak, a very natural insane act. Her effort to leave the house at such an unseasonable hour, and in her stats of health, connected with the remark which indicated some undefined purpose in regard to her own life, all of these are evidences of insanity, evinced between the disappointment and the homicide; so far as witness understood the circumstances of the homicide, they do not of themselves prove the existence of insanity, bnt they harmonize with what occurs when an insane person commits a homicide. There appears to have been no effort to commit the act secretly; the first and best opportunity of committing the act was not embraced, as a sane person would have done. There was no effort to escape; there was no effort to palliate the crime, by alleging the provocation; on the contrary she expressed her sorrow and great distress that she had done it. My view, that this is a continuous disease, aside from witness' own knowledge, was based mainly npon the testimony of Mr. BRADLEY, who testified to many incidents of nervousness and loss of sleep. The words, "susceptibility to mental disturbance" were meant to convey the existence of actual disease. Witness did regard Miss HARRIS as actually diseased in mind since the disappointment, during the whole period. Witness thought during the period between the disappointment and the homicide she committed acts for which she should be held for legal and moral responsibility. There were other acts which grew ont of mental disease, and for which she should not be held responsible. The court here took a recess for fifteen minutes. On reassembling, Dr. NICHOLS was recalled. By Judge HUGHES—Witness was of opinion that this act proceeded from an insane impulse. The manifestation of insanity would most likely occur on seeing the person she thought had disappointed her and had wronged her. Witness thought for an insane person to be responsible for an act, the act must grow ont of the insanity; that comparatively few persons are so insane as not to commit many acts for which they are responsible, and for which they should be held responsible. The condition of susceptibility of mental disease still continues in the accused. Witness had cases under his care of an outbreak of paroxysm of insanity once in a month, once in three months, once in six months, or once in a year. From the testimony in this case, witness concluded there were two causes of insanity in this case.

Mr. BRADLEY here announced the defence would close the case.

Mr. Danenhower recalled for the prosecution.—Witness was examined last Saturday morning. In July, 1863, Mr. BURROUGHS came into the Fourth Auditor's office and sat by the side of witness. He wrote letters as witness dictated. That was how witness became acquainted with his handwriting. Witness was here shown the assignation letters, and stated he did not believe them to be the handwriting of Mr. BURROUGHS. He had a very peculiar way of making a capital I. He wrote a large, bold hand. There were no letters which resembled BURROUGHS' handwriting. The records in the Auditor's office show that BURROUGHS' leave of absence was for twenty days from 7th of September. Witness thought he left here on the morning of the 10th of September. Witness was almost positive that it was on the 10th of September, and knew it was two or three days after he obtained the leave.

Cross-examined—Mr. BURROUGHS was absent abont ten days a short time before that. It was some time in August. Don't remember the exact date. The letter of Aug. 7, 1863, was in BURROUGHS' handwriting.

Mr. BRADLEY here submitted to the jury the two assignation letters and the letter of BURROUGHS, signed and dated the 7th of August. BURROUGHS always made his J below the line and his I on the line. Witness thought the only similarity to the figures is in the dates; the six on the letter of Aug. 7 was very imperfect; bnt he could not see any similarity with the six in the other letters; the three was alike; the word "Chicago" in the assignation letters was much alike the letter of the 11th of February, 1861; was in the handwriting of BURROUGHS.

Mr. BRADLEY here submitted this letter to the jury, with the request that they compare it with the letter of Sept. 12, the assignation letter.

Goldsborough Bruff testified that he was an artist and draughtsman; had frequently been called an expert in regard to matters of handwriting; is employed in the Treasury Department. (Witness was here shown the assignation letter of Sept. 8 and 12, and asked to state his opinion whether the letters were written in a feigned or natural hand.)

Judge HUGHES objected to this question on the ground that they were asking the witness' opinion, and that he knew nothing about the handwriting of BURROUGHS. Judge H. thought the proper mode was to ask the witness if he was acquainted with the handwriting of BURROUGHS. He read, in support of his argument, from 1st Greenleaf on evidence, page 579. In answer to questions by the court as to his abilities as an expert witness, answered that he could imitate any signature. The court decided to follow the general rule, and not allow any one as an expert who had not been engaged in some business where he could acquire knowledge.

JOHN M. GOOD testified that he resided in Chicago, Ill.; knew Miss MARY HARRIS; was introduced to her in the Fall of 1863; saw her passing frequently to and from her meals; the witness saw her on the 1st or 2d of January; saw her at a friend's house in Chicago; it was on no partienlar occasion; it was at the house where Miss HARRIS was stopping; witness did not see much difference in her manner between now and then, only she was not quite so fleshy and did not seem so cheerful now, and had not as much hair on her head; she was hoarding at Mrs. LACEY'S, in Monroe-street, the first time witness saw her; the last time witness saw her was the evening before she left for Baltimore; witness did not observe that she was in bad health; the acquaintance of witness with her was very limited; she told witness she was going to Baltimore, and would be back in ten days or two weeks; she did not say in whose company she was going to Baltimore; she made no allnsion to Mr. BURROUGHS at any time during the conversation.

Rev. Dr. John Berroughs, brother of the deceased, testified that he was a clergyman, at present acting as President of the University of Chicago; has been President of the University since 1858; was brother to the deceased; witness' brother resided in Chicago prior to coming to Washington; he came to Chicago in the Spring of 1860; had seen the accused before; could not identify her. The District-Attorney here requested Miss HARRIS to lift her veil; she did so, and the witness said he caught a glimpse of her features; witness said two persons called on him in September, 1863, one of whom introduced herself to witness as Miss HARIS; Mies HARRIS introduced the other lady to witness; don't remember the name by which she was introduced; after the introduction Miss HARRIS asked witness if his brother was in Chicago; this was on the 16th; witness replied he was not, that he had been in town, but left for Washington; she produced then one or two letters, and stated she had reason to believe they were written by his brother; witness thought he read one; did not remember if he read the other; one he read was dated Sept. 8; witness here identified the letter; after reading the letter witness told Miss HARRIS that it was not written by his brother; the handwriting is not only not his, but he could not counterfeit such a handwriting; witness said: "Miss HARRIS, you have known my brother a good while, and know his handwriting; you must know that is not his handwriting;" said at the date of that first first letter, September 8, my brother was in Washington, while this was a drop-letter dropped in the Chicago Post-office; knew when he left Washington and when he arrived in Chicago. Witness then turned to her and said, "Miss HARRIS, I wish to know whether in the long time that brother has been acquainted with you he has ever said anything to you, or made any dishonorable proposition to you that justifies you in entertaining snch a suspicion." To which she replied that he had not, and continued with considerable feeling to say that he had not, and continued, with considerable feeling, to say that he had always been her truest and best friend, and had never said a word or done an act which was not in the highest honor; she said she much regretted that she had had the suspicion, and that it never would have entered her mind, but that it had been suggested by others, and that she could not think who else could have written the letters; and then said that neither the handwriting nor the circumstances has justified her in the suspicion: she then reiterated her regret that she had called on this errand, and requested me never to mention the circumstance to his brother. He promised he would not, with the understanding that the subject would then drop. Witness inquired if he had violated any engagement to her. She disclaimed any such violation of such engagement. Witness understood her to deny the existence of any engagement, but that they had corresponded, and she produced one of his letters. Witness had taught his brother writing; had seen him write a great deal; had written with him, had criticised his handwriting a great deal; he had kept books and made ont bills for witness; had corresponded with witness; witness said the two assignation letters were not in the handwriting of his brother; witness' brother arrived in Chicago from Washington on Friday morning, Sept. 11, 1863; it takes thirty-six hours to go from Washington to Chicago; while he was in Chicago he stopped at different places; he left Chicago on the evening of the 16th of September. Witness did not remember any lady making inquiry of him as to his brother. Witness' brother would have been thirty-three or thirty-four in the Spring of the present year. Mr. WILSON here announced the examination in chief of this witness was closed, and the Court adjourned. The cross-examination of Dr. BURROUGHS will be made to-morrow morning, and the arguments will be commenced and the trial closed on Saturday.

THE STORY ABOUT MRS. SURRATT'S SPIRITUAL ADVISERS.

The statement of a prominent counsel engaged in the late conspiracy trial, which was telegraphed from this city to one of the New-York papers, that spiritual attendants were denied admission to Mrs. SURRATT on the day of the execution, until Secretary STANTON had received from them (the spiritual attendants) a promise that they would not on the scaffold proclaim their belief in Mrs. SURRATT'S innocence, is utterly without foundation in truth. We know some facts which give proof that this statement of a prominent counsel is to say the least, erroneous. Besides, we were permitted, on the day after the execution, to peruse the official return or report of Gen. HANCOCK, from which it appears that immediately after the findings and sentences of the military commission were read to the condemned, Mrs. SURRATT requested that her spiritual advisers be sent for, and Gen. HANTRANFT, without a moment's delay, forwarded the request, and notified the priests to call at the prison, which they did promptly, and were freely, and at such times as they desired, admitted to the cell of Mrs. SURRATT, remaining with her uninterruptedly nearly all the time until the execution took place. The priests were not required to consult with Mr. STANTON as to their motives, nor was there any promise exacted from them by any official.

PARDONS.

One hundred and thirty-five pardons were formally passed npon favorably by the Attorney-General today, and now await the signature of the President. About seventy-five petitions were filed, among them one from the rebel Maj.-Gen. J. S. MARMADUKE.

SPECIAL AGENT OF THE TREASURY.

Secretary McCULLOCH has appointed JAMES A. BRIGGS, of New-York, special agent of the Treasury Department, with orders to report to Commissioner ORTON for duty. It is understood that he will be assigned to management of some most important fraudulent return cases in that city.

NATIONAL BANKS AND NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The Associated Press thoughtlessly gives currency to the statement that the number of new National Banks continues to steadily increase, thereby implying that a constant inflation of the currency is constantly going on by new issues of national currency. The public should remember that the National Banks now being organized, except in the Southern States, are State banks adopting the national system. Ninety such banks are now in process of conversion and the amount of capital authorized under the National Bank Act is exhausted for all the Northern States save Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. The certificates of these Banks in process of conversion is in all cases withheld until they have complied with the requirements to rednce their circulation, inasmnch as some of the banks under State laws have been allowed $2 of circulation to $1 of capital, and as the National Bank Act limits the circulation to 90 per cent. of the capital at the ontside, it follows that the bank nots circulation is actually decreasing instead of increasing.

THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

The government has sent an officer to Andersonville, Ga., to make a special investigation into the brutal and inhuman treatment of Union prisoners during the war, with the view of bringing to trial, before a military commission, the rebels who had charge of our soldiers when the barbarous treatment was practised. Some of the guilty parties are already in the custody of the government.

THE SUBSISTENCE BOARD.

The board for examination of officers of the Subsistence Department for the Second District dissolved to-day. This board has been in session in this city, Baltimore and Philadelphia since December 1, 1864, and according to the official records, has done more business than all other similar boards combined. The officers comprising the board were Lieut.-Col. G. H. Woon, Lieut.-Col. J. G. CRANE and Capt. S. C. GREENE, who have been ordered to other stations.

RESIGNATION OF MR. HOLLOWAY.

Hon. D. P. HOLLOWAY, Commissioner of Patents, sent to-day to the Secretary of the Interior his resignation, to take effect immediately, if his place can be filled without delay or inconvenience. No action has been taken on the resignation, nor has the name of a successor been mentioned.

THE ASSASSINS.

Up to 7 o'clock this evening no order had been received by Gen. HARTRANFT, commander of the Military Prison, for the removal of the convicted assassins—MUDD, O'LAUGHLIN, ARNOLD and SPANGLER.

IMITATION LIQUORS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued an order suspending former regulations, which required the assessment and collection of taxes on imitation whiskies, brandies, gins, &c., and hereafter such taxes will not be collected, unless on specific orders from Washington.

A GIFT TO THE COUNTRY.

GREEN SMITH, son of GERRITT SMITH, and lately an officer of the Fourteenth New-York Heavy Artillery, sends to Secretary McCULLOCH a check for $409 14, money received by him as pay for his services, it being the desire of his father that he should give his services to the government in its hour of need.

POSTMASTER AT CLEVELAND.

GEORGE C. BENEDICT, Editor of the Cleveland *Herald*, was to-day appointed Postmaster of that place, vice ELWIN COWLES, who has filled the office for the past four years.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.

Among the distinguished arrivals in the city within the past few days, are Ex-Gov. TOD, of Ohio; Ex-Congressman GALLOWAY, of the same State; Senator MORGAN and Congressman DARLING, from New-York, and Major-Gen. GEARY, of Pennsylvania.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 13.

SANITY OF MISS HARRIS.

Dr. NICHOLS, Superintendent of the Government Insane Asylum, was recalled to-day by the prosecution in the Mary Harris case. He had yesterday expressed the opinion that at certain periods between the time that she was crossed in love and the killing of N. E. BURROUGHS, she was insane; and he now entered into explanations on that subject, repeating that the homicide was of insane violence.

Rev. Dr. BURROUGHS, brother of the deceased, was put on the stand, and testified positively that the letters inviting a meeting at an assignation house were not in his brother's handwriting. Miss HARRIS had called upon him in Chicago about the authorship of these letters, and during this interview the Doctor said: "Miss HARRIS, I ask you whether in the long time that my brother has been acquainted with you he has ever said anything dishonorable to you that justifies you in entertaining such a suspicion of him?" To which she replied that he had not, and continued with considerable feeling to say that he had always been her truest and best friend, and had never said a word or done an act which was not in the highest honor.

The trial will probably end this week.

PARDONS.

President JOHNSON to-day granted pardons to about 125 persons, of which 75 were Virginians, on the recommendation of Gov. PEIRPOINT.

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

It is understood that the Attorney-General has recently furnished an opinion to the effect that the President has not the power to appoint a commission to decide claims for the large amount of cotton captured at Savannah, Mobile, Charleston, Wilmington, &c.; but that applicants must seek relief in the mode prescribed by the law in regard to captured and abandoned property; and also that all property turned over by the military authorities to the Treasury agents must be regarded and treated in the same manner.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.

The Secretary of the Navy has addressed a letter to Rear Admiral DAHLGREN, in which he says;

"The termination of the rebellion and the cessation of hostilities, which rendered necessary the reduction of the South Atlantic Squadron and the consolidation, involved your detailment. In relieving you from a command which you have conducted with ability and energy for two years, the Department takes the occasion to express to you its appreciation of your services and the services of those who have been associated with you in the efficient blockade of the coast and harbors at a central and important portion of the Union, and in the work of repossessing the forts and restoring the authority and supremacy of the government in the insurgent States."

RETIREMENT OF MR. HARRINGTON.

Mr. HARRINGTON, to-day, was relieved from his position as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He will leave on the 9th of August for Switzerland, as Minister to that republic. The Assistant Secretaries now are W. E. CHANDLER and JOHN F. HARTLEY. W. H. HUNT, for many years principal Warrant Clerk, succeeds Mr. HARTLEY as Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, and B. F. RETONHOUSE succeeds JOHN A. GRAHAM as Chief Clerk of the Register's office, as Mr. GRAHAM has recently been appointed Assistant Register of the Treasury.

Discovery of Silver Mines Near Denver.

DENVER, Thursday, July 13.

Extensive and rich silver mines have recently been discovered fifty miles west of this city, at the foot of Snowy Range. Hundreds of assays show from $80 to $300 per ton. There is great excitement here and in the mountains. Hundreds of persons are out there beyond the Snowy Range on Snake River.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

Over Four Millions Taken Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 13.

JAY COOKE reports subscriptions to the Seven-thirty Loan to-day to the amount of $4,103,100, including the following:

First National Bank, Norfolk, Va.	$500,000
First National Bank, Wheeling, Va.	100,000
Third National Bank, St. Louis	150,000
First National Bank, Newark, N. J.	100,000
First National Bank, Baltimore	100,000
Third National Bank, Baltimore	50,000
First National Bank, Plumer, Penn.	100,000
Second National Bank, Providence	70,000
New-York County National Bank	100,000
Merchants National Bank, Boston	200,000
National Bank of the Republic, Boston	250,000
Brewster, Sweet & Co., Boston	150,000
Spencer, Vila & Co., Boston	100,000
Henry Clewe & Co., New-York	100,000

Number of individual subscriptions 2,870.

ANOTHER HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.

A Young Girl Brutally Ravished.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 13.

A child named ALICE BURNS, who attended a pic-nic in Weston yesterday, was seduced away from her young companions and brutally ravished by three ruffians, aged from seventeen to twenty-two years, named RICHARD O. BAINE, ROBERT LAMBERT and JOHN MCGUERNEY. The scoundrels have been arrested, and, it is to be hoped, will be severely punished. ALICE, after the perpetration of the horrible deed, was discovered by her friends in a perfectly insensible state. She still remains in a very critical condition.

FROM NICARAGUA.

Arrival of the Morning Star.

The steamship *Morning Star*, Capt. HORATIO NELSON, arrived at this port this forenoon. The *Morning Star* left Greytown, Nic., July 5, with 772 passengers, who left San Francisco by the *Moses Taylor* on the 13th of June. July 10, lat. 28 deg. 10 min. N., long. 79 deg. 38 min. W., passed a large bark-rigged screw steamer bound north; also brig *D. M. Jobson*, of Boston, and a bark showing Spanish colors.

July 11th, 8 P. M., passed a brig rigged screw steamer bound North.

On the night of Sunday, July 9, Carysfort Light was not lighted from 10 P. M. to 11 P. M.

We are indebted to G. A. FULLER, Purser, for favors.

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

The Colonial Parliament to be Immediately Summoned to Consider Dispatches from the Home Government.

QUEBEC, Thursday, July 13.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday.

It is rumored that Lord MONCK has received important dispatches, and that Parliament will be immediately summoned.

C. A. SEWARD is here, and dined with the Governor-General last night.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, July 11.

The steamers *Illinois* and *Empire City*, which sailed with the Texas Expedition, arrived here last night via New-Orleans, with a number of refugees and discharged troops from Louisiana regiments. They sailed for New-York to-day.

The steamers *Robert Morris* and *Andrew Harder* passed by here to-day with troops bonnd to Baltimore.

The steamer *T. C. Cahill* arrived this afternoon from City Point, with the "log house" used by Gen. GRANT while engaged in the operations with his army around Petersburgh.

The *Cahill* sailed for Philadelphia this afternoon via the Delaware and Chesapeake canal. It is the intention of Mr. GEO. H. STEWART, to whom the log house has been presented, to place it in one of the public squares in Philadelphia.

The mail steamer *Thomas Colyer*, en route from Washington to Richmond, broke down last evening near Point Lookout. The mails and passengers were transferred to the steamer *Charleston*, which arrived here at noon and soon left for Richmond.

The Twenty-first Pennsylvania Regiment, from Lynchburgh, and the Thirteenth Ohio, from Richmond, are en route for their homes to be mustered out of service.

The Balfour, U. S., hospitals at Portsmouth are closed. The last of their patients were sent to the United States General Hospitals at Hampton yesterday. The steamers *Hatteras* and *Albemarle* have been placed on the route between Norfolk and New-York, leaving each place every Wednesday.

Arrived propeller *Shetucket*, from New-York; steamer *Maryland*, from Richmond; schooner *R. W. Brown*, Morehead City; and schooner *J. Ponder, Jr.*, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 12.

The steamer *Hero*, of Jersey, arrived to-day from Richmond with 129 sick soldiers from the Twenty-fourth Army Corps in charge of Dr. ELLIOTT.

The steamer *Ella* has arrived from Baltimore and sailed for Cherrystone.

The schooner *W. A. Ellis* has been discharged from the service.

All the abandoned property in and around Norfolk and Portsmouth has been turned over to the Freedman's Bureau.

Cotton is daily arriving at Norfolk from North Carolina.

The steamer *Hatteras* sailed from Norfolk to-day for New-York.

A daily steamer will hereafter run between this place and Cherrystone Inlet, leaving here at 10 A. M.

Steam vs. Muscle.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, July 13.

A novel race will take place here to-morrow afternoon between a newly-invented steam wagon and JAMES B. BENSLEY, the celebrated American pedestrian, on the racecourse at Bull's Head, one mile east of Poughkeepsie. The track is half a mile long. It is agreed that the wagon must clear the course twice to BENSLEY'S once, or the man will be declared the winner. After this race is ended the wagon will be matched against a celebrated Dutchess County trotting horse, mile heats, best three in five.

Another Railroad Strike.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 13.

The miners and railroad laborers on the Lake Superior region struck for higher wages yesterday. They took possession of the railroads and allowed none but passenger trains to run. The demands of the strikers were acceded to by the Marquette and Mining Railroad Company. The Peninsula Company refuse to yield. Considerable excitement prevails. A detachment of fifty soldiers left here this morning for the scene of disturbance.

Movements of Chief Justice Chase.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 13.

Chief Justice CHASE, who is a graduate of Dartmouth College of the class of 1826, and is now the youngest member of his class, and who is now on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Senator SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, will attend the commencement at Dartmouth on the 18th, 19th and 20th insts. The fact that the Chief Justice has just returned from a tour of observation through the Southern States, will add to the interest of his presence.

Found Drowned.

FORT HAMILTON, Thursday, July 13.

The body of a man, about 28 years old, was found here to-day, and an inquest was held by Justice BENNETT. Deceased had dark hair, good teeth, and no clothing, and is supposed to have been recently drowned. Verdict according to the facts.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 13.

O. S. MURRAY'S soap factory, No. 7 Genesee-street, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $8,000; insurance $2,000. CHESTERTER'S carriage and wagon factory, immediately adjoining, was damaged to the extent of $3,000; partly insured.

Arrival of a Pacific whaler.

NEW-BEDFORD, Thursday, July 13.

The bark *Islander*, Capt. CASH, arrived here to-day from Talcahuan, Pacific Ocean, April 26, with 1,000 barrels sperm oil, 400 barrels whale oil, and 3,000 pounds bone. She had previously sent home 1,200 barrels sperm, and 150 barrels whale oil, and 1,800 pounds bone.

Olivet College, Michigan.

This college may not be so well known as some of our older and Eastern Colleges, but it has a history and a growth, which give promise of a brilliant future. It is located in the quiet and beautiful village of the same name, easily accessible, and distinguished for the intelligent and Christian morality of its citizens. Its annual commencement and examination exercises occurred during the last week of June, and were of a highly intellectual and attractive character.

Rev. Dr. DUFFIELD, of Detroit, addressed the Society of Inquiry on his favorite topic, "The Millennium," taking the position that the grand consummation is not to be realized till Christ's second advent, and then the Jews are to return to their native land, and the nations gathered.

Rev. Dr. HAVEN, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, addressed the Literary Societies on the "Actual and Ideal of Life,"—a most timely and commendable effort, securing hearty approbation and applause.

The subjects presented on commencement day were "Barbarism and Civilization," "The Guidance of Life," "Our National Prospects," "The Mission of Sorrow," "Rome and America," "Echoes of History," "Great Leaders in the Christian Democracy." They showed fine scholarship and were spoken with impressive effect. The week was a most interesting one, culminating as it did in the commencement exercises.

Degrees were conferred upon members of the senior class.

The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on upon Rev. G. A. CONEY and Rev. JOHN SPAULDING, of New-York.

To those seeking a thorough classical course and economy of expense, no institution in the land holds out stronger inducements than Olivet College, of Michigan. We ought to add that a prominent feature of the exercises was the inauguration of Rev. A. T. MORRISON, as President, and his very able and appropriate inaugural.

A HARVEST OF GOLD.—The following is the official report of all the American gold received at the United States mint and its branches, from our first gold discoveries down to June 30, 1864:

California	$556,718,873 11
Colorado	9,783,071 23
North Carolina	9,121,397 03
Georgia	6,909,375 27
Oregon	6,142,433 84
Idaho	2,308,385 07
Virginia	1,558,874 41
South Carolina	1,352,969 44
Alabama	198,330 08
Tennessee	81,406 75
Utah	76,509 14
Nevada	66,208 42
New-Mexico	63,023 53
Washington	38,799 55
Arizona	29,650 84
Vermont	298 00
Dakotah	7,858 88
Other sources	202,773 97
Total	$597,187,734 21

A Card from Mr. Landan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Monday, July 10, you give what purports to be an abstract of an affidavit of mine in connection with the report of the proceedings represented as having been commenced against Col. BAKER, Chief of the Government Detective Force, for alleged false imprisonment, assault and battery, &c. In this abstract of my affidavit, I am made to appear as having charged that "the sum of $120,000 was divided in MARCUS CICERO STANLEY'S office in four equal parcels—one to PETER RILEY, one to JAMES HUGHES, one to THEODORE ALLEN and one to Mr. STANLEY."

In so far as this statement is concerned, I beg leave to say that I did not know and could not have charged that any money was divided in the manner referred to; or that any money was available to be so divided. Furthermore, I beg leave to state that I never was present at any division of money between Mr. M. C. STANLEY and Mr. THEODORE ALLEN, and that I do not personally know that any such division ever took place.

WM. C. LANDAN.

Widen Broadway.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In view of the great travel passing through Broadway, in the vicinity of the Astor, St. Paul's, etc., and from the fact of the destruction of Barnum's Museum, would it not be well for the city authorities to widen Broadway, from Park-row to Fulton streets, say some ten to fifteen feet, and thereby promote travel.

Yours truly, A CITIZEN.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co.—Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.** Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair

will restore Gray Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR, STRENGTHENS and PROMOTES the growth of the WEAKEST HAIR; stops its falling ont in three days; keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; THE BEST HAIR DRESSING EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC; it is recommended and used by the first medical authority. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway. I assure all persons the above preparation will do all that is claimed for it.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

At Old Prices, Wedding Cards, French and English Note Paper, Monograms, Silver Door-Plates, Seals, &c. EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway, New-York.

Second-Hand Safes,

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

A Raid.—Now is the time to commence using Dutcher's Lightning Fly-killer and keep the house clear of flies all Summer. Sold by all Druggists.

Burke, of No. 469 Broadway, and No. 154 Fulton-st., is selling his stock of Summer Hats at greatly reduced prices.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Ladies for the country, if you wish Boots and Shoes for yourselves and families, buy them at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson, No. 625 Broadway, Lock-stitch Sewing Machine and Button-hole Machine.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 639 Broadway, New-York.

Marsh's Truss Institute, No. 239 Broadway, (Museum Building.)—Trusses, shoulder braces, silk elastic abdominal belts, silk elastic stockings, &c., carefully applied and satisfaction guaranteed.

Astonishing Effects are produced upon the nervous system and the animal spirits, by the very first dose of BIOKRENE. It removes depression and renews hope. It acts delightfully upon the stomach, the nerves and the brain. It seems to infuse new life into every organ. Depot No. 25 Dey-st. Sold by all Druggists.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOR THE CURE OF THE DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION, may be consulted at his residence, No. 818 BROADWAY.

MARRIED.

CUDDY—JESUP.—On Wednesday, July 12, at Westport, Conn., by Rev. Henry Jessup, Mr. EDWARD H. CUDDY, of New-York, and Miss LOUISE H. JESUP, daughter of Francis W. Jesup, Esq., of Westport. No cards.

GUERNEE—DE FREES.—On Tuesday, July 11, by Rev. Dr. Hiscock, Mr. ANDREW GUERNEE and Mrs. JULIA NAOMI DE FREES, both of this city.

MCKENZIE—GRAY.—At the Church of the Holy Cross, Warrensburgh

President Johnson's Policy.

A letter in the Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal*, said to be semi-official in its character, thus states the leading points in the political creed of President JOHNSON:

"The true key to the President's proclamation is that he holds the doctrine that the so-called acts of State secession are null and void, and all acts done in pursuance thereof, and hence that all offices held under rebel authority can be declared vacant by the military authority of the President of the United States during the quelching of the rebellion.

Further, that the State constitutions and laws in force at the date of the pretended secession, having been held in abeyance during the war, remain in full force and effect, as they originally stood before they were changed, and subjected to recognize rebel authority. Therefore, his proclamations recite, "That, whereas, the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government," therefore, he, as President of the United States, proceeds to put in motion the machinery that may enable the legal loyal voters of the State to set in operation again the civil government, referring back to the date of the so-called ordinance of secession, to ascertain who are the legal voters of the State. However, by his authority as commander-in-chief of the army, he prevents the rebel legal voters from exercising the right of suffrage by requiring the test-oath set forth in the amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865. By the action he enfranchises no one, but, by virtue of his pardoning power, prescribes the condition on which a legal, loyal voter of the State may exercise his preëxisting right of suffrage, by acknowledging the authority of the Government of the United States, without which oath he is no voter under the constitution and laws.

President JOHNSON believes that neither himself nor Congress has any constitutional right to create a voter; but that power the people of the several States composing the Federal Union have *rightfully* exercised from the origin of the Government to the present time. (See proclamation.)

It by no means follows, as some argue, that if the States are as they were *ante bellum*, that tho officers whom President JOHNSON has displaced, are the legitimate State Government that acknowledged no *legitimate* State Government that acknowledged rebel authority and resisted the paramount authority of the Constitution of the United States by armed rebellion; which forfeits the right of these officers to hold office, but not the right of the legal loyal voters of the State to choose other officers who may bring their State again into "proper practical" relations to the Government of the Union. In the beginning of the war, this principle was fully recognized by every department of the government in reference to Virginia, when PIERPOINT was elected Governor by the legal, loyal voters, and Messrs. CARLISLE and WILLEY admitted as United States Senators, long before West Virginia was separated from the balance of the State.

President JOHNSON, in his proclamations, has not, wipod ont any State Constitution or laws that the United States ever recognized; he has merely ejected the rebel usurpers of office, acknowledging nothing that did not exist previous to the so-called secession. Taking up the old State Constitution and laws as they existed then, he gives the loyal people an opportunity of filling the offices with loyal men. Slavery fell with the operations of the laws of war, and the people are daily notified that it cannot be resurrected; but the President had no more power to confer the right of suffrage on negroes than to prescribe that minors of 13 or women should vote, contrary to the old State Constitution and laws.

Letter from Ex-President Buchanan.

The following letter from Ex-President BUCHANAN was read on the Fourth of July, at the celebration of the day by the Democrats of Harrisburgh, Penn.:

WHEATLAND, NEAR LANCASTER, July 2, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your kind invitation to unite with "the Democracy of Harrisburgh and vicinity" in celebrating the approaching anniversary of our National Independence, and regret to say I shall not be able to enjoy this privilege.

On this hallowed anniversary let us rejoice that, through the intervention of Divine Providence, peace has once more returned to bless our land. Our joy, however, will be tinged with a cloud of sorrow for the loss of our kind-hearted and distinguished President by a diabolical crime, and this too, at the very moment which, by wise clemency, he was about to convince the world that peace has its triumphs as well as war.

I am gratified to observe that everywhere throughout the State the old Democratic party is renewing the energies of former years. It can never die while the Constitution and Union shall live. It will be a bright and glorious day for the people of the country—and this will surely come, though at my advanced age I may not live to see it—when the well-tried and time-honored principles of democracy, as expounded by JEFFERSON and JACKSON, shall regain the ascendancy in the administration of the Federal Government.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

A CURIOUS QUESTION.—IMPORTANT TO REBEL SOLDIERS.—It appears that between the surrender of Gen. LEE and the issuance of President JOHNSON'S proclamation of amnesty, dated May 29, 1865, a great number of confederate soldiers and others subscribed to the oath as ordered by Mr. LINCOLN, December 8, 1863. Such persons were of three classes: Those who did not belong to the classes excepted by Mr. LINCOLN, nor are among the classes now additionally excepted by President JOHNSON; secondly, those who were not excepted by President LINCOLN, but do belong to the additional classes excepted by President JOHNSON—for example, those taking under the $20,000 clause and thirdly, those who were excepted by President LINCOLN, and are, of course, now again denounced by President JOHNSON.

Since the promulgation of President JOHNSON'S proclamation, the question arises, what effect has this new proclamation upon those who had already (before its enunciation) complied with the conditions of the old? Is it necessary for them now required of either of the three classes mentioned?

It is a delicate question—upon reference of the question—to the opinion of the first class who were not excepted by the proclamation, and took the oath under the first, [illegible] and fifth rules; those of the second class, however, who, not excepted by the first proclamation, are excepted by the new, though they may have taken the oath under the proclamation of December, have now taken the oath again, and forward the presidential application for pardon, under President JOHNSON'S proclamation of May 29, 1865, &c.—*Raleigh, N. C., Progress.*

A NOTABLE RELIC OF THE OLDEN TIME.—R. C. HOPKINS, Esq., United States Surveyor-General, has presented to the Society of California Pioneers, a curious relic of the olden time, in the shape of a letter from DON PEDRO FAGES, Governor of the province of California, to DON JOSEF ARGUELLO, Comandante of the presidio of San Francisco, in relation to the first American ship that visited this coast. The translation of this letter reads as follows:

[*Continued on 8th column.*]

On the arrival at the port of San Francisco of a vessel named the *Columbia*, which is said to belong to Gral WASHINGTON (Gen. WASHINGTON,) of the American States, under the command of JOHN KENDRICK, which sailed from Boston in September, '87, with the view of discovering and examining the establishments that the Russians have on the northern coast of that peninsula, you will cause the same to be secured, together with her officers and crew, directing that discretion and care be used in performing this duty, using in the execution of the same the small boat that you have in your possession, and doing the same with any other foreign and suspicious vessel, giving me prompt notice of the same.

God preserve your life many years.
PEDRO FAGES.

SANTA BARBARA, May 13, 1789.
DON JOSEF ARGUELLO.
—San Francisco Alta California.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A large stock always on hand at
LOWER PRICES
than any other establishment in the city.
A. KLABER'S MANTLE WORKS,
No. 109 East 14th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

THE AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY, No. 2 Leroy-place and No. 53 Prince-st., prints under contract, to the order of the Office of Internal Revenue, all kinds of stamped blank forms for checks, check-books, bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes, bills of lading, bills of sale, certificates, brokers' notes, original entries, passage tickets, paper for checks, powers of attorney, protests, protests, warehouse receipts, weighers' returns, satisfactions of judgments, Sheriffs' returns and receipts for money or property, &c.
WM. P. COE, Treasurer,
No. 87 Cedar-st.,
will receive orders from parties desiring stamped blanks of any kind, and have them executed by the company, under the supervision of the Stamp Agent of the United States Treasury Department.

CLEVELAND'S—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANT—Polishes in two minutes for less than one farthing. WM. CLEVELAND'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great—saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it is unrivalled, producing a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, resisting both light and heat.

(See specimen on the sides of each block.)
Sold everywhere, in sealed blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d. and 1s.
Works, No. 12 Southampton-place, London. Agents wanted.

BURNING OF BARNUM'S MUSEUM!
INK VERSUS MUD!
I am happy to inform my customers that I am not burnt out. SARTER'S COMBINED WRITING AND COPYING FLUID—liquid now; no scratching or rubbing; will not turn pale or thicken; keeps books clean, and is also a perfect copying ink. Sold as usual by
L. L. DEAN, No. 11 Ann-st.

NOTICE.—THOSE WISHING TO BECOME RICH, or successful in anything they wish, should send for one or all of the Gipsies' Seven Mystic or Secret Charms, as they are all important to success. For further particulars as to their great benefits and uses, send a postage-stamp to E. F. MAYO, Ballston Spa, N. Y., and get full explanation.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD SERIES,
Constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery.
JULY, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BOSTON, June 29, 1865.
PROPOSALS FOR BIDS FOR $6,500,000 WORTH OF THE SCRIP OF THE COMMONWEALTH, KNOWN AS THE "WAR FUND OF 1865."
PAYABLE IN TWENTY YEARS AND REDEEMABLE IN FIVE YEARS AT OPTION OF THE STATE.

UNDER DIRECTION OF THE GOVERNOR AND Council, pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, passed on the first day of April 1865, (Chap. 122,) and an Act passed on the seventeenth day of May, 1865, the undersigned hereby invites Proposals for the purchase of six million five hundred thousand dollars' ($6,500,000) worth of the scrip of Massachusetts, to be designated the "War Fund," as provided for in said act, toward completing the funding of the war debt of the Commonwealth.

The certificates of said scrip will be of the denomination of $500 and $1,000, (at option of bidders,) *payable in lawful money of United States*, with interest warrants (coupons) attached, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. (6 ₰ cent.) per annum, payable at this office, semi-annually, IN COIN, on the first days of March and September, of each year.

Should parties prefer, the scrip purchased may be registered at this office, in which case the certificates will be without coupons, interest being payable at same date and place, and then and there to be duly receipted for.

For the redemption of the principal, a sinking fund is established by the act creating the fund.

Bidders must designate in their bids the class of certificates which they desire, and the number of certificates of each class, if they desire some of each, and whether with coupons, or registered.

The interest of each certificate first payable, that of September, 1865, will be reckoned from the day of payment of the bonds purchased.

Sealed proposals for the whole, or any part of the above scrip will be received at this office, *until the 15th day of July next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, M.*, when they will be opened and awards made to the highest bidders, reserving the right, however, to reject any or all bids. Fractional bids must be either in quarters, halves, or three quarters of one per cent. Said proposals must be accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. (5 ₰ cent.) of the amount bid for, to be accounted for in payment, where bids are accepted or returned to the several unsuccessful bidders, or forfeited if the bidder do not respond to an accepted bid.

The proposals must be inclosed in an envelope to the address of the Treasurer, and MUST be marked "PROPOSALS FOR LOAN," to prevent their being opened before the date assigned herein for opening. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified thereof, and payment for the scrip to be made as follows, viz: The whole at option of purchaser for the whole scrip purchased, on the 20th of July next ensuing; or one-half on that day for one-half of the scrip purchased, and the balance on the 20th of August next ensuing, for the remaining half.

Certificates or receipts, will be ready for delivery at time of payment therefor.

Temporary notes held by any parties against the Commonwealth will be received in payment of scrip.

HENRY K. OLIVER, Treasurer.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.
The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
AND
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 6th day of June, 1865.

L. S. (Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 16th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent., in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 15th day of July, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of July, and opened on the 3d day of August.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the measure recommended by the shareholders' meeting held May 31, 1865, and in order that the lands sold may be represented by a corresponding issue of capital stock, in accordance with the policy heretofore pursued by the company in the issue of Canceled Bonds Scrip, the outstanding shares of this company be increased by the issue of one share for every ten now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every ten held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the company will retain the right to sell fractional part at par.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Bookman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have on all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES. ☞ ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

U. S. QUARTERMASTERS'
DRAFTS ON THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.
ALSO,
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 WILLIAM-STREET, corner of PINE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 91 Broadway and No. 6 Wall-st.,
Dealers in government and other securities. Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, MONDAY, July 3, 1865:

	Dr.
Loans and bills discounted	$835,870 19
United States Bonds deposited with Treasurer for circulation	1,030,000 00
United States bonds deposited with Treasurer for deposits	373,000 00
Other United States securities on hand	212,650 00
Due from national banks	51,754.72
Current expenses	17,503 87
Taxes paid	6,136 98
Cash on hand, notes of this bank	3,810 00
Cash on hand—notes of other banks	48,700 00
Specie	15,871 95
Cash on hand in lawful money	911,107 15
Total	$3,509,977 36
	Cr.
Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Circulating notes (current Comptroller)	915,000 00
Due depositors and banks	1,470,022 71
Dividends unpaid	100 00
Surplus fund	25,000 00
Profit and loss account	99,254 65
Total	$3,509,977 36

State of New-York, County of New-York.—I, J. H. STOUT, Cashier of the Tenth national Bank of New-York do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of July, 1865. EDWIN F. HYDE, Notary Public.

$1,000 REWARD.—THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES were stolen from the safe of the North River Insurance Company, on the night of July 10, 1865, viz:

	No.
$1,000 Bond, State of California, (7s,) with indorsement of Indiana Bank	560
1,000 Bond, State of California, (7s,) with indorsement of Indiana Bank	100
100 7-30 U. S. Treasury Note, June, 1865, issue	67,599
100 7-30 U. S. Treasury Note, June, 1865, issue	67,510
100 7-30 U. S. Treasury Note, June, 1865, issue	67,511
100 7-30 U. S. Treasury Note, June, 1865, issue	67,512
100 7-30 U. S. Treasury Note, June, 1865, issue	67,513
100 7-30 U. S. Treasury Note, June, 1865, issue	67,514
$50 Bond, 5 per ct., interest U. S. March 1, 1864, act March 3, 1864, 10-40	41,961
1,000 7-30 U. S. Treasury Note, conv. June 15, 1865, 3 p. c.	20,105
100 Compound Interest Note, July 15, 1864	10,215
100 Compound Interest Note, July 15, 1864	10,663
100 Compound Interest Note, July 15, 1864	10,411
500 Compound Interest Note, June, 15, 1864	6,715
500 Compound Interest Note, Aug. 15, 1864	56,777
500 Compound Interest Note, Aug. 15, 1864	56,623
1,000 Bond U. S. 5-20, May 1, 1864, second series	23,875
100 Bond U. S. 5-20, May 1, 1864, second series	1,162
1,000 Bond U. S. 5-20, May 1, 1864, second series	1,163
100 Bond U. S. 5-20, May 1, 1864, second series	4,911

A reward of twenty per cent. will be paid for the recovery of and to the above securities delivered to the North River Insurance Company, Greenwich-st., near Vesey.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 3, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(SEAL.) (Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York."

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA OIL COMPANY, No. 17 WILLIAM-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year will take place on TUESDAY, the 25th of July, at the office of the company, where the poll will be open from 11 to 1 o'clock.

J. H. KETCHAM, Secretary.

HARTFORD BUSINESS PAPER AND Hartford Stocks bought at current rates. Hartford collections remitted for on day of payment less ½, by
GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers,
Hartford, Conn.
REFER TO
KETCHUM, SON & CO., Washington Bank, Boston.
FISK & HATCH, New-York. Hartford Bank, Hartford.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway.—Customers of this company entitled to Certificates of "Profits" for the year 1864 are requested to bring in receipts for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

SCIOTO COUNTY COUPONS, DUE JULY 1, will be paid at the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 NASSAU-ST., (near Fulton) New-York.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1865.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, free of government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, No. 239 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, (free from government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 17. Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
E. H. BULL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.
In conformity with the act of the Legislature, this institution will hereafter be known by the name of
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
23d-av.,
Late Mariners' Savings Institution.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have this day declared a DIVIDEND of 5 and 6 per cent. interest (free from government tax), payable on or after the 20th of July.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M.
Money deposited at this time WILL BE ALLOWED INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF JULY.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.
The trustees of this institution have declared the
TWENTY-NINTH
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and less, and Five per Cent. per annum on sums exceeding $500, payable on and after July 17, the institution paying the government tax. The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER VARICK.
ASSETS..... $1,490,318 11
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest, free of government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank Books in English, German and French.
EDEN V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street,
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $1,875,000.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of one thousand dollars and under.
Five per cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS' INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7.
Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 8TH-AV., June 30, 1865.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1865.—THE Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and of Four per Cent. per annum on deposits over five hundred dollars, free from government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 17, 1865. All interest not drawn will draw interest from July 1, as principal.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE, }

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 347 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, July 10, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst., until which date the transfer books will be closed.

J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, free from government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, on and after the first day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board.

C. A. SMITH, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 17. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared by this company, payable at the usual places on and after August 1 next, free of government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 20th instant until August 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 102 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1865.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) per cent will be paid to the stockholders of this company on and after FRIDAY, the 14th inst. By order.

HENRY V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Seven per cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 43 Wall-st., has this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable July 10, inst.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, (FIRE AND MARINE,) NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared an interest Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Old Stock of this company, and ordered the payment of Interest from May 25 on the New Stock, payable on demand, free of government tax.

J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 106 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared their usual semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. (10) payable on demand and the government tax.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO., No. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after 15th instant.

E. D. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable to the Stockholders on and after July 1, 1865.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., No. 41 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, July 29, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Ten (10) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, (free of government tax,) payable on and after July 10, 1865.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 46 Wall-st., corner of William-st., July 6, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY this day declared a dividend of Five per cent. and the government tax thereon, payable on the 10th inst.

WM. DARROW,

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND, beautifully located on the Shell road, leading from Astoria to Newtown, L. I.; is a desirable location for a residence. Also, four lots in the city of Brooklyn, E. D., situated on the southeast corner of 1st and 10th sts., and three lots on north 10th-st., near 1st-st. The above property is for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Inquire of S. D. CLARK, Greenpoint, Greenpoint-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITE, FIVE ACRES, ON the south side of Staten Island, near Eltingville Railroad Depot, within one hour of New-York; view unsurpassed; surroundings first class; superior facilities for boating, bathing, fishing, yachting, &c. Price $2,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—A splendid farm of 420 acres in Warwick Valley, four miles from the Town of Warwick; this is one of the best farms in the State. Apply to J. ELLIOT CONDICT, 57 White-st., New-York, between the hours of 10 and 12.

FARM FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, NEW-JERSEY.—23½ acres tillable land, two-story frame dwelling-house and outbuildings; excellent water and fruit. Price $5,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—three-story and basement, brown-stone front house, No. 137 West 36th-st., near Broadway; size 21x50; lot half the block; modern improvements. Apply at No. 139, next door.

HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL, WITH IMmediate possession for sale, a first-class four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house on 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT, WITH stable, on southeast corner of 5th-av. and 39th-st. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN NEWBURGH—To rent by the month or until Autumn, with privilege of beautiful grounds, stable accommodations, &c. For particulars apply at No. 60 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET—ON THE SECOND, THIRD and fourth floors of building No. 189 Broadway, opposite John-st., at from $300 to $1,000 per annum. Apply to T. B. BYNNER, on the premises.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 69 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—THE SUBscriber wants to buy a comfortable house, with about one acre of ground, in a genteel neighborhood, from five to thirty miles from the city, and contiguous to railroad depot. Any person having property of the above description to sell may find a purchaser by addressing J. B., box No. 165 *Times* Office, for one week, stating full particulars of location, &c.

WANTED TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR SMALL house, from Oct. 1, within one hour from New-York city; the property must be neat and in good repair; the location unexceptionable and the rent moderate. Address, giving full particulars, "F.," Box No. 402 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family, two rooms, small bedroom and sitting-room, by two single gentlemen, either with or without board, between 14th and 23d sts., west of Broadway, not over three squares from the latter. Terms must be moderate. Address F., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, BROOKLYN CITY securities of the different issues, at highest market price. T. G. SCHOMBURG,
No. 67 Exchange-place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT IMMEDIATELY a medium-sized room, with first-class board. Apply at No. 119 Waverley-place, near Washington-square.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—BOARD FOR GENtlemen at No. 34 Cranberry, corner of Willow-st. near Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 156 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE, L. I.—THE subscriber's residence at Meadowside, is now open for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farmhouse, well shaded, situated near the salt water, with bathing, &c., on the premises. Location healthy, surrounded by shady and beautiful walks and drives. Communications for horses and carriages; also to steamer. Inquire of E. B. FRANKLIN, No. 20 West-st., or address at Locust Valley, L. I. CHAS. E. FREEKS.

A FEW SELECT FAMILIES CAN OBtain Summer board at Claverack, N. Y.; beautiful location, extensive grounds and shaded walks; large number of well-furnished rooms; assembly room 60 by 30 feet; plenty of fruit and luxuries of the country. Boats leave New-York every morning and evening; connect at Hudson with cars to Claverack, four miles. Address Prof. S. T. FROST, Claverack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES DESIRING board for the Summer, can be accommodated at a farm-house pleasantly situated along a river, six miles from Long Branch, where there is good fishing, bathing and sailing; terms, $9 a week for adults; children and servants half-price. For particulars, address Mrs. L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J., or apply at No. 18 LeRoy-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY ON the Hudson; easy of access by steamboat or railway; for particulars inquire of CHARLES E. MILLS, No. 34 Cedar-st., or Box No. 45 Peekskill Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—ON MURRAY HILL, BY a young man, with the best of references, in a private family; terms must be moderate. Address, stating terms and location, X. Y. Z., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ALLEGHANY HOUSE.

Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors; terms $2 per day; rooms can be engaged for the season.

LIPPINCOTT & WOOLEY, Proprietors.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J. This favorite hotel will open for the season, JUNE 25TH, INST.
Address OOOPER & LAIRD, Proprietors.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests; visitors will find at all times an authorized agent with badge at the Catskill steamboat landing and Catskill station, Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. A telegraph line connecting with all parts of the country has recently been erected.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT, L. I.—Now open. It is very pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, fronting both the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a moment's walk to the water; splendid sea-bathing; driving, sailing and fishing unexcelled. Cars from James-slip to Greenport; thence by stage to the house. Send for circular.
M. B. PARSONS & CO., Proprietors.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—HAS TO LET A FEW desirable rooms, just vacated. This favorite resort is 1½ hours' sail per steamer *Arrowsmith*, leaving Peck-slip at 7 P. M., and returning arriving in New-York at 9½ A. M. B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—The most desirable watering-place in the vicinity of the metropolis. To parties whose pursuits call them daily to New-York, this house offers superior inducements for a Summer home. Commodious steamboats leave Pier No. 2 North River at 9:30 A. M., 1:15, 4:30, and 5 o'clock P. M.; from Dey-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., ten times a day. Time from New-York to Bergen Point, 35 minutes.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

MILITARY.

TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.
IMPORTANT.
Soldiers discharged upon partial descriptive lists, and receiving but a portion of their pay and bounty, should apply for the balance at the UNITED STATES ARMY AND CLAIM AGENCY, No. 64 Bleecker-st., corner of Crosby, New-York City.
N. B.—Applications can be made by letters.

SOLDIERS MUSTERED OUT WITH partial descriptive-lists can have all their arrearages collected and cashed by applying to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Banker, No. 243 Broadway.

SOLDIERS OF NEW-YORK REGIMENTS who enlisted in the years 1862-3-4, and not paid their State bounty, can be paid by applying at the banking office of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

HORSE-SHOE NAIL MACHINE.

EUROPEAN PATENTS FOR SALE.

Successful machines for making horse-shoe nails are of recent American invention. They have not been introduced into Europe. Letters-patent have just been secured in France and Belgium by the inventor, for the best machine in use for this purpose. These patents he proposes to sell in this country. He has also taken measures to obtain patents for the invention in Great Britain and other European States. All of which he will sell on liberal terms.

The machine now used by the Ansable Horse Nail Company, of Keeseville, N. Y., and the Northwestern Horse Nail Company, of Chicago, Ill.

For further information call on the subscriber at No. 250 Pearl-st., opposite Frankfort-st., office of the New-York *Mercantile Journal*. D. DODGE.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, a situation as first-class waitress or chamber-maid, and would assist at washing and ironing; can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 111 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, RESPECTABLE GERman girl a situation in a private, American family for doing light chamberwork and sewing. Call at Mr. MEYER'S, No. 223 Houston-st., near Essex, Room No. 5, for 2 days.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION by a young widow lady, who understands perfectly all branches of housekeeping; country or city; highest references given. Address, for three days, Mrs. M. B., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation to cook, wash and iron; prefers a steady place to the highest wages; would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 126 Clinton-place, 8th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WIDOW WOMAN, a place as seamstress; she is a first-rate dressmaker and understands all kinds of family sewing; she ran operate on a Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 224 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, WITH good references, a situation as housekeeper, or to do sewing and other light work in a private family. Apply to Mrs. MOULTON, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WORK BY the week; no objections to going to the country. Address M. A., Station G, New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED woman as lady's maid, to travel or take care of children; good recommendations. Call at 7 West 11th-st.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT COOKS, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, nurses, houseworkers, girls lately landed, &c., are immediately suited at the large Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st. Also, male help.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man, without incumbrance, who understands his business in all its branches, and has no objection to taking care of a pair of horses, and is willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT IN A STORE, TO do light or heavy work, as porter or otherwise, by a young man recently from the army; satisfactory references given. Address WM. B. CHRUCH, in care of John Hooper & Co., advertising agents, No. 41 Park-row.

WANTED—TO GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS.—A live young man, a good judge of teas and coffees, wants work; knows how to sell and can give good city reference from last employer. Address WORK, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young German 27 years of age; understands his business perfectly; is willing to go in the country; can give the best of city reference. Call or address at No. 145 West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN OF the highest respectability, in reduced circumstances, some light responsible situation; would take a private watchman; references of the highest character. Address No. 7 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; can take care of a horse and cow, if required; willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE PROTestant man as coachman and gardener; has good references from his last place; can milk. Address T. D., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family, with the best of city reference from his last place; wages no object. Address M. R., waiter, No. 376 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN THOROUGHLY acquainted with the driving and care of horses, a situation; has good recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to go to the country; can produce good reference. Apply at the harness-store, No. 50 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; has first-class city and country reference. A note addressed to M. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, will meet attention.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as waiter; has lived in good city families, and is thoroughly acquainted with his duties. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman; no objection to the country; best of reference from his last employer. Address M. L., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; good references; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 24 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man; can produce the very best of reference. Address E. W., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man with good references. Address J. J., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

TO OIL COMPANIES.—A PERSON HAVING experience and practical knowledge in the boring and management of oil wells, is desirous of obtaining the management of some large oil company's interest, (West Virginia preferred.) References first-class. Address, for three days, W. G. M., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A. T. STEWART & CO., AN EXperienced and competent man, to take charge of their wholesale shawl department. A person familiar with the European markets, and acquainted with domestic fabrics, will have the preference. Address by letter, with references, A. T. STEWART & CO., New-York.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHING A PLEASANT home near this city, and able and willing to superintend the household arrangements of a small family in compensation for her board, may find such by addressing H., Box No. 894 Post-office, New-York. References required.

WANTED—A CAPABLE, EXPERIENCED Protestant girl, to take care of two children; must understand the management of children, a good sewer, and willing and obliging; must be well recommended. Apply at No. 308 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A PERSON TO WAIT ON AN ELderly lady residing in the suburbs of this city; must have recommendations as to character and qualifications. Apply to or address L. H. PIGNOLET, No. 157 Greenwich-st., over North River Bank.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN WAITER in a private family, a short distance in the country. One with good recommendations from last place may apply to Mr. HOWE'S, No. 30 Wall-st., early in the day.

WANTED—A READY WRITER TO ASSIST IN compiling some practical works: a liberal compensation allowed. Address PUBLISHER, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN, (SCOTCH,) to cook, wash and iron, to go a short distance in the country; must understand her business thoroughly. Apply at No. 88 Chatham-st.

WANTED—THREE EXPERIENCED SALESmen for the retail button trade. Address by letter, for three days, R. S., Post-office Box No. 6,858, giving reference and salary expected.

WANTED—A STOUT, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, who thoroughly understands taking care of horses; must come well recommended. Apply at No. 122 West 26th-st.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY GOODS store, two young men, 18 to 20 years of age. Apply, before 10 A. M., or after 3 P. M., at No. 89 Leonard-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN AS STOREKEEPER IN a hotel. Apply, with testimonials, at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A NUMBER of first-class wood workmen in a car factory, near this city. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, 76 William-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—NEARLY thoroughbred, six years old, only fifteen and a half hands high, dark bay with black points; warranted perfectly sound in every respect; will not be sold to a dealer. Apply at the stable No. 58 West 15th-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—NO TOP buggy, first rate order; also, second-hand rockaway light, two seats. Apply to S. R. SOUTHARD, No. 210 Market-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to title 1, chapter 4, part 2 of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and the several acts amendatory thereof; and that

1. The name of the firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is HURXTHAL & BARNUM.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacturing and jobbing of clothing, to be carried on in the City of New-York.

3. That the names of the general partners are: LEWIS HURXTHAL, of the City of New-York, and CHARLES BARNUM, of Pinahing, Long Island; that the name of the special partners are: BEN HURXTHAL and JOHN NEWTON SEARS, both of the City of New-York.

4. That the amount of capital which BEN HURXTHAL as such special partner has contributed to the common stock is twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) and the amount of capital which JOHN NEWTON SEARS, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock, is twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000.)

5. That the period at which the partnership is to commence is the 1st day of July, 1865, and the period at which it will terminate is the 31st day of December, 1868.

L. HURXTHAL,
CHAS. BARNUM,
BEN HURXTHAL,
JOHN NEWTON SEARS.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

USINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A WHOLESALE and retail dry goods and grocery store, now doing a good trade in Peekskill, N. Y.; is situated on Main-st., and acknowledged to be the best stand in town; a rare chance for an enterprising man; the present owner has other business which requires his attention. For particulars address J. H. MASON, Peekskill, N. Y.

DRY GOODS

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, SILVER PLATE, fancy goods, old gold and silver, bought at the highest valuation. ORIGINAL L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway. Established 1845.

BARGAINS IN GOLD AND SILVER watches at the original JACOBS', No. 407 Broadway. Established 25 years.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,420	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,420	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,672	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,676	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,168	Azplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA	SATURDAY, July 8
LOUISIANA	SATURDAY, July 15
SCOTLAND	SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA	SATURDAY, July 29
PENNSYLVANIA	SATURDAY, Aug. 5

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of those vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

EUROPE	July 21
LAFAYETTE	Aug. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either cabin.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 00
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$113 00
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of Lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

EDINBURGH	SATURDAY		July 15
CITY OF CORK	WEDNESDAY		July 19
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY		July 22
GLASGOW	WEDNESDAY		July 26

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Tickets forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent, can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43, North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

July 19—COSTA RICA, Tinkelpaugh, (connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, Slocum, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The splendid British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINEHAM, will sail as above, from Pier No. 3, North River, on TUESDAY, July 18, to be followed by the Steamship BELLONA.

For passage, at lowest rates, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For Freight, apply at No. 54 Sooth-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.—STEAMER TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and the IRISH PORTS.
"BRITANNIA," SATURDAY, July 15,
at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 2, North River.
Cabins, $80, $80 and $70. Steerage, $40; in Currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

Freight reduced to 15 cents per foot.
Passage, first class, $40; second class, $30.
Steerage, $20.

STAR LINE.
Regular weekly United States mail line.
The first-class steamship
AMERICA,
CLEVE, Commander,
Will commence taking freight on WEDNESDAY MORNING, and positively sail on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 o'clock, from End of Canal-st., North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOODRICH & DICKASON,
No. 17 Broadway.

The NEVADA will follow SATURDAY, July 22.
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents in Savannah.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship VAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.

Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships.
The
GRANADA,
RODNEY BAXTER, Master,
will leave Pier No. 14, E. R., on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 o'clock, precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.
The ALHAMBRA will follow on SATURDAY, July 22.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship
EUTERPE,
will sail from pier No. 36, North River, on
SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class steamship
COMMANDER,
Capt. TEZERY,
will be dispatched from Pier No. 14, East River, on THURSDAY, July 13, promptly at 3 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The fine United States Mail steamship
LODONA,
WM. R. HOVEY, Commander,
Will leave pier No. 21 North River, on WEDNESDAY, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
Freight and passengers taken at reduced rates.
G. HEINEKEN, & PALMORE, Agents,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on July 27.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $90. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 66 West-st.
The FUNG SHUEY will follow SATURDAY, July 22.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—The CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, will dispatch on the 20th of every month at noon, from pier No. 29, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, at lower rates of passage than any other line. For particulars apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.
N. B.—Two new steamers, the NICARAGUA, and LEONE, building for this Company, are nearly complete, and the line will shortly be run every 20 days, which we hope will enable us to offer sufficient accommodation to the great demand for passage by this favorite line, well known to all old Californians for care and attention to the comfort of its passengers.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND—Delivering goods at the wharf at Richmond and avoiding lighterage.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
The HATTERAS will leave as above every Saturday. Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

NOTICE.—THE NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION Company's Steamship LOUISIANA, MAC NIVEN, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 47 North River, on SATURDAY, 15th inst., at 12 o'clock.
Passengers will please be on board at 11½ o'clock.
WILLIAMS & GUION, Agents.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA, E. HOWES, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
The MISSISSIPPI will follow on Saturday, July 22.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,

BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,

From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.
SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express;) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from Wells River) and Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal through without stop at 9:30 A. M. Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) at 6 A. M.

Leave New-York from 27th-st., at 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 26 East River, at 3:15 P. M.; lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (via stage from Littleton,) Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) and Montreal same evening.

For maps and particulars, see "Appleton's Railway Guide."

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad; sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchestar and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 30 days, $3.

From Camden take the New Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:56 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT at foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 6:30, 8, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sundays, 9 and 10 A. M., 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesdays and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:15 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave J

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Continued from First Page.

Insurance unknown; also, REEVES' billiard saloon, on second story; loss $10,000.

No. 212 Broadway—BRANCH'S restaurant; loss $10,000; also, a gaming saloon above KNOX'S hat store.

No. 155 Fulton-street—WILLET & SEIDMORE, gentlemen's furnishing goods; HOME, optician; losses and insurances unknown.

B. H. HORN, manufacturer of opera glasses; the *American Artisan* office, and BROWN, COMBS & Co., solicitors of patents, occupied the upper floors of No. 212 Broadway.

No. 147 Fulton-street—AUSTIN & MAGILL, dealers in blank books.

No. 147 Fulton-street was occupied as follows: HARVEY & FORD, dealers in blank books; SLATER & BILL, printers; S. BRADFORD, printer; JAMES B. THOMPSON, tailor; P. HAMILTON, tailor; STERNS & BEALE, stationers.

No. 153 Fulton-street, was occupied by THOMAS H. BRAISTED, manufacturer of Gaylord's patent hose and engine couplings.

No. 151 Fulton-street was occupied on the first floor by METZINGER'S liquor-store, and W. RICHARDSON, dealer in spectacles, on the second floor.

No. 149 Fulton-street, occupied on the first floor as RADFORD'S billiard factory, which extended through to Ann-street, and BROSNAN & DUANE, liquor-dealers, and on the second floor by J. WRIGHT, hair-cutter, and J. D. PHILLIPS, tailor.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning the flames burst forth anew in Ann-street, but there seemed no danger of an extensive spread of the fire when the TIMES went to press.

History of the Museum.

Probably no building in New-York was better known, inside and out, to our citizens than the ill-looking ungainly, rambling structure on the corner of Broadway and Ann-streets, known as the American Museum, where for more than twenty years Mr. BARNUM has furnished the public with a wonderful variety of amusements. The contents of the building, and the arrangement of the various departments, are elsewhere fully described. Here he has exhibited all the remarkable curiosities which money and enterprise could procure, or ingenuity invent. A model of Niagara Falls operated by a steam-engine; the Feejee mermaid, made up of the head and body of a monkey and the tail of a fish; the diorama of the removal of the remains of NAPOLEON I. from St. Helena to Paris; the Happy Family, the "What is it?" the Lightning Calculator, the hippopotamus, whales, alligators, baby shows, dog shows, prize poultry, and ten thousand other objects of curiosity, formed at various times the objects of popular attraction, and achieved for Mr. BARNUM a success which probably exceeded even his most sanguine expectations.

The American Museum was a product of slow and gradual growth. Mr. BARNUM commenced his varied and extensive career as a showman in 1835, when he exhibited JOICE HETH, the reputed nurse of Gen. WASHINGTON. It was slender and precarious capital; but even at the beginning of his career, Mr. BARNUM showed himself a master of his profession. He advertised far and wide, in city and country papers, and people flocked from all quarters to have a glimpse of the homely old black woman. The fortunate showman soon made enough out of this speculation to organize a traveling show. But his ambition reached to greater heights. He had long cherished the design of establishing in New-York a museum which should be worthy of a metropolis, grow with its growth, and become, in time, one of its chief ornaments, and unique among places of popular resort.

The sale of Scudder's Museum in 1841 gave the enterprising showman the opportunity he had looked for. He bought the collection, made it popular, drew people into it in crowds, and paid for it within a year. About the same time he succeeded in securing the contents of Peale's Museum. The two collections combined formed the nucleus of the American Museum, to which he has added new features year by year, up to the very day of its destruction by fire. With all his enterprise and good fortune, Mr. BARNUM was obliged to struggle hard against adverse circumstances and the disadvantages entailed by poverty. As an instance of this, it may be stated that the negotiations for renting the Museum were at one time in danger of falling through, from the inability of the energetic young showman to offer the owner of the premises the necessary sureties and references. In this emergency, he applied to Mr. MOSES Y. BEACH, who was at that time proprietor of the *Sun*, and that gentleman went security for him, and thus enabled him to establish his business on a secure basis.

From this time onward, Mr. BARNUM'S life as a showman was one of unbroken and unprecedented success. The ill-advised speculation in the Connecticut clock manufactory cost him a colossal fortune, which he succeeded in retrieving at his old profession. The halls of his museum were always crowded, from the hour of opening to the hour of closing, by throngs not always select, but always curious and interested. The collections of animals, living or stuffed; of curiosities from far-off and strange countries, from ages older than the flood, were the special delight of inquisitive youths. The "Lecture-room" was one of its most attractive features. Here the "moral drama" was daily exhibited, to the great edification of a certain class whose tender consciences shrunk from the contaminations of a regular theatre, and whose lamentations over its destruction will be sincere and deep. Here Tom Thumb began his eventful public career, and here Miss LAVINIA WARREN, now his wife, Miss MINNIE WARREN and Commodore NUTT, made their first appearance before the world.

Until his engagement with JENNY LIND gave him a European notoriety, Mr. BARNUM'S fame was confined to the United States. That episode in his career, taken in connection with a tour through Europe with Tom Thumb, made his name familiar on both sides of the Atlantic as the Prince of Showmen, and added greatly to the prestige of his museum. The Swedish Nightingale honored the place with her presence—not as a performer, but as a spectator—and the Prince of Wales did not think it beneath him to submit the curiously crowded halls to the favor of his royal inspection. He pronounced the Museum a "big thing," and doubtless enjoyed his stroll there vastly better than the tour of the institutions.

Mr. BARNUM constantly labored to keep his museum up to the times, adding daily to the collections of curiosities, and varying and increasing the other attractions; and his efforts were rewarded by a constantly increasing popularity. People knew that there was a good deal of humbug about the place; but this they good-naturedly accepted and laughed at, while the intrinsic value of the museum, as a whole, was generally acknowledged. There was no other place in the city where an equal amount of rational amusement would be obtained at a price which was within the reach of the poorest, and its destruction has occasioned almost universal regret.

A Card.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 13.

The Manager of Barnum's Museum takes this method of returning his sincere thanks to the Fire Department of New-York, and also to the citizens who labored so energetically to save the effects at the fire this day.

S. H. HURD, Manager.

The Police and the Firemen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR—One of your evening cotemporaries, inadvertently I feel sure, speaks of the firemen as having been "dilatory in getting to work" at the fire to-day. As an old hand who worked hard at the great fire in this city in 1835, allow me to say that any tardiness on the part of the firemen, if such there was, is to be ascribed to a cause over which they had no control, viz., the impossibility of keeping the crowd back, for it was a full half hour after the fire broke out before a cordon of policemen had cleared the way for them. I do not wish to imply blame to the police, but unmerited blame should not rest on our firemen.

I am, Sir, truly yours, W. D. R.

Card from Mr. Henry Hayward.

NEW YORK, Thursday, July 13, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In this day's TIMES my name is mentioned with that of EDWIN JAMES and a charge made against me for sending "a threatening letter for the purpose of extorting money," but you do not say to whom this alleged letter was sent.

A letter was sent to EDWIN JAMES by me, his late client, and such letter was construed by EDWIN JAMES to be a "threatening letter for the purpose of extorting money."

I presume this is a sufficient explanation.

I am, sir, your most obedient,

HY. HAYWARD.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE POOR OF NEW-YORK.

The Charitable Institutions of this City.

Very few have any idea of the public charitable institutions situated on Blackwell's and Randall's Islands; but a glance at the last yearly report of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections shows that over a hundred thousand people received relief at the hands of the commissioners.

Yesterday, by invitation of the commissioners, the officials of this city visited Blackwell's and Randall's Islands, by steamboat at the foot of Twenty-sixth-street, East River. There were present Commissioners of Charities and Corrections BELL, BOWEN and BRENNAN; Commissioners of Police BERGEN and MCMURRAY, and Superintendent of Police, Mr. KENNEDY; Members of Congress elect, Messrs. JONES and BERGEN; Judges CONNOLLY, KELLY, DOWLING, LEDWITH, SHANDLEY and DODGE, Councilman HAGERTY and others.

Before starting on the boat, from foot of Twenty-sixth-street, a singular incident occurred. A gentleman dressed in the Solon Shingle style of Blackwell's Island, stepped up to Justice DODGE and asked him if he recollected committing him day before yesterday, in default of $10 fine, for being drunk. The Judge looked at him earnestly, and recollected seeing his face. The gentleman said he had just come from a visit to his friends in Stamford, Conn., and he had brought home with him a lot of sweatmeats for his family. And here we must give his own words: "Hah! ah! I guess these ere sweetmeats are at the Twenty-sixth-street depot yet, Judge, if they ben't spoiled. You see, when I was committed I had four dollars, and I give it to a fellow prisoner to tell my folks to fetch me $10; but they never cum, they never cum. Ha! ha! Don't I look funny in this dress? I have voted thirty years in the Ninth Ward, but if I went in these striped pants I guess they'd challenge me."

Justice DODGE immediately signed a discharge for the prisoner. It seems this gentleman, whose name need not be mentioned, must have given the four dollars to a *prisoner* whom he supposed to be the runner of the prison.

At 12:30 the commissioners and their guests started for Randall's Island, where they were received on the dock by the Randall's Island Light Guard, numbering three hundred, under charge of Col. KANSLIE and Adjt. BOYLE, aged 12, who gave the visitors a military salute, which was followed by a speech from Master HAINES, aged 9. Justice CONNOLLY, on behalf of the Police Magistrates, responded to Mr. HAINES, urging the boys to study well their lessons, be obedient to their teachers, and if they had ambition, talent and industry, some of them might yet fill the highest offices in the country. They could all, at any event, when they went abroad in the world, be honest, independent citizens.

The nursery was then visited, when a national song was sung by one hundred and twenty-five children. Next came an inspection of the idiotic department, where there are seventy children under treatment. Every thing was in the neatest and cleanest order; the children looked ruddy and happy, and they seemed to look and speak to Mr. STEPHENS, the warden, more as a father than an overseer.

The guests then left for the Lunatic Asylum, which was thoroughly inspected. The scenes there, that might be depicted, are too painful to describe. Here is one old woman that fancies herself to be the Queen of England, sitting huddled up in the corner with a daisy stuck in her hair, nodding graciously to each passer-by. Here is another that has been waiting for years on Ex-President BUCHANAN to take her to the White House and make her his bride. In the male department there is THOMAS THOMPSON, the celebrated burglar, whose life is quite a romance. Twelve years ago he was sent to the State Prison for burglary. The sentence was five years. His counsel appealed his case, and a new trial was granted, and he was brought down to the City Prison. While waiting for his new trial his wife proved unfaithful to him, and he became deranged. It was impossible to try an insane man, and he was sent to the Asylum. After being confined there five years, his friends induced District-Attorney HALL to permit them to ship him to England. He was carried out to a ship in the stream, but his friends, notorious thieves, had a boat alongside of the ship, and were taking him ashore, when he was again taken in custody and sent back to the asylum. THOMPSON seems very much broken down in health.

From the Asylum the visitors went to the Workhouse, and there a very singular sight was exhibited. They have no work for the women, and there sat four hundred women as a congregation sits in church, and there they sit from after breakfast until noon, and after dinner they again resume their seats till night brings them their bread and water. Not a word is spoken, not a whisper is heard; there they sit like mutes in their statue-like position, day in and day out. That is the punishment now inflicted on the Workhouse women. They say the punishment is a thousand times worse than hard labor.

The penitentiary and the island hospital were next visited. At the last place some frightful sights, the results of debauchery, were shown. Girls, aged from seventeen to twenty, were there lying prostrated, with no hope of their ever recovering. One beautiful girl of eighteen, who said she was a native of Rockland County, is fast sinking into another world. There were too many present to ask why and how she fell.

In the Governor's room, Warden KEENE had served up a splendid dinner to the guests, after which they embarked, late in the evening, on the steamer, and as the air was cool and bracing, the guests were treated to a sail down the bay, and those that chose, on returning, were landed at Peck-slip.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival of the Third Vermont Regiment.

Yesterday morning the Third Vermont Regiment arrived at Battery Barracks, from Washington, via the Camden and Amboy route. The regiment landed at Pier No. 1 at about 10 o'clock, and remained at the Barracks until 3 P. M., when they took the Hudson River road for Albany, intending to proceed to Burlington, Vt., for final payment and discharge.

The Third Vermont numbered 214 men and 21 officers, and was under the command of Col. H. W. FLOYD. The regiment was organized at St. Johnsbury in 1861, being recruited from the Green Mountain State. On the 16th of July, 1861, the command was sworn into the United States service, and immediately proceeded to Washington. It soon after joined the Army of the Potomac, and has remained a component part of that famous organization ever since. During the Peninsular campaign it served at first under Gen. KEYES, being subsequently merged into the Sixth Corps, under Gen. FRANKLIN. Subsequently Maj.-Gen. W. F. SMITH, (Baldy) who originally brought out the Third Vermont, assumed the command. Thus the Third has the pleasure of serving under a corps commander who had come out with them as Colonel. After the command of the Sixth Corps was transferred to the lamented SEDGWICK the Third Vermont continued under his command until his death in the Wilderness. Since that time Gen. WRIGHT has had command of the corps.

It will thus be seen that the Third has participated in every battle of importance fought by the heroic Army of the Potomac, excepting those which occurred while the Sixth Corps were with Gen. SHERIDAN, in the Shenandoah Valley. The first battle in which the Third was engaged was the disastrous charge across Warwick Swamp, while the siege of Yorktown was in progress. Crossing the swamp at Lee's Mills, April 16, 1862, four companies charged upon the enemy's work, and out of 190 men 97 were killed, drowned or wounded. At the four days' fighting, comprising the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, the regiment lost over 400 men. At the battle of Cold Herbor, a month after, the regiment (then only 300 strong) lost 79 in killed and wounded.

The Third has had on its rolls, during its four years' service, nearly 1,900 names, and now returns with about 300 men, all told. The following are the battles to be placed to their credit:

1862—Warwick Swamp, April 16; Siege of Yorktown, April; Williamsburgh, May 5; West Point, May 6; Seven days' battle before Richmond, June 26—July 2; Seven Pines; Fredericksburgh, (under BURNSIDE,) Dec. 13.

1863—Lee's Heights, May 1—3; Gettysburgh, July 1—5; Funkstown, Md., July 8; Wapping Heights, July 22; Rappahannock Station, October; Mine Run, Nov. 26.

1864—Wilderness, May 5; Spottsylvania, May 7—8; Totopotomy, North Anna, Cold Harbor, June 1, Bethesda Church; Siege of Petersburgh; Charlestown, Va., Aug. 21; Halltown, Va., Aug. 22: Winchester, Va., Sept. 19; Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22; Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19.

1865.—Third Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; assault upon the enemy's works, (usually known as Fort Fisher,) March 25; grand assault upon Petersburgh, April 2; pursuit of LEE; Amelia Court-house, April 6; surrender of LEE, April 9; entered Danville, April 27.

The following is the roster of the officers now with the command:

Field and Staff—Colonel, H. W. Floyd; Lieutenant-Colonel, —— Hubbard; Major, A. P. Nerdt; Surgeon, J. Meigs; Adjutant, A. Hull.

Line Officers—Company A, First Lieut. Pepper, Second Lieut. W. Wood; Company B, Capt. Fuller, First Lieut. O. B. Robinson, Second Lieut. E. E. Cushman; Company C, Capt. L. B. Fairbanks, First Lieut. Wakefield; Company D, Capt. J. Thompson, First Lieut. A. W. Lyons, Second Lieut. Chas. Guire; Company I, Capt. Thos. T. Leonard, First Lieut. G. C. Hawkins, Second Lieut. C. H. Woodbury; Company K, Capt. Horace French, First Lieut. C. H. Thompson, Second Lieut. A. J. Locke.

CHOWDER EXCURSION.—The M. T. Brennan Chowder Club, composed of members of Hose Company No. 60, made their annual excursion on Tuesday last to Sheepshead Bay. The attendance was unusually large, about one hundred and twenty-five persons being present. The excursion was as much enjoyed as in former years, and after spending a most delightful day, the company returned to the city at an early hour in the evening. It has been resolved to continue the club, which has proved a source of much pleasure to its members.

OUR STREETS.

Meeting of the "Strikers"—The Workmen Under the City Inspector Paid Off.

The street-cleaners who refuse to work under the contractors, held another meeting at No. 76 Prince-street, yesterday. Mr. MICHAEL MOONEY presided.

Mr. MOONEY after making some remarks, intended to be sarcastic, on the manner in which the streets are being cleaned at the present time, said he understood that the Street-Cleaning Commission had fallen out, and that there were only two of them in favor of continuing the present contract.

Mr. DUFFY was introduced. He urged the men to stand up for their right, and they would soon crush monopoly. He said the workmen were entitled to be better treatment from the city than they were receiving. He knew that they could not have steady work at the best, but they should have all that there is to done. In front of the Fourteenth Ward Police Station, there is a nuisance in the shape of garbage, which there appears to be no one to remove. Firmness in the position they had taken would certainly make their movement a success. He would say to the public that he was authorized to state that the men are ready to work as soon as fair wages are offered. They are ready to clean the streets as soon as they are fairly treated. All that they ask is a fair day's wage for a fair day's labor.

The reports from the various wards of the number of carts employed in each were then received, and were as follows: First Ward, 2 carts; Second, no men and no carts; Third, 4 carts; Fourth, 1 or 2; Fifth, 3; Sixth, 6 carts and a few men; Seventh, 4; Eighth, 3; Ninth, 4; Tenth, 2 or 3; Eleventh, 2 or 3; Thirteenth, 5; Fourteenth, 3 or 4 men with hoes—no carts; Fifteenth, 12 or 13; Sixteenth, 3; Seventeenth, 4; Eighteenth, none; Twentieth, 9; Twenty-first, 4; Twenty-second, a few coal carts.

[It will be seen that this report shows a much larger number of carts employed than the report made a few days ago.]

On motion it was resolved to hold a meeting in front of the City Hall at 10½ o'clock this morning.

The following preamble and resolutions were read to the meeting and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Common Council of the city have adopted a preamble and resolutions in reference to the street-cleaning contract, setting forth its requirements, and in very decisive and explicit terms, condemning the nonfulfillment of the contract by the contractors, as evidenced in the piles of garbage, ashes and refuse of every kind that now line our streets and avenues, and calling upon the Mayor to take immediate steps to secure the performance of the contract, or, failing in that, to report back to the Common Council his views and recommendations; and

Whereas, The Mayor has thus far declined or failed to act upon such suggestions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we most respectfully and earnestly request Hon. FRANCIS L. A. BOOLE, City Inspector, as the chief sanitary officer of this city, upon whom the responsibility of having the streets and avenues thoroughly cleaned chiefly rests, and who holds in his hands the lives and health of our wives and children, to send a communication to either branch of the Common Council, embodying his views as to the non-performance of the contract, and the fearfully filthy condition of the city at the present time, together with his recommendations thereon.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

THE CITY INSPECTOR'S SWEEPERS PAID OFF.

Yesterday a warrant was countersigned by the Mayor for six weeks' expenditures for street cleaning under the City Inspector. The amount of the warrant was $126,930.

The following are the items embraced in the two weeks ending June 3:

For sweepers, cartmen, &c.	$30,428 93
For clerks, inspectors and assistants on dumps	6,747 00
For laborers on heaps	1,267 50
Total	$38,443 43
Two weeks up to June 17:	
For sweepers	$36,710 81
For clerks, &c.	6,730 00
For laborers, &c.	1,200 00
Total	$44,730 81
Two weeks up to June 30:	
For sweepers, &c.	$36,396 26
For clerks, &c.	6,202 00
For laborers, &c.	1,152 50
Total	$43,680 86
To this sum of	$126,930 00
must be added a warrant in favor of E. H. Reed, for dumping ashes at various points for six weeks, up to June 30 last	1,106 76
Charles D. Blish, cleaning Fourth, Fifth and Sixth avenues, Bowery, Grand-street, Chatham, Park-row and Rocket-street	4,140 00
John McCahill, cleaning Eighth-avenue	720 00
Wm. H. Devoe, clearing Broadway, Cortlandt-street, Chambers-street, Fulton, Wall, Slip and Whitehall streets	2,950 00
Robt. J. Brown, removing street manure from heaps to boats	2,834 90
Total	$138,681 66

Being at the rate of $23,000 a week, or about $1,200,000 a year.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE.—The closing exercises of the annual examination at this institution took place Wednesday evening, a good audience attending. The exercises consisted of declamations, examinations in Greek, Latin, mathematics and music. The students, more boys, acquitted themselves very creditably, particularly in construing passages of the ancient languages, and in solving problems pertaining to the calculus and logarithmic series. The band, composed of members of the institute, made a fine display. At the close of the exercises, prizes were awarded to those having attained a prescribed degree of merit.

AFFAIRS AT HEADQUARTERS.—There are many and conflicting reports in circulation concerning the changes at Gen. DIX'S headquarters. As yet there are none. Gen. DIX is in Washington on private business. Gen. JOHN J. PECK is on duty at the headquarters temporarily, and Col. VAN BUREN, Col. LUDLOW, Maj. JOLINE and Capts. HOOPER, VAN ECKSTEIN, BLAKE and LOMBARD as yet there also. Maj. BOLLES, the Judge Advocate has gone to Boston on business. When he returns from the East he will enter upon the discharge of the duties of his new office—Solicitor to the Navy Department at Washington. It is not yet undecided when Gen. HOOKER shall relieve Gen. DIX. The former is in no hurry and the latter has much business to finish up before he can well leave.

THE RAM DUNDENBERG.—This formidable iron-clad frigate is nearly ready for launching, and the 22d inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., has been fixed for that occasion. She is the largest vessel ever built in this country, and as the larger part of the iron-plating is already in place, adding greatly to the enormous weight of the hull, much interest is manifested in the success of the launch.

PERSONAL.—Corporal WM. DAVIS, formerly of Company B, One Hundred and Forty-sixth New-York Regiment, who was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, will confer a favor by calling upon, or sending his address to GEO. F. WILLIAMS, NEW-YORK TIMES Office. The fate of several missing members of the regiment is still unsettled.

LAUNCH.—C. & R. POILLON will launch from their yard, foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn, at 2 P. M., to-morrow, (Saturday,) the steamship *Leo* of about 900 tons, built for Messrs. MURRAY & NEPHEW, of this city.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.—In this court, Wednesday, JOHN VRAOAN, a German, was tried for rape upon a little girl aged seven years, named FREDERICKA REINHART, residing in Twenty-seventh-street, near Fourth-avenue, Gowanus. The offence, as alleged, was perpetrated in defendant's store, near the residence of the child's parents, on the 27th of June last. The jury found the prisoner guilty of an attempt to commit rape, and sentence was deferred. ....THOMAS STEWART was tried for burglary and convicted. It appeared from the evidence that he entered the residence of Mr. FOOTE, No. 229 Clermont-avenue, and took up a number of valuable articles. The servant girl gave the alarm, and he was arrested. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to State Prison for ten years.

THE KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.—In this court, yesterday, MICHAEL LAHERTY was convicted of larceny, in having stolen two pocket-hooks and two papers of tobacco from MATHEW RADDEN, who was asleep on a stoop in Fulton-avenue at the time of the theft, on the night of the 25th of June last. The pocket-books were found in the prisoner's possession. Sentence was deferred. GEORGE WHITE, arraigned on the charge of attempting to shoot Mr. C. J. CURRAN, a few night's since, while endeavoring to arrest him, was tried and convicted. J. WILSON was convicted on the charge of breaking into the store of J. BRIDGEMAN, No. 143 Atlantic-street, on the night of the 24th of June, and stealing some hams worth $20. Both the prisoners were remanded for sentence.

ROBBED OF A WATCH.—THOMAS PORTER, a colored seaman, called at a house in Hart's-alley, on Wednesday night, and, having $600, paid $180 for a gold watch which he bought from one of the occupants. The watch was stolen while in the house, and JOSEPH EVERSON, WM. L. MOORE, ELIZABETH and AMELIA WILSON were arrested on suspicion. They were held for examination.

STEALING WATCH-CHAINS.—HENRY LEWIS was arrested on Wednesday afternoon on the charge of stealing two watch-chains from the store of JULIUS MORROW, No. 210 Court-street, while pretending to buy some articles. Mrs. MORRO detected him. The accused was held for a hearing.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, apparently 60 years of age, was found in the slip foot of Bridge-street, on Tuesday evening. From appearances he had been in the water three or four weeks. He was taken to the dead-house by the Brooklyn authorities yesterday.

EXPLOSION OF A PISTOL.—A little girl named PAULINE SCHAFFER, aged 2 years, was severely injured on Wednesday night by the explosion of a pistol which she had in her hand. Her face and one arm were hurt. Her parents reside in Adams-street, near Washington-street, Eighteenth Ward.

ROBBED.—A soldier named CHARLES PAYNE was robbed in front of No. 22 Sands-streets on Thursday night, of some $3. Another returned soldier, named MICHAEL COLLINS, was arrested on suspicion and held for a hearing.

LARCENY.—BRIDGET MCGUIRE was taken into custody last evening for stealing a gold ring from ELLEN JACKSON, residing at No. 9 Hamilton-avenue. The accused was locked up to await examination.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, FRIDAY, JULY 14.—Nos. 42, 9, 10, 11, 12, 34, 37, 51.

Williamsburgh.

A MACHINIST TURNS DOCTOR AND LOSES HIS FIRST PATIENT.—A child named WM. L. RYAN, whose parents reside in Eagle-street, near Liberty, Greenpoint, died on Monday last under circumstances which induced Coroner BARRETT to cause an investigation. A post-mortem examination was made by Drs. CREAMER and DONNER, and they yesterday submitted the result of that examination to the Coroner's jury. The evidence elicited showed that deceased had been suffering from cholera infantum, and that a man named JOHN W. ALEXANDER, a machinist by trade, undertook to prescribe medicines for its relief. The nostrums failed and the child died. The medical testimony went to show that the medicines, although harmless in many cases, were unfit for this. The jury rendered a verdict of death from perforation of the stomach, and also censured Mr. ALEXANDER for undertaking a business of which he knew nothing.... Coroner BARRETT also held an inquest last evening upon the body of an infant found in the vault of the premises rear of No. 107 Grand-street, E. D. No evidence was obtained in relation to it.

FROM SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Trotting Race Postponed—Inauguration of the Drama—Concert—Chance for Speculation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Wednesday, July 12, 1865.

The weather—fruitful source of man's discomfiture—caused a postponement of the trotting races yesterday, much to the disappointment of a large number of people, from all sections of the country, who had assembled here to witness, or to take part, in the proceedings. The early hour at which the floodgates of heaven were opened, and the prompt action of the managers in giving general publicity of the fact that the announced programme would not be fulfilled until to-day, lessened very materially the pang of disappointment.

The trot to-day will be for a purse of $1,250, mile heats, three in five, in harness, for stallions. The following-named horses have been entered: *Andy Johnson*, *Ethan Allen*, *Henry Clay*, *Mount Vernon*, *Young Morrill*, and an interesting time is expected.

One peculiarity in regard to the Saratoga course deserves to be mentioned—no liquor is allowed to be sold. Nothing has tended more to bring racing into disrepute in America than the unrestricted sale of intoxicating beverages.

THE LELAND OPERA HOUSE.

The Messrs. GROVER dedicated this neat establishment to the "histrionic art" last evening, when "The Heir at law" was presented, with a cast of rare ability, as will be seen by the list of familiar names annexed:

Lady Duberly	Mrs. M. A. Chapman.
Caroline Dormer	Miss Lizzie Prince.
Cicely Homespun	Miss Eliza Newton.
Lord Duberly	Mr. W. A. Chapman.
Dick Dowlas	Mr. G. H. Clarke.
Dr. Pangloss	Mr. E. Lamb.
Mr. Steadfast	Mr. J. Reilly.
Henry Morland	Mr. G. L. Parkes.
Zekiel Homespun	Mr. Frank Lawler.
Kenrick	Mr. C. B. De Groat.
John	Mr. J. Daly.
Waiter	Mr. Henderson.

There were some five hundred persons present, and, for a first performance, everything passed off admirably. Miss NEWTON as *Cicely Homespun*, Mr. CLARKE as *Dick Dowlas*, and Mr. and Mrs. CHAPMAN as *Lord* and *Lady Duberly*, particularly elicited frequent applause.

The performance of the orchestra alone is well worth the price of admission to this establishment, as well may be imagined when a recognized musical celebrity as C. C. KOPPITZ is the leader, assisted by sixteen of the best musicians in this line of business to be obtained in the country. During the evening the orchestra performed the following pieces:

1. Overture "Souvenir" ..... KOPPITZ.
2. Scene from Dinorah ..... METERBEER. (Clarionette obligato Mr. GOEPEL.)
3. Nightingale Polka ..... KOPPITZ. (His celebrated arrangement with Piccolo Obligato.)
4. Belle of the Season, Galop—new ..... KOPPITZ.

The overture and Nightingale Polka were particularly well received and encored.

This evening "the Hunchback" will be presented.

Mme. ANNA BISHOP, gave a concert last evening in Saratoga Hall to a rather slim house, and there was a ball also, so that visitors here are well supplied with entertainments.

The ubiquitous DRADY is spending the season here, and has along with him a couple of skilfull artists, who have made pictures of some of the most familiar and attractive scenes in this vicinity.

Prof. (late Col.) WYNDHAM, has opened a fencing school in the dancing hall of the Union Hotel and is liberally patronized and is making his school quite a feature here.

Won't some of the enterprising dealers in bivalves in New-York, come to the relief of Saratogians, and, at the same time "make a good thing" by forwarding a daily supply of oysters? I make no charge for the suggestion; but, really, there is not an oyster to be had here. The excuse given is that "it won't pay." Oysters pay when taken from New-York to Washington. Why not in Saratoga?

The hotels are rapidly filling up, but as with omnibuses, there is always room for a few more.

In haste E. A. P.

The Trotting Carnival.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, July 11, 1865.

The trotting sports at Saratoga, which have been so long anticipated by the patrons of this pastime and the visitors to this queen of watering places, were to have been inaugurated on Tuesday, but owing to a rain storm which set in early in the day, the association very properly postponed the commencement until the following morning, when the day dawned brilliantly fair, and the track was in splendid condition, the nature of the soil and the watchful care always bestowed upon it causing it, in a few hours after the heaviest storm, to be in the finest running or trotting order; and there is little doubt but that it will be one of the fastest tracks in the country.

Many improvements have been effected since last year. The magnificent grand stand has been lengthened by the addition of 120 feet, (60 feet at each end;) covered throughout, and all the seats elegantly cushioned, one care having been taken to reserve an eligible department opposite the score for the accomodation of the press; an example we should like to see followed by the directors of other meetings. The inclosed space in front of the stand has been turfed, a new and most capacious field-stand has been erected, and the entire circuit of the course fenced in; in fact, all the executive arrangements were of the most complete description. The grand stand was filled by the *élite* of the fashionable and sporting world, the ladies in full toilettes being largely represented, and appearing to thoroughly enjoy this to the great majority a new species of racing pastime. For the great event, viz., the stallion trot for a purse of $1,250, there were five entries, viz., *Harry Clay*, *Young Morrill*, *Ethan Allen*, *Mount Vernon* and *Andy Johnson*. This was, however, reduced to a match between the first two, the other three declining a contest with these two renowned trotting champions, *Mount Vernon* being last out, and sold in pools within a few moments of the start. In the pool betting on Monday evening it was 100 to 90 on *Clay* against *Morrill*, *Mount Vernon* fetching only $20 in pools of $250. On Tuesday the betting ranged first as even and then at 6 to 4 on *Clay*. Whilst on Wednesday morning, in pools and general betting, 2 to 1 was freely laid on *Clay*. With the strictest punctuality the horses were brought up to the score precisely at 11 o'clock, the time appointed for the commencement of each day's sport, and by five minutes past they were under way. The judges were, Col. S. D. BRUCE, of Kentucky; Mr. J. M. MARVIN and Mr. C. B. DEXTER.

SUMMARY.

SARATOGA COURSE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.—Purse of $1,250, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness, for all stallions bar George Wilkes.

M. H. Woodruff named br. s., Young Morrill	2	1	1	1
Hiram Woodruff named blk. s., Henry Clay	1	2	2	2
D. Mace's Ethan Allen	dr.			
A. W. Mann's Mount Vernon	dr.			
J. B. Murray's Andie Johnson	dr.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half-mile.	Mile.
First Heat	38	1:15½	2:34½
Second Heat	38	1:15	2:32½
Third Heat	37	1:15½	2:35½
Fourth Heat	38	1:15	2:33¼

FIRST HEAT.

Betting 2 to 1 on *Henry Clay*. At the second attempt a capital send off was effected, both getting off on even terms, *Clay* having the pole, in which order he traveled to the turn, where *Morrill* broke and lost three lengths, Clay carrying on that lead past the quarter pole and down the back, where *Morrill* went off his feet again; but lost nothing by it. At the half mile *Clay* still led three lengths, passing it *Morrill* was up and down again, reducing *Clay's* lead to a length at the three-quarters, in which order he swung into the homestretch. Half way up *Morrill* broke again, and at the draw-gate carried *Clay* off his feet also, and it was only within a few feet of the score that they got down and passed the string so close together that it was a question whether a dead heat would not be declared. The heat was, however, given to *Clay* by a head.

TIME—Quarter, 38; half mile, 1:15½; mile, 2:34½.

SECOND HEAT.

Betting 2 to 1 on *Clay*, which was freely taken by the partisans of *Morrill*. They got away at the first attempt, *Morrill* with a slight lead, taking *Clay* off his feet prior to their reaching the turn, where *Morrill* led three lengths, and took the inside place. There was no alteration passing the quarter pole, but going down the back stretch *Clay* commenced closing the gap, but in closing, so broke again—badly at the half mile—*Morrill* opening a wide gap, which he continued past the three-quarters and into the home-stretch, where it was evidently a lost heat for *Clay*, *Morrill* going easily within himself, and winning by as many lengths as he chose, *Clay* pulling up at the draw gate.

TIME.—Quarter, 38; half, 1:15; mile, 2:32½.

THIRD HEAT.

Betting 4 to 1 on *Morrill*—his opponent in the minds of betting men not being inclined to show his trotting ability. At the second attempt a good start was effected, the two traveling in close company to the turn, where *Clay* broke, and lost two lengths, *Morrill* increasing his lead to three lengths as they passed the quarter polo. Down the back stretch *Clay* went all to pieces, *Morrill* being full 60 yards ahead at the half mile, *Clay* not getting down at the three quarters, the heat was virtually over, as *Morrill* had a lead of full 100 yards here, he in turn went off his feet, which saved *Clay* from being distanced, *Morrill* coming home at his leisure, and passing the score at little over a walk.

TIME—Quarter, 37; half-mile, 1:15½; mile, 2:35½.

FOURTH HEAT.

Betting, 100 to 10 on *Morrill*. The pair got away in a remarkably even start. At the turn, *Morrill* showed in front, taking a lead of a length, which he increased to two at the quarter-pole. Down the backstretch, *Clay* went off his feet, giving *Morrill* a lead of four lengths at the half-mile, on which he gained as they neared the three-quarters, where *Clay* broke badly, giving *Morrill* a lead of full eight lengths, with which he came up to the homestretch, and was landed the easiest possible of winners by any number of lengths he chose to take the judges' verdict by. The stallion, *Clay*, was evidently not himself; he seemed weak, inclined to cut up ugly, and whenever urged, broke. The *Morrill* party also claimed that he was far from himself, and that his month was sore. It was unfortunate that *Mount Vernon*, who had been brought a considerable distance, went home the night before, as his supporters claimed that he could have easily defeated the time made by the other two. After the trot, the judges decided that, for the purse of $1,250, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, for all horses, inasmuch as *Harry Clay* and *Dexter* were entitled to be classed as in the same stable within ten days of the race, both could not start; hence, as neither *John Morgan* nor *Ethan Allen* are here, the purse is off.

J. D.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000 Am. Gold	142¾	600 Cleve. & Pitts	69¼
35,000 U. S. 5-20s....Old Issue	106	500 do	69¼
300 N. Y. Cen. R	96	400 do	69¼
200 do	96⅛	100 do	69¼
100 do	96⅛	100 Chi. & R. I	106
100 do	96¼	400 do	106⅛
700 Erie Railway	90¾	100 Chi. & N. W	29
700 do	91	2200 Chi. & N. W. Pr	63¾
600 do	90⅞	100 do	64
600 do	90¾	100 do	63¾
1400 do	91	100 Pitts. & F. W. & C.	93¼
100

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4307. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Progress of the Trial of Miss Harris.

Conclusion of the Testimony---Long Arguments to Come.

Restoration of Mails and Post-Offices to the South.

A BRIEF CABINET SESSION.

Recent Appointments by the President.

Rebel Prisoners All Sent Off, and Point Lookout Evacuated.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 14.

THE HARRIS TRIAL.

In the trial of Miss HARRIS this morning, an attempt was made on the part of the defence to shake the testimony of Rev. J. C. BURROUGHS, by a vigorous cross-examination.

The court-room was crowded as usual, a large number of ladies being present. Rev. Dr. J. C. BURROUGHS was then recalled for cross-examination. On taking the stand, he asked leave to explain a portion of his testimony given yesterday, in regard to the time his brother came to reside with him. Witness stated that his brother came to reside with him in 1861 instead of 1860.

The cross-examination was then commenced. Miss HARRIS was here told by Mr. BRADLEY to lift her vail. Witness said he thought he recognized her; never saw her more than two or three times; she spent an evening at the University during the time witness had charge of it, on one occasion when the public were invited; did not know who came with her; had an impression that she was introdnced by his brother; the instances were repeated after that one two or three times; not often enough for witness to recognize her at once; witness did not recognize her at the first view, when he saw her at tha University; don't remember of ever having met her in the street; the only occasions witness thought that he met her were when she called at the University; witness thonght that it was in the month of June, 1861, when she was at the reception at the University; at that time she spent the evening at the University; did not know where she was living; had a conversation with Mr. SHERWOON in regard to Miss HARRIS; did not know that Miss HARRIS was staying in the book-store of Mr. SHERWOON; had a general idea of her features: he thought that when he saw her at the University that she had light hair; did not recognize her with positiveness; thonght there was no change in her appearance; she seemed as fleshy now as she did then; never knew that his brother correaponded with Miss HARRIS until he learned it in this court.

Question by Mr. Bradley—Then what did you mean when you said "Miss HARRIS, you have known my brother a long time, and are acquainted with his handwriting?" A.—Did not know they corresponded.

Q.—How did you know then they corresponded and she became acquainted with his handwriting? A.—Knew it from the fact that she alluded to it at the time; did not know they correaponded, only had a general impression of it. At the time Miss HARRIS called with the letters she was calm and self-possessed until at the point where she replied to my question whether he had ever done or said anything to justify the suspicion. She replied with feeling that he had not. There was nothing said in that interview about his brother being married. He was married on the 15th of September; did not remember of any lady calling on the 14th of September and asking if his brother was in town.

Q.—Do you remember of a lady calling on the 14th of September and putting the question to you, "If your brother was in town," when you walked up the floor and back and then answered in the negative? A.—Did not remember it; on the afternoon of the 19th of September witness was in Chicago; after witness performed the marriage ceremony for his brother he left the house with the wedding party; went with them to the depot; then witness proceeded to his residence, where witness saw Miss HARRIS; nothing was said about his brother being married; after that did not see Miss HARRIS until he saw her in court; had only a faint image of the lady who came with Miss HARRIS, thought she was a woman of thirty or thirty-five years; thought she was small and slender; did not know the Misses DEVLINS; could not recognize either of the Misses DEVLINS as being the lady who came with Miss HARRIS; witness was in the court-room, and heard Mr. BRADLEY read the letters; had a note-book and made some notes; witness don't know that he made a note of those letters; knows he did make some notes during the trial; he had the letters in his hands, and read a few extracts; in the Spring of 1863 witness was not aware of a correspondence between his brother and Miss HARRIS; witness had never said he knew there was an engagement between his brother and Miss HARRIS, but the want of education on her part prevented the marriage; knew a lady named Miss ANN RIORDAN; went to see her in regard to getting testimony in this case; did not tell her he knew of an engagement existing between his brother and Miss HARRIS; witness said to Miss RIORDAN that he was aware that his brother and Miss HARRIS had been acquainted, but could not remember any expressions; his idea was that they had been acquainted, and perhaps interested in each other; witness presumed that his brother at one time entertained the thoughts of marrying Miss HARRIS, but when his circumstances changed, and he could not afford her the means of education, he abandoned the idea; witness wrote to the Rev. Mr. JOHNSON, making inquiries in regard to this case; presumed he did not ask his assistance; Mr. JOHNSON did not decline; had not the letter here; witness went to Burlington for the purpose of ascertaining what facts there might bear upon the case; witness thought his brother arrived in Chicago on the 11th of September; witness don't know where his brother stopped on the first day of his arrival; thought he passed that night at witness' house; on Saturday he visited witness in company with his intended wife and another friend or two; thinks he went home with the ladies, returned to witness' house and passed the night; witness thought he left the house on Sunday morning, returned and stopped Sunday night and went to town with witness on Monday morning, lost sight of him in town; don't remember if he brought any luggage when he arrived; remembers nothing about it, don't know where he dressed for his marriage.

Q.—What did you mean by saying he stayed with him, Mr. HOGE and others? A.—Witness' memory was very indistinct as to where he passed the night.

Question by Mr. Bradley.—Now will you state how it is that you remember so much about the interview you had with Miss HARRIS and nothing about the movements of your brother when he came on to be married? A.—When Miss HARRIS showed me the letters, I was considerably startled. The thought flashed across his mind that the notice of his brother's marriage had made her feel that she had some claim upon him; could not fail to remember this. About the movements of his brother they were of no interest, and he did not notice them, though he was deeply interested in the marriage. Witness did not introduce his brother to the lady whom he made his wife; had nothing to do with bringing it about. Witness came on with Mr. STRONG, Mr. GOODE and Mr. MOSELY, and had met incidentally; since here, the testimony had been talked of; has had conversations about the testimony in a general way in regard to the testimony they would give; had communicated to them what would be the hearing of his testimony; had said to some of them, "No matter about the aspect of the case now, we rebutting witnesses are to give our testimony yet; said words to that effect in conversation with one or more of the witnesses, as to the general impression of the case in this community. Witness replied, when he gave his opinion as to the general impression outside, "Wait until the rebutting witnesses testify," or "we rebutting witnesses are yet to testify."

By Judge Hughes—Witness solemnized the marriage between his brother and his wife. Witness left the notices of the marriage at the newspaper offices. Witness now thought the call of Miss HARRIS was after the 16th of September. Had not employed counsel in this case to prosecute her. Had asked Mr. FREAR to assist him in a general way. Witness did not use the form in the marriage ceremony, calling upon others if they knew of any impediment by reason of precontract. It was customary for witness to use it, had used it sometimes. Witness was not positive that his brother arrived on the 11th of September after the marriage; his brother's wife visited her friends in Chicago the following September; his brother was not with her; thought he was in Washington; did not remember how she came, if alone or with some friends; his brother came in September, and stayed two or three weeks; he stopped at different places; he did not stay in Chicago all the time; passed one week with witness; he was going about the city two weeks in September, 1864; when he informed witness of his contemplated marriage he said nothing about any previous engagement with Miss HARRIS. The engagement between himself and Miss HARRIS was never the subject of conversation before the marriage; it was after; it was quite possible that the relations may have been alluded to by his brother previous to his marriage; witness thought his brother was very expert with the pen; did now know who wrote the letter of Sept. 8 or 12; saw a picture of his brother with Miss HARRIS when she called with the letters; thought he said to her, "I would like to have that picture."

By Mr. Carrington—The motives of witness in getting up the case. He understood that it was to be presented by the witness. His brother's reputation and character were more or less involved, under the request of his widow, for the sake of herself and her child. He thought so far as affected his reputation, those things should be cleared up. Had no other motive. Never offered to pay any witnesses to come here, or asked others to do so.

By Mr. Bradley—Did you not say that this was a conspiracy got up against your brother, and you intended to explode the whole thing?

Objected to by District Attorney.

Objections sustained, on the ground that it should have been asked on the cross-examination.

Q.—Have you not industriously sought evidence to hurt the character of the accused?

Objected to, and objection sustained.

The court here took a recess for fifteen minutes. At 1:25 the court reassembled.

Mrs. E. A. Fleming was called by the prosecution as rebutting testimony. She testified that she resided at No. 142 Lexington-street, Baltimore; became acquainted with Miss HARRIS on the sixth of January last; she came to the house of witness to board.

By Mr. Wilson—State if she went to any place of amusement? A.—No, Sir; she did not visit any place of amusement; she would go but to evening entertainments with Mr. JOHN DEVLIN, the brother of the ladies with whom she lived; he was the only gentleman with whom she ever went out; she said she was going to Washington to sue an old lover for breach of promise; that she had been engaged to him for seven years, and that he had married a young lady and corresponded with her up to within a month of his marriage; she said "What induced him to marry this young lady, Miss ROGGS, was that she had money; she was going to sue him merely to clear herself and let the world see she was a virtuous girl;" she said the reason for bringing the suit was that she received anonymous letters; she said the father of this young lady was wealthy and she believed Mr. BURROUGHS loved her, but married the other one because she was rich. She held Mr. BURROUGHS in very high estimation; always spoke very well of him. She said she had received the treatment of a father from Mr. BURROUGHS. She had always looked to him as such, and put the utmost confidence in him, and that he had never wronged her. When she first came on Sunday evening a minister was in the parlor, and he was playing a hymn on the piano; while he was playing Miss HARRIS took a saucer from the mantelpiece and went round to take up a collection. She would sometimes appear very thoughtful and get up all at once and sing a love song; then she would come to where witness was and appear be in a very good humor.

By Mr. Bradley.—Witness gave Miss HARRIS a ticket to come to Washington and return that day. They had made arrangements to go to a lecture.

Dr. Jas. P. Mayworth.—Mr. CARRINGTON proceeded to put a hypothetical case to the Doctor embodying the facts in this case and asking how frequently he had noticed in his practice such symptoms in cases of hysteria or dysmenorrhea and whether upon such symptoms you would infer the insanity of the patient.

Mr. VOORHEES said before that question was asked he thought it would be proper to ask Dr. MAY if he was an expert, and had made the mind a study.

After some argument by the District Attorney, and the counsel for defence, Judge WYLIE, asked Dr. MAY if in the course of his practice and experience, he had opportunities of judging the mind of females.

Dr. MAY replied that he had seen such cases as physicians generally do, but he was not an expert in mental diseases or diseases of the mind.

Mr. CARRINGTON contended that any well educated physician was competent to give an opinion as to the mind of a party.

Mr. WILSON said he would refer to the case of Dr. FITCH. Mr. VOORHEES then read from a number of authorities to support his argument.

The court decided to allow the District-Attorney to put a hypothetical case.

Witness stated he could not say he had seen some symptoms of cases like the one put; as far as answering such an abstract question as that of symptoms like these occurred at stated periods, he should say there was a case of nervous excitement depending upon uterine irritability; witness would not say that the mind was not deranged at such periods.

District-Attorney CARRINGTON then put a question embodying the facts as to a woman being armed and going to a public building and inquiring for a person, concealing herself, and afterward shooting him, would she be insane.

This question was objected to by Judge HUGHES, and point argued up to 3:30, at which hour the court adjourned. The case will not be concluded before Monday.

CABINET BUSINESS.

The Cabinet session was very brief to-day, lasting but half an hour. Much of the time of the President and the Postmaster-General and Secretary of the Treasury is occupied in disposing of the applications for the various important offices to be disposed of at this time, and therefore the brief Cabinet session of to-day.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments made by the President within the past few days are officially announced. John F. Hartley to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, *vice* Field, resigned; D. M. Fleming to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Ohio; Joseph E. Webster for the Second District of Georgia; James L. Selfridge for the Eleventh District of Pennsylvania; Julius Ennemuzer for the Third District of Louisiana; Lucien J. Barnea, for the First District of Arkansas; Wm. H. Crennell, to be Collector of Customs at Geneseo, N. Y.; Thos. Wilkins, at Erie, Penn.; Wickham S. Havens, at Sag Harbor, N. Y.; Jas. Brady, Jr., at Fall River, N. Y.; Trumen Harmon, at Belfast, Me.; Peter W. Martin, at Newark, N. J.; Robt. R. Smith, to be Tax Commissioner of the District of the State of Texas; Wm. Miller, to be receiver of public moneys for the district of land subject to sale at Montgomery, Ala.; James Rove, of Ohio, to be receiver of public Moneys for the district of land subject to sale at Chillicothe, Ohio; John Edwards, to be Agent for the Indians of the Upper Arkansas agency; John A. Clarke, of Illinois, to be Surveyor-General of the United States for the Territory of New-Mexico; Wm. B. Franklin, of Ohio, to be Register of the Land Office at Chillicothe, Ohio.

AROUMENTS IN THE HARRIS CASE.

The arguments in the case of MARY HARRIS will probably be commenced to-morrow in the following order: First, upon prayer for points to be charged to the jury; CARRINGTON for government, and BRADLEY for defence. Second, the arguments upon the merits. Mr. WILSON, Assistant-District-Attorney, for the prosecution, will open the case, to be followed by Judge HUGHES and Hon. D. W. VOORHEES for defence. Mr. CARRINGTON, District-Attorney, will close the case for the prosecution. The case will go to the jury probably on Tuesday evening next.

PARDONS.

The interest in applications for pardons under the exceptions in the amnesty proclamation is abating, and there are but few petitions now filed by persons of note. One hundred and thirty-three petitions were filed to-day, and seventy pardons granted.

STILL ON THE ANXIOUS SEAT.

The appointees of postmaster for Philadelphia and other large cities, where changes are to be made, expected to be relieved of suspense and anxiety this evening by an announcement of the names of the lucky men; but the President and Postmaster-General have not concluded their consultation on the subject, and the fate of the patriots who desire to serve their country will not be known until to-morrow, when an official announcement of the names of the successful parties will be made.

REPENTANT REBELS.

Evidence is daily being received of the repentance of many of the rebels who resided abroad during the war. They apply to our Ministers and Consuls for permission to take the oath, which is freely given. Among the oaths thus administered, and recently received here for registration, are those of Mrs. and Miss HARTSTEVE, formerly wealthy residents of Beaufort District, South Carolina. They do not come within the $20,000 clause now.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY SEWARD.

Assistant Secretary SEWARD and wife will leave for Cape May in the course of a week, to spend a few weeks, at the close of which Mr. SEWARD expects to be able to resume his official duties.

THE PRESIDENT'S SECRETARY.

Col. BROWNING, the President's Private Secretary, returned this evening from Cape May, where he has been sojourning for some days to recruit his health. He is much improved, and will resume his official duties to-morrow.

AMNESTY OATHS.

There have been filed at the State Department thus far only 1,760 oaths, under the Amnesty Proclamation of President JOHNSON. These oaths are required to be filed and registered at the State Department, but are probably held back through the ignorance of the officers that administer them. The accumulation somewhere must be very large.

MUSTERED OUT.

The Sixty-first New-York Veteran Volunteers, Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. W. SCOTT commanding, were mustered out to-day, and will leave this city for the rendezvous at Albany to-morrow morning. This is the gallant regiment of a score and a half of battles, and from which have risen to stars and national fame Maj.-Gens. BARLOW and MILES.

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR.

N. O. Risley, Esq., late Special Supervising Agent of the Treasury Department, has been appointed Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury.

EVACUATION OF POINT LOOKOUT.

Point Lookout, having been vacated by rebel prisoners, is no longer kept as a garrisoned post. The government property there is to be temporarily left in charge of a guard, and the troops composing the garrison are ordered to report to Gen. TERRY at Richmond.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 14.

PARDONS.

The President to-day pardoned seventy-five persons; none of any prominence. Large numbers of applications for pardons continue to be received.

SALE OF MULES.

An extensive sale of government mules is to take place under the direction of Gen. EKIN, at Cleveland, Ohio, commencing Aug. 8.

POSTAL SERVICE IN THE SOUTH.

The Postmaster-General has notified the provisional Governors that the postal service will be resumed on all the lines of railroads in the South as soon as they respectively certify that the routes are in a proper condition for that purpose.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA.

The President has issued his proclamation appointing Judge WILLIAM MARVIN provisional Governor of Florida. The form is precisely the same as that used in the appointment of the other provisional Governors for the Southern States, and for similar purposes.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Among the recent appointments and reappointments of Postmasters are the following: Warren W. Wing, Norfolk, Va.; Wm. M. Briner, Reading; and Jonathan Jessop, of York, Penn.; Ephraim T. Jackson, Providence; Edward Perrin, Pawtucket, and Thomas Coggeshall, Newport, R. I.; George A. Benedict, Cleveland, Ohio; George Rowland, Sacramento, Cal.; James Low, Jr., Suspension Bridge; Ira Godfrey, Lima; George B. Lincoln, Brooklyn; Angus McDonald, Geneva; William Solland, West Troy; S. W. Updike, Rochester; Allen C. Livingston, Fulton, and Manson Lapham, Genesee, New-York.

The Postmaster-General has ordered temporary contracts for conveyance of mails from Edenton by Hartford, Elizabeth City, Wintonsville, South Mills, Lake Drummond, Virginia, Deep Creek and Portsmouth, to Norfolk three times a week and back. Thus, the postal service in the South is being gradually restored.

RESIGNATION OF MR. HOLLOWAY.

It is true, as reported, that Hon. D. P. HOLLOWAY has tendered his resignation as Commissioner of Patents. The paper is in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior, who will to-day lay it before the President. Mr. HOLLOWAY will not retire before the appointment of a successor.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The General Land Office has decided upon measures, with a view of putting speedily into operation in the late insurgent States the machinery for the sale of the public lands.

SPEECH OF SECRETARY HARLAN.

At the laying of the corner-stone of the Washington City Protestant Orphan Asylum, yesterday, the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. HARLAN, in his brief address, said:

"When the French not now so friendly to our prosperity, sprang to arms in the defence of the Turkish nationality, we all applauded; but when they attempt to crush feeble Mexico, we despise their want of generous gallantry, and wish it might be the will of God, in the order of His providence, that this great republic of ours should be called upon to protect our feeble sister republic."

This remark met with general applause from the large auditory present.

GEN. SHERMAN IN THE WEST.

Speech at Columbus, Ohio—History Rectified.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 14.

At a festival given to Gens. SHERMAN and COX, yesterday, at Columbus, Gen. SHERMAN, being enthusiastically called upon to make a speech, came forward and with much reluctance did so.

In the course of his remarks he alluded to the charge, that while he was in command in Kentucky he had demanded for the campaign two hundred thousand men. He said that was when he was visited by Secretary CAMERON. He then explained to him the difficulty of marching into Tennessee by divergent lines—one to Nashville and the other to East Tennessee, with forces largely outnumbered by the rebel armies confronting him. In one of these lines he had but 4,300 men to meet an opposing force of 18,000.

When asked by Secretary CAMERON how many men were needed for the present campaign, he (SHERMAN) replied: "Sixty thousand, and before you can reduce the South to subjugation you must have two hundred thousand."

This statement was made in the presence of Secretary CAMERON and his military family, and was afterward in Eastern newspapers in a very distorted and incorrect form.

The Plasterers' Convention.

PITTSBURGH, Friday, July 14.

In the Plasterers' Convention, the manner in which ornamental work is done in certain cities by men not in the trade, was discussed at considerable length. A motion was unanimously carried that after the 1st of January next no plasterer work for bosses "who shall not put up their own ornaments."

Mr. O'CONNOR, of New-York, Chairman of the Committee on the State of the Trade, submitted a report suggesting that the local organizations take immediate action on the question of lathing and ornamental work, and that the hours of work be reduced to eight per day.

The Commercial College Convention.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 14.

In the session to-day of the National Commercial College Convention, the extension of special facilities to returned soldiers for a commercial education, was a prominent topic of discussion. Letters were read from Gov. OGLESBY, DEAN RICHMOND, MILLARD FILMORE, Prof. EDWARDS, of Illinois, NEWTON BATEMAN, and other friends of education. The meeting to-night will be addressed by Prof. WILBER, of the State Natural History Survey, and School Superintendent PICKARD, of Chicago. The sum of $3,500 is to be raised for a LINCOLN testimonial.

THE TRADE CONVENTION.

Report of the Committee on Commerce—Subjects for the Action of the Convention.

DETROIT, Friday, July 14.

Mr. J. A. BOWER, of Chicago, from the Committee on Commerce, made a report commending to the consideration of the Legislative bodies of the States and the nation the following subjects;

The construction of the Illinois River and Bay Ship Canals.

The improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.

The improvement of the canals of New-York.

The cheapening of railroad freights and an increase of the capacity to carry freight.

The relief of our shipping and railroad interests from severe government taxation.

An improved system of surveys and soundings.

An improvement in custom-houses and light-houses.

The early improvement of Western rivers and harbors.

The judicious encouragement of regular lines of steamships to countries upon this continent and Europe.

Such regulations of our commerce and carrying trade with the Canadas and Europe as will best promote the general interest of our own merchants, farmers, manufacturers and shippers.

The report also asks the convention to give the weight of its influence in favor of building up our common country in such a manner as to give us union, prosperity and peace.

The report was accepted and adopted.

On motion of Mr. SCAMMON, the convention agreed to adjourn *sine die* at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Debate was then resumed on the Reciprocity Treaty.

Mr. HOWE, of Nova-Scotia, had consent to place on the journal of the convention his report on a ship channel from the St. Lawrence River to the Hudson.

The same privilege was extended to Mr. HILL, of Boston, favoring Congressional aid to ocean steamers.

Mr. ALEXANDER'S report in favor of the decimal system of weights and measures was referred to a special committee from the States and British Provinces.

Mr. ALEXANDER'S report in favor of a National Board of Trade was referred to a special committee to report complete forthwith.

Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on River and Harbor Improvements, reported a resolution in recognizing the national character of navigable rivers and lake harbors, which offered facilities for conducting the commerce of the country from which the government derives a large revenue, and stating that it is the sense of this convention that it is the interest as well as the duty of the General Government to make such improvements on such rivers and harbors as the necessity for it may be developed, and as the condition of the Treasury will warrant.

The report of Mr. HOWE, of Nova Scotia, was important in the announcement that the annexation of the British Provinces to the United States had no place in the minds of the people of the Provinces. He said that any one who should go to "hustings" as an advocate for annexation would be treated as a traitor from the loyalty and allegiance due from him as a British American.

DETROIT, Friday, July 14.

The resolution recommending the negotiation of a Reciprocity Treaty received the unanimous vote of the convention. Adjourned.

OUR POPULAR LOAN.

Four and a Half Millions Taken Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 14.

JAY COOKE reports subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan to-day to the amount of $4,516,500, including the following:

Boston National Bank	$200,000
Farmers' National Bank of Lancaster, Penn.	100,000
Commonwealth National Bank of New-York	100,000
First National Bank of Richmond	100,000
Third National Bank of Cincinnati	100,000
First National Bank of New-Albany	100,000
Third National Bank of St. Louis	100,000
Fourth National Bank of New-York	200,000
Ninth National Bank of New-York	398,350
First National Bank of Newburgh	100,000
Montpelier National Bank of Montpelier, Vt.	50,000
Second National Bank of Chicago	235,000
Merchants' National Bank of Cleveland	150,000
Brewster, Sweet & Co., Boston	100,000
A. A. Putnam & Co.	200,000
Hanna, Hart & Co., Pittsburgh	100,000

Number of individual subscriptions 3,163.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 13.

The Macon *Telegraph* says all the jewelry belonging to the citizens, which was sent off on the approach of the federals and was afterward captured near Athens, has been turned over and will be in Macon in a few days; and the gold captured from the Central Railroad Company last April, has been returned by the military authorities.

J. B. HARGROVE, of Lynchburgh, well-known in Virginia, has committed suicide.

The United States steamer *Fantic* has arrived from Norfolk, soon to sail for the West Indies.

The United States steamer *Cassandra*, from New-Orleans, bound to New-York, put in here this morning and landed Gen. OPDYKE and several other passengers.

Gen. J. E. MULFORD arrived here this morning from Richmond.

The steamer *Norfolk*, from City Point, has arrived with the Eighth Minnesota Volunteers bound to Baltimore, en route home.

The Fourth United States is ordered to leave Richmond and report at New-York.

The James River canal is now open for passengers and freight as far as Lexington.

The Canadian Parliament to Meet in August.

QUEBEC, Friday, July 14.

The Cabinet held a meeting yesterday, and a proclamation was issued summoning Parliament to meet on the 8th of August.

It is stated that the government does not intend to ask Parliament for money for fortifications.

Steam vs. Muscle.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Friday, July 14.

The race here to-day between the steam-wagon and the pedestrian RENSLEY resulted in favor of the wagon, which came in eight rods ahead. The contest between the wagon and the trotting horse also resulted in favor of the wagon. The following is the time made: Wagon, one mile, 2:20; RENSLEY, one mile, 5:20; horse, one mile, 2:37½.

Sympathy from Portugal.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF PORTUGAL,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am not aware that the newspapers in this country have published the resolutions unanimously passed by the Portuguese Parliament, during its sessions in the beginning of May, on the receipt of the news of the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN.

I have, therefore, the honor of transmitting you inclosed a translation of said resolutions, requesting you to have them published in your valuable journal for the knowledge of the citizens of the United States. I remain, Sir, with high regard, your obedient servant,

A. M. DA CUNHA PEREIRA DE SOTTO MAJOR,
Consul General.

Resolved, The Chamber of Peers regrets most deeply the event which has lately thrown into mourning the sons of a great nation, by the assassination of the President of the United States, Mr. LINCOLN, a martyr to his duty.

The Chamber of Deputies consecrates in its records, a vivid testimonial of the profound regret with which the sad news of the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN, President of the United States, was received, and decides that the representative of the republic at this court be respectfully informed of the foregoing resolution.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

An Address by Gov. Brownlow.

NASHVILLE, Friday, July 14.

The following address to the people of Tennessee has just been issued by Gov. BROWNLOW, in response to the recent speeches made by Judge CAMPBELL, EMERSON ETHERIDGE and others:

ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Called to the Chief Magistracy of this State, without my own seeking, by the unanimous nomination of the State Convention, and almost unanimous election by the loyal people, and entering upon the discharge of my duties nearly simultaneously with the fall of the rebellion, I fondly hoped that the whole people, wearied with war, desolation and anarchy, would support with alacrity the incoming civil government and inauguration of law and order; that patriotic people would leave me, like my predecesors in other days, with little to do but to witness and to encourage the cultivation of social pursuits, commerce and arts, and redress grievances by courts; but I am compelled to announce serious apprehensions that a different order of things is soon to be encountered. The harangues of aspiring politicians denouncing the extermination of slavery and the establishment of a free State constitution, and the very existence of the government over which I am called to preside, as unconstitutional, spurious, and a usurpation; the conduct of numerous county officers, giving evidence of their failure to perform their duties; the holding of numerous local elections in defiance of law, and the instalment into office of disfranchised rebels, proclaim, too plainly to be misunderstood, that the spirit of rebellion and nullification still exists, and must be met and defeated.

In order that all who desire may understand the basis and true foundation of the present constitution and government of Tennessee, I propose in a few plain words to show its validity and constitutionality. The constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government. The government of Tennessee was usurped by the military despotism resulting from anarchy and a reign of terror. Our noble and glorious national government determined, at the cost of many thousands of lives and many millions of money, to perform its duty by guaranteeing to the United States a free government. Both military and civic measures had to be brought into requisition. The military performed the duty in blood on the field of battle; but it appointed a civilian, the person of the present honored Chief Magistrate of the nation, to carry out such civil policy as was found necessary to execute in good faith the guarantees to the people. After over three years of patient toil his labors resulted in the reëstablishing of the government now in power, which is so fiercely denounced. The workmanship was the fruit of his mind, acting under national authority, and was promptly proclaimed by him the supreme law of the State of Tennessee; and from his heart he congratulated the people on the happy results. Does any one suppose he will not stand by it and maintain it with the force of the nation? Strange to say, there are those who, not understanding the man or his duty, declare that he will not sustain it, but will set it aside and not allow its Legislature to meet again. It may be some relief to the friends of the new government to be assured that most of those who so claim to represent the President are men whose honesty he never had any confidence in. The President will sustain his model scheme of reconstructing the government of the rebellious States, and that with just so much force applied, just such manner as may be necessary when the nation entered upon its task for furnishing the people of Tennessee with a republican form of government. It had a right to present just such a particular form of free government as was most adapted to the condition of the people, and to choose the means of setting it on foot. If it had chosen the constitution of Kentucky or of Maine, it is difficult to see what objection could have been made on constitutional grounds, but in deference to the tastes and habits of our people it chose our own constitution, divested only of that feature which had caused all our sufferings, and proceeded to present us with our own abandoned ship of State, clothed in its ancient rigging. It is not for us to say there were irregularities in the mode or the time of setting the State Government in motion. It was for the national power, in performing its guarantees, to choose for itself the manner and time of discharging its duty. It chose to revive the State Government through loyal people of the State—those who had not proved themselves unworthy of a free government. It prescribed, through its agent, its own plan of operations, and had a right to do so. State Government is thus the gift of the nation, and is certainly, in compliance with the obligation of the constitution, guaranteed to us as a republican form of government. With this general statement, I might conclude that I feel called upon to meet specifically the complaints of those who affect to be aggrieved. It is said the convention in January last was self-constituted and irresponsible, and assumed to amend the constitution. That convention was initiatory, the means chosen by the national administered through its civil agent. The people of Tennessee had no right to prescribe to the General Government what should be its first step toward a republican form of government for the State. The convention consisted of over five hundred delegates. If it had been but five or one, or if Gov. JOHNSON himself had sat down in his office and drawn up the form of government, and by authority of the nation had proclaimed it to the people, it would have been all the same a national act. It is said the amendment and schedule were submitted to only part of the people, and was, therefore, partial and unfair. It may well be questioned whether national authority was under any constitutional obligation to submit it to a vote at all, its business being to place over us a republican form of government, choosing itself the means and channels of transmitting it to us. It was submitted to the vote of loyal people; and why submit it to the disloyal, who were in arms, and in fact fighting to destroy the nation itself? But this, too, was a national act, in which we were strictly entitled to take no part. Again, it is said that State government was forced upon the people. Certainly, it was forced upon the rebellious majority of the State. So was the authority of the United States forced upon them, and at the point of the bayonet, and just so the nation had a right to force upon them a republican form of government, for nothing but force was recognized by them. The next cause of complaint and that which now endangers the peace of the State is, that the Legislature has passed and the Governor is trying to enforce an act to limit the elective franchise. Serious and alarming as the question is, there are just two classes of persons who object to it—namely, rebels and those who went rebel votes. Loyal men are never heard to complain of it. It is said this law is unconstitutional. This is impossible, as law is part of the constitution itself. The federal government by its agent, Governor JOHNSON, through the convention and the ratification by the people, conferred upon the first general assembly that should convene power to limit the qualification of voters. The qualification of voters is prescribed by the constitution. The convention proposed that the Legislature might amend the constitution in this particular, and the people ratified the proposition. Thus, power of amendment was delegated to the Legislature, which became, while acting upon this subject, to all intents and purposes, a constitutional convention. The power of the convention to delegate this authority was legitimate and beyond all question, by being chosen the instrument of the Federal Government, whose authority was a supreme finality. It is said law is harsh and wanting in magnanimity. By law the crime of treason is disfranchisement, and the punishment is death and the confiscation of property. This is waived, and it is said to be cruel to refuse them the privilege of voting for a few years. Magnanimity requires that they should go to the ballot-box and with bloody hands deposit their ballot, and by the force of numbers seize the reins of government they have tried to destroy, elevate their baffled leaders to power, renew their persecution of Union men, and at last have victory in the State. East Tennessee with her thousand martyrs remember, is again to come under the rule of such men as HARRIS, or CHEATHAM, or BATES, or PILLOW; a mere appendage to a rebel State, a province to a rebel government, and yet this will be the early result of the repeal or the failure of the act to limit the elective franchise.

Having said this much by way of friendly explanation I come to the principal object of this address, and that is that this important law is already set at naught in many local cities by the remissness of those whose official duty it is to execute it, to announce that it will be enforced on the day of election as far as the civil and military authorities can enforce it; and all elections effected by illegal votes will be annulled, and if necessary, the officers elected will be arrested. The civil and military authorities understand each other, and will act in harmony. The commander of the Military Division of Tennessee will aid the civil authorities in all instances when the powers of the latter are inadequate to protect the ballot-box from fraudulent voting or remove county officers in one-half the State by whom elected. Judicial proceedings will be utterly impracticable, and civil remedy wholly inadequate. The military will assist in this particular. This step, so likely to become necessary, is much to be regretted, and clerks and judges of election yet have time to correct much they have done; and the hope is expressed that many of them will do so and save their respect.

It is my sincere desire that the entire State be represented in the next Congress. If the election in Middle and Western Tennessee proves a failure it will not be my fault. I have issued two proclamations and now this address, warning the people against an illegal election. If they will persist in it, they must go without representation in the councils of the nation. With sincere hope that the present cloud may pass away, and that quiet and contentment may yet come to our suffering people, I remain your servant,

W. G. BROWNLOW.

KNOXVILLE, July 12, 1865.

Death of Judge Hollister.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 14.

Judge HOLLISTER, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of this place, died last night.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Numerous Outrages Committed by Robbers.

DR. GWIN NEITHER DUKE NOR VICEROY.

Official Declaration that He is Unknown to the Government.

Ex-Commodore Maury Advocating a Revival of the Slave Trade.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MEXICO, Thursday, June 29, 1865.

The rainy season has brought about the usual pillaging of travelers all over Mexico. Even the Vera Cruz road is not safe. The other day the diligence was stopped and the travelers stripped. In several of the States the Juarists are also taking advantage of bad roads to make ransoming excursions. Some districts have lately been much afflicted in that way. Atrocities such as taking away eleven girls and ransoming them in the mountains are reported. But enough of such things. I am really tired of having always the same war news. Let me mention, however, that nobody here, including the Emperor, JUAREZ and his party, is responsible for such atrocities. The miserables who dishonor humanity in such a wretched way are only the outcasts of the country; they really belong to no party.

Marshal BAZAINE has taken a blooming Mexican girl for a wife. The ceremony has taken place at the palace, in the presence of the Emperor and Empress. It was very quietly gone through, only a dejeuner of eighty covers following the mass said by the Archbishop. There is a young lady who has made something by the intervention. She ranks now next to daughters of Kings, and their Majesties of France address her "my cousin."

Our worthy EX-Duke of SONORA has officially retired from official business. As you are aware, the Doctor is a sharp fellow, and as such has been in the habit of using pretty crooked means to arrive at his ends. The death of BRONERICK has proved that he can even practice sharp tricks. In Mexico, Dr. GWIN has been true to himself. Among his means of action was the following: Now and then an article would appear in one of the Mexican papers, as written by a confidential friend of his, assuring the good public that the Doctor is a great man, that he is much appreciated by the combined good sense of NAPOLEON III. and MAXIMILIAN, that there is not the least doubt of his being made Governor of Sonora, &c., &c. Such articles would always happen to be published so as to just catch the mail going to the States. As I have been telling you in my previous letters, no notice has been taken of GWIN, at least since I came here. Well, the old fellow thought it was about time to start his friend again. So the usual lines made their appearance just in time to catch the last packet. According to the inebriations of the friend, the appointment of GWIN was to appear in the official *Diario* within a very few days. His salary —$60,000—was even mentioned. Yes, $60,000! Still a Duke and his family could absorb that. It happened, however, that the government was just watching for such an opportunity. A Minister told me: "We have had patience enough with, that old fool!" So a *communiqué* appeared in the official *Diario*, taking the starch out of the man of $60,000 yearly. It is a pretty long article, so I will give you only an extract:

"We, the Imperial Government, never at any time have entered into negotiations with Dr. GWIN. So we never contemplated making him Duke nor Governor of Sonora, nor Viceroy of any other province. We never knew that his services were worth $60,000 a year. Moreover, the very person of Dr. GWIN is not known by any of the Ministers, and we did not hear of any having the desire to get acquainted with him."

Remember this is an official letter, and to the point. Of course GWIN must dream of some other worldly greatness. Mexico is not the place for him.

Everybody here, Southerners and Northerners, are glad to see the question settled. A young New-Yorker told me: "We have been humbugged long enough." The fact is that GWIN was trying to make capital out of every American. He wanted to pass as their great chief. I am sorry to say that he has taken in a few of them. The poor fellows, likely, were also dreaming of high positions under the great Duke. Planets have satellites. Before dismissing that subject, let me add that the police here have found out that the friend lucubrating the well-informed articles for GWIN is no more nor less than GWIN himself.

Commodore MAURY has been talking lately of importing negroes for the cultivation of cotton in the "Terra Caliente." I am sorry that Mr. MAURY does not confine himself to silence. Where is he going to get his negroes from? Of course, he has too much common sense to expect that a considerable number of freedmen will follow him. Liberty once tasted is not likely to be given up so easily. Does he expect to steal them, and be protected by the Imperial Government in that business? If so, he must be disappointed. Mr. MAURY has a valuable scientific ball to roll, and fine roads to roll it on. The Governments of France and Russia have made him Imperial

ROSECRANS' CAMPAIGNS.

The General's Testimony Before the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes an installment of Gen. ROSECRANS' testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. It discloses a lamentable lack of harmony between him and Gen. HALLECK. The following, relative to the battle of Chickemauga, is of interest:

The committee will observe, from my official report, that we began to cross the Tennessee on the 28th of August, and that, therefore, we were twenty-two days out from our depots; our army having to carry, in that campaign, ammunition for two great battles and twenty-five days' subsistence, which was done, and pronounced by Gen. MEIGS to be not only the greatest operation in this war, but a great thing in any war.

My official report will, I think, sufficiently show that it would have been impossible for my command to have got possession of Chattanooga by direct force. There is a bare possibility that by crossing the Tennessee, above Chattanooga at some suitable point where the enemy could not directly oppose us, and being reinforced by Lee's army command, we might have captured the place by a battle; but when it is remembered that on much less favorable ground, with greater relative superiority of force, our army was forty-two days in front of Atlanta, it may well be doubted whether the Army of the Cumberland could have wrested Chattanooga from BRAGG's force alone by any other than the means adopted, namely, the powerful demonstration on his lines of communication made at a time when yet he had not been joined by JOHNSTON's and LONGSTREET's commands, which added between 40,000 and 50,000 to his strength. At all events, it was my best judgment at the time that in that way only could we succeed in dislodging BRAGG from Chattanooga and obtaining possession of it; and Gen. GARFIELD, if not other members of my staff, will remember and bear witness that two of my most anxious and sleepless nights were spent, one in Lookout Valley, the other in Chattanooga, watching BRAGG, and hoping that his movements would permit the concentration of our army east of Lookout, between him and Chattanooga. Fortunately for us, his reinforcements were not up, and our possession of the two passes over Lookout, at Frick's and Cooper's Gaps, and the position of McCOOK's corps, and the cavalry threatening to enter Broomtown Valley, induced him to retire behind Pigeon Mountain, with headquarters at Lafayette.

It has been a popular impression, possibly encouraged if not believed in high military quarters, that because a portion of our command, including myself, entered Chattanooga, we had possession of it with our army, in the sense of being so established there, so that we could have retained it without a battle.

This is an error into which no good military mind cognizant of the facts could for a moment fall. BRAGG was compelled or induced to fall back from Chattanooga by the menacing attitude of THOMAS' corps at Frick's and Cooper's Gaps, twenty-six miles south, and of McCOOK's, with the cavalry corps, at Valley Head, forty-two miles from Chattanooga. CRITTENDEN's corps, a part of which was employed in making the demonstration above Chattanooga, and the remainder in watching and covering the pass over the extremity of Lookout, passed into Chattanooga when BRAGG fell back, and repaired at once to that point to ascertain the movement of the enemy; and all that was done promptly, and to that end only. And the instant these movements were discovered, and the enemy was found to have retired slowly toward Lafayette, not a moment was lost in making the necessary disposition, first, to secure our troops against being cut up in detail; and, secondly, to effect a most expeditious concentration at an eligible point between the enemy and Chattanooga, the goal of our efforts. It was our good fortune to succeed in concentrating on the afternoon of the 18th, but the tardy arrival of McCOOK's corps came near being fatal to us.

For the events which followed, I refer the committee to my official report, calling attention only to one point which is not therein sufficiently elaborated. Forgetting my past record, and influenced by the calumnies put in circulation, it has been thought that I needlessly or languidly forsook the field of battle on the 20th. The facts are as follows: Immediately on the arrival of McCOOK's troops at the encampment of THOMAS, at the foot of Frick's Gap, all our spare trains, including those of CRITTENDEN' corps, were ordered into the valley of Chattanooga Creek, which lies at the eastern base of Lookout Mountain, both for safety and forage. The troops, infantry and artillery, as my official report shows, were pushed with all possible vigor (marching all night) eastward, to get possession of the Lafayette road. Our cavalry was ordered to connect with our right, and extend westward to cover those trains from the enemy's cavalry; and the guards were increased by POST's brigade of DAVIS' division, McCOOK's corps, which had been left behind to conduct its train. When the breach on the left of our lines occurred at midday of the 20th, this train, with all our spare subsistence and other supplies, lay along the valley of Chattanooga Creek, from near the front, some four or five miles; and as the distance from the point where the enemy had penetrated our infantry lines to the flank and rear of the train was only three or four miles, they were in a most critical condition, and it became a matter of the utmost importance to put it out of the enemy's reach. When, therefore, I reached the vicinity of Rossville, and became satisfied that, though cut off from the main body of our army, which held the centre and left, Gen. THOMAS, with five brigades, three of SHERIDAN's and two of DAVIS', we still held the field in front of THOMAS, two things were to be done: first, to ascertain the condition of affairs at the front; the other to have this train moved to a place of security. This latter required that the orders should be given for its being pushed and secured north of Chattanooga Creek, the only passage over which was by a very rickety bridge near a hundred feet long and thirty or forty feet high, and to order the movement of the train to that place, and send orders to Gen. MITCHEL, commanding the cavalry, advising him of the condition of affairs, and directing him to make such dispositions as would most securely effect the movement of the train and cover it from the enemy's incursions; while at the same time, as a part of the general dispositions for the continuance of battle, he must be advised to put himself in connection with our right, in the new position it had been compelled to take, and to report from the field, at the widow GLENN's house. Having explained this to Gen. GARFIELD, my chief of staff, it was determined that the movement to the front, being less complicated, should be performed by him, while I made the dispositions, and gave the orders just spoken of. Nor was I unmindful of the consideration that, as the security of Chattanooga was the essential thing, my duty as commanding General required that I should look to the ground with a view to the eventualities of being driven from the field of battle, where we were so vastly outnumbered, and that I should make such dispositions as would enable us to subsist our troops until we could be reinforced. As it was possible that the enemy's cavalry might penetrate the rough country on the right of our line and cut telegraphic and other communications south of the river with Bridgeport and the North, and in pursuance of a duty I have always imposed on myself, to keep the government candidly informed of the exact posture of affairs, I deemed it proper to telegraph to Washington the events of the day.

Out of the performance of these two duties, dictated by candor and a pure desire to do the best for the country, unjust and sycophantic men have undertaken to construct the means of injuring my military reputation.

As my official report of the battle substantially closes with the firm possession of Chattanooga, I will here state what seems of importance.

That it was abundantly established, by information gained before and during the battle of Chickamauga, and confirmed by subsequent information and events, that we were outnumbered very nearly two to one in that battle. As my determination was to hold what we had gained, at all hazards and to the last extremity, all my dispositions were at once directed to that end. I concentrated the forces within a defensive line sufficiently contracted to defy the enemy's power, and fortified it without delay. At the same time used every possible effort to provide bridges by which our troops and trains could communicate with the north side of the river, from which our line of communication with Bridgeport would be comparatively safe, while, with the superior numbers of the enemy, its maintenance of the south side of the river was practically out of the question.

Gen. HALLECK, in his annual report, says I abandoned the passes of Lookout Mountain, leaving the public to imagine that these passages were within the possible control of my army, and their abandonment not justified as a military measure. I call the attention of the committee to the fact that one of these passes was forty-two miles south of Chattanooga, and the next nearest twenty-six miles south of Chattanooga, and the nearest at the extremity of Lookout Mountain, in front of our lines. This latter may have been the one that gave rise to his report; and, if so, it ought to have been so stated. I was satisfied that I could not hold even this pass and Chattanooga at the same time, if the enemy did his duty, and therefore withdrew my troops from it, but established batteries on the north side of the river, which rendered it practically of little, if any, use to them. Subsequent events amply justified the wisdom of this decision, for the enemy, with a division and a half, were unable to hold it against Gen. HOOKER, and it was their attempt to cover this point which was one of the causes of their being beaten so easily at Mission Ridge.

In Gen. GRANT's official report of the battle of Mission Ridge, I think—for I have not the document—there is an implication that, when he assumed command, there was great danger of my abandoning Chattanooga. Nothing could be more mistaken or unjust to me than such an impression. All my actions and sentiments were utterly at variance with the idea of giving up that point, which I had won, and the possession of which formed an epoch in the war. I mention facts on this subject, viz.: as early as the 4th of October, fourteen days after the battle, I called the attention of Gen. THOMAS and Gen. GARFIELD to the map of Chattanooga and vicinity, and, pointing out to them the positions, stated that as soon as I could possibly get the bridge materials for that purpose, I would take possession of Lookout Valley, opposite the passage over the extremity of the mountain, and fortify it, thus completely covering the road from there to Bridgeport, on the south side, as well as the river, and giving us practical possession and use of both, as well as of Lookout Valley, because, by means of a fortified *tête-de-pont*, after our fortifications at Chattanooga were completed, we could easily concentrate our whole force to fight the enemy if he entered Lookout Valley, and that within less than two hours' march, while he could not approach us in force with artillery without making a circuit over Lookout Mountain, by way of Frick's and Stevens' Gaps, twenty-six miles southeast, which would take two or three days.

An interior line of fortifications was laid out and put in course of construction, designed to cover our depots, with a garrison of one or two divisions, against all the forces the enemy could bring. I had, moreover, ordered the construction of small steamboats and barges at Bridgeport, to run thence to Chattanooga, two of which were well advanced when the army crossed on its advance into Georgia; and, from the 23d of September, my correspondence and my staff officers will testify that I was urging the Quartermaster, Capt. EDWARDS, who had the work in hand, to hasten its completion, which it was hoped would be the case by the time we were ready to take and hold Lookout Valley. To effect this Gen. HOOKER was directed to concentrate his troops at Stevenson and Bridgeport, and advised that as soon as his train should arrive, or enough of it to subsist his army ten or twelve miles from his depot, he would be directed to move into Lookout Valley to take possession of that; and every effort was made to complete the pontoons, &c., to connect that with our troops at Chattanooga. On the 20th of October I examined the river, and selected a point for the crossing of the bridge at ferry to connect HOOKER's with the forces at Chattanooga. I moreover directed Gen. W. F. SMITH to reconnoiterate the shore above Chattanooga, with a view to that very movement on the enemy's right flank which was afterward made by Gen. SHERMAN.

On the 19th of October, on my returning from selecting the position of the pontoon bridge, I received orders to turn over the command of the Army of the Cumberland to Maj.-Gen. THOMAS, repair to Cincinnati, and report from there by letter to the Adjutant-General for orders. Convinced that this would excite profound sorrow and discontent in the Army of the Cumberland, which my continued presence, after it became known, would increase, and that this would be detrimental to the public service, in the presence, as we were, of the enemy, I determined to forego the gratification of receiving the parting adieus of those with whom I had shared so many toils and successes. I left the next morning shortly after daylight, before the order was known.

The committee will probably desire to know what communication took place between me and Gen. BURNSIDE during my movement on Chattanooga. I have before stated that a cooperation between him and myself, arranged with a view to the Tullahoma campaign, was prevented by reinforcements ordered from BURNSIDE's command to Vicksburgh. When his troops were returned, he arranged to move on East Tennessee, communicated to me his plan for a movement into East Tennessee, but it was independent of mine, and, though intended to be cotemporary, was likely and actually proved to be unavailing to assist my movement, for want of unity of object and command.

It was from this first obvious that the moment we seriously threatened Chattanooga, all the forces in East Tennessee would probably abandon it, and join Gen. BRAGG to oppose us. Gen. BURNSIDE's, as an independent command, as was to have been expected, was little or no use, for the moment we threatened to cross the Tennessee above Chattanooga, BUCKNER began to retire from the north toward London, and when we threatened BRAGG's communications south of Chattanooga, he precipitately abandoned the whole of East Tennessee and joined Gen. BRAGG.

Gen. HALLECK, in his official report for that year, quotes at length orders given on the 12th, 13th and 14th of September, to BURNSIDE, at Knoxville, Gen. HURLBUT, at Memphis, and Gen. SHERMAN, at Vicksburgh, to reinforce the Army of the Cumberland, but fails to state that on the 14th of September, I telegraphed the General, asking if he had reason to believe BRAGG had been reinforced from Virginia, and that, on the 15th, he telegraphed, in reply, that no reinforcements had gone south to BRAGG—only a few regiments to Charleston. More, the accompanying correspondence shows that an apprehension existed in Washington, even as late as the 11th of September, that BRAGG was reinforcing LEE. The committee will no doubt inquire how orders to troops, at such distant points, at that date, could have brought any support to the Army of the Cumberland, which began its life and death struggle on the 18th, only six days from the earliest of his orders.

I will also state to the committee that LONGSTREET's movement to support BRAGG was known to Gen. PECK as early as the 6th, and that Col. JACQUES, Seventy-third Illinois, endeavored to communicate the fact that LONGSTREET's corps was going to BRAGG, to the authorities at Washington, so long before this battle that he was able to wait ten days in vain, in Baltimore, for a hearing, and then to reach us and take part in the battle of Chickamauga.

As I have related the principal events not prominently developed in my official report (a copy of which, and some official letters, I have made a part of my testimony before the committee, in relation to the campaign of Chickamaugua,) I forbear to notice and reply to the various erroneous and diverse rumors and statements which have found more or less publicity; but I think it due to justice and the discipline of the army, as well as to the country, whose servants are thereby implicated, to state that Gen. WOOD, whose official report of his part of the battle, comprising near seventy pages foolscap, was duly forwarded to Washington by me, was, after I was relieved from the command of the Army of the Cumberland, permitted access to my official report, and allowed to send a letter to Washington direct, without furnishing me a copy of it; and that his letter was received without notice to me, and quoted by the General-in-Chief, as to some extent a rival authority, and subsequently furnished from the War Department to the press as an accompaniment to my official report of the battle; and that, when I complained of it, no redress or apology was offered therefor, nor was my letter of correction published until the lapse of some two months thereafter.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

What it has Done—What has been Inquired Into—Its Work Not Yet Complete.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 12.

The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the Present War submit the following report:

Your committee, at the close of the labors in which the most of them have been engaged for nearly four years past, take occasion to submit a few general observations in regard to their investigations. They commenced them at a time when the government was still engaged in organizing its first great armies, and before any important victory had given token of its ability to crush out the rebellion by the strong hand of physical power. They have continued them until the rebellion has been overthrown, the so-called Confederate Government have been made a thing of the past, and the chief of that treasonable organization is a proclaimed felon in the hands of our authorities. And soon the military and naval forces, whose deeds have been the subjects of our inquiry, will return to the ways of peace and the pursuits of civil life, from which they have been called for a time by the danger which threatened their country. Yet while we welcome those brave veterans on their return from fields made historical by their gallant achievements, our joy is saddened as we view their thinned ranks, and reflect that tens of thousands, as brave as they, have fallen victims to that savage and infernal spirit which actuated those who spared not the prisoners at their mercy, who sought by midnight arson to destroy hundreds of defenceless women and children, and who hesitated not to resort to means end to commit acts so horrible that the nations of the earth stand aghast as they are told what has been done. It is a matter of congratulation that, notwithstanding the greatest provocations to pursue a different course, our authorities have ever treated their prisoners humanely and generously, and have in all respects conducted this contest according to the rules of the most civilized warfare.

The investigations of your committee have embraced many subjects. The results of their investigations under the directions of the Thirty-seventh Congress have already been made public. The subjects of their inquiry under the directions of the Thirty-eighth Congress, some of which have already been reported upon, include the following:

Army of the Potomac;
Battle of Petersburgh;
Red River Expedition;
Fort Fisher Expedition;
Massacre at Fort Pillow;
Heavy Ordnance;
Light-draught Monitors;
Rebel Treatment of Prisoners; and
Massacre of Cheyenne Indians;

all of which are, or have been, specially reported upon. Testimony has been taken upon other subjects, which is submitted without reports, either because of the incomplete character of the evidence, or because special reports were not deemed necessary.

The investigation in relation to the Army of the Potomac has been continued from the point reached by your committee in their former report, to the time when Gen. GRANT assumed the active direction of that army, and began the campaign which resulted in the final overthrow of the military power of the rebellion. The operations of that campaign, with a single exception, specially directed by the Senate, your committee have not investigated. They did not desire to enter upon the inquiry while the campaign was still in progress, and it was concluded too late to enable them to investigate it as fully as its importance demands.

Your committee have still been unable to devote that attention to the operations of our armies in the western and extreme southern parts of the Union which was desired, and which they so amply merit. During the sessions of Congress the members of the committee have been obliged to attend to their duties here, except when some special subject of inquiry called them away for a short time. And during the last recess of Congress, when their presence was not required at the Capitol, the interest and importance of the Presidential campaign then pending were so great that they felt it necessary to take an active part in it, thereby rendering it impossible for them to pursue an investigation which could properly be carried on only by visiting our armies in the field in distant parts of the country, and engaged in active operations.

For the purpose, therefore, of placing upon record a history of the operations of our Western and Southern armies, and of the late campaign of the Army of the Potomac, which shall be more permanent and satisfactory than is contained in the transitory publications of the day, your committee have prepared and forwarded to the principal officers engaged therein a series of interrogatories, with the request that full and complete answers to the same be transmitted to the chairman of the committee in season to enable him to lay them before Congress at its next session.

Your committee would refer to the record of their labors to show the spirit and purpose by which they have been governed in their investigations. They have not sought to accomplish any purpose other than to elicit the truth; to that end have all their labors been directed. If they have failed at any time to accomplish that purpose, it has been from causes beyond their control. Their work is before the people, and by it they are willing to be judged.

In conclusion, your committee must return their thanks to those who aided and assisted them in their labors. The officers of the War and Navy Departments have been prompt and ready in furnishing them with such papers and documents as they desired, and in supplying all facilities in their power to enable the committee to visit the various places to which they have been called in the performance of their duties. To officers of the army and navy, who have everywhere shown themselves willing and anxious to promote in every way the comfort of the committee, and to aid them by every means in their power, the committee desire to offer especial acknowledgements for their kindness and attention. To them the committee owe to a great degree the success which has attended their efforts for the last four years.

Respectfully submitted: B. F. WADE,
Chairman of the Committee.

From the above it will be seen that the Committee on the Conduct of the War has not yet completed its labors, but that large additions to the important literature of the campaign may be expected.

A TERRIBLE AND DESPERATE AFFAIR.

Jealousy and its Denouement—A Woman Cut in Pieces by another Woman—Probable Case of Murder.

From the Chicago Journal.

A terrible affair occurred near the Post-office this afternoon, a woman having been stabbed six times by another woman, so fearfully as to leave little or no hope of her recovery. The facts are briefly as follows:

Miss AMELIA FRANSTED, a young woman not over 25 years of age, was passing along upon the sidewalk in front of Reynolds' Block, just north of the Post-office, when she was accosted by Mrs. TERHUNE, wife of MATHIAS TERHUNE, who resides at No. 229 North Wolcott-street, and carries on a shoe-case manufactory at No. 63 Dearborn-street, Mrs. TERHUNE requesting an opportunity to speak with Miss FRANSTED in private. The latter acceded to this request and accompanied the former up stairs into the second story of Reynolds' Block. As soon as they had reached the public corridor, Mrs. TERHUNE drew a knife and stabbed Miss FRANSTED, following up her work with bloodthirsty fury, cutting, slashing and stabbing until her victim fell headlong down the stairs and out upon the sidewalk, where she was picked up by the passers-by and conveyed into a drug-store.

Meanwhile Mrs. TERHUNE quietly but rapidly retreated by way of the Madison-street entrance, unobserved by the crowd that gathered about the bleeding woman at the Dearborn-street entrance to the building.

The wounded woman, scarcely able to articulate, was carried up stairs to Dr. REYNOLDS' office, where her wounds are now being examined and dressed. Of these there are no less than six deep flesh cuts. The first blow struck into the left eye, entirely destroying that organ, and terribly mutilating the eyelids. Another stab directed at the neck, entered the throat at its base. Another, about two inches higher, and directly in front, pierced the windpipe through and through, penetrating far back in the neck. Another blow with the knife inflicted a long, ghastly gash under the left cheek, laying bare the jaw-bone, while upon the left shoulder there are two other similar wounds. The physicians state that there is very little probability that the woman will recover.

From an occasional word or two, dropped at intervals by the mutilated woman, we learn that the assault was prompted by jealousy. She states that Mrs. TERHUNE has been jealous of her for a long time, but whether with or without cause was not stated. She has resided with the Terhuns family, she states, and Mrs. TERHUNE was always jealous of Mr. TERHUNE's attentions.

Miss FRANSTEN was, just previous to the encounter, boarding at No. 330 State-street. She has a sister in Cleveland, where she formerly resided; and has a married sister, Mrs. Capt. HENRY BUSH, in La Salle, Ill. She says she has no relations or friends in Chicago.

As regards personal appearance, the wounded woman, though by no means beautiful, is still of very comely appearance, and is the possessor of a form and figure that everybody would pronounce attractive. As before stated, her age is not far from 25.

Mrs. TERHUNE is doubtless in custody ere this. Justice T. B. BROWN is taking the wounded woman's deposition.

New-York Contributions to the Chicago Sanitary Fair—Letter to Mrs. Gen. Sherman.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 7, 1865.

To Mrs. Major-Gen. Wm. T. Sherman:

DEAR MADAM: We, the undersigned, Catholic clergymen, in response to your circular in behalf of the Northwestern Sanitary Fair, do ourselves the honor of remitting herewith five hundred and seven dollars ($507,) subscribed by ourselves and others at our solicitation, and a list of whose names we inclose.

It was a happy thought, to place the fair under the auspices of the various churches, both because of the friendly rivalry for the palm of well doing, which is thus likely to be engendered, and more particularly because the object of relieving our sick and wounded soldiers, and providing permanent homes for the disabled, is clearly such as must ever be cherished wherever and in proportion as the spirit of Christianity exists.

We rejoice, however, to know that beside this Christian philanthropy, a principal object with you is to honor the heroic patriotism of our American soldiers, as exhibited in the war for the Union. This war has had in it so much of the character of a "holy war," as to afford an additional reason why the expression of approval should be made by the people under the banners of their churches. It has been waged for the upholding of the principle of obedience to civil law, to which St. Paul commands every man to be subject; and for the preservation over every portion of its territory of that government which is the most humane and beneficent on earth, and moreover, inseparably connected with it, was either the perpetuation or removal of a gigantic wrong, which many good Christians may have been induced to apologize for, but for which no good Christian could have found it in his heart cordially to love.

We take particular pleasure in having this opportunity of expressing our great esteem and respect for yourself, dear madam, and our admiration and gratitude for the immense services to the cause of the Union and humanity, of the illustrious man of whom you are the worthy wife.

We remain, dear madam, your obedient servants,
Rev. Thomas Farrell, Rev. Sylvester Malone, Rev. Patrick McCarthy, Rev. Edward McGlynn, D. D., Rev. R. L. Burtsell, D. D., Rev. Thomas McLaughlin and others.

REPLY.

To the Revs. Thomas Farrell, Pastor of St. Joseph's Church; S. Malone, Pastor of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church; P. McCarthy, Pastor of Church of the Holy Cross; E. McGlynn, D. D., Military Chaplain; R. L. Burtsell, D. D., Assistant Pastor of St. Ann's Church; Thomas McLaughlin, Pastor of Church at New Rochelle, New York City:

REV. GENTLEMEN: Allow me to offer you my most sincere thanks for your most kind compliment to me, in the very generous contribution conveyed to me for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair in Chicago. Nothing could have been more gratifying to me, and nothing during the fair gave more sincere pleasure to my husband than your good will and zeal, and the kind personal feelings evinced by your letter and its welcome contents. I send by same mail with this a paper in which your beautiful letter is published. Please convey to the gentlemen who joined in the contribution my most hearty thanks, and those of all the Catholic ladies of the fair. I shall preserve the letter with the list of names among my papers, and may it prove to my children's children that loyal Catholics were found to unite throughout the North in a work of patriotism and charity at this time.

With renewed thanks for your complimentary allusions to my husband, and with the hope that we may have the pleasure of your personal acquaintance some day, I am very truly and respectfully,

Yours, ELLEN E. SHERMAN.

LANCASTER, Ohio, July 2, 1865.

The Bloodhound Brigade at St. Paul.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Friday, July 7, 1865.

I suppose Eastern philanthropists will stand aghast as they read that the first instalment of bloodhounds for the purpose of hunting Indians, (it may should venture near the settlements,) have reached this city. Capt. POTTER, of the Eleventh Regiment, brought up a pack of six from Tennessee, and will take them to Blue Earth County next week. The defeat of the rebels has lowered the price of canines, as is evinced by the fact that for the entire pack, (blooded stock,) Capt. POTTER paid only $65. They were dog-cheap at that price. Col. EVANS, who went South for bloodhounds, has found the Tennessee stock exhausted, and is now in Mississippi making purchases. The "noble savage" had better climb a tree, or resort to some other method to leave this world, when the dogs come around.

The Eleventh Regiment came home yesterday. They were welcomed home by the Governor and Mayor, and given a dinner at the Capitol. They have been mustered out, and are only awaiting their pay before disbanding. They speak in the highest terms of the reception they received in Chicago. Capt. FISK is here organizing his expedition.

The river rose ten inches at this point yesterday. The Minnesota River went up eight inches, and is still rising.

The supper tendered to Senator HENDRICKS took place at the International last evening, and was a fine affair.

The Third Illinois started for Devil's Lake on the 4th. H.

THE NAVAL ORDNANCE STATION ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—The government enterprise, to which we referred a few days ago, that of establishing a large depot for naval ordnance just below Jefferson Barracks, is being carried out with all practicable speed. The land to be occupied is part of the military reservation, and has been conveyed by the Secretary of War to the Navy Department for the purpose for which Capt. BABCOCK and his assistants are now applying it. As soon as the ground is properly marked and leveled for the buildings necessary for the depot, their erection will be commenced. They will comprise two large stone powder magazines, each about one hundred and fifty feet by fifty, a structure for general stores two hundred and fifty feet by sixty, and an immense shed, of capacity sufficient to cover 800 cannon with their carriages. These will be of all sizes, from the light boat howitzer to the ordnance of greatest calibre now in use on any of our Western gunboats. The depot is to remain permanently at the location named, and the cost of establishing it is already provided for in the appropriations for the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy that were voted at the last session of Congress. The *Moose* and two or three other gunboats have arrived since our last notice, and are discharging freights of naval material brought from the abandoned station at Mound City. All the gunboats that are ordered to be sold at Cairo in August will doubtless visit the new station and land their guns and the contents of their magazines.—*St. Louis Republican, July 11.*

THE LATE FIRE.

Its Supposed Origin—Additional Particulars.

A Card from Mr. Barnum Concerning His Future Plans.

Additional Lists of Losses and Insurance.

The ruins caused by the fire wore an air of extreme desolation yesterday. All day volumes of smoke ascended from the heated *débris*, and streams of water were kept continually playing upon them. Thousands of persons visited the locality, and a strong force of police was necessary to keep the crowd back and allow a passage for vehicles and pedestrians. The KNOX building, at the corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, is still standing, and on its top is a lofty flagstaff, which looks as if the slightest gust of wind would send it down on the heads of the crowd below. The streets in the vicinity are still obstructed by rubbish, among which numbers of persons were hunting all day for relics of the great fire.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

is involved in mystery. Some of the employes of the Museum were notified a day or two ago that threats of burning the establishment had been made, but little attention was paid to this information.

Mr. TIFFANY, the treasurer, a nephew of Secretary STANTON, states that when informed of the fire by Mr. HURD, he immediately ran up the stairs to the roof, in order to turn on the water from a large tank kept there for an emergency. In doing so, however, he discovered flames bursting out on the second floor; on the third, near the stage of the lecture-room, and on the top floor.

Having quickly turned on the water from the tank, he prepared to descend from the roof to the street, but was met with such a volume of flame and smoke that it was impossible to do so. Hastily running, therefore, to one of the front windows, he sprang out and partly climbed and partly leaping, managed to reach the balcony below. From that he reached the pavement.

GOVERNMENT BONDS SAVED.

On the Treasurer returning to his office on Ann-street, he found his books and papers just as he had left them, notwithstanding that the crowd had made their way into the apartment. Unlocking the safe he took therefrom some five hundred thousand dollars in government bonds and deposited them in bank—other valuables were also taken to the same depository. The safe, one of HERRING'S, was then locked, it being impossible to remove it. Yesterday it was exhumed and the contents were found to be uninjured, although the outside was partially melted.

ABSURD REPORTS.

Mr. BARNUM, with whom we had the pleasure of an interview yesterday, states that there were no animals in the Museum when the fire took place, with the exception of the "happy family," the seal, whales, crocodile and snakes, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. None of the animals escaped, so far as is known, with the exception of some of the smaller snakes, the case containing them being accidentally overturned. Samson, the mammoth grizzly bear, was sold in New-Orleans more than a year since.

WHAT MR. BARNUM MEANS TO DO.

Mr. BARNUM arrived in this city yesterday morning, his headquarters being for the present at No. 35 Chambers-street. He does not appear by any means cast down, but takes the matter like a philosopher. He states that on Thursday last he was attending to his legislative duties in Hartford, and, after a hard fight against some of the railroad companies, had succeeded in carrying his point. To use his own expression, he "felt good" when he received the telegram informing him of the total destruction of the Museum. Although he had but $35,000 insurance thereon, and not $60,000, as reported, he determined not to worry himself about it, and returning to his home in Bridgeport, he recuperated himself with a good night's rest, and came on to New-York in the morning. It is his intention to open, within a couple of weeks, a theatre or lecture-room, where he will continue the performance of the pantomime lately produced at the Museum, and also the exhibition of the living curiosities. Within eight months, backed by his own untiring energy and a liberal expenditure of money, he believes he will be able to duplicate every specimen of natural history contained in the Museum, and also many of the other curiosities. In the meantime he will erect a suitable building for their exhibition, a site for which he is now seriously searching after.

Of course many of the curiosities and relics contained in the establishment, Mr. BARNUM is well aware, can never be replaced, but there are others of equal value which will find a niche in the new Museum. Among the curiosities destroyed by the fire was the Indian horseman and snake. This, Mr. BARNUM says, cost him $20,000. Whether it was a genuine petrefaction or not he is not prepared to say, but that was its cost to him.

Mr. BARNUM yesterday issued the following

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Grateful for the universal feeling of sympathy expressed for the loss of the American Museum, and not unmindful of the immense patronage which has been bestowed upon my efforts to please for the last quarter of a century, I have resolved, in compliance with numerous requests, to erect immediately in this city a museum which will be an ornament to our great metropolis and an honor to the country. An experience of twenty-five years will enable me in six months to duplicate in Europe and America every specimen of natural history which adorned my late Museum, and from historical societies and other sources within my knowledge I can nearly supply the places of the revolutionary and other relics which have been destroyed. For years I have been obliged, for want of room, to reject many rare and valuable curiosities stored in the museums and private collections of Europe, which I shall now have the pleasure of placing before the American public; and I risk nothing in saying that before many months elapse I shall, if life be spared, open to the public a popular place of instruction and amusement infinitely more extensive, commodious and interesting than any ever before known upon this continent. I shall dispatch a special agent to Europe on Saturday next, and shall soon follow myself, in order to carry out, with business representatives abroad, the above plan.

In the meantime, in order to give employment to my dramatic company and other attaches of the Museum, who are dependent upon such engagements for their daily support, I propose to continue the performance of the successful pantomime lately produced at the Museum, in connection with the living curiosities, as soon as a suitable public hall or theatre can be secured for the purpose. This, I trust, will be in a few days. The public's obedient servant,

P. T. BARNUM.

No. 35 CHAMBERS-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1865.

LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

The following losses and insurances are reported in addition to those already published in the TIMES:

The Museum building was insured in the following companies:

Norwich, $3,000; Stuyvesant, $3,000; Williamsburgh City, $1,000; Gallatin, $1,000; Commerce, $3,000; Columbia, $1,250; Rutgers, $1,250; Empire City, $2,500; Jersey City, $2,500; Grocers', $2,500; Brevoort, $2,500; Merchants, $2,500; Montauk, $1,600; Standard, $2,500; total, $30,000.

On Contents.—Albany City, $2,500; Yonkers, $2,500; Morrie, $5,000; Importers' and Traders', $2,500; Mechanics', $1,000; New-Amsterdam, $1,000; Williamsburgh City, $1,000; Equitable, Philadelphia, $4,500; Columbia, $1,000; St. Nicholas, $1,000; St. Mark's, $2,000; Baltic, $1,000; Merchants' and Traders', $3,000; Globe, $2,000; Northwestern, $2,500; Corn Exchange, $2,500. Total, $35.000.

CHAS. KNOX, hatter, was insured as follows:

Phenix, $2,500; Knickerbocker, $1,500; New-England, $2,500; Sterling, $2,500; Indemnity, $2,500; Croton, $2,500; Lenox, $2,500; St. Nicholas, $2,500; St. Mark's, $1,500; New World, $2,500; New-Amsterdam, $2,500; Nassau, $4,000; Firemen's Fund Insurance Company, $500. Total $30,000.

NO. 212 BROADWAY.

Building—Relief, $6,000; Lorillard, $4,000; Importers' and Traders', Security and Knickerbocker, $11,000.

GEO. W. WHITE HATTER.

On stock: Morris, $5,000; Albany City, $1,000; Hempden of Springfield, $2,000; Home of New-Haven, $1,500; Norwalk, $1,000; Croton, $2.000; Brevoort, $1,500.

NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET.

JONES & KENWOOD are insured for $10,000 in the North American and Albany City Fire Insurance Companies.

NO. 18 ANN STREET.

DICK & FITZGERALD are insured as follows: Home $15,000; Springfield, $2,000; Manhattan, $5,000; Peter Cooper, $2,500; Lamar, $3,000; Phœnix, $2,000; Relief $2,500; Baltic, $1,500; Pacific, $15,000; Firemen's $3,000; East River $2,50, Merchants' $3,000.

NO. 153 FULTON-STREET.

J. E. WORTENDYDE) insured for $1,000 in New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

NOS. 155 AND 157 FULTON-STREET.

WILLETS & GRISWOLD, gentlemen's furnishing store, insured as follows, on stock and fixtures: Etna, New-York, $4,500; Globe, $2,500; Montauk, $2,500; Fireman's Fund, $2,500.

JOHN DUANE, wines and liquors, No. 149 Fulton, was insured in the following companies:

St. Nicholas, $2,500; Corn Exchange, $2,500; Morris and Inland Insurance, $5,000. Total, $10,000.

MARSH BROS., truss manufacturers, corner of Broadway and Ann-street, lost $4,500 worth of stock. Insured for $2,000 in the Greenwich Insurance Company.

No. 147 Fulton-street was occupied by STEARNS & BEALE as a stationery store. Loss about $2,000; insured for $12,000 in the Phenix, Croton and Hanover Insurance Companies. The upper floors were occupied by a number of tenants, whose losses were trifling.

No. 145 was occupied on the first floor as an eating-saloon. Loss 200; insured for $4,000 in the Park Insurance Company. Several tenants on the upper floors were slightly damaged.

In Ann-street, the stock of the New-York Optical Instrument Company, owned by CHARLES F. LANKE, was also destroyed; loss $8,000, on which there is an insurance for $2,000 in the Goodhue Insurance Company.

J. B. SURBRUG, cigar dealer, lost $1,500; insured for $4,800 in the Manhattan Insurance Company.

Nos. 10 and 12 were occupied on the first floor by JONES & KENWOOD as a shoe store; loss $10,000; insured for $7,500 in the North America Insurance Company, and $2,500 in the Albany Insurance Company.

The building was damaged about $6,000. Insured. It belonged to the Chandler estate.

J. ROSS occupied No. 14 as a porter-house. Loss $1,500. No insurance.

J. J. JEAN DE BEURRE occupied the basement of No. 16 as a saloon. The stock was totally destroyed. There was no insurance on the property, the policy having expired at noon on Thursday.

A CARD FROM BRAISTED BROTHERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 14, 1865.

THOMAS H. BRAISTED & BROTHER, manufacturers of Gaylord's Patent Hose and Hydrant Couplings, removed on the 1st of May to Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-street, and were not, consequently, burnt out in the late conflagration at No. 153 Fulton-street, as stated in your issue of to-day.

THOS. H. BRAISTED & BROTHERS.

Another New Museum.

The New-York Museum Association, incorporated under the laws of the State, has just issued its prospectus. The proposed capital is $300,000, on which, says the prospectus, it is confidently expected that a profit of eighty per cent. per annum can be made. The building is to contain a collection of natural and artificial curiosities, a lecture-room, a gallery of paintings, a hall for the exhibition of new and useful inventions and machinery of all kinds in actual operation, and an historical department for the reception of national trophies. The management is to be under the direction of Mr. JOHN BANVARD, and the establishment is to be located in the vicinity of Madison or Union squares. The Treasurer is Mr. EDWARD K. GOODNOW, and the Directors are Messrs. Joseph Ayers, Henry R. Brown, Wm. K. Banvard, W. H. Goodnow and W. A. Lilliendahl.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival and Departure of the Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment—A Curious History on the Consolidation of Regiments—Three Regiments in One—Arrival of the Fourth Vermont—Expected Arrival of Several Favorite New-York Regiments—Miscellaneous News.

The Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Veteran Regiment arrived in this city, yesterday afternoon, by the New-Jersey route, and marched down Broadway from Cortlandt-street to the Battery Barracks, being received with considerable applause by the crowds who were attracted from their contemplation of the smouldering ruins of the Museum by the music of the regimental band. The command comprises about 427 men and 22 officers, under command of Col. STEPHEN M. WELD. After dinner at the Barracks, the regiment started for Readville, Mass., taking passage by the Neptune Line, at 5 P. M.

The Fifty-sixth Massachusetts only dates its organization from the Fall of 1862, joining BURNSIDE and the

LAW REPORTS.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

ACQUITTED.

Antonio Castro, a Spaniard, indicted for grand larceny on complaint of Francisco Blass, was acquitted.

KEROSENE OIL.

James Lenge was tried on the charge of stealing a barre ot kerosene oil from William T. Close on the 8th of July.

Complainant testified that he indentified the prisoner at the station-house.

Patrick O'Connor, an officer of the Fourth Precinct, testified that about half-past three o'clock on the morning of the above-named day he met the prisoner in Oliver-street, who told him that a man had offered him a dollar for rolling the barrel.

The jury found a verdict of guilty of attempt at grand larceny, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

AN UNSUPPORTED CHARGE.

Joseph Lambert, a respectable looking young man, was tried on a charge of taking a cloak and silk dress, valued at $150, from Bettie Wager, of No. 35 City Hall-place, on the 3d of July.

Complainant testified that she knew the prisoner took the aforesaid articles.

Cross-examined—Knew that the prisoner took them, having been told so; the house is a tenement house; she was out at the time; the door was unlocked.

Charles Willman, keeping the aforesaid house, testified that on the day aforesaid somebody rang the bell; prisoner come in, went up stairs, and soon after come down, having a bundle in which witness discovered something made of black silk; prisoner said he was going to the washer-woman's; did not knowwho owned the articles prisoner then had.

Cross-examined—About four or five parties have rooms in the house; they were waiter girls in saloons; have not seen prisoner taking articles to the washer-woman's before.

The court charged that there was a defect in the evidence not supplied by the District-Attorney, and directed an acquittal. The jury found a verdict accordingly.

PROFESSIONAL BURGLARS.

Charles S Chase and James Jones, jointly indicted for stealing a watch and chain, valued at $60, from Edward Darly, at the St. Charles Hotel, Chatham-street, were next tried. Complainant testified that the prisoners stopped at the house, occupied the next room to him; they had a jimmy and chisels concealed in their bed; they left early in the morning; they cut the door of his room so as to remove the bolt; saw the watch between twelve and one o'clock the previous night; knew no other persons sleeping on the same floor; but there were some; met the prisoners a few days afterward; they then said they had his watch and chain; Jones wanted to lick him.

Cross-examined—Keep an employment office down town; the chain was gold and the watch plated; have known Chase about one year and a half; took the prisoners to the hotel; slept one night in the same room with them; first saw the chisels in the washstand; they occupied the room about a week, and left five k ys on leaving; suspect them for cutting the door; told persons at the hotel that his watch was stolen; made efforts to have prisoners arrested; the servant girl found the keys; saw Chase run away when the officer was within three or four feet of him; prisoners told him they had pledged the watch for $33.

Mary Grant testified that she saw five keys on the washstand in the room the prisoners occupied; they were small keys, with the tops turned down; there were other things which she called chisels; prisoners left the keys, but the chisels were gone.

Cross-examined—About thirty-five persons were in the house; the doors were usually open; prisoners were in the habit of going out in the morning about ten o'clock; the day in question they left about four.

Henry McFarland, of the Fourth Precinct, testified that he arrested the prisoners at the Morning Star; complainant told him that there were two men there who had stolen his watch; arrested Jones, and after search found Chase under a piano; found a dirk-knife on the person of Jones.

The jury found the prisoners severally guilty, and they were sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

LOOKING FOR A DAUGHTER.

Charles Osso and Margaret Brown, jointly indicted for grand larceny, were tried for stealing, on the 6th of July, $70 in greenbacks from Mary Tahin, of Plainfield, N. J.

Complainant testified that on the day aforesaid she was in the city; came down town from Thirty-fifth-street; was looking for her daughter who had lived at Astoria, and was now in the city; she knew not where; went into a saloon; met the prisoner, Margaret, whom she told that she was looking for her husband, although she was really searching for her daughter; called for some lager and took her money out of an envelope to pay for the beer; replaced it in the envelope, keeping that in her hand; Margaret, sympathizing, asked her to go to her (Margaret's) house, which she did; went up stairs through dark passages to prisoner's room; was introduced to Margaret's husband, who left the house before witness did; prisoner took the envelope from witness's hand to roll it up close, then put it in witness's pocket, and soon asked her to go out; when a short distance from the door discovered that the money had been abstracted from the envelope; cried out, when prisoner ran away.

Cross-examined—Had been at no other saloon, drank no other beer or liquor, came directly from Thirty-fifth-street to the saloon, told she was looking for her husband because she thought that might protect her from insult; Margaret told her she knew of a place where he might be, the money was tens and fives, $70 in all, it was her brother's bounty money and received from a lawyer in Williamsburgh.

Officer Haubelt of the Fourth Precinct, testified that at the instance of the complainant, he arrested the prisoners who were by her identified.

The jury, after a short consultation, agreed on a verdict of guilty, and the prisoners were sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

PLEAS OF GUILTY.

Edward Reynard, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing jewelry valued at $261 from John Glenahan, of No. 225 West Sixteenth-street, on the 20th of June. He was sent to the State Prison two years and six months.

Thomas Carroll pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and attempt to rob. He was sent to the State Prison two years.

Henry Hastings pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in the third degree, and was remanded for sentence.

John Syms, indicted for robbery in the first degree, pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for three years.

SENTENCES.

Joseph Courtney, for assault with intent to rob, committed upon Perkins Cleaveland, was sentenced to the State Prison one year.

Frederick Hiatly, for manslaughter in the third degree, committed upon Thos. Cuscy, was sentenced to the State Prison two years.

John Van Horn, for burglary in the third degree, sentenced to the State Prison four years.

Edward Basset, for grand larceny, was sentenced to the State Prison five years.

George Delair, for grand larceny, was sentenced to one year in the State Prison.

John H. Lombard, for attempt at grand larceny, was sentenced to State Prison two years.

Hugh O'Brien, Andrew Riley and Peter McCannon, the scamps engaged in perpetrating the outrage upon Ellen Slatterly, reported yesterday, were sentenced to State Prison five years each.

The jury were discharged for the term, when the court adjourned to 11 A. M. to-day.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

A HARD HOUSE.

Robert McIlroy, proprietor of a liquor store at No. 268 Avenue A, was placed on trial, charged with keeping a disorderly house at the above number.

John Loonan, proprietor of a rival liquor saloon No. 269 Avenue A, directly opposite, was the complainant. He said: Previous to the 11th of July last about fifteen weeks there has been nothing there but a great deal of trouble daily, drinking and annoying the citizens; they are continually coming around and stabbing people. I swear it is a resort for tipplers; I have seen from twenty-two to twenty-four in there; I have seen not only reputed thieves in there, but I know them to be thieves, and to have been on the island and in the State Prison; I have never seen any women in there; there is no dancing there, but I have heard McIlroy play the fiddle there; there is quarreling and fighting continually from eleven and twelve to three o'clock in the morning. I swear it is a common nuisance to the neighborhood and the people passing by.

Cross-examined—I tend atore in Avenue A, opposite this place; I don't permit the same class of men to come in my house.

Counsel—Give me the name of a thief that you have seen in defendant's house.

Witness—With pleasure. There is Nuge Cahill, whose right name is John Carroll, he has been in the State Prison and the Penitentiary for stealing; I did not see him there, but I saw him sentenced. Then there is Dan Culegan, Bill West alias Depand, who served eight years in the State Prison; then there is Hugh Short, who got six months in the Penitentiary, and plenty others, I have nothing against this man.

Michael McGovern, sworn—I reside at No. 268 East Eighteenth-street; Mr. McIlroy keeps No. 268 Avenue A; I never knew anything wrong about his place: I have been in it several times; the fact is, the folks that used to go to Loonan's house have left him and gone to McIlroy, and he has taken this way to get revenge, by making this complaint; I never saw anything disorderly in his house; I have seen men drunk there and everywhere; I have seen reputed thieves around the door; I have seen them at other houses; his place is kept better than any in the neighborhood; I have never heard the neighbors complain of the house.

There neighbors for the prosecution swore to the good character of the house.

Capt. Cameron, of the Eighteenth Precinct, said all he knew about the house was that it had the name of being the resort of thieves; it was a very bad neighborhood corner of Eighteenth-street and Avenue A; none of the neighbors ever complained of McIlroy's house, but the officers have spoken about it; witness believed that there was a bad feeling existing between complainant and defendant.

The prisoner was acquitted.

A LAWYER ACQUITS HIS CLIENT, BUT GETS HIS WITNESS LOCKED UP.

John O. Maloy, a laboring man, was charged with assaulting and knocking out one of the front teeth of Thomas Garity, of No. 121 Boerum-street, Brooklyn, while coming from Staten Island on an excursion. As it looked to be one of those acts of rowdyism which the perpetrators themselves could not explain, it may be as well to give the evidence:

Q.—Were you assaulted and beaten by any person on the 2d of July on the Staten Island boat? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was it for? A.—I don't know; I never saw or spoke to the man.

Q.—What time was it? A.—It was the half-past five o'clock boat.

Q.—Where did he strike you? A.—Right here on the lip, and my front tooth was knocked out.

Q.—Are you positive that is the man? A.—Yes; as I said before, I never saw the man before, and had not spoken to him; there were two children with me; they saw the assault, but they are too young to bring into court to testify.

The defence called *William E. Kennedy*, whose right hand was in a sling. He said: I live at No. 79 Liberty-street; several of us came up in the boat, and we were arguing among ourselves, and this complainant came alongside and interfered, and some one struck him.

Q.—Who struck him? A.—It wasn't Maloy.

Counsel—Tell the court who struck him.

Witness—I was the man that struck him.

Judge Dowling, (to counsel)—You have placed this man in a very bad position. He has sworn that it war not the prisoner that struck the complainant, and that he is the guilty party. It is my duty when a man has confessed to a crime to send him before the magistrate and have a complaint made against him. The officer will take this witness in before Judge HOGAN, and let the complainant go with him. The prisoner is acquitted.

A DANGEROUS THIEF.

Thomas Murphy, a young man aged about 25, who described himself as a mechanic, pleaded not guilty to assaulting Policeman John F. Bradley, of the Fifth Precinct. On Tuesday the 11th, I was assaulted and beaten by Thomas Murphy; that is the man there; between four and five o'clock, I was called by a man who had been assaulted and robbed; I went with this man to a store; the man was willing to make a charge against the man that had robbed him; I went in the store with this man, and as he was willing to prefer a charge, I went up to Murphy, and I said he would have to go with me; he said he would see me in so and so, and said he wouldn't go with me or anybody else. I had him under arrest then, and the first thing he done he put his hand in his pocket to draw out a revolver; I seen it, when I struck him on the arm with my club; he then took hold of me, forced me back and made me sit on a bench and butted me on the face with his head; you can see the marks yet. We got outside and he escaped from me, and when arrested this pistol and this pair of nippers (used by hotel thieves) were found on him.

Officer *Robert Lowenthal* said when he came up Officer Bradley was standing talking to the prisoner, and the officer's face was bleeding pretty freely. I took him prisoner and he put his hand in his pocket to draw his revolver, and when I took hold of him he broke away from both of us.

Policeman *James Wood* said he saw the chase, and heard the rap for assistance; the prisoner came toward him, and pointed his pistol at him; as soon as he did that he knocked him down with his club, and took the pistol from him; after I had arrested him, Officer Bradley came up and struck him, and I said don't do that again.

Prisoner—I was confused; I did not attempt to run away.

Judge Dowling—You were arrested on a charge of larceny; if innocent you would have gone immediately with the officer, instead of defying him as you did, and drawing a loaded revolver; on searching you the officer found these nippers, an instrument that no honest man ever carries.

Prisoner—I didn't know what they were; a friend gave me them to keep.

The Court—We don't believe it. The sentence is that you be imprisoned six months and fined $50.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 14, 1865.

$55,000 U. S. 6s, '81..C.	108	200	Bruns. Land Co....		9½
3,0.0 C.S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	105⅞	200	do....		9¾
200,000 do	106	50	N. Y. Central.....		86
2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		300	do.....		85¾
New Issue.....	105½	200	do.....s30		85¾
50,000 do.....	105	100	do.....2d call		85¾
10,000 U.S.5s,10-40s...C.	97¾	200	Chic. & R. I. R.		108½
20,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		1100	Pitts. Ft.W. & C...		98½
Second Series..	97½	2500	Erie Railway.....		80⅞
5,000 Ohio 6s, 81.....	95	500	do.....		80⅝
1,000 Tenn. 6s.....	72	1400	do.....		81
3,000 Conn. State 6s....	99	1000	do.....s10		81
1,000 Brooklyn City 6s,		400	do.....2d call		81⅛
Water Loan.	97	400	Hnd. Riv. R.....		110⅝
10,000 Ohio & M. Cer...	26⅛	800	do.....		111
1,000 Hnd.2d M.S.F.Bs	102	800	Reading R.....		101¼
1,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st..	97	500	do.....		101
3,000 Chi.& N.W.1stM.	84	500	do.....s15		101
200 At. Mail S. Co.....	158¾	100	do.....2d call		101¼
200 do.....	159	700	Mich. S.& N. I.R....		66¼
50 Am. Ex. Bank.....	113¾	100	do.....		66⅞
20 Shoe & Leather Bk	100	100	do.....2d call		66⅞
6 Fourth Nat. Bank ..	95½	500	do.....		66
20 Continental Bank .	95	25	Ill. Cen. R.....		107
100 Cen. Coal Co.....	55				
1.0 do.....2d call	54	100	Clave. & Pitts.....		67⅞
500 Quick. Min. Co.....	62	1200	do.....		70
100 Mariposa M. Co....	13	50	Clevc.,Col.& Cin.R.		133
34 do.....2d call	12	900	Chic. & N. W.....		23
100 Canton Co.....	41¾	400	Chic. & N. W. Pr..		63½
400 American Coal.....	60	20	do.....		64

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s.R.	105	100	N. Y. Cen. R..		95¼
$0,000 do.....	104⅞	300	do.....		95⅛
20,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s...C.		100	do.....s30		91⅞
New Issue	105½	400	Erie Railway.....		80¼
6,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	105⅛	2000	Reading R.....		110
25,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		500	do.....		101
Second Series.	95⅞	400	Mich. S. & N. I		65⅞
9,000 do.....	100	250	Ill. Central R....		120⅞
15,000 Tenn. 6s.....	72	200	Clave. & Pitts.	s30	68
5,000 do.....	72½	450	Chic. & N. W. Pr		83
10,000 Ohio & M. C ..	26	300	do.....		82⅛
100 Cen. Coal Co.....	55	500	do.....		82⅞
100 Hrune. City L. Co....	11	300	Chic. & R. I....		107⅞
100 Cnm. Coal Pr.....	43½	500	do.....		107
600 do.....	43	100	do.....b15		107
200 Quick. Min. Co.....	61⅜	200	do.....s30		107
400 do.....	61¾	500	Pitts., Ft.W.& C....		98¼
100 do.....	61⅝	500	do.....		98
300 Mariposa M. Co	12¾	250	do.....		97¼
100 At. & T. H. R.....	38				

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000 U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	98⅛	100	Mich. S. & N. I.....		66
10,000 O. & M. Cer....	26⅛	100	do.....	c	66
5,000 do.....	26⅛	400	do.....	c	65⅞
100 N. Y. Cen. R.....	96	700	do.....	s3	65⅞
100 do.....b30	96⅛	300	do.....		65⅞
100 do.....s30	96	200	do.....	b5	65⅞
400 Erie Railway.....	81¼	200	do.....	s3	65⅞
100 do.....	81⅛	100	Chic. & R. I.....		108
500 do.....s5	81⅛	100	do.....	b3	108
100 do.....c	81¼	200	Chi. & N. W.	s30	82⅛
100 do.....b10	81⅛	300	Chic. & N. W. Pr	s3	82⅞
100 do.....	81¼	400	do.....	s3	83¼
100 do.....b3	81⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C....	b3	98
100 Hudson Riv. R....	110⅞	200	Canton Co.....		41⅛
800 Reading R.....	101¼	100	do.....		41¼
200 do.....s3	101⅞	100	Quick. Min. Co	s3	62
300 Clevc. & Pitts....	69¾	100	Mariposa M. Co		12¾
200 Nic. Transit Co....	6¾	100	Cen. Coal Co.....		55

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300 N. Y. Cen. R.....s3	95¼	500	Clevc. & Pitts....		68⅛
100 do.....	95¼	1000	do.....b3		68⅛
100 do.....	96¼	600	do.....		68⅛
100 do.....s3	96⅛	200	do.....		68⅛
300 do.....	96	100	do.....s3		68⅛
100 do.....b3	95	200	Chic. & R. I.....		107
100 do.....	94⅞	100	do.....		106⅞
300 Erie Railway.....	80⅜	200	do.....b10		107
500 do.....s3	80⅜	200	Chic. & N. W.....		82
500 do.....b10	80⅜	100	do.....s3		82⅛
100 do.....s3	80⅜	100	do.....		27⅝
100 Hnd. Riv. R.....	110	500	P., Ft. W. & C.....		97
400 Mich. S. & N. I.....	65	100	do.....s3		97
200 do.....	64⅞	100	Ch. & N. W. Pr.	s3	81⅝
500 do.....	64⅞	200	do.....		82⅛
200 do.....	64¾	400	do.....		81⅝
600 do.....	64⅝	300	do.....		81⅝
300 do.....s3	64⅛	200	do.....		81⅞
400 Reading R.....	100⅜	101	do.....		81⅞
300 do.....	100⅝	100	Canton Co.....		40
200 do.....	100	200	Cumb. Coal.....		42
100 Ill. Cen. R.....	138½	100	do.....		41⅜
100 Quick. Min. Co.....	61¾				

FRIDAY, July 14—P. M.

A further advance of 1 per cent. was made in the Gold Room to-day, with Exchange on London nearly or quite 1 ₱ cent. below the point at which it would be profitable to ship American Coin. The sales to-day within Change hours were 143@143¾ ₱ cent. The combination to advance the market is understood to have borrowed an additional two millions in Currency at 6 ₱ cent. interest, and ½ ₱ cent. commission to carry $1,500,000 of Gold for 30 days; the Gold not to be used, in any way, in the market by the lenders of the money. The same party are supposed at present to control by this sort of financiering and their own means, from $5,000,000 to 6,000,000 of the Gold in the market. The advance in price is materially assisted by the daily demand from the Importers to pay Custome Duties. This demand through the month of July is quite large, and considerably in excess of the Gold Interest paid out by the Treasury Office. The question of the accumulation of Gold in the Treasury in the next four or six weeks will doubtless attract the notice of the Secretary, should the speculators for the rise in Gold attempt to force up the price materially because of this accumulation. He has plenary authority from Congress to sell the surplus in the Treasury in the open market, or to anticipate the September and November interest on the Funded Public Debt, which amounts to over $21,000,000. The gradual sale of this large surplus for currency, to be employed in the current operations of the department, until the market is brought below 140 or 135 ₱ cent., would seem to be the more practical measure for Mr. MCCULLOCH, as the experience of his predecessors, Mr. CHASE and Mr. FESSENDEN, in directing the prepayment of Interest, was not encouraging. The prevailing disposition of the holders of United States Bonds is, (or was at that time,) to retain the maturing coupon, although directed to ■ prepaid on presentation until it falls due in course. The resulting consequence is that the Gold is held idle in the Treasury for several months, useless alike to the Secretary and to the Bondholders, and prejudicial, by its unnecessary accumulation, to the rates of Exchange as between Gold and Currency.

The speculators for the rise in Gold are paying such free rates for Money to carry over their purchases 30 days, that the Brokers on the Stock Exchange have advanced the quotation from a 4@5 to 5@6 ₱ cent. premium, at call, on Railway and other Stocks than United States, which are borrowed on from 4@5 ₱ cent.

Exchange on London for the steamers to-morrow is 108¾@109 ₱ cent. for Gold, and not very active. Most of the Importers distrust the advance in Gold, and are content to take the chances of a lower market after the present corner in the Gold-Room is played out.

The advance of yesterday afternoon in Erie shares was more than sustained to-day. Large purchases were made at 80¾@81¼ ₱ cent., and the upward movement is more than ordinarily perplexing to the Street, as the prominent *Bulls* in the Stock were supposed to have gone out of it early in the week just before the dividend question was befogged a few days ago. Their cash sales were undoubtedly large, but new buyers appear to have stepped in, and the certificates for cash delivery are not more abundant to-day than they were this day week, and the price of the Stock, after falling 4 ₱ cent. is about the same. The other New-York Roads were barely steady. The Stocks connected with the Anthracite Coal Trade, like Reading and Pennsylvania Coal, were firmer on the reported advance in the tonnage of the great carriers since the 1st July. The Reading tonnage this week is 64,000 as against only 26,000 same week last year. The Western Roads were steady at the early Board, but generally ¼@½ ₱ cent. weaker in the afternoon. The miscellaneous list somewhat firm, especially on the Bituminous Coal Stocks, Atlantic Mail, and Brunswick Land Company. The last named sold at $10 ₱ share, for the first time since 1863.

After the Second Board broke up, the following quotations were made at 4 o'clock on a generally weak market for the Railways. Governments were firm, and on the Miscellaneous list there was a further rise to $11 per share on Brunswick Land Company. New-York Central and the Western Roads were heavy. Gold was lower by ¼@⅝ ₱ cent.:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 10-40s....	97⅞	97⅞	N. West Pref ..	63⅜	61¾
U. S. 5-20s.....	105⅞	106⅛	Rock Island.....	109¾	108⅞
N. Y. Central..	95	95⅛	Fort Wayne....	85½	87
Erie.....	79⅜	80⅛	Cumb'land Coal.	44	42
Hudson.....	110¼	110	Quicksilver ...	62⅝	61⅛
Reading	100⅞	100⅞	Mariposa ...	12¾	12¾
Mich. Southern.	65⅞	64⅜	Canton.....	41	40⅝
Illinois Central	138½	139¼	Atlantic Mail....	158	159
Mich Central. ..	109	109	Brunswick	11	11
Pittsburgh.....	69	68⅜	Ohio Certificates	26	25½
Northwest.....	28½	27⅛	American Gold	142⅛	142¼

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

Merchants'.....	107	Hanover.....	105
America.....	130	Irving.....	105
City.....	175	People's.....	110
Phenix.....	100	Market.....	100
Tradesmen's.....	125	Shoe and Leather..	100
Butchers' & Drovers'.	120	Corn Exchange.....	110
Mechants' Exch'ge..	102	Continental.....	95
Mechanics' B'k Ass..	101	St. Nicholas.....	100
Ocean.....	80	Commonwealth.....	90
Mercantile.....	125	Importers' & Traders	105
American Exchange..	113¾	Central National....	103
Chatham.....	125	Fourth National.....	99
Bank of N. America..	105		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1867...	91	Chi. & N. W. 1st m	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	105	Fkl. L. & W. 1st mort	103
Erie 1sts, ex d., 68....	101	Del. L. & W. 2d mort..	102
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879.	103	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort.	74
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880.	84	Tol. & Wab. E. Bonds.	56
Hnd. R.7s, 1st mort., 90	103	Galena & Chi. ex.	102
Hud. R.7s,2d M.S.F.,'85.	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort..	98
Hud. R.7s con., '67....	95	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	87
Harlem, 1st mort.,'69-72.	101	N. J. Cen 1st mort	102
Mich. C. new 1sts's,'82.	111	N. J. Cen. 2d mort	102
Chi.,B.&Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M	109	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M	101
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d Mtg.	85	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M	85
N. Ind. Southern L., 1882.	95	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg	97
Pacific R. 7s G. by Mo	50	Chi. & Alton Income..	66
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1875..	112	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M	89
Alton & T. H. 1st mort..	88	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor	70
Alt. and T. H. 2ds Inc	70		

The Comptroller of the State of New-York is making the singular experiment of assessing National Bank Capital, for taxation, higher than Local Bank Capital. Of course, as he flies directly in the face of the National Banking Law on this very point, and of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States excepting all Bank Capital from taxation as far as the same is invested in United States Securities, he cannot succeed. The surprise is that he should even attempt to draw the distinction against the National Banks. Hon. E. G. SPAULDING, of Buffalo, has replied to the circular of Comptroller ROBINSON, and very conclusively, and is backed up by a letter from Hon. FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the National Currency, which, though written before the present controversy, is directly to the main point involved in it. Mr. SPAULDING first says:

"The National Currency Act passed by Congress June 31, 1864, sec. 41, provides 'that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent all the shares in any of the said associations, held by any person or body corporate, from being included in the valuation of the personal property of such person or corporation, in the assessment of taxes imposed by or under State authority at the place where such bank is located, and not elsewhere, but not at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital of individual citizens of such State; provided further, that the tax so imposed, under the laws of any State, upon the shares in any of the associations authorized by this act, shall not exceed the rate imposed upon the shares in any of the banks under authority of the State where such association is located.' It is evident in reading the above provision in the National Currency Act that Congress intended in no wise to prevent the States from taxing the National Banks, located within their jurisdiction, to the same extent that they should tax their own State Banks, and as nearly an possible to place State and National Banks on an equality, in regard to State and municipal taxation, in the place where they are located, and doing business in competition with each other. That if the shares of State Banks should be taxed as personal property under State laws, that then National Banks might be taxed to the same extent, under the same authority, but in no event to exceed the taxation imposed on State Banks, organized under their own State authority.

With a view to carry into effect this provision of the National Currency Act, the Legislature of the State of New-York, by the act of Jan. 9, 1865, authorizing State Banks to organize as National Banks, commonly called the Enabling Act, chap. 97, sec. 10, enacted that 'all the shares in any of the said banking associations, organized under this act, or the act of Congress mentioned in sec. 1, of this act, held by any person or body corporate, shall be included in the valuation of such person or body corporate, or corporation, in the assessment of taxes, in the town or ward where such banking association is located, and not elsewhere, whether the holder thereof resides in such town or ward or not, but not at a greater rate than is assessed upon other monied capital in the hands of individuals of this State, provided that the tax so imposed upon such shares shall not exceed the par value thereof.' Now, on reading this section carefully, and comparing it with the above provision in the National Currency Act, it will be seen that it falls short of the requirements of the law in this. That it utterly ignores the last provision above cited, namely: "Provided further, the tax so imposed under the laws of any State upon the shares of any of the associations authorized by this act, shall not exceed the rate imposed upon the shares in any of the banks organized under authority of the State, where such association is located."

If the Legislature of New-York had passed a law taxing the shares of State and National Banks alike, it would, no doubt, have carried out the intention of Congress, and the law could have been easily executed. Instead of doing so, they have attempted to tax the shares of the National Banks only, leaving the State Banks to be taxed, not on their shares, but on their aggregate capitals under former laws, passed by the State of New-York.

Under the provisions of the National and State Laws there can be no doubt, I think, that the Legislature of New-York intended to tax the shares in National Banks, which are invested in United States Bonds that are exempt from taxation, as personal property against the individual owner of such shares, not above the par value thereof, and not a rate greater than is assessed upon other monied capital, in the hands of other individual citizens of the State; and probably they intended that the proviso in the act of Congress should also be operative, that the tax so imposed should not exceed the rate imposed upon the shares in any of the State Banks organized under the laws of this State, but if there is no law in New-York taxing the shares of State Banks, and consequently that the shares of State Banks are not taxed at all, can the shares in National Banks be taxed? I think it very doubtful, for the reason that the National Currency Law provides that the shares in both shall be taxed at the same rate, and if the State Bank shares are not taxed at all, how can it be said that the shares in the National Banks, which are taxed at their par value, are not taxed at a rate exceeding the tax on the shares of State Banks? * * *

What are the shares referred to in the law? They are divided parts of the capital stock.

Section 6 of the National Currency Act provides that each bank shall specify in its organization certificate the amount of its capital stock and the number of shares into which the same shall be divided; also, the name, place of residence of the shareholders, and the number of shares held by each of them.

The certificate of stock issued to shareholders is simply evidence that the party owns so many shares of the capital stock, and if the capital is invested in United States bonds, that the shareholder is entitled to a share of such bonds, and all that can be made by using them for banking purposes.

Section 16 of the National Currency Act expressly provides that every bank, before it shall be authorized to commence business, shall transfer and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States, United States bonds to the amount of not less than $30,000, nor less than 30 ₱ cent. of the capital stock paid in. It is made imperative on all National Banks to invest at least 30 ₱ cent. of their capital stock in United States bonds. Is it not plain that if a part of the capital is invested in United States bonds, and the aggregate capital of the bank, or the divided shares of such capital are taxed for city or county purposes, that to the extent to which the capital is represented by such United States bonds, the bonds themselves are taxed under State and municipal authority?

I refer to remarks of Justice NELSON, in the case of the Bank of the Commonwealth, vs. the Tax Commissioners of New-York, giving the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, in Jan., 1865, reversing the decision of the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York. Judge NELSON says: "Now, when capital of the banks are required or authorized by the law, to be invested in stocks, and among others in United States stocks, under their charters or articles of association, and this capital thus invested is made the basis of taxation of the institutions, there is great difficulty in saying that it is not the stock thus constituting the corpus or body of the capital that is taxed. It is not easy to separate the property in which the capital is invested from the capital itself. It requires some refinement to separate the two thus intimately blended together. The capital is not an ideal, fictitious, arbitrary sum of money, set down in the articles of association, but in the theory and practical operation of the system, which is composed of substantial property, and which gives value and solidity to the stock of the institution, it is the foundation of its credits in the business community."

But perhaps it will be alleged by assessors and Tax Commissioners, in executing the State law, that they will be bound by the 10th section of the State law above cited, notwithstanding it is in conflict with the proviso in the National Currency Act "that the tax on the shares in the National Banks shall not exceed the tax on the shares in the State banks."

Assessors and Tax Commissioners cannot do this, without violating one of the plainest provisions of the Constitution of the United States, namely, "This Constitution and the Laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." The State Law can be executed by the assessors only so far as it does not conflict with the Constitution and Laws of the United States. They can assess the shares of National Banks to the same extent that the shares in the State Banks are assessed, but to no greater extent. The provision in the National Law is explicit on this point; and it is the Supreme Law to govern us all in placing a construction upon these two statutes. On a full examination of the subject, I arrive at the following conclusions:

1. That the share-holders of a National Bank, which has part of its capital invested in United States securities are only liable to be assessed on their shares, prorata on the balance of the capital stock, after deducting such United States securities; and the same rule will apply to State Banks when taxed in their corporate name.

2. That where the whole amount of the capital stock of a National Bank is invested in United States securities, the shareholders in such Bank are not liable to be taxed at all, for State, county or city purposes, nor will State Banks be liable to be taxed in such cases, and that neither should be placed on the assessment roll, unless possessed of real estate, which is liable to be taxed.

Mr. CLARK's letter is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 12, 1865.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 15th inst., addressed to the Hon. R. W. TAYLOR, in reference to the right of municipal authorities to tax the capital stock of national banks, has been handed to me for an answer.

It is not of course within the province of this bureau to decide the question raised. In my opinion, however, the shareholders of national banks are entitled to exemption from State taxation upon that portion of their stock that is invested in the United States bonds.

This opinion is predicated upon the decision referred to, which exempts from taxation that portion of the capital stock of a bank that is invested in United States bonds, and though it is possible that State courts may make a distinction, I think that each individual shareholder is entitled in equity to the same benefits that would accrue to them if they were taxed in their corporate capacity.

Your attention is called to the provision of the latter part of the forty-first section of the National Currency Act, which provides that the tax imposed by the laws of any State upon the shares of national associations shall not exceed the rate imposed upon the shares in *any* of the banks organized under the authority of the State where such association exists.

I am clearly of the opinion that a State bank, after its conversion into a national institution, can be only subject to, and must be taxed in accordance with, the provisions of the National Currency Act referred to above.

The act of Congress must prevail over any State enactment on the subject. Very respectfully yours,

F. CLARK, Comptroller.

HENRY MANNING, Esq., President First National Bank, Youngstown, Ohio.

The appointment of Mr. J. A. BRIGGS as a Special Revenue Agent of the Treasury, announced by telegraph from Washington in the morning papers, has given fresh currency to certain gossip of frauds upon the Customs, which it is now said the Special Agent will be called upon to investigate. The names of several importing firms, but none of financial significance, are hinted at in this connexion. Some political names are mixed up with the affair.

The following is the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $6,432,275 84; for customs, $553,000; on account of loan, $257,000; payments, $4,231,253 12; balance, $47,789,088 68.

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,240,829 against $1,463,394 same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool .	632	$276,747	539	$231,553	442	$180,734
Man. of Cotton.	498	121,881	54

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year..... 5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year..... 5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—OLIVER TWIST—A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
BROADWAY THEATRE—THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.
BELVIDERE LION PARK—(Afternoon) CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

According to the Quebec *Chronicle*, the supply of gas in that city is rather niggardly, and it sets forth the needs of the city as follows: "With streets of the most irregular conformation and disposal, with narrow obstructed lanes leading down to the wharves and docks of the waterside, with rocky heights, precipices and declivities forming the boundaries of several of our wards, with wretched sidewalks, which, even in the best of our thoroughfares, only serve as pitfalls, and with two-thirds of our streets in bad order, we certainly require all the benefit which can be afforded us during the night by means of gas-light."

A Texas paper states that the following Confederate officers left San Antonio for Mexico, via Eagle Pass, on the 20th inst. Gens. E. KIRBY SMITH, MAGRUDER, PRICE and SHELBY, also the following civilians: Gov. ALLEN and Ex-Gov. MOORE, of La. They were escorted by about three hundred men well armed and provisioned for six months. Gens. HINDMAN and BEE, also Gov. MURRAH, had left several days previous.

Many California people seem to have got tired of living, and consequently suicides are numerous. It is a mania or epidemic like the plague, and ought to be suppressed by sanitary regulations. Something of the sort prevailed to an alarming extent during the financial crisis of 1857. On receiving the San Francisco papers in those days, people used to remark: "Let's see who killed themselves yesterday."

PATRICK GAFFNEY, a returned veteran, living at New-Haven, Conn., was one day last week picking green butternuts for pickling, and stepped upon a branch which was weak, when his little girl cried out, "Father, the limb will break." "Well," he replied, "I'll not have to die but once," and, in another moment he fell, breaking his neck.

Thirty years ago, ASA PACKER left Mystic, Conn., having no earthly possessions but a bundle of clothing which he carried with him. He proceeded to Pennsylvania, where, by industry, he has risen to wealth and influence. Recently he gave $500,000 to found a college in that State.

A writer in Georgia describes a government tannery, grinding bark by no power visible at first, or suspected. The machinery is run by an underground creek—a great curiosity. There are several similar streams in that region, soft limestone being favorable to sinks and submarine channels.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* says the railroad between that city and Atlanta has been completed, and trains can now run through to Augusta, Macon, Columbus, Montgomery, Mobile, and all points South. The road is not yet in the best of order, but repairs are daily being made to it.

A correspondent of the Nashville *Press & Times*, from Macon County, Tenn., reports the death of JOHN BRANNON, a Revolutionary hero, who reached his hundredth year on the 4th day of last December. He died on the 3d day of June last.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* says the telegraph line between that city and Washington, by way of Knoxville, Bristol, Lynchburgh and Richmond, is now completed and in working order. Dispatches are received over it from all points up the road.

In order to be ready for the expected Atlantic Telegraph a line has been built from St. Johns, N. F., to Heart's Content, the miserable name of the place where the western end of the long wire is to be landed.

President JOHNSON has duly commissioned Judge WILLIAM MARVIN to be Provisional Governor of Florida. The proclamation and instructions are precisely like those in the case of Georgia and other revolted States.

The deputy State constables for Suffolk County, Mass., have been qualified, and instructed to collect at once complete lists of all liquor saloons, houses of ill-fame and gambling-dens in the patrols to which they have been assigned.

A history of the cases of fifty Massachusetts soldiers who joined the rebel service, most of them to avoid starvation, it being prepared at the office of the Surgeon-General, for transmission to the War Department.

Negro slaves are still owned plentifully in Texas, but no value is put upon them by their owners. No objection is made to their going where they please.

Gov. PARKER, of New-Jersey, has offered $300 reward for the apprehension of the murderer of JOSEPH HALLBACK, who was killed near Trenton, July 1.

Over four and a half millions of the Seven-Thirty Loan were taken yesterday. There were 3,163 small subscribers.

The Governor-General of Canada, summons Parliament to meet on the 8th of August.

Somebody has poisoned one hundred dogs at Portsmouth, N. H., within the last week.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment, containing the remnants of the Twenty-first and Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Regiments, arrived yesterday afternoon and left by the Neptune line for Readville. The Fourth Vermont Regiment also arrived last evening, and are now remaining at the Battery Barracks. They will depart by special steamer for Albany this afternoon, *en route* for Burlington, Vt. The Seventeenth New-York is expected to arrive to-morrow, (Sunday.) The One Hundred and Second New-York will, no doubt, also come in on Monday, and the Corcoran Legion, consisting of the Sixty-ninth National Guard, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth and One Hundred and Seventieth New-York Volunteer Regiments will arrive on Tuesday. Great preparations are now being made for the reception of these several commands.

The New-York Free Academy students held some interesting exercises last night at Irving Hall. The proceedings principally consisted of the reading of the compositions that won the two "Riggs' Prizes," and several pieces of declamation from favorite authors, and recitations from our leading poets. A large and fashionable audience honored the young men by attending.

The ninth Sangerfest of the United German Societies of the country will be held in this city. A grand reception will be given to the guests, to-night, in front of the City Hall, after which all concerned will march to the Germania Assembly Rooms and partake of a lunch.

An attempt to smuggle in thirty barrels of French brandy and three pipes of wine was made at Gloucester a few nights since, but frustrated, and the property seized by the Custom-house officers.

The arrivals of emigrants at this port this week number 3,398.

Government gold-bearing bonds were in good request again yesterday and quite strong and buoyant in price. The Five Twenties (old issue) were particularly active, purchases on foreign account having been on a liberal scale. A few hundred thousand dollars' worth of the June 7-30s were also taken for shipment to Europe. Altogether, the exports of Government stocks by to-day's steamers will probably reach $2,000,000, chiefly old 5-20s. The 10-40s. were in more demand, and at the first session of the Open Stock Board, sold as high as 98¼. The supply of this class of bonds has been recently much reduced by purchases for national banking purposes. Nearly five months' coin interest has accrued on these bonds, or about 2 ₰ cent in gold, worth, with gold at 143, $2 86. The third and final issue of the National 7-30 Loan is being rapidly distributed, the daily average sales thus far this week being $5,197,750, or equal to a weekly aggregate of $31,186,500. Up to Thursday evening the sales of this last series of the Loan reached $126,121,050 leaving an unmarketed balance of only about $103,000,000 which will probably be all taken by the people in the course of the next twelve or fifteen business days.

The Gold-Room was advanced to 143¾ yesterday, but fell back to 142¾ ₰ cent. The Stock Exchange was firm for Governments, but dull at the close for the Railways. Money, 5@6 ₰ cent.

Produce and Merchandise were in good request and buoyant in price yesterday. The Freight market was more active.

The Customs Revenue of the port this week has averaged $437,044 a day.

The receipts of cotton at this port during the closing week have reached 12,820 bales.

An Imaginary War Party.

The journal which assumes to speak for French Imperialism here may be excused for attaching a value to the speech of Mr. M. BLAIR, which any one better acquainted with that individual would not think of. But it is surely perverse as well as ignorant when it alleges that he is acting collusively with the administration in his assaults upon the policy of Mr. SEWARD. And it becomes utterly reckless when it says:

"It is evident that JUAREZ, without the moral and material support obtained in the United States, would to-day be without a man and without a dollar; that the new empire would enjoy peace throughout its dominion, but for that support given to JUAREZ. The concentration of an army of 100,000 men in Texas means nothing else than an invasion of Mexico at the proper time, or to hold a menace suspended over France, compelling her either to send considerable reinforcements or to retire from Mexico."

That the Liberal Government of JUAREZ had the good wishes of the great body of the American people is undoubtedly true, and quite as natural as true. But the very prevalence of that natural sympathy for the neighboring republic brings into stronger relief the fact that not in one particular, nor on any single occasion, has the Government of the United States departed from the policy of a strict neutrality which it prescribed for itself in its treatment of the belligerents. The "material support," of which this French organ ignorantly speaks, is the purest fiction. Where or when has JUAREZ received "material support" from this country? What shape has it taken? Is there evidence of it in men or in war material supplied to the republican army? Or in American-built privateers scouring the seas for the destruction of French commerce? Or is not the assertion as utterly devoid of honesty and truth as that which follows it, and which creates an imaginary American army of 100,000 men on the Rio Grande?

It is hardly worth exposing misrepresentation of this sort, but it seems to be part of the concerted plan of attack upon the administration that its policy should be assailed with equal virulence from directly antagonistic quarters. The Hagerstown effort of Mr. M. BLAIR in the interest of the Mexican Republic, is met by this foolishly malicious tirade from the Franco-Mexican oracle in New-York. What is further wanted to aggravate the charge against the government, and complete the indictment, will be supplied anon by that high-toned section of the press that aims to profit by professing to support the government while assailing its individual members by cowardly insinuation. The Hagerstown slanders against the State Department are already put in circulation by this class of journals with ill-concealed satisfaction. When the falsehood has done its work, the commentary will follow.

If anything were needed to prove how entirely in accord with the national honor, and how steadily true to the national traditions, the policy of the government in regard to the Mexican question has been, these very assaults of imperial hackmen, of discarded and bankrupt office-holders, and of Mawworm journalists would supply the lacking proof. These classes together make up the only "war party" we know of in the country at the present time. They have chiefly been peace men, or peace negotiators when *war* really was a necessity—when the national honor and the salvation of the national life demanded *war*. Now it is their cue to make war on the administration from different stand-points—honestly but impotently, like this Franco-Mexican oracle; impudently and falsely, like this disappointed placeman at Hagerstown; or sneakingly, like the nameless sheets around us, who do a trade in cheap philanthropy and the gratification of personal grudges.

The Freedmen—The Experience of Missouri and Maryland.

The States of Missouri and Maryland have had about a year's experience of emancipation. The late slaves in both these States are behaving remarkably well in their new condition. There are no complaints about their idleness, indolence or worthlessness. On the contrary, we learn that they work industriously for wages, and that their services are in great demand, while they are also making progress in education and intelligence. It will be so in all the other Southern States, after a little time has been given for the establishment of things on the new basis.

The only danger now is the raising up of a spirit of antagonism between the whites and blacks, by the undue officiousness and intermeddling of those who claim to be the especial friends of the latter. The negroes themselves seem to be perfectly contented with the freedom and the rights they enjoy, and in which they are protected by the government. But if those who have fancy notions of human rights, and a limited conception of human duties, obtain power over them, there will be an end to their contentment, and a grave peril to their rights. Nothing is of greater importance, present and future, to the South, than the growth and continuance of amicable relations between the two races who inhabit its soil.

The Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs, under control of Gen. HOWARD, is doing a most excellent work in securing justice, order and industry throughout the South. Gen. HOWARD has appointed superintendents for nearly all the Southern States; and though to a large extent composed of military men, they have everywhere, so far as we have heard, approved their fitness by their administrative ability, sagacity, honesty, and desire to secure justice to both blacks and whites. The Bureau has a gigantic and difficult work, and its proper execution will reflect the highest honor upon the Christian soldier, Gen. HOWARD.

Grant and Lee as Historians.

The two leading Generals of the late war, GRANT and LEE, are now engaged in writing up the history of their respective campaigns. In both cases, we suppose, the histories will be almost purely military in their purposes, and hence not very popular in their character. LEE, however, will have some advantage over GRANT, in that his history will not be made in the form of an official report, and hence he can indulge in greater discursiveness of statement and greater freedom of style than is customary in official documents.

GRANT is a very close and accurate writer, and we may say that LEE, in general, has the same characteristics. The last of GRANT's campaigns, of which, thus far, he has given us a full report, was that which was crowned by the splendid victory at Chattanooga, in the latter part of 1863; and we have always considered that report as the masterpiece of military writing and military philosophy that the war has produced. The last full military report of Gen. LEE that we remember to have seen, is that of the battle of Gettysburgh, fought two years ago.

LEE's reports of his campaign will be confined entirely to operations in Virginia, while GRANT's reports will be of battles fought and won over half a continent. From Belmont to Vicksburgh, from Donelson to Chattanooga, he campaigned in the Southwest; from the Wilderness to Petersburgh, and thence around to Louisa Court-house, was his battle-march in Virginia; while, during the last year of the war, he directed, combined and coördinated the movements of all the forces over all the States of the South. It will be interesting to read the reports of GRANT and LEE of the great operations during the last year of the war, when these two masters of the art struggled with each other in Virginia.

Farmers and their Profits.

Although the axiom may be somewhat stale, it is usually correct, that every question susceptible of debate has two sides. And thus we think it is as to your controversy regarding high prices of butter, milk, &c. Now, then, please allow the other side to state *their* case.

As to the article of butter, you say correctly that it is nearly or quite twice as high as it was previous to the war. We are now realizing here about 25 cents per pound, when we formerly, at this season of the year obtained from 14 to 18 cents, which you will notice is not quite double.

Now then, for every article we farmers have to consume in our families, we have to pay on an average full double what we formerly did.

Let me give you the figures. Our merchants are charging us for roasted coffee 50 cents per pound, formerly 18 to 20 cents; for refined sugar from 18 to 20 cents, formerly 8 to 10 cents; for good molasses from 80 cents to $1 per gallon, formerly from 40 to 50 cents; and all articles of cotton and woolen fabrics twice, or more, the old prices. Now, then, how are we to make strap and buckle meet, unless what we have to sell bring us corresponding prices.

It is usually a rule with us that certain articles we sell ought to bring us such an amount of what we consume. For instance, a pound of butter should bring us a pound and a half of sugar, or a pound of the former should bring us three-quarters of a pound of coffee—a principle which we usually consider correct.

And again, our taxes, both national and local, are, as with every one, large, and have to be met of course.

Now, Messrs. TIMES, we wish you would just publish this—though we know you newspaper folks don't usually like to publish arguments on the other side—so that your readers may know that the farming community are not all fit subjects for incarceration in Fort Lafayette as extortionists quite yet. W. J. P.

SALISBURY, CONN., Friday, July 14, 1865.

[In discussing the question of housekeeping economy, we have not specially charged the farmers with extortion—although we think they have had their full share of the profits accruing from the prevalent high prices. Our purpose has been mainly to expose the trading combinations and forestallers in the city, and to show how the poorer class of consumers were swindled. If our correspondent had carefully read the articles which have appeared on this eminently practical subject, he would have discovered all this. The delusion under which our correspondent labors in regard to newspaper management, is not to be wondered at. Instead of refusing to hear both sides, we surrender to correspondents a space—quite as large as the merits of their communications will want—whether they agree with us or not. Those who find their letters rejected usually belong to the class who expect to be heard for their much speaking.]—ED. TIMES.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS IN ITALY.—The recent attempts to restore amicable relations between the King of Italy and the Pope appear to have definitely failed. The vacillation which has so long distinguished the Councils of the Vatican, in all matters embracing ecclesiastical policy, has again been exhibited. A few weeks ago it was announced, almost with the weight of official authority, that His Holiness had consented that the incumbents of the bishoprics he desired to erect within the Kingdom of Italy should take the oath of allegiance to VICTOR EMANUEL and promise obedience to the laws of the State over which he rules. To the mere secular mind, this demand on the one side, and the consent on the other, would appear to be mere matters of form, to be quietly disposed of instanter. But matters seem to be arranged differently at Rome. The Papal authorities now desire to recede from so reasonable an engagement as that into which they are reported to have entered, and wish to be allowed to appoint their bishops in a foreign State without any stipulations. It is an endeavor in fact, to reënact in the Kingdom of Italy the course pursued in England some years ago, when the latter was coolly cut up into numerous archiepiscopal and Episcopal-Roman Catholic districts, and appointments were made to each. A few old women, of both sexes, took the matter dreadfully to heart, and Exeter Hall, for a few months, exuded high-power Protestantism from every brick of its pious walls; but the majority only laughed. This contemptuous tolerance did its natural work, and divested what was an encroachment of all power for harm. A great Protestant community like that of England could afford to take this course, but the position of VICTOR EMANUEL is one which must utterly forbid his permitting any such an arrangement within his dominions. He can tolerate no *imperium in imperio*.—either he or the Church must succumb, and the experience of the past, on the nunnery and similar questions, can lead us up to a very safe insight as to which power will ultimately prevail. The King has the best of the game, and he not only knows it, but possesses the resolution to take the fullest advantage of his position. Even the stern resort to excommunication has been clearly thrown away upon this intractable sovereign, who will persist in thinking for himself. He judiciously resolves to have no part in any half measures. *Aut Cesar, aut nullus.* He must be sole, acknowledged, and undisputed head of his own State, or the dioceses shall remain vacant.

The King of Italy is likely, too, to give but scant attention to the remonstrances or intrigues of Austria. It is manifest that he has the support of LOUIS NAPOLEON, the latter himself longing but fearing to shake off the identical ecclesiastical yoke which PIO IX. is now trying to fasten on VICTOR EMANUEL.

THE RICHMOND PRESS.—From every city and State of the South we are now receiving regular files of daily or weekly journals. Fully a half of them are entirely new in all their characteristics, while the other half consist of the old papers, with their old names, but with new proprietors and principles. The bulk of them all are truly loyal, and accept the new order of things in all its fullness. There are no more earnest anti-slavery papers in all the country than those we get from New-Orleans, Mobile, Vicksburgh, Memphis and Nashville; and we can say nearly as much for those from the cities of the Atlantic States, as Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Raleigh and Norfolk. But we cannot speak so well for the daily papers issued at the late rebel capital, Richmond. They seem to be afflicted with the mollygrubs. They have not the hearty, vigorous, progressive, unconditionally loyal spirit that we find, for example, in those of Memphis. They are not only fault-finding and atrabilious, but often insolent and dictatorial. The strong hand of military power has had to interfere with two of them within a short time, and all of them need an amendment in their character. If they would serve the present and future interests of Virginia, let them learn to be manfully and grandly loyal.

OUR CITY RAILROADS AND THE GREAT FIRE.—The great fire which has destroyed so much property at the Fulton-Ann street angle of Broadway, gives an opportunity worthy the serious attention of those City Railroad Companies whose eastern terminus has long been an eyesore and inconvenience at that part of the city. The buildings destroyed leave a large space which might be appropriated to the erection of a spacious and convenient terminus with all the addenda of passenger's rooms, car-houses, &c. Such an undertaking might be made a profitable one by the erection of first-class offices for letting, and the public would at last be provided with shelter while waiting for cars, instead of having to wade through mud or over mountains of snow as heretofore, to say nothing of the risk of annihilation by wheel or hoof. Will not the companies give this matter their attention?

"THE CRIMINAL ERA."—Some of the newspapers are industriously collecting and printing all the criminal news from all parts of the country, and are attempting to make a great panic and sensation about the prodigious growth of crime. They get the largest stories, the wildest rumors, the most horrid details, and really succeed, we suppose, in making some people believe that we have now fallen upon what they call the "criminal era." But neither the records of this city, nor, so far as we can judge, any other large city, give countenance to the idea that there is any extraordinary prevalence of crime at this time. Our court and police reports do not by any means show it. The fact is that during the progress of the war, with its great battles and tremendous issues, the newspapers had no room for long and harrowing details of every case of violence, and a murder was then recorded in ten lines, which is now made to cover sensational columns.

A FAMILY FAILING.—Gen. F. P. BLAIR, Jr., has been making a speech in Kentucky, *apropos* of the election soon to come off there. It contains a good deal of very excellent advice on the subject of slavery,—urging the people of Kentucky to ratify the constitutional amendment, and to make the best of the circumstances which surround them. But a large part of it, like that of his brother, MONTGOMERY BLAIR, in Maryland, is devoted to denunciation of members of the government at Washington, especially Mr. STANTON and Mr. HOLT. He goes a good deal out of his way, also, to assail Chief-Justice CHASE, whom he charges with having traversed the South to make votes for himself for President. The Blair family, now that slavery is abolished, is the most "peculiar institution" of this country.

SLAVERY.—Messrs. VALLANDIGHAM, PENDLETON, LONG, OLDS, and the others who recently met in Ohio as a Democratic State Convention, have just sent forth a challenge to anybody to discuss with them the question of slavery, they affirming it to be the proper condition for the negroes of the South. We have not yet heard of any Abolitionist proposing to take up the challenge, and we fear that the argument will all be on one side. We are perfectly willing that it should be.

The National Festival at Yale College.

Yale College is to do honor to those of her former pupils who have served the country in the present war, by a celebration on Wednesday, July 26, the day before commencement. An oration will be delivered by Rev. Dr. BUSHNELL, of Hartford, after which a dinner, with speeches and sentiments, will be provided. The "Roll of Honor," including those under-graduates who left the college after the war began, in order to serve the country, already numbers over 500 names. It is expected that a large representation will be present at the festival.

☞ The members of the Class of 1845, of the University of Vermont, at Burlington, intend to celebrate their twentieth anniversary at Commencement, on the first Thursday of August next.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, July 11, }
VIA INGOVISH, C. B., Friday, July 14. }

In anticipation of the successful laying of the Atlantic cable, a telegraph line has been constructed from this place to Hearts Content, the point selected for the landing of the American shore end of the cable. An office has been fitted up there; and everything that can be done in advance of the securing of the shore end of the cable has been performed.

EUROPEAN SOCIAL REFORMS.

The Vitality of England—Dangerous Classes—Reformatory Efforts.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LONDON, June 17, 1865.

London, it should be remembered, presents a problem, in a social point of view, which is nowhere else offered in the world. It contains more than the population of all Scotland, put down within a district of—say fifteen miles by eight. It is as if all New-York State were crowded upon Manhattan Island and in the adjacent suburbs. This vast population, more than *three millions*, must be fed, cleaned, cared for, housed, governed and doctored in this small space of ground. Unfortunately, too, the difficulty of the problem is not likely to diminish.

The tendency of a large city is to a constantly additional rate of increase. Numbers attract. Probably at this moment more than a million of the inhabitants of London have come in from the rural districts or the provincial towns. The continual absenteeism of the landlords adds to this tendency. Thousands come here to pour forth the money received from the peasantry and from their lands, to swell the almost boundless extravagance and incredible expenditure of the English capital. Such a tide of wealth as now creeps through the streets and parks of this mighty city was never before seen in the history of the world. The genuine wealth of the great marts and cities of the past, of Antwerp or Venice, or Rome, or Tyre, must have been a trifle in comparison. To those Americans who expect in England to behold some signs of that decay or "decrepitude" which we have so long heard as afflicting the aged motherland, London and all parts of English society will be a disappointment. Not a wrinkle, to my eyes, marks the hale old mother of nations. A thousand years have not weakened a nerve or a muscle. Everywhere is a strong, tumultuous, active, vigorous life. Progress, movement, vitality and reform are seen on every side.

The physique, though degenerating in the cities, is still hearty and vigorous, and in the aristocratic classes, really grand.

When the final struggle comes for England's preëminence or for her existence, though she is no more accustomed to war than we were at the beginning of the civil war, and would commit even more stupid blunders, she would develop a martial power and prodigious energy which would astonish even herself. And against whatever odds, her death struggle would be worthy of her history.

But her great dangers are within herself. And yet even these do not appear to me as formidable and impossible to be met as they did ten years ago. There is, indeed, a frightful mass of social evils and inequalities. The condition of the homeless and lowest poor in London, is one of the most fearful spectacles in the civilized world. In New-York and other capitals, one knows a few lanes and blocks and squares where some hundreds or even thousands of thoroughly depressed and degraded human beings congregate; but in London, you find them in street after street and lane upon lane, thousands by thousands, hungry, filthy, ignorant, imbruted and cunning; vagrants, thieves, beggars, "tramps," burglars, outcasts, and all the nameless crowds of people living daily from hand to mouth. Here they burrow and live and breed, increasing at alarming rates in every way, and making, altogether, a condition of sanitary, moral and social evil which may well occupy now the incessant energies of the British mind.

Remembering what our "dangerous classes" were, for a few weeks, two years ago, when the safeguards of society were temporarily withdrawn or broken down, one can imagine the terrible chaos of London, if ever this brutish mass should be stirred up by some revolutionary cause, and the hundreds of thousands who have no share in the government, and no chance for anything better, should strike for a portion of that boundless wealth which glitters all around them.

Still, the middle and upper classes are brave enough. There would be no lack of daring men to fight for law and order; and the issue would never be doubtful. The danger seems to me even less from this source than it did when I was here ten years ago. The truth is, the philanthropy, religion and invention of the kingdom are devoted now to reforming social evils.

An incredibly vast work—known even to very few residents—is being done to educate and elevate the poor, to improve their dwellings, to drive away disease and diminish mortality, to check crime and prevent temptation. The number of earnest men and women, the time, and trouble, and talent given, the expense poured out on these various enterprises of benevolence and reform and sanitary improvement, is something wonderful. The British people are determined to make head against this sea of evils, and they are doing it valiantly. Persons of the highest talent, character, and position are engaged in these labors, and have been for many years. In the ragged schools and reformatories, such names as those of Miss CARPENTER, Recorder HILL, Rev. Mr. CLAY, Lord SHAFTESBURY, are well known even in America; and in sanitary matters SIMON CHADWICK, RAWLINSON, BALLORD, FARR, GRAHAM, LETHEBY, DEWITT, represent the highest talent in their respective branches.

All the various efforts by so many able men, supported by so much wealth, do undoubtedly produce an effect on the social evils of Great Britain, as I shall have occasion to show hereafter. They diminish the perils which threaten the political future. They increase the vital power of the kingdom; they lessen the dangerous and useless hands, and bind the upper and lower together.

The problem, then, in London, is, the sanitary and moral government of three millions of people, massed together on a small area.

One excellent feature I must notice before closing this letter, as an improvement on the organization of New-York. As with us, the difficulty for many of the working people, is the great distance they must live from their work, if they would have healthy dwellings. Unfortunately in New-York, the problem is generally solved by crowding the workmen together in immense tenement houses, to the destruction of both health and morals. In London, the former method for the laborers and mechanics was to mass together in the small houses which characterize those classes in this city.

But legislation and sanitary inspection, and the building of railroads are breaking up these "rookeries," and sending the tenants forth. They are gradually getting more into the suburbs, and they are enabled to reach various parts of the metropolis by a unique arrangement—*penny-trains* run early and late on the underground railroads.

The workingman descends into a spacious subterranean depot, well lighted, in one part of London, takes his seat in a third-class "carriage," and for two cents, in ten minutes is landed miles away in another part of London, whither by "bus" would have cost him twelve cents and an hour's ride.

In this way the mechanic, in his pretty cottage in the country, or in a distant street, is really close by his work; and one great evil in a large city checked in part.

Fancy what a difference it would make with the working classes of New-York if Central Park and the Battery were connected by an underground railroad, with stations between, running cheap trains. All classes, too, are using these in London, and I have found them very comfortable and convenient, and new lines are being built, to connect the various railroad stations.

The travel in them is much like a night journey in a full-lighted railroad train. C. L. B.

INFLUENCE OF EMANCIPATION UPON THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

Shall the Rebel States Return to Power?—Emancipation Increasing Southern Members of Congress—They Have No Constituency—The South a System of Rotten Boroughs.

THE BELFRY, Thursday, July 20, 1865.

I well know, Mr. TIMES, how feeble is the voice of a solitary individual, without the pageantry of power or the machinery of party. But even the humblest individual among the millions of this free country is one of the units by which those millions are made. I hope, therefore, you will allow me, who have no other merit than that of the utmost disinterestedness, to speak freely of those public affairs in which, perhaps, we may not all agree. Since I last addressed you I have moved much among the people. I have consulted my constituency. The result is, that I see more than one cloud upon the horizon. There may be more than one storm, but I shall speak only of the nearest and most obvious. This is the return of the rebel States, not only to the Union, but to political power. Now, if there is any one thing the loyal people of this country are agreed upon, it is that the rebel States shall not return to political power. The great body of the people are quite willing the rebel States should not be reconstructed in ten years, and they are not willing that they should return with the whole political force of ten States thrown not only against the Administration, but against freedom, humanity, and civilization; in one word, to undo, if they can, all that four years of bloody and successful war has accomplished. And, let me tell you, that is the present tendency of things at the present time. There is no use in trying to ignore facts, or to set aside popular feeling. Sooner or later we must meet the case, just as it is, the hard and naked facts. Well, let me state to you just how these facts are:

1. The emancipation of the negroes in the South, by the constitution, (no matter whether now or at the next census,) gives thirteen additional Representatives, which Representatives are the Representatives of negroes only. They represent nobody else.

2. The proclamations of President JOHNSON give the right of enfranchise to those who held it prior to the ordinance of secession—subject to the amnesty oath. But eminent lawyers and citizens, having taught that a political oath of this kind has no validity, it follows that the whole rebel population will vote under these proclamations.

3. It follows, as an inevitable result, that the rebel States (if admitted by Congress, which, I trust, will not be done,) will come back into the government as completely rebel as they ever were—except that they will fight in Congress instead of the battle-field. The only exceptions to this state of things will probably be found in Arkansas and Tennessee, which are Western States.

4. If the results of this procedure were to be visited on the administration, or a political party only, perhaps we might be contented. It is natural that people should reap what they sow, and bystanders will make no violent efforts to prevent the harvest. But the result, if not prevented by Congress, will extend far beyond an administration or a party. Instead of peace and harmony, we shall have new conflicts; we may have a war of races; we shall bring new demagogues and factions into being, more than any which have yet infested the country. Will no party arise to repudiate the public debt? I know with what horror all honest and intelligent men look upon such a proposition; but what will that avail when you get into Congress seventy rebel representatives and fifty more of the Copperhead party? Can you expect the representatives of rebels to sustain your public debt? Never; it is unnatural. Do you expect the followers of VALLANDIGHAM, FERNANDO WOOD, GEORGE PENDLETON & Co., to sustain the debt? Never, if they get the power to repudiate it.

But I pass from this. There are other consequences of deep significance. The act of emancipation, as I said, introduces into Congress thirteen Representatives, who represent nobody on earth but negroes. Now, if the negroes don't vote, nobody sends them there. These thirteen Representatives will have no constituency whatever. This will be a beautiful thing in a democratic republic. You say the whites vote. So they do in the rotten burroughs of England; but in what proportion to the people? Let us examine this a little.

By the Emancipation Act, all the negroes of South Carolina are free. The white population of South Carolina is a representative population. The ratio of representation by the last census is 124,183. Under the old constitutional rule, South Carolina would have only four Representatives; but now, having enough for five, and a portion of 100,000, she will have six. Now, see how they will be elected:

Total Whites	291,388
Total blacks	402,406
Number of white voters, at the usual ratio	48,677
Number of voters in one Congressional district	8,112
Number of voters in a district of Ohio or New-York	21,000
Number of disfranchised men in South Carolina	67,066

In his way of proceeding, the rebellion in South Carolina is a perfect success. It compelled the National Government to emancipate the negroes, and give them two new Representatives, without giving the negro constituency a single vote. This beats Old Sarum in England all hollow. In Old Sarum the votes were given by pot-boilers; but when my Lord of Bedford wanted a Representative from there, he had to pay some people to go and boil their pots; but in South Carolina two Representatives can be sent without even boiling a pot. She sends six Representatives, and three and a half of them are Representatives of negroes who cannot cast a single ballot. Verily, we understand some things in this country as well as they do in Europe.

To understand the thing better, take the lower (Colleton) district of South Carolina—Barnwell, Beaufort and Colleton:

White population	29,000
Colored population	88,000
White voters	5,000
Disfranchised men	14,600

The disfranchised men are three times the white voters. Now, suppose two states of affairs. That the whites vote alone, or that the whole population vote. The results in the two cases will be about this. There are probably 1,000 Northern whites there who will claim to vote.

On the first plan the vote would be:

Rebel vote	4,500
Loyal vote	1,500

Rebel elected.

On the second plan, suffering one-fourth the negroes to vote with the rebels:

Rebel vote	8,100
Loyal vote	12,500

Union men elected.

In all human probability, not one-tenth of the negroes would vote with the rebels. But whether they do or not, South Carolina Representatives will have a constituency, instead of representing nobody.

The great difficulty is not so much as to negro suffrage as it is, but that under the plan adopted by Mr. JOHNSON the rebel party is to be revived with new strength. Against that, and against a rotten borough system in this republic I claim my right to protest. I solemnly protest against the right of rebels to vote, by an oath of amnesty or in any way whatever. Prevent it! Why every man in the South knows who are rebels; every negro knows; and our military Governors must not permit rebel voting. What earthly need is there of the rebel States coming into the Union these ten years? What do we want of them?

There is a tendency now to build up a reactionary party on one hand, and a wholly radical party on the other. The former will be a rebel party in disguise. Will they support the Administration? If they do, will the Radicals support it? I leave you to judge by the lessons which history teaches. I hear the mutterings of the storm, and if a reactionary party comes into power, and if they refuse to pay the public debt, I wish to put this on record, that it will come solely from the faction to use your power when you had it. You have the constitutional power at this moment to put what terms you please on the Southern States; and if you do not, if the syren song of union with the traitors beguile you, your opportunity will be lost and will not return. The Western States are alarmed at the prospect of admitting rebels with no counterbalance from the loyal population of the South. Take no note from nominating conventions, but take it from the heart of the people. Beware in time.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

THE COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

A Curious Bit of History---Its Origin, Progress and Prospects.

Its Present Condition, Cost and Estimates.

When it will be Done, and What the Taxpayers May Expect.

At the north end of the City Hall Park is a mysterious enclosure. A high board fence serves as the barrier behind which ordinary mortals must not go, beyond which are sounds of hammer and saw, and great numbers of full-grown voters, whose services are as secret as their pay is regular. One side of this fence has served for many years as a rival to the advertising columns of the newspapers. There, well educated people can read the most tempting promises of WALLACK, STUART, Woon and BARNUM; the passer can learn where to buy the fragrant "Sozodont;" the infirm can astertain the whereabonts of the nearest crutch factory or pill shop, and the stranger need go no further to find a cure for every ill. We bave seen elderly men from the country pause in amazement in front of that lofty fence; we have seen thimble-riggers avail themselves of the unfeigned curiosity of their victims beneath its very shadow; we have seen itinerant boot-blacke cease for the moment in the practice of their vocation as the wheezing sounds from the inclosure burst ont upon the eilent Park. Small boys who avoided that corner after dark in years gone by, who tore numerous trowsers in their subsequent attempts to climb up and peep over, who regarded it in maturer years as a disgrace to the city, who are now full-grown men, taxpayers in the county, who are much interested in the tearing down of the fence, and wonder each year if that "infernal job will ever be completed."

Yesterday we visited the place. Entering a little private door on Chambers-street, we were usbered into the office of a courteous and reticent gentleman, who kindly informed ns, after e little, that we were in the sacred precints of the

NEW COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

A great many years ego, when the city was younger and its needs much lese than now, there wae a modest structure in the Park which served as a court-house. Fire levelled it to the ground, burning up a valuable library and destroying other dcsirable property. Courts and judges thenceforth were cramped for room. Complaints of "no room" were irequent, and it became an absolute necessity to provide for the erection of a suitable building for the accommodation of the county officers, courts, &c. The Legislature, ever ready to help us spend our surplus cash, granted in 1858 power to the Supervisors to appoint commissioners who should purchase the necessary grounds and make contracts for the erection of a new City Hall. The commissioners were eppointed, Messrs. WILSON, G. HUNT, J. B. CORLIES and JAMES SALMON, being the men, and went to work. They did not do much at first. The ground was bought from the city in 1861 for about $450,000, but almost immediately a question was raised as to the right of the county to expend money for the erection of a City Hall. Mr. FERNANDO WOOD was then Meyor of the city, and his "single eye for the public good" was fixed on the work. He probebly saw its magnitude and its possibilities as a political mine, and concluded he could work it as well as any other man. At all events, the troubles were various and multiform. Courts were appealed to, the newspapers took up the matter, and the "building bone" was regarded as one of the fat things of earth. The old Commissioners kept in until April, 1862, Mayor OPDYKE and they having a grand and lofty exhibition of official strife for a long while, he contending that the decease or resignation of Mr. SALMON made the actions of the board illegal and incomplete, so that he could not sign the warrants for the money. Mr. OPDYKE notified the Supervisors on the 22d of April, 1862, that Mr. SALMON had resigned, and that he had appointed TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL to fill the vacancy. The Supervisors took no particular notice of the communication, and the Mayor waxed exceeding wroth.

When next the Supervisors voted money to the commissioners Mr. OPDYKE refused to approve the resolution, on the ground that the vacancy must first be filled. The Mayor was firm, the Supervisors were obstinate and the Commissioners were very ehort. This dead-lock continued all the Summer and Fall, and on the IIth December the Supervisors resolved, in consequence of the continued opposition of the Mayor, to take the matter out of the hands of the commissioners altogether and delegate it to a select committee of themselves. This naturally riled Mr. OPDYKE'e tenderest emotion, and he sent back the preamble and resolution, with a scorching rebuke, which so excited Supervisor TWEED, that he moved, in five distinct resolutions, that the preceding determination of the board be carried out "notwithstanding the objections of his honor the Mayor;" the board agreed with him, and Messrs. BRIGGS, TWEED, STEWART and SHOOK were appointed a special committee on the new courthouse. The Supervisors then made sundry appropriations for the paym nt of bills, all of which the Mayor vetoed, and all of which were readopted, notwithstanding the objectione of his Honor the Mayor.

It being apparent to those in authority that the plan of building by commission would never succeed, the Board of Supervisors continned the matter and probably will so continue to do for years to come. The present committee in charge are Messrs. W. R. STEWART, JOHN FOX, HENRY SMITH, JNO. R. BRIGGS, Committee of Board of Supervisors.

The entire building is under tbe superintendence of Mr. CUMINOE H. TUCKER, who is directly responsible to the committee. Mr. JOHN KELLUM is the architect, and for the accommodation of these gentlemen and the capable, courteous clerks of the superintendent, very nice and suitable apartmente and offices are erected within the inclosure.

AT THE PRESENT TIME

their affairs stand thus: Mr. TUCKER, who bad charge of the building since the commencement, superintends it, being paid a per centage for his services. Entering the large square by the Chembers-street gate, we were surprised at the wilderness of workmen and material before ns. On every hand were huge blocks of marble, in various stages of preparation, from the vast, coarse stone to the exqnisitely finished capping; men were sawing, chipping, smoothing, polishing, hauling and hoisting—full four hundred of them, herd at work within a few feet of the busiest thoroughfares of the city, wholly unnoticed by the thousande who pass and repass every hour. At the extreme right, we fonud a large blacksmith-shop in full operation, a dozen hard-working men blowing the fires, hammering the red iron, or turning the tools. Sbanties by the score dot the area, each occupied by its quantum of men, each devoted to some branch of the work before them.

High up in the sir, bright and clean as a mirror, rose the polished wall of the marble structure, its many doors and countless windows, its vast iron girders, and its beautifully carved cappings, speaking eloqnently in behalf of the busy, dust-grimed men at its base. For the erection and completion of this building there

ARE NO DEFINITE PLANS.

That is, the exact appearance and finishing of the court-house, when completed, are as yet not determined. The general working plans are, of course, made by the architect, but that's all. We know that the building is 250 feet long, 150 feet wide, and 80 feet high. Its extreme height from base to dome top will be 179 feet. But this is but little. Our City and County Fathers are liberal men, and so they contented themselves with ordering the new County Courtouse to be built, caring little and saying less about how it should be done, or what it should cost. It makes no difference to them of course whether its interior arrangements are the best that science and experience can suggest, it is a matter of entire indifference as to what it shall cost, and as for its completion, that is a matter for future consideration. There was not even an approximate estimate made as to its probable or possible cost. Labor is variable in its moods, material rises and falls in market value, and so it was not deemed necessary to bind anybody by contract.

THE COST

thus far is not very great. Including the

Cost of ground	$450,000
The first appropriation	150,000
The second appropriation	800,000
The third appropriation	1,000,000
Total	$2,400,000

we have a not enormous total of two millions and a half. What it will be when finished is another question. The building is nowhere near completion. It may take two years, and it may take ten yet. There is every indication of hard work at present. The Superintendent now employs some four hundred men. The marble walls, the iron girders and beams, the vast quantity of material seem to be used and arranged expeditiously, but as yet all is confusion worse confounded. If any one desires to be impressed with the vastness of the work, let him do as we have done, go through the yard, down into the deep dark cellar, where the thickness and solidity of the stone foundations are apparent; up into the basement where the carvers are at work upon the ornamental cappings and cornices, where the oscillating engine puffs and tugs away like a confined demon, pulling and hauling vast blocks of stone, and great buckets of mortar and brick. And then let him climb the wearying length of a tremendous ladder, round after round, past the first floor, strewn with iron beams and men of various duty; let him go up again, up by the iron girders, 40,000 lbs. in weight, where the great and well-proportioned rooms can be dimly outlined in the eye of an architectural mind, and then again up upon the attic floor. Here we found breathing room. The horizon round about was unobstructed. We looked down upon the marble palace of STEWART, the tempting symposium of Delmonico, and the seat of civic rule in the Park beneath. The height is dizzying; sensitively organized compositions are sensationised throughout by the downward glance, and the unaccustomed eye refuses to serve its master.

The beautiful white marble from the generous quarries of East Chester stands firm and in line, the great iron triumphs of a city workshop reet securely on their support, the tremendous pillars await the coming dome, the solid cement fastens tight the arched brick-work, and the mere physical excellencies of the work are patent and numerous. Everything is well enough so far as it goes, and in all candor we must say that there is every indication of a satisfactory continnation of the "giong." So long as the people's pockets are accessible, the marble quarries available, and the iron mines unexhausted, it will be possible to continne the erection of the Court-house. We should think a larger force of men might drive the work to completion easily within a twelvemonth, at a cost of an additional million. Probably two million dollars more will be used, and the very nearest time thought of is two years distant. That the building will be of great benefit to the courts and other offices of the law, there can be no doubt; but that it is wise for the county to initiate a proceeding whose cost is uncetimated, whose period of operations may be indefinitely extended, and whose final plans are not even approached after years of progress, is a matter for very grave questioning.

Mr. TUCKER, the superintendent, is one of the best mason builders in the country, and under his competent direction the mechanical appliances for the furtherance of the work have been prepared, selected from the latest improvements known to science, and most valuable as labor-savers and time-economizers.

FROM SARATOGA.

The Trotting Meeting.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY, JULY 13.

SARATOGA, Thursday, July 13, 1865.

Owing to the judges having decided, in accordance with the rulee of the Saratoga Racing Association, that the etallion *Harry Clay* and the Long Island gelding *Dexter*, who were entered for the mile heat purse of $1,250, down for decision on Wednesday, came clearly within the exclusive rule precinding two borses being owned or trained in the same stable; and as neither of the other two were on the ground, Wednesday'e race went by the board, and that fixed for Friday was announced to take its place to-day. For this a two-mile heat race, for a purse of $1,250, much interest was manifested, it being believed that the slashing mare *Lady Sherman*, who is good at a distance, would be found able to cut the comb of the Long Island pet *Dexter*—the trot being reduced to a match between them, as neither *John Morgan*, *Stonewalt Jackson* or *Ethan Allen* (the other three entered,) were on the ground. Unfortunately, another disappointment, beyond the foresight of the Racing Association, who had offered so liberal a prize, ensued, to the annoyance of the large number of intending visitors. Quite early in the morning, Mr. HOLCOMB, who has charge of *Lady Sherman*, notified the association, through Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY, thet he did not intend to start bis mare, as she was sore, hence he ehould keep her in the stable. Subsequeutly it was understood thet she would do so on receiving $500 out of the purse, win or lose, and that the *Dexter* party had agreed to give Mr. HOLCOMB that sum. This being in contravention of the high-toned management of the Saratoga Association, and of all fair-play rules, tending to mislead the public, and those visitors who anticipated witnessing a fair and square trot, and wearing very much the appearance of "a hippodrome affair," in which innocent people who bet their money on the result would be made to snffer, Mr. MORRISSEY, on behalf of the absent members of the association and himself, with a firmness that does him infinite credit, et once put a stop to the intended proceeding, prononnced *Lady Sherman* disqualified from atarting, ber owner's agent bevirg previously notified him of his positive intention not to do so, leaving the *Dexter* party the option of sending him over the track for the entrance money of her, and the others to which he was entitled, and throwing the gates of the course open free of charge. This decision, from its justness, and the evident desire manifested to protect tbe public from frand and the Saratoga Association from complicity or aspersion, was received with unqualified approbation by all bnt the interested few who anticipated "a good thing." At the appointed hour both *Dexter* and *Lady Sherman* came on the track, and jogged over it in company—the former leading, prior, it ie supposed, to entering a protest against the wise decision which had been made—there were no judges in the stand, nor any notice taken of the proceedings beyond a note of it being taken by the Secretary of the association.

THE TROT FOR FRIDAY.

Thns, the original programme being unwelcomely terminated, an extra race was made for Friday—the association giving e purse of $500—mile heats, best three in five, in harness, for which the stallion *Harry Clay* and tbe gelding *Rattlesnake* are entered to go to wagon, and the gelding *Shiptimber* in harness, with the anuounced of all three starting.

THE STALLION YOUNG MORRILL,

who so readily defeated *Harry Clay* in the race of Wednesday, will be withdrawn by his owner at the end of the present trotting season, and he devoted to stud purposes. He is a magnificent stock horse, of immense power, great speed—for he can go "down among the twenties"—fine color, and all that can be desired for breeding purposes, for which he will be an exceedingly valuable acquisition. He is a son of *Old Morrill's*, and combines tbe Bullrush, Morgan and Messenger blood. He is the sire of *Draco*, the Boston *Fearnaught*, the fine colt *John Morrill*, (who was bought by JOHN C. FREMONT,) and other fine stock already. *Young Morrill* is matched again with *Harry Clay* at Springfield, Mass., and trots against *Boston Belle* and *Sorrel Dan*, at Boston, on the 5th of next month. He bee also four matchee against BECKWITH'S *Young Bashaw*, at the Fashion Course, L. I., in October.

The Saratoga Races.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Friday, July 14, 1865.

The closing purse was won to-day by *Shiptimber* in five one-mile heats. *Rattlesnake* won the first heat and *Henry Clay* won the second. The time was very good, bnt not great. J. D.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Michael Hahn, La.; Hon. A. Boody, New-York; J. N. McCullough, Pittsburgh; Hon. J. W. Markley, Philadelphia; Clark W. Thompson, St. Paul; Col. H. L. Robinson, Washington, and Hon. James H. Lucne, St. Louie, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gov. R. M. Price, New-Jersey; Maj. W. N. Dennison, U. S. A.; Col. Leech, U. S. A.; Gen. George E. Spencer, U. S. A.; Capt. R. W. Pearson, San Francisco; N. S. Constable, St. Louis, and W. W. Myers, U. S. N., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Maj.-Gen. Geo. H. Chapman, U. S. V.; Baron Rennet, Swedish Legation; J. Renshaw, Norfolk, Va.; and Edward Douner, England, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. Usher Tyler, Elmira, N. Y.; Lieut. W. B. Cushing, U. S. N.; Hon. Dovell Lyman, Middletown, Conn; Gen. G. P. Foster, U. S. V., and the Hon. Geo. W. Tift, Buffalo, N. Y., are at the Astor House.

Rev. Robert Nelson, Lynchburgh, Va., and Hon. N. B. Portman, England, are at the New-York Hotel.

Taxes on Incorporated Companies.

The following statement shows the amount of taxable property owned by incorporated companies doing business in this city:

	Personal Estate.	Real Estate.	Total Valuation.	Amount of Tax.
Banks	$69,629,041	$5,446,350	$75,135,391	$1,662,724 25
Ins Cos	29,863,517	1,045,628	30,909,345	667,641 78
Trust Cos	1,804,494	105,000	1,909,494	41,244 85
F. Ins. Cos	665,579	——	679,579	14,678 90
Sav. Banks	——	647,600	647,600	13,998 16
R. Cos	2,164,698	2,408,250	4,572,949	98,775 96
Exp. Cos	169,000	231,000	400,000	8,640 00
Gas Cos	3,322,793	2,925,000	6,257,793	135,168 32
Dock Cos	461,000	36,300	497,270	10,739 52
Nav. Cos	4,077,110	——	4,477,110	96,665 57
Ice Cos	93,489	30,000	123,789	2,673 41
Stage Cos	229,239	——	229,239	4,951 56
Miscel. Cos	2,175,171	1,243,100	3,418,271	73,834 60
Non-r. Cos	335,150	411,000	746,150	16,116 84
Total	$115,074,252	$14,529,628	$129,603,880	$2,799,443 44

A large portion of the personal estate of these companies consists of United States secnrities, on which, by a recent decision of the courts, taxes cannot be collected. Those companies which have paid taxes on these securities are now seeking to recover the amounts. The taxable personal estate of the county has been by this decision reduced over $43,000,000.

STATUETTE AND BUST OF THE LATE PRESIDENT.—A statuette and a bust of Mr. LINCOLN, in bronze, both of which were manufactured in Paris, are now on exhibition at the establishment of Messrs. MAOUIN, GUEDON & Co., No. 2 Maiden-lane. The cast of the face in both works is admirable, as a striking and expressive likeness. In the statuette Mr. LINCOLN is represented bolding in his left hand the Emancipation Proclamation, while his right hand retaine the pen with which he has just affixed his name to the document. A long cloak or toga falls gracefully from the shoulders, without obscuring the figure in the least. Barring the pen, which seems out of place with the cloak, and a certain rigidity of *pose*, not characteristic of the late President when standing, the artist has achieved a success—so much of a success that it may be hypocritical to refer to these minor faults. The bust in all respects is unexceptionable.

PERSONAL.—Mr. CLIFFORD THOMSON, of this city, who, when the war broke out, was a capable and energetic reporter for the press, has just been commissioned by the President Major in the Fifth United States Colored troops. Major THOMSON, who is a brother of MORTIMER THOMSON, (Doesticks,) the well-known comic writer and lecturer, has served ell through the war as an aid-de-camp on the staff of Major-Gen. PLEASONTON. His promotion has been nobly earned by herd service and numerous acts of gallant conduct in the field. His regiment is now stationed in Kentucky, but it is likely that he will be retained on Gen. PLEASONTON'e staff.

THE ODDFELLOWS.—A circular has recently been issued by ISAAC M. VEITCH, of St. Louis, M. W. G. Sire of the Grand Lodge of U. S. Independent Order of Odd Fellows, declaring the unbroken unity of the Order throughout the United States. This high official further proclaims that any and every act or declaration to the contrary is null and void, and of no force or effect whatever. All Grand Lodges or Grand Encampments in the United States are invited to send representatives to the Grand Lodge of the United States which will convene in Baltimore, on the third Monday of September, 1865.

The Facts in a Nutshell.

The question is often asked wherein the effects of laughing gas differ from chloroform when breathed to the point of insensibility. I answer: They are almost as different as light and darkness. Chloroform (and the same can be said of ether) depresses the nervous system: the gas exhilarates it. Chloroform nearly stops the circulation; the gas increases it. Chloroform often produces nausea and sickness, lingering in the system for days, and leaves it debilitated; the gas produces no nausea or sickness, does not linger in the system three minutes, and leaves it invigorated. (This last is not apparent except on delicate or feeble persons.) Chloroform contains no oxygen—the only life-giving element of the air—has a strong, pungent odor, and is quite suffocating to the lungs. The gas contains more oxygen than the air, has no odor at all, and is perfectly agreeable to the lungs. Chloroform cannot be breathed with safety to the point of insensibility to pain, by delicate, weak or nervous persons. All such can breathe the gas to perfect insensibility, and often feel stronger for a week afterward as the result. I speak from an experience of over two years, and on five thousand patients. Chloroform carries the patient toward the point of death. The gas carries the patient in the very opposite direction, viz.: into new and higher life. "The gas," says Sir Humphrey Davy, "must be the atmosphere of the seventh heavens." It certainly produces very happy sensations. A clergyman for whom we extracted eight teeth expressed the unanimous feeling of patients when he wrote opposite his name on our certificate roll: "When I entered the room and saw Dr. Colton's advertisement, I feel he extracted absolutely without pain, I thought it a very bold statement. I now know it to be entirely true." Another wrote: "Far greater and better than even Dr. Colton recommends it." A physician wrote: "Without pain, and a funny dream." Another—"A great blessing to children." The fact that we have given the gas to over five thousand patients without one single case of injurious effects, or even unpleasant symptoms, is ample proof of its safety.

G. Q. COLTON.

Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—Advertisement.

No Better Blood Purifier can be Obtained than Dr. JAYNE'S Alterative. It contains no concealed poisons, but is a combination of those articles which long experience has proven to possess the most efficient alterative and deobstruent properties. It acts directly on the blood, stimulates the digestive and secretive organs, and enebles the liver, kidneys, &c., to perform their proper functions. Its efficacy is established by its long sustaining powers, and by the many cnres it has effected, a number of which are published each year in JAYNE'S Almanac. Read them and be convinced. Sold by all druggists.

The Qualities of Burnett's Cocoaine, as preventing the hair from falling, are truly remarkable.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON.
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION, may be consulted at his residence, No. 816 BROADWAY.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by **PHALON & SON.**
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Shirts! Shirts!! Shirts!!!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Fine improved yoke shirts made to order and a perfect fit warranted; three and four ply linen collers, neck ties and scarfs, gauze flannel under shirts and drawers; all kinds furnishing goods at retail by GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 101 William-st., N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

New Sewing-Machines.
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plester Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Schilberg's German Ointment.—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for piles, old wounds, scrofula, salt rheum, all bone and skin diseases, &c. For sale at the drug-store, No. 83 Bowery, N. Y.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adeptability; Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Piles! Piles!—If you are afflicted with Bleeding or Itching Piles, use Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository. It is a certain cure. Agents for New-York, No. 164 Bowery.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supportes, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 265 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Howe Sewing Machine Company. Elias HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson, No. 625 Broadway, Lock-stitch Sewing Machine and Button-hole Machine.

We would by no means recommend any medicine which we did not know to be good, particularly for infants; but of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP we can speak from knowledge. In our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant tronbled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night.—*Boston Christian Freeman.*

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless artisles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Honey Soap,
GLYCERINE SOAP,
DEMULCENT SOAP,
WINDSOR SOAP,
Manufactured by
J. G. HULL'S SON,
No. 32 Park-row, New-York.
Upward of 100 different styles

You Cannot Have a Healthy Constitution WHILE YOUR BLOOD IS IMPURE.—CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system of impurities, and stimulates the vital organs to a vigorous and healthy action, expelling disease and restoring the health. LIFE SYRUP rapidly cures diseases which are caused by impure blood. Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Old Sores, Ulcers, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Syphilis, and all foul diseases, Disease of the Heart, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Ulceration of Bones of the Nose, Scalp and Face, Use CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, and you will be surprised at its rapidity in removing these diseases. It cavas the blood pure, the complexion clear, and the system free from disease. Sold by all druggists.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Druggists,
General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

Pianos and Melodeons to Let.—Forty new and second-hand 7-octave sqnare and upright Pianos, of different makes, to let, in the city or country, or for sale on monthly installments. Prices reduced. Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 431 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS.

MARRIED.

BULLARD—BESSELL.—On Wednesday, July 12, by Rev. H. B. Ridgway, GEO. A. BULLARD, of New-York, and SARAH BESSEL, of Bristol, England.

BLEAKLEY—FANNING.—On Thnrsday, July 13, by Rev. Robert C. Mills, D. D., of Salem, Mass., JOHN F. BLEAKLEY and AMELIA D., daughter of the late Thomas Fanning, all of this city.

CRANE—MITCHELL.—On Wednesday, July 12, at Grace Church, by Rev. S. A. Crane, D. D., of East Greenwich, R. I., ALEX. B. CRANE, Lieut.-Colonel 95th Regiment Indiana Volnnteers, and LAURA CORNELIA, daughter of John W. Mitchell, Esq., of this city.

OASSNER—DE FREES.—On Tuesday, July 11, by Rev. Dr. Hiscock, Mr. ANDREW GASSNER and Mrs. JULIA NAOMI DE FREES, both of this city.

MINES—CATLIN.—On Thursday, July 13, at Trinity Church, New-York, by Rev. T. W. Pannett, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Castleton, S. I., assisted by Rev. Dr. Thrall and Rev. Wm. T. Webbe, Rev. FLAVEL S. MINES and ANNA LIVINGSTON READE, eldest daughter of Geo. Catlin, Esq., of Staten Island.

☞ California and Mobile papers please copy.

DIED.

ALVORD.—At Deal, N. J., on Thursday, July 13, LOUISA, adopted daughter of Charles F. and Mary Atvord.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mary's Church, Manhattanville, on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CAMPBELL.—On Friday, July 14, ROBERT CAMPBELL, a native of Scotland, aged 30 years.

NOTICE.—The members of United States Lodge No. 207, F. & A. M., are notified to attend the funeral of our late brother, ROBERT CAMPBELL, from his late residence, No. 115 Bowery, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Montreal for interment.
By order of the M.

HESTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, July 13, of apoplexy, Rev. NEWTON HESTON, in the 41st year of his age, late Pastor of the State-st. Congregational Church.

Funeral services at the church on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family, Atlantic Lodge No. 50, I. O. of O. F., and the Masonic fraternity, as well as the members of the I. G. of O. F. generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Philadelphia and Newark papers please copy.

McKEAG.—On Friday evening, July 14, ANN McKEAG, relict of William McKeag, in the 74th year of her age.

The funeral will take place Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 131 West 15th-st.

RANDELL.—On Friday, July 14, FREELIE, only child of JAMES W. and ANNA J. RANDELL, aged 6 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 114th-st., 2d and 3d ava.

REED.—At the residence of her mother, at Bethpage, L. I., CARRIE POWELL, wife of James H. Reed, Jr., and daughter of Sarah Z. and the late Richard Powell, aged 26 years and 5 months.

Funeral will be attended at Friends' Meeting-house at Bethpage, on Sunday morning, July 16, at 11 o'clock.

☞ Putnam County and Long Island papers please copy.

STONE.—ASHER STONE, youngest child of Chauncey G. and Mary Elizabeth, aged 2 years, 5 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Clement's Church, Amity-st., to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 10½ o'clock.

SALTER.—At Poughkeepsie, on Friday morning, July 14, MAY SANFORD, infant daughter of Nicholas and Minnie S. Salter, aged 8 weeks.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 91 Montagne-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

ST. JOHN.—At West Farms, on Friday, July 14, ALBERT ST. JOHN, aged 44 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 16th inst., at the Presbyterian Church at West Farms, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHITE.—At Eatontown, N. J., on Wednesday, July 12, MISS SUSAN WHITE, daughter of the late Benjamin White, of Shrewsbury, aged 64 years.

Funeral services on Saturday, at the Presbyterian Church at Shrewsbury, at 3 P. M.

AN APPEAL

TO THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

IMPOSITION UPON AN UNFORTUNATE SOLDIER, BY A WOODEN-LEG MANUFACTURER.

He advises a second amputation, whereby the poor fellow would run the risk of losing his life and must suffer for months. Because, forsooth, he could not fit his wooden leg to the stump, it must be cut off!!! Read the following:

CAMP DENNISON, Ohio, June 18, 1865.

J. W. WESTON—*Sir:* Will you please send me a pamphlet or circular giving a description of your Metallic Legs? I am a veteran in prime of life, and wish to procure the best leg going. I lost my leg two inches above the ankle, and Dr. ——, of your city, advises me to have the second amputation. He says the stump is too long. Please address LEWIS G. CRAIN,
Nelsonville, Athens County, Ohio.

In answer to the above, I wrote to Mr. Crain that I had fitted, can and do fit my Metallic Artificial Leg to stumps off at the ankle. Read Henry Tustin's certificate, page 11. His amputation is at the ankle.

On presenting a case applicable to the above before the commission appointed by the Surgeon-General to examine legs, &c., the president prevented me from exhibiting the same, by saying, "No! no! I do not wish to see it."

I acquainted him with the fact that the person I brought with me, Mr. Henry Tustin, had no ordinary amputation, but one at the ankle, and that I had never heard of a case being fitted with success by manufacturers of wooden artificial legs. It was of no avail, however. The summary manner in which this case was disposed of, which was certainly interesting and important in a surgical and mechanical point of view, satisfied me that further endeavors to obtain a hearing were useless, and I immediately bade the commissioners good-day.

This young man had my Artificial Stub on, and the Artificial Foot in his pocket, giving a practical illustration that one leg can be made to answer the purposes of two. On the night of the late President's funeral, he walked from Williamsburgh Ferry to his home, six miles, and said he experienced very little fatigue after it.

Henry Tustin, being duly sworn, says:

I hereby certify that, by Mr. Weston's written request, I accompanied him to the commission officially appointed to examine artificial legs, who were then sitting in Bleecker-st., and that said commission refused to examine my amputation, alleging that they knew all about it. I was then wearing Mr. Weston's Artificial Leg with the stub attached.

Henry Tustin, being duly sworn, testifies that the facts stated in the above are true. HENRY TUSTIN.

Sworn before me this 28th day of June, 1865.
MYLES BURKE, Justice of the Peace,
Maspeth, Queens County, L. I.

WESTON'S
PATENTED METALLIC ARTIFICIAL LEGS.

Cork-lined, covered with flesh-colored leather, with rubber joints, and without cat-gut cords or spiral springs. It is self-adjusting, makes no noise, does not get out of order, is cheaper and lighter, and will last longer than the wooden legs, and is worn with ease and comfort. A real blessing to everybody so unfortunate as to need an artificial leg.

Send for a pamphlet.

J. W. WESTON,
Office and Salesroom No. 706 Broadway, New-York.

BRONZE STATUETTES AND BUSTS
OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
ALSO
OGLD, SILVER, AND BRONZE MEDALS.
For sale by
V. J. MAGUIN, GUEDIN & CO.,
No. 2 Maiden-lane.

$3,000—COLUMBIAN MARINE SCRIP,
$5,000—Union Mutual Insurance Scrip.
$5,000—Great Western Insurance Scrip.
$5,000—Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip.
For sale by
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

FILE FOR SALE.—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from its commencement to date. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* Office.

THE BROADWAY FIRE.
AMERICAN ARTISAN PATENT AGENCY, BROWN, ODOMBS & CO., have removed temporarily to No. 183 Broadway, Room No. 5.

BATHING SUITS
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
SHIRTS
OF THE CELEBRATED
AMERICAN YOKE
PATTERN.
FURNISHING GOODS
AND
GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR
IN GREAT VARIETY.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

MOREHEAD'S
NEURODYNE,
OR
NEURALGIC ANTIDOTE.

This remarkable preparation is a new gift of Chemical Science. It is designed for the relief of that most painful class of diseases known as *Nervous Complaints*, which are rarely benefited by the use of medicine or the skill of physicians.

NEURGDYNE may be described as a compound, aromatic, etherial Essence, composed of ingredients of great Power and absolnte purity. In the form here presented, as a NEURALGIC ANTIDOTE, it is believed to possess peculiar and valuable properties, never before combined in a remedial discovery. Its beneficial action is prompt and decisive, and its use not only harmless, bnt remarkably convenient and delightful.

NEURODYNE is a *sedative*—a soother of the nerves and of nervous excitement. It calms while it strengthens; soothes the nerves while it invigorates the muscular system. It readily imparts this balmy and vitalizing influence to the Brain or Sensorium, which is the centre and origin of nervous power. Hence its beneficial effects may be inferred and comprehended. Thus, in all cases of nervous pain, whether situate in the Head, Face or Limbs—in fact, in any part of the human organism—if the cause can be traced to Nervous disorder or derangement, rapid relief may be confidently promised.

The wonderful power of NEURGDYNE to control nervous irritation and excitement is shown by its effects in cases of *wakefulness* or *inability to sleep*. Delicate persons who have been for several successive nights without rest, owing to an excited or agitated condition of the nerves, will find a prompt remedy in the balmy influence of NEURODYNE.

[It is proper to state that this preparation does not contain a particle of Opium, Morphine, or any other narcotic or injurious substance.]

There can be no doubt about the nervous origin of many of the most prevalent and distressing complaints. It would be useless to enumerate them. The disorders which early woo and finally wed the majority of American women are entirely of nervous character. The disease may appear in varied forms and be differently named, but the source is the same and that source is the nervous system. *Headache, Neuralgia, Tic Dolonreux, Weakness, Prostration* and so forth, through the long and painful list, spring from the same fountain. And here we have an explanation why the best efforts of the physician so signally fail in nervous complaints. *The means employed do not reach the seat of the disease.* Of course, the most potent remedies and the most skillful practitioners must be alike unavailing. Now, it is certain that NEURODYNE has a specific effect upon the SENSORIUM, and hence a direct action upon the whole nervous system. Its primary tendency seems to impart vitality to the Brain. Strength or vital power is thus given to the nerves, while, at the same time, pain is dissipated through the sedative influence of the Antidote. Healthful action now rapidly ensues; nervous agitation is diminished; pain gradually departs; the natural laws of being are reestablished through the restored action of the nervous system, and, in the place of pain and disease, we hail the return of renewed health and strength. This is the theory of the remedial action and remarkable success attending the use of NEURODYNE.

Much more might be said, but this must suffice. The sole object of the discoverer is to introdnce his NEURODYNE to the public. The verdict of its reality as a NEURALGIC ANTIDOTE shall be with the public. The *private* test of its merits by some of our most eminent citizens has been abundantly encouraging and satisfactory. If this be happily confirmed by *public* trial, a public benefit will result.

MOREHEAD'S

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES;
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

THE
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$5,000,000.

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., N. Y.
U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
Collects Warrants, Certificates, Maturing Loans and Drafts, and attends to all financial business with government.
P. C. CALHOUN, President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
BANKERS
AND GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 6 WALL-ST.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND SPECIE
bought and sold at best rates, at the counter.
Four per cent. allowed on all deposits, subject to check at sight.
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, and other securities bought and sold at Broker's Board, at the usual commission.

U. S. QUARTERMASTERS'
DRAFTS ON THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.
ALSO,
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 WILLIAM-STREET, corner of PINE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LEOPOLD COHN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Charleston, S. C.
July 1, 1865.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized, and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(SEAL.) (signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of June, 1865.

L. S. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Signed. Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 15th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 16th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent., in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 15th day of July, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of July, and opened on the 3d day of August.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the measure recommended by the shareholders' meeting held May 31, 1865, and in order that the lands sold may be represented by a corresponding issue of capital stock, in accordance with the policy heretofore pursued by the company in the issue of Canceled Bonds Scrip, the outstanding shares of this company be increased by the issue of one share for every ten now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the company's books on the 15th day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every ten held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the company will retain the right to such fractional part at par.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, March 9, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 235, Laws of 1855, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated, the President, Directors and Company of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Exchange Bank (Association,) New-York, for six years from the date hereof and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

MINING PROPERTIES EXAMINED by Prof. HITCHCOCK, late of Amherst.
No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD SERIES,
Constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery.
JULY, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

HOWES & MACY,
(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N.Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Persons Opening Accounts may Deposit and Draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Interest on their daily balance at four per cent.
Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.
Orders for the Purchase or Sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN.
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.
The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

SOUTHERN BANK.
NEW-ORLEANS, June 24, 1865.
This Bank has resumed its exchange operations, and gives its usual attention to collections for Northern and Western correspondents.
THOMAS LAYTON, Cashier.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

SILVER MINES FOR SALE.—PARTIES desiring to form mining companies are requested to examine properties placed in my hands, for sale by my San Francisco house.
CHARLES W. BOND, No. 78 Cedar-st.
Late JANSON, BOND & CO., San Francisco.

$1,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID for the recovery of a BOX lettered HARGOUS & CO., stolen from the Mechanics' Bank, New-York, on the 13th inst., containing:
$17,000 Brooklyn City Water Loan Bonds, Nos. 2,311, 2,159, 3,295, 3,292, 3,283, 4,767, 4,768, 4,769, 4,770, 895, 897, 898, 899, 900, 2,503, $1,000 each.
$5,000 Illinois Central Bonds, Nos. 12,115, 12,117, 7,873, 2,007, 310, 311, 9,672, $500 each; No. 5,481, $1,000.
$5,000 Michigan Southern Railroad Sinking Fund Bonds, Nos. 350, 829, 1,911, 2,012, 2,950.
$12,000 Missouri State Bonds, Northern Missouri, 3,052, 2,872, $1,000 each.
St. Louis Iron Mountain, 1,666, $1,000 each; 2,046, 567, $1,000 each.
Draft 25 sterling on Baring Bros. & Co., London; £177 1s 5d, on H. D'Oleine & Co., on Driege & Co., Manchester.
$1,34-87 in gold coin.
Certificate of Deposit issued by Manhattan Company, dated June 10, No. 405, $10,000; dated June 12, No. 90, $5,000; dated June 14, No. 471, $7,000.
Certificate of 100 shares Mariposa Mining Company, No. 2,667, name of James Bay.
Certificate No. 78, 250 shares Phillips' Petroleum Company.
The above reward will be paid on return of the papers, and no questions asked.
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held June 6, 1865, the following named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

Henry Grinnell,	Samuel L. Mitchell,
Edmund Penfold,	Rufus R. Graves,
Hanson K. Corning,	Henry Davis,
Ogden Haggerty,	Henry G. Eilshemius,
Albert Ward,	William E. Shepard,
Charles Easton,	Lothrop L. Sturges,
Louis Curtis,	William L. Fosdick,
Samuel G. Glidden,	George F. Thomas,
Stephen Tambrelenq,	Lawrence Turnure,
Thomas Scott,	J. Milton Smith,
Abm. C. Van Nest,	William Post,
Henry K. Bogert,	Samuel B. Caldwell,
Daniel G. Bacon,	Greenleaf K. Sheridan,
A. R. Frothingham,	H. B. Willmarth,
Thomas F. Youngs.	A. F. Roberts,
	S. H. Condit,

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, J. MILTON SMITH was unanimously reelected President, and HENRY B. WILLMARTH, Vice-President for the ensuing year. VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York."
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1865, will be paid on that day, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed MONDAY, the 10th inst.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA OIL COMPANY, No. 17 WILLIAM-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year will take place on TUESDAY, the 25th of July, at the office of the company, where the poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
J. H. KETCHAM, Secretary.

UNION PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—100 shares for sale. Address H. P. S., with offer, name and residence, Box No. 4,181, New-York City.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beakman-st., Room No. 8, first floor near Park Bank

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—THE IMMENSE stock now in the three large warerooms, entrances No. 459 Broadway and No. 18 Crosby-st., will be sold at greatly reduced prices; 300 sets Harness, several second-hand Carriages. C. WITTY, No. 459 Broadway.

SECOND-HAND ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A good Rockaway carriage, for one horse, is offered for sale at much less than value; can be seen at TAYLOR'S Repository, No. 47 Cedar-st., where other carriages are for sale cheap.

HORSE, WAGONS, BOILER AND ENGINE FOR SALE VERY LOW.—One horse, two wagons, a steam boiler, and engine of six horse, all in good order, for sale low, for the want of use.
LEONARD BROWN, No. 505 West 16th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH TRUSTEE mare, coming five years old, 15½ hands high, suitable for light wagon or saddle; very gentle. Apply corner 4th and Barrow sts., of M. H. WALLACE.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—NO TOP buggy, first rate order; also, second-hand rockaway light, two seats. Apply to S. R. SOUTHARD, No. 210 Market-st.

ROUND CORNER PLAYING CARDS.
ONE DOLLAR PER PACK.
All playing cards with the old style of sharp pointed corners *will split*. The newly invented round corners obviate this difficulty, and are warranted to out-wear *four packs* of the best sharp-pointed cards ever made. For sale by all fancy-goods dealers and stationers, and by the manufacturers.
SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 546 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.
In conformity with the act of the Legislature, this institution will hereafter be known by the name of
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, ALLAN HAY, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
13d-av.,
Late Mariners' Savings Institution.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have this day declared a DIVIDEND of 5 and 6 per cent. interest (free from government tax), payable on or after the 20th of July.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M.
DEPOSITS MADE BY THE 20TH JULY, WILL BE ALLOWED INTEREST FROM 1ST JULY.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, ALLAN HAY, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER VARICK,
ASSETS.....$1,490,318 11
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest, free of government tax, allowed on sums of $5 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank Books in English, German and French.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $1,475,000.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 293 BOWERY.
Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of one thousand dollars and under.
Five per cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7.
Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SETMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1865.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, free of government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.
This bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 128 Bowery. By order of the trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. B. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS' INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
INTEREST NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, free from government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 17. Interest not drawn will be credited as principal and draw interest from July 1.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORNALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 73 6TH-AV., June 26, 1865.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1865.—THE Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, not of Four per Cent. per annum on deposits over five hundred dollars, free from government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 17, 1865. All interest not drawn will draw interest from July 1, as principal.
H. E. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BITCH, } Secretaries.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
JULY 1, 1865.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of LEEDS & SWANSBORO is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
THOS. LEEDS.
ALLRED H. SWANSBORO.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of LITTLE & HALL, and will transact a general Banking, Stock and Gold Commission business at No. 40 Broad-st.
THEO. R. LITTLE,
ROBT. L. S. HALL.
NEW-YORK, July 1 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of HURXTHAL & SEARS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.
BEN. HURXTHAL.
JOHN NEWTON SEARS.
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

This is to certify that the undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership pursuant to title 4, chapter 4, part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and that,

1. The name of the firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is DRINKER & ANDERSON.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is exporting and jobbing of general dry goods to be carried on in the City of New-York.

3. That the names of the general partners are JOSEPH H. DRINKER, of the City of New-York, JOHN ANDERSON, of the City of Brooklyn.

That the name of the special partners are BEN. HURXTHAL and JOHN NEWTON SEARS, both of the City of New-York.

4. That the amount of capital which BEN. HURXTHAL as such special partner has contributed to the common stock is twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000) and the amount of capital which JOHN NEWTON SEARS, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock, is twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000.)

5. That the period at which the partnership is to commence is the fifteenth (15th) day of July, 1865, and the period at which it will terminate is the thirty-first (31st) day of December, 1868.

JOSEPH H. DRINKER,
JOHN ANDERSON,
BEN. HURXTHAL,
JOHN NEWTON SEARS.
Dated the 15th day of July, 1865.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to title 1, chapter 4, part 2 of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and the several acts amendatory thereof: and that

1. The name of the firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is HURXTHAL & BARCLAY.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacturing and jobbing of clothing, to be carried on in the City of New-York.

3. That the names of the general partners are: LEWIS HURXTHAL, of the City of New-York, and CHARLES BARNUM, of Flushing, Long Island; that the names of the special partners are BEN. HURXTHAL and JOHN NEWTON SEARS, both of the City of New-York.

4. That the amount of capital which BEN HURXTHAL as such special partner has contributed to the common stock is twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000) and the amount of capital which JOHN NEWTON SEARS, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock, is twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000.)

5. That the period at which the partnership is to commence is the 1st day of July, 1865, and the period at which it will terminate is the 31st day of December, 1868.

L. HURXTHAL,
CHAS. BARNUM,
BEN. HURXTHAL,
JOHN NEWTON SEARS.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of PATTERSON & MARSH, has been dissolved by mutual consent. NICHOLAS PATTERSON, who has purchased the interest of AUGUSTUS W. MARSH, will fulfill all the contracts of the firm, and is alone authorized to use the name of the late co-partnership.
NICHOLAS PATTERSON,
AUGUSTUS W. MARSH.
CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 24, 1865.

NOTICE.—We continue the business of PATTERSON & MARSH, and offer our manufactures of large variety of cooking, heating and parlor stoves; also, vat coolers, bath tubs, tin, pressed and japanned ware, at the lowest figures in this market.
NICHOLAS PATTERSON & CO.,
Nos. 81 and 83 West 2d-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name of BROOKS & DEARING, in the business of coffee roasting, &c., at Nos. 24 and 26 Peck-slip.
GEORGE W. BROOKS,
THOMAS DEARING.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEman of this city, with a good presence and a kind, loving heart, middle-aged, but never married, of unexceptionable habits, Christian principles, culture, some property and high social position, desires to correspond, sincerely, with an amiable and prepossessing lady of wealth, refinement and respectability, in view of matrimony. All communications sacredly confidential. Address, in good faith and sincerity, with full particulars, PHILIP SIDNEY, Box No. 171 *Times* Office, New-York.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, AGED 25, NOT bad looking, and of good disposition and business prospects, desires to open a correspondence with an educated young lady, with a view to matrimony. Communications will be treated with all merited attention and confidence. Address S. BARK, Williamsburgh Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, No. 516 Broadway, has, by its Trustees, declared a dividend, free from government tax, on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, 1865, on sums of $5, and not exceeding $500, at the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum, and on larger sums at the rate of Four per Cent. per Annum, payable with the extra dividend on and after MONDAY, July 17. This dividend and extra dividend are credited to depositors, and draw interest from July 1, the same as principal.
JULY 13, 1865. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, July 11, 1865.

The Board of Directors have declared a four months Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free from government tax, at their office in New-York, No. 130 Broadway.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA INSURANCE OFFICE, No. 12 WALL-ST., July 12, 1865.

The directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of United States tax, payable on and after 17th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-STREET.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th day of July, 1865, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the Government Tax.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 347 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, July 11, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst., until which date the transfer books will be closed.
J. B. THOMPSON, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., COR. GREENWICH AND FULTON STS. NEW-YORK, July 3, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of government tax, payable on and after the 10th instant.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 17. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared by the company, payable at the usual places on and after August 1 next, free of government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 20th instant until August 2.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Seven per cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, (FIRE AND MARINE,) NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared an Interest Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Old Stock of this company, and ordered the payment of Interest from May 25 on the New Stock, payable on demand, free of government tax.
J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICES OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 13 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1865.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of income tax.
DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 126 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared their usual semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. (10) payable on demand, and the government tax.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 11 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO., No. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after 15th instant.
B. DE SKIDMORE, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 100 CHATHAM-SQUARE, CORNER OF MULBERRY-ST.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Seven (7) Per Cent., free of government tax, has been declared, payable to the stockholders on the first day of August next. Transfer books closed from July 20 to Aug. 1. By order of the Board of Directors.
EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after July 10, 1865.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 49 Wall-street, corner of Nassau, July 6, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., and the government tax thereon, payable on the 15th inst.
WM. BARROW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent., free from government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 Broadway.—A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1865.

UNION CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., July 11, 1865.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT., free of government tax, is payable on demand.
JAMES E. MOORE, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 169 Broadway, New-York, July 12, 1865.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.
A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 64 Wall-st. By order of the board,
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—THE BANK OF Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., free from government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 10.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
H. GROUX, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, July 7, 1865.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE

FOR SALE.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF VERY VALUABLE real estate at Rye, Westchester County, belonging to the Clark estate. P. C. BULKLEY, will sell in parcels on the premises, about one mile from the depot at Rye, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., about 100 acres of fine land belonging to the estate of the late Andrew Clark, extending from the turnpike road across the Milton road to Rye Beach, embracing the whole road front on the beach, and including the large house and grounds now occupied by Jasper E. Corning, Esq. This is believed to be the finest property ever offered for sale in the township. Its fertility, and the highly improved condition of the soil, the beauty of the many desirable building sites upon it, and its unrivaled advantages for boating, bathing and fishing, all render it very desirable to parties wishing to purchase elegant sites for country seats, and insure a rapid increase in the value of the property. A topographical map of the property can be seen at the office of the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., and lithographs will be ready ten days before the sale. Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave the city on the 7, 9, or 11:30 A. M. trains, New-York and New-Haven Railroads.

FIRST-CLASS REAL ESTATE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—An excellent residence in good order and two acres of land well cultivated and supplied with fruit and shade trees, grape-vines, shrubbery, &c., situated at Flatbush, Long Island, within 50 minutes of New-York—cars run every 15 minutes; house new, substantially built with all modern improvements and necessary out-building. Good city property will be taken in exchange and the terms will be liberal. Apply to HAGNAI & SMITH, Attorneys-at-Law, No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A FURnished two-story and attic basement house, with 6 acres of ground, on the Shrewsbury River, opposite the Highlands of Nevisink; plenty of good bearing fruit trees; a large bed of early asparagus, beside lot for garden truck; a roomy house in good order; barn, carriage-house, &c.; cow, horse and carriage, buggy and farm wagon; to be sold low for cash, and immediate possession given. For further particulars apply to THOMAS L. PARKER, Jr., No. 183 South-st.

BIDDLE'S GROVE, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property contains about 22 acres, mostly woodland. For the site of a mansion or a Summer hotel, or a pic-nic grove, it is unsurpassed, being easy of access from the city and having a large river front. It is admitted by all who have seen it to be one of the loveliest spots in the neighborhood of New-York. For terms, apply to A. W. WINANT, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, third story, or address J. B. SMITH, Perth Amboy, N. J.

FOR SALE IN PITTSFIELD—BERKSHIRE County, Mass., a first-class country residence, comprising spacious modern buildings and 28 acres of rich land, well ornamanted with a pleasant grove and pond, fruit, deciduous and evergreen trees and hedges. It is about fifteen minutes' walk from the post-office, retired, and affords a beautiful view of the village and the surrounding mountains. Inquire of Messrs. COLT & PINGREE, Pittsfield, or of E. H. LUDLOW, Esq., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York City.

40,000 ACRES IOWA AND 15,000 ILLINOIS lands, one to fifteen dollars per acre; also, farm and factory property near this city of 500 acres; large mill and water power, mansion, thirty dwellings, store, extensive outbuildings, 6,000 peach trees and other fruit in proportion, and valuable quarry, for sale a bargain on easy terms. A large number of farms, country seats, &c.; all sizes, locations and prices. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

SEA-SHORE FARM FOR SALE—DElightfully located on the south side of Staten Island, near Eltingville Railroad Depot, within an hour of Wall-st., with water front of about 800 feet; 38 acres, 34 tillable, balance woodland; house and outbuildings; superior view; neighborhood unexceptionable; boating, bathing, fishing, yatching, &c., at the door. Price $12,000; terms easy. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—CASTLE HILL NECK, THE RESIdence of Gouverneur M. Wilkins, containing 341 acres, situated on the East River, in the county of Westchester, and within an hour's drive of this city. This place is healthful, improved, fertile and accessible by land or water; the woodlands are fine and the grounds and views beautiful. Apply on the premises.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT COLDWALL, N. Y.—20 acres of land with good house and fully stocked with the best varieties of fruit in full bearing, yielding good profits; beautifully located; two miles from the landing. Apply to C. G. BARRETT, No. 14 Wall-st., or J. A. M. BARRETT, No. 23 Park-place.

A MODERN FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—With five acres of land, coach and hathouse, garden, fruit; oysters and clams on the shore belonging to the place, at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., 26 miles from this city. Apply to O. H. JONES, No. 263 6th-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—450 ACRES, AND 16 ACRES AT Hyde Park; 200 acres at Rhinebeck; 278 acres near Poughkeepsie; 131 acres, stock, crops, $2,500; 100 acres, $4,000; 7 acres, $600; house and lot, $400; must be sold. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, TWO STORIES, attic and cellar; seven rooms; five lots; on 37th-st., between Broadway and Hudson River; view of river; terms easy; possession immediately. Apply on the premises, or at No. 59 Liberty-st., third door, rear.

DELIGHTFUL HOME ON RARITAN RIVER.—Fifty acres choice land, fruit abundant; convenient to depot; scenery grand. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT, WITH stable, on southeast corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PARTY OF HIGH STANDING CAN secure a spacious suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, parlor, dining and four bed rooms, in a large house on Madison-av., occupied by a family of four adults, who offer a strictly first-class home and a private table. Address with name, E. E., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

BOARD—AT HYGIENIC INSTITUTE, NO. 15 Laight-st., one door from St. John's Park; good rooms, plain diet, Turkish baths, electric baths, vapor baths, Swedish movements, &c; only those who desire strong and healthy bodies need apply; terms from $7 to $20 per week.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 166 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT NEWMAN Springs, Red Bank, New-Jersey, can be obtained at the delightful situation on the banks of the Upper Shrewsbury River, one and a half miles from the village of Red Bank. Green, shady walks, rustic Summer houses, cold crystal and iron springs, fine fishing, gunning and bathing on the premises. Now open by J. W. GRIGGS.

A FEW SELECT FAMILIES CAN OBTAIN Summer board at Claverack, N. Y.; beautiful location, extensive grounds and shaded walks; large number of well-furnished rooms; assembly room 80 by 50 feet; plenty of fruit and luxuries of the country. Boats leave New-York every morning and evening; connect at Hudson with cars to Claverack, four miles. Address Prof. S. T. FROST, Claverack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—GOOD ROOMS, PLEASant location, at Milton, 75 miles from the city, on the Hudson. Terms, from $6 to $8 per week. Address T. WOOLSEY, Box No. 142 *Times* Office, or Mrs. A. P. WOOLSEY, Milton.

BOARD AT PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—WITH good rooms, five minutes' walk from the depot. Inquire of MCKILLOP & SPRAGUE, No. 37 Park-row, or R. WOODFORD, Peekskill.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ALLEGHANY HOUSE.

Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors; terms $2 per day; rooms can be engaged for the season.

LIPPINCOTT & WOOLEY, Proprietors.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT, L. I.—Now open. It is very pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, fronting both the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a moment's walk to the water; splendid sea-bathing; driving, sailing and fishing unexcelled. Cars from James-slip to Greenport; thence by stage to the house. Send for circular.

M. B. PARSONS & CO., Proprietors.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

NORTHROP HOUSE—HAS TO LET A FEW desirable rooms, just vacated. This favorite resort is 1½ hours' sail per steamer *Ben Franklin*, leaving Peckslip at 4 P. M., and returning arriving in New-York at 9 A. M.

E. B. NORTHROP, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most pleasant and healthy site in the West-End, and has all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, also a manager for 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHMIDMANN.

USINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A WHOLESALE and retail dry goods and grocery store, now doing a good trade in Peekskill, N. Y., is situated on Main-st., and acknowledged to be the best stand in town; a rare chance for an enterprising man; the present owner has other business which requires his attention. For particulars address J. H. JACKSON, Peekskill, N. Y.

GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, STATE and County Rights of Gilbert's new patent coal ash sifter; it fits any common flour barrel, the coal passing through a spout into the hod, the ashes into the barrel, and does not require to be removed until the barrel is full of ashes, and makes no dust.

RUFUS BLAKE, No. 5 Tryon-row.

A LEADING MERCANTILE HOUSE DEsires to enter into liberal arrangements with a gentleman of energy, who is thoroughly acquainted with the prominent merchants of this city. Address Box No. 363 New-York Post-office.

EXTENSIVE FOUNDRY, MACHINE AND forge shops for sale cheap, on easy terms; doing a large, profitable business; convenient to the city; buildings, machinery, patterns, tools, &c., complete, and all in good order.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a grocery store, doing a large business. Address GROCER, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

BAZIQUE PLAYING CARDS,

with authentic rules for playing inclosed in each pack For sale by the manufacturers.

SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 546 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE COUNTRY, FOR A SHORT OR long time, or for sale; house contains nine rooms; two-story; 42 by 30; person hiring can get all the vegetables, milk, &c., from the owner, adjoining; located in Spring Valley, Rockland Co., N. Y.; distance 30 miles. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, from 12 to 3, at No. 163 Bowery, New-York. Also, very desirable tenant property in the Seventh Ward for sale.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 f00x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COTTAGE AT SING Sing, with ¾ of an acre; fine view; pleasantly situated on State-st. terrace; newly repaired and painted; gas, range, &c. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., J. W. ROBINSON, Sing Sing.

TO RENT—PART OF AN ELIGIBLE CORNER store, on Murray-st.; a prominent location for a steamship or transportation office, or other agency. Address Box No. 3,871 Post-office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT SOUTH Orange, N. J., a house and barn, with five acres of land, beautifully situated. Apply to R. LANGDON, Jr., No. 3 College-place.

LOFTS TO LET—AT NO. 44 PARK-PLACE, running through to No. 39 Barclay-st., four lofts, each 25x160 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STABLES TO LET—30 STALLS, IN 18TH-ST., between Irving-place and 3d-av. Apply on the premises Monday, 10½ to 1 o'clock.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—THE SUBscriber wants to buy a comfortable house, with about one acre of ground, in a genteel neighborhood, from five to thirty miles from the city, and contiguous to railroad depot. Any person having property of the above description to sell may find a purchaser by addressing J. B., box No. 765 *Times* Office, for one week, stating full particulars of location, &c.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family, two rooms, small bedroom and sitting-room, by two single gentlemen, either with or without board, between 14th and 23d sts., west of Broadway, not over three squares from the latter. Terms must be moderate. Address F., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 19 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 19 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 251 and 253 Madison avenue,
will reopen on Wednesday, September 20th.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 11th until that time. Address by letter as above.

THE ROUND-HILL SCHOOL,
AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, *in one of the most beautiful and healthful locations in the country.* Circulars, containing course of study, terms, &c., sent on application to either of the Principals. JOSIAH CLARKE, JAMES F. SPALDING.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY,

Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—WILL open its next session WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6. This is a regularly chartered and organized college, with superior advantages for a thorough and elegant education, at a moderate expense. Apply immediately in order to secure rooms. Address
Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

AT PAINE'S, NO. 62 BOWERY—BOOKkeeping, writing, arithmetic, spelling, &c., taught at hours suiting, without classes. Terms, full business course, $15 to $20; ladies' writing lessons, $2. Instruction every day and evening.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, No. 16 East 26th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. For circulars, address C. H. GARDNER, Box No. 616 Springfield, Mass., until Aug. 15.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 32th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED—GRADUATE of West Point for first-class military school; male teacher, New-York public school, $1,200; also female teacher, $800; classical teacher for military school and one for New-York select school; Methodist preceptress for female college; French lady for city; several music teachers and one for drawing and painting. All who seek positions should have Amer. School Institute Application Form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st.

TEACHERS WANTED—THROUGHOUT the country for supplying SCHOOLS and ACADEMIES with PRINCIPALS and ASSISTANTS. Address all applications for *Teachers* to the "NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 166 Broadway, N. Y."

SCHOOL WANTED.—A CLERGYMAN, WHO has been teaching ten years, would purchase or lease an established boarding or day-school. Address BLYTHE, Station D, New-York.

A TEACHER DESIRES TO VISIT PEnobscot as tutor or secretary. Address T. B. G., Box No. 87 Williamstown, Mass. References—William E. Dodge, Rev. H. Crosby, Pres. Hopkins, &c.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEment as governess; her testimonials are unexceptionable, and expectations as to salary moderate. Address E. B. E., care of Rev. R. Hoyt, 54th-st., near 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WORK BY the week; no objections to going to the country. Address M. A., Station G, New-York City.

MALES.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT IN A STORE, TO do light or heavy work, as porter or otherwise, by a young man recently from the army; can do any reasonable thing. Address WM. E. CHILD, 11 Spruce-st., John Hooper & Co.'s advertising agents, No. 41 Park-row.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, (colored;) the best of city reference given. Apply at WM. ROPES & CO.'S, corner Maiden-lane and Front-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man who has good references. Address J. J., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

TO OIL COMPANIES.—A PERSON HAVING experience and practical knowledge in the boring and management of oil wells, is desirous of obtaining the management of some large oil company's interest, (West Virginia preferred.) References first-class. Address, for three days, W. G. M., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY TOWNSHIP and county, to sell GRANT AND SHERMAN, their CAMPAIGNS AND GENERALS, By Hon. T. BUTLER, author of "Washington and his Generals," &c., &c., comprising popular biographies of prominent Generals of the Union army, including graphic descriptions of battles, sieges, adventures, &c., with numerous steel portraits and battle scenes. Sold only by agents. To all seeking profitable employment, a rare chance is offered to make money. For terms and territory, address at once, with stamp, E. B. TREAT, Publisher, No. 130 Grand-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A LADY WISHING A PLEASANT home near this city, and able and willing to superintend the household arrangements of a small family in compensation for her board, may find such by addressing H., Box No. 384 Post-office, New-York. References required.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE DOWN TOWN, A smart, active boy; one residing with his parents and acquainted with the city; wages $3 per week. Address in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 2,233 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; must be neat, obliging and a good sewer, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 353 W. 34th-st.

WANTED — THREE EXPERIENCED SALESmen for the retail button trade. Address by letter, for three days, R. S., Post-office Box No. 6,856, giving reference and salary expected.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN and farmer; must be a Protestant, and have unbodied references as to character. Apply this day and Monday at No. 54 Rivington-st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS IN A PRIVATE FAMily a short distance in the country; must understand her business. Apply at No. 20 West 19th-st., before 1 P. M., on Monday, July 15.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NONE others need apply. Call at No. 132 West 14th-st., after 10 o'clock on Saturday.

WANTED—A STOUT, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, who thoroughly understands taking care of horses; must come well recommended. Apply at No. 122 West 25th-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A NUMBER of first-class wood workmen in a car factory, near this city. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, 76 William-st.

MILITARY.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY,
FOURTH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE MEMBERS OF THIS COMPANY are directed to assemble at the armory, on SUNDAY, July 16, at 7½ o'clock A. M., in fatigue dress, (white pants,) to escort the 17th Regiment Veteran Volunteers on their return.

Members of other companies in the regiment are invited to participate in the parade.

By order of
WM. H. RIBLET, Captain.
HENRY H. HOLLY, Orderly.

SOLDIERS MUSTERED OUT WITH partial descriptive-lists can have all their arrearages collected and cashed by applying to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Banker, No. 243 Broadway.

SOLDIERS OF NEW-YORK REGIMENTS who enlisted in the years 1862-3-4, and not paid their State bounty, can be paid by applying at the banking office of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Frowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, July 29
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

EUROPE	FRIDAY	July 21
LAFAYETTE	FRIDAY	Aug. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 00
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 00
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....July 15
CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY.....July 19
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....July 22
GLASGOW.....WEDNESDAY.....July 26
at noon, from Pier 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.			
First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the fast steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43, North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
July 17—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden Gate.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDON.
The splendid British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,040 tons, Capt. WM. H. PESKHAM, will sail, as above, from Pier No. 3, North River, on TUESDAY, July 18, to be followed by the Steamship BELLONA.
For passage, at lowest rates, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For Freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.—STEAMER TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and the IRISH PORTS.
"BRITANNIA," SATURDAY, July 15,
at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 20, North River.
Cabins, $60, $85 and $70. Steerage, $30. Currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
Passage, mid-ships, $45; second class, $35.
Steerage, $25.

STAR LINE.
Regular weekly United States mail line.
The first-class steamship
AMERICA,
CLEVE, Commander,
Will commence taking freight on THURSDAY, and WEDNESDAY MORNING at 1 per Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, July 19, at foot of Canal-st., North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, COOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 57 Broadway.

The NEVADA will follow SATURDAY, July 22.
M. H. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents in Savannah.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Hall-st.
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. CORVELL, leaves every Saturday, at 12 M., and every Wednesday, at 5 P. M.
The steamship LITTLE, Capt. THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 M. to A. M.
Express freight taken at reduced rates.
The spacious and commodious staterooms in the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships.
The
GRANADA,
RUSSELL BAYLIS, Master,
will leave Pier No. 11, L. R., on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY.
The ALHAMBRA will follow on SATURDAY, July 22.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship
EUTERPE,
will sail from pier No. 36, North River, on
SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The fine United States Mail steamship
LODONA,
WM. R. HOVEY, Commander,
Will leave pier No. 41 North River, on WEDNESDAY, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
Freight and passengers taken at reduced rates.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, Agents,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. H. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, July 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on July 27.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. A. LEARCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $70. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.
The FUNG SHUEY will follow SATURDAY, July 22.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, will dispatch on the 27th of every month at noon, from pier No. 29, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, at lower rates of passage than any other line. For particulars apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.
N. B.—Two new steamers, the NICARAGUA and LEONE, building for this Company, are nearly complete, and the line will shortly be run every 20 days, which we hope will enable us to offer sufficient accommodation to the great demand for passage by this favorite line, well known to all old Californians for care and attention to the comfort of its passengers.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY, POINT AND RICHMOND—Delivering goods at the wharf at Richmond and avoiding lighterage.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
The HATTERAS will leave as above every Saturday. Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

NOTICE.—THE NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGAtion Company's Steamship LOUISIANA, MAC NIVEN, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 47 North River, on SATURDAY, 15th inst., at 12 o'clock.
Passengers will please be on board at 11½ o'clock.
WILLIAMS & GUION, Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travellers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA, E. HOWES, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
The MORNING STAR will follow on Wednesday, July 19.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.
FREIGHTS GREATLY REDUCED.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
CHASE,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
will sail as above, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, July 20.
For freight or passage, at as low rates as any other line, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.
The ZODIAC will succeed, and sail on THURSDAY, July 27.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Peekskill, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR ROSCOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Ecopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB B. TREMPER, MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS BENNETT, Capt. DAVID ARNOT, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Tolhia. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY FOR NEWBRIGHTON, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond, Elm Park.—Boats leave Pier No. 19, North River, between Portland and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 2, 4, 5, 7 P. M. On Sundays—9, 10:30, 12 M.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,
BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,
From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remoud,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG,
SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express;) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains via stage from Wells River Railroad Newport, Lake Memphremagog, at 6 A. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30

THE NINTH SANGERFEST

A Grand German Festival To-day and Next Week.

A Torchlight Procession, Review in the Park, and Speeches by the Mayor and Others.

GRAND CHORUS OF WELCOME TO-NIGHT.

The Official Programme and All About It.

Our German fellow-citizens are unrivaled in the success which crowns their efforts to make their social life happy and enjoyable. Unlike the native American, the naturalized German never forgets his childhood or youth; to him the pleasures of life, the innocent recreations of early days are as bright and as desirable now as ever. Their pic-nics, concerts, reunions, glee clubs and festal associations bear ample and continuous testimony to the fact of their hearty appreciation of the good in life, and their equal determination to hold fast all that is good as long as their Teutonic tabernacles remain this side the swelling flood.

Preeminent among the festivities of the German-American population of the country is the singing-club, with its attendant train of anniversaries and frequent meetings. In every city of the land there are many of them, and here we have several whose name and reputation are national and enduring. In years gone by it was the cheerful custom of these jovial songsters to meet at a designated place and have a prolonged festival, or

UNITED SANGERFEST.

The ninth celebration of the kind is to be held next week in this city, and the first part of the programme which is public in its nature and most interesting, will take place, to-night, in the City Hall Park. From numerous out of town places large delegations, which we give in detail below, are arriving or expected. The comers embrace all the best known singers of the several clubs or associations, and in addition to the general and hilarious state of fun and good fellowship anticipated, there will be presented some of the finest musical effects ever known in our city.

The names of the gentlemen who compriss

THE HONORARY COMMITTEE.

are as follows, and represent our best known and most influential German citizens:

PHILIP BISSINGER, President.
Emil Sauer, Vice-President.
Fr. Kapp and Fr. Schutz, Orators.
Karl F. Loosey, Leopold Bierwirth, W. A. Kobbe, Mayor Gunther, R. A. Withaus, Charles Detmold, H. Marchise, H. Stensling, E. Bredt, Theo. Havemeyer, C. Poppenhousar, Wm. Steinway, M. Hilfer, Louis Jay, — Dauhmann, Jr., P. Brangis, R. Sexon, J. Wiedmuller, L. Burger, A. Willman, Carl Amance, George Steinhuner, P. F. Steffen, F. W. Schmidt.

Mr. LOUIS GEILFUSS is the Corresponding Secretary and to his courtesy we are under obligations for much valuable information.

Thus far the

LIST OF DELEGATIONS,

is as follows:

From Philadelphia—Arion, 27 men, guests of the Union Maennerchor; Aurora, 20 men, guests of the Fidelia; Beethoven Gesangverein, 21 men, guests of the Beethoven Maennerchor; Caecilia Gesangverein, 42 men, guests of the Schwabisher Saengerbund; Germania Maennerchor, 22 men, guests of the Germania; Eintracht, 20 men, guests of the Liedertafel der Vereinigten Social Reformer; Liedertafel deutschen Gemeinde, 40 men, guests of the Saengerrunde; Orpheus, 26 men, guests of the Social Reform Liedertafel; Saengerbund, 16 men, guests of the Schillerbund; Saengerrunde, 26 men, guests of the Lorelcy; Socialer Liederkranz, 42 men, guests of the Frohsinn; Teutonia Saengerbund, 19 men, guests of the Sing Academie; Columbia Maennerchor, 12 men, guests of the Allemania, Junger Maennerchor, 38 men, guests of the Colonia; Liedertafel, 49 men, guests of the Social Reform Gesangverein; Maennerchor, 29 men, guests of the Teutonia; Teutonia Maennerchor, 28 men, guests of the Liedertafel.

From Boston—Arbirter Gesang Verem, 34 men, guests of the Germania; Arion, 35 men, guests of the Orpheus; Germania Maennerchor, 37 men, guests of the Saengerrunde of Jersey City and New-York; Germania, 41 men, guests of the Mozart Verem; Liederkranz, 45 men, guests of the Teutonia; Saengerbund, 22 men, guests of the Melomanen; Turner Gesang Verem, 32 men; Turner Liedertafel, 21 men, guests of Schiller Bund.

From New-York, N. J.—Aurora, 39 men; Eintracht, 25 men, guests of the Orpheus; Arion, 23 men.

Delegations, &c.—German Maennerchor, Alexandria, Va., 12 men, guests of Social Maennerchor; Aurora, of Egg Harbor City, 32 men; Eintracht, of Harrisburgh, 15 men, guests of Concordia; Germania, of Pottsville, Pa., 25 men, guests of the Harmonia; Germania, of Syracuse, 15 men, guests of the Uhland Bund; Germania, of Montreal, C. W., 8 men, guests of the Liederkranz; Liederkranz, of Providence, R. I., 18 men, guests of the Helvetia; Liederkranz, of Syracuse, 31 men, guests of the Teutonia; Liedertafel, of Buffalo, 32 men, guests of Liederkranz; Saengerbund, of Buffalo, 23 men, guests of Teutonia; Lortzing Maennerchor, of Springfield, Mass., 12 men, guests of Williamsburgh Quartette Club; Maennerchor, of Reading, Penn., 21 men, guests of Arminia; Maennerchor, of Troy, 13 men, guests of Lyra; Orpheus, of Boston, 25 men, guests of Liederkranz; Saengerbund, of Washington, D. C., 21 men, guests of Saengerbund; Saengerbund, of Wilmington, Del., 21 men, guests of Williamsburgh Saengerbund; Teutonia, of New-Haven, 58 men, guests of Saengerbund, Williamsburgh; Turnarr Saengerbund, of Hartford, 29 men, guests of Rheinischer Saengerbund; Virginia, of Richmond, 6 men, guests of Teutonia; Maenner Quartette, of Hartford, 4 men, guests of Liederkranz; Eintracht, of Springfield, Mass., 6 men, guests of Allemania; Turner Liedertafel, of Washington, D. C., 8 men.

New-York—Allemania, 33 members: Colonia, 46 members, Concordia, 25 members; Euphonia, 35 members; Frohsinn, Bloomindale, 28 members; Fidelia, 30 members; Germania, 23 members; Harmonia, 36 members; Helvetia, 20 members; Lorelcy, 20 members; Liedertafel, 32 members; Liederkranz, 400 members; Liedertafelder Social Reform, 31 members; Lyra Maennerchor, 16 members; Mozart Verein, 31 members; Orpheus, 26 members; Hoboken Quartette Club, 20 members; Rheinischer Saengerbund, 42 members; Williamsburgh Saengerbund, 40 members; Schillerbund, 49 members; New-Yorker Saengerrunde, 56 members; Jersey City Saengerrunde, 16 members; Social Reform Gesang Verein, 40 members; Social Reform Liedertafel, 24 members; Sing Academie, 22 members; Teutonia, 61 members; Uhlandbund, 48 members; Social Maennerchor, 29 members; Williamsburgh Quartette Club, 22 members; Beethoven Maennerchor, 23 members; Schwaebischer Saengerbund, 32 members; Melomanen, 25 members; Arminia, 24 members; Union Maennerchor, 25 members.

There will be fifty societies from abroad and thirty-four from this city, the numerical force of the former being not far from fifteen hundred, and of the latter about twelve hundred—making some twenty-seven hundred in all.

The residents of the city who belong to our German clubs, have, with characteristic hospitality, undertaken to provide accommodations for all their friends from out of town. Their houses have been opened, and freest welcome extended to one and all by name.

THE PROGRAMME

is a brilliant one, including a torchlight procession, a midnight review, a grand lunch, musical entertainments of vast proportions and corresponding excellence, at the Academy of Music, and a monster pic-nic at Jones' Wood, of which more hereafter.

The entire out-of-town delegations are expected to be at the foot of Cortlandt-street

TO-NIGHT,

at or about 8 o'clock, at which point they will be met and received by all the city associations, who, forming in grand procession, bearing flaming torches, preceded by a magnificent band, will march direct to the City Hall Park under escort of the Turnsrs. When the procession reaches the City Hall it will be reviewed by his Honor Mayor GUNTHER and the Common Council, and by the former an address of civic welcome will be made. The orators of the occasion will also say "a few and appropriate words;" after which, from the united voices of the two thousand singers, a hymn of welcome will be sung in the hall rotunda. This feature will alone be worth a vast deal of popular inconvenience; a great crowd of people may well submit to an hour's weary waiting, if, at its close, the magnificent harmonies of two thousand hospitable voices are to pour forth their words of welcome.

The jolly Germans will then march to the

GERMANIA ASSEMBLY ROOMS,

over the spacious portal of which will shine in letters of fire a characteristic legend of welcome. The committee, assisted by the bright eyes, nimble fingers and cunning skill of many fair ladies, have transformed the bare walls of these rooms into a bower of beauty. All about the place hang banners and flags and heraldic devices, bearing the names of the hosts and their guests, with many appropriate and artistic addenda, suitable to the time and occasion. Green leaves and garlands are twined about pillars and woven around balconies, while every form and figure into which bunting and muslin can be turned, have been used to make gay and festive this haunt of Saint Cecilia. Charmed by the sweet smiles of New-York's dear daughters, inspired by the harmonious strains of a silver band, made content by the cordial grasp of an honest-handed hospitality, our stranger friends will partake of a bountiful lunch and then go home to sleep.

No line of procedure is adopted for the following morning, it being a fair supposition that late lunches, good Rhine wine and a late bed are not conducive to earnest application immediately thereafter, but on

SUNDAY NIGHT;

at the Academy of Music, there will be a display of grand and lofty vocal tumbling. At 8 o'clock precisely a grand concert will be given at the Academy, in which over two thousand male voices will participate, and the following programme is rendered;

1. Les Preludes.....Liszt
2. Psalm.....Klein
3. Prayer of Normans and Saxons.....Templar and Jewess
4. Dia Wallpurgisnacht.....Mendelssohn

This will be given by the male and female choruses, and an orchestra of one hundred performers conducted by CARL BERGMAN.

It is to be hoped that such of our citizens as can attend will not fail to improve this opportunity of hearing these grand works rendered as they will be with greatest care and skill.

On Monday, at 10 A. M., there will be a public rehearsal at the Academy, and in the evening a monster concert, with over two thousand male voices in the chornsea.

On Tuesday, at 9 A. M., there will be a meeting of all the delegates at the Germania Assembly Rooms. In the evening, a grand prize concert, when the non-resident societies will contend for two valuable prizes—a gold goblet and a beautifully-embroidered banner.

THE GRAND PIC-NIC,

which, after all, is the feature of the week and the closing of the festival, will take place on Wednesday, all day and all night. Great preparations are being made by the gentlemen of the committee and the proprietor of the Woods, Mr. PETER SCHILDKNECHT, to render this affair thoroughly enjoyable and the people entirely comfortable. In addition to the platforms and conveniences already erected, Mr. SCHILDKNECHT is putting up stages in various parts of the grove, and over eight hundred extra tables and sixteen hundred benches have been scattered throughout the woods. The hotel has been put in applepie order, and the place swept and garnished. Eatables by the cargo and drinkables by the cask have been provided. Capt. HARTT, ever ready and efficient, is to be on hand, as usual, with a large force, sufficient to protect the company from intrusion and render the grounds as safe as any parlor in the city. It is estimated that at least

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND

people will visit the Wood, on Wednesday, and that thousands of spectators will come from New-Jersey and the surrounding places. The spots where the various societies are to have their headquarters were drawn by lot, as follows: No. 1, Social Reform Liedertafel; No. 2, Mozart Verein; No. 3, Orpheus; No. 4, Colonia; No. 5, Social Reformers; No. 6, Saengerbund, of Jersey City; No. 7, Helvetia; No. 8, Harmonia; No. 9, Social Maennerchor; No. 10, Saengerbund, of Williamsburgh; No. 11, Saengerbund, of New-York; No. 12, Concordia; No. 13, Germania; No. 14, Melomanen; No. 15, Liederkranz; No. 16, Lorelcy; No. 17, Lyra Maennerchor; No. 18, Rheinischer Saengerhund; No. 19, Allemania; No. 20, Teutonia; No. 21, Williamsburgh Quartette Club; No. 22, Union Maennerchor; No. 23, Sing Academie; No. 24, Liedertafel; No. 25, Uhland Bund; No. 26, Beetboven Maennerchor; No. 27, Schwaebischer Saengerhund; No. 28, Euphonia; No. 29, Frobsinn, of Bloomingdale; No. 30, Fidelia; No. 31, Schillerbund; No. 32, Liedertafel of the Social Reformers; No. 33, Armenia. The Arion Society and several others, who are not to take an active part in the ninth general Saengerfest, have been invited to attend, and places will be reserved for them on the festival ground to put up their headquarters.

Singing, speaking, dancing and feasting will comprise the programme for the day. Five superb bands are engaged to supply the music, eight enormous calcium lights will make the night brilliant as the day, and the prizes, which are to be contended for on Tuesday, will on this festive occasion be delivered to the fortunate competitors. At night, probably about 9 o'clock in the evening, the committee will exhibit a grand

DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS

prepared by a skillful artisan, who has selected Blackwell's Island as the spot in which to plant his platform. We have no room for the programme, but although it is not as pretentious as the fearful sizzles of the Fourth of July in the City Hall Park, we doubt not it will be more enjoyable.

From the above recapitulation of the promises of things hoped for, our readers may well infer that the entire Teutonic mind is well nigh crazed with excitement and anxiety. Such in fact is the case, and we don't blame them. The occasion promises to be truly delightful, and one in which we have no doubt our readers and friends will be pleased to participate.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

A "BREAK-OF-DAY" HOUSE IN TRIBULATION.

On the night of the 10th inst., Mr. JOHN A. JEFFERS, of No. 102 Bank-street, entered the saloon which is kept by JOHN REILLEY, at No. 176 Eighth-avenue, and there, after having had refreshments, fell asleep. When he awoke, shortly thereafter, one WM. CAVANAGH and others were in the room, and he had been robbed. The landlord now demanded payment for the refreshments which Mr. JEFFERS had had, and as Mr. JEFFERS was unable to pay, his affidavit alleges, REILLEY tore his waistcoat from his person, and appropriated a gold watch which was in one of the pockets. A general assault appears now to have been made upon Mr. JEFFERS, and he, fearing serious injury, fled to the street. He sought an officer and caused the apprehension of WILLIAM CAVANAGH, and on the following morning went to REILLEY'S place, and, tendering the amount of his bill, demanded his waistcoat and watch, but the landlord, the affidavit of Mr. JEFFERS recites, declined to restore either, remarking that it would be a long time before he would again see that watch. Mr. JEFFERS then went to the Jefferson Market Police Court and preferred complaint against CAVANAGH, and, on committing the prisoner, Justice DODGE directed Mr. JEFFERS to make complaint against REILLEY for grand larceny. Mr. JEFFERS did so in obedience to the order of Justice DODGE, and officer CAMPBELL, of the court, was sent to arrest the accused, and REILLEY put in an appearance in court, yesterday morning, in a towering rage. The indignity of an arrest by a Metropolitan policeman was not to be borne; he intended to "see about this," &c. Justice DODGE thought that *he* would see all that was necessary to be seen, and committed REILLEY into the prisoner's cage to await the court's convenience. Yesterday afternoon, the affidavit having been completed, REILLEY was required to find $1,500 bail for his appearance for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCE.

CHARLES APELLES, of No. 52 West Fifteenth-street, was taken into custody by Policeman JOHN W. JONES, and Mr. HENRY LOSSING, of No. 59 West Thirteenth-street, examining physician for the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, made oath that on the 1st instant the prisoner induced him to make application for a life-insurance policy in said company's office, the prisoner to pay the premium thereon, and that on the 12th instant the prisoner made fraudulent representations, and thus secured the assurance policy, and gave the complainant a check on the National Exchange Bank for $22 97, signed "BARNS, & Co.," and indorsed "THOMAS L. JONES;" but that on presenting this paper at the counter of the bank the deponent ascertained that no such persons were known in that institution. APELLES was committed for examination. MEYER HOFFMAN, No. 17 Carmine-street, appeared before the court and preferred a complaint against BENJ. GREENFIELD, accusing him of false pretence. Mr. HOFFMAN alleges that on the 8th of July, GREENFIELD called on him and borrowed $35, giving him a check for that amount on the Fulton Bank of this city. When the check was presented, it was ascertained that GREENFIELD had no account there. Officer PITCAIRN, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested GREENFIELD, and Justice DODGE committed him for examination.

YOUNG BURGLARS CAPTURED.

Yesterday afternoon, Patrolman CROWLEY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, observed two youths of about 20, whose villainous visages ought to convict them, entering the gateways of dwellings whose occupants are spending the Summer in the country. The officer might have arrested the fellows at sight; but he preferred to fasten upon them a State Prison crime, and his therefors took note of their movements in Thirty-fifth-street, Fifth-avenue and Lexington-avenue, and let them make some progress toward forcing a basement door at No. 104 Lexington-avenue, and then he fell upon them, and captured a jimmy. At Jefferson Market they disclosed the names of JOHN BRAID and JOHN CONWAY, and the Justice, declining to accept bail, committed JOHN BRAID and JOHN CONWAY, or whatever their names may be, to await trial before Recorder HOFFMAN.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKETS.

CHARLES EDMUNDS was apprehended by Policeman HUGH O'REILLY for stealing a watch from the pocket of Mr. PATRICK BARRY, of No. 6 Hamilton-street, while that gentleman was at the great fire, and Justice DODGE committed the prisoner without bail. EDMUNDS says that he did not steal the watch, but that an unknown person thrust it into his pocket, and that, on finding it there, he instantly returned it to the owner. Justice DODGE did not seem to see the matter in that light....Mr. HENRY RICE, of No. 363 West Forty-third-street, appeared as complainant against CHARLES HARRISON, who had been taken into custody by Policeman JAMES C. STEVENSON for an alleged attempt to pick Mr. RICE'S pockets while he was stepping from the steamboat *Thomas A. Hulse*, at the foot of West Thirtieth-street, yesterday morning. The prisoner was committed for examination.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS FROM JUDGE BARNARD.

Officer CROKER, of the court, having apprehended one THOMAS RILEY as a suspicious person, and found in his possession a silver watch numbered 9,420, and a German silver shield with the words "U. S. Detective" thereon, took him before Justice HOGAN, and soon thereafter a writ of *habeas corpus*, from Judge GEORGE G. BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, which is made returnable at 10 o'clock this morning, was served upon the Justice. The watch may be seen at the Halls of Justice.

KNOX IN COURT.

Justice HOGAN sent for Mr. CHARLES KNOX, the latter, yesterday afternoon, and required him to enter complaint against one JOHN ULSHOEFFER, whom Policeman HUTCHINSON, of the Second Ward, had captured with stolen hats in his possession at the time of the great fire. Mr. KNOX made the required affidavit, and the prisoner was committed.

THE PICKPOCKETS TRY A REPORTER'S PANTALOONS.

Mr. JOHN MAHON, reporter for the *Sun*, appeared against JOHN PRESCOTT, a person whom Policeman STILLWELL, of the Second Ward, captured with his hands in the reporter's pantaloons pocket, wherein there were considerably less than $5,000 in fractional currency and pennies, and any quantity of shorthand notes. The prisoner was reprimanded for his excessive verdancy.

PHILADELPHIA FIREMAN IN CUSTODY.

JOHN TOY, a Philadelphia fireman, was arrested by PETER SIMMONS, of Engine Company No. 16, for stealing a quantity of clothing which had been taken from Messrs. P. L. ROGERS' SONS' warehouse and thrown on Sixteen's box. Mr. SIMMONS turned the captive over to Officer RICHARD FIELD, of the Fifth Ward, and Justice HOGAN committed him for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

THEFT AT THE SHAKESPEARE.

LOUIS MAHER, JOSEPH MIREBERG and GEO. HARDING, Californians, who were on their journey back to Germany, took a room at the Shakespeare Hotel, on Thursday night, and on waking, yesterday morning, HARDING failed to find a money-belt containing $320 in double-eagles which he had placed under his pillow. Suspecting his companions, he entered complaint at the Fourth Ward police-station, and Capt. THORNE bade Officers MULLEN and HOBBELT, apprehend MAAER and MIRENERG, and on the persons of the prisoners, the officers found ten double-eagles, which HARDING identified as his own. They were committed for examination.

CARELESS DRIVING.

JOSEPH FARRELL, driver of one Messrs. FITZSIMMONS & McDONALD'S wagons, was arrested by Policeman STEPHEN SHEA, for running down JAMES REESE, a child of five years, in Cherry-street, near Roosevelt. Patrolman ALLEN, of the Fourth Ward, took the little fellow to the New-York Hospital, and it was there ascertained that one of his thighs had been broken. The prisoner was committed by Justice HOGAN.

RELEASED FROM RESTRAINT.

During the progress of a great fire or whenever any multitude gathers at any given spot, the detective police, seeing any of a well-known gang therein, apprehend and send them to the cells of the nearest station-house, to hold until dismissed by a magistrate. At the great fire Charles L. Davis, William Jones, George Clark, Michael Dougherty, John Sanders, Geo. Prentice, Robert Adams, John Sullivan, James Mahoney, John Spencer, John Kirby, Richard O'Brien and Michael Coburn were arrested and thrust into cells, and yesterday, no person appearing against them, they were discharged.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

BURGLARY.

WILLIAM THOMSON was arraigned on a charge of having burglariously entered the premises of Mr. SOLOMON HERMAN, at No. 98 Seventh-street. When arrested, he was trying to escape from the house through the cellar. Thomson is said to be an old offender, having served a term of five years in the State Prison, on a charge of highway robbery. He was committed without bail.

LOTS OF OFFENCES.

Mr. OLIVER J. GRIFFIN, of No. 227 South-street, appeared and made complaint against WM. LONG, whom he charges with having stolen a shawl and cloak from his premises while there was a fire therein. LONG was arrested by Officer VAN ARSDALE, of the Seventh Precinct, and committed to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

EDWARD PERKINS, was apprehended by Policeman KEYSER, of the Seventh Precinct, on complaint of Mr. JOHN RICE, of the office of Messrs. PECK & SEIDMORE, of Pier No. 61 East River, alleging that on Thursday night PERKINS and a confederate stole a jib from the sloop *Ida*, which lay at the foot of East Thirty-eighth-street. The jib was recovered and the prisoner was committed for examination.

Policeman POTTSON, of the Seventh Ward, apprehended FREDERICK PETERS, and Mr. PATRICK GLEASON appeared and made oath that the prisoner had employed him to cart from Pier No. 26, East River, to a house in Fourth-street, near First-avenue, three barrels of grease, the property of Messrs. WOOD & BICEN. The property was received by the owner, and the prisoner was held for examination.

PETER MULLIGAN was arrested by Officer KELLOGG, of the Tenth Ward, for entering and stealing a watch and chain from the apartments occupied by Mrs. CATHARINE CURRY, at No. 69 Hester-street. Committed.

Prisoners Awaiting Hearing.

THROWING VITRIOL.

Yesterday afternoon JAMES MCCURHY, of No. 33 Monroe-street, having quarreled with his wife, of whom he is jealous, threatened to "spoil her figure;" and shortly afterward, having been to a drug-store, he returned and threw vitriol into her eyes. He was arrested by Patrolman BUCKLEY and taken to the Fourth Ward Police-station, and there held, last night, by Capt. THORNE to await examination, and Mrs. MURPHY was taken to the Bellevue Hospital. Her eyes and face are very seriously disfigured.

GARROTING IN CATHARINE-STREET.

VICTOR RYAN and a confederate purchased a watch from MICHAEL MEFFANEY, a peddler from Boston, and subsequently having enticed him into an alley leading from Catharine-street, there garroted and robbed him of seven watches. Patrolman RICHARDSON, of the Fourth Precinct, hearing an alarm, hastened to the spot and captured RYAN, but the other thief escaped with the proceeds of the robbery, as usual. The prisoner was held by Capt. THORNE last night, and is to be examined by Justice HOGAN this morning.

NEW-YORK FREE ACADEMY.

Prize Speaking—Large Audience—Gratifying and Interesting Exercises.

Irving Hall was crowded in every part, last night, by a large and brilliant audience, assembled to hear the different prize compositions of both the Senior and Junior Classes of the New-York Free Academy, known usually as "Rigg's Prizes." The occasion was one of peculiar interest, and the proceedings of the evening passed off greatly to the gratification both of the students and their friends.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. FOSS, of the Fourth-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, the Chairman, Dr. HORACE WEBSTER, Principal of the Academy, announced that the first prize composition would be read by its successful author, WILLIAM HENRY LANE, entitled "The Study of Language—a most Efficacious Discipline for thorough Mental Development."

This composition was well written, and delivered, as it was, by Mr. LANE in a clear and emphatic manner. The audience paid the reading the compliment of a patient and appreciative hearing. At its close the young orator was rapturously applauded and was further honored by a shower of fragrant bouquets.

The Junior Prize Composition was then read by the author, CHARLES L. HALL. Its subject was the "Characteristics of the Originality to be aimed at in American Literature." Mr. HALL was happy and positive in his arguments that American literature must eventually be original, as American art has already proved itself. He wanted our literature to be founded upon the basis of truth, and thus become annobled. This composition was by far the finest in its choice of language and imagery. The writer evidently studied his subject thoroughly before attempting to write his composition. Mr. HALL'S enunciation was good. He was rewarded by tumultuous applause at the conclusion of his oration.

The following programma was then gone through with:

Declamations.—America Unconquerable, Wm. Pitt, Joseph H. Whitehead; The Old Flag at Sumter, Henry Ward Beecher, James C. Hallock, Jr.; Against Flogging in the Navy, R. F. Stockton, Wm. Harvey Hart; Eulogy on Adams and Jefferson, Edward Everett, Chas. H. Brinkerhoff; The American Experiment of Self-government, Edward Everett, John Augustus Knapp; Speech at the Union Meeting, New-York, April 20, 1861, Senator Baker, John B. Penfield.

Political Recitations.—The Medmen, Anonymous, Wm. Henry Lane; The Moor's Revenge, Mickiewlas, Arthur M. Hanks; The Dying Alchemist, N. P. Willis, Henry S. Carr.

With the bestowal of the benediction, the proceedings came to a close, they having proved in every way very agreeable. Dodworth's noted band gave some fine music during the evening, under the direction of HARVEY DODWORTH.

Fires.

NINE BUILDINGS IN WEST FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

While the great fire was raging, fire was discovered in the two-story wooden building numbered 317 West Forty-fourth-street, in Messrs. ACKERMAN & Co.'s coffee mills. This building was speedily consumed, and the flames extended to the frame building adjoining, numbered 319, occupied as a curled-hair factory by Mr. ANDREW BEISER & SON, which, in a very short time fell, and soon the two frame and brick buildings, numbered 321 and 323, occupied by Mr. HENRY BECK as a cabinet factory, were also destroyed, together with two frame and brick tenement houses in the rear, which had been occupied by twenty-five families. Taking an easterly direction, the fire entered the four-story wooden tenement-house numbered 315, and thence sped to the four-story tenant-houses numbered 313 and 311, and thence to Nos. 307 and 309, where the firemen gained mastery.

The dwelling-houses Nos. 315, 317, 319, 321, 323 West Forty-fourth-street, and the tenement-houses Nos. 311 and 313, were destroyed, and the buildings Nos. 307 and 309 were much injured. Sixty or seventy families were made homeless, and the value of the property destroyed is estimated at nearly $50,000. The insurance is ample to cover the loss of landlords; but the tenants have lost everything.

SEVERAL BUILDINGS DESTROYED IN FIFTY-THIRD-STREET.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning an incendiary fire was discovered in Mr. J. TOTTEN'S carpenter shop et No. 157 West Fifty-third-street. The bells first rang an alarm for the Eighth District, and this sent the firemen down to the Fulton-street fire. The error of the bells was not rectified until too late. The few fire companies that remain disaffested in the up-town districts then hurried to Fifty-third-street and found Mr. TOTTEN'S property in ruins and the flames making rapid headway into the frame dwellings numbered 153, 155 and 161 on the same street. These buildings, which were also consumed, were owned by Messrs. THEODORE WALLEY and Mr. TOTTEN, and in one of them Mr. TOTTEN dwelt. Mr. TOTTEN loses $3,000, and has no insurance; Mr. WALLEY $1,000, and is also uninsured. Capt. SLOLT, of the Twenty-second police, who was aided by the detachments from the Sixteenth and Twentieth Precints, pays a high compliment to the members of Fire Engine Companies Nos. 7, 15, 37, 46 and 48. The steamers of Engine Companies Nos. 1 and 33 did not put in an appearance at the fire.

INCENDIARISM IN A HOTEL.

While the fire at Barnum's was burning, an incendiary fire was kindled between the roof and ceiling of the Vina Hotel, at No. 227 South-street; but it was early discovered and extinguished by Mr. OLIVER J. GRAFFAM, the proprietor, with damage not exceeding $700. The loss is fully covered by insurance in the Beekman office.

INCENDIARISM IN YORKVILLE.

At about three o'clock on Wednesday morning an attempt was made to burn Mr. JOHN L. BROWN'S stables in Lexington-avenue, corner of Sixty-second-street. Mr. BROWN, who was awakened by the barking of dogs, saw two men attired in black hastening from the stables at the time of the discovery. The fire, thus happily discovered in its first stage, was speedily extinguished with trifling loss. Mr. BROWN, who is one of the new street-cleaning contractors, thinks that the sweepers had some agency in this attempt.

Interesting Exercises at Girls' Grammer School No. 33.

One of the most interesting and successful of the literary exhibitions of the season took place, yesterday afternoon, at Ward School No. 33, in Twenty-eighth-street, near Ninth-avenue, Twentieth Ward. Under the skillful management of Miss CLARA M. EDMONDS, the accomplished principal of the grammar department of this school, it has attained rank among the best of the grammar schools in the city, both in respect to the numbers of the pupils and the thoroughness of its course of study. The exercises on this occasion celebrated the graduation of ten young ladies, who have fully completed the course of studies prescribed for our highest school for girls. The fact of their excellence was testified to by HENRY KIDDLE, Esq., the efficient Superintendent, who, in presenting their diplomas, stated that having examined the class thoroughly for a day and a half, he knew that each of the persons to whom he gave a diploma was fully entitled to it. It should be said to the credit of these young girls, seventeen years of age, that, beside taking their graduating diplomas, eight of the ten were found at the examination to be entitled to the highest grade of certificates as teachers.

The class whose real merit was thus approved by the most competent authority, was instructed by Miss WOODS, the Vice-Principal of the school. The exercises yesterday consisted of recitations, readings, compositions and songs by the pupils. Mr. KIDDLE presented the diplomas and prizes; CHARLES TRACY, Esq., addressed the graduates, and RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., also made a few remarks upon the influence of the female sex. Dr. WM. BERGE, who was present, favored the audience with a splendid performance on the piano. The exercises were a signal success.

Street Cleaning—A Brutal Outrage.

About two hundred carts were employed yesterday in removing ashes and garbage, and in some of the wards the streets were being swept. In many of the up-town wards the laborers are using their own carts, and from present appearances it may be inferred that the combination against the contractors will soon be broken up.

On Thursday evening a brutal outrage was perpetrated in the First Ward, the stable of a cartman named MADDEN, who is employed by the contractors, being entered and the leg of a valuable horse cut off.

Paying the Street Sweepers.

A large crowd of sweepers, formerly employed by the City Inspector, assembled round the Comptroller's office yesterday morning to receive their back pay. About six weeks' wages were due them, amounting in the aggregate to $126,930. The pay-rolls having been made out by the City Inspector, the men were rapidly paid off and departed.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

GOTHAM, OF NEW-YORK, VS. ATLANTIC, OF BROOKLYN.—The first contest between these clubs this season took place yesterday afternoon at Hoboken, and attracted a numerous crowd of spectators, numbering at least 4,000, every seat on the platforms being occupied—a large delegation of the fair sex being present in the seats recently erected by the Mutual Club, in the rear of the catcher's position. To the disappointment of all present, the champion nine of the Atlantic Club was not present, that noted member of it, C. SMITH, being an absentee. The Gothams, too, did not have GEORGE WRIGHT with them, as expected, and they therefore did not in consequence play with that effect they otherwise would have done.

The Atlantics opened play in brilliant style, scoring 12 runs in their first innings, but afterward their efforts were but little in advance of their adversaries. In two of the innings they resorted to the old-style plan of changing the positions of their players when errors were committed, the result being anything but an improvement on their play. In the last three innings, when they returned to their original positions, they played well again. The batting on both sides was the feature of the game, it being the best display of the kind seen at Hoboken this season. We append the score:

ATLANTIC.	H	L.	Runs.	GOTHAM.	H	L.	Runs.
Pearce, c	5		3	Gihney, 2d b	3		4
Start, 1st b	1		7	Cohen, 3d b	4		2
F. O'Brien, c. f	1		5	Stevens, p	1		4
Chapman, 3d b	6		2	Beadle, 1st b	1		2
St. John, s. s	3		5	Simonds, r. f	4		1
Crane, 2d b	0		7	Dockney, c	3		2
Pratt, p	3		4	Forsyth, s. s	4		2
Std. Smith, r. f	4		2	Hatfield, l. f	4		2
L. Pike, l. f	4		2	W. Wright, c. f	3		2
Total	27		38	Total	27		21

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	8th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	12	4	1	5	4	2	4	2	4—38
Gotham	3	4	1	1	3	8	0	0	1—21

Umpire—Mr. MCMAHON, of the Mutual Club.
Scorers—Messrs. MOWLEM and WILLIAMSON.
Time of game—2 hours and 50 minutes.
Fly-catches made—Atlantic, 17; Gotham, 11.

EXCELSIOR VS. UNION.

A very interesting contest is promised between these clubs to-day at Morrisania, for which village the Excelsiors takes stage this morning at 11:30.

Cricket.

ST. GEORGE VS. YOUNG AMERICA.

On Wednesday last the St. George Club visited Germantown to play with the Young America Club of that place, but the rain of that day necessitated a postponement until Thursday when the match took place, the result being a tie game as will be seen by the score given below:

YOUNG AMERICA.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
H. L. Newball, b. Gibbea	18	b. H. Wright	10
Bayard, b. H. Wright	3	c. Ford, b. Gibbes	0
Watson, c. G Wright, b. Gibbes	1	c. Bainbridge, b. H. Wright	2
		b. H. Wright	10
Johns, b. H. Wright	14	c. Bainbridge, b. H. Wright	0
R. Wistar, b. Gibbes	1	c. L. B. W., b. H. Wright	4
C. A. Newball, b. H. Wright	3	b. H. Wright	3
Ford, b. Gibbes	0	Hit wicket, b. H. Wright	0
Davis, not out	10	c. Onter bridge, b. Gibbes	6
Morgan, b. H. Wright	0	Not out	2
D. Newball, b. H. Wright	1	c. Onter bridge, b. Gibbes	3
Martin, b. Gibbes	0	Byes, 4; wides, 1	5
Fisher, c. Bainbridge, b. H. Wright	1	Total	45
Byes, 1; leg-byes, 3	4		
Total	54		

ST. GEORGE.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
H. Wright, b. Johns	22	b. C. Newball	13
Bainbridge, c. Wistar, b. Johns	3	Hit wicket, b. Johns	1
Gibbes, b. C. Newball	2	Run out	3
Torrance, not out	11	c. C. Newball	2
J. W. Gordon, l. b. w., b. Johns	6		
	0	Run out	0
Kendall, l. b. w., b. Johns	0	c. Bayard, b. Johns	0
Onter bridge, run out	0	c. C. Newball	1
Mumford, b. C. Newhall	0	Satterthwait, not out	0
G. Gordon, run out	0	Byes, 1; leg-byes, 1; wides, 2	4
Stevens, absent	0		
Leg-byes, 2; wides, 1	3	Total	56
Total	63		

Umpires—Messrs. JOHNSON and NEWTON.
Time of Game—6 hours and 30 minutes.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SUDDEN DEATH ON A CLERGYMAN.—The Rev. NEWTON HESTON died suddenly at his residence on Thursday of apoplexy. The deceased was Pastor of the State-street Congregational Church, over which he presided for the past five years. He had been ill for some days, complaining very much of a singular feeling about the head and pain in the breast. He was walking in his room when he remarked to his wife that he felt strangely. She sprang to him and asked him a few questions when he sank in her arms and soon expired. Mr. HESTON was 40 years of age, and a native of Philadelphia. His remains will be taken to that city for interment on Monday next.

TROUBLE AT THE NAVY-YARD.—JOHN MAXSON, master boiler-maker in the navy-yard; FRANK REILLY, employed in the sams department; W. M. MCDERMOTT, master pattern maker; and JOHN K. MARSDEN, the foreman of the shop, were arrested by the United States Marshal on Thursday, on complaint of J

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4307. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 16, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

More Testimony in the Case of Miss Harris.

Medical Evidence as to Her Mental Condition.

THE PATHOLOGY OF INSANITY.

The Trial to be Continued Next Week.

Appointments of Revenue Officers by the President.

THE HARRIS TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 15,

The testimony in the trial of Miss HARRIS was not quite concluded to-day, as was expected yesterday. The greater portion of the day was consumed in the arguments of counsel with reference to certain disputed questions put to physicians who were examined on the question of sanity. A number of physicians were examined who had charge of insane persons. Dr. J. H. MAY, who was on the stand yesterday, and whose examination in chief was closed, was put on the stand for cross-examination. Witness stated, upon the hypothetical statement made yesterday, he could not consider it a case of insanity under the strict acceptation of the term. Witness considered that all the forms of insanity were comprehended under mania, monomania, dementia, and idiocy. The intellect is affected under any of these forms. Moral insanity is embraced under either of the forms named, except idiocy. Disappointment in love is set down as one of the powerful causes of moral insanity. Witness could not recollect a case where he could trace insanity to dysmenorrhœa, but he could perceive that this disease, with persons inclined to insanity, would tend to produce it. Paroxysmal insanity is a disease for medical treatment. Witness considers hysteria as a disease emanating from the uterus, but it affects, secondarily, the brain. Some physicians take the reverse view, and consider that it emanates from the brain. Witness does not consider that hysteria comes under the form of mania. Witness has seen cases of hysteria where the disease controlled the will, affecting the brain, secondarily; Mr. BRADLEY stated a hypothetical case, giving the theory of this defence with all the facts and incidents in the life of the accused, from her childhood to the present time, including her conduct, condition and conversations, since she has been in prison, and asked if witness thought she had been at any time, down to the present, subject to paroxysmal insanity. Witness had no hesitation in stating that the patient labored under a deranged intellect, paroxysmally deranged, produced by moral causes, and increased or assisted by a derangement of the uterus.

By Dr. Carrington—Witness thought a patient evincing the symptoms as detailed by Mr. BRADLEY, and who committed the act detailed by him, labored at the time under paroxysmal insanity. Witness, from all the facts, would consider it to be the act of a person laboring under mental derangement.

Mr. CARRINGTON asked, upon the facts as detailed by Mr. BRADLEY, in connection with the facts detailed by himself yesterday, what would be his opinion as to the condition of the mind of the prisoner at the time the act was committed?

The defence objected and Judge WYLIE sustained the objection. Witness formed his opinion from a union of all the facts as stated by Mr. BRADLEY. Witness could not give an opinion on a partial statement. Witness referred to the symptoms of mental disease, such as melancholy, when connected with her previous cheerfulness of disposition. He based his opinion on the conduct of the accused after the homicide, and her contradictory statements, with her physical condition, high pulse, dilated pupils, her insensibility to cold, &c.

Dr. NOBLE YOUNG sworn—Witness is the physician to the jail, and saw the prisoner generally every day, but never saw any indication of insanity in any form. She was suffering with her periodical sickness from about the 16th to the 19th of June.

Drs. W. P. JOHNSON and THOMAS W. MILLER were also examined on the question of insanity, and generally concurred with the opinions given by Dr. NICHOLS.

Dr. WM. P. JOHNSON, called by the prosecution, testified that he had practiced in this city for twenty-five years, and was acquainted with the symptoms in the case of hysteria and dysmenorrhœa; hysteria affects the muscular powers, and frequently affects the mind of the patient; dysmenorrhœa is painful menstruation; frequently they will have convulsions; sometimes the mental faculties are affected for some hours; sometimes for days; after it passes off the patient is left in full possession of all the faculties; during these paroxysms the mind is not impaired, but the will frequently becomes impaired and the patient becomes nervous and impressionable, and liable, more or less, to severe returns of the wonted paroxysms.

PETER HATWELL, of Chicago, and GEORGE F. MOSELY and E. H. STRONG, of Janesville, Wis., were severally examined as to Miss HARRIS' mental condition while residing in those cities, but no material testimony was elicited.

The jury being much exhausted, the court adjourned at 3 o'clock, and the testimony will be concluded on Monday.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has announced the following appointments:

Collectors of Customs—Wm. S. Adams, for the District of Oregon, State of Oregon; John Young, for Sandusky, Ohio; Silas C. Booth, at Fairfield, Coun.; Origen Utley, for Middletown, Conn.; Alfred Macey, for Nantucket, Mass.; John Vinson, for Edgartown, Mass.; John B. Upham, for Portsmouth, N. H.; Seth K. Deveraux, for Penobscot, Maine; Henry W. Hoffman, for Baltimore, Md.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—James Carroll McBurney, for the Second District of Georgia.

Surveyors of Customs—John Stannus, for Keokuk, Iowa; Wm. C. Mumford, for Snow Hill, Md.; Chas. W. Bachelor, for Pittsburgh, Penn.; E. E. D. Skinner, for Greenport, N. Y.; Stephen Brooks, for Middletown, Conn.; Geo. S. Marshall, for New-London, Coun.; Jessie Peck, for New-Haven, Conn; Henry C. Beckwith, for Hartford, Coun.; Giles Blague, for Sayhrook, Conn.; Reuben Dancles, for Ipswich, Mass.; Henry Stover, for Newburyport, Mass.; John F. Mellton, for Baltimore, Md.

Naval Officers—Jonathan Derborn, for Portsmouth, N. H.; Geo. J. L. Calby, for Newburyport, Mass.; Francis Corkran, for Baltimore, Md.

United States Attorney—Lawrence Welden, for the Southern District of Illinois.

United States Marshal—David L. Phillips, for the Southern District of Illinois.

United States Consul—Wm. Cleudenin, of Ohio, to be Consul of the United States at St. Petersburgh.

GOING TO HIS DUTY.

CHAS. A. PAGE, recently appointed Consul to Zurich, left this city to-day for New-York, whence he will shortly sail for Europe.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 15,

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has reappointed Henry W. Hoffman Collector of Customs; John F. McKelton, Surveyor, and Francis Corkran, Naval Officer at Baltimore; also, Henry E. Beckwith, Surveyor at Hartford, Conn.; Henry Stover, Surveyor, and George J. Colby, Naval Officer at Newburyport, Mass.; Lawrence Weldon, Attorney, and David Phillips, Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois; Wm. Clendenin, Consul at St. Petersburgh.

SENTENCE MODIFIED.

The President, on the unanimous recommendation of the court which tried EDWARD WILMER, Captain and Provost-Marshal for Delaware, has remitted the unexecuted portion of the sentence against him.

THE MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

Departure of the Storeship Guard.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 12, 1865.

The United States ship *Guard* sailed from the Navy-yard to-day, direct for Cadiz, Spain, where she will complete her cargo, and then sail up the Straits. She is to be the storeship of the Mediterranean Squadron. The following is a list of her officers:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding, W. F. Shankland; Paymaster, Thomas T. Caswell; Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon, William Gale; Acting Master and Ex-Officer, Seth W. Cowing; Acting Ensigns, R. N. Wagstaff, Charles Ainsworth, David A. Hall, Frank S. Eastman, John Walker; Paymasters Clerk, Herman Smith; Commanding Officers Clerk, Louie A. Yorke; Mates, James O. Hutchinson, James W. Baxter, John F. Sias, E. C. Finney; Surgeons Steward, Walter E. Nason; Paymasters Steward, John C. Clement.

The National Business College Convention.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 15.

The convention decided to hold out special inducements to returned soldiers for commercial education.

Characteristic letters from P. T. BARNUM, and others, were read.

The convention will adjourn early next week, to meet again in Cleveland in 1866.

The hospitalities of the city have been extended to the members of the convention. They are to visit the places of amusement and objects of interest to-day.

Arrival of Whalers.

NEW-BEDFORD, Friday, July 14.

The bark *Osceola*, 3d, Capt. HOGAN, from the Arctic Ocean, arrived here to-day. She left Talcahuano April 14 with 7,526 gallons of sperm oil on freight, and had sent home 20 barrels sperm, 375 barrels whale, and 4,000 pounds bone.

Also arrived bark *Union*, Capt. SMITH, from Hatteras Sound, with 60 barrels sperm and 14 barrels black fish oil.

The Strike in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 14.

The railroads have largely supplied the place of the strikers, and express their determination to spend their last dollar in putting down the union of strikers.

All the elevator hands have struck, and it is intimated the propeller stevedores intend following suit.

Fire.

CONCORD, N. H., Saturday, July 15.

A destructive fire occurred here between three and four o'clock this morning. The large steam tannery of CYRUS ROBINSON & SONS, situated near Horse-shoe Pond, was entirely destroyed, with the stock on hand, which was valued at $60,000. Insured for $23,000.

The Propontis Outward Bound.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 15.

The steamer *Propontis* sailed this morning for Liverpool with seventy passengers and over 600 tons of freight.

Saratoga Trotting Meeting.

THIRD DAY, FRIDAY, JULY 14.

The day was gloriously fine and the knowledge that all three of the horses entered for the purse would positively start, with the probability of an exciting trot, induced a large attendance, among whom the fashionable lady residents at the Springs were in full force, giving light and brilliancy to the gay scene. The track was in the finest possible order, and all the arrangements of the most affluent description. In the pool betting on Thursday evening, *Clay* brought $50, *Shiptimber* $35, and *Rattlesnake* $26. In the morning pools on the course, the average gave but a little difference between the three, the prices ranging prior to the first heat, *Clay* $55, *Rattlesnake* $55, and *Shiptimber* $51, or ten to seven on either of the first two against *Shiptimber*. The judges for the day were Messrs. DEXTER, J. B. CRAIG, and H. M. CRANE.

SUMMARY.

SARATOGA, Friday, July 14.—Purse $500. Mile heats. Best three in five.

Hiram Woodruff named h. g. Shiptimber, in harness	3	3	1	1
T. Cregan, named br. s. Henry Clay, to wagon	2	1	2	2
Dan Pfifer named h. g. Rattlesnake, to wagon	1	2	3	3

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half-mile.	Mile.
First Heat	37½	1:15	2:32
Second Heat	38	1:15	2:32½
Third Heat	38	1:15	2:33½
Fourth Heat	39	1:16	2:33¼
Fifth Heat	39	1:15½	2:35

FIRST HEAT.—An even start was effected at the first attempt, *Shiptimber* having the pole, and *Rattlesnake* the outside place; almost immediately *Clay* showed in front, and led a length at the turn, *Shiptimber* second, and *Rattlesnake* third; passing the quarter-pole *Clay* still led, the other two being wheel and wheel; taking the back stretch *Clay* was still leading, *Shiptimber* being half a length in advance of *Rattlesnake*, who almost immediately passed him, and at the half mile was a close second, *Shiptimber* breaking badly and falling off in the rear. *Rattlesnake* here made a brush for *Clay*, and took the latter off his feet, and obtained the lead, but he soon got down again, and making the home stretch *Rattlesnake* and *Clay* were close together; half way up the former took a slight lead, which *Clay* could not take down; and in a brilliant finish *Rattlesnake* won by a head, *Shiptimber* being pulled up at the drawgate. Time—2:32.

SECOND HEAT.—Betting 3 to 2 on *Rattlesnake* against *Clay*; even between *Shiptimber* and *Clay*. They got off on good terms, *Clay* immediately throwing in front, with *Rattlesnake* second and *Shiptimber* third. Rounding the turn *Clay* led two lengths, maintaining it past the quarter pole and down the back, where *Shiptimber* began to close the gap. *Clay* broke at the half mile, but lost nothing in doing so. *Shiptimber* also went off his feet, and repeated it at the three-quarters, which *Clay* passed with the lead, and continued it into the home-stretch, where *Rattlesnake* made a brush, and a smart struggle ensued, but failing in reaching him, *Clay* passed the score an easy winner by a length, *Rattlesnake* breaking within a few yards of the string and running over it, *Shiptimber* going all to pieces at the drawgate. Time, 2:32½.

THIRD HEAT—Betting even on *Clay*, 50 to 30 on *Shiptimber* against *Rattlesnake*. In a fair start *Clay* took the lead, *Shiptimber* second and *Rattlesnake* third, making the turn *Rattlesnake* fell off in the rear several lengths. At the quarter *Clay* led a length, but passing it *Shiptimber* closed on him, and at the back they were even—*Shiptimber* then passed *Clay*, and at half mile was two lengths in advance; *Shiptimber* continued a strong and steady lead—where *Clay* broke and ran, and with his usual custom gained by so doing; these two made the home stretch turn close together. *Shiptimber* going easy renewed his lead. At the drawgate *Clay* broke and ran again, without passing, *Shiptimber* who came home an easy winner by a length, in 2:33¼.

FOURTH HEAT—Betting 3 to 1 on *Shiptimber* against the field; the same odds on *Clay* versus *Rattlesnake*. In a good start *Shiptimber* took the lead, and at the turn was a length and a half ahead, *Clay* second and *Rattlesnake* third, in which order they passed the quarter pole, where *Clay* broke, and fell back, *Rattlesnake* being six lengths behind. In this Indian file they went down the back. At the half mile, *Shiptimber* led two lengths, *Clay* being up and running, *Rattlesnake* ten lengths in his rear. *Shiptimber* increased his lead to the three-quarters, and round the lower turn into the home-stretch, up which he came at a steady trot, passing the score an easy winner by full ten lengths, *Clay* breaking and running half way up. Same distance between second and third. Time: 2:33¾.

FIFTH HEAT.—No betting. An even start. At the turn *Shiptimber* took a lead of a length and a half, with *Clay* second, on a break; there was no change passing the quarter. Down the back *Clay* broke again, and his first run gained on *Shiptimber*, but this latter shook him off, and at the half-mile led him two lengths, increasing it passing the three-quarters to up the home-stretch, and winning, without an effort, by ten lengths, *Rattlesnake* beaten off. Time 2:35.

All the executive arrangements of the meeting were of the most perfect description, and reflect the highest credit on the association, as represented by Mr. MORRISSEY and Mr. WHEATLEY, the indefatigable Secretary. J. D.

THE SINGING FESTIVAL.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Arrival of the Delegations—Reception and Torchlight Procession.

Scenes at the Park—Speech of Welcome by Mayor Gunther—Songs by the Bund.

ORDER, DECORUM, QUIET AND SUCCESS.

GRAND CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

The grand German Singing Festival, of whose noteworthy preparations the TIMES has thoroughly informed the public, is under full headway, and if we may judge of the result from the beginning the "fest" will prove most enjoyable. Yesterday the several sub-committees continued their arduous labors of preparation for the reception and entertainment of their non-resident friends and associates. Lists of housekeepers, whose hospitable doors were opened for the board and lodging of the expected delegates, were arranged, programmes of public and private entertainment were prepared, things good to eat and things fit to drink in generous quantities were laid carefully by in the headquarters' cellars, and the decorations of the Germania Assembly Rooms were completed. An addition of a large room has been made to the former capacious accommodations of this place, so that now one of the most convenient and eligible halls and suites of rooms for public entertainment in the city is here provided.

The Teutonic element of our population was vastly exercised all day yesterday. His Honor the Mayor, whose familiarity with the German tongue is only equaled by the facility with which he secures the dual compliment of their affection and votes, manifested the greatest interest in the success of the affair, and this fact giving official sanction and municipal attention to the festival imparted an additional and favorable zest to the entertainment not wholly anticipated. Many places of business were closed so that the male participants could have aught of worldly care to distract their thoughts from the all-absorbing topic; stores and goods, book and law, schools and divers occupation were laid aside, nothing was thought of but music and hospitality, festal celebrations and choral delights. At the several symposia of the singing clubs preparatory rehearsals were had, committees reported the number of guests expected, flags and banners were trimmed and put in good condition, horns were polished, garments decorated, lager laid in and the vast variety of alimentic provision for the satisfaction of internal mankind was shelved and cellared. The ladies were not one whit behind their fathers, brothers, husbands or lovers. Their households were swept and garnished and made ready for the sacred rights of entertainment; their best bonnets, bibs and tuckers, furbelows and gewgaws were examined, turbished, decorated and renewed. The infinitude of feminine wardrobe received its due attention, and to-day, all smiles and graces, the rosy faces and plump figures of our fair townswomen may be seen in every quarter of the city, companioned by their visitors from abroad.

As a specimen not alone of the tact and taste, but of the actual handiwork of these ladies, we point to the beautiful and profuse decoration of the Germania Assembly Rooms, the headquarters of the celebrants, whose walls fairly shine with the graceful creations of taper fingers, where banners and shields, wreathe and garlands, flags and legends, and many heraldic intricacies entirely hide the face of the wall, making gay and radiant the vastness of the area.

In accordance with the official programme, published in the TIMES yesterday, the

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION

of the out-of-town delegations took place last evening, at the foot of Cortlandt-street. The hour of time was announced as the time of arrival; but when in the annals of publicity have railway trains with excursionists on board arrived in time? What old inhabitant of Gotham will presume to come forward and in the face of facts and the world declare that a procession was ever organized at the hour published, or moved at the specified time? Gen. SANDFORD, the veteran, who, on State occasions, heads the columns of our First Division, is probably as correct a timeist as the city affords, but who ever heard of the General's punctuality? The Prince of Wales was kept kicking his heels two mortal hours in the dirty precincts of Castle Garden, because the time-table was out of kilter; the great display in honor of the laying of the Atlantic cable, which didn't work, was nearly destroyed in effect, because a noted politician's habiliments were not sent home when promised: eight Major-Generals of the veteran fighting army stood two and a half terrible hours under the blazing sun in the park, because some kink delayed the moving of the funeral procession of the late President; Mayor GUNTHER and his betrayed associatee, the honorable members of the Common Council, fretted and fumed and lost their patience on the morning of the 4th of July because Gen. SANDFORD and Col. HAMILTON, and two or three other immovables neglected to form line on time; and so we might recount instances by the hundreds where time, and patience, and money and popular *eclat* have been lost or thrown away, simply because managers who were great on programmes were remiss in executive force. Of course, no boat arrived at 9 o'clock. The regular trains from Philadelphia are due at 9 and 10 P. M., and the excursion train, on which the delegates were expected, was to run in between them, so there need have been no misunderstanding about it. However, there was misunderstanding and a great deal of unnecessary banging around, heavy loafing and much disgust on the part of the large crowd which had assembled by half after eight, including several of the escorting societies, which had taken time by the forelock and were on the ground at least an hour ahead of time.

Hour after hour passed slowly and impatiently, the crowd, now swollen to the proportions of a multitude lounged upon the pier, swarmed in all the barrooms, drank up all the lager in the neighborhood, and swore round oaths of Teutonic breadth.

At 11 o'clock a dispatch was received, stating that the train which left Philadelphia at 4 P. M. would probably reach Jersey City at 11:30. It being a special train, it had to keep out of the way of all regulars; hence the delay. At 11:30, the boat arrived, bearing the enormous delegations from the several contributing districts, tired out, and wearied beyond expression and fairly fagged. In double-quick time the several bodies fell into line, and the bands, which had done much to enliven the tedious hours of waiting, struck up the cheering strains of FAUST.

PROCESSION.

The procession then moved up Cortlandt-street to Broadway and along Broadway to the Park, in the following

ORDER OF MARCH,

the society on the left being from out of town and that on the right the entertainer and host, preceding which was a squad of police, led by the handsome and efficient Capt. BRACKETT.

Arion, 27 men—Union Maennerchor.
Aurora, 29 men—Fidelia.
Beethoven Gesangverein, 27 men—Beethoven Maennerchor.
Cæcilia Gesangverein, 42 men—Schwabischer Saengerbund.
Germania Maennerchor, 22 men—Germania.
Eintracht, 20 man—Liedertafel der Veremigten.
Liedertafel Deutschen Gemeinde, 46 men—Saengerbund.
Orphaus, 26 men—Social Reform Liedertafel.
Saengerbund, 66 men—Schillerbund.
Saengerbund, 28 men—Lorelay.
Socialer Liederkranz, 42 men—Froshinn.
Tentonia Saengerbund, 19 men—Sing Academie.
Columbia Maennerchor, 12 men—Allemania.
Junger Maennerchor, 38 men—Coolima.
Liedertafel, 49 men—Social Reform Gesangverein.
Maennerchor, 29 man—Teutonia.
Teutonia Maennerchor, 28 men—Liedertafel.
Arbiter Gesang Verein, 34 men—Germania.
Arion, 35 man—Euphodia.
Germania Maennerchor, 37 men—Saengerbund.
Germania, 41 men—Mozart Verein.
Liederkranz, 45 men—Teutonia.
Saengerchor, 22 men—Malomanen.
Turner Gesang Verein, 33 men—Schillerbund.
Turner Liedertafel, 21 men—Schillerbood.
Aurora, 39 men.
Arion, 23 men.
Eintracht, 25 men—Orpheus.
German Maennerchor, 12 men—Social Maennerchor,
Aurora, from Egg Harbor City, 32 men.
Eintracht, 15 men—Concordia.
Germania, 25 men—Harmonia.
Germania, 15 men—Uhland Baod.
Germania, 8 men—Liederkranz.
Liederkranz, 18 men—Helvetia.
Liederkranz, 31 men—Teutonia.
Liedertafel, 32 men—Liederkranz.
Saengarbund, 23 men—Teutonia.
Lortznig Maennerchor, 12 men—Williamsburgh Quartette Club.
Maennerchor, 21 men—Armenia.
Maennerchor, 13 men—Lyra.
Orpheus, 27 men—Liederkranz.
Saengerbund, 21 man—Saengerbund.
Saengerbund, 21 men—Williamsburgh Saengerbund.
Teutonia, 38 men—Williamsburgh Saengerbund.
Turner Saengerbund, 29 men—Rheinischer Saengerband.
Virginia, 6 men—Teutonia.
Maenner Quartette, 4 men—Liederkranz.
Eintracht, 6 men—Allemania.
Turner Leidertafel of Washington, D. C., 3 men.
Allemania, 33 members.
Colonia, 46 members.
Concordia, 25 members.
Euphonia, 35 members.
Froshinn, Bloomingdale, 28 members.
Fidelia, 30 members.
Germania, 23 members,
Harmonia, 38 members,
Helvetia, 20 members.
Loreley, 20 members.
Liedertafel, 32 members.
Liederkranz, 100 members.
Liedertafelder Social Reform, 31 members.
Lyra Maennerchor, 16 members.
Mozart Verein, 31 members.
Orpheus, 28 members.
Hoboken Quartette Club, 20 members.
Rheinischer Saengerbund, 42 members.
Williamsburgh Saengerbund, 40 members.
Schillerbund, 49 members.
New-Yorker Saengerbund, 66 members.
Jersey City Saengerbund, 16 members.
Social Reform Gesang Verein, 40 members.
Social Reform Liedertafel, 24 members.
Sing Academie, 22 members.
Teutonia, 61 members.
Uhlandbund, 48 members.
Social Maennerchor, 29 members.
Williamsburgh Quartette Club, 22 members.
Beethoven Maennerchor, 23 members.
Schwabischer Saengerbund, 32 members.
Melomanen, 25 members.
Armania, 24 members.
Union Maennerchor, 25 members.

It was by no means the least of the advantages possessed by the committees, that they were enabled to secure the active interest and intelligent coöperation of Mayor GUNTHER, whose Germanic antecedents, research and proclivities, served him well, not only on this occasion but other more important occasions. Personally Mr. GUNTHER bears the Teutonic impress. He is round, good-natured, jolly, easy and generally successful. On clam bakes and chowders, Rhine wine and terpsichorean antics, the Mayor is an authority; on political matters he differs from many of his best friends; on street cleaning and Fall elections he is some pumpkins; and on scholastic vetoes he is a whole team. Being at the head of the municipality he was enabled to place many little conveniences at the disposal of the merry songsters for which they might have sighed in vain had Milesian descendant or a Celtic dependent occupied the chair of power. The Park, open at all times to the promenading citizen, was carefully swept and kept on this occasion for the grand review; the City Hall, dingy with the dust of many years, was open, and from its marble front shone a brilliant calcium light, making the Park as bright as day. Supposing that the procession would reach

THE CITY HALL

by 10 o'clock, a vast crowd of idlers and spectators at that hour gathered in the Park. Capt. BRACKETT with thirty-five men kept the square clear, and Inspector CARPENTER oscillated between the Mayor in the Hall and the committee at the pier. Shortly after 9 o'clock the societies which were to sing the song of welcome entered the east gate of the Park in grand procession, making a beautiful and gay appearance. Chinese lanterns of fancy colors, lighted up from within, lent a weird charm to the novel scene; while banners appropriately lettered, and transparencies big with promise of hospitality, variegated and enlivened the kaliedoscopic vision.

Perhaps the Germans took it easily, but it looked to us very much as though they were intensely "disgoost" with the delay. His Honor the Mayor "sat in his easy chair smoking his pipe of clay" wondering why the confounded train delayed. Inspector CARPENTER dropped in occasionally to report that all was quiet on West-street; Sunday newspaper men vent their impotent rage in expletive denunciation of the railway company, while the fifteen thousand spectators voted the whole thing a bore.

Gradually the Park was emptied; gradually the Pewter Mug and other rum shops were filled up. Rum cours, brandy and water, hourbone straight and Sherry and egg disappeared with much rapidity, while the consumption of lager bier and Rhine wine was simply tremendous. Ten o'clock, half past ten, eleven, half past eleven, still no word from the excursionists. Had any accident happened? Was the Camden road (glorious thought) destroyed? Had the train collided with something else? What was up?

The bewildered President flew about like a hen with her head cut off; the nonplused Secretary was agitated beyond expression, and as for the committee they were in great despair. Presently a sound was heard, and ROOME, the City Hall keeper, rushed frantically into the room, announcing that they were "coming." Taking it for a joke, the few persons who were awake laughed, but the majority were asleep. 'Twas true, however, and at twenty minutes after twelve exactly the enlivening sounds of trumpet and drum were heard in the distance. The Mayor brushed his hair, the Inspector rubbed his chin, the committee tried a little of that wine, the officer grasped the official baton, the reporters sharpened their pencils, the singers deserted the grog-shops, the police woke up, and, becoming active, hustled old women and pushed small boys, while a small man on a big horse spurred up and down the mall like a roasting chestnut on a very hot gridiron.

The Chinese lanterns, previously extinguished, were relighted, the lines reformed, the crowd reassembled, and all was in readiness for the

ARRIVAL OF THE PROCESSION.

As the head of the line filed into the Park cheer upon cheer greeted the visitors, and loud shouts of welcome fairly drowned the stirring music of the very loud brass band. Standing upon the steps of the City Hall and on the esplanade, the multitudinous chorus, whose faces shone in the fierce light of the calcium reflector, uncovered their heads and as one man sang with grand effect the magnificent words of the German

SONG OF WELCOME.

It was long, but it was good. Thoroughly excellent, perfect in time and harmony, a model of execution, and well worth all the loss of time and patience we had endured.

After the song and the consequent applause, the Mayor, who had been escorted with fitting ceremony to the top of the steps, advanced, uncovered, and said;

SPEECH OF MAYOR GUNTHER.

GENTLEMEN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE VARIOUS SINGING SOCIETIES: It gives me pleasure to welcome you to this city. The invitations which have been extended to you by the singing vereins, of which this city is proud, have been given with a cordiality which must be conducive to the advancement of the art which is your common bond. After your long and tedious ride it would be inappropriate to detain you with any extended remarks. I can assure you that any anticipations you may have formed of your reception at the hands of our citizens will be fully realized. I wish you a very good night.

Great cheering followed this modest effort of His Honor, who is decidedly a favorite with this class of his fellow-citizens, during which he retired.

THE FEATURE

of the evening's display then took place. It would be difficult for our readers to imagine a more brilliant or beautiful sight than that presented by this long line of quiet citizens as they marched to the music of an excellent band out of the east gate of the Park, up Chatham-street to the headquarters on the Bowery. At least three thousand pretty lanterns danced against the horizon, making gay and bright the very heavens. The dark uniforms of the delegations and the black clouds which portended rain formed a marked contrast to the glare of the calcium lights and the cheering brilliancy of the transparencies, and as the head of the procession marched briskly along way up the street leaving the tail at the eastern extremity of the park, it required no stretch of imagination to see the entering lane to the deep dark pit, where imps of sadness flit to and fro with torches flaming and smoking, making visible by contrast the fearful darkness of the depths beyond.

No class of our fellow-citizens but the Germans could have gotten up and carried through such a demonstration as this, with equal ease, quiet and success. There were no rows, no trouble, no extra police, no disturbance of any sort or kind. In the face of great and vexatious delay, with an immense concourse of people, the committee succeeded in avoiding trouble and causing a great deal of pleasure.

Passing on along the prescribed line of march, the procession reached

THE HEADQUARTERS

in the Bowery. There the kind thoughtfulness of the New-York societies had prepared for the celebrants from abroad a bountiful repast. The Hall as before noticed in these columns is beautifully decorated.

The committee, assisted by the bright eyes, nimble fingers and cunning skill of many fair ladies, have transformed the bare walls of these rooms into a bower of beauty. All about the place hang banners and flags and heraldic devices, bearing the names of the hosts and their guests with many appropriate and artistic addenda, suitable to the time and occasion. Green leaves and garlands are twined about pillars and woven around balconies, while every form and figure into which hunting and muslin can be turned, have been used to make gay and festive this haunt of St. Cecelia.

At the entrance are bowers of evergreens, along the hall boughs and wreathe of many trees, in the rooms such delightful combinations of artistic design as only the nimble fingers of fair ladies could devise. Here the societies put out their torches and dropped their lanterns, caring thenceforth only for rest and repast. The hours sped lightly along, and after the creature necessities had been attended to, each man took his neighbor home, and extended to him the unspeakable comforts of clean linen and a spring bed.

This is the sacred Sabbath. Nothing is to be done in the way of amusement or business, but to-night a grand concert will be given at the Academy of Music. At the rehearsal this morning we predict there will be but a few spare and sleepy singers. You can't go to bed straight at four in the morning and sing like larks or any other bird at ten. The rehearsal must amount to much, but the concert—that's another thing. Go by all means, if you can get a ticket, and thank the TIMES for the advice.

At the very small hours of 3 A. M. a dilapidated and partially intoxicated German might have been seen endeavoring to shut up the Germania Rooms. He was the remains of the committee. To-day he will reappear, multiform and with many badges, and, under his direction will be given a magnificent entertainment.

PERSONAL.

—SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND who died a short time since in New-Bedford, Mass., left an estate valued at two and a half millions. One million is bequeathed to public and private charities. The *Mercury* says: "The sum of $20,000 is given to the Orphan's Home, and the further sum of $15,000, on the decease of three persons who are to receive the income during their lives. To the City of New-Bedford is given the sum of $100,000, to be expended under the direction of the City Government towards the introduction of pure water into the city and the encouragement of manufactures requiring steam power. To the City of New-Bedford is given a further sum of $100,000, to be invested by the City Government, and the income appropriated to the encouragement of liberal education here, and the enlargement of the free public library. To the trustees is given $50,000, to be invested by them, the income to be carefully divided among such aged and infirm females of this city as may need relief. The trustees under the will are GEO. HOWLAND, Jr., Dr. WM. A. GORDON and EDWARD D. MANDELL, to each of which is given the sum of $50,000, and to Dr. GORDON, as a mark of the testatrix's personal esteem for his worth, a further sum of $50,000, THOS. MANUELL is the sole executor of the will."

—The Chicago *Republican* says that Ex-Gov. HORATIO SEYMOUR, during his trip in the Northwest, has had interviews with the leading politicians of the section respecting future campaigning. The plan of the Albany Regency, as developed at these sanhedrims, is to keep SHERMAN prominently in view as a candidate for the Presidency without any intention of nominating him, but in the hope of producing such divisions between the friends of GRANT, SHERMAN and JOHNSON, that the Democracy will be able to run a man of their own, whom they can "trust." It was also resolved to agitate for the removal of STANTON from the Cabinet. SEYMOUR still has hopes of being an available nominee for the Presidency.

—The Washington *Republican* of Monday says: "This morning, JOHN CELESTINE, the well-known Cuban, who flourished much costly horseflesh in our avenues last Summer, but who was imprisoned as one of the 'suspects,' immediately after the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN, was liberated from the Old Capitol Prison by order of the Secretary of War, upon condition that he leave the District of Columbia and depart from the United States within ten days, not to return without permission of the President. CELESTINE will be remembered as a person who was once imprisoned for participation in the slave-trade, but, after getting released, rode and drove about our streets in grand style, scattering much gold about him."

—The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "Some cowardly scamp sent us a while ago a notice of what purported to be the marriage of a couple at Oneida Valley, Madison County. We published it, because we have a number of subscribers in that place. We have since learned that the notice was a cruel hoax. The names given were those of well-known parties, but no marriage between them occurred or was ever dreamed of. As it turned out, the affair was attended with a very sad result. A correspondent writes us that a young lady was accused of being the author of the hoax, and her feelings were so wrought upon by the opprobious charge, that she went into spasms, and died almost immediately."

—Of the persons now confined in Fort Warren the Boston *Traveller* says: HARRY GILMORE is rather more retiring than he was a week or two since, and did not make a dress-parade; and it is said he does not feel particularly comfortable in view of his approaching trial for treason. The general opinion is that he will swing. Vice-President STEPHENS, whose chances for life are supposed to be good, is not to be seen except between 4 and 5 in the afternoon, when he takes his daily walk. The rest of the time he is kept under close guard. He is in fair spirits, and manifests neither gloom regarding the present nor forebodings concerning the future.

—The list of incomes of the citizens of Worcester, Mass., has been published. Geo. Crompton has the largest income, $59,424; I. Washburn pays taxes on $54,466; S. Salisbury on $50,064; Philip L. Moen has an income of $46,819; Lucius W. Pond, $30,800; Chas. Washburn, $28,658; Chas. W. Smith, $28,156; Earle H. Oliver, $24,584; C. F. Washburn, $23,300; W. Williams, $22,000; E. A. Goodnow, $25,000, and Richard Ball, $20,312. Hon. A. H. Bullock pays on an income of $17,861, and as trustee in $7,500. Hon. Isaac Davis pays on an income of $8,394. There are a large number of incomes ranging between $10,000 and $20,000.

—The Providence *Press* says that one of the citizens of that place has returned from Savannah, and gives information concerning the family of JEFF. DAVIS, to the effect that Mrs. DAVIS is boarding at the Pulaski House, and has apparently plenty of money. That she has an extensive and magnificent wardrobe, he is certain from ocular demonstration; and he also knows that she spares no pains to let the fact be known. Her little son seems to be enjoying himself hugely, and frequently amuses himself by singing in the hall: "We'll hang JEFF. DAVIS on a sour apple-tree."

—The Winsted, Conn., *Herald* says an old mose trooper, HARVEY MOORE, of Hartland, seventy-two years old, lately made a foray into Massachusetts and brought off a likely cow, worth from $60 to $70. The animal was subsequently identified, although he had cut off and trimmed up her horns, shaved her tail, &c. The *Herald* says that a short time ago, MOORE married a robust Barkhameted widow, and speaks of it in such a way as to leave the impression that stealing a cow and shaving her tail is the natural consequence of marrying robust Barkhamsted widows.

—Miss MARY A. N. SWAIM, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. SWAIM, who died recently, made several liberal bequests just before her decease. She gave to the Massachusetts Baptist Charitable Society, for the relief of the widows and children of deceased Baptist ministers, $1,000. She also gave to the American Baptist Missionary Union $5,000, and provided by will for $5,000 additional. In her will is a bequest of $10,000 to the American Baptist Home Mission Society. The whole amount of her bequests will reach at least $25,000.

—The veteran Col. GATES, of the United States Third Artillery, who has been stationed at New-London several years, and whose commission is two years older than Gen. SCOTT'S, (making him the oldest officer in the United States army,) has been ordered to report at Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H. The Colonel was relieved from the command at Fort Trumbull about one year ago, because a younger officer was needed to manage the fort while so many recruits were being received there.

—The following incomes exceeding $20,000 are reported in Springfield, Mass.: Chester W. Chapin, $84,868; D. B. Wesson, $80,072; Horace Smith, $79,030; James M. Thompson, $51,955; D. L. Harris, $43,439; D. H. Brigham, $25,913; C. D. Leet, $24,514; Geo. E. Howard, $24,740; Josiah Cummings, $23,486; Geo. H. Deane, $23,389; John L. King, $20,740. Twenty-seven others report between $10,000 and $20,000. The aggregate incomes exceed $2,000,000.

—An enthusiastic laborer in one of our adjoining towns approached one of the distinguished guests of Boston and said: "Is this Mister FARRAGUT?" "Yes." "And will yer honor allow me to shake hands with ye?" "O, certainly, with great pleasure." The gratified individual, after a hearty shake, drew himself up with a satisfied air, and said: "I've shaken hands with a big man, Sir; I've shaken hands with a big man!"

—DAVID S. YULEE, formerly United States Senator from Florida, who was arrested, not long since, in that State, was, about two weeks since, safely lodged in Fort Pulaski. YULEE was an original and active plotter in the rebellion. As President of a Florida railroad, he induced Northern capitalists to invest heavily in its stock, and almost immediately afterward managed to get their property confiscated.

—While Gen. J. A. GARFIELD was delivering an address at Ravenna on the Fourth, and when about closing, he suddenly grew weak, reeled, and would have fallen, had he not been caught by his friends. Some thought it an apoplectic fit, and others a sunstroke. The General suspects it was the latter. He was indisposed for several hours after the attack, but at last accounts was as well

AMHERST COLLEGE.

Exercises of Commencement Week.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Thursday, July 11, 1865.

Escaping from the clutches of the hotel monopoly at Williamstown, we find ourselves enjoying the hospitality of as heantiful a village as ever contained the houses of the learned. Of all the college towns within our knowledge, Amherst is the most beautiful and the most delightful. Surrounded npon all sides by the exquisite scenery of the valley of the Connecticut, and raised by the favoring hills just a little above its neighbors, it is difficult to conceive of a more fortunate site for the establishment of an institution of learning. The village itself is a place of growth, and of considerable public spirit; not warped by its college associations into apathy or opposition, bnt warmly seconding the efforts of its friends to enpport its prospective glory. An effort has been made within a year to establish here an Episcopal church, which has succeeded admirably, and a building is in process of erection. Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON officiated at the first Episcopal service ever held here npon the Sabbath following commencement week of last year, and now the parish has secured the services of the reverend Doctor es Rector, and it numbers some forty communicants.

The proposed establishment of the State Agricultural College here is yet a question of considerable controversy; bnt it is altogether certain that it will speedily settle in the town. In other respects, the people of Amherst seem to be making rapid strides toward local improvement, for which nature has given them such great advantages.

President STEARNS delivered his sermon before the graduating class of the college on Sabbath afternoon last, to a large and interested audience, at the village church. His text was in I Corinthians, I: 21, and his enbject: "Christ and His Cross the Hope of the World." He reviewed the efforts that have been made in all ages of the world, beginning with that which was terminated by the Deluge, to establish human salvation npon other foundations than Christ; referring separately to the religion of various reformers—of Buddha, now the most extensive on the globe; of Confucius, a religion only in a few superstitious beliefs; of Zoroaster, the fire worshiper; of Mahomet, decreasing every day—and made allusion also to the fruitless labors of the greatest philosophers—Plato, Spinoza, Kant—all powerless to accomplish that which can alone be brought to pass through faith in Christ.

On Monday evening there is annually a contest of declamation between members of the freshman and also of the sophomore class. The pieces spoken are selected from standard authors—Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS being usually very popular—and the speakers number some five or six from each of the two classes. The first prize in the freshman class was awarded to HENRY H. HAMILTON, of Chester, Mass., for his rendering of PHILLIPS' "Under the Flag;" the second, to ISAAC W. WOON, of Westborough, Mass., for BEECHER'S "Restoration of the Flag on Sumter." The Sophomore prizes, were—first, to DWIGHT S. HERRICK, Chicopee Falls, Mass., "Pericles before the Areopagus," by KELLOGG; second, to JAS. F. STOKES, Nashville, Tenn., for a Tennessean's "Dawn of Peace."

This afternoon the contest for the Sawyer Prize for gymnastics began. This is as attractive a feature of the week as any to the general public, and draws a very large and enthusiastic audience. There are two prizes annually offered in the gymnastic department of the college, founded by E. H. SAWYER, Esq., of East Hampton; the first of $30 to that student who passes the best examination in anatomy, physiology and hygiene; the second, also of $30, to that class which shall, at an appointed trial, show the best training and discipline in gymnastic exercises. So far as we are aware, this entire subject is treated with no similar care or interest, even in those colleges which boast elegant gymnasiums, and hence the very habitnes of commencements brighten up, imagining themselves, like APICIUS of old, to have discovered a new pleasure, when they come to the exhibitions in the Barrett Gymnasium. The Freshmen Class had the floor this afternoon, and will be followed to-morrow by the sophs and juniors, when we shall have more to say upon the exercises themselves. This evening, Rev. JOHN P. GULLIVER, of Norwich, Coun.—a gentleman who needs no introduction nor lendation in the literary world—delivered an excellent address before the Missionary Society of the college, npon the general topic of "Human Progress Toward Perfection." Having commenced by showing that the tendencies of the race must be toward perfection, he proceeded to consider first, the progress of material development, suggesting that the discovery of some means of extracting light and heat from water may be the great step in freeing the world from the trials of physical labor. The second step in progress is intellectual: and here Mr. GULLIVER struck with a master-hand at the fallacies so popular among meny, to the effect that ignorance is the parent of devotion. There is no congregation whose power to grasp the truths of thought and soul would not he vastly benefited by the study of Euclid or of Homer; the late rebellion was a war of ignorance. In the third place the race advances in social and political life; the world is outgrowing the days of slavery and despotic governments. The speaker here touched upon the question of the franchise for the colored men; and finally closed with an appeal to his hearers to go forth to do their part in the great struggle onward and upward.

The Gymnastic Contest—The Juniors Carry off the Prize—Address by Hon. A. H. Bullock.

AMHERST, Mass., Thursday, July 13, 1865.

The gymnastic contest between the classes was continued and completed yesterday. The Sophomores manifested admirable proficiency in their exercises, but the lack of another year's drill was too much for them, and the Juniors—'66—carried off the prize. The performances were quite creditable to all the parties; some of the feats were entirely novel, and elicited —as, in fact, did most of them throughout—unbounded applause from the large and elegant audience that crowded the room to excess.

The alumni held their annual meeting in Alumni Hall yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. Judge NASH, of Ohio, opened the session with a brief and not very pertinent address, and yielded the chair to Hon. ENSIGN H. KELLOGG, of Pittsfield, a graduate of the Class of 1836. Judge KELLOGG'S address was limited to reminiscences of old college days, full to the brim of good nature and great interest to those familiar with the place and its customs. A committee to prepare nominations for officers of the association for the ensuing year was now appointed, and in due time reported the following, who were elected unanimously:

President, Hon. ENSIGN H. KELLOGG, Class of 1836. Vice Presidents, Rev. Theoph. Packard, 1823; Rev. G. C. Partridge, 1833; Hon. L. C. Kellogg, 1836; Hon. Whiting Griswold, 1838; Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., 1839; J. C. Caldwell, 1855; Gen. H. G. Thomas, 1839. Executive Committee, Prof. E. S. Snell, 1822; W. A. Dickinson, 1850; Prof. W. S. Tyler, 1830; Prof. W. L. Montague, 1855; Prof. H. S. Kelsey, 1855. Secretary, Prof. J. H. Seelye, 1849. A resolution was presented by Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn, class of 1839, which we give below. It was supported in an eloquent address by the mover, and also by Gen. J. C. CALDWELL, of Maine, class of 1855; and the resolution being passed unanimously, a committee—Messrs. Storrs, Bullock, Clark, Dickinson, Manning and Caldwell—was appointed to take the matter in charge. The resolution reads thus:

Resolved, That a committee of the alumni be appointed to take measures for erecting, upon the college grounds, a tablet or monument, or other suitable memorial, in honor of those graduates and members of this college who have fallen in the service of the country during the late war against rebellion.

Remarks were made by several other gentlemen upon this and kindred topics, and the large audience separated at 1 o'clock, greatly pleased with the exercises of the morning.

A copy of the obituary record of the year past is inclosed. There have been eleven deaths, and of the 162 Amherst men that have taken part in the war upon the Union side, some twenty-four are known at this date to have lost their lives in its service.

The address of Hon. ALEX. H. BULLOCK, of Worcester, filled the church in the afternoon to overflowing. Judge BULLOCK is perhaps the most popular speaker that ever appeare npon the Amherst stage, and with the best of reason. His oration before the Association of Alumni some two years ago was an effort which still lingers in the memory of those who heard it, as one of the finest of its kind. Yesterday he spoke npon the five epoche of American history: the early times of discovery, the colonial, the revolutionary, the days of peace after the revolution, and the present epoch of rebellion. Judge BULLOCK—to-day he is Dr. BULLOCK—traced the causes and effects of events with a master hand, and held his large audience with the closest attention somewhat over an hour.

The Mendelssohn Quintette Club, of Boston, assisted by a few of the Germania artists, delighted collegians and guests last evening with a brilliant programme of music, under the auspices of the graduating class.

Today the exercises of commencement, with the Alumni dinner, attract a great crowd; and the usual booths and stalls and shows that follow this week of festivity at all country colleges, are to be seen at the centre of the town. The programme is as follows:

Prayer by the President.—1—Salutatory Oration in Latin, James L. Bishop, Rochester, N. Y.; 2—Oration, "Liberty and Law," Alfred U. Thresher, Stafford, Coun.; 3—Oration, "Richard Cobden," Orrin Cooley, South Deerfield; 4—Oration, "Gold," Henry T. Miner, West Springfield; 5—Oration, "Success," Albert H. Howland, West Barnstable; 6—Oration, "Hildebrand," Edmund A. Jones, Rockville; 7—Oration, "The Crusade against the Albigenses," George H. Merrill, Newburyport; 8—Oration, "Benefit of Classical Studies to Scientific Men," James R. Eaton, Andover; 9—Oration, "The Old Guard at Waterloo," Henry P. Moulton, North Bavarly; 10—Oration, "The German Reformation," David O. Mears, Essex; 11—Oration, "The Principle of Liberty," Frederick Holland, Barre; 12—Scientific Oration, "The Spirit of Republicanism," John H. Runnels, Tamworth, N. H.; 13—Oration, "De Quincey," Martin K. Pasco, Hadley; 14—Oration, "John Quincy Adams," James L. Barker, Lawrence; 15—Oration, "Parties in History," Charles W. Turner, Newton Centre; 16—Oration, "The Byzantine Empire," George O. Merrill, Andover; 17—Oration, "A Well-balanced Character," Rufus K. Herlow, Middleborough; 18—Philosophical oration, "Philosophy to be Studied for its Own Sake," Z. Sidney Sampson, Fairhaven; 19—English oration, "Who are Leaders in History?" Joseph H. Sawin, Fergusonville, N. Y.; 20—Oration, "The Ideal Lawyer," John A. Emery, Chatham; 21—Oration, "Muscle," John B. Tyler, Northampton; 22—Oration, "Commerce," Edwin F. Frost, North Charlestown, N. H.; 23—Oration, "Historic Parallels, John C. Hammond, Hadley; 24—Oration, "The English House of Commons," Wm. S. Knox, Lawrence; 25—English Oration, "Geneva and the Puritans," Edward P. Smith, Middlefield; 26—Oration, "Abraham Lincoln," Frank H. Saylor, Schnylkill Haven, Pa.; 27—Oration, "Jefferson Davis," Horace F. Barnes, Charlestown; 28—Oration, "Petroleum," T. Stanley Smith, Reading, Pa.; 29—Oration, "National Architecture, Albert C. Bald, Dunbnque, Iowa; 30—Oration, "Books," Vitellus M. Hardy, Wilton, N. H.; 31—Oration, "Work," Thomas E. Babb, New-York City; 32—English Oration, "Home," Henry M. Tyler, Amherst.

Degrees Conferred.—33—English Oration, "The Declins of Pagan Philosophy; with the Valedictory Addresses," R. W. Emerson, Nashua, N. H. Prayer by the President.

The degrees conferred were as follows:

A. B. upon the members of the graduating class. Hon. A. B.—Jno. E. Washburn, J. Augustus Titus, W. F. Merrill, Edgar Dickson, A. M.—Thomas Weston, Jr., of Fall River; Jno. W. Clapp, Canton, N. Y.; Wm. J. Rolfe, Cambridge, Mass.; Hon. Wilton M. Fisher, Medway, Mass; Pliny Earle, M. D., Northampton; Abner C. Goodell, Salem. D. D.—Rev. Zephaniah M. Humphrey, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Newman Hall, London, England. LL. D.—Hon. Alex. H. Bullock, Worcester.

The following prizes have been awarded in college during 1865:

Compositions—Class of 1865, first prize, A. G. Bayle; second, H. F. Barnes. Class of 1866, first prize, M. B. Blake; second, Geo. Brady.

Hardy prizes, for improvement in Extemporaneous Speaking—Class of 1865, first to A. G. Berry; second, to W. S. Knox; third to J. S. Randell.

Mather prizes, for excellence in Greek—Class of 1866, first, C. H. Chandler; second, S. J. Dike.

Latin prizes—Class of 1866, first, M. D. Blake; second, C. H. Chandler.

Walker prizes, for excellence in Mathematics—Class of 1867, first, W. H. Cobb; second, Elihn Root; third, J. W. Burtis. Class of 1868, first, W. W. Eaton; second, T. E. N. Eaton.

Phi Beta Kappa prize, for general proficiency—E. P. Smith.

Porter prize, for scholarship in Natural Philosophy —N. H. Gage, Class of 1866.

Wood's prize, for general culture and improvement —Equally to E. P. Smith and H. M. Tyler.

Butler prize, for Butler's Analogy—J. H. Sawyer, Class of 1865.

Senior prizes, for improvement—W. W. Eaton, C. DuBois.

Sawyer prizes, for Gymnastics—Examination in studies, J. C. Terry, Class of 1867; for exhibition drill, Class of 1866.

AMONOS.

Yale College and the War.

HONOR TO HER SONS WHO HAVE FOUGHT FOR THE UNION.

The snb-committee appointed to make arrangements in this city for the approaching celebration at Yale College, have issued the following circular;

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1865.

DEAR SIR: A proposal, originally made by gentlemen immediately connected with the College, for the devotion of a day during commencement week, to the honor of the Sons of Yale who have served during the war in the army and navy, has met with warm and general favor with the graduates to whom it has been made known.

The Alumni resident in New-York and its vicinity are naturally looked to for somewhat active aid and cooperation in suitably carrying out the design, and at an informal meeting the undersigned have been requested to call the attention of their brother graduates to the subject.

It is intended that Wednesday, the 26th July proximo, shall be occupied by an oration from Dr. BUSHNELL, on "The Results of the War," in the forenoon, and by a festive celebration in the afternoon, at which we may crown with our applause the survivors of the many battles, by land sea, and cherish the famous memories of those whose lives have been counted in the price of our assured safety, and of our future hopes.

At the numerous assemblage of the Alumni, which the interest of the occasion is sure to collect, it will be considered and decided in what form the honor of our Alma Mater in this warlike renown of her children may best be perpetuated, and their example made most fruitful, in like devotion to their country, from the future generations of scholars that shall seek her ancient halls.

We respectfully urge that by your presence at the college on the occasion, you will contribute to the interest and success of the celebration, and that you will call the attention of your friends and acquaintances among the graduates to the same effectionate duty to the college, and to its sons whom it is thus designed to honor.

For obvious reasons, it will be a favor to the managers of the celebration if you will give notice to either of the undersigned Secretaries whether we may count upon your presence at New-Haven on the 26th July.

Very respectfully,

WM. M. EVARTS, Chairman.

ALFRED J. TAYLOR, No. 7 Pine-street; EUGENE SCHUYLER, No. 170 Broadway; SIDNON T. KEESE, No. 7 Pine-street; WILLIAM C. EGLESTON, No. 54 William-street, Secretaries.

Commencement at Harvard College.

The exercises of the week will begin on Sunday evening, with a discourse from Rev. ORVILLE DEWEY, D. D., to be preached at the request of the graduating class of the Divinity Schools. Tuesday forenoon the class will read its dissertations; the last performance of its members before entering upon the active duties of their profession. In the afternoon, we suppose, the Alumni of the school hold their meeting and listen to an address.

Wednesday is commencement day proper; and among the guests of the university will be Maj.-Gen. MEADE and staff. The Phi Beta Kappa occupy Thursday. The oration will be delivered by Rev. Jos. P. THOMPSON, D. D., of New-York. The poem will be recited by GEO. H. BOKER, Esq., of Philadelphia. After these performances the brethren of the society will enjoy—it is always enjoyable—the social banquet.

Friday is to be a consecrated day. In the morning memorial services, in honor of those sons of Harvard who have died for their country during the conflict of the past four years, will be observed. The address is to be given by Rev. GEORGE PUTNAM, D. D., of Roxbury. In the afternoon a welcome will be extended to those survivors of the battle-field whose patriotism has reflected new glory on their Alma Mater. Hon. CHARLES G. LORING will preside, and addresses are expected from several distinguished gentlemen.—*Boston Transcript.*

FROM ROCHESTER.

Commencement of the University.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, July 12, 1865.

The commencement exercises of the University of Rochester were opened on Sunday evening, by a sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association of the University. In the absence of Rev. Dr. BENNEY, the regular appointee for the occasion, Dr. ROBINSON, of the Rochester Theological Seminary, kindly consented to fill the vacancy. The eloquent preacher held the attention of a very large and intelligent audience for the space of one hour and a quarter. His theme was, "The Inexorable Demand of Christianity upon the Thought and Attention of Men," in discussing which, the speaker adduced the five following considerations: 1. Because of the self-evidencing power of Christianity. 2. Because of its self-avenging power. 3. Because of its power to control the individual life. 4. By reason of its inexhaustibleness. 5. Because it promises and accomplishes the fulfillment of the highest idea. These points were elaborated in the highest style of pulpit oratory, in which art the Reverend Doctor is an acknowledged master.

In closing, the preacher spoke eloquently of the relation of Christianity—our distinctively Protestant Christianity—to the republic in its fearful struggle of the past four years, and argued with truth that, as it was the pervasive religious element among the people which carried the nation triumphantly through the crisis, so now and ever a practical Christianity must lie at the foundation of our national permanence. "The soul of the nation must be filled with the life of Christianity."

On Monday evening occurred the Sophomore Prize Declamations, when once more the shades of the mighty dead saw themselves reproduced in the youthful aspirant to oratorical fame. The exercises on this occasion did not reach the usual standard. Among the thirteen speakers only a few were above mediocrity.

The Society of Alumni met in business session on Tuesday morning, and held a meeting of much more than usual interest. Several beautiful tributes were delivered in memory of the graduates who have died during the past year. Especially worthy of notice were those paid to the three distinguished young lawyers, CLARK of '59, GARDNER of '61, and PANCOST of '62.

The public exercises of the association occurred in the evening, when an address was delivered by Rev. J. D. FULTEN, of the Tremont Temple, Boston, on "Christian Manhood," followed by a poem by JOSHUA GASKILL, Esq., of Lockport.

On Wednesday the literary festivities of the week culminated with the exercises of the graduating class. Twenty-four orations were delivered out of a class numbering twenty-seven members. The young men did credit to their alma mater.

The annual address of President ANDERSON has become a prominent feature of commencement day, and the forcible and eloquent speech on this occasion will not soon be forgotten by those who were so fortunate as to hear it.

The DAVIS medal, founded by Hon. ISAAC DAVIS, of Massachusetts to be given to the two best composed and best delivered orations of the graduating class, was awarded this year for the first time. The fortunate recipients were WM. H. SHIELDS, of Pennsylvania, the first medal and WAYLAND R. BENEDICT of Rochester the second.

The first prize for the best essay written by the senior class on "CHAUCER, his character and literary influence" was awarded, to JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, Jr., son of Senator DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, the second to WM. H. ALLEN, of Rochester.

The Freshman prize for Excellence in Mathematics was given to JAMES M. TAYLOR, son of Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, of Brooklyn.

The Degree of Master of Arts was conferred in course upon E. F. Owen, R. M. Tuttle, Thos. Lovell, D. S. Benjamin, John Henry West, William J. Leonard, Geo. Wm. Brown and M. B. Comfort.

The same degree was honorably conferred upon LEROY SATTERLEE, of the Rochester Collegiate Institute, and Prof. OWEN ROOT, of Madison University.

The much coveted "D. D." was conferred upon Rev. HEMAN LINCOLN, of R. I., Rev. Mr. CHOWN, of England, and Rev. Mr. MOORE, of Brooklyn.

JACOBUS.

TARRYTOWN.

A Sleepy Hollow Place—Gen. Fremont—Irving's Grave—A Memorial Edifice.

TARRYTOWN, WESTCHESTER COONTY, Wednesday, July 12, 1865.

Thousands go every Summer to Saratoga, Newport and Nehant, but do they, after all, enjoy themselves as thoroughly as do the denizens of the many little retreats within a radius of thirty miles of the metropolis? Certainly, so far as Tarrytown is concerned, we think not. Nothing can be more delicious or enjoyable than the *dolce farniente* sort of existence which the weary citizen, tired of bricks and mortar, is able to lead among these romantic hills. Here is the ever fresh and majestic Hudson, with the broad Tappan Zee lying serenely beyond us, while, to the north, the wide expanse of Haverstraw Bay, dotted with innumerables sails, opens up like a vision of fairy land. Ah, what portion of America exceeds this? It is safe to say no one. These classic shores are beyond compare.

But Tarrytown is full. MOTT, and FOWLER, and WEST, even in their capacious hostelries, can receive no more. It must needs be that we tell you, inasmuch as, unless you are so fortunate as to have a kind personal friend to take you in for a few days, you can get no accommodations, and cannot see, therefore, for yourselves, something about the place.

Imprimis: FREMONT is here. Tired of the turmoil of life, and wooed from Nahant by the superior attractions of Sleepy Hollow and Wolfert's Roost, he has determined to make Tarrytown his permanent residence. We called upon the Pathfinder yesterday. His mansion is that formerly occupied by Gen. WENN, now our Minister to Brazil. The ravages made by time upon it have been repaired, and now, chastely furnished, and in perfect keeping with the General's quiet but perfect taste, it is the realization of a cultivated and refined home. The hero is still himself. His nervous force beams as of old from his face, telling the looker-on that the power to devise and execute is still there. Of the state of the country he spoke enthusiastically. Every one who has had a hand in the finishing up of the rebellion received his praises. His heart went out in sincere admiration and thankfulness for their valiant deeds to them all. We left impressed with the fact that the nation has in the General an unconditionally loyal and true son, ready as ever to buckle on the sword for Western adventure or for the suppression of treason.

Of course IRVING'S grave is as much the shrine of enthusiastic pilgrims as ever. The remains of the great man lie in the little cemetery a mile or so above the village, with no monument to distinguish them from the lowliest, who are covered by the same green sward. Only a simple tombstone tells us that here, by the side of his father, mother and WILLIAM, the originator of "Salmagundi," the author of the "Sketch Book" rests. Loving hands continue to keep the grave well covered with fresh flowers.

And speaking of IRVING, brings me to the latest sensation here. The Wardens and Vestry of the Episcopal Church are about to erect an edifice as his memorial. I saw RENWICK—the architect, you will remember, of Grace, and Calvary, and a score of our handsomest churches—the other day, and he gave me the following details: The building is to be of brownstone from Belleville, N. J., relieved by the lighter tint of the Dorchester olive: length from front to rear, 120 feet; the style decided upon is the Dutch gothic: the windows, by MORGAN, of New-York, are all to be memorials, and will be strikingly beautiful in their effect; a spire, also of stone, 125 feet in height, will complete the coup d'œil. The cost will be about $35,000.

The location is singularly fortunate. Only fifty yards from the tree under which ANDRE was captured, and directly opposite the knoll upon which his captors were amusing themselves at the time—as well as near the spot where the headless horseman first appeared to ICHABOD CRANE, the schoolmaster of Sleepy Hollow, it will consecrate a region which is not merely of local but national interest. The cornerstone is to be laid with appropriate ceremonies in August of the present year. Of handsome equipages Tarrytown, of all the Hudson River villages, has the most. At the station daily the finest horses congregate. Many of the dashing turnouts which during the town months grace the Park may be seen here. Of romantic drives there are an abundance. Through Sleepy Hollow—along the Neperan, or Saw-mill River—by the Pocantico and the Dutch Church. In a word, in every direction the most fastidious can be satisfied.

A new hotel, to cost sixty thousand dollars, is on the tapis. Already a portion of the stock is taken, and the enterprise bids fair to go through. When completed it will add greatly to the convenience of the public. As a whole, Tarrytown lacks spirit. The streets are behind the age. In the Winter, the walks, stoneless and planked, must be execrable. Proper spirit on the part of the inhabitants would soon bring about incorporation, thus making the village far more desirable as a Summer and Winter residence for all concerned.

OCCIDENT.

FROM TEXAS.

Negroes and the Labor Question—General Advance in Wages—Feelings of the People—The Crops—Condition of the Country.

At Galveston, on the 27th of June, a meeting of the Common Council was held, at which the Mayor stated that the board had been assembled by his order, to take into consideration several matters of interest to the city. One of them was the altered condition of the colored population, which required new regulations for the protection of the citizens. He regretted to see that some citizens were renting houses to those negroes who had left their employers, thus giving facilities for establishing various nuisances and committing depredations upon citizens. He had received many representations of negroes congregating for improper purposes in the houses they occupied, and many disorders. He had no power to remedy these evils, unless a sufficient police force be furnished. The ordinances against the meeting of slaves, and their renting houses apart from their owners, are now inapplicable. The ordinance against vagrancy could be made available, but requires amendment.

The next day Gen. GRANGER issued an order, in which he says:

All persons formerly slaves are earnestly enjoined to remain with their former masters under such contracts as may be made for the present time.

Cruel treatment, or improper use of the authority given to employers, will not be permitted; while both parties to the contract will be equally bound to its fulfillment upon their part.

No persons formerly slaves will be permitted to travel on the public thoroughfares without passes or permits from their employers, or to congregate in buildings or camps at or adjacent to any military post or town. They will not be subsisted in idleness, or in any way, except as employes of the government, or in cases of extreme destitution or sickness.

No persons, white or black, and who are able to labor, will be subsisted by the government in idleness.

The Houston *Telegraph*, referring to the question of contracts for wages, says:

It is of the utmost importance not only that contracts should be made, but that they should have to the negro all the binding force possible.

Regarding contracts, of course every planter must be his own judge of what he can do, and when matters are fully settled, the price will regulate itself. At present, prices vary much.

The wages must depend greatly on the promise of the crop. Some will be able to pay fair wages this year, while others can pay nothing.

We hear of contracts to pay all the way from one to six dollars per month. One, however, has come to our knowledge, promising to divide five bales of cotton among eleven hands. At present prices of cotton this will be the most liberal contract in the State, and far more liberal than planters can afford as a general thing.

Some planters entertain the belief that their negroes will be left to them as slaves, and that emancipation will be gradual, but the majority are preparing to submit to immediate abolishment of slavery, and are accordingly ready to submit to the new order of affairs about to be introduced into the State. All classes say that if the United States Government will compel the able-bodied blacks to provide for their women and children, then the immediate abolishment of the slave institution will be an advantage to the planter, and one which he will readily embrace.

A Houston paper says:

The change wrought in labor, in conjunction with accumulated debt and the advance of the age in science and art, forbid us to think of proceeding as heretofore. The past is dead, and cannot be revivified and put again in practice. Radical changes have been made in our social, and industrial and political system, and the part of wisdom is to forecast and make our plans accordingly. New channels of trade, new classes of profitable pursuit and new methods of business are afforded and demanded by the times; and if great prosperity does not yet come upon us, despite all our embarrassments, the fault will lie largely at our own doors, and the failure be justly referable to lack of nerve, and judgment and energy equal to the exigency.

It is estimated that there are 150,000 bales of cotton of the old crop now in the State of Texas. Some few place the figures as low as from 75,000 to 100,000 bales. One reason why a full crop cannot be made this year is owing to the lack of labor, even if it was in and growing, to pick it. Because of the labor being lacking to work the land, plantations that were worth sixty dollars per acre before the war are now considered worth only two dollars.

It is calculated that the present colored population of Texas is double what it was in 1860.

It is calculated that there are five million pounds of wool in this State. This wool has been accumulated during the last four years, and can now be bought very cheap.

Gen. JO. SHELBY and a part of his command—about 300 strong—are en route for Mexico. Gove. ALLEN and MOORE accompany Gen. SHELBY to Mexico. These ex-cadaddlers, including their escort, all go to Mexico as emigrants.

A paper of the 26th says that a short time ago a Col. FINIS EWING and son were taken out and hung, to extort money from them, until they were nearly dead, by a gang of jayhawkers. Another party robbed the stage between San Antonio and Austin last week. Mr. BEN. STONE, of Brenham, informed Dr. MCCALL that jayhawkers robbed two wagons on their way to Austin, loaded with merchandise. DR. ROBERT informed Dr. MCCALL that Gov. MURRAH was robbed of $2,200 on the 14th inst., at San Antonio, by jayhawkers. There had been no further attempt to rob the treasury at the time Dr. MCCALL left Austin.

Gens. E. K. Smith, Magruder, Price, Shelby, Hawes, and some lesser ones; Ex-Gov. T. O. Moore, of Louisiana; Clark and Murray, Senator W. S. Oldham, Commodore Leon Smith, with quite a relieving list, evacuated San Antonio on the 20th with unbecoming haste, leaving other followers to bring up the rear.

There are seventeen newspapers published in this State. Two of them are daily, published at Houston. There is one daily published at Galveston. One semi-weekly is published at San Antonio. The rest are weeklies.

Parties are preparing to ship cattle to New-Orleans. Beef can be bought in Galveston for seven cents per pound, greenbacks—five cents in specie.

The best kind of coffee can be bought in Houston for 25 cents per pound, in specie. Some kinds of good coffee sell as low as 17 cents per pound.

Flour is selling at $5,50 per sack, one hundred pounds.

In the wheat-raising region of Texas white labor for the North will be acceptable at once. Some people around Galveston manifest an earnest desire to secure white household servants.

Ice sells for 20 cents per pound, and it is very hard to get it at that price.

In business transactions at Galveston specie is gradually retiring from circulation before the influx of greenbacks.

It is expected that Galveston will eventually be the regular export for Texas.

EXIT GOV. BROWN, OF GEORGIA.

His Address to the People of the State.

The Milledgeville (Ga.) *Federal Union* publishes the following manifesto from Gov. BROWN:

To the people of Georgia:

I feel profoundly impressed with a sense of the obligation which I am under to you for the manifestations of your kindness and confidence, which I have so often received. At four different elections you have honored me with your suffrages for the highest position within your gift, and I have to the best of my ability represented you in the Executive office for nearly eight years. While my duties have been of the most laborious and trying character, I feel the consciousness that I have labored with an honest purpose to promote your best interests. That I have committed errors is not denied; that they have been intentional, your conduct has shown you did not believe.

During the period of my administration the country has passed through a most trying ordeal. The great questions at issue between the North and the South, having failed to find a peaceful solution in the forum of reason, have been submitted for decision to the arbitrament of arms, and the judgment has been against us in the highest tribunal known among nations. The contest has been long and bloody. Each party has learned to respect the manhood and chivalry of the other. But the South has been overcome by the superior numbers and boundless resources of the North. We have no further power of successful resistance, and no other alternative but to accept the result.

The government of the United States having refused to recognize or tolerate the State governments which have existed under the Confederate constitution during the struggle, has ordered the arrest of the Governors of these States. I was arrested and imprisoned after I had surrendered the Georgia State troops and militia, and had given my parole upon the same terms allowed to Gen. LEE and Gen. JOHNSTON, and had received from the Major-General to whom the parole was given, the usual pledge of the faith of the United States, that I was not to be molested so long as I observed the parole, and obeyed the laws of force prior to the 1st January, 1861. Upon the facts being brought before the President of the United States he ordered that I be released upon my parole, and permitted to return home.

I am embraced in one of the exceptions in the President's amnesty proclamation. I have received no pardon, nor have I taken any oath, nor am I permitted to resume Executive functions. I was in the Executive office prior to the commencement of the war, and by the Constitution of the State then in existence, it is declared that I shall hold till a successor is chosen and qualified. I have felt it my duty to announce these facts to you, and as I can be of no further service to my State by attempting to hold the office of Governor, I hereby resign it into the hands of the people who have so long and so generously conferred it upon me.

While taking my leave of you and retiring to private life, I trust it may not be considered inappropriate for me to add a few remarks upon what I consider the true interests and the duties of the people of Georgia in the present hour. I have lately passed through several of the Northern States and have been in some of their largest cities. I have read their newspapers closely, have had interviews with public officials high in authority and have taken pains to ascertain both the policy of the government and the sentiment of the country on the subject of the emancipation of the slaves of the South, and I beg to assure you that there is no division of opinion upon the subject of immediate abolition. It is decreed alike by the people and the government. They are determined to exercise it, and to overcome all obstacles which we may attempt to throw in the way. Indeed they treat it as an accomplished fact, under the proclamations of the late President issued as war measures necessary to the life of the government. As matters now stand, to fight against it is to contend against manifest destiny. Besides slavery has been so disturbed and the slaves so demoralized during the war that it is a matter of great doubt whether they could ever be kept in a state of proper subordination, and the institution made profitable in future.

Under these circumstances the question arises what shall we do? Nothing that we can will prevent the result; and it is my deliberate opinion that any effort on our part to thwart the will of the government on this great question will only add to our miseries and our misfortunes. The statesman, like the business man, should take a practical view of questions as they arise, and do for those dependent upon him the best that can be done under all the circumstances by which they are at the time surrounded.

Applying this rule to our present condition, and remembering that revolution and war often sweep away long-established usages, demolish theories and change institutions, it is, in my judgment, best that we accept the fate thrust upon us by the fortunes of war, and that we give up slavery at once, by the action of the convention, which it is supposed will assemble under the call of the Provisional Governor appointed to reorganize the State Government. That we organize a system of labor as speedily as possible, which will be alike just to the late master and slave. That we return to the Union in good faith and do all in our power as good citizens to relieve the distressed, repair the damages which have resulted from the contest, and restore permanent peace and prosperity to the whole country, under the old flag, to which all must again look for protection from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

As I will give no advice to others which I will not practice myself, I shall immediately do all which the constitution and laws of my State will permit to emancipate my own slaves, and shall treat them as free, and give them part of the crop, or such other wages as may be agreed upon for their future labor.

During my sojourn there, I found among the people of the North much less bitterness than I had anticipated toward the people of the South. If we act prudently and do nothing to cause unnecessary agitation or to provoke angry and unprofitable discussions, I think there are strong reasons to hope that a sentiment of justice and liberality will prevail so soon as we have given up slavery, and the passions engendered by the unfortunate and wicked assassination of the late President have had time to subside.

In making up their judgment, upon cool reflection, it should be remembered by just men in the North, that they are sitting as judges in their own cause, that their adversaries side of the question has ceased to be represented or heard, and that if they would restore unity, harmony and permanent prosperity to the whole country, they must, while flushed with victory, exercise magnanimity to their fallen foes, whose heroism they are obliged to respect. Otherwise, though held in the Union by force, they could not expect the people of the South and their posterity to meet them in future as friends and embrace them as fellow citizens. I trust their good practical sense will teach them this, and that moderation and wise counsel may in future prevail on both sides.

Foreign nations have looked with astonishment upon the immense strength put forth by the two sections during the war, and they cannot fail to understand the invincibility and power of the government, which unites in harmonious strength the whole strength of the two gigantic belligerents; while they would readily appreciate the diminished strength of this great power, if roots of bitterness are constantly springing up and bearing the fruits of discord and sectional hate.

When slavery has been abolished I believe the present Chief Magistrate of the United States who, having sprung from the mass of the people, and by his industry, energy and ability, having passed through almost every grade of office from the lowest to the highest, may justly be styled a representative man, will cast his immense power and influence into the scale of equal rights and popular government, and will leave the States, when reorganized, the undisturbed management of their own internal affairs, including the questions of suffrage, police, the regulation of labor, &c., &c. I, therefore, recommend the people of Georgia to give his administration a generous support.

I also recommend every citizen who is allowed to do so, and who expects to remain in the country, to take the oath and qualify himself to vote and to participate in the future government of the State. Suppose the mass of our best citizens refuse to take the oath and qualify themselves as voters, under the rules prescribed by the President, what will be the result? The few who do qualify, whatever may be their character, will elect delegates of their own number to represent their respective counties in the convention which is to shape the Constitution of the State for the future government of all. I think all should take the oath and observe it in good faith, and do all they can to elect their wisest and best men as representatives, that all the different interests of the State may be protected as far as possible, and her honor and credit maintained against unwise and unjust legislation. Many conscientious men object to take the oath because they believe the proclamations and acts of Congress during the war on the subject of slavery are unconstitutional, and they are not willing to answer to abide by and support them. It must be remembered that the late proclamation of President JOHNSON tenders pardon to all who are not excepted if they take the oath. The pardon, then, is *conditional*, and while the President does not interfere with any one's opinions on the constitutional question he requires as a condition to the extension of clemency, that he who receives the pardon and is allowed to retain the balance of his property, shall give up his slaves. The proclamation of President LINCOLN declared the slaves to be free. To abide by and support it is simply to treat them as free. Every intelligent man in Georgia who has taken the pains to investigate the question, must see that slavery is now at an end. The oath simply requires that each so treat it. The other portion of the oath is not objectionable. Every man should be willing to support the constitution of a government if he intends to live under it and to act the part of a good citizen. If he does not he should seek a home and protection elsewhere.

I will only add in conclusion that I shall carry with me into my retirement a lively appreciation of the generous confidence which you have so long reposed in me, and my constant prayer to God will be for your prosperity and happiness. I am, very respectfully, your fellow-citizen and obedient servant,

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

MILLEDGEVILLE, June 29, 1865.

Affairs in Augusta—Speeches by Col. Ashburn and C. P. Leslie.

The Augusta *Chronicle* reports speeches delivered in that city a few evenings since, in reply to a serenade by the drum-corps of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth New-York. Col. ASHBURN, of Columbus, said:

The courts will remember, that certain parties closed themselves in the capital of Tennessee, with a traitorous band of legislators, and promised to arm them all from a ship-load of one hundred and sixty thousand muskets that had just arrived at Mobile. On announcing this avowal to be false—a trick to get Tennessee to take up arms against the "best government man ever lived under"—I was arrested, and required to give an account before a self-constituted committee in Georgia, the home of my childhood. Some of the speakers who have lately addressed the public think it would be degrading to themselves and their followers to consider you, I or any one who have supported the Federal Government, "their inferiors." These men say they know the President well. This is no doubt true. It is also true that ANDY JOHNSON is well acquainted with their acts in the days of secession also. But as some of our so-called Union speakers desire that the courts may be reopened in Georgia—that justice may be rewarded and crime punished—I will leave them and their followers in the civil administration of the laws of the rebellion, to the legal tribunals of the country. They have a constitutional right to be heard and tried; and if convicted, the punishment is fixed by the courts. For their information I will call their attention to the following, which I find under an act of Congress, July 17, 1862:

"If any person who shall hereafter incite, set on foot, assist or engage in any rebell

FROM OUR EUROPEAN FILES.

Privilege in the United States—The Great Problem of Reconstruction on a Republican Basis.

From the London Spectator.

Democracy in America, it is becoming evident, has to pass through one more trial. It has come victorious out of a war which *would have crushed any European monarchy except the British*, and has overcome a rebellion before which *even Great Britain might possibly have succumbed*. It has secured by four years of desperate effort, during which it has had to discover the men who can organize force as well as to develope the force itself, the control of a continent and the emancipation of a race, and now it has to accomplish a feat greater even than these. Our American friends will listen with annoyed incredulity when we describe the task yet remaining to be performed, but it is none the less one which will *test their trusted system far more than the struggle which they have won*. That was a question of force, and even Tories like Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON have long since conceded that a democracy when it possesses force at all, possesses it in a nearly irresistible degree. Nothing can withstand millions of freemen, when all are willing to sacrifice all rather than the republic should suffer a decline. But democracy has now to develope a quality indefinitely higher than force, a quality which democracies are apt to despise, which the American democracy avowedly does despise—*the delicate and subtle statesmanship which can carry through a social revolution without destroying the bonds by which society exists*. The Federal Government, victorious in war and not unsuccessful in diplomacy, able to place a million of men in the field and to keep six hundred armed vessels engaged in a blockade—that, the strangest fact of the war, has almost escaped attention—has now, when resistance has apparently ceased, to *change eleven oligarchical States into eleven democratic and free republics*, and every mail which arrives displays more clearly the difficulty of the task. In eleven States, all faithful and submissive to the Union—Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana and Texas—there is a silent struggle going on, nominally as to the position of the negro, really as to the question, old as civilization, whether the *basis of society is to be equality or privilege*. Equality of legal rights is the strength of the North, yet it is unwilling to establish it in the South by force; privilege is the passion of the South, and though defeated in the great struggle for its final recognition as the key-stone of society, *it cannot bear to surrender the long-enjoyed possession*. Privilege, therefore, in some shape, the "South"—by which we, in this instance, mean all recently slaveholding States—is determined to retain. In Virginia, the masters, with the fine instinct of capital for its immediate interests, have combined to fix the rate of wages for colored men at five dollars a month—just one-third the hiring price of slaves, and almost one-fourth the rate which the colored men, if free to work or be idle, would be willing to accept. In Tennessee, which has regained its restricted independence, the Legislature has deprived the blacks of the special right of freemen—that of bearing witness—and has imposed a special penalty on rape if committed by the inferior color. In Louisiana, the white is privileged in do nothing, while the black, even if he prefers to starve, must work under somebody's orders. In North Caroline, the free schools are restricted to whites. In Arkansas and some other States, the free locomotion of blacks is forbidden, and in all political power is confined not to property, or education, or even ancient birth, but to men whose skins are devoid of a shade of the detested color. Many of these rules are in themselves, *as temporary rules, defensible, and probably all deserve less opprobrium than freemen will be disposed to believe*. We are not prepared to contend for a negro suffrage except upon the simple ground of necessity—though that ground is unassailable—or to condemn any community for passing severe vagrant laws. The masters in the Staffordshire iron trade tried the other day to insist on a rate of wages, and the difficulty about the schools has shaken Belgium and Ireland. Even as to the law about evidence there is something to be said in palliation. Apart altogether from morals, all races are not truthful alike, and only one can as yet report facts witnout either wilful distortion, or prejndice, or an unconscious color. An English gentleman, or an English workman of strong religious feelings, can when he *tries very hard* report facts exactly as they occurred, and he is, so far as we know, the only human being who can. Had the negro's evidence been admitted only *quantum valeat*, and the white entitled for twenty years to a majority of the jnry, justice might not have suffered, though equality would. But all these laws and general orders, and suggestions for laws, and practice having the force of laws, are based on the same idea, namely, privilege—the right of the white man to a higher legal position than the colored man, by reason of his whiteness, and if privilege is to exist, republican society must cease. It does not matter much whether the individual planter is to control the individual negro, or the aggregate planter community is to rule the line of aggregate negrodom, the result in either case is an oligarchical system, tolerable, it may be, in itself, though in our eyes detestable, but, tolerable or intolerable, inconsistent with society as it intends, consciously intends, to exist in North America.

It is absolutely essential to construct a system under which two races differing widely in civilization, in physical power, in those tendencies which spring of race, and those desires which arise from cultivation, shall live together, if not in amity, at least in mutual respect. How is the necessity to be met? Let the government, says the American Radical, and the English Liberal, and the Anglo-Indian, enforce for a series of years equal and somewhat stern justice, and the end will be attained, as it is in Ireland between Catholics and Protestants, in Russia between serfs and nobles, in India between natives and settlers. Men, however prejudiced, always submit at last pretty placidly to justice if backed by force, and a white cannot hate a quadroon harder than a Graham of the Debateable Land once hat d an Eliot or a Scott. But how if the government will not fulfil the condition, cannot be relied on always to do justice, can never be trusted to make its justice visible to the weaker side? Government in the United States for all political purposes means the individual State, and the individual State is obviously not prepared to be just, is rather prepared to be unjust as far as it can and dare. The States left to themselves will not make the two classes equal in rights, and yet without equality there is no chance of that decent acquiescence in each other's claims which is essential to freedom; the white will use force, as he did a month since in Washington, to enforce his claims; the blacks will mutiny, as he did a fortnight since on the transports, to resist a dreaded demand. There will either be an internecine civil war fatal to that civilization which to men of the nineteenth century is almost as valuable as freedom, or a submission which will restore slavery in all but name. It is all very well to talk of compromise, of the influence of discussion, and of opinion, but as a matter of fact these processes, though possibly certain, are too slow for human endurance. A thousand years have not cured the royal caste of the belief that they reign by some divine right, two thousand have scarcely suffered to remove the antipathy to the Jews, *five thousand have not insured Asiatics and Europeans to recognize each other as absolutely equal before God, entitled to the same laws, protected by the same rule of right*. The object is to secure the end now, within human lifetime, and it is clear that the dominant class in the eleven States will not willingly consent to secure it, will not of its own free choice leave the negro alone to develop into a Toussaint, or sink into an Indian as his capacity may lead.

If the dominant race is to decide without intervention privilege is reestablished, the war, with its fearful expenditure of blood and treasure and energy, will have been waged in vain, and the Union must sooner or later be again assailed by a competing civilization. We do not therefore wonder that shrewd Americans, perceiving this, are splitting into three camps of opinion, fighting for three different schemes of polity. One section would permit, perhaps would welcome, the result they perceive at hand, but the section is small, and to our readers at least not worthy of very careful exposure. The others are two branches of one great party which is resolved to prevent the reestablishment of privilege, but being resolved, has split upon the policy by which its resolve is to be attained. The individual State, the Republicans clearly perceive, must either be coerced into doing the necessary impartial justice, or made to see that it is for its interest to do it—must in fact either be placed under the Federal power, *i. e.*, in party phrase, under "military control," or must be induced to establish negro suffrage. Under the former plan, which is, we regret to perceive, slightly gaining ground, being not only much the quicker, but, supported by the negroes themselves, external justice would be secured, but at the certain cost of State rights, which are of doubtful value, and the possible risk of freedom, which is simply invaluable. Under the second scheme justice would be secured from within, the rulers seeing it done not because they love justice, but because they must conciliate the men whose votes can turn the scale for or against themselves. Without external pressure applied in one of these two modes, the eleven States, as they revive and recover their internal independence, will reestablish the ancient system, modified only by restrictions on the division of families, by a right to bare maintenance in cash instead of in kind, and by a restricted privilege of transfer from one estate to another. Those changes are gains to the negro, but they leave the grand structure of privilege untouched, and allow society in the South to reconstruct itself on the basis of the right of a dominant caste to rule the legally subordinated masses, that is, on a scheme which in a few years must inevitably conflict once more with the scheme on which the North American society is and will continue based."

English Race Horses.

From the London Reader.

Mr. HAMILTON'e protest against the practices which are ruining our thorough-bred horses, and creating thereby a most annoying scarcity of powerful and efficient animals, either for the road or the field, has been suddenly made emphatic in consequence of the somewhat ignominious defeat of all our English favorites at Epsom by their foreign antagonist. In spite of our wealth, in spite of our experience, in spite of our zeal, in spite of our breeding ten racehorses whilst the French breed one, we have no such three-year-old as *Gladiateur*, no such four-year-olds as *Vermouth* and *Fille de l'Air*, no such five-year-old as *Dollar*. It is true that our neighbors across the channel have imitated us in the objectionable habit of training and running two-year-old colts, which Mr. HAMILTON puts forward, justly as we think, as one reason why we find ourselves in an evil condition. And, therefore, the superiority which they are fast acquiring may be traceable to something else, perhaps to a drier, warmer, and more equable climate. But though this might, and probably will, be said by those turf optimists who maintain that *Eclipse*, if he could now be resuscitated, would not win a £50 plate, we differ from them entirely. We believe that the French turfitee have succeeded, because, in spite of borrowing one very mischievous custom from our very mischievous system, they have, in other respects, attended more carefully than we do to the conditions which are calculated to insure permanent success in horse-breeding. With them racing has not become, as yet, a mere trade, nor race horses simply and solely live dice. They have given any price asked for sound, stout, and true-hearted horses, resolutely refusing from the very first to encumber themselves with infirm brutes, however high their turf reputation might be. We, on the nther hand, looking only to the advantage of the moment, have bred from any cripple, or roarer, or weed that came across us, provided we could hope that its progeny would possess anything like a pace, and the result is that speed has followed power, and that one French colt, bred to stay, runs off from twenty-seven English colts, bred to spurt, as if they were standing still—nay more, the worst feature of the case is, that the disease admits, we will not say of no possible, but at any rate of no probable cure. We read the other day, in one of the weekly journals, a gloomy anticipation of the world as it is to be some hundreds of years hence. Coal will soon be exhausted, under the pressure of an ever-spreading and ever-hurrying civilization; the silvas of the Amazons, vast as they seem to be, will follow before our great grandchildren can look round. The disappearance of the forests must necessarily lessen the supply of rain, so that the earth will pass back by installments into sterility and desolation—nay, even if the inventive spirit of man could replace, which seems impossible, the waste which he occasions, the sun, slowly consuming in his own fires, is anything but eternal, and, poor fellow, will, after a few myriads of years, as Lord BYRON foretold of him,

> Swing blind and blackening in the mornless air.

On reading these billous speculations, what strikes us is, that after all, things must take their course. Some trifling palliatives perhaps may be imagined. Legislatures might enact severe laws against the profligate misuse of fuel and manure, and such edicts might squeeze out of the Infinite a hundred years or so more of life for posterity, but permanent evasion of God's judgment there is none. Whatever we may desire, we cannot hope to arrest the rush and development of human existence; so that if it is doomed to prey upon itself, we can only shrug our shoulders and wish it a good digestion. So in reading Mr. KER HAMILTON'S little pamphlet, we are oppressed by a similar feeling of hopelessness. We agree with everything which he says; but when we turn to his recommendations, there is nn help in him. The remedies indicated are futile. The restoration of long distances and high weights as the conditions of a Queen's Plate—though, if regarded as a protest against the present system, it would do no harm—as a means of influencing racing men, is a change so ludicrously inadequate to the end proposed, that it is not worth discussing. The fact is, from the moment racing became a trade, causes tending to the deterioration of the horse were at work, and unless you could throw the spirit of the times back for a hundred years, you will not be able to make it anything else. In the days when *Flying Childers*, of whom Mr. HAMILTON makes honorable mention, acquired his somewhat mythical reputation, a certain number of noblemen and gentlemen kept running horses as a natural appendage to their station in life, and tried to rival each other in the excellence of their studs. They gambled, very likely, when the temptation presented itself, but their principal object was to breed fine horses, and not to make money. Accordingly, horses were measured then by their intrinsic qualities, however tested, rather than by mere victories at Newmarket.

It would, we believe, surprise Mr. HAMILTON greatly to find how slight is the notice of his favorite *Childers* in the old racing calendars. The Duke of Devonshire's *Childers*, without any note of admiration, wins a couple of matches and goes his way. The great public runner of the day was the Duke of Rutland's *Bonny Black*. Like *Childers*, she was foaled in 1815; and why they never met must be left to conjecture. *Childers*, very likely, may have shown his superiority in friendly gallops at Chatsworth or Haddon Hall; and, as we observed before, racing not then being a trade, the Duke of Devonshire may have contented himself with knowing that he possessed the finest horse in the world—a horse whom no one would venture to encounter in a match—then the prevalent form of racing; nor cared to hack him about the country for the sake of a few trumpery plates and cups. At that period there were no two thousand guinea stakes, no Derby, no Grand Prix de Paris—nothing, in short, worth winning from the trading point of view. Nobody, therefore, was tempted to discount a fine colt before he arrived at maturity; and a race-horse developed himself as fully as a hunter or a hack before he was called upon to exert his powers. This, however, did not last long. From 1750 to 1800, the three-year-olds were brought forward more and more; and during the last three years of the eighteenth century the race for which they contended became, as they continue to be, the principal prizes of the turf. It does not appear, however, as far as we can judge, that any appreciable mischief was done to the breed of English horses by this first step toward our present system. *John Bull, Wary Hambletonian, Haphazard*, &c., could apparently run four-mile races, or four-mile heats, if called upon, under heavy weights, *ad libitum*; and it may be worth remarking that the Arabs of Algeria calculate as a maxim that the high-bred colt is to be pressed severely at three, then rested and well fed till five, if his owner intends him to grow into a first-rate horse. So that, if these innovations had stopped there, no great harm would probably have been done; but the greediness and eagerness for money could not wait, and colts younger still were forced into the service of Mammon. Somewhere about 1810, in the days of *Oiseau* and *Altisidora*, these pernicious two-year-old stakes were getting common. From that time to this, spreading and spreading, they have become the rule instead of the exception, and the result is that whenever two of our best horses carry 10 stone over the Beacon Course for the Whip, it is safe to bet odds that one of them will break down. With respect to the remedies applicable to this state of things, it is difficult to say whether they are easier or more impossible. Do away with all two-year old races, discountenance even three-year-oht contests, let the Derby and St. Leger be run for—the first over a three-mile, the latter over a four-mile course—by five-year olds, carrying 9 stone 7, and in twenty or thirty years the old-fashioned stamp of thornnghbred will reappear. All this sounds simple enough, but in reality you might as well attempt to make Spitalfields and Bishopgate-street the fashionable quarters of London instead of Belgravia and Grosvenor-square. From the Turf Mr. HAMILTON will get no help. The one improvement which suggests itself to us as not wholly futile is an alteration in the weights, so as to exclude three-year olds from winning any cup, or all-aged race, except by great and unusual superiority. At present they are so favorably treated, that they win everything as a matter of course; whilst, if they were confined to their own rich prizes, and left something for their elders, it might induce breedere to look forward a little, and spare the yet unfashioned bones and sinews of those four-legged babies who are galloped to death for the Woodcot stakes, the Althorp stakes, and other such early competitions. Admiral ROUS' plan of getting £5,000 to be run for by older horses over a longer course, is also good as far as it goes; and perhaps if Lord DERBY, on behalf of the Jockey Clnb, will undertake that any colt entered for this plate, whose name is not taken out of HOMER, shall carry five pounds extra, the Chancellor of the Exchequer may emile and listen, otherwise we fear he will not be persuadable. But none of these pallistives are calculated to do good, except in an infinitesimal degree. We own that we should have more hope of an association of noblemen and gentlemen, with the Prince of WALES at their head, separating themselves from the Turf, and endeavoring to reestablish the supremacy of England in the production of horses as an end by itself. If the members of such an association thought proper, they might, now and then, bring down some noble creature, with his neck clothed in thunder, to distance the shineless shadows who now represent our ancient English race-horse, in a contest for the Whip; but this should be entirely collateral to their main object—the restoration of the breed. This would be an aim, under the present circumstances, well worthy of a Prince's ambition; and we confess, were we in his place, that we should feel that a flower had been plucked from our crown, and that an omen to be deprecated had arisen, when we found that the kingdom destined for us had been forced to yield her old and hard-won preeminence as the kingdom of the horse to her ancient rival, more especially when we recalled to our mind, as the old traditions of Greece informed us, that the horse was created, and then given to man, by Neptune, the ruler of the waves. All this, however, is, we fear, very far off; and as we have let Frenchmen carry off from us horses whom the Editor of *Bell's Life* justly designates, by an impressive though somewhat incongruous metaphor, as the very cream of our English turf, it may be for these remedial measures even now too late. When Mr. HAMILTON, leaving the practical part of his subject, undertakes to teach us the history of the horse, he is not, we think, eminently successful. As to what may have happened before the Deluge, and whether Antediluvian Derbies may not have been contended for in the plains of Shinar, we may leave to his imagination; but, as a fact, we believe the best-informed naturalists agree that the ass was the first of the solid-hoofed animals domesticated by man. And that, unless we are to suppose that there existed at the beginning different tribes of the wild horse, in different parts of the globe, as there exist now different species of the zebra and wild ass, it is to Africa, not Asia, as he says, that we are to look for the original *habitat* of the race. Horses appear to have been first subjugated in Egypt, and the Barb is apparently older than the Arabian. As far as we can judge, the Arab steed had no reputation in the time of HERODOTUS.

The great horse of the world, so far as he knew, was the white courser of Silicia, whose superiority over the finest animals of Thessaly he has recorded in what may be considered the first of turf records: "And far away were the best of the Thessalians left beaten by the Medes." The Bedonins of that day, in the meantime, according to him, were riding upon camels. Now, the most interesting historical problem connected with our English blood-horse is, whether he has inherited any of this Sicilian blood; and why, during the last hundred years, he has ceased to be what he originally was—white? If Mr. HAMILTON will look into the earliest racing calendars, he will find that the whites and graye predominated in the proportion of 6 and 7 to 1, whereas now a gray horse is quite a rarity. This curious fact has not been noticed, that we are aware of, by any naturalist, and, as far as we can recollect, the gray horses who have figured within our own time, as a rule, were remarkable for endnrance and what is called bottom. Something, therefore, may have been lost as well as gained by the introduction of the Dorley Arabian, the Godolphin Arabian, and the Byerley Turk, under whose influence the older element has almost disappeared.

Again, Mr. HAMILTON seems to us to be in error, when he says that the English blood-breeds of the present day are more indebted to the Dorley and Godolphin Arabians than to all the foreign horses which have entered this country. We cannot allow the Byerley Turk to be passed over in this manner. In point of fact, the blood of these three animals is so intermingled in the veins of every colt that is foaled, that it is difficult to give the preference to one of them over the other. Still, as the ancestor in the male line of *Herod, Highflier, Sir Peter Teazle, Woodpecker, Bustard, Phenomenon*; and as the ancestor in the female line of *Waxy-Gohanna, Hambletonian, Orville, Sorcerer* and a host of others, the Byerley Turk seems to us to stand, at least, upon a level with his two competitors, if not *primus inter pares*. For example, *Whalebone*, the most popular *sire* of the present day, had, at least, as much of the Byerley Turk in him as either of the Arabians. These, however, are unimportant matters. Mr. HAMILTON is so right in the main, and writes with so much earnestness and good sense, that we gladly recommend his book to all who take an interest in his subject, and only regret that in the present state of general indifference to all objects not close at hand, we cannot anticipate any great result from his well-meant endeavors.

Railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico.

MALTRATO, Mexico, Friday, June 9, 1865.

I am permanently located on the construction of the Imperial Mexican Railway, with headquarters at Maltrato, 120 miles from Vera Cruz, and 7,600 feet above the sea. This, my home, among the summits of the mountains, is cooled part of the day by the north winds from the snow-capped crest of Mount Orizaba, followed by the soft south breeze that creeps up the mountain slopes from the perfumed valleys, covered with the richest flowers and fruits.

On the route from Vera Cruz to the City of Orizaba, 100 miles, we passed through, in regular succession, the rich tropical products of the valleys, such as cotton, sugar, fruits and flowers, banana and plantain plantations, to the barley, wheat and tall corn of the cool, elevated slopes of the mountains. These varieties of climates and products are certainly a rich inheritance; and when Mexico obtains and retains a substantial government, she has all the elements to become the most productive, prosperous and powerful nation on this continent. I am inclined to believe that, in the great growth and development of this continent following the war, just closed, with the South, she will take this rank.

The mountain scenery, viewed from Paso del Macho, and the summits of Orizaba, is grand, beyond my description. Looking toward the sea, from this elevation, the eyes catches a picture not very unlike CHURCH'S "Heart of the Andes;" the descending summits, with intervening valleys of rich tropical flowers, fruits and groves, fading gradually into one continuous plain that is lost in the dim outlines of the distant Gulf of Mexico.

Orizaba, a city of 25,000 inhabitants, lies in a valley, 3,400 feet above the sea, and is surrounded by lofty mountains, many rising above the clouds; just outside of the city, on the summit of a hill 500 feet high, there is a strong fortification, well mounted with cannon. The position appears at once impregnable; but, during the French invasion, 400 French soldiers charged up the steep ascent, and drove over 1,000 Mexicans out of the fort and down the opposite slope. Numerous crosses, planted around the fort, mark the graves of those that fell for the honor of France. The old barricades and spiked cannon still retain their position in many of the streets. The churches and public buildings are beautiful, rich, and elaborate; and the numerous huge stone viaducts, spanning the ravines, on the "great Mexican highway," attest the great skill of the architect and engineer.

The line of railroad, as now projected, extends from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, 280 miles, of which 50 are already in operation from the coast to Paso del Macho. The first 15 miles was completed since SANTA ANNA'S administration. When he was in power a railroad was projected by him from the coast to Jalapa, an important city, 60 miles northwest from Vera Cruz, but revolution interrupted it.

I am located on one of the mountain divisions, and the following description will show you the obstacles to be overcome in passing from the lower to the upper plateau with the City of Mexico. The Las Cumbres, or summit, is 7,600 feet above the sea, and about 120 miles from Vera Cruz. Before reaching the upper plateau the route descends 800 feet and then rises again about the same number of feet. This upper portion of the route, together with the remaining distance to the city of Mexico is of ordinary construction. From the summit (descending to the Gulf) to Maltrato (a horse-back ride of three miles), the route takes a circuitous course, winding around and through Cachillas—up and across Barrancas, a distance of eight miles, and descent of 1,388 feet, or 211 feet per mile. On the two first miles already located, there are to be three stone viaducts averaging 400 feet in length each, and 100 feet high; also three tunnels about 200 feet each, both viaducts and tunnels to be on a grade of 211 feet per mile, and curvature of 400 feet radius.

This is the extent of our present allotted division, but the line continues with the same grade and numerous curves of 400 feet radius, until it reaches the valley of the Great Mexican Highway, a distance of 18 miles, and total descent of 3,798 feet. From this point it has a gradual inclination until it reaches the Chickeeuete Mountains, where it takes a shape almost questionable as to its feasibility. As I have but little knowledge of this part, I am unable to give you the details, but learn that a valley is to be crossed by a viaduct 1,000 feet long and 300 feet high; also numerous tunnels, one of which is 1,600 feet long. The cross-sections of the tunnels are 17in. 7ex15 feet.

The Story of a California Pioneer.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

JOHN GILROY, after whom the town of Gilroy, Santa Clara County, is named, and who is probably the oldest living foreign settler of California, is just now visiting San Francisco, and has paid his respects to the *Bulletin* office. His story, though not very eventful, is an interesting one. He is a native of Glasgow, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, where he was born in 1794, and is consequently now in the 72d year of his age, yet still hale and hearty, and fond of relating his reminiscences. His real name is JOHN CAMERON. His father were kilts—which are now seldom seen off the stage, except as a military costume—and he had nnts who spoke only Gaelic. He would hardly recognize the old highland haunts and communities if he were to visit them now. Impatient of parental restraint, he ran away from home in 1805, when he was about 11 years old and went to sea, taking his mother's name, which was GILROY, and which he has retained ever since. After cruising several years before the mast, he found himself at Rio de Janeiro in 1814, where and when he shipped as cooper on board the English ship *Isaac Todd*, bound for Oregon with supplies for the Hudson's Bay Company. This vessel stopped at Monterey, California, after a voyage of seven months. There was much sickness on board, and GILROY was left ashore, being unable to finish the voyage. Monterey, although the capital of California, was then a place of only two or three buildings besides the barracks. The country was still under the jurisdiction of Spain, and GILROY became a Spanish citizen. JOAQUIN ARRIENA, the governor resided at Monterey. He died a year or so after GILROY'S arrival, and was then succeeded in 1816 by Don PABLO SOLA, who remained here till 1821 or 1822. The Spanish or Mexican inhabitants of California were very few in numbers, and mostly confined to the southern portions of the State, in the vicinity of the various missions, and their pursuits and customs were unambitious, patriarchal and simple. GILROY, being something of a mechanic, was a considerable acquisition to their society, and continued at Monterey, working at his trade, as he says, "and doing the best he could among the natives." He wanted to leave, for he was alone of his race and tongue, but no other vessel touched at the port for six or seven years, and the padres used their influence to prevent his departure, when at last he had an opportunity. The first vessel he saw after his arrival was a bark from Lima, which took fallow aboard and refused the hides that were offered. These two articles were then and for many years afterward the only exports of California.

The years from 1814 to 1822 were quiet enough in California, and there were no opportunities for adventure, except in voluntary explorations or hunting expeditions. GILROY remembers only one noticeable occurrence about these times. He came to San Francisco, or Yerba Buena, as this locality was then called, for the first time in 1821. At the Presidio here there was stationed a company of troops, under command of Capt. LOUIS ARGUELLO. Gov. SOLA having been informed by Indians that an American establishment was being made somewhere about the bay, or in the northern country, ordered ARGUELLO to form an exposition to look into the matter, and sent GILROY to act as interpreter. There was then no house at Yerba Buena. The expedition consisted of seventy-two men, including the Indians who accompanied it, and the journey occupied forty-two days, during which the Sacramento Valley was explored to its head, and GILROY says he went enough north to see the mountains of the Columbia river. No settlements of Americans was found, and no other civilized settlement north of the San Rafael Mission. The Indians were numerous and unfriendly, and several conflicts were had with them, in the course of which the savages lost six killed and the expeditionists none. Arguello's party were armed with old Spanish muskets, and carried on mule-back a wonderful piece of artillery that threw a pound ball. When needed in action it was mounted on a small truck. This formidable weapon was the means of slaying one poor Digger. The Indians, of course, were armed only with bows and arrows. Hundreds of them were easily kept at a safe distance with fire-arms. Game of all sorts abound in the northern part of the State—including elk, antelope, deer, geese, ducks, etc., and the land ley quietly in its virgin beauty, like the enchanted princess in the tale, waiting only the ardent kiss of enterprise to wake it into life.

GILROY was the first Alcalde of Monterey under the Republic, and was continued in this position by Commodore STOCKTON after the American occupation. As he was the only Magistrate in that district, his decisions were final, and were probably often quite original in character, conforming more to the simple principles of abstract justice than to legal forms and precedents. He made a visit to Yerba Buena at long intervals, and in 1838 saw on what we now call the Plaza, the first house ever built here. This was the adobe structure erected by Capt. WILLIAM RICHARDSON, an Englishman, who had a farm at Saucelito, and stored his wheat here to trade with the Russian settlements up the coast, whose vessels occasionally entered the lonely bay, that was then unconsciously awaiting such a busy and important future.

At the ending of seven years after reaching California, GILROY married a daughter of IGNACIO ORTEGA, who bore him 17 children, of whom seven sons and one daughter are yet living. ORTEGA owned a ranch which embraced the present site of the town of Gilroy. Our pioneer made his home there, and his name was given to the settlement by the first Americans, or "Bostons," as they were called, who visited that part of the country. GILROY'S children, besides about 20 grandchildren, still reside in that vicinity. The old man had little learning, and knew nothing of what was going on in the great world outside of his patriarchal valley, but he was friendly to the Americans when they came, and covertly furnished supplies to some of FREMONT'S men. He never mixed in the revolutionary struggles that preceded the conquest, as he says he was "always a peace man and didn't like no noise." He took his first ride on a railroad in this city only a day or two ago, and was amazed at the deportment of the locomotive, or "bull-dog," as he terms it. Like nearly all the early pioneers, he is poor in his old age. Though he once owned land, and was among the first to rush to the mines when they were discovered in 1848, he could not retain what property he acquired, and is now appealing to the pioneers and other residents of San Francisco to help him along; and they will, doubtless, do it.

Gen. McDowell on Military Suffrage.

The following from headquarters refutes the slander which has been promulgated by unprincipled parties to the effect that Gen. MCDOWELL had prevented the soldiers from exercising the right of suffrage at the late municipal election:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PACIFIC,
SAN FRANCISCO, June 2, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 41.—It being represented that misapprehension has arisen lately with respect to the exercise of the right of suffrage by soldiers, the occasion is taken to say, that whilst the first duty of the military is to the military service, for which they have for the time relinquished certain of their rights as citizens, it is, and always has been, the wish and the intention of the Major-General commanding the department that whenever and wherever a soldier (not in confinement or on duty that of necessity prevents) is stationed where he has the right to vote, that he should have the opportunity to do so.

It has been in no way either the duty or, in the slightest degree, the desire of the General Commanding to influence in any way (by the exercise of his authority) the vote or opinion of any man in the army, or to place any impediment in the way of his lawfully expressing either. Any order of any commandar to tha contrary has been without his knowledge or sanction.

It is also to be noticed that the recent act of Congress (see War Department General Orders No. 29) imposes heavy punishments nn persons in the military service who shall interfere at the polls, or shall prevent tha free exercise of the right of suffrage at any general or special election.

All officers and soldiers are cautioned to abstain from any and every act which can be construed into such an interference, and are enjoined to show that, beyond the simple act of voting—if they have the legal right to vote—they have no lot or part in the ordering, management nr control of the election at which they may be present.

By command of Major-Gen. MCDOWELL.
R. C. DRUM, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

—San Francisco Bulletin.

The Ballot in Virginia.

WHO HAVE AND WHO HAVE NOT THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

The Attorney-General of Virginia has written the following letter in reply to inquiries made of him by LITTLETON TAZEWELL, JOHN H. GILMER and others:

RICHMOND, Va., July 6, 1865.

Messrs. Littleton Tazewell, John H. Gilmer, Alexander H. Sands and R. R. Howison:

GENTLEMEN: Your note, requesting my opinion as to the qualification of voters, has been received.

In the constitution, article 3, section 1, under the head of "Qualification of Voters," it is prescribed "that no person shall vote or hold office under this constitution who has held office under the so-called Confederate Government, or under any rebellious State Government, or who has been a member of the so-called Confederate Congress, or a member of any State Legislature in rebellion against the authority of the United States, excepting therefrom county offices."

It is also provided in the same article: "But the Legislature shall have power to pass an act or acts prescribing means by which persons who may have been disfranchised by this provision shall, or may, be restored to the rights of voters when, in their opinion, it will be safe to do so."

The statute to which you refer enacted "that every person possessing in other respects the qualification under the constitution and laws of the State who has taken, or hereafter may take, the oath prescribed by the amnesty proclamation of the President of the United States, of the 29th May, 1865," which oath is in the following words: "I do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves," and an oath to uphold and defend the Government of Virginia as restored by the convention which assembled at Wheeling on the 11th day of June, 1861, which oath is in the following words: "I do solemnly swear that I will uphold and defend the Government of Virginia as restored by the convention which assembled at Wheeling on the 11th of June, 1861," shall be entitled and qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly and all officers elective by the people, subject always to the laws in regard to voters and voting not inconsistent with this act: "*Provided, however*, That the persons excluded by the terms of the said proclamation from the benefits thereof, excepting those embraced in the thirteenth class of such excluded persons, shall not be entitled or qualified to vote as aforesaid unless pardoned by the President, as provided for by said proclamation."

It is quite evident from these provisions—there being no others bearing on the subject—that there are two classes of voters, and their votes should be received by the commissioners:

1. All persons in other respects qualified, (*i. e.*,) white citizens over the age of twenty-one, and resident in the county or town in which they offer to vote six months preceding the election, unless they have held offices, civil or diplomatic, under the so-called Confederate Government, or otherwise embraced in the first twelve exceptions and the fourteenth exception to President JOHNSON'S amnesty proclamation.

2. Persons who have held civil office under the so-called Confederate Government, or who are otherwise embraced in the same exceptions to President JOHNSON'S amnesty proclamation, may, nevertheless, vote if they have been specially pardoned by the President.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS S. BOWDEN,
Attorney-General of Virginia.

The Cotton in Georgia.

IMPORTANT ORDER BY GEN. WILSON.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, M. D. M.,
MACON, Ga., June 21, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 51.—1. Commanders of districts and posts within the limits of this command, will immediately take measures to have every warehouse, storeroom and depository of cotton, and all books, papers and receipts pertaining thereto carefully examined, for the purpose of securing for the United States the cotton and stores which originally belonged to the so-called "Southern Confederacy." In the discovery of any erasure, alterations and false entries in the books, or of any cotton concealed to defraud the United States, the whole amount in store will be seized, and after an investigation will be held subject to orders from these headquarters.

2. All authority and orders from these headquarters designating Col. ISA R. FOSTER and Mr. J. H. G. WASHINGTON, as agents for the collection of Confederate and State stores in Georgia, for the benefit of the poor are hereby revoked. Col. FOSTER and his agents will immediately turn over to Capt. R. CARTER, A. Q. M., Cavalry Corps Military Division of the Mississippi, such property and stores as may have been gathered, and such papers and information pertaining thereto, as they may have in their possession. Col. FOSTER will also make a detailed report of his operations under the orders alluded to herein.

In relieving Col. FOSTER and Mr. WASHINGTON, the Brevet Major-General Commanding desires to express his thanks for the efficiency and ability with which they have discharged the unpleasant duties they were good enough to voluntarily assume.

2. The Chief Quartermaster of the Cavalry Corps M. D. M., is charged with the collection and disposition of these stores, and is authorized to employ such agents as may be actually necessary to assist in the execution of this order.

By command of Brevet Major-Gen. WILSON.
E. P. INDOFF, Capt. and A. A. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS M. D. M.,
MACON, Ga., June 20, 1865.

ORDERS.—The following copy of a telegram received from Maj.-Gen. THOMAS, commanding Department of the Cumberland, through Brig.-Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE, Chief of Staff, is published for the information of all concerned:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 10, 1865.

To Maj.-Gen. Wilson:

The Major-General Commanding directs me to inform you that all military restrictions upon trade and transportation of cotton are removed.

(Signed) W. D. WHIPPLE,
Brig.-Gen. and Chief of Staff.

This removes all restrictions upon trade and transportation, except those imposed by the Treasury Department. But all persons are warned against removing any cotton which was the property of the late so-called Southern Confederacy, except under orders from these headquarters.

By command of Maj.-Gen. WILSON.
E. P. INDOFF, Captain and A. A. A. Gen.

James Buchanan's Literary Venture.

HIS FORTHCOMING BOOK.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"The long-promised volume of the Old Public Functionary is now in the hands of the printers, and will be published in fine style by the APPLETONS, the celebrated New-York publishers. It will be a full history of the last administration, from J. B.'s own notes, written by himself, in the months of classic quiet at Wheatland, while his theory that the government could not protect itself from annihilation was being tried at the cost of precious blood and life on the field of battle. It will be a work of some 500 pages duodecimo. The respectable ex-President kept a diary of all the events of his rule. He has an old hand at this bellows; besides, he has rare industry and powers of labor; in that he has few equals. His genius is dull, but his endurance is wonderful. He regularly collects, digests, flies away, and revises all his correspondence and memoranda. And as he was fully aware that he left office not over-blessed with friends, and a good deal complained of, he has used his materials for vindication with his best ability. I am told he is very anxious for his book to appear, thinks the printers slow, and expects that it will be a very conclusive affair in all respects. It has been to him a work of love. Indeed, he gave to it all his time and thought, of which, in his solitude, he has had overmuch. When the book is out he will engage himself by reading the reviews and critiques—a pleasant pastime, truly, to the O. P. F. Anyhow, this shows that he is in fine health and robust equanimity, for he will have to be a most correct annalist to escape a steady and searching analysis. But, as he says he wants occupation, this is a capital way to secure it. J. B. must now be nearly eighty. He had a hope of being the last President of the United States. He has not been gratified, and he will live long enough to find himself mistaken in many other things. He will not go to Bedford this Summer, having this book on his hands.

A POLITICAL HOAX.—The pretended report of an interview between Senator SUMNER and President JOHNSON, first put in circulation by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and afterward copied by the New-York *Herald*, the Springfield *Republican* and other papers, is obviously on its face an invention; whether to make mischief, or for the sake of amusement, it is difficult to say. The interview is reported to have taken place at the White House, and with reference to the proclamation for the reorganization of North Carolina. Now it is well known in Boston that Senator SUMNER has not been in Washington since President JOHNSON has been in the White House, or since the promulgation of the North Carolina proclamation. The whole story is, therefore, an impossibility. On inquiry, we learn that nothing has ever occurred at any previous time to furnish the least pretext for this story. Down to his leaving Washington in the month of May, Senator SUMNER had occasion to see the President frequently, and spoke with him on public questions, including, of course, the great question of reorganization, and of the colored suffrage. The conversation on both sides was always of the most friendly character.—*Boston Transcript.*

Ex-Secretary Cameron

WHY HE RESIGNED FROM THE CABINET.

The resignation of Secretary CAMERON soon after the war began, gave rise at that time to surmises injurious to the character of that gentleman. A writer to the Chicago *Republican* offers a new explanation of that affair, received from Mr. CAMERON himself, at an interview soon after it occurred. He

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 16, 1865.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. PITMAN, one of the official reporters, furnishes the Cincinnati *Commercial* the following statistics of the recent assassination trial at Washington: Number of witnesses subpœnaed for the prosecution, 251; number of witnesses actually examined, 201; number of witnesses subpœnaed for the defence, 236; number of witnesses actually examined, 163; total number of witnesses examined, 371; total number examined, including recalls, 423; total number of witnesses subpœnaed, 491; number of pages of testimony, (legal cap,) 4,300; total number of pages, including arguments of counsel and reply of Judge-Advocate, 5,010, making a pile of manuscript twenty-eight inches high. The vast amount of depositions, &c., taken by three Judge-Advocates, Col. BURNETT, Col. FOSTER and Col. ATCOTT, and reports presented at the War Department prior to the opening of the case, employed five short-hand writers a fortnight, and took two experienced clerks six weeks merely to brief and file away.

The trial of MARY HARRIS, for the killing of A. J. BURROUGHS, a clerk in the Treasury Department, is drawing to a close. Yesterday five physicians were respectively on the stand to give their opinions in hypothetical cases, in order to prove the insanity of the accused. All the doctors, however, did not agree, one of them saying that, as physician at the jail, he saw the prisoner generally every day. He had never observed any indications of insanity in her, but his attention had never been called to her mind. The general impression among those who have been attending the trial is that the accused will be acquitted, some predicting that the jury will not even leave the box to render this verdict.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* announces an important discovery of iron ore, which will prove of great value to that city. The ores are found in Petersborough County, C. W., and will yield 60 or 70 per cent. of pure iron. They are found in elevations and ranges of hills in such quantities that they can be quarried for ages without mining, at a lower price than similar quality of ore can be obtained elsewhere. The deposits are probably a continuation of the iron rangs of Lake Superior, and the belt extends in the northern portion of this State. Petersborough County, where it is proposed to procure them, is about 214 miles from Buffalo.

The Court of Appeals, of Maryland, on Thursday, Chief-Justice BOWIE delivering the opinion, dismissed the petition of SAMUEL S. COSTON, of Somerset County, to have reversed the judgment of the Criminal Court of Baltimore City, in the *habeas corpus* case, wherein Judge BOND ordered the discharge of certain negro children who had been indentured to said COSTON by the Orphans' Court of Somerset County for a certain term of years. Judge BOND is thus sustained in his decision, that the present constitution of the State does not permit former slaveowners to retain under the guise of apprenticeship the odious features of the discarded system of slavery.

The new steamer *Newport*, of the Boston, Newport and New-York line, made the passage from Newport to New-York, on Tuesday night, in eight hours and twenty-five minutes, arriving in New-York at 4:40 o'clock Wednesday morning. When the *Newport* passed New-London the *City of New-York*, of the Norwich line, hitherto acknowledged to be the fastest boat on the Sound, was ten minutes ahead of her. When the *Newport* reached New-York the *City of New-York* was twenty minutes astern, being beaten through the Sound just half an hour.

Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON stated to a meeting of teachers of freedmen, which was held in Boston on Thursday, that some of the merchants of that city were taking measures to bring a case before the Supreme Court of the United States, in order to get a decision of the question whether the clause of the constitution authorizing the State to fix the qualifications of voters gave power to make color a qualification. It was a question with many whether it was constitutional to prescribe a qualification which every citizen could not acquire.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that where a person keeps a horse, the use of which is necessary to the prosecution of his business, the expense of keeping the horse, including feed, &c., may be deducted from his income. When the horse is used partly for a business producing income and partly for pleasure, so much of the expense for keeping him as is clearly referable to productive labor may be deducted.

With reference to EMERSON ETHERIDGE the Louisville *Journal* states that he was arrested in Gibson County, Tenn., several days ago, by Lieut.-Col. DEBOZEY, and taken to Columbus, Ky., where Lieut.-Col. DEBOZEY is in command. Mr. ETHERIDGE had been delivering speeches to the people of an exceedingly exasperating character, denouncing the President personally, and abusing the government generally.

The Dayton (Ohio) *Empire* says that the prospect for large and abundant crops was never better in the Miami Valley. The late rains are bringing forward the corn, oats, potatoes, and vegetables with a rush. They are already considered out of danger from drouth, and the promise is that the yield will be enormous, and the quality the very best.

There are but four revolutionary pensioners living: LEMUEL COOK, born in Connecticut, Sept. 10, 1759; SAMUEL DOWNING, born in New-York, Nov. 21, 1761; JAMES BARHAM, birthplace unknown, May, 1764; WILLIAM HUTCHINGS, born in Maine, 1764. ABRAHAM DAY, a revolutionary pensioner, one hundred and ten years old, died at Cornish, Maine, June 14.

Attempts have been made to increase the commutation rates on railroads in various parts of the country. The Connecticut Legislature has passed a bill to compel railroad companies to keep down their commutation rates to the same scale with respect to way fares as existed prior to the 1st of July.

The Fourth Vermont Regiment left for Burlington yesterday morning. The First New-Hampshire Cavalry and Seventh Rhode Island Regiment arrived yesterday afternoon and last night, departing almost immediately for their several destinations. The One Hundred and Fifty-second New-York is also in town.

Major-Gen. HOOKER has promulgated his first official order in this city, in which he announces that he has assumed command of the Department of the East, relieving Major-Gen. DIX. The order specifies the territory included in the department and designates the members of the Departmental Staff.

Lieut.-Commander F. R. LEWIS, United States Navy, has been temporarily assigned to command of the Naval Academy. On the re-establishment of the Academy in October next, Admiral PORTER will take charge as Superintendent of the institution.

On Tuesday last Gen. FORREST, of Fort Pillow notoriety, had both of his shoulder-bones broken by an accident on the railroad near Senatobia, Miss. The car in which FORREST was seated was thrown down an embankment for a considerable distance.

There are now at Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, only 118 prisoners, all above the rank of Major; and as all of these have made application to be released, it is expected that they will soon be discharged. It is presumed that the post will soon be abandoned.

The Superintendent of Freedmen at Shreveport, La., has given notice to the planters that they will not be allowed to drive their aged, helpless and infirm slaves from their plantations, as is being practised by those who desire to get rid of them.

The Democrats in the State of Maine are called to meet, by delegates, in convention in the City Hall, Portland, on Tuesday, the 15th day of August next, to nominate a candidate for Governor, elect a State Committee, &c.

There was a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company held in Washington on Thursday. The revision of the rates of toll was the subject under consideration. No definite action was taken.

The Leesburgh *Mirror*, of Wednesday, says that Col. JOHN S. MOSBY was in Leesburgh last week. He intends settling in Warrenton, and will practice law in the courts of Fauquier and the adjoining counties.

Fifteen notorious cattle and horse thieves, belonging to a gang which had worn out the patience of the people of Washington Territory, were recently hung by lynch law near Walla Walla.

The Columbus *Statesman* contains the official call for the State Convention of the Democracy of Ohio, to be held at the capital on Thursday, Aug. 24, to nominate a State ticket.

It is said that Gen. STERLING PRICE is going to Mexico to engage in mining operations.

LOCAL NEWS.

A boiler exploded in Messrs. NOLEN & STOERS' steam saw-mill, Second-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street, at about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and PATRICK COLLINS, fireman, was killed. The building wherein the boiler stood was demolished, the machinery of the saw-mill was shattered, and EDWIN FAY, JOSEPH PARKER, OWEN KELLY, JACOB B. LUKE, and PATRICK BARRY were severely cut, bruised, and scalded.

Produce and merchandise were pretty freely sought after on Saturday, at, however, irregular prices. Moderate freight engagements were reported, at steady rates.

The Ruin Wrought at Chicago.

There has seldom, if ever, been so ruinous a defeat of any political organization, in the history of constitutional government, as the rout of the Unconditional Peace Party in 1864. The whole concern was overthrown—horse, foot and artillery. The Chicago cabal was utterly demolished; and the *disjecta membra* of their retinue are to-day "lying round loose," no one having the courage or the inclination to gather them together.

The entire organization of the so-called Democratic party was shattered in the November conflict. Other Presidential elections have been as hot and as well contested—other victories as decisive. But there has never been a case in which the "Unterrified" lay stunned and breathless for a year, without any vigorous attempt by the party leaders to rally them. The entire machinery of the party has "gone up." Mr. BELMONT, who once, as the record indicates, had some indistinct notion of calling his convention together again, might as well, ever since last October, have summoned the hosts of Pharaoh out of the Red Sea. The very name popularly given to his party has become a stench, its watchword mockeries, and its platform was its own death-warrant, signed by the political hacks who took its life.

The consequence is that the administration goes on in its task with a support from the people unparalleled in the memory of the living generation. There is no organized opposition worthy of the name. Differences of opinion upon this or that act, no doubt there are. Strong dissent is expressed, now and again, from intelligent men, upon special conclusions or acts of the government. Opposition to the Executive policy in this or that particular, is frequent. This is as it should be. With our form of government, and especially at such a crisis as the present, everything is to be gained, nothing to be perilled, by the discussions of the intelligent, candid and patriotic. Now and again, some peripatetic negrophilist threatens the organization of a new party, and the speedy overthrow of the administration, unless his views are at once adopted and incorporated in an Executive proclamation. Extraordinary leagues are announced by the quidnuncs now and again, and ghosts of "murdered coalitions" walk the streets of New-York and Washington at intervals. But, in spite of all, the government remains perfectly undisturbed.

Since misery makes strange bedfellows, it is not impossible that the more wretched portion of the factionists and political soothsayers may make a desperate struggle or two to create disaffection among the supporters of the administration, and may join all the nondescript elements of defunct political societies and organizations together for that purpose. From the congeries of used-up platforms they could build one large enough to hold all who would care to stand thereon. Hitherto, however, in spite of assertions to the contrary, no well-defined, organized and vigorous party has lifted itself up since the rough jostle of November's tournament.

The Apotheosis of Jefferson Davis.

Circumstantial details of the comical scene at Irwinsville, Georgia, on the capture of his late Excellency, J. DAVIS, have been reported in England, and John Bull's comment thereon is that he does not see where the laugh comes in. America, at the North, is flooded with caricatures of the unhappy fugitive. Cork minstrels have vied with the more legitimate branch of the histrionic profession in reproducing the farce enacted at Irwinsville before the foot-lights, with such interpolations as a playful fancy suggests. Newsboys have hawked metrical versions of the same ludicrous event about the streets, in their penny-apiece ballads. Press and platform have found matter for many a jest therein; and private wit, satire or hearty good-humor, all over the country, are still busy with the fruitful story. This lighter commentary, however, has not prevented grave accounts, elaborate descriptions, hot discussions, and many official reports and documents from giving importance to the capture. America, at the South, meantime, has been hanging her head over the chief of the chivalry, and feeling very much vexed, if not at the conduct, at least at the unhappy plight into which JEFF'S sardonic demon of misfortune has got him. The dignified Ex-President has had all the starch of possible heroism and martyrdom cruelly washed out of him. Instead of his career going out with a glorious closing brilliancy, as when a celestial body disappears, it promises very positively to smoulder away with an unpleasant odor, like a smoking candlewick, when the flame is quenched.

For all this, John Bull sees nothing, hears nothing, of the havoc lately made with his protégé's reputation. His newspapers take care to "gently scan the brother man" who was captured in his flight; the jokes and gibes of a continent are quietly ignored, and even the official reports of DAVIS' capture kept as much as possible in the background. He yields no subject for surprise or mirth. We had imagined *Punch*, with a capital cartoon, presenting J. D. going to the spring with shawl, tin pail and all, while a trenchant inscription would put the whole point in an epigram. We had looked for a growl of thunder from the London *Times*, and lambent lightning of satire from the *Saturday Review*. But most of the British journals are content with the dryest and quietest display of facts, and do not rudely pry into particulars. Suppose the real President to have been caught in that predicament, instead of the sham one, would British ridicule have ever had its fill from pen or pencil?

So far from being amused at Mr. DAVIS' capture, John Bull's sentiment takes the lachrymose rather than ridiculing turn, and expends itself in profuse sympathy for the tortures which the "unhappy but glorious martyr" is supposed to be undergoing at Fortress Monroe. The *Saturday Review* speaks of "the infamous cruelty of the jailers who put Mr. DAVIS in irons." The London *Herald* declares that "the politicians of the North chained the fallen statesman in manacles as a felon," which act "will be an everlasting disgrace to the insignificant person who is believed to have authorized the outrage"—meaning Secretary STANTON.

Were these distresses of the captured Ex-President real, and not greatly magnified by the anxieties of tender spirits, like the writers just quoted, it might check the superabundance of indignant grief to point to the torture even unto death of thousands, endured by our brave and loyal soldiers, under the reign of this same confined culprit. Fortunately, however, we are not compelled to make this retort, as indeed we are not inclined to. As a matter of fact, this foreign sympathy for the personal treatment of the leading rebel is all misplaced. The evils arising from the imperfection of Mr. DAVIS' digestive organs could be accounted for by ordinary persons on natural causes, without imputing malice and magic to his guard. His food was promptly changed to mitigate his condition—and that is considerably more than they did by our brave sick soldiers with their coarse bran bread at Andersonville. In kindness to DAVIS, the heavy door of his casemate was changed for a grate, to admit more air.

But, in truth, those persons in foreign countries who are determined to make a hero of DAVIS will do so, in spite of reason or testimony. That such an apotheosis is to be looked for is very evident. The London *Herald* says:

"Successful or fallen, tried or untried, condemned or uncondemned, *Jefferson Davis is to us the greatest man in America.* The colossal figure of the statesman who commanded and carried out this grand war of independence, *will tower in history, will be celebrated in song, will be cherished by remotest posterity, when the very names of the men who opposed him are lost and forgotten.*"

Such is the language employed toward the ambitious arch-leader of the late bloody, desolating insurrection. Such is the laudation of the chief of the fatal experiment, even now execrated almost as bitterly by its dupes at the South as by the loyal hearts of the North. He committed treason; he ruled the disloyal States with a despot's rod of iron; he connived at the outrageous exploits which took their origin from Canada, and bore fruit in St. Albans raids and New-York hotel burnings; he ruled in a city containing the Libby Prison, and with Belle Isle under his eyes, in a bend of the James, where our prisoners of war lay packed together, unsheltered and half starving. It was by such a career that he fitted himself for a place among saints in the English calendar.

United States Securities Abroad.

A story comes to us from Frankfort, to the purport that the King of Hanover, some time since, ventured no less a sum than half a million dollars of his private wealth in United States 5-20s, by order to his Frankfort bankers, the Messrs. ROTHSCHILDS, to buy $500,000 of these bonds at the going rates. They were surprised by such an order, and, it is said, advised His Hanoverian Majesty, by letter, to review his order, which he promptly did by directing its immediate execution, and informing them that he would hold his bankers responsible for any advance of price that might have occurred in the meanwhile.

A story is also told, since the conclusion of our war, of the house of ERLANGER, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, to the effect that the senior of the house, the father of young ERLANGER, of Paris, who put the bogus Confederate Cotton Loan on the English public, says he never saw or negotiated a single pound sterling of that most notable fraud. It was a private affair of his boy in Paris, and of his boy's father-in-law, JOHN SLIDELL, aided in London by JOHN HENRY SCHROEDER and the London *Times*, and in Liverpool, of course, by SPENCE and his confederates.

The Frankfort House of Exchange claim to have been large and constant buyers, through their correspondents here, of United States 5-20s, but whether to fill *short* contracts or to resell in Frankfort at a profit, (or partly both,) is not stated. We have no doubt, however, that at present the credit of the United States stands high in the respect of Mr. ERLANGER, Sr., as it probably does by this time in the respect of the more distinguished concern of ROTHSCHILD of the same city, who ought to be pardoned for their mistakes of last year on American credit, because of the supposed tenor of the constant advices and *opinions* of their New-York representative.

CENTRAL PARK AND THE MEANS OF GETTING THERE.—It is everywhere accepted as a fact that the Central Park is an institution indispensable to the city. All classes of our population find within its limits healthful, elevating, humanizing enjoyment. It is the pride of the rich and the delight of the poor. Its music on Saturday afternoon is the event of the week to countless thousands who are released by the early closing of stores and factories for a few hours' recreation from toil and drudgery. In behalf of this large class we again implore the managers of the city railroads for proper accommodation. It is not far wrong to state that each company transports on Saturday afternoons to and from the Park at least six thousand extra passengers, thus adding the handsome sum of $360 to its ordinary receipts. For this liberal patronage there is no compensating return. The management of the railroads is apparently actuated by a sordid and niggardly spirit. The money is received, and the railroad people don't care a rap how many women and children are crushed and how much clothing dystroyed in their closely-packed, badly-ventilated cars. It is simply heartless on their part to compel visitors returning from the Park, fatigued by their afternoon's exercise, to stand upon the platforms of the vehicles and cling precariously to the abominable straps which dangle inside, all through the tiresome down-town journey. Will these rich monopolies ever show a disposition to do the fair thing?

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, Exit.

Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, has been universally regarded as one of the most impracticable and obstinate of State Rights men, but the address which he has just issued to the people, who have so long recognized him as their Chief Magistrate, shows pretty conclusively that his recent compulsory trip to the North has made him somewhat more tractable. He very frankly tells those whom he addresses that the people of the North do not raise any question about the policy of abolishing slavery—that they regard it already as a thing of the past. He advises the Georgians to acquiesce in this decision, and adds that, as he does not mean to give any counsel which he is not willing to follow himself, he shall hereafter treat his own slaves as free, and give them part of the crop, with such other wages as may be agreed upon. This is sensible in Gov. BROWN, and he should receive full credit for his candor. There is one inconsistency, however, which his address reveals. While he advises the citizens of the State to take the amnesty oath, he states that he has not yet subscribed to it himself. As the doughty Governor has set so good an example with regard to his slaves, he certainly cannot refuse to furnish the people with another excellent precedent by taking the oath.

ATONING FOR TREASON IN A NEW WAY.—Some of our cotemporaries, mindful of the fact that in syntax two negatives produce an affirmative, think that by analogy two wrongs ought to make a right in morals. Because such men as FORREST, KIRBY SMITH, &c., broke their oaths as Confederate soldiers, the latter crime is supposed to condone their previous treason to the United States as citizens. According to this, we suppose that proving—than which nothing is easier—that these worthies have also been guilty of the most atrocious outrages upon the laws of civilized warfare, by starving or hanging surrendered prisoners, will elevate them to the rank of martyrs. Another set of offences will get them as far as the grade of patriots and so on, to the end of their apotheosis.

It is strange what benefits, in this way, may be derived from a little obliquity of moral vision. Instead of "showing virtue its own image," it can be skillfully mingled with the reflection cast by vice, its opposite; as in the illusion of the thaumatrope, counterpart figures are made to blend in one. The dim vista which such newspapers as the New-York *News* indulges contains patriots and traitors all sitting down together in harmony, under the rule of that President who has said "treason is crime," and must be punished.

SEVERE BUT POLITIC.—Judge RUSSEL, yesterday, sentenced two young scoundrels who had been convicted in the Court of Sessions of robbery in the first degree, under very aggravated circumstances, each to *twenty years'* incarceration at Sing Sing Prison. For this action His Honor deserves the thanks of the community. The offence of highway robbery has been remarkably prevalent of late—almost as frequent as it was about ten years since. At that time Judge RUSSEL was on the bench, and in spite of the clamor in certain influential political quarters, ostensibly on humane grounds, against the severity of his dealings with "garrotters," he persisted in imposing long sentences upon them—in one case sending a convict to the State Prison for *forty years*. The wisdom of this course was soon apparent. The crime of highway robbery suddenly ceased, and the salutary lesson then enforced required the lapse of a decade to efface it from the remembrance of rogues of the foot-pad class. Now, therefore, that the offence has been revived, it seems eminently proper to try the same measures in checking it which formerly were so effective.

REFRACTORY FIRE COMPANIES AND INCENDIARISM.—We are sorry to observe that Steam Fire Engine Companies Nos. 1 and 33 are reported as failing to attend the incendiary fire in Fifty-third-street on Friday. None will, it is hoped, more regret this conduct than the companies themselves, when they think seriously over the matter. Whatever their opinion of the recent change in the department, they have a duty to the public to perform, the neglect of which is fraught with the gravest consequences. The fact that the fire is reported as incendiary involves the character of these companies in a manner which they cannot fail to perceive. In refusing to combat the wicked designs of incendiaries, they, in effect, give them the most efficient aid in their power. Of course, the new department will be at work in due course; and those members of the old one, who oppose it by endangering the lives and property of their fellow-citizens, will, if not wise in time, make a record which themselves will not care to remember or to see remembered.

A MATTER OF TASTE.—One of the city dailies, and the one which affects the highest standard of abstract morality, mercy and justice, was never able to give a more commendable heading to the trial of the persons charged (and convicted) of compassing the assassination of the President, than "The Conspiracy." But its tender conscience is not so sensitive in the case of Miss HARRIS. In this trial it says, in large type, "Trial of the *Woman* HARRIS; Testimony of the Brother of the *Murdered* Man and of the Lady with whom the *Murderess* Boarded." It may be all right according to our neighbor's view of abstract justice; but is it quite fair to denounce a prisoner (and one who seems to have but few friends) as a *murderess* before the conclusion of the trial? Should the verdict be the other way, what will the *woman* HARRIS then be?

THE BUTCHER IS SO SORRY.—Many people are apt to pay the butcher what he asks, from a kind of mistaken sympathy for that person. That is to say, because the butcher bewails his fate in being forced to charge so much. But whether he be sincere is a question. At all events the public have him alone to deal with, and it is he only through whom they can act. While therefore the provision merchant may profitably undertake the importation of South American jerked beef, the public will properly do its part by staying away from the butcher altogether.

THE RIGHT PLACE FOR A MONUMENT.—It is announced that a large force has been sent from Washington to Andersonville, Ga., with instructions to properly inter the remains of our noble soldiers who died while confined in the prison-house at that place. The party takes with it 15,000 headboards to mark the resting-places of those brave men; and this fact will, doubtless, suggest the thought to every mind, that a movement should at once be inaugurated to erect a monument which shall hand down to future generations the memory of that noble army of martyrs which passed through such privations and suffering to seal with life itself their devotion to the sacred cause of liberty. Bull Run, Antietam and Gettysburgh are to be thus marked. Why should Andersonville be forgotten?

EUROPEAN SOCIAL REFORMS.

London—Railroads—Bridges—Parks—Express—Hotels—Police of Streets—Sanitary Inspection.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, June 23, 1865.

One of the most practical improvements in London, during the last ten years, is the construction of the numerous railway bridges over the Thames, thus bringing the railways into the heart of London. The different termini are connected by the Metropolitan or Underground Railroad, so that a traveler can pass through the city at full speed of steam. There is no such stupid process as in getting from Fifty-first-street to Wall-street in New-York, by rail, at five or six miles an hour. The roads usually run over the tops of the houses, and their connecting links go under the cellars.

The new bridges are superb ornaments to the river; and when the new "Embankment" is finished, the banks of the Thames will begin to rival those of the Seine, and the Strand be relieved by a new and stately avenue, right on the river.

London is behind us in one great matter of organization—the horse-railways or "tramways." The cab public are opposed to them naturally, and the great omnibus public have not voice enough to secure their erection.

It is extraordinary, too, how awkward and bungling the baggage-system on the English railroads is, and far behind our own. The arrangement, however, for delivering small parcels at a low charge (8 or 10 cents) is a great convenience, and ought to be introduced into the American cities; as well as the parcel-office at the railroad stations, where a lady can send her little packages, if she is shopping, and have them kept for a slight expense, (2 or 4 cents.)

London is passing through one great change—the substitution of the grand American hotels for the small, and the establishment of the *table d'hote* in place of the private dinners. The new Langham Hotel will hold 700 guests, and the Charing-Cross about 500, accommodated at cheap rates, say, taking all expenses, about $3 a day. They are so popular that numbers of travelers are sent away daily from them, who cannot be lodged. They are a necessity for the great middle class or traveling public, but I cannot say that I think them an especial improvement on the old system.

I shall have more to say of the sanitary condition of London, but I would merely note here that, in the cleaning of side-streets and lanes, though much inferior to Paris, this city is far superior to New-York. The dirt is really removed here from the streets with some regularity, and the contractors' carts are by no means of that microscopical character peculiar to our worthy city. The paving, however, seems almost as irregular as in the various parts of New-York; while we have the immense advantages of plentiful supplies of the best water, and free currents of air from the two water sides. One thing I can pretty confidently affirm, after some weeks' daily rounds in the worst parts of London, at all hours of the twenty-four, that is, that our New-York Police is more attentive, active and efficient than that of London. One reason may be, that we allow the guardians of the law more liberty in checking the first mutterings of a row than the English theory does. "The liberty of the subject," even when it is a liberty which is about to be resolved into the license of smashing his neighbor's face, is respected to the last degree. Our police do things continually which the English police would not venture to do. A Democracy, as every one knows, is more absolute with its own laws than a system under which certain classes have no share in the government.

I believe New-York, the last three or four years, has been the best policed city in the civilized world. Certain it is that I have seen more fights and more rows in London the last four weeks than I have in as many years in New-York. With respect to the police of property, of course a stranger cannot be so good a judge. No doubt the London detectives are perfect in their profession. The best police arrangement of England is something which we have yet to imitate—*the sanitary inspection of the lodging-houses.*

I recently spent a night in going over the thieves' lodging-houses, and other low lodging-houses, in company with several inspectors. I shall speak of this more particularly hereafter. But certainly American organization of cities has nothing so efficient and admirable to present as this constant inspection carried on in London under the administration of Sir RICHARD MAYNE. It must be worth thousands of lives to the city. The great difficulty in administration with London is somewhat like ours in New-York—the incessant contest between different jurisdictions—parishes against central boards, and the government of one portion of London against another, or the struggle of the central with all. There are, for instance, *over twenty different* boards for the sewers of the great city. Then to add to the difficulty of collecting statistics, the districts for registration do not correspond to those of administration.

Still order is coming every day out of chaos. Vigorous and clear minds are gradually framing measures and laws and educing scientific conclusions from all this medley, such as will be of vast importance to the sanitary welfare of England and the world. A remarkable social change is in progress in England, which I fear will tend to swell the population of their crowded cities, and which, at all events, will alter the production of the island. The immense wealth which is being accumulated in the hands of the middle class, especially among the manufacturers, is being transferred to land. That is, those men who have acquired such vast fortunes in cotton and iron, or in commerce, are buying up large estates from the gentry, who have been obliged to mortgage to meet the increased scale of modern English expenditure. They seek to hold very extensive properties, and are constantly turning the small estates into large, and thus driving out the small freeholders. They are content with small profits, (2 or 3 per cent. security,) and the social position which land gives them. Many are intermarrying with the aristocracy. I heard of one cotton-spinner (I think) in Warwickshire, each of whose three daughters had married one each. These new landholders give themselves a great deal to the raising of "stock," and the old free-holders either become tenants or are driven into the cities. England is fast becoming a great cattle-breeding country. Land tilling does not pay as it has done, and she will depend for her wheat and corn on America and the region around the Black Sea. The extent to which she will consume our cereals cannot yet be estimated. As the standard of living rises, she will want more and more, and the degree to which she will take them will depend to a large extent on our own consumption of her manufactured products.

I have not time to look more thoroughly into these important social changes, or space to discuss them. They afford a most interesting subject for the economist, and, I believe, indicate an approaching unfavorable economical condition for England, in which she must depend even more than now on foreign countries for bread, and her independent "yeomanry" be even more swallowed up in the large landlords. C. L. B.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Why French Liberals Object to Rigorous Measures Against Jeff. Davis—Ill-feeling in Government Journals Toward the North—Continued Uneasiness in Respect to Mexican Affairs—Fourth of July in Paris—Appeal on Behalf of Maury.

PARIS, Friday, June 30, 1865.

The unanimity which prevails in the Liberal party in France, in condemning the measures of rigor adopted by our government against the leaders of the rebellion, is due in part to the fact that they do not wish to see a precedent established which one day may be brought to bear on them. In case of an unsuccessful rebellion at Paris, the Emperor might, with a show of fairness, point to the execution of DAVIS and the "fourteen categories" of the amnesty proclamation as the rule and guide of his action; and as his precedents would be drawn from the great model republic, the republicans of France could not complain.

A certain amount of ill-humor is still displayed by the government press and the government supporters in the Legislature and elsewhere toward the North, and a certain amount of lying and malicious reasoning is still indulged in; but the conversions to the cause of the Union, or rather to the reunited States, are increasing day by day, and we hope soon to see the great majority of the French people what they once were—the fast friends of America as it is. A few people by interest, or by fanaticism in favor of the monarchical system, will remain enemies of the reunited States; but these will never be sufficient to interfere in the harmonious relations between the two countries.

Notwithstanding the assurances of the government as to the good relations between France and the United States, the "bears" at the Bourse manage every once in a while to get up a panic about Mexico, and this readiness to take fright shows every one how unsettled the public mind remains on this subject. The government is sending troops to Mexico "to fill up the losses," but refuses to explain to what extent the losses are to be filled up, whether to the point of strength of the army at its highest or lowest figure of men. As regards the Emperor's policy on the subject, it is evidently one of expectation. He waits and watches and will regulate his movements by those of the United States. He declares, however, that he will go to war rather than abandon the man he has placed on the throne of Mexico, but since he has absolutely nothing to gain and everything to lose by such a war, we may take it for granted that his gallantry in this case is feigned and not real, and is intended only to frighten us.

I stated in my last that our grand Fourth of July demonstration in this city was to be taken charge of by a committee of American gentlemen. But Mr. BIGELOW, the American Minister, made a request that he might be permitted to charge himself alone with the entire expense, and with the duty of host, and the celebration will, therefore, be given under his sole direction. With the exception of the Lafayette and Rochambeau families, (children of parents who helped to make the 4th of July,) and a few persons united by family ties to the United States, none but Americans will be invited to participate in the festivities of the occasion, and thus will be eliminated the long list of titled nobodys who used to encumber and throw cold water upon these national *fêtes* when under the direction of resident American gentlemen. Mr. BIGELOW is right in this; the Fourth of July is a *fête de famille*, which neither Frenchmen nor Englishmen can understand or enjoy, and their room on such occasions is better than their company. About six hundred invitations have been issued on the occasion, of which a very large proportion are young people. The ceremonies will consist in a ball and dinner, lasting through the afternoon and evening, and terminating with fire-works. It will no doubt be a beautiful affair.

An appeal is being made in the French as well as in the English papers for a subscription for the relief of Lieut. MAURY, of the late Confederate torpedo service. The appeal states that he has had all his estates at Alexandria confiscated by the Federal Government, and that he is absolutely a beggar, without home, fortune, or employment. The appeal is not based on his claims as the inventor of torpedoes, nor as the author of the outrageously defamatory letters on the people of the North, published in the English and French papers at various periods during the war, but on his more useful investigations on the subject of navigation, and for which in fact the world owes him more than it has ever paid him. So that if there be not mixed up with this scheme any partisanship for the rebellion in which he was so conspicuous an actor, every one must applaud the movement and wish it success. For the libels on the moral, social, and political character of the people of the North which he spread out before republican-hating foreigners, and which libels only envenomed without aiding the rebel cause, he will find his reward in his own conscience.

While the Southern people are fast disappearing from the hotels and streets of Paris, the Northern people are arriving in numbers such as we have never seen before. At the Grand Hotel the change is most striking; there secession used to reign rampant, now that element is almost entirely effaced, and the owners of that hotel, like many other deluded people, begin to see what a mistake they made, in a business point of view, by giving their sympathies and their special favors to the enemies of the Union. The politics of the keepers of this hotel, like the politics of many people similarly situated, have undergone a marvelous change since misfortune has overtaken the rebellion.

MALAKOFF.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Gen. Hooker's Assumption of Command—The Departmental Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK CITY, July 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 56.—In obedience to General Orders, No. 118, dated War Department, June 27, 1865, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of the East, embracing the New-England States, New-York and New-Jersey; Headquarters at New-York City.

The orders issued by Maj.-Gen. DIX for the government of the Department will continue in force until revoked by proper authority.

The following named officers are announced as composing my Staff, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. T. Van Buren, A. A. G. and Additional A. D. C.

Bevet Brig.-Gen. M. T. McMahon, A. A. G. and Additional A. D. C.

Brevet Col. Wm. H. Lndlow, Additional A. D. C.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. Chas. I. Joline, (Acting Corps) A. D. C.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. Thos. A. Bolles, Judge-Advocate and Additional A. D. C.

Brevet Maj. G. V. Eichstedt, Additional A. D. C.

Brevet Maj. Wilson Barstow, Chief Com. of Mus. and Additional A. D. C.

Brevet Maj. Wm. E. Blake, Asst. Com. of Mus. and (Acting Corps) A. D. C.

Brevet Maj. Thos. Lord, Jr., (Acting Corps) A. D. C.

Maj. Wm. H. Lawrence, A. D. C.

Capt. Samuel W. Taylor, A. D. C.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General Commanding.

OUR INTERNAL REVENUE

The Fifth Collection District in Full.

Official Lists of Monthly and Annual Assessments and Collections.

All Incomes of $5,000 and Upwards---Interesting Statistics and Data.

The fiscal year ended on the 30th of June in every department of the governmental revenue. It is now near the middle of July, and in a great majority of the collection districts the lists are so far advanced as to render it possible for us to determine the exact result of the year's labor, while in all of them approximate results can be obtained. One would imagine that the rural districts, whose boundaries are limited, and whose returns are comparatively slim, would be far in advance of the metropolitan districts, where the number of tax-payers is legion, and the variety of interests bewildering; the contrary is the fact. Partially this is attributable to the energy and perseverance of the assessors and collectors, but mainly it is due to the mercantile habits of promptness and quickness which characterize our people. In districts where incomes are the main sources of revenue we do not find punctuality so general, but in the sections where licenses and taxes on sales form the principal reservoirs of return, the prompt payment of taxes is notable and satisfactory.

Doubtless every city presents marked varieties and peculiar characteristics in its several wards, but we donbt if in any can be fonnd such abrupt differences in the character of adjacent districts as are presented here. In the districts noticed immediately before the one whose action forms the subject of this article, the reader will remember the enormous income returns, ranging by hundreds of names from the modest twenty thousand to the princely million dollars; so many of them, in fact, that we could not and did not publish the half of them, while in the

FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT,

of which we now write, there are but few notable incomes, and bnt few, indeed, of any kind. Mr. JOSEPH HOXIE, the white-haired veteran of many a political battle, who has spoken from every platform for the last thirty years, and whose flushed face, coursed with tears of joy or sorrow, has been familiar to New-Yorkers for two generations, is the collector. The district embraces the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of this city, and although small in comparison with some of its neighbors, is still vastly important to the government. The office is located conveniently and pleasantly at Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, where deputies N. D. HOXIE, W. H. CROSS, T. D. HENNESSEY and GEORGE POST, with the office clerks F. A. BOOLE, J. A. PHILLIPS and C. R. CROSS are ever ready to accept legal tokens for, and in behalf of the United States of America. As above stated, the incomes of the district are elim, licenses and taxes on salee being the principal sources of revenue. There are, in all, some 5,500 licenses issued in the district, of which already more than half have been issued on duplicate applications, in advance of the receipt of the lists. The monthly taxpayers muster, nnmerically, to abont 950, and the income people are just as numerone and just as troublesome with $1,000 as if they paid on a $100,000. The forms have to be filled up, signatures must be placed properly, and figures computed as accurately, in the modest account of John Jones, as in the greater one of an Astor or a Vanderbilt.

THE ACTUAL COLLECTIONS

in this district since October, 1862 ere, by months, as follows:

October, 1862	$23,414 72	
November	34,769 84	
December	45,364 50	
Jannary, 1863	26,547 58	
February	26,672 02	
March	49,332 06	
April	26,016 41	
May	29,949 99	
June	46,543 44	$308,610 66
July	48,097 58	
August	51,745 39	
September	44,966 79	
October	40,590 22	
November	54,679 13	
December	63,316 59	
January, 1864	46,610 02	
February	42,243 99	
March	41,270 73	
April	39,675 18	
May	46,671 40	
June	112,590 56	$632,387 09
July	69,246 22	
August	122,949 14	
September	117,738 24	
October	107,720 57	
November	105,770 23	
December	190,535 58	
January, 1865	110,583 52	
February	121,045 26	
March	87,421 16	
April	133,146 85	
May	103,734 85	
June	154,586 71	$1,437,478 32
Total collection		$2,378,476 06

THE ANNUAL LISTS

Are for 1862	$ 83,639 99
Are for 1863	119,857 12
Are for 1864	163,397 49
Are for 1865, estimated	332,012 46
Total	$698,907 06
Special income-tax	101,808 15
Total	$800,715 21

The manufacturers in this district are numerous and of various kinds, and the receipts from dealers in and manufacturere of the following are very great: Bill-heads, books, boots, candles, carriages, chemicals, chocolate, cigars, clocks, castings, coffee, confectionery, cutlery, furniture, glass, gold leaf, leather, iron, paints, photographs, paper, pepper, pianos, soap, starch, tobacco, umbrellas, &c., &c.

The following statistics of the payments of the

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS

in the district are of interest:

BROOKS BROTHERS, CLOTHING.

December, 1864	$6,148 30	March	$4,198 45
January, 1865	4,440 50	April	6,166 99
February	3,038 50	May	8,191 20

J. J. CROOKS & CO., TIN FOIL.

December, 1864	$1,514 00	March	$360 25
January, 1865	930 35	April	1,116 48
February	1,210 55	May	1,431 96

SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, SEWING MACHINES.

December, 1864	$3,309 10	March	$2,137 50
January, 1865	2,144 55	April	1,112 10
February	2,526 25	May	2,771 94

A. T. BRIGGS, BARRELS.

December, 1864	$1,745 50	March	$1,635 50
January, 1865	1,519 30	April	435 88
February	1,867 85	May	1,274 46

R. HOE & CO., PRESSES.

December, 1864	$1,717 85	March	$882 45
January, 1865	750 98	April	1,175 28
February	2,701 65	May	2,397 12

MOTHIER, HOGG & MARTENS, SUGAR REFINERS.

December, 1864	$6,660 00	March	$6,190 93
January, 1865	6,307 08	April	4,258 95
February	4,312 35	May	5,556 84

NEW-YORK STEAM SUGAR REFINERY.

December, 1864	$8,927 98	March	$7,547 18
January, 1865	8,401 05	April	12,056 19
February	7,795 25	May	8,482 08

THE ASSESSOR'S OFFICE

is in the same building and on the same floor with that of the Collector—a connection beneficial in many respects, and apparently inconvenient in none. The present Assessor, who succeeded Mr. BELLOWS on the 1st of July, is Mr. DAVID MILLER, a well-known politician of this city, formerly of the TAX Commissioner's office, and more recently connected with the Provost-Marshal's office. His assistants are Ambrose Stevens, P. E. Alexander, E. A. Englehardt, E. W. Knevels, R. M. Kelly, Chas. Williame, John T. Reeves, Joehua A Healy, G. A. Seaman, G. G. Gratecap and John J. Dean, while in the office are Messrs. JOHN R. NELSON, Chief Clerk, and THEO. A. BELLONS and W. E. PARSONS, Clerks. Mr. NELSON has been in the office since it opened, and has become thoroughly familiar with the internal intricacies, so that his books are as clear as they are neat, and his eyetem of accounts as accurate as it is original. By turning to a book in which is entered every operation of the district, one can ascertain particnlars *ad infinitum*, or recapitulations short and concise. From this book we gleaned sundry points of public interest.

THE MONTHLY ASSESSMENTS

during the past fiscal year are as follows:

For July, 1864	$81,182 76
For August, 1864	87,437 32
For September, 1864	98,951 83
For October, 1864	$ 3,865 43
For special, October, 1864	18,868 12
For special, November, 1864	3,977 41 — 106,676 96
For November, 1864	98,105 50
For December, 1864	114,895 85
For January, 1865	91,894 99
For February, 1865	88,590 59
For March, 1865	96,239 82
For April, 1865	110,748 31
For May, 1865	113,367 49
For June, 1865	160,000 00
Total assessment	$1,236,759 43

THE ANNUAL LIST

for 1865, by divisions, is as follows:

First Division	$30,651 50	Sixth Division	$25,602 30
Second Division	24,094 52	Seventh Division	26,222 09
Third Division	32,185 80	Eighth Division	16,143 61
Fourth Division	40,069 00	Ninth Division	23,172 77
Fifth Division	31,514 65	Tenth Division	72,445 22
Total			$332,012 46

Including income licenses and penalties.

THE INCOME LIST

is comparatively small, and we have selected only those who pay taxes on amounts over $5,000.

W. Matthews	$169,817	J. H. Contolt	$54,682
W. Barr	33,294	S. Alexander	7,000
E. O. Brinkerhoff	15,000	H. B. Clapp	6,807
S. Davis	6,285	R. Doane	6,500
Chas. Crafter	5,346	R. W. Griffiths	5,164
Chas. Green	6,583	Jno. Hicks	8,562
John Hecker	95,294	M. Hallet	5,242
P. O. Harmon	9,867	A. M. Wright	22,000
J. W. C. Levridge	6,020	Jno. Levridge	5,077
H. B. Lord	10,207	W. Matthews	169,817
O. McManus	5,060	R. Mansfield	6,847
D. Nicholas	6,500	J. M. Ockenhausen	26,033
H. A. Patterson	800	A. Platt	15,107
E. T. Reamy	14,506	Jno. Sniffen	1,069
Richard Stout	30,359	H. Sturn	10,551
H. Smith	6,267	Wm. L. Shardlow	5,936
S. Snyder	5,123	Wm. M. Tweed	8,221
S. T. Valentine	9,865	Stephen Valentine	11,933
S. Manning	5,405	F. Waydell	8,799
J. H. Waydell	9,687	Adam Weber	7,916
Joseph White	6,097	E. S. Woodhull	7,090
J. H. White	10,838	L. B. Wing	12,112
J. H. Rapp	8,228	G. Hagameyer	5,100
H. August	5,545	D. J. Earle	10,500
W. Gramm	5,115	C. W. Hillman	9,239
S. D. Tucker	17,270	F. Little	7,199
R. O. Loomis	10,010	J. Pollock	8,277
L. Mensing	6,074	W. A. Taylor	9,327
P. Schneider	8,120	Wm. Nalson	5,762
Nelson Taylor	7,133	D. W. Bixly	6,145
Geo. F. Bellows	7,939	F. Delluo	6,804
W. J. Florence	5,475	J. P. Greene	9,264
M. W. Hamilton	16,818	T. S. Jube	7,153
Mark Kasson	18,059	H. Leger	13,420
Jno. Mowhray	6,174	G. F. F. Read	63,477
N. F. Smith	9,284	T. Stephens	7,263
Wm. Wheatly	19,653	J. Berkan	8,905
Wm. Forgay	5,600	G. L. Fox	7,343
N. Griffin	6,350	F. Hardy	6,431
B. Hntchinson	5,045	Wm. Hill	5,715
Jno. McOullum	5,396	Z. Stern	5,919
S. P. Thorp	11,535	Ang. Weissman	5,563
Jas. Horn	39,466	R. Laney	6,568
F. A. Clany	5,120	J. G. Freeborn	23,977
Wm. Gardner	6,100	W. Halser	5,910
Jno. Thnlqnim	10,058	W. H. Ogilvie	5,812
E. W. Roosevelt	6,830	D. Sweeny	5,500

Nihio's Garden, the New-Bowery Theatre, Bryant's Minstrels, the Stadt Theatre, Wood's and Sharpley's Minstrels, "444," and the Varieties are in this district, beside the concert saloone of KATE STANTON and her rivals. The business portion of the district is mainly occnpied by stores whose sales are taxed, or whose license covers everything. The lists in the Assessor's office are fully up to the mark in point of accuracy and time, and the collectious are made promptby and followed up vigilantly.

Lincoln Memorials—Monumental Art.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article of Saturday last, under the above caption, was timely and useful. It will be a national misfortune if, in getting up the proposed monuments to Mr. LINCOLN, favoritism is permitted to deprive the country of its opportunity to secure valuable works of art. Nothing can be fairer or wiser than the proposition that all American sculptors be invited to submit original designs for the proposed monuments, with the assurance that whoever among them all presents the most meritorious, shall receive the order. Public spirited gentlemen, who interest themselves in these LINCOLN memorials from purely disinterested motives, cannot fail to recognize the propriety and policy of throwing the whole matter open to competition with reference to *quality*, as you enggest. Let that be done, and we may expect, as the early fruit of the plan, the erection of monumental sculpture which shall be creditable alike to American art and American taste.

Since the publication of your suggestione, I have learned that L. G. MEAD, of Vermont, (now residing at Florence, Italy,) has designed an extensive LINCOLN monument, a model of which he purposes to have here within a few weeks. A photographic view of it, in possession of one of his New-York City friends and pairons, certainly affords the promise that when completed, the work will be exceedingly appropriate, rich and artistic. I am only permitted to add that the design embraces a beautiful marble shaft, to be crowned with a colossal statue, and a base bearing up several spirited life-sized gronps, illustrating stirring events of the last four years, beside *bas relievos* in continuation of the same thrilling history. S.

The Metropolitan Employment Agency for Soldiers and Sailors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have the honor to send you some interesting particnlars abont the working of our institution located at No. 136 Canal-street.

This institntion being of an exclusively charitable character, for the benefit of the soldiers and sailors, is supported only by voluntary contributions. The generosity of its friends in this respect has allowed it to give, in some instances, relief to some few disabled soldiers. It has two ways of getting situations for applicants. The first is through the direct exertions of the manager and solicitations to employers. In that case the employers call at the agency generally between 10 A. M. and 12 o'clock M. and select for themselves the men they need. When the men are engaged at the agency, they leave immediately with their employers. The second manner is through the exertions of the men themselves. In this case every man receives after the strictest investigation, a certificate of high recommendation; duly signed by the chairman, the manager and endorsed by the committee. These certificates are used instead of reference to the employer. The greater number of these certificate bearers have thus far succeeded in obtaining suitable situations in this city and ont of it. The returns state that an average of sixty per cent of their nnmber have fonnd work of ona sort or other. If parties employing the services of laborers and assistants of other kinds, were more zealously to prefer the men who have served in the army, thousands might be secured places who are now compelled to wait. The men who are sent from the agency, at No. 136 Canal-street, all have good characters, aside from that of having carried a musket for the preservation of their country. J. B. HEBMAN, Manager.

Houses for the Middle-Class—A New Plan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The want of house accommodation in this city for small families and families of moderate means is likely to drive from the metropolle that most essential element in all civilized communities—the middle class. It is getting to be remarked that none but the very rich or the very poor can live in New-York City. In view of the growing evil, a project for a house-building association is agitated in your columns, and seems to meet with a favorable response. One correspondent proposes to build cottages that may be rented for $300. It has not occurred to him, I presume that $300 would hardly more than pay interest on a lot in a respectable, improved locality. Building lots, as valuable as they are in this city, require good-sized houses to be pnt npon them, in order to remunerate the owner. But what is the consequence? The houses are too large for one family, or too expensive, and two families dislike living in the same house. Moreover, landlords refuse to allow but one family to keep house in a choice building. Indeed, most houses are so built that two families shall not occupy them. Hence, as soon as gentility forsakes a locality, first-class houses become boarding-houses, and afterward degenerate into shops, saloons, or something worse.

An attempt is made to supply smaller houses by contracting the width, sometimes to twelve and a-half feet. But housekeeping on the stairs is too much for feeble woman to endure, and so the occupants of such houses are frequantly changing.

The plan of genteel tenement houses, something like those in use in Paris, will no doubt have to be adopted in this city. Our people have a horror of the name "tenement house," bnt when such houses are built and managed as they should be, there will be no lack of good occupants.

But yet what American families want, and what human nature demands, is isolated apartments. It is a common remark that no house is large enough for two families. The reason is, that however well-disposed each may be, it is almost impossible to avoid collision where two families are compelled to have things in common.

Now I have invented a plan of a dwelling-house which fully meets this want. In a three-story and basement house, of 25 feet front and a little more than ordinary depth, I will comfortably accommodate three small families, each entirely isolated with nothing in common except the front stoop and area. The plan was perfected two years ago, after many weeks labor in modeling in wood—for without a model it was impossible to make it—and it is so complete and satisfactory that I have been unable to make any essential improvement in any particular, nor have I been able to conceive any other plan which would answer the purpose anything like as well, if at all. Like the model of the violin, it seems unchangeable. It is, no doubt, patentable, but as a patent, like a capital prize in a lottery, is apt to impoverish the recipient, I am in no haste to secure one, especially as I am only waiting for war prices to abate to build and occupy such a house. My original idea was a house for two families, but I discovered a plan for three families that was far better. I give seven rooms to family No. 1, on the first floor and basement; seven to family No. 2, mostly on the second floor, and five to family No. 3, on the third floor. The cellar and yard are divided between the two lower occupants. The rooms are of good size, and all well lighted, every foot of space is economized; there are plenty of closets, and housekeeping is rendered so convenient that servants may be dispensed with.

If any house-building association would like to adopt the plan for a block of dwelling-houses, I would be glad to incorporate my own house in the number. I would about as soon own an elephant as a house built on the prevailing plan. A neighborhood of buildings on my plan would contain as good, if not a better class of people than can be found in any locality in the city, and it would never degenerate. The structure of the hnildings would unfit them for anything but small families of the middle-class.

WM. HENRY BURR.

Atlantic Ocean Telegraph.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The Atlantic telegraph cable is now, probably, being laid, and I desire to commit myself on record respecting that important enterprise.

The cable will be over 2,000 miles in length, to be operated as one circuit. The company, on raising its capital, asserted that it would transmit intelligence at the rate of sixteen words per minnte. It is now stated that it will transmit, commercially, eight words per minute. Such is the proposition which the company proposes to demonstrate in a few days. To what extent the cabis will operate is a problem, and the solntion will be of great interest.

In my opinion, there is not the least possibility of the transmission of even five words per minute. If that number be hurried through the cable, the molecnlar destruction will be inevitable. It may be possible to send two or three words per minnte; bnt at that rate, the conductivity of the metal will fail within ninety days, and, perhaps, ere that epoch the insulation will cease to be effective.

Now, I propose to reason a little, that the nninitiated may not be misled, either as to confidence in my judgment, or hopes in nitimate success. The working of a subaqneous circuit of 2,000 miles is a problem of the highest scientific consideration, and we should be careful in forming conclusions.

Lines constructed through air, suspended on poles, may transmit commercially forty words per minute. The length of a circnit may be 500 miles, and seldom, if ever, 1,000; in no case, however, in any part of the world, has a circuit been operated through air or otherwise a distance of 2,500 miles. In the month of March last the New-York *Journal of Commerce*, and many other papers in America, published the following, viz:

TO SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.—On Sunday morning, at 3 o'clock, the wires of the Western Union Company were connected with the Pacific lines, and communication established direct between this city and San Francisco. Though the weather was bad, rain falling at the time at many points on the route, the wires worked well, and a considerable amount of business was transacted. The distance is nearly 4,000 miles, and the difference of time about four hours. This is unquestionably the longest telegraph circuit ever worked, and the fact that such a length of wire was telegraphed over in one circuit is a notable era in the history of telegraphing.

This fabrication imposed npon the press of course was designed to effect an object. The line of 4,000 miles was composed of from six to ten circuits, over each of which the dispatch had to be sent by mechanism or by an operator, bringing into action a new battery for each circuit.

The Atlantic cable cannot be divided into a series of circuits: it must be worked as one unbroken line, and I will give the nearest example as to submarine length. The Malta and Alexandria cable, submerged in the Mediterranean Sea, is the nearest approximate. It is in length about 1,350 miles, divided into three sections, the longest of which is about 650 miles. The first section was laid belween Malta and Tripoli, on the African coast; then the cable was taken to sea and again brought to shore at Bengazzi, and then again taken to sea and landed at Alexandria, the latter section being 650 miles in length. The object of the British Government in dividing the line into sections was to increase the speed of transmission. When the line has been worked as one circuit, namely 1,350 miles, the highest speed of transmission attained has been three to four words per minute, but when operated in sections, with the longest circnit only 650 miles, the speed was from 15 to 16 words per minute. Here, then, is the proportion: If a submarine cable can transmit over a circuit of 650 miles fifteen or sixteen words per minnte, and over a circuit of 1,350 miles three to four words per minnte, how many words per minute can be transmitted through the Atlantic cable, stretched over 2,000 miles?

It is hnt fair to state ihat with the apparatns prepared by Prof. THOMPSON, and by the use of abbreviations, three or four words per minnte may be attained.

There is not one step advance in the science of electricity since 1858, to justify any other hope than that which might have been entertained at the laying of the other cable.

The phenomena of the Leyden jar is developed in all the submarine telegraphs in proportion to the length of the cable. When the conducting wire is charged by an electric battery, the negative of that charge encircles the cable, and produces what is called "inductive retardation." Besides this hindrance, we must consider the force of the earth's magnetic currents, and of this phenomena we know but little.

I desire to close this letter, full of commitment, with the following extract from my publications of 1854, and the philoeophy therein declared I reiterate:

"I will not say that an electric current can never be sent from Newfoundland to Ireland, but I do say that with the present discoveries in the sciences, I do not believe a line of that length can be made practical for commercial purposes." Very respectfully,

TAL. P. SHAFFNER.

National Monument to President Lincoln.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was gratified by your remarks on this subject in your Saturday's paper. Many years ago I felt great interest in the plans in Lexington, Ky., for a monument to Mr. CLAY. Long before that I had been a diligent studeni of art, and since have had some little opportunity of observation abroad, and it seems to me that the most important question of all lies back of that which you have tonched. Before calling npon artists for a *specific plan*, it seems to me that some central committee must agree upon the *general conception* of the size and description of the monument called for; its silo, dimensions and minimum cost, &c.

A friend who had traveled abroad extensively once remarked to me that, of all the structures of the kind which he had ever seen, he was much the most profoundly impressed by that to the memory of WALTER SCOTT. Since then I have often asked myself whether any monnment to the memory of the greatest Bishop of New-York could be half as impressive as a copy of the tower and spire of Trinity Church, in the midst of St. John's Square?

And so the idea has grown upon me until my imagination is full of the notion that a copy of the magnificent spire of St. Stephen's Cathedral, Vienna, by far the most symetrical and magnificent of all the structures of the kind which have come down to us from the age of architectural marbels, in the midst of Central Park, is the true conception of the national monument to President LINCOLN.

Permit me to draw out this conception into some of its details. The lower stage of the tower or spire (for in St. Stephen's there is no marked transition from one to the other, the uniform taper is so harmonious and perfect) should be open, and contain, as its central figure, a marble statue of the President, surrounded, in appropriate niches, by the statues or busts of his Cabinet. The second stage should be filled with like memorials of the Generals, and with some of the trophies of war. The third should be devoted, in like manner, to the navy. In the fourth, I would have the largest and finest chime of bells ever cast. And from the fifth, elevators, to exalt the curious to the highest point of observation—the highest on the island or in the country. B. B. S.

Taxing Manufactures.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article in your journal, of July 10, justly condemns the onerousness and inequality of the excise system of taxation, as it now exists, upon small manufacturers, the very men whom a government should, as far as it equitably can, foster and encourage. As a practical man, it has struck me that this might be materially amended by a change in the method of collecting the duty, without diminishing the sum collected, and at the same time help the small capitalists, as well as diminish the chance of fraudulent returns, by making detection more easy.

My method would be simply to collect the tax upon the value of the goods sold, as they were sold, instead of upon the amount said to be manufactured. By the present process the manufacturer pays government a tax upon all his stock on hand, perhaps months before it is sold, and, if it is ultimately sold for a depreciation upon more than its real value. This is manifestly an oppression unfair and unjust.

By collecting the tax upon the manufactured article, when sold, the seller can in no way evade or ignore the just amount of payment due; but he can justly demand from his customer the payment of cash for the tax, in the same way that he pays it, which the buyer will willingly pay in this way, knowing that he pays the tare tax, and not a tax with a profit upon it. For, if the seller wishes to give credit with his goods, he can do so, and collect his tax in cash, or sell his goods cash, tax free, instead of, as now, subject to five per cent. cash discount. The monthly footing of his sales will show at a glance how much is due to the United States Government for excise on his goods. An amendment of the law to this effect, and making it obligatory on buyer and seller to pay and receive the tax in cash on all dealings would, in this view, be beneficial. A MANUFACTURER.

Time and Tide.

The following beautiful and pathetic ballad is from Mr. GEORGE MACDONALD'S recent book, *Alec Forbes, of Howglen*, a work characterized by the *Spectator* as a "Scotch pastoral, without any of the foolish idealism of ordinary pastorals, but full of the broad sunny nature and deep humanity of the imaginative Scotch literature:"

As I was walkin' on the strand,
I spied an auld man sit
On ane auld rock; and aye the waves
Cam washin' to its fit.
And aye his lips gaed mutterin,
And his ee was dull and blae.
As I cam near, he luik'd at me,
But this was a' his say:

"ROBBIE and JENNIE war twa bonnie bairns,
And they played thegither upo' the shore:
Up cam the tide 'tween the mune and the sterns,
And partit the twa wi' an eerie roar."

"What can the old man mean," quo' I,
Sittin' npo' the auld rock?
The tide creeps up wi' moan and cry,
And a hiss 'maist like a mock.
The words he mutters maun be the en'
O' a weary dreary sang—
A deid thing floatin' in his brain,
That the tide will not lat gang.

"ROBBIE and JENNIE war twa bonnie bairns,
And they played thegither upo' the shore:
Up cam the tide 'tween the mnne and the sterns,
And partit the twa wi' an eerie roar."

"What pairtit them, auld man?" I said;
Did the tide come up ower strang?
'Twas a braw deith tor them that gaed,
Their troubles warna lang.
Or was ane ta'en, and the ither left—
Ane to sing, ane to greet?
It 's sair, richt sair, to be bereft,
But the tide is at yer feet.

"ROBBIE and JEANNIE war twa bonnie bairns,
And they played thegither upo' the shore:
Up cam the tide 'tween the mune and the sterns,
And pairtit the twa wi' an eerie roar."

"Maybe," quo' I, "'twas Time's gray sea,
Whase droonin' 's waur to bide:
Bnt Death 's a diver, seekin' ye
Aneath its chokin' tide.
And ye 'll luik in ane anither's ee
Triumphin' ower gray Time."
But never a word he answered me,
But ower wi' hle dreary chime—

"ROBBIE and JEANNIE war twa bonnie bairns,
And they played thegither upo' the shore:
Up cam the tide 'tween the mune and the sterns,
And pairtit the twa wi' an eerie roar."

"Maybe, auld man," said I, "'t was Change
That crap atween the twa?
Hech! that 's a droonin' awfu' strange,
Ane waur than ane and a'."
He spak nae mair. I luik't and saw
That the auld lipe endus gang.
The tide nnseen took him awa—
Left me to end his sang—

"ROBBIE and JEANNIE war twa bonnie bairns,
And they played thegither upo' the shore;
Up cam the tide 'tween the mune and the eterns,
And tuik them whaur pairtin' shall be no more."

Finding Money in Graves.

DELVING AMONG DEAD MEN'S BONES.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

For several days past workmen have been engaged in removing the bones from the old city graveyard, and transferring them to their new resting-place. The cemetery is about seventeen acres in extent, and is well filled with graves. The removal of these remains is a laborious task, and will require several weeks and a conciderable number of laborers. The cemetery has not been used for several years, and the graves are nearly all old, and, but few coffins remain.

The graveyard was extensively used in the Spring and Summer of 1849, when the cholera raged in that city, and six thousand persone were stricken down by the pestilence.

We understand that in digging up some of these old graves the laborers have found money enough to make the work interesting; not such valuable treasures as were discovered in the graves at Chiriqui, but still enough to excite their cupidity. In one grave the sum of $500 in French gold was dng up; it appeared to have been sewed up in the collar of the owner's coat, who doubtless had died of cholera, and had been buried without being undressed. In another grave $150 was unearthed, and $129 in another. Large sums may be found, and the laborers are on the *qui vive* for the precious metal. Greenbacks were unknown in those cholera times, and gold and silver were more plentiful than at present.

Among the graves dng was that of Mrs. SHEA, an Irish actress, who was killed ten years ago on the stage of the St. Louis Theatre by the falling of a weight from one of the beams supporting the scenery. The play was "Jack Sheppard," BEN DE BAR was playing Blueskin, and Mrs. SHEA was acting the part of Mrs. Sheppard. The weight fell upon her head, fracturing her skull, and killing her instantly. She was buried in a metallic coffin, with a glass face, and was interred in her stage costume, with her bracelets, breastpin, &c., on her person. On opening the grave the remains of Mrs. SHEA were found in a good state of preservation. The workmen examined the bracelets through the glass, bnt did not open the coffin, although it was reported among them that the jewelry was worth over $5,000. The fact is, however, that it is only stage jewelry, and not worth over $10. Mrs. SHEA's relatives are all in Europe, and her remains have never been sent for, and probably never will.

Letter from John Bright.

The Art Committee of the Union League Club of this city having written to Mr. BRIGHT requesting him to sit for his portrait, to be painted by an American artist, in England, for the club, the following note from Mr. BRIGHT was read at the last meeting of the club:

LONDON, Saturday, June 10, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I am greatly obliged to yon for your letter of the 8th of May, and for the honor proposed to me by your committee and your club.

I feel that yon have won the great battle of freedom for our century, and that we in England and Europe shall reap the fruits of the sacrifices you have made.

I have watched your struggle with an increasing interest, and with an unfaltering faith, and now I can and do rejoice with all the loyal men of your country, and with the friends of freedom and justice throughont the world.

You have been great in war, you will now be great in peace, and may I not say, yon will be greatest of all in that mingling of justice and mercy which will distinguish yonr conduct to the vanquished?

For what I have said and done in enpport of your great cause, I shall feel it an ample compensation to live in the memory of those by whom you are surrounded, and on whose behalf you have written to me. Convey to them my thanks for their kindness, and my regret that I can only write this poor note as an acknowledgment of it.

With every good wish for your government and people, believe me most truly yours.

JOHN BRIGHT.

G. P. PUTNAM, Esq., Union League Club, New-York.

Movements of Gen. Sherman.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 15.

Major-General SHERMAN and etaff passed through Indianapolis yesterday *en route* to St. Louis

FIENDISH ASSAULT UPON A FEMALE AT A PICNIC—ARREST OF THREE OF THE ASSAILANTS.—RICHARD O'BAINE, ROBT. LAMBERT and JOHN MCINERNY, Northstreet "roughs," between 17 and 20 years of age, were arrested by Officers JELLISON, CURRIER and HAM, of the First Station, last evening, upon a charge of committing a felonious assault upon ALICE BURNS, about 14 years of age, in the town of Weston, yesterday. The Bay State Association, of Boston, with their friends, including a large nnmber of disreputable characters, visited the grove in Weston for their annual pic-nic. Among the party were those named above.

During the day the BURNS girl was found lying in an insensible condition, in the bushes, a short distance from the grove. Upon coming to her senses she stated that she had been violently attacked and ravished by four young fellows, and gave a description of the party. She was brought to this city and taken to the residence of the City Crier, where a physician was summoned to attend her. A Boston police officer was present at the pic-nic, and learning that such an outrage had been perpetrated, endeavored to ferret out the parties, and partially succeeded in ascertaining who they were. He returned to Boston, and after the arrival of the excursionists, the officers named above visited the North End and arrested MCINERNY, O'BAINE and LAMBERT. The other one has not yet been arrested. The ruffians will be taken to Weston for examination. The BURNE girl is in a critical condition, and may not survive her injuries. She resides in Northstreet. As near as she can recollect she remained insensible over twth hours. She resisted the villains until her strength was exhausted. Her person bears the marks of burns which were inflicted by lighted cigars by the fiends to restore her to consciousness.—*Boston Traveller, July 13.*

CONFEDERATE COTTON ABANDONED BY GEN. CANBY.—Not long since Gen. CANBY assumed to interfere with the civil action of the President and Secretary of the Treasury in their efforts to get cotton ont from the then rebellious States. As soon as this was known, Gen. GRANT ordered CANBY not to interfere in a military point of view with the operation and execution of the trade regulations; in other words, not to do anything to prevent the getting out of cotton by any person having authority to do so. Gen. CANBY, for reasons best known to himself, not only ceased his unnecessary and unauthorized interference, but withdrew all military protection over cotton known to have belonged to the Confederate Government, but which had become the rightful property of the United States, leaving it to be seized by rebels or any other persons who chose to appropriate it to their own use.

This action of Gen. CANBY in abandoning such valuable property and leaving it to be indiscriminately seized and held, has given great dissatisfaction to those who have a right to complain.

Gen. GRANT, in view of all the facts, has ordered Gen. CANBY to change his tactics and give protection to loyal holders of cotton, and to see to it that confiscated coton be held for the benefit of the Government. *Washington Republican, July 14.*

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN 1787.—A correspondent of the *Morning Post* gives the following remarkable extract from *Arthur Young's Travels in France*, published in Dublin in 1793: "Paris, Oct. 16, 1787.—In the evening to Monsieur LOMOND, a very ingenious and inventive mechanic, who as made an improvement in the jenny for spinning cotton. * * * In electricity he has made a remarkable discovery. You write two or three words on paper; he takes it with him into a room, and turns a machine inclosed in a cylindrical case, at the top of which is an electrometer, a small, fine pith ball, a wire connects with a cylinder and electrometer in a distant apartment, and his wife by remarking the corresponding motions of the ball, writes down the words they indicate, from which it appears that he has formed an alphabet of motions. As the length of the wire makes no difference in the effect, the correspondence may be carried on to any distance within or without a fortified town, for instance, or for purposes much more worthy. Whatever the use may be, the invention is beautiful."

TALL GRAIN.—Judge CATON has shown us a handful of ears taken from a seven-acre field of white Winter wheat near his residence. The ears are seven inches in length, and filled with plump, healthy corns. He is confident of reaping 40 bushels to the acre from the field. The same field had white Winter wheat in it last year, yielding a handsome crop, and although it was plowed and well sown again last September, Judge CATON is satisfied that the wheat now on the ground is not from that he sowed, but from what was left of the old crop and had been plowed in. He gives it as an argument in favor of the plowing in wheat instead of covering with a drag or drill. Mr. WM. POOL, of Serena, has also shown us some rye, seven feet high, taken from a field which he is confident will yield 50 bushels to the acre. Winter wheat around here, of which very little was sown, was generally winter-killed, but Spring wheat looks well, and has no danger to encounter except rot and rust.—*Ottowa (Ill.) Trader.*

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—At the annnal meeting of the stockholders of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, held in this city yesterday, Hon. AMOS KENDALL was elected President in place of ZENUS BARNUM, Esq., deceased, to whose memory and worth as a man, and an officer, appropriate resolntions were offered by WM. M. SWAIN, Esq., and unanimously adopted. JOSEPH SAILER was reelected Secretary, THOS. P. BLADEN Treasurer, and Prof. S. F. B. MORSE, Wm. M. Swain, E. S. Sandford, Francis Morris, Wilson G. Hunt, John H. Purdy, C. Livingston, Marshall Lefferts, C. A. Burgess, J. McKesson, and H. O. Alden, directors. The stock of the company was largely represented.—*Philadelphia Ledger, July 14.*

Domestic Items.

—In referring to the fact that Gen. G. W. SMITH has applied for pardon, the Boston *Traveller* gives the following sketch of his life: "He is a graduate of West Point, a citizen of Kentucky, and in the Mexican war was Captain of the company of Sappers and Miners of which Gen. MCCLELLAN was Lieutenant. After that war he recruited a company of Sappers and Miners in Boston, but the command having been given to MCCLELLAN, he left the army in disgust. When the rebellion broke out, he was a prominent New-York politician, and it was expected that he would take command of the Tammany Regiment, but he went to Kentucky, under the pretence of having business there, and was next heard from at the South. He was warmly received at Richmond, and was assigned to an important command in the rebel army, but he proved a failure as a General, and soon left the service. Subsequently he had charge of the extensive iron works at Rome, Ga., where his practical knowledge was of great value to the rebel government."

—The Jackson (Miss.) *News* says that HUMPHREY'S Mississippi Brigade, composed of the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Regiments, had 5,495 different names on its muster-rolls during the period of its existence, and these are accounted for as follows: Killed in battle, 842; died of disease, etc., 770; discharged for physical disability, (used up,) 1,288; deserted, 546; total loss from all causes, 3,956, leaving a balance of 1,549 on the muster-rolls at the eurrender in Virginia, of whom more than two-thirds were then absent. Of the whole number, 4,620 were married, and

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 15, 1865.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107⅞	160	N. Y. Central	94⅜
6,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s...R.	106	300	do	94⅝
20,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	105⅞	100	do	94⅝
7,000	do	105⅝	100	do...s10	94⅝
40,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.		100	do	94⅝
	New Issue	106⅛	300	do...2d call	95
15,000	U.S.5s,10-40s...C.	97⅝	100	do...s10	94⅜
15,000	do	97⅞	200	do...s10	94⅝
2,000	U. S. 5s,10-40s..R.	97	100	Erie Railway...s10	80⅝
1,000	Tr.Notes, 7 3-10s..		300	do	80⅞
	Second Series..	100	500	do	80⅝
1,000	do..First Ser.	100	100	do...s30	80⅝
3,000	Brooklyn City 6s,		100	Hnd. Riv. R....b10	110
	Water Loan....	97	100	do...b10	109¾
18,000	Ohio & M. Cer....	25⅞	100	Harlem Pref	75
10,000	Erie 4th M	94⅜	300	Reading R	100⅜
500	P., Ft.W.&Ch. 1st	101	400	do...2d call	100⅜
200	Merchants' Bank...	107	100	Mich. S.&N. I.R....	64⅝
10	Bank of Commerce	106	300	do...s10	64⅝
40	do	105½	200	do	64⅝
10	Bk Commonwealth	98	100	do	64⅛
10	Fourth Nat. Bank..	89⅞	400	do	64⅝
200	Canton Co	39½	500	do...2d call	64⅝
100	Quick. Min. Co	61	200	do	64⅜
600	do	60¼	300	do...s30	64
100	do	60¼	1000	Cleve. & Pitts..s30	88
200	do...2d call	60	800	do	88
100	At. Mail S. Co....	15⅜	1500	do	68¾
300	Cen. Coal Co	52	100	Chic. & N. W	28
100	Bruns. City Land Co.	11	300	do	27¾
200	do	11½	400	do	27⅞
200	do	12	400	Chic. & N. W. Pr...	62⅜
300	do...2d call	12⅝	500	do	62¼
50	Pacific M. S. Co....	255	100	do...2d call	62¼
600	Pitts., Ft.W.&C....	98	100	do	62⅜
1200	do...s30	97⅜	100	do...b60	62⅜
200	do...s10	97⅝	100	Cleve. & Tol	103
100	do	97⅜	200	Chic. & R. I. R....	107¼
200	Alton & T. H. R....	36			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

300	N. Y. Cen. R	95¼	200	Reading R...s3	100⅜
100	do...b3	95⅜	300	do	100⅜
100	do...s3	95¼	100	do	101
200	do...s10	95¼	100	Chic. & R. I	107½
500	Erie Railway...s3	81⅜	100	Chic. & N. W	28
900	do...b3	82	100	Ch. & N. W. Pr	62¼
300	do	82	100	do...s3	62¼
2000	do	81⅞	100	do	62⅜
760	do...b3	82	100	do...s5	62⅜
50	Ill. Cen. R	138	119	P., Ft. W & C...s3	98
400	Mich. S. & N. I	63	30,000	O. & Miss. Cer	25¾
100	do...b3	65	300	Nic. Transit Co	7
100	do...b10	65½	100	do	7¼
300	do...s3	65	200	Canton Co	40
600	do	65⅛	500	Cary Improv't	20
100	do...s5	64⅞	100	Quick. Min. Co	60
200	do...b5	65⅞	700	do	59¾
100	do...c	65	200	do	59¾
300	Mich. Cen. R	109	200	Mariposa M. Co	12¾

SATURDAY, July 15—P. M.

The price of Gold was ⅛ to 1 per cent. lower to-day than on Friday. The range of sales 1 13@142@142⅛@142⅛ ₱ cent. Exchange on London, for the day's steamers closed very quiet at 108,@109 ₱ cent. for Gold. Some good Tobacco Bills on London drawn from Richmond with Bank indorsement sold for Currency at the equivalent of 108@108⅛ ₱ cent. for Gold. The Customs' demand for Gold to pay duties reached the large sum of $658,321 on Friday, and as follows on the other days of the week:

Monday	$446,270	Thursday	$381,646
Tuesday	450,912	Friday	658,321
Wednesday	449,635	Saturday	457,249
Total into Treasury for duties			$2,844,033
Gold Interest paid out of Treasury			872,447
Gain in Gold for week			$1,971,586

Money as usual on Saturday was very freely offered, after 2 o'clock, to secure 5@6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum from the Brokers for two days. Some of the leading houses continue to pay hnt 4 ₱ cent. on Government collateral. The Gold speculators are tho highest bidders for Money, though not as large borrowers to-day as earlier in the week.

The parties who sold Erie and other Railways on Friday afternoon, on the reported adverse change in the Money market, fonnd their calculations at fault before the close of Saturday. The market opened tame, hnt soon after the regular Board broke np, Erie advanced to 81⅛, and subsequently to 82⅛ ₱ cent., and the other New-York and Western lines were firmer than on the printed sales, and tho Miscellaneous list generally steady, with a further rise in the new speculation in old Brunswick (Georgia) Land Company of $1 50 ₱ share.

	Frid.	Sat		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	97⅞	97⅞	N. West Pref	61⅞	62⅜
U. S. 5-20s	106⅛	106	Rock Island	106¾	107⅛
N. Y. Central	95	95¼	Fort Wayne	87	86⅛
Erie	80⅝	82¼	Cumb'land Coal	42	42⅛
Hudson	110	110	Quicksilver	61¼	60
Reading	100¾	101	Mariposa	12⅞	12⅝
Mich. Southern	64⅞	65¼	Canton	40⅜	38½
Illinois Central	138¼	138	Atlantic Mail	159	158½
Mich Central	109	109	Brunswick	11	12⅛
Pittsburgh	99	99	Ohio Certificates	12¾	12⅞
Northwest	27½	28	American Gold	142⅛	142⅛

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	110	Chatham	125
Manhattan	130	Hanover	106
Merchants'	107	Irving	106
America	130	People's	110
City	175	Merket	100
Tradesmen's	125	Shoe and Leather	100
Greenwich	150	Corn Exchange	110
Butchers' & Drovers'	115	Continental	95
Mechanics & Traders	110	St. Nicholas	102½
National	105	Commonwealth	99
Commerce	106	Importers' & Traders'	102½
Mechanics' B'k Ass'n	103	Park	140
Broadway	200	Manf. and Merchants.	99
Ocean	86	Central National	103
Mercantile	125	First National	205
American Exchange	113½	Fourth National	99

The shipments of Gold and Silver to-day were $52,366, making for the week, $298,280, including $185,931 Bar Gold from California, by the Cunarder of Wednesday.

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92½	Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	104	Chi. & N. W. 1st m	83¼
Erie 1sts, ex d., 68	101⅛	Del. L. & W. 1st mort	102½
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	103	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort	90
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex'd	90
Hnd. R. 7s, 1st mort., '66	103	Mil. & P. do C. 1st M.	97
Hnd. R. 7s, 2d M.S.F., '85	102½	Galena & Chi. ex	103
Hnd. R. 7s con., '67	95	N. J. Cen. 1st mort	102
Harlem 1st mort., '63-72	111	N. J. Cen. 2d mort	102½
Mich. C. new 1sts 8's, '82	111	Pitts., Ft.W.&C. 1st M.	100
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	109	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 2d M.	93
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d. Mtg.	87	Cleve. & P. 2d mort	90
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	95	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	40
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1875	112	Chi. & Alton S. F	95
Alton & T. H. 1st mort	82	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg.	95
Alt. and T. H. 2de Inc.	70	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	70

The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 ₱ cent., payable on Aug. 1.

The Merchants' Clerks' Savings Institution has declared the nsnal semi-annual dividend.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says in a recent letter: "In many parts of Western and Northern Germany the value of land is from three to five times what it was thirty years ago. House property, too, has risen immensely in towns of any importance and size. A Berlin house which in 1847 would heve fetched 20,000 thalers, to-day could not be bought for less than 40,000 to 60,000 thalers. Other prices have gone up in proportion. In 1847, e Berlin family was certainly better off with £250 than to-dey with £500 a year. Meat was abont half as dear; rent but e third or a fourth of the oxorbitant rates exacted now-a-days. Ladies and gentlemen, both from the heightened standard of respectability and the increase in the price of apparel, before the change came on, could cover their outer selves very decently at a third part of the expenditure now incurred as a matter of course. Labor commands double the sum in the market, being at the same time as much in demand as to have created a social revolution in the relations between employer and employe. Domestic servants especially have been pleased to assume the independent manners of 'helps.' Agricultural laborers—tho *bête noire* of tho country—gradually emerge from their old humility, going off to America by thousands, or casting wistful glances on 'the land of the free,' 'the republic of the plowman.' As regards the peasantry, being all independent, and many of them proprietors to a large extent, they have been directly and materially benefited by the new state of things. Upon the whole, and in comparison with the straightened circumstances of what now appears the olden time, prosperity is more general, even in the smaller towns and villages, than the homely habits and garb surviving in those places would seem to indicate."

—The *Chemical News* states that M. PELON has invented a new heating apparatus adapted to the warming of railway carriages, and called a "heat generator." It consists of a cone of wood, which is covered with hemp, and which is made to revolve with great speed within a hollow cone or copper. These are inclosed in a metallic vessel, through which air is passed, and becoming heated in the passage, is then conveyed to the carriage. Tho inventor proposes to place a generator outside each carriage; motion will be given to the wooden cono by one of the axles of the carriage; and the heated air will be admitted to the vehicle by an arrangement under the control of the passengers. Pending more extended trials, the inventor exhibits a little machine, which keeps chocolate hot. Tho "heat generator" is, indeed, in actual use at Paris, and seems to be really efficacious. The machine is turned by a force equal only to abont the twentieth of a horse-power, but, after rotating about eight or ten minutes, the air escaping from the apparatus was found to have attained a temperature of 70 degrees C.

— Prince COUZA, of Wallachia, has lately adopted an infant. The following story is now being circulated in Bncharest as to that adoption: "One day," says the *Nord*, "Prince COUZA, accompanied by several friends, was walking beyond the town. Suddenly they heard cries resembling those of a new-born infant, and which proceeded from the side of the river. The Prince sent one of his aides-de-camp to inquire into the cause; the officer returned and announced that the voice was that of a young infant, exposed in a cradle on the river. The Prince hastened forward, and raising his eyes to heaven cried out, 'I had prayed to God to send me a child, and I had waited for one in vain; behold it here! I cannot here mistake the hand of Providence, and I will adopt the infant.' He immediately ordered the child (a male) to be taken to the palace, where the archimandrite soon came to formally declare the adoption. This little story, the arrangements of which, since the time of Moses, have not the merit of novelty, has greatly amused Bucharest society."

A letter from Schaffhausen, Switzerland, of the 25th, says: "Great preparations are being made here for the Federal rifle match, which takes place in a few days, and is expected to be splendid. Our pretty little town of 10,000 souls at this moment rivals in activity the first cities of the republic. Never have the prizes of honor and the sum total to be distributed reached so large a sum, and further contributions are still expected. The sums to be competed for will amount in all to abont 400,000 francs. In 1863, at Chaux-de-Fonds, the prizes were only 375,582 francs; at Stanz, in 1861, 221,643 franks; and at Zurich, in 1859, 262,000 francs. At the first Federal match, held at Aarau in 1824, only 15,000 francs could be collected. Great progress has, therefore, been realized."

—The *Czas*, of the 17th, publishes the subjoined: "The Grand Master of Police of Warsaw announces that a sale of objects of valne will take place by anction on the 26th, at the Hotel de Ville. The sale will comprise gold watches, ear-rings, brooches, and wedding and other rings. These objects have belonged to political prisoners and have been taken from them at the moment of their incarceration. More than one wife will perhaps find in the collection the marriage-ring of her husband, and mothers will recognize objects which have belonged to their sons, and will, without donbt, purchase them at more than their value in remembrance of the regretted persons hy whom they were formerly worn."

—The Albert gold medal of the Society of Arts, founded as a memorial of his Royal Highness the late President of the society, has been ewarded thie year to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, for distinguished merit in promoting in many ways, by his personal exertione, the international progress of arts, manufacture; and commerce, the proofs of which are afforded by his judicious patronage of art, his enlightened commercial policy, and especially by the abolition of passports in favor of British subjects. His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES, the President, has himself communicated this decision to the Emperor, by whom it has been most graciously received.

—It appears by a parliamentary return that twenty-seven non-commissioned officers and soldiers of Her Britannic Majesty's land forces were drowned at the various military-stations of the United Kingdom during the year 1864. On the 27th of March last, a circular general order was issued on the subject of gymnastic instruction for the army, which directs, among other things, that swimming is to be taught as a military duty at all stations where facilities for it exist, and a variety of details are given; but it appears that, "as regards swimming, arrangements have not yet been matured for carrying tho above circular into effect.

—Mlle. ROSA BONHEUR has written the following letter to thank the Mayor and Corporation of Bordeanx for their congratulations on her elevation to knighthood:

MONSIEUR: I really do not know in whet terme to expreee to you my thanke for the congratulatione which yon heve offered me on yonr own part and on that of my compatriots. I rejoice that the great honor bestowed on me by Her Majesty the Empress hae given me the opportunity of expressing my profound, respectful and devoted gratitude to yourself and the citizens of Bordeaux. ROSA BONHEUR.

— The Queen of Madagascar, according to a letter received in Paris, has begun to wear crinoline. She inaugurated the new fashion at a religione ceremony in which ehe took part on the 15th of April last, near Tananarlva. The novelty seems to have been favorably received by the population; hut only the princesses of the royal family have been anthorized to adopt it. The Queen bas, however, made one exception in favor of the wife of RAIMILAIARIVONY, her Prime Minister.

— M. ST. MARC-GIRARDIN narrowly escaped the bandit GIARDULLO a short time since. Being at Naples he asked the authorities whether the road to Paestum was safe. "Of course it is," was the reply. "There are no brigands now except in the reactionary journals." M. GIRARDIN proceeded on his way, but was stopped by a patrol who ludnced him to go back to Naples. He had reason to congratulate himself on having done so, as a party of visitors was seized by the brigands the next day.

— At the wedding of a burgomaster in a village of Upper Austria last week, all the relations of the bride and bridegroom were entertained for three days of uninterrupted festivity. The bill of fare includes, among other things consumed on this occasion, forty-eight oxen, forty-six pigs and sheep, sixty-seven calves, and several hundred barrels of wine.

—A correspondent of the *Journal de Genève* says: "The Prince of WALES made his first official pun the other day. At the dinner he gave to Count LAGRANGE he wore a cravat with the colors of the winner of the Derby. 'This is an additional *tie* between France and England,' he said to the count. In English, tie signifies both bond of union and cravat."

—A Russian journal, the *Northern Post*, relates that the wife of a peasent named MOLTCHANOW, of Tzvctow, in the government of Koursk, recently gave birth to a son, on the following day to a son and a daughter, and three days after to another daughter. The second boy died, and the mother also et the last accouchement; the three other children are still living.

— It is stated that instructions were sent some time since, by the English Government, to the Captain of the *Shenandoah* to abstain from all hostilities against the ships of the United States, and that Earl RUSSELL has undertaken to send an intimation of the fact to tho British Consuls in the East. The *Shenandoah* is supposed to be on the coast of Japan.

— One of the Duke of Athole's gamekeepers has recently shot and captured no fewer than twenty-one foxes. One of them, after being trapped, gnawed and bit off its leg and escaped, leaving the entangled part behind. The animal, however, was shot next day at a considerable distance from where it had been trapped.

—Mr. BURNAND, (Mrs. BEECHER STOWE'S sculptor friend,) of Pimlico, Mr. NOBLE, of Bruton-street, and Mr. MARSHALL WOON, of Osnaburg-street, have all received commissions to execute busts of the late Mr. CORDEN. One is for the Reform Club, and Mr. BRIGHT orders the others.

—Mr. SCHWENCK GILBERT, the son of the author of "*Shirley Hall Asylum*" and other recent popular works, has just joined the *Punch* staff. As this gentleman very cleverly illustrates his own writings, we shall soon probably have a serial story or a burlesque from his pen, with pictures to match.

— It is said that Prince NAPOLEON will soon proceed on a voyage of circumnavigation or discovery, which is likely to keep him away for a considerable period. He will be escorted by a body of *savans*. The Princess CLOTILDE will probably pass the Winter in Italy.

—The Roman correspondent of the *Morning Post* says the Pope has "by no means approved of the Archbishop of Paris' Christian charity, in blessing the late Marshal MAGNAN'S coffin, decorated, as it was, with the Masonic emblems prohibited by the Roman Church."

—A communication from Odessa to the Moscow *Gazette* states that not e day passce without one or two fires happening in the former place. The origin of those disasters is not known. Some persons pretend that malevolence is not a stranger to their occurrence.

—We see by the Chinese papers that an "Alpine Club" has been formed at Kiukiang. It has held its first meeting on the summit of the mountain behind the settlement, said to be 5,000 feet high, and very difficult of ascent.

—From Bucharest it is reported that the nuns of the cloister of Zamaira had hurried their abbess alivo in her own cell. A legal investigation into the circumstances has been instituted.

—The Swiss Federal Council offers a prize of 20,000f. for the best model of a breech-loading firearm. Competitors to send in their specimens before the 1st September. Those models must fulfil certain defined conditions.

—It is stated in some of the continental journals that a marriage has been arranged between the Hereditary Prince of Denmark and the daughter of the Grand Duchess of LEUCHTENBERG.

—The Emperor of Austria has jnst reëstablished the Imperial Guard of Hungary, composed of the sons of noble families, and which, until 1849, has done duty at the Imperial Palace at Vienna.

—Letters from St. Petershurg announce the death of General of Cavalry DOLGOROUKOW, aged 78. He had taken part in the battles of Austerlitz and Moscow.

—The *Unita Cattolica* of Turin has sent to the Pope, on the occasion of the Whitsuntide holidays, a sum of 90,000f., as well as a casket of jewelry and other valuable objects.

— At Venice a bomb was recently thrown into the gondola of M. BEMBO, the Podesta, and exploded. The gondola was injured, but no one was wounded.

— The monnment at Logierait to the late Duke ATHOLE is to take tho form of a Celtic cross, and, with the pediment, will reach to a height of 59 feet.

The Paris Société d' Encouragement pour l' Industrio Nationale has offered a prize of £60 for an ink which will not corrode steel pens.

CORNS; BUNIONS, CLUB AND INVERTED nails, diseased joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. W. JAMES, No. 691 Broadway, between Amity and 4th sts.

DRY GOODS

DRY GOODS FOR CASH

FOSTER BROTHERS

will open on

MONDAY MORNING,

A LARGE STOCK OF THE

BEST CHALLY DELAINES,

at 25c. a yard; former price 37½c.

Also, clearing-out sale of

FRENCH MOZAMBIQUES.

Mozambiques for 25c.—worth 38.

Mozambiques for 2s. 6d.—worth 45c.

Mozambiques for 37½c.—former price 62½c.

Also, 500 black and white

BALMORAL SKIRTS

for $3, that would be cheap at $4 50.

BLACK AND COLORED ALPAOAS,

bought with gold at 128, which we will sell at the old priose.

We are dotermined to meet the demand for

CHEAP GOODS,

and parties favoring us with their enstom shall have goods at

CHEAP PRIOES.

Everything sold for cash. We adopt the system for it enables us to sell for small profits.

WHITE FLANNELS, RED FLANNELS,

GRAY FLANNELS,

BLUE FLANNELS, OANTON FLANNELS, &c.. &c., bought before the advance, and will be sold at the old rates. Great bargains in MUSLINS, both bleached and brown, HOSIERY, GINGHAMS, PRINTS, CASSIMERES, LINEN BOSOMS, &c., &c.

FROM AUCTION, AT AUCTION PRIOES.

FOSTER BROTHERS,

No. 272 Bleecker-st., corner Commerce.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK.,

A new choice of FRENCH PRINTED JACONETS, just received from Paris.

Also, NEW ORGANDIES and PERCALES.

A very fine choice of SACQUES, in PIQUE, MARSEILLES and WHITE ALPACCA.

Some NEW DRESS GOODS.

PLAIN ALPACCA, LATEST SHADES.

Also, POPELINE MELANGE, LATEST SHADES.

KID GLOVES.

A NEW ASSORTMENT has been received, Summer colors, in the retommendable Aogelo make.

LEGRAIN,

No. 729 Broadway,

Corner Waverley-place.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

will open, at retail, on

MONDAY, July 17,

a choice assortment of garments for

TRAVELING and the SEA-SIDE.

Also fresh assortments of

FINE WHITE GOODS,

FRENCH POPLINS,

COATS' HAIR,

WHITE ALPACA, JACONETS and CAMBRICS,

ZPHYR WOOL TIDIES,

AND

FANCY FLANNELS for

BATHING SUITS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway and Tenth-st.

GREAT SALE OF

MOURNING GOODS,

EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS.

M. & A. MYERS will open the balance of their Summer stock for 30 days, at far below cost of importatioo, from MONDAY, 17th inst. M. & A. MYERS,

No. 623 Broadway.

VALENTINE & CO.,

NO. 12 4TH-AV.,

are closing the balance of their

GENTS' LADIES' and MISSES'

SUMMER UNDERWEAR, GLOVES, HOSIERY, LACE MITS CHEAP.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL GOODS.

No. 12 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute Park.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!

AND FANCY GOODS.

M. P. BROWN, Importer,

No. 185 Pearl-st., New-York.

MILLINERY.

SEA-SIDE AND TRAVELING HATS, AT St. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Nibio's. Straw bonnets at $1—worth $4. Jockey hats, new styles; Neapolitan turbans and sun-hats, children's hats, feathers and flowers.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE

COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,

Corner of Wall and Nassau sts.

CASH CAPITAL, $3,500,000.

From statement for the Seventh Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

Total amount of assets Jan. 1, 1865	$7,438,572 78
Total amount of premiums	6,213,114 66
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	2,064,754 02
Reserve for estimate claims nondjusted and other contingencies	651,212 97
Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not	760,354 89
Interest of scrip issues of 1862 and 1863	6 per cent.
Scrip dividend to dealers on earned premiums	12 per cent.
Dividend for the year to stockholders	71 per cent.

Dealers with this company will be allowed the option, to be signified at the time of application for insurance, of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, guaranteed by certificate, of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon all voyage risks upon cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.

2. Upon voyage rieks upon freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3. Upon time risks upon freight, and upon voyage and time risks upon hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon each policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to the above returns in gold.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rowe,	Daniel W. Teller,
Daniel W. Lord,	John D. Bates,
George Miln,	Charles Hickox,
John Atkinson,	Robert Bowne,
Thos. A. C. Cochrane,	Lawrence Myers,
Wm. H. Halsey,	S. N. Derrick,
Thos. Barron,	Moses Merick,
Roland G. Mitchell,	David J. Ely,
Albert G. Lee,	Joseph Morrison,
George F. Deshon,	Wm. H. Popham,
O. L. Nims,	B. C. Morris, Jr.,
M. F. Merick,	Ezra Nye,
Wm. B. Ogden,	Henry J. Cammann,
John Armstrong,	Thomas Lord,
B. C. Morris,	Preston H. Hodges,
Andrew J. Rich,	J. B. Griffin,

B. C. MORRIS, President.

THOMAS LORD, Vice-President.

WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Sec'y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 6, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all hooses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

For fencing lots known as ward nombers forty-one and forty-two, in block number eighty-nine, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Also, for setting curb and gutter and flagging on Forty-eighth-street from Third-avenue to East River.

The limits embraced by each assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, and parcels of land situated on both sides of Forty-eighth-street from Third-avenue to East River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned at their office, number three, two Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELEVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
} Board of Assessors.

SEVENTH-AVENUE.—PUBLIO NOTICE.—The Commissioners of the Central Park deem it expedient to alter the grade of the 7th-av., as now fixed by law, from 110th-st. to 135th-st., and to establish the grade of the said avenue from 135th-st. to the Harlem River. All persons interested are hereby notified of the intention of the Commissioners of the Central Park to alter and establish the grade of the said avenue within the limits aforesaid, are requested to examine a plan showing the proposed grade from 110th-st. to the Harlem River at the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York City, and sign their consent to the said proposed grade, or state their objections to the same on or before the 22d day of July instant.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 8, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIO NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid taxes, for the years 1856, 1857 and 1858, together with the regular rents for Croton water, for the years 1855, 1856 and 1857, will take place at public anction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 4th day of September, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, and to be continued from day to day, until the whole of said property shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Daily Transcript*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Copies can be had on application at the office of the New-York *Daily Transcript*, and at the Bureau of Arrears.—Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, New-York, May 26, 1865.

By order of the Comptroller.

JAMES J. GEMBLETON,
Acting Clerk of Arrears.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mnis carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydranlic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

THE AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY, No. 2 Leroy-place and No. 85 Prince-st., printe under contract, to the order of the Office of Internal Revenne, all kinds of stamped blank forms for checks, chack-books, bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes, bills of lading, bills of sale, certificates, brokers' notes, original process, passage tickets, pawner's checks, powers of attorney, proxies, protests, warehouse receipts, weighers' returns, satisfactions of judgments, Sheriffs' returns and receipts for money or property, &c.

WM. P. COE, Treasurer,
No. 87 Cedar-st.,

will receive orders from parties desiring stamped blanks of any kind, and have them executed by the company, under the supervision of the Stamp Agent of the United States Treasury Department.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

THE ISSUES OF

7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,

(Continental Bank Building,)

Near WALL-ST.,

have ll all denominatione of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

U. S. QUARTERMASTERS'

DRAFTS ON THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

ALSO,

ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

G. S. ROBBINS & SON,

No. 54 WILLIAM-STREET, corner of PINE.

L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 8 Place de la Bourse,

Paris.

Deposits received and letters of credit granted. American travellog in Europe can have their letters sent to the above address.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 94 Broadway and No. 6 Wall-st.,

Dealers in government and other securities. Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

$1,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID for the recovery of a BOX lattered HARGOUS & CO.,

stolen from the Mechanics' Bank, New-York, on the 13th inst., containing:

$15,000 Brooklyn City Water Loan Bonds, Nos. 2,311, 2,439, 3,250, 3,252, 3,293, 4,767, 4,768, 4,769, 4,770, 866, 867, 868, 868, 870, 2,313, $1,000 each.

$5,000 Illinois Central Bonds, Nos. 12,145, 12,147, 7,263, 2,007, 310, 311, 9,672, $500 each; No. 5,481, $1,000.

$5,000 Michigan Southern Railroad Sinking Fund Bonds, Nos. 330, 839, 1,941, 2,612, 2,680.

$12,000 Missouri State Bonds, Northern Missouri, 3,692, 3,692, $1,000 each.

St. Louis Iron Mountain, 1,606, $1,000 each; 2,046, 967, $1,000 each.

Draft £500 sterling on Baring Bros. & Co., London; £177 1s. 5d. on H. D'Oleire & Co., on Droegs & Co., Manchester.

$1,340 67 in gold coin.

Certificate of Deposit issued by Manhattan Company, dated June 14, No. 468, $10,000; dated June 12, No. 466, $5,000; dated June 14, No. 471, $4,613 65.

Certificate of 100 shares Mariposa Mining Company, No. 2,067, name of James Hay.

Certificate No. 78, 250 shares Phillips' Petroleum Company.

The above reward will be paid on return of the papers, and no questions asked.

HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the nodersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing tho business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National But

FOR SALE.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—THE LARGE AND elegant Summer hotel, widely and favorably known as the
HEATH HOUSE,
at Schooley's Mountain Spring, Morris County, N. J., is now offered for sale, to close the estate of its late owner,
EPHRAIM MARSH, DECEASED.
This establishment is one of the most convenient and complete in all its arrangements to be found; is thoroughly furnished and in excellent order and repair. It will accommodate between 300 and 400 persons; has connected with it a pleasant cottage with nine rooms, a fine billiard-room, ten-pin alleys; also large stables and carriage sheds, besides 30 acres of good land, including a splendid lawn of nearly 20 acres, filled with magnificent shade trees.
This has long been and continues to be one of the most successful and popular of Summer hotels.
It is scarcely four hours' ride from New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad, and within a year, by the extension of the same railroad to Easton, will be brought within five hours' ride of Philadelphia; and now has telegraphic communication with all parts of the country.
Gentlemen who desire a healthy and delightful Summer retreat, within easy access of the cities, for themselves and families, might do well to form an association or company and secure the control of this elegant establishment.
Terms easy. For particulars address
WM. W. MARSH, Schooley's Mountain, N. J.
WM. W. MARSH, JOHN MARSH, THEO. LITTLE, } Executors.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND, beautifully located on the Shell road, leading from Astoria to Newtown, L. I.; is a desirable location for a residence. Also, four lots in the city of Brooklyn, E. D., situated on the southeast corner of 1st and 10th sts., and three lots on north 10th-st., near 1st-st. The above property is for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Inquire of S. D. CLARK, Greenpoint, Greenpoint-av.

RIDGEWOOD LOTS FOR SALE—300 LOTS beautifully situated between East New-York and Cypress Hill; they are accessible by two city railroads, on a fine grade, and rapidly improving in value; price $150. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—A splendid farm of 420 acres in Warwick Valley, four miles from the Town of Warwick; this is one of the best farms in the State. Apply to J. ELLIOT CONDIT, 57 White-st., New-York, between the hours of 10 and 12.

A FINE FOUR-STORY BASEMENT brown stone house, with or without the elegant furniture, on Murray Hill, for sale cheap, or exchange in part for country place; others for sale; $10,000 to $50,000 and upward. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—20 COTTAGES, AT $1,700 TO $2,000; also, 70 elegant dwellings, with 4 to 40 lots, $2,500 to $8,500; 700 lots, $150 to $350; all beautifully located, at East New-York. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—three-story and basement, brown-stone front house, No. 137 West 36th-st., near Broadway; size 20x50; lot half the block; modern improvements. Apply at No. 139, next door.

HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL, WITH IMmediate possession for sale, a first-class four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house on 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
1 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT—PART OF AN ELIGIBLE CORNER store, on Murray-st.; a prominent location for a steamship or transportation place, or other agency. Address Box No. 3,871 Post-office.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 69 Wall-st.

AT NO. 189 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE John-st., desirable offices to let at from $300 to $800 per annum. Apply to T. B. BYNNER, on the premises.

STABLES TO LET—30 STALLS, IN 18TH-ST., between Irving-place and 3d-av. Apply on the premisee Monday, 10½ to 1 o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

A PARTY OF HIGH STANDING CAN secure a spacious suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, (parlor, dining and four bed rooms,) in a large house on Madison-av., occupied by a family of four adults, who offer a strictly first-class home and a private table. Address with name, E. E., Box. No. 170 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN JERSEY CITY, living accessible to two ferries, will rent two rooms furnished, with or without board, to gentlemen. Address, with name and reference, A B C, Jersey City Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT NEWMAN Springs, Red Bank, New-Jersey, can be obteined at the delightful situation on the banks of the North Shrewsbury River, one end e half miles from the village of Red Bank. Green shedy walks, rustic Summer houses, cold crystal end iron springs, fine fishing, gunning end bathing on the premises, Now open by J. W. GRIGGS.

A FEW SELECT FAMILIES CAN OBTAIN Summer board at Cleverack, N. Y.; beautiful location, extensive grounds and shaded walks; large number of well-furnished rooms; as-sembly room 80 by 50 feet; plenty of fruit and luxuries of the country. Boats leave New-York every morning and evening; connect at Hudson with cars to Claverack, four miles. Address Prof. S. T. FROST, Claverack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The locatioo of the bouse is very agreeable: plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily commoication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—GOOD ROOMS, PLEASant location, at Milton, 75 miles from the city, on the Hudson. Terms, from $6 to $8 per week. Address T. WOOLSEY, Box No. 142 *Times* Office, or Mrs. A. P. WOOLSEY, Milton.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ALLEGHANY HOUSE.
Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors; terms $2 per day; rooms can be engaged for the season.
LIPPINCOTT & WOOLEY, Proprietors.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
This favorite hotel will open for the season,
JUNE 20TH, INST.
Address COOPER & LAIRD, Proprietors.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—The most desirable watering-place in the vicinity of the metropolis. To parties whose pursuits call them daily to New-York, this house offers superior inducements for a Summer home. Commodious steamboats leave Pier No. 2 North River at 9:30 A. M., 1:15, 4:30, and 5 o'clock P. M.; from Day-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., ten times a day. Time from New-York to Bergen Point, 35 minutes.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests; visitors will find at all times an authorized agent with badge at the Catskill steamboat landing and Catskill station, Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. A telegraph line connecting with all parts of the country has recently been erected.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT, L. I.—Now open. It is very pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, fronting both the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a moment's walk to the water; splendid sea-bathing; driving, sailing and fishing unexcelled. Fare from James-slip to Greenport; thence by stage to the house. Send for circular.
M. B. PARSONS & CO., Proprietors.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—HAS TO LET A FEW desireable rooms, just vacated. This favorite resort is 1½ hours' sail per steamer *Arrowsmith*, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M., and returning arriving in New-York at 5½ A. M. B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

USINESS CHANCES.

HORSE-SHOE NAIL MACHINE.
EUROPEAN PATENTS FOR SALE.

Successful machines for making horse-shoe nails are of recent American invention. They have not been introduced into Europe. Letters-patent have just been secured in France and in Belgium by the inventor, for the beauty of chine in new for this purpose. These petente be proposse to sell in this country. He has also taken measnres to obtain petents for the invention in Great Britain and other European States. All of which be will sell on liberal terms.
This is the machine now nsed by the Ansable Horse Nail Company, of Keeseville, N. Y., and the Northwestern Horse Nail Company, of Chicago, Ill.
For farther information call on the subscriber at No. 350 Pearl-st., opposite Frankfort-st., office of the New-York *Mercantile Journal* D. DODGE.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A WHOLESALE and retail dry goods and grocery-store, now doing a good trade in Peekskill, N. Y.; is situated on Main-st., and acknowledged to be the best stand in town; a rare chance for an enterprising man; the present owner has nther bneiness which requires his attention. For partiealars address J. H. MASON, Peekskill, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—THE OLD ESTABLISHED CHINA and glass store, No. 252 3d-av.; established over twenty-one years; ill-health the only cause for selling. Apply to ROBT. T. REILEY, No. 252 3d-av.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEman of this city, with a good presence and a kind, loving heart, middle-aged, but never married, of unexceptionable habits, Christian principles, culture, some property and high social position, desires to correspond, sincerely, with an amiable and prepossessing lady of wealth, refinement and respectability, in view of matrimony. All communications sacredly confidential. Address, in good faith and sincerity, with full particulars, PHILIP SIDNEY, Box No. 134 *Times* Office, New-York.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, AGED 25, NOT bad looking and of good disposition and business prospects, desires an correspondence with an educated young lady, with a view to matrimony. Communications will be treated with all merited attention and confidence. Address S. MARK, Williamsburgh Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF HARNESS AND SADDLES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1865.
There is on hand at this depot, for sale, about 18,000 sets of United States harness, consisting of
143 single sets of lead horse harness,
1,144 single sets of wheel horse harness,
2,360 single sets of lead mule harness,
5,411 single sets of wheel mule harness,
500 single sets of lead horse ambulance harness, and
1,427 single sets of wheel-horse ambulance harness.
This harness has been used in the public service, but is still servicable for road and farming purposes.
Sealed proposals are invited for its purchase, in lots of 100 sets and upwards.
Proposals must plainly state what kind of harness is bid for, whether wheel or lead, mule and horse; and for ambulance harness, whether wheel or lead.
Proposals are also invited for the purchase of several thousand worn saddles of various patterns, in lots of 100 and upward. Samples of harness and saddles can be seen at the Government Mill, in this city, on application to Col. Charles H. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster, corner 22d and G sts.
Proposals for the purchase of this harness, &c., will be received at this office until 12 M. TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1865, and should be indorsed, "Proposals for the Purchase of Harness," &c.
Payment, in government funds, must be made upon the acceptance of the proposal and prior to the delivery of the harness, &c.
The undersigned reserves the right to reject all proposals which may be considered too low.
The sale of harness at public anction, advertised June 17, is discontinned.
The sale of wagons and mules is still going on, from day to day. Purchasers are invited to attend.
D. H. RUCKER, Brevet Major-Gen. and Quartermaster.

LARGE SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.
50,000 TONS.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1865.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their twenty-eighth monthly anction sale of coal, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of July, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, their entire anticipated receipts, at Elizabethport, for the month of August next.
The quantity to be offered on this occasion will not be less than
FIFTY THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of August next.
The sale will be positive; each tot put up will be sold to the highest bidder. No bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the company.
The terms and conditions will be fully made known at the time and place of sale.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

SPECIAL SALE SERVICEABLE MULES.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1865.
By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., to the highest biddar, at the time and place named below, viz:
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 5, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 19, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1865.
TWO HUNDRED SERVICEABLE MULES EACH DAY.
Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.
Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can be purchased at these sales at far less than their true valns. The attention of brick merchants and farmers is especially invited.
Mules sold singly. Sale to commence at 10 A. M., and will be held at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av. and 33d-st.
Terms—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge, First Division, Q. M. G. O.

SPECIAL SALE OF SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1865.
By order of the Quarlermaster-General, there will be sold, at public anction, during the month of July, 1865, at the times and places named below, viz.:
ALEXANDRIA, D. C., MONDAY and SATURDAY of each week.
NEW-YORK CITY, THURSDAY, July 6.
NEW-YORK CITY, FRIDAY, July 7, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week thereafter, at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av. and 35th-st.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., THURSDAY of each week
BALTIMORE, Md., WEDNESDAY, July 12.
BALTIMORE, Md., WEDNESDAY, July 26.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn., WEDNESDAY, July 5.
ELMIRA, N. Y., FRIDAY, July 14.
LANCASTER, Penn., FRIDAY, July 28.
Two hundred SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES each day.
An opportunity to purchase a superior class of draft horses, at far less than their true valne, is now offered to the public. The animals, though sound and serviceable, are no longer required in the army, and must be sold. The attention of managers of city railroads and manufactories is especially called to these sales.
Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M. Terms cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet Brig.-Gen. In charge 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.

20,000 TO 60,000 TONS OF
PITTSTON COAL AT AUCTION.
JOHN EWEN, President.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.
ED. H. MEAD, Secretary.
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.
The PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will sell at public anction, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of July inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, by BRIDET, JONES & CO., Auctioneers, 20,000 to 60,000 tons of FRESH MINED "PITTSTON" COAL of the usual sizes, deliverable at Newburgh, pro rata, during the month of August.
The sale will be positive, and upon the usual conditions for the sale and shipment of the company's coal; to be stated at the time of sale.
Terms: 50 cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance, with the government tax of six cents per ton, in current funds, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the company.
GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
CONTENTS OF SHIP-YARD FOOT OF EAST 18TH-STREET.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on MONDAY, July 17, 1865, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, foot of East 18th-st., by order of Squires & Marsh, assignee of Van Densen Bros., the contents of the ship-yard, consisting of steam-engines and boilers 20-horse power, sawmill, bolts, spikes, jack-screws, augurs, anvils, blacksmith tools, boat-davits, cranks, blocks, clinch-rings, oak logs and planks, wedges, oak and chestnnt timber, do. footbooks, trucks, carts and harness, brick office, Herring safe, &c., &c. The whole to be sold positively, without reserve.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
6,000 BALES UPLAND AND 2,000 BALES SEA ISLAND COTTON
will be sold under direction of
SIMEON DRAPER, U. S. COTTON AGENT,
on
THURSDAY, July 20, 1865,
at 1 o'clock P. M.,
at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
Samples can be seen at the office of Messrs. EASTON & CO. three days before the sale.
Catalogues will be ready at the Custom-house three days before the sale.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
The entire stock of the estate of Geo. Brodie, so many years the leader of fashions for Harper's and Gody's *Magazines*, consisting of French, English and American cloaks, mantillas, cloak and dress trimmings, laces, &c., &c.; will be sold regardless of cost, to close the concern, before the 21st. MAJOR THOMPSON, Assignee, No. 300 Canal-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SALE IN PARTITION OF PROPERTY ON BOWERY AND 63D-ST., estate of Ritter Hadley, deceased, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John T. Hoffman, Esq., Referee. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 18, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York: Bowery, No. 164—3-story brick house; lot 24.6x100. Bowery, Nos. 166 and 166½—3-story frame house; lot 25.6x100. Bowery, Nos. 212 and 212½—3-story brick store; lot 25x100. Bowery, No. 248 and 248½—3-story brick house; lot 21x93.4. East 63d-st.—1 lot north side, 203.4 east of 3d-av. 25.5x102.2. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., Broadway, New-York.
WAKEMAN & LATTING, Attorneys.

G. W. KELSEY, Auctioneer.
BROOKLYN AUCTION.—G. W. KELSEY will sell on TUESDAY, July 18, at 10 o'clock, the new and handsome furniture contained in dwelling on Kontav., first door south of Bush-st.: Rosswood piano, mahogany sofas, chairs, &c.; Brussels and other carpets, &c., &c.; parlor, dining-room, kitchen and bedroom furniture. Sale positive. Terms cash, in bankable money.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, WITH good references, a situation as housekeeper, or to do sewing and other light work in a private family. Apply to Mrs. MOULTON, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WORK BY the week; no objections to going to the country. Address M. A., Station G, New-York City.

A DRESSMAKER, WHO CUTS AND trims dresses in the latest style, wishes work by the day or at home. Call at or address No. 550 8th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man who has good references. Address J. J., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHING A PLEASANT home near this city, and able and willing to superintend the household arrangements of a small family in compensation for her board, may find such by addressing H., Box No. 384 Post-office, New-York. Refsrences required.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT young man, who is accustomed to investigate mercantile credits. Apply, with references, to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS NURSE and seamstress; must be neat, obliging and a good sewer, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 353 West 34th-st.

WANTED—THREE EXPERIENCED SALESmen for the retail button trade. Address by latter, for three days, R. S., Post-office Box No. 6,858, giving reference and salary expected.

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER OR JEWELER; also an apprentice at the business. Enquire at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 443 6th-av.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A NUMBER of first-class wood workmen in a car factory, near this city. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, 76 William-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES from June, 1860, to this date, for sale. Address Mrs. EBLING, 1,151-st., Harlem, New-York.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MANHATTAN, E. HOWES, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
The MORNING STAR will follow on Wednesday, July 19.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,186	Aspliit.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, July 29
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables nnless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
EUROPE.....FRIDAY.....July 21
LAFAYETTE.....FRIDAY.....Aug. 18
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY.....July 19
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....July 22
GLASGOW.....WEDNESDAY.....July 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....July 29
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....96 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43, North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
July 17—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDON.
The splendid British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail, as above, from Pier No. 3, North River, on TUESDAY, July 18, to be followed by the Steamship BELLONA.
For passage, at lowest rates, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For Freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.
FREIGHTS GREATLY REDUCED.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
CHASE,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
will sail as above, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, July 20.
For freight or passage, at as low rates as any other line, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.
The ZODIAC will succeed, and sail on THURSDAY, July 27.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage, apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
ON WEDNESDAY,
The first-class steamship
STARLIGHT, Capt. PEDRICK,
will be dispatched from Pier No. 14, East River, on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The fine United States Mail steamship
LODONA,
WM. R. HOVEY, Commander,
Will leave pier No. 21 North River, on WEDNESDAY, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
Freight and passengers taken at reduced rates.
G. HEINEKEN, & PALMORE, Agents, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The steamship FUNG SHUEY Capt. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 22, at 2 P. M. Passage, $60. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 96 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL follows SATURDAY, July 29.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on July 27.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, will dispatch on the 20th of every month at noon, from pier No. 29, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, at lower rates of passage than any other line. For particulars apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.
N. B.—Two new steamers, the NICARAGUA and LEONE, building for this Company, are nearly complete, and the line will shortly be run every 20 days, which we hope will enable us to offer sufficient accommodation to the great demand for passage by this favorite line, well known to all old Californians for care and attention to the comfort of its passengers.

ORLEANS LINE—FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIrect.—The United States Mail Steamship REPUBLIC, Capt. DOLLARD, will leave Pier No. 2 North River, on WEDNESDAY July 19, at 4 P. M. precisely. The passengar accommodations by this steamer are unsurpassed by those of any other in the trade. For freight or passage apply to
W. H. ROBSON & CO., No. 119 Front-st.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle a manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway terminl. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

ARMY AND NAVY.

TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.
IMPORTANT.
Soldiers discharged upon partial descriptive lists, and receiving but a portion of their pay and bounty, should apply for the balance at the UNITED STATES ARMY AND CLAIM AGENCY, No. 64 Bleecker-st., corner of Crosby, New-York City.
N. B.—Applications can be made by letters.

SOLDIERS OF NEW-YORK REGIMENTS who enlisted in the years 1861-2-3-4, and not paid their State bounty, can be paid by applying at the banking office of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. BROOKCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M. from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., Soaching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and leading on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 122 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TURNER, will RUN DAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABSEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND OATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY FOR NEW-BRIGHTON, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond, Elm Park.—Boats leave Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Liberty sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 2, 4, 5, 7 P. M. On Sundays—9, 10:30, 12 M.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,
BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,
From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG,
SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express;) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from Wells River) and Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal through without stop at 9:30 A. M.
Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) at 6 A. M.
Leave New-York from 27th-st., at 3, or 6 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25 East River, at 5:15 P. M.; lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (via stage from Littleton,) Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) and Montreal same evening.
For maps and particulars, see "Appleton's Railway Guide."

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival and Departure of the First New-Hampshire Cavalry and Seventh Rhode Island—Departure of the Fourth Vermont.

THE FIRST NEW-HAMPSHIRE CAVALRY.

The First New-Hampshire Cavalry arrived yesterday afternoon by the New-Jersey Railroad, landing at foot of Cortlandt-street at about 2 n'clock. Marching quietly down to the Battery Barracks, the men took dinner, and at 4 n'clock the command took special steamer for New-London, as they could not be carried by the boats of the regular route. The First expect to reach Concord, N. H., this evening or to-morrow morning. While in Baltimore, a private named JAMES RAMSEY, Company I, Fifty-sixth Massachusetts, (which regiment passed through this city on Friday,) attempted to get upon the train, falling in which he was run over and horribly crushed. RAMSEY lived in Thirteenth-street, near Avenue B, in this city. He was thought to be mortally wounded by the officers of the First Cavalry.

The First New-Hampshire Cavalry was raised in Concord, in 1861, and was serving at the time of its discharge in the Second Brigade, Third Division, of the cavalry corps of Gen. SHERIDAN. The regiment has had 2,400 men upon its roster, and returns with 812. They fought under Gens. Stoneman, Pleasonton, Kilpatrick, Wilson, Torbett and Custer, and have seen a great deal of hard service. The following is the roster of their officers:

Brevat Brig.-Gen. JOHN L. THOMPSON; Lieutenant-Colonel, B. T. Hutchins; Majors, A. Wyman, J. F. Andrews, J. A. Cummings; Adjutant, F. P. Cram; Quartermaster, George W. Towle; Commissary, W. H. Moulton; Surgeon, G. W. Pierce; Assistant Surgeon, F. A. Eldridge.

Line Officers—Company A—First Lieutenant, John Steele: Second Lieutenant, G. W. Morrison. Company B—Captain, Otis C. Wyatt; Second Lieutenant, J. S. Cilley. Company C—Captain, P. L. Wiggan; Second Lieutenant, John P. Thompson. Company D—First Lieutenant, F. P. Stone. Company E—Second Lieutenant, W. Tuttle. Company F—Captain N. H. Brown; First Lieutenant, G. H. Smith. Company G—Captain, G. T. Crum; Second Lieutenant, P. J. Converse; Company H—First Lieutenant, C. E. Patrick. Company I—Captain, W. H. Palmer. Company K—Captain, G. A. Robbins; First Lieutenant, Frank P. Flynn. Company L—First Lieutenant, Philip Jones. Company M—First Licutenant, Thoe. C. Edwards.

First New-Hampshire, Second Brigade, CUSTER'S Division, 3d, raised in Concord, 1861.

1862—Front Royal, Va., May 30; Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9; POPE'e Campaign, Ve., Fredericksburgh, Dec. 15.

1863 — STONEMAN'S Raid around Richmond, April 29—May 4; Chancellorsville, Va., May 5; first Brandy Station, Va., June 12; Aldie Gap, Va., June 19; Loudon Valley, Va., June 20-2; Gettysburgh, Md., July 1-5; Falling Waters, Md., July 11; Culpepper Campaign, Va., Sept. 6-11; second Brandy Station, Va., Oct. 11.

1864—WILSON'S raid, June 9—Joly 1; White Oak Swamp, June 14; Blacks and Whites, June 15; Nottoway's Court-house, June 26; Ream's Station, Va., June 29; Winchester (covering SHERIDAN'S retreat,) Va., Aug. 17; Summit Point, Va., Aug. 21; Charlestown, Va., Aug. 22; Reameystown, Va., Aug. 27; skirmishing for 20 days on Opequan Creek, Aug. 28—Sent. 17; Smithfield, Sept. 18; Winchester (graod charge,) Sept. 19; Front Royal, Va., Sept. 21; Musseuenten Gap, Sept. 22-4; Waynesboro, Ve., Sept. 25; Bridgewater, Va., Sept. 28; Tom's Brook Va., Oct. 9; Cedar Creek, Va. (where CUSTER'S Division captured 42 piecee of artillery,) Oct. 19; fight at Back Roads, Va. (near Newtown,) Nov. 11-12; Lacy's Spring, Dec. 21.

1865—Moorefield Raid, (marched 115 miles in forty-eight hours,) Jan. 28; SHERIDAN'S great nineteen days' raid, Feb. 27—March 17; Waynesboro, March 2; Ashland, March 15; Five Forks, Va., March 29—April 1; Jettersville Station, Va., April 3-5; Amelia Court-house, Va., April 6; Farmville, Va., April 7; Appomattox Court-house, April 8-9; Surrender of Gen. LEE, (Appomattox Hollow,) April 9.

THE SEVENTH RHODE ISLAND.

The above regiment arrived late last evening from Washington, via Amboy route, and after supper at the Battery departed for Providence in the 11 o'clock steamer. The command numbered 200 men.

The Seventh Rhode Island Regimeot, having been ordered to organize by Gov. SPRAGUE, camp was established near Providence, and the recruiting of the regiment commenced on the 9th of August, 1861. On the 10th of September, the regiment having been fully organized and equipped, left for Washington, with 919 men. The first battle of the Seventh Rhode Island was that of Fredericksburgh, Va., when they fought with the Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, behaving with marked gallantry. Col. BLISS, in his report to the Adjutant-General, says: "Both officers and men behaved splendidly and to my entire satisfaction." The loss of the Seventh on that disastrous day was very heavy, owing to the ground over which they were obliged to pass being exposed to e heavy artillery crossfire. In this battle Lieut.-Col. SAYLES was struck by a shell and instantly killed; Maj. JAS. BABBITT and Adjutant C. F. PAGE were both severely wounded, on the crest in front of the enemy's works, Maj. BABBITT'S wound proving mortal. In the report of Gen. NAGLE, commanding the division, he speaks of the gallantry displayed by the Seventh Rhode Island. He says: "The Seventh Rhode Island had never been under fire before, and much credit is due Col. BLISS for the able manner in which he manœuvered his men, he having lost the assistance of his Lieutenent-Colonel, Major and Adjutant, during the engagemeot. Too much praise cannot be given to the officers and men of the Seventh Rhode Island."

This regimeot has continued with the Ninth Corps ever since the battle of Fredericksburgh, sharing the perils and glories of the Burnside campaign in Tennessee and making the tiresome overland march on their way to join the Army of the Potomac during the Winter months of 1863-4.

The following are the battles in which the Ninth were engaged:

1862—Fredericksburgh, Va., Dec. 13.

1863—Blue Spring, Tenn., Oct. 10; Campbell's Station, Tenn., Nov. 15; Siege of Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 17—Dec. 5.

1864—Spottsylvania, Va., May 7-8; TolopotomyCreek, Va., May 20; North Anna, Va., May 22; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1-3; Bethesda Church, Va., June 7; Siege of Petersburgh, Va.,; Cemetery Hill, Va., July 30; Poplar Grove Church, Va., Sept. 29-30; First Hatcher's Run, Va., Oct. 27.

1865—Siege of Petersburgh, January to April; Second Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; Assault upon the enemy's works, (usually known as Fort Steadman,) March 25; Grand Assault on Petersburgh, April 1; Capture of Petersburgh, Va., April 3; Surrender of LEE, April 9.

The following is the complete roster of the Seventh Rhode Island:

Field and Staff—Col. Zenas R. Bliss; Lieut.-Col. Percy Daniels; Mejor, Ethan A. Jenks; Adjutant, John Sullivan; Surgeon, James Harrie; Assistant-Surgeons, Albert G. Sprague and Chas. G. Corey.

Captains—William H. Joyce, Jas. N. Potter, Geo. A. Wilber, Geo. W. Stone, Edwin L. Hunt, Peleg E. Peckham.

First Lieutenants—James F. Merrill, Winthrop A. Moore, W. W. Webb, Daniel S. Rennington, Albert A. Bolles, Ephraim C. Morse, Winfield S. Cheppell, Edwin R. Allen, John McKay; Wm. H. Johnson, Jas. T. Phelps.

Second Lieutenant—Fuller Dingley.

DEPARTURE OF THE FOURTH VERMONT.

The Fourth Vermont left by steamer yesterday morning for Albany, en route for Burlington. They had a good hearty breakfaet et the Battery before leaving. The One Hundred and Fifty-Second New-York Regiment is now in town.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

ASSAULT BY ONE OF THE LEGION OF HONOR.

Mr. JULIUS PERRIDEANS, of No. 258 Third-avenue, made oath thet on the 5th inst., AMEAL SANTONI, a French coffee-merchant, stabbed him in the right side of the body, inflicting a dangerous wound, which laid him up in Bellevue Hospital until yesterday, and that he gave Mr. SANTONI no provocation whatever. The accused, who is of the French Legion of Honor, and evidently a gentleman of good standing, was apprehended by Patrolman JOHN LA RUE, of the Eighteenth Ward, and Justice DODGE required him to find $1,000 bail.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY BANK—TENS.

Mr. JOHN FITZPATRICK, of No. 152 Eighth-avenue, merchant, entered complaint against JOHN MCCLOUD, a South Boston youth of 18, for tendering in payment for a fancy shirt, of the valne of $3, a spurious ten-dollar note, purporting to have been uttered by the Fairfield County Bank of Norwalk, Conn. The accused, whom Policeman JOHN BUTCHER arrested, told Justice DODGE that he was not aware that the bill was worthless. He was committed in default of $500 bail.

GRAND LARCENIES.

Mr. PAUL GRAVILLE, of No. 109 Eighth-avenue, grocer, made affidavit that on Friday afternoon he left $165 under a box an a shelf in his store, and that ELIZA WILBERFORCE, a young colored girl, who was scrubbing the place, stole the same. Policeman AUGUSTUS BREDE arrested the accused, but did not recover the money, and the prisoner was committed in default of $500 bail....DAVID BRANNON, carpenter, who recently roomed with Mr. ROBERT B. WAGNER, of No. 131 Bleecker-street, took that person's trunk, on the night of the 11th, and removed the same, with its contents, which are valued at $200, to another boarding-house, and was not again seen until Friday afternoon, when he was apprehended by Patrolman DERMOT FARLEY, of the Eighth Ward. The prisoner was committed in default of $1,000 bail....JOHN COLLINS, of No. 44 West Sixteenth-street, shoemaker, was arrested by Policeman LEWIS, of the Fifteenth Ward, for stealing $100 worth of harness from Mr. CYRUS LAWRENCE'a stables, at No. 58 West Fifteenth-street. He was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

UNGRATEFUL DOMESTIC.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE THOMPSON, of No. 220 Grand-street, made affidavit that on the evening of the 2d of May last, while she was at a theatre, her domestic, JANE DIXON, who is otherwise known as ANTOINETTE VIRGINIA GOLDEN, left her dwelling with three silk dresses, four calico dresses, a white dress, a bonnet, a sun-shade, six pillow-cases and other articles, and that, subsequently, several of these articles were recovered at a pawn-shop. Mrs. THOMSON'S search for the girl was fruitless until Friday afternoon, and then, finding her in Grand-street, the complainant turned her over to Officer DEVOY, of the Seventh Ward. The prisoner was committed for examination. She appeared at Mrs. THOMSON'a dwelling as a homeless orphan, and Mrs. THOMPSON gave her shelter as a domestic as matter of charity.

HOPELESS STOLIDITY.

A boy of about 12 years, whose surname is SNYDER, and who is of sound mind, was apprehended by Policeman GEORGE DAVIS, yesterday morning, and on appearing before Justice SHANDLEY he could not tell the number of his parents' abode, in First-avenue, or his christen-name, and when asked where he was born he replied, "Up the street."

BOILER EXPLOSION IN SECOND-AVENUE.

One Man Killed and Several Others Seriously Injured.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock yerterday forenoon a steam-boiler exploded in Messrs. NOLEN & STEERS' steam saw-mill, on the northwest corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Second-avenne, and PATRICK COLLINS, the fireman, who was in the engine-room, was buried in the ruins of the shed wherein the boiler stood. It is supposed that he was instantly killed. OWEN KELTY, of Greene-street, near Broome, and JACOB B. LAKE, of Nn. 49 North Third-street, Williamsburgh, engineers, were very seriously scalded, cut, and bruised, and Policeman WEITCH, of the Nineteenth Precinct, took them to Bellevue Hospital. JOSEPH PARKER, EDWIN FAY, and PATRICK BARRY, workmen in the mill, were also severely bruised, cut, and scalded, but they required no assistance in getting to their respective homes. Immediately after the explosion e section of the Nineteenth Precinct Police, under command of Sergeant FITZGERALD, hastened to the spot and commenced the work of removing the ruins, and in this they were aided by members of Fire Engine Company No. 37, and a number of civilians who dwell near the scene of disaster; but it was quite 3 o'clock before they reached the body of COLLINS. The corpse was taken to the Nineteenth Ward Police Station, and a Coroner was notified. The police think the explosion resulted from the heedlesenese of the engineer in leaving the boiler with an insufficient supply of water. Tho building wherein the boiler stood was completely demolished, and much of Messrs. NOLEN & STEENS' machinery was shattered. It has been ascertained that only one life was lost.

Fire in Broadway.

At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning an incendiary fire was discovered in the hall-way under the etairs leading to the second story of No. 74 Bleecker-street, and before the firemen could gain mestery of the flames the upper floor and part of the second story were destroyed. Considerable damage was also doue at No. 641 Broadway, adjoining. The losses and insurances are as follows: M. E. E. SHEPHARD, silver-plater, lost $800; insured for $500 by the Continental Company. Mr. CHRISTIAN FLOCKS, cigar-maker, $800, and insured in the Hanover office for $500. Messrs. J. M. GRENNELL & Co. lost $300, and are not ineured. Mr. G. W. BURGHER lost $150, and has $200 insurance in the Kings County office. Mr. C. N. BROWN lost $200, and is not insured. Mr. A. E. DELOUEST, plumber, lost $200, and is insured for $1,500 in the Franklin office of Philadelphia. Mr. LEFFERTS, of No. 641 Broadway, estimates the loss on his stock of dry goods at $5,000; his insurance is $16,000, in the Atlantic, Corn Exchange, Colnmbia and Standard offices. Mr. ISAAC SOLOMON, jeweler, of No. 641 Broadway, lost about $500, and is insured for $10,000 in the Brevoort, Jersey City, Lafayette, Stuyvesant and Tradesmen's offices. The building, which was damaged to the extent of about $1,300, is fully insured.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ONE OF THE HAPPY FAMILY.—The large white cat which everybody remembers as a picture of perfect contont, somehow escaped from the happy family's cage, during the great fire, and was captured unhurt and not even singed. Grimalkin may be seen at Mr. STORM'e hat store, No. 136 Fulton-street, and Mr. BARNUM can secure the animal by proving property and paying charges of keeping. The latter are not heavy, as the cat would not eat until her hood had been saturated with morphine; and in this discovery Mr. STORM thinks that he has obtained the secret of the management of the happy family.

SYMPATHY FOR BARNUM.—As a proof of the wide-spread sympathy existing for the great Showman, Mr. SYLVESTER RLEECKER, Superintendent of the Museum, informs ne that Mr. BARNUM has received letters from all sources, offering him various curiosities for his new Museum. Mr. W. STUART has tendered him the use of Winter Garden for a few weeks, and Mr. FOX, of the Bowery Theatre, offers him wardrobes, properties, &c., for the production of his new pantomime. Mr. BARNUM will probably open at Winter Garden during this week, exhibiting in conjunction with the pantomine, all his natural living curiosities.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—CHARLES MINLEY, of No. 33 Gansevoort-street, e child of 2 years, was run over, last evening, and instantly killed, by car No. 2 of the Ninth-avenne Railroad line, near his parents' dwelling....JOHN MCCRAW, a yooth of 12 years, was instantly killed, yesterday afternoon, in the Allaire Works, e heavy piece of machinery having fallen on him. The body was taken to the parents' abode, at No. 303 Monroe-street....An onknown man was accidentally drowned, last evening, off Twenty-eighth-street, Norih River.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning JAMES WILSON, a returned sold ier, was run over at the intersection of Fifty-sixth-street and Eleventh-avenne, by a Hudson River Railroad train. His head and body were terribly crushed, and he was instantly killed. Friends took charge of the body, and an inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE.

THE STOVER-PORTER CASE.—This tedious examination, on an affidavit alleging that the defendant, PORTER, swindled hie client, STOVER, to the amonnt of $20,000, has been further postponed to Wednesday morning next at 10 o'clock.

THE FIRE IN WEST FORTY-FOURTH-STREET—CORRECTION.—Messrs. ACKERMAN request us to state thet the fire on Friday afternoon, which consumed their premises, did not originate therein, but in the curled hair factory of Messrs. BEIGER & SON.

LAW REPORTS.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENEBAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

HIGHWAY ROBBERS SENTENCED FOR TWENTY YEARS.

In the case of Henry Hastings, who was, on Monday, convicted of burglary committed at No. 21 Warren-street, May 11, the counsel for the prisoner movad for a new trial on the merits. The motion was denied, and the prisoner was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

The counsel for John Hoey and Samuel McLean, who were convicted Thursday of the crime of knocking down and robbing a soldier at No. 149 Mercer-street, moved that the sentence be deferred until the September Term. The motion was denied, when HIS Honor pronounced the following sentence:

"John Hoey and Samuel McLean, you were indicted, tried and convicted of robbery in the first degree. As appeared from the evidence in the case, you were, on the 7th day of July, toward daylight, in the notorious den in Mercer street kept by Jacques Monais, who is a convict, having served a term in the State Prison for the perpetration of a high crime. A verdant Wisconsin soldier strayed in there; you fell on him, beat him to such a degree that even Monais, hardened as he was, became alarmed and ran ont; seeing this, a vigilant policeman ran in just in time to see you escape by the rear. He followed you over a fence, and aided by another officer, tracked you into a vacant cellar. Pressed by the evidence, you admitted the assault but denied taking the money. I am pleased the jury deliberated long and solemnly over the evidence, because the penalty is fearful. During the trial you betrayed not the slightest emotion, and the position you were placed in did not appear to affect you. You can have no mercy from me. Had not the last Legislature repealed the law I would have sent you to the State Prison for life. I shall send you for the full term of the existing law, and trust your fate may be an example to the desperadoes which the recent unsettled condition of our national affairs have crowded into this great metropolis.

The sentence of the court is that you be confined in the State Prison for twenty years.

The counsel for the prisoners said that an appeal would be made.

The court then adjourned *sine die*.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

Bernard McElhone, a bar-tender, was charged with assaulting Jane McLachlin. Complainant's face was very much bruised and her eyes were still black, although the affray took place on the 3d of July. Witness said: I went into the store to ask what he had to say about my brother; I believe I never spoke to him before I went in there; when I went in I did not see him and I told the man in the store he was a dirty loafer; when he came ont I asked him what he had to say about my brother and me, and he said my brother was a thief and he called me ont of my name, and he took hold of me put me out of the store, and I shoved him back, when he struck me and tore my hat and threw it on the floor, and he beat my head against the floor, and he pulled me by the hair across the store; it wasn't his store; he is bar-tender there; he also kicked me on the breast; he did not order me out until he took a-hold of me and pushed me out.

John Purcell was called for the defence. He deposed: I was in the place where this man tends bar, and that woman came in and inquired for him; she was excited, and said she would get a knife and cut his body up; a few moments after he came in she went up to him and scratched his face, and he tried to put her out, but she was too strong for him, and they fell, and he fell on top of her; I did not see him strike her; I don't know whether her eyes were black when she came in or when she went out; I did not interfere, because I thought she was able to take her own part; the first off she had him down, and the next he had her down; I never interfere in a fight; I don't think it right to meddle in such things.

The prisoner was found guilty and remanded for sentence. As he was leaving court he was anxious to know if he could not be allowed to go on his bail. The Court replied that the body was better than the bail.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.

Joseph Murray, Walter Hawley, John Richards, Andrew Gray, Lawrence J. Moore and Richard Monroe, all young men, and well dressed, were charged with assaulting Policeman Hugh O'Reilly, of the Fifteenth Precinct. Witness said: On the 4th of July, about 9 o'lock, I was on duty in Carmine-street, near Bleecker, when I saw two men in the street, and Murray came ont of No. 12 Carmine-street, which has been the headquartere of a gang of bounty-jumpers. [Objected to.] He came out and hit one of these men, and ran into the saloon; then he came ont in his shirt sleeves, ran across the street and hit him again; when he saw me he pnt himself in an attitude, and as he struck at me, he fell in a cellar; I got him up on the sidewalk; he hit me before I got a chance to defend myself; Hawley then came up and said, "Let go, you ———," and struck me; Richards took hold of me and tried to pull me from him, and a gang of them got hold of me, and at the corner of Amity-street and Sixth-avenue I was knocked down and kicked, and Hawley sung out tor a knife. At that time I got my revolver and kept them back. I recognize Murray, Hawley and Gray as principals. Gray also hit me. The other two I aint so positive of. I was hit by Gray on the corner of Amity-street and Sixth-avenue.

Gray proved by two witnesses that the officer was mistaken, and a doubt being created in his case he was acquitted, so were Moore and Monroe.

District Attorney Bedford said the persons at the bar were n fair representation of the lawless portion of the community. It had now become a battle of law and justice against crime and criminals. In this case he thought the guilt of the accused had been proven, and he hoped that adequate punishment would be meted out. Day before yesterday, he, the District-Attorney, prosecuted two young men for highway robbery. They were tried and the evidence was of a positive character. There was no defence. They admitted the assault and battery but denied the robbery. The witness swore he was knocked down and robbed of $20. To-day they will be sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in the State Prison. Such assaults as these are often made a pretext for robberies.

Judge Dowling—Murray, Hawley and Richards, we find you guilty. Murray, you commenced this assault on these passers-by. You resisted that officer, and your were assisted by these two prisoners standing by your side. That is proven beyond a doubt by all the evidence. If you had been wrongfully arrested by the officer it was your place to go with him: the Recorder so decided in the case of John B. Holmes. The prisoner must not stop in the street to argue and wrangle with the officer; you have your remedy afterward if you have been wrongfully arrested. The city is now infested with gangs of men such as you thet can be found on almost any corner, and crime is so immensely on the increase, that this court means to do all that lies in their power to check it. If any of your associates are in court let them take warning by your interference with an officer. Murray, it is only a few months ago since you were a witness and gave evidence in the Friery case. That murder might have taught you a lesson. The sentence of the court is thet you be imprisoned in the penitentiary four months; Richards and Hawley are sentenced to three months in the penitentiary.

THE STREET CLEANERS AND THE STRIKERS—SENTENCE OF A STRIKER.

Patrick McShinks, a young laborer, was charged with assaulting Michael McDonald with a stone. The difficulty arose out of the combination to prevent street sweepers and ashmen from working for the new contractors. Witness said: I drive a horse and cart for my brother, who is employed by the street contractor. I was in Laight-street when this man struck me. I got off my cart to get some water. He had a big flag and he knocked me senseless and then ran away. I did not know him. I never saw him before.

Cross-examined—I was taking a drink of water at the time when he threw the stone. He did not say that he wanted a drink of water. I did not speak to him or he to me, and when he threw the stone he stood three paces off.

Martin McDugan testified: I saw complainant go to the hydrant, and then, a moment after, he ran across the street, roaring murder.

Barney McShink said he did not see anything but a crowd; his brother, the prisoner, was on a strike.

Judge Kelly—Patrick, the Court finds you guilty and thinks you should be punished. It is, perhaps, best to make an example of you. Sentence, Penitentiary three months and fined $25.

A ROW AMONG FIREMEN.

Thomas G. Kennedy was charged with assaulting John O'Donnell with a fireman's trumpet. Kennedy, at the time of the assault, was Foreman of No. 49 Engine Company, Harlem, and O'Donnell belongs to No. 48 Hose Company. Both companies were at a fire at One Hundred and Third-street, when O'Donnell saluted Kennedy with "Hallo, Tom, when did you get back." Defendant looked at the question in the light of an insult. He had made his disappearance at the time of tha draft, and had returned to duty now that the war was over. A very strong unreportable discussion arose, in which tha lie was frequently bandied about. Finally Kennedy pegged away at the head of O'Donnell for some time with his trumpet, until stopped by some of the lookers on. O'Donnell cried in vain for him to put his trumpet down and give him a fair fight, but Kennedy would not comply.

Half-a-dozen witnesses who stood close by corroborated the story of O'Douuell, while an equal number of witnesses for Kennedy, some who stood within two inches of the combatants, swore thet O'Donnell came up, *a la* Heenan, and drew first blood by giving Kennedy a punch on the nose. Kennedy retreated, and kept saying, "Go away, go away." O'Donnell came up again, and then the trumpet figured in the scene of action.

Judge Kelly—It has been tha frequency of these affrays among firemen that caused the breaking up of the Fire Department. No doubt O'Donnell gave you some provocation, bnt you ehonld not have used that trumpet.

Guilty; ten days in the City Prison and fined $20.

GEOLOGICAL TOADS.—At a recent meeting of the Manchester Geological Society, Mr. JOSEPH DICKINSON, one of the inspectors on mines, called attention to a paragraph copied from a Newcastle paper, respecting a living toad which was alleged to have been found embedded in a block of magnesium limestone stratum near Hartlepool. It was said thet Mr. TAYLOR, the incumbent of Hartlepool, an eminent local geologist, had pronounced this wonderful toad to be 6,000 years old. This was the second paragraph of the kind that had gone the round of the Manchester papers. The first paragraph was relative to a live toad said to have been found at St. Helens embedded in the coal. Knowing the owners of the colliery where the discovery was said to have been made, he wrote to them for particulars, and they sent over the collier who had discovered the wonderful reptile, which the men brought with him all alive in a piece of cannel coal. He took the man to Mr. PLANT, at the Peel Park Museum, and full particulars were given as to how, when, and where the toad was found. Mr. PLANT examined the specimen, and said there could be no doubt the man had made the hole himself and pnt the toad into it. The men said such a hole could not be made, but Mr. PLANT said he knew an ivory carver who could make a much better one. Mr. PLANT wanted to break the coal asunder, having, by inserting his finger, distinctly felt the chisel marks, but the collier hastily objected, and also refused to go with his discovery to Dr. ALCOCK, of the Natural History Museum. He (Mr. DICKINSON) quite agreed with Mr. PLANT that the specimen was manufactured. He had never met with a toad underground himself, nor had any of his many friends connected with the mines. Mr. AITKEN produced some photographs of the Hartlepool toad. Mr. PLANT corroborated Mr. DICKINSON'e account as to the St. Helens toad, and added that the collier tried every way to prevent him putting his finger into the hole, saying that the toad's bite was poisonous. [Laughter.] He (Mr. PLANT) however had no difficulty whatever in recognising, both in the St. Helens specimen and in the Hartlepool photograph, our old friend, the British toad, which was to be found under our hedges at any time. It had been stated that the recently-found Hartlepool specimen had no month, bnt that was a remark resulting from ignorance. Toads often breathed with their mouths closed, the air escaping through the pores of the skin. Since the appearance of the paragraph to which Mr. DICKINSON called attention, Rev. Mr. TAYLOR had deuled uttering any such nonsense as that the toad was 6,000 years old. Mr. GREENWELL said it was remarkable that no living things but toads were found imbedded in rocks. [Laughter.] The President (Mr. A. KNOWLES) said a learned society in Paris experimented by inclosing toads in a preparation to see how long they could live without air; some of them lived twelve years, but the covering was broken open every six months. The meeting generally received the tale of the toads with amused credulity.

THE CASE OF ROBERT M. LEE.—Yesterday morning, in the United States District Court, the case of ROBERT M. LEE was called np on the writ of *habeas corpus*, sued out to procure the defendant's release on bail. The case is a peculiar one. While LEE was on trial for defrauding the government, and before the jury rendered a verdict, he fled. The bail was forfeited. Subsequently he was arrested, brought into court and sentenc imposed. President JOHNSON pardoned the defendant. As soon as the pardon was registered, LEE was rearrested and committed to prison for contempt in running away. On an application to have him admitted to bail, Judge CADWALADER suggested a *habeas corpus* as the proper form, and it was upon this that the case was heard yesterday. Before the argument, Judge CADWALADER suggested that the only question in the case was whether the defendant, having been bailed once and abused the privilege, was entitled to enter bail a second time. Mr. HIRST urged at some length that the defendant was before the court as though for the first time and was therefore entitled to bail. He referred to the fact that close confinement affected seriously the health of Mr. LEE, owing to the wound in his leg. Judge CADWALADER said he would hold the case under consideration, and, in the meantime, would appoint a physician to make an examination of the condition of the defendant.—*Philadelphia Ledger, July 15.*

A CANNY SCOTCH LADY.—She was penurious in small things, but her generosity could rise to circumstances. Her dower was an annuity from the estate of Mortonhall. She had a contempt for securities, and would trust no bank with her money, but kept all her bills and bank notes in a green silk bag, that hung on her toilet glass. On each side of the table stood a large white bowl, one of which contained her silver, the other her copper money, the latter always full to the brim, accessible to Peggy, her handmaid, or any other servant in the house, for the idea of any one stealing money never entered her brain. Indeed, she once sent a present to her niece, Mrs. Cuninghams, of a £50 note, wrapped up in a cabbage-leaf, and intrusted it to the care of a woman who was going with a basket of butter to the Edinburgh market. My friend, Mrs. Cuninghams, related to me this, and the following histories of her aunt. One day, in the course of conversation, she said to her niece: "Do ye ken, Margaret, that Mrs. Thomas B—— is dead? I was gaun by the door this morning, and thought I wad just look in and speer for her. She was very near her end, bnt quite sensible, and expressed her gratitude to God for what He had done for her and her fatherless bairns." She said 'she was leaving a large young family with very small means, hnt she had that trust in Him that they would not be forsaken, and that He would provide for them.' Now, Margaret, ye'll tell Peggy to hring down the green silk bag that hangs on the corner of my looking-glass, and ye'll tak' twa thousand pounds ont n' it, and gi'e it to Walter Fearier for behoof of these orphan bairns; it will fit out the laddies, and be something to the lassies. I want to make good the words, 'that God wad provide for them,' for what else was I sent that way this morning, but as a humble instrument in His hands?" Miss Trotter had a friendship for a certain Mrs. B——, who had an only son, and he was looked on as a simpleton, bnt his relatives had interest to get him a situation as clerk in a bank, where he contrived to steal money to the extent of five hundred pounds. His peculations were discovered, and in soms days he would have been hanged, but Miss Trotter hearing the report started instantly for Edinburgh, went to the bank and ascertained the truth. She at once laid down five huodred pounds, telling them, "Ye meun not only stop proceedings, but ye meun keep him in the bank in some capacity, however mean, till I find some other employment for him." Then she fitted the lad out, and sent him to London, where she had a friend to whom she wrote, offering another five hundred pounds to anyone who would procure him e situation abroad, in which he might gain an honest living, and never be trusted with money. After all this was settled, she went herself and communicated the facts to his mother.—*Mystifications, edited by Dr. J. Brown.*

AN ADVENTUROUS CAREER.—A young man has just been scotenced to imprisonment for six months by the police court of Lille for vagrancy, whose career of crime is one of the most extraordinary ever developed before a court of justice. PERNET was born in Paris twenty-four years since, and at the age of fourteen he committed a homicide. At eighteen he was sentenced to imprisonment for five years for robbery at Bar-le-Duc. He was only eight days in the House of Correction in that town when he escaped. He was captured and again committed, but he shortly escaped a second time. After his fifth escape from prison in France he was sentenced to twenty years' hard labor, and embarked for Cayenne at the beginning of the year 1864. Five convicts escaped from Cayenne last year, and PERNET was their leader. He assumed the command of the frail boat in which they risked their lives. They had just quitted the land when they were perceived and fired on by the guard on shore, but escaped without injury. After tossing about for fourteen days and nights, nearly starved to death, they reached a British settlement. The inhabitants, unitaking them for shipwrecked seaman, treated them with the greatest kindness. They remained some months in the settlement, when PERNET and one of his comrades, tired of the monotonous life, embarked for Spain, where they committed a robbery, and supplied themselves with a considerable sum of money and a quantity of good wearing-apparel. Pursued by the police, they took refuge in Corsica, where they passed themselves for merchants, having large establishments in Spain. Having money in their pockets and being respectably clad, they ecquired some friends, and led for a time a jovial life. Their cash was sooo expended, but PERNET, nothing abashed, announced that he had lost a pocket-book containing 100,000 francs in bank-notes and valuable securities, and had it proclaimed by the public crier through the streets of Ajaccio, offering a reward of 10,000 francs for its recovery. The stratagem succeeded; for their acquaintances, taking compassion on the pretended Spaniards, placed their purses at their disposal, of which they availed themselves sparingly. They were shortly afterward accused of a robbery of plate at the hotel where they lodged, and fled. They next appeared in Italy, where PERNET passed for a government engineer, and his companion acted the part of secretary. They were detected, but again contrived to escape. The month of March last found PERNET in London, hut British air did not agree with him, and he embarked for France, and arrived at Boulogne on the 15th of that month. He was then completely destitute, but he made the acquaintance of a charitable person in the coach between Boulogne ene Lille, who afforded him some assistance, and would have procured him employment, but he declined the offer. He was arrested at Lille as a vagrant, and sentenced to six months' imprisooment, after which he is to be sent back to Cayenne.

BEEF TEA.—The waste of beef in making beef tea is enormous. 12,000 lbs. a year are used in one London hospital alone; and if any head of a household, where there has been long illness, will just sum up the addition to the butcher's bill in the shape of beef tea meat, he will be able to form some notion of the quantity used, and (many of the doctors are beginning to tell us) more than half wasted, throughout the country. At the present price of meat this is a very serious matter. It is LIEBIG'S theory that in beef tea, properly made, you get all the nutrive part of the beef, and leave nothing bot a worthless mass of *bouilli* behind. The *British Medical Journal*, on the other hand, asserts that fibrine is absolutely insolnble in water, and that a dog fed on beef tea dies as soon as one who gets nothing but mere water. If this be true, LIEBIG is as great a romancer in his way as the cook who, when asked by his noble master what use he could find for some thirty hams for one dinner, replied, "I shall put them all into no bigger as my thumb." We believe the safest way for the patient is to drink np that red meaty sediment which the "purists" so generally strain ont. The fact is, LIEBIG'e pint of tea, made from a pound of beef, yields by evaporation less than half an ounce of solid matter; and thongh we cannot admit that this "represents the whole nutritive matter contained in the pint of fluid," (for do not gases feed us?) the result is certainly startling. The *Medical Journal* makes two suggestions—first, eat the *bouilli*, which, of course, can only be done by a stomach capable of digesting boiled beef; next, nse more wine and less beef tea in fever cases and the like. Wine is seldom rejected by the feeblest stomach, and it contains all the elements of the blood—alkalies, iron, albnmen, traces of most of the acids; besides, wine by itself will support life for a very long time. We heartily agree with this letter suggestion. Wine, by all means, for sick poor as well as for sick rich. But how, if you please, are middling folks to get it? Where is the parson, for lustance, to buy it for his poor and for himself? Madeira is not; port is not—*i. e.*, not within the means of ordinary people. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has, they say, given us cheap claret; but will he make his gift doubly precious by telling us where we may obtain it sound?—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE REGISTRATION OF HORSES IN FRANCE.—We cannot afford to be generous in racing business, but we will endeavor to be just. A great anxiety and considerable donbt appear to hover in the minds of the mass of our countrymen respecting the forward appearance of the French horses, and especially of *Gladiateur*, as hn showed among the three-year-olds at the post. There is so forward a look ebont the horse that, with no authentic *data*, men may be excused for having hreathed a suspicion that *Gladiateur* was older than he onght to be. Unhappily, the means of acquiring correct information on these subjects are few and uncertain. We have every reason to believe, from information we have received, that in the present case there is no ground for suspicion at all. But we urge the Jockey Clnb, and all those counected with the turf, to take every precaution for the proper registration of thoroughbred stock in France. We have already opened the door to a most powerful and successful rival; there is no necessity for taking it off the hinges. The natnral advantages which the French enjoy more than compensate for their want of experience, which is rather apparent than real. Their trainers are English, their jockeys are English, and they are no whit behind us in the mechanism and machinery of the turf system. Why, then, shnuld we throw a chance away? We are gravely told that the registration of horses in France is made to the Maire of the commune. "The Maire ought to know when the foal is thrown, if any one does," may be an excellent joke, but it will not satisfy the exigencies of our curiosity. We should like to see a system of registration as severe as our own. We know that even in this country four-year-olds have won the Derby, and honest men—Frenchmen as well as Englishmen—would prefer to be above suspicion.—*Fortnightly Review.*

MURDER AND LYNCHING IN ILLINOIS.—A startling tragedy was enacted at Nashville, Ill., on the Fourth. A German farmer named JACOB MEIER had employed two men named WHITE and MCGREADY to assist him during harvest. The two laborers declined to work on the Fourth and asked for the money due them, which MEIER refused to pay, as he was disappointed by their determination not to work. After this, which occurred in the field, the two men repaired to MEIER'e house and ordered his wife to tell them where his money was concealed. Upon her refusing they began torturing her with boiling water from the stove. Upon her persistently refusing to produce the money, one of the men brought in an iron wedge from the yard and beat her on the head until he had killed her. To prevent the murder from becoming known the men then set fire to the house, and securely locking the doors and fastening the windows, went directly into the woods a short distance off. The smoke was soon seen issuing from the house, and one of the neighbors saw the dead body of MEIER'e wife on the floor. The atrocious murder caused great excitement, and the people turned ont in every direction to seek for the perpetrators. The next day WHITE was caught on his way to St. Louis. He had traveled about twenty-five miles on foot, and had fallen asleep on the side of the road. He was

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THE GERMAN FESTIVAL.

The First and Second Days, with Their Features.

Grand Torchlight Procession and Supper.

REHEARSAL AND CONCERT ON SUNDAY.

Magnificent Decorations of the Head-quarters.

A Great Success Socially and Artistically.

THE THIRD DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Sunday, the second day of the grand German Singing Festival might well be termed the first, for as the readers of yesterday's TIMES will remember, the magnificent torchlight procession which initiated the Festival, did not make its first step until the smaller hours of the sacred day were chimed out by the City Hall clock. With a paragraphic resume of the causes of delay, which so nearly upset the plans and defeated the well-made plans of the committees, we will start with the procession at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, and continue with it and its, until the closing chorus of last night's magnificent concert at the Academy of Music.

We were informed by the committee that the special train which was to leave Philadelphia at 4 o'clock P. M., would probably manage to run in between the 9 and 10 P. M. express trains, reaching Jersey City at 9:15 or, at the latest, 9:30 P. M. Accordingly, in cheerful companionship with some five thousand spectators, mainly Germans, we traveled to the foot of Courtlandt-street and waited. We waited until 9:30, 10, 11, 11:30 P. M., before a sign of their coming was visible. It was the same old story—delay on the part of the delegations, misunderstanding between the company and the committee, resulting not alone in the three hour's detention of the delegations, but in the infinite discomfort and entire disgust of at least 15,000 people at the Park, and a third as many more at the depot. The lager beer saloons and rumier shops on West-street and the neighboring thoroughfares did a driving business, and for all we know, they had an interest in the delay of the train—they certainly had in its consequences. Proportionally great and intense was the impatience among the people at the Park. Supposing that the delegations would reach the Hall by 10 o'clock, a vast crowd of idlers and spectators and pickpockets at that hour gathered in the Park. Capt. BRACKETT with thirty-five men kept the square clear, and Inspector CARPENTER oscillated between the Mayor in the Hall and the committee at the pier. Shortly after 9 o'clock the societies which were to sing the song of welcome entered the east gate of the Park in grand procession, making a beautiful and gay appearance. Chinese lanterns of fancy colors, lighted up from within, lent a wierd charm to the novel scene; while banners appropriately lettered, and transparencies big with promise of hospitality, variegated and enlivened the kaliedoscopic vision. There was nothing for them to do but to join the noble army of waiters, and they did it.

Perhaps the Germans took it easily, but it looked to us very much as though they were intensely "desgoost" with the delay. His Honor the Mayor "sat in his easy chair smoking his pipe of clay" wondering why the confounded train delayed. Inspector CARPENTER dropped in occasionally to report that all was quiet on West-street; Sundry newspaper men vented their impotent rage in expletive denunciation of the railway company, while the fifteen thousand spectators voted the whole thing a bore.

Gradually the Park was emptied; gradually the Pewter Mug and other rum shops were filled up. Rum sours, brandy and water, bourbons straight and Sherry and egg disappeared with much rapidity, while the consumption of lager bier and Rhine wine was simply tremendous. Ten o'clock, half past ten, eleven, half past eleven, still no word from the excursionists. Had any accident happened? Was the Camden road (glorious thought) destroyed? Had the train collided with something else? What was up?

The bewildered President flew about like a hen with her head cut off; the nonplused Secretary was agitated beyond expression, and as for the committee they were in great despair. Presently a sound was heard, and ROOME, the City Hall keeper, rushed frantically into the room, announcing that they were "coming." Taking it for a joke, the few persons who were awake laughed, but the majority were asleep. 'Twas true, however, and at twenty minutes after twelve exactly the enlivening sounds of trumpet and drum were heard in the distance. The Mayor brushed his hair, the Inspector rubbed his chin, the committee tried a little of "that wine," the officer grasped the official baton, the reporters sharpened their pencils, the singers deserted the grog-shops, the police woke up, and, becoming active, hustled old women and pushed small boys, while a little man on a big horse spurred up and down the mall like a roasting chestnut on a very hot gridiron.

Having filed into the Park the immense cohort of delegates formed in parallel lines fronting the City Hall, whose brilliant calcium light revealed the features of every man, and the singing societies, who were the hosts being massed on the steps and esplanade then sang the magnificent

SONG OF WELCOME,

"Unser Grusse," under the leadership of Prof. PAUER, accompanied by a brass band of forty pieces. There is no use in disputing the fact that our German residents lead the van in this sort of thing. What American, French or German association of societies could or would have gone through the drill and rehearsal requisite for the perfect rendition of this choral? Or having done so, how many hundreds would wait four mortal hours on the City Hall steps at night for the purpose of welcoming strangers from abroad, whose delay and non-fulfillment of promise were a nuisance and an annoyance? Not many. The singing was simply superb, and well repaid us for the long and fearfully stupid evening spent in the shadow of our city's home.

After the song Mayor GUNTHER, who has taken a great interest in the success of the affair, and who, in spite of his crinkum-crankume as a politician, is sound on the street-cleaning question and fully equl to any emergency in the way of vetoes, appeared and said in a clear and pleasant voice:

SPEECH OF MAYOR GUNTHER.

GENTLEMEN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE VARIOUS SINGING SOCIETIES: It gives me pleasure to welcome you to this city. [Applause.] The invitations which have been extended to you by the singing veneins, of which this city is proud, have been given with a cordiality which must be conducive to the advancement of the art which is your common bond. After your long and tedious ride it would be inappropriate to detain you with any extended remarks. I can assure you that any anticipations you may have formed of your reception at the hands of our citizens will be fully realized. I wish you a very good night. [Long continued applause, during which His Honor retired, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms staff in hand.]

It was by this time fully 1 o'clock in the morning, and much marching, deep drinking and some supper were yet to be attended to. At the top of the drum the societies fell in, and headed by Capt. BRACKETT and his gay squad of M. P's,

THE PROCESSION

filed out of the broad east gate and to the inspiring notes of a grand march paraded along the street. Given many men, flaming torches, brilliant transparencies and parti-colored lanterns with huge black clouds overhead and thousands of tramping spectators on either hand, and the elements are provided for a first-class torchlight procession. It would be difficult for our readers to imagine a more brilliant or beautiful sight than that presented by this long line of quiet citizens as they marched to the music of an excellent band out of the east gate of the Park, up Chatham-street to the headquarters on the Bowery. At least three thousand pretty lanterns danced against the horizon, making gay and light the very heavens. The dark uniforms of the delegations and the black clouds which portended rain formed a marked contrast to the glare of the calcium lights and the cheering brilliancy of the transparencies, and as the head of the procession marched briskly along way up the street, leaving the tail at the western extremity of the Park, it required no stretch of imagination to see the entering lane to the deep dark pit, where imps of sadness flit to and fro with torches flaming and smoking, making visible by contrast the fearful darkness of the depths beyond. In the Bowery the scene was one of rare splendor. The vast constellation of oscillating transparencies and flaming torches, and the magnificent array of flaunting banners, revealed amid the vari-colored glare, were eloquent in their grandeur, and imposing in their magnitude and brilliancy. The Stadt Theatre was studded with a thousand lights, while many inscriptions were full of welcome to the singers from abroad. Immense crowds rushed from the various gartens to behold the picture, and, as their vision took in the pomp of the scene, cheer after cheer of greeting rent the air. All of these places were decorated with banners, transparencies and inscriptions, adding greatly to the general beauty of the display, and showing the deep interest excited by the occasion. All along the route of the procession the column moved through two vast lines of illuminations. It seemed as if nearly every dwelling was either occupied by members of the various singing societies or by their friends, who were determined to do all in their power, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, to render the occasion memorable in the history of the metropolis. No midnight procession that had previously moved through our streets was more imposing, or fuller of suggestion to the mind that loves the weird, the startling, or the beautiful. The streets through which it passed appeared to be a sea of fire, surging onward with all the steadiness of the flow of "old ocean." The hundreds of flames from torches, and the thousands of glaring, many-colored transparencies, gave a wildness to the display unsurpasseble by anything which Aladdin, by rubbing his wonderful lamp, could, under the most favorable circumstancce, produce.

And yet

EVERYTHING WAS ORDERLY

and in perfect decorum. No riot, no drunkenness, no yelling and shouting like fiends at a country fair. The police had nothing to do but keep the way clear for the procession, look out for the pickpockets, and locust the craniums of some low-bred scampe who would gladly have made trouble if they could.

Passing along the line of march, the

ORDER OF PROCESSION

was as follows:

Capt. BRACKETT and Squad of Police.
Arion, 27 men—Union Maennerchor.
Aurora, 20 men—Fidelia.
Beetboven Gesanverein, 27 men—Beetboven Maennerchor.
Cæcilia Gesanverein, 42 men—Schwabieher Saengerbund.
Germania Maennerchor, 22 men—Germania.
Eintracht, 20 men—Liedertafel der Veremigten.
Liedertafel Deutschen Gemeinde, 46 men—Saengerbund.
Orpheus, 26 men—Social Reform Liedertafel.
Saengerbnnd, 66 men—Schillerbnnd.
Saengerbnnd, 26 men—Loreley.
Socialer Liederkranz, 42 men—Froshinn.
Teutonia Saengerbnnd, 19 men—Sing Academie.
Columbia Maennerchor, 12 men—Allemania.
Junger Maennerchor, 38 men—Codinia.
Liedertafel, 49 men—Social Reform Gesangverein.
Maennerchor, 29 men—Teutonia.
Tentonia Maennerchor, 28 men—Liedertafel.
Arbiter Gesang Vercin, 34 men—Germania.
Arion, 35 men—Enphonia.
Germania Maennerchor, 37 men—Saengerbnnd.
Germania, 41 men—Mozart Verein.
Liederkranz, 45 men—Teutonia.
Saengerchor, 22 men—Melomanen.
Turner Gesang Vercin, 32 men—Schillerbund.
Turner Liedertafel, 21 men—Schillerbund.
Aurora, 39 men.
Arion, 23 men.
Eintrecht, 25 men—Orpheus.
German Maennerchor, 12 men—Social Maennerchor.
Aurora, from Egg Harbor City, 32 men.
Eintracht, 15 men—Concordia.
Germania, 25 men—Harmonia.
Germania, 15 men—Uhland Band.
Germania, 8 men—Liederkranz.
Liederkranz, 18 men—Helvetia.
Liederkranz, 31 men—Teutonia.
Liedertafel, 32 men—Liederkranz.
Saengerbund, 23 men—Tentonia.
Lortznig Maennerchor, 12 men—Williamsburgh Quertette Club.
Maennerchor, 21 men—Armenia.
Maennerchor, 13 men—Lyra.
Orpheus, 27 men—Liederkranz.
Saengerhnnd, 21 men—Saengerbnnd.
Saengerbund, 21 men—Williamsburgh Saengerhnnd.
Tentonia, 38 men—Williamsburgh Saengerbund.
Turner Saengerbund, 29 men—Rheinischer Saengerbund.
Virginia, 6 men—Tentonia.
Maenner Quartette, 4 men—Liederkranz.
Eintracht, 6 men—Allemania.
Turner Leidertafel ot Washington, D. C., 3 men.
Allemania, 33 members.
Codina, 46 members.
Concordia, 25 members.
Euphonia, 36 members.
Froshinn, Bloomingdale, 28 members.
Fidelia, 30 members.
Germania, 23 members.
Harmonia, 36 members,
Helvetia, 20 members.
Loreley, 20 members.
Liedertafel, 32 members.
Liederkranz, 400 members.
Liedertafelder Social Reform, 31 members.
Lyra Maennerchor, 16 members.
Mozart Verein, 31 members.
Orpheus, 26 members.
Hoboken Quartette Club, 20 members.
Rheinischer Saengerhnnd, 42 members.
Williamsburgh Saengerhnnd, 40 members.
Schillerbund, 49 members.
New-Yorker Saengerhnnd, 66 members.
Jersey City Saengerhnnd, 18 members.
Social Reform Gesang Verein, 40 members.
Social Reform Lidertafel, 24 members.
Sing Academie, 22 members.
Tentonia, 61 members,
Uhlandhund, 48 members.
Social Maennerchor, 29 members.
Williamshurgh Quartette Club, 22 members.
Beethoven Maennerchor, 23 members.
Schwabischer Saengerbund, 32 members.
Melomanen, 26 members.
Arminia, 24 members.
Unlon Maennerchor, 26 members.

The procession moved along Chatham-street to the Bowery, up Grand-street, Essex-street, Avenus A, Eighth-street, St. Mark's-place, Third-avenne and Bowery, until they halted before

GERMANIA HALL,

the headquarters of the "Fest." On the front was a gae jet symbol of greeting, with the hospitable word "Willkommen," entwined with the famous colors of the Germans' red, gold and black. Of the appearance of the interior of the hall we have before spoken in general terms, but it deserves a more extended description. It is richly hung and adorned from the cupalo in the centre to the windows and the sids walls with drooping festoons of red, white and blue hunting, with bannerets of every nationality suspended along and between them. The walls on both sides, clear up to the ceilings, and the orchestra galleries at either end, here athwart the windows and thers above the colonnade, were set with tasteful decnrtcheons representing the colors, emblems, devices and mottoes of all the assembled societies, giving the apartment the semblance of some gay chivalric palace-hall. The ensemble was indescribably brilliant, rendered even more sentimentally jovial and agreeable by quoted verses of quaint songs and favorite authors also inscribed in shield-shaped tablets and queer Gothic letters. On the end wall hy the street, to the right, the first of these reading thus:

"Wo man singt,
Da lass Dich ruhig nieder;
Boese Menschen
Haben keine Lieder."

Freely translated:

"When men sing
There safely seat thee;
Rogues never sing
A joyous ditty."

To the left the motto:

"Wiest ihr worin
Der Spass des Lebens lieght
Seid lustig!
Geht dies nicht,
So seid verzuuscht!"

Interpreted as follows:

"Knowst thon wherein
The light of life is meant
Be joyous!
That suiting not,
Then, be content!"

There were four tall windows above and two beneath the front gallery, and in each of the latter was a transparency fitting it, and presenting allegorical paintings of Germania and the Goddess of Liberty respectively grasping the German Republican and American standards. On the main wall to the right, between two double windows, was the poetic tablet written and fashioned like the rest:

"Seid Willkommen Saengerbrueder
Seid gegreusst!
Nach Deutschem Brauch,
Wie sich einen nnsere Lieder,
Einen sich die Herzenauch."

Which we Anglicize:

"Welcome here, ye singing brothers,
Greeting, all!
As Germans do.
While our ditties cling together,
Thus our hearts are clinging too!"

On the left, the whole space was filled with society shields and pennons.

Further on to the right was the entablature:

"Mit des Dampfes raschem Schwingen,
Durch die Welt der Saengerzieht,
Doch noch rescher in die Herzen,
Dringt sein liebes Deutches Lied."

"With the speed of steam hurled onward,
Through the world the singer strays,
Bnt still swifter through all bosoms
Run his darling German lays."

On the left:

"Und so finden wir unswieder,
In dem heitern bunten Reihn,
Und es soll der Kranz der Lieden,
Frisch and gruen geflochten sein."

"Thus, again, we come together,
In the joyous, painted ranks,
And thus song makes Summer weather,
Green and fresh the flowery banks."

On the centre of the rear balcony, over the colonnade:

"Leben athme
Die Cildende Kunst
Geist fordre ich
Vom Dichter:
Aber die Seele spricht
Nur Polyhymnia aus."

On the right:

"An der Gluth des Gesangs
Entflammen dis Heerers
gemeine
Nahret die Sænger die
Gluth."

SCHILLER.

On the left:

Ee schwinden Jedes Kummers.—FANEEN.
Zn lang 'des Liedes Gemmer walten.—SCHILLER.

In the rear hall, in the furthest recess, was an odd collection ot bncklers, escutcheons, helmets and knights' penons, with colors and legends: "Honneur et Patri," "Coms," "Bienvenn," &c.; and last, but best, "E Pluribus Unum."

But while the dusty guests from afar were doubtless gratified with their hearty reception, edified by the civic welcome, delighted with the singing, and amazed by the singular attractivoness of the hall, we are compelled, as honest chroniclers, to say that

THE EATABLES AND DRINKABLES

seemed to them better than all besides, and indeed worthy to be at once put into their insides. Down among the live men each one sat. Mugs of lager, kegs of lager, barrels of lager, casks of lager disappeared, washing down as it went great quantities of solids whose hygienic quality no one seemed to donht. Singing by the several societies, and choral attempts by all, in no way interfered with the substantial duties of the table; and although the best band discoursed sweet music, the favorite orator rolled forth his choicest periods, and the sentinel clock told once and oft the passing hour, no one thing nor any combination of circumstances succeeded in breaking up that happy family until the later hours brought faint daylight, and the supply of lager had satisfied the two thousend thirsty throats.

The Janitor of the Germania Hall had barely time to sweep out the dirt, clean up the floor and wipe the mug-rings from the tables, when sundry bright and early Festers swarmed in and began to renew the assurances of kind consideration, one to the other. Sleep must be as necessary to heavy-lidded Teutons as to sleepy Yankees, but we are very certain that some of our Allemandic friends could have had but two or three hours sleep ere, bright-faced and clean-shirted, they returned to the scene of the early morning's feast. As

THE FORENOON

advenced the hall became better filled, and by 11 o'clock there was no room for more. It was designed to have a careful rehearsal of the evening's programme, but in the crowded condition of the place, it was impossible for the competent conductor to do more than go through the bill, very much as if it were a dress rehearsal rather than a drill.

Wit, music, wine and jollity go neturally together. Music there was in plenty, wit there always is where the German mind prevails; wine ran in rivers, and the jolliest kind of a time was the natoral result. The entire absence of ladies during the earlier portion of the gathering was a notable feature, for with this nationality, what is for the father is for the wife and all the family. Rows and scenes are rarities at these gatherings; for where the ladies are, the wit never fails to overmatch the wine.

After the rehearsal, several hours were spent in social converse, singing by the several lieds, and the interchange of varied experiences, which interested friends long separated, or made familiar those who never met before. No regular tables were spread during the day, although the restaurant and bar did a bneiness brisk and profitable—better probably than ever before. For the great event of the day—the concert at the Academy of Music—everybody then prepared. It looked like rain, and the ladies were embarrassed, between tulls and silk, the sidewalks would quite likely be wet, but rubbers are ungainly, and thick gaiters are English. Toilsts elaborate, however, were prepared, and a faith more precise than warranted put in the clerk of the weather, who, true to his reputation for gallantry, did not fail to disappoint the ladies, and grant his favor to the hackmen. All about the city, down town and up town, at the Central Park and on Broadway, on the Bowery and on Fifth-avenue, in the magnificent bar-rooms of our hotels and the more modest reception rooms of lager-bier saloons, everywhere in fact, were native Germans exhibiting the city and its public places to those of foreign habitation. Long-bearded men, with bald heads, were numerous; short men, with hair cut square behind and pushed behind the ear, smoked vigorously in many places; tall, angular fellows, with lanky hair and slim moustaches, sauntered on the east side of the Bowery, and great, fat Dotchmen, ponderous in paunch, rotund in stomach, red-faced and blear-eyed, rambled meditatively through the intricacies of the "Gartens," looking for wine, lager and another pipe. Yes, indeed, for once the city was given over to the gutteral vociferators, and the most liberal mind will not deny that everybody treated the strangers courteously and kindly.

THE CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY.

The concert last evening was dampened, but not marred, by the extremely unpleasant weather. At eight o'clock the attendance was somewhat slim, but before the first orchestral piece had ended the house was filled up, and in a short time became crowded. The parquette was liberally set aside for vocalists and invited guests. We were surprised to see so few of the latter present. The press was very sparsely represented.

The first glance of the vacant stage, with a trumpery flight of the commonest benches behind, was sufficient to show that the committee of arrangements had acted with exceeding economy. Some little stage carpentering is necessary for the accommodation of two thousand singers, (about half the number took part in the musical exercises last night,) and this might easily be combined amphitheatrically with what is pleasant to the eye. As it was, the singers mobbed themselves on the stage, and on the wretched platform at its extremity. An inclosed scene, we submit, should have been prepared for so important an event. We should then have heard the orchestra to some advantage, and the back ranges of voices would have blended with those in front. Neither the instrumental nor the vocal forces impressed us as being well balanced.

There were a hundred players in the orchestra under Mr. BERGMANN'S steady *bâton*. LIZET'S "Preludes" was selected as the opening *morceau*, and this well-known production was, we need scarcely say, given with great clearness and success. The moisture of the atmosphere and the heat of the room were not favorable to the stringed instruments, and some of the most tearing violin passages were embellished with the snapping of strings, forming *pizicatti* not originally contemplated by the composer. With this exception, the work was excellently rendered, although, owing to the causes we have mentioned, with less effect than usual. With this solitary work the purely instrumental portion of the programme began and ended. If we were a saengerfest we would not let Mr. BERGMANN off so easily.

The *bâton* passed to the hands of Mr. PAUER, an energetic and enthusiastic musician, who has labored diligently in the cause, and on whom, to a great extent, rest the responsibilities of the festival, and the local credit that may accrue from it. The psalm, by C. KLEIN, for male chorus and orchestra, was a small opening for so much voice. It is written in a timid and not very original vein. There is the suggestion of a figure in it, but the subject is dropped at the earliest possible opportunity, and tumbles into the old grooves of psalmody. We were unable to detect any particular freshness in the harmonies. The tenors, indeed, were so overpoweringly strong, that the other parts could hardly be distinguished at all. The *tempo* was taken well, and thoroughly preserved. The voices of the singers, too, were clear and exquisite, although not massive. To such as have never attended the great European festivals, the sensation must have been at least impressive. We donbt if once during the evening it was overwhelming. How in fact could it be, with such a production? We cannot disguise our disappointment at hearing a work so wholly unimportant on such an occasion. The orchestral accompaniment was a mere reiteration of the commonest phrases—and cheaply eked out at that.

The grand chorus from the "Templar and the Jewess," by MARSCHNER, was rendered inadequately. It is, in fact, a double chorus, with two contrapuntal ideas clearly and vigorously expressed, but, unfortunately, with all the difficulties on one side, and all the fluent melody on the other. The difficulties accumulated during the performance, bnt by force of *tempo*—unbending, inflexible and sometimes fatal—Mr. PAUER carried it through. Nothing in the world can be more dreary, wretched and commonplace than the orchestral accompaniments to this chorus.

The redeeming feature of the programme, and also the most important, was the always acceptable and always delightful Walpurgis-Nacht, by MENDELSSOHN. In this work we had the cooperation of female voices, and the relief was great. The choruses were excellently rendered, with nice and delicate perception of effect. The solos were intrusted to Madame ZIMMERMAN, Messrs. BERNHARD, STEINS and TROST, all of whom were good. Mr. BERNHARD appeared to be laboring under much trepidation, but the pure and powerful character of his voice could not be mistaken, even under these unfavorable circumstances. If the gentleman tries to do less he will probably accomplish more, especially with a less rigid conductor than M. PAUER. Mr. STEIN'S superb baritone voice was heard to fine advantage. Such an organ should not be the property of society, but of the public. The orchestra and chorus could hardly have been better than in this masterly and delicious work, which, we trust, will be repeated.

The mammoth concert of all the combined singers will take place at the Academy of Music to-night (Monday.) This is, we believe, a change in the programme, but it is so announced.

TO-DAY

there will be a continuation of the festivities, and an increase of the excitement. At an early hour the various societies will meet at Germania Hall, and after half an hour's interchange of good-fellowship and beveragical hospitality, a grand procession will be formed, which will march through the Bowery, Chatham-street and the square to the east gate of the Park, where they will be reviewed by His Honor the Mayor. Thence they will proceed up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, to the Academy of Music, where at 10 o'clock a grand rehearsal will be had of the

EVENING'S PROGRAMME,

under the direction of CARL BERGMANN.

1. Overture from Robespierre, by Littolf (directed by Mr. Paur.)
2. Thurmerlied, by Rebling, combined and double chorus.
3. Up, Grasp the Sword, by Kuecken; Philadelphia Saengerbund.
4. In the Thicket of Colonos, conjoint and double chorus, with Orchestra from "Oedipus in Colonos." by Mendelssohn.
5. Overture from Rienzi, by R. Wegner, (Carl Bergmann's directing.)
6. Hymn to Music, by Franz Lachner; conjoint chorus, with Orchestra.
7. Prayer of the Earth, Zoelner; Baltimore Saengerbund.
8. Battle Song, by Rietz, conjoint chorus, with Orchestra.

In this programme Messrs. BERNHARD and STEINS are announced to assist, and Mrs. ROTVER will take the soprano parts.

In the afternoon, if pleasant, drives, promenades and social festivities, mainly private, will occupy the attention of our friends, and in the evening the grand concert will be given at the Academy of Music.

THE POPULAR LOAN.

More than Ten Millions Subscribed on Saturday—The Total for the Week $35,638,700—Only $50,000,000 Remaining Unsold.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 16.

JAY COOKE & Co. report the subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan on Saturday at $10,331,700, including the following:—

First National Bank, Nashville	$100,000
Third National Bank, St. Louis	200,000
First National Bank, Boston	310,000
First National Bank, Albany	100,000
First National Bank, Cincinnati	200,000
Second National Bank, Boston	200,000
Fourth National Bank, New-York	200,000
Second National Bank, Wilkesbarre	100,000
Second National Bank, Cleveland	130,000
Second National Bank, New-Haven	100,000
Commonwealth National Bank, New-York	100,000
Merchants' National Bank, Portland	150,000
National Bank of the Republic, Boston	200,000
J. R. Dick, Meadville, Penn	75,000
C. A. Putnam & Co., Boston	200,000
First National Bank, New-London	75,000
First National Bank, Philadelphia	250,000
Second National Bank of the Metropolis, Washington	400,000

The total for the week is $35,638,700. The sales of the third and last series of the Seven-Thirty Loan draw near to a close. Only about fifty millions of the notes remain unsold—adding to the sales regularly reported by JAY COOKE the amounts of sales in California and at the regular depositories, which have not been included in the report from Philadelphia. At the present rate of subscription, the balance of the loan will be disposed of within two weeks, and probably in less time.

Shipped from Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 15.

Shipped by tows, July 15—84,900 bushels corn, 79,100 bushels wheat, 100,900 bushels oats, 25,500 bushels malt, and 4,000 bushels feed. Passed Fultonville from noon Friday to noon Saturday—7 loads of flour, 11 loads of wheat, 9 loads of corn, 14 loads of oats, 1 load of barley, and 1 load of rye.

Non-Arrival of the North American.

FATHER POINT, Sunday, July 16—9 P. M.

There are no signs of the *North American*, now due off this point. It has been raining here all day.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HANSA.

Severe Vote of Censure on the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain.

He Tenders His Resignation, which is Accepted by the Queen.

The Negotiations Between Victor Emanuel and the Pope.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN DIFFICULTIES.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The steamship *Hansa* from Southampton, on July 5, arrived here last evening.

The *Africa* arrived July 2.

The *Peruvian, City of London, City of Glasgow* and *Germania* arrived on July 4.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Monday, July 4, Lord RAVENSWORTH gave notice that in the first session of the ensuing Parliament he should bring in a bill to alter and amend the Roman Catholic oath, enacted by GEORGE IV, if the government would take up the question, he would willingly leave it in their hands.

Lord BROUGHAM corrected a misrepresentation of the position he had taken in a reference he had made last Autumn at York to the American war. He believed the slaves were emancipated by the North as a means of harassing the South; but he was surprised he should be charged with sympathizing with slavery, or the slaveholders.

Lord REDESDALE said all the private business would be disposed of on Thursday.

Lord EBURY moved "That the evils of a compulsory and indiscriminate use of the Burial Service of the Established Church demand the early attention of the Legislature."

The House divided, when there appeared:

Contents	20
Non-Contents	43
Majority against the resolution	23

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, July 3.

Mr. HUNT moved that the evidence taken before the Committee of this House on the Leeds Bankruptcy Court discloses that a great facility exists for obtaining public appointments by corrupt means; that such evidence, also that taken before a committee of the House of Lords in the case of LEONARD EDMUNDS and laid before this House, shows a laxity of practice and want of caution on the part of the Lord Chancellor in sanctioning the grant of retiring pensions in public officers over whose heads grave charges are impending, and in filling up the vacancies made by the retirement of such officers, whereby great encouragement has been given to corrupt practices; and that such laxity and want of caution, even in the absence of any improper motive, are, in the opinion of this House, highly reprehenelble, and calculated to throw discredit on the administration of the high officers of state.

The Lord Advocate contended that there was nothing in the case to warrant the severe censures which had been passed upon the Lord Chancellor, and moved an amendment to the effect that the House agreed with the report of the committee, but thought that a check should be put by law on the granting of pensions to persons holding legal offices.

Mr. HENNESY contended that this did not touch the Edmund's case, which was embraced in Mr. HUNT'S motion. Mr. BOUVERIE had given notice of an amendment, which he could not now move. If, however, the original motion were negatived, he should move his amendment on that of the Lord Advocate. He had no confidence in the Lord Chancellor. Mr. HUNT'S motion was negatived, and Mr. BOUVERIE proposed his amendment.

Lord PALMERSTON, observing that the House had negatived any charge of corruption against the Lord Chancellor, recommended and moved that the debate be adjourned till Tuesday.

Mr. DISRAELI opposed this motion which was negatived, upon a division, by 177 to 163.

The Lord Advocate's motion having been negatived—Mr. BOUVERIE moved his amendment as a substantive motion, which was agreed to without a division, amid loud cheering.

The Prince of WALES sat in the Peer's gallery.

RESIGNATION OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

The Lord Chancellor tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the Queen. The Chancellor retains office until the prorogation.

THE TIMES ON THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

The London *Times* say: The discredit of a Lord Chancellor is a reproach to the nation at large. The office represents, to the popular intelligence, all that is most elevated in dignity and power. The first Officer of State, the President of the House of Lords, the keeper of the Queen's conscience, the head of the judicial system of the country, the nominator of Judges, great and small. The largest dispenser of church patronage, is a man raised so incomparably above his fellows that no failing of his can be unimportant, and to prove him guilty of dishonesty is to brand the country through one of its most conspicuous representatives.

The result of the debate is, that a grave vote of censure has been passed on the Lord Chancellor. The amendment of Mr. BOUVERIE, which, except on one point, hardly differed from that of Mr. HUNT, was carried without a division, and the most exalted person in the government is reproved by a vote originating with one of its own supporters.

THE FOURTH IN LONDON.

The eighty-ninth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States was celebrated in London on July 4. Two hundred persons were present. Hon. F. H. MORSE presided.

FRANCE.

In the Corps Legislatif on July 1, notwithstanding the opposition of M. BERROER, the necessity for a new loan was admitted by the Chamber, upon the government entering into an engagement to receive the instalments of the loan in four years, although the loan for 250,000,000f. would be issued in its entirety.

The bill for the loan to be raised by the City of Paris was passed by 173 to 50 votes.

A debate took place upon a petition in favor of certain privileges to be accorded to homœopathic doctors. M. DUMAS and M. DUPIN condemned the principles of homœopathy, which were defended by M. BONJEAN and M. THAYER. The Senate then passed to the order of the day.

Among the latest improvements in Paris are sixty new candelabras now being fixed on the Place de la Concorde, which will increase the number by which the Place is to be lighted to 120. The number of candelabras by which the grand avenue of the Champs Elysés is lighted is likewise to be doubled.

A bill relative to the execution of the new public works in Algeria was opposed in the Corps Legislatif. It was finally adopted by 227 against 10 votes.

OMAR PASHA has arrived in Paris, and had an interview with M. DROUYN DE LHUYS.

The drawing of the bonds for the prizes in the Mexican Loan took place on the 3d.

There was a brisk demand for cotton at Havre last week; since then there has been a reaction, and sales have greatly diminished. The fall is estimated at 6f. on cotton to be delivered, and from 10f. to 15f. on time bargains.

The rain which fell last week has checked the rise in the price of corn and flour. The wheat crop in Algiers is expected to be deficient.

Flour of the 6 marks is quoted 47f.

The Paris Bourse was firm on Monday, and rentes closed at 67f. 5 centimes.

ITALY.

A telegram from Florence says: It is asserted that the Minister for Foreign Affairs addressed a circular on the 30th ult. to the diplomatic agents of Italy abroad, in which he gave a history of the negotiations with Rome.

The *Journal*, of Rome, confirms the news that the negotiations between the Italian and Papal Governments, were opened in consequence of a private letter from the Pope to the King, wherein his Holiness requested the King to send to Rome a person enjoying his Majesty's confidence, with the object of reconciling the interests of the Church and State.

The King sent VEJEZZI, who had several interviews with Cardinal ANTONELLI, and recognized the justice of the basis proposed by the Holy See. The Pope therefore anticipated a successful issue to the negotiations. But Signor VEJEZZI went to Florence to receive final instructions, and returned to Rome the bearer of proposals cancelling those previously entertained, and rendering an agreement impossible.

The *Journal of Rome* declares that the Pope believes he has done his duty in attempting all that was possible under the circumstances.

A telegram from Marseilles says:

According to letters received here from Rome Signor VEGEZZI had stated to the Pope that the negotiations were interrupted but not broken off. Almost all the exiled bishops had received permission to return to their sees.

A despatch from Padua states that fresh demonstrations have been made by the students of that town.

A telegram from Messina says:

A notification has been issued by the Municipality of Messina, with the object of reassuring the inhabitants respecting the precautinary measures taken with reference to ships arriving from Egypt. Disturbances, nevertheless, broke out among the populace on the arrival here of the *Messageries Imperiales* steamer, with the mails from Alexandria. The mob set fire to the offices of the Quarantine Department. Order was re-established by the National Guard, and several arrests were made.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The Berlin *Staats-Anzeiger* publishes an account of the conversation which took place on June 1, 1864, between Herr von BISMARK and the Duke of AUGUSTENBURG. By order of the King, this conversation was immediately afterward committed to writing by Herr BISMARK, who had on that occasion developed to the Duke of AUGUSTENBURG the demands of Prussia. These demands were as follows:

"The establishment of a canal between the German Ocean and the Baltic, a naval and military convention between Prussia and Schleswig Holstein, and the cession of a portion of territory at either end of the canal."

To each of these points the Duke raised difficulties, saying that the cession of territory and the payment of the war expenses were disgraceful conditions, which his future government could not defend before the Estates. The Duchies had not invoked the aid of Prussia, and the assistance of the Diet would have caused less difficulties had that body liberated Schleswig and Holstein from Danish rule.

From the tenor of the conversation, it became clear that the Duke of Augustenburg, was trusting that, supported by the Estates of the Duchies and Austria, he would be enabled to satisfy the demands of Prussia with the least possible sacrifice.

AUSTRIA.

In military circles it is positively asserted that a Cabinet order has been issued to place the entire army on a peace footing. It is also stated that proposals are entertained for other reductions of the public expenditure.

The Emperor had returned to Vienna.

It is expected that the new Ministry will be formed on July 3d or 4th.

INDIA.

BOMBAY, Friday, June 23.

Cotton firm and advancing. Shipments since the 16th, 22,000 bales.

CALCUTTA, Thursday, June 22.

Exchange on London, 2s. Freights, 40s.

Shipments of Cotton since June 15, 60,000 bales.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The English funds remain inactive. Consols closed on Monday at 90@90¼. The discount market is without pressure. In the Stock Exchange, short loans continue to be offered at from 2½@3 P cent. United States 5-20s recovered 1¼ and Illinois Central shares ¾.

JOHN T. BELL & Co., India merchants have suspended, liabilities, £800,000; favorable liquidation anticipated.

C. J. & J. SAYSMITH & Co., East India merchants have also suspended, liabilities about £65,000; assets uncertain.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, July 4.

Consols steady, closing at an improvement of ¼, 90@¼.

Discount market unaltered. In the Stock Exchange short loans continue to be offered at 2½@3.

French Rentes, 67f. 7c.

Illinois Central further improved, ¾.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—JULY 3 AND 4.

Market quiet and prices are the turn in the buyers favor: sales for the two days 14,000 bales; 3,000 on speculation and for export.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET—JULY 4.

WHEAT and FLOUR 1d@2d and 6d P B. and bbl. dearer; INDIAN CORN fi.m.

LONDON CORN MARKET, JULY 3.

WHEAT inactive; FLOUR steady.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET, JULY 4.

SUGAR 6d. dearer; COFFEE unaltered; TEA fiet; TALLOW quiet at 48s. 9d.

The Six Thousand Dollar Boat Race—Great Crowds Gathering to see the Sport.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Saturday, July 15.

The city is filled with strangers from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and other places, to witness the great four-oared boat race, to come off here on Tuesday next. The affair promises to be the greatest affair of the kind ever witnessed. Among the shell-boat celebrities present is JAMES HAMMILL, of Pittsburgh. The purse is the largest ever contested for, either in this country or in Europe, being $6,000. Every rowboat within three miles of the city has been engaged, as also a number of propellers. Every train brings additional delegates, and by Monday night every hotel, will be filled. The betting is very lively, as high as $16,000 against $8,000 being already offered on the New-York boat.

Card from Weischman, Witness in the Conspiracy Trials.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 16.

WEISCHMAN, the principal witness for the government in the conspiracy cases, published a card

OUR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY—NO. V.

Textile Fabrics—Cotton, Woolen, Silk and Linen Goods—Clothing, Hats, Carpets—Leather and Harness, Boots and Shoes—India Rubber Goods.

During the opening period of the war, while the prices of all kinds of merchandise and an abundant supply of raw material was on hand, the manufacture of cotton was one of the most prosperous in this country. Until this stock was used up, the mill-owners found an ample demand for every pound of yarn or cloth they could produce, at war prices. At a later period, in consequence of the rise in wages, the scarcity of raw cotton and the excise duties imposed, the business ceased to be prosperous; and at one time a majority of the spindles in the North were standing idle, though coarse cotton yarns sold at from $2 to $2 50 per pound. The scale has once more turned in favor of the cotton interest. With a plentiful supply of the "floculent fibre" coming forward, and a market almost completely bared of certain fabrics, there is now understood to be quite a brisk demand for yarns at from 75 cents per pound upward, according to quality. In the mills of New-England and New-Jersey, we believe no decline in wages has yet taken place, or if any, the reduction is inconsiderable and local. Cotton goods of all kinds have stiffened in price, since the late upward turn in the gold market.

On the other hand, the woolen interest, which continued to enjoy an unusual flush of prosperity to the close of the war, has since been seriously crippled. Many, perhaps most, of the woolen mills in the free States are now standing idle, or running unprofitably to use up materials on hand. The demand for two or three million suits of clothing and army blankets every year has ceased; and manufacturers who were thus engaged find themselves going without a single order. With the readvent of cotton in our markets, both wool and woolen goods have suffered from the unexpected competition. To some extent this has been offset by the opening of the Southern market, as also by the continued abundance of money, inducing free expenditures at the North.

The silk industry of New-Jersey and the Eastern States is reported to be active and prosperous, with wages remaining at the standard of last year. Raw silk being altogether a foreign product, the decline in exchange has reduced its price fully one-half. The market was but scantily supplied with sewing and other products made here, so that with the supply since furnished the market has been in a healthy condition.

The linen manufacture can hardly be said to exist here. As an article of merchandise, Mr. JOHN GRAHAM reports that the business is fair. The prices of some varieties have fallen 50 per cent.; though during the past year they did not advance quite as rapidly as gold. There is a short supply of linen goods on hand, and importers say they could have sold more, if the supply had been larger. The hemp and jute manufactures are depressed.

Of carpets, Messrs. HIGGINS & Co., state that the demand this Spring has been about the same as that of the corresponding months of last year. The finer qualities are governed in price altogether by foreign fabrics; such goods have sold about forty per cent. cheaper this year than in 1864; they are now steady at that price. Last year the price of fine wool was unusually high, for some kinds as much as $2 34 per pound. There has since been a large falling off, independently of the decline in specie. Of course, those who were caught with a large stock of material on hand have suffered from the fall. In the cheaper styles of American carpets the business has not been as brisk as might have been expected; some of our old establishments have done nothing at all this Spring.

For ready-made clothing, outside of the military demand, there is quite as much activity the present year as during the corresponding months of any other since the war began. The Messrs. BROOKS appear to have come fully up to expectations in the amount of their business. Messrs. DEVLIN & Co., say they never sold more clothing than this Spring, and consider the prospects of the Fall business as first-rate. At Messrs. LORD & TAYLOR'S dry-goods retail establishment, the business is reported to be quite as good as that of last year. In army clothing, Mr. JOHN T. MARTIN has been the most heavily engaged. At the collapse of the rebellion it appears that the stocks on hand were pretty well reduced, the manufacturers only making to supply contracts previously entered into with the government. On general goods prices have receded from 20 to 30 per cent. below the highest figures. Another concern, lately in the same line, reports the general (not military) demand of this year as equal to that of 1864. The scale of wages has rather advanced than fallen off as yet. Of course, army goods now belong to the past as a manufacture.

In the supply of *military boots and shoes*, Messrs. HALL, SOUTHWICK & Co. and Mr. H. W. MERRIAM carried on a most extensive business, the two establishments furnishing, it is supposed, one million of pairs per annum. Both had reduced their stocks on hand pretty well when LEE'S surrender took place, and like most of those in the boot and shoe business, sustained but slight loss from the decline. Prices are fully as good as they were a year ago, with labor at about the same rates and a decrease in the cost of materials. Indeed, the business has probably never been more prosperous than now. In the price of army goods there has been a falling off of between thirty and forty per cent. There is an enormous stock of quartermasters' stores on hand in New-York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, probably twenty millions' worth in this city alone, if we include knapsacks and other accoutrements, as well as shoes and clothing.

The leather interest, judging from their conversation, would appear to have got *swamped* since peace returned. The government demand has stopped altogether. Contracts executed on the day specified are accepted, but all others rejected. Messrs. HOYT & BROTHERS report that the market was pretty well bared of goods for cavalry equipments, army shoes, &c., when the war closed. The Southern demand has not yet made itself felt, and the business is very dull at present. This depression in trade is expected to continue for some time longer; though the leather men are no wise despondent as to the more remote future. Since the war began, followed by higher prices, they have produced a better article of leather for boots and shoes than ever before, so that importations of the foreign article have greatly fallen off. The prices of leather have declined about one-third from the highest point reached last Fall; hemlock sole was then as high as 48 cents per pound, it is now selling at 32; oak has declined from 60 to 45 cents, and other qualities in about the same proportion. It is understood that there is a good supply of most kinds of leather on hand, but an indifferent one of boots and shoes; hence, there has been no falling off as yet in the price of the latter.

In saddlery and harness, Messrs. HOOVER, CALHOUN & Co., inform us that the government demand has been completely stopped, being left as it was before the beginning of the war. There is, however, a brisk trade in the finer qualities of harness in and near the large cities. Some merchants from the South are desirous of buying; but there is no disposition to extend credit at present. The general city business has undergone no decline in prices, as compared with that of last Spring. It is conducted on the cash principle, or at most, on thirty days' credit. No reduction in wages, and little in the prices of finer goods, where labor forms the chief element of cost. In some articles there has been a decline of probably 20 per cent. Messrs. HOOVER, CALHOUN & Co., believe these observations will apply to the business, as carried on in this city. Another concern report no change in wages; but a general reduction in prices of between 15 and 25 per cent. The decline in the price of stock does not exceed 10 per cent. In a third concern nothing was doing.

In the manufacture of hat-bodies, Messrs. H. A. BURR & Co.—who have, by virtue of a most ingenious invention, a practical monopoly of the business of forming hat-bodies—report that there is rather less doing now than before the war, and much less than while it was carried on. The prices of the manufactured article went up, during that period, fully 100 per cent. They have since fallen off about 33 per cent. The last lot of army-hats was furnished between three and four weeks ago. Wages remain as before; the decline in price about corresponds with that in the cost of materials. The patent has still two years to run. Capacity of works, about 10,000 per day. The writer of this takes the opportunity of acknowledging the courtesy of Mr. BURR in explaining every part of the manufacture, as carried on at the establishment in Frankfort-street.

The India-rubber manufacture has almost undergone a revolution, lately, by the expiration of Mr. GOODYEAR'S patent, after being extended for seven years. It terminated on the 16th ult. The New-York Belting and Packing Company inform us that, since the war, goods advanced about 120 per cent. They have since fallen off considerably, and will probably decline still further, in consequence of the patent expiring. This might reduce prices to nearly their former level; but a scale for "the new dispensation" had not yet been fixed. The demand for rubber blankets for the army, of course, has stopped altogether. At one time, this amounted to $7,500 per day, as the gross receipts of one factory. It is believed that this department of industry, as a whole, will sustain no detriment by the return of peace, as the government demand will be equaled or exceeded by that from other sources. From the South, few orders of much account have yet been received. The company's works are in Connecticut.

The Russian Telegraph.

The following letter we find in the Rutland (Vt.) *Herald*. It is from Dr. FISHER, Surgeon and Journalist of the Collins Russian Telegraph Expedition. It is a private letter written from Sitka, in the Russian Provinces, and contains matters of interest:

SITKA, Sunday, April 23, 1865.

* * Such a complete isolation from all that is congenial or even interesting, I assure you it were impossible to imagine, and yet I have been here during the most interesting period of the year (they tell me) Easter holidays. I will describe in the course of my letter the way they celebrate them. The *Skubrick*, with Col. BULKLEY, left here on the 3d of this month, the second after our arrival, to return and complete arrangements for our Summer work. As you probably already know, I was left here with only a servant to remain till his return and glean all information possible of the natives, traders and coasters, also to copy some charts of the northern coast which the Governor has loaned us, and also to observe the horary oscillations of the barometer, as well as the thermometer, and make collections generally of interest to science.

You may judge that my time is pretty well employed, as I have made observations each day and each hour from 5 A. M. to 11 P. M., never yet having been absent from my point of observation during the time over two hours, which I am permitted to do, by having instructed my boy, who is intelligent, how to move "vernier" at the end of the first hour, where it remains for my computation and record, before changing it for the next. The Governor and his lady seem only too anxious for my comfort, and, in fact, it is somewhat of a bore for me to dine with them every day and be subjected to the infliction of the various courses served after the Russian style, which, with all my clumsy knowledge, I cannot classify or discover the component parts thereof.

* * Several of the officers speak French, and with them I get on nicely. The weather here at present is most villainous, assimilating to our March month—to-day sunshine, to-morrow six inches snow, next rain and wind in gales, and so on. I keep myself housed principally.

The observance of Lent in the Greek Church has just closed, and the Easter holidays follow and last for about one week. No labor is expected, and all devote themselves to feasting and drinking. I called at the room of one of the officers here, who, I was told, had just taken the sacrament, after having fasted for two days, as is the custom, and occurs only once a year, and during this period. I found the room full of people, and all gorging themselves with food, as if it were the last and only meal they expected to have again. A large dish is placed in the centre of the table, containing what they name "Perogue." It is a sort of pie, and contains salmon, eggs, onions, pickles, meat and potatoes, and covered with crust. You can judge if I indulge largely in such a mess! The Russians consider this very fine, and, in fact, all their food is prepared in this villainous style. All smoke and drink brandy at the same time, and wind up with stroog tea. The priests are not an exemption, neither are the females; all appear to keep themselves full of rum and tea. A pleasant society is it not? On the night of the 13th, being the last day of Lent, I was told I should attend church and witness the ceremony of the burial and resurrection of the Saviour. At 1 o'clock of that morning, one of the officers, Capt. HANSSOM, who speaks the best English and whom the Governor recommended to me as an interpreter, came and woke me. Accordingly, I dressed myself in full uniform and accompanied him. On entering the church, we were presented, each, with a wax candle for which one ruble, 20 cents, is paid, and you hold it lighted in front of you during the service. After the long services are gone through with, responses, chants, &c., &c., burning of incense and walking around the mock coffin, covered with velvet and gold, by the bishop and attending priests and deacons, the audience in the meantime standing; it is taken on the shoulders of the priests, and the bishop in the centre underneath; a procession follows, according to rank, and marches outside and around the church, with heads uncovered, bearing the torches, crosses, banners, &c., meantime chanting a solemn dirge. I took a place, by a sign from the Governor, next behind him and joined the moving train. On entering again the service is soon concluded, and all congratulate each other, first the bishop, then the Governor, and so by rank down. Each salutes with the words, "Cristos wos crast"—Christ is risen—and kisses the other on each cheek; both male and female. I felt sorry for the Governor, and told him so; that he must stand for half an hour and be thus inflicted by men, women and children, both white and half-breed. I will be candid and tell you that I entered into this ceremony being advised to do so) to a certain extent, and having given them three, open sesame words, saluted with a kiss the wives of several of the officers—the best looking ones, of course—the Governor's lady being one of the number. The Prince thought it a good joke and complimented me afterward on my acquiring the Russian habits so gracefully. I replied that I considered it one of the keys to the Russian language and wished to learn it from association, as I feared I never should master their alphabet or dictionary. On leaving the church about 4 A. M., at daylight, I went to the house of the chief factor, Mr. IVANHOFF, and found there a breakfast prepared—coffee, roast pig, partridge, &c. Afterward went, as did every one else, first to call on the bishop. Was introduced by the Governor, who told him on what business I was here, &c.

The next we visited the Governor at his house, who preceded us a few moments; afterwards each of the several officers' families, according to rank. It is, in fact, a similar custom to our New-Year day calls. In every place a table is prepared with cake, wine, &c. The Governor's lady sent us a large loaf of cake, which, with some apples, crackers, cheese and wine, I left on my table. Also a blank-book and pencil lying open, in which I found the names of most of the officers, when I returned from calling on about every family in the place. On the following day, the bishop and Governor called on me and gave their autographs in my book. On the following day, the privacy of my quarters was disturbed by a visitation, without any previous warning, from the ladies of the Governor, chief factor, Post-Captain, and some young misses that I did not remember. I entertained them with cake and champagne, and they seemed greatly delighted.

Thus closed the Easter holidays, and all again returned to work. Nothing has occurred of interest to relate since, till yesterday, the anniversary of the birth of the Emperor ALEXANDER was observed, and all labor was again suspended, and the people dressed in holiday attire. I dined at the Governor's, and met about fifty guests. Was placed next beside him at the table, with his Secretary on the other side. During the dinner and near its conclusion, the Prince arose, and, all standing, proposed the "long life of the King," which being drank, all sat down. No other toasts were observed. We soon withdrew, and in the afternoon I walked on the beach, where I saw a majority of the people and their families. This is the only walk to be had, as all in the rear of the town is mountain land, and is the only refuge for exercise.

To-morrow I leave here at 8 o'clock A. M., for an excursion on the small post steamer, which the Governor has placed at my disposal, in company with several gentlemen, the surgeon of the post, and several others, to visit a hot spring, which is used as a sort of hospital and bath for the sick, and where the company have erected a fort and some out-houses for bathing. The water is strongly impregnated with sulphur, and flows so warm that one cannot bear the hand in it. We shall return again at night if the weather is favorable. I hope when next I write to be able to give you more of news, as by that time the Colonel will have arrived and our plans for the movement will be more definite.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The Official Declaration in Respect to Dr. Gwin.

Operations of Cortinas on the Mexican Border.

He Finally Gives Up and Retires in Disgust.

The subjoined extract, to which our Mexican correspondent alluded a day or two since, is translated from the *Diario del Imperio*, the official organ of the Mexican Government; published in the capital, dated June 26:

The *Express* informs us that through a personal friend of Dr. GWIN, by him authorized to publish the facts of the case, it maintains as being positive all that it latterly stated relative to the French colonization of Sonora. The same journal adds that Dr. GWIN, who at last accounts was at Vera Cruz, was about to start at once, via Guaymas, for Ariepo, where he intended establishing his new government. He was to be accompanied by a number of French troops, under the orders of Marshal BAZAINE.

According to the said Dr. GWIN, the above plan of colonization is destined to promote peace and progress, without having any connection with political affairs, and the originators thereof have no other object in view than the increase of Mexican commerce, and the payment of all foreign debts, especially that owing to France; to the accomplishment of this all the products of Sonora will be devoted. Dr. GWIN, who will occupy the position of *Director-in-Chief*, is to receive an annual salary of $60,000.

The American newspapers have repeated this statement ever since the close of the last year, occasionally varying the form, and adding thereto very remarkable and serious assertions. Some of these set forth that the Emperor had yielded to France the province of Sonora, with the right of military occupation and the privilege of working its mineral mines till the debt contracted with that nation should be paid. Other accounts went so far as to state that the territory had already been sold and made over. In all these articles, Dr. GWIN assumes the principal rôle, appearing sometimes as a Governor and sometimes as invested with the title of Duke, and as a representative and *chargé d'affaires* by authority of the Emperors of France and Mexico. These and many other tales, with due accompaniment of notes and commentaries, which are in spirit most offensive to our nation, are constantly being published in the American newspapers. Once their purport known, we trust that they will fall in as utter discredit as those, the falsity and maliciousness of which have hitherto been at once discovered, upon the arrival of each steamer. As occasionally to some of these reports are appended facts which might possibly give them an appearance of truth, we are authorized to proclaim that they are untrue in every particular. The Emperor has not in the least endangered the Province of Sonora; but will remain faithful to the oath taken when he ascended the throne at Miramar, and will preserve and protect the entirety of the national territory, with all the inflexible energy of his will, confiding in the support and patriotism of his subjects. Dr. GWIN has obtained from his Majesty none of the powers or titles which have been attributed to him. He has no connection with the government. In fact, we understand that his very features are unknown to the members of the administration. His presence in Mexico has no significance whatever, inasmuch as the ports of the empire are open to all.

The accusation levelled at our monarch, with the perfidious design of making malcontents within the kingdom and enemies without, should be hurled back at its author. The New-York *World* has copied an article from the London *Times*, containing most important revelations, the truth of which has been confirmed by the latest semi-official intelligence received from the United States. 'The English newspaper, having alluded to the recent discussions in the French Corps Legislatif, says:

"The French Minister, in justifying the policy of the Imperial Government on this question, was at the pains of repudiating as a calumny the assertion 'that France had received a recompense for her intervention in the shape of a lien upon the Province of Sonora.' We do not see why the Emperor MAXIMILIAN should not have offered such a remuneration to his patron. His own predecessor, JUAREZ, offered the very same territory to President LINCOLN for three millions pounds sterling, and the French have spent at least four times this sum in their attempt to regenerate the country."

These few lines, although the source whence they emanate having but little sympathy for the Empire, nevertheless give a peremptory reply to the defamations of its embittered enemies. This statement, coupled with the recent discussions which took place in the French Houses, and are familiar to all, give still more conclusive evidence that the Emperor NAPOLEON has not had any base motives in view when he generously lent his protection to this country, and that the Emperor MAXIMILIAN has made no concessions which could in any way affect the dignity and independence of the nation or the entirety of the territory. We are also authorized to state that the magnanimous and intelligent monarch who rules over the destinies of France has officially notified the Emperor, by the medium of the French legation in this city, that he has taken no part in the schemes that are being formed relative to Sonora, but that he leaves this government at liberty to act in such a manner as it may judge most beneficial to the national welfare. Thus stands the case, and without confining ourselves within the limits of petty policy, we throw open our ports to industrial emigration, which will obtain all the guarantees and privileges which will not be inconsistent with the tranquility of the country, and will not disturb that peace in which the Emperor desires to live with other nations.

In the few lines we have translated above from the English and American newspapers, there is one point which we will pass over without comments faithful to our own programme, and in strict conformity with the wishes of the government, that does not desire to irritate political passions. We shall therefore confine ourselves to placing on record the fact that the idea of selling the province of Sonora has not originated with the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, who is determined to defend against all attacks the entirety of the territory. This information is most important, inasmuch as it emanates from hostile parties. We may add that the news received from the United States by the last steamer, and by other routes, assure us that the mission of that country, who considered themselves working for the independence and dignity of their native land, have now resolved to put an end to that infamous traffic. The nation will not be deceived as to who best defends its grandeur, and its true interests.

CORTINA'S OPERATIONS.

CAPTURE OF THE STEAMER BELL.

From the Matamoras Ranchero, June 27.

The *Bell* left Reynosa, with cotton, on the 25th instant, and when about one mile below the Dona Estefana Rancho, we—says Mr. ELLIOTT—were hailed by a party of men, and rounded to. We landed on the Mexican side. Immediately a Captain and squad of men, acting under authority of CORTINA, came on board. They first overhauled and examined the boat's papers, after which a general search for arms was instituted. All the trunks were ransacked. Some arms belonging to passengers were found and taken, as was also a fine saddle belonging to a Mr. COPELAND, of San Antonio. During these investigations and explorations, there was a force on the shore estimated at about 200 men.

Under pretence of going to CORTINA to obtain permission for the *Bell* to proceed, the Captain left, giving the boat in charge of the squad of soldiers who first went on board with him.

After an absence of about two hours, the Captain returned with orders for the *Bell* to go up stream and land on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, at the Donna Estefana Rancho.

When about one hundred yards distant from the landing, a fire was opened on the boat from the men on shore. The passengers, supposing that a general massacre had been ordered, commenced leaping into the river, and endeavored to reach the Texas side. Two gentlemen were known to be drowned, viz: Messrs. COPEWOOD and STEPHENSON, of San Antonio; the former is supposed to have been shot while attempting to reach the shore.

The steamer went up to and landed at the Rancho, as directed, when CORTINA and several of his officers came on board. A parley was had with the Captain of the steamer of about thirty minutes' duration. The first question asked by them was: "Do you recognize the authority of the United States?"

During the parley CORTINA said he would report the case under consideration to the Federal Major-General (supposed to be STEELE) before he could allow the steamer to proceed. This, however, was not exacted, as the following will show: CORTINA returned to the Rancho, and in about half an hour orders were received by the Captain of the steamer to report at the headquarters of CORTINA, which he did, at the Rancho. In a short time he returned with written orders releasing the boat and allowing her to proceed, which she did, without further molestation, arriving at Metamoras yesterday morning.

From the Matamoras Commerce, June 27.

The so-called Libero-Yankee party has had a jolly time; but their pranks are at an end.

"Time for awhile!"

The steamer *Belle* has escaped a most outrageous and wholly unjust attack, but three innocent victims have been murdered. The steamer *Senorita* has been captured, and now is now lying on the other side of the Rio Grande, at about six miles up the river. The cotton has been landed, and the boat is said to be under repairs, or rather preparations for active war service.

Is that the so pompously promised neutrality?

Is our friend Mr. BROWN, of Brownsville, going to join the enemies of Mexico a certain and easy revenge within limits of his command?

We have been on board the *Belle* since her return, and seen several passengers. All agree in branding the attack as the most cowardly act of barbarity ever perpetrated.

CORTINA has not dared to retain the boat captured by his gang. The stern representations of the Captain, who had been called at CORTINA'S headquarters, on the other side, succeeded in sparing another crime to this already too guilty outlaw.

CORTINA and his so-called officers go freely in the Yankee camps. It is from the Rancho de Dona Stefana that he issues his orders. From there, too, supplies, victuals and war instruments are daily passed to the Mexican shore.

How long is that state of disorder going to be suffered?

Three persons lost their lives in the affray. One shot, two drowned or killed in the water by six men posted on board the *Senorita*, captured previously.

P. S.—The *Senorita* and her cargo have been detained provisionally by the American authorities, until the decision of Gen. BROWN. But her load is on the American soil, and it is a very suspicious kind of repair that she undergoes now.

CORTINA GIVES UP.

From the Matamoras Ranchero, June 30.

It has been reported to us that CORTINA, in a recent interview with the Federal Gen. BROWN, expressed his intention to give up his opposition to the Mexican Empire, and retire to his rancho, and there remain in peace and quiet. We presume it makes very little difference to the empire whether or not these are his intentions; for the most he has been able to do, so far, has been to harass and annoy, without power to endanger imperial authority. Judging from appearances, it is about time for CORTINA to make up his mind to pursue some less obtrusive employment than he has lately been engaged in.

From the Matamoras Commerce, June 30.

This newly converted guerrilla and ex-Governor of Tamaulipas, who a few days ago became a member of the order of St. Francis, will preach, Sunday morning next, in a church at Brownsville.

The subject of the discourse will be "On the dangers of being a guerrillero in Israel."

The new reverend is said to be thoroughly acquainted with the text.

MATAMORAS GOSSIP.

From the Commerce.

The great talk of the day is the certain advance of important reinforcements, and gathering of troops around the department of Tamaulipas.

Guerrillering is hereafter impossible. CORTINA has positively abandoned the field. CANALES and others will also seek in Texas a security that will be granted them.

Day before yesterday the working soldiers occupied on the fortifications commanding the Monterey road, had a jolly time at the expense of some poor cowardly guerrillas who lost their powder and time, in firing upon our men at the distance of 1,200 yards.

A small party of lancers were soon on the track; some firing was exchanged, and if we are well informed, some prisoners have been made.

The special regiment of irregulars, known as the contra-guerrillas of DUPIN, now commanded by Capt. NET, was yesterday eight miles from Matamoras, and will continue clearing the country.

Two gentlemen, who had gone on a hunting expedition, were caught by a band of robbers, and to their coolness of blood only, they owe the preservation of their lives.

Speaking seriously, it seems that yielding to the severe remonstrances of a respected relative, J. N. CORTINA has positively promised to keep quiet. His thoughts since a few days have taken a religious turn, and he is reported as having written his general confession, which would be published in the *Commerce* if it were not for its incredible length.

The rancho of DONA ESTEFANA, that celebrated spot where NEPOMUCENO fortified himself and kept at bay for a while the forces of the United States and the volunteers of Brownsville, is yet a small fortress.

Our friend, Mr. BROWN, of Brownsville, has posted in the vicinity a force whose duty is to observe, protect, but also watch closely Mr. CORTINA'S movements.

Yesterday the rumor was that Mr. BROWN had been put in the alternative of answering for the acts, direct and indirect, of CORTINA, or to prepare himself to see his protegée juggled off on the right side of the Rio Grande.

Gen. BROWN, sensible to the intimation, has advised the Ex-Governor of Tamaulipas to take into consideration and pity the dilapidated actual condition of affairs in the United States and the utter impossibility of sustaining the smallest war with Europe.

Obeying to reason and deeply influenced also by the neighborhood of Capt. NET'S command, Don NEPOMUCENO has tendered his resignation to JUAREZ, and turned to monastic life.

THE CITY OF MEXICO.

From the Commerce, June 27.

From the City of Mexico we learn that things go brightly there.

The Emperor is taking the strongest measures against banditism. In a letter to Mr. ETEVA, his Majesty says that with such outlaws there is no transaction possible. The sovereign of Mexico is in favor of granting rewards to prefects and sub-prefects in whose departments public security and tranquility have been best kept.

FROM TEXAS.

Condition and Prospects of the State—Dealings with the Freedmen—Circular from Gen. Granger—The People Settling Back into the Ways of Industry and Peace.

We take the subjoined interesting items from late Texas papers:

THE FREEDMEN.

CIRCULAR FROM GEN. GRANGER.

OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
GALVESTON, TEXAS, June 26, 1865.

CIRCULAR: All persons, formerly slaves, are earnestly enjoined to remain with their former masters under such contracts as may be made for the present time. Their own interest, as well as that of their former masters or other parties requiring their services, renders such a course necessary and of vital importance until permanent arrangements are made under the auspices of the Freedmens' Bureau.

It must be borne in mind in this connection that cruel treatment or improper use of the authority given to employers will not be permitted, whilst both parties to the contract made will be equally bound to its fulfillment upon their part.

No persons formerly slaves will be permitted to travel on the public thoroughfares without passes or permits from their employers; or to congregate in buildings or camps, at or adjacent to any military post or town. They will not be subsisted in idleness, or in any way except as employes of the Government, or in cases of extreme destitution or sickness; and in such cases the officers authorized to order the issue shall be the judge as to the justice of the claim for such subsistence.

Idleness is sure to be productive of vice—and humanity dictates that employment be furnished these people—while the interest of the Commonwealth imperatively demands it, in order that the present crop may be secured. No person, white or black, and who are able to labor, will be subsisted by the Government in idleness, and thus hang as a dead weight upon those who are disposed to bear their full share of the public burdens. Provost-Marshals and their assistants throughout the district are charged with using every means in their power to carry out these instructions in letter and spirit. R. G. LAUGALIN,
Lieut.-Col. and Provost-Marshal Gen. District of Texas.

CONTRACTS WITH THE FREEDMEN.

From the Galveston Bulletin, July 3.

In consultation with several planters, and among them some of the heaviest in the State, a form of contract has been drawn up which it is believed will go far towards securing all the labor, and will also be entirely satisfactory to all concerned. We give it as follows:

I, the undersigned freed (man,) hereby agree for myself and for my (wife and minor children,) as specified below, to remain in the employment of (John Smith,) to work on (his) plantation, as heretofore, and to perform any other work that may be required, at (four) dollars (fifty) cents per month for myself and at the rates set opposite the names of each person for my family, making a total of (ten) dollars (fifty) cents per month, to be paid (quarterly,) and for the further consideration of clothing, house-rent, food and medicine furnished, and doctors' bills paid, by (John Smith,) for myself and family, as heretofore. All time lost by me to be deducted from my wages, and for all time lost otherwise than by sickness (fifty) cents per day to be forfeited; corresponding deductions to be made for losses of time by any member of my family, as enumerated below; and it is further agreed that those members of my family incapable of service must be supported by me, and for said support to be furnished I agree to a deduction of (two) dollars, (ten) cents per month, per head, as below specified, from my wages. It is further agreed that the undersigned and his family shall cheerfully obey the said (John Smith,) or the overseer employed by him, and perform all work they or either of them may direct. This contract is signed by myself and wife, with a full understanding of its nature, and willingly.

his
(PETER X SMITH.)
mark.
ber
(NELLY X SMITH.)
mark.

In presence of (JOHN DOE.)

FAMILY OF ——

Name.	Sex.	Age.	Wages.	Allowance Support.	Remarks.
Mary.....	Female	36	$5 50		Wife.
John.....	Male	10	1 50		
Jim.....	Male	15	3 50		
Ned.....	Male	65		$2 10	Father.
Bill.....	Male	5		2 10	

The design of this is to put the laborer as much as possible in the condition of free labor in this State. It makes the head of each family the manager of the family, with the right to contract for the labor of himself, his wife and minor children, and to receive and dispose of their wages. It makes him also responsible for the loss of time by any of them through trifling or any other cause than sickness. It provides for clothing, &c., "as heretofore," because unless the negro is well clothed he cannot do good work, and if clothing is left to the interest of the master it will, of course, be well done. It provides for the support of those incapable to work.

We do not know what the Freedmen's Bureau will do when it is established, but believe it will not willingly interrupt any fair contract that may be made. This form, it is believed, is perfectly fair to both employers and laborers.

GENERAL TOPICS.

POLITICAL DISCUSSION TO BE AVOIDED.

From the Marshal Republican, June 30.

We would say to those of our home friends who think our advice of any value, to avoid street discussions, and particularly with United States soldiers. Such controversies do no good; neither party is convinced by them, while more or less ill-feeling is certain to be engendered. Our policy has been to treat officers and soldiers with respect and kindness, and to seduously avoid allusions to subjects of an unpleasant character. As we have to live under one government, and to be henceforth a united people, everything in the shape of crimination or recrimination, everything, in fine, calculated to promote or keep alive ill-feeling, is to be deprecated. We feel a solicitude that those who come among us should return home friends instead of enemies; that they may become political allies instead of adversaries. No country, in our opinion, has been more misunderstood and consequently misrepresented than the South. This war brings the sections together; the man of the North are thus enabled to witness and judge for themselves.

OVERRATING THEIR OWN IMPORTANCE.

From the Austin Telegraph, June 27.

People frequently overrate their own importance. The other day a local agent of the late Confederate cotton office, a very correct and honest man, was seen making his way to Mexico. A friend asked him what he was leaving the country for. He replied he was afraid to stay. "What are you afraid of?" asked his friend. "Afraid the Federal authorities will arrest me." "What for?" "Why, you know," said he, "I bought fifty bales of cotton for the Confederate Government up at Hardscrabble, and I know they will get after me for it." "Look here," said his friend: "of all the self-important fools I ever saw, you are the biggest. Why, the United States Government will not get within a thousand miles of you or your sort. Go home and behave yourself like a sensible man." The agent slept on it over night, and in the morning concluded to take his friend's advice. We commend it to at least a thousand people we know of, who are afraid they have done something wrong, and tremble lest somebody should find it out.

The mistakes they make is in supposing the United States is a little one-horse country, in which everybody knows everybody else and cares what they do. People who so much over-estimate their own importance must learn that they are not even considered worth punishing, further than the general ruin of the country punishes them. After the first excitement of the war wore off, many of our young men of wealth who had volunteered, came home and put substitutes in their places. They used to say that they had found out "there was not glory enough to go around." This punishment for supporting the Confederacy that is feared is just like the glory these boys left for their comrades—there is not enough to go around.

TWO CLASSES OF MEN TO BE TRUSTED.

From the Same.

There are two classes of men in this country, and two only, who have any claim to respect as honest and patriotic men, and who may be trusted in the delicate and difficult work of establishing the civil government of the State: the avowed Union men, who have been known to be Union men from the beginning, and the avowed Secessionists or war men, who now frankly admit that their programme was a failure, and that it is the duty of all good citizens to support the government of the United States. These two classes of men, though widely divergent in their respective political courses heretofore, have been and are now, sincere and earnest men, who have followed and suffered for their convictions. A man who has earnest convictions, who stakes his life and his all upon their defence, can always be trusted. These two classes of men, equally honest, as proved by their risks and sacrifices for their principles, are now united together in a common purpose: that of restoring order and prosperity to the country, in obedience to the Government of the United States. There is not now a single difference of opinion between them. They may differ as to the past, but they do not differ as to the present and the future. They may differ in opinions as to whether the Confederacy ought or ought not to have succeeded; but they do not differ as to whether the Union ought or ought not, *now*, to be reëstablished. On that point they are perfectly harmonious.

Those who took neither side during the struggle, had no earnestness of conviction, nor no principle, made no sacrifices, and never will, are entitled to neither the respect nor trust of either of the other classes. Self, and not country, has always been their worship, and always will be.

THE TEXAS PRESS.

From the Same.

We notice that the press generally in Texas are giving opinions as to how things ought to be done, and many of them puffing the various new officers on their assuming command. Being satisfied that much advice is not asked for, and having not lost sight of the fact that we are not in a condition to give advice to anybody, we forbear. As to puffing new men, we think it best to await, and let their own actions speak for themselves.

RETURNING TEXANS.

From the Crockett Quid Nunc, June 28.

Three hundred Texans, of the Virginia Brigade and Texas Rangers, Gen. Hood among them, arrived at Houston on the 14th instant.

GASSING DAYS OVER.

From the Galveston Bulletin, July 3.

Nothing can be more profitless in the present condition of this country, than the invention and promulgation of theories. The day of "gassing" is over. The neglect of facts and the devotion to theories has brought us to our present situation. Too many of our people had so developed their tongues, at the expense of all capacities for action, that all they were fit for during the late war was to "hear themselves talk," with as many other listeners as they were fortunate enough to obtain. All the force they contributed to the late struggle was gas; and now that our new situation calls for the united energy of all our people, these same persons continue their old game, and seek to do their part by contributions of the same material. It is time that they had learned that it is just as worthless as Confederate money. The explosion of the theories of the past by the facts of the present, should, it would seem, make people a little more modest in promulgating theories for the future. But these windy theorists have no modesty. They are always loud, clamorous, self-asserting, and get their hearing by their effrontery and superior strength of lungs and elasticity of tongue.

Our duty, under present circumstances, is to begin to make ourselves acquainted with the facts which surround us, and are ahead of us, and learn how to handle them. We should study their significance and their tendencies, and strive to forecast their ultimate results. Only in this way can we become intelligently sympathetic with the spirit of the age—living thinkers and hopeful actors in constructing our own destiny and that of our country. Let the mere theorists talk without audiences—to themselves, if they choose—while we go to work in rebuilding the broken-down temple of our country's prosperity and happiness.

SAD STATE OF AFFAIRS.

From the Galveston Bulletin, July 3.

The editor of the *Bulletin* learns from Dr. MCCALL, just from Austin, that the condition of the country, in Middle and Western Texas, is lamentable. On Tuesday night week, a Mr. DAY, a worthy citizen of Hays County, residing near Mountain City, Col. FINES EWINO and son, were taken out and hung to extort money from them, until they were nearly dead, by a gang of jayhawkers. A gang of jayhawkers robbed the stage, between San Antonio and Austin, last week. Mr. BEN. STONE, of Brenham, informed Dr. MCCALL that jayhawkers robbed two wagons on their way to Austin, loaded with merchandise. Dr. ROBERT informed Dr. MCCALL that Gov. MURRAH was robbed of $2,200 on the 12th inst., at San Antonio, by jayhawkers. There had been no further attempt to rob the Treasury at the time Dr. MCCALL left Austin.

The good citizens all through the country hope that Federal troops will soon be sent to put an end to the anarchy now prevailing.

NEGROES AND INDIANS.

From the Houston Telegraph, June 30.

A trip to Houston is quite a fashionable excursion with the freedmen of the Brazos and Trinity. They travel mostly on foot, bearing heavy burdens of clothing, blankets, &c., on their heads—a long and weary journey. They arrive tired, foot-sore and hungry, only to learn what they were told before they left, that they were better off at home and, they had better go back again. Some are returning; some go to the public negro quarter here and take such fare as they can get; some hire out, people generally taking them unconditioned on the consent of their late masters. Those who stay at home will do best.

We observe a large number of negroes flocking into town from Brazoria and Fort Bend Counties. Hitherto, these negroes have got along the best way they could. We understand Col. CLARK, Post Commander, has now taken them in charge, being prevented heretofore by the want of commissary stores, and will put them to work upon the ditches, &c., of this city and vicinity at once.

We have noticed on our streets, during the last few days, quite a number—bucks and squaws—of the Coashattas of the Trinity River, and the picturesqueness of their costume has contributed no little to their variety of our every-day attire. Many of them have been in the Confederate service, and are now seeking to turn an honest penny in disposing of dressed deerskins and other articles of home manufacture. "Passing away" is written in their book of fate, and they are blissful in their ignorance.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

From the Houston Telegraph, June 28.

We were made glad yesterday by the advent of our friend, Col. T. SCOTT ANDERSON, to our sanctum, just returned from a trip to San Antonio. He reports fine rains recently in that vicinity, and crops promising better than was anticipated; grass fine, and beef fat. Everything and everybody quiet on the route and at San Antonio. He thinks the reports of jayhawking and robbing, though true to some extent, are very much exaggerated, and so also with the reported exodus of so many people from the West to Mexico.

Our streets are enlivened by a good many visitors from the interior. Many of the largest and most respectable planters, as well as the most influential men in the country, are coming in and taking the oath of allegiance. We have conversed with numbers. They accept the situation, are trying to alight on their feet, and will make the best of the circumstances around them. They have not, we are glad to see, as a general thing, lost heart with all their other losses.

From the Henderson Times, June 24.

A great deal more wheat has been harvested in this section than any one expected; there will be considerable surplus above an ample supply for the people

...ving the boiler with an insufficient supply of water. The building wherein the boiler stood was completely demolished, and much of Messrs. NOLEN & STEERS' machinery was shattered. It has been ascertained that only one life was lost.

FROM SHREVEPORT.

Depredations of Soldiers—Cotton Stealing—Disappointment in Regard to the Management of Freedmen—Notice to Planters and Freedmen.

From the Shreveport Gazette, June 30.

We were very sorry to learn that the Federal soldiers had committed depredations on the plantations on Red River. Gentlemen have informed us that the soldiers left the steamers and entered the premises of Messrs. TEMPLEMAN, HUTCHINSON and others, and robbed the smoke-house, and were rude to the ladies. These were no petty thefts, but wholesale robberies.

The Confederate soldiers, when out of rations, or even when they wanted a change of diet, would steal chickens or kill a hog, but we have never known a command, with officers present, to act in such an outrageous manner.

We are informed by some of our most respectable planters that straggling cavalry are prowling over the parish, and in the absence of any white persons they demand the keys, and help themselves to anything they wish. If they were satisfied with getting meals and having their horses fed, it would amount to nothing. They pack off their stolen plunder, and the negroes (whose testimony is now received by Provost-Marshals) say that these soldiers have not only advised them to leave their homes, but have attempted to convince them that they were the owners of all they had raised. Every inducement has been held out to some to come to Shreveport, and even attempts have been made and pistols brandished to frighten into compulsion the honest and virtuous.

Unless some effectual remedy is adopted the people will become desperate, and cease to use any efforts to cultivate their farms. The times imperatively demand a most conciliatory course and mutual forbearance.

If we are doomed to suffer the incubus of a military establishment, let every means be used to lessen the curse. We feel satisfied that Gen. HERRON will do all in his power to protect our people, who are crushed and impoverished by the weight of accumulated ills.

COTTON STEALING.

We did hope and trust that there was a sufficient amount of government cotton, and also cotton which the late Confederate Government obtained by giving their obligations to pay, but which was never complied with, to amuse, interest and employ the lovers of that staple. The mania for cotton-stealing has taken possession of thousands, and the most audacious robberies are committed at the dead hours of night, throughout the country. Planters have retired to rest in delusive security, and have awakened in the morning, to find their cotton-pile reduced by the visitation of some midnight robber. One would have imagined that there would have been an end of these things; that our people, already reduced by the exactions and ravages of war, would be content to spare each other.

Since the advent of the Federal army, and the resumption of trade, a new field has been opened for a more full display of rapacity, of avarice and cupidity. Society appears broken up, and men who were once esteemed honest have sold themselves, soul and body, to the devil. In some instances men have refused to deliver cotton which was purchased and paid for during the past three years. No amount of casuistry or special pleading can excuse such a departure from fair and correct dealing. Those who have endeavored to satisfy their consciences, and to make plausible excuses for such a plain violation of the fundamental principles of honesty, should reconsider the question, "do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

Civil law will soon be restored, and all these transactions will be brought to light. If nothing is left, leave to your children the heritage of a good name, a pure and unblemished record.

It is the duty of every citizen to defend his property and to maintain order in his place, in conformity with existing laws. The last mite, the last resource left the planter, is his cotton. To preserve it is an obligation paramount to almost everything else save his honor, for his family must be supported on the proceeds of its sale. Stand guard with loaded gun, and defend from lawless depredations your property, and in doing this you are rendering an efficient service to the military authorities, whose declared object in coming here was to establish order and restore the laws of the United States.

From the Shreveport Sentinel, July 2.

We must confess ourselves a good deal disappointed in the results of the different orders relative to and announcements of the course which would be pursued regarding freed negroes here by the authorities now in supreme command, or rather, perhaps we attached too much importance to words which seemed so definite that there could be no misunderstanding regarding them. In the first place, it was promulgated in general orders that freedmen would not be encouraged to leave their former homes, and would not be permitted to remain about military posts in utter idleness and inaction. It seems, however, that the means, relied upon in good faith, no doubt, by the commanding officer, to effect these objects, or redeem the pledges he made, are utterly inefficient, as the negroes want no other encouragement to congregate here than not to be driven away by force, which could alone effect the object desired, and which the authorities are not justified by their instructions in using.

HIGH PRICES.

There is a general complaint of the enormous prices asked by merchants here for every article which they have for sale. Most persons forget the many different causes operating to produce such a result. In the first place, owing to the high price of cotton and the taxes levied by the internal as well as foreign revenues, every variety of commodities are, at least, as high again as before the war, and some several hundred per cent. higher, even at New-Orleans. The merchants here have, in addition, to pay exorbitant freights, and, as we are told, much higher rents than in the city. We have not had much of an opportunity of judging ourselves as our purchases have been, of necessity, few; some of our lady friends, however, have informed us that dry goods can be had at very reasonable prices from Messrs. BERRY & Co., at the old stand of SOUR & NEWBURGER, on Texas-street; and we have already mentioned JAMIESON & Co.'s, who have a general assortment of both dry goods and groceries.

BAD POLICY.

We regret exceedingly to hear that some one or two persons in this vicinity have allowed their passions to overcome their reason in inflicting a punishment upon some of their former slaves, which the law no longer recognizes as excusable under any circumstances. We have not inquired the names of the persons accused, and indeed we believe arrested, in connection with this matter; most probably they are strangers to us, but we would most respectfully, but earnestly and warningly, urge the community to keep a strict guard upon themselves in this matter. Recollect that the provocation you receive and justification you may think you have, are no part of the record of the offence with which you can be charged by a negro, in proof of which a ready evidence is good against you. Do not allow them and those who sympathise with them merely because they are negroes and you are white men, to have such a good opportunity of triumphing exulting over you. There are individuals here, who, in their negligence of the unreasonable and fanatical hate which they have been reared to feel against slaveholders, will try every method to show it, such as pushing the ignorant, filthy and disgusting negro, (and the more the better for their purpose,) among the whites whose feelings, from their education, would revolt indignantly at such an outrage, which has been attempted on more than one occasion.

TO PLANTERS.

We publish to-day a notice to planters and freedmen, handed to us for that purpose by Lieut. STICKNEY, the Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau here. In all candor we must say that there appears to exist in the authoritative quarter here every disposition to make the new relation between the planter and laborer as beneficial and agreeable to both parties as possible; no disposition seems to be evinced to insist upon unreasonable terms, which are, in fact, to be left as much as possible to the contracting parties, and we have no doubt that all contracts made in a spirit of justice will be approved of and enforced.

NOTICE TO PLANTERS AND FREEDMEN.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU,
SHREVEPORT, La., June 24, 1865.

Notice is hereby given for the information of parties representing capital and labor, that a Provost-Marshal of Freedmen has been appointed for every parish in Western Louisiana, who will be charged with the duty of carrying into effect the labor regulations of this bureau. He will furnish blank forms of contract for distribution among the planters, and give any information respecting the filling up of the same, and are authorized to settle all questions arising between the planter and laborer until contracts can be made upon the forms furnished; any agreement made between the planter and his laborers, which is satisfactory to both parties, will be approved.

W. B. STICKNEY,
Lieut. and Assistant Superintendent.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU,
SHREVEPORT, La., June 30, 1865.

A number of instances have come under my observation where planters have driven from their plantations men, women and children, the helpless, aged and infirm, without discrimination. Notice is hereby given that such practices will not be permitted, and if persisted in will be dealt with as a violation of military orders. Such contracts must be made with the working hands as will enable the planter to support the aged and infirm. In no instance will bodies of these freedmen be turned off without first notifying the Provost-Marshal or Assistant Superintendent of Freedmen, and obtaining his consent.

They are justly entitled to a support for the remainder of the year, from the crops which their labor has produced.

W. B. STICKNEY,
Lieut. and Asst. Supt. Freedmen.
Approved. J. H. HERRON, Major-General.

—Referring to the Fourth of July celebration at Old Point, a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: "An inadvertent joke was perpetrated yesterday at Richmond by the humane and gallant Miss Surgeon WALKER. Among the visitors at the late rebel capital were the officers of the British gunboat *Styx*. Miss WALKER, M. D., mistaking them for officers of our own navy, invited them to a seat on the platform. The English officers accepted, and when they were comfortably seated, Miss Surgeon WALKER arose, and read, with good emphasis and discretion, 'The Declaration of Independence.' The officers of the *Styx* acknowledged the corn. They patiently listened to the charges against GEORGE III. They never heard them before in so conspicuous a position enunciated by a fair lady."

OUR INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Fifth Collection District in Full—Official Lists of Monthly and Annual Assessments and Collections—All Incomes of $5,000 and Upward—Interesting Statistics and Data.

The fiscal year ended on the 30th of June in every department of the governmental revenue. It is now near the middle of July, and in a great majority of the collection districts the lists are so far advanced as to render it possible for us to determine the exact result of the year's labor, while in all of them approximate results can be obtained. One would imagine that the rural districts, whose boundaries are limited, and whose returns are comparatively slim, would be far in advance of the metropolitan districts, where the number of tax-payers is legion, and the variety of interests bewildering; the contrary is the fact. Partially this is attributable to the energy and perseverance of the assessors and collectors, but mainly it is due to the mercantile habits of promptness and quickness which char acterize our people. In districts where incomes are the main sources of revenue we do not find punctuality so general, but in the sections where licenses and taxes on sales form the principal reservoirs of return, the prompt payment of taxes is notable and satisfactory.

Doubtless every city presents marked varieties and peculiar characteristics in its several wards, but we doubt if in any can be found such abrupt differences in the character of adjacent districts as are presented here. In the districts noticed immediately before the one whose action forms the subject of this article, the reader will remember the enormous income returns, ranging by hundreds of names from the modest twenty thousand to the princely million dollars; so many of them, in fact, that we could not and did not publish the half of them, while in the

FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT,

of which we now write, there are but few notable incomes, and but few, indeed, of any kind. Mr. JOSEPH HOXIE, the white-haired veteran of many a political battle, who has spoken from every platform for the last thirty years, and whose flushed face, coursed with tears of joy or sorrow, has been familiar to New-Yorkers for two generations, is the collector. The district embraces the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of this city, and although small in comparison with some of its neighbors, is still vastly important to the government. The office is located conveniently and pleasantly at Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, where deputies N. D. HOXIE, W. H. CROSS, T. D. HENNESSEY and OZONGE POST, with the office clerks F. A. BOOLE, J. A. PHILLIPS and C. R. CROSS are ever ready to accept legal tokens for, and in behalf of the United States of America. As above stated, the incomes of the district are slim, licenses and taxes on sales being the principal sources of revenue. There are, in all, some 5,500 licenses issued in the district, of which already more than half have been issued on duplicate applications, in advance of the receipt of the lists. The monthly taxpayers muster, numerically, to about 950, and the income people are just as numerous and just as troublesome with $1,000 as if they paid on a $100,000. The forms have to be filled up, signatures must be placed properly, and figures computed as accurately, in the modest account of John Jones, as in the greater one of an Astor or a Vanderbilt.

THE ACTUAL COLLECTIONS

in this district since October, 1862 are, by months, as follows:

October, 1862	$23,414 72	
November	34,769 94	
December	45,364 50	
January, 1863	26,547 68	
February	28,672 02	
March	46,382 08	
April	26,018 41	
May	29,943 99	
June	46,543 44—	$308,610 66
July	48,057 08	
August	53,745 20	
September	44,966 79	
October	40,590 22	
November	54,809 13	
December	63,315 59	
January, 1864	46,610 02	
February	42,243 99	
March	41,270 78	
April	39,675 19	
May	46,671 40	
June	112,560 96—	$632,367 08
July	80,246 22	
August	122,949 14	
September	117,738 24	
October	107,720 87	
November	105,775 23	
December	130,638 88	
January, 1865	110,583 52	
February	121,045 26	
March	87,421 16	
April	133,146 85	
May	103,734 85	
June	154,586 71—	$1,637,478 32
Total collection		$2,378,476 06

THE ANNUAL LISTS

Are for 1862	$ 83,639 99
Are for 1863	119,857 12
Are for 1864	163,397 49
Are for 1865, estimated	332,612 46
Total	$698,907 0
Special income-tax	101,808 1
Total	$800,715 2

The manufacturers in this district are numerous and of various kinds, and the receipts from dealers in and manufacturers of the following are very great: Bill-heads, books, boots, candles, carriages, chemicals, chocolate, cigars, clocks, castings, coffee, confectionery, cutlery, furniture, glass, gold leaf, leather, iron, paints, photographs, paper, pepper, pianos, soap, starch, tobacco, nuhrellas, &c., &c.

The following statistics of the payments of the

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS

in the district are of interest:

BROOKS BROTHERS, CLOTHING.

December, 1864	$5,149 30	March	$4,189 45
January, 1865	4,440 5[illegible]	April	6,1[illegible] 93
February	2,058 50	May	8,191 20

J. J. CROOKS & CO., TIN FOIL.

December, 1864	$1,514 90	March	$360 25
January, 1865	530 35	April	1,116 48
February	1,210 55	May	1,421 96

SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, SEWING MACHINES.

December, 1864	$3,329 90	March	$2,187 50
January, 1865	2,144 85	April	1,112 10
February	2,526 25	May	2,771 24

A. T. BRIGGS, BARRELS.

December, 1864	$1,743 50	March	$1,635 50
January, 1865	1,518 30	April	435 80
February	1,867 85	May	1,274 45

R. HOE & CO., PRESSES.

December, 1864	$1,717 85	March	$602 45
January, 1865	750 53	April	1,175 28
February	2,701 65	May	2,357 12

MOTHIER, HOGO & MARTENS, SUGAR REFINERS.

December, 1864	$6,669 00	March	$6,190 93
January, 1865	6,307 08	April	4,228 95
February	4,312 35	May	5,656 84

NEW-YORK STEAM SUGAR REFINERY.

December, 1864	$6,927 98	March	$7,547 18
January, 1865	8,701 05	April	12,050 19
February	7,795 25	May	8,482 08

THE ASSESSOR'S OFFICE

is in the same building and on the same floor with that of the Collector—a connection beneficial in many respects, and apparently inconvenient in none. The present Assessor, who succeeded Mr. BELLOWS on the 1st of July, is Mr. DAVID MILLER, a well-known politician of this city, formerly of the Tax Commissioner's office, and more recently connected with the Provost-Marshal's office. His assistants are Ambrose Stevens, P. E. Alexander, E. A. Englehardt, E. W. Knevels, R. M. Kelly, Chas. Williams, John T. Reeves, Joshua A Healy, G. A. Seaman, G. G. Gratecap and John J. Dean, while in the office are Messrs. JOHN R. NELSON, Chief Clerk, and THEO. A. BELLOWS and W. E. PARSONS, Clerks. Mr. NELSON has been in the office since it opened, and has become thoroughly familiar with the internal intricacies, so that his books are as clear as they are neat, and his system of accounts as accurate as it is original. By turning to a book in which is entered every operation of the district, one can ascertain particulars *ad infinitum*, or recapitulations short and concise. From this book we gleaned sundry points of public interest.

THE MONTHLY ASSESSMENTS

during the past fiscal year are as follows:

For July, 1864	$81,192 76
For August, 1864	87,437 32
For September, 1864	96,951 83
For October, 1864	$93,985 43
For special, October, 1864	18,968 12
For special, October, 1864	3,903 41— 106,876 9
For November, 1864	96,103 5
For December, 1864	114,595 95
For January, 1865	91,684 99
For February, 1865	89,590 59
For March, 1865	96,239 52
For April, 1865	110,748 31
For May, 1865	113,347 49
For June, 1865	150,000 00
Total assessment	$1,236,759 43

THE ANNUAL LIST

for 1865, by divisions, is as follows:

First Division	$30,551 50	Sixth Division	$35,602 30
Second Division	24,094 52	Seventh Division	26,222 69
Third Division	32,165 80	Eighth Division	16,143 61
Fourth Division	40,000 00	Ninth Division	23,179 77
Fifth Division	31,514 65	Tenth Division	72,445 22
Total			$332,012 48

Including income licenses and penalties.

THE INCOME LIST

is comparatively small, and we have selected only those who pay taxes on amounts over $5,000.

W. Matthews	$169,517	J. H. Contoit	$54,692
W. Hart	32,264	G. A. Alexander	7,063
E. G. Brinkerhoff	15,000	H. B. Clapp	6,257
S. Davis	6,285	R. Doana	6,500
Chas. Griffin	5,346	R. W. Griffiths	5,164
Chas. Grean	6,533	Jno. Hicks	8,562
John Hecker	95,284	M. Hallet	5,242
P. C. Harmon	9,867	A. M. Wright	22,140
W. Gerard	5,020	Jno. Lerridge	5,077
H. B. Lord	10,207	W. Matthews	169,817
C. McManns	5,060	B. Mansfield	5,847
D. Nichols	5,500	J. M. Ockenhanssn	38,033
H. A. Patterson	66[illegible]	A. Platt	15,107
E. T. Reamy	14,508	Jno. Sniffen	1,099
Richard Stout	30,339	H. Starn	10,561
H. Smith	8,957	Wm. L. Shedlow	5,938
S. Snyder	5,123	Wm. M. Tweed	8,221
S. T. Valentine	9,865	Stephen Valentine	11,933
S. Manning	5,405	F. Weydell	8,788
J. H. Wardall	9,687	Adam Weber	7,916
Joseph White	6,067	E. S. Woodhull	7,090
J. H. White	10,688	L. H. Wing	12,145
J. H. Rapp	8,228	G. Hagamoyer	5,170
H. Asgust	5,545	D. J. Earle	10,300
W. Gramm	5,115	G. V. Hillman	9,239
S. D. Tucker	17,210	A. Little	7,199
R. O. Loomis	10,010	J. Pollock	8,277
L. Manning	6,074	W. A. Taylor	9,327
F. Schneider	6,120	Wm. Nalson	5,762
Nalson Taylor	7,133	D. W. Bixly	5,145
Geo. F. Bellows	7,980	F. Delluc	6,804
W. J. Florence	5,475	J. P. Greens	9,264
M. W. Hamilton	12,618	T. S. Jnbe	7,150
Mark Kasson	12,069	H. Leger	13,420
Jno. Mowbray	6,174	G. F. P. Rand	63,477
N. F. Smith	9,264	T. Stephens	7,263
Wm. Wheatly	12,633	J. Berkan	5,955
Wm. Forgay	5,600	G. L. Fox	7,363
N. Griffin	5,389	F. Hardy	5,621
B. Hutchinson	5,045	Wm. Hill	6,715
Jno. McCullum	5,396	Z. Steers	5,910
S. P. Thorp	11,535	Aug. Weissman	5,463
Jas. Horn	39,488	R. Laney	6,686
F. A. Clany	5,120	J. G. Freeborn	23,927
Wm. Gardner	5,100	W. Haiser	5,210
Jno. Thalguim	10 065	W. H. Ogilvie	5,812
E. W. Roosavelt	5,836	D. Sweeny	5,540

Niblo's Garden, the New-Bowery Theatre, Bryant's Minstrels, the Stadt Theatre, Wood's and Sharpley's Minstrels, "444," and the Varieties are in this district, beside the concert saloons of KATE STANTON and her rivals. The business portion of the district is mainly occupied by stores whose sales are taxed, or whose license covers everything. The lists in the Assessor's office are fully up to the mark in point of accuracy and time, and the collections are made promptly and followed up vigilantly.

LAW REPORTS.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

HIGHWAY ROBBERS SENTENCED FOR TWENTY YEARS.

In the case of Henry Hastings, who was, on Monday, convicted of burglary committed at No. 21 Warren-street, May 11, the counsel for the prisoner moved for a new trial on the merits. The motion was denied, and the prisoner was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

The counsel for John Hoey and Samuel McLean, who were convicted Thursday of the crime of knocking down and robbing a soldier at No. 142 Mercer-street, moved that the sentence be deferred until the September Term. The motion was denied, when His Honor pronounced the following sentence:

"John Hoey and Samuel McLean, you were indicted, tried and convicted of robbery in the first degree. As appeared from the evidence in the case, you were, on the 7th day of July, toward daylight, in the notorious den in Mercer street kept by Jacques Monais, who is a convict, having served a term in the State Prison for the perpetration of a high crime. A verdant Wisconsin soldier strayed in there; you fell on him, beat him to such a degree that even Monais, hardened as he was, became alarmed and ran out; seeing this, a vigilant policeman ran in just in time to see you escape by the rear. He followed you over a fence, and aided by another officer, tracked you into a vacant cellar. Pressed by the evidence, you admitted the assault but denied taking the money. I am pleased the jury deliberated long and solemnly over the evidence, because the penalty is fearful. During the trial you betrayed not the slightest emotion, and the position you were placed in did not appear to affect you. You can have no mercy from me. Had not the last Legislature repealed the law I would have sent you to the State Prison for life. I shall send you for the full term of the existing law, and trust your fate may be an example to the desperadoes which the recent unsettled condition of our national affairs have crowded into this great metropolis.

The sentence of the court is that you be confined in the State Prison for twenty years.

The counsel for the prisoners said that an appeal would be made.

The court then adjourned *sine die*.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

Bernard McElhone, a bar-tender, was charged with assaulting Jane McLachlin. Complainant's face was very much bruised and her eyes were still black, although the affray took place on the 3d of July. Witness said: I went into the store to ask what he had to say about my brother; I believe I never spoke to him before I went in there; when I went in I did not see him and I told the man in the store he was a dirty loafer; when he came out I asked him what he had to say about my brother and me, and he said my brother was a thief and he called me out of my name, and he took hold of me put me out of the store, and I shoved him back, when he struck me and tore my hat and threw it on the floor, and he beat my head against the floor, and he pulled me by the hair across the store; it wasn't his store; he is bar-tender there; he also kicked me on the breast; he did not order me out until he took a-hold of me and pushed me out.

John Purcell was called for the defence. He deposed: I was in the place where this man tends bar, and that woman came in and inquired for him; she was excited, and said she would get a knife and cut his body up; a few moments after he came in she went up to him and scratched his face, and he tried to put her out, but she was too strong for him, and they fell, and he fell on top of her; I did not see him strike her; I don't know whether her eyes were black when she came in or when she went out; I did not interfere, because I thought she was able to take her own part; the first off she had him down, and the next he had her down; I never interfere in a fight; I don't think it right to meddle in such things.

The prisoner was found guilty and remanded for sentence. As he was leaving court he was anxious to know if he could not be allowed to go on his bail. The Court replied that the body was better than the bail.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.

Joseph Murray, Walter Hawley, John Richards, Andrew Gray, Lawrence J. Moore and Richard Monroe, all young men, and well dressed, were charged with assaulting Policeman Hugh O'Reilly, of the Fifteenth Precinct. Witness said: On the 4th of July, about 9 o'clock, I was on duty in Carmine-street, near Bleecker, when I saw two men in the street, and Murray came out of No. 12 Carmine-street, which has been the headquarters of a gang of bounty-jumpers. [Objected to.] He came out and hit one of these men, and ran into the saloon; then he came out in his shirt sleeves, ran across the street and hit him again; when he saw me he put himself in an attitude, and as he struck at me, he fell on a cellar; I got him up on the sidewalk; he hit me before I got a chance to defend myself; Hawley then came up and said, "Let go, you ———," and struck me; Richards took hold of me and tried to pull me from him, and a gang of them got hold of me, and at the corner of Amity-street and Sixth-avenue I was knocked down and kicked, and Hawley sung out for a knife. At that time I got my revolver and kept them back. I recognize Murray, Hawley and Gray as principals. Gray also hit me. The other two I am not positive of. I was hit by Gray on the corner of Amity-street and Sixth-avenue.

Gray proved by two witnesses that the officer was mistaken, and a doubt being created in his case he was acquitted, so were Moore and Munroe.

District Attorney Bedford said the persons at the bar were a fair representation of the lawless portion of the community. It had now become a battle of law and justice against crime and criminals. In this case he thought the guilt of the accused had been proven, and he hoped that adequate punishment would be meted out. Day before yesterday, he, the District-Attorney, prosecuted two young men for highway robbery. They were tried and the evidence was of a positive character. There was no defence. They admitted the assault and battery but denied the robbery. The witness swore he was knocked down and robbed of $20. To-day they will be sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in the State Prison. Such assaults as these are often made a pretext for robberies.

Judge Dowling—Murray, Hawley and Richards, we find you guilty. Murray, you commenced this assault on these passers-by. You resisted that officer, and your were assisted by these two prisoners standing by your side. That is proven beyond a doubt by all the evidence. If you had been wrongfully arrested by the officer it was your place to go with him: the Recorder so decided in the case of John B. Holmes. The prisoner must not stop in the street to argue and wrangle with the officer; you have your remedy afterward if you have been wrongfully arrested. The city is now infested with gangs of men such as you that can be found on almost any corner, and crime is so immeasely on the increase, that this court means to do all that lies in their power to check it. If any of your associates are in court let them take warning by your interference with an officer. Murray, it is only a few months ago since you were a witness and gave evidence in the Friery case. That murder might have taught you a lesson. The sentence of the court is that you be imprisoned in the penitentiary four months; Richards and Hawley are sentenced to three months in the penitentiary.

THE STREET CLEANERS AND THE STRIKERS—SENTENCE OF A STRIKER.

Patrick McShinks, a young laborer, was charged with assaulting Michael McDonald with a stone. The difficulty arose out of the combination to prevent street sweepers and ashmen from working for the new contractors. Witness said: I drive a horse and cart for my brother, who is employed by the street contractor. I was in Laight-street when this man struck me. I got off my cart to get some water. He had a big flag and he knocked me senseless and then ran away. I did not know him. I never saw him before.

Cross-examined—I was taking a drink of water at the time when he threw the stone. He did not say that he wanted a drink of water. I did not speak to him or he to me, and when he threw the stone he stood three paces off.

Martin McDugan testified: I saw complainant go to the hydrant, and then, a moment after, he ran across the street, roaring murder.

Barney McShink said he did not see anything but a crowd; his brother, the prisoner, was on a strike.

Judge Kelly—Patrick, the Court finds you guilty and thinks you should be punished. It is, perhaps, best to make an example of you. Sentence, Penitentiary three months and fined $25.

A ROW AMONG FIREMEN.

Thomas G. Kennedy was charged with assaulting John O'Donnell with a fireman's trumpet. Kennedy, at the time of the assault, was Foreman of No. 49 Engine Company, Harlem, and O'Donnell belongs to No. 48 Hose Company. Both companies were at a fire at One Hundred and Third-street, when O'Donnell saluted Kennedy with "Hallo, Tom., when did you get back." Defendant looked at the question in the light of an insult. He had made his disappearance at the time of the draft, and had returned to duty now that the war was over. A very strong unreportable discussion arose, in which the lie was frequently bandied about. Finally Kennedy pegged away at the head of O'Donnell for some time with his trumpet, until stopped by some of the lookers on. O'Donnell cried in vain for him to put his trumpet down and give him a fair fight, but Kennedy would not comply.

Half-a-dozen witnesses who stood close by corroborated the story of O'Donnell, while an equal number of witnesses for Kennedy, some who stood within two inches of the combatants, swore that O'Donnell came up, *a la* Heenan, and drew first blood by giving Kennedy a punch on the nose. Kennedy retreated, and kept saying, "Go away, go away." O'Donnell came up again, and then the trumpet figured in the scene of action.

Judge Kelly—It has been the frequency of these affrays among firemen that caused the breaking up of the Fire Department. No doubt O'Donnell gave you some provocation, but you should not have used that trumpet.

Guilty; ten days in the City Prison and fined $20.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 15, 1865.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81..O.	107⅞	100 N. Y. Central	94⅞
5,000 U. S. 5s, 5-20s...R.	106	300 do	94⅞
30,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	105⅞	100 do	95
7,500 do	105¾	100 do	94⅞
40,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C. New Issue	105½	340 do	95
80,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s...C.	97½	100 do	94⅞
15,000 do	97⅞	200 do	94⅞
7,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s. R.	97	100 Erie Railway	80⅛
1,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.. Second Series..	100	800 do	80⅝
1,000 do.. First Ser.	100	100 do	80⅝
3,400 Brooklyn City 6s, Water Loan	97	100 Hud. Riv. R	110
10,000 Ohio & M. Cer	26⅞	100 Harlem, Pref	75
10,000 Erie 6th M	94⅞	300 Reading R	100⅝
500 P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	101	400 do	100⅝
100 Merchants' Bank	107	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R	64⅜
10 Bank of Commerce	106	300 do	64⅝
40 do	105½	200 do	64⅜
10 Bk. Commonwealth	99	100 do	64⅜
10 Fourth Nat. Bank	99¼	400 do	64⅜
200 Canton Co	39⅜	500 do	64⅝
100 Quick. Min. Co	61	200 do	64⅝
600 do	60¾	500 do	64
100 do	60¾	1000 Cleve. & Pitts	98
200 do, 2d call	60	900 do	98
100 At. Mail S. Co	156⅜	1500 do	68¼
100 Cen. Coal Co	62	100 Chic. & N. W	28
100 Bruns. C'y Land Co.	11	300 do	27¾
100 do	11¾	400 do	27⅞
300 do	12	400 Chic. & N. W. Pr	62¾
100 do, 2d call	12⅜	500 do	62¼
50 Pacific M. S. Co	295	100 do, 2d call	62
400 Pitts., Ft. W. & C	98	100 do	62¼
1200 do	97¾	100 do, b60	62¼
100 do	97⅝	100 Cleve. & Tol	103
100 do	97⅞	200 Chic. & R. I. R	107¼
200 Alton & T. H. R	36		

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

300 N. Y. Cen. R	95¼	200 Reading R, s3	100⅜
100 do, b3	95⅜	300 do	100⅜
100 do, s3	95½	100 do	101
100 do, s10	95¾	100 Chic. & R. I	107¼
500 Erie Railway, s3	81⅜	100 Chic. & N. W	28
900 do, b3	82	100 Ch. & N. W. Pr	62¼
300 do	82	100 do, s3	62⅜
2000 do	81⅞	100 do	62⅜
700 do, b3	82	100 do, s5	62⅜
50 Ill. Cen. R	138	100 P., Ft. W. & C, s3	98
500 Mich. S. & N. I	65	30,000 O. & Miss. Cer	20¾
100 do, b3	65	300 Nic. Transit Co	7
100 do, b10	65¾	100 do	7¼
300 do, s3	65	200 Canton Co	40
500 do	65¼	300 Cary Improv't	20
100 do, s5	64⅞	100 Quick. Min. Co	60
200 do, b5	65⅛	700 do	65¾
100 do, o 65		200 do	66⅛
100 Mich. Cen. R	109	200 Mariposa M. Co	12¾

MONDAY, July 17—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was active in nearly all departments. The Export return for Domestic Produce more than doubled the previous week. The receipts of Cotton were also nearly donbled. An active business was done at the Custom-house in paseing through Foreign Merchandise for consumption. The Customs averaged nearly half a million in Gold ₱ day. The prospects of both the Import and Export trade for the remainder of the Summer and for the Fall months, are generally deemed encouraging. Some feare are expressed, however, the business of Importation may run ahead of the consumptive demand, as manufacturers on the other side are evidently enlarging their views of the American markets, and directing their consignments accordingly. The remark applies to Continental as well as British fabrics. The export of Specie continues to be confined to a few inconsiderable parcels of Bar Gold and Foreign Gold and Silver Coin. The market for Money is reasonably cheap, and in good supply. A demand upon the Brokers to carry Gold for a further rise, has had the effect of advancing the Wall-street ratee, at call, about 1 ₱ cent., say from 4 up to 5@6 ₱ cent.

The Import Entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods Return in our last paper, amount to $3,657,174, as against the total entries of $3,923,437 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,063,538, against $4,394,000 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $208,280, against $307,594 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,944,033. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 15,597 bales. The number of Emigrant passengers arrived during the week is 5,319.

The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since the 1st of January were as follows, the small entries of Foreign Specie being omitted. The figures since May 31 are only semi-official:

January	$10,577,549	May	$12,699,604
February	11,296,142	June 24	13,892,605
March	15,789,131	July 8	2,766,322
April	13,857,372	July 15	3,687,171
Total			$84,760,921
As against same date 1864			144,[illegible]26,207
Decrease since Jan. 1			$59,[illegible]65,286

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, from New-York, since Jan. 1, are as follows:

January	$16,561,526	May	$8,236,275
February	15,740,042	June	7,836,188
March	14,276,716	July 5	1,757,283
April	7,711,345	July 13	1,[illegible]56,543
Total			$[illegible]6,338,615
Against same date 1864			29,[illegible]49,151
Decreased clearances since Jan. 1			$3,[illegible]10,536

The Exports of Specie from New-York since Jan. 1 are:

January	3,184,853	May	$7,225,071
February	1,023,264	June	5,254,161
March	381,213	July 8	28,988
April	982,726	July 15	208,280
Total			$18,[illegible]17,323
Against same date 1864			29,[illegible]54,954
Decreased Specie Export since Jan 1			$11,637,631

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, are:

January	$2,042,347	May	$1,257,651
February	896,092	June	730,363
March	1,673,444	July 10	783,175
April	2,307,024		
Total to date			$9,720,138
Against deliveries to date, 1864			5,962,541
Increase since Jan 1			$ 3,757,647

The following are the Customs received in Gold, and Gold Interest paid out at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1865:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
January	$4,276,399

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 17, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH EMIGRANT—HANDY ANDY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—THE WONDER.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Quebec *News* of Saturday says: "The hotels in this city are beginning to be crowded with American visitors. One party of fifty will arrive by the *Europa* this morning, and take up their quarters at the St. Louis Hotel. Most of these visitors will do the Saguenay before they return westward, taking passage on the steamer *Magnet*, or on the *Arctic*, which leaves to-morrow morning for Tadousac, returning on Monday forenoon.

The long talked of International bridge at Buffalo seems about to be realized. Two million five hundred thousand dollars has been pledged for the work, which will consist of a durable and elegant iron bridge to span the Niagara at that point, as well as for the construction of a grand union depot building, and the seven miles of railway around the city to connect the eastern lines with the bridge. The contract has been let.

The living descendants of JOHN TUTTLE, who emigrated from Devonshire, England, in 1633, and settled as a planter in Dover, N. H., contemplate having a family reunion in that ancient town sometime the approaching Fall. Hon. BRADBURY C. TUTTLE, Major-Gen. TUTTLE, Rev. EZRA TUTTLE, and the two astronomers of Cambridge, are among the descendants now living of this family of TUTTLES.

Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON stated to a meeting of teachers of freedmen, which was held in Boston on Thursday, that some of the merchants of that city were taking measures to bring a case before the Supreme Court of the United States, in order to get a decision of the question whether the clause of the constitution authorizing the State to fix the qualifications of voters gave power to make color a qualification. It was a question with many whether it was constitutional to prescribe a qualification which every citizen could not acquire.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that where a person keeps a horse, the use of which is necessary to the prosecution of his business, the expense of keeping the horse, including feed, &c., may be deducted from his income. When the horse is used partly for a business producing income and partly for pleasure, so much of the expense for keeping him as is clearly referable to productive labor may be deducted.

With reference to EMERSON ETHERIDGE the Louisville *Journal* states that he was arrested in Gibson County, Tenn., several days ago, by Lieut.-Col. DEBOZEY, and taken to Columbus, Ky., where Lieut.-Col. DEBOZEY is in command. Mr. ETHERIDGE had been delivering speeches to the people of an exceedingly exasperating character, denouncing the President personally, and abusing the government generally.

There are but four revolutionary pensioners living: LEMUEL COOK, born in Connecticut, Sept. 10, 1759; SAMUEL DOWNING, born in New-York, Nov. 21, 1761; JAMES BARHAM, birthplace unknown, May, 1761; WILLIAM HUTCHINS, born in Maine, 1761. ABRAHAM DAY, a revolutionary pensioner, one hundred and ten years old, died at Cornish, Maine, June 14.

Major-Gen. HOOKER has promulgated his first official order in this city, in which he announces that he has assumed command of the Department of the East, relieving Major-Gen. DIX. The order specifies the territory included in the department and designates the members of the Departmental Staff.

Information received at Washington from prominent citizens of the Southern States gives assurance that the work of reconstruction is progressing much more smoothly than was anticipated, and that the unfriendly utterances of some of the journals are not indicative of the real spirit of the people.

About 150 applications for pardon were received on Saturday by the Attorney-General, and about forty pardons granted, all but one or two on the recommendation of Gov. PIERPOINT. Among those pardoned was LEWIS WASHINGTON, of Virginia.

Lieut. CHAS. A. HURD, a practical telegraph operator, has published a reply to Col. SHAFFNER'S assertions as to the non-conductivity of the Atlantic cable. He is confident that the cable can be worked with entire success.

The closing arguments in the trial of Miss HARRIS, at Washington, will begin to-day, but as the array of talent on both sides is pretty strong, it is thought the case will not go to the jury before Wednesday.

There are now at Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, only 118 prisoners, all above the rank of Major; and as all of these have made application to be released, it is expected that they will soon be discharged. It is presumed that the post will soon be abandoned.

The Leesburgh *Mirror*, of Wednesday, says that Col. JOHN S. MOSBY was in Leesburgh last week. He intends settling in Warrenton, and will practice law in the courts of Fauquier and the adjoining counties.

The Matamoras *Ranchero*, of June 30, reports a rumor that CORTINA, in a recent interview with Gen. BROWN, expressed his intention to give up his opposition to the Mexican Empire, and retire to his rancho, and there remain in peace and quiet.

The boat race for six thousand dollars, which is to come off at Poughkeepsie to-morrow, is attracting crowds of people to that place. The race promises to be very exciting.

The steamers *United States* and *Fung Shuey* arrived yesterday from New-Orleans, with papers to the 9th inst. We are indebted to the Purser for the prompt delivery of our files.

Maps of Gen. SHERMAN'S great campaigns are in course of preparation by Brevet Brig.-Gen. O. M. POE, which will give a very clear idea of the operations from Atlanta to Savannah.

Gen. HANCOCK'S headquarters were transferred on Saturday to Baltimore, and the General entered upon his duties as Commander of the Middle Military Division.

The legal limit of three hundred millions of National Bank circulation is nearly reached, and the creation of but comparatively few additional institutions under that system will be authorized.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Fourth Vermont Regiment left for Burlington Saturday morning. The First New-Hampshire Cavalry and Seventh Rhode Island Regiment arrived Saturday afternoon, departing almost immediately for their several destinations. The One Hundred and Fifty-second New-York also arrived and left Saturday night. Yesterday afternoon the Seventeenth New-York, Second Rhode Island, Eleventh and Fifty-eighth Massachusetts and Seventeenth Vermont, arrived in this city from Washington. All of them, except the Seventeenth New-York, left for their respective States last night.

A boiler exploded in Messrs. NOLEN & STEERS' steam saw-mill, Second-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street, at about 11 o'clock Saturday morning, and PATRICK COLLINS, fireman, was killed. The building wherein the boiler stood was demolished, the machinery of the saw-mill was shattered, and EDWIN FAY, JOSEPH PARKER, OWEN KELLY, JACOB B. LUKE, and PATRICK BARRY were severely cut, bruised, and scalded.

The price of Gold fell off one per cent. on Saturday, closing 142@142¼. Stocks were strong at the close of the Street dealings in the afternoon. Only one session of the regular and other Boards held on Saturday. Money 5@6 ₱ cent. The Gold Customs were again large.

The subscriptions to the National Loan on Saturday amounted to $10,331,200, which brought up the total sales of the week to $35,638,700. Only about $50,000,000 of the notes now remain unsold, and at the present rate of subscriptions this balance will be disposed of within two weeks.

Our Mexican Relations.

Secretary HARLAN, on laying the corner-stone of an orphan asylum at Washington, a day or two since, made a speech, in which he said:

"When the French, not now so friendly to our prosperity, sprang to arms in the defence of the Turkish nationality, we all applauded; but when they attempt to crush feeble Mexico, we despise their want of generous gallantry, and *wish it might be the will of God, in the order of His providence*, that this great republic of ours should be called upon to protect our feeble sister republic."

It is not at all difficult to see the connection between advocating a war with France and erecting orphan asylums. They go well together, and all who do the first should do the latter also.

But Mr. HARLAN ought to be more explicit in speaking on such a subject. He is a member of the Cabinet, and whatever he may say will have, on that account, a certain degree of importance. If he is in favor of protecting Mexico at the cost of a war with France, let him say so. He is in a position where he can make his opinions effective. But merely to express the wish that it "may be the will of God, in the order of His providence," to bring about such a result, is a roundabout way of trying to throw upon Providence a responsibility that belongs elsewhere. If Mr. HARLAN is for such a policy, let him advocate it; if not, let him leave Providence to work out its own designs.

We publish a letter elsewhere from our correspondent, "A Veteran Observer,"—urging upon the Government the traditional duty of at once expelling France from Mexico. He insists that it is not dangerous in the least,—that if we tell France to go, she will do so instantly, and that the true way to avoid war, is to threaten it. Possibly this may be so. We certainly have no wish to discuss the question,—because we deem all discussion upon it quite unnecessary.

We have very little doubt that our government will be found, in the sequel, to have taken with the French Government precisely those steps which are necessary to maintain our own dignity and to avert the dangers which the establishment, by foreign force or fraud, of a monarchy in our near proximity would necessarily involve. Mr. SEWARD at the very outset of the French expedition to Mexico, informed the French Emperor of the extreme distrust and jealousy with which our people would view any such proceeding; and we presume he has followed up this warning with whatever further intimations the case may have required. It does not seem to us either wise or necessary to drive the government into impetuous action upon this subject. Eager and uneasy demagogues like Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, may find it necessary for some purpose of their own, to denounce the Government for the course it has pursued.—but no public interest will suffer from awaiting the action of the President upon this subject.

The Price of Gold and the Gold Customs.

The *Journal of Commerce* says:

"The NEW-YORK TIMES, with a view probably of putting up the price of gold, has a long editorial on the fluctuations in rates, and closes with an intimation that an effort is to be made 'for such a *regulation* in the price of gold as will at once be of untold benefit to the government and the general interests of the public.' The editors of that paper are too intelligent not to know that any attempt to enforce such a 'regulation' will lead to an enhanced price; and to threaten such a measure, if the warning is at all regarded, is to contribute to that result."

It is a very pretty way of arguing, to attribute to an adversary a motive and a purpose that are bad and selfish, then falsify his position and principle, and then wind up by attempting to terrify him by saying that if something he never thought of were carried out, his selfish ends would be thereby subserved.

If the *Journal* writer had read the article in the TIMES from which a segment of a sentence is detached above, he would have seen that the *regulation* in the price of gold to which allusion was made, was simply such regulation as must flow from the improved commercial, financial, political and peaceful condition of the country, and that it was to be "enforced" by no other power than that which is inherent in the laws of political economy. Such was the general scope and special significance of our whole argument. It is these laws that in the long run will control and regulate all values, whether of gold or greenbacks, beef or bread, land, house rents, or labor,—though it is true that the prices of all these things may be from time to time be affected by speculative combinations or temporary derangements.

But, notwithstanding all this, we may say, that if any authorized action or policy of the government incidentally deranges values, either as regards its own legal paper and credit, or the precious metals, or anything else, it has a perfect right, if it has the legal authority, to regulate such derangements, in its own interest and that of the country at large. We therefore direct the attention of the *Journal of Commerce* to the following Joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, which will be found in the Laws of 1863-4:

Joint Resolution No. 20—March, 1864.—Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt by a period not exceeding one year, from time to time, either with or without a rebate of interest upon the coupons, as to him may seem expedient, and he is hereby authorized to dispose of any gold in the Treasury of the United States not necessary for the payment of interest of the public debt. *Provided*, That the obligation to create a sinking fund, according to the Act of February 25, 1862, shall not be impaired thereby.

The following is the obligation in the Act of February 25, 1862, referred to in the above proviso:

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all duties on imported goods shall be paid in coin, or in notes payable on demand heretofore authorized to be issued, and by law receivable in payment of public dues, and the coin so paid shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows:

First: To the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States.

Second: To the purchase or payment of not less than one-

turn of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year, after the 1st day of July, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall, in like manner, be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time, direct.

The Customs Revenue for the three fiscal years since the above provision of 1862 was made for the Public Debt, amount to two hundred and fifty-seven millions, exclusive of twenty-three millions by way of premium on the surplus gold disbursed last year under the resolution of March, 1864. Of this total of two hundred and eighty millions, the sum of one hundred and thirty millions was paid for gold interest on the gold-bearing public debt; forty-five millions for currency interest on the temporary public debt, and sixty-five millions to the payment in gold of the principal of the public debt—including Treasury notes made receivable for customs, and so recognized in the act of 1862—falling due within the three years. These payments left a surplus of customs for the three years, on 30th June ultimo, of forty millions, of which about thirty-five millions were in gold, actually in the Treasury, and the remainder in currency.

The gold interest for the new fiscal year will require less than sixty-five millions, as the gold-bearing debt now stands, or say four millions per month at New-York, and something less than one and a half millions per month at Washington and the other Treasury offices, while the present prospect is that the customs at New-York and the outports together will average ten if not eleven millions per month, and produce for the new fiscal year a total sum *in gold*, equal to the whole interest on the public debt, as it stood on the June return, or say one hundred and twenty-five millions per annum, divided nearly equally between gold and currency. And all this exclusive of the surplus customs, (nearly all in gold,) with which the year began on the 1st inst.

The regulation of the question is left almost entirely to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. He can pay his gold interest twelve months in advance. He can convert his gold surplus into currency to the extent required to pay his currency interest twelve months in advance. He can purchase with gold or its proceeds a portion of the public debt not yet matured. He can hold such purchases for accumulation in a sinking fund, or he can hold them in reserve under the general authority to buy and sell in the act of July 11, 1862, for the general purposes of the Treasury, or to meet the possible contingency of falling short in his future customs.

We confess that we have always regarded the institution of a sinking fund *out of the first clearly ascertained surplus* from customs, as an important if not imperative obligation under the act of Feb. 25, 1862, and such seems to have been the view of Congress in the proviso to the above-quoted joint resolution of March, 1864. We know nothing of the purpose of Mr. MCCULLOCH on the subject.

Our Merchant Marine—Grave and Significant Facts.

On Saturday there were in this port forty-nine ocean steamers. Of this number thirteen were flying the flag of foreign nations. There were one hundred and eight ships, nineteen were foreigners. Of barks there were one hundred and twenty-nine; seventy-six of them represented seven foreign nationalities. One hundred and twenty brigs lay along our docks; ninety of them were foreigners; and out of the number of seventy schooners we found twenty-eight of them to be of foreign register.

These facts are startling, and the subject demands the immediate attention of our merchants, on national as well as commercial grounds. We cannot afford, now that the war is over, and there is no longer any apprehensions from the destructive acts of the Anglo-Rebel privateers, to allow the carrying trade of this great producing and exporting country to be done by the tonnage of other nations, those who, in the time of our troubles, took every mean advantage of us, and succeeded in forcing our merchants to transfer to their flag and register our finest vessels to the number of a thousand or more, representing over half a million of tons.

This state of affairs should no longer exist. It behoves us as a nation, and it is our duty as Americans, to retain our own carrying trade, and it is not just to ourselves that we permit ships of foreign nations to monopolize this most important branch of our national greatness. Are we to sit down quietly and see the thousands of cargoes of breadstuffs and cotton depart from our shores in strange ships? Have we lost all of our former energy and enterprise? Do we lack capital, or the men fitted to accomplish great deeds in this commercial and mercantile duty? We know to the contrary; and now is the time to warn our merchants of the consequences of delay in the consideration of this subject.

The shipbuilders have, in a majority of cases, completed their contracts with the government, and are now ready to build ships such as were never constructed. Experience has shown them the requirements needed to make a freight ship pay. One shipbuilder of this city will lay the keel of a large freighty ship in a few days, on his own account, believing that the time is not far distant when the demand will be large for this kind of vessel. Who shall we record as being the *first* to begin the reform which will give the United States its legitimate position among commercial nations of the world?

The subject of passenger and mail service across the Atlantic is one which we hope will also be taken into serious consideration. It is almost five years since we had an American mail line between the United States and Europe, and four years have elapsed since the mail has been transported between the two countries on board of one of our vessels and under the protection of our flag. This order of things must also be changed without delay. An American line is needed. We are able to establish one. Our people will support it. Then let us have a line which shall eclipse the great lines now running as much as they do the lines of twenty years ago.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The day announced for the sailing of the *Great Eastern* with her valuable freight was Monday, the 10th inst. She was expected, while paying out the cable at a safe rate, to make an average speed of six miles an hour. The distance from Valentia Harbor in Ireland to Heart's Content Bay in Newfoundland is, in round figures, about eighteen hundred miles. Making one hundred and forty miles every twenty-four hours, the voyage ought to be compassed in about thirteen days. This reckoning would give us the news of the *Great Eastern's* arrival on the Newfoundland coast on Sunday next. There are too many contingencies to be taken into account to make it safe to speculate on so early a solution of the great problem. But a couple of weeks more, in all probability, will determine the success or failure of the enterprize.

New-York—Some of Its Deficiencies.

It is natural and right that New-Yorkers should be proud of their city; that they should boast of its wealth, of its size and its rapid increase, of its commercial enterprise and importance. These are legitimate objects of pride. There is nothing in the history of new countries more remarkable than the growth of the little dull Dutch settlement of half a dozen houses into the metropolis of the present day—the largest, wealthiest, most populous and most influential city in the New World. And it possesses features of which any city in the world might be proud. Our Central Park bids fair to equal, if not surpass the most celebrated parks of London and Paris. No European city can boast of finer charitable institutions. What else have we?

It may be considered ungracious to draw attention to the deficiencies of our city. It would be a good deal more flattering to our pride if we could truthfully assert that New-York is ahead of London and Paris in all that constitutes a metropolis. But facts are facts; and every year Americans return from their European tours with a keener sense of the superiority of the Old World cities. To such persons New-York has the appearance of an immense commercial town. It has been called, with some justice, the largest *village* in the world.

Although by far the most important city in America, New-York has none of those features which give character to a European city of the same relative importance. In London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin and Florence, the most imposing edifices belong to the government, and give the place a national character. Public museums, galleries, libraries, and legislative buildings, strike the eye at every turn, and link the city with the nation which it represents. New-York is entirely wanting in these distinctive features. It differs from Chicago or Cincinnati only in being larger and richer. The few government buildings in the city are, we are thankful to say, hidden in localities where their ugliness does not too often offend the eye. The nation is not represented as it should be by a single building in the city.

The great fire that swept away the American Museum, gives an opportunity to partially remedy this deficiency. We have already suggested one plan for rebuilding the lots made vacant by the fire; but if this cannot be done let the Post-office Department purchase this property, and erect thereon a Post-office building which would be ornamental to the city and worthy of the government. The present building is disgraceful to both—ugly, inconvenient, and entirely inadequate to the requirements of the service.

This is but one instance of the way in which the appearance of the city might be vastly improved. We shall be sorry to see the opportunity neglected, and one of the most magnificent sites for a public building occupied by a flimsy structure of iron and brick which add nothing to the dignity and beauty of the city.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, on the New Condition of Things.

In his farewell address to the people of Georgia, which we published yesterday, Gov. BROWN uses words which are both timely and wise when he says:

"Remembering that revolution and war often sweep away long-established usages, demolish theories and change institutions, it is, in my judgment, best that we accept the fate thrust upon us by the fortunes of war, and that we give up slavery at once, by the action of the convention, which it is supposed will assemble under the call of the Provisional Governor appointed to reorganize the State Government. That we organize a system of labor as speedily as possible, which will be alike just to the late master and slave. That we return to the Union in good faith and do all in our power as good citizens to relieve the distressed, repair the damages which have resulted from the contest, and restore permanent peace and prosperity to the whole country, under the old flag, to which all must again look for protection from the Atlantic to the Pacific. As I will give no advice to others which I will not practice myself, I shall immediately do all which the constitution and laws of my State will permit to emancipate my own slaves, and shall treat them as free, and give them part of the crop, or such other wages as may be agreed upon for their future labor."

This is language not only unexceptionable, as containing a full and unreserved recognition of the supreme authority of the National Government, but prudent and sagacious, as embracing advice really invaluable to the Southern people themselves, if they will only follow it. There is even more than loyal frankness and prudent exhortation in the terms of Gov. BROWN'S address; there is a pointed rebuke to a class among ourselves here, who, without incurring any of the terrible responsibilities of reorganizing the Labor System of the South, seek to throw in brands of discord between master and servant, and encourage the released negroes in idleness by presenting their employers in the light of tyrants, and the freedmen themselves in the character of victims. It is hardly possible to conceive of anything more cruel to the emancipated slaves than the dissemination among them of that doctrine of modern Africanism, that the white resident at the South has no rights which the negro is bound to respect. The fruits of this doctrine are primarily an antagonism in the industrial relations of the two classes—an antagonism the end of which would not be the social elevation of the negro, but his complete ostracism from the great industrial community at the South, and his final relapse into the semi-barbarized condition of the various branches of the same race in other countries.

On Gov. BROWN'S common-sense principle of "organizing a system of labor as speedily as possible which will be just alike to the late master and slave," the great danger of negro ostracism would be avoided. With that danger may be reckoned all the social evils that could be named: idleness, dissipation, unbridled lust, thieving and confirmed barbarism. On the other hand we see present safety and ultimate elevation for the negro in cooperation with his late employer—in habits of obedience to and respect for his employer—so long as he is treated in the spirit in which Gov. BROWN proposes to act. "As I will give," says the Governor, "no advice to others which I will not practice myself, I shall immediately do all that the constitution and laws of my State will permit to emancipate my own slaves, *and shall treat them as free, and will give them part of the crop, or such other wages as may be agreed upon for their future labor.*" This is practical *reconstruction* whether the Northern incendiaries like it or no.

The German Singing Festival.

The great Sangerfest now in progress in this city is altogether beautiful in all its characteristics. It is a beautiful idea that of such a large body of citizens, and such a large number of delegations gathering from the chief cities of the land, not for the purposes of gain or selfishness, not to frame a political platform or secure a party's success, but to celebrate a high festival of music and song, to engage in harmonious contests and strive to excel in the creation and expression of heavenly melody. The concomitants of the festival, such as the hearty fraternization of all concerned in it and the generous hospitality extended by the Singers of this city to their visitors from all the other cities, are also admirable. Then the actual doings, lesser and larger, thus far, such as the great torchlight procession of the societies on Saturday night—the joyous reception of the delegations from abroad and the magnificent song of welcome with which they were saluted in the City Hall Park at midnight—the floral decorations at their headquarters and at the chief places of German resort—these, with the grand sacred concert last night at the Academy of Music, in which over two thousand well-trained singers took part, have been the prominent incidents of the festival up to this time, and all of them have had the profound feeling as well as the superficial impress of the beautiful.

Three more full days of the festival are yet to come, and we suppose that the great open air concert of Wednesday will be at once the climax and the surpassing glory of them all.

The whole affair, in its conception and execution, is a refreshing and noble episode in the severe, hard, practical, selfish course of our everyday existence.

It has been often enough remarked that the Americans are not a musical people. The remark, however, has its limitations and qualifications. Within the last ten years, we have, in our way, made great efforts, and there has been a great change in this matter. In so far as attempts at what may be called household music are concerned, we could hardly have done more. There is no country in the world in which the proportion of families that have pianos, and play upon them, can compare with this. And the demand for this single instrument is so great, so continuous, and grows with such rapidity, that scores of great manufactories, furnished with steam machinery, are hardly competent to supply it. The number of seminaries in which the teaching of music is one of the chief branches is very great, while its elements and practice are also taught in thousands of the public schools. A large proportion of the people will say that they attend church for the sake of the organ, and even a hurdy-gurdy on the street is hailed by delighted crowds. But with all this, it must be confessed that our musical tastes are low; and in the highest branches of the art, as well as in the popular public vocal order so finely illustrated in this festival, we are sadly deficient.

It is here that the Germanic race, resident among us, beside the other great benefits they have conferred upon America, are doing us an incalculable service. In every city or village of the land where there are a few hundred Germans, they have their Sangerbund, and from these, there is growing up through the whole country, and among all its population, a love and knowledge of the works of the great masters of the art of music, as well as of the more popular melodies which spring from and appeal to the universal soul.

We welcome this noble gift to our country. It will purify our manhood, develop our tastes, enrich our character, make life more worthy and less selfish, and elevate us above the gross materialism to which we are prone. We hope that not only the German element, but the whole population will so benefit by this singing festival, that they will be more frequent in their occurrence and greatly extended in their scope.

THE DETROIT CONVENTION.—RECIPROCITY AND ANNEXATION.—The Detroit Convention came to a unanimous conclusion in favor of the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty. As the whole question of definitely terminating or reviving the Commercial Convention of 1854 turned upon details, the affirmation of the Detroit Conference, perhaps, amounts to less than the supporters of reciprocity may imagine. But the apparent unanimity at Detroit at least shows that there is a disposition among our commercial men to continue trading with the provincials on something like *fair* terms. Whether our neighbors will relish these terms, as we interpret them, is a matter not at all apparent just yet. The most elaborate speech delivered at the convention appears to have been that of Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, of Nova Scotia, which we reproduce this morning in other columns. That gentleman's statements and arguments on a variety of incidental questions, such as the fisheries, the frontier smuggling trade, the neutrality of the colonists, and their thorough devotion to the British Crown, will be found entertaining enough, if not instructive.

It seems that Mr. Consul POTTER, who was present at the convention, made an outside speech, which has given great umbrage in the more loyal provincial circles. Mr. POTTER—whether discreetly or not—offered the opinion that the best way to promote annexation was to refuse a renewal of reciprocity. For this utterance, or for something equivalent thereto, the recall of Mr. POTTER is loudly called for, especially by the pro-rebel press.

BREAD IN HOBOKEN.—A perfectly reliable person tells us that when the New-York bakers began to return to making five cent loaves, the Hoboken bakers "came together" and agreed not to make any. It is added that the ten cent loaves in that suburb are a little larger than the old five cent loaves, but not much. We mention this as one of the combinations which ought to be broken up. Of course Hoboken does not possess a baker with smartness enough to return to old prices and handbill the town to announce it.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 16.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

The carpings of certain sore-headed journals at the course of the Secretary of the Treasury in satisfying the large claims against the government by the payment of 25 per cent. in cash and 75 per cent. in certificates, is entirely unjust, in view of the facts of the financial situation. In the first place, the Secretary has no authority to borrow money beyond the $600,000,000 asked for by Mr. FESSENDEN, the last of which is now being marketed by JAY COOKE; secondly, the government is *disbanding an army of eight hundred thousand men, and paying every man up in full*—a thing without a precedent in history—and it is for the satisfaction of the claims of the soldiers that the receipts of the government, from loans and revenue, are now being used. These demands will all be promptly paid, so that the soldier who has received an honorable discharge may go home with a respect for the government that has so faithfully fulfilled its obligations to them; thirdly, the closing up of the accounts of the army calls for a larger amount of money than was anticipated, and as the Secretary can get no relief until Congress meets, he does not propose to have the treasury entirely dried up, and therefore resorts to the only alternative left him—the issue of certificates of indebtedness to the large creditors of the government.

IMMIGRATION TO NORTH CAROLINA.

Efforts are already being made to promote immigration to North Carolina on an extensive scale. Gov. HOLDEN and the leading Union men of the State realize that its social and political regeneration must come by the influx of Northern capital and energy, and for this purpose a general land and immigration agency has been established at Raleigh, which is intended to bring to the notice of the emigrants and capitalists the mineral and agricultural resources of the State. The agency had hardly been opened before over 100,000 acres of land, and many mill sites, town and city lots were offered for sale. The want of money is very great, and prices of real estate are reasonable. Col. J. M. HECK, and R. P. BATTLE, Esq., two of the leading business men of the State, have arrived in this city and will proceed North, to lay before the leading commercial associations of the principal cities and the people generally, the advantages offered for investments in North Carolina. Branch offices will be organized in these cities under the auspices of the Raleigh agency, for furnishing applicants with all necessary information concerning this excellent project. These gentlemen represent the people of North Carolina as not only generally willing, but anxious to see the tide of Northern emigration set toward their State; and in this respect they exhibit a striking contrast with the morose and sullen conduct of most of the people of Virginia. As a general thing the people of the old North State are firmly of the opinion that the prosperity of the State can only be restored by fostering emigration and by such a hearty submission to the Union and the laws as will assure capitalists that their investments are safe beyond a doubt.

THE TRIAL OF MISS HARRIS.

The evidence in the trial of MARY HARRIS is not yet all in, though but little remains to be given. Much time has been taken by the counsel, during the past two days, in arguments upon points raised with reference to the question of the prisoner's insanity. Several well-known physicians have been examined on both sides, and their opinions conflict materially in regard to this case. The closing arguments of counsel will probably being to-morrow, but as the array of talent is pretty strong on both sides, it is not probable that the case will go to the jury before Wednesday.

THE MIDDLE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Gen. HANCOCK'S headquarters were yesterday transferred from this city to Baltimore, and the General entered upon his duties as Commander of the Middle Department. The same quarters used by Gen. WALLACE for headquarters at Baltimore will be used by Gen. HANCOCK. It has been determined to discontinue the First Army Corps as an organization. The regiments comprising the corps are to be distributed throughout the country. There will be a regiment stationed at each of the following cities: Philadelphia, Columbus, Ohio, Indianapolis, Indiana, Elmira, N. Y., and New-York City. Companies from two regiments will be distributed throughout Vermont, Connecticut and New-Hampshire.

GOVERNOR OF UTAH APPOINTED.

Ex-United States Senator CHARLES DURKEE, of Wisconsin, has been appointed Governor of Utah, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gov.-JAMES D. DOTY, which occurred nearly two months since.

AN EXCELLENT RECORD.

Col. TAGGART'S military school, which has just closed in Philadelphia, has furnished over five hundred officers, free of expense, to the government, all of whom had to pass the rigid examinations of Gen. CASEY'S board.

MAPS OF SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGNS.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. O. M. POE, Chief-Engineer on Gen. SHERMAN'S Staff, is now engaged in completing the maps of the operations of SHERMAN'S great campaigns. The map of the siege of Atlanta is nearly finished, and gives a very clear idea of the magnitude of those operations. Gen. POE was also the Engineer of all the elaborate works constructed in East Tennessee during the operations of Gen. BURNSIDE.

A SOURCE OF ANNOYANCE.

Great annoyance is experienced, particularly by the different branches of the War Department, in consequence of the neglect on the part of many soldiers and other persons, who, in writing for information, or in settlement of accounts, fail to give the necessary particulars. In all cases the name, company, regiment and State of a soldier should be plainly given, together with the present address of the writer.

REPLY TO COL. SHAFFNER.

CHAS. H. BURD, a Lieutenant in the Twelfth Veteran Reserve Corps, a practical telegraph operator and electrician, replies to Col. SHAFFNER'S assertions as to the non-conductivity of the Atlantic cable, by stating that shortly after he joined the army in 1861, letters patent were granted him for a valuable invention which will facilitate the working of circuits of very great length. He has worked a circuit of thirteen hundred miles in a heavy rain-storm with forty cups of battery, and expresses the confident belief that the Atlantic cable can be successfully worked at the rate of twenty words per minute; and that a single circuit of four thousand miles can be worked well.

MR. SEWARD AND MR. MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

An amusing episode occurred at the White House Saturday morning. MONTGOMERY BLAIR and some friends called to see the President, who was engaged with Secretary SEWARD. In a few moments the latter came down, and recognizing Mr. BLAIR, greeted him with a cordial shake of the hand and "Good morning, Mr. BLAIR—how do you do—glad to see you," at which MONTGOMERY seemed rather nonplussed. This was noticed by a certain California Senator, standing a few feet distant with a friend, whereupon he ejaculated with an inebriated accent, "*How are you, Monroe Doctrine?*"

REGIMENTS RETURNING HOME.

The following regiments have left this city for their various destinations during the last thirty-six hours: Twelfth New-Jersey Volunteers, 512 officers and men, Trenton, N. J.; Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, 535 officers and men, Harrisburgh; Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, 739 officers and men, Harrisburgh; One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, 274 officers and men, Philadelphia; Ninety-Fifth New-York, 139 officers and men, New-York; Seventy-ninth New-York, 266 officers and men, New-York; One Hundred and Seventieth New-York, 180 officers and men, New-York; One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New-York, 240 officers and men, New-York; One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New-York, 134 officers and men, New-York; Sixty-ninth New-York, 220 officers and men, New-York; Thirty-first Maine, 688 officers and men, Bangor; Second Vermont, 238 officers and men, Burlington. Total, 4,050.

APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON.

About one hundred and fifty applications for pardon were received yesterday by the Attorney-General, and about forty pardons granted—all but one or two being upon the recommendation of Gov. PEIRPOINT, of Virginia, who is just now devoting himself to the relief of the twenty-thousand-dollar class. Among those pardoned yesterday was LEWIS WASHINGTON, of Virginia—the very fag end of that great family—who se-

cured prompt and entire absolution by sending his young, pretty and clipper-tongued wife hither to plead in his behalf. Of course she succeeded.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 16.

SMUGGLING FROM CANADA.

Reports received here show that there are occasional seizures and confiscations of goods smuggled into the United States from the British Provinces. The efficient measures adopted by the Commissioner of Customs, Judge SARGENT, have prevented to a considerable extent such violations of the law.

NATIONAL BANKS.

It has been ascertained on inquiry that the legal limit of three hundred millions of national bank circulation is nearly reached, and therefore the creation of but comparatively few additional institutions under that system will be authorized. The entire number will probably reach eighteen hundred.

THE WORK OF RESTORATION.

Information received here from prominent citizens of the Southern States, gives assurance that the work of restoration is progressing much more smoothly than was anticipated, and that the unfriendly utterances of some of the editors, are not indicative of the pacific spirit of the people.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. DAN BRYANT, whose recent success in Europe is still in the memory of our readers, commences an engagement at this theatre to-night. The pieces selected for the occasion are "The Irish Emigrant" and "Handy Andy." Mr. CHARLES FISHER and Mrs. JENNINGS are also in the cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—"Arrah-na-Pogue" will be repeated here until further notice.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The "Wonder" will be given at this house to-night, with Miss KATE REIGNOLDS as *Donna Violante*.

MEXICO AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE

What is the Monroe Doctrine?—Its Application to the French Invasion—Indian Nationality in Mexico—Our Diplomacy with Mexico.

THE BEECHES, Monday, July 10, 1865.

A recent number of the TIMES contains an able and interesting article (signed "H.," I think) on the application of the Monroe doctrine to Mexico. In that article the writer endeavors to make it appear that the Monroe doctrine does not apply to French occupation of Mexico, because: 1. That the Monroe doctrine is defensive. 2. That we have not undertaken to guarantee any particular form of government, having not interfered in the case of Iturbide, &c., &c.; and 3. That the French went there to collect debts, as we might have done. Now, suppose we admit all this, what does it prove? Exactly nothing in regard to the present case. What the writer has omitted is of more importance than what he has said. He has stated one side of the case very well; but what of the other?

1. What is the Monroe doctrine? Mr. MONROE stated it, in his message Dec. 2, 1823, in clear and explicit words:

"With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European Power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

He further declares that we had observed a neutrality between Spain and the new governments, and that we should continue to observe it, provided we didn't see any reason to change our minds.

No human being can mistake this language, nor does the history of the times admit of any doubt upon it. Mexico, Chili, Peru, and other Spanish American States, had just acquired their independence, (it was not the form of government, but the independence of those States, which was in question,) and it was the declared policy of the United States, seconded by Mr. CANNING, then Prime Minister of Great Britain, to secure that independence. This was the object and the purpose. How does that correspond with the French invasion of Mexico?

2. There were two defined elements, which described, in the language of Mr. MONROE, the case of an unfriendly manifestation toward the United States. These were: 1. That the State interfered with should be an independent State on this continent, So was Mexico for forty years. Changes of government, and internal convulsions, she has had; but, of Europe she has been entirely independent. 2. The second element was, that being thus independent, no European Power should attempt to control her destiny, This is precisely what France has done, and nothing else. It is vain to tell any common-sense man that this was not the very object in view. France invades Mexico, to maintain a foreign European Prince upon the throne. Everything done in the case comes precisely within the Monroe doctrine, and does, in fact and in purpose, manifest unfriendly disposition toward this country,

3. The writer has ignored the material fact of the French invasion. This is the declaration of the French Emperor as to his motives. It is true that the joint expedition of France, Spain and England was, by convention, to collect their debts. But the debts were collected long ago, and England and Spain, like honest people, withdrew from Mexico immediately. Why did the French army remain? It remained for the express purpose of controlling the destiny of Mexico. Do not the readers of the TIMES remember the declaration of NAPOLEON on this subject? He declared, in one of his addresses, that he had some grand ulterior object in view, a part of which was to establish the Latin civilization in America. He does not pretend that the French army is remaining in Mexico to collect debts, or for any honest purpose. It is a plain and acknowledged case of an European attempt to "control the destiny" of an independent Spanish American State. It is an exact case under the Monroe doctrine, and if we do not interfere it is because we abandon that doctrine, and for no other reason whatever.

4. What is our diplomatic position toward Mexico? The only diplomatic agent we have from Mexico is one from Juarez. We have never acknowledged the political existence of MAXIMILIAN, and I trust we never will. If we are afraid to maintain the doctrine, which we boldly threw out to the world in 1823, let us, at least, avoid the disgrace of acknowledging our weakness, in the form of diplomacy. If an Austrian Prince is destined to reign over a North American State, by French bayonets, let us at least abstain from beholding our own as well as Mexican degradation.

The writer in the TIMES talks of MAXIMILIAN'S election. Can it be possible that he really believes the Austrian can be maintained in Mexico by Mexican votes? Why not try it? Why not persuade LOUIS NAPOLEON to withdraw his army, and let the gentle MAXIMILIAN repose on the bosom of his people? It would be a pretty sight to see the affectionate demonstration of the Mexican people toward that amiable gentleman. Four-fifths of the Mexicans are native Indians, and JUAREZ is a native Indian. He represents the real Mexican nationality, and what sense is there in attempting this European imposition upon the real Mexican nation? Is it republican? Is it American?

We do not desire war. We do not say that the Monroe doctrine was void. But, since we have thrown down the gauntlet, do not let us quibble out of it. In fact, no war is at all necessary if we at once put forth that moral courage which becomes our profession, our dignity and our strength. The moment France is calmly and deliberately informed that the attempt to control Mexico is an offence to us, she will find means of letting Mexico alone. France was afraid to interfere with with us when we had the rebellion on our hands, and she will be in no haste to make war when we have such a vast naval and military array as can now be called into the field. But, let what may come, let us determine on some course of policy which will comport with our principles and our dignity. The time is not far distant when it may appear that we could have employed the rebel soldiers in better service than in that of a renewal of a political conflict at home. A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Frail Buildings.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am glad to see the efforts your paper is making to reform abuses and correct evils in our "hard ruled" city. I wish you all the success you deserve, which is all the good I can wish any one.

While you are aiding the poor man to resist the extortions of the dealers in the food we eat, you are not unmindful of other matters, and therefore may be expected to say a word on the subject of our unsafe public buildings. Now that Barnum's Museum is no more, it will not be invidious to call attention to that improper structure, and to express the hope that he will not be inclined if allowed, or allowed if inclined, to erect any such man-trap again.

For years I have trembled with anxiety when any of my little ones were crowded into that frail structure, and have remonstrated against their going into the well that composed its theatre. There has never been a day or a night since performances were conducted in that impossible place of escape, that hundreds of lives (possibly thousands) would not have been the unavoidable result of the accident of yesterday.

Sympathising with Mr. Barnum in his individual loss, and with the public in its general deprivation, I must confess to a sense of relief, that a trap has been removed from our midst. Would that some others were taken from us without loss of life. A CITIZEN.

A Site for a New-York Post-office.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 15, 1865.

Let me suggest, through your paper, that the old Museum property is just the place for the Post-office. A READER OF THE TIMES.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

EXCELSIOR, OF BROOKLYN, VS. UNION, OF MORRISANIA—A FINE DISPLAY AND WELL-MERITED TRIUMPH.

Those who visited Morrisania, on Saturday, to witness the first match this season between these clubs, and the first appearance of the Excelsior nine of 1865 in a match, were not only gratified spectators of a very interesting contest, but also of the most attractive attendance of the fair sex seen at a match this season. In fact, the Union Ground has become quite a noted resort for the fair patrons of the game in Morrisania, every attention being shown them by the gay gallants of the Union Club, and due accommodations are specially provided for their fair guests on these occasions. Their efforts to induce the attendance of ladies at their matches have been the means of enabling them to surpass every other club in the community in this respect. Once upon a time, the Brooklyn clubs took the lead in having the most numerous attendance of the fair sex at their matches, but of late years they have become the most ungallant set in the country, although they have the facilities for excelling every other locality.

The match was played quite in the old style of the Excelsiors, when they stood at the head of the list as a model playing club. The Unions played well in many respects, but their friends from Brooklyn led them at almost every point, especially in pitching and catching—BRAINARD'S and LEGGETT'S play surpassing every previous display of the kind we have witnessed this season.

The Excelsior's led from the start, and at the close of the sixth innings they had scored 22 to their adversaries' 4. This was indeed a triumph against such a good nine as the Union's presented. In the last three innings the Union's rallied a little, bringing up their score to 14, but in the same innings the Excelsiors added 21 runs to their score, finally coming out the victors by a total score of 43 to 14; the worst defeat the Union's ever before sustained, that is, it was the highest score ever made against them. The contest throughout was played in the most manly and gentlemanly spirit, and to both parties it was a creditable display. The decisions of the umpires were of the most satisfactory character from beginning to end, and the match proved to be the most pleasant the two clubs ever had together, and the quickest game ever played on the grounds. At the close of the match the Excelsior's were hospitably entertained by their friends. We give the score below:

UNION.	H.	L.	Runs.	EXCELSIOR.	H	L.	Runs.
Hudson, 2d b.....	2		3	Clyne, 1st b.....	3		6
Smith, 1st b.....	2		2	Flanly, 2d b.....	3		6
Durell, l. f.....	2		2	Fletcher, 3d b....	1		5
Hannegan, s. s...	4		1	H. Brainard, p...	6		2
Quick, r. f.....	4		1	Leggett, c.....	1		7
Birdsall, c.....	4		0	Patchen, c. f.....	3		5
Pabor, p.....	4		1	Moore, l. f.....	2		5
Ketchum o. f....	3		2	Jaswell, r. f.....	5		2
Nicholson, 3d b..	2		2	Whiting, s. s.....	3		5
Total.....	27		14	Total.....	27		43

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Union.....	2	0	0	2	0	0	5	3	2—14
Excelsior.....	5	1	6	1	0	9	7	5	9—43

Umpire—Mr. DAKEN, of the Excelsior Club.
Time of game—2 hours 35 minutes.
Fly-catches made—Union, 5; Excelsior, 10.
Scorers—Messrs. ALDRO and HOLT.

Cricket.

NEWARK *vs.* NEW-YORK.—The return match between these clubs will be commenced this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, on the Bedford Cricket grounds, Brooklyn, direct access to which is had by the Fulton-avenue cars from Fulton ferry. The elevens will be as follows:

New-York—Higham, Sharp, Hudson, Byron, Crossley, Miller, North, Suydam, Leeter, Nash and Stein.

Newark—Bullns, Hollis, Petty, Kidd, Jefferson, Hatterly, Walters, Baker, Warner, Ford and Williams.

It is to be a two days match if the four innings are not played ont to-day.

THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Speech of Hon. Joseph Howe at the Detroit Convention—The Intimate Relations of the two Countries—Feeling in Canada against Annexation.

We give below the most important and interesting portions of the speech of Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, of Halifax, at the Detroit Convention.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Our worthy friend from Maine talked yesterday about our trade in slices. I am showing you how many slices you got before the Reciprocity Treaty. [Loud cheers and laughter.] Now, Sir, in speaking of a ship, I speak of that which represents all these various branches of industry. I say, moreover, that Great Britain, with a liberality that would do honor to any country, has thrown open this trade to you. She says to you and to us, you are both dear and interesting to me; you are both members of my family; it is true you live on the opposite side of the river, and she confers upon her colonies no advantages which she does not give to the American citizen. Your vessels can go from Canada to St. John, from St. John to Newfoundland, from there to every British coast. And yet if we bring a cargo to you we must unload it at the port to which it was originally bound. You do not give us the privilege of going from port to port, neither upon the lakes nor anywhere. Now that is a pretty large slice. [Cheers.] To give a single illustration of that, a gentleman from Prince Edward's Island has been kind enough to call my attention to the fact that two American vessels are now plying between Boston and a portion of Nova Scotia, and finishing their voyage at Prince Edward's Island. They leave Boston and turn in at Halifax with whatever has to be left there. They call again at the various other ports on their route; in fact, they perform a regular coasting voyage around the Colonies. We not only allow them that privilege, but we give them $8,000 a year for doing it. Now, then, it is quite clear that before we touched the Reciprocity Treaty stall, Great Britain had extended to this country privileges and advantages of inestimable value. The Reciprocity Treaty was a special arrangement, forced upon both countries by a long frontier, by the proximity of such fishing grounds, and by the difficulty of drawing accurate and recognized boundaries upon the sea. I need not enter upon the history of this question, which has been most succinctly given by LORENZO SABINE, Esq., in his very able reports to the Boston Board of Trade. It is sufficient for us to know that for forty years the use by American citizens of the in-shore fisheries upon the coasts of British America, was in controversy between the governments, that even your American fishing vessels were seized or driven off, it being impossible to define accurately a sea-line of over 10,000 miles—that disputes were endless, tending alternately to the employment of naval force, with evident danger of collisions and of war. You may draw a boundary line upon land between two countries, but when you come to deal with the moving limits of the ocean, you find how difficult it is to measure with accuracy. When a fisherman is called upon to decide whether he is three miles from a headland or three leagues, it is sometimes rather difficult, even on a clear day, and it it happens to be foggy, it is absolutely impossible. Now the Reciprocity Treaty was forced upon both countries by difficulties of this character. Every year the American fishing vessels were seized or driven off, it being impossible to define the distances from the shore with accuracy. I remember very well that long controversy, and I remember there was not a Summer when we had not to fit out several cruisers for the protection of our fisheries, and at last your government could not, without being neglectful of the rights and interests of their own people, avoid sending down a squadron into these waters. And when the officers in command of these vessels got together, they found that their duties were such as it was impossible to discharge. The service was one eminently calculated to embroil the two countries in war, and would have done so—it could not be carried on by any man however well-disposed—and the natural result would have been angry questioning and ultimate war, and after we had spent $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 in war, we should have had to make a new convention or a new treaty. But let me say that the arrangement by which this was prevented was not so much to the satisfaction of the maritime provinces whose fisheries were thus given up to competition with you.

THE CANADA TARIFFS,

On the other hand, the Canadians, seeing that the great staples of the United States were freely admitted into every port of the British Empire, naturally claimed that their breadstuffs should pass with equal freedom into the United States, the greater portion bringonly in transitu to the mother country. The maritime provinces, admitting breadstuffs from the United States duty free, and all their manufactures under low import duties not exceeding 10 and 12½ per cent., naturally claimed that their manufactured staples should be admitted into this country. They as fairly claimed their tonnage should be entitled to the right of registry in the United States, and to a participation in its coasting trade. Some objections have been made to the mode in which the people of Canada have dealt with the Reciprocity Treaty. I am not so well acquainted with the fiscal arrangements of Canada as some other gentlemen who are here; but let me say, without going much into debate, that the objection of Mr. SEYMOUR was that Canada had raised her tariff. Well, that is true. But why did she do so? The people of the British Provinces being emulous of being in an equal position with this country, had been penetrated with a desire for railroads and public conveyances, and for that purpose the Government of Canada was compelled to advance money to an extent and with a rapidity which has been remarkable, and they pressed on with their public works, such as canals and railroads, and Canada contrasts favorably now with any other country of the same age. [Cheers.] This could not be done without money, and the money being spent had to be paid. I saw something of a speech made in Congress by a man from the State of Maine. He says Canada has got so rich out of this Reciprocity Treaty that she has built these railroads and spent $15,000,000 of money upon them. Where did it come from? $10,000,000 of it came from the pockets of British capitalists, so that that amount was brought here and spent in a country close beside you, and must have been profitable to you, besides you having the use of these roads.

CANALS.

Passing from the subject of railroads, let us speak of canals. I candidly confess that when I came to this convention I was ignorant on the subject of Western extension, but I listened with great pleasure to the speeches made here, and especially to that of Mr. LITTLEJOHN, and I began to feel the importance of the question. But this had been felt in Canada for many years. Has not Canada always been in advance of you in trying to improve the course of navigation? I know at this moment that a large portion of her debt has been expended in these canal improvements to accommodate the great West, and I know there is no question at this time which engrosses their attention more than how they can best extend these highways of commerce. [Cheers.] And let me say that, from what I have heard here, when New-York, and Pennsylvania, and Canada have done their best, and made their canals as efficient as they could, there would be business enough to occupy them all, and will still crowd all these avenues. [Loud cheers.] The Reciprocity Treaty was a compromise of all these claims and interests. For the provinces, it was an unfair compromise. The right of registry and to trade coastwise was not conceded. The free interchange of the produce of the soil, the forest and the mine was satisfactory. The right to navigate Lake Michigan was perfectly fair to both countries.

THE FISHERIES.

Now that is since third you got before the treaty. But the retention of the bounties gave to the fisheries of the United States an unfair advantage, and for the free navigation of the rivers and canals of British America the equivalents were given. To the maritime provinces, the opening of the in-shore fisheries with the right to dry and cure fish upon the coasts was particularly distasteful. So long as American fisheries were, kept outside of a line drawn three marine miles from the headlands, as fixed by the convention of 1818, the mackerel, herring and alewife fisheries were secure from intrusion within those limits, and the codfishery within the great bays of Newfoundland was a close preserve, while the protection of the revenue in all the provinces gave their governments but little concern. But the moment that American fishermen had obtained the right to fish in all the bays, harbors and estuaries of British America, their line of operations was doubled in length, and the privilege, if they choose to use it, of carrying on illicit trade with the inhabitants of the sea-coast, and of sending goods into the interior free of duty, gave them facilities extremely difficult to control. A very large amount of spirits and manufactures have in this way been introduced into the maritime provinces free of duty, within the past ten years, that it would not be easy to trace in the regular trade returns. So distasteful was this great concession, without equivalent, to the people of the Lower Provinces, that it was denounced by some of their oldest public men as an unrequitted sacrifice of their interests. Now the gentleman from Buffalo yesterday asked if he had not a right to fish on the banks of Newfoundland. I say you have, hnt there are great bays in it, twenty miles across; these are all full of cod-fish, and it is these inshore fisheries that the people of Newfoundland chiefly value. We gave you all that, and you can now obtain the fish that are most valued. In this convention, it is but right to show, that whether the treaty was fair or unfair in the workings of it, the citizens of this country have had advantages not contemplated when it was signed. The arrangement was concluded on the 5th of June, 1854, but was not to come into full effect until ratified by the Colonial Legislature. Mr. MARCY requested that pending the decision of the Provinces, the American fishermen should be permitted to enter upon the in-shore fisheries in as full and ample a manner, as they would be, when the treaty should have been approved. The concession was yielded and the British and Colonial cruisers withdrawn. When the Colonies claimed free entry for their products, pending the ratification of the treaty, in return for this concession, existing revenue laws were pleaded, and this very reasonable claim was denied. So at the outset the citizens of the Republic enjoyed the chief advantages of the treaty for nearly a year before the Colonists were practically brought within its scope and operation. Again, when the civil war broke out, one-half the seaboard of the United States was blockaded, and the advantages of the Reciprocity Treaty, so far as the consumption of the 10,000,000 of people of the South was a benefit to the provinces, were withdrawn. Assuming that the treaty was only for ten years, it will be seen that for the whole of that period the people of this country have enjoyed all the benefits for which they stipulated, while the British Americans for one year of the ten have derived no benefit at all, and for four entire years have lost the consumption of one-third of the people with whom, by the treaty, they were entitled to trade. Recognizing the political necessities of the period, British subjects have made no complaints of this exclusion, but it ought to be borne in mind, now the whole subject is about to be revived.

THE MAGNITUDE OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

Looking at the industrial results of the treaty, any fair-minded and dispassionate man must admit that they have far surpassed in utility and value all that could have been hoped by the most sanguine advocate of the measure in 1854. The trade of the United States and of the provinces, feeble, restricted, slow of growth and vexatious before, has been annually swelled by mutual exchange and honorable competition, till it is represented by a grand total of $156,350,391 in about nine years. This amount seems almost incredible, but who can hazard an estimate of the figures by which this trade will be expressed ten or twenty years hence, if this wise adjustment of our mutual interests be not disturbed? If there be any advantage in a balance of trade, the returns show that the citizens of the United States have had it to the extent of $55,951,145. But in presence of the great benefits conferred upon both countries by this measure, it would be a waste of time to chaffer over their distribution. In the interests of peace and honest industry, we should thank Providence for the blessing, and confidently rely upon the wisdom of our statesmen to see that it is preserved. I have seen a couple of American fishermen capture their 500 barrels of herrings in an afternoon on the coast of Labrador. The farmer sows his seed, and while he sleeps it is growing; the banker sleeps, and his bank is discounting all the time. So the fisherman sets his net, and in the morning he has 12 or 14 barrels of mackerel, and now that mackerel sell at $18 a barrel, it will be seen that God works for him. If complaint has been made against Canada for her tariff, no complaint has ever been made against us, and the Boston Board of Trade have said that the maritime provinces have acted in good faith under the treaty, and have given no cause for complaint, and it could not be otherwise. Newfoundland has no manufactures, and she takes her pork and many other things from this country. An idea has prevailed in this country that letting our fish into your markets would reduce the price of fish caught by your fishermen. The demand is so great that all we can catch and all you can catch will be unable to supply it. When I commenced life I used to purchased mackerel at $4 a barrel. I have since paid $20 for it in Halifax; so that the price of mackerel has constantly and steadily increased ever since I was a boy. Last year there was in the mackerel fisheries, instead of 250 sail, which you had before the treaty, 600 vessels; instead of 2,750 tons, you have now 9,000 tons; and the cash value, instead of $1,000,000 is more than $5,000,000. Before the treaty mackerel was worth $12, it is now worth half as much more. I have been much amused with an other objection to this treaty. I must say that our American cousins are not wanting in shrewdness and caution. The idea to which I allude is that of smuggling across the frontier into this country. Well, for a long time, your duties were lower than ours. What happened? Why, our friend, Mr. SABINE, told you that he was bred a smuggler. He could not be bred in Eastport and be anything else. The whole of the coast of Maine and Massachusetts were engaged in that business, and small blame to them. [Laughter.] We had revenue officers placed at every point, and though a revenue officer has no respect for a smuggler, I am not quite sure that a political economist ought not to have, because the smuggler is the check upon the extravagance of the government and an excessive increase of taxation, [loud cheers,] and any government that increases its taxation too fast will be kept in check by the smuggler.

HOW THE TRADE IN FISH OPERATES.

Now, for the last half century, this was in your favor. For the last few months the boot has been on the other leg. I am not prepared to say that it would not pay to smuggle some goods from the provinces, but if that be the case you are entitled to protect yourself against it. But, gentlemen, bear this in mind, that in giving you the right to fish in our harbors, we gave you the right to smuggle there. I represent Halifax, which was 100 miles from the entrance of the harbor, and seventy miles of that are full of fish. Down comes a little fishing vessel from the State of Maine. She has got salt, and nets, and twines, and lines, and some pork and apple sauce. Who can tell what she has got in the salt? [Loud laughter.] Why, sir, we sometimes laugh at Yankee notions—I only regret one of them is what we call "white-eye." [Laughter.] It is a most life-destroying spirit, which they will bring into our country, and it all comes in the salt. [Renewed laughter.] So of tea and lard, and it all comes into our province in the salt. A vessel comes in and a revenue officer goes to it, and the fisherman says, "I have a right to be here;" and the Custom-house officer goes away, and very soon the "white-eye" is taken out of the salt. [Laughter.] Nothing seems more plausible than for you to say, "Now, you let us in to fish on your coasts, [laughter,] and we will let you fish on ours." [Renewed laughter.] It seems perfectly fair and just. It seems a very just proposition. Well, now, it was just about such another proposition as two farmers being together, and one had impoverished his farm, and the other had enriched his by good cultivation. The former says to the latter, "We will cut down our fences, and your cattle can run on my farm as mine do on yours." That was our case. I was in the Legislature of Nova Scotia where this treaty was made, and I was surprised that we should give up our good fisheries to you, and only have as an equivalent the fishing on your coast where no fisherman would go. [Laughter.] We have never taken any fish out of your harbors, and I do not know how many fish you have taken out of ours. So my worthy friend, the late Vice President, will allow me to say that that was another slice. [Loud applause and laughter.] Now, sir, I have named these matters to show that whether the treaty was fair or unfair, in the workings of it the citizens of this country have had all the advantages. Now, my friend from Maine has complimented us on our wisdom; and I want to tell him that now we are shrewd enough to see our interests after ten years of experience. You got the advantage of the fisheries a year before us. Then you stipulated that you would give us the liberty to compete with you for the consumption of 30,000,000 of people, but within the last four years you have deprived us of part of that.

Mr. ALLEN—Has there not been an equivalent in that four years in the shape of profits from blockade-runners from Halifax?

Mr. HOWE—I will speak of that matter presently, and show you where it came from. I will not go into the economical questions connected with this treaty, for I know that people generally do not trade unless they get something by it. The balance of trade will adjust itself, for as long as people go to trade, it must be to their interest to do it. But in reference to this balance of trade, the returns of your own government show that it has been in your favor to the extent of $55,000,000. Now, I say, in the interest of peace, and harmony, and industry, you should thank Providence for this great blessing, and confidently rely on the wisdom of your statesmen to perpetuate it. [Cheers.] I will now address myself to one or two points which have been touched upon by some of the speakers during this convention. My friend Mr. HAMLIN seemed reluctant that any expression of opinion should go from this body. When any expression goes, it must go from American citizens. All we can do is to express an individual opinion. It is for American citizens to judge of what their own rights are. That is for you, and not for us to determine. But I do not believe that any expression of opinion, from any body of men in this country, will be looked upon as an interference with the authority of this government, if I know the man at the head of your affairs, and understand your system of government. [Applause.] I may say that I believe this whole matter might be safely left in the hands of the very able man who presides over your State Department. [Cheers.] I have no hesitation in saying, as a British subject, that the manner in which he has dealt with the variety of vexed questions between the two countries, for the last four years, gives me a fair assurance that upon this question, as upon all others, he will deal with these important interests as an intelligent, able and experienced statesman. [Loud cheers.] But I quite agree with Mr. HAMLIN and other gentlemen, that in making this treaty you must have regard to the revenue you have to raise. I know that to be perfectly true. You have had a large expenditure, and I entirely approve of the spirit in which this assembly recognizes the duty of the government to sustain the credit of the country and maintain its obligations. We know you must do that. Why, if you did not, we should share in the disgrace; we should feel, as a part of the British family, that you had loaned these hands and sent them largely into foreign countries, and we should be disgraced as well as you, if you did not sustain them. [Cheers.] But I believe that the resources of this country are so vast and varied, and the development of the industry is so rapid and extensive, that you will be able to master this debt, maintain your credit and deal with your neighbors in a kindly spirit beside. Why, Sir, it was said by your minister that this treaty could not be renewed, in consequence of your financial wants, there is not a man in the colonies but would take that answer. [Cheers.] But if it were done in any other way, they would say "it is not done from necessity—it is not done for revenue—it is done in temper, and it is an indication of the feeling which we must endeavor to eradicate. If Mr. SEWARD or any of your Ministers tell us that they cannot retain this treaty and have a revenue, we shall be satisfied, and will live beside you and be good neighbors, and wait until your finances are in a better condition. [Loud cheers.] Now, I quite admit the general principle laid down by Mr. HAMLIN, but it is not wise to enter into treaties that shall withdraw large portions of produce from the operation of general revenue laws. But there may be circumstances that will render it expedient to make exceptions to that rule. We have a large indebtedness in England. But, nevertheless, one of the most notable illustrations of this principle was that great achievement by that noble man whose loss is deplored by all parties—who was in all respects a representative Englishman—I mean RICHARD COBDEN. [Great applause.] The treaty that he concluded with France was justified by the public necessities and the importance of that trade. And the exception to the rule in the case of the Reciprocity Treaty is justified in the same way. The treaty was essentially a reciprocity treaty in point of effect.

BLOCKADE-RUNNING.

Now, a word or two as to blockade-running. The gentleman from Buffalo asked me whether we did not get some compensation by blockade-running, in the last four years, for the loss of the consumption of our fish by the Southern States? I will answer his question, and say certainly not. We have fifty seaports, at each of which we maintain custom-house officers. But one of these seaports has had anything to do with blockade-running. Now, then, if fifty citizens of this country, having the option to do a thing, had not done it in only one instance, it would be rather hard to bring a charge against the whole lot for the wrong done by one. But who has carried this blockade-running on? Not our Nova Scotia merchants. Has anybody put any Nova Scotia capital into the business? I do not believe five pounds. Then where did the capital come from? It came from your own country, either in the form of gold brought there, or it came in the shape of bills to be drawn on the cotton loan in England by your own people. A gentleman from New-York, or Portland, or Boston, or anywhere else, comes down there and goes to one of our merchants and says I want to buy 100 barrels of pork. He buys it and ships it to whatever place he chooses. Our merchant has his commission, and that is all he has to do with it. Even in this way I know of very few merchants who have touched it at all. There are a few, a very few, out whether they have made anything by it I do not know. It has not amounted to anything as a business as compared with the general volume of our colonial trade. I have not been home lately, but I should not be very much surprised if when I get there I find that a good many of the purchases made in our country by your people were paid for by bills of exchange drawn on the cotton loan in England. I should not be very much surprised if, now that the rebellion has caved in so rapidly they found some of these bills had not been paid in England. Now let me say something as to the maritime Provinces. There has never been an act committed in these four Provinces whose interests are affected by this treaty, that could or ought to be construed by any American as an act against this country. [Hear, hear.] It is true that there was a steamboat captured off the coast of Maine by some of your citizens, but the Court of Admiralty took charge of the matter and disposed of it in a legitimate and proper manner, and the whole thing was settled. There was not a man in Nova Scotia who believed in firing revolvers upon the decks of steamers or committing other outrages thereon. In that matter of the *Chesapeake*, public opinion with us was not even divided. Seven-tenths of the people of the Provinces thought it to be an act of piracy and resented it as such.

THE ST. ALBANS ROBBERS.

Not a word do to St. Albans. I know there was not a man in this country who felt that more deeply than we did in the Provinces. I can only speak for Nova Scotia, and I know that we felt it to be an act of piracy and murder. As to the right of asylum, is there a British subject that would give it up? [No, no.] There is not an Englishman that would not fight for three years with any nation on the face of the earth, sooner than give it up. [Great cheers.] Look at your own country. Suppose there was a revolution in Italy, or an overturn of the Government of Sardinia, and some refugees landed at New-York, seeking asylum, is there on American citizen that would suffer them to be touched. [Some crimes of "No."] We have arranged by extradition that fetons shall be given up and they should be. Why, Sir, I have sympathy with a man who could desire to overturn the Government of Canada, if he acts like a man and a hero; but am I to sympathize with crime? When your great President recently fell by the hand of an assassin, was there a single Englishman whose blood did not curdle in his veins? We must, however, maintain this right of asylum on our side; but while we do so, it does not follow that we sympathize with rebels. I might plead that your own people do, but I will not so plead. I will admit that when a fight begins, people everywhere are attracted to it. Nobody can see two dogs fight in a street, or two cocks in a yard, but he sympathizes with one, and generally with the weakest. But I will show you that our sympathy, despite all that has been said to the contrary, ought to be weighed in the balance against the acts of assistance which your own citizens have given to the South. For one transaction that we have had with the men of the Southern States you have had fifty. We might make charges against you in this war, that you have attracted our young people across the border to assist in fighting your battles, and for one man that can be found in the armies of the South from British America, there can be fifty shown in the armies of the North. [Cheers.] During the last Summer I met thirty Canadians coming home, in one car, who had been in your service. I have had my own trials as well. One of my boys took it into his head to go off and enter your army, and he has been fighting for two years in the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment, in all the heavy battles and skirmishes through which it has passed. [Loud cheers.] But I may say, that any personal benefit I may obtain from the Reciprocity Treaty will never pay that boy's mother and me, for the anxiety we have felt, but when he produced to me the certificate, signed by his commanding officer, saying that he had done his duty and been faithful, and borne himself as a true gentleman and soldier, I confess to you that I felt that it was a consolation. [Tremendous applause, followed by hearty cheering for the boy.]

THE LOYALTY OF THE BLUE-NOSES TO THE BRITISH CROWN.

There is not a man that is fit to be called a man in in British America, that, whatever happens to this treaty, would have his feelings of loyalty or affection affected for a moment. [Loud cheers.] I speak for the Provinces, when I say that there is not a man that could be tolerated for an hour, either in public or private society, who would entertain such sentiments. And why is this, Sir? It is because we do not respect your government or value your freedom? No, but because the very thought would be a breach of good faith, and make us traitors to the obligation we owe to our country. [Loud and prolonged cheers.] You know the feeling that exists in this country at this moment toward what you call a copperhead or a traitor. [Cheers and laughter.] A nice life he gets, and if there is such a thing as a copperhead or traitor in British America he will have a nice life too. I make this prediction that whenever a man starts with that proposition in the provinces he will be a fugitive from public and private life in less than three months. [Applause.] The very boy I spoke of would rather blow my brains out than take down the honored flag of his country. And why should not a Nova Scotian honor his flag as you honor yours. Would you not despise him if he did not? [Applause.] Why do we think the most highly of those gallant men who have marched under your flag and carried it triumphantly from battle-field to battle-field? It is more natural that we should sympathize with the men who faithfully discharged their public obligations, than with those who are traitors to our cause. [Cheers.] But if any man in this country supposes that the acceptance or the withdrawal of this treaty can affect us in this matter, he is cherishing an illusion. [Loud cheers.]

Ford's Theatre—Letter from the Proprietor to a Clergyman.

The following letter appeared in the Washington *Chronicle* of July 14:

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

I read in yesterday's issue the communication of the Rev. Mr. E. H. NADAL, relative to this theatre. Waiving much concerning the profession of the actor, that I deeply regretted to see as coming from so able and brilliant a minister of the Gospel, I merely wish to say *that up to July* I *my theatre was up for sale at a stated price*—a value placed upon it by real-estate men in this city, including W. E. SPALDING, Esq., owner of Grover's Theatre. My necessities required immediate action; the necessities of others having claims upon me were equally urgent, including a large number of dependent people. The property is mine, and my business is one alike legitimate and lawful. Coupled with my rights was the failure to purchase, in itself some evidence that the public were not adverse to the continuance of dramatic performances in the building. If I did not "appreciate the national feeling and the national conscience," am I alone guilty? The late President was alike my friend, my patron, and my benefactor. I tried practically to do all I could in respect and reverence for his memory. Cheap lip service is distasteful to me, and where I find but little else, I begin to doubt the sincerity of those who question my motives. I do not now refer to your reverend correspondent.

I object, however, to an inference which may be justly drawn from your article of the 4th inst., and his communication. The theatre does not carry "profanity and pollution" with it. Older than the Christian Church; ennobled by the grandest intellect which God in His infinite wisdom his yet vouchsafed mankind; patronized by the good and great everywhere, and here by every President, from GEORGE WASHINGTON to ABRAHAM LINCOLN inclusive, it is worthy of harsher words than you give, and capable of better results than your reverend correspondent appears willing to acknowledge, even should it retain its home in the house on Tenth-street.

For the Church (taught within its sacred portals some lessons, the results of which, I hope, have become evident in my life) I have no words but of respect and duty; and I can fully appreciate Rev. Mr. NADAL'S good intentions; and I will say I am willing at any time to test the sincerity of those who appear to desire a change in the uses of the building. But I must claim the rights belonging to my citizenship—the absolute control of my property, and the perfect right to prosecute my lawful business. I do not fear in Washington the slightest interference from her citizens. All that I could bear were words of kindness. I had received but one anonymous note ("a weak invention of the enemy") previous to last Monday night. I have heard of no other threat, and I feel sure that lawless violence will not intrude again on my building. The Mayor and Superintendent of Police both concur in this opinion. On Monday evening last not the slightest manifestation of ill-feeling was apparent. Citizens and soldiers appeared alike astonished at the orders closing the doors. Consequently, it *was too much to say* "that such an idea (the opening) could only be agreeable to the enemies of the cause in which Mr. LINCOLN fell."

Now, on my account, and in behalf of my helpless and unemployed company, I ask of you and of your reverend correspondent, that, if your views cannot be carried out immediately, to advance the next best thing—my rights, in a legal, lawful and a moral sense.

Very respectfully, JOHN T. FORD.

FORD'S THEATRE, July 13.

No Better Blood Purifier can be Obtained than Dr. JAYNE'S Alterative. It contains no concealed poisons, no mercurial or other metallic preparations, but is a combination of those articles which long experience has proven to possess the most efficient alterative and deobstruent properties. It acts directly on the blood, stimulates the digestive and secretive organs, and enables the liver, kidneys, &c., to perform their proper functions. Its efficacy is established by its long sustained popularity, and by the many cures it has effected, a number of which are published each year in JAYNE'S Almanac. Read them and be convinced. Sold by all druggists.

Depend upon It, Mothers, Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases of children, is a safe and sure medicine. It has stood the test of thirty years, and never known to fail

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have on all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

U. S. QUARTERMASTERS'
DRAFTS ON THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.
ALSO,
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 WILLIAM-STREET, corner of PINE.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Broadway and No. 6 Wall-st.,
Dealers in government and other securities. Interest allowed upon deposite of gold and currency subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

$1,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID for the recovery of a BOX lettered HARGOUS & CO., stolen from the Mechanics' Bank, New-York, on the 13th inst., containing:
$15,000 Brooklyn City Water Loan Bonds, Nos. 2,911, 2,429, 3,230, 3,282, 3,238, 4,767, 4,768, 4,769, 4,770, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 2,213, $1,000 each.
$5,000 Illinois Central Bonds, Nos. 12,145, 12,147, 7,263, 1,067, 310, 311, 9,672, $500 each; No. 5,451, $1,000.
$5,000 Michigan Southern Railroad Sinking Fund Bonds, Nos. 230, 839, 1,941, 2,612, 2,680.
$12,000 Missouri State Bonds, Northern Missouri, 3,822, 3,823, $1,000 each.
St. Louis Iron Mountain," 1,666, $1,000 each ; 2,046, 967, $1,000 each.
Draft £593 sterling on Baring Bros. & Co., London ; £177 1s. 5d. on H. D'Oleine & Co., on Droege & Co., Manchester.
$1,349 67 in gold coin.
Certificate of Deposit issued by Manhattan Company, dated June 14, No. 468, $10,000 ; dated June 12, No. 466, $5,000; dated June 14, No. 471, $4,613 65.
Certificate of 100 shares Mariposa Mining Company. No. 2,007, name of James Hay.
Certificate No. 78, 250 shares Phillips' Petroleum Company.
The above reward will be paid on return of the papers, and no questions asked.
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.
WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the said act, and that the said Association is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of June, 1865.
[L. S.] FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:
Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THECURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, it was
Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent., in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 15th day of July, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of July, and opened on the 3d day of August.
Resolved, That in pursuance of the measure recommended by the shareholders' meeting held May 31, 1865, and in order that the lands sold may be represented by a corresponding issue of capital stock, in accordance with the policy heretofore pursued by the company in the issue of Canceled Bonds Scrip, the outstanding shares of this company be increased by the issue of ten shares for every ten now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every ten held by them.
Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the company will retain the right to such fractional part at par.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:
Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.
[SEAL.]
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.
THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 3, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
DATED
JUNE, JULY,
AUGUST, OCTOBER,
AND
DECEMBER, 1864,
WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY.
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.
The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

SOUTHERN BANK.
NEW-ORLEANS, June 24, 1865.
This Bank has resumed its exchange operations, and gives its usual attention to collections for Northern and Western correspondents.
THOMAS LAYTON, Cashier.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO.), available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK on Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1865:
RESOURCES.

United States Stocks	$901,000 00	
Loans and Discount	1,751,794 58	$2,652,794 58
Overdrafts		
Due from Banks		122,491 59
Due from the Directors of the Bank		181,500 00
Due from Brokers		
Real Estate		82,500 00
Specie		91,280 00
Cash Items, viz.: Checks and Bank Notes received on deposit the day previous	$1,726,998 57	
Stocks: New-York and United States, with Comptroller		240,000
Bonds and Mortgages		
Bills of Solvent Banks and United States Demand Notes		
Bills of Suspended Banks		
Loss and Expense Account		8,952 66
Total		$4,925,017 40

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,500,000 00
Circulation Registered	$239,296	
Circulation not Registered	121,000	117,296 00
National Bills		310,000 00
Profits		230,822 05
Due to Banks		1,106,569 45
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
Due Depositors, on demand		1,658,495 90
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads, Unpaid Dividends		1,882 00
Total		$4,925,017 40

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—A. V. STOUT, President, and W. A. KISSAM, Cashier, of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn each for himself, saith that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, this 15th day of July, 1865.
W. H. BARKER,
Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA OIL COMPANY, NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year will take place on TUESDAY, the 25th of July, at the office of the company, where the poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
J. H. KETCHAM, Secretary.

HARTFORD BUSINESS PAPER AND Hartford Stocks bought at current rates. Hartford collections remitted for on day of payment less ½.
GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers,
Hartford, Conn.
REFER TO
KETCHUM, SON & CO. Washington Bank, Boston.
FISK & HATCH, New-York. Hartford Bank, Hartford.

UNION PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—100 shares for sale. Address H. P. S., with offer, name and residence, Box No. 4,181, New-York City.

A LIBERAL BONUS WILL BE GIVEN for the loan of $3,000, to be secured with machinery and recently patented inventions; money loaned to be used in bringing out the inventions. Address, for three days, BONUS, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.
The INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, No. 516 Broadway, has, by its Trustees, declared a dividend, free from government tax, on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, 1865, on sums of $5, and not exceeding $500, at the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum, and on larger sums at the rate of Four per Cent. per Annum, payable with the extra dividend and after MONDAY, July 17. This dividend and extra dividend are credited to depositors, and draw interest from July 1, the same as principal.
JULY 13, 1865. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO. BROOKLYN, July 11, 1865.
The Board of Directors have declared a four months Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free from government tax, at their office in New-York, No. 139 Broadway.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-STREET.
DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th day of July, 1865, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the Government Tax.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H SLOCUM, President,
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 347 FULTON-ST.,
BROOKLYN, July 11, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst., until which date the transfer books will be closed.
J. B. THOMPSON, JR., Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 27TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 1, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR DOLLARS PER share (free from government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on and after MONDAY, the 17th inst. The transfer-books will close this P. M., and reopen on the 17th inst.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) free from government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 Broadway. A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1865.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) is payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., July 11, 1865.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 4 PER CENT. (free of government tax) is payable on demand.
JAMES E. MOORE, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 140 Broadway, New-York, July 12, 1865.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.
A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—THE BANK OF Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., free from government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
H. GIROUX, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, July 7, 1865.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 162 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1865.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000 00
ASSETS, JULY 1, 1865	1,503,373 99
LIABILITIES	40,084 00

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of
FORTY-FIVE PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS,
upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the company's business; and scrip will be issued on the 20th September to policy-holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled. Also, a Cash Dividend for the payment in full of the scrip issued in 1859, with SIX PER CENT. interest thereon, payable August 10.

Also, a Cash Interest Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on outstanding Scrip for the years 1860, '61, '62, '63 and '64, payable on the 20th day of September. Scrip Transfer Books to be closed from the 1st to the 20th September.

Also, a Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholdsre or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, the 17th instant.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1865.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, No. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1865.
JULY DIVIDEND, 1865.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend, (free from government tax,) at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Five per Cent. on sums over $500, will be paid depositors on and after July 17.
All interest not withdrawn will bear interest from July 1.
JAMES O. STONEALL, President.
HENRY E. CONKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.
The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 26th day of July, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, NO. 86 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 17. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared by this company, payable at the usual places on and after August 1 next, free of government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 20th instant until August 2.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Seven per cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, (FIRE AND MARINE,) NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared an Interest Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Old Stock of this company, and ordered the payment of Interest from May 25 on the New Stock, payable on demand, free of government tax.
J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.
TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of income tax.
DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable Aug. 1, and the government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th to the 31st of July inclusive.
W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 106 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-ST.,
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared their usual semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. (10) payable on demand and the government tax.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO., No. 64 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after 15th instant.
B. D. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Eight Per Cent., free from government tax, payable on and after the 12th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 102 BROADWAY, July 13, 1865.
AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) per cent will be paid to the stockholders of this company on and after FRIDAY, the 14th inst. By order.
HENRY V. CAHAGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, (free of government tax,) payable on and after July 10, 1865. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 49 Wall, corner of William-st., July 6, 1865.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., and the government tax thereon, payable on the 12th inst.
WM. DARROW, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 49 Wall-st. By order of the board,
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.
In conformity with the act of the Legislature, this institution will hereafter be known by the name of
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, ALLAN HAY, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
13d-av.,
Late Mariners' Savings Institution.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have this day declared a DIVIDEND of 6 and 6 per cent. interest (free from government tax), payable on or after the 20th of July.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M.
DEPOSITS MADE BY THE 20TH JULY, WILL BE ALLOWED INTEREST FROM 1ST JULY.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, ALLAN HAY, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street,
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $1,875,000.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 293 BOWERY.
Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of one thousand dollars and under.
Five per cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
OBAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7.
Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1865.
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, free of government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.
This bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS' INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
INTEREST NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, (free from government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 17. Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.
The trustees of this institution have declared the
TWENTY-NINTH
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $400 and less, and Five per Cent. per annum on sums exceeding $500, payable on and after July 17, the institution paying the government tax. The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER VARICK.
ASSETS.....$1,490,318 11
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest, free of government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank Books in English, German and French.
EDEN V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
Corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
CASH CAPITAL $3,500,000.
From statement for the Seventh Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

Total amount of assets Jan. 1, 1865	$7,428,572 78
Total amount of premiums	6,213,114 68
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	2,064,754 02
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies	651,212 97
Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not	700,351 89
Interest of scrip-issues of 1862 and 1863	6 per cent.
Scrip dividend to dealers on earned premiums	12 per cent.
Dividend for the year to stockholders	31 per cent.

Dealers with this company will be allowed the option, to be signified at the time of application for insurance, of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, guaranteed by certificate, of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:
1. Upon all voyage risks upon cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.
2. Upon voyage risks upon freight, a return of twenty per cent.
3. Upon time risks upon freight, and upon voyage and time risks upon hulls, a return of ten per cent.
Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.
Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to the above returns in gold.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rowe,	Daniel W. Teller,
Daniel W. Lord,	John D. Bates,
George Mills,	Charles Hickox,
John Atkinson,	R. Bert Bowne,
Thos. A. C. Cochrane,	Lawrence Myers,
Wm. H. Halsey,	S. N. Derrick,
Thos. Barron,	Moses Merick,
Roland C. Mitchell,	David J. Ely,
Albert G. Lee,	Joseph Morrison,
George P. Doshon,	Wm. H. Popham,
D. L. Nims,	R. C. Morris, Jr.,
M. F. Merick,	Ezra Nye,
Wm. B. Ogden,	Henry J. Cammann,
John Armstrong,	Thomas Lord,
B. C. Morris,	Preston H. Hodges,
Andrew J. Rich,	J. B. Griffin.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOMAS LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Sec'y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 6, 1865.
CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:
For fencing lots known as ward numbers forty-one and forty-two in block number eighty-nine, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
Also, for setting curb and gutter and flagging on Forty-eighth-street from Third-avenue to East River.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Forty-eighth-street from Third-avenue to East River.
All persons who are interested are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELEVAN,
MORGAN HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

SEVENTH-AVENUE.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Commissioners of the Central Park deem it expedient to alter the grade of the 7th-av., as now fixed by law, from 110th-st. to 135th-st., and to establish the grade of the said avenue from 135th-st. to the Harlem River. All persons interested are hereby notified of the intention of the Commissioners of the Central Park to alter and establish the grade of the said avenue within the limits aforesaid, are requested to examine a plan showing the proposed grade from 110th-st. to the Harlem River at the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York City, and sign their consent to the said proposed grade, or state their objections to the same on or before the 22d day of July instant.
ANDREW GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 8, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid taxes, for the years 1856, 1857 and 1858, together with the regular rents for Croton water, for the years 1855, 1856 and 1857, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 4th day of September, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, and to be continued from day to day, until the whole of said property shall have been sold. A full statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Daily Tribune*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Copies can be had on application at the office of the New-York *Daily Tribune*, and at the Bureau of Arrears.—Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, New-York, May 26, 1865.
By order of the Comptroller,
JAMES J. GEMBLETON,
Acting Clerk of Arrears.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MIRIAM MYERS *against* MORRIS MYERS.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not filed.)—U. S. 50 cents Tax Rev. stamp cancelled.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said city, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his offices, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
CORNELIUS FISKE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated June 9, 1865.
The complaint was filed in the offices of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, June 9, 1865.
CORNELIUS FISKE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of PATTERSON & MARSH, has been dissolved by mutual consent. NICHOLAS PATTERSON, who has purchased the interest of AUGUSTUS W.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM, LOCATED IN Rahway, N. J., on the road leading to Plainfield, one mile from the railroad depot; contains 18 acres of very fertile and productive land, with dwelling-house and outbuildings, an abundance of fruit trees of every variety, and a fine young apple orchard. This farm is well adapted to gardening purposes or for a nursery, and is a splendid location for a residence. For further particulars, terms, &c., apply to J. W. CROWELL, Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND, beautifully located on the Shell road, leading from Astoria to Newtown, L. I.; is a desirable location for a residence. Also, four lots in the city of Brooklyn, E. D., situated on the southeast corner of 1st and 10th sts., and three lots on north 10th-st., near 1st-st. The above property is for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Inquire of S. D. CLARK, Greenpoint, Greenpoint-av.

$15,000.—A FIRST-CLASS WESTCHESTER County farm; 120 acres; 1½ hours from city; near depot and village; watered by Saw-Mill River; large house, tenant-house and outbuildings; 5 orchards fine grafted fruit; also, other farms and country seats for sale or exchange.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER.—FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE—An elegant country seat and lucrative sheep farm, of 115 acres; three hours from city; grapery, peaches and all fruits; house furnished, with privileges; would be leased at a moderate rent during owner's residence in Europe. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—A splendid farm of 620 acres in Warwick Valley, four miles from the Town of Warwick; this is one of the best farms in the State. Apply to J. ELLIOT CONDICT, 37 White-st., New-York, between the hours of 10 and 12.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN, a new house 44x44, filled in with brick, nearly ready for occupancy; one or two acres of ground, as wanted, near a depot. Apply to J. S. OTIS, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s, corner Church & Worth sts.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—three-story and basement, brown-stone front house, No. 137 West 36th-st., near Broadway; size 22x80; lot half the block; modern improvements. Apply at No. 139, next door.

FOR SALE—HENRY-ST., BROOKLYN Heights, possession now, three-story brick dwelling, in perfect order, every convenience. Carpets, furniture and fixtures also for sale. Permits and particulars at No. 4 Court-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—DESIRABLE houses and lots in Brooklyn. Also, a fine country place in New-Jersey, near Newark. Apply to J. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 80 Broadway, Room No. 33.

FOR SALE—FARM AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., 23½ acres; two-story frame dwelling-house and outbuildings; excellent fruit and water; price $5,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL, WITH IMmediate possession for sale, a first-class four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house on 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—5 large, light and airy floors.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER&BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT—PART OF AN ELIGIBLE CORNER store, on Murray-st.; prominent location for a steamship or transportation office, or other agency. Address Box No. 3,971 Post-office.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—REAR OFFICE IN WALL-ST., NEAR Broadway. Address Box No. 266 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and excellent rooms in a private family of grown persons; a very desirable location for those wishing to enjoy pure country air and all the comforts of home. Cars pass the door every five minutes. Apply at No. 1,263 Myrtle-av., between Tompkins and Throop avs., Brooklyn.

A EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN DESIRES good country board for himself and family during August, in a quiet shady place, near water, with opportunity for rowing, where there are few if any other boarders, and where a large and small room adjoining can be had. Address, with full particulars, R. S. F., Box No. 6,704 New-York Post-office.

A PARTY OF HIGH STANDING CAN secure a spacious suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, (parlor, dining and four bed rooms,) in a large house on Madison-av., occupied by a family of four adults, who offer a strictly first-class home and a private table. Address with name, E. E., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—THREE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, for a family in this city; price must be moderate. Address MINOR, Box No. 127 *Times* Office, for three days.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, FRONT AND BACK parlor, bedroom and back kitchen, handsomely furnished, to let, in 44th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. JAS. P. TRAVERS, No. 46 Beekmen-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—AN ENGLISH basement house, or vacant building lot, not less than 20 feet in width, situate within the district bounded by 4th and 5th avs., and 17th and 23d sts. Address a note, with description of property and price, to N. W. WEST, Box No. 1,514 Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED bedroom by an English gentlemen. Letters, with all particulars, address to C. V., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

OFFICE WANTED.—FIRST FLOOR IN BEEKman or John sts. preferred. Address D., Box No. 952 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT NEWMAN Springs, Red Bank, New-Jersey, can be obtained at the delightful situation on the banks of the North Shrewsbury River, one and a half miles from the village of Red Bank. Green, shady walks, rustic Summer houses, cold crystal and iron springs, fine fishing, sailing and bathing on the premises. Now open by J. W. GRIGGS.

A FEW SELECT FAMILIES CAN OBtain Summer board at Claverack, N. Y.; beautiful location, extensive grounds and shaded walks; large number of well-furnished rooms; assembly room 30 by 50 feet; plenty of fruit and milk of the country. Boats leave New-York every morning and evening; connect at Hudson with cars to Claverack, four miles. Address Prof. S. T. FROST, Claverack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO PLACE.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, about three miles above the Highlands of Nevisink. Good sea or river bathing. Terms reasonable. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth Co., N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—GOOD ROOMS, PLEASant location, at Milton, 75 miles from the city, on the Hudson. Terms, from $6 to $8 per week. Address T. WOOLSEY, Box No. 142 *Times* Office, or Mrs. A. P. WOOLSEY, Milton.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ALLEGHANY HOUSE.
Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors; terms $2 per day; rooms can be engaged for the season.
LIPPINCOTT & WOOLEY, Proprietors.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
This favorite hotel will open for the season,
JUNE 20TH, INST.
Address COOPER & LAIRD, Proprietors.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—The most desirable watering-place in the vicinity of the metropolis. To parties whose pursuits call them daily to New-York, this house offers superior inducements for a Summer home. Commodious steamboats leave Pier No. 2 North River at 9:30 A. M., 1:15, 4:30, and 5 o'clock P. M.; from Dey-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., ten times a day. Time from New-York to Bergen Point, 35 minutes.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests; visitors will find at all times an authorized agent with badge at the Catskill steamboat landing and Catskill station, Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. A telegraph line connecting with all parts of the country has recently been erected.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT, L. I.—Now open. It is very pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, fronting both the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a moment's walk to the water; splendid sea-bathing; driving, sailing and fishing unequalled. Carriages sent up to Greenport; thence by rail to the house. Send for circular.
M. D. PARSONS & CO., Proprietors.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—HAS TO LET A FEW desirable rooms, just vacated. This favorite resort is 1½ hours' sail per steamer *Ariadne*, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M., and returning arriving in New-York at 9½ A. M.
B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 155 Elm-st., New-York.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK AFTER reading that popular illustrated Medical work entitled HUMAN FRAILTY. Price 25 cents. Mailed free everywhere by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York, where he may be consulted as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

LADIES DESIRING MEDICAL ADVICE will, by consulting Dr. Lewis, be certain to obtain the relief desired. Office No. 7 Beach-st., 3 doors from West Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL.

MOREHEAD'S
NEURODYNE,
OR
NEURALGIC ANTIDOTE.

This remarkable preparation is a new gift of Chemical Science. It is designed for the relief of that most painful class of diseases known as *Nervous Complaints*, which are rarely benefited by the use of medicine or the skill of physicians.

NEURODYNE may be described as a compound, aromatic, etherial Essence, composed of ingredients of great Power and absolute purity. In the form here presented, as a NEURALGIC ANTIDOTE, it is believed to possess peculiar and valuable properties, never before combined in a remedial discovery. Its beneficial action is prompt and decisive, and its use not only harmless, but remarkably convenient and delightful.

NEURODYNE is a *sedative*—a soother of the nerves and of nervous excitement. It calms while it strengthens; soothes the nerves while it invigorates the muscular system. It readily imparts this balmy and vitalising influence to the Brain or Sensorium, which is the centre and origin of nervous power. Hence its beneficial effects may be inferred and comprehended. Thus, in all cases of nervous pain, whether situate in the Head, Face or Limbs—in fact, in any part of the human organism—if the cause can be traced to Nervous disorder or derangement, rapid relief may be confidently promised.

The wonderful power of NEURODYNE to control nervous irritation and excitement is shown by its effects in cases of *wakefulness* or *inability to sleep*. Delicate persons who have been for several successive nights without rest, owing to an excited or agitated condition of the nerves, will find a prompt remedy in the balmy influence of NEURODYNE.

[It is proper to state that this preparation does not contain a particle of Opium, Morphine, or any other narcotic or injurious substance.]

There can be no donht about the nervous origin of many of the most prevalent and distressing complaints. It would be useless to enumerate them. The disorders which early woo and finally wed the majority of American women are entirely of nervous character. The disease may appear in varied forms and be differently named, but the source is the same and that source is the nervous system. *Headache, Neuralgia, Tic Doloureux, Weakness, Prostration* and so forth, through the long and painful list, spring from the same fountain. And here we have an explanation why the best efforts of the physician so signally fail in nervous complaints. *The means employed do not reach the seat of the disease.* Of course, the most potent remedies and the most skillful practitioners must be alike unavailing. Now, it is certain that NEURODYNE has a specific effect upon the SENSORIUM, and hence a direct action upon the whole nervous system. Its primary tendency seems to impart vitality to the Brain. Strength or vital power is thus given to the nerves, while, at the same time, pain is dissipated through the sedative influence of the Antidote. Healthful action now rapidly ensues; nervous agitation is diminished; pain gradually departs; the natural laws of being are reëstablished through the restored action of the nervous system, and, in the place of pain and disease, we hail the return of renewed health and strength. This is the theory of the remedial action and remarkable success attending the use of NEURODYNE.

Much more might be said, but this must suffice. The sole object of the discoverer is to introduce his NEURODYNE to the public. The verdict of its reality as a NEURALGIC ANTIDOTE shall be with the public. The *private* test of its merits by some of our most eminent citizens has been abundantly encouraging and satisfactory. If this be happily confirmed by *public* trial, a public benefit will result.

MOREHEAD'S NEURODYNE, or NEURALGIC ANTIDOTE, is carefully put up in bottles containing five ounces, with plain directions for use.

Price One Dollar a bottle.

D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
Sole Proprietor,
No. 19 Walker-st., New-York.

SOLD BY THE PRINCIPAL DRUGGISTS.

CANCER.

A new and wonderful discovery, Dr. J. C. DIXON'S CANCER ANTIDOTE, which has already proved, in over five hundred cases, to be the most successful treatment for cancer that has ever been used by man. The method of treatment is indeed simple. This terrible disease is entirely removed in a solid mass, without the use of the knife, loss of blood, prodneing of pain, caustic burning, or affecting the sound parts. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; No. 726 Broadway; J. C. DIXON, M. D.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 128 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 128 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,724 New-York City.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? If so, POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. B. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 6½ P. M.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. Victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. LEWIS, AN OLD AND EXPERIenced practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in private cases, by safe remedies and without change of all diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 7 Beach-st., three doors from West Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

DR. WEST'S MONTHLY TONIC—THE great female regulator—a never-failing remedy. Office No. 545 Broadway, New-York.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEfore UNDERSTANDING in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in consultation attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.		Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,675	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,636	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,636	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,270	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,976	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplint.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, July 29
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $80; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
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ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
EUROPE.....FRIDAY.....July 21
LAFAYETTE.....FRIDAY.....Aug. 18
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
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At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY.....July 19
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....July 22
GLASGOW.....WEDNESDAY.....July 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....July 29
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$90 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....95 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43, North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
July 17—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Aug. 1—QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDON.
The splendid British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. Wm. H. PINKHAM, will sail, as above, from Pier No. 3, North River, on TUESDAY, July 18, to be followed by the Steamship BELLONA.
For passage, at lowest rates, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For Freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
Freight reduced to 15 cents per foot.
Passage, first class, $40; second class, $30.
Steerage, $20.
STAR LINE.
Regular weekly United States mail line.
The first-class steamship
NEVADA,
CARPENTER, Commander,
will commence taking freight on WEDNESDAY MORNING, and positively sail on SATURDAY, July 22, at 3 o'clock, from foot of Canal-st., North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOODRICH & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
The AMERICA will follow SATURDAY, July 29.
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.
FREIGHTS GREATLY REDUCED.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
CHASE,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
will sail as above, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, July 20.
For freight or passage, at as low rates as any other line, apply to
LEWIS JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.
The ZODIAC will succeed, and sail on THURSDAY, July 27.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt. THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
O. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND—Delivering goods at the wharf at Richmond and avoiding lighterage.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
ON WEDNESDAY,
The first-class steamship
STARLIGHT, Capt. PENDRICK,
will be dispatched from Pier No. 14, East River, on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The fine United States Mail steamship
LODONA,
WM. R. HOWES, Commander,
Will leave pier No. 21 North River, on WEDNESDAY, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
Freight and passengers taken at reduced rates.
G. HEINEKEN, & PALMORE, Agents,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The steamship FUNG SHUEY Capt. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 22, at 3 P. M. Passage, $50. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL follows SATURDAY, July 29.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on July 27.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship
ARIADNE, CRABBY, Commander,
will sail from pier No. 36, North River, on
SATURDAY, July 22, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—The CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, will dispatch on the 20th of every month at noon, from pier No. 26, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, at lower rates of passage than any other line. For particulars apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.
N. B.—Two new steamers, the NICARAGUA and LEONE, building for this Company, are nearly complete, and the line will shortly be run every 20 days, which we hope will enable us to offer sufficient accommodation to the great demand for passage by this favorite line, well known to all old Californians for care and attention to the comfort of its passengers.

ORLEANS LINE—FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIrect.—The United States Mail Steamship REPUBLIC, Capt. DOLLARD, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY July 19, at 4 P. M. precisely. The passenger accommodations by this steamer are unsurpassed by those of any other in the trade. For freight or passage apply to
W. H. ROBSON & CO., No. 119 Front-st.

STEAMSHIP PERSIA IS NOW DISchargingat Cunard Wharf, Jersey City. Consignees are requested to remove their goods at once.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MORNING STAR, E. NELSON, Commander, will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, July 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 19 Barclay-st.
The MISSISSIPPI will succeed the MORNING STAR.

FOR CHARLESTON—DIRECT.
REGULAR WEEKLY U. S. MAIL LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
ALHAMBRA,
R. B. BENSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, July 22, at 3 o'clock, precisely.
Bills of lading signed on board. For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.
The steamer GRANADA, will follow on SATURDAY, July 29.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new and elegant steamship ATLANTA, A. K. WILLIAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, on TUESDAY, 25th July, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
The VICTOR will succeed the Atlanta.
Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat G. W. CHILDS, Capt. H. H. HUTCHOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGfield, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt. Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANding at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TAPPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, at 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Meldon, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 P. M.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY FOR NEWBRIGHTON, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond, Elm Park.—Boats leave Pier No. 12, North River, between Cortlendt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 2, 4, 5, 7 P. M. On Sundays—9, 10:30, 12 M.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PROPELLER FOR SALE—138 MONTHS OLD, length 45 feet, beam 12 feet, hold 5 feet, draft forward 2½ ft., aft 3 ft.; price $2,000. J. STUART, 195 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS.
BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,
From Pier No. 8 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
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WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG,
SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express;) lodge at White River Junction, and over the Mountains (via stage from Wells River) and Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) at 7 P. M., and Montreal through without stop at 9:30 A. M.
Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) at 6 A. M.
Leave New-York from 27th-st., at 3, or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven and new Transit Pier No. 25

THE HOMEWARD MARCH

Large Arrivals of New-York and New-England Troops.

Arrival of the Seventeenth New York Zouaves.

Arrival and Departure of the One Hundred and Fifty-Second New-York, First Massachusetts Cavalry, Second and Seventh Rhode Island, Eleventh and Fifty-Eighth Massachusetts, Seventeenth Vermont, &c., &c.

SEVERAL REGIMENTS EXPECTED TO-DAY.

Yesterday a large number of returning regiments arrived and departed, all being received with a degree of enthusiasm and hearty welcome pleasant to witness, and gratifying to record. Among the arrivals yesterday afternoon, were the Seventeenth New-York, Second Rhode Island, Eleventh and Fifty-eighth Massachusetts, and the Seventeenth Vermont, all of which, except the New-York regiment, departed for home. The Rhode Island and Massachusetts troops left in the steamer *Continental* for New-Haven.

THE SEVENTEENTH NEW-YORK.

The great feature of the day was the reception of the Seventeenth New-York Zouaves, and it was one that spoke well both for the regiment itself and the numerous friends who turned out in honor of the gallant Zou-Zous. The Fourth Company of the Seventh Regiment, and the members of the old Hawkins Zouaves, (Ninth New-York,) accompanied by GRAFFULA'S Band, and a select number of friends and ex-members of the Seventeenth and Ninth New-York, paraded as an escort to the Seventeenth. Mr. GROWER, (father of Col. GROWER who was killed at Jonesboro,) gave the Seventeenth a collation on the dock, as soon as they landed, consisting of sandwiches and any quantity of ale, in bottles. Col. COLYER furnished the band, and on their arrival at the armory had a splendid table spread for the regiment.

The Seventeenth is a city regiment, and was organized by Colonel H. S. LANSING, at the commencement of the war, as two-year infantry, and served in the Army of the Potomac till the expiration of its service in April, 1863. It claims the honor of taking the first cannon captured by that army.

At Manassas Plains it was commanded by its Major (the late Colonel GROWER,) and covered itself with glory in storming a battery, but at a heavy loss in officers and men—three officers killed and ten wounded, including its Major-Commanding, who received four wounds, disabling him for seven months; its loss in enlisted men being above two hundred.

The regiment was reorganized as Zouave veterans in 1863, with Major GROWER commissioned its Colo el, officered by a majority of the old officers, as likewise part of the Ninth, better known as the Hawkins Zouavee, its rank and file consisting almost entirely of the two-year patriots late of the above regiments, who again volunteered to serva their country, and left this city in October, 1863, above 800 strong, were ordered to the Southwest, and joined SHERMAN'a army. It has been through the whole of his campaigns since, and always on hand for duty on picket, march, guard, trenches or general engagement, and has more than once received the thanks of the general officers under whom it served. On the 21st of December, 1863, under Gen. A. J. SMITH, it made the Tennessee campaign after FORREST, losing, principally by very severe frosts, about 200 men, many losing the use of both hands and feet, while scarcely an officer or man but was more or less frost-bitten, and joining Gen. SHERMAN at Vicksburgh Jan. 24, 1864. Under that General they made the Mississippi or Meridian campaign, leaving Vicksburgh on the 2d of February, 1864, marching over 400 miles.

In April the rebel RODDY being in strength, and attacking Decatur, Ala., they were ordered there, where for thirty-three days there was a daily skirmish as regular as the reveille call. RODDY by that time learned to respect them and was less ironblosome, not venturing to make an advance, but was attacked by the regiment in their camp at Pond Spring, Courtland, &c., regularly routing them, capturing the whole of their camp and garrison, baggage, horses, &c.

At Athens they had their position in the trenches, &c.; at Jonesboro they charged and fought CLAYBORNE'S formidable Texan Rangers, who boasted never to have been defeated, but who were then broken, routed, and had their works taken from them. Here it lost its brave and gallant Colonel, who fell in front of his colors and but fifteen paces from the enemy's works, with one hundred and one of its men left on the field.

From Athens it participated in HOOD'S campaign in the rear of the army, marching full or above six hundred miles. Returning to Atlanta at night, it started next morning without preparation on SHERMAN'S grand march to the sea, victory and peace.

From Savannah to the Carolinas, they again engaged the enemy at Averysboro, where their Lieutenant-Colonel, JAMES LAKE, commanding, received three wounds, and Capt. WILLIAM G. BARNETT, formerly of Hawkins' Zouaves, a brave and accomplished officer, was killed, being shot through the head. Once more at Bentonville, they fought the enemy, Maj. MARSHALL commanding, and where they made their last mark by cutting their way through the rebel lines, when by the falling back of the First Division they found themselves surrounded by the enemy, and were complimented by Gen. MORGAN.

The following are the battles of the Seventeenth New-York:

1862—Siege of Yorktown, April; Hanover Court-house, Va., May 24; Seven days' battle before Richmond, June July 26—July 2; Seven Pines; Fredericksburgh, (under BURNSIDE,) Dec. 13.

1863—Chancellorsville, May 1-4.

1864—Jonesboro, September; Averysboro, March 16; Bentonville, March 19.

The following is a roster of the officers:

Field and Staff.—Colonel, James Lake; Lieutenant-Colonel, A. S. Marshal; Major, James B. Horner; Acting Adjutant, Wm. E. Hatfield. Quartermaster, William Corry; Surgeon, James L. Watson; Assistant Surgeon, George W. Davis.

Captains.—John Canty, Charles W. Feirfield, Wm. E. Fisher, John P. Holters, Charles H. Pease, David A. Harper, John Timon, James S. France and Isaac Menks.

First Lieutenants.—G. A. C. Barrett, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General on Gen. Vandever's staff; Clemens Wehrmann, Edwin James, Edward Golden, Wm. B. Westervelt, Matthew Maloney and Daniel D. McDougal.

Second Lieutenants.—John B. Pannis, serving on Gen. Smith's staff; John Garry, Christian S. Crist, Charles Grabert, George W. Fisher and Thomas Hogan.

THE FIRST NEW-HAMPSHIRE CAVALRY.

The First New-Hampshire Cavalry arrived Saturday afternoon by the New-Jersey Railroad, landing at foot of Cortlandt-street at about 2 o'clock. Marching quietly down to the Battery Barracks, the men took dinner, and at 4 o'clock the command took special steamer for New-London, as they could not be carried by the boats of the regular route. The First expect to reach Concord, N. H., this morning. While in Baltimore, a private named JAMES RAMSEY, Company I, Fifty-sixth Massachusetts, (which regiment passed through this city on Friday,) attempted to get upon the train, failing in which he was run over and horribly crushed. RAMSEY lived in Thirteenth-street, near Avenue B, in this city. He was thought to be mortally wounded by the officers of the First Cavalry.

The First New-Hampshire Cavalry was raised in Concord, in 1861, and was serving at the time of its discharge in the Second Brigade, Third Division, of the cavalry corps of Gen. SHERIDAN. The regiment has had 2,400 men upon its roster, and returns with 512. They fought under Gens. Stoneman, Pleasonton, Kilpatrick, Wilson, Torbett and Custer, and have seen a great deal of hard service. The following is the roster of their officers:

Brevet Brig.-Gen. JOHN L. THOMPSON; Lieutenant-Colonel, B. T. Hutchins; Majors, A. Wyman, J. F. Andrews, J. A. Cummings; Adjutant, F. P. Cram; Quartermaster, George W. Towle; Commissary, W. H. Moulton; Surgeon, G. W. Pierce; Assistant Surgeon, F. A. Eldridge.

Line Officers.—Company A—First Lieutenant, John Steele; Second Lieutenant, G. W. Morrison. Company B—Captain, Otis C. Wyatt; Second Lieutenant, J. S. Cilley. Company C—Captain, P. L. Wiggan; Second Lieutenant, John P. Thompson. Company D—First Lieutenant, F. P. Stone. Company E—Second Lieutenant, W. W. Tuttle. Company F—Captain N. H. Brown; First Lieutenant, G. H. Smith. Company G—Captain, G. T. Cram; Second Lieutenant, P. J. Converse; Company H—First Lieutenant, C. E. Patrick. Company I—Captain, W. H. Palmer. Company K—Captain, G. A. Robbins; First Lieutenant, Frank P. Flynn. Company L—First Lieutenant, Philip Jones. Company M—First Lieutenant, Thos. C. Edwards.

First New-Hampshire, Second Brigade, CUSTER'S Division, 3d, raised in Concord, 1861.

1862—Front Royal, Va., May 30; Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9; POPE'S Campaign, Va., Fredericksburgh, Dec. 13.

1863—STONEMAN'S Raid around Richmond, April 29—May 4; Chancellorsville, Va., May 6; first Brandy Station, Va., June 12; Aldie Gap, Va., June 19; London Valley, Va., June 20-2; Gettysburgh, Md., July 1-3; Falling Waters, Md., July 14; Culpepper Campaign, Va., Sept. 8-11; second Brandy Station, Va., Oct. 11.

1864—WILSON'S raid, June 9—July 1; White Oak Swamp, June 14; Blacks and Whites, June 15; Notoway's Court-house, June 26; Beam's Station, Va., June 30; Winchester (covering SHERIDAN'S retreat,) Va., Aug. 17; Summit Point, Va., Aug. 21; Charlestown, Va., Aug. 22; Kearneystown, Va., Aug. 27; skirmishing for 20 days on Opequan Creek, Aug. 28—Sept. 17; Smithfield, Sept. 18; Winchester (grand charge,) Sept. 19; Front Royal, Va., Sept. 21; Massenueuten Gap, Sept. 22—4; Waynesboro, Va., Sept. 25; Bridgewater, Va., Sept. 28; Tom's Brook Va., Oct. 9; Cedar Creek, Va. (where CUSTER'S Division captured 42 pieces of artillery,) Oct. 19; fight at Back Roads, Va. (near Newtown,) Nov. 11-12; Lacy's Spring, Dec. 21.

1865—Moorefield Raid, (marched 115 miles in forty-eight hours,) Jan. 28; SHERIDAN'S great nineteen days' raid, Feb. 27—March 17; Waynesboro, March 2; Ashland, March 15; Five Forks, Va., March 29—April 1; Jettersville Station, Va., April 3-5; Amelia Court-house, Va., April 6; Farmville, Va., April 7; Appomattox Court-house, April 8-9; Surrender of Gen. LEE, (Appomattox Hollow,) April 9.

THE SEVENTH RHODE ISLAND.

The above regiment arrived late Saturday evening from Washington, via Amboy route, and after supper and breakfast at the Battery departed for Providence by railroad yesterday afternoon. The command numbered 200 men.

The Seventh Rhode Island Regiment, having been ordered to organize by Gov. SPRAGUE, camp was established near Providence, and the recruiting of the regiment commenced on the 9th of August, 1861. On the 10th of September, the regiment having been fully organized and equipped, left for Washington, with 919 men. The first battle of the Seventh Rhode Island was that of Fredericksburgh, Va., when they fought with the Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, behaving with marked gallantry. Col. BLISS, in his report to the Adjutant-General, says: "Both officers and men behaved splendidly and to my entire satisfaction." The lose of the Seventh on that disastrous day was very heavy, owing to the ground over which they were obliged to pass being exposed to a heavy artillery cross-fire. In this battle Lieut.-Col. SAYLES was struck by a shell and instantly killed; Maj. JAS. BABBITT and Adjutant C. F. PAGE were both severely wounded, on the crest in front of the enemy's works, Maj. BABBITT'S wound proving mortal. In the report of Gen. NAGLE, commanding the division, he speaks of the gallantry displayed by the Seventh Rhode Island. He says: "The Seventh Rhode Island had never been under fire before, and much credit is due Col. BLISS for the able manner in which he manœuvered his men, he having lost the assistance of his Lieutenant-Colonel, Major and Adjutant, during the engagement. Too much praise cannot be given to the officers and men of the Seventh Rhode Island."

This regiment has continued with the Ninth Corps ever since the battle of Fredericksburgh, sharing the perils and glories of the Burnside campaign in Tennessee and making the tiresome overland march on their way to join the Army of the Potomac during the Winter months of 1863-4.

The following are the battles in which the Seventh were engaged:

1862—Fredericksburgh, Va., Dec. 13.

1863—Bine Spring, Tenn., Oct. 10; Campbell's Station, Tenn., Nov. 16; Siege of Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 17—Dec. 5.

1864—Spottsylvania, Va., May 7-8; TolopotomyCreck, Va., May 20; North Anna, Va., May 22; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1-3; Bethesda Church, Va., June 7; Siege of Petersburgh, Va.; Cemetery Hill, Va., July 30; Poplar Grove Church, Va., Sept. 29-30; First Hatcher's Run, Va., Oct. 27.

1865—Siege of Petersburgh, January to April; Second Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; Assault upon the enemy's works, (usually known as Fort Steadman,) March 25; Grand Assault on Petersburgh, April 1; Capture of Petersburgh, Va., April 3; Surrender of LEE, April 9.

The following is the complete roster of the Seventh Rhode Island:

Field and Staff.—Col. Zenas R. Bliss; Lieut.-Col. Percy Daniels; Major, Ethan A. Jenks; Adjutant, John Sullivan; Surgeon, James Harris; Assistant-Surgeons, Albert G. Sprague and Chas. G. Corey.

Captains.—William H. Joyce, Jas. N. Potter, Geo. A. Wilber, Geo. W. Stone, Edwin L. Hunt, Peleg E. Peckham.

First Lieutenants.—James F. Merrill, Winthrop A. Moore, W. W. Webb, Daniel S. Rennington, Albert A. Bolles, Ephraim C. Morse, Winfield S. Chappell, Edwin R. Allen, John McKay, Wm. H. Johnson, Jas. T. Phelps.

Second Lieutenant.—Fuller Dingley.

DEPARTURE OF THE FOURTH VERMONT.

The Fourth Vermont left by steamer Saturday morning for Albany, en route for Burlington. They had a good hearty breakfast at the Battery before leaving.

THE SECOND RHODE ISLAND.

The Second Rhode Island arrived at the same time as the Seventeenth New-York, coming to the city on the Amboy steamer at 4 o'clock. After remaining at the Battery for supper, the command took passage in the steamer *Continental* for Providence, via New-Haven. The regiment numbered 345 men, and was under the command of Lieut.-Col. E. H. RHODES.

This regiment was organized June 16, 1861, and has served ever since with the Sixth Corps and the Army of the Potomac. In June, 1864, the old members returned home, and the regiment reorganized with the recruits already on hand and others sent to join them. They participated in the great Valley campaign of the Shenandoah under SHERIDAN. The following are the battles to be placed to their credit:

1862—Siege of Yorktown, April; Williamsburgh, May 5; West Point, May 6; Seven days' battle before Richmond, June 26—July 2; Seven Pines; Fredericksburgh, (under BURNSIDE,) Dec. 13.

1863—Lee's Heights, May 1—5; Gettysburgh, July 1—5; Funkstown, Md., July 8; Wapping Heights, July 22; Rappahannock Station, October; Mine Run, Nov. 26.

1864—Wilderness, May 5; Spottsylvanie, May 7—8; Tolopotomy, North Anna, Cold Harbor, June 1; Bethesda Church; Siege of Petersburgh; Charlestown, Va., Aug., 21; Halltown, Va., Aug. 22; Winchester, Vs., Sept. 19; Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22; Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19.

1865—Third Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; assault upon the enemy's works, (usually known as Fort Fisher,) March 25; grand assault upon Petersburgh, April 2; pursuit of LEE; Amelia Court-house, April 6; surrender of LEE, April 9; entered Danville, April 27.

The following is the roster of the officers now with the command:

Field and Staff.—Lieut.-Col. E. H. Rhodes commanding, Major H. H. Young; Surgeon Wm. F. Smith; Brevet Capt. and Adjt. T. J. Smith; Quartermaster R. W. Small.

Line Officers.—Company A—Capt. Geo. B. Easterbrooks. Company B—Capt. David Small; First Lieut. Robert Robertson. Company C—Capt. Chas. E. Perkins; First Lieut. Wm. H. Bullock. Company D—Capt. Stephen Sheerbon; First Lieut. B. S. West; Second Lieut. Jas. McKay. Company G—Capt. W. N. Carr. Company H—Capt. Jos. Pollard; First Lieut. Jos. H. Granger; Second Lieut. S. Bond. Co. I—Capt. John A. Jeffrey.

ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

This regiment arrived during the afternoon, by the New-Jersey Railroad, and took supper at the Battery Barracks, The Eleventh was under the command of Lieut.-Col. T. H. DUNHAM, and numbered 284 men. They took passage on the *Continental* for New-Haven last evening.

This regiment has a memorable record, having been in the field ever since June 13, 1861, and has fought in every battle from the first Bull-Run down to the surrender of Gen. LEE. It originally served in the old Third Corps, under SICKLES, and continued in it until the corps was merged into the Second Corps. The Eleventh was raised in Boston, and are veterans by reënlistment. At the time they left the field the regiment was serving in Gen. MOTT'S division, of the Second Corps. The following are the battles of the Eleventh Massachusetts:

1861—Bull Run, July 21.

1862—Siege of Yorktown, April; Williamsburgh, May 5; West Point, May 6; Seven days' battle before Richmond, June 26—July 2; Seven Pines; Fredericksburgh, (under BURNSIDE,) Dec. 13.

1863—Chancellorsville, Va., May 1—5; Gettysburgh, July 1—5; Wapping Heights, July 22; Rappahannock Station, October; Mine Run, Nov. 26.

1864—Wilderness, May 5; Spottsylvania, May 7—8; Tolopotomy, North Anna, Cold Harbor, June 1; Bethesda Church; Siege of Petersburgh; Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 21; Peeble's Farm, Va., Sept. 29—30; First Boydton Plank Road, Oct. 27; Second Hatcher's Run, Dec. 5.

1865.—Third Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; assault upon the enemy's works, (usually known as Fort Fisher,) March 25; grand assault upon Petersburgh, April 2; pursuit of LEE; Amelia Court-house, April 6; surrender of LEE, April 9; entered Danville, April 27.

The following is the roster of the officers now with the command:

Field and Staff.—Lieut.-Col. T. H. DUNHAM, Maj. I. F. Mansfield, Surgeon C. Smith, Aesistant Surgeon Crozier, Adjt. M. Boncher, Quartermaster W. H. Brown.

Line Officers.—Company B—First Lieut. M. M. Cowdry. Company C—Capt. J. L. Chapin. Company D—Capt. David Linchan. Company B—First Lieut. W. H. Wheeler. Company F—Capt. Frank McQuade. Company H—Second Lieut. R. Delery. Company K—First Lieut. John W. Tufts.

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS

also arrived yesterday afternoon, by the Amboy route, and with the Eleventh, took their suppers at the Battery Barracks, and subseqnently left for New-Haven by the *Continental*. The regiment numbered 364 men, and was under the command of Lieut.-Col. JOHN C. WHITTON.

The Fifty-eighth Massachusetts is a Veteran organization, being recruited in 1864, from the returned volunteers who had served two years. They entered the service on the 28th of April, 1864, and have served with the Ninth Corps ever since. This regiment has lost since its entry into the field, fourteen officers—killed on the field of battle—and it claims this to be the largest number lost by any Massachusetts regiment during the war. At one battle, that of Peeble's Farm, (or Popular Grove Church,) Sept. 29, 1864, the regiment was nearly all captured, only six muskets remaining for duty. The Fifty-eighth participated in the following engagements:

1864—Wilderness, May 5-6; Spottsylvania, Va., May, 7-8; Tolopotomy Creek, Va., May 20; North Anna, Va., May 22; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1-3; Bethesda Church, Va., June 7; Siege of Petersburgh, Va.; Cemetery Hill, Va., July 30; Popular Grove Church, Va., Sept. 29-30; First Hatcher's Run, Va., Oct. 27.

1865—Siege of Petersburgh, January to April; Second Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; Assault upon the enemy's works, (usually known as Fort Steadman,) March 25; Grand assault on Petersburgh, April 1; Capture of Petersburgh, Va., April 3; Surrender of LEE, April 9.

The following is the complete roster of the Fifty-eighth:

Field and Staff.—Lieut.-Col. John C. Whitton, Major E. S. Horton, Surgeon Frank Whitman, Assistant Surgeon —— Dawson, Adjutant Jas. N. Cox, Quartermaster T. A. Barton.

Line Officers.—Company E—Capt. W. E. Mason, First Lieut. J. D. Townsend. Company A—Capt. Frank H. Kempton, First Lieut. S. G. Baker. Company C—Capt. Chas. H. Morton, First Lieut. B. L. Johnson, Second Lieut. Henry Blossom. Company D—Capt. L. E. Haywood. Company B—Capt. S. G. Blandon, First Lieut. N. H. Talbot. Company F—Capt. Chas. E. Copeland. Company G—Capt. S. B. Hinckley, First Lieut. H. Chase, Jr. Company H—Capt. A. Almy. Company I—Capt. N. Leonard, Jr., First Lieut. N. D. Monroe. Company K—Capt. C. H. Toby, First Lieut. A. M. Dudley, Second Lieut. Geo. Dunham.

THE SEVENTEENTH VERMONT.

This regiment came by the New-Jersey route, arriving on the same train as the Eleventh Massachusetts, and like them marched to the Battery for supper. They subsequently left for Burlington, Vt.

The Seventeenth Vermont mustered 445 men, and was commanded by C. F. V. RANDALL. The regiment was mustered into the United States service April 15, 1864, and saw their first fight at the Wilderness, with the Ninth Corps. They are therefore entitled to record the following battles:—

1864—Wilderness, May 5; Spottsylvania, May 7-8; Totopotomy, North Anna, Cold Harbor, June 1; Bethesda Church; Siege of Petersburgh; Cemetery Hill, Va., July 30; Poplar Grove Church, Va., September 29-30; First Hatcher's Run, Va., October 27.

1865—Siege of Petersburgh, January to April; Second Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; Assault upon the enemy's works, (usually known as Fort Steadman,) March 25; Grand assault on Petersburgh, April 1; Capture of Petersburgh, Va., April 3; Surrender of LEE, April 9.

The following is a list of the officers:

Field and Staff.—Colonel, F. V. Randall; Lieutenant-Colonel, L. E. Kuspp; Surgeon, J. C. Rutherford; Assistant Surgeon, S. W. Langdon; Adjutant, Jas. S. Peck; Quartermaster, B. J. Derby.

Line Officers.—Company A—Capt. Henry D. Jordan, First Lieut. J. W. Townsend, Second Lieut. D. H. Lane. Company B—Capt. B. F. Giddings, First Lieut. J. C. Lamb, Second Lieut. Wm. Cronau. Company C—Capt. A. C. Raymond, First Lieut. Henry Cull, Second Lieut. C. W. Bugbee. Company D—Capt. A. C. Fay, First Lieut. H. O. Claflin, Second Lieut. Geo. Austin. Company E—Capt. Geo. S. Robineon, First Lieut. W. B. Burbank, Second Lieut. C. C. Watson. Company F—Capt. Chas. D. Brainard, First Lieut. John J. Deale, Second Lieut. F. B. Keith. Company G—Capt. E. J. Hartsborn, First Lieut. Jos. B. Carpenter, Second Lieut. D. E. May. Company H—Capt. C. W. Corey, First Lieut. J. H. Lucia, Second Lieut. G. H. Corey. Company I—Capt. Daniel Conway, First Lieut. D. H. Smith, Second Lieut. Geo. W. Bacon. Company K—Capt. John L. Yalo First Lieut. A. C. Inman, Second Lieut. Wilbur E. Henry.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND NEW-YORK

arrived at a late hour on Saturday night, and left almost immediately for Albany. No history of the regiment could be gained.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH NEW-YORK

is expected to-morrow or the next day. They belong to Oneida County.

The One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment was mustered into the service of the United States on the 10th of October, 1862, having been recruited from Rome, Utica, Booneville, and other villages in Oneida County. The regiment rendezvoused at Utica, and was known as the "Fifth Oneida," and also as the "Halleck Infantry," named after Gen. HALLECK, whose home originally was in Oneida County. The first Colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth was KENNER GARRARD, who, as Captain in the Fifth United States Cavalry, was made a prisoner of war by the disgraceful surrender of Gen. TWIGGS, in Texas. Leaving West Point on his exchange, Col. GARRARD assumed the command of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth, at the suggestion of Gen. HALLECK.

The One Hondred and Forty-sixth left Washington while the army were marching from camp at Sharpeburgh to Acquia Creek, Va.; and, marching through Fairfax and Centreville, the One Hundred and Forty-sixth crossed the Bull Run field, and joined the Army of the Potomac near Snicker's Gap, Va. The One Hundred and Forty-sixth was assigned to the Third Brigade, of Gen. SYKES' division of the Fifth Corps, then under the command of Gen. MEADE. The Fifth New-York (Duryee's Zouaves) at that time constituted the entire brigade, and was under the command of Brig.-Gen. G. K. WARREN, late Colonel of the Fifth New-York. Subsequently the One Hundred and Fortieth New-York (a Rochester regiment) completed the brigade. In SYKES' celebrated regular division the One Hundred and Forty-sixth continued until its final leaving the field. Its first battle was that of Fredericksburgh, in December of 1862, and it has shared in the perils and glories of every battle since fought by the Army of the Potomac.

At the battle of Chancellorsville the regiment suffered heavily in the first day's fight, and acquitted itself with honor. On the 4th of May the Fifth New-York received orders to return home for muster out, and some 283 three year's men were transferred from the Fifth New-York, to the One Hundred and Forty-sixth regiment.

At the Battle of Gettysburgh the brigade, then under the command of Brig.-Gen. STEPHEN WEED, made a charge in support of the flying columns of the Third Corps, who had met with a temporary reverse. Subsequently the brigade, consisting of the One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-sixth New-York, and Ninety-first and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, charged up and obtained possession of the famous Round Top, but at a severe loss in officers and men. Among the former was the Brigadier, (WEED,) and the Colonel of the One Hundred and Fortieth, (——,) who were both killed. HAZLITT'S famous battery was supported by the Third Brigade, and HAZLITT himself instantly killed during the action. Col. GARRARD was made Brigadier-General for gallant conduct at Gettysburgh. From Gettysburgh all through the Maryland, Centreville, Culpepper and Mine Run campaign of Gen. MEADE the One Hundred and Forty-sixth bore a conspicuous part. At the battle of the Wilderness the One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-sixth made the first charge of the day, the regiments losing terribly. The One Hundred and Forty-sixth suffered almost total annihilation, for out of nearly 600 muskets the loss was some 400 in killed, wounded and missing. Among the killed was Col. DAVID T. JENKINS, Lieut.-Col. HENRY CURRAN and Lieut. PETER FROCTIGH. Both the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel were distinguished soldiers, ranking high among their fellow-officers for courage and skill. Col. JENKINS was thought to be, by those competent to judge, one of the best engineer officers in the Army of the Potomac who were not West Point graduates. There is no doubt that had Col. JENKINS lived through the campaign he would have reaped a rich harvest of brevet promotions. The present Colonel was a Captain at the battle of the Wilderness, and now wears the eagles as a mark of his constant and continued duty.

Gen. GANARD has made for himself a high reputation in the West as a cavalry officer, and it was him who held Cumberland Gap so long against the attacks of the enemy.

The One Hundred and Forty-sixth comes home with 28 officers and 250 men, and the losses of the regiment have been as follows: Seven officers killed in action, and two of disease contracted in the service; forty-six officers have been discharged for disability from wounds and disease, making a total loss of fifty-five officers. There were 120 men killed in action, 147 died of disease, 416 wounded, and 650 discharged for disability from wounds or disease contracted while in service. The following comprises a list of battles of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth, viz.:

1862—Fredericksburgh, Va., Dec. 13.

1863—Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-5; Aldie Gap, Va., June 20; Gettysburgh, Penn., July 1-5; Williamsport, Md., July 13; Bristoe Station, Va., Oct. 13; Rappahannock Station, Va., Oct. 21; Mine Run, Va., Nov. 26—Dec. 1.

1864.—Wilderness, Va., May 5—6; Laurel Hill, Va., May 7; Spottsylvania, Va., May 8—9; Tolopotomy Creek, Va., May 20; North Anna, Va., May 22; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1; Bethesda Church, Va., June 7; Siege of Petersburgh, Va.; Cemetery Hill, Va., July 30; Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 21; Poplar Grove Church, Va., Sept. 29—30; First Hatcher's Run, Va., Oct. 27; Hicksford's raid against the Weldon Railroad, Dec. 6—12.

1865—Siege of Petersburgh, Va., January to April; Second Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; assault upon the enemy's works, White Oak Road, Va., March 29; Five Forks, Va., March 30—April 1; Appomattox Court-house, Va., April 8—9; Surrender of LEE's army, (Appomattox Hollow, Va.,) April 9.

The following comprise the list of officers:

Field and Staff.—Col. Jas. Grindly, Lieut.-Col. B. Claesgens, Major J. P. Powell, Adjt. J. P. Pitcher, Quartermaster M. Egleston, Surgeon S. M. Flandraw, Assistant Surgeone R. Fenwick and W. H. Morrie, Chaplain E. P. Payson.

Line Officers.—Company A—Capt. A. J. King, Second Lieut. D. M. Rudy. Company B—Capt. L. Fitzpatrick, First Lieut. James Handwright. Company C—Capt. W. A. Walker, First Lieut. J. McGeehan. Company D—Capt. H. Loomis, First Lieut Ed. Bennett. Company E—Capt. B. F. Wright, First Lieut. E. J. Davis. Company F—Capt. W. H. S. Sweet, Second Lieut. Geo. Clin. Company G—Capt. L. York, First Lieut. J. B. Seaman. Company H—Capt. R. H. Warren, Second Lieut. H. G. Taylor. Company I—Capt. H. E. Jones, First Lieut. Ed. O. Jones. Company K—First Lieut. J. A. Jamison.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT ARTILLERY.

The Fifth Regiment Heavy Artillery, under command of Col. SAMUEL GRAHAM, is expected home some time during this week. The regiment was organized in Brooklyn. It was stationed in Baltimore for a long time, and afterward took part in the battles of the Shenandoah Valley.

Fire in Broadway.

At about 3 o'clock Saturday morning an incendiary fire was discovered in the ball-way under the staire leading to the second story of No. 74 Bleecker-street, and before the firemen could gain mastery of the flames the upper floor and part of the second story were destroyed. Considerable damage was also done at No. 641 Broadway, adjoining. The losses and insurances are as follows: M. E. E. SHEPHARD, silver-plater, lost $800; insured for $500 by the Continental Company. Mr. CHRISTIAN FLOCKS, cigar-maker, $800, and insured in the Hanover office for $500. Messrs. J. M. GRENNELL & Co. lost $300, and are not ineured. Mr. C. W. BURGHER lost $150, and has $200 insurance in the Kings County office. Mr. C. N. BROWN loses, and is not insured. Mr. A. E. DELOUEST, loses, lost $200, and is insured for $1,500 in the office of Philadelphia. Mr. LEFFERTS, of No. 641 Broadway, estimates the loes on his stock of dry goods at $5,000; his insurance is $16,000, in the Atlantic, Corn Exchange, Columbia and Standard offices. Mr. ISAAC SOLOMON, jeweler, of No. 641 Broadway, lost about $500, and is insured for $10,000 in the Brevoort, Jersey City, Lafayette, Stuyvesant and Tradesman's offices. The building, which was damaged to the extent of about $1,900, is fully insured.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

ASSAULT BY ONE OF THE LEGION OF HONOR.

Mr. JULIUS PERREIDEANS, of No. 258 Third-avenue, made oath that on the 5th inst., AMRAL SANTONI, a French coffee-merchant, stabbed him in the right side of the body, inflicting a dangerous wound, which laid him up in Bellevue Hospital until Saturday, and that he gave Mr. SANTONI no provocation whatever. The accused, who is of the French Legion of Honor, and evidently a gentleman of good standing, was apprehended by Patrolman JOHN LA RUE, of the Fifteenth Ward, and Justice DODGE required him to find $1,000 bail.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY BANK—TENS.

Mr. JOHN FITZPATRICK, of No. 152 Eighth-avenue, merchant, entered complaint against JOHN MCCLOUD, a South Boston youth of 18, for tendering in payment for a fancy shirt, of the value of $3, a spurious ten-dollar note, purporting to have been uttered by the Fairfield County Bank of Norwalk, Conn. The accused, whom Policeman JOHN BUTCHER arrested, told Justice DODGE that he was not aware that the bill was worthless. He was committed in default of $500 bail.

GRAND LARCENIES.

Mr. PAUL GRAVILLE, of No. 109 Eighth-avenue, grocer, made affidavit that on Friday afternoon he left $165 under a box on a shelf in his store, and that ELIZA WILBERFORCE, a young colored girl, who was scrubbing the place, stole the same. Policeman AUGUSTUS BREDE arrested the accused, but did not recover the money, and the prisoner was committed in default of $500 bail.... DAVID BRANNON, carpenter, who recently roofoed with Mr. ROBERT B. WAGNER, of No. 131 Bleecker-street, took that person's trunk, on the night of the 11th, and removed the same, with its contents, which are valued at $200, to another boarding-house, and was not again seen until Friday afternoon, when he was apprehended by Patrolman DERMOT FARLEY, of the Eighth Ward. The prisoner was committed in default of $1,000 bail.... JOHN COLLINS, of No. 44 West Sixteenth-street, shoemaker, was arrested by Policeman LEWIS, of the Fifteenth Ward, for stealing $100 worth of harness from Mr. CYRUS LAWRENCE'S stables, at No. 58 West Fifteenth-street. He was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

UNGRATEFUL DOMESTIC.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE THOMPSON, of No. 220 Grand-street, made affidavit that on the evening of the 2d of May last, while she was at a theatre, her domestic, JANE DIXON, who is otherwise known as ANTOINETTE VIRGINIA GOLDEN, left her dwelling with three silk dresses, four calico dresses, a white dress, a bonnet, a sun-shade, six pillow-cases and other articles, and that, subsequently, several of these articles were recovered at a pawn-shop. Mrs. THOMSON'S search for the girl was fruitless until Friday afternoon, and then, finding her in Grand-street, the complainant turned her over to Officer DEVOY, of the Seventh Ward. The prisoner was committed for examination. She appeared at Mrs. THOMSON'S dwelling as a homeless orphan, and Mrs. THOMPSON gave her shelter as a domestic as matter of charity.

HOPELESS STOLIDITY.

A boy of about 12 years, whose surname is SNYDER, and who is of sound mind, was apprehended by Policeman GEORGE DAVIS, Saturday morning, and on appearing before Justice SHANDLEY he could not tell the number of his parents' abode, in First-avenue, or his christen-name, and when asked where he was born he replied, "Up the street."

A POLITICIAN'S FRIEND IN TROUBLE.

JOHN HENDERSON, of No. 19 Spring-street, iron-frame maker, inquired the time of Mr. HENRY KERN, of No. 30 Delancey-street, as that person was entering the Steuben House, on Saturday evening, and snatched his watch, but Mr. KERN seized and held him until Patrolman SULLIVAN, of the Seventeenth Ward, took him into custody. HENDERSON having been committed in default of $1,000 bail, Mr. WALTER BURKE, of the Fourteenth Ward, an ex-member of Assembly, appeared in his behalf and assured the Judge that the prisoner could not be guilty of pocket-picking, his character was too high for that. He might have jumped a bounty or two, but never had been guilty of picking pockets. Justice SHANDLEY did not volunteer any opinion, but quietly bade Mr. BURKE good morning.

BURGLAR GETS THE WORST OF IT.

WILLIAM H. MCGUIRE, of No. 264 East Twelfth-street, forced a door and entered Mr. JOHN HENNY'S apartments, at No. 222 Avenue B, on Saturday evening, and found the landlord at home. Mr. HENEY, who is a muscular butcher, and possibly one of the sole Turners, planted his fingers on MCGUIRE'S throat, and the fellow thereupon drew a dirk; whereupon Mr. HENNY "choked him a little more," as he expressed it in making complaint, yesterday, at court. MCGUIRE, who is only 19 years of age, says that he is a burnisher. He was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

COMPLICATED CASE.

CHARLES TRUMPER, of No. 285 Seventh-avenue, made oath that he had been robbed while asleep in KATE SMITH'S place in New Chambers-street. It appears that on Saturday evening he requested permission to sleep an hour in KATE SMITH'S room, and that she locked him in and put the key in her pocket. Subsequently GEORGE SEITZ, of No. 94 Hester-street, begged to be admitted to change his attire, and the female gave him the key. TRUMPER awoke shortly after SEITZ had been in the room, and ascertained that somebody had stolen $150 from his pantaloons pocket. The Judge committed SEITZ for examination.

GRAND LARCENY.

ANNIE SPENCER and CATHARINE LOWERY, of No. 398 Canal-street, were apprehended, on Saturday evening, for stealing wearing apparel valued at $100, at No. 398 Canal-street, from ANNIE WILSON. Officer RICHARD FIELD, of the Fifth Ward, found the clothing in the prisoners' possession. They were committed for trial in default of $500 bail each.

Memorials of Patriotism.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Institute of Reward for Orphans of Patriots, held at the Free Academy, resolutions were offered appointing a Memorial Committee to coöperate with the officers of the Bureau of Military Records in the coll

The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Progress of the Trial of Miss Harris.

Presentation of the Case on Both Sides.

Prayers for the Guidance of Court and Jury.

INSANITY THE ONLY DEFENCE.

The Surrender of the Pirate Stonewall by Spain.

Correspondence between Secretary Seward and M. Tassara.

New Governors Appointed for Utah and Idaho.

Political Delegations to Bore the President.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 17.

The trial of Miss HARRIS was continued this morning, before Judge WYLIE. For the defence, Mr. BRADLEY desired, before any proceedings were taken, to understand whether the dspositions in relation to the ring were in evidence. He did not wish to go into the case without a perfect understanding. Mr. CARRINGTON said he objected to the statement in regard to a marriage contract existing. Judge WYLIE said that the Court had admitted those statements, on the ground that they formed a portion of the history of the case. Mr. BRADLEY said that the defence had prepared instructions on these several points; Judge HUGHES had them, but at that moment he was not in Court.

Mr. CARRINGTON said the prosecution had also prepared prayers for instruction. He believed the practice to be to hear the prayers from each side, and instruct the jury as to the law and evidence.

Mr. BRADLEY suggested that Chief Justice TANEY adopted a rule to hear the prayers from the defence alone, giving tho prosecution the right to modify them.

Mr. BRADLEY, for the accused, then offered the following prayers for instructions:

If from the whole evidence in this canse, the jury shall find that the prisioner committed the acts charged in the indictment, in the manner and at the tima and place therein named, and thereby produced the death of the said A. J. BURROUGHS as therein stated, and if, from the evidence aforesaid, they shall further find that when the prisoner committed said acts, she was, either by physical disease or some moral cause not voluntarily induced by herself, or by both operating upon her faculties, unable to control her will and action with reason and judgment, in reference to the acts so committed, then in the judgment of the law she was insane and could not be guilty of the offence charged in the indictment, and is so entitled to a verdict of not guilty. Or if, at the time of the commission of said act, as aforesaid, the prisoner was moved thersto by an insane impulse controlling her will and judgment, too powerful for her to resist, and said insane impulse arose from causes physical or moral, or from both combined, not voluntarily induced by herself, she is entitled to a verdict of not guilty. And if the jury entertain a reasonable doubt as to the soundness of the mind of the prisoner, as stated in the foregoing instructions at the time of commission of the said acts, she is entitled to the benefit of that doubt, as she would be to the benefit of a doubt as to any other material fact in the canse; for it is one of the elements of the crime charged in the indictment in this case, that the person charged, shall at the time of the committing of the offence, be of sound memory and discretion, and without this the offence is not complete in law.

Mr. WILSON, for the prosecution, offered the following:

First.—If the jury believe from the whole of the evidence, that the prisoner at the bar left the town of Janesville, Wis., and came to the City of Washington for the purpose of instituting a suit against the deceased, for a breach of promise of marriage, bringing with her the pistol offered in evidence, and after arriving in this city, and armed with the said loaded pistol, on or about the time stated in the indictment, repaired to the Treasury Department in this city, inquired for the deceased, went to his room in said building, and saw him, and as he was passing by, fired said pistol at him, inflicting a wound of which he died, and then, cocking the pistol, fired at him a second time, they should find her guilty as indicted, unless they are satisfied by said evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, that at the time said homicide was committed as aforesaid, the accused had not sufficient reason to know the nature, quality and character of the homicide, and sufficient capacity to distinguish right from wrong in regard to that particular act.

Second.—If the jury find from the whole evidence that the deceased came to his death at the time and place and in the manner set forth in the foregoing prayer, they must find the accused guilty as indicted, unless they are satisfied by said evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, that at the time the homicide was committed, as aforesaid, the accused had not sufficient capacity to distinguish right from wrong, in regard to the homicide, or was from disease incapable to resist the commission of the act.

Third.—If the jury find from the whole evidence that the deceased came to his death at the time and place and in the manner set forth in the foregoing prayer, and if the jury find that the accused entertained feelings of hatred toward the deceased, and was conscious that she was subject at certain periods to paroxysmal insanity, and that the presence of the deceased was an exciting cause of paroxysms of insanity, and having previously armed herself with a pistol, voluntarily sought the deceased in the manner set forth in the first prayer, the accused is not entitled to an acquittal on the ground that the act of shooting was an insane impulse, or caused by paroxysmal insanity, but the jury should find her guilty of murder or of manslaughter.

Fourth—If the jury find from the whole evidence that the deceased came to his death at the time and place, and in the manner set forth in the foregoing prayer, in order to entitle the accused to an acquittal on the ground of insanity, it is not sufficient for the accused to show a state of mind susceptible to disease, nor is it sufficient that the proof merely shows that it was possible, or even probable, that, at the time of the commission of the homicide, the accused was of unsound or diseased mind, and subject to fits of insane fury, and was subject to paroxysmal insanity.

Fifth—If the jury find, from the whole evidence, that the deceased came to his death at the time and place, and in the manner set forth in the first prayer, and if the jury further find that at the time of the commission of the homicide the accused was insane, according to the evidence and the law as stated by the court, they should render a verdict in the following form, to wit: "Not guilty, by reason of insanity," or words to that effect.

Sixth—If the jury find from the whole evidence that the deceased came to his death at the time and place and in the manner set forth in the first prayer, in order to entitle the accused to an acquittal, on the ground of insanity, it is not sufficient for the accused to show a state of mind susceptible to disease; nor is it sufficient that the proof merely shows that it was possible or even probable that, at the time of the commission of the homicida, the accused was of unsound mind and subject to paroxysmal insanity; but it must be shown to the satisfaction of the jury, and beyond a reasonable doubt, that the act of homicide proceeded from a paroxysm of insanity, occasioned by disease, and not from criminal intent.

The counsel then proceeded to argue the points involved in the prayers, which consumed the entire session.

To-morrow morning the Court will charge the jury on the points discussed to-day, and the arguments of the counsel on the evidence will proceed.

The case will go to the jury on Wednesday.

PROGRESS OF PARDON.

The pardon bureau of the Attorney General's office, under Mr. PLEASANTS, is still overwhelmed with applications for Executive clemency. Among the applications received on Saturday and to-day were GUSTAVUS A. HENRY, rebel Senator from Tennessee; H. W. WILLARD, formerly member of the United States Congress from Alabama, but not an actice participator in the rebellion; J. D. HALIBURTON, formerly United States District Judge for Virginia; G. N. HOLLINS, formerly of the United States Navy, notorious for having bombarded Greytown, Nicaragua, and for having commanded the ram fleet dispersed by FARRAGUT before New-Orleans; A. J. HARTSTEINE, formerly of the United States Navy, and prominent in Arctic explorations; JAS. H. LANE, Brigadier-General in the rebel army from North Carolina. The rebel Governors A. G. MAGRATH, of South Carolina, and A. B. MOORE, of Alabama, are the most prominent applicants to-day.

THE FIRST ARMY CORPS.

The organization known as the First Army Corps will be continued on paper but tha troops will be transferred to the following localities. First Regiment to Baltimore, Md., Second Regiment to Elmira and Albany, Third Regiment to Springfield, Illinois and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Fourth Regiment to Columbus Ohio, Fifth Regiment to Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont, Seventh Regiment to Philadelphia, Pa., Eighth Regiment to Trenton, N. J., Ninth Regiment to Indianopolis, Ind.

NEW GOVERNOR FOR IDAHO.

W. H. WALLACE, of Idaho, has been appointed Governor of that Territory, vice CALEB LYON, of Lyonsdale, resigned.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following Internal Revenue appointments for Southern States have been made: Assessors of Internal Revenue—Thos. Watson, for the Fourth District of Georgia; Hamilton Mason, for the First District of Mississippi; T. H. Sleeper, for the First District of Mississippi. THOS. MASON has been appointed direct Tax Commissioner for the State of Alabama.

PHILADELPHIA AFFAIRS.

Hon. CHAS. O'NEAL, member of Congress, of Philadelphia, arrived in town to-night, with others, to head off the delegation of citizens here to-day, on the collectorship and other offices of that city. The contest has become very lively and interesting.

THE ATTACKS ON SECRETARY STANTON.

In the *Tribune* of this morning is published a special dispatch from this place, written or dictated, as is said, by the so-called "prominent counsel" of Mrs. SURRATT, in which it is pretended to substantiate a former untruthful special to the same paper, charging that "on the day of the execution," the Secretary of War refused the spiritual advisers of Mrs. SURRATT admission to her prison, until the priests promised that they would not proclaim the prisoner's innocence upon the scaffold. The charge in to-day's *Tribune* is not that Mr. STANTON refused the spiritual advisers admission to the penitentiary, but that a subordinate officer of the Secretary of War asked Father WALTER to promise that he would "say nothing of Mrs. SURRATT's innocence." The matter as it now stands, even according to the *Tribune's* special, has dwindled into exceedingly slender proportions. When the pettifogging dictator of the special to the *Tribune* shall have offered some proof that there was a word of truth in the first slanderous charge against the Secretary of War, we may probably feel inclined to make further reply to his malicious statements and we shall then add some facts tending to show the animus of the "prominent counsel" in procuring the publication of his paragraphs. For the present we are content with a simple reiteration of our telegram in Friday's TIMES, in which we stated that the *Tribune's* special is utterly without foundation in truth.

VISITS TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

The rush of visitors to the executive mansion was to-day unusually great, and such was the pressure that the President directed that the formalities of reception singly be abolished, and the callers admitted in a body. From 9 o'clock in the morning until 7 o'clock this evening, the President continued to give audience to the promiscuous crowd of members of Congress, office-seekers and others.

COLLECTOR AT PHILADELPHIA.

A delegation of Pennsylvanians called upon the Pressdent, and afterward upon the Secrstary of the Treasury, to urge that the present Collector of Customs of Philadelphia be reappointed.

DELEGATION FROM BALTIMORE.

Another delegation of office-adjusters came from Baltimore, praying that the recently-appointed government officers of that city be supplanted by certain favorites.

SALE OF VESSELS.

The sale of naval vessels at New-York, last week, netted the government $100,000 more than the vessels wrre appraised at. Another large sale will be made at Philadelphia during the first week in August. The The aggregate amonnt received from sales of vessels to date is about $1,250,000.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINOTON, Monday, July 17.

SURRENDER OF THE STONEWALL—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE SPANISH MINISTER AND SECRETARY SEWARD.

The following correspondsnce has jnat taken place in relation to the *Stonewall*:

MR. TASSALA TO MR. SEWARD—NO. 34.

[Translation.]

WASHINOTON, 14th July, 1865.

The undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Catholic Majesty, has the honor to bring to the knowledge of the Honorable the Secretary of State that, agreeably to official communications which he has received from Madrid, the order has been given to the Captain-General of Cuba to deliver the *Stonewall* to the person whom the government of the United States may commission for that purpose, the due formalities intervenlug.

In thus acting the Government of Her Majesty judges that the reasons adduced in the note of the 30th of May last are not sufficient to found the right of revindication which that of the United States believes it has over the forementioned vessel. Animated, nevertheless, by the same noble and loyal sentiments which it has shown during the four years of war, happily terminated in this country, it omits entering into a discnssion without object, and the *Stonewall* is placed at the disposal of the Government of the United States.

With reference to the security for the expenses to the commander of the *Stonewall* of $16,000, which sum having been considered as the sole and especial cause of the surrender of the vessel, it is to be believed that the Government of the United States will not refuse to reimburse it; it being understood nevertheless that this is not a condition for the delivery of the *Stonewall*, which delivery is and must be considered absolutely unconditional.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to reiterate to the Honorable Secretary of State the assurance of his highest consideration.

GABREL G. TASSARA.

To the Honorable the Secretary of State of the United States, &c., &c.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. TASSARA.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINOTON, Monday, July 17, 1865.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a note which was addressed to him on the 14th inst., by Mr. TASSARA, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Queen of Spain. In that note Mr. TASSARA informs the undersigned that Her Catholic Majesty has ordered that the armed steam vessel called the *Stonewall*, which has been the subject of previous correspondence between the two countries, shall be delivered up to the government of the United States, and that this decision has been made with a waiver of discussion upon the question whether the demand of the United States for the surrender could be maintained upon strict principles of international law. Mr. TASSARA has been pleased, also, to assure the undersigned that the surrender has been ordered on the ground of the mutual good will which has happily prevailed between the two countries during the period of the insurrection, which has heretofore so greatly disturbed the relations of the United States with many of the foreign Powers. The undersigned is still further informed that while Spain will receive from the United States, as they have heretofore offered to pay, an indemnity of $16,000, the amount of the expenses which the Captain-General of Cuba incurred in obtaining possession of the *Stonewall*, yet that the surrender is tendered without making it dependent on such reimbursement as a condition.

Mr. TASSARA's communication has been submitted to the President of the United States, and the undersigned has now the pleasure to inform Mr. TASSARA that orders will be promptly given for the bringing away of the *Stonewall* from Havana, and for the reimbursement of the sum of $16,000 to the Spanish Government. It only remains to be added that this government appreciate equally the promptness, the liberality and the courtesy which have marked the proceedings of Her Catholic Majesty's Government on this interesting subject, and that these proceedings will have a strong tendency to confirm and perpetuate the ancient and traditional friendsbip of the two nations.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer Mr. TASSARA renewed assurances of his highest consideration. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To Señor Don GABRIEL GARCIA Y TASSARA, Minister Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., &c.

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Admiral SMITH, Chief of the Burcau of Navy-yards and Docks, has entered into preliminary arrangements for giving to the City of Brooklyn certain land and the advantages of the dock at Wallabout, in consideration of the snrrender to the government of the streets which run through the Navy-yard grounds. The action of the New-York Legislature, it is believed, is necessary to ratify the terms of the exchange on the part of Brooklyn.

GEN. HANCOCK TO HIS VETERANS.

The following order was promulgated to-day:

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST ARMY CORPS,
WASHINGTON, July 17, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10.—Most of the regiments composing the First Division, First Army Corps, have been ordered to mustering rendezvous in different States, consequently they will be temporarily detached from their divisions and brigades. In view of their approaching departure, the Major-General commanding desires to say that as veterans who have served with honor on every battle field of the rebellion their conduct will be closely criticised by citizens and soldiers. It is expected that each member of the corps will feel an honest pride in the veteran organization to which he is attached, and will realize that he represents not only his own locality and State but also the armies of the Union. The Major-General commanding trusts that during their absence the members of this corps will, by their good conduct and superior discipline, fully sustain the high opinion everywhere entertained of them as veteran soldiers of the United States. By order of Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK.

FINDLEY ANDERSON, A. A. G.

STOLEN PROPERTY TO BE SURRENDERED.

Official communications received by the Department of State from Paris justify the expectation that the cannon and other property carried across the Rio Grande by the rebel leaders after the capitulation will be freely and fully restored to the United States, in compliance with the demand heretofore made.

TAX ON WOOL.

According to the ruling of the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, the mere carding of wool is not regarded as a manufacture, and therefore liable to duty.

FIVE MILLIONS PER DAY.

Owing to the payment of troops being mostered out of service, including bounties and other necessary obligations of the government, the daily demands upon the treasury are, it is said, to the extent of four to five millions of dollars.

RESIGNATION OF MR. HOLLOWAY.

The reasons assigned in some of the newspapers for the resignation of Mr. HOLLOWAY, the Commissioner of Patents—such as that it was to avoid a rupture between the Secretary of the Treasury and the President, and similar statements—are all wrong, and calculated to do injustice. The Secretary has never had any disagreement with Mr. HOLLOWAY, and his displacement, or the appointment of a new Commissioner, has never been a subject of conversation between the Secretary and the President.

OFFICE-SEEKING.

There are at least ten thonsand applications on file in the Treasury Department for appointments.

PAYMASTER CLARK.

The Navy Department expresses much solicitude at the mysterious disappearance of Paymaster ROBERT H. CLARK, of Delaware, who has had important orders addressed to him, but cannot, after earnest inqoiry, be found.

COTTON IN NORTH CAROLINA.

There is much scattered cotton and tobacco in North Carolina awaiting purchase, but the holders have no means of sending it to market. Two of the citizens of that State left here yesterday, for New-York, in order to make arrangements with merchants for its sale and conveyance North.

IN THE ANTE-ROOMS.

At least a hundred persons, some of them ladies, were, at 2:30, waiting to see the President; but the reception terminated at 3 o'clock. Among those in the ante-rooms were Mr. ORR, of Mississippi, and Mr. ROYSTON, of Arkadsas, and both members of the late rebel Congress. The latter has just been pardoned. A man was pointed in the throng as the engineer of the pirate *Alabama*, who, with others present from the Sonth, had come to seek Executive clemeucy.

IMPORSANT APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed Thomas Maxwell Direct Tax Commissioner for Albama; Calvin Brown, of New-Jersey, Consul at Augshurg; Aaron Gregg, of Tennessee, Consul at Kingston, Jamaica; Jonn H. Gibbon, Assayer of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C.; Charles Durkee, formerly United States Senator from Wisconsin, Governor of Utah; William H. Wallace, Governor of Idaho, in place of Caleb Lyon. The former was lately delegate in Congress from that Territory.

FROM ALBANY.

Health of Gov. Fenton—Movements of Troops.

ALBANY, Monday, July 17.

The One Hundred and Fifty-ninth New-York Volunteers left Hilton Head for Syracuse.

The Ninety-ninth Regiment New-York Volnnteers was mustered out at Raleigh, N. C., to-day, and will rendesvous at Hart's Island.

Gov. FENTON is recovering from his recent sickness, and, it is hoped, will be able to resume his duties in a short time. He is still at Jamestown,

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

The Rebel Battery Taken into Mexico.

Breckinridge Orders its Surrender and Mejia Complies.

THE MARCH THROUGH TEXAS.

Condition of the Country and Prospect of the Crops.

REBUIDING OF THE CENTRAL TEXAN RAILROAD.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 15.

The steamship *Guiding Star*, from New-York, has arrived.

Gen. MEJIA, by command of Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, has delivered up the battery and other property received from the Confederacy.

The sugar and cotton crops of Texas will be short on account of the disorder occasioned by the employment of free labor.

The freedmen have been directed to remain with their former masters, with the assurance that no forfeiture of their rights of freedom will be tolerated.

Texas dates of the 12th inst. say that State is infested by jayhawkers and thieves of the very worst stamp. In the interior where the Federal forces have not pencetrated they are doing much damage.

An interesting discnssion is now going on before the United States District Court as to what constitutes the oath of allegiance.

The cotton market is rather quiet at 47c. for Middlings. The depression in domestic exchange restricts operations.

Sugar and Molasses are quiet.

CAIRO, Saturday, July 15.

Major PUTNAM, of Gen. CANBY'e Staff, has arrived here, en route for Washington, with the flags snrrendered by Gen. DICK TAYLOR.

Stringent orders have been issued by the commanders of the cavalry marching through Texas to prevent the soldiers from straggling and pinndering. None are allowed to enter private houses. All negroes leaving the fields to follow the army are driven back.

The Central Texas Railroad, a work of importance to the troops, is being rapidly pushed forward to completion.

No rain has fallen in portions of Eastern Mississippi since the 1st of May. The crops will be very short, and especially the corn crop.

The stock of cotton in New-Orleans on the 10th inst. was 30,000 bales. Buyers were holding off for lower rates.

Four hundred bales of cotton, 300 hogsheads and 200 boxes of sugar have arrived here in the last twenty-four hours.

THE STORM ON SUNDAY.

Disastrous Flood Along the Line of the Raritan River—Heavy Freshet in the Schuylkill River—Houses, Barns and Fences Submerged—Great Destruction of Property.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Monday, July 17.

A heavy etorm set in here yesterday afternoon, causing the most extensive flood known in these parts since the year 1811.

Along the line of the Raritan River fields of grain and meadows are completely flooded, and the damage must be unprecedentedly great.

Houses and barns are nearly submerged and fences and highways are completely lost to sight.

At Middlebrook a bridge was completely undermined and caused the smashing up of a freight train at 1 o'clock this morning on the New-Jersey Central Railroad. In consequence of this disaster twelve 120-pounders were emptied into the flood, and a number of cars containing cattle, sheep and hogs, were piled into one another in ruinous confusion.

Many of the animals were saved from the wreck only to fine a watery grave.

The flood at present prevents the employes of the road from clearing away the debris, and the bridge remains impassable.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Monday, July 17—P. M.

About two hundred feet of the road bed of the South Branch Railway near the bridge across the Raritan River is washed away by the freshet, causing a suspension in the running of the trains.

The water is now falling.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 17.

The rain of yesterday caused a severe freshet in the Schuylkill River, causing great destruction of property.

A number of small houses on the banks of the river have been carried away.

The Almshouse meadows are overflowed.

The trestle-work on the western side of the Chestnut-street Bridge is carried away.

The Schnylkill Canal is badly damaged.

Several bridges along the Wissahickon have been carried off.

The streets of Manayunk are flooded.

Several mills are flooded, and a number of canal boats wrecked.

The track of the Morristown railway is under water, so that the trains cannot run.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Monday, July 17.

We have been visited by a heavy freshet in the Raritan River.

The lower part of this city is under water.

The rise in the river began about 2 o'clock this morning, and it rapidly rose ten feet above high water mark, but is now slowly falling again.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal is broken at several places, and several days must elapse before navigation can be resumed on it again.

A number of boats, barges and lumber-rafts have been carried away.

The amount of damage cannot be very well estimated at the present time, but it will be considerable.

The boat-yards have also suffered considerable loss by the freshet.

FROM HAVANA.

HAVANA, Friday, July 14.

The *Diaro de la Marina*, of yesterday, notices the report published in the American papers, and generally believed, that Capt. PAGE, late commander of the ram *Stonewall*, had offered his services to the Mexican Government, and takes occasion to deny the statement, giving the information that Capt. PAGE left Havana about the 15th of June last, in command of the English steamer *Ptarmigan*, bound to Glasgow, his object being to visit his family and enter the merchant service. It is well known, however, that several of the officers of the *Stonewall* did go to Mexico, and that others have engaged in the Spanish navy.

Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE and Col. HELM sailed from this port for Europe on the English steamer *Convoy*, on the 7th inst.

The notorious blockede-runner known as the *Frances* or *Zephine*, has been bought by a company formed in Havana. The name is to be changed to the *Cienfuegos*, and she will ply between this and that port.

The *Diario*, of St. Jago, of the 2d inst., gives the following concerning Santo Domingo: "The steamer *Maixi*, on her way to this port from St. Thomas, touched at Montechristi and Puerto Plato, both of which places she reports evacuated and abandoned by the Spaniards. At Santa Domingo there were about three hundred persons who wished to leave in the steamer, but wanted the means to pay their passage. Many expected to leave in the *Pelayo*. There were yet about 3,000 soldiers remaining at Santo Domingo. Nothing was yet known concerning the result of the commission sent by the government of the Repnblic to treat with the Spaniards.

At Sagua la Grands the planters are experiancing a heavy drought. The corn crop is lost, and fears are entertained that the sugar-cane crop will be irreparably damaged for want of rain.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Rebels Ordered to Take the Oath—Trade Movements—News from Northern and Western Mexico—Account of the Defeat of Pesquera's Army at El Paso—Progress of the Russian Telegraph at the Rate of Six Miles Per Day—Fire at Forest City.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 24.

Gen. MCDOWELL, in accordance with instructions from the War Department, has issued an order requiring all men arriving in San Francisco, known to have been in the rebel army, to take the oath of allegiance.

Bounties for recruiting here cease after July 1.

The week closes on an easy money market. Capital is plentiful at ⅛@¼. There is much fluctuation in mining stocks.

A company has been organized to navigate the Colorado River to its upper waters.

There has been a fair business in dry goods this week. Staple cottons of domestic manufactures are well in favor and better; standard prints heavy; brown sheetings, demins and fair-class bleached cottons are very scarce, and are, in consequence, about paying cost and charges; hnt the great bulk of cotton fabrics are selling below their Eastern cost, not including incidental expenses.

Owing to the condition of exchanges and the high rates at the sources of supply, very few goods are coming out. Stocks for the Fall trade will be unnsually light. Trade in domestic woolen goods is almost a blonk. Eastern domestic woolens are pretty nearly supplanted by goods of local manufacture.

Arrived, steamer *John L. Stephens*. She brings nearly $150,000 in treasure, but no important news.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 27.

The *Bulletin's* Guaymas correspondence of June 12 contains an account of the rout of PESQUERA's army of Liberals, consisting of 3,000 men, on tha 22d of April, by a force of 3,000 French, mostly cavalry, at El Paso, midway between Guaymas and Hermoville. The Liberals were surprised and panic-stricken, allowing the advance of sixty men to ride several times through their camp.

The Mexicans lost 250 in killed and wounded, and were scattered in all directions, losing large quantities of arms and ammunition. The French had but three killed and one missing. PESQUERA collected about 1,000 of his troops, and retired to Hermoville. It is supposed his men refused to fight, because dissatisfied with their officers.

Affairs in the North Western States (of Mexico,) appear to be in a chaotic and uncertain state. At the seaports quiet prevails; hut ths interior, dominated alternately by both parties, there is no security for life or property. The Liberals hope for aid from the United States. ALVAREZ is said to have remitted $10,000 to Gen. HEUORA, who is in San Francisco, trying to encourage armed emigration, but meeting no practical success.

A despatch from New-Westminster, B. C., says the steamer *Sillcot* sailed for Yale yesterday, carrying 200 miles of wire, an insular for the Russian Telegraph above New-Westminster, which was progressing at the rate of six miles per day. A submarine cable will be laid across Frazer River to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, June 28.

The greater portion of the town of Forrest City, Sierra County, was destroyed by fire to-day. One woman was burned to death, and another badly burned. Loss $60,000.

Fires this Summer are unusually numerous and destructive.

Prices of breadstuffs have greatly declined, with the approach of abundant harvests. Flour, which ruled so long from $14 to $15, now ranges from $7 to $8 per barrel.

WESTERN MEXICO.

Affairs in Sinaloa—A Small Force Preparing to Operate Against the Imperialists—No French Movement at Present Contemplated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, June 25.

Dates from Sinaloa to the 10th say that ROSELES has resigned in favor of REBA GARONA, and is at Culican, preparing for offensive operations against the Imperialists. He has about 3,000 men. No French movement against the interior of the State is contemplated immediately.

Arrived 23d, ship *Mary Hall*, Boston; to-day, steamship *Sacramento*, Panama.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Shipping News—The Hospitals.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 15.

Lieut. G. HAWK, Third Penneylvania Artillery, has been appointed Soperintendent of tde Freedmen's Affairs for this Military District.

The United States steamer *Malvern* is going into the dry-dock at Portsmouto, Va., for repairs, and will then sail for the Southern Squadron.

Tho stermer *Hugh Jenkins* has arrived from Philadelphia, and sailed for Washington.

Arrived: The propeller *Leader*, from Woshington; the propeller *J. S. Green*, from City Point, hound to Baltimore, with troops; the steamer *Maryland*, from City Point, bound to Fredericksburgh, with troops.

One hundred government horses and fifty mules were sold at Portsmorth to-day, the horses bringing an average of $68, and the mules $93 each.

Arrived the propeller *Charles Osgood*, from New-York; the schooner *Edward Glade*, from New-York, bound to City Point.

The brig *Sea Lion* is ashore near Point of Shoals, James River. Lighters were sent her to-day.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 16.

There are 2,100 patients in the Hampton General Hospitals at the present time, mostly colored. During the last 14 months there have been admitted into these hospitals 26,122 patients; returned to duty, 7,113; transferred to other hospitals, 8,827; died, 2,085; discharged, 2,972. The balance admitted are rebels and civilians. Dr. ELI MCCLELLAN has had charge of these hospitals for nearly three years. He has recently been relieved from his responsible duties here and ordered to Philadelphia. Dr. J. T. FRAUTZ has been ordered to take charge of the hospitals here. He has for some time been in charge of tho Balfour Hospitals, (recently discontinued,) at Portsmouth, Va.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

Over Five Millions and a Half Subscribed Yesterday—Nearly Four Thousand Individual Subscriptions.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 17.

JAY COOKE & Co. report the subscriptions to the Seven-thirty loan to-day at $5,663,500, including the following:

Fourth National Bank, New-York	$500,000
Second National Bank, Boston	200,000
Second National Bank, Norwich	200,000
First National Bank, Albany	100,000
First National Bank, Northampton	100,000
First National Bank, Portland	200,000
Broadway National Bank, New-York	200,000
First National Bank, Lowell, Mass	100,000
Second National Bank, Providence	215,000
First National Bank, Newark	250,000
Ninth National Bank, New-York	230,000
Exchange National Bank, Pittsburgh	100,000
Merchants' National Bank, Boston	100,000
Commonwealth National Bank, New-York	100,000
Citizens Bank of Baltimore	100,000
Balwster, Sweat & Co., Boston	150,000
Shafer Bros., New-York	150,000
Henry Clewes & Co., New-York	150,000
M. Bolles & Co., Boston	50,000
Mauch Chunk, Pa., Bank	100,000
First National Bank, Mansfield	50,000
People's Bank, Pittsburgh	100,000
J. H. Sears, Port Royal, S. C.	70,000

The number of individual subscriptions for $50 and $100 was 3,963.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NORTH AMERICAN AT FATHER POINT.

The Lord Chancellor's Valedictory Address.

HE IS SUCCEEDED BY LORD CRANWORTH.

Celebration of the Fourth of July at Paris.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FATHER POINT, Monday, July 17.

The steamship *North American*, which left Liverpool at 2:30 P. M. of the 6th, and Londonderry on the 7th, passed this point this evening for Quebec.

The Royal Mail steamship *Scotia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 6th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

In the House of Lords on the 5th, the Lord Chancellor announced his resignation in an appropriate valedictory address. He stated that he had repeatedly expressed his desire to resign in consequence of the unjust charges which had been brought against him, but that Lord PALMERSTON and his colleagues had dissuaded him from doing so. He would say nothing in regard to the vote of the House of Commons further than that he bowed to it, and hoped that in time a more favorable feeling would be entertained toward him. The address was marked by feeling and good taste, and was received with respect and sympathy by the House.

THE NEW LORD CHANCELLOR.

The political news is unimportant.

Lord CRANWORTH is the new Lord Chancellor.

THE ELECTIONS.

The new elections would probably take place on the 11th and 12th inst.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

SATTERTHWAITE'S circular, on the evening of the 5th, says: Business in American Securities has been active, though in amount scarcely up to the average of the past few weeks. Five-Twenties have ranged between 71 and 72¼—any further advance being checked by the fact that they are relatively about six per cent. higher here than in New-York.

In Illinois and Erie transactions have been numerous, and there has been good buying of the former to secure the stock and cash dividends payable Aug. 16. The last price was 85½ to 85¾—an advance of $2 on the week. Erie was steady at an advance of about a quarter dollar.

FRANCE.

A fête was given on the Fourth of July by Mr. BIGELOW, the American Minister at Paris. With the exception of M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, and the Diplomatic Corps, and Messrs. CHASSELOUP, LAMBAT and DELAVALLETTO, who are married to American ladies, none but Americans were admitted.

Mr. BIGELOW delivered a speech, in which he stated the conciliatory ideas of the American Government. Dancing took place in a tent decorated with French and American flags.

SPAIN.

Madrid journals assert that Spain will shortly recognize the Kingdom of Italy, without prejudicing the interests of Catholicism.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

In the London Money market, on the 5th, the demand for discount was moderate, and on the Stock Exchange there was an increased supply of money at from 2½ to 3 per cent. The tendency of the discount market was toward increased ease.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 7.

COTTON—The *Broker's Circular* reports the sales of the week at 31,500 bales, including 6,500 to speculators, and 7,000 to exporters. The market has been irregular and closed dully, with a still downward tendency, at a decline of ⅛d.@⅛d.

The authorized quotations are: Middling Uplands, 19½d.; Middling Orleans, 19½d. Middling Texas, 19½d. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 10,000 bales, the market being firmer under the *Scotia's* news, and ⅛d. @⅛d. higher, mainly on the fine qualities. The stock in port is estimated at 368,000 bales, of which 291000 are American.

Breadstuffs are dull, and prices tend downward.

Provisions are quiet, with a downward tendency, except Lard, which is firmer.

LONDON, Friday, July 7.

Consols for money, 90⅛@90⅜; United States Five-Twenties, 72.

Illinois Central Shares, 86@86½.

Erie Shares, 53@53½.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £300,000.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET—JULY 7.

SUGAR in fair demand; refined quiet but firm. COFFEE—Limited business, but prices firm. TEA quiet and unchanged. RICE—further sales of white Bengal at full rates.

LONDON CORN MARKET, JULY 7.

WHEAT was quiet at Monday's rates. BARLEY and OATS 6d. cheaper.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

The closing price of Consols for money was 90⅛@90½; for account, 90⅜@90⅝.

LATER FROM HAYTI.

The Rebels Still Hold Cape Haytien.

BOSTON, Monday, July 17.

The bark *Springbok*, at this port, brings advices from Port-au-Prince to June 28.

Political affairs in the north were still unsettled. The rebels continued to hold Cape Haytien, and the government forces were making slow work in reducing that town.

The place had been declared in a state of siege, and all the foreign Consuls notified of that fact, but it was considered a difficult work on the part of the government to make it effective, owing to the want of suitable vessels.

The rebels were confined to Cape Haytien, the rest of the island being in a tranquil state.

War Against Hostile Indians.

FORT LARAMIE, Saturday, July 15.

Gen. CONNOR will start from here with the left column of the Powder River Indian Expedition within the next ten days. The right column, nearly 2,000 strong, is now well up the Louis Fork. The centre column will leave from the camp near this place and strike through the Black Hill country. Supply depots will be established on Powder River.

This expedition against hostile Indians, does not withdraw a soldier from the Overland Mail and Telegraph routes. On the contrary they will have additional troops stationed along them as rapidly as the troops arrive within the district. The traveling public, emigrants and others need not derive any apprehension for the safety of these routes.

The National Commercial College Convention.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 17.

In the sixth day of the National Commercial College Convention, at the election of officers for the ensuing year, S. S. PACKARD, Esq., of New-York, was elected President, and L. A. GRAY Treasurer, and President PACKARD delegate to the National Teachers' Association at Harrisburgh. Gov. OGLESBY addressed the convention in a stirring appeal on behalf of the returned soldiers, urging some suitable encouragement to them from these colleges, to prepare them for the business of life. At a special meeting this evening, Hon. D. V. BELL and Prof. MCCOY were the speakers. The convention closes with a grand banquet at Bryan Hall on Wednesday evening.

The Poughkeepsie Boat Race.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, July 17,

The excitement in regard to the great four-oared boat race, which takes place here to-morrow, runs high, and the city is filled with strangers. It is estimated that nearly, if not quite, five hundred thousand dollars is already staked on the result. The backers of the two boats and their families met at the Exchange Hotel to-night, and appointed the following judges: For the New-York boat, C. B. ELLIOTT and P. H. PICKETT; for the Poughkeepsie boat, WM. DEMING and ISAAC H. WOOD; referee, CHAS. GANEMAN. The race will take place between the hours of 1 and 5 P. M.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

One Day Later by the City of Washington.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN PARLIAMENT.

Dispatch from Secretary Seward on Rebel Vessels-of-War.

THE FOURTH OF JULY IN LONDON.

Full Account of the Dinner, Speeches and Letters.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Inman steamer *City of Washington*, Capt. BROOKS, which left Liverpool at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th and Queenstown on the 6th of July, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Peruvian* reached Liverpool at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 5th.

The *City of London* and the *Glasgow* both arrived at Queenstown at 8:30 on the evening of the 4th.

The *Germania* arrived at Southampton early on the morning of the 5th July.

The steamship *Lafayette*, from New-York, arrived early July 5, at Brest, having picked up from three boats forty-five passengers from the American ship *William Nelson*, from Antwerp for New-York, with 480 passengers. The fate of the remainder was not known.

OUR TURIN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Festa of St. Giovanni—Protest Against the Negotiations with Rome—Condition of Affairs in Italy—Italian Sentiment on American Questions.

TURIN, Monday, June 26, 1865.

On Saturday, 24th ult., we had one of the most successful public meetings that has ever been held in Italy. It was the festa of St. Giovanni, the patron saint of Florence, and being a general holiday, all classes were at liberty to attend. The meeting was convened by the Republican Democratic Association for the purpose of protesting against the negotiations going on with Rome. President PICCINI and Vice-Presidents GHERARDI and MARIO took their seats at 12 P. M., the Theatre Goldoni being already crowded to excess. On the platform I noticed Count MARDINI, one of the true descendants of the Venetian Dogs, now an exile from his country for conscience sake; PULSKY, the Hungarian; MASTO, the chief of the Carabinieri Gensuels of 1860; ODECINI, GARIBALDI, doctor of Montevideo, and many other celebrities. Letters and telegrams from the chief liberal associations of Italy were read; representatives of the cities of Romagna and Tuscany brought the adherence of their constituencies to the object of the meeting, while the students of Bologna went so far as to say that "if the government continued its present course of iniquity, they would set to work at once on barricades." Count PIANCIANI, a Roman, then rose, and as a Roman, protested against all negotiations with Rome, since the Roman See ever was still is, and ever will be the enemy of Italian liberty, unity, and independence. He was liberal in his denunciations of the goverument for the course pursued since its promonte, affirmed that the Convention of the 15th September violated the terms of the plobescito, and that the cry of the Italian public ought to be: "War for Venice! No compromise with Rome!" So enthusiastic was the audience that more than once the orator had to suspend his speech. He was succeeded by Prof. BUETTO GIANNIZZO, a representative of various Sicilian cities, who surpassed PIANCIANI both in the substance and form of his discourse. "We knew that there was little to hope from a government of thieves, a government of corruptors, a government of hypocrites, but for the acts of a government of sacristans we were not prepared." "No! no! down with the government of priests," echoed through the theatre. The orator then proposed agitation for the abolition of the first article of the constitution; ("the Catholic religion is the religion of the State,") the convention of a popular assembly nnder the presidency of GARIBALDI; the recall of MAZZINI from exile—a public declaration that the Papacy is dead in Italy. DEGUBERNATES, an ex-Professor of the Royal University, who resigned his post on account of his principles, told the audience that they ought to be glad that the government had unmasked itself by the pending negotiations, since now the world must he convinced that, as the people were determined to go to Rome, they could only do so by revolntionary means. After various other speeches, one of the Vice Presidents pnt the following resolntion to the andience:

"Considering that the Italian right is anterior and snperior to the plebescito which was abrogated by the convention of the 15th September: considering that the sovereignty of the people ie everlasting and imprescriptible; considering that the Papacy, as a religious power, is the negatioo of thought and progress, and, as a political power, ie the negation of the national independence, the public meeting held in Florence, in the name of Italian right, popnlar sovereignty, civilization and national independence, decclares all who treat with the Roman Church to be traitors to their conntry, and trnsts that the Italians will take back into their own hands the exercise of their sovereignty."

This resolntion was voted unanimously; every individual in that dense, crowded theatre, holding up his hand. Then rose a voice from the audience, "Ladies and gentlemen, you see that this resolution has passed unanimously, now if any one disapprove, let him hold up his hand or speak, so that there be no misnnderstanding afterwards." No one spoke a word and the meeting dispersed amid cries of "*Vive* GARIBALDI! *Vive* MAZZINI! *O Rome, O Morte.*"

Strange to say that the *sbirri*, or police spies, who, as often as not, break up these meetings, dare not interfere, so general and extraordinary was the enthusiasm; but in the evening the *Diritto*, the *Tenzero* and the *Trovrine*, who gave more or less lengthy reports, were all seized, as even the *Gazette di Fienze*, which only gave the latter part of the resolution. The moderate organs either ignored the fact of the meeting or said that the hall was empty, orators uncheered and no applause. Such conduct as this does not tend to strengthen the hands of the present cabinet already divided against itself. To-day the Stefani agency gives us the following telegram. "The Italian government has so materially modified the propositions of the Holy See as to render any agreement in the qnestion of the Bishops impossible. Commendatore VEGEZZI and MAURIZIO were on Friday admitted by the Pope to a final interview." If this good news be true news, it means that the Italian government, warned by the menacing attitude of the Italian populations that on wh tever subject it may yield, in the Roman qnestion it will bear of no compromise—has receeded from its o iginal concessions or adopted the Pope's own formula of *non possimus*. It is not only the populace (the *plebe* as the moderate journals call the people) who avail themselves of every pretext to protest against the concilistory measures used of late toward the clerical faction in Italy; only last week the entire corporation of Bergamo sent in their resignation because, despite that direct and formal prohibition the Prefect (or governor of the city named by the central government) had permitted the monks of St. Giorgio to parade in solemn procession round the city.

The frequent appeals from various cities for the closing of certain schools where immorality alone is taught, also keep the goverument on the alert. The latest rumors is that LAUYA, the Minister of the Interior, resigns because his colleagues will not consent to make certain concessions to the Holy Pontiff which he deemed expedient. I have just seen a person usually well informed on these matters, and he says that peremptory orders were sent to VEGAZZI to break of all negotiations, and that this order was the cause of the sudden rupture. I do not think even LAUYA'S resignation can save the Cabinet. To have attempted reconciliation with Rome was bad enough; to have failed far worse. *Pasquino* (our *Punch*) has some capital caricatures on the "true seat of the Italian Government." The first represents the stations of Florence and Turin, with the Ministers of Finance, Public Works, &c., rushing in and ont; "Seeing that our Ministers are forever traveling, why not establish the capital on the railroad?" "Great economy in coal would result from burning petitions." "The Minister of Finance would not be molested by State creditors." "The Ministers, VACCO (a cow) and TORELLI (a bull) would find themselves among their fellow-creatures, (in the oxen wagons,) &c." Certain it is that whenever a private individual, or even a public body, wants to see a minister, the invariable answer is, "His Excellency is at Sazni." As for the King he is supposed to reside at Pitte palace—but he is never to be seen there, except on State occasions, or very early in the morning. His residence is at Paris, a palace some two miles and a half from Florence—the home of LA ROSINA, the lady now believed to be the King's wife. During CAVANEL'S lifetime, the King insisted on marrying her; but said the ministers, "She is not even faithful to Your Majesty." "The proofs," cried the King, "the proofs!" "You shall have them within a month, Your Majesty," on which the King went back to the Contessa of Montefiore, for such is the title of the expectant, and said: "Now ROSINA; mind that for the next month you are on your best behavior. The Cavour will find you out, and then its all up with us." RICASALI'S aversion to this lady was the real cause of his downfall. How matters stand between her ladyship and the King is not easy to ascertain. Certain it is, that he dines with her daily at noon, and always sleeps at her palace. Yesterday he was present at the conclusion of the national shooting match, which has lasted here eight days. None of the Italians have come up to the Swiss marksmen. VLIGIUY, a Swiss, winning 187 banners, and KLAUS, a Swiss, 135, while no Italian came nearer than 125. I see that the first prize on the last day was won by GIUSEPPE BERNASCONI, parish priest, of Como.

The tidings from Alexandria, in Egypt, make the public very uneasy; indeed, the fear of the plague seems the only thing that takes off public attention from the Roman business. The official papers say that though many cases of *cholerina* have occurred, only ten cases of real cholera have been verified, and that in no case can the Asiatic morbus be proved, but private letters affirm that the real plague is rife, and that the inhabitants are escaping *en masse*. Now nearly all the vessels from Alexandria touch at Italian ports. As yet only eight days' quarantine has been ordered. Two passengers by the steamer *Said* have died in the Lazzaretto of Merrino, and in many of the other ports of Italy, either the Lazzarettos have been converted into barracks, or the barracks have been built quite near them. Italy was so frightfully ravaged by the Asiatic morbus some thirty years since, and the cholera of 1855 left such memory in the minds of men, that I expect the very first cases of cholera will prodnce a general panic. Let us hope that proper care on the part of the anthorities will prevent this catastrophe. The harvest jnst being gathered in is unusually abundant; the silk worm disease seems nearly extinct; the vines are already groaning under their burden, and the olive trees are laden, so that material things are all trying to rejoice the heart of man. They are indeed needed, for the taxes are grievous, and living in Florence costs as much as living in New-York.

You will, I suppose, have seen the ridiculous proposal made by a liliputian newspaper of Turin, called the *Count Cavour*, to the effect that the Italian press shall send an address to the President of the United States, urging him to grant un indiscriminate amnesty to all the rebels. Fortunately for the dignity of the Italian press, no paper of note has allnded to the proposition, which is only worthy of the party which maintained the rights of the Sonth as long as there was any chance of success, and whose only excuse lies in its utter ignorance of the Constitution, laws and Government of the United States. Right-thinking Italians say, "after the conduct of this four years' war, it would be most presumptuous for any nation under Heaven to dictate, or even to advise the Americans what to do with their rebels. They will consult the interests of the whole nation, not only in the present, but for the future, and act accordingly. They are too powerful to be vindictive, and too wise to be weak."

The Mexican question still occupies the public mind. All the papers have published the *Herald's* version of the Monroe doctrine, and the belief that you will soon pnt it into practice increases. From what I see of the American papers, it occupied yon much less than it does us, and I cannot bnt fancy that your indifference arises from the conviction that the qnestion is one that will bring about its own solution. Reports that must be exaggerated reach us of the treatment of colored people by the "conqnerors of the Sonth," while the partisans of the rebels say "Now we shall see if the North be in earnest; if this war is not altogether a humbug and a sham they will place the negro on an equal footing with the white population; allow him to vote," &c., &c. "What," I asked of one gentleman; "is it nothing to have freed him? Nothing to have made him his own master? Would yon really wish to see 4,000,000 of men who have been enslaved from generation to generation take immediate part in the government of the nation? At least, you would only admit the taxpayers—those who can read and write—to the polls?" This qnestion rather nettled him, as he disapproved of the extension of the franchise in Italy, on account of the "ignorance of the people," bnt he only said, "If the North didn't mean to place them on an equality with themselves, they ought to have left them to the Sonth to govern! They knew how to do it."

AMERICAN TOPICS.

INSURGENT VESSELS-OF-WAR.

DISPATCH FROM SECRETARY SEWARD TO SIR F. BRUCE.

On the 4th inst., Earl RUSSELL laid before Parliament the following dispatch from Secretary SEWARD to Sir F. BRUCE, in respect to insurgent vessels-of-war:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 19, 1865.

SIR: Due consideration has been given to a dispatch which Earl RUSSELL addressed to you on the 2d of June inst., and of which, on the 14th inst., you were so kind as to leave a copy at this department. The President is gratified by the information which that paper contains, to the effect that Her Majesty's Government have determined to consider the war which has lately prevailed between the United States and the insurgents of this country to have ceased *de facto*, and that Her Majesty's Government now recognize the re-establishment of peace within the whole territory of which the United States were in undisturbed possession at the beginning of the civil war.

The President is also gratified to learn from Earl RUSSELL'S dispatch that her Majesty's Government will forthwith send to her Majesty's authorities in all ports, harbors, and waters belonging to her Majesty, whether within the United Kingdom or beyond the seas, orders henceforth to refuse admission into any snch ports, harbors and waters of any vessel of war carrying the insurgent flag, and to require any insurgent vessels of war, which after the time that the orders may be received by her Majesty's anthorities may have already entered snch ports, and which having complied with the previous proclamations of the British Government, may be actually within such ports, harbors and waters, forthwith to depart from the same.

It is with regret, bowever, that I have to inform you that Earl RUSSELL'S dispatch is accompanied by some reservations and explanations which are deemed nnacceptable by the Government of the United States. It is hardly necessary to say that the United States does not admit what they have heretofore constantly controverted, that the original concession of belligerent privileges to the rebels by Great Britain was either necessary or just, or sanctioned by the law of nations.

The correspondence which took place between this government and that of her Majesty at an early stage of the insurrection shows that the United States deemed the formation of a mutual engagement by Great Britain with France, that those two powers would act in concert in regard to the said insurrection, to be an unfriendly proceeding, and that the United States therefore declined to receive from either of those powers any communication which avowed the existence of such an arrangement. I have therefore now to regret that Earl RUSSELL has thought it necessary to inform this government that Her Majesty's government have found it expedient to consult with the government of France upon the question whether Her Majesty's government will now recognise the restoration of peace in the United States.

It is a further source of regret that Her Majesty's Government avow that they will still continne to consider that any United States cruiser, which shall hereafter be lying in a British port, barbor, or waters, shall be detained twenty-four hours, so as to afford an opportunity for an insurgent vessel, then actually being within the said port, harbor, or waters, to gain the advantage of the same time for her departure from the same port, harbor, or waters.

It is further source of regret that Her Majesty's Government have deemed it proper to make the additional reservation in favor of insurgent vessels of war, that for the period of a whole month, which shall elapse after the new orders now to be issued by Her Majesty's Government shall have been received by the said authorities, any insurgent vessel which may enter any port, harbor or waters of Her Majesty's dominions, and which may desire to divest itself of its warlike character and to assume the flag of any nation recognized by Her Majesty's Government with which Her Majesty is at peace, will be allowed to do so; and further, that such vessels, after disarming, will be permitted to remain in such port, harbor or waters without an insurgent flag, although the twenty-four hours' rule will not be applicable to the cases of such vessels. Far from being able to admit the legality or justice of the instructions thus made, it is my duty to inform your excellency that, in the first place, the United States cannot assent to an abridgement of reciprocal hospitalities between the public vessels of the United States and those of Great Britain. So long as Her Majesty's Government shall insist upon enforcing the twenty-four-hours' rule before mentioned, of which the United States have so long and, as they think, so justly complained, the United States must apply the same rule to public vessels of Great Britain.

Again, it is my duty further to state that the United States cannot admit, and, on the contrary, they controvert and protest against, the decision of the British Government, which would allow vessels-of-war of insurgents or pirates to enter or leave British ports, whether for disarmament or otherwise, or for assuming a foreign flag or otherwise. As to all insurgent or piraticdl vessels found in ports, harbors or waters of British dominions, whether they entered into such ports, harbors or waters before or after any new orders of Her Majesty's Government may be received by any authority of Her Majesty's Government established there, this government maintains and insists that such vessels are forfeited to and ought to be delivered to the United States, upon reasonable application in such cases made, and that if captured at sea, under whatsoever flag, by a naval force of the United States, such capture will be lawful.

Notwithstanding, however, the exceptions and reservations which have been made by Her Majesty's Government, and which have been herein considered, the United States accept with pleasure the declaration by which Her Majesty's Government have withdrawn their former concession of a belligerent character to the insurgents, and this government further freely admits that the normal relations between the two countries being practically restored to the condition in which they stood before the civil war, the right to search British vessels has come to an end by an arrangement satisfactory in every material respect between the two nations.

It will be a source of satisfaction to this government to know that Her Majesty's Government have considered the views herein presented in a spirit favorable to the establishment of a lasting and intimate friendship between the two nations.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE SPIRIT OF MR. SEWARD'S DISPATCH.

From the London Star, July 5.

From documents which have just been laid before Parliament, in continnation of the correspondence that has from time to time been presented regarding American affairs, we are glad to observe that Mr. SEWARD is once more at work with all his usual vigor. A letter to Sir F. BRUCE, dated Jnne 19, bears intrinsic evidence of being a communication from Mr. SEWARD in more than a nominal sense. It is the old tone; firm, uncompromising, disputative—shall we add, and prolix?—but concluding with the utterance of a hope, which we are satisfied is also the genuine expression of the sentiments of that statesman, that the views which he has presented may be received by Her Majesty's Government "in a spirit favorable to the establishment of a lasting and intimate friendship between the nations." Mr. SEWARD does not regard the dispatch of Earl RUSSELL, in which he announced the determination of the Government to treat the war as ended, as entirely favorable. He has several exceptions and protests to make before he arrives at the satisfactory conclusion which we have qnoted. Earl RUSSELL'S dispatch to Sir F. BRUCE, stated that Her Majesty's Government, had, after communication with the government of the Emperor of the French, determined to consider the war to have ceased *de facto*. Mr. SEWARD reminds Sir F. BRUCE, in his reply, that the United States regarded it as an unfriendly act when England, in concert with France, granted belligerent rights to the rebels, and he now regrets that Earl RUSSELL thought it necessary to inform his government that he had deemed it expedient to consult with the Government of France upon the recognition of the restoration of peace. Mr. SEWARD further regrets that Her Majesty's Government had determined to continne in force for the last time the twenty-four hours' restriction npon United States vessels leaving in pursuit of any Confederate vessel-of-war which may have taken refuge in any British port. The question is not a practical one, and it might with great propriety have been omitted from Earl RUSSELL'S dispatch, both on this ground and because the twenty-four hours' restriction is a war regulation imposed on belligerents, and its continuation even in theory was inconsistent with the professed object of the dispatch, to withdraw belligerent rights from the Confederates. Mr. SEWARD, on the other hand, makes much more of the restriction than is at all necessary; and his observation that so long as we continue to exercise it the United States must do the same, is scarcely applicable to existing circumstances, as there are no belligerent vessels in pursuit of which English cruisers can desire to leave American ports.

The American Secretary of State has yet another grievance. He cannot admit hnt, on the contrary, controverts and protests against the decision of government to permit Confederate cruisers to be dismantled and to assume the flag of any other nation in British ports. The Secretary insists that such vessels are forfeited to the United States, and ought to be delivered np on application; and he moreover gives notice that the United States consider it lawful to capture such vessels, nnder whatever flag they may sail. This question is also exceedingly unlikely to prove a practical one, and we think it a pity that the representatives of two great countries should be discussing abstract theses belonging to the domain of international law. It was not at all necessary for Earl RUSSELL to lay down elaborate rules about the treatment of Confederate vessels entering our ports for the purpose of being dismantled, nor was it necessary for Mr. SEWARD to be so very emphatic in his protest. A precedent had already been established in the case of the *Georgia*, which saved the necessity of all correspondence. In the course of the war the *Georgia*, finding the trade of destruction on the high seas an unprofitable one, entered the port of Liverpool, and was permitted to remain there unmolested by the government. She hauled down her Confederate colors, was transformed into a merchantman, and assnmed the British flag. Having sailed on a voyage she was seized by an American cruiser off Lisbon, and carried off as a prize. The rule of international law was admitted by us that a belligerent vessel of war could not be thus transformed in port into a peaceful merchantman, and be safe from capture because she had chosen to sail under a neutral flag. The same rule would apply to Confederate cruisers now entering British ports. They might dismantle and change their flag, bnt they must continue subject to capture, and we should not attempt to protect them. All this vigorous correspondence might therefore have been avoided—a result all the more to be desired, since there exist in both countries parties who make it their business to magnify trifling divergencies of opinion between the two governments into incipient causes of war. When the Minister of a foreign Power does not consider it his duty to accept meekly and without comment the dispatches of Earl RUSSELL, it is supposed the nation is on the point of rnshing to arms. So long as such a disposition to distort the actual sentiments of foreign Powers exist, it would be better to restrict the communications of government to matters of actual necessity, in place of getting np an animated correspondence about theoretical questions, and recording protests where there is no practical conclusion to protest against.

THE FOURTH IN LONDON.

THE DINNER, LETTER AND SPEECHES.

From the London Star, July 5.

Yesterday, the anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence was celebrated by a dinner at Willis' rooms. There were upward of 200 ladies and gentlemen present on the occasion. Around the hall was hung a drapery containing the names of the various States of the American Union, and from the roof hung the national flags of America and England. The chair was occnpied by Hon. FREEMAN H. MORSE, United States Consul at London. Among those present were—Mr. Benjamin Moran, Secretary of the United States Legation, London; Mr. T. H. Dudley, United States Consul, Liverpool; Mr. Z. Eastman, United States Consul, Bristol; Mr. W. E. Phelps, United States Consul, St. Petersburgh; Mr. T. B. Potter, M. P., Prof. Goldwin Smith, Prof. J. E. Cairnes, Prof. DAY, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, Mr. W. Evans, Col. Lloyd Aspinwall, Lient.-Col. Andenred, United States Army; Mr. Lewis Andenred, Sir John Murray, Bart., Col. John B. Murray, Mr. J. Munn, United States Deputy Consul; Mr. W. S. Klodgett, Mr. C. T. Livemore, Dr. Ballard, Mr. D. H. Browne, Mr. C. R. Schaller, Mr. C. F. Dennett, Mr. E. Dison, Capt. Locker, Mr. G. H. Parker, &c.

The company having partaken of a sumptuous dinner, Mr. CYRUS FIELD then read the following letters of apology from Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. C. F. ADAMS, the American Minister:

JUNE 27, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I am leaving town this week, and my engagements will not allow me to return for the 4th July, or I should have gladly accepted your invitation to the great anniversary dinner.

You call it the eighty-ninth anniversary, and so it is in reference to political independence and freedom from the rule of the English monarchy; but it is, or will be, the first 4th of July on which you can proclaim yourselves free from a much worse bondage than any which England has inflicted npon any of her colonies and dependencies.

Your continent is free from slavery, and from the evil working of that institution upon your whole political system. I congratulate you upon this new and greater freedom with all my heart.

Tell your committee that I am grateful to them for their kind remembrance of me, and that I much regret that I cannot be with them on the coming 4th. Yours very truly, JOHN BRIGHT.

C. R. SCHALLER, Esq., No. 25 Manchester-square.

5, UPPER PORTLAND-PLACE, June 28, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I had hoped to have the pleasure of receiving snch of the Americans as might happen to be in London on the evening of the 4th of July at my house. But this has been cut on by the loss of a near relative of the family, which has just taken place at Paris. The same cause most of course prevant my taking part in your proposed festivity. I shall, however, be with you in spirit when you indnlge in the exultation so natural and so proper on the restoration of the whole country to the full recognition of its old and glorious national emblem on its great anniversary. I am your obedient servant,

C. F. ADAMS.

Letters were also read from the Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST NOEL, Rev. NEWMAN HALL, Mr. J. S. MILL, and a number of other gentlemen.

The chairman rose, and proceeded to give the first toast and sentiment of the evening. He said: We are met here to-day, my friends, to commemorate the eighty-ninth anniversary of American independence—a day not only memorable and remarkable in American history, bnt memorable and ever to be remembered in the history of liberty. For it is the first time that we see a great nation standing forward in the face of the whole civilized world and proclaiming before all mankind the great doctrine of the freedom of man; that he is entitled to the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that governments are made not for the governors, bnt for the welfare of the governed. [Cheers.] We see the constitution and laws of our country all based upon the principles of that immortal declaration. It is true, my friends, that liberty is not the result of a single declaration or of the efforts of a single generation of men. All good influences, all good acts, from the beginning of time to the present year, have helped to contribute to this great result. Good men in all ages have died for it—have gone to the block and scaffold for liberty; bnt never before have you found, so far as my investigation goes, a whole nation that has built its institutions npon the great and inalienable rights of man. [Cheers.] We have peculiar pleasure, 3,000 miles from our home, while our own countrymen in our dear native land are today commemorating this great day, after four years of intestine war, in coming together on the Fourth of July to celebrate the day that gave birth to our country, to celebrate restored Union—[cheers]—and slavery overwhelmed. [Renewed cheers.] We have tried the strength of our institutions, and they have been found equal to the occasion. We find that the glorious banner which for the last four years has been sometimes trailed in the dust, bnt which our heroes have upborne through every battle-field, now floats triumphant throughont a restored Union, and the limits of the great country which we love. Americans can now stand up in the face of the civilized world, and celebrate American independence with more courage than they ever did before. There was a time when the cheak of an American might be tingled with a blush when that glorious land of ours was free but in name; now she is free indeed, and slavery is abolished, and that glorious declaration speaks the truth. [Cheers.] I beg to give you "The Day we Celebrate. The Declaration of Independence proclaimed by our patriotic fathers on the 4th of July, 1776. Its principles of self-government have been tested by the trials of both peace and war, and have made America great, prosperous and free. May her sons ever maintain them unimpaired!"

Prof. CAIRNES responded in suitable terms to the toast.

The Chairman next gave, "The President of the United States. Called upon unexpectedly to great and arduous duties—we have full faith in his patriotism and confidence that he will prove equal to every emergency." And coupled with it Mr. T. P. POTTER, M. P., the successor and friend of CORDEN, [cheers,] who had been their warm friend since the beginning of their struggle.

Mr. T. B. POTTER, M. P., who was received with loud cheers, responded to the toast. He congratulated America, he congratulated England, he congratulated Europe and the whole of the world on the termination of the war which had ravaged the United States on the basis of union and emancipation. [Cheers.] From the moment they received the intelligence of the death of Mr. LINCOLN, they had full confidence in the ability and power of the man who had been selected by the American people to fill the second office in the government of their great country. [Hear, hear.] We looked npon England and America, not as two separate nations, bnt as two branches of the same family. They had the same institutions as the basis of their government, and before them lay the same glorious destiny of spreading civil and religious liberty wherever the English language was spoken. [Cheers.] He did not believe that there could be any cause which would involve these two peoples in war, and that no difference could arise between them which could not be met in a spirit of conciliation and settled without the bloody abitrament of the sword. [Hear.] There were in this country those who had a horror of democratic institutions, bnt within the last few years they had received a check from the intelligence and from the true and generous instincts of the unrepresented working classes. [Cheers.] In wishing success to the American republic he did not forget that he was an Englishman, and, in giving his best aspirations and hopes for America, he believed that at the same time he was hoping the best for his own country. Whatever touched the interest of America would soon touch the interest of England. What would touch the freedom of America would soon react on the freedom of England. [Cheers.] He felt proud of this opportunity of expressing his hearty sympathy with the Americans in their recent struggle, and of wishing them God speed through the difficulties which still remained before them. [Cheers.]

The chairman then gave "The Queen, first in the affections of her people, and equally respected by all true Americans." The toast was drank with great cordiality.

The Chairman next proposed, "WASHINGTON, the Father of our Country." The toast was drank in silence.

The Chairman gave "ABRAHAM LINCOLN, patriot, statesman and martyr," which was also drank in deep silence, the band playing solemn and appropriate music.

The Chairman proposed—"Our Fallen Heroes, embalmed in the memory of the country they died to preserve."

Prof. DAY, of Cincinnati, responded to the sentiment.

The Chairman next gave—"The Union, established by the wisdom of our forefathers. In its perpetuity consists our strength and prosperity as a nation."

Mr. BENJAMIN MORGAN, Secretary to the United States Legation, made an eloquent and appropriate reply to this toast. He concluded as follows:

If ever a nation had cause for signal gratitude to the Almighty for triomphs over perils and for brightening prospects, we are that nation. [Cheers.] True, we have had our trials, and they have been of no ordinary kind. I need hut name the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN to send a shndder through every American heart. And may we not, on a public occasion like this, offer our condolence to the great statesman who suffered at the same time, news of whose last sad affliction reached us only yesterday? His manly devotion to his country in her terrible trial, and unfaltering faith in her success, has been to us a tower of strength. May not the nation without intrusion share in his grief? [Cheers.] While observing the Fourth of July in England, we should not forget to pay a tribnte to the memory of RICHARD COBDEN, whose disinterested efforts in the cause of the Union should ever be borne in grateful remembrance by every friend of human freedom. We all revere the name of WASHINGTON. The preservation of the Union was with a ruling principle. In his letter to Congress tranamitting the constitution, he declared the Union to be "the great interest of every true American;" and in a note to JOHN JAY, he said he did not conceive "we can exist long as a nation without lodging somewhere a power which will pervade the Union in as energetic a manner as the authority of the State governments extends over the several States." The great struggle through which the nation has passed has confirmed these views, and the people have decided that we have a nation. The old flag floats undimmed and untorn over the Union. For the first time in the past four years, our countrymen throughout the length and breadth of the republic are observing the day. They, with us, are giving expression to the sentiment of your committee, "The Union—established, by the wisdom of our fathers, in its perpetuity—consists our strength and prosperity as a nation."

The Chairman gave "The Military and Naval Forces of the United States. The nation will ever hold its defenders in grateful remembrance."

Lient.-Col. AUDENRED, (one of the officers of SHERMAN'S staff,) at the call of the Chairman, responded to the toast in the briefest manner.

The Chairman proposed "Peace.—We hail its return, with slavery destroyed and the Union preserved."

Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH responded to the sentiment. He said that as a student he had little to do with war; and had this war been really as it was called, a war for empire, he could not have followed it with his sympathy. He wished neither England nor America to make war for empire. But this was a war for a great moral cause—for the hope of humanity. [Cheers.] It had effected the greatest deliverance ever wrought for man by war; and, therefore, be beld it not wrong in a lover of peace to rejoice with all his heart in this victory. [Cheers.] They might now hope that the last blood had been shed. Slavery was the sole cause of this disruption, and now in the hour of decisive victory, one might remind them without offence, that for the existence of slavery in the United States all were to blame. [Hear, hear.] The peace before this war was the peace of moral death—the submission of a great, free, and Christian nation to an ignominious and corrupt yoke. That yoke had now been broken, and the peace that was now established would be a peace indeed—a peace founded on the everlasting rock of justice. This struggle had added many an inch to the moral stature of their nation. It had given them noble and heroic types of character, and in Gen. GRANT they had a hero, if ever one stood in history. [Cheers.] He believed the millione in this country who had followed with interest the varying features of the struggle, now wished them all the blessings which peace could bring. [Cheers.]

The Chairman next gave "England and America, about to be united by a new tie. May the spirit of peace and good-will ever govern the intercourse between the two countries."

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, in responding, said that the new tie to which allnsion was made would, within one month from this date, be speaking for itself. He earnestly hoped, as he was sure every loyal Englishman and American hoped, that it would promote the peace, happiness and prosperity of both England and America. [Cheers.]

Mr. W. EVANS, the President of the Emancipation Society, also responded to the toast. He alluded to the kind and generous welcome which Englishmen always received in America, and hoped that Americans visiting this country met the same cordial reception. He had taken a somewhat prominent part in arousing his countrymen to a knowledge of the true nature of the conflict which had now been concluded, and he congratulated them that the rebellion had been put down and the Union restored. The work of reconstruction would be a work of great difficulty and of great anxiety, and he hoped that they would not mar their wonderful success by doing anything which would interfere with the great object of establishing equal laws and rights for all people, irrespective of color. [Cheers.] A young nobleman, the heir to an income of £2,000 a day, had recently, in his election address, alluded to what he called "Americanizing" their institntions; bnt he (Mr. EVANS) would like to see these institutions Americanized with respect to education and some other points. [Cheers.] He most cordially reciprocated the sentiment of the toast.

"The Press" and "The Ladies" were then given, and the meeting separated.

Several pieces of music, American melodiee naturally forming this portion of the celebration, were sung with great taste, by a party under the direction of Mr. RANSFORD. Mrs. HOWARD PAUL sang in her usual style the "Star-Spangled Banner."

FETE AT CREMORNE.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the American Declaration of Independence, Mr. E. T. SMITH gave special entertainments to celebrate the restoration of peace in the United States. The fireworks temple displayed the especial device: "Peace on earth and good-will toward men;" between the magnificent illumination of perforated pillars. The performances of HNOBES' equestrian and gymnastic troupe was exceedingly good. The fete of Bacchus, a Roman derfully-trained horse, were truly marvelous, and showed what docility and skill is possessed by such an animal. A very interesting performance, also, was the Lancers' Quadrille, danced on horseback by four couples in lancer uniforms. It is needless to do more than mention the feats of magic, the ballet, the ghost effect, or the wonderful Fire King, who coolly promenades in a hot oven; bnt we must give a line or two to the sea bear, a most interesting and beautiful animal brought from Cape Horn. He is a cecal of a dark brown or dun color, with a head and shoulders of a beautiful gray. His coat is of a silky softness, and his performances are most amusing. One peculiarity of the animal is that he understands French, which may be accounted for from the fact that his keeper is a fine specimen of a Gallic salt, who converses with him in his own language, to which the creature responds by a sort of roar. His affection for his keeper is most evident, and an inspection of the pair will well repay the trouble of a journey to these gardens, where abundant additional amusement is afforded to the visitor. On Wednesday next the Hippodrome and races in the Ashburnham grounds, so successful last year, will again commence.

A NEW CHAPTER IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

From the London Times, July 5.

The birthday of American Independence was duly celebrated yesterday, and never since the 4th of July, 1776, has that famous anniversary been ushered in by events so gratifying to national pride. During the last four years the most sanguine of American patriots must have welcomed its recurrence with mingled feelings. However robust his faith in the destiny of his country, he could not shnt his eyes to the evidences of actual disruption and possible dissolution. The foundations laid by WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN and JEFFERSON had been violently displaced, and no one could predict with confidence that they could ever be restored to their original position. No wise man would even now commit himself to such a prediction, but experience has abundantly proved the extraordinary strength of the fabric. So far, those who believed in the native vitality of the great Federal Republic have a right to exult, but we venture to think that one or two speakers at Willis' Rooms, last night, somewhat misstated the nature of their victory. It is not Democracy that has vanquished Aristocracy, but Federalism that has triumphed over State sovereignty, and established the subordination of all other constitutional rights to those of the central power. The result must be the reconstruction of the American Union, and it is difficult to believe that any future secession can be more formidable than that organized by JEFFERSON DAVIS. The Federal tie will probably be strengthened, and the American people may gradually become one and indivisible, but it remains to be shown whether that unity can be reconciled in practice with the principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence.

The subjugation of the South, however, is as much a *fait accompli* as the Declaration of Independence itself, and a new chapter has thereby been opened in the history of the United States. Henceforward other battles, sieges and capitulations, will take the place of Bunker Hill, Saratoga and Yorktown. CORNWALLIS and BURGOYNE will be dwarfed by JACKSON and LEE, and it will not surprise us if LINCOLN occupies a pedestal of equal height with that of WASHINGTON. If, indeed, the importance of occurrences be determined by their scale, the War of Independence hardly admits of comparison with that which has just terminated. The forces collected on either side, the distances traversed, the lists of killed and wounded, and the ruin wrought in the former, are as nothing by the side of the records of the late civil war. The tales of outrage and havoc inflicted by the British troops, which have horrified three generations of Americans, are already being superseded by more recent and vivid memories, and the heroic age of America will soon be transferred from the eighteenth to the nineteenth century. Fifty years to come novelists will lay their plots in this revolutionary period, and orators will draw their most exciting materials from the same source. Nor can it be denied that the issues at stake were in proportion to the magnitude and desperation of the contest. Whether or not there should be a balance of power on the North American Continent, and whether slavery should be accepted by modern civilization, were questions inevitably involved in it, though thrust out of sight by more obtrusive motives. Upon these questions, and npon the further question whether the sudden abolition of slavery was to be desired for the sake of the negroes themselves, opinions may still differ, but that the settlement of them will be the effect, if it was not the object, of the war, admits of no reasonable donbt. If the French Revolntion, with all its manifold influences on society, was the indirect consequence of American Independence, no one can say what changes may hereafter be traced back to the crisis now in course of development.

THE CELEBRATION IN PARIS.

LAUGHABLE DISPLAY OF ANGLO-REBEL SPITE.

Paris Correspondence of the London Herald.

It is by no means an unwelcome fact, under such circumstances, to know that the relations between France and America are anything but cordial. I have already acquainted you with the Yankee project for a Fourth of July celebration to-morrow in the Bois de Boulogne, at the Prè Catelan. It is to be strictly "national"—bnt the reason of the exclusion of foreigners is not as some people supposed, the very *natural reluctance of educated Americans to allow foreigners so fastidious in their tastes as the French are to witness their saturnalia.* It appears that the government refused to allow the meeting to take place *if any French radicals were allowed to indulge in oratory*—and this condition the American representative here had to submit to. The ceremony, I believe, has only one precedent. *The Dyaks in Borneo, after a successful war, have a feast, at which several of their enemies are devoured.* On this occasion Chevet supplies the meal, bnt it takes place in the midst of a wood, an appropriate *"location" for the display of savage exultation over a prostrate foe.*

GENERAL TOPICS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

The British Parliament was prorogued to-day, and dissolntion immediately followed.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Qnsen's speech was delivered by commission. It rejoices at the termination of the civil war in America, and trusts that the evil caused by the long conflict may be repaired and prosperity restored in the States which have suffered from the contest. She regrets that the confederation scheme in British America was not carried out, believing that it would give the provinces additional strength and lead to many improvements. She expresses gratification at the assurances of devoted loyalty from the provinces.

TRIAL OF DR. PRITCHARD.

The trial of Dr. PRITCHARD, on the charge of having poisoned his wife, was progressing at Glasgow, and from the notoriety the case has attained great interest was evinced in the proceedings.

BALLOON ACCIDENT.

A startling balloon accident had happened in Ireland. Mr. COSWELL'S balloon, after having ascended from Belfast with ten people in the car, effected a peril

think it at the same time due to the Chancellor to state that as early as the beginning of the session—of the year I may say—the Chancellor, stung in his feelings by the various attacks which were made upon him from different quarters, often pressed upon me that his resignation should be conveyed to Her Majesty. I, upon public and upon private and personal grounds, declined to be the channel of conveying the resignation to Her Majesty, and I urged upon the Chancellor to remain in his post, for this reason, that if he had resigned in consequence of these various—some of them anonymous—attacks, he would thereby be considered as in some sort admitting the various charges which had been made, and even other charges which never had been made. I, on the other hand, represented to him that if he remained in his post there would, no doubt, be a Parliamentary inquiry into the matters alleged, and, knowing and believing his motives to be perfectly pure and incorrupt, I believed thet out of that inquiry would result, as has resulted, an entire acquittal of the Chancellor. [Hear, hear.] It will be necessary that he should continne to hold the seale until Friday morning, in order that he may go through the proceedings and ceremonials in connection with the prorogation and dissolntion of Parliament; but on Friday he will resign the seals into the hands of her Majesty.

FRANCE.

Mr. BIGELOW, the American Minister at Paris, gave a *fête* on the Fourth of July, which was largely attended.

The Paris *Patrie* of the 4th inst. says: "We are enabled to state that France and England, acting with a view to the preservation of peace and general conciliation, have coma to an agreement npon the principal questions which may result from the present state of American affairs."

The Senate, after soma slight show of opposition from Baron DUPIN, had approved of tha promulgation of the Budget.

The session of the Corps Legislatif closed on the 4th. The Vice-President, Mr. SCHNEIDER, in his farewell address to the House, said they would probably reassemble early in January next. He pointed ont the importance of the matters discussed during the present session, and the liberty of the debates, "in which," ha added, "political controversies have largely entered. Far be it from me to complain of this, since these controversies respond to that which occupies the pnblic mind and enlightens the nation. They cannot but strengthen a government such as that of the Emperor."

The Bourse on the 4th was firm. Rentes closed at 67f. 7c.

AUSTRIA.

It is stated that Count BELCREDI has been nominated as the new Minister of State.

INDIA.

Telegrams from Bombay dated June 29, announce a decided improvement both in tha prices of produce and of imports. A better feeling was said to be everywhere apparent.

MRS. SURRATT AND THE CONSPIRACY.

Interesting Statement by L. J. Weichmann.

BROPHY'S AFFIDAVIT UPSET.

From the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch.

The following card from LOUIS J. WEICHMANN, who was the principal government witness on the part of the Washington conspirators, explains itself. It has been brought forth in consequence of the attacks npon Mr. WEICHMANN'S character, made since the execution, in secession journals which sympathized with the murderers of the President. There are some matters in this statement in relation to Mrs. SURRATT'S conduct which are important corroborations of the evidence publicly given against her, and which show that her punishment was just:

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 15, 1865.

To the Editors of the Sunday Dispatch:

Will yon favor me by publishing the following statement in your valuable paper?

Mrs. SURRATT is dead, and what I now have to say can do her no harm. There was a time when none had more respect for her than I.

When living I did everything for her that was in my power. I testified to her character nobly. I plead for her day after day with those in authority, that they might spare her life, because she was a woman, and because she had been kind to me once. It was in vain. The government knows best, and must make a dread and just example to terrify all enemies to free government.

Yet, after all this, an attempt has been made by one BROPHY, in Washington, to blacken my character. To silence him, and many other sympathizers with guilt, I deem it necessary to present the following to the public. Let them judge and decide fairly.

I am, Sirs, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LOUIS J. WEICHMANN.

MR. WEICHMANN'S STATEMENT.

The affidavit of JOHN P. BROPHY, of Washington, to the public, instead of being to me a matter of surprise and anger, has been one almost of daily expectation. To prove its utter worthlessness, it is merely necessary to state that it was twice submitted to Judge HOLT, and once to all the members of the court, and to President JOHNSON himself, before the execution of Mrs. SURRATT, and that it had no effect whatever. Col. BURNETT, himself, handed me the charges almost ten days before the trial was closed. They had been sent to him by some one who was afraid to fix his signature thereto. I laughed at them then, since they were ridiculous; and I now pronounce the statement, so extensively copied in various papers, a tissue of lies from beginning to end. It puzzles me much to know why these monstrous charges were not brought out on the witness' stand by the learned counsel, AIKEN, and his worthy associate, CLAMPITT, who are in close communion with BROPHY. The case had not been closed when I read them. I was then, and am now, prepared to answer all such charges.

BROPHY himself was summoned twice, once for the defence and once for the prosecution; but according to his own wishes he never appeared on the stand. I had him and a dozen reliable, gentlemanly witnesses called to prove my character, against which he dares not say one word.

It was only after a very tearful protestation on his part, that "his poor old mother would cry herself to death if she saw his name in the papers in connection with this trial," that I sent into the court-room to Col. BURNETT to release him, and he at once acceded to his wishes.

BROPHY'S "poor old mother" had, consequently, no reason to shed tears.

I never visited President JOHNSON, never wrote a letter to him, and don't believe that Mrs. SURRATT was an innocent woman. The expression ebont Judge HOLT is an infamous lie. BROPHY scorns me of disloyalty. I would here say that no person throughout the whole trial had his good character so fully vouched for as I have. It is beyond reproach, either as regards loyalty, veracity or morality.

BROPHY had better clear his own shoes first. He is an alien; has never been naturalized, and has not taken the oath of allegiance to the government which he attempts to assail in the person of its chief witness.

A very prevalent rumor, too, has gained ground that I was placed in irons and maltreated and threatened by the Secretary of War. This is another error. The War Department had all the information which I possessed, on the morning of the 16th of April. It was given freely and without compulsion. The government, too, furnished me with money and transportation to go to Canada in pursuit of JOHN H. SURRATT.

Throughout the trial, the treatment which I experienced at the hands of the Secretary of War, Judges HOLT, BURNETT and BINGHAM, and the members of the Court, was very marked indeed and courteous.

As regards my testimony, I have nothing to regret. Conscious of my integrity and of my desire to do right so all, I stand to-day in the pure light of heaven, without one sin on my soul to answer for as regards the trial of the conspirators.

Far from considering it a disgrace to have been a government witness, I can only esteem it an honor that I have been of so much assistance in ferreting out the diabolical schemes of traitors and conspirators. I am pained only because of one thing, viz.: that I have been deceived so much in Mrs. SURRATT and her son.

Much has been said and much has been written about Mrs. SURRATT'S innocence. Sensation paragraphs are being scattered throughout the country, ridiculing our own times, accusing us of a want of deference and respect to the female sex, and recalling us to the days of knight-errantry, when women was respected "in court, and camp, and tourney, and banquet hall." The United States Government itself is assailed, and charged with having murdered an innocent woman.

That a woman so kind, so compassionate, so generous and so religious, should have been cognizant of plots to capture or assassinate the President of the United States, is hardly to be believed. Yet it is strangely true. Her own actions and words, for weeks prior to the assassination, and even on the 14th of April itself, leave very little doubt in my mind but that she was guilty. But guilty to what extent I do not know.

She may possibly have been cognizant only of the capture, and of the parties concerned in it; yet even that deserved death. It was treasonable and criminal to lay hands on the person of the President in aid of the enemy, and as such it ought to be punished.

Mrs. SURRATT is much to be blamed. She should have exercised a woman's influence and a mother's love, and then she could have prevented all. But no; she was too much infatuated; she loved the South too much. None can regret her untimely end more than I, yet none can detest her crimes more than I do.

Particles of conversation which were once intended to blind me, and which had a certain air of mystery about them, now came back in their dreaded reality with a peculiar and awful significance. Before the 4th of March Mrs. SURRATT was continually remarking to everybody that *something* was going to happen to "Old Abe," which would prevent him from taking his seat, because Gen. LEE was going "to make a movement which would startle the whole world." This appeared in the papers, and no notice was taken of it. The 4th of March came and went. President LINCOLN was inaugurated, but Gen. LEE did not execute his "movement." What that "movement" was I do not know. A short time after I asked her why JOHN brought such men as HEROLD and ATZEROTH into the house? "Oh! JOHN wishes to make use of them for his *dirty work*," was her reply. I then asked her what that "dirty work" was? She said, "JOHN wants them to clean his horses." He had two at that time.

When Richmond fell and LEE'S army surrendered, when Washington was in a blaze of glory, and all hearts beat high with joy, Mrs. SURRATT wept and closed her house. When the illumination took place her home remained dark and silent, without one single ray of light at the windows to denote gladness. Gloomy and forlorn it then was. To use her own expression, it was "indicative of her feelings." But, oh! a gloom and a horror now invests it blacker than the Furies themselves.

On Good Friday I drove her into the country, ignorant of her purpose and intentions. Holiday had been granted to all the clerks in the Department by the Secretary of War. We started at 2:30 o'clock. Before leaving she had an interview with JOHN WILKES BOOTH in the parlor, and no donht she then received from him the field-glass which she gave to LLOYN.

On the way down she was very lively and cheerful, taking the reins into her own hands several times, and urging on the steed. We halted once, and that was about three miles from Washington, when, observing that there were pickets along the road, she hailed an old farmer and wanted to know if they would remain there all night. On being told that they were withdrawn at about 8 o'clock in the evening, she said she was glad to know it.

On our return I chanced to make some remark about BOOTH, stating that he appeared to be without employment, and asking her when he was going to act again. "BOOTH is done acting," she said, "and he is going to New-York very soon, never to return." Then turning round, she remarked, "Yes, and BOOTH is crazy on one subject, and I am going to give him a good scolding the next time I see him." What that "one subject" was, Mrs. SURRATT never said. The people can judge for themselves.

She was very anxious to be at home at 9 o'clock, saying she had made an engagement with some gentleman, who was to meet her at that hour. I asked her if it was BOOTH. She answered neither yes nor no.

When about a mile from the city, on our return, and having from the top of a hill caught a view of Washington swimming in a flood of light and glory, raising her hands, she said, "I am afraid all this rejoicing will turn into mourning, all this glory into sadness." I asked her what she meant. She replied that after sunshine there was always a storm, and that the people were too proud and licentious, and that God would punish them. The gentlemen whom she expected at 9 o'clock, on her return, called. It was JOHN WILKES BOOTH'S last visit to Mrs. SURRATT, and the third one on that day. She was alone with him for a few minutes in the parlor. What transpired there God only knows. As soon as I had taken tea I went to the parlor.

Mrs. SURRATT'S former manner and cheerfulness had left her. She now was nervous, agitated and restless. Pacing up and down the floor, she seemed to be thinking of something, and on my asking her what was the matter, she said she felt very nervous and was unwell. Then, looking at me, she asked me which way the torchlight procession was going that we had seen on the avenue. I remarked that it was a procession from the arsenal, and that the employes were probably going to serenade the President, it being the 14th day of April, the day appointed for the restoration of the flag over Sumter. She said she would like to know, as she was much interested in it. Her nervousness finally increased so much that she drove myself and the young ladies, who were creating a great deal of noise and laughter, to our respective rooms to bed. She, however, returned to the parlor, and continued pacing up and down the room long after I had retired.

When the detectives arrived at 3 o'clock tha next morning, I rapped at her door for permission to let them in.

"For God's sake let them come in! I expected the house to be searched," said she.

When the detectives had gone, and when her daughter, almost frantic, cried out, "Oh! ma, just think of that man's having been here an hour before the assassination! I am afraid it will bring suspicion npon us!"

"ANNA, come what will!," she replied, "I am resigned. I think that J. WILKES BOOTH was only an instrument in the hands of the Almighty to punish this proud and licentious people."

Now, who is there, after all these facts, that will not say that Mrs. SURRATT knew what was in BOOTH'S mind? God grant he may have spoken to her only of capture, but I believe what Judge BINGHAM said, and what every true Union-loving man would say: "Capture meant murder."

The abduction of President LINCOLN from the City of Washington, which is surrounded by nearly thirty strong forts, and which was at that time protected by 20,000 soldiers, would have been simply an impossibility. His carriage could not have proceeded three squares without being recognized. The attempted execution of this silly plot would have been as absurd as its original conception.

LOUIS J. WEICHMANN.

Some Curious Statements by Mrs. J. G. Swisshelm—Failure to Poison Mr. Lincoln and Shoot Mr. Stanton—Poisoning Organized—Animal Resemblances of the Assassins—Interesting Comparisons.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 11, 1865.

In all the mass of testimony taken before the Military Commission, little has been elicited showing the extent of complicity in the assassination plot. My own impression and that of several Western people with whom I conversed, in the northern part of the city, the morning after the murder of President LINCOLN, was that it was an event not unexpected to a large number of the native inhabitants. The news was certainly received with an exultation which quickly disappeared as the temper of "the Yankees" became apparent. From what I saw and heard that morning, I thought that if BOOTH were arrested, any attempt at trying him here would be a farce, from the probability of getting one or more conspirators on any jury which might be empanneled. I have seen no such haughty insolence on the faces of women or triumphant chuckle on that of men since the Early raid, when young men rushed out to aid him and old men and women chuckled at the prospect of his taking Washington.

I have talked with an intelligent colored woman who says "She was in the crowd at Secretary SEWARD'S door on the evening of the assassination; that she was in charge of several children; and to prevent their being hurt, placed them in the angle formed by the steps and wall of the house, so that she and they were almost behind Mr. STANTON while he stood on the steps speaking to the people; that a man in a heavy, dark coat, with his hat drawn over his face, edged his way in amongst the children, and kept moving his head from side to side as if trying to get a good look at Mr. STANTON, while he kept his right hand down at his side, and she thought he had a pistol in it. She became alarmed, and spoke aloud to a colored man near, asking him to come and stand between her and that man, for he had a pistol. The colored man came and took the position she desired, and the other moved off. The story was hard to believe, but her daughter stated that she came home that evening quite excited, saying there was a "spicious character in the crowd, and she thought he wanted to shoot Mr. STANTON." I have reason to believe Mr. STANTON knew of this, and expected to the last that she would be examined by the Commission.

On a visit to Mrs. LINCOLN, the day she left for Chicago, I said to her that I had always expected slavery would poison Mr. LINCOLN, as it did Presidents HARRISON and TAYLOR. The idea appeared new to her, and recalled the fact that her husband had been very ill for several days, from the effects of a dose of blue pills, taken shortly before his second inauguration. She said he was not well, and appearing to require his usual medicine, blue pills, she sent to the drug-store in which HERBOLD was employed last, and got a dose, and gave them to him at night, before going to bed, that next morning his pallor terrified her.

"His face," said she, pointing to the bed beside which she sat, "was white as that pillow-case, as it lay just there," she exclaimed, laying her hand on the pillow—"white, and such a deadly white; as he tried to rise, he sank back again, quite overcome!"

She described his anxiety to be up, there was so much to do, and her persistence and his oppresive languor in keeping him in bed for several days; said he and she both thought it so strange that the pills should affect him in that way; they never had done so before, and both concluded they would get no more medicine there, as the attendant evidently did not understand making np prescriptions. Could this have been the time spoken of in that letter produced on the trial, in which it is said the cup had failed once?

I know an officer's widow who spent some time with her husband in Georgia while Gen. MITCHELL was in command. She has told me of a pretended Union woman in a small town where they were stationed who kept a boarding-house for Union officers; of that large number of invalids among her boarders and her especially remarking the excessive and peculiar pallor of these invalids; soon the number of deaths attracted attention and an investigation was ordered of the charge that this female fiend had been poisoning her boarders. While the case was pending, some order changed the troops occupying the town and my informant never learned how the matter ended, but her description of the pallor of the victims so coincides with Mrs. LINCOLN'S account of our Martyr's appearance after the taking of the blue pills, that it has occurred to me those monsters may have some peculiar method of poisoning. Moreover, it is highly probable that our political assassinations are not yet over.

A conversation was overheard, the latter part of last month, on a dark night, between a knot of men, who distinctly detailed a plan for shooting President JOHNSON on the Fourth. The speakers were to station themselves at different points in the crowd, and while he should be speaking at Gettysburgh, at a signal, fire simultaneously. This conversation was promptly reported to Col. BAKER by Judge DAY, who told me of the fact. The person who heard it was a colored women, late a slave, who knew of Judge DAY as the slave's lawyer, and unburdened herself to him of her great secret. After he had reduced her statement to writing, he sent her with it to Col. BAKER. An intelligent white woman, on the evening after the execution, overheard one man say to another that "the d—d blue-legged Yankees had not made much of the conspiracy out," and were not done with it yet.

Such conversations have been by no means uncommon here during the past four years, and that against Mr. LINCOLN'S life attracted but little attention here once, but such threats seek the cover of darkness now.

You know, of course, the speculative philosophy which claims to trace a resemblance between every human being and some species of animal; I never saw three people together who so strongly illustrate this philosophy as the three male assassins who were executed last week. I think I could not have passed HERROLD on the street without mentally exclaiming "ape." I have been often in tha drug-store he attended; and once, as he was putting up a small package for me, I became so interested in noticing his apish ways, that I caught myself on the eve of saying aloud "You monkey," and found it necessary to make some remark to hide the thought I had so nearly expressed. When on trial, before I had recognized him as one I had seen elsewhere, that same thought came, "What an ape!" And strange, his character, as given on trial, had the fidelity and ready cunning of the ape. PAYNE, on the other hand, was all bovine. Once a party of hunters described to me a Buffalo hunt, in which they had been engaged in, three days before, in Dacotah. They were eloquent in their account of a fierce, old, bull, who stood to defend his dominion, while his family fled in dismay. They told of his charge first at one and then another of his would-be captors, and of the disdain with which he shook their bullets out of his matted frontlet. I had not thought of the scene for years, until I saw PAYNE sitting, erect and fearless among his captors, and the whole picture then came up like a flash. The swell of the powerful muscles of the neck, spreading out to the shoulder, tapering in the jaw—the form of the spinal column from the waist to the top of the head, straight as an arrow, without that swell behind the ear which is said to indicate the social affection in the human head—the large projecting jaws—the jutting brows, sloping forehead and prominence above, and a little back of the ear; but especially the large, pale gray eyes, with their spot of white light, was the monarch of the prairie. His peculiar motion in tossing aside his hair added greatly to this resemblance, and I could well believe his assertion of no malice against Mr. SEWARD. He simply had a fierce delight in conflict, had been trained to believe that Mr. SEWARD was trespassing on his grazing lands—his divine right of owning and flogging his own slave, and charged at his pursuer like the wild buffalo of the plain.

ATZEROTH was a panther; the form and carriage of the head, the small, green eyes, the motion of his hands, tho very atmosphere around him, spoke craftiness, deep and low, cruelty, cowardice. Whatever he did, or proposed to do, was for some immediate personal benefit. He could only spring for prey when he felt assured of success. JANE G. SWISSHELM.

GEN. SHERMAN IN COLUMBUS.

His Reception—His Speech Indorsing Gen. Cox—Pleasant Incidents of the Levee.

From the Ohio State Journal, July 13.

GEN. SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I do not know that I can make my voice reach those on the outer limits of this immense crowd; but, whether I can or not, I wish to express to all tho same heartfelt thanks for the welcome thus extended to me. I come to Columbus as I would to my home, and to the gentleman who has spoken I would turn as to a father. I rejoice that there are some who still recollect him whom I so much venerate, and to whom I am indebted for all I know, and all I care to know, of public policy. I prefer yet to take lessons from men of that day. I take pride in referring to Ohio as my home, though I have been thrown hither and thither so much that I scarce know where I belong. I have been a long time separated from yon, but still when I return to yon I find all the same. There have been changes of course, but these are entirely superficial. Here the same old flag floats from the capitol, the same good government secures peace and prosperity, and more than all, the same green fields give forth abundant crops. I recollect when that old flag, many years ago, floated above the old State House. Now the State House is gone, but the "flag is still there," and has been carried in triumph by Ohio's sons wherever they have gone. [Cheers and applause.] To the men who have done this—to the boys who went to the wars, I give all honor, and you should be proud of them. I accord, too, to those who remain at home, to those who bore up in trouhlous times and kept flying here, untainted, the old flag, praise and honor. Ohio has many noble sons—many that heve represented her on the field of battle. Among these no name shines brighter than that of the lamented MCPHERSON, whom I thought, at one time, was destined to be the crowning military genius of the war. Prond should you be of him who was cut down at the moment of victory, in the battle storm. His remains his now in the little town of Clyde, in his own native State, and the grave marked simply by a rail-pile. Let Ohio honor the noble MCPHERSON, or her soldiers will see that a monument shall rise above his remains. Then we have Gen. SHERIDAN and Gen. COX, your candidate for next Governor—a gentleman, a scholar, and a General who was ever faithful in the performance of duty, and will ever remain so. [Cheers.] He hoped that Ohio would make Governors out of her Generals until the next war. And there is CHARLEY WALCUTT—a braver man then whom never charged a battery or breastwork. Twice has he been wounded, but not kept from the front. There are many others, all proud of Ohio, and all the pride of the people. Having said this much I design to say no more, only that I thank you for your attention and kindly demonstrations.

INCIDENTS OF THE LEVEE.

The greetings with soldiers were many of them very earnest, and in many cases quite affecting. His inquires "Where did you leave that leg, Sir?" "To what corps did yon belong?" brought answers to which we always loved to listen and to comment, "You are worth a dozen men with two legs," &c.

An army badge always attracted his attention, and to many of the soldiers he spoke some minutes. One rough, good-natured bummer was so much overjoyed at meeting his old commander, that as soon as released, he broke out with the regular army "Whoopee," much to the amusement of said commander, and much to the surprise of numerous spectators. One lady informed the General that she had lost two sons in the service, both in his command, and, of course, received sympathy. Another lady informed him that her husband was still in the service, and wished to know when he would let him come home, to which she received a satisfactory answer.

A bare-footed little girl, with a ragged dress, had managed to reach the coveted neighborhood, but was afraid to give her hand. The General observed her, drew her to him, shook her hand, and passed her on with a kind word. We watched the little girl as she danced away, and are quite sure her eyes were filled with tears, and we thought that it was, perhaps, in truth, the happiest hour of her life. Little boys, barefooted, roughly dressed fellows, shook the General's hand, then down in the rotunda, and fairly turned summersaults in the exhuberance of joy. At last the scene ended, and the people retired to eat their dinners and talk about SHERMAN.

STOUT GRASS BUT LITTLE LODGING.—The crop of grass was never more luxuriant; the rains have been as frequent and winds violent as usual, yet grass is lodged less even than usual. How is the fact to be accounted for? Is the stubble firmer? and if so, has wet weather a tendency to stiffen and make firmer the stalks of grass? A contrary opinion seems to have prevailed generally among farmers. But this year's experience seems to show that a wet season gives body and strength to the grasses. Whether it gives what the farmers call heart remains to be seen and determined by the manner in which it spends the coming Winter.—*Manchester (N. H.) Mirror.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 17, 1865.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107¾	100 N. Y. Cen.....2d c.	95
35,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	105⅞	300 do.....s30	94⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..O.		100 Erie Railway....s10	82
New Issue.....	105¼	100 do.....s15	82
20,000 do.....2d call	105	600 do.....c	82¼
3,000 U. S. 10-40s..R.	97¾	100 do.....s30	81⅝
55,000 U.S.5s,10-40s...C.	97¾	50 do.....c	82
75,000 do.....2d call	97¾	240 do.....2d call	82¼
6,000 do.....	97¾	300 do.....	82⅛
500 U. S. 6s, Oregon		400 Hudson Riv. R....	109
W. L. ½-year....	102	50 Alton & T. H. Pr....	60
5,000 Tr. Notes, 7-10s..		100 Reading R.....s10	100¼
Second Series..	100	200 do.....s15	100⅜
2,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. J.		100 do.....s10	100⅜
Issue.....	84	1100 do.....	100⅝
3,000 Mo.6s, Pacific R.		500 do.....b3	101
Issue.....	72½	30 Mich. Cen. R....	108
5,000 do.....2d call	73	3650 Mich. S. & N. I. R....	63
5,000 Tenn. 6s.....	71½	100 do.....s10	63
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	94	100 do.....s15	64⅞
2,000 Mich. S. 2d M...	86¼	400 do.....2d call	64⅜
6,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	85	100 do.....s5	64⅜
3,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st...	97	200 Ill. Cen. R...s60.x-d	121½
5,000 Alt. & T. H. Inc...	71¼	400 Cleve. & Pitts.....	88⅜
10 Cen. National Bk..	105	200 do.....	88⅝
100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C....	98	200 do.....	68¼
50 do.....2d call	98	10 do.....	66
300 Quick. Min. Co.....	58¼	200 do.....2d call	68¾
600 do.....	58	400 Chic. & N. W.....	28
600 do.....2d call	57	100 Chic. & N. W. Pr..s10	62¼
100 Bruns. C'y Land Co.	12½	200 do.....	62¾
100 do.....	12¾	100 do.....2d call	62¼
100 do.....2d call	13	500 do.....s30	61½
100 do.....	13¼	40 Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	133
100 Cum. Coal Pr.....	43	300 Chic. & R. I. R.....	106½
200 Canton Co.....	40½	300 do.....	106¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107⅞	200 Erie Railway....s30	81¼
100,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		100 do.....s30	81
New Issue.....	105	100 do.....s10	82
50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	105½	400 do.....	82
17,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		200 do.....	82½
Second Series..	100	500 Chic. & R. I.....	106½
5,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '75..	97	500 do.....s30	106⅝
5,000 Ohio & M. C....	25½	200 Reading R.....s10	101
10,000 Amer. Gold.....	143	400 do.....s30	106¾
70,000 do.....s15	142	1500 do.....	101¼
100 Canton Co.....	39¾	200 do.....	101½
100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C....	97½	50 Mich. Cen. R.....	108
100 do.....	97⅝	500 Mich. S. & N. I.....	63¼
200 Bruns. City L. Co....	13⅜	300 do.....	64
800 Quick. Min. Co...,	56	400 do.....	63⅞
100 do.....	56⅛	1000 Cleve. & Pitts.....	67⅜
100 do.....b30	66	200 Chi. & N. W.....s3	17⅝
100 Cen. Coal Co.....	50	50 Chi. & N. W. Pr....	62
100 At. Mail S. Co.....	158½	100 do.....s30	61½
100 N. Y. Cen. R....	94⅛	100 Mil. & P. du C....	37
100 do.....s30	93⅝	200 do.....b30	37
300 do.....	94¼	100 do.....	36¾
200 Hud. Riv. R.....	108¼		

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$110,000 O. & M. Cer....	25½	700 Chic. & R. I.....	106¾
5,000 do.....	27⅝	200 do.....s3	106¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R.....	94½	500 do.....s3	106⅞
100 do.....s3	94⅜	100 do.....b3	107
200 Erie Railway.....b3	82⅛	100 do.....s10	106
600 do.....s3	82	100 do.....	106⅞
100 do.....s3	82⅛	100 do.....	106¾
200 do.....	82¼	200 Chic. & N. W....s30	27½
200 Hud. Riv. R.....	108⅜	100 dn.....	27⅜
100 do.....b5	108¾	100 do.....s3	27⅛
100 do.....h10	109	100 do.....s3	27⅜
400 Reading R.....s5	100¾	200 Ch. & N. W. Pr....	61¾
200 do.....	100⅞	200 do.....s3	61¾
200 Mich. S. & N. I....	64¼	200 do.....s10	62¼
100 do.....s3	64⅛	100 do.....	61¾
100 do.....c	64⅜	300 do.....c	61⅞
200 do.....	64⅛	100 P., Ft. W. & C....	97½
100 do.....s3	64⅜	100 Canton Co.....	39¾
400 do.....b3	64⅜	500 Bruns. Land Co....	13¼
400 do.....b3	64⅜	300 Cumb. Coal.....	42¾
300 do.....s3	64	100 do.....s3	42½
100 Ill. Cen. R....x-d.s3	122½	100 Quick. Min. Co....	56⅝
600 Cleve. & Pitts.....	67⅜	100 do.....	56¼
200 do.....b3	67⅜	100 do.....	56¾
200 do.....	67⅞	500 do.....	56

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 O. & Miss. Cer..	25½	600 Mich. S. & N. I....	63¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R....s3	94⅝	300 do.....	63⅝
100 Erie Railway.....	81⅞	300 do.....b3	63⅝
100 do.....s3	81¾	100 do.....s5	63⅝
400 do.....	81¾	200 Cleve. & Pitts....b3	67⅝
100 Hud. Riv. R.....b3	108¼	200 do.....	67⅞
100 do.....s3	108½	100 Chi. & R. I.....	106¾
200 do.....s3	108½	100 do.....	106¾
200 Reading R.....s3	100¾	100 P., Ft. W. & C....b3	96⅞
200 do.....s3	100¾	100 do.....	96¾
200 do.....s3	100¾	100 do.....	96⅞
200 do.....s3	100¾	200 Ohio. & N. W. Pr...	61¾
100 Cary Improv't.....	18	100 do.....b3	61¾
100 Quick. Min. Co....	56¾	300 Nic. Transit Co....	7

MONDAY, July 17—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Associated National and Local Banks of the City of New-York, now in the Clearing-house, for the week ending Saturday last, July 15, compare as follows with the previous weekly statement, and also with the corresponding week last year, and the Sub-Treasury balances at each date:

Increase in Loans	$2,743,107
Increase in Specie	1,299,847
Increase in Deposits	2,221,478
Decrease in Legal-Tender	2,465,002

	July 16, 1864.	July 15, 1865.	July 8, 1865.
Local Capital	$69,927,725	$13,848,365	$13,848,635
National	——	63,235,000	63,285,000
Total in C. H.	$69,927,725	$77,383,365	$77,133,635
Loans	199,043,887	221,585,082	218,541,975
Specie	21,234,354	20,400,441	19,100,594
Deposits	151,816,047	200,420,283	198,199,005
Legal-Tender	——	60,054,646	62,519,708
In Sub-Treas'y	23,087,952	49,420,270	39,420,398

The Manufacturers' Bank, late of Williamsburgh, has been removed to the city, and is now a National Bank, sending its weekly report to the Clearing House. The capital is $250,000, which we have added to the National Bank Capital reporting through the Clearing House.

The present Bank return shows a gain of nearly three millions to the Loans and Discounts since last Monday and a gain of $2,221,478 to the Deposit line, of which $1,299,847 is in Specie. The Legal Tender has decreased nearly two and a half millions. Of the present Gold and Silver average of $20,400,441, the Bank of New-York, the depository of most of the Bullion Brokers, holds $9,441,784, as against $7,975,719 last Monday.

The price of Gold to-day was ¼ a 1 per cent. higher than at the close on Saturday. The speculators for the rise were again large buyers, and also free borrowers of money on the Street, on the pledge of Gold. The rates of Money on stock collateral are 5@6 ₰ cent.; on Gold Checks 6@7 ₰ cent., and a commission of ⅛@¼ ₰ cent., ₰ month for carrying over the loans. While these terms indicate much confidence in the party holding Gold for the rise, they find no encouragement in the rates of Exchange on London, which are dull for the Boston steamers at 108¼@109 ₰ cent.

The later advices from Europe to-day made little or no change in Government 5-20s. The quotations are a fraction better than by the previous arrivals, but the difficulty of placing Exchange to correspond with the market for Gold, tends to make a dull feeling. The old issue of 5-20s left off 105⅝@105¾ ₰ cent. Other descriptions were about steady at Saturday's figures.

The Stock Exchange was dull on the Railway and Miscellaneous shares, with a few special exceptions, to-day. The demand for Erie continues steady, and the advance at the close of last week is fairly supported. There is considerable speculation on the Street as to the cause of this firmness after the ontgivings early last week against the forthcoming Summer Dividend. The buyers appear to be strong and confident and the cash stock not over abundant. Some of the operators against Erie may possibly be talking or selling down New-York Central, which has been weaker than usual for some days past. The impression designed to be made is doubtless against the Summer dividend of this road also. The Directors are to determine the question near the close of the present month, the dividend to be paid—there is not the slightest reason to doubt—on the 20th of August, as usual for the last twelve years. The shares of the Reading Company were further advanced on the coal tonnage of the past week, in connection with reported damages by the flood of last night to the Schuylkill Navigation works, which, if serious, will throw an additional tonnage from the Schuylkill Coal region on the Reading Road. The Western Roads were mostly dull to-day, and lower than on Saturday. The sellers of Michigan Southern, after supplying a large order at the early Board at 65 ₰ cent., followed the stock down to 63⅞, at the Second Board. The miscellaneous shares fell 4 ₰ cent. on Quicksilver Mining and 2 ₰ cent. on Central Coal, while advancing another $1 ₰ share on Brunswick Georgia Land Company.

At 4 o'clock, the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday. The general market dull, and the Railways lower than at the Second Board:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon
U. S. 10-40s...	65⅞	65⅞	N. West. Pref....	62¾	61¾
U. S. 5-20s.....	106	105⅞	Rock Island.....	107½	108
N. Y. Central..	95¼	94⅞	Fort Wayne.....	86¾	86⅞
Erie.....	82¾	83	Cumb'land Coal.	42¾	42¼
Hudson.....	110	108	Quicksilver.....	60	56
Reading.....	101	100¾	Mariposa.....	12¾	12⅝
Mich. Southern..	66¼	63⅞	Canton.....	39¾	39¾
Illinois Central.	138	*122½	Atlantic Mail...	158½	158½
Mich Central....	109	108	Brunswick.....	12¾	13¼
Pittsburgh.....	69	67¾	Ohio Certificates	25⅞	25⅞
Northwest.....	28	27¼	American Gold..	142½	142¾

* Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank shares:

New-York.....	110	Bank of N. America..	106
Merchants'.....	108½	Hanover.....	105½
Mechanics'.....	105	Nassau.....	107
City.....	475	Corn Exchange.....	109
Phenix.....	95	Continental.....	95
Tradesmen's.....	126	Commonwealth.....	98
Butchers' & Drovers'.	120	Importers' & Traders'	102½
Merchants' Exch'ge.	100	Park.....	140
Mechanics' B'k Ass..	101	Central National....	104
Ocean.....	85	First National.....	205
American Exchange..	113½	Fourth National.....	99
Bank of the Republic.	104	Ninth National.....	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883.....	94	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort..	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887.....	92	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex'd	92

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1865.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH EMIGRANT—HANDY ANDY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—THE WONDER—ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.
BELVIDERE LION PARK—AFTERNOON CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

ISAAC M. VEITCH, Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge I. O. Odd Fellows, has issued his proclamation inviting and exhorting all Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments throughout the United States to send representatives to the Grand Lodge of the United States, to assemble at Baltimore on the third Monday of September next. For four years the Southern Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments have not been represented, and the Most Worthy Grand Sire expresses the hope that the brotherhood may renew its fraternal intercourse, and that "its great heart may ever vibrate in unison with the teachings of charity."

The Savannah *Herald* reports the arrival there of Capt. MOORE and the burying party which is to go to Andersonville to inter the remains of the Union soldiers who died in the prison there. The *Herald* says that there is a very serious obstacle to the further progress of Capt. MOORE and his party, namely, entire lack of transportation. The resources of the Quartermaster's Department at this post are inadequate for the overland transportation of the ship load of material which has arrived, and it will be equally impracticable to attempt to reach the destination via Macon, from which Andersonville is distant nearly 80 miles.

We have a few particulars of the loss of the ship *Wm. Nelson* by fire off Newfoundland. The fire was caused by carelessness in fumigating the vessel, and when it was impossible to save her, the Captain and other officers, and the cabin passengers, left in the boats of the ship, and she soon went down with over 400 steerage passengers. By our last foreign news we learn that the steamship *Lafayette*, on her outward voyage, picked up forty-five passengers from three boats.

The Rochester *Union* states that AUGUSTUS H. SIBLEY, an employe of the American Express Company, has been detected in the act of embezzlement, and has made a pretty full confession of his crime. He has been in the employ of the express company for nearly three years, as clerk at the desk for incoming property. While in this position he managed to abstract or appropriate to his own use money amounting to over $3,800. The amount of bail has been fixed at $5,000.

The copious rain of Sunday night created a considerable flood in New-Jersey. The Raritan was especially affected, rising rapidly to about ten feet above ordinary high-water mark. The Delaware and Raritan Canal was broken in several places, and a number of barges and boats were carried off. The Schuylkill was similarly aroused, and a great deal of damage was done near Philadelphia. The rain fell for two or three hours with almost unexampled violence.

We have dates from Port-au-Prince to the 28th ult. The rebels continue to hold Cape Haytien, and the government forces were making slow work in reducing that town. The place had been declared in a state of siege, and all the foreign Consuls notified of that fact, but it was considered a difficult work on the part of the government to make it effective. The rebels were confined to Cape Haytien, the rest of the island being tranquil.

The Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, now in the sixteenth year of its existence, has just graduated a class of twenty-three students, and judging from the success that other lady physicians have had, there is little doubt that they will find enough to do. The Philadelphia *North American* says there are some six or eight "regular" female physicians in that city, whose daily practice is equal to that of the average of male physicians.

In the "Buenos Ayres hide case," which for ten days has been on trial in the United States District Court at Boston, the jury found a verdict for the claimants. The court ruled, substantially, that the "double invoice" system in the "hide cases" was illegal, and on its face fraudulent, and would throw the burden of proof on parties using them to show that they did so without intent to defraud.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* has this paragraph: "Gen. M. JEFF. THOMPSON is desirous of forming a business association with an experienced or established cotton or other commission house in the City of New-Orleans. He will receive communications through the Post-office. We presume there are few men who could add more business to the books of any house in this city than this gentleman."

We have dates from Sinaloa to the 10th of June. There was no news of importance. A force of 3,000 was preparing to operate against the Imperialists. There was no immediate prospect of the threatened French movement against the interior of the State.

The Union State Convention of Maine will be held at Portland on the 10th of August; the Democratic Convention will be held in the same city on the 15th.

The coercive attempt of the railroad laborers at Buffalo has completely failed; the roads have got all the men they need, and the striking combination is defeated.

It is stated that the rebel Gens. JACKSON and MARMADUKE have been released from Fort Warren.

FROM EUROPE.

The *City of Washington* and the *Pennsylvanian* arrived at this port yesterday, and the *North American* at Father Point, bringing news from Europe to the 6th inst. The most important news from Great Britain is the resignation of the Lord Chancellor, in consequence of a vote of censure in the House of Commons, and the appointment of Lord CRANWORTH as his successor. The Fourth of July was celebrated with great enthusiasm at London and Paris. Parliament was prorogued on the 5th. The Queen's speech, which was delivered by commission, touches on American affairs, and expresses much gratification at the termination of the struggle between the North and the South.

LOCAL NEWS.

The United Service Petroleum and Mining Company was again up before Justice DODGE yesterday, Messrs. HENRY C. BANKS, WM. BOLES, and Assistant District-Attorney GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Jr., appearing for the people, and Ex-Judge SIDNEY H. STUART and Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Jr., for the defendants, WILLIAM D. MANN and DANIEL STRATTON, Jr., the actual President, Directors & Co. of this oil company. Mr. GEORGE D. KELLOGG, one of the victims of the fraud, was examined at considerable length, and his testimony corroborated our previously-published accounts of the great petroleum scheme. The further hearing is set down for Friday morning next at 9 o'clock.

The Sixty-first New-York, Seventy-ninth New-York and Ninety-fifth New-York Regiments, as well as the Fourth United States Infantry, arrived yesterday, and are now in the city. The One Hundred and Seventh Ohio, Second Massachusetts and Thirty-first Maine passed through yesterday for their several States. A grand reception will be accorded the Seventy-ninth Highlanders to-day by their friends. The Sixty-first and Ninety-fifth New-York will, no doubt, proceed to Hart's Island for payment and final muster. The Sixth Regulars are to be stationed in the harbor on garrison duty. Several other regiments will come on the next few days.

The deaths in New-York during the past week were 660—106 men, 100 women, 262 boys, and 192 girls—an increase of 106 upon the mortality of the previous week, and an increase of 50 as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of 1864. Of the deceased 416 were children under five years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Cholera infantum, 148; consumption, 59; infantile marasmus, 56; infantile convulsions, 45; diarrhœa, 32; inflammation of the lungs, 32; dysentery, 20; typhoid fever, 13; typhus, 11; disease of the heart, 9; small-pox, 8.

Surrogate TUCKER has just rendered an important opinion in the case of the estate of MARY S. FISH, in which he recites the authorities in the Court of Appeals on the question as to interest on legacies, bequests, trust, annuities, &c., and claims that the law in this State is well-settled in relation thereto. The claim of the legatees to receive interest earlier than one year after the date of the letters testamentary is denied by the Surrogate.

A mass meeting of the street-sweeping "strikers" was held in the City Hall Park yesterday. About 300 persons were present. Mr. MCALEAR presided, and addresses were made by Messrs. DUFFY, KEEGAN, RILEY, STEVENS and DALY.

WILLIAM LEEPLER, a child of thirteen years, whose parents dwell in Third-street, near Avenue B, was run over and almost instantly killed, yesterday morning, by a butcher's cart, in Fifty-first-street, near Ninth-avenue.

At the Live Stock Market yesterday the supplies of beef cattle were fair, and prices ranged at about last week's figures, namely: 12c.@17c. ₩ lb. for poor to prime bullocks. Veal calves are in brisk demand at last week's rates, (7c.@11c.) Cows sell rather dull. Sheep are abundant, and sell at 5½c.@6½c. ₩ lb., live weight. Live hogs are not plenty, and sell high, good bringing 12c.@12c.½ ₩ lb.

The price of Gold advanced from 142¼ to 142¾ yesterday; extreme sales 142@143¼. The Railways left off dull, and Government Stocks barely steady, as compared with Saturday. Money 5@6 ₩ cent. to the Brokers. Exchange on London dull, at 108¼@109 for Gold.

Produce and merchandise were in fair demand yesterday. Flour and Wheat closed heavily. Corn and Oats were firmer. New Mess Pork advanced materially. Lard was also a shade dearer. The freight market was rather quiet.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan yesterday amounted to $5,663,500. There were 3,903 individual subscriptions for $50 and $100.

The British Withdrawal of Belligerent Rights—Mr. Seward's Last Dispatch.

A dispatch from Secretary SEWARD to Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, which had not been previously given to the public, was laid before the British Parliament on the 3d inst. That dispatch we publish to-day in another column. It cannot be said to present the relations of the two governments in any new or more unfavorable light to the public, on either side of the Atlantic. Mr. SEWARD, it is true, gives additional point and illustration to the statement of the case which he presented in his letter to the Secretary of the Navy. But no material facts, that can be called new, are presented in the present dispatch. In his letter to Secretary Welles, Mr. SEWARD said:

"The withdrawal of the twenty-four hour rule has not been made absolute by Great Britain; and, therefore, the customary courtesies are not to be paid by our vessels to those of the British navy."

In his dispatch to Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, the Secretary pointedly and firmly dissents from Lord RUSSELL'S decision, that any Ex-Confederate privateer, now in British waters, may be permitted to divest itself of its warlike character, "and to assume the flag of any nation recognized by her Majesty's Government." Far from being able to admit the legality or justice of this decision, Mr. SEWARD informs the British Minister, first, that the United States will submit to no abridgment of the reciprocal hospitalities between the public vessels of the United States and those of Great Britain; next, that retaliation will be applied to British men-of-war visiting American ports; and, finally, that the Government of the United States protest against and controvert the decision which "would allow vessels-of-war of insurgents or pirates to enter or leave British ports, *whether for disarmament or otherwise.*

Mr. SEWARD is naturally led, by Lord RUSSELL'S own admissions, to comment upon the fact that in this matter of withdrawing belligerent recognition from the late insurgents, the British Government—as in the case of recognizing the rebels as belligerents—find it necessary to consult with France before acting. It certainly *looks* like anything but an exhibition of confidence in the justice of their own policy, and a courteous disposition toward this country, for the Queen's advisers to rush incontinently to Paris the moment the question of doing an act of common friendship to a kindred nation is under discussion. If Lord RUSSELL could see his own attitude as lookers-on see it—posting off to Paris with the arrival of every American mail, dispatch box in hand—and eagerly taking counsel with the Emperor's Foreign Minister before venturing even to form an opinion on American subjects, he would find it hard to reconcile that attitude with the dignity, the honesty, or the independence of a great power. Probably, we Americans can stand a few years more of this Anglo-Gallican style of conducting the affairs of the British Foreign Office. We have stood it four years already. And there is something in getting used to a thing—even if we mildly protest against it, as Mr. SEWARD does in this dispatch. But can the British Government stand it, and retain, at the same time, the ancient respect of neighboring Powers. Spain is not permitted to-day to rank with the so-called Great Powers of Europe; but Spain finds it to comport better with her dignity to rid herself at once and forever of the Confederate pirate nuisance, without crawling on hands and knees into the ante-chambers of the French Foreign Office, to find the cue for her decisions. There is a melancholy humiliation, we should think, for a first-class power, in the very confession that its agents and ministers cannot call their souls their own until they have found out the disposition of some neighboring potentate of greater self-reliance. England has been in this subordinate position before now, but mainly in the ante-revolutionary epochs of her history.

How much of the indifferently satisfactory posture of affairs which Mr. SEWARD comments upon, is due to the settled policy of the British Government, and how much to the peculiar peevishness, irresoluteness, and lack of equanimity which so eminently distinguish Lord RUSSELL, it would be hard for us to determine. But we scarcely think it would be possible for a British Minister to make less of anything in the shape of a *gracious action* than the present incumbent of the British Foreign office. His peculiar *forte* seems to be the dissemination of his own unhappy peculiarities of thought, temper and sentiment. Unfortunately these peculiarities are not improved by the manipulation—whatever that may be—which they undergo in the French Foreign office. Hence, probably this dispatch of Mr. SEWARD'S—which could only have been elicited by such a display of that kind of half-and-half friendship in which Lord RUSSELL'S diplomacy has placed the intercourse of the two governments. Nothing serious may follow; but nothing is gained in the way of a thoroughly good understanding. Nothing, moreover, *will be gained* in that direction so long as the British foreign policy is squared by that of another European Power, we care not whether that Power be ostensibly friendly to us or not.

The Atlantic Telegraph Tariff and Traffic Arrangements.

We publish to-day the official statement of the tariff and traffic arrangements of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. They differ, *apparently*, in no material respect from those reported previously in abstract form. In the official statement now given to the public, the directors, however, take especial care to have it understood that, even at the proposed extravagant rate of charges, they will come under no responsibility whatever for the correct transmission or the safe and prompt delivery of messages intrusted to them. Those who make use of the line *at one dollar a letter*—five letters being reckoned a word—will thus have the cheerful excitement of counting on the chances of the ultimate disposition of their dispatches. Weeks may elapse before they ascertain whether their messages have gone to Jericho or to the bottom of the Atlantic. Or if, in accidental cases, the proper address is discovered without unnecessary delay, and the message is delivered, then will follow the pleasant excitement of speculating on the errors of transmission—which the directors are candid enough to anticipate, and for which they utterly refuse to be held responsible. Thus, says Mr. Secretary SAWARD, in behalf of the company, "Nor will they (the directors) consent to be liable for any sum whatever, *under any circumstances whatever*, as damages or otherwise, for loss accruing from errors, mistakes, delays or other causes in respect to any message intrusted to them."

We dare say it is all right—if the company can make this style of doing business *pay* them. At the rate of one dollar per alphabetical letter, the sender of messages may be presumed to be rather careful as to what he writes—how his message is worded—who he sends it to—where the intended recipient lives—and what faculty that happy individual may have of interpreting and correcting messages, so as to avoid "*loss acruing from errors, mistakes, delays, or other causes.*" If those who are to patronize the telegraph have not made up their minds for all this, then they will not be able to blame the Directors for not having forewarned them. The luxury of asking, through the cable, after a relative's health in London or Paris, at the respective rates of twenty pounds sterling, or twenty guineas, may be indulged in—but with some drawbacks, it may be perceived. For instance, your neighbor Jones may send a message to his London partner to take half a million of Five-Twenties, at the London rate. If that message should go to your relative, in place of an inquiry after his health—both might suffer some inconvenience. Or Jones and his partner might suffer still more inconvenience, and loss as well. But the company would have incurred no responsibility, beyond applying your two hundred-dollar check to their own account.

There is a degree of independence about this mode of transacting business which invites attention, although we cannot see that it will be so easy for the Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company to *popularize* it—as he proposes doing with the company's management generally, after a time.

Meanwhile let us illustrate what the cheapest sort of message sent across the Atlantic will come to. Take the following:

"NEW-YORK, July 18, 1865.
To Richard Wilson, Shipowner, No. 214 Dale-street, Liverpool, England.
Yours of July 17 received. Buy 2,500 at 75.
EDWARD WILSON."

By the company's tariff all figures are charged as words; and the date, address, and signature are all counted in the charge. At a dollar (in gold) a letter, then, we find that EDWARD WILSON'S dispatch costs that individual exactly $195. Even at *five dollars a word*, were the counting of the words done as it is here, a dispatch of the kind we have instanced would cost $45. By taking, first of all, no dispatch at less than one hundred dollars, and counting each letter, date, address and all, the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company get more than four times what would appear to the uninitiated to be the legitimate charge, even by their own scale. When this company once gets to work, it will be interesting and instructive to watch their operations.

A Righteous Failure.

On Thursday evening a brutal outrage was perpetrated in the First Ward, the stable of a cartman named MADDEN, who is employed by the contractors, being entered and the leg of a valuable horse cut off.—*New-York Times, Saturday.*

On Saturday night, some of the strikers—comprising dirt cartmen, who would not work for the new contractors—burned a cart belonging to GEORGE HOPPER, in the Seventeenth Ward. Mr. HOPPER is one of the men now employed by the contractors. Last evening the strikers entered his stable and cut the throat of his horse. They afterward beat HOPPER himself, who is an old man.—*Evening Post, Monday.*

Under the stimulus of these manly acts, and many others of lesser importance, evidently done "to fire the street-cleaner's heart," the striking cartmen and broommen undertook, last evening, to hold a grand mass meeting, the moral and physical force of which was to cause the whole city to tremble and the knees of the new contractors to smite together. The City Hall Park was engaged, an ample rostrum was erected, and all the usual appliances for attracting a crowd were put in action. To the credit of the city, the attempt was a very conspicuous failure. The people manifested the most supreme indifference; and although the hour was fixed so as to have the speakers vociferating just as the mighty rivers of laboring men were passing up-town along Park-row and Broadway, not more than two hundred men in all were gathered at the stand. It is safe to say that, aside from those immediately concerned in organizing it, not two score men took the slightest notice of the affair.

Among other names used for bait, by making them "Vice-Presidents," we observe Messrs. Beatty, Reilly, Mooney, Quinn, Murphy, Haggerty, Houlahan, McDermott, McLoud, &c. The President was Mr. P. J. MCALEER, and the chief speakers were Messrs. DUFFY, RILEY, DALY and KEEGAN. With a show of having enlisted all the great labor interests, the getters-up used names said to represent associations of artists, painters, car drivers, tailors, printers, drygoods clerks, ship joiners and carpet clerks. The resolutions are confined to a general denial of a string of charges, (the chief of which are invented for the occasion, having never before appeared in print,) and the careful evasion of the real question at issue.

But enough. The new contractors have already about as much help as they want, and the strikers may be sure that hacking off horses' legs and cutting horses' throats, burning carts and mauling old and helpless men, will never bring back the steady employment and good wages they have forfeited; and we trust that the contractors, who have suffered serious inconvenience and loss from the strike, will do themselves and the cause of honest labor the justice never to employ one of the men who have joined in the movement. Had they simply declined to work on a difference about wages, or for any other reason, and still kept the peace and permitted others to enjoy the privileges they claimed for themselves, *i. e.* to do as they pleased with their own labor, there would have been little cause of complaint; but they have appealed to force and to cowardly outrages, and the tenor of their speeches last night was all that way. It is, therefore, the right of the public to teach the strikers a lesson—and that lesson should be a refusal of employment in any occupation for which the people are taxed.

The Prevalence of Incendiarism---And the Immunity Accorded to Incendiaries.

The crime of incendiarism, involving as it does the gravest consequence to life and property, is one which appears to excite too little comment, and to be followed by too slight investigation of its authors.

During the last week several successful attempts to destroy property have been made, and scarcely a week passes in which, at the close of reports of fires, the words "supposed to be of incendiary origin," do not occur. No convictions or arrests ever follow these occurrences, and it would seem that no efforts are made to procure such. We happened a day or two since to come across the report of the Fire Department for six months, ending with May, 1864. During that period ninety fires occurred of incendiary origin out of a total of one hundred and ninety-five. There were thirteen persons arrested, and of these four were discharged and seven held to bail, while only two were indicted by the Grand Jury. So that the perpetrators of this horrible offence entirely escaped in eighty-eight instances. Surely there is something wrong here. Letting alone the frightful state of morals disclosed by such an amount of arson in a city like ours, there must be something wrong in the failures of those in whose hands the safety of the city rests.

The same report alludes to the comparative security enjoyed by the owners of large establishments who employ private watchmen. But that any community which has a police, and all the paraphernalia for the prevention of crime, should need to employ private watchmen at all seems an anomaly. At all events, the subject is one calling for active and close investigation. The class of persons who are capable of arson—domestic guerrillas of the deepest dye—must be better watched; a more complete system of rewards needs to be organized, and when arrests are made evil doers should receive the full measure of punishment due their detestable deeds.

POLYGAMY.—It will be remembered that the Republican Chicago Platform of 1856 spoke of "slavery and polygamy as the twin relics of barbarism." So far as slavery is concerned, it is now a relic in the deadest sense, and it seems that polygamy also is preparing itself for death. Speaker COLFAX, and a number of other prominent gentlemen, have recently passed through Utah, and while at Salt Lake City had a conference with the Prophet BRIGHAM YOUNG, in the course of which Mr. COLFAX remonstrated earnestly against the barbarous institution of polygamy. The Prophet said in reply that it was no essential part of Mormonism; that it did not exist in the early days of the Mormon church; that it was not enjoined in the Book of Mormon, and that if the Lord were to give him a revelation that it should be stopped, he would cheerfully enforce the divine injunction. It seemed, from the Prophet's remarks, that he was in expectation of receiving such a revelation. We hope he will get it before next session of Congress, though we hardly know how he will dispose of his three score and ten wives.

OLD FOGIES.—We mentioned the other day that certain old Ohio Hunkers had challenged the nation to discuss the question of slavery with them—they taking the ground that the institution was right, and consequently that it ought to be resurrected. This is quite as entertaining as the programme recently adopted at a Union meeting in North Carolina, where a resolution was adopted setting forth that, "We (the meeting) would prefer the abolition of slavery *to be gradual.*" Perhaps the institution should have been abolished gradually, and perhaps it should not have been abolished at all; but the fact remains fixed that it has been abolished suddenly, totally, irretrievably and forever; and it is time that everybody, North and South, had heard the news.

FICTITIOUS REPORTING.—The *Tribune's* graphic and eloquent description of the terrific combats among the lions, tigers, bears and other wild beasts in Barnum's Museum during the fire, is going the rounds of the country press. Our rural neighbors do not suspect for a moment that a city journal of position and character would, in a report of city incidents, substitute fiction for fact. Some doubt is thrown upon the accuracy of our neighbor's statement, however, by the fact that there was not in the Museum at the time of the fire, a single lion, tiger, bear or wild beast of any kind. An enterprising reporter may sometimes see "snakes" where none exist, but the *Tribune's* scribe must have been very far gone to see so many ferocious animals where actually there were none at all.

OBITUARY.

Madam Eliza B. Jumel.

A single sentence in this morning's TIMES serves to awaken many memories of the past, and revive remembrances of men and parties long since crumbled or forgotten. Thus it reads: "Died, on Sunday morning, July 16, at her late residence, Washington Heights, Madam ELIZA B. JUMEL, in the 92d year of her age."

Madam JUMEL, whose death is chronicled above, was a very singular person, about whose name twined many marvelous stories, and with whose history the greatest men of colonial and Revolutionary days were intimately connected. According to one historian, she was born of an English mother, Mrs. CAPET, in the cabin of a French frigate, which in the year of our Lord 1769 was carrying troops to the West Indies from La Brest. The mother died as the child drew the first breath of life. Somewhat embarrassed by the tender charge, the Captain concluded to keep her, but afterward, when driven into Newport, R. I., harbor, he placed her in the custody of an elderly lady named THOMPSON, who agreed to take good care of her. Mrs. THOMPSON was a good woman, and many clergymen visited her comparatively humble dwelling, so that the early years of the little one were passed amid good influences.

Many of His Britannic Majesty's officers dwelt in Newport. Among them was a certain Col. P. CROIX, whose personal appearance is reported to have been most taking—whose position in society was excellent. The Colonel met Miss CAPET when she was about seventeen years of age, and fell in love with her pretty face and pleasant figure. She reciprocated the tender passion, which eventuated in an elopement, the indiscreet but entirely happy pair proceeding to New-York, where the lady lodged at a "handsome wooden structure," but recently standing where now rests the north wing of STEWART'S marble palace.

Brought at once into contact with the best people in the city, the lady became a cultured woman of the world, fond of its pleasures, versed in its intrigues, interested in the cabals of politicians, and espousing with ardor one side or the other of the continual military emeutes with which the latter days of the eighteenth century were so cursed in New-York City. She was present at the opening of the first session of Congress at Philadelphia, in September, 1774, and at the inauguration of WASHINGTON as President, she created a decided impression by her beauty and general air of *savoir faire*. She was about twenty years of age then, and very elegant in person and distinguished in bearing. Mme. JUMEL first met AARON BURR when he ranked as a Captain in the army, and was greatly impressed by his power and expression. She was even then intimate with BENEDICT ARNOLD, whose wife she fancied her best friend, and with PATRICK HENRY, in whose breast of reserve she started a dangerous fire of love and passion; but, forgetful of those noted men, and of the scores who bent willingly before her shrine, she wrote thus of the man who, in after years, was destined to be her lord, if not her master. She says:

"Capt. AARON BURR, in the hey-day of his youth, as he now was, appeared to me the perfection of manhood personified. He was beneath the common size of men, only five feet and a half high, but his figure and form had been fashioned in the models of the graces. Petite as he comparatively was, he had a martial appearance, and displayed in all his movements those accomplishments which are only acquired in the camp and embellished in the boudoir of the graces. In a word, he was a combined model of Mars and Apollo. His eye was of the deepest black, and sparkled with an incomprehensible brilliancy when he smiled; but if enraged, its power was absolutely terrific. Into whatever female society he chanced, by the fortune of war or by the vicissitudes of private life to be cast, he conquered all hearts without an effort; and, until he became deeply involved in the cares of State, and the vexations incident to the political arena, I do not believe a female capable of the gentle emotions of love ever looked upon him without loving him. Wherever he went he was petted and caressed by our sex, and hundreds vied with each other in a continuous struggle to offer him some testimonial of their adulation. And yet, with all this popularity in the polite circles, he never took advantage of his position, and I do not believe that any female ever had cause to complain of his seductive wiles, perfidy or injustice."

The casual meeting between the two took place at the rooms of Lady STIRLING, and resulted in Miss CAPET'S acceptance of an invitation to accompany Capt. BURR that evening to the theatre. On the way to the house, BURR asked permission to stop for a friend, and so doing he brought into the carriage and introduced to Miss CAPET as his friend the afterward celebrated MARGARET MONCRIEF. A desperate flirtation followed, but beyond that nothing of any moment occurred between them, and he soon after was called away, so that for years they did not meet.

Continuing her gay career, Miss CAPET met and knew intimately the great leaders of the Revolutionary struggle. THOMAS JEFFERSON was a frequent visitor at her house, and a friendship formed between them which ceased only with his death, in 1826. Old BEN FRANKLIN called her his "Fairy Queen," and was on terms of such intimacy with her as permitted him to salute her lips in the presence of friends. Gen. KNOX was likewise a worshipper before her, and LAFAYETTE was greatly charmed. That such a woman as this should have gone through escapades and adventures is but natural; that she should take pleasure and pride in bringing men of loftiest position to her feet is quite understandable; that her reputation should materially suffer by the scandal of her rivals and the jealous tattlings of her female friends is what one would expect; but that she should finally accept the hand of, and marry, a quiet, hard-working, adventurous trader, is a vagary difficult of explanation. She did it, however. In the early days of this century she was wooed and won by a Frenchman named STEPHEN JUMEL, who, landing here poor, made an immense fortune in the wine trade. He became noted for his wealth, liberality and kind-hearted benevolence, and singular foresight in business matters. Of him our worthy but eccentric fellow-citizen, GRANT THORBURN, said:

"STEPHEN JUMEL, a Frenchman, was among our early merchant princes. One morning, about 10 o'clock, in the year 1806, this gentleman, in company with WILLIAM BAYARD, HARMON LE ROY, ARCHIBALD GRACIE, Gen. CLARKSON, and some dozen others, was reading and discussing the news just arrived from Liverpool in the extraordinary short passage of seven weeks. The matter mostly concerned NAPOLEON I. and the battle of Wagram. While thus engaged, a carman's horse backed his cart into the Whitehall-slip. The cart was got out, but the horse was drowned, and every one began pitying the poor carman's ill-luck. JUMEL instantly arose, and placing a ten-dollar bill between his thumb and finger, and holding it aloft while it fluttered in the breeze, and with his hat in the other hand he walked through the length and breadth of the crowd, exclaiming, "How much you pity the poor man? I pity him ten dollars. How much you pity him?" By this ingenious and noble *coup* he collected in a few moments about seventy dollars, which he gave over at once to the unfortunate and fortunate carman. This has since been imitated often, but of its originality with him there can be no question."

Shortly after this marriage, the downfall of the great NAPOLEON occurred, and the pacification of Europe was secured. This seemed a favorable opportunity for the wealthy Frenchman, who had long since retired from active business, to take his beautiful and accomplished wife to the centre of continental splendor. They went to Paris, purchased a magnificent establishment, and under the social patronage of LAFAYETTE and his cotemporaries, Madame JUMEL became as noted in the *salons* of the French capital as in the parlors of the western metropolis. Her wit and talent placed her in the very van of the frequenters of the court, and while she never failed to make continual conquests, we are not of those who believe the slanderers of her reputation. Gaiety is not always guilt, frivolity not always the exponent of heartlessness, and despite Madame JUMEL'S wonderful gaiety and never-ceasing frivolty, she was deep and shrewd and able enough to maintain her position against the combined attacks of those who envied her.

Her life of prodigious prodigality made sad inroads upon her husband's fortune, and he became low spirited. She rallied him, but investigation demonstrated the comparative wreck of his estate, and she failed to arouse him to the necessary exertion. Self-reliant, bold, independent and clear-sighted, she broke up their establishment in Paris and returned alone to New-York in 1822. Resolved to mend what she had broken, she retired to an estate of her own on the island, and devoted herself to the recuperation of her husband's fortune with such signal success that when, in 1828, at the age of sixty-four, he returned to this country, he found himself possessed of means at once abundant and satisfactory. They lived happily together until his death, which resulted in his seventieth year, from an accidental fall.

At this time Col. BURR was practicing law, with great success, in New-York. His legal position was in the front rank: triumph succeeded triumph, and although old in years, he seemed but in the prime of life. There was talk of cholera in the city, and Madame JUMEL, who had large interests in real estate determined upon a carriage tour in the country. Desiring, however, to take legal advice on some matters before leaving, she determined to consult Col. BURR, whose preëminence in real estate law was universally conceded. It was a long time since she had seen him. Years had changed them both; oceans and events had separated them; marriage and its consequences had turned the thoughts of each in other directions; and now, when the one was an old man and the other a well-advanced woman, they were to meet. He was perfect in all the subtleties of social life; she was the exponent, *ne plus ultra*, of fashionable life. The one could not hope to blind, mislead, or seduce the other. His office was at No. 29 Nassau-street, and she drove thither to consult him. Never forgetful of eye, or feature, or figure, he recognized her in a moment, and, as PARTON in his *Life of Aaron Burr*, says:

"He received her in his courtliest manner, complimented her with admirable tact, listened with soft deference to her statement. He was the ideal man of business—confidential, self-possessed, polite—giving his client the flattering impression that the faculties of his whole soul were concentrated upon the affair in hand. She was charmed, yet feared him. He took the papers, named the day when his opinion would be ready and handed her to her carriage with winning grace. At seventy-eight years of age, he was still straight, active, agile, fascinating.

On the appointed day she sent to his office a relative, a student of law, to receive his opinion. This young gentleman, timid and inexperienced, had an immense opinion of BURR'S talents; had heard all good and all evil of him; supposed him to be, at least, the acutest of possible men. He went. BURR behaved to him in a manner so exquisitely pleasing, that, to this hour, he has the liveliest recollection of the scene. No topic was introduced but such as were familiar and interesting to young men. His manners were such as this age of slangy familiarity cannot so much as imagine. The young gentleman went home to Madame JUMEL only to extol and glorify him.

Madame and her party began their journey, revisiting Ballston, whither, in former times, she had been wont to go in a chariot drawn by eight horses; visiting Saratoga, then in the beginning of its celebrity, where, in exactly ten minutes after her arrival, the decisive lady bought a house and all it contained. Returning to New-York to find that her mansion had been despoiled by robbers in her absence, she lived for a while in the city. Col. BURR called upon the young gentleman who had been Madame's messenger, and, after their acquaintance had ripened, said to him, "Come into my office; I can teach you more in one year than you can learn in ten, in an ordinary way." The proposition being submitted to Madame JUMEL, she, anxious for the young man's advancement, gladly and gratefully consented. He entered the office. BURR kept him close at his books. He *did* teach him more in a year than he could have learned in ten in an ordinary way. BURR lived then in Jersey City. His office swarmed with applicants for aid, and he seemed to have quite lost the power of refusing. In no other respects, bodily or mental, did he exhibit signs of decrepitude.

Some months passed on without his again meeting Madame JUMEL. At the suggestion of the student, who felt exceedingly grateful to BURR for the solicitude with which he assisted his studies, Madame JUMEL invited Col. BURR to dinner. It was a grand banquet, at which he displayed all the charms of his manner and shone to conspicuous advantage. On handing to dinner the giver of the feast, he said: "I give you my hand, Madame; my heart has long been yours." This was supposed to be merely a compliment and was little remarked at the time. Col. BURR called upon the lady; called frequently; became ever warmer in his attentions; proposed, at length, and was refused. He still plied his suit, however, and obtained at last, not the lady's consent, but an *undecided no*. Improving his advantage on the instant, he said, in a jocular manner, that he should bring out a clergyman to Fort Washington on a certain day, and there he would once more solicit her hand.

He was as good as his word. At the time appointed, he drove out in his gig to the lady's country residence, accompanied by Dr. BOGART, the very clergyman who, just fifty years before, had married him to the mother of his PATRONESS. The lady was embarrassed, and still refused. But then the scandal! And, after all, why not? Her estate needed a vigilant guardian, and the old house was lonely. After much hesitation, she at length consented to be dressed and to receive her visitors. And she was married. The ceremony was witnessed only by the members of Madame JUMEL'S family and by the eight servants of the household, who peered eagerly in at the doors and windows. The ceremony over, Mrs. BURR ordered supper. Some bins of M. JUMEL'S wine cellar, that had not been opened for half a century, were laid under contribution. The little party was a very merry one. The parson, in particular, it is remembered, was in the highest spirits, overflowing with humor and anecdote. Except for Col. BURR'S great age, (which was not apparent,) the match seemed not an unwise one. The lurking fear he had had of being a poor and homeless old man was put to rest. She had a companion who had been ever agreeable, and her estate a steward than whom no one living was supposed to be more competent.

As a remarkable circumstance connected with this marriage, it may be just mentioned that there was a woman in New-York who had aspired to the hand of Col. BURR and who, when she heard of his union with another, wrung her hands and shed tears. A feeling of that nature can seldom, since the creation of man, have been excited by the marriage of a man on the verge of fourscore.

A few days after the wedding, the 'happy pair' paid a visit to Connecticut, of which State a nephew of Col. BURR'S was then Governor. They were received with attention. At Hartford, BURR advised his wife to sell out her shares in the bridge over the Connecticut at that place and invest the proceeds in real estate. She ordered them sold. The stock was in demand and the shares brought several thousand dollars. The purchaser offered to pay her the money, but she said, "No; pay it to my husband." To him, accordingly, it was paid, and he had it sewed up in his pocket, a prodigious bulk, and brought it to New-York and deposited it in his own bank to his own credit.

Texas was then beginning to attract the tide of emigration which, a few years later, set so strongly thither. BURR had always taken a great interest in that country. Persons with whom he had been variously connected in life had a scheme on foot for settling a large colony of Germans on a tract of land in Texas. A brig had been chartered and the project was in a state of forwardness, when the possession of a sum of money enabled BURR to buy shares in the enterprise. The greater part of the money which he had brought from Hartford was invested in this way. 'It proved a total loss.' The time had not yet come for emigration to Texas. The Germans became discouraged and separated, and, to complete the failure of the scheme, the title of the lands, in the confusion of the times, proved defective. Meanwhile, Madame, who was a remarkable thrifty woman, with a talent for the management of property, wondered that her husband made no allusion to the subject of the investment, for the Texas speculation had not been mentioned to her. She caused him to be questioned on the subject. He begged to intimate to the lady's messenger that it was no affair of her's and he requested him to remind the lady that she now had a husband to manage her affairs and one who would manage them.

Coolness between the husband and wife was the result of this colloquy. Then came remonstrances. Then estrangement. BURR got into the habit of remaining in his office in the city. Then, partial reconciliation. Full of schemes and speculations to the last, without retaining any of his former ability to act successfully, he lost more money, and more, and more. The patience of the lady was exhausted. She filed a complain accusing him of infidelity and praying that he might have no more control or authority over her affairs. The accusation is now known to have been groundless; nor, indeed, at the time was it seriously believed. It was used merely as the most convenient legal mode of depriving him of control over her property. At first, he answered the complaint vigorously, but afterward he allowed it to go by default and the proceedings were carried no further. A few short weeks of happiness, followed by a few alternate months of alternate estrangment and reconciliation, and this union, that began not inauspiciously, was, in effect, though never in law, dissolved."

Since then Madame JUMEL, who has never resumed her late husband's name, has resided in her home at Washington Heights, comparatively alone. She knew but few, and cared not to extend her list of friends. She died on Sunday, possessed of considerable property, which her grand-children will doubtless inherit. Her funeral will be to-day.

Ambrose L. Jordan.

The death of AMBROSE L. JORDAN, a distinguished lawyer of this city, occurred on Sunday, at his residence, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Mr. JORDAN'S service at the bar was of long duration, dating from the year 1812, when he commenced the practice of law at Cooperstown, N. Y. There he remained for several years, when a favorable opening induced his removal to Hudson City, where he perman

THE LAST MARINE DISASTER.

Particulars of the Loss of the Ship William Nelson.

Four Hundred Steerage Passengers Drowned.

FEARFUL AND HEARTRENDING SCENES.

Forty-five Passengers Picked Up and Taken to France.

Thirty More Arrive at St. Johns, N. F.

HALIFAX, Monday, July 17.

By the *Alpha* we have the statement of Capt. HART, of the bark *Meteor*. He searched a day and a half for the unfortunate passengers by the ship *Wm. Nelson*, the wreck of which was scattered for miles over the water.

Saved passengers say that on Sunday, the 25th ult., the Captain of the hapless ship determined to fumigate her, and for this purpose ordered pitch to be taken into the lower hold and red hot irons to be thrown into it. The pitch ignited and boiled over, and set the ship on fire.

When it was found impossible to save the ship, the Captain and other officers, and the cabin passengers, left in the boats of the ship, which soon burned to the water's edge, carrying down over four hundred steerage passengers.

The scenes on board the ill-fated vessel are described as of the most heartrending character.

Capt. HART says that a ship, five or six miles off from his vessel, was seen by him, apparently engaged in searching for the wreck; and he thinks that she undoubtedly saved some of the passengers from the wreck, all of whom had been three days and nights in the water.

The male cabin passengers are rapidly recovering from the effects of their injuries, hnt the fomales are badly burned abont the arms and legs, and are not progressing so well.

HALIFAX, Monday, July 17.

C. O. LEACH, Esq., United States Consul at St. Johns, N. F., en route for the States, furnishes the following as the statement of the most intelligent of the saved passengers of the ship *William Nelson*:

"On Monday, the 26th ult., the steerage passengers were all ordered above, and the ship was thoronghly washed and fumigated. The fire broke ont abont 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The Captain, with his family and the ship's crew, in two boats, left the ship about 3 P. M. Two other boats then attempted to leave, but these were injured and swamped. Many of the saved passengers are badly burned."

The ship seen by Capt. HART probably saved some of the passengers on board the wreck.

The following dispatch confirms the news received to-day by Mr. GEORGE MACKENZIE, given in our first edition:

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jnly 5—Evening.

The steamship *Lafayette*, from New-York, arrived early this morning at Brest, having picked np from three boats forty-five passengers from the American ship *William Nelson*, from Antwerp for New-York, with 480 passengers. The fate of the remainder was not known.

We also learn that thirty others had reached St. Johns, N. F.

The *Nelson* had 480 paseengers, so there must have been over 400 lost, as the chances of rescue were very slight, indeed.

[We have no names of the saved from the *William Nelson*, who reached St. JOHNS, N. F. They were thirty in number, nine females and twenty-one males.]

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Tariff and Traffic Arrangements—An Official Statement.

Mr. GEORGE SEWARD Secretary and General Superintendent of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, has sent for publication the following announcement of the arrangements made by that company for the transmission of messages:

12 ST. HELEN'S PLACE,
BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, E. C.,
LONDON, July 1, 1865.

In the looked for event of success to the renewed effort to connect Europe with America by telegraph, it is expected that the cable will be open for public business before the end of the present month.

The extent to which the telegraph between Europe and America will be used by the public is at present purely conjectural. It may, hpwever, be assumed as in any case likely to be considerable, and as the capacity of a single telegraph cable is very limited, the directors feel that in arranging the charge for messages, it will be necessary to proceed experimentally, their desire being to discover the lowest charge at which the cable can be kept fully and nsefully employed until it may be possible, by means of additional cables and improved appliances, so to increase the rate of transmission as thereby to gradually render it possible to popularize the tariff, which can only be done by extending the working powers of the company.

The annexed regulations as to tariff have therefore been determined on in the first instance. The directors have thonght it would add much to public convenience to make a universal charge for each of the great telegraphic sections of the world, thus relieving those who nse the cable from all calculation as to local charges, the payment of all which is inclnded in the charges made by the Atlantic Telegraph Company, for which they undertake to defray the whole cost of transmission from the telegraph station at which the message originates to that of its destination.

In thus offering a great public facility, it must be distinctly understood that the Atlantic Telegraph Company will not incur or accept any liability whatever, either for the dne transmission of the message to the cable, or for its safe delivery at its destination; nor will they accept any liability arising from delay or stoppage by reason of any accident to the cable or the instruments. Nor will they consent to be liable for any sum whatever, under any circumstances whatever, as damages or otherwise, for loss accruing from errors, mistakes, delays, or other causes in respect to any message entrusted to them beyond the return of that portion of the charge accruing to the company out of the amount received, in case the agents of the Atlantic Telegraph Company itself shall fail in transmission of the message through the cable.

* * * * * *

By order. GEORGE SAWARD,
Secretary and General Superintendent.

[Here follow blank forme of messages.]

PROVISIONAL CHARGES FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF MESSAGES.

From any Telegraph Station in Great Britain or Ireland:

To any Telegraph Station in America—twenty words or less, including address, date and signature, not exceeding in all one hundred letters twenty pounds.

For every additional word, not exceeding five letters, twenty shillings per word.

The letters in all words after the first twenty will be counted and divided by five, each five or fractional remainder will be charged as a word.

All messages in code or cipher will be charged donble the foregoing rates.

All figures intended for transmission must be written at full length, and will be charged as words.

Messages destined for places beyond the range of the telegraphic system will be sent forward by mail.

From any Telegraph Station in Europe:

To any Telegraph Station in America—twenty words or less, including address, date end signature, not exceeding in all one hundred letters, twenty-one pounds.

For every additional word, not exceeding five letters, twenty-one shillings per word.

The letters in all words after the first twenty will be counted and divided by five; each five or fractional remainder will be charged as a word.

All messages in code or cipher, will be charged donble the foregoing ratee.

All figures intended for transmission must be written at full length, and will be charged as words.

Messages destined for places beyond the range of the telegraphic system will be sent forward by mail.

From any Telegraph Station in Africa, Asia and India:

To any telegraph station in America—twenty words or lese, incinding address, date and signature, not exceeding in all one hnndred letters, twenty-five pounds.

For every additional word, not exceeding five letters, twenty-five shillings per word.

The letters in all words after the first twenty will be counted and divided by five. Each five or fractional remainder will be charged as a word.

All messages in code or cipher will be charged donble the foregoing rates.

All figures intended for transmission muet be written in full length, and will be charged as words.

Messages destined for places beyond the range of the telegraphic ayatem will be sent forward by mail.

By order. GEORGE SAWARD,
Secretary and General Superintendent.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

The following are some of the principal officers of the Atlantic Telegraph Company for 1865:

Directors.

Right Hon. JAMES STUART WORTLEY, Chairman.
CURTIS M. LAMPSON, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

G. P. Bidder,	Samnel Gnirney,
Francis Le Breton,	A. T. Hamilton,
Edward Cropper,	Edward Moon,
Edward Cunard,	George Peabody,
	John Pender.

Honorary Director—W. H. Stephenson, Esq.

Honorary Directors in the United States,
E. M. Archibald, H. M. Consul, New-York.
Peter Cooper, New-York.
William E. Dodge, New-York.
Cyrus W. Field, New-York.
Wilson G. Hunt, New-York.
A. A. Low, New-York.
Howard Potter, New-York.

Honorary Directors in British North America.
Hugh Allen, Montreal, Canada.
William Cunard, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Walter Greebre, St. Johns, Newfoundland.
Thomas C. Kinnear, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Consulting Scientific Committee.
William Fairbairn, Manchester.
Capt. Douglas Galton, London.
Professor Wm. Thomson, Glasgow.
Professor C. Wheatstone, London.
Joseph Whitworth, Manchester.

Honorary Consulting Engineer in America.
Gen. Marshall Lefferts, New-York.
Secretary and General Superintendent, George Saward, Esq.
Electrician, Cromwell.

Release of Rebel Generals.

BOSTON, Monday, July 17.

The *Traveller* learns that a number of rebel Generals have recently been released from Fort Warren. Among them was Major-Gen. JACKSON, of Savannah; and it is understood that Gens. MARMADUKE and POTTLE were also of the party.

There are now but few rebel officers in confinement at the fort.

Strike of Laborers.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 17.

There was a large procession on Saturday afternoon of the Laborers' Union, including the strikers, numbering seventeen hundred in all. No trouble occurred. The railroads have supplied the places of the strikers and the Union is entirely beaten.

The German Festival.

The grand festival continues. Yesterday a rehearsal was given at the Academy at 10 A. M., and in the evening a grand concert at the same place. The programme was given in yesterday's TIMES. The day was spent in private social festivities. To-day the societies will visit Central and Lion Parks, and in the evening the great prize concert will be given at the Academy, with the following programme:

FIRST DIVISION.

1. "Only Thee," by Jost. The Philadelphia Saengerrunde.
2. "The Singer's Greeting." by Fischer. Buffalo Liedertafel.
3. "Hunting Song," by Andre. Philadelphia Orpheus.
4. "The Meeting," by Kunz. Washington Saengerbund.
5. "Wine Chorus," by Kruger. Hartford Saengerbund.
6. "Good Night! Farewell!" by Kuecken. Poughkeepsie Germania.
7. "The Grove," by Haeser. The Buffalo Saengerbund.

SECOND DIVISION.

1. "The Sailor's Dream," by Abt. Baltimore Germania.
2. "Storm and Blessing," by Kaliwoda. Philadelphia Saengerbund.
3. "Achter Psalm," by Abt. Baltimore Liederkranz.
4. "Evening Fete," Abt. Philadelphia Liedertafel of the Freien Gemeinde.
5. "Love," by Zoeller. Philadelphia Liedertafel.
6. "The Wanderer's Night Song," by Reissiger. Philadelphia Junge Maennerchor.
7. "How Murmur the Waves," by Abt. Baltimore Arion.

Barnum's New Museum Project.

We understand that Mr. BARNUM is up and at the world again for contributions of the rare and curious with which to fill the shelves and salons of a new fire-psoof museum, the plans of which are in promotion. An agent was sent by the last steamer to Europe to secure sundry noteworthy matters of which Mr. GREENWOON reported some time since, and another will follow in the course of a fortnight. The sympathy felt for Mr. BARNUM throughont the country develops in many ways. Letters are received from persons all over the country, offering collections of coins, of shells, stuffed birds, revolutionary relics and rebellion record curiosities. Gen. SCOTT has presented Mr. BARNUM with a very unique collection of personal relics, which will be of great interest as years go on. The fact is, that the loss of the Museum was a national calamity. The mineralogical cabinets alone were of inestimable value, and can only be replaced by years of careful enterprise. Yet, if every family will send anything curious which they may have on hand, whether it be minerals, shells, stuffed birds or animals, artificial curiosities, relics of the rebellion or revolutionary war, or anything that is historically curious, Mr. BARNUM will acknowledge its receipt, and the name of the donor will be conspicuously attached to it for all coming time—for the next museum will be fire-proof, and will probably stand for ages. We learn that one gentleman presented the new museum with one thousand rare and valuable shells on Saturday last, and that quite a number of specimens have already been sent in by various individuals. It is only needful to call their attention to it to indnce Captains of vessels sailing to all parts of the world to bring home novelties in natural history to present to Mr. BARNUM; and Americans abroad will be sure to bring or send home their contributions in the shape of something rare and valuable for this new institution. We are assured that the Smithsonian Institute, the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and several other public collections in various cities will present each duplicates as they have to Mr. BARNUM. He needs this kind of help, material help in contribntions. He has money enongh and to spare, but money *cannot* do everything, and the only way in which these collections can rapidly be made is by the spontaneous action of our people from Maine to California.

Very few people have any idea of the capital required to start such an enterprise as Mr. BARNUM proposes. He calculates that the

Cost of ground will be	$400,000
Cost of building	250,000
Cost of collection	150,000
Total	$800,000

This is no small matter, and if Mr. BARNUM carries out what he undertakes, and he has never yet failed to do it, it becomes a matter of pride and interest for this city and the entire community. The

MUSEUM WILL CONTAIN

large halls of curiosities, a long saloon, with stage, for philosophic and scientific lectures and experiments, a polytechnic department, for the exhibition of working models of new inventions, a picture gallery, aquaria, immense theatre on the ground floor, where equestria. performrnce will be given three months each year in Winter, pantomime three monts in Summer, and "high classed moral dramas and spectacles" during the rest of the year. On the roof will be placed the zeological gardene containing animals of every nature, the whole covered with a well-ventilated story above the roof. An elevator will be worked by a steam engine in the cellar, and the whole structure will be iron proof. Thie is, as we understand it, bnt a faint outline of the new museum project, of which Mr. BARNUM is the sole proprietor. Its success will depend greatly on the cordial coöperation of Americane at home and abroad—a coöperation which will doubtless be given heartily and intelligently.

Benjamin L. Billings.

Mr. BENJAMIN L. BILLINGS, a well-known lawyer of this city, and a partner of Gen. C. W. SANDFORD, died suddenly on the steamboat *Matteawan*, while taking his family to Keyport. There was no physician on the boat, bnt as soon as the landing was made, Dr. J. R. ARROWSMITH was summoned. His services were, however, of no avail, and, in his opinion, Mr. BILLINGS sustained an attack of pure appoplexy causing immediate death. Capt. ARROWSMITH, of the *Matteawan* rendered every assistance in his power, and hurried np his boat that he might the sooner obtain medical aid. Mr. BILLINGS was a laywer of ability and research; his acquaintance was extended and his practice lucrative. As a man he was genial and true, as a member of the bar he was respected, in his death his family and friends sustain a loss which it is impossible to overestimate.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT AND SOUTHERN CLAIMS.—Mr. DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent, having received a large number of claime for the proceeds of cotton and other property captured by the military anthorities, wrote to Secretary MCCULLOCH for instructions. The answer came yesterday. The Treasury Department has no power to adjndicate claims for the proceeds of property turned over to its agents by the military anthorities. Hence the better course would be for parties to withdraw their papers and send them to the Court of Claims, as provided by law. That tribunal was specially designed for the settlement of all such cases, and an appeal to the Treasury Department can only involve delay and disappointment. Those who desire, can receive these papers by applying et the Cotton Agency, in the New-York Custom-house.

SALE OF THE CATAFALQUE USED AT THE PRESIDENT'S FUNERAL.—The catafalque nsed on the occasion of the fnncral of President LINCOLN will be sold at anction at the mourning-store of M. & A. MYERS, No. 623 Broadway, on Thursday, the 20th inet., at 4 P. M. The catafalque will be sold in parcels, consisting of broadcloth, carpet, velvet, white satin, silver fringe and lace, eagles, rosettes, flags, &c. The proceeds of the sale are to be devoted to the Union Home and School, to which they have been kindly donated by the city authorities.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALES IN JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that a large amount of property is advertised for sale by the United States Marshal for the Northern District, among which are houses and lots and a large quantity of timber lands, which are valuable at this time. Those wishing to invest their money profitably would do well to attend those sales, as lands in that vicinity must naturally enhance in value very fast.

OUTRAGES BY THE STRIKERS.—The Street Contractors offer $500 reward for the conviction of the person who entered the stable of GEORGE HOPP, No. 438 East Thirteenth-street, and cut his horse's throat. Previously his cart had been burned and himself beaten. Mr. HOPP has seven small children dependent on him for support.

THE UNITED SERVICE PETROLEUM AND MINING CO.

Further Examination Before Justice Dodge.

Testimony of the Secretary, George D. Keogg.

LIST OF THE ORIGINAL SHAREHOLDERS.

Messrs. HENRY C. BANKS, WILLIAM BOIES and Assistant District-Attorney GUNNING S. BEDFORD, JR., for the people; and Ex-Judge SIDNEY H. STUART and Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, JR., for the defendants; Col. WILLIAM D. MANN and DANIEL STRATTON, JR., founders and managers of the United Service Petroleum and Mining Company, appeared before Justice DODGE, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, and Mr. GEORGE D. KELLOGG, late Secretary of the company and complainant against MANN & STRATTON, was examined at length. A comprehensive history of this oil speculation has already been pnblished in the columns of the TIMES. It appears that Col. MANN, who had served in the army and formed an extensive acquaintance among the officers thereof, tiring of the service, resigned and came to this city, where he opened an office for the sale of patent accoutrements, etc., and meeting DANIEL STRATTON, Jr., of Ohio, a person who had some kind of title to certain lands in the petroleum regions, he concocted the scheme of the United Service Petroleum and Mining Company, and used his acquaintance with army officers in introdncing the scheme to the public. Precisely how much land MANN and STRATTON owned or purchased, or pretend to own does not as yet appear, the investigation not having yielded this interesting fact; bnt whether they owned a foot or an acre, or even the six hundred and odd acres which their flaming prospectus advertised, it matters not, since they appear to have been quite as successful in selling stock as though their oil fields had been indeed the diamond gulches of Golconda. They pretended to have $60,000 capital; their working capital was $15,000, and they actually sold shares representing $60,000. Nearly one half of this sum is believed to have been paid in, and is supposed to be in the hands of MANN or his agents at this moment. Hence the suit. The gentlemen who purchased stock in the United Service and Mining Company desire to exchange their certificatee for the money which they have disbursed, and they think that if Justice DODGE holds MANN and STRATTON to answer a criminal charge, (the allegation is false pretence,) these persons may restore a portion of the money. In the following testimony the reader may find snch facts as were drawn ont by the counsel for the defence, yesterday. The counsel for the people will examine this witness on Friday morning next, and then further developments may be expected.

TESTIMONY OF MR. GEORGE D. KELLOGG.

George D. Kellogg sworn: I have known Col. Mann since the Winter of 1863-4, and have been quite intimate with him; I assisted Col. Mann in bringing attention of the Military Committee of the Thirty-eight House of Representativee to to his accoutrements; I was clerk of that committee; I never received any money from Col. Mann, directly or indirectly, for my services, nor from any other person in Col. Manu's behalf; I had no interest in the patent accoutrements; I represented to Col. Mann that I could probably aid him, by calling the attention of Gov. Fenton to his patent accoutrements; in May last Col. Mann loaned me $250; that loan standa good; I have an account against him for traveling expenses, etc.; Col. M. has never asked me for thie money, nor have I spoken abont returning it; I do not recollect to have advised any person to take stock in the Patent Accontrement Company; I had no joint interest with Col. Mann in this company; I had a prospective interest, Col. Hillyer and Col. Mann having promised me a commission if I would secure a contract for the State of New-York; I went to Albany and endeavored to procure a contract for 20,000 sets of accoutrements; I was to receive 25 cents a set, as commission, provided I secured the entire contract; I was not one of the subscribers to the stock of the United Service Petroleum and Mining Company; I took one-half of Dr. Stevenson's share, being $1,000, about the 22d of February last; I met Dr. Stevenson in Washington; Col. Mann was not present, but Frank C. Davis, Col. Mann's attorncy, was present, and my transactions were with him; I gave Davis a check for $500, Dr. Stevenson having signified his assent to this transfer of one-half of his stock; I purchased this half of Dr. Stevenson's share because I had been informed that the entire capital of $60,000 had been taken, and that this was my sole opportunity to purchase stock.

[The United States Service Petroleum and Mining Company's subscription list was here introdnced, and Assistant District-Attorney BEDFORD claimed that this list should appear in evidence, and he demanded that the original paper should be attached to the affidavits now in possession of the court; but Ex-Judge STUART objected. Judge DODGE decided that the snbscription list should be attached to the complaint.]

Ex-Judge STUART here read the original subscription list, making Col. W. D. MANN the agent of the subscribers, to purchase lands to cost $45,000, and to expend $45,000 in working them. The following is the document entire:

THE ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

It being desirable by the subscribers hereto to purchase the following lands: One-half acre on Cherry Run or Oil Creek, Venango County, Penn., to be selected by the trustees hereinafter named; one-half acre in Liverpool, Ohio, being part of lot in which is the flowing oil well known as the oil spring lot; 120 acres, being Pierce Farm, adjoining the Rising oil well, in Grafton, Ohio.

One acre, with hotel and barn, being the Grafton Hotel property, in Grafton, Ohio.

Also to purchase leases of the following property: 300 acres in Grafton, Ohio, known as the Brown Farm; lease for 20 years, with three-fourths of the oil.

One hundred acres in Federal Creek County, Athens County, Ohio, near many prodncing oil wells. Lease for fifteen years, with four-fifths of the oil.

We, the said subscribers, do hereby appoint W. D. MANN, of New-York, our Trustee, to effect said purchases, and we do hereby invest him, the said W. D. MANN, with full power and authority to purchase and vest in himself, as our Trustee, title to said lands, charging purchase money and all needful expenses to the property created, holding the balance of said fund subject to the order of said subscribers.

For value received, we do hereby agree to pay on demand to the trustee above-named, the several sums set opposite our names respectively. It is nnderstood and agreed that the object of said subscribers in purchasing said lands, is the formation of a company, or association, for the production of petroleum.

It is further understood and agreed that the above lands are to cost $45,000, and this subscription be increased to $60,000, that there may be at once a cash working capital of $15,000.

NEW-YORK, February, 1865.

Cleveland, D. Stratton, $5,000; do., M. P. Payne, $4,000. Army—J. N. Croppy, $1,000. Washington—E. N. Stebbine, $1,000. New-York—W. D. Mann, $10,000. Army—W. A. La Motte, $10,000; do., J. S. Roland, $1,000; do., W. Mitchell, $1,000; do., J. B. Potter & Hutchins, $1,000; do., C. R. Dimond, $1,000; do., W. S. A. Barbour, $1,000; do., S. Mapes, $3,000. Washington—Frank C. Davis, $1,000; F. L. Kellogg, $1,000; W. Hoffman, $1,000; B. C. Card, $1,000; F. S. Walsh, $1,000; W. S. Hillyer, $2,000; Geo. K. Lent, $1,000; H. A. Chedwick, $1,000; W. H. Penrose, $2,000; W. L. Duff, $1,000; W. S. Hancock, $2,000. Army—B. F. Mason, $1,000; W. C. Jones, $1,000. Washington—George P. Shree, $1,000; do., Wm. Redwood Price, $2,000; Army—C. H. Frederick, $1,000; do., John G. Stevenson, $5,000; do.—Thomas Kilby Smith, $1,000; do.—Green B. Raum, $1,000; Military Headquarters Army, Washington—Robert N. Scott, $1,000; War Department—Kilbourn Knox; Kittanne, Penn.—G. F. C. Newford, $1,000; Alexandria, Va.—R. P. Crewford, $2,000; do.—Charles F. Hoyt, $1,000; Washington—R. A. Alger, $1,000; New-York—Henry S. Fitch, $1,000; New-York—Jacob Leelan, $1,000; New-York—George D. Kellogg, $1,000; New-York—Hotchkiss, $1,000; New-York—Mercer, $1,500; New-York—Church, $1,000; New-York—Hodan, $2,000; New-York—Pelonse, $1,000; New-York—Shaw, $1,000; New-York—Nicholson, $1,000; New-York—Barton, $5,600; New-York—Stratton, $1,000; New-York—Swinton, $1,000; New-York, Davis, $1,000.

MR. KELLOGG'S TESTIMONY RESUMED.

It was proposed that I should pay for my subscription to the stock of the United Service Petroleum and Mining Company from the profits which I might realize from the State contract for accontrements, and I declined to accede to the proposal, which was made by Col. Mann; subseqnently to the time when this proposal was broached, I had an interview with Col. Mann concerning my efforts in Albany to secure the accoutrement contract; Gov. Fenton, having examined my papers from Gen. Grant and others, had assured me that all things being equal, he would give me the preference; he also instructed me to return to New-York and give him the figures; I stated these things to Col. Mann; I then thought that I should be able to procure the contract and thns realize $5,000 profit from this contract; it was about a week or ten days subseqnent to my return from Albany that I purchased half of Dr. Stevenson's share in the United Service Petroleum and Mining Company's capital stock; I do not remember the date, but think that it was about the 5th of February last; I did not propose to subscribe for stock in the petroleum company; I saw Col. Mann in Washington, at about this time, at a meeting of the original stockholdere of the petroleum company; I was made Secretary of that meeting; when Col. Mann spoke to me of the petroleum company, he said that it was a "big thing;" that he and Stratton had taken $45,000 of the stock, and that $15,000 of the $60,000 which had been subscribed was to be reserved as working-capital; he urged me to purchase $1,000 worth of Dr. Stevenson's stock; the terms were 50 per cent. cash and the residue in thirty or sixty days; Stratton was to go ont immediately to consummate the purchase; he said that there were then wells going down, both in Ohio and on Cherry Run; I never took any part of Col. Mann's subscription to this stock, nor of Mr. Stratton's; each of these gentlemen offered me $1,000 worth of his stock, and to admit me as a stockholder, bnt I did not avail myself of these offers; Dr. Stevenson was my intimate friend; the agreement for the purchase of one-half of Stevenson's stock was made between Dr. Stevenson, F. C. Davis, and myself; at the time of my interview with Col. Mann I did not know that the subscription lists were incomplete, and I cannot state that the company had not selected the lands and property which they pretended to have purchased; I do not know whether the company's lands are or not prodnctive of oil; I had not at that time any personal knowledge of the real or prospective value of the lands; I never had any interest in oil mining previons to my purchase of Dr. Stevenson's stock; Col. Mann informed me that Maj.-Gen. Hancock, and many other officers of the army, were subscribers to the stock, but none of these gentlemen advised me to subscribe; I was not to have been made Secretary on condition of my subscribing; I have not paid the full amount for the purchase of Dr. Stevenson's stock; there was, to my knowledge, but one formal meeting in New-York of subscribers for the stock; Col. Mann was then made the company's agent for certain purposes; the meeting directed him, acting as trustee, to perfect the titles, and turn over the property to the company's officers, after he had secured an act of incorporation under the laws of the State of New-York; a committee was appointed to call npon delinquent subscribers to pay np their subscription; Gen. Hoffman, Col. Curd, Col. Mann, Dr. Stevenson, Mr. Marks, Col. Hillyer, Mr. Kellogg, Col. Duff, and others whose names I do not remember, representing a majority of the stockholders, were present at thismeeting, whichwas as a few days previous to the 9th of March; on the 15th of March I was made secretary of the oil company; the United Service Petroleum and Mining Company is still in existence; I have solicited subscriptions to the stock of the company, and James Elverson, William Swinton, and Mr. Davis subscribed at my solicitation; on the 28th of April Col. Mann was formally called npon to investigate the title papers covering the company's land, and to convey the title to the company's officers; Mann never absolutely refused so to do; I understand the work in the company's mines has been stopped for three weeks or more; Col. Mann was the active agent of the company, and he has not been removed from his position; I presume that he still holds the deeds which the company claim as their property; Maj. Hastings, the Treasurer, has stated to me that he holds certain papers touching the title to the Cherry Run property; it was expected that Col. Mann, having as trustee secured titles of the property, would turn the same over to the company; but I do not now expect that he will do so; immediately succeeding the meeting of the 28th of April, the executive committee, consisting of Maj.-Gen. Hancock, Col. Hillyer, Col. Mann as Vice-President and member ex-officio, and myself, demanded the delivery of the property, bnt Col. Mann declined, saying that the deeds of several lots of land had not been recorded; Col. Mann said that he was ready to convey a portion of the property, but was waiting for other deeds, and would then convey the whole to the company; at the last meeting of the board, held in June, Col. Mann said that he was prepared to surrender the deeds of all the lands except two lots, numbered 5 and 6; the deeds for these having been sent to be recorded, but had not been returned; Col. Mann pnblished a prospectus for the company, about the 15th of March, the day on which the Board of Trustees was organized; the prospectus never was formally submitted to the Board of Management, bnt was printed and distributed among the members of the board; I saw it at every meeting of the board except the first; I never saw another prospectus of the company, understanding this to be the prospectus of the company; I have exhibited it as such, and received subscriptions thereon, from Messrs. Swinton, Davis and Elverson; after the prospectus had been pnblished, Messrs. W. D. Mann and Wm. C. Church advertised it in the *Army and Navy Journal*; the Executive Committee objected to the length of time and price of the advertisement, and did not pay therefor; the subscribers as individnals or the Board of Trustees or the corporation never, to my knowledge, denied the validity or anthenticity of the prospectus.

ADJOURNMENT.

Counsel on both sides having engagements elsewhere, the further examination of this witness was by mutual agreement, postponed to 9 o'clock on Friday morning next.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

GARROTINO AND ROBBERY—DISMISSAL.

Lete on Seturday night Mr. MARTIN CHEEVER, of No. 19 West-street, was garroted and robbed while he was passing through West Fifteenth-street, by three men, whose names he gives as PATRICK TIGHE, MICHAEL OSFFNEY and THOMAS MCGOVERN. Subsequent to the robbery he informed Policeman MCCONNELL, of the Sixteenth Precinct, of the outrage, and gave him a description of the robbere, and on this information the officer apprehended MCGOVERN and took him to the Sixteenth Precinct Police Station, where he was identified by Mr. CHEEVER. On Sunday morning MCGOVERN was arraigned, bnt the complainant failed to appear, and Justice DODGE issued a subpœna, sending MCGOVERN, meantime, back to the cells. The complainant obeyed the summons yesterday morning, but declined to prefer a charge, and thereupon the prisoner was released. It was the opinion of bystandere that Mr. CHEEVER had been "seen."

A MOTHER AGAINST HER SON.

WILLIAM KINO was arrested on ccmplaint of his mother, Mrs. MARIA KINO, of No. 42 Wooster-street. On the 4th of August last, the son, having obtained the key to the room in which his mother kept her wearing apparel and jewelry, entered the apartment and stole therefrom about $150 worth of trinkets, which he pawned. He then departed on a voyage, and was not again seen here until Sunday, when the mother handed him over to Patrolman SCHOLES, of the Eighth Ward. He confessed the theft, and was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

ROBBERIES IN THE BROTHELS.

BENJAMIN RICKER, of Bangor, now tarrying at No. 143 Forsyth-street, entered one of the dens in Greenwich-street, near the Battery, and was there robbed of $200 by JENNY WHITE, one of the most depraved and repulsive inmates of the den. Mr. RICKER informed Policeman WALKINSHAW, and the female when first taken into custody, acknowledged her offence, but at the Tombs she professed profound ignorance of the robbery. Mr. RICKER at length recovered $50, and JENNY WHITE was committed for trial.... Private JAMES BROWN appeared against ELLEN RICHARDS, keeper, and ANN MURRAY, one of the inmates of a den in Mulberry-street, who had been arrested by Capt. JOURDAN and Sergeant QUINN, of the Sixth Ward. The police testified that, having taken lodgings in this brothel, he tied his money, amounting to $140, in a handkerchief, and attached the same to his leg, and that while he was lying in a stupor the prisoners entered the room and forcibly took the money from him. Justice DOWLING committed the prisoners for trial, declining to accept bail. Capt. JOURDAN and his officers describe this den as a resort of the Sixth Ward "Dead Rabbits," and say that eight soldiers and civilians have been robbed therein recently.... FREDERICK GROSSMAKER, keeper of a lodging-house at No. 148 Leonard-street, and EDWARD HAMPSON, one of his partners, were arrested by Capt. JOURDAN, and Mr. JOHN LOCHRANE, of No. 108 Seventh-avenue, made affidavit that while he was asleep in the place the prisoners stole $55 from his pockets. HANNAH SULLIVAN, a servant, testified that she saw the accused commit the robbery. The prisoners were committed in default of $2,000 bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

MORE THAN THEY BARGAINED FOR.

Yesterday afternoon, THOMAS SANDERSON, of 227 East Eighteenth-street, went into JOHN EVERT'S den, in the Bowery, near Spring-street, and engaged in a dispute with one CATHARINE BREEDY, because she kept a five dollar bank note, and refused to give him $4, which he claimed as change. He said that he had agreed to pay but a dollar for what he had purchased, and appealed to JOHN NEECK, the barkeeper, but that person, having his employer's interest in view, struck and drove him from the place. SANDERSON then complained to Policeman UHL, and that officer apprehended the female, and took her to court. Presently JOHN NEECK appeared as her friend, and SANDERSON preferred a complaint against him for assault, and, at Justice SHANDLEY'S suggestion, a further complaint was preferred against JOHN EBERT, keeper of the place, and Officer LAW arrested him. The gang were committed for examination.

DIFFICULTY ON BOARD THE STEAMER ST. JOHN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 11th inst., I notice the statement of the proceedings before Judge SHANDLY relative to the arrest of the baggage master of the *St. John* on a warrant procured by me for an assault. That part of the testimony relating to the purchase of tickets and their sale, is incorrect and false. And as I intend obtaining redress against the company before a superior tribunal, when the true facts of the case will be developed. I trust the public will suspend judgment. J. R. SMITH.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 17 1865.

Yorkville—Before Justice Connolly.

CARELESS HANDLING OF A PISTOL.

Policeman HILDRETH, of the Twenty-second recinct, apprehended PATRICK SULLIVAN for carelessly handling his pistol and seriously wounding JEFFREY GILFOIL and his sister. It appears that SULLIVAN, while visiting friends on Sunday evening, in Seventh-avenue, near Fifty-fourth-street, sought amusement by firing from a window a pistol which was loaded with powder and slugs, and that the yonth GILFOIL and his little sister, who were in Fifty-third-street, were severely wounded, a slug having entered GILFOIL'S month, displaced three teeth, and lodged in the roof of the mouth, and another slug having penetrated Miss GILFOIL'S neck. The prisoner was committed for trial before the Court of General Sessions.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and convenientiy classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY at Club rates.

Metallic Artificial Legs.—Send for a pamphlet. J. W. WESTON, No. 706 Broadway, New-York.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co.
Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.**
Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

Burning of the Museum.
LETTER FROM MR. BARNUM.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1865.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Though the destruction of the American Museum has proved a serious loss to myself and the public, I am happy to verify the old adage, that, "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and, consequently, congratulate you that your well-known safes have again demonstrated their superior fire-proof qualities in an ordeal of unusual severity.

The safe you made for me some time ago was in the office of the Museum, on the second floor, back part of the building, and in the hottest of the fire.

After twenty-four hours of trial it was found among the debris, and on opening it this day has yielded up its contents in very good order—books, papers, policies of insurance, bank bills, all in condition for immediate use, and a noble commentary on the trustworthiness of Herring's Fire-proof Safes. Truly yours, P. T. BARNUM.

HERRINGS PATENT CHAMPION SAFES,
The most reliable protection from fire now known.
HERRING & CO.'S PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron, the best security against a burglar's drill ever manufactured.
HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION, may be consulted at his residence, No. 818 BROADWAY.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by **PHALON & SON.**
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have in all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

SILVER MINES FOR SALE.—PARTIES desiring to form mining companies are requested to examine properties placed in my hands, for sale by my San Francisco house.
CHARLES W. BOND, No. 78 Cedar-st.
Late JANSON, BOND & CO., San Francisco.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 55 Exchange-place.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 12, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.
Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 13th day of July, 1865.
[L.S.] FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 3, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of June, 1865.
[L. S.] FREEMAN CLARKE,
Signed. Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a Dividend of Five per Cent., in cash, free of government tax, be paid to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 15th day of July, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of July, and opened on the 3d day of August.
Resolved, That in pursuance of the measure recommended by the shareholders' meeting held May 31 1865, and in order that the lands sold may be represented by a corresponding issue of capital stock, in accordance with the policy heretofore pursued by the company in the issue of Canceled Bonds Scrip, the outstanding shares of this company be increased by the issue of one share for every ten now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every ten held on that day.
Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the company will retain the right to such fractional part at par.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 28th day of June, 1865.
[SEAL.] FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.

COMPOUND
INTEREST NOTES,
DATED
JUNE, JULY,
AUGUST, OCTOBER,
AND
DECEMBER, 1864,
WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY.

Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

THE
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$5,000,000.

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., N. Y.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

Collects Warrants, Certificates, Maturing Loans and Drafts, and attends to all financial business with government.
P. C. CALHOUN, President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,733 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

SOUTHERN BANK.
NEW-ORLEANS, June 24, 1865.
This Bank has resumed its exchange operations, and gives its usual attention to collections for Northern and Western correspondents.
THOMAS LAYTON, Cashier.

LEOPOLD COHN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Charleston, S. C.
July 1, 1865.

SEVENTEEN DAYS' REPORT OF THE condition of the PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK of the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1865:

	Dr.
Notes and bills discounted	$867,556 56
Suspended debt	
Overdrafts	
Banking-house	46,000 00
Other real estate	
Furniture and Fixtures	
Current expenses	15,643 30
Taxes paid	
Premiums	3,250 00
Remittances and other cash items	45,830 94
Due from the following National Banks:	
National Bank, Norwalk, Conn	10,627 14
National Newark Banking Co., Newark, N. J.	3,010 88
Due from other banks as follows:	
City Bank, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	14,672 74
United States Bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes	150,000 00
United States Bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure deposits	
United States bonds on hand	146,200 00
Other United States securities	340,000 00
Cash on hand, circulating notes this bank	
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks	5,500 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of State Banks	253,753 26
Specie	20,151 15
Other lawful money	582,756 00
Total	$2,467,151 37

	Cr.
Capital stock paid in	$422,700 00
Surplus fund	175,985 63
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	
Individual deposits	1,738,701 08
United States deposits	
Dividends unpaid	2,977 50
Due the following National Banks:	
Second National Bank, Jersey City, N. J.	49 35
National Mutual Bank, Troy, N. Y.	814 82
Due the following State Banks:	
Frexel & Co., Philadelphia	997 42
Pacific State Bank, bills outstanding	97,378 00
Discounts	16,336 60
Exchanges	
Interest	44,372 91
Profit and loss	7,648 00
Total	$2,467,151 37

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of July, 1865: EDWARD J. HALL, Notary Public.
3-cent Internal Revenue stamp, canceled.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held June 6, 1865, the following named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

Henry Grinnell,	Samuel L. Mitchill,
Edmund P. Kinhold,	Rufus R. Graves,
Hanson K. Corning,	Henry Davis,
Ogden Haggerty,	Henry G. Eilshemius,
Albert Ward,	William E. Shepard,
Charles Easton,	Lathrop L. Hodges,
Julia Lord,	William R. Foodick,
Samuel G. Glidden,	George F. Thomas,
Stephen Cambreleng,	Lawrence Turnure,
Thomas Scott,	J. Milton Smith,
Abm. R. Van Nest,	William Post,
Henry K. Bogert,	Samuel B. Caldwell,
Daniel G. Bacon,	Greenleaf K. Sheridan,
A. R. Frothingham,	H. B. Wilmarth,
Thomas F. Youngs,	A. F. Roberts,
	S. H. Condict,

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, J. MILTON SMITH was unanimously reelected President, and HENRY B. WILLMARTH, Vice-President for the ensuing year.
VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purposes of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA OIL COMPANY, NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year will take place on TUESDAY, the 25th of July, at the office of the company, where the poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
J. H. KETCHAM, Secretary.

UNION PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—100 shares for sale. Address H. P. S., with offer, name and residence, Box No. 4,181, New-York City.

ASTROLOGY.

WONDERFULLY STRANGE!
MADAME M. H. PERREGAULT,
Who has astonished the scientific classes of Paris and London, has now permanently located herself at Albany, N. Y. Madame Perregault, by the aid of her wonderful instrument, known as the horoscope, guarantees to produce a life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the patron, together with the date of marriage, leading traits of character, occupation, etc. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can assert. She will send, when desired, a written guarantee that the picture is what it purports to be. By stating age, height, complexion, color of eyes and hair, and inclosing 50 cents, and stamped envelope, addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail.
Address
Madame M. H. PERREGAULT,
Post-office Drawer No. 202,
Albany, N. Y.

NOTICE.—THOSE WISHING TO BECOME RICH or successful in anything they wish, should send for one or all of the Gipsies' Seven Mystic or Secret Charms, as they are all-important to success. For further particulars as to their great benefits and uses, send a postage-stamp to E. F. MAYO, Ballston Spa, N. Y., and get full explanation.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, AGED 25, NOT bad looking, and of good disposition and business prospects, desires to open a correspondence with an educated young lady, with a view to matrimony. Communications will be treated with all merited attention and confidence. Address S. HARK, Williamsburgh Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, July 11, 1865.
The Board of Directors have declared a four months Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free from government tax, at their office in New-York, No. 139 Broadway.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
NIAGARA INSURANCE OFFICE, No. 12 WALL-ST., July 12, 1865.
The directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of United States tax, payable on and after 17th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 347 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, July 11, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst., until which date the transfer books will be closed.
J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.
The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared by this company, payable at the usual places on and after August 1 next, free of government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 20th instant until August 2.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, (FIRE AND MARINE,) NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared an Interest Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Old Stock of this company, and ordered the payment of Interest from May 25 on the New Stock, payable on demand, free of government tax.
J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICES OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.
TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND. — THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of income tax.
DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 11 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.
ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO., No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after 15th instant.
B. D. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent., free from government tax, payable on and after the 12th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT, upon the capital stock, (free of government tax,) payable on and after July 10, 1865. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 49 Wall, corner of William-st., July 6, 1865.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., and the government tax thereon, payable on the 10th inst.
WM. DARROW, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 Broadway. A semi-annuel Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1865.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAIT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., July 11, 1865.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 4 PER CENT. (free of government tax) is payable on demand.
JAMES E. MOORE, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 140 Broadway, New-York, July 12, 1865.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.
A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Five per Cent has been declared, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 66 Wall-st. By order of the board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—THE BANK OF Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., free from government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
H. GIROUX, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, July 7, 1865.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME C. MEARS
will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 19, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

THE ROUND-HILL SCHOOL,
AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, *in one of the most beautiful and healthful locations in the country.* Circulars, containing course of study, terms, &c., sent on application to either of the Principals. JOSIAH CLARKE, JAMES F. SPALDING.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 19 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 19 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 251 and 253 Madison avenue,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY,
Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

PRACTICAL BUSINESS SCHOOL,
No. 617 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.
Parents, send your sons to this college, where, in one quarter, they learn more than in years at ordinary schools. Mr. VOGELSDORFF, the practical commercial teacher, has prepared several hundred for remunerative situations.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—WILL open its next session WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6. This is a regularly chartered and organized college, with superior advantages for a thorough and elegant education, at a moderate expense. Apply immediately in order to secure rooms. Address
Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies at No. 43 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 843 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. For circulars, address C. H. GARDNER, Box No. 616 Springfield, Mass., until Aug. 15.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

TEACHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A LADY OF RE-finement and superior scholarship, possessed of most satisfactory credentials as to her ability as teacher, desires an immediate engagement. In addition to English, she has taught successfully French, Latin and the rudiments of music; emolument not a consideration. The advertiser ventures to assert that perfect satisfaction would be experienced by any party who might choose to avail themselves of her offices; reference exchanged. Address, for ten days, A., No. 264 3d-av., New-York.

A YOUNG LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teach, wishes an engagement as governess, her testimonials are unexceptionable, and expectations as to salary moderate. Address Miss E. B. E., care of Rev. R. Hoyt, 54th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SINGING TEACHer, (lady,) at the Troy Female Seminary. Apply to BEER & SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway, on Wednesday morning, July 19, at 11 A. M.

A LADY OF SEVEN YEARS EXPERIENCE wishes a situation to teach Latin, French, the piano, or English studies; she furnishes the best of testimonials. Address A. B., Box No. 304, Hartford, Conn.

SCHOOL WANTED.—A CLERGYMAN, WHO has been teaching ten years, would purchase or lease an established boarding or day-school. Address BLYTHE, Station D, New-York.

A TEACHER DESIRES TO VISIT EUrope as a tutor or secretary. Address T. L. G., Box No. 37 Williamstown, Mass. References—William E. Dodge, Rev. H. Crosby, Prof. Hopkins, &c.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.
In conformity with the act of the Legislature, this institution will hereafter be known by the name of
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, ALLAN HAY, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
23d-av.,
Late Mariners' Savings Institution.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have this day declared a DIVIDEND of 5 and 6 per cent. interest (free from government tax), payable on or after the 20th of July.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M.
DEPOSITS MADE BY THE 20TH JULY, WILL BE ALLOWED INTEREST FROM 1ST JULY.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, ALLAN HAY, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 68 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
1865 JULY INTEREST.
The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of six and five per cent. per annum, free from government tax, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, on and after THURSDAY, July 20.
Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and draw interest the same as the principal. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from the 1st of July.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street,
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $1,575,000.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 293 BOWERY.
Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of one thousand dollars and under.
Five per cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
OHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7.
Bank-books in English, German and French.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary. GEO. FOLSOM, President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER VARICK,
ASSETS.....$1,490,318 11
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest, free of government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank Books in English, German and French.
EDERV. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 42 NASSAU-ST., (near Fulton) New-York.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
JAMES O. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1865.
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, free of government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.
The bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. By order of the trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS' INSTITUTION,
No. 257 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
INTEREST.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on same not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, (free from government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 17. Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRELL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 26 CHAMBERS-STREET.
DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th day of July, 1865, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annuel dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the Government Tax.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary. A. SLOCUM, President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 15, 1865.
CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved, and of all lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval and State of Florida, known as the Hendricks Grant, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of McCoy's Creek, where it empties into the River St. Johns, and extending two hundred feet on said River, and one hundred feet in depth back from the River, and known as the Florida Mill property.
Also, all that lot of land situated in the county aforesaid, above the Town of Jacksonville, on the St. Johns River, near the mouth of McCoy's Creek, bounded southerly by the River St. Johns, westwardly by a lot conveyed by T. O. Holmes to Charles Willey, Trustee, &c., and by said Charles Willey, Trustee, &c., and J. Thompson and wife to Burr, Ambler, Bronson and Fairbanks, thence eastwardly along the paling fence, north by a continuation of the northerly line of said lot conveyed to said Willey, being about one hundred feet on said river, and one hundred feet deep. Also, the small gore of land in the rear of said lot above described and bounded as follows, to wit: Eastwardly by a continuation of the easterly line of said above-described lot, until said line strikes the easterly line of Mr. Winter's land, thence westwardly by said Winter's estate line, and thence by said lot lastly hereinbefore described, together with all the rights of way.
Also, all the following described lots situate in the county aforesaid, being certain timber lands which were entered or purchased by the firm of George Burr & Co., or by their successors, Fairbanks & Co., to wit: The southwest quarter and south half of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine, township four north, range twenty-five east, containing forty and seventy-five one-hundred acres, more or less. Also, the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-two, township four north, range twenty-five east, containing forty and seventy-five one-hundred acres, more or less. Also, the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-three, township four, and range twenty-five, south and east, containing forty and seventy-five one-hundred acres. Also, the southeast quarter of section thirty-three, township four, and range twenty-five, south and east, containing forty and seventy-five one-hundred acres, more or less. Also, all those lots or parcels of land, known and designated on the maps or plans of said City of Jacksonville, as lots number four and five, (4 and 5,) in square forty-seven, commenced under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Reuben Cowart.
Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval, and State of Florida, aforesaid, north of the Magnolia House, once owned by A. Coy; west by lands of one Dupray; being a corner lot, bounded on the west by Ocean-st., and north by the Jacksonville and Alligator's Plank-road.
Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the City of Jacksonville, aforesaid, known and described upon the plan or plat of said city, as water lot number thirty-three, (33,) measuring from east to west, one hundred and five feet, and embracing all the original depth from Bay-st. to the St. Johns River, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of John W. Brady.
Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville aforesaid, known as the east half of lot number five, in square number fifty-two, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of Reuben Cowart.
Also, all that piece or parcel of land, situated in the County of Duval and State of Florida, adjoining the saw-mill lot owned by Fairbanks & Company, on the west and north, situated on the point of land near the junction of McCoy's Creek with the St. Johns River, adjoining the City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval and State of Florida aforesaid, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning on the bank of said river, at low water mark, at the southwest corner of the saw-mill lot aforesaid; running thence along the shore of said river, about four chains, to a point due south from a

FOR SALE.

MARINE RAILWAY AND DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The Marine Railway and Dock property at Red Hook Point, known as the Atlantic Marine Railway Company's property, embracing a plot of about 45 lots, or nearly 3 acres, together with all the personal property now upon and attached to the estate, viz: iron, steel, copper, anchors, nails, tools, utensils, chains, live oak, locust, yellow pine logs, knees, strips, spars, stems, a large quantity of every variety of lumber, &c., &c.; a 15-horse power first-class steam engine, endless heavy chain cable, manufactured in England. Attached to railway is upland and dock of sufficient capacity for storage, by erection of sheds, for large quantities of merchandise. A horse railway from Hamilton Ferry runs within one block of the property. Location, in the near vicinity of the Atlantic Docks and the new Erie Basin, making it a most desirable property for investment. The property has cost the company $120,000. It can be bought at a bargain. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF VERY VALUABLE real estate at Rye, Westchester County, belonging to the Clark estate. P. C. BULKLEY, will sell in parcels on the premises, about one mile from the depot at Rye, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., about 100 acres of fine land belonging to the estate of the late Andrew Clark, extending from the turnpike road across the Milton road to Rye Beach, embracing the whole road front on the beach, and including the large house and grounds now occupied by Jasper E. Corning, Esq. This is believed to be the finest property ever offered for sale in the township. Its fertility, and the highly improved condition of the soil, the beauty of the many desirable building sites upon it, and its unrivaled advantages for boating, bathing and fishing, all render it very desirable to parties wishing to purchase elegant sites for country seats, and insure a rapid increase in the value of the property. A topographical map of the property can be seen at the office of the auctioneer, No. 45 Wall-st., and lithographs will be ready ten days before the sale. Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave the city on the 7, 9, or 11:30 A. M. trains, New-York and New-Haven Railroads.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM, LOCATED IN Rahway, N. J., on the road leading to Plainfield, one mile from the railroad depot; contains 18 acres of very fertile and productive land, with dwelling-house and outbuildings, an abundance of fruit trees of every variety, and a fine young apple orchard. This farm is well adapted to gardening purposes or for a nursery, and is a splendid location for a residence. For further particulars, terms, &c., apply to J. W. OROWELL, Rahway, N.J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT CORNWALL, N. Y.—20 acres of land with good house and fully stocked with the best varieties of fruit in full bearing, yielding good profits; beautifully located; two miles from the landing. Apply to C. G. BARRETT, No. 14 Wall-st., or J. A. M. BARRETT, No. 23 Park-place.

LOTS ON FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET FOR SALE—Four full lots on the north side of 55th-st., 100 feet west of the 2d-av.; street sewered and paved; three-fourths can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Apply to WM. H. KING, No. 257 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, a new house 44x44, filled in with brick, nearly ready for occupancy; one or two acres of ground, as wanted, near a depot. Apply to J. S. OTIS, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s, corner Church & Worth sts.

FOR SALE—THE NEW STABLE, NO. 112 EAST 26th-st., with seven stalls, and room for three carriages and one wagon; apartments for three coachmen. The building is fitted up in the most modern manner. Inquire next door.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION OF 45 acres of land at $25 per acre, on the Long Island Railroad, near to the depot, Post-office and school-house; one-third cash, balance on time. For particulars apply to J. G. BARRETT, Jr., No. 26 Allen-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL productive farms; gold, copper, oil and silver stocks to exchange for other property; great bargains. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE.—HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE FARMS; no better to be found, near Somerville, Bonndbrook, Weston, Plainfield, Millstone, Whitebouse and other points. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FARM ON CENTREPORT BAY, L. I., 75 acres, very good house, outbnildings and orchards for sale on easy terms. S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway.

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AND FURniture to sell at a bargain. A full suite of rooms, elegantly furnished, in Broadway, opposite Grace Church, and near 10th-st., will be sold at a decided bargain, if called for this week. Inquire of F. COLTON, No. 724 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

A MODERN FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—With five acres of land, coach and bathhouse, garden, fruit; oysters and clams on the shore belonging to the place, at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., 26 miles from this city. Apply to C. H. JONES, No. 263 8th-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT SOUTH Orange, N. J., a house and barn, with five acres of land, beautifully situated. Apply to R. LANODON, Jr., No. 3 College-place.

LOFTS TO LET—AT NO. 44 PARK-PLACE, running through to No. 39 Barclay-st., four lofts, each 25x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—PART OF AN ELIGIBLE CORNER store, on Murray-st.; a preminent location for a steamship or transportation office, or other agency. Address Box No. 3,871 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—AN ENGLISH basement house, or vacant building lot, not less than 20 feet in width, situate within the district bounded by 4th and 8th avs., and 17th and 23d sts. Address a note, with description of property and price, to N. W. WEST, Box No. 1,514 Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED bedroom by an English gentleman. Letters with all particulars, address to C. V., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 182 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

A FEW RESPECTABLE YOUNG MEN can be accommodated with first-class board on reasonable terms at No. 311 Hudson-st., near Spring.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH GOOD BOARD, for gentlemen, in a private American family, at No. 11 3d-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A FEW SELECT FAMILIES CAN OBTAIN Summer board at Claverack, N. Y.; beautiful location, extensive grounds and shaded walks; large number of well-furnished rooms; assembly room 30 by 50 feet; plenty of fruit and luxuries of the country. Boats leave New-York every morning and evening; connect at Hudson with cars to Claverack, four miles. Address Prof. S. T. FROST, Claverack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO PLACE.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, about three miles above the Highlands of Nevisink. Good sea or river bathing. Terms reasonable. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth Co., N. J.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of LEEDS & SWANSBORO is this day dissolved by mutual consent. THEO. E. LEEDS,
ALFRED H. SWANSBORO.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of LEEDS & HALL, and will transact a general Banking, Stock and Gold Commission business at No. 46 Broad-st. THEO. E. LEEDS,
ROBT. L. S. HALL.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, CONSTITUTing the firm of of HURXTHAL & SEARS, have this day retired from the dry goods, importing and jobbing business. BEN. HURXTHAL,
JOHN NEWTON SEARS.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

This is to certify that the undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership pursuant to title 1, chepter 4, part 2, of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and that,

1. The name of the firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is DRINKER & ANDERSON.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is: Importing and jobbing of general dry goods to be carried on in the City of New-York.

3. That the names of the general partners are JOSEPH H. DRINKER, of the City of New-York, JOHN ANDERSON, of the City of Brooklyn.

That the names of the special partners are BEN. HURXTHAL and JOHN NEWTON SEARS, both of the City of New-York.

4. That the amount of capital which BEN. HURXTHAL, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock is twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) and the amount of capital which JOHN NEWTON SEARS, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock is twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000.)

5. That the period at which the partnership is to commence is the fifteenth (15th) day of July, 1865, and the period at which it will terminate is the thirty-first (31st) day of December, 1868.

JOSEPH H. DRINKER,
JOHN ANDERSON,
BEN. HURXTHAL,
JOHN NEWTON SEARS.

Dated the 15th day of July, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of PATTERSON & MARSH, has been dissolved by mutual consent. NICHOLAS PATTERSON, who has purchased the interest of AUGUSTUS W. MARSH, will follow all the contracts of the firm, and is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation. NICHOLAS PATTERSON,
AUGUSTUS W. MARSH.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 24, 1865.

NOTICE.—We continue the business of PATTERSON & MARSH, and offer our manufactures of a large variety of cooking, heating and parlor stoves; also, water coolers, bath tubs, tin, pressed and japanned ware, at the lowest figures in this market. NICHOLAS PATTERSON & CO.
Nos. 81 and 83 West 2d-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name of BROOKS & DEARING, in the business of coffee roasting, &c., at Nos. 24 and 26 Peck-slip. GEORGE W. BROOKS,
THOMAS DEARING.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HIDES, TALLOW, HOOFS HORNS, CHUCKS, SHINS AND TONGUES.

OFFICE, DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1865.

Sealed proposals, in *duplicate*, are invited until the 2 day of JULY, at 12 o'clock M., for hides, tallow, hoof horns, chucks, shins and tongues, of all governme cattle slaughtered within the ancient limits of the District of Columbia, for four months from the commence ment of the contract, or such time as the Commissary General may determine.

The above articles to be collected by the contractor, and removed from the various places at which the cattle are killed, at such times as may be designated by the officer in charge.

The number of cattle used monthly vary, and are now killed at Chain Bridge, Giesboro, Convalescent Camp, Washington and Alexandria, but other places may occur within the prescribed limits where these articles will be required to be collected.

The contractor shall be liable for all the Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, Shins and Tongues, coming from all the Government Beef Cattle slaughtered, unless it can be made satisfactorily to appear to the Subsistence Department that all due exertion, diligence and care, was made to obtain such articles.

Payment will be required every ten days, in Government funds.

The bids will state the amount, per animal, for the articles referred to, and be accompanied ny a guarantee, certificate, affidavits of each guarantor, and oath of allegiance. Blank forms can be obtained by application to the undersigned.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney or United States Judge. The certificate must be in the following form:

I hereby certify that from evidence entirely satisfactory to me, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for double the amount for which they offer to be security.

No bids will be considered unless made ont in conformity with the usual form, and are accompanied by a guarantee, certificate and affidavits.

All bidders must forward with their proposals an oath of allegiance, unless one may be on file with the officer who shall open the bids, and no proposals not fully complying with these requirements will be considered or regarded as a proposal within the meaning of this advertisement.

The contractor will be held accountable for the hides, tallow, hoofs, horns, chucks, &c., from the morning of the 27th inst.

Bidders must be present at the opening of the bids, to respond to their names, and all bids must be indorsed, "Proposals for purchasing Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chnoks, &c., and be directed to the undersigned.

O. BELL, Lieutenant-Colonel and C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, June 24, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the navy for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1866, will be received at the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 26th day of July next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such persons as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards upon application to the bureau.

Bidders are referred to the commandants of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; also, for blank forms of offers and guarantee.

The classes of this bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1. Flax, Canvas, and Twine.	No. 15. Sheet Iron.
	No. 15. Soap and Tallow.
No. 2. Cotton, Canvas, and Twine.	No. 20. Brushes.
	No. 22. Stationery.
No. 3. Iron, &c.	No. 23. Hardware.
No. 4. Tin, Zinc, &c.	No. 24. Ship Chandlery.
No. 5. Sperm Oil.	No. 25. Copper Wire.
No. 7. Cooking Utensils.	No. 26. Firewood.
No. 10. Leather, &c.	No. 31. Whale, Neatsfoot, and Tar Oil.
No. 11. Hose.	
No. 12. Lignumvitæ.	No. 34. Chain Iron.
No. 13. Lanterns and Lamps.	No. 35. Coal.
No. 14. Ox Hides for Rope.	No. 40. Sheet Copper.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective navy-yards:

KITTERY.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 18, 22, 24.

CHARLESTOWN.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 29, 31.

BROOKLYN.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29, 31, 35.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 20, 22, 24, 29, 31, 40.

WASHINGTON.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 18, 22, 24, 28, 34.

NORFOLK.

Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 29, 31.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Iron Pipes," with name of bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. on THURSDAY, July 27, 1865, for furnishing

7,300 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 20 inches diameter;
5,000 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 12 inches diameter;
18,000 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 6 inches diameter;
3,000 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 4 inches diameter,

and 32 tons of branch-pipes and other special castings.

The specifications (which will be ready on Wednesday, 19th inst.) and blank forms for the bids, can be obtained at this office. THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Rotunda, City Hall Park, July 17, 1865.

INVITING PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED GOVERNMENT MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1865, for the purchase of 2,300 mules, in lots of fifty and one hundred each, at the places named below, viz:

HARRISBURGH, Penn.—4 lots, 50 each.
HARRISBURGH, Penn.—4 lots, 100 each.
WILMINGTON, Del.—4 lots, 50 each.
WILMINGTON, Del.—2 lots, 100 each.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—6 lots, 50 each.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—6 lots, 100 each.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—4 lots, 50 each.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—1 lot, 100 each.

These mules will be put aside, each lot by itself, and will be free for the inspection of bidders at the places named, respectively, for ten days prior to Aug. 1.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can now be obtained at far less than their true value.

The successful bidders will be notified in person or by telegraph, and required to receive the animals on or before August 3, 1865.

This office reserves to itself the right to reject all bids that may be offered.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for the purchase of Mules."

Payment must be made in government funds at the time of delivery.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge.
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSed in a sealed envelop, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading Forty-second-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

For regulating and grading Sixty-sixth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

For regulating and grading Seventy-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River.

For regulating and grading Eighty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to East River.

For regulating and grading One Hundred and Ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River.

For regulating, grading and curb and guttering One Hundred and Twentieth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue.

For regulating and grading the sidewalks and curb and gutter the streets between West and Washington streets, which intersect West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken streets.

For curb, gutter and flagging Tenth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fifty-first to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets.

For rebuilding Pier foot of Twenty-second-street, North River.

For rebuilding Pier number sixty, North River.

For rebuilding outer portion of Pier number twenty, North River.

For rebuilding Pier number thirty-eight, East River.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, July seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—REPAIRS TO STREET PAVEMENTS.—Sealed proposals, endorsed with title of work, name of bidder, and date of offering, will be received until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 27, 1865, for repairing and keeping in repair during the period commencing Aug. 1 and ending Dec. 31, 1865, all paved avenues, streets, squares and thoroughfares in the city of New-York, excepting so much of Broadway as is now paved with the Russ pavement.

Bids must be in the form prescribed by this board. Blanks for this purpose and specifications and forms of the proposed agreement will be furnished at this office.

JULY 17, 1865. THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqnednct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive written proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn. Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.

S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ALLEGHANY HOUSE.

Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors; terms $2 per day; rooms can be engaged for the season.

LIPPINCOTT & WOOLEY, Proprietors.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT, L. I.—Now open. It is very pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, fronting both the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a moment's walk to the water; splendid sea-bathing; driving, sailing and fishing unexcelled. Cars from James-slip to Greenport; thence by stage to the house. Send for circular.

M. B. PARSONS & CO., Proprietors.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Soites of apartments, sulle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

FOUND—ON THE 8TH INST., A POCKET-BOOK, upon the steamboat Naushon, going to Cony Island. Inquire of N. P. KNIGHT, at Harper & Brothers'.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Brown.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Aspliit.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, July 29
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY.....July 19
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....July 22
GLASGOW.....WEDNESDAY.....July 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....July 29

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

First Cabin.....$90 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....86 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40

Passengers are also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The splendid British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. Geo. H. Penfield, will sail, as above, from Pier No. 3, North River, on TUESDAY, July 18, to be followed by the Steamship BELLONA.

For passage, at lowest rates, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For Freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

Freight reduced to 15 cents per foot.
Passage, first class, $40; second class, $30.
Steerage, $20.

STAR LINE.
Regular weekly United States mail line.
The first-class steamship
NEVADA,
CARPENTER, Commander,
will commence taking freight on WEDNESDAY MORNING, and positively sail on SATURDAY, July 22, at 3 o'clock, from foot of Canal-st., North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

The AMERICA will follow SATURDAY, July 29.
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.

FREIGHTS GREATLY REDUCED.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
CHASE,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
will sail as above, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, July 20.
For freight or passage, as low rates as any other line, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.
The ZODIAC will succeed, and sail on THURSDAY, July 27.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND—Delivering goods at the wharf at Richmond and avoiding lighterage.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.

ON WEDNESDAY,
The first-class steamship
STARLIGHT, Capt. PEDRICK,
will be dispatched from Pier No. 14, East River, on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The fine United States Mail steamship
LODORA,
WM. H. HOVEY, Commander,
Will leave pier No. 21 North River, on WEDNESDAY, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
Freight and passengers taken at reduced rates.
G. HEINEKEN, & PALMORE, Agents, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The steamship FUNG SHUEY Capt. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 8 North River, on SATURDAY, July 22, at 3 P. M. Passage, $60. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 66 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL follows SATURDAY, July 29.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPUFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on July 27.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship
ARIADNE, CRABEY, Commander,
will sail from pier No. 36, North River, on
SATURDAY, July 22, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—The CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, will dispatch on the 20th of every month at noon, from pier No. 29, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, at lower rates of passage than any other line. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.

N. B.—Two new steamers, the NICARAGUA and LEONE, building for this Company, are nearly complete, and the line will shortly run every 20 days, which we hope will enable us to offer sufficient accommodation to the great demand for passage by this favorite line, well known to all old Californians for care and attention to the comfort of its passengers.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

ORLEANS LINE—FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—The United States Mail Steamship REPUBLIC, Capt. DOLLARD, will leave Pier No. 2 North River, on WEDNESDAY July 19, at 4 P. M. precisely. The passenger accommodations by this steamer are unsurpassed by those of any other in the trade. For freight or passage apply to
W. H. ROBSON & CO., No. 119 Front-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MORNING STAR, H. NELSON, Commander, will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, July 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

The MISSISSIPPI will succeed the MORNING STAR.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
Aug. 16—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Constitution.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. S. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON—DIRECT.

REGULAR WEEKLY U. S. MAIL LINE.

The new and first-class steamship
ALHAMBRA,
R. B. BENSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, July 22, at 3 o'clock, precisely.
Bills of lading signed on board. For freight or passage apply to ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

The steamer GRANADA, will follow on SATURDAY, July 29.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The new and elegant steamship ATLANTA, A. K. WILLIAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, on TUESDAY, 25th July, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

The VICTOR will succeed the Atlanta.
Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

NEW LINE FOR BALTIMORE.

The first-class steamship
NEREUS,
Capt. SANFORD, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 11 North River, for Washington City and the west, in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and will sail with dispatch. Rates to Washington City reduced. For further information and through bills lading, apply to C. W. PERKINS, Agt.,
No. 229 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travellers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Deshrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets and Staterooms on board, and for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, Ayrail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have the shortest passage time to Hartford. Staterooms accommodations.

For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS POWELL, Capt. DAVID ARNELL, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY FOR NEW-BRIGHTON, Sung Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond, Elm Park.—Boats leave Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 8, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 2, 4, 5, 7 P. M. On Sundays—9, 10:30, 12 M.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PROPELLER FOR SALE—18 MONTHS OLD, length 45 feet, beam 12 feet, hold 5 feet, draft forward 2½ ft., aft 3 ft.; price $2,000. J. STUART, 196 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,

BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,

From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4

THE HOMEWARD MARCH

Another Large Arrival of New-York and Eastern Troops.

Arrival of the Sixty-first, Seventy-ninth and Ninety-fifth New-York Regiments and Fourth Regulars.

Arrival and Departure of the Second Massachusetts, One Hundred and Second Ohio and Thirty-first Maine.

The Formal Reception of the Highlanders To-day.

Expected Arrival of Several New-York Regiments This Week.

The city, during the whole of yesterday, was filled with returning troops, on their homeward way to be finally discharged and paid off. Broadway, from early morning until late in the evening, resounded with the crash and swell of martial music; and as the different regiments passed to and fro from the steamers to the Battery Barracks or the New-York State Agency, they were received with marked attention, if not enthusiasm.

Among the arrivals were the Sixty-first, Seventy-ninth and Ninety-fifth New-York Regiments, and they are now at the State Agency. The Sixty-first and Ninety-fifth may go to Hart's Island to-day. The Seventy-ninth will have a formal reception to-day. The Second Massachusetts, Thirty-first Maine and One Hundred and Seventh Ohio arrived also, and after refreshing themselves at the Battery, departed for home during the afternoon.

Notwithstanding the large number of troops arriving during the past few days, they have been regularly and abundantly provided with meals by Mr. BAKER, of the Battery Barracks, and Col. COLYER, at the New-York State Agency. The Superintendent of the barracks at the Battery, Capt. HICKS, and the numerous employes there, contrive by strict attention to their arduous duties, to have dinners, suppers, or breakfasts ready at all hours and in any quantity. A regiment no sooner comes inside the barrack inclosure than their meals are ready; and when a command has only a few minutes to stay cooked rations are in readiness at very short notice. At the State Agency a like admirable promptitude is observable, and the entire arrangements for feeding the soldiers are fully adequate to their requirements.

The different State Agents having offices in this city, are indefatigable in their attentions to the organizations from their respective States. Col. HOWE, assisted by Mr. KIMBALL, looks after the New-England troops; Col. ALMY and Mr. CRAIG see that all troops belonging to Rhode Island, Connecticut and Vermont are properly cared for, and sent on their way homeward, and Col. COLYER makes a point that New-York regiments are properly received and cared for.

Yesterday Col. COLYER made his appearance at the Battery with any number of carts, loaded down with an unknown quantity of ripe fruit for the soldiers. His able and hardworking assistant, Mr. CHARLES BACKUS, was also on hand, and, between the two, every man within the inclosure was furnished with an appetizing supply of huckleberries, blackberries and water-melons, besides plenty of segars and tobacco. At the agency over Centre Market everything was in admirable order during the day.

THE RETURN OF THE HIGHLANDERS.

The Seventy-ninth New-York Volunteers, familiarly known as the "Highlanders," arrived last night, and, after their arms and equipments were deposited at the State Agency, the regiment dispersed until this morning, first eating supper at the tables spread for them. The Highlanders were originally taken into the field by Licut.-Col. SAMUEL MCKENZIE ELLIOTT, under whose auspices the Seventy-ninth was organized in April, 1861, entering the United States service on the 29d of that month, leaving New-York on the 2d of June, under the command of Lieut.-Col. ELLIOTT. On their arrival at Washington on the 4th of June, the regiment numbered over 1,000. The first battle of the Seventy-ninth was that of the first Bull Run, in 1861, fighting in W. T. SHERMAN'S brigade, and the regiment was commanded by Col. CAMERON, (brother of the then Secretary of War,) who was killed during the engagement.

The Seventy-ninth, under command of Col. STEVENS, afterward General, was assigned to the expedition, under Gen. SHERMAN, to Port Royal, and the regiment remained at that place some six or eight months, participating in the battle of James Island, June 16, 1862, and the battle of Coosaw on the 1st of January of the same year. Joining the Ninth Corps, under BURNSIDE, at Newport News, they continued with that corps through the campaigns of POPE and MCCLELLAN, of 1862. They went with the Ninth Corps to Fredericksburgh, and left with the corps for Tennessee, fighting all through that terrific campaign with gallantry. The Seventy-ninth also returned to Virginia with Gen. BURNSIDE, to participate with the Army of the Potomac in the grand campaigns of Gen. GRANT against Richmond.

Since their entrance into the United States service in 1861, the regiment has had 3,000 enlisted men, with a full complement of officers. They now return with 256 enlisted men and 16 officers.

In May 1864, about 250 men with a majority of the officers were mustered out of the service in New-York; the veterans returning to the field.

Their loss as a veteran regiment has been from various causes, over 500 enlisted men and 3 officers.

The regiment has, during the war participated in twenty-six engagements, and has served under Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN, BURNSIDE, HOOKER, MCCLELLAN, MEADE, &c.

The following battles form the record of the Seventy-ninth New-York.

1861—Bull Run, Va., July 21.

1862—Coosaw, N. C., Jan. 1; James Island, S. C., June 16; Manassas Plains, Va., Aug. 30; Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1; South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14; Antietam, Md., Sept. 17; Fredericksburgh, Va., Dec. 13.

1863—Blue Spring, Tenn., Oct. 10; Campbell's Station, Tenn., Nov. 16; Siege of Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 17—Dec. 5.

1864—Wilderness, Va., May 5–6; Spottsylvania, Va., May 7–8; Tolopotomy, Va., May 20; North Anna, Va., May 22; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1; Bethesda Church, Va., June 7; Siege of Petersburgh, Va., Cemetery Hill, Va., July 30; Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 21; Poplar Grove Church, Va., Sept. 29–30; First Hatcher's Run, Va., Oct. 27.

1865—Siege of Petersburgh, Va., January to April; Second Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; assault upon the enemy's works, (usually known as Fort Stedman,) March 25; grand assault on Petersburgh, Va., April 1; Capture of Petersburgh, Va., April 3; surrender of LEE, April 9.

The following is a list of the officers:

Field and Staff—Henry G. Heffron, Lieutenant-Colonel; Andrew D. Baird, Major; David J. Mallon, Adjutant; John M. Flannelly, Quartermaster.

Captains—Francis W. Judge, Co. A; James McLean, Co. B; Alexander L. Baird, Co. C; James L. King, Co. D; James Innes, Co. E; Alfred Douglas, Co. F.

First Lieutenants—Francis Gallagher, Nathan R. Arnold, Charles Lowen.

Second Lieutenants—John P. Turner, Samuel Alleyne.

Capt. JUDGE is generally known as the "Hero of Fort Saunders," one of the forts in the defences of Knoxville, Tenn., for his gallant action in seizing a rebel color planted on the ramparts. Capt. JUDGE was at that time a Sergeant and was recommended for a medal of honor.

THE SIXTY-FIRST NEW-YORK.

This regiment arrived at a late hour on Sunday night from Washington, per New-Jersey route, and proceeded to the rooms of the New-York State Agency for supper and sleep. The regiment will proceed to Hart's Island to-day for muster out.

The Sixty-first was serving, at the time of its leaving the field, in the First Brigade of Gen. MILES' (First) Division of the famous Second Corps, and has formed a part of that command ever since its organization. With the Sixty-first has been consolidated the Fifty-seventh New-York.

The following comprises a list of battles of the Sixty-first New-York:

1862—Siege of Yorktown, April; Williamsburgh, May 5; West Point, May 6; Seven days' battles before Richmond, June 26–July 2; Seven Pines; Antietam, Md., Sept. 17; Fredericksburgh, (under BURNSIDE,) Dec. 13.

1863—Chancellorsville, Va., May 1–5; Gettysburgh, Penn., July 1–5; Williamsport, Md., July 13; Bristoe Station, Va., Oct. 13; Rappahannock Station, Va., Oct. 21; Mine Run, Va., Nov. 26–Dec. 1.

1864—Wilderness, Va., May 5–6; Laurel Hill, Va., May 7; Spottsylvania, Va., May 8–9; Tolopotomy Creek, Va., May 20; North Anna Va., May 22; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1; Bethesda Church, Va., June 7; Siege of Petersburgh, Va.; Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams's Station, Boydtown Plank Road, Oct. 27.

1865—Third Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; assault upon the enemy's works, (usually known as Fort Fisher,) March 25; grand assault upon Petersburgh, April 2; pursuit of LEE; Amelia Court-house, April 6; surrender of LEE, April 9.

The following is the roster of officers now with the command:

Colonel, J. E. Curtis; Lieutenant Colonel, E. C. Gilbert; Major, C. H. Dygert; Surgeon, J. W. Hughes; Assistant Surgeon, E. L. Corbin.

Captains—F. D. Butler, M. McCann, S. Holden, S. F. Beebe, A. R. Quniffe.

First Lieutenants—H. H. Hawes, D. B. Fitch, J. M. Gorman, A. Lee, T. F. Phelps, D. D. Gallaher, N. A. Sly.

Second Lieutenants—W. E. Stebbins, L. A. Curtie, D. Hewitt.

THE SECOND MASSACHUSETTS.

This regiment arrived yesterday morning, and took dinner at the Battery Barracks, when it left by the Fall River line for Norwich, en route for Boston. The Second numbered 260 men, and was under the command of Lieut.-Col. CHAS. F. MORSE.

The Second Massachusetts was organized at Camp Andrew, West Roxbury, on the 25th of May, 1861, entering into the United States service on the 8th of July, 1861, joining PATERSON'S command at Martinsburgh, Va., a week after. Remaining in that command until it was broken up, they then served under Gen. BANKS, in his Shenandoah campaign, and also served under Gen. POPE, in his Virginia Valley campaign of 1862. Afterward was placed in the Twelfth Corps, under Gen. SLOCUM. After serving in the Maryland campaigne of MCCLELLAN and MEADE, they went with HOOKER to the West, and served with SHERMAN, in the Twentieth Corps. The following are the battles:

1862—Winchester, Va., (under BANKS,) May 25; Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9; Manassas Plains, Va., Aug. 30; Antietam, Md., Sept. 17.

1863—Chancellorsville, Va., May 1–5; Beverly Ford, Va., June 9; Gettysburgh, Penn., July 1–5.

1864—Resaca, Ga., May 12; Culp's Farm, Ga., June 15; Peach-tree Creek, Ga., July 20–23; operations against Atlanta, Ga., July 23, Sept. 1; through all the marches and severe skirmishes of Gen. SHERMAN'S overland campaign; Averysboro, March 16; Bentonville, March 19.

The following are the names of the officers:

Field and Staff—Lieut.-Colonel, Charles F. Morse; Major, James Francis; Adjutant, John A. Fox; Surgeon, C. E. Munn; Quartermaster, E. A. Howes.

Line Officers.—Co. A, Capt. George J. Thompson, First Lieut. W. D. Toombs. Co. B, Capt. E. A. Phalen, First Lieut. Richard Pendergast. Co. C, First Lieut. W. S. McAlpine. Co. D, First Lieut. James Henning. Co. E, Capt. Henry N. Comey. Co. F, Capt. Dennis Mehan, First Lieut. J. C. Thompson. Co. G, Capt. T. K. Parker, First Lieut. M. Richardson. Co. H, Capt. F. W. Crowninehield, First Lieut. Wm. H. Miles. Co. I, Capt. W. E. Perkins, First Lieut. George W. Morse. Co. K, Capt. George A. Thayer, First Lieut. Jesse Richardson.

The Second Massachusetts has had 1,700 men on its rolls since entering the service in 1861, and now returns with 260, all told.

The Second Massachusetts Regiment, while en route to the steamer yesterday, halted in front of the Astor House and saluted Major.-Gen. HOOKER, their old commander. After the cheering had subsided Gen. HOOKER advanced to within a few paces of the colors and addressed the regiment as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. HOOKER.

Colonel and companions-in-arms of the old Second Massachusetts Infantry: I thank you, fellow-soldiers, for this compliment you pay me; it touches my heart, which responds in its quick beatings. I am happy, brother-soldiers, to meet so many of you returning to your homes, where thousands of warm hearts will give you a warm welcome the moment you set your feet upon the glorious soil of good old Massachussets. I welcome you from my heart thus far on your journey to your homes, for, at one time, I did not think there would any of you ever be able to get so far as this metropolis on your homeward trip. Your regiment, fellow-soldiers, has always been famous—the old Second Massachusetts has always been famous, in the army for its discipline, and, in the ranks of the rebels; you have always been more than famous for bravery on the field of battle, and for devotion to our country's flag. Again, fellow-soldiers, I thank you for this compliment, and congratulate you upon being able to return to your good old city of Boston, where, doubtless, you will be crowned with laurels, commensurate with the long-tried, noble services and sacrifices you have rendered to our cause. Farewell, soldiers, and God bless you.

The General retired, amidst the cheers of the regiment and the multitude.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH OHIO

arrived on Sunday night from Charleston, S. C., and proceeded at once for Cincinnati.

This regiment was recruited at Cleveland, Ohio, in September, 1862, and left the State for Kentucky the following month, to take part in the defence of Cincinnati against the invasion of BRAGG. It was recalled thence and ordered to join the Army of the Potomac, then lying at Falmouth, in December, 1862. With this army it participated in the battles of Fredericksburgh, Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh, capturing in the latter engagement the flag of the Louisiana Tigers. In August, 1863, the regiment was mustered to join the forces of Gen. GILLMORE, then operating against Charleston. After the capture of Forts Wagner and Gregg, and GILLMORE'S reported reduction of Fort Sumter, the regiment joined the expeditionary forces of Gen. SEYMORE in Florida. It was ordered from that State to take part in Gen. FOSTER'S operations on the enemy's line of communications between Savannah and Charlestou, while SHERMAN was investing the former city. At the same time that SHERMAN started on his celebrated march through the Carolinas, this regiment, as a portion of Gen. HATCH'S division, moved direct for Charleston.

The One Hundred and Seventh Ohio is entitled to the following battles:

1862—Fredericksburgh, Va., Dec. 13.

1863—Chancellorsville, Va., May 1–5; Gettysbnrgh, Penn., July 1—5; Operations against Fort Wagner and Gregg; Olustee, Fla.

The following is the present roster of officers:

Field and Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding JOHN S. COOPER; Major, F. C. Suhrer; Surgeon, J. Knans; Assistant Surgeon, F. Schill; Chaplain, R. F. Kabus; Adjutant, W. H. Steiner; Quartermaster, J. Lichty.

Line Officers.—Company A—Captain, Samuel Miller; First Lieutenant, J. M. Stults. Company B—Captain, Anton Mellert; First Lieutenant, W. H. Bowers. Company C—Captain, Jos. Braun; First Lieutenant, R. T. Thomas. Company D—Captain, P. J. Wang; First Lieutenant, H. Flora. Company E—Captain, John H. Brinker; First Lieutenant, J. J. Hanck. Company F—Captain, Wm. Fisher; First Lieutenant, J. Shomberg. Company G—First Lieutenant, Conrad Deubel. Company H—Captain, Philip Setzler; First Lieutenant, G. H. Albers. Company I—Captain, Geo. Billan; First Lieutenant, P. Groshart. Company K—Captain, Z. Gentner; First Lieutenant, V. Bickel.

THIRTY-FIRST MAINE.

Among the many arrivals yesterday was that of the Thirty-first Maine, which arrived at the Battery Barracks early in the morning. The regiment brings home with it 588 men, and was under the command of Col. DANIEL WHITE. After breakfast and dinner the Thirty-first left by steamer for Bangor.

The Thirty-first Maine entered the field in April, 1864, joining BURNSIDE with the Ninth Army Corps, at Annapolis, Md., and during the recent campaign of Gen. GRANT it has borne its full share. We yesterday spoke of the Fifty-eighth Massachusetts losing fourteen officers by death on the field during the year's campaign before Richmond. To-day we have to allow the Thirty-first Maine the large number of twenty officers lost in battle during the same time, and the losses of the regiment have been severe throughout. During their fifteen months' service they have had 1,457 men under their banners as the Thirty-second Maine, who consolidated with it in December last, bringing with it some 400 men. They thus exhibit a loss of nearly 900 men and officers.

The regiment was raised and organized as a three years' command, at Augusta, in the month of March, 1864. They saw their first fight at the Wilderness, with the Ninth Corps. They are therefore entitled to record the following battles:

1864—Wilderness, May 5; Spottsylvania, May 7–8; Tolopotomy, North Anna, Cold Harbor, June 1; Bethesda Church; Siege of Petersburgh; Cemetery Hill, Va., July 30; Poplar Grove Church, Va., Sept. 29–30; First Hatcher's Run, Va., Oct. 27.

1865—Siege of Petersburgh, January to April; Second Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; assault upon the enemy's works, (usually known as Fort Steadman,) March 25; grand assault on Petersburgh, April 1; capture of Petersburgh, Va., April 3; surrender of LEE, April 9.

The following is a list of the officers:

Field and Staff—Colonel, Dan. White; Lieut.-Colonel, E. L. Getchell; Major, Geo. A. Bolton; Surgeon, J. H. Kimball; Assistants, H. G. B. Smith and S. D. Wiggin; Adjutant, B. G. Rawlings.

Captains—James A. Bean, H. R. Sargent, E. S. Keys, I. C. Fall, Thos. B. Beals, W. B. Barker, C. B. Bounds, J. S. Rogers, A. D. Brock.

First Lieutenants—C. B. Rollins, V. L. Coffin, J. P. Sheehan, W. H. H. Ware, A. R. Westcott, B. P. Bradford, Thos. Child, (A. A. A. G.,) E. Brookings, A. Goff, C. O. Brown, A. C. Hippard, G. I. Brown.

Second Lieutenants—Geo. Dicky; J. P. F. Tobey, Geo. Rynes, John Beales, P. W. Perry, A. Durgin, A. Crawford, Henry Mitchell, G. Manser, J. McPherson.

THE FOURTH REGULARS.

The Fourth United States Infantry arrived yesterday afternoon at a late hour, from Richmond direct, where the command have been doing garrison duty. They numbered 450 men and 10 officers, under the command of Maj. A. B. CAIN, and is ordered to remain in the harbor for garrison duty, probably at Fort Hamilton.

The Fourth Infantry have seen a great deal of service during the war, having served in the Peninsular campaign, the Maryland campaigns of MEADE and MCCLELLAN, and have participated in all of the principal battles of these campaigns. During the riots of this city in 1863, the Fourth and other regular regiments came on to preserve order. When the Army of the Potomac began siege operations before Petersburgh the Fourth was made the headquarter guard for Gen. GRANT. The following are the battles of the Fourth Infantry during the rebellion:

1862—Siege of Yorktown, April; Hanover Courthouse, Va., May 24; Seven days' battle before Richmond, June July 26, July 2; Seven Pines; Fredericksburgh (under BURNSIDE,) Dec. 13.

1863—Chancellorsville, Va., May 1—5; Gettyeburgh, July 1—5; Wepping Heights, July 22.

1864—Wilderness, May 5; Spottsylvania, May 7—8; Tolopotomy, North Anna, Cold Harbor, June 1; Bethesda Church; Siege of Petersburgh.

They were present at the surrender of Gen. LEE, at Appamattox Hollow.

The following is the roster of officers:

Field and Staff.—Brevet Maj. A. B. Cain, (commanding regiment,) Brevet Maj. Alex. Carolin, (Acting Field Officer,) Adjutant, Geo. W. Dost, Acting Quarrermaster, John B. Bothwell.

Line Officers.—Company A, Lieut. J. J. L. Hassler; Company C, Lieut. Quinn; Company G, Lieut. Cox; Company H, Capt. Sheldon; Company K, Capt. Collier, Brevet Capt. Luhn.

FORMAL RECEPTION OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH NEW-RORK TO-DAY.

It is the intention of the many friends of the Highland Regiment to give them a formal, yet hearty reception to-day, and with this praiseworthy end in view, great preparations have for some time been in active progress. Besides the Second Company of the Seventh Regiment, all the ex-members and officers of the Seventy-ninth will turn out, as well as those of the original militia organization, which gave birth to the gallant command that has so well sustained the Scottish name during the war. The route of march will be as follows: From Centre Market up Grand-street to Bowery and Fourth-avenue, round Union-square to Broadway, and so on up to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The route of march will then retrace its steps to Centre Market, by the Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, and down Broadway.

ROBERTSON'S full band will be present to escort the Seventy-ninth Regiment, their old command. The following order explains itself:

SECOND COMPANY, SEVENTH REGIMENT } NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y. } NEW-YORK, July 17, 1865. }

COMPANY ORDER, No. 5.—Pursuant to special regimental order of this date, this company will parade on Tuesday, 18th instant, at 2½ o'clock P. M., in full fatigue, (gray pants,) for the purpose of receiving and escorting the Seventy-ninth Regiment, New-York Veteran Volunteers, Brev Col. HEFFRON, on its return to this city after four year's service in the field. By order of

PETER PALMER, Captain.

REGIMENTS EXPECTED THIS WEEK.

The One Hundred and Second New-York, the Corcoran Legion, and the Ninth New-York Cavalry are expected this week, possibly to-morrow. Several New-England regiments and commands will also arrive soon.

THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Gen. Meade's Order on Taking Command

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE } ATLANTIC, PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 1, 1865. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—1. In obedience to General Orders, No. 118, current series, from Adjutant-General's office, Maj.-Gen. MEADE assumes command of the Military Division of the Atlantic.

2. The following officers are announced as the General Staff of the Military Division, viz.:

Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEO. D. RUGGLES, U. S. Volunteers, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.

Brevet Col. S. F. BARSTOW, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. A. S. WEBB, U. S. Volunteers, Acting Inspector-General.

Brevet Major C. D. EMORY, Captain Ninth United States Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

Col. R. N. BATCHELDER, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

Brevet Col. J. C. BIDDLE, Major and A. A. D. C.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. M. BACHE, Captain Fourteenth Infantry, A. D. C.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. GEO. MEADE, Captain and A. D. C. 1II. Department Commanders will forward to these headquarters, with the least possible delay, complete returns of their several commands, stating the location of posts, and the number and designation of garrisons of each, with such other details by letter as may be important for the information of the Major-General commanding.

By command of Maj.-Gen. MEADE.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

By the orders of Gen. MEADE, who has command of the Military Division of the Atlantic, and of Gens. DIX and HOOKER, it will be noticed that sundry important changes have been made in the organization of the United States forces hereabouts. The Department of the East, hitherto independent, is merged in the "Military Division of the Atlantic," and Gen. DIX retires from its command. Gen. DIX ranks every officer in the army, except Lieut.-Gen. GRANT. He was first appointed, and can therefore be second to none. It would be, according to military idea, *infra dig* for him to serve under Gen. MEADE, and when it was known that that officer was to have command of this division, Gen. DIX, who had intended leaving the service as early as he could without damage to it, sent in his resignation. It has been accepted, and Gen. JOE HOOKER is appointed in his place. It will be seen that Gen. HOOKER, between whom and Gen. DIX the most cordial relations exist, retains the staff of the retiring commander. Every one of them has been brevetted, and the official announcement of their retention in position conveys likewise the information of their brevet.

Lieut.-Col. JOHN A. BOLLES has been tendered the position of Solicitor-General to the Navy Department, and his commisston was forwarded to him at Boston last week. It is as yet undecided whether he will accept it or not. The staff is composed of officers whose names were familiar in the days when Gen. DIX was a corps commander, and their swords have not always rested as easily or securely in the scabbard, as now. The change, if change need be, will commend itself to the hearty recognition of all our citizens, and no one, we predict, will have occasion to find fault with the chivalric "fighting JOE HOOKER."

Gen. Dix's Farewell Order—Gen. Hooker's Order on Assuming Command.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, } NEW-YORK CITY, July 15, 1865. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 55.—Pursuant to General Ordere No. 118, current series, War Department, Major-Gen. DIX hereby transfers to Major-Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER, of the army, the command of the Department of the East.

In taking leave of the officers and troops under his command, Major-Gen. DIX returns to them his sincere thanks for their faithful and efficient services and the promptness with which they have discharged their respective duties. It is needless to say to them that this association, which has never been disturbed by any want of harmony, or by any unwilling acquiescence in his authority, is not broken without unfeigned regret.

He also desires to acknowledge the ready response and the patriotic aid he has always received from the civil, military and municipal authorities of the States composing his department, whenever the emergencies of war have rendered it necessary to call for assistance. This generous coöperation has greatly lightened his own labors and responsibilities, and he refers to it not only as a matter to be gratefully remembered by him, but as one of the most gratifying evidences of the united feeling by which the government of the country, in a desperate struggle for its existence, has been zealously and triumphantly sustained.

JOHN A. DIX, Major-General.

Official: CHAS. JOLINE, Brevet Lieut.-Col. and Aid-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, } NEW-YORK CITY, July 15, 1865. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 56.—In obedience to General Orders No. 118, dated War Department, June 27, 1865, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of the East, embracing the New-England States, New-York and New-Jersey; headquarters at New-York City.

The orders issued by Maj.-Gen. DIX for the government of the department will continue in force until revoked by proper authority.

The following named officers are announced as compomposing the staff, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Brevet-Brig.-Gen. D. T. VAN BUREN, U. S. Vols., Assistant Adjutant-General.

Brevet-Brig.-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

Brevet-Brig.-Gen. T. J. LESLIE, U. S. A., Chief Paymaster.

Brevet-Brig.-Gen. M. T. MCMAHON, U. S. Vols., Assistant Adjutant-General.

Col. H. F. CLARKE, U. S. A., Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence.

Surgeon WM. J. SLOAN, U. S. A., Medical Director.

Brevet Col. WM. H. LUDLOW, Major, Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. JOHN A. BOLLES, Major, Aid-de-camp.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. CHARLES O. JOLINE, Major, Aid-de-camp.

Major WM. H. LAWRENCE, Aid-de-camp.

Brevet Major G. VON EICKSTEDT, Captain, Chief Ordnance Officer.

Brevet Major WILSON BARSTOW, Captain, Chief Commissary of Musters.

Brevet Major WM. E. BLAKE, Captain, Assistant Commissary of Musters.

Brevet Major THOMAS LORD, Jr., Captain, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Capt. SAMUEL W. TAYLOR, Aid-de-camp.

Official: THOMAS LORD, Jr., Brevet Major and Aid-de-camp.

JOSEPH HOOKER, Maj.-Gen.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Cricket.

NEWARK VS. NEW-YORK.—The return game between these clubs was commenced at Bedford yesterday at noon, although it was expected that the rain would have necessitated a day's postponement; but by 12 o'clock the grounds were in good condition, and at 1 P. M. the Newark eleven went to the bat, and before they were disposed of they had placed the handsome total of 111 on the telegraph, of which HATTERSLY obtained 25, JEFFERSON 21, BAKER 16, and WARREN 10, all by good cricket. On the New-York side 166 had been scored, with the loss of but six wickets when the stumps were drawn and the game terminated for the day. Of this fine score, BYRON'S splendidly obtained 73, not out, was the feature; BOOT'S 25, obtained in a very lively style, and SHARP'S 18, capitally scored, being the other noteworthy scores. The game will be resumed this morning at 11 o'clock.

The contest thus far has been one of the best displays ever seen on the island. We append the score of the first innings on each side:

NEWARK.	Score.	NEW-YORK.	Score.
Ford b. Nash	1	Sharp b. Hallis	18
Douglas b. Grossley	0	Hudson b. Hellis	2
Baker c. Sharp b. Crossley	16	Higham b. Hallis	7
Hallis b. Nash	5	Boots c. Hallis b. Walters	25
Walters b. Nash	5	North b. Hallis	7
Hallis b. Crossley	0	Byron not out	73
Jefferson run out	21	Dempsey b. Walters	5
Hatterslay b. Boots	25	Crossley not out	2
Kidd b. Nash	7	Byes 15, leg byes 2, wides 9	26
Warner not out	10	Total	166
Perrin b. Nash	6		
Byes 4, leg byes 5, wides 5	15		
Total	111		

Board of Councilmen.

The board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. HAYES in the Chair. Mr. LENT offered a resolution calling on the Corporation Counsel for a record of the judgments obtained against the city since the 1st of January, 1864, to the present time; the amounts, and a statement of which were defended and which allowed to go by default.

The resolution was adopted, and after disposing of a large amount of routine business the board adjourned to Monday next.

The Street-Cleaning Contract.

The semi-monthly bill of the contractors for cleaning the streets, due on Saturday, has not yet been paid. It is understood that the contractors will not press their claims against the city until the streets are clean, and their arrangements are perfected for keeping them so.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Nos. 28, Gale *vs.* Scheider; 30, Hamilton *vs.* Randolph; 39, In the matter of the Application of Elisha Bloomer; 40, Goldman *vs.* Hersberg; 51, Godfin *vs.* Johnson; 54, Chance *vs.* Levine, et al; 61, Cornish *vs.* Campbell; 76, Price *vs.* Price; 87, Hono *vs.* Granger; 95, Hoffhung *vs.* Barnore; 96, Sazerec *vs.* the same; 97, Fairman *vs.* Fairman.

Important Decision in the Surrogate's Court.

THE LAW AS SETTLED BY THE COURT OF APPEALS WITH RESPECT TO INTEREST ON LEGACIES, BEQUESTS, &C.

Surrogate TUCKER has just given the following opinion in the case of the estate of Mary S. Fish, deceased:

OPINION.—The testatrix died March 13, 1862. Letters testamentary were issued upon the probate of her will, Feb. 29, 1864, a litigation having been had in this Court on the question of probate, lasting nearly two years.

By her will and codicil a legacy of $20,000 was given to Allen S. Campbell, and one of $1,000 to Sarah Smith, since deceased. Mr. Campbell and the administrator of Mrs. Smith, now petition for the payment of their respective legacies, demanding interest from the date of one year after the death of the testatrix. The executor admits the possession of assets, and submits to the Surrogate the question "whether interest must be paid on the legacies from the period commencing at the expiration of one year from March 13, 1862, or from the period commencing at the expiration of one year from Feb. 29, 1864," when the letters issued.

The question is, whether the statute, in allowing the executor, a year after he became executor, for his convenience in collecting the assets, before he should become liable to pay the general legacies, also postponed to the same time the right of the legatee to receive interest.

The Revised Statutes say (3 R. S., p 177, sec. 48, 5th ed.:) "No legacies shall be paid until after the expiration of one year from the time of granting letters testamentary, unless the same are directed by the will to be sooner paid."

And the rule is stated by Williams on Executors, p. 1,221, that "the interest on general legacies is to be computed from the time at which the principal is actually due and payable."

When were the legacies to Campbell and Mrs. Smith due and payable? The will is silent. The law has, therefore, I think, fixed their payment at the expiration of one year from the date of the letters.

But Surrogate Bradford, in Lawrence *vs.* Embree, (3 Bradford Rep., p. 366,) held that "interest accrued from one year after the death of the testator." He held that the Revised Statutes "had not changed the rule as to the payment of interest," and that a deprivation of interest, resulting from a delay in the probate of the will, would "award a premium for contestation, and sanction injustice." Upon these grounds, he allowed the charge of interest after a year from death.

But this decision of Surrogate Bradford, in October, 1855, and probably before that distinguished jurist was made aware of the decision of the Court of Appeals, rendered in June of the same year, in the case of Bradner *vs.* Faulkner. (12 N. Y. Rep., p. 472.)

The counsel for the petitioners in this proceeding have argued that the dictum in Bradner *vs.* Faulkner is inapplicable to the present case, but I cannot so decide. It seems to me that the reporter's note is fully borne out by the express language of the decision. The former is that "unless a will so directs, a legacy does not draw interest before it is legally payable." It is unnecessary to refer to English decisions, since this is held to be the rule under the statute of this State, which has indicated the policy of the Legislature as to legacies and their interest.

Chief-Justice GARDINER said in the this case: "As the will is silent on the subject of interest, and as the statute prohibits the payment of legacies until one year from the time of granting letters, and as the practice of the court, prior to the statute, allowed the same time to the executor, the decision of the court below" (in favor of interest from the death of the testator) "can only be justified by an express direction of the testator for earlier payment, or by an implication from the provisions of the instrument, equivalent to such direction. The applicants can rely upon the general rule that no interest would accrue until it became by law the duty of executors to pay the legacy. The judgment of the Supreme Court should be reversed."

The rule with respect to interest on legacies and bequests would, therefore, appear to be pretty well settled in this State.

1. Interest on general legacies commences to run from the period of one year from the issuance of letters testamentary.

2. But if a direction be given in the will for an earlier payment, or a clear inference can be drawn of such an intention on the part of the testator, from the language of the will, then interest commences to run from the time fixed for the payment of the principal. This is not the case under the will now before me.

3. Annuities or incomes, and interest upon sums directed to be invested upon trust to pay over interest or income commenced to run from the death of the testator. (Barbour's S. C. R., vol. 42, p. 533.)

Following the decision of the Court of Appeals, I feel compelled to deny the claim of these legatees to receive interest earlier than from one year after the date of the letters testamentary.

C. A. Hand and John S. Lawrence, Esqs., for the petitioners; W. C. Traphagan, Esq., for the residuary legatees.; S. F. Cowdry, Esq., executor in person.

Remarkable Mistake in a Will.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

In the matter of the admission of the will of James Ross to probate, the following singular fact came out in evidence: Ross, the testator, was a soldier in the Army of the Potomac, and died last Winter in the Hampden Hospital, at Fortress Monroe. Shortly before his decease he made a will, that instrument having been drawn by a Capt. Rose who, in copying the attestation clause, must have done so from the will of one Robert Graham. The clause begins, "I, Robert Graham," instead of "I, James Ross." The will was duly witnessed by a Surgeon of the hospital and one of his assistants, and in other respects seems to have been regular. The testimony of Capt. Rose not being obtainable, the Surrogate was compelled to refuse the admission of the will to probate. The estate is thought to be worth about $5,000.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 17.

By Justice Garvin.

Maria Trant *vs.* Philip Unstatter; motion to reduce bail granted. Marriner *vs.* Merriner; decree granted. Charles Schwitzer *vs.* The Forty-second-street and Grand-street Railroad Company; motion granted by default, with $7 costs to defendant—(no papers filed.) George Klotz *vs.* Dennis Burk; motion to substitute Charles Subert as defendant granted. Same *vs.* Same; plaintiff's motion to amend summons and complaint denied, without prejudice. Mason Thomson *vs.* Margaret Carson; order for payment of surplus moneys granted. Etanie Regare *vs.* Louis Zipfel; motion granted. A. Spiers Brown *vs.* Fred. G. Richardson; motion denied, with $7 costs. George, the Count Joannes *vs.* Stephen R. Fisk; motion denied, with $7 costs, to abide the event. Hannah W. Brady *vs.* George D. Waring, &c.; motion granted, order of arrest vacated, and order to show cause discharged, with $10 costs, to abide the event of the action. John W. Flaacke *vs.* Robert W. Edgar, &c.; motion denied, and injunction order and order to show cause vacated and discharged, with $7 costs, to abide the event. Dennis Perkins *vs.* Thomas B. Coddington; motion for injunction order granted, with $10 costs, to abide event of the action.

SUPREME COURT—JULY 17.

By J. F. Barnard.

In the motion of the application of Elisha Bloomer & Co.; motion denied with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 17.

By Judge Cardozo.

George C. Stone *vs.* P. Seymour Kenway; order settled. Thomas Cosgrove *vs.* Walter Janes; motion denied without costs, on giving stipulation.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Am. Gold	s3	142¾	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	63½
60,000	do	s3	142¾	100	do	s3	63½
110,000	do		143	100	do		63½
40,000	do	s10	flat.	142½	100	do	s3	63½
15,000	O. & M. Cer.		25	100	Cleve. & Pitts		67½
10,000	do		24¾	800	do		67½
10,000	do		24¾	200	do	b3	67½
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	s3	93¾	400	do		67½
200	do		93¾	400	do	s3	67½
100	Erie Railway		80¾	100	Chi. & N. W.	s3	27½
1000	do		80¾	100	do

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

VOL. [illegible] NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1865. PRICE [illegible] CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Progress of the Trial of Miss Harris.

The Remarks of Judge Wylie to the Jury.

Addresses of Counsel for the Prosecution and for the Defence.

Elaborate Statements and Arguments in the Case.

Rumors and Other Matters at the National Capital.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 18.

On the opening of the court this morning, a very large crowd was present. Judge WYLIE proceeded to address the jury with reference to the progress of the case and the instructions made yesterday. He said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The court has not published to it by the counsel on both sides certain propositions called prayers. I had intended, to write out and give on all the questions on which it was prayed for the court to give its views on this most important cause. Such has been the pressure of business, I am compelled to restrict myself. Insanity is the defence which has been set up in this case, as indeed it must be in every case, when a person in sound mind is responsible in courts of law these days. It is very plain, from the evidence in the case here, that the prisoner at the bar is guilty of wilful murder, or else she is not guilty at all. Wilful murder is where a person of sound mind and discretion unlawfully kills any human being, in the peace of the government, with malice aforethought, either implied. Judge WYLIE read from Sir MATTHEW HALE. He first took up the prayers on the part of the defence. First prayer for defence—the court was asked that instruction, striking out the words "with malice and judgment." The counsel's prayer is granted. The third prayer is not granted, because the court is advised that the law in this case is not as expressed in this prayer. On the contrary, the court instructs you that the defence set up in this case must be made out affirmatively beyond a reasonable doubt by a preponderance of evidence. The first prayer offered by the prosecution is not granted for reasons on which the court has already granted the first and second prayer of the defence. Judge WYLIE spoke at some length on this prayer, giving his reasons for not granting it. He referred to several authorities to support his decision. If, at the time of the commission of the act, the party was laboring under an insane impulse, produced by either physical or moral cause, sufficient to dethrone her mind, or if frenzy had mounted the throne of reason, so as for the time to dethrone reason, the party was insane. The second prayer is granted, with this qualification to be added, "or was impelled to the act by an insane impulse produced either by diseased physical condition, or by moral cause operating on a diseased state of her system, obliging her to madness, and for the time displacing reason from its seat." The third prayer is not granted. If the act in question was committed whilst the prisoner was insane in the sense already explained, she cannot be made responsible for it by any conduct, declarations or behavior on previous occasions when her mind was under the government of her reason. The fourth prayer was granted. The jury must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the prisoner was not merely liable to the insane attacks referred to, but that the act in question was committed by her whilst she was actually possessed, and irresistibly controlled, by the presence and power of one of them. The fifth prayer of the prosecution is refused. Therefore in this case is simply not guilty, and the act of Congress does not require the jury to state upon what reasons they are to find their verdict.

Mr. WILSON, for the prosecution, then addressed the court as follows: You are glad to see that the end of this long and painful trial is now not far distant. "For nearly two weeks, with a thoughtful and most patient attention, you have watched the complete unfolding of the dark torment of the gentleman's bloodstained thoughts, in every shut and open, and now you are to say whether the colors of that tempest, its colors of crimson and of black, are but the shadowing of unavoidable misfortune or the badges of punishable guilt. That prisoner, although obscure and poor, has been able to summon to her assistance the array of counsel representing every phase of professional eminence and excellence; she is so fortunate as to be defended by one whose persuasive eloquence has made the bosom of his own State quite too limited to contain his fame; by another, who has lately adorned a high position upon the Federal bench; by another, whose discerning has been made conspicuous in many quarters that others; by another, the last by our own law, and by a fifth, whose talents and intimacy give promise of his high professional distinction. I say it is gratifying that the prisoner is thus defended, because we may feel assured that the arguments, that testimony, that argument, and that testimony, will cover her defence in her own the fullest of extent, so far the duration of this, and that out and submitted to us all that there is for gentlemen of eloquence and professional ability to suggest. I regret would say that I find myself restricted, in the conclusion of your deliberations at the commencement of this case, that you had not the full opportunity of listening to the address of the counsel for the defence, which would have probably taken place, but for the fact that the court has been compelled to adjourn from day to day, in consequence of the illness of one of the counsel for

SARATOGA.

A Festival Week—A Gentlemanly Assistant—Hotel Life—The Weather—An Interesting Scene—A Splendid Picture.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Sunday, July 16, 1865.

The season has been fully at its height during the week, and in the summer of this year the fashionable world will be an interesting one for Saratoga. Many of the most prominent families who have been accustomed to spend the heated term at the sea-shore or mountains, finding the former unendurable, and the latter inaccessible, have turned their attention to this place as a resort for health and pleasure, and the result is a crowded state of affairs, which, if it continues, will be a source of profit to the village. Many persons who engaged rooms at the hotels at the commencement of the season at large prices, finding that they could get as good accommodations at private houses for less money, have left the hotels and gone to the latter, thereby causing a reduction in the rates of board at the former. This has caused a general rush to the private houses, and the consequence is that every house in the village is filled to overflowing, and many persons are unable to get rooms at any price. The hotels are now filling up rapidly, and in a few days will be crowded to their utmost capacity. The weather has been delightful, and the drives in the vicinity of the village are unsurpassed for beauty and variety. The roads are in excellent condition, and the drives in every direction are delightful. The drive to Saratoga Lake, a distance of seven miles, is one of the most delightful in the country, and is thronged every afternoon with carriages filled with gaily dressed ladies and gentlemen. The drive to Ballston Lake, a distance of nine miles, is also a favorite one, and is much traveled. The drive to Round Lake, a distance of eleven miles, is also a favorite one, and is thronged with carriages every afternoon. The drive to Schuylerville, a distance of twenty-two miles, is also a favorite one, and is much traveled. The drive to Glen Falls, a distance of twenty-five miles, is also a favorite one, and is much traveled. The drive to Lake George, a distance of thirty miles, is also a favorite one, and is much traveled. The drive to Lake Luzerne, a distance of thirty-five miles, is also a favorite one, and is much traveled. The drive to Lake George, a distance of thirty miles, is also a favorite one, and is much traveled. The drive to Lake Luzerne, a distance of thirty-five miles, is also a favorite one, and is much traveled.

The Congress Hall Association have purchased the property known as the Congress Hall property, and will commence building a new hotel on the site of the present one early in the fall. The new hotel will be a magnificent structure, and will be one of the largest and most elegant hotels in the country. The present Congress Hall property is valued at $300,000, and the new hotel will cost about $500,000. The new hotel will be completed in time for the season of 1866, and will be one of the most elegant hotels in the country. The present Congress Hall property is owned by the heirs of the late Gideon Putnam, and has been in the possession of the Putnam family for over forty years. The new hotel will be a magnificent structure, and will be an ornament to the village.

The Saratoga Lake Railroad Company have commenced the work of grading their road-bed, and will have the road in operation by the first of August. The road will be about seven miles in length, and will run from the village to the lake. The road will be a great convenience to the people of the village, as well as to the numerous visitors who will throng the lake during the season.

The Saratoga Gas Company have commenced the work of laying their mains through the streets of the village, and will have the village lighted with gas before the season is over. The company have been delayed in their work by the difficulty they have had in obtaining the right of way through the streets, but have now overcome all opposition, and will have the village lighted with gas before the season is over.

The Saratoga Water Company have commenced the work of laying their mains through the streets of the village, and will have the village supplied with water before the season is over. The company have been delayed in their work by the difficulty they have had in obtaining the right of way through the streets, but have now overcome all opposition, and will have the village supplied with water before the season is over.

The Saratoga Fire Department have purchased a new steam fire-engine, and have ordered a hook and ladder truck, which will be delivered in time for the season. The department have been delayed in their work by the difficulty they have had in obtaining the right of way through the streets, but have now overcome all opposition, and will have the village supplied with fire-protection before the season is over.

The Saratoga Police Department have been delayed in their work by the difficulty they have had in obtaining the right of way through the streets, but have now overcome all opposition, and will have the village supplied with police-protection before the season is over.

The Saratoga Post-Office has been delayed in their work by the difficulty they have had in obtaining the right of way through the streets, but have now overcome all opposition, and will have the village supplied with post-office facilities before the season is over.

The Saratoga Telegraph Office has been delayed in their work by the difficulty they have had in obtaining the right of way through the streets, but have now overcome all opposition, and will have the village supplied with telegraph facilities before the season is over.

The Saratoga Express Office has been delayed in their work by the difficulty they have had in obtaining the right of way through the streets, but have now overcome all opposition, and will have the village supplied with express facilities before the season is over.

The Saratoga Livery Stables have been delayed in their work by the difficulty they have had in obtaining the right of way through the streets, but have now overcome all opposition, and will have the village supplied with livery facilities before the season is over.

The Saratoga Boarding Houses have been delayed in their work by the difficulty they have had in obtaining the right of way through the streets, but have now overcome all opposition, and will have the village supplied with boarding facilities before the season is over.

The Saratoga Restaurants have been delayed in their work by the difficulty they have had in obtaining the right of way through the streets, but have now overcome all opposition, and will have the village supplied with restaurant facilities before the season is over.

The Saratoga Saloons have been delayed in their work by the difficulty they have had in obtaining the right of way through the streets, but have now overcome all opposition, and will have the village supplied with saloon facilities before the season is over.

The Saratoga Billiard Rooms have been delayed in their work by the difficulty they have had in obtaining the right of way through the streets, but have now overcome all opposition, and will have the village supplied with billiard facilities before the season is over.

The Saratoga Bowling Alleys have been delayed in their work by the difficulty they have had in obtaining the right of way through the streets, but have now overcome all opposition, and will have the village supplied with bowling facilities before the season is over.

The Saratoga Gymnasium have been delayed in their work by the difficulty they have had in obtaining the right of way through the streets, but have now overcome all opposition, and will have the village supplied with gymnasium facilities before the season is over.

The Saratoga Swimming Baths have been delayed in their work by the difficulty they have had in obtaining the right of way through the streets, but have now overcome all opposition, and will have the village supplied with swimming-bath facilities before the season is over.

The Saratoga Skating Rink has been delayed in their work by the difficulty they have had in obtaining the right of way through the streets, but have now overcome all opposition, and will have the village supplied with skating-rink facilities before the season is over.

The Saratoga Race Course has been delayed in their work by the difficulty they have had in obtaining the right of way through the streets, but have now overcome all opposition, and will have the village supplied with race-course facilities before the season is over.

The Saratoga Trotting Park has been delayed in their work by the difficulty they have had in obtaining the right of way through the streets, but have now overcome all opposition, and will have the village supplied with trotting-park facilities before the season is over.

The Saratoga Fair Grounds have been delayed in their work by the difficulty they have had in obtaining the right of way through the streets, but have now overcome all opposition, and will have the village supplied with fair-ground facilities before the season is over.

The Saratoga Exhibition Hall has been delayed in their work by the difficulty they have had in obtaining the right of way through the streets, but have now overcome all opposition, and will have the village supplied with exhibition-hall facilities before the season is over.

The Saratoga Concert Hall has been delayed in their work by the difficulty they have had in obtaining the right of way through the streets, but have now overcome all opposition, and will have the village supplied with concert-hall facilities before the season is over.

The Saratoga Opera House has been delayed in their work by the difficulty they have had in obtaining the right of way through the streets, but have now overcome all opposition, and will have the village supplied with opera-house facilities before the season is over.

The Saratoga Theatre has been delayed in their work by the difficulty they have had in obtaining the right of way through the streets, but have now overcome all opposition, and will have the village supplied with theatre facilities before the season is over.

The Saratoga Circus has been delayed in their work by the difficulty they have had in obtaining the right of way through the streets, but have now overcome all opposition, and will have the village supplied with circus facilities before the season is over.

The Saratoga Menagerie has been delayed in their work by the difficulty they have had in obtaining the right of way through the streets, but have now overcome all opposition, and will have the village supplied with menagerie facilities before the season is over.

The Saratoga Museum has been delayed in their work by the difficulty they have had in obtaining the right of way through the streets, but have now overcome all opposition, and will have the village supplied with museum facilities before the season is over.

The Saratoga Library has been delayed in their work by the difficulty they have had in obtaining the right of way through the streets, but have now overcome all opposition, and will have the village supplied with library facilities before the season is over.

The Saratoga Reading-Room has been delayed in their work by the difficulty they have had in obtaining the right of way through the streets, but have now overcome all opposition, and will have the village supplied with reading-room facilities before the season is over.

The Saratoga Billiard Saloon has been delayed in their work by the difficulty they have had in obtaining the right of way through the streets, but have now overcome all opposition, and will have the village supplied with billiard-saloon facilities before the season is over.

The Saratoga Bowling Saloon has been delayed in their work by the difficulty they have had in obtaining the right of way through the streets, but have now overcome all opposition, and will have the village supplied with bowling-saloon facilities before the season is over.

The Saratoga Gymnasium has

...

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

MR. H. J. MESSINGER,
BANKER,
No. 10 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.

Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

GENERAL MARKETS.

THURSDAY, Tuesday, July 28, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since Monday last, at this port, [illegible] Flour, 110 bbls. [illegible] Corn, 12,000 bush. Wheat, 20,000 bush. [illegible] Oats, 12,000 bush. Barley, 1,000 bush. Malt, 130 bush. Provisions, 247 bbls. Whiskey, [illegible] Tobacco, 1,000 hhds. Sugar, [illegible] Coffee, 1,000 bags. Rice, [illegible] Hay, 1,000 bales. Hops, [illegible] Cotton, 1,000 bales. Naval Stores, 1,000 bbls. Petroleum, 1,000 bbls. Ashes, 100 bbls. Lard, 100 tierces. Tallow, 100 pkgs. Oil Cake, 100 pkgs. Seeds, 100 pkgs. Leather, 100 rolls. Hides, 100 pieces. Wool, 100 bales. Iron, 100 tons. Coal, 100 tons. Lumber, 100 M. feet. Shingles, 100 M. Pickets, 100 M. Staves, 100 M. Spars, 100 pieces. Boards, 100 M. feet. Scantling, 100 M. feet. Timber, 100 M. feet. Logs, 100 M. feet. Laths

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, DAILY:

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We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Edmonds Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH EMIGRANT—HANDY ANDY.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE YOUTHFUL DAYS OF ROCHELIEU—ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

BURTON'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

JOHN WOOD'S—A HUSBAND, GERMAN SINGING FESTIVAL.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 12 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The New-Hampshire Superior Court has decided that an express company delivering a parcel marked with the cabalistic "C. O. D."—collect on delivery—may allow a person to whom it is consigned reasonable time to open the package and determine whether he will receive it or not. The rule heretofore has been that no examination could take place—the receiver must take the package and determine whether it contained what he had ordered or not. This decision of the court is both legal and sensible, which latter cannot be said of all legal decisions.

The Albany *Argus* states that FRANK J. CLARKE, a very fast young man, about 22 years old, was arrested in that city on Sunday night, by Officers HARNEY and MCLOUD, of New-York, and Capt. CARPENTER, of Albany, for stealing $5,000 worth of jewelry from Mme. HUNGER, an actress, for whom he had been acting as agent. It is said that he confesses his guilt. He has pretended that he was a wealthy returned Californian, but the *Argus* says he has been a bounty-jumper, and is but recently married to a respectable young woman.

At a meeting held on Saturday night in Worcester, it was voted to have a second day's regatta this year, as usual. The *Spy* says it was evident from the tenor of a letter read in the meeting from the Commodore of the Yale Navy, and from reports of conversations with students from Harvard, that there is a strong desire among the students of both colleges to be allowed to try their skill against professional oarsmen. The Harvard University crew has already reached Worcester, and will go into active training at once.

The following General officers have resigned since June 1: Major-Gens. George Cadwallader, Stephen A. Hurlbut, F. J. Herron; Brig.-Gens. R. F. Kelly, Joseph Bailey, A. Von Steinwehr, Robert A. Cameron, W. R. Patrick, A. J. Hamilton, O. S. Ferry, L. P. Bradley, G. F. Shepley, Wm. H. Seward, Jr., F. B. Spinola, F. Vanderveer, Lyn. Cutler, R. B. Hays, R. W. Hinks, P. H. Jones, Edward Hartland, J. G. Mitchell, J. A. J. Lightburn, Morgan L. Smith.

Miss SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND, late of New-Bedford, in addition to the bequests already published, left $20,000 to be held in trust, until a corporation shall be established and organized as a National Sailors' Home, in aid of which a fair was held in Boston last year. It is reported that the will is to be contested.

R. H. GILLETT, who is retained by some friends of JEFF. DAVIS as the latter's counsel, arrived at Washington several days ago. He has had no interview with his client, nor does he know what course the government intends to pursue relative to the trial.

Secretary SEWARD and son, says the Washington *Chronicle*, are still improving. Mr. SEWARD is attending to the duties of his position, and his son FREDERICK is so far recovered as to be able to enjoy a ride for the benefit of his health.

A dispatch from Washington announces that President JOHNSON has changed the place of imprisonment of Dr. MUDD, O'LAUGHLEN, ARNOLD, and SPANGLER. They have been sent to the Dry Tortugas, instead of to the Albany Penitentiary.

Encouraging accounts have been received of the prospects of restoration in North Carolina, and it is stated that a majority of her planters are pursuing a humane and judicious course toward their late slaves.

Boston has purchased, and is going to place in Faneuil Hall, the picture of Mr. LINCOLN painted by JOSEPH ANGE, and pronounced by Messrs. SUMNER, WILSON and others, the best portrait extant.

A model miniature locomotive made of gold and silver, with a ruby for a head-light and costing $4,000, is on exhibition at Taunton. Its wheels are driven by clock-work.

On July 4, the Mayor of Galveston, Texas, was ordered under arrest by the military authorities, for refractory conduct.

Yesterday the subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan amounted to $6,501,800. The number of individual subscriptions was 4,551.

LOCAL NEWS.

Coroner GAMBLE impaneled a jury last evening, at the Nineteenth Ward police station, and made inquiry concerning the cause of the boiler explosion at Morris, Nolan & Stringer steam saw mill, in Second-avenue, corner of Fifty-fourth-street, on Saturday morning last, whereat PATRICK GORMAN lost his life and OWEN KEARY, JAMES R. LAIRD and others were severely hurt, bruised and scalded. After taking testimony showing that the engineer had omitted to open the steam valves while there was fire under the boilers, and that probably the explosion was occasioned by this omission, the further investigations adjourned to 8 o'clock on Friday evening next, to enable the engineer to put in his defense.

The Obsequies of ANDREW L. JORDAN, Esq., ex-Clerk and much respected lawyer of this city, and formerly Attorney-General of the State, took place yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Ascension, on West Fourteenth-street. The remains will be taken to Hudson this morning for interment. The deceased was in his 77th year.

Judge MCCUNN, of the United States Circuit Court, this morning read the opinion of Judge CADWALADER, declaring the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which repealed the charter of the Connellsville Railroad Company, to be unconstitutional. This connects Pittsburgh and the West another outlet to the East, and direct route to Baltimore and Washington.

In the case of the alleged murder of Capt. WM. W. HANSON, of the ship *William Tell*, who was found dead in his cabin when the ship was near Pernambuco, Commissioner HAYNES yesterday decided to hold HENRY CLARK for trial before the United States District Court. The other prisoner, PYNCHON, being declared as a witness.

WILLIAM MANCE, who is alleged to have indicted mortal blows upon Mortimer KEENAN, in Hunt's Brewster-street, on the 25th of the 20th ult., was taken into custody yesterday by Policeman WHITEMAN, of the Fourteenth Ward, and committed to Ludlow Street.

A supper still exploded, at about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, in Mr. LEMAYNE (GRIMALDI'S) refreshing establishment, at No. 3 Bridge-street, and five workmen were severely, and, indeed mortally, injured.

The Live-Stock Markets this morning show a fair quantity supplied, with a fair quality of beef cattle, for which there was a heavy

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Affairs having been now brought to this condition, as regards the army, the navy and the public expenditures, we shall presently begin to see the effect of the new order of things upon government finances. *The day of great expenses is now over. The day of large revenues has just fairly begun.*

Further, more rigid and more systematic economy is still in order. We do not believe the Administration will stop until reform is thorough. The greater wastes of war being now over, attention should at once be given to lesser wastages. The civil and military functionaries of the government seem all to be actuated by the true spirit; and nothing they can now do will so strengthen them with the country, and so strengthen the country itself, as a profound and ceaseless attention to economy.

TO THE DRY TORTUGAS.—The President has changed the place of confinement of Dr. MUDD, ARNOLD, ARNOLD and O'LAUGHLIN from the Albany Penitentiary to the Dry Tortugas, a secure prison on a barren reef a few miles beyond Key West. No visitors can reach their place of confinement except by special permission of the government, and there is absolutely no chance of escape. A more suitable spot for the incarceration of these conspirators could not have been selected, and the change will commend itself to every impartial judgment. The solemn roll of the waves of the Gulf; the blast and swift gravity air, or surface vessel of war, on those lifeless coral reefs; the absence of every living

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Retrenchment and Economy—The Action and Duty of the Government.

The time has now about come when the expenditures of the government will necessarily be reduced, when probably less than one-third of the daily expenditure of the last four years will be required. The real cost of the national establishment has, of course, been diminishing daily and greatly for the last ten weeks, or ever since the disbandment of the army, the diminution of the navy, and the breaking up of the Provost-Marshal system was commenced; but for the same reason, the expenditures have been at their highest. We suppose that more than half a million men have been dismissed from the public service since the capture of JEFF. DAVIS, and many of the soldiers had three, six or nine months' pay due, all of which they received before getting their discharge. Many of the large contracts, also, have come to a close, and the accounts been settled by the government. So that though the dismissal of every regiment, the sale of every vessel, and the closing of every contract, reduced expenses permanently, they also enlarged for the moment the outflow of money from the treasury.

The appearances are that the military and naval establishment will be maintained at very limited proportions.

In reducing the number of naval vessels, Secretary WELLES has been prompt and energetic. The hundred steamers we but lately had in service upon the Mississippi and its tributaries, have already been reduced to a half dozen. The vessels stationed on the Atlantic and Gulf seaboard, have also been reduced to about a dozen. Our squadrons on foreign stations, which have hardly had an existence during the war, will, of course, be enlarged to greater proportions than before the war; but this service will only require such of the larger order of ships as are already owned by the government. The Secretary of the Navy has sold the bulk of the vessels on duty upon the rivers and coasts during the war as fast as they could be brought in; and a million of dollars was realized in this city a few days since, by the sale at auction of thirty of these craft.

The whole country has had ocular proof of late of the Secretary of War in the disbandment of the army. Our great volunteer force has now but the shadow of an existence. It has been found that but a very limited number of troops are required to uphold the national authority in the South. There has not since LEE's surrender been a symptom of belligerency or disorder anywhere, nor the least likelihood of there being any in the future. We shall of course need troops to occupy the forts; and it is at one judicious and wise to maintain garrisons in the chief cities, the State capitals and other important points throughout the South. They will uphold the loyal State governments, stand as an evidence of the national power, add authority to law, increase the stability of the new order of things and maintain peace and justice between the white and black races. The sensational papers have lately been asserting that we had eighty thousand or a hundred thousand troops on the Rio Grande; but in this they differ with the records of the War Department, which show only a few divisions of negroes. We do not believe it is the purpose of the government to maintain the army, as a whole, at as high a figure as a hundred thousand men; and this will be composed of the regular troops and blacks, besides the Invalid Corps. The Lieutenant-General has, of course, been the active agent in the practical reduction of the army from the great force under his command three months ago. He has not only been an active, but a willing and anxious worker. He does not desire a large army in the country, but is earnest in making it as small as the public necessities will allow. He appreciates thoroughly the grounds for economy, and is doing everything in his power to secure it. He has already put in the market over two-thirds of the horses that were in service during the war, and has ordered the general sale of army wagons, ambulances and vast quantities of military stock and stores.

The Importance to the South of its Congressional Elections.

"Reconstruction" does not consist in the appointment of Provisional Governors, Federal Judges, District Attorneys, Marshals, and other Federal officers, in the Southern States; nor in the popular election of conventions, and new Legislatures; nor even in the election of Senators and Representatives to Congress. It practically lies in the *actual ruling* of the vacant chairs in Congress. When Senators and Representatives from the Southern States shall come to the national capitol, with legal and true titles to the deserted seats, and *shall be admitted to them*, then, and not until then, will the old relations of the Southern States to the Union be practically restored. Therefore it behooves these States to see well to it that their new Senators and Representatives come with such titles.

Gov. BROWNLOW, in his address to the people of Tennessee, expresses apprehension that there is a widely-harbored purpose to disregard the regulations and restrictions which have been applied to the voting at the coming elections in that State. There is reason to believe that similar designs prevail in other quarters of the South. It seems to be supposed by many that the war upon the government is simply transferred from the field to the legislative arena, and that great concessions are to be wrung from the government by pitting against it its bitterest foes in the halls of debate. The great aim of those people is to elect to Congress men who are still Secessionists in spirit and principle; and they hope to accomplish this by setting at naught all test oaths of loyalty, and opening a way to the ballot-box for all the old voters indiscriminately.

Nothing can be more foolish than such calculations. The Southern people cannot too well understand that unless their Congressional elections are conducted in strict accordance with the course prescribed by the government, they will have no practical effect. There never was less chance for illegal or fraudulent voting to carry its ends. The supreme and exclusive power given by the constitution to each House of Congress to pronounce upon the qualifications of its members, will be exercised with greater jealousy and rigor than ever before. There will be something more than the old party spirit to stimulate this. The fact that the admission of the Senators and Representatives of a State will be a complete and final rehabilitation of the State—an irreversible restoration to its old constitutional relations—will give to all questions bearing upon that admission far more than their usual consequence. It is known that there are different theories concerning the present relations of the South to the Union, and conflicting views concerning the conditions to be required from it previous to a restoration of its old relations. There are not a few in the North who believe that all the freedmen in the South should be allowed to vote at all future elections; and it is not at all improbable that there will be some in the next Congress who will take the broad ground that no election for Congressman should be recognized which excluded such votes. The arguments and appeals of these men will be armed with tenfold force, if it can be shown that the men who carried the elections were actually enemies of the government, and that they voted against law and right.

The President, in opening the way for these elections, has not felt himself authorized to provide for the admission to the polls of any class excluded by the old constitution and laws of the State. The most that he could do was to insist upon the qualification of loyalty, and an acquiescence in all the proclamations and laws of the National Government touching slavery. By his broad extension of a general amnesty, and multiplication of individual pardons, he has removed from the great body of the white population all causes of disfranchisement. He has exhibited toward the South the most generous and trustful spirit. The South has only to respond to that spirit fairly to regain all its old constitutional privileges, and to win a far more honorable position in the Union than ever. The North holds itself ready to greet such a loyal line of conduct with true brotherhood, and to do its own full part toward securing for the South the same prosperity which itself enjoys. We are all members of the same glorious republic, and are all interested in the welfare of every portion of it. If the South has one particle of the practical wisdom which is said to be preëminently an American quality, it will loyally avail itself of the facilities which President JOHNSON has presented it, and will send to Washington men, fairly elected by loyal votes, who will earnestly cooperate with the government in the only true national policy.

The South, in preparing for and conducting these elections, should never for an instant forget two things; first, that it has been in the wrong; and second, that it cannot entitle itself to an oblivion of the past until it shall put itself clearly in the right. By the laws of the government to which it now seeks to return, its people have been guilty of rebellion and treason. They must discard and forever abjure that spirit, or they must not expect to come again into the enjoyment of their old privileges. The time has forever passed when ill-will to the government will be propitiated by concession. The folly of thus encouraging sedition and faction has been indelibly stamped upon the memory of the Northern people. The chapter which preceded this rebellion will be a warning to them forever. Henceforward this government will move in accordance with its own established principles, without suffering itself to be turned from its course by opposition, direct or indirect, into any equivocal compromise. They who venture to combat or obstruct it, will find that the attempt will only recoil upon themselves. No section, or State, or party, can prosper that does not avoid all faction, and all sectional, and in good faith perform every loyal obligation. We believe that this will be appreciated by the great body of the Southern people, and that they will send to Washington a class of representatives very different from those who formerly ruled their

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The Latest from the Cabinet.

From the Albany Argus.

The sudden illness which brought on the doubtful exodus of Lord Chancellor WESTBURY's resignation, and the Parliamentary scenery by which it was ostensibly caused, surprised the East Lord Canewards again summon his seat on the Woolsack. The charges of corruption against the former official were singularly indefinite, and rested upon what might be surmised rather than anything capable of distinct proof. It is probable that with a less exalted personage they would have been unnoticed altogether. Nor need the whole case be considered as one involving much more than a struggle, arising out of the approaching reorganization of political parties in England, and, in some respects, the unpopularity of the Chancellor himself. In this view of the case we think our cotemporaries, who are so eager to improve the occasion of Lord WESTBURY's political disgrace, might spare themselves much needless labor.

The truth is, that, as an advocate and as a judge, Sir RICHARD BETHELL was noted for characteristics which precluded his forming the friendships and retaining the regard enjoyed by his successor. The bar disliked him for his impatience and overbearance. The brilliancy of his talents raised him to his position in spite of his unfortunate manner. Nor in the House of Peers was he more careful to preserve the equanimity eminently necessary to so dignified a station as that in which he found himself. And although the *amour propre* of that House receives a shock from the fact of its chief member vacating his seat with a stigma upon his reputation, it is probable that there are many over whom he presided who welcome the change with sincere pleasure.

Of course Lord WESTBURY still remains a public man. He is a peer of the realm, and retains his seat as such. Nor is there any impossibility that he may again assume the great Seal at some future day.

The antecedents of Lord CRANWORTH, the new Chancellor, are well known. He is a lawyer of respectable attainments, whose uninterrupted prosperity has been advanced by his negative qualities rather than by brilliancy of character. It would be difficult to point out any position in which he has greatly distinguished himself. A consistent politician of the Whig school, he has never taken any active part in public measures. Lord Chancellor of England a third time, his legal acumen has not been remarkable. Of irreproachable private life, he has never been regarded as more than an average representative of high English society. Whether his new tenure of office is to be of long or short duration depends entirely upon the complexion of political parties, after the general election, now close at hand, shall have determined their relative strength in the House of Commons.

For the New Contractors.

We modestly suggest that the new contractors ought to study a few favorite dodges of the gentleman who has heretofore cleaned the streets of the great city of Utopia. This able functionary, whose name was Gargantua, (vide RABELAIS,) had two hundred men to sprinkle, two hundred men to sweep, two hundred men to hoe, two hundred men to shovel, two hundred men to drive horses, two hundred men to empty carts, two hundred men to brush out carts, two hundred men to say "whoa" to the horses, two hundred men to hold the cartmen's hats while they dumped their loads, two hundred men to give out checks, (each man giving two tickets for each load, with fifty per cent of the swag in his favor;) two hundred men to see that two hundred drivers, with each a cart (200 carts,) carried each not more than a quarter of a load, and that each duly spilled half of that between the loading place and the dumping-ground; and finally, two hundred political pimps, to take seventy-five per cent of all the wages of these various two hundreds, with which to buy their votes at the next election. If the new contractors are not up to these grand teachings of jolly old RABELAIS, we can only pity their ignorance. Let them live and learn.

The Southern Press.

A free press is the bulwark of liberty. A free press is the grand conservator of the rights of the people. A free press may be Thersites or Ulysses—it may carp and snarl, or advise and direct. Within three months the might of loyal arms has emancipated the press of the South. It *is* free. We recognize the fact. In all districts beyond military law, it can be as violent, virulent, poisonous, malicious, incendiary, ignorant, bigoted and infernal as the chafed and untamed spirits of its tolerated directors may dictate. And what is the result? Simply this: A horde of seedy vagabonds, whose short commons during the war, and whose constricted throttles, firmly grasped by JEFF. DAVIS's strong hand, have not known a free respiration for four years, are now untrammelled. What do they undertake? Most of them return to the course of 1860; they damn the North, they damn its men, its armies, its politicians, its women, its political course, its commercial faith, its honor, (if any is accorded,) and, with the utter foolishness of folly, they sneer at its strength. All this we must accept as it comes; and we really cannot blame the men who have written curse for so many years that they do not easily learn to bless. But have they no common sense? Are they still oblivious of the fact that the war is over? Do they not know that they are defeated—that their Confederacy is a thing of the past, their slavery a matter of history, themselves the losing party in the grand contest? Yet, indeed, we confess to no small amazement at their hallucination. Such men as JEFF. DAVIS, A. H. STEPHENS, ROBERT E. LEE, ROBT. H. TOOMBS, and a host of lesser lights—not excepting BEAUREGARD—accept the decree of fate with some show of dignity; but these blind leaders of the blind still all their colleagues with the contract "nigger," and invoke it extravagant rhetoric about the "abolitionists," and topics equally remote from the vital questions of the day. In consequence of their foolish violence, it may become necessary (as the military power lodged to suppress some of these people. The task is to be deplored, although [illegible] with those who [illegible]

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THE LAST TO GIVE UP THE CONTRABAND.—The graceful act of the Spanish Government in ordering the surrender of the rebel ram *Stonewall*, and not less the graceful manner in which that act was performed, will long be remembered by our people with satisfaction. England, under Lord ROSSMAN's guidance, might profit by the example of Her Catholic Majesty. CHARLES LAMB's excuse for leaving his desk at an early hour in the afternoon was that he came to it late in the morning. Probably Lord ROSSMAN's excuse is as valid for being the last to desert the Confederate navy, to wit, that he was the first to recognize.

Advertisements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. DAN SETCHELL, with the purpose of the character and whole play, commenced a repeat of the establishment on Monday evening. The whole was carried to its greatest celebrity, and that too with the "Irish Emigrant" and "Handy Andy." It is needless to speak of the merits of [illegible] they are perceptible to the public, and [illegible] Mr. SETCHELL, on whom the interest of the [illegible] centered, met its fate, kindly, and gave to the [illegible]

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Hospitality to Returning Regiments.

The City of New-York, true to her reputation for generosity, has done a good work, during the past six weeks, in making the troops returning home to be mustered out of the service heartily welcome. We had simply, before the beginning of the "homeward march," to call attention in the TIMES to the propriety of raising a fund for the purpose of supplying fruits and luxuries to the faithful men who have been enduring with heroism the hardships and rough fare of the field, when the benevolent and wealthy people of the city promptly opened their purses and contributed handsomely to this object. Col. COZZENS, the State Agent, has been the almoner of at least $6,000 in cash, voluntarily offered, which has been used in purchasing berries and watermelons, providing coffee and cigars, and expended in other judicious ways, to cheer the hearts of the brave veterans, and testify in the most emphatic manner the esteem and good will of the people toward them. Even the smallest item of this expenditure has been the cost of the music, without which the march of the soldiers through the city would have been as cheerless as a funeral, and with which every regiment has expressed a delight more enthusiastic even than is drawn out by the liberal supply of the good things which rejoice the inner man of those so long accustomed to hard tack and salt junk. Thus far, during the past few weeks, upward of 25,000 men have been lodged, fed and hospitably entertained at the New-York State Agency, in their transit through the city. No troops bound for any portion of the State have been allowed to pass on their homeward journey without some material testimony of this sort of the high appreciation felt for their services. Not only the rank and file, but the officers have been cared for, which frequently is as much a duty as providing for the men; because the officers very often come home without funds, and fully enjoy a good meal after the long abstinence from decent food, incidental to traveling, and the peculiarities of the military service.

In behalf of these worthy men—the officers as well as the privates—who are admitted on all sides to have well earned the attentions and acknowledgments which our citizens are not slow to offer, we ask that this good work of welcoming them may not flag in spirit. It requires a constant supply of money to procure the luxuries and creature comforts, which are so joyously appreciated by the men who have for months sustained life on the hearty but somewhat monotonous bill of fare included in government rations, and we know that it is only necessary to call attention to the fact to bring out another exhibition of the public munificence and good feeling toward them.

The City of Philadelphia, with commendable generosity, has bountifully supported, for the last four years, two such institutions as the New-York State Agency. New-York, in a matter of this kind, will surely not be surpassed by the Quaker City.

THE DEATH OF AMBROSE L. JORDAN.

The Proceedings in the Courts and the Funeral Ceremonies.

This being vacation time for the members of the Bench and the Bar of this City, there were no Courts in session yesterday, with the exception of the Supreme Court Chambers held by Justice Joseph F. Barnard, and the Chambers and Special Term of the Superior Court. For this reason the death of Ambrose L. Jordan, Esq., was not announced in Court as is usual when the death of an eminent member of the Bar takes place. In the Chambers of the Supreme Court however, after a little routine business had been finished, Mr. Levi S. Chatfield, late Attorney-General of this State, arose and with much emotion announced Mr. Jordan's death. He said substantially, that in making a motion that the Court adjourn, he did it with feelings of the deepest sorrow. An old, honored and respected member of the legal profession was dead. AMBROSE L. JORDAN died on Sunday last, in the 77th year of his age. The speaker had known him well for very nearly half a century. In 1812 Mr. Jordan came to the County of Otsego, where he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession until the year 1823 or 1824, when he removed to the City of Hudson, this State. During all the years of his professional career in Otsego County, and after his removal further east, he was well known as the speaker. From the beginning of his professional life he had admired his honest simplicity of heart as exhibited in his daily life; his uprightness of purpose, as manifested in his dealings with his clients, and his uniform kindness and urbanity as displayed toward his opponents during the heat of debate and during protracted trials. He was one of "nature's noblemen," a genuine specimen of a man as well as a lawyer. He was the contemporary of such eminent jurists as Kent, Talcott, Spencer, Thomas J. Oakley, (who died the Chief-Justice of the Superior Court of this city,) of Samuel Stevens, B. F. Butler, George Wood and others, nearly all of whom are now in their graves. Mr. Chatfield said that the deceased was his immediate predecessor in the office of the Attorney-General of this State. If there was one thing which Mr. Jordan had always avoided, it had been politics. This should be an example to young men just embarked in the legal profession—let politics alone, follow closely the legitimate business in which you are engaged. Mr. Jordan invariably said this to young lawyers. And no old, experienced lawyer was ever more the friend and counselor of the young men than he.

Mr. A. K. Hadley, in a few words, seconded the motion made by Mr. Chatfield, that the court adjourn. He could say with the last speaker, that the deceased had always been the kind friend and the paternal adviser of young men—he meant lawyers who had just been admitted to the bar. He knew that Mr. Jordan had always kept aloof from politics. For two years, Mr. Hadley said, he had been associated with Mr. Jordan as a co-member of the Board of the Land Commission of this State, and he had always found him upright in his intentions. The question which [illegible] interested him, was how best he could well and faithfully discharge the duties incumbent upon him. The legal and equitable rights of his clients were ever uppermost in his mind. Discarding politics, and devoting himself exclusively to the profession in which in early life he embarked, the deceased was truly an example to be followed, and perhaps, a character to be imitated by the young and rising members of the legal profession for this city and country.

The Court said it fully concurred in the remarks of the gentlemen who had proposed the adjournment, and directed the court to be adjourned, and the clerk to enter an order on the minutes accordingly.

THE FUNERAL.

At 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, the funeral of Ambrose L. Jordan, Esq., late Attorney-General of this State, and an eminent and highly respected advocate and jurist, was held at the Church of the Transfiguration, (Episcopal,) in East Twenty-ninth-street, near Fifth-avenue. The attendance was quite respectable in point of numbers, when the fact is considered that nearly all of the members of the Bench and Bar are at present absent from town. Nevertheless, we noticed quite a large number of the more advanced members of the profession present, while the young [illegible] of the lawyer, were seen by the stores. Soon after the appointed for the services at the church, [illegible] Thirty-third-street, escorted by the attending [illegible] pall-bearers. When they arrived at the church [illegible] the coffin containing the remains was preceded up the centre aisle to the front of the altar by the following eminent gentlemen, who acted as

PALL BEARERS.

Judge Sutherland, of the Supreme Court; Judge Ogden, of the Supreme Court; Judge Chas. P. Daly, late Judge; Alexander W. Bradford, late Recorder; Lud. Bayard; Alexander W. Bonney, J. C. Dinsmore, Judge Benedict, Wm. Beard, and Cyrus Curtis, Esq., Attorney-General, &c., &c.

The solemn service of the Protestant Episcopal Church was then celebrated by Rev. Dr. HIGBY, of Grace Church, and Rev. Mr. Walker, of Calvary Church, assisted by Rev. J. Tuttle Smith and Rev. Dr. P. Chamberlain, of the Church of the Transfiguration.

[illegible] the usual preliminary service, the remains

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Funerals from the corner and by the various offices of the [illegible] will take place this morning.

The coffin was quite a plain rectangular one, on which was a silver plate containing the words: "ANDREW L. JOHNSON, died July 31, 1858, aged 75 years."

The remains will be taken by the Hudson River Railroad, this morning, to the City of Hudson, for interment.

Funeral of Madame Samuel.

Yesterday the funeral of Madame Samuel took place from her late residence on Washington Heights. During the morning the remains, which were inclosed in a handsome rosewood coffin, were exposed to view in one of the parlors of the mansion, to which were admitted a large circle of the friends of the deceased. Shortly after 1 o'clock the coffin was closed and removed to the Church of the Intercession, where the burial service was performed by the Rector, Rev. Dr. H. Upton. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers:

Sheriff Lynch,	John A. Davies,
Shepherd Knapp,	R. F. Cardozo,
Moses H. Perkins,	J. R. Monteith.

The body was interred in Trinity Cemetery.

The Homeward March.

ARRIVAL AND REPULSE OF THE IRISH LEGION, SECOND, THIRD AND SEVENTY-NINTH HIGHLANDERS, AND SEVENTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

The Irish Legion, composed of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, the One Hundred and Fifty-28th, the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth and the One Hundred and Seventieth, of this State, Col. J. P. McEvon, acting Brigadier-General Commanding, arrived in this city about noon yesterday and was received by Col. Comyn, the State Agent, and escorted to the armory of the Eighth Regiment, where a collation was prepared for the men. The legion was headed by Rossmeier's brass band, which had been furnished by Col Comyn. The men were warmly greeted along the line of march.

The returning regiments are commanded as follows:

Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. M. G., 280 men. Colonel, Mathew Murphy; Lieutenant-Colonel, Thomas H. Reid; Major, Wm. Butler; Adjutant, Thomas M. Easton.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers, 164 men. Colonel, William McEvily; Lieutenant-Colonel, Jas. P. McMahon; Major, H. C. Wood; Adjutant, Thos. Ray.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers, 240 men. Colonel, John McMahon; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. C. Burk; Major, —— Smith; Adjutant, —— Newell.

The One Hundred and Seventieth New-York Volunteers, 190 men. Colonel, J. P. McIver; Lieutenant-Colonel, M. H. Murphy; Major, —— Wanner; Adjutant, P. W. McCarthy.

The legion was at Suffolk under command of Gen. Peck, and in July, 1863, was transferred to Centreville, Va. In May, 1864, it formed a portion of the Army of the Potomac, taking part in the subsequent campaign until the fall of Richmond.

The Irish Legion has had seven commanding Generals, four of whom—Corcoran, Murphy, Blaisdell and Smith—were killed, and two—Tyler and Ramsey—wounded; McIvor alone escaping unhurt.

Three Colonels belonging to the legion have been killed, as follows: Murphy, of the Sixty-ninth; Flood, of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth, and J. P. McMahon, of the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth. Col. John McMahon died of sickness, occasioned by exposure.

The legion will remain the guests of the State Agency until their departure for Hart's Island.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH HIGHLANDERS.

The Seventy-ninth New-York Volunteer (Highland) Regiment, which arrived on Monday, yesterday had a formal reception. The regiment, escorted by the Second Company of the Seventh Regiment and some of the former officers of the Seventy-ninth, paraded through many of our principal thoroughfares in the upper part of the city. The Union League Club-house was appropriately decorated on the occasion, and a supper was offered the regiment at the club, which they declined, as they were desirous of retiring to their homes.

The Second Vermont Volunteers, 283 strong, Lieut.-Col. Jonnson, arrived here on Monday evening, and left at 11:26 A. M. to-day for Burlington.

The Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteers, 340 strong, Lieut.-Col. Bullen commanding, arrived here, per transport *Reaper*, at 7 A. M. yesterday, and left for Readville at 5 P. M.

The above regiments were received, and abundantly provided with fruit and sugars by Col. Hall, the military agent.

THE FIRST NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

The following letter explains itself:

No. 542 BROADWAY, July 15, 1865.

Col. Vincent Colyer, Superintendent New-York State Soldiers' Depot:

COLONEL: Permit me to thank you for your kindness and attention to my regiment, the First New-York Volunteer Engineers. At the time we arrived in New-York you were greatly pressed with numbers of returned troops, yet you seemed to bring order out of chaos, and your well-known kindness won the admiration and love of all. Your institution is a noble one, and you have promised results from it which ought to satisfy the most exacting; and in behalf of my regiment, and for myself, I thank you, and through you the founders and supporters of the Soldiers' Depot. I am, very truly and respectfully, your obedient servant, JAMES H. HAIL,

Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. V., Commanding First New-York Engineers.

THE SECOND-AVENUE EXPLOSION.

Inquest by Coroner Gamble.

Coroner Gamble impanneled a jury last evening at the Nineteenth Ward Police-station, and made inquiry concerning the cause of the boiler explosion at Messrs. Nolen & Symms' steam saw-mill, in Second-avenue, corner of Fifty-fourth-street, on Saturday morning last, whereat Patrick Connor, the fireman, lost his life, and Owen Kelly, the engineer, and Jacob B. Lake, a workman, were severely cut, bruised and scalded. The following is the testimony which was taken last evening:

Samuel A. Nolen, of No. 213 East Tenth-street, sworn—I am one of the proprietors of the steam saw-mill in Second-avenue, corner of Fifty-fourth-street; deceased, Patrick Connor, was employed in the mill as fireman; Owen Kelly was the engineer; on Saturday forenoon last both the engineer and fireman were at the mill, as usual; at about eleven o'clock I had just come out of the engine-room, when I heard the explosion; I went out of the building as soon as possible, and ascertained that the wooden out-building which contained the engine and boiler had been demolished; somebody told me that the fireman had not been seen, and must be under the ruins; I also learned that the engineer's hands had been scalded; I sent to the engine-house, No. 37, for the firemen, presuming that there might be fire under the ruins; the neighbors assisted in overturning the wreck and taking out the body of Connor; the engine and boiler were perfect, and, in every respect, in complete order; Mr. Button, the Inspector of Boilers, inspected our boilers on the 11th of July, 1864, and was to make another inspection on Friday next; on Sunday last I conversed with Mr. Button, and he said that there was not in New-York three stronger boilers than ours; from my knowledge of machinery, I should judge that the explosion was the result of the engineer's omission to open a valve which should have been opened; the engineer came to my recommendation by the Inspector of Boilers as a competent man, and precisely the man that we wanted; he had been with us about two months and a half; I have not seen the engineer since the explosion; he is in Bellevue Hospital; we believe him to be a careful, sober man.

William J. Joyce, of No. 339 Third-avenue, sworn—I am an engineer; I superintended the erection of the engine, in either 1859 or 1860; the engine was built at Fishkill Landing, the boilers by Mr. Caldwell, at Newburgh; both boiler and engine were of the first class; on Thursday last I was called in to arrange the steam-valves of the engine; I set the valves, and on Thursday evening left the engine in good working order; so far as the valves were concerned; I examined no other part of the machinery; thought the engine safe to run; since the explosion I have made an examination as far as is possible; the steam-valves were found closed tight; as engineer I express the opinion that the cause of the explosion was the fault of the engineer in not seeing that the valves were open while there was fire under the boiler.

James Aiken, of Sixty-first-street and First-avenue, engineer of the engine No. 37, sworn—I assisted in removing the ruins, and remained on the spot until about 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon; there was in the ruins a man whom we could not remove except by pulling down the shed; but the proprietors of the building objected, as there was shafting attached to the roof, which they wished to get out; we pulled down the roof and took the man out.

There being no other witnesses at hand, and the Coroner desiring to obtain the deposition of the engineer, who now lies in Bellevue Hospital, the jury were dismissed until Friday evening next at 8 o'clock.

The Pacific Squadron.

The screw-sloop *Hyack*, 7 guns, which was built at the Brooklyn Navy-yard in 1863, will sail in a few hours for the Pacific station, and carried in these waters. Once out there, in all probability she will never return to the Atlantic sea-coast. She will touch, en route, at St. Thomas, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and one or more ports on the west coast of South America.

The following is a list of her officers:

Lieut.-Commander, T. H. Stevens; Lieutenants, G. E. Brooks; Acting Master, J. M. Forsyth; Acting Assistant Surgeon, [illegible]; Acting Assistant Paymaster, [illegible]; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, [illegible]; Acting First Assistant Engineer, [illegible]; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, [illegible]; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, [illegible]; Acting Ensign, [illegible]; Acting Master's Mates, [illegible]; Captain's Clerk, [illegible]; Boatswain, [illegible]; Gunner, [illegible]; Carpenter, [illegible]; Sailmaker, [illegible]; Captain of the Forecastle, [illegible]; Quartermasters, [illegible]; Captain of the Hold, [illegible]; Captain of the Mizzen-top, [illegible]; Captain of the Main-top, [illegible]; Captain of the Afterguard, [illegible]; Ship's Cook, [illegible]; Steward, [illegible]; Ship's Corporal, [illegible]; Coxswain, [illegible]; Captain of the Head

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

DATED JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, OCTOBER, AND DECEMBER, 1865,

WANTED AT A PREMIUM.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY,

Coupons Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS,

BY

HENRY A. NEISEN'S SONS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 20 WALL-ST.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,

(Continental Bank Building,)

Near WALL-ST.,

HAVE FOR SALE

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

$10,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN,

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

IN 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,

Dated June 15, 1865,

AND NUMBERED

111,633 TO 111,726 INCLUSIVE

BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.

Apply to

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

E. K. HALLVAIRE

NO. 11 BROAD-ST.,

DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

and

No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 34 Broadway and No. 4 Wall-st.,

Dealers in government and other securities. Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 63 WALL-ST.,

issue Circular Letters of Credits for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act:

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,

Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,

Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent., in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 15th day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 15th day of July, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of July, and opened on the 1st day of August.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the provisions contained in the above resolution, notice may be communicated by a circular stating issues of capital stock in accordance with the 22d July resolution passed by the company in the issue of Canceled Bonds Scrip, the outstanding shares of the company to increased by the issue of one share for every ten now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every ten held on that day.

Resolved, That in the issue of said shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the company will retain the right to such fractional part as per

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

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In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 16th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,

Comptroller of the Currency.

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OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

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TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AND FURNITURE to sell at a bargain. A full suite of rooms, elegantly furnished, in Broadway, opposite Grace Church, and near 10th-st., will be sold at a decided sacrifice, if applied for this week. Inquire of J. COLTON, No. 768 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER— Light and airy floors. Inquire at SPRINGMYER BROS., 26th-st. and 2d-av., or No. 128 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COTTAGE AT RING of 2 acres; fine view, pleasantly situated; cheap rent. Apply to J. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 9 Pine-st., J. W. ROBINSON, Shop Shop.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO WELL-FURNISHED rooms in a private family without board, near cars and stages. Applied No. 48 West 23d-st.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 3 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 3 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—AN ENGLISH basement house, in good order, in the vicinity of Madison-av., 30th or 31st-st., and 5th and 6th-avs. Address, stating price, &c., Box No. 1,417 Post-office.

WANTED—A COMFORTABLE FURNISHED house in Brooklyn, convenient to the Fulton ferry, by a gentleman with wife, without children. Address, stating terms, &c., Box No. 1,241 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE FAMILY OF A gentleman, in a private family or boarding house, by a young man of steady habits, who is in a good part of the city and business. Address, with terms, H. P., Box No. 1,417 Post-office.

BOARDING—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET for gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 126 Lexington-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF HAND-somely furnished rooms, with board, in a private family of refinement, at No. 179 East 29th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER FAMILY BOARD—PLEASANT cottage, four miles from Hudson by cars, and Claremont by steamer with day and night boats and trains from New-York, and with Harlem Railroad cars. Private grounds, with shaded lawn for croquet. Assembly room for dancing. Terms of board moderate. Apply, with stamped envelope for reply, to Fred. K. FROST.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, newly furnished, can be procured for three adults at Mrs. Thorne's, the only house in Tarrytown. Depot opposite. This is a healthful, pleasant house in every respect. For circulars address Mrs. THORNE, Tarrytown, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO, Seneca Co., N. Y., on the line of the New-York Central Railroad, 40 miles west of Syracuse. Terms, $6 per week. Address Mrs. E. H. HOLLISTER, Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife or two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board, large, airy rooms, at Nyack, on the Hudson, one mile from the landing; many pleasant walks and drives. Inquire of or address Mrs. W. H. HEWLETT, on the premises.

EXCURSIONS.

NIAGARA FALLS, WHITE MOUNTAINS, ETC.

Excursion tickets to NIAGARA Falls, River St. Lawrence, with its thousand Islands and crowded picturesque rapids, Saratoga, Caldwell, Raquette River, White Mountains, Lake Memphremagog, Quebec, &c., can be had at much reduced rates at the Grand Central Depot, with all the general security of the Hudson River Day Line Steamers, No. 259 Broadway. EDWARD P. BRADY, General Agent.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.

[illegible] by the favorite steamer [illegible] SUNDAYS excepted, from Pier No. [illegible] foot of Murray-st., at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Returning, leave Fort Hamilton at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare for the round trip 25 cents.

TO SEA-BATHERS FOR EXCURSIONS.

The [illegible] steamer [illegible] leaves Pier No. [illegible] foot of Murray-st., North River, New-York.

THE ALERT—ST. M. E. SABBATH [illegible] TUESDAY, [illegible] for the season; [illegible] of the season.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET— [illegible] Fred. K. FROST.

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FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AND FURNITURE to sell at a bargain. A full suite of rooms, elegantly furnished, in Broadway, opposite Grace Church, and near 10th-st., will be sold at a decided sacrifice, if applied for this week. Inquire of J. COLTON, No. 768 Broadway.

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COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO, Seneca Co., N. Y., on the line of the New-York Central Railroad, 40 miles west of Syracuse. Terms, $6 per week. Address Mrs. E. H. HOLLISTER, Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y.

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EXCURSIONS.

NIAGARA FALLS, WHITE MOUNTAINS, ETC.

Excursion tickets to NIAGARA Falls, River St. Lawrence, with its thousand Islands and crowded picturesque rapids, Saratoga, Caldwell, Raquette River, White Mountains, Lake Memphremagog, Quebec, &c., can be had at much reduced rates at the Grand Central Depot, with all the general security of the Hudson River Day Line Steamers, No. 259 Broadway. EDWARD P. BRADY, General Agent.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.

[illegible] by the favorite steamer [illegible] SUNDAYS excepted, from Pier No. [illegible] foot of Murray-st., at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Returning, leave Fort Hamilton at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare for the round trip 25 cents.

TO SEA-BATHERS FOR EXCURSIONS.

The [illegible] steamer [illegible] leaves Pier No. [illegible] foot of Murray-st., North River, New-York.

THE ALERT—ST. M. E. SABBATH [illegible] TUESDAY, [illegible] for the season; [illegible] of the season.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET— [illegible] Fred. K. FROST.

FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED AND fifty-three acres, in Queens County, with good soil, convenient to wood, on the Long Island Railroad, within 1 hour's ride of New-York; will be sold cheap, and on easy terms of payment. Apply to H. HENRY & EAGLESTON, No. 2 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M., Queens, 1 to 3 P. M.

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55,000 ACRES IOWA AND ILLINOIS LAND, at $7 to $10 per acre. A large number of improved farms for sale in Illinois, near railroads, in healthy portions of the State. Also, 160 acres, with dwelling, barn, orchard, &c., in Iowa. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 9 Liberty-st.

ENGINES, FOUNDRY, MACHINE AND Forge Shops for Sale Cheap.—A new boiler, engine, & large portable blacksmith, conveyance to suit; also, foundry, machinery, patterns, tools, &c., cheap. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 9 Liberty-st.

HORSES FOR FAMILY USE.—20 COMPA-ny and 20 for sale; to be shown Tuesday, 23d inst., at 10 A. M., at Harlem Bridge Stables. Also, 20 for sale at CHACE, DILLON, Allerton-st., Bronx Road, New-York, or the Williamsburg Stables, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PLACE, ABOUT 12 acres on the bank of Westchester County, between Tarrytown and Pleasantville; fine house, grounds, stable, &c.; worth $30,000; will sell for $20,000; terms to suit purchaser. Apply to R. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT CHERRY HILL, HACKEN-sack, N. J., 11 miles by rail from foot of Chambers-st., several cottages, with about three acres of ground, pleasantly situated. Apply to T. L. ROMER, No. 47 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

LOTS OF FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET FOR Sale.—Four lots for sale on the north side of 55th-st., 20 feet west of the 2d-av.; interest reversed, and parties desirous can purchase on favorable terms for a term of years. Apply to WM. H. KING, No. 20 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, a new house, about 10 rooms, stable, &c., with 1 acre of land; pleasantly situated; one of the most desirable locations in the village; can be rented for a term of years. Apply to J. E. COBB, at H. S. COBB & Co.'s, corner Cortlandt & Worth sts.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.— A splendid farm of 70 acres in Warwick Valley, four miles from Greenville Depot, on the Erie Railway; 1 1/2 miles from the village of Warwick; this is one of the best farms in the county. Apply to J. ELLIOT CORBETT, 37 Wall-st., New-York, between the hours of 10 and 12.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION— Three-story and basement, brown-stone front house, No. 27 West 31st-st., near Broadway; this house is in the most modern improvement. Apply at No. 128 same street.

HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL, WITH IM-mediate possession for sale. 2 doors west from 4th-av., No. 127 East 30th-st. Apply to D. M. SHAMER, No. 14 Pine-st.

WANTED—LAND IN SOUTHERN MINNESOTA or a low price, for which part cash and a full price will be paid in Government Quarters will be paid. Address S. MINIM, New-York Post-office, with particulars.

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AND FURNITURE to sell at a bargain. A full suite of rooms, elegantly furnished, in Broadway, opposite Grace Church, and near 10th-st., will be sold at a decided sacrifice, if applied for this week. Inquire of J. COLTON, No. 768 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER— Light and airy floors. Inquire at SPRINGMYER BROS., 26th-st. and 2d-av., or No. 128 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COTTAGE AT RING of 2 acres; fine view, pleasantly situated; cheap rent. Apply to J. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 9 Pine-st., J. W. ROBINSON, Shop Shop.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO WELL-FURNISHED rooms in a private family without board, near cars and stages. Applied No. 48 West 23d-st.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 3 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 3 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—AN ENGLISH basement house, in good order, in the vicinity of Madison-av., 30th or 31st-st., and 5th and 6th-avs. Address, stating price, &c., Box No. 1,417 Post-office.

WANTED—A COMFORTABLE FURNISHED house in Brooklyn, convenient to the Fulton ferry, by a gentleman with wife, without children. Address, stating terms, &c., Box No. 1,241 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE FAMILY OF A gentleman, in a private family or boarding house, by a young man of steady habits, who is in a good part of the city and business. Address, with terms, H. P., Box No. 1,417 Post-office.

BOARDING—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET for gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 126 Lexington-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF HAND-somely furnished rooms, with board, in a private family of refinement, at No. 179 East 29th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER FAMILY BOARD—PLEASANT cottage, four miles from Hudson by cars, and Claremont by steamer with day and night boats and trains from New-York, and with Harlem Railroad cars. Private grounds, with shaded lawn for croquet. Assembly room for dancing. Terms of board moderate. Apply, with stamped envelope for reply, to Fred. K. FROST.

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TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET— [illegible] Fred. K. FROST.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., for furnishing 60 miles, more or less, of "Cast Iron Pipes," with connections, &c., to be delivered on the line of the Croton Aqueduct, at such times as may be required by the Engineer in charge, during the year 1865, as follows:

[illegible] inches diameter;
[illegible] inches diameter;
[illegible] inches diameter;
[illegible] inches diameter;
[illegible] inches diameter;
[illegible] inches diameter;

and [illegible] other special castings.

The foundries which will be ready on Wednesday, [illegible] next, and which will be capable of furnishing the pipes at the rate specified in this offer.

THOS. FITZPATRICK, }
EDW. A. DARRAGH, } Croton
WM. C. CRAVEN, } Aqueduct Board.

Croton Aqueduct Department, Room No. 6, City Hall Park, July 17, 1865.

INVITING PROPOSALS FOR THE PUR-chase of Twenty-three Hundred Government Mules.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., for the purchase of 2,300 mules, in lots of fifty and one hundred each, at the places named below, viz:

HARRISBURG, Penn.—2 lots, 50 each.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—4 lots, 100 each.
WASHINGTON, D.C.—2 lots, 50 each.
WASHINGTON, D.C.—4 lots, 100 each.
BALTIMORE, Md.—2 lots, 50 each.
BALTIMORE, Md.—4 lots, 100 each.

Proposals will be received for any number of mules, not less than fifty, and for delivery at any one of the places named.

All mules will be put under cover, each lot by itself, and will be kept for the inspection of Officers at the places named respectively, for ten days prior to Aug. 1.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee that the bidder will enter into contract with the Government, and give bonds for the faithful performance of the same, in the sum of $100 per mule, within ten days after notice of the acceptance of his bid.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject all bids which may be deemed unreasonable.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for the purchase of Mules."

Payment must be made in government funds at the time of delivery.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

JAMES A. HEIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING COMMISSIONER,
No. 39 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INVITED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July 26, at 12 o'clock M., for regulating and grading Forty-second-street, from Broadway to East River.

For regulating and grading Sixty-sixth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

For regulating and grading Seventy-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River.

For regulating and grading Eighty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to East River.

For regulating and grading One Hundred and Ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River.

For regulating, grading and curb and guttering One Hundred and Twentieth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue.

For regulating and grading the sidewalks and curb and gutter stones of Seventh-avenue, between West and Washington streets, which intersect West-street, from Hammond to Hobo-ken streets.

For curb, gutter and flagging Tenth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fifty-first to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street.

For rebuilding Pier foot of Twenty-second-street, North River.

For rebuilding Pier number sixty, North River.

For rebuilding outer portion of Pier number twenty, North River.

For rebuilding Pier number thirty-eight, East River.

Forms of proposal, together with the specifications and agreement, can be obtained at this office.

United States Department, New-York, July seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.— TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work, the name of bidder, and the date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M., on Friday, July 28, 1865, for the construction of the following street improvements, viz: Sewers in Eighty-third-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues; Oak-street, between Chatham and James streets; Sixteenth-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue; Monroe-street, between Montgomery and Jackson streets; Orchard-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; Madison-street, between Scammel and Jefferson streets; and the Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and [illegible] streets; also, for [illegible] in Twenty-[illegible] Third to Fourth-avenue, and street west side of Third-avenue; Fifty-ninth-street, from Second to Third-avenue; North 37th-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue; [illegible] Fifty-[illegible] street, from Third to Fourth-avenue; [illegible] from Hammond to Hoboken-street, and [illegible] of parts of streets intersecting therewith. Specifications and forms for bids can be obtained on application to the assistant clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENSON, }
EDWD. A. DARRAGH, } Croton
A. CRAVEN, } Aqueduct Board.

July 18, 1865.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.— [illegible] PAVEMENTS.—Sealed proposals, indorsed with the title of work, name of bidder, and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., on Friday, July 21, 1865, for repairing the pavements and flagging in the [illegible] for a period commencing June 1, 1865, and ending May 31, 1866, [illegible] all paved avenues, streets, squares and thoroughfares in the city of New-York, according to [illegible] of Broadway as it now paved with the Belgian pavement.

Forms to be had in the form prescribed by this board. [illegible] proposals must be accompanied by the consent of two sufficient sureties, who must be named in the bond and [illegible] be furnished at this office.

THOS. STEPHENSON, }
EDWD. A. DARRAGH, }
A. CRAVEN, }
Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL }
AND PEARL-STS., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive and forward to the Armies in the field, forces, recruits, and returns, in bulk or by detachments, from this city and Philadelphia, by the quickest routes, and with the greatest dispatch and security.

Also, to receive, forward, and deliver, at the principal depots of the Armies in the field, or at such intermediate points as may be required, Specie, Bullion, Treasure, Packages, &c

THE ERA OF RUFFIANISM.

Outrageous Interference by the Old Fogy—The Conspiracy of Dirt Foiled.

Since the Police of the Times, every Metropolis and state in the metropolis is concerned in the maintenance of law and order. Around the most quiet, take the most modest, they throw around peaceful fidelity, safety of persons, property, inviolability of gentlemen and ladies, with the utmost vigilance, courage, patience of any officers who have ever encountered on the responsible, unenviable and unrecognized beats of the globe. That our Sheriff and Marshal, and Coroner and Magistrates have been for years past a byword for ire, that the fate of one city in this country has become a by-word and a laughing-stock and more, Everybody knows and everybody therefore knows it and never expected any change. A fractional amelioration of circumstances has, however, occurred a change, the elements being neglect on the part of your enfranchised, desperate population of the people, the indifference of the Legislature and the outrageous avidity of politicians whose unscrupulous and reckless managers of parties will have been prohibited, in part by organized opposition to the new system of electioneering purely by street support of the scoundrels who imperil the excitement to acts of violence, and partly by the diabolical instinct of sundry aggressors who discharge their dwellings in the cutting of horses' throats, have strangling them, setting fire to stables and brutally beating their most deserving fellow-men.

Public attention is awaken; the people are determined that outrages like those directly preliminary, and for the first time in our municipal history we have a public excitement which, like the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, has taken the matter of street-cleaning under its charge, and will see that it is properly attended. The day has gone when Mayors of Aldermen, sitting in the parsonage of their parlors, can conceal evidences of public plunder, the fruits of which they are to share with the same reckless fellows who work in their behalf. The resolutions of the Times and other journals have placed the citizens face to face with the dictators of sentiment whose perquisites have enabled all filthy, whose peculations have delighted them, whose future efficiency they have determined to prevent. In this, as in all American cities, nothing for long withstands the will of the people. With all reverence it may be truly said that *Vox Populi est Vox Dei*. The political demagogues there greater; they have made up their minds that those who stand in the way of this consummation are selfish, unprincipled and cowardly, and must be swept from the path. Believing, from data in our possession, that's

HOW ERA HAS DAWNED

upon us, we propose to give briefly and succinctly a few facts concerning the past and present arrangements for cleanliness, which is next to godliness, in this metropolis. Our readers can make all necessary applications and draw the patent inferences.

It may seem unnecessary for us to state that our streets for many years have not been clean. It is barely within the range of possibility however, that some of our readers are misinformed on that point, and for their edification, we will state that the streets have been exceedingly filthy. From time on, the people have complained to the Aldermen, who have spoken to the Inspectors, who scolded the Foremen, who "spurred" the many who quietly laughed as with the little finger they described the arc of a circle, whose centre was found by the thumb at the end of the workman's nose. A great deal of money has been spent annually by the City Fathers for this purpose. In some years two or three hundred thousand dollars; then six or eight, and finally eleven hundred thousand dollars were spent, nominally for sweeping and cleaning the streets, really to put money in the wallets of contractors and politicians, and votes in the ballot-box on election day.

Since the palmy days of HACKLEY, we have been blessed with City Inspectors who, hampered by resolutions, and boards of high and low degree, have neglected the streets which were improperly paved, and done little better for those in repair. Reports of Health Physicians have informed that mysterious body known as the Board of Health, that unless something was done, disease and death would sweep the city; the philanthropists have waded knee deep in mud and garbage that they might gather facts which would force the authorities to take immediate notice of our distressing condition; the Times has gone literally into streets whose offensive odor upset its hardened stomach, whose festering slime exposed in undisturbed security on the face of long-neglected puddles, whose unhealthful smell and putrid piles of, tobb-bred big black flies and little children died daily of dysentery, diarrhœa and neglect, and these facts have been spread before the authorities—with what result? An increased appropriation to the Inspector's office, a few pantomimic resolutions, but no practical end.

The fact became an institution, the institution grew into a fixed existence, the existence placed with the representatives of the people who ordered a tidy out of gold shields at the expense of the public, hired carriages of the public's livery, rode around the piles of nuisance, splashed from their wheels the rotting mud collected in the City Hall, ordered their Aldermanic lunch and circulated in the fulness of their gluttonous and their pocket, "it is good." Yet hill and mill every other day-grave did our plot. Thus was

BORN IN ABOMINATION,

not the only bodies again. The pay-rolls in the Inspector's office were very long and the names very numerous. In the former were the names of men employed; of boys two hundred thirty-eight years hired; and it is understood that the machinery of the department was numerous. In many wards they worked "double gangs;" in others "single gangs," and in one went so many up the gangs whose hours on the time-book at the same time. The practical experience of this is manifest. One gang very much to-day, a second to-morrow, and so on, each and every man employed being desirous of working as little as possible, and wholly desirous of keeping on the right side, politest mainly, of the engineer hand who controlled the machine. How many by figures there were whose work was measured and pay regulated, is not for us to inquire here, the simple fact appearing that, as far as regards the streets, the whole system, manifest appearance of which was abandonment, was productive of the worst results. Complaint of appointments and contracts was continually in the columns

[illegible] OF THE CORPORATION,

but hitherto they have been fruitless. A discussion of the ways and means by which this unfortunate was brought about in the preceding Board. We confine ourselves to the fact that [illegible] a bill was passed by the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4311. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MISS HARRIS ACQUITTED

Extraordinary Close of a Remarkable Trial.

A Court of Justice Rivaling a Political Caucus.

Browbeating and Bullying the Public Prosecutor.

Sensitiveness of the Judge on Free Speech.

The Jury Make a Show of Deference and Retire.

They Return in Five Minutes and Pronounce a Verdict of Not Guilty.

TUMULTUOUS JOY OF THE MULTITUDE.

Curious Antics of One of the Defendant's Counsel.

He Rushes Upon Her and Wildly Kisses Her.

BEARS HER TENDERLY TO HER CARRIAGE.

The Boys Shout "Hi! Hi!" and the Trial is Over.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 19—9:30 P. M.

The feeling of the jury in the HARRIS case may be judged by the remark of one of the jurors this evening, who said that but for making a show of respect for the District-Attorney, the jury would not have retired from their box at all, in delivering their verdict. The trial has consumed two weeks.

The scenes in the court-room, during the trial, especially during the closing hours, were of a most disorderly, not to say disgraceful, character. The counsel for the defence and the District-Attorney indulged in the most insolent language toward each other, which the Judge himself, lacking in the dignity essential to the bench, was comparatively powerless to repress.

The closing scene, after the verdict was rendered, with Miss HARRIS fainting, carried out and tenderly kissed by her counsel, Mr. BRADLEY, and the boys yelling, "Hi! hi!!" "Bully for you," &c., would have been laugbable had the occasion been a less serious one. To-day's proceedings, comprised in the stump speeches of Mr. VOORHEES, and the rambling argument of the District-Attorney, and the confusion of the finale, bore much more resemblance to the end of a political convention than to the close of an important trial in the sacred halls of justice.

FULL REPORT OF THE TRIAL.

To-day, the largest crowd which has yet appeared aqueezed into the court-house, and notwithstanding the sweltering weather, the argument is being listened to with breathless attention.

Long before the hour, crowds wedged their way to the court-room, and by 10 o'clock the passages to the room were crowded. At 10:25 o'clock the accused entered, accompanied by her counsel and lady friends, and took her seat in front of the green table, amid a buzz of many voices, which the marshal endesvored to restrain. Miss HARRIS came in on the arm of Mr. BRADLEY.

CLOSING ADDRESSES IN BEHALF OF THE PRISONER.

Mr. VOORHEES proceeded to address the jury for the prisoner:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: It is not, as I conceive, necessary to waste your or my time by making any observations with a view to increasing your sense of the solemnity of the issue that is reposed in your hands. That has been daily impressed upon your minds, as, step by step, this case has been submitted to you. Nor need I say that you, as well as myself, will regard this as one of the most remarkable cases that have ever been submitted to a jury for trial. As long as you have lived in the world, and as long as you may live hereafter, you will never again have just such a case as this to try. In many of its aspects it wears more startling features and more peculiarities than any case with which the experience of human conduct has hitherto made us acquainted. There is no man in this court-room, there is no man throughout this whole broad land, whatever his experience in the profession may be, who has ever seen entirely its like before. A few months ago, in open day, in one of the public buildings of this capital, in the presence of numerous observers, a human being was shot down, and sent to his long account. The fact of the homicide may be thus stated. There is no disposition to discuss anything in connection with it; that is the starting point. If, gentlemen of the jury, this act was one of deliberate murder, then the blood of innocence is crying from the ground, asking to be appeased by a verdict at your hands; but if it was not a deliberate, rash murder, then we have a right—reposing in confideuce upon your intelligence—to expect a verdict of Not Guilty. Gentlemen of the jury, what is murder? I do not intend to atop to discuss the legal definition of this crime to insult the intelligence of this court, by going to the hooks for formalities of expression; but you who have had experienc in life—you, especially, who have had experience as jurors—know what is the character of a being who deliberately plans the death of a fellow-being—a being in whose heart the fires of perdition glow with the fervor and heat of malice. Why, Gentleman of the Jury, in the face of such a being, the face of God is blotted out. We have been repeatedly told by the prosecuting attorney that a murder most atrocious has been committed in this city, and that there is now a murderess in this court. Where? Where is there a murderess in this court of the kind that fills the idea in your minds of one of those demons that seem, once in a century, to he unchained, to assassinate, to lie in wait like a tiger in bis jungle, to prey upon his fellow-man? Am .. ere you to be told that this poor, frail girl, with her tender, gentle, appealing face, meets this idea. Do you tell me, gentlemen, that a person bred in the paths of virtue, a person without a vice, a young, generous, amiable girl, such as the one who sits beside me, whose whole character has been elucidated before you, and who stands here unreproached, shall be rendered, can be capable of springing at one bound from the paths of virtue to the commission of the highest crime known to the law? Did you ever dream of such a thing? Does the virtuous mind bound at once into vice, without any previous culture? Does the virtous mind first develop itself in the mind of a criminal by standing at the very highest round in the ladder of crime? Whose experience will lead him to answer these questions in the affirmative? Who ever saw such things? Go to your own neighborhoods, to your own circle of acquaintances, and I think you will find, as is my case, that there are none, no, not one, whose character for virtue, for amiability, for generosity and for kindness, could stand the test of scrutiny better than this poor girl's has: and yet who among you could be brought to conceive that it was possible for one of your amiable, gentle acquaintances, who was in the exercise of her right mind, who had not had her reason shattered and dethroned from some just cause, some overwhelming grief, could plan and commit such a murder as has been described by the prosecutor. Gentlemen, this question is the first to be answered, and let us, therefore, proceed to consider it. Yon see at once the unparalleled difficulty you have in arriving at the idea that this girl was rational and correct in her mind. I tell you, gentlemen, that if this idea shall prevail—that the higbest grade of crime may spring at once from the soil of virtue—that the most atrocious acts of blood may at once develope themselves in a mind uever before vicious—then the culture of childhood, the training of yonth, is all in vain. You may tear down your schoolhouses and abandon your churches, for after all you may do in the training of a child in the way it should go, according to the prosecution, such care and culture afford no guaranty, no security against the sudden development in a rational mind of one of those crimes from which the earth and sky, all things animate and inanimate, recoil with the utmost horror, when done deliberately by a persou in the exercise of a rational will and mind. Gentlemen, I take my stand upon a knowledge of the human heart; I take my stand upon what you yourselves would conceive was the correct interpretation of one of your own friend's conduct—that of one of your own children, perhaps. I take my stand upon what I know to be the pulsations of the human heart. Upon this subject, and here in this solemn place, I deny that she committed murder. I deny that the death of A. J. BURROUGHS was a crime. Starting with that point and appealing to your reason upon the subject, I shall proceed, as well as I can, to demonstrate that it is not your duty further to lay your hands on her suffering head, that has been bowed with the heavy hand of man already; it should be rather your pleasing and gracious duty to open the prison-doors and bid her go and find, if possible, consolation for a ruined, diseased mind, and a broken and blighted heart. I do not know, gentlemen of the jury, of any better means of bringing this issue before you than to tell you the story of her sad and darkened life, which must constitute her defence. Seven years ago this girl that you are trying was a beautiful little child twelve years old, in the town of Burlington, when this man first met her. She was the daughter of humble but very respectable parents. In that hour of her tender childhood the eye of this man BURROUGHS first feli upon her, and what a mercy it would have been if in that hour she had died. Gentle memories would have clustered around the grave of the little girl, and this awful hour would have been spared to her. A life's pathway strewn hot with cinders and ashes would likewise have been spared to her. There are times and circumstances under which death is the dearest and sweetest mercy that God can send. But it was not so ordered in the mysterious order of God's providence, who watches the sparrow's fall. Gentlemen, need I ponder and dwell long npon the supreme and imperious influence which this man must have wielded over this young mind. Are you fathers? Are you husbands? Have you known the effect of one will upon another? A man at that time twice her age, takes a little girl in short dresses upon his knee and struggles to obtain a perfect mastery over her. What an unequal contest. What a disadvantage the child labored under. Nothing bnt that unquenchable store of woman's virtue that outlasted the vestal firea in her heart, protected her, and enabled her to come into this court, under these circumatances, a pure woman. The whole evidence shows that he nurued her to develop her mind, in order to make her a suitable wife when of a proper age. That is the whole history of this case. Let gentlemeu go ou and make their fine-spun theories; the world will know that what I have stated is the fact. I was struck with what Senator GRIMES said to me the other day when conversing on this subject. He said, and truly said, that BURROUGHS had absorbed her—he made her a part of his own life until she could not be sundered from him without shattering life and being and reason itself. Does it not often occur that the bond of affection unites two people to such an extent that when severed even by death, when death comes gently and there are no appalling circumstances about the separation, that reason reels and totters? I have known such instances where even separation that was soothed by memory of gentle words and kindness was more than the life of a woman could bear. This was the state to which he brought this girl. And let me allude to one or two facts in this matter which throw a world of light upon the state of her heart and mind in regard to this man. You remember an interview with Mr. BRADLEY at the jail, when she said: "Oh, Mr. BRADLEY, I was so happy then. You should have seen me then. I was a great, big, fat girl, and enjoyed fun and frolic as long as the day lasted." These are her memories. They rise like the spectres of departed happiness and joy, and have haunted her ever since the hour when BURROUGHS proved false, continuing until she heard unnatural sounds, until she was driven by unnatural malice to a destiny and a doom over which she had no control whatever. "I was so happy." Certainly she was, for she was endowed with keen susceptibilities for happiness and for misery. There is the distinction between persons in that respect. But woman without regard to her temperament is endowed with higher susceptibilities upon subjects of the heart, than yon or I. We are made to buffet with the world. We have a broader borizon to live on than woman has. No wonder she said, "How happy I was." For in the hour that a virtuous woman knows that she is in possession of the object of her love, in that hour she has a shower of bliss. The mother watching over the cradle of her sleeping babe, possesses a joy unknown to all other hearts except her own. The wife happy in in the love of her husband is arrayed more beautifully than the lilies of the valley, and to the young virgin heart, first awakening into the truest love, in the moment that there comes a knowledge that that love is reciprocated, there is a joy more ecstatic, a bliss more divine, than that heart will ever know agaiu in this world. I show you that to this pinnacle she was elevated. Is there any doubt on this subject? Take these pile of depositions, these Burlington ones, that show a long protracted intimacy, and the general understanding of their marital engagement, that he taught her that he was her destiny, to lean npon and go with him. You remember the fact that when the parents of this unfortunate girl saw, with keener eyes than she had—for love is blind—the possible perfidy of this man BURROUGHS, they grew averse to his constant attentions, and wanted her to marry another man; but it proved in this, as it has proved in so many other cases of a similar character, that it was useless to argue with a woman's heart. Women in such cases take counsel alone. He only had to suggest that it would be better for her to go to Chicago and go into business there, where she could be near him, and she did so. Is she to be censured for this? Have not many others done the same thing? Surely this manifestation of her devotion ought not to be regarded as a crime simply because the man she so deeply loved proved to be destitute of those many virtues with which she clothed him. The blow at last came, and she was frenzied. Look how it came, without a note of warning, npon the head of this poor girl, blasting every hope. This man wrapped her being to his for seven long years, and then broke off suddenly. Say to him that this man's character was without blemish, his action was that of the coward and poltroon. There were others like him, and he thought the man who murdered female affection should dangle at the ropes' end, and was more culpable than the man who took female life. This man was uot content to leave her—that was not enough; he wanted to leave her despised, that the finger of scorn might be pointed at her. He knew that he would be told that the deceased was not the author of the Greenwood letters.

Mr. VOORHEES referred them to the brother of the deceased, who, he said, had spared no money, no pains, to gather grains of sand against this poor girl. The evidence as to his (the deceased) being in the house of ELLEN MILLS, was to the effect that he said he would watch from the window and let her in when she came. Is there any one else whom the accused would have trusted? Where is the man who could presume to assert such power over this girl? He was told there was no engagement, when letters had been read to them.

Mr. VOORHEES qnoted from some of the letters, and asked if there were not lies from this Christian saint. No persons ever corresponded as long as these, and in the manner, without contemplating marriage. His object was that if she could be brought to enter that house, No. 94 Quincy-street, he had some fiend to see her go, and thus close her mouth if she said aught after his marriage. His object was to get pollution on her garments. It mattered not to him whether he wrote the letters or not; but he may have had a confederate, and he called attention to the similarity of language with BURROUGHS' *bona fide* letters. It was well known what the defence would be—that the Miss DEVLINS would swear that the woman ELLEN MILLS identified BURROUGHS—thet the Post-office clerk did the same. His evidence was admitted ver y properly to show the cause of insanity. The defence then went to work to get the testimony of ELLEN MILLS and the post-office clerk, and they met obstacles everywhere—the hundred dollars or two, &c. The reverend gentleman instead of attending to the pearl of great price, is listening to the policeman who could get the woman MILLS out of the way. Had these witnesses been here they would have sustained LOUISA DEVLIN. If they would not, the prosecution would have had them here. Whenever Dr. JOHN C. BURROUGHS will answer why he listened complacently to the proposition of the policeman, and why he lent his aid in spiriting away tho witness, his reputation will be better. He stands here to-day, like the cornered detective who swears for money, and his testimony was not worthy of credence. He says his only motive was to clear his brother's fame; but in his (the speaker's) judgment, he did not want the truth. Was it necessary to bring the bookseller to clear his brother's fame? When he brought witnesses anticipating the defence, did he clear his brother's fame? if he had been the prosecution six days ago, he would have *nolle prossed* it; but here was the rudder to the prosecution, pointing to Dr. BURROUGHS. [Applause and laughter, which was checked by the Marshal.] He shows a desire to wreak vengeance on this poor girl, and yet he swears his only motive was to protect his brother's reputation. Taking the fact that BURROUGHS was about committing the crime against her after seven long years, and the evidence of the two witnesses who had been spirited away, there was no doubt he was the author of the letters; for one who would thus trifle with woman's affections can do anything else. After these letters had been received, she takes the magazine of all her hopes—the letters—she takes them to the brother, who says it was on the 16th; other witnesses testified that it was on the 15th. The accused says also that it was the 15th. The smallest word which fell from her lips would go further than a mountain of his oaths. She was there on the 15th. He did not believe she would tell a lie to save her life. He could imagine the scene when she went to Dr. BURROUGHS. Dr. BURROUGHS says it was the next day after the marriage when Miss HARRIS called upon him. Though his brother was married, he, knowing the relations they had borne to each other, did not tell her that he was married. When she asked where his brother was, he said that he was not in town; and yet from that interview he went and solemnized the marriage. Here is a poor pale, pallid girl, surrounded by the freezing law. Sometimes he tired of the world, and when he saw her obliged to make a hard plea for her life, it was like a mockery of justice. There is a world hereafter where this poor girl could meet with mercy and love, and where she will; and when, in addition, the blackening stain of reproach was attempted to be heaped upon her, then came the panorama of suffering. The prosecution said that there was no cause for derangement, and Mr. VOORHEES read several parallel cases from Sir WM. ELLIS. Had she gone on the morning after to take leave of Miss DEVLIN, who she thought was asleep, there would have been no trial here, but perhaps a coroner's inquest, if the body was found. He loved to think that there was a justice to come, for if there was a man who he despised, it was the one who trifled with woman's affections. When juries could interpose their arms in cases like this, they should do so. What a moment when, after the deceased was struck, he turned and took a look at that face, as it were, from the spirit world, which he had wronged. Oh, God! what horror! Go to the Insane Asylum; hear the cries of the women invoke the names of those who ruined them." Then you will have some idea of the desolating effect of the perfidity of man toward woman. Mr. VOORHEES, proceeding, referred to Dr. NICHOLS' testimony. He said the act of homicide was the act of an insane impulse. All the rest of the witnesses say the same on the hypothetical case. Shall the prosecution be listened to when they call those who have dedicated their lives to progress mad doctors? In order to get to the life of this girl, they will have to deny the light of science. The whole medical authority was on the side of the defence. None had any hesitation in saying the act was probably committed when she was laboring under an insane impulse. Mr. VOORHEES defended Dr. NICHOLS and Mr. BRADLEY at length. They would be told that Dr. YOUNG did not see evidences of insanity. Mr. VOORHEES here read from Lord ERSKINE as to trials where plea of insanity was set up. He supposed that the District-Attorney would say, because some witness saw accused when she was sane, that it must be presumed that she was always. She never was insane. He here read from the official report of Dr. NICHOLS' evidence, that he, Dr. NICHOLS, said the act was from an insane impulse, and said on that rock he built his church. Dr. NICHOLS is a St. Peter in the case, and he defies the gates of malice to break his evidence down. If such is broken down, then farewell the protection of the law, and welcome back the dark ages, if such a case as this is characterized as a slimsy case of insanity.

Mr. VOORHEES then quoted from Dr. MAY's testimony, who had been called by the prosecution as a common sense doctor, and asked why they did not call more witnesses. He had nothing in this case but his love of justice. Who feels that this girl should be punished? Why do you want a verdict? If A. J. BURROUGHS had murdered her, by the most prolonged, fiendish punishment, she would not have suffered more than she had when Judge MCCULLOUGH lifted her from her knees, and went home telling his wife he never saw real horror and despair before, and when he went with his wife, the next morning, to the jail to know whether this girl wanted any assistance. The verdict was made that hour; from that hour to this there was no clamor for her poor blood, except from the Burroughses and the prosecution. Why is she thus surrounded? Why has she such counsel as Mr. BRADLEY? Does crime elicit the love and affection of men like him? The prosecution says that the people clamor for an example, and he said "No." How many have assisted her in prison, when she was sick? He would like to mention names when they had acquitted the girl. See how many clamored for an example? When the slander was made against the people of this district, do not look to it; he repelled it. When a prosecutor goes out of his way to get into the jury-box the impression that the people were clamoring for a conviction, he was ready to deny it. He waited when they shouted, "Bring in the verdict." Well done, good and faithful servants, you have done your duty. Once more, in behalf of one who is in affliction, sent upon her directly through man'e crime, he appealed to their mercy and pity.

Mr. VOORHEES closed at 12:55, when the court took a recess.

CLOSING SPEECH OF THE PROSECUTION—EXTRAORDINARY BEHAVIOR OF THE PRISONER'S COUNSEL—THE VAGARIES OF JUDGE WYLIE.

At 1:15 the jury came into court, when Mr. CARRINGTON, District Attorney, commenced the closing argument for the prosecution. Miss HARRIS, who had become very much exhausted, was not in the court-room this afternoon. Mr. CARRINGTON commenced by congratulating the jury on the rapid termination of this trial, and returning his thanks for the attention they had paid to the evidence. It was a work of supererogation to remind them that they should discharge their duty in the fear of God. There was on trial a woman, and this was a case somewhat unprecedented. Go to yonder church-yard and see that mother weeping over the grave of her only boy who has fallen in his country's cause. She is nobody by the side of MARY HARRIS, the heroine of the day. Look at the little girl who says that she has been wronged, and is told to arm herself and avenge her wrongs. This MARY HARRIS is held up as a model to mothers; this MARY HARRIS, who carried a pistol, and said other ladies carried them. Mr. CARRINGTON proceeded to depict the true woman, ministering by the side of the wounded soldier, enabling him again to aboulder his musket, or, if he dies, soothing his last moments. Where, then, was MARY HARRIS, the model of female excellence? Arming herself with a pistol, going to the house of assignation on Quincy-street, without a protector, and at last imbruing her hands in the blood of one who had periled his life in the cause of his country.

Mr. CARRINGTON then spoke of what should be the considerations influencing the jury, and asked them if they would say that the woman who had armed herself and murdered a man in defence of honor not betrayed was a model for girls, or could they by their verdict vindicate the cause of the laws. "Great God! What an array of counsel!" Mr. CARRINGTON proceeded, in humorous terms, alluding to the array of counsel opposed to him. Was he not, with a single assistant, an object of commiseration? He stood on the side of justice. The principle of the vindication of the law should be vindicated. What cared he for MARY HARRIS? They may put her in a bandbox and send her home; but not to the DEVLINS—God forbid!—but to her father.

While Mr. CARRINGTON was speaking of the counsel, there was some laughter, when the Marshal cautioned the audience to cease, or he would arrest them for contempt.

Mr. CARRINGTON said: "Let them laugh, Judge; they have a right to laugh."

Judge GOODING—I will regulate that matter.

Mr. CARRINGTON—Very well; I will not quarrel.

Mr. CARRINGTON asked if they were going to shut their eyes to the evidence. What doctor has sworn that she was insane? None. If the jury acquit this woman, a fact that will make them ridiculous will go upon the record. There are four questions submitted. *First*—Was this homicide committed by the prisoner at the bar? *Second*—Was it committed within the jurisdiction of this court? *Third*—Was it a justifiable homicide? *Fourth*—Was she guilty of murder or manslaughter? The scene is laid in Chicago. We find MARY HARRIS meets MARY DEVLIN, who keeps a millinery establishment; and he asked what kind of establishment it was.

Judge HUGHES called the attention of the court to what he considered a perversion of the evidence.

Judge WYLIE informed the District Attorney that he should not retaliate by reflections upon the Miss DEVLINS, because the defence had attacked Dr. BURROUGHS. There was nothing in the evidence against the character of the house of Miss DEVLIN, and he would not permit him to make an attack upon the house. He might comment upon the character of the DEVLINS as much as he liked.

Mr. CARRINGTON proceeded to say that no man should say that he was ever seen to cower in the discharge of his duty in the fear of God, and not in the fear of man.

The Court here interrupted Mr. CARRINGTON, saying he should not go on in that manner; that he would put him in the custody of the Marshal.

Judge HUGHES said he did not desire to interrupt the District Attorney, but he had come with the express purpose to see whether in the closing speech the evidence was not misquoted.

Judge WYLIE said it was very unpleasant for him to interrupt the counsel. But in the closing argument the counsel should keep themselves in bounds.

Mr. CARRINGTON resumed his argument. She comes to this city for the purpose of instituting a suit for breach of promise. She does not give the writ to the Marshal, but in conversation with her lawyer says her love for BURROUGHS has turned to hate. She goes to the Treasury, the writ in one hand, the pistol in the other, inquires for BURROUGHS, sees him at the desk, retires beyond the clock, takes her stand and there waits. There was time for passion to abate, for insane impulse to pass away. She fires at him when he appears, and endeavors to escape, cool, calm and collected. She accomplished her purpose and showed no emotion, until the mangled corpse is brought into her presence. The counsel say this is insane impulse, and if this jury so find it, is in effect saying when you shoot a man, tear your hair and cry, we will acquit you, because you were laboring under an insane influence. This being a case of murder, she is not scientifically insane, paroxysmally insane, or hypothetically insane. They say that she is of sound mind, but at the time was insane. Mr. CARRINGTON proceeded to argue that she was not insane at the time. The Judge said that the insanity must be made out affirmatively, and that by a preponderance of proof. Have they done so? In relation to the brother he asked, "If any of our ministers should go to Chicago, and they bring a woman without a character to make a statement derogatory to his character, what would be thought of it? Mr. CARRINGTON spoke of Dr. BURROUGHS' character, and incidentally mentioned that he was the President of the University in whose grounds the remains of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS rest.

Mr. HUGHES—Yes; and Dr. BURROUGHS made a speech against it when they were placed there.

Mr. CARRINGTON continued: Would not any man do as Dr. BURROUGHS had done to vindicate his deceased brother's honor? The name of wife is sacred; and what kind of a wife would MARY HARRIS have made, when she goes to a house of assignation to inquire as to whether he, once her affianced, wrote dishonorable letters. She goes to Dr. BURROUGHS and becomes perfectly satisfied until the DEVLINS put the devil her head. The opinion of Dr. NICHOLS, boiled down, was the same as that of the other physicians. She was not laboring under physical disability at the time. If she stood behind the clock one minute before firing the shot, it was a death-blow to the theory of insane impulse. The plea of insanity is set up in every case; but usually the person is brought before the jury and questioned. To acquit this woman on this plea, is giving a *carte blanche* to every wicked woman to shoot down a man who once courted her and afterward married another. They would all come up under an insane impulse, and with the dysmenorrhœa, which any woman knows how to cure, by putting the patient to bed with a few hot bricks at her feet and a little tea. It is impossible to acquit this woman on the ground of insanity. If you want to acquit this woman, do it because you want to; but not on such nonsense as insane impulse. He then proceeded to answer Judge HUGHES' plea of moral justification, and contended that MARY HARRIS, without a just cause and from jealousy, had murdered A. J. BURROUGHS. Jealousy can never excuse for crime. *Othello* gave time to his victim for prayer, but not so with MARY HARRIS, who, without warning, sent the spirit of BURROUGHS to meet his God. Now she endeavors to ruin his memory and to curse the character of his brother. It was hatred, jealousy and money. She did not want money, but LOUISA DEVLIN did.

Mr. BRADLEY denounced the assertion, and said no gentleman would use such language.

Mr. CARRINGTON said that he would do his duty.

Mr. BRADLEY said he would not sit quietly and hear an unprotected woman insulted, the man who did that stepped beyond the bounds of his duty as counsel.

Mr. CARRINGTON said that he would return the insult.

Mr. BRADLEY—Here's a chip on my head; now knock it off.

The Court here called the Marshal to stop this quarrel, and remarked that he would not permit the character of Miss DEVLIN to be assailed in this manner.

Mr. BRADLEY said that he introduced the witness, and knew her to be a lady of the highest respectability.

Mr. CARRINGTON said he was not aware that he (Mr. B.) knew her. Mr. CARRINGTON continued by asking the Court to say something as to the character of Dr. BURROUGHS, which stood as high as that of any man in the land, and in general terms spoke of the character of woman, who should revolt at such a crime as murder. Judge HUGHES said I misrepresent him in regard to the character of Washington City. The duty of the jury was to find a verdict according to the evidence. It had nothing to do with the punishment. They would, by acquitting the prisoner encroach upon the Executive. Some days since a man was tried for murder for killing a man whom he caught almost in the act of ruining his honor, and the jury very justly found him guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. And he was pardoned immediately.

After Mr. CARRINGTON had concluded his argument, Judge WYLIE said to the jury that the law had been laid down by the court. Feeling satisfied that they understood it, he would now submit the cause without any further charge. I hope you have made up your minds, and will soon render your verdict.

At 4 o'clock the case was submitted to the jury, who retired to their room.

At ten minutes past four o'clock the jury entered the court-room, and were called by the clerk, Mr. MIDDLETON, who asked: "Gentlemen of the Jury, have you agreed upon your verdict?"

The Foreman, Mr. THOMAS SCHRIVENER, answered: "We have."

THE VERDICT—NOT GUILTY.

Mr. MIDDLETON—"Look upon the prisoner at the bar. Do you find her guilty as indicted or not guilty?" Mr. SCHRIVENER answered, in a loud, clear volce: "Not Guilty."

A GRAND HURRAH—KISSING THE BRIDE.

A tremendous cheer arose, and the greatest delight was manifested. Everybody was attempting to shake banda with Miss HARRIS. She was kissed by Mr. BRADLEY, and a few caught her hand, but she immediately fainted, and was taken from the court-room in the arms of Mr. BRADLEY.

Miss HARRIS was taken to the ante-room to avoid the crowd, and after recovering her composure in a measure she was conveyed from the City Hall in a carriage, accompanied by Miss DEVLIN and Mr. VOORHEES.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 19.

CLOSE OF THE GREAT TRIAL—VERY CURIOUS PROCEEDINGS.

The trial of Miss MARY HARRIS terminated this afternoon, having occupied ten days. The court-room was densely crowded with interested spectators, including many ladies, long before the court was formally opened. Hon. D. W. VOORHEES made the closing speech in behalf of the accused, contending that, from all the affecting circumstances and wrongs inflicted upon her the homicide was an act of insane impulse. District-Attorney CARRINGTON delivered the concluding argument for the prosecution. He said appeals had been made to the sympathies of the jury—nothing else—and he could prove it. Great God! he exclaimed, what an array of counsel! Joseph H. BRADLEY, the great and eminent lawyer—

A LAUGH.

Before he had finished the sentence, Marshal GOODING interrupted the speaker, telling the audience they must cease laughing, or he would arrest them.

Mr. CARRINGTON said—Let them laugh, Judge; they have the right to laugh or cry.

Marshal GOODING responded—Mr. CARRINGTON, I will regulate that matter.

COUNSEL GOES AHEAD.

Mr. CARRINGTON—Very well, I submit. Continuing his remarks, he said: If the jury acquit this woman on the ground of insanity, they put upon the records a fact that will make them look ridiculous. The scene is laid in Chicago, We find that MARY HARRIS meets MARY DEVLIN, who keeps a millinery establishment. What kind of an establishment was that?

AN INTERRUPTION.

Judge HUGHES here called the attention of the court to the misrepresentation of the evidence by the District Attorney.

THE BENCH SPEAKS.

Judge WYLIE informed the District-Attorney that he should not retaliate upon Miss DEVLIN as to the character of her house, because the counsel for the defence had attacked Dr. BURROUGHS. There was nothing in evidence against the character of the house of Miss DEVLIN, and he would not permit him to make an attack upon the house, though he might comment as much as he liked upon the testimony of those ladies; but he should not assail her house, against which there was no evidence.

COUNSEL GOES ON.

Mr. Carrington—No man shall say that I was ever seen to cower. I discharge my duty in the fear of God, and without the fear of man.

THE JUDGE THREATENS TO ARREST THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

Judge Wylie—You shall not go ou in that manner, Sir. I will put you in the custody of the Marshal. You shall not go on, Sir, in that way. I will have no discussion between you and myself to be determined by the jury.

Judge HUGHES said he did not desire to interrupt the District Attorney. He therefore hoped he would confine himself to the evidence and within bounds.

Judge WYLIE said it was unpleasant to interrupt the counsel, but in the closing argument the counsel must limit themselves to the recognized bounds.

Mr. CARRINGTON resumed his argument and again denounced Miss DEVLIN.

Mr. BRADLEY said such conduct was unbecoming a gentleman, and no gentleman would use such language. He could not sit quietly and suffer this unprotected lady to be insulted by Mr. CARRINGTON.

Mr. CARRINGTON said he would do his duty.

ABOUT GENTLEMEN.

Mr. BRADLEY rejoined that no gentleman would use such language.

MORE SAUCE.

Mr. CARRINGTON said he would return the insult, the gentleman having used such language against Dr. BURROUGHS.

PISTOLS FOR TWO.

Mr. BRADLEY said Miss DEVLIN was brought here by him, and he would protect her. An attack upon her was an attack upon him, and he would resent it.

A PARTIAL RETURN TO DIGNITY.

The court ordered the Marshal to stop the quarreling, and informed Mr. CARRINGTON that he was going beyond bounds in using such language against the lady, against whom there was nothing in evidence.

After Mr. CARRINGTON had concluded his argument Judge WYLIE said to the jury that the law had been laid down by the court. Feeling satisfied that they understood it he would now submit the case without further charge. He hoped they had made up their minds and would soon render their verdict.

THE VERDICT, AND THE KISSING.

The jury retired to their room, and in about ten minutes returned with a verdict of "not guilty." The announcement was received with loud applause. Some of the women cried with joy. Handkerchiefs were waved and hats thrown up. A large number of spectators rushed toward Miss HARRIS to congratulate her on her acquittal, the words of which had scarcely been announced when she fainted, and was taken from the court-room in the arms of Mr. BRADLEY, her senior counsel. Persons outside the room caught up and repe the acclamations of joy.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Murder in the Gosport Navy-yard—Arrest of the Supposed Murderer—A Minister Sentenced for Shooting a Soldier—Confiscated Property in Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, July 18.

EDWARD HOWDEN was murdered near the Gosport Navy-yard last Sunday. He was the sailor who made his escape with Lieut. CUSHMAN, after destroying the rebel ram *Albemarle*. One HENRY SMITH had been arrested, on suspicion of being the murderer.

The steamer *Columbia* has arrived from City Point, for Baltimore, with the Sixty-fifth Illinois Regiment, Col. STEWART, bound home. This regiment numbers 1,021 men, other regiments having been consolidated in it.

The steamers *Northerner* and *Robert Morris* have also arrived from City Point, bound to Baltimore, with troops on board.

A Bremen ship has passed up the James River.

The steamer *Iolis*, from City Point, has arrived, with the One Hundred and Sixteenth New-York Heavy Artillery on board. She is bound to Washington.

JOHN BALCHER and WILLIAM EVANS, privates of Company D, Third Pennsylvania Artillery, were arrested last evening, on suspicion of having robbed a soldier of Battery B of five hundred dollars.

Rev. HENRY JOHNSON, of Chesterfield, Va., who shot and killed a soldier while robbing his garden, has been sentenced to five years' confinement in the penitentiary.

The leasees of the Spotswood House, in Richmond, have received notice that the property in their hands has been seized under the confiscation laws. Similar notices have been served on the occupants of several buildings, private houses, &c., in said city.

WILLIAM PEACE, an old citizen, died at the residence of Gov. HOLDEN on Sunday night.

The steamer *Dictator* has gone to Baltimore for repairs.

The steamer *Convoy* has arrived from Richmond, bound to Washington. This will be her last trip, as the mail steam route between Washington and Richmond is discontinued, and the mails will go by rail hereafter.

The propeller *Leader* has arrived from the Eastern Shore, Va.

Brig.-Gen. MANN is here to-day.

Col. JAMES, Chief Quartermaster of this department, arrived from Washington this evening.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Progress of the Russian American Telegraph—The Cable Laid Under Frazer River—Speaker Colfax in California—The War in New-Zealand—Treasury Receipts—Loss of the Ship Seaman's Bride.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 30.

The steamer *Brother Jonathan*, from Victoria and Portland, brings nearly $300,000 in gold.

The cable of the Russian telegraph has been successfully submerged across Frazer River.

Reports from the Northern mines are very favorable.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX has arrived in California. He speaks at Placerville to-night.

Late advices from Australia say that the war in New-Zealand appears to be dragging heavily along.

Mexican emigrants indicted for attempting to steal the steamer *Colonel* were arraigned in the County Court to-day. When asked if they desired counsel, they replied that they did not, but would be satisfied to be tried by a jury of their countrymen. They would abide the result.

No other emigration movements have transpired.

The Treasury reports for the last six months show a falling off of over $7,000,000, as compared with the same period last year; yet the gold and silver produce on the coast is known to be much larger.

The deposits at the Mint last month aggregate $2,227,000—the largest amount during the same space of time in three years.

The ship *Seaman's Bride*, owned at Boston, was totally lost on a reef on Barker's Island, March 11, with a partial cargo of guano, bound for Europe.

The Central Transit Company's steamer *America* has arrived from Panama, via San Juan del Sur, with the passengers who sailed in the *Golden Rule* from New-York, May 22, and who were wrecked on Roncador Reef. Also arrived, the Pacific Mail steamship *Colorado*, from New-York, via Cape Horn, in good condition, after a favorable passage.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 3.

A fire at Jackson, Amador County, to-day, destroyed property valued at $12,000.

Sailed: Pacific mail steamship *Sacramento*, for Panama, the passengers and mails for New-York, and $957,000 in treasure, of which $299,000 goes to New-York.

SCHUYLER COLFAX and party arrived here Saturday night.

Sailed on 1st: Ship *Britania*, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 5.

The Fourth was celebrated in this State, as well as Nevada and Oregon, with unparalleled enthusiasm. SCHUYLER COLFAX spoke in this city after the regular exercises. The day passed quietly, except some feeling, produced among a certain class, by the appearance of colored men in the procession.

Gen. MCDOWELL has published an order containing the findings of the military commission in the case of the Salvador pirates. They were found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged, but Gen. MCDOWELL commutes the sentence to imprisonment for life in the case of HOGG and the leaders, and ten years imprisonment each for the rest of the gang, six in number. The offence charged was a violation of the rules of war.

The Indians are troubling the California route to Idaho. They have lately attacked and murdered several emigrants.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

The Subscriptions Yesterday $4,251,600—Number of Individual Subscriptions, 2,935.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 19.

JAY COOKE reports subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan to-day to the amount of $4,251,600, including the following among the largest:

First National Bank of Gallipolis	$100,000
Second National Bank of St. Louis	106,000
Second National Bank of Chicago	157,000
First National Bank of Elmira	100,000
Union National Bank of Chicago	250,000
First National Bank of Toledo	100,000
First National Bank of New-Albany	100,000
First National Bank of Des Moines	55,000
Ninth National Bank of New-York	65,000
Montpelier National Bank, Vermont	50,000
S. Jones & Co., Pittsbugh, Penn	100,000
P. O. French, Boston	70,000
Number of individual subscriptions	2,935

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Important Speech by Governor Perry.

How and Why the Rebellion Failed.

Freedom a Curse to the Negroes.

GENERAL LEE NEXT TO WASHINGTON.

SPEECH OF HON. B. F. PERRY,

AT THE PUBLIC MEETING IN THE COURT-HOUSE GREENVILLE, S. C., ON MONDAY, THE 3D DAY OF JULY, 1865.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This public meeting of the citizens of Greenville is one of deep humiliation and sorrow. A cruel and bloody war has swept over the Southern States. One hundred and fifty thousand of our bravest and most gallant men have fallen on the field of battle. The land is filled with mourning widows and orphans. There is scarcely a house in which there has not been weeping for some loved one lost. Three thousand millions of dollars have been spent by the Southern States in carrying on this war. And now we are called upon to give up four millions of slaves, worth two thousand millions of dollars more. Our country has been ravaged and desolated. Our cities, towns and villages are smouldering ruins. Conquering armies occupy the country. The Confederacy has fallen, and we have been deprived of all civil government and political rights. We have neither law nor order. There is no protection of life, liberty or property. Everywhere there is demoralisation, rapine and murder. Hunger and starvation are upon us. And now we meet as a disgraced and subjugated people, to petition the conqueror to restore our lost rights. Such are the bitter fruits of secession!

How different, Mr. Chairman, in tone, spirit and character, was that meeting of the citizens of Greenville, just five years ago, in this same building, which inaugurated this most fatal, bloody and disastrous revolution! Then all was joy, hope, excitement and confidence. Seated in my law office, looking toward this court-house, I saw a crowd of persons rushing in, composed of college boys and their professors, merchants, mechanics, doctors, lawyers and idlers from the hotels, with a sprinkling of farmers and planters. Soon I heard the public speaking commence, and the air was rent with the wild and rapturous applause of the excited audience. The more extravagant the denunciations of the Union, the louder were the shouts of applause! I repeated in my heart the memorable words of Christ: "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do!" My mind was then filled with the worst forebodings as to the future. I thought I foresaw all the evils which have since befallen our beloved country. But my political influence was gone, and my voice was powerless to stay the angry and excited feelings of my fellow-citizens.

We were at that time, Mr. Chairman, the most prosperous, free and happy people on the face of the earth. The sun had never shone on an empire or nation whose future was more bright and glorious. But the public mind had, unfortunately, been prepared, in the Southern States, for thirty years past, for an effort at disunion. The people had been induced to believe that it might come without war and bloodshed! The leading politicians of the South were anxiously awaiting for some plausible pretext for seceding from the American Union. The election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN President of the United States by a sectional party, at the North, was regarded as a favorable opportunity for accomplishing their long-cherished purpose. We were told, after this event, that there was no longer any safety in the Union for slavery or our constitutional rights!

Let us now see, Mr. Chairman, if there was any truth in this assertion. Mr. LINCOLN was elected in direct conformity with the Federal constitution. He was elected in consequence of the political divisions and dissensions at the South. Had the Southern States been united on one candidate, instead of voting for three, the result would have been different. Mr. LINCOLN only received a little more than one-third of the votes cast in the Presidential election. He, therefore, went into office with a large majority of the American people opposed to his administration. There was at that time a majority of twenty-seven members of the House of Representatives in Congress in opposition to President LINCOLN. There was a majority of six members of the Senate of the United States opposed to him. And, Sir, a majority of the Supreme Court of the United States were opposed to the avowed principles of the Republican party, which elected Mr. LINCOLN.

Where, then, was the power of the President to injure the South, or invade the constitutional rights of the Southern States? He was in a minority in both Houses of Congress, and in the Supreme Court, with a large majority of the American people opposed to him. He was powerless. No legislation could be had, and no appointment made, without the approval of the Southern States through the Democratic party. The election of President LINCOLN was, then, no just ground for secession.

But it was urged, Mr. Chairman, that the Republican party would soon obtain the ascendancy in both Houses of Congress, and then the constitutional rights of the Southern States would be destroyed. There was no reason for this assertion, when we reflect that a majority of the people of the United States were opposed to the principles of the Republican party. Admit, however, for argument, that the President and his party might be in the ascendant, and would make agressions on Southern rights and institutions.

Then, Sir, we should have had the whole Democracy of the North rallying around their violated constitution and standing by the South. And if the war had come, it would have been at the North, where the people were divided, and not at the South, where they were all united. It would have been a civil, as well as a sectional war, in the Union, and for the constitution of the Union. But, Sir, there was not the slightest probability of such an issue. The Republican party voted almost unanimously, in Congress, in 1860, that they had no power to interfere with slavery in the States, and no wish to do so, if they had. When the Southern States seceded from the Union, and withdrew their members from Congress, they took the Federal Government out of the hands of the Democracy and turned it over to the Republican party. They abandoned their friends and allies, the Northern Democracy, who had manfully stood by the South for more than half a century, to the tender mercies of their political opponents and enemies! This was not in accordance with Southern honor and chivalry!

What other cause had the Southern States for their act of secession? For eight years immediately preceding this revolution, during the administrations of Presidents PIERCE and BUCHANAN, there was not an act of the Federal Government of which they complained. They could not complain, for the government was in their own hands. It is true the Northern State Legislatures had nullified certain acts of Congress favorable to the South. But was this just cause for rebelling against the Federal Government? Should they not have adhered the closer to that government, and assisted in enforcing its laws? How strange to think of the Southern States rebelling against a government of which they did not complain!

It is said that the Southern States left the Union to preserve slavery. How fatal the mistake! Every one ought to have known that slavery was stronger in the Union that it possibly could be out of the Union. Indeed, the Union was only its safety and protection. Whilst in the Union we had the power of recapturing our fugitive slaves; out of the Union we could have no such power. The whole civilized world was opposed to us on this question, and, as a slave power, would have looked upon us with scornful jealousy.

But, Mr. Chairman, the madness and folly of the Southern States, in commencing this revolution, is now manifest to all. There was fanaticism at the South as well as the North. Politicians did all they could, in both sections, to stir up the worst passions of the human heart, and make the people forget they were fellow-citizens of one great republic. We were told that the Northern people would not fight, that there would be no war, and offers were made to drink all the blood that would be shed! History should have taught them that no great government like ours ever was or could be broken up without war and all its dire consequences.

How was it, Mr. Chairman, that the Southern States failed in their rebellion? It is true the contest was a most unequal one—eight millions of perecus fighting against twenty-two millions! The one having neither government, army, navy or manufactures, and the other having all these, with an influx of strangers and Southern negroes to increase their strength. The Southern people are an impulsive, enthusiastic people, but they want the energy and perseverance of the North. I said to my friends, at the beginning of this war, that my greatest apprehension was, that our soldiers would get tired of the war and quit it. I did not believe it possible to hold in subjection eight millions of people, scattered over such an immense territory as composed the Southern States, if they were disposed to make any and every sacrifice, as the Dutch Republic did in their war of independence. But, Sir, the great cause of our failure was, that *the heart of the Southern people never was in this revolution! There was not a State, except South Carolina, in which there was a majority in favor of secession! Even in South Carolina, there were many districts in which one-half of the voters did not go to the polls.*

Mr. Chairman, I will here frankly say, as I have often said during the past four years, that there was not a man in the United States who more deeply regretted the secession of the Southern States than I did at the beginning of the revolution; and *there is not now in the Southern States one who feels more bitterly the humiliation and degradation of going back into the Union than I do.* Still, I know that we shall be more prosperous and happy in the Union than out of it.

It has been too common, Mr. Chairman, to attribute the failure of this great revolution to the President of the late Confederacy. This, Sir, is a mistake. The people were themselves to blame for its failure. They were unwilling to make those sacrifices which were essential to its success. Many who were most prominent in the movement never did anything for it after the war commenced. Instead of seeking their proper position, in front of the battle, they sought "bomb-proofs" for themselves and their sons. There were others who got into "soft places" and "official positions," where they could speculate and make fortunes on government funds.

In fact, toward the latter part of the war it seemed that every one was trying to keep out of the army, and was willing to pay anything, and make any sacrifice to do so. When Gen. JOHNSTON surrendered his army he had on his muster roll seventy thousand men, but only fourteen thousand to be carried into battle! Gen. LEE's army was in the same condition. Where were the absentees? At home, on furlough, staying over their furloughs, deserted and straggling! At no time during the last three years of the war was there more than one-third of the army ready to march into battle. How was it possible for the Southern people to succeed, acting thus?

Congress, too, Mr. Chairman, is greatly to blame for their exemptions. All between the ages of 18 and 45 should have been forced into the army and kept there. It mattered not whether he was doctor, lawyer, preacher, politician, editor or school-teacher; if an able-bodied man, he should have been sent to the army. But, strange to say, the three classes of men who were mainly instrumental in plunging their country into this mad revolution, were all exempted, by Congress, from fighting. I allude to the politicians, newspaper editors and preachers of the Gospel. This was not fair. The man who gets up a fight should always take his share of it.

It has been said, and repeated all over the Southern States, that the South has sustained a great loss in the death of President LINCOLN. I do not think so. President JOHNSON is a much abler and firmer man than LINCOLN was. He is in every way more acceptable to the South. In the first place he is a Southern man, and LINCOLN was a Northern man. He is a Democrat, and LINCOLN was a Whig and Republican. President JOHNSON was a slaveholder, well acquainted with the institution, and knows what is proper to be done in the grand change which is taking place. President LINCOLN was wholly unacquainted with slavery and Southern institutions. President JOHNSON is a man of iron nerve, like ANDREW JACKSON, and will adhere to his principles and political faith.

On the other hand, President LINCOLN showed himself to be nothing more than clay in the hands of the potter, ready to change his measures and principles at the bidding of his party. President JOHNSON has filled all the highest and most honorable offices in the State of Tennessee, with great ability and satisfaction to the people. There is no stain or blot on his private character. The ablest speech ever delivered in the Senate of the United States, on the issues between the North and South, was made by President JOHNSON. He voted for BRECKINRIDGE in the Presidential canvass of 1860. Judging, then, from his antecedents, the South should have every hope and confidence in him.

Mr. Chairman, the future, to my mind, is not so gloomy as some would have us believe. I have no doubt in ten years the Southern States will be happy and prosperous again, and we shall find that the loss of slavery will be no loss at all to our real comfort and satisfaction. The planter and farmer will find that his net profits are greater with hired labor than with slave labor. Every landholder can rent his farm or plantation for one-third of the gross products. This is more than he now makes net, after subsisting his slaves. In truth, very few farmers in this region of country make anything except by the increase of his slaves. These are divided out amongst his children, at his death, and they pursue the same course of toiling and struggling through life, to raise negroes for their children. And thus the system goes on, ad infinitum, without profit or remuneration. The lands are worn out, and the country remains unimproved. If a planter or farmer is enabled to save anything, after supporting his establishment, it is invested in the purchase of more slaves. Hence, increased wealth adds nothing to the enjoyment of life, or to the improvement of the country.

The idleness and vagrancy of the negro in a free State may be a nuisance to society. It must be corrected in the best way we can. I have no doubt, in nine cases out of ten, *freedom will prove a curse instead of a blessing to the negro.* No one should turn off his negroes if they are willing to remain with him for their victuals and clothes, and work as they have heretofore done. They have had no agency in bringing about the change which has taken place, and we should feel no ill-will toward them on that account.

Mr. Chairman, as much as we feel the humiliation and degradation of our present situation, and deeply lament the losses which have befallen the Southern States; yet we should be happy to know that this cruel and bloody war is over, and that peace is once more restored to our country. This is a great consolation amidst our wants, distresses and humiliation. The husband will no longer have to leave his wife and children; the father and mother will not be called upon any more to give up their sons as victims to the war. It is to be hoped that in a very short time civil government will be restored in South Carolina; that law once more will reign supreme over the State, and that life, liberty and property will be protected everywhere, as they heretofore have been.

The resolutions submitted to this meeting express a hope, on the part of the people of Greenville, that the President will enlarge his amnesty proclamation, and grant a pardon to all who are liable to prosecution. The secession of the Southern States was far greater and very different from a rebellion proper. It was organized by constitutional sovereign States, acting in their sovereign capacity, and not by unauthorized assemblages of citizens. Treason may be committed against the State of South Carolina as well as against the United States. After South Carolina left the Union all her citizens were liable, as traitors, in the State Courts, who took sides with the United States and fought against her. If they were liable to be punished as traitors in the United States Courts for taking side with the State, then all were traitors and liable to be executed as traitors, whether they fought for or served the one or the other Government. This would indeed be a most cruel and lamentable condition. Death was their portion, act as they might. To stand neutral they could not, and to choose between the State and the United States was death. Surely a principle so monstrous and absurd cannot be enforced. There were thousands and hundreds of thousands in the Southern States who deeply regretted the secession of their States, but after the State had seceded felt that their first allegiance was due the State.

But, Mr. Chairman, the secession of eleven or twelve sovereign States, composing one-half of the territory of the United States, was something more than a rebellion. It was legitimate war between the two sections, and they acted toward each other, throughout the war, as recognized belligerents, and were so treated and recognized by foreign nations. Prisoners were exchanged between the two belligerents, and none were treated as traitors during the whole of the four years' war. Hundreds of thousands of prisoners were thus exchanged. The highest Generals, as well as the humblest privates, were treated as captured soldiers by both governments, and exchanged. Surely a general officer who has been exchanged while this gigantic war was waging, cannot now be demanded as a traitor, tried and executed as a traitor.

There have been few national wars in Europe in which greater armies were carried into service and on the field of battle. *To call such a war a rebellion simply is a misapplication of terms.* The greatest and best men of the Southern States were most conscientiously leading this war, either in council or on the field of battle. *In all history there is not a more perfect model of a pure and great man (save Washington) than Gen. Lee. That he should now be hung as a traitor would be an act of national infamy that would shock the whole civilized world, and render the name of the United States odious in history.*

Whilst I do not think, Mr. Chairman, that the whole people of the Southern States have behaved well in this war, and done their duty at home and on the field of battle, *yet there is a very large proportion of them who have won immortal honors, and whose glory in war and wisdom in council will illustrate many a bright page in history.* They have been unsuccessful in their revolution; but this should not, and does not, detract from their heroic gallantry on the field of battle, or their statesmanship in the cabinet or halls of legislation. They will be remembered and honored as heroes and patriots, not only at the South, but in the North, too, as soon as passion subsides, and sober reason and calm reflection assume their sway over the public mind.

I cannot, and would not, Mr. Chairman, ask my fellow-citizens to forget the past in this war so far as the North is concerned. There have been deeds of atrocity committed by the United States armies which never can be forgotten in the Southern States. But I do intreat them to become loyal citizens, and respect the national authorities of the republic. Abandon, at once and forever, all notions of secession, nullification and disunion. Determine to live, and teach your children to live, as true American citizens. There will be in the future, if there is not now, as much of pride and grandeur in the name of "American citizen," as there once was in that of "Roman citizen." The republic is destined to go on increasing in national power and greatness for centuries to come. As soon as the ferment of the revolution subsides, we shall be restored to all our civil rights, and be as free and republican as we ever were. There is no reason why there should be any sectional jealousy or ill-feeling between the North and the South. They are greatly necessary to each other. Their interests are dependent, and not rival interests; and now that slavery is abolished, there will be no bone of contention between the two sections.

I thought, Mr. Chairman, that when the Southern States seceded, there was an end to republican institutions; that the great American experiment was a failure, and that we should soon have, both at the North and in the South, strong military governments, which would be republican in name only. But, Sir, *my hope of republican institutions has revived with the restoration of the Union.* It is a crying shame to think that mankind, free and enlightened, are not capable of governing themselves. That they must have a master, a ruler, in the shape of a king or monarch, to govern them, who may not have as much sense or virtue as the humblest of his subjects. If civil government is once more restored in the South, and the Ship of State gets fairly under way again, we may be assured of the perpetuity of republican principles. In all the seceding States except South Carolina and Florida, Provisional Governors have been appointed, with a view to the restoration of civil authority in those States. This has not been done in South Carolina, because the people have not yet given sufficient demonstration of their willingness to return to their allegiance to the United States. As soon as this is done by the people in their primary assemblies, a provisional Governor will be appointed by the President, with power to call a convention of the State, for the purpose of reforming the constitution and abolishing slavery. When this is done and the constitution approved by Congress, the Stats will be allowed to resume her position again in the Federal Union. The people will elect their members of the Legislature, and govern themselves as they heretofore have done. The military authorities will be withdrawn and civil government restored. In North Carolina all loyal citizens are allowed to vote for members of the convention who were legal voters there previous to the revolution. The same course will be pursued in all the States. The right of suffrage, afterward, will be regulated by the Legislature of each Stats.

The resolutions which I have had the honor of submitting for the adoption of this meeting are similar, in purport, to those adopted at Charleston, Columbia, Abbeville, and other places. They simply express our willingness to adopt the terms of the President's proclamation and return to our allegiance. We likewise ask for the appointment of a Provisional Governor, and the restoration of the civil authorities. There is nothing in these resolutions to which the most sensitive can object.

If a man is in a loathsome dungeon, there is no impropriety in asking to be released, no matter how innocent he may have been. Nor is there anything wrong in his promising to behave himself, if restored to his liberty. The resolutions likewise provide for sending some one to represent the situation of the country to the President. This has been done in other States, and in other districts of this State. It may have some influence on the action of the Federal Government to have a free and full conference with the President in reference to the condition, wishes and feelings of the State. It is reported that President JOHNSON receives kindly all suggestions which are made in reference to the reconstruction of the States.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you, Sir, and this large and most respectable assemblage of the citizens of Greenville, for their patience and courtesy in listening to me, and most devoutly pray to God that we may be once more a free, happy and united people.

FROM TEXAS.

Confederates in Mexico—Gov. Murrah is Robbed—A Steamer Lost—A Row at a Ball in Brownsville.

ITEMS FROM MONTEREY.

From the Monterey Ranchero, July 5.

Major CHARLES RUSSELL arrived here yesterday morning, five days from Monterey. From him we learn that Gens. BEE and WALKER, and Col. LUCKETT, of the Confederate States Army, (detunct,) had reached that city. They have taken up their residence there, with a view to permanence.

Capt. MOUNT had received authority from the Emperor to raise a battalion of Texans for guerrilla service. He was progressing rapidly in recruiting, and by this time is probably ready for service.

The report of ten thousand organized Missourians and Texans being on the way to Monterey is reasonably correct, but the number is overstated by about two or three thousand. The actual number organized and armed, awaiting employment, is between seven and eight thousand men.

Gov. MURRAH, of TEXAS, has crossed the Rio Grande at Camargo. The Governor was robbed at San Antonio of $2,000. His baggage was intercepted between San Antonio and Austin, and stolen.

Gov. ALLEN, of Louisiana, was hourly expected at Monterey when Maj. RUSSELL left.

Maj. RUSSELL was several times intercepted on his way down from Monterey, by the so-called Liberals; but after an hour or two of detention and search, he, with his party, was allowed to pass on.

We regret to announce that serious trouble is brewing in the interior of Texas, and we shall wait with no little anxiety to hear from San Antonio and Austin. Nothing will surprise us coming from that direction.

The Imperial forces that went in pursuit of NEGRETE followed him on the Chihuahua route to the desert, and there gave up further pursuit. The other wing of NEGRETE's army, under ESCAVIDO, were being closely followed on the route to Piedras Negras. Beyond this nothing was known of the whereabouts of the Liberals.

DISTURBANCE AT BROWNSVILLE.

From the Ranchero, July 4.

On Saturday night a ball was given in Brownsville by Federal officers—whether or not in honor of the staff officers of CORTINA, we don't know—but such officers were prominently in attendance at the hall. No liquor was allowed at the ball, but all, notwithstanding, got decidedly mellow. One of CORTINA's officers, richly attired, but without his coat, did not like the style of dancing, and undertook to change the "rule and figure work" to something better adapted to his taste. To this end he requested a senorita not to dance with the Yankees. This fact being made known to the officers of negro regimente, one of them drew a pistol, and with it knocked CORTINA's chief staff officer entirely off his pins. A general muss came very near ensuing, but it ended in loud and long-drawn curses, without further demonstration of a knock-down character. Whether the knocking down of CORTINA's chief of staff in the house of his friends will effect certain stealing transactions along the Rio Grande, remains to be seen.

FROM GALVESTON.

From the Galveston Civilian, 5th.

Since the arrival of the Federal troops, Galveston has been perfectly quiet and orderly. The troops are under strict discipline, and observe, as well as enforce, good order. Neither the officers nor men show, in their manner toward our citizens or the late soldiers of the Confederacy, any of the oppressive airs which are supposed to characterize the conqueror in his demeanor toward the vanquished. The conduct of all the parties are reciprocally respectful.

Very few of the toadies and jackals who follow men in power everywhere, have reported to the chief officers here, and those who have, seem to have received but slight encouragement. The Generals do not air their epaulettes in hired or borrowed carriages, or employ extra cars for the transportation of their excessive dignities; but all things seem to move in a sober, business-like way, united to the seriousness of affairs in hand, and involving the destinies of thousands of people of all classes.

The citizens of Harrison County, once the hotbed of secession, have held a meeting and resolved that they recognize the war as over, and are anxious for the establishment, not only of good order, but good feeling between all sections of the country; that they belong alike to the Union, and desire as early as possible to restore it to its original vigor, with its protection and civil rights, and the principles of constitutional freedom. They respectfully memorialize the authorities of the United States to abandon all apprehensions of resistance. They say that, as law-abiding citizens, they will respect the emancipation proclamation as a war measure, desiring at the same time to have good order, industry and sobriety among the negro population, and to care for them, as they have been accustomed, until action is taken with the final disposition of the question and determination of their status, as consistent with the constitution of the United States, which is the supreme law of the land.

STARTLING NEWS BY WAY OF TEXAS.

Gen. Grant Kills President Johnson.

The Clarksville (Texas) *Standard* has the following:

DEATH OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The mails being discontinued, we are under the necessity of reciting from report an event of magnitude, perhaps pregnant with importance to the people of the South.

From several sources—one of them being CLEM THOMPSON, formerly a resident of our county, and just from Dardanelle, Ark., we learn that he saw in Fort Smith and Little Rock papers, and in the Memphis *Argus*, accounts of the death of President JOHNSON, who was killed on the 6th inst., at Washington City, by Gen. GRANT, in a personal altercation arising from JOHNSON's unwillingness to maintain in good faith the terms of the convention entered into by GRANT and LEE, and by SHERMAN with JOHNSTON.

The event is so astonishing, and the occurrence so extraordinary, of two Chief Magistrates of the United States carried off by violence, that we should hesitate to credit it, were it not that Mr. THOMPSON saw it in papers from three different localities—saw the papers in mourning, and heard the event discussed by Federal officers at Dardanelle. The story is corroborated by other persons who have passed through town within the past week. The first reporters, however, were scarcely listened to, the story seemed so improbable.

The killing is said to have occurred in a private room at the State Department, and without witnesses; and all we hear is, that Gen. GRANT said he was compelled to kill him. As President JOHNSON's habits are known to have been very irregular, and he was a man of strong will and denunciatory mods of expression, these may have brought on a physical contest, end in a measure compelled the result.

If the report is true, as we suppose it is, his successor would be the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, who is as we are informed (not being well posted about United States Government officials of late,) Mr. COLLAMER of Vermont, formerly Postmaster General under Gen. TAYLOR, and long a Senator from Vermont. A perusal of the Senate debates prior to the war, has given us a favorable opinion of Mr. COLLAMER, though an avowed free-soiler. We cannot tell whether he has yielded to the latter tendency to run freesoilism into abolitionism—we hope not. At all events the debates impressed us with the belief, that Mr. COLLAMER was a man of more than average mind—far above the grade of ANDREW JOHNSON's, and that though an opponent to slavery, he was a fair, and just minded opponent, actiug from honest conviction, and tempering his tendencies with moderation, a sense of patriotism and justice to his opponents. If he is to be the acting President of the United States until the 4th of March next, we shall have hopes of liberal treatment to the South, and courtesy to its Representatives.

We write this on Friday, quite uncertain, whether we shall have more definite information to lay before our readers, yet hoping that we may.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—Gov. OGLESBY has issued an address in behalf of the Lincoln Monument Association, which closes thus:

We have obtained from the City of Springfield a deed to about four acres of beautiful ground, on which Mr. LINCOLN now lies buried, near the City of Springfield, adjoining Oak Ridge Cemetery, accessible at all seasons of the year, with such advantages as to make it in time one of the most enchanting and lovely spots upon earth. There is a perfect agreement between the association and Mrs. LINCOLN and the family of the late President as to the location of the grounds, and the special place where his remains are to finally lie. We shall, in a short time, prepare the vault for his final resting place, and, as soon as the subscription shall have reached a sum to justify something like a correct estimate, we shall decide and make the necessary preliminary arrangements for beginning the monument. We have now in the hands of our Treasurer over $30,000. As fast as contributions are received, they are, by order of the Board of Directors, invested in interest-bearing government securities. It is our intention, at the proper time, to consult the very best taste and talent in the country as to what shall be the material for the monument; what shall be its size, form, construction and cost; but we desire above all things, first, to secure such a sum of money as shall justify us in erecting, if possible, a monument which, in every respect, shall fitly and appropriately illustrate and perpetuate the life, character and virtues of Mr. LINCOLN, while both our national taste and wealth shall be represented by it. JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer, is the Treasurer of our association, to whom all contributions, donations and subscriptions are to be forwarded, and communications on the subject addressed.

(Signed) R. J. OGLESBY,
President of the Association.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

ARRIVAL OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Gov. Wells Refuses to Extend the Right of Suffrage to the Negro.

Condition of Affairs in North and West Louisiana.

The steamer *Mississippi* from New-Orleans July 11, arrived here yesterday:

GOV. WELLS ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The New-Orleans papers publish a correspondence between T. J. DURANT, President, ANTHONY FERNANDEZ, Vice-President, and others of the Central Executive Committee and Gov. WELLS. The former gentlemen say:

We ask that before you shall order any general State election, or for members of Congress, you shall cause a complete registration to be made, in every parish of the State, of all loyal citizens, without distinction of race or origin, who have resided twelve months in Louisiana.

This will introduce to the ballot-box the loyal element of the black race hitherto disfranchised, but who have acquired by emancipation the title of citizens, and who have earned by their devotion to the country, and possess by natural justice, the right to participate in government.

Such an act, Sir, will make you forever loved and respected in Louisiana and throughout our country. It will insure the tranquility of the State; it will establish the logical consequences of emancipation; it will put an end to the power of that aristocracy which organized the rebellion and still ambitiously aims at the power of the government; it will neutralize and overpower the rebel elements which cannot be successfully excluded from the polls; it will speed our State on a new and unknown career of wealth and honor.

We respectfully ask a reply in writing to this communication, and that you will be pleased to name an early day on which to give it.

Gov. WELLS replies as follows under date of July 10:

In answer to your address, so dictatorial and presumptive, I would say that the elective franchise is defined by law and its exercise must be in accordance therewith.

I do not believe that the constitution and civil government of Louisiana has been overthrown by the rebellion, and the creation of a new government is not within my province, if I admitted the necessity.

I do profess, and do hold, however, contrary to your confidently-expressed opinion, by the form of election which took place in February, 1864, and in no respect act "independent of the formal organic law," as you affect to believe.

It is true the exceptional condition of our political affairs compels recourse to military authority to supplement, momentarily, the deficiencies of the law, when my powers, as defined by statute, are unequal to the emergency. This resource, however, I have sparingly invoked, and only against persons in office, whose shameless abuse of their places, or venial conduct, compelled it.

Neither have I, as you erroneously assert, transcended the requirements of law in defining "the qualifications of those who may be admitted to the registration as voters in New-Orleans." All persons legally entitled to vote, and none others, can register. So too, do you misstate the fact when you say that "I permit a different rule in the country." In both instances my conduct is controlled by the law. No registry that I am aware of has ever existed in any State of the Union in rural districts. None certainly ever has in Louisiana. I see no reason now for any departure from the usual course; and if I did I do not claim any competence to direct it to be done.

When you ask, therefore, that I shall, "before any general State election, order a complete registration in every parish of the State of all loyal citizens, without distinction of race or origin," for the reasons already advanced, I decline to comply.

In coming to this conclusion I have no other difficulty than is presented by your confident predictions of the evils that must follow a non-compliance with your demands. Political prophesying, however, has long since ceased to alarm mankind. I recollect political prophecies made by the chief signers of this address, within the past twenty years, which have been so falsified by events that the apprehensions their present ones might otherwise inspire are blunted or dissipated completely. Both in the Native American and Know-Nothing eras their vaticinations were as boldly made that the naturalization and immigration of foreigners would as certainly destroy the nation, as they now are unless the negro, ignorant, inexperienced and incapable as he is admitted to be, is endowed with the elective franchise. Are these gentlemen less fallible to-day than at the time referred to? Even within the last four years some of the more conspicuous members of the "Central Executive Committee of the Friends of Universal Suffrage" lent their powerful assistance to transfer the political power of the State from the parishes containing a large white population to the few white owners of large slave property in others. This was called the total population basis of representation

I do not call in question, gentlemen, the sincerity of any of you. I take it for granted you are perfectly sincere in your love of our emancipated people, and conscientiously believe the latter are entitled to the elective franchise; but you cannot be surprised if I cannot come to your conclusions so speedily as you have done, recollecting, as I do, the eloquent letter of your President, Mr. T. J. DURANT, who so late as 1862, in a memorable letter to President LINCOLN, protested against the taking of slaves from their owners and the iniquities of the blockade of the ports of the States in rebellion.

Where gentlemen who claim to represent an organization so sonorous in name as the "Central Executive Committee of the Friends of Universal Suffrage" have exhibited so much versatility of opinion in so short a time, and have prophesied so often in defiance of the logic of history and experience, they cannot be astonished if I should cling to the laws and the constitution as my guides rather than to their predictions, however confidently and egotistically pronounced the latter may be.

I cannot either accept, however anxious to do so I might be, your conclusion that the endowment of the negro with the franchise would strengthen the Union cause or the National Government.

I dissent in toto from that conclusion. On the contrary, I am fully persuaded, from my knowledge of the negro character, that nine out of ten of the late entire slave population would support their former masters, personally or politically, or any way, in preference to all strangers—and I regard all as strangers in this connection who did not stand in this domestic relation toward them. Nay, more, I believe in my heart that within twelve months from the time the negro would obtain the suffrage, neither the unfaltering Southern Union man, nor the Union man whose loyalty dates from his obtainment of Federal office, could live otherwise than on sufferance in the States where the privilege was given, if the individuals lately in rebellion were disposed to countenance such proceedings.

In kindly and good feeling for the African, I yield to none, even among the oldest or newest of his friends; and while no man, North or South is more willing to accept the situation as produced by the war, both as respects him and all other issues determined by the conflict, I neither deem it wise or expedient to clothe him with the suffrage, nor can I see aught but danger and difficulties in the agitation and discussion of such topics. The emancipated slave has much to learn. He has obtained rights, and they are universally, frankly recognized; he has duties to discharge which it is incumbent upon us all to instruct him to appreciate and perform. Should it please Providence to fit him intellectually for an equal place in the body politic, with the white citizens of the republic, at a period much sooner than is now anticipated, I have no doubt all will rejoice; meanwhile, it is obligatory upon all to obey the laws and submit without repining to the popular arbitrament on this and all other subjects.

I have full faith in the National Administration. The distinguished patriot now discharging the onerous duties of the President of the Republic has announced his policy of reconstruction; that policy has my cordial approval, and no means at my disposal, by which I can rightfully strengthen and sustain his administration, will be left unemployed to that end. On the other hand, my duty, as Governor of the State, is faithfully to execute the laws, and this, with the help of God and the generous cooperation of my fellow citizens, I hope to do satisfactorily, impartially and justly. I do not intend, under any circumstances, to substitute my own will for the written law, nor to arrogate to myself powers unusual or improper to be exercised by an elective officer in a republican government.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of Louisiana.

FROM WEST LOUISIANA.

From the True Delta, July 11.

The gunboat *Carrabassett*, six guns, arrived at this port on Thursday evening, from a fifteen months' cruise in the waters of West Louisiana. During her eventful, and at times trying, voyage, she passed through nearly all the bayous, creeks and streams of that portion of our State, at times penetrating to points never before reached by a steamer.

The report of her operations shows that the *Carrabassett* has rendered excellent service in the way of capturing arms, ammunition, horses, &c.; but her principal service has been in preventing and breaking up the contraband trade which was carried on previous to the removal of trade restrictions, and in this service her efforts proved very successful.

A month or so ago, information having been sent to the officers of the boat, she proceeded up the Teche Bayou to St. Martinsville, where a large quantity of machinery, belonging to the light-houses on the coast, was found, and taken possession of. These light-houses were dismantled some time since by order of Gen. LOVELL, and the fixtures, which are of a very superior description, were taken to St. Martinsville and secreted. The recovery of them comes at a most opportune moment, and will be a saving to the government of about $30,000. The *Carrabassett* was the first Union gunboat that ever visited St. Martinsville, and was an object of great curiosity to the people. Hundreds of ladies and gentlemen visited the vessel during her stay, and many friendships sprang up between them and the officers.

The last duty performed by the *Carrabassett* was convoying transports and carrying troops to Washington and other points on Bayou Courtableau and Teche. This gave her officers a fine opportunity to see the country and converse with the people, all of whom seemed anxious that the authorities should send a provost-guard at once. The well-known guerrilla, BAILEY VINCENT, has a gang of about a dozen men, who commit the most outrageous acts. The citizens of Franklin have joined with the Federal soldiers in several attempts to capture them, but have failed thus far. This band has several times entered the town of Franklin, robbed the stores, shot into houses, and committed other dastardly acts. When the *Carrabassett* left Brashear City on the morning of the 4th inst., a guard had not occupied Franklin; but, at the earnest solicitation of the citizens, a guard of the Third Rhode Island Cavalry was ordered to leave Brashear for that point on the same day.

The wrecks of the gunboats *Cotton*, *Diana*, *Hart* and several others, destroyed some two years ago, are still in the Teche, and greatly impede the navigation of that stream. The bridges across this bayou are also destroyed, and the wrecks float about in the water.

Many of the plantations are in excellent order, with crops in good condition and plenty of laborers. Others are deserted by both proprietors and hands, and are all in ruins. The gunboats in this section are invariably welcomed with demonstrations of joy, as bringing protection from the acts of lawless persons.

FROM NORTH LOUISIANA.

From the True Delta, July 10.

We had the pleasure this morning of grasping the hand of Major-Gen. FRANK J. HERRON, who arrived in this city on Wednesday night, and is stopping at the St. Charles Hotel. The General, we are happy to say, is in good health, and looks remarkably well. He is accompanied by Surgeon O. M. HUMPHREYS, Lieut. A. RAYBURN, A. A. Q. M., Lieut. WM. H. GLADWIN, A. C. M., and Capt. E. E. SHELTON, C. S., all of his staff. The party left Shreveport on Monday last, and arrived here on Wednesday evening, making the quickest trip on record.

Gen. HERRON informs us that the planters of North Louisiana are still suffering from the disorganization of the labor system, but that many contracts with laborers are being made, and the people seem disposed to make the best of existing circumstances. All the planters have in fine crops, principally of corn, but still each has a few acres of cotton. If enough labor can be obtained to take off and properly secure the crops, the General thinks the people of that section of our State will next year be in a condition to start with all the vigor and with as bright prospects as in the happy days of yore. We sincerely hope his conjectures will prove correct.

CATTLE FROM TEXAS.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, July 11.

As good mutton as was ever brought to market was sold yesterday morning at 20 cents per pound. Beef, of as good quality, was sold at 30 cents per pound. Now, as good mutton is usually in as good demand and as much sought after as beef, we were a little surprised at this disparity of prices. We were soon, however, enlighted on the subject by a beef butcher, who informed us that the decline in the price of mutton was due to the fact that large droves were on their way to the city from Texas. This intelligence has already reached us from persons who have recently come from the great grazing State. The practibility of driving sheep such a great distance has been fully proved by experience. Three years ago, large droves of sheep were driven to this city from the Rio Grande, and the sheep arrived here in better condition than when they left. They are driven across a country which, at this season of the year, is one great, rich meadow, with frequent ponds of fresh water and salt lakes and marshes, and thus, by easy marches and careful herding, arrive here in much better condition than the poor, imprisoned, crowded inmates of steamboats and flatboats which get nothing to eat on their voyage but dry hay. What is thus done with sheep, may also be done with beef cattle; and these droves of sheep, at least, will prove the *avant courriers* of like droves of the fine, fat and deliciously flavored beeves from the mesquit pastures of Texas. The disbandment of the armies will throw a great many people into this business, and herding and cattle driving promises to be one of the most flourishing occupations in the Southwest. Its success and increase will produce two effects of great value and importance to our city. The first is the augmentation of the wealth and great development of the resources of a State with whose progress and advancement our city is closely identified; and the second is the assurance that our markets will be well supplied with the great essentials of subsistence, at reasonable prices. These prices ought to be lower than in any other city in the Union, as no other community will have so easy and cheap an access to so great a source of supply. The greatest need now of New-Orleans is cheap subsistence, which will offer temptation to emigration, and encouragement of labor and industry, and prevent that great obstacle to our city's progress in population and wealth, to wit: the expensiveness of living, and the consequent tendency of certain classes of our population to remove to other parts of the country, where, though their labor may not be so remunerative, the cost of living is so much lower.

RAISING THE VARUNA.

From the True Delta, July 10.

A very interesting submarine experiment, which gives every promise of success, is now being made in the Mississippi River, below New-Orleans. Our readers will remember that the United States gunboat *Varuna*, at the time of the fleet attack upon Forts Jackson and St. Phillip, safely ran the gauntlet of the forts and followed in chase of one of the Confederate gunboats. One mile above Quarantine a hail from the latter struck the *Varuna*, sinking her almost immediately.

For three years this ship has lain in the bottom of the river, but a short time since it was determined to attempt to again set her afloat. The work was placed in charge of Col. COLBURN, formerly Superintendent of the Opelousas Railroad, and he is confident of having her all right again in

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE MACHINE.

Police Trials.

BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ACTON, BERGEN, AND M'MURRAY.

WEDNESDAY, July 19, 1865.

The Commissioners' table this morning bore a huge pile of affidavits, and the benches of the trial chamber presented a formidable array of policemen to whom these documents were likely to be entertaining or otherwise, as the event might demonstrate. There were precisely eighty complaints. We regard this as an exhibit which is highly creditable to the management of the Metropolitan Police Department, since not one of these complaints is for an offence that a civilian might not commit with impunity. Policemen are rigidly held to the most exemplary conduct, and the rules of the department descends to so many minute particulars, that the wonder is bow it happens that among more than 2,000 men only eighty are caught tripping during the week. Inspector DILKS may make an entrance and an exit at any moment—the Captains know not where; the Captain of a precinct may suddenly fall upon any unlucky sergeant or roundsman that may be neglecting duty, and the sergeants and roundsmen are required to be ever on the alert, and to report the most trivial violation of police rule—and yet we have only eighty policemen called to trial, and the majority of these show cause and go back to their respective precincts in triumph. It may be that a wholesome dread of the record is an ever-present reminder to the officers when on duty; we dare say it is, since there is an impression among the force that the commissioners, in weighing an officer, merely glance at the record and note the number of charges that have been entertained, without troubling themselves with questions touching the nature of those charges. We are glad to learn that this impression is erroneous. Were it not, many of the officers who were summoned to trial to-day could not expect to remain on the force another week. We give, the number of complaints that stand on record against the names of the officers respectively,

TO-DAY'S CALENDAR.

	Number of Complaints Pre-dict.	Pre-viously.		Number of Complaints Pre-dict.	Pre-viously.
John T. Brady	5	1	Isaac Mead	10	2
Wm. H. Dakin	3	1	Peter Gallagher	3	7
James Trainer	28	0	Alonzo Forbes	12	4
John H. Riggs	14	2	Philip Farley	5	2
John T. Kennedy	14	3	Wm. W. Martin	5	8
Michael Crowley	30	3	Miles Murphy	5	1
James Birdsell	44	4	James Gilmartin	9	0
Frederick Droge	4	12	Ed. T. Boughton	19	9
John C. Dooley	30	5	George R. Niblo	29	6
Geo. W. Josling	15	14	Lewis Karcher	46	1
Edward Powers	7	1	John McCormick	5	2
John L. Dawson	42	13	Benno Lowenthal	5	4
Philip O'Brien	13	11	John Kelly	8	5
Michael J. Chia	21	4	James Carson	5	5
Henry Kidd	42	1	Bernard O'Rourke	5	20
Wm. McLaughlin	44	5	John Pigott	14	1
R. D. McIntyre	21	0	George Lonsdale	14	8
Francis Fawcett	18	10	John Cooper	15	1
Wm. Bower	28	0	Jacob M. Ames	3	4
Ralph Archbold	19	2	Edward Fallshee	3	12
Isaac B. Smith	16	8	Edward A. Joyce	5	35
James Mounell	15	0	Wm. F. Libinean	15	8
Flor'ce McCarthy	5	6	J. S. Van Riper	5	3
Valantine Eulner	15	13	Edmund Bodine	9	25
A. McCafferty	5	1	Wm. McGeough	29	3
John S. Ely	15	1	Wm. Beaman	23	10
Jacob Theobald	11	2	Wm. E. Fox	23	2
Rich'd Doncourt	29	14	Wm. Bergen	5	6
Enos W. Ruland	46	2	M. Kennedy	29	9
Wm. Martin	4	4	Aaron Mabia	29	2
D. M. Stoothoff	44	2	Benj. G. Noyes	29	4
Edward Derham	44	0	John L. Davis	29	11
James Cannen	42	4	John McQuaker	29	1
T. H. Dwyer	29	1	H. A. Maynard	29	14
Chas. T. Mills	20	0	Wm. L. Wallace	7	1
Jacob Van Duzer	15	3	Henry Stntsberg	10	8
Wm. Irwin	6	10	Anten Graff	17	0
Edward Tracy	6	2	Wm. Green	10	10
August Brieda	14	8	Thos. Harrold	41	2
Stanford Corby	10	12	Thos. McGnirk	6	1

Now, in nine cases out of nearly any ten in this seemingly black record, if we consult MR. MELLISH'S phonographic reports of the trials, we shall find the officers were quite as near right as was

ROUNDSMAN WILLIAM GREEN

in apprehending private JOHN TRACY, an honorably-discharged soldier who, having been four years absent on the tented field, returned to his native city only to get lost, on the night of his return, on one of the new "zig-zag railways," as he styles them. The soldier says that the car which he entered was taking him "everywhere and nowhere," and at length, utterly confused, and perhaps thinking that he might have fallen among the cow-path streets of Boston, he quit the car and appealed to Roundsman GREEN for guidance. It appears that the officer "discovered a mare's nest," for he addressed Private TRACY as a bounty-jumper, and the private resented the foul imputation, and was about to chastise his defamer, when a top-heavy Station-house staggered into view. Private TRACY confessed that he had indulged with his old friends; the officer proved that he apprehended Mr. T. for intoxication and disorderly conduct, and President ACTON dismissing the complaint, remarked that GREEN "had the best of the commissioners as usual." And here is another case, wherein a very serious charge dwindles into the immaterial offence of

NOT PROMPTLY BENDERINO A NUMBER.

Mr. LOUIS CASSEL, of No. 138 Delancey-street, shoe manufacturer, sworn—I was sitting on a door-step, and Officer HENRY STUTSBURG, of the Thirteenth Precinct, ordered me to go on; I went to an auction store, and be there again spoke to me, and I asked him why he didn't order two Irishmen there to move on; I said I supposed that Irishmen were better than Dutchmen; the officer then put his hand on my breast and took me to the station-house. Officer STUTSBURG—"Mr. CASSEL was smoking over a grate under which was a crate of straw, and the two Irishmen that I did not arrest were sitting at their own threshold." It was pretty conclusively shown that Mr. CASSEL'S remark concerning the relative valne of Germans and Irishmen in the officer's view exasperated him, and hence the arrest. As Mr. CASSEL was dismissed by Sergeant GAY without boiding him five minutes at the police station, it did not appear to the commissioners that any considerable harm had resulted from the arrest, and it is hardly probable that the officer will suffer to the extent of more than a fine of one day for omitting to give his number immediately upon hearing the demand therefor.

AND YET ANOTHER.

Mrs. ANN QUINN, of No. 36 East Broadway, preferred complaint against patrolman WILLIAM L. WALLACE, for entering her dwelling and dragging her therefrom without cause, clubbing her on the arms in making the arrest, on the 4th inst. The officer called in his behalf Mr. MORRIS DICHENBERG, of No. 36 East Broadway, and he testified that Mrs. QUINN had thrown India crackers from her windows, and endangered his furniture; that he had remonstrated, without avail; and that Mrs. Q. informed him that she would fire the house if she pleased. Mr. DICHENBERG called Officer WALLACE to arrest Mrs. QUINN. It was further shown that Mrs. QUINN resisted the officer, and that patrolman WALLACE did not employ any unnecessary force in making the arrest.

HERE IS A PUZZLER.

Miss KATE KALLETT, of No. 12 Ridge-street, appeared against Policeman THOMAS MCGURIK, alleging that on the 30th of June, late at night, in Chambers-street, corner of Chatham, while she was waiting for a car, she asked information of the officer. Miss KALLETT testified as follows: "He made an insulting remark, and arrested me; I shouted, and a civilian approached and assisted the officer in taking me to the Fourth Ward Police Station, where I was thrust into a cell; thence, in the morning, I was taken to the Tombs; and there fined $10; I work for my sustenance, and here is a certificate from my employer." Miss KALLETT handed President ACTON the paper. Officer MCGURIK said that Miss KALLETT was talking to a man, between midnight and 1 o'clock; and be called in private watchman LOUIS CORBETT, who testified that the complainant is to his knowledge a bawd. The commissioners were not pleased with the introduction of such a witness, and Miss KALLETT declared his testimony to be unqualifiedly false. Mr. ACTON—"Miss KALLETT, come here next week, with witnesses to show that you are an honest, hard-working young woman; and you, Officer MCGURIK, come with all the evidence that you can get, for you need it."

TAKE THIS FOR WHAT IT IS WORTH.

Mr. JOHN SCULLEN, of Tenth-avenne, complained of Policeman JOHN C. DOOLEY, and made affidavit that on the night of the 28th of June he saw the officer, in uniform, playing euchre in WILLIAM DEPPLEMAN'S liquor-store, in Tenth-avenue, near One Hundred and Fifty-seventh-street. Mr. ACTON—"Why do you bring this complaint?" "Solely because respectable citizens in the neighborhood do not desire that this officer shall be longer retained in the precinct." Officer DOOLEY—"This complaint has been preferred through pure malice, because I arrested Mr. SCULLEN'S brother for disgraceful drunkenness, and the citizens who desire my removal are persons who have frequently been arrested, and who have threatened my life; SCULLEN has threatened to have my shield off; I admit that I played at cards, but not while on duty, or in uniform; your records, Messrs. Commissioners, will show that I was not on duty." The Commissioners reserved their decision.

HOW THEY "BEAT" CAPT. PETTY.

Capt. PETTY, of the Fifth Ward, having heard that Patrolmen PHILIP FARLEY and MILES MURPHY occasionally drank liquor in the saloons on their post, watched them, and at about 6 o'clock one morning, saw tha two enter the Brandreth House restaurant, and presently he entered, and, seizing a glass from Officer FARLEY'S hand, inquired what he had been drinking. "Water," replied the patrolman. "High old water," said Capt. PETTY, turning on his heels. The officer begged the Captain to listen to an explanation, but he declined. Office- MURPHY, in defence, said that a soldier who had been robbed of $60 requested him to go into the saloon and apprehend the thief, and that, not knowing what manner of man he might encounter, he called Officer FARLEY to accompany him. Reaching the interior of the saloon, the soldier was unable to discover the thief, and he invited the officers to join him in a social drink, bnt they rejected the offer, and Officer MURPHY was just going out when Capt. PETTY entered. Mr. KILPATRICK, the bar-keeper, testifies that the officers could not easily have drunk in his place unknown to bim, and that in his belief they drank no intoxicating liquor in his house; bie glasses had not been washed and may have retained the odor of gin when Capt. PETTY tested FARLEY'S glass by smelling. Both Officers swear positively that they drank only water. Decision reserved.

SURGEON BLIVEN VS. OFFICER PHILIP O'BRIEN.

Surgeon BLIVEN, remarking to tha commissioners that it was an unpleasant duty that the rules required him to perform, entered a charge of intoxication against Patrolman PHILIP O'BRIEN, of the Thirteenth Precinct. The officer said that, having been wounded in the discharge of his duty, he called at Surgeon BLIVEN'S, at night, and was told to go elsewhere, as the doctor had closed for the night. He informed the doctor that he was a policeman, and was thereupon admitted. Surgeon BLIVEN accused him of drunkenness, and he retorted that he had smoked a cigar and drunk two glasses of lager with his friends. Officer O'BRIEN introduced PETER COPACHER, of Delancey-street, keeper of a lager-bier saloon, and that worthy testified that the officer was perfectly sober at the time when he was alleged to have been intoxicated. Mr. ACTON to Mr. COPACHER—"Did you ever see a man drunk?" "Yaw." "Do your customers get drunk?" "Sometimes." "How drunk do the get before you call in the police?" The officer introduced other testimony to show that he was sober, and closed by saying that he never touches spirits, and was never in his life intoxicated.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

A SOLDIER GARROTED AND ROBBED.

MICHAEL KINSLER, a returned soldier, No. 39 Madison-street, entered a complaint of robbery against THOMAS MCSHERRY. KINSLER alleges that on the night of the 13th inst. he met MCSHERRY in a porter-house at the intersection of King and Varick streets. After drinking together they left the saloon, when MCSHERRY assaulted KINSLER, brutally beating him. Two confederates joined MCSHERRY, and tha three robbed the soldier, after rendering him insensible by their violence. On recovering his consciousness, KINSLER found that he had been robbed of $134, the thieves having cut his pocket from his pantalcons. Since the time of his assault, KINSLER has been suffering from his injuries. He gave Officer JAY, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, a description of MCSHERRY, and yesterday that officer arrested him. KINSLER positively identified the prisoner as his assailant. Justice DODGE committed tbh accused for trial without bail.

ANOTHER BOLD STREET ROBBERY.

On Tuesday night, Mr. HENRY SCHROEDER, while waiting for a car at the intersection of Broome-street and the Bowery, was surrounded by a crowd of thieves, one of whom seized his watch and chain and ran away with it. SCHROEDER pursued the thief, and giving the alarm, Officer STAGG, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested him. The prisoner threw the watch and chain away during his flight, and they were recovered. The accused, who gave his name as WM. JOHNSON, was committed for trial. His accomplices made their escape.

THE STOVER AND PORTER CASE.

The examination of the false pretence case of HENRY D. STOVER against DANIEL M. PORTER, in which the complainant charges that the defendant fraudulently obtained $20,000 from him, on the pretence that the money should be used to procure STOVER'S release from Fort Lafayette was continued yesterday before Justice DODGE. Mr. STOVER'S cross-examination was not concluded when the court adjourned to Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

JUVENILE BURGLARS.

Officer MCCARTY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, arrested JAMES HART and MARTIN BRADY, aged 16 and 17 years, who are accused of breaking into the plumbing establishment of ROBERT J. ELLIS, No. 508 Sixth-avenue, and stealing a quantity of pipe. Tho accused were canght in the act. Justice DODGE committed them for trial.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

BURGLARY IN FORSYTH-STREET.

The premises of MICHAEL MANTEL, in the rear of No. 77 Forsyth-street, were entered by burglars on Tuesday night, who stole a valise containing clothing and other property. Officer JEPHSON, of the Tenth Precinct, subsequently saw two suspicious-looking men carrying a valise through the Bowery, near Canal-street. The officer asked them what they were carrying, when they started to run away. He seized the one baving the valise, when a desperate struggle ensued. The officer knocked the man down twice before he was able to take him to the station-house, where he gave his name as JAMES GORDON. Justice SHANDLEY committed him for examination. From a letter in the valise it was ascertained that the property belonged to MANTEL.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

OBSCENE PRINTS SEIZED BY THE POLICE.

Yesterday Detectives MCDOUGALL and GILMORE entered the premises occupied by JOHN H. MARLOW, No. 14 John-street, and seized a large number of obscene prints, cards and other articles. Detective GILMORE, the complainant, alleges that MARLOW occupies the premises as a manufactory for obscene articles. Justice DOWLING detained MARLOW for examination, and the obscene articles were taken to police headquarters.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

THOMAS HALPIN was yesterday arraigned before Justice DOWLING, on a charge of fracturing the thigh of Mrs. MARY HARLAND, while unloading cotton on tha sidewalk in Greenwich-street. Officer MARTIN, of the Fifth Precinct, cautioned HOPKIN against unloading carelessly. The carman paid no attention to the advice, and one of the cotton bales struck Mrs. HARLAND, who is 60 years of age, and fractured her thigh. The officer arrested HALPIN, and Justice DOWLING detained him for examination, on a charge of reckless conduct.

Yorkville—Before Justice Connolly.

STABBING AFFRAY.

Two Germans—AUGUSTUS KLUKE and ADAM MILLER by name—became involved in a quarrel in a saloon in Forty-fifth-street, near Second-avenue, during which MILLER received a severe stab wound in the head at the hands of his antagonist. Officer KELLY, of the Nineteenth Precinct, arrested KLUKE, and Justice CONNOLLY held him to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer a charge of felonious assault and battery.

Morrisania—Before Justice Barnett.

HOTEL THIEF ARRESTED.

Yesterday Sergeant PHILLIPS, of the Twelfth Precinct, arrested GEORGE BROWN, who is accused of robbing several boarders at the Railroad Hotel, Morrisania, Westchester County. It appears that on Monday night three men took lodgings at the hotel, and during the night entered the rooms of some of the boarders, from which they stole jewelry and other valuables. Justice BARNETT, of Morrisania, held BROWN for trial.

Department of the East.

FACTS AND RUMORS AT HEADQUARTERS.

Major-Gen. HOOKER is established at headquarters, and the interest felt in his intentions and presence by the citizens is manifested by the great number of callers, among whom are our most prominent people. On Tuesday two of our returning regiments halted in front of the Astor House, called for their old leader, and saluted him with prolonged and hearty cheers.

Maj.-Gen. PECK is still on duty. Brig.-Gen. F. H. WARREN, we regret to learn, is seriously ill with bowel troubles contracted in his Western campaign. Brig.-Gen. W. H. MORRIS, whose painful wound continually opens, is also here. His tactics, by the way, recently adopted by the Metropolitan Police Board, have been likewise adopted in Washington. As yet there is no foundation for the statement that Gen. SICKLES is to have command of New-York harbor.

Lieut.-Col. JOHN A. BOLLES, A. D. C., has been granted a leave of absence for seven days, that he might go to Washington. He has about concluded to accept the position of Solicitor-General to the Navy Department, a position which, by natnre and culture, he is preëminently qualified to fill and adorn.

Naval Intelligence.

THE HARTFORD IN COMMISSION.

Once again the flag-sbip *Hartford* is in commission, and tbe starry pennant floats from her main truck. She will be ready to sail in a few days to take her place at the bead of the East India Squadron, bearing the broad pennant of Acting Rear-Admiral HENRY H. BELL. The following is a list of the officers of the vessel: Commander, R. W. SHUFELDT; Lieutenant-Commander, Charles C. Carpenter; Lieutenants, J. H. Read, F. J. Higginson, E. T. Brown; Paymaster, Washington Irving; Chief-Engineer, Andrew Lawson; First Assistants, Fletcher A. Willson, W. T. E. Mullen; Second Assistants, Charles M. Burchard, Walter D. Smith; Acting Second Assistant, J. A. Cronthiers; Acting Third Assistants, Domingo Custano, George B. Boggs, Phillips Little; Passed Assistant Surgeon, J. N. Penrose; Ensign, A. S. Crowninshield; Midshipmen, D. C. Woodward, F. H. Sheppard, H. Elmer, Wm. M. Folger; Lieutenant Marine Corps, E. C. Ganbadan; Carpenter, R. A. Williamson; Gunner, R. H. Cross; Sailmaker, J. A. Stevens; Boatswain, not reported. The ehip was formally pnt in commission on Monday, the 17th inst., and was hauled out into the stream, where she now lies. Acting Rear-Admiral BELL, will be present, with his staff, to hoist the flag in a few days. He resides at Newburgh, on the Hudson.

TO DISCHARGED SAILORS AND SOLDIERS.

The officers at the navy-yard request us to state that every vacancy in the working department is filled, and that it is impossible to give any employment to applicants. Therefore it will be needless for persons to make any applications for some time to come. Tha master mechanics of each department have on file the names of several hundred men, who will be put to work when a vacancy occurs in the order in which they presented themselves. Our object in stating these facts is to sequaint all who may be seeking employment in this quarter that to press the matter is only a waste of time and money.

THE DUNDERBERG.

An impression has gone abroad that the public must be provided with tickets to witness the launch of the *Dunderberg*. No tickets will be required except to go *on board*. Only a limited number will be issued owing to the fact that the great weight of the ship and her armor and engines will not permit the admittance of the thousands who would desire to be launched on her. The yard will be open and free to all on the day of the launch.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The gunboat *Winooski*, Commander GEORGE H. COOPER, is lying off the Battery ready for sea, and awaiting orders.

The *Huntsville*, A. V. Lieut.-Commander DEVINS, has received her sailing orders. She will proceed to Boston, where she will take in tow the light-draught monitor *Sunoook*, and will convoy her to the iron-clad rendezvous at League Island, near Philadelphia.

The iron-clad *Sonando* lies at anchor off the Coh Dock at the Navy-yard.

On Monday there were seventy-two vessels at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The Navy Agent at Boston is to be relieved from his duty, and the office placed in the hands of Paymaster CLARKE, U. S. N.

Now that the war is over, the vessels of the navy will put on their black coats and drop the lead-color which they were ordered to wear while in active service.

Chief-Engineer WM. W. W. WOOD, United States Navy, will soon leave this city to take charge of the school of Naval Engineer Cadets, which will be located at Annapolis, Md., with the Naval Academy. Mr. WOOD, in leaving this city, will part from a host of warm friends and admirers who regret that they will lose his agreeable society, and the benefit of his learning in the branch of the service in which he is so bright an ornament. Though soon to be located in a new field of labor the best wishes of all his friends and acquaintances will go with him.

Paymaster BURNETT, of the United States receiving ship *North Carolina*, has been granted a brief leave of absence, after a long and arduous application to duties at this station. We scarce know of an officer attached to this ship who so much needs an opportunity to recuperate his health. He will visit Dartmouth, to be present at the Commencement exercises, not having been a participant since he graduated, after which he will visit the places endeared to him in childhood around beautiful Lake George.

Rear-Admiral F. H. GREGORY visited the ocean iron-clad ram *Dunderberg*, now nearly ready for launching at the yard of W. H. WEBB, Esq., foot of Sixth-street, East River, yesterday morning. The Admiral was entirely satisfied with the preparations being made for this great national event.

Sales of Pittston and Scranton Coal.

PRICES STEADY, SALES BRISK—A STRIKE AT THE MINES.

By order of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, Messrs. BURDETT, JONES & Co. sold at public auction, yesterday, 20,000 tons of fresh-mined Pittston Coal, deliverable at Newburgh pro rata during the month of August. The attendance at the sale was large and the bidding spirited.

The following prices were obtained:

6,000 tons lump coal	$6 75 @ $6 80
4,000 tons steamer coal	6 87½@ —
2,500 tons grate coal	7 00 @ —
2,000 tons egg coal	7 05 @ 7 10
3,200 tons stove coal	7 15 @ 7 20
2,000 tons chestnut	6 30 @ —

The quantities were sold in large lots, and were all disposed of in about twenty minutes.

The following were the prices obtained at the company's sale in June last;

6,000 tons lump coal	$6 50 @ $6 65
4,500 tons steamer coal	— @ 6 75
2,500 tons grate coal	6 80 @ 7 05
1,500 tons egg coal	— @ 7 00
2,000 tons stove coal	7 20 @ 7 25
1,500 tons chestnut coal	6 25 @ 6 50

SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.

By order of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, 25,000 tons Scranton Coal, deliverable at Elizabethport, were sold at public auction yesterday, Mr. JOHN H. DRAPER officiating as auctioneer.

The President of the company, Mr. JOHN BRISBIN, said that, although they had announced a sale of 50,000 tons, yet, in consequence of a strike at the mines, they could only offer 25,000 tons.

The attendance at the sale was large, but the bidding rather slow.

The following prices were obtained, no steamboat coal being offered:

6,000 tons lump coal	$6 50 @ $6 87½
6,000 tons grate coal	6 62½@ 6 75
4,000 tons egg coal	6 75 @ 6 80
6,000 tons stove coal	7 00 @ 7 10
3,000 tons chestnut coal	6 25 @ 6 35

25,000 tons.

The following were the prices obtained at the June sale:

3,000 tons steamboat coal	$6 87½@$8 00
6,000 tons lump coal	6 25 @ 6 87
5,000 tons grate coal	6 50 @ 6 65
3,500 tons egg coal	6 55 @ 6 90
5,000 tons stove coal	6 65 @ 7 80
3,500 tons chestnut coal	6 00 @ 6 12½

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK VS. NEWARK.

A much larger attendance of spectators were present on the Bedford Cricket Grounds yesterday than on the day previous, the rain of Monday morning having deterred a crowd from visiting the grounds. The contest was resumed at 12:50, BRYAN and CASSIDY taking their places at the bat again. As both were in good trim, and on play another fine display at the bat was looked for, but after a few overs had been received from HALLIS and KIDD it was at once seen that the increased liveliness of the ground had proportionally improved the bowling and great care was needed in defence of the wickets. HALLIS especially being well on the spot all the time, and bowling very wickedly. BYRON had played him neatly for a couple of singles, when on facing KIDD he gave a chance to BULLIS at slip which was of course taken, and BYRON retired for the splendid total of 75, the highest made in this country for many years past, HUDSON'S 85 being the only one that has excelled it for the past nine years. After he had retired, the other wickets soon followed, the interest in the match being pretty much ended, the last wicket going down for 184. At 1:40 NEWMARK went to the bat for the second time, and 76 had been added to their score when the innings closed, thus requiring New-York to go in again for 4 runs, which they obtained before a wicket had fallen, the final result being then settled with ten wickets to fall. The full score below gives all other particulars.

NEWARK.

FIRST INNINGS.	Score.	SECOND INNINGS.	Score.
Ford b. Nash	1	b. Cressley	25
Douglas b. Crossley	0	b. Crossley	8
Baker c. Sharp b. Crossley	16	absent	0
Bullis b. Nash	5	b. Nash	9
Walters b. Nash	5	b. Nash	1
Hallis b. Crosley	0	b. Nash	4
Jefferson run out	21	L. B. W., b. Nash	10
Hattersley b. Boots	25	run out	1
Kidd b. Nash	7	c. Higham b. Nash	0
Warnar not out	10	b. Nash	7
Perrin b. Nash	6	run out	2
Byes 4, leg byes 5, wides 6	15	Byes 1, leg byes 3, wides 5	9
Total	111	Total	78
Grand total			187

NEW-YORK.

FIRST INNINGS.	Score.	SECOND INNINGS.	Score.
Sharp b. Hallis	18		0
Hindson b. Hallis	2		0
Higham b. Walters	7		0
Boots c. Bullis b. Walters	25		0
Nortb b. Hallis	7	not out	2
Byron c. Bullis b. Kidd	75		0
Dempsey b. Hallis	6		0
Crossley c. Hatterly b. Hallis	10		0
Marsh run ont	3		0
Suydam b. Kidd	2		0
Lester not ont	0	run out	2
Byes 15, leg byes 2, wides 12	29	Byes 1, wides 1	2
Total	184	Total	4
Grand total			188

Umpires—Messrs. CUTP and BYRON.

Base Ball in St. Lawrence County.

A match game of base ball, played at Potsdam Junction, between the Racquette River Base Ball Club, of that place, and the Union Base Ball Club, of Canton, was, after a closely contested game of two bours and thirty-five minutes, won by the former clnb. The day being fine, the game was witnessed by many spectators. The score is as follows:

RACQUETTE RIVER.	H. L.	Runs.	UNION.	H. L.	Runs.
Rodgers, C	3	4	Pierce, s. s	2	4
Love, p	2	4	Tannar, C	4	3
Lewis, 1st b	2	3	Stocking, 1st b	1	5
Leonard, 2d b	5	2	Witharbee, 2d b	5	1
Gates, 3d b	4	2	Russall, l. f	2	3
Miller, s. s	1	4	Leonard, P	2	3
Whitney, l. f	3	3	Caldwell, 3d b	4	1
Ashley, c. f	2	3	Owens, c. f	3	2
McAllister, r. f	3	1	Jones, r. f	4	2
Total	27	26	Total	27	24

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	6th.	9th.	
Racquette R.	3	3	1	4	2	5	1	6	1	1—26
Union	2	8	4	0	2	3	0	4	1	1—24

Umpire—J. H. GODNEN, of Ogdensburgh.
Scorers—A. R. Foote, R. B. Ellsworth.

Base Ball.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE BOSTON BALL PLAYERS—THEIR FIRST MATCH IN BROOKLYN—LOWELL VS. RESOLUTE.

The Lowell Club, of Roston, arrived in the city at an early hour yesterday morning, and they were met at tbe depot by a delegation of the Resolnte Clnb, of Brooklyn, whose guests they were yesterday, and by them escorted to the International Hotel in Broadway, which is to be their headquarters during their stay. At noon the party proceeded to the Union Ball-ground, Brooklyn, and at 2:45 began play in a match with the Resolute Club, The Resolutes, on this occasion, had a majority of their nine out, and played one of their best games, both in the field and at the bat. The display on the part of the Lowell nine was excellent in regard to batting, and their fielding, considering the high wind which prevailed, was, in many respects, praiseworthy. There is evidently first-class material in the club, and the practice they will have during their visit will greatly develope it. All who witnessed their play were impressed with the fact that they are as gentlemanly and intelligent a party of ball-players as ever visited the city. To-day they play with the champion Atlantics, at Bedford, and to-morrow their adversaries will be the noted Excelsiors. At the close of the game, yesterday, the Lowell Clnb was hospitably entertained at the club-house, an hour's social enjoyment ending the afternoon's proceedings. We append the score;

RESOLUTE.	Outs.	Runs.	LOWELL.	Outs.	Runs.
M. Rogers	3	3	G. Miller, p	2	3
Weeden, c. f	3	3	Jocelyn, l. f	4	1
Storer, 1st b	1	6	Adams, 1st b	4	1
A. Roger, l. f	4	4	Lovett, s. s	3	2
Wilson, 3d b	5	3	Wilder, c	1	3
Allan, c	5	3	Allyn, c. f	3	2
Kelly, p	3	4	Lowell, r. f	3	1
Warnock, s. s	2	4	Sumnar, 2d b	3	1
F. Rogers, 2d b	3	3	D. Miller, 3d b	4	1
Total	27	33	Total	27	14

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Resolute	3	2	6	8	5	0	6	1	2	33
Lowell	3	2	1	0	0	4	2	0	2	14

Umpire—Mr. HAYHURST, of the Athletic Club.
Scorers—Messrs. HOFFMAN and FULLER.
Fly-catches made—Resolnte, 8; Lowell, 13.
Time of game—Three hours 15 minntes.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

EXCURSION OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.—Companies H and B of this command, numbering 150 men, have decided to visit Boston and Providence instead of Albany and Saratoga, as has been stated in our columns. The former places have been selected after a thorough inquiry by the committee regarding every particular pertaining to the pleasure and general satisfaction of the visit. They are promised a cordial reception and a happy time by the "Tigers" and "Fusileers" of Boston. They will leave this city on Tuesday, the 15th of August, by the Sound Line. The regimental (DODWORTH'S) full band will accompany them, and every arrangement is being made to insure a grand success. The committee will be in waiting at the armory of Company B, corner of University-place and Thirteenth-street, at 7 o'clock on every Tuesday and Friday evening, after this week, previous to the date of starting, where they will be happy to receive any propositions or communications from those interested. Any communications addressed to Lieut. REMSEN APPLEBY, No. 758 Broadway, will also receive attention.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Mr. BARNUM will open at the Winter Garden in a few days, with his pantomime company and living curiosities, Mr. STEWART having kindly tendered his theatre for that purpose. Mr. BARNUM, yesterday, signed a temporary lease of the Chinese Buildings, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway, above the St. Nicholas Hotel. He bas engaged an army of architects, masons and other artificers, and in a very short time will have fitted up a spacious museum, lecture-room and circus, to be occupied until the completion of bis new museum, which will require some six or eight months. Mr. BARNUM returns thanks to all who have so generously extended to him their sympathies and proffers of contributions, which he gratefully accepts. Headquarters of the Museum at the above-mentioned locality, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—Marion Division No. 34, Sons of Temperance, held their annual picnic on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at Randall's Island. The weather was propitious, and everything passed off to the entire satisfaction of the immense concourse present. Not least among the various sources of enjoyment was the opportunities afforded, under the supervision of the gentlemanly warden, of inspecting the various public buildings and witnessing the masterly drills and amusing gymnastic evolutions of the youthful occupants thereof.

FUNDS FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.—All connected with the Police Department, from the highest to the humblest, have found in MOSES TAYLOR, Esq., literally a friend in need. Mr. TAYLOR, since April last, has advanced, to pay the police, over half a million of dollars. From this source Treasurer MCMURRAY has been able to pay the force promptly, thus saving the department much embarrassment, and the men and their families anxiety and suffering.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In other columns Mr. JAMES A. RHODES, of No. 5 Wall-street, sets forth at great length, and considerable wealth, the reasons why the Mutual Life Insurance Company should be patronized.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBER MOTIONS.

Nos. 37, Squire vs. Gilman; 38, Britton vs. Frank; 42, Montgomery vs. Conner; 43, Rodman vs. Ayer; 49, Squire vs. Gilman; 57, Roosevelt vs. Bulls Head Bank; 63, White vs. Ransom; 87, Home vs. Granger; 94, Stillwell vs. The Mariposa Company; 103, Graham vs. Doremus; 119, Leach vs. Chesterman; 111, Terry vs. Coutts.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 19.

By Judge Cardozo.

Alexander L. Lawrence vs. Wm. H. Smith; motion denied, but with costs of this motion to defendant. The Mayor, &c., vs. John Bracken; motion granted, without costs. Chas. Devlin vs. The Mayor, &c.; order settled. Chas. Figgie vs. Maria Figgie; see memorandum. Francis Rainan vs. Henry Remneschelder, et. al.; injunction vacated, with $10 costs to defendant. Robert D. Vroom vs. Henrietta Vroom; report confirmed and judgment granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS—JULY 19.

By Justice Garvin.

James T. Quail vs. Isabella M. Quail; motion granted. Mary C. French vs. Wm. Elmer; motion granted. John McGuckian vs. Anna A. Moore; order granted. John Tyler, Jr. vs. John Pericls; order granted. Richard Wetzel vs. Henry Ringshausor; motion to vacate injunction denied, with $7 costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 19.

By Justice G. G. Barnard.

Geo. M. Miller vs. John G. Ambler; the verdict was wrong; the jury should have rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $75, or for the defendant; new trial ordered. Henry Falls vs. Albert Woodruff; defendant let in to defend, on payment of $10 costs of motion and the disbursements, and as condition that the reference proceed as already ordered; Wolf Benedict vs. David Openheim; $20 only, allowed two motions; it is not a special proceeding.

By J. F. Barnard.

J. W. Mitchell vs. E. Linnen; report confirmed; no costs; Abraham Hopprung vs. Alfred Barmore; motion denied with costs. Sorne vs. Gazarac; same decision. Jane E. Fairman vs. Gibson W. Fairman; reference ordered, with proof of facts.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 19, 1865.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '68....R	112	50	At. Mail S. Co	162¼
7,000

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.
We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.
VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH EMIGRANT—HANDY ANDY.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE YOUTHFUL DAYS OF RICHELIEU—ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

FALK'S LION PARK—SAENGERFEST.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The New-Bedford (Mass.) *Standard* says: "Workmen are busily engaged in scraping the iron sides of the *Georgia*, preparatory to painting her; caulkers are at work upon her decks, and her cabins are being thoroughly cleaned. She will leave this port shortly for New-York, and will probably find her way back to her former Liverpool owners. She brought only $42,000, and it is said her engines are worth over $30,000."

The Rochester *Union* says that on Saturday afternoon, as a freight train containing 17 car loads of cotton was coming east from Buffalo, near the Churchville Station, the third car from the engine was discovered to be on fire. It was immediately disconnected, and efforts were made to extinguish the flames, but in spite of all that could be done, the car was destroyed, and with it about half the cotton on board.

The Army of the Shenandoah is virtually discontinued. The Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry took their departure for home from Winchester yesterday. There are now no troops left in the valley but one-year men. The guerrillas are represented as having totally disappeared, and the people are diligently employed in raising crops, &c. In a few days more there will probably be no troops left in the valley, except at Winchester.

A disastrous fire occurred in Lockport on Saturday night. The Washington House, nearly destroyed, was one of the oldest buildings in the city. It was erected in 1823, forty-two years ago. For some time it was the hotel of the place. It was the house where Lafayette put up when he passed through the place in 1825.

It is officially announced that the port of Tuspan, Mexico, is open to foreign trade. The Mexican commercial agent in this city is empowered to certify all the invoices and manifests that may be presented for the exportation of merchandise thither.

The story of the murder of a woman and three children, by three men, near London, and the subsequent killing of the three men by the husband and father, is pronounced a hoax by the Madison County *Union*, published within four miles of the alleged scene of the tragedy.

It is believed that the *Great Eastern* sailed from Valentia on the 15th inst. (Last Monday.) No reporters are permitted to accompany the expedition, but the company will furnish an official report as soon as the job is over.

Dispatches state that President JOHNSON has expressed a determination that the laws passed by the Tennessee Legislature shall be obeyed, and that all illegal voters in the approaching election shall be kept from the polls.

The little village of Charleston, Va., where Gov. WISE hung JOHN BROWN, is being visited by many Northerners, who have carried off everything movable from the field on which BROWN was hung.

Maj.-Gen. MEADE, who arrived in Boston on Monday, received last night the honor of a complimentary dinner at the Revere House, at which a number of leading citizens and distinguished persons were present.

The post-office at Danville, Va., was opened yesterday, and mail communication will hereafter be regularly had between Washington and that point. Trains run regularly now on the road between Richmond and Danville.

EDWARD HOWDEN, the sailor who made his escape with Lieut. CUSHING after destroying the rebel ram *Albemarle*, was murdered last Sunday near the Gosport Navy-yard. His supposed murderer was arrested.

The lessees of the Spotswood House, in Richmond, have been notified that the property in their hands has been seized under the confiscation laws. Similar notices have been served on the occupants of other property in Richmond.

The *National Intelligencer* contains the report that CHARLES O'CONOR, of New-York, has been retained as senior counsel for JEFF. DAVIS. The time and mode of trial are yet unknown.

The Coroner's inquest on the murder of the Joyce children has closed its investigation. They find that the murders were committed by some person or persons to the jury unknown.

Great excitement was caused in Troy on Wednesday last by the discovery of an attempt to fire the St. Charles Hotel. Phosphorus was deposited in ten different places about the building.

The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan yesterday, as reported by JAY COOKE, amounted to $4,251,600, and the number of individual subscriptions was 2,935.

A clergyman of Chesterfield, Va., has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment, for killing a soldier who was robbing his garden.

The steamer *Columbia* arrived yesterday from Havana. We are indebted to the Purser for the prompt delivery of our files.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *Africa* arrived yesterday at Halifax, with three days later intelligence from Europe. She brings advice that the *Great Eastern* was to sail from Valentia Bay on the 19th inst., and would probably arrive on this side about the 1st of August. The cholera was making great ravages in Egypt. A correspondence has taken place between France and England in reference to the cessation of the war between the North and South; and Earl RUSSELL has addressed a note to Sir F. BRUCE, British Minister at Washington, on the subject of the capture and condemnation of insurgent commissioned vessels of war. The political news from the continent is not especially important.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. FANNIE MILLER, of No. 313 Canal-street, whose throat was cut by her husband on the 30th of May last, died yesterday. She had so far recovered as to be able to enter a formal complaint against her husband, and he had been committed to the Tombs, when she suffered a relapse.

The STOVER-PORTER examination was continued yesterday before Justice DODGE, and Mr. JOHN GRAHAM cross-examined Mr. STOVER at length, but did not shake the testimony which has already been published by the TIMES.

At Police trials yesterday Commissioners ACTON, BERGEN and MCMURRAY listened to eighty complaints. Among the visitors was Mr. I. VAN ANDEN, of the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

Mr. PATRICK BURKE died yesterday, having been run over by a Hudson River Railroad train at the intersection of Eleventh-avenue and Fortieth-street on Monday last.

Mr. ARTHUR PERCIVAL, who was crushed on an elevator at No. 15 Whitehall-street on Tuesday, died yesterday.

The price of Gold was one per cent. weaker at the close of business yesterday—142½@142¾.

Government Stocks left off steady; Railways irregular. Money six per cent., and in less demand than on Tuesday.

A less active business was reported in produce and merchandise yesterday. Flour, Wheat and Corn were essentially unchanged. Oats, Whisky and new Mess Pork were dearer. Cotton was lower. The freight market was inactive. There were 483 vessels of all classes in port.

Our Foreign Trade and Customs Duties.

During the fiscal year which ended on 30th ulto., it appears, from the official Custom-house returns which we publish in our Money columns this morning, that the New-York market took for actual home consumption foreign merchandise to the value of one hundred and thirty-five millions. The gross importations were twenty-five millions in excess of this sum, but owing to the high ruling of gold throughout the first and second, and part of the third quarters of the year, our consumers prudently declined to afford so large a market. The consequence was that eighteen millions were reexported to other than American markets, and the remainder held over in bond.

From this home consumption of foreign goods the government derived, at the port of New-York, about sixty-one and a half millions in customs revenue in gold, for the support of the public debt. The average rate of duties on the goods consumed was about forty-five per cent. The year before the government collected seventy-seven and a half millions of revenue at the New-York Custom-house, but on a very much larger relative consumption of goods, say two hundred and five millions at an average under the preceding tariff of 1862 of about thirty-seven-and-a-half per cent. The economical difference to the country, at the port of New-York alone, is seventy millions saved in the consumption of foreign goods, at a difference to the government of only sixteen millions in revenue.

Applying the figures at New-York to the outports, and considering all together, we are enabled to arrive at the general results for the fiscal year: that (1) the country, from 1st of July, 1864, to 30th of June, 1865, consumed of foreign merchandise imported under the existing tariff, about $190,000,000 in value, from which the government derived about $86,000,000 gold customs, to pay $58,000,000 gold and $35,000,000 currency interest on the public debt; and (2) the consumption of foreign goods the previous fiscal year, from 1st of July, 1863, to 30th of June, 1864, imported, under the lower tariff of 1862—lower by 7½ per cent. on the average duties—of the value of $275,000,000, from which the government derived over $102,000,000 in gold customs.

In the one case, we shall have exported in gold, to meet the resulting balances between our regular trade exports and imports, eighty-one millions; in the other, one hundred and five millions of dollars. The saving, in the late years, in the consumption of foreign goods, it will be noticed, is even greater than the difference in the draft made upon our specie resources.

Now for the new fiscal year upon which we have recently entered. The price of Gold has returned from 280 in July, 1864, to 140 in July, 1865. The leading motive of economy in the consumption of Foreign Goods, is correspondingly changed. The wants of the States recently in insurrection have been added to the demand. The ability of the whole country to consume foreign merchandise, we may fairly assume, is largely in excess of the year before last. The higher duties may, perhaps, restrain this consumption. It is rather desirable they should do so. But we have reason to believe that the consumption of the new year will reach three hundred millions of dollars, which at an average rate of duty of forty-four per cent. will give the government $132,000,000 in gold or an average of eleven millions per month, wherewith to pay the interest on the Public Debt. One of our opposition morning cotemporaries deems this a "sanguine" calculation. So he did the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury the year past, for gold customs to pay the accruing gold interest on the public debt. Even as late as January last, if our memory serves us, his tables of customs revenue implied great doubt of getting through the fiscal year without buying gold to pay the interest on the public debt. This interest was only $58,000,000. The Secretary's estimate was for $72,000,000 of gold customs. Our own estimate was not less than $78,000,000, and from that on to $82,000,000, as the business of the year advanced. The actual result is nearly or quite $86,000,000.

The very best feature in our foreign trade figures for the fiscal year just closed, and the estimates for the year upon which we have just entered, is that the government derives the largest sum of customs revenue from the most reasonable and economical consumption of Foreign Goods. This result is not "Free Trade," of course; nor is it necessarily "Protection." Incidentally it may be the latter. But the Government, in the adjustment of the Tariff, such as that of 1864, pending an exhausting war, or even succeeding the termination of such a war, is bound to keep steadily in view the main point of raising the largest sum of revenue, from the least oppressive volume of importations, as measured by the present ability of the country to consume, and the probable demand upon it from abroad for our domestic products, to balance such consumption.

GOV. PERRY, OF SOUTH CAROLINA—THE DANGER OF MUCH TALK.—We publish to-day a speech said to have been delivered by Gov. PERRY, at Greenville, S. C., on the 3d of July. Although there are many exceptionable remarks in that speech—remarks elicited, doubtless, by the temper of Gov. PERRY's audience, we do not think there is anything to excite a suspicion of the Governor's loyalty, or of the perfect good faith with which he purposes to act in his official capacity. It is rather surprising to hear a South Carolina mountaineer like Mr. PERRY—to say nothing of the delicate office he holds—declare that "in all history there is not a more perfect model of a pure and great man, (save WASHINGTON,) than ROBERT E. LEE." One would have supposed that a fitter subject for eulogy might have been found by an official who has gained his present position upon the faith placed by the Executive in Mr. PERRY's solemn disclaimers of any sympathy with secession or its advocates. But allowance will be made for the sort of audience the Provisional Governor had before him. What we are more alarmed at than the apparent bent of Mr. PERRY's sentiments, is his extreme volubility.

If this speech is correctly reported, he seems to have the capacity, not merely of "making a few remarks," but of expatiating upon almost every conceivable theme. This is a dangerous facility in a Provisional Governor. If there is any quality more requisite than another in such an official, it is that of keeping a bridle upon his lips, so that he offend not with his tongue.

Restoration the Work of Time.

Many men are disappointed in not finding a more rapid transformation of Southern character. They read of a great deal of bitterness yet towards the national government, of a loyalty that is simply submission to the strongest, of continued adherence to the doctrine of State rights, of a disposition to oppress and persecute the freedmen; they conclude that there is but a poor prospect that the South will ever assimilate with the rest of the country, and look forward to an indefinite prolongation of military rule, or to never-ending disorder and wrong. From this state of mind naturally comes an inclination to try rigorous measures and summary expedients.

This view of the subject is false and mischievous. We never had a right to imagine that the South would be metamorphosed merely by being vanquished by force. Human nature is capable of no such sudden change—least of all the tough stuff of American nature. We are too apt to apply Northern standards to Southern conduct—making too little allowance for the immense difference of education. With our anti-slavery principles and our inbred reverence for the national flag, we can hardly appreciate what it costs a Southerner to acknowledge that a negro has natural rights as sacred as his own, and that his "sovereign State" has not the first claim to his allegiance. It is almost impossible for us to estimate the novelty of the situation in which the Southern man now finds himself, and the extreme difficulty of his adapting himself to it. All the civil ideas, all the social habits of his lifetime must be changed! All his conceptions of citizenship, of loyalty, of State dignity, of the relations of races, of the title of labor to respect, of political economy, of natural justice, of the divine ordinances, of the precepts of Christianity, must be adjusted to a new order of things, contrary to all he has ever seen or felt. Were we, on awakening to-morrow, to find ourselves the subjects of Queen VICTORIA, our old ideas and habits would hardly experience a ruder shock than the old ideas and habits of the Southern people have sustained by the sudden break-up of their social system.

The truth is, that there is cause for surprise in the readiness with which the great body of the Southern people recognize the real aspects of their new situation, and the necessities it entails. They have generally yielded with far better grace than was anticipated before the war closed. Though most of them have not as yet shown any particular devotion to the government, few of them have exhibited a contumacious or sullen spirit. Their general disposition is to follow the course indicated by the government, in the hope that it will finally bring them out of their present calamities. Nothing like enthusiasm is shown in this, nor could it be expected. Their spirits, if not broken by their defeats and their miseries, have been too much depressed to admit of a recovery for many a day yet. They move, for the most part, passively; but it is an excellent thing that they move at all. Every step forward will strengthen their faith in the government, and prompt to new exertion. Gaining new assurance that they have the cordial good will of the Northern people, and that it is possible to live with them in brotherhood, and new proofs that all their material interests depend upon a conformity to the same principles and systems that have secured for the North its unparalleled prosperity, they will gradually come to our own ground, and thoroughly identify themselves with us, in act, thought and feeling.

Virginia Modesty.

We have heretofore spoken of the unbecoming tone of a large portion of the Southern Press. It is not assuming anything to say that of all the Southern press that of Virginia is the most arrogant and offensive.

Now, we ask no humiliation on the part of the late insurgent States; we make no special point against any one of them; we expect no extra contrition on the part of any of them. But it does seem to us, so far as our observation goes, that the tone of the Virginia newspapers is, to say the least, most remarkable. No State of the so-called Confederacy made such enormous sacrifices for the rebellion; no State made such herculean efforts; no State sent so many men, so much material, such an amount of sustenance; no State was so bitter (not even South Carolina) in its hatred of the Union; no State so vilely slandered the North, its men and its measures; no State so persistently bragged and blustered; no State so infamously outraged humanity and the laws of war in the treatment of our prisoners; no State so persistently boasted of the entire unanimity of its people in support of the Davis conspiracy; and yet, after all this bad eminence among the wicked, after shaking even the dust of loyalty from its Confederate brogues, and noisily protesting that not one man, woman or child, white, black, or pumpkin-colored, in all her territory, was anything else than disloyal to the backbone—behold, what do we see? This:—Under the now celebrated $20,000 exception a number of men in Richmond have been debarred from general pardon, and must make personal application for their whitewashing. Thereupon the Richmond editors (one at least) go into simulated agony over the matter, and volunteer the manifest falsehood that these poor creatures—the richest and most influential men in the city—were the unresisting dupes of DAVIS; that they never were in favor of rebellion, never desired a new government, &c., &c. The zealous editor omits a few pertinent facts; he does not remember that less than twelve months ago it was the boast of every Virginian that there was not a resident, nay, not even a native, of the State, who was not a firm supporter of DAVIS; that such a *lusus naturæ* as a loyalist was unknown within her borders, unless we except JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

Cheek is a good thing, and impudence goes a great way; a lie well stuck to, &c., are axioms that naturally occur in this connection. But is it not a little too much of a good thing for the "Mother of Presidents," (and of mischief,) whose patronage has been usually about equally divided by Mason & Dixon's line, should at this particular time nauseate the public stomach by professions of loyalty? If there is any one thing that can transcend Virginia's pride of lineage and greed of office, it is her insufferable impudence in putting forth special claims to exemption from the consequences of her flagrant treason.

The Verdict in the Mary Harris Trial.

The trial of MARY HARRIS for the murder of ANDREW J. BURROUGHS, which has been in progress in Washington for the last twelve days, was concluded yesterday afternoon by her acquittal, after a brief deliberation on the part of the jury. The course of the trial, from its beginning to its close, has been followed with very great interest throughout the country. It was not because the incidents of the crime were of any very extraordinary character; or that the public or social position of either of the parties was eminent; or that the counsel on one side or the other were of marked distinction; or that there was any expectation that any new principle would be settled by it, or that the verdict would be other than what it has been. The popular interest manifested in the case arose mainly, we suppose, from the fact that the times are rather dull, and an episode of this kind furnishes a lively subject of gossip amid the grave public questions now before the country.

The verdict only furnishes a new illustration of what must be regarded as a settled principle in American law—that any woman who considers herself agrieved in any way by a member of the other sex, may kill him with impunity, and with an assured immunity from the prescribed penalties of law. The man may really have been guilty neither of a crime against her person, an assault upon her honor, nor an offence against her feelings; if she is seized by a fancy that his course of conduct toward her is not such as she had anticipated from his addresses, she may kill him upon notice or without notice. If a man is murdered by a member of the opposite sex in any of the cases supposed, or in almost any supposable case whatever, she is almost certain to escape, not only the extreme penalty of the law, but any penalty whatever.

It were useless to find fault with this state of things. It is peculiar to America, and people in general are decidedly proud of it. There is no reason in the nature of things why criminals of one sex should be treated with such exceptional and dubious honor; but who shall argue with the feelings of a jury, backed up by public sentiment and by custom? It is well enough, however, that every man should always bear the fact in mind, so that he may on all occasions so comport himself in the presence of the sex as never to give any of them either a real or fanciful pretext for taking him off untimely.

Demand and Supply.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is slaughtering the butchers and milkmen, whom it charges with keeping up the price of meat and milk. These people make all the money they can, but they can no more control the prices of the articles they deal in than they can reverse the movements of the tides, or make the trunk of a tree grow into the earth instead of out of it. Prices are permanently controlled by the law of supply and demand, and the Editor of the TIMES would be about as sensibly employed in abusing the chickens for the present scarcity and dearness of eggs, as to berate the milkmen and butchers for the price of milk and meat. One would suppose from reading the TIMES that all the butcher-boys and old women who owned cows had entered into an oath-bound conspiracy to rob the people of this fair realm. It is quite absurd to complain of high prices. The tremendous debt we have incurred in this war settles that question for the present generation. Appeals such as those of the TIMES, to a low order of intelligence and to vulgar prejudices, might do well enough in a rural journal, but are quite out of place in a metropolitan newspaper.—*World.*

The person who wrote as above knows nothing about what he talks of. The rubbish put forth respecting the law of "supply and demand" is perfectly childish. The great City of St. Louis, in the West, has a Public Market proper; so has the great City of Montreal, in Canada. Both cities borrow from the old French system. And in both cities the prices are barely half what they are in New-York—where we have no Public Market, and no market of any kind worth mentioning. The whole business here is done by forestallers, acting collusively with wholesale dealers; retailers at a thousand street corners profit by the example of the forestallers, and conspire against the public in turn. But for this, we should buy to-day the best joint in the market for twenty cents a pound, instead of three shillings. Until our cotemporary shall have got an acquaintance with these facts, it should let the meat question alone. We knew all that could be said about the law of "supply and demand" before the *World* and its graduates had an existence.

THE CITY RAILROAD TRAFFIC YESTERDAY.—We will do the "east-side" City Railroad Companies the justice to say that they did, yesterday, all they possibly could, with the means at their disposal, to accommodate the vast, moving throng of passengers attracted up town by the German Singing Festival. But, after doing all they could, the companies—we speak specially of the Third and Second avenue lines—were unable to offer even a half decent conveyance to more than half the intending holiday-makers. We must have more and better outlets for the population that crowds northward, to the upper part of the island, in Summer, every day, and at all hours, in search of a breath of free air. The present accommodation—possibly from no fault of the railroad proprietors—is fast becoming a mockery.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.—The British Government continues to discuss the late American war, and the questions growing out of it with the French Government. The results jointly arrived at, or at least some of them, are communicated to the American Government. Earl RUSSELL, it now seems, has authoritatively pronounced the opinion that vessels formerly belonging to the Southern Confederacy, and not lawfully transferred to other owners before the total cessation of hostilities, may be claimed as public property by the United States, if found in any British waters; and any counter claim must be decided in ordinary course of law by the civil tribunals. To the British Minister at Washington Earl RUSSELL writes that an enemy's commissioned ships-of-war cannot, during the continuance of war, be relieved from risk of capture and condemnation by any sale or transfer to a neutral.

The first of these opinions is fair and just, and accords with the action of the Spanish Government in delivering up the *Stonewall*. The second opinion, although late in promulgation, will be of value in the peaceable settlement of cases arising before our courts of law.

OVER-ZEALOUS POLICEMEN.—Very frequently, now-a-days, we are informed of arrests, on the part of the police, which are absolutely inexcusable, and which have caused a great deal of misery to the victims of such indiscriminating power. We recall, for example, two instances in which respectable women were the sufferers. In these cases the subjects of the outrage found themselves abroad in the streets, under perfectly legitimate circumstances, at a late hour, without a male protector, and hurrying homeward in great trepidation. They were roughly taken into custody, their explanations were unheeded, and they were subjected to the indignity of a night's detention at the station-house, because, forsooth, an ignorant policeman choose to suspect them of being common bawds. A man of ordinary discernment, in these instances, would have discovered at a glance that such suspicion was groundless. We know that in a body of policemen, numbering at least two thousand, it is quite possible that a few idiots may contrive to receive appointments; but we trust, and have reason to believe, that the Metropolitan Police Commissioners will dismiss at once every patrolman who shall make such flagrant and unhappy mistakes. Now that the soldiers have done their work and are arriving home by thousands, ready for employment, there is a good opportunity to select from their ranks as many worthy and discreet men as shall be sufficient to fill the places of the worthless minority who now disgrace the department.

AN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.—Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD favors the press with the information that the *Great Eastern* probably sailed from Valentia on the 15th inst. He says that the reason newspaper correspondents were excluded from the vessel was the fear that they might enter into conversation with the engineers and distract the brains of those worthy gentlemen. Will creation please hold its breath while the engineers attend to "their highly important duties?" It may be inconvenient for creation; but only think of the awful consequences of meddling with the engineers! Yet Mr. FIELD graciously announces that as soon as the work is done, the press will be furnished with an "official" account. That is something; but, with all respect for the directors, we beg to state that we should prefer the account of our own correspondent, and so, we presume, would every other journal in this country or in Europe. It is not to be assumed that the official account will be intentionally doctored to suit circumstances, or that any important facts will be omitted or glozed over, and yet the people have so long looked to the individual enterprise of their favorite newspapers for information upon topics of importance, that we venture to predict a general disbelief in any account which the directors may furnish until it shall have been confirmed by the reports of writers unconnected with the company.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE CABLE-LAYING.—The first announcement of the time for commencing the second attempt to lay the Atlantic Telegraph, fixed the date for the early part of June. Subsequently, it was postponed to the end of the month. Later still, it was put off to the 10th of July. Now, it is further adjourned to the 15th. There is not much satisfaction in this style of taking the public into confidence. Every rational person is prepared to wait until the carrying-ship can be got ready, and everything is put in proper order, even if it takes another year to reach the desired result. What is the use, then, in fixing dates, when everything is thus far uncertain concerning the line except the company's advertised tariff?

BROADWAY CITY RAILROAD TERMINUS.—We trust that the suggestion which we made a few days since, to erect a railroad terminus on the site of the late American Museum, will receive the attention which the subject deserves. Such a building would be a great public convenience, and much facilitate the business of the companies themselves. The evils attending the present arrangement are notorious, and will be a positive discredit, unless the present opportunity is embraced. As a source of pecuniary profit to the companies there can be no doubt of the success of the plan, and a great eye-sore in the most crowded part of the city would be removed.

BUTTER.—We are reminded that in spite of causes which should make butter exceedingly cheap, the price does not give way. The great supply available is beyond all question, and the only reason for the present rates extorted in the city is that the public submit to them. So luxuriant has been the supply of grass this season, that in many localities *cheese-making* began two weeks earlier than usual; a fact which speaks volumes on the ability to supply butter as reasonably as four years since. The public must combine against combinations, or, depend upon it, the cost of all kinds of food will be permanently enhanced.

Mr. Leonard W. Jerome and His Yacht Clara Clarita.

It is well known that the cable of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company across the Gulf St. Lawrence was by some means injured early in June last, since when messages from all Newfoundland have been sent from Cape Ray to Arfu Bay, or Sidney, by sailing vessels, and from thence by telegraph here.

For some time the company have been unsuccessfully engaged in ascertaining at what point the injury occurred, and in repairing the same. The difficulty of obtaining the necessary and proper vessel there and here, and skillful engineers to superintend the work, seemed likely to prevent the prompt receipt by the Associated Press and the public of the news of the safe arrival of the *Great Eastern* and the successful laying of the Atlantic cable.

Mr. JEROME having been informed of the difficulties under which the company labored, and that Mr. WM. E. EVERETT, the able and skillful engineer of the *Niagara* in 1858, (under whose direction the apparatus then used for laying the cable was constructed,) was willing to undertake the repairing of the cable if a proper steam vessel could be had, gracefully offered the use of his beautiful steam yacht, the *Clara Clarita*, and we are informed that she will proceed at once with Mr. EVERETT to the gulf, with every prospect of having the cable repaired by the time the *Great Eastern* reaches Heart's Content.

This liberality on the part of Mr. JEROME will not only prevent any delay in the transmission of messages coming over the cable, but will enable the Telegraph Company to meet the expedition with a vessel of which not only all American yachtsmen, but the whole country may be proud.

Amusements.

BENEFIT FOR BARNUM'S ACTORS.—We need hardly call attention to the announcement in another column of a benefit to be given in aid of the worthy people who lost so much at the recent fire at the Museum. The names of the persons engaged are well known, as are those of the beneficiaries, and it is hoped that there will be a rousing audience whose presence will cheer, as their pecuniary aid will assist those who have so often amused and edified them.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 19.

SOUTH CAROLINA DELEGATION.

The South Carolina delegation, headed by Gov. PERRY, had an interview with the President at 4 o'clock this afternoon, which resulted in the mutual satisfaction of the parties. It appears this delegation was suggested at various town meetings throughout the State, and the members had been selected and were on their way to this city before the news that Gov. PERRY had been appointed Provisional Governor of the State. Gov. PERRY first heard of his appointment when he had got seventy miles from home. In the course of the interview of this afternoon, Gov. PERRY assured the President that South Carolina would be represented by her Congressmen in the month of December next, and doubtless by the first day of the session; that the State would adopt the amendment to the constitution abolishing slavery; that the parish system will be abolished; that the Presidential Electors will hereafter be elected by direct vote of the people, and, in general, the State laws will conform to the spirit and form of those of the Northern States, and to the Federal Constitution. Gov. PERRY issued a proclamation this evening, which will go forward by special messenger to-morrow morning, calling a State Convention, to meet on the third Monday of September, for the formation of a new constitution, and for the consideration of the several measures therein suggested.

REMOVING TRADE RESTRICTIONS.

Secretary MCCULLOCH to-day issued orders that hereafter shipments of arms, ammunitions, articles of which ammunition is made, and gray uniforms and gray cloth, may be made to and within the State of Tennessee, and collectors of customs are authorized to grant permits for such shipments, when invoices approved by General commanding department of Tennessee, are submitted.

ERRORS CORRECTED.

The statement in a New-York morning paper of yesterday, to the effect that the Paymaster-General will immediately make requisitions on the Secretary of the Treasury for $320,000,000 for soldiers' pay up to July 1, and that there yet remain upon the rolls about 600,000 men, is wholly incorrect. The number of names on the army roll is now less than 200,000, and Gen. BRICE asks for less than two hundred millions to pay the army up to the time specified.

CORRECTION.

In our dispatches of yesterday, it was inadvertently stated that Dr. J. J. WARING, a wealthy Secessionist of this city, had been pardoned. It should have read, Dr. J. F. WARING, of Savannah, Georgia, the owner of large plantations on Skiddaway Island, now occupied by freedmen, under the orders of Gen. SHERMAN. One condition of WARING's pardon was that he should not disturb the *freedmen* in the possession of their present home.

PARDONS IN ARKANSAS.

The President received a letter to-day from Gov. MURPHY, of Arkansas, in which the latter announces that hereafter he will not recommend for pardon residents of that State who have participated in the rebellion. He says this class of persons gave such demonstrations on the Fourth of July, and on other recent occasions, as satisfied him that they had better be kept on long probation, and prove their loyalty by acts of an unmistakable character, before their petitions for pardon should be considered.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following brevet appointments in the Second Division of the late Twentieth Army Corps were announced to-day: Col. S. M. ZULICK, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be Brigadier-General by brevet; Lieut.-Col. ENOS TOUBALL, Thirty-third New-Jersey Volunteers, to be Colonel by brevet; Lieut.-Col. VAN VOORHEES, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh New-York Volunteers, to be Colonel by brevet. The following officers on GEARY's staff were also brevetted: Maj. N. T. FORBES, A. G., to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet; Capt. IRA B. SEYMOUR, A. D. C., to be Major by brevet; Capt. W. E. GOODMAN, Ordnance Officer, to be Major by brevet; Capt. R. H. WILBUR, One Hundred and Second New-York, Commissary of Musters, to be Major by brevet; Capt. MICHAEL NOLAN, District Judge-Advocate, to be Major by brevet; Capt. JNO. J. CAUTINE, A. D. C., to be Major by brevet; Capt. W. H. LAMBERT, Inspector-General, to be Major by brevet; Capt. MOERS BEALE, A. D. C., to be Major by brevet; Capt. G. L. PARKER, Assistant-Quartermaster, to be Major by brevet; Capt. JAS. GILLETTE, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Major by brevet.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, originally raised and brought out to the war by Major-Gen. GEARY, and the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, Brevet Brig.-Gen. S. M. ZULICK, will leave for home to-morrow. Gen. GEARY will accompany the regiments and they will have a public reception in Philadelphia on Friday morning.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 19.

WAITING TO SEE THE PRESIDENT.

Among the persons waiting for an interview with the President to-day were Mr. JACKSON, of Georgia, formerly Minister Resident near the Court of Vienna; MILTON BROWN, of Tennessee, and WILLIAM R. SMITH, of Alabama. They were formerly members of the United States House of Representatives, and are here to obtain the Executive clemency, having been prominent rebels.

PARDONS.

About one hundred and fifty applications for pardon were received by the Attorney-General to-day, among them the petitions of Lieut.-Gen. N. B. FORREST, of the rebel cavalry and Fort Pillow notoriety; W. B. BROOKS, ex-rebel Senator from Mississippi and member of the convention which passed the ordinance of secession; and M. H. BLOODGOOD, of London, England. The only pardons granted were to a few obscure individuals.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

A statement has been republished in some of the newspapers that the Paymaster-General will immediately make requisitions upon the Secretary of the Treasury for $320,000,000, for soldiers' pay up to the 18th of July. This appears to be a mistake, for on inquiry to-day it was ascertained that probably $150,000,000 will pay all that is due to soldiers mustered out, and to those who remained in the service to the above-named date. The issue of new certificates of indebtedness does not equal the amount of those continually maturing and redeemed, and the reduction in this description of paper has been from $250,000,000 to less than $115,000,000. It is probable from present indications that the Secretary will be able to meet the requisitions on the Treasury, under the powers conferred by the late Congress, without having occasion to resort to unauthorized loans.

THE NAVY.

The Navy Department has no chartered vessels in its employment, and, therefore, no money is due to their owners, as has been erroneously stated.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts under the Internal Revenue Law are increasing and encouraging. The Secretary of the Treasury telegraphed to the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco to-day, discontinuing the sale of Seven-thirties, as the entire loan will be taken before an additional supply of notes can reach him. It is stated in official quarters that it is the intention of the government to reduce the army to 100,000, if not to 50,000 men, at the earliest practicable period. The amount of the last series of the entire loan of

$600,000,000 remaining of Seven-thirties, as appears from official data to-day, is $42,500,000.

PAROLE OF GEN. EWELL.

Gen. EWELL, a prisoner of war, having taken the oath of allegiance, and given bonds that he will respect it, has been permitted by the President to return to his home in Virginia on parole, to report once a week by letter to the Secretary of War. President LINCOLN having directed, under date of the 23d of March last, that Mrs. EWELL should have the benefit of his amnesty proclamation, and she having taken the required oath, President JOHNSON to-day permitted her to return to Nashville, her former residence, and take possession of the property, as decreed by the District Court of Tennessee.

BALTIMORE APPOINTMENTS.

A change has been made in the Baltimore Custom-house appointment programme. The delegation opposed to the continuance of HOFFMAN, MCJILTON and COOKTON in their offices, are successful, and the appointments now stand thus: Collector, EDWIN H. WEBSTER; Naval Officer, SAMUEL M. EVANS; Surveyor, E. FULTON. This cast is doubtless final.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The President has appointed the following-named Postmasters: William Store, Springfield, Mass.; Elisha W. Keys, Madison, Mo.; Rensselaer Acly, at Roundcut; Ezra Farrington, at Newhurgh; Levi Platt, Pittsburgh; Edward P. Pickstt, Lansingburgh; John W. Verder, Schenectady, and William Knox, Waterloo, New-York; Joseph S. Taft, at Houston; and Wm. P. De Normandi, Austin, Texas; Wm. M. Posion, Wilmington, North Carolina; E. G. Breckinridge, Baton Rouge, La.

NEW OFFICERS.

Among other appointments made to-day are the following: H. G. PARKER, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Nevada. ANDREW N. SEAMAN, TILLA HOUGHTON and GEORGE HAICK have been appointed Assistant Assessors in the First, Tenth and Twenty-first Districts of New-York respectively.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Great Eastern to Sail from Valentia July 15—Why Correspondents Will be Excluded.

A private letter from Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD states that the *Great Eastern* would probably leave the Nore on the 11th and Valentia on the 15th of July.

All representatives of the press, of England, America and France, are to be excluded from the *Great Eastern* during the laying of the cable, the Telegraph Construction Company having charge of the undertaking believing this course necessary, as some members of the press might enter into conversations with the engineers, and thus distract their attention from their highly important duties.

A journal of the trip and its results will, however, be furnished the Associated Press immediately upon the arrival of the *Great Eastern* at Heart's Content, and the connection being made with the shore at that terminus of the line.

As the cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Cape Breton, N. S., and Newfoundland, is now seriously derangsd for the first time in seven or eight years, it is probehle the messages from and to the Cape will have to be sent across the Gulf by a steamer, which will delay the press reports from four to six hours.

Should there be enongh of the Atlantic Cable left to stretch across the Gulf (80 miles,) which is confidently expected, it will, we understand, be immediately laid, and thus, in a few days, not only restore the continuity of the New-York and Newfoundland line, but place the two continents in uninterrupted telegraphic communication.

NEW-JERSEY POLITICS.

Meeting of the Union State Convention.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Wednesday, July 19.

The Union State Convention to-morrow will be a great affair. Crowds of delegates are already here. The caucus to-night nominated Gen. KILPATRICK for temporary chairman to-morrow.

At the name of MARCUS L. WARD there was great cheering, but GEORGE T. COBB's friends are confident, and the First District is unanimous for ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, of Camden.

In the multiplicity of candidates a new man is talked of. THOMAS H. HERRING, of Bergen County, has been suggested as a compromise. Hudson County, Bergen County, and part of Passaic support him. He was heartily commended to-day in the convention of War Democrats, who say that with a man of his antecedents they can win votes enough to elect.

L. W. E.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 19.

Gen. MEADE attended the marriage of his neice, a danghter of Col. GRAHAM, U. S. A., to JOHN H. GEORGE, at Portsmonth, yesterday. In the evening an informal dinner was tendered him at the Revere House, at which Gov. ANDREW and Staff, and some twenty other gentlemen were present. Later, in the evening the General was serenaded.

The Custom-house and banks are closed to-day on account of Harvard commencement.

The Coroner's inquest on the murder of the JOYCE children has closed its investigation. They find that the murders were committed by some person or persons to the jury unknown. The examination of STEWART, who is under arrest for the crime, is expected to commence at Dedham to-day.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, July 19.

Dispatches state that President JOHNSON has expressed a determination that the laws passed by the Tennessee Legislature shall be obeyed, and that all illegal voters in the approaching election shall be kept from the polls.

Gov. JOHNSON, of Georgia, addressed a large audience at Atlanta on Monday. He speaks at Macon to-day. From thence he will go to Milledgville and enter upon the discharge of his official duties.

The rebel Gen. CHEATHAM arrived in this city yesterday.

From Louisiana, &c.

CAIRO, Wednesday, July 19.

The steamer *Continental*, with New-Orleans dates to the 12th, has arrived. She brings 550 bales of cotton for New-York, and 325 for St. Louis. 300 bales for Evansville and 140 for St. Louis passed last night.

The Red River country will raise no crop but corn this year, except in a few localities.

A vessel has sailed from New-Orleans for St. Petersburgh direct, with a cargo of cotton belonging to New-Orleans merchants.

The wheat crop of Louisiana is better than ever known. The sugar crop is not so large as that of last year.

Collegiate Convention.

CHICAOO, Wednesday, July 19.

The National Commercial College Convention closes its eight days' session with a banquet at Bryan Hall this evening. Among the one thousand invited guests are Senator TRUMBULL, Hon. WM. B. OGDEN, Gen. GARFIELD, Gen. J. D. WEBSTER. The convention has disposed of a large amount of business, systematizing commercial education. It has been a success. H. D. STRATTON, of New-York, has been chosen President of the International Chain of Colleges.

From Cincinnati.

REUNION OF THE TURNERS—SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 19.

The *Commercial* says: "There is to be a grand reunion of all the Turner societies in this city next September, the first reunion of the kind in America.

The piers of the suspension bridge across the Ohio River here, are nearly completed, and the wires will be suspended in a short time. The span of the bridge is 1,057 feet, the longest span in this country.

Illness of Gov. Brough.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, July 19.

Gov. BROUGH passed an uncomfortable night. He had severe hemorrhage from the wound in his foot. He is now easier, but much prostrated. Surgeon-Gen. BARE is in attendance.

The Fire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Wednesday, July 19.

The destruction of the sheds at the New-York Central Railroad cattle yards yesterday will not interfere with the regular stock business of the road. The hotel and extensive transfer house escaped injury. The loss will not exceed $25,000.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA AT HALIFAX.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Great Eastern to Sail from Valentia July 19.

Progress of the Elections in England.

Frightful Ravages of the Cholera in Alexandria.

Correspondence Between France and England on American Affairs.

Earl Russell on the Capture of Insurgent Commissioned Ships of War.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, July 19.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, Capt. ANNESSON, which left Liverpool at 9 A. M. of the 8th and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 9th inst., arrived at Halifax at 5:30 P. M. to-day. She has 51 passengers for Halifax and 66 for Boston.

At 9 A. M. of July 9, off Bally Cotton, the *Africa* passed the *Sidon*.

On the 18th, in lat. 51 degrees, lon. 13 degrees, the *Africa* passed the *City of Manchester*.

On the morning of the 13th, the *Africa* was in company with a steamer, name unknown.

The *Africa* sails at 10 P. M., for Boston, where she will be due early on Friday morning.

The Royal Mail steamship *Scotia*, from New-York, arrived off Crookhaven at 10 P. M. of the 6th, and reached Liverpool at 8 P. M. of the 7th.

The steamer *Beatrice*, late the *Rappahannock*, which left Calais on the 2d for Liverpool, put into Southampton, and is reported to have been seized at the instance of the American Minister. A United States war vessel had been cruising off the Welsh coast, with the object, it was supposed, of seizing the cruiser on her way to Liverpool.

[NOTE.—The latest news via Queenstown shows the report to be unfounded.—EDS.]

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says every day adds to the difficulty of speedily adjusting the conflicting interests which the war in America between the North and South have let loose, and of achieving a task which, whether it be of restoration or reconstruction, is one of the greatest that ever taxed the genius of statesmen or the resources of a nation.

The steamer *Caroline*, with the shoro-end of the Atlantic cable, sailed from London for Valencia on the 5th and the steamer *Hawk* left on the 7th, to assist in laying it. The war steamers *Terrible* and *Sphinx* had both sailed for Valencia, and the *Great Eastern* would leave the Nore for the same place on the 15th. It was expected the fleet would leave Valencia July 19 and arrive at Heart's Content in the beginning of August. Messages are constantly sent through the whole cable in the most perfect manner.

GREAT BRITAIN.

England was for the moment without a Parliament. The dissolution immediately followed the prorogation on the 6th, and writs for the new elections were forthwith issued. The election in London was fixed for the 10th, and in the provinces on the next and the following day.

Lord PALMERSTON had issued an address, again soliciting the votes of his constituents at Tiverton. He lays his claims upon the events of the past, making no promises for the future, and is altogether silent on the question of reform.

Mr. DISRAELI had also issued a brief address to his constituents. He says the character of English institutions, perhaps forever, will mainly depend on the new Parliament, and he prays that the country will unmistakably decide on securing its happy constitution in Church and State.

The appointment of Lord CRANWORTH as successor of Lord Chancellor WESTBURY is confirmed.

Dr. PRITCHARD had been found guilty of poisoning his wife and mother-in-law at Glasgow, and sentenced to death.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase of cash in hand of upward of eight and a quarter million of francs.

A serious railway accident had occurred between Lyons and Marseilles. Three persons were killed and twenty wounded.

The Bourse was flat and lower on Friday. Reutes, 66f. 92c.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Minister of War had announced in the Upper Chamber that, on financial and political grounds, the Emperor had ordered the reduction of the army in Italy and Delmatia to a complete peace footing. The Emperor also recommended the utmost economy in all branches of administration.

THE DUCHIES.

The Government of Schleswig-Holstein had forbidden partisan manifestations of every description on the birthday of Duke AUGUSTENBURG.

EGYPT.

A letter from Alexandria, June 27, furnishes details regarding the cholera. It says the exigence of cholera was officially declared on the 11th of June, on which day three deaths occurred. By the end of the first week the deaths increased to about 100 per day. By the end of the second week they reached about 200, and on the 27th the number was 250. There was much alarm, and about 30,600 people quitted the city. Business was generally suspended; but Mr. HALL, United States Consul-General, remained at his post, and the business of the Consulate was transacted as usual. No cases of cholera had occurred among the American residents, or on American vessels.

Hon. E. H. PEURN, the American Minister to Japan, and Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, Minister to China, passed through Alexandria on the 26th en route to America, on a leave of absence.

An Alexandria telegram of July 5 reports considerable diminution in the cholera. There were eighteen deaths on the 4th. The epidemic was stationary at Cairo.

The Nile was sensibly rising.

MEXICO.

The *Journal Di Etoma* explains that the Papal Representative to Mexico, has terminated his mission to Mexico, by order of the Pope, as he could no longer be permitted to witness the violation of the rights of the church. Monsignenr MEOLIA was to await fresh instructions from Roms at Guatamala.

INDIA.

[*Private Telegram.*]

BOMBAY, Monday, July 3.

Imports are still rising.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, July 1.

Goods and twists in demand, at improving rates.

Later telegrams to July 4, report a continued improvement.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A fearful hurricane occurred at the Cape of Good Hope on the 17th of May. The English mail steamer *Athens*, from Mauritius, was totally lost, and seventeen other vessels were wrecked, Seventy lives were lost in Table Bay.

VERY LATEST BY THE AFRICA.

[*By Telegraph to Queenstown.*]

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, July 9.

The steamship *Sidon*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown to-day.

The reported seizure of the pirate *Rappahannock*, at Southampton, is false. The vessel is safely in dock at Liverpool.

Further correspondence between the French and British Governments, on the cessation of the American war, is published. Earl RUSSELL says the opinion of the British Government is that ships belonging to the Confederate Government, and not lawfully transferred to other owners before the total cessation of hostilities, may be claimed as public property by the the Federal Government, if found in any British territory, and any counter claim must be decided in an ordinary cause of law by the civil tribunals.

In a dispatch to the British Minister at Washington, Earl RUSSELL says the enemy's commissioned ships of war cannot, during the continuance of the war, be relieved from risk of capture and condemnation by any sale or transfer to a neutral.

The Persian Gulf cable is interrupted. Telegraphic communication with India is consequently stopped.

The *Index*, the Confederate organ in London, has suspended publication.

PARIS, Saturday, July 8—P. M.

Bourse firm; Rentes closed 67f. 15c.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 8—A. M.

COTTON—The weekly cotton market report was sent out by the *North American*.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Manchester market is firmer, but quiet.

BREADSTUFFS are dull, with a still declining tendency. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report FLOUR dull and tending downward. WHEAT flat at a decline of 1d.@3d.; Winter Red American, 8s. 6d.@8s. 10d. CORN quiet and easier; Mixed, 26s. 6d.@28s.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady. HIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and GORDON, BRUCE & Co. report; Beef steady, and the fine qualities rather higher. Pork very dull. Bacon easier. Lard firm at 67s.@69s. for American. Tallow dull and unchanged.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes quiet and steady. Pots, 28s.; Pearls, 29s. Sugar buoyant. Coffee steady. Rice steady. Linseed still advancing. Linseed Oil steady. Sperm Oil steady at £85. Resin quiet and steady. Spirits Turpentine—small sales at 53s. BOULT, ENGLISH & Co. report: Petroleum quiet at 2s. 6d. for refined.

LONDON MARKETS.

BABINO'S Circular reports: BREADSTUFFS tending downward, under favorable crop weather. IRON steady. SUGAR active and 6d. dearer. COFFEE buoyant. RICE firm. TEA has a declining tendency; Common Congou is. TALLOW flat. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull. PETROLEUM quiet and steady; Refined is. 6d. SPERM OIL dull at £90.

Consols closed on Friday at 90¼@90¾ for money.
Illinois Central Shares 66¾@67.
Erie Shares 52¾@53¾.
United States Five-twenties 71¾@72.
The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased on the week £334,000.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 8—P. M.

COTTON—The sales to-day were 6,000 bales, of which 1,000 were to speculators and exporters. The market closed dull and unchanged.
BREADSTUFFS dull.
PROVISIONS quiet and steady. LARD firm.

LONDON, Saturday, July 8—P. M.

Consols closed at 90@90¾ for money.
Illinois Central Shares 67.
Erie Shares 52@52¾.
United States Five-twenties 71@71¼.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds steady. Electioneering causes quietness. Money is easier. SCOTT, BELL & Co., East Indian merchants in London, have suspended. Liabilities, £800,000 sterling.

A Pugnacious Policeman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The police were heavily taxed yesterday; not from rowdyism, but from the little rubbings togsther of huge masses, which required forbearance, temper and a pleasant word. That the members of the force discharged their duties fully and good-humoredly no one will for a moment dispute. They were omnipresent. What assistance lay in their power they cheerfully gave to those who needed it. Like the thousands around them they seemed to appreciate the kindliness of the occasion. I mention these broad and general facts because an instance of a totally different character occurred under my own eyes, which should, I think, be held up to reprobation. A private carriage, laden with women and children, was proceeding from the wood, when an over-officious policeman, stationed in the roadway, told the driver he was going too quick—a statement utterly at variance with the truth. A gentleman who was seated by the driver ventured to say so, and was hectored by the policeman for his pains. The coach still proceeded on its way, and the interlocutors made running remarks, not perhaps *en regle*, but certainly not more than colloquial and ordinary. There was no disturbance of the peace, no interruption of the policeman in the discharge of his duty, no offence given which under any possibility of law could have justified either party in seeking a police station. It was a matter of mere road talk, commenced without justification by the policeman. As such it might easily have passed over, but it seemed that it was an offence to speak to this particular policeman. He valiantly produced his whistle, blew upon it, drew his club, wound the string about his wrist, rushed up to the coachfull of women and children, stopped the horses, dragged the gentleman from the box, and had he not been prevented, would have clubbed him on the spot. As it was, he blurted out to others, who simply expostulated with him, some nonsense about taking them also to the station-house. This policeman's number was 908.

Now, it is clearly the duty of the police to preserve the peace, not to break it. This man seemed to be waiting for an opportunity to do the latter. The remarks that passed were unimportant, heard only, by himself. To make a row he absolntely ran after the carriage. Pale, palpitating, with his small, beady eyes sunk in his head, his tongue dry with excitement, and his head stupified with something which may have been brains, he enjoyed the satisfaction of flonrishing his truncheon, and thus causing the children to cry. Fortunetely, some one told him that he was an ass, and on this assurance he allowed the coach to pass. A sensible and civil detective, seeing the absurdity of the position, interfered, and Policeman No. 908 went his way.

This was the only interruption to the peace I saw yesterday. The metter will, of course, be brought before the proper authorities.

Thirteenth Annual Commencement of the Free Academy.

The students of the Free Academy celebrated the thirteenth annual commencement of the institution at the Academy of Music, last evening.

A very large and fashionable audience was present, filling the parquet, dress and upper circles to repletion.

The band, which was under the direction of Mr. DODWORTH, gave the overture to "Jubel," followed by the "Academy March," during which Dr. HORACE WEBSTER, President of the Academy, the Vice-Principal, the masters, the President of the Board of Education, and several of the leading members of that body, entered the auditorium and took seats on the platform.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS delivered an eloquent prayer, which was followed by the band playing the finale from *La Juive*.

Mr. J. SANDFORD HUNT then delivered in good style the salutatory address, and an oration entitled "Popular Impulses," in which he referred to the effect produced by the announcement of the attack on Sumter, in causing the whole North to rise as one man, and further illustrated his subject by a number of historical references.

The youthful orator was warmly applauded and was further rewarded with a small cart load of bouquets.

The remainder of the exercises took place in the following order:

Third Honorary (Philosophical) Oration—Sympathy, Peter L. Easton. Fifth Honorary Oration—The Elizabethan Age, Francis A. Sampson. Fourth Dissertation—Popular Education, John P. Crosby, Jr. Seventh Honorary Oration—The Don Quixotes of the Nineteenth Century, Leonard Friedlander. Eighth Honorary Oration—Reform, William H. Heisser. Fourth Honorary (Ethical) Oration—American Patriotism, Benjamin Oriffen. First Dissertation—Modern Alchemy, William H. Lane. Second Dissertation—Mysteries, Charles H. Smith, Jr. Sixth Honorary Oration—Acta Diurna, Wm. Henry Van Arsdale. Students and Revolutious, Wm. H. J. Sieberg. Master's Oration—Soldier and Suffrage, Lieut. O. E. Michaelis, A. B., U. S. A. First Honorary Oration and Valedictory Address—Ghosts of Memory, John A. Knapp.

All acquitted themselves respectably, and earned their meed of applause.

At the conclusion of the exercises, the following degrees were conferred. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon the following candidates: Robert Donaldson Bronson, John Player Crosby, Jr., William Drach, Peter Zachins Easton, Leonard Friedlander, Daniel Trimble Oilman, Benjamin Oriffen, William Henry Heisser, Urban Gillespie Hitchcock, John Sandford Hunt, William Henry Van Arsdale, John Augustus Knapp, William Henry Lane, William Maitland Murray, John Benjamin Penfield, Francis Asbury Sampson, Rudolph William Schack, William Henry J. Sieberg, John Hervey Stitt, William Stratford, Charles Edward Tracy.

The degree of Bachelor of Sciences was conferred upon the following candidates: Edward Sears Clinch, Leonard Friedlander, Albert Terry Greene, Jandine Lyng, William Moore, Charles Henry Smith, Jr., Thomas Stratford.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon the following candidates: Wilson J. Berryman, A. B.; Edward Hoffmire Boyer, A. B.; John Lovett Brower, A. B.; Eldred Absalom Carley, A. B.; Elihu Dwight, A. B.; Harlow Mather Hoyt, A. B.; Edward Kelly, A. B.; Arthur Malachi Lee, A. B.; Edward McCutcheon, A. B.; O. Emile Michaelis, A. B., Lieutenant U. S. A.; Geo. Gordon Needham, A. B., M. D.; Wm. Henry Newschafer, A. B.; Charles Roberts, Jr., A. B.; Adolph Lewis Sanger, A. B.; Dennis Francis Sullivan, A. B.; Caleb Theophilus Ward, A. B.

The degree of Master of Sciences was conferred upon the following candidates: EVANDER CHILDS, Jr., B. S.; JOSEPH KOCH, B. S.; WM. EDWIN SLOCUM, B. S.; SIDNEY HARRISON STUART, Jr., B. S.

The benediction was then pronounced and the audience dispersed, the band playing, "O ain't I glad to get out of the Wilderness."

At the last annual examination of candidates for admission to the Free Academy 430 presented themselves, of whom 42 were rejected, and 388 admitted.

The Homeward March.

The Twentieth Maine regiment arrived on Tuesday, night and left for Boston at noon yesterday.

The following is their roster.

Colonel, ELLIS SPEAR, Lieutenant-Colonel D. CHAMBERLAIN, Maj. George R. Abbott, Capt. H. S. Melchen, Company H; Capt. Sawyer, Company C; Capt. Hoans, Company E; Capt. Whitan, Company D; Capt. Harrington, Company F; Capt. Terry, Company A; Capt. Butler, Company B; Capt. Scofield, Company G; First Lieutenants Switzer, George T. Furrbiah, D. F. Noyes; Second-Lieutenants McCabe, J. O. Field, F. B. Hill, T. McMan, Marcy Hamlin, John George A. Rice, W. T. Trusing; Assistant Surgeon Stevens; Adjutant William E. Donnell.

The Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment, Brevet Maj.-Gen. MACY, commanding, arrived here last night, and were provided with quarters at the Battery by Col. HOWE.

This regiment is one of the historic Ball's Bluff regiments in 1861. They leave at 5 P. M., for Boston. The following is the roster:

Colonel and Brevet Major-General, GEO. N. MACY, commanding; Lieutenant-Colonel, Butgers P. Lincoln; Major, John Killiker; Surgeon, —— McGregor; Assistant Surgeon, C. E. Inches; Assistant Surgeon, —— Dinsmore; Adjutant, H. S. Benson; Quartermaster, Charles Post; Captains, Albert N. Holmes, George Spencer, Gustav Mugnitzky, George N. Jones and Walter B. Smith; Brevet Captain, —— Robbins; First Lieutenants, George T. Chase, James O'Connor, Charles C. Moore and Carlton Deland.

The Twenty-fifth and Sixth Massachusetts are momentarily expected.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

REMOVAL OF WARDEN SUTTON.—The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have fixed the Sixth Ward slate by removing Mr. CHARLES SUTTON from the Wardenship of the City Prison, and appointing Mr. JAMES E. COULTER to the position. Mr. SUTTON has held the position of Warden many years; he had intimate knowledge of criminals, and much ability in their management; and in the discharge of the difficult duties of his office he gave general satisfaction.

STABLES CONSUMED.—Messrs. DANIEL DEVLIN and EDWARD CONNELLY'S stables, at Fort Washington, were destroyed by fire at about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The horses, carriages and harness were saved. The loss, which is estimated at $6,000, is fully covered by insurance in the Harmony office. The origin of the fire does not appear.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SENTENCES IN THE KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.—The following prisoners, heretofore convicted for various offences, were yesterday severally sentenced to the State Prison at Sing Sing: John Downing, assault with intent to do bodily harm, five years; Wm. H. Oliver, grand larceny, one year; John Vragan, attempt to commit rape, five years; John Kirby, grand larceny, three years; Edward Donnelly, grand larceny, three years; Michael Lafferty, larceny, five years; George White, personating an officer and attempting to shoot an officer, ten years; Michael Glynn, larceny, one year; John Minckus, three years; Hugh McCacklin, larceny, five years; Alexander McDougall, larceny, five years; Patrick Donnelly, larceny, five years; Peter Thompson, larceny, five years.

DARKNESS IN THE CITY HALL.—During the past week the gas-light furnished to the departments occupying the basement of the Brooklyn City Hall, has been so dim that "penny-dips" at three cents each, had to be resorted to in order to enable the officers to attend to their duties. Last evening an explosion, as loud as that caused by a heavily loaded pistol, occurred in the office of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, shortly after which the heretofore dim light gave place to total darkness. No damage resulted. Great inconvenience is caused in the office of the Inspector of Police in consequence of this state of affairs, in regard to telegraphic matters particularly. The city authorities act as if it was none of their business, and the gas company appears to be of the same mind.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY.—It was expected that this regiment would arrive here to-day, and extensive preparations had been made for their reception, but as no telegraphic dispatch had, up to last evening, been received from the Colonel in command, the officers of the Fifth Brigade have decided not to turn out until Friday next for the purpose of escorting them, even if they should arrive in the meantime. The city authorities have made ample provision to entertain the officers and men at the armory of the Fifty-second Regiment, in Raymond-street.

BOARDING A CANAL-BOAT.—The canal-boat *Medina*, Capt. STEWART, lying at the foot of Washington-street, was boarded about 2 o'clock yesterday morning by four river thieves, one of whom entered the cabin. Seeing the Captain awake, he ran on deck. The Captain pursued with a pistol, but was fired at before he had time to use it. He fired in return, and the thieves escaped by means of a small boat. Neither of the shots took effect.

THE POWDER CASE.—The case of the City against Mr. J. C. BROWER, who was sued for a penalty on the charge made by Fire Warden WRIGHT that he kept more powder on his premises than the law allowed, was examined by Justice CORNWALL, yesterday, and as it appeared that the keg supposed to contain powder, when opened, contained nothing but sand, the complaint was dismissed.

Williamsburgh.

ARREST OF A POLICEMAN'S WIFE FOR THREATENING TO SHOOT HER HUSBAND'S FRIEND.—Mrs. NAFEN, wife of the officer of that name, was arrested yesterday by Officer EDWARD BROWN, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, and taken before Judge DAILEY. Officer BROWN alleges that Mrs. NAFEN threatened to shoot him for leading her husband into the company of strange women. Both officers belong to the same precinct, and are fast friends. Mrs. NAFEN and her husband have been separated for some time, in consequence, it is alleged, of her intensely jealous disposition. It is further alleged that she was one of the women mainly instrumental in inducing Miss BUGBY to attempt the life of Officer CHICHESTER. Judge DAILEY gave her permission to find bonds to the amount of $500 to keep the peace, but she has not yet returned with the documents.

THE FIREMEN'S IMBROGLIO—MEETING OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS.—The idea prevailed throughout the Fire Department of the district during the past week that a further disbandment of companies would take place, at the regular meeting of the commissioners last night, and a large number of those interested congregated in and around Firemen's Hall. At 9 P. M. there were three commissioners present, but the clerk of the board not making his appearance, the commissioners adjourned until Friday evening. It will be remembered that two of the commissioners have seceded from the board, in consequence of the alleged supercedure of crippled bellringers by the majority, and for other causes.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, are given. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of this WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates. Payments invariably in advance.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 816 BROADWAY.

The Attention of Confectioners, Hotelkeepers and families is respectfully invited to BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highets Premium Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadwey, New York.

New Era in Steam.
THE MOST RADICAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE.
All persons interested in steam machinery are invited to examine
THE HICKS PATENT ENGINE,
at work in connection with full sets of Quartz Crushers and Amalgamators, at the S. E. corner of Greene and Essex sts., Jersey City, near the ferry, on the 20th, 21st and 22d insts.

New Sewing-Machines.
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, 626 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortmsnt of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

No. 1,166 Broadway.—Dr. HARTLEY'S Institute for the special treatment of affections of the ear, catarrh and throat diseases. No advance fee required. Consultation free. Calls received between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button-hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Morehead's Neurodyne.—In a few days we shall present the readers of the TIMES with some testimonials from several of our most eminent citizens, regarding the remarkable effects of this new remedy. Our nervous friends, who wish to make "assurance doubly sure," are advised to "possess their *nerves* in patience." Those whose pains will not permit delay, can procure the NEURODYNE at the principal druggists.
D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
No. 19 Walker-st., New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Marvin's Safe
TRIUMPHANT.
IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1865.
Messrs. Marvin & Co.:
GENTLEMEN:
In reply to your inquiries as to how your safe stood the great fire which consumed Barnum's Museum and the entire block of adjoining buildings, we would say that everything in it was preserved in perfect order, almost as good as new. The safe gives good evidence of the great heat for several hours. When our store is rebuilt we shall want another, as after such a test we shall have none but your patent.
Yours truly,
WILLETTS & SKIDMORE,
Nos. 155 and 157 Fulton-st.
A full assortment of Marvin's Patent Fire and Burglar Safes always on hand.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 265 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

You Cannot Have a Healthy Constitution WHILE YOUR BLOOD IS IMPURE.—CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system of impurities, and stimulates the vital organs to a vigorous and healthy action, expelling disease and restoring the health. LIFE SYRUP rapidly cures diseases which are caused by impure blood. Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Old Sores, Ulcers, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Syphilis, and all foul diseases. Disease of the Heart, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Ulceration of Bones of the Nose, Scalp and Face. Use CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, and you will be surprised at its rapidity in removing these diseases. It saves the blood pure, the complexion clear, and the system free from disease. Sold by all druggists.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Druggists,
General Agents, No. 46 Oliff-st., New-York.

The Best Brieks in the United States are being made by Chambers' Patent Steam Brick Machine. One hundred brick per minute have been made, and at one-third the cost of hand-made. For patent rights, model and specimen of brick, apply to ABRAM REQUA, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York, up stairs.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Spare Bed and Bed to Spare—Have you seen it?—weighs 25 pounds and costs $7 50. Sold by E. S. JENNY & CO., No. 694 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company, Elias HOWE, Jr., President, 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

MARRIED.

FENTON—BURTON.—At the residence of Rev. Dr. Burchard, by Rev. Dr. Foster, on Tuesday, July 18, JOHN W. FENTON and CORNELIA J. BURTON, all of New-York City. No cards.

KING—MCFARLAND.—On Tuesday, July 11, at Cambridge, N. Y., by Rev. J. E. King, D. D., Prof. JAMES M. KING and Miss NANCY M. MCFARLAND, all of Fort Edward Institute.

MCCHESNEY—STUDDIFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 18, at the residence of the bride's father, Rev. P. O. Studdiford, D. D., Professor JOSEPH HENRY MCCHESNEY, University of Chicago, and MARY LIBBIE, daughter of W. V. Studdiford.

NEILSON—BROOKS.—On Tuesday, July 18, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, CHARLES H. NEILSON and MARY L., eldest daughter of Hon. James Brooks, of this city.

ROOERS—MARTIN.—On Thursday, July 13, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. M. E. Ellison, WM. E. ROOERS, of Hudson City, N. J., and Miss JENNIE L. MARTIN, daughter of Mrs. Frances Martin, of Bergen, N. J.

SMITH—SCUDDER.—On Thursday, June 29, at the Chelsee Presbyterian Church, by the Pastor, Rev. E. Dunlap Smith, D. D., L. RANNOLPH SMITH, son of the officiating clergyman, and CARRIE M., daughter of the late John H. Scudder.

SHERIDAN—ANGELL.—On Tuesday, July 18, by Rev. Howard Osgood, of New-York, JOHN SHERIDAN, City Missionary, and Miss ANNIE ANGELL, both of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BRADY.—In this city, on Tuesday, July 18, Lieut. BERNARD BRADY, late of the 10th Regiment New-York Vols., aged 24 years.

The friends of the family, and the officers and men of the 10th Regiment N. Y. V., (in citizens' dress,) are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 100 East 12th-st., near 3d-av., at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

DAVIDSON.—At Rutland, Vt., on Tuesday, July 18, ALBERT, youngest son of the late John E. Davidson.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GEBHARD.—At West Point, on Wednesday, July 19, FREDERICK O. GEBHARD, in the 40

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
DATED
JUNE, JULY.
AUGUST, OCTOBER,
AND
DECEMBER, 1864,
WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY.
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,053 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.
The public are cautioned against negotiating thes bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rne de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Well-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 15th day of July, 1865.

[L. S.] FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of June, 1865.

[L. S.] FREEMAN CLARKE,
Signed. Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 16th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent., in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 15th day of July, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of July, and opened on the 3d day of August.

Resolved, That in pursuence of the measure recommended by the shareholders' meeting held May 31, 1865, and in order that the lands may be represented by a corresponding issue of capital stock, in accordance with the policy heretofore pursued by the company in the issue of Canceled Bonds Scrip, the outstanding shares of this company be increased by the issue of one share for every ten now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every ten held by them.

Resolved, That whore, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the company will retain the right to such fractional part at par.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 29, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and Statu of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF WESTFIELD.—The circulating notes of this bank will be redeemed at par at the banking-house in the village of Westfield, and at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.

GEORGE W. PATTERSON,
JOHN G. HINCKLEY, } Assignees.
WESTFIELD, June 13, 1865.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1865, will be paid on that day, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed MONDAY, the 10th inst.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST negotiating bonds and coupons of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company numbered as follows: 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 1,147, 1,148, 1,420, 1,421, 1,833, the same having been stolen in June, 1864, from a correspondent of the undersigned. A reward will be paid for their return to WARD & CO., No. 54 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have on all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

THE
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL.....$5,000,000.
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., N. Y.
U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
Collects Warrants, Certificates, Maturing Loans and Drafts, and attends to all financial business with government.
P. C. CALHOUN, President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OIL LANDS
in Venango and Erie Counties, Penn., for sale. Apply soon to W. P. CARPENTER, Sec'y.,
UTICA, July 19, 1865. Utica, N. Y.

SILVER MINES FOR SALE.—PARTIES desiring to form mining companies are requested to examine properties placed in my hands, for sale by my San Francisco house.
CHARLES W. BOND, No. 78 Cedar-st.
Late JANSON, BOND & CO., San Francisco.

FINANCIAL.
INSURANCE SCRIP.
$5,000 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip.
5,000 Union Mutual Insurance Scrip.
5,000 Great Western Marine Insurance Scrip.
5,000 Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip.
3,000 Columbian Marine Insurance Scrip.
for sale by
WILLIAM C. OILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

LEOPOLD COHN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Charleston, S. C.
July 1, 1865.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS FOR SALE:
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
ILLINOIS AND MISSISSIPPI TELEGRAPH CO.
All descriptions Telegraph and Express Stocks bought, and for sale by
GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, and 476, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes of THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, a banking association located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having to writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a meeting of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York."

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, July 11, 1865.

THE STISSING BANK (PINE PLAINS) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the American National Bank, of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Manufacturers' Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

EDWARD HAND, Deputy Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA OIL COMPANY, NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year will take place on TUESDAY, the 25th of July, at the office of the company, where the poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

J. H. KETCHAM, Secretary.

NOTICE TO PETROLEUM CAPITALISTS.—We have leased, for oil and mineral purposes, 20,000 acres of land, on Cumberland River and its tributaries, lying in Jackson and Overton counties, Tenn., which lands present a fine field of operations for practical oil and mineral developing capacity. We are desirous of forming an association with a company of such gentlemen for the purpose of developing a part or all of these lands upon fair and equal terms. Parties wishing further information, or desiring to enter into such an arrangement, will please correspond with C. L. HILL,
GLASGOW, Ky. W. H. BOTTS.

$400 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE SAFE of the North River Insurance Company, on the night of July 10, 1865: $1,000 bond of State of California, 7s, with indorsement of Indiana Bank, No. 690. $1,000 bond of State of California, 7s, with indorsement of Indiana Bank, No. 150. A reward of twenty per cent. will be paid for the recovery of the above bonds, at the office of the North River Insurance Company, Greenwich-st., near Vesey, (heretofore advertised by the wrong numbers.)

FOR SALE—AT A VERY LOW PRICE, A LOT of St. Margaret Copper Mining Company's stock. Apply at the office of D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
BROOKLYN, July 11, 1865.

The Board of Directors have declared a four months Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free from government tax, at their office in New-York, No. 139 Broadway.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
NIAGARA INSURANCE OFFICE,
No. 12 WALL-ST., July 12, 1865.

The directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of United States tax, payable on and after 17th inst.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 347 FULTON-ST.,
BROOKLYN, July 11, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst., until which date the transfer books will be closed.

J. B. THOMPSON, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BRADLEY OIL COMPANY OF CHERRY RUN, No. 7 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on their Capital Stock per month. Payable on Friday, August 4. The transfer books will be closed from the 31st July to 4th of August.

E. L. LOWEREE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared by this company, payable at the usual places on and after August 1 next, free of government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 20th instant until August 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
(FIRE AND MARINE,)
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared an Interest Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Old Stock of this company, and ordered the payment of Interest from May 25 on the New Stock, payable on demand, free of government tax.

J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 11 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 64 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after 15th instant.

B. D. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after July 10, 1865.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 Broadway. A semi-annual Dividend of FIVE Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on demend.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1865.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 143 Broadway, New-York, July 12, 1865.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., July 11, 1865.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 4 PER CENT. (free of government tax) is payable on demand.

JAMES E. MOORE, Acting Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 58 Wall-st. By order of the board,

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—THE BANK OF Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., free from government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

H. GILOUX, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, July 7, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of LEEDS & SWANSBORO is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

THEO. E. LEEDS,
ALFRED H. SWANSBORO.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of LEEDS & HALL, and will transact a general Banking, Stock and Gold Commission business at No. 46 Broad-st.

THEO. E. LEEDS.
ROBT. L. S. HALL.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, CONSTITUTING the firm of of HURXTHAL & SEARS, have this day retired from the dry goods, importing and jobbing business.

BEN. HURXTHAL,
JOHN NEWTON SEARS.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

This is to certify that the undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership pursuant to title 1, chapter 4, part 2 of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and that,

1. The name of the firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is DRINKER & ANDERSON.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is: Importing and jobbing of general dry goods to be carried on in the city of New-York.

3. That the names of the general partners are JOSEPH H. DRINKER, of the City of New-York, JOHN ANDERSON, of the City of Brooklyn.

That the names of the special partners are BEN. HURXTHAL and JOHN NEWTON SEARS, both of the City of New-York.

4. That the amount of capital which BEN. HURXTHAL, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock is twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) and the amount of capital which JOHN NEWTON SEARS, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock is twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000.)

5. That the period at which the partnership is to commence is the fifteenth (15th) day of July, 1865, and the period at which it will terminate is the thirty-first (31st) day of December, 1868.

JOSEPH H. DRINKER,
JOHN ANDERSON,
BEN. HURXTHAL,
JOHN NEWTON SEARS.

Dated the 15th day of July, 1865.

DRY GOODS

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will offer on THURSDAY, July 20, a fresh assortment of
NEWPORT BATHING SUITS,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
made from Fancy flannels, and will take orders to make
CHILDREN'S BATHING DRESSES,
in any style desired. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

SUMMER SHAWLS.

A NEW IMPORTATION OF VERY NICE
BLACK LAMA LACE SHAWLS,
from $40 to $80 each.
EMBROIDERED GRENADINE SHAWLS, BLACK AND WHITE, WITH HEAVY SILK FRINGES.
ALSO,
500 SACQUES AND CIRCULARS,
made from fine flannel clothe, in neat styles, for
TRAVELING, AND MORNING AND EVENING WEAR AT THE SEA-SIDE,
at prices reduced to $6 and $8 each.
OFFERED AT RETAIL BY
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—$50 REWARD.—A GOLD HUNTER CASE WATCH—Lost in Hudson-st., below Christopher, while walking, or in 8th-av. car, last before 1 o'clock Tuesday morning, the 19th inst. No question asked and $50 will be paid to any one returning the watch to J. WM. ELLISON, Hoffman Fire Insurance Company, No. 161 Broadway, New-York.

LOST OR STOLEN—PASS-BOOK NO. 39,174, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Application will be made to the bank for a new book on the 13th day of August, 1865. JOHN BREWER, Depositor.

LOST OR STOLEN—PASS-BOOK NO. 31,863 OF the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Application will be made to the Bank for a new book on the 3d of August, 1865. MARY CARROLL, Depositor.

THE AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY, No. 2 Leroy-place and No. 53 Prince-st., prints under contract, to the order of the Office of Internal Revenue, all kinds of stamped blank forms for checks, check-books, bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes, bills of lading, bills of sale, certificates, broker's notes, original process, passage tickets, pawner's checks, powers of attorney, proxies, protests, warehouse receipts, weighers' returns, satisfactions of judgments, Sheriffs' returns and receipts for money or property, &c.

WM. P. COE, Treasurer,
No. 87 Cedar-st.,
will receive orders from parties desiring stamped blanks of any kind, and have them executed by the company, under the supervision of the Stamp Agent of the United States Treasury Department.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

In conformity with the act of the Legislature, this institution will hereafter be known by the name of
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY,
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
23d-av.,
Late Mariners' Savings Institution.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have this day declared a DIVIDEND of 5 and 6 per cent. interest (free from government tax), payable on or after the 20th of July.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M.

DEPOSITS MADE BY THE 20TH JULY, WILL BE ALLOWED INTEREST FROM 1ST JULY.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY,
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
1865 JULY INTEREST.

The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of six and five per cent. per annum, free from government tax, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, on and after THURSDAY, July 20.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and draw interest the same as the principal. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from the 1st of July.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street,
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $1,675,000.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 263 BOWERY,

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of one thousand dollars and under.

Five per cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7.
Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER VARICK,
ASSETS.....$1,490,518 11
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M. IN PER CENT. interest, free of government tax, allowed on sums of $50 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank Books in English, German and French.
ELDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 NASSAU-ST., (near Fulton) New-York.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Iron Pipes," with name of bidder and the date of the presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. on THURSDAY, July 27, 1865, for furnishing
7,300 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 20 inches diameter;
5,000 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 12 inches diameter;
18,300 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 6 inches diameter;
3,000 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 4 inches diameter;
and 32 special castings.

The specifications (which will be ready on Wednesday, 19th inst.) and blank forms for the bids, can be obtained at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Rotunda, City Hall Park, July 17, 1865.

INVITING PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED GOVERNMENT MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1865, for the purchase of 2,300 mules, in lots of fifty and one hundred each, at the places, dates named below:

HARRISBURGH, Penn.—6 lots, 50 each.
HARRISBURGH, Penn.—4 lots, 100 each.
WILMINGTON, Del.—4 lots, 50 each.
WILMINGTON, Del.—2 lots, 100 each.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—6 lots, 50 each.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—6 lots, 100 each.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—4 lots, 50 each.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—1 lot, 100 each.

These mules will be put aside, each lot by itself, and will be free for the inspection of bidders at the places named, respectively, for ten days prior to Aug. 1.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can now be obtained at far less than their true value.

The successful bidders will be notified in person or by telegraph and required to receive the animals on or before August 3, 1865.

This office reserves to itself the right to reject all bids that may be offered.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for the purchase of Mules."

Payment must be made in government funds at the time of delivery.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO CONTRACTORS.—Seperate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work, the name of bidder, and the date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. on Friday, July 28, 1865, for the construction of the following street improvements, viz: sewers in Eighty-third-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues; Oak-street, between Oliver and James streets; Sixtieth-street, between Broadway and Ninth-aveuu; Monroe-street, between Montgomery and Jackson streets; Orchard-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; Madison-street, between Seammel and Jackson streets, and the Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets; also, for pavements in Twenty-first-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, and street west side of Grummercy-park; Fifty-ninth-street from Second to Third-avenue; Forty-fifth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue; Fifty-fifth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, and West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken-street, and repavement of parts of streets intersecting therewith. Specifications and forms for bids can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

July 18, 1865.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—REPAIRS TO STREET PAVEMENTS.—Sealed proposals, endorsed with title of work, name of bidder, and date of offering, will be received until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 27, 1865, for repairing and kocping in repair during the period commencing Aug. 1 and ending Dec. 31, 1865, all paved avenues, streets, squares and thoroughfares in the city of New-York, excepting so much of Broadway as is now paved with the Nuss pevement.

Bids must be in the form prescribed by this board. Blanks for this purpose and specifications and forms of the proposed agreement will be furnished at this office.

JULY 17, 1865. THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH.
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WEST-ST. AND BRIDGE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive writtten proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn. Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.

S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

INSURANCE.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 Broadway.
Capital and Surplus.....$280,000
MAY 11, 1865.

At an election for directors and inspectors of election of this company, held on the 1st of May inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for

DIRECTORS.

Eugene Plunkett,	S. P. Gilbert,
John Garcia,	Marcus F. Hodges,
Waldo Hutchins,	John S. Ward,
William Ferdon,	Robert Schell,
Bartolomeo Blanco,	James L. Morgan,
Gustave Reynaud,	George F. Nesbitt,
Elias Ponvert,	John E. Leffingwell,
Ramsay Crooks,	E. B. Wesley,
Joseph B. Young,	George T. Siedmun,
Charles S. Pell,	Henry Lewis.
O. Pacalin,	

FOR INSPECTORS.

Charles Sagory,	Samuel Darbee.
R. D. Valentine,	

At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. Marcus F. Hodges was unanimously reelected President.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Florida, I will offer for sale, in front of the Market-house, in the City of Jacksonville, at public outcry, on MONDAY, the seventh day of August next, the following property, to wit:

The east half of lot number five (5) in square number fifty-two, (52,) as the same is known and designated on the maps or plans of said City of Jacksonville, in the State of Flor

FOR SALE.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND DAIRY FARM.—On the 26th day of July, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the American Hotel, in the village of Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., will be sold to the highest bidder, the farm and residence of the late Hon. Zenas Clark, situate one mile from the village and railroad depot of Potsdam; and the stock, tools, and an undivided half of the crops thereon —308 acres of (mostly) excellent land, in a good state of cultivation; mansion-house, out-buildings, farm-house, barns, stables, small sugar and apple orchards; complete sugaring, farming and dairy apparatus and tools; 31 cows, some young cattle, &c.

Also, at the same time and place, another dairy farm near the above, of 100 acres, 10 cows, some young cattle, farm-house, outbuildings, sugar orchard, tools, &c., complete, and an undivided half of the crops.

For cash or on credit. Required to be sold by terms of will.

Present tenant of each farm competent; has entire charge; will remain if desired.

S. B. GORDON, Executor, Potsdam, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDson River, between Hyde Park and Rhinebeck, about 50 acres; has a river front of 3,000 feet, embracing two building sites with river and mountain views; the house is of stone and brick, adapted for Winter and Summer, having furnace and double sashes; supply of water throughout for kitchen, laundry and bath-rooms; hot and cold grapery, yielding the finest of fruit from June till November. In the gardens, laid out by Mr. Downing, there is an abundance of large and small fruit; the orchards, lawn and shade trees unsurpassed; 2½ miles from a station, where all the trains and steamboats stop. The beauty of the place, fine roads and neighborhood, render it a desirable residence for a gentleman of taste. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE HIS COUNTRY SEAT (ALMONT)—Situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade trees. For particulars see New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 263 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CASTLE HILL NECK, THE RESidence of Gouverneur M. Wilkins, containing 341 acres, situated on the East River, in the county of Westchester, and within an hour's drive of this city. This place is healthful, improved, fertile and accessible by land or water; the woodlands are fine and the grounds and views beautiful. Apply on the premises.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT CORNWALL, N. Y.—20 acres of land with good house and fully stocked with the best varieties of fruit in full bearing, yielding good profits; beautifully located; two miles from the landing. Apply to C. G. BARRETT, No. 14 Wall-st., or J. A. M. BARRETT, No. 23 Park-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, TWELVE acres, neat ontbuildings, 20 acres emperior and highly cultivated land, fruit, shade, &c., in ebundance, beautifully located, high ground, 15 miles from the city, on Northern New-Jersey Railroad, for sale very cheap.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PLACE, ABOUT 125 acres on the hackbone of Westchester County, between Tarrytown and Pleasantville; fine house, groundstable, &c.; worth $40,000; will sell for $25,500; stock, &c., as an appraisement. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW STABLE, NO. 112 EAST 26th-st., with seven stalls, and room for three carriages and one wagon; apartments for three coachmen. The building is fitted up in the most modern manner. Inquire next door.

FARM FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, New-Jersey, 23½ acres tillable land; two-story frame dwelling-house, barn, &c.; excellent fruit and water; price $3,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FARM ON CENTREPORT BAY, L. I., 76 acres, very good house, outbuildings and orchards for sale on easy terms. S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
2 100x23.
2 50x23.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

NEW HOUSES IN BROOKLYN TO RENT.—Seven genteel frame houses, with every modern convenience, on High-st., between Gold-st. and Hudson-av., near Fulton-ferry. Rent $600; to private families only. Apply about 12, at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT SOUTH Orange, N. J., a house and barn, with five acres of land, beautifully situated. Apply to R. LANGDON, Jr., No. 3 College-place.

AT YONKERS—SIX FURNISHED HOUSES TO let, from $100 to $350 per month.

JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO WELL-FURNISHED rooms in a private family without board, near cars and stages. Apply at No. 455 West 22d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED house in Brooklyn, convenient to the Wall-st. Ferry, by a gentleman and his wife, without children. Address L., Box No. 3,041 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Where but few boarders are taken. Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. Refereuces required.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF HANDsomely furnished rooms, with board, with a private family of refinement, at No. 170 East 126th-st.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A LADY IN A PRIvate family; location between 14th end 30th sts., and 3d and 6th avs. Address JACKSON, No. 279 3d-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SELECT FAMILY BOARD—CLAVERACK, N. Y., four miles from Hudson by cars, and connecting there with day and night boats and trains from New-York, and with Harlem Railroad from East. Plenty of well-furnished rooms. Assembly room 50 by 80 feet; yard of several acres, with shaded lawns and gravelled campground. No healthier location or more perfect country life. Finest rambles and excursions to Mountain House, Catskill Springs, Basb Bish, &c. Transient boarders received. Address Prof. S. T. FROST.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO PLACE.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic ocean, about three miles above the Highlands of Navesink. Good sea or river bathing. Terms reasonable. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth Co., N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife or two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board, large, airy room, York, on the Hudson, one mile from the landing; room in barn for horse and buggy. Inquire of or address Mrs. W. S. STILWELL, on the premises.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS POINT, LONG Island, is 1½ hours' sail per steamer Arrowsmith, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M., returning at 9½ A. M. Has beautiful groves, fine sea air and view, splendid bathing, fishing and sailing; good stable; a furnished cottage of five rooms to let; hops every Saturday night. No fever and ague nor musquitoes. B. B. NOSTRAND.

THOSE WISHING A QUIET AND pleasant place to spend a few days or weeks this Summer, with spacious roome, good board, and reasonable prices, will find it at the Sans Souci House, Ballston Springs, Saratoga County, New-York.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, bunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL DE LA PLACE DU PALAIS ROYAL, No. 170 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, CHAPUS, Proprietor. The attention of the American traveling public is particularly invited to this hotel, as offering especial inducements for their patronage. Its position in the Rue de Rivoli, opposite the Palace of the Louvre, and central to the principel theatres, the opera, omnibus lines and coaches, renders it most eligible for those visiting Paris, for either business or pleasure. The American can here find the comforts and conveniences of an American first-class hotel, for the reasonable consideration of 15 francs (@3, including wine,) per day, with no charge for extras, as universal in European hotels, and so especially annoying to the American traveler. Arrangements may be mede in advance, by letter or otherwise. For further particulars, address G. W. TROW, City Directory Office, No. 50 Greene-st., New-York, where a view of the hotel may be seen.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Snites of apartments, salle a manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PRINTERS.—A SMALL, COMPACT printing office for sale, with a good connection. To a young man about to commence, this is a very good opportunity. Stock nearly new. Price $1,500; $500 may remain to be paid by instalments. Apply to TYPO, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

A PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE ONE-third interest in a recently-patented machine, in great demand; profits from two to three hundred per cent. Call at No. 200 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 14 and 15.

ASTROLOGY.

WONDERFULLY STRANGE!

MADAME M. H. PERREGAULT,

Who has astonished the scientific classes of Paris and London, has now permanently located herself at Albany, N. Y. Madame Perregault, by the aid of her wonderful instrument, known as the horoscope, guarantees to produce a life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the person, together with the date of marriage, leading traits of character, occupation, etc. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimoniels can assert. She will send, when desired, a written guarantee that the picture is what it purports to be. By stating age, height, complexion, color of eyes and hair, and inclosing 50 cents, and stamped envelope, addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail.

Address

Madame M. H. PERREGAULT,
Post-office Drawer No. 202,
Albany, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable woman who perfectly understands cooking in all its varieties; has unexceptionable city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 264 Bowery, between Houston and Prince sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A situation as stewardess on any of the ocean steamers; European preferred; highly respectable references. Call or address Mrs. WILSON, No. 55 Ludlow-st., near Grand.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as nurse and chambermaid; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 239 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLEaged woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; good reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 502 3d-av., corner 28th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, WITH good references, a situation as housekeeper, or to do sewing and other light work in a private family. Widower preferred. Address Q., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WHO LIVED IN a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as general servant, or as housemaid or assistant to a cook; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable and competent Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to wash; city or country; good reference. Apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, to take care of children, or would do chamberwork; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 241, West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands boning and larding; is an excellent baker; will go to the country; city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 26th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, DRESSMAKing out by day or at home. Address S. C. HELM, No. 17 Attorney-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SUPERIOR woman, as first-class English or French cook, city or country. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good cook; is a good baker; willing to do the coarse washing; city references. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, A SITUation as housekeeper. Address note to Mrs. MONROE, Station D, 8th-st., New-York.

MALES.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, SPEAKING fluently the French, German and English languages, and is a good and rapid penman, wishes a situation in any capacity; the applicant has served three years in the U. S. A. Address F. L., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER or assistant gardener, by an industrious, active young man, who has a good knowledge of his business; or would go as under gardener on a good place. Can be well recommended. Address P. K., Gardener, Mr. Elliott's, No. 9 John-st., New-York, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a man of long experience in this city, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; is a good four-in-hand driver; the very best of city reference. Call or address P. R., No. 118 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of city reference; no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 436 Sixth-avenue, or Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A man who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches, viz.: hot and greenhouse plants, hot and cold graperies, vegetables, &c. Call or address GARDENER, at J. Buist's, florist, between 2d and 3d avs., 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable single man, of long experience with horses, carriages and harness; satisfactory city references given. Call or address M. J., at Traiuor's saddlery warehouse, No. 744 Broadway, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man, who understands farming and gardening in all its branches; has the best of city reference as to capacity or integrity. Address M. D., for two days, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business; good references given. Call for three days, at Lowden's harness-store, No. 79 Bleecker-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who has been brought up to the business in Europe, and can give the best of city references. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's, No. 50 4th-av., or address R. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; can take care of a horse and cow, if required; willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address GARDENER, Box. No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man thoroughly competant of the care and management of horses; can give five years' reference from some of his last employers. Can be seen at No. 13 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a man who understands the business in all its branches. Can be seen at Young & Elliot's seed-store, No. 9 John-st., from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and plain gardener; understands his business, and has good reference. Address a letter to COACHMAN, Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business, and can make himself generally useful; good reference. Address B. G., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN to make himself generally useful; to work on farm or garden, drive, &c.; good references. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; first-class city references given. Address C. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIanced coachman and gardener. Address K. L., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man with good city reference; can milk a cow. Address C. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MILLER, A situation. Address A. B. C., Box 161 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for his coachman, who thoroughly understands his business. Address Box 782 Lower Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED—IN THE COUNTING-ROOM OF a paper warehouse; must be willing to do what is required; must also write a good hand, be quick at figuras, and come well recommauded. Address, stating salary expected, D., Box No. 2,867 Post-office.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY—MALE OR female, to engage in a pleasant business at home. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address, sending two red stamps for particulars, R. WAYVELL, Post-Office, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—DRUG ENTRY CLERK, ONE WHO has had experience; is a good writer and correct at figures, and who can come well recommended, may apply in own writing to Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A NUMBER of first-class wood workman in a car factory, near this city. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, 76 William-st.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH HOUSE, TWO BOYS. Address Box No. 1,845 City Post-office.

ARMY AND NAVY.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

IMPORTANT.

Soldiers discharged upon partial descriptive lists, and receiving but a portion of their pay and bounty, should apply for the balance at the UNITED STATES ARMY AND CLAIM AGENCY, No. 64 Bleecker-st., corner of Crosby, New-York City.

N. B.—Applications can be made by letters.

HEADQUARTERS 79TH N. Y. VOLS., MERCER HOUSE, CORNER BROOME AND MERCER STS., July 19, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 57.—THE OFFICERS and men of the 79th N. Y. V. are ordered to report at the Mercer House TO-MORROW, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., fully armed and equipped, for the purpose of proceeding to Hart's Island to receive their final payment. H. G. HEFFRON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

$75 NEW-YORK STATE BOUNTY IS now paid to soldiers who enlisted between Nov. 2, 1862, and March 31, 1864, by GEO. P. O'DONNELL, Counselor-at-Law, No. 39 Nassau-st., corner of Liberty-st., opposite the Post-office, Room No. 25. Refere to Nassau Bank, corner Beekman and Nassau-st., J. L. & D. S. RIKER, Commission Merchants, No. 45 Cedar-st., and Laurence Myers & Co., importers, 35 South William.

MACHINERY.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchents, 4 Dye-st.; works, Paterson, N.J.; manufacture stationery and portable engines and boilers, flax, hamp tow, oakum and rope meobinery, mill gearing, shafing.

FOR SALE—AN UPRIGHT OSCILLATINO Engine, built at the Allaire Works, of ebout one hundred horse-power. Address J. H. ST., Box No. 1,965.

STATIONERY.

TO STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS AND NOTION DEALERS.—The nudersigned being the oldest envelope manufecturers in this country, and having the emplest facilities, are elways ready to supply, hy the thousand or hy the milliou, envelopes of every variety of size, pattern end color, at the lowest prices.

Samples furnished when celled for.

WM. P. LYON & WITTEMORE.
No. 537 Peerl-st., New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys National Writiug Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generelly. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 333 Washington-st., near Reede.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGinated the nse of Nitrons Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experience or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe moda for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day, and it never fails. Office, 19 Cooper Institute

NITROUS OXYDE GAS.—NO HUMBUG.—Teeth extracted without pain or danger for 50 cents each, by one of the most experienced dentists in the city. Call on Dr. WAIT, Sr., corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st. Best dental operations on moderate terms.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN—building	3,613	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplin.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, July 29
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Oabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP EUROPE FOR BREST and Havre will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 21st inst. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIO COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,724 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
FERRIERE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

EUROPE	FRIDAY	July 21
LAFAYETTE	FRIDAY	Aug. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$118 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currecy.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading, having the value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	July 22
GLASGOW	WEDNESDAY	July 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	July 29
KANGAROO	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 7

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-montbly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
Aug. 16—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Constitution.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON—DIRECT.

REGULAR WEEKLY U. S. MAIL LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
ALHAMBRA,

R. B. BENSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, July 22, at 3 o'clock, precisely. Bills of lading signed on board. For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

The steamer GRANADA, will follow on SATURDAY, July 29.

FOR SAVANNAH—STAR LINE.

Semi-Weekly.

The first-class United States mail steamship
NEVADA, Capt. CARPENTER,
UNITED STATES, Capt. SHARP,
AMERICA, Capt. CLIFT,
CONSTITUTION, Capt. GRUMAN,

This steamship NEVADA will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, SATURDAY, July 22, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Freight 15 cents per foot. Cabin passage $40; second class, $30; steerage, $20.

For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, COOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

The UNITED STATES will follow WEDNESDAY, July 26. Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.

FREIGHTS GREATLY REDUCED.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
CHASE,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,

will sail as above, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, July 27.

For freight or passage, at as low rates as any other line, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.
The ZODIAC will succeed, and sail an THURSDAY, July 27.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND—Delivering goods at the wharf at Richmond and avoidiog lighterage.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS FARRISH, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The new and elegant steamship ATLANTA, A. K. WILLIAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, on TUESDAY, 25th July, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

The VICTOR will succeed the Atlanta.
Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The steamship FUNG SHUEY Capt. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 22, at 3 P. M. Passage, $60. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE CROMWELL follows SATURDAY, July 29.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander, will sail from pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, July 22, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to the agents,
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on July 27.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.—The CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, will dispatch on the 20th of every month at noon, from pier No. 29, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, at lower rates of passage than any other line. For particulars apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.

N. B.—Two new steamers, the NICARAGUA and LEONE, building for this Company, are nearly complete, and the line will shortly be run every 20 days, which we hope will enable us to offer sufficiant accommodation to the great demand for passage by this favorite line, well known to all old Californians for care and attention to the comfort of its passengers.

ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVerpool, and the Irish ports.

CALEDONIA.....SATURDAY, July 29.
HIBERNIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 12.

Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 263 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travellers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MISSISSIPPI, KENNEDY, Commander, will sail as above on TUESDAY, July 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to

The MONTEREY will follow on Saturday, July 29.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. FITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, Hartford, North, East and West of Hartford, landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $3; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.

For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt., Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Edgeville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY FOR NEW-BRIGHTON, Sunp Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond, Elm Park.—Boats leave Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 2, 4, 5, 7 P. M. On Sundays—9, 10:30, 12 M.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PROPELLER FOR SALE—18 MONTHS OLD, length 45 feet, beam 12 feet, hold 5 feet, draft forward 2½ ft., aft 3 ft.; price $2,000. J. STUART, 195 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,

BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,

From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG,

SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express;) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from Wells River) and Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal through

THE GERMAN SAENGERFEST

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LAST DAY.

The Procession and Review in the Park.

MONSTER PIC-NIC AT JONES' WOOD.

Oration by Frederic Kapp, and Other Exercises.

CLOSE OF THE FESTIVAL.

The crowd at the monster pic-nic yesterday was immense. It materially interfered with the running of the cars, which rendered it a physical impossibility for us to reach the TIMES office much before early breakfast-time, and necessarily we compress the vast variety, the infinitude of jolly fun into comparatively little space. The proceedings of the last day of the Saengerfest were conducted with punctuality, decorum, good order and eminent enthusiasm. First in order was the grand procession, which formed on several streets in the vicinity of the headquarters and marched in the following order:

FIRST DIVISION.
A Squad of Police.
Ten Mounted Aids with blue scarfs.
Festival Marshal, Joseph Hillenbrandt.
Music and Drum Corps.
The Eleventh Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., under command of Lieut.-Col. LUX.
Battalion of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G.
Drum Corps of the Fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G.
Fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., under Major A. Meyer.

SECOND DIVISION.
Music and Drum Corps of the New-York Turnverein, (fifty men.)
Tee Turner Clubs of New-York and Environs, (one thousand men.)
Marshal L. Burger and Aids.

THIRD DIVISION.
President Steffen, Officers and Delegates of the Ninth General Saengerfest.
Hirschmann's Brass Band.
(Forty Pieces.)
The Festival President, Bissinger, the Festival Orotore and the Committee of Honor.

CLUBS FROM PHILADELPHIA:

The Arion, 27 men; Aurora, 20 men; Beethoven Gesangverein, 21 men; Cecilia Oesangverein, 42 men; Eintracht, 20 men; Germania Maennerchor, 22 men; Liedertafel der Frein; Deutscher Gemeinde, 46 men; Orpheus, 26 men; Saengerbund, 66 men; Saengerrunde, 26 men; Social Liederkranz, 42 men; Teutonia Saengerbund, 19 men; Columbia Maennerchor, 12 men; Junger Maennerchor, 38 men; Liedertafel, 49 men; Maennerchor, 29 men; Teutonia Maennerchor, 24 men. Total, 452 men.

The Alexandria, Virginia, German Maennerchor, 12 men; the Egg Harbor City Aurora, 32 men; the Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania, Eintracht, 15 men; Poughkeepsie, New-York, Germania, 25 men; Patterson, New-Jersey, Germania, 15 men; Montreal, Canada West, Germania, 8 men; Providence, Rhode Island, Liederkranz, 18 men; Syracuse, New-York, Liederkranz, 31 men; Buffalo, New-York, Liedertafel, 31 men; Buffalo, New-York, Saengerbund, 23 men; Springfield, Massachusetts, Lortzing Maennerchor, 12 men; Reading, Pennsylvania, Maennerchor, 21 men; Troy, New-York, Maennerchor, 12 men; Boston, Orpheus, 27 men; Washington, District of Columbia, Saengerbund, 26 men; Wilmington, Delaware, Saengerbund, 21 men; New-Haven, Connecticut, Teutonic, 18 men; Hartford Turner and Saengerbund, 29 men; Richmond, Virginia, 6 men; Hartford, Connecticut, Maennerquartett, 4 men; Springfield, Massachusetts, Eintracht, 6 men; Washington, District of Columbia, Turner Leidertafel, 3 men. Total, 414 men.

BALTIMORE CLUBS.

Arbeiter Gesangverein, 34 men; Arion, 35 men; Germania Maennerchor, 37 men; Germania, 41 men; Liederkranz, 2 men; Turner Gesangverein, 32 men; Turner Liedertafel, 21. Total, 246 men.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Marshal, H. Ringshausen; Wiegand's Band; Newark Clubs: Aurora, 39 men; Eintracht, 25 men; Arion, 23 men. Total, 87 men.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Marshal, George Klein.
Wannemacher's Band.
Order—The Arminia, New-York.
Liedertafel, New-York.
Lyra Maennerchor, New-York.
Social Reform Gesangverein, New-York.
Uhland Bund, New-York.
Schwachisher Sangerbund, New-York.
Melomanen, New-York.
Teutonia, New-York.
Helvetia, New-York.
Orpheus, New-York.
Euphonia, New-York.
Mozart Verein, New-York.
Morrisania Gesangvercin.
Beethoven Maennerchor, New-York.
Sing Academie, New-York.
Sacngerrunde, New-York.
Saengerrunde, Jersey City.
Frohsinn, Bloomingdale.
Social Maennerchor, New-York.
Concordia Maennerchor, New-York.
Liedertafel of the United Social Reformers, New-York.
Quartette from Williamsburgh, 1,000 men.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Marshal, A. Schmidt.
Deitz's Band, 20 piecee.
The New-York General Sangerbund, consisting of the following societics:

1. The Allemania.
2. Colonia.
3. Germania.
4. Harmonia.
5. Lorely Maennerchor.
6. Pheinischer Saengerbund.
7. Schillerbund.
8. Williamsburgh Saengerbund.
9. Social Reform Liedertafel.
10. Fidelia, New-York.
11. Dentscher Liederkranz, New-York.
12. Union Maennerchor, New-York.

350 men.
Battery B of the Fourth New-York, S. N. G., Under Capt. Keim.
Squad of Police.

The streets were thronged along the line of march with an intereeted crowd of all nationalities, who cheered and hurrahed as the procession passed. Entering the east gate of the park, the societies filed past the Mayor, who reviewed them, but made no address; after which, the procession marched down Broadway, across the east side of the city to the river, where they took boats for the festive haunts of

JONES' WOOD.

Here they found everything in apple-pie order. Platforms by the dozens were erected, booths and sheds by the scores. Sixteen hundred tables dotted the magnificent place from the entrance to the river. Mr. PETER CHILDNECHT, the proprietor, had done everything to make the place attractive, and render the occasion a pleasant one. Mountains of eatables and oceans of drinkables were provided, and waiters to the number of several hundred were employed for the occasion. Flags and banners gaily flattered from every point, while wreaths of flowers decorated pillar and post.

There were photographers ready for jobs, also blind men with fiddles. We met queer old men with weighing-machines; shooting-galleries abounded; swings and scoops tempted many; and lager-bier booths enticed all.

At 3 o'clock there was an immense assemblage there—not less, certainly, than twenty thousand people. These gathered beneath the shade of the magnificent trees which there abound, and listened to the

ORATION OF MR. KAPP.

We would gladly print it all, but it is long, and our space at this hour is limited, which must be our apology for this brief sketch. Mr. KAPP said:

"The festivities which, for four days, have united us, within and without the great American metropolis, are drawing to a close. The hours of friendly intercourse, of cheerful mirth and recreation, have gone by. It remains to crown the winners in the race of song, to distribute these prizes among the most successful, to raise a parting song, a shout—words of farewell, a pressure of hands—and the gay throng will be among the things that were. May the remembrance of these fleeting moments beguile the journey homeward, and may the trophies won animate the victors and the vanquished to unceasing effort in the glorious path of German song. I have had the honor of welcoming you on your arrival in our city, and the unavoidable absence of a valued friend, who was to have tendered you our farewell wishes, devolves upon me the duty of taking his place. How could this duty be better performed than in contemplating what we have attempted and attained in its bearings upon the position and the future of the German-Americans in the social and political life of this country, and in the home of our fathers? It is not the first occasion, as we are all aware, on which the German singers of the Eastern States have held a festival, although it may be the first on which so large a number as twenty-five hundred have attended. Within fifteen years last past, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-York have welcomed the German glee clubs in their midst no less than eight times, and the present celebration would have been held four years ago, if the war had not intervened between design and execution. In the turmoil of arms the muses were hushed. At a time when the fate of a people rests on the point of the sword, the mind is not at ease to follow the airy flights of fancy, or the play of lighter humors. In a free country where all sit in council who take the field, where the chances of war decide also the individual fortunes of every citizen, he willingly sacrifices the comfort of refinement to the political exigencies of the time, and holds his personal advantage subordinate to the higher interests of the community. Thus, from the first outbreak of rebellion, our countrymen fully appreciated the importance of the contest which was forced upon the country; thus every man hastened to the rescue of our liberties and labored in his sphere and to the utmost of his power without hope of favor or reward. More than all others the fighting men of German birth—Turners and singers in the van—discerned the true state of political affairs, burst the shackles of party and poured out their blood on every battle-field of the vast theatre of war, absolving the debt of patriotism without stint or cavil."

Mr. KAPP then eloquently reviewed the effect produced upon American society by the culture and spread of music, and concluded by thus defining the path and duty of the Germans in America:

"We are in the midst of matured political institutions, of the advantages of which we have constantly partaken, which may at times require our services for their preservation, but where creative energy is without an object. Standing on American soil, we must share the political labors of our fellow-citizens in the spirit of that profound humanity in which we have been reared. For what is ontside of politics our eyes are still turned homeward; we can never renounce the land of our fathers without renouncing our better selves. The times have happily gone by when the German, dazzled by the material achievements of the New World, made haste to cast his memories and his attainments behind him, in his overweening anxiety to ont-Herod the Herode of practical Americanism. The memorable occurrence known as the Know-Nothing movement made manifest to the dullest perception that the German does not rise in the scale of being by speing American manners and babbling American phrases. The more firmly we cling to the intellectual treasures of our nationality, the more will we be respected by the native popnlation. What firmness of character is to the individual, national pride is to a people—the source at once of self-esteem and of the regard of others. The path, then, lies clear before us. Identifying ourselves unqualifiedly with the welfare and the glory of our adopted country, let us do so as freemen, under the promptings of our own natures, in obedience to the light by which we have learned to be guided, that is to say, as Germans. In the purity of our aims and vigor of our exertions let us vindicate the peculiar gifts of our nationality, throwing our intellectual equality into the common scales. Let not the means cause us to forget the ends, reality make us overlook the ideal, form blind us to essence, labor destroy the faculty of enjoyment, the useful crowd out the beautiful, the turmoil of speculation and excitement fritter away the force of self-command! From such a vantage ground we shall not only valne ourselves as we should, bnt shall the more justly appreciate the advantages of the people around us. We shall gladly emulate their energy and enterprise, their readiness to make sacrifices for the public welfare, their willingness to contribute to the prosecution of good purposes, their freedom from opinionativeness and captionsness, and their cheerful submission to the will of the majority; in a word, we shall strive to acquire their good qualities without discarding our own. We have a better destiny than that of the raw material in the hands of the citizens; we were not as manure to be absorbed into the particles of a foreign soil. We have a place in the ranks of civilization, battling against barbarism. There is work for every honest effort, for every thinking mind, for each sinewy arm, for the common goal is not obtained by jostling and cross purposes, but by the order and concert of a united movement. There is need of a division of labor in the enterprises of the mind as well as in those of business; and as in practical life a well-organized activity creates a demand for its services, so a thorough distribution of our intellectual duties will achieve results of which we would otherwise have no conception. There is no need of straying into the by-ways of fantastic dreams or wild experiments; of spending our energies upon the attempt to organize a German State, or colonize a German Utopia; here, at our very doors, in the midst of our fellow-citizens of every clime, is abundant opportunity for our ablest efforts. Time was when a German poet sang:

"Germans, a nation to be yonr stars in their course have denied yon;
Wherefore? That ye might be freer to grow and be men."

Germany is exerting herself to falsify the prediction. Casting aside the swaddling-clothes of cosmopolitan inanity, it has based its policy on the solid foundation of its interests. The festival of its marksmen and its singers, as held this year at Bremen and at Dresden, are protests against disunion and atrophy; they point the way in which the country will recover itself, slowly perhaps, but surely. To us, on the other hand, as Germans in foreign parts, the distich of SCHILLER is clearly applicable. To conetitute a German nation in the bowels of the American, is impossible; but to lend our influence to the struggle for the best interests of man, is not only feasible, but a solemn duty, and our influence will take tho firmer hold, and wear for itself the wider bed, the more highly we prize the fruits of our German culture. What though some, justly or unjustly, complain of neglect or even insult; what though a few may have been quitted by their country instead of quitting her, we must not speak ill of the fatherland. It is a forward child that maligne its own parents, even for cause. We may leave it to the piqued aristocrats and self-conceited refugees to belittle their country for having withheld from them a sphere of action, or because their fortunes are more promising abroad. True, Germany is apt to forget her children outside of her borders, until such time as she needs a patriotic contribution; not knowing what she has lost, she treats them as an Englieh squire regards his poor relations, wondering at their pertinacity in inviting themselves to the family gatherings, when their best prospect is the seat at the lower end of the table. It is natural for us to view the matter in another light. We think of poor *Cordelia* thrust from her father's door because she could not heave her heart into her mouth, yet ready to give succor when the favored ones falled in their duty.

"No blown ambition our arms incite,
Bnt love, dear love, and our aged father's right,
Soon may we see and hear him!"

Hail, then, to the land of our sages, our poets, our composers! Hail to the great republic which has given us a kindly welcome, which has crushed rebellion, and reect the foundation-stone of liberty! Hail to the Ninth German Musical Festival! May it bave a long and glorious line of successors for the honor of Germany and the good of America, shedding their refining influences on the spirit of the people, sustained by the favor of our worthiest citizens, and crowned with joy and gladness as this has been.

The address, of which the foregoing synopeis gives but a faint outline, was enthusiastically received and frequnetly interrupted hy applause.

The crowds continned to gain in numbers. Superintendent KENNEDY, with his knobby cane: Inspector CARPENTER, bland and watchful; a gay and festive band of detectives, and the regular police force, under Capt. HARTT, managed, with little difficulty, to keep perfect order. Now and then, a pickpocket presumed to practice his little games, bnt he was nabbed and checked before he could pawn his booty. Pretty girls were not very numerous, but solid, retired, happy-faced girls were multitudinous. German femilies of every degree, from the Mayor to the commonest laborer, were there in full force. The best men among them, GUNTHER, STEINWAY, all the committee and their friends, had gay times in CHILDNECHT'S private parlors, others thronged the dining-rooms, ran over upon the piazzas, overflowed the halconies, and drank up over enough to float the *Dunderberg*.

DANCING

was in order, or rather romping. The music was fair and the hopping fearful. Perspiration in streams dampened many a cheek and limped many a dress.

But what's the use. A crowd is a crowd; a pic-nic is nothing hnt a pic-nic; and this was an immense crowd at a monster pic-nic. There can be no description of such a scene as this in two nor ten columns, and we can't spare the room.

The rain clouds came up about 6 o'clock, and the rain drops came down at 8. The men were soaked outride as well as in; the women were drenched, and bedraggled, and decomposed, while the poor, tired, hungry little children, with whom the woods fairly swarmed, suffered agonies untold.

It would do our nervona pen good to describe the hnbbnb and confusion in the park, the long line of wet and dampish pilgrims to the avenues, the immense crowds hy thousands waiting for the cars, the packed, jammed, steamed and boiled passengers homeward bound; bnt we forbear. The Festival is closed. Starting under auspices most favorable, it continued in aunshine, amid the intense satisfaction of the participants, and the unanimous commendations of the citizens at large, and although it has closed with its *finale* somewhat marred by the unkind action of the heavens, we have no donbt it will ever be remembered with pleasure by one and all who were concerned therein.

Meeting of Mexican Exiles at Cooper Institute.

A meeting was held at Cooper Institute last evening, for the purpore of expressing sympathy and respect for the exiles of the Mexican Republic now in this city. Abont one hnndred persons were present.

The platform was decorated with the Mexican colors and the Stars and Stripes. The following gentlemen occupied seats on the platform: Gen. Gonzales, Chief Justice of the Republic of Mexico; Lieut. Gonzales; Gen. Rivers; Gen. Ortega; Gov. Bar, of Mexico City; Gov. Haria, of Pusbla; Pantaler Revan, member of Congress; José Rivera, of Rio, member of Congress; C. Robert, Secretary of the State of Coahuila; T. Elomaga, Private Secretary of President Juarez; and G. Santanha.

The members of the United Service Society and of the Mexican Patriot Club also took seats on the platform.

Mr. JOSHUA LEAVITT presided, and stated the objects of the meeting. He said the sympathies of this country were with the republic, and denied that the Mexicans had not the power to govern themselves. He was followed by Señor ZARCOS, President of the Mexican Patriotic Club, Señor JOSE REVELIAZ, Señor JOAQUIN VILLALOBOS and Col. LAURGTINE, the substance of the address being that the republic had been shamefully defrauded by rebels and traitors, and that they would continne to fight until the imperial invader was driven from the soil.

Inqneats by Coroner Collin.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Yesterday Coroner COLLIN held an inquesi on the body of PATRICK BURKE, who died from the effects of injuries received by having one of his feet crushed by a Hudson River Railroad car. On Monday last BURKE attempted to leap from a train as it was passing Fortieth-street, in Eleventh-avenue, and in doing so fell on the track, receiving mortal injuries. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

FATAL WAREHOUSE ACCIDENT.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on the body of ARTHUR PERCIVAL, who was crushed by a steam elevator in the Campbell Warehouse, at No. 15 Whitehall-street. The deceased and two other men had stepped on the elevator to ride up to the fourth floor. On stepping off the platform, PERCIVAL's shoulder was caught between the elevator and a beam, crushing him so badly that he died from his injuries.

WIFE-MURDER.

Yesterday information reached the Coroner's office that Mrs. FANNIE MILLER, whose throat was cut at her residence, No. 213 Canal-street, on the night of the 30th of May, by a razor in the hande of her husband, had died. About a week since, Mrs. MILLER entered a formal complaint against her husband, and Justice HOGAN committed him to await the result of her injuries. Coroner COLLIN will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Am. Gold	s3	141⅛	200 Cumb. Coal	40
20,000	do	14S		300 do	s30 40
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	s10	93½	100 Mich. S. & N. I.	62⅛
100	do		93⅝	500 do	62⅛
100	Chi. & N. W. P.	s3	59	200 Reading R.	99⅛
400	Erie Railway		81¾	400 Chic. & R. I.	105½
100	do	b15	81⅛	100 Ill. Central R.	127½
400	Chi. & N. W.		26½		

Market dull but steady. Gold closed at 142¾.

[Advertisement.]

GOOD TO INVEST IN.—If, as the old adage declares, "Health is the Greatest nf Earthly Blessings," than every affort to preserva it pays well.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS

have been of great service in making people healthy, and keeping them so. They should be found in every household.

They give tone to the stomach, vigor to the body, and move dark donbts and unhappy feelings from the mind They relieve paln and fortify the whole system against the attacks of disease.

There is nothing better to take "for the stomach's sake" than the PLANTATION BITTERS.

They cure Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Indigestion, Drowsiness, Headache, Pain in the Sids, Liver Complaint, and Rheumatic Pains, with magical power.

A good effect is felt at once upon making the first trial. No change of diet is necessary. Eat the best yon can get, and all yon want. Follow our directions and yon will soon feel

WELL, STRONG, AND HEARTY.

[Advertisement]

LADIES' SUMMER GAITERS, $1 A PAIR.—CANTRELL is disposing of his stock of light-colored galters at very low prices, and as they are just the articles to wear in the country during the Summer, we advise an early call to his establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

[Advertisement]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Chisa	July 19.	Boston ..... Liverpool.
Europa	July 21.	New-York ..... Havre.
City of Baltimore	July 22.	New-York ..... Liverpool.
Saxonia	July 22.	New-York ..... South'ton.
Glasgow	July 26.	New-York ..... Liverpool.
Pennsylvenia	July 29	New-York ..... Liverpool.
Hansa	July 29	New-York ..... Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	July 8.	Liverpool ..... New-York.
Africa	July 8.	Liverpool ..... New-York.
Helvetia	July 11.	Liverpool ..... New-York.
City of London	July 12.	Liverpool ..... New-York.
Teutonia	July 12.	Northlamptou ..... New-York.
Virginia	July 13.	Liverpool ..... New-York.
Peruvian	July 13.	Liverpool ..... Quebec.
Scotia	July 15.	Liverpool ..... New-York.
City of Manchester	July 14.	Liverpool ..... New-York.
Hibernian	July 20	Liverpool ..... Quebec.
Asia	July 22	Liverpool ..... Boston.
Cuba	July 29.	Liverpool ..... New-York.

Havana, New-Orleans and Panama.

Eagle	July 20.	New-York ..... Havana.
Fung Shuey	July 22.	New-York ..... New-Orleans.
Montezuma	July 22.	New-York ..... Kingston, Ja.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Mails for Europe, vie Havre, per steamer *Europa*, close to-morrow at 11:30 A. M.; via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer *Saxonia*, on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.; vis Queenstown, per *City of Baltimore*, at the same hour.

Mails for Havana, per steamer *Eagle*, to-day at 2 P. M.; for California, per steamer *Ericsson*, at 11 A. M. same day.

Mails for Kingston, Ja., per steamer *Montezuma*, close on Saturday, at 1 P. M.; for New-Orleans, per steamer *Fung Shuey*, same day, at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails. 5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island ..... 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River ..... 4 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad ..... 3 P. M.
North Mails ..... 5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way ..... 5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at ..... 5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Morning Star for New-Orleans.—James P. Stephens, C. H. Zimmermann, Mrs. P. Zimmermann, F. Sanfield, W. P. Converse, wife, two children and servant, C. Stebbins, W. B. Wingrave, J. Nowman, B. L. Brittan, P. Doddridge, M. Bustmante, John H. Elliott, George Rapilge, Mrs. James L. Armstrong, Surgeon J. O. D. Creagh, Benjamin Dryfers, Lieut. R. M. Backus, John O'Rourke, Lieut. G. W. Phillips, P. H. Morgan, Capt. T. F. Porter, E. Smith, Lewis Uhlmann, Taylor G. Anche, Lieut. Patrick Lynch, Lieut. T. C. Barden, Moses Cohn, Isaac Duffus, Thomas Doyle, Charles Sherman, John Sherman and family, William Shelton, J. Keen, John Jenkins, Henry Aymer, Edward Lineman, wife and three children, John B. Adams, Henry Adams, Samnel Rudder.

In steamship Republic, for New-Orleans.—Le Baron Drury, J. M. Jones, R. F. Dunn, Mrs. R. F. Dunn, Miss A. Dunn, Miss E. Dunn, Mrs. B. Griffin, B. L Phillips, Jos. Ehlbert, Wm. O'Donnell, Mrs. M. Rowland and child, Lohald Seri, Chas. Delpit, Chas. Ehlers, M. M. Harres, Chas. Vincent, A. Ames, P. Cohen, J. Isaacson, V. Levi, S. Jacobs, P. L. Richards, M. S. Sachs, P. Romer, M. C. Hahn, L. S. Rickers, Miss L. Hahn, C. H. Foche, Mrs. C. Lewis and child, Jas. Chasm, Miss L. M. Norton, and others in second cabin.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Nevada, from Savannah.—Mrs. A. Stein, Mrs. Wiegand, Mrs. James King, Mrs. J. McIntyre and 3 children, Mrs. D. E. Jones, J. M. Crofnt, wife and child, E. C. Drew, H. G. Wolfe, B. Mancing, W. R. Nelson, A. V. La Roche, T. B. Stanbury, W. T. Smith, F. L. Gardner, J. C. Bryan, D. Bryan, N. B. Brown and wife, M. Nathan, A. W. Waldron, F. Law, P. Sanger, M. Dupne, B. W. Hadley, wife and 3 children, Mrs. B. Mallon, Miss E. A. Cleveland, Miss Fanny Fallegant, Dr. J. Harring, Rev. D. M. Gilbert, E. B. Dupree, J. W. McIntyre, J. McMahon, M. B. Miller, J. Treanor, P. Bnchan, F. S. Forrell, C. C. Sawyer, Dr. M. Fiscbsra, James Hogg, and 9 in the steerage.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana.—Neives Vega de Ilmayro and daughter, Federico Casanas, F. Govantes, Juan Chartrand and daughter, Luis Bastian, Ynocencis Casomora and son, Mannel Lopez and son, Jose A. Balmaya, Rafael Misade Pilcana, Mrs. A. T. Pomroy, Anna Lnturbura, Juan Valdes Fernandez, Jose Amat, Roman Mattina y Zorrilla, Manuel Rigna Dnlo, Jose G. Gomez, Joaquin G. Estefan, Adsleda Lozada, 2 children and servant, F. ds Castillo and wife, Jose Pedemonte, L. Clandro Tovar, Count de Dusny, wife, 3 children and 3 servants, Fernando Linaz, Miss Wheaton, Francisca Rafael, Juen Jose Rafael, Capt. Stitt, W. H. Atritt, J. Grcsa, Pedro Travola, Victorio Garcia and 2 sons, Jose Travesis, Roger Homer.

In ship Hudson, from London and Isle of Wight.—Mrs. Foster, of New-York; Miss E. E. Acrett, of London; C. B. Grannis, of Newark, N. J.; Dr. Kelley, of New-York; W. Olmheim, of Frankfort; A. M. Beannd, Miss A. Honlihan, of London; Miss M. A. Wood, of New-York; C. W. Burnard and lady, of Germany; W. Wyett, J. Wyett, of New-York; W. Farrance, W. Speller, F. Pareone, F. Hammond, W. Johnson, M. W. Balfe, lady and 2 children.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 45 | Sun sets..... 7 27 | Moon rises.. 2 51
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 5 58 | Gov. Island. 6 47 | Hell Gate... 8 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 19.

Cleared.

Steamships Jersey Blne, Arey, Boston, Whitney & Hathaway; Republic, Dollard, New-Orleans, W. H. Robson & Co.; Morning Star, Nelson, New-Orleans, J. A. Repnor; Starlight, Pedrick, Charleston, A. Leary; Yazoo, Couch, Norfolk and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamer E. C. Knight, Mason, Georgetown, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships W. Frothingham, Burley, Bordeaux, Boyd & Hinoken; Monarch of the Sea, Kirksidy, Liverpool, B. J. H. Trask; City of New-York, Warren, Liverpool, S. Thompson's Nephew.

Barks E. F. Herriman, Griffin, Mobile, Walsh & Carver; Rachel, Mitchell, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; Arran Iele, (Br.,) Hodgson, Rochelle, J. C. McArthnr; Claudia, (Russ.,) Dirise, Brest, Funch, Meinoke & Wendt; Sheffield, (Br.,) Taylor, Valparaiso and Callao, Fabbri & Chauncey; Hunter, Lee, Cow Bay, Thompson & Hunter.

Brigs J. B. Elliott, (Br.,) Murphy, St. Johns, N. F., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; S. B. Crosby, Crosby, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Sarah Mills, Tuttle, New-Haven, I. B. Gager; Paran, Clark, Philadelphia, Simpson & Clapp; Siak, Ingalls, Philadelphia, Simpson & Clapp; Keoknk, Small, Philadelphia, Simpson & Clapp; Mary, Sawyer, Salem, Simpson & Clapp; Yorktown, Woglom, Port Royal, F. M. Bixby & Co.; El Dorado, Young, Portsmouth, N. H.; Mary Harris, (Br.,) Dennis, Nassau, F. T. Montell & Barto; Gen. Knox, Ford, Cow Bay, Yates & Porterfield; Mason Rogers, Watts, Baltimore, M. Bedell.

Sloops Globe, Duck, Middletown, H. S. Rackett & Son; Aurora, Carpenter, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Nevada, Carpenter, Savannah July 15, with mails and passengers to Wakeman, Geokin & Dickinson. 17th inst., 25 miles N. of Hatteras, passed steamere Star of the Union and America, bonnd S.

Steamship Colnmbia, Barton, Havana July 15, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Left steamship Liberty, arr. same day.

Steamship Gen. Custer, Rose, Hilton Head, S. C., 4 ds., with the 157th New-York Vols., Major Place commanding, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Wm. P. Clyde, Moore, Hilton Head 4 ds., with troops to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Eugene, (Hamb.,) Cahnbley, Hamburg 44 ds., with mdse. and 263 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Had one birth and one death on the passage.

Ship Hndson, Pratt, Loudon and Isle of Wight June 3, with mdse. and 238 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Son.

Bark Gaselle, (of Naw-Haven,) Black, Port Spain, Trinidad, July 1, with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Fannie, Partridge, Sydney, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to H. A. De Wolf.

Bark International, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacoa July 1, with sugar, etc., to Theo. Foulkes.

Bark Ida, Hatch, Palermo 61 ds., with fruit to Tapper & Beattie. May 21, Jos. Pratt, cook, died.

Bark Kathleen, (of Montreal,) Locke, Lingan, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to master.

Bark Princesse Alexandra, (Dan.,) Verdon, St. Croix 18 ds., with rum and molasses to Roche Bros. & Coffee.

Brig Elise & Maria, (of Jersey,) Pallot, Rio Janeiro 42 ds., with coffee to Aymar & Co.

Brig W. Esquimaux, (of Halifax,) McLeck, Gonaives 14 ds.

Brig Henrietta Grieve, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Bartlett, Lingan, C. B., 19 ds., with coal to master.

Brig C. B., 19 ds., with coal to master. 6th inst., lat 39 07, lon. 67 34, in a fresh breeze from W. S. W., carried away foremast and maintopgallantmast, with all attached. 7th, lat. 40 36, lon. 73 20, was taken in tow by pilot-boat Geo. Law, No. 11, and towed to this city.

Brig Blue Mountain, Squires, Great Harbor, Bahamas 18 ds., with logwood, etc., to Moller & Houghton.

Brig Henry Learens, Squires, Great Harbor, Bahamas 14 ds., with high cotton, lignum vitæ, etc., to American & British West India Co.

Brig Solferino, (Br.,) Higgins, Arecibo, P. R., 14 ds., with molasses to Burdett & Everit.

Brig Milwaukee, (of Boston,) Brown, Mayaguez, P. R. 14 ds., with sugar, etc., to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Hermes, (Venez.,) Yochmus, Laguayra 20 ds., with cotton and coffee to Dallett & Bliss.

Brig Tubal Cain, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Pinkham, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Dolphin, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Davis, Sydney, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to M. E. Greene & Currie.

Brig Executive, (of Bangor,) Gorham, Matanzas 10 ds., with molasses to N. O. Pillsbury.

Brig Othello, (of Greenock,) McLean, Sydney, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to Gordon, Bruce & McAuliff. 11th inst., of Sydney, spoke brig Chief, from Lingan for New-York.

Brig Aurora, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Cashion, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co. Bld. in co. with bark Tomas Terry, for New-York.

Brig Chloris, (Russ.,) Rain, Rio Janeiro March 29, via Falmouth, Eng., June 10, with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig La Cayenne, (of Turks Island,) Doherty, Anx Cayes 14 ds., with logwood and coffee to Willson & Cammann. Left no Am. vessels. The schr. Hains, of and for Boston, sld. July 2.

Brig La Creole, Campbell, of and from Curacoa 16 ds., with mdse. to Dovale & Co.

Schr. Supero, (of Lunenberg, N. S.,) Strum, Ponce, P. R., July 4, with sugar and molasses to Smith & Post.

Schr. Milton, (of Harwich,) Raymond, Baracoa 13 ds., with fruit to James Douglass.

Schr. Amarious, Digard, Fortress Monroe 2 ds., with ordnance to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Schr. Arctic, Hicks, Norfork 4 ds., with oats to B. Ebbott.

Schr. Ozell, Cathoart, Para 25 ds., with rubber nuts, etc., to Phelps & Co.

Schr. Helen, Carroll, Lingan, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to Wm. S. Brown.

SAILED—Steamers City of Cork, Morning Star.

WIND—At sunset, S. E., with rain.

Below.

Bark R. W. Griffiths, from Matanzas.
Brig Uncas.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 19—Arr. U. S. steamer Tahoma, from Hampton Roads; barks M. B. Stetson, from Cienfuegos; Western Sea, from St. Jago; Windward, from New-York; brigs T. Haviland, from Montevideo; Tigor, from Malaga; Niponset, from Cienfuegos; J. Baker, from New-Orleans; Trenton, from Georgetown; Reporter, do.; Hisam A. Biff, from Philadelphia.

Also arr. brig Isadora, from Trinidad.

Spoken, &c.

Glad Tidings—ship, from Boston for New-Orleans, 17 ds. out, July 10, lat. 28 35, lon. 71.

Mary & Louisa—bark, from Philadelphia for New-Orleans, July 8, lat. 26, lon. 74.

Foreign Ports.

At Mayaguez, P. R., July 5, bark Sacramento, for Naguabo, P. R., to load for New-York; brig George Harris, for Arecelbo, to finish ldg. for New-York; schrs. Constitution, Stront, dischg.; Coret, Elliott, for New-York, loading.

At Matanzas, July 8, barks Atanta, for New-Orleans 9th; Esther, Prince, for Falmouth, ldg.; schr. Willie, for Baltimore, do.

At Baracoa, July 5, schrs. Sarah Maria, wtg.; Phebe, for New-York in 3 days.

At Port Spain, Trinidad, July 1, schr. Henry Nntt, of Philadelphia, to sail same day for Curacoa, (supposed.)

At Curacoa, July 1, yacht Ella Francis, hence, for sale.

[PER AFRICA, AT HALIFAX.]

Arr. from New-York, Angostura and Reinhardt, at Helvoet; Robert Leonard, at Bordeaux; H. Adelstein, at Genoa; Prince Albert, at Cuxhaven; June 29, Tantamar and Bounding Billow, at Malaga; 26th, Clara Louisa, at Seville; July 4, Atlante, at Bremerhaven; Wm. Wilson and Wm. Wallace, at Londonderry; Donan, at Cuxhaven.

Arr. from Boston, April 30, Memnon, at Batavia; July 7, Vereingen, at Deal.

Arr. from Bath, May 21, Penang, at Woosnng.

Arr. from San Francisco, May 7, Acapulco, at Woosnng; 19th, Albert Oswald, at Hong-Kong.

Sld. for New-York, May 6, Evn; 11th, Abbotteford; 12th, Veritas; 18th, Ocean Gem, from Woosnng; 24th, Sea Ranger, from Singapore; 22d, Recife, from Hong Kong; July 6, Good Hopr, from Shields; Columbus, from Liverpool.

Sld. for San Francisco, May 20, Constantia, from Hong Kong; July 6, Annie Mary, from Liverpool.

MEM.—The ship Nonpareil, aground in the Yang Tse Keang, has got off, and arrived at Shanghai.

HOURS AT HOME.

FOR AUGUST---NOW READY.

For Table of Contents, see fifth page of this morning's TIMES.

AM. NEWS CO., GENERAL AGENTS.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

NOS. 35 AND 37 VESEY-STREET,

Are now opening a very fine invoice of MOYUNE TEAS, by the HAVERSHAM, which they are offering in lots to suit the country and city trade at cargo prices. In the invoice are very fine IMPERIALS and GUNPOWDERS, suited to Southern trade. Also, we are now offering a fine invoice of FOO CHOW OOLONG, by the COREA, among which are some very fine lines.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st.

THE NEW ERA

in the retail shirt and men's furnishing trade. The usual retailer's profit given to the buyer.

P. F. SMITH & FOWLER,

Manufacturers of Shirts and Ties, No. 36 Warren-st., offer to the consumer direct, at their new RETAIL DEPARTMENT, NO. 3 PARK-RO

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4312. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Large Sale of Vessels by the Navy Department.

THE PROPERTY BRINGS EXCELLENT PRICES.

Mary Harris Goes Home—The Devlins to Baltimore.

Stories About the Health of Mr. Jefferson Davis.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Deluded Indians Coming Back to the Union.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 20.

THE SALE OF VESSELS.

The sale of government vessels at the navy-yard to-day was attended by a large number of buyers, and the bidding was very spirited, nearly all the vessels being sold at prices above their appraised value. The following is the result: Side-wheel steamer *Commodore Read*, length, 178 feet; breadth, 32 feet; depth, 13 feet 2 inches; cylinder, 45 inches; stroke of piston, 11 feet; formerly a ferry-boat; to M. J. RRAND, of Baltimore, for $10,000. Side-wheel steamer *Commodore Barney*, length, 143 feet; breadth, 33 feet; deepth, 12 feet; cylinder, 38½ inches; stroke of piston, 9 feet; formerly a fery-boat; sold to Fulton Ferry Company of New-York for $13,500. Sidewheel steamer *Morse*—Length, 143 feet; breadth, 33 feet; depth, 12 feet; cylinder, 38 inches; 9 feet stroke; formerly a ferry-boat; sold to East Boston Ferry Company for $25,500. Sidswheel steamer *Thomas Freeborn*—Length, 140 feet; breadth, 24 feet; depth, 8 feet 6 inches; cylinder, 40 inches; 8 feet stroke; formerly a tug in New-York harbor; sold to ANTHONY RAYBOLD, fruit-grower of Delaware City, for $13,000. Bark rigged propeller *Crusader*—Length, 169 feet; breadth, 28 feet; depth 11 feet; cylinder 25 inches, 25½ inches stroke; formerly serving in the Paraguay expedition, and once commanded by the rebel pirate MAFFITT, sold to THOS. P. MORGAN, of Washington, for $9,000. The Propeller *Anacosta*, length 129 feet; breadth 23 feet; depth 5 feet; cylinder 24 inches, 24 inch stroke; formerly serving in the Paraguay expedition, sold to THOS. CLYDE, of Philadelphia, for $3,300. The Propeller *Verbena*, length 78 feet, 4 inches; breadth 17 feet 4 inches; depth, 8 feet 7 inches; cylinder, 24 inches; 20-inch stroke; built 18 months ago. Sold to W. E. GLADWICK, of New-York, for $8,950. Propeller *Henry Brinker*—Length, 82 feet; breadth, 26 feet 7 inches; depth, 6 feet 2 inches; cylinder, 18 inches; 20-inch stroke. Sold to J. S. HOWELL, of New-York, for $5,200. Propeller *Dragon*—Length, 92 feet; breadth, 17 feet; depth, 9 feet 6 inches; cylinder, 25 inches; 26½-inch stroke. Sold to J. BRANDT, of Baltimore, for $6,750. Schooner *Adolph Hugel*—Length, 109 feet; breadth, 29 feet 10 inches; depth, 9 feet 3 inches, formerly of the mortar fleet, after a spirited contest, sold to R. A. ROBINSON, of Absecom, N. J., for $12,500. Schooner *Wm. Bacon*—Length, 95 feet; breadth, 26 feet; depth, 8 feet 3 inches, sold to WILLIAM WHITE, of New-York, for $5,700. The propeller *Little Ada* was transferred to the Treasury Department. The steamers *Banshee*, *Jacob Bell* and *Yankee* were withdrawn, the bids not being up to their appraised value. The total amount of the sale was $121,300, about $32,000 greater than the appraisal of the Navy Department.

MISS HARRIS GONE HOME.

Miss MARY HARRIS, the heroine of the late remarkable trial, left this city to-day for her home in Burlington, Iowa, where her parents reside. The Misses DEVLIN go to Baltimore, where they will reopen the millinery business.

INCREASED PAY.

The distribution of the extra compensation to clerks in the Treasury Department, voted at the last session of Congress, has been made by the Secretary of the Treasury. The salaries of auditors or heads of bureaus are increased from $3,000 to $4,000; chief clerks from $2,000 to $2,500 and $2,700; fourth-class clerks from $1,800 to $2,300; third-class clerks from $1,600 to $1,800. The first and second-class clerks get no increase of pay, and very naturally feel sore about it.

HEALTH OF DAVIS.

The newspaper reports of the health of JEFF. DAVIS, are, without doubt, great exaggerations of facts. There is no reason to believe that Surgeon CRAVEN, who left here for the North yesterday, and who has charge of the prison, would not have reported to the government, were it true, that JEFF. DAVIS is sinking rapidly, as has been reported; but up to this hour no official information has been received here tending to show that he is critically ill. About 2 o'clock to-day, a smart, bright lad of about sixteen years, called at the Executive mansion, edged his way through the crowd waiting for an audience with the President, and presented his card to the usher, requesting an interview with Mr. JOHNSON. In a short time he was admitted. "Well, my lad," said the President, "how can I serve you?" "I learn, Sir," said the boy, "that Mr. DAVIS is very ill, and I desire permission to send or take to him some delicacies suited to his condition." "I do not think I can act in the matter," replied the President," and I will give you a note to the Secretary of War." The boy shortly after applied at the War Department, and obtained an immediate hearing. Upon interrogation he said he was the brother of a Richmond editor. He felt a great deal of interest in JEFF. DAVIS. He had seen him but once in Richmond. That he heard he was ill, and needed some of the delicacies that invalids usually crave, and he wanted to supply them. The lad was informed that no official information had been received of JEFF. DAVIS' illness, and the papers which give accounts of his supposed sickness also state that all the care required was bestowed upon the prisoner. The boy expressed surprise at the last statement, and remarking that he would make further inquiry and call again in two days, departed, bowing himself out in the most dignified manner.

CUSTOM-HOUSE INSPECTOR.

A. B. MULLETT, Asst. Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, started this evening for Norfolk on a tour of observation and inspection, to be extended hereafter throughout the South, with the view of altering the custom-house buildings and erecting others where needed.

BALTIMORE APPOINTMENTS.

The strife over the Baltimore appointments continues and waxes warmer as it progresses. Mr. BLAIR headed a fierce party to-day, who seek to have the President reconsider his action, but with no avail, as the appointees, WEBSTER and others are confirmed in their positions by official correspondence to-day.

APPOINTMENTS.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated this day, and delivered, designates EDWIN H. WEBSTER, Collector, as the United States depositary for Baltimore, in place of H. H. W. HOFFMAN. A similar letter, addressed to R. H. STEPHENSON, designates him as United States Depositary at Cincinnati, in place of E. T. CARSON, late Collector.

NAVY AGENTS,

The commissions of the following navy agents have expired yesterday, the Navy Department refused to renew the appointments, and have assigned the places to Paymasters in the navy: Portsmouth, C. J. Emery, vice T. L. Fullock; Baltimore, E. T. Dunn, vice W. P. Ewing; Boston, B. H. Clark, vice E. L. Norton; San Francisco, E. C. Doran, vice R. Chsnesy. A. E. WATSON, of the navy, has been Navy Agent at Philadelphia since Jan. I, 1865; and J. C. ELDRIDGE, also of the navy, has been acting at New-York since April 1. S. P. BROWN, Esq., of Washington, is now the only remaining Navy Agent appointed from civil life. The transfer of these places, which have always heretofore been given to civilians, to officers of the navy exclusively, has created quite a commotion among the politicians.

EXPRESS FACILITIES.

Adams Express Company, to-day, commenced running their regular daily trips through to Richmond.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 20.

REPENTANT RED MEN.

The Indian Bureau has received information from Gen. HERRON stating that recently a grand council was held in the Chickasaw Country, at which twenty tribes of Indians were represented. These Indians took part in the late rebellion, and now, like their Southern white neighbors, want a restoration of their forfeited rights and privileges. They have agreed to call in representatives to another grand council, which will probably be held at Fort Smith early in August.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has made the following among other appointments of Collectors of Customs: Andrew Jamison, Alexandria, Va.; Roland Fisher, Bath, Me.; Owen K. Chadbourne, Saco, Me. Also, the following Surveyors of Customs: Leo. Kirchner, Troy, N. Y.; Richard J. Howard, St. Louis; James Newman, Alton, Ill.; Charles J. Talbot, Portsmouth and Falmouth, Me.; and A. Edwards, Register of the Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.

SENTENCE REMITTED.

The President for satisfactory reasons has pardoned GEORGE W. HOWARD, who was convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned five years for passing a counterfeit Treasury note.

SALE OF VESSELS.

At the sale of government vessels to-day, the side-wheel steamer *Commodore Read* was purchased by J. Brandt, of Baltimore, for $18,000; the side-wheel steamer *Commodore Barney*, by the Fulton Ferry Company of New-York, for $35,000; the side-wheel steamer *Morse*, by the East Boston Ferry Company, for $25,500; the side-wheel steamer *Thomas Freeborn*, by Anthony Raybold, of Delaware, for $13,000; the propeller *Anacosta*, by Thomas Clyde, of Philadelphia, for $3,300; the steamtug *Verbena*, by E. Gladwick, of New-York, for $8,900; the propeller *Henry Brinker*, by J. S. Howell, of New-York, for $5,200; propeller *Dragon*, by J. Brandt, of Baltimore, for $6,700; the large schooner *Adolph Hugel*, by R. A. Robinson, of Absecum, N. J., for $5,600; propeller *Crusader*, by Thomas P. Morgan, of Washington, for $9,000; schooner *William Bacon*, by William White, of New-York, for $5,600. Most of these vessels have been attached to the Potomac Flotilla, and have been ont of commission for the past month or two. The large side-wheel steamer *Banshee*, a captured blockade-runner; the side-wheel steamers *Yankee* and *Jacob Bell*, were withdrawn, as they did not bring their appraised value.

APPLICATIONS FOR PARDONS.

Nearly two hundred applications for pardon were received to-day at the Attorney-General's office, all of which, with a few exceptions, were from the $20,000 class. Among the applicants are NEIL S. BROWN, Ex-Governor of Tennessee, and Judge RIDLEY, Ex-Chancellor of the same State.

DECISIONS ON PENSIONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions has decided that the remarriage of a widow terminates all claim to a pension, from the date of such remarriage, although she may become a widow.

COL. BAKER AND THE NEW-YORK BOUNTY BROKERS.

To-day's *Chronicle*, speaking of Col. BAKER and the New-York bounty brokers, says:

"Every one of the arrests complained of was made upon the direct authority of President LINCOLN himself, as we can positively show."

The *Chronicle*, on the authority of Col. BAKER, also denies that he has ever directly or indirectly received a penny from any one of those who charge him with false imprisonment, assault and battery, and with receiving money for their release from confinement.

MISS HARRIS.

Miss MARY HARRIS, who was yesterday acquitted of the charge of murdering Mr. BURROUGHS, has gone to the vicinity of Baltimore to recuperate her health.

MRS. SURRATT.

Statement of Gen. Hardie—The Interview between Himself and Rev. Mr. Walters—No Denial of Spiritual Consolation to the Prisoner.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 20.

To the Agent of the Associated Press:

SIR: Referring to the special dispatch to the New-York *Tribune*, from Washington, of the 16th inst., published in the issue of that journal of the 17th, relating to the circumstances attending the issue of a pass to Rev. Mr. WALTER to attend Mrs. SURRATT, I beg to state the facts in the case are, as follows:

On the 6th inst., Rev. Mr. WALTER called at the War Department and asked for a pass to visit Mrs. SURRATT in the military prison, saying, if I am not mistaken, that she had expressed a desire to see him. I submitted the request to the Secretary of War, who at once said that a pass might be given. Neither Rev. Mr. WALTER nor myself then knew of the approval of the sentence of the Military Commission in the case of Mrs. SURRATT. I sent Mr. WALTER a pass, but afterward fearing that the pass signed by myself might not, under the circumstances, be accepted by the officer in charge of the prison, in order that there might be no possibility of disappointment in the admission of a clergymen to afford the necessary spiritual services, I sent Mr. BARRY, a clerk in my office, to see Rev. Mr. WALTER, and to tell him that it would be better not to go on the pass sent, but that I would again see the Secretary of War; and as he had assented to the visit of the clergyman to the prisoner, would get a pass signed by himself, as otherwise there was a possibility of his being put to the trouble of going to the prison without being enabled to secure admission. It was also a part of my design, that Mr. BARRY should impress upon Rev. Mr. WALTER the necessity of good faith in the use of the pass when replaced. After thus sending Mr. BARRY to Father WALTER, I went to the Secretary of War and asked his own signature to a pass, as referred to above; when, upon his signing which, I said to him that I was very confident that the pass would be used solely for the purpose for which it was asked,—a professional visit—to administer the sacrament, and to prepare the person to be visited for death.

Upon Mr. BARRY'S (my messenger to Rev. Mr. WALTER) return, he informed me of the violent and excited language of Father WALTER with regard to the trial and its result, which he (Mr. WALTER) had heard after leaving the War Department. On this I went myself to see Rev. Mr. WALTER, to caution him, as his well-wisher and as a friend of the church, and in my private capacity entirely, with regard to the use of language so inflammatory as that which he had indulged in at this, a time of great public excitement.

I introduced the conversation by stating that what he had said had made an impression upon the mind of my messenger, who had repeated his remarks to me. I explained to him, as I have said above, that there might be a possibility of his not getting into the prison upon my pass, and that I therefore had asked the Secretary of War for a pass signed by himself, upon giving which I had said that I was confident that it would not be used for any other purpose than that for which it was asked, and I wanted him (Mr. WALTER) to be so governed as that I would be safe in the assertion I had made. Mr. WALTER had displayed so much excitement and temper, that it was a duty of charity on my part, in view of all the circumstances, to endeavor to induce him to pursue a more discreet course, and to counsel him to be silent, as became his place, on these topics. I asked him in a friendly and kindly way to promise me that he would desist from talking about the matter. Mr. WALTER'S convictions as to the innocence of the prisoner, or the use of any proper efforts, believing her to be innocent, to arrest her execution, were not made matters of objection. It was to the inflammatory character and effect of his observations at this period, when the public mind was agitated, that my attention was directed. Unnecessary, idle and angry discussions and harangues could not but be mischievous just at this moment, and since it appeared that Mr. WALTER could not approach the subject with temper and discretion, it was better he should let it alone.

This was a confidential conversation between myself and Mr. WALTER, as has been seen. The visit was not at all official, but entirely that of a private individual.

My motives were laudable. They were to restrain imprudent and mischievous discussions, and to insure the use of the pass, to be given in the faith intended when it was signed, and then to make my assurance good.

The visit was not suggested by the Secretary of War, or even known to him, until the present time.

On this point, after what I had said, I do not see how Mr. WALTER could have understood me as being prompted by instructions in my conversation. In replying to me, Rev. Mr. WALTER was very violent, and generally denunciatory. The range of his conversation was quite wide. He harangued upon the administration and the rebellion, and dwelt with bitterness on what he called "military tyranny," etc. He said probably all that he is represented in the fourth paragraph of the article in question as having said, and very much more that a prudent priest, a loyal citizen, or a man of common sense, would not have said. During all this time I was endeavoring to counsel moderation, instructing against his expressions, and enjoining prudence. I do not know that I sought to patronize Rev. Mr. WALTER at all, and the phrases which allude to this, and the indignant rejoinder of Father WALTER, do not bring to my mind the recollection of the scene described. I did not tell Father WALTER that he should not have a pass if he did not promise to say nothing of Mrs. SURRATT'S innocence. Annoyed by what he had said, I was about, however, to leave the room, and to defer giving him the pass, remarking, "I will send you word as to the pass in two hours," when he said, "I promise." I intended within the two hours to see the Secretary of War, and say to him that I was convinced, after what had taken place, that Father WALTER was not in the proper disposition and frame of mind to be a suitable religious attendant upon the prisoner, and that, under the circumstances, the services of another priest should be procured for him instead. When Mr. WALTER said that he "promised," satisfied that he had determined to be governed by the considerations of prudence I had suggested, and believing he would perform what he had undertaken, I gave him the pass; nor did I, when I designed to withdraw from Father WALTER without giving him the pass, by any means intend that his acts should have the effect to deprive the prisoner of the services of clergy. My view, on the contrary, was only that some other priest should go. In fact another priest did go beside Mr. WALTER. It has been my fortune to be the means of sending the clergy to attend many during the war in need of their services, and I never threw a straw in the way of any clergyman of any faith visiting a penitent, loyal or disloyal, living or dying, when his services were called; for I could not see or know of a person of my own creed dying without giving any assistance in my power to procure the attendance of a priest. With regard to the denials of passes to Mr. WALTER to visit the prisoner when ill, referred to in the last paragraph of the article in question, Father WALTER stated to my messenger that he had been requested by Mrs. SURRATT shortly after she was arrested and since to visit her, but that he had refused to do so notwithstanding, not desiring "to have his name connected with it until the trial was over." I did not seek to meddle with Mr. WALTER'S convictions as to the innocence of Mrs. SURRATT, nor did I attempt to restrain him from the use of any proper efforts to bring his convictions to notice in quarters where his representations might be of avail. So far from this, an hour or two after the conversation referred to, when he called upon me at the War Department, and told me that he could not get admittance, with the daughter of the prisoner, to the Executive Mansion, and asked for my assistance, I gave him a card to the Acting Military Secretary of the President, asking that gentleman to see Rev. Mr. WALTER, trusting that this means would assist him in getting his case before the Executive.

In conclusion, I distinctly aver, that the Secretary of War expressly and readily assented to the visit of a Catholic clergyman to Mrs. SURRATT. He made no condition as to any conviction of the clergyman as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, or as to anything he might say on the subject.

JAMES A. HARDIE,
Inspector-General and Brevet Brigadier-General of the United States Army.

THE REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

Unpopularity of President Geffrard—His Troops Beaten in Every Encounter—Increasing Desertions to the Insurgents—How Salinave Deals with Traitors.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Monday, June 26, 1865.

GEFFRARD was elected President of Hayti for five years, at the end of that period the Senate re-elected him for life, according to the constitution of the country, but not in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the people. Yet he had done more to civilize and elevate the nation than any ruler that had preceded him, and his character and peculiar faults are nothing uncommon in Hayti. The government of the country is a military despotism, similar to that of NAPOLEON when First Consul, and the President, consequently, has almost unlimited power.

Therefore, when the people wish a change of rulers, revolution becomes an absolute necessity, there being no other means open to them. The present revolution has been in contemplation and preparation for some years, and was known, it seems, to foreigners before the government was apprised of it. Persons in all of the towns and cities of Hayti are connected with it, and the Faixhan guns and ammunition now used by the "rebels" came from the United States. The government troops have been worsted in almost every encounter, and are rapidly deserting to the insurgents.

SALINAVE, who commands the rebel army, was in Dominica fighting against Spain. He was under sentence of death in Hayti for political offences. He took possession of Cape Haytien with about five hundred Dominicans and an equal number of Haytiens. Since that time he has received upward of a thousand Dominicans more and large numbers of Haytiens. GEFFRARD'S best troops have been badly whipped, and a great many deserted, one regiment having gone over in a body, officers and men.

A short time ago SALINAVE discovered a traitorous General among his officers, who was holding correspondence with GEFFRARD, and had laid a plot to retake Cape Haytien. SALINAVE allowed him with his men, to advance nearly to the gates, and then opening an enfilading fire upon them with grape and canister, nearly annihilated him, wounded the General, who ran away, and cut his Aid and horse nearly into mincemeat. At this date, June 20, no mails have arrived at Port-au-Prince, from either Gonaives or St. Marc, so we conclude the flame has reached those towns, and that SALINAVE will soon be in front of the dilapidated forts and antiquated guns of this city.

In fact, as I am informed, GEFFRARD has been advised to leave as soon as possible, as his troops are not to be relied upon, the common soldiers caring little who is President so that they get their pay. SALINAVE pays his soldiers twenty-five gourdes a month, and eight gourdes a day for subsistence. GEFFRARD pays four gourdes a month, and four gourdes a day for rations; and a gourde is only worth about seven American cents. The result is easily seen. Foreigners have never yet been injured in Haytien revolutions.

DAMEL, the present Minister of Public Instruction, will probably be elected by the Senate as President, should SALINAVE succeed. Under the new order of things greater privileges are promised to whites, a treaty of commerce will be made with Dominica, and improvements receive liberal encouragement. Port au Prince is the most filthy city of the West Indies, and the Haytiens are the most degraded and licentious people I ever saw. Thermometer 96 in the shade.

LATEST POLITICAL NEWS

Enthusiastic Union Convention in New-Jersey.

GEN. KILPATRICK THE PRESIDING OFFICER

Sharp Contest on the Nomination for Governor.

Cattell, Ward and Kilpatrick on the Course.

Marcus L. Ward Wins on the Fourth Ballot.

ENTIRE HARMONY AND GOOD FEELING.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Thursday, July 20, 1865.

The Union State Convention of New-Jersey has met and adjourned, after a protracted and rather heated session, every delegate, so far as we could perceive, well satisfied with the result. The indications yesterday and this morning were that Mr. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, of Camden would receive the nomination on the first ballot; but the withdrawal of the Hon. GEORGE T. CORB rather deranged the programme, by making his friend Gen. KILPATRICK, who had come to the convention as a delegate in his interest, available as a candidate.

The General was chosen President of the Convention, and was received with so much eclat that his supposed popularity was established. A heated debate on the resolutions having been staved off by the report of the Committee, and an amendment in favor of negro suffrage by Capt. GEO N. HALSTEAD being temporarily tabled, nominations were in order. Atlantic County led off with Mr. CATTELL'S name, amid great applause. Bergen County was called up next. To the surprise of every one, who supposed her candidate was Hon. THOMAS H. HERRING, she nominated Major-Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK. It was received with uproarious enthusiasm.

Burlington broke ranks, Sussex followed suit, Passaic left WARD, Hudson left CATTELL, and the motion to make the nomination by acclamation might have prevailed, had not KILPATRICK gallantly refused to accept a nomination unless made on a fair, open ballot. There was much excitement and strong feeling, which required all the skill and patience of Hon. JOHN T. NIXON, who presided while the President's name was before the convention, to allay. Four ballots were had, with the following result:

	Kilpatrick.	Ward.	Cattell
1	149	250	265
2	231	244	190
3	218	299	142
4	173	349	148

On the fourth ballot Hon. MARCUS L. WARD, the soldier's friend, who during the war has labored for the soldiers of New-Jersey, and spent his money for the relief of their families, was declared the nominee. Gen. ROBESON, of Camden, Mr. CATTELL'S next friend, handsomely moved to make it unanimous, and WYMAN JONES, from Bergen County, seconded the motion. The ballotings lasted nearly three hours, and the result was joyfully hailed by a perspiring convention.

Gen. KILPATRICK, in a handsome little speech, in which he raided among the Copperheads with characteristic audacity, indorsed Mr. WARD as the friend of the soldier. Mr. CATTELL followed with great, good feeling, and commended him as the best man the convention could have chosen, and both of them pledged themselves to labor unceasingly for his election.

While the committee were in convention several regiments of returning veterans marched past the Hall and cheered Mr. WARD most enthusiastically, while a delegation of officers, as the representatives of the sentiments of the soldiers of New-Jersey, waited upon the convention to commend him as their choice for Governor of the State. It is hardly probable that the enemy will get much support among the boys in blue, since the Copperhead Legislature of the State resolved that every citizen who bared his breast to rebel bullets was unworthy of the electoral ballot.

After the nomination, the report of the Committee on Resolutions came up. The committee had wisely concluded to aim for that which was attainable, rather than to take up issues on which they could not hope to succeed. It was deemed best to assure the negro of his freedom, so far as New-Jersey was concerned, before putting into his hands the ballot; therefore the amendment of Capt. HALSTEAD was defeated.

The resolutions as adopted indorse the National Administration, give due honor to our soldiers and sailors, indict the Democratic party for complicity with treason, go in strong for the Constitutional amendment and the Monroe doctrine, and in regard to the other questions pertaining to the negro, reaffirm the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

Altogether the convention was a success, and the Union men of New-Jersey feel that they go into the ensuing canvass to win the fight. At all events, if the State is not redeemed, it will not be through any omission on their part. RIDGEWOOD.

Correspondence of Associated Press.

TRENTON, Thursday, July 20.

The Republican State Convention is very largely attended by delegates made up of substantial men.

Hon. J. T. NIXON was appointed temporary chairman. He addressed the convention, urging the sacrifice of all side-issues for the sake of securing success.

Mr. R. C. BELVILLE, of Mercer, was appointed temporary Secretary, and Capt. GEORGE HALSTEN Assistant-Secretary.

The Committees on Resolutions, rules, organization, etc., were appointed.

A resolution to refer all resolutions on State and National affairs, without debate, brought out a strong speech from GEORGE HALSTED, of Essex, in favor of elevating the colored man to the right of suffrage.

The convention reassembled at 2 o'clock.

The committee on permanent organization reported Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK, as permanent President, which was received with applause. A Vice-President from each county and a Secretary from each district completed the organization.

Upon taking the chair, Gen. KILPATRICK made a stirring speech, which was rapturously applauded.

The committee on resolutions reported a series of ten, of which the following is a digest:

First, the war, it had been a failure according to Democratic declaration at Chicago, but it had terminated in an honorable peace. The second alludes to the memory and services of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, which are never to be forgotten. The third fully indorses the administration of President JOHNSON, and promises it hearty and united support hereafter. The fourth asserts that the sympathizers with the rebellion are still to be watched. The fifth contains a long bill of indictment against the Democratic party for its treason and hostility to the war and the country, and its aid and encouragement to the rebellion. The sixth proclaims that the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery must and shall prevail in New-Jersey. The remainder of the resolutions express gratitude to the army and navy for their valuable services; promise economy in the State expenditures; expatiate on the blessings of freedom from slavery, and express thanks to the citizens of foreign birth for their aid in putting down the rebellion and saving the country which they had adopted as their own.

Mr. GEORGE HALSTED called for his resolution in relation to the rights of colored men. After some excitement it was postponed until after the nomination was made.

The convention was then opened for nominations. After MARCUS L. WARD and A. G. CATTELL had been nominated, a delegate from Bergen nominated Gen. KILPATRICK. It took like wildfire. He was nominated by several other counties. The excitement ran so high that a member proposed to make the nomination by acclamation; but the friends of the other candidates insisted on a ballot. The following ballotings were had, in the midst of great excitement:

First Ballot—CATTELL, 265; WARD, 25; KILPATRICK, 149.

Second Ballot—CATTELL, 190; WARD, 244; KILPATRICK, 231.

Intense excitement prevailed. Motions were again made to make the nomination of KILPATRICK unanimous. Knowing ones still insisted on the balloting proceeding. The Chair appealed for order.

Third Ballot—CATTELL, 142; WARD, 299; KILPATRICK, 218. WARD only lacked 32 votes.

A motion to take a recess failed. The excitement was up to fever heat. The Chair appealed for order.

Fourth Ballot—CATTELL, 148; WARD, 349; KILPATRICK, 173.

WARD'S nomination was declared unanimous, amidst the wildest enthusiasm.

The resolutions of the committee were adopted.

Mr. HALSTED'S resolution on the rights of colored men was laid on the table.

A State Committee was appointed, and the convention adjourned.

Speeches were made by Gen. KILPATRICK, Mr. CATTELL, J. M. SCOVEL and Mr. ROBESON, all indorsing the nomination.

ANNEXATION OF CANADA.

Excitement Against Mr. Consul Potter in Montreal—His Views of Annexation Unpopular—Petition for a Government Inquiry in the Premises—The Telegraph Superintendent Implicated.

The following is a copy of a memorial which will be at once placed in the Merchants' Exchange, Montreal, and other public places, for signature by the citizens:

To His Excellency the Right Hon. Charles Stanley, Viscount Monck, Governor-General of Canada, etc., etc.

The memorial of the undersigned memorialists and others of the City of Montreal, humbly showeth: That, at a convention of delegates from different parts of the United States and the British Provinces in North America, recently held in the City of Detroit, Hon. Mr. POTTER, United States Consul-General for Canada, was present, and is reported to have publicly expressed himself in the following language:

"I believe I express the general feeling of those who are the most friendly to the United States in Canada, when I say it is not the policy of our government, or our policy, to continue this treaty, and I believe that in two years from the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, the people of Canada themselves will apply for admission to the United States. [Loud cries of 'No, no,' from the Canadians.] I repeat that I believe in two years they would ask for admission. [Cries of 'No, no.'] I have a letter which I received on the evening of my departure for Detroit, and I may say I came here with the consent of my own government, to express my views on reciprocity."

It appears to your memorialists, from the remarks above quoted, together with the letter read by Hon. Mr. POTTER from O. S. WOOD, Superintendent of the Montreal Telegraph Company, as proof of this feeling existing among certain persons in Canada for the annexation of this province to the United States, that Hon. Mr. POTTER, while exercising the office of Consul-General of the United States in Canada, has been engaged in subverting its government, and it is believed in Montreal, where he has resided, that he, with others, has, by meetings and otherwise, taken active measures to promote the annexation of the Province of Canada to the United States of America. That your memorialists consider it would be desirable to ascertain, in such manner as the government may deem proper, whether such meetings have been held and participated in by Hon. Mr. POTTER. Wherefore your memorialists pray the subject may receive the consideration of Her Majesty's government, and that such action may be taken as to them may seem fit.

The memorial will be placed immediately in the Merchants' Exchange for signature.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The following correspondence has passed between Mr. O. S. WOOD, Superintendent of the Montreal Telegraph Company, and its senior director, J. REDPATH, the occasion of it being the letter which the former wrote to Mr. POTTER at Detroit, and which was read by that gentleman to the convention:

MONTREAL, July 15, 1865.

To the President and Directors of the Montreal Telegraph Company:

GENTLEMEN: The public discussion which has taken place with reference to a letter which I addressed to Mr. POTTER, Consul-General of the United States, and which he read at Detroit during the sitting of the convention there, renders it my duty to at once communicate with you upon the subject.

I believe you are fully aware that during my long connection with the Montreal Telegraph Company, I have scrupulously abstained from any participation in political affairs, and I can only express my deep regret that I should have departed from that course on the present occasion.

With this frank explanation, which my own self-respect, no less than my duty to you, impels me to offer, I beg to place my resignation at your disposal.

Allow me, in conclusion, to express to the board and shareholders of the company my sincere thanks for the great courtesy and confidence with which I have always been treated, and to add my earnest hope for the continued prosperity and success of the company with which I have been intimately connected for upward of eighteen years.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MONTREAL, July 17, 1865. O. S. WOOD.

SIR: In the absence of the President, your letter of Saturday has been this day handed to me. No formal meeting of the board can be held, owing to the absence of a sufficient number of the directors, to constitute a quorum, but I lose no time in conveying to you the expression of my own opinion, and that of the only other director now here. We both deeply regret your letter to Mr. POTTER, the American Consul. It is the more painful to us because we are fully sensible of the faithful services you have rendered to the company since it was first established. In common with the whole board we have felt that to your zeal and ability its prosperity and the position it holds in public estimation are in a great measure due, and whatever your private opinions may have been, they have never influenced the faithful discharge of your duties. While it is due to you on this occasion to record the appreciation which we are aware all the directors have of your services, and the unqualified trust they have reposed in you, we feel that the Telegraph Company may be injuriously affected by what has taken place.

Its transactions embrace so much confidential business of a public character, that its officers ought jealously to abstain from influencing any political movements whatever, and ought, as far as possible, to be exempt from all political bias.

We believe it to be a duty of the directors to enforce such a rule of conduct on all concerned in the confidential administration of the company's affairs.

I can only say in conclusion that a full meeting of the board will be called at the earliest possible day, when this correspondence will be laid before them.

I am, Sir, yours very respectfully,

(Signed,) J. REDPATH, Senior Director.

To Mr. O. S. WOOD, Montreal.

Number of Troops Sent North from Washington.

The following statement exhibits the number of troops sent daily to their homes, from Washington, over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, since May 30, when the disbanding of the armies commenced:

	Men.	Horses.		Men.	Horses.
May 30	3,424	352	June 23	1,693	31
May 31	8,296	188	June 24	220	414
June 1	7,721	191	June 25	1,327	243
June 2	9,250	225	June 26	4,466	364
June 3	6,146	289	June 27	1,054	285
June 4	4,845	305	June 28	2,745	316
June 5	13,943	331	June 29	5,054	490
June 6	9,220	212	June 30	6,640	247
June 7	13,935	433	July 1	3,080	290
June 8	6,805	160	July 2	7,262	480
June 9	10,259	363	July 3	1,159	9
June 10	8,865	316	July 4	30	24
June 11	6,018	94	July 5	1,435	18
June 12	7,492	1,024	July 6	642	11
June 13	6,000	60	July 9	440	—
June 14	6,858	1,181	July 10	1,088	20
June 15	2,474	302	July 11	1,305	18
June 16	6,852	151	July 12	469	13
June 17	2,685	537	July 13	3,328	93
June 18	2,032	1,109	July 14	3,463	103
June 19	2,484	27	July 15	3,489	81
June 20	2,567	78	July 16	3,958	88
June 21	970	4	July 17	3,625	101
June 22	1,662	41			
Total				208,037	11,813

During the same period, 6,950 mules were transported with the troops.

EAST TENNESSEE RAILROADS.—Regular passenger trains commenced running from Knoxville to Jonesboro, 98 miles above, on Wednesday last. Special trains convey passengers and freight to Carter's Depot, twelve miles further, which is the present terminus of the road. This leaves only twenty miles of the road to be finished to Bristol, and there are only two bridges to repair to complete the whole. The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, from Bristol to Lynchburgh, and the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, from Lynchburgh to Alexandria, opposite Washington, are nearly completed. A continuous line of railroad will connect us again soon with the Eastern and seaboard cities by the route through Virginia. This will shorten the line of communication and travel by which intercourse is had with the great outside world by East Tennessee—and will enable our people to repair their losses in property, household goods, &c., at less expense for transportation.—*Chattanooga Gazette, July 11.*

THE LOSS OF THE SHIP WILLIAM NELSON.

Statement of the Captain of the Ill-Fated Vessel.

Interesting Letter from the Captain of the Steamer Lafayette.

Rescue of Forty-four Passengers and Search for the Missing Boats.

NAMES OF THE RESCUED PASSENGERS.

The following is an extract from a letter from Capt. A. BOCANDI, commanding the French Mail steamer *Lafayette*, to Mr. GEORGE MACKENZIE, agent of the General Transatlantic Company at New-York:

"Tuesday, June 27, at 4:30 P. M., about lat. 42 deg. 16 min., lon. 52 deg. 21 min., fell in with two boats of the ship *William Nelson*, burned at sea, and took from them twenty-four male and six female passengers, including the Captain of that ill-fated ship. I obtained from him the following statement:

"'I was in command of the ship *William Nelson*, 1,099 tons, with a crew of 30 men. I left Antwerp on the 2d of June, and Flessingen on the 4th, with six hundred tons of merchandise and four hundred and fifty emigrant passengers, for New-York. On Saturday, June 26, at 12.30, lat. 41 21, long. 50 22 (having just taken observation,) I was informed that the ship was set on fire while fumigating, and the flames spread so rapidly that I had only time to order the four boats to be lowered, which were immediately filled by those nearest, and finding all efforts useless I soon followed. The scene on board was horrible in the extreme. This morning, at 4 o'clock, the ship had entirely disappeared. I stood ont for the northwest, the other three boats keeping company as long as they could.'"

I stood south in search of the two missing boats, and at 7:40 P. M. sighted a boat at a great distance. Stood for her, but the Russian ship *Il Mari*, Capt. ADOLPH NIBEA, having come up, the fourteen passengers in the boat were picked up by that ship, and at once transferred to the *Lafayette*. I learned from these passengers that the remaining fourth boat parted from them about 4 o'clock on the previous evening, that she contained thirty-seven passengers and must be in a southeasterly direction. I stood therefore in that direction, searching for her part of the night, firing signals every five minutes, but did not succeed in discovering this last boat.

The forty-four passengers were carefully attended to on board the *Lafayette*. I had the men all clothed with the ship's seamen's clothing, and the lady passengers on board the *Lafayette* provided for the female sufferers. The passengers also collected 2,862 francs for their benefit.

The *Lafayette* lost about twenty-six hours by the delay.

Inclosed please find a list of the passengers saved in the three boats:

Captain—L. SMITH.
First Officer—James H. Copeland.
Second Officer—S. Patterson.
Carpenter—J. W. Hadley.
Steward—Chas. Rondafft.
Cook—John H. Brown.
Seamen—Henry Johnson, St

DISTURBANCES IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

An Invasion by New-York Rowdies.

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle, July 20.

Again has our beautiful city been disgraced, and our citizens knocked down, stabbed and robbed by New-York bullies and thieves. The boat race on Tuesday drew forth from their haunts of vice and pollution in New-York City the worst set of villains to be fonnd in any country, who came here for the avowed purpose ot killing and robbing to their heart's cousent. That they succeeded admirably the following evidence is proof:

Their first move was on the night previous to the race, on which occasion they entered THOS. L. DAVIES' residence, and stole therefrom $500 worth of jewelry, the particulars of which affair we have already published.

Tho next we hear of their movements was when the *Chauncey Vibbard* landed on Tuesday. At this time an old gontleman, who was endeavoring to get on board the boat, was robbed of his gold watch and $500 in Seven-thirty bonds.

Between that time and 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day, there were eloven watches and four pocket-books stolen from the crowd on the dock that we know of. As soon as this fact became known the most of our citizens kept a sharp lookout for their property, sud for a time the business of the thieves did not prosper very well. Shortly after thet hour the rioting commenced, in which our police were so badly beaten. During the progress of this affair another raid was made by the thieves, and quite a number of wallete were obstracted from the pockets of their owners. Thieves were everywhere, and when ono of them got into a muss his comrades helped him ont. The boat race was a farce, the New-York roughs bullying and browbeeting our men overy chance they could get, and we firmly believe that if the crew of the Poughkeepsie boat had in any way succeeded in getting the lead, they would have been shot without mercy and their boat sunk. We take this strong view of the case for reasons hereinafter given.

After the race was over the Poughkeepsie crew claimed "foul," when the decision was placed in the hands of the judges and referee, which committee proceeded to Rutzer's Hotel, to take into consideration the claims of the Poughkeepsie crew. Here the New-York scoundrels and thieves showed their disposition without restraint. They filled np the windows of the room, hurst in the doors, and flourished pistols, knives and clubs, called out in threatening touce to the referee, Mr. CHARLES GAUSMAN, to decide the question in his favor or they would take his life.

Standing near the referee was JOE COBURN, the hero of many a prize fight, who had bet his money heavily on the Poughkeepsie boat; hnt even he, who "never feared the face of clay," stood almost dumbfounded in the presence of the desperate ruffians who were on the point of murdering the referee. Some of the mob shouted, "Come out, COBURN, what are you doing there?"

COBURN—"I want a fair thing; you can't murder us here; its a fair foul; I can lick any one of you single-handed."

Shonts of "make that referee decide:" "shoot him;" "give up the money."

GAUSMAN—"I want to decide fair."

Cries of "throw him ont of the window." Our time is short, kill him."

Here egain a desperate rush was made to force a decision, the thugs yelling like hyenas, and seemingly resolved to kill the referee at all hazards.

At one time it was suggested by some of the scoundrels that they fire Rutzer's Hotel, and this resolution would undoubtedly have been carried into effect had not Mr. GAUSMAN, at that moment, with a view to escape being murdered, decided in favor of the New-York roughs. That word did indeed save his life. Previous to this affair, a prominent backer of the Poughkeepsie boat, who was holding hundred of dollars stake money, was beset by a gang of infuriated roughs, who, with cocked revolvere pointed at his head, demanded that he should give np the money. He declined doing so until he heard the decision of the referee. Cries of "shoot him down;" "take his life," were heard on every side; but the unfortunate man managed to make his escape unhurt, and afterward gave up the funds in accordance with the decision of the referee.

At 7 o'clock the thnge congregrated about the depot and, while their awaiting the departure of the train, committed the most diabolical outrages. An elderly gentleman, who was standing on the platform, was approached by three of the scoundrels, his hat was knocked down over his eyes, and while two of them held his arms, the third one relieved him of his watch and chain.

Father SCULLY, of the Catholic Church, of Rhinebeck, while standing at the counter in the refreshment rooms, eating, felt some one near him, and moving quickly about, prevented a thief from robbing him. One of the thieves walked up to the counter and, stepping between two gentlemen, called for a stew. While the person waiting on him was gone for the stew, the thief robbed one of the gentlemen and made his escape.

At 7:30 P. M. a special train was made np for New-York, consisting of twelve cars, in which the robbers seated themselves, yelling and shonting and using profane and abusive language in an awful manner. When the train neared Fishkill some of the scoundrels pulled the pins from the couplings and disconnected the cars, some of the seats in the meantime being smashed end broken to pieces. The entire track of these devils throughont the day was marked with scenes of violence and bloodshed.

These scenes are not antirely new to our citizens. They always happen on the occasion of every boat race opposite this city. How long we are to suffer thus we do not know, if we depend upon the authorities to put a stop in the matter. The indignation felt throughout the city is great, and there has been a firm resolve made that these scenes of violence shall not occur again. What chance wse there for the paltry number of twelve special policemen on Tuesday? Literally none. Tho necessity of a well-regulated police system is now made painfully apparent, and the sooner the people know the matter is being acted upon, the better they will like it. By all means let us have a well-regulated, organized and uniformed police, and that, too, quickly.

THE AFFRAY ON THE DAY OF THE RACE—COBOSER'S INQUEST.

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle, July 20.

Coroner HEIGHT held an inquest on Wednesday ou the body of THOMAS DEMOTT, who was killed on Tnesday night, in Main-street, near Water.

The following was the principal evidence adduced:

Homer Wooden sworn and testified: I live in this city; I know the prisoner; I also knew the deceased; I have seen the body of deceased, and recognize it; I saw STEVENS strike a man in the door of Dobbs' saloon; I did not know the man until after the blow was struck; the deceased stood outside of the door; the first that I saw of DE MOTT to recognize him he was laying on the sidewalk; could not see that he hit him, but heard a noise resembling a blow from a fist; deceased lay on the sidewalk np from the steps ebont three feet from the door; I do not think that the deceased was dead when I saw him; I saw the affray from the bar-room in which I was standing; I could not see the deceased, bnt I saw STEVENS strike out with his fist; I heard him. STEVENS say, "You — — of a —, do you twit me ot selling this race?" I did not hear the deceased make any reply to this; this is all I heard either party say; I saw Mr. FOOTE pick the man up off the sidewalk and carry him into the saloon, when I heard STEVENS say what I have before stated; I did not see the deceased; I saw him in the saloon abont half an hour before the occurrence; this affair occurred abont 9 o'clock; I think the deceased was in liquor: before STEVENS struck the deceased I did not hear any conversation pass between the two; the deceased was not boisterous before the affair; the deceased was an intemperate man; while in liquor he was abnsive.

Ezekiel Beneway, sworn and testified: I live in the city of Foughkeepsie; I know the prisoner; I also knew deceased; I witnessed the affair last night at Dobb's saloon between nine and ten o'clock; I was leaning against the east post of the door, inside of the bar-room; DE MOTT came aloug and said to me: "ZEKE, has the race to-day been square?' I told him it had; he said: "Did yon do your best?" I answered him that I pulled my best; I told him I sold no race; he said he believed me, and asked me if the were not others in the boat that had a STEVENS, who had overheard the conversation, said to him: "What is that yon say? Do you accuse me of selling the race, you — —?" STEVENS at this time was slightly under the influence of liquor; I heard no reply from DEMOTT; I saw nothing after this excepting a stammering speech from DEMOTT; STEVENS then struck him: I saw STEVENS strike deceased once; I don't know whether he fell or not; the blow hit him ou the nose and mouth; I did not think the blow a very severe one; STEVENS then followed the deceased np; I think I next saw deceased when they were bringing him into the saloon; I did not see deceased from the time STEVENS struck him until he was hrought into the saloon; I did not see any one else strike or push deceased; there was from fifteen to eighteen persons in the bar-room at the time of the occurrence; the deceased was somewhat intoxicated.

Dr. Robert K. Tuthill sworn and testified: I am a practicing physician in the City of Ponghkeepsie; I was called bout 12 o'clock last evening to examine the body of THOMAS DE MOTT; I examined the body of deceased at the City Hall; I found a lacerated wound on the left eyebrow, several abrasures of the scalp, left ear contused, and that his neck was either dislocated or fractured; this was the extent of the examination last night; when I first saw him, life had apparently been extinct ahont two hours; I do not know the man; I have inspected the body and made a further examination this morning, but found no other external marks of violence. My opinion is that the dislocation of the neck caused death; that was probably produced by the fall: it is a very rare thing for a blow to fracture the neck; the blow on the eye brow was produced by violence and was lacerated; the scalp wounds were probably produced by falling; the principal contusion is on the left ear; the scalp wouuds look like scratches; neither of them penetrated throngh. Death follows a dislocation of the neck instantaneonsly.

At 6 P. M., after considerable deliberation, the jury brought in the following verdict:

We, the jurors summoned and sworn by the Coroner of Dutchess County to ascertain the cause of the death of THOMAS DE MOTT, come to the conclusion, upon the evidence adduced, that the said deceased came to his death by the blow or blows given him by one WM. H. STEVENS, or by a fall given in consequence of blow or blows given by said STEVENS, on the evening of July 18, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, at or in front of the saloon kept by one RODMAN DOBBS, on the northwest corner of Main and Water streets, in the City of Ponghkeepsie.

A GREAT MISTAKE.—The old proverb of "Circumstances alter cases," had a spicy illustration the other day at a Bostou hotel, and two parties, one from the city, and the other of Bostou, participated therein. A young man, who is the least bit femininc in his appearance, parting his hair in the middle, etc., went to Boston, and while in that city, was taken with a severe fit of colic. Stopping at a hotel, he put himself to bed, and sent for a physician. The doctor came, felt of his patient's pulse, examined his stomach and inquired solemnly if his habits were "regular;" to which the young man, somewhat surprised, answered in the affirmative. The Doctor then cautiously and politely informed his patient that his symptoms manifested some probabilities of an increase of the census in a short time. The surprise of the colic-stricken young man at this singular announcement was only equaled by that of the Doctor when he discovered the true sex of his patient. "Circumstances alter cases," always. —*Springfield Union.*

A Virginia Paper on Slavery.

WHY THE SOUTH FAILED IN THE STRUGGLE.

The Charlottesville (Va.) *Chronicle* has reeumed publication, after a suspension of three years. Its editor introduces himself to his readers with the following forcible salutatory:

The days of chivalry are gone. The pomp and pride of Southern slavery is ended. The great "moral, social and political blessing" has ceased to dispense its light and warmth. It was obliged to be so. The most stupendous political madness of any age was to provoke a contest between slavery and freedom. Freedom was the spirit of the age, and the ideas of any age overcome all resistance. The idea of freedom in the nineteenth century, on this continent, must necessarily have pushed the ides of slavery to the wall. It was the folly of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS & Co. to attempt to deepen and widen the foundations of slavery. They were not satisfied to recognize slavery as a transitory institution, destined in the world's march to pase away here as it had gradually died away in Europe. They were not willing to let it run its natural course, and live its natural life along with other social institutions. They conceived the idea of fortifying it for all time, and against all vicissitudes. They determined to intrench it in *perpetuo*, and fix it on everlasting foundations. They looked even farther: they actually cherished the idea of striking its roots into new and virgin regions. Western Virginia, the Territories, the Northwestern States of Illinois, Indiana and Iowa were to be saved or wrested from free labor. Every man in the South who did not go to these extremes was stigmatized as "unsound." Not to pronounce slavery a great and positive blessing constituted a man at the South a sort of social leper, and made him as odious as a Wickliffite or a Jansenist was in the church. We remember a newspaper in Richmond in 1860 used to keep standing a column headed "*The Black Record of John Bell.*" Mr. LEONIDAS SPRATT wrote essays. So was the storm nursed. Slavery required repose; they made it militant. It needed the shade; they set it in the light. They defied the red flag of modern Chartism. The Jacobite defied the Jacobin—of course the ontcet was not doubtful. The Pope and the SFORZAS ruled in the middle ages, but under the blare of the nineteenth century it was left for the house of Hapsburg and Mr. CALHOUN to beard the spirit of liberalism. Just as CHARLES I. was obliged to go down before the Roundheads; just as the Highlander and the Jacobite were obliged to go down on the field of Culloden; just as LOUIS and MARIE ANTOINETTE were obliged to be trampled on by the myrmidons of Liberty; so was slavery obliged to go down before the wild cry of free soil and free speech. Why was it impossible for NAPOLEON to win the battle of Waterloo? says VICTOR HUGO. Because of WELLINGTON? No. Because of BLUCHER? No. Because of God. For BONAPARTE to be conqueror of Waterloo was not in the law of the nineteenth century. Another series of facts was preparing in which NAPOLEON had no place. Just so was it impossible for the propagandists of slavery to win the contest against ABRAHAM LINCOLN. It was not in the law of the nineteenth century for slavery to expand, or even to hold its gronud. The proprietor of a line of stage-coaches might as well have attempted to extend his business in the presence of the fierce spirit of steam, or a community of savages with slings and bows to arrest the march of a modern army with artillery and Spencer guns.

We raise no question about the justness of the quarrel. That is neither here nor there. We only say that secession was a bluuder, and the ruin of the South is the consequence of that blunder. The results are before us. Slavery would not have lived, if the Southern Confederacy had been established. The Southern Confederacy would not have lived fifteen years, if our armies had triumphed. The gravitation towards unity on this continent, and towards the Union, is as imperious as the principle which binds the planets in their system. Such were the sentiments entertained by thousands prior to the war, who nevertheless after the war came, earnestly desired the success of the Southern government. They saw that the fatal step had been taken, and they sided with their own people. They felt that the defeat of the South was humiliation and shame, and they wished the South to triumph, that the Union, when restored, might be restored on equal terms. God in his providence has ordained otherwise. The cnp has been held to our lips, and we have drained it to the dregs.

One thing we have not lost—and that is honor. We are unfortunate, but not disgraced. Our pride has been humbled, but we did what we could and acted the part of brave men and soldiers. We have yielded to resources five times as great as ours, and all of us have given in our submission and called npon God to witness that we recognized and would henceforth maintain the the authority of the United States and the Federal Constitution. We have taken this oath in good faith. We are compelled by every consideration of honor and duty to observe it religiously. If anyone is dissatisfied and nnwilling to perform the dnties of a citizen of the United States, the proper alternative is to leave the country. But if he remains, he cannot cherish treason in his heart without committing perjury. We are citizens and we claim the rights of citizens. Excepting the cases specially reserved in the Proclamation of the President, all of us who have taken the amnesty oath are restored to the privilsges of citizens of the United States, and while we are bound, as above stated, to true allegiance and fealty, the government is reciprocally bound to care for and protect us—and morally bound to alleviate our sufferings and bind up the wounds which we have received.

The Pardons Under Mr. Lincoln's Amnesty Proclamation.

Gov. PEIRPOINT, of Virginia, has addressed a long letter to Mr. JOHNSON, arguing that the pardons granted under Mr. LINCOLN'S proclamation should uot be rsvoked. He says:

But whatever may be, if any, the limit ol the Executive power of the pardon, it should uot be questioned that the joint efficacy of Congressional and Executive authority is fully adequate to impart indefeasible validity to the pardous in question. And President LINCOLN, as appears ou the face of his proclamation—that which, to the world, and to the rebels, as expounded and administered by a United States officer specially charged therewith, in virtue of Congressional as well as Executive authority—proclaims pardon and amnesty to all rebels, not expressly excluded, who accept the terms tendered, and faithfully observe the same. The national fate is, therefore, most undeniably and most solemnly pledged to the principles accepting the terms. No human cunning can, and no prejudice should, gainsay or disparage the vested rights thus acquired on the sacred faith of the United States.

THE CONFIDENCE SHOWN BY THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

When I consider the number of persons in Virginia —not less than, and probably exceeding ten thousand, who have fairly and justly acquired the right of pardon under President LINCOLN'S Proclamation prior to the 29th of May, 1865; when I consider, moreover, that these people were exhorted by United States officers, through official orders, regularly promulgated in this city and elsewhere in the State, to come forward and accept the pardon so tendered; and when I consider the vexation, expense and labor involved in the repudiation of these, and the procurement of other pardons, I am the more willing, nay, constrained, to interpose my advice in favor of an early Executive recognition of the validity and efficacy of such pardons.

In conclusion, I trust your Excellency will maturely ponder the subject in all its aspects. May yon find my conclusions fortified by reason and humanity, and consonant with sound policy, and recognize the former amnesty as founded on the sacred and inviolable faith of our great and magnanimous nation. May history record of you that yon npheld the plighted faith of your government even to its most dangerous enemies, and demonstrated that sacred faith converted enemies into friends.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,
F. H. PEIRPOINT.

The Freedmen in Georgia.

ORDER BY GEN. WILSON.

Gen. WILSON has issued the following orders in regard to the freedman in Georgia:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
MACON, Ga., July 5, 1865.

ORDERS.—Until other orders are issued by the Freedman's Bureau, the following rules will be in force, and are publshed for the guidance of the Freedmen and their former masters:

I. The common law governing the domestic relations, giving parents authority and control over their children, and guardians control over their wards, are in force. The authority and obligations of parents and guardians take the place of those of the former master.

II. The former masters are constituted the guardians of minors, and the aged and infirm, in the absence of parents or other near relations capable of supporting them.

III. Young men and women, under twenty-one (21) years of age, will remain under the control of their parents or guardiane until they become of age, thus aiding to support their parents and younger brothers and sisters.

IV. The former masters of freedmen must not turn away the young and infirm, nor refuse to give them food and sheiter, nor shall the able-bodied men and women go away from their homes, or live in idleness, and leave their parents or childreu or younger brothers or sisters to be supported by others.

V. The former masters of freedmen will not be permitted to turn away or drive from their plantation faithful hands, who have helped to make the crops, when the crops are saved, without paying for the labor already performed.

VI. Freedmen, like all other men, are amenable to civil and criminal law, and are liable to be punished for violation of law, the same as white citizens, bnt in no case will brutality be allowed on the part of the former master. Thinking men will at once see that with the end of slavery all enactments and customs which were necessary for its preservation must cease to have effect.

VII. Persons of age who are free from any of the obligations referred to above, are at liberty to find new homes whenever they can obtain proper employment, but they will not be supported by the government or by their former masters in idleness and vagrancy.

VIII. It will be left to the employer and servant to agree upon the wages to be paid, and any just agreement or contract will not be interfered with; but freedmen are advised that lor the present season they ought to expect only moderate wages, and when their employer cannot pay the wages, they ought to be contented with a fair crop to be raised. The rule subject to such modifications as the Freedmen's Bureau may require.

IX. All officers, soldiers and citizens are requested to give publicity to these rules, and instruct the freed people as to their new rights and obligations.

X. All sub-district and post commanders are authorized and requested to correct any violation of the above rule within their jurisdiction. All offences hereafter may be tried before a military commissaion or provost court.

By command of Brevet Major-Gen. WILSON.
EDWARD P. INHOFF, and Captain A. A. A. G.

Abraham Lincoln's Log Cabin.

THE STRUCTURE IN BOSTON.

From the Boston Herald, July 16.

Much has been said by the Western press, of late, concerning the log cabin once occnpied by ABRAHAM LINCOLN on the prairies of Illinois. The veritable fabric has at last reached our city, and is on exhibition on the parade-ground of the Common. It is some twenty feet square, and of the most primitive pattern, being constructed entirely of logs placed together in the same manner in which a child wonld construct a "cob house." The logs were roughly hewed by LINCOLN and Mr. JOHN HANKS, and they present something of the appearance of railroad sleepers et the present day, but are larger. Thirty-two are their number; and the interstices were originally filled with woody fragments and with clay, in a manner which is described to the visitor. They are held together by six rough, unhewn joists, and the roof is supported by sixteen rafters of similar description. Of course the structure is much dilapidated, it having battled with the storms of over thirty years, and been recently hacked by relic-hunters. Indeed, what once comprised the doors and shutters are now in the possession of this persistent, uhiquitous class, but the holes where those things were can be very distinctly seen if one's scrutiny is minute and vigilant; and if ono visits the place in the evening they will be seen by the light of kerosene, which was not used by the original occupants of this structure.

There are several objects of interest inside, which are courteonsly pointed ont by Mr. JOHN HANKS, a bosom friend of Mr. LINCOLN, who is always present, and who, although silvery with age, manifests the elasticity and vigor of a man at forty. He will point out to you one of the celebrated rails which he *knows* ABE split, and which formed a portion of the fence around the elder LINCOLN'S farm, the mate to which realized so handsomely at the recent Chicago fair; also, a fragment of ye ancient calico dress, which cost sixty cents a yard, and which was worn by the secoud wife of the President's father; also, a razor, 70 years of age, formerly nsed by the President's father, and transmitted to the son. Tho seats in the cabin ("punchcons" they are called by Western men) are constructed of what was once the floor, and there are other objects around which a melancholy interest now clnsters, and which excite a wonder if ever in the world's history there went ont from so hnmble a roof a man justly entitled to so much homage and respect, and who was elevated to auch an exalted position as he who once made these walls his only abode.

Thirty-five years ago this hnmble but now "historic" structure, was erected in Macon County, Ill., ten miles west ot Decatur, upon the prairie, and ABRAHAM LINCOLN and JOHN HANKS were its architects and constructors. Mr. LINCOLN reaided in it for two years, with his father, step-mother and step-brother, just after their removal from Indiana, and prior to the eugagement of the future President as a flat-boatman.

The cabin was opened yesterday for the first time in Boston, and will remain ou exhibition for several days.

If any person should entertain a doubt of the identity ot this cabin, the following letter from Gov. OGLESBY, of Illinois, will assure all of its genuineness:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, May 20, 1865.

John Hanks, Esq., Decatur, Ill.:

MY DEAR OLD FRIEND: In reply to your question relating to the log cabin said to have been built by yourself, THOMAS LINCOLN, and the late President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, I take pleasure in stating to you that for twenty-five years there has been no doubt in the public mind in Macon County, Illinois, on this question. If the cabin you now have is the one you pointed out to me in the Spring of 1860, when you were collecting the Lincoln rails, I cheerfully state that I am *certain* it is the one built by Mr. LINCOLN; besides, your voluntary statements on the subject abundantly satisfy me there can be no mistake about it;

As the old companion and friend of Mr. LINCOLN, and one who has been constant in his support of his administration, and an ardent friend of the Union, I hope you may receive a just compensation for your efforts to bring before the country the simple but honorable testimonials of the early, laborious and worthy efforts of our beloved late President in his youth, to make for himself a home, a fortune and a name.

The old cabin would be out of place in any other hands than your own. You should retain the control of it, that not one timber may be lost. There is but one such in the United States, and it rightfully and properly should be intrusted to your keeping.

(Signed) RICHARD J. OGLESBY,
Governor of Illinois.

From the Gulf.

ARRIVAL OF THE BERMUDA AT PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, July 17.

The United States steamer *Bermuda*, Acting Volunteer Lieut.-Commander J. W. SMITH commanding, arrived off the Navy-yard yesterday, from the West Gulf Squadron. She brings mails, officers and 60 sick and discharged seamen. The *Bermuda* sailed from Galveston, Texas, on the evening of July 3, and reports business of all kinds progressing in that city. Steamers from New-Orleans are constantly arriving, bringing soldiers of the late Confederate army, who appear to enjoy getting home under the good old flag; also, large numbers of passengers and freight. Fresh beef is very cheap, selling at five cents per pound, and vegetables of all kinds plenty, but clothing high. Since the occupation of Galveston by the United States forces quite a prize has been obtained.

It occurred in this way: The gunboats being the first to "go in" the harbor, of course Jack Tar was the first to go on shore, and on entering rather a dilapidated house, they discovered an iron safe stowed nicely away under the bed; this, of course, excited Jack's curiosity, and they immediately reported the fact to an officer. On opening the safe it was found to contain the books of the late United States steamer *Harriet Lane*, ship *Morning Light* and steamer *Old Ware*, all in a good state of preservation, and brought North by the *Bermuda*. The following is a list of vessels lying at Galveston: United States steamer *Fort Jackson*, flagship, Capt. B. F. SANDS, commanding; United States steamers *Oneida*, *Seminole*, *Penobscot*, *Virginia*, *Gertrude*, *Cornubia*, *Cayuga*, *Princess Royal*, *Fort Royal*, *Preston*, *New-London*.

From Mobile we have nothing of importance. Acting Rear-Admiral H. K. THATCHER was still there, but expected to leave shortly for Key West, via Pensacola, which station hereafter will be the headquarters of the Gulf squadron. The following is a list of vessels lying at Mobile: Flagship *Estrella*, Acting Rear-Admiral H. K. THATCHER. Gunboats *Sebago*, *Itasca*, *Octorara*, *Metacomet*, *Genesee*; monitors *Cincinnati*, *Winnebago*, *Morgan*; iron-clads *Stockdale*, *Tallahatchie*; tugs *Trefoil*, *Bazley*, *Narcissus*; tooners *Kittikanny* and *Maria A. Wood*. The United States steamer *Mercedita* is at present lying off Fort Morgan. At Pensacola the following: United States frigate *Potomac* (flagship), Commander A. GIBSON; steamer *J. P. Jackson*; barks *Kuhn* and *Arthur*. At Key West: United States steamer *Muscoota* (flagship), *Tallapoosa*, and tug *Marigold*. The following vessels have received orders to proceed North: United States steamers *Richmond* and *Seminole*; gunboats *Penobscot*, *Princess Royal*, *Cayuga*, *Scioto*, *Genesee*, *Octorara*, *New London*.

The *Bermuda* sailed from Key West on the 11th inst., making the run to Philadelphia in four days and eleven hours. The following is a list of officers attached:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant - Commander, J. W. SMITH (Commanding;) Acting Master E. Y. Furber, Executive Officer; Acting Ensign Henry Hamre, Sailing Master; E. D. G. Smith, Acting Assistant Surgeon; E. H. Roberts, Acting Assistant Paymaster; W. A. Leavit, Acting First Assistant Engineer (in charge;) M. J. Smith, T. Nickerson, W. J. Kirkby, John Bishop, Acting Ensigns; Thos. V. McIntosh, Acting Second Assistant Engineer; E. A. Reilly, M. J. Wallace, R. J. Jones, Acting Third Assistant Engineers; Wm. C. Nye, Mate; Robt. Priest, Captain's Clerk; G. R. Foster, M. D. Stambach, Paymaster's Clerks; Naylor C. Davis, Surgeon's Steward.

The Rebel Public Works at Macon.

A correspondent writing to the Cincinn at *Commercial* from Macon, Ga., says:

"Two great curiosities here, significant of the magnitude of the secession infatuation, are a Confederate laboratory and armory, on a scale of really admirable proportions. The armory, particularly, it is claimed, would have been, if completed according to plan, without a rival in the world. The grounds devoted to the armory comprise 42½ acres. The building, so far as is finished, is a central tower, 52 feet 8 inches front by 40 feet deep, containing main entrance, stairs and office rooms, four stories high above sub-basement and main longitndinal front, 625 feet long, 44 feet deep, and two stories high, flanked by towers 32 feet square and two stories high. In addition, the machine-shop, or traverse wing, 44 by 162 feet, and two stories high, is complemented with proof-house, 63 by 98 feet, one story, and a one-story store-room for coal. Flank towers of main building roofed with slate, as was originally designed for the rest of the main and additional buildings. Georgie has some of the very best sinte quarries.

The laboratory, about two miles distant up the Macon and Atlanta Railroad, is npon an equally generous plan. Both structures are built of the best material—pressed brick—with stoue foundations and granite dressings."

The North Carolina Railroads.

From the Wilmington Herald.

We are advised that the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad will be fully repaired and opened for traffic from this city to its western terminus duriug the preseut, or early next week. The work has been prosecuted with commendable energy, and the reopening of the road will throw into the hands of our merchants a large amount of produce that has for more than a year been awaiting a market, and so greatly stimulate the business of the town.

The Charleston papers contain an advertisement of the reopening *to-day* of the Northeastern Railroad through its whole length.

The Wilmington and Manchester road, connecting with the above at Florence, and forming the old established throngh route between thia city and the South, will be fully repaired and reopened to the pnblic in about thirty days. A very large force of workmen is employed upon thie line, and no efforts are being spared to expedite its completion.

A note eppears elsewhere in this paper calling a meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, preparatory to putting themselves in a position to receive their line back from government. We understand that the government has signified its readiness to turn this road over to the company whenever the company shall be qualified, under the terms of the amnesty proclamation, to receive it.

Thus, probably within sixty days at the farthest, all our lines of travel will be reëstablished, and Wilmington will once more he upon the great highway from the North to the South, and on the line over which the great throngh mails are transported. Then will our business receive a new impetus, and prosperity indeed will dawn upon us.

The Contrabands in Arkansas.

ORDER BY COL. BENTZONI.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF EAST ARKANSAS,
HELENA, Ark., July 7, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30.—1. To prevent the recurrence of outrages on the persons of colored people by their former owners, and other evil-disposed persous, it is hereby ordered that the Superintendent of Freedmen of this district will bring all such cases coming to his knowledge before the Provost-Marshal in the form of a charge, and the Provost-Marshal will try the case in the manner prescribed for Field Officers' courts in the army. The punishment to be inflicted by this Provost Court will be limited to one month's confinement, with or without labor, or a fine equal to one month's earnings of the accused, or both. The proceedings will be laid before the Colouel Commanding, and if approved, the sentence will be executed immediately.

2. Should the Provost-Marshal, after a preliminary examination, find that the punishment as limited above is inadequate to the offence, he will not proceed with the trial; but he will refer the charges, with his indorsement thereon, back to the Colonel commanding, and the accused will be brought before a military commission.

3. Colored men are free in all cases to choose their own employers; hnt after a contract has been made and approved by the Superintendent of Freedmen, they will be required to keep it on their part, but all employers are prohibited from taking the law in their own hands under any circumstances, bnt the Superintendent of Freedmen will hear complaints against employers, and, if necessary, bring them to trial before the Provost-Marshal.

4. It is held that all former slaves have been free since the 1st of January, 1863, and where they have been restrained from their liberty, the parties who have employed them since that time will be required to pay them their back wages at the rate established by Orders No. 9, dated Vicksburgh, Miss., March 11, 1864, and signed by order of the Secretary of War, L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General—and in case of non-compliance, the Provost Marshal will try the case, and after approval by the Colouel commanding, payment will be euforced by the Provost-Marshal.

5. It is expected that the people will see their own interest and also of their former servants by treating them like free men in every respect, and thereby sustaining in good faith the laws, proclamations, and policy of the United States Government.

By order of Col. CHARLES BENTZONI.
W. H. C. JACQUES, First Lieut. and A. A. A. G.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—Lord BROUGHAM recently said in Parliament that he wished to correct a misapprehension which some of his friends from the United States had told him might have an unfortunate result in lessening the influence, such as it might be, of that earnest remonstrance which he had addressed to the United States, imploring them to exercise moderation and mercy in the hour of their great victory. It would be utterly absurd to charge him who thirty years ago abandoned the gift of a large plantation in Barbados, and an estate in the county of Durham, because he would not forsake the cause of emancipation, and his fellow laborers in that cause, with taking the part of the slavemongers of the South. While he accorded every praise to the North for their conduct in reference to the abolition of the slave-trade, and for granting to all nations the right of search, he did not believe, as many good men did both in this country and on the other side of the Atlantic, that the emancipation of the slaves was pronounced for the benefit of the slaves themselves, but as a measure intended to harass the South. His remarks, however, at the Social Science Congress at York last Autumn to this effect, had been cited, without also quoting what he had stated on the same occasion, that the South were justly fighting for the maintenance of their detestable institution. He could not help feeling that any one who kept aloof in affairs of this kind, and treated matters as they were, was exposed to the misrepresentations of both sides.

—The change in the Italian method of viewing the externals of religion is curiously exemplified by a circumstance which is related by one of the Florentine correspondents of the *Indépendance*. It has long been the custom in Florence to stretch awnings from the first floor windows of various houses so as to cover the street and allow the procession of the *Corpus Domini* to pass without being inoommoded by the heat. These awnings were a great expense and a great nuisance to the inhabitants, inasmuch as they seriously obstructed the free circulation of air for many days together. Accordingly strong representations were made to the municipality, and this year the awnings were prohibited. The clergy were, of course extremely angry, and finding remonstrance with the syndicate perfectly unavailing, they applied to the King. "How long will the procession be in defiling?" asked his Majesty. "Nearly two hours," was the answer, "and during all that time our canons, friars, and brotherhoods will be exposed." The petitioner was not allowed to go any further. The King interrupted him by saying, with an air of *bonhomie*, "It was just such weather at San Martino and Solferino; rather hot: we were twelve hours in it, and don't remember that anybody came to hold napkins over our heads." With this the King turned away and began to talk with the officers around him; but the story has got about and is repeated with great glee by all but the "*parti prêtre*."

— An article in a Swedish paper contains a great deal of interesting matter concerniug emigration from the continent in this century. From Germany, between 1840 and 1860, there departed for other lands 1,546,000, nearly all of whom went to America; Switzerland, between 1851 and 1852, lost 24,000 of her citizens, who went to Transatlantic countries; in the forty years ending 1860, not less than 208,000 Frenchmen emigrated to countries on the other side of the Atlantic, besides 120,000 who emigrated to Algeria and Senegal. The North American States absorbed 17,000 emigrants from Italy and Spain. In the short period of three years not less than 25,000 Portuguese took up their residence in Brazil, whereas not more than 2,000 at the outside emigrated to America in the 40 years, including 1860. Of Belgians 80,000 went to the United States between 1851 and 1860. From 1851 to 1856 there left Holland 30,000. How many have quitted Sweden and Denmark there are no means of ascertaining, bnt in the former country 15,000 persons were supplied with passports between 1851 and 1860, while from Denmark, from 1820 to 1860, the number of emigrants did not exceed 6,000, the greater part of whom went to the Mormons.

—A Paris correspondent of the *Italie*, of Turin, writes as follows, 29th ult: "Allow me to refer to certain details touching Prince NAPOLEON. Some days since, the Prince wrote to the Marquis DE CHASSELOUP-LAUBAT, Minister of Marine, requesting that a surgeon might be appointed to the *Prince Jérôme* yacht. The Minister delayed sending an answer. The Emperor was informed of the fact, and after a Council of Ministers, he detained M. CHASSELOUP-LAUBAT, observing that he had something to say to him. The Minister accordingly remained. 'My cousin,' said the Emperor, 'has asked you for a surgeon for the *Prince Jérôme* yacht. You have thought proper to wait, hut you were wrong. Henceforth, when my cousin asks you for anything you can grant it at once.' This fact, which I can guarantee, sufficiently proves that better relations now exist between the Palais-Royal and the Tuileries. I may add that the Princess CLOTILDA has been to the Tuileries this very day, and had a long and cordial interview with the Empress."

—The *Revue de l'Ouest* records a murder and attempted suicide, which recently caused great excitement at St. Lignsire, (Deux-Sèvres,) A farmer named PASCAULT, who had long entertained a bad feeling toward one of his neighbors, named GRISEAU, met him accidentally in the fields and killed him by a single blow with a heavy dnng-fork. The murderer, after exclaiming "I have done for him, as I intended!" ran to the river Sèvre and jumped in where the water was ten or twelve feet neep. A person seeing the act gave the alarm, and M. BRAUD, a commercial traveler, who was fishing at no great distance hastened to the spot, and, aided by another man, brought PASCAULT to the bank. The murderer, being bent on self-destruction, resisted to the nttermost, and when drawn out of the water by main force attempted to cut his throat. With great difficulty, however, he was at last mastered by M. BRAUD, pinioned, and given into the custody of the gendarmerie.

—The trial of the Swedish Pastor, LINDBACK, terminated, as was expected, in his conviction. The chief difficulty was to assign sufficient motives, those named by the prisoner appearing utterly insufficient to account for three or four successive murders. He asserted throughout that the murdered persons were either incurables, or were in other ways likely to become burdens on his parish, and that it was for the purpose of relieving it of the hurden of their presence that he became guilty of this series of crimes. Before he was taken into the court he was deprived of his ecclesiastical vestments, and after sentence had been pronounced he addressed the Judge and the Governor of the province acknowledging the justice of his sentence. He afterward made a speech to the crowd to a similar effect, and expressive of his confidence of obtaining pardon in the next world.

— Prince Lucien Murat is said to be occnpied in writing a history of his gallant father. Certainly the career of the innkeeper's son, who began life by running away from the church to enlist in the army, and who fought his way "*per mare per terras*" to a throne—who distinguished himself in arms and in diplomacy, in Italy, Egypt, Turkey and Russia—who was every inch a soldier, and then every inch a king, and who was murdered at Pizzo as foully end in as dastardly a fashion as that in which a more disinterested hero was attempted to be "got rid of" within a few miles of the very spot, on the 29th of August, 1862, no donbt must be interesting if it is well done.

—Accounts of the late election in the Department of the Puy-de-Dôme mention an incident which gives a curious idea of the political knowledge existing in certain localities of Anvergne. On the evening of the last day of the voting, the inhabitants of Issoire organized a monster *bourree* or national dance of the district, beneath the windows of M. GIROD-POUZOL. The country people simply imagined that in succeeding the Duke DE MORNY as Deputy, M. GIROD-POUZOL would at the same time succeed to all the Duke's offices and honors, and so enthusiastic cries of "*Vive le Duc!*" "*Vive le Président!*" were raised in the intervals between the dances.

—A curious incident in Paris high life, says the *Epoque*, is about to become the subject of a suit for a divorce before the First Chamber of the Tribunal of the Seine. A young husband, belonging to one of the great families of France, in order to conceal his nightly absence from home, formed the idea of placing in his bed a figure with a wax head made to resemble him. The artifice succeeded for a time, but one night, the lady venturing to enter her husband's room and approach the bed, discovered the trick. Hence the suit for a judicial separation.

—Tho Naples papers continue to be full of somewhat vague reports regarding the brigand GIARDULLO, recently arrested, and the revelations which are made by him. These revelations

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH AT A PRIVATE LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

An Unknown Woman the Victim of Malpractice—The Body to be Seen in Hudson-street.

On Wednesday, the 12th inst., a pale, neatly-attired young woman, of engaging address and attractive person, applied for board at Mrs. WORCESTER'S private lying-in hospital, in Hudson-street, four doors above Charles. Her appearance being that of an invalid who had long suffered under chronic infirmity, and as she had but a pittance to spare, Mrs. WORCESTER thought it not prudent to admit her; but at length she was prevailed upon to take the stranger in, and a room was assigned her under the pseudonym of MARY BROWN. She did not pretend that this was not a fictitious name, but said, in response to every question touching her real name, "You may call me MARY BROWN." Taking a cramped but not unpleasant room on the third-story, the unknown locked herself within, and there, reticent and pensive, sat from dawn until dusk, and admitted only the female physician to whom she had come in her extremity. But even to this woman, to whom she must unevoidably communicate something of her history, she revealed nothing beyond the fact that the man to whom she gave her trust in girlhood had within eight years frequently placed her in the hands of physicians whose names she declined to disclose, and that this was her seventh errand abroad to seek temporary shelter under a stranger's roof. She had never been guilty of infidelity to the man who ought to have made her a wife, but as he had persistently refused to acknowledge the paternity of her offspring, it had thus often become necessary to destroy the evidence of her imprudence. Who this man is, where he dwells, and what are his pecuniary circumstances and social standing, his faithful, unfortunate victim only knew; but that he is a person of opulence does not seem probable, since the poor woman had only $30 when she first appeared at Mrs. WORCESTER'S, and her habit, though rich and fashionable, was yet far from such as the mistress of a man of wealth might be supposed to wear. She had no jewelry, not even a ring.

The unknown informed Mrs. WORCESTER that about the 6th inst. she had submitted to an operation at the hands of a city physician whose name she would not divulge, and that she desired to tarry in the private hospital only until she could recover strength sufficient to sustain her in any employment that might offer—for she had resolved never again to become dependent upon her betrayer. She went out on Thursday last, and is understood to have gone to Brooklyn; she returned to Mrs. WORCESTER'S on Friday, and on Sunday evening suffered a miscarriage, which confined her to her bed until Wednesday morning, when, somewhat relieved, she arose and breakfasted with the family, and, on that afternoon, experiencing a sensation that she could not describe, she called Mrs. WORCESTER, and before any of the neighboring physicians could be summoned, expired in her arms.

Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, Jr., made a post-mortem examination, yesterday, preparatory to an inquest by Coroner WILDEY, and found evidences of malpractice, but thinks that death resulted from exhaustion. The deceased was of about medium stature, with a full, wide forehead, black hair and gray eyes. She was about 25 years of age, but emaciation gave her the appearance of 30. The features are regular—the nasal organ large. On a cambric pocket handkerchief are the initials "H. W." or "N. W." Dr. BEACH is unable to say which. The corpse is to be kept on ice at Mrs. WORCESTER'S until to-morrow, and then, if not claimed, interred under the direction of Coroner WILDEY.

We need not waste space with an elaborate description of the house wherein the unknown breathed her last. There is no number on the street door, and only the neat script letters, "Mrs. WORCESTER," on a small silver plate, indicate the place. The keeper is a widow, who came to this city, three or four years ago, from Salem, Mass., where she was known as a midwife. Her family, being small, live on the third floor; the fourth is her hospital. She had in arms yesterday a female babe that was born on Saturday last, and this, she informed our reporter, she desires to give to any family that may desire to take it for adoption.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival of the Fifth New-York Cavalry, the Seventh Independent Battery and the Fifth Heavy Artillery.

The Fifth New-York Cavalry, (Ira Harris,) 517 men, Col. A. WHITE, commanding, arrived at the Battery Barracks yesterday morning, from Winchester, Va., and proceeded to Hart's Island, where they will be paid off. The Fifth was recruited in this city in the Summer of 1861, and was encamped on Staten Island for several weeks, where the men were thoroughly drilled. On taking the field the regiment was one of the best equipped and best disciplined in the army, and has always done efficient service.

It first entered the Shenandoah Valley under BANKS. In 1864 it was attached to the Army of the Potomac, fighting in the battle of the Wilderness, and also taking part in WILSON'S raid. Subsequently the regiment returned to the Valley of the Shenandoah, where it fought under SHERIDAN.

The Seventh New-York Independent Battery, 127 men, Capt. REGAN, also arrived at the Battery barracks yesterday morning, on the steamer *Yazoo*.

The battery was raised in Orange County, in 1861. It took part in the battles of Williamsburgh, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, and Malvern Hill. It was afterward sent to Suffolk, where it served under Gens. PECK and BUTLER. The battery left for Albany yesterday.

The left wing of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York Volunteers, 275 men, Major PLACE commanding, arrived on the steamer *General Custer* on Wednesday night from Hilton Head. The right wing of the regiment, 225 men, arrived at the Battery yesterday morning on the steamer *Clyde*. The regiment left for Albany last evening.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY.

This regiment, originally raised in Brooklyn, commanded by Col. SAMUEL GRAHAM, arrived in New-York yesterday morning, and took up their quarters at the Battery Barracks. To-day they will be received by the Fifth Brigade, Gen. CROOKE, and escorted to the Brooklyn City Hall. They will there be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council, after which they will partake of a collation at the Arena, in Raymond-street.

The military line will form in Willow-street at 8 o'clock A. M., and be ready to receive the veterans either at Fulton or South Ferry at 9 o'clock.

The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States on the 12th day of March, 1862.

For the first two months it was employed in manning the different fortifications in New-York harbor. In the latter part of May it received marching orders for Yorktown, Va., but was stopped at Baltimore, where it was detained for about two months in the defence of Fort Marshall. While lying at Baltimore, two companies were detached from the regiment, and under the command of Major MCILVAINE they were sent to Harper's Ferry, and were stationed on Maryland and Bolivar Heights. Together with some 14,000 others, the men composing these companies were taken prisoners at the time of "Stonewall" JACKSON'S capture of Harper's Ferry.

In the beginning of the year 1863 the regiment was sent to Harper's Ferry, but had only been there three weeks when it was ordered back to Baltimore, where it was usefully employed for nearly a year. In April, 1864, it was again sent to Harper's Ferry, where it was engaged in artillery and infantry service. In this way it was occupied in guarding Maryland Heights, and assisted in building Forts Duncan and Sullivan—the companies of infantry doing exceedingly good service, which met a merited recognition from commanding officers.

In this neighborhood the regiment remained until the 4th of July, on which day it was engaged with a heavy force of EARLY'S men, who, forty thousand strong, made an attack on Harper's Ferry. On this occasion the regiment distinguished itself, but suffered severe loss in killed and wounded.

In the latter part of July, four companies—G, H, E, and F—were detached from the Second Battalion, and under the command of Major URBAN joined the army of Gen. SHERIDAN, and took part in all the great battles of the Valley. At the battles of Perryville, Winchester, and Cedar Creek, these companies won distinction, but they suffered severely, for of the 766 men who composed the command of Major URBAN, only 125 passed unharmed through the campaign.

The other portion of the regiment, under command of Col. GRAHAM, were employed during this time doing duty at Pleasant Valley, pursuing guerrillas, &c.

On the 4th of March, 1864, the regiment's time of service expired, and a very considerable number of the men and many of the officers left the army and returned to their homes. But the regiment had been so largely reinforced during its stay at Baltimore that it was still a strong organization—so strong, indeed, as to be counted as a brigade.

This regiment, though less distinguished than some others for the brilliancy of its achievements, has rendered good service, and the efforts of its rank and file entitle them to the grateful recognition and remembrance of their fellow-citizens.

The Fifth now numbers 1,006 muskets, under the command of Col. GRAHAM and Majors BOYLE, WILKIE and WILDER.

RECEPTION OF THE IRISH LEGION.

The Irish Legion, composed of the Sixty-ninth Regiment (316 men, Lieut.-Col. JOHN COONAN, commanding, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth (316 men, Lieut.-Col. JOHN BYRNE,) One Hundred and Sixty-fourth (288 men, Lieut.-Col. WM. DE LACY,) and the One Hundred and Seventieth (348 men, Lieut.-Col. CHAS. HAGAN,) which arrived in this city on Tuesday, will have a formal reception to-day.

There will be a grand parade, in which the First Cavalry, Col. MINTON; the Second Regiment, Col. REED; Ninety-ninth Regiment, Col. O'MAHONEY, and the Seventy-first Regiment, Col. TRAFFORN, are expected to participate. The Legion will be reviewed by Mayor GUNTHER.

DEPARTURE OF THE HIGHLANDERS FOR HART'S ISLAND.

The Seventy-ninth Highland Regiment left this city for Hart's Island yesterday afternoon, where the men will be paid off. The regiment arrived here two or three days ago, and were provided with quarters by Col. COLYER, State Agent.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK.

This regiment arrived from Savannah in the steamer *Charles Thomas* at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The regiment was raised in Columbia County, and enlisted for three years. It participated in the assault on Fort Hudson and in the Red River campaign, and also in SHERIDAN'S famous march through the Shenandoah Valley. The regiment is being cared for by Col. COLYER.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

PROBABLY WRONGFULLY ACCUSED.

Mr. JAMES MCKENNA, of No. 148 Sullivan-street, entered Mr. A. DETTMER'S grocery, at No. 233 Thompson-street, yesterday morning, and there fell asleep, only the proprietor's son, AUGUSTUS G. DETTMER, and an unknown man, being in the store at the time. After awhile Mr. JAMES S. WILLIAMS, brother-in-law of young DETTMER, entered and woke Mr. MCKENNA, telling him that that was not a place wherein he might sleep, and bidding him go home. Mr. MCKENNA inquired where young DETTMER had gone, and on searching his pockets, missed his wallet, containing $85, and when he made known his loss, the unknown man departed. Mr. MCKENNA at once called in Patrolman JOHN S. JONES, and caused the arrest of young DETTMER, and that person, upon Mr. KENNA'S complaint, was committed for examination. Mr. DETTMER, Sr., is a man of wealth and high standing, and the prisoner, whose unimpeached character ought to shield him, had no temptation that could have induced him to commit an offence of the kind alleged.

CAR PICKPOCKET COMMITTED.

On Wednesday evening Mr. CHARLES SCHIPPER, of No. 6 Hanover-square, missed his wallet while riding down from Jones' Wood in a Third-avenue car. At the time of the discovery, MICHAEL MCNULTY, a person of suspicious appearance, leaped from the car, and Mr. SCRIPPER pursued and captured him, and found the wallet in his possession. Mr. S. turned the fellow over to Patrolman QUINN, of the Fifteenth Precinct. The prisoner was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

BURGLARY IN PEARL-STREET.

On Tuesday night Mr. WILLIAM G. TOMPKINS' dry-goods store, at No. 546 Pearl-street, was entered by three burglars, who forced a rear window and stole black silk-velvet ribbons of the value of $1,700, with which they escaped. Mrs. MARY MCCREA, whose abode is opposite Mr. TOMPKINS' store, saw the three burglars go thence with the goods, and described the fellows with minuteness, and, acting upon the information thus obtained, Capt. JOURDAN arrested four persons, one of whom—HENRY DIBET, of No. 138 Sixth-avenue, a returned soldier—was identified by Mrs. MCCREA, as having been of the party that committed the burglary. DIBET was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions, and the other prisoners were held for examination. Capt. JOURDAN has been unable, thus far, to find the ribbons.

GREENWICH-STREET DANCE-HOUSE.

On Wednesday evening Mr. JOHN A. STERLING, of the Northern Hotel, went abroad with one JAMES MCGLYNN, of No. 126 Cedar-street and another person, and in their peregrinations the trio entered a Greenwich-street lager-bier den and dance-house, where, while Mr. STERLING was dancing with one of the painted damsels of the place, MCGLYNN, it is alleged, stole $275 from his coat pocket and handed the sams to a confederate, who immediately took Parisian leave. MCGLYNN was apprehended by Patrolmen HEY, and Justice DOWLING committed him in default of $2,000 bail.

ARMY FORGER IN LIMBO.

Recently one JULIUS B. KORBIGE, a Hungarian, who long ago was dishonorably dismissed from the United States army, attempted to defraud several merchants and brokers in this city by presenting forged papers representing himself to be a First Lieutenant in a colored regiment, now on leave of obsence, and soliciting personal loans on this representation. His genteel address favored him, and he obtained from Messrs. LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO. $145, from Messrs. L. BROWN & CO. $115, and from other gentlemen smaller sums. The fraud having been made manifest, Messrs. LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO. applied to Detective MCCOLD, of the City Hall force, and that officer arrested KORBIGE yesterday. The prisoner was committed for examination.

TEAM STOLEN AT JONES' WOOD.

JOHN DERREN and JAMES MURPHY, young bloods of the East Side, were arrested by Capt. JOURDAN for stealing a horse and wagon which Mr. PATRICK HOGAN, of No. 31 Bayard-street, had left in the care of a small boy at Jones' Wood. In default of $2,000 bail, the prisoners were committed for trial before the Court of General Sessions.

FEMININE HIGHWAY ROBBER.

ANDREW BRECKTEL appeared against MARGARET HOLMES, an Amazonian whom the Fourth Ward Police had apprehended for dragging the complainant into a West-street den and there forcibly robbing him of $254. Having robbed Mr. BRECKTEL, the virago kicked him into the street. She was committed for examination.

DISTURBANCE ON THE NORTH RIVER.

Early yesterday morning a difficulty occurred at Pier No. 4, North River, between the employes of the boats *New-Haven* and *Massasoit*, rival boats running to the Fishing Banks. A general riot might have ensued but for the timely arrival of Sergt. ROBINSON, who separated the belligerents and arrested JOSEPH BIRD, the ringleader. Justice DOWLING committed him for examination.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

ROBBERY IN AN ALLEN-STREET DEN.

JAMES DALY, of the United States steamer *Alabama*, with an old shipmate, accompanied LEWIS and FANNY LIGHT to their saloon, in Allen-street, yesterday afternoon, and having drank their compounds, styled brandy, wine, and cordial, fell asleep, and was robbed of $181. The keepers of the place, when he awoke and demanded his money, professed profound ignorance of any robbery, and he thereupon called in Policeman RICHARD S. KING and had them taken to court. They were committed for examination.

THEFT OF DISCHARGE PAPERS.

Officer PIERCE, of the Seventh Ward, apprehended JOSEPH GOODWIN, for stealing from GEO. PRUDENCE, of the sailors' boarding-house, at No. 76 Roosevelt-street, while the two were on the cob-dock at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, the latter's discharge papers. Having the papers in his possession GOODWIN presented them at the Paymaster's office, and collected $78. He was committed for examination.

Policeman's Badge Lost.

Policeman HODGSON, of the Tombs Court, having lost Metropolitan Police shield No. 1,693, will thank any person to leave it with Justice DOWLING.

The Alleged Robbery in an Omnibus.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper of the 6th instant contained what purported to be an account of an outrageous assault and robbery committed by PATRICK OATES and BARTHOLOMEW GRIFFEN on a Mr. WILLIAM DAYTON in a Fifth-avenue stage.

Will you be kind enough to state that after a full investigation of the matter by Justice DODGE, the complaint of Mr. DAYTON has been dismissed, and the accused parties honorably discharged, Mr. DAYTON stating that he was intoxicated when the charge was made, and that the diamond pin he had accused them of stealing had been taken the day before from his shirt bosom by his sister without his knowledge, and after the charge was made returned to him by her. Will you also state that the gentlemen against whom this charge was made were not thieves or rowdies, but officers (one a Captain, the other a Lieutenant) in the Second Metropolitan or Police Regiment, and that at the time of their arrest they had just returned to this city with their regiment, after three years' service in the field. C. S. SPENCER, Attorney, &c.,

JULY 19, 1865. No. 416 Broadway.

Change at the Tombs.

Mr. CHARLES SUTTON, the well-known Warden of the Tombs, has been removed by the commissioners, and Mr. JAMES E. COULTER is appointed in his place. Mr. SUTTON'S experience, judgment, and information were invaluable to the city, and his services, while warden of the prison, were such as fully warranted the high popular reputation which he sustained. Ever kind and considerate to the people confined, he was a strict disciplinarian and a thorough master of the situation. Many a poor devil has thanked him, with tears of gratitude in his eyes, for kind words of encouragement and a little timely assistance; and the opportunities of doing good, which so continually presented themselves, were never allowed to pass unimproved. We understand that Mr. SUTTON'S successor is a man of intelligence and shrewd judgment, and we can only express the desire that he will prove as thoroughly fitted for the duties of his sphere as was Mr. SUTTON.

The Fire Department.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW FIRE ENGINE—IMPROVEMENT IN THE FIRE TELEGRAPH.

The new steam fire engine ordered by the commissioners from the Amoskeag Works will probably arrive in the city to-day. It will be known as Metropolitan No 1. It is a very powerful engine, having the capacity to play four large streams of water at the same time. It will be drawn by two horses, and will be taken care of by experienced men.

The following is a full description of the steamer: The boiler is 36 inches in diameter and 65 inches in length; it contains 313 copper tubes 24 inches long and 1¼ inches in diameter, made of the best boiler-plate, of a suitable thickness, cased in wood and covered with Russia iron, with brass bands, and with a brass dome and chimney casing. There are two double-acting pumps, lined with brass 4¼ inches in diameter and 12-inch stroke, with rubber valves and brass valve seats. The steam cylinders are 8 inches in diameter and 12-inch stroke, working on the same piston rods with the pumps. The air chambers are of burnished copper, with a signal lantern on top. The wheels are of wood. The forward wheels are 54 inches high, and the rear wheels 60 inches high. There is a brake on the rear wheels, so arranged as to be controlled by the driver. The driver's seat is fitted on the forward part of the engine, fitted with two side lamps. The engine is fitted with tongue, &c., for the attachment of horses. The engine is supplied with two lengths of best rubber suction hose, made upon copper rings; four and a half inches diameter inside. The suction pipe of the pumps is fitted on each side with a brass cup, to close the opening, if desired, and with a vacuum chamber made of burnished copper. The suction is also furnished with a brass strainer and a hydrant connection. The engine is also furnished with two brass-bound hand lanterns; a brass oiler; a brass signal whistle; has two feed pumps to supply the boiler; has a "variable exhaust" pipe; a strain gauge for the boiler and a pressure gauge for the pumps; two discharge pipes for the leading hose, with a complete set of "nozzles" for change, from 1½-inch to ⅞-inch diameter, and a "jack-screw," used for convenience in oiling the wheels; a coal bucket is attached to the rear of the engine, of sufficient capacity to carry fuel required for running the engine for from one to two hours.

A needed and important improvement in the fire telegraph is about to be made. Firemen's Hall, in Mercer-street, is to be connected with police headquarters by telegraph, and all the houses of the various companies below Fourteenth-street will be placed in communication with the fire telegraph office in the Hall. This will enable the Fire Department and the police to cooperate in extinguishing conflagrations.

Sale of the Catafalque used at the President's Funeral.

Yesterday the catafalque used at the funeral of President LINCOLN was sold by public auction, Mr. EDWARD PETTINGER officiating as auctioneer.

The attendance was quite small and the bidding slow. Two wreaths were bought by Dr. MURPHY for $9 each; four silver spear-heads went to Mr. MILLER for $2 50 each; the shields brought 75 cents each and the rosettes 30 cents; the silver braid and fringe were sold for $1 per yard; the silver stars for $1 per dozen; the cord and tassels were bought by Mr. MILLER for $20; the eagle by Mrs. DRAKE MILLS for $60; the urns went, one for $10, the other for $6; the tunic was bought by Mrs. WHITE for $10; the three small flags brought $2 each; the silk velvet was sold for $6 and $6 50 per yard; the broadcloth (19 yards) forming the pall, trimmed with velvet and silver lace, brought $85; a smaller one (11 yards) was bought by Dr. MURPHY for $50.

Very little spirit was shown by the purchasers, and the majority of the articles sold brought only their intrinsic value.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

MUTUAL VS. EMPIRE.

The return game of the match between these two New-York Clubs, was played at Hoboken yesterday, resulting in a victory for the Mutuals, by a score of 26 to 15, in a full game of about three hours duration, which gives the match to the Mutuals. Both clubs had their first nines out, placed in the same position as in their previous game, but neither played up to their usual high mark. This was particularly the case with the Mutuals, McSWEENEY'S fine pitching not being supported well enough to make it effective. BROWN led the score on the side of the Mutuals, making his first but by a home run. MARTIN'S slow twisters bothered the Mutuals a little at first, and WESTERVELT took several fly balls in his usual manner. The game was witnessed by from three to five thousand spectators—a goodly number of ladies being present. The following is the score:

EMPIRE.	H.	L.	Runs.	MUTUAL.	H	L.	Runs
Westervelt, c. f....	3		1	Brown, 2d b.....	2		5
Kelly, 2d b.....	2		2	Duffy, 3d b.....	3		2
Miller, 1st b.....	3		2	Zeller, l. f.....	2		3
Ryder, s. s.....	3		2	Goldie, 1st b.....	5		1
Martin, p.....	3		2	Devyr, s. s.....	3		3
Wilson, l. f.....	3		2	McMahon, r. f.....	4		2
Jewett, c.....	4		0	Wansley, c.....	4		2
Waterman, 3d b..	2		2	Pattison, c. f.....	2		4
Ward, r. f.....	4		0	McSweeney, p.....	2		4
Total.....	27		15	Total.....	27		26

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Empire.....	4	1	0	1	4	1	3	0	1—15
Mutual.....	2	4	1	0	8	5	1	3	2—26

Umpire—Mr. HATFIELD, of the Active Club.
Scorers—Messrs. WILLIAMSON and DAVIDS.
Time of game—Three hours.
Fly-catches mode—Empire, 17: Mutual, 10.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE ALLEGED MURDER OF MRS. MILLER.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday over the body of Mrs. FRANCES MILLER, the young woman whose throat was cut by her husband, at her abode, in Canal-street, in May last. The jury found that she died of "acute peritonitis, dependent upon a perforating ulcer of the ilium intestine." The husband was arrested, recently, and committed by Coroner GOVER to the Tombs, to await the result of the wife's injuries, and last week the wife had so far recovered as to be able to make an affidavit against him; but she subsequently suffered a relapse, and died on Wednesday. How remains to be seen for what MILLER is to be tried, or whether he is to be released under the foregoing verdict. Mrs. MILLER was a native of Germany, 17 years of age.

THE DUNDERBERG.—The great iron-clad ship of war the *Dunderberg*, will be launched from WEBB'S ship yard, East River, on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock. The launch will be at this early hour on account of the tides. The event is exciting extraordinary interest, and there will be a great concourse of people present. The immense strength and power of the vessel, and the novel principles involved in her construction, have attracted the attention of foreign governments, and she has been examined by agents sent by nearly every power of Europe.

BOYS FOR THE WEST.—Yesterday a company of forty boys left the Newsboys' Lodging-House for Western homes. They will be placed with farmers in the rich agricultural districts of Northern Ohio. Including this company, 256 boys have been sent to the country since January last. The Lodging-House becomes more useful every year, and is an invaluable help to poor and destitute boys.

MME. ANNA BISHOP'S CONCERT.—Another concert will be given this evening at Yonkers by Mme. ANNA BISHOP, assisted by Miss ZELDA HARRISON (contralto) and Mr. LASCELLES. Miss HARRISON, who is a young and interesting *debutante*, is highly spoken of, and at the last concert astonished her audience by the sweetness of her voice and the perfect command she appeared to possess over it.

PARADE OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, AND RECEPTION OF THE SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.—The Seventh Regiment will parade on Saturday next, to receive and escort the Sixty-fifth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, on the return of the latter from long and distinguished service. The Sixty-fifth (United States Chasseurs) was, at its organization, almost entirely officered by members of the Seventh.

THE STREET-CLEANERS.—The strike of the street-sweepers is about concluded. At their last meeting many of them decided to withdraw from the association, and to work for the contractors. The carmen still hold out. Yesterday, the unusual sight was presented of a gang of laborers cleaning Nassau and some of the adjoining streets.

POLICEMAN DISMISSED.—At the meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, on Wednesday, a patrolman who had declined to comply with Commissioner MCMURRAY'S request, that he pay $5 weekly for his wife's support, was dismissed.

DROWNED.—JAMES F. DALEY, a child of seven years, was accidentally drowned yesterday morning, while fishing from the pier at the foot of East Thirty-seventh-street. The body has not been recovered.

ONE OF THE CAR-LOADS.—One of the Third-avenue conductors took $14 75 on one trip on Wednesday.

THE SEWERAGE QUESTION IN BROOKLYN.—A decision has recently been rendered by Judge DENIO, of the Court of Appeals, to the effect that this city is not liable for damages to property caused by the elements in districts where sewers have not been constructed by the authorities. The leading case bearing upon this subject was brought before the Kings County Circuit Court some three years since. The plaintiffs were JOHN H. MILLS and ISAAC DEAN, who brought an action against the City of Brooklyn, to recover $2,500 for damages to building owned by them on the corner of Franklin and Putnam avenues. The trial took place before Judge SCRUGHAM and a jury. It appears that the building was flooded on the occasion of several violent rain storms in the Fall of 1861, and was considerably injured. It not being practicable to carry out the permanent plan of sewerage in the vicinity, a temporary sewer was built in April, 1851, which proved insufficient to carry off the immense volume of surface water that flows down Franklin-avenue after a heavy rain. The plaintiffs based their claim upon the negligence and improvidence of the city authorities in not providing a sufficient sewer, an act of the Legislature empowering the Water Commissioners to frame and fill a general system or plan of sewerage for the whole city, which should be the "permanent plan" of such sewerage, and according to which the whole work should be done. A verdict in favor of plaintiffs was rendered. The case was carried to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and the judgment of the Circuit Court was affirmed, the opinion being given by Judge LOTT. An appeal was then made to the Court of Appeals, and the judgment of the lower courts was reversed, the Chief Justice giving an elaborate opinion, in which, after reviewing all the points in the case, he declares that the city is not responsible for the want of judgment upon which the system of sewerage was devised, or for the insufficiency of sewers laid.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 30, 57, 60, 81, 90, 92, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

A CONTEMPTIBLE WRETCH.

John Boyle, a very dandily dressed young man, of about 25 years of age, who describes himself as a bartender, was charged with assaulting Mary Lee. The case was called a week ago, and the complainant did not appear; but the papers showed that a gross outrage had been committed, and an order was made to compel her appearance. As the prisoner stood at the bar with half an ounce of "solace" in his cheek, while at the same time he played with his teeth and a quill, he bowed very gracefully to the court, squirted out about a pint of tobacco-juice; and said "Very well, Sir," when the court decided that the complainant must come into court or withdraw the complaint. When the witness came into court yesterday one eye was still very black.

Witness said—I live at No. 52 Allen-street; I have been beaten by the prisoner; was beaten a week last Tuesday, in my own room, in Allen-street.

The Court—What did he strike and beat you for?

Witness—I had been out, and he had been boarding with me two or three years, and I didn't get home in time to have the dinner ready for him; we have been living as man and wife, and it was because I didn't have his dinner ready that he abused me so; and when he doesn't abuse me, he abuses my children.

Judge Kelly—And why do you live with him?

Witness—I can't get rid of him; I have told him if he would take his clothes away I wouldn't trouble him; he would stay away a couple of days, and come back; sometimes he gave me money, and sometimes he takes the clothes away and pawns them, and breaks my dishes; but I never took him up before, although he has done it often in the last five years.

The prisoner said he would keep away from her, but the promise came too late; he was convicted, sent to the penitentiary for one month, and fined $25.

DOCK THIEVES CAUGHT.

Charles Dempsey, aged about 26, a rough-looking seafaring man, who claims to be a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and Joseph Rogers, same age and appearance, a native of Dublin, Ireland, were charged with robbing James Cosgrove of a tobacco-box worth twenty-five cents. The robbery seems insignificant, but the manner and circumstances of the larceny lead to the inference that murder itself might have been committed to cover up the lesser crime of robbery. The complainant, it appears, was a stranger in the city, and being out late at night drinking, he thought he would go down to one of the piers and sit by the water's edge until morning. Unfortunately, he became drowsy, and was soon fast asleep. He was wakened by the policeman, who had the two prisoners in charge. He was shown a tobacco-box worth twenty-five cents, that he identified as his.

Officer Frederick Gilbert sworn: I am an officer of the Fourth Precinct; I arrested these men, last Tuesday morning, about 4½ o'clock, at Pier No. 33 East River; the complainant lay asleep and the prisoners were lying over him; I walked down on the dock lightly, when I saw Dempsey take his hand out of complainant's pocket and have this tobacco-box, which he was putting in his own pocket when I grasped it; both prisoners were together, robbing this man, when I stopped them.

Defendants said that they had been drinking with complainant all night, and all hands were drunk. Complainant said he never saw the men before. The court was of the opinion that even if the story told by the defendants was true, they took their victim down to the river to rob him. Both were sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

TEMPTING TO STEAL.

Mary Ann McEvoy, a young girl sixteen years of age, employed in the establishment of Mr. Joseph Gabriel as a work-girl, was charged by him with stealing a five-dollar Treasury-note. A week before the loss of the five dollars, complainant had been robbed of $165. He thought there must be a thief in the establishment, and to catch the thief he consulted with Officer Augustus Bride, on Sunday last. On Monday the officer visited the house of Mr. Gabriel, and was quartered in a bed-room adjoining the room in which the farce was to be acted. Mr. Gabriel then marked a five dollar bill, showed it to the officer, then dropped it on the floor and sent the defendant in to sweep the room. For three long quarters of an hour the officer lay crouched and sweating, peeping through the key-hole waiting the denouement. The girl came at last to the bill, picked it up, looked at it, threw it down again and moved a chair over it. The girl then went out, leaving the officer still at the key-hole. She returned to dust the room, and lifting the chair, she again took up the bill, looked at it and put it in her bosom. The denouement had come. The officer rushed out and arrested her, and did not give her time to take it to Mr. Gabriel, if so inclined, hence the girl was acquitted.

RAISED THE IRE OF THE WRONG MAN.

Andrew Moore, Wm. J. Lacey and Andrew Johnson, three very rough-looking customers, were charged with assaulting Thomas Crumley, of the Fourth Precinct. Complainant said, about 12:15 on Monday morning he was on his way home from the station, and in citizen's clothes, when he heard the cry of a women for help in an alley-way in Catharine-street. Immediately after he saw the prisoners assault another man a short distance off. As he stood wondering what to do, two other officers, also not in uniform, came up, and he was telling them what he had seen, when the prisoners came up, and one said, "What's that to you," and as he said so he bit the officer such a stunning blow that he fell in the gutter. A general mêlée ensued—a fight of three to three and fist to fist—and the rowdies were not only well beaten, but captured. Moore and Johnston were sentenced to six months on the Island, but Lacey, who did not appear to take such an active hand in the fight, was only sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

WHOSE CANE WAS IT?

Bernard Burns, a liquor-dealer, was charged with stealing a gold cane, the property of John Keck. The larceny was alleged to have been committed on the 14th of July, 1863, at the time of the riots. On that occasion complainant's house was cleaned out by the rioters, and, among other things taken, was this cane. About two months ago he saw a Dr. Powell flourishing the cane, as he was walking through the streets. He immediately went up and seized it, and demanded of the doctor where he had got it. The doctor told him that a patient of his, the prisoner, had presented it to him for his faithful attendance on Mrs. Burns, in her sickness. Upon hearing that, he procured a warrant and had the prisoner arraigned to answer the charge of larceny. A witness was called, who gave the name of John W. Cole. He said he did not know when the cane was taken, but he was sure he had that identical cane three years ago, long before the riots.

The defendant was acquitted.

A ROUGH SETTLED.

Thomas Fitz *alias* Turkey, an Eighth Ward rough, was charged with assaulting John Hawksly, an upholsterer, and also with attempting to commit mayhem, biting the nose of complainant. Witness said the prisoner came up to him at the corner of Spring and Grand streets and struck him in the face. The first blow knocked him down and blackened his eye. Going from him he came at him again and gave him another blow. Then he kept following up and said, "I'll take you any how." Then witness returned the blows in self-defence.

Augustus L. Brown said he was a stranger to both of them. Passing casually along Green-street, he saw the two in conversation, peaceably, as he thought. Complainant had a bundle under each arm, and, as he stood talking, the prisoner up with his fist and struck complainant. He went to pick up his bundle when he was struck again. Then they went at one another and a man came out of the corner store and told the prisoner to gouge complainant. They fell, and prisoner got the nose of the other in his mouth to bite it off, as he was getting the worst of the fight.

Judge Kelly to complainant—Is that so?

Complainant—Yes, but he couldn't do it; I choked him.

The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for six months.

The Tax Commissioners' Litigation.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

At the opening of the court Mr. F. Smyth obtained an order of reference, referring to Ex-Judge Hoffman to ascertain and compute the amount received by Messrs. Purser and Woodruff, while acting as Tax Commissioners, and for which, under the decision of the Court of Appeals, they are liable to Messrs. Brown and Williamson.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 20.

By Judge Cardozo.

In re habeas corpus of John Cummings; let the child be discharged. Henry B. Chapin *vs.* Charles S. Conant; order settled. John Murphy, receiver, &c., *vs.* Edward Nott; order settled. John Murphy, receiver, &c., *vs.* John E. Stow; order settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 20, 1865.

$17,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107	100	N. Y. Cen.....		94
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81....R.	107½	100	do.....s5		94
43,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..R.	104½	400	do.....		94⅛
100,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	105	200	do.....s60		93
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.		500	Erie Railway.....s30		80¾
New Issue.....	104¼	400	do.....		81½
20,000 U.S.5s,10-40s...C.	97¼	100	do..2d call.s30		81½
30,000 do.....	97⅝	100	do.....		81¾
5,000 do.....2d call	97	100	do.....s5		81¾
20,000 do.....	96⅞	300	do.....		81¾
20,000 U. S.6s, 1 yr. Cer.		100	Hudson Riv. R.....		107¾
New issue.....	97¾	400	Reading R.....		99½
50,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		700	do.....2d call		100
First Ser..large	99¾	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R....		82½
2,200 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		200	do.....		82⅝
Second Series..	90⅞	1300	do.....		82¾
30,000 do.....	99⅝	1200	do.....2d call		82¾
1,000 North Car. 6s.....	77½	600	Ill. Cen. R.....		129
1,000 Tenn. 6s.....	70½	300	do.....		130
29,000 do.....2d call	71	100	do.....		130½
10,000 Missouri 6s...b60	71	200	do.....		131
5,000 do.....	70½	300	do.....		132
10,000 Ohio & M. Cer...	24	100	do.....2d call		131¾
10,000 do.....	24⅛	300	do.....		132
10,000 do.....	24⅜	700	Cleve. & Pitts.....		65¼
4,000 Chi. & N.W. 1st M.	85	200	do.....s30		65½
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M..	75	400	do..2d call.s10		66⅛
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d...	95	200	do.....		66⅝
5,000 Clev. & T. S. F. B.	97	50	Chic. & N. W.....		28

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Afternoon and Evening—BENEFIT OF THE COMPANY AND ATTACHES OF BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, SUFFERERS BY THE LATE FIRE.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH EMIGRANT—HANDY ANDY.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE RIVAL ORANGE GIRLS—GANEM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

YONKERS—GRAND CONCERT BY MADAME ANNA BISHOP.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Montreal papers publish the resignation of O. S. WOOD, Manager of the Montreal Telegraph, whose letter to United States Consul POTTER, regarding the Reciprocity Treaty, caused such a sensation in Canada. Addressing the president and directors, he says: "I believe you are fully aware that during my long connection with the Montreal Telegraph Company I have scrupulously abstained from all participation in political affairs, and I can only now express my deep regret that I should have departed from that course on the present occasion. With this frank explanation which my own self-respect, no less than my duty to you, impels me to offer, I beg to place my resignation at your disposal.

Capt. JOHN S. NICHOLAS, of the United States Navy, died at Bound Brook, N. J., on the 18th inst., in his 65th year. Capt. NICHOLAS was tenth on the retired list of his grade at the time of his decease. He was a native and citizen of Virginia, from which State he was appointed in June, 1815. He received his last commission in 1855, and had seen two years sea service under it. He has been in the navy forty-nine years, of which nearly twenty were spent at sea. He was last ordered to some special duty under the War Department. He was a classmate of the late Admiral DUPONT, and was very favorably known in the service.

The Reading (Penn.) *Journal* says the wheat crop will not be a large yield in that or the adjoining counties. The weevil has destroyed much of it. The same report comes from Lancaster County, and the grains when not injured by the weevil appear partially shriveled. The crop, it is expected, will in these places be but half the usual quantity. Eastern and Western papers report the wheat as good; while rye, barley, oats and corn are represented as most flourishing, particularly the latter, the yield of which is expected to be heavier than last year.

Maj.-Gen. MEADE and several other notables went from Boston to Portsmouth, N. H., Tuesday, to attend the marriage of a daughter of Col. GRAHAM, of the United States Engineer Corps, to Col. JOHN H. GEORGE, of Concord, N. H., law partner of Ex-President PIERCE. The bride is a niece of Gen. MEADE. After returning to Boston, a complimentary banquet was given Gen. MEADE at the Revere House. He was afterward serenaded, and made a brief speech.

BILLY MULLIGAN, the pestilent little gambler and ruffian, is dead. After a long career of infamy in this city, he ventured back to California, from whence he had been driven by the celebrated Vigilance Committee of 1856. He has been there several months, defiantly daring any one to arrest him, but rum has finished him. On the 8th instant, in a fit of delirum tremens, he shot and killed two men, and was aiming at another, when an officer put a bullet through his head.

The annual regatta on Lake Quinsigamond will take place on Saturday morning, 29th inst., the day following the race for the championship between Harvard and Yale Colleges. The sum of $650 is offered in prizes as follows: Six-oared boats, $200 and $75; four-oared boats, $125 and $50; single sculls, $75 and $25; and a purse of $100 for a wherry race, open only to Messrs. HAMMIL and RADFORD.

In the northwestern part of South Carolina, where United States troops have not been during the rebellion, the people, it is stated, still prefer "Confederate currency" to the United States greenbacks. They will find plenty of their fellow-citizens in other more fortunate parts of the State willing to accommodate them in their preferences.

Some audacious thieves, one of whom was a woman, broke into the house of a genteel Boston family rusticating in the country, and made free use of the cooking utensils, beds and wardrobe, for three days and nights. The house was found shockingly deranged and the meanest sort of garments left in exchange for the best dresses and coats. The burglars are still at large.

The last game of billiards, for a purse of $2,000 in gold, between MELVILLE FOSTER of New-York, and Jos. DION of Montreal, was played Wednesday night. DION won the game by 396 points, in a game of 1,500 points. Time, four hours and thirty-five minutes. DION'S greatest run was 151. Average, 21.43.

Deacon TIMOTHY GILBERT—since the death of Mr. CHICKERING the oldest living piano-forte manufacturer in the city, and an active and devoted Christian layman—died at Boston, on Wednesday, aged 68. He was the founder of the Tremont Temple enterprise in that city, and has long been known as an earnest anti-slavery man.

The wife of the rebel Gen. EWELL proceeded to Fort Warren Wednesday morning with an order from President JOHNSON for the release of her husband. On taking the oath of allegiance he was liberated, and both left for the South last evening.

The rebel Gen. RODDY arrived at Cairo yesterday. He applied to President JOHNSON for pardon, and expresses his determination to be a good citizen, to obey the laws, and to use all his influence to sustain the government.

The captain of the steamer *Lafayette*, in a letter published this morning, gives a very interesting account of the rescue of some of the passengers of the ill-fated ship *William Nelson*, recently burned at sea.

Miss MARY HARRIS, who has been acquitted of the charge of murdering Mr. BURROUGHS, has gone to the vicinity of Baltimore to recuperate her health.

The Commissioner of Pensions has decided that the remarriage of a widow terminates all claims to a pension, from the date of such remarriage, although she may become a widow.

Mackerel are very plenty this year along the Maine coast, in some cases literally covering the top of the water. One vessel from Portland secured 120 barrels last Saturday.

The examination of JOHN STEWART, who is under arrest on suspicion of being the murderer of the Joyce children, has been assigned for Monday next.

Right Rev. Bishop ALONZO POTTER, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died in San Francisco on the 4th inst.

The double-turreted monitor *Agamenticus* arrived at Portland yesterday from her eastern trip.

A dispatch from Cleveland says that Gov. BROUGH passed a comfortable night. His condition is considered hopeful.

By the burning of the Commercial Hotel in Paris, C. W., July 18, three young women, servants in the establishment, lost their lives.

The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty loan yesterday reached the amount of $4,631,100.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Fifth New-York Cavalry, Col. WHITE; the Fifth Heavy Artillery, Col. GRAHAM; the right wing of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York, the Seventh New-York Battery and the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New-York arrived here yesterday. The Heavy Artillery are to have a grand reception in Brooklyn to-day, and the Irish Legion in this city.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, over the body of Mrs. FRANCES MILLER, a young German woman whose throat was cut, in May last, by her husband. The jury found that she died of "acute peritonitis, dependent upon a perforating ulcer of the ilium intestine." The husband lies in the Tombs, awaiting trial.

A riot occurred at the Williamsburgh ferry yesterday, caused by the refusal of four young men to pay ferriage. The ferry-master, one of the hands and police officer CORNER, were badly beaten. The rioters were all arrested; two of them being so badly hurt that they had to be sent to the hospital.

Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest, this morning, over the body of an unknown woman who died on Wednesday at Mrs. WORCESTER'S, No. 589 Hudson-street.

JAMES F. DALEY, a child of seven years, was accidentally drowned, yesterday morning, while fishing from the pier at the foot of East Thirty-seventh-street.

Trade in Produce and Merchandise exhibited less animation yesterday. Flour, Spring Wheat, Cotton, New Mess Pork and Spirits Turpentine were lower. Winter Wheat, Corn, Cut Meats and Refined Sugars were firmer. The Freight market was moderately active, the principal engagements having been Flour, Wheat and Tobacco, for British ports; and Tobacco and Petroleum for continental ports.

The market for Gold was quiet yesterday, at 142¼@142¾. The supply of Money to the Brokers easy, and the Stock Exchange all up on the Railways.

The Significance of the Eagerness for Pardon.

The pressure of rebel Generals, rebel Congressmen, rebel officials of all sorts upon the President for pardon strikingly shows the slight hold their cause had upon their moral convictions. There is such a thing as facing exile or even death itself sooner than renounce principle, or bend the knee to its enemy. History abounds with instances of men who staked their all upon some great revolutionary effort for the good of their country; who did not suffer even the most crushing defeat to shake their devotion, and were proud to testify it by courting any extremity of fate. Such men have gone to the scaffold, or lain immured for years in subterranean dungeons, sooner than recant their principles, and put themselves in the position of suppliants before the power they had combatted. Often, when even no terms whatever were imposed, when a complete unconditional pardon was tendered, all grace has been spurned. Eight years ago the French Emperor proclaimed an absolute amnesty to all the proscribed enemies of his dynasty. He required no oath, attached no condition. Yet there are hundreds who, like VICTOR HUGO and LOUIS BLANC, prefer to live in perpetual exile from the France they love so well, rather than discredit their principles by taking any boon from an imperial hand. From every oppressed nation and nationality in Europe, there are exiles in this country, who are here solely because they consider that fidelity to their principles requires it.

Now the authors of the Southern rebellion professed to have as sacred a cause to fight for as any of the European revolutionists. Their original grievance, as they put it, was that their constitutional safeguards had been broken down, and their constitutional rights invaded. Then came a claim from them that the States had an inviolable right to secede from the Union at pleasure. They asserted that that right was implied in the constitution, that it was supported by the clause of the Declaration of Independence that "government derives all its just powers from the consent of the governed;" that, in fact, it was one of these natural rights which lie at the very foundation of human freedom. After their ordinances of secession had been passed, they declared the exertion of Federal power over them to be a monstrous usurpation; and when the war was actually begun, by the passage of the national armies to the "sacred soil" of Virginia, they fairly exhausted the English vocabulary for epithets with which to express their sense of its wickedness. That language was kept up through the whole contest. Were we to take as true the assertions of these men, there has never been a war more just, more deeply involving human right, and eternal principles, than the struggle with which the South has, for the last four years, been resisting the Government of the United States.

The National Government, in its triumph, makes not a jot of concession to the South. So far from reënacting the old constitutional safeguards, said to have been broken, it annihilates forever the interests which those safeguards were designed to protect. It not only refuses to let slavery go into their Territories, but will not tolerate its existence in the States. It does not abate one iota of its claim that its authority is superior to any State authority, and that there is no shadow of a right of secession. It does not assume any portion of the Confederate debt, nor make any compensation, in any shape, for any damage inflicted by its war, nor enter into any engagement that the South shall receive any new political treatment. Whatever principles and whatever interests prompted its rebellion are to this day just as unsatisfied as ever. In fact, if they ever involved any moral constraint, it has been increased tenfold by subsequent events.

But, notwithstanding all this, rebels specially excepted from the Amnesty Proclamation are all making haste to abjure their service, and sue for pardon. They do not wait even to get a little color of consistency for their conduct, by holding off until new conventions or new Legislatures in their States, should assemble, and take action which will operate, by implication if not directly, as a repeal of the secession ordinances, and a remission of the people of the State to their old national allegiance. Without the faintest semblance of a dispensation from an authority they once professed to consider as sovereign, and entitled to their implicit obedience, they rush forward to swear allegiance to another authority, which they have been wont to denounce as flat usurpation. They take their new oath of allegiance, unqualified and emphatic as it is, without reservation, and then humbly beg clemency and forgiveness. Some of the rebel leaders, it is true, have fled the country; but they did so, not in devotion to any principle, but only because they feared that no grace would be given them. So far as has yet appeared, old Mr. RUFFIN, who blew his brains out soon after LEE'S surrender, is the only Secessionist who has had the real martyr-like spirit. He wrote that he would not survive his "country's freedom," as he called it, and we cheerfully give that superannuated man the credit of earnest convictions.

How can this facile abandonment of the principles of the rebellion be accounted for except by a lack of faith in their truth? Are not Americans capable of making as great sacrifices for moral and political considerations as people of other nations? This is certainly true. There are thousands in every latitude of this land who would submit to any torture, accept any fate, sooner than abjure principles they *in their souls* felt to be right. The fact is that there is no such feeling in respect to these secession principles. There is not, and never has been, anything in them to take deep hold of the moral nature. Their lodgment was only in the passion, and the sordid self-interests of the bad, and in the Utopian speculations and dreams of those who meant better; and, in consequence, they are very easily dropped when fortune turns against them. There was not enough of the moral element in the rebel cause to inspire any endearing moral devotion to it. It had nothing of the stuff that generates martyrs, or any of the higher class of heroes. We do not mean to taunt the men who are begging pardon of President JOHNSON for their present attitude. They are simply doing right. Their shame does not lie at all in that act. It is to be found alone in their antecedent conduct. It came from their rebellion; it does not come from their swerving off from their rebellion.

Houses and House-Building in the City of New-York.

The *Commercial Chronicle* takes up the subject of house-building, and the great want of houses in New-York for business people of small incomes, and mechanics and others with limited wages, upon which we have frequently written of late. We think, however, it makes a great mistake in arguing that what are needed most are small houses, to be occupied by single families. Houses of such a character are perfectly adapted to small towns, or to the suburbs of large cities, where there is room for unlimited expansion. But in a great city like this, located on a small island—in a place where land is of such great value—in a community where time is of so much importance—in a society where there is such a great proportion of industrious but poorly-paid workers—it would neither be convenient nor profitable to have large spaces covered by small, "self-contained" cottages. The population of our island is now over a million, and by 1880 it will almost certainly be three times as great; and to accommodate this vast mass of human beings decently and economically, we must have blocks of compact yet commodious houses, of from three to five stories in height. Those who are worst off for accommodations now are small traders and mechanics and others, whose earnings are from twelve to twenty dollars a week. Even at the cheapest rates possible for rents on this island, considering the price of real estate, the cost of labor and material, and the value of capital, those people, in single families, could not afford to rent even small cottages; and yet we see no reason why there should not be provided for their use commodious, ample, wholesome apartments, in which families could be reared in health, virtue and intelligence.

The *Chronicle* says:

"Experience has proved that it is impossible for families in large cities to live comfortably unless they possess a dwelling entirely to themselves. Incompatibility of tastes, differences of personal habits, degrees of cleanliness, and disputes about such furniture and other household conveniences as in "tenement-houses" are necessarily used in common, make it desirable that each family should have a home of its own."

We agree as to the desirability of each family in this city and in the world having a house and home of its own; and we think it desirable that every man should possess a private steamboat and a milch cow; but we see no likelihood of all this being attained for some generations at least, and we are dealing with practical matters affecting immediately and deeply the present generation. We certainly were not aware that "experience had proved it impossible for families in large cities to live comfortably, unless they possess a dwelling entirely to themselves." We are quite certain that there are many thousands of most respectable families in this city who live in great comfort and content, and yet who have not the felicity of occupying a whole house, either large or small. The same experiences, we are sure, are common in other cities, both in America and Europe. Even though "tastes" may be variable, and "habits" different, mutual forbearance and unselfishness enable the parties occupying the different divisions or flats to get along very pleasantly together in the few relations they have with each other. And where the tenant-houses are built as in Paris, in such manner as to isolate each family from all the others in the same building, nobody gives any of his neighbors the least trouble.

To recapitulate and close the whole matter. This city is now fearfully overcrowded; people of small means and workers with small wages, are crammed into narrow, inconvenient, uncomfortable, unwholesome, dirty tenement-houses. Even for these, highly extortionate rents are demanded, all because there has been no increase of buildings during the last four years, while there has been a vast growth of population. We need more houses, commodious and comfortable residences, for those who cannot pay high rents, who cannot afford entire houses, and who are compelled to live within the city limits. We believe the wants will be supplied when capitalists give the subject consideration, and see that the undertaking will be profitable. And we believe it would be done best and speedier by the combination of capitalists into joint stock building companies. We believe that the undertaking would produce larger and surer profits than are derived from operations in silver mines or mining stocks, from oil wells or petroleum stocks, from speculations in the gold-room or at the Board of Brokers.

NEW-JERSEY.—The Union Convention to nominate candidates for State Officers was held yesterday. The attendance was large, and the proceedings appear to have been entirely harmonious, notwithstanding a degree of exuberance, foreign to the rather phlegmatic politicians of that State. The competition for Governor had been narrowed down to ALEX. G. CATTELL and MARCUS WARD; but just on the moment of balloting, some one proposed Gen. KILPATRICK, and the gallant soldier came within an ace of being rushed through by acclamation. The cooler heads, however, managed to keep the lead, and after four ballots the choice fell upon MARCUS L. WARD, a gentleman well known and well qualified to uphold the Union banner. The friends of Mr. CATTELL and Gen. KILPATRICK gracefully acquiesced in making the nomination unanimous, and all went off smoothly. If the canvass continues with the spirit in which it opens, the result can hardly be doubtful. One of the resolutions of this convention declares that the constitutional amendment must and shall prevail in New-Jersey, and we are inclined to think that the boys mean just what they say. Thus far the Democracy make no sign; but of course the forlorn hope must come to the scratch; for if "the party" shows its back in the Jerseys, where shall we look for its face?

Photography Viewed in the Light of Social Science.

As if invoked by the extraordinary result of the MARY HARRIS trial, we find in yesterday evening's papers an account of the arrest of a foolish young fellow for meddling with female affections by way of advertising to furnish husbands and wives at the moderate price of 25 cents. (Some of them would be ruinously dear even at that figure.) Well, in spite of the thousand-times-exposed-humbug of this advertising dodge, there are females whose withered hearts are set pit-a-pat by such flummery; and in this case a sweet damsel, who owns up to the age of 38, (more likely 48,) writes to the sharp young fellow as follows:

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 14, 1865.

R. O. N.—*Sir:* I have read your advertisement. You can send me the photograph of my future husband, as I am anxious to know who the fortunate man is to be. I inclose the 25 cents, expecting you will send the picture by return mail. I send a lock of hair—age 38, eyes dark brown or hazel, height 4 feet 10 inches. Don't disappoint me.

Very respectfully, &c., MRS. ——.

Now, in this ridiculous old female and the Jeremy Diddler to whom she writes, the public will take no interest—one is a fool, the other a knave, and there's an end. But, in view of the late disgraceful farce at Washington, to what may not this correspondence lead? Suppose the smart young man sends the picture of that "future husband," and suppose, reader, that picture should be yours (for we are so multiplied in photography that no one is safe,) and you first hear of your fate by a big brother's demand that you patch up the broken heart of a forty-eight year old sister by a summary marriage. You protest of course, that you know nothing about her—never heard of her. It won't do; she may come down from Peoria with a pistol, she may waylay you in a public hall, she may gently split your pericardium with a conical bullet, and you may die, as you ought to, under the circumstances. What then? The gentle and love-lorn forty-eight year old Chloe may be indicted, and some reluctant District-Attorney may bring her to trial. The trial is hardly begun when it is discovered, first, that you must have promised to marry her, else how could she have possession of your portrait? Secondly, that she must be rabidly insane, else how could she fancy such an ordinary-looking fellow. Thirdly, that she was positively insane at the time of shooting, since "there is a method in madness," and any woman in her right mind would have been glad to get rid of you. And, to amplify and make the most of such points against you, or rather against your memory, you will find wily judges and client-kissing counsel always at hand; or if they should fail here, a change of venue to Washington will secure them.

Lively Journalism.

A morning journal of this city made a series of statements in its financial columns on Tuesday, for the purpose of damaging the public credit, all of which were contradicted yesterday in its telegraphic columns, in a queer manner.

It had made the statement on Tuesday that "there are about eight months' charter money due to the owners of steamers in the employ of the Navy Department." Its Washington dispatch of yesterday said: "The Navy Department does not charter, but owns all the vessels, including transports, which it employs. All the claims of every nature against that department which have been sent in to the Fourth Auditor, up to June 1, have been passed upon and paid."

It is alleged on Tuesday: "We have information to the effect that the Paymaster-General will immediately make requisition upon the Secretary of the Treasury for $320,000,000 for soldiers' pay up to the 1st of July." Its Washington dispatch on yesterday said: "On inquiry to-day it was ascertained that probably $150,000,000 will pay all that is due to the soldiers mustered out, and to those who remained in the service to the above-named date."

It said on Tuesday: "There is a prospect of a large issue of certificates of indebtedness or unpaid requisitions, and of a forced loan, in making which, the Secretary of the Treasury would, of course, have to rely upon the next Congress to indemnify him for exceeding his authority." Its Washington dispatch of yesterday said: "The issue of new certificates of indebtedness does not equal the amount continually maturing and redeemed, and the reduction in this description of paper has been from two hundred and fifty million dollars to less than one hundred and fifteen million dollars. It is probable, from present indications, that the Secretary will be able to meet the requisitions on the Treasury, under the powers conferred by the late Congress, without having occasion to resort to unauthorized loans."

All this varied information, furnished to the readers on successive days, must be very instructive; and those on Wall-street who based their opinions and action on the allegations of Tuesday, must have felt their bones badly disjointed yesterday.

GEN. DIX.—Gen. JOHN A. DIX has closed his labors as commander of this department, and has been succeeded by Gen. HOOKER. During the period of Gen. DIX'S semi-military labors here, he has so acted and so borne himself as to command the profound respect of the entire body of our citizens. The appointment, in the first place, was one peculiarly fitting. Gen. DIX not only had a national reputation as a statesman and administrator, but his long public career in the city and State had at once made him widely known to our citizens, and thoroughly familiar with our local affairs. His bearing and action as commander of the department have been singularly free from assumption, from arbitrary and dictatorial conduct and from intemperate measures; and have been characterized by dignity, suavity, and a spirit of moderation and conciliation. There have been many difficult cases and questions to deal with, such as the St. Albans raiders, the Lake pirates, the rebel incendiaries, the drafts and innumerable matters of administration; but Gen. DIX has dealt with them in such a manner as to secure at once popular satisfaction and the approval of the government; and in but one instance (viz: his order to pursue the raiders into Canada) has his course been modified by the President. Prior to administering the affairs of the Department of the East, with his headquarters in this city, Gen. DIX was in command of the Middle Department, with his headquarters at Baltimore; and the energy and wisdom he has displayed here were also of the highest efficiency and value then and there. Prior to that time again, in more strictly military service at Fortress Monroe, he approved himself a true soldier. In short, from the time of his ever-memorable order at the opening of the war, to shoot upon the spot any man who tore down the American flag, until the close of the rebellion, our distinguished fellow-citizen has done himself honor by honoring his country.

MARKETS AND PRICES THIS WEEK.—There were 5,449 cattle brought to New-York this week, and this number is a very ample supply; in fact, only 3,765 were sold. Prices were, however, about the same. Last week prices rose upon the false pretext that there was a short supply. This week the rise is maintained because, as it would seem, the supply is ample. Of Sheep last week there were 13,215, and this week there are 17,500. In sheep, also, there is a slight rise. Now there are, every one knows, a set of men who intercept the droves and flocks, and thus interpose a speculative price before they can reach the consumer. The system is very bad and ought not to be tolerated. Every butcher says it is the forestallers who keep up prices; but, we submit, the forestallers would have a considerable less inducement to continue their trade if the public refused to be fleeced.

It is no use to rake up imaginary reasons for beef and mutton being oppressively expensive to the middle class and a forbidden luxury to many of the poor. The beginning and end of the trouble is that the same spirit which, at the opening of the war, created paper knapsacks and coats of "devil's dust" still rules the meat market. The remedy is with the people themselves. We reiterate, and shall reiterate, that the proper way to bring speculators to their senses is to *buy no meat*. The butcher cannot buy if he cannot sell, and if he cannot buy the market *must* come down.

It is combination which the people have to combine against. Our readers have no conception of the great percentage of their earnings filched by arrangements of the kind we combat. The little case of disgraceful understanding among the Hoboken bakers to make no five-cent loaves, is just what happens on a larger scale on this side the river in reference to meat, milk, butter, and some other articles we may allude to.

THE PROVINCIALS AND MR. CONSUL POTTER.—It will be seen that the provincials continue to be exercised over Mr. Consul POTTER and his views upon the question of annexing Canada to the United States. At a meeting held in Detroit, in connection with the recent convention, it will be remembered, Mr. POTTER laid himself open to a charge of excessive candor, by declaring that if the Reciprocity Treaty were *not* renewed, the colonists would soon begin to perceive the advantages of annexation. Nothing could be truer than Mr. POTTER'S observation. But, although that observation was accompanied with many kind words and apologies for the Canadians, it has excited so much consternation in political circles that petitions are being sent round for signature in Montreal, demanding a government inquest into Mr. POTTER'S conduct. The whole thing, nevertheless, looks very much like a tempest in a teapot.

MILITARY LL. D'S.—Harvard has conferred the degree of LL. D. upon Maj.-Gen. MEADE, and those journals which a short time since ridiculed other institutions of learning for bestowing similar honors on other Generals, will now probably bring their batteries to bear on Harvard. If any one, however, deserves the title, Gen. MEADE is the man. The rebels at least will class him with GRANT, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN, as having "dootored the laws" pretty effectually, so far as they are concerned during the last four years.

HARD BLOWS WELL BESTOWED.—Yesterday morning four men, evidently very drunk and mischievous, undertook to force their way over the Roosevelt-street Ferry without paying. The ticket-man objected, whereupon the four rascals pitched upon him and his assistants, and beat them severely. Help arrived very soon, and the four ruffians enjoyed about as terrible a whaling as they could bear and live. It is painful to record such facts; but if rowdyism will have it so, there is at least some consolation in knowing that the peaceable citizens whom they abuse, and the police who are necessarily parties, have the courage and the power to administer exemplary punishment. Rowdies care little for law; the chances of escape with very slight or no punishment are greatly in their favor; but when it comes to a summary thrashing, when they find that blows given will be promptly returned, that pistols may be used both ways and knives are two-edged, they will be likely to hesitate before running a-muck. It is not for us to advise violence, even against violence; yet we cannot feel otherwise than gratified when the ruffianly insolence of our seminative rowdies meets its punishment on the instant—when we hear that the broken head is on the right side.

The village of Bainbridge, Chenango County, N. Y., was the scene of quite a stirring little history on the afternoon of July 17. The dam of the large mill-pond up among the hills broke away, and the water in two large currents, one along the bed of the stream, and another over the fields, rushed toward the village, sweeping off in its course a house, a shop, sheds, carriages, furniture, fences; piling up lumber of all sorts against the bridge and the residences. Mr. PACKARD'S losses in wagons and livery are more than a thousand dollars. Mr. VAN ZANDT lost his house and furniture. Mr. PETTIS and Mr. PHINNEY suffered considerably. Beams, logs, broken furniture and boards were left in the midst of lawns and ornamental grounds; several gardens were cleared out, and admired velvet grass was enriched with unwelcome mud, as by the overflowing of the Nile, but bereft of all its verdant beauty. Fortunately no person was injured.

EUROPEAN SOCIAL REFORMS.

Salisbury—Effects of Sanitary Reform on the Death-rate—Mr. Chadwick.

From Our Own Correspondent.

STRATFORD, Friday, July 6, 1865.

That sanitary reform has become a science, is shown best of all by the exact effects produced on the death-rate in a given population by good sanitary regulations. One of the most marked instances of this is to be found in a picturesque old English town—Salisbury. This city was scourged formerly with terrible diseases and plagues, and its ordinary death-rate is described by sanitarians (as if by the strongest of all comparisons) as equal to that of New-York in its low quarters—about 44 in a 1,000! There was a very inadequate sewerage; cess-pools existed everywhere, and the houses and lanes were over-crowded. After a long struggle, Mr. MIDDLETON and others carried through a system of improved sewerage. By the new self-cleansing tubular drains and sewers, the decomposing organic matter of the city is no longer retained in the cess-pools or the large sewers of deposit, to taint the air and poison the health by their constantly-arising noxious gases. It is at once deposited in water, and carried off in water, and in a short time is conveying fertility to the meadows near the town.

In the words of Mr. CHADWICK, "the fresh sewage constantly discharged from these new works may sometimes, within little more than a week, be converted into sweet-smelling grass, be fed upon, and returned to the citizens in pure, rich milk!" Of this "utilization of the sewage" I shall have more to say hereafter. But a very great distinction between the Salisbury discharge of sewage and that of London, and, I believe of New-York, is that it does not depend on the cleanings given by occasional storms or annual purifications. The sewers are constantly discharging themselves. There is no such smell as often impregnates a house in New-York or London, and which is the forewarning angel sent by Providence of those conditions in which typhus and scarlet fever, or diphtheria, or small-pox naturally thrive. The thousand miles of sewers in London, with their large size, often become merely extended cesspools, and cost $100,000 a year for occasional cleansings.

Liverpool has 60,000 cesspools, is tormented with the stench of the night-cleaners' carts, and is naturally the unhealthiest city in Great Britain.

The old putrid sewage from the ordinary sewers killed fish. In the Salisbury sewage the largest trout have been caught at the point of its discharge. For the old nuisances of cesspools and putrid drains, and sewers of deposit, the modern system of water-closets, self-cleaning drains and sewers kept constantly flushed, are now substituted in Salisbury.

For the nine years previous to the new works, the death-rate was on the average about 29 in 1,000; during the nine years since, it has averaged only 20; and for every case of death reduced we may calculate twenty cases of diseases removed; or, in round numbers, we may say there are one-third fewer deaths in Salisbury than formerly; or, in the striking words of Mr. CHADWICK, "it is as if every third year were a jubilee year, in which there were no sickness or no deaths."

In the Close of Salisbury, the best part of the city, the deaths are reduced to 14 in 1,000, which is healthier than the rate of the Isle of Wight. The deaths in the whole town resulting from phthisis have been reduced to an average of one-half since the drainage.

It must be borne in mind that the ordinary bad sanitary arrangement of cities from *nidi* or "nests" of disease, in which various kinds of human maladies at once spring up, as if you have a particular kind of soil exposed to the sun and air, you will always have certain weeds growing in it. Typhus, and cholera, and diphtheria, and scarlet fever, are the dung-hill weeds of great cities. Or it is as if you had your nitre and charcoal and sulphur always lying in masses in the crowded districts, and it only needed certain conditions of the atmosphere to furnish the fire for the explosion.

In old cities these *nidi* last from age to age. Mr. CHADWICK relates that a certain species of snake haunting dung-heaps is called *hag-worm*. A vile court in the City of York goes by the name of "hag-worm's nest." This nest was the spot where the great sweating sickness of 1485 appeared; in it the terrible plague of 1664 broke out, and other plagues succeeding. Here cholera raged, and when the last visitation of cholera appeared in England, the "hag-worm's nest" was its peculiar home and abode. Epidemics can sometimes most clearly be traced to their causes.

In two English prisons dysenteric epidemics broke out, and in both it was discovered that some old sewers had burst and broken into the wells from which the prisoners derived their water.

In another typhus appeared, and it was discovered that the favorable condition was the clearing of an old moat, adjacent in the quarter from which the wind usually blew.

On the other hand, public institutions are so well managed in England as to be singularly guarded against epidemics.

In the Model Lodging-Houses of London, the average mortality is not more than 13 or 14 in 1,000, while in the neighborhood adjacent it is 27 or 28 in 1,000. During the last year scarlatina and measles raged through the kingdom, while the almshouse, schools and the well-managed prisons were almost free from them. These institutions have no epidemics; some of them have never seen a case of typhus, though it is destroying all around them; and they hardly show one-third the average of deaths of children in the country. Of the diseases supposed to be spontaneous and inevitable in children, they have hardly a case! In the ranks of the British army science has reduced the death-rate to about 9 in 1,000, and in some cases to only 4 or 5 in 1,000.

In the military prisons the death-rate has been reduced to only 2½ in 1,000, and that under mainly vegetable diet and very hard work. Such are the fruits of sanitary science.

Mr. CHADWICK, who has accomplished so much in sanitary reform in England, relates an interesting experience in a fishing town of Cornwall. He was called in as an experienced sanitarian, to resist an attack of cholera. Like an old General, he saw at once that some of the positions in the town were utterly untenable; that some of the houses were too dirty and steeped with disease; the land too much filled with fermenting matter, and the streets too badly drained to admit of driving off the insidious enemy. He, accordingly, as officer of health, gave orders that the occupants of certain lower houses should all be turned out, the walls lime-washed, the rooms cleansed and the streets cleaned and drained. The people were put in tents outside of the town, when the cholera at once ceased. Some becoming tired of this mode of life returned to the town, and were at once attacked with the premonitory symptoms; they went out again and were relieved. Some returned and were attacked again, and again had to go out to their tents. Surely no more decisive test than this of any science could be desired.

It is said that the person in England who has succeeded best in preserving children from their

supposed inevitable diseases, was the late Mr. AUBIN, the manager of the Central District School of London. He succeeded in this by good ventilation and constant ablutions of the children in tepid water. Mr. CHADWICK estimatee the nnmbor of children killed in schools every year in England and Wales, by bad ventilation and improper drainage, and want of care of cleanliness, at 50,000. What would it be in the United States? C. L. B.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE BOAT RACE.

Unfortunate Affray—A Man Knocked Down and Instantly Killed.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Thursday, Jnly 20.

Considerable excitement exists here in regard to an affray which occurred last night on the corner of Main and Water streets, resulting in the death of THOS. DE MOTT.

DE MOTT approached WM. STEVENS, one of the crew of the four-oared boat *Floyd T. F. Fields*, which was beaten in the great race on Tuesday, and accused him of selling ont to the New-Yorkers.

STEVENS earnestly denied the allegation, and, on DE MOTT repeating it, struck him a powerful blow with his fist, knocking him down, and breaking his neck.

STEVENS immediately gave himself np to the anthorities, and is now in the jail in this city. He had no intention of killing DE MOTT, and feels deep grief at the result.

Coroner HAIGHT held an inqnest on the body to-day, when the jury brought in a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Considerable sympathy is manifested for STEVENS.

NORTHERN MEXICO.

Grand Skedaddle of Fugitive Rebels—Capture of Cotton—Imperialists Evacuate Camargo.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 18.

Brownsville dates of the 18th have been received.

The rebel Generals, KIRBY SMITH, MAGRUDER, PRICE, SHELBY, DONGLASS and JACKMAN, with 4:0 men and officers, and two pieces of artillery and a large wagon train, have gone to Mexico. Govs. MOORE and ALLEN, of Louisiana, and CLARK and MAURRY, of Texas, were of the party.

Late reports confirm the delivery of Confederate property to Gen. BROWN by order of MAXIMILIAN.

The Federals recently captured 500 bales of cotton and a large wagon-train laden with quinine, saltpetre, and other goods going to Texas.

The Imperialists have evacuated Camargo, falling back on Monterey, abandoning the entire country. They were much annoyed on the march by CORTINAS.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Death of Bishop Potter—Movements of Speaker Colfax and his Party—The End of Billy Mulligan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 10.

Bishop POTTER, of Pennsylvania, died since his arrival here a few days ago. His body has been embalmed, and will be returned to the East.

SCHUYLER COLFAX and Lieut.-Gov. BROSS delivered speeches to an immense audience in the city on Saturday night. They start to-day for Oregon.

The steamship *Golden Rule* arrived yesterday from Panama.

On the 8th inst. BILLY MULLIGAN, who was expatriated by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco in 1856, and who afterward raised a volunteer regiment which he was not allowed to lead to the war, shot and killed *two* men while in a fit of delerium tremens, and was about to fire again when a policeman shot him dead. He had defied all previous efforts to arrest him.

BILLIARDS IN MONTREAL.

Foster Beaten by a Canadian.

MONTREAL, Thursday, July 20.

The last game of billiards, for a purse of $2,000 in gold, between MELVILLE FOSTER, of New-York, and Jos. DION, of Montreal, was played last night. DION won the game by 396 points; in a game of 1,500 points. Time, four hours and thirty-five minutes. DION's greatest run was 151. Average 21.43.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 19.

Brig.-Gen. MANN left Norfolk this morning for Suffolk, Va., to review the troops stationed at that post.

The steamer *Leader* arrived from the Eastern shore this morning with detachments of the Fifth Maryland Cavalry and the Third Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, which have been doing guard duty in that section of the State for several months past.

The steamer *Thomas A. Morgan* arrived from Point Lookont, Md., this morning, with a cargo of army stores. Capt. H. E. GOODWIN, the Assistant Quartermaster of that post, lately received orders to make every preparation to break up the post, as the rebel prisoners had been nearly all removed; in consequence of which all the army material there is being rapidly shipped to this place and to Washington.

The steamer *Newtown* arrived from Baltimore this evening.

The barge *John J. Lee* has arrived from Richmond, with a cargo of rebel ordnance, en ronte to the Watervleit Arsenal, New-York.

About 1,000 tons of rebel ordnance is now lying at Richmond, awaiting shipment to the various arsenals in the North, and barges are now being loaded with it.

Commencement at Harvard College.

BOSTON, Thurs lay, July 20.

The commencement at Harvard College yesterday attracted a more numerous gathering with greater manifestations of interest than has attended its exercises during the past four years of war.

The literary exercises of the graduating class are well spoken of.

Gov. ANDREW and staff, Gen. MEADE and staff, and Gens. BENHAM and ALEXANDER, with numerous other distinguished soldiers and civilians were present.

The following were the honorary degrees conferred:

Master of Arts—Rev. SAMUEL DOWSE ROBBINS, of Framingham; Rev. SAMUEL HOBART WINCKLEY, of Boston; Prof. MAURICE PERKINS, of Union College.

Doctor of Laws—CHAS. BECK, of Cambridge, and Maj.-Gen. GEORGE GORDON MEADE, of the United States Army.

From New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 18.

Gen. CANBY is now in command of the Department of Texas and Louisiana, reporting to Gen. SHERIDAN.

The steamer *George Washington* arrived from New-York on Sunday,

The Shreeveport correspondent of the *Times* says ONLY's forces are marching to San Antonio.

Middling cotton 47c.; market quiet. Gold 146.

Maj.-Gen. Meade in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 20.

A public levee was held in Faneuil Hall this afternoon in honor of Gen. MEADE, who was introduced to the crowded assemblage hy Mayor LINCOLN. The General expressed thanks for the courtesies extended to him, and in a few well chosen words urged the claims of disabled soldiers to the fostering care of a grateful country.

Regatta.

WORCESTER, Thursday, Jnly 20.

The annnal regatta on Lake Quinsigamond will take place on Saturday morning, 29th inst., the day following the race for the championship between Harvard and Yale Colleges.

The sum of $650 is offered in prizes as follows: Six-oared boats, $200 and $75; four-oared boats, $125 and $50; single sculls, $75 and $25; and a purse of $100 for a wherry race, open only to Messrs. HAMMIL and RADFORD.

Release of Gen. Ewell.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jnly 20.

The wife of the rebel Gen. EWELL proceeded to Fort Warren yesterday morning with an order from President JOHNSON for the release of her husband. On taking the oath of allegiance he was liberated, and both left for the South last evening.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Monday, July 17.

Two trains collided on the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad. Three cars were smashed, Five Negroes were killed and several passengers.

Cotton—sales, 300 bales Middling, Good demand, little offering.

THE SAENGERFEST.

THE LAST SCENE OF THE LAST DAY.

Great Consumption of Lager, and a Glorious Season.

Excursion to Lion Park—The Arionites and Their Guests.

What was Done, What was Sung, What was Drunk, and the Result Generally.

FAREWELL TO THE SANGERFESTERS.

Our German friends are in tronble. We have feared from the first that they were rushing matters with such entire recklessness of expense and prodigality of sentiment that sooner or later they wonld rue it.

Our fears have proven well grounded. The entire Teutonic population is in an agony of separation. They find it so hard to say "Good Bye," that their farewells are adjourned prolongatively, one chaste embrace serving as an incitement for others, and each mug of lager bnt making the affair more heartrending. Our city yesterday was full of ailing, not to say aleing, Festers; they wandered by twos and threes disconsolately through the Bow-wowery, visiting each place of refreshment and deluging their intestinal labyrinthe with beer and wine until the local police became alarmed lest the festivity should assume the more fearful proportions of a "bust."

The tremendous fall of rain on Wednesday evening served as a qnenoher and sent many a tight singer to his quartere where loosest rein was given to the melodious voice, and freest vent to harmonies and song. Not early to bed did they go, nor did they rise early on Thursday, hnt when np, st it they went again, determined to hreed a famine in the city and a drouth of lager in the Bowery. Assemhling at an early hour at

OZRMANIA ROOMS

the festive Festers sat shont ths well-polished mahoganies, where they sang, and shouted, and drank, and laughed, and told stories in great good-natured disorder, until noon, when they were called to order and Mr. SHEFFEN made a little speech. The graces of German oratory sit lightly on the Presidential head, and he kept the assemhlage in the best of moods until the close of his peroration, when the much bent mngs were again filled, frothing to the hrim, and jolly German cheers greeted the retiring spokesman.

Several red-faced individuals, who occupied the large round table in the centre of the hall, enjoyed a peculiar season. The top of their table, wall polished, wss the ringiest of the lot, their internal capacities were excelled only hy the cask from which the attendant drew, and the entire harmony with which each and every man filled and refilled his mug, (the one with the handle,) was equaled only by the magnificent choroees with which they favored the audience. Tha heat was intense, hnt that seemed only to intensify the thirst. Water couldn't be had, wine was not ths thing, hnt the sublimest satisfaction sat on each and every face as the head of the keg gave back'a hollow sound, when rapped and found useless, 'twas rolled far ont of sight. The king is dead—long live the king! The keg is empty—here'e another one that's full. At it they went, at it they kept, until little hy little, they descended the stairway to the bar-room below, where, with accuetomed ease, they renewed the assurance of their distingnshed regard to the man behind the railing, after which they mugged again till drawn into the street.

There is no nse in disguising the fact. Yesterday was a grand old drink for one and all.

In the afternoon, accepting the courteous invitation of the Arion Society, we went to the grand jollification at

LION PARK,

where really a gay and delightful season was passed hy an immense crowd of people, men and women. The only difficulty about the Park is its vast distance from the City Hall. Onc needs the patience of a Joh and the time of a Methuselah ere he can venture often npon the trip, the mers going and coming of which demands hours and afternoons. However, after you get there, it's delightful. The beantiful spot, the superh views, the great barn of a hall, the pleasant Hall de Falk, have been oft and again described in these columns. Why then re-do it? We wont.

The guests of the Arion Society were driven np in carriages, and it is fair to suppose they enjoyed the trip. They had drank enough beer to make them sleepy, and this afforded a fair opportunity for a nap, of which they availed themselves. Once there, they proceeded to the little round tables, concerning whose construction they evinced not the least curiosity, hut rather confined themselves to the immediete, rapid and long-continned flow of lager, throstward bound.

The atmosphere was, to say the least, hot, the dust was cloudy, and the general state of *personnel* uncomfortable. This sort of thing lasted until sunset, by which time the crowd, greatly enlarged, became multitudinous and uproarious. As the hee from flower to flower, so the Festers from mng to mug.

We missed the portly person of His Honor the Mayor, but there were the mild and genial GEILFRESS; the smiling, jovial STEINWAY; the rosy, manly BISSINGER; the spectacled, oratorical SHEFFEN; the gorgeous DETMOLD; the indefatigable ROSE; the inventive URNER; the insinuating BURKE; the wiry KENNENY; the bland CARPENTER; the active ACTON; the notables of various professions; the rotund and the slim; the critics and the actors; the hard-working newspaperman, and the lazy readcr—ladies, gracious Heavens how many of them. Blne eyes, and black, and gray, and brown—water-falls tremendons, and rats long and padded. Well-dressed people and awful drabs; modest, lady-like girls, and romping, roving hoydens; all in a state of undeniable perspiration, sat about the little round tables, and drank lager. The superb orchestra lent its charms to the scene; the grand choral efforts in no way marred hy the copious swigs of heer rang through the hall and ont npon the Park paths; the clink of friends' glasses, and the chug of many mugs sent ont their peculiar pleasant melodies; the children, hot and tired, cried for maternal refreshment; the young people of larger growth clamored for "poie" and a mug; the decorated songstere embraced each other in a frenzy of Cecilian delight, and everything heing lovely, the pile of greenhacks grew high in the money drawer.

Song and mirthfulness characterized the entire proceedings. For dstailed description we heve no room. This closing scene in the grand festival was like its predecessors, most creditahle to all concerned. There have been a few mistakes, strange as it may seem, bnt they were as nothing. The piano-forte offered hy Mr. KRASSNER was carried off hy one society, while others thought they had a hetter claim to it, bnt we don't believe they will imitate the murderons example of the boat-racing people at Poughkeepsie. They omitted to open their master pic-nic with the "Star Spangled Banner," which would have been in eminent good taste—and, perhaps, some of our friends in their anxiety to have a good time, forgot that there was anybody else in the city beside themselves; hnt whet are these little forgetfulnesses and mistakes in a festival extending throngh five mortal days? What well-broiled committee, whose noon-day exercisea were conducted beneath the intensifications of a July sun, could be expected to get through this vast crowd of preparations without stepping on a toe or two? To the Germans resident helongs a vast deal of praise. They have been generous, hospitable, enterprising and self-sacrificing; of our stranger friends we have memories only of pleasant song, perfect order and entire decorum.

As we write the magnificent Heavens are stndded with silvery stars, and over the Park hang a few floating clonds, chariots perchance of Cecilia and her intimates. Wandering shont the place are troops of shouting Festers; lounging lazily down the path are young men and maidens celebrating their souls' delights; sitting on the grass beyond the pavilion are a score of jolly men from Philadelphia; with them are fair fraulcine from this city; how cheerily they sing,

"Und so finden wir uns wieder,
In dem heitern hnnten Reihn,
Und es soll der Kranz der Liedeu,
Frisch and gruon geflochten sein;"

in the grand hall above are seen hundreds of red-faced, loud-talking men, who clank glass to glass with women whose countenances are flushed; pale and happy THEODORE THOMAS stands at a table just below his orchestral band; the group with him deserves a mention. The little man with keen eye, sharp nose and battered face, who looks as though he knew all about it and didn't care to hear any more, is JOHN A. KENNEDY, Snperintendent of the Metropolitan Police; at his side is LAFAYETTE HARRISON, the jolly proprietor of Irving Hall, a prince of good fellows, and altogether a gentleman and a scholar; at his left is a handsome, intelligent face; humor sparkles in the eye, culture softens every line—it is the editor of the *Weekly Review*; the tall German with gold spectacles, full beard and Stantonian manner is CARL BERGMANN, the conductor, who forms a strange contrast to the little, nervous, long-haired man at his side, Mr. PAUER, the other condnctor; the gentleman with two glasses of lager in his hand, is Editor REMACK; he is quite gay and festive ordinarily, to-night he is radiant; Mr. C. B. MILLS, the pianist, Mr. STEIN, the haritone, Mr. BELLEW, the artist, Mr. GEILFRESS, of the committee, and a little, old man who occasionally writes for the TIMES, complete the gronp. They are all engaged in emptying mugs. The operation is simple. They take the glass mug, (which is full) place it against the flesh mug (which is empty), and at the word "Zum Wohl" the bottom of the first mug is elevated, the contents flow forth, the second mug is refreshed and the first one is emptied. This, continned for an indefinite period of time, produces pleasant pulsations in the person who owns the second mng, while it has no perceptible effect on the possessor of the first—save that it bulges out his pockets.

Thus closed the Festival. To-day there will be great hurrying to and fro. Fathers and mothore and immense families will be seen wending toward the railway depots with bundles, and with them will he the songsters of New-York. They have all had a good time. From the hour of arrival at the Park, through the joyons reception, the hospitable greeting, the wearying rehearsals, the triumphant concerts, the prodigious pic-nic, and the closing antertainment at Lion Park, they have had freest and fullest opportunity for fun and frolic and fest. Their opportunities were improved and they have gone to their rest.

Meeting of the Free Academy Alumni.

The annual meeting of the Alumni of the New-York Free Academy took place in the large hall of the Academy building, last evening. The President of the Alumni Association, Mr. E. P. WHEELER, being absent in Europe, Prof. RODNEY G. KIMBALL, of the State Normal School, was, on motion, appointed to preside. Mr. JAMES KNOX acted as Secretary. The minntes of the last annnal Alumni meeting were read and approved. The Constitution of the Alumni Association was then read and signed hy such of the class of the present year as desired to join the association. Reports from the committees appointed last year were then read. The first was from the Executive Committee of 1864-5, who reported in favor of erecting tablets in the Academy to such of the graduates as had fallen in battle during the late war.

The report was accepted, and a motion to open a subscription for the purpose recommended, was unanimously carried.

It was also recommended by the committee that a treasurer and a historian be elected, to forward the interests of the association. This recommendation was adopted, as was also an amendment to the report, that a Vice-President be elected. A recommendation of the committee that no class of any year be represented in the Executive Committee which has not representatives in the annual meeting, was carried.

All the recommendations reported by the committee were then adopted, except that the poem and oration appointed to be read and delivered during the next year may be read and delivered at any time during the year that may be selected by the committee.

The Committee on the Students' Aid Fund reported that $685 was on hand belonging to that fund. The report was accepted after having been pronounced correct hy the Auditing Committee.

On motion a vote of thanks was passed to the Executive Committee of the Board of Edncation, and to Mr. BOESE, the Clerk of that Board, for the favor they had shown the Alumni in preparing most beautiful diplomas for those who may hereafter take the master's degree.

A lengthy debate occurred on a motion to continne in office the committee who last year had in charge the petitioning of the Legislature, to change the name of the academy to the New-York Free College. After much argument, a vote was taken, and it was decided to continue the committee—62 to 43.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:

President, S. B. Bloomfield; Vice-President, Henry E. Tremaine; Secretary, Jas. E. Morrison; Treasurer, Jas. KNOX; Historian, Prof. Adolph Werner; Committee at Large, Alfred G. Compton, Francis B. Moulton and Joseph S. Wood. The following gentlemen were also added to the above committee, belooging to the classes of each year from 1853 to and including the present graduating class: Messrs. Holt, Weir, Greefield, Jasper, Thomas, Kurabeidt, Merritt, White, Cooper, Sutherland, Hickok, Hoe and Knapp. The meeting then adjourned to Lyng's, in Irving-place, whore a bountiful dinner was provided, and to which ample justice was done.

Death of a Bishop.

Right Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., LL. D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania, and brother of Bishop POTTEE, of the Episcopal Diocese of New-York, died in San Francisco, Cal., on the 4th inst., in the sixty-fifth year of his age. Bishop POTTER was born in Dutchess County, in this State, July 10, 1800. He graduated at Union College in 1818, became tutor in 1819, and was elected Professor of Mathematics and natnral philosophy in 1821. Studying for the ministry, he was ordained deacon in 1821, and priest in 1824. In 1825 he was elected President of the College at Geneva, but declined the post. In 1826 he became rector of St. Paul's, in Boston, where he remained until 1831, when he was elected Vice-President and Professor of moral Philosophy in Union College. His degrees of D. D. he received at Harvard and Gambier, and that of LL. D. at Union. He was consecrated Bishop of Pennsylvania in September, 1845. Bishop POTTER married a daughter of President NOTT for his first wife. She died some years ago. Just prior to his departure for California, a few weeks since, the Bishop was married again. Bishop POTTER was the author of several books, one of which, *A Hand-look for Readers and Students*, had a wide circulation and great popularity among young men engaged in study. He was a vigorous writer and an eloquent speaker, and was justly held in high esteem in the large church of which he was so conspicnously e prelate, and hy the scholars and thinking men of the country. Three of Bishop POTTEE'e sons, Gen. ROBERT B. POTTER, CLARESON A. POTTER, Esq., HOWASH POTTER, of the firm of BROWN BROS., are conspicuous in professional and commercial life in this city.

Arrival of the Agamenticus at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Thnreday, July 20.

The double-turreted monitor *Agamenticus* has arrived here from her Eastern trip.

ACCIDENTS.—FREDERICK ZELLER was taken to the New-York Hospital, heving fallen throngh a hatchway on the fifth story of No. 4 Howard-street. Dr. JOHNSON ettended him, and ascertained that the frontal bone of the skull and the left arm had been fractured....On Wednesday afternoon, a press broke down at Messrs. BEARD & CUMMINGS' warehouse, No. 279 Front-street, and MICHAEL LYNCH's left leg was crushed. Policeman GEORGE F. DUNBAR took him to the New-York Hospital, and amputation of the limb was recommended, hut the mother would not consent, and the boy lingered until yesterday morning, when Dr. BUCK took the limh off, that being the only chance of saving life....A most unskilful Surgeon thruet compressed sponge into a gunshot wound in RICHARD FENTON's knee on the 4th instant, FENTON having been accidentally wounded at Beyonne, N. J. This distended the knee-joint to its ntmost capacity and threatened the limb. FENTON therefore went to the New-York Hoapital, and the sponge was removed yesterday by Dr. JOHNSON.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Am. Gold	s3	142½	400	Clsve. & Pitts	67½
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	s3	94⅞	200	do	s3 67¾
100	do		95	900	do	b3 68
300	do		95⅛	200	do	s10 67⅞
200	Erie Railway		82½	200	do	67⅞
100	do	b3	82⅝	700	Chic. & R. I.	109
200	Reading R.		101½	200	do	b3 108
200	do	b5	101½	100	do	b30 108
400	do		101½	100	do	s15 107½
200	do	b3	101¼	100	do	b3 107½
200	do	b30	101¾	100	do	s10 107½
200	Mich. S. & N. I.	b3	64	100	Chi. & N. W. P.	61⅛
100	do	b3	63½	500	do	61½
300	do	s30	63½	100	do	62
200	do	s3	63⅜	200	do	62½
100	do	s3	63⅞	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	s3 98½
200	do	b3	63⅞	100	do	98½
100	Mariposa M. Co.		13	100	Quick. Min. Co.	b3 57¼

Market very firm.

Morehead's Neurodyne.—In a few days we shall present the readers of the TIMES with some testimonials from several of our most eminent citizens, regarding the remarkable effects of this new remedy. Our nnmerous friends, who wish to make "assurance doubly sure," are advised to "possess their nerves in patience." Those whose pains will not permit delay can procure the NEURODYNE at the principal druggists.

D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
No. 19 Walker-st., New-York.

Second-hand Safes,

In large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button-hole Machine, No. 505 Broadway.

There are one hundred distinct nervous diseases, and there is not one of them that will not yield to the great invigorant, BIOKRENE. Why suffer the torture of nervous weakness for a day? The BIOKRENE will give you instant relief and permanent strength. Depot, No. 28 Dey-st. Sold by all druggists.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 816 BROADWAY.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co.
Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.**
Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon'a	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon'a	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Marvin's Safe
TRIUMPHANT.
IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1865.
Messrs. Marvin & Co.:
GENTLEMEN:
In reply to your inquiries as to how your safe stood the great fire which consumed Barnum's Museum and the entire block of adjoining buildings, we would say that everything in it was preserved in perfect order, almost as good as new. Tha safe gives good evidence of ths great heat for several hours. When our store is rebnilt we shall want anotbsr, as after such a test we shall have none bnt your patent.
Yours truly,
WILLETTS & SKIDMORE,
Nos. 155 and 157 Fulton-st.
A full assortment of Marvin's Patent Fire and Burglar Safes always on hand.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 265 Broadway.

Consumption Curable by Herbal Remedials.

Lungs—Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN'S Acacian Balsam —will positively eradicate nights sweats, deep-Lungs—seated coughs, bronchitis, asthma, marasmus, —sharp pains in the chest, difficult expectora-Lungs—tion, physical prostration, and, in fact, every —form of consumption will disappear, after the Lungs—Balsam has been used a reasonable length of —time. It is compounded of rare native and Lungs—foreign herbs, and the healing balsams, whose —curative effects prove that nature has provided Lungs—a remedy for every disease. Your nearest —druggist will furnish you with a copy of my Lungs—pamphlet of 48 octavo pages, illustrated with —colored plates, free. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5. To be had, wholesale and retail of DR. BARNES & CO., New-York; JOHN Lunga—D. PARKS, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. LITCH, —No. 50 Kneeland-st., Boston; and hy drug-Lungs—gists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents, Black or Brown. Reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine,
No. 508 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Compauy, Elias HOWE, Jr., President, 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

MARRIED.

ALLIGER—KIESAM.—On Wednesday, July 19, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Jamaica, L. I., by Rev. J. B. Alliger, RICHARD D. ALLIGER, of that place, son of the officiating clergymen, and ANNA A., youngest daughter of Rev. F. Kissam, D. D., of Queens, L. I.

DODD—TOWNSEND.—On Thursday, July 20, by Rev. F. M. Cookson, OLIVER S. DODD and AMANDA H. TOWNSEND, all of this city.

DECKER—CHILD.—At Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 19, by Rev. Samuel Bayliss, S. C. DECKER and SUSAN CHILD, both of that city.

DUSTAN—WEBSTER.—On Monday, July 17, at Farm Lodge, Milton, Mass., by Rev. Mr. Wills, Mr. JOHN F. DUSTAN, of New-York, and Miss MARY WEBSTER, of the former place.

DOUGLAS—VEVERS.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, July 20, at the Third Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Mr. Harkness, WILLIAM DOUGLAS and ISABELLA VEVERS, both of Jersey City. No cards.

MUNSON—CURTIS.—On Tuesday, July 18, at Sing Sing, N. Y., by Rev. Robert Lowry, U. S. A., JAMES E. MUNSON and JULIA F., daughter of J. L. Curtis, all of New-York. No cards.

NEWTON—WELD.—At Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, by Rev. E. A. Rollinan, D. D., L. H. NEWTON, of San Francisco, and ELISE M., daughter of the late G. C. Weld, of Brooklyn.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

PETTIGREW—LECKIE.—On Wednesday, July 19, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John See, DAVID PETTIGREW and HELEN, only daughter of William Leckie, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

BLACK.—On Thursday, July 20, MARGARET JOSEPHINE, infant daughter of the late Joseph Bieck, aged 1 year, 6 months and 20 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from tha residence of her mother, No. 297 West 19th-st.

BACON.—In New-Haven, on Wednesday, July 19, of cholera infantum, KATHERINE MILLS, infant daughter of Rev. George B. and Frances M. Bacon, of Orange, N. J., aged 4 months and 22 days.

Funeral from the house of her parents, in Orange, this day, (Friday,) 21st inst., at 4½ P. M.

BAKER—JONES.—On Thursday, July 20, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Joseph H. Price, ALFRED H. BAKER and MARY C., eldest daughter of Thomas Jones, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

COMPTON.—In Bergen, N. J., on Thursday, July 20, at the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Richard Sip, J. HOWARD, aged 10 years, 1 month and 16 days, youngest son of John W. and Annie M. Compton, of Washington, D. C.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Richard Sip, Bergen, N. J., on Saturday, July 22, at 3 o'clock.

DAVIDSON.—At Rutland, Vt., on Tuesday, July 18, ALBERT, youngest son of the late John E. Davidson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, James R. Kepler, No. 12 East 42d-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

GEBHARD.—At West Point, on Wednesday, July 19, FREDERICK C. GEBHARD, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mark'e Church, corner of 10th-st. and 2d-av., on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

GERE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 18, Miss FANNIE E. GERE, daughter of the late Mre. Emily Gere, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-day, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 77 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

HAVEN.—At Herlem, on Thursday, July 20, EMILY D., wife of John P. Haven, aged 52 years.

Her remains will be taken to Greenfield, Mass., for interment.

IVISON.—In this city, on Thursday, July 20, HENRIETTA, youngest daughter of Henry Ivison, aged 17 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 438 West 23d-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Auburn for interment.

MORRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 19, SUSIE B., youngest daughter of John R. and S. Frances Morris, aged 2 years.

The funeral services will take place on Friday afternoon, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 130 Dean-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

MORRIS.—At the residence of F. J. Barretto, West Farms, on Wednesday evening, July 19, GERARD W. MORRIS, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Ann's Church, Morrisania, this day, (Friday,) the 21st inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Mott Haven to meet the Harlem train leaving 26th-st. and 4th av., at 2½ o'clock.

MCINTOSH.—On Thursday, July 20, EVELY W., daughter of James H. and Charlotte H. McIntosh, aged 4 months and 3 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) 21st inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 55 Hoster-st. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment on Saturday morning.

PHILLIPS.—At Chicago, on Wednesday, July 19, after a lingering illness, JAMES A. PHILLIPS, formerly merchant of this city, aged 48 years.

Remains will ha forwarded to this city.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

POTTER.—Suddenly, at San Francisco, Cal., on Tuesday, July 4, Right Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania, aged 64 years.

PORTER.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, July 19, after a lingering illness, HENRY C. PORTER, in the 69th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place on Saturday morning, the 22d inst., from the Lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, at 11½ A. M. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 10, returning at 12¾ o'clock.

ROBERTS.—On Wednesday morning, July 19, after a lingering illness, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, Jr., aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, corner of 5th-av. and 18th-st., on Friday afternoon, July 21, at 4½ o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to the Marbla Cemetery.

STOCKTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 20, MARY BENEDICT, infant child of Le Rue P. and Amelia B. Stockton, aged 10 months and 5 days.

WYNKOOP.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, July 20, JOSEPH STRANG, only child of Richard Wynkoop and Emily Belcher Strang, aged 1 year and 10 days.

Funeral services at 1 o'clock this day, (Friday,) the 21st inst., at the residence of the parents.

MR. JAY COOKE AND HIS PAMPHLET.

From the New-York Independent.

An ancient writer, whose language is even now dead to the common sight of men, once wrote these words: "It is a pleasure to stand npon the shore, and to see ships tossed npon the sea; a pleasure to stand in the window of a castle, and to see a battle, and the adventures thereof, below; hnt no pleasure is comparable to the standing npon the vantage-ground of truth, and to see the errors, and wanderings, and mists, and tempests, in the vale below." Something of this must be felt by Mr. Jay Cooke, as he sees the comments excited by the publication now before the world, prepared by Samuel Wilkeson, hut bearing the great Financier's sanction. It is not often the lot of man to be the first to stand up and declare a trnth; nor is it given to the multitude to be able to see truth when it comes to them. This is beentifnlly illustrated in our recent history. When Mr. Sumner said, ten years ago, that freedom was national and slavery sectional, all the world hnt Massachusetts laughed; for slavery sat upon a throne, and gave evidences of power, and declared that her scepter should be horne to Bunker Hill. When Mr. Douglas anticipated universal suffrage by declaring in favor of popular sovereignty, men did not see tha trnth that was speaking through the lips of the politician, and meking itself menifest amid many false surronndings. Truth is not always agreeable to men who have fonnd error pleasant—hnt in ths end it reigns. We might as well call the dead from the grave and bid them speak to us, as to attempt the reestablishment of slavery in America, or serfdom in Russia, or the reign of Louis XIV. in France, or the Corn Laws in England. And yet, in their day, all these issues were living elements of society.

When the war was in its deepest gloom, and we were in the high agony of national effort, it became necessary to ask our people to accept the faith of the government as to the security for the payment of large sums of money. The people gave this money, and it became their "national debt." In other words, the government accepted the nation's confidance, as expressed in every way, and issued its obligations. As this "national debt" is the most potent element of war, those who were in arms against us, and all who sympathized with them, took every means to destroy the credit npon which it was based. In every political campaign, men were fonnd willing to argue that these obligations were unjust and unnatural—that they oppressed the poor, and were a frend npon mankind in this, that they could never be paid. We know the effect of this opposition. Our enemies abroad hald up our enterprises to ridicnle and scorn, and great journals like the London *Times* gravely argued that of all the fools then oursing America with their folly, nons were greater than the head of our financial system, Mr. Secretary Chase. Our obligations were treated rudely. Men did not want the note-of-hand of the fool-ridden republic. If they did take it, it was as something capricious—uncertain—not what it claimed to be, and only acceptable with heavy discount. Our friends finally came to believe that these donhts so constantly expressed had some importance, and instead of standing np manfully and saying: "This note of obligation, signed hy the United States of America, represents every stone and stick, every ferm and workshop, every railroad and canal, every thing we have of wealth or convartible into wealth in these broad States;" they pleaded for it, and entreated that it should not be dishonored, and implored men of commerce and enterprise not to refuse it, and made long, patient, honest arguments to show that it could never be repudiated. "Gentlemen," said the great Napoleon, as he stood on the deck of a man-of-war in the Mediterraneen, looking at the glories of an Italian night and listening to a knot of wisemen who were proving that that there was no God: "Gentlemen, there is no God, you say! Then who made all this?" There was silence. To those who spoke of repudiation, we should have said, "Gentlemen, Copperheads, Time-servers, Faint-hearts and Worldly-Wisemen, you speak of repudiation. Look at this notion! look at Broadway, the gold monntains, California, Canada yearning for us, our railroads, rivers, and can

TRIAL OF BENNETT G. BURLEY.—The trial of BURLEY, the Lake Erie pirate, commenced at Port Clinton, Ottawa County, on the 11th inst. The prisoner, through his counsel, after hearing the indictment, said that the Court ought not to take cognizance of the robbery, and protested that he was not guilty of the same. He stated that he was acting master in the navy of the Confederate States, those States having been long prior to the robbery at war with the United Statee; and, as an officer, defendant was directed by agents under the immediate command of JOHN Y. BEALL, also acting master in the Confederate navy, to aid and assist in a military expedition by the seizure of the steamer *Philo Parsons*, with the purpose and object on the part of the Confederate agents in Canada of seizing the Tnited Statee steamtug *Michigan*, then lying off Johnson'e Island, and aleo of releasing the Confederate prisoners of war in confinemen at Johnson's Island; thet the defendant was attempting to carry out said expedition, and proposed to exhibit his commission, and the sanction of the Confederate States; that said offence so charged was a military offence, over which said court hys no jurisdiction, and that said defendant ie liable to the Federal Government only, as a prisoner of wfir, or to a military tribunal, in case the acts charged have been committed, were rather an act of warfare against the statute of said State. The plea was overruled, rnd the trial proceeded.

W. G. ASHLEY, clerk of the *Parsons*, was the first witness on the stand, and had not concluded his testimony when the report closed.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 192 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1865.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000 00
ASSETS, JULY 1, 1865	1,503,373 99
LIABILITIES	40,084 00

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of

FORTY-FIVE PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS,

upon the premioms earned during the year snding 1st instaol, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the company's business; and scrip will be issned on the 20th September to policy-holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled. Also, a Cash Dividend for the payment in full of the scrip issued in 1859, with SIX PER CENT. interest thereon, payable August 10.

Also, a Cash Interest Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on ontstanding Scrip for ths years 1860, '61, '62, '63 and '64, payable on the 20th day of September. Scrip Transfer Books to be closed from the 1st to ths 20th September.

Also, a Semi-Annnal Cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, the 17th inetant.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1865.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.
BROOKLYN, July 11, 1865.

The Board of Directors have declared a four months Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free from government tax, at their office in New-York, No. 139 Broadway.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, No. 2 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTION COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on full stock, free of government tax, out of the earnings of the company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., less the government tax, will be paid on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of tbo guaranteed stock of this company. The transfer books for the guaranteed stock will be closed on the 25th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened on tue 2d proximo at 10 A. M.

D. F. BARHYDT, Secretary.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 347 FULTON-ST.,
BROOKLYN, July 11, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst., until which date the transfer books will be closed.

J. B. THOMPSON, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BRADLEY OIL COMPANY OF CHEBEY RUN, No. 7 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on their Capital Stock per month. Payable on Friday, August 4. The transfer books will be closed from the 31st July to 4th of August.

E. L. LOWEREE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 19, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared by this company, payable at the usual places on and after August 1 next, free of government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 24th instant until August 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
(FIRE AND MARINE,)
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared an Interest Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Old Stock of this company, and ordered the payment of Interest from May 25 on the New Stock, payable on demand, free of government tax.

J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 1, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR DOLLARS PER share (free from government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on and after MONDAY, the 17th inst. The transfer books will close this P. M., and reopen on the 17th inst.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable Aug. 1, and the government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th to the 31st of July inclusive.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 64 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after 15th instant.

B. D. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 Broadway. A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1865.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. free from government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 129 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 140 Broadway, New-York, July 12, 1865.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividsnd of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Five per Cent has been declared, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the board,

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—THE BANK OF Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., free from government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—25TH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable 1st August next, free of government tax.

JAS. H. RIELLY, Secretary.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

H. GIROUX, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, July 7 1865.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PRINTERS.—A SMALL, COMPACT printing office for sale, with a good connection. To a young man about to commence, this is a very good opportunity. Stock nearly new. Price $1,500; $500 may remain to be paid by instalments. Apply to TYPO, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

A PARTNER WANTED, TO EXTEND a business already well-established, paying large profits, perfectly reliable and no risk; a rare chance for an energetic man. No. 4 New Chambers-street, Room No. 1.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM, containing ten of Phelan & Collender's tables. Location unsurpassed on Broadway. For particulars address BILLIARDS, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

THE SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION will meet at No. 93 6th-av., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

SALEM T. RUSSELL, President.

U. J. COLES,
A. M. EAGLESON, } Secretaries.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

DATED
JUNE, JULY,
AUGUST, OCTOBER,
AND
DECEMBER, 1864,

WANTED AT A PREMIUM.

SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY.

Coupons Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have in all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

$10,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating thes bonds, as payment has been stopped.

REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circnlar letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 94 Broadway and No. 6 Wall-st.,
Dealers in government and other securities. Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency subject to check at eight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

FINANCIAL.
INSURANCE SCRIP.

$5,000 Atlantic Mutnal Insurance Scrip.
5,000 Union Mutual Insurance Scrip.
5,000 Great Western Marine Insurance Scrip.
5,000 Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip.
3,000 Columbian Marine Insurance Scrip.
for sale by
WILLLIAM C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent. on each share, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 15th day of July, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of July, and opened on the 3d day of August.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the measure recommended by the shareholders' meeting held May 31, 1865, and in order that the lands sold may be represented by a corresponding issne of capital stock, in accordance with the policy heretofore pursned by the company in the issue of Canceled Bonds Scrip, the outstanding shares of this company be increased by the issus of one shara for every ten now ontstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every ten held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribntion of snch sharos, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a sharu, the company will retain the right to sach fractional part at par.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 29, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved Jnne 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST negotiating bonds and coupons of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company numbered as follows: 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 1,147, 1,148, 1,430, 1,431, 1,853, the same having been stolen in June, 1864, from a correspondent of the undersigned. A reward will be paid for their return to WARD & CO., No. 54 Wall-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, BROOKLYN CITY securitisa of the different issues, at highest market price.

T. G. SCHOMBURG,
No. 67 Exchange-place.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—Nd. 5 Bookman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
ssus Circular Letters of Credit for trsvelers on all parts of Europe. &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of ths Capital Stock uf tbis Bank, having in writing authorized ths Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under ths act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United Stetes Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Jone 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Le islature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capitel stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association nnder the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, July 17, 1865.

THE STISSING BANK (PINE PLAINS) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the American National Bank, of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation if the appointmeot of the Metropolitan Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

EDWARD HAND, Deputy Soperintendent.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA OIL COMPANY, No. 17 WILLIAM-ST.,

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year will take place on TUESDAY, the 25th of July, at the office of the company, where the poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

J. H. KETCHAM, Secretary.

NOTICE TO PETROLEUM CAPITALISTS.—We have leased, for oil and mineral purposes, 20,000 acres of land in Jackson and its tributaries, lying in Jackson and Overton counties, Tenn., which lands present a fine field of operations for practical oil and mineral developing capacities. We are desirous of forming an association with a company of such gentlemen for the purpose of developing a part or all of these lands upon fair and reasonable terms. Parties wishing further information, or desiring to enter into such an arrangement, will please correspond with

T. L. HILL,
GLASGOW, Ky. W. H. BUTTS.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for Trustees to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 16.

HARTFORD BUSINESS PAPER AND Hartford Stocks bought at current rates. Hartford collections remitted for on day of payment here or by

GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers,
Hartford, Conn.

REFER TO
KILBURN, SLOSS & CO., New-York. Washington Bank, Boston.
FISK & HATCH, New-York. Hartford Bank, Hartford.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

In conformity with the act of the Legislature, this institution will hereafter be known by the name of
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENOS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
136-av.,
Late Mariners' Savings Institution.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have this day declared a DIVIDEND of 5 and 6 per cent. interest free from government tax), payable on or after the 20th of July.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M.

DEPOSITS MADE BY THE 20TH JULY, WILL BE ALLOWED INTEREST FROM 1ST JULY.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENOS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVINGS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 26 WARREN-ST.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after August 1, 1865, this bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees. V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 4th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 to 1 P. M. Six per cent. interest will be allowed on deposits made on or before Aug. 1, draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 15, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in that office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Hammond-street from West-street to Thirteenth-avenue.

For paving Barclay-street from College-place to West-street with trap-rock.

For building a sewer and receiving-basins in Fiftieth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues.

For building a sewer in Tenth-avenne, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Hammondstreet, from West-street to Thirteenth-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Barclay-street and to the extent of half the block on each side of the streets intersecting Barclay-street from the east side of College-place to and including the east side of West-street.

Also, all ths lots on both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Lexington avennes; also, the lot at the northeast corner, and the lot at the southwest corner of Fiftieth-street and Lexington-sveoue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Tenth-avenne, from Thirty-fonrth to Thirty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the abovenamed assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 37 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Sixth Collection District, State of New-York, comprising the IXth, XVth and XVIth Wards of the City of New-York. Notice is hereby given that the lists of valuations and emnnerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved Jnne 30, 1864, and the amendatory act approved March 3, 1865, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said Collection District, will remain open for the examination of all persone interested for the space of FIFTEEN DAYS, (SUNDAYS excepted) from the date hereof, at my office, No. 61 West Thirty-first, over the New-York County Bank, between the hnnrs of 9 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. And immediately after the expiration of ten days from the date hereof, to wit: on the 25th day of July, 1865, and for four days thereafter, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations made and taken by the said Assistent Assessors. The lists herein referred to comprise the taxes for licenses and the taxes on carriages, billiard tables, yachts, silver plate and other enumerated articles for the year ending May 1, 1866; and the taxes upon INCOMES for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864. All appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid must be made in writing, and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.

JOHN F. CLEVELAND, Assessor.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 14, 1865.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN,
No. 5 CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1865.

ALL PARTIES OR PERSONS HAVING claims against the city, on account of expenses incurred in the celebration of the 4th day of July, 1865, are respectfully requested to present the same to the undersigned, on or before the 25th of July instant. By order of the Committee, OWEN CAVANAGH, Secretary, Room No. 5 City Hall.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—JULY 19, POLICE SHIELD NO. 1,613. THE finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at First District Police Court, or with Inspector Carpenter, No. 300 Mulberry-st. J. HODGSON.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—TEN (10) BLOODED YOUNG horses, all sired by same horse. Can be seen at stable, avenue A, between 84th and 85th-sts., Yorkville.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT-COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

Sealed proposals, (in duplicate,) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 21st, inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,500 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS of the packs of 1864-5, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meas to be free from rust or stain; full wsight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also the kind of barrel.

300,000 pounds prime WHITE BEANS, in well-coopered and full head-lined flour barrels; the bids to be for the hnabel of 60 pounds.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed on by the undersigned.

Bidders will state the tims in which they propose to make their deliveries.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article snumerated, and bidders may propose for enoh quantity as they wish to contract or deliver.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to sach proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hsreby guarantee that shonld all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its trus purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of bnsiness, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with wsight and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the pork, certifying on the part of the seller its present quality and condition, and the immsdiately preceding inspection. Ths pork will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional public weigher, must be furnished.

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United Statee until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
NO. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 21st inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

2,500 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

To be furnished as soon as practicable. Bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made, and biddsrs may propose for ths whole or any part.

Samples must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying presely with all the terms. Each bid, to have cooeideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its trus purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required.

The seller's name, place of bnsiness, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Returns of weights, signed by a professional public weigher, must be furnished.

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United Statee until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Iron Pipes," will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. on THURSDAY, July 27, 1865, for furnishing

7,350 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 20 inches dismeter;
5,600 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 12 inches diameter;
18,000 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 6 loches diameter;
3,600 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 4 inches diameter,
and 32 tons of branch-pipes and other special castings.

The specifications which will be ready on Wednesday, 26th inst. and blank forms for bids, can be obtained at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Rotunda, City Hall Park, July 17, 1865.

INVITING PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED GOVERNMENT MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1865, for the purchase of 2,300 mules, in lots of fifty and one hundred each, at the places named below, viz:

HARRISBURGH, Penn.—6 lots, 50 each.
HARRISBURGH, Penn.—4 lots, 100 each.
WILMINGTON, Del.—4 lots, 50 each.
WILMINGTON, Del.—2 lots, 100 each.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—6 lots, 50 each.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—6 lots, 100 each.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—4 lots, 50 each.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—4 lot, 100 each.

These mules will be purchased, each lot by itself, and will be delivered to the order of the bidders at the places named, respectively, forten days prior to Aug. 1.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened to long sorrounded by the soldiers.

Though sonnd and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can now be obtained at far less than their true value.

The successful bidders will be notified in porson or by telegraph, and required to receive the animals on or before August 5, 1865.

This office reserves to itself the right to reject all bids that may be offered.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for the purchase of Mules."

Payment must be made in government funds at the time of delivery.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—
TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work, the name of bidder, and the date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. on Friday, July 28, 1865, for the coostruction of the following street improvements, viz: sewers in Eighty-third-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues; in Oak-street, between Oliver and James streets; Sixtieth-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue; Monroe-street, between Montgomery and Jackson streets; Orchard-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; Madison-street, between Scammel and Jackson streets, and the Second-avenne, between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets; also, for pavements in Twenty-first-street, from Third to Fonrth-avenne, and street west side of Grammercy-park; Fifty-ninth-street from Second to Third-avenne; Forty-fifth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue; Fifty-fifth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenne, and West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken-street, and repavement of parts of streets intersection therewith. Specifications and forms for bids can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

July 18, 1865.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—RE

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND, beautifully located on the Shell road, leading from Astoria to Newtown, L. I.; is a desirable location for a residence. Also, four lots in the city of Brooklyn, E. D., situated on the southeast corner of 1st and 10th sts., and three lots on north 10th-st., near 1st-st. The above property is for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Inquire of S. D. CLARK, Greenpoint, Greenpoint-av.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE—COTTAGES! COTTAGES!—20 cottages at $1,000 to $2,000; 10 elegant dwellings at $2,500 to $8,500; 700 lots beautifully located at East New-York and Ridgewood, at termini of three city railroads, at $150 to $350. Lots all rapidly improving in value. Cottages or elegant dwellings built for purchaser. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

$3,000 CASH DOWN WILL PURCHASE a 50 acre farm, two and a half miles from White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.; about 30 acres improved, and 20 timber land; a good dwelling-house; common barn; two apple orchards and other fruit. Inquire of L. B. WARNER, or S. W. HOLLISTER, No. 340 Broadway, New-York City, for particulars.

FARM FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED AND eighteen acres in Orange County, with good soil, well watered, adapted to stock or dairy business; fruit and timber abundant; dwelling commands a splendid view. Will be sold very low to a prompt buyer. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—AT CHERRY HILL, HACKENsack, N. J., 11 miles by rail from foot of Chambers-street, several cottages, with about three acres of ground. Also, fine building sites; good society, schools, and a healthy location. Apply to P. E. ROBERT, No. 42 Barclay-st.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE HIS COUNTRY SEAT (ALMONT)—Situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade trees. For particulars see New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

$5,000 FOR A FIFTH-AV. LOT, corner of 111th-st., fronting Central Park. Street graded, flagged and lighted with gas; no rock. F. M. CURRY, No. 62 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—HOUSE and lot No. 127 Clinton-st. Inquire of J. MILES, No. 73 Division-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100×25.
2 50×25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

NEW HOUSES IN BROOKLYN TO RENT.—Seven genteel frame houses, with every modern convenience, on High-st., between Gold-st. and Hudson-av., near Fulton-ferry. Rent $500; to private families only. Apply about 12, at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS DWELling, with carriage-house and 8 lots; rental $800. Also elegant dwelling, with 3 lots, at $1,000. Will be rented for one or more years. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 69 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN—POSsession to be given at the option of the owner, any time between Sept. 1 and Oct. 1. Address, stating size, location and rent, B. L. H., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 198 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Where hnt few boarders are taken. Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, WELL located, six unfurnished rooms with board for a family of five or six adults. Address Box No. 4,289 Post-office.

AT 174, 176, 178 BLEECKER-ST., SIX blocks west of Broadway, pleasant, cool rooms, with excellent board, $6 to $12 per week.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SELECT FAMILY BOARD—CLAVERACK, N. Y., four miles from Hudson by cars, and connecting there with day and night boats on the river from New-York, and with Harlem Railroad from East. Plenty of well-furnished rooms. Assembly room 50 by 80 feet; yard of several acres, with shaded lawns and gravelled campus. No healthier location or more perfect country life. Finest rambles and excursions to Mountain House, Columbia Springs, Bash Bish, &c. Transient boarders received. Address Prof. S. T. FROST.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO-PLACE.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, about three miles above the Highlands of Nevisink. Good sea or river bathing. Terms reasonable. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth Co., N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—The most desirable watering-place in the vicinity of the metropolis. To parties whose pursuits call them daily to New-York, this house offers superior inducements for a Summer home. Commodious steamboats leave Pier No. 2 North River at 9:30 A. M., 1:15, 4:30, and 5 o'clock P. M.; from Dey-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., ten times a day. Time from New-York to Bergen Point, 35 minutes.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests; visitors will find at all times an authorized agent with badge at the Catskill steamboat landing and Catskill station, Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. A telegraph line connecting with all parts of the country has recently been erected.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS POINT, LONG Island, is 1½ hours' sail per steamer Arrowsmith, leaving Peck-slip nt 4 P. M., returning at 9½ A. M. Has beautiful groves, fine sea air and view, splendid bathing, fishing and sailing; good stable; a furnished cottage of five rooms to let; hops every Saturday night. No fever and ague nor musquitoes. B. B. NOSTRAND.

THOSE WISHING A QUIET AND pleasant place to spend a few days or weeks this Summer, with spacious rooms, good board, and reasonable prices, will find it at the Sans Souci House, Ballston Springs, Saratoga County, New-York.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle a manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this city and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufacturers of this country, eminently the *best piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools, altogether because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch, and great durability.
Warerooms, No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.—THIRTY GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums, have been awarded to us within a few years for the best instruments of this class. Over two hundred of the most distinguished musicians of New-York and other principal cities declare that the instruments of our make excel all others. See particulars in circulars. Salesrooms, New-York, No. 596 Broadway.
MASON BROTHERS.

RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANOFORTES—Wereroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Musique, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS, NO. 726 BROADway, New-York, are now offering their instruments at greatly reduced prices. A superior seven-octave second-hand piano for sale at a bargain.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS. —Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums, wholesale and retail. Price $100 to $600. Instruments to let. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 50 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

BOOKS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER, at half price, at No. 123 Nassau-st., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—LEGAL REPORTORIAL, OR OTHer copying, by a young lady who has had considerable experience in this business. Address O., Box No. 6,707 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation in a private family; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker, with best of city reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 98 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A situation as stewardess on any of the ocean steamers; European preferred; highly respectable references. Call or address Mrs. WILSON, No. 55 Ludlow-st., near Grand.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress and understands French floting; has lived in the best of private families. Call at No. 19 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation to keep house for a family going in the country; will make herself useful; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 14 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young women as first-class laundress; can be highly recommended; would go to the country. Can be seen at No. 93 West 19th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress and chambermaid; can be well recommended; would go to the country. Can be seen at No. 93 West 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young married woman as wet nurse; best city reference. Can be seen from 8 until 4 P. M., for two days, at No. 458 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook and good washer and ironer; good city reference. Can be seen at No. 137 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class laundress; has good city reference. Call at No. 153 East 25th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, some fine washing at her home, No. 240 East 10th-st. Room No. 2. Mrs. RUSSELL.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID by a Scotch girl, with city reference. Call at No 7 West 11th-st.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN BY BIRTH, EDUCATION and manaere (English,) seeks employment in town or country; understands bookkeeping and accounts; writes a good hand; has bold appointments of trust, and can produce testimonials extending over nine years. Address ALPHA, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, SPEAKING fluently the French, German and English languages, and is a good and rapid penman, wishes a situation in any capacity; the applicant has served three years in the U. S. A. Address F. L., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man, German, thoroughly coaversant with all the various branches of his profession; several years' experience in this country; and will accept none but a first-class situation, where his abilities would be duly appreciated; best of references. Address H. L., care of Henderson & Fleming, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN gardener, single man, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; wants a good home. Address C. C., gardener, at Mr. Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of city references; no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 438 Sixth-avenue, or Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A man who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches, viz.: hot and greenhouse plants, bedding and cold graperies, vegetables, &c. Call or address GARDENER, at J. Buist's, florist, between 2d and 3d avs., 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business; good reference given. Call for three days, at Lowden's harness-store, No. 79 Bleecker-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant young man; perfectly understands his business; has the best reference from his last employer. Call at or address No. 149 Grand-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as assistant bookkeeper, shipping or entry clerk in a wholesale house; good reference. Address B, No. 266 Broadway, Room No. 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man of long experience with horses, carriages and harness; city reference given; the country preferred. Address M. J., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as a driver; either single truck, cart or express wagon; is can who understands his business. Address, for two days, A. W. G., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of city reference. Address P. N., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; the man to work on a farm; his wife understands milk and butter. Address C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; has no objection to country; with good reference. Address B. G., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man. Address J. M., Nos. 8 and 10 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman. Address G. D., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

AGENTS, CANVASSERS, BOOKSELLERS, and PEDDLERS, are wanted in every town and village in the United States, who can make *Ten Dollars a Day* at it, to engage in selling the "ILLUSTRATED LIFE, SERVICES, MARTYRDOM AND FUNERAL OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN," "THE MARTYR PRESIDENT," "THE LIFE, SPEECHES, AND SERVICES OF ANDREW JOHNSON;" and the "ILLUSTRATED LIFE, CAMPAIGNS, AND SERVICES OF LIEUT.-GENERAL GRANT;" each of which are just published and for sale in paper cover at seventy-five cents a copy, and will be supplied to agents, assorted to suit themselves, at Five Dollars a Dozen. Fifty copies for Twenty Dollars, or $37 50 a Hundred; or the cloth editions, which retails at One Dollar a copy, will be supplied to agents, assorted to suit themselves, at eight Dollars a Dozen. Fifty copies for Thirty Dollars, or Sixty Dollars a Hundred. Apply in person, or address your orders with cash inclosed, for whatever quantity of each book you wish to start with, assorted to suit yourself, to T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and your orders will be filled at once, and the books sent you per first express after receipt of order. We have agents now making Fifteen and Twenty Dollars a day selling them. All in search of work or money should engage in selling the above books at once.
Address all orders for them, with cash inclosed, to
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
Copies sent free of postage on receipt of retail price.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY TOWNSHIP and county, to sell GRANT and SHERMAN, their CAMPAIGNS AND GENERALS; by Hon. J. T. HEADLEY, author of "Washington and His Generals," &c., &c., comprising popular biographies of prominent Generals of the Union Army, including graphic descriptions of battles, sieges, advantures, &c.; with numerous steel portraits and battle scenes. Send only 10 cents to all seeking profitable employment, a rare chance is offered to make money. For terms and territory, address at once, with stamp, E. B. TREAT, Publisher, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York.

BOY WANTED—IN THE COUNTING-ROOM OF a paper warehouse; must be willing to do what is required; must also write a good hand, be quick at figures, and come well recommended. Address, stating salary expected, D., Box No. 2,867 Post-office.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY—MALE OR female, to engage in a pleasant business at home. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $5 to $10 per day. Address, sending two red stamps for particulars, R. WAYVELL, Post-Office, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, AS coachman. One who has unexceptionable city references may apply at No. 221 Washington-st., corner Barclay, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—NEAR TOWN—A COACHMAN well-recommended, who understands the training of young horses. Apply at 1 o'clock to P. J. INSEE, Engineer's Office, No. 102 Walker-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL FROM 16 to 18 years of age, to look after children and sew. Apply at No. 7 Livingston-place, on Stuyvesant Park, between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—AS CANVASSERS, SEVERAL INtelligent men; liberal pay given. Apply before 9 A. M. and after 4 P. M., at No. 60 Bleecker-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A NUMBER of first-class wood workmen in a car factory, near this city. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, 76 William-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN W. LEFTWICH, Plaintiff, *against* THOMAS A. HARRIS, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—U. S. Int. Rev. stamp canceled.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office No. 200 Broadway, in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Five Thousand dollars, with interest from the 13th day of December, 1864, besides the cost of this action.
ELMORE & SWEET, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Dated, NEW-YORK Dec. 13, 1864.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 13th day of June, 1865.
ELMORE & SWEET, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.
JOHN H. McCOLLOM, of the City and County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published June 30, 1865. Creditors to appear before Hon. E. TYLER, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the village of Fulton in said county, on the 22d day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent estate, and be be discharged from his debts.
T. HASTINGS,
Attorney for Insolvent.
OSWEGO, June 30, 1865. je30-law10wF

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of ALFRED MARCHER, late of the Town of Morrisania, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the East River Bank, No. 699 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of January, A. D., 1866.
DATED this 3d day of July, A. D., 1865.
WILLIAM S. CARMAN,
EMILY R. MARCHER, } Executors.
Jy7-law6mF

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MISSISSIPPI, KENNEDY, Commander, will sail as above on TUESDAY, July 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
The MONTEREY will follow on Saturday, July 29.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,413	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,375	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,676	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, July 29
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP EUROPE FOR BREST and Havre will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 21st inst. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are tha following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

EUROPE	FRIDAY	July 21
LAFAYETTE	FRIDAY	Aug. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$152 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....July 22
GLASGOW.....WEDNESDAY.....July 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....July 29
KANGAROO.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 7
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

First Cabin to Liverpool	$90	Steerage to Liverpool	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
Aug. 16—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Constitution.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON—DIRECT.

REGULAR WEEKLY U. S. MAIL LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
R. R. BENSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, July 22, at 3 o'clock, precisely.
Bills of lading signed on board. For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY.
No. 73 William-st.
The steamer GRANADA, will follow on SATURDAY, July 29.

FOR SAVANNAH—STAR LINE.

Semi-Weekly.
The first-class United States mail steamship
NEVADA, Capt. CARPENTER,
UNITED STATES, Capt. SHARE,
AMERICA, Capt. CLIFT,
CONSTITUTION, Capt. GBUMAN,
The steamship NEVADA will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, SATURDAY, July 22, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Freight 15 cents per foot. Cabin passage $40; second class, $30; steerage, $20.
For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, COOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
The UNITED STATES will follow WEDNESDAY, July 26. Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadwey.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Aug. 10.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new and elegant steamship ATLANTA, A. K. WILLIAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, on TUESDAY, 25th July, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
CHESTER, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
The VICTOR will succeed the Atlanta.
Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The steamship FUNG SHUEY Capt. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 22, at 3 P. M. Passage $60. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL follows SATURDAY, July 29.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship ARIADNE, CRABEY, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, July 22, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK—Delivering cargo at the wharf at Richmond and avoiding lighterage.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel Steamships HATTERAS, Lewis PARRISH, Commander, will leave every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
ALBEMARLE, H. A. BOURNE, Commander, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered Pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.
Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVerpool, and the Irish ports.
CALEDONIA.....SATURDAY, July 29.
HIBERNIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 12.
Cabins, $80, $90 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGInated the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day, and it never fails. Office, 19 Cooper Institute

TEETH EXTRACTED POSITIVELY without pain by nitrous oxyde gas; teeth handsomely inserted on platina, gold or rubber; teeth durably plugged with gold, &c.; all operations warranted; charges moderate. Dr. WAIT, No. 14 Bond-st.

NITROUS OXYDE GAS.—NO HUMBUG.—Teeth extracted without pain or danger for 50 cents each, by one of the most experienced dentists in the city. Call on Dr. WAIT, Sr., corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st. Best dental operations on moderate terms.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's, Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $3; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt. Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY FOR NEW-BRIGHTON, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond, Elm Park.—Boats leave Pier No. 15, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 2, 4, 5, 7 P. M. On Sundays—9, 10:30, 12 M.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,

BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,
From Pier No. 8 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs.

EUROPE.

The Queen's Speech—Lord Westbury's Address on Resigning the Office of Lord Chancellor—Lord Derby and the Roman Catholics.

The mails by the *North American* reached this city yesterday. We copy below the portions of the Queen's speech, on the prorogation of Parliament, on the 6th inst., which refer to this country and the foreign relations of Great Britain. The remainder is merely formal:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: * * * We are commanded to inform you that Her Majesty's relations with foreign Powers are friendly and satisfactory, and she trusts that there are no questions pending which are likely to lead to any disturbance of the peace of Europe.

Her Majesty rejoices that the civil war in North America has ended, and she trusts that the evils caused by that long conflict may be repaired, and that prosperity may be restored in the States which have suffered from the contest.

Her Majesty regrets that the conferences and communications between Her Majesty's North American Provinces on the subject of the Union of those provinces in a confederation have not yet lead to a satisfactory result. Such a union would afford additional strength to those provinces, and give facilities for many internal improvements. Her Majesty has received gratifying assurances of the devoted loyalty of her North American subjects.

Her Majesty rejoices at the continued tranquillity and increasing prosperity of her Indian dominions; and she trusts that the large supply which those territories will afford of the raw material of manufacturing industry, together with the termination of the civil war in the United States of North America, will prevent a recurrence of the distress which long prevailed among the manufacturing population of some of the northern counties.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledgments for the liberal supplies which you have granted to Her Majesty for the service of the present year, and toward the permanent defence of Her Majesty's dockyards and arsenals.

The commercial treaty which Her Majesty has recently concluded with Prussia and other States composing the German Commercial Union has, by Her Majesty's commands, been laid before you. Her Majesty trusts that this treaty will contribute to the development of commercial relations between this country and Germany, and will promote the interests of the several countries which are parties to it.

Her Majesty commands us to assure you that her attention will continue to be directed to all such measures as may be calculated to extend and to place on a sound footing the trade between Her Majesty's dominions and foreign countries.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

On the 6th inst. the Lord Chancellor entered the House of Lords and took his seat on the woolsack. The Earl of ST. GERMANS, the Earl of CLARENDON and Lord STANLEY of Alderley severally shook him warmly by the hand, and remained for a few moments in conversation with him. The attendance of peers at this time was somewhat numerous. His Royal Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE occupied his usual seat upon one of the cross-benches. After a brief interval, the Lord Chancellor rose and said:

MY LORDS: I feel it to be my duty, ont of the deep respect which I owe to your Lordships, to attend here to-day that I may personally announce to yon that I have tendered the resignation of my office of Lord Chancellor, and that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept it. My Lords, this step, which I took yesterday, I should have taken several months ago, if I had followed the dictates of my own judgment [hear, hear] and my own feelings, but I felt that I was not at liberty to do so es a member of the government. I could not take such a step without the permission and sanction of the members of Her Majesty's government. So far as I was myself personally concerned, possessing as I do the friendship of the noble Lord at the head of the government and the members of the Cabinet, I laid aside my own personal feeling, being satisfied that my honor and my sense of duty were safe if I followed their opinion rather than my own. [Hear, hear.] My lords, I felt that the holder of the Great Seal ought never to be in the position of an accused person. If, unfortunately, he were so, for my part, I felt sure that it was due to the great office which I held that I should retire from it, and meet any accusation that might be brought against me in the character of a private person. But my noble friend at the head of Her Majesty's government combated that opinion, and, I think, with great justice. He said it would not do to admit that as a principle of political duty, or the consequences would be that whoever brought forward an accusation would at once succeed in driving the Lord Chancellor from office. Therefore, when the charges were first brought forward, and were investigated by a committee of your Lordship's house, I entreated to be allowed to retire, and the answer I received, and to which I gave my unqualified assent, was the answer of my noble friend which I have just described to you. When the committee of the House of Commons was moved for, I again renewed my solicitations to be allowed to retire, but Her Majesty's government thought that I was bound to undergo that inquiry; and I submitted to it again in deference to their wishes. When the late motion was announced in the House of Commons, I again renewed my request that that motion might be rendered unnecessary by my resignation, but that my noble friend thought it was my duty still to persist, and accordingly, my Lords, my resignation, earnestly as I wished to make it, was postponed in the manner I have described until yesterday. Let it not be for one moment imagined that I state this in order to set up my own opinion against the kind feeling and judicious advice that I received, coming as it did from a source that I was bound to respect and obey; but I have troubled you with this statement in the hope that you will, and that the public will, believe that I have not clung to office, and that I have had no desire to retain it, much less that I have not been influenced by any base or unworthy motives. My Lords, with regard to the opinion of the House of Commons, I do not presume to say a word. I have bowed to that; but I may venture to express the hope that after an interval of time calmer thoughts will prevail, and that feelings more favorable to myself will be entertained. My Lords, I am thankful for the opportunity which my tenure of office has afforded me of passing measures originating with myself which have received your Lordships' approbation—measures which I believe, nay, which from experience I venture to say—will be productive of great benefit to the public, and with them, I hope, my name may be associated. I regret deeply that the great measure which I have had at heart—the formation of a digest of the entire law—I have been unable to inaugurate, for it was not until this session that the means were afforded by Parliament for that purpose. My Lords, I leave that great scheme ready prepared to my successor. My Lords, with regard to the future I can only venture to promise that it will be my zealous anxiety in the character of a private member of this house to promote and to assist in accomplishing all those reforms and improvements in the administration of justice which I think are required by the country. [Hear, hear.] My Lords, with regard to the appellate business of your Lordships' house, I am happy to say it is in a most satisfactory state. There is not a single judgment in arrear, excepting one in which the arguments were not concluded (after many days' hearing) before yesterday. In Chancery I am happy also to state that by the end of the sittings there will not, I believe, remain one appeal unheard or one judgment unpronounced [hear]. I mention this only in the hope that your Lordships will see that it has been my most earnest desire from the time I assumed office to give my powers and my energies, and all the industry that I could give [hear, hear,] to the satisfactory discharge of my official duties. My Lords, I have now nothing more to do than to thank your Lordships, which I do universally, for the kindness which I have uniformly received. It is very possible that by some word—that by some inadvertence—by some want of attention or courtesy, I may have given pain, or I may have exposed myself to unfavorable report. My Lords, if that be the case, I beg of you to accept the expression of my regret, and I beg of you that it may be erased from your memory. My Lords, I have nothing more to say than that I thank you for the kindness with which you have listened to me [hear, hear].

LORD DERBY AND THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Dr. BAKEWELL, of Henley, a Roman Catholic supporter of Mr. BERESFORD HOPE, having communicated to Lord DERBY the indignation felt by his coreligionists at the offensive expressions used by the noble Lord in the recent debate on the Roman Catholic Oaths Bill, his Lordship has forwarded to his correspondent the following explanation:

ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, July 4, 1865.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d inst. Absence from town during the whole of yesterday prevented my replying to it by return of post. I should be very sorry that any vote or speech of mine should prejudice the interests of a Conservative candidate at the approaching elections, but I should be still more so if any expressions used by me should give just cause of offence to any of my fellow-countrymen. Nothing, undoubtedly, was further from my thoughts on the occasion to which you refer. As to the vote itself, I should have been most happy, as I distinctly stated, to relieve the Roman Catholics from the obligation of disclaiming principles the imputation of which they feel to be offensive to them, and from the disclaimers of which Protestants have (very recently) been relieved; but I could not consent hastily, and without knowing the feelings of Protestants generally, to abrogate an oath which was introduced, and on the proposition of the highest Roman Catholic authorities, as a safeguard to the Established Church. The government refuse to separate the two, and allow the first to be repealed without the repeal of the other also; and I therefore feel that I had no alternative but to give what I admitted was a reluctant vote against the second reading of the bill.

As to the particular expression to which you refer as having given umbrage, any one who will do me the favor of looking at my speech will see that, if there were anything offensive in the expression, I am not responsible for it, but that I referred to it as having been a phrase, which I characterized as being "more forcible than elegant," or some such expression, introduced by Mr. KENNEDY, a member of Parliament, recently returned for an Irish county, and mainly by the influence of the Roman Catholic clergy, and who clung so perseveringly to the expression, that when replied to as having spoken of "unlocking the lips of members," he interrupted by saying, "The words I used were, 'unmuzzle the Senators!'" Quoting his words, I followed up his metaphor. I certainly, however, should not have done so, had I imagined that it would be capable of an offensive interpretation; and I should greatly regret to find that it had wounded the feelings of any class of my fellow-subjects.

You are at liberty to make any use you think fit of this letter. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

DERBY.

R. H. BAKEWELL, Esq., M. D.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Trials by Courts-Martial in Broome-street—The Fate of Thieves and Bounty-Jumpers—Extraordinary Career of a Forger—Curious Escape of a Man Sentenced to be Shot—Resume of the Year's Proceedings—The Court Adjourned Sine Die.

On the 26th of August, 1864, there was opened a court on the second floor of a very old-fashioned three-story back building in Broome-street near Mercer, so insignificant in appearance that the thousands of pedestrians that passed and repassed it daily never even thought it worthy the attention of a passing glance.

Yet in that little room, from the 26th of August last, sat daily, with the exception of Sundays, up till the 19th of July, 1865, a number of officers attached to the United States Army, trying their fellow-citizens, some for their life, and others for their liberty. Within less than a year over five hundred cases have been disposed of; some have been sentenced to be shot, and the sentence has been carried into execution; some have been sent to the Dry Tortugas for long weary years; others again have been sent to the various forts to work out years of labor and have attached to their feet a twenty-four pound ball and chain; and, in cases where there has been more than usual criminality, the offenders have been sent to the State Prison at Clinton or to the penitentiary at Albany where there are now confined at least two hundred bounty-jumpers convicted of desertion.

If one could get a glance at the records of that apparently insignificant court, held in that old-fashioned building, he would find some stories there related that would surpass in singularity anything of the mind's imagination.

Entering the building, and ascending the stoop, all one sees is a very small painted sign, so small that if attention were not called to it, it would probably escape observation—"General Court-martial, up-stairs.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

A court-martial is a body of officers, legally appointed to take cognizance of offences against military law; to try such cases, to find verdicts, and to pronounce sentences, the execution of which is subject to the sanction of the properly constituted authorities. But military law should not be confounded with martial law, the suspension of civil law, and the substitution of military law over citizens. Military law applies only to those engaged in the military service; martial law governs citizen and soldier.

Courts-martial are of several kinds, general, regimental and garrison. General courts-martial are for the trial of officers and of soldiers for the higher grades of offences. And here have been tried during the past year not only soldiers and commissioned officers, but Provost-Marshals and government detectives.

REVELATIONS.

On these trials of bounty-jumpers or deserters, it has been shown that a man in the employment of the government would arrest a deserter in one State, and by virtue of his authority take him into another and there sell him as a substitute, and take the lion's share of the money so obtained. That this was done over and over again, there cannot be a doubt; but the testimony to prove the fact could only be obtained from thieves, unprincipled characters, who had perjured themselves dozens of times, and, of course, neither their word nor their oath could be taken. But that hundreds of thousands of dollars were thus made by deputy provost-marshals is beyond dispute. That occupation, however, with the war is gone—it is defunct.

PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED BY COURTS-MARTIAL.

The legal punishments for soldiers, by sentence of a court-martial, according to the offence, and the jurisdiction of the court, are—death, confinement, confinement on bread and water diet, solitary confinement, hard labor, ball and chain, forfeiture of pay and allowances, discharges from service and reprimands, and, when non-commissioned officers, reduction to the ranks. Solitary confinement, or confinement on bread and water, shall not exceed fourteen days at a time, with intervals between the periods of confinement, nor should such solitary confinement exceed eighty-four days in the year.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF A COURT-MARTIAL

are in many respects the same as a trial in a civil or criminal court. The charge, or indictment, is read to the accused, who is asked to plead. If he remains mute a plea of "not guilty" is entered. Where the prisoner has counsel, the Judge-Advocate is only the prosecuting officer of the government. When the prisoner is without counsel, the Judge-Advocate acts as prosecutor and defender—that is, he examines not exactly to convict, but to get at the truth, and elicit everything that has a bearing on the case, either for or against the accused. The Judge-Advocate also acts as a clerk, and makes a record of all the proceedings.

THE COURT IN BROOME-STREET,

during its short existence, has had as many as thirty changes, some of the officers having been mustered out of the service, some having been promoted, and some having been detailed on special service. The officers, for the most part, have seen active service. Some have lost a leg, an arm, an eye, or they are disabled by wounds received in battle.

The following officers have at different times composed this court: Major M. F. Drew, Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers; Col. Edward P. Taft, Ninth New-York Artillery; Col. M. H. Beaumont, First New-Jersey Cavalry; Capt. C. T. Green, A. A. G.; Lieut.-Col. A. Pokorny, Seventh New-York Volunteers; Capt. J. Heck, Tenth Vermont Volunteers; Lients. Stewart and Joyce, Twenty-eighth New-York Battery; Lieut. Tallman, Twentieth New-York Battery; Capt. J. Fritz Spaulding, Lieut.-Col. John T. Connolly, Capt. P. J. Downey, and others. Since the court was organized, Capt. S. J. STOCKSTADER, of the Sixty-second Regiment New-York Volunteers, has acted as Judge-Advocate. This gallant young officer was dangerously wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, and lay for thirty hours wounded and bleeding on the battle-field before succor reached him. A minie ball entered at the breast, passed through the right lung, and was extracted from the back.

AN EXTRAORDINARY FORGER.

A few weeks ago, on the 10th of June, was tried JOHN W. YOUNG, the most accomplished forger in the United States, on the charge of desertion, although forgery was his real offence. Since 1863, the United States authorities in Ohio, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, as well as New-York, have been trying to find him without success, and yet he was in some portion of the United States service during all that time. He is described as a native of Kentucky, 24 years of age, and in height about five feet four inches. In point of penmanship, there is not his equal, and it matters not whose signature it was, he could make an exact copy. The first known of him is his connection with Co. K, Tenth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. He went with the Captain of his company who was wounded in battle, and by forging a descriptive list drew a year's back pay for which he was not entitled. The next heard of him was at the hospital on David's Island, from which he escaped on the 13th of March, 1863. While there, it has since been discovered, that he made not less than $10,000 by forging the discharges of soldiers and selling these discharges at for from $50 to $100 each; and after having made all that he possibly could make with safety, he forged his own discharge and escaped. He turned up in Ohio at a United States hospital there, where the same systematic forgeries were practiced with success. The next heard of him is at the hospital at Alexandria, Va. He turned up again in Ohio, where he was arrested and brought back to New-York. The following letter addressed to the Chief of Police, Boston, by Mr. WARREN WEBSTER, Assistant Surgeon Headquarters of the East, gives a slight idea of YOUNG'S character. * * * "Prisoner JOHN W. YOUNG belonged to Company K, Tenth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, deserted from this hospital (David's Island) March 13, 1863. It being before I assumed charge of this hospital, Feb. 1, 1864, I can only give the statement of those who were here at that time. He was detailed as clerk to make out discharges, and while acting in that capacity he made out for himself three sets of discharge papers, and forged the signatures, on which he received pay. He also made and disposed of other soldiers' discharge papers. A short time since a letter was received from the military commander of Cincinnati, requesting information of his whereabouts, &c., stating he was one *grand rascal*. He was described on the descriptive list as five feet four inches high, gray eyes, brown hair, light complexion; enlisted at Darlington, Ohio; born in Unity, Ohio. A full report of his case was made by Surgeon J. SIMMONS, U. S. A., then in charge of this hospital, to the Surgeon-General of the United States Army, of which I can find no copy."

THOMAS H. HALSEY, Paymaster at Wheeling, Va., thus writes of YOUNG, under date of April 9: "In the month of June, 1863, while at Camp Convalescent, near Alexandria, Va., I fell in with a soldier who knew this J. W. YOUNG, and was cognizant of his operations. I brought the soldier to Washington, and left him in charge of two Treasury detectives, from whom he afterward escaped."

Paymaster WILLIAMS, of Harrisburgh, Penn., writes, early in June, 1863, thus: "A final statement of Sergt. J. W. YOUNG was referred to me by the Paymaster-General, which, upon examination, I pronounced a forgery, and returned them to the Paymaster-General, with my indorsement to that effect."

JOHN H. ROBERTS, military commander, writes from Cincinnati, Ohio, under date of December 28, 1864, for information of the whereabouts of YOUNG, and adds: "While in hospital there he made out and sold false discharges, and also made out his own discharge."

T. P. ANDREWS, Paymaster-General, writes from Washington: "These final papers are fraudulent, as you will see by the accompanying statement of Major WILSEY, Paymaster U. S. A. A careful comparison of the name 'J. W. YOUNG' in the final statement, and the signature to the receipt on the pay account, will show that the said YOUNG made out the final papers for your signature himself, and endeavored to disguise that fact and the attempt at fraud, by affecting poor penmanship in signing his name to his pay account."

The papers in the case of YOUNG, not speaking of the evidence taken on his trial, would, if printed, make an ordinary sized volume. When arraigned for trial, he questioned the legality of the court to try him. He admitted having personated a soldier, had drawn pay as such, but denied ever having been enlisted. Assistant Adjt.-Gen. VAN BUREN decided that his case came under the 20th Article of War, and ordered his trial to go on. It went on and three weeks ago he was convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment on the Dry Tortugas. He was taken back to the Broome-street Barracks and confined with others in the room on the fourth floor of that building. That night he sent out for a couple of pies. One of the pies he managed to put some morphine in, which he divided with the guards. They fell asleep, and YOUNG and his associates, by tearing up their blankets and making ropes of them, escaped.

A LONG LITIGATION.

The trial of Lieutenant RYERS, of the One Hundred and Thirty-second New-York Volunteers, was a very long litigation. It took three weeks to try it, and the evidence filled three hundred pages. It appears that RYERS, while an inmate of the Ladies Home United States General Hospital, turned newspaper correspondent, and in criticising that institution and its officers paid them a left-handed compliment which was set forth in the complaint as conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. There were five charges and eleven specifications. The result of the trial was a verdict of guilty, and RYERS was dishonorably discharged from the service, with the loss of all pay, which to him was a loss of $900.

QUICK WORK.

PATRICK TULLY, alias Diamond, alias Devlin, was charged with desertion. This man was a notorious bounty-jumper. On his trial it was shown that he had enlisted no less than twenty times, obtained as many bounties, and deserted. The trial took place on Monday; he was convicted and sentenced to be shot. The case was sent to Gen. DIX on Tuesday, who approved of the findings. The General forwarded the papers to the President on Wednesday, who approved the verdict, and on Saturday the man was shot. This man not only deserted his country, but his wife, who in a moment of frenzy informed on him.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

The first case tried in this court was that of a soldier for cowardice, in deserting in the face of the enemy at the battle of the Wilderness. He pleaded not guilty, and set up in defence that he was taken suddenly sick on the field, and that accounted for his skulking to the rear. His cowardice was clearly proven, and on being found guilty he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The court sent the papers to Gen. DIX for approval. The sentence was disapproved by Gen. DIX, who recommended that he be shot. The court reviewed their proceedings and ordered the prisoner to be shot. He was taken back to Broome-street Barracks, but had not been there half an hour when he sent a polite note down to the officer below for a pass. Those in charge of the office failing to keep a correct account of their prisoners, gave the pass, and the result was, the prisoner walked out and has not been seen since.

HOW A SOLDIER TOOK REVENGE.

The case of LAUREL F. BROCKWAY, of Company A, Eighth Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, possesses some interesting features. Between BROCKWAY and Lieut. NORTON, of the same regiment, there appears to have been some ill-feeling existing. On the 7th of October, 1864, BROCKWAY addressed a communication to Secretary STANTON, purporting to be signed by a number of citizens and sworn to before Justice COLE, of Albany. In the communication addressed to the Secretary of War the petitioners swear that they have heard NORTON say: "The present government, with Old ABE LINCOLN at its head, is a despotism, and ought not to be tolerated. They are a set of pirates, and bloodsuckers. JEFF. DAVIS is a better man than ABE LINCOLN. If Old ABE is reelected, I would be tempted to go help kill him." The Secretary of War, believing the statement true, dismissed the Lieutenant from the service. Mr. NORTON, however, went to Washington and succeeded in getting possession of the original document and procured the arrest of BROCKWAY, who was tried, and, on the trial, the document was proved to be a forgery from beginning to end. Mr. NORTON was reinstated in his old position, BROCKWAY was sent to the Tortugas.

BRANDED.

Private MOTT ANDERSON, Third United States Artillery, for desertion, was sentenced "to forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances now due or to become due him; to be indelibly branded with a hot iron upon the right cheek, with the letter 'D,' one and a half inches in length; to serve thereafter two months, in charge of the guard, with a 24-pounder ball attached to his leg with a chain, and then to have his head shaved and be drummed out of the service."

MICHAEL DAILEY, of the Fifty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, for disobedience of orders, is sentenced to nine months' hard labor and to forfeit all pay, and is dishonorably discharged from the service.

A REPRIMAND.

Lieut. EDWARD MERRILL, of the Forty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, charged with drawing a pistol on Private JAMES WARLOW, at the Battery Barracks, was found not guilty; but accompanying the verdict was the following rebuke: "The Major-General commanding the department, in approving the finding, gives the accused the benefit of the doubt as to the commission of the exact offence charged in the specification. He regrets, however, that an officer whose term of service has expired, should have profited so little by his three years' experience as to forget what was due to the sacred character of a sentinel, and to his position as an officer, whose duty it should be to set an example of obedience to the orders of those acting under authority, without regard to their rank."

ANOTHER REBUKE.

EBENEZER L. HUGHES, of the Twentieth Independent Battery New-York Volunteer Artillery, was charged with desertion, but found guilty of the minor offence, absence without leave, and sentenced to one year's hard labor with ball and chain, with forfeiture of pay.

"The proceedings are approved, and the Major-General-Commanding, says, he cannot pass over this case without calling attention to the gross neglect of duty on the part of the First Sergeant, HENRY T. LAIN, of the battery, who, on his own responsibility, for a number of days, reported the accused as on detached duty, knowing that he was absent without leave. First Sergeant HENRY T. LAIN is hereby reduced to the rank of a private soldier. The Captain of the battery, from his own testimony, does not appear to have exercised that personal supervision over the company required from every commander, and it is scarcely to be expected that the discipline will be maintained when his own knowledge of the absence or presence of one of his company, for a long time, is from the morning report of the Sergeant.

FIVE YEARS IN THE TRENCHES.

CHARLES ONELL, alias Charles Oliver, musician, Thirty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, was found guilty of desertion, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, with hard labor. The Major-General changes the sentence to hard labor in the trenches.

BRANDED AND IMPRISONED.

CHARLES B. HARRIS, of the Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, was found guilty of desertion. The court sentenced him to be branded on the left hip with the letter "D" three inches in length and be confined at hard labor for five years, with loss of all pay and allowances, and then to be dishonorably discharged. That sentence is now being carried out at Fort Independence, Boston.

A DISLOYAL LIEUTENANT.

CHARLES E. TUCKER, First Lieutenant of the Veteran Reserve Corps, is charged with inducing ELWOOD JAMES, GEORGE W. SPEAR and RENDALL L. HALL, soldiers in his company, to desert. He is also charged with, after having been placed under arrest at his hotel in Newark, taking the liberty to come on to New-York. He is found guilty, cashiered from the service, robbed of his citizenship, and sentenced to two years at hard labor, which he is now undergoing at the Albany Penitentiary.

LETTING REBS. ESCAPE.

Capt. JOHN MCCLINTOCK, of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, is placed on trial charged with having allowed eight rebel prisoners to escape. The specification sets forth that while in command of his regiment, having been ordered to conduct a detachment of prisoners of war, 272 in number, from Fort Columbus, N. Y., to Elmira, N. Y., he suffered eight of the prisoners to escape. In defence Capt. MCCLINTOCK says that the rolls, in his opinion, were very incorrect, and that he thinks but one prisoner escaped. He also blames the New-York and Erie Railroad for giving every opportunity, from the way they conduct business, to enlisted men to desert. The Captain is found guilty, and is reprimanded. His conduct is not of a character to add to his reputation as an officer zealous in the discharge of his duties. The General in command hopes that his future conduct may justify the leniency of the court shown in this case.

A SERGEANT DESERTS.

OMER L. ROSENBERRS, of the Twenty-eighth Independent Battery, New-York Volunteers, was tried and found guilty of desertion. The sentence reduced him to the ranks, and ordered him to be confined at hard labor for two years, lose all pay and allowances, and be dishonorably discharged at the expiration of his sentence. He is now confined at Sandy Hook.

SOMEWHAT HARD.

DENNIS O'CONNOR, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, was arraigned on two charges: first, conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline; second, absence without leave. Of this he is found guilty, and besides being sentenced to two months' imprisonment and hard labor, it is ordered that he forfeit all pay now due, or which may become due, from the United States, and then be dishonorably discharged from the service. In reviewing the sentence, Gen. DIX says: "In the case of Private DENNIS O'CONNOR, the proceedings and findings are approved. The sentence is not approved, being too severe for the offence. It appearing also that the accused has lost a limb in the defence of his country, and on the recommendation of some members of the court, the whole of the sentence is remitted. He will be released from confinement, and returned for duty.

HAS A LONG ROAD TO TRAVEL.

On the 29th of June last, JOHN LANE alias John O'Connor, One Hundred and Ninety-second Regiment New-York Volunteers, was found guilty of bounty-jumping. In approving of the finding the Major-General says: "The proceedings in this case of JOHN LANE alias John O'Connor are approved. It appearing from a communication from the Superintendent of the Albany Penitentiary that the accused is now a convict in said penitentiary, and that his term of confinement will expire March 29, 1866, the confinement under this sentence will be at Albany Penitentiary for a term of four years, commencing from the time when he shall be discharged from the confinement which he is now serving out in the said penitentiary. The branding, under instructions from the War Department in similar cases, is remitted.

PUNISHING THIEVES.

JAMES AMPDON, Fourteenth United States Infantry, ALONZO C. SHACKLES, Fourteenth United States Infantry, and THOS. J. BROCK, Fourteenth United States Infantry, were found guilty, on the 10th ult., of "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline." The sentence in each case was that they forfeit all pay, allowances and bounty; that they walk in front of No. 1 sentinel each alternate two hours each day, from "reveille" to "retreat," for the period of two months, carrying a knapsack containing a sack of sand weighing thirty pounds, and on the back of the knapsack a board with the word "thief," at the expiration of which time to have their heads shaved and be dishonorably discharged the service.

A SUGGESTION SUITABLE TO OUR CIVIL COURTS.

GARRET C. COLE, of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, was charged with conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, of which he was found "not guilty." General DIX, in reviewing the proceedings, says:—"In the case of GARRETT C. COLE, the proceedings are approved, and he will be released from confinement; the officer preferring this charge should have inquired into the truth or falsity of it. The witnesses offered for the prosecution knew nothing about it. Thus, not only has the United States been put to expense and trouble, but the accused subjected to trial on a grave charge without the least evidence to support it.

SENTENCED TO BE SHOT.

ALSON HULBERT, Twentieth Independent Battery, New-York Volunteers; charge, desertion.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, Twentieth Independent Battery, New-York Volunteer Artillery; charge, desertion.

FRANKLIN HILL, Quartermaster Twentieth Independent Battery, New-York Volunteer Artillery; charge, desertion.

LEROY JONES, Twenty-eighth Independent Battery, New-York Volunteers; charge, desertion.

GEORGE SPRINGER, Twenty-first Regiment, Twenty-eighth Independent Battery, New-York Volunteers; charge, desertion.

EDWIN H. BOARD *alias* BROWN, Twenty-eighth Independent Battery, New-York Volunteers; charge, desertion.

THOMAS N. POTTS, Twentieth Independent Battery, New-York Volunteer Artillery; charge, desertion.

THADEUS S. REMER, Fourteenth United States Infantry; charge, desertion and forgery.

AUDISON R. CLARKE, Fourteenth United States Infantry; charge, desertion.

JOHN MORIARTY, Fourteenth United States Infantry; charge, desertion.

On the 8th of May last all these men were sentenced to be shot with musketry, at such time and place as the Commanding-General might direct, two-thirds of the court concurring in the findings. Gen. DIX, in reviewing the proceedings, while concurring in the findings, mitigates the sentence, as follows: To forfeit to the United States all pay, bounty and allowances now due, make good the time lost by desertion, and refund to the United States all expenses incurred in their apprehension. They will be released from confinement and returned to duty.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.

HENRY PEARSON, of the Twenty-eighth Independent Battery, was convicted of desertion, and sentenced to be shot. His sentence, however, was commuted to one years' imprisonment in Clinton Prison; term to commence from June 13, 1865.

CIVILIANS TRIED.

MARTIN KEAVENY, a civilian, was charged with attempting to entice a soldier in the service of the United States to desert, at Staten Island, on the 28th of March, 1865. The accused was found guilty, fined $100, and sentened to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison. Unless pardoned out he is now in Clinton State Prison, serving his time.

CHARLES H. PIO and ORCHARD S. P. HAMILTON, of Maine, failing to report when drafted, were sentenced to imprisonment during the war.

Thus ends a very interesting chapter on the courts-martial held during the last ten months, at No. 455 Broome-street, which closed its doors on Wednesday. It is now one of the institutions of the past. May many generations come and go before it again establishes itself in our midst.

Base Ball.

LOWELL, OF BOSTON, VS. ATLANTICS.

The match between these clubs, which took place at Bedford yesterday, on the Capitoline ball grounds, resulted in the defeat of the Lowell Club, but by a much less score than expected, the totals being 45 to 17, the Lowells making more runs off the Atlantics than they did in the Resolute match. A very large crowd of spectators were present, the ladies being more numerous than on any previous occasion this season. The game opened favorably for the Atlantics, who had it all their own way in the first three innings. Afterwards, however, the Lowells played a very superior game to their display of the day previous, their out-fielding especially being an improvement, their in-fielding this time being the weak point. In the first five innings the totals stood 34 to 8 in favor of the Atlantics, but in the last four innings the Atlantics only added 11 runs to their score, while the Lowells scored 9. The Bostonians had the honor of making the most fly-catches in the match, besides scoring the only home run of the game. The contest throughout was marked by the utmost good feeling, the Atlantics paying their guests every attention. The Bostonians received their defeat with the best grace imaginable. In fact, they congratulated themselves on their success in making such a good fight of it with their powerful adversaries. At the close of the match the club-room became the scene of a gay and festive gathering of the members of the two clubs, the hospitality of the champions being as familiar to visiting clubs as their fine play. We append the score of the match:

LOWELL.	Outs.	Runs.	ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.
G. Miller, p	5	1	Pearce, c	4	3
Jocelyn, 1. f	4	2	Smith, 3d b	2	5
Adams, 1st b	4	1	Crane, 2d b	5	4
Lovett, s. s	2	3	Chapman, l. f	3	6
Wilder, r. f	3	2	Start, 1st b	1	7
Alline, c. f	3	2	P. O'Brien, c. f.	4	4
Lowell, c	1	3	Picket, p	3	5
Simmer, 2d b	2	2	Galvin, s. s	2	6
D. Miller, 3d b	8	1	Sid Smith, r. f	3	5
Total	37	17	Total	27	45

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Lowell	0	4	0	2	2	5	1	3	0	17
Atlantic	6	2	16	4	4	3	1	0	7	45

Umpire—Mr. GRUM, of the Eckford Club.
Scorers—Messrs. MOWLEM and FULLER.
Time of game—3 hours.
Fly-catches—Lowell, 12; Atlantic, 9.

The Lowells play the Excelsiors to-day on the same ground at 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE NAVY-YARD FRAUDS—HOW WORKMEN ARE EMPLOYED AND WHAT THEY DO.—An interesting state of facts was developed yesterday before United States Commissioner NEWTON in relation to operations in the Navy-yard. Some time since JOHN MASON, JOHN R. MARSDEN, WM. MCDERMOTT and FRANCIS RILEY were arrested on the charge of defrauding the government by carrying off several thousand dollars worth of manufactured material. They all occupy prominent positions in the mechanical departments of the yard. JOSEPH ANDERSON, of No. 137 South First-street, E.D., was the only witness examined. His testimony shows that he was employed in the pattern shop under MCDERMOTT and MARSDEN in 1861, and continued until 1864 or 1865, (he is not certain what year,) when he was discharged. When he commenced work MCDERMOTT was master boiler-maker, and MASON master pattern-maker. MARSDEN came there in 1861, in place of MCDERMOTT. Witness was employed in making patterns for machinery, and also in making four book-cases and three tool-chests. He commenced this work in the Fall of 1863, and they were finished in the Summer of 1864. The material used in their manufacture was mahogany and black walnut. The book-cases were gothic finished, sash-doors, carved and otherwise ornamented. Each case had four sections which, when put together, made a case 8 feet high, 5 feet wide and 20 inches deep. They were manufactured in the top loft of the pattern-shop, in a room on one end of the building which had been partitioned off before the cases were commenced. The room was 14 by 12 feet in extent. Previous to this time the room had been accessible to all the workmen, but after the work on the drawers was commenced it was kept locked by direction of Mr. MCDERMOTT. The time employed in manufacturing the book-cases was about two years, several men being occupied on them. The actual time occupied was about one year. MARSDEN and MCDERMOTT were in the habit of visiting the rooms, and the latter gave directions every time he came. The materials for the cases came from the lumber-room attached to the pattern shop. It was of the best quality. The screws were procured from the office of the pattern shop. No nails were used. Two of the cases were of mahogany, and two of black walnut. During the time witness and another man, named NOYES, were working on the cases the door was kept locked. Access was gained by knocking three times on the door. While witness was working in the room nothing else but the cases were made there. Received $2 50 per day from the government. Beside witness, two men, named HARRIS and SEYMOUR, or SEAMAN, worked on the cases. HARRIS did the carving, at which he was engaged six months, and SEYMOUR put the locks on and did other work on the drawers. Three tool chests were made at the time the cases were made. They were of black walnut. Some three weeks were spent in their manufacture. They were worth $75 each, without the tools, and were afterwards fitted up with tools such as mechanics seldom use, because they are so costly. Witness saw two of the chests in MARSDEN'S office, and one was taken down stairs. The book-cases cost from $500 to $600 each. They could have been made outside for from $300 to $400. All work costs more in the yard than outside. Sometimes a man gets a hint (the witness testified) not to do more than he can help. On his cross-examination, witness acknowledged having also made a tool-chest and small work-chest for himself. The three tool-chests were made for Messrs. MARSDEN, MASON and MCDERMOTT. The above is the substance of Mr. ALEXANDER'S testimony. The examination was then adjourned until this morning.

CHARGE OF SWINDLING.—A young man named RAYMOND O'NEILL was brought before Justice CORNWELL yesterday, on the charge of swindling. It appears he had advertised rights for Merritt's Family Washing Powder for sale, and Mr. B. F. GEHRETT, of Carville, Huntington County, Penn., sent him $4 for the right of his neighborhood, but never heard of O'NEILL or the powder afterward. Believing himself swindled, he wrote to Inspector FOLK, who caused the arrest of the accused. From letters found in his possession it appeared that he was engaged in another business, by advertising "If you want to see your future husband or wife, enclose 25 cents to R. O'N., Box No. 142 Brooklyn P. O., N. Y." Several letters in answer were found in his possession, which he had just taken from the post-office. The return mail carries a small mirror, in which a lady can see her husband's wife, or a man his wife's husband. No actual offence against the laws having been committed, O'NEILL was discharged, with a reprimand. The following is a copy of two letters enclosing the necessary stamps, and giving a description of the ladies who desire to get cheap husbands:

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 14, 1865.

R. O. N.—SIR: I have read your advertisement. You can send me the photograph of my future husband, as I am anxious to know who the fortunate man is to be. I inclose the 25 cents, expecting you will send the pictures by return mail. I send a lock of hair; age 38, eyes dark brown or hazel, height 4 feet 10 inches. Don't disappoint me. Very respectfully, &c. MRS. ——.

Here is another sample:

Please send me the likeness of my future husband. About twenty girls are going to send to you when I get mine. ——.

Williamsburgh.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AT THE FERRY.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning a serious disturbance occurred at the Williamsburgh ferry. It appears that only one ferry master was on duty, and he was in Williamsburgh; so that passengers from this city might go on the boat, (the *Superior*,) but were expected to pay on the other side. Four young men who came from New-York refused to pay after crossing over, and attacked the ferry hands, and beat them in a brutal manner before the arrival of the police. After the police arrived, the fight was continued with redoubled energy on the part of the rioters. Pistols and clubs were freely used on both sides, and the rioters

The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Important Appointments by the President.

The Harris Trial to be Officially Reported.

It is to be Peddled for the Benefit of the Living Party.

Regulations for the Indenture of Colored Children.

BREVET APPOINTMENTS.

An Interesting Document from Switzerland.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 21.

APPOINTMENTS.

Among the appointments of officers made by the President to-day, were JAMES C. AIKEN, United States Marshal for the District of Delaware; PETER C. ELLMAKER, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; and ROBERT MURRAY, United States Marshal for the Southern District of New-York.

OUR PRISONERS AT ANDERSONVILLE.

We mentioned a few days ago that an officer of the government had been sent to Andersonville, Ga., to investigate the charges of cruelty practiced upon Union prisoners, with a view to prosecuting the perpetrators of the alleged cruelty. That officer—Major R. S. OSBORN, of the Bureau of Military Justice—returned to-day. His report will be filed with Judge HOLT to-morrow. Capt. WEBB, the commandant of the Andersonville Prison, has been arrested and lodged in the Old Capitol Prison.

YOUR SMALL CHANGE WANTED.

A complete report of the Harris trial, from notes of the official reporter, JAMES O. CLEPHANE, Esq., will be published in the course of next week, under the direction of Mr. BRADLEY, attorney for the defendant, the proceeds to be applied to the benefit of Miss HARRIS.

APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON.

Among the petitions for pardon filed in the Attorney-General's office, to-day, were those of the rebel Gen. Jeff. Thompson, of Missouri; Senator Johnson, of Arkansas; Gen. Deas, of Alabama; Thomas M. Jones, member of the rebel Congress from Tennessee; Joseph H. Lewis, rebel Brigadier-General, of Kentucky, and J. L. Orr, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives.

COLORED CHILDREN.

The following correspondence with reference to the indenture of colored children by army officers, which has been much in vogue during the past four years, settles the question for the future:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.

Major-Gen. O. O. Howard, Chief of Bureau of Freedmen, &c.:

DEAR GENERAL: There is one subject connected with the administration of your department, regarding which considerable misunderstanding seems to exist, and in regard to which the people generally need further light. I mean that connected with the indenture of colored children, lately resident in Slave States, by army officers or others. If I am not misinformed, the late Major-Gen. WADSWORTH, while in command of the Department of this District, in the early period of the war, consented that army officers under his command might exercise such authority, which they did to a considerable extent, and under the plea of military necessity, without the consent of the parents of such children. Many such parents are now endeavoring to reclaim their indentured children under writs of *habeas corpus*, which are resisted. The question then comes up, are such indentures regarded as valid by the government, or by your department? and what rules have been adopted on the subject? Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

CHARLES A. LEE, M. D.

The following is Gen. HOWARD's indorsement on the above letter:

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF FREEDMEN, &c., WASHINGTON, July 19.

Respectfully returned to Dr. CHAS. A. LEE. Several cases of indenture have come before me; I have decided that children cannot be bound out without consent of the parent, or in case of an orphan, not without the consent of an officer of this bureau, or a guardian approved by such authority before the establishment of this bureau. United States officers may be regarded in the same relation as the officers of the bureau now are: Whenever any one of them has bound out a child without the parents' consent, that consent should be obtained, otherwise the parent will have the right to the child. The laws of indenture for other children, apply to the colored, in the different States, excepting of course those which belong to slavery and have necessarily passed away with it.

O. O. HOWARD, Maj.-Gen. Comd'g.

Official: SAMUEL L. TAGGART, A. A. G.

BREVET APPOINTMENTS.

Among the brevet appointments recently made are Brig.-Gen. JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN, of the First Division Fifth Army Corps, to be Major-General by Brevet, and Col. H. W. PERKINS, Adjutant General of the late Twentieth Army Corps to be Brigadier-General by Brevet, as an especial mark of appreciation of the gallant services rendered by Gen. CHAMBERLAIN, during the closing campaign in Virginia, in which he was twice wounded. Gen. GRANT ordered the appointment to date back to March 29, the day of the battle of Quaker Road, which was the initiative of that grand and successful campaign. Gen. CHAMBERLAIN, was selected, it will be remembered, as the officer to receive the actual surrender of LEE's army, which stacked arms in front of his division. Gen. PERKINS entered the war as a Lieutenant in the Fiftieth New-York Engineers, was subsequently Adjutant-General of BUTTERFIELD's famous brigade, then Adjutant-General of the Fifth Army Corps, afterward Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Major-Gen. HOOKER, and on the latter's transfer West, Gen. PERKINS was made Adjutant-General of the Twentieth Army Corps, which post he filled from the organization of the corps until its dissolution, Gen. PERKINS himself filing its complete official history among the archives of the War Department. No officer in the army has rendered more faithful service in the field than Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. W. PERKINS. His appointment dates March 13, 1865, the battle of Bentonsville, N. C.

COMPLIMENTS FROM SWITZERLAND.

There will be laid before the State Department to-morrow two large and handsomely bound volumes of manuscript sent to this country by Mr. FOGG, our Minister to Switzerland, under date of June 20, which contain the originals of the official addresses of the governments of twenty-one cantons and numerous municipalities, communes, associations, schools, &c., expressing the universal joy occasioned in Switzerland by the success of our arms in the late war, and the no less universal sorrow occasioned by the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN. These bear over twenty thousand signatures, including all the members of the Federal council, and most of the leading civil, military and cantonal officers, and very many teachers, clergymen and private citizens. In truth, says Mr. FOGG, they comprise the aggregated and congregated voice of all Switzerland, whose hearts, hopes and prayers were with us during the long, dark struggle just ended.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 21.

THE TREASURY.

Hon. EDWARD JORDAN, the Solicitor of the Treasury, has, since the appointment of Mr. RISLEY as Assistant Solicitor, made arrangements to give increased vigor to the measures pertaining to the prevention of frauds and depredations on the revenue. The Solicitor being also intrusted by law with the duty of suppressing the counterfeiting of the government paper and coins, has appointed Col. WILLIAM P. WOOD as his assistant in that particular branch of the business. This gentleman has recently returned from Ohio, having been successful in breaking up the "Jim Brown" gang of counterfeiters, and securing their arrest at Akron and elsewhere in that State. The parties have acknowledged their guilt. There is a fund at the disposal of the Solicitor, out of which rewards are promptly paid for such information as will lead to the suppression of frauds and the punishment of the persons engaged in them.

POST-OFFICE BUSINESS.

The Postmaster-General has arranged the compensation and other preliminaries for resuming the transportation of the Southern mails at the earliest practicable period, and is gradually restoring the service in those States.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

The several heads of departments are now busy looking over the lists of Federal officers, whose commissions are about to expire. Reappointments are already numerous, as compared with the entire number. The new appointments will, it is supposed, be comparatively few.

PENSIONS.

The applications for pensions increased during June last twenty-five per cent. over previous months. Thirteen or fourteen millions of dollars are required for such payments during the present fiscal year.

FRANCE.

Mr. BIGELOW, our Minister at Paris, so soon as he saw the version which had been given by M. ROUHER, Secretary of State in France, to a conversation which had previously taken place between Mr. BIGELOW and M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, concerning Mexico, addressed a note to that gentleman denying the statement made by Mr. ROUHER. M. DROUYN DE LHUYS answers, admitting Mr. BIGELOW's statement to be correct, and the statement of Mr. ROUHER incorrect. This correspondence has been long since received at the State Department, and in due time it will be submitted to Congress.

CORRECTION AS TO A GOVERNOR.

The announcement made some time since that W. H. WALLACE, late delegate from Idaho, had been appointed Governor of that territory, was, we understand, incorrect. CALEB LYON will continue to be Governor.

IMPORTANT APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made to-day by the President: Chas. G. Clifford, Assessor of Internal Revenue, for the Third District of South Carolina; James C. Aiken, Marshal for the District of Delaware; Peter C. Ellmaker, Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; David E. Jackson, Marshal of the District of Wisconsin; Washington Bonifant, Marshal of the District of Maryland; Robert Murray, Marshal of the Southern District of New-York; John S. Keyes, Marshal of the District of Massachusetts; S. B. McCulloch, Marshal of the District of West Virginia; Henry D. Barrows, Marshal of the District of California; Earl Bill, Justice of the Southern District of Ohio; Charles Clark, Marshal of the District of Maine; Jacob H. Ela, Marshal of the District of New-Hampshire; Dudley C. Dennison, District Attorney of Vermont; Hiram Willey, District Attorney of Connecticut; Richard H. Dana, Jr., District Attorney of Massachusetts; Albert B. Carnahan, District Attorney of Western Pennsylvania; Wingate Hayes, District Attorney of Rhode Island; Lander Holmes, District Attorney of the Territory of Washington; George F. Talbott, District Attorney of Maine; Chas. W. Rand, District Attorney of New-Hampshire; Edward C. Bradford, District Attorney of Delaware; M. H. Henry, District Attorney of Vermont.

MR. SEWARD.

The Secretary of State, accompanied by his son, Mr. FREDERICK SEWARD, and his wife, and Maj. WILSON, U. S. A., returned this morning from a trip to Point Lookout, much benefited by their excursion. The health of FREDERICK SEWARD is rapidly improving. He will leave Washington next week for Cape May.

PARDONS.

Over two hundred applications for pardons were filed to-day in the office of the Attorney-General, and pardons were granted to about sixty applicants, all belonging to the $20,000 class. Among the latter is J. E. P. RAY, formerly Secretary of State of Tennessee.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.

CHRISTOPHER HYDE, of Alexandria, Va., sentenced by military commission to imprisonment in Clinton Prison, N. Y., was to-day pardoned by the President.

WANTS TO GO.

Lieut.-Col. WM. E. MULFORD, of the rebel army, formerly of Indiana, is permitted by the President to leave the United States never to return.

THE RUSSIAN TELEGRAPH.

Sailing of the Expedition from San Francisco for Behring Strait—Preparations for Laying the Cable.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 14.

The bark *Golden Gate*, the flagship of the Russian telegraph expedition, and the steamer *G. S. Wright*, with Col. BULKLEY, Commander of the expedition, his staff and a number of employes, sailed on the 12th for the Gulf of Anadir and the shores of Behring Strait. The land force of the expedition comprises about 1,500 men. Three other vessels are attached to the service, the bark *Palmetto*, which recently sailed from Nanamo with coal; the schooner *Milton Badger*, now loading at Nanamo, and the bark *Clara Bell*, now en route from New-York to Sitka direct.

The fleet is under the command of Capt. C. W. Scammon, of the revenue service. The vessels carry from two to six guns each. The *Clara Bell* carried a cable to be laid across Behring Strait, and a small steamer for river expeditions. Col. BULKLEY himself will examine the Gulf of Anadir for the best crossing-place to Asia. It is four hundred miles wide with an island in the middle. The land work is to go on at once on the whole line from New Westminster to near the mouth of the Amoor River, a distance of 4,000 miles.

The ship *Aquilla*, which sank in this harbor with the monitor *Comanche*, and was afterward raised and put afloat, ran ashore a few miles below the Heads. The steamer *Merrimac* gave her relief.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

Over Six Millions Subscribed Yesterday—Number of Individual Subscriptions 2,541.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 21.

JAY COOKE reports the subscriptions to the Seven-thirty Loan to-day, at 6,275,100, including the following:

First National Bank, Boston	$360,000
First National Bank, Norfolk	1,000,000
Second National Bank, St. Louis	111,000
Second National Bank, Chicago	150,000
First National Bank, Des Moines	120,000
First National Bank, Springfield	260,000
First National Bank, St. Albans, Vt	50,000
Second National Bank, Cleveland	80,000
Central National Bank, Philadelphia	150,000
Merchants' National Bank, Cleveland	100,000
Commercial National Bank, Cleveland	100,000
New-York National Bank, New-York	200,000
Commonwealth National Bank, New-York	300,000
First National Bank, Marlboro, Mass	200,000
National Bank of Virginia, Richmond	200,000
Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York	100,000
F. O. French, Boston	220,000
A. Caldwell & Co., Leavenworth, Kansas	120,000

The individual subscriptions numbered 2,541.

Disastrous Flood in Kansas—Serious Loss of Life.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, July 21.

During a terrible rain-storm last night, the creek running through the southern portion of the city overflowed its banks, carrying away two stone bridges, eighteen or twenty houses, horses, wagons, and property of all kinds. The loss of life is not yet known. Seven bodies were found this morning. Many were, doubtless, swept away in houses. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 20.

I have the best authority for saying that JEFFERSON DAVIS is in good health, even better than when he arrived at this place. His eyesight is not impaired, and his appetite is remarkably good. There are many rumors afloat regarding JEFF., but no alteration has taken place in his health or condition. No one is allowed to see him except Surgeon CRAVEN and the guard.

A review of the forces at Suffolk took place yesterday. This post is commanded by Capt. GEO. F. DEM. The review was made by Gen. O. L. MANN, accompanied by his Aids, Capt. SCARBOROUGH, Lieut. ROGERS and Lieut. BILL. The troops made a fine appearance.

The government line of steamers between Norfolk and Old Point, has been discontinued. The steamer *Matano*, commenced to-day, to ply between Norfolk, Old Point, Cherrystone and Yorktown; making daily trips each way. This is a private enterprise.

A new revenue steamer from Baltimore passed this afternoon, bound to Norfolk.

Steamer *Charleston* arrived from Point Lookout, to-day, with rebel prisoners for Richmond.

Arrived—Steamers *Delaware*, from Richmond; *Relief*, from Baltimore; *Falcon*, from Morehead City.

Schooners *S. E. Jane* and *E. R. Bennett* are at Norfolk.

City Point will no longer be a military depot. The quartermaster will report to Col. WM. JAMES, Chief Quartermaster at Richmond.

Another reduction in expenses in this department has taken place in the discharge of steamers; and employes will soon be discharged.

The steamer *Thomas A. Morgan* has arrived from Point Lookout with commissary stores. That depot is to be broken up. Only 200 to 300 sick in the hospitals, and one company of colored troops remain there.

Steamers are passing now for Baltimore with some of the discharged troops of Gen. FITZPATRICK's command.

It is said that orders have been issued to stop the the contracting for supplies generally.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, July 21.

The following United States vessels at the Portsmouth Navy-yard were sold at auction yesterday:

United States steamer *Wamsutta*, 270 tons, built in New-York in 1854, propeller, sold for $14,500. She cost $27,000.

Steamer *Dawn*, 399 tons, built in New-York in 1856, propeller, was bid in at $24,300. She cost the government $35,000.

The steamer *Arkansas*, 752 tons, cost $96,000, and sold for $40,100.

The barque *Roebuck*, 455 tons, built in New-York in 1856, cost $20,000, sold for $14,000.

The barque *Ethan Allen*, 556 tons, built in 1855 at East Boston, sold for $20,000. She cost $27,500.

Schooner *Henry James*, 260 tons, built on Long Island in 1854, sold for $10,000.

The purchasers were Eastern parties.

Billiard Match.

MONTREAL, Friday, July 21.

A billiard match took place here last night between CYRILLE DION and R. O. WILMARTH, champion of Massachusetts, for a purse of $500.

DION scored 1,501 points. Average, 12.85. His highest run was 109 points.

WILMARTH scored 1,378 points, averaging 11.77. His highest run was 90 points.

DION won by 123 points. Time four hours and forty minutes.

Marine Disaster—Thirteen Lives Lost.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, July 21.

Capt. POTTER, of the bark *A 1*, of Providence, writes that the bark was struck by a cyclone, April 30, on the voyage from Akyab for Falmouth, England, and went down with all on board, except the captain and two seamen, who were six days on a raft, when they were picked up by a British vessel and landed at Batavia. Thirteen of the officers and crew were lost.

From Tennessee—Difficulty at a Picnic.

CAIRO, Friday, July 21.

An arrival from Memphis brings 239 bales of cotton for St. Louis; 314 bales passed up yesterday for Evansville.

A difficulty occurred at a picnic at Rock Springs, Tennessee, on the 8th inst., between returned Union and rebel soldiers, resulting in the death of three, and the seriously wounding of several others.

Gov. Brough no Better.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Friday, July 21.

Gov. BROUGH has passed a very restless night, but is no worse to-day, although his condition is still critical.

Adjournment of the Connecticut Legislature.

HARTFORD, Friday, July 21.

The Connecticut Legislature, after a session of eleven weeks, adjourned *sine die* this morning.

The Strike in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 21.

The elevators have mostly supplied the places of the hundreds who lately struck, and are going on with work as usual.

FROM FLORIDA.

The Anxiety About the Governor—A Useless Commission—Feeling of the People—The Crops.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Thursday, July 6, 1865.

The greatest anxiety is now felt by the loyal Union citizens of this State in regard to the appointment of a Military Governor. It is regarded as vital to the character of the State, and to the future peace and safety of those who have opposed secession and stood faithful to the government. If a man shall be appointed who will favor the demands of the whipped, but unsubdued traitors, and conciliate them by surrendering the interests of the faithful citizens, there will be no alternative for the loyal men but to seek military protection or leave the State.

A delegation of the loyal Union men of East Florida has been appointed to visit Washington and wait on the President, to advise with him on this subject. This delegation is instructed to oppose the appointment of any man who has in any manner affiliated with the rebellion. They will present the name of Col. LEMUEL WILSON of Middle Florida, a man of good ability and of unswerving loyalty.

The persons selected as delegates, and who will repair to Washington by the next transport, are C. L. Robinson, John W. Price, Judge Frazier, Buckingham Smith, Saml. B. Macklin, Col. Lemuel Wilson, Harrison Reed, Paran Moody, Dr. Saml. T. Day and Capt. J. N. Johnson, of East Florida; and others in the same interest from West Florida will meet them at Washington.

I understand that Gen. NEWTON, now in command of the State, has reported the people too disloyal for self-government, and advises that it be held under military rule exclusively for the present. It is undoubtedly true that a majority of the people are still unsubdued, but I think it equally true that the appointment of a reliable Union man for Military Governor would unite the faithful, and secure the efficient organization of the State, in accordance with the requisitions of the government. A majority of the people of East Florida are now loyal, while in Middle and West Florida the preponderance is the other way, and nearly all of the leading class are rebels. The heaviest population is in East Florida, but there are probably less than 8,000 voters in the entire State, and perhaps not over 6,000. Of these probably 4,000 have taken the amnesty oath, though this includes many whose loyalty is compulsory. The heaviest planters are in the vicinity of Tallahassee, where wealth and aristocracy were arrayed in bitter hostility to the government, and where the efficient administration of the confiscation laws only, will bring obedience and respect.

The abolition of the system of trade and treasury agencies, and of the odious and oppressive tariff on cotton, has given the most intense satisfaction, and elicited the strongest commendation of President JOHNSON.

The removal of the tax of one quarter for the government has suddenly developed thousands of bales of cotton where none was supposed to exist, and the markets will be better supplied than was anticipated by even the most sanguine. Very little cotton has been planted the present season, however, but there is a greater breadth of corn and potatoes than heretofore.

The railroad to Tallahassee has not yet been completed and a gap of three miles still exists, awaiting the receipt of spikes. Tri-weekly trains run to the capital, taking two days to make the passage.

There is a mixed state of military affairs here, arising from the new orders changing the military districts. Gen. NEWTON, at Tallahassee, acting under orders from Gen. CANBY, claims *control* of the State, while Gen. VODGES, at this place, refuses to recognize the authority, and reports to Gen. GILMORE. Gen. NEWTON'S administration, as commander of the State, is giving general satisfaction to the loyal men, so far as I can ascertain. He affords every possible protection to the negroes against the wrongs of their late masters, and is holding the latter to strict account. He also fosters rather than represses the loyal sentiment of the people, and shows less favor to leading rebels than has been common here.

This place is full of people, black and white, and there has been pinching times for money, as it has been ten months since a Paymaster has visited the State. One arrived on the last boat, and is hailed with great satisfaction by citizen and soldier.

Since the corn crop is "laid by"—in the language of the country—i. e., requires no further attention, the planters are, many of them, turning off their negroes without pay or subsistence, and they come in in large numbers, entirely dependent upon the government. Ninety came in in a body from Gainesville last Tuesday. Gen. NEWTON will soon arrest this evil, and compel these slaveholders to give the laborer pay or a portion of the crop.

The location of this place is the finest possible for a commercial town, and it cannot fail soon to reach a high degree of prosperity. The St. John's River, for 75 miles above this, averages two miles wide, and is navigable for 150 miles, or more. There were 47 steam saw-mills on its banks before the war—15 of which were at this place. The process of rebuilding them is going on rapidly. The steamer *Wyoming* is used on the river for military purposes, and the captured rebel steamer *Silver Spring* runs between this and Palatka, 75 miles. A stern-wheeler, the *Hattie*, is used as a ferry and tugboat, and the newly-arrived tugboat *Widgeon*, has been purchased by some of the merchants, and will be retained here for the purpose of towing lumber, vessels, &c.

Arrangements are being made for the immediate establishment of a loyal newspaper at this place, and also at Tallahassee, and the loyal freedom-loving people are awaking to their interests and to the active support of the government.

The annual begira to the North to avoid the effects of a Southern sun has taken off many of the office-holders and adventurers whose residences are at the North. The United States Tax Commissioners, the cotton agents and speculators, some of the "special" agents of the Treasury, and, the most useful class of all, the teachers and representatives of the Freedmen's Association, have either gone or are preparing to go to spend the remainder of the Summer and the early Autumn at home, while the business connected with these offices is virtually suspended. The weather is hot, but not oppressive. The thermometer ranges about 90 deg., and has been as high as 95 deg. The people are generally healthy, both white and black, though much exposed by the disorganization of society, and many privations and inconveniences.

The Fourth was celebrated here by no demonstration on the part of the military or civil interests, save an excursion on board the *Wyoming* to "Green Cove Spring," a magnificent mineral spring of great value, about 30 miles up the St. John's. About 200 participated and had a grand time, returning by moonlight about midnight. The day was most delightful.

This spring and several others on the banks of this magnificent stream afford fine places of resort for invalids and have been largely patronized from the North during the Winter season in times past. R.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company.

From the Montreal Herald.

We have been favored with a copy of the following communication respecting the Atlantic Telegraph, which we have no doubt will be read with great interest by all intelligent persons on this side of the Atlantic:

[Copy.]

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
12 ST. HELEN'S-PLACE,
BISHOPSGATE-STREET, WITHIN E. C.
LONDON, July 3, 1865.

Hugh Allan, Esq., Montreal, Can.:

DEAR SIR: You will be pleased to learn that the whole of the Atlantic cable is now safely coiled on board the *Great Eastern*, and that everything looks favorable on board. The vessel is now lying off the shore, getting ready for a final start, which, it is hoped, will take place between the 11th and 20th of the present month, and should no unforeseen accident occur, we trust to be in telegraphic communication with the American Continent early in August.

In the meantime, I am requested to ask the favor of you to cause a notice to be placed prominently in the custom-houses at Quebec and Montreal, warning all vessels bound homeward to avoid coming near the *Great Eastern*, and especial not to cross her stern. This warning will be especially applicable to vessels coming by the Straits of Belle Isle.

Your compliance with this request will greatly oblige the directors, and,

Dear Sir, yours, very truly,

(Signed,) GEORGE SAWARD,
Secretary and General Superintendent.

Wife Murder in the Eighth Ward.

Yesterday afternoon MARY WAGNER, wife of GEORGE WAGNER, was murdered by her husband, at their abode, at No. 516 Broome-street. It appears that WAGNER, having been abroad drinking, reached home intoxicated, and quarreled with his wife on the stoop in the rear of their abode, and that Mrs. WAGNER having used language which exasperated him, he brained her with an axe, lodging the weapon deep in the head. Death was instantaneous. The axe remained in the woman's head until removed by Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, Jr., of the Coroner's office. WAGNER, who is a German of about 39 years, was apprehended by Policeman BARBER, and committed to the Eighth Ward Police Station, where he was held last night. Mrs. WAGNER was a native of France, aged about 30 years. The couple had been married about twelve years.

Award of Contracts by the Street Commissioner.

The Street Commissioner has awarded the following contracts:

Regulating and grading sidewalks, and setting curb and gutter stones on West and Washington streets, between Hammond and Hoboken streets, to A. ARMITY, $2,162 18.

Regulating and grading Seventy-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River, J. S. MASTERSON, $69,699 28.

Same in One Hundred and Ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Harlem River, J. S. MASTERSON, $38,221 77.

Same and setting curb and gutter stones in One Hundred and Twentieth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues, JAMES KEHOE, $11,016 05.

Regulating and grading Forty-second street, between Second-avenue and East River; P. VOORHIES, $6,896 60.

Regulating and grading Sixty-sixth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue; J. S. MASTERSON, $22,595 10.

Rebuilding part of Pier No. 20 North River; GEO. WHITE, $4,800.

Rebuilding Pier No. 50 North River; DUBOIS & HENDRIX, $14,000.

Same, Pier No. 38 East River; TOMPKINS & LYNCH, $7,700.

Same, Pier foot of Twenty-second-street, North River: GEO. WHITE, $6,900.

THE SECOND-AVENUE EXPLOSION.—Deputy Coroner JOSEPH G. SHAW went to Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, to take the depositions of OWEN KELTY and JACOB B. LAKE, the two persons who were most seriously injured by the explosion of a boiler in Messrs. NOLAN & STEERS' steam saw-mill, Second-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street, on Saturday last. KELTY, the engineer, was found yet unable to give testimony, and LAKE was delirious at the time of the doctor's visit. It was believed that these men could not live; and there being no testimony but theirs that had not been taken, the inquest was adjourned indefinitely.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A STAGE.—An aged man, whose name is supposed to be THOS. J. NELSON, entered a stage in Greenwich-street, near Canal, at about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and died almost immediately after taking a seat. The deceased was attired in black, and wore a duster. He is supposed to have been about 60 years of age.

USING A SLUNG SHOT.—A young man named JOSEPH BRENNAN was last night arrested by Officer KRONE, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, on complaint of Mr. D. L. HAINES, No. 166 North First-street, who alleges that BRENNAN and his associates have perpetrated various robberies at his place of business, and last evening attempted to assault him with a slung-shot.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Regiments to Arrive.

Among the many volunteer regiments soon expected to arrive are the One Hundred and Second New-York, Ninety-fourth New-York, Sixty-fifth New-York, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New-York and the Fifty-first New-York. All of these commands, except the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth, are city regiments. We append histories of three of them.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND NEW-YORK

was organized in this city in the latter part of 1861, and left the city over 1,000 strong, under command of Col. T. B. VAN BUREN.

On arriving at the seat of war the regiment was attached to the command of Gen. MCDOWELL, and after the ordeal of severe but necessary discipline, under Lieut.-Col. HAYWARD, was transferred to the corps of Gen. BANKS, in 1862, then operating in the Shenandoah Valley against "Stonewall" JACKSON. Here the regiment served with marked distinction, participating in the engagements at Harper's Ferry, Bolivar Heights and Winchester, and afterwards under Gen. POPE in the battles of Cedar Mountain, and Sulphur Springs and Chantilly.

After the retreat of Gen. POPE, the regiment was attached to the Second Division of the Twelfth Corps, commanded by Gen. JOHN W. GEARY—known as the White Star Division—and participated in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam.

For some few weeks subsequently the regiment was encamped on London Heights and at Bolivar, taking part in several reconnoissances. On the 9th of December, 1862, the whole command was ordered forward to the support of BURNSIDE, in the campaign against Fredericksburgh. They reached Dumfries on the 14th, and back to Fairfax on the 19th; thence to Stafford Court-house, Feb. 20, and finally to Aquia Creek. Remained at this last place until the 26th of April. Marched thence to take active part in the battles of 1st, 2d and 3d of May at Chancellorsville, where the One Hundred and Second and Sixtieth New-York were particularly distinguished. On the 12th June, commenced the laborious and wearisome march, which culminated so gloriously at Gettysburgh, July 1–5, 1863. At Gettysburgh Captain JOHN MEADE and Adjutant J. V. UPHAM, two of the ablest officers of the One Hundred and Second, were killed.

Adjt. UPHAM was originally First Lieutenant Company C, Seventy-eighth New-York, but was rendered supernumerary by consolidation, and went to the seat of war as First Sergeant Company K, One Hundred and Second.

The regiment passed through Frederick City on the 7th, crossed the Potomac on the 18th, reaching Ellis Ford about the 30th, when it went into camp. On the 5th September the regiment moved to Racoon Ford, on the Rapidan, remaining until the 25th, when orders were issued and immediate preparations made for going West, and on the 27th the transfer to a new field commenced.

It will be remembered that the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps went west under command of Maj.-Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER, now commanding the Department of the East.

On the 28th of October occurred the battle of Wauhatchie, in which the division was particularly distinguished. Gen. THOMAS used the following words in speaking of this affair:

"The repulse by Gen. GEARY's command, of greatly superior numbers, who attempted to surprise him, will rank among the most distinguished feats of this war."

In this action Gen. GREENE was wounded, and Col. DAVID IRELAND, of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh New-York, commanded the brigade up to the fall of Atlanta.

On the 24th of November took place the memorable battle of Lookout Mountain, or "HOOKER's battle among the clouds." The One Hundred and Second Regiment occupied the advance line. Lieut.-Col. R. AVERY lost a leg, and Major G. M. ELLIOTT was mortally wounded. On the 25th occurred the action of Mission Ridge, and on the 27th the battle of Ringgold. This last, begun on our side without artillery, was, while it lasted, sharp and terrific.

In this action Capt. CHAS. T. GREENE, A. A. G., a son of Gen. GREENE, had his leg shot off by a cannon-shot, which instantly killed his horse. On the 3d of December the order, of which the following is an extract, was received by the regiment from Gen. GEARY:

"With heartfelt pride he reverts to their prowess in the assaults which made them the heroes of Lookout Mountain, on the 24th; and to their gallant conduct upon Missionary Ridge, on the 25th; Ravine Creek on the 26th; and Ringgold on the 27th. The conquest of Lookout Mountain will, associated with the emblematic 'white star' of the conquerors, stand out as prominently in history as do the bristling cliffs of that Titanic eminence upon the horizon."

On the 31st of December, 1863, the regiment re-enlisted, and received the usual veteran furlough of thirty days, arriving in New-York on the 24th of January, 1864.

On the 3d of March the regiment left again for the front, arriving at Stevenson, Alabama, on the 12th. Here it remained until the 30th of April, when the grand forward movement of SHERMAN's army commenced. The history of that movement is the history of the One Hundred and Second. Fighting, marching, skirmishing; marching, skirmishing and fighting. Thus were fought the battles of Mill Creek Gap, Rocky Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Pine Mountain, Muddy Creek, Noce's Creek, Kolb's Farm, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, Atlanta and Savannah. Gen. GEARY, in alluding to these and former engagements, says:

"These, and the labors, exposures and dangers of the Carolina and Georgia campaigns are lettered on your banners, while the part you have bravely borne in scores of actions—small of note in this war, but equal to battles in other days—is attested by hundreds of scars on your own persons and the remembrance of our heroic dead. * * * Your country has been saved, and yours is no small share in the glorious right to be proud of the result. * * * It may safely be asserted that no organization in any army has a prouder record, or has passed through more arduous, varied and bloody campaigns."

On the 12th July, 1864, the Seventy-eighth New-York was consolidated with the One Hundred and Second, and officers absent from wounds and supernumerary, ordered to be mustered out. Since the cessation of hostilities other regiments have been consolidated with it, so that they now number about 600 men. These are commanded by Col. H. J. CHATFIELD, a son of Hon. LEVI S. CHATFIELD, of this city.

As the One Hundred and Second is the only regiment from this city now in service that has been with Gen. SHERMAN throughout his historical march, it is expected that a warm reception will be given the veteran heroes on their arrival home. The only original officers now with the regiment are Lieut. WILBUR, now Major, who has been absent on staff duty most of the time, and Lieut. HOWLAND, now Quartermaster. Nearly all the present officers have been promoted from the ranks.

ROSTER OF THE FIELD AND STAFF AND LINE OFFICERS NOW BELONGING TO THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENT NEW-YORK VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

Field and Staff.—Harvey S. Chatfield, Colonel; Oscar J. Spaulding, Lieutenant-Colonel; Robert H. Wilbur, Major; Charles H. Burbeck, Surgeon; Edwin P. Failing, Assistant Surgeon; Charles C. Wheeler, Quartermaster; John W. Francisco, Adjutant.

Company Officers.—Irvin Carman, First Lieutenant Company A; P. P. Peck, First Lieutenant Company B; H. M. Maguire, Captain Company C; T. D. Cornell, Captain Company D; George A. Wallace, Second Lieutenant Company D; Wm. W. Griffin, Captain Company E; Thomas Parker, First Lieutenant Company E; Lewis O. Conklin, Second Lieutenant Company E; Robert B. Hathaway, Captain Company F; James Tracy, First Lieutenant Company F; Isaac Van Steenburgh, Captain Company G; Alexander Hunt, Second Lieutenant Company G; Eugene Schilling, Captain Company H; John R. Elliott, Captain Company I; Joseph Richardson, First Lieutenant Company I; Joseph L. Bencher, Second Lieutenant Company I; Thatcher W. Root, Captain Company K; Frederick Webber, First Lieutenant Company K; Wm. H. Ashwin, Second Lieutenant Company K.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK

was organized in July, 1861, and is better known as the "First United States Chasseurs." They first reached Washington in August, 1861, and were at once thrown across the Chain Bridge, where they participated in the action at Drainsville. Col. JOHN COCHRANE (now Attorney-General of this State) was in command, with Lieut.-Col. ALEX. SHALER, Maj. JOE HAMBLIN, (of the Fifth New-York Zouaves,) and senior Capt. GURNEY, all members of the gallant Seventh, and all since promoted to the rank of General. The Sixty-fifth participated with McCLELLAN in the campaign on the Peninsula, distinguished itself at Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill, and was the last to leave the latter battle-field. Through all the succeeding battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Rappahannock Station and Mine Run the regiment was eminently conspicuous. This was especially the case at the second Fredericksburgh, where the "Chasseurs" alone at midnight, stormed the place and made way for the column of the Sixth Corps that took LEE's Heights on the following day.

In December, 1863, most of the old members re-enlisted, and after the expiration of the veteran furlough were ordered to Johnson's Island, Lake Erie. There they remained until Gen. GRANT ordered all the old troops to the front, when they returned to Brandy Station. On the 4th of May, 1864, the regiment lost heavily in the Wilderness, and in the succeeding engagements of Spotsylvania, Laurel Hill, Cold Harbor, after which they crossed the James, and took part in the first assault upon the Weldon Railroad. By this time the original members were reduced to less than 200, out of 960, who went out in '61. A majority of the old officers had been killed and wounded. SHALER was taken prisoner in the Wilderness, GURNEY had a brigade, HAMBLIN had a brigade, HIGGINBOTHAM was in Richmond, COCHRAN was Attorney-General of New-York State, so that old things had become new, nevertheless the organization kept up to its former reputation, and added to its previous laurels by vigorous action around the defences of Washington, and in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, in the Shenandoah Valley, under SHERIDAN. Thence they were transported again to Petersburgh, and participated in the campaigns that signalized the last throes of the rebellion. Of the whole 960 members, it is certainly known that 700 have been either killed, wounded or taken prisoners. All the old non-commissioned officers have either a grave in Virginia or a commission from the State, while many of them have distinguished themselves more than common on all occasions.

The Sixty-fifth will be formally received by the Seventh Regiment to-day, as the following order will show:

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER No. 15.—1. This regiment will parade in full fatigue, gray trousers, (without knapsacks,) on Saturday, 22d instant, to receive and escort the Sixty-fifth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, on its return from long and distinguished service in the field.

Roll-call of companies at 7½ o'clock A. M.

Field and staff (dismounted) will report to Lieut.-Col. Haws at same hour.

Non-commissioned staff, band and drum-corps will report to the Adjutant at same hour.

II. The nation owes a debt of gratitude to its gallant defenders, which it can never repay, and every member of the Seventh should unite in this humble tribute of welcome to the brave and patriotic soldiers of the republic. The Sixty-fifth Reg

THE COLLEGES.

COMMENCEMENT AT CAMBRIDGE.

Harvard's Holidays—A Festival Week.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Wednesday, July 19, 1865.

CLASS DAY AND COMMENCEMENT.

The return of Midsummer has brought a recurrence of its annual festal days to the ancient university established in this place. The two white days, as they may be called, of the college year, are class-day and commencement. The former occurs in the middle of June, and was celebrated about a month ago. Then the senior class of the university practically graduates, having finished its studies and passed its final examinations for rank and scholarship. The happy few who have marks enough to secure a part at commencement—the "men of parts," as college slang styles them—take a month to write and learn their essays or orations, and to-day have returned to pronounce them. Class-day is the more gay and lively day, but commencement the more dignified and celebrated. The former is a modern affair, only a little over a hundred years old, while the latter has been established over two hundred and twenty years, the first commencement at Harvard being in 1642. On class-day the graduating class have their procession, clad in new tall hats and dress coats; their oration, poem and ode by their own members; their dance on the green and in Harvard Hall; their good-by hug and run around the great elm behind Hollis Hall; their final song together; their magnificent "spreads" or entertainments in their rooms; their evening music and illumination of the college yard. All this is witnessed with admiration by the junior classes, by many guests and visitors, but, above all, by a dazzling crowd of the gaily-dressed *pulcherrimæ filiæ* of Boston and its environs.

To-day, also, there is a good representation of the beautiful virgins and the stately matrons of the Hub and its neighborhood in Old Cambridge; but the display is not quite so brilliant as on the favorite class-day. To make up for that lack, the graduates have assembled from all quarters, far and near, and throng the college grounds.

"We leave, like those volcanic stones, our precious Alma Mater:
But will keep dropping in again, to see the dear old crater."

MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Commencement is so called because it is the time when the new class, the Freshmen, commence their curriculum. They become under-graduates at this time, and it is in their honor the day is celebrated. But, in fact, very few persons think about the commencers, the Freshmen. To the majority of people, commencement is the *finishing* day of the college year, and the classes which graduate from the various colleges and schools absorb all the attention.

On Monday, the exercises of commencement week at Harvard were inaugurated by a sermon before the graduating class of the Divinity School, delivered at Appleton Chapel, by Rev. ORVILLE DEWEY, D. D. The discourse was from the text in I Thess., v. 21: "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good." It was a very able and eloquent discourse.

The audience was good, and all the ceremonies were interesting. The preacher treated of the two balancing forces of conservatism and radicalism which appear in life, and explained how each had its mission, and instructed his auditors how to confine each to its proper scope, and to draw advantage from both. He then directly applied the moral to their own future lives, and showed that the true minister must be radical in his search after truth, and in his own interior life, and conservative in holding by the truth discovered and felt by experience.

On Tuesday took place the forty-ninth annual visitation (divine visitation" as the sacrilegious undergraduates say) of the Divinity School. The exercises of the graduating class took place in University Hall, opening with a hymn, and a prayer by Prof. GEORGE R. NOYES, D. D. The following addresses were then delivered, in the order I send you. "The Humanity of Christ," William Ranney Cole; "The Christian President," Richard Coleman; "Christ of History and Christ of Consciousness," Minot Gardiner Gage; "The Voice of Christianity Concerning the Future Life," Thomas Lamb Elliott; "Symbols in Religion," Charles Edward Grinnell; "Christianity in American Affairs," Joseph May; "Socinian Theology," Charles Christie Salter.

The essays were all very excellent productions, and, unlike most such performances, were really entertaining, even to a non-professional hearer. It is hard to discriminate on such occasions, but the discourse of Mr. MAY seemed one of the most interesting—perhaps on account of the popular character of its subject and the handsome literary style of its composition. It is noticeable how many of the parts were upon "Christianity," which is a great improvement upon dry discussions of theology, for ordinary hearers, although the latter may be abler, and really more suitable for a Divinity School commencement. The exercises were varied by hymns, and the large and cultivated audience were evidently pleased by all the performances.

In the afternoon, the Alumni of the Divinity School with some invited guests, dined together at Harvard Hall, and without clerical dignity over the social board. At 4 o'clock, Rev. E. H. SEARS, the distinguished Unitarian divine, delivered the annual sermon in Appleton Chapel. The subject was "Naturalism"—its capacities and its faults. The sermon showed that naturalism is iconoclastic, but not constructive. It destroys errors, but does not remove truth. And its great mistake is that it often pulls down truth together with error, and, in undermining the whole Christian temple, has only a wreck of ruins to show for its result. The sermon was written and delivered with remarkable care, and displayed fine thought and argumentative power. Most decided ground, upon the whole, was taken against the system of naturalism in religion—a pleasant indication of the tone of the theological school.

In the evening, various classes of years gone-by held their triennial meetings (or quinquennial, as the case may be) at Parker's Hotel, in Boston.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

But to-day, Wednesday, is the chief day of the festival week, thus far. The banks and custom-houses of Boston, and many mercantile establishments, have been closed all day, and the merchants have repaired hither for the festivities, or have gone elsewhere on pleasure. The day is delightful, though warm. To tell the truth, commencement day is always hot, and invariably pleasant. It has passed into a proverb that it never rains on this occasion. From the year 1800 to 1835, there was not a single rainy commencement in that interval of thirty-five years.

At an early hour the guests began to assemble in old Cambridge, and the horse-cars from Boston ran crowded and crammed with visitors. The beautiful college grounds were soon covered with people; ladies in fine attire, undergraduates lounging at their windows, old college men visiting the places so dear to them in youth. Soon after 8 o'clock, the National Lancers, of Boston, Captain SLADE, the time-honored escort or body-guard of the Governor on Commencement, clattered up Beacon Hill to the State House, and a little later Gov. JOHN A. ANDREW, appeared with his military family, and the whole procession moved off toward Cambridge. On arriving at the college yard, His Excellency dismissed his escort, and the latter rode away to West Cambridge, where they partook of a collation offered by sundry members residing at that point. Subsequently, they proceeded to Spy Pond, for the annual dinner, and you can rely on it, while the literary gentlemen were offering their sacrifices to Minerva, the military element were equally busy in pouring libations to Bacchus.

This will be the last occasion, probably, in which the Governor will observe the custom, now over 200 years old, of visiting the university in his official capacity. By act of the Massachusetts Legislature, a few months ago, the old link between the college and State has been severed, and Harvard is now an independent college. It will elect its own overseers, whereas hitherto the Legislature, after a great deal of annual log-rolling, disputing, and rivalry among sects and religious parties, has been accustomed to elect them. So, also, probably, with this severance of the State and the university, there will be a less general observance of the day hereafter, in business circles in Boston; and, accordingly, an unusual interest is connected with this year's celebration.

EXERCISES IN THE CHURCH.

A procession was now organized in the college grounds, consisting of His Excellency the Governor, and his Staff; the President, Professors, Trustees, and other members of the Faculty of the college; the Corporation, the Overseers, and other officers of the university; past offices of the university, and distinguished guests; and, above all, the tremulous young orators of the occasion, marching two and two in canonical costume. The procession passed out of the grounds to Dr. NEWELL'S Unitarian Congregational Church, just opposite the great college gate—the historic field of so many oratorical triumphs and failures on Commencement Day. The galleries were packed with a brilliant assemblage, admitted by hardly-obtained leave, and early application. The ladies had been fluttering fans, and compressing crinoline, and chatting and waiting, for hours, till the procession should come. Fond mothers were pointing out to friends, with unconcealed pride, the offspring who stirred maternal pride as he moved up the broad aisle toward the front seats reserved on either side for the "Class of 1865." Anxious fathers and brothers were computing the chances of success or failure for those of the incipient orators whose welfare most concerned them. Pretty and gay sisters, and bright, particular "friends" of the students, were whispering, and anxiously seeking to recognize this one or that one.

The procession moved its slow length along, and the church got filled. After it got filled, it got crowded. After it got crowded, it got crammed. The heat was soon up to the point which the mercury always ought to indicate on Commencement Day; pretty, delicate fans got into the proper rapidity of motion; the buzzing of conversation increased; the hearts of the orators began to thump. Then the platform got gradually stocked with its precious freight and weight of learning and fame—renowned in State, army and professional life. Among the distinguished guests at Commencement were Gov. ANDREW and his Staff; Maj.-Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE, who yesterday went to Portsmouth, N. H., to attend the marriage of his niece, Miss GRAHAM, daughter of Col. GRAHAM, U. S. A., with Col. JOHN H. GEORGE, of Concord, and who is the guest of Col. LYMAN, of Gov. ANDREW'S Staff, at Brookline; Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE, who, with his family, arrived at Boston on Monday evening and took apartments at the Tremont House; Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, of Ohio, the lately defeated Chicago candidate for Vice-President. But I will give a fuller record of the distinguished guests in another letter. When they and all others had been seated, amid a sudden hush, President HILL opened the exercises in the usual way, and then followed the speeches, according to the

COMMENCEMENT PROGRAMME.

Salutatory Address in Latin, Louis Charles Lewis, Sandy Hill, N. Y. Essay, "Plato at the Court of Dionysius," Charles Jairus Lincoln, Weymouth. Essay, "The Death of Admiral Coligny," Hebbeus Horatio Mitchell, Cambridge. Essay, "Primitive Marriage," David Leighton Ordway, Bradford. Essay, "The Conservation of Forces," Gorham Deane Williams, Deerfield. Oration, "The Necessity for High Education in America," George Wales Dillaway, Roxbury. Music. Disquisition, "Liberty Independent of Forms of Government," Thomas Franklin Brownell, New-Bedford. Essay, "The Slave Ship of 1619, and the Pilgrim Ship of 1620," Charles Edward Sonther, Haverhill. Essay, "William Blake," Henry Cleveland Wellman, Brookline. Essay, "Aspects of the Development Theory in Natural History," George Albert Stearns, Rochester, N. Y. Oration, "University Education in England, France and America," Frank Eustace Anderson, Roxbury. Music. Essay, "The Penalties of Treason," Flavius Joseph Cook, Ticonderoga, N. Y. Essay, "The Present State of the Suffrage Question in England," William Henry Fish, Vernon, N. Y. Essay, "De Tocqueville's Prophecies," Charles Bailey Shute, Malden. Essay, "How Far Civilized Nations may Impose their Ideas upon Uncivilized," James Otis Hoyt, Haverhill. Dissertation, "Mozart's Music in France," Melville Cox Towle, Bradford. Essay, "The Political Rights of Free Blacks in the Southern States, from the Revolution to 1830." William Durant Bullard, Cambridge. Essay, "The Adamses," Charles Warren Clifford, New-Bedford. Essay, "A Reading and Writing Qualification for Suffrage," William Harrington Warren, Westborough. Essay, "The Southern Church," George Homer Smith, East Medway. Oration, "England and America," George Anthony Hill, Sherborn. Music. Oration, "Pendallism in America since 1799," Charles Harrison Tweed, Taunton.

OTHER EXERCISES.

The whole exhibition was very creditable. The speeches were very heartily received, the *formosæ virgines* in the galleries applauding with kidded hands, and gouty old gentlemen stoutly rapping their canes on the pews at each successful hit. It is a little remarkable how few of the speeches were connected with the late war, or were descriptive of it. The taste of the Professor of Rhetoric, probably, suggested that students should keep silent upon events fit only to be told by participants—by soldiers.

As I close, the procession has re-formed, and has entered Harvard Hall for the annual dinner, and is seated at the tables so beautifully spread. The scene reminds one of HOLMES' lines:

Around my view are ranged, on either hand,
The genius, wisdom, virtue of the land:
Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed,
Close at my elbow stir their lemonade;
Would you, like Homer, like to write and speak,
That bench is groaning with its weight of Greek;
Behold the orator that, in his teens
Fonnd six new species in a dish of greens;
And lo, the master, in a slattering walk,
Whose annual cyphering takes a ton of chalk;
And there the linguist that, by common roots,
Through all their wandling traces old Noah's shoots.

But a description of this banquet must be reserved for a later mail. R. R.

Celebration Continued—Phi Beta Kappa Day.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Thursday, July 20, 1865.

Commencement Day of the year of our Lord 1865 has been gathered with honor to its predecessors. It passed off with all its customary fervors, solar and eloctionary. New-Yorkers, unless they have seen it, cannot appreciate the great interest taken in this College Day throughout the old Bay State. It is made a legal holiday by act of legislature, and its advent brings together graduates and celebrities from all parts of the Union. But yesterday, there was unusual interest in the annual festival. In the first place, the late action dissolving the connection between State and legislature, attracted a large audience to view one of the last (possibly) of the old-fashioned Commencements, attended by the Governor and his Staff, in their official relation to the college. Again, the important projects of the graduates to build an alumni hall, and to put up a monument to the fallen sons of Harvard, attracted a larger assemblage of graduates than usual. Finally, the fact of this being the first celebration of the anniversary in peaceful times, for four years, gave a crowning joy to the occasion.

THE MORNING'S EXERCISES.

My last letter described the public exercises of the morning, up to the dinner. But there were several other little performances besides the elocutionary, to be summed up in a paragraph. The Governor and his suite, with an escort composed of officers of the Boston Cadets, the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, with the distinguished guests whom I will mention hereafter, and the Governor's Council, were escorted to Cambridge by the Boston Lancers. This custom of the attendance of the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth upon this festivity, is full 220 years old; and in early days, as now, he was escorted by "Boston troops." And, indeed, all the other exercises of the day are still carried out *more ancestrorum nostrorum*, in the good old style—except that formerly the graduating class never indulged in the weakness of speaking in English, but conveyed their ideas in Latin, Greek or Hebrew, which tongues were probably quite familiar to their auditors.

At Gore Hall, at 9½ o'clock, the usual meeting of the Board of Overseers was held, His Excellency the Governor presiding. Several unimportant matters of business were transacted. I have the minutes of the proceedings, but they are of no general interest. The meeting being adjourned, a procession of undergraduates was formed at 10 o'clock, in front of Holworthy Hall, the Boston Brigade Band in advance, and escorted the dignitaries, reinforced by the alumni, from Gore Hall to Dr. NEVILL'S church. The following was the

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The Brigade Band.
The President of the University.
Members of the Corporation.
Officers of Instruction and Government.
Ex-Presidents of the University.
Sheriffs of Suffolk and Middlesex.
The Governor of the Commonwealth and suite.
The Lieutenant-Governor and Council.
The Board of Overseers.
Former members of the Corporation.
Former officers of the University.
Judges and other officers of the State and United States courts.
Secretary and Treasurer of the Commonwealth.
Mayors of Boston and Cambridge.
Presidents and Professors of other Colleges.
Officers of the Army and Navy of the United States.
Members of Congress.
Invited Guests.
Graduates of the University in the order of Seniority.

The church was crowded, except in the reserved seats, long before the procession entered, and when all were seated it presented a splendid array of beauty, learning and valor.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

Among the invited guests present on the occasion were Major-Gen. George G. Meade; Col. R. M. Batcheldor, Brevet Col. S. F. Barstow, A. A. G., Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. M. Bache, Brevet Lieut.-Col. George Meade, composing the staff of Gen. Meade; Major-Gen. Benham, of the Engineers, Brevet Major-Gen. Charles Devens, Jr., Brevet Major-Gen. G. N. Macy, Brevet Major-Gen. Peter Force, Brig.-Gen. B. S. Alexander, Brig.-Gen. E. D. Brigham, Major F. N. Clarke, Adjutant-Gen. N. B. Baker, of Iowa, Adjutant-Gen. A. W. Bishop, of Arkansas, Adjutant-Gen. Schouler, and numerous other officers of the army.

Among the distinguished civilians were Senators CHARLES SUMNER and HENRY WILSON, and Hon. GEO. H. PENDLETON, of Ohio, which latter gentleman entered the church with Mr. SUMNER.

THE EXERCISES.

The organ played a fine voluntary as the procession filed into the church. When all were seated, the Reverend President HILL made the customary prayer, and the programme sent you yesterday was then carried out, except that a few parts were omitted, at the request of the authors. Some of them were of great merit, particularly the valedictory. The salutatory, in Latin, was received with great favor by the knowing, and also by those who wished to be considered as "inside" on such subjects. The allusions in Latin orations to the ladies—*vos quoque, virgines formosæ*, or *pulcherrimæ*, as the case may be—are always gracefully acknowledged by the gentler sex, who know where the laugh comes in. In former days, college boys were terrible young fellows. Our great grandfathers used to introduce some compliments to the ladies in Latin, which could hardly have been uttered in our less gallant and erotic English tongue. To correct this display of Propertian and Plautinian wit, the authorities enjoined the President (a hundred odd years ago) "to put an end to the practice of addressing the female sex." Personal experience assures your reporter that to the aforesaid practice an end had not been put, about a century after the order was passed.

THE DEGREES.

The orations pronounced, President HILL descended from his pulpit, and took his seat in front, and, in the usual lengthy speech in the Latin tongue, conferred the degrees of Bachelor of Arts upon the graduating class; Bachelor of Arts, out of course, on six members of previous classes; Master of Arts to the graduating class of three years ago, 1862; Master of Arts, out of course, on certain members of classes who graduated more than three years ago; Doctor of Medicine on the graduating class at the medical school; Bachelor in Science on that of the Lawrence Scientific School; Bachelor of Laws on that of the Harvard Law School; the Honorary Degree of Master of Arts upon Rev. SAMUEL DOWSE ROBBINS, of Framingham; Rev. SAMUEL HOBART WINCHLEY, of Boston; Prof. MAURICE PERKINS, of Union College.

A MEED OF HONOR.

But the chief interest of the ceremony occurred in the reading of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, which was conferred upon:

CHARLES BECK, of Cambridge.

Gen. GEORGE GORDON MEADE, United States Army.

The degree conferred upon Gen. MEADE was in the following language: "Illum exercitus Americani imperatorem, qui periculosissimo belli discrimine res patriæ virtute et consilio restituit, GEORGIUM GORDON MEADE." It is an allusion to Gettysburgh, and may be rendered thus: "That commander of the American army, who, at the most dangerous point of the war, restored victory to the country by his gallantry and skill, GEORGE GORDON MEADE."

On the reading of the tribute, the Chief Marshal of the graduating class, by preconcerted plan, sprang to the front of the platform, and, waving his baton, led his class in nine rapid cheers for Gen. MEADE.

The President now pronounced a benediction, and the brilliant audience moved slowly over to the college grounds.

CLASS MEETINGS.

Meanwhile, about noon, the various classes, for many years back, had been holding their class meetings in assigned rooms in the various halls—Massachusetts, Hollis, Stoughton or Holworthy. There long-separated comrades met for a brief, friendly grasp of the hand, for a word of congratulation, for a recounting of personal experience with the world since the last visit to Alma Mater, and for resolutions of sympathy and condolence over those who had died during the year gone by. The terrible ravages of war have increased the ordinary mortality which each year shows among the college ranks, and with such extraordinary zeal did Harvard fling herself into the cause of the Union, that she now mourns the loss of many a promising son.

THE PUNCH-BOWL.

There were more pleasant memories recalled, however, than sad ones, and, that old classmates might drink each other's healths very pleasantly, great flowing bowls of punch were provided in each room. Care was taken, however, that no one should yield to the heat or excitement by imbibing too much of the attractive beverage. That the providing of punch on such festive occasions is legitimate, will appear from a vote of the Overseers of Harvard College, passed one hundred and six years ago, which says: "It shall be no offence it any scholar shall, at Commencement, make and entertain guests at his chamber with punch, which, as it is now usually made, is no intoxicating liquor." Maj.-Gen. MEADE and staff, and Gov. ANDREW and staff, with many distinguished guests, were entertained at the rooms of the class of 1854, at No. 10 Hollis Hall.

PROCESSION AGAIN.

At length the band stationed at Gore Hall, struck up "Fair Harvard," and the alumni and guests repaired thither. The procession was reformed in the order already given, and then the stentorian tones of Mr. SIBLEY, the well-known librarian, called out the alumni by class. He began pretty far back in the last century, and paused respectfully for a response between each two years. After a while one or two veteran graduates tottered along, and when the calling had got along below 1800, the procession began to grow in size more rapidly. Toward the end there was a confused jam and rush among the later classes and the undergraduates, some of whom made desperate struggles for admittance to the procession. Then it wound its slow length along.

Harvard Hall was soon reached, and the procession entered the great room, which was filled full of tables and benches, so closely packed that the aisles were very narrow. A part of the graduating class were at the door, hats in hand, saluting handsomely the procession. When nearly all were in, a gallant rush by undergraduates was made at the door, where a modern Nisus or two as "guardians of the portal stood," and kept out all unticketed intruders.

DEMAND AND SUPPLY.

It was instantly evident that the room was too small for the company, by about 200 places at table. After some hard jamming and squeezing, the unfortunate two hundred stood up, and a part indemnified themselves for the want of seats by roving at will from table to table, plucking the sweets of each. The sitting portion, perhaps 800 strong, were jammed very tightly together, and no room was left for waiters to pass. There were so few in attendance, however, that this was not important. As much in demand as places were, plates were more so; because more people had sat down than the benches were designed for. Plates, knives and forks were, therefore, in demand; but spoons supplied the lack of forks, and the extraordinary rapidity with which the large dishes containing the edibles were emptied, left, in a few seconds, platters enough for all. The bountiful dinner was finished very rapidly, and amid many jokes and much laughter. No wine was used, that it might be fulfilled, as HOLMES has written:

Songs, speeches, toasts, around the festive board,
Drowned in the juice the college pumps afford;
For only water flanks our knives and forks,
So, sink or float, we swim without the corks.

FEAST OF REASON.

The water which HOLMES celebrated was to be had, but not the "songs, speeches, toasts." The President calling the assembly made a few remarks, explaining the donations made during the past year to the university, by its friends. Having made an allusion to the death of Mr. EVERETT, the former distinguished President of the University, he added:

"In the same month of July in which Mr. EVERETT was appointed to lecture in the Law School, the college received from the executor of Mr. CHARLES SANDERS the munificent bequest of $30,000, in addition to the gift of his estate, which he had valued at $24,000; the whole sum he appropriated toward the erection of a hall in which we might hold our public services on our festival day. In October the university received as the gift of Dr. ASA GRAY, a valuable herbarium. In addition to this great collection of Dr. GRAY, embracing some two hundred thousand specimens, many of them of great value, because they are typical specimens, he has given a library of great value, which was added to the gift of another valuable library, given by JOHN LOWELL. Smaller gifts have been given as usual, among which are $2,000 from AUGUSTUS STORY, of Salem, to found a scholarship, and the gift by a merchant of $5,000, as a standard fund, at the disposal of the President, for the benefit of indigent students, of which I have distributed in one term alone about $1,000. In the Winter we received the gift of $52,500 from one individual, to complete the work which his honored father had begun in the gift of $100,000, for founding the Lawrence Scientific School; of this $52,500, $2,500 were to be expended immediately for the equipment of the laboratory of the chemical department. The $50,000 has been divided equally between the department of engineering and the department of chemistry. And now I am authorized to make, at this meeting, an announcement from another merchant of Boston, a noble representative of the princely merchants, who desires me modestly to conceal his name, that he will transfer to the university $50,000, as soon as the necessary arrangement can be made, for the founding of a school of mining, in close connection with the Lawrence Scientific School, to be under the charge, if we can procure his services, of Prof. J. G. WHITNEY. And last of all comes the announcement of a free piece of land for the carrying out of Mr. CHARLES SANDERS' beneficence, in the erection of Alumnus Hall, which, in my judgment, is the best located of any in the City of Cambridge, which is available for this purpose."

SPEECH OF GEN. MEADE.

President HILL then proposed, on account of the important business coming before the Alumni meeting, to dismiss the assembly. The customary seventy-eighth Psalm was sung by the vast assembly, and then the audience began to leave, rather disappointed at not having any speech-making. A gentleman, however, called for cheers for Gen. MEADE, which were heartily given, and Maj.-Gen. MEADE being summoned to respond, did so in the following words:

"Your worthy President expressly stated that I should not be called upon for a speech; and among the many favors and great honors conferred upon me, I assure you I do not consider this the least, because nature has not gifted me with the power adequately and properly to thank you for the kindness and all the honor that you have thus showered upon me. I came here with the intention of doing honor to others, of paying, by my presence, respect to the living and the dead graduates of this venerable institution, who have taken up arms or fallen on the field of battle to save our country, our constitution and our flag. I expected to be a silent spectator, and have been overwhelmed by the honor which has been conferred upon me by this venerable institution, and I appreciate it. I shall bear to my grave the most grateful feeling, and I trust that you will excuse me from saying any more. My heart is full, and if I could only express my feelings to you, I would talk forever."

Cheers were then given for the Army of the Potomac and for Gen. DEVINS, and the assembly departed.

ALUMNI MEETING.

The only other feature of the day was the annual business alumni meeting in the afternoon, after the dinner. The question of the erection of a hall large enough to hold the graduates was discussed, and also that of a memorial monument to the heroic dead of Harvard who have fallen in the war. A committee of fifty gentlemen was appointed to consider the whole subject, with Hon. CHARLES G. LORING as Chairman. The whole commencement exercises passed off admirably.

PHI BETA KAPPA.

To-day, the Phi Beta Kappa Society have their meeting in the same church. The weather is hotter than yesterday. The attendance is not so large. The annual meeting was held at No. 16 University Hall, at 9 o'clock this morning. Afterward, an oration was delivered at the church by Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D., of New-York, and a poem by GEORGE H. BOKER, Esq., of Philadelphia. A dinner is to follow the exercises, which latter are progressing as I close.

To-morrow comes the Commemoration Festival.

R. R.

Interesting Ceremonies at the College—The Patriotism of Harvard Students Commemorated.

BOSTON, Friday, July 21.

Interesting ceremonies took place at Harvard College to-day in commemoration of the patriotism of her sons. Harvard contributed 495 of her graduates to uphold the standard of the country, of whom 96 were either killed in battle or died from the effects of wounds or disease.

The number in attendance at the commemorative exercises was about two hundred and fifty. A large number of invited guests were present, among others including Major-Gen. Meade and Staff, Major-Gen. Marcy, Major-Gen. Barlow, Major-Gen. Hayes, Brig.-Gen. Enstis, Brig.-Gen. Alvord, Brig.-Gen. W. F. Bartlett, Brig.-Gen. Sargent, Brig.-Gen. Cogswell, Brevet Major-Gen. Devins, Col. Savage, Twelfth New-York Cavalry, and Col. T. W. Higginson.

Gov. ANDREW and staff were also present. The main features of the commemoration were a procession from Gore Hall to the First Church, where an eloquent and touching oration was delivered by Rev. Dr. PUTNAM, and a banquet under a canvas tent on the college ground, at which plates were laid for nearly 1,400 guests. Hon. CHAS. G. LORING presided at the banquet.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

Increased Applications—The Lockwood Prizes—Class-day—Commemoration

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HANOVER, Thursday, July 20, 1865.

The crowd has been increasing constantly since I last wrote, until now it is impossible to find accommodations in the entire village. The next class promises to be the largest entered for thirty years. The energy indigenous to the President infuses itself in every one connected with the college. This week the funds have been largely increased, and by September there is a good prospect that this institution will have received within two years nearly as much as during the whole period of its existence.

The Lockwood prizes have been awarded as follows: Junior class—First prize, Benjamin True, of Meriden, N. H.; second, Jas. W. Powell, of Nashua, N. H. Sophomore class—First prize, Joseph Ladd, Sharon, Vt.; second prize, Abram Brown, of Canterbury, Vt.

"Class-day" is always an occasion of interest to the college and its friends. An unusually large audience made up of the fashion and intellect concentered here gathered Tuesday afternoon to listen to the literary and jovial productions of '65. The oration by Mr. NUTTER, of Concord, N. H., was indicative of good scholarly training, and several portions elicited rounds of applause for their eloquent utterance. In the evening Rev. E. E. ADAMS, D. D., of Philadelphia, pronounced an address before the Theological Society on "Man and his Destiny." It is altogether the marked feature of the week. It was rich with thought and wisdom, and delivered with a quiet, fervid oratory which completely entranced his auditors.

Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock, the P. B. K. Society convened, and after transacting their customary business proceeded to the church, where Prof. ALPHEUS CROSBY delivered a dry but logical essay on "Reconstruction," adopting Mr. SUMNER'S peculiar view of State suicide. The poem was given by WM. A. G. CONVERSE, of Ohio. At the conclusion of the poem Chief Justice CHASE, being called upon, addressed a few words to the senior class, which were marked by his usual sagacity and sound sense. Soon after dinner the crowd reassembled to celebrate another anniversary of the United Literary Societies. Hon. A. H. BULLOCK, of Massachusetts, pronounced an oration, which for brilliancy and power of thought was not surpassed by Mr. EVERETT in his best days. JOHN G. SAXE recited an old poem on "Love," which of course provoked the merriment of the people. In the evening Prof. PATTERSON, the Member of Congress from this district, gave a reception to the Chief Justice, which was attended by thousands of citizens and strangers. He welcomed all very heartily, and received many flattering words for his devotion to the interests of the country and humanity.

The rain is coming down uninterruptedly to-day, but the people, with horses and chariots, are pouring in to attend "Commencement" with as much zeal as though the sun was sending down its brightest rays. The famous GILMORE Band, of Boston, discourses very pleasant music, and the exercises of the graduating class are generally marked with a skill in thinking and discoursing far surpassing the general run of classes. The valedictory was pronounced by ERASTUS B. POWERS, of Cornish, N. H., and the salutatory by E. B. HALE, of Orfordville, N. H. RICHARD KIMBALL, of New-York City, the son of the novelist, obtained much applause for a thoughful and discriminating review of the progress of art in this country. New-York State was well represented among the speakers. Perhaps the most finished and vigorous effort of the day was a disputation by HORACE RUSSELL, of Franklin County, N. Y., on the Monroe doctrine. In the application of this doctrine to Mexico, he discarded all the popular fancies and follies of the day. At its conclusion he was perfectly overwhelmed with the cheers of the audience, and flowerets of the fairer portion of it. The following degrees were announced:

LL. D.—Hon. JAMES W. GRIMES, U. S. Senator from Iowa; CYRUS S. RICHARDS, Principal of Meriden Academy.

D. D.—Rev. GEORGE H. ATKINSON, of Oregon, and PLINY B. DAY, of Hallis, N. H.

At the Alumni dinner, many eloquent speeches were delivered by distinguished graduates.

Commencement at Union College.

The classes of 1815, 1825, 1835, 1845, 1855 and 1862, will meet this year. The soldiers of the Union are also cordially invited.

Sunday evening, July 23, the sermon will be delivered before the Theological Society by Rev. JOHN M. REID, D. D., of Cincinnati.

Tuesday P. M., July 25, the Phi Beta Kappa oration will be delivered by Rev. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE, D. D., of Kentucky, class of 1819.

On Tuesday evening Hon. J. W. EDMONDS, of New-York, class of 1816, will address the literary societies.

Wednesday, July 26, Alumni day, Hon. CHAS. A. PHELPS, of Boston, class of 1841, will deliver an address.

Wednesday evening, the prize speaking by Sophomore and Junior Classes will take place.

Thursday, July 27, commencement exercises.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

Baccalaureate—Report of the Examining Committee—Psi Upsilon Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Wednesday, July 19, 1865.

Examinations, class exercises and prize declamations over, the more public exercises of commencement began with the usual Baccalaureate sermon, by President CUMMINGS, on Sunday, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The sermon was much more than an ordinary effort, and evinced much of the Doctor's best skill as a pulpit dialectician.

In the evening, Rev. GEO. PECK, D. D., gave the oration before the Missionary Lyceum, which was full of wholesome, practical thought, and delivered with commendable fervor.

At 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon the reports of the Examining Committee, and of the committee on awarding the prizes, were made. In connection with this, the graduating class of the present year presented to the University, through the President, a very handsome portrait of ISAAC RICH, Esq., of Boston. This called out an earnest and most appropriate speech in behalf of Mr. RICH, reviewing his life somewhat, and particularly in its connection with the University. The speech elicited the most hearty applause from the students and all present. Mr. RICH has been the University's most valuable friend, and is yearly adding to his munificent gifts.

On Monday evening the united societies were addressed by Rev. WM. R. CLARK, of Springfield, Mass. His theme was: "The Heroic in its Relation to Intellectual Culture," and it was handled in a manner decidedly clean and clear. If it lacked anything, it was power. The poem, by Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR, was fairly up to the author's growing reputation—doubtless adding a laurel or two.

Tuesday evening was devoted to the addresses and poem before the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. The addresses by JAMES J. STRONG, LL. D., and the poem by CHAS. H. SWEETSER, Esq., were such as did the Fraternity credit. The audience was very large, and enjoyed the *literary* feast with a relish. Of any other feast "this deponent saith not."

The anniversary exercises of the Class of 1855, on Wednesday afternoon, were celebrated by an address from Rev. WM. X. NINDE, and a poem by Rev. JOHN E. ROSARD.

The commencement on Thursday was one of the most notable in the history of the University. The graduating class of thirty-five were able young men, and their representatives who came before the public displayed unusual rhetorical and elocutionary skill, together with clear and oftentimes strong and sharp thought.

The music by the "Germania Band," from Boston, was very popular and of a high order.

Commencement dinner was a success, so far as the dinner was concerned, and more especially in reference to what followed. It had already been announced at the alumni festival on the previous evening—which, by the way, was one of the best we ever attended anywhere, that DANIEL DREW, Esq., of New-York would endow a new Professorship, giving to the University the sum of $25,000, which had inspired the friends with new hope; and it was now proposed by C. C. NORTH, Esq., of New-York, that under the inspiration of the good dinner just debated, they should finish up the Alumni Library Fund of $25,000, which had been pending during the past year. This was entered upon with a zest, and finished up in a hurry, considerable more than the sum required being pledged. This being done ISAAC RICH, Esq., of Boston, acknowledged his pledge to build for the University an appropriate library building.

The President's levee was announced for the evening, and thus will close the most conspicuous commencement in the history of the University.

From $75,000 to $100,000 have been added to the funds of the College, an incalculable amount of sympathy has been awakened and enlisted, and the friends have been able to feel in regard to the University what they have often sung in regard to other things,

"We see the triumph from afar,
By *faith* we bring it nigh."

The number of young men examined to enter the University the coming year, is much larger than on any previous year. WELLINGTON.

SARATOGA.

The Weather—Of Course—Private Turnouts—A Grand Review in Person—Capital Represented in our Little Coterie.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Monday, July 17, 1865.

Thankful for the smallest favors, all Saratoga has been rejoicing to-day over the return of pleasant weather again. Early in the morning the thirty-six hour's rain storm terminated, and by 2 o'clock P. M. the clouds had cleared away and Old Sol shone forth in all his pristine loveliness. The air was cool, even bracing; the birds warbled their sweetest strains, ladies donned their starchiest divinity and gents once more appeared in Summer attire, while farmers revelled in the new mown hay and fresh sickeled grain; indeed all animate and inanimate nature looked as smiling after the refreshing storm as a gushing maiden while she joyously lisps words of thanks through smiles and tears to a doting parent for permitting Frederick Augustus, the man of her choice, to pay her board and washing bills, &c., at Saratoga, and elsewhere, for an indefinite period of time.

The condition of the roads, not more than the lovely weather, tempted all with one accord to try the one and refresh themselves in the bright sunshine; accordingly, in an almost incredible space of time, private equipages dashed up to the hotel doors, receive their precious freight, and went dashing off over the dirt road to Saratoga Lake. There were sandwiched whips and would be whips, fast teams and faster men—in every conceivable variety of vehicle—both from livery and private stable. A more gay and joyous throng never dashed over the road to the lake before.

While standing upon the piazza of MOON'S Lake House to-day, I had an opportunity of seeing an array of private equipages seldom seen together at any one place; and for the benefit of the distant reader, I will name some of the fortunate owners of these private turn-outs.

First came up at a spanking trot attached to a comfortable sulky, a span of dark-brown horses, known as *Sally Lee* and *Prince*—the former a 2:36 mare, well known at the west, and the latter from the Philadelphia turf—S. H. ALDEN, Esq., of Albany, the owner, holding the ribbons. Closely following came in two large, high-headed and high-stepping dark bays, also owned by Mr. ALDEN, attached to a carriage containing his family. En passant of Mr. ALDEN'S turn-out, I cannot omit to mention a splendid Scotch-English coach dog that invariably travels between the forelegs of *Sally Lee* and *Prince*, to the no small danger apparently of his caudal appendage; but no such accident ever occurs. The dog is one of the best trained animals of his kind; he always travels on the road with *Sally* and *Prince*, sleeps with them at night and remains with them by day; and woe be to the stranger who attempts to even touch the property intrusted to his charge. So faithful is this intelligent brute to the interests of his master, that *Sally Lee*—a mare that cost $7,000—has been the standing offer, for a long time, to anyone who can take her out of the stable. The dog is blind to all the blandishments of the opposite sex when on duty, and every other means usually adopted to mollify the canine species when on guard have no allurements for this faithful animal. But enough of dogs. Here comes up Mr. DOUGLASS, of New-York, driving a black and bay, followed in quick succession by Col. NOXEN, with a span of bays; Mr. SANFORD, more bays; CHARLES O'CONNOR'S bays, also; Major GRIFFINS, of Philadelphia, greys; C. WALSH with bays and C. ADAMS with a span of browns, Judge BLACK with dark browns, Mr. DEVISON and Mr. MASON, each driving a span of bays; next comes HADDEN, of Philadelphia, with blacks, BRYAN with roan and brown, KENT with brown and bay, followed by STOKES with chestnuts; WADSWORTH'S splendid greys now come in and J. M. MARVIN'S bays, Mr. VAN SCHENCK'S do., and M. O. STANLEY with his handsome browns; next, PENDLETON with

and families who have taken rooms at the principal hotels for the season:

UNION HOTEL.

A. T. Stewart, wife and servant, Judge Hilton, Recorder Hoffman and family, Rev. Gardiner Spring and family, New-York; Dr. Tobey and family, Providence; G. W. Tafft and family, Buffalo; D. R. Martin and lady, New-York; Geo. W. Allen and family, Milwaukee; Wm. Black and daughters, New-York; Stephen Alden and family, Albany; Stephen Ridgeley and lady, St. Louis; E. S. Sanford and family, Courtland F. Palmer and wife, New-York; Rev. Dr. Budington, Brooklyn; Geo. R. Pendleton, M. B. Brady and family, Mr. Wasdich and lady, Col. Elis W. Green and lady, M. H. Green and lady, New-York; Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania.

AT CONGRESS HALL.

Hon. A. C. Wilder and family, Kansas; Gov. P. Dillingham and lady, Vermont; Judge Leavitt and lady, Cincinnati; Chief Justice Agnes and family, Providence; Hon. Austin Myers and family, New-York; Charles E. Bill and family, New-York; E. S. Clark and family, New-York; Clark Durant, New-York; C. W. Durant and family, New-York; Dr. Vermilye, New-York; H. R. Corning and family, New-York; C. R. Robert and lady, New-York; H. J. Hastings and family, Albany; Hon. Thurlow Weed, Albany; Lord Ward, England; L. J. Jennings, London; Hon. C H. Sherrill and family, Washington; Thomas Colt and family, Pittsfield, Mass.; Judge Noyes, Vermont: John G. Saxe and wife, Albany; S. F. Barry and wife, New-York; Gen. Peabody and lady, Philadelphia; Wm. Bucknell and family, Philadelphia; Hon. J. G. Fell and family, Philadelphia; Wm. S. Hart and family, Boston; R. C. Brinkley and family, Memphis; Robert Pomeroy, Pittsfield, Mass.; Edward Minturn, New-York; John V. Farewell, Chicago; D. Parish, New-York; Hugh Douglass, Nashville, Tenn.; Hiram Wheeler and family, Chicago; Ex-Gov. Clifford, Massachusetts; Judge Stone, Massachusetts, John Bryan, New-York; Col. Leatherman, Memphis; Rev. E. D. Prime, New-York.

CLARENDON HOTEL.

Mr. Azarian, Boston; J. A. de Aldama, Paris; Mrs. Balch, Montpelier; J. H. Cassado, Havana; D. W. Corwin, Cincinnati; S. Castro, Havana; J. M. Denman, New-York; Mrs. Degen, New-York; David Duncan, Providence; Mrs. Bloodgood, Providence; Miss Hall, Providence; S. T. Dunlap, New-York; Mrs. Dunlap, New-York; Noah S. Young, New-York; Mr. Lazams, New-York; Sidney Mason, New-York; Judge Martin, Baltimore; Adam Norrie, New-York; N. E. Noyes, Baltimore; A. M. Owan, New-York; Thos. J. Owen, New-York; J. M. Arozarena, Havana; Emilo Arguila, Havana; James Brown, New-York; John Barrard, Jamaica; D. G. Coddington, New-York; G. Douglass, New-York; J. C. Delaplaine, New-York; Hon. F. Oranger, Canandaigua; R. N. J. Ooddard, Rhode Island; Miss C. A. Oroesbeck, Cincinnati; D. C. Haskins, California; W. B. Lawrence, New-York; F. Bailey Meyers, New-York; Rev. Dr. Cheever, New-York; William Martin, Baltimore; Chas. O'Conor, New-York; Geo. C. Perkins, Boston; J. H. Phelps, New-York; Judge Peck, Vermont; Lewis F. Randolph, New-York: Judge Rose, Pennsylvania; Marques Twig, Havana; Francisco Diago, Havana; Hon. J. A. Bayard, Delaware; Hon. M. S. Wilkinson, Minnesota; Hon. J. S. Davis, Milwaukee; Mrs. Van Horne, New-York; John Watson, New-York; Henry Winter, California; Fernando Yllas, Havana. E. A. P.

Another Rain Storm—Something Political—Views of a Southerner—The Suffrage Question—Scan. Mag.—A Scene—Confidence Women.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS,
Wednesday Evening, July 19, 1865.

Another day of ceaseless rain—throwing a wet blanket upon the spirits of all—has drawn to a close, and the water is still falling in torrents. The occupants of the hotels have had a dreary time of it—particularly the ladies—they, poor creatures, have been huddled together in the parlors, along the corridors and piazzas, finding relaxation in conversation and occasionally by visiting their rooms and the almost always open dining hall, and such a chatting there has been all day to-be-sure at the Union, where the Spanish ladies are numerically only a second rate power; and the dear creatures, having nothing else to do chatter away like so many magpies, their tongues moving as rapidly as tha needle of a sewing-machine at full speed—running from one subject to another without pausing to take breadth or punctuate—dress, what they eat, the weather, expected arrival of friends, customs and habits, likes and dislikes, bomes and sweethearts—all these have formed the staple of conversation, and while they have been lively and entertaining during these long dreary hours, the American ladies, I regret to say, have been reserved—talking but little—and that little in monasyllables—apparently ill at ease—I would say *mopish*, bnt for the fear of getting my ears boxed by some indignant fair one. The gentlemen find more ways than one to prevent ennui on such a day as this has been. They can indulge in billiards: (it is to be regretted that there are no tables for the ladies here;) lounge in the saloons and parlors, smoke, play at ten-pins, and can possibly change the scene by riding out to the lake, where one can be as cosy and comfortable-like, and, possibly, (possibly, I say,) if so inclined, can venture a little at faro and similar games. Then, gentlemen, too, bave greater appetites than the ladies, and can easily, in such weather as this, while away six hours a day at the table; but the other sex—feeble creatures—break down at about the third hour. Gastronomy is a specialty here—to which a whole letter should be devoted, and I shall not, therefore, at the present time, enlarge upon that ever-interesting subject. The discussion of political questions, too, gentlemen are at liberty to indulge in freely. The negro-suffrage question, to-day, has been uppermost in our clique certainly. Composed of men who, during the war, never believed the South could be subjugated. They received a bomb-shell, (a three hundred pounder,) when the question was about to be taken, from an old Southern planter and somewhat politician. As he left the South to avoid participating in the rebellion, and never was anything but a Union man, his opinion may be worth something. In response to the assertion that it would be dangerous to permit the colored population to vote in the Southern States, because it would be like giving so many votes to their late masters, and hence dangerous to the peace of the Union, he said it was a very erroneous impression that the ex-slaves would be the willing tools of anybody, least of all of their old masters; they, as a class, could only be controlled as slaves, because the master was all-powerful, and had law and everything else on his side to enforce obedience; the moment the war commenced the negroes knew all about it—much more than many of the whites—and long before the war was over, the slaves did pretty much as they pleased; and to-day, he believed he knew, that, with the exception of a few old family servants, who had been treated all their lives more as equals than inferiors, their late masters would be the last to exercise any influence over the freedmen. The negro is naturally proud, and has large perceptive faculties, and can see just as far into a millstone as most white men; and while they do not, as a general thing, realize all the responsibilities of their new condition, still no one so fully *feels* what being free means, as they. When men put on their best clothes, to go to the polls—as the freedmen did in San Augustine, Florida, or when the most ignorant of them knew enough to refuse to obey their masters except by the exercise of actual force, many yielding their lives for disobedience, as was the case near Beaufort, when the Federal gunboats first went up to that place, they certainly can be trusted with the right of suffrage; policy as well as justice dictates that they should be allowed to vote, else, the "vile Secessionist" (his own language) will control the South and the government again. This man is Southern born, always lived in South Carolina, and had his property confiscated there for being a Union man, and therefore I give in substance his views upon the harrassing question of suffrage.

SCAN MAG.

Of course Saratoga could not be a watering place without scandal. One young lady has actually been forced to leave the scene of her conquests by idle rumor, and opinions are about equally divided as to the truth or falsity of the charges laid at her door. That she acted indiscreetly is most true. Let it be a warning to others.

And we have the confidence women here too. One induced a gentleman to enter her room at a hotel which shall be nameless, a dishonored husband, and a distracted wife, received $50—very cheap—to heal the wounds of one and soothe the pangs of the other. But the sequel is the best part of the affair. The duped man began to reflect that $50 was rather a small sum to pay under the circumstances. He consulted a friend who told him he had been fooled, and giving a pistol told him to pay the game over again and to play it better. He did so, got his $50 back, and the confidence couple were kicked out of the hotel.

E. A. P.

HOMICIDE AT CAPE MAY.—A terrible affair occurred at Cape May on Sunday afternoon between a white man, named MICHAEL SULLIVAN, a Philadelphian, and a colored man named CHARLES WILSON, in which the former was killed. It seems that WILSON, who was a cook at one of the hotels, was standing on the pavement, which is rather narrow, between the United States Hotel and BARRETT'S saloon. He was talking with a friend, when SULLIVAN approached in an inebriate condition, which drew a taunting remark from WILSON. SULLIVAN thereupon made a violent assault upon him, and WILSON, picking up a brickbat, struck him in the head with it, following it by striking him several times with a fence paling, fracturing his skull in several places and battering his face, disfiguring him in a terrible manner. The wounded man died almost instantly. WILSON was arrested. Mr. SULLIVAN had been tending bar at Cold Spring, about four miles from the Cape.—*Trenton, N. J., Gazette, July 20.*

AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION.

Report of George H. Allan, the General Agent.

WHAT THE COMMISSION IS DOING IN NEW-YORK

Nearly a Thousand Persons Provided with Employment and Homes.

We are permitted to lay before our readers this morning a very interesting report of the doings of the General Agent of the commission at the barracks during the past three months. The work of the commission grows upon its hands, and it is pleasant to notice that whatever is done is well done, great as the labor is:

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1865.

Rev. Lyman Abbott, General Secretary of the American Union Commission:

DEAR SIR; Three months since, at the request of the Executive Committee, I assumed the charge of the white refugees at the Battery Barracks. At that time one hundred and fifty persons were huddled together in one of the barracks, and a more cheerless and forlorn company it has never been my lot to witness. All ages were represented, from the old man of fourscore down to the tiniest babe in arms. All were destitute, ragged and in a miserable condition. Food had been furnished them by order of the military authorities; but, worn as they were by their exposures and hardships, their position was one of discomfort and wretchedness.

Small-pox and measles soon broke out, and twenty-five persons were stricken down with one or the other of these diseases. I will here mention the kind cooperation of Dr. HOFF, Surgeon of the barracks, and Mrs. HOUGHTON, of the hospital, who visited us often, and greatly assisted us in our efforts to alleviate the sufferings of these unhappy people.

It soon became necessary for us to remove from the barracks, to prevent the spread of disease among the troops. Thirty-two sick people were removed to the hospital, and the others were transferred to the building erected by the County Committee on Volunteering, near Castle Garden, the use of which had been kindly granted to us by the chairman, ORISON BLUNT, Esq. An abundant supply of water was here obtained, and soon a bath-room was prepared, and also stationary wash-tubs and wash-basins and other conveniences. Parents were encouraged to take better care of their children, and by sundry little presents given to the latter, a healthy emulation was established to secure this result. The consequence was that the little ones began to improve wonderfully. No child received a gift unless it had been thoroughly washed and combed, and their comparatively bright and happy appearance soon had its effect upon the adults, who now began to take more care of their own persons. Mirrors were provided, and also combs and soap in abundance. Clothing was distributed to the most needy, and all began to feel much more cheerful. I now turned my attention to finding employment for those willing to work, and securing transportation for those who wished to go to their friends, or to distant parts of the West or South. Government furnished the tickets, and most of the food. The military officials have all been very courteous, rendering me every facility permitted by their instructions. I am under peculiar obligations to Brig.-Gens. HUNT and VAN VLIET, and Capts. STINSON, DYER and HICKS for many favors received.

Seven hundred and twenty-six (726) refugees have been relieved at the Battery "Home" within the past three months, most of whom have remained with us from three to ten days. A few have tarried even longer than this, from various causes. Eighteen hundred and forty-nine (1,849) garments, donated to the commission by the benevolent public, have been distributed, and have done a good work in restoring to these people a degree of self-respect. Many interesting incidents growing out of this distribution of clothing might be related, but time and space forbid.

Nearly all of these refugees were formerly residents of South Carolina and Georgia. Stripped of their property by the havoc of war in SHERMAN'S great march, they accompanied his army to the seaboard, some of them intending, if possible, to reach relatives in the North and West, and many others with no definite purpose, except to avoid impending starvation. After a brief sojourn at the "Home," these persons have gone out from us, refreshed in body, and hopeful in spirit, with plenty of food for their journey, and a little money in their pockets, donated on behalf of the Union Commission. The following table will indicate the localities to which most of them have gone:

Vermont	8	Mississippi	7
Massachusetts	2	Florida	24
Rhode Island	6	Louisiana	27
Connecticut	12	Texas	5
New-York	42	Tennessee	4
New-Jersey	6	Kentucky	4
Pennsylvania	22	Ohio	54
Maryland	9	Indiana	41
District of Columbia	7	Illinois	143
Virginia	24	Iowa	4
North Carolina	25	Wisconsin	4
South Carolina	64	Michigan	1
Georgia	62	Missouri	20
Alabama	26	Demarara, S. A	7
Total	726		
Provided with homes in or near New-York City	63		
Sent to Juvenile Asylum (orphan boys	2		
Died	3		
Whole number	726		

At the outset of the work, in April last, a complete registry system was adopted, showing the date of each person's entry into the "Home," his full name, former residence, occupation, age, personal description, and the state of his health and education. But very few, probably not one-tenth of the whole number over twelve years of age, can read or write. When they left the "Home" their baggage was carefully marked by means of printed tags prepared expressly for this purpose, registered on our shipping book, and checked at the railroad depot. We have had no complaint of any loss of baggage, though many hundreds of boxes, bundles and trunks have been sent. A record is also kept in the register of the point to which each person or family has been sent, and this has already proved of great value in reuniting scattered families. They are also invited to write to us after reaching their destination. Letters are arriving from them almost daily, most of them very satisfactory, the writers evidently appreciating what has been done for them. Some of these letters are curious specimens of orthography, but the gratitude expressed therein is none the less sincere and heartfelt, though they are roughly worded and incorrectly spelled.

Most of these people have gone to agricultural districts, and have either rented a small piece of ground for themselves, or have commenced working for others on wages. One man from Georgia, who landed in New-York perfectly destitute, with a family of fourteen persons to care for, has gone to Central Illinois, and now writes that he has hired a saw mill and set all his family at work. His present prospects are so good that he now wishes me to send him out ten men to work for him, promising them $25 per month and board. I have already sent out two men, and expect to send others soon. Another man, formerly an inmate of the "Home," has commenced teaching a school in Ohio, and a third, formerly from Virginia, expects to open a writing school in Rockford, Ill.

One of our former inmates writes a grateful letter from Vermont, and says he is making an effort to raise funds for the benefit of the Union Commission. Several others who have been with us have promised contributions in the future, when their circumstances are more favorable. One man, a mechanic, from Charleston, stopped with his family a few days for rest at the "Home." As I gave him his tickets, food for his journey and a little present in money, his wife burst into tears and said: "THOMAS, when we were feeding that poor Yankee soldier in Charleston, I told yon God would reward na, and now he is doing it." For a few moments the scene was affecting, especially when her little daughter came in, wondering "what mamma was crying for." I afterward learned from them, that MARTIN BECKMAN, an Illinois soldier, had made his escape from Andersonville, and reaching Charleston in the disguise of a rebel soldier, had found an asylum at their house. They were poor, but Unionloving people, and told him they would share their last crust with him. They made provision, provided for him for three weeks, at a time when bread was worth $4 a loaf, and mechanic's wages but $7 per day. At the end of that time the soldier made his escape to his regiment.

It has been a part of my plan to encourage the refugees, so far as practicable, to visit the Central Park and other places of interest, and to afford them facilities for seeing the resources of the North before their return to the South. Their minds have been filled with wonder and amazement as they have looked about them, and the lesson will not be lost either upon them or upon the communities into which they have gone. Our late President was mourned by them sincerely, many of them voluntarily wearing the sable badge. I have never heard one of them speak of Mr. LINCOLN with disrespect. On the contrary, JEFFERSON DAVIS is regarded by them with execration and hatred. I have never heard from the lips of any Northern man such violent and strong expressions of enmity as have been made by these poor people, to whom his unholy ambition has brought such wide-spread ruin and desolation. I believe these manifestations of their feelings to be honest and true, and not put on for effect or temporary advantage.

Though they are ignorant and lack the energy to plan and find work for themselves, a natural result of their former depressed condition, they seem willing to act upon the suggestions of any friends in whom they have confidence, and to do what they can under their direction and guidance.

From my experience thus far, I believe that but comparatively little progress can be made in the education of the adult poor whites. There is, however, much more hope for the children. They are generally quick and smart. A boy twelve years of age is more likely to understand any given direction about a piece of baggage than his father. This rule will apply in many other cases, the children being proportionably more intelligent and better educated than their parents. When the free school system is established and shall become universal, we may hope for better days for the South. Northern ideas and the sight of Northern progress are too bracing for the adults, but their children will, I am sure, take kindly to them, and the next generation, if rightly trained, will be fit representatives of American citizenship. May the time soon come when, in the providence of Almighty God, the church and the free school-house shall stand, side by side, in every district throughout the whole length and breadth of the sunny South.

Respectfully yours,
GEO. H. ALLAN, General Agent,
American Union Commission.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' PROTECTIVE SOCIETY.—Over two hundred soldiers and sailors honorably discharged from the United States service, have agreed to become members of the United States Soldiers' and Sailors' Protective Society, having for its object the amelioration of their welfare, and the benefit of the country. They will meet at Pythagoras Hall, No. 136 Canal-street, on the 19th of August, at 7 o'clock P. M., to organize definitely the society, to appoint its officers, and take all necessary measures to insure its success. The society is under the patronage of the Metropolitan Employment Agency for Soldiers and Sailors, managed by J. B. HERMAN.

THE UNITED SERVICE PETROLEUM AND MINING CO.

Further Examination Before Justice Dodge.

TESTIMONY OF THE SECRETARY, GEORGE D. KELLOGG.

The United Service Petroleum and Mining Company appeared, yesterday morning at 9, and, for a wonder, introduced itself without unnecessary sparring between counsel. Mr. GEORGE D. KELLOGG, having been put on the stand to complete his testimony, was, for a time, permitted to make reply to nearly every question that counsel on either side chose to propound; but at length a skirmish between counsel sealed his lips and finished the proceedings of the day. It was supposed that this day's proceedings would yield information which the reporters know to be somewhere in existence, and which may be interesting to many gentlemen who have invested their surplus means in the unctuous region of Titusville; but, unhappily, the wrangls in which counsel indulged consumed the time of the Court, and an adjournment was demanded just when everybody expected to hear from Col. HILLYER, a witness who is said to be well informed.

Assuming that everybody knows the history of the United Service Petroleum and Mining Company down to the present time, we publish, without comment, the following

TESTIMONY.

George D. Kellogg, recalled. (Examined by Mr. Dudley Field.) C. S. Storm was frequently before the Military Committee at the time when I was seeking to secure a contract for patent accoutrements; I borrowed $250 of him, in anticipation of 20 per cent. extra compensation, which Congress had voted; subsequent to the adjournment, I acted as Washington correspondent of the New-York TIMES; during the recess I had no money transactions with Col. Mann; Col. Mann gave me a very fine coat, which I now have, and I am much obliged to him for it; I was in New-York in January, 1865, during the holiday recess of Congress; I was again in New-York on or about the 5th of February; I then saw Col. Mann; I left Washington on the evening of the first Sunday in February, accompanied by Col. Hillyer; I went to No. 240 Broadway on Monday; then went to Albany and had an interview with Gov. Fenton; then returned to New-York and had an interview with Col. Mann; in my affidavit in this case I said that I was *induced* to visit No. 240 Broadway, but I did not intend to convey the impression that I had been enticed or inveigled into No. 240 Broadway; the clerk of the court drew up the original affidavit; I was induced to go to No. 240 Broadway to see about accoutrement contracts; in the early part of February last I first learned from Col. Mann that he had an interest in an oil company, and at the first formal meeting of the company, in Washington, I was requested to become Secretary; I cannot recollect whether, at that meeting, Col. Mann said that he had been unable to get the Pierce farm, but could get the Goodrich farm; I left Washington on the 14th of March, and since that time have had an office at No. 240 Broadway; Col. Mann is the lessee of the room which I now occupy; I have received $500 as Secretary of the United Service Petroleum and Mining Company; as Secretary I have kept the books and records of the meetings of the company, attended to their correspondence, and kept their account books; one hundred and seven certificates of stock have been issued, representing I do not know precis ly what sum; about $1,700 worth of stock, in $3 shares, have been sold outside the original stockholders; the oil business was first discussed between myself and Col. Mann, early in February last; at a meeting at which Mann, Stratton and myself were present, Stratton said that he controlled $9,000 worth of stock, his stock being represented by lands; I was introduced to Capt. Stratton by Col. Mann; subsequent to the 15th of March, or about the 1st of April, I induced three persons to purchase stock; they paid me money, and I passed the same over to Col. Mann; on the 28th of April, at a meeting of the Board of Directors, Col. Mann stated that lot No. 5 cost $5,000; in the early part of June, he informed me, in the office, that lot No. 6 cost him $9,500; I subsequently learned that lot No. 5 had been purchased by contract for $3,000; I think it was about the first of June when I was told this by Mr. Samuel J. Albright; from several sources I have learned that the entire property represented in the company's prospectus did not cost $7,500; Col. Mann told me that he had not paid for the Goodrich farm, and that he had put in the hotel lot, No. 7, for $5,000; other property, he said, had cost him but little more than the expense of getting the titles; the Treasurer of the company received about $1,000; he has paid me $500, and Mr. Albright, I think, $300; it was at Col. Hillyer's suggestion that Capt. Albright was sent out to investigate the title of the property; in February last I had conversation with Dr. Stevenson, saying that I had made arrangements with Col. Mann to enter the company as an original stockholder, and at my suggestion Dr. Stevenson consented to sell one-half of his share; it was at the suggestion of Messrs. Hillyer, Hastings, Hotchkiss and myself that proceedings were taken against Mann and Stratton; the work at the mines was stopped for want of funds; I received information of this fact subsequent to the commencement of these proceedings; when I telegraphed from Albany to Col. Mann that the accoutrement contract had been completed, I made no reference to the oil company, nor did I think of it; it having been agreed that my expenses to and from Albany should be paid, whether I secured the accoutrement contract or otherwise, I was paid $200, which I should probably have deducted from my commission of $5,000 if I had received such contracts.

Redirect.—Mr. Kellogg examined by Mr. Banks.—I paid for my stock before my name was attached to the company's subscription paper; my transactions in the accoutrements had no connection with the oil business.

Question.—What induced you to part with the money which you paid for stock?

Objection made, but not sustained.

Witness.—The representations of Col. Mann as to the value and cost of the lands and the prospects of profit from the investment, induced me to purchase the stock of the United Service Petroleum and Mining Company; at the time when the company's printed prospectus was presented to the public, I believed the statements made by Col. Mann therein contained to be true, and in this belief I induced my friends to purchase stock; I identify the signature of Col. Mann, attached to the letter which is here produced:

OFFICE MANN'S PATENT ACCOUTREMENTS,
No. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1865.

To the Subscribers to the Washington Petroleum and Mining Company.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to state that the contracts for the land of your company have been closed, and that enginas (3) have been purchased and every preparation made to rapidly push forward your interests in the company. Payments for the engines and a further payment on the land will be due on the 1st proximo. I am compelled to ask the immediate payment of your subscription. A prompt compliance will greatly oblige me, and enable me to keep engagements made on your behalf and save our contracts from forfeiture. Capt. D. STRATTON, our Secretary, is authorized to receive moneys for me and receipt for the same in my name.

I am, gentlemen, your very humble servant,
W. D. MANN, Trustee.

Witness—The United Service Petroleum and Mining Company was originally known as the Washington Petroleum and Mining Company, but it having been ascertained that there was another petroleum company thus designated, the name was changed; I did not, when I subscribed, know that all the stockholders of the company had paid their subscriptions; Col. Mann has, to my knowledge, conveyed the title to only three leases of land to the United Service Petroleum and Mining Company; I first learned this fact about the 1st of June; the printed prospectus of the company was probably never formally before the Board of Trustees of the company; if it had been, I would have known it; when I interested myself in the matter of Col. Mann's improvements in accoutrements, I was convinced that it was an improvement which would be of value to the government.

[Ex-Judge Stuart, counsel for the accused, admitted that Mr. KELLOGG had acted in perfect good faith, both toward the government and toward Col. Mann, in the matter of the patent accoutrements.] I took a part of Dr. Stevenson's subscription upon the representation of Col. Mann, in New-York, that all of the company's stock had been taken, and that none could be purchased except from the original stockholders; Col. Mann has since recognized me as a stockholder; I have learned that at the time when I subscribed, the original stockholders had not paid up their subscriptions; I have also learned that no such sum as $45,000 was ever paid for the property which the company professed to have purchased; Col. Mann once told me that a part of the property which he pretended to have purchased as trustee was land which was deeded to him in 1859.

Objection having been made by Mr. STUART, Mr. BOICE, for the people, contended that a trustee for a company could not purchase from himself except with the consent of the directors of the company of which he was trustee. Mr. BOICE having asserted that MANN had ran away from the property which he had sold to the company, and that he had not returned thereto, Mr. MANN rose and informed Mr. BOICE that under the court's protection he had lied; he had made statements which he dare not make outside the court-room.

Further unimportant testimony was taken, and the further hearing was adjourned to to-day at noon, when Col. HILLYER is to be called to the stand.

Graduating Exercises of Grammar School No. 14, East Twenty-seventh-street.

The graduating exercises of the male department of this school were held yesterday. The assembly room was beautifully decorated with the "Red, White and Blue," and crowded with the friends of the school. The City Superintendent presented the diplomas to the graduating class.

Commissioner HASTIE was then introduced, who appropriately addressed the graduating class. He urged the young men to be diligent, persevering and faithful, if they would make their mark in life; and referred to the past four years as having developed men possessing these traits of character, who have raised themselves to the highest pinnacle of fame.

The following was the programme:

Reading the Scriptures. Semi-Chorous—Opening Anthem, Masters George, Reynolds and Little. Declamation—Our Country, Master Sommers. Solo and Chorus—'Tis Finished, Master Leayeraft. Dialogue in English and German—Comparison of Languages. Solo—Gotschalk's Cradle Song, Master Little. Dialogue—It's All for the Best, Ecclesine, Wilbur and others. Solo and Chorus—Oh! Send Me one Flower from Her Grave, Master Little. Declamation—Cold Water, Master McCahill. Solo—Sword of Bunker Hill, Master Reynolds. Declamation—Sailor Boy, Master Leaycraft. Declamation—Patriotic Appeal, Master Anderton: Solo and Chorus—Victory at Last, Master Lent. Declamation—Spartacus, Master Wilhur. Dialogue—Hasty Judging, Ecclesine, Hine and Wilbur. Duet—Kiss my Mother daar, for me, Little and George. Presentation of Diplomas. Valedictory, Master Gordon. Solo—I'm lonely, to-night, Master Foley. Chorus—Doxology—Praise God, &c., &c.

Music at the Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that, if the weather is fine, there will be music on the Mall at the Park to-day, commencing at 4:30 o'clock, by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH. The following is the

PROGRAMME.

PART I.
Park March.
1. Overture "The Fairies of the Lake".....Anher
2. Morecan obligato for cornet.....Snipe
3. March from the Enchantress, "Ever be Happy"..Balfe

PART II.
4. The "Victory" Grand March.....C. Wels
5. Overture to "Preciosa".....Wehor
6. Quickstep, "The General".....Kockkellar
7. Grand selection from "Satanella".....Balfe

PART III.
8. Papageno Polka.....Stasnay
9. Vivandiere song from La Fille du Regiment, "Salute a la France".....Donizetti
10. Quickstep, "Annie of the Vale".....Bradley
11. Waltz, "Dream of the Ocean".....Gungl
The Union.

BENEFIT OF THE MUSEUM COMPANY AND ATTACHES.—Yesterday afternoon and evening the company and attaches of Barnum's Museum, sufferers by the late fire, took a benefit at the Academy of Music. The programme included several vaudevilles, which were well put upon the stage, and a variety of minor attractions. Mr. BARNUM made an amusing speech on each occasion, which was frequently interrupted by applause. Crowded audiences were present, and it was stated at an early hour in the afternoon that 7,000 fifty cent tickets had already been disposed of.

THE STREET-CLEANING COMMISSION.—A meeting of the commission took place yesterday, but the only business transacted was to audit the bills for advertising, and to refer to the Comptroller a request of the contractors for a dumping ground at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street. The work of street cleaning is now progressing favorably, tha contractors increasing their force day by day.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 21, 1865.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81	C.	107	100	N. Y. Cen.	95¼
10,000 do		106⅞	100	do	95
12,000 do		106⅞	500	do	95
20,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s	C.	104⅝	100	do	95
100,000 do		104⅝	100	Erie Railway	81¾
58,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s	C.		700	do	82⅝
New Issues		104	400	do	82⅝
170,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s	C.	97	10	do	81¾
9,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s			100	do	82⅛
Second Series		99¾	100	do. 2d call	81¾
5,000 Conn. State 6s		95	100	Erie R. Pref	98
10,000 N. Y. St. 7s, Bonds			12	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	97½
of Loan		99	200	do	97¾
10,000 Ohio & M. Cer		25	100	Hudson Riv. R	108½
5,000 Erie 3d M		100	500	Reading R	101¼
500 Ill. Cen. Bs		116	400	do	101¾
3,000 M. & P. du C. 1st M		98	200	do	101¾
1,000 Chi. & Al. S. F. B		97	200	do. 2d call	101¾
1,100 Amer. Gold		142¾	800	do	101¾
20 Am. Exchange Bk		113	100	do	101⅝
15 Tradesmens' Bank		126	500	Mich. S. & N. I. R	63⅝
24 Fourth Nat. Bank		100	300	do	64
800 Quick. Min. Co		58	200	do	63¾
100 do		58⅜	100	do. 2d call	64¾
300 Msr. M. Co		13	300	do	64
300 At. Mail S. Co		164	100	Ill. Cen. R	101
100 do		163⅝	600	Cleve. & Pitts	66
200 do		163½	400	do	67⅜
200 Bruns. Land Co		12	200	do	67¾
200 do		11¾	200	do. 2d call	67¾
100 Cum. Coal Pr		41¾	50	Chic. & N. W	27¼
100 do		42	100	do	27¾
100 do	130	42¼	200	do	27¾
200 Canton Co		40	500	Chic. & N. W. Pr	62
100 do		40¾	400	Chic. & R. I. R	108
100 Chi. & Alt. Pref		102	200	do	107¾
100 Ind'olis & Chi. 1st Pr		35	100	do	107¼

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81	C.	107	100	At. Mail S. Co	164
15,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s	C.	104½	100	N. Y. Cen. R	94
50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s	C.		100	do	94⅝
New Issue		104	200	do	94⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.			100	Erio Railway	82¼
New issue		97¾	500	do	82⅝
5,000 O. & M. Cer		25	200	do	81¾
Atlantic Mail		162	200	Reading R	102
10,000 Amer. Gold		142¾	100	Mich. S. & N. I	64¾
200 Canton Co		40½	1300	do	64¾
200 Cum. Coal Pr		42	600	do	65
200 Quick. Min. Co		58	100	Ill. Cen. R	128½
100 do		57¾	100	do	128⅝
100 Bruns. City Land Co		12	400	Chic. & N. W	27¼
100 Chic. & R. I		107¾	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr	62¾
200 do		107¾	100	do	62¾
300 Pitts., Ft. W. & C		99	200	do	63¾

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100 N. Y. Cen. R		95	500	Cleve. & Pitts	68
100 do	b10	95	200	do	s3 68
100 do	b3	95	100	Chic. & R. I	s10 107¾
100 do	b5	95	100	do	107¾
700 Erie Railway	s3	82⅝	500	do	108
1300 do	b3	82½	200	do	b7 108
500 do		82⅝	100	do	b10 108
400 do	s5	82⅝	100	Chic. & N. W	28
200 Reading R		101¾	100	do	s3 28
200 do	s3	101¾	100	Ch. & N. W. Pr	s3 63¾
1200 do		102	300	do	63¾
200 do		102½	200	do	63¾
200 do	s3	101¾	100	do	b3 63¾
900 do	b3	102	100	do	63¾
100 Hud. Riv. R		108½	200	do	b10 63¾
600 Mich. S. & N. I		64⅛	100	do	c 63¾
200 do	c	64⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C	99¾
100 do	c	65⅞	100	At. Mail St. Co	165
200 do	b3	64⅝	100	Cary Improv't	18
500 do		64⅝	300	Bruns. Land Co	12
100 do	s10	64⅝	100	do	12¼
100 Quick. Min. Co		58⅛	200	Cen. Coal Co	54
100 do	s3	58⅛	100	Cum. Coal Co	b3 42¾
500 do		58½			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer	s3	25	300	Mich. S. & N. I	68¼
100 Erie Railway		82½	100	do	68¾
500 do	b3	82⅝	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr	62¾
400 do		82⅝	100	do	s3 62¾
200 Reading R		103	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	s5 99¾
100 do		103⅛	100	do	99¾
200 do		103⅜	100	Cumb. Coal	42
300 Cleve. & Pitts		67¾	100	do	b30 42¼
400 Chi. & R. I		107⅞			

FRIDAY, July 21—P. M.

The market for Gold was steady to-day, at 142¼@142⅜ ₱ cent., and for Exchange rather firmer than yesterday, at 108¾@109 on London for Gold. The amount in the latter was not so large as to create a decided advance in rates, but in the absence of any considerable sums drawn against United States 5-20s, the leading Bankers were disposed to make full terms. On the Stock Exchange the 5-20s were rather pressed on sale by one or two parties, and the price fell off to 104½ ₱ cent., and this carried down other Gold-bearing Stocks ¼@½ ₱ cent. The Railway market, on the other hand, was quite buoyant, particularly in the afternoon, and the Miscellaneous speculatives equally firm. The upward turn was stimulated by the relapse to case again in the Money market, and by the large Coal tonnage of the week over the Reading Road, which advanced its shares from 99½@100 yesterday to 103 ₱ cent. this afternoon. The tonnage is reported 73,000 tons for the week. The announcement of the regular Dividend of the New-York Central Company also assisted the good feeling among the Railways, while the passing of the Michigan Southern Dividend "for the present," announced yesterday, failed to assist the *shorts* in that Stock.

At 4 o'clock the following general quotations were made as compared with Thursday afternoon:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 10-40s	97	96¾	N. West Pref	61¾	62½
U. S. 5-

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year..... 5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
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Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—THE GREEN MONSTER.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH EMIGRANT—HANDY ANDY.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE RIVAL ORANGE GIRLS—GANEM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BELVIDERE LION PARK—GRAND AFTERNOON CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

North Carolina is making active exertions to secure emigration to hsr territory. Col. J. M. HECK and KEMP P. BATTLE are at the St. Nicholas Hotsl, for the purpose of opening offices in the North to furnish information and encourage emigration. They say the people of North Carolina are anxious to havs the State filled with Northern settlers, and desire to have their resources fully developed. The feeling is very strong in favor of the new system of labor, and a large msjority express gisdness at the sbolition of slavery. They offer for sale or lease large quantities of land, gold, iron and lead mines, and water-power, and offer liberal inducemente to emigration. This is the first step of the kind taken by any Stste.

The Dspnty Commissioner of Internal Revenne has written a lettsr, in reply to an inquiry made of him in relation to the duty on drcss making, in which he says that npon this pont the law is explicit, that if the msterial is furnished hy one party and msnufactured hy another, the party so manufacturing is liable to the duty upon the full value of the furnished article. He adds: "This law may be oppressive to some, but the relief is, in adding the tax to the price of the manufacture, and by this means the person for whom the goods are manufactured indirectly pays the dnty."

The Postmastsr-General is determined to stop the carrying of letters to Europe by steamers not employed in the regular mail service; and, hereafter, none of these vessels will be allowed to carry letters in a "ship's bag," even when inclosed in United States Government envelopes. The rule will be so strictly applied that consignees of goods will also be included in its operations.

A dispatch from San Francisco says that the bark *Golden Gate*, the flagship of the Russian Telegraph Expedition, and the steamer *G. S. Wright*, with Col. BUCKLEY, commander of the expedition, sailed on the 12th for Behring Straits. Preparations for lsying the cable are progressing with great vigor, and the land work is to be pushed on with equal entsrprise.

The Wsshington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* telegraphs thst the statement that there are now "six hundred thousand mcn under pay of the government" is positively untrue. As a standing army there are but one-fourth thie number, and a further reduction will be made at an early day.

It is stated that there has been quite a discussion over the reward offered for the capture of BOOTH, hut as yet the matter is undecidcd. Col. BAKER, in behalf of himself and party, claims the prize, but Secretary STANTON, for some reason or other, withholds his consent, and the payment of the reward, therefore, remains in abeyanco.

The *Africa's* mails reached this city at a late hour last evening. With the exception of the Queen's speech, which we published yesterday morning, the pspers contain no news of importance which had not been rcceived hy telegrsph from Halifax.

WILLIAM STEVENS, chsrged with the killing of THOMAS DE MOTT, on Tuesday evening last, in Ponghkeepsie, wae rclcased on presenting $3,000 bail. The suthoritics, in reviewing the evidence, concluded that STEVENS did not intend to kill DE MOTT, therefore they rclcased him on the above terms.

The United Service Petroleum and Mining case was on again, before Justice DODGE, yesterdsy, and the examination of the company's late secretary was concluded. Nothing new, however, was elicited, and the further hearing was adjourned until to-day at noon.

Mr. CHARLES J. ANTHONY, of Worcester, Mass., gave bail before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, to answer the complaint of Mr. EDWIN S. BARRETT, of Fitchhurgh, alleging thst Mr. ANTHONY had hy false pretence defranded ex-Gov. JOSEPH A. GILMORE, of New-Hampshire, of $15,000.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE publishes, in the St. Louis *Republican*, a bitter attack on President JOHNSON, for causing him to be arrested for making incendiary speeches in Tennessee. ETHERIDGE is now confined st Columbus, Ky.

On the 10th the npper wheel mill of the Smith & Rand powder-works, at Rifton, Esopus, Ulster County, blew np, fatally injuring WM. MORITZ and GEO. EICHNOR. The explosion was scarcely heard in the neighborhood.

Full and very interesting accounts of the commencement season at various colleges will he found in our second and third pages this morning.

In the region around Ontonagon, in the Lake Snperior country, damage to buildings, mines and other property, to the amount of $60,000, was done hy a flood on the 6th instant.

LOCAL NEWS.

A committee, consisting of Gen. WM. F. SMITH, Hon. JAMES T. BRADY, Col. CLARK, acting Commissary-General of Snbsistence, Capt. F. E. BARRIER, snd other army officers, visited the Battery Barracks yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of investigating the arrangements for the accommodation of troops. They expressed themselves highly pleased with all they saw.

The Gold market wss steady yesterday at 142¼ @143. Pills on London firmer at 108¾@109 for Gold. The Railways buoyant. Government Stocks ⅛@¼ per cent. lower.

Prodnce and merchandise were more songht afterday yesterday, hut were irregular in price. Freights were more active.

The snbscriptions yesterday to the Seven-thirty Loan amounted to $6,275,100. The number of individual subscribers was 2,541.

TAKING CONSIDERABLE FOR GRANTED.—The New-York *Tribune* takes the following complaisant view of its own importance:

"Any sct or policy which should secure permanently to the *Post* or to the *Tribune* thrice its present circulation would be welcomed as signally beneficial, though it were a condition thereof that we should never raise the price of our issues. Who does not *know* that this is so?"

This reminds us of the member of a Jersey convention who proposed to stop all further discussion on a particular subject, by declaring that whatever the rest of the members might be, as for himself, he was "*perfectly unanimous.*" The editor of the *Tribune* is "perfectly unanimous" that it would be "signally beneficial" if his paper had donble its present circulation. And, like the Jerseyman, he thinks the fact of his *unanimity* settles the matter with the pnblic generally. On the generous proposition, that it would be signally beneficial to have the circulation of the *Tribune* trebled at four cents a copy, even if the bare sheet, as it comes frem the mills, should cost five cents, we should think the editor would find that among his fellow-stockholders he had the unanimity pretty much all to himself. Perhaps, they might derive some abstract consolation, as the editor, from the fact that their increased circulation tended to protect and build np home industry. The newspaper dividends might fall off, hut the paper-mills would flourish. Who does not know that this is so?

The Freedmen of the South—The Successful Progress of the Policy of the Government.

It is gratifying to know that the Freedman's Bureau in Washington, under the management of Major-Gen. HOWARD, and the officers of the army detailed as superintendents in the various States, is fast overcoming all difficulties and achieving a most decided snccess. The colored people, under its direct charge, are adapting themselves with great cheerfulness to its regulations, and are cultivating the new crops with steadiness and general good behavior. They have come to an understanding that freedom does not mean idloness, and that their future well-being mnst depend mainly upon their own exertions; and they show little or no disposition to abuse the mild policy of the Government. The experiment is already far enough advanced to make it quite certain that all these freedmen will soon be brought to a self-supporting condition, and will be quite as well able to take care of themselves in all respects as the whits population abont them.

We refer particularly to the laborers on the government plantations, and those others who are under the special supervision of Gen. HOWARD'S bureau. To have brought them np so soon to this high line of good conduct is in itself a great point gained. It proves what wise and kind treatment can accomplish with the liberated slaves, and will show conclusively that it will he the fault of the planters if good results do not come from emancipation. It puts at rest forever the old hugbear that the freedom of the blacks would let loose all their bad passions, and make chaos of Southern society. It demonstrates that their confidence can he won, and that they can he hrought to respond as favorably as any other men to reasonable indncements.

It would seem, indeed, that the freedmen can more easily accommodate themselves to their new condition than their old mastsrs. The latter readily enough recognise thcoretically that the blacks are no longer their chattels; hnt practically find it very difficult to treat the blacks as free moral agents. They are constantly inclined to impose their own will in the old arbitrary fashion, and to look to their own interests exclusively. Old habits are a second nature; and it is not at all singular that the Sonthern plantsrs do not throw theirs off with more ease and grace. One of the dnties of the Freedman's Bureau is to check this propensity of the planters hy securing to those they employ fair wages, and prescribing general regulations for their protection. Interference in this direction is not at all welcome to the planters; yet there is no serious sttempt hy them to make trouble. The fact is, that in the present transitional state of things, they look chiefly to the government for their security, and their power to carry on their plsntations at all. and they will snbmit to almost anything required of them, however much it may go against their old grain. We may hope that gradnally the new ways will he seen to be conducive to the interests of all, and that the relations of employers and employed, in the South, will regulate themselves with as littlo injustice to either side as they do here in the North.

The snccessful adjustment of this labor qnestion is the primary concern in the reorganization of the South. Labor, the world over, lies at the foundation of all prosperity; nay, we may say, of any social existence at all. Communities may subsist without general suffrage, and without popular instruction, bnt are sure to go to ruin without work. If what had been told of the Sonthern blacks had been true, that they naturally were such haters of work that nothing bnt the lash could hold them to it, it would have established the claim that slavery was a Southern necessity. If it could have been proved that the sndden hreaking up of slavery would entail a long breaking np of all Sonthern labor, jnstice to both, success in the Sonth, and to the country at large, would have imperatively required the adoption of the gradual systsm. Four years ago, nine-tenths of the people of the country, North and Sonth, helieved sincerely that the inevitahle result of any sudden emancipation would be universal black vagabondage; and that was, very justly, accounted a sufficient condemnation of any such scheme. It is of universal import that experience is proving the contrary. It snpplies the only solid basis possible for the renovation of the Sonth. To the whites it affords every indncement to return to the cultivation of their great staples with new energy, and to do their part toward establishing a new order of things. To the blacks it will furnish a title for every privilege of independent manhood. Men of any color, who have self-control enongh to be steadily industrious, and honest enongh to perform faithfully all their engagements, have the elements of a character that must, sooner or later, be pnt in the possession of all just rights and privileges. If the hlacks of the Sonth, as the prospect now is, should come np to the industrial standards held out hy the Freedman's Bureau, and contract the orderly and thrifty habits it seeks to establish, there need not be the slightest apprehension that they will not come to all the edncational privileges and all the political power that may belong to them.

But again we invoke patience. Immense changes are yet to be wrought before the work is complete. All that has been gained thus far is bnt an earnest of what is to come from faithful endeavor in the future. What has hitherto been realized is valuahle only as a promise. It took centuries to break down the fendal system of Europe, and sweep away the last vestiges of serfdom. Slavery had nearly, if not quite, as strong a hold upon Sonthern society. Do the best we can, it will take years to rid the land of its remnants. Its baneful influences will be felt by the poor freedmen through all this living generation. The greatest iniquity of slavery is not that it taxed the muscles of the slave without requital, bnt that it robbed him of every high quality of manhood. To raise him to his rightful level must be a gradual work. It will require time, and all good men should grant it without murmuring. Let there be no rashness, no precipitency, no sacrifices for mere abstractions, no indulgence of uncertain theories, bnt a calm, resolute, steady following np of a practical policy that, like the present, daily gives new tokens of final snccess.

The Last Ditch Discovered at Last Among the Jersey Flats.

The position now taken by the public men of Kentucky and the altered tone of pnblic sentiment in that State, give good assurance that the Constitutional Amendment will be adopted there when next it comes before the Legislature. In all the States further Sonth to which Provisional Governors have been appointed, there is no donbt of its adoption, as it has been adopted in Louisiana, for the simple reason that everybody there knows that, as an actual fact, slavery is dead anyhow, and that there would be great advantages in having this settled and established by constitutional law. Even in South Carolina the leading men are in favor of the measure, and Gov. PERRY expects it will be enacted by the Stats Legislature before the coming Winter is over.

The only State of the Union in which the prospects of the passage of the measure are probably donbtful, is our beloved neighbor across the river, New-Jersey. New-Jersey has pronounced against it once already, and her dominant party are prepared to contest it to the hitter end. She has more faith in the peculiar institntion than South Carolina, has a stronger desire to maintain its constitutional guarantees than Louisiana, and her politicians hold on to it after it has been given up by TOOMBS, RHETT, LETCHER, COBB, BOYCE, and the old-time fire-eaters. This style of thing is called "conservatism" in New-Jersey; but it is of even a more grotesque kind than that of the man who desired to conserve chaos at the time of creation; for it was not impossible that chaos might come again, but the return of slavery is among the impossibilities.

The gallant Republicans of New-Jersey are determined to put their State right on the record upon this great question. They have made admirable nominations for State officers, and have just begun the political csmpaign with a determination to win with them, and with a determination, also, to obtain a Legislature which will pass the constitntional amendment. Gen. KILPATRICK, the great cavalryman, is in the State, and his first raid among the Copperheads has struck them with a terror like that which he so often created among the rebels of the South. Let the true-blue soldiers of New-Jersey back him up, as they so often did upon the hattle-field, and all will be well. It will be disgraceful for New-Jersey to be behind South Carolina, and she will make a poor figure in history as the last ditch of slavery.

The Magnitude and Importance of the Revolution at the Sonth.

The revolution in the South involves a prodigious change, and it will require, at the very least, a generation to complete it. We never expect to see the South entirely clear of the old theories of the subordination of the races, and of the doctrines of State sovereignty, until those who are now upon the stage give place to those born in the new era. Meantime there will be, as in every transitional period, a great deal of irregularity. The new relations of the white and black races of the South will not adjust themselves without much rough collision, and not a little hardship to the weaker race. We msy lament this. We may snd should do our utmost to avert and to check it. Yet to some extent it will be inevitable, and altogether heyond our control. It will come from impulses of human nature which it is qnite beyond the power of any government perfectly to restrain or regulate. We ought to regard it as the price we must pay for the new promises of the future, and like wise, practical men, make the hest of it.

The qualities that we shall have most need to cultivats are docility and patience. The experiences we have had in the last four years show the folly of undertaking to fix developments according to a predetermined plan. No man four years ago had any conception of such results as now confront us. The unforeseen had far more to do in guiding us through the war than the foreseen. We are bound to suppose that this haffling of antecedent theories and calculations will continue, to a greater or less extent, in the reorganization of the Sonth. We must content onrselves to be still taught in no small measure, hy events, to get our best ideas of the real needs and remedies hy an observance of actual developments. It is true of all human affairs on a large scale that the springs which control them are too manifold, too complex, and too variable to make it possible for the human intellect, even in its bost estate, surely to determine in advance their combined operation. More than ever is this true after such civil and social shocks as the Sonth has lately experienced. The great success of President LINCOLN'S administration came from his willingness and his aptitude to draw instrnction and guidance from facts rather than theories. It is this disposition and habit in President JOHNSON that gives the best promise that he will, in like manner, be successful.

Bnt we may have even greater need of patience than ever during the war—at least may have to exercise it for a longer period, thongh not perhaps under such bitter trials. For many years yet Southern patriotism will fall short of the Northern standard, and this will show itself in a thonsand vexatious and harassing ways. The treatment of the freedmen too will not be in accordance with our own highest ideas of justice and equity, in spits of any national laws or regulations. Even the grant of the suffrage would furnish little or no security against social persecntion, as is proved distinctly enough by the experience of the black race in the North. These things may greatly grieve us, hnt they will never be remedied by contumelions words or individual acts. To inveigh against the Sonth can only deepen its sectional bitterness, and alienate it all the more from the government. To undertake to exalt the Southern hlacks by dragging down the Southern whites would only strengthen the animosities of the two races, and fit them for internecine war. To yield to impatience would be to defeat our own ends, and run the hazard of most fearful consequences.

If we will but take wise counsel of developments as they arise, and shape our practical policy accordingly, always keeping sound principles and right ends in view, and if we will steadily exercise forbearance and kindness, we shall sooner or later see the South as instinct with the national life as any part of the Union. We shall see its vital forces reviving under their new conditions, and playing with a healthfulness and freedom never before known. We shall see new duties recognized, new standards adopted, a new character formed. Every material interest, every industrial law, every moral infinence, will work together to effect this change now that the iron barriers of slavery are leveled forever—if we patiently give them time, and allow them their own just scope. We have bnt to take good heed to our own ways to insure, in dne time, a complete restoration of the Sonth, body and spirit, to the Union.

Hack Drivers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Last night I wanted a hack to convey the doctor to my house, from Canal-street to East Broadway, and was modestly asked $3. Is this about the average price for that distance, or for ths day?

Yours, H.

[As things go in hack-driving circles the price was reasonahle. Last Sunday, a gentleman had to pay a hackman $3 to take a small trunk from the corner of Spring-street and Broadway to the Hudson River Railroad station in Chambers-street. The so-called tariff for regulating the prices of cab-hire is a wretched farce. The cabmen not only spurn it with contempt, hnt they laugh yon to scorn if you suggest a reference to it. Had we a decent City Government we should he able to ride comfortably from the City Hall to Madison-square for 50 cents. As it is, we have to submit to this, like a thousand other swindles, as best we can. The strange thing is that somebody doesn't start a cab enterprise on honest principles, for the mere oddity of the thing. We believe it would pay as a mere curiosity in the social life of New-York. A fellow who would charge a reasonable fare and no more, would be all the rage—not entirely for the economy of the thing, bnt for the sensation which would follow from finding one's self paying no more than one ought. Is there no original genius in Connecticnt, or the neighboring Jerseys? Fortune and fame await him here, if he will trade in defiance of all established rules—*honestly*, in short.—ED. TIMES.]

KEEP COOL.—We beg the people of Canada not to get unduly excited about the subject of annexation—or, rather, about our desire to annex their territory to the Union. We do not know anybody on this sido of the lines who gives a thought to the matter; and we are sure there is not an American who, under any circnmstances, desires to force them to become a part of the United States. It seems that Mr. PORTER'S speech at the Detroit Commercial Convention has given them an undue idea of their importance to us, and an nndne estimate of our anxiety to woo and win them. They are protesting, through their papers and otherwise, that they don't desire annexation; that they won't be annexed; that they are loyal to the Queen, and satisfied with their institutions; that they dread democratic rule, and are appalled at our national debt; that they are happy as clams with the present condition of things, and would be wretched as roasting clams under any other condition. All we have to say is, "all right." Be not excited. We will not and would not annex you. We should not, in fact, know that such a thing was ever thought of by anybody, if we did not from time to time learn of it from the Canadian papers.

FALL IN THE PRICE OF MILK.—We are gratified in having to state as follows:

The residents in the west part of Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, in this city, have given notice that unless the milkmen in that neighborhood reduce the price of milk, they will close their sccounts forthwith. The result is, that one of the most extensive dealers in pure Orange County milk has agreed to reduce his price *to eight cents per quart*, his previons price having been ten cents.

This movement is started by familes of the best class, and they deserve great credit for thus coming forward in aid of their poorer fellow-citizens. We trust, and expect, to see the example followed, and equally successful. In Brooklyn and Jersey City milk frequently costs twelve cents. Let the consumption be stopped there also. As for butter, no one ought to pay over twenty cents a pound for the best, and those who do should be forced to pay a dollar a pound.

As with milk and butter, so with meat. We want to see the markets regulated by the law of supply and demand, and not hy agreements among middlemen and speculators. And we shall continne to advert to the subject so long as our readers continue to ask us to do so.

INFILTRATED MEAT—SEEING IS BELIEVING.—We received, a few days since, from Dr. ATWOOD, a specimen of meat which had been snhjected to MORGAN'S preserving process. Having tried it both by boiling and hroiling, we are ahle to report that it is excellent, both in tenderness and retention of flavor and juiciness. We presume that Dr. ATWOOD, whose office is at No. 9 Broad-street, in this city, is in communication with persons who intend using the process. The importance of any means of cheapening food is our reason for departing from our custom of not recommending articles of trade in our columns. The sooner infiltrated heef becomes an article of general use, the better for the pnblic, and the worse for the greedy speculators in meat.

TO FARMERS.—Will our farmer friends send us as often as convenient, *in confidence*, the prices paid them by middlemen and forestallers, for cattle, sheep, lambs and hogs. We shall endeavor to make it their interest to do so.

TO-DAY'S MARKETING.—Those sensible people who stay away from hutcher shops to-day, are referred to the encouraging announcement concerning milk, which we print. They will see that *to buy no meat* is the true and only policy. It will be all the better for the hntchers themselves in the end—they know as well as we do, the source of the evils complained of—and they are equally aware that there is no remedy other than that which we are urged incessantly to advocate.

The Freedmen on the Carolina Coast.

From a Special Correspondent.

NEAR BEAUFORT, S. C., Monday June 26, 1865.

It is now one year since I addressed yon on the snbject of the negro. One year's additional experience in dealing with them gives me renewed opportunity of giving you information concerning them, which I think will be of interest. Upon mature deliberation, I do not think any general statsment I have made in regard to them is either to be withdrawn or modified. Last year was the first in which all the people on these islands were thrown npon their own resources in the cultivation of their crops, or taking care of their own interests. Fortunatsly the experiment was a varied one in regard to the means used, thus giving an opportunity of observing what might work for the best advantage. Some of the people worked on their own lands; some worked on lands leased hy them for the year, while others worked for wages in a modified sense. The negro succeeded much better than their constant detractors expected and hoped, and more poorly than those who claim most for them had promised. As a thoughtful person would have expected, they succeeded variously. No single plan worked best in all cases. One method of labor snceeded hetter with one plan, and another with another. The year was a very unfavorable one, dronth injuring the corn crop much, and the caterpillar taking two-thirds of the cotton. Still, I know of many people who worked for wages, and who had provisions sufficient to carry them through the year, and I know of many others again who worked on their own lands with horse, plow and cart of their own, who ran ont of food in April and May. And for various reasons. Some will work faithfully who have no economy; others who have no management; others again who have no thrift or jndgment. All these may be hard-workers; some succeed, some do not. On the other hand, I know of others who are not hard-workers on the fields or at a trade, who yet make a good living by their wits, some honestly, some dishonestly. It mnst be acknowledged that partly from the poor harvest of last year, and partly from lsziness, and partly from lack of thrift and jndgment, a great many people are applying for credit on their cotton of this year to obtain food. But it is generally true that their labor has been self-sustaining, and that they have increased in means and the first elements of manhood. It ought, in fairness, to be stated thst their provisions have been considerably drawn npon hy relatives, refugees from the main, freed by the events of war. They are still in a transition state, and they need the kindest, firmest restraints in all things, to hring them well into that path which leads to civilization and sn onlightsned life. It is to me most singular that any one should think that these beings, *possessed of land*, pnts them on the sure road to prosperity. There can he no greater mistake. And the *gift* of the lsnd vastly increases the mistake. Take a csse of individuals North. Suppose you take a dozen mcn promiscuously, and give them each ten or twenty or forty scres of land. Let them be poor men, looking to the land for their living.

In ten years time yon would not see more than two of these men owning their land. The rest will have sold their land, or it will have been taken from them by process of law for debt, and they will be hired to the other two as laborers or will have tsken some trade or other calling. But few men succeed as farmers. People would be surprised if they know how few farms are free from mortgsge or debt. Now if Northern whites will not thrive by mesns of the possession of land, what can yon expect of the blacks? Add to this fact, that obstacle to thrift which always ensues from assisting persons to property without the lsbor necesssry to its acquisition, for men never sppreciats whst costs them nothing, and you will perceive thst growth from mere lsnd-ownership, must be slow indeed. The hig fish will eat up the little ones. The thrifty will in a short time absorb the land of the unthrifty. Many who do not thrive in the culture of the soil will thrive st something else. Heuce *give* nothing. *Sell* those who wish to purchase it, land at preemption prices or some cheap rate, and then don't expect *because they have land of their own* that, *therefore*, their elevation is sure or their incapacity proven.

So but little is decided by the success, or want of success agriculturslly, of last year. The blacks worked; many of them worked hard. They carried their crops with tolerable efficiency. They were peaceable and law-shiding. They were mainly honest in their dealings. They bought themselves lands with money in hand, and built themselves sottlements. They maintained good order among themselves, and sent their children to school and attended themselves to some extent. Now these are *facts*, and they form a basis on which to reokon and build favorably for the future, but progress will be slow and halting, with many untoward and unfortunate events and much to discourage one who is not full of faith and patience.

Yon may ask—well, will they work for wages? Some will snd some will not. If the qnestion is sske having in view the work done hy Northern lsborers and their habits, they would prove quite unsatisfactory. They need much culture and hard discipline to change their habits of labor. They mnst learn to consider hard, faithful labor a duty they owe to their employers as well as an interest for themselves. Heretofore their labor has been the result of force and fear; hence the habit of shirking snd all possible avoiding of work. The hahit of free stesdy labor, regular from morning till night, week hy week, and month hy month throughont the year they know nothing about as a general thing. And another thing, from the fact of having no interest in their work hy all former hahit, they are very apt to perform their work in a shiftless, sloveuly manner as will just answer for the time being. They are an impulsive, facile race, and I hardly think steady, patient, accurate labor will ever become natural to them. I have the charge this year of the laborers on seven different plantations, with one exception, three or four miles from each other. Some of the people work for wages, others again work for one-half the cotton crop, and still others turn over a given number of pounds per acre of cotton planted. In every case rent of tenements and land for snhsistence crops are given. As a general rule the cotton is well taken care of—perhaps I had better say well labored, for good crops depend so much npon good judgment. The people are orderly and industrious, but in labor performed there is no difference, as I can see, between those who work under one system and those who work under another. Some of these negroes, too, have their own lands and their own crops. bnt their work for us is done equally well with those who work altogether on our land. It does not seem to be so much depending npon the method of hiring, as npon the disposition of the person, if they are promptly paid and fairly dealt with. I had some difficulty with one or two of my plans in starting them off to work in the Spring, simply because they thought they were under no obligations to any one for the houses they lived in or the land they were on; for they were on their old master's plantation. When told they must plant cotton for us according to our wish *or* leave, they were an astonished set. We only asked about an acre and a half to the hand. They said they would go into the woods first. Very well, the sooner the better, we said, for there are plenty who wish to come in. This prompt treatment brought them to somewhat, and now that they understand me they work cheerfully and faithfully. Now, in view of all these facts, the question may be fairly asked, if they had all the rights and privileges granted them which are given the Irish, many of whom are just as ignorant as they, when they first arrive on our shores, would they not show the same improvement? I frankly say they certainly would not. The Irish develop rapidly hy becoming incorporated with the body politic in all respects, and, rising with it, receive its impulsive power, both morally and matsrially. The prejudice of race will prevent this concerning the negro. He must depend almost altogether upon the capacity of development which is within himself, without that powerful impulse which comes from being grafted into a powerful, vigorous, growing stock. In some sense we seem to see this now. If you will observe carefully, you perceive two distinct characteristics of physiognomy among the blacks. There is the negro, black, thick lips, flat nose, gross, animal expression of face, low moral instincts. There is another class, of lips comparatively thin, nose straight, erect, sometimes Roman, high cheek hones, forehead prominent and well developed, with an expression of countsnance betokening the higher moral qualities, but complexion black withal as the other. And in all development and bearing the difference is jnst as marked—the one animal, the other manly. I use these terms in a *relative* sense. The thoughtful man asks, whence this difference? It has been suggested to me, I know not how truly, that the latter class have Arab blood in them. If so, the fact may lead to interesting conclusions. Bnt, admit, for arguments sake, that *they are* thieves, liars, lazy, sensual and all the dark catalogue, is that any argument why they should not be treated as men, in order to make them as much like men as possible?

A. S. HITCHCOCK.

Beef! Beef!!

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 20.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If yon and the editor of the *World* will take the tronble to price a side of beef at a wholesaler's stall in Washington Market, and then ascertain the prices at the up-town retailers, you will learn that the profits of the latter are enormous.

This is leaving out of view the profits between the cattle-raiser and the wholesaler, which are correspondingly large. While the law of supply and demand does regulate the prices of all things in a general way, yet, as thers are exceptions to all general laws, it has little or nothing to do with the present exorbitant price of beef; and the same may be said of many other articles of consumption, the *World* and *Journal of Commerce* to the contrary notwithstanding.

One of the most respectable cattle dealers in this city said, in my presence, not a week ago, that there is no good reason why beef should be more than *eighteen cents* a pound.

I will just add, *en passant*, that I like the general politics of the *World* men better than I do yours, but you are altogether sounder on beef.

SIR LOIN.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In another column the Mntual Life Insurance Company repeat the main facts, which they presented a few days since. An idea of the immensity of the business transacted by this company is exhibited by the report of the Massachusetts Insurance Commissioners for 1864. Number of policies outstanding, 17,370; amount insured, $59,650,764 46. It will be noted from this advertisement that the dividends on "Ten-Year Plan" in the Mntual Life, after premiums have ceased, are an absolnte cash income to policy-holders for remainder of life. Thus, before a person, aged 35, attains his "table-rate" of expectation of life he will probably have received in cash, from the company, all that he has previously paid in; and his policy of $10,000, drawing a large annual cash dividend for balance of life, will have cost him only the interest on his premiums while they were retained by the company.

THE LITTLE FALLS (N. J.) STONE QUARRIES.—The Little Falls quarries, from which the stone used in building Trinity Church, and numerous other pnblic buildings in this city, was taken, have passed into the hands of ROBERT BEATIE, Esq., an active manufacturer of that place. Work has been resumed in them; and already, to present appearances, they will furnish as good stone as in their palmiest days. There is no foundation for the report, circulated some time since, that the best quality of stone has been exhausted. We learn that Mr. BEATIE designs to improve the water-power of the Passaic, about 40 feet of which he has now entire possession.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest over the body of an unknown man of about 33, found off East Fifty-sixth-street. The Coroner's description of the corpse is as follows: Five feet seven inches, dark hair, sandy whiskers; brown melton coat, mixed woolen pantaloons, dark purple waistcoat, dark necktie, white cotton socks, and black prunella gaiters; old scar in centre of the forehead. In one of the pockets was a card as follows: "H. W. HUNT, lumber dealer, No. 445 West, corner Bank-street; residence, No. 122 West Twenty-fifth-street, New-York."

FOUND ON BROADWAY.—Officer DUNN, of the City Hall Police, found, yesterday afternoon, in Broadway, certificates for one hundred shares of the Ohioville Copper Company, five shares of the Roman Brothers Silver Mining Company, twenty shares of the B. W. Jewett Patent Leg Company of New-York, a $300 check on the Chatham Bank of New-York, and many other valuable papers and one book marked "First national Bank of Parkersburgh." The owner can secure his property by calling on Capt. CHAS. N. BRACKETT, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, City Hall.

SCHOOL EXCURSION.—The boys of the First Class Grand-street Grammar School, accompanied by their teacher, Mr. G. B. HENDRICKSON, went on their second monthly scientific excursion on Thursday afternoon. They visited, by invitation, Prof. J. D. HYATT, an amateur naturalist of Westchester County, and were very handsomely entertained. It is needless to say that they had a pleasant time.

LECTURE ON THE COLORED RACE.—Mr. MYER LEASURE, of Watertown, N. Y., will deliver a lecture on behalf of the colored race, this evening, in Clinton Hall.

Base Ball.

EXCELSIOR VS. LOWELL.

The last of the series of games played by the Lowell Club, of Boston, took place at Bedford yesterday, their adversaries on the occasion being the Excelsior. We had occasion last week to speak in terms of warm praise of the Excelsior for the skill they displayed in their match with the Unions. This time, however, their performances were very different, so much so that we could scarcely credit it was the same club playing. The Lowells, on the contrary, showed a marked improvement in their play, it being their best display of the three games. They were properly entertained after the game terminated. We append the score:

EXCELSIOR.	Outs.	Runs.	LOWELL.	Outs.	Runs.
Clyne, s. s.	5	3	G. Miller, p.	2	6
Jewell, r. f.	2	5	Jocelyn, 1. f.	2	6
Fletcher, 2d b.	1	5	Adams, 1st b.	3	4
Moore, 1. f.	3	5	Lovett, s. s.	0	4
Brainard, p.	2	6	Wilder, r. f.	4	2
Patchen, 1st b.	4	3	Alline, c. f.	3	3
Birdseye, c. f.	5	2	Lowell, c.	2	3
Flanly, 2d b.	2	6	Sumner, 2d b.	7	3
Leggett, c.	3	4	D. Miller, 3d b.	4	3
Total	27	37	Total	27	34

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Excelsior	0	3	4	1	3	9	7	10	2	37
Lowell	1	4	7	1	1	5	4	4	4	34

Umpire—Mr. FITZGERALD, of the Athletic.
Scorers—Messrs. HOLT and FULLER.
Time of game—3 hours 45 minutes.
Fly-catches—Lowell, 10; Excelsior, 9.

STAR VS. ENTERPRISE.

A very interesting contest is promised in the match between these Brooklyn clubs named to take place at Bedford to-day.

THE NAVY-YARD FRAUDS.—The examination into the alleged Navy-yard Frauds was continued before Commissioner NEWTON yesterday. Three witnesses were examined, namely, Mr. THOMAS K. SCHERMERHORN, JAMES HARRISON, and SAMUEL MORRELL. Their testimony was mainly corroborative of the evidence given the day previous as to the manufacture of two mahogany and two black walnut book-cases, tool chests, &c. Mr. HARRISON testified to doing the carving work on the cases, and being employed on the tool chests about six months. The examination was further adjourned until Monday.

The Yacht Clara Clarita.

This beautiful steamer, which has been kindly placed by its owner, Mr. L. W. JEROME, at the service of Mr. EVERETT, Engineer of the New-York and Newfoundland Telegraph Company, will sail to-morrow (Saturday) for Aspy Bay. The yacht is about 160 tone hurden, and is a staunch sea-boat. Owing to the large number of assistants required for the peculiar husiness of repairing and relaying the cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the quantity of machinery necessary, with other appliances essential to the successful prosecution of the present expedition, the extent of the accommodations are exceedingly circumscribed, and, notwithstanding several of the crew have been dispensed with, to accommodate Engineer EVERETT'S force, many of the latter will be obliged to find quarters on board entirely outside of the herths and small cahins of the craft.

It is expected that the yacht will reach Aspy Bay in season to resuscitate the present cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence before the arrival of the *Great Eastern* with the western terminus of the Atlantic cable. This accomphished, the telegraph lines of the country will be at once intact from the extreme eastern to the western shores of this continent.

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Miss KATE REIGNOLDS will give a matinée performance of the "Angel of Midnight" to-day, commencing at the usual hour. It is the last presentation of that remarkable drama.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 21.

The Custom-house authorities have seized large quantities of champagne, tobacco and opium for an evasion of the revenue laws.

Another invoice of 120 tons of copper are received from Arizona.

A fire at Marysville, to-day, caused the instant desth of two men, fatal injuries to several others and lesser injuries to many more.

The property destroyed is valued at $50,000.

Trade throughout the State is healthy but quiet.

Arrived, steamer *Sierra Nevada*, Portland, and *Victoria*, with two hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars from the Northern mines.

Three Things.

Have been thoroughly established, and a fourth will be in time.

First—That the nitrous oxide gas is an effective anæsthetic for the extraction of teeth.

Second—That the most nervous, delicate and feehle persons can inhale it with safety.

Third—The patient is as free from all effects of the gas five minntes after, as hefore inhaling it.

The fourth proposition is that when the public generally come to realize the above facts, no other anæsthetic will be used.

The first point is proved hy the fact thet we have administered the gas to four thousend eight hundred and eighty-six patients (all numbered) for teeth extraction, who have certified hy their own hand, on our certificate scroll, that we have caused them no pain.

The second poiut is proved by the fact that ont of all these patiente (incinding, of course, many that were delicate and feehle) not one has felt the worse for hreathing the gas.

The third point is proved hy the fect thet within five minutes after they have inheled the gas and had their teeth extracted, they have written their namas to our certificate *with a smooth steady hand!* We have extracted teeth for all ages, from four yeare to seventy-six, and all have been equally delighted with it. A leading editor told me that his little ohild was almost vexed on returning home that he had not enother tooth to be extracted, so he could get another dose of gas. We have never yet failed to indnce profound anæsthetic sleep, even on persons who had repeatedly tried chloroform in vain. We will charge nothing if we canse any pain hy the operation. We are now administering from 150 to 200 gallons of gas per day; it is consequently always fresh.

G. Q. COLTON.

Colton Dental Associetion, No. 19 Cooper Institnte.
—*Advertisement.*

Save your Children from the too often fatal effects of Summer Complaint or Cholera Infantnm, by administering in time, Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. No better or surer remedy can be found for Diarrhes, Dysentery, Cramps or Cholera, being quick safe and certain in its action, affording immediate relief. Sold hy all Druggists.

In Thousands of Cases.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which childreu are afflicted, such as teething, griping in the bowals, wind colio, &c., has been used with perfect and never-failing success in thousands of cases. It softens the gums, rednces inflammation, and allays all pain. Mothers, do not feil to procure it.

Destruction of Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.
No. 167 Broadway.

Messrs. Valentine & Butler:

GENTLEMEN: The building recently occupied by me was with Barnum's Museum, and several other buildings, totally destroyed hy fire on the 13th instant. I hed in use one of your ALUM PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, which fell from the third-story to the basement, where it remeined two days. When taken from the rnina it was still quite hot, hut on opening it I had the satisfaction to find the contents in as perfect order as when placed in it. This severe trial of your Alum Patent Fire-proof safes, gives me renewed assurance of chair being in every respect RELIABLE, and I shall always take pleasure in recommending them to my friends.

Yours respectfully, J. H. BARRINGER,
No. 167 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. Von Elsenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 816 BROADWAY.

A New Perfume for the Handkarchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

New Sewing-Machines.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, 426 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

You Cannot Have a Healthy Constitution WHILE YOUR BLOOD IS IMPURE.—CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system of impurities. and stimnlates the vital organs to a vigorous and healthy action, expelling disease and restoring the health. LIFE SYRUP rapidly cures diseases which are caused by impure hlood. Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Old Sores, Ulcers, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Syphilis, and all foul diseases, Disease of the Heart, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Ulceration of Bones of the Nose, Scalp and Face, Use CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, and you will be surprised at its rapidity in removing these diseases. It eaves the hlood pure, the complexion clear, and the system free from disease. Sold by all druggists.

MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Druggists,
General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability; Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Schilberg's German Ointment.—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for piles, old wounds, scrofula, salt rheum, all bone and ekin diecases, &c. For sale at the drug-store, No. 93 Bowery, N. Y.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamanted, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.

MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Invisibly Connected without Damage. —The opening of each window and door instantly telegraphs to your room. What a comfort. E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

Ladies for the Country, If you wish boots and shoes for yourselves and families, buy them at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, Bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Gruver & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine,
No. 508 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company, Elias HOWE, Jr., President, 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Peace Hath Its Victories.

To prevent or conquer disease is a grand achiavement, and as surely as bullet and bayonet will destroy, so surely will HOSTETTER'S BITTERS preserve and prolong life.

This is tha most trying period of the year. The stamina of the strongest yields more or less to the consuming temperature of midsummer. Vigor oozes from every pore. The strength of man passes away in invisible vepor, and weaker woman becomes relaxed and nerveless. It was to meet such difficulties that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS were given to society. It is to prevent the evil consequences to whioh an unbraced, depleted, dehilitated organization is liable, that they are recommended as a Summer tonic for both sexes. Old people dia of exhaustion every day, who might have kept death at bay for years to come by an occasional resort to this powerful and harmless vegetable stomachio.

Nine-tenths of the community, rich as well as poor, work continually. If their hands are unemployed their brains are husy, and head work is as depressing to tha vital energies as muscular toil. Bnt tone the system with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, and the wear and tear of business lifa will be comparatively unfelt, aven in the most oppressive weather. No languor will be experienced, for as fast as tha vital forces are expended, they will be recruited and renewed hy this healthful restorative. As a Summer invigorant it is indispensable to young and old. Sold everywhere. New-York office, No. 59 Cedar-st.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, whioh have flooded the market for the last faw years, whan at lower prices yon can get pens whioh are acknowladged to be tha BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If yon want tha full valna of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inolose stamp for circular.

Honey Soap.

GLYCERINE SOAP, DEMULCENT SOAP, WINDSOR SOAP,
Manufactured by J. C. HULL'S SON,
No. 32 Park-row, New-York.
Upward of 100 different styles.

The Attention of Confectioners, Hotelkeepers and families is respectfully invited to BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashiar's window, *Times* Office.

Consumption Curable by Herbal Remedials.

Lungs—Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN'S Acacian Balsam
Lungs—will positively eradicate night aweats, deep-
Lungs—seated coughs, bronohitis, asthma, marasmus,
Lungs—sharp pains in the chest, difficult expectora-
Lungs—tion, physical prostration, and, in fact, every
Lungs—form of consumption will disappear, after the
Lungs—Balsam has been used a reasonable length of
Lungs—time. It is compounded of rare natives and
Lungs—foreign herbs, and healing balsams, whose
Lungs—curative effects prove that nature has provided
Lungs—a remedy for every disease. Your nearest
Lungs—druggist will furnish yon with a copy of my
Lungs—pamphlet of 48 octavo pages, illustrated with
Lungs—colored plates, free. Price $1 per bottle, or
Lungs—six for $5. To be had, wholesala and retail
Lungs—of D. BARNES & CO., New-York; JOHN
Lungs—D. PARKS, Cincinnati, Ohio; LORD &
Lungs—SMITH, Chicago, Ill.; and by druggists gen-
Lungs—erally.

Shirts! Shirts!! Shirts!!!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Fine improved yoke shirts made to order and a perfect fit warranted; three and four ply linan collars, neck ties and scarfs, gauze flannel under shirts and drawers; all kinds furnishing goods at retail hy GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 101 William-st., N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dya known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button-hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

HAND—REED.—On Wednesday evening, June 28, at Jersey City, by Rev. Charles K. Imbrie, Capt. EDMUND W. HAND, of Tuckahoe, Cape May County, N. J., and AMANDA REED, of Queen Ann County, Md.

☞ Philadelphia and Wilmington papers please copy.

DIED.

AVERY.—At Newburgh, on Wednesday, July 19, GEORGE HEARD, son of John H. and Susan F. Avery, aged 8 months.

☞ Boston and St. Louis papers please copy.

BLACK.—On Thursday, July 20, MARGARET JOSEPHINE, infant daughter of the late Joseph Black, aged 1 year, 6 months and 20 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from tha residence of her mother, No. 207 West 19th-st.

COMPTON.—In Bergen, N. J., on Thnrsday, July 20, at the residence of his eunt, Mrs. Richard Sip, J. HOWARD, aged 10 years, 1 month and 16 days, youngest son of John W. and Annie M. Compton, of Washington, D. C.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. Richard Sip, Bergen, N. J., on Saturday, July 22, at 3 o'clock.

CARLOCK.—On Thursday, July 20, H. ELMINER CARLOCK, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 98 Charles-st., on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEBHARD.—At West Point, on Wednesday, July 19, FREDERICK C. GEBHARD, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th-st. and 2d-av., on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

IVISON.—On Thursday, July 20, HENRIETTA, youngest daughter of Henry Ivison, of this city.

The remains will be taken to Anburn to-day.

LADD.—On Thursday, July 20, at bis father's residence, in Terrytown, N. Y., CHARLES W. LADD, aged 28 years, 10 months and 20 days.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock P. M. Saturday, July 22, from tha residence of his father-in-law, Joseph Thompson, Esq., corner of 20th-st. and 10th-av. The friends of his father, Mr. Wm. F. Ladd, of his fether-in-law, and of his brother-in-law, Mr. Wm. H. Thompson, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

NESMITH.—On Thursday, July 21, JAMES P. NESMITH, Librarian of the New-York Typographical Society, aged 34 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends, and members of the Typographical Society, are invited to attend bis funeral, at his late residence, No. 24 Franklin-av., between Myrtle and Flushing avs., Brooklyn, on Sunday, tha 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

NORTH.—At Milford, Conn., on Saturday, July 15, GUION LARRABEE, infant son of Robert L. and Carrie North, aged 3 months and 11 days.

POTTER.—On Thursday, July 20, MARY, wife of Joseph Potter, in the 71st year of her age.

Funeral service will be held at her late residence in Butler-st., near Washington-av., this day, (Saturday,) tha 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

PABOR.—At Harlem, on Thursday, July 21, of dropsy on the brain, WILLIAM E., only child of Wm. E. and Elizabeth M. Pabor, aged 1 year and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, July 23, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, on 122d-st., near 3d-av.

POILLON.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Friday, July 21, PETER POILLON, Jr., in the 55th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PORTER.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, July 19, after a lingering illness, HENRY O. PORTER, in the 69th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place on Saturday morning, the 22d inst., from the Lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, at 11½ A. M. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 10, returning at 12¾ o'clock.

ROBERTS.—On Wednesday morning, July 19, after a lingering illness, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, Jr., aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of tha family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residenos of his father, corner of 5th-av. and 18th-st., on Friday afternoon, July 21, at 4¼ o'clock, without farther invitation. His remaius will be taken to tha Marble Cemetery.

THE OUTSIDE OF BOOKS.
By Prof. UPSON, of Hamilton Collega. See
HOURS AT HOME.
AUGUST NUMBER NOW READY.
O. SCRIBNER & CO., Publishers.

WILKESBARRE COAL.

The Wilkesharre Coal and Iron Company, are now receiving at Elizabethport, their superior Coal, mined exclusively from the

BALTIMORE VEIN.

For sale at the office of the Company, No. 16 Wall-st.
FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH, President,
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Treasurer.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES.

THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN to FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS a set, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

From SIXTY to FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS each, for sala hy GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, par steamer SAXONIA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 22d day of July, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A anu B, 10 A. M.; Stations O and D, 9:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 9:15 A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

NOTICE.—MARSH'S TRUSS OFFICE, FORMERly on the corner of Broadway and Ann-st. (Museum Building,) will reopen in a few days, in their naw and magnificent store No. 542 Broadway. Address at present, MARSH BROS., No. 42 Ann-st., third floor.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES —Howe's Army Scale—the best Scale in use.
HOWE & BOUVIER,
No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN EASTERN OOW, WITH A bull calf, lately arrived from Calcutta; one of those peculiar species known to naturalists, as the bison, and worshipped as a deity in its native country by the Brahmins. It can be seen at any time at No. 96 Madison-st.

BURNING OF THE MUSEUM.

LETTER FROM MR. BARNUM.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1865.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Though the destruction of the American Museum has proved a serious loss to myself and the public, I am happy to verify the old adage, that, "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and, consequantly, congratulate you that your well-known safes have again demonstrated their superior fire-proof qualities in an ordeal of unusal severity.

Tha safa yon made for ma soma tima ago was in tha office of the Museum, on the second floor, back part of tha building, and in the hotest of the fire.

After twenty-four hours of trial it was fonnd among the debris, and on opening it this day has yielded up its contents in very good order—books, papers, policies of insurance, bank bills, all in condition for immediate use, and a nobla commentary on the trustworthiness of Herring's Fire-proof Safes Truly yours,

P. T. BARNUM.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES,

The most reliable protection from fire now known.

HERRING & CO.'S PATENT BANKERS' SAFES,

with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron, the best security against a burglar's drill ever manufactured.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

TO ADVERTISERS.

THE TRIBUNE AND THE HERALD.

Two or three days ago tha *Herald* published as official the returns of the gross sales of several of the Daily and Weekly papers of this city from May 1, 1864, to May, 1865. On this statement it enlarged on Wednesday, calling attention again to the assumed fact that its own receipts for the year were nearly one million one hundred thousand dollars, while those of THE TRIBUNE were less than one quarter of that sum. Possibly some of our friends may have been surprised at this remarkable contrast; but these, we trust, are few. We assume some intelligence on the part of our readers, and some knowledge, on the part of the public at large, of the unscrupulous character of that paper. But if any there be who think an explanation needed, it is quite easy to give it. It is this: There are no such official returns. Whether the *Herald* manufactured its own figures we do not know; it certainly manufactured ours. The law requires no returns of sales to May 1, 1865, and none have been made hy this office.

Perhaps the *Herald* will find it as easy to explain away a little discrepancy between the figures it gives now and the figures given heretofore. It is not a great while since that paper boasted that its daily circulation was 153,000, even after the demand for it in tha army had ceased. If that was true, then its returns to the tax-office should have been nearly a million and a half instead of a little over a million. Which statement are we to believe? Is the *Herald's* circulation 100,000 or 153,000? Is tha lie a lie popular or a lie official? If Mr. Bennett, who is the sola owner of the *Herald*, will only tell us what income tax he pays, that may shed some light upon the anbject. It would be an interesting little sum in arithmetic to compare what he swears to as incoma both from tha circulation and the advertisements of this paper with what he boasts in its colnmns are its annual receipts. Among all the statements we might find something from which to strike a balance and get at a medium of credibility. Here we leave this point for the present.

To puff our own wares is not as our readers will bear witness, our practice. Bnt the *Herald* challenges a comparison on a question in which the public is interested as to the relative value of tha two sheets as advertising agencies. The public that we work for, indeed, has already settled it by their uniform preference of THE TRIBUNE, hnt it is well to justify that choice hy the figures themselves. An accurate count of the number of columns of advertisements in the two papers for the months of January, February, March and April for the present year has been kept in the publication office of this paper. The total for THE TRIBUNE is 2,513; the number for the *Herald*—exclusive of Snndays, with which wa do not compete—is 2,493; an excess in our favor of 20 columns. The difference since than is probably still greater, as our receipts from advertising alona for the three months ending July 1 are $84,867 12, being an excess of $18,856 24 over tha sama period last year, or more than 27 per cent. We need no other avidence than this of the preference accorded to us by business men, who always understand their own interests, as tha best advertising medium. Tha *Herald* will reply that its receipts from this source are larger than ours. Granted. But why are they larger? Simply because the *Herald* charges forty cents a line and THE TRIBUNE fifteen—a fact which, we fancy, our customers will not consider their loss. Bnt, tha *Herald* will answer, you can't get forty cents. To which we respond, we don't want to. We think fifteen cents enongh, and can live hy it. Our advertisers are business men and steady customers, and we have no others. The *Herald*, on tha other hand, has very few anch. To men who spend hundreds and thousands of dollars each, per year, our charges are as high as they can bear, and they are paid cheerfully as an essential item of cost in a legitimate business. But Madame, whose house is broken up at yearly intervals by the police, knows that her customers will know whers to find her if she states through the *Herald* that the gentleman who left a gold-headed cana at No. — Mercer-st., can call for it at No. — Church-st.; and she doesn't mind the annual tax of two or three dollars so that innocent announcement. Tha private hours and offices of a certain class of doctors; the venders of quack medicines for secret diseases; the soothsayers and astrologers; the man who wants a mistress; the mistress who makes an assignation; all the pests and vermin of society know where to find a medium of communication with the public, are willing to pay high for that privilega, because tha pay is infrequent, and are made to pay high because there is hut one paper in town that will accept their announcemante at any price whatever. Wa neither make nor wish to make money ont of that class of tha community. The *Herald* does, and is quite welcome to the ghastly profit. If servant girls and men, who are ont of place were wiser, they would avoid such company and advertise in papers whose readers hire servants. Bnt advertising once in a year or two, they don't boggle at an extra half dollar, under a mistaken notion that their advertisements are best seen where there are most of the same sort. But it is only because its customers from the classes that advertise individually very little, but in the aggregate a great deal, that the *Herald* is able to charge high prices. The steady custom of the commercial community must have lower rates, and its managers seek those journals which are laid upon the breakfast-tables and in the counting-room desks of the well-to-do and respectable people, for they know their customers are not to be found in grog-shops and corner-groceries, the music-saloons and brothels, the purlieus of vice and the haunts of the poor, who are poor because they are idle and vicious. Herein is the real distinction between the advertising patronage of the *Herald* and THE TRIBUNE, and whenever that paper provokes us to make the comparison, it has only itself to blame if we call upon the business community to keep it well in mind.

Merchants, Manufacturers, Inventors, Real Estate Owners, Schools, and all others who desire to reach Customers in all parts of the Country, as well as in the City, will find it to their interest to Advertise in THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Tha circulation of THE TRIBUNE is larger than that of any other Newspaper, and it is read by the most enterprising, thrifty and industrious classes. Advertisements inserted in each of the editions of THE TRIBUNE—DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY—will be read by nearly a million of people, and no investment pays a business man so well as the money he spends in judicious advertising. The investigation hy the Mayor and Comptroller of tha city resulted in naming the DAILY TRIBUNE as being one of the two papers having the largest daily circulation, and its weekly edition is acknowledged to be far greater than that of any other nawspaper.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

Ordinary advertisements, classified under appropriate heads, FIFTEEN CENTS per line each insertion.
(About eight words average a line.)
THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
ONE DOLLAR per line each insertion.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per line each insertion.

OPINIONS OF ADVERTISERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9, 1863.

I consider THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE the best advertising medinm in the United States. I say this after years of experience in advertising in most of the leading weeklies of the Union. It is not only the best, but it is, in the end, the cheapest. GEO. W. CHILDS.

We concur in the above.
A. S. BARNES & BURR,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers.
Nos. 51 and 53 John-st., New-York.

BOSTON, Dec. 10, 1863.

Our experience in advertising in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has satisfactorily proved to us that it is one of the best mediums for advertising in the country. We have often received what we knew to be direct returns for it, and are only surprised that more do not avail themselves of your wide circulation.

Yours, very truly,
WALKER, WISE & CO.,
Publishers and Booksellers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1863.

Several years of quite constant use of the book advertising colnmns of THE TRIBUNE has satisfied me that through no other paper can a larger class of intelligent buyers be addressed.

I have also found THE WEEKLY, notwithstanding the apperent high rate charged for space, a most *economical*, as well as *sure*, means for reaching large nnmbers of energetic men, and securing their services as agents.

N. C. MILLER,
Publisher of Subscription Books,
New-York.

BOSTON, Dec. 9, 1863.

We consider THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE one of the best mediums for advertising our publications. Notwithstanding its seemingly high charges, its very large circulation renders it one of the cheapest and best means hy which to reach the public.

OLIVER DITSON & CO.

EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS,
No. 473 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1863.

I am disposed to speak in the most emphatic terms in reference to my appreciation of both THE DAILY and WEEKLY TRIBUNE, especially THE WEEKLY, as an advertising medium, receiving, as I do, a large number of letters each day, sometimes amounting to three or four hundred. I find a large proportion of them refer directly to THE TRIBUNE, notwithstanding my advertising embraces all the leading papers in the country. I cannot, therefora, do otherwise than attribute the increase of my business in a large degree to the publicity secured through your valuable paper.

Respectfully yours,
MME. DEMOREST.

THE PROFIT OF ADVERTISING—A BUSINESS MAN'S EXPERIENCE.

We found the following letter from Mr. A. MORTON in THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE a few days since. Mr. MORTON, as is well known, is the manufacturer of the celebrated gold pens advertised in our columns. He is one of the most extensive and judicious advertisers in the country, and we would respectfully commend his ideas on that anbject to our business men. We do this in recognition of the valne of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE as an advertising medinm, and only add that we have reason to believe that in proportion to the expense required as an equally profitable result has been secured from his advertising in the *Express*. We give the letter as it appeared in the TRIBUNE.—*Rochester Express.*

MR. GREELEY—*My Dear Sir:* You have done a great deal of work for me in tha way of advertising, for which yon have been paid so far as accounts current are concerned. Bnt I owe you another obligetion, which dollars and cents will not pay. Through your advice, and yours alone, I was led to advertise. For ten or eleven years I had carried on a fair husiness without advertising, and no men in my employ was ever ont of work, except as a matter of fever to him, nntil the commencement of the present hard times. On the very day of the first call of the President for volunteers, having a large stock of goods on hand, I stopped my manufactory and remained idle for nine months. I tried advertising, at first in a small way. I found that paid. At the end of three months I increased the amount more than ten times, nsing a great many papers, many of them pretty liberally, and for the last five months have advertised more extensively than, perhaps, any other concern in the country. My men are again busily at work on full time, although since December last I have changed my system of business from six and eight months' credit to net cash. I am now making more goods and selling more goods than at any time since the panic of 1857.

For all this, I am greatly your debtor, and I wish to say to you, and through you, to all interested, that I now know that advertising pays. I have also learned that advertising very largely brings a much larger per centage of return than advertising in the usual way. Permit me also, in justice to you, to say that in my estimation the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE is the best advertising medium on this continent, and although the amount I have expended in other papers has been vastly greater than that expended in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, yet were I compelled to choose between this and all other papers in which I have advertised together, I would prefer THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, as I firmly believe that my returns from it have been greater than from them all.

I think, therefore, that any one having a good article which he can sell cheap, and which is or ought to be in universal demand, who will fairly try THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, will not be disappointed in return, except agreeably. Very respectfully, your manch indebted.

A. MORTON.

Address THE TRIBUNE, 154 Nassan-st., New-York.

SPLENDID
EAGLE GAS STOVES AND RANGES.
EAGLE GAS LAUNDRY IRON HEATERS.
EAGLE GAS TAILORS' IRON HEATERS.
EAGLE GAS SOLDERING IRON HEATERS.
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

Warranted to do the work cheaper than coal or wood, creating no dirt, smoke or small. Splendid in Summer, radiating no heat, keeping the room cool and comfortable. Guaranteed to roast, boil and bake beautifully. Call and examine. Catalogues sent free. Eagle Gas Stove Manufacturing Co., No. 474 Broadway, New-York.

1,166 BROADWAY.—DR. HARTLEY'S INSTITUTE for the special treatment of affections of the ear, catarrh and throat diseases. No advance fee required. Consultation free. Calls received between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOTICE TO THE BOOK TRADE.

MR. CARLETON begs to notify booksellers that there will be no alterations in the prices of any of his publications before Jan. 1, 1866.

He finds it nearly impossible to supply his books now as fast as orders pour in for them, and he sees no necessity for redncing his prices this year.

HIS LATEST BOOKS ARE:

The Squiboh Papers—John Phoenix's comic book...$1 50
Looking Around—A new novel by A. S. Roe..... 1 50
Orpheus C. Kerr Papers—the third series..... 1 50
Wylder's Hand—An axciting new English novel..... 1 75
Fairy Fingers—Mrs. Mowatt's hrilliant naw novel... 1 75
St. Philips—New novel, hy anthor of "Ratledge."... 1 75
Hugh Worthington—Mrs. Holmes' new novel..... 1 50
Mary Brandagee—A new "woman's novel."..... 1 75
Snperior Fishing—Rosevelt's new sporting book..... 2 00
Lovers and Thinkers—A new novel..... 1 50

. All handsomely bound in cloth, and sent by mail free, on receipt of price.

CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

GEOFFREY, THE LOLLARD.
A new Serial by FRANCES HARTWOOD, with an illustration, "Tha Church Under Ground," by
THOMAS NAST.
SEE HOURS AT HOME FOR AUGUST.
O. SCRIBNER & CO., Publishers.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR AUGUST—Now ready.—Heads—Good and Bad; Our Leading Generals—Wm. T. Sherman; Energy and Perseverance; Sir William Hamilton on Phrenology; Education as it should be; Marriages of Consanguinity; Little Folks; Hints on Dress; Cheerful Christians; Arts of Beauty; Hints for Wives; Love of Home; Our Girls; Selecting Companions; Betrayed; A Frenchman on the English; Henry C. Carey; Herbert Spencer, his Life, Character and Works; The Shakers; Poor Relations; Mrs. Sigourney; Nathanial Marsh; Bowen Mill; Navel Architecture; 24 illustrations, first post, 20 cents, six months, $1, or a year $2. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT NAVAL BOOKS.

NAVAL DUTIES AND DISCIPLINE. With the Policy and Principles of Naval Organization. By F. A. ROE.
1 vol., 12mo, cloth. $1 50.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY. With biographical sketches, and the names of all the Superintendents, Professors and Graduates, to which is added a record of some of the earliest votes of Congress, of Thanks, Medals and Swords to Naval Officers. By EDWARD CHAUNCEY MARSHALL, A. M.
1 vol., 12mo, cloth. $1.

HAND-BOOK OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY. Being a compilation of all the principal events in the history of every vessel of the United States Navy, from April, 1861, to May, 1864. Compiled and arranged by B. S. OSBON.
1 vol., 12mo, cloth. $2 50.

D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 192 Broadway.
. Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

"GOOD BOOKS FOR ALL."

PHILOSOPHY OF SACRED HISTORY CONSIDERED IN RELATION TO HUMAN ALIMENT. By SYLVESTER GRAHAM. $3 50.
THE SCIENCE OF HUMAN LIFE. Same. $3 50.
NATURAL LAWS OF MAN. By Dr. SPURZHEIM. $1.
NEW LIBRARY OF MESMERISM. In 2 vols. $4.
EDUCATION, Complete. One large vol.: $4.
WORKS ON TOBACCO, SHOWING ITS EFFECTS ON BODY AND MIND. How to overcome the habit. $1.
THE NEW HYDROPATHIC FAMILY PHYSIOLAN. Illustrated. A ready prescriber and hygienic adviser. $4.
HEREDITARY DESCENT; Its Laws and Facts, Applied to Human Improvement. $1 50.
Sent by return mail, prepaid, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

THOSE PECULIAR BOOKS.—YOU OAN get them by mail, "O. K.," or by express, "C. O. D.," or at No. 26 Ann-st., New-York. Send your address on a stamped envelope for a catalogue. Ont this ont.
CALVIN BLANCHARD, Publisher.

THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR: BY
ARCHBISHOP TRENCH.
SEE THE AUGUST NUMBER OF
HOURS AT HOME.
C. SCRIBNER & CO., Publishers.

ARTS OF BEAUTY.—HINTS FOR WIVES and Husbands, too; Literary Managers; Love of Home; Our Girls; Selecting Companions; Betrayed; A Romantic Match; Mrs. Sigourney; Sketch, with portrait, in August number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 20 cents. Newsmen have it. FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

GEN. SHERMAN.—HIS PORTRAIT, CHARacter and biography given in August number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Also, "Extermination;" Is War Justifiable? Inside View of an Ocean Steamer, and much other matter, 20 cents. Newsmen have it.

TAXATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

For an Able Legal Opinion on this Snbject, hy one of tha most Eminent Lawyers of New-York,
SEE
"THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE"
OF
SATURDAY, JULY 22.

This Journal is published EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, and contains all the Commercial and Financial News up to the hour of publication, and is a necessity to every Merchant, Banker and Business Man.

TERMS.—For the *Chronicle and Daily Bulletin*.....$13
For tha *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* alone..$10

WILLIAM B. DANA & CO.,
No. 90 William-st.

METALLIC ARTIFICIAL LEGS.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS. TWO LEGS IN ONE.
ARTIFICIAL LEGS. TWO LEGS IN ONE.
ARTIFICIAL LEGS. TWO LEGS IN ONE.
ARTIFICIAL LEGS. TWO LEGS IN ONE.

Send for a pamphlet.

It contains a petition from our poor crippled soldiers to the Medical Director, for the privilege of obtaining WESTON'S METALLIC ARTIFICIAL LEG.

Cork-lined, covered with flesh-colored leather, with rubber joints, and without cat-gut cords or spiral springs. It is self-adjusting, makes no noise, does not get out of order, is cheaper and lighter, and will last longer than the wooden legs, and is worn with ease and comfort. A real blessing to everybody so unfortunate as to need an artificial leg.

J. W. WESTON,
Office and salesroom No. 708 Broadway, New-York.

**D

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have on all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
DATED
JUNE, JULY,
AUGUST, OCTOBER,
AND
DECEMBER, 1864,
WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY.
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

SILVER MINES FOR SALE.—PARTIES desiring to form mining companies are requested to examine properties placed in my hands, for sale by my San Francisco house.
CHARLES W. BOND, No. 78 Cedar-st.
Late JANSON, BOND & CO., San Francisco.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 15th day of June, 1865.

[SEAL.] FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of June, 1865.

Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent., in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 15th day of July, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of July, and opened on the 3d day of August.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the measure recommended by the shareholders' meeting held May 31, 1865, and in order that the funds sold may be represented by a corresponding issue of capital stock, in accordance with the policy heretofore pursued by the company in the issue of Canceled Bonds Scrip, the outstanding shares of this company be increased by the issue of one share for every ten now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every ten held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the company will retain the right to such fractional part at par.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 28th day of June, 1865.

[SEAL.] FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Bank of Commerce" in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Bank of Commerce" in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

Howes & Macy,
(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)
Bankers, 30 Wall St. N.Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Persons Opening Accounts may Deposit and Draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Interest on their daily balance at four per cent.

Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

THE
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$5,000,000.

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., N. Y.
U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
Collects Warrants, Certificates, Maturing Loans and Drafts, and attends to all financial business with government.
P. C. CALHOUN, President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
FOR SALE:
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
ILLINOIS AND MISSISSIPPI TELEGRAPH CO.
All descriptions Telegraph and Express Stocks bought, and for sale by
GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 48 Pine-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO.,) available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

LEOPOLD COHN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Charleston, S. C.
July 1, 1865.

KENTUCKY STATE BONDS.
The Sinking Fund Commissioners propose to redeem at par, with accrued interest, $200,000 of Kentucky State Bonds, falling due July 1, 1868. Those first presented at Bank of America will be redeemed.
M. C. JOHNSON,
JULY 21, 1865. Agent of Sink. Fund Com.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, March 9, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1850, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated, the President, Directors and Company of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, (Association,) New-York, for six years from the date hereof and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, July 17, 1865.

THE STISSING BANK (PINE PLAINS) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the American National Bank, of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Metropolitan Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
EDWARD HAND, Deputy Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 16.
CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA OIL COMPANY, No. 17 WILLIAM-ST.,

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year will take place on TUESDAY, the 25th of July, at the office of the company, where tha poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
J. H. KETCHAM, Secretary.

NOTICE TO PETROLEUM CAPITALISTS—We have leased, for oil and mineral purposes, 30,000 acres of land, on Cumberland River and its tributaries, lying in Jackson and Overton counties, Tenn., which lands present a fine field of operations for practical oil and mineral developing capacities. We are desirous of forming an association with a company of such gentlemen for the purpose of developing a part or all of these lands upon fair and equal terms. Parties wishing further information, or desiring to enter into such an arrangement, will please correspond with C. L. HILL,
Glasgow, Ky. W. H. BOTTS.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 20, 1865.

INTEREST COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, on the first and only mortgage, due on the 1st of August, 1865, will be paid on and after that date at the American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway, New-York.
WM. E. WATSON, Auditor.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVINGS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after August 1, 1865, this bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A NOTE DRAWN BY D. F. MURPHY, of Marlboro, Mass., dated Feb. 3, at six months, for $474 90, in favor of W. W. GILMAN. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, payment having been stopped. W. W. GILMAN, No. 2 Jacob-st.

LOST—JULY 19, POLICE SHIELD NO. 1,693. THE finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at First District Police Oourt, or with Inspector Carpenter, No. 300 Mulberry-st. J. HODGSON.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED POSITIVELY without pain by nitrous oxyde gas; teeth handsomely inserted on platina, gold or rubber; teeth durably plugged with gold, &c.; all operations warranted; charges moderate. Dr. WAIT, No. 14 Bond-st.

NITROUS OXYDE GAS.—NO HUMBUG.—Teeth extracted without pain or danger for 50 cents each, by one of the most experienced dentists in the city. Call on Dr. WAIT, Sr., corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st. Best dental operations on moderate terms.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE PENNIR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
BROOKLYN, July 11, 1865.

The Board of Directors have declared a four months Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free from government tax, at their office in New-York, No. 139 Broadway.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
NIAGARA INSURANCE OFFICE,
No. 12 WALL-ST., July 12, 1865.

The directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of United States tax, payable on and after 17th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, No. 2 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on full stock, free of government tax, out of the earnings of the company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., less the government tax, will be paid on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of the guaranteed stock of this company. The transfer books for the guaranteed stock will be closed on the 25th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened on the 2d proximo at 10 A. M.
D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 347 FULTON-ST.,
BROOKLYN, July 11, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst., until which date the transfer books will be closed.
J. B. THOMPSON, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BRADLEY OIL COMPANY OF CHERRY RUN, No. 7 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on their Capital Stock per month. Payable on Friday, August 4. The transfer books will be closed from the 31st July to 4th of August.
E. L. LOWEREE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 10, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared by this company, payable at the usual places on and after August 1 next, free of government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 20th instant to August 2.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
(FIRE AND MARINE,)
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared an interest Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Old Stock of this company, and ordered the payment of Interest from May 25 on the New Stock, payable on demand, free of government tax.
J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE, CORNER OF MOTT-ST.,

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent., free of government tax, has been declared by this company, payable to the stockholders on the first day of August next. Transfer books closed from July 24 to Aug. 1. By order of the Board of Directors.
EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 54 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after 15th instant.
B. D. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 11 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 Broadway. A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1865.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 19 WALL-ST., July 11, 1865.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 4 PER CENT. (free of government tax) is payable on demand.
JAMES E. MOORE, Acting Secretary.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, at its office, No. 111 Broadway, on and after TUESDAY, Aug. 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to Aug. 1, both days inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1?? Broadway, New-York, July 12, 1865.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.
A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 61 Wall-st. By order of the board,
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—THE BANK OF Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., free from government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand. H. GIROUX, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, July 7, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 15, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the offices of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

For paving Hammond-street from West-street to Thirteenth-avenue.

For paving Barclay-street from College-place to West-street with trap-block.

For building a sewer and receiving-basins in Fiftieth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues.

For building a sewer in Tenth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Hammond-street, from Washington-street to Thirteenth-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Barclay-street and to the extent of half the block on each side of the streets intersecting Barclay-street from the east side of College-place to and including east side of West-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Lexington avenues; also the lot at the northeast corner, and the lot at the southwest corner of Fiftieth-street and Lexington-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 37 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN,
No. 5 CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1865.

ALL PARTIES OR PERSONS HAVING claims against the city, on account of expenses incurred in the celebration of the 4th day of July, 1865, are respectfully requested to present the same to the undersigned, on or before the 25th of July instant. By order of the Committee, OWEN CAVANAGH, Secretary.
Room No. 5 City Hall.

ASTROLOGY.

WONDERFULLY STRANGE!
MADAME M. H. PERREGAULT,
Who has astonished the scientific classes of Paris and London, has now permanently located herself at Albany, N. Y. Madame Perregault, by the aid of her wonderful instrument, known as the horoscope, guarantees to produce a life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the patron, together with the date of marriage, leading traits of character, occupation, etc. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can assert. She will send, when desired, a written guarantee that the picture is what it purports to be. By stating age, height, complexion, color of eyes and hair, and inclosing 50 cents, and stamped envelope, addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail.
Address
Madame M. H. PERREGAULT,
Post-office Drawer No. 202,
Albany, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE AND WAGON AND STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE VERY LOW—One good horse; also, one peddler's wagon, suitable for dry goods, coffee, spice, &c., for city or country, for a single or double team; also, one three-horse engine, for sale low.
LEONARD BROWN, No. 505 West 16th-st.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—THE IMMENSE stock now in the three large warerooms, entrance No. 450 Broadway and No. 16 Crosby-st., will be sold at greatly reduced prices; 300 sets harness, several second-hand carriages. C. WITTY, No. 450 Broadway.

ARMY AND NAVY.

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

$75 NEW-YORK STATE BOUNTY IS now paid to soldiers who enlisted between Nov. 2, 1862, and March 31, 1864, by GEO. F. O'DONNELL, Counselor-at-law, No. 39 Nassau-st., corner of Liberty-st., opposite the Post-office, Room No. 25. Refers to Nassau Bank, corner Beekman and Nassau-sts., J. L. & D. S. RIKER, Commission Merchants, No. 45 Cedar-st., and Laurence Myers & Co., importers, 36 South William-

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT-COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1865.

Sealed proposals, (in duplicate,) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 24th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

3,000 barrels NEW MESS, or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

1,250 pounds of first quality smoked BEEF TONGUES.

3,000 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN-MEAL, one-fourth white, and three-fourths yellow; sample of package to accompany proposals.

164,000 pounds first quality white flint corn HOMINY, size Nos. 3 and 4, in well-coopered, head-lined flour barrels.

300,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of the following styles:

1st. In original packages.

2d. In barrels: to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and be full head-lined.

Bids may be made in bond or duty paid.

35,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength; the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce Troy; the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like sample at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

100,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have an unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

The goods are to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their quality and condition, and in manner immediately preceding inspection. The meat will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional public weigher, must be furnished.

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES—FORAGE.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1865.

Sealed proposals (in triplicate) will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., for supplying HAY CORN for the use of the Subsistence Department of the United States Army, to be delivered at any pier on the North River, in New-York City, to be designated from time to time by the undersigned, and in such quantities as may be required, not exceeding One Thousand Bushels per week, from the 27th of July, 1865, to the 30th of September, 1865; notice to be given to the contractor on THURSDAY of each week, on his application at this office, of the quantity required to be delivered during the following week.

It must be good, sound and well-cured sar corn, put up in sacks containing two bushels each, sixty pounds to the bushel—the contractor to furnish the sack (without extra charge)—and subject to a rigid inspection, and re-weighed by some competent person appointed on the part of the government. The weighing to be at the expense of the contractor. Each proposal to be entertained, must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:

"I, A——B——, of the city (or town) of ——, county of ——, State of ——, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the U. S. Army, at any designated pier on the North River, in New-York City, such a quantity of ear corn, not exceeding one thousand bushels per week, of the kind, quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification, at —— dollars and —— cents per hundred pounds.

To be subscribed by two responsible sureties, as follows: "We, the undersigned, hereby agree that, should the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be fulfilled.

Payment will be made monthly, or as soon as funds are received, *in such funds as may be furnished* by the government for the purpose.

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District Attorney or other proper officer; such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Corn." The right exists with the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory.

A. L. CARLTON, Capt. and C. S. V.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Iron Pipes," with name of bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. on THURSDAY, July 27, 1865, for furnishing

7,300 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 20 inches diameter;
5,100 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 12 inches diameter;
16,000 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 6 inches diameter;
3,000 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 4 inches diameter,

and 32 tons of branch-pipes and other special castings.

The specifications (which will be ready on Wednesday, 19th inst.) and blank forms for the bids, can be obtained at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Rotunda, City Hall Park, July 17, 1865.

INVITING PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED GOVERNMENT MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., TUESDAY, July 25, 1865, for the purchase of 2,300 mules, in lots of fifty and one hundred each, at the places named below, viz:

HARRISBURGH, Penn.—6 lots, 50 each.
HARRISBURGH, Penn.—4 lots, 100 each.
WILMINGTON, Del.—4 lots, 50 each.
WILMINGTON, Del.—2 lots, 100 each.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—6 lots, 50 each.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—6 lots, 100 each.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—4 lots, 50 each.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—1 lot, 100 each.

These mules will be put aside, each lot by itself, and will be offered for inspection to bidders at the places named, respectively, for ten days prior to Aug. 1.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can now be obtained at far less than their true value.

The successful bidders will be notified in person or by telegraph, and required to receive the animals on or before August 3, 1865.

This office reserves to itself the right to reject all bids that may be offered.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for the purchase of Mules."

Payment must be made in government funds at the time of delivery.

By order of the Quartermaster General,
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work, the name of bidder, and the date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. on Friday, July 28, 1865, for the construction of the following street improvements, viz: sewers in Eighty-third-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues; Oak-street, between Oliver and Jemes streets; Sixtieth-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue; Monroe-street, between Montgomery and Jackson streets; Delancey-street, between Bowery and Rivington streets; Madison-street, between Scammel and Jackson streets, and the Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets; also, for pavements in Twenty-first-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, and street west side

FOR SALE.

P. O. BULKLEY, Anctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF VERY VALUABLE real estate at Rye, Westchester County, belonging to the Clark estate. P. O. BULKLEY, will sell in parcels on the premises, about one mile from the depot at Rye, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., about 100 acres of fine land belonging to the estate of the late Andrew Clark, extending from the turnpike road across the Milton road to Rye Beach, embracing the whole road front on the beach, and including the large house and grounds now occupied by Jasper [illegible]ning, Esq. This is believed to be the finest property ever offered for sale in the township. Its fertility, and the highly improved condition of the soil, the beauty of the many desirable building sites upon it, and its unrivaled advantages for boating, bathing and fishing, all render it very desirable to parties wishing to purchase elegant sites for country seats, and insure a rapid increase in the value of the property. A topographical map of the property can be seen at the office of the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., and lithographs will be ready ten days before the sale. Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave the city on the 7, 9, or 11:30 A. M. trains, New-York and New-Haven Railroads.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDson River, between Hyde Park and Rhinebeck, about 90 acres; has a river front of 3,000 feet, embracing two building sites with river and mountain views; the house is of stone and brick, adapted for Winter and Summer, having furnace and double sashes; supply of water throughout for kitchen, laundry and bath-rooms; hot and cold grapery, yielding the finest of fruit from June till November. In the gardens, laid out by Mr. Downing, there is an abundance of large and small fruit; the avennes, lawn and shade trees unsurpassed; 2½ miles from a station, where all the trains and steamboats stop. The beauty of the place, fine roads and neighborhood, render it a desirable residence for a gentleman of taste. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BIDDLE'S GROVE, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property contains about 22 acres, mostly woodland. For the site of a mansion or a Summer hotel, or a pic-nic grove, it is unsurpassed, being easy of access from the city and having a large river front. It is admitted by all who have seen it to be one of the loveliest spots in the neighborhood of New-York. For terms, apply to A. W. WINANT, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, third story, or address J. B. SMITH, Perth Amboy, N. J.

FOR SALE.—ANY PERSON WANTING A beautiful country home, and yet live as it were in the city—as it is only 15 minutes by horse-cars—can have such a one, with an acre of ground, filled with choice fruit, &c. There is a good stable, with horse, carriage and a cow. Immediate possession can be had. House well furnished; a lovely home. Inquire of ISAAO WORTENDYKE, No. 157 Broadway, basement.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE—COTTAGES! COTTAGES!—20 cottages at $1,000 to $2,000; 10 elegant dwellings at $2,500 to $8,500; 700 lots beautifully located at East New-York and Ridgewood, at termini of three city railroads, at $150 to $350. Lots all rapidly improving in value. Cottages or elegant dwellings built for purchaser.
CHAS. R. MILLER,
Atlantic-av., East New-York.

60,000 ACRES OF IOWA, ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN AND MICHIGAN LANDS at $1 to $20 per acre—Large farm 500 acres with valuable factory property near the city, a bargain on easy terms; several fine places at and about the Summit, N. J.; also, a great variety of farms, country seats, residences, &c., all sizes, locations, and prices.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—IN FEE, A FAVORABLY-LOCATed drug or dry good stand, on the east side of 5th-av., between 13th and 14th sts., Brooklyn. A three-story brick-front building, with gas and water; is 17 by 40 feet; lot 100. Terms to suit. Possession at once. Price $3,000. Apply to owner,
GEO. HUSSEY,
No. 50 William-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—THREE-STORY brick, slate-roof house, barn and six acres of land, beautifully situated, at Waverley Station, L. I. Railroad, for $2,500.
Two first-class brown-stone houses, on 45th-st., one on 34th-st., and one on 43th-st., for sale low.
ALBERT HAMILTON, No. 137 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CASTLE HILL NECK, THE RESIdence of Gouverneur M. Wilkins, containing 341 acres, situated on the East River, in the county of Westchester, and within an hour's drive of this city. This place is beautiful, improved, fertile and accessible by land or water; the woodlands are fine and the grounds and views beautiful. Apply on the premises.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE HIS COUNTRY SEAT (ALMONT)—Situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade trees. For particulars see New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE NEW STABLE, NO. 112 EAST 29th-st., with seven stalls, end room for three carriages and one wagon; apartments for three coachmen. The building is fitted up in the most modern manner. Inquire next door.

FARM ON CENTREPORT BAY, L. I.—75 acres, very good house, outbuildings and orchards for sale on easy terms. S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

DRY GOODS

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will offer on THURSDAY, July 20, a fresh assortment of
NEWPORT BATHING SUITS,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
made from Fancy flannels, and will take orders to make
CHILDREN'S BATHING DRESSES,
in any style desired. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

SUMMER SHAWLS.

A NEW IMPORTATION OF VERY NICE
BLACK LAMA LACE SHAWLS,
from $40 to $80 each.
EMBROIDERED GRENADINE SHAWLS, BLACK AND WHITE, WITH HEAVY SILK FRINGES.
ALSO,
500 SACQUES AND CIRCULARS,
made from fine flannel cloths, in neat styles, for TRAVELING, AND MORNING AND EVENING WEAR AT THE SEA-SIDE,
at prices reduced to $6 and $8 each.
OFFERED AT RETAIL BY
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
ARE PREPARED TO FIT OUT
STEAMSHIPS, SAILING VESSELS, RIVER STEAMERS, YACHTS
SLEEPING COACHES, HOTELS, CHURCHES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PRIVATE DWELLINGS,
with
BEST HAIR MATTRESSES,
PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, SHEETS, TOWELS AND NAPKINS,
CHAIR AND SOFA CUSHIONS,
DRAPERIES, LACE CURTAINS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
DRUGGETS, BRUSSELS AND VELVET CARPETS,
&c., &c., &c.
Orders in this line are solicited from all parts of the country. They will be executed promptly, and at the lowest market rates.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF KENTUCKY, Plaintiff, against D. H. DUNCAN, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—(U. S. Rev. Stamp, 50 cents, cancelled.) To the defendant above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 106 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and five hundred dollars, with interest from the third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.
Dated June 10, 1865.
VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 106 Broadway, New-York.
The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of June, 1865.
VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE,
je24-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF KENTUCKY, Plaintiff, *against* D. H. DUNCAN and JOHN DOE, comprising the firm of D. H. DUNCAN & CO., Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.) 50 cent U. S. Rev. stamp cancelled.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office No. 106 Broadway, in the city of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars with interest on $5,000 thereof from May 1, 1865, and on $10,000 thereof from the 5th day of May, 1865, besides the costs of this action.
VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Dated June 9, 1865. No. 106 Broadway, N. Y.
The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of June, 1865. VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE,
je24-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. P. ASCOUGH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Rohh & Ascough, No. 60 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—New-York, June 16, 1865.
je21-law6mS.* JOHN D. ASCOUGH, Administrator.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN, FURnished—Price $100 per month—from Aug. 1 to May 1, 1867. Three-story, basement and sub-cellar; modern conveniences; pleasantly located; convenient to cars and ferries. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, Fulton-av., corner of Oxford-st., or address Box No. 4,475 New-York Post-office.

TO LET.—AN ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS DWELling, with carriage house, and 8 Lots; rental $800. Also, elegant dwelling and 8 lots at $400. Will be rented for one or more years; buildings new. Apply to CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

NEW HOUSES IN BROOKLYN TO RENT.—Seven genteel frame houses, with every modern convenience, on High-st., between Gold-st. and Hudson-av., near Fulton-ferry. Rent $600; to private families only. Apply about 12, at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT SOUTH Orange, N. J., a house and barn, with five acres of land, beautifully situated. Apply to R. LANGDON, Jr., No. 3 College-place.

TO LET—AT RYE, TWO FURNISHED RESIdences, with barns, gardens, &c., about half a mile from depot. For particulars, address G. A. KISSAM, Rye Post-office, or No. 30 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—NO. 38 WEST 44TH-ST—FOUR-STORY house with 33 rooms; suitable for a boarding-house. Apply to F. E. WESTBROOK, No. 44 West 21st-st.

AT YONKERS—SIX FURNISHED HOUSES TO let, from $100 to $300 per month.
JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED.—WANTED, BY A FAMIly of four persons, (no children,) the first or second floors of a house with all modern improvements, unfurnished and without board, from Nov. 1 to March 1. Location between Lexington and 5th avs., and 27th and 42d sts. Address H., Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN—POSsession to be given at the option of the owner, any time between Sept. 1 and Oct. 1. Address, stating size, location and rent, B. L. H., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 136 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Where hnt few boarders are taken. Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SELECT FAMILY BOARD—CLAVERACK, N. Y., four miles from Hudson by cars, and connecting there with day and night boats and trains from New-York, and with Harlem Railroad from East. Plenty of well-furnished rooms. Assembly room 60 by 80 feet; yard of several acres, with shaded lawns and gravelled campus. No healthier location or more perfect country life. Finest rambles and excursions to Mountain House, Columbia Springs, Bash Bish, &c. Transient boarders received. Address Prof. S. T. FROST.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO-PLACE.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, about three miles above the Highlands of Nevisink. Good sea or river bathing. Terms reasonable. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth Co., N. J.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEWYork per Morris and Essex Railroad. Pure mountain air, beautiful scenery, &c. A double room is now vacant in the Summit House; also accommodations for a large family with private table if desired, in a commodious cottage.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—This hotel presents advantages for the accommodation of families unsurpassed in the vicinity of New-York. It is situated on an eminence and commands an uninterrupted view of the surrounding country for a distance of 10 miles, and of the bay as far ont as Sandy Hook. The air is salubrious, and parties can enjoy a cool breeze from the ocean on the hottest day in Summer. The rooms are large and airy, grounds extensive and well shaded; good drives, ample stable accommodations; salt water bathing, boating and fishing; bowling and billiard saloons, together with all the appointments of a first-class house. It is distant from New-York 1¼ hours by the New-Jersey and the State Island Railroads. It is accessible also by two lines of steamboats daily—the *Richard Stockton* at 6 A. M., and *Magenta* at 3 P. M. There are five trains before 9 A. M., by which business men may reach New-York. *No musquitoes.*
JOHN C. TULLY, Proprietor.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS POINT, LONG Island, is 1½ hours' sail per steamer Arrowsmith, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M., returning at 9½ A. M. Has beautiful groves, fine sea air and view, splendid fishing, fishing and sailing; good stable; a furnished cottage of five rooms to let; hops every Saturday night. No fever and ague nor musquitoes.
B. B. NOSTRAND.

MOHEGAN HOUSE—LAKE MOHEGAN. Four miles from Peekskill; fourteen passenger trains per day. The above house is now open. Reference at Allen, Lane, No. 68 Park-place, New-York. Address G. H. WINES, Box No. 223 Peekskill Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865. under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-DISposed woman, in city or country, as a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; would do laundry and chamberwork or housework. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—LEGAL REPORTORIAL OR OTHer copying, by a young lady who has had considerable experience in this business. Address O., Box No. 6,707 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A situation as stewardess on any of the ocean steamers; European preferred; highly respectable references. Call or address Mrs. WILSON, No. 55 Lndlow-st., near Grand.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man, German, thoroughly conversant with all the various branches of his profession; several years' experience in this country; and will accept none but a first-class situation, where his abilities would be duly appreciated; best of references. Address H. L., care of Henderson & Fleming, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN gardener, single man, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; wants a good home. Address C. G., gardener, at Mr. Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A CLERKSHIP BY A MIDDLEaged man, lately discharged from the army; a good penman, and correct at figures; is willing to make himself generally useful in any office or store. Address, for three days, T. WILSON, Hotel Garni, No. 135 East 38th-st. and 3d-av., New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A man who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches, viz.: hot and greenhouse plants, hot and cold graperies, vegetables, &c. Call or address GARDENER, at J. Bnist's, florist, between 2d and 3d avs., 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business; good references given. Call, for three days, at Lowden's harness-store, No. 79 Bleecker-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman, or to take charge of small place here; will be a competent person. Address T. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom in a private family, and to be generally useful; has city reference. Address B. G., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND ostler, or second coachman, for the city or country; will be generally useful. Address T. D., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED—IN THE COUNTING-ROOM OF a paper warehouse; must be willing to do what is required; must also write a good hand, be quick at figures, and come well recommended. Address, stating salary expected, D., Box No. 2,867 Post-office.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY—MALE OR female, to engage in a pleasant business at home. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address, sending two red stamps for particulars, R. WAYVELL, Post-Office, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF TWO children going to England; her passage will be paid there and back; she must come prepared this morning before 11 o'clock. Apply at No. 72 Murray-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER, A GENTEEL lady of known piety; none other; American or French Protestant; aged 25 to 35 years, or thereabonts. Address, for a few days, WIDOWER, Box No. 40 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A SMART, QUICK boy, who writes a good hand and resides with his parents.
WILLIAM HOFFMAN & CO., No. 70 Leonard-st.

WANTED—DRUG ENTRY CLERK, ONE WHO has had experience; is a good writer and correct at figures, and who can come well recommended, may apply in own writing to Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—NEAR TOWN—A COACHMAN, well-recommended, who nnderstands the training of young horses. Apply at 1 o'clock, to P. J. INSEE, Engineer's Office, No. 102 Walker-st..

WANTED—A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS MARried man, without incumbrance, not afraid of work, well recommended; German preferred. Oell or address SECRETARY, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, Room No. 7.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A NUMBER of first-class wood workmen in a car factory, near this city. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, 78 William-st.

WANTED—AS CANVASSERS, SEVERAL INtelligent men; liberal pay given. Apply before 9 A. M. and after 4 P. M., at No. 60 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS A GOOD writer, quick and correct at figures. Address, stating particnlars, J. H., Box No. 2,095 Post-office.

SPINNERS WANTED—AT CATSKILL WOOLen Mill, Leeds, N. Y. First-class hands only. Apply at mill as above, or to SAMUEL HANNA, No. 30 Barclay-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,413	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,319	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,877	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, July 29
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
EUROPE.....FRIDAY.....July 21
LAFAYETTE.....FRIDAY.....Aug. 18
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$113 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....July 22
GLASGOW.....WEDNESDAY.....July 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....July 29
KANGAROO.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 7
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
Aug. 16—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Constitution.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

BALTIMORE AND FREDERICKSBURGH, VA.
The new and commodious steamer WENONAH, Capt. Jos. D. DAWES, runs regularly between the above ports once a week, leaving Baltimore, from her wharf foot of South-st., every FRIDAY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, and Fredericksburgh, every TUESDAY MORNING.
Passengers and freight carried at low rates. Through freight promptly attended to. Merchandise from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, or elsewhere, consigned to care of steamer WENONAH, will be taken charge of immediately upon its arrival in Baltimore, charges paid and forwarded promptly, free of commissions.
Persons from the Northern States desiring to view the battle-fields of Virginia, or to look after the bodies of friends and relations, killed in the battles of the Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburgh, or Spottsylvania Court-house, have a splendid opportunity of doing so by this route.
The WENONAH is provided with excellent staterooms and berth accommodations, and is in every respect a first-class boat, being new, fast and commodious.
For information, freight or passage, apply to or address
JOS. WHITE, Porser, on board, or
JOS. JAMES TAYLOR, Agent,
No. 212 West Falls-av., Baltimore, Md.

FOR CHARLESTON—DIRECT.
REGULAR WEEKLY U. S. MAIL LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
ALHAMBRA,
R. B. BENSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, July 22, at 3 o'clock, precisely. Bills of lading signed on board. For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.
The steamer GRANADA, will follow on SATURDAY, July 29.

FOR SAVANNAH—STAR LINE.
Semi-Weekly.
The first-class United States mail steamship
NEVADA, Capt. CARPENTER,
UNITED STATES, Capt. SHARE,
AMERICA, Capt. CLIFT,
CONSTITUTION, Capt. GRUMAN,
The steamship NEVADA will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, SATURDAY, July 22, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Freight 15 cents per foot. Cabin passage $40; second class, $30; steerage, $20.
For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
The UNITED STATES will follow WEDNESDAY, July 26. Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.
FREIGHTS GREATLY REDUCED.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
ZODIAC,
E. M. BUCKLEY, Commander,
will sail as above, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, July 27,
For freight or passage, at as low rates as any other line, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excureion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Aug. 10.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new and elegant steamship ATLANTA, A. K. WILLIAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, on TUESDAY, 25th July, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
The VICTOR will succeed the Atlanta.
Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The steamship FUNG SHUEY Capt. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 22, at 5 P. M. Passage, $60. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL follows SATURDAY, July 29.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship ARIADNE, CRABBY, Commander, will sail from pier No. 36, North River, on
SATURDAY, July 22, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK—Delivering cargo at the wharf at Richmond and avoiding lighterage.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel Steamships HATTERAS, LEWIS PARRISH, Commander, will leave every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
ALBEMARLE, H. A. BOURNE, Commander, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered Pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.
Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travellers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MISSISSIPPI, KENNEDY, Commander, will sail as above on TUESDAY, July 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. SAYKOE, No. 10 Barclay-st.
The MONTEREY will follow on Saturday, July 29.

ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVerpool, and the Irish ports.
CALEDONIA.....SATURDAY, July 29.
HIBERNIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 12.
Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat O. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, hyrall, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River; steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 6 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. PALMER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ARBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND OATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing at Saturday's at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY FOR NEWBRIGHTON, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond, Elm Park.—Boats leave Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 2, 4, 5, 7 P. M. On Sundays—9, 10:30, 12 M.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE ENTIRELY NEW and magnificent steamer NEVERSINK, leaves Peck-slip at 12 o'clock, noon, THIS DAY, and daily hereafter, connecting with all the usual trains.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,
BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,
From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,

THE HOMEWARD MARCH

Formal and Hearty Reception of the Corcoran Legion.

Arrival and Reception of the Fifth New-York Artillery in Brooklyn.

Continued Arrival of Returned Troops Yesterday.

The New-York Regiments Expected to Arrive.

The returning tide of discharged troops continues to flow on its homeward way, and each day sees our streets thronged with veterans about to throw off the uniform of the soldiers for the habiliments of the citizens. Amid all the noise and confusion of Broadway, the bronzed and hardy boys who have formed the grand army of the Union march as unconcerned as they did to the sound of cannon or bursting of shell. Proudly they go on their way, conscious of earnest duty bravely performed, and relying upon the records of the past for their future renown.

Of late the great majority of the returning troops have been New-York Regiments, and many of them city regiments, too. This fact naturally explains the greater amount of enthusiasm displayed by our citizens, and it is gratifying to perceive, at even this late day, a feeling of gratitude to these brave men who have done so much for the country.

RECEPTION OF THE CORCORAN LEGION.

Yesterday afternoon the famous Corcoran Legion was formally received by their fellow-countrymen, and by the great mass of the citizens of New-York, as well as by several of the crack regiments of the New-York State National Guard.

To say that the entire reception was a grand success is simply to say what is ever said of the ceremonies of a similar character gotten up by our enthusiastic Irish citizens. The history of the Corcoran Legion was a noble one, not far behind its fellow, the Irish Brigade, and only differing from it by reason of its entering the field at a leter period of the war's history; and it was bnt right that the Irishmen should manifest their appreciation of the services of the Legion, representing as they did the natives of the "green isle beyond the seas."

The Irish Legion assembled at the Centre Market Armory at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday, and after forming, marched down to Grand-street, where they formed in line, right resting on Broadway, as follows:

The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment, Col. BYRNE.

The One Hundred and Seventieth Regiment, Major HAGAN.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment, Col. WM. DELACY.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. COONAN.

This brigade was under command of Brevet Brig. Gen. JAMES P. MCIVOR.

An escort of police, from the Fourteenth Precinct, was present, under Sergeant BROOKS.

The following officers, composing the staff of Gen. McIvor, were also on the ground: Lieut. Wm. J. Nevin, A. A. G.; Capt. D. J. Mykins, Brigade Inspector; Surgeon Wm. T. Nealis, Medical Director; Capt. Charles Goodwin, A. D. C.; Lieut. A. V. Villeplait, Brigade Quartermaster; Rev. Paul E. Gillen, Chaplain.

The Legion Association met at half-past 12 o'clock, at the Metropolitan, Col. M. C. MURPHY taking the chair. Previous to forming to join the escort a letter was received from Gen. MEAGHER, in which he stated his regrets that owing to absence from the city he was unable to attend, he having gone to Montana Territory.

At No. 6 Varick-street the ex-officers and members and the wounded soldiers of the legion assembled at 10 o'clock A. M., under Major DORAN, and from thence marched to Grand-street, near Broadway, where they took up a position in rear of the Legion Association.

Among those parading with the members of the Legion Association were Col. M. C. Murphy, Judge Connolly, Mr. Alexander Brennan, (Secretary,) Col. Wm. McIvily, Capt. James Breslin, Lieut. Edmond Connolly, Mr. Nicholas O'Donnelly, Ex-Lieut. C. J. Bell, Mr. James J. Coonan, Col. Thomas M. Reid, Mr. Patrick O'Rourke, Dr. John Dwyer, Ex-Surgeon of the Sixty-ninth. The badge worn by the Association was of blue and green ribbons.

The Fenian Brotherhood also assembled at 10 o'clock at the armory of the Ninety-ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., under JAMES A. ROGERS, Esq., State Centre, and reported at 2½ o'clock. Among those present, the following Circles were only represented:

Hamilton Rowan Circle.
Phœnix Zouaves.
McManus Circle.
Wolf Toue Cadets.
Yonkers and Spuyten Duyvel Circles.
Emmet Circle, Williamsburgh.
Seventh Ward Circle.
Shamrock Circle.
Faugh an Ballagh Circle.
J. R. B. Club.
Laurel Hill Circle.
Heber McMahon Circle.
Owen O'Reilly Circle.
St. Lawrence Circle.
Brian Borhoime Circle.
O'Mahony Circle.
McHale Circle.
Benburb Circle.
Sarsfield Cadets.
Lavelle Circle.
Wolf Toue Circle.
Tara Circle, of Brooklyn.

The whole number of delegates from these several "circles" numbered something over 2,000 men, and the appearance of the Fenian Brotherhood attracted considerable attention. Each member wore a handsome green rosette, with the letters "F. B." in silver. That of the State Centre was magnificent. It had two splendid gold tassels, and the letters "S. C." in the centre.

The military escort made its appearance in Broadway a little after 2 o'clock, and consisted of the Seventy-first, N. Y. S. N. G., under command of Major LIBBY, having some 400 muskets; the Second New-York, who were the recipients of a hearty ovation from the excited crowds that lined Broadway; the Ninety-ninth New-York, (who had bnt just arrived themselves,) under Col. JOHN O'MAHONY; the Sixty-ninth, N. Y. S. N. G., Lieut.-Col. JAMES CAVANAGH commanding, and the First Regiment Cavalry, under Col. D. C. MINTON, dismounted. The entire military escort could not have been less than 2,100 men, all told.

At 3:30 P. M. the procession passed in review before Hon. MORGAN JONES, marching through the City Hall Park in the following order:

Legion Association.
Fenian Brotherhood.
Seventy-first Regiment, Major Libby.
Ninety-ninth Regiment, Col. O'Mahony.
Second Regiment, Col. Reid.
Sixty-ninth Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Cavanagh.
First Cavalry, Col. Minton.
The Legion.

As the procession passed down Broadway, it attracted great attention from those assembled, and the gallant legion was received along the entire route of march with the greatest enthusiasm, and loud and continuous cheering. The men composing to the Corcoran Legion marched as though they appreciated the handsome compliment thus tendered them, and despite the overpowering heat of the day, kept cheerful step to the music of their band, seemingly determined to do their duty at home as they had ever done in the tents field.

The line of march was as follows: Up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, then down Third-avenue to the Bower, thence through Grand-street to the armory at Centre Market.

THANKS TO COL. COLYER.

At a meeting of the ex-officers of the Legion the following resolntion was unanimously adopted:—

That the thanks of this committee of ex-officers and friends of the Corcoran Irish Legion are due, and hereby tendered, to Col. VINCENT COLYER, State Agent, for the marked courtesy and aid given this committee in preparing for, and the very hospitable collation furnished by him upon the occasion of the reception of the Legion this day. Sparing no personal effort, he appeared only desirous of making the returned veterans feel that their actions in defence of the Union are fully appreciated by the authorities.

We are sorry to learn that Col. COLYER has been suddenly taken ill, caused by his unremitting exertions in behalf of returning troops. We trust he will soon be again at his post.

RECEPTION OF THE FIFTH NEW-YORK HEAVY ARTILLERY.

This regiment, under the command of Col. SAMUEL GRAHAM, arrived in this city on Thursday, and quartered at Centre Market. They were soon notified that a reception awaited them in the City of Brooklyn, yesterday, by the civic as well as the military authorities.

In accordance with previous arrangements, the Fifth Brigade, under command of Brig.-Gen. PHILLIP S. CROOKE, turned out yesterday morning and formed on Willow-street, right resting on Middagh-street. The brigade consists of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Twenty-eighth and Seventieth regiments, and Major SPRAGUE'S battery acting as infantry. They marched to Fulton Ferry and took position along Fulton-street, awaiting the arrival of the veterans.

About 10 o'clock, the guns of the Seventieth Battery announced the departure of heavy artillery from New-York, and they soon after landed at Fulton Ferry. All being in readiness, the escort and the Fifth New-York Artillery marched through the following streets: Fulton-street, Henry-street, Montague-street, Court-street, Atlantic-street, Powers-street, Lafayette, Clinton and Myrtle avenues to Fort Greene.

The regiment made a very good appearance, and as they marched along the route were enthusiastically cheered by the multitudes which lined the sidewalks.

When they arrived at Fort Greene they were reviewed by Mayor WOOD and the Common Council, after which they proceeded to the Arena, (headquarters of the Fifty-sixth Regiment,) where they were handsomely entertained with dinner.

The Fifth Artillery was mainly raised in Brooklyn, but New-York City and Lewis County, N. Y., furnished a large number. At one time the regiment was 2,600 strong, and divided into three battalions, was designated as a brigade. They return with 1,006 men. A full history of the regiment has already been published in the TIMES.

The Returning Troops.

THE SIXTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

This veteran regiment arrived at a late hour on Thursday night, with 468 men and 30 officers, Col. P. P. BIXBY commanding. After remaining at the Battery Barracks all night and the better part of yesterday, the Sixth left for home at 3 o'clock. While marching up Broadway, the regiment met Gen. BURNSIDE, (their old corps commander,) and the Colonel halted his regiment, when the boys gave three thundering cheers for the man who had led them through so many perils and in so many different campaigns. The General was somewhat taken aback at the sudden recognition, but gracefully submitted to the call of his gallant followers. Shaking off all appeals for a speech, Gen. BURNSIDE contented himself with passing down the line, shaking hands with all, and addressing a few pleasant words to each. With three more hearty cheers, the New-Hampshire boys shouldered their muskets and resumed their march for the good old Granite State, from which they had been absent so long.

The following is a complete list of the battles of the Sixth New-Hampshire:

1862—Roanoke Island, N. C., Feb. 7–8; Newbern, N. C., March 16; Camden, or South Mills, N. C., April 19; Manassas Plains, Va., Aug. 30; Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1; South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14; Antietam, Md., Sept. 17; Fredericksburgh, Va., Dec. 13.

1863—Blue Spring, Tenn., Oct. 10; Campbell's Station, Tenn., Nov. 15; Siege of Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 17—Dec. 5.

1864—Wilderness, Va., May 1–5; Spottsylvania, Va., May 7–8; Totopotomy Creek, Va., May 20; North Anna, Va., May 22; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1–3; Bethesda Church, Va., June 7; Siege of Petersburgh, Va.; Cemetery Hill, Va., July 30; Poplar Grove Church, Va., Sept. 29–30; First Hatcher's Run, Va., Oct. 27.

1865—Siege of Petersburgh, January to April; Second Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; Assault upon the enemy's works, (usually known as Fort Steadman,) March 25; Grand Assault on Petersburgh, April 1; Capture of Petersburgh, Va., April 3; Surrender of LEE, April 9.

SIXTY-FIRST MASSACHUSETTS BATTALION.

The above organization arrived yesterday morning from Washington, and remained at the Battery Barracks until 4 o'clock P. M., when they left for Readville by the Neptune line of steamers. The regiment numbered 402 men and 17 officers, and was under the command of Brevet Col. E. W. STONE.

The Sixty-first is a one year's organization, having been raised at Galoupe's Island, Massachusetts, in September, 1864, under the last call of the war, consequently has seen but little service. On going to the field it was attached to Gen. BENHAM'S Engineer Brigade, and subsequently to Gen. COLLIS' Brigade, at City Point. Continuing in garrison duty at that post until the last grand movement of the armies under GRANT against Richmond and Petersburgh, when it took part in the final assault upon Petersburgh, and with its brigade were among the first to enter the captured city.

The following is a roster of the officers:

Field and Staff—Brevet Colonel, E. W. STONE; Adjutant, Brevet Capt. I. C. Gregg; Quartermaster, G. A. Johnson; Surgeon, James Oliver; Assistant Surgeon, R. Olloqui.

Line Officers—Company F—Captain, A. G. Packer; First Lieutenant, A. E. Daniels; Second Lieutenant, A. Munsell. Company G—Captain, E. G. Intain; Second Lieutenant, W. J. Duckell. Company H—Captain, L. Clark; First Lieutenant, A. Earle; Second Lieutenant, John L. Daniels. Company I—Captain, A. Ward; First Lieutenant, Charles Clark. Company K—Captain, H. S. Sheldin; First Lieutenant, H. A. Limburg; Second Lieutenant, J. L. Ryan.

THE POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

WHAT CAME OF AN ARREST AT NIBLO'S.

On Tuesday evening, Detective Officer GEORGE W. ELDER apprehended one JAMES THOMSON for picking a gentleman's pocket at the box-office at Niblo's. THOMSON, who is otherwise known as ROGERS, was taken to Police Headquarters and searched, and in his possession was found a card that had manifestly been torn from a trunk, inscribed, "MRS. JOSEPH BRITTON, Baldwin House, Lake Mahopac, N. Y. This card was, it appears, precisely what the detective officer required to aid him in another direction; for on Monday MRS. JOSEPH BRITTON and daughters, of No. 31 Ninth-street, having started for Lake Mahopac, lost their luggage at the Harlem Railroad Company's depot, in Twenty-sixth-street, and had made their loss known at Police Headquarters. The prisoner was questioned concerning this card, but he held his peace, and Detective ELDER was forced to seek information in another quarter; but this, happily, he soon obtained from a gentleman who had seen THOMSON riding out with two females that seemed suddenly to have donned new dresses of the latest fashion. Having obtained this clue, the detective officer visited one LIZZIE DIXON, in Thompson-street, and one IDA CLARK, in Wooster-street, and found in their rooms the contents of Mrs. BRITTON'S trunks, and the females confessed that the same had been given them by THOMSON. They had pawned many articles belonging to Mrs. BRITTON, and these were redeemed by the Detective Police. THOMSON, who is a native of England, is well known by our own and the London police. Justice DOWLING, declining to accept bail, committed him.

SOLDIER ROBBED ON A STEAMBOAT.

On Thursday evening PETER FEENY, of Vanderbilt-avenue, Brooklyn, an honorably discharged soldier, took passage on the steamboat *St. John*, for Albany, and while lying asleep on deck was robbed of $135. Suspecting JOHN PLUTE, a civilian, whose acquaintance he had formed on board the boat, he caused the arrest of that person; and the prisoner, hoping to soften Detective VAUGHAN, the officer who made the arrest, said that he took private FEENY'S money for safe keeping. Detective VAUGHAN recovered $100, and gave the same to private FEENY, and PLUTE was committed for trial.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

PETROLEA.

The further hearing in the United Service Petroleum and Mining Company case is to be resumed to-day at noon.

BURGLARIES, ROBBERIES AND LARCENIES.

Officer LEDGATE, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested SARAH MILLER for stealing silk and linen dresses from Mrs. H. T. HELMBOLD, of No. 122 West Fourteenth-street. It was shown that the prisoner, having burglariously entered Mrs. MILLER'S dwelling and stolen the dresses, was found with them in her possession; and on this showing the Justice committed her in default of $1,000 bail....GEO. MATHER, otherwise Muggins, was apprehended by Policeman FOLEY, of the Twentieth, and Mr. PATRICK CAMPBELL, of No. 535 West Twenty-sixth-street, appeared and made affidavit that on the evening of the 3d inst. he was attacked by MATHER and others, and robbed of $40. The accused was required to find $1,500 bail, and in default went to the cells....WM. J. WOODS, a bar-tender, was arrested on Thursday by Policeman JOHN REILLY, of the Eighth Ward, and Mr. ALEX. MCKAY, of No. 120 Bleecker-street, appeared and made oath that on the 29th of April last, he having interfered in a quarrel between two men in a porter-house, his watch dropped to the floor, and WOODS seized it and fled. One of SIMPSON'S pawn-tickets was found in the hands of a young man to whom it had been given by WOODS, and the watch was found at SIMPSON'S down-town place, in Chatham-street. In default of $1,000 bail, Justice DODGE committed the prisoner for trial....Before daybreak yesterday morning, Patrolman JAMES MURPHY, observing two persons of suspicious appearance in Thirteenth-street, between Broadway and Fourth-avenue, kept an eye on them, and at length assured himself that they were burglars. He therefore took them into custody, and at the Fifteenth Precinct Police Station a search was made, and nippers, skeleton keys and other instruments which burglars use, were found in their possession. The prisoners were sent off by Justice DODGE, instanter, to the Court of Special Sessions for trial.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

THE ROBBERY OF MISS LEO HUDSON.

In February last, Miss LEO HUDSON, the equestrian actress, accidentally fell from her steed in the Nashville Theatre, and during the excitement that ensued, a small satchel, which contained Treasury notes and jewelry of the value of $3,185, was stolen. Several persons who were connected with the theatre were examined, but nothing satisfactory was learned until recently, when FRANCIS J. SHARPE, who was in Miss HUDSON'S employ as a servant at the time of the accident, ostentatiously exhibited jewelry, and made lavish expenditure of money while intoxicated, in the neighborhood of the New Bowery Theatre, where both himself and Miss HUDSON are well known, and Miss HUDSON'S jewels were recognized. Information was given Miss HUDSON, and she came to this city, bnt SHARPE had fled to the interior, and when found by Detectives SLOWEY and MCCLOUD, had married and settled down with his young wife in the beautiful interior city of Schenectady. He was not, however, captured there, but in Albany, the city of the Blest. He was taken before Justice SHANDLEY, yesterday, and committed in default of $5,000 bail, his young wife insisting upon sharing his captivity and entering the prison with him. Miss HUDSON'S money, amounting to more than $1,000, SHARPE had spent, and her jewelry he had pawned—some of it at GEORGE A. MEIER'S pawn-shop, No. 61 Avenue B. The detectives went to MEIER'S place, yesterday, and seized Miss HUDSON'S watch and chain, three diamond rings and other jewelry, and also took MEIER into custody. MEIER was taken to Essex Market and required to find $1,500 bail, and this was given by his father, Mr. GEORGE MEIER, of No. 263 Avenue A.

LAW REPORTS.

Supreme Court—Chambers.

A DANSEUSE MAKES A FALSE STEP—HER HUSBAND PARDONS HER AGAIN AND AGAIN—THE GALLANT IN PRISON IN DEFAULT OF BAIL.

Before Justice G. G. Barnard.

Frederick A. Muller vs. *Eugene Orskay.*—Mr. Muller, a musician attached to the Ravel troupe, having married a danseuse of the troupe, one of the Zanfrettas, discovered that she had formed an attachment for a Hungarian Count rather derogatory to his marital rights. After some discussion the matter was settled, and the young Anetta returned to her husband. Subsequently the guilty wife and her lover met in Chicago, and again she strayed from the path of virtue, and again the husband pardoned her. The third time, in New-York, the Count persuaded the lady to leave her husband, who has again received his wife back, but, desiring to punish the seducer, has commenced an action against him, laying his damages at $20,000. The Count was committed to jail, in default of $3,000 bail, and he now moves to reduce the amount of bail, on an affidavit not denying the seduction, but alleging in substance that the plaintiff compromised with him for the seduction at Davenport, Iowa, for $200, which was paid by the defendant, and that Anetta had been compelled by the cruelty of her husband to apply to him for money, and that he, out of his old affection for her, had occasionally supplied her with small sums of money, and that this had been made the ground of attempts to extort money by suits from him.

The affidavits rebutting this were those of the plaintiff, which set up that the seduction in Iowa had been compromised by the plaintiff, simply for the costs and expenses to which he had been put, and upon the promise of the defendant to leave the frail wife and not see her more. That the defendant had agreed to this compromise, and had left for Chicago. The husband, in consideration of the youth of his wife, taking her back to his home at Dubuque, Iowa, and treating her as if the past were erased. At this time Miss Zanfretta was but fifteen years and three months old.

From Chicago a telegram came to the lady, signed with the name of her brother-in-law, and stating that her father was there and desired to see her. She went with the consent of her husband, and at the depot met the Count. The husband, discovering this new error of his wife, again commenced a suit, and again pardoned her and took her back to his bosom. She came on to New-York, where the Count again met her, and, persuading her that her marriage with Muller would be void in France, that he would make her a Countess, and adding to these persuasions the fascinations of jewelry, again induced her to be false to Muller, and to live with him as his wife, first in Eighth-street and afterward in the Prescott House.

Here, according to Mrs. Muller's account, he endeavored to persuade her to take drugs to destroy Muller's child. Whereupon they quarreled; and Mrs. Muller, after having to sell her jewelry to support herself, was still a third time sought out by and reconciled to her husband. Counsel for the defendant urged that in this case small damages would likely be given by a jury, and the amount of bail was therefore excessive.

Counsel for plaintiff, while admitting that his client almost deserved, for his complacency, whatever might happen to him, suggested that for the safety of the defendant it would be well to keep him confined, as otherwise the plaintiff might take the law into his own hands.

The court reduced the bail to $1,250.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 21.

By Judge Cardozo.

Gerber vs. Gerber; report confirmed and judgment granted. The Architectural Iron Works vs. Wm. Cochran; motion granted; $10 costs to either party, to abide the event.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 21.

By B. F. Barnard.

John B. Lowell vs. Margaret A. Lowell; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

By Justice G. G. Barnard.

Augustina Fleischel vs. Charles Fleischel; report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted. Rosalie Brower vs. Henry L. Brower; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Evening Exchange.

100 Erie Railway	b3	82¾	100 Chi. & N. W.		27¾
200 Reading R		102½	100 do	h10	27¾
100 Mich. S. & N. L.	b3	64¾	500 Chi. & N. W. P.		62
100 do		64¾	200 P., Ft. W. & C		90¾
100 Cleve. & Pitts		68	100 Bruns. City L. Co.	b3	12
100 Chic. & R. I.		107¾			

Market very dull but steady. Gold quoted at 142¾.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.—Returned soldiers are hereby notified that by entering their names at Goldsmith's Institute prior to Aug. 1, they may secure their instruction for the Fall at the half prices of the Summer term. Penmanship, book-keeping and business affairs. No. 756 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GOOD TO INVEST IN.—If, as the old adage declares, "Health is the Greatest of Earthly Blessings," then every effort to preserve it pays well.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS

have been of great service in making people healthy, and keeping them so. They should be found in every household.

They give tone to the stomach, vigor to the body, and move dark doubts and unhappy feelings from the mind. They relieve pain and fortify the whole system against the attacks of disease.

There is nothing better to take "for the stomach's sake" than the PLANTATION BITTERS.

They cure Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Indigestion, Drowsiness, Headache, Pain in the Side, Liver Complaint, and Rheumatic Pains, with magical power.

A good effect is felt at once upon making the first trial. No change of diet is necessary. Eat the best you can get, and all you want. Follow our directions and you will soon feel

WELL, STRONG, AND HEARTY.

[Advertisement.]

MOSQUITO NETS and
PATENT PORTABLE CANOPIES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

READY TO-DAY.—ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for August, 20 cents; six numbers, $1; a year, $2. See "Heads, Good and Bad," "Hints to Wives." FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE GISBORNE ANTI-FOULING PAINT.—Messrs. COTESWORTH, LYNE & CO., of Liverpool, owners of the British iron ship *Pole Star*, which was coated with the Gisborne Paint, write that she had proceeded from London to Valparaiso and Calders, and returned to Swansea, having been nearly eight months on the voyage, and on examination proved *to be perfectly free from barnacles and grass.*

Letters from London report that the Indis ships coated with the Gisborne Paint are making extra quick voyages. The steamship *Hetretia*, of which Messrs. WILLIAMS & GUION are the New-York Agents, is being coated with it, and will arrive here very soon.

The Gisborne Paint Company's office is at No. 35 Wall-st., up stairs, New-York.

J. F. KEDENBURG, Secretary.
No. 141 Pearl-st.

[Advertisement]

LADIES' SUMMER GAITERS, $1 A PAIR.—CANTRELL is disposing of his stock of light-colored gaiters at very low prices, and as they are just the articles to wear in the country during the Summer, we advise an early call to his establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GLASS LETTER COMPANY, No. 107 FULTON-ST.—Letters for store windows, numbers for residences, gilded or silvered; unsurpassed for richness, lasting and economy. Painters supplied.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 21—*In steamship Europe, for Havre, via Brest*—A. Binnluger, W. D. Binninger, L. Dreper, New-York; J. J. Pringle, Mrs. Pringle, 6 children and 3 servants, Miss Wilson and servant, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Coolidge and servant, Mrs. John T. Coolidge, Boston; Bonvier, Mrs. Bonvier, 2 children and servant, St. Louis; Col. Gerard, Mrs. Gerard, Miss Alice Sauve, New-Orleans; Mrs. Russel S. Cook and 2 children, New-York; Mrs. Myers, 4 children and servant, New-Orleans; Mrs. Cecile Treaffard, F. de P. Borda, Consul for the United States of Colombia; Mrs. Wymberly Jones, 4 children and servant, G. Washington Smith, Philadelphia; Miss Aubert, Mr. and Mrs. Swaine, S. Strahlheim, Mrs. Strahlheim, 4 children and 2 servants, Mrs. C. F. Watmore and child, David Haviland, A. Blanchard, Wm. Gonbert, Mrs. Gonbert, Mrs. S. Rothoff, J. Foreade, Mr. Serlen, New-York; Mrs. Nagnes, Newerk; A. L. Gerber, Mr. G. Sariet, France; Paul Metyer, New-York; J. D. Brewer, Boston; Isaac Lindley, Pantucket; Miss Deamis, Philadelphia; Mme. F. Pinchon, E. Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss L. Keunedy, Miss L. Horton, New-Orleans; X. Bazin and 3 children, Philadelphia; James Borlan, Mrs. Boylan, 2 sons and 2 daughters, New-Haven; Miss Helena de Katow and servant, A. Delouche, Secretary of French Legation at Washington; Wm. Swenne, New-York; A. G. Solar, Mme. Solar, 3 sons, 2 daughters and 3 servants, Lonis Amont, Miss C. A. Messer, Revere; Miss D. Turner, Thos. Turner, Philadelphia; A. Dnbois, Miss Preston, Miss S. Preston, Miss Hampton, John T. Darby, Mrs. Darby, Columbia, S. C.; John B. Schiller, A. Y. Domiquez, A. G. Lesassica, A. S. Messin, J. Paret, F. Paret, H. G. Curtis, Boston; Mr. Casas, Mrs. Casas, Mrs. Paret and child, Miss Paret, Mexico; Mrs. Flora Brewster and child, San Frencisco; Miss J. Moore, W. W. Farnam, Chas. A. Farnam, New-Haven: Mr. Breithanpt, Mrs. Breithanpt, France; Mr. de Poteetat, Consul of Spain at Washington; Mme. de Poteetat, 4 children and servant, R. Mnnoz, J. Gressa, P. de Leon, Mme. de Leon, Miss Ducayet, J. Robeyre, Mexico; Rev. L. Pazilio, Italy; Dr. Hnard, France; L. Bondro, Mr. Dufions, Mr. Dumantail, A. Beandet, Philadelphia; Mr. Webster, Boston; Mme. Dandeler and son Baltimore; D. Berger, Rev. L. Decaly, Rev. Chas. Chavenx, Rev. D. Lesont, Rev. M. P. Loriaux, 2 Sisters of Charity, France; Mrs. Defausse, Washington; Mr. Bagalia, O. Cam, Mme. Como, France; Mr. Mendes, New-York; Miss. A. M. Kitt-edge, Mr. and Mrs. Kemey, New-York; D. Bon, Mr. Coarst, France; Mrs. Hurthise, Miss A. Levy, Mrs. B. Ladone, J. Lavigne, John Lonstan, New-Orleans; Mrs. M. Rogres and son, New-York; Mme. Colin, Mrs. Bon, Mrs. Biar, Mrs. A. Ganbert, Mrs. Beere, New-York; Mrs. L. Miller, Quincy, Ill.; J. Michel, Germany; M. Antoine L. Lamoyeux, France.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Fortune, from New-Orleans—Capt. C. W. Green, Lieut. Vaders, Adjt. D. D. Lane, T. O'Brien, and 15 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 47 | Sun sets..... 7 25 | Moon sets... 6 51
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 7 20 | Gov. Island. 9 15 | Hell Gate.... 9 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 21.

Cleared.

Steamships Ladona, Hovey, New-Orleans, G. Heinsken & Palmore; Saxonia, (Hamb.,) Meier, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Hayti, (Br.,) Harem, Liverpool, Booth & Co.; Gen. Sherman, Pendleton, Baracoa; Basbec, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Charles Benton, Salter, Newbern, Murray & Nephew.

Ships Village Belle, (Br.,) Little, Londonderry, G. & J. Knox & Co.; Molocka, Nickels, Naples, Dearborn Bros.

Barks R. G. W. Dodge, Walls, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Volant, Rollins, New-Orleans, W. R. Robson & Co.; G. T. Kemp, Linnell, Boston, E. C. Taylor; Osmanli, Prescott, Perth Amboy, Baxter & Merrill; Holland, Perkins, St. Jago, J. Thompson; Wavelet, (Br.,) Osborne, Rio Janeiro, Pendergast Bros.

Brigs Lane, (Br.,) Rivers, Cow Bay, C. Goodspeed; J. Blenkholm, (Br.,) Blenkholm, Cow Bay, J. S. Whitney & Co.; Orient, (Br.,) Joyce, Harbor Grace; Alpha, (Br.,) Morrison, St. John, N. B., P. L. Nevius & Son; Corydon, Henry, Jacksonville, Fla., Hennes & Co.; Nellie, Wallace, St. Thomas and St. Croix, Roche Bros. & Coffey; Quango, (Br.,) Brooks, Cow Bay, C. B. Swain.

Schooners Jamestown, Magee, Washington, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Morton, (Br.,) Wallace, Wolfville, N. S., D. B. De Wolf & Co.; W. D. Bickford, (Br.,) Landry, St. Johns, N. F., J. L. Deland; Marine, Miller, New-Orleans, F. F. Phillips; Edith, (Br.,) Sawyer, Nassau, J. Eness; Jessie Jones, (Br.,) Lough, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough; Elisha F. Smith, Doane, Newbern, C. Goodspeed.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Varuna, Whitehurst, New-Orleans July 13, and S. W. Pass 14th, with cotton and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship George Cromwell, Vail, New-Orleans July 15, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Ariel, Sherman, New-Orleans July 14, with cotton, etc., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster

U. S. steamer Cayuga, Wilson, Galvestou July 4, via Pensacola 13th.

Steamship Chesapeake, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship John Gibson, Isley, Washington 47 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Bark Dirigo, (of Bath, Me.,) Blair, Remedios 10 ds., with sugar to Brockway & Baker.

Bark Rosedale, (of Barbados,) Griffin, Angostura and Rio Bay 14 ds., with hides to Harbeck & Halsey. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Planet, (of Halifax,) Lamb, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Cora, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Henderson, Guantanamo 14 ds., with and molasses to G. Wheelwright & Co.

Brig Chowan, (of Bermuda,) Long, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., with coffee to Hicks & Bell.

Brig Wm. Muir, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Harding, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Dragon, Anderson, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Atlanta, (of Nassau,) Hartnng, Matamoras 26 ds., with cotton, wool, etc., to Smith & Dunning. 10th inst., off Tortugas, saw Bark Victor, bound N.

Brig Export, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Bent, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar, etc., to Brett, Son & Co. July 20, 20 miles S. E. of Barnegat, saw pilot-boat Ezra Nye, No. 2, with a schooner in tow.

Schr. Sophia Wilson, Nowell, St. Jago 14 ds., with sugar to Kirkland & Von Sachs.

Schr. Rob, (Br.,) Albury, Cat Island 7 ds., with fruit to James Douglass.

Schr. Ripple, (Br.,) Roberts, Halifax 7 ds., with fish to F. H. Whitman.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Foster, Petershurgh 3 ds., with tobacco, etc., to master.

Brig Almon Rowell, (of Portland,) Boyd, Sagua 8 ds., with molasses to Miller & Honghton.

Schr. Charles Ann, (of Nassau,) Fox, Nassau, N. P., 11 ds., with mdse. to O. M. Petit & Co.

Schr. E. J. Scott, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. A. Deming, Boardman, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Abbie Brackett, Achorn, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar, etc., to Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr. Neptune's Bride, Crowell, Mobila 13 ds., with cotton and resin to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Mary Parker, Parker, Norfolk 2 ds., with water melons to R. R. Parker.

Schr. Ohas. Hawley, Allen, New-Haven, for Albany.

Schr. Sunnyside, Persey, Norwich.

Schr. M. Munson, Jr., Dayton, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Galata, Lowell, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Benjamin English, Baker, Boston.

Schr. F. A. Bayley, Crosby, Lingan 14 ds.

Schr. L. Sanders, Coleman, Newburgh, for Providence.

Schr. C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, Rondont, for Boston.

Schr. Emily, Morrell, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Two Mary, Pascaut, Newbern, N. C.

Schr. Franklin Bell, Brewster, Beaufort, N. C.

Schr. A. Kelly, Newton, Beaufort, N. C.

Schr. Sarah L., ——, Georgetown, D. C.

BELOW—Bark Emily.

WIND—At sunset, S. W., and light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 21—Arr. steamer Jersey Blue, from New-York; ship Arbor, from Shields; brigs Brisk, from Jeremie; Wm. Mason, from Cienfuegos.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Carrier Dove, ashore on Governor's Island, is in the same position. Lighters are alongside taking out cargo.

RETURNED.—Schr. Evelina, of Nassau, Sawyer, hence 13th inst. for Nassau; 16th, in a heavy blow from S. S. W., carried away foremast close by the deck and lost rudder. 20th inst., 13 miles S. of Barnegat, was taken in tow by pilot-boat Ezra Nye, No. 2, and towed this port.

BOSTON, July 21.—The U. S. steamer Huntsville, from New-York, arrived here to-day, reports that on the 19th she fell in with the schr. John C. Barter, of Uplonville, N. J., Capt. Price, from Philadelphia, with coal, for Boston, sunk on the Horse-shoe Shoal, in five fathoms of water. All hands were lashed in the fore-rigging. He succeeded in taking them all off safely, and brought them to this port. The schr. had been run into by an unknown bark, and the Captain and a seaman were badly hurt.

Spoken, &c.

Antarctic—wh. schr., cruising, July 18, lat. 36 51, lon. 73 48.

Patronais—schr., hence for Belize, July 16, lat. 36 50, lon. 73.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, June 7, ships Grey Eagle and Talisman, both arr. June 6, from Baltimore.

At Cienfuegos, July 3, bark Elba, for New-York, ready; brig Alice, do., do.

GEOFFREY, THE LOLLARD.
A new Serial by FRANCES EASTWOOD, with an illustration, "The Church Under Ground," by
THOMAS NAST,
SEE HOURS AT HOME FOR AUGUST.
AM. NEWS CO., Gen. Agents.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
NOS. 35 AND 37 VESEY-STREET,

Are now opening a very fine invoice of MOYUNE TEAS, by the HAVERSHAM, which they are offering in lots to suit the country and city trade at cargo prices. In the invoice are very fine IMPERIALS and GUNPOWDERS, suited to Southern trade. Also, we are now offering a fine invoice of FOO OHOW OOLONG, by the COREA, among which are some very fine lines.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st.

THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR: By
ARCHBISHOP TRENCH.
SEE THE AUGUST NUMBER OF
HOURS AT HOME.
AM. NE

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4313. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 23, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE DUNDERBERG AFLOAT.

Successful Launch of the Largest Iron-Clad in the World.

The Grand Spectacle Witnessed by Twenty Thousand People.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

Her Dimensions, Armament and Power.

THE LAUNCH.

For months past a formidable-looking craft, of extraordinary dimensions and strange model, has been growing on the stocks in the ship-yard of W. H. WEBB, Esq., at the foot of Sixth-street, East River, which has excited no little wonder in naval circles, as well as in the minds of people generally. When first projected, it was supposed and hoped that it would be completed in season to take part in the capture of Charleston or Mobile, or teach those mysterious Richmond rams, which were always going to do such great things, a salutary lesson in naval warfare. With his usual sense of the fitness of things, the projector and builder christened her the *Dunderberg*—a name at once expressive of her formidable qualities, and sonorous, national and historical. Dunderberg, as our readers probably know, is the name of the mountain near West Point, at the foot of which Capt. KIDD is popularly supposed to have sunk his piratical craft, laden with gold and rigged with "curses dark," and where, in later years, a massive iron cable was stretched across the Hudson to prevent the ascent of British ships-of-war. That gold, by the way, has often been the object of enthusiastic but fruitless search; and several links of the chain were melted down when Barnum's Museum fell a prey to the flames.

As the *Dunderberg* progressed, speculations as to her qualities grew rife. Many wiseacres prophesied that she would never be launched; and others, equally wise and confident, predicted that, when she came to make the fatal plunge, she would go straight to the bottom and never reappear. It is hardly necessary to say that such persons kept clear of her decks yesterday, and, standing afar off, witnessed the happy non-fulfillment of their gloomy vaticinations.

Yesterday the great ship was successfully, triumphantly launched, and took possession of the sea, which she is henceforth to rule. In spite of the clouded heavens and of occasional heavy showers, the yard was filled at an early hour with an eager crowd of people, who took possession of every inch of standing-room available for seeing. At least twenty thousand persons gathered in that vicinity to witness the grand spectacle. The shipping at the adjacent docks was crowded with eager spectators, and the river displayed a gay assemblage of sailboats and rowboats. Hundreds of people gathered on the Williamsburgh side of the river, whence an excellent view could be obtained. The great ship accommodated nearly a thousand visitors on her ample deck.

At 8:15, Admiral GREGORY, accompanied by Commodore RINGGOLD and Staff, came on the ground, and occupied a special stand near the bow of the vessel, from whence they were enabled to overlook the whole ground and see the vessel glide off the ways and across the river. About this time the carriages came rolling into the yard, and their fair occupants went on board, where they enjoyed themselves in inspecting the internal arrangements of this wonderful ship. DODWORTH's band were stationed in the yard, and performed a number of their choice productions, until a few minutes before 9 o'clock, when they went on board, and taking their station upon the roof of the casemate, enlivened the scene with appropriate music.

At precisely 9 o'clock there were about 900 persons on board, and more were ascending the gangway ladder, tickets in hand, urging forward for admittance, which was gained through one of the amidship ports. An immense throng filled the yard, and the dull, heavy sound of the hundred wedge-drivers under her bottom, thugged out upon the dull, heavy atmosphere. Two minutes past 9 o'clock a hum ran along the edge of the throng next the ways. Three minutes past 9 a wild hurza rang out. She had started! and as she slowly moved down the ways the scene became intensely exciting; the wildest enthusiasm prevailed on board and on shore. Steam whistles screamed, bells rang, men hurrahed, boys shouted, ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and all seemed to enter into the spirit of the great spectacle presented to them. It was a magnificent sight, such as is rarely witnessed. The scene on board was novel and interesting; the motion of the vessel was scarcely perceptible, and so gentle that the most timid ladies felt at perfect ease.

The *Dunderberg* entered the water in a manner surprising to everybody conversant with launches. She cut the water like a knife, and did not raise a swell a foot in height. This fact proves the extreme beauty and fineness of her lines, and the faultlessness of her form, and was the subject of common remark among experienced shipbuilders and shipmasters, who know the importance of this demonstration.

Before the ship had been one hundred feet on her sliding trip, large volumes of smoke came rolling up from under her bows, and were blown by the high easterly wind back over the multitude assembled in the yard. This smoke was caused by the friction of the heavy weight—280 tons—going at such speed over the ways, which were lubricated with tallow and castile soap. The effect was beautiful in the extreme, and attracted much attention. No ship ever entered the water with more ease and grace and amid such thundering plaudits, and no man could receive more commendation than did Mr. WEBB on this occasion.

As the vessel reached the river she was closely followed by five large and powerful tugs, four of which were seen checking her, by means of two large hawsers, but before she was "brought to" she was quite close to the Long Island shore. Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK and Pilot JOHN MAGIN, under whose superintendence she was handled, soon had one tug on each quarter, one on each bow, and one ahead, and in a few minutes she was turned around, and headed for the foot of Sixth-street, New-York. The arrangements of these two gentlemen were carried out as they always are, and not a ropeyarn was broken, or an egg-shell cracked in launching this great ship of 7,000 tons. No accident of the most trifling character occurred to mar the pleasure or enjoyment of the occasion; and in less than an hour from the time she started from her cradle in New-York, she had crossed the East River twice, and was in her berth safe and sound as a nut.

Ashore and afloat everyone enjoyed themselves, all were delighted, and Mr. WEBB was the recipient of hundreds of personal congratulations, and we may well be proud of him as a countryman, as well as a shipbuilder. The distinguished guests present were from every grade of foreign and home notoriety, and the list would be too lengthy for publication.

It will be several months before the *Dunderberg* will be ready for service, now that we have no pressing need of her; but should her services be required, it would not take long to fit her out for active duty. In her we have truly a great ship; one that has, perhaps, no equal in the *world*.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

The *Dunderberg* is a sea-going iron-clad frigate ram of 5,090 tons register, 5,000 horse power, and is to carry an armament of four 15-inch RODMAN and fourteen 11-inch DAHLGREN guns. With these few facts before us, we will be able to comprehend in some small degree the magnitude of the vessel as well as the enormous power of her heavy armament, which, numerically, in calibre has no equal in the history of naval architecture and ordnance. The *Dunderberg*, originally, was intended to be provided with two revolving Timby turrets, placed upon the top of the casemate, but wise counsels prevailed, and the casemate was lengthened and the turret plan abandoned, and we believe to the best interests of the vessel, and certainly to her appearance, and perhaps effectiveness. Before proceeding to give our readers a detailed description of this truly formidable vessel, we will put before them a statement of her principal dimensions and features:

Extreme length, 380 feet 4 inches; extreme beam, 72 feet 10 inches; depth of hold, 22 feet 7 inches; height of casemate, 7 feet 9 inches; length of ram bow, 50 feet; draft when ready for sea, 21 feet; displacement, 7,000 tons; tonnage, 5,090 tons; weight of iron armor, 1,000 tons. Dimensions of engines and boilers, &c., are as follows: Boilers, 6 main and 2 donkey, total 8 boilers; depth of boilers, 13 feet, height of boilers, 17 feet 6 inches; length of boilers, 21 feet 5 inches; weight of boilers, 450 tons; boiler surface, 30,000 feet; grate surface, 1,200 feet; condensing surface, 12,000 square feet; pitch of propeller, 27 to 30 feet; weight of propeller, 34,586 pounds; capacity of coal bunkers, 1,000 tons; actual horsepower, 5,000; nominal horsepower, 1,500.

The inception of this vessel was made before the monitor vessels began to be known, but it was generally believed by all shipbuilders and many naval officers that the plan was not feasible, and a vessel of her proportions and peculiarity could not be built and launched with safety, or be of service when, if ever, completed. Despite all the gloomy prophetic forbodings of these people, Mr. WEBB perfected his plans, and at last the Navy Department reluctantly gave orders for the building of this great and powerful ship, and we do not deserve to be thought vainglorious or boastful when we say that we believe her to be the best war vessel afloat, either for strength, power or speed, in the world. It is true, her speed has not yet been tested, but we have the same guarantee that we had when we stated what might be expected of the two Italian iron-clad frigates built by Mr. WEBB two years ago. It is true, that whatever Mr. WEBB promises he is sure to perform. As a shipbuilder he can point with pride to the *General Admiral* for the Russian navy, the *Re d'Italia* and *Re don Luigi d'Portogalo* of the Italian navy, the late *Harriet Lane* of our navy, as specimens of his skill and inventive genius, and as Americans we should be proud of him as a countryman.

The peculiarity of the model of the *Dunderberg* has naturally attracted much attention, and caused much discussion among naval architects; it is certainly new and novel, but the principle demonstrated will no doubt create a new era in shipbuilding, especially for heavy armed ships. The floor is flat and the sides slope up and outward at an angle which it is believed will make this vessel very easy in a sea-way; far more so than the sea-going iron-clads of Europe. Those who have been favored with a view of the cross-sections of the *Warrior*, *La Gloire*, or even of our *Dictator*, cannot fail to see the buoyancy and ease with which the *Dunderberg* must sit in the water and move to the motion of the waves. It is expected that she will be as comfortable while crossing the ocean as an old-fashioned sailing frigate.

While great care has been taken by Mr. WEBB to make this vessel safe in deep water, resistless in attack, he has not lost sight of the necessity of offering the greatest possible resistance to the shot of an antagonist. For this purpose he has combined a huge mass of timber with the protective powers of the best hardened iron plates, which are four and a half inches in thickness. This cladding will be secured to the hull and casemate by means of screw bolts, which will not pass through the sides; consequently, in action, there will be no bolts or bolt-heads or nuts flying about the decks, killing and maiming the crew.

The hull of the ship is composed of several hundred thousand feet of the best seasoned timber, put together in the most thorough manner. Her floor is flat, the sides angular, and the ends extremely sharp. The hull bears upon its upper deck a long casemate, in which all of her armament will be placed. It is pierced with twenty-one gun-ports. The main hull is built of several layers of logs or square timbers, so securely bolted together that it does not seem possible that any ordinary accident could seriously damage her. This huge fabric is trussed and braced with diagonal straps of iron, which are bolted inside of the solid frame. The hold, from the main deck to the keel, is 22 feet 7½ inches in depth, which gives her a register of 5,090 tons.

Longitudinal and transverse bulkheads divide the vessel at intervals, giving her strength and security in case of stranding or being injured in action. The engines and boilers are inclosed by transverse iron bulkheads, which reach from the floor up to the main deck.

Space will not permit us at this time to enter as fully into the merits of this great ship as her magnitude and importance would seem to warrant. Suffice it to say that every precaution has been taken to make her safe, comfortable, and invulnerable in attack, as well as to guard against any accidents which are common to all vessels.

The casemate is the protection provided for the guns and men in action, and is truly a wonderful combination of strength, mechanical roominess, and, in fact, of all the requisites of a war vessel which will occupy her position in event of actual service. It is built upon the solar deck of logs several feet in thickness, securely bolted together. It is nearly nine feet in height, and is full seven feet in height inside. The top is covered with a heavy wooden deck, over which is laid another iron bomb-proof deck, making it impervious to shot and shell. The casemate will contain four 15-inch guns, and from twelve to fourteen 11-inch guns of the Dahlgren pattern. The casemate extends from the outer edge of the hull, which rises up at an angle of 35 degrees, upward and inward at an angle of 55 degrees, which is deemed capable of throwing off the shot and shell of an antagonist with perfect ease. In the after part of this gun-room will be located the cabins of the commanding officer. These rooms will be light and airy. In action all the bulkheads of the cabin can be speedily removed and the whole deck made free for the use of fighting purposes.

One enormous keel and five kelsons give strength to the ship, and aid in supporting the great weight overhead.

The ram of the *Dunderberg* is a part of the vessel itself, and not a detached mass, as is the case of most ram-ships. To form this beak, the ship is solid for over fifty feet, and sharpened off so as to form this terrible instrument of destruction. This is sheathed over with heavy armor, to prevent its being injured while ramming a vessel.

The hull of the vessel varies in thickness from three feet to six feet at the water line. This is solid wood. The inner hull of the vessel forms the coal bunkers. Both hulls are caulked inside and outside, so that the *Dunderberg* is actually a double ship.

The accommodations for the officers and crew will be unequaled for room, ventilation and general comfort and convenience. Light and air will be furnished by the best known mechanical and artificial means, while the ship will have natural advantages for these great requisites for health and comfort equal to any class of vessel afloat.

The grand tackling of the ship will be in keeping with her magnitude and requirements, and of the best possible material.

The magazines and shell rooms will be very large and conveniently situated—one forward and the other aft. Numerous powerful pumps are placed about the ship, for the purpose of freeing the ship of water, in case of fire, and for sanitary purposes.

One thousand tons of iron armor will be expended in cladding the *Dunderberg*. 500 tons are already in position. The plates on the hull are from 12 to 15 feet in length, 3 feet in width and three and a half inches in thickness, and are screw-bolted to the wood cushion by 1⅛ inch bolts. The plates are placed vertically on the sides. The casemate armor is 4½ inches in thickness and secured and placed in the same manner as on the hull. These slabs are over 8 feet in length and 28 inches in width. The iron used in the manufacture of the plates is of the best quality. The deck is covered with thick armor as well as the top of the casemate.

The pilot-house is six feet in diameter, seven feet in height, and ten inches in thickness, and is situated on the forward part of the casemate.

A long shelf extends out aft, under which are concealed the propellor-screws and two rudders. These vital parts are protected with great care and strength, and a rare amount of skill has been displayed in the arrangement of the protector. In addition to the main rudder, there is one placed above and forward of the propellar, which can be put in operation the instant any accident should occur to the main rudder.

The *Dunderberg* will have two masts, the forward one being fitted with yards, and she can spread several thousand yards of canvas.

THE ENGINES, BOILERS, ETC., ETC.

The *Dunderberg* will have two horizontal back-acting condensing engines, of 5,000 horse-power. They have been constructed by JOHN ROACH & SON, at the Etna Iron Works, in this city, and are pronounced by a board of naval engineers, who inspected them a short time since, as the best pair of engines in the country. They are massive, powerful and reflect great credit upon their designer and builders. Mr. ERASTUS W. SMITH, an engineer of great skill, is the constructing and superintending engineer on the part of Mr. WEBB, Mr. THOMAS MANN representing the Etna Iron Works, and the whole being under the general superintendence of Chief-Engineer W. W. Woon, U. S. N., whose thorough sea-going familiarity, combined with an extensive practical as well as theoretical knowledge of his profession, places him at the head of our naval engineers. Assistant Engineer W. K. PURSE has been present as resident Inspector, and together these able gentlemen, who have labored together in the greatest possible good faith and harmony, have produced a mass of machinery which we as Americans may well feel proud of.

The cylinders are each 100 inches in diameter with 45 inches stroke of piston, and are placed on the starboard side of the vessel side by side. The engines are provided with Allen's patent surface condenser 10 feet wide, 26 feet long, and 5 feet deep. The air circulating and condensing pumps are worked by independent engines; each engine has a bilge pump. There are four blower engines with very large blowers for ventilating purposes. There is also a reversing engine for each of the main engines, so that a boy could manage them. The engines will make 60 revolutions per minute ordinary steaming, with 25 pounds pressure.

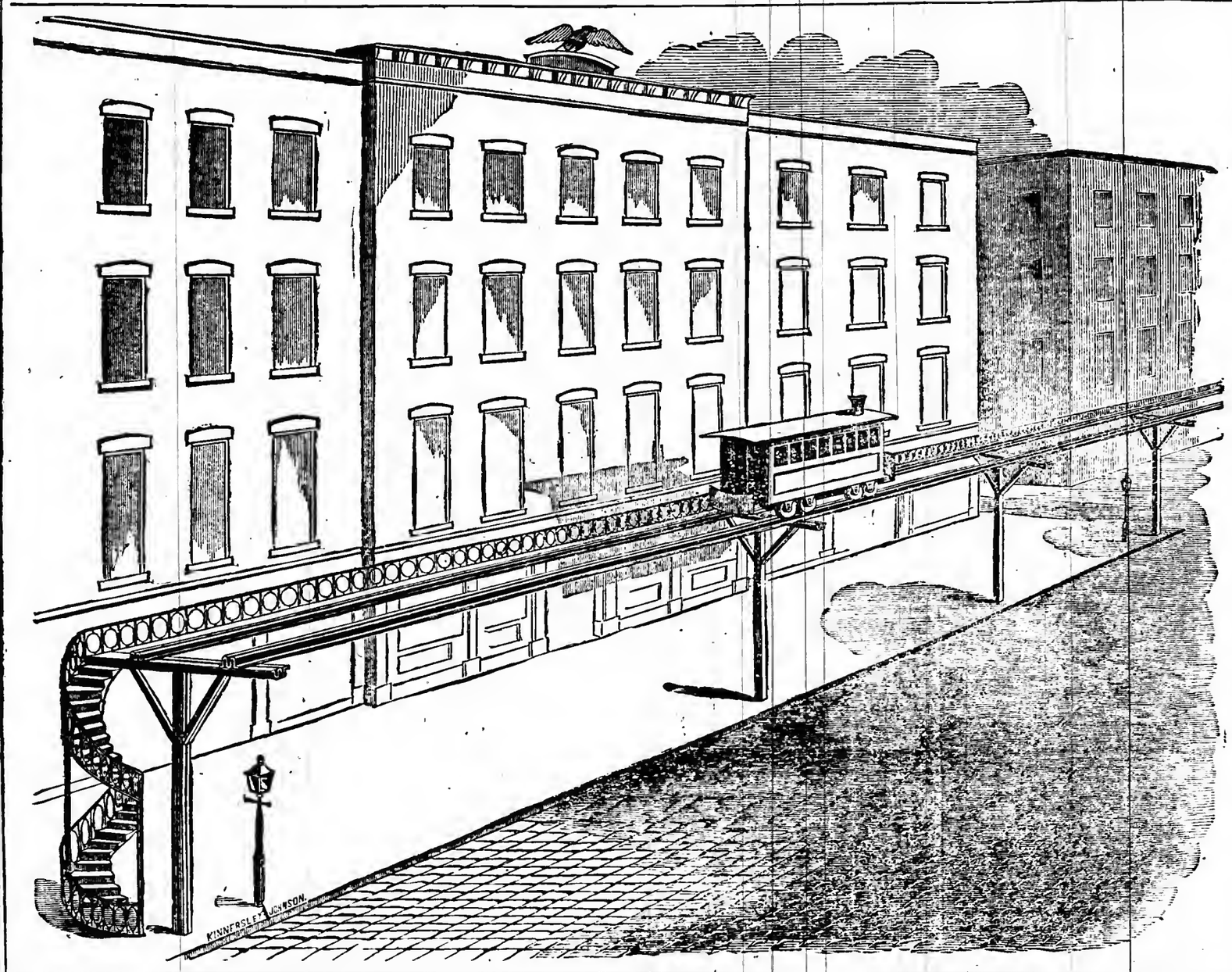
The propeller shaft is 118 feet in length and 18 inches in diameter. The main journals, four in number, are 40 inches in length and have hollow brasses for water circulation, and it is believed that they will give no trouble by heating or melting. There are thirteen collars at the thrust bearing and a ball thrust as additional safety.

There are six main and two donkey boilers. The main boilers are 13 feet deep, 17 feet 6 inches high, and 21 feet 5 inches front, with sixty furnaces in two tiers. The smoke-pipe is 13 feet in diameter, and is shot-proof when it passes through the casemates. The most perfect ventilation will be maintained in the boiler-room at all times. The cost of the engine and boilers will be over a half million of dollars. The contract rate of speed will be *fifteen knots per hour*. In every respect the *Dunderberg* will be the ship of the age, and her performances will no doubt create a sensation here as well as in Europe. She will receive her boilers and the balance of her engines as soon as they can be put on board.

THE DICTATOR ON HER TRAVELS.

The *Dictator* arrived at Newport on the 14th inst., and anchored off Bateman's Point. She was expected to leave there on the 20th, but we have not yet been informed if she has sailed in pursuance to the plan of the programme laid down for her. It is proposed to touch at Halifax next, and before crossing the ocean.

A BROADWAY AIR-LINE RAILROAD.



We do not hold ourselves at all committed to the enterprise hereinafter described. But, as a matter of public interest, we think it merits notice:

The condition of Broadway, and its incapacity to adequately meet the requirements of so important a thoroughfare, have long had the serious consideration of the community. The peculiar conformation of Manhattan Island, confining the extension of the city to one direction alone, with the ever-growing business and rapid increase in population, have each contributed to throw into the lower, or more commercial part of the city, an amount of traffic so vast that its superficial extent is not equal to the demands made on it. This concentration needs of course the most direct available communications, and Broadway necessarily becomes the main channel. It is not intended to enlarge on the many and great inconveniences attending this over-crowding of our principal street; these are felt by all; but to consider the practicability of remedying them.

Many projects to this end have been suggested; and among the most feasible, perhaps, were that of an under-ground railroad, and of a railroad carried on arches over the sidewalks. Serious, and perhaps fatal objections have, however, been made to both these schemes; and it is now proposed to introduce to notice a plan invented by a gentleman of this city.

This gentleman claims to be the inventor of a peculiar form of corrugated metal beam, which combines extraordinary strength with a lightness before unknown to any similar structure. It is proposed to construct, of iron, in this form, an "Aerial Railroad," from Bowling-green to Union-square; consisting of four parallel beams, forming the double track for cars; laid on cross beams occurring at intervals of 25 feet along the line, these being supported each by a column 15 feet in height placed on either side of the street. The car-wheels will be cast so as to sink into and fit the depressions of the longitudinal beams on which they run. The road, thus built, will be a simple and light frame-work, offering no obstruction to light; it will give rise to no impediment to the full use of both street and sidewalk, and not interfere in any way with the buildings on either side. Ingress and egress will be had by means of spiral staircases at convenient intervals.

It is specially claimed for a railroad constructed on this principle and of this material, that, at a cost insignificant when compared with the outlay required for all other designs for the same purpose, Broadway is at once supplied with the relief so much sought for, and a thoroughly safe and commodious means of rapid transit provided for any required number of passengers from and to any desired points on the route; while, in lieu of cumbrous or unsightly means to attain the desired end, this method will at least insure a light and neat, if not ornamental, structure.

This form of iron has been subjected to the severest tests, and nothing can compare with it in strength; and as the process of manufacturing discloses any flaw in the metal, every beam made is necessarily perfect, and the security of the whole structure rendered certain. The proposed fitting of the wheels to the rail, with the flanges sinking deeply into the depression of the beam will preclude all possibility of their running off the track, though as no curves occur in the line, no such tendency can be apprehended.

The advantages of this Aerial Railroad over others proposed will be seen most particularly in the construction, though its evident superiority in many other vital points cannot fail to strike the reader. In the first place, the actual bulk of material necessary for the work is so greatly reduced by the *form* of the metal employed, that its cost, as before stated, will be comparatively trifling; and some idea may be gained of this enormous saving when it is stated, that the beam, of a fitting size for employment in this undertaking, will, notwithstanding its prodigious strength, weigh only forty pounds per yard. Another important consideration is the little time consumed in the erection, which is estimated at less than sixty days; this will, of course, make the outlay for labor very small, and as a consequence materially lessen the comparative cost. It is evident from the nature of the road as described, that no impediment need arise to the regular business of the street during any part of its construction, which in itself is a matter of considerable moment.

When complete, the railroad will be entirely independent of the street, and in no way interfering with it excepting as sharing its duties as a medium of transit; and in this view it presents many favorable aspects. Landing-places may be made with great ease and at any number of points desired, giving great superiority in this respect over the tunnel scheme; while from the fact of the road being wholly devoted to one purpose, and without possibility of obstructions on it arising, a high average rate of speed can be obtained. There being no part of the structure admitting the lodgment of snow in any quantity, no suspension of travel in the winter can be apprehended from that cause. It may here be observed that the space on Broadway between the curbstones is amply sufficient for four tracks, should it be deemed advisable at any time to use them; and this would allow of through trains being run at a very high speed without interfering with the others. It is scarcely necessary to allude to the obvious facility for the superior ventilation for the cars, though this very essential matter should not be overlooked.

It is proposed to drive the cars by a dummy engine, so constructed as to afford no reasonable ground of objection; and which would give an opportunity of comfortably heating the cars during the winter. Stationary engines are, however, quite applicable to the purpose. They would keep in motion an endless wire cable, to or from which the cars may be attached or detached at pleasure.

The extremely economical auspices under which this undertaking would be inaugurated, together with the great facilities and comforts it would afford, could not fail to make it highly popular; while the transfer of so large a portion of the travel of the street to another medium of conveyance entirely apart from it, would undoubtedly result in giving the fullest possible measure of relief to Broadway.

The accompanying drawing will show the appearance of the air line in actual operation, and will afford some idea of the extent to which the roadway will incumber and disfigure the streets.

THE LATE DISASTER AT SEA.

How the Passengers of the William Nelson were Saved by the Lafayette—Particulars of the Burning of the Nelson—Names of Passengers Saved.

Correspondence of the Evening Post.

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP LAFAYETTE,
BETWEEN BREST AND HAVRE,
Thursday, July 6, 1865.

We left New-York at 9 o'clock on the morning of June 23, in the steamship *Lafayette*, for Havre, with three hundred passengers, among whom were President KING, of Columbia College, New-York, with his wife and four daughters, Dr. STETSWOON, Judge PIERREPONT, Mrs. SPENCER, wife of the Ex-Consul at Paris, Mme. LA BARRONNE, wife of the Russian Minister at Washington, Mme. VOCKEL, and Mr. [illegible]NES, of the New-York TIMES, and family. The second day out, the ship was stopped for two or three hours to repair a slight damage to the machinery by too much friction. No one expressed surprise. No one saw the hand of Providence in this little delay. The round of eating, drinking and tête-à-tête went on the same. To avoid fogs and icebergs, Capt. DE BOCANDE had taken a more southerly course than ever before, prolonging our voyage, and going quite out of the usual track of ships; and no one saw a special Providence in this.

THE WRECK AND THE RESCUE.

On Tuesday, the 27th, the sky was without a cloud, the sea smooth and the air superb. The deck of the steamer was luminous with happy faces. But a few moments after we had taken our seats at the dinner-table, at 4:30 P. M., the ship suddenly came to a stop. No notice was taken of this. In an instant more we heard hurrying steps on the deck, and a cry of "A wreck!" "A wreck!" brought us all to our feet. We rushed up the gangways, and saw a little to the southwest of the *Lafayette* two frail boats filled with half-naked men and women pulling toward us for life.

As they neared the side of our ship, their upturned faces beamed as if the gates of Heaven were opened to them. The steps of the *Lafayette* were lowered, and thirty helpless beings were rescued from a watery grave. With a tender hand Capt. DE BOCANDE received them one by one, and caused chairs and mattresses to be brought for those who had not strength enough to stand. The sufferers were silent. Tears alone showed their gratitude.

Now ensued a great moral lesson for the non-believers in the innate goodness of the human heart. There was scarcely a dry eye among the hundreds that crowded the deck of the *Lafayette*. Tears stood on manly cheeks and in eyes unaccustomed to weep. Ladies took from their persons rich silks and stuffs to clothe unfortunate women. Gentlemen doffed their broadcloth for the comfort of the men, and weeping sailors stripped themselves for the benefit of their fellow seamen.

The kind pursers conducted those that could walk into the cabin, and placed the best of the ship's board before them; and the helpless were fed like babies. We saw sailors forcing small pieces of bred dipped in wine, between the parched lips of the shipwrecked seamen. In as short a time as possible they were all made comfortable and the history of their misfortune ascertained. They were passengers in the *William Nelson*, from Antwerp, which had been burned at 12½ o'clock on the 16th instant, in lat. 40 21, long. 50 22.

Two boats were yet out; the long-boat, containing thirty-seven persons, and a small-boat containing fourteen, and a raft on which were about one hundred others.

THE THIRD BOAT.

Captain DE BOCANDE immediately put his ship about and went in the direction of the wreck of the *William Nelson*, with the hope of saving more lives. At 5½ the sailors at masthead cried, "*Another boat!*" In about an hour we made a Russian bark, bound to the south of France, which picked up the small boat containing fourteen, before we reached her. These consisted of a family of six, the father and mother and four children, the youngest only eight weeks old, and eight seamen. They were nearly exhausted, and to render them more comfortable, and to forward them to their homes with more speed than was in the power of the Captain of the bark, Capt. DE BOCANDE caused them to be transferred to the *Lafayette*, making in all forty-four that the sea had rendered up to his care.

As the purser of the *Lafayette* handed up these little children to the ladies on deck he kissed each one of them with a tenderness that brought tears to many an eye.

The long-boat and the raft were still out. With a promptness and humanity that won the hearts of all on board, Capt. DE BOCANDE cruised in the vicinity of the wreck, firing cannon and rockets till nearly morning, but could neither hear nor see anything of the boat and raft. He then put his ship on her course. If the *Lafayette* had not been delayed the second day out, she would have been seventy-five miles beyond the scene of the wreck of the *Nelson* at the time she picked up her passengers. This and the southerly course of the *Lafayette* is something for all to think of.

ACCOUNT OF THE BURNING OF THE NELSON.

WILLIAM ROTHSTEIN's account of the burning of the *William Nelson* I have obtained, as follows:

The *William Nelson* was a first-class packet-ship of New-York, commanded by Capt. LEVI SMITH. She left Antwerp on the 2d of June, and Flushing on the the 4th, for New-York, with five hundred and fifty souls on board. On the voyage there had been two births, sixteen cases of fever and six deaths, making frequent fumigations of the ship necessary.

The morning of the 26th ROTHSTEIN descended into the ship where the sick were lying, and found the air so infected as to make fumigation immediately necessary to insure the safety of the passengers. Capt. SMITH gave Mr. ROTHSTEIN charge of cleansing the ship, which is done by dipping heated irons into tar and swinging them through the air. During this process one of the men employed in fumigating let a red-hot iron fall into the pail of tar, which instantly blazed up as high as the ceiling. ROTHSTEIN, who stood behind the men, directing them, caught up a mattress and flung it and himself on the pail of blazing tar, with the idea of smothering the flame, when it exploded and threw him and the mattress backward ten feet. The men now becoming alarmed, threw upon it straw beds and other combustible substances, which burned like torches. In ten minutes the flames burst up the hatchway, and were running up the mainmast and rigging like fiery serpents.

The scene now was indescribable. The flames bursting out in the middle of the ship divided it into two parts, separating friends and families, and driving them to the extreme ends of the burning vessel. Some became frantic and leaped into the sea. Others flew up and down the deck wrapped in the flames of their clothes, rending the air with their shrieks. Strong men clenched in deadly combat for the possession of a life-preserver or spar, and ghastly men and women, with infants lashed to them, swung themselves outside the ship by ropes, to which they clung until the fire burned them in two and let the sufferers down into a watery grave.

About one hundred persons had gathered on the bowsprit when the foremast fell, killing many and hurling the rest into the sea. When the fire first broke out ten sailors seized the long-boat, capable of holding sixty or seventy persons, and rowed off. They were prevailed upon to return and take in twenty-seven passengers.

Capt. SMITH, the two mates, ROTHSTEIN, and as many of the sailors as they could control, lowered the three small boats, (none of them seaworthy,) and placed in them ROTHSTEIN's wife and four children, and the rest of the *Nelson's* passengers picked up by the *Lafayette*. As the boats were rowed away from the burning ship, some chickens, to escape the flames, flew after them and alighted on the shoulders of the passengers. A fat pig swam up to one of the boats and indicated a desire to be saved. He was picked up, and showed his gratitude by remaining quiet in the bottom of the boat. Some of the chickens had appeased the hunger of the voyagers before they were rescued.

When Capt. SMITH and ROTHSTEIN could do no more for the sufferers, they leaped into the sea and swam away, more to escape the cries of those whom they could not aid than to save their own lives. After having been in the water about two hours, they were picked up by one of the boats.

CHRISTENING OF A SHIPWRECKED CHILD.

On Wednesday, June 28, at 3 P. M., the passengers of the *Lafayette* assembled on deck to witness the baptism of the son of WILLIAM ROTHSTEIN, only a few weeks old. A Prayer-book and a silver cup, containing water, were placed upon a table, and the little fellow was brought forward to receive the proper name. LAFAYETTE DOCANDE, the names of the ship and the Captain who saved him from an early grave. President KING, of Columbia College, New-York, officiated.

A SUBSCRIPTION.

After the ceremony Judge EDWARDS PIERREPONT made some remarks touching the condition of the passengers of the *Nelson*, and proposed that a subscription be taken up for their benefit.

In a few minutes six hundred dollars in gold were raised and divided among them. Most of the passengers saved from the wreck of the *Nelson* are Americans.

STELLA.

PASSENGERS AND CREW OF THE WILLIAM NELSON SAVED.

Our correspondent incloses the following list of the passengers and crew of the *William Nelson*, who were saved by the *Lafayette*:

PASSENGERS.

First Cabin—Mrs. G. H. Smith, of New-York; Miss Georgia Smith, (daughter;) Miss Emilie Allen, New York.

Second Cabin—William Rothstein and wife; Mary Klinck and four children, New-York; William Eccard, brewer, Baden; Hugo Frinks, brewer, Prussia; Leons Egli, farmer, Switzerland; George Kretz, fireman, Baden; Johann Moosbrugger, farmer, Baden; Matthias Moosbrugger, farmer, Baden; Theodor Moll, trader, Switzerland; Sebastian Gottstein, farmer, Baden; Christian Muller, farmer, Wurtemberg; Stephen Sanguinetti, farmer, Italy; Theodorine Gintzberger, France; Miss Gambs, Holland.

CREW.

Capt. L. Smith, New-York.
James H. Copeland, first officer.
S. J. Peterson, second officer, New-York.
John W. Hadley, carpenter.
Charles Rondait, steward.
Thomas Warren, storekeeper.
John H. Brown, (colored,) cook.

Seamen—John Magome, Thos. Larcom, Albert Cushman, H. W. White, Henry Johnson, David Richard, Andrew Nelson, Jas. Miller, Peter Muller, Fred. Grenherg, Archibald Silart, Jas. McDonald, Stephen P. Hadley, August Flamand, passenger cook; Mary Warren, stewardess.

The Steamer Lafayette and the Wrecked Vessel William Nelson.

At a meeting of the passengers on board the French steamer *Lafayette*, upon the motion of Judge PIERREPONT, of New-York, President KING, of Columbia College, was called to the chair, and Mr. GEO. JONES, of the NEW-YORK TIMES, was made Secretary, when the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas the French steamer *Lafayette*, Capt. A. DE BOCANDE, on her voyage from New-York to Havre, June 27, 1865, when in latitude 41 degrees 21 minutes, longitude 50 degrees 22 minutes, fell in with two small boats, filled with persons floating from the wreck of the American emigrant ship *William Nelson*, Capt. LEVI SMITH, which left Antwerp for New-York on the 2d of June, with 552 souls on board, and when twenty-four days at sea, was destroyed by fire, which happened while fumigating the ship, to stay disease which had broken out among the emigrants.

Capt. DE BOCANDE, learning from those rescued that two other boats were afloat, immediately put his ship out of her course in search, and just at nightfall descried one of the boats as she was nearing the Russian bark *Ilmari*, Capt. ADOLPHE NIEKA, which took up the nearly exhausted sufferers.

Capt. DE BOCANDE steered for the Russian vessel, stopped his steamer, and took the saved passengers, fifteen in number, upon his own ship, and with the promptest care provided for their immediate wants, thus saving forty-two persons from the wrecked ship, and then continued his search for the other boat, firing cannon and rockets until late at night, in the hope of rescuing yet more.

The *William Nelson* took fire at 12:30 A. M. on the 26th of June, and the first boat was taken up at 5 P. M. on the following day. No water was upon either of the boats; upon one there was no food, and upon the others only raw meat. Of those saved there were seven women and four children, one of which was less than three months old.

In these acts of humanity, the *Lafayette* was put off her course and delayed many hours, and all this was done by Capt. DE BOCANDE with the most cheerful zeal and unselfish humanity; and we, the passengers on board the *Lafayette*, who have witnessed the whole, in public meeting assembled have

Resolved, That our duty and our pleasure alike impel us to give public testimony to the delicate kindness and devoted humanity which marked the noble conduct of the Captain of the *Lafayette* throughout this memorable occasion.

Resolved, That in stopping his ship in mid ocean, in turning from his course, in delaying his voyage, in taking those rescued by the Russian ship upon his own, that they might be better cared for and sooner restored to their friends, we recognize a brave heart in a generous and skillful commander, which should commend him to the world.

Resolved, That from the beginning of the voyage to this hour the conduct of Capt. DE BOCANDE has been signally marked by the most watchful care and fidelity to the duties of his ship, joined with the most impartial courtesy to all his passengers; and that with those so providentially saved we join in humble gratitude to God, and in thanks to the Captain of the *Lafayette*, and all his gallant officers and generous men.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, authenticated by the Chairman, Secretary and mover of these resolutions, be presented to Capt. DE BOCANDE, and be published in the newspapers of Havre, Paris and New-York.

Done on the steamer *Lafayette*, off the harbor of Brest, July 4, 1865. CHAS. KING, Chairman.

GEORGE JONES, Secretary.

EDWARDS PIERREPONT, mover of the resolutions.

THE FORT FISHER EXPEDITIONS.

Reports of the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Gen. Butler Justified for the Committee for Not Assaulting the Fort—Why the Second Expedition Proved Successful.

In the Senate of the United States, January 12, 1865, on motion of Mr. WILSON,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Conduct of the War be directed to inquire into the causes of the failure of the late expedition against Wilmington, North Carolina, and to report the facts to the Senate.

The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, in June, 1865, submitted the following report:

As early as 1862 the Navy Department appears to have been aware of the importance of closing up the Cape Fear River, in order to prevent the introduction of supplies for the rebellion, by means of blockade running. The military authorities of the government, however, did not feel themselves in a condition to furnish the necessary land force for that purpose until the close of the Summer of 1864. At that time Gen. GRANT expressed his readiness to furnish the requisite number of troops, and gave it as his opinion that he could do so by the 1st of October.

Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT was selected by the Navy Department to take charge of the naval force, but was unable to assume that duty on account of ill health. Rear-Admiral PORTER was then transferred from the command of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and assigned to the duty of preparing and taking charge of the naval force to operate against the defences of the Cape Fear River and the town of Wilmington.

Maj.-Gen. GILLMORE was designated by the War Department to take command of the land forces to accompany the expedition. Gen. GRANT objected to this selection, and selected Maj.-Gen. WEITZEL for that purpose. Subsequently Gen. BUTLER announced his intention to accompany the expedition with Gen. WEITZEL, the scene of operations being within his department, and the troops being from his command. Although until Gen. BUTLER expressed his intention it may not have been expected that he would accompany the expedition, no objection was made by Gen. GRANT to his doing so, notwithstanding he had ample time and power to have ordered otherwise.

Preparations for the expedition were carried on with the expectation at first that it would start by the middle of October. The original intention appears to have been to collect the fleet at Port Royal, in order to lead the rebels to regard the expedition as one against Charleston. But for some reason, which does not fully appear, that intention was changed, and the fleet was collected at Hampton Roads. Owing to the information obtained by the rebels of the destination of the expedition, Gen. GRANT determined to delay it until a more favorable opportunity presented itself. Upon learning that a portion of the rebel garrison of Wilmington had been sent to increase the forces opposed to Gen. SHERMAN in his march across the State of Georgia, Gen. GRANT gave orders for the prompt sailing of the expedition.

A powerful fleet was assembled—the most powerful ever known, at least upon this continent—under command of Admiral PORTER. The land force consisted of 6,500 infantry, two batteries of artillery, and a few cavalry. On the 13th and 14th of December the expedition started, Gen. BUTLER, with the army transports, proceeding to a place twenty-five miles off New Inlet. Admiral PORTER, with his fleet, proceeded to Beaufort to complete taking on his ammunition and supplies, including some powder for a vessel proposed to be exploded before Fort Fisher, and some ammunition for the monitors, which (for safety) were towed light from Fortress Monroe to Beaufort.

While the fleet was at Beaufort taking on supplies, Gen. BUTLER, with his transports, was lying off Masonboro Inlet, during three days of very fine weather, having reached there during the night of the 15th December. By the time Admiral Porter and his fleet reached the place of rendezvous, there were signs of approaching bad weather, and on the 13th Gen. BUTLER, with his transports, proceeded to Beaufort for shelter, and also to renew his supplies of coal, water, and provisions, which had become necessary. Beaufort was seventy miles distant from Fort Fisher.

On Friday, the 23d of December, Admiral PORTER gave orders that the powder vessel be sent in as near Fort Fisher as possible, and exploded that night at 1 o'clock. Information of what he proposed to do was sent to Gen. BUTLER, but did not reach him until Saturday morning, when he immediately started for Fort Fisher, ordering the transports to follow as rapidly as possible. The powder-boat was exploded a little before 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, and the navy commenced their bombardment about noon of that day. Admiral PORTER states that he deferred commencing the bombardment until that time, in the hope that Gen. BUTLER would arrive; but finding he had not come by 12, he opened upon the fort, and continued firing until sunset.

After the arrival of Gen. BUTLER, Gen. WEITZEL and Col. (now General) COMSTOCK, of Gen. GRANT's staff, were sent to confer with the Admiral in relation to operations the next day. At 6.30 A. M., Saturday, Gen. WEITZEL and Col. COMSTOCK arranged with Admiral PORTER concerning the landing of the troops. Some 2,000 or 2,300 men were landed, and Gen. WEITZEL was ordered to reconnoitre the fort, ascertain as nearly as possible its condition, and report as to the practicability of assaulting it. Having done so, he reported that it was not advisable to attack. His testimony upon that point is as follows:

"After that experience [in assaulting military works] with the information I had obtained from reading and study—for before this war I was an instructor at the Military Academy for three years under Prof. Mahan, on these very subjects—remembering well the remark of the Lieutenant-General commanding, that it was his intention I should command these works because another officer selected by the War Department had once shown timidity, and in face of the fact that I had been appointed a Major-General only twenty days before, and needed confirmation; notwithstanding all that, I went back to Gen. Butler, and told him I considered it would be murder to order an attack on that work with that force. I understood that Col. COMSTOCK agreed with me secretly, although I did not ask him, and Gen. Butler has since said that he did.

* * * * * * *

Question—Upon deliberation, and after all you have since learned, are you entirely satisfied with the opinion you then formed about attacking the fort?

Answer.—Yes, Sir; I am fully satisfied, from all I have heard since, from the result of the second attack, and everything else—I am fully satisfied that I did my duty there.

Col. COMSTOCK, of Gen. GRANT's staff, testified as follows:

Gen. Weitzel made an examination of the work, and reported to Gen. Butler that, in his opinion, an assault upon Fort Fisher would be impracticable.

Question—Did you accompany Gen. Weitzel on that examination?

Answer.—I was not with Gen. Weitzel at that time. Later in the evening I was on shore, and made an examination.

Q.—To what conclusion did you come in regard to the practicability of an assault upon the work at that time?

A.—I cannot say that I formed a definite opinion at the time, as the question of assaulting had already been decided upon the report of Gen. Weitzel. I cannot, perhaps, give a definite answer to that question, because I allow my subsequent knowledge of the work to affect my opinion somewhat.

Q.—Was it a strong work?

A.—It was. I will endeavor to answer the question somewhat in detail. I saw the work the first time about the same time that Gen. Weitzel did, and at about the same distance. At that time none of our men had been in the work. I counted, I think, fifteen guns not injured, so far as we could see. I thought the work at that time very difficult of assault; I thought then the chances of success were not more than even. Later, however, perhaps a half or three-quarters of an hour afterwards, I saw Gen. Curtis, and he told me that some of his men had been in the work; that a horse had been taken out of the fort, and that the flag had been taken off the parapet by one of his men; and that there were not more than twenty rebels inside of the work, and that he believed he could take it with fifty men. I asked some questions about his sources of information, and he then said he could take it with a brigade. If I had been in command of the forces at that point, I should have made the trial to take the fort, simply because his men felt or thought they could go into the fort. My opinion as to the practicability of an assault when I first saw the work was changed subsequently by the statement of Gen. Curtis and the men who had been in the work.

Q.—On the supposition that the work was really not properly manned by the enemy?

A.—That was Gen. Curtis' idea. I did not think so. I supposed the men were in the bomb-proofs, and I thought that if the enemy would let the men get up close to Gen. Curtis' men did, I thought it possible that confident men could rush in in time to shut the rebels up in their own bomb-proofs. If the men had not had a strong belief that they could get it, I should have thought the chances of success very small. But with such a belief as that, I do not see how it could have done anything.

Q.—With the information that Gen. Weitzel had, would you have agreed with him, independent of what Gen. Curtis said to you?

A.—I should, from the information I had at that time."

In relation to the strength of the garrison of Fort Fisher and the effect of the bombardment, the rebel Gen. WHITING, (while wounded and a prisoner,) just before his death, stated, in answer to questions sent him by Gen. BUTLER, that,

Five (5) companies of the Thirty-sixth Regiment North Carolina troops and Adams' Light Battery, amounting to six hundred and sixty-seven (667) aggregate, was the number of the garrison at Fort Fisher on the 15th, 17th and 18th of December last.

On the 23d, the 36th, (seven artillery of the Tenth Regiment North Carolina troops, 55 sailors, and the Seventh Battalion Junior Reserves, about 250 strong, were thrown into the fort.

Q. 8.—Please state whether part, and if so, how much of the damage done to the fort by the fire of the navy was repaired during the night.

A.—Casualties first day: Killed, none; wounded, one (1) mortally, three (3) severely and nineteen (19) slightly; total 23. Five (5) gun-carriages disabled.

Second day: Killed, three (3;) wounded, nine (9) mortally, six (6) severely, and twenty-eight (28) slightly; total, 46. Dama ge to work: One (1) 15-inch, two (2) 32-pounder, and one (1) 8-inch carriages disabled, and 3 Damage repaired at night. Enemy's fire formidable and sustained, but diff ise and unconcentrated. Apparent design of the fleet to silence the channel batteries, in order to force an entrance with his vessels, and not to attack by land. The garrison was in no instance driven from its guns, and fired in return, according to orders, slowly and deliberately six hundred and sixty-two (662) shot and shells.

Q. 14. By reason of the cessation of the bombardment at night, were you not able to rest and recruit your garrison?

A. We were able to do both.

Q. 15. At the time of the landing, where was the supporting force, if any, to the fort?

A. Assembling at Sugar Loaf as fast as Hoke's people arrived.

* * * * * * * * *

Q. 17. At the time our skirmish line was deployed before the fort, what was the condition of the guns and defences upon the land side, as to a deficiency for a defensive purpose.

A.—The guns and defences on the land front were in perfect order at the time referred to, except two (2) disabled guns on the left; 19 guns in position; palisade in perfect order, and the mines the same, the wires not having been cut.

Q.—18. In view of the condition of the fort and its garrison, would it have been possible, with either three (3) or six (6) thousand men, to have taken the work by assault? (*Note*.—In answering this question, please give as many of the details for the reason you may give as possible.)

A.—Possible, yes. Probable, no. The work was very strong, the garrison in good spirits and ready; and the fire on the approaches (the assaulting column having no cover,) would have been extraordinarily heavy. In addition to the heavy guns, I had a battery of Napoleons, on which I placed great reliance. The palisade alone would have been a most formidable obstacle."

Upon the report of Gen. WEITZEL and Col. COMSTOCK, Gen. BUTLER determined that it was not advisable to make an assault. It will be remembered that Gen. WEITZEL was the officer whom Gen. GRANT says he intended should command the land forces accompanying the expedition, and Col. COMSTOCK was an officer upon Gen. GRANT's staff. Both these officers were engineer officers of skill and ability, competent to judge of defensive works.

It will be observed, upon an examination of the testimony, that the naval officers who testified before your committee were of the opinion that Fort Fisher was much more injured by the bombardment, and, therefore, could be more easily carried by assault, than it was in the opinion of the army officers.

Gen. BUTLER also determined to withdraw the troops he had landed, and to return to Fortress Monroe. In this he may have not complied strictly with the letter of his instruction from Gen. GRANT.

Gen. BUTLER states, in his testimony:

"I will state what determined my mind against remaining on the beach near Fort Fisher. I was by no means unmindful of the instructions of the Lieutenant-General. He had directed me to remain if I had effected a landing. If I had effected a landing I should have remained. But a landing requires something more than to land 2,500 men, and of 6,500, on a beach with nothing but forty rounds in their cartridge-boxes; and where their supplies would be driven off the first storm. I did not think that was a landing within my instructions, therefore I deemed it much better for the country to withdraw, as I did; that it was much less risk, and much better for the future, for, if it was necessary, a sufficient number of men could hold the line of communication from Masonboro Inlet down to Fort Fisher; and if they could be spared from the armies around Richmond, could be sent down there where they could go in with six feet of water, and from thence operating against Fort Fisher, they could come prepared for a siege and remain there.

By going away I would draw off the enemy's attention. If I remained there it would keep my forces concentrated at that point; and if I was driven away by the storm that was coming up, then I should lose the men I had landed. I acted for the best according to the light I had."

Gen. WEITZEL testifies:

Q.—Did you and Gen. Butler fully concur in everything relating to the expedition and the execution of it? I mean what was done after the expedition sailed from Fortress Monroe?

A.—Yes, sir; that is, so far as I had information.

Q.—Was there anything done, or omitted to be done, which you would not have done, or omitted, if you had had full command of the expedition?

A.—Yes, sir. If I had had the instructions that Gen. Grant gave to Gen. Butler, I would have done one thing that Gen. Butler did not do; I would have entrenched and remained there. I should certainly have done that; and I have written to Gen. Butler that I was sorry he did not show me that letter of instructions, so that I could have advised him about that. There is where Gen. Butler clearly made a mistake. The order seems to be explicit that he should remain there. No matter what the difficulties were, that order would have covered him from any consequences.

Q.—Did the condition of things existthere which that order contemplated?

A.—I think so.

Q.—In relation to the landing of troops, &c.?

A.—I think so. The order simply said that if the work did not fall at once he was to entrench there. The object appeared to me to be to secure a landing, and to hold it after you had secured it.

Q.—Was there, or not, in your opinion, any difficulty in securing a landing that could be held? That is, could you have landed your whole force and the supplies necessary to sustain them?

A.—In my opinion, it would have been difficult to have done it; but still, with an order like that, a junior officer should obey it; and then the responsibility of such a step falls upon the officer who gave the order.

Q.—You think it would not have been advisable to have done so had it not been in strict obedience to an order?

A.—Yes sir, I do think so, at that season of the year.

Gen. GRANT testified as follows:

Q.—The expectation was to surprise the fort?

A.—Yes, Sir; and my instructions were very clear, that if they effected a landing there, above Fort Fisher, that, in itself was to be considered a success; and if the fort did not fall immediately upon their landing, they were then to intrench themselves, and remain there and cooperate with the navy until the fort did fall. In my instructions, I provided for a bold dash for the capture of Wilmington, in case Fort Fisher did fall immediately upon the landing of the troops. If it did not fall, then they were to intrench, enter upon a siege of the place, and remain there until it did fall. And the capture of Wilmington would thus become a matter for future consideration. Gen. Butler came away from Fort Fisher in violation of the instructions which I gave him. From his own official report, it is evident that he forgot his instructions in that particular; his report shows that.

The rebel Gen. WHITING states:

Q. 19.—Please state whether, with a force holding the beach, from the nature of the ground, and from the configuration of the channel of Cape Fear River, it would have been possible for the Confederates to have reinforced or provisioned the fort to any extent?

A.—No difficulty at all by the river.

* * * * * * *

Q. 21.—In view of the condition of the weather immediately following the demonstration of the 25th of December, and in view of the force that might have concentrated upon the peninsula, as well above as below the place of landing, would it, in your judgment, have been possible for 6,000 men, without artillery, to have held out there, without being captured or overwhelmed, from the 26th of December to 15th of January?

A.—No; and it is a matter of grave charge against Gen. Bragg that the whole force was not captored on the 25th of December. It had the force and the position.

* * * * * * *

Q. 24. Would you have deemed it the part of wisdom on the part of the commander of the Federal forces to have exposed his troops in the situation referred to in question 21?

A. I do not. Neither attack was practicable in the presence of the supporting force, provided that had been under a competent officer. The first landing ought assuredly to have been repaired entirely; and as for the second, although deriving much greater advantages from the different mode of attack by the fleet, and though pressed with great vigor, it is due to the promptness of the Confederate General that it was not destroyed in the act of assault.

A novel feature was introduced into the first expedition against Fort Fisher, viz: a vessel loaded with a large quantity of powder to be exploded as near the fort as possible. The idea appears to have originated with Gen. BUTLER, in consequence of reading of the terrible effects of the explosion of a large quantity of gunpowder at Erith, England, some time before. He suggested it to the department at Washington, and they submitted it to their ablest engineer and ordnance officers for examination and report. Those officers, while not anticipating any very wonderful results from this new experiment, still deemed it of such importance as to recommend its trial. A suitable vessel was accordingly selected for the purpose, and loaded with powder, taken down to Fort Fisher and exploded. But the arrangements made for the instantaneous explosion of the powder were not such as to insure complete success, and the result of the trial was not as satisfactory as was expected. The time for the explosion was not such, in the opinion of your committee, as was proper to allow all the results which would have been attained by a more complete explosion to have been taken advantage of by the cooperating land force.

The resolution under which your committee have conducted this branch of their investigation had reference only to the first expedition against Fort Fisher. But the two expeditions were so intimately connected, it was so necessary to ascertain the facts in regard to the second and successful expedition, in order properly to understand the first and unsuccessful one, that your committee have taken what testimony they could obtain in relation to it. Some of the important witnesses they were unable to examine, in consequence of their absence in the field on active service. But enough testimony has been taken to elucidate all the leading important facts.

The naval force remained in the vicinity during some very stormy weather, while a second military force was organized under command of Gen. TERRY. This force consisted of some 8,500 men, with siege guns and intrenching tools. On the 13th of January the troops were landed on the beach above Fort Fisher, and proceeded to throw up entrenchments. The bombardment of the fort was renewed by the navy on that day, and was continued during the next day. The fire of the fleet was very heavy and exceedingly effective, disabling all the guns, except, perhaps, one or two on the land face of the fort, where the army was to attack.

On the 15th the bombardment was commenced, and in pursuance of previous arrangements, the fort was assaulted. The assault was begun about 3 o'clock in the afternoon by a column of sailors and marines, two thousand strong, attacking the fort on the sea-face. This assault, though made with great bravery, was repulsed with considerable loss. It proved beneficial, however, by attracting the attention of the enemy in that direction, enabling the army the more easily to effect a lodgment upon the other side. The contest was very severe, the rebels fighting obstinately, but were driven from traverse after traverse by the force of the troops, aided by the fire of the navy. After some seven hours' desperate and continuous fighting, the fort was taken and the garrison captured. Our troops and officers fought most bravely, and are entitled to the highest credit for their gallantry and daring. The navy cooperated most heartily with the army, and rendered every assistance in their power.

It will be observed, from the testimony, that there are several points of difference between the two expeditions. In the case of the first expedition, while the navy were prompt and active in the bombardment and the landing of the troops, there was a want of cordiality and cooperation between the two arms of the service, which must have seriously impaired the efficiency of their joint action. The testimony of officers and the records of the Navy Department, herewith submitted, are referred to by your committee as containing ample evidence of the fact. In the second expedition no such feeling was manifested, but the most cordial spirit of cooperation appears to have actuated the commanding officers of the army and navy, and to that may be attributed the success which attended their efforts.

In the case of the first expedition, the bombardment by the fleet does not seem to have seriously impaired the efficiency of the fort. But few of the guns of the fort were injured, and the garrison seems to have suffered but small loss. In the case of the second expedition, the bombardment was far more effective. Almost every gun was disabled on the side of the fort where the army made its assault, and the contest was more of the character of infantry fighting on both sides than a contest between infantry on the one side, and a heavily-armed military work upon the other. And the assault by the sailors and marines, though novel in its character and unsuccessful in its immediate results, doubtless proved of great advantage to the army by its very novelty, and the diversion it created in the operations of the garrison of the fort.

In conclusion, your committee would say, from all the testimony before them, that the determination of Gen. BUTLER not to assault the fort seems to have been fully justified by all the facts and circumstances then known or afterward ascertained.

Respectfully submitted.

B. F. WADE, Chairman.

A FIENDISH REBEL INVENTION.—Every day since the close of the war brings to light some new devilish device of the Southern traitors. Among the ammunition, &c., captured at Richmond, (large quantities of which are constantly arriving at the arsenals in West Troy,) are eighteen large shells, from fifteen to eighteen inches in diameter. The shells were filled with benzine, wads of oakum, and pieces of small sized tarred rope. It is supposed by the officers at the arsenal that these shells were prepared specially to fire at our wooden ships, or perhaps from a gunboat into our cities. Benzine, as our readers are aware, is highly inflammable, and ignites as quickly as powder, so that the blaze from one of the wads would be sufficiently prolonged to fire any wooden object with which it might come in contact. The screws of the plugs are finely made, and fit beautifully, in order to retain, without leakage, the benzine. The benzine has been poured out of the shells, and a friend has sent us a piece of one of the oakum wads, which he personally fished out of the shell. The *smell* is pretty strong proof of its genuineness.—*Troy Whig*.

HEAVY ORDNANCE.

Report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War on Heavy Ordnance for the Army and Navy.

In the Senate of the United States, Jan. 25, 1864, on motion of Mr. WILSON—

Resolved, That the Committee on the Conduct of the War be instructed to inquire into the efficiency of the heavy ordnance now provided for the armament of fortifications, the mode of fabrication, the amount of "royalty" paid, and to whom, for the use of a patent in the manufacture; the tests to which these guns are subjected when received into service, the reasons for believing the tests satisfactory, what proportion of our sea and land armament is of rifled ordnance, when rifled guns were introduced, and the cause of the delay pertaining thereto.

Mr. WADE, from the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, (June, 1865,) submitted the following report:

Your committee began the investigation required by the resolution of the Senate early last session; but being unable to obtain the testimony of the inventors and manufacturers of the two guns, into the composition of which wrought-iron entered in whole or in part, they deferred the subject until this session, when they were enabled to complete their investigation.

Under the head of "heavy ordnance" your committee would call attention to three classes of guns: First, those made entirely of cast-iron; second, those made of cast-iron and banded with wrought-iron; and, third, those made entirely of wrought-iron. Of the first class are the guns generally known as the Dahlgren gun and the Rodman gun. Of the second class is the Parrott gun. Of the third class is the Ames gun. There is still another gun, known as the Wiard steel gun, but as it does not come, so far as your committee have been able to learn, under the head of "heavy ordnance," they have not deemed it necessary to devote much attention to it.

The Rodman gun, while having to some extent its peculiarity of form, is principally distinguished by the mode adopted in its manufacture, which is an invention of Maj. T. J. RODMAN. The casting is made around a hollow core, or core-barrel, as it is termed, into which is introduced a stream of cold water, the outside of the casting being kept heated until the cooling from the interior reaches the outer portion of the mass of metal forming the casting. This mode of manufacture, it is claimed, insures two important advantages over the old method of casting the gun solid and then boring it out. The strain upon the metal produced by cooling in large masses is reversed, rendering the gun less liable to burst from the explosion of the powder in it; and a much greater degree of hardness is given to the interior surface, rendering the gun less liable to abrasion in the bore by the passage of the projectile along it, and the action of the gases of the powder upon the metal. It is generally held by the witnesses that no effective gun of large calibre can be made of cast-iron except upon the Rodman principle, or the principle of cooling from the interior.

The Dahlgren gun is the invention of Rear Admiral JOHN A. DAHLGREN, and is distinguished by its exterior form. The plan adopted to avoid the strain consequent upon cooling a solid casting of large size from the outside, is to make the casting considerably larger than would otherwise be needed to produce a gun of the required size, and cast it after cooling, and then turn it down to the proper size and form. But the Dahlgren gun of the largest calibre are now being manufactured upon the Rodman principle.

These two guns are the only guns of large calibre, made entirely of cast-iron, which are now used in the service. It will be seen from the testimony that officers of the navy generally prefer the Dahlgren gun for naval service, while officers of the army express a preference for the Rodman gun. Both of those guns would appear, from the testimony, to be the best cast-iron guns now known to any service. They are generally smooth-bore guns, but few, if any, of the larger calibre, being rifled.

The rifled gun of large calibre, employed almost wholly in the army and naval service, is the gun invented by ROBERT C. PARROTT. It is composed of a cast-iron cylinder, with a wrought-iron jacket or band shrunk upon the breech of the gun, in order to strengthen it about the seat of discharge. The cast-iron cylinder of this gun was formerly cast solid, and then bored out; but latterly those of the largest calibre are cast upon the Rodman principle.

The introduction of the turreted iron-clads into our naval service impressed upon the department the necessity for guns of large calibre. Those vessels carrying but few guns, and being designed to cooperate against other iron-clads, as well as to resist the effect of opposing batteries, it was considered important to have guns throwing projectiles, shot or shell, of the greatest possible weight, and guns of as large calibre as fifteen inches were designed and constructed principally for use on turreted vessels. The result of the contest between the United States iron-clad *Wechawken* and the rebel iron-clad *Atlanta*, shows the remarkable effect of heavy projectiles upon iron-clad vessels.

The Parrot rifled gun of large calibre is also used upon our naval vessels, being able to throw projectiles with greater accuracy and to a greater distance than the smooth-bore guns. At the time of their introduction into the service, they were undoubtedly the best rifled guns of large calibre which the government could obtain. They were not much more expensive than the cast-iron gun of the same calibre, and yet are deemed by our officers to be nearly, if not quite, equal to the best wrought-iron guns manufactured by other nations. They have rendered most material service both upon land and upon sea.

But the bursting of the Parrott guns of large calibre, together with the bursting of some of the cast-iron guns of large calibre, upon the vessels engaged in operations against the defences of Charleston and against Fort Fisher, has tended to weaken confidence in the durability of those guns, and would seem to show the necessity of obtaining, if possible, some other gun which can be more implicitly relied upon. It is the testimony of our officers of the navy that the bursting of one gun in a fleet tends to demoralize the crew of each vessel upon which a gun of that kind is used, whether it bursts or not. And it is asserted that the loss sustained by the bursting of guns of large calibre on vessels operating against Fort Fisher was much greater than the loss sustained on the entire fleet from the fire of the enemy.

The bursting of these guns is generally attributed to the explosion of shells prematurely within the bore of the gun. The opinion of Mr. PARROTT in regard to the cause or causes of premature explosion of the shells is as follows:

"It has been a matter of much concern with me, and I would rather not make a gun than have any accident occur. I ascribe the difficulty to the friction of the powder in the shell itself. At first it was natural enough to ascribe the difficulty to bad shells, bad castings, bad fuses, &c.; but, upon full trial, it appears above all question that the difficulty arises from the powder exploding in the shell within the gun by friction, caused by the striking of the powder against the inside of the shell. A 300-pounder shell is three inches in diameter; a round shell of that diameter holds about three pounds of powder. My 300-pounder shell holds about seventeen pounds of powder. Now, when you fire a gun and strike the butt of a shell suddenly with the immense force of the charge, there is a reaction of the powder within the shell against the bottom of the shell; and if there is any roughness so as to cause friction at the bottom, the powder will be exploded in the shell while it is within the gun. Thinking that to be the case, I have for a long time been endeavoring to coat the inside of the shell with varnish or lacker, and now I am able to do it with entire success. A great many people were skeptical about it, and precautions have not been taken in regard to it as quickly as they might have been. I now melt together resin, tallow and brown soap, forming a thin liquid mixture, and pour it into my shells and turn them about, leaving a coating on the inside which covers over the mouth iron, and when that is done I find the shells can be fired without premature explosion.

Some two months ago Capt. TEMPLE, one of the officers of this very fleet of PORTER'S, came to the foundry, and became aware of this fact. He had two 100-pounders on board his vessel; when he got back he found that his shells had no such coating, and he immediately set to work and lined them with asphaltum, &c. He fired his guns fifty or sixty times each during the engagement, and not a single shell exploded prematurely in his guns; while in some of the other vessels around him shells were exploded prematurely and thrown out of the guns in fragments. That is so stated in a letter of his, which I saw yesterday."

Be the cause or causes what they may, the fact is that these guns do burst while in action, with very disastrous results.

It is, therefore, of the highest importance to obtain, if possible, some kind of heavy ordnance which shall not be liable to these objections. The entire efficiency of an iron-clad vessel, costing the government hundreds of thousands of dollars, may depend almost entirely upon the character of the guns with which she is armed. In the words of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, "You might loose a battle by going into action with a gun around which stood twenty-five men entertaining the idea all the time that it might burst." Considering the great cost of our iron-clad vessels and the importance of the results to be attained by rendering them as secure and efficacious as possible, a few thousand dollars more of expense would seem to be of little moment if it afforded the only means of reaching the end desired. The disastrous results attending the bursting of a gun can be, to a greater extent, guarded against upon land than at sea. In the latter case, the loss of the vessel, with all on board, may be the consequence, while the demoralization of the crews of the other vessels similarly armed may lead to results almost, if not quite, as disastrous. But upon both land and sea, it is of the utmost importance to obtain heavy ordnance of the most reliable character.

In view of these considerations, your committee desire to refer, somewhat at length, to a wrought-iron gun, which to them seems to possess those qualities of strength, durability, and safety, which are so very desirable. It is the invention of HORATIO AMES. But few of these guns have yet been manufactured, yet they have successfully withstood every test that has been applied to them.

Upon the 21st of August last, at the request of the inventor, the President ordered the appointment of a board to test a gun of 7-inch calibre, manufactured by Mr. AMES. The board consisted of Major-Gen. GILLMORE, United States Army, Commodore T. A. HUNT, United States Navy, and Major T. T. S. LAIDLEY, United States Army, inspector of cannon, &c. The trial commenced at Bridgeport, Conn., on the 15th of September, and continued until the gun had been fired seven hundred times. The details of the trial are contained in the report of the board, a copy of which is submitted in the testimony accompanying this report.

The mode of manufacturing the gun is described by the board in their report as follows:

"The gun is built up from the casabel on the end of a long cylindrical port bar. The end of this bar is first enlarged by welding pieces around it. It is then enlarged still further by placing two rings on the end, one over the other, concentrically, and welding them there in succession. Against the end of the cylinder, thus increased to twenty-eight (28) inches in diameter, is welded a circular plate or disk, also twenty-eight inches in diameter, and four inches thick. The disk is composed of a centre-piece, ten inches in diameter, surrounded by two concentric rings, one outside of the other, all accurately fitted together by turning. The bottom of this bore terminates against this disk. Upon this disk is welded a ring of twenty-eight inches exterior diameter, four inches interior diameter, and five inches thick, compounded of three concentric rings, accurately fitted together by turning. The interior one is ten inches in exterior diameter, and about six inches in thickness, so that its ends project on either side about half an inch beyond the the faces of the other two rings. This is intended to secure a perfect weld next the bore, and force out the slag. Other compound rings, made in the same manner, are welded on one after the other, until the gun is of the required length. In making the compound rings for the small part of the gun, between the trunnions and muzzle, the outer ring is omitted.

The gun remains in a horizontal position during this process of construction, and is handled by means of the bar projecting from the cascabel. The welding on of the disk and rings is done with a hammer worked horizontally by steam; a hammer working vertically is also used against the sides of the piece. The inner ring of the compound rings is made from a block six inches by ten inches, by boring a hole five inches in diameter through it, and turning off the corners. The fibres and laminæ of the metal lie at right angles to the axis of the gun. The centre and outer rings are made like a tire by bending the bars and welding the ends together, thus placing the layers of the metal in cylindrical surfaces. The trunnions are attached by being screwed into the sides of the piece three inches."

In regard to the projectiles and charges used, the board report:

"Considerable delay and many interruptions in the progress of the trials were occasioned by the want of suitable projectiles. Those of the Hotchkiss pattern, which have been officially proscribed, for rifles of a large calibre, on account of their excessive strain upon the gun, were almost exclusively used. In weight they varied from 104 to 127 pounds.

The powder used was what is known as No. 7 experimental powder, giving a pressure of 57,000 pounds per square inch in an eight-inch gun. The charges were varied increasingly from thirteen to thirty pounds, although it was frequently necessary to reduce the higher charges in order to accommodate the projectiles, from which the packing would often strip, or the cap break, even with comparatively low charges."

As the result of the examination, the board report:

"It is the unanimous opinion of the board that AMES' wrought-iron guns possess, to a degree never before equalled by any cannon of equal weight offered to our service, the essential qualities of great lateral and longitudinal strength, and great powers of endurance under heavy charges; and that they are well adapted to the wants of the service generally, but especially whenever long ranges and high velocities are required. It is also the unanimous opinion of the board that AMES' seven-inch guns, of which he has now fifteen nearly finished, possess sufficient weight and strength to receive an eight-inch bore, and even greater, although not heavy enough for a ten-inch bore."

And to show more fully their confidence in the strength and durability of the gun they had tested by firing it 700 times, the board

"Further recommended that the gun which they have tried be rebored to eight inches and rifled, and then submitted to another series of tests similar to those through which it has just passed, to be then cut up for examination."

Accounts of further and apparently far more severe tests are given in the testimony of Mr. AMES.

The opinion of Mr. FOX, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, of the Ames gun, and of the necessity for some gun of that character, is thus stated by him in his testimony:

"I think it is a fair inference, from the experience we have had with the small guns and 100-pounders which he (Mr. AMES) has made, that he has the correct principle of manufacture, and that guns manufactured by his method will bear any amount of charge that can be consumed in the gun. * * * My opinion is, that we have got to come to wrought-iron or steel guns, and abandon cast iron."

In regard to the cost of those several guns, the price of a 100-pounder Parrott gun is $1,300; a 200-pounder about $2,000; a 300-pounder from $4,500 to $5,000. Of the cast-iron guns, the contract price for the 15-inch gun, as stated by Mr. FOX, is $7,500; those of smaller calibre in proportion. The Ames gun would cost about a dollar a pound, or about $12,000 for a 100-pounder; $17,000 for a 150-pounder, and $28,000 for a 200-pounder.

In regard to the payment of "royalty" by the United States for any of these guns, the testimony establishes the following facts:

The Rodman gun, or rather the Rodman principle of manufacture, was made the subject of letters patent under the following circumstances, according to the testimony. The bursting of the "Peacemaker," on board the *Princeton*, some twenty years ago, led Maj. RODMAN, then a Lieutenant in the military service in the United States, to investigate the subject of manufacturing ordnance of heavy calibre. In 1845 he laid his invention before the Ordnance, being the first inventor of the principle claimed by him, and urged its adoption, without success. At two other times he urged its adoption, but the bureau did not deem it of sufficient importance to receive its favorable consideration. In 1847 Maj. RODMAN asked Gen. TALCOTT if there would be any impropriety in having his invention secured by letters patent, and carried out by private enterprise; to which Gen. TALCOTT replied, "Certainly not," and, to use the words of Maj. RODMAN, "appeared to be very glad indeed to get rid of the subject in that way and on those terms." Consequently, in August, 1847, letters patent were taken out in the name of Major RODMAN, then Lieut. RODMAN. Arrangements were made with Messrs. KNAP & TOTTEN, the proprietors of the Pitt Foundry, at Pittsburgh, by which they agreed to go to the expense and run the risk, then considered to be great, of carrying the invention into practical operation, in consideration of the transfer to them of one-half the interest in the letters patent. This arrangement continued until about four years ago, when Major RODMAN, not being in a condition to take any share in conducting the business, transferred to Mr. KNAP the full control of the patent; Mr. KNAP obligating himself to pay to Major RODMAN one-half cent per pound for all castings upon the Rodman principle manufactured by him, or by others, and upon which Mr. KNAP collected what may be termed a royalty. Mr. KNAP receives from the government so much per pound for all finished guns made for the United States service, of which Mr. KNAP states he regards one cent per pound as the price charged for the patented invention.

Admiral DAHLGREN testifies that he has never received anything in the nature of "royalty" for the guns made according to the principles of his invention.

Mr. PARROTT testifies, that he never has charged anything for his invention; that he has charged only what he deems a fair manufacturer's profit.

Mr. AMES has made but twenty-one guns for the government; six upon an order from the Navy Department, and fifteen upon an order from the President. He does not appear to have charged anything for his invention, charging so much per pound for his guns.

The proportion of rifled guns to those with smooth bores used in the navy is much smaller than those used in the army. The difficulty of obtaining accuracy of fire upon a vessel in motion renders the rifled gun less efficient when used at sea than when used upon land. The projectile from a smooth-bore, except within point-blank range, is fired so as to ricochet upon the water, and it continues its flight in a straight line until it stops. The projectile from a rifled gun, when it strikes the water, ricochets at an angle from the direct line, sometimes almost at right angles, and is therefore less reliable at long range. There does not appear to be any want of rifled guns in the naval service, as compared with the number of smooth-bore guns.

The guns herein referred to, except the Ames gun, have been, and are now being introduced into both the land and naval service, as rapidly as the means of manufacturing them will allow and the demands of the service require.

There are many matters of detail in connection with the heavy ordnance now in use in this country, as well as that used by other nations, for which your committee would refer to the testimony herewith submitted, in which they are stated at length.

Your committee concur with the Navy Department in opinion as to the importance and necessity of securing a gun possessing the qualities found in the Ames gun; more especially in view of future wars with foreign nations, and the means of offence and defence required to prosecute such wars successfully.

In conclusion, your committee would therefore recommend that Congress immediately adopt such measures as will enable the War and Navy Departments to obtain and introduce into the service wrought-iron guns, especially of large calibre, at as early a day as practicable.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

B. F. WADE, Chairman.

OUR INDIAN TROUBLES.

Report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War on the Massacre of Cheyenne Indians.

In the House of Representatives, Jan. 10, 1865, on motion of Mr. ORTH:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Conduct of the War be required to inquire into and report all the facts connected with the late attack of the Third Regiment of Colorado Volunteers, under Col. CHIVINGTON, on a village of the Cheyenne tribe of Indians, near Fort Lyon.

The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War submit the following report:

In the Summer of 1864, Gov. EVANS, of Colorado Territory, as acting Superintendent of Indian Affairs, sent notice to the various bands and tribes of Indians within his jurisdiction, that such as desired to be considered friendly to the whites should at once repair to the nearest military post, in order to be protected from the soldiers who were to take the field against the hostile Indians.

About the close of the Summer, some Cheyenne Indians, in the neighborhood of the Smoke Hills, sent word to Major WYNKOOP, the commendant of the post of Fort Lyon, that they had in their possession, and were willing to deliver up, some white captives they had purchased of other Indians. Major WYNKOOP, with a force of over one hundred men, visited those Indians and received the white captives. On his return he was accompanied by a number of the chiefs and leading men of the Indians, whom he had invited to visit Denver, for the purpose of conferring with the authorities there in regard to keeping peace. Among them were Black Kettle and White Antelope, of the Cheyennes, and some other chiefs of the Arapahoes. The council was held, and these chiefs stated that they were friendly to the whites, and always had been, and that they desired peace. Gov. EVANS and Col. CHIVINGTON, the commander of that military district, advised them to rep

FROM MEXICO.

Letters from a Ten Years' Resident—The Country Between the Coast and Capital.

[The following is the first of a series of letters written by Mrs. MARIA A. K. DE N., a lady who has resided for more than ten years in Mexico. The results of the observations of one who has had such opportunities for acquiring information will possess peculiar interest, now that the affairs of that country are attracting so much attention.—ED. TIMES.]

When taking leave of my native land, with the intention of making Mexico my home for some years, I promised to write frequently to my friends, and send them correct information respecting that interesting country, of which so little was then known, except through geographical and historical research.

It was then my firm intention to do so, but owing to the political convulsions which agitated the country shortly after my arrival, I was compelled to defer that promise until a more settled state of affairs would enable me to judge correctly, and form a decided opinion of the character of its inhabitants.

I will begin with a short outline of the beauties of the country, its climate, vegetation, &c.

Vera Cruz, (the true cross,) the chief port of Mexico, presents anything but a pleasing appearance to the eye of the traveler, when it is approached by sea. The only object of interest is the snow-capped peak of Orizaba, towering above the clouds, and which can be seen at some ninety miles distance from land.

Vera Cruz itself is unworthy of comment, being built on a flat sterile shore, entirely bereft of vegetation, and surrounded by sandy hillocks called the *medanos*.

The climate is exceedingly warm and unhealthy, the vomito, or black vomit being the terror of all foreigners. The mosquitos in innumerable quantities voraciously attack the newly arrived; and allow but small chance for sweet and peaceful slumber. The innocent gambols of little whitish gray lizards which run up and down the walls of the bed-chamber, and the not unfrequent visits of the centipedes,(or scorpion,) keep the nerves of the stranger in a continual state of uneasiness, not at all conducive to that placidity of temper so necessary to health in these scorching climes.

The architectural beauties of the city are not attractive. The buildings are composed of stone, plastered and painted in water colors. The mode of construction is of the old Moorish origin, with the exception of the interior, which is entirely bare, and bereft of ornaments, presenting a striking contrast to the ideal we form from the historical traditions of the luxurious habits of the Moors, when Granada was in her glory.

Another unpleasing affect is produced by the innumerable swarms of zopilotes, (or black buzzards,) which are gathered together upon the tops of the edifices, their favorite resting places being the domes and spires of the churches. They are the street-cleaners of the city, and a fine of $5 is levied upon the destruction of one of them.

The population of Vera Cruz has increased rapidly of late years, especially since its occupation by the French. It possessed but ten thousand inhabitants some ten years ago, while now it numbers more than twenty thousand.

The manners and customs vary considerably here from other parts of the empire, owing to the influx of foreign population; but the commodities of the place have not improved with its increase, for it is sometimes impossible to procure a room or even bed in the principal hotels.

Upon leaving Vera Cruz the appearance of the country gradually changes, the vegetation rapidly improving until arriving at Cordova, the next city of importance, and which vies with Jalapa, in being called the garden of Mexico. The vegetation here is most luxuriant, and nature is revealed in her most wild and attractive state.

Here the plantain (or banana) flourishes in rich abundance, as also the mango, with its luxuriant foliage and luscious fruit, hanging by long tendrils in graceful pendants from the branches; the pineapple, and, lastly, the far-famed coffee of "Caracoli," which is said to rival even that of "Moca" in its strength and flavor.

While passing through these rich groves of fertile growth, the eye is attracted by the appearance of flowering vines, which, climbing even to the tops of the trees, and falling in graceful wreathe, completely cover, as with a verdant curtain, the branches, forming natural kiosks or summer-houses.

Attached to the limbs and branches of the trees may be seen also the *orchideos*, or air plants, which receive their nourishment from the bark and air. They vary in species, and some of them, such as the "Torito," (which derives its name from its resemblance in form to the head of a bull,) bear such fragrant blossoms that their odor in a closed room suffices to cause death.

But all these abundant gifts of nature are lost upon a people so little calculated to enjoy them. The Indian is a king in his cane hut, swinging in his hammock all day long. Possessing no necessities which nature cannot supply, he finds sufficient food in the abundant forests over which he is lord, and the slight covering to his body which that benignant climate requires is procured by the simple gathering and traffic of those rich stores by which he is surrounded. The panoramic appearance of the country to Cordova is beauteous, alternating valley and mountain.

The "Chiquihuite," an ascension of great height, and celebrated as an impregnable natural fortress, was, during the late war, abandoned by the Liberal army upon the approach of the French. While winding up the narrow road out into the mountain sids, one beholds on one hand an immense precipice extending far above, while on the other yawns an abysm of apparently immeasurable depth, filling the heart of the traveler with awe.

Cordova is a small city, with few inhabitants, and possessing no interest in itself. The road from Cordova to Orizaba winds through groves of rich fertility, which increase in luxuriousness as it proceeds. Here the castor-bean grows in abundance, and immense fields of coffee trees, intermingled with the banana, in apparently wild confusion.

Orizaba is built in a valley surrounded on all sides by high mountains, one of which is the "Borrego," celebrated during the late war as having been taken by a handful of Frenchmen from the Liberals, who possessed a large force. Gen. ORTEGA, with some eight thousand men, stood upon the brow of the mountain, by which he could, through its domineering position, destroy the whole city and its inhabitants, but the Mexican General, (by a stratagem of the French, who numbered only some one hundred and fifty men,) was surprised at 4 o'clock in the morning, and during the action lost one thousand men in prisoners and another thousand that in the confusion were precipitated from its summit. Orizaba is so called from the mountain of the same name, and which, in the Indian tradition, signifies "Ori," a star, and "Zaba," a mountain—"the star of the mountain."

The scenery around is most romantic, and reminds the beholder of the picturesque views in Switzerland.

From Orizaba to Puebla, the traveler proceeds up the far-famed assent of the "Cumbres"—a road cut in the side of the mountain—some 4,600 feet in height, and on which are thirty-two turns and windings. Here, indeed, may nature be seen in her primitive and most beauteous state. On one side extends a perpendicular precipice, while on the other yawns valleys of immeasurable depth, one of which presents to the imagination of the beholder an idea of the infernal regions, so deep and dark is its abysm. In some parts the traveler is above the clouds, and during a thunder-storm the lightning may be seen playing underneath.

The vegetation from Orizaba is of another order. Here abound the cactus plants which grow to a great height, and the stalks of which are as thick as an ordinary tree. They are generally covered with blossoms, and the fruit is most cool and refreshing to the taste. Here also are found the palm trees in great abundance, and also the "Peru tree," which HUMBOLDT describes as the most wonderful in nature. The foliage is of a long fern-like shape, and the fruit, a bright red berry, of a hot, peppery taste, hang in bunches from the branches.

It serves as food for the birds, and one in particular, the carpenter bird, boring holes in the tree, deposits the same seeds therein, which produces an outgrowth—a kind of orange colored vine—which extends its long tendrils over the tree in rich festoons, completely enshrouding it from its roots to the top. Its appearance thus to the eye of the traveler is most fantastic and beautiful. Here also begins the growth of the magney or pulque plant, with its long spiral leaves, and from which is extracted the celebrated beverage or wine of the country, the consumption of which is so great, that the municipal duties upon its import into the capital alone amounts to $700,000 a year. From Orizaba the traveler passes through St. Augustin, Palmar, Acatzingo and Amazoc, all celebrated during the late war as having been the scene of contests and triumphs by the French.

Puebla des Los Angelos is the next place which is reached, and is so called from a tradition which asserts that the cathedral was built in one night by the angels. It is also celebrated as containing many rich churches, and in former times convents. The crypt of the cathedral is of marble brought from Italy. Its riches were so great, that once of late years, when governed by a General who found himself in want of resources, he sold one of its silver chandeliers for thirty-six thousand dollars. In its environs are found many curiosities, and one at a short distance called the mount of "Cholula," which was built by the Aztecs. It is some eight hundred feet in height, of a pyramidical form, and in a perfect state of preservation.

The road from Puebla to Mexico does not possess any very striking features. It is undulating hill and dale, and through immense forests, famous in former times as the haunts of robbers, and not unfrequent are the crosses upon the roadside, marking the fall of some unfortunate victim to pillage and assassination.

The approach to the capital possesses no variation, with the exception of the lakes Texcoco and Chalco, which lie to the right and left upon its entrance.

The construction of the city often disappoints the eye of the traveler who sometimes expects to find an El Dorado. It is built in a valley entirely surrounded by mountains, while the snow-covered peaks of Popocotepetel (the smoking mountain,) and its companion, Ixtlihuacatel, (or the white woman) are seen towering in the distance.

Upon entering the Plaza de Armas, the chief object which attracts attention, is the palace of the former viceroys of Spain. It presents anything but an imposing appearance, and gives but a very faint idea of the riches and splendor which then reigned in Mexico. The cathedral to the left of the palace is one of its most interesting edifices. Next to it may be seen, still standing, the famous stone almanac of the Aztecs, and preserved since the time of the conquest.

The streets are narrow and badly paved, and owing to the continual revolutions which have distracted the country ever since its independence, there have been very few improvements.

Chapultepec, the ancient country residence of the viceroys of Spain and celebrated as being the site of the palace of the Aztec monarchs, is now undergoing thorough repair for the reception of the present Emperor, MAXIMILIAN I. It is built on a commanding height, of considerable extent, and approached by a winding road through groves of trees. Beautiful terraces of verdant green extend from the base of the palace to the foot of the mount, while on all sides blooming flowers shed their fragrance around. The park has been greatly extended and filled with innumerable herds of deer.

The capital possesses some buildings of interest, such as the Mineria, or school of miners, the Academia of San Carlos, or school for painters, sculptors, engravers, &c.

At a few miles distance from the capital stands the famous church of Guadalupe, so called from the Virgin of the same name, and who is the patron Saint of Mexico.

There is a tradition which asserts that upon the site where this church now stands a shepherd was reposing with his flock, when the Virgin appeared and told him to go and make known her apparition, and filling his scrape or plaid with flowers, vanished. Upon opening the plaid, her image was found stamped thereon, and is still preserved in the church, with the flowers she gave the shepherd as fresh as if just gathered. A church was immediately erected to her honor, and possesses great richness in its inward adornments, the alter and railing being of solid silver, and the choir of oak, incrusted with silver, and surmounted with many images of the same metal. Such is the veneration in which this saint is held, that a short time ago a Mexican lady of rank, while conversing on this subject, stated that the Virgin of Guadalupe was more powerful than God, for while all the other churches in Mexico had been desecrated through the revolutions between the contending parts, this alone had remained intact, and that during the late régime of the Liberal party, when all the convents and churches had been despoiled of their riches, no one had dared to invade her sanctuary.

I shall now take leave of my patient readers, offering as the succeeding subject "The social condition of Mexico."

Reception of the Emperor and Empress on Their Return to Their Capital—General Position of Affairs in Mexico.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MEXICO, Saturday, June 24, 1865.

I am just back from taking my small, insignificant share, in the great reception given to their Imperial Majesties, upon their return to their faithful City of Mexico. The Aguamento, that is the Municipal Council, gave notice yesterday, that the people were invited to meet at the Garita, a few miles out of town, in order to greet the imperial couple. At least a thousand horsemen, of all shapes and classes, obeyed the summons. Prominent among them was almost every American now in the city. Indeed, I believe they had made up their mind to surpass the devoted crowd in their loudly outspoken loyalty. I remarked a New-Yorker particularly anxious to be distinguished. He stood the burning heat of the sun, and his head must have been as hot as a brick just out of the oven. I must confess, that as a true son of his country, he had an eye to business. I hope he will get the so much cried-for contract.

Like a rolling snow-ball the cortége kept growing in magnitude as it moved on toward the city. When it arrived in front of the palace, it was a crowd of many thousands. The troops were not out, so that the people had it all their own way, and that was a pretty unruly, wild sort of a way. However, the imperial carriage managed to reach the palace. The Emperor and Imperatrice looked pleased; so much the more that they did not expect such a reception. Until to-day, the people of the metropolie had kept aloof from all sort of demonstration. Now, however, they are out with their loyalty, and no mistake about it. Abont all the windows are ornamented with national flags and flowers.

I believe I have already mentioned an arrangement concluded between Dr. DE COARCILLON and the Imperial Government. The Expreso Mexicano is now a living institution. The Doctor is likely to be in a few days in New-York, to purchase material and make other necessary arrangements. In the meantime the line to Vera Cruz is being organized, and will be in running order within a few days. So letters, packages, &c., will soon arrive safely and regularly in New-York. Who is going to be the agent in New-York of the *Expreso del Imperio Mexicano?* It is certainly going to be an office worth having. So far, Dr. COARCILLON, as director-general, has shown considerable business tact; almost all the agents appointed are Americans. While I think of it, let me warn those who come here for concessions or contracts with the government, not to start without the proper vouchers proving their responsibility.

Vera Cruz is about being reduced to a town of houses without population. The vomito is hard at work, and seems to spare nobody.

It is now 10 o'clock P. M., and the city is alive with people shouting with excitement over the few crackers being fired in front of the palace. That is what they call fireworks here. Most of the houses are illuminated.

MEJICANO.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The War Still Raging—The Advantage thus far with Paraguay—The Allies Making Extensive Preparations—Progress of Railroads—A Welsh Colony in Patagonia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Saturday, May 27, 1865.

The war extending over the four most powerful and best cultivated nations of South America (if we except Chili) has increased in importance since the last mail. Some things only threatened before have now been done. Paraguay has steadily advanced into the Argentine province of Corrientes, and now has an army variously estimated from 17,000 to 25,000 occupying the newly invaded State. These troops have protected themselves by fortifications at the capital, Corrientes, and they have a fleet of, perhaps, twenty vessels, large and small, that protects them and keeps the river, thus far, clear of other warlike vessels.

The great product of Corrientes is cattle. There are also many sheep and horses. The Paraguayans are sweeping the country of these as fast as they advance. They have a regular system of transportation, passing into Paraguay from 2,000 to 5,000 animals per day. The allies, Brazil, Uruguey and Argentine Republic, are preparing their forces and concentrating them in front of the invaders. There are great preparations made for the war on the part of the allies, and as President MITRE takes the field himself, much is expected of him, for he is popular as a statesman and as a chieftain. In two or three days he will set out for the camp.

No collision has yet occurred between the belligerents. We await with the greatest interest the news of the first battle.

Señor DON NORBIERTA RIESTRA goes by this packet to England to negociate a loan for twelve millions of silver dollars. The Argentine Government has no foreign debt, and it has abundant resources of security, for interest and for payment. He will also endeavor to sell a valuable railroad, now owned by the provincial government. Mr. RIESTRA is universally in South America as a financier, and he is extensively known in Europe.

In spite of the depressing effect of the war, there are various signs of progress in all parts of the country. The railroad leading South progresses rapidly, and will, in two years from its commencement, be quite finished to Chascomus, a distance of 150 miles. The Great Central Argentine Railroad from Rosario to Cordoba has been completed for about thirty miles. The ties and rails are arriving from England, and cars and engines are arriving from the United States. In San Juan petroleum springs are worked, and the capital of that province is illuminated with kerosene. In San Juan there is a farm stocked with African Angora goats, whose wool is regarded as very valuable. The mines of copper and silver are giving rich results. Across the river from Buenos Ayres, in Uruguay, a company has just been chartered to construct a railroad from Monte Video to Durasno, a distance of 120 miles. The company has eighteen months in which to begin, and six years in which to finish, with a guarantee of seven per cent. on the capital, not to exceed in all £1,200,000 sterling.

It appears the Welsh are anxious to find an outlet for their teeming population. A colony is about to locate on the coast of Patagonia. The first vessel of about 300 immigrants is daily expected. They are bringing with them machinery of every kind, and will establish woolen factories, mills, &c., and they are to have a line of European steamers for their use. The colony is on such a scale as some of the earlier and unsuccessful efforts to plant colonies on the Atlantic coast of North America about 1750. The same expense directed toward settlements in the western part of the United States would yield earlier and better returns. The advantage to this country will be great, and yet here are legislators throwing all possible obstacles in the way. The pretext is that they are Mormons. It is unproven and unfounded. They are of all religious beliefs. Mormons migrate northwards.

The United States is not alone in producing women of spirit and prowess. Señora GORRITI, the widow of Gov. BELZUANCE, President of Bolivia, when her husband was murdered in a late revolt in that country, went to the funeral and made an oration over his grave. She is a contributor to the *Revista de Buenos Ayres*, a literary and historical review.

Another patent has appeared for preserving beef, this time without salt. The last one has not yet been fully tested. It is the Morgan process, injecting a preserving brine in all the blood vessels.

Mr. PORTER CORNELIUS BLISS is engaged in making a friendly alliance with all the tribes of Indians in the interior of this country.

The late news from the United States occasioned the wildest rejoicings here among all Americans and the friends of America.

The celebration of the National Anniversary here has just closed. It was less gay than usual, but it is the great day of the year. By far the gayest appearance that the streets of a rich city ever assumed was the order of the day; and at night, operas, fireworks, blazing balloons and rockets prevailed. For three days, banners, fêtes and illuminations ruled everywhere.

By next mail we shall have some stirring news to give you from the field of battle.

ESCRITOR.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Earl Russell on the Withdrawal of Belligerent Rights—The Fourth of July in Paris—The Balloon Excursion.

From recent foreign papers we make the following interesting extracts:

WITHDRAWAL OF BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

EARL RUSSELL TO EARL COWLEY.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Tuesday, May 30, 1865.

MY LORD: Your Excellency will have been enabled by my telegram of this morning to prepare M. DROUYN DE LHUYS for the communication of the views of Her Majesty's Government as to the course which, in the present posture of affairs in the United States, may properly be adopted by the Governments of England and France.

I have now to instruct your Excellency to acquaint the French Minister that Her Majesty's Government are of the opinion that after the capture of the late President of the so-called Confederate States, and the surrender or the dispersion, with one exception, of the armies hitherto kept in the field by those States, neutral nations have no alternative but to consider the civil war as at an end, and to shape their course accordingly.

It might, indeed, have been more satisfactory if the Government of the United States had already, in this condition of things, formally renounced the exercise, as regards neutrals, of the rights of a belligerent; but the delay of any such renunciation on their part cannot be considered to afford sufficient warrant to neutral Powers to continue to admit a belligerent character in a confederation of States which has been actually dissolved. Much embarrassment and complication in the relations between the United States and neutral Powers could not fail to result from the perseverance of the latter in such a course, while no advantage could accrue to any party from it.

The Government of the Emperor will probably view the matter in the same light; and under this impression, Her Majesty's Government desire your Excellency to propose that the two Governments should agree at once to adopt the following measures, namely:

1. To declare, in the first place, that, having regard to the actual state of affairs, each government considers the war which has lately prevailed between the United States and the so-called Confederate States of North America to have ceased *de facto*, and on that ground they are prepared to recognize that peace has been restored within the whole territory of which the United States, before the commencement of the civil war, were in undisturbed possession.

2. And, as a necessary consequence of such recognition, they mean to send, without delay, orders to the respective authorities in all ports, harbors and waters belonging to each government, whether in Europe or beyond the seas, to refuse permission to any vessel of war carrying a Confederate flag to enter any of the territorial waters, harbors or ports of the respective governments. And,

3. To require any Confederate vessel-of-war which may have already entered the ports of the respective governments on the faith of proclamations of neutrality heretofore issued by such governments, and which, having complied with the provisions of such proclamations, may, at the time when the new orders reach the authorities of such ports, be actually within the territorial waters, ports or harbors of such governments, forthwith to depart therefrom; on the understanding, however, that on the occasion of their departure, the rule heretofore enforced in regard to the prohibition of pursuit within twenty-four hours by a cruiser of the United States, lying at the same time within any such waters, ports or harbors, shall then, and for the last time, be maintained in their favor. Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that this last-mentioned mode of proceeding in regard to Confederate vessels-of-war is required by due regard for national good faith and honor, and they cannot anticipate any objection being made to it on the part of the government of the United States, when the ground on which it is adopted is explained to that government.

If the Imperial Government should concur in the course which I have thus sketched out, Her Majesty's Government will, for themselves, instruct Her Majesty's Minister at Washington to make it known without delay to the Government of the United States, and will also communicate it to the Minister of the United States in London; sending, at the same time, instructions to all British authorities in the ports of the United Kingdom, and in those of Her Majesty's colonies and possessions beyond the seas, to act in conformity with it.

But Her Majesty's Government propose, in making this communication to the Government of the United States, and to the Minister of those States in London, to add that they have decided on the measures indicated, under the full persuasion that the Government of the United States will, on their part, at once desist from exercising towards neutrals the rights of blockade, and of search and detention of neutral vessels on the high seas, which can be lawfully exercised by belligerents alone, and which a Power not engaged in warfare cannot, under the law of nations, assume to exercise.

Your Excellency will inform me, with as little delay as possible, and by telegraph, whether the French Government concur in the course thus submitted for their consideration; and, that no misapprehension may exist on the part of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS as to the exact purport of the proposal, you will furnish him with a copy of this dispatch.

It is very desirable that the several steps required for carrying it into execution should be taken without delay. But I trust the French Government will be able at once to concur in the measures now proposed.

I am, &c., RUSSELL.

EARL COWLEY TO EARL RUSSELL.

PARIS, May 31, 1865.

I waited upon M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, by appointment, this afternoon, and after reading to him your Lordship's dispatch of yesterday's date, proposing the withdrawal of the belligerent rights hitherto conceded by Great Britain and France to Confederate cruisers, I placed a copy of it in his hands.

M. DROUYN DE LHUYS said that having been made aware of the views of her Majesty's Government by the Prince de la TOUR D'AUVERGNE, he had already expressed through that ambassador his concurrence in their proposals, but he had suggested the addition of a further slight concession to such Confederate vessels as might still find themselves in French or British ports, namely, that they might be disarmed and sold.

I asked M. DROUYN DE LHUYS whether this additional concession might not give rise to difficulties with the United States. Might not the United States Government state with reason that the war having been brought to an end by the complete discomfiture and surrender of the Confederates, all property lately belonging to the latter reverted to the United States? It seemed to me that the power of selling ships lately in the Confederate service must now be vested in the United States Government.

M. DROUYN DE LHUYS seemed to attach value to this observation.

EARL RUSSEL TO EARL COWLEY.

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 2, 1865.

MY LORD: With reference to the point raised by you in your conversation with M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, reported in your dispatch of the 31st inst., I have to state to your Excellency that I am advised by the law officers of the Crown that it is a correct proposition of law that if, upon the complete cessation of hostilities, any ships which at the time of such cessation were the property of the Confederate Government, and have not been lawfully transferred to any other owner, are found within her Majesty's territories, such ships may be claimed as public property by the government of the United States. But every such claim, if made and resisted by any counter-claimant, must be decided in the ordinary course of law by the civil tribunals. Each such case may depend upon mixed questions of law and fact, and it is not necessary, nor would it be expedient, for Her Majesty's Government in any of their public acts to refer to the possible occurrence of questions of this nature. I am, &c. RUSSELL.

EARL RUSSELL TO SIR F. BRUCE.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 1, 1865.

SIR: I have to inform you that Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration, in communication with the proper law advisers of the crown, a printed copy of the proceedings in the prize court in the case of the *Etta or Retribution*, which has been forwarded to this office by Her Majesty's Consul at New-York, and I have to state to you that, although this is a case of first impression, Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that, upon the principles of maritime international law applicable to such a case, the vessel was lawfully and rightfully condemned. This opinion, of course, involves the assent of Her Majesty's government to the very important position of law that the ship of an enemy which has been a commissioned ship of war cannot, during the continuance of the war, be relieved from the risk of capture and condemnation in the prize court of the other belligerent by any sale or transfer to a neutral, although such neutral may purchase her with the bona fide intention of using her for his own benefit in lawful commerce, and may, to the utmost of his power, divest her of her warlike character, and convert her into and use her as a merchant vessel.

RUSSELL.

THE FOURTH OF JULY IN PARIS.

THE DINNER, TOASTS AND SPEECHES.

From Galignani.

A *fête champetre*, given by the United States Minister, Mr. BIGELOW, in commemoration of the Declaration of Independence of the 4th of July, 1776, took place on Tuesday in the spacious grounds of the Pré-Catalan, and will be long remembered with gratification by every one present. With the exception of the French Minister and the Diplomatic body, the company present consisted solely of Americans, or foreigners connected with America by marriage; in all between 600 and 700 persons were present, including about 100 children, who formed a most interesting feature in the day's proceedings. The visitors, in fact, formed the largest body of Americans that has ever assembled on the continent.

An immense tent, capable of holding a thousand persons, was erected in face of the principal entrance of the gardens, and was most tastefully dressed out with flags and drapery and laid with carpeting for dancing. At one end was spread out a spacious buffet, capable of accommodating two hundred persons at once, and well supplied with substantial refreshments by CHENET, while the guests found an abundance of ices, sherbets, light wines, and other Summer drinks, in a pavilion in the grounds. The company began to assemble at 2 o'clock, and among the arrivals were the Minister for Foreign Affairs and M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the Minister for the Colonies and Marine, and the Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat, the Marquis de Lavalette, Baron André, First Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lord Cowley and Baron de Bndberg, the English and Russian Ambassadors, besides the representatives of Italy, Turkey, Bavaria, Holland, Switzerland, Greece, Baden, Chili, Honduras and San Salvador, Paraguay, the Argentine Republic, San Marino, &c. At 3 o'clock, the guests being for the most part assembled, Mr. Bigelow welcomed them with the following address:

"My friends—When the children of Israel stood by the waters of idolatrous Babylon and thought of their distant country ravaged by enemies and wasted by war, they hung their harps upon the willows and wept. 'How,' they cried, 'can we sing the song of the Lord in a strange land?' For three long years the Americans in Europe, anguished by kindred calamities, have tried in vain to unite in celebrating their national jubilee, for how could we sing the glories of our political birthright, surrounded by the great world of little faith, to whose darkened apprehensions the ark of our national covenant seemed struggling and laboring like some great Indisman about to strand upon an inhospitable coast? At last, thanks be to God, the storm has passed; the sky has cleared; 'Grim-visaged war has smoothed his wrinkled front;' the tramp of hostile armies is no longer heard on our soil; the great sin of our people has been expiated; our manhood has been vindicated; the American Union is safe: Democratic Republican Government is no longer an experiment; 'God's hand was not shortened that he could not save, nor his ear heavy that he could not hear.' [Loud applause.] My friends, may I not assume that the memorable event of which this day is the eighty-ninth anniversary has now acquired an importance in the eyes of mankind which it never possessed before; that we never before knew the value of our great inheritance; that we never properly appreciated the prodigious vitality of our political institutions; their singular capacity for resolving the abuses to which, in common with all other human contrivances, they were more or less subject; nor the devoted patriotism which they were capable of inspiring. [Applause.] It is under a more than usually profound sense of our obligations, first to Almighty God, whose clouds by day and pillars of fire by night have conducted us so safely and gloriously through inconceivable perils; next to those great men who in council and in the field have been His faithful instruments; and finally to our fathers who planted the tree which Americans throughout the world have assembled somewhere to-day to water, that I have invited you to this commemorative entertainment, to which I now have the honor to bid you all a cordial welcome." [Long and long-continued cheering.]

This formality over, a portion of the company adjourned to the tent for dancing, while others spread over the grounds, where in separate buildings might be witnessed the performance of a wizard, or the exhibition of humming birds, which latter entertainment appeared to delight immensely the juvenile portion of the visitors. In the tent the national hymn, "The Star-spangled Banner," was sung with great effect by the ladies, the men's voices bearing part in the chorus. About 6 o'clock Mr. BIGELOW led the Marquise de CHASSELOUP-LAUBAT to partake of a repast at the buffet, which example was followed by the remainder of the company. The evening furnished perhaps the most pleasant part of the day's entertainment. The guests had assembled on the lawn to enjoy the cool and quiet of a magnificent sunset, and then breaking up into groups, each party amused themselves according to the fancy of the moment. The children might be seen gamboling on the greensward, while the elder portion were collected in knots listening to speeches, or joining in patriotic songs and choruses. Among the speakers were Mr. PUTNAM, the American Consul at Havre; Mr. COWDEN, of New-York, and Mr. TUCK, of Boston. At the foot of a tall flagstaff erected in the centre of the grounds, and at the summit of which the American flag was displayed, a number of persons had assembled around Mr. HOME, the Spiritist, who is well known for his talent as an orator, and were listening to his recital of a poem describing the naval battle of Mobile Bay. The feelings of his hearers were wrought to such a state of intensity by his eloquence, that the ladies only found relief in tears, while the male auditors threw their hats into the air in their enthusiasm. After dark, a splendid display of fireworks took place, the set-piece consisting of an immense American eagle, with the motto from WEBSTER'S celebrated speech in defence of the Union, in reply to Mr. HAYNE, of South Carolina: "The Union now and forever, one and inseparable." At the appearance of this sentence great enthusiasm was evinced, loud cheers arising from all sides.

The guests then returned to the tent, where dancing was kept up until between 10 and 11, when the company began to separate, delighted with their day's entertainment, and unanimous in praising the excellence of the whole arrangements, the social feeling which prevailed among the guests in general, the beauty and graceful toilettes of the ladies, and the genial welcome received by all from Mr. BIGELOW, the host and organiser of the *fête*.

THE SCENE—TOILETTES OF THE LADIES.

Paris Correspondence of the Queen.

Nothing could be prettier and more picturesque than the scene throughout the day, save, perhaps, the sight later in the evening, when the soft and nearly full moon shone clearly down over the trees and grass-plote of the *Pré Catelan*, with the sounds of the orchestra making themselves heard at intervels, and the gleams of the lighted chandeliers streaming forth through the open awning of the crowded tent, where dancing and mirth was going on. The toilettes were all fresh and charming. American ladies surpass our own country-women in the art of dress, and Paris and Parisian taste supply them with ample food for their expensive tastes. Thin muslin and rich lace were generally the materials of which the most elegant costumes were composed; and a great many of the younger ladies, remarkable for their lovely features and figures, had in some manner or other contrived to bring into play the national colors. Thus a bright blue scarf would be worn draped from one shoulder to the other, and hanging down at the side, while red flowers or ribbons in the hat formed the tri-colored emblems of the United States. One very elegant dress of muslin was richly trimmed with lace, the skirt being looped up over a blue silk slip by swallows. Hats of white straw and chip were gaily adorned with flowers, a gauze or tulle scarf being simply tied at the back and streaming down on the shoulders. The Spiritist HUME was present, and late in the evening recited some verses descriptive of a sea-fight, which he did in so admirable a manner that many of his audience, even of the masculine kind, were moved even to tears. National aire were sung in chorus, and finally some magnificent fireworks closed the evening. It was a great disappointment to many French ladies who had begged for tickets to meet with a refusal, as the fête was reserved exclusively for Americans, with one or two exceptions.

Monday was a very exciting day in Paris, for in the Salle Herz the drawing of the prizes of the Mexican loan was to take place. This lottery, for it can be called nothing else, distributed in the way of prizes the sums of 500,000f. (£20,000), 100,000f., 50,000f., and sixty numbers of 10,000f., or £400 each. The lucky winner of the principal prize is said, on the one hand, to be a rich farmer in the environs of Paris, while another account says that it fell to the lot of an individual who had neglected to pay the second installment on his share, a necessary preliminary, and that therefore the sum reverts entirely to the loan. M. DE GERMINY, a Senator, and Governor of the Bank of France, strangely enough assisted at the drawing of the numbers. There is this peculiarity in this lottery, that the remaining holders of shares, or *obligations* still retain a chance of winning on their numbers, the drawing being renewable in six months hence, and interest being meanwhile payable in each share.

THE GREAT BALLOON ACCIDENT.

AN ADVENTUROUS AND PERILOUS AIR-TRIP.

From the London News, June 8.

Mr. RUNGE, the gentleman who was the last to leave Mr. COXWELL'S balloon, on the occasion of the late extraordinary ascent from Belfast, has written a narrative of the occurrence. The accident, he says, occurred chiefly on account of the confusion caused by the excited interference of some of the passengers. "When Mr. COXWELL proposed to descend, he gave to us the strictest instructions how to behave. He told us to sit down at the bottom of the basket, with our backs toward the willow-work, and to leave our limbs in an easy, unconstrained position. He forewarned us of the heavy knocks and bumps we should get, and told us we must not mind them. On landing, he told us to get out one by one, and not to let go our hold of the car on any account, as the gas in the balloon was now comparatively exhausted, and it had but little buoyancy left. In spite of Mr. COXWELL'S injunctions, some of the passengers could not be induced to sit down. When the car struck the ground, and was carried along with great violence, knocking us about severely, the excitement got intense. Some prayed aloud, others shouted to Mr. COXWELL to 'Let off the gas'—others cried out, 'We are all lost'—in short, they behaved in the wildest manner, losing completely their self-control. Several of them now pulled at the valve-cord with great violence, and there appeared to be a general panic. We, who sat down, obeying Mr. COXWELL'S commands, were trampled upon by the others, as if it were a struggle for life. When the car settled squarely on the ground there was a terrible scramble to get out, and only a few held on to the car when they had reached solid ground, consequently the balloon rose again, with Mr. RUNGE and Mr. HALFERTY in the car. The latter, however, was soon afterward pitched out, and Mr. RUNGE was alone. The anchor struck the ground several times, scattering about the turf and stones like feathers. I shouted out to the people below to secure the cable and anchor by ropes, which they did. The evening was now beautifully still, the breeze had died away, and the balloon was swinging calmly at her moorings above the farm-yard. One of the men asked me whether I had a rope with me, or how I intended to get out. I told them only to take care of the cable, because the balloon would settle down herself by-and-by. I was congratulating myself on a speedy escape from my dangerous position. I had not counted on the wind; a breeze in about six or eight minutes sprung up, and tossed the balloon about like a large sail. A crash—and the anchor was loose again. It tore through the trees, flinging limbs and branches about like matches. It struck the roof of the farm house, splintering the chimneys and tiles like glass. On I went. I came near another farm, shouted out for help, and told the men to secure the anchor to the foot of a large tree close by. The anchor was soon made fast, but this was only a momentary relief. The breeze again filled the half-empty balloon like a sail; then there was a severe strain on the cable; then a dull sound; and a severe concussion of the basket. The cable, a range fatality! had broken; and the anchor, my last and only hope, was gone. I was now carried on in a straight direction toward the sea, which was but a short distance ahead. The anchor being lost, I gave up all hope. I sat down resigned in the car, and prepared for the end. All at once I discovered that a side current was drifting me toward the mountain. The car struck the ground, and was dashed along at a fearful rate, knocking down stone fences, and breaking everything it came in contact with in its wild career. I think I must have gone at least at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour. Almost certain death seemed before me, yet to jump out on this passage would have insured my being dashed to pieces on the rocky ground beneath. I was tossed about in the basket as the peas in a child's rattle, and cannot comprehend at this moment that my bones were not all broken. By-and-bye, the knocks became less frequent; we were passing over a cultivated country, and the car was, as it were, skimming the surface and grazing the tops of the hedges. I saw a thick hawthorn hedge at some distance before me, and this balloon rapidly sweeping toward it. That was my only chance. I rushed to the edge of the car, and flung myself down upon the hedge. I expected a severe tumble, but had a mild fall. The car did not, as I feared, strike me, but the moment I left it rose over my head. I slid down gently on the other side of the hedge. I rose on my feet and then tried every limb. They were whole, and I need not describe my feelings at this almost miraculous preservation. When I looked up I saw the balloon soaring majestically over the sea, from which I was about a quarter of a mile distant. My strength now almost forsook me; my lips were parched with thirst, and it was with pain and difficulty I was able to walk. I was almost too weak to climb over a little fence. Seeing some people at a distance, I tried to call for assistance, but my voice failed me, and I could not speak. I descended the hill slowly, and walked toward the little village of Waterfoot. As I went along I regained some strength. The good people of Waterfoot were full of kindness and sympathy; and I acknowledge their good tact, as, instead of importuning me by too much curiosity, they left me quietly to repose. Whilst I was lying up stairs on a sofa, a gentleman from Ballymena inquired for me, and kindly offered me a seat on his car and a bed in his house. I rode on with him to Ballymena, where I arrived at midnight. I was most hospitably received by Mr. and Mrs. PATTERSON. It was there that I met also my late companion, Mr. HALFERTY, who had heard of my rescue and had come to inquire after me. Altogether my solitary and not uneventful journey through the air, occupied, I think, about three-quarters of an hour, and the distance I traveled cannot have been less than ten miles."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HERCULES TAROET AND SIR WILLIAM G. ARMSTRONG.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: I take the liberty of offering a few remarks upon a letter addressed to you by Sir W. G. ARMSTRONG, and published in the *Times* of the 27th inst., and as I have some notion why this consummate diplomatist has taken in hand the instruction of the public on the important question which regulates the penetration of iron-plated targets with steel projectiles at this time, I wish to make a few observations upon the views set forth in that letter as to the facts of the case. Sir, I entirely disagree with the assumption set forth, as being nothing more or less than notions which mislead the public mind, particularly when coming from such a quarter. Generally speaking, the knowledge possessed by those who think themselves really posted up in this question of penetration, when put to the test, falls to the ground. Nothing but a series of practical experiments can teach a man the truth. I apprehend that Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG has not had a tenth part of my practical knowledge at the work. Some time ago, say in March or April, 1862, Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG wrote a letter to the *Times*, after some Shoeburyness practice at armor targets with 150 pound spherical shot, that the true principle of destroying armor-plated ships was to smash them up with round steel shot. His tune is now changed to that of penetration, but Sir WILLIAM accords nothing to the advancement of arts and science in the performance of the work. With him, everything must be accomplished by bull force, and consequently, he returns to the use of enormous charges of powder at each charge, as the only remedy to which recourse can be had to assist in accomplishing the work. He confesses that his 600-pounder will fail before the Hercules target. I think he is right in coming to that conclusion, but if he means to say that no 600-pounder can be made to penetrate the Hercules target with eighty-seven poun

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 23, 1865.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The iron-clad frigate ram *Dunderberg*, 5,000 tons burthen, was launched from the shipyard of her builder, Mr. W. H. WEBB, yesterday morning, in the presence of some six or eight thousand spectators, among whom were Rear-Admiral GREGORY, Commodore RODGERS, Captains COMSTOCK, WEST and NYE, Ex-Collector BARNEY, Mr. PAUL SPOFFORD, Mr. WM. H. DARLING and many other distinguished gentlemen. A large number of ladies were also present.

From Hayti we learn that the insurrection is still confined to Cape Haytien. The government is able to take the city, but desires to spare the effusion of blood. President GEFFRARD offers an amnesty to the inhabitants of Cape Haytien, and urges them to expel the rebellious leaders. Gen. MORISSETT had been assassinated by the insurgent leader SALNAVE. The port of Cape Haytien is now in a state of blockade.

Mr. FREDERICK A. HOWE, of Meadville, Crawford County, Penn., was brought before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs yesterday, on a charge of defrauding Mr. N. SHELDON, of Brooklyn, L. I., of $5,500 by false representations in regard to some oil lands. Mr. HOWE was released on bail.

The mail car containing the Southern mail was precipitated into the North River, on Saturday morning, by the carelessness of some of the railroad employes. The mail was, after considerable trouble, recovered, but in a very damp condition.

Capt. HENRY WIRTZ, the demon who presided over the Andersonville prison, is to be tried by military court, for barbarity to his prisoners. All who can give valuable testimony should make the fact known to Col. CHAPMAN, the Judge-Advocate of the court, at Washington.

A Nashville dispatch says that President JOHNSON's timely indorsement of Gov. BROWNLOW's course, relative to the approaching election, has greatly cooled the excitement existing. Arrangements will be made to compel submission to the law, where violence may be apprehended.

A private letter received in Boston by the last mail from Australia, states that it was rumored at Melbourne, that the pirate *Shenandoah*, was cruising off the coast of New-Zealand.

Two young women—CATHERINE CRAIG and MARY COLEMAN—residents of Quincy, Mass., were drowned on Friday evening, while bathing.

The President has directed that all rebel prisoners, general officers included, shall be released upon taking the oath of allegiance.

Major-Gen. LOGAN is making speeches in Kentucky, in support of the Constitutional Amendment.

The entire amount of national currency now in circulation is a trifle less than $158,000,000.

Gov. BROUGH's health is improving, and he is probably out of danger.

Chief-Justice CHASE is at Portland on a visit to Senator FESSENDEN.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Ninety-fourth New-York, the Ninth Maine, and the Fifth Connecticut, arrived yesterday, and departed for Troy, Augusta, and Hartford. The Seventeenth Connecticut is expected to arrive on Monday from Hilton Head, in the *Arago*.

A fair inquiry prevailed on Saturday for the medium and better qualities of Flour, as also for good to choice Wheat, Corn and Oats at firmer prices. Provisions were in good request; New Mess Pork closed at a reduction of 25 cents per barrel, and Lard at an advance of ¼ cent per pound. Groceries, Cotton, Oils and Metals were quiet. Whisky was more sought after. The freight market was quiet, with 459 vessels of all classes in port.

The Expediency of Reducing the Army to Fifty Thousand.

It is now stated in official quarters that it is the intention of the government to reduce the army to 100,000, and perhaps to 50,000 men. We see no reason why the latter mark may not be adopted without injury or risk. All accounts represent that an absolute submission to the National Government prevails everywhere throughout the South. There is not the least guerilla warfare among the whites, nor the fear of any; and not the slightest sign of a violent disposition has yet appeared among the blacks. There is, indeed, great disturbance of industry, and a certain extent of civil and social disorganization, but nothing that calls for military interposition. It is really remarkable how quietly all the rulings of the Provost-Marshals and other government officials are acquiesced in, from the Atlantic to the Rio Grande. There seems to be no difference in this respect between those regions which are largely garrisoned with national troops and those which have few or none. The universal feeling is on the side of a complete submission to the National Government, and the speediest restoration possible of law, order, industry and prosperity.

Judging from present appearances, nothing is more unlikely than the rise of any disorder in the South of more than local character, and which could not be easily repressed by a few regiments at most. A general armed rising in any State of the South is no more probable than a general earthquake. The contingency that could call for the employment of heavy forces is so remote that it ought not to enter at all into any practical precautions. Even should it occur, it could be met effectually, though there were no such forces in service at the time. There are hundreds of thousands of veterans in the North, trained and disciplined to perfection, who would spring to their arms at the first call of the government, and be every way as available as any in the regular army. This reserve is the chief military strength of the nation, and would make a large army in garrison superfluous, even were the situation of the South far more unpromising than it is.

It is justly a matter of great concern with the government to reduce the public expenses to the lowest practicable limit consistent with the national welfare. The people are heavily burdened with taxation. It is felt by them grievously in every line of industry and in every branch of social life. Nobody complains of it, for all recognize that it is the price we have had to pay for the salvation of the republic. Nobody would get clear of it at the sacrifice of the public faith. The debt is sacred, and must be paid to the uttermost farthing. Yet, for all that, it is a sore burden; and it is the imperative duty of the government to take care that every dollar of the public revenues possible shall be used to lighten it. The assurance that this is faithfully done will greatly cheer and brace the popular heart, and contribute new strength to the national credit.

The bare fact of getting our national army down to some such low figure as fifty thousand will of itself speak volumes to the world for our ability to meet every public obligation. That which, more than all things else, has frustrated every attempt to reduce the great national debts of Europe, has been the magnitude of the standing armies. England has all the while about 230,000 soldiers on a peace footing; France, 450,000; Prussia, 200,000; Russia, 550,000; and the smaller Powers in proportion. Immense outlays are requisite to keep up these military establishments; and it is quite a marvel when, with all the heavy taxation, and with strict economy, an annual budget, like the last of Mr. GLADSTONE'S, is presented with a surplus of a few millions of dollars applicable to the extinction of some little side-piece of the public debt. Put our army down to the standard of 50,000 men, and it gives us at once a prodigious financial advantage, palpable to every one. The financiers of Europe would quickly comprehend that when Americans talk of paying off every dollar of their debt of three thousand millions before this and the next generation pass off the stage, they can and will do what they say.

But, again, we believe that the occupation of the South by only a small number of troops will be far more effective in generating a healthful, loyal spirit there than the opposite policy. Mere intimidation can do little or nothing towards creating the sound public sentiment in the South which is now the most important of all things to be realized. To inspire confidence, our government must show confidence. President JOHNSON'S entire course toward the Southern people has been in conformity with that principle; and its favorable effect has been unmistakable. But the confrontation of any community with a heavy garrison, for the purpose of maintaining authority, is a practical allegation that the community cannot be trusted; and its whole tendency would be to repel rather than attract, to alienate rather than conciliate. It is galling to the spirit of the Southern people to feel that the strong arm of the National Government has overcome them in the actual battle. To keep even the shadow of that army before them, after their submission has been made and peace has been secured, will only tend to perpetuate the sense of humiliation and the bitterness.

We doubt not that the government will give due weight to all the financial and political considerations which call for the reduction of the army to the *minimum* proposed. It certainly has shown no lack of a full appreciation of all the new responsibilities devolved by the new condition of peace. The rapidity and order with which the mighty armies have been marched from their fields of service, paid off, and returned to civil life, is something which the historian will comment upon with admiration. The same practical ability will wisely determine where the work of reduction should stop.

City Railroads—Air Lines.

We do not know that the plan of air-line railroads for the accommodation of city travel, has all the merit claimed for it by its author, Mr. RICHARD MONTGOMERY. But the *apparent* simplicity, cheapness and facility of construction, invite at least examination. This we invite the practical engineers of the city to give it, that we may know if the scheme can be made available. Our own view, at the first blush, is, that such an elevated viaduct—light as the structure is—would be objectionable on Broadway. But if the feasibility of the enterprise were made otherwise certain, there would be means of finding right-of-way on less thronged and important thoroughfares. It is claimed by the author of the present device, that a road such as he proposes—extending from Madison-square to Bowling-green—can be built in four months, and built without disturbing the traffic on any portion of the streets through which the line passes. It is also claimed that the construction will cost not more than $13,000 a mile. Even if it cost double this amount, and were made durable and thoroughly safe, it would be a mere bagatelle.

Such elevated tracks are now used for nearly all the railroads entering London on the east side. The principle of construction is doubtless very different, but the elevation is in many cases very much greater even than that here, and the safety, convenience, and facility for working these London terminal lines, are all undisputed. This may not be the right idea that Mr. MONTGOMERY has struck, but it is feasible enough to force the subject, in its broad aspect, on the immediate attention of every intelligent citizen. For this reason, we urge the matter upon public notice. We must find relief for the intramural travel of the city in some way. All the roads leading longitudinally through the island are now crammed, and at every hour of the day, by a weary, sweltering crowd, that find the accommodation which is usually given to dumb animals. Remonstrance is utterly vain. And perhaps the companies are not altogether to blame. The travel may be actually too much for their carrying capacity. If so, let them countenance and support, or take a leading part in establishing air lines. These latter could never compete with the street roads for the *way* traffic. They would be mainly serviceable to the through traffic, say to and from half-a-dozen great centres.

A NUISANCE IN OUR CITY HALL PARK.—While we think the greatest possible latitude should be allowed to youngsters who come out of the lower wards to enjoy themselves in the City Hall Park, we think there ought to be a stop put to the nuisance of juvenile street-sweeping beggars, with which the Park is infested. Scores of ragged girls parade the square with brooms, and shout at every passer-by for pennies with merciless persistence. The mendicant elders are doubtless more or less gratified lookers-on at some convenient distance. The young beggars perform no sort of service with their brooms beyond that of sprinkling the passing pedestrian with mud. All this goes on daily and hourly under the eyes of the police. Yet they fail to see it, and the public suffer enduringly.

Eating—Argumentum ad Hominem.

Our neighbor, the TIMES, has been making persistent, zealous and possibly wise exertions to reduce the current prices of fresh meats in our city, to which end he reiterates such exhortations as the following:

The remedy is with the people themselves. We reiterate, and shall reiterate, that the proper way to bring speculators to their senses is to *buy no meat*. The butcher cannot buy if he cannot sell, and if he cannot buy the market *must* come down.

We like that. It is wholesome. Our people eat twice as much meat as any other million inhabiting one city anywhere on earth. They would live longer and feel better if they ate a great deal less. And there is not a bit of danger that the entreaties of the TIMES will be any more influential than is good for us.

We hope, however, that no impertinent poke-nose will ask the editor what he has for breakfast or dinner. That is nobody's business, and has no bearing on the merits of his proposition.—*Tribune.*

Just so. Then, why does the Editor of the *Tribune* himself insinuate the question? Better ask it plumply, and got a civil answer. One of the principal contributors to our meat column, then—one moreover quite as life-like as the Editor of the *Tribune*—had two eggs, sundry slices of toast, and a large cup of coffee for his last breakfast. For dinner, he had the best part of a fresh mackerel, a fruit pudding and two mugs of ale. If the Editor of the *Tribune* desires further to insinuate an inquiry as to how these meals agreed with the contributor in question, let him insinuate himself into his good graces, and make personal inquiry, in the usual polite form: *How do ye do?*

EUROPEAN SOCIAL REFORMS.

The Utilization of the Sewage of Cities.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, July 3, 1865.

The health of the English towns has corresponded in a most remarkable manner with the substitution of sewers for cesspools. The refuse of a town, instead of fouling the subsoil and filtering in through the walls of houses, bringing with it pestilence, disease and death, is at once carried off at the rate of at least one mile per hour, and drained into some suitable receptacle. Until recently most cities and towns in Great Britain emptied their sewers into the most natural conduit—the river. But as population has increased, and as many hundred thousands lived on the banks of the little streams, it was found that the rivers themselves were becoming huge running ditches of filth, and that the excellent fish which fill the English streams were being rapidly destroyed, as they are now in our American streams. (There are people probably living who can remember when salmon ran up the Connecticut in immense numbers.) The water, too, became poisoned for human use, as was shown by the following very striking instance, extracted from a report by Dr. D. THOMPSON:

"But, perhaps, the most horrible example on record of the fatal effects of impure water occurred in 1854. I found that the Southwark Company's water was of a different composition from the water of the Lambeth Company. When I applied a piece of muslin over the supply pipe of the Southwark Company to the cistern in my laboratory at St. Thomas' Hospital, a large quantity of human excrement was detained, and the impurity was much greater in the Southwark Company than in the Lambeth water, which contained little or no matter in mechanical suspension. The Lambeth water was obtained from Hampton, while that of the Southwark Company was pumped up from the river, near Vauxhall bridge. These two companies possessed mains in the same streets, and supplied the houses indiscriminately. Analyses alone enabled me to detect the two waters, as the inhabitants, without consulting their water receipts, were unable to state the source of their supply. And although the population supplied by the two companies was precisely in the same condition, except as to water, the cholera deaths in the houses supplied by the Lambeth Company were 37 to every 10,000, and in those by the Southwark Company, 130 to every 10,000, or as 1 to 3½. I conclude from the data supplied that 2,500 persons were destroyed by the Southwark water, who would have been saved if they could have obtained the Lambeth water. It is a remarkable fact that the Lambeth water, in the epidemic of 1848-49, was more fatal in its effects than the Southwark, the Lambeth Company taking their water lower down the river at that time. The mortality in houses supplied by the Lambeth water was 125 in 10,000, while the deaths in houses supplied by the Southwark water were 118 in 10,000."

In one small town near London, Croydon, the municipality have been in the habit of conveying their sewers into a small stream near them, the Wendle. The owners of portions of this river finding the front being destroyed brought an action against the town, and obtained an injunction against this fouling of the stream. The city fathers were accordingly forced into "*utilizing the sewage*" in agriculture.

I went over recently to inspect this application. A cab drive of half an hour through lordly English lanes and roads from Croydon, brought me to the "Beddington farm," where the experiment is going on. The son of the proprietor, Mr. MARRIAGE, kindly showed me about.

The population which forms the sewage numbers about 16,000, and the water contributed is estimated at about 65 tons per head without the rainfall, and 93 tons with, annually. The board have rented 300 acres at £3 an acre, and sublet it to Mr. MARRIAGE at £4 with the sewage. The foul water comes out in ordinary pipes at the top of a succession of fields, and empties into open ditches. The fields slope for some distance toward the river, and the irrigation is the most simple possible. The sewage flows through the ditches, and, wherever a field is to be watered, little open sluices are cut on the top of the meadow, a board is placed across the main ditch as a kind of a dam, and the fertilizing water flows over the field.

The method is to let the liquid flow over from 20 to 30 acres for about four days and nights, and to give three such dressings between each cutting. The water is again redistributed, and in this way much of it is used two or three times. At the first discharge the sewer-water, though not oppressive, seems like very dirty ditch water, with a smell of organic decaying matter; in its outlet in the river it is as clear as an ordinary running brook, having been purified by all this filtration through gravelly soil. And, so far from being injurious to fish or a nuisance to the owners of the river, the largest trout are found at its mouth, and a grating has been obliged to be put across it to prevent the trout from running up the conduit, and some of the mill-owners have offered considerable sums to obtain the additional water. As to its effects on the grass-lands, there could be no doubt to any one soberly looking at these meadows. One crop had already been cut of meadow grass, and yet it was then (in June) a foot and a half high. The land under sewage, Italian rye-grass, yields at least four cuttings, and from 30 to 35 tons of green produce per acre annually. The cuttings commence in April and last even into November. The grass sells for about $6 25 (gold) per ton in London, and realizes from $4 to $4 25 per ton on the land.

The meadow-grass gives four cuttings per annum, but is less liked than the Italian rye-grass, and is either sold on the land or grazed, yielding considerably less profit than the other. As a whole, the farm evidently pays admirably under this system of manuring, though the liquid was not applied to any root or grain crops. In several cases, after this irrigation over broken land, grass sprang up spontaneously, of an excellent kind. In some of the fields, many horses and cattle were feeding. The towns, too, are rid of their sewage in the most simple and inoffensive manner. It is altogether a remarkable instance of the modern scientific utilization of our most (apparently) useless and offensive refuse.

The water of the Birrington sewage has been carefully analyzed, both before and after irrigation, and the water also of the River Wandle, above and below the outfall. An ordinary sewer will contain often about fifty per cent. of organic matter in its liquid. This water, after irrigation, only had 2.40 per cent. in October, 1861. The river above the outfall showed 1.44 per cent. of organic matter; below, 2.08.

Corresponding methods of utilizing the sewage have been tried in various towns of Great Britain—in Edinburgh, Carlisle, Rugby, Worthing, Watford and other places. In Watford, Mr. CHADWICK told me that he was one day showing some French gentlemen the admirable arrangements of the Earl of ESSEX for conveying the sewage to his lands. As they passed through the town they observed a drove of cattle being driven to the shambles. We drove after. While watching the flow over the Earl's fields, we saw that the stream was colored with blood; or, in other words, within two hours the noxious refuse of the slaughter-houses of a city is three miles away, carrying fertility to rich fields of grass! Such is sanitary improvement in England!

This whole subject has received throughout the kingdom the most careful experiment and analysis, even to the extent of thorough scientific experiments with fattening cattle, analyzing the grass, the milk and the sewage, and determining the exact value of the sewage. It will be hardly worth while to go into these details here, though they will be forwarded hereafter in the Blue Book reports to New-York, so that those interested may ascertain the experience of England in this important matter.

In general it may be said, that the money-value of the sewage depends on such circumstances, though its manure is estimated by chemists as worth from 4 cents to 1 cent a ton of fluid. Experiments have proved that fluid-sewage cannot be manipulated into solid, so as to pay. Irrigation by gravity is probably the only system which will remunerate pecuniarily. On heavy clay lands sewage irrigation would probably not be beneficial.

This subject in time must command the attention of towns and cities in America, before our pure streams and rivers are utterly befouled.

C. L. B.

MORAL INSANITY.

Result of the Harris Trial.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit one of your readers to analyze in your paper the so-called prayers brought forward by the defence and prosecution in the Harris case before the District Court at Washington? Really, Sir, courts and juries must be much perplexed and bewildered when such documents appear before them in the shape of instructions.

The great misfortune at the bottom of our mode of legal procedure in lunacy is the following: That jurists are as much inclined to act the part of physicians in courts of justice as the latter are to try to represent lawyers. The physician will often on the stand discuss premeditation of acts, their spontaniety, their criminality, or explain the effects of moral causes, &c., forgetting his duty to remain within the limits of the diagnosis or verification of insanity. On the contrary, gentlemen of the bar or judges on the bench, often give questionable definitions of insanity, or, as in the present case, realize their own fancies as being real diseases, and present their abstractions as facts to a common jury, which they are completely ignorant of the subject. Now, Sir, these legal instructions on insanity are nothing but imaginary conceptions, having no foundation in nature. They present an inextricable confusion of legal criminality, mixed up with doubtful speculations on moral freedom.

Allow me to state the point. Logic requires that, if insanity is a perceptible disease at all, it must present physical symptoms. The perturbance of the faculties and its symptoms, (which are caused by the relative ailment of the body,) become, then, the only and real signs of insanity. Therefore, the whole question involved in criminal cases is, whether such physical and mental symptoms coexisted at the time of the commission of the overt act. We say *do coexist* intentionally, because by themselves, mental symptoms are insufficient to prove insanity, since the most preposterous and extravagant delusions are found equally in the world and in lunatic asylums. But here the question is really circumscribed to clinical facts, and it would be a gross contempt of science to pretend that an hysterical fit might turn into an impulse to commit an overt act such as that alluded to. Now, whatever may be the circumstantial or the moral propriety of an act, medical practice has nothing to do with it. A legal expert must not exceed the limits of his calling, and we come to the conclusion that lunacy, whether intermittent or not, requires that its manifestations (let it be delusions, hallucinations, or a perversion of the will) should be *morbid*, viz: a tangible reality, and not an equivocation on moral infirmity.

Let us briefly review the instructions asked for by the defence: First, If when the prisoner committed the said acts, she was either, by physical disease or some *moral cause*, not voluntarily inducted by herself, unable to control her will and actions with *reason and judgment*, &c., then in the judgment of the law, she was insane and not guilty. In these few lines error is plain; there is a confusion of two different mental states—*disease* and *passion*—which are certainly not convertible terms. The subjoined clause about the voluntary induction, is absurd and unnecessary. You may voluntarily put yourself in a passion to commit a crime, but to procure ones self a transitory fit of mania for the same purpose is a fiction. The second suggestion of the defence relates to the theory of an *insane impulse*. If disconnected from a real case of insanity, it is an equivocation. The third suggestion refers to the possibility of the jury entertaining a reasonable doubt concerning the soundness of the mind of the prisoner. Certainly, if this girl was unable to control her will and actions at the moment of the homicide by the existence of a mental disease, her impulse to kill was a sign of insanity. But a moral cause, even the most cruel treatment, cannot produce an instantaneous disease, which has no more duration than the overt act. This theory is long ago exploded and condemned by common sense. If unsoundness of mind means that it is marked by some morbid delusion, it is the business of the expert; but if it means a pure moral incapacity, courts and juries decide the case without the assistance of medical observation.

Now, on the other side, the prosecution proposes in its prayer, that the prisoner must be found guilty, unless it is proved that she had no sufficient reason to know the nature, quality and character of the act, and sufficient capacity to distinguish right from wrong, or that she could not resist, from disease, the commission of the act. Again: "If the jury find from the whole evidence that deceased came to his death, &c." .... In order to entitle the accused to an acquittal on the ground of insanity, it is not sufficient for the accused to show a state of mind susceptible to disease, nor is it sufficient that the proof merely shows that it was possible or even probable that at the time of the commission of the homicide the accused was of unsound mind and subject to fits of fury, and was subject to paroxysmal insanity, but it must be shown that the act of homicide proceeded from a paroxysm of insanity occasioned by disease, and not from criminal intent.

As we have said, the test of knowing right from wrong, or that of knowing the quality, nature and results of an act is rejected in medico-physical science; it is clear that the susceptibility to disease, the possibility or probability of insanity are also mere fictions. Physical and mental symptoms are the only test of mental disease. But the latter part of the request made by the prosecution appears to us in accordance with medical jurisprudence.

Our conclusion is found in the *American Journal of Insanity*, of April, 1865, page 430: "For physicians, insanity is an idiopathic or sympathetic disease of the brain, which opposes its physiological and psychical functions, and which is always demonstrable by mental and physical symptoms. It is clear to us that all moral indications must be accompanied and verified by pathological symptoms. Therefore, leaving to jurisconsults the appreciation of the moral causes and the legal diagnosis of crime, with all attendant circumstances, our criterion of insanity must be only pathology, not as the learned GRIESINGER says, in the morbid anatomy, but rather in its symptomatology. It will then matter very little whether an act of a maniac or monomaniac depends on or lies within or without the limits of his delusions. This has nothing to do with the medical inquiry.

Besides, have we not seen that in moral insanity, or dissrephia, there are no apparent delusions, no errors of judgment, but a lesion of the faculty of volition, manifested by the perversity of actions or appetites? But these moral symptoms would be of little weight in discriminating betwen a felon and an insane person, if physical symptoms were not present to insure the expert against simulation. The question whether the accused was insane or not at the time of the perpetration of the crime is, and must be, for medical experts only a question of pure medical diagnosis, and not a moral or legal speculation on the nature of the act."

The result of the trial is known. It may be questioned whether public morals or justice would not have been directly wounded by a decision that this girl was insane. The jury has made use of its unlimited power, and the theory *served him right* is again the proof of the *anarchy* of individual rights over those of society. Some may say "It was a victory!" but others will answer: Where are the heroes, or the rescued innocence? We fear on the contrary, that no one who was employed in this judiciary drama has gone home without some feeling of regret.

I remain, dear Sir, with much respect,

DR. J. PARIGOT.

The Blessings of Debt.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 20, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Not appreciating the "great blessing" of a national debt, I should be glad to see wise and honorable means taken to gradually reduce it. I think a society might be formed for that purpose to advantage, each member of which should agree to cancel a certain amount of the obligations of his government according to his means. The member might pay a small sum annually to defray the expenses of the society, with the agreement that he would bring a certain sum monthly or otherwise to be cancelled by an officer appointed for the purpose, and he should also use his best efforts to persuade others to assist in the patriotic work.

The government obligations should be effectually canceled in the presence of the party bringing it, and a book should be kept showing by whom the greenback or bond or fractional currency was brought, and from time to time the paper should be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, and his receipt should agree with the canceler's book.

I think that a systematic effort similar to the one I propose would probably become popular, and might in course of time considerably reduce the national debt, and thus lessen the burdens to be borne by future generations. I think, too, it would be well if our wealthy men bequeathed a portion of their riches to their government. This would require no sacrifice on their part, and would in many cases benefit their children.

A CITIZEN.

The Great Highway to Europe.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May I be permitted to explain away, if I can, through the columns of the TIMES, an erroneous impression that seems to have overcome more or less of its readers relative to the nature or description of steamers that the "Transatlantic Express and Passenger Steamship Company" design to build. In an editorial reference on the 14th inst., to a very able article on the subject in the TIMES of that date, you state that the vessels are to be "of *Great Eastern* proportions," which is understood by some in a mechanical sense, and as meaning a relative disposition of length, breadth, depth, &c.; or, in short, a model after that great ship; a feature which it is considered most desirable to avoid in the proposed vessels, she representing, as I consider, but a faithful sample of "*how we should not build a steamship.*" Her vertical measurement rises fifty-eight feet six inches from a flat bottom, with the keel turned inward, to about an acre of deck, much of which is constructed of double plates of iron under the planking, and still exposing above that already great height for anything intended to float on the surface of the water, her hulwarks, deck-houses, masts and rigging, and her lofty wheel-houses, making, with her length of 690 feet and beam 83 feet, an enormous hull drawing only 25 to 27 feet of immersion, which facts should explain to any who are familiar with the natural principles governing such a case, why she becomes in certain seas the greatest roller afloat. I have myself been witness to her rolling her guards some feet under, when in a seaway of no extraordinary roughness; and when we consider her broadside exposure to a gale—of over 3,000 square feet, or two-thirds of an acre—it is easy to conceive, considering her comparatively small amount of steam power, her liability to become unmanageable in heavy weather.

The *Great Eastern* had, however, an advantage over ordinary steamers in her great length, which enabled her to run on an even keel, or avoid pitching, and therefore as long as she could maintain her course, or avoid "broaching-to" in a gale, she could make almost her normal speed, while ships of the usual length would, from pitching and plunging, become comparatively like the pedestrian, who, when walking in deep sand, is said to make "one step forward and two steps backward." The advantage of the great length of the *Great Eastern* was proven during the day previous to the breaking of her rudder, when she made 283 miles, whilst the steamer *City of New-York*, less than half her length, though the best of the Inman line, in the same gale, made but 82 miles. *Vide letter from Capt. Walker.*

The proportions of the proposed steamers are 590 feet long, 75 feet beam, with but 30 feet perpendicular, less than one-half that of the *Great Eastern* (when her top incumbrances are considered), avoiding angles in the form of their bottoms, which will be at the same time almost without a straight line; in short, a model calculated to glide over the water with the least possible resistance, minus the grand rolling powers of the *Great Eastern*, the principal source of all her troubles.

They will possess supplementary propelling powers, which was the salvation of the "great ship" when her paddle wheels and rudder were destroyed in 1861, and on which event it was admitted that her masts and sails availed nothing toward relieving her from distress.

The new steamers will also be constructed to manoeuver or steer in any direction, by means of their machinery, without a rudder, should that appendage become disabled.

I have been long impressed with the mistake made in expending so much steam power in driving ships to too great an extent through the dense depths of the ocean. The nearer we can run "between wind and water," the more easily can a properly-powered steamer be managed, the greater will be her speed, and with length enough to overcome the ordinary pitching motion at sea, approach great regularity of movement in all conditions of the weather; and a vessel modeled to meet these ends, can be arranged to afford light, airy, commodious and wholesome passenger comfort, such as is unknown in the dark interiors of the ships that now render a trip across the Atlantic so painful to thousands, and will, with advantage to stockholders, at the same time relieve the passengers of a good portion of the expense of the horrors they now endure, by carrying them at a fair price.

The modern improvements for generating steam-power are so very great, and steam-engines are now constructed so perfect and durable, that those who still maintain a peculiar fancy for the spread canvas and stately masts, may as well make up their minds that *the machine* is surely destined to rob the ship of all those old poetical features. The boatswain's whistle, for all the music there is in it, may well be dispensed with, and the "bells" of the "midnight" or any other "watch" substituted by the regular strokes of a good clock, that all can understand.

I trust that your readers will not only see that the proposed ships are to be very unlike the *Great Eastern*, but will be pleased with the view of constructing them throughout, as you very properly stated, and which accords with my own experience, "as only Americans know how."

Very respectfully, T. SILVER.

The Question of Negro Suffrage.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, July 18, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have watched your course on the negro suffrage question with much interest, but not with entire assent. It does not seem to me that the true issue is yet made, or the true measure proposed. I have been waiting, in fact, for weeks to see it proposed, but as yet it does not appear. Perhaps you will permit me to just offer it in a way of suggestion, for I cannot promise to follow it up in the discussion that may be necessary.

I think that it will be admitted by all that we are bound to make the emancipation work in the best manner possible for all the parties concerned; for if it is turned so as to become an element only of animosity and ill will in all the parties concerned, there will be no industry, production will be stopped, poverty and distress will follow, and these will issue scenes of violence and abuse that will nigh dissolve society itself. And I see no way to prevent this very deplorable result, but to have the whole black code of the former times completely cleaned away—the law of passes for example, the law of evidence and impeachments of crimes, all the laws that put the condition of color under restraints and modes of eminent control that are not equal. Considering the old habit of domination, and the certainty that political power in the white race only will be ever asserting itself in acts of oppression, there seems no chance at all of security for the condition of equal right and cordial good understanding, but to throw some kind of political function upon the colored race. The emancipation never can be anything, in short, but a bitter failure, unless some equal right of suffrage is given to the emancipated race; for without this safeguard they are and must be totally defenceless.

We also want some kind of security that the enlarged representation which is now to accrue to the South shall not be used in a way to result in the repudiation of our debt, and a second and more fatal overturning of the government; and this we cannot sufficiently provide, unless by the help of negro suffrage.

And yet I quite agree with you, that our Congress has, and can have, no right to interfere at all with the terms of suffrage in the States. Such a measure would be one of violence, and not of constitutional right. Down to this hour, every State has had its own laws of suffrage. The State of Connecticut, for example, has never yet allowed the right of negro suffrage. And if Congress were to come down, even now, upon the State with a law requiring a concession of negro suffrage, there is not one citizen, probably, of the State who would not take it as a high-handed act of encroachment.

What, then, shall we do? I propose—this is the suggestion I was going to make—that we pass another amendment to the constitution, regarding the basis of representation in Congress, viz.: That all the States, without distinction, shall have a representation according to the number of their free male voters, either ascertained by the census or by the total vote actually cast at some given election.

Such an amendment we have a right to pass, for the matter is one which the constitution regulates now; and the fact that so great a change, not provided for in the constitution, is now to occur, affords a sufficient pretext for a new and revised settlement of the subject matter in question.

The result, if such an amendment is passed, will be to throw a very strong temptation in the way of the Southern people, to extend the right of suffrage to the colored race; and when it is done, it will be done by their own act, and not by exterior dictation. And this will so far conciliate them and the colored race toward them. They can never rest in a half representation. Leaders will also spring up among them to head the emancipated race in agitations of the question, and the concession must soon be granted.

If any should object, then the proposed amendment gives a permission to universal suffrage. Let it be qualified so as to give a representation according to the number of free male voters who can read, creating thus a premium for universal education.

I am no politician, as perhaps will be clear already, without saying it. I only throw out this suggestion as one that deserves, at least, to be considered. But if I am right it disposes of the very great question of negro suffrage without even naming it. Whether new members shall be admitted to the floor of Congress before the amendment is passed is a very important question, which, however, it is not important for me to discuss.

H. B.

Taxation of National Banks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Comptroller of this State, in his remarks on National Bank taxation, says the National Currency Act authorizes such taxation. The words of the act in regard to the matter are as follows: "Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent all the shares in any of the said associations, held by any person or body corporate, from being included in the valuation of the personal property of such person or corporation in the assessment of taxes imposed by or under State authority at the place where such bank is located, and not elsewhere, but not at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State."

Now, so far as the National Currency Act is concerned, the above settles the matter of taxation of National Banks, but it affects only the National Currency Act. It says nothing in regard to what may be contained in other acts. It does not repeal any other act that may come in conflict with it, consequently such acts must still be in force, and the following extract from the Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862, must still govern in such cases. "And all stock, bonds, and other securities of the United States, held by individuals, corporations, or associations within the United States, shall be exempt from taxation." Now by the foregoing, which has never been repealed, in the case either of banks, or others, a national bank is as much entitled to have the United States bonds, in which its capital is invested, deducted from its assessment of taxes, as is any individual to have the United States bonds in which his capital is invested, deducted from his assessment. To say that the capital of a bank, in a property point of view, is different in its nature from the property, or capital of an individual, is an absurdity. The United States Supreme Court in its decision of last December, says, "when the capital of the bank is required, or authorized by the law, to be invested in stocks, and among others in United States stocks, under their charters, or articles of association, and this capital thus invested, is made the basis of taxation of the institutions, there is great difficulty in saying that it is not the stock thus constituting the corpus, or body of the capital, that is taxed. It is not easy to separate the property in which the capital is invested, from the capital itself. It requires some refinement to separate the two thus intimately blended together. The capital is not an ideal, fictitious, arbitrary sum of money, set down in the articles of association, &c." In the above case the decision was, "that the tax on the capital of the Bank of the Commonwealth, is a tax on the property of the institution, and which consists of the stocks of the United States, &c.," and the decision of the court below was reversed, and judgment was entered in favor of the bank.

If the amount invested by a bank in United States stocks, cannot be taxed as a whole, as capital, how can it be taxed in smaller quantities, as shares. In what way is the nature of the thing altered, by separating it into parts.

The closing remarks of the Comptroller, that "too much property is already exempted from taxation, by

reason of its being invested in privileged securities, leaving the great burden of taxation to fall npon the less fortunate," would be more appropriate in a political speech, than in a document from a State Officer. Such remarks do very well to excite dissatisfaction, but there is no argument in them. Those persons who, in the hour of our nation's trials, came forward and showed their faith in her final triumph by advancing their money, and taking her bonds for security, should be more favored than those who held back, and refused their aid, and tried every means in their power to ruin her credit. BANK.

The Times Missing.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 20, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you advise me how to proceed to procure a copy of your paper *every day*. I live in the npper part of the city, and have made an effort to have one left at my house every morning by the carrier, but one or two days in each week would find the New-York *Herald* left at my door, and when interrogated in regard to the matter the answer from the carrier would be. The "TIMES package was short this morning." Strange to say, that of the *Herald* was always over.

Finding I did not succeed in this I determined to pick np the paper from the news-stands or of the newsboys as I came down town. Vain endeavor. The boys would cry, *Herald, Sun, Daily News*, but no TIMES is heard, and looking on the stands, the same show. *Herald always!* package never short.

Now which is truth? Are not enough copies of the TIMES published to meet the demands of the people, or is it an *arrangement* on the part of the newsdealers and politicians to compel the people to purchase the *Herald and kindred sheets* or have none?

Yours truly, A SUFFERER.

Railroad Accommodation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am one of those who unfortunately find it necessary to use a small railroad from Jersey City to my place of residence. The road runs a train in the middle of the day, and two others later in the afternoon. One of these latter trains is too early for most business men, and the other is too late. Yet notwithstanding this they are crowded. On Saturday afternoon the train in which I was a passenger broke down, the engine not being sufficiently powerful to do the duty imposed upon it. All the importunities of the residents along the road for another train at 5 o'clock are unavailing, and the directors insist on doing business their own fashion, to the detriment of their property, paying, I believe, no dividends. On the occasion alluded to, a director of the road, who is also one of its prominent officials, was asked why another train was not run, and gave the following astute reply, which deserves to be chronicled: *"Why, if we run another train it would be just as crowded as this one!"*

I send you this to show that New-York railroads are not the only ones ruined by stupidity and cupidity in high places. Respectfully, A TRAVELER.

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1865.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 22.

THE PRESIDENT ON A PLEASURE TRIP.

The President, accompanied by Secretary WELLES, Assistant Secretary Fox and Hon. PRESTON KING left this afternoon on an excursion down the river on the United States steamer *Hornet*. The party will be absent until Monday morning.

HOW THE POOR BOYS WERE RECEIVED.

A considerable proportion of the applications of widows, mothers, &c., for pensions, now coming into the Pension Bureau, state as the canse of the desth of their husbands, sons, &c., exposure, starvation or shooting by the guards of prison-pens in the South.

ALL PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED ON TAKING THE OATH.

The President has ordered the release of all remaining rebel prisoners of war, including the Generals, upon taking the oath of allegiance and giving their parole Under this order the rebel Maj.-Gen. EDWARD JOHNSON was released from the Old Capitol to-day.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 22.

TRIAL OF THE ANDERSONVILLE JAILER.

The country will be gratified to learn that Capt. HENRY WIRZ, lately prison-keeper at Andersonville, is shortly to be put upon his trial for the cruelty and barbarity practiced by him upon our prisoners confined at that place. The military commission sitting in this city, of which Brig.-Gen. A. B. HUNTERWOOD is President, and Col. N. P. CHAPMAN, of the War Department, is Judge-Advocate, has been directed to try the case. The charges embrace a list of atrocities that are little short of fiendish, and will arouse the indignation of the civilized world. The government is now engaged in the collection of testimony, preparatory to trial. Let the soldiers who have survived their imprisonment at this prison, put Col. CHAPMAN in possession of any essential facts.

THE REBEL GEN. COOK.

The President has directed the release on parole, with permission to return to Georgia, of the rebel Gen. PHILIP COOK, a prisoner of war in the department of Maj.-Gen. HARTRANFT.

ALL PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED.

By direction of the President all prisoners of war, including the rebel Generals, are to be released upon their taking the oath of allegiance.

NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The national currency issued during the week, amounts to $3,757,650, making a total $157,907,665 now in circulation.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A Suspicious Vessel Cruising in the Pacific—Supposed to be the Rebel Pirate Shenandoah.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 19.

Sandwich Island dates to the 28th of June are received.

The Hawaiian schooner *Pfel* arrived at Honolulu on the 22d of June from the Micronesian Islands. She reported that on the 30th of March, in lat. abont 4 north, long. 167 west, a vessel bore across the schooner's bows. The stranger was a bark-rigged propeller. She showed English colors. Her boat boarded the schooner with two officers and a large crew, armed with cutlasses and revolvers.

The commanding officers demanded the schooner's papers in an arrogant manner, closely inspected them, pronounced them correct, and then became polite. Being told that the schooner was last from Ascension, on Strong's Island, he asked if any whalers were there, and mentioned the names of several American whalers supposed to be cruising in those waters. He said his ship was the English ship *Miami*, but that he had not been in port lately.

After leaving the schooner he sailed in the direction of Strong's Island, 400 miles distant. The captain of the schooner says that the boarding officers were Americans. There is little doubt that this ship was the *Shenandoah*. She was then on the track of whale ships returning from the Southern seas, bound north to the Arctic, and of sperm whale cruisers. Were she to proceed thence to the Arctic she would make terrible havoc among the sixty or seventy whalers congregated there.

HAYTI.

Progress of the Insurrection—Gen. Morriset Assassinated—Cape Haytien Blockaded.

The latest intelligence from Hayti shows that the insurrection is still confined to Cape Haytien. The government is able to take the city, but desires to spare the effusion of blood necessary in a direct attack.

President GEFFRARD has issued a proclamation to his people, assuring them that the motto, "Liberty and fraternity," of the insurgents is but a sham and a deceit.

He offers an amnesty to the inhabitants of Cape Haytien, and urges them to expel the rebellious leaders.

Gen. MORISSET had been assassinated by the insurgent leader, SALNAVE. A grand funeral ceremony took place at the Port-au-Prince Cathedral, at which the Archbishop and the President assisted.

His widow has been pensioned by the government.

The port of Cape Haytien is now in a state of blockade.

Movements of Chief Justice Chase—The Marquis of Drogheda Going to the White Mountains.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, July 22.

Chief Justice CHASE arrived here this noon and is the guest of Senator FESSENDEN. He will proceed to Boston early in the week.

The Marquis and Marchioness of DROGHEDA and Mr. YORKE, son of the Earl of HARDWICK, are in the city as guests of Ex-Gov. WASHBURNE. The latter party proceed to the White Mountains and thence to Boston. They will spend the Summer in the States and Canadas.

TENNESSEE.

Restrictions on Transportation of Refugees—Bushwhackers Captured—Gov. Brownlow's Course Indorsed by the President.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, July 22.

Gen. FISK, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugee Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, has directed that no more refugees from Georgia or Alabama be transported southward from Louisville, except npon special authority from him. Refugees from Georgia and Alabama now in the State, north of Ohio, desiring to return to their homes, will not be transported South unless they can show, by the best evidence, that npon their return they will not become a charge npon the government for their subsistence. This action is made necessary by the return to Nashville of large numbers who have but recently been furnished transportation to their homes, and upon their arrival they were unable to procure food sufficient to prevent starvation.

Eleven bushwhackers, captured in Hamlin County, were brought in to-day. They will be severely dealt with.

President JOHNSON'e timely indorsement of Gov. BROWNLOW'e course, relative to the approaching election, has greatly cooled the excitement existing. Arrangements will be made to compel submission to the law, where violence may be apprehended. The trial of CRANE and FERGUSON is progressing slowly. The testimony for the prosecution is very damaging to the accused.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 18.

The Pacific warehouse, on the corner of Broadway and Battery streets, was burned from the spontaneous combustion of petroleum last night. The loss is estimated at a quarter of a million of dollars.

Arrived, ship *Charger*, from Boston.

Sailed, steamship *Golden City*, for Panama, with 600 passengers. She took ont $710,000 in treasure for New-York and $750,000 for England.

A Swedish bark sailed yesterday for Hong Kong with $450,000 in treasure.

The Pirate Shenandoah Reported to be Cruising off New-Zealand.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 22.

A private letter received in this city by the last mail from Australia, states that it was rumored at Melbourne that the pirate *Shenandoah* was cruising off the coast of New-Zealand.

An American three-masted schooner, recently burnt near that coast, was supposed to have been destroyed by her.

New-York Central Railroad.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 22.

The dividend of three per cent. free of income tax, declared a day or two since by the directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company, is not payable on the 1st of August, as stated in a previous dispatch. As the 20th falls on Sunday, the dividend will be paid on the 21st of August.

Two Young Women Drowned.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 22.

Last evening two young women, named CATHARINE CRAIG and MARY COLEMAN, were drowned while bathing at Quincy. They were residents of the town.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 22.

Early this morning a fire destroyed the shoddy mill of H. S. HENRY & Co. The loss is $15,000; insured for $6,000 GEO. GLIDHILL, wool-spinner, lost $12,000.

Movements of Gen. Logan.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, July 21.

Major-Gen. LOGAN addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at the Court-house to-dey in favor of the constitutional emendment.

Gov. Brough much Better To-day.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, July 22.

Gov. BROUGH is decidedly much better this morning.

The Prize Courts of the United States—Another Attack on the Decisions of Judge Betts.

Translated from the Memorial Diplomatique, July 2.

We have several times called attention to the doctrines respecting maritime prize of war laid down by Judge BETTS, of the New-York District Court, and have demonstrated that the decisions of this magistrate were at variance with established precedents, and to the fundamental principles of international maritime law.

It is to be hoped that these decisions, against which an appeal has been brought before the Supreme Court of the United States, will be reversed by that important tribunal, which is the highest judicial authority of the United States, and which enjoys a reputation for legal acumen and impartiality not surpassed by that of the most celebrated tribunals.

It is evident that Judge BETTS, when he pronounced some of these extraordinary judgments, was influenced by the political passions which prevail in a time of civil war, and by which, unfortunately, the most upright men sometimes permit their judgments to be warped. But now that the contest between the North and South has terminated, and that a spirit of reconciliation has succeeded the rancor of war, we may reasonably expect that e tribunal which stands so high above the influence of passion will examine the decisions of Judge BETTS with calmness and impartiality, and reverse them.

That the ruling of the New-York Prize Court is untenable, is evident from the fact of its being injurious to the interests of the United States, and at variance with the recognized principles of their jurisprudence. When war breaks out in Europe, does not the merchant shipping of the United States participate to a very great extent in the neutral commerce? During the Crimean war, was not a very large emonnt of American tonnage employed in this way in the Mediterranean, the Baltic, and the Black Seas? Were e new war to break out in Europe, the American marine would again enjoy the same important advantages.

Bnt, should the Supreme Court confirm the extraordinary decisions of Judge BETTS, the precedent established by his judgment will operate directly to the prejndice of American commerce. Suppose, for example, that England and Russia are at war. Any American ship bound from New-York to Havre, Antwerp or any other port of Europe, would be exposed to seizure and condemnation, by virtue of the extraordinary theory propounded by Judge BETTS, that the ulterior destination of the ship's cargo might be an enemy's port.

Independent, therefore, of the considerations of justice which imperiously demand the reversal of these decisions of Judge BETTS, there is no maritime nation more interested than the United States in the repudiation of the heresy of *ulterior destination*, through the propounding of which the New-York Judge has acquired an unenviable notoriety.

FROM KENTUCKY.

H. C. Burnett and H. S. Foote—Funny Clerical Blunder—Colored Schools—F. P. Blair and J. A. Kasson in Lexington, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 13, 1865.

A prayer for the pardon of H. C. BURNETT, now on bail under an indictment for treason, is circulating for signatures, and many rebel sympathizers and some still deluded Unionists sign it. Bnt the general Union feeling is, that if he is to be pardoned without a trial nobody should be tried and everybody be amnestied. As to H. S. FOOTE, of Tennessee, in view of his Union services before the war and at Richmond, considerable Union sympathy for him is felt and expressed in Kentucky.

Last Sunday I heard an eminent Episcopal rector from Clarksville, Tenn., invited to officiate here in a church of doubtful standing, pray with much apparent unction for "the President of the *Confederate* States and all others in authority." Being reminded of his *faux pas* while retired to change his robe, he prelnded his sermon by correcting himself and offering as his apology "the force of habit."

Some landholders in Kentucky as well as in Tennessee, are trying to divert hitherward tha stream of immigration. Immigration Commissioners may soon be appointed by the authorities of both States.

Mr. D. D. DENNEHY, General Superintendent of Louisville Colored Schools, tells me that the seven schools now open have twelve colored teachers and seven hundred and sixty pupils, of whom three hundred and sixty-nine were admitted in June. About 70 per cent. of scholars already read and write. They learn readily. Four more schools open in September. The schools are not denominational, but only about 1 per cent. of attendants are Catholics.

Gen. PALMER orders the arrest of policemen who arrest negroes as runaways without any cause except that they are negroes; orders Provost-marshals throughout the State to grant "free passes" to colored persons representing themselves as unable to find employment, passes to be respected by all common carriers; nrges all colored persons congregated abont the posts to seek homes and employment at once, and offers them every assistance in doing so.

Hon. JOHN A. KASSON and Gen. F. P. BLAIR spoke the other night at Lexington. Mr. KASSON is reported to have said that no party could ever force npon Congress any interference with the elective franchises in the respective States. Both, I understand, urge the people of Kentucky to "embrace the statesmanlike policy of President JOHNSON, consent that the fetid and bnrdensome remains of slavery shall be wiped out by the adoption of the amendment, and then, if they please, discuss for themselves the question of negro suffrage npon its own merits." PONTIAC.

Powerful Appeals of Rousseau, Clay Smith, Yeaman, Randall & Co.—Ex. Gov. Magoffin Stumping for the Amendment—Dr. E. P. Humphrey for it.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUSVILLE, Wednesday, July, 19, 1865.

Gen. ROUSSEAU continues the canvass with great effectiveness, and will, I trust, get five thousand majority in Louisville, and, if so, will likely overcome Mr. MALLORY'S majority outside. He, Col. MARION TAYLOR, (opposed to Mr. HARDING,) Gens. CLAY SMITH and SPEED FRY, and Messrs. YEAMAN, RANDALL, LOWRY, BRADLEY and MCKEE, all powerfully urge Kentuckians to shake off all prejndice and to comprehend the necessity of sweeping away both slavery and the power of disloyal and unpatriotic men, gained by appeals to pro-slavery prejndice; to discard forever MALLORY, HARDING, GRIDEN & Co., who always virtually league with the country's enemies in opposition to every measure proposed by the country's friends and likely to aid in suppressing the rebellion, and who would sacrifice Kentucky and every interest by a persistent, captious, futile and insulting opposition, right or wrong, to whatever this administration proposes; to bury beyond the hand of resurrection the remnant and rubbish and intolerable incubus of a departed, barbarous and miserable old institution, left in the wake of the great rebellion; to employ at fair wages those who were slaves bnt can never be slaves again, and give them assurance of a freedom guaranteed by law; to at once adopt the amendment and prepare for the new state of things, as inevitable as the rise and set of to-morrow's sun, and for the coming in six months; and to scout the clang about "negro suffrage and equality," to enact and enforce which the amendment's second section confers no right upon Congress, and which Congress will never attempt to enforce upon Kentucky or any loyal State.

Ex-Gov. MAGOFFIN, to our agreeable surprise, is telling with us for the amendment—speaks for its ratification as "best for the States, indispensable to the peace of the Union, requisite for the happiness of the people, in accordance with the judgment of the civilized world, and in obedience to the fiat of Heaven."

Dr. E. P. HUMPHREY, who stands with Dr. BRECKINRIDGE in the front rank of Southern and Western divines, through the *Western Presbyterian*, calls on the Presbytorians in Kentucky, "without delay, to put themselves in sympathy with the whole Church, whereof they form a part, and whose settled, irreversible sentiment is unfriendly to slavery, by supporting the constitutional amendment, for the sake of the peace of the Church, its future prosperity, and the spiritual welfare of both master and slave. The slavery question is at the bottom of all our troubles—a root of bitterness in the midst of us. We can have peace in no other way than by its utter extirpation." PONTIAC.

NEW-JERSEY POLITICS.

The Platform of the Union Party.

The following are the resolutions, in full, adopted by the New-Jersey Union State Convention. The resolutions were read by A. Q. KEASBEY, Esq., from the committee on that subject, as follows:

Resolved, That we rejoice that the war for the life of the nation has not proved a "failure," as was announced by the Democratic Convention at Chicago more than one year ago, but has resulted in an honorable peace—not by concessions to rebellion or compromise with slavery, but by the valor of the soldiers, the faith of the people, the wisdom of the Government and a firm adherence to principle—a peace which settles the vital question of the war, the power and stability of republican government, the paramount sovereignty of the nation, and the extinction of slavery in the United States.

Resolved, That we venerate the memory of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, under whose wise and faithful guidance this honorable peace was won; and while we deplore his untimely death, we look to his example of prudence, firmness and moderation as our best guide in dealing with the delicate questions now requiring solution.

Resolved, That President ANDREW JOHNSON, by his bold denunciation of traitors at the outbreak of the rebellion, by his devotion to the Union through the severest trials, and by his conduct in the discharge of the difficult duties imposed upon him, has secured our highest confidence; and we cordially commend the policy of his administration, thus far indicated, and pledge to him our cheerful and united support; we point to him, a man sprung from the ranks of the people, as a fitting type and exponent of democratic republican principles; and while we mourn the loss of the lamented LINCOLN, we rejoice that his mantle has fallen upon one by birth and education, position and associations, admirably qualified to deal with the perplexing questions of the time.

Resolved, That while we believe that the masses of the people of New-Jersey have been true to the national cause, we yet declare that the influential leaders and presses of the Democratic party, those that have shaped and controlled its policy, have pursued a course throughout the war utterly inconsistent with any manly faith in the cause of the country, or any earnest purpose to sustain it against rebellion. In support of this grave charge we appeal to the records of their public action. In the darkest hours of the conflict they inflamed the passions and appealed to the fears of the people, prolonging the war by evidences of sympathy with treason, and anticipation of its ultimate success. They endeavored to cast odium on the war, and discouraged volunteering, and thus contributed to the necessity of the large bounties, which have burdened our communities with debt. They denounced, as unconstitutional and oppressive, the draft, which their own conduct had made necessary, though it was plain that the armies must be filled or the nation destroyed. They persistently opposed the enlistment of negro troops. In spite of the obvious fact that for every negro they kept out of the ranks one of our own citizens must incur the dangers of the field. They excited popular opposition to the netional taxes, which their steadfast loyalty would have greatly diminished by strengthening the war. They repeatedly refused the elective franchise to our citizen soldiers in active service, denying to them a voice in the government of the country until they should cease fighting to save it. They recklessly increased, during the war, the ordinary expenses of the State government, which had been growing more extravagant since they obtained control of the Legislature, in 1850. In dealing with the National Government, to which was committed the safety of the republic in time of public danger, they caviled where they should have coöperated, they denounced where they should have encouraged, they thwarted where they should have strengthened, and thus became largely responsible for the evils of a conflict which a united people would have speedily ended; and in view of these facts, we are assured that in their defeat of the coming election lies the only hope that New-Jersey will bear a worthy part in the solution of the great questions of national policy which remain to be decided, and in securing the just fruits of our victory over rebellion.

Resolved, That we pledge the unanimous support of the Union men of New-Jersey to the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and we feel deeply humiliated by the position of our State as the only free State which has refused to ratify that amendment; that this position is due to the action of the controling party in our State Legislature, misrepresenting, as we believe, the will of a majority of the people; that all men claiming to be loyal in the slave States admit the necessity of the constitutional overthrow of the slave system, and even such open rebels as Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, and MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, accept it as inevitable and just, tha Democratic party of New-Jersey, with a blind love for the past barbarism, and a vain hope of soma new alliance with its former upholders, still strive against the spirit of the age, the conscience of the people, and the irresistable tendencies of freedom, by thwarting a policy plainly essential to the future security and welfare of the nation.

Resolved, That the trials and sacrifices of four years' war have awakened us to a new sense of the value of the fundamental principles of freedom and equality in shaping political action, and have led us to assert with a new emphasis that the words of JEFFERSON as immortalized in the Declaration of Independence "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed," are no longer "glittering generalities," but are vindicated as immutable truths.

Resolved, That we express with renewed fervor our gratitude to the heroic men of the national army and navy, to whom we owe tha safety of the republic; and especially do we give thanks and honor to the soldiers and sailors of New-Jersey, whose gallantry and heroism alone has preserved the State from the disgrace which disloyal leaders at home would have inflicted upon her. To the dead we pledge the perpetual memory of a grateful people; to our returning veterans the welcome due to heroes, and the just reward of faithful service in a glorious cause.

Resolved, That we will urge Congress to give the full amount of the offered bounty to soldiers honorably discharged, and we consider it but simple justice that those who have fought for the country should be exempted from the poll-tax imposed by State laws for the payment of their own bounties.

Resolved, That in view of the heavy national loan, made necessary by the war, and of the late alarming increase of the ordinary State expenses, it becomes essential to exercise the most rigid economy in the State administration; and we pledge ourselves to such economy wherever possible, consistent with the welfare of the State.

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the aid given by our fellow-citizens of foreign birth, in the preservation of our Union, and invite free emigretion hither to advance the industrial interests of our conntry, and the coöperation of all nationalities in the preservation of republican institutions on this continent.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the George Cromwell.

The *George Cromwell*, from New-Orleans July 15, arrived at this port early yesterday morning.

LAWYERS AND THE OATH.

AN ARGUMENT BY GEN. BANKS.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, July 15.

The argument on the motion of Messrs. WALKER and MOTT, to admit them to practice in the United States Courts, without taking the oath prescribed by act of Congress, on the ground that said oath was unconstitutional and void, came up for argument before Judge DURELL. A large audience assembled to witness the display of forensic oratory and learning. The appearers in the rule filed their licenses to practice law in the State of Louisiana, and the record of their admission to practice in the United States Courts; they also filed the amnesty proclamations of Presidents LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

The argument was then opened by ALEXANDER WALKER, in a speech of an hour and a half. Mr. WALKER, after stating the motives of the appearers in the motion to be not those of a desire for display, or for any legal knight errantry, but those of interest and right, a desire to defend the constitution which they had sworn to support, and which was flagrantly violated by this act of Congress, and also by a desire to prevent the mortifying spectacle of the exclusion of seventy-three lawyers of this city from privileges and rights enjoyed by other lawyers similarly situated with themselves in other parts of the country.

Mr. WALKER concluded his argument by an earnest appeal to the Judge to vindicate the constitution, of which he had been appointed the special champion and defender.

The District-Attorney declined to reply to Mr. WALKER'S argument, saying that it was no part of his duty.

N. P. BANKS undertook to reply, stating that as an officer of the government he felt bound to vindicate its acts. He declared he had no personal interest in the exclusion of any gentleman from the bar, as he never expected to practice in the court. He maintained that the law called in question was constitutionally that admission to the bar was a privilege, a grace and favor, not a right, and quoted the clauses of the constitution which he thought gave the power. He denied that it was an unconstitutional law, but had not time to get authorities or examine those which had been quoted, thought Mr. WALKER'S speech would have been more effective if it had been addressed to the Confederate army, as it was that army which had brought on them all the evils which had been so eloquently described. He said that the present law was enacted to distinguish the friends from the enemies of the government, and denied that the President had power to nullify an act of Congress through the exercise of the power of pardon. He considered lawyers officers of the government. It was no hardship to require officers of a government to purge themselves of disloyalty, by an oath that shows that they are not enemies. Mr. BANKS discussed at some length the impolicy of intrusting the enemies, or recent enemies, of the government with the important duties of lawyers.

Judge J. N. LEA then addressed the court in favor of this motion, contending that the law in question inflicted a penalty, and a severe one, that it took away men's livelihood, that such penalty could not be imposible without trial and due process of law. He also contended that it was *ex parte*. Judge L., however, directed his main argument, to show that the parties now appearing at the bar, were covered by the amnesty proclamations, and entered in a very learned and critical dissertation of the word amnesty, showing that it was a stronger word and had a larger scope than pardon—that amnesty meant oblivion and pardon forgiveness. On these points the Judge quoted a great many authorities from French books.

Judge LEA was astonished to hear the gentleman (Mr. BANKS) style lawyers officers of the government. It was something new to him. They were sometimes called officers of the court, but were in fact, more properly, servants of the court; they had no more responsibility to the government than other citizens.

At the close of Judge LEA'S argument, the hour being late, Judge DURELL adjourned the case for further hearing, until Thursday, when Mr. MOTT will close the argument for the appearers.

THE CROPS.

COTTON PROSPECTS.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

The best estimate of the growing cotton crop is 500,000 bales. The derangement of labor and the necessity of raising at once the wherewith to keep the wolf from the door have caused much less land to be planted with the great staple than was at first supposed. Well-informed gentlemen, who have recently traversed the cotton region, some of them skilled in such estimates, say there was never so little cotton planted before, not even in the midst of this war. In many districts, formerly devoted entirely to it, scarcely a stalk or boll is to be seen. The falling of prices, both actual and prospective, is doubtless one reason; but the principal one is to be found in the labor and food questions.

The total quantity of merchantable cotton on hand in the cotton region at the present time is estimated at about 1,200,000 bales. Most of this will soon have the facilities for shipment. Already, since the doing away of the five dollars per bale hospital tax, it is fast coming in. The receipts the last week were nearly 12,000 bales, considerable of it from the Red River country. Could now the twenty five per cent. tax be done away with, and actual free trade be restored, the greater part of the remaining stock on hand would seek the market immediately, to the lively revival of business and the relief of the people's necessities.

How much of the old stock, or stocks of the last four years' growth, remains on hand in the trans-Mississippi country cannot be accurately estimated. It is now only certain that much less has gone out on blockade-runners and through Matamoros than boasted of during the war. Whatever the quantity is, it will doubtless soon be seeking shipment as in olden times. The great seaports are already opened and occupied, and we only await the proclamation, reopening free and unrestricted trade, and the abolition of the unfair and unreasonable twenty-five per cent. tax.

Should the coming harvest turn out as well as expected, and our granaries again be filled, it is probable that our cotton industry will next year be restored to nearly its former greatness and prosperity. The last four years have fully demonstrated that the whole world, under the greatest advantages, cannot compete with us. The cotton, so much in demand in Lancashire, can only be produced in these Southern States of America, or at least in such quantities and at such prices as will satisfy the manufacturers and markets of the world. Let the old crop then freely and speedily come in, and make way for the new.

THE CEREALS.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

The wheat crop in Northern Louisiana and the corn crop all through the State, will be larger and better than ever known before. The rice-fields of the lower parishes are also large, rich, and the growing crop forward. It will probably be ready for harvest by the middle of next month, somewhat earlier than usual. Of breadstuffs we shall probably have a greater abundance than we have ever had before.

The cane, wherever planted, is healthy, vigorous and forward; but only a small portion of the sugar-growing region was planted, and it is believed the crop will not be larger than last year, about one-twentieth what it should be. So great has been the neglect of its culture, that it is feared we shall hereafter be sorely troubled for seed-cane, if special care be not taken to have it preserved. Our ripe and ripening fruits are abundant, rich and luscious; and, above all, the orchards hang full of the best oranges in the world. Nature continues to us, as of old, the richest soil, finest climate, and most valuable staples of the world, but the war has left us in the sad condition of being unable immediately to turn them to advantage. Something should be done, and that speedily, in reorganizing the labor system on a new and productive basis, and, above all, in rebuilding and repairing the levees. The prosperity of the State, and the common prosperity of our whole country imperatively demand it. The political situation is assured, and the authorities, in whose hands we are, should at once turn their attention to it. Otherwise, the planting region of Louisiana will become like "a waste in some vast wilderness."

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH.

From the New-Orleans Times, July 15.

The United States Military Telegraph Lines, now in charge of the Assistant Superintendent, with headquarters at New-Orleans, comprise about three thousand miles of lines, including some twenty-three and a half miles of submarine cable. These lines extend over the large district comprised of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Texas and a part of Georgia, rendering the duties of the superintendent arduous, and the responsibilities correspondingly heavy.

Capt. W. G. FULLER, the present superintendent, entered the service in May, 1861, serving through the campaigns of Gens. MCCLELLAN and ROSECRANS in West Virginia. In the Fall of 1861, he went to Kentucky, where he served through the campaign of Gen. BUELL. In the Fall of 1862, he took charge of the Department of the Tennessee, and remained there until ordered to relieve Capt. C. S. BULKLEY at New-Orleans, in August, 1864. Capt. FULLER tendered his resignation last Fall, for private reasons. His resignation was returned, with an urgent request to withdraw it. He is now relieved at his own urgent request.

Capt. W. L. GROSS, who is now en route for this city, was admitted to the bar at Springfield, Ill., just as the war broke out. In 1862 and 1863, he served as chief clerk for Capt. W. G. FULLER, and was promoted to Captain and A. Q. M., and Assistant Superintendent of Military Telegraphs upon Capt. FULLER'S recommendation, and took charge of lines in Kentucky and East Tennessee, where he has continued until this time. (He has never served in the Department of the Cumberland.) Capt. GROSS is a good business man, gentlemanly and courteous in his intercourse with others, and we shall be disappointed if he does not give satisfaction in the important position which he is to assume in this department. He will relieve Capt. FULLER about the 20th inst.

On all the lines in this department extensive repairs and rebuilding are going forward. Many of the interruptions and delays to dispatches may be attributed to this, which is unavoidable. The lines will soon be in better condition, when business will go off more rapidly.

From the Upper Missouri.

OUTRAGES BY THE INDIANS.

From the Kansas City Journal, July 17.

The *Kate Kinney* passed down day before yesterday from the Upper Missouri. She left one hundred miles above Fort Union on the 27th of June, and came down with bnt little interruption, having been fired into once by the Indians near the mouth of the Yellowstone, bnt sustained no damage.

The Sioux and Blackfeet Indians are hostile and very vindictive. They seem to think that no troops can be sent against them, and insolently ask, "where are your troops? You want peace, but we will not let you have peace."

The *U. S. Grant* was fired into by the savages at Dry Forks, 270 miles above the mouth of the Yellowstone, and ten men were killed. The Blackfeet made an attack upon a party who resided at the mouth of the Maria, and killed ten of them. They then proceeded to the ranch of an old man, who had resided with them forty years, and murdered him, stating that they intended to exterminate the whites.

It was reported thet a thonsand lodges of semi-friendly Indians had gone West to have a talk with Gen. SULLY, but as that General had gone east of the Missouri, it was supposed that Gen. CONNOR would come across them. The hostile tribes are on both sides of the Missouri, and it will require active exertions to subdue them.

The intelligence from the mines is very favorable, and the Blackfoot Diggings, one hundred and forty miles from Fort Benton, on the Pacific slope, is considered the richest harvest ever discovered. A party of four men working there have averaged $1,000 per day. But few claims have been opened, and numbers were going thither. The quartz mines in the neighborhood of Blackfoot and Helena are also very rich, and all that is needed to develop them is a first-class quartz mill.

As a number of the boats gone above drew too much water to get over the bars, the *Deer Lodge, Grant* and *Benton* will run in connection with them, and take all freight through. There need be no fears of its not getting through, as these boats will run above for this purpose during the entire season.

Gen. Cameron and the Last Campaign.

From the Harrisburgh Telegraph.

A committee of citizens of Philadelphia, representing the Union men of thet city, visited Harrisburg on Wednesday last, for the purpose of presenting to Gen. SIMON CAMERON a portrait of himself, as an evidence of the high esteem in which he is held by the Union men of the metropolis, and an acknowledgment of his services in securing the electoral vote of Pennsylvania for ABRAHAM LINCOLN in 1864.

The committee consisted of the following named gentlemen: Jemee N. Kerns, William Elliott, Jer. Nichols, W. H. Kemble, Geo. W. Hamersly.

Mr. KERNS made the presentation speech, and on his reply Gen. CAMERON said: I was extremely anxious for the reelection of Mr. LINCOLN, because I believed the safety of the country depended upon his success. I was embarrassed, also, when I assumed those political dnties, because I knew there were some prominent gentlemen in the State whose hearts were with MCCLELLAN, and who, I feared, might seek an excuse for not supporting Mr. LINCOLN in the fact of my being at the head of the State organization. Up to tho first election in 1864 much of this feeling of personal antagonism had to be contended with, and perhaps it is fair to ascribe to that cause the small majority given by our friends at the October contest. After that period, however, it became evident that Mr. LINCOLN'S election was certain, and, therefore, we were enabled to increase our vote in Pennsylvania. It would, perhaps, not be necessary to refer to these circumstances except as matters of history, invoking us in coming contests to be more charitable to each other, and to cherish tho organization of our own party, as the easiest way of overcoming all difficulties which yet surround the question of reconstruction. I verily believe that the reelection of Mr. LINCOLN was necessary to the safety of the country; but he was arrested in his bright career by hired assassins and traitors. When he fell the whole nation mourned his loss—a loss for which we can only account by faith in the wisdom of an overruling Providence, who directs all things for good.

While Mr. LINCOLN may not have ranked with the greatest of statesmen, he was certainly able, pure, just and righteous in all things, and I verily believe history will place his name in the annals of the country second to that of WASHINGTON. By his high qualities as a man he had so won the confidence and affection of the whole people as to secure their approbation for his official acts, and thus enable him to allay the discordant elements existing in the different sections of the country, and to render his services necessary at that time to the complete success of our cause. His successor has taken charge of the government at a period when greater difficulties surround it than even in a time of war, when men are willing to overlook every stern act to enforce authority. It was the business of Mr. LINCOLN to save the Union by war—it is the duty of Mr. JOHNSON to rebuild the government in time of peace, when every official act is harshly scrutinized. It is the President who must bring back the States and people who have been endeavoring to break up the Union and destroy the government. In this duty he will find many conflicting interests to harmonize, and much concealed passion to contend with. But Mr. JOHNSON is a man of large experience, and has filled many high places. I have seen him myself, during many trying occasions, when he always rose equal to the duty of the moment. Such is ever the case with a great man.

This country, sir, I have believed, from the beginning of the war was, and I still believe is, the special object of God's providence. He destroyed the great cause of the war—human slavery—which at the beginning few men imagined could be swept from the country in the short space of four years. God will strengthen the President to carry the nation through the coming struggle, and make us again a united as well as a free people, when our domestic affairs will enable us to take care of our republican friends in all parts of the continent. While the American people have no disposition to meddle with affairs beyond the ocean, they are equally determined that no monarchical form of despotism shall take the place of a free government. Perhaps on no other subject than that of French occupation in Mexico has there ever been a more perfect unanimity of sentiment, and when it becomes necessary to drive the French armies from their usurpations in that country, there will be no differences of opinion as to the mode and manner of accomplishing that result.

A Treasury Decision.

The following official decision of the Deputy Commissioner of the Treasury Department will be of value to shippers of goods to foreign and domestic ports:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, July 14, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 8th inst., inquiring whether it is necessary for shippers of goods to foreign and domestic ports to place stamps upon the dray receipts, in addition to the one placed upon the original bills of lading, is received.

I reply that stamps should be affixed to such receipts by *some person*, and that the person who signs and issues *an unstamped* receipt of that character thereby makes himself liable to penalty. This Bureau does not undertake to decide who shall pay for a stamp annexed to a receipt in any particular case. That question may be decided by some local law or private contract.

The dray receipts mentioned by you are not covered by the stamps affixed to the bills of lading, but should themselves be stamped like any other receipt for goods delivered. Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

**A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 22, 1865.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81..R.	107¾	300	N. Y. Cen	94½
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81.....C.	108¾	100	do.....2d call	94½
6,500	U. S. 6s, '67.....	115	200	do.....s15	94
240,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	104¾	100	do.....b15	94
250,000	do.	104	116	Erie Railway	82½
1,500	do.	103¾	200	Reading R.	102½
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		200	do.	102¾
	New Issue	103⅝	500	do.	102¾
60,000	do.	103⅝	500	do.....s30	102
26,000	U.S.5s,10-40s...C.	96¾	200	do..2d call.s10	102⅝
7,000	do.	96¾	100	do.	102⅝
70,000	U.S.6s, 1 Yr. Cer.	104	116	Mich. Cen. R.	107
	New Issue	97¾	200	Mich. S.&N. I.R.	64¾
30,800	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		500	do.	64¾
	Second Series..	99⅝	100	do.....b8	64¾
3,000	Ohio 6s, 81	97½	100	do.	64¾
4,000	Missouri 6s	71¾	200	do.....2d call	64¾
20,000	Ohio & M. Cer...	28	100	do.....b30	64¾
30,000	do.	28	200	do.	64¾
2,000	Hnd.2d M.S.F.Bs	103½	200	Ill. Cen. R.	127¼
1,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d	88	100	do.	128
5,000	Mich. So.&N.I.Bs.	97	60	do.	127¾
5	Coutinental Bank..	94	600	Cleve. & Pitts	67¾
140	Canton Co.	40¾	100	Chic. & N. W.	27
200	do.	40¾	12	do.	26
100	Del. & H. C. C.	132	80	do.	26¼
300	do.....h10	132	500	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	82
100	At. Mail S. Co.	164	100	do.	61¾
100	do.....b10	164¾	300	Chic. & R. I. R.	107¾
200	do.....2d call	164¾	60	Chi. & Alt. R.	100
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	41½	50	Chi. & Alt. Pref.	102½
100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	98¾			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$15,800	O. & Miss. Cer..	25	300	Chic. & N. W.....s3	27
300	Erie Railway.....c	82¾	100	do.	27
200	do.....b3	82¾	200	do.....s3	26¾
2000	do.	82¾	300	Ch. & N. W. Pr.	61¾
300	do.....c	82¾	100	do.	61¾
1500	do.....s3	82¾	100	do.	61¾
1000	do.....s5	82¾	200	do.	61¾
400	Reading R.	102⅞	200	do.	61¾
100	do.....s3	102¾	200	P., Ft. W. & C.....s3	98¾
350	Mich. S. & N. I.	64¾	100	Canton Co.	40
700	do.....s3	64	100	Cum. Coal Co.....b3	42½
400	do.....b3	64¾	100	do.	41½
300	Ill. Central R.....x-d	128½	100	do.....s3	41½
100	Cleve. & Pitts.....s3	67½	100	do.....s30	41½
200	do.....c	68	200	Quick. Min. Co.	57½
200	do.	68	100	do.....s3	57½
200	do.....b3	68	100	do.	57½
200	do.....s3	57¾	100	Bruns. Land Co.	11¾
400	do.....b3	67¾			

SATURDAY, July 22—P. M.

The price of Gold left off, at the close of the week, at 142⅜ @ cent.—very near the same figure as on Saturday last. The Customs demand for the week was $2,378,660; the Export of Gold and Silver Coin, $132,115; the payments out of the Treasury Office for July Gold-interest, $755,147. The rates for Bills on London closed 108⅛@109 @ cent. for Gold.

There was renewed pressure from the same parties as on Friday to sell United States 5-20s. The price went down to 104 @ cent., but this decline produced no further change in the other Gold-bearing Bonds. After the Stock Exchange Board adjourned, the price of 5-20s recovered to 104¼@104⅜ on out-of-town telegraphic orders to buy, and the indisposition of the sellers of the morning to meet this demand.

The Railway Market was again buoyant on Reading shares, at 102½@103 per cent., particularly after the Board. The New-York and Western Roads were fairly supported, and the general quotations on the Street at 3 o'clock, (there being no Saturday afternoon Board and no Evening Exchange,) left off as follows as compared with Friday:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	96¾	96¾	N. West Prel	62½	61½
U. S. 5-20s	104¼	104¼	Rock Island	107¾	107⅝
N. Y. Central	94⅜	94⅜	Fort Wayne	99	98¾
Erie	82¾	82⅝	Cumb'land Coal	43	41¾
Hudson	109	108¾	Quicksilver	58	57⅜
Reading	103	102⅞	Mariposa	13	13
Mich. Southern	65¼	64⅜	Canton	40¾	40
Illinois Central	128⅜	128¾	Atlantic Mail	164	164½
Mich Central	107	107½	Brunswick	12	11½
Pittsburgh	68	67¾	Ohio Certificates	25¼	25
Northwest	28	26¾	American Gold	142¾	142¾

The following bids were made for the City Bank shares:

New-York	110	Chatham	125
Merchants'	107	Bank of N. America	107
Mechanics'	107½	Hanover	105
Union	115	Irving	106
America	128	Shoe and Leather	101
City	175	Corn Exchange	109
Phenix	100	Continental	92¾
Greenwich	150	St. Nicholas	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Commonwealth	99½
Commerce	104	Importers' & Traders'	102½
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	101	Manuf'ers & Merchants'	100
Ocean	86	Central National	103
Mercantile	125	Fourth National	99½
American Exchange	113½	Ninth National	102

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	103
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	52	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	104	Galena & Chi. cx.	104
Erie 7s, 2d int. ort. '59	103	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100
Erie 7s, 2d int. ort. '63	100	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.	103
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	93	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.	103
Hud. R. 7s, 1st mort., '69	103¼	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s con., '67	85	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	93
Harlem, 1st mort., '78-72	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	90
Mich. C. new issue 8s, '82	111	Migs. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	38
Mich. Cen. 7 3-10 c. '82	Mtg.	88	Chi. & Alton Income.
Ill. Cen. 7 3-10 s. 1875	117	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	71
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	90	Marietta & Cin. 1st mor.	66
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	85		

A banking firm in Paris, under the style of MACUARD & Co., attempted, during the recent troubles in this country, to cover up part of the property of the notorious JOHN SLIDELL, in Louisiana, by advancing 290,000 francs upon it by way of mortgage. The property was, of course, subject to confiscation, as soon as our Government could reach it. The final decree of confiscation has just been determined, notwithstanding the intervention of the Paris mortgagee. The Judge of the United States Court, it will be seen from the following statement of his decision, from the New-Orleans papers, plainly intimated that Messrs. MACUARD & Co. (who, by the way, used to have a respectable credit in New-York) were parties to a fraud, which could only have been consummated by the breaking up of this Government:

"Judge DURELL, of the United States Court, delivered his decision in the intervention of the Citizens' Bank and of MACUARD & Co., in the suit of the United States against JOHN SLIDELL, for confiscation of his real estate in the City of New-Orleans. The Citizens' Bank based its claim on the mortgage executed by Mr. SLIDELL's agents in this city, in favor of the bank for 100,000 francs. Judge DURELL decided that such a mortgage was in fraud of the claims of the United States, and was intended to reserve Mr. SLIDELL's property from the country, so that it could not be reached, and that Mr. SDIDELL being a notorious enemy of the United States, his property was liable under the Confiscation Act, and could not thus be placed beyond the reach of the government.

The Judge further decided that the power of attorney filed by Mr. SLIDELL's agents did not give them the power to mortgage his property. In regard to the intervention of MACUARD & Co., who claim a mortgage in their favor on Mr. SLIDELL's property for advances, to the amount of 290,000 francs, Judge DURELL decided that, when the mortgage was given in Paris, *it was well known by the intervenors that Mr. Slidell was an enemy to the United States, and a traitor*; that he was acting as commissioner of the so-called Confederate States; they knew the risk they were taking, *and they grounded their hopes of repayment upon the prospect of the success of the insurgent States in overthrowing the authority of the United States.*"

We wish no harm or inconvenience to the New-York correspondents of this concern of MACUARD & Co., but, after the dirty transaction referred to in the above decision, it would certainly redound more to their credit to make their bills hereafter on some other name in Paris. Like the case of JOHN HENRY SCHROEDER, in London, and the Rebel Cotton Loan, the relations of MACUARD & Co. to treason and rebellion ought not soon to be forgotten by our loyal American merchants and bankers.

The Harlem Road is understood to be owned chiefly by Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT. He was the principal holder of its mortgages previous to the celebrated *corner* of last year in the Capital Stock, the profits of which, out of the Wall and William-street, enabled him to monopolize the Capital at a very small cost, if not wholly free of cost. It would seem from the following returns of the business of the Road last year—to September 30, 1864—made to the State Engineer and since officially published, that it is another piece of great good fortune to Mr. VANDERBILT that the Capital came to him so cheap. The Road

Earned in Gross	$1,860,427
At an expense of	1,409,820
Net business	$450,607
And paid:	
Interest on $6,115,800 of Debt	432,439
And left on $6,585,050 of Capital	$18,168

We are requested by the heirs of an old member of the Stock Exchange Board—deceased some twenty odd years ago—to acknowledge the receipt of an anonymous remittance of $500 as principal and interest of a small loan made to the writer of the note inclosing the money by the deceased in his lifetime. The note states that the writer "being now in a situation to liquidate the debt, he takes pleasure in sending the inclosed $500 to be divided among his (old friend's) children, which sum will cover the amount loaned with interest."

The day's business at the office of the U. S. Assistant Treasurer in this city to-day was as follows: Total receipts, $1,304,940 83, including for Customs, $229,000, and on account of Loan, $17,000; Payments, $2,060,878 24; balance, $53,075,464 60.

The earnings of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the second week in July were:

1865	$161,138 78
1864	124,305 23
	$36,833 55
Increase	29 63-100 per cent.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

Commissioner ORTON, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, has made the following decision in reference to the duty on Tobacco in the late insurrectionary States:

Tobacco manufactured prior to Sept. 1, 1862, and sold but never removed from the place of manufacture, is liable to the rate of duty imposed by the act now in force. Tobacco made subsequent to Sept. 1, 1862, and prior to June 30, 1864, if it has been sold, will be liable to the rates of duty imposed by the act of July 1, 1862, and the amended act of March 3, 1863, whenever it is removed beyond the insurrectionary States; if it has never been sold but is still in the possession of the manufacturer, then it will be subject, when sold or removed, to the rates of duty imposed by the law now in force. Manufactured tobacco, in the insurrectionary States, made prior to April 1, 1865, and not owned by the manufacturer when sold, either to be consumed in an insurrectionary State, or to be carried out of said State, is liable to the tax imposed by the law now in force. Tobacco in the hands of a purchaser may be sold indefinitely within the insurrectionary States, without becoming liable to tax; but when the same is sold to be transported beyond the limits of said insurrectionary States, it becomes liable to the tax imposed by the law in force at the time the first sale of the same tobacco was made by the manufacturer thereof. Tobacco from Virginia or North Carolina cannot be shipped by way of New-York to New-Orleans, though the same was made and sold prior to the establishment of collection districts in said State, without the payment of the tax. The tax would accrue on tobacco manufactured by a firm, should said firm, on being dissolved, divide the stock on hand of manufactured tobacco among the individual members of the firm. If a sale of said tobacco should afterward be made, to be carried beyond the limits of the insurrectionary States, the rate of tax would be determined by the time when such first sale was made. In all cases where any party shall make claims to have his goods reassured at a different rate from the current rates under the lawe now in force, it will be incumbent upon him to show to the entire satisfaction of the assessor that the precise time when the sale was made entitles him to a lower rate of duty.

Commissioner ORTON has also made the following decisions:

Tobacco that has become mouldy may be cleaned or reworked if done under the supervision of an inspector, without rendering it liable to an additional duty, if a duty has been paid thereon, and if the tobacco is exempt from duty, it will not become liable in consequence of such statement. Photographic pictures which are merely copies of works of art are exempt from stamp duty whenever they are sold by the producers at wholesale at a price not exceeding ten cents each; but if sold at retail at any price, or sold at wholesale at a price exceeding ten cents each, they are subject to the same stamp duty as originals.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 13, 1863.

SIR: In reply to your letter of July 10, in relation to the duty on manufactured wines, I have to say that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has suspended so much Circular No. 29 as relates to the manufacture of imitation liquors, but all other parts of it are still in force.

The several examples given in your letter of manufactured wines, and upon which you ask information, are evidently such wines es are contemplated under section 94 of the act of June 30, 1864, and under said act as amended by the act of March 3, 1865, liable to a duty of sixty cents per gallon.

Very respectfully,
WM. ORTON, Commissioner.

Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue are hereby informed, that so much of Circular No. 29 as requires distillers, rectifiers, brewers, or other persons engaged in the manufacture or production of liquors, sold as imitations of Bourbon, whisky, brandy, gin, &c. to return and pay tax on such imitation liquors, is suspended for the present.

Collectors will not enforce the collection of any taxes assessed on such manufactured liquors, under instructions contained in the above-named circular, unless specially directed to do so by this office.

It is distinctly to be understood that the suspension of Circular No. 29 herein ordered, relates solely to that portion of it which relates to the manufacture of "imitation liquors," other than wine.

The assessment and collection of duties on wine made of grapes, and on all other wines or liquors known or denominated as wine, must continue to be made as provided in the regulations.

WILLIAM ORTON, Commissioner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, July 12, 1865.

SIR: In reply to your inquiry of the 7th inst., relative to returns of Savings Banks, I have to say that it has been decided that the deposits of a Savings Bank having no capital stock, may be so far regarded as capital as to allow the deduction of the amount of such deposits invested in United States bonds.

The surplus fund should also be regarded as capital, and added to the amount of deposits from which the amount of bonds is entracted.

Only such government securities as are set forth in Decision No. 140, are considered United States bonds. You will observe the 7-30 notes and certificates of indebtedness are not included.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS,
Deputy Commissioner.

THOS. G. TURNER, Esq., U. S. Assessor, Providence, R. I.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

TUMOR, SCROFULA. A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should enlist public confidence. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M.

JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, M. D.,
No. 461 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

CANCER.

A new and wonderful discovery. Dr. J. C. DIXON'S CANCER ANTIDOTE, which has already proved, in over five hundred cases, to be the most successful treatment for cancer that has ever been used by man. The method of treatment is indeed simple. This terrible disease is entirely removed in a solid mass, without the use of the knife, loss of blood, producing no pain, caustic burning, or affecting the sound parts. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; No. 726 Broadway; J. C. DIXON, M. D.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his consulting apartments, suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy: price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 7369 N. Y. P. O.

STRICTURE, PILES, FISTULA, &C.—Pilas radically cured in ten minutes, without the use of the knife, caustic or acid, by HENRY A. DANIELS, M.D., Consulting and Operative Surgeon, 3 Union-square.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have in all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
DATED
JUNE, JULY,
AUGUST, OCTOBER,
AND
DECEMBER, 1864.
WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY.
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.
The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse,
Paris.
Deposits received and letters of credit granted. Americans traveling in Europe can have their letters sent to the above address.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 94 Broadway and No. 6 Wall-st.,
Dealers in government and other securities. Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to mercheuts and bankers upon favorable terms.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 13, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

[L.S.] FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.

L. S. Signed FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent., in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 15th day of July, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of July, and opened on the 3d day of August.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the measure recommended by the shareholders' meeting held May 31, 1865, and in order that the lands sold may be represented by a corresponding issue of capital stock, in accordance with the policy berstofore pursued by the company in the issue of Canceled Bonds Scrip, the outstanding shares of this company be increased by the issue of one share for every ten now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every ten held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the company will retain the right to such fractional part at par.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

[SEAL.] (Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST negotiating bonds and coupons of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company numbered as follows: 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 1,147, 1,148, 1,430, 1,431, 1,833, the same having been stolen in June, 1864, from a correspondant of the undersigned. A reward will be paid for their return to WARD & CO., No. 54 Wall-st.

Also, of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, due February, 1863, nnmbered as follows: 388, 456, 496, 498. Also, of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, Goshen Branch, 1,349.

HARTFORD BUSINESS PAPER AND Hartford Stocks bought at current rates. Hartford collections remitted for on day of payment less ¼, by GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford, Conn.

REFER TO
KETCHUM, SON & CO.
FISK & HATCH, New-York.
Washington Bank, Boston.
Hartford Bank, Hartford.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

KENTUCKY STATE BONDS.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners propose to redeem at par, with accrued interest, $200,000 of Kentucky State Bonds, falling due July 1, 1868. Those first presented at Bank of America will be redeemed.

M. C. JOHNSON,
JULY 21, 1865. Agent of Sink. Fund Com.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
Corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
CASH CAPITAL $3,500,000.
From statement for the Seventh Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

Total amount of assets Jan. 1, 1865	$7,436,572 78
Total amount of premiums	6,219,114 68
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	2,064,754 02
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies	651,212 97
Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not	760,354 89
Interest of scrip issued of 1862 and 1863	6 per cent.
Scrip dividend to dealers on earned premiums	12 per cent.
Dividend for the year to stockholders	31 per cent.

Dealers with this company will be allowed the option, to be signified at the time of application for insurance, of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, guaranteed by certificate, of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon all voyage risks upon cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.
2. Upon voyage risks upon freight, a return of twenty per cent.
3. Upon time risks upon freight, and upon voyage and time risks upon hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to the above returns in gold.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rowe,	Daniel W. Teller,
Daniel W. Lord,	John D. Bates,
George Mills,	Charles Hickox,
John Atkinson,	Robert Bowne,
Thos. A. C. Cochrane,	Lawrence Myers,
Wm. H. Hulsey,	S. N. Derrick,
Thos. Barron,	Moses Merick,
Roland G. Mitchell,	David J. Ely,
Albert G. Lee,	Joseph Morrison,
George F. Deshon,	Wm. H. Popham,
O. L. Nims,	B. C. Morris, Jr.,
M. F. Merick,	Ezra Nye,
Wm. B. Cammann,	Henry J. Cammann,
John Armstrong,	Thomas Lord.
R. C. Morris,	Preston H. Hodges,
Andrew J. Rich,	J. H. Griffin.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOMAS LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Sec'y.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Sixth Collection District, State of New-York, comprising the XIth, XVth and XVIth Wards of the City of New-York. Notice is hereby given that the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and all supplements thereto, approved March 3, 1865, made and completed by the assessors of said Collection District for the examination of [illegible] DAYS [illegible] hereof, at my office, No. 381 West Broadway, in the New-York County Bank building, in the City of New-York, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. And notice is hereby given that the [illegible] days from the date [illegible] day of July, 1865, and for four days [illegible] and determine all appeal [illegible] assessed valuations or [illegible] Assistant Assessors [illegible] taxes [illegible] published tables [illegible] for the year ending [illegible] DAYS for the purpose of hearing and deciding upon [illegible] matter or thing respecting which a complaint or appeal may be made by any person or principle of the assessment or valuation [illegible].

[illegible] EVELAND, Assessor.

Dated New-York, July 13, 1865.

MARINE INSURANCE STOCK.—NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE [illegible] OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, July 17, 1865.

THE STISSING BANK (PINE PLAINS) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the American National Bank, of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Metropolitan Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

EDWARD HAND, Deputy Superintendent.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petro

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtan of thn anthority vested in me by sundry writs of venditioni nrponas, issued out of the United States District Court for thn Northern District of Florida, I will offer for sale, in front of thn Market-house, in the City of Jacksonville, at public ontcry, on MONDAY, the seventh day of August next, the following property, to wit:

The east half of lot number five (5) in sqnare number fifty-two, (52,) as the same is known and designated on the map or plans of said City of Jacksonville, in the State of Florida,—said property having been condemned under the Act of Congress approvnd August 6, 1861—late the estate of Renben Cowart.

Also two lots or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Duvnl, in said State, thn bonndary linn of which begins at a stake on the River St. Johns, in a line with lands of Elizabeth Hendricks, wife of Wm. J. Hendricks, on the south side of said river and nearly opposite to the City of Jacksonville, running from said stake south, ten degrees east along said Hendricks' line, crossing the creek to the opposite side of the same, to a corner; thence along the east bank of said creek by thn several courses of thn same, in a northeasterly direction, and along the cove at thn month of said creek to a cornnr on thn bank of said river; and thence along the said river and sorose said cove to the pince of beginning, containing four or five acres, more or less. Also that other lot of land adjacent to the foregoing and lying on thn side of said river, nearly opposite the City of Jacksonville, in said State of Florida, the boundary line of which begins at a stake on the bank of said river a few rods west of a cove, and on the line dividing land of Floyd and the land of Wm. J. and Elizabeth A. Hendricks, and runs thence in a westerly conrse along said river about fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredthn chains to a stake; thnnce nortb ten degrees west, fifteen and twenty-one-one-hnndredths chains to a stak; thence sonth seventy-eight degrees east, fonrteen and fourteen-one-hnndredths chains, crossing a creek, to a stake; thnnce north ten degrees east, fourteen and fonrteen-one-hnndredths chains, crossing a creek, to a stake; thence sonth ten degrees east, crossing the same creek, fifteen and twenty-one-hundredthe chains to the place of begioning, containing twenty acres more or less.

Also, all that tract of land in the County of Duvnl and State of Florida aforesaid, on the sonth side of the River St. Johns, known as a tract of land formerly owned by David Scorry, adjoining lands of Wm. J. Hendricks, Cowford tract, containing seventy acres, more or less; bounded on the north by said river, on the east by lands of Francis S. Hndnall, on the south by public lands and west by lends of Wm. J. Hendricks aforesaid. Also, lot number four, in square number five, in the City of Jacksonville, bonnded on the north by Forsyth-st., on the east by lot number five, on the sonth by lot number one, all in the aforesaid square, and on the west by Newonn-st., condemned noder the Act of July 17, 1862, late the estate of Theodore Hartridge.

Also, lot number two, in square number five, in the City of Jacksonville aforesnid, condemned nnder the Act of July 17, 1862, late the estnte of Benjamin A. Putnam.

Also, all those lots or parcels of land, known and designated on the maps or plans of said City of Jacksonville, lot number four and five, 4 and 5, in square forty-seven, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Reoben Cowart.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land sitnate in said City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duvnl, and State of Florida, aforesaid, north of the Magnolia House, once owned by A. Coy; west by lands of one Dupray, being a corner lot, bounded on thn west by Ocean-st., and north by the Jacksoonville and Alligator's Plank-road.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land sitnate in the City of Jacksonville, aforesaid, known and described upon the plan or plat of said city, as water lot number eight-three, (83,) measuring from east to west, one hundred and five feet, and embracing all the marginal depth from Bay-st. to the St. Johns River, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of John W. Lendr.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville aforesaid, known as the east half of lot number five, in square number nity-two, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land, situated in the County of Duval and State of Florida, adjoining the sawmill lot owned by Fairbanks & Company, on the west and north, and on the river St. Johns, and on the east by lands of McCoy's Creek with the St. Johns River, adjoining the City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval and State of Florida aforesaid, intended as follows, to wit: Beginning on the bank of said river, at low water mark, at the southwest corner of the saw-mill lot aforesaid; running thence along the shore of said river, southwardly, to a point due south from a squared piece stake on the bank thereof; thence, north to said post or stake, continuing the same course along a line of marked trees, about eight chains and fifty links, to the edge of the marsh of McCoy's creek to an oak, marked; thence on the same course, through the marsh, to McCoy's Creek; thence down the same to the line between the lands of J. Winter and F. O. Holmes, or Reed & Holmes, about two hundred and sixty-five feet, to the north line of the aforesaid mill lot; thence, westerly along said north line, about two hundred feet, to the northwest corner thereof; thence south, along the west line of said mill lot to the place of beginning, containing three acres and forty-four one-hundredths.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Duval, on the north side of the River St. Johns, near the mouth of McCoy's Creek, bounded northerly by line of Saw Mill lot, on the southeast by the River St. Johns, and extending two hundred feet on said river, and one hnndred feet in depth back from the river, and known as the Florida Mill property.

Also, all that lot of land situated to the county aforesaid, above the Town of Jacksonville, on the St. Johns River, near the mouth of McCoy's Creek, bounded southerly by the River St. Johns, westwardly by a lot conveyed by T. U. Holmes to Charles Willey, Trustee, &c., and by said Charles Willey, Trustee, &c., and J. Thompson and wife to Burr, Ambler, Broosan and Fairbanke, theoce eastwardly along the paling fence, north by a continuation of the northerly line of said lot conveyed to said Willey, being about one hnodred feet on said river, and one hundred feet deep. Also, the small gore of land in the rear of said lot above described and bounded as follows, to wit: Eastwardly by a continnation of the easterly line of said above-described lot, until said line strikes the easterly line of Mr. Winter's land, thence westwardly by said Winter's estate line, and southerly by said lot lastly hereinbeforo described, together with all the rights of way.

Also, all the following described lots situate in thn county aforesaid, being certain timber lands which were entered or purchased by the said F. George Burr & Co., or by their sncoessors, Fairbanks & Co., to wit: The southwest quarter and south half of the southeast quarter, and the north east quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine, in township four south, of range twenty-five east, containing two hundred and eighty-eight and one-hundred acres, more or less. Also, the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-eight, township four, rangn twenty-five, sonth and east, containing forty and forty-two one-hundred acres. Also, the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-three, township four, and range twenty-five, south and east, containing forty and seventy-five one-hundred acres. Also, thn northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section nine, township five, of range twenty-five, sonth and east, containing forty acres. Also, the north half of section twenty-nioe, towoship four, of rangn twenty-five, south and east, containing three hundred and twenty-six and sixty-four one-hnndred acres, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Jobn W. Hendricks.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville aforesaid, known as the east half of lot number five, in square number nity-two, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival and Departure of the Ninety-fourth New-York, Ninth Maine and Fifth Connecticut Regiments.

The Ninety-fourth New-York Regiment arrived last night, and departed for Troy before any history of the regiment could be gained.

THE FIFTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

Among the arrivals yesterday was that of the Fifth Connecticut, numbering 390 men, under command of Col. HENRY W. DABOLL. The regiment came by the Amboy ronte at 4 P. M., and after a hurried meal at the Battery Barracks, the command took passage by the Hartford steamer for that city. During its brief stay at the barracks the Fifth enjoyed a great treat at the hands of Col. ALMY, in the shape of a bountiful supply of ripe and luscious peaches, thirteen baskets of which delicious fruit were placed at their disposal.

The Fifth Connecticut Regiment is a veteran organization, and was originally raised in 1861, leaving the State for the seat of war on the 29th of July of that year, then numbering 1,102 officers and men. On leaving the State the regiment had orders to report to Maj.-Gen. BANES, then at Harper's Ferry, Va., commanding the "Department of the Shenandoah." On its arrival it was brigaded with two New-York regiments and one Pennsylvania regiment, under the command of Colonel, now Maj.-Gen., GEO. H. THOMAS. The command was afterward assigned as the First Brigade, First Division, Department of the Shenandoah, and incorporated for a time with the Army of the Potomac. During the Summer and Fall of 1861 the regiment made some very heavy marches, the continuous series of which gave the Fifth the name of "The Marching Regiment," or "Foot Cavalry."

When Major-Gen. JOHN POPE took command of the Army of Virginia in 1862, the Fifth formed a part of that army, and participated in all the leading engagements of that campaign. At the battle of Cedar Mountain the regiment went in with some 400 muskets, and fought most gallantly, every officer but three being either killed, wounded or taken prisoner. It formed part of the reserve force in the battles near Washington, and was with McCLELLAN in Maryland, on the road to Antietam. The day before the battle of South Mountain it was detached in Frederick City for provost duty, remaining there nearly three months. In the latter part of November, 1862, it was organized as part of the "Grand Reserve Division" of the Army of the Potomac, under Sigel.

Being attached to the Twelfth Corps, the Fifth participated in the battle of Chancellorsville, with credit to itself. It also fought in Gettysburgh, and in September, 1863 was transferred, with the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, from the army of the Potomac to that of the Cumberland, and on its arrival in Tennessee was stationed near Cowan.

After reënlisting and coming home on furlough, the regiment returned to Tennessee in the early part of March, 1864. On the 30th of April the Fifth moved as a part of the force under Gen. SHERMAN, in the advance from Chattanooga, participating in the engagements up to the taking of Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 25, 1864.

The Fifth Connecticut continued with Gen. SHERMAN in his grand march to the sea, through Georgia and the Carolinas. The following forms the battle record of the regiment:

1862—First Winchester, Va., (under Gen. BANKS,) May 25; Cedar Mountain, Va. Aug. 9.
1863—Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-5; Gettysburgh, Penn., July 1-5.
1864—Resaca, Ga., May 15; Dallas, Ga., May 25; Marietta, Ga., June 22; Atlanta, Ga., July 31-Sept. 25.
1865—Averysboro, March 16; Bentonville, March 19.

THE NINTH MAINE

arrived yesterday morning, and remained at the Battery Barracks until 4 P. M., when the regiment departed for Augusta, Me. The Ninth numbered 350 men, under command of Lieut.-Col. JOSEPH NOBLE, and appeared to good advantage.

The Ninth Maine was organized in September, 1861, and was sent to Ferrandina, Florida, where it remained nearly a year. It then joined Gen. GILLMORE'S forces in front of Charleston, S. C., and participated in the operations before Forts Wagner and Gregg. It was afterward transferred to Hilton Head, remaining there some eight months.

When Gen. BUTLER'S Army of the James was being organized at Bermuda-ster, the Ninth was assigned to it, and participated in all the engagements of that army up to the beginning of 1865, when it went to Wilmington, under Gen. TERRY, and served gallantly at the taking of Fort Fisher. With the Tenth Army Corps, it operated against Wilmington and Charleston, in conjunction with Gen. SHERMAN'S army.

Among its battles are the storming of Fort Wagner, Cold Harbor, storming of Petersburgh, siege, Fort Harrison, Fort Fisher and others.

TO ARRIVE.

The Seventeenth Connecticut Regiment is expected to arrive in this city on Monday from Hilton Head, S. C., in the steamer *Arago*, telegraphs to that effect having been received by Col. ALMY, Connecticut State Agent.

A Mail Car in the Hudson River.

On Saturday morning, by an act of carelessness, the car containing the southern mail was precipitated into the Hudson River. It appears that the mail train was somewhat delayed in its arrival at Jersey City, and the mail car was hastily detached and started down the bridge for the ferry-boat. The chains were up, and the boat was just on the point of leaving when the car reached the bridge. The man at the stern called out to "hold up," but he was not heeded, and the car rolled down the bridge and fell into the river.

On board the sunken car were not only the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington mails, but special dispatches from the Department of State for several of our Ministers abroad, which were to be sent by the steamer sailing at noon.

After ascertaining the exact place of the lost mail car, two men were sent down with ropes about their waists. Cables were attached by them to the car, which was then raised to the surface of the water.

A hole was broken through the roof, large enough to admit a man's body. One of the divers, made his way inside and proceeded to take out the mail-bags, and pass them to the persons above. The bags are almost impervious to water, and accordingly were as reluctant to let it out as they usually are to its admission. Each of the bags was exceedingly heavy and almost unmanageable. It was a tedious job of an hour and a half, or so, to move the contents of the car. Finally, about 1 o'clock, the last bag was extricated and landed on the small-craft upon which it was found that the heavy bags attached could not draw it away. Two or three laborers assisted, however, and succeeded in moving the wagon, which was then drawn to the ferry-boat. A little before 2 o'clock the clerks at the Postoffice were assorting the contents.

Among the mails are bags for Europe and other parts of the world. Some of the bags were for California. Many of the papers and letters are reduced to a pulp, and the addresses are entirely illegible.

These mails will be forwarded to their destination as soon as they can be dried and arranged.

The Fire Department.

At the regular afternoon session of the Board of Fire Commissioners on Friday, considerable routine business was transacted.

A communication was received from Hose Company No. 29, stating that they had expended considerable money upon their apparatus, and expressing a desire to purchase the same. Decision reserved.

Engine Company No. 23, and Hose Companies Nos. 25 and 51, with a portion of Hose Company No. 30, sent in written communications, agreeing to perform fire duty until honorably discharged by the new board. Accepted.

The foreman of Hose Company No. 28 forwarded charges against Hose Company No. 56, for an assault on the 17th inst., while proceeding to a fire in Mulberry-street. This case is ordered to be held for trial on Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

Engine Company No. 18, on application to that effect, were restored to duty in the vicinity of their location, on condition that they do not proceed down town further than Thirty-fourth-street, except when ordered to do so by the Chief Engineer or any of the Assistant Engineers.

Very little other business of an important nature was transacted during the session. The new engine ordered by the board will not arrive much before Monday afternoon, when it will be assigned to some company for trial.

The rooms of the Fire Commissioners are now in direct telegraphic communication with Police Headquarters, and likewise with the different stations throughout the city.

Billiards.

MATCHES BETWEEN DUDLEY KAVANAGH AND PIERRE CARME.

The following are the articles of agreement for three great billiard matches to come off the ensuing Fall between the champion of America, DUDLEY KAVANAGH, and PIERRE CARME:

Articles of agreement between Dudley Kavansh and Pierre Carme, entered into this 7th day of July, 1865:

The said Dudley Kavanagh agrees to play the said Carme, a series of three matches at billiards, under the subjoined conditions:

First—To play a French carom game, consisting of two hundred and fifty points, on a Phelan & Collender carom-table, second size, with balls 2 5-16 inches in diameter, for $1,000 a side, half forfeit.

Second—A four-ball carom game of fifteen hundred points, for one thousand dollars a side, half-forfeit, on the same size and style of table, with the same sized balls, with the pushing shot omitted.

Third—A regular four-ball American carom game, on a regular full-sized table, according to the rules governing the contests for the champion cne, and laid down by the American Billiard Congress, fifteen hundred points up, with balls 2⅜ inches in diameter, for one thousand dollars a side, half forfeit.

The first match to be played ninety days from the present date, July 7, viz.: on Thursday, October 5. The second match to be played on Saturday, November 4, being thirty days subsequent to the first match. The third match to be played on Monday, December 4, being thirty days subsequent to the second match. The matches to be played in public, in such places as Mr. MICHAEL PHELAN, acting as the representative of Mr. CARME, and Mr. ——, as the representative of Mr. KAVANAGH, may select and agree upon; and in the event of their not agreeing upon such place, to toss for choice of place. The net proceeds of each match to go to the winner of such match. Each player to be entitled to fifty complimentary tickets, the customary number being distributed among the press.

The price of the tickets of admission to be one dollar each. The forfeit of $500 a side in each match is this day placed in the hands of Mr. HENRY C. COLTON, the appointed stakeholder, the balance of the stake ($500) in each match to be put up at least twenty-four hours previous to the time appointed to commence the match.

GEORGE WILKES for DUDLEY KAVANAGH.
MICHAEL PHELAN for PIERRE CARME.

GOLD IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Another Wall-street Bubble Burst.

EX-GOVERNOR GILMORE, OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE, VICTIMIZED.

Affidavits before Justice Dowling.

Mr. EDWIN S. BARRETT, of Fitchburgh, Mass., recently appeared before Justice DOWLING and made affidavit against CHARLES J. ANTHONY, of Worcester, Mass., alleging that by false pretence he had defrauded Ex-Governor JOSEPH A. GILMORE, of Concord, N. H., of $15,000, and after the usual circumlocution, in which warrants and requisitions were granted and executed, and a writ of *habeas corpus* was served, Officer WOOLDRIDGE, of the Sixth Ward, contrived to get the accused into the Tombs, on Friday, and the following and other affidavits were recited:

Edwin S. Barrett, of Fitchburgh, Mass., sworn—In April, 1864, I resided and was doing business in the City of New-York, and acted as the agent of Joseph A. Gilmore, then Governor of New-Hampshire; he left money with me and authorized me to draw for more to be invested for him; on the 13th of April, 1864, I received a note from Isaac A. Biggs, then the agent or broker of Charles J. Anthony, also a broker or contractor, of No. 35 Pine-street, requesting to see me on important business; I went to the office of Anthony, at No. 35 Pine-street, and Anthony told me that he had property in Nova Scotia, called the "Moosehead Gold Property," for which he had contracted to pay $100,000; that the property was very valuable, and that he had already made part payment; that it had mills on it for crushing quartz, a dwelling-house, and many other valuable improvements; that $50,000 had been expended on the buildings, &c., and that the property was paying $500 a day, would pay regular dividends, and was, in fact, a safe and profitable investment; he offered me an interest on the same footing with himself, saying that he took his stock on the basis of $100,000 as the original cost of the property; relying upon these representations, I took for Mr. Gilmore one-tenth interest in the property, for which I paid $10,000, by borrowing that sum through Biggs, pledging for the same a subscription receipt for five hundred shares of International Coal stock; the money was said to have been supplied by Mr. John C. Mallory, a person who had an office with Anthony, and was interested in several companies, but I subsequently learned Anthony had loaned the money to Mallory, and I inferred that he used Mallory merely to blind me; a few days subsequent to making this payment of $10,000 Anthony told me that he had completed the purchase of the Moosehead property, and had paid $100,000 therefor, and that a person who had agreed to take a $12,000 interest had not come forward; he therefore proposed that I should take a further interest, and I therefore sold 100 shares of International Coal Stock belonging to Gov. Gilmore, and received therefor a U. S. Certificate of indebtedness for $5,000, with which I purchased an additional twentieth of the Moosehead Gold property; I never should have made such purchases had Anthony not represented that he had paid $100,000 therefor, and that it was a profitable investment; I took a receipt in Gov. Gilmore's name for $15,000, said receipt pledging the maker thereof to form a company with $500,000 capital at $10 a share, the company to retain 100,000 shares of the stock; when I paid the money I was told that influential men should be trustees of the company, and Mr. Everett Clapp, President of the Lafayette Bank of Yonkers, was named as one of these; the name of Gov. Gilmore was suggested, also, but in his behalf I declined; I was subsequently asked by Mr. Anthony to serve as a trustee or corporator for the purpose of a temporary organization, the representation being that it was merely a preliminary transaction; I therefore consented, and was associated as trustee with F. A. Paddock and Reuben Ross, and none others were ever appointed; on the 11th of May, 1865, my suspicions having been aroused, I called on William Norton, a lawyer, at No. 42 Williams-street, who had papers in relation to the Moosehead property, and held the title in trust for the company; I requested Norton to let me see the papers, and he produced a Crown lease to William H. Newman, of Halifax, and Alexander Keith, Jr., assigned by said Newman to William Norton; he also produced a relinquishment from Keith to Newman, of Keith's last rest. The consideration being 30,000 lawful money of Nova Scotia. The assignment was dated June 11, 1864; upon my calling his attention to this fact he said that it should have been April 11, and made the alteration in my presence; Mr. Norton at first said that he had a deed showing the amount of $30,000 paid, but afterward remembered that he did not have one; he was sure that the amount paid was $40,000, in our currency, himself having paid it; I understood from Mr. Norton that he had his property in trust for Anthony and others, and that this sum of $30,000 covered all of the parcels of property on the Mersey.

The voluminous affidavit of Isaac A. Biggs, Anthony's clerk or agent, shows that Anthony, previous to finding that the Moosehead mines were the most attractive investment in the Western Hemisphere, deserted him (the deponent) to secure Gov. Gilmore's name as one that must give character to the Moosehead Gold Mining Company, and that Anthony designed to use the names of William B. Astor, Wilson G. Hunt, and others, and sell stock to the amount of $50,000, realizing as profit the difference between that enormous sum and the pittance which had been paid for the lands. Biggs testifies further as follows: "On the 7th of January, 1865, I met Anthony at the Parker House, in Boston, and accompanied him thence to his abode at Worcester, Mass., and said Anthony informed me that he and one Shirley had sold, or caused to be sold, under a foreclosure, the property of said Mooseland Gold Company, and that he had caused said foreclosure and sale that he might cut out Gov. Gilmore and reorganize the company; I then exhibited forty certificates of one hundred shares each of said stock, not the property of said Gilmore, and asked Anthony whether these shares would be recognized, and he replied that they would; I then inquired how he had managed to sell under a foreclosure, as the company owed nothing, and Anthony replied that a small debt had been contracted for that purpose; I asked whether he had taken the title in his own name, and he replied "that he had not." Biggs further testifies that having told Anthony that he had heard that he paid only $18,000 for the property, and that it was not worth more than that sum; Anthony assured him that it cost precisely $50,000, and Biggs having requested Anthony to aid him in recovering Gov. Gilmore's money, Anthony declined to make any settlement.

These and other affidavits, covering nearly as much ground as the interminable papers in the two examinations which are now going on at Jefferson Market, having been read, Justice DOWLING required ANTHONY to find $15,000 bail, and this was given by Mr. CHARLES F. SOUTHMAYD, of No. 42 Ninth-street, and the 31st instant was named as the day for a further hearing.

Mr. ANTHONY says that the charge against him is false, and was invented by BARRETT and others to extort money from him. Mr. JOHN SEDGWICK appears for ANTHONY, and ex-Judge STUART for the prosecution.

The United Service Petroleum and Mining Company.

THE EXAMINATION BEFORE JUSTICE DODGE CONTINUED.

The examination in this case was continued before Justice DODGE yesterday. The first witness called was

Col. Hillyer, who, on being cross-examined by Mr. Field, deposed that he became acquainted with Col. Mann in April or May, 1864; his impression was that he was introduced to Mann by Mr. Storms; had been previously in the army, and was on the staff of Gen. Grant before the fall of Vicksburgh; first heard of Mann's accoutrements about the time of his introduction to him; when Mann came to his office, he said he was the proprietor of the patented accoutrements; he said he had a favorable report of an organization under the Secretary of War, in relation to the accoutrements; Col. Mann proposed to witness that if he secured the accoutrements he would give him twenty-five cents a set, he subsequently agreed to give him one-seventh of the profits on the patent; went to City Point and saw Gen. Grant about the accoutrements, and asked the General if he was willing to give him a letter recommending the articles; received a letter from Gen. Grant; had procured an order from the Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Dana, for 80,000 sets; received one-sixth of the net profits; that amount exceeded the twenty-five cents per set which was originally agreed on; the agreement between witness and Mann provided that he should have one-sixth interest or one-sixth of the profits if he should give his time and attention to the accoutrement business; there were 19,000 sets made for the cavalry; the third agreement was that he should have one-sixth interest in the patent itself; it was made in September, subsequently proceeded to Cincinnati to see Gen. Hooker, and also to City Point and other places, had received over $10,000 from the profits of the accoutrements—which amounted to about $60,000; received that sum from Col. Mann; his last payment was made on about May, 1865; had asked Col. Mann for a draft for $3,000; and Mann then figured up the accounts between them, and it was agreed that $500 was still due to witness; Mann's Accoutrement Company was formed in the latter part of May or about June; had been the Vice-President of the Company. Mr. Kellogg had no interest in it; had not been on pleasant terms since the supposed discovery of frauds in the oil business; the old business was first brought to his notice by Col. Mann, in February last; was in Savannah to see Gen. Sherman shortly after its surrender; had an agreement with Mann that if anything could be made out of cotton here the profits should be divided; Mann told witness about the oil lands; and said that $15,000 was required to work the lands; he asked witness to subscribe $2,000, and he would guarantee it would be worth one hundred per cent; that conversation took place at the office in Pennsylvania avenue, Washington; witness then asked if Stratton and Mann had subscribed on the same terms, and whether they might have advantage over others, and he replied that they had not; Mann spoke of his visit to the oil regions; he returned from the oil regions about February, 1865; in the conversation he had with Mann about that time, he said an old friend of his, named Stratton, had offered to go in partnership with him in the oil business; Mann asked him if he was willing to go into that arrangement, but witness replied he objected to having anything to do with a partnership, but he would take an interest in oil lands; (witness identified his signature on the subscription paper;) signed it in February; several days after he saw Mann in Washington; did not think he asked Col. Mann if he was interested personally in the oil lands; had the first interview with Capt. Stratton in February, at No. 240 Broadway; that was the office of the Mann Accoutrement Company, and afterward of the oil company; had talked with Col. Duff, Col. Fredericks, Dr. Mercer, Major Scott, Mr. Chadwick, Gen. Kirby Smith, and others, about the oil business; his conversation with these gentlemen commended the enterprise.

Col. Hillyer then testified to various conversations he had with Mann about the oil lands, after which the case was adjourned till 10 o'clock on Tuesday.

NEW STEAMSHIPS FOR THE SOUTHERN TRADE.

Description of the Steamships Rising Star, Hatteras, Albemarle, Rapidan and Raleigh.

THE STEAMSHIP RISING STAR.

This is a magnificent side-wheel steamship, of 2,727 tons burthen, new measurement, designed for any service, but will soon take her place on the route hence to New Orleans. In model, she seems almost faultless, possessing lines that are beautiful, and that betoken great speed.

She is 308 feet long on deck, 42 feet 6 inches wide, 31 feet deep, has three decks and draws when loaded 17 feet.

Her saloons are unsurpassed in size and beauty of finish by those of any ocean steamer afloat, being really works of art in design and style of execution.

The vessel is as strong as she is large and beautiful. Her frames are of white oak, chestnut, &c., of the choicest quality, and her fastenings are of copper and treenails, this portion of the work being executed in the most approved and skillful manner. The frames are molded 17 inches in the angles, and sided 13 inches, and are spaced from centre to centre 30 inches. Around them extend iron straps, double and diagonally laid, 4½ by ⅝ inches, adding to the great strength of the hull.

Her motive power consists of a vertical beam engine, with a cylinder of 100 inches, and a stroke of piston of 12 feet. Her water-wheels are 34 feet 9 inches in diameter, and are of iron. She has two tubular boilers, that make steam easily, obviating the necessity of using blowers to her furnaces.

In pumps, ground tackle, boats, life-preservers, and other articles of safety, utility and comfort, she is fully supplied and fitted.

This vessel was designed, modeled and built by those well known ship-builders, Messrs. ROOSEVELT & JOYCE, foot of Stanton-street. Her machinery was constructed by Messrs. JNO. ROACH & Co., and she is owned by the New-York Mail Steamship Company, that also own the large and magnificent ships, the *Golding Star*, *Morning Star* and *Evening Star*.

The *Rising Star* is a picture of nautical beauty, unsurpassed by any ocean steamship, and her construction will add lustre to the already established reputation of American skill in naval architecture.

THE STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, ALBEMARLE, RAPIDAN AND RALEIGH.

The new steamship *Hatteras*, the latest addition to the Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company, was launched from the yard of Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOULKS, Greenpoint, L. I., in the ninth of March, 1865, and is a capital specimen of naval architecture, either for commercial purposes or the transit of passengers. The *Albemarle*, *Rapidan* and *Raleigh* are sister vessels, not yet complete, but the description of the *Hatteras* gives full particulars concerning the whole. The two last, when finished, will run on the route hence to Wilmington, N. C.

The *Hatteras* is 170 feet in length, 33 feet in breadth, 19 feet in depth, has two decks, and is 868 tons burthen, new measurement. She is of white oak, mechanic, &c., and square-fastened in a thorough manner with copper and treenails. The floors are molded 14 inches, and are sided 8 inches, with the frames 30 inches from centre to centre. The bulkheads are fitted into the hull, insuring that her cargo will be kept free from dampness and water. Around the frames there are iron straps, double and diagonally laid, 5 by ⅝ inches, adding greatly to her strength.

The engine is of the vertical beam description, one cylinder, 44 inches in diameter, by 11 feet stroke of piston. Her water-wheels are 24 feet in diameter, and of the best quality of iron. One fine boiler, with eight furnaces, generates a sufficiency of steam for the engines.

The owners of this vessel, after securing safety and speed, evidently turned their attention to all the requirements concerning to the health and comfort of her passengers. Her saloons are neat and elegantly fitted up apartments; the pantries are piled with dishes, crockery ware and cutlery sufficient for a steamer of much larger proportions, and the state-rooms are models of convenience and comfort.

These vessels, when running on their respective routes, will give satisfaction to the whole city, and to the numerous parties that visit. The machinery of these four vessels was contracted to be built by the Allaire Iron Works, New-York.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

MATCH BETWEEN THE AMATEUR CLUB OF TREMONT AND MONITOR OF WEST FARMS.

A match between these two clubs was played at Morrisania on the 20th inst.

The following is the score:

AMATEUR.	H.	L.	Runs.	MONITOR.	H.	L.	Runs.
Vanantwerp, c.	3		3	Whitney, c	5		0
Summerfield, p..	1		5	Blood, r. f.....	5		0
Heath, 1st b.....	3		2	Pierce, l. f.....	2		1
E. Heath, 2d b .	2		3	Ward, s. s.....	2		2
Barson, s. s	3		2	Osborn, c. f.....	4		1
Conselman, r. f.	1		4	Ackerman, 3d b.	4		1
Dashield, 3d b	5		1	Howes, 2d b.....	2		2
Burt, c. f.....	5		1	Grote, 1st b.....	1		2
Bennett, l. f	4		0	Lyons, p.....	2		2
Total.....	27		21	Total.. .	27		11

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Monitor.....	0	4	0	2	1	0	3	0	t—11
Amateur.....	5	1	1	2	0	10	0	1	t—21

Umpire—Mr. SHEA, of the Eckford Club.
Fly-catches made—Amateur, 6; Monitor, 3.
Time of game—2 hours 35 minutes.

Three Great Billiard Matches.

The following are the articles of agreement for three great billiard matches to come off the ensuing Fall between the champion of America, DUDLEY KAVANAGH, and PIERRE CARME:

Articles of agreement between DUDLEY KAVANAGH and PIERRE CARME, entered into this 7th day of July, 1865:

The said DUDLEY KAVANAGH agrees to play the said CARME a series of three matches at billiards, under the subjoined conditions:

First. To play a French carom game, consisting of two hundred and fifty points, on a PHELAN & COLLENDER carom-table, second size, with balls 2 5-16 inches in diameter, for one thousand dollars a side, half forfeit.

Second. A four-ball carom game of fifteen hundred points, for one thousand dollars a side, half forfeit, on the same size and style of table, with the same sized balls, with the pushing shot omitted.

Third. A regular four-ball American carom game, on a regular full-sized table, according to the rules governing the contests for the Champion Cue, and laid down by the American Billiard Congress, fifteen hundred points up, with balls 2⅜ inches in diameter, for one thousand dollars a side, half forfeit.

The first match to be played ninety days from the present date, July 7, viz., on Thursday, Oct. 5. The second match to be played on Saturday, Nov. 4, being thirty days subsequent to the first match. The third match to be played on Monday, Dec. 4, being thirty days subsequent to the second match. These matches to be played in public, in such place as MR. MICHAEL PHELAN, acting as the representative of MR. CARME, and MR. ——, as the representative of MR. KAVANAGH, may select and agree upon; and in the event of their not agreeing upon such place, to toss for choice of place. The net proceeds of each match to go to the winner of such match. Each player to be entitled to fifty complimentary tickets, the customary number being distributed among the press.

The price of the tickets of admission to be one dollar each. The forfeit of $500 a side in each match is this day placed in the hands of MR. HENRY C. COLTON, the appointed stakeholder, the balance of the stake ($500) in each match to be put up at least twenty-four hours previous to the time appointed to commence the match.

GEO. WILKES, for DUDLEY KAVANAGH.
MICHAEL PHELAN, for PIERRE CARME.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE BROOME-STREET MURDER.

Coroner WILDEY yesterday morning held an inquest, at the Eighth Precinct Station-house, on the body of MARY WAGNER, who was killed by her husband, at their residence, No. 116 Broome-street, by a blow on the back of the head with an axe, crushing in her skull. Almost instant death was the consequence. The evidence was conclusive, and the jury rendered a verdict against WAGNER, and Coroner WILDEY committed him to the Tombs for trial. Deceased was about thirty years of age, and a native of Germany. The prisoner is aged thirty-nine years, also a German, and a cabinet-maker by trade. He pretends to have no knowledge respecting the murder.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PRESENTATION TO DEPUTY SHERIFF WESTERVELT.—On Friday last the friends of Deputy Sheriff JOHN J. V. WESTERVELT presented him with a magnificent gold watch, as a mark of their esteem. Mr. WESTERVELT had been unfortunate enough to loose his time-piece while looking at the fire at Barnum's Museum, and his friends availed themselves of the occasion to make the presentation. The affair took place at the Merchants' Exchange, Mr. KENNELLY, real-estate auctioneer, making the presentation speech. Mr. WESTERVELT responded in a happy manner. Amongst those present were Ex-Sheriff LYNCH, Deputies STEVENS, MOORE and REILLY, Capts. GOODWIN and MCGUIRE.

STREET-CLEANING.—The work of street-cleaning is progressing favorably. Some of the men who belonged to laborers' associations have concluded to work for the new contractors, and now there is no difficulty in obtaining help. At present there are over seven hundred men and two hundred and fifty carts employed in cleaning the streets of the city.

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THE REVIEW OF THE IRISH LEGION.—The cause of the Mayor's absence from the review of the Irish Legion on Friday, was the omission of the officers to notify His Honor of the time when the review would take place. It was generally supposed that the time had been fixed for 1:30 P. M.

Williamsburgh.

DISPOSITION OF THE SOUTH SEVENTH-STREET RIOTERS.—WILLIAM LANE, TIMOTHY O'CONNOR, and DAVID O'CONNOR, were yesterday afternoon brought before Justice DAILEY, charged with being engaged in the murderous assault on the ferry hands and police on Thursday morning last. The testimony was very voluminous. MICHAEL HAMBURY, one of the injured parties, was placed upon the stand, and his evidence was positive against the prisoners. Several other witnesses were sworn, but nothing beyond what was previously published was elicited. After a summing up by CHARLES BRIGGS for the defendants, and RICHARD H. HUNTLEY for the prosecution, Judge DAILEY held WILLIAM LANE and TIMOTHY O'CONNOR in bonds to appear before the Grand Jury. DAVID O'CONNOR was discharged. JOHN LANE is still in the hospital.

DASTARDLY ATTACK ON NEGROES.—Late on Friday night a party of ruffians made an unprovoked assault on two colored men, named SPRUCE and RANDALL, while they were sitting on the stoop of the saloon of RICHARD CESAR, corner of Leonard and Moore streets, Eastern District. Both SPRUCE and RANDALL were stabbed with a dirk-knife, but their injuries are not of a very serious character. One of the ruffians, named JACOB RIEB, was arrested by an officer of the Forty-sixth Precinct.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

BRINGING OPIUM ON THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

John Toy, aged about 25, was charged with stealing three pairs of pantaloons and a coat, worth in all about $40, the property of E. S. Rogers & Sons, clothiers. There had been a fire at the establishment of the Messrs. Rogers, when the prisoner assumed to be a fireman, and stole the property in question. The goods which were found on him were identified by George W. Miles, a clerk, who saw them at the Station-house.

Peter Simmons, a fireman, said: Our engine was coming through Broadway, and at Chambers-street I looked behind and saw the prisoner have a hold of the rope; he shortly after went to the engine box and took out these pants, when I had him arrested; they were all rolled up at the time, and when I got to the engine-house I opened them and gave him in charge of the foreman; the clerk of Messrs. Rogers & Son saw the property and identified it as theirs; I never saw the prisoner before that day; he pretended to be a fireman, and by that means secreted the clothes in the box of the engine, and was only detected when he was trying to get off with the goods.

Guilty. Penitentiary six months.

BURGLARS CONVICTED.

John Williams and John Kelly, two notorious burglars, were charged with having burglars' implements in their possession in the night-time, with intent to commit a felony. Some interesting points of law were raised by counsel for the prisoners, Mr. Howe.

Policeman James Murphy testified that he came down Broadway yesterday (Friday) morning, about 4 o'clock, when he saw the prisoners between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets; they stood at a tailor's and a shoemaker's shop; from their movements he suspected their purpose to be robbery, and he watched them; they, however, saw the officer as soon as he saw them; the two separated together, and commenced conversing loudly and walked out of the shop walk to watch the movements of the officer, who thought he saw Williams put something under his coat; the two then went down to University-place, and Williams went into a wagon, that stood in the street, when the officer came up and arrested them; Williams [illegible] and, on searching [illegible] a pair of nippers and some skeleton keys [illegible] upon the ground; &c. Nothing [illegible] him.

Lieut. Kenney, of Police, said that when it was [illegible] the instruments were [illegible] the other.

The case was closed. Counsel then moved for the discharge of the prisoners, on the ground that no overt act had been committed, and the intent had not been proved. Objection was also taken to the manner in which the complaint had been drawn; it made the burglars, and not the prisoners, guilty. The objections were overruled, and they were sentenced to six months each in the Penitentiary.

A HOTEL THIEF CAUGHT.

Isaac Watson, a young man about 22 years of age, was charged with stealing two bed-spreads and a pillow-case from the Westchester House. He roomed there one night and left with these things in the morning, which he disposed of for $8, to a woman who swore that when she bought them, she didn't look at them. He also served the Revere House in the same way, and quite likely almost every hotel in the city has suffered more or less at his hands. He was found guilty and sent to the penitentiary for six months.

A DETERMINED FELLOW.

John Wilson, a laboring man, was charged with striking George H. Clement with his fist, and drawing a knife and attempting to take his life. Complainant, notwithstanding the gravity of the offence, said he would prefer not to prosecute the prisoner, but the court would not permit it. Witness said: I was in the house, and there was a muss, and I tried to put him out, and in the muss he struck me once with his fist; I went outside to look for an officer, and he ran after me with a knife to take my life.

Policeman Wm. Henderson said he had been sent for to arrest the prisoner, but when he got there the man was gone. He came back again, without hat or coat on, and said "I'm going to turn the crib inside out." It is a house of prostitution.

Judge Dowling—Have you got any defence?
Prisoner—I was under the influence of liquor.
Judge Dowling—That is an offence itself.
Prisoner—I was drunk.
Judge Dowling—Worse still. Peuitentiary one mouth and fined $25.

A MISTAKE SAVED HIM.

Henry Walker, an Englishman, was charged with having a slungshot in his possession. The evidence was that he met Henry Meyer, a German, in the street, and took hold of him, and was about using the slung-shot, when the German, being the strongest of the two, wrenched it from him. A policeman then came up and arrested him. He was convicted, but on looking at the laws of 1849, it was found the offence committed was a felony. The prisoner was then discharged. A mistake saved him from going to the State Prison for a couple of years.

ROWDYISM PUNISHED.

James Dougherty, aged about twenty-six, was arraigned to answer two charges of unprovoked assault. The prisoner went into the restaurant of Mr. Herman Levy, with half a dozen roughs, and asked for pigs' feet. Mr. Meyers said he would attend to them in a minute. Dougherty then, using obscene language, said: "We'll take them ourselves." He then hit Mr. Meyers in the face. The second charge was assaulting Jacob Smith, who happened to be in the restaurant at the time. They not only followed Smith out into the street, but ran after him into a grocery-store where he fled for protection. The prisoner was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

CONFLICTING TESTIMONY.

James H. Murray, bartender in the saloon corner of Seventeenth-street and Seventh-avenue, was charged with giving James Brown a pair of black eyes. Witness said he went into the house and called for a glass of ale, and after drinking he laid down a $2 greenback, and prisoner said he did not like it. He then handed him a $5 bill, and he put it in his vest, and said he would go out and get it changed. He did not fancy him going out with the two bills, and he said so, when he was struck, knocked down, and when down beaten; and, as he lay on the floor, a cripple jumped off a barrel that he was sitting on, and went through his pockets, and took all the money he had. A witness for the defence, who gave the name of Thomas Donnohne, said complainant came into the store and called for a drink of the best brandy. He then asked witness, the cripple, and the bartender to join in. The first drink was hardly down when he called for a second, and threw down a two dollar bill on the Bank of Allentown, Md. Murray doubted the bill, but gave Brown a dollar and sixty cents in change. He then went out and had the bill examined and it was discovered to be bad, when Murray asked for the dollar and sixty cents back, and said that he could pay for the drinks another time. No five dollar bill was given defendant. They then had some hot words, but who struck first he could not say. The accused was found guilty and fined $20.

DENYING HIS MISTRESS.

James Loonsy, a returned soldier, was charged with assaulting Catharine Looney. Complainant had a child six months old in her arms. She said, "I went after him on Monday, and brought him home; he is not my husband; he is my intended husband; we have been living together, and he is the father of two children; he was four years in the army—he enlisted twice—and he only sent me $6, but I received relief money as Mrs. Looney; he prayed me his wife before the committee, and he has called me his wife; I did take him from his father's house to my house, and it was there he beat me; he will not marry nor live with me, or support me or his children." The accused was found guilty, and fined $25.

A Friendly Receiver.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Henry D. Palmer vs. *Felicita Vestvali*.—Mr. Wm. Wheatley was appointed receiver in the above action of "the wardrobe-partnership, property," &c., of the defendant on filing bonds for $1,000.

The Sunday Liquor Law Cases.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

The People ex rel. A. Oakey Hall vs. *The Board of Supervisors*.—This was the suit brought by the District Attorney against the defendants to compel them to audit his account of disbursements in suits brought under the Sunday Liquor Law. The courts here decided adverse to the relator, who carried the case to the Court of Appeals, which tribunal sustained the claim.

Yesterday morning the remittitur of the Court of Appeals came in, and on motion of Mr. H. H. Anderson, counsel for relators, an order was sent directing a peremptory mandamus against the defendants, and compelling them to audit the account of the relator at $18,210 61, with costs.

Honor to the Illustrious Dead—Naming of the Forts.

Gen. THOMAS has issued an order, renaming the forts around Nashville in honor of a number of gallant officers who have laid down their lives for their country. The order is as follows:

"In accordance with the time-honored custom of the United States army, and as an appropriate tribute to the memory of some of our brave comrades, whose spirit passed away amid the smoke and din of battle, or who died from wounds received in action, or from no less fatal disease contracted in camp, it is ordered that their names be given to the defensive works at Nashville, which shall stand for long years to come, fit monuments to their valor and devotion to their country.

1. The interior work, south of the city, between the old Franklin and Hillsboro turnpikes, consisting of two inclosed lunettes and a redan, in named Fort Dan. McCook, in honor of Brig.-Gen. DAN MCCOOK, who died from the effects of a wound received upon the enemy's parapet, in the assault upon the rebel works, at Kenesaw Mountain, June 24, 1864.

2. The largest star fort on St. Cloud Hill, south of the city, between the Franklin turnpike and Nashville and Chattanoo

The New-York Times.

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FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Peruvian at Father Point.

The Parliamentary Elections---Liberal Gains.

The Great Eastern to Sail from Valencia on the 19th inst.

THE RUMORED EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

The Kingdom of Italy Recognized by Spain.

Maximilian Said to Have Been Excommunicated by the Pope.

Arrival of a Vessel at Havre with Thirty-Eight Persons from the William Nelson.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

FATHER POINT, Sunday, July 23.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Liverpool, at 2 P. M. of the 13th, via Greencastle the next day, passed this point at an early hour to-day.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Quebec, arrived at Greencastle on the 9th.

The steamship *Bremen*, from New-York, reached Southampton early on the 12th.

The steamers *Bavaria* and *City of Manchester* arrived ont on the 10th.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from New-York, arrived ont on the 11th.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Parliament Dead—Defeat of the Government and Disgrace and Resignation of the Lord Chancellor—Disquiet on American Claims—Judge Betts in Bad Odor—The Glorious Fourth—The Election—Armies and Navies—The Owl—Music and Amusements.

LONDON, Saturday, July 8, 1865.

Parliament is dissolved, and the country hopes to elect a new House of Commons in a fortnight or so. Quietly, as it seemed, dying ont. The last days were full of excitement. The corruptions attributed to the Lord Chancellor offered too good an opportunity to the enemies of the government to be neglected. A motion of censure was made, sustained by overwhelming proofs, and in spite of Lord PALMERSTON and the Attorney-General, it was carried by a majority of four teen. The Lord Chancellor has, of course, resigned his seal and woolsack and $50.000 a year salary; bnt he will keep his retiring life pension of $25,000.

Besides this parliamentary defeat on the eve of a general election, and this annoying and damaging scandal, the Cabinet has other annoyances. Mr. BRIGHT, in his address to his constituents, has attacked them without mercy, as recreant to all their promises of reform. Then the demands of the United States Minister are tronblesome, and some go so far as to say insolent. The demand for the surrender of the officers and crew of the *Alabama*, which has been so pointedly refused by Earl RUSSELL, has been renewed by Mr. ADAMS in terms so decided, that the government is sorely perplexed. They do not dare to comply with the demand on the eve of the election, for a cry of "cowardice! violation of British hospitality &c.," would be raised against them. On the other hand, to refuse, may bring abont what they are most anxions to avoid. If it were only the money, it could be postponed awhile and then paid. If the election were over it would be different. The only comfort is the renewed friendliness with the Emperor, the approaching union of the iron-clad fleets, and repeated assurancee that France and England are perfectly agreed to act together in all matters relating to America. The notice that the Confederate cruisers will be taken, under whatever flag they may be sailing, is also looked npon as a threat full of danger. And then, what is Gen. DIX doing at Quebec?

Judge BETTS is coming in for his sbare of censure. British ehip-owners are dissatisfied with his decisions, which are declared to be contrary, not only to European, bnt to American law; and it is hoped that the Supreme Court will reverse some of his decisions, which, in case of an European war, might not be to the advantage of America, as a nentral power. In the Russian war, American vessels traded with all the belligerents.

The glorions Fourth, as I predicted, has been celebrated here and in Paris with unnsual *éclat*. We had a dinner at WILLIS' rooms, at which Mr. MORSE, Consul, presided, in the absence of Mr. ADAMS. Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH made the speech of the evening. Mr. TOOLE, comedian, was toastmaster, and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL sang the "Star Spangled Banner." Very good for London, where Americans are few and far between.

Mr. J. S. MILL has come over from the Continent and taken the stump in Westminster. Rev. Prof. KINGSLEY has written a letter thoroughly indorsing his religious orthodoxy; and now it only requires that somebody should indorse Mr. KINGSLEY'S. Mr. MILL declared himself in favor of a separation of Church and State, and of the abolition of the State Church in Ireland. He would continue the grant to Maynooth as long as they kept np that absurd establishment—not Maynooth, but the Irish Church establishment. Now, there are plenty of Irishmen in Westminster, but I am afraid, from what I have seen of them, not enough Irish voters to make np to Mr. MILL what he must lose among old-fashioned Church and State people by his frank declarations. However, as Prof. KINGSLEY says he preaches whole pages of MILL, whose writings he considers, on the whole, superior to the Evangelists, he may, with the aid of liberal subscriptions and an active committee, pass muster. The maxim, "principles, not men," so long waved on the flag of the *Courier & Enquirer*, is usually reversed in England, where, if they can get the right sort of a man, they take their chance as to his principles. When Mr. ROEBUCK was questioned, the other day, at Sheffield, as to how he would vote on a certain question, he said to the anxious inquirers: "You mind your business, and I will mind mine." English members of Parliament, who serve their country for nothing and find themselves, do not like to have their hands tied with pledges. Elected for long terms, and in most cases by personal influence or money, they can do as they like—especially with what they have bought and paid for. Their local popularity is of lese consequence to a man who, defeated in one place, can stand and be elected for another. In the present canvass there are candidates from India, Canada and Australia. A London lawyer represents a Scotch or Irish borough, and it is very possible for a member of Parliament to pass through the district he represents without knowing it. Formerly he might have been puzzled to find it. Yet the English Constitution is the glory of the French Liberals, who, with universal suffrage and vote by ballot, are not content, while the English Radicals are struggling for what the French find so insufficient.

America, with a standing army of 300,000 men, for such is said to be Gen. GRANT'S decision as to the present requirement, and with a naval force in same proportion, is interested in the character of soldiers and sailors. It might be well if intelligent army and navy officers were appointed to examine the English, French, and perhaps Russian systems. Not much can be said, I am afraid, in favor of the English. The common soldier is at the bottom of the social ladder, and is often as low in character as in position. To enlist is a disgrace. Out of 54,623 men and boys in the navy in 1862, there were 99,656 convictions, and 103,328 punishments. The returns of disease and crime are frightful. No donbt "they manage those things better in France," but a little observation might take the place of a costly experience. A Frenchman is proud to be a soldier—an Englishman is ashamed of it. There is a world of difference. Before the eyes of every French soldier glitters the epaulets of the General, the baton of the Marshal, and the radiant star of the Legion of Honor. The Englishman may possibly get the stripes of a corporal and the Victoria medal.

The most notable literary success of these days is that of the *Owl*, the highest priced, and in some respects the silliest of papers. It is edited by an aspiring young gentleman, who, being private secretary to a Prime Minister, had the pick of his master's correspondence. The same position gave him enough influence with two or three leading journals to have his oracular hootings copied and credited, and suddenly piles of the *Owl* were seen on all the news-stands of the kingdom, though all people got for their sixpences was some pretentious paragraph they had already read in the morning papers. A recent number of this wonderful paper was almost entirely in verse, of which I send you a blank specimen, on American matters, which may be entitled "The Howl of the Owl:"

Thus we, distraught by fratricidal strife,
Plead for the vanquished, victor's clemency:
Thus we, forewarned, dismayed by no demands,
Our country seek to arm in strong advance.
Millions are asked for *Alabama's* cruise,
For which nor we nor ours acknowledge guilt.
The urging Envoy restitution claims,
The sharp-penned notes are swiftly interchanged.
No wonder that the men who seek the blood
Of patriot chiefs, and lordly shont
For annexation of their neighbors' lands,
Unsatisfied with empire huge and vaster than
The conqueror of old e'er dreamt or wept
Stride on unscrupulous—

Here, you will observe, is a political summing np of the position of the cabinet, as I have elsewhere described it. The *Owl* is as good an authority as any, bnt PALMERSTON and RUSSELL have to reckon with Birmingham and Manchester. The *Owl* is a sort of court fool, that blurts out what ministers on the treasury benches are chary of mentioning. The fact is, a deep double game is playing with the elections. The Liberals are assured that all is serene and affectionate at Washington, with no thought of trouble. Mr. SEWARD and Mr. BRUCE are hand and glove, and President JOHNSON ready, if he were only a widower, to propose to Queen VICTORIA. On the other hand, the conservative wing of the party is assured that Earl RUSSELL stands firm in resisting the insolent demands of Mr. ADAMS, and that British honor was never in safer keeping.

Another of the annual Handel festivals has just been given at the Crystal Palace, which has netted the company not less than $25,000. These monster concerts, with 300 instrumente and 5,000 singers, are thought by some people to be monstrous boree, but the English like them. HANDEL was almost an Englishman—he came with the GEORGES from Hanover, and composed his massive, scriptural operas to match St. Paul's. He is a tradition, like Magna Charta, and the XXIX articles. It is a part of an Englishman's creed to admire HANDEL. All singers in England must learn to sing Handel, though they may ever so much prefer VERDI or ROSSINI. For my part, I got a surfeit of the respectable old German many years ago in Boston, which I have never got over, and ever since I have been one of his distant admirers; so when they were doing the grandeurs of HANDEL at the Palace, I solaced myself with the elegancies of "Il Flauto Magico" of MOZART at Her Majesty's.

Your amusable readers would be interested with the curious ups and downs of theatrical properties in London. Two years ago the most disreputable little four-penny minor theatre in town was the New Royalty, Dean-street, Soho. One pretty burlesque and several pretty women in classic draperies, and scant at that, made it the fashion. In the meantime Miss MARIE WILTON, a popular favorite, transforms another theatre from the least to the most elegant, and I see that the Misses PELHAM, managers of the New Royalty, have been driven by this rivalry into bankruptcy. Mr. BOUCICAULT is making another fortune, to lose it, perhaps, in some new speculation. Mr. SMITH, who gave us some star spangled fireworks on the 4th at Cremorne, our inelegant Mahille, has also given us another run of MENKEN'S irrepressible "Mazeppa," with HARRISON, PYNE & CO., in English Opera. The *News* thinks this ie an indignity to HARRISON, while I do not. MENKEN does what she pretends to do, which is more than can be said of HARRISON. She can ride her untamed steed, and he cannot sing. She has got legs, and he has neither voice nor ear.

ADAH, I am sorry to see, is represented in some American papers as having married Les Freres DAVENPORT, one or both, or all of them. I believe ADAH marries whoever she likes, whenever she likes, and as often as she likes; but in this case there can be only a spiritual bond, or sort of Tom Fool's knot, which can be untied in five minutes, with or without the aid of the spirits. As for the Brothers DAVENPORT, they have mysteriously disappeared. For three months they have been in a dark circle. Dr. FERGUSON has gone back to America. PALMER still earlier took his flight. Rumor says the DAVENPORTS and FAY have been taken possession of by an old East Indian Nabob, who, having plenty of money, has carried them off to a castle in France, where he has nightly *séances*, in which the spirits give him concerts, drink whisky, and play at billiards. However this may be, they have disappeared, and ADAH is at Astley's.

MONADNOCK.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Celebration of the Fourth in Paris—Presence of the Diplomatic Corps and the Descendants of Lafayette and Rochambeau—Seizure of the New-York Times by the Paris Police.

PARIS, Friday, July 7, 1865.

Our Fourth of July celebration was the most brilliant demonetration of the kind we have yet had in Europe. Now was the time, if ever, for a hearty celebration of the national fête day, and every one came prepared to show that he so understood it. The *Patrie* declared that, on account of the embarrassments experienced at home in the reorganization of the insurgent States, the celebrations, both at Paris and London, were very melancholy affairs; but the eeeesh editor of the *Patrie* is so notorious for his weak attempts at guessing at the truth that he has not probably led his readers much astray. On the contrary, the celebration was exactly the opposite of melancholy. Enthusiasm was painted in every man's and woman's countenance, and but for the distraction caused by the elegance of the feminine part of the assemblage the enthusiasm would have been still more marked, for how can a man think much of politics or anything else when he has before his eyes such a collection of American beauties, decorated in the costliest of Paris toilets? It is, in fact, the "defect" of all our patriotic assemblages abroad that the ladies, naturally the most charming in the world, and enveloped in delicious French finery, usurp the attention and convert our political and patriotic assemblages into a sort of admiration society, in which wonder and amazement take the place of the more serious object of the gathering.

More than seven hundred persons responded to the generous invitation of Mr. BIGELOW, and of these less than half a dozen were original Secessionists. The Southern people in general are not yet prepared to return to any of their patriotic duties which they are not forced to, and it was not expected that they would join in the festivities on this occasion. Moreover, the Secessionists who live abroad have committed themselves in the presence of foreigners so positively to the invulnerability of the Confederacy, that they cannot afford yet to yield frankly to the force of circumstances; they even, to save appearances, pretend that, like the Poles, they intend to try again, and under such circumstances, they cannot yet hold communion with Union people in any form.

The diplomatic corps, however, which at the last moment Mr. BIGELOW determined to invite, came almost to a man, the only important exception, I believe, being the Prince METTERNICH, and he was only not present because he was prevented by other engagements. A large proportion of the diplomatic corps naturally saw the rebellion put down with regret, and their attitude on this occasion was therefore the more satisfactory. They wished to show by their presence that they acknowledged their mistake, and were anxious to forget the past and start on a new term of peace and good-will to the great American Republic. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the two Ministers who have married American wives, the Ministers of the Interior and Marine, were also present with their families. The descendants of the French families which aided so materially in the War of Independence, the LAFAYETTES, and the ROCHAMBEAUS, were also present, and these formed the only exception to the rule demanded by the French Government, that the fête should be exclusively American.

Like all our celebrations here, it was in every sense successful. The company was received by Mr. BIGELOW, assisted by several American gentlemen residents here, and after a considerable portion of the guests had assembled, the Minister made a short and appropriate address of welcome. Later on, speeches were made by Mr. PUTNAM, United States Consul at Havre, Mr. COWDIN, of New-York, and Hon. AMOS TUCK, of Boston. The famous medium HOME, was present, and read some verses on FARRAGUT'S battle below New-Orleans, verses which were given him, he said, from the spirit world, and which were certainly of a higher character than the ordinary utterances from that source. We suspect Mr. HOME of being a poet, independent of the extraneous and unnatural aid he accuses. The dancing, the amusements for the children, and the fireworks kept the greater part of the company together till 10 o'clock in the evening.

The weather was warm and clear, the beautiful Pré Catalan was never more charming, the tent, the orchestra of WANTEUFFEL, the table, and, better than all, the warm greeting of the Minister, were all that could be desired, and every one retired charmed with this fête, the day, and his own enjoyments.

At 11 o'clock in the evening about sixty gentlemen joined in a continuation of the day's celebration at a supper, accompanied with music and speeches, at the restaurant of DESIRE BEAURAIN, on the Boulevard Poissonnière, where good cheer and patriotism kept the company together till 3 o'clock in the morning.

For the latter fête the permission of the Prefect of Police was required; for the day fête at the Pré Catalan the authorization to Mr. BIGELOW was granted directly by the government.

The papers have published what they call Mr. SEWARD'S impertinent dispatch to the English Government, dated the middle of last month, but they have not yet made any serious criticisms upon it, for the reason, I suppose, that they are waiting to get their instructions from the government. Nevertheless, they are delighted, as they have a right to be, at the difference in the tone shown by Mr. SEWARD toward France.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, of Friday, June 16, daily and semi-weekly, were suppressed by the French Post-office, but for what reason we cannot tell.

MALAKOFF.

GENERAL NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is finally settled that the *Great Eastern* leaves the Nore early on the 15th, and Valencia about the 19th.

Earl RUSSELL has replied to Mr. SEWARD'S note on the cessation of belligerent rights. He regrets that his explanations were not acceptable to the United States Government, and advances arguments in favor of England's course. He trusts that these additional explanations will prove favorable to the establishment of lasting friendship between the two nations.

Telegraphic communication with India remains suspended. It is believed there is a fault or break in the Persian Gulf cable.

The Parliamentary elections commenced on the 11th; 101 members were returned on that day, of whom thirty were Conservatives, and seventy-one Liberals. The contest was so favorable to the Liberals that the indications are that PALMERSTON would have an increased majority in the new House. The Conservative journals were not disheartened by the first day's proceedings, but still hopeful of success. The London and metropolitan boroughs returned in all sixteen Liberals, including STUART MILL, TOM HUGHES, the author, Sir CHARLES BRIGHT, electrician, and Baron ROTHSCHILD. The returns to the evening of the 12th show 184 Liberals and 102 Conservatives. The Liberals had lost eighteen seats and gained twenty-four, so that the indications continue that the government will have no increased strength in the new Parliament. Four members of the administration had been defeated, viz: Lord BARY, in Dover; Col. WHITE, at Kidderminster; Lord PAGET, at Lichfield; and Mr. F. PELL, at Bury. As a rule, the contest had gone off satisfactorily, and with very little rioting. Numerous elections were progressing when the *Prussian* sailed, and it would be another week before the county contests would be decided.

The convict, Dr. PRITCHARD, confessed he poisoned his wife.

It is stated that the steamer *Beatrice*, late the *Rappahannock*, was overhauled by the *Sacramento* before reaching Liverpool, but permitted to proceed.

Additional details of the burning of the ship *William Nelson* were published. Capt. LEVY was among the forty-four saved by the steamer *Lafayette*. Another boat contained thirty-seven persons. It is supposed she was picked up. The remaining four hundred persons on board doubtless perished.

A questionable story is afloat that Gen. LEE had arrived in Germany by a Belgian transatlantic steamer, incognito.

FRANCE.

The rumored negotiations for a European Congress still lack any sign of authenticity.

The Bourse was steady. Rentes 67c.45f.

ABDEL KADER had had an interview with NAPOLEON, and rumor again connects him with the future government of Algeria.

La France denies the rumor of negotiations for an European Congress. *Le Moniteur* is silent on the subject.

SPAIN.

The Senate had passed a bill modifying the press law by 117 against 16.

On the 17th Marshal O'DONNELL read the royal decree in Congress, closing the contest. Notwithstanding strong clerical opposition, recognition of Italy by Spain may be regarded as an accomplished fact.

The Spanish Government has notified the Pope of its recognition of the Kingdom of Italy.

ROME.

The Papal Ministry having declined to attend a banquet at the Mexican Embassy, it is reported that the Embassy will shortly be withdrawn from Rome.

A private telegram is reported, announcing that the Pope has excommunicated Maximilian.

PORTUGAL.

The Government, contrary to general expectation, carried the elections by a small majority throughout the country. In Lisbon and Oporto, however, the opposition obtained a majority.

TURKEY.

There had been rumors of the appearance of the cholera at Constantinople and Smyrna; they are pronounced unfounded; but a short quarantine had been established between the two ports.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds were inactive. The elections caused great dullness. There was an increased demand for discount at the bank, but no pressure. The rumored conversion of the firm of GURNEY & Co. into a limited joint stock company is confirmed. The prospectus of the company has been issued; its capital is £5,000,000 sterling.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 13.

COTTON.—The sales for four days have footed up 18,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters. The market has been dull, and all qualities have slightly declined, but to-day the market closed somewhat firmer.

TRADE REPORT.—The Manchester Market is dull, and prices are tending downward.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

BREADSTUFFS are quiet and firm. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report: FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT firm but quiet, at 8s. 6d.@9s. for Red Western. CORN firmer and tending upward; sales of Mixed at 26s.@28s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision Market is quiet and steady. GORDON, BRUCE & Co. and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report: BEEF steady. PORK quiet and steady. BACON steady. LARD quiet but firm. TALLOW quiet.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

ASHES quiet and steady. SUGAR firm. COFFEE inactive. RICE—No sales. PETROLEUM—Small sales at £2 4s. for Crude. RESIN steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE flat.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, July 13.

WHEAT is tending upward. SUGAR firm. COFFEE firm. TEA steady. RICE firm. TALLOW steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 50s. 3d.

Consols for money, 90@90¾. Illinois Central Shares, 86@86¼. Erie Shares, 52½@53¼. Five-Twenties, 71@71½.

VERY LATEST, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 14.

The steamship *Erin*, from New-York, arrived this evening.

LONDON, Friday, July 14.

Political news to-day is generally unimportant.

The English elections are the all engrossing topic. The returns thus far received show a net liberal gain of seven.

The ship *Mercury*, which has arrived at Havre, from New-York, reports having picked up, on the 28th of June, thirty-eight passengers from a boat of the burned ship *William Nelson*, and five other passengers from pieces of the wreck floating in the vicinity. A bark was seen near by, which it is expected succeeded in saving more lives.

LATEST COMMERCIAL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 14.

COTTON—Sales of week 4,550 bales, including 7,500 to speculators and 10,500 to importers. The market has been dull, with a decline of ⅛d. on American and Surats; other descriptions were irregular. Sales, to-day, (Friday,) 8,000 bales; market closing firmer at unchanged rates. The authorized quotations are: Middling Uplands, 19d.; Middling Uplands, Orleans, 19½d.; Middling Upland, Texas, 19d. The stock of Cotton in port amounts to 361,000 bales, including 29,500 bales of American.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. Corn firmer.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady.

LONDON, Friday, July 14.

Consols closed at 89⅝@90⅛ for money. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a decrease in bullion of £538,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois Central, 86@86¾; Erie, 54¾; U. S. 5-20s, 71½@71¾.

THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH.

A Suspicious Vessel Cruising in the Pacific—Supposed to be the Rebel Pirate Shenandoah.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 19.

Sandwich Island dates to the 28th of June are received.

The Hawaiian schooner *Pfeil* arrived at Honolulu on the 22d of June from the Micronesian Islands. She reported that on the 30th of March, in lat. about 4 north, long. 167 west, a vessel bore across the schooner's bows. The stranger was a bark-rigged propeller. She showed English colors. Her boat boarded the schooner with two officers and a large crew, armed with cutlasses and revolvers.

The commanding officers demanded the schooner's papers in an arrogant manner, closely inspected them, pronounced them correct, and then became polite. Being told that the schooner was last from Ascension, on Strong's Island, he asked if any whalers were there, and mentioned the names of several American whalers supposed to be cruising in those waters. He said his ship was the English ship *Miami*, but that he had not been in port lately.

After leaving the schooner he sailed in the direction of Strong's Island, 400 miles distant. The captain of the schooner says that the boarding officers were Americans. There is little doubt that this ship was the *Shenandoah*. She was then on the track of whale ships returning from the Southern seas, bound north to the Arctic, and of sperm whale cruisers. Were she to proceed thence to the Arctic she would make terrible havoc among the sixty or seventy whalers congregated there.

The Pirate Reported to be Cruising Off New-Zealand.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 22.

A private letter received in this city by the last mail from Australia, states that it was rumored at Melbourne that the pirate *Shenandoah* was cruising off the coast of New-Zealand.

An American three-masted schooner, recently burnt near that coast, was supposed to have been destroyed by her.

THE DICTATOR.

Her Arrival at Boston—Successful and Satisfactory Trip.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 23.

The iron-clad *Dictator*, convoyed by the United States steamer *Vanderbilt*, from Newport, R. I., arrived here to-day, and anchored in the stream shreast of the city. On the passage around Cape Cod the *Dictator* worked to the satisfaction of her officers, and the trip thus far has been pronounced a success. Her appearance in our waters is attracting much attention and interest among all classes, and during her short stay here thousands will avail themselves of the opportunity of inspecting this famous vessel.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

Over Five Millions Subscribed on Saturday—Total Subscriptions for the Week, $32,503,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 23.

The Seven-Thirty Loan subscriptions on Saturday amounted to $5,120,400, including the following:

Ocean National Bank, New-York	$100,000
First National Bank, Boston	500,000
Tanners' and Mechanics' Bank, Buffalo	150,000
National Bank of Commerce, Georgetown, D. C	100,000
Brewster, Sweet & Co., Boston	150,000
Second National Bank, Chicago	325,000
First National Bank, Des Moines, Iowe	250,000
Second National Bank, Detroit	200,000
Second National Bank, of Cleveland	50,000
First National Bank, Jersey City	50,000
Hanna, Hart & Co., Pittsburgh	70,000
Franklin National Bank, Columbus	100,000
Second National Bank, St. Louis	220,000
Farmers' Deposit Bank, Pittsburgh	80,000
First National Bank, New-Bedford	50,000
Number of individual subscriptions	3,591
Total sales for the week	$32,503,000

Wreck of the United States Steamer Quinnebaug—Thirty Lives Lost.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 23.

A Fortress Monroe letter of yesterday says the United States steamer *Quinnebaug* was wrecked on the bar of Morehead City, on the 21st. About thirty persons are reported lost or missing. Capt. JEROME was in command. Three hundred soldiers were on board. They were nearly all landed on shore. The *Quinnebaug* left Morehead City on the 21st, for Fortress Monroe, with two hundred and fifty soldiers belonging to the Ninth Maine and Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania. After passing outside of the bar, the steamer became unmanageable, and went ashore, proving a perfect wreck. One name of the lost ascertained is that of Lieut. W. F. DENNING, Ninth Maine, whose body washed ashore.

Naval Items.

The steam-yacht *Clara Clarita*, which has been so kindly tendered to Mr. WILLIAM E. EVERETT, for the purpose of repairing the submarine cable at Aspy Bay, so necessary to make the connection complete between the great Atlantic Telegraph Cable, when it shall arrive on our shores, and this city, sailed yesterday morning. She left the dock at the Novelty Iron Works and proceeded up the Sound in fine style. The *Clara Clarita* is owned by LEONARD W. JEROME, Esq., and he is entitled to much praise for so generously tendering his beautiful yacht for such important and arduous service. She will, no doubt, receive some rough usage before she will have completed her service. Mr. EVERETT, who was for a long time in our naval service, will take as good care of her as possible.

—The new and splendid steamboat palace *Dean Richmond*, of the People's Line of Albany steamers, will be open for inspection to-day, at Pier No. 41 North River, and will leave on her first trip to Albany to-morrow night. She was built by JOHN ENGLISH & SON, and is a magnificent boat. She is 370 feet in length, 80 feet beam over all, 11 feet deep, and draws 5½ feet of water. She has 150 state-rooms on deck, two bridal rooms, and is fitted up in elegant style. In the cabin are 75 state-rooms. She cost $700,000, or $200,000 more than the *St. John*, the largest steamboat in the world.

—The school-ship *Sabine*, with naval apprentices on board, lies at anchor off the Battery.

OUR STREETS AGAIN.

Grave Charges Against Prominent Officials—Is the Contract a Farce?

What is Being Done by the Contractors.

An Inside View—The Popular Feeling on the Subject of Clean Streets and Municipal Health.

We have made a tour through the streets of the city. Considering the fact that the workmen have been at them but a week, they are in good condition so far as mere cleanliness is concerned, while in many places the great holes of which we wrote months ago are yet unfilled, in others the cobble-stones are sunk for yards below the level of the street, while block after block is as yet unpaved. The outward opposition to the new commission has ceased; no longer are men beaten in the streets, horses slashed in their stables, or barns burned at night; the full force of men and carts and horses is at work, and, if the contractors will it, the city will be cleaner this year than ever before.

It is difficult, however, to ascertain exactly what the contractors do mean. If we may judge from their operations thus far, they are honestly striving to do their duty, perform their contract, and earn their $498,500, bnt if we may believe the rumors on the street, they intend nothing of the kind. It will be remembered that Mr. BOOLE was one of the commission who awarded the contract to Messrs. BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP, and it will also be remembered that the contract was unanimously given to those gentlemen. This fact excited some remark at the time, as it was well known that Mr. BOOLE had stated, time and time again, that contractors could not clean the city, and that whoever undertook the job for $500,000 would make a loss. In the face of this, we find now the following direct and explicit charges made against Mr. BOOLE, the City Inspector; Mr. BRENNAN, the Comptroller; Mr. DEVELIN, the attorney, and the three contractors. Indicating that Mr. BOOLE is "represented" in the firm of contractors by Mr. DEVOE, Mr. BRENNAN by Mr. BROWN, and Mr. DEVELIN by Mr. KNAPP, it is stated openly that the purposes of Mr. BOOLE, and inferentially of all the rest, are as follows:

1. To break the present contract, and give himself and all his brothers another opportunity of disbursing money at the rate of $1,200,000 a year under pretence of cleaning our streets by the old machinery under their control.

2. To make money, in partnership with DEVOE, by an action against the city for breach of contract, the damages being laid at a million of dollars. Of course our Corporation Counsel, (SHEPHERD KNAPP,) would not resist such a claim; and our Comptroller (BROWN) would have much pleasure in paying it.

3. To relieve himself of the Democratic unpopularity arising from his complicity with the origination and giving away of this iniquitous contract—an unpopularity which will cling like a shirt of flame to the backs of the five high official conspirators who were engaged—two possibly as dupes, and three as principals—in this last and greatest development of our municipal uncommon scoundrelism.

This is a fair specimen of the gossip with which these parties are honored in "well-informed circles," and the people whose money, whether the present $500,000 or the old $1,200,000, is to pay for the work, would be pleased to know exactly how the matter stands. Let the authorities dabble in real estate as much as they please; let them extend the long-drawn continuations of County Court-houses to their pocket content; let them heap piles of manure mountaine high on old Gansevoort; let them waste money by the thousands at public funerals, and lavish it by tens of thousands upon senseless "memorials;" let them attire themselves in broadcloth and their digits in black kids, at the expense of a long-suffering community, until their wardrobes bulge with more than oriental superabundance, and their glove-cases retnee to close; but let them not thus

TRIFLE WITH THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The entire citizenship is interested in the question of cleanliness. It is a matter brought not only to the door, but to the nose and person, of every man, woman and child in the city. The hottest days of the year are with us; the worst months are before us, and whatever may be the desire of politicians or the need of pockets, the great people cannot afford and will not permit any more fooling with this important and vital item of sanitary precaution. Many of our streets became, in the brief "era of ruffianism," fit for pigsties. Piles of refuse, loads of ashes, masses of rotting offal, barrels and boxes of heaven-offending swill, streets loaded with nastiness, were the apparent fruits of the interference of the strikers with those who were under bonds and solemn contract to attend to just such necessary nuisances. We have learned by careful examination that the mass of workmen did not join in nor countenance the outrages of which the TIMES has heretofore fully informed the public. The associations to which many of these misguided men belong are in the hands of a few sub-contractors, who are, in turn, manipulated and paid by the politicians, who cunningly keep from sight. These sub-contractors own a few carts and horses, and necessarily need men to work them. If by collusion with the discontented "outs," they can get as much money for their horses and carts alone, as they could by honest labor for horses and carts and men, it is evidently a money making operation for them to pocket the money which in reality belongs to the laborer, and say to him with an air of injured innocence, "These contractors are swindling us; they wanted to break down wages, drive us from the force and put their own men in our places." The laborers believed them, and some, goaded by a real belief of grievance suffered; others by the cries of their families for bread; others because of an innate insanity which leads men to acts of folly, rushed far ahead of their instigators, and committed acts of devilish malignity and lawlessness which rendered them liable to severe punishment, while the sub-contractors got up meetings of sympathy, and the real rascals kept in the background and paid the bills.

There are so many rich placers of plunder about the City Government, where miners and sappers can secure big things without breeding pestilence or offering premiums for disease, that it is difficult at first to believe in the

INTENTIONAL MALICE

which actuated and actuates many of our Aldermen and other officials in their determination to break this contract, caring literally nothing for the dire results, normal and certain as fate. And yet we speak by the card when we declare that the men who are endeavoring to scatter broadcast the seeds of death and disease throughout the city, are the very men whose badged breasts betoken their position as guardians of the safety and health of the metropolis. This is no time for political interference, no occasion for glittering generalities. The facts are startling and alarming. In California, when a gang of scoundrels robbed and murdered, and rendered life and property obedient to their will, the people rose in their might, established a Vigilance Committee, and hanged the rascals in front of the rooms of the organization. We hope we may never reach that fearful phase of wickedness which renders it necessary for the people to take the laws into their own hands, but if the elected magistrates and rulers in our councils are found willfully obstructing the ways and means taken by those appointed to keep clean and healthful the vast extent of our city, or what is worse, if they are detected in making it for the

INTEREST OF THE CONTRACTORS

to break their own hond, it will be high time for the people to take some such step in social and governmental reform, as will bring these corrupt politicians to their senses, teaching them that there is a point beyond which even Aldermanic impudence and assurance cannot go.

Personal examination reveals to us the fact that the contractors at present are at work, efficiently and satisfactorily. They have retained all the old foremen who were willing to stay and proved themselves fair men. They discharged none of the workmen, but retained all who would graciously condescend to accept fourteen shillings a day—a sum which, in the great majority of instances, is just fourteen shillings more than they could earn at anything else. Let our reader cast the eye of his reflection back upon a gang of street-sweepers as they have been at any time during the past ten years. Who and what were they? Artisans, oh no; mechanics, certainly not; tradesmen, no;—poor, old, dilapidated specimens of Celtic inhumanity. Weak-kneed, slender limbed, hollow chested, sunken cheeked, blear-eyed, ragged old men, who couldn't have earned fifty cents a day at any sort or kind of work whatever. The same men need help now; if they don't get work, despite all the fine talk in the Park, in spite of long resolutions, big brass bands and prating politicians, they will one and all be supported at the county expense, as they were before they left the "Gem of the Sea," as they have been since they reached this paradise of poor men, and as most likely they will be until their dying day.

COMMON SENSE BEGINS TO RULE

even these. They hang about the office of the contractors, they beg for work, they see the folly of their refusal to do as they were bade, they begin to recognise that might is right, they remember that the king never dies, and that to-day the contractors are king as yesterday was Mr. BOOLE, and having sinned they are anxious to be forgiven and again received into the fold of "good and accepted" street-sweepers.

The people do not know Mr. This, Mr. That or Mr. Other, they know that they have a dirty city, and plenty of money to hire its cleansing. They believe that what was done by a regularly-appointed commission, comprising men of honorable repute and civic experience, is at least worth a fair trial, and they will not submit to trifling or fooling on the part of the contractors, nor interference or malfeasance on the part of their representatives.

GOV. JOHNSON OF GEORGIA.

A Speech at Augusta.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 7.

GOV. JOHNSON arrived in this city this morning, and gave notice that he would address the citizens of Augusta this evening at 8 o'clock, from the Court-house steps. At the appointed hour, some two thousand people assembled.

The Governor arrived, and began by saying that the State of Georgia was in a singular position. At this time she is without civil law, without an executive, without legislators, without judges, without magistrates, and under strict military rule. This had been brought about in consequence of the rebellion. The Southern States had banded together and asserted their independence of the United States; had formally declared and waged war against the North, and after four years of fighting, in which the South had shown great energy and gallantry, had been beaten, the armies disarmed and scattered, and she had been subdued and conquered. The South is now powerless and at the mercy of the North. It was not the object of the administration at Washington to further desolate the South, but to restore the people to their former position in the Union, in accordance with the genius of the old form of government. To bring about this result he had been appointed Provisional Governor of Georgia.

The Governor then proceeded to unfold with minuteness the mode of procedure under the President's proclamation of May 29, 1865, for restoration to political rights to those who were not among the excepted classes, and those who had not actually taken up arms against the Government. He next spoke of the action necessary by those among the excepted classes, and assured them that it was not the purpose of the Executive to degrade and annoy them, but to deal with them in the spirit of magnanimity, and hinted that, as their case had to be submitted to the President, he might, and in most cases probably would, refer them to the Provisional Governor, in which case he pledged himself that he would deal with them in a cordial and liberal manner. This portion of the speech was the only one heartily cheered.

The soldiers were informed that although they had taken the oath of allegiance that was not enough, and they must now take the amnesty oath. And those who had taken the oath, under the proclamation of President LINCOLN, would be required to take the oath prescribed by the proclamation of May 29.

The Governor then touched upon the slavery question. He showed that, as the Southern States had rebelled, and been recognized by the nations of the earth, as well as by the United States, as a belligerent power, they possess, in common with the latter, certain rights. Among these was the right to invade the territory of their enemy; to forage; to levy contributions upon the cities and towns of the invaded; to burn, destroy and devastate, all of which rights they had availed themselves of to the fullest extent. The government had also the same right. They could take the slaves and use them; they could arm them and cause them to fight in their ranks. In war, individuals of all nations can take sides with a belligerent. Europeans, Asiatics, Africans and Indians, and we, said the speaker, enlisted Indians, though to a limited extent, to the disaster of our enemy. When the Government of the United States seized the negro, it had the power and the right to destroy him as property, and consequently proceeded to arm him against us.

However some may object to the legality of the proclamation of the President freeing the negro, it is not worth their while to try to prolong the existence of slavery, as it is likely to come to an end very shortly from another cause. The Constitution of the United States contains within itself certain provisions for its alteration or amendment, Congress can propose the amendment by a two-thirds vote, and if ratified by two-thirds of the States through their Legislatures, the amendment becomes part and parcel of the Constitution. This it has done, declaring that hereafter there shall not be involuntary servitude, except for crime, in any of the States. This amendment has

NEW BOOKS.

WHAT I SAW ON THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AND NORTH AMERICA, AND AT THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS By H. Willis Baxley, M. D. 8vo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

In his capacity as Special Commissioner of the United States, Dr. Baxley visited during the years 1860-62, the portions of the West Coast of South America, and the Hawaiian Islands that have afforded materials for the composition of this handsome volume. It also contains a full description of his visit to California, en route, which does justice to the wonders of the Yo-Semite Valley and the other marvels of nature, in which that country is so prolific. Dr. Baxley has seen much, and has, accordingly, much to tell. His style, however, has a certain official ponderosity about it that is not attractive. We are not aware what part of the country he comes from, but his opinions, freely expressed, in rather a sermonising style, have a smack of the old Southern flavor about them, that now seems, to say the least, out of date. We hear much of Puritan persecution and intolerance, and bitter denunciation of the missionary proceedings in the Sandwich Islands. A labored defence of negro slavery in tropical countries is also undertaken by the author. His professional pursuits give special value to many of his remarks and observations on hygiene, medical geography, &c. The book is got up in superior style, with numerous embellishments apparently from original drawings. It is a valuable addition to our knowledge of a region daily advancing in importance to the rest of the world.

ESSAYS IN CRITICISM. By Matthew Arnold, Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford. 12mo. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

The essays, forming the main portion of this volume, have already appeared in the *Cornhill Magazine* and other English periodicals. To them the publishers have joined the author's "Lectures on Translating Homer," making it a complete collection of his miscellaneous writings. Mr. Arnold is the eldest son of Dr. Thomas Arnold, of Rugby, and bids fair to become as celebrated a man as his father. As a critic he stands alone amid writers of the day, and brings to his task a delicacy of discrimination, vigor of thought, and fascination of style without a parallel in cotemporary literature. He is one of the severest denouncers of the provincial spirit dominant in English writers, as well as in the social life of the nation, and hesitates not to shock its dearest prejudices, while inculcating greater breadth of view and catholicity of treatment. As a volume for Summer reading—weighty in actual substance, but light and sparkling in manner, sufficiently attractive to enchain the most ordinary reader, and solemn enough to afford subjects for the meditation of the most cultivated—we know no recent work that can compete with it.

THE CONVERSION OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE: THE BOYLE LECTURES FOR THE YEAR 1864. Delivered at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, by Chas. Merivale, B. D., author of "History of the Romans Under the Empire." 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

This is the work of what Lord Bacon calls "a full man;" one who has studied his subject in every possible view, and submitted it to the analysis of a mind amply furnished by learning and natural ability with power to do it justice. It is a necessary and indispensable companion to the author's larger work, and promotes the true "philosophy of history," the essence remaining after the distillation of the mere facts, whose presence makes them chiefly valuable. A comparison with the famous chapters of Gibbon on the same subject is full of instruction, and gives results highly favorable to the honesty and erudition of the living author. It is a book that should be read by every thinking man.

POEMS. By Alfred Tennyson, Poet Laureate. 2 vols. 12mo. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

These two elegant volumes—perfect in style and typographical execution—present us with the entire title-deeds to immortality of one whom the Anglo-Saxon speaking world has consented to receive as the representative poet of the intellectual era. His writings, including the latest published volume, *Enoch Arden*, and several fugitive pieces, have never previously been collected in one series. As such, the edition before us has superior claims to popular favor than any other. We have only one objection to make to it. The author's portrait, when compared with the last English likeness, engraved from a recent photograph, is far too heavy and coarse in execution, making the poet look more like a "border ruffian" than the accomplished gentleman that he is.

ALFRED HAGART'S HOUSEHOLD. By Alexander Smith, author of "A Life Drama," &c. 12mo. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

This is, we believe, the first proce work of an author whose volume of poetry, a few years since, took the world by surprise and made him suddenly famous. It is a domestic story of Scotch life, showing stroug descriptive power and a poetical insight into the springs of character, but—perhaps partaking of the stern and serious tone of the society it delineates—the geueral effect is too gloomy and unrelieved, imparting anything but a genial impression to the mind of the reader. This is a defect that we look to see remedied in Mr. Smith's next story. His acknowledged talent must always draw attention to everything he writes.

THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL FOR THE MURDER OF THE PRESIDENT, AND THE ATTEMPT TO OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENT BY THE ASSASSINATION OF ITS PRINCIPAL OFFICERS. Edited, with an introduction, by Ben Perley Poore. 12mo. Boston: J. E. Tilton & Co.

In this compact and handsome volume Messrs. Tilton & Co. heve been the first to produce in an enduring form the records of the great act of national justice, recently completed at Washington, by meting out to the guilty the punishment they had so richly deserved. As a volume for easy and handy reference, it will rank high among the books indispensable for all who would form a correct estimate of the evils we have just escaped from. It is got up in handsome style, and is certain to meet with a very large sale.

MARY, THE HANDMAID OF OUR LORD. By the author of "The Schouberg Cotta Family." 12mo. New-York: M. W. Donn.

The great succeee of this beautifully-printed volume, the first edition of which was sold off in a few days, shows that Mrs. Charles does not need to rely on the attractions of fictitious narrative for securing the sympathiee of her readers. Novelty of incident of course is not the charm of this beautiful book. It is the reverent and thoughtful tone of mind that the authoress brings to the contemplation of one of the most deeply interesting characters of sacred writ, ons too, that from the natural reaction against the erroneous views and practices of another religious body, is often less considered by Protestante than its important place in the plan of the world's redemption should command.

THE KNIGHTLY SOLDIER: A Biography of Major Henry Ward Camp, Tenth Connecticut Volunteers. By Chaplain H. Clay Trumbull. 12mo. Boston: Nichols & Noyes.

In preparing this worthy record of a noble career, Chaplain Trumbull hse performed a good and sceptable service, not only to the family and friends of Major Camp, but to all who can feel their natures inspirited and exalted by the contemplation of the memorial of a life sacrificed unhesitatingly at the call of duty—a life that offere a model of the civio and Christian virtue, reduced to action in the career of its hero. The illustrations, including a fine portrait of Major Camp, add much to the beauty of this book, which is in every respect creditable to its publishers and those coucerned in getting it ont.

MISS THOMAS' NOVELS. THEO LEIGH. 8vo; DENIS DONNE. 8vo. Novels by Miss Annie Thomas. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Miss Thomas is rapidly advancing in the favor of the public, with the successive appearance of her novels from Messrs. Harpers' press. They have all been received with so much esgerness and admiration abroad, that it is remarkable they should have remained so long unknown here. The best English critics do not hesitate to rank her elongside of Miss Braddon, Mrs. Henry Woon, and the most successful writers of the present century. The charming character of *Theo Leigh* is one of the most life-like and winning female portraits ever delineated.

CONGREGATIONALISM—WHAT IT IS—WHENCE IT IS—HOW IT WORKS. By Henry M. Dexter. 8vo., Boston, Nichols & Noyes.

This handsome and well printed octavo is devoted to the defence and explanation of the system of church polity dominant in New-England. In assuming to explain "why it is better than any other form of church government," the champions of rival denominations will probably accuse the author of "begging the question," but all will praise his able and uncompromising argument for what he supposes to be the truth.

OUR MARTYR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Voices from the Pulpits of New-York and Brooklyn. Oration by Hon. George Bancroft. Oration at the burial by Bishop Simpson. 12mo. New-York: Tibbals & Whiting.

This is another of the volumes called forth by late melancholy events, the number of which is already sufficient to form a small library. It contains much that is worthy of preservation in a permanent shape, and is neatly got up.

IN MEMORIAM. Abraham Lincoln—Atheneum Club. Royal 8vo.

This beautifully printed volume arrests attention among the mass of similar productions by the good taste visible in every portion of its getting up. It contains the commemorative proceedings of the club, including an ode by H. T. Tuckerman, and an admirable portrait of the President, finely engraved by Ritchie.

WAYSIDE BLOSSOMS. By Mary H. O. Booth. 18mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

This small volume of poems will commend itself to lovers of the tender and graceful muse of the authoress, whose premature and lamented decease was almost cotemporaneous with the publication of these final memorials of her taste and literary culture.

THE COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

Annual Exercises of the Wesleyan University—Commencement Graduating Class — Superior Scholarship — Love and Romance—Reunion of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity—Incidents.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Middletown, Conn., Thursday, July 20, 1865.

Another twelve months have passed, and again the bright faces and gay scenes usually attendant upon college commencements greet our eyes. And amid what different influences, and under how much more glorious a sky, in the political world, does the noble class of 1865 step ont into the broad field lying outstretched before them. Peace has again spread her wings over our blessed land, and smiles a sweet welcome to the present graduating class. May they all work and labor for her advancement and prosperity, and may they strive to render her firm and perpetual; such was the evident desire of every spectator of to-day's exercises.

The exercises proper of commencement, commence, as your readers probably well know, some six weeks before commencement-day proper. They open with "class-day," as it is called, which seems to be a reunion of the class together, when they have a jolly good time. On class-day afternoon the class mst ou the college green and smoked the calumet, and had orations and an address to the Faculty, to which the President, Dr. Cummings, happily responded. There was a large concourse of people present, and all seemed to enjoy the exercises. In the evening the class had a reunion in McDonough Hall. They sang songs, most all of which were composed by members of the class. There are several fine singers, and the songs were well rendered. The class historian, W. N. Rice, of Springfield, Mass., (as also the valedictorian) gave a very humorous history of the various performances and exploits of the class during the past four years. Some of them were very amusing; among others the mysterious manner of transporting a cow to the third story, and the performing of sundry other mysterious performances on the unlucky Freshmen. The prophet sketched in glowing terms the future of the class, and though the part was well carried out by S. M. Gilbert, still, though productive of much merriment, it would not be a bad idea to abolish that office, and to confine themselves to things of a more truthful nature. The oration by E. B. Sanford, and the poem by C. W. Wilder, were each in their own way good and deserving essays.

After the performances in the McDonough Hall were concluded, and the large audience had deserted the hall, the class adjourned to the McDonough House dining-room, in which the class supper was awaiting them. The "Toast Master" was T. C. Beach. During, or rather after the supper, the "Advice to the Class" was given by J. H. Mansfield, followed by a prayer by Chaplain S. K. Smith, when, considerably after the hour of midnight, the Class of 1865 returned to the College, singing as they went. How pleasant it is, after a hard day's work, when sleep has pressed her soporific fingers on your eyes, to be suddenly awakened by sweet music; and how fervently ous exclaims, "Gh! what a blessing a college is! Who wouldn't live near a college?" "Don't see it," exclaims some crusty old "bach," poking the sleepy-bug out of his eyes; "No, Sir, I can't see it in that light." "Well, well, we fully agree with you," exclaims your corresaondent, and the crowd says, amen!

Between class-day, Thursday, June 29, and the succeeding exercises of commencement week, quite an interval elapses, generally known as the "senior vacation." The seniors having stopped their studies, the junior becomes a senior, the sophomore a junior, and the poor, missable, despised and God-forsaken freshman (alas! what misery in the name) begins to feel a little of the approaching sophomoric dignity. The evening immediately succeeding class-day, the prize debate and declamation between the two literary societies took place. The declamation prize was won by W. H. Knapp. The debate on the subject of "Whether Politics or Literature afford the greater field of usefulness," was gained by the affirmative, argued by S. H. Olin.

On Thursday, July 13, occurred the contest for the "Rich" prize, as it is called, though this is by no means to be taken literally, which is given to "that member of the senior class who shall compose and deliver an English oration in the best manner." It is similar to the "De Forrest" prize at Yale. The contestants were Allan Clark, James Mudge, George Lewis Westgate, George Augustus Graves, Richard Hubbard Rust and Joseph Orlando Munson. The successful orator was George Lewis Westgate. All the orations went off remarkably well, those of Messrs. Westgate and Rust being deserving of especial commendation. A noticeable fact in the crowded hall was the scarcity of black coats. They were really "few and far between." We take this as a token of the esteem in which the class of '65 is held by the fair (or unfair) sex, for the audience was about entirely composed of them. The music was very good, being composed mostly of songs and flute and piano duets. On Friday July 14 occurred the Prize Declamation of the Junior and Sophmore Classes. The pieces were well learned and well spoken. The music was by the Hartford String Band. The first prize was taken by E. J. Haines, and the second was divided between J. E. Mandeville and W.L. Hoagland. On Sunday, July 16, Dr. Cummings delivered the Baccalaureate sermon. The subject was "Integrity," and during an hour and three quarters the Doctor enlarged and dissected upon this theme. Baccalaureate sermons are good things, but it is an extraordinary piece of good luck that they only occur once a year, for they are somewhat long. In the evening the address before the Missionary Lyceum by Rev. Geo. Peck, D. D. On Monday, July 17, the addresses before the United Literary Societies, (Peithologian and Philobetorian.) Orator, Rev. W. R. Clark; poet, Rev. G. S. Taylor. Space prevents us from paying a tribute to the just merits of each piece. The meeting of the Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors on Tuesday, the 18th, at 3 P. M., and Septennial Festival of the Mystical Seven on the same date at 2:30. In the evening occurred the thirty-second reunion of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. Delegates to the number of 100 came pouring in from the various chapters, and what with "Sioux" Alumni, visitors, etc., Middletown is tolerably full. The orator of the evening was James Strong, U. F. D., and the poet was Chas. H. Sweetser. Remarks by members from each of the chapters were made, stating facts connected with their chapters, and presenting statistics, etc., etc. For a further account, *vide* Springfield *Republican*.

The whole convention was a fine and successful affair—some one hundred and fifteen "*Sioux*" *warriors* joining in the procession. The singing, especially, was superb, and I wish that I had room to send you down a copy of the bill of fare of their annual supper, which reflects great credit ou Messrs. Dickinson & Craig, proprietors of the McDonongh.

On Wednesday, July 19, at 10 A. M., the business meeting and anniversary of the Alumni Association. On the same day, at 4 P M., anniversary exercises of the class of 1855. Orator, Rev. William X. Uinde; poet, Rev. John E. Round.

Same date, reunion of the classes of 1840, '50, '55, '58 and '62, and in the eveniug the grand commencement concert by the Germania Band; after which the Alumni festival. Passing over the concert, which was very fine and attentively listened to by a large audience, we coms to Thursday, July 20—commencement-day.

Before coming to the exercises of the day, I will give a short account of the doings of the alumni, so that your readers may see what grand things are being done for the Wesleyan University by her former sons. M.. Rich, of Boston, promised to give *at least* $25,000 for the building of a library, if the alumni would subscribe $25,000 as a library fund. It is needless to say that the above amount was promptly subscribed, and as Mr. Rich's well known liberality renders a promise of $25,000, equal to $50,000 at least, we may soon expect to see another fine building belonging to the University. Daniel Drew, of New-York, has also given $25,000 for the sndowment of a professorship, and every professorship is now endowed to that amount. A further sum of $300 to each of the faculty was furthermore subscribed, as a bonus for this year. And further, the hard-fought fight of the alumni to obtain the setting apart of Wednesday preceding commencement for the sole exercises of the alumni was carried this year, and hereafter they monopolize "morning, noon and night." About 150 alumni were present, and some 60 ladies, and Chauncey Shaffer, Esq., was toast master. It is said to have been the finest festival as it is the "gayest" commencement that his ever taken place. Among the prominent men were O. Judd, editor of the *American Agriculturist*, Chauncey Shaffer, Daniel Drew, of New-York, E. Rich, of Boston, besides many others.

The graduating class this year numbers thirty-five members, the names and appointments of whom I give below. The standard of scholarship has been the highest ever attained in this college, and the scholarship and intellectual acquirements of the first four have given them a high rank among scholars. The valedictorian of the class has been represented to be an "intellectual prodigy." He certainly is a most devoted student. The following compose the class:

William North Rice, Valedictory Address—National Heroism. George Lewis Westgate—Latin Salutatory. Philosophical Gration—James Mudge. Ancient Classical—Wilbur Glin Atwater. Metaphysical—William Henry H. Phillips. Modern Classical—Jacob Neal Perkins and Charles Wesley Wilder. First Class Orations—Theodore Charles Beach, William Henry Richman, Luther Munson Gilbert, William Valentine Kelley, Joseph Henry Mansfield, Allen Clark, A. G. Hammond, J. A. Newhall, G. A. Graves, D. H. Taylor, N. F. Whitaker, J. G. Munson, S. K. Smith. Orations—R. H. Rust, C. A. Johnson, C. C. Burr, E. Cutts, W. W. Bowdish, W. Robinson, B. A. Gilman, S. Kristeller, W. G. Sanford, W. A. Nottage, W. H. Burnett, S. D. Jones, H. E. Smith, E. B. Sanford, J. R. Reynolds—35.

The pieces were all well learned and well spoken, the valedictory of W. N. Rice and the salutatory being fine specimens of eloqnence and rhetoric. The church was literally "jammed," and the exercises were attended to throughout with the greatest attention by the vast assembly.

Thus endeth Commencement 1865, a year that will ever be remembered by the friends of the institution. The class have now their life-work before them; some will be ministers of the gospel; some physicians; others lawyers; but wherever they go we feel certain that they will look back upon their Alma Mater with feelings of the deepest and profoundest respect and affection, and their day of graduation, though for many reasons the happiest, will, through the sudden severing of the many ties of friendship, prove a sad day to many. It was my intention to have paid a slight tribute to the memory of Adelbert B. Stone, the Yale student who was drowned in the Connecticut not long ago. But I have already so encroached upon your valuable space, that I fear I have not any room left. A few words I must say and then I will close. He was one of those rare characters seldom met with, and never parted from without regret. He was the noblest young man I ever knew, and during the time that we were together, I found nothing but nobleness of character in him.

"None knew him but to love him;
None named him but to praise."

Yon have probably heard of the interesting elopemout we had in our midst, between Miss Anna Brainard, aged fifteen, and John Vinton, aged nineteen. Cruel parents, &c., were at the bottom of it, of conrse. The happy pair have returned to their agonized parents, and Mrs. J. Vinton now "holds forth," but "no cards."

H. W. R.

Commencement Week at Dartmouth.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Hanover, N. H., Tuesday, July 18, 1865.

This is by far the handsomest village of New-England. It sits like a queen, nestled among the old, picturesque hills of the Granite State. It is usually as quiet as it is beautiful, but the crowds flocking here from all the States, and the busy din of preparation for the annual festival, remind one of the busy marts of commerce and metropolis life. Among the distinguished personages I heve already noticed on the avenues and at the hotels are Chief-Justice Chase, Dr. Marsie, of England; John Wentworth, M. C.; Senator Dan Clark, Gen. Marston, and Rev. Dr. Adams, of Philadelphia. The college has been peculiarly fortunate in the way of donations since the accession of the new President. In addition to a legacy of $10,000, a trifle over $90,000 has been already realized. The most munificent donors are Legrand Lockwoon and William E. Dodge, of New-York City; Senator Grimes, of Iowa; and Geo. H. Bissell. The latter gentleman gives the sum of $15,000 to construct a gymnasium of solid granite, and in point of finish and apparatus it will be second to noue in the country. The Lockwood prizes, awarded to the Senior class for excellence in composition, have been announced as follows: 1st, F. A. Benton, of Ilion, N. Y.; 2d, E. B. Hale, of Griordville, N. H.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

The rain came down in plentiful showers Sunday afternoon, bnt this did not prevent the attendance of a large and fashionable audience in the village church. The sermon was preached by the President, Rev. Dr. Asa Dodge Smith, who selected as his text Ecclesiastics, xi., 3: "If the clouds be full of rain they empty themselves upon the earth." He began with a picture of the transforming influence on the parched and thirsty earth of the descending rain, and announced as his theme the thought figuratively embodied in the text: "Beneficence—our normal life-work." The view taken was sustained, (1,) by the analogies of nature; (2) by all the Scripture. It was urged (3) that we are made for beneficence; (4) that with the beneficent spirit all our powers are best developed. This was argued from the nature and mutuel relations of our faculties and from the history of literature, on which last point divers illustratious were given. (5.) The joy of doing good was briefly insisted on, and (6) the spirit enjoined in the text was commended at length as a peroration for every sphere of active life. Under this head the chief pursuits open to the choice of the colleges graduate were considered—the ministry, law, medicine, teaching, editorship, the scholar's life and the various business pursuits. The leading features of each as related to usefulness were briefly set forth. The subject was then applied especially to educated men, and the discourse closed with an address to the graduating class. In this the fact was mentioned that twenty-four of the class had served in the war, two of whom had died.

PRIZE SPEAKING.

The church was again crowded Monday evening, to listen to the prize speaking of the Junior and Sophomore classes. The successful competitors will be announced to-morrow morning. By general consent, those who acquitted themselves best were Benjamin True, of Meriden, N. H., who gave a selection from Victor Hugo; Waldemar Otis, of Ohio; McDavitt, of Boston; and Abram Brown, of Canterbury, Vt.

This afternoon occurs the exercises of Class Day. In the evening, Rev. E. E. Adams, of Philadelphia, delivers an address before the Theological Society. Wednesday morning the Phi Beta Kappa Society listen to an oration from Prof. Alpheus Crosby, and a poem from W. A. C. Converse, of Ohio. In the afternoon, Hon. A. H. Bullock, L.L. D., of Massachusetts, pronounces an oration before the United Literary Societies, and John G. Saxe the Posm. Gilmore's band, of Boston, gives a concert in the evening. On Thursday the annual meeting of the Alumni at 8 A. M., and at 10 the commencement exercises proper occur.

A Cow that Drank Eighteen Gallons of Whisky. The Troy (N. Y.) *Times* gives a most remarkable case of "beastly" intoxication:

It seems that on the upper part of Green Island an illicit whisky still existed, until yesterday, when Marshal Kipp, Collector Woonwarn and Inspector Fales made a raid on the premises, and locked up both the owner and the door. A month ago the distillery was in full blast. It was a "still" night, and the man running the machine, who had made eighteen gallons of whisky, put it out in the open air to cool. Along came a cow. She was thirsty, and the beverage looked inviting. She swallowed every drop—eighteen gallons of unrectified whisky, warranted to kill at forty rods. That cow has been drunk ever since. She staggered home, and is now in the fourth week of a grand old bender. The cow eats nothing; falls down whenever they try to raise her up, and has become as lean as a crow, instead of a cow. Whether the cow will ever get sober, or end her life in a fit of delerium tremens, is a question that we shall look anxiously to see the solution of. It is really a remarkable case, and we should hardly believe it, if our informant was not connected with the telegraph, and—of course—perfectly reliable.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Uneasy State of Feeling—Trouble Between the White and Colored Troops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Charleston, S. C., Saturday, July 15, 1865.

The people of Charleston have just passed through a fiery ordeal. For two weeks past, until within the last three days, it has been dangerous for a respectable person to appear on the street after nightfall. Robbing, clubbing, stabbing and shooting were freely indulged in by the white soldiers, colored soldiers, and, in many instances, colored citizens. A feud seems to exist between the white and the colored troops which no military discipline has, thus far, succeeded in thoroughly eradicating. The white troops conceive that they have privileges which are not extended to the colored troops, and, on the other hand, the latter are possessed with the belief that they should be the sole guardians of the city. As a consequence many of the freedmen sympathise with and fully support their colored brethren in arms. It is no more than justice to the white citizens of this place that it should be put on record that they have not participated in these disgraceful scenes, although they have been the parties to suffer.

Last week the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York Regiment were sent North, and their place was filled by the Second Battalion One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New-York Regiment, (Duryee's Zouaves.) The very first day they occupied the post it became evident that they and the colored troops could not live together. The latter appeared to be envious of the showy uniforms of the Zouaves, and the Zouaves were impressed with the idea that the colored soldiers took special pains to insult them. On Saturday night affairs were brought to a crisis. At about 8 o'clock musketry firing was heard in the direction of the market. At first the firing was desultory, but in a minute's time it became pretty regular, especially for a street row. It is impossible to definitely ascertain the origin of this particular disturbance. It is stated by some that the white soldiers were the aggressors, while others are positive that some colored men who kept stalls in the market were the originators of the affair. The result of the shooting was the killing of a colored man and the wounding of a Zouave and two colored men. The Zouaves had been ordered on police duty at the market. They allege that while in the performance of their duty one of their number was set upon by a colored man who keeps a stall, and that the colored man drew a knife as if to stab the Zouave. Immediately thereafter fifteen Zouaves, with loaded muskets and fixed bayonets, dashed through the market, to the great consternation of the occupants of stalls and purchasers who happened to be present. As the Zouaves pressed forward they were fired upon by colored soldiers. The Zouaves returned the fire. The colored man who was killed was an outside party. In twenty minutes' time all was over, and not a living soul was to be seen inside the market. At 8:30, firing is heard in the direction of Meeting and Hager streets. The Zouaves meet two colored soldiers; one of the latter was wounded and taken where he could receive medical attention. All that night confusion reigned in Charleston, and, at intervals, shots were exchanged. It is not known and probably, for certain reasons, never will be known how many men were killed and wounded in this city last week in consequence of street-broils. The disturbances were not confined to any particular locality, but they prevailed throughout the city.

The Zouaves remained here ten days and were then sent over to Morris Island, where they now are. At present the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania regiment is doing post duty. Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. T. Bennett has command of the post, but it is due to him to say that he has occupied that position but for a few days. We are firm in our belief that everything will be properly and satisfactorily adjusted under his regime. He is an officer of nerve and will, and understands how to meet the difficulties that beset him. The following is an order he has recently issued:

Headquarters, City of Charleston,
Charleston, S. C., July 12, 1865.

General Orders, No. 61.—I. The attention of the commander of this post having been called to the defiant and discourteous spirit manifested in the city between the troops and the civilians, both white and colored, causing of late serious and disgraceful disturbances, it is deemed necessary, and is hereby ordered that all citizens remain at their homes after eight (8) o'clock, P. M., abstaining from noisy discussions, or assembling in groups on the streets or other public places, day or night.

II. Some citizens disguised as soldiers having been engaged in disorderly acts, it is ordered that any citizen hereafter found in the United States uniform will be arrested and turned over to the Provost-Marshal.

III. At this time of comparative peace, when the energies of the nation are absorbed in the restoration of harmony and the re-establishment of good feeling among all classes entitled to the rights of citizenship, discourtesy toward civilians is beneath the dignity of soldiers. Respectful deportment among soldiers, as well as toward their officers, is an indication of good discipline in any command; but courtesy without humility toward those who have no claim except upon your manhood, is the best guarantee of good breeding and nobleness of character. It is enjoined upon the enlisted men in this city that they behave insolently to no person, of whatever color; that they do not monopolize the sidewalks or assemble in groups to the inconvenience of women or other passers by. Citizens should remember that civil rule is not established, and that any act of theirs which may lead to difficulties with the troops will tend to protract that end. Their bearing should be in no manner defiant or discourteous to the troops, and any insolence leading to disturbances will subject the offenders to punishment. Upon the creation of any disturbance, during the day or night, the commanding officer of the district of the city in which it may occur, will at once send patrols, under commissioned officers, to arrest all persons found in the streets in the vicinity of the disturbance, except persons on important business, who will be required to report at the nearest guard for an escort.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. T. BENNETT, Com'g Post.
Charles F. Joy, First Lieut. 54th Mass. Vols. and A. A. A. Gen.
Official: Charles G. Chipman, Capt. 54th Mass. Vols., A. A. D. C.

Maj.-Gen. Gillmore was in the city on last Thursday. He brought with him, from Savannah, the Sixth United States Regulars, but upon ascertaining that the disturbances had been quelled, ordered them not to land. The Sixth returned to Hilton Head on the following day. Had the emeutee prevailed while Gen. Gillmore was in town we would have seen how quickly discipline would have ended them. This is no reflection, however, upon Gen. Hatch, for that officer did the best he could with the material he had to deal with. Give Gen. Hatch a regiment of regular troops and we will venture the assertion that no melee of any kind will occur in Charleston.

On the 28th June, Sergt. Patrick Kerns, Co. H, Thirtieth Massachusetts Regiment, was accidentally drowned while bathing in the Samspit River, at Georgetown, S. C.

Capt. T. C. Lewis, Harbor Master, died of congestion of the brain last week.

Mr. S. G. Courtenay has been appointed Chief of the Fire Department.

WHIT.

FROM THE WEST.

Affairs in the South—Storm—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Chicago, Monday, July 17, 1865.

I have just been conversing with a general officer, who has been on duty in New-Orleans for nearly a year past, and who will soon return there. And, by way of preface, I will say that he is no "Abolitionist," but, to my certain knowledge, has voted for every Democratic candidate for President up to 1864. He represents things in a bad way in all the South with which he is acquainted. Though the rebellion is suppressed, treason is as prevalent as ever. The rebel soldiers are returning, and exhibiting a vindictive, fiendish spirit toward Northerners and the freedmen. The government of Louisiana is in bad hands. Being in the office of the Secretary of State a short time before he left, he saw a soldier come in with his uniform on, take the oath, and be appointed to an office, taking the place of a good and true Union man, a wounded Union discharged soldier, who had something to do about a railroad office. He was displaced to make room for one who had just returned from the rebel army. The Secretary of State said to our informant: "I thought you had resigned. You Northerners have got to leave. Our young men are coming home from the army, and you have got to leave." They make no concealment of their policy toward the freedmen. They say that "they will make it as hard as possible for them, oppress and harass them in every way, refuse to employ, and make them feel that their present position is much worse than that of slavery." And they are carrying out this policy in every possible manner. The condition of the freedmen is now bad, but will be deplorable as soon as the troops are removed. He, like every other Union man I have seen, is in favor of military Governors for the insurrectionary States; for a year or two at least, and until the *status* of the freedmen becomes settled. From present appearances, reconstruction will have to be commenced *de novo*. It is pretty evident that the present plan can only succeed at the expense of the national honor and good faith.

THE GREAT WET!

Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin have experienced a rain storm of almost equal length with that which produced the Noachian deluge. The effects have not been quite so disastrous, yet in some parts of the two latter States the flood has covered the land to the depth of several feet, and especially along river courses, the damage has been heavy. At Oconto, Wis., for instance, the water was five feet deep in the principal streets. The greatest damage, however, has been done in Iowa. The rivers have risen to a great height, and many buildings have been carried off and destroyed. In Washington County the loss has been heavy. The railroads, too, were greatly damaged—the Dubuque and Sioux City to the extent of $150,000. On the low lands grain has been prostrated, and many fine fields of wheat are abandoned as worthless. In this State I have heard of no destruction caused by the overflowing of the streams; but rust has been brought upon wheat, and the wind and rain together has *lodged* a good deal of it. Corn, too, is much retarded, and the indications are that much will be overtaken by frost in an unripened state. Thus far in July rain has fallen with us about three-fourths of the time, and it has been so cool as to put fires in demand, especially in the morning. *Such* a July was never before known; no, not even by the "oldest inhabitant."

MILITARY.

Our military intelligence is rapidly disappearing. We have but little of interest here. Regiments are daily arriving, going into camp, and after the usual red-tape process are discharged. Many of them get impatient, however, and a few days ago a squad broke out, took possession of a railroad train, and started homeward. Others have, without being paid, got aboard of the cars, and being generally quite a number of them together, dead-head it home per force. There are about four thousand troops now at Camp Douglas, and seven thousand at Camp Butler. The Common Council of this city have appropriated $5,000 to be expended in the reception of Illinois regiments.

THE FAIR.

The Secretary of the Northwestern Fair, recently held in this city, makes a statement that the gross receipts are $330,000 and the expenses $115,000. Of the net receipts the Christian Commission gets $50,000, and the balance is divided equally between the Sanitary Commission and the permanent Soldiers' Home. This latter institution is soon to erect a more commodious building, at a cost of $25,000. This is much needed, as the applications for admissions are far in advance of the present capacity of accommodation. The fact is, that notwithstanding the patriotic liberality of our people when the excitement of the war was upon them, there is great danger that we shall be justly chargeable with the sin of ingratitude toward our disabled soldiers who have sacrificed so much for the country. In most States—even in your great New-York—I hear of no movements to make a provision for them.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Financial circles were thrown into something of a flurry, last week, by the discovery that "Cook County Scrip," issued for war purposes, had been extensively counterfeited, and so cleverly done that the bankers had cashed upward of $20,000 of the spurious paper. One of the counterfeiters has been arrested. We also had another excitement. A jealous wife savagely attacked and severely wounded the supposed paramour of her husband, in the street, cutting ont one eye and doing other bodily injury. She was "insane," I presume. The report of the Superintendent of Police for the past quarter, shows 3,349 arrests—2,603 males, 726 females, and 20 *unknown!* We must have some queer kind of humans in our city that the police cannot distinguish the sex! Of these, 701 were Americans—the balance foreigners—the Irish, as usual, leading off with 1,805, or more than half of the whole number. Twenty-one are charged with the crime of being "destitute." There is to be a "Great National Horse Show" at Springfield, commencing on the 26th of August, and continuing three days. The preparations for the State Fair, which is to be held in this city in September, are progressing favorably. The President of the society writes that the indications are that the attendance and show will surpass that of any former occasion. Business is quiet, though for the season it cannot be counted dull. The ups and downs of gold create some activity in the grain market, but the spirit of speculation has decidedly subsided. Money is plenty, and a large surplus is weekly invested in seven-thirties.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Evacuation of St. Domingo—News of Puerto Rico and Martinico—The Cuban Press, &c., &c.

Havana, Saturday, July 15, 1865.

The last steamer from St. Domingo brings news to the 5th instant, and reports that by the 18th of this month the evacuation of the island by the Spaniards will be completely effected. Up to the sailing of the steamer, the Government of the Dominican Republic had not sent any commissioners to the capital. A portion of the Spanish troops will come here, and the rest go to Santiago de Cuba. Gen. Gandara will probably come here.

On the same day as the steamer, Gen. Alfau sent his family, in company with several others, by the *Marigalante*, which also conveys a large quantity of artillery stores.

The changes in St. Domingo will probably cause a considerable variation in the route of the steamers, which have hitherto touched at several ports in that island, and probably the Cuban port of Baracoa will be greatly favored in the new arrangements.

The French mail steamer *La France* had made a very quick passage, for leaving Sainte Nazaire on the 16th ultimo, and Fort de France on the 1st instant, it arrived at Santiago de Cuba on the 6th. On board were the Viscount de Sotomayor, the Minister of Portugal in Mexico; and also 387 French soldiers for the Foreign Legion. Six Sisters of Charity were also passengers for Vera Cruz.

Santiago de Cuba has been lately frightened by the occurrence of two shocks of an earthquake, which though not very intense, were sufficient to alarm the inhabitants.

In Puerto Rico the great event of the day which had amused the good people of that quiet island, has been the distribution of prizes to the successful exhibitors in the exposition which was soon closed, for it is only recently that I noticed its opening. But their pleasure has been marred by the sudden appearance of an epidemic which had carried off many children to their graves, although it had been of brief duration.

In Cuba the weather is excessively hot and dry, and from all parts of the country come reports of the drought. In Yaguagay no rain had fallen since the 7th of last month, and great fears were entertained for the corn, whilst even the cane crop was likely to be prejudiced.

The Martinico paper *Les Antilles* boasts of the amount of sugar exported from that island during the month of May, which amounted to 4,176,272 kilogrammes, of which quantity 200 went to the French colonies, 1,048 to Vera Cruz, and 4,172,449 to different French ports. The exports of molasses have amounted to 6,000 litres.

Very singularly, Cuba has been a customer for coffee, but it was for cultivation. The quantity of cotton has been 21,307 kilogrammes exported during this year, and of sugar for the same time 13,263,964 kilogrammes.

In order to improve the growth of coffee, the Governor had sent to Costa Rica, the crops of which realize the highest prices in the European markets. The value of the imports for May have been, in vessels under the French flag, 2,809,369 francs, and under foreign flags to the amount of 286,899 francs.

From India 425 laborers had arrived, who were joyfully received by the planters.

The country newspapere of Cuba are in a very depressed condition, for, without considering their limited circulation, the editors are bitterly complaining of the defects of the censor system, and look upon their colleagues of Havana as supremely blest, for they have, at least, as judge of their writings, a man of education, and who is also a lawyer; and from his decision an appeal to the supreme authority is possible; but in the country districts the editors are subject to the exclusive criticism of the Lieutenant-Governors, who thus very often become judges of articles in which their own conduct is reprobated. The power which influential persons can thus exercise indirectly over the country journals in preventing the exposure of abuses is evidently very great; and one paper asserts that it is impossible to edit a provincial journal for only a single day without finding the trammels which limit his independence. In some cases, articles which have already been published in Havana have been forbidden by the country censor. The *Prensa*, after asserting that cases have happened where severity was deserved: "For not every paper has had the fit discretion which is required in treating some subjects," proceeds to observe:

We desire, like the *Siglo*, that our colleagues of the island may have the greatest latitude in the exercise of their tasks, and we believe that in local questions it ought to be unlimited, within, of course, the rules of decorum, so that they can give their favorable or adverse judgment upon the doings of the authorities. So, and in no other manner can the mission of periodicals be useful and profitable, by defending on the one hand the interests of the locality, and on the other hand, by serving as a beacon to the Chief Civil Governor charged with its immediate protection.

The government has for several years been desirous to introduce the decimal system of weights and measures, and is now determined to effect that reform, and for that purpose has appointed a commission. This body has resolved for the present not to interfere with individuals, but in all cases where the government is a party, to exact a strict compliance with the law.

The people of Marianao, which is the fashionable Summer resort for the wealthy of this city, are at present in tribulation, and fearful that their town will lose its well-deserved reputation for salubrity. There is in the neighborhood a grand sugar plantation, which belongs to the contract

Then let us provide at the capital an ample repository for official records and original papers, from which the truth may be drawn at will, rather than to rely upon the uncertainties of memory or the accidents of time. Centuries of needless controversies on historic questions teach us thus much wisdom.

The city of Albany has just given a valuable and commanding site for the building. A proper edifice is now to be erected.

To this end means are wanted at once: and *private liberality* le alone relied upon for them. As each town, city and village has an immediate interest in the records of the half million of men who have represented our State, in the three hundred regiments and batteriee that have borne New-York on their banners and in preserving the part it took, so each is relied upon to contribute towards the building.

The act provides that towns contributing the share assigned them, may deposit their record-books and papers relating to the war in the building for safe-keeping, and transcripts therefrom, under seal, are to be furnished to town officers without expense. Thie is an important consideration to many towne which have no means of preserving their documente from fire or loss from other causes.

The act requires the commissioners to epportion to the several towns, villages and cities such sums as they may deem proper, and to select a local representative. They have selected you, and now call upon your locality through you.

After four years of strife, peace returne, and the Union is saved. Old friendships, outlasting the great struggle, are causing us to to forget temporary animosities, in view of the perpetuity of our republic. But, in the spirit of patriotism and good feeling, let the great lessone of the war be preserved to warn and instruct, and for the truth of history.

While relying on you to obtain the sum assigned to your locality, the committee suggest that you call to your aid officers and others who have served in the war, as well as leading citizene of your neighborhood. The undersigned, the Execntive Committee of the board, bespeak your prompt attention and zealous interest in the work, not doubting that anccess will attend your efforts.

R. E. FENTON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
IRA HARRIS,
HAMILTON FISH,
LOCKWOOD L. DOTY.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

Southern Barbarism and Northern Humanity—The Horrors of Salisbury—The Comforts of Point Lookout—How The Prisoners of War were Treated in the South.

The Committee of Congress on the Conduct of the War spent some time in May and April collecting testimony concerning the treatment of prisoners of war in Southern and Northern prisons; and their work was valuable, as there was accumulated the proof of the humanity of the Government of the United States, and the barbarism of the Confederates. A. J. PALMER, a private in Company D, Forty-ninth New-York Volunteer Infantry, testified as to his treatment when in the hospital, as a prisoner, at Belle Island:

A.—While in the hospital as a patient, the treatment, as far as kindness would go, was very well, because our men were the attendants there; some of them were very mean, though, and were very little better than their men.

Q.—How was it in respect to the food furnished? A.—I do not think they had as much, in quantity, as the men on Belle Island got. Sick men did not need as much. They meant to issue about the same quantity, but there were six or eight nurses who received what they wanted, and, of course, the patients did not get so much.

He made a copy of the record of diseases and deaths in the hospitals at Belle Island, for the quarter ending March 30, 1864. The following are some of the items of this record:

	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Diarrhœa, acnta	31	18	100	18	27	13
Diarrhœa, chronic	229	193	337	265	283	250
Dysentery, acnta	4	1	23	8	9	3
Dysentery, chronic	18	12	34	24	27	20

The total cases were 2,781; deaths, 1,396.

This witness testified further:

A.—Yes, Sir; after our men were dead, and put in the dead-house, nearly every morning the eyes and cheeks were eaten ont of them by the rats, before they were put in their coffins. It was complained of several times, and the rebel surgeon in charge slightly reprimanded the undertaker, but he took scarcely any notice of it, and it had not been stopped when I came away.

Q.—What was the condition of the hospital as to cleanliness? A.—Every bed was thickly covered with vermin. A man would be taken with the small-pox, and after he was sent to the small-pox hospital sometimes the clothes would not be changed, and a man would be put in the same bed. The vermin were very thick. They would wash a little, but not enough to have a change of clothes once in two months.

Q.—Was the hospital to which they sent our patients very much crowded? A.—Yes, Sir. As soon as a man was able to heve his clothes on, he was put on the floor. In a ward where there were seventy beds, there were a hundred and eight, nine or ten men; and there were ten nurses, who would sometimes take the bede. Sometimes they did not heve ten, and sometimes more than that.

Sergt. C. W. THURSTON, of Company K, Eighth New-Hampshire Volunteers, testified as to the treatment of prisoners at Salisbury, N. C., as follows:

In regard to the rations for the men, what was called the regular ration was a pound of bread, made of corn and cobs ground together, to each man for twenty-four honrs; they nsually got only about twelve ounces even of that bread; then, for meat, the men usually received twenty-two pounds of beeves' heads, tripes and gullets to each one hundred men; but that was not received every day, only about once in four days, on an average, and then there was nsually given about half a pint of soup to each man e day; the soup was made of rice and water—that is, a large bucketful of rice would he put into a large kettle of water, holding, say twenty gallons; sometimes a little salt, sometimes no salt at all. They would dip out the water, and but little of the rice, and then fill up again and again, until 1,000 men had been served from the one bucketful of rice. Upon the slightest provocation the rations would be cut off entirely for a day or two. I have lost the principal diary I kept while there; but I find in a memorandum book which I have here, thet on Friday, the 28th of October, the men received no rations; on Saturday they received nothing but soup; on Sunday they received bread and meat, so that there were two days when they received nothing but a little soup. In regard to the treatment of our men in other respects, I can illustrate it by an incident I saw myself: I was standing one day by the hospital (I had been to see Mr. DAVIS, one of the prisoners, who had been appointed superintendent of the hospital,) and one of our negro soldiers, captured at the time of the explosion of the mine near Petersburgh, was standing near-by, engaged in "skirmishing," as we prisoners call it, examining his clothes for vermin. A sentinel there, at whom I happened to be looking at the time, drew up his musket, took debberate aim, and fired, killing the negro on the spot. One of our boys asked him "What he did that for?" And he replied thet he did it to see the damned black —— drop. That I saw done myself.

The boys did not heve whet water they wanted. They had to go a quarter of a mile to a little creek, twenty at a time, with a guard, hut they did not get all they wanted. There was water in the yard, bnt so thick with mud that they could not drink it. The only well that had good weter in it was closely guarded, and kept for the hospital. The morning I escaped, there were 7,603 prisoners there. We never received any of the clothing or supplies of the Sanitary Commission which we understood had been sent to us. Before our soldiers would be enlisted in the rebel service, they would usually get nothing to eat for two or three days. Then an officer would come in with a guerd, and when the prisoners were collected around him, he would tell them thet they would not be exchanged before the end of the war: but if they would enlist in their service tney would have plenty of food and clothing, and placed on garrison duty, and not be called npon to fight. I have seen men brought np for that purpose, who were so weak that they could not walk without staggering.

Q.—Were any threate made es to what would be the consequences if they did not enllet? A.—No, Sir; there was no need of threats; the boys knew they would die if they staid there; the rations kept growing poorer and poorer all the time. God only knows what they are by this time, or how the poor fellow get along.

Q.—State more fully about your being deprived of clothing, &c., when you were captured? A.—When we were first taken, they generally take from us all our money, watches and other valuables. When we were taken to Petersburgh, an officer came in with a guard, where we were, and took a great many of our rubber and woolen blankets. The guard kept coming in and stealing our clothes, the men resisting, but, of course, resistance was useless. They took our shelter tents and overcoats from us while we were in Petersburgh. When we got to Richmond, and were put in the Pemberton Building, we were formed into line on each side of the building, and made to take off our knapsacks, haversacks and canteens, and pile them up in the middle of the room, and they were carried off by them. They said they were going to search us for money, and we were invited to give up whet money we had voluntarily, and told us that if we did so we shonld have a receipt for it, and it would be given back to us when we were exchanged; but we were told that if we did not do that, and any money was afterwerd fonnd on us, it would be confiscated. Then they took ne on to Salisbury, many of our boys having nothing but what they had on. When their clothes were ont, they had to do without. When I left, not one-half of them had more then a blouse and a pair of pantaloons, some nothing but a shirt eud pantaloons, still others nothing but pantaloons and a piece of old cloth about their shoulders; hundreds were barefooted, and without hats or caps, without clothing to keep them any way comfortable.

Q.—Then they must have suffered much from the inclemency of the weather? A.—Yes, Sir; I understood that some of them froze to death. I have no doubt that many of them perished in that way. I have had men come to the bakery, where I was, shivering and shaking with cold as if they had the ague, and beg to be allowed to come in and warm themselves. I would let a few in at a time, and then, after a short time, make them go ont and let others come in. When prisoners died they used to strip them of their clothing, which they would sometimes give to the most needy of the living. The dead were put in a dead-house, and then pitched into a cart any way, just as many as it would hold, and, as I understood, carried off and tumbled into a ditch, and covered up. This I was told by some of our men who were detailed as grave-diggers, and given double rations for that duty.

Q.—You have no personal knowledge that any of the prisoners froze to death? A.—No Sir; I saw none when they were freezing, but I was told so, and I have no doubt of it; the men would get very weak, and would crawl into their holes, and I have no doubt froze to death there; one man was taken out from under the hospital who had been there so long that he had begun to decay, and was all covered with vermin; we supposed he had crawled under there to get out of the cold, and there died; I was told by a rebel doctor there, I forget his name, that not one in ten of the men who died there would have died if they had proper food and shelter.

Q.—From all that you have seen, are you satisfied in your own mind, that our soldiers have died there in consequence of not having proper food and clothing? A.—I know so, as well as I can know anything of that nature. There was a snow storm there, which changed to a cold rain, and lasted for two days, and the morning after I saw six men taken ont of one hole, into which they had crawled, and had there died.

TREATMENT OF REBEL PRISONERS.

POINT LOOKOUT, MD., Friday, April 14, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. JAMES BARNES sworn and examined. By Mr. GOOCH:

Q.—What is your rank and position in the army?

A.—Brigadier-General, United Statee Volunteers.

Q.—What ie your present command, and how long have yon held the same? A.—I am in commandof the District of St. Mary's, which embraces the County of St. Mary's, within which is situated tho military prison at Point Lookont, at the entrance of the Potomac River into the Chesapeake Bay. I have been in command of the district since the 6th of July, 1864.

Q.—How many prisoners are there no win the camp of the prisoners of war at Point Lookout, Maryland? A.—There are at this time twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-five, (21,255.)

After presenting documents as to the treatment of rebel prisoners, Gen. BARNES stated:

I would further state that a library has been formed, containing abont eight hundred (800) volumes, for their use, by contribntion. A school has been held daily by some of the prisoners qualified to teach, and there may be seen grown men, some learning their letters and studying their spelling-book; some studying the elements of arithmetic and geography; some, more advanced, studying Latin, Greek and French. Throngh the camp may be seen ingenious manufacturing of fans from pine wood, chains from horse hair, gutta-percha rings inlaid neatly with gold and silver ornaments, and all these things are permitted to be sold, and the proceeds received by the Provost-Marshal for the benefit of the prisoners who make them. Money and other valuables, as watches, &c., in possession of the prisoners on their arrival at the post, are placed in the hands of the Provost-Marshal, and recorded in his books, all of which are returned to them when they leave the post, paroled for exchange; or if transferred to another post, a schedule of their private property is made out and the property transferred with the prisoner.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been very good; in a few instances, perhaps half a dozen, the punishment of a ball and chain, not unusual in armies, hae been awarded for a brief period for attempting to escape, bnt these have been very rare.

A good deal of labor in the quartermaster's and commissary department at this post has been performed by the prisoners, and also work on the forts. But this labor is always voluntary on the part of the prisoner, and for which he is invariably compensated, either in money or in extra rations of tobacco, &c., as he may choose. This labor is sought at eagerly by the prisoners.

Very rarely has any complaint of any ill-treatment on the part of our soldiers toward the prisoners been made. I cannot at this time recall a single instance, if I may except a few cases which arose between them and some of the colored troops, bnt even with them nothing of any moment.

The following documents were submitted by Gen. BARNES:

OFFICE OF A. C. S. OF PRISONERS OF WAR,
POINT LOOKOUT, Md., April 15, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor most respectfully to submit the following statement of the amount of rations daily issued to prisoners of war, mode of issuing the same, and extra rations allowed prisoners employed on public works. Prisoners of war, in accordance with General Order No. 1 of Brig.-Gen. H. W. WESSELS, Commissary-General of Prisoners, dated Washington, Jan. 13, 1865, are now allowed the following rations, viz.: Pork or bacon, ten ounces, (in lieu of beef;) salt or fresh beef, fourteen onnces, flour or soft bread, sixteen ounces; hard bread, ten ounces, (in lieu of flour or soft bread;) corn meal, sixteen ounces, (in lieu of flour or bread.)

To 100 rations: beans or peas, twelve and one-half pounds; or rice or hominy, eight pounds; soap, two pounds; vinegar, two quarts; salt, two pounds; which rations are of the sama quality as those issned to United States troops, and are drawn by the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence of prison camp, from Post Commissary, on requisition for the nnmber of prisoners in camp, and reissued to each mess-house in bulk, there to be cooked, in large boilers made for the purpose, and served ont to the prisoners thus: Each cook-house—of which there are seven, originally intended to feed one thousand men per diem, being able to accommodate five hundred at a time—is now made to furnish food for two thousand and upward—is nnder the charge of two sergeants, one to superintend the cooking of the rations, and the other (both are prisoners) the serving of them out. The camp being laid ont in divisions of a thousand men each, is so arranged that each cook-house, as far as practicable, shall feed two divisions twice a day, and, to avoid any confusion, each division furnishes to the cook-house where it gets its food daily the number of men present, which must agree with the number stated on the morning the report is made to the Provost-Marshal.

Bread is delivered each noon, for the twenty-four hours succeeding, to the sergeants in charge of companies of 100 men, who issue it to the men they have in charge. Each day at dinner the prisoners receive a large cup of bean or pea soup, and in the morning receive the ration of beef or pork, as stated. They are marched np by companies to the number of 500 at a time, to each cook-house, and eat the rations prepared for them and set on long tables, ont of tin-ware, which is always kept clean and bright.

Rations are drawn from the Post Commissary by the Assistant Commissary of subsistence of prison-camp once every ten days, and consist usually of two days' pork, two days' fresh beef, two days' salt beef, and four days' salt fish, together with beans or peas, salt, vinegar and soap. Occasionally, by order of the General Commanding, potatoes are drawn and issued to the prisoners over and above the regular ration. Rations are issued to the cook-house by the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence of prison-camp daily, and for the exact number of men reported in the divisions that each house feeds. It requires the entire forenoon to prepare the soup issued at dinner, and as it is necessary to commence cooking the meat for the next day immediately after dinner has been served, it is impossible, for want of time, to furnish more than two meals daily.

Every care is taken to keep the cook-houses perfectly clean and the food properly cooked and served. Once each week the Provost-Marshal inspects the houses, and the medical officer of the day inspects the food daily. The Assistant Commissary of Subsistence of prison-camp visits each house daily, and is strict in seeing that food, nteneils and houses are kept clean, and that each of the employes attends to his dnty.

Sugar and coffee or tea are issued to the sick or wounded, in conformity to General Order No. 1, above referred to, in the manner therein specified.

Prisoners employed on public worke are allowed the following rations, viz:

Pork or bacon, 12 ounces, (in lieu of beef;) salt or fresh beef, 16 ounces; flour or soft bread, 18 ounces; hard bread, 12 ounces, (in lieu of flour or soft bread;) corn meal, 18 ounces, (in lieu of flour or bread.)

Per 100 rations: beans or peas, 15 pounds; rice or hominy, 10 pounds, (in lieu of beans or peas;) coffee, (ground,) 5 pounds; coffee, (green,) 7 pounds, (in lieu of coffee;) tea, 16 ounces, (in lieu of coffee;) sugar, 12 pounds; vinegar, 3 quarts; soap, 4 pounds; salt, 8¼ pounds; which they receive in the following manner: These prisoners receive daily, in the same way that other prisoners do at the cook-housee, the same rations that are issued to the bulk of the prisoners, and once every ten days the Assistant Commissary of Snbsistence of the camp issues to the sergeant of each detailed squad the difference between the ration already received and the allowance as above. The sergeants in charge of details then divide this surplus equally between the men under them. There are about 1,000 men employed on public works, viz.: 350 on fortifications, and 650 by the Post Quartermaster.

Soft bread is almost invariably furnished; in fact, hard bread has never been issued except to prisoners arriving at this depot too late to have bread baked at the bakery on the Point. In all instances the rations are fresh and good, and are the same in quality as those issued to the United States troops. Every care is taken to have the rations (and they are) fairly served ont, and especial care is taken to have them properly cooked and prepared. Rations are now issued to about 19,500 prisoners, exclusive of those in hospitals.

Very respectfully, yonr obedient servant,
C. H. WHITTEMORE.
Lieutenant and A. C. S. of Prisoners of War.

Brig.-Gen. JAMES BARNES, Commanding District of St. Mary's, Point Lookout, Maryland.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ST. MARY'S,
PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
POINT LOOKOUT, Md., April 20, 1865.
Sworn to before me this, the 20th day of April, 1865,
A. G. BRADY, Major and Provost-Marshal.

PRISONERS' HOSPITAL, POINT LOOKOUT, Md.,
April 15, 1865.

GENERAL: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following report regarding the medical treatment of prisoners of war nnder your command:

The camp is divided into divisions of 1,000 men each; each division is under the charge of volnnteer medical officers from among the prisoners, whose duty it is to treat those slightly sick in quarters, and report all serions cases, to the United States medical officers in charge of all the divisions of camp, for examination with reference to their admission into hospital.

A daily sick call is held in each company, the same as in regiments of our own troops.

The hospital proper consists of nine large wooden wards, each ward having sixty hospital beds, complete.

In addition to these wards, there are sixty hospital tents, floored, and with beds.

There are separate and detached wards for measles, erysipelas, and other contagious diseases. (See accompanying plan "A.") The hospital for small-pox is located one mile from the prisoners' camp and hospital.

The medicines drawn for the use of the prisoners are of the same kind and quantity as issaned to our own troops at military posts.

The diet of the sick is the same as in United States General Hospitals for the treatment of our own sick. The savings on the army rations constitute the hospital fund, and is expended, the same as in other hospitals, in the purchase of articles of extra diet for the sick, such as butter, cheese, milk, corn starch, farina, vermicelli, macaroni, soda crackers, eggs, appies, onions and snch other vegetables as the market affords; the amount thus expended from July, 1864, to March, 1865, inclusive, being fourteen thousand four hundred and forty-eight dollars and six cents, ($14,448 06.) (See accompanying list and abstract "B.")

Large issues of clothing have been made to prisoners coming to the hospital in a destitute and suffering condition.

A large percentage of the sick treated have been those received from the front in a feeble condition, or coming from other parts. Especially is this true of scurvy and diseases of scorbutic and malarial origin.

Accompanying this report (abstract "C") is a copy of the general summary of monthly report of sick and wounded, with a tabular list of the most common diseases and deaths, by which it will be seen that, with an average of 9,374 prisoners per month, from July, 1864, to March, 1865, inclusive, there were 147 deaths monthly, being a ratio of fifteen and seven-hundreths per one thousand men. From September, 1863, to June, 1864, inclusive, with an average of 7,491 prisoners per month, there were 62 deaths monthly, being a ratio of eight and four-tenths per one thousand men.

This, I think, will be regarded as a remarkably light percentage of deaths under the most favorable circumstances, and especially so when we consider the debilitated condition in which many of the prisoners are when received, and the depressing effects of long imprisonment, if rendered ever so light.

The prevailing diseases are diarrhœa, dysentery, remittent, intermettent and typhoid fevers, pneumonia and scurvy.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. H. THOMPSON,
Surgeon U. S. V., in charge.

Brig.-Gen. J. BARNES, commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT ST. MARY'S,
PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
POINT LOOKOUT, Md., April 20, 1865.
Sworn before me, this the 20th day of April, 1865.
A. G. BRADY,
Major and Provost Marshal.

GROSS AMOUNT OF ARTICLES PURCHASED FROM HOSPITAL FUND FOR EXTRA DIET, FROM JULY, 1864, TO MARCH, 1865, INCLUSIVE.

Butter	lbs. 6,067	Corn Starch	doz. 177
Cheese	lbs. 4,107	Macaroni	lbs. 3,000
Con. Milk	doz. 276	Vermicelli	lbs. 3,100
Eggs	doz. 2,978	Pearl Barley	lbs. 2,498
Soda Crackers	bbls. 189	Onions	bbls. 77
Apples	bbls. 50	Turnips and other vegetables	bbls. 348
Farina	lbs. 1,782		

I certify that the above is a true statement, compiled from the monthly statement of hospital fund for the months included above. J. H. THOMPSON.
Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, in charge.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ST. MARY'S,
PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
POINT LOOKOUT, Md., April 19, 1865.

GENERAL: In accordance with your instructions, I have the honor to report the manner in which the prisoners-of-war camps are conducted at this post:

The prisoners are divided into divisions of 1,000 each, in charge of a non-commissioned officer detailed for that purpose from regiments doing duty at this post, and again divided into companies of 100 each, in charge of a non-commissioned officer selected from the prisoners, who are held responsible for the cleanliness and good behavior of the prisoners under their charge. On the arrival of prisoners, they are required to deliver to the Provost-Marshal, for safe-keeping, all moneys and valuables in their possession. Each package is marked with the owner's name, regiment and company, and is so registered and returned to them when leaving for exchange or discharge. Of the available currency a book is furnished them, npon which they are allowed to purchase from the sutler such articles as are allowed by the Commissary-General of Prisoners. Any money sent them during their confinement is placed to their credit in the same manner. Letters are allowed to be written and received by the prisoners, and when examined, if found unexceptionable, are immediately delivered. They are allowed to receive from their friends, "upon a permit from the Provost-Marshal," such articles of clothing as they may require, provided they are of the proper quality and color.

The prisoners are comfortably quartered in Sibley tents, wedge tents, and wooden structures covered by shelter tents. The camps are thoroughly inspected every Sunday morning, and the prisoners paraded by divisions, each man with his blanket, and any found in a filthy condition are required to bathe and wash themselves and clothing at once. For this purpose they are allowed free access to the shore, in rear of the camp, on the Chesapeake Bay. Report of the above inspection is, made weekly, a copy of one of which (marked *a*) is herewith inclosed. The camps are thoroughly policed daily, and the sanitary condition is fully equal, if not superior, to any regiments of our own troops in the field.

I transmit herewith a tabular statement of prisoners of war at this post from its establishment, July 31, 1863, to April 18, 1865, marked A.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. G. BRADY,
Major and Pro.-Mar. in charge Prisoners of War.

Brig.-Gen. JAMES BARNES, Commanding District St. Mary's, Point Lookout, Md.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ST. MARY'S,
OFFICE ASS'T ADJ'T-GENERAL, April 19, 1865.
Sworn to before me. C. C. DREW,
Capt. V. R. C., A. A. A. G., Judge-Advocate.

Progress of the Freedmen.

From the Washington Republican

Judge UNDERWOOD, of Virginia, has written the following letter to a citizen of Washington. It is certainly a very encouraging statement of the advancement being made by the freedmen:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 12, 1865.

SIR: It affords me great pleasure to bear testimony to the good conduct of our colored fellow-citizens for the last two years. In this city we have had from eight to ten thousand contrabands, or refugees from Virginia slavery; about two thousand of them have enlisted in the army of the Union, and nearly as many more have been employed in the Commissary and Quartermaster's service, and in the hospitals of the city. Their sobriety, industry and economy have far exceeded my expectations, although I have been supposed to be prejudiced in favor of the race.

They have, within three years, built over a thousand dwelling-houses, and provided quite comfortable furniture for them, at an average cost of $300 each. They have also invested over $50,000 in ground rents and purchase of lots. They have built three churches—one of wood and two of brick—together with two comfortable wooden school-houses.

Within the last year I have invested for a large number of individuals in Government Seven-Thirty Bonds, amounting in the aggregate to nearly $8,000.

They have now twenty teachers employed in the education of their children, and I think are in proportion to their numbers, giving more earnest and general attention to education than the white people of this city.

The colored population of the city is now nearly equal to the white, but I am sure I have seen more than fifty drunken men among our white people to one among the colored within the last two years.

While this has been doing by our colored people, not a single church or school-house, and not more than twenty dwelling-houses have been erected by the private enterprise of our white men. You have certainly reason to rejoice and thenk God for the privilege of thus proving your manhood and the falsehood of your slanderers. Your friend,

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD.

Returns of Savings Banks.

The following important decision hes been received by Gov. TURNER, of Rhode Island.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, July 12, 1865.

SIR: In reply to your inquiry of the 7th inst., relative to returns of Savings Banks, I have to say that it has been decided thet the deposits of a Savings Bank having no capital stock, may be so far regarded as capital as to allow the dednction of the amount of such deposits invested in United States Bonds.

The surpins fund should also be regarded as capital added to the amount of deposits which the amount of bonds is substracted.

Only such government securities as are set forth in Decision No. 140, are considered United States Bonds. You will observe the 7:30 notes and certificates of indebtedness are not included. Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner.

THOS. G. TURNER, Esq., U. S. Assessor, Providence, R. I.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

The following decisions have been made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

Tobacco that has become monidy may be cleaned or reworked, if done under the supervision of an inspector, without rendering it liable to an additional duty, if a duty had been paid thereon; and if the tobacco is exempt from duty, it will not becoms lieble to a duty in consequence of such treatment.

Persons engaged in separating gold and silver from the sweepings of jewelers' shops, are not thereby rendered liable to license duty or taxation as manufacturers or assayers.

If a mortgage executed years ago is assigned at the present time, the assignment must be governed by the law now in force. If the mortgage has been reduced by peyments, the amount of stamps to be affixed to the assignment depends upon the amount actually due on the mortgage when the essignment is made, not on the sum secured by the mortgagor without regard to deductions made by subsequent payments.

A single license, if so applied for, will authorize any person, upon payment of a license fee of ten dollars, to act as both claim agent and real estate agent, in a city or town having a less population than 6,000 inhebitants.

Photographic pictures which are merely copies of works of art are exempt from etamp duty whenever they are sold by the prodncers, at wholesale, at a price not exceeding ten cents each. But if sold at retail, at any price, or sold at wholesale at a price exceeding ten cents each, they are subject to the same stamp duty as originals.

All drafting having been stopped by orders from the War Department, this office is of opinion that collectors may now be justified in granting a peddler's license to any person who may desire the same, without inquiry as to his enrollment.

Tobacco manufactured prior to Sept. 1, 1862, and sold, bnt never removed from the place of manufacture, is liable to the rate of dnty imposed by the act now in force.

Tobacco made subsequantly to Sept. 1, 1862, and prior to June 30, 1864, if it had been sold, will be liable to the rates of duty imposed by the act of July 1, 1862, and the amended Act of March 3, 1863, whenever it is removed beyond the limits of the insurrectionary States. If it has never been sold, but still in the hands of the manufacturer, then it will be subject, when sold or removed, to the rates of duty imposed by the law now in force. Manufactured tobacco in the insurrectionary States, made prior to April 1, 1865, and now owned by the manufacturer, when sold, either to be consumed in an insurrectionary State, or to be carried out of said State, is liable to the tax imposed by the law now in force.

Tobacco, in the hands of a purchaser, may be sold indefinitely within the insurrectionary States without becoming liable to tax. But when the same is sold to be transported beyond the limits of said insurrectionary States, it becomes liable to the tax imposed by the law in force at the time the first sale of the same tobacco was made by the manufacturer thereof.

Tobacco, from Virginia or North Carolina, cannot be shipped by way of New York to New Orleans, though the same was made and sold prior to the establishment of collection districts in said States, without the payment of the tax.

The tax would accrue on tobacco manufactured by a firm, should said firm, on being dissolved, divide the stock on hand of manufactured tobacco among the individual members of the firm. If a sale of said tobacco should afterward be made to be carried beyond the limits of the insurrectionary States, the rate of tax would be determined by the time when such first sale was made.

In all cases where any party shall make claims to have his goods assessed at a different rate from the current rates under the law now in force, it will be incumbent upon him to show to the entire satisfaction of the assessor that the precise time when the sale was made entitles him to a lower rate of dnty.

Crime in Richmond.

From the Richmond Bulletin, July 20.

A most astounding and diabolical transaction was brought to light yesterday morning at the store-room of a first class druggist in this city. As yet, for obvious reasons, the full particulars, (or at least so much thereof as has been brought to light by the energy of Capt. G. WILLEKENS, acting Provost-Marshal of the Sixth District,) must be withheld. The high character and standing of the druggist referred to, would seem to place him beyond all suspicion of guilt in the matter, either as principal or accessory, and we should dislike to publish anything which might sully his fair name. This much by way of preface. We are permitted to make public the following:

About the 15th of last month the house in question received a large stock of goods from Philadelphia, by a steamer, which discharged at Rocketts, among which were several barrels bound with iron hoops, and containing oils of different kinds. The articles were brought up to the drug-store and placed, as is customary, in the cellar.

There was no circumstance at the time to cause the slightest suspicion that anything extraordinary had occurred. About a week ago, however, one of the clerks of the establishment had occasion to go into the cellar, when he discovered the existence of a most offensive odor. The latter was so strong that he suspended the business which carried him there, and made diligent search for the body which seemed to taint the atmosphere. His search, however proved fruitless, and he returned in a few moments to the store, where, meeting the proprietor, he stated his suspicions. Another search was then instituted, bnt, like the former, it resulted in nothing.

Yesterday, however, an order from the country was received, which rendered it necessary to open one of the barrels then in the cellar. The porter was accordingly sent for it, and it was soon hoisted to the first floor. The top hoope were knocked off, and head removed, when, lo! the mystery of the offensive odor was solved. The barrel, or cask, was discovered to contain a body, more than half of which had become a liquid mass. It was now late in the evening, and the doors were immediately closed, while the proprietor was sent for. Upon his arrival, he deemed it proper to call in the Provost-Marshal of his district, Capt. G. WILLEKENS, and that officer, with the most commendable zeal and secrecy, began immediately to sift the whole transaction. The body was examined at once for traces of identity, and as patient toil is ever rewarded, the parties soon discovered traces which leave no donbt as to the name, &c. The body must have been shipped in the cask from Philadelphia, and we are permitted to say it is that of LYNN C. DOYLE, for several months occupying a room at No. 119 Market-street, Philadelphia.

A number of persons have endeavored to obtain a look at tho cask, bnt in order that the ends of justice may not be defeated, this is not permitted yet. For the same reason the name of the druggist ought to be he and will be, for the present withheld. The officer in charge has laid a train by which the whole mystery will be solved.

THE NEWSPAPERS OF PHILADELPHIA—RECEIPTS FROM ADVERTISEMENTS.—The following are the returns of the gross receipts from advertisements made to the Assessors of the Internal Revenue by the Philadelphia newspapers, for the year ending July 1, 1865:

	First quarter, Oct. 1, 1864.	Second quarter, Jan. 1, 1865.	Third quarter, April 1, 1865.	Fourth quarter, July 1, 1865.	Total for the year.
Public Ledger	$44,495	$53,111	$61,228	$58,556	$217,390
Inquirer	19,947	24,938	31,156	30,965	107,004
Press	20,972	21,229	31,087	23,640	96,928
Bulletin	16,513	17,338	26,726	13,353	73,919
North American	6,800	14,072	13,184	12,307	46,063
Telegraph	11,296	12,877	12,382	...	36,475
German Democrat	8,337	7,621	10,461	7,974	34,394
Sunday Dispatch	4,563	7,010	6,475	5,891	23,775
Age	4,126	6,441	6,590	7,859	25,019
Sunday Transcript	2,252	4,289	6,365	3,689	16,595
Daily News*	3,110	3,766	3,729	...	10,599
Sunday Mercury	718	1,823	2,878	1,207	6,426
Saturday Evg Post	417	1,533	1,666	1,068	4,617
Commercial List	...	4,693	12,931	...	...
Sunday Herald	...	1,616	2,366	...	...

*Returns for nine months. Have not made returns for the quarter ending July 1, 1865.

—The Boston *Traveller* learns that Hon. RICHARD S. FAY died at Liverpool on the day of the departnre of the steamer *Africa*. It is reported that he was on the way to the steamer, and dropped dead in the street. The deceased was about sixty years old, and a graduate of Harvard College. He was formerly a lawyer, but of late years had been engaged in trade and manufactures. He married a daughter of DUDLEY TYCKMAN, Esq., of Salem, and was quite wealthy.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 22, 1865.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81	R.	107½	300	N. Y. Cen	94½
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81	C.	106½	100	do 2d call	94¼
6,500	U. S. 6s, '67	C.	115	200	do s15	94
146,100	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	C.	104½	100	do b15	94
250,000	do		104	100	Erie Railway	82¼
1,500	do		103½	200	Reading R	102½
3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	C.		200	do	102¾
	New Issue		103¾	500	do	102¾
40,000	do		103⅞	500	do s30	102
19,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s	C.	99⅜	200	do 2d call	s10 102½
7,000	do		96⅜	300	do	102¾
70,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer.		116		Mich. Cen. R	107
	New Issue		97⅛	500	Mich. S. & N. I. R	64¼
30,800	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s			500	do	64¼
	Second Series		99⅝	100	do b3	64¼
3,000	Ohio 6s, 81		97¼	100	do	64¼
4,000	Missouri 6s		71⅜	200	do 2d call	64¾
20,000	Ohio & M. Cer		25	100	do b30	64¾
20,000	do		24⅞	200	do	64½
3,000	Hud. & M. S. F. Bs		103½	200	Ill. Cen. R	127¼
1,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d		88	100	do	128
5,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs		97	60	do	127⅛
5	Continental Bank		94	600	Cleve. & Pitts	67¾
100	Canton Co		40½	100	Chic. & N. W	27
100	do		40⅝	12	do	26
100	Del. & H. C. O.		152	80	do	26¾
100	do	b10	152	500	Chic. & N. W. Pr	61¼
100	At. Mail S. Co		164	100	do	61¾
100	do	b10	164½	300	Chic. & R. I. R	107¾
200	do	2d call	164½	60	Chi. & Alt. R	100
100	Cum. Coal Pr		41¾	50	Chi. & Alt. Pref	102½
100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C		98¾			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$15,000	O. & Miss. Cer	25	300	Chic. & N. W	s3 27
300	Erie Railway	c 82½	100	do	27
200	do	b3 82¾	200	do	s3 26¾
1000	do	82¾	300	Ch. & N. W. Pr	61¾
200	do	c 82¾	100	do	61¾
1500	do	s3 82¾	100	do	61¾
1000	do	s5 82¾	200	do	61¾
600	Reading R	102¾	200	do	61¾
100	do	s3 102¾	100	P., Ft. W & C	s3 98¾
300	Mich. S. & N. I	64¾	100	Canton Co	40
700	do	s3 64	100	Cum. Coal Co	b3 42½
400	do	b3 64¾	100	do	41¾
300	Ill. Central R	x-d 128½	700	do	s3 41¾
100	Cleve. & Pitts	s3 67⅞	100	do	b30 41¾
200	do	c 68	200	Quick. Min. Co	57½
200	do	68	100	do	s3 57½
200	do	b3 68	100	do	57½
200	do	s3 67¾	100	Bruns. Land Co	11¾
400

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 24, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year..... 5 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year..... 5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are reqneeted to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Snbscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORAGEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—THE GREEN MONSTER.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH EMIGRANT—HANDY ANDY.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

A dispatch from Nashville eays that Gen. FISK, Assistant Commiesioner of the Bureau of Refugee Freedmen and Ahandoned Lands, has directed that no more refngees from Georgia or Alahama be transported southward from Louisville, except upon special authority from him. Refugees from Georgia and Alahama now in Tennessee desiring to return to their homee, will not be transported Sonth nnless they can show, hy the best evidence, that npon their return they will nct become a charge npon the government for their subsistence. This action ie made necessary hy the return to Nashville of large numbers who havo but recently been furnished transportation to their homes, and who were unable to procure food sufficient to prevent starvation.

Capt. HENRY WIRTZ, lately prison-keeper at Andersonville, is shortly to be put npon his trial for the cruelty and barbarity practiced by him npon our prisoners confined at that place. The military commission sitting in Washington of which Brig.-Gen. A. B. HUNTERWOOD is President, and Col. N. P. CHAPMAN, of the War Department, is Jndge-Advocate, has been directed to try the case. The charges embrace a list of atrocities that will arouse the indignation of the civilized world. The government is now engaged in the collection of testimony, preparatory to trial. Let the soldiers who have enrvived their imprisonment at thie prison, pnt Col. CHAPMAN in possession of any essential facts.

From Hayti we learn that the insurrection is still confined to Cape Haytien. The government is ablo to take the city, bnt desires to spare the effusion of blood. President GEFFRARD offers an amneety to the inhabitants of Cape Haytion, and urges them to expel the rebellions leaders. Gen. MORISSETT had been aceassinated by the insurgent leader SALNAVE. Tho port of Cape Haytien is now in a state of blockade.

A dispatch from Albany says that the dividend of three per cent. free of income tax, declared a day or two since by the directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company, is not payable on the 1et of August, as etated in a previous diepatch. As the 20th falls on Sunday, the dividend will be paid on the 21st of August.

Tho President has ordered tho release of all remaining rebel prisonere of war, incinding the Generals, npon taking the oath of allegiance and giving their parole. Under this order the rebel Major-Gen. EDWARD JOHNSON was on Saturday releaeed from the Old Capitol.

The President, accompanied by Secretary WELLES, Assistant Secretary FOX and Hon. PRESTON KING, left Washington Saturday afternoon on an excursion down the river on the Unitod States steamer *Hornet*. Thc party was to return this morning.

A considerable proportion of the applications of widows, mothers, &c., for pensions, now coming into the Pension Bureau, state ae the cause of the death of their husbands, eons, &c., exposure, starvation or shooting by the guards of prison-pens in the South.

Col. BAKER has been appointed to the rank of Brigadier-General, for his meritorious services as Provost-Marshal during thc war, and especially for diligence in the snppression of frands against the government in recruiting, and in the pursuit of the murderer of President LINCOLN.

A Washington dispatch says that 12,000 horsce and 14,000 mulce will be exposed for eale during next month. Since tho first of May tho salee of animals have netted the government two millions of dollars.

Major-Gen. LOGAN addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at tho Louisville, Ky., Courthouse, last Friday, in favor of the constitutional amendmont.

The Agricultural Bnreau, at Washington, has received most encouraging reports of the condition of the crops in every part of the country. Harvests promise to be excellent and abundant.

MR. ARTHUR TAPPAN died at New-Haven yesterday morning, in the 80th year of his age. His funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The snbscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan on Saturday amounted to over five millions of dollars, and the total sales of the week to $32,503,000.

Tuesday evening two young women, named CATHARINE CRAIG and MARY COLEMAN, were drowned while bathing at Qninccy, Mass. They were residents of the town.

The rebel pirate *Shenandoah* is reported to be cruising in the Pacific, on the lookont for American veeecls.

A diepatch from Cleveland eays that Gov. BROUGH, of Ohio, is so much better that hopee are now entertained that he will recover.

An order has been issued by Secretary MCCULLOCH that no more five cent fractional currency is to be issned.

Gen. SICKLES was serenaded at Washington Saturday evening.

The iron-clad *Dictator* arrived yesterday at Boeton, after a euccessful trip from Newport, R. I.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Liverpool July 13, via Greencastle July 14, arrived at Father Point yesterday. The newa is four days later than pre ous advices. Additional correspondence on merican affairs has heen published, which sh re that England and France acted in concert a d that the conccseion to Confederate vessels, a lowing them to be diearmed and eold in neutral p rts, originated with DROUYN DE LHUYS. Earl RUSSELL replies to Mr. SEWARD'S note on the ceeeation of belligerent rights, and expreesee regret that his explanatione were not not acceptable to the United States. It is stated that the steamer *Beatrice*, late the *Rappahannock*, was overhauled by the *Sacramento* before reaching Liverpool, but permitted to proceed. Political newe from England is interesting. The elections were proceeding quietly; at last accounts the Liberals had gained seven members. The rumored negotiations for a Enropean Congreee still lack confirmation. Spain has recognized the Kingdom of Italy, and notified the Pope of its action. A private telegram from Rome announces that tho Pope has excommunicated MAXIMILIAN. Tho ship *Mercury*, at Havre, from New-York, reports having picked up forty-three passengers from the wreck of the ill-fated ship *William Nelson*.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Ninety-fourth New-York, Ninth Maine, Fifth Connecticut and Fifth United States Veteran Volnnteer regimenta arrived dnring Saturday afternoon and night. Yesterday the One Hundred and Forty-third New-York and Second Massachusetts Cavalry also arrived. On Saturday the Ninth Maine and Fifth United States Veterans left for Augusta and Hartford. The Fifth Connecticut, Second Massachusetts and Ninety-fourth New-York left for their respective rendezvous, at Hartford, Readville and Albany, last evening. The Corcoran Legion, Ninety-ninth New-York and Sixty-fifth New-York, have gone to Hart's Island. The One Hundred and Forty-third New-York will probahly go to the island today.

The iron-clad frigate ram *Dunderberg*, 5,000 tons ourthen, was launched from the shipyard of her builder, Mr. W. H. WEBB, Saturday morning, in the presence of some six or eight thousand spectators, among whom were Rear-Admiral GREGORY, Commodore RINGGOLD, Captains COMSTOCK, WEST and NYE, Ex-Collector BARNEY, Mr. PAUL SPOFFORD, Mr. WM. H. DARLING and many other distinguished gentlemen. A large number of ladies were also present.

The mail car containing the Southern mail was preciptated into the North River, on Saturday morning, by the carelessness of some of the railroad employes. The mail was, after considerable trouble, recovered, hnt in a very damp condition.

Mr. FREDERICK A. HOWE, of Meadville, Crawford County, Penn., was brought before Jnstice DOWLING at the Toombs on Saturday, on a charge of defranding Mr. N. SHELDON, of Brooklyn, L. I., of $5,500 by false representatious in regard to some oil lands. Mr. HOWE was released on bail.

The corner-etone of the new Protectory for Destitute Catholio Children was laid at Westchester Village yesterday, by Archbishop MCCLOSKEY. An immense concourse of spectators was present. Addressos were made by the Archbishop and Dr. L. S. IVES.

On Saturday Gold was eteady at 142¾@142¾. Government Five-Twenties were sold down to 104, hnt this brought forward free orders, and the demand improved to 104¾. Money easy. The Railways generally firm. Some heavy Street purchases were made of Reading at 103.

Southern Pauperism and Paupers—Imperative Need of Reform.

We spoke the other day of the great reductions in expenses that are now being made by several departments of the government and in various branches of the public service. There is one matter concerning which it is quite time that we had some efficient action. We refer to the system that has sprung up since the war, of issuing government rations to destitute or needy persons of both sexes, and of all colors, throughout the cities and States of the South. The system grew in magnitude as our armies made conquest of larger and larger spaces of the Southern territory, and since the close of the war it has assumed absolutely appalling proportions. Its operation begins with Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac river, with the cities of Norfolk and Alexandria, in the East, and extends to the uttermost bounds of the republic in the Southwest. In the Mississippi Valley it commencee, on a large scale, we believe, somewhere abont the latitude of Knoxville, Nashville, Memphis and Little Rock, and reaches across the cotton States to the coast. There are large cities like Mobile, where, incredible as it may seem, three-fourths of the white population and one-fourth of the blacks, live from day to day npon the rations issued to them from the government storehouses. It is true, that owing to the late great fire, the number in that city is exceptionally large; bnt there are many Southern localities in which we are supporting from a fourth to a balf of the entire people, and, judging by the statements in our Sonthern exchanges, we should think thcre were not less than one hundred towns and cities in the South, in each of which from two to ten thousand individuals are fed on public rations. As soon as a military post is established in any locality, the needy applicants for relief present themselves, and the poverty-stricken country folks also rush into the towns as beggars, whenever they hear the news. The bulk of the recipients fancy they have a perfect right to this bounty; and we have heard of cases in which they watched thc weighing scales and scanned the bushel measured, with a sharpnese that could not be surpassed—delivering maledictions npon the heads of the functionarios if they failed to give satisfactory weight or measure.

The facts concerning the entire matter, in its magnitude and character, as it actually exists at this moment, are almost incredible. It is diametrically opposed to the geuins of the American people, and has nothing analogous to it, even on a small scale, in our history. The characteristics of personal independence, manly pride, self-help, ingenuity, adaptahility to circumstances, which we claim and get credit for, would seem to make it impossiblo that tens of thousands of native born Americans should demean their manhood and cheapen their birthright, as they are now doing. But it must be remembered, in the first place, that there is a portion of the Southern people, and for that matter there is, in our great cities, a portion of the Northern people, who are not heirs or possessors of these self-helping characteristics; and, in the next place, we mnst not forget the transforming and degrading influences of the rebellion upon the Southern people. The fearful sufferings it has inflicted upon them has deadened their manly pride; the extreme tyranny it has exercised over them has destroyed their sense of personal independence; and the abject condition to which it reduced them at last made possible the growth of the present widely extended pauperism. Then, again, while the war was in progrese, there were two classes in the Sonth who really ehould have received help in some way from some source. These were the Unionist refugees who abounded especially in the cities of Tennessee, but flocked also to all other Southern citiea as they fell into our hands, and humanity asked us also to temporarily relieve, as soon as possible, those who were redneed to want and atarvation by the destroying march of our armies and the necessities of relentless war. Of such were the residents of Atlanta and many another town.

But the whole system, under the present conditions of its exietence throughout the South, is wrong and vicions. It is damaging to the poor whites of the South, to the needy blacks of the South, immediately, and prospectively to the people of the North, and to the general interests of the whole country. It creates and encourages idlenese, indolence, meannese, ehiftlessnese, immorality, permanent beggary and everlasting degradation. It increases greatly the expenses of government, and is an unwise enlargement of its sphere of action and power. In all its aspects, personal and public, it is antagonistic to the national welfare.

Yet the really destitute and helpless of the South cannot be permitted to starve for want. We say assuredly no. But we see in that no reason why the National *Government* should feed and sustain all applicants for relief in the South any more than in the North.

What we would urge in the matter is, that now that civil governments are organized in all the Sonthern States, in some partially, in others wholly, the care of the destitute and poor should be relegated, as speedily as possible, to the respective States in which they reside. Let the property and real estate of the South, and not the industry of the nation or the treasury of the government be taxed to support the paupers of the South. The Provisional Governors of the States, and those acting under them, have great powers, and could at least initiate action in this direction, while those States possessed of organized Legislatures should have the matter left with them for such decision and action as they find neeessary. It may not be a very agreeable duty, bnt it is one which they have the power and the means of performing, and one from which the National Government can no longer afford to release them.

An American Commercial Policy.

The United States owe much to their commercial men. Theirs were among the most influential of the signatures to the Declaration of Independence; theirs the policy which controlled the earliest Congresses. While the policy of the country was dictated by its commercial interests, it grew and prospered. It is with peculiar satisfaction, then, that every patriot should view the endeavor recently made at Detroit, by our commercial men assembled in general convention, to assume the position to which their wealth and nnmbers, no less than their intelligence and devotion to their country entitle them.

Passing by the minor resolutions which they carried, we desire to say a word or two abont the most important subject of their debates, viz: reciprocity in trade with Canada and the other British North American possessions.

In this connection the Monroe doctrine is unquestionably and profoundly just. It may or it may not be expedient to commence a tilt against European political influence in America; but it certainly is in the last degree absurd to argue that the commercial principles of European nations should be allowed full eway in this New World of ours. And this, we take it, is the real meaning of the unanimous declaration of our merchants, convened in the City of the Straits, that we should establish a treaty of *real* reciprocity—free trade with Britieh North America, not only on the Atlantic but on the Pacifio slope of the continent as well.

For the truth is this, that it is not now for our interest to endeavor to annex Canada to these United States by force, even if we saw that it would be to our commercial advantage. But we do wish *the commercial and financial policy of the continent to be homogeneous, and to be American*, not European, in its character. If our government should decide on the Chinese policy of having no trade with Canada at all, or on the exclusive view of treating its neighbours as commercial enemies, then it relinquishes the idea of a uniform commercial policy *for the whole continent*, and forces Canada into the commercial system of England, which the rest of Europe is rapidly adopting. We may, then, see free imports the fiscal policy of a country whose frontier for thousands of miles indents our own, and American labor placed at a disadvantage, as compared with the degraded labor of Europe, which the public men of the provinces do not now desire, and will not lend their influence to bring about, unless we gratuitously assume a position of commercial hostility to them.

Our government may or may not take exactly the samo view of our commercial policy that the merchants of the Detroit Convention took. But at all events, if need be, they will be prepared to make some trifling sacrifice of revenne to prevent the adoption of European principles north of the St. Lawrence, instead of these American ideas of the valne and pecuniary reward for labor which were intended to be encouraged by our public men when the first Treaty of Reciprocity was negociated.

Hackmen and Their Charges.

We publish elsewhere a communication from Capt. CHARLES N. BRACKETT, "Captain Twenty-sixth Precinct," respecting hackmen's charges. We know all about the law, which Capt. BRACKETT is so industrious as to qnote for our instruction. What we have had to complain of is not the law, but the practice. *This* we mentioned in previonsly referring to the subject. The law is, that you may be carried a mile for two shillings, York money; and for that sum you may take a moderate-sized trunk along with you. The practice is, you can't ride any distance at all under a dollar. The hackman's first inquiry has reference to your destination; the second bears upon the money consideration. If either answer disagrees with his inclination, he refuses to serve you. This was precisely the case with the gentleman who asked, on Sunday, the 16th, to have his trunk taken from the corner of Spring-street and Broadway to the Hudson River Railroad station. One hackman after another demanded the same fare—$3—for the service. The intending traveler had no means of *compelling* them to go on the errand for less. No law that we know of would empower even Capt. BRACKETT himself *to make* the hackman do the required service. Where, then, is the practical benefit of the tariff which is supposed to regulate the charges of these cabmen? Everyone knows that not one traveler in ten thousand can find cab and conveyance for a mile at the reasonable charge of 50 cents. And no one, surely, knows this better than the members of the police force.

The New-York hack is a popular institution only in connection with Greenwood and Calvary. The very look of it suggests family affliction, and perfunctory mourning. In other cities of only a quarter of the size of New-York, citizens even of moderate means, may indulge in a cab on common business concerns. In New-York, you either pay for it at from $2 to $3 a half mile, or you take a lively journey with eome of your bereaved relations, in a long procession of hacks toward Greenwood heights.

Capt. BRACKETT is probably accustomed to read the law for the benefit of all comers, in discharging the peculiar functions of his office. Bnt the etranger within the gates of New-York is not accustomed to read the law. On a Sunday afternoon—struggling to catch the only outgoing train—the stranger has no time to procure a copy of the law, and no time to hunt up Capt. BRACKETT to expound it. *Not* one of the licensed hacks, that we ever saw, contains—as it ought to contain—a transcript of tho law in legible characters—affixed to some interior or exterior portion of the vehicle. If a card containing a summary of the lawful tariff *were affixed* to the hack, we venture to say that it would be difficult to find it on a Sunday afternoon, or any afternoon when the wayfarer most wanted to consult it.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The *Peruvian* brings four days' later news from Europe. It is difficult to predict what effect the elections may have on the complexion of political parties, but the indications would seem to be that both the old Whigs and the still older Tories are losing strength, while the middle party, and with which we Americans have most sympathy, and which numbers the Brights and Mills among its adherents, will acquire more influence than it has yet found.

GOV. PERRY, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—In our Washington dispatches will be found an explanation of the circumstances under which Gov. PERRY, of South Carolina, delivered his Greenville speech. At the time the speech was delivered Mr. PERRY was unaware of his nomination to the office of Governor. He spoke, therefore, with the freedom of a private citizen; and in that light his speech must be viewed.

BRITISH FREE TRADE—OUR TARIFF.

The Importance of British Free Trade—British Custom-house Duties—Our Tariff for Revenue—Better to Pay Indirect than Direct Taxes—Tariff Must be Raised.

THE BEECHES, Wednesday, July 19, 1865.

I ask you, Mr. TIMES, to say if any one reading the British, or even American newspapers, and unacquainted with the commercial regulations of different countries, would not suppose that the British had a system of free trade, and we had a heavy protective tariff? Is not that the general impression? In regard to England certainly this is a palpable imposture, and in regard to this country it is so to a great extent. Great Britain has no free trade, and our tariff is not protective, hut eimply discriminating among revenne duties. Why should this imposture he made? And why should men argue against facts? The truth is, England has adapted her commercial policy to her necessities, and, to a great extent, so have we. This is common sense; and I venture to suggest to the free-trade theoriets, that neither country ie likely to depart from this sensible practice, notwithetanding the immenee amount of paper and ink wasted on the eubject. The principle of free trade—whether, on the whole, it is best or not—is not in qnestion. Nations must preserve their particular interests, if they can ascertain what they are; and England and America have too much common sense not to know and pursne it. In England free trade, in popular meaning, simply meant the abolition of the Corn Lawe; that is, the heavy taxes laid on the importation of foreign grain and breadstuffs. This tax was protective, and intended to he so, of British agricultural interests; but by the process of huilding up towns, by manufacturos and commerce, the civic population became too large to be snpplied by the agricultural, and in consequence of it England became an importer of flour and grain, and this importation continually increased, so that the repeal of the Corn Lawe became an aheolnte necessity. Either foreign grain must be imported free of dnties, or the manufacturers must turn agriculturists or starve. She chose the first, and in conecquence of that England now depends on foreign bread for her support.

The repeal of the Corn Laws was obvionely a necessity. But tho great difficulty still remains. Is a country safe which depends on other nations for its bread? England is now pursuing a grand experiment. On the surface, there is an immense manifestation of wealth, commerce and manufacture. So there was in old Rome, in its imperial daye. But that was superficial; and so, in my opinion, is that of Great Britain. I do not believo in the stability of any country where the great mass of people are mado dependent, from day to day, on the will and wealth of a few, and where trade is constantly building up great towns at tho expense of the rural population. One thing ie certain: Great Britain cannot afford to go to war with any great commercial nation; and, least of all, with the United Statee. I give great credit to Mr. SEWARD for his able and adroit correspondence with England; hut we were never in danger of any war with her, for ehe dare not go to war with ns. This was the simple truth, and every intelligent statesman knows it. The whole policy of England is now, and has been for thirty years, to disarm the hostility and jealousy of France and the United States, because she could not afford a war with either.

But I mnst hasten on to the imposture contained in the idea of British free trade; as I said, the whole idea of this free trade and protection in England was founded on the Corn Laws. When they were repealed they talked of their free trade. What that meane may be known by the following facts: 1. That Great Britain raised, subsequently to the repeal of the Corn Laws, at least eighty million of dollars per annum from customs duties on foreign goods. This is about the amount we raised with a population as large as that of Great Britain. Of course there is no more free trade in England than there is here. The greater part of this revenne is raised from tobacco, sugar and spirits. 2. Prior to the war, England raised twonty millions of dollars on American tobacco, and calls thie free trade! Another immense eum is raieed from tea, which prior to the war wae admitted free. 3. Our American tariff, with a population as large as that of Great Britain, raises ahont the same eum; hnt, hecanse we levy part of it on British manufactures, (and I wish the tariff on them was doubled,) *we*, forsooth, have a protective tariff, and the British have free trade! Wae there ever euch an imposture on the public mind attempted before? These British newspapers and British free-tradere, eent over to instruct us, may as well be informed, in the first place, that the great body of the American people have a large amount of common sense. They will adapt their tariff to suit their interests, just as England has very properly done. Our tariff was not levied in reference to either free trade or protoction; but was levied for revenue, making diecriminations (as a matter of course) where they could be made in favor of American manufacturers. Why not? We need every dollar of revenue we can raise. Now, suppoee, we raise (ae we ehall do after the current year) one hundred millions of dollars per annum; if we do not raise thie by a tariff on foreign goods, we must raise one hundred millions more *by direct taxes*. We must levy this sum on the home and lot of a mechanic, and on the fields of small farmers. Do you think the people would prefer this? I tell you it is more popular to raise five hundred millione on incomes, whisky, and foreign commerce, than it is to raiee one hnndred millions on the lands of farmere and mechanics. The British free-trader looks very wise, and tells us that the farmers and mechanics pay their share at last, becausa the taxea are paid hy the consumers. They don't need any Englishman to tell them that. They know it as well as he does. But there is a very great difference in the *mode* of paying it. They prefer to pay it in their daily consumption, to paying it in a direct tax on lands and houses. We of the rural population understand this perfectly well; and, being in a majority, we shall keep the tariff on foreign goods till the Treasury of the United States no longer needs money. The fact is, John Bull, like the fox in *Esop's Fables*, has run after trade till he has been obliged to cnt his tail off, and now puts on a grave face, and tells us how wise and admirable a thing it is to cut our tails off. I greatly admire the nohle spirit and fine talents of JOHN BRIGHT, STUART MILL, and others of the Liberal school; bnt they will all go to to their graves, before the American people will give up their interests to follow the theories and customs of Great Britain. They may keep the Corinthian column of the British aristocracy, the splendid endowment of State Church, the quasi Romanism of Oxford, the national poor-house, the half-starved miners and workmen, and add to them all that free trade can do, or British genius devise, all undisturbed by Americans; but they may be perfectly assured that their example in state, church, commerce or legislation, will not be followed by us. It is true that we have horrowed in the discussion of politics and tariffs such unmeaning and misapplied terms as "conservatives," and "free trade," but this sort of habit (originating in our colonial state) is fast disappearing. The rebellion has completed our independence, and especially of Great Britain.

The tariff, instead of being reduced, must be, in some things, raised. It must be recollected that when we raised the tariff, we also levied an internal revenue tax on manufactures, and we have not in all respects made the tariff to correspond. We ought to levy a higher dnty on wool, woolens, iron and cotton manufactures. Persons interested in foreign commerce complain of a high tariff. The tariff has not arrested the importation of foreign goods, and the price of gold is kept up in New-York by the demand to pay for importations and dutiee. Why should a country, which prodnces everything under heaven bnt coffee, tea and spicee, permit itself to be flooded with the fahrics of half-paid, starving workmen in Europe? Mnst wo rednce our people to the eame level and pay gold for their fahrics into the hargain?

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

EUROPEAN SOCIAL REFORMS.

International Relations Between England and America.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, July 6, 1865.

At the risk of trenching somewhat upon the field of your regular correepondent, I fecl that I must speak again of that great subject, the relations of the people of England and America. Mr. J. S. MILL, in his late letter on the American question, touched upon the great source of much of the recent British prejndice against America—*ignorance*. To an intelligent, reading public like ours, the profound ignorance of large numbers of the British public of America, her politice and her resources, is almost incomprehensible. Here it existed to a vast extent, and is only now being dispelled gradually, by the light of facts.

Whenever, even now, Englishmen express to me their wonder that we escaped a Dictatorship under Gen. SHERMAN, I tell them when they hear of "SHERMAN'S army" to imagine a great multitude of young men, of precisely the same general edncation, and position, and character as their own neighbors and friends in the country—the English yeomen, and farmers, and gentlemen—and then to fancy them accepting a Dictator! Thongh, by the way, I would never admit for a moment that that hrilliant and patriotic officer ever had the idea of such a crime in his mind.

The two or three things, I think, in our war which have made the most profound impression on the English mind have been, first, the wonderful talent for organization displayed hy our democracy, which has certainly surprised ourselves, and which is such a contrast to the aristocratic organization in the Crimea; and, secondly, the perfect snbordination and obedience to the civil power displayed by Gen. SHERMAN—the head of the most hrilliant military achievement of the day—after his victorious campaign and unfortunate negotiations; and, thirdly, the profound religious and earneet feeling manifested in New-York after the capture of Richmond. The current impressions of Great Britain, derived from that malign eource, which is more responsible for British errors and mistakes and had feeling on American matters than any other—the mendacious American correepondence of the London *Times*—were that our armiee were mobe, our generals ambitious demagogues, and our public, especially the New-York community, given up to feasting and contracts, and utterly indifferent to bloodshed and slaughter; in fact having rather of the hull-fight appetite for blood and the news of a battle every morning at breakfast. Gen. GRANT was simply a hutcher, without any military genius; Gen. SHERMAN a brilliant and ambitious adventurer, and President LINCOLN a good-natured incapable, who was horne on by a storm he could not guide. This sort of misrepresentation, distilled year after year from the letters of the *Times* and *Standard*, and others, and poured forth from their leaders and thoee of the *Saturday Review* and other weekliee, finally and inevitably filled the British mind—never mnch instructed ahout foreign countries—with utterly wrong and false corruptions of the character of our people, and of the whole struggle. Of conrse, to theee were added all the designed misunderstanding which aroee from jealonsy and from the clear view of the aristocracy that the European battle with democracy was being fought on our shoree. But from this very fact the friends we had in England were such friends as no nation ever had before ontside of its own limits. Our cause was taken to the very heart of the Britieh liberals. They felt for our victoriee as they felt for their own in the Crimea. Our heroes were their heroes. The young men who died with us for liberty and country had many of them their names inscribed on the highest roll of British honor; and the names of our great Captains—of GRANT and SHERMAN, and FARRAGUT and SHERIDAN are household words with half the families of the United Kingdom. Mr. LINCOLN was known and loved among the great masses, as no English statesman for half a century hae been, and the feeling at his death was as profound and as sincere as in our own country. How often has been mentioned to me the expression of feeling which wae so common in our country—the weeping of mature men at it, as if at the death of a father.

A common expreesion among English Liberals is, "You have been fighting our battlce!" and there is no doubt that the cause of democracy has been put ahead fifty years at least in Great Britain hy our success. Not that immediate results will he eecn, but the effect on public opinion is profound and lasting.

I have, perhape, seen the more of the Britieh good feeling toward America, becanee I came to England perfectly indifferent about "Englieh sympathy." But you may he assured, whatever ill-natured scribblers assert who only see small circles of prejudiced Englishmen, that the change in popular feeling toward hs is marvelous, and that the heart of the nation is with the North. The attempts of some of tho anti-Southern loaders to wriggle out now from their formor position, are eimply indicrous. I hope in regard to such timeservers as Lord BROUGHAM, no American will ever forget what he said when our cause was in misfortune, and to speak for us required a courageous heart and independent judgment.

Even the Duke of Argyle, who has been known through the war as one of our few friends in aristocratic circles, would have done a more manly thing to have made the excellent speech he delivered in our defence a month since, some two years ago, when his fellow-members of the government did not hesitate to exult at our weakness and to prophecy our downfall. And when we have, in the *Times*, the brilliant "Historicus" just discovering that he has always opposed slavery, and now, for the first time, detecting the virtues of President LINCOLN, most Americans will feel that they are more honored in their cause with such men as their opponents than their friends.

But, in speaking of ignorance as a canse of international bad feeling, it must not be supposed it is all on one side.

When Americans talk of "England's dreading war;" of her being compelled "to swallow mountains of dirt;" of her bearing everything and paying anything rather than have her commerce swept from the seas and her manufacturing population embarrassed, they are speaking of a Power which, small as its *habitat* is, is the pluckiest little nation and the richest in Europe. With the Englishman, pluck is a tradition. He would hurn every ship, and sweep his factories into the sea, and arm every right hand, before knowingly he would submit to any wrong or hear an intended insult. We may be sure of that.

The English are only ourselves, with a little more phlegm. Every American knows that the profits of a whols continent and the lives of a generation would be eacrificed before we would eubmit to an injustice from a powerful neighbor. It is precisely so with England. And we had better understand that the old fatherland is no contemptible adversary now for any one. The blood runs as strongly in the veins of her sons as it did in the days of Waterloo. She has hosts of strong men, and would pnt her millions in the field if it was a death struggle.

The wealth of ages is laid up here, and war is now mainly a contest of means and science. An old and conservative State ie, of course, very careful about falling into a war, yet the foolish popular excitement here on the *Trent* affair, (which found its source principally in the idea that we meant to insult her,) shows that England still has young blood in her vcins.

In the matter of the claims for damages, if they are presented (as we are eure they will be) in a proper and courteous manner, the British Government will certainly do what is just and wise, and in all probability will snhmit to arbitration.

Of course, tho past cannot be forgotten or taken back. A great and terrible blunder was committed by the British Government in their course toward us. There can never be anything like union or near amity between the two governments. But between the great and powerful Liberal party of the kingdom and the people of the North—between, in fact, the masses of both countries, there may be a most friendly and kindly relation, resting on a mntual understanding and a common respect.

C. L. B.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 23.

SERENADE TO GEN. SICKLES.

Gen. SICKLES last night received the compliment of a serenade from the band of the Ninth Veteran Reserve Corps. In response to the demands of those present, he appeared and made a brief speech, complimentary to the army and nsvy, and congratulatory to the country, on the happy termination of the war. In conclusion he said:

"The future seems full of promise for our country, commanding the respect of all nations. With a STANTON to create armies and a GRANT to lead them, we have no qnestion with any foreign Powers that, in the hands of a SEWARD, presents difficulties beyond the resources of a diplomatic solution; and I see no reason why the whole country may not unite in the patriotic resolution to sustain the President in his admirable measures for the establishment of order, justice and tranquillity."

The General was enthusiastically cheered, particularly at the concluding sentiment of his speech.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

The Agricultural Bureau, is in receipt of gratifying reports of the condition of the crops. The Wheat crop is generally large, and sufficient to yield a large amount for exportation. The Corn crop is in a flourishing condition, and promises a large yield. The Oat crop is everything at this time, that could be desired. The potatoes escaped the injuries of the potato bug mnch better than usual, and bid fair to be abundant. All other crops, both Fall and Spring, sown and planted, bid fair to be larger than the crops of last year. The fruits are not so uniformly good, especially in the Western States.

NO MORE FIVE-CENT CURRENCY.

No more of the five-cent fractional currency abominations are to be issned. Such is the order of Secretary MCCULLOCH.

PROMOTION OF COL. BAKER.

Col. L. C. BAKER, Chief of National Police, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, for, as the commission recites, meritorious services as Provost-Marshal during the war, and especially for diligence in the suppression of frauds against the government in recruiting, and in pursuing the murderer of President LINCOLN—J. WILKES BOOTH and his accomplices—to date from April 26, 1865, the day of BOOTH'S capture and death.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Thirty-two National Banks were authorized during the last week. The whole number of National Banks authorized to July 22 is 1,481, with an aggregate capital of $372,000,000.

NATIONAL CURRENCY.

During the week, $3,787,650 of currency were issued to National Banks. The whole amount issued is $157,907,665.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 23.

GOV. PERRY'S ADDRESS AT GREENVILLE.

A friend of Gov. PERRY, and apparently by his authority, has caused the publication of a communication, in which he says that three days before the meeting at Greenville, South Carolina, Gov. PERRY was appointed Provisional Governor; that the latter at that time was not only uninformed of his appointment, but had not the remotest idea that such an honor was to be conferred upon him. The purpose of Gov. PERRY in his address, the writer says, was to show the people of South Carolina the great mistake they had made in seceding, the ruinous consequences to their beloved State, and the humiliation and degradation to which they had reduced her; boldly declaring that they had no cause for seceding, and were in no danger from the election of President LINCOLN. The writer says it is not true, as stated in some of the newspapers, that the Governor feels, personally, any humiliation in coming back into the Union, for he had no agency in going out of the Union; bnt that he has feelings for his State; and Gov. PERRY entreats the Southern people in terms of earnestness to become loyal citizens, and repudiate forever, and to teach their children to repudiate, the political heresies which have ruined their country.

INCOME TAX DECISION.

The Second Comptroller of the Treasury, Mr. BRODHEAD, has addressed a letter to the Paymaster-General, in the course of which he says: "The question has been presented whether or not the three months' pay proper, granted by the 4th section of the Act of March 3, 1865, to officers, on their discharge at the close of the war, is subject to the Internal Revenue tax of 5 per cent., to be deducted by the proper disbursing officer. On a careful examination of the law, I am satisfied that it must be so deducted. It is clear that this extra pay is given for military service, or is given for nothing. A capricious and irrational donation of public

money to any number of individuals cannot be imputed to Congress. It was for services gallantly rendered by the officers, and gratefully recognized by the country, that this payment was authorized, and, being for services, the tax must be deducted. Paymasters will be governed accordingly.

RETURNS OF BANK DIVIDENDS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has rendered the following decision:

Banks, in making returns of dividends and taxable gains, should include the amount of income derived from investments in bank, insurance and railroad stocks, although such may have previously paid tax as a dividend. The tax imposed upon the circulation and deposits of banks constitutes an indebtedness by such banks, which continues to accrue so long as the prescribed conditions exist. While, therefore, any portion of the circulation, exceeding five per cent., of the chartered or declared capital is outstanding, or any of the deposits remain in the custody of the bank, or its agents, the liability to make returns, and pay tax thereon, will continue.

LARGE SALES OF HORSES AND MULES.

During next month 12,000 horses and 14,000 mules will be exposed to public sale in the stables of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware, New-Jereey, Indiana and the District of Columbia. This will close such sales hy the government. Since the 1st of May the sales of animals have netted two millions of dollars.

POST-OFFICE STATISTICS.

The Postmaster at San Francisco reports that during the month of May 15,300 letters were sent from his office to Naw-York, tha postage on which amounted to $1,254 93. During the same period 45,438 letters were sent from San Francisco via the overland ronte, the postage for which amounted to $3,000 84. Of the above number 2,034 were free. At the same time 1,879 circulars were sent, the postage of which amounted to $37 58. These figures show that during that month 60,738 letters were sent to New-Ynrk.

PAYMASTERS BREVETED.

The Secretary of War has hreveted about sixty Paymasters for faithful and meritorous services during the war.

Death of Arthur Tappan.

Special Dispatch to the Naw-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sunday, July 23.

Mr. ARTHUR TAPPAN died here this morning, in the eightieth year of his age. His funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Amnsements.

Mr. BARNUM'S company appeared for the first time at the Winter Garden on Saturday afternoon—the "Green Monster" having been placed on the etage in a rapid but effective manner. In the evening the same piece was repeated, and the "Green Monster" stands on tha bill for twice a day during the present week. Mr. BARNUM'S patrons will unhesitatingly follow him to his new quarters. The benefit in aid of the *attaches* of the late Museum, came off on Friday at the Academy of Music. It was a pecuniary success.

Miss REIGNOLDS is meeting with much and merited success at the Broadwey Theatre. She is a thorough artist, and in comedy parts has had no superior in this city for many years. Several additione have been made to the company, and to-night W. K. SEDLEY SMITH will be added to it. The gentleman and Miss REIGNOLDS appear in the "Soldier's Daughter," and the "Maid with the Milking Pail." An excellent entertainment may safely be anticipeted.

"Arrah na Pogue" continues to fill Niblo's Garden to overflowing.

WALLACK'S enjoys the best of patronage. It has been found unnecessary to change the bill. "Handy Andy" and the "Irish Emigrant," with Mr. DAN BRYANT in the principal parts, will consequently be repeated until further notice.

ARTEMUS WARD is in town. It is more than likely that we may have a few entertainments at his hands.

Mr. J. R. THOMAS, the well-known composer and baritone, has been engaged for the Welsh festival to be held this year at Aberystwith. Mr. THOMAS sails for Europe in a few days.

Hackmen.

NEW-YORE, Saturday, July 22, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the issne of the TIMES of this morning there appears a note of inquiry, accompanied by editorial comments, entitled "Hackdrivers." In the former, your correspondent "H." asks information relative to the rates allowed to be charged by hackmen, which, judging from your remarks, you were unable to furnish.

With your permission, therefore, for the benefit of yourself, your correspondent and the traveling public generally, I desire briefly to answer the question propounded. The legal fare for n licensed coach is:

For one passenger, one mile or less.....50c.
For each passenger (additional) in same coach..37½c.
For one passenger any distance exceeding one mile and less than two miles.....75c.
For each additional passenger same distance at same time.....37½c.

These are the rates legalized by the ordinance of the city, and drivers will very soon discontinne to "laugh you to scorn" when they find that they cannot relieve you of your money. The rates, as established by law, are not a "wretched farce," as you assert, but the blame for their non-enforcement lies with the patrone of the coaches themselves. His Honor Mayor GUNTHER has sustained every well-founded complaint which has been brought to his notice, and by the recent action of the Twenty-sixth (City Hall) Precinct, these cases have not been few in number.

The proper course for tha patron is this: when desiring to ride, he should call a coach and tell the driver to take him where he wishes to go. Make no bargain on entering the vehicle, bnt during the ride consult the rate of fare, which will be found conspicuously posted in every coach running for hire; determine the distance and fare therefor. On arriving at tha place of destination, tender the legal fare, and if the hack-driver demands more than he is legally entitled to receive, pay him under protest, and report the transaction at the Twenty-sixth (City Hall) Police Precinct, not forgetting to secure the number of the coach, which will be found on the steps thereof. The driver will be brought before the proper officer and fined, his license revoked or otherwise punished. The great trouble is that passengers will not report these instances of violation of the ordinance, preferring to submit to the extortion rather than lose their time in punishing the guilty party. At each steambost landing and railroad station a police officer who knows the rights of the passenger and driver alike, is stationed to attend to every case of dispute which may arise in reference to coach-hire. All that is necessary is that the patron should ask his assistance, instead of allowing an irresponsible driver to cheat him. In most casee the drivers are only acting for a proprietor to whom they dare not hand the money fraudulently obtained, and therefore submit to the melancholy alternative of keeping it themselves.

No driver of an unlicensed coach has a right to solicit custom, and if the number of the coach is not shown on the outside and the rates of fare inside, he is not entitled to any pay at all. If, therefore, citizens will use the means afforded for their protection, and resist the exactions of the middle men, there will be little cause for complaint.

One dey last week two soldiers, one of whom was very ill, took a hack at Pier No. 28, and were driven to the Fall River boat, where $4 was demanded. They were about to pay it, when one of the City Hall police, who knows how to sympathize with a returned soldier, prevented the extortion—the legal fare being hut $1 50. The officer then took the soldier who was not sick, and the driver, before the Mayor, where it was decided that the whole fare was forfeited. This ie the summary mode of dealing with these cases, and if the citizen will not nvail himself of the protection of law, he should not justly blame His Honor the Mayor nor the police.

The fact that the inspection of hackney coaches is a part of the duties alotted to this precinct, is my excuse for endeavoring to show at this time that the law in relation thereto is not a "wretched farce."

Hoping that you will urge all citizens to oppose being swindled by hack-drivers, as well as by hutchers and milkmen, I am, respectfully,

CHAS. N. BRACKETT,
Captain Twenty-sixth Precinct.

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER.—Last evening, ROBERT RIDERBACK, of No. 504 Stanton-street, discharged a pistol at his wife and wounded her very seriously. He was arrested by Officer BROCKHEIM, of the Eleventh Ward.

THE NEW PROTECTORY FOR DESTITUTE CATHOLIC CHILDREN.

Laying of the Corner-Stone at Westchester Village Yesterday—Addresses by Archbishop McCloskey and Dr. L. S. Ives.

Westchester Village never was so filled with people as it was yesterday; the occasion of the immense gathering being the laying of the corner-stone of the new Catholic Protectory, formerly known as the Reformatory, the object of which is to provide an asylum for destitute Catholic children of the City of New-York.

This institution was organized in 1863, on tha 14th day of April, in which year the Legislature passed an act of incorporation, giving to the Society for the Protection of Destitute Catholic Children the power to take real and personal estate by gift, devise or bequest, subject to the limitations prescribed by law, the income of the corporation not to exceed $20,000 per annum. The persons named as directors in the act of incorporation are: Felix Ingoldsby, Charles A. Stetson, Eugene Kelly, Charles M. Connolly, Daniel Devlin, Andrew Carrigan, L. Silliman Ives, Edward C. Donnelly, Edward Frith, Henry J. Anderson, Joseph Fisher, Eugene Plunkett, John McMenomy, Donatien Binese, Lewis J. White, John O'Brien, John Milhau, Bernard Amend, John E. Develin, Stephen J. Philbin, Florentio Escalente, John O'Connor, Henry S. Hoguet, Jas. Lynch, Frederick E. Gibert and Daniel O'Conor. As soon as the act of incorporetion was obtained, the directors set to work to procure euitable buildings for the purposes contemplated by the organization. The Reformatory was then divided into two departments; one for the boys committed to its care, being situated in Eighty-sixth-street, near the Fifth-avenue, and the other for girls, in Eighty-sixth-street, corner of Second-avenue. The boys' department was placed under the charge of the Brothers of the Chrietian echools, and tha girls' institute was put under the management of the Sisters of Charity. The workings of these two establishments very soon commended them to the considcration and patronage of the Catholic population, and tha success which attended tha foundation of this institution of charity was far greater than they had been et first led to believe possible.

The constant additione that were being made to the number of inmatee in these two departments, (especially in consequence of the war,) made it evident to the directors that greater accommodations must be provided for the daily increasing unfortunates, whose destitute condition rendered them fit objects for receiving the benefits of this worthy charity. Accordingly, the old Varian Farm, situated a short distance from Westchester village, was purchased at an expense of $40,000 and the new buildings, of which the corner-stone of the first was yesterday laid, were decided on. The site of this Protectory is in every way most eppropriate. Situated in one of the most charming portions of Westchester, where good air and good water are in ahundance, on a large plot of gently rising ground, with most inviting woodlawns on two sides of it, the Protectory will doubticass be a *home* to which many of its inmates will in after dayeiook back with fond affection. The new buildings when completed will form a square; or, more properly speaking, there will be four large buildings, all of the same eize and dimensions, meeting each other at right angles—thus leaving a large square or play-ground in the centre. The first of these, now commenced, is of the following size. Length, 213 feet; width, 39½ feet. It is to be four stories in height, exclusive of the basement story, and these stories will be as follows, in the clear: Basement story, 9 feet; first and second stories, 13 feet, and the third and fourth 11½ feet. Besides these, adding to the height of the building, will be a spacious attic. The building (in the stories used for study-rooms and labor-rooms,) will be divided by movable partitions of glass, so that accese can be had at any time throughont the entire length of the building, and tha whole story can at will, be thrown into one large hall. When completed, the entiro huildings, which will be of brick, with stone basement stories, is expected to cost about $150,000. The style of architecture, the designa for which were drawn by Mr. JAMES O'NEIL, ie of the composite order, being calculated to afford the utmost facilities for light and ventilation, while at the same time the edifice will present a subetantial, though light and airy appearance. The contractor for the mason work, ie Mr. JOHN PIERCE, of West Farms; the carpenter work, Mr GILLICK, of this city.

The children received into this institution are:

1. Children, under the age of 14 years, who, by consent in writing of their parents or guardians, may be intrusted to it for protection or reformation.

2. Children between 7 and 14 years of age, who may be committed to the care of such corporation as idle, truant, vicious, or homeless, by order of any magistrate in the City of New-York, empowered by law to make committal of children for any such cause.

3. Children of the like age who may be transferred, at the option of the Commissionere of Public Charities and Correction of the City of New-York, to such corporation.

The act of incorporation empowere magistrates of this city to commit to the Protectory any child above the age of 7 and under the age of 14 years, that may be brought before him, in the circumstances of want and euffering, or abandonment, expoeure or neglect, or of beggary, instead of committing such to the almehouse, or such other corporate institution as mey be provided therfor by the authorities. The directors are required to make a report of the proceedings of the institution to the Legislature before the fourth Monday in January in each year. From the last (second) annual report it appeared that 895 children had been committed to the institution by the Police Magistrates during the preceding year. A very large number made application for admission through parents or guardians; hut from want of sufficient accommodations, they were necessarily rejected.

The crowd which attended the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone yesterday was immense. The services commenced at 4 o'clock. A large platform was arected for the accommodation of the Archbishop and the assembled guests, in one corner of which was the pillar or mntment on which the corner-stone was to be laid. At 4 o'clock a long procession of children now inmates of the Reformatory in Eighty-sixth-street commenced moving from the Catholic church in Weetchester Village, headed by a brase band. In the procession were also a large number of priests, and the Most Rev. Archbishop McCLOSKY, and Bishop LOUGHLIN of Brooklyn. The stone was laid according to the formula prescribed in the Catholic ritual at 4 o'clock by the Archbishop himself. At the conclnsion of the ceremony the Archbishop mada a short but very appropriate address. Now, he said, there was a fair prospect that the Catholics of New-York would soon have an institution for the protection of the poor and destitute children of their own faith, which would be worthy of being ranked among the many charitable institutione that were either in or attached to the great metropolis. He congratulated the Catholics of New-York on the fact that they had, at the head of this institution, a gentleman (referring to Dr. IVES, President of the Society,) whose whole soul was in the work, and who seemed to have been specially raised up by Providence to bring this great charity to a successful fruition. He prayed God thet they all might live, and thet especially Dr. IVES might live, to see the completion of this Protectory, which, when finished, would be but another of the many evidences of the deep well of charity from which the Catholic community are continually drawing, to supply the wants of the suffering poor. The Archbishop'e remarks were loudly nplauded.

Dr. L. SILLIMAN IVES, President of the Society for the Protection of Destitute Catholic Children, then addressed the immense audience. His appesarance was greeted with tremendous cheers, continued for some minutes, on the subsiding of which he returned his profound thanks to the assemblage for the honor of his reception, and to the Catholics of New-York generally, clerical and lay, for the generosity which they had evinced in aiding hie efforts to establish and render successful the charitable institution of which he had the honor to be the head. Referring to the complimentary allusions of the Archbishop he said that he should consider them applicable to himself only in the sense of the words used by St. Paul, that God chooses the weak things of this world to confound the mighty. He asked the prayere of the assemblage before him, (as well as their alms,) that God in His goodness would shower His graces on the charitable work in which he was engaged, so that a home might be provided for the many destituto children of the faith that are everywhere to be found in tha great City of Naw-York. If he could only live to see this Protectory fully compl eted, where destitute Catholic children could be provided with a home and instructed in their glorious faith, then he would be willing to say, "Now, O Lord, let thy servant depart in peace." Cheer upon cheer followed Dr. IVES' short address, and upon its conclusion a handsome collection was taken up in aid of the institution. The services were closed by the Archbishop pronouncing the episcopal benediction, and the vast assemblage retired.

The invited guests then proceeded to the farmhouse, or homestead, where a magnificent collation was prepared for their benefit, to which full justice was done. At this collation the Archbishop was presented, on behalf of the boys of the Protectory, with a magnificent wicker-work chair bearing an appropriate inscription on the back, the production of the inmates. The presentation speech was made by a young lad of about fourteen years, and replied to in a few appropriate remarks by the Archbishop. The collation being ended the guests returned home by the steamer *George Birbeck*, kindly placed at their disposal by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The thanks nf all the guests are dne to Hon. JAMES B. NICHOLSON, one of the commissioners, who was present at the exercises, and who did enerything in his power to add to their comfort and convenience.

—Gov. FENTON performed a kindly act a few daye since, in pardoning a little boy, 11 years of age, named SAMUEL BARRINGER, who was convicted a few weeks since, in Duchess County, of stoning a turkey, and sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary for two months. Considering that the turkey was not even injured by the boy, and anotber lad threw the stone, the Dogberry who sentenced tha little fellow to this punishment ought himself to be made to take his place in prison, for such gross inhumanity as that displayed in the sentence. Young BARRINGER was eleven daye in the prison before the matter was brought to the Governor's attention.

THE HARRIS TRIAL.

A Card from District Attorney Carrington—His Defence of Dr. Burroughs—Official Report.

To the Editor of the Washington Chronicle:

I see that a number of the papers have published portions of the colloquy, as they call it, between Judge WYLIE, Judge HUGHES and myself, in the concluding argument in the case of MARY HARRIS. I think it due to the public, to Dr. BURROUGHS and myself, that there should be a full report of what was said at that stage of my argument, so that an impartial public may decide whether I transcended the bounds of professional license, or was guilty of the least impropriety. Mr. CLEPHANE, the court reporter, a gentleman who stands so deservedly high in his profession in this community, has transcribed the following portion of his report at my request. You will confer a favor by publishing the same, and I hopo that those journals which heve published only portions will, in a spirit of justice, publish the whole.

EDWARD C. CARRINGTON.

MR. CARRINGTON'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: There are four questions submitted to you for your decision: First—Was this homicide, charged in the indictment, committed by the prisoner at the bar? Second—Was it committed within the jurigdiction of this court? Third—Is it a case of excusable homicide upon the ground of insanity or any other reason? Fourth—If not excusable homicide, is it murder or manslaughter? I propose to consider these questions seriatim. I will conecider the first two propositions together; and in doing so, I have only to briefly recapitulate the evidence.

The curtain rises; tha scene is laid at a boarding-house in the City of Chicago. The heroine of tbe bloody tragedy makes her appearance. A good, sprigbtly, black-haired girl. She was without either father or mother at that time. It is then ehe forme the acquaintance of Louisa Devlin, another beautiful, charming and accomplished lady. Louisa Devlin invites her to go to her millinery establishment. Prompted by an "insane impulse" she accepts the invitation. [Laughter.] What sort of a millinery establishment was it? I wanted to find out, and in the most courteous and respectful manner, for no one is more courteous to a lady than myself, I asked her how many young ladies ehe had in her employment. She threw herself back on her dignity and said: "That is my business, and none of yours." There is Mary Harris in a millinery establishment, the character of which the proprietress is ashamed to describe.

Judge Hughes.—May it please your Honor, I dislike to interrupt counsel, but where in a closing argument the evidence is clearly misstated, an interruption is not only tolerable, but it is the duty of counsel, whose client is effected thereby, to so interrupt. There is no evidence here as to the character of Miss Devlin's house. It is true the District-Attorney did ask her how many persons ahe employed in her honse, and ehe replied, "That is my business." An appeal was made to the court, and the court directed her to answer the question, but a discussion springing up at the time, the question was lost sight of, and no answer was given.

The District Attorney—May it please your Honor, I did not interrupt counsel in their argument, and I hope they will not me in mine. If I misstate the avidence, which your Honor knows I will not do intentionally, I have no doubt you, Sir, will correct me.

The Court—A counsel, in the closing argument, knowing thet there is no one to come after him, ought to studiously keep himself within the prescribed limits, unless he wants to be interrupted at every stage. He ought not to pervert or misstate the evidence—I do not mean to say that you have done so in this caee—bnt I do think that there is nothing in the refnsal of Miss Devlin to answer that question to justify the euspicious which have been inferred by the counsel.

The District-Attorney—Is that a question of law, your Honor?

The Court (with emphasis)—It is a question of law, Sir.

The District-Attorney—Gentlemen, after the attack which has been made upon Dr. Burroughe—

The Court—(very earnestly)—You shall not retaliate upon Miss Devlin for an attack made upon Dr. Burroughs. You must confina yourself to the legitimate application of your remarks to the evidence of the Misses Devlin. It is an abuse of your position to make such an attack as that upon such grounde.

The District-Attorney—What had I said, may it please your Honor.

The Court—You know, Sir.

The District-Attorney—You had not heard, Sir, for I had not completed the sentence. What I intended to say was this: That after the attack which had been mada upon Dr. Burroughe by the learned counsel, had I not the right (they justifying that attack upon the testimony of the Misses Devlin) to attack her testimony?

The Court—You shall not retaliete upon the Misses Devlin. You have a perfect right to attack the Miss Devlin's testimony as to its incousistency, either with itself or with the other evidence, but to launch out in such a latitude of inference as that you were going upon in regard to the character of the house of the Misses Devlin, whose reputation has not been attacked, either for truth or in any other respect, I cannot permit it in a closing argument.

The District-Attorney—You will bear in mind, gentlemen of the jury, that I did not interrupt the learned counsel. You heard the attack upon Dr. Burroughs, of which I shall have something to say hereafter. You know I must not dare to lay my fingers on the Misses Devlin.

The Court—The court did not say so. I will not permit you to misrepresent the court or the witnesses. The court has given you express permission to comment upon all the evidence given by the Misses Devlin, and compare it with itself and the other evidence in the case, and eitt le to your heart's content; but upon the mere refusal of one of those ladies to tell you how many clerks ebe had in her place of business, the court will not permit you to launch out in the great latitude of inference you were going upon.

The District-Attorney—With the permiseion of the Court, and you, gentlemen of the jury, I will say that I do not think any witness contradicted Dr. Burroughs. They justify their attack upon him from inferences drawn from what he said. I thought I had the same privilege, but I bow with dne deference to the decision of the Court. In this case, as in every other, I intend to discharge my duty iu the fear of God, and witbont tha fear of man. No man can say with truth that I was ever seen to cower or to falter in the discharge of my official duty.

The Court—Well, you shall not go on in that way. The Court will not permit a controversy between you and it to be decided by this jury. You shall not utter another syllabie on that subject. I will put you tu the hands of the Marshal if you do.

Mr. Wilson, Assistant District-Attorney, with great emotion, here took hold of Mr. Carrington, and advised him to take his seat and abandon the case.

Mr. Carrington—No, Sir; I shall never desert the post of duty.

He then resumed:

Again, I say, and I will endeavor to argue under the instructions of the Court.

The Court—Well, proceed.

The District-Attorney—I will proceed.

The Court—In order.

The District-Attorney—I was about to argue as to the inference to be drawn from the testimony of the woman Devlin, her manner, and her answer to the question which I put, which I thought was competent; but I understand his Honor to say I was wrong in that opinion.

Judge Hughes—I hope a suggestion from me may assist the District-Attorney in the discharge of his dnty here. I have no disposition to embarrase him in his argument, and I am sure that he must be able to perceive the awkwardness that results from keeping up a controversy of this sort, and I trust he will confine himself to the evidence, and relicve me of the necesslty of any further interruption. As to attacks upon Dr. Burrough, they were legitimete in the case, and I expect him to make such a reply to our argument on that point as may seem proper.

The Court.—It was a very unpleasant thing for me, and I was very reluctant to interrupt counsel in the course of argument, and would not have done so in this case, although I observed the impropriety of it, had it not been called to the attention of the Court by the counsel on the other side. This is a case of the greatest importance, and I am resolved thet it shall be conducted orderly and properly; and especially am determioed to see that the counsel for the United States, who so ehly represents the interests of the Government here, endowed with natural gifts of eloquence and power with the jury, shall not, in a closing speech, travel beyond the limits assigned to counsel on these occasions.

Mr. Carrington, leaving thie branch of the argument, proceeded with hie remarks. In reference to the attack upon Dr. Burronghe, Mr. Carrington said:

Gentlemen of the jury, before proceeding to discuss the question of insanity, I shall be pardoned, I trust, for saying a few words in reference to the brother of the deceased.

Permit me, gentlemen, to ask you one question. Suppoec that one of our ministers—such men, for instance, as Dr. GURLEY, Dr. SAMSON, Dr. GILLETT, or Father MAGUIRE—men whom we have been in the habit of looking up to, not only as our spiritual fathers, but as our teachers and our exemplars, should go to Chicago as a witness, and a woman who admitted she had been to an assignation house without a protector, (no matter for what purpose,) should he put upon the stand to assail the reputation of such minister for veracity, what would you think of it? You know, and we all know, whet would be your opinion. Now the Rev. Jno. B. Burroughs stands in Chicago just as either of these eminent gentlemen to whom I referred, stand in Washington.

Mr. Bradley—Who testified to that?

Mr. Carrington—(Addressing the Court.) Have I not a right, your Honor, in argument, when the gentlemen have departed from the evidence, to—

The Court—The legal preeumption is that his character is good.

Mr. Bradley—Go on, Sir; it wont hurt us.

Mr. Carrington.—It may not hurt them, gentlemen of the jury. They seem to think there is a strong prejudice against the whole Burroughs family, judging from what Mr. Vcorhees said of the popular clamor and the feeling in tha community against Dr. Burrougha, and from what Judge Hughes said on the same subject. I think, however, they are mistaken. If this jury have any prejudice—which I do not believe—but if you have, I will simply say that you have sworn to decide tha case without prejudice; and I intend to show you that you cannot discredit Dr. Burrougha without branding one of the best men in the community with the crime of perjury, and falsifying the record of the Treasury Department. Who is John C. Burrougha? He has told you that be is President of the University in Chicago. Wall, I am one of those men who do not believe that the office makes the man, but that the man makes the office. I admit that there are hypocrites, wolves in sheep'e clothing, in the church—the Bible so informs us; but it is not so in this case.

It may not be amiss here to say, among other things, in order to show you the character and position of Dr. J. C. Burroughs, that he was, during tha life of the distinguished orator and statesman Stephen A. Douglas, one of his most honored and trusted friends, and the remains of that illustrious man now rest within the inclosure of the university over which he presides.

Judge Hughes.—Dr. Burroughs made a speech against the remains being placed there.

Mr. Carrington.—He has been, too, the friend and colaborer of our fellow-townsmen, Dr. Samson and Dr. Gillette, and is, therefore, entitled to your respect and confidence. If what I now say could be heard in Chicago, the good people there would cry, "Is it possible that Mr. Carrington has deemed it necessary to pass an eulogium upon Dr. Burrougbe? It is presumption. It is not necessary to defend him against such attacks, oven when made by Judge Hugbes and the Hon. Daniel Vcorhees."

Now, what has this estimable man, who holds a commiseion from our Saviour, which he has never disbonored, done to indnce the unjust assanlts? Why, gentlemen, the head and front of his offending consists in his offering to advance money to certain witnesses that they might thus be enabled to come here and vindicate, by their ewor testimony, the character of his murdered brother, a soldier and a public servant, who died et his post of duty by the assassin's hand, without a stain upon hie honor. Is Dr. Burroughe to be condemned for this noblo, generone and manly act? Had he not consented to do it, he could not have been regarded otherwise than as the wretch he is represented to be. Had he offered to pay a witness to swear falsely, he would have been guilty nf subornation, of perjury, and I, in that case, would have been as prompt and vehement in his denunciation as any one could be, and would instantly tell you his testimony was entitled to no weight at your hands. But every honest man, instead of censuring, must commend the noble zeal he has displeyed in his efforts to remove the stigma which is sought to be cast upon his dead brother'e character and name.

Again, gentlemen of the jury, it is said that he offered witnesses $3 a day. That is not so in point of fact. I know he said he had a letter from Dr. Burroughs; hnt the evidence will show that the witness distinctly stated that the Marshal said on his own responsibility that he would get $3 a day, that being the fee allowed witnesses in some of the States. Nothing was said in the letter regarding it.

Mr. Bradley—The witness stated the Marshal said that Dr. Burroughs had written he would advance any money that was necessary.

Mr. Carrington—He said the Marshal might draw on him for expenses? Of course he did; and he was right in so saying. He would have reflected discredit on himself had he not done so.

Again, gentlemen of the jury, they say that he is contradicted. In what respect? In regard to his brother'e being in Washington at the time these "Greenwood" letters were written and mailed; and that he has testified falsely in regard to those letters. All I have to say is, that if he has, so also has Danenhower, one of the most intelligent and estimable gentleman in this community. The records of the Treasury Department are false if the testimony of these gentlemen be false. Danenhower awears, and these records confirm his statement, that A. J. Burrougha was in the City of Washington on the 10th of September, and these letters are dated on the 8th and 12th of September, and dropped in the post-office at Chicago. From these facts it is conclusivo that Dr. Burroughs has testified truthfully upon this point.

Mr. Bradley—I do not know whether it is proper to interrupt the counsel, but I would like to remark that Dr. Burroughs swore his brother was in Chicago on Sept. 11.

Mr. Carrington—I rather think the gentleman will find, upon reviewing the testimony, thet Dr. Burroughe was not positive as to its being the 11th; but suppose he was?

Mr. Bradley—He could not then have been here on the 10th.

Mr. Carrington—Why not? Is that impossible?

Mr. Bradley—It takes thirty-six hours to get to Chicago.

Mr. Carrington—(continuing)—How is it possible that he could have written the letter dated Sept. 8; and it is obvious that the author of one is the author of the other?

Again, gentlemen of the jury, he is charged with endesvoring to keep away a witness—one Ellen Mills—desired by the defence. Is that so? What is the evidence on that point?

We do not ask any favors, gentlemen of the jury, but we ask justice. The evidence is that Dr. Burroughe inquired of the officer whether this woman could be summoned or could be relied upon. The officer replied that she was a woman of bad character, and would not appear as a witness unless she was paid, whereupon Burroughs, like an honest man, declined to summon her. He, supposing her testimony to be important in the case, wanted to summon her for the United States; but hearing she was a corrupt woman, he refused to have anything to say or do with her. It is said by gentlemen that they wanted her here, and that her testimony was very material to their case. Why didn't they summon her? They had the right, and could have got her here. Or, if they did not want her here, why did they not have her deposition taken, a privilege, strange as it may seem, granted to them by act of Congress, but not granted to us in criminal cases?

Again, they say they did not like his manner. Did you ever, gentlemen, observe a more solemn and impressive scene? There sat the murderess. Near her were her friends and companions. There stood the witness; his heart wrung with anguish, for his only brother had been cruelly murdered; the natural protector of his widow, and his orphan child. Here, by the table sat the ablest counsel in the country, eager to catch et every word he uttered for the purpose of assailing his testimony.

Judge Hughes here, by permission of the Court, asked Mr. Carrington to pause, while he read to him from the official report, the testimony of Dr. Burroughs relative to his interview with the policeman regarding Ellen Mills.

Mr. Carrington, resuming, said: Is not that exactly as I have stated it? Dr. Burroughs consults the officer as to whether he shall summon this woman or not. He discovers that she is a corrupt women, and, like an honest man, he declines to have anything to do with her. But they say, gentlemen, that this minister of the Gospel is to be censured because he did not read a lecture to the detective and this prostitute, Ellen Mills. 'What does the Bible tell us to do in such cases? "Not to cast pearls before swine." Dr. Burroughs observed the Divine injunction. That seems to be his only fault.

But, gentlemen, I understand the object of this assault, and I think you must perecive it. These gentlemen know that they cannot injure Dr. Burroughs, either in the estimation of the public or in your estimation; but they desire to divert from the prosecution of Mary Harris to his defence—to divert your attention from the murderess to the brother of the deceased; but I am too old a war-horse to be caught in that way.

What is the rule of law, gentlemen, on this point? There are three ways of contradicting a witness: first, by assailing his reputation for veracity; and why didn't they attempt that? They dared not do it, for the reason that he stood too high. He told them who he was, where he could be found, and yet not a witness, male or female, with the bost of friends thet this beautiful murderess has, could be found to assail his reputation for veracity.

The second mode of contradicting a witness is by showing that he has made different statements at different times in regard to the same transaction. Was not the statement of Dr. Burroughs clear, consistent, honest? He would say now what he said yesterday, or would say to-morrow.

The third mode is by proving a different etate of facts by another witness. What witness contradicts him?

The District-Attorney here turned toward Miss Louisa Devlin, paused for a moment, and then said:

Yes, Louisa Devlin! And how does she contradict him? Why, in regard to an immaterial fact. And will your Honor pardon me, for I do not wish to go against the instructions of the Court, is John C. Burroughe, the honest, Christian gentleman, to be denounced in court, and is my mouth to be sealed when they rely upon the testimony of this Louisa Devlin? Who is Louisa Devlin? When asked about her business, her color would come and go. By her own admission ehe went to an assignetion-house on Quincy-street on e fool's errand.

Mr. Bradley—I must interrupt counsel there. Louisa Devlin never went to thet house.

Mr. Carrington—Jane Devlin, then, did; and they ected together in this dirty business. Wife, indeed—that name is sacred as Heaven itself. What sort of a wife would thet woman or eny of her associates make? Her kisses would blister on the lips of en honest man. I wonder if any man ever called her a ducky, [laughter,] a darling, a rosebnd, or a sugar-plum. [Renewed laughter.] Would it have given her "paroxysmal insanity?" [Great laughter.] I have no doubt it would have excited her, for, judging from her looks, she ain't used to it. [Renewed laughter.] And this is the woman upon whom they rely to contradict the Christian gentleman. She is, indeed, *Iago* in this bloody tragedy, for Mr. Bradley told you, in his opening address, that this was the old story of *Othello*.

In referring to the absurdity of the defence, and the evil consequences of acquitting the prisoner, Mr. Carrington said:

If you, gentlemen of the jury, should enter upon the records of this Court this libel against the laws and roligion of my country, it will be against my earnest and solemn protest. When you, by such an absurd verdict, give license to murder, crime and blood, no man or woman in thie community shall say it was my fault. Courage, gentlemen of the jury; you know what your duty is; discharge it like men. You know that Mary Harris is a murderess, and has insulted every virtuous woman in the City of Washington, and dishonored the name of "American lady."

Mr. Carrington, in referring, in another portion of his speech, to the causes which actuated the accused to commit the homicide, said: It was hatred and jealousy, for she told her lawyer that her love had turned to hatred; and, gentlemen, it was money. She did not want money, but Louisa Devlin did. I say, notwithstanding the eulogium pronounced upon her, that she is a woman without delicacy, without refinement, and without sensibility; for during thie trial she has sat here giggling, while her friend was on trial for her life, as though she were in Quincy-street, Chicago, at the house of Ellen Mills.

Mr. Bradley—May it please your Honor, I denounce such an accusation in the strougest terms that man can. There has not been one word of reproach cast upon Miss Devlin from the beginning to the end of thie trial, and I do say that no gentleman would usa such language toward a woman.

The District-Attorney—I shall not be provoked, if the gentleman's object is to insult me, into any impropriety. I have only discharged my duty as in my humble judgment seemed proper. I might make the same remark in regard to the attack on Dr. Burroughs.

Mr. Bradley—The man who denounces this woman without the evidence in the case warranting it, trespasses beyond the license of counsel, and abuses the character of a gentleman.

The District Attorney—All I have to say is that I return the insult.

Mr. Bradley—You can return the insult as much as you please.

The Court—Mr. Carrington, the Court will not permit you to go on without expressing a strong condemnation of language of that kind, which it thinks entirely without foundation in the evidence.

Mr. Bradley—(To the Court)—Thank you.

The District Attorney—Will your Honor be kind enough to make some remark of that description in regard to the attack upon Dr. Burroughs?

The Court—That occasion has passed. I understood the attack upon Dr. Burrougbe to be confined to the character of his evidence, compared with itself, and compared with the evidence of other witnesses. I thought that it was a pretty severe investigation, to be sure; but then it was not a mere calling of names and denunciation without evidence to support it of some kind, whether sufficient or not. I do think that this denunciation upon the Misses Devlin's moral reputation, outside entirely of the evidence in the case, ought not to have been made, and is deserving of the strongest and severest censure which the Court can declare. I had hoped, Mr. Carrington, you would not go beyond what you knew, and especially in regard to a female witness, who is here, to all appearances, without a protector.

Mr. Bradley—And who challenges the closest investigation as to her character, and I speak with the authority of gentlemen of the highest reputation in this country.

The Court—I do not wish to prejudice the case at all by what I have said, either one way or the other, and I hope the jury will not so regard it.

The District Attorney—I thought I was entirely justified by the evidence. I may be wrong, but I think my attack is not half so severe as that made upon Dr. Burroughs.

The Court—You must not retaliate upon the Misses Devlin.

Mr. Bradley—This witness is introduced under my protection. I am responsible for introducing her as a lady of reputation and character; and I regard the attack upon her as an attack upon me. I know her from the reputation of men of the highest character in this country. I refer to Mr. Armstrong, of Baltimore, and to Mr. Shoemaker, of Adams' Express Company, and others.

The District Attorney—I refer to the whole city of Chicago in regard to Rev. Dr. Burroughs. When he is denounced I thought it was my duty to expose properly the testimony of the Misses Devlin. The Judge thinks I have gone too far, and so does Mr. Bradley. I will say, gentlemen, that it is not material to this case whether you believe either of the Misses Devlin or Dr. Burroughs, or discard both of them.

Mr. Carrington then proceeded to discuss the third proposition.

At the close of the argument mutual explanations and apologies followed on the part of Mr. Carrington and Mr. Bradley.

The Infant's Friend.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the best and surest remedy in the world for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, &c. It corrects acidity of the stomach, regulates the bowels, and gives rest health and comfort to mother and child. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify. Offices, No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Save your Children from the too often fatal effects of Summer Complsint or Cholera Infantum, by administering in time, Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. No better or surer remedy can be found for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cramps or Cholera, being quick safe and certain in its action, affording immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists.

Dyspepsia Strikes at the Heart.—Half the fatal heart diseases are caused by indigestion. Now, mark, BIOKRENE is guaranteed to cure all diseases of the stomach. It relieves the worst cases of dyspepsia in one week. Depot, No. 28 Dey-st. Sold by all druggists.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION, may be consultsd at his residence, No. 616 BROADWAY.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair will restore Gray Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR: *strengthens* and *promotes* the growth of the *weakest hair;* stops its falling ont in three days; keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; *the best hair-dressing ever offered to the public;* it is recommended and used by the first medical authority. Sold at

THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA.—A gentleman who has just returned from a trip of eighty miles up the country reports the crops suffering greatly from the drouth and intensity of the heat. Fine fields of corn are absolutely wilting up, and but few of the agriculturists entertain hopes of making a full crop. It is not a little singular that while we have been favored with such heavy rains within the past month, the parts through which he traveled have not been visited with so much as a shower. Notwithstanding this manifest deterioration in the agricultural interests of the country, however, we trust that the complaints of the farmers may soon be silenced by "falling weather," inasmuch as the corn has certainly not been so injured as to be beyond the benefits that would be derived therefrom.

Many of the freedmen remain with their former masters, but many complaints may be heard of their indisposition to work.

Educational affairs, as high up as he went, are in a pitiable condition. The difficulty of procuring competent teachers precludes the possibility of mental advancement, while the destruction of churches places religious interest at the lowest possible ebb.

The completion of the Central Railroad is awaited everywhere with the greatest solicitude. Beyond all doubt it will be a godsend to our country people.—*Savannah Herald, July 13.*

TRAGEDY AT MOCKSVILLE, N. C.—A late copy of the Salisbury *Banner* says: "Miss TEMPLE NEELY, the young lady accused of killing the negro woman near Mocksville, is at the residence of Mr. T. J. FOSTER, in this city, under guard. We learn that the act was perfectly justifiable, as all who are acquainted with Miss NEELY will very readily believe. The negro woman had assaulted her mother, and was beating her, when, alarmed by her cries, Miss NEELY ran to her rescue, and shot the negro through the heart with a revolver, of the kind known as a lady's pocket pistol. Her friends and those conversant with the circumstances have no doubt that in the coming investigation, the propriety of her conduct will be made clear. A preliminary investigation simply was held yesterday before Col. FARLEIGH."

A subsequent issue gives the present termination of the affair as follows:

"Miss TEMPLE NEELY has been bailed at $20,000, and her mother at $5,000, to appear when summoned for trial. In the preliminary investigation it was apparent that Miss TEMPLE, in killing the negro woman, acted upon the best impulses that could possibly animate the human heart—that of a child defending her gray-haired parent from injury and bodily harm. They left for their home yesterday morning, accompanied with the sympathy and good wishes of our citizens and soldiery."—*Raleigh Standard.*

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have in all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.
LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 94 Broadway and No. 6 Wall-st.,
Dealers in government and other securities. Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.

L. S.] Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent., in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 15th day of July, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of July, and opened on the 3d day of August.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the measure recommended by the shareholders' meeting held May 31, 1865, and in order that the lands sold may be represented by a corresponding issue of capital stock, the issue under the policy heretofore pursued by the company in the issue of Canceled Bonds Scrip, the outstanding shares of this company be increased by the issue of one share for every ten now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every ten held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the company will retain the right to such fractional part at par. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, the 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

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In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.

L. S.] Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

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FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

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In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
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NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

KENTUCKY STATE BONDS.
The Sinking Fund Commissioners propose to redeem at par, with accrued interest, $200,000 of Kentucky State Bonds, falling due July 1, 1868. Those first presented at Bank of America will be redeemed.
M. C. JOHNSON,
JULY 21, 1865. Agent of Sink. Fund Com.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
Corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
CASH CAPITAL $3,500,000.
From statement for the Seventh Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

Total amount of assets Jan. 1, 1865	$7,438,572 78
Total amount of premiums	6,213,114 68
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	2,064,754 02
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies	651,212 97
Guaranteed dividend to dealers (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not	760,354 89
Interest of scrip issues of 1862 and 1863	6 per cent.
Scrip dividend to dealers on earned premiums	12 per cent.
Dividend for the year to stockholders	31 per cent.

Dealers with this company will be allowed the option to be signified at the time of application for insurance, of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, guaranteed by certificate, of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon all voyage risks upon cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.
2. Upon voyage risks upon freight, a return of twenty per cent.
3. Upon time risks upon freight, and upon voyage and time risks upon hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Each privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to the above returns in gold.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rowe,	Daniel W. Teller,
Daniel W. Lord,	John D. Bates,
George Mills,	Charles Hoskor,
John Atkinson,	Robert Bowne,
Thos. A. C. Cochrane,	Lawrence Myers,
Wm. H. Halsey,	S. N. Derrick,
Thos. Barron,	Moses Merick,
Roland G. Mitchell,	David J. Ely,
Albert G. Lee,	Joseph Marrison,
George P. Denison,	Wm. H. Popham,
O. E. Lums,	S. C. Morris, Jr.,
M. P. Merck,	Ezra Weed,
Wm. B. Ogden,	Henry J. Cammann,
John Armstrong,	Thomas Lord,
B. C. Morris,	Preston H. Hodges,
Andrew J. Rich,	J. B. Griffin.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOMAS LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Sec'y.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Sixth Collection District, State of New-York, comprising the IXth, XVth and XVIth Wards of the City of New-York. Notice is hereby given that the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to taxation under the "Act to provide internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the amendatory act approved March 3, 1865, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said Collection District, will remain open for the examination of all persons interested for the space of FIFTEEN DAYS, (SUNDAYS excepted) from the date hereof, at my office, No. 181 West 14th-st., (over the New-York City Bank) between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. And immediately after the expiration of ten days from the date hereof, to wit: on the 25th day of July, 1865, and for four days thereafter, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations made and taken by the said Assistant Assessors. The lists herein referred to comprise all taxes for licenses and the taxes on carriages, billiard tables, yachts, silver plate and other enumerated articles for the year ending May 1, 1866; and the taxes upon INCOMES for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864. All appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid must be made in writing, and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.

JOHN F. CLEVELAND, Assessor.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 14, 1865.

MANUFACTURERS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, July 17, 1865.

THE STISSING BANK (PINE PLAINS) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the American National Bank, of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Metropolitan Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

EDWARD HAND, Deputy Superintendent.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HIGGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 32 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 16.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA OIL COMPANY, NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year will take place on TUESDAY, the 25th of July, at the office of the company, where the poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

J. H. KETCHAM, Secretary.

NOTICE TO PETROLEUM CAPITALISTS—We have leased, for oil and mineral purposes, 30,000 acres of land, on Cumberland River and its tributaries, lying in Jackson and Overton counties, Tenn., which lands present a fine field of operations for coal oil and mineral developing capacities. We are desirous of forming an association with a company of such gentlemen for the purpose of developing a part or all of these lands upon fair and equal terms. Parties wishing further information, or desiring to enter into such an arrangement, will please correspond with C. L. HUNT, GLASGOW, Ky. W. H. BOTTS.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST negotiating bonds and coupons of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company numbered as follows: 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 1,147, 1,148, 1,430, 1,431, 1,933, the same having been stolen in June, 1865, from a correspondent of the undersigned. A reward will be paid for their return to WARD & CO., No. 54 Wall-st.

Also, of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, due February, 1863, numbered as follows: 396, 495, 496, 498. Also, of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, Goshen Branch, 1,349.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, July 17, 1865.

MERCHANT'S OR OTHER PERSONS having cause of complaint against any officer connected with this department, for overcharge or storage, lighterage, cartage, or any official misconduct, are respectfully requested to report the same to the undersigned. S. DRAPER, Collector.

MOUNT ALPINE GOLD COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 7, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of reorganizing the company under a special charter granted by the State of Rhode Island.

By order. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

HARTFORD BUSINESS PAPER AND Hartford Stocks bought at current rates. Hartford collections remitted for on day of payment less ½, by
OEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers,
Hartford, Conn.
REFER TO
KETCHUM, SON & CO., Washington Bank, Boston.
FISK & HATCH, New-York. Hartford Bank, Hartford.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED and notified against receiving or negotiating the following checks, drawn by me on the National Park Bank, both payable to order of blank, dated July 21: One of $1,000; one of $200; as the same were obtained by gross fraud, are worthless, and never legally left my possession.

CHARLES ADAMS, Hoffman House.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1865.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—25TH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable 1st August next, free of government tax.

JAS. H. RIELLY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
DATED
JUNE, JULY,
AUGUST, OCTOBER,
AND
DECEMBER, 1864.
WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY.
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD COMPANY.—Overdue coupons and bonds bought.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1865.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000 00
ASSETS, JULY 1, 1865	1,503,373 99
LIABILITIES	40,084 00

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of

FORTY-FIVE PER CENT. TO ITS OUSTOMERS,

upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the company's business; and scrip will be issued on the 20th September to policy-holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled. Also, a Cash Dividend for the payment in full of the scrip issued in 1859, with SIX PER CENT. interest thereon, payable August 10.

Also, a Cash Interest Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on outstanding Scrip for the years 1860, '61, '62, '63 and '64, payable on the 20th day of September. Scrip Transfer Books to be closed from the 1st to the 20th September.

Also, a Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, the 17th instant.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 21, 1865.

TWENTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 21st day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 24th day of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, No. 2 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on full stock, free of government tax, out of the earnings of the company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, NO. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the second Monday (14th) of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 14th proximo, inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BELLEFONTAINE RAILWAY COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, July 15, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three Per Cent., free of government tax, has been declared by this company, payable on the 1st of August next, at the office of the company, or by draft on New-York, at the option of the stockholders. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th instant till Aug. 2. By order of the board. ED. KING, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., less the government tax, will be paid on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of the guaranteed stock of this company. The transfer books for the guaranteed stock will be closed on the 25th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened on the 2d proximo at 10 A. M.

D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 347 FULTON-ST.,
BROOKLYN, July 11, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst., until which date the transfer books will be closed.

J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BRADLEY OIL COMPANY OF CHERRY RUN, NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on their Capital Stock per month. Payable on Friday, August 4. The transfer books will be closed from the 31st July to 4th of August.

E. L. LOWEREE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared by this company, payable at the usual places on and after August 1 next, free of government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 20th instant until August 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable Aug. 1, and the government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th to the 31st of July inclusive. W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) free from government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 64 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after 13th instant.

B. D. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 Broadway. A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1865.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 140 Broadway, New-York, July 12, 1865.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Five per Cent free beeo declared, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the board.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—THE BANK OF Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., free from government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVINGS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after August 1, 1865, this bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees. V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—JULY 19, POLICE SHIELD NO. 1,693. THE finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at First District Police Court, or with Inspector Carpenter, No. 300 Mulberry-st. J. HODGSON.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT-COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1865.

Sealed proposals, (in duplicate,) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 24th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

2,000 barrels NEW MESS, or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

1,250 pounds of first quality smoked BEEF TONGUES.

3,000 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN-MEAL, one-fourth white, and three-fourths yellow; sample of package to accompany proposals.

164,000 pounds first quality white flint corn HOMINY, else Nos. 3 and 4, in well-coopered, head-lined flour barrels.

500,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of the following styles:

1st. In original packages.

2d. In barrels: to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and be full head-lined.

Bids may be made in bond or duty paid.

250,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength; the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce Troy of the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 32 gallons capacity, like sample at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

100,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

The goods are to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantees of two responsible sureties, as follows, viz.:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meat will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional public weigher, must be furnished.

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in envelopes addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES—FORAGE.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1865.

Sealed proposals (in triplicate) will be received

FOR SALE.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF VERY VALUABLE real estate at Rye, Westchester County, belonging to the Clark estate. P. C. BULKLEY, will sell in parcels on the premises, about one mile from the depot at Rye, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., about 100 acres of fine land belonging to the estate of the late Andrew Clark, extending from the turnpike road across the Milton road to Rye Beach, embracing the whole road front on the beach, and including the large house and grounds now occupied by Jasper E. Corning, Esq. This is believed to be the finest property ever offered for sale in the township. Its fertility, and the highly improved condition of the soil, the beauty of the many desirable building sites upon it, and its unrivaled advantages for boating, bathing and fishing, all render it very desirable to parties wishing to purchase elegant sites for country seats, and insure a rapid increase in the value of the property. A topographical map of the property can be seen at the office of the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., and lithographs will be ready ten days before the sale. Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave the city on the 7, 9, or 11:30 A. M. trains, New-York and New-Haven Railroads.

COAL, TIMBER AND OIL LANDS.

FOR SALE, 1,800 acres of the finest COAL TIMBER and OIL LANDS, situated in the great Phillipsburgh Coal Basin, in Centre County, Penn., and less than two miles from the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad. These lands are underlaid with heavy veins of the finest quality of a rich fatty bituminous coal, very superior for generating gas, coking and manufacturing oil, &c. A five feet vein is now opened on the tract.

The White Pine on this tract is estimated at from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000, and the Hemlock at 7,000,000 feet; the former netting $10 per 1,000 feet profit—the lumber alone thus paying much more than the cost of the property. The improvements consist of a large new two-story steam saw-mill, capable of cutting from two to three million feet annually; one lathe, three shingle mills, all in operation, and in complete order, together with three new houses, all put up at a cost of from $15,000 to $20,000.

An Oil Company has been formed, who have their engine on the ground, a derrick up, and are ready for immediate operations; all within a few days' time lands. Numerous oil springs abound in this basin, and paying wells are located in the same geological range.

For a circular, please address,

D. S. CADWALLADER,
No. 108 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—20 COTtages for sale, at $1,100 to $2,000; 10 elegant dwellings, at $2,500 to $3,500; 1,000 lots at Ridgewood and East New-York, at $150 to $350. Buildings erected for purchasers. Above property beautifully located near three city railroads, and is rapidly improving in value. CHAS. K. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND, beautifully located on the Shell road, leading from Astoria to Newtown, L. I.; is a desirable location for a residence. Also, four lots in the city of Brooklyn, E. D., situated on the southeast corner of 1st and 10th sts., and three lots on north 10th-st., near 1st-st. The above property is for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Inquire of S. D. CLARK, Greenpoint, Greenpoint-av.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE HIS COUNTRY SEAT (ALMONT—Situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade trees. For particulars see New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 263 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT CHERRY HILL, HACKENsack, N. J., 11 miles by rail from foot of Chambers-street, several cottages, with about three acres of ground. Also, fine building sites; good society, schools, and a healthy location. Apply to P. E. ROBERT, No. 42 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT PLACE, WITHIN ONE hour of New-York, abounding with fruit. Beautiful property, 26 acres, on Raritan River. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—A LEASE FOR FOUR YEARS; house and lot No. 164 Bowery; an excellent location for a dry good store. Apply at No. 164 Bowery.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

FIVE NEW STABLES (JUST FINISHING.) TO LET—In a good locality; room for from 3 to 6 horses each. Apply to J. S. WOODWARD, No. 93 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMily, the second floor of a house in a pleasant part of the Seventh Ward; three rooms; gas, baths, hot and cold water. Address H. A. BROWN, No. 427 Broome-st.

TO LET—NO. 33 WEST 44TH-ST—FOUR-STORY house with 33 rooms; suitable for a boarding-house. Apply to F. E. WESTBROOK, No. 44 West 21st-st.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 69 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED.—WANTED, BY A FAMily of four persons, (no children,) the first or second floors of a house with all modern improvements, unfurnished and without board, from Nov. 1 to March 1. Location between Lexington and 5th avs., and 27th and 42d sts. Address H., Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH to rent a small cottage house, with modern improvements, fruit, &c., within thirty (30) miles of New-York. Address H. B. A., Box No. 3,302 New-York Post-office.

5TH-AV., BELOW 40TH-ST.—WANTED—A house in fee or leasehold, as above; all cash paid, if desired. M. S., Box No. 2,794 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE PARLOR FLOOR OF A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE can be had, furnished or unfurnished, by a gentlemen and wife, willing to pay liberally for spacious rooms and a private table. Address Y. E. Y., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Where but few boarders are taken. Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SELECT FAMILY BOARD—CLAVERACK, N. Y., four miles from Hudson by cars, and connecting there with day and night boats and trains from New-York, and with Harlem Railroad from East. Plenty of well-furnished rooms. Assembly room 50 by 80 feet; yard of several acres, with shaded lawns and gravelled campus. No healthier location or more perfect country life. Finest rambles and excursions to Mountain House, Columbia Springs, Bash Bish, &c. Transient boarders received. Address Prof. S. T. FROST.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber, Peru, $5 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO-PLACE.—The pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, about three miles above the Highlands of Nevisink. Good sea or river bathing. Terms reasonable. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth Co., N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BRIGHTON HOUSE,
PERTH AMBOY, NEW-JERSEY,

THIS HOTEL presents advantages for the accommodation of families unsurpassed in the vicinity of New-York. It is situated on an eminence and commands an uninterrupted view of the surrounding country for a distance of 10 miles, and of the bay as far ont as Sandy Hook. The air is salubrious, and parties can enjoy a cool breeze from the ocean the hottest day in Summer. The rooms are large and airy, grounds extensive and well shaded; good drives, ample stable accommodations; salt water bathing, boating and fishing; bowling and billiard saloons, together with all the appointments of a first-class house. It is distant from New-York 1¼ hours by the New-Jersey and the Staten Island Railroads. It is accessible also by two lines of steamboats daily—the *Richard Stockton* at 6 A. M., and *Mayenta* at 3 P. M. There are five trains before 9 A. M., by which business men may reach New-York. *No musquitoes.*

JOHN C. TULLY, Proprietor.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—The most desirable watering-place in the vicinity of the metropolis. To parties whose pursuits call them daily to New-York, this house offers superior inducements for a Summer home. Commodious steamboats leave Pier No. 2 North River at 9:30 A. M., 1:15, 4:30, and 5 o'clock P. M.; from Dey-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., ten times a day. Time from New-York to Bergen Point, 35 minutes.

WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

MOHEGAN HOUSE—LAKE MOHEGAN, four miles from Peekskill; fourteen passenger trains per day. The above house is now open. References A. Allen, Esq., No. 43 Park-place, New-York. Address G. H. WINES, Box No. 223 Peekskill Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL DE LA PLACE DU PALAIS ROYAL, No. 170 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, CHAPUS, Proprietor. The attention of the American traveling public is particularly invited to this house, in offering special inducements for their patronage. Its position in the Rue de Rivoli, opposite the Palace of the Louvre, and central to the principal theatres, the opera, omnibus lines and coaches, renders it most eligible for those visiting Paris for either business or pleasure. The American can here find the comforts and conveniences of an American first-class hotel, for the reasonable consideration of 15 francs ($3, including wine,) per day, with no charge for extras, so universal in European hotels, and so especially annoying to the American traveler. Arrangements may be made in advance, by letter or otherwise. For further particulars address G. W. TROW, City Directory Office, No. 50 Greene-st., New-York, where a view of the hotel may be seen.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle a manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-DISposed, willing and obliging woman, in city or country; is a good cook and baker; excellent washer and ironer; would do laundry and chamberwork, or general work. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A situation as stewardess on any of the ocean steamers; European preferred; highly respectable references. Call or address Mrs. WILSON, No. 55 Ludlow-st., near Grand.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE COLORED servants, situations; one as cook, the other as waitress; both are thoroughly competent and well recommended; no objections to the country; wages $12. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; has no objection to leave the city a short distance; has five years' city reference. Call at No. 425 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., in the baker's store.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERMAID and waitress, with four years' city reference, a situation in the city or country, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; wages $8. Call at or address No. 152 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED, TIDY woman, with excellent city references, a situation as cook and laundress, or regular laundress; does up linens in style, finting and finery; wages $10. Call at or address No. 152 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small family; understands her business; has good reference. Call at No. 63 West 19th-st.

WANTED—LEGAL REPORTORIAL, OR OTHer copying, by a young lady who has had considerable experience in this business. Address C., Box No. 6,707 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable Protestant, north of Ireland woman, as chambermaid and fine laundress, or as seamstress; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A TIDY AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as chambermaid in a private family, or to take care of children. Apply at No. 26 Vestry-st., corner of Hudson.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for city or country, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, housekeepers, small girls, coachmen, grooms, waiters, porters, farm hands, gardeners, boys, &c., can be immediately suited at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man, German, thoroughly conversant with all the various branches of his profession; several years' experience in this country; and will accept none but a first-class situation, where his abilities would be duly appreciated; best of references. Address H. L., care of Henderson & Fleming, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE man and wife, without family; the man a practical gardener or coachman; and retands both perfec ly; the woman is an excellent hand over milk and butter and is an excellent laundress; the best of references; can take charge of any gentleman's place; a lodge preferred. Address N. B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man (American) without incumbrance, as gardener and coachman, who understands his business in all its branches; greenhouses and grapery, &c., &c.; has been brought up to the business; good reference will be given. Address, for two days, GARDENER, Box 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; no objection to the country; best of reference from his last employer. Address M. L., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as coachman in a private family; he thoroughly understands business; has no objection to the country; the best of city references given. Can be seen for two days at Madden's barness-store, No. 956 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; can take care of a horse and cow, if required; willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, Protestant, a situation in a retail grocery; has had four years' experience in the old country; is well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN, thoroughly acquainted with driving and the care of horses; has satisfactory references; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG SINgle man as coachman; no objection to country or city; has good references from his last place. Address JAMES, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER YOUNG man, as coachman; understands the business in all its branches; no objection to the country or city. Address O. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, with one child; the man understands farming and the wife understands milk and butter. Address C, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PERSON WHO IS ACCUSTomed to attend and drive horses, a place as coachman for a gentleman. Inquire in the Scandinavian Society, No. 229 Bowery, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman, or to take charge of small place here; will be a competent person. Address T. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a first-class man; is an excellent four in-hand driver. Call on or address P. R., at Traiser's saddlery warehouse, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man, aged 31; has good references. Address J. J., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble men as coachmen and groom; no objection to the country; best of city reference. Apply at 69 Mott-st.

A GENTLEMAN, AN OLD CITIZEN OF respectability, offers to guard the residence of any family going into the country, by giving it his personal attention both night and day; satisfactory references. Address A. B., Box 215 *Times* Office.

$25 WILL BE PAID TO A PERSON WHO assists a young man now discharged from the army, to find any employment at one of our principal theatres. Shakespearian Dramas—Hamlet, Richard III., etc. Address B., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOK-KEEPER for a retail and wholesale establishment. None but those competent and who bring the highest references need apply to Box No. 3,819 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS JOBBING house, a young man acquainted with the business, to act as receiving and stock clerk. Address Box No. 1,456 Post-office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MINING engineer, a position as superintendent of large mining works, (gold, iron or coal.) Address Box No. 2,176 Post-office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A NUMBER of first-class wood workmen in a car factory, near this city. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, 76 William-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS A GOOD writer, quick and correct at figures. Address, stating particulars, J. H., Box No. 2,095 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A COMMISSION HOUSE, A first-class entry clerk. Apply, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 2,572 Post-office.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.—WANTED, immediately, a good steady workman, to make and repair nautical and mathematical instruments, to whom a permanent situation can be given. Apply at the chronometor manufactory of DILLON & TUTTLE.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY—MALE OR female, to engage in a pleasant business at home. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address, sending two red stamps for particulars, R. WAYVELL, Post-Office, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

DRY GOODS

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Will offer on THURSDAY, July 20, a fresh assortment of

NEWPORT BATHING SUITS,

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

made from Fancy flannels, and will take orders to make

CHILDREN'S BATHING DRESSES,

in any style desired. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

SUMMER SHAWLS.

A NEW IMPORTATION OF VERY NICE BLACK LAMA LACE SHAWLS, from $40 to $80 each.

EMBROIDERED GRENADINE SHAWLS, BLACK AND WHITE, WITH HEAVY SILK FRINGES.

ALSO,

500 SACQUES AND CIRCULARS, made from fine flannel cloths, in neat styles, for TRAVELING, AND MORNING AND EVENING WEAR AT THE SEA-SIDE, at prices reduced to $6 and $8 each.

OFFERED AT RETAIL BY

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

LADIES AND STRANGERS ARE INFORMED that FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 858 Broadway, near 13th-st., second floor, contains the largest quantity and greatest variety of novelties and curiosities that can be found. Also, white and plaid pineapple cloths, white nankeen crapes and concan, American Indian and Shaker articles, wholesale and retail. Catalogues per mail or at the store, free.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. GEORGE W. VAN LOAN, HERETOFORE signing for me by power of attorney, has an interest in my business from this date. The banking and stock commission business will be continued under the firm of CHAS. GRAHAM & CO.

CHAS. GRAHAM, No. 42 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO A PARTY HAVING $12,000 AT COMmand an opportunity for investment is offered, by which the amount can be doubled in a short time, and good security given. Those only having ready cash means need answer. Address MONEY, Box No. 144 *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,413	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Frowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,972	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,676	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,196	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, July 29
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $80; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

LAFAYETTE	A. BOCANDE	FRIDAY—Aug. 18
EUROPE	A. DUCHESNE	FRIDAY—Sept. 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $90, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage obecked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$152 00
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 00
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

GLASGOW	WEDNESDAY	July 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	July 26
CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 2
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Aug. 5

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
Aug. 16—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Constitution.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA—FOR LIVERPOOL—The PERSIA, LOTT, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 8 o'clock A. M.

The SCOTIA will sail on the 9th of August.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MISSISSIPPI, KENNEDY, Commander, will sail as above on TUESDAY, July 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
The MONTEREY will follow on Saturday, July 29.

FOR SAVANNAH—STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.

The first-class United States mail steamships UNITED STATES, SHARE, Commander.
AMERICA, CLIFT, Commander.
CONSTITUTION, GRUMAN, Commander.
NEVADA, CARPENTER, Commander.

The UNITED STATES will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, WEDNESDAY, July 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight 15 cents per foot. Cabin passage $40; second class, $30; steerage, $20.

For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, COOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

The AMERICA will follow SATURDAY, July 29.
BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.
FREIGHTS GREATLY REDUCED.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship ZODIAC,
E. M. BUCKLEY, Commander,
will sail as above, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, July 27.

For freight or passage, at as low rates as any other line, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Aug. 10.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRAREY, Commander.

The new and elegant A 1 steamship EUTERPE will leave pier No. 36 North River on SATUBDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. mail steamship GEO CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 8 North River, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON follows SATURDAY, Aug. 5.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new and elegant steamship ATLANTA, A. K. WILLIAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, on TUESDAY, 25th July, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
The VICTOR will succeed the Atlanta.
Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 25 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVerpool, and the Irish ports.
CALEDONIA.....SATURDAY, July 29.
HIBERNIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 12.
Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $20, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGinated the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day and it never fails. Office 19 Cooper Institute.

TEETH EXTRACTED POSITIVELY without pain by nitrous oxyde gas; teeth handsomely inserted on platina, gold or rubber; teeth durably plugged with gold, &c.; all operations warranted; charges moderate. Dr. WAIT, No. 14 Bond-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

DOCTEUR FRANCAIS—E. MONCHEL, No. 710 Broadway, Elève de Ricord.—Eraitement des maladies crouiques, rhumatisme, gontte, spécialité pour toutes les affections des organs génitaux et des virres urinaires, hydropisie, pierre et gravelle. Consultations de 10 a 4 heures, et de 5 a 9 le soir. Cabinet spécial réservé aux dames. Goerison certain des leucorrhée. partes, debilité et faiblesse.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Fonghkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat O. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. BITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $3; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations. For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt. Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ulster stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ARBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNtain HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 6 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY FOR NEW-BRIGHTON, Smug Harbor, Westerysville, Port Richmond, Elm Park.—Boats leave Pier No. 12, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 2, 4, 5, 7 P. M. On Sundays—9, 10:30, 12 M.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:30, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE ENTIRELY NEW and magnificent steamer NEVERSINK, leaves Peck-slip at 12 o'clock, noon, THIS DAY, and daily hereafter, connecting with all the usual trains.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,
BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,

From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG,
SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express;) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at Montpelier Mountains (via stage from Wells River and Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal through without stop at 9:30 A. M.

Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) at 6 A. M.

Leave New-York from 27th-st., at 3, or 8 P. M

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival of the Ninety-fourth New-York, One Hundred and Forty-third New-York, Ninth Maine, Fifth Connecticut, Second Massachusetts Cavalry and Fifth United States Veteran Volunteers—Departure of All Except the One Hundred and Forty-third—Departure of the Corcoran Legion for Hart's Island, &c.

THE FIFTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

Among the arrivals on Saturday was that of the Fifth Connecticut, numbering 390 men, under command of Col. HENRY W. DABOLL. The regiment came by the Amboy route at 4 P. M., and after remaining at the Battery Barracks until yesterday afternoon, the command took passage by the Hartford steamer for that city. During its stay at the barracks, the Fifth enjoyed a great treat at the hande of Col. ALMY, in the shape of e bountiful supply of ripe and luscious peaches, eighteen baskets of which delicious fruit were placed et their disposal.

The Fifth Connecticut Regiment is a veteran organization, and was originally raised in 1861, leaving the State for the seat of war on the 29th of July of that year, then numbering 1,102 officers and men. On leaving the State the regiment had orders to report to Maj.-Gen. BANKS, then at Harper'e Ferry, Va., commanding the "Department of the Shenandoah." On its arrival it was brigaded with two New-York regiments and one Pennsylvania regiment, under the command of Colonel, now Maj.-Gen., GEO. H. THOMAS. The command was afterward assigned as the First Brigade, First Division, Department of the Shenandoah, and incorporated for a time with the Army of the Potomac. During the Summer and Fall of 1861 the regiment made some very heavy marches, the continuous series of which gave the Fifth the name of "The Marching Regiment," or "Foot Cavalry."

When Major-Gen. JOHN POPE took command of the army of Virginia in 1862, the Fifth formed a part of that army, and participated in all the leading engagements of that campaign. At the battle of Cedar Mountain the regiment went in with some 400 muskets, and fought most gallantly, every officer bnt three being either killed, wounded or taken prisoner. It formed part of the reserve force in the battles near Washington, and was with MCCLELLAN in Maryland, on the road to Antietam The day before the bettle of South Mountain it was detached in Frederick City for provost dnty, remaining there nearly three months. In the latter part of November, 1862, it was organized as part of the "Grand Reserve Division" of the Army of the Potomac, under Sigel.

Being attached to the Twelfth Corps, the Fifth participated in the battle of Chancellorsville, with credit to itself. It also fought in Gettysburgh, and in September, 1863 was transferred, with the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, from the army of the Potomac to that of the Cumberland, and on its arrival in Tennessee was etatioued near Cowan.

After reënlisting and coming home on furlough, the regiment returned to Tennessee in the early part of March, 1864. On the 30th of April the Fifth moved as a part of the force under Gen. SHERMAN, in the advance from Chettanooga, participating in the engagements up to the taking of Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 25, 1864.

The Fifth Connecticut continued with Gen. SHERMAN in his grand marcb to the sea, througb Georgia and the Carolinas. The following forms the bettle record of the regiment:

1862—First Winchester, Va., (under Gen. BANKS,) May 25; Cedar Mountain, Va. Aug. 9.

1863—Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-5; Gettysburgh, Penn., July 1-5.

1864—Resaca, Ga., May 15; Dallas, Ga., May 25; Marietta, Ga., June 22; Atlanta, Ga., July 31-Sept. 25.

1865—Averyeboro, March 16; Bentonville, March 19.

THE NINTH MAINE

arrived yesterday morning, and remained at the Battery Barracks until 4 P. M., when the regiment departed for Augusta, Me. The Ninth numbered 350 men, under command of Lieut.-Col. JOSEPH NOBLE, and appeared to good advantage.

The Ninth Maine was organized in September, 1861, and was sent to Fernandina, Florida, where it remained nearly a year. It then joined Gen. GILLMORE'S forces in front of Charleston, S. C., and participated in the operations before Forts Wagner and Gregg. It was afterward tranoferred to Hilton Head, remaining there some eight months.

When Gen. BUTLER'S Army of the James was being organized at Gloucester, the Ninth was assigned to it, and participated in all the engagements of that army up to the beginning of 1865, when it went to Wilmington, under Gen. TERRY, and served gallantly at the taking of Fort Fisher. With the Tenth Army Corps, it operated against Wilmington and Charleston, in conjunction with Gen. SHERMAN'S army.

Among its battles are the storming of Fort Wagner, Cold Harbor, storming of Petersburgh, siege, Fort Harrison, Fort Fisher and others.

SECOND MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY.

This regiment arrived yesterday from Washington by the Jersey Railroad, and remaining et the Battery Barracks for dinner and supper, left at 5 P. M. by the Neptune line for Readville. The Second numbered 800 men, under command of Col. A. MCKENDRY.

The Second Massachusetts Cavalry was raised et Readville in 1863, and contained the California companies, from that State. The commend was for some time stationed at Centreville, fighting MOSBY, remaining there until the grand valley campaign of Gen. SHERIDAN, when the brigade (LOWELL'S) was assigned to MERRITT'S division, fighting all through the great cavalry battles of 1864 and 1865.

The following are the battles of the Second Massachusetts:

1863—South Auna, June 26; Ashby's Gap, Drainesville, Aldie, Fort Stephens, Fort Reno, Rockville, Poolesville.

1864—Winchester (covering SHERIDAN'e retreat,) Va., Aug. 17; Summit Point, Va., Aug. 21; Cherlestown, Va., Aug. 22; Kearnestown, Va., Aug. 27; ekirmishing for 20 days on Opequhan Creek, Aug. 28—Sept. 17; Smithfield, Sept. 18; Winchester (grand charge,) Sept. 19; Front Royal, Va., Sept. 21; Massenutten Gap, Sept. 22-4; Waynesboro, Va., Sept. 25; Bridgewater, Va., Sept. 26; Tom's Brook, Va., Oct. 9; Cedar Creek, Va. (where Custer's Division captured 42 piecee of artillery,) Oct. 19; fight at Bach Roads, Va. (near Newtown,) Nov. 11-12; Lacy's Spring, Dec. 21.

1865—Moorefield Raid (marched 115 milee in forty-eight hours,) Jan. 28; SHERIDAN'S great nineteen days' raid, Feb. 27—March 17; Waynesboro, March 2; Ashland, March 15; Five Forks, Va., March 29—April 1; Jettersville Station, Va., April 3-5; Amelia Courthouse, Va., April 6; Farmville, Ve., April 7; Appomattox Court-house, April 8-9; Surrender of Gen. LEE, (Appomattox Hollow,) April 9.

NINETY-FOURTH NEW-YORK.

This regiment arrived lete on Saturday night, and was erroneously reported as having left for Troy. The command departed by rail to Albany yesterday afternoon, where it will be mustered out. The regiment was under the command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. A. R. ROOT, and numbered 328 men.

The Ninety-fourth was raised in 1862 in Jefferson county, and on the 10th of March of that year, the regiment entered the service of the United States. During the Summer of 1862 it was incorporated into the First Corps, then under the command of Gen. MCDOWELL. During POPE'S Virginia Valley campaign, in the Summer of 1862, it participated in the bettles of Cedar Mountain and Mannasses Plaine, and subsequently entering with its corps into the Army of the Potomac, tought in every battle seen by that army. Just previous to the overland campaign by Gen. GRANT, in 1864, the First Corps was broken up and merged into the Fifth Army Corps, and in that corps fought all the way through from the Wilderness to the surrender of LEE. At the time of its leaving the field, the Ninety-fourth was serving in Gen. CRAWFORD'S (Third) Division of the Fifth Corps.

The following is the Ninety-fourth battle's record:

1862—Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9; Mannasses Plains, Va., Aug. 30; Antietam, Md., Sept. 17; Fredericksburgh, Va., Dec. 13.

1863—Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-5; Gettysburgh, Penn., July 1-5; Williamsport, Md., July 13; Rappahannock Station, Va., Oct. 21; Mine Run, Va., Nov. 26—Dec. 1.

1864—Wildernese, Va., May 5-6; Laurel Hill, Va., May 7; Spottsylvania, Va., May 8-9; Totopotomy Creek, Va., May 20; North Anna, Va., May 23; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1; Bethesda Church, Va., June 7; Siege of Petersburgh, Va.; Cemetery Hill, Va., July 30; Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 21; Poplar Grove Church, Va., Sept. 29-30; First Hatcher's Run, Va., Oct. 27; WARREN'S raid against the Weldon Railroad, Dec. 6-12.

1865—Siege of Petersburgh, Va., January to April; Second Hatcher's Run, Feb. 6; assault upon the enemy's works, March 25; White Oak Road, Va., March 29; Five Forks, Va., March 30—April 1; Appomattox Court-house, Va., April 8-9; Surrender of LEE'a army, (Appomattox Hollow, Va.,) April 9.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD NEW-YORK.

This regiment arrived at an early hour yesterday morning, and ie now quartered at the State Agency rooms, over Centre Market. The One Hundred and Forty-third number 320 men, under command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. HORACE BOWTAN, and will proceed to Hart's Island to-day.

The One Hundred and Forty-third New-York was raised in Sullivan County, entering the service Oct. 8, 1862. On reaching Washington it was assigned to the Defences of Washington, remaining in that department until April, 1863, when it was transferred to Suffolk. In this latter department the One Hundred and Forty-third entered the Fourth Corps, under Gen. DIX, and on July 12, 1863, the regiment was transferred to the Eleventh Corps. When the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps joined SHERMAN'e army the one Hundred and Forty-third went with them, and has seen all the glories and shared all the fatigues and perils of those extraordinary campaigns. The following is a list of the battles of this regiment:

1863—Fort Dix, Va., April 27; Nansemond, Va., May 3; Bottom's Bridge, Va., June 22; Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Oct. 28-9; Mission Ridge, Nov. 23-5; Relief of Knoxville, Nov. — and Dec —.

1864—Resaca, Ga., May 14-15; Cassville, Ga., May 25; New Hope Church, Ga., May 27; Kulp's Farm, Ga., June 22; Pearl Tree Creek, July 20; Atlanta, July 22; Siege of Atlanta, August to September; March to the Sea, Nov. 15—Dec. 10; Siege of Savannah, Dec. 10-21.

1865—Robertsville, S. C., Jan. 29; Lawtonville, S. C., Feb. 2; Averysboro, N. C., March 16; Bentonville, N. C., March 19; Surrender of Gen. JOHNSTON. Hart'e Island to-day.

FIFTH UNITED STATES VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment arrived on Saturday night, and for a time was confounded with the Fifth Connecticut. The regiment numbered 530 men, under command of Capt. LARR. The Fifth Veterans left by the Hartford boat on Saturday night.

LEFT FOR HART'S ISLAND.

The Ninety-ninth New-York Veteran Volunteers, which reached here some days since, left for Hart's Island yesterday, under command of Maj. E. A. JONES, numbering about 150 men. This regiment was first organized as the First Regiment Union Coast Guard, in May, 1861; it was reorganized in the month of August of the same year into an infantry organization, bearing the present numerical designation. It has participated in the following battles: Big Bethel, Va.; Cherry Stone Creek, Va.; Cape Hatteras, N. C., in 1861. A detachment of 100 men were on board of the *Congress*, when the first great iron-clad battle of the war was fought. Siege of Suffolk, Hanover Junction, Black Creek, Franklin, in 1863. Fort Macon, N. C., and Kinston, in 1864.

The Corcoran Legion and the Sixty-fifth New-York left for Hart'e Island on Saturday and yesterday, preparatory to being paid off and discharged. The Tenth New-York Heavy Artillery still remain at the State Agency at Centre Market.

TO ARRIVE.

The Seventeenth Connecticut Regiment is expected to arrive in this city to-day, from Hilton Head, S. C., in the steamer *Arago*, telegraphs to that effect having been received by Col. ALMY, Connecticut State Agent.

THE DUNDERBERG AFLOAT.

Successful Launch of the Largest Iron-Clad in the World—The Grand Spectacle Witnessed by Twenty Thousand People—General Description of the Vessel.

THE LAUNCH.

For months paet a formidable-looking craft, of extraordinary dimensione and strange model, has been growing on the stocks in the ship-yard of W. H. WEBB, Esq., at the foot of Sixth-street, East River, which has excited no little wonder in naval circles, as well as in the minds of people generally. When first projected, it was supposed and hoped that it would be completed in season to take part in the capture of Charleston or Mobile, or teach those mysterious Richmond rams, which were always going to do euch great things, a salutary lesson in naval warfare. With his usual sense of the fitness of things, the projector and builder christened her the *Dunderberg*—a name at once expressive of her formidable qualities, and sonorous, national and historical.

Saturday the great ship was successfully, triumphantly launched, and took possession of the sea, which she is henceforth to rule. In spite of the clonded heavens and of occasional heavy ehowers, the yard was filled at an early hour with an eager crowd of people, who took possession of every inch of standing-room available for seeing. At least twenty thousand persons gathered in that vicinity to witness the grand spectacle. The shipping at the adjacent docks was crowded with eager spectators, and the river displayed a gay assemblage of sailboats and rowboats.

At 8:15, Admiral GREGORY, accompanied hy Commodore RINGGOLD and Staff, came on the ground, and occupied a special stand near the bow of the vessel, from whence they were enabled to overlook the whole ground and see the vessel glide off the waye and across the river.

At precisely 9 o'clock there were about 900 persons on board, and more were ascending the gangway ladder, tickets in hand, urging forward for admittance, which was gained throngh ons of the amidship ports. An immense throng filled the yard, and tho dull, heavy sound of the hundred wedge-drivers under her bottom, thngged ont upon the dull, heavy atmosphere. Two minutes past 9 o'clock a hum ran along the edge of the throng next the ways. Three minutes past 9 a wild huzza rang out. She had started! and as she slowly moved down the ways the scene became intenecly exciting; the wildest enthusiasm prevailed on board and on shore.

The *Dunderberg* entered the water in a manner surpricing to everybody conversant with launches. She cut the weter like a knife, and did not raise a ewell a foot in hcight. This fact proves the extreme beauty and finenees of her lines, and the faultlessness of ber form, and was the subject of common remark among experienced shipbuilders and shipmasters, who know the importance of this demonstration.

Before the ship had been one hundred feet on her sliding trip, large volumes of emoke came rolling up from under her bows, and were blown by the high eastcrly wind back over the multitude assembled in the yard. This smoke was caused by the friction of the heavy weigbt—280 tons—going at such speed over the waye, which were lubricated with tallow and castile soap. The effect was beautiful in the extreme, and attracted much attention.

As the vessel reached the river she was closely followed by five large and powerful tugs, four of which were seen cheeking her, by means of two large hawsers, but before she was "brought to" she was quite close to the Long Island shore. Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK and Pilot JOHN MAGIN, under whose superintendence she was handled, soon had one tug on each quarter, one on each bow, and one ahead, and in a few minutes she was turned around, and headed for the foot of Sixth-street, New-York. No accident of the most trifling character occurred to mar the pleasure or enjoyment of the occasion; and in less than an hour from the time she started from her cradle in New-York, she had crossed the East River twice, and was in her berth safe and sound as a nut.

It will be several months before tho *Dunderberg* will be ready for service, now that we have no pressing need of her; but should her servicee be required, it would not take long to fit her out for active duty.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

The *Dunderberg* is a sea-going iron-clad frigete ram of 5,000 tons register, 5,000 horse power, and is to carry an armament of four 15-inch ROMAN and fourteen 11-inch DAHLGREN guns. With these tew facte before us, we will be able to comprehend in some small degree the magnitude of the vessel as well as the enormous power of her heavy armament, which, numerically, in calibre has no equal in the history of naval architecture and ordnance. The *Dunderberg*, originally, was intended to be provided with two revolving Timby turrets, placed upon the top of the casemate, but wise counecls prevailed, and the casemate was lengthened and the turret plan abandoned, and we believe to the best interests of the vessel, and certainly to her appearance, and perhaps effectiveness. Before proceeding to give our readers a detailed description of this truly formidable vessel, we will pnt before them a statement of her principal dimensione and features:

Extreme length, 380 feet 4 inches; extreme beam, 72 feet 10 inches; depth of hold, 22 feet 7 inches; heigbt of casemate, 7 feet 9 inchee; length of ram bow, 50 feet; draft when ready for sea, 21 feet; displacement, 7,000 tons; tonnage, 5,090 tons; weight of iron armor, 1,000 tons. Dimensions of engines and boilers, &c., are as follows: Boilers, 6 main and 2 donkey, total 8 boilers; depth of boilers, 13 feet, beight of boilers, 17 feet 6 inches; length of boilers, 21 feet 5 inches; weight of boilers, 450 tons; boiler surface, 30,000 feet; grate surface, 1,200 feet; condensing surface, 12,000 square feet; pitch of propeller, 27 to 30 feet; weight of propeller, 34,586 pounds; capacity of coal bunkers, 1,000 tons; actual horsepower, 5,000; nominal horsepower, 1,500.

The inception of this vessel was made before the monitor vessels began to be known, but it was generally believed by all shipbnilders and many naval officers that the plan was not feasible, and a vessel of her proportione and peculiarity could not be built and launched with safety, or be of service when, if ever, completed. Despite all the gloomy prophetic forbodings of these people, Mr. WEBB perfected his plans, and at last the Navy Department reluctantly gave orders for the building of this great and powerful ehip, and we do not deserve to be thought valnglorious or boastful when we say that we believe her to be the best war vessel afloat, either for strength, power or speed, in the world. It is true, ber speed has not yet been tested, but we have the same guarantee that we had when we stated what might be expected of the two Italian iron-clad frigates built by Mr. WEBB two years ago. It is true, that whatever Mr. WEBB promises he is sure to perform. As a shipbuilder he can point with prida to the *General Admiral* for the Russian navy, the *Re d'Italia* and *Re don Luigi d'Prtogalo* of the Italian navy, the late *Harriet Lane* of our navy, as specimens of his skill and inventive genius, and as Americane we should be proud of him as a countryman.

The peculiarity of the model of the *Dunderberg* has naturally attracted much attention, and caused much discnssion among naval architects; it is certainly new and novel, but the principle demonstrated will no doubt create e new era in shipbuilding, especially for heavy armed ehips. The floor is flat and the sides slope up and ontward at an angle which it is believed will make this vessel very easy in a sea-way; far more so than the sea-going iron-clade of Europe. Those who have been favored with a view of the cross-sections of the *Warrior*, *La Gloire*, or even of our *Dictator*, cannot fail to see the buoyancy and ease with which the *Dunderberg* must sit in the water and move to the motion of the waves. It is expected that she will be as comfortable while crossing the ocean as an old-fashioned sailing frigate.

While great care has been taken by Mr. WEBB to make this vessel safe in deep water, resistless in attack, he has not lost sight of the necessity of offering the greatest possible resistance to the shot ot an antagonist. For this purpose he has combined a huge mass of timber with the protective powers of the best hardened iron plates, which are four and a half inches in thickness. This cladiug will be secured to the hull and casemate by means of screw bolts, which will not pass through the sides; consequently, in action, there will be no bolts or bolt-heads or nuts flying about the decks, killing and maiming the crew.

The hull of the ship is composed of several hundred thousand feet of the best seasoned timber, put together in the most thorough manner. Her floor is flat, the sides angular, and the ends extremely sharp. The hull bears npon its npper deck a long casemate, in which all of her armament will be placed. It is pierced with twenty-one gun-ports. The main hull is built of several layers of logs or square timbers, so securely bolted together that it does not seem possible that any ordinary accident could seriously damage her. This huge fabric is trussed and braced with diagonal straps of iron, which are bolted inside of the solid frame. The hold, from the main deck to the keel, is 22 feet 7½ inches in depth, which gives her a register of 5,090 tons.

Longitudinal and transverse bulkheads divide the vessel at intervals, giving her strength and security in case of stranding or being injured in action. The engines and boilers are inclosed by transverse iron bulkheads, which reach from the floor up to the main deck.

Space will not permit us at this time to enter as fully into the merits of this great ship as her magnitude and importance would seem to warrant. Suffice it to say that every precaution has been taken to make her safe, comfortable, and invulnerable in attack, as well as to guard against any accidents which are common to all vessels.

The casemate is the protection provided for the guns and men in action, and is truly a wonderful combination of strength, mechanical roominess, and, in fact, of all the requisites of a war vessel which will occupy her position in event of actual service. It is built upon the spar deck of logs several feet in thickness, scurely bolted together. It is nearly nine feet in height, and is full seven feet in height inside. The top is covered with a heavy wooden deck, over which is laid another iron bomb-proof deck, making it impervious to shot and shell. The casemate will contain four 15-inch guns, and from twelve to fourteen 11-inch guns of the Dahlgren pattern. The casemate extends from the outer edge of the hull, which rises np at an angle of 35 degrees, upward and inward at an angle of 55 degrees, which is deemed capable of throwing off the shot and shell of an antagonist with perfect ease. In the after part of this gun-room will be located the cabine of the commanding officer. These rooms will be light and airy. In action all the bulkheads of the cabin can be speedily removed and the whole deck made free for the use of fighting purposes.

One enormous keel and five kelsons give strength to the ship, and aid in supporting the great weight overhead.

The ram of the *Dunderberg* is a part of the vessel itself, and not a detached mass, as is the case of most ram-ships. To form this beak, the ship is solid for over fifty feet, and sharpened off so as to form this terrible instrument of destruction. This is eheathed over with heavy armor, to prevent its being injured while ramming a vessel.

The hull of the vessel varies in thickness from three feet to six feet at the water line. This is solid wood. The inner hull of the vessel forms the coal hunkers. Both hulls are canlked inside and outside, so that the *Dunderberg* is actually a double ship.

The accommodatione for the officers and crew will be unequaled for room, ventilation and general comfort and convenience. Light and air will be furnished by the best known mechanical and artificial means, while the ship will have natural advantages for these great requisites for health and comfort equal to any class of vessel afloat.

The grand tackling of the ship will be in keeping with her magnitude and requirements, and of the best possible material.

The magazines and shell rooms will be very large and conveniently situated—one forward and the other aft. Numerous powerful pumps are placed about the ship, for the purpose of freeing the ship of water, in case of fire, and for sanitary purposes.

One thonsand tons of iron armor will be expended in cladiug the *Dunderberg*. 500 tons are already in position. The plates on the hull are from 12 to 15 feet in length, 3 feet in width and three and a half inches in thickness, and are screw-bolted to the wood cushion by 1½ inch bolts. The plates are placed vertically ou the eides. The casemate armor is 4½ inches in thickness and secured and placed in the same manner as on the hull. These slabs are over 8 feet in length and 28 inches in width. The iron used in the manufacture of the plates is of the best quality. The deck is covered with thick armor as well as the top of the casemate.

The pilot-house is six feet in diameter, seven feet in height, and ten inches in thickness, and is situated on the forward part of the casemate.

A long shelf extends out aft, under which are concealed the propellor-screwe and two rudders. These vital parts are protected with great care and strength, and a rare amount of skill has been displayed in the arrangement of the protector. In addition to the main rudder, there is one placed above and forward of the propellar, which can be put in operation the instant any accident should occur to the main rudder.

The *Dunderberg* will have two masts, the forward one being fitted with yards, and she can spread several thousand yards of canvas.

THE ENGINES, BOILERS, ETC., ETC.

The *Dunderberg* will have two horizoutal back-acting condensing engines, of 5,000 horse-power. They have been constructed by JOHN ROACH & SON, at the Etna Iron Works, in this city, and are pronounced by a board of naval engineers, who inspected them a short time since, as the best pair of engines in the country. They are massive, powerful and reflect great credit upon their designer and builders. Mr. EBASTUS W. SMITH, a engineer of great skill, is the constructing and superintending engineer on the part of Mr. WEBB. Mr. THOMAS MANN representing the Etna Iron Works, and the whole being under the general superintendence of Chief-Engineer W. W. W. WOOD, U. S. N., whose thorough sea-going familiarity, combined with an extensive practical as well as theoretical knowledge of his profession, places him et the head of our naval engineers. Assistant Engineer W. K. PURSE has been present as resident inspector, and together these able gentlemen, who have labored together in the greatest possible good faith and harmony, have produced a mass of machinery which we as Americane may well feel proud of.

The cylinders are each 100 inches in diameter with 45 inchee stroke of piston, and are placed on the starboard side of the vessel side by side. The engines are provided with Allen'e patent surface condenser 10 feet wide, 26 feet long, and 5 feet deep. The air circulating and condensing pumps are worked by independent engines; each engine has a bilge pump. There are four blower engines with very large blowers for ventilating purposes. There is also a reverelug engine for each of the main engines, so that a boy could manage them. The engines will make 60 revolutions per minute ordinary steaming, with 25 pounds pressure.

The propeller shaft ie 118 feet in length and 18 inches in diameter. The main journals, four in number, are 40 inches in length and heve hollow brasses for water circulation, and it is believed that they will give no trouble by heating or melting. There are thirteen collars at the thrust bearing and a half thrust as additional safety.

There are six main and two donkey boilers. The main boilers are 13 feet deep, 17 feet 6 inches high, and 21 feet 5 inches front, with sixty furnaces in two tiers. The emoke-pipe ie 13 feet in diameter, and is shot-proof when it passes through the casemates. The most perfect ventilation will be maintained in the boiler-room at all times. The cost of the engine and boilers will be over e half million of dollers. The contract rate of speed will be *fifteen knots per hour*. In every respect the *Dunderberg* will be the ehip of the age, and her performances will no doubt create a eensation here as well as in Europe. She will receive her boilers and the balance of her engines as soon as they can be put on board.

THE POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES—MORE BOGUS OIL LANDS.

FREDERICK A. HOWE, a resident of Meadville, Crawford County, Penn., who had been arrested by Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, on a charge of baving, by false and fraudulent representatione, defrauded Mr. NATHANIEL SHELDON, of this city, out of $5,500, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, on Saturday afternoon. It seems that the defendant induced Mr. SHELDON to invest money in e tract of land which he represented was located in Forest County, Penn., and that it abounded in valuable timber and minerale, besides containing three oil wells. Mr. SHELDON, in his complaint, a copy of which will be found below, charges that the representatione of HOWE in regard to the property were untrue:

Nathaniel E. Sheldon, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that he resides in the city of New-York, and et present is staying at No. 34 Remsen-street, Brooklyn; that Fredrick A. Howe, in the month of March, in this year, urged this deponent to become the purchaser of an interest in a tract of land called the Howe Tract, situated in Forest County, Pennsylvania, and also requested this deponent to make him (said Howe) his (this deponent's) agent to make said purchase; that in order to indnce this deponent to furnish him with funde to effect such purchase, as said Howe alleged, said Howe, of the said city of New-York, on or about the 14th of March, in this year, represented to this deponent that he, the said Howe, had at one time owned the whole of said tract of land; that he had been over the property frequently, and knew its situation and condition; that there were from two to three million feet of lumber, of cherry and pine for every hundred acres, besides the hemlock, and that there were at that time three oil welle being sunk on the property by a Rochester company, who had bored the land for oil purposes, and that the welle were down about two hundred feet, and that on his way to New-York he hed purchased three other engines for the Rochester company, and that the engines were on their way to the property (the said Howe meaning steam engines to eink wells for the purpose of finding oil); that there were large coal and iron mines on the property; that the coal mine was open and being nsed for a blacksmith'e forge on the property, and that the coal had been used for years; deponent further says that he believed said statements and representations to be true at the time they were made, and relying thereon he delivered to said Howe, said time, $5,000 of the money of this deponent; that subsequently said Howe effected a purchase for this deponent of a small interest—to wit, one-thirty-second undivided share in said property, which was purchased for the sum of $2,500; that of this latter sum this deponent paid $1,000 on being drawn upon for said sum; thet said Howe also paid $100 for this deponent upon another contract; deponent further seys thet in the last part of May or the first part of June, in this year, be went to said tract of land, and, from personal inspection and observation, found, and, of his own knowledge, now saye that there was no cherry wood upon the property, and no lumber pine there of any description, the only kind of pine there being scrub pine unfit for sale or use; that there were no coal or iron mines npon said property; that there was ona engine on the property at the time deponent was there, but the apparatus was not ready for work; that there were no wells upon the property, as stated by said Howe; and deponent has subsequently ascertained from e statement in writing of said Howe to said Rochester Company thet said Howe had not purchased any engine to be used on said property in sinking oil wells; deponent, therefore, says that each statement and representation of said Howe in reference to these matters was entirely false; and that said Howe knew each of them to be false; that since this deponent discovered said representations to be false he demanded of said Howe the balance of money remaining in said Howe's hands, of the monies of this deponent, bnt said Howe has refused to return the same, or any part thereof, to this deponent; deponent, therefore, charges that said Howe feloniously and knowingly obtained from this deponent, with intent to defraud by means of false pretences, the said fifty-five hundred dollars of the monies of this deponent.

On this complaint the magistrate required Mr. HOWE to give bail in the sum of $6,000, to await an examination.

Mr. GOTTLIEB ROSENBLATT, of No. 78 Chambers-street, gave bail for the amount named, and Mr. HOWE was liberated.

HOWE was arrested in Rochester, N. Y. The Rochester *Union* says, in regard to the arrest:

"A gentleman from New-York arrived here yesterday (July 21) with a warrant for the arrest of a man named F. A. HOWE, of Titusville, Penn., charged with swindling. HOWE had been decoyed to this city, and was then arrested. He is superintendent of an oil and lumber company and has been taken to New-York to answer the charge against him. The party making the complaint upon which this warrant was issued says he paid several thousand dollars under the representation that the company represented by HOWE had wells which were producing large quantities of oil. He found upon inquiry that there were no wells within miles of the territory. There are parties in this city said to be largely interested in this affair. The company is known as the "Forest County Oil and Lumber Company, of Rochester, N. Y." The party making the complaint is indignant, and threatens to make further arrests if he is not indemnified for losses that he has sustained by false representations."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

WHERE ARE THE CORONERS?—For the last three days the body of a drowned man has been lying in the water near the barge office. A few weeke ago a woman'e body was left there for about the same time. Surely our four coroners should be able to attend to these cases promptly. A dead body soon becomes a mass of disease-creating matter at this season of the year,

ASSAULT WITH A STONE.—THOMAS DALTON and JOSEPH HICKEY became involved in e quarrel, on Saturday evening, during which DALTON, it is alleged, seized a paving-stone and struck HICKEY on the head most violently, inflicting e severe wound. DALTON was arrested, and committed for examination by Justice MANSFIELD. HICKEY was conveyed to his residence, at No. 240 Stanton-street.

FATAL FALL.—Toward 4½ o'clock, A. M., yesterday, HENRY C. WAGNER, a German, aged 65, was found lying dead in the rear of the premises et No. 77 Essex-street, where he had been hoarding. Deceased is supposed to have been killed by falling from the window of a fourth-story room during the night.

BURGLARY IN BROADWAY.—On Saturday evening Patrolman PICKETT, of the Fourteenth Ward, found the door of No. 440 Broadway open, and on entering the place ascertained that more than $5,000 worth of goods had been taken. It is supposed that the burglars had secreted themselves in the building.

ACCIDENT TO A POLICE SERGEANT.—On Saturday evening, while Sergeant SLATER, of the Fourth Precinct, was attempting to make an arrest, he slipped, and falling fractured one of his legs. He was conveyed to his residence.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Last evening, MATHEW CLARE, of No. 107 Mott-street, fell from the front platform of a Fordham railroad car, while crossing a railroad bridge in Harlem.

FIRE IN WEST BROADWAY.—At about 7 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in HARRIS HOLWEISER'S clothing warehouse, at No. 54½ West Broadway. The fire was extinguished with damage not exceeding $500.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

TIRED OF LIFE.—PATRICK HENNESSY, while laboring under the effects of liquor, attempted to kill himself on Friday night by suspending himself to a lamp post on Third-avenne. He was discovered by the Police of the Forty-eighth Precinct and taken to the station house. He had previously stabbed himself, but not seriously. HENNESSEY stated as a reason for his strange actions that he had lost $1,500 in gambling and could not survive it. He took another view of the subject when he became perfectly sober, and now desires to live some time longer, notwithstanding his losses.

A GIRL ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—A girl, named MARY DUNDAM, aged 20 years, residing No. 5 James-street, attempted to commit suicide, on Saturday afternoon, by swallowing four drachms of laudanum, which she had purchased at the drug store of G. H. NORFOLK, No. 67 Fulton-street. Her condition being d scovered, a physician was called in and the usual remedies were applied with favorable results. No reason le assigned for the attempt to kill herself. This ie the third case of the kind that has occurred this week.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 170, of which 53 were adults, and 117 under age. The principal diseases were: Cholera Infantum, 28; marasmus, 16; cholera, 2; convulsions, 12; whooping cough, 6; typhoid fever, 2; diphtheria, 3; typhus fever, 3; scarlet fever, 2; small-pox, 4; measles, 1, &c. Under 1 year of age, 68. Natives of United States, 139; Ireland, 19; Germany, 8; England, 6; British America, 4; Sweden, 1.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDS IN THE NAVY-YARD.—The examination into the alleged Navy-yard frauds was continued before the United States Commissioners on Saturday. R. WOOD, JOHN H. PEARSON and JAMES SLOAN were examined. Their testimony was to the same effect as that given by the first witnees called, proving that book-cases and boxes had been made by the workmen for several boeses. Nothing new was developed. The case wse further adjourned until this morning, at 9 o'clock.

DESCENT ON A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—A disorderly house, kept by a Spanish negro named FIBICIE AQUILLAR, at No. 2,295 Fulton-avenue, was visited by the Forty-ninth Precinct Police on Sunday morning, and a number of persone engaged in the entertaining game of poker were arrested. The proprietor was held for examination, and the others were detained as witnesse.

BURGLARIES.—The liquor store of JAMES FARRELL, corner of Prospect and Gold-streets, was feloniously entered on Saturday morning and robbed of property worth $47. The night previous the house of JOHN D. WESTERAN, No. 182 York-street, was entered and robbed of clothing valued at $33.

COMMITTED.—EDWARD MCNEIL and ROBERT H. ARNOLD were brought before Justice WALSH, on Saturday, on the charge of burglary, and, waiving examination, were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Williamsburgh.

A CHANCE FOR A LEGAL SQUABBLE.—Upon the recent disbandment of Engine No. 8, the members of the company sold by auction the furniture and decorations of their house. Among the pictures was a life-size portrait of Ex-Engineer R. H. HARDING, which was knocked down to the clerk of the Fire Commissioners for $66, in payment for which he gave his check. It is alleged now that when the check was presented for payment it was found that it had been stopped by the clerk. The company then sent to Judge DAILEY for a search-warrant to get possession of the picture, which was granted, and on Saturday night it was found by the court officer and taken to the Forty-fifth Precinct Station-house. Its ownership is now claimed by Mr. HARDING himself, who alleges that the company donated it to him. This the company deny, and state that the ownership still rests in them, in consequence of the purchaser's check being stopped. The affair will be judicially investigated.

DEATH IN A STATION-HOUSE.—On Saturday afternoon, a man who gave his name as EDWARD CARMEDY, a native of County Clare, Ireland, was brought to the Forty-fifth Precinct Station-house in a sickly state, and assigned to the lodgers' quarters. Late in the night, he was observed to be in a dying condition, and shortly afterward expired. An inquest, yesterday, by Coroner BARRETT, revealed the fact that the man was e vagrant and of dissolute habits, and the jury returned a verdict of death from intemperance and exposure. Before his death deceased stated that he had e brother living in Buffalo.

BURGLARY.—The residence of Mr. MATHEW RAWSON, No. 113 South Eighth-street, E. D., was entered early yesterday morning, through the second story front window, and robbed of a gold watch and chain, with maeonic emblems, valued at $75. Also, a set of gold etude and $25 or $30 in money. Mr. RAWSON heard the burglar in his house, and ran to an adjoining room for his revolver, but the noise he made in doing so alarmed the operator and he escaped. RAWSON then called "watch," which drew Sergt. MADDOX to the spot, bnt no trace of the thief was found.

[Advertisement.]

"*Not for a day, but for all time.*"—PLANTATION BITTERS.

Hold fast to that which is good.

Never be without PLANTATION BITTERS in the house.

"*Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just.*"

Thrice armed against Disease is he who always has a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS in the house.

"*Prevention is better than cure.*"

PLANTATION BITTERS will prevent and cure Dyspepsia, Vertigo, Headache, Heartburn, and all gloomy, despondent and unhappy feelings. Relief in five minutes.

"*In time of peace prepare for war.*"

When you are well, or feel the first unpleasant indications of approaching sickness, take PLANTATION BITTERS. They are a sure preventive and cure of Stomachic and Biliary derangements.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 23—*In steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow*—H. H. Johnston, John Smith, Mrs. E. Thomson, Capt. J. M. Winchell, Miss McKee, W. D. Grant, Jas. Anins, Capt. D. D. Collmer, Mrs. Pettigrew, Alexander Pettigrew, James Pattigrew, Alexander Leary, lady and child, Mr. and Miss Lesly, Thos. Miller, Mrs. Charterio, Raphael ——, John Birkley, Wm. Barnett, Mrs Cook and boy.

*In steamship Dacotah, from Richmond, &

The New-York Times.

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HARVARD.

Culmination of the Grand Commencement.

The Patriotic Record of the Old University.

Fervent and Appropriate Testimonials to the Noble Dead.

Addresses by Dr. Putnam, Hon. Charles G. Loring, Gov. Andrew, Gen. Barlow, Gen. Devins, President Hill, Gen. Meade, Ralph W. Emerson, Admiral Davis, Gen. Force, and Rev. Dr. Thompson.

Poems by Julia Ward Howe, Prof. James Russell Lowell, Dr. O. W. Holmes, Profs. Charles T. Brooks, John S. Dwight.

CAMBRIDGE, Friday, July 21, 1865.

The great festal week of this venerable university has culminated in a grand memorial tribute to her patriot children, living and dead, the victims or the survivors of the war of rebellion. It has been a splendid and impressive occasion, the like of which has not been seen in these ancient grounds since the year 1832. When it had become known to the great assembly, who had journeyed thither to do honor to the hero scholars, that over 500 of Harvard's sons (of a total of 2,400 living Harvard graduates, including the aged, sick, absent and all,) had voluntarily entered the service of the country, enthusiastic admiration was expressed on all sides. When it was added that nearly 100 of the 500 had already fallen in the service—not to count the wounded and the sick—renewed praise was given to Harvard's sacrifices for the country.

DECORATIONS AND PREPARATIONS.

The day, like all others on this genuine commencement week, was fine, but warm. The classic town soon had its elm-skirted streets dotted with visitors, who strolled over the magnificent college grounds, where "breathes the odor of scholastic sanctity," to view the decorations. These were of the utmost taste and elegance. Old Massachusetts Hall, and Harvard Hall, which faces it, were profusely dressed in banners and bunting, neatly arranged, and a line of flags traversed the space between them, with a centre-piece, carrying the inscriptions:

"Non ille pro caris amicis aut patria timidus perire."

"Nulla dies unqvam memori voe eximet aevo."

These may be rudely rendered thus:

"He never was afraid to perish for dear friends or for country."

"No day shall ever pinch you from a mindful age."

University Hall, which faces the main entrance to the College-yard, was festooned with bunting, looped up, here and there, by shields and flags, and bearing on its centre a golden eagle, surrounded by a trophy of seven American flags. In the eagle's beak was the welcoming inscription:

"Quod bonum faustum felixque sit vobis reique publice. Redite in patriam ad penates."

That is to say:

"Whatever there is good, felicitous and happy, may that be to you and the republic. Return to your country and your household gods."

Finally, a splendid pavilion of great size was built for the dinner, in the rear of Hollis Hall, and decorated everywhere with gay tri-colored streamers. On Hollis Hall, forming one side of the pavilion, was a beautiful display of colors, and in their midst the admirably simple and expressive college arms—bar, three open Bibles, and the word *Veritas*. Under this were six tablets, with the names of Harvard's fallen sons, in the order of their classes, as follows:

RIGHT.

1828.	1848.	Savage,
Wadsworth.	Goodrich,	Downes.
1833.	Sargent,	1855.
Webster.	Stevens.	Hodges.
1834.	1849.	1856.
Wheelwright.	Peabody.	Brown,
1841.	1851.	Heck,
Simmons.	Sedgwick.	Perkins.
1842.	1852.	1857.
Rodman.	Haven,	Dwight,
1843.	Hooper,	Perkins,
Fuller,	Revere,	Whittemore.
1845.	Ware,	1858.
Porter.	Willard,	Eels.
1846.	Downes.	Lowell,
Ripley.	1853.	Wason,
Ritchie.	Dwight.	Patten,
1847.	1854.	Richardson,
Revere.	Goodwin,	Spurr.
	Lowell.	

LEFT.

1859.	Weston.	Temple,
Batchelder,	1861.	Tucker.
Bond,	Alden,	1863.
Hopkinson,	Alley,	Barker,
How,	Dehon,	Boynton,
Rea,	Doolittle,	Brown,
Shurtleff,	Emerson,	Crane,
Tebbetts,	Fenton,	Dunn,
Vincent.	Cholson,	Gould,
1860.	Leavitt,	E. L. Stevens,
Barstow,	Robeson.	C. P. Stevens.
Fox,	1862.	1864.
Mills,	Bowman,	Abbott,
E. G. Abbott,	Burrage,	Birney,
H. L. Abbott,	Grafton,	Chapin,
Hall,	Haven,	Hedges,
Madge,	Hodges,	Storrow,
Newcomb,	Parker,	Thurston.
Rogers,	Ropes,	1865.
W. D. Russell.	Stone,	Paine,
Shaw,		Russell.

Finally, the old flag of the Harvard Militia Company, with "*Tam Marti quam Mercurio*" on its folds, decorated the speakers' stand, and the college banner, with "Harvard" on it, was fastened to the centre-pole.

PORCELLIAN AND PROCESSION.

The famous Porcellian Club of Harvard opened the festivities by a breakfast to their brother-officers, and Col. THEODORE LYMAN, a Grand Marshal of the club, introduced Major-Gen. MEADE, now an honorary member of the club, and a guest of Col. LYMAN, who is a member of his staff.

An hour later—about 10:30—the officers and invited guests assembled round the library, or Gore Hall, and at 11 moved in procession in the following order, under the excellent marshalship of Col. HENRY LEE, Jr., of Gov. ANDREWS' Staff, Chief Marshal of the Day:

Marshal.
Gilmore's Band of Boston,
The Chief Marshal and Aids.
His Excellency the Governor and President of Harvard College.
Governor's Military Staff.
President and Orator of the Day.
Chaplains of the Day.
Gentlemen specially invited.
Vice-Presidents of the Day.
Committee of Arrangements.
Students of Harvard College who have served in Army or Navy during the War of Rebellion, in the order of their classes.
Other Students of the College.

THE CHURCH.

More than 200 of the returned heroes were in the procession, and they were loudly cheered in marching across to Dr. NEWELL'S Unitarian Church, where as at commencement, the morning's exercises were to be held. A brilliant array of beautiful and gaily dressed young ladies, interspersed with matrons in soberer hues, completely crowded the galleries and side-tiers of pews. The procession filed down the centre aisle to the platform and to the reserved seats, amid loud applause. When the heroic Brig.-Gen. BARTLETT, who has fairly earned one star more than he wears, (judged by comparison with some others) approached the platform, the whole audience burst into great cheering. Below I give you a list of the distinguished guests. The church was partially decorated with evergreens and flowers.

THE EXERCISES.

The exercises began with the performance of Dr. F. H. HEDGE'e well-known version of LUTHER'S "*Ein fester burg ist unser Gott*"—"A mighty fortress is our God." The music, from a cantata by SEBASTIAN BACH, was admirably performed by a choir whose great taste and excellent training made the singing especially agreeable. The instrumentation was also exceedingly good. Mr. J. K. PAINE, the college tutor in music, was the conductor of all the musical ceremonies.

Rev. Dr. JAMES WALKER, the venerable Ex-President, read from the Scriptures a suggestive and most apposite selection. A part of a beautiful requiem of CHERUBINI followed, the delicious and pathetic melody of which must still haunt the minds of many of that vast audience.

Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, of Philadelphia, (class of 1855,) now made an impressive prayer, eloquent in its simplicity and fervor. The choir and congregation then sang the following beautiful hymn, composed for the occasion by ROBERT M. T. LOWELL, a brother of the more famous poet, J. R. LOWELL, and the author of "The Massachusetts Line," and other memorable war lyrics:

"Thy work, O God, goes on, in earth,
With shouts of war, and harvest songs?
A ready will is all our worth;
To Thee, our Maker, all belongs.

Thanks for our Great and Dear who knew
To lavish life, great meeds to earn;
Our Dead, our Living, brave and true;
For each who served Thee in his turn.

Show us true life as in Thy Son,
Breathe through our flesh the Holy Ghost;
Then earth's strong holds are stormed and won;
Then man dies faithful at his post.

They crowd behind us to this shade,
The Youth that own the coming years;
Be never God or Land betrayed
By any son our Harvard rears!"

The effect of these beautiful words, sung to "Old Hundred" by the whole congregation, I cannot describe.

ADDRESS OF DR. PUTNAM.

Rev. Dr. PUTNAM was now introduced, and delivered a very eloquent address, full of pathos, and evidently inspired by deep and poignant personal experience. You cannot, of course, print the whole address. I will, therefore, select what appeared to me to be among the most touching and eloquent portions. He said:

"Scholars are lovers of peace. The studious and literary classes hate and dread war with even more than the common Christian abhorrence of its crimes and miseries. It interrupts their studies, disturbs their tranquillity, withdraws their disciples, scatters their audience. Accordingly it has been sometimes charged that they have been found too indifferent to the claims of country, too ready to sacrifice honor, right, humanity, liberty, to the love of quiet, of culture, of art. It has not been found so in the great contest which the country has been carrying on these four years in defence of the national existence. The members of the higher seminaries of learning throughout the land have been among the foremost to respond to the call of duty and patriotism. They have asked no exemption, sought no privileges of intellectual spectatorship, pleaded no inaptitude for the hardships and exposures of the soldier's lot. * * * While Harvard asserts for herself no preeminence among the colleges in this high service of loyalty, it is gratifying to know that she has been behind none of them in it. From among her members and recent graduates she has sent forth with her blessing her five hundred knights and upward, harnessed for the fight, with their life in their hands, self-devoted to their country. Aye, truly that—devoted! I think it must have occurred to the observation of many that these young men have not taken up arms in thoughtlessness, or in restlessness, or for the prizes of a military career, not dazzled by the pomps and glories of war, but simply and wholly for duty's sake, and for their country. * * * * And now their work fully accomplished, our young men return and are with us again to-day. The mother, theirs and ours, calls them into her presence and folds them in her arms with affectionate pride and grateful joy. Warm words of welcome and thanks are waiting to be spoken to them at a later hour. They return in triumph and honor, bearing their shields. But alas! not all! For some of them it is the Spartan alternative—not *with* their shields, but *upon* them. A full hundred of them have passed into their country's life, for which they gave it, and their honor and reward is with God and not with men. We cannot tell them in the ear the debt of love we owe them, but we can tell it to ourselves and one another. We cannot pay it to them, but we can confess it and make our own hearts richer by the poor attempt to measure it. To owe such debts and feel them and own them, is part of the soul's supreme and overflowing wealth. Alma Mater has desired to consecrate this her festive week with the remembrance of her dead heroes, and to wear visibly on her forehead, for this one day, the finest jewels in her whole casket of noble names and precious memories. She adorns herself with her treasured diamonds to-day; and though she put them off again to-morrow, the regal sheen of them shall remain on her brow and in her garments forever. A deep solemnity and tenderness invest this commemorative hour; yet it is not to indulge and nourish grief for our fallen soldiers that we gather here. Already they have had their funeral rites in their bereaved homes, and gone to rest beside their kindred; or else made their soldierly beds on the fields where they fell—fields which their brave deeds and blood of sacrifice have made holy with a consecration which no eloquence or pomp of dedication, no storied urn, no forefathers' ashes, can impart to the solemn shades of Mount Auburn, or the grassy paths of village churchyards. Over their graves, over their memories, over the places they have left vacant in the home and the heart, the tears of bereaved love have rained, and will fall yet, how often, or how long, even mother, or wife, or sister, or lover, cannot tell. * * * * It is meet fit that, amid this day's solemnities, we, with the spirits of our dear martyrs hovering over us, and all loyal men giving us their sympathies, and the freeman lifting to Heaven his unshackled hands and his eyes streaming with grateful joy, it is fit that we bend our knees in fervent thanksgivings to God, for our country saved, for sweet peace restored, for our fathers' graves redeemed from threatened dishonor, and for the bow of promise that spans the heavens for us, its one limb brightening in the present gladness, and the other encompassing the far, far destinies of our posterity. Let us rejoice before the Lord and be glad! Let us praise the Lord for His goodness, and for His wonderful works to the children of men; and bless His name for that He hath saved us from our enemies and redeemed His people Israel! It is with a great price that we have obtained these results. We have given of our very best. We know how death is wont to transfigure those we have loved, and make invisible their failings and their limitations. But there is little of this illusion here, and little room for it. Indeed, indeed, they were of our best and choicest. We knew it before as well as now. We knew it and said it of one and another of them, when we saw them in these scenes, and looked into their faces radiant with intelligence, with genius, and life's young ardors of hope and promise. We knew it and said it, of how many of them, when we saw them gird on their arms and march away. We knew it and said it, when we were watching with trembling their career in distant campaigns. We can no more than know it, now that they have died; only we know it, feel it over their green graves with more thoughtfulness, more tenderness, a more admiring and grateful reverence. And what should we expect but that the country's cry of distress and need should have readiest response from among the finest spirits! The noblest sentiments will always make their abode in the noblest souls. The fire of patriotic enthusiasm will burn freest in the largest and purest hearts. The inspirations of self-sacrifice visit those to whom duty is most divine and honor most sacred, and who are quickest to forget themselves for country, for humanity, for God and the right. It is they whose lives are of the least worth that guard them most fondly in inglorious comfort and safety. When a great cause demands the sacrifice of life, it is ever the best lives that are offered and accepted. When Heaven calls for martyrs to crown them, we must look to see the earth bereft of much of its beauty and glory. The sweetest spirits are the bravest. I was going to add, as the long procession of our Harvard knights passed before my mind's eye, as they went forth to the field in the dew of their youth never to return—I was going to say that it is young souls mostly that burn with the pure fires of enthusiasm by which nations are saved and humanity redeemed. But the remark would have to be qualified. For, standing here, how can I help thinking of some whose age forbade them to take up arms, but who threw their souls into the conflict, each with more than the shining and weight of a thousand swords. I think of the noblest Roman of us all, our "oldest graduate," the venerable QUINCY, in whom at ninety the fervors of a high-hearted loyalty glowed with more than youthful heat, and spoke themselves out, too, with more than youthful force and eloquence, and whose life to its last breath was an aspiration for his afflicted country. I think, too, of another, "the first citizen of the Republic," and Harvard's foremost scholar, the bright consummate flower of her highest culture, the all-accomplished EVERETT, who, after a long life of distinguished usefulness, purity and fame, with redoubled labor and a rejuvenated soul and newborn eloquence, forgot his infirmities, forgot himself, forgot everything in his zeal to vindicate, reanimate, and save his country, and passed away just before the dawn of the peace, which, I verily believe, would have gladdened his peace-loving heart more than any other heart that beats amongst us. O that these lips had language, that their tones of solemn pathos and lofty cheer might be heard here today. And how can we fail, in this connection, to think of one who was ours by no college tie indeed, but by a broader and more sacred one, our illustrious civic leader, the revered and beloved ABRAHAM LINCOLN, whom I reverently regard as chosen and annointed of the Lord for his great place in this awful crisis; to whose wisdom and calm, unconquerable determination and pious, God-trusting fidelity we seem to owe it that our country lives and our dead have not died for nought. He, the most conspicuous figure and the noblest presence in this age, whose place in history as the savior of his country shall be beside that of the Father of his country—he too has put on the martyrs' crown. And it is soothing, comforting, and I hope not irreverent, to see him, in devout imagination, taking our young heroes by the hand—his strong, cordial hand—and folding them in his great, warm, loving bosom as their very father, and leading them across the dark valley and up to the bright heights and the dread bar, and veiling his face in his meek piety, saying: Behold, I and my children, I and those whom thou gavest me, and who have given themselves to die with me for their dear country and my own. These young heroic lives which we commemorate to-day, were too beautiful and precious that we should bear to think of them as lost in death. And we need not, must not. It is not such lives as these that can be lost. The lost lives are those that are selfishly withheld from sacrifice, deaf to duty and love and all lofty appeal, coldly self-cherished—such lives are lost utterly long before death touches them or the grave covers them up. But these lives given to their country are only so lost as to be found—formed in ampler tides of being, in fairer forms, in higher spheres of consciousness above, and wider fields of influence on earth. Our tears may flow for them, but they must be tears of admiring love, not of pity. Let all our pity go to those who have a name to live, yet are dead—to our very selves, it may be—but least of all to them.

We will say over for them, in another tongue, the lines of the Cean Simonides:

"Of those who at Thermopyle were slain,
Glorious the doom and beautiful the lot;
Their tomb an altar; men from tears refrain
To honor them and praise, but mourn them not!
Such sepulchre nor drear decay,
Nor all destroying time shall waste! this right have they.
Within their grave the homebred glory
Of Greece was laid—in whose story
A wreath of famous virtue ever lives."

These lives have been short, but how fruitful, how nobly spent and gloriously closed! Their souls lived a long life in the deeds, and sacrifices, and heroisms of these last months and years, grew up whole cubits in stature, and were full grown for Heaven. * * * * Is it not, think ye, the mysterious privilege of souls to dwell, and shine, and soar, amid the heavenly intelligences, and by the waters of the river of life, and at the same time to visit and inhabit, as a presence and a power, the scenes they have loved and the hearts that will welcome them on earth? Indeed it is, we will not doubt it. Aye, have we not known it sometimes by the burning of our hearts, when we have walked and talked in the spirit with the saintly and heroic dead? O, then, ye noble and heroic ones! we will not call you back from your glory above, yet we will not bid you farewell: we will not speak a parting word, nor think a parting thought. We invoke your continual presence. Come and abide in these scenes of your earthly love! We install you in the highest places. Come very near to the hearts of our ingenuous youth. Others shall give them knowledge, do ye bend over them in your glistening robes, and be to them in your examples and your memories, shining presence and a guiding light! Hallow their learning, consecrate their genius, brace them to manliness, ennoble their aims, inspire them for duty, and fidelity, and self-sacrifice, the martyr's devotion and the hero's valor. Make them dear lovers of truth and virtue, of their country and their race, of God and the right; mould them into your own spiritual likeness; make them your very brothers in the family of God!

A "Gloria in Excelsis," composed by Mr. PAINE, which was full of beautiful strains, though, as I found, rather difficult of performance, followed by the benediction, ended the exercises.

THE LADIES HAVE THEIR INNINGS.

The ladies were now conducted by the fortunate marshals to Howard Hall, where a collation had been provided for them. Amid the rustling of dresses, and the sibilant language, not unfamiliar in such assemblages, the bountiful lunch was eaten, and then the fair tenants of the hall were escorted to a great platform provided inside the pavilion, where they awaited the arrival of the lords of creation.

FALLING-IN FOR RATIONS.

The latter were formed again at 2 o'clock, less than an hour after the exit from the church, and proceeded in order of classes, civilians and soldiers mixed up in friendly union, to the pavilion. The classes marched in, the youngest first—or, "left in front," as we might say. But, as the procession was now swelled to full 1,300 strong, there was a little delay in the start. The students accordingly improved the interval by singing class, college, and patriotic songs, all along the line—by making jokes, and, at length, by forming a series of grand circles, one class in each, and running about to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne." The procession moved, under Col. LEE'S direction, entered the pavilion and got seated.

THE DINNER.

The dinner was all that could be desired, both in quantity and quality. Comfortable tables and seats for 1,340 persons, had been provided, with plenty of varieties and plenty of room. A beautifully printed programme, and a pamphlet containing the roll of honor, lay on each guest's plate. The great Liberty Elm shaded the canopy partially with its giant arms, and the breeze blew freely across the tables. There was a charming contrast between this and the alumni dinner. Wit, born in camp or college, flew from guest to guest, and from table to table. It is difficult to describe worthily, the extraordinary scene which was furnished by the brilliant array of patriotic and intelligent soldier-students, clad in their uniforms, and the no less brilliant assemblage of guests. The ladies played a lively accompaniment by the whisking of fans and animated chatting, to the unremitting clink of knife and fork. They were raised on a dais, whence they could have an unobstructed view of the soldier-lads; and they could observe the more closely, because the youth, totally absorbed in the not very romantic, but certainly very satisfactory task of mastication, had no time to return the complimentary glances.

Soon, a bountiful supply of delicious champagne cider appeared on the scene, and when this excellent temperance tipple had got well circulated, and the liberal stock of cigars had been lighted, and the fragrant mocha had been sipped, attention was the word of the moment, and all eyes were fixed on

THE PLATFORM AND THE GUESTS.

On the platform were present, among the invited guests, not members of the university, Gov. Andrew and his staff, Maj.-Gen. Meade and his staff, Maj.-Gen. Ayres, Maj.-Gen. Macy, Brig.-Gens. Alvord and Coggswell, and Col. Strange, of the Twelfth New-York, Col. Morse, of the Second Massachusetts, and Col. Stone, of the Forty-eighth. At the tables were fully 250 officers, graduates of Harvard, on whose shoulders stars and eagles glittered in profusion. Amongst the more distinguished of these sons of Harvard present, (not to speak of her many general and field officers absent,) were Maj.-Gens. Barlow, Force, Devens, Payne, Hayes and Loring; Brig.-Gens. Bartlett, Eustis, Sargent, Ames, Walcott and Stevens; Cols. Higginson, Savage, Palfrey, Crowninshield, Russell, Lyman, and many others. Rear-Admiral Davis and several other officers represented the navy. The wife of Gen. Meade and the widow of Brig.-Gen. Isaac F. Stevens were also present on the platform.

ADDRESS OF MR. LORING.

Hon. CHARLES G. LORING, the President of the Assembly, now rose and delivered a very eloquent and appropriate opening address, of which, however, I will only send you the more striking portions. He began with a beautiful tribute to Mr. EVERETT, who, had he been alive, would unquestionably have occupied the speaker's place. He proceeded to welcome the guests before him, and then said:

But we are here no less to honor the dead than to welcome the surviving. Nor can we suffer their memories to hold any second place in our thoughts. In the freshness of their youth, or the prime of their manhood, they went forth to fight the battle of their country, of humanity and of freedom—the noblest cause for which any man can wish to live, or could be willing to die. Gloriously has their work been done, their duty to the uttermost fulfilled. But they come not back again, in bodily presence, to be clasped to our hearts in grateful welcome; for they offered up their lives in sacrifice, and it was accepted—a rich portion of the great price which, in the providence of God, seems always to be required for the redemption of man from slavery and oppression, and for the ultimate vindication of any great principle or interest of patriotism or humanity. In the language of the first of poets and of patriots, they were "inflamed with the study of learning and the admiration of virtue; stirred up with high hopes of living to be brave men and worthy patriots, dear to God and famous to all ages." They have indeed nobly fulfilled their "hopes of living to be brave men and worthy patriots;" they were, we may fondly trust, dear to God, who accepted their free offering of life in behalf of their country; and it remains for us, brethren, to take care that they shall indeed be famous for all ages." Let us, then, here and now, upon this most fitting of all occasions, consecrate ourselves to that work. Let us unitedly pledge ourselves that some memorial, not less worthy of them than of our Alma Mater, and of the generous loyalty of her surviving sons to the cause in which they fell, shall here arise to enshrine their names and deeds in sacred remembrance with those of the heroes and statesmen, scholars, orators and poets of former times, and with those to come after them, whom she shall delight to honor till time to her shall be no more * * * It is matter of peculiar interest, in this connection, that we can justly attribute to one of her patriotic sons, while yet in the glow of her inspirations and receiving her parting benediction on crossing the threshold of manhood, the first public annunciation in America of the great principle of the right of revolution, upon which our national independence was founded, and was finally vindicated, and which is now regenerating the world. It was SAMUEL ADAMS, one of the most conspicuous of the revolutionary patriots, who, as early as 1743, on taking his second degree, while yet a stripling just leaving her arms, first hurled from her sling the pebble, gathered in her streams, which was to lay low the gigantic oppression which he, even then, foresaw was advancing to crush the liberties of his country. Nor is it less remarkable that nearly all the most eminent of the patriots of Massachusetts of that period were graduates of Harvard. JAMES OTIS, whom the elder ADAMS declared to be "the first who breathed the breath of life into the cause of American freedom;" JOHN ADAMS himself, styled in history the "Colossus who sustained the Declaration of Independence in debates;" JOHN HANCOCK, who, sacrificing fortune and risking life, was the first to subscribe his name to it, in those proudly defiant character so well adapted for the heading of the list; JOSIAH QUINCY, the father of our late honored President, who, from advocating our cause abroad, was hastening home "ready to seal his testimony with his blood;" and Gen. WARREN, the hero of Bunker Hill, whose martyrdom inspired our fathers, as the martyrdom of our brothers has inspired us; and all the delegates of this Commonwealth to the immortal Congress of 1776, were nurtured by our Alma Mater for the great work, which, under God, it was given them to do in aid of the establishment of this now great and independent nation.

* * *

all praise and congratulation be to our Alma Mater, that to her former illustrious record we can now add the crowning honors of the distinguished part her sons have taken in this second redemption of their country; that from the reading of history under her tuition, they have turned to the making of it, and that, "bettering the instruction," they have carved with their swords the stories that shall hereafter be rehearsed within her walls, as invocations to patriotism and self-devotion, which no Roman or Grecian legend can outvie or shall outlive. Of the whole number of graduates and students living at the breaking out of the rebellion, estimated to be about 1,500, it is ascertained that 528 volunteered in the army or navy at the call of their country. This is, indeed, a large portion, when the disqualifying ages and professions of great numbers of them are taken into the account, and conclusively proves that in no other class of our countrymen has the sense of duty and loyalty to the cause been more conspicuous. Of them about ninety-three have fallen in battle or died from wounds, or from illness induced by hardship or exposure; while many survive to bear through life, in the mutilated frame, or mangled limb, or broken constitution, enduring tokens of their patriotism and valor, alike claiming our profound sympathy and our grateful homage. * * * In this hour of commemoration, consecrated in great part to the memory of those who have died for their country, we cannot forget him, the great, the good, and the illustrious head of the nation, who has fallen the chief martyr in her cause, and who, if living, might also have been with us to greet this returning band of defenders, including his own son among them. The enthusiastic verdict of the civilized world has irreversibly appointed his place in history by the side of the Father of his Country, among the first of the heroes and benefactors of our race. In contemplation of his character and all he accomplished for us as our ruler and guide in the perilous storm through which we have passed, lamentation for his death soon becomes lost in gratitude for his life. He is not, indeed, with us here to welcome back those who have returned, but we may rejoice in believing that his glorified spirit is in kindred recognition of those younger martyrs in the same holy cause, whose names are on our lips and whose images are in our hearts to-day, and whose destiny was thus linked with his own. The solemnities of this day, brethren, our welcome to the returning, and our tributes of love and gratitude to the departed would be indeed incomplete, and comparatively of little worth, if not cheered and graced by another presence, in which it is our pride and our happiness to stand. The services, the example and the influences of the loyal women of the United States, in the great deliverance of our country, whose representatives thus honor us to-day, are inseparably blended with all that has been done for her salvation.

* * Nor can we be unmindful that their heroic fortitude, serene faith and resignation, sublimer than any told in Roman or Grecian story, have opened to us new vistas of spiritual life; have been taught us how to sustain the losses of those who have fallen; have enabled us to realize, as nothing else could have done, how truly it is "sweet to die for one's country,"—how much better it is to be remembered as dead in her service, than to live unmindful of duty when she calls for the sacrifice. When a memorial shall arise for commemoration of those who have died and those who have fought in her service, let a votive offering from the highest genius of American art be also placed there, which, as an inspiration of purity, tenderness, fortitude, faith, undying zeal and holy resignation, shall tell to future ages its story, as emblematic of loyal American women in the great struggle for humanity and freedom in the rebellion of 1861. It only remains that we welcome you, our brethren, to whom the solemnities of this hour are especially dedicated. In the name, then, of all who claim relationship with you as sons of Old Harvard—of the old and the middle-aged, in whose veins you have made the blood to course the more warmly in contemplation of your heroic valor and brave endurance, and whom you have aroused to envy you the opportunity thus to serve your county; in the name of the youngest of them to, whom you have set the noble example of patriotism; in the name of these mothers, wives, sisters and friends, and of those whom they represent, whose tender thoughtfulness and fervent prayers have encircled you, and whose homes, in saving your country, you have preserved inviolate; in the name of law and of humanity, whose causes you have so bravely vindicated; in the blessed name of freedom, whose glorious empire your swords have helped to uphold and extend; in the name of our Alma Mater, whose inscriptions you have so nobly illustrated, and upon whose fair brow you have placed another chaplet of immortal renown; and in the name of our beloved country, whose flag you have upheld and made more glorious, and whose integrity your blood and sacrifices have been given to maintain; and with humble invocations of the choicest blessings of Almighty God upon your heads, we bid you welcome, —from our inmost souls to our heart of hearts, we fondly bid you welcome.

This address was received with loud cheers, at the end of which the band played "Home, Sweet Home." Major-Gen. BARLOW, of the class of 1855, entered the pavilion while the music was playing, when the whole audience rose and gave him nine hearty cheers. To this demonstration the "boy-General" made answer as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. BARLOW.

GENTLEMEN: I am very much obliged to you for this reception; but I came here with the assurance that I should be permitted to listen in silence. Although there is no one here who feels the impressiveness of this occasion more profoundly than I do, yet I have not the faculty of saying what I feel, and so I am sure you will pardon me. [Loud applause.]

SPEECH OF GEN. DEVINS.

Major-Gen. DEVINS, of the class of 1838, was now introduced and received with great applause. He referred to the distinguished assembly, and said he was mindful that the statesmen and legislators whose wise counsels and determined spirit have brought us thus far in safety and honor are here; would that their task were as completely done as ours, yet, sure I am, that in their hands "the pen will not lose by writing what the sword has won by fighting;" that the poets whose fiery lyrics roused us as when

"Tyrtæos called aloud to arms,"

and who have animated the living and celebrated the dead in the noblest strains are here; that our orators, whose burning words have so cheered the gloom of the long controversy are here, although with all we lament that one voice so often heard through the long night of gloom was not permitted to greet with us the morning. Surrounded by memories such as his, surrounded by men such as these, we may well feel at receiving this noble testimonial of your regard, that it is rather you who are generous in bestowing than we who are rich in deserving. Nor do we forget the guests who honor us by their presence to-day, chief among whom we recognize His Excellency the Governor of Massachusetts, who, although he wears the civilian's coat, bears as stout a heart as beats under any soldier's jacket, and who has sent his men by the thousands and tens of thousands to fight in this great battle; and the late Commanding General of the Army of the Potomac, under whom so many of us have fought. If the wide and comprehensive plans of our great Lieutenant-General have marked him as the Ulysses of a nobler and mightier epic than HOMER ever dreamed, in the presence of the great Captain who fairly turned the tide of the rebellion on the hills above Gettysburgh, we shall not have to look far for its Achilles. [Applause.] * * * Proud as we who are here to-day have a right to be that we are the sons of this university, and not deemed unworthy of her when these are remembered, we may well say: "Sparta had many a worthier son than we." [Prolonged applause.]

THE SOLDIER'S OATH.

Next, the choir, under the direction of Mr. PAINE, sang the following song, entitled "Soldier's Oath," written by Rev. CHARLES T. BROOKS:

Let on high both heart and hand!
By the broad bins heaven high o'er us,
By the sacred cause before us,
Swear with Freedom's flag to stand!
By your forefathers in glory,
Names that consecrate the air,
By your Freedom's kindling story,
By the God of Freedom, swear!

Lift on high both heart and hand!
Swear, that heaven and earth may hear it!
And the brazen traitor fear it,—
Swear the oath to save your land!
Glorious ensign, float before us,
Proudly lead us to the field!
While thy folds are fluttering o'er us,
None shall basely flee or yield.

Lift on high both heart and hand!
Swell, with Freedom's pure air filling,
Noble flag! each bosom thrilling
Of our chosen patriot band.
Sign of honor! never paling,
Save in death, our cheeks thou'lt see—
Thousand pangs with transport hailing,
Ere we turn our backs on thee!

Lift on high both heart and hand!
Hail, this glorious consecration!
Hail, regenerated nation!
Hail, all hail! thou new-born land!
Sons of Freedom, all assemble,
Solemn vows and praise to pay!
Falsehood, fraud and treason, tremble!
Courage, children of the day!

Lift on high both heart and hand!
To the King of Nations rear it,
Let the great Heart Searcher hear it,
As we here before Him stand,
Praying Him to keep us holy,
Pure in thought and word and deed—
Him whose hand uplifts the lowly,
Makes the just alone succeed!

SPEECH OF GOV. ANDREW.

Gov. ANDREW, next introduced, was greeted with loud cheers, the band playing "Hail to the Chief." He said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: Not an alumnus or scholar of Harvard College, I could hardly persuade myself of the propriety of my position upon the platform to-day; and yet, the relation which I have borne these last four years to so many of the sons of Harvard and to the soldier sons of Massachusetts, forbade me to deny myself the honor of the meeting. And now that I rise to speak a few words of allusion to those who are not here, so many are the struggling memories and contending fancies that rush thick upon the heart, that I hardly know whether I address myself to the dim shadows and dusky reminiscences that have passed away, or to the more palpable forms of this real presence; and if there were words of human speech fit to portray their history, to speak their praise, or to deck their graves, those words, alas! they are not mine. They spring not from human lips; they are not born from oral speech. But there are testimonies more potent, more impressive, more electric than the human voice, and they are here to-day, in that cloud of living witnesses, who have come back laden with glory from the fields where their comrades fell. Let them speak! Let the hero of Gettysburgh by his presence speak! [Tremendous applause.] Of the ten sons of Harvard who left their fair young forms upon that gory field, let the young Murat of Harvard, the hero of twenty fights, by his presence speak!—[pointing, amid great applause, to Major.-Gen. BARLOW.] Let all these, brave men, whatever uniform they wear, from that of the humble private to the more ambitious regalia of the command—they who saw their brethren go down at Gettysburgh, and bite the dust at Fredericksburgh, beneath the wall, or sink below the stream, let them speak! At Ball's Bluff, where many a young life was lost in the Potomac or on the Virginia shore; at Chancellorsville; on the James River; in front of Petersburgh; down along the shore of North Carolina; up the rivers of South Carolina; up the Savannah; on the Gulf; before New-Orleans; all the way up the Mississippi River; wherever, on land or sea, on field or deck, our flag was borne, whether in victory or defeat, there stood the sons of Massachusetts and of Harvard College. [Prolonged applause.] Your President has alluded to some of the statistics of the sons of Harvard. I have already mentioned the fact that ten fell at Gettysburgh; seven also fell at Antietam; five at Fredericksburgh; five at Cedar Mountain; three at Chancellorsville; three at Bull Run; three in the Wilderness, and three at Fort Wagner. I need not detain you with the statistics of other engagements where your brothers fell; but every arm of the service, military and naval, was represented from your college; every rank, from Major-General to private, was represented from your college—represented in life and in death—from WADSWORTH, the Major-General of the Class of 1828, who fell in the Wilderness, to EMERSON, the private, of the Class of 1864, who fell at Chancellorsville. So also upon the sea, from the Rear-Admiral to the Lieutenant, you find also there the sons of Harvard College. My eye has fallen this afternoon upon at least two field officers, to say nothing of others, who, during the first seven days of the war, marched either to the rescue of the national capital or to the deliverance of the key of the Potomac River—Fortress Monroe. And I ought not to omit, as the thought occurs to me in speaking, especial reference to that Middlesex regiment, the Fifth Massachusetts militia, commanded by a graduate of Harvard College, [applause,] who, after their three months of duty had expired, by voluntary election chose to remain to fight out the battle of Bull Run. [Great applause.] And I know not that the history of the war records an instance of a single man who ever retired to the rear while the battle was going on, and he capable of service. [Applause.] But not merely at the beginning and through the major part of the conflict, but down to its very close, your brethren remained, and two of your young brethren, SUMNER PAINE and CABOT RUSSELL, who would have graduated in the class of the present year, laid down their lives in separate battles, one of them falling at Gettysburgh, and the other at the side of Col. SHAW at Fort Wagner. [Applause.] Nor did they win their honors in Massachusetts or New-England regiments alone. Col. PORTER, from New-York, fell at Cold Harbor; Col. PEABODY, from Missouri, fell at Pittsburgh Landing; and, not to delay you with the list of less conspicuous names, I beg your scrutiny of the catalogue laid before you—to this record and roll of your honored sons—as a testimony of the wide diffusiveness of the patriotism and military heroism exhibited by the sons of your honored university. I allude to it because it illustrates the wide range of influence which belongs to this ancient and revered seminary of learning. Nor is any particular class of the people of New-England, or of the other States, who in their own persons, or in the persons of their sons, have resorted here for the purposes of learning, been found alone in these works of war, more than in any other ways of patriotic duty; but from every class and employment and interest of human society, they have rushed to the service of their country. The sacred profession, as well as the other learned professions, has been represented; and I count it to be one of the crowning glories of the intellectual culture and intelligence in which properly you may take pride, that throughout the whole army of the Union, the medical staff of Massachusetts stands preeminently and confessedly, by universal consent, the first. [Applause.] The first chaplain who laid down his life in the war was ARTHUR FULLER, your own brother, of the Sixteenth Massachusetts, who, musket in hand, fell in front of Fredericksburgh. All ages, too—all ages of your alumni have been represented. It might easily have been true, were you to compare the ages, without reference to the relationship, of the men in the volunteer service or the regular service, on land and sea, that son and father and grandfather had been fighting at the same time, on the same field, and in defence of the same flag.

All the old historic names, or nearly all, which in former times have illustrated the fame of New-England and the memories of the college, have been found upon the rosters of our volunteer regiments. I hardly know whether I ought to trust myself, from mere recollection, to speak of half a dozen of them, since there are so many dozens who with equal honor ought to be remembered. But five names, represented each by two brothers, whose lives, consecrated to their country, were at last laid a forfeit upon its altar, need not be omitted. The family of REVERE offered two brothers, who gave their lives upon the field of battle; the name of LOWELL two more—two brothers, slain in the conflict; the name of ABBOTT two more—two brothers, who, from the field of battle, ascended to immortality; the family of DWIGHT two more—two brothers; the family of STEVENS two more—two brothers; and I speak no more than the simplicity of truth when I declare to you that if you will but look over the catalogue of your college, and compare the list of names with the more honorable names in all that has distinguished the public service, the science, the patriotism, the literary culture of New-England, you will find them all represented in this sternest duty of modern patriotism. There have been no nobler acts of special personal heroism than those which have been performed by your own alumni. I see the name of one upon that immort

RESTORATION IN GEORGIA.

A Proclamation by Gov. Johnson.

Important Speech at Macon.

SLAVERY UTTERLY EXTINGUISHED.

The Milledgeville *Recorder* of July 14 publishes the following:

PROCLAMATION.

BY JAMES JOHNSON, PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.

To the People of Georgia:

Whereas, By the proclamation of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, dated 17th of June, A. D. 1865, I have been appointed Provisional Governor of the State of Georgia, with instructions to prescribe, at the earliest practicable period, such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention of the people, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people who are loyal to the United States, and no others, and also with all the power necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of said State to restore it to its constitutional relation to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to the protection of the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES JOHNSON, Provisional Governor of the State of Georgia, as aforesaid, do by virtue of the power in me vested as aforesaid, proclaim and declare:

1. That an election for delegates to a convention will be held on the first Wednesday in October, A. D. 1865, at the different precincts at which elections are directed and authorized by law to be held for members of the Legislature.

2. That the thirty-seven counties in the State, which, by law in force prior to the 1st of January, 1861, were entitled to two members of the House of Representatives, shall be authorized and entitled to elect each three delegates, and that the remaining counties shall each be authorized and entitled to elect two delegates to said convention.

3. That no person at such election shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention, unless he shall have previously thereto taken and subscribed to the oath of amnesty, as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29, A. D., 1865, and as a voter qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State of Georgia, in force immediately before the 19th of January, A. D., 1861, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession.

4. That any two freeholders qualified to vote at such an election as aforesaid, may act as managers of the election at each of the precincts as aforesaid; and that in managing and superintending such election they shall be governed by, and proceed under, the laws of the State regulating and prescribing the election of members of the Legislature, prior to the 1st of January, 1861: Provided, That each of said managers, before entering on the duties prescribed, shall swear truly and faithfully to superintend and make return of said election according to law as aforesaid, and the requirements of this proclamation.

5. That the delegates who shall be elected as aforesaid, shall assemble in convention at the City of Milledgeville, at 12 o'clock, meridian, on the fourth Wednesday of October, A. D., 1865.

And whereas, the rebellion which has been waged by a portion of the people against the Government of the United States has, in its revolutionary progress, deprived the people of the State of all civil government; and whereas, they must remain without civil officers and the administration of civil law until a State Government shall have been organized by the convention called as aforesaid; and whereas, it is necessary in the meantime, that domestic tranquility be insured, and that the loyal people be protected in all their rights of person and property, I do further proclaim and declare:

1. That no individual by virtue of his own authority, shall inflict corporal punishment on any person for any real or supposed injury, whether such injury relate to person or property, and that in all such cases, redress must be sought from and given by such military authority, as may be invested with jurisdiction over the cases.

2. That slavery is extinct, and involuntary servitude no longer exists. Hence no person shall have control of the labor of another, other than such control as may lawfully result from indenture, the relation of parent and child, guardian and ward, and the contract of hiring, freely and fairly made; and that for a breach of duty, on the part of any one standing in these relations, the military authority will administer, in a summary manner, adequate and proper relief under the laws of the land.

3. That all riotous or tumultuous assemblages of the people, and also all assemblages for unlawful purposes and unlawful objects, will be dispersed; and to this end, if necessary, the military power of the United States will be invoked.

4. That the idea, if any such is entertained, that private property will be distributed or parceled out is not only delusive, but dangerous and mischievous; and if any attempt should be made by any person or persons to effect such an object by violence or unlawful means, it will only secure to him or them speedy and merited punishment.

5. To the end that the people may qualify themselves as voters, it will doubtless be the pleasure of the commissioned officers in the service of the United States to have the oath of amnesty administered under the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of State of the United States; and in this work, I most earnestly desire and solicit the cheerful cooperation of the people, so that Georgia may speedily be delivered of military rule; that she may once again regulate her own domestic affairs, again enjoy the blessings of civil government, and be heard and felt by her Senators and Representatives in the councils of the nation.

Done at Milledgeville, the capital of the State, on this, the 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1865, and the eighty-ninth year of American Independence.

JAS. JOHNSON,
Provisional Governor of Georgia.

By the Governor: L. H. BRISCOE, Secretary.

Address by Gov. Johnson.

On Jnly 15 Gov. JOHNSON delivered the following speech, in the City Hell, at Macon, Ga. The Macon *Telegraph* of the day following furnishee the report:

"At the hour of 5 o'clock, according to previous announcement, the citizens of Macon assembled in the City Hall, for the purpose of listening to the address of Hon. JAMES JOHNSON, Provisional Governor of Georgia. Maj.-Gen. WILSON, Hon. THOMAS HARDEMAN and others were present on the stage. In an appropriate address, Gov. JOHNSON was introdnced to the meeting assembled by Mr. HARDEMAN, and addressed the audience as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: According to the proclamation of the United States, we, as Georgians, stand to-day without any civil government. We heve no Governor, no Legislature, no Jndges, no inferior magistrates. This has been the result of the rebellion. It has deprived us of all the machinery necessary to carry on a civil government.

Under this state of facts, I have been appointed by the President Provisional Governor of Georgia. All the power which I can exercise over yon in this office is derived, by virtue of my appointment, from him. I have not been elected Governor under the laws of Georgia, nor by the sovereign people of Georgia. I have not been appointed for the purpose of establishing government, administering government, but appointed, as the proclamation declares, for one single purpose, and that is to enable the people of Georgia to form a government.

I am invested with no such authority. It is not the theory of our government that I shonld be so invested. It has been the theory of this repnblic, from its earliest infancy to the present time, that the people—the PEOPLE—are the source of all power, and to them it rightfully belongs to organize, establish and model government. That I may not be misunderstood, and that the idea may fasten itself npon your minds, I will state that I am clothed with the simple authority to enable yon to emerge from this chaotic state—this state of disorder and lawlessness—and to place yourselves under the operation of an established government.

I have been reqnested time and again, and it has been urged upon me, that I should exercise the prerogative of appointing Judges of the Supreme and inferior courts and magistrates. I have uniformly declined. It has been urged npon me that I shonid appoint State-house officers—Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller-General, &c. I have uniformly declined to appoint them, simply for the reason that I have not been clothed by the President with authority for any such purpose.

It has been urged that the Provisional Governors of North Carolina and Mississippi have appointed civil magistrates. It is so reported, fellow-citizens, in the journals. I have been further urged to make choice of some one in each county to administer the amnesty oath. I have declined it; others have done it. Now, as to my reasons: In the first place, the President in his proclamation has clearly defined my powers, and in the next place, in that proclamation it is stated, in distinct terms, that it is referred to the Secretary of State to prescribe the rules and regulations under which this oath is to be administered by any civil, military, or naval officer, or any magistrate in the loyal States. He et the same time declaree that no Judge and no magistrate of the disloyal States shall administer it. And yet I am reqnested to make appointments for that purpose. I cannot do it.

I remember that the qnestion was presented to me while in Washington, and as others differed with me in opinion, for the purpose of having the qnestion officially explained, I called npon the Attorney-General to know whether, under the terms of the proclamation, I had the authority. He replied, with promptness, I had not; and that if I should appoint a Jndge, their jndgment would be, in the language of lawyers, *quorum non judice*. Then I have no such authority expressly given in the terms of my commission, bnt in the contrary it is expressly forbidden; and no matter what may be the necessity for the appointment or however beneficially they might be used, as the authority does not exist, the appointments cannot be made.

Bnt there are officers appointed who will administer this oath. They are the military officers of the country. And if they are not sufficient, others I have no doubt will be given us. There is every disposition on the part of the government to administer this oath, and with as little inconvenience to us as possible. It is for us to come forward and take it. No obstacle will be thrown in the way for our doing so. These military gentlemen, I have no doubt, will gladly avail themselves of this power to serve you under the rules prescribed by the Secretary of State. There has been some misunderstanding on this subject, which, if rectified, there will be a better disposition on the part of the people to conform to the regulations prescribed, to enable you to establish a republican form of government.

Now I call on you, having discharged my duty in this particular, to discharge yours, and remove the obstacles which may be in the way of receiving the amnesty oath, and to prepare yourselves to become voters for delegates to a convention of the people of Georgia, and then to vote for these delegates. This convention, when thus assembled, will represent the masses of the State, and this is the power that will prescribe the jurisdiction of jndges and limit their powers. It is called for the purpose of enabling you to establish a free government. When this convention has assembled it will adopt a constitution that shall provide when the Governor and members of each branch of the General Assembly shall be elected, how the State shall be districted in order to be represented in Congress; thus putting in operation the whole machinery of government. When under their order the Governor and members of the Legislature shall be elected, then the Legislature may meet and make laws for the government of the State. Georgia will then be once more invested with all the rights and authority belonging to a sovereign State.

I now feel bound to declare to yon one thing which you must recognize as accomplished; and the sooner yon know it, and conform to it, the sooner you will be relieved from military rule. Slavery exists no more. This is decreed. Its restoration, under any form, is utterly out of the question. Those who indulge hopes to the contrary are laboring under a delusion. In order to convince yon of this, I will call your attention to certain facts which have already transpired.

Twenty-five States in the Union have already accepted the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by which amendment it is declared that slavery or involuntary servitude shall no longer exist in the United States, and that Congress may make laws to carry this into effect. Twenty-five States have ratified and adopted this proposed amendment; only two are wanting to pass it by a constitutional majority, and when it is so passed it will be the law of the land. These two will be obtained. There is no possibility of defeating it. And when it shall have been done, the constitution will declare that slavery in the United States no longer exists.

But furthermore, slavery has been extinguished by the operations of the late war. I do not propose, in this connection, to enter npon a lengthy argument to prove it. I simply state what is universally acknowledged by all writers on national law, that belligerents have the right to make captures of persons and property, and that they may make what disposition they please of the property captured. The vanquished are at the disposition of the conquerors, and may be disposed of as they think proper. Snch is war, and it is a sin against God and humanity that it should be waged. We must submit to the result of the war. Congress, by the Constitution of the United States, has the power to give to the President the regulations of captures by sea and land, and the President, in the exercise of this power given to him by the constitution and by Congress, issued his proclamation disposing of their captures, declaring that all the negroes who were slaves in the revolted States shonld, by virtue of that proclamation, become emancipated. Snch is, in my judgment, the law, and I believe the Supreme Court will so decide.

I come to another point. The constitution which the people of Georgia shall adopt in convention will be required to recognize this fact. The convention will be called upon to agree to this amendment to the constitution, that slavery shall no longer exist in these States. They will be called npon to decide this before their restoration to the Union, in order that this quarrel about slavery, which has existed since the beginning of the government to the present time, shall never be revived, and in order that there shall be no dispnte among the people of this State on the subject. They must provide for its extinction now, and so I tell yon to-day, if you wish to be admitted into the Union, this convention of the people of Georgia must be composed of such material as will recognize the fact of the extinction of slavery in Georgia, and agree to the amendment to the constitution of the United States, which will extinguish slavery throughout the United States.

So then, I say to yon again, under whatever view yon may take of the subject, slavery is extinguished. It is gone—it is gone forever.

I have heard complaints npon this point, fellow citizens, that in passing from the state in which we have been into the new order of things, a great many difficulties and inconveniences will arise. Nothing else could have been expected. It is said the negroes will straggle through the country, commit depredations, many of them be impndent. All this may be true. But for the purpose of rectifying these evils, we must have a Legislature that will make laws to punish them, and punish them severely, for the commission of crime. That is your remedy; complaining will not do any good. And not only that, bnt it is claimed by some that the negroes will not work. I know that those who have been driven off the farms do not work, because they have no opportunity of working, and some of them will not work where they have not been driven off. For this latter class, the Legislature must make laws declaring them vagrants, and punishing them as such. The negro will not work! How do yon know they will not? I saw them working very well in New-York and other places where I have been. It is true, they sometimes commit crimes in those places, and they are punished for it. They must work—they can work—they mnst either work or perish. What is the difficulty? Do not the people have to work in Germany, in France, in New-York, in Ohio? What is the reason they will not work? I tell you they will work; and I must say that under the peculiar circumstances by which they were surrounded, no people ever behaved better than they have done. Those who tell you they will not work have hopes of continuing their control and dominion over them. They will work nnder contracts of hire; and if they fail, they become vagrants, and may be punished or exiled, as the laws of the State may direct. Let the Legislature meet and pass the needful laws for their regulation; and everything will move smoothly on. Let them be employed by men of humanity, and have fair compensation given them, and, in my judgment, no difficnlty will lie in the way.

We have lost our capital in negro property. It is gone. We are redneed as a people to bankruptcy. We have been in affinence, and our riches have flown away. But who is to blame? From what source came the result? It is from the war; it is one of the penalties we must pay. It was a war of our own seeking, and such has been the result of it. We made the war. As a Southern man I am bound to say, and history will say, we fired the first gun, the result of which has been a war of gigantic, huge proportions. We have been impoverished by our folly, and such will ever be the result of stupendous folly.

Bnt while I say these things on this point, I think some advantages will result from this war in the future. Whilst we have been hurt and chastised for the present, yet let us remember that we may accumulate property in the future, and all our surplus capital, instead of being laid out in negroes, will be expended in permanent improvements, in increasing the comforts of our homes, manuring our lands, planting orcharde, building permanent fences, and in manufactures of all kinds. Attracted to this land, immigrants from other parts of the world and from the North will come to settle amongst us, because we have as good clime as any under the sun. Our towns and villages, instead of going to decay, will improve, and arts and sciences will flourish among us. Snch, I believe, will be one of the results of this war.

And not only that there is another advantage. We have been very sensitive, as a people. We allowed no man to think that slavery was a moral, social or political evil, and if any one thonght thus he was deemed unsound, and arraigned before vigilance committees. Even when Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in England, took occasion to say that he hoped slavery would be abolished by this revolntion, our people commenced abusing him as if he had trespassed npon our rights. We abused mankind when they differed with us, and we carried our opposition to men's thinking as they pleased to such an extreme, that men among us who dared to differ from us on this subject were arraigned, not by law, or before a legal tribunal, but before vigilant societies, and personally abused. Civilization was almost driven from the land; law and order were suppressed by these lawless men. Bnt now we can look over this land, and pray, as Solomon did, that all of Adam's race may be elevated to dignity and happiness. Now every one may, in the exercise of his constitutional rights, advocate slavery or denounce it, surrounded as he is by the power of the Government of the United States, which protects us fully in the enjoyment of these rights.

Bnt, fellow-citizens, as I have before remarked, we have severely suffered from this war. Our towns have been burned and destroyed, our fields have been laid waste, our home and cattle have been taken from us, and our children have fallen on bloody fields. Bnt, notwithstanding this, there is hope. It seems to be the order of Providence in dealing with nations, as He deals with individuals, that they shall be perfected by sufferings. We shall come out of this controversy a more glorious and happy people. The presence of liberty will be well guarded among us. We shall remain a free and united people. In looking down the vista of time, I see Georgia ten fold more prosperous, and when all our sectional prejudices shall have died away, we shall meet together, North and Sonth, as brethren, rejoicing under our government, and marching on to the glorious destiny which is before us. Not only will Georgia increase in wealth and popnlation, but the whole Sonthern country will be more prosperous in arts, manufactures, wealth and civilization. I see them marching on in this new order of things. The whole country united in the bonds of charity and love, must go on prospering until this great nation shall be unequaled by any Power on earth. This is our country: these are her prospects. To this standard I invite yon to rally.

"'Tis the star-spangled banner, oh long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

[After the conclnsion of his address, Gov. JOHNSON spent some time in greeting his numerous friends who presented themselves, while the audience quietly dispersed.—REPORTER.]

Misrepresentation.

From the Montreal Witness.

The New-York *Tribune's* correspondent from the Detroit Convention, probably the same party who wrote a letter from Toronto and another from Hamilton, instructing that convention beforehand not to recommend reciprocity, is evidently chagrined with the result, and gives to the readers of that paper as one-sided and incorrect a view of the proceedings, as the London *Times'* New-York correspondent nsed to give of the American civil war. This writer makes ont the whole concern to have been packed in the Canadian interest, and so arranged as to give Mr. HOWE the last word, allowing no one to answer his "plausible sophistries," &c., &c. True, the delegates in the provinces took no part in the organization of the meetings, or voting, but it was because they were to deep to do that openly. They had arranged the matter secretly, and, even with all their cuteness, the final unanimons vote they got in favor of reciprocity meant nothing. Those who voted for it knew it would never be granted, &c., &c. Is it worthy of a paper of the *Tribune's* standing to allow no other account of such an important commercial meeting to reach its readers than such stuff as this correspondent furnishes? Should he not have the fairness, at all events, to give Mr. HOWE'S speech, as the New-York TIMES has done, that his readers may judge for themselves of its "sophistries?"

GEN. SHERMAN IN ST. LOUIS.

Complimentary Banquet—An Interesting Speech.

The banquet to Gen. SHERMAN was given on Thursday evening last. He made the following interesting speech:

SPEECH OF GEN. SHERMAN,

I feel to-night more than usually honored, for I am in the presence of many with whom I have been associated in years gone by, in business, and in the social circle, and in public affairs. To receive the warm commendations I have just heard from the gentleman preceding me, affords me the greatest pleasure, and I would I were as gifted as my friend who has just taken his seat, so that I might interest you. I would travel all over the world to find topics to suit the occasion. Gladly would I talk of Greece and Rome, (but I fear they are gone by, or better still, point to the history of our own great country, that is teeming with recollections—recollections that to me are donbly, trebly dear, from associations; to the history of the Spaniard on the lone river; or still more to old Col. BONNEVILLE, who is yet living among you, and whom I saw on yesterday. Bnt the world sweeps on, and I will not pause; and I see by the paper before me that you bring me before you as an actor in the scene just passed, and classified by yon as one of those men who have simply wafted our country past a dangerous abyss and placed it on a firm ground, where it may sally forth again on a new career of prosperity and glory. [Cheers.] I admit that the tour past years seem even to me a dream now; I can hardly realize the part I have taken, although step by step rises up when my memory retraces them; bnt yet it seems bnt as a dream that man reared under our laws—men who were enjoying the prosperity, which they themselves admitted never was surpassed, should rise np in rebellion against the land and government WASHINGTON. It seems to me an impossibility—yet it was a possibility; bnt it is now past, thank God. [Cheers.] We have a right as citizens and historians to cast our eyes and memory back and see if in the past events we can learn lessons—lessons of wisdom that will make us better men, better citizens and better patriots in the future; and if I can trace anything in the past calculated to effect this object, I will account myself repaid. Here, in St. Louis, probably, began the great centre movement which terminated the war; a battle-field such as never before was seen; extending from ocean to ocean almost with the right wing and the left wing, and from the centre here, I remember one evening, up in the old Planters' House, sitting with Gen. HALLECK and Gen. CULLUM; and we were talking about this, that and the other; a map was on the table, and I was explaining the position of the troops of the enemy in Kentucky, when I came to this State; Gen. HALLECK knew well the position here, and I remember well the question he asked me—the question of the school teacher to his child—"SHERMAN, here is the line; how will you break that line?" "Physically, by a perpendicular force." "Where is the perpendicular?" "Tho line of the Tennessee river." Gen. HALLECK is the author of that first beginning, and I give him credit for it with pleasure. [Cheers.] Laying down his pencil npon the map he said: "There is the line and we mnst take it." The capture of the fort on the Tennessee river by the troops led by GRANT followed. [Cheers.] These were the grand strategic features of that first movement, and it succeeded perfectly. Gen. HALLECK'S plan went further—not to stop at his first line, which ran through Columbus, Bowling Green, crossing the river at Henry and Donelson; bnt to push on to the second line, which ran through Memphis and Charleston; bnt troubles intervened at Nashville, and delays followed; opposition to the last movement was made, and I myself was brought an actor on the scene. I remember our ascent on the Tennessee River; I have seen to-night Captains of steamboats who first went with us there; storms came, and we did not reach the point we desired. At that time, Gen. C. F. SMITH was in command; he was a man indeed. All the old officers remember him as a gallant and elegant officer, and had he lived, probably some of us yonnger fellows would not have attained ont present positions. But that is now past. We followed line—the second line—and thsn came the landing of forces at Pittsbnrgh Landing. Whether it was a mistake in landing them on the west instead of the east bank, it is not necessary now to discuss. I think it was not a mistake; there was gathered the first great army of the West—commencing with only twelve thousand, then twenty, then thirty thousand, and we had about thirty-eight thousand in that battle; and all I claim for that is that it was a contest for manhood; there was no strategy. GRANT was there, and others of us, all young at that time, and unknown men, bnt our enemy was old, and SIDNEY JOHNSON, whom all the officers remembered as a power among the old officers, high above GRANT, myself or anybody else, led the enemy on that battle-field, and I almost wonder how we conquered. Bnt as I remarked, it was a contest for manhood—man to man—soldier to soldier. We fonght, and we held our ground and therefore accounted ourselves victorious. [Cheers.] From that time forward, we had with us the prestige; that battle was worth millions and millions to us by reason of the fact of the conrage displayed by the brave soldiers on that occasion; and from that time to this, I never heard of the first want of courage on the part of our Northern soldiers. [Cheers.] It then became a game of grand war; armies were accounted equal, and skill and generalship came into play. We gained there by the movement on Corinth which HALLECK designed here; there his command ceased, and a new battle of the Gards of war was made. HALLECK went to the East and GRANT to the West; bnt Sammer overtook us with heat, and we could not march. Northern Mississippi was dry as ashes; it was impossible for men to live and march from stream to stream, and follow the roads that lie between; these men would have parched with thirst; been overcome by heat. Therefore, we delayed until Fall; and late that Fall I met GRANT, by appointment, at Columbus; there, again, we went over the map; and the next thing was to break the line on the Tallahatchie. You citizens do not understand it at all, for I never have yet seen a newspaper account of it that approximates to the truth. [Laughter.] PEMBERTON commanded the army of the Confederacy in our front. We had superior numbers; our men were scattered, and we first concentrated on the Tallahatchie, below Holly Springs. GRANT moved direct on PEMBERTON, while I moved from Memphis, and struck directly into Grenada, and the first thing PEMBETON knew the depot of his supplies was almost in the grasp of a small cavalry force, and he fell into confnsion, and gave us the Tallahatchie without a battle. Bnt with some people an object gained without a battle is nothing. But war means success by any and every means; it is not fighting alone. Bulls do that, and bears, and all beasts, bnt men attain objects by intellect, and the introduction of physical power, moved upon salient points. And so we gained the Tallahatchie, and although hardly a gun was fired, yet we gained a battle equal in its results to any other battle on earth. [Cheers.] It gave us uninterrupted possession of Northern Mississippi and undisputed possession of the resonrces of that country; and that country has been in our possession ever since, in a military sense. Then came the great campaign of your river, npon which yon and I and all of us were more deeply interested than in any other that can ever be developed by any war on this continent. The possession of the Mississippi River is the possession of America, (cheers,) and I say that had the Southern Confederacy (call it by what name yon may) had that power represented by the Sonthern Confederacy held with a grip sufficiently strong, the lower part of the Mississippi River, we would have been a subjugated people, and they would have dictated to us if we had given np the possession of the Lower Mississippi. It was vital to ns, and we fought for it and won it. We determined to have it, bnt we could not go down with our frail boats past the batteries of Vicksburgh. It was a physical impossibility, therefore what was to be done? After the Tallatchie line was carried Vicksburgh was the next point. I went with a small and hastily collected force, and repeatedly endeavored to make a lodgement on the binff between Vicksburgh and Haines' Bluffe, while Gen. GRANT moved with his main Army so as to place himself on the high plateau behind Vicksburgh, bnt "man proposes and God disposes," and we failed on that occasion. I then gathered my hastily-collected forces and went further down, and then, for the first time, I took Gen. BLAIR and his brigade nnder my command. On the very day I had agreed to be there I was there, and we swung our flanks around, and the present Governor of Missouri fell a prisoner to the enemy on that day. We failed. I waited anxiously for a cooperating force inland and below us, bnt they did not come, and after I had made the assanlt I learned that the depot at Holly Springs had been broken np, and that Gen. GRANT had sent me word not to attempt it. But it was too late. Nevertheless, although we were unable to carry it at first, there were other things to be done. The war covered such a vast area there was plenty to do. I thought of that affair at Arkansas Post, although others claim it, and they may have it if they want it. We cleaned them ont there, and Gen. GRANT then brought his whole army to Vicksburgh, and yon in St. Louis remember well that long Winter—how we were on the levee, with the waters rieing and drowning us like muskrats; how we were seeking channels through Deer Creek and Yazoo Pass, and how we finally cut a canal across the peninsula, in front of Vicksburgh. But all that time the true movement was the original movement, and everything not approximating to it came nearer the truth. But we conld not make a retrogade movement. Why? Because your people of the North were too noisy. We could not take any step backward, and for that reason we were forced to run the batteries at Vicksburgh, and make a lodgment on the ridges on some of the bluffs below Vicksburgh. It is said I protested against it. It is folly. I never protested in my life—never. [Laughter.] On the contrary, Gen. GRANT rested on me probably more responsibility even than any other commander under him. For he wrote to me, "I want you to move npon Haines' Bluffs, to enable me to pass to the next fort below—Grand Gulf. I hate to ask you, because the fervor of the North will accuse yon of being rebellions again." [Laughter.] I love GRANT for his kindness. I did make the feint on Haines' Bluffs, and by that means GRANT ran the blockade easily to Grand Gnlf, and made a lodgment down there and got his army np on the high plateau in the rear of Vicksburgh, while yon people here were beguiled into the belief that SHERMAN was again repulsed. But we did not repose confidence in everybody. Then followed the movement on Jackson, and the 4th of July placed us in possession of that great stronghold, Vicksburgh, and then, as Mr. LINCOLN said, "the Mississippi went unvexed to the sea." From that day to this, this war has been virtually and properly settled. It was a certainty then. They would have said, "We give np," but DAVIS would not ratify it, and he had them under good discipline, and therefore it was necessary to fight again. Then came the affair of Chickamauga. The army of the Mississippi lying along its banks were called into a new field of action, and so one morning early I got orders to go to Chattanooga. I did not know where it was hardly, [Laughter.] I did not know the road to go there. But I found it, and got there in time. [Laughter and cheers.] And although my men were shoeless and the cold and bitter frosts of Winter were npon us, yet I must still go to Knoxville, 13 miles further, to relieve BURNSIDE. That march we made. [A voice: and yon got there in time.] Then Winter forced us to lie quiet. During that Winter I took a little exercise down the river, but that is of no account.

CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Light-Draught Monitors.

In the Senate of the United States, June 29, 1864—

Resolved, That the Committee on the Conduct of the War be instructed to inquire what progress has been made in the construction of the iron-clad steam gunboats contracted for in the year 1862, by whom the contract was made on the part of the government, who planned the models of the same, and who is responsible therefor; have any of them been finished; if so, what was the condition of the vessel after she was launched; are the other vessels contracted for to be built on a plan or model similar to the *Chimo*, lately launched at Boston; and all information which may be had touching said gunboats.

The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War submit the following report:

During the year 1863, the necessity for some light-draught armored vessels, for operations on our Western rivers and the shallow bays and sounds npon the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, became so urgent that the Navy Department determined to provide some for that purpose if possible. Application was made to Mr. JOHN ERICSSON, the inventor of the original *Monitor*, for a plan of a light-draught monitor, to carry one turret, and to have a draught of from six to six and a half feet. On the 9th of October, Mr. ERICSSON submitted to the department a plan, which, to use his own words, "was not intended as a working plan, yet it defined with clearness and precision the general principle and the mode of building the vessels, engines, boilers and propellers."

Mr. ERICSSON not having time to make all the calculations and detailed working-plans, that work was confided to Chief Engineer ALBAN C. STIMERS, of the United States Navy. Mr. STIMERS had been engaged with Mr. ERICSSON in the construction of the first monitor; had gone in that vessel, in the capacity of engineer, from New-York to Hampton Roads; had there assisted in the contest between the *Monitor* and the rebel ironclad, the *Merrimac*, and since that time had been engaged more or less, by order of the Navy Department, in superintending the construction of the other monitors contracted for by the department. The detailed plan having been prepared by Mr. STIMERS, the department advertised for proposals, as follows:

[Advertisement.]

LIGHT-DRAUGHT VESSELS FOR RIVERS AND BAYS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, February 10, 1863.

The Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction and completion, in every respect, (except guns, ordnance stores, fuel, provisions, and nantical instrumeots,) of armored steamers, of about seven hnndred tons, of wood and iron combined, having a single revolving turret.

On personal application at the Navy Department in Washington, or to Rear-Admiral GREGORY, No. 413 Broadway, New-York, parties intending to offer, can examine the plans and specifications, which will be furnished to the contractors by the department.

No offer will be considered unless from parties who are prepared to execute work of this kind, having suitable shops and tools, of which, if not known to the department, they must present evidence with their bid.

The act of Congress approved July 17, 1862, prohibits the transfer of any contract or order, or interest therein.

The bidders will state the price, and the time within which they will agree to complete the vessel or vessels, and the bid must be accompanied by the guarantee required by law, that if awarded to them they will promptly execute the contract.

Propositions will be received until the 24th day of February, and they must be indorsed, "Proposals for vessels for river defence," to distinguish them from other business letters.

From the bids thus received a general average price was established, of a little less than $400,000 each, and during the months of March, April and May, 1863, contracts were made for the building of twenty light-draught monitors upon the same plan. Mr. STIMERS was placed in charge of their construction, and the contractors were directed to look to him for instructions. He was ordered to consult with Mr. ERICSSON in preparing his plans and drawings for contractors, and, at his own request, was authorized to establish an office and employ assistants in New-York City, where he could have facilities for frequent and easy consultation with Mr. ERICSSON.

In May, 1864, the first of these vessels, the *Chimo*, built by Mr. AQUILA ADAMS, was launched at Boston. She was found to be a failure, so far as the original design was concerned, of a light-draught river monitor. All these vessels having been designed npon the same plan, further work was at once suspended npon them. A commission was appointed on the 11th of June, 1864, to examine them, and to recommend what should be done with them to remedy their defects. The commission reported on the 9th of July, 1864, recommending that five of the vessels should be changed into torpedo boats, by removing the turrets, &c., in order to lighten their draught, and that the other fifteen should be changed by building np their sides twenty-two inches, increasing their draught, bnt rendering them more serviceable as monitors. That recommendation was adopted by the department, and the proposed changes have been carried ont.

These vessels were fonnd to be defective in draught and in speed. Instead of being some fifteen inches out of the water when fully completed and equipped, as was the original design, it was found that they would barely float, their decks being swash with the water. Their speed, instead of being from seven to nine knots an hour, was fonnd npon trial to be only from three and a half to four knots an hour. The increased draught was caused, first, by reason of a miscalculation of the weights of the materials and the amount of displacement; and, secondly, in consequence of the additions and alterations made in the plans after the contracts were entered into. Many of these alterations were considered necessary, from the experience gained by the navy in the attack made by the monitors and other vessels upon the rebel forts in the harbor of Charleston, and were adopted to obviate defects which that engagement showed to exist in the monitors. The addition of a water tank around the vessel was made upon the suggestion of Admiral SMITH, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, for the purpose of enabling these light-draught vessels, when navigating unknown waters, to sink themselves, so that when they should run aground they could be floated off by pumping the water ont of the tanks.

The errors in the calculations of weights and emount of displacement would appear, from the testimony, to be in a great part attributable to Mr. STIMERS, and those in his employ. He had almost the entire control of the matter; to him was intrusted the making of the calculations, drawing the plans and superintending the work of construction. He had the calculations made by a young man in his office, who Mr. STIMERS says was a man of ability, bnt too young and inexperienced to make all the calculations upon which were to be built twenty vessels, at a cost of several millions of dollars. Mr. STIMERS says that although he had great confidence in the ability of this young man, yet he deemed it necessary that his work should be reviewed by others of more expertence; for that purpose he says he submitted the calculations to Mr. LENTHALL, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, stating that they were the work of a young man, and it was important that they should be verified, and requested that it should be done, which was refused. This statement of Mr. STIMERS is flatly denied by Mr. LENTHALL.

Mr. STIMERS also states that, according to orders, he consulted with Mr. ERICSSON in regard to the plans and alterations and additions to the original plan, and also consulted, or endeavored to do so, with the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Mr. ISHERWOOD, and the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, Mr. LENTHALL. Mr. ERICSSON, while admitting that he was shown many of the plans and drawings prepared under the directions of Mr. STIMERS, denies that he was consulted at all, even in regard to those matters which were shown to him. And Mr. LENTHALL and Mr. ISHERWOOD deny that they were ever consulted by Mr. STIMERS in regard to these light-draught monitors.

The defect in the speed was caused mainly by the increased draught of those vessels; the principal difficulty being caused by the immersion of the overhang protecting the rudder, which prevented the screw from properly operating, in consequence of its being partially enclosed in a box under the water. Some of the witnesses attribnte some of the lack of speed to the engines not being such as should have been pnt in those vessels.

The fact having been fully established that those vessels, as originally planned and constructed, failed to accomplished the purpose for which they were designed, your committee have not deemed it necessary to take testimony in regard to all the details, nor in their report to refer to all the details which appear in the testimony.

It is dne to Engineer STIMERS to state that his duties as general inspector and superintendent of the construction of monitors and iron-clads, were very arduous. He says:

"I had to visit Boston, Philadelphia, Chester, Penn., and Wilmington, Del., besides a great many places about New-York. There were new vessels also being built in Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, although I did not visit there until some time after that; bnt there was a great deal of correspondence growing np, making ont all these new contracts, teaching civilian inspectors what their duties were, and learning what were the views of the Navy Department and Capt. ERICSSON. I was consequently occupied pretty closely."

He does not appear to have been influenced by any desire other than to make as serviceable vessels as possible. A misunderstanding arose between him and Mr. ERICSSON, which led Mr. ERICSSON to deny any responsibility in the matter, and for some reason there was an unfriendly feeling toward Mr. STIMERS npon the part of the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering and the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs. Mr. STIMERS states that he always regarded those officers as inimical to the construction of iron-clad vessels. He says:

"I always felt that it was a regular fight—that we had to conquer them before we could get them to do anything. On the one side it was a fight with the bureaus, and on the other side it was a fight with the contractors to make them do anything right. It was a very unpleasant position which I held."

On the other hand those officers deny that they either had or have now any unfriendly feelings toward monitor or iron-clad vessels, but express a very poor opinion of Mr. STIMERS.

When it was found that these vessels were failures, as originally designed and constructed, Mr. STIMERS was removed from the position he had held in relation to them, and they were placed in charge of other officers, and altered as recommended by the commission appointed to examine them. The five changed into torpedo-boats were altered at a cost of from $50,000 to $60,000 each; the other fifteen were altered at a cost of $80,000 to $100,000 each. With these alterations they would appear to be a very serviceable class of vessels, though not so serviceable as they should be, considering the expenditure of time and money upon their construction, except those fitted up as torpedo-boats, which are of but little utility.

Your committee cannot refrain from the expression of the opinion that it was unwise to order the construction of so many vessels upon precisely the same plan, without first testing the questions involved, by the construction of one or two, or at least carrying them so far forward toward completion as to enable the department to understand and remedy the defects which have been shown to exist in those light-draft monitors. Respectfully enbmitted.

B. F. WADE, Chairman.

The Crops.

IN THE WEST.

The Chicago *Times* publishes additional returns of the condition of the crops in six Northwestern States. It says:

In all parts of the Northwest the crops, with few exceptions, give promise of an abundant yield, notwithstanding the fact that the early growth, particularly of corn, was in many localities retarded by drought; whilst almost everywhere damage to a greater or less extent has been inflicted by excessive rains, followed by rust, chintz bugs and other insects and diseases peculiar to different crops.

It will also be remembered that considerable damage was done to the crops of Northe n Iowa by storms, accompanied by high winds, in the latter part of June, but no very serious injury is reported to have occurred from this cause in other sections.

The wheat crop in some parts of Indiana is almost a failure, owing principally to rust and ravages by the weevil; bnt appearances promise a bountiful yield of corn, oats, and other products in that State, to compensate for this heavy loss.

The potato crop in many parts of Iowa has suffered severely, a pecular bug, which seems to be homogeneous, having inflicted extensive damage. In other respects, prospects of a better harvest than last year's are very encouraging, excepting only the fruit crops, which were extensively destroyed by frosts late in the Spring.

In Illinois wheat has suffered to a great extent from heavy rains, the chints bug, rust, "spot," and other causes. Oats have generally done finely, though storms, accompanied by high winds, have in some sections broken down the crops. The growth of corn in most counties was retarded from three to twenty days by drouth, bnt recent rains heve greatly promoted it. The hay crop is generally good, and most other crops promise well.

In Wisconsin an abundant yield of wheat, corn, oats, and nearly all crops is anticipated, although in some sections their growth has been retarded by dronth.

In Minnesota reports from three counties indicate a thriving condition of the crops. The forthcoming harvest promises to be much better than last year's, though insects are reported to have injured the crops considerably in some sections.

IN ALABAMA.

We clip from the Selma *Times* the following account of the crop prospects in the South:

"The prospect for crops in Alabama, as far as we have been able to learn, is exceedingly gloomy. On most of the plantations it is probable that grain enough for present purposes, and to spare a sufficiency for non-prodncers, will be made, provided the season continues favorable. No cotton of any consequence is being raised. Some farmers have planted small pstches for home purposes and to provide themselves with food for another year.

The teams of most planters have been so rednced by Coniederate and Federal forces as to have crippled them all in their farming operations.

n down Broadway, three more cheers were given by the boys for their old General, who said:

GENERAL: I wish I could be heard while I told your history, (cries of "Go on,") but I cannot. The history of your gallant regiment is the history of the East and West combined. [Cheers.] Come and see me, General when you get fixed, and bring all your officers.

Turning to those gentlemen standing near him, Gen. HOOKER said: "I wish there was some quiet place where I could meet these men. Why, that regiment was with me at Lookout Mountain and all through the campaign before Atlanta. It has a noble history."

The regiment went down Broadway, cheering right lustily for their favorite commander, and a bystander remarked, "all the boys love old JOE," which was the signal for several officers and citizens to press around the hero of Lookout Mountain and shake the hand that directed the "battle above the clouds." After exchanging some few civilities with his old companions in arms, the General retreated to his room and the crowd dispersed.

THE FIFTH NEW-YORK ARTILLERY

left the city for Hart's Island yesterday morning, to be finally paid off and discharged.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Metropolitan Fire Department—County Court-House Stock Claims for Riot Damages.

The board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. TWEED in the chair.

A communication was received from the Comptroller stating that the resolution adopted by the board, requesting him to prepare an ordinance, making the annual appropriations reqnired by the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners cannot be complied with, inasmuch as that duty devolves upon the Common Council, the law making the expenditures of said department a city and not a county charge. The law further requires the Board of Supervisors to include the amount in the tax levy.

Mr. PURDY said the resolution had been adopted before an official copy of the law had been received. It was quite evident from the law that the expenditures of the new Fire Department are city charges, and the county had nothing to do with them.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

A number of letters were received from the city banks, claiming the repayment of taxes wrongfully collected in 1864. They were referred to the legal adviser of the board.

A report was presented by the Committee on Annual TAXES, on a communication from the Board of Estimates of the Metropolitan Fire Department, submitting their estimate of expenses for the year 1865. The estimates, amounting to $600,000 are approved by the committee. The report was accepted and adopted.

An ordinance providing for an additional issue of County Court-house stock to the amount of $261,600, was adopted.

A report in favor of allowing the claim of Mr. EASTMAN, for guns and carbines destroyed during the riots, amounting to $34,601 25, was laid over, and the board adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

A Communication from the Mayor on the Street-Cleaning Question.

This board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. HAYES in the chair.

The following communication was received from the Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1865.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: On the 10th instant the respective branches of your Honorable Body passed certain resolutions on the subject of the contract for cleaning streets and the condition of the streets, and called therein on me for such recommendations as in my judgment would appear appropriate in the emergency.

A statement of the inability of the contractors to clean the streets is set forth, but nothing is mentioned with reference to the causes that prevent the contractors discharging their duties in a proper manner. Their carmen and laborers were driven from the streets by violence, their property was destroyed, and a combination formed to prevent their hiring workmen. Under such circumstances it would have been unjust to have held the contractors to that rigorous responsibility which would have been proper in case of a failure growing out of their fault or neglect.

The emergency alluded to in the resolutions has happily passed away, and I am enabled to congratulate your Honorable Body that the contractors have surmounted the embarrassments of their position, and that the streets are now in a very creditable condition with respect to cleanliness.

While, therefore, I have no recommendation, except to second the contractors in their laudable and zealous endeavors to carry out the requirements of their agreement, I feel it my duty to suggest to your Honorable Body the propriety of amending the ordinances organizing the City Inspector's Department, so as to reduce the number of Health Wardens, Assistant Health Wardens, Street Inspectors, Ordinances, Distributors and Foremen of Sweepers and Dumping Grounds. Most of the duties performed by these officials can be discharged by this office.

It is evident that so much of the City Inspector's Department as was connected with the operations of street cleaning becomes superfluous by the adoption and success of the contract system, and the large sums heretofore paid for its support should be saved to the city.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

This communication was placed on file, and after transacting some routine business, the board adjourned.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

THE STOVER-PORTER EXAMINATION.

The examination of Mr. HENRY D. STOVER was resumed yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. JOHN GRAHAM appeared for Mr. PORTER and Mr. GUNNING S. BEDFORD, JR., represented the people. Counsel for the defence took wide latitude, and introduced many well-known names in the course of the inquiry, including the names of LINCOLN, BUTLER, SEWARD, WEED, Judge HILTON and others; but it was not shown that any of these gentlemen had anything to do with any of the persons who are interested in the pending suit. Mr. STOVER's testimony was, briefly, as follows:

I made a bond for $25,000 to fix certain officers, with the idea that this bond would effect my release; I was in Fort Lafayette in June, 1864, and at that time Porter was my counsel; under Porter's advice I went to Canada; I drew papers for $25,000, understanding that so much of the money would be well invested; it had been represented that public officers could be bribed, and I drew my notes with the understanding that they were to be influenced to effect my release from Fort Lafayette; Mr. Porter transacted my business; I think that Messrs. Wilson and Fox knew nothing of Porter's representations; Porter said to me that it would be necessary that the money should be paid through him, and that his name alone should appear in the transaction; I accepted Porter's representations as truth; I was in Fort Lafayette, and could not there know what to believe and what not to believe; I did not know that Porter misrepresented when he said that he could influence Messrs. Wilson and Fox; Porter pretended to be acting in good faith toward me when he represented that he could secure my release and prevent the putting up of another job on me, by paying Wilson and Fox $25,000; it having been found that Porter could not finish the work within ten days from June 9, 1864, when I gave the notes, the time was extended; after my release from the fort, I felt myself in Porter's power, and gave him papers in compliance with his demands; Porter had to indorse my paper prior to collecting thereon; I do not know that there was any reason why he should indorse my paper; Porter raised $10,000, and represented that Fox and Wilson were willing to wait for the residue, $15,000; I believed that these, Mr. Porter's representations, were truthful, and I supposed that Wilson and Fox were to receive $25,000; my complaint in this court actually is that Porter has fraudulently taken $25,000 from me; if the money had been paid Messrs. Wilson and Fox, that would have been quite another thing; on or about the 20th of August, 1864, I was so completely in Porter's power, as to give him at his demand, a check for $5,300; this was not my voluntary act; I paid the securities which I executed in July, 1864, before I had become aware of the deception which Porter had practiced upon me; in October, 1864, I called upon Mr. Porter for money; S. S. Rowland was with me as my attorney; I might have told Porter that I wanted money for my creditors; Porter said that he could not pay me; he did not use the word "accommodate;" Marshal Murray, with Mr. Wilson, once went to Mr. Porter's office; Mr. Wilson went to Mr. Porter's office to excorcate himself; there was no agreement between myself and Porter, under which the second sum of $5,000 was to be indorsed on either of the notes which I had given; Porter told me that it would require $25,000 to effect my release, and I think that Porter said that he had seen Fox and Wilson, and arranged this matter; Porter had been two years my counsel; I called upon Henderson's counsel in Washington at about the time of the finding of the indictment against Porter; I met Judge Pierpont in his room at Willard's Hotel, Washington; Gen. Butler, Thurlow Weed and Wm. M. Evarts were present; after my incarceration in Fort Lafayette I was advised to make arrangements to effect my escape, but I did not make any effort; there were seven hundred or eight hundred persons in the fort; the topic of conversation was, "How to get out."

After taking further testimony, the further hearing was adjourned to 10 o'clock on Friday morning next.

LARCENIES.

Officer JOHN MURRAY arrested JAMES ROGERS, 17 years of age, on the complaint of MICHAEL COLHAM, who alleges that he fell asleep at No. 375 First-avenue, and that the accused stole his watch and money. The accused was held for trial....Officer MCCONNELL, of the Sixteenth Precinct, arrested JAMES MCCLOSKEY, who is accused of robbing LAWRENCE MALONE, of No. 53 Greene-street, at a house in Seventeenth-street. MALONE had $300 stolen. The prisoner was required to find bail in $1,500....Officer RICHINOER, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, arrested WM. HAMMERSMITH, for stealing a watch and other property, valued at $174, from JOHN PRATT, of No. 45 Cherry-street, on the morning of the 17th inst. The accused was committed in default of $1,500 bail....Officer BROWNING, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested MARY SMITH, for stealing a dress from LIZIAH MANNING. Justice DODGE committed the accused in default of $300 bail. ....Officer JAMES IRVING arrested JOHN SALVAN, who is accused of breaking open a trunk, and stealing a gold watch and other property belonging to EMMA RICHARDSON, of No. 250 Tenth-street. Held to answer.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

SHOOTING IN THE SEVENTH WARD.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a serious affray occurred at the corner of East Broadway and Market-street. BRYAN REILLY, a member of Engine Company No. 2, was dangerously shot, and Officer WILLIAM L. WALLACE, of the Seventh Precinct, while endeavoring to quell the disturbance and disperse the mob, was brutally beaten, and will probably be unfit for duty for a long time. It is alleged that THOMAS SHIELDS, proprietor of a saloon in the neighborhood of the affray, who was drunk and disorderly at the time, instigated the affray. He was arrested after a desperate struggle, and taken to the station-house. The officers were compelled to use their locusts freely to conquer him. Capt. JAMEISON, of the Seventh Precinct, made a report to Inspector CARPENTER, from which it appears that Officer WALLACE was the first to reach the scene of disturbance, when he was instantly surrounded by a mob, and was compelled to fight his way out, or run the risk of losing his life. During the *mêlée* a pistol was discharged, the ball from which took effect in the right side of REGAN REILLY. The latter was taken to the New-York Hospital for treatment yesterday morning. SHIELDS was arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court on a charge of assaulting and beating Officer WALLACE. A commitment was made out for the accused, and while Officer WALLACE was taking SHIELDS to the cell, the latter turned and struck the officer in open court, and afterward kicked him while lying helpless on the floor. The magistrate required SHIELDS to give additional bail in the sum of $500 for the second assault. RICHARD WALTERS, of No. 27 East Broadway, became bondsman for SHIELDS. It being found that REILLY could not live, Coroner COLLIN yesterday went to the Hospital and took his deposition, as follows:

Bryan Reilly, sworn—On Monday morning, between the hours of 2 and 1 o'clock, I was standing at the engine-house in East Broadway, between Market and Catharine streets; I was about to go home, when a party came to me and said there was a friend of mine down the street, under the influence of liquor, and that they could not get him home; somebody suggested that I should go down there and try and get him home; I went down and stayed at the door, before I went in, about five minutes; it was at No. 31 East Broadway; somebody said if I would go in, he would come home with me; I went in, but he would not come home with me for some time; another friend of his was there, and I left and went on the sidewalk, thinking he would go home with this man; he and his friend proceeded on their way home toward Market-street, and I went up to the engine-house; three of us were together; I intended immediately to go to bed; I heard a noise out in the street; I went to the door and saw a crowd; I went over there and got hold of him, and his bar-keeper also, to try to get him home; a policeman came and said he'd be d—d if he would not take him any way; the drunken man butted me in the lip while I was trying to get him home; his bar-keeper told the officer for God's sake to let him alone, as he was crazy; another officer made a remark, "Where is your man? why don't you take him?" this was Officer Price, of the Fourth Precinct; my friend heard the remark Price made, and he ran for him; they got hold of each other, and both fell on the sidewalk; I ran to him and tried to get him away, and I heard one of the officers say, "Shoot him," or "Why don't you shoot?" After my friend got on his feet, his bar-keeper and myself brought him down the street, thinking it was all settled; when just below Botanic Hall, one of the officers, I think it was Officer Wallace, of the Seventh Precinct, came up and shot me in the side; I saw another officer there, beside Price and Wallace; there was no fighting when I was shot; I told the officer not to club or shoot him—that if he wanted to take him to the station-house he could do so; the three officers were there at the time of the shot; I cannot say positively which officer shot me, but, to the best of my belief, it was Officer Wallace; I was standing sideways on the sidewalk, and Wallace was coming toward me; the last I saw of Price he was standing on the corner; I think that there was some feeling against me by Wallace; about two weeks ago he clubbed me when I was standing on the corner for doing nothing; after I was shot I hallooed: "My God, I'm shot;" I ran to the engine-house, and called for assistance; they came down-stairs, and brought me to the hospital this morning; Thomas Shields was the name of the friend I was trying to take home.

The jury rendered the following verdict: "That BRYAN REILLY came to his wounding by a pistol-shot supposed to be at the hands of Officer WALLACE, of the Seventh Precinct."

The affidavit of this witness differs materially from the accounts rendered by the police; Mr. REILLY lives at No. 8 Monroe-street, and is a Special Deputy Sheriff, detailed for duty at the Court of General Sessions.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

ALLEGED RECEIVERS.

Capt. JOURDAN and Officer WOOLDRIDGE, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested LOUIS and JACOB BALLENBERG, brothers, doing business at No. 168 Canal-street, on a charge of receiving $1,900 worth of silk and velvet trimmings which had been stolen from No. 546 Pearl-street. GEORGE W. PEARSON, who is said to be one of the burglars, confessed to Capt. JOURDAN that he assisted in removing the goods from the store. PEARSON says that all of the goods were taken to BALLENBERG's store, and the entire lot sold for $180. Justice DOWLING committed the accused for examination. It is supposed that the stolen goods will be recovered.

An Undiscriminating Policeman.

At every meeting of the Police Commissioners for the trial of police cases, complaints are made by parties who have been arrested without cause and even on the most frivolous pretexts. These arrests, are, of course, made by officers who are insufficiently acquainted with their duty, but they are none the less annoying to the parties arrested. A case occurred a few days ago, in which the stupidity of a policeman was sufficiently exemplified. An intoxicated soldier entered CROOK & DUFF's dining-saloon, in Park-row, and becoming very noisy was politely requested by the Superintendent, Mr. NASH, to be quiet. Shortly afterward the man produced some clams from his pocket and taking up a plated ivory-handled table-knife proceeded therewith to extricate the bivalve. Mr. NASH seeing that the man would not listen to reason, took hold of him by the shoulders and put him out on the sidewalk, the man still retaining his hold of the knife. Mr. NASH then grasped his hand and endeavored to take the knife from him, and in so doing the man fell on the sidewalk. A policeman, THOMAS MURRAY, of the Second Precinct, at once came up, declared that the soldier was badly hurt, and that Mr. NASH must accompany him to the station-house. Mr. NASH accordingly went to the station-house and related the whole affair to Sergeant LATTY, who ordered the officer to take the case to court. In this the Sergeant only did his duty, as he had no power to release an arrested person without an order from a Police Magistrate. On the case being brought before Justice DOWLING, he merely inquired whether the man was drunk, and on being assured by Mr. NASH that he was, he at once ordered him to be locked up, and told Mr. NASH that he was at liberty to return to his duties.

Coroner's Inquest.

A MAN KNOCKS HIS WIFE DOWN STAIRS—SHE IS FATALLY INJURED.

Mr. JOHN MCGOWAN, of No. 101 Norfolk-street, has recently suspected his wife ELEANOR of unfaithfulness; his suspicions were directed against JOHN GANNON, a cousin of Mrs. MCGOWAN; on Sunday night he found his wife and her cousin in an improper position, when he ordered GANNON from the house. To hasten GANNON's departure MCGOWAN hurled a spittoon at his head, when an exciting scene followed. While Mrs. MCGOWAN was standing near the head of the stairs her husband accidentally ran against her and knocked her down, when she fell to the landing. She was taken up insensible and died a few hours afterward. MCGOWAN surrendered himself to the Tenth Precinct Police. Yesterday Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on the body. Dr. ROBINSON testified that in his opinion death was caused by indulgence in liquor and undue excitement, and the jury rendered a verdict to that effect. Mr. MCGOWAN was discharged from custody.

The Clara Clarita.

The steam yacht *Clara Clarita* left the dock at the foot of Fourteenth-street, at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, and passed Throgg's neck at 9:30 o'clock.

Everything promises a fine voyage, and Engineer EVERETT expects to reach Halifax next Thursday. While at Halifax, the machinery will be arranged for underrunning the cable in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the yacht will probably leave that port for Aspey Bay on Saturday morning.

W. O. LEWIS, Esq., well known in this city as the Superintendent of the Sandy Hook line, and a gentleman of great experience with telegraph cables, has gone with Mr. EVERETT in the *Clara Clarita*.

Naval Intelligence.

THE NAVAL SALE AT PORTSMOUTH.

The sale at the Portsmouth Navy-yard realized $98,800 for the five vessels sold. The steamer *Dawn* was not sold. GEORGE A. LEACH, of Portsmouth, purchased the *Arkansas* for $40,000; O. SEABURY, of New-Bedford, Mass., the *Wamsutta* for $14,500; E. SNOW, of Cohassett, Mass., the *Ethan Allen* for $20,000; M. BARTLETT, of Boston, the *Roebuck* for $14,100; and GEORGE BURNHAM, of Portland, Me., the *Henry James* for $10,100.

NAVAL APPRENTICE SHIP SABINE.

The United States frigate *Sabine*, Commander L. B. LOWRY, will remain at this port until the close of the week, and will be open to-day, off the Battery, for visitors who are provided with passes. She has come here from New-London, her Summer station, for the purpose of replenishing her stores, and shipping a crew of seamen in the place of those whose terms of service is soon to expire. The *Sabine* has over 300 naval apprentices on board. She has recently sent a large draft on board the *Colorado* and probably will send some to the *Hartford*. The plan of the naval apprentice system is proving a great success, Commander LOWRY is well fitted for the duties devolving upon him and the boys entertain the highest regard for him, and are well pleased with the school and the promise for the future. Already five of the boys, have, after a thorough examination, been admitted to the Naval Academy. In due time others will be sent. To-day (Tuesday) and Friday parents and guardians who have sons and wards on board will be admitted on board after 1 o'clock. The boats will be at the landing on the south side of Pier No. 1 North River. The following circular has just been issued by the commanding officer, which will enable those who desire to gain a brief insight into the qualifications required for admittance of apprentices to the service to know the official points.

CIRCULAR.

U. S. STEAMER SABINE, July 1, 1865.

Boys dasiring to anter tha navy as apprentices, must be physically sound, well developed, between fourteen and eighteen years of age, be able to read and write fairly, and understand arithmetic as far as long division; must be of good character, and must bring testimonials to that effect from responsible citizens.

When coming to the ship to enlist, the boy must be accompanied by his parent or guardian, who gives his or her written consent to the boy's enlistment to serve till he is twenty-one years of age, and who are required to sign the shipping articles.

The "Apprentices" are systematically instructed, under the direction of the commanding officer, in the various duties pertaining to a "Seaman" on board a man-of-war. Schoolmasters are also attached to the practice ship who teach the boys and assist them in their studies.

"Apprentices" whose terms of service have expired, and have honorable discharges, will always have the preference to the positions of warrant and petty officers in the navy.

The pay of "Apprentices" is $8, $9 and $10 per month. No allotments or allowances from it are allowed to parents, guardians, or others.

R. B. LOWRY,
Lieut. Commander, U. S. N.

AUCTION SALE AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

A large sale of canvass clippings, furniture from ships gone out of commission and of condemned wood, took place yesterday at the Navy-yard. The sale realized a handsome sum, and was under the direction of D. D. T. MARSHALL, Naval Storekeeper.

—Chief-Engineer WM. W. W. WOOD, U. S. N., took formal leave of the office of General-Inspector and Superintendent of Steam Engineering, under Admiral GREGORY, at the close of last week. Mr. WOOD has been attached to this post since the war begun, and has rendered valuable service to his country. He has given to our navy the famous torpedo craft which destroyed the rebel ram *Albemarle*, and which, at such a trifling cost and great rapidity, opened the James River, by clearing it of its obstructions placed there by the rebels and Gen. GRANT. This work was accomplished in a few hours, so that on the 3d of April our fleet was enabled to pass up to Richmond. Mr. WOOD goes to the Naval Academy as the Superintendent of the Naval Engineer Cadet School, which was provided for by an act of Congress approved July 4, 1864, "To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to provide for the education of naval constructors and steam engineers, and for other purposes." In leaving this city and his former station, Mr. WOOD will take with him the warmest wishes for success of his numerous friends and admirers.

—On Wednesday week the following vessels will be sold at the Philadelphia Navy-yard: Side-wheel steamers *Bienville, Santiago de Cuba, Alabama, Britannia, Miami*; screw steamers *Montgomery, Fah-Kee, Mary Sanford, Stars and Stripes, Norwich*; tugs *Howqua, Sunflower, Arabia, Larkspur, Whitehead, Potomska, Carnation, Martin, Hoyt*; bark *A. Houghton*; brig *Perry*; Schooners *D. Smith, C. P. Williams, Matthew Vassar*.

—The steam-gunboat *Algonquin*, which has been receiving her machinery at Providence, R. I., arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Saturday, after a quick trip from the former place. The performance of her engines and boilers gave the greatest satisfaction to all on board, and, in spite of all the ill-surmisings, she will prove a complete success, as far as her propulsive power is concerned.

—Lieut.-Commander JAMES S. THORNTON, commanding the gunboat *Iosco*, which arrived here last week, was the executive officer of the *Kearsarge* when she sunk the *Alabama*, off the Coast of France, and held the same position on board the *Hartford* when she led the victorious fleet which captured New-Orleans.

—The property of the Naval Academy at Newport is now being removed on board of the schoolship *Santee*, and in the course of a few weeks the Practice Squadron will leave the waters of Narragansett Bay for Annapolis, where the school will be re-established, after an absence of over four years from that place.

—The flagship *Hartford*, bearing the broad pennant of Rear-Admiral HENRY H. BELL, and commanded by Commander SHUFELDT, will proceed to Ellis' Island in a few days, to receive her ordnance stores, preparatory to sailing for the East Indies.

—Naval Constructor B. F. DELANO has been very ill since the 13th inst., but we are happy to state that he is improving, and expects to be at his post early next week.

—The light-draft monitor *Squando* will sail for Philadelphia about Wednesday. She will be laid up in ordinary.

—Thousands are daily visiting the *Dunderberg*, at her dock, foot of Sixth-street. Visitors will not be allowed on board at present.

—The *Iosco*, Lieutenant-Commander JAMES S. THORNTON, will go to the Navy-yard to-day, and be put out of commission.

—The practice-ship *Savannah* will be put in commission on Saturday.

—Six steamers and one bark will be sold at the Boston Navy-yard on the first day of August.

Abatement of Nuisances.

The Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection makes the following report for the week ending July 22:

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	106
Complaints for which no cause existed	0
Notices for abatement served	222
Nuisances abated, under notice	294
Sinks and water closets cleaned	257
Loads of night soil removed from the city limits	1,301
Dead horses removed from the city limits	82
Dead cows removed from the city limits	5
Dead goats removed from the city limits	0
Dead hogs removed from the city limits	13
Dead dogs and other small animals removed from the city limits	348
Number of barrels of offal removed from the city limits	3,800
Unsound beef, pounds	1,087
Unsound fish, pounds	157

City Mortality.

The City Inspector reports that 591 deaths occurred in this city during the past week—80 men, 93 women, 233 boys and 185 girls—being a decrease of 69 as compared with the mortality of the previous week, and an increase of 45 as compared with that of the corresponding week of 1864. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows:

FROM ACUTE DISEASE.

Apoplexy		Fever, remittent	3
Bleeding	2	Fever, scarlet	3
Bronchitis	7	Fever, typhoid	3
Catarrh	1	Fever, typhus	7
Cholera	4	Haat, effects of	1
Cholera infantum	113	Whooping-cough	16
Cholera morbus	10	Inflammation, bowels	6
Convulsions, infantile	46	Inflammation, brain	12
Convulsions, puerperal	1	Inflammation, lungs	12
Croup	3	Inflammation, stomach	1
Diarrhœa	28	Inflammation, womb	1
Diphtherite	9	Jaundice	1
Dysentery	25	Measles	7
Erisipelas	3	Small-pox	6
Erysipelas	3	Variolold	1
Fever, bilious	3		
Total			353

FROM CHRONIC DISEASE.

Abscess	1	Debility, infantile	17
Abscess of liver	1	Dropsy	4
Albuminuria and Bright's disease of kidneys	4	Dropsy in the chest	1
Aneurism	1	Dropsy in the head	18
Brain, disease of	9	Heart, disease of	7
Cancer	1	Kidneys, disease of	2
Cancer, breast	1	Liver, disease of	1
Cancer, womb	2	Marasmus, infantile	65
Cirrhosis of the liver	1	Palsy	2
Consumption	67	Rupture	1
Debility, adult	4	Scrofula	1
		Ulceration	1
Total			210

FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Asphyxia	1	Delirium tremans	2
Casualties	4	Drowned	2
Casualties, run over	1	Fracture of skull	1
Casualties by shooting	1	Old age	9
Casualties by railroad	2	Premature birth	4
Casualties by being crushed	1	Total	28

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SKIRMISH IN BROADWAY.—On Sunday afternoon a disturbance occurred in Broadway, which, but for the interference of citizens, would undoubtedly have had a serious result. An infantry regiment was moving up Broadway, followed upon the sidewalk by a number of stragglers. The regiment had passed Cortlandt-street, when a party of fifteen or twenty cavalrymen, dismounted, turned the corner of Broadway and mingled with the stragglers. One of the former jostled against one of the infantry, and upon being remonstrated with, assaulted him. Upon this, the assaulted soldier, using his musket as a club, knocked the cavalryman down. His companions immediately drew their sabres for a charge, while the friends of the insulted soldier rallied to his support. The troopers kept off their intended assailants with their swords, but the latter prepared to resort to a long range fight, fixed their bayonets, loaded their muskets and would probably have resorted to extreme measures but for the interference of citizens, who persuaded them to be quiet and not disgrace their uniforms. The officers of returning regiments should prevent their men from straggling in the streets.

IMPORTANT SURGICAL OPERATION WITH NITROUS OXIDE GAS.—The first important surgical operation with "laughing gas" as an anæsthetic agent, was performed on Saturday last, by Dr. CARNOCHAN, of this city. The operation was the removal of a cancer, with one entire breast, for a lady who was in delicate health. Dr. COLTON administered the gas, and by alternating it with atmospheric air, the lady was kept in a gentle sleep, and entirely insensible to pain. The time occupied by the operation was sixteen minutes, and forty gallons of gas were used. The pulse was full and strong during the entire operation, and there was no more appearance of exhaustion at the close than might have been expected from the loss of blood. It is not improbable that this is the inauguration of the substitution of nitrous oxide gas for chloroform in surgical practice.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—Yesterday afternoon the new steam fire engine "Metropolitan No. 1," designed as a sample of the new style of machines for use in the Paid Fire Department, arrived in the city. As this beautiful engine proceeded down Broadway, drawn by two powerful horses, it attracted great attention from the crowds in the street. Fire Commissioner ENOS was riding on the machine escorting it to its stopping place. The appearance of "Metropolitan No. 1" fully justifies the anticipations entertained by the Commissioners, being handsome in its general outlines and complete in the several appointments. The machine will be thoroughly tried during the week before being assigned to a company for permanent duty. A full description of this engine has already been published in the TIMES.

HO FOR GREEN ERIN!—To-day that mysterious organization known throughout the world, and particularly in the House of Commons as the Fenian Brotherhood, will have a grand pow-wow at Jones' Woods. The bust of Gen. CORCORAN is to be raffled for, an address is to be delivered by Mr. ROBERTS, music and dancing, feasting and fun, are on the programme, and we trust to find a generous emulation of the good order and decorum which characterized the monster gathering of the Germans at the same place last week.

LAW REPORTS.

Mode of Appeal in Confiscation Cases.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

A few weeks since the court set aside a decree of condemnation forfeiting a quantity of railroad stock, the property of Leroy W. Wiley, a rebel.

The government raised the question as to the mode of appeal taken by claimants, claiming that they must elect whether they would proceed by writ of error or regular mode of appeal. To meet this question, the Judge has rendered the following decision:

Le Roy M. Wiley, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States; 1,756 shares of the capital stock of the G. W. Railroad Co., &c., the said Company and L. M. Wiley, claimants.

NELSON, C. J.—We think the motion to dismiss the appeal or writ of error in the above case should be denied. The act of Congress under which the proceedings are conducted is new, and there may possibly be some doubt as to the proper remedy by way of revision of the decree in the court below. It is not infrequent in such cases, for abundant caution, for the attorney or counsel to avail himself of both a writ of error and appeal. Of course but one record is returned, and that according to the truth of the case. My own opinion is very clear that the appropriate remedy is by appeal. It was adopted in the case of Brown *vs.* the United States, (8 Cranch, 110,) an analogous proceeding. But still, the appellate court of last resort may differ with me, and we shall, therefore, leave the remedies undisturbed. The Clerk will enter the proper rules denying these motions, distinct and separate from the final decree. They are but preliminary to it, and will so appear upon the record. The final decree is a simple reversal of the decree below and dismissal of the libel of information. It is signed and indorsed with the papers.

The Case of the Bark Dahomey.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

United States vs. *The Bark Dahomey.*—The owners of this vessel, on a charge of fitting out as a slaver, have given notice to the District-Attorney that they move for the appointment of appraisers to appraise the vessel and cargo, with a view of bonding the same.

The motion will be heard this morning.

The Fire Department Controversy.

COURT OF APPEALS—JUNE TERM, 1865.

The People of the State of New-York, Respondents, vs. *James W. Booth et al., impleaded, &c., Appellants.*—This action was brought to restrain the defendants from intermeddling with the property pertaining to the Fire Department of the City of New-York. Heard and decided on the demurrer of the complainants to the answer of the defendants.

OPINION OF THE COURT PER DAVIS, J.

On demurrer to the answer of the defendants for insufficiency, the defendants may attack the complaint on the ground that it does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The people of the State, in order to maintain an action in their name, must, like other plaintiffs, show an interest in the subject matter of the litigation. Where the property, which is the subject matter of the action, is described in the complaint "as belonging to the City of New-York," such statement does not assert such an interest in the property as will enable the people to maintain such action. Judgment of the court below reversed, and judgment for the appellants on the demurrer.

Action Brought on Policy of Insurance.

COURT OF APPEALS—JUNE TERM, 1865.

Nathaniel Smith and another, Executors of Jonathan Smith, Appellants, vs. *The Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company, Respondents.*

OPINION BY JUDGE DAVIS.

Where the policy of insurance describes the property insured as being "a two-story frame building, used for winding and coloring yarn, and for the storage of spun yarn," it does not thereby warrant that such building is to continue to be thus used. Such statement in the policy is a warrant as to the use of the premises *in presenti* only, and is not to be deemed a continuing warranty as to the future use of such building. The insurer wishing to protect himself by a continuing warranty, as to the future use of such building, must do so by language plainly importing such an intent. Where, on account of the character of the use of the property insured, special rates are required to be paid and the policy contains no warranty of continued use, a change of such use keeping within the same character of risk, calling for the same special rates, will not avoid the policy when the risk is not thereby increased. In such case it is for the jury to find the fact whether the risk has been increased by such change. Evidence on the part of the insured that the risk was thereby greatly decreased, is competent. Judgment reversed and new trial ordered.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 24, 1865.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '81	C.	106⅞	200 Erie Railway		83¾
40,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s	C.	104½	200 do		83⅝
20,000 do		104½	2000 do		84
25,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s	C.	96¾	900 do		84⅛
2,000 U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer. New Issue		97⅛	200 do		84½
5,000 North Car. 6s		78	500 do		84¾
9,000 Ohio 6s, 68		97½	100 do	815	84
6,000 Missouri 6s		72	100 Erie R. Pref		86
2,000 Conn. State 6s		95	100 Al. & T. H. R		100
20,000 Ohio & M. Cer		25	700 Reading R		103¾
7,000 Ill. Cen. Bs		117	1000 do		103¾
5,500 P., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d		85	100 do		103⅝
1,000 H. & St. J. 1st L. G. Bonds		92½	15 do		102
5,000 Mar. & Cin. 1st M.		90	500 do	2d call	103½
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.		75	300 do	b30	103½
80 Am. Ex. Bank		113	500 Mich. S. & N. I. R		64½
10 Cen. National B'k		103½	200 do		64¾
35 Fourth Nat. Bank		109½	730 Ill. Cen. R		129
100 Canton Co		40	100 do	s30	128
100 Quick. Min. Co		58	50 Chic. & N. W		28
200 do	2d call	58½	100 do		27¾
100 Mariposa M. Co		12½	600 Chic. & N. W. Pr		62
100 do		13	200 do		62½
500 At. Mail S. Co		165	100 Chic. & R. I. R		107½
100 do		165½	200 do		107⅝
100 Brnns. Land Co.	b10	11¾	80 Chi., Bur. & Q		110½
100 N. Y. Cen		94½	300 Pitts., Ft. W. & C		96
100 Clevs. & Tol		100	100 do	2d call	98¼

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s	C.	104¼	600 Reading R		103½
15,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.		99⅜	200 do		103¾
2,000 Mo. State 6s		72½	200 do	b10	103⅝
1,000 California 7s		114½	100 do	s30	103
100 At. Mail S. Co		165½	200 do	s30	102¾
300 Cum. Coal Pr		41½	200 Ill. Can. R		130
100 N. Y. Cen. R		94⅞	200 Clevs. & Pitts		68½
100 Mich. S. & N. I		64¼	50 Chic. & N. W		27½
250 do		64	200 do		27¾
300 Erie Railway		83½	100 Chic. & N. W. Pr		61¾
100 do	s10	83½	100 do		61¾
100 do	s20	83	100 do		61½
1000 do		83½	100 Chic. & R. I		107½
100 do	s30	83	200 do		107¼
800 do		83⅞	400 do		107
100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C		98	100 do	2d call	106⅞
200 do	s15	98	100 do		106¾
100 do		98¼			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100 N. Y. Cen. R	c	94¾	200 Cleve. & Pitts	s3	68½
100 do		94¾	200 do		68⅝
100 Erie Railway	c	83½	300 do		83½
1600 do		83¾	200 do	s3	83⅝
1400 do		83¼	200 Chic. & R. I	b3	107¾
200 do	al0	85	100 do		107⅜
1000 do		85½	100 Chic. & N. W		27¾
700 do	b3	85⅛	100 Ch. & N. W. Pr		62½
100 do	c	85⅛	100 do	b3	62½
600 do		85½	100 do		62⅝
100 Ill. Central R	s-d	131	300 do	c	62⅝
300 do	s30	130	300 do	c	62
200 Reading R		103⅛	100 At. Mail S. Co		166
1200 do	b3	103⅜	100 Bruns. Land Co	b3	11¼
200 do	s3	103

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—THE GREEN MONSTER.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH EMIGRANT—HANDY ANDY.

BROADWAY THEATRE—YOUTHFUL DAYS OF RICHELIEU—THE MAID WITH THE MILKING PAIL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Otawa (C. W.) *Citizen* says: "The theatrical wardrobe of the late JOHN WILKES BOOTH, recovered about a month ago from the wreck of the schooner *Maria Victoria*, at Bic, last Fall, was disposed of by decree of the Vice-Admiralty Court, by public auction, at Quebec, by Messrs. CASEY & Co., auctioneers at the Champlain Market Hall. Among the wardrobe, which unfortunately had been injured by salt water, there was a splendid collection of theatrical clothes, in fine silk velvets, silks, satin, ermine, crimson clothing, hats, caps, plumes, boots and buskins, shoes, &c. In swords and pistols, there was a case or trunk packed with a large variety of some very beautifully mounted ones among them. The competition, on the whole, was very spirited, and several articles were sold at exceedingly high prices. The amount realized for the wardrobe, in its damaged state, was about $500. The original cost cannot have been less than $1,500."

The Pall Mall *Gazette* of July 10 says: "We learn from a trustworthy source that the Emperor NAPOLEON has entered into negotiations with some of the European Powers for calling a congress, the principal objects of which are to be the settlement of pending European questions, and a general disarmament. Gen. Prince WITTGENSTEIN, who arrived in Paris, a few days ago, from St. Petersburgh, has, we understand, brought with him an autograph letter of the Emperor ALEXANDER, expressing approval of the proposal. Prussia, Italy and Spain have also expressed themselves favorable to the project. We are not aware whether the matter has yet been officially broached to England and Austria; but we believe negotiations on the subject will shortly be commenced with those powers, and that the Emperor expects he will succeed this time in realizing his favorite idea."

By the arrival at this port last night of the steamer *Annie*, from Newbern, we have the following particulars of the loss of the United States transport *Quinnebaug*. She left Morehead City on the 20th inst., for Philadelphia, having on board 350 discharged troops and sixteen horses. Whilst crossing Beanfort Bar, she struck, and immediately went to pieces. Of the above number, thirty-one men of the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, Licut. DANAN, of the Ninth Maine, and all the horses, were drowned. The balance were saved by the schooner *Benjamin Adams* and a gunboat, and taken into Beaufort.

The St. Louis *Republican* says that Major MCCONNELL, a sprightly young officer, who at one time officiated as Provost-Marshal in that city, has eloped with and married a daughter of Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania. The *Republican* says that the Major, while in St. Louis, was decidedly a ladies' man, and just the boy to carry off a boarding-school girl from a rich old Governor.

Some Georgia papers are trying to make a sensation by predicting a St. Domingo massacre by the negroes. It would seem that some sense of the wild justice of retaliation must haunt their imaginations. Where the negroes are decently treated no one suspects massacre; but where those who have toiled a life-time for nothing are now refused the privilege of laboring for their own bread, what may not the guilty expect?

Ten thousand freedmen and their families are farming for themselves in the neighborhood of Vicksburgh, with excellent results, doing much better than those who worked by the month for wages. The government is furnishing them seed and other articles on credit, to be paid from the proceeds of the crops. This system is considered the most suitable for the freedmen, as it teaches them to rely on their own exertions.

The Richmond *Bulletin* announces with sincere pleasure that the republication of the Richmond *Whig* was to be resumed on Monday. The editorial control of the paper will rest with Mr. ROBERT RIDGEWAY, and the managing proprietors of the paper are Messrs. WYATT M. ELLIOTT and J. C. SHIELDS, who are gentlemen of great and deserved popularity.

At the present moment it may be interesting to know that, according to the last revised register, the number of electors in England and Wales in counties and boroughs is 1,027,017. The parliamentary electors in boroughs number 191,229. In Scotland the number in counties is 19,109, and cities, burghs and towns 52,628. In Ireland there are 173,172 electors in counties, and 30,673 in cities and boroughs.

Col. W. HEMPHILL JONES, of the Treasury Department, and long in the public service, is at the Astor House, with his family. Col. JONES was sent to New-Orleans as a special agent of the Treasury Department, in February, 1861, and it was to him that Gen. DIX, sent the well known dispatch: "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

The Tennessee canvass goes on with spirit, but the rebels manifest a great deal of smothered malice. HORACE MAYNARD made a strong loyal speech, giving the people a picture of their recent sins. The Mayor and Justice of the Peace of Columbia, Tenn., have been suspended for persecuting negroes.

The only rebel officers held as prisoners now at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, are ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS and JOHN H. REAGAN—the Vice-President and Paymaster-General of the late rebellious States. Gens. KERSHAW, MARMADUKE and many other lesser officers have taken the oath of allegiance, and were yesterday released.

The Little Rock *Journal* holds out strong inducements to emigrate to Northwestern Arkansas, and dilates, with great enthusiasm, upon its soil and timber, its mines of lead, iron, silver, saltpetre and coal, to say nothing of the unvaluable salubrity of its climate and the purity of its water.

The *Ocean Queen*, from Panama July 16, arrived at this port last evening. She brings $299,629 in specie. The news from South America shows a very troubled state of affairs in that part of the world.

Over ten millions were subscribed yesterday to the national loan, leaving only about five millions to be taken up.

The steamship *City of London* reached this port last evening. Her news is, for the most part, anticipated.

Mr. DANIEL L. NORTHUP has been appointed Commissioner of the Nassau (Brooklyn) Water Works for a term of eight years.

The theatrical wardrobe of J. WILKES BOOTH, the assassin, which was picked up from the wreck of the schooner *Marie Victoria*, has been sold by anction in Canada. Though most of the articles were greatly damaged by salt water, they realized high prices. A dressing-case, nearly in pieces, brought $15, and spoiled costumes were knocked down at $25 each.

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. GRANT is expected in this city this morning, on his way up the Hudson River.

LOCAL NEWS.

The One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New-York and Seventeenth Connecticnt Regiments arrived yesterday, the first from City Point, via Baltimore, and the other from Hilton Head. The New-York boys took dinner at the State Agency, and left during the afternoon for Troy by the *John Brooks*. The Connecticut regiment departed for Hartford. The One Hundred and Forty-third New-York and the Fifth New-York Artillery left yesterday for Hart's Island, to be paid off. Gen. HOOKER received the compliment of a salute and hearty greeting at the hands of the One Hundred and Forty-third, making a few complimentary remarks in return.

Five hundred and ninety-one deaths occurred in this city during the past week—80 men, 93 women, 233 boys and 185 girls—a decrease of 69 as compared with the report of the previous week, and an increase of 45 as compared with the corresponding week of last year. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption, 67; infantile marasmus, 65; bronchitis, 7; cholera, 4; cholera morbus, 10; cholera infantum, 113; diarrhœa, 28; dysentery, 25; typus fever, 10; small pox, 7.

The Board of Supervisors, yesterday, authorized the Comptroller to issue additional County Court-house Stock to the amount of $261,600. A communication was received from the Comptroller stating that the expenditures of the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners are city and not county charges, and that the ordinance making appropriations for the Fire Department must be passed by the Common Council.

The price of Gold was steady, yesterday, at 142¾@143¼ ₰ cent. Money steady. The Stock Exchange higher in Governments and for the Railways. Exchange quiet for Wednesday's Cunarder.

Produce and merchandise were in more demand yesterday. Breadstuffs were generally firmer, as were also Lard and Cut Meats. New Mess Pork, Cottou and Petroleum were lower. Freights rather dull.

At the Live Stock Markets yesterday the receipts of beef cattle were fair, the demand good, and prices ranged about as reported last week, namely: 15c.@17c. ₰ lb., dressed weight, for good to prime steers, and 12c.@14c. for poor to common. Sheep are abundant, and cheaper, prices being 5½c.@6½c. for common to good. The prices of other animals are unchanged.

England and France—Their Joint Action in American Affairs.

The concert of action betweeu the government of England and the government of France, as to the policy to be pursued toward the North and South during the war, continued until the close of the rebellion. The latest official publications we have upon the subject are certain dispatches that passed between Earl RUSSELL and the British representatives at the French Court, in May and June last. Earl RUSSELL, under date of May 30, says to Earl COWLEY: "Your Excelleucy will have been enabled by my telegram of this morning to prepare M. DROUYN DE LHUYS for the communication of the views of Her Majesty's government as to the conrse which, in the present posture of affairs in the United States, *may properly be adopted by the governments of England and France.*" Further on, in the same dispatch, he says: "The governmeut of the Emperor will probably view the matter in the same light; and, under this impression, Her Majesty's government desire your Excellency to propose that *the two governments should agree at once to adopt the following measures,*" &c.

There have from time to time, during the progress of the rebellion, been differences of opiniou betweeu the English and the Freuch governments as to the special line of policy they should adopt, in certain aspects of our affairs; and earnest discussions upon important points have takeu place between them; but amid them all has appeared the fixed pnrpose of both Powers to make their actiou ou all fundamental points the same.

In but one other instance, and that under very different circnmstances, and for a mnch shorter length of time, have these two governments ever maintained such relations with each other. It was during the war in the Crimea against Russia; hut those who have read in KINGLAKE'S book the veracious history of that anomalous military alliance need not to be informed as to the means and agencies by which it was brought about, maintained and dissolved. Cotemporary with the commencement of their joint action in our case, was the adoption of a joint policy in the case of Mexico; hnt a few months brought the latter to a close by the withdrawal (at Soledad) of England from the tripartite alliance, and France was left to deal with Mexico accordiug to her own optiou.

The diplomatic alliance of the two governments regarding America was supposed to add vastly to the moral force of the course pursued hy each, and give it the greatest possible backing of material strength. Had their policies been irrecoucilably different, and that of one or the other antagonistic to us, there would have been danger to the peace of the hostile governmeut. But when two of the first-class Powers of the world agreed, as it were, to sit in council, to discuss our affairs with judicial calmness, to arrive at the same decisions, and to enforce these decisions with all their influeuce, authority and might, their action became so weighty and imposing as to make its contraveutiou a matter of serious thought.

It is undouhtedly now the great aim of the statesmanship of both England and France to strengtheu the friendly relations of the two countries, to maintain the *entente cordiale* between the two governmeuts, and to obtaiu conformity of policy aud actiou, as far as possible, in their relations with other Powers, especially with the United States and Russia. Such invaluable results to each have followed the alliance thus far that its continuance does not depend upou the coutinuance in power of the two men who have done so mnch to bring it about—NAPOLEON the Third and Lord PALMERSTON. Its importance is appreciated now, not only hy the statesmeu, hut by the people of both countries. It has broader ground at this time to rest on than ever, grows stronger with every year of its existence, and has in itself the elements of long endurance.

It was unofficially announced in the European papers, some three mouths ago, or immediately after the close of the late rebellion, when it was supposed in Europe that we would have to find some uew war for our unemployed soldiers—when it was believed that our troops would rush into Mexico or Canada, or both at ouce—that the Freuch Government had proposed to the English a joint and definite policy to be pursued hy both in such event—that the Emperor, on his part, would consider it his duty to repel an attack by us on Canada, while he would expect the English to aid him in case he had difficulties with us about Mexico. Along with this statement came the additional oue that the British Government had very peremptorily refused to enter into the arrangemeut. We do not doubt that both of the statements are essentially true. The fact that such a propositiou was made, shows the wide scope of the alliance, and the fact of its refusal shows that the alliance has its limitations.

Mr. McCulloch and His Gold Surplus.

The *Journal of Commerce*, whose editors promised their loyal business readers most humbly and faithfully, the morning after the last Presidential election, to quit politics and confine themselves to their appropriate class journalism, thus writes of the Secretary of the Treasury:

"If the statements made in the administration papers are true, the Treasury Department has become a grand shaving-shop, and the chief of the bureau is head speculator. There have been rumors for several days that the Secretary of the Treasury was about to throw some of his accumulated gold upon the market, with a view of 'regulating' the price *for the benefit of the little group of his speculative friends.* We alluded to this some days ago, and expressed the hope the Secretary would not commit himself to a policy so degrading to himself and injurious to the country. *It is now openly stated that* THIS *has been done*, and current reports add that an arrangement has been made to supply a broker so that the upward turn in gold may be limited to 143. The Assistant Treasurer of this port is absent from town, and his subordinates decline to give any information as to the amount the government is disposed to sell, or the terms upon which the sale is conducted. Our readers know that we have uniformly opposed the policy of selling off the gold held hy either the banks or the Sub-Treasury; and have considered the payment of interest in advance at the arbitrary will of the Secretary as wrong in principle, and not serving even a temporary purpose of usefulness."

Now, having a few days since set right a mistake in *figures* of our own about Custom-house matters, at the instance of the *Journal*—and with a graceful acknowledgment of the correction—we might reasonahly prefer a request that the writer should, in turn, and for his own sake, set right what he would have his readers believe to be *facts* in regard to the more important affairs of the Secretary of the Treasury. We shall uot do so, however, in any very great confideuce that the writer for that paper means to correct even the least of its misstatements or "dednctions" about aught that coucerns the Publio Credit, or the integrity of its administrators. Nevertheless, we are prepared to point out in the foregoing paragraph no less than half a dozeu deliberate hlunders—indulged without qualification, and put forth, to all appearance, in malignant partisan passion.

1. No statement has beeu made by any administratiou press in regard to the plenary authority of the Secretary to control his Gold-Interest surplus, except under the laws of Congress, quoted at the time.

2. No rumor has beeu current that he would sell Gold "for the benefit of the little group of his speculative frieuds."

3. No such "group" has any other existeuce than in the suspicious imagination of the *Journal* writer.

4. No statement has been openly made except by the writer himself that "THIS"—the sale of Gold for the benefit of such a "group"—"*has been done.*"

5. No policy couucted with the subject can be "degrading" personally to Mr. MCCULLOCH, which he pursues, under the authority of Congress, from his highest sense of public duty.

6. No injury can be charged to result to the country from the exercise of such authority without at least dividing the blame betweeu the law itself and its administrator.

Bnt it further appears from the *Journal's* complaint, that the writer has failed to confirm his graceless misstatement that Mr. MCCULLOCH, as "head speculator," is selling gold "for the benefit of the small group of his speculative friends" at the Sub-Treasury Office, in this city. Mr. VAN DYCK he says, is out of town and his "subordinates" won't tell him what *is* going on. We are quite sure they have told uo oue else, if iudeed any other person conuected with the public press, has had the hrass to make the inquiry. We should doubt whether Mr. VAN DYCK, or even Mr. MCCULLOCH, himself, is master of his business if he should proclaim from the housetops, or throngh the *Journal* columns, how or when, or at what rates or to what extent this delicate responsibility is about to be exercised.

We make no challenge of the mere opiniou of the *Journal* critic as to whether the hanks or the Sub-Treasury should ever sell gold at all or not. It might suit his peculiar view of the gold question to have the Treasury Office absorb a sufficient sum through the Custom-house to put the price to 200 per cent. again, just as it suited his partisan purpose last year to insinuate that the Secretary of the Treasury would have uo surplus to spare. It is doubtless equally cousistent with this line of argumeut that the anticipatiou of gold interest is pronounced "arbitrary," and the turning of a portion of the gold surplus into currency to meet the curreucy interest, is held to be bad economy, and a gross interference with the freedom of supply aud demand in the Gold Room. But on all these points, we submit that the Secretary might be suffered to differ from his critio, without having his motives grossly assailed or his integrity shamefully impeached.

GREENHORN.—This rather slangy appellatiou must he used (and we mean uo disrespect) to designate our friend of the Providence *Post*. After quoting some facts about the demoniac character of the rowdyism that occasionally breaks out here, the editor says:

"With the enormous municipal expenditure of New-York City, we think this sort of thing might be stopped."

Why, bless your gooseberry eyes, Mr. *Post*, "that's uot the little game." Don't you know that these very rowdies are the makers of our law-makers; that uot a few, but a large majority of the meu who sit in our official high places, are indebted for their seats to these heaveu-daring villains? Do you expect a fellow uominated entirely and elected mainly by ruffians, to "go back on the boys?" If you do, your knowledge of New-York life must be very small indeed. Don't you remember when scores of these rowdies were policemen? Some of them are in State Prison, some are dead, and a great many are rowdies still. Don't you remember when a pompous Justice of the Peace held court in an omnibus, one morning, while riding down town, and discharged from the officers having them in custody a gang of scamps (all his frieuds,) who had been breaking heads and windows all night. Come and live with us awhile, Mr. *Post*, and we venture to predict that you will find Rhode Island large enough for any future aspirations that you may entertain. What! Officials chosen by ruffians put down ruffianism! *Mr. Post*, you don't know us; we are very bad, uo doubt, but we are not ungrateful. A vote given or hoped for is "a thing of beauty and a joy forever," and our office-holders and office-seekers are too smart to alienate even the suffrage that reeks of the Five Points and the penitentiary.

The Era of Political Bugbears Past and Gone.

One great lesson taught by all wars or national struggles, is the relation betweeu the true and the false, the real and the unreal, in human progress or advancement. The contest uow happily closed, was one of the great educators of the natiou. It brought with it a recognition of many truths heretofore unlearned or disregarded. It sets before us as a people the faithful reflex of what we are, and left us to draw the couclusion as to what we may become.

In the first place it developed the great truth that this is a nation, possessing within itself all the vitality, unity and power which are associated with the idea of a nationality. The great machinery of government, a revenue, an army, is now consolidated and approaching perfection. The people before the war were the source of power, they have their power now organized and made effective. The American flag means more than ever before. The whole world recognizes the fact that we are to be respected, and that to preserve that respect at home and abroad we shall be one and indivisible.

In the second place the war shows us, or ought to have shown us already, how to deal with various political conflicts which might be considered injurious, if uot dangerous to our stability as *a union of States*. The great disturbing questions of the last quarter of a century have been until now discussed without regard to the loyalty to the nation which ought to form the chief consideration in all political discussiou. The idea of loyalty, indeed, was hardly realized at all. It was thought that the terms "loyal" and "republican" were anomalous. The people in whose name all public acts are done, had uot sufficiently remembered that obedience to the ruling power is as much the basis of security where that power is set up by electoral votes, as where the reins of government are held by hereditary monarchs. Now, however, this is greatly changed. We shall have discussions, sharp and eager discussions, upon all manner of topics as we have had before. But they will, if we are true to ourselves, rest npon their own merits, and be confined to their own limits. The question of secession is settled for ever, and whatever political crises arise hereafter, the right of any party to dream of disintegration will he ignored and put out of sight. The meaning of the word treason will be fully understood, and the republic will be defended from those who, under whatever name, cover with party cries their designs against her life.

It is time to recognize these truths and that croakers be silent. The days of forebodings as to our future are over. No more need the faint of heart, who would have compromised away their only hopes of safety, turn pale with every breath of rumor or every suggestion of disaster. And yet there are those who, forgetful of our sacrifices, and the struggle which has united us as one brotherhood, see trouble afar off in almost every quarter of the political horizon. Now it is reconstruction; uow negro suffrage; now some fancied designs of religious organizations. A Bostou clergyman writes in an English religious paper:

"There are two or three questions of great public anxiety ahead of us. The reconstruction of the South with negro citizenship comes first; and already a vague anxiety is felt as to the designs of the Roman Catholic Church, with apprehension of a dangerous party struggle in that line; and again, there is apparently an effort in some quarters to make a political power of Orthodox Evangelicism. I assure you, as far as I know, there is not the smallest surmise of foreign troubles and complications—we have abundantly enough to do at home."

Of course we have enough to do at home. But what matter—the home itself is safe. And there is wisdom and firmness and faith enongh among our people to keep it safe. Where the love of country is strong—and with us it is intense—there exist no internal difficulties which can retard the country's career. And those matters which Time, the restorer, does not settle to our liking, or with sufficient speed, we have uo less the power than the will to see adjusted. Out of the war for the republic grows a purer, loftier faith in the republic; and the era of political hugbears is well nigh at an end.

A Spiteful Thrust at the Metropolitan Fire Department.

The Board of Supervisors, at their meeting last week, directed the Comptroller to prepare an ordinance making the uecessary appropriatious for the Metropolitan Fire Department. At the meeting of the board yesterday, a communication was received from the Comptroller stating that, according to the provisious of the law, the expeuditures of the Metropolitan Fire Department are city and not county charges, and that, consequently, the appropriatious must be made by the Common Council. As one of the boards of the Common Council has adjourned to September, and as it is well known that a large majority of the members are opposed to a Paid Fire Department, it will probably be some mouths before the Fire Commissioners obtain the appropriations uecessary for carrying on the operations of the department.

The public will not fail to observe with what artful design the rusty old political humbugs who have for so many years made the Fire Department their electioneering tool, are trying to reverse the decision of the Court of Appeals and break down the new law. It is uot too much to say that these conspirators would fiddle NERO out of history if some great conflagratiou would only break out, (or be purposely kindled,) one great enough to resist all the efforts of our present force, and give them (the political knaves) a chance to eudeavor to show that a paid Fire Department will uot serve the public ueed. To prepare the way for such a conflagration, they mean to discourage the firemeu hy withholding their wages, and hy every official and unofficial insult that can be invented. We do not undertake to say whether the Common Council or the Supervisors are the immediate *paying* power in this instance; but we know, and so does every well-informed man know, that the Supervisors are the *money-raising* body—that the Common Council cannot tax the people a dollar without the sanctiou of the Supervisors, and the subsequent indorsement of the Legislature. All this pretended delicacy about power is a malicious evasiou of duty; if the conspirators *wanted* to pay the firemen, there is uot one of them whose "conscience" would give the ghost of a twinge. Snppose an extra hundred thousand dollars were wanted for the new court-house, or a similar sum for Harlem bridge, or another for the corporation morning journal, (two copies for each office-holder and twenty for the public,) who believes there would be any conscientious scruples? The trouble is the same as that with the establishment of the Metropolitan Police. The wretched old rascals who had so long used the power of appointment to office for their personal benefit—who bought and sold watchmen as openly as ever Gov. AIKEN did his niggers, and who had uo more regard for the safety of the lives and property of the people than they had for the crown jewels of Timbuctoo—have again determined to resist the law and the will of the people. Conscience! Scruples about power! Pah! It is nothing of the kind; it is self interest, partisan knavery, the sordid spirit of Judas, who has both eyes on the people's thirty pieces of silver—that will never let go the reins of power while money and trickery, (ay, and even force,) can give a longer lease. It is the loss of force that troubles them. The grand power of shoulder-hitting, head-breaking and ballot-box stuffing at primary elections is fading away. There is where the shoe pinches, and heuce the howl. But all will come out right; they gnaw the file; they are nearly all good State Rights men, and as the State of New-York has asserted its will they ought, for the sake of consistency if for nothing else, to accept and obey the fiat. If they do uot, let them abide the result—the people *will* rule at last.

Hackmen and their Charges.

In reply to an article which appeared in the TIMES a few days ago, the *Transcript* says:

"The 'cab enterprise, on honest principles,' so much desired hy the TIMES, is already started. A Frenchman, LOUIS J. DESCOMBS, having a stand for his vehicles in front of the Maison Dorée, on Fourteenth-street, near Broadway, runs a coupé to any part of the city below Forty-second-street for fifty cents a passenger. The vehicle accommodates two persons. It is genteel in appearance, and is drawn hy one horse. He has four such conveyances in use, using three horses during each day to each, and is kept so busy that each earns from $10 to $12 per day. He started only two months ago, hut is succeeding so well that more of the vehicles are to be brought into use in a short time."

This is all very well, and we are glad that the enterprise has been started, hut at present Mr. DESCOMBS' cabs are so few in uumber that, as we know by practical experience, they can seldom be obtained when wanted. If Mr. DESCOMBS is making money by his operations, it is to be hoped that he will enlarge the sphere of his usefulness, and let us have some of his cabs down town as well as in Union-square.

Hackmen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am happy to see that your protest against the overcharges of hackmen has brought out an answer from an official source. Comparatively few people know what the fares should he, and Capt. BRACKETT'S communication in this morning's issue is welcome. I think, however, that he is mistaken in saying that the rates of fare are shown inside the hacks, for I have never seen any yet, and until I read this morning's TIMES, I was ignorant that there was any law about it at all. I have asked about this of many persons, and have never found anybody yet who knew anything about it. Will the TIMES finish the legal rates of fare commenced by Capt. BRACKETT, and tell us whet the fare is for over two miles, &c.? It will he a benefit to the entire community. —C.

[The rule for hackmen is to have the tariff card displayed inside the coach. Aud we believe Capt. BRACKETT does his very best to have this rule obeyed. Bnt practically, we fear, the rule is disregarded.—ED. TIMES.]

The Public Debt.

"We shall have at the close of the month a statement from the Treasury of the amount of the public debt. It will not vary much from the statement of the 1st of June, except so far as it may have been increased by the issue of certificates of indebtedness, and by the last series of the seven-thirty loan. The amount of the debt on the 1st of August may, perhaps, he twenty-eight hundred millions, or a little more. The authority for horrowing money on long loans will be exhausted with the last series of seven-thirties. There remains of this loan to-day, untaken, forty millions or less. At the close of the loan it is probable that the whole remainder will be taken up in large sums, as heretofore. There will be no new loan till Congress shall authorize one, and, meanwhile, it is supposed that the Treasury can meet all demands upon it hy the current revenue, and without calling too rapidly upon the national banks for the public deposits. Some have apprehended, from this source, great stringency in the money market, *which would have the evil effect of raising prices of living*—prices which are now almost intolerable, and apparently unreasonable."—*National Intelligencer.*

The doctrine that "great stringency in the money market would have the evil effect of raising the prices of living," is a novel one in political economy. So far, the theory has been that with plenty of money come speculation and high prices; while a stringeucy invariably leads to hasty sales and reduced prices. But as people grow older they learn, or at least have opportunities of learning.

THE ENGLISH LIBERAL GAINS AND LOSSES IN THE GENERAL ELECTION.—The news by the steamer *Peruvian*, published in yesterday's TIMES, showed that half or nearly half the elections are already over. Thus far the Whigs, under Lord PALMERSTON, have apparently gained uothing. The Tories have lost six seats, but these cannot he counted as absolute Whig gains. JOHN STUART MILL, for example, can hardly he regarded as a Ministerial accession. And it is doubtful even whether THOMAS HUGHES ("Tom Brown") can be ranked in the Ministerial lists. The governing party, moreover, (they are called Liberals by courtesy,) have had some of their underlings rejected, and most righteously, we believe. Among others of the small official tribe rejected, we note the name of Lord BURY, Treasurer of the Queen's Household—a young man, known here as an official in the neighboring provinces, and son-in-law of the late Sir ALLAN MCNAB, of rebellion notoriety. One of the PAGETS, too—whether CLARENCE or ALFRED, it is uot stated—figures among the rejected. CLARENCE is Secretary of the Admiralty, and a good-tempered placeman. ALFRED is an officer of the Queen's household, and is chiefly known by having made one laughable speech, in connection with the arrival of the Princess ALEXANDRA in England, and of having broken down in attempting to make a second. Col. WHITE, who is likewise one of the rejected Whig officials, was member for Kidderminster. And as for Mr. FREDERICK PEEL, he is an Under Secretary, and the son of his father. No one ever supposed he was fit to be anything but a Whig placeman, and it seems the electors of the burgh of Bury think he is uot even fit for that. They have, therefore, cast him out.

It may be presumed that the *safe* constituencies were first tested by the Ministerialists—the whole election sometimes exteuding over five or six weeks. It is a small gain, therefore, for the ruling party, even if they can count upon *six seats* out of the first three hundred. The Opposition party invariably turns up best at the heel of the hunt. And we should not wonder if in this instance Lord DERBY shows a considerable gain, before the race is over.

BUT PERRY'S friends, not content to leave him there, and let his future conduct speak for itself, tell us that "at the time the speech was delivered he was unaware of his nomination to the office of Governor. He spoke, therefore, with the freedom of a private citizen; and in that light his speech must be viewed." This seems to imply that, having thought and said one thing while a private citizen, he will think and say something very different, now that he has been made a public citizen. This would be, indeed, to make himself public, in the worst sense. We advise Gov. PERRY to kick the officious friends out of doors who are trying to plaster him with very dirty mud, in their compliments and excuses.—*Evening Paper.*

Gov. PERRY himself offers the explanation of his Greeuville speech, which we paraphrased in these columns yesterday. He desires his friends, North and South, to understand that he spoke at Greenville with the license of a citizen holding uo official position. We gave him the benefit of that explanatiou; and for doing this simply, and nothing more, this foul-mouthed evening writer asks Gov. PERRY to kick us. Radicalism is always, and under all circumstances, the same miserable thing. It knows nothing of the amenities of social or political life. Any one hnt an intemperate zealot would see the great difference between the off-hand speech of a private citizen and the deliberate address of a high State official. We don't expect any sectionalist to see such a difference, least of all do we expect the evening paper from which we qnote to see it.

THE HOLY SEE AND SECULAR GOVERNMENTS.—There appears to be a remarkable disagreement between the Holy See and the secular governments both in the Eastern and Western hemispheres. Spain, whose sovereign enjoys the distinction of a Most Catholic monarch, has proceeded to recognize the Kingdom of Italy at the very crisis of the negotiations between VICTOR EMANUEL and the Vatican on the subject of temporal supremacy. And, as if this were uot aggravating enough to the Head of the Church, MAXIMILIAN'S Envoy at the Court of Rome has so miscouducted himself that his missiou is to be closed. Aloug with this comes the alarming rumor that Prince MAXIMILIAN himself is to be excommunicated. This is a beautiful couditiou of things, and shows how far our moderu systems of government, liberal and illiberal, have departed and are daily departing from the Roman apostolic standard.

LAST CALL!—No less than teu million two hundred and fifteeu thousand three hundred dollars of the great popular loan were subscribed for yesterday. The amount yet to be issued is only about five millions, and will probably be taken to-day.

Col. Martin Burke.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Did Col. MARTIN BURKE testify to the confession of ROBERT C. KENNEDY before the military commission at Washington in persou, or hy letter?

A READER.

[Col. BURKE went to Washington, testified to the genuineness of the confession before the commission, and, in addition, put on file the original document. He was also in Washington at the reception of his commission as Brigadier-General.—ED. TIMES.]

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—That qnaint old specimen of dramatic artifice called the "Soldier's Daughter," was played here last night for the purpose of introducing Mr. SEDLEY SMITH to the audience. The gentleman is a favorite with our Boston friends, and enjoys the metropolitan distinction of being the father of one of our most charming comediennes—Mrs SEDLEY BROWN. In the stormy part of *Governor Heartall*, Mr. SMITH appeared only to moderate advantage, but with sufficient emphasis and discretion to demonstrate the value of his addition to the company. Such characters, in truth, are no longer attractive on the stage, and in real life they never existed. "You lie, you scoundrel," is a vigorous form of speech, reminding one of the editorial columns of a cotemporary, hut its too frequent repetition is aggravating. There is hardly anything else to fall back upon. The inevitable nephew was played carefully hut somewhat tamely hy Mr. G. D. CHAPLIN, and the wearisome poor gentleman, ("the dear friend of my dead brother," guggle, guggle, *et seq.*,) with the thin breeches and thick skull, who, it is plain to everyone, could be more easily touched with a kick than an idea, this vaporous creature was personated hy Mr. HAMBLIN—a gentleman who is struggling bravely and conscientiously with the difficulties of his profession. Miss KATE REIGNOLDS was a good *Widow Cheerly*. She is, indeed, excellent in all that she undertakes, but shines particularly in comedy; even in this sort of comedy, with its intense verbosity and artificial plumping of silly sentences. Miss REIGNOLDS' archness is sometimes a little overwhelming, hut as a rule she is discreet and charming. To-night she appears in the "Yonthful Days of Richelieu," in which she was quite successful last week.

A Palpable Swindle.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow us to call your attention to a very contemptuous abuse of the public patience—nay, we think you will admit, a very palpable swindle.

We, in company with another gentleman, (and how many more we know not,) got into one of the University-place cars, (with no sign, inside or out, of Broome-street on it,) and had only rode a few squares after paying our fare, (we were going down town in haste,) when the car turned up Broome-street. Of course we all three got out, and had to wait for the next car going down to the Barclay-street terminus. We were obliged to pay a second fare, and to lose the time, whatever the consequence might be to our business. On inquiring of the conductors of both cars, who were both civil and respectful, they informed us that the miserable swindle was a common subject of complaint, and was extremely mortifying to them. To us they seemed fully to believe it a designed swindle. What ought to be done in the premises?

Very respectfully,
EDWARD H. DIXON,
JOHN OLIVER.

Personal.

Hon. A. T. GALT, Minister of Finance, and Hon. J. HOWLAND, Postmaster-General of Canada, arrived at the Astor House yesterday, en route for Washington, where it is understood they proceed to communicate with the British Minister with reference to the reopening of the Reciprocity Treaty negotiations.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 23.

THE MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.

The Navy Department has directed the reduction of the Mississippi Squadron to five vessels, including those at Mound City, and Admiral LEE has given directions for carrying the order into effect. The ordnance material of the squadron will be collected at the new naval ordnance depot at Jefferson Barracks. A large number of enlisted men will at once be discharged from the squadron. The Admiral returns them his thanks and bids them farewell in handsome terms. Admiral RADFORD has sailed from Hampton Roads to take command of the Atlantic Squadron, with orders to reduce it to ten vessels. The *Malvern* is his flagship.

TRIAL OF WIRTZ.

The trial of Capt. HENRY WIRTZ, late rebel commander of the Andersonville prison, which was set for to-mor. row before a military commission, has been indefinitely postponed, and the Secretary of War has his case under advisement. It is not improbable that if tried at all, WIRTZ will have a hearing before a different tribunal from that which was first contemplated. The charge preferred against him, and for which it was intended to put him upon trial to-morrow, is violating the customs of war, the specification being that he refused the prisoners under his charge sufficient food, fed them on spoiled and putrid meat, compelled them to drink water into which had been thrown the slops from camp and outhouses, chaining prisoners together, and nther inhuman practices, from which they died.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD TELEGRAPH.

The United States Pacific Railroad Company have placed twelve hundred miles nf their new line of telegraph to California under contract, to be built before the end of the present season. The wire for the line has been purchased, and the poles for the interior portion of it will be cut this Fall. The whole line, from Chicago to San Francisco, will be completed and in operation in one year.

SUCCESSOR TO JUDGE CATRON.

HON. J. MEIGS, of Tennessee, is named to-day as the probable successor of Judge CATRON, on the United States Supreme Bench. The President tendered the position to Mr. MEIGS, but the latter has, thus far, intimated that he does not desire the office.

BALTIMORE OFFICES.

The contest for the Baltimore appointments grows warmer as it progresses. Three delegations from Maryland beset the President to-day and importuned him to appoint their several candidates. One of these delegations, seventy-six in number, urges the President to confirm the appointment of Mr. WEBSTER as Collector, for which a commission was made out last week.

TRIAL OF LEE AND OTHERS TO BE SUSPENDED.

The next term of the United States Circuit Court, to be holden at Norfolk, meets in October, when the treason indictments against Gen. LEE and other noted rebels will be called up. It is understood here, however, that these cases will not be prosecuted, but the President will direct *nolle prosequis* to be entered, and dispose of each defendant as he proposes to dispose of other leading rebels who have been active participants in the war, namely, by putting them on long probation, and then, as a condition precedent to pardon, imposing such penalties and restrictions as may be justified by the circumstances.

PARDONS.

Among the persons pardoned by the President to-day, was Gov. PERRY, of South Carolina and DUFF GREEN. The South Carolina delegation has gone home. Gov. PERRY leaves here to-morrow direct for his State, to assume his official duties as Governor.

THE SURRATT SPIRITUAL ADVICE.

It is announced by the few friends of Father WALTER that he has prepared for publication a paper intended to refute the statements contained in Gen. HARDIE'S communication of the 20th inst. Father WALTER was known throughout the war as one of the most uncompromising, malicious rebels in this community, and, from what his acquaintances say of him, his animosity toward the government has increased rather than diminished, in virulence. It is from the rebel standpoint that he views the acts of Mrs. SURRATT, and determines her innocence. The Archbishop of Baltimore has requested Father WALTER to desist from further discussion upon the subject of Mrs. SURRATT'S guilt or innocence. The refutation paper may, therefore, never appear in print.

PROMOTED AND RESIGNED.

Col. GEO. E. SPENCER, of the Fifteenth Alabama Infantry, one of the bravest soldiers of the war, resigned his commission in April last. It was not until last Saturday the resignation was accepted, when the Colonel was also promoted to a Brigadiership, the commission to date from April.

PROMOTIONS IN THE PAY DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

The Secretary of War has breveted the following-named officers of the Pay Department for faithful and meritorious services during the war, viz:

Regular Army.—To be Colonels—Lieut. Col. Hiram Leonard, Deputy Paymaster-General; Lieut.-Col. N. W. Brown, Deputy Paymaster-General.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels—Majors Cary H. Fry, F. E. Hunt, Samuel Woods, Thomas M. Winston, Robert A. Kinzie, G. L. Febiger, Daniel McClure, David Faggart, A. D. Stewart, H. C. Pratt, Chas. T. Larned, E. Wright, J. A. Whitall, J. B. M. Potter.

Additional Paymasters to be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Majors Wm. B. Rochester, H. A. Hutchins, David Taylor, D. L. Eaton, E. H. Brooke, Wm. A. Rucker, W. P. Gould, A. D. Robinson, J. W. Nichols, S. M. Reynolds, Dwight Bannister, Frank M. Etting, E. D. Judd, A. V. Elliott, H. B. Reese, Russell Ewett, Wm. Smith, J. H. Kinzie, Wm. M. Wiley, Thomas B. Oakley, M. F. Webb, Nicolas Vedder, N. D. Sawyer, Robt. P. Dodge, J. A. Lawyer, Wm. H. Jameson, C. P. E. Johnson, Amos Binney, Wm. Allen, J. H. Phinney, D. H. McPhail, R. G. Usher, T. H. Stanton, James B. Sheridan, Wm. Tillman, H. P. Walcott, V. C. Hanna, A. W. Hendricks, Thos. J. Wilson.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 24.

FIRST WITHDRAWAL OF BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

It is understood that the Brazilian Government withdrew its concession of belligerent rights to the insurgents on the 31st of May last.

MARYLAND APPOINTMENTS.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR, in company with a large delegation from Baltimore, had another interview with the President to-day, with reference to the Maryland Federal appointments. It will be remembered that two sets of appointments have been made, but commissions issued to neither. They are all in abeyance. The opposing parties to the contest are still earnestly engaged in presenting their respective claims.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

About $50,000 worth of defaced or worn-out fractional currency is destroyed each day, and its place supplied with new. The entire amount in circulation is upward of $21,000,000. No more three-cent notes are to be issued—the act of Congress prohibiting them—and the five-cent notes will also gradually be withdrawn.

A WHOLESOME ORDER.

The Secretary of War has ordered that to secure equal justice and the same personal liberty to the freedmen as to other citizens and inhabitants, all orders issued by post, district or other commanders, adopting any system of passes for or subjecting them to any restraints or punishments, not imposed on other classes, are declared void. Neither whites nor blacks will be restrained from seeking employment elsewhere, when they cannot obtain it at a just compensation at their homes, and when not bound by voluntary agreements; nor will they be hindered from traveling from place to place on proper and legitimate business.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 24.

The Eastern bound mail on the Mississippi and Ohio Railroad, met with an accident on Friday near Hillsborough Station, caused by the washing away of a culvert. The engineer was drowned. None others were injured.

The accident on the Central Ohio Railroad was caused by the breaking of an engine wheel.

Eight discharged soldiers of the Seventeenth Ohio, and one civilian, were instantly killed.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Sunday, July 23.

Five hundred and thirty bales of cotton, from Memphis and New-Orleans, passed up for St. Louis to-day, and two hundred for St. Louis and five hundred for Cincinnati, yesterday.

The Memphis market declined, closing dull and heavy, with Middling at 43c.@45c.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE OCEAN QUEEN.

Seizure of an English Steamer by the President of Ecuador.

THE REBELLION IN PERU GAINING GROUND

Unsettled Condition of Affairs in South America.

The steamer *Ocean Queen*, from Panama July 16, arrived at this port yesterday, with passengers and cargo. The following is her

SPECIE LIST:

A. Rich & Bro.....	$5,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co.....	$63,134
Scholle & Bro.....	31,657		
H. Cohn & Co.....	60,200	O. H. Grant & Co...	20,964
Uhlfelder & Co.....	9,578	Wells, Fargo & Co..	30,929
Ware & Co.....	51,000	Order.....	222,436
Total.....			$289,629

PANAMA, Sunday, July 16, 1865.

Since the last mail our news from the South Pacific is of a most sanguinary character.

At Guayaquil, Ecuador, the President, GARCIA MORENO, seized an English steamer of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, loading at the port, drove the officers and crew ashore at the point of the bayonet, placed troops, cannon and munitions of war on board, and steamed for the month of the river, where the revolutionists were lying at anchor in the vessels seized from the government. He ran right into one of these steamers, cutting her amidships to the water's edge and sinking her. After a short engagement, the others surrendered—the bulk of the people on board, (the leader, URBINA, among the number,) making their escape into the woods. The prisoners were brought to Guayaquil, and twenty of them instantly shot in the Plaza. After this, MORENO started for Tumbes, where he expected to capture more victims. If he has been successful, they will share a similar fate. After his return to Guayaquil, the President returned the steamer to the Captain, who received her under protest, and got at the same time £20,000 for the three days' services of the vessel. The seizure is still an open question, having been referred to the manager of the company at Callao. The President holds that under some old law, spoken of by VATTELL, he had a right to take the vessel, and the British Consul appeared to agree with him.

By the *Sweatnee*, which arrived at this port on the 13th, we have news from Callao to the 6th. The rebellion still holds out, and appears to gain ground in Peru.

On the 5th a bloody engagement took place six miles from Serna, between 12,000 rebels and 6,000 government troops, in which the latter were successful, taking prisoners 100 men and 25 officers, besides the killed.

A few days previously a mutiny broke nut on board the flag-ship *Amazonas*, blockading the Arica, in which the mutineers succeeded in gaining possession of the ship, under direction of the officers of the deck. The Admiral, Gen. PAMZO, was shot in his cabin, and afterwards hanged to the yard arm. The mutineers afterward decoyed the Captain of the *America* nn board, and captured his vessel. This is the ship recently sent out from England. They afterward got the *Tumbes*, leaving the government only two vessels of any real service.

Chili is still in trouble with Spain. Business is reported unusually quiet at Valparaiso. Copper is improving. Wheat and flour reduced in price and in increased demand.

From Central America we have little news of interest, beyond what relates to the capture of the Ex-President BARRIOS, who left here some time since on a little schooner, expecting to find the party successful whn had revolted in his favor in Salvador. On reaching Fonseca, however, he found his party beaten and dispersed at La Union, and endeavored to return, but a stroke of lightning happening to shiver the masts of his little bark, they were obliged to make the little port of Realijo, where the vessel has been confiscated and all on board made prisoners. BARRIOS will probably, be handed over to the Salvadorian Government and summarily shot.

The schooner is Ecuatorian built, but being bought by a naturalized American, and having procured papers from the United States Consuls at this place and Ousyaquil, it is claimed that she is entitled to American protection. The authorities seized her on the ground that she had no legal maritime papers on board, and that the papers she had were forgeries, as the signatures of the Consul at this port, attached to two of the documents, were in entirely different handwriting, and that the vessel was laden with muskets, powder, ball and other contraband articles, and had on board suspicious characters, in all of which the United States Consul at Realijo, concealed, and in consequence refused to acknowledge either Capt. LARADO or the *Mauelita Planas* as entitled to any protection. BARRIOS was arrested as the enemy of Nicaragua and Salvador, with which State Nicaragua has extradition treaties, and so the matter stands for further discussion, PLANAS, OBARRIO & Co, are likely to lose both vessel and cargo.

All is quiet on the Isthmus. The Fourth of July was becomingly celebrated at Panama and Aspinwall. We had a little earthquake yesterday, which did no harm. Among the recent arrivals here is the Captain of the British ship *Invercauld*, which in May, 1864, was wrecked on a desert island, when eight days out from Melbourna, bound to Callao. Six of the crew were drowned at the time, and nineteen, including Capt. DALZGANO, saved. All the provisions secured were four pounds of bread and three pounds of pork. They remained on the island one year and ten days, living on shell-fish and roots, one by one dying until none were left but the Captain, mate and one sailor. At length the *Julian*, for China to Callao, stopped at the island in a leaky condition, and rescued them.

The American built ship *Advance*, carrying a British flag, reached this port on the 12th, being 200 days on the passage from New-York. She put into Falkland Islands for repairs.

Thirty-three large sea-going steamers, of a gross tonnage of 65,000, are regularly engaged in the trade of this Isthmus, and others are soon to be added.

The steamer *Ocean Queen*, 10 days and 2 hours from New-York, arrived at Aspinwall on the 11th.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Military Operations Against Negrete—Preparations to Receive Filibusters.

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 19.

The steamer *Vera Cruz*, from Vera Cruz the 14th, arrived in port this morning.

The *Revista*, of the 14th, has the following on the situation:

"Three columns, under the commands of Gens. MEJIA, BRINCOURT and Col. JEANNINGROS, were ordered to operate against NEGRETE, and each column, taking a different road, they ought to have arrived together, before NEGRETE'S position.

Gen. MEJIA, remaining in Matamoras, instead of marching on Monterey, Gen. BRINCOURT left Patos and commenced his movements on Saltillo, whilst Col. JEANNINGROS marched on Saltillo by the Eucanada road.

Unfortunately, Gen. BRINCOURT could not make the distance between Patos and Saltillo in one day's march, and the enemy, advised in time, retreated by the Monclova road, except 1,000 men, who went in the direction of Tamaulipas.

Col. JEANNINGROS' troops entered Saltillo on the afternoon of the 8th, and left the same evening in pursuit of NEGRETE, his cavalry reaching and skirmishing with NEGRETE'S rear guard.

The troops returned to Saltillo the following day, (the 10th.)

BRINCOURT reached Panas the 12th.

At present Col. JEANNINGROS occupies Monterey, Commander SAUSSIER, of the foreign legion, occupies Saltillo, with his battalion. MEJIA'S division had not yet left Matamoras.

Two important points on the frontier will soon be occupied—Camargo and Piedras Negras—and *if any fillibusters present themselves they will be well received.*

At Saltillo the prices of provisions are enormously high.

The question of the day, as seen in the Havana papers, is the exposition or letter to the Queen, in opposition to the one sent Gen. SERRANO, thanking him for his motion for reforms and political suffrage for Cuba.

As appears by the *Siglo*, many of the signatures to the anti-reform letter were obtained under false pretences. Several communications have appeared in the columns of that paper from gentlemen who signed the letter, it being represented to them as a petition to declare the trade between Spain and this island as coasting trade—withdrawing their signatures.

The *Siglo* avers that there are not more than a hundred or so doubtful signatures to the anti-reform letter, whilst the nther, in favor nf reform, has over six thousand names, of the most known, wealthy and respectable inhabitants of the island.

The *Diario* indignantly denies this, as it does almost everything the *Siglo* says.

Within the last week the steamers *Isabel, Leactas, Marigalante, Francisco de Asis, Leon* and *Bahia Honda* have arrived from Santo Domingo, bringing Field-Marshals, other officers of every grade, and quite an assortment of munitions of war, sick soldiers, etc.

The Spaniards ought to celebrate a *Te Deum Laudamus* as soon as they get well shut of Santo Domingo.

It is said that Gen. DULCE will remain here for a while longer, but will eventually be replaced by Gen. LERSUNDI.

The health of Havana is very good. The weather is warm, and we do not have much rain; till we do we will not dread much yellow fever.

TENNESSEE.

Progress of the Canvass—Stirring Speeches—The Mayor of Coinmbia Snapended for Abusing Negroes — Sensational Rebel Statements About a St. Domingo Massacre in Georgia—Champ Ferguson's Trial—Ravages by Guerrillas.

NASHVILLE, Monday, July 24.

The candidates for Congress in this district addressed the people at the court-house yesterday. Very little feeling was manifested. Judge CAMPBELL made his usual abuse against the government, State and National, though in a modified form. He holds the Franchise Law and the Emancipation Proclamation unconstitutional, which pleased the rebels considerably.

SMITH and CARTER, the Union candidates, made good Union speeches, fully indorsing President JOHNSON and Gov. BROWNLOW.

HORACE MAYNARD made a most excellent speech last evening. He laid down the doctrine in plain terms, reviewed the political course of the people of Tennessee, recounted their acts of rebellion, and referred to the time when ANDREW JOHNSON was Military Governor; and reminded them that they had taught their children to spit at him, and the women did something quite as bad. He then asked, what claim have you nn the government? Are you fit subjects for Executive clemency? &c. It was a telling speech, and had a good effect. He was loudly applauded.

Gen. THOMAS has issued an order suspending from office Mayor ANDREWS and Justice WETCH, nf Columbia, Tenn., and ordering the arrest of CALLOWAY and FRIESON, lawyers, on account of their late prosecution of negroes. It may be regarded as an index of our future policy in such cases.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph*, of the 18th inst., has a significant article on the state of affairs in that section, which contains the following:

"We warn the authorities, unless attention is directed at once to the conduct of the freedmen, that the scenes of bloodshed and massacre of St. Domingo will be reenacted in our midst before the close of the year. We speak advisedly. We have authentic information of speeches and conversations among the blacks, which sufficiently convince us of their purpose. They make no secret of their movements."

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* says: "From what we have seen about us, and heard from different portions of the State, we are satisfied that the apprehensions of the Macon *Telegraph* are not groundless."

The trial of CHAMP FERGUSON is progressing slowly. The prosecution, so far, has proved him guilty and a robber beyond peradventure. They have also proved him guilty of the murders of BEATTY and OARVIN. CHAMP sits in court almost indifferent as to the result of the trial. He is reported to have said: "I don't care a damn what you prove; I am satisfied your intention is to hang me." The guards have been doubled on account of the threats of soldiers to kill him.

Guerilla depredations are almost daily taking place by roving bands of robbers in Wayne, Hardin, Perry, Sumner and nther counties of Middle Tennessee.

This afternoon a soldier named MARVIN was stabbed, probably fatally, by his brother-in-law, CHARLES MITCHELL, also a soldier. The trouble grew out of MARVIN'S causing MITCHELL'S arrest while in the army.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The United States Steamer Quinnebang Wrecked off Morehead City—Twenty or Thirty Lives Reported Lost.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 22.

The United States steamer *Quinnebang* was wrecked on the bar, off Morehead City, on the 21st inst., and about twenty persons are reported lost or missing.

Capt. JEROME was in command of the steamer, and had on board 350 soldiers. The most of them were landed on shore.

The *Quinnebang* left Morehead City on the morning of the 21st, for Fortress Monroe, with 250 soldiers belonging to the Ninth Maine and Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Regimsnts. After passing outside the bar, the steamer became unmanageable, and went ashore, and is a perfect wreck. From twenty to thirty lives were lost, names not known except Lieut. W. F. DEMING, of the Ninth Maine Regiment, whose body washed ashore, and is buried on the beach.

The steamer *Thomas A. Morgan*, Capt. EDGAR, arrived from City Point, bound to Baltimore, with Pennsylvania troops of Gen. KILPATRICK'S command.

The civil courts are to be organized to-day in Elizabeth City County for the first time since the commencement nf the war.

The Chief Magistrate is to be elected; SAMUEL HOWARD is Clerk of the court, and W. H. CURTIS Sheriff.

A court-martial (Lieut. HAHN President) convened at Norfolk yesterday, and adjourned over till next Monday.

At Norfolk, yesterday, the thermometer stood 106 in the shade.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, July 24.

The steamer *Idaho* arrived here from Morehead City to-day.

The steamer *Ben Byford* arrived at Morehead City on the 23d.

RELEASE OF REBELS.

All the Fort Warren Officers Except Alex. H. Stephens and John H. Reagan Take the Oath and are Released.

BOSTON, Monday, July 24.

The following officers of the late rebel Confederacy arrived in this city this evening from Fort Warren, having taken the oath of allegiance: Maj.-Gens. J. B. Kershaw and J. S. Marmaduke; Brig.-Gens. S. N. Barton, W. S. Cabell, M. D. Corse, D. M. Duboise, J. W. Frazer, E. Hunter, G. W. Gordon, J. R. Jones, J. C. Semmes and T. B. Smith; Major Harry Gilmor and Lieut. C. W. Reed; also, Commodores J. R. Tucker and T. T. Hunter. Probably all of them will leave for the South to-morrow. The only prisoners remaining at Fort Warren are Vice-President Alexander H. Stephens and Postmaster-General Reagan.

Arrival of the United States Steamer Sciota.

The United States steamer *Sciota*, Acting Vol. Lieut.-Commander J. W. MAGUIRE, from Mobila July 7, and Pensacola July 13, arrived here yesterday. She touched at Norfolk on the 21st for water. The following is a list of her officers: Acting Vol. Lieut.-Commander, J. W. MAGUIRE; Acting Master and Ex. Officer, Bowen Allen; Acting Master, W. T. Bacou; Acting Ensign, A. P. Gibbs; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, James Finley, and Daniel Dod; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Robert Miller, Sylvester W. Ham and Wm. Donelson; Captain's Clerk, E. A. Maguire.

John Stewart Honorably Discharged.

BOSTON, Monday, July 24.

JOHN STEWART, whose arrest was announced several days ago on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of the JOYCE children, was to-day honorably discharged on motion of the prosecuting attorney.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

Great Rush of Subscribers Yesterday.

OVER TEN MILLION DOLLARS TAKEN.

Only About Five Millions Remaining—The Subscriptions to Close To-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 24.

JAY COOKE reports the subscriptions, to-day, to the Seven-thirty Loan at $10,213,300, including:

Second National Bank, of Chicago.....	102,000
Third National Bank, Chicago.....	1,002,000
First National Bank, Cincinnati.....	500,000
First National Bank, Philadelphia.....	1,000,000
First National Bank, Hartford.....	100,000
First National Bank, Northampton.....	100,000
Commercial National Bank, Cleveland.....	100,000
First National Bank, Portland.....	700,000
Second National Bank, Providence.....	125,000
Merchants' National Bank, Boston.....	200,000
Third National Bank, Boston.....	100,000
Brewster, Sweet & Co., Boston.....	200,000
Spencer, Vila & Co., Boston.....	150,000
F. O. French, Boston.....	170,000
National Bank of Republic, Boston.....	100,000
National Bank, (Hide and Leather,) Boston...	100,000

The individual subscriptions were 7,145 in number.

Movements of New-York Troops.

ALBANY, Monday, July 24.

The Twelfth and Twenty-third New-York Regiments of Cavalry, were mustered out at Raleigh, N. C., last Saturday.

The Frist New-York Volunteer Engineers were to leave Hilton Head to-day for New-York, to be mustered out.

Arrival of the Steamship Glasgow at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, July 24.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from Liverpool for New-York, put in here, yesterday, for coals.

She has five hundred and fifty steerage, but no cabin passengers.

Her dates are the same as the *Africa's*.

She sailed at 7 o'clock this morning.

From Havana.

The steamship *Liberty*, Capt. T. W. WILSON, left Havana for this port on the 19th inst., at 2:30 P. M., and arrived at Quarantine, S. I., at — yesterday morning. She brings a heavy freight of box sugars, tobacco and cigars. Left in port steamers *Morro Castle* and *Vera Cruz*; the latter had arrived from Vera Cruz the same morning, and was to leave Havana for this port on the ensuing afternoon.

From Port Royal.

The United States transport *Arago*, HENRY A. OADSDEN, commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., afternoon 21st inst., consigned to Brevet Brig.-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET, United States Quartermaster, New-York, arrived yesterday afternoon. On Monday noon, Sandy Hook bearing N. by W., distant 34 miles, passed ship *Young America*, inward bound. Mr. JAMES LITTLE, a native of Charleston, and keeper of the Merchants' Hotel, died on the passage. He was buried at sea on the 23d inst.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

EUREKA VS. KEYSTONE—A SIGNAL VICTORY FOR THE EUREKA NINE—SCORE 50 TO 11.

The Keystone Club, which left Philadelphia yesterday at 8 A. M., arrived at the Market-street depot, Newark, at 11:45, where they were welcomed by a large crowd of the Eureka Club and escorted to DITTLER & JAHN'S restaurant in Market-street, where the Philadelphians were duly refreshed outwardly and inwardly, the whole party sitting down to a truly palatable collation provided by the hospitable Eurekas, after which the visitors were taken through the suburbs of the city in a six-horse stage, by way of passing away time until the hour for commencing play. While en route to the club rooms the party stopped at Clinton Gardens to try some fine Newark lager, during the discussion of which the Mozart Glee Club, composed of members of the Keystone Club, favored the company with a beautiful glee in their best style. After returning to the city they proceeded to the club rooms adjoining the Eureka grounds on Ferry and Adams streets, and at 3:45 the contesting nines of the two clubs began play together in the presence of a large crowd of spectators, attracted to witness the first performances of the Keystones in Newark.

In view of the fact of the Keystones having won two creditable victories the previous week in games with strong clubs, the Eurekas had prepared for a tough battle for the supremacy on this occasion, and accordingly had out their best nine, and as it happened the whole team were in first rate trim, the result being that they played one of their very best games, their batting especially, being the finest display the club has ever made in that department of the game, their strong point being fielding. In fact they even surpassed their batting tu the Union match. The game opened in their favor by a large score, and they had it all their own way from the beginning, the Keystones playing far below their usual mark in nearly every respect.

In fact, the game was so one-sided that it is scarcely necessary to refer to the play in detail, end, therefore, we at once give the score, which is as follows:

EUREKA.	H.	L.	Runs.	KEYSTONE.	H.	L.	Runs.
Thomas, s. s.....	3		7	Mulholland, 1st b	4		1
Northup, 3d b.....	4		5	Cope, p.....	4		1
Littlewood, c. f..	4		5	Malone, 3d b.....	4		1
Callaway, l. f.....	3		5	Woods, s. s.....	2		2
Collins, r. f.....	6		3	Wallace, 2d b....	5		0
Fattaute, p.....	1		5	Dick, c.....	1		2
Brentnall, c.....	1		7	Frazier, r. f.....	4		1
Somersler, 2d b..	3		5	Deal, c. f.....	3		1
Mills, 1st b.....	2		5	Cuthbert, l. f.....	0		2
Total.....	27		50	Total.....	27		11

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Eureka.....	6	4	1	10	3	2	13	6	5—50
Keystone.....	0	2	0	0	2	3	0	9	4—11.

Umpire—Mr. HAYHURST, nf the Athletic Club.
Scorers—Messrs. HOLDEN and LYNCH.
Time of game—3 hours.
Fly-catches—Keystone, 10: Eureka, 10.

At the close of the match the players adjourned to the club-rooms, where they were again entertained, and afterward were escorted to the depot, the Philadelphians arriving et the Lafarge House, which is to be their headquarters this week, at 10 P. M.

They were to have played the Excelsior Club this morning, at 9 P. M., but this match has been postponed. This morning they will visit Central Park, and in the afternoon play the Mutual Club, at Hoboken.

ATLANTIC VS. UNION.

The match between these clubs, which took place at Morrisania yesterday, resulted in the signal success of the Atlantics. Four of the champion nine were absent, substitutes from the second nine taking their places.

Cricket.

SATELLITE, OF BROOKLYN, VS. UNION OF NEWARK.

The match between the second elevens of these clubs, which took place at Newark yesterday, resulted in the success of the Satellites, by a total score of 154 to 69. TILLEY'S 42 was the leading score of the game. KELLY scoring 15 and SILSBY 9 in grand style, the latter being base ball players.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Yesterday afternoon a man aged 70 years, was walking along Fourth-avenue, near Third-street, Gowanus, when he was met by two young fellows, who accosted him and asked what time it was. While the old man was getting his watch out —the process being rather slow—one of the fellows "turned him over," and the other took his watch, a silver one, for which he had paid £10 sterling, in London. His pockets were rifled, and only five cents and a bunch of keys were found. The money was appropriated, but the thieves were magnaminous enough to let him retain the keys. Sergeant MATHEWS and Officer SCOTT, of the Fiftieth Precinct Police, being informed of the occurrence, pursued the fellows, and officer SCOTT nabbed one of them, who is known by the name of Butcher MORSE. The other escaped over Carroll-street bridge, and had not been arrested up to a late hour last night; but as he is known he will doubtless be taken into custody some time. The old man was badly injured. His face was covered with blood. The police attended to him as best they could, and called in a physician, who dressed his wounds. He was detained at the station-house until able to go to his home.

SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER'S WIFE.—HENRIETTA COMMERFORN, aged about 30 years, committed suicide at No. 8 Tallman-street, yesterday, by taking two drachms of laudanum. She has been in low spirits for some time in consequence of the death of her husband, who was killed in battle. Having no other means of support, she hired out as a servant, and, becoming dejected, she came to the determination to end her existence, and thus avoid further earthly trouble. As soon as her situation was discovered, several physicians were called in, but it was too late, and all remedies failed. She had drank considerable liquor since Saturday, which, together with the laudanum, hastened her death.

THE BROOKLYN SCHUTZEN FESTIVAL.—The German clubs of this city proceeded to Myrtle-avenue Park yesterday, where they will have a three days' entertainment in shooting at a double-headed eagle, whirling around on flying horses, dancing in the capacious shed erected for the purpose, drinking lager-bier and eating Sweitzer kase. A cavalry company of the Seventieth Regiment, a company of veterans, under command of Capt. OTTO SCHURIG, of the Fourteenth Regiment, who lost an arm in fighting for his country, and several Turner Associations, marched to the grounds in procession, headed by a band of music. The proceedings thus far passed off finely.

THE BROOKLYN WATER DEPARTMENT.—The Common Council last night confirmed the nomination nf Mr. DANIEL L. NORTHRUP, as Commissioner of the Nassau Water Works, to continue for a term of eight years. The vote was 14 to 3. Mr. NORTHRUP has been a Commissioner of the Water Department since water was first introduced into the city, and has always performed his duties to the satisfaction nf the authorities and to those whn are most interested in the good management of the Water Department.

Williamsburgh.

SAD CASE OF DESTITUTION.—A family consisting of a mother and four children, named OULD, residing corner of Graham-avenue and Powers-street, Eastern Division, were yesterday discovered by Officer COLGAN of the Forty-sixth Precinct, suffering the horrors of famine and disease. The father of the family, a German named JOSEPH OULD, was some time since in business for himself, but failed. At the time of his failure he had some thirty or forty dollars, but his wife taking sick the physician who attended her claimed and received the whole amount. Since that time they have been living upon such garbage as the children found in the gutters. The father, in a fit of desperation, started off somewhere in search of employment, and has not since returned. Superintendent FITZGERALD hearing nf this sad case has given relief to the sufferers.

FIENDISH CRUELTY TO ANIMALS—TWO VALUABLE HORSES TORTURED TO DEATH.—Some time Sunday evening the stables of REMSEN & BURROUGHS, foot of Morton-street, E. D., were entered by unknown wretches, who tortured to death two valuable horses, and left a third in a dying condition. It appears that they used a broomstick to enter the vitals of the animals, and by repeated probings caused their death. The third still lives in agony. No cause is attributed for this diabolical outrage. The police are using every effort to bring the villains to justice.

CRIME IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—The increase of crime in the Eastern District is causing alarm; but its prevalence is easily accounted for. For the protection of the immense water front, extending form the Wallabout to Bushwick Creek, there are only assigned thirty patrolmen, who are also expected to patrol the district from the East River front to Union-avenue, embracing a very wealthy and densely populated neighborhood. Besides, the city is kept in semi-darkness, for economical reasons, and it affords, in reality, the best field for criminals in the whole country.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.—While Mr. GEO. B. MAORATH, of No. 364 Grand-street, Eastern District, was riding in a Greenpoint car on Sunday night, he found a strange hand in his pocket feeling a roll of greenbacks. He immediately seized the hand and the body it belonged to, and banded them over to Officer SCOTT of the Forty-fifth.

A NEW POLICE ORDER FOR BROOKLYN.—An order is about being issued to give the policemen in Brooklyn one day to themselves out of thirty, the same as the New-York force now enjoy.

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gens. John G. Parke and C. Grover, U. S. Volunteers; Brig.-Gen. J. W. Adams and Maj. Woodruffe, U. S. Volunteers; Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, Albany, and Rev. A. Raleigh, D. D., London, England, are at the Brevoort House.

Major-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles arrived at the Brevoort last evening from Washington, where he will leave this morning for his private residence.

Gen. B. S. Roberts, U. S. A.; Capt. Hill and wife, England; Dr. Nuttall and friends, San Francisco, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Gen. Lew Wallace, Indiana; P. Andersou; New-Orleans; Capt. C. A. Smith, San Francisco; Judge E. B. Saddler, Sandusky, O.; and W. A. Gill and lady, Texas, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

DIED IN THE STREET.—Last evening a man, who is supposed to be ANDREW DOWNEY, dropped dead at the corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street. Deceased was aged about 45 years. An inquest will be held to-day.

European Success of an American Artist.

A Parie correspondent has the following paragraphs in a recent letter, relating to an Americat artist who appears to have achieved marked success at the French capital:

"I have seen no reference in the American press to the gratifying success realized here by one of your countrymen, Mr. W. E. MARSHALL, the engraver of what Americans in Paris invariably regard as the finest portrait of WASHINGTON yet produced. You will be pleased to know that a proof copy of this work, presented to the Emperor, was greatly admired by His Majesty, and was considered worthy of special acknowledgments, which were conveyed to the artist, in very flattering terms, by M. DE WIESEWERKERKE, Chief of the French Academy of Fine Arts.

Mr. MARSHALL has turned his attention to painting of late, and came to Paris some months ago to exhibit specimens of his skill and genius et the French Art Exposition. He contributed two works—one a "Cain," and the other a portrait of the well-known "Swiss," of the museum of the Louvre, each of which was received with great favor, and attracted wide attention. This gentleman's decided success is creditable alike to himself and his country; and to me it has seemed strange that so little has been said amoug you of his professional triumphs, and so much of his skill and grace as a skater, which attracted the Empress' attention on the Bois de Boulogne last Winter, and caused him to be invited to escort Her Majesty fur home with several timid engagement nf that exhilarating recreation."

Mr. MARSHALL has recently returned to the United States, with the purpose of engraving a portrait of our late President, in a style that shall equal the Washington portrait, already so famous.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALOICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 816 BROADWAY.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highets
Premimn Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, New York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

New Sewing-Machines.
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, 488 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

The best bricks in the United States are being made by Chambers' Petent Steem Brick Machine. One hundred brick per minute have been made, and at one-third the cost of hand-made. For patent rights, model and specimen nf brick, apply to ABRAM REQUA, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York, up stairs.

The Best and Safest Stimulant.—The *Red Jacket Bitters* are free from all asidities usually found in ordinary tonics and stomach bitters of the present day. They are made from sound and fresh material; nothing that is not entirely wholesome and healthy enters into the composition nf them.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability; Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M

CAPT. MORFIT HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—Capt. CLARENCE MORFIT, Assistant Quartermaster in the late Confederate army, had charge of some of the moneys belonging to Union prisoners while the latter were held in Richmond by the Confederate authorities. He left this city with the Confederate officials, taking the books and appurtenances of his office with him. After the surrender of the Confederate armies, he and Major NORRIS—who, after the capture of Col. OULD, had been made "Commissioner of Exchange"—went into Raleigh and delivered himself up. He was paroled, but subsequently put under arrest until his accounts could be investigated; and, that this might be done the more satisfactorily, was brought to this city and released upon parole to report daily to the Provost-Marshal.

On the 3d of June, Major THOMAS F. EDMOND, of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, was detailed from the office of the Provost-Marshal-General as one of a commission of three officers to investigate the responsibility of Messrs. OULD, HATCH, MORFIT and CARRINGTON concerning moneys appertaining to United States prisoners while the same were held by the "Confederate authorities," and to him were specially assigned for examination the accounts of Capt. MORFIT. Major EDMOND, after a most critical examination of these accounts, comparing all inventories with the receipts obtained for the same, made his report to the commission, at the same time stating that he had found the accounts carefully and eyetematically kept. On the 13th instant, Capt. MORFIT received a letter from Col. ALBERT ORDWAY, informing him that "the military commission appointed to examine into the condition of your accounts of moneys belonging to Federal prisoners of war held by you while Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of the late Confederate army have audited your accounts and reported the amount of money for which you are responsible. The amount of money accounted for more than covers your responsibility, and the commission can find no charges whatever to prefer against you, hnt on the contrary, your accounts of prisoners' money were kept with commendable accuracy, and yon have fully accounted for all that was ever in your possession. The Major-General therefore directs your immediate release, &c. —*Richmond Bulletin, July* 15.

—The duty of placing the manacles upon Mrs. SURRATT, escorting her to the gallows, and supporting her until the trap fell, devolved npon Lieut.-Col. W. H. H. MCCALL, of Lewisburgh. When placing the irons upon her wrists, she told him he was no gentleman, or he would not do so. Col. MCCALL told her that it was his unpleasant duty, in obedience to orders, and not his choice. Her parting salnte to him was: "Yon are a scoundrel!" which were abont the last audible words ehe uttered.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have ll all denominatione of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rstes.

THE
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$5,000,000.

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., N. Y.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

Collects Warrants, Certificates, Maturing Loans and Drafts, and attends to all financial business with government.

P. C. CALHOUN, President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 15th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 8th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent., in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holdcre of the full paid sharee registered on the 15th day of July, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of July, and opened on the 3d day of August.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the measnre recommended by the sbarcholders' meeting held May 31, 1865, and in order that the lande sold may be represented by a corresponding issue of capital stock, in accordancn with the policy hereinfore pursned by the company in the issne of Canceled Bonds Scrip, the outstanding sheres of this company be increased by the issne of one share for every ten now outstandiog, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the company's books on the 1st day of Aogust next, in the proportion of one share for every ten held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of snch shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the company will retain the right to snch fractional part at par.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Fall Creek Coal and Iron Company will be held at the office of the company, in Towanda, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of August, 1865, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing five directors to manage the affairs of said company for the ensuing year, and two inspectors, to preside at the next election of directors. CHAS. G. MILLER, Secretary.

SILVER MINES FOR SALE.—PARTIES desiring to form mining companies are requested to examine properties placed in my hands, for sale by my San Francisco house.
CHARLES W. BOND, No. 78 Cedar-st.
Late JANSON, BOND & CO., San Francisco.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS FOR SALE.
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
ILLINOIS AND MISSISSIPPI TELEGRAPH CO.
All descriptions Telegraph and Express Stocks bought, and for sale by
GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

KENTUCKY STATE BONDS.
The Sinking Fund Commissioners propose to redeem at par, with accrued interest, $200,000 of Kentucky State Bonds, falling due July 1, 1868. Those first presented at Bank of America will be redeemed.
M. C. JOHNSON,
JULY 21, 1865. Agent of Sink. Fund Com.

$5,000 GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE SCRIP.
$3,000 Columbian Insurance Scrip.
$5,000 Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip.
For sale by WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, June 10, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 236, Laws of 1859, and 478, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to THE BUTCHERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, a banking association located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at The Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the said The Importers' and Traders' Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said bank must be presented as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof: and all under which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fnnd in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, May 26, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 236, laws of 1859, and 478, laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to the MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed, AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and also at the said Marine Bank, in New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the fnnds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

MANUFACTURERS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said Bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, July 17, 1865.

THE STISSING BANK, (PINE PLAINS) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the American National Bank, of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Metropolitan Bank as snch agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
EDWARD HAND, Deputy Snperintendent.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Le islature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 16.
CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA OIL COMPANY, No. 17 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year will take place on TUESDAY, the 25th of July, at the office of the company, where the poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
J. H. KETCHAM, Secretary.

NOTICE TO PETROLEUM CAPITALISTS—We have leased, for oil and mineral purposes, 20,000 acres of land, on Cumberland River and its tributaries, lying in Jackson and Overton counties, Tenn., which lands present a fine field of operations for practical oil and mineral developing capacities. We are desirous of forming an association with a company of such gentlemen for the purpose of developing a part or all of these lands upon fair and equal terms. Parties wishing further information, or desiring to enter into such an arrangement, will please correspond with C. L. HILL,
GLASGOW, Ky. W. H. BOTTS.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST negotiating bonds and coupons of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company numbered as follows: 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 1,147, 1,146, 1,430, 1,431, 1,833, the same having been stolen in June, 1864, from a correspondent of the nndersigned. A reward will be paid for their return to WARD & CO., No. 54 Wall-st.
Also, of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, dna February, 1863, numbered as follows: 386, 495, 496, 498. Also, of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, Gosben Branch, 1,349.

MOUNT ALPINE GOLD COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 19 Nassan-st., Room No. 7, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of reorganizing the company under a special charter granted by the State of Rhode Island.
By order. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED and notified against receiving or negotiating the following checks, drawn by me on the National Park Bank, both payable to order of blank, dated July 21: One of $1,000; one of $200; as the same were obtained by gross frand, are worthless, and never legally left my possession.
CHARLES ADAMS, Hoffman House.
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1865.

$25,000. THE ADVERTISER HAVING $25,000 or $30,000 in cash at his disposal, invites proposals for any business or speculation in which the whole or part might be profitably and safely invested. Address with full particulars S. E. W., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

SILVER MINING.—PARTIES WISHING TO invest, as original subscribers, in a company fully organized, owning 2,150 linear feet in Humboldt County, Nevada, can hear of a desirable opportunity on application to J. H. BAILEY, No. 87 Gold-st.

$4,400 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS city property, worth double the amount. Apply to WALTER L. LIVINGSTON No. 41 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

DATED
JUNE, JULY,
AUGUST, OCTOBER,
AND
DECEMBER, 1864,
WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY,

Coupons Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
NIAGARA INSURANCE OFFICE,
No. 12 WALL-ST., July 13, 1865.
The directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of United States tax, payable on and after 17th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, No. 2 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTION COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on full stock, free of government tax, ont of the earnings of the company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

BELLEFONTAINE RAILWAY COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, July 15, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three Per Cent., free of government tax, has been declared by this company, payable on the 1st of August next, at the office of the company, or by draft on New-York, at the option of the stockholders. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th instant till Aug. 2. By order of the board.
ED. KING, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., less the government tax, will be paid on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of the guaranteed stock of this company. The transfer books for the guaranteed stock will be closed on the 25th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened on the 2d proximo, at 10 A. M.
D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT, ont of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.
The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BRADLEY OIL COMPANY OF CHERRY RUN, No. 7 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on their Capital Stock per month. Payable on Friday, August 4. The transfer books will be closed from the 31st July to 4th of August.
E. L. LOWEREE, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 11 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 94 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after 15th instaot.
B. D. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 20, 1865.

INTEREST COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, on the first and only mortgage, due on the 1st of August, 1865, will be paid on and after that date at the American National Bank, No. 60 Broadway, New-York.
WM. E. WATSON, Auditor.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, July 25, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after Aug. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 136 Broadway. A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1865.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., July 11, 1865.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 4 PER CENT. (free of government tax) is payable on demand.
JAMES E. MOORE, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 140 Broadway, New-York, July 12, 1865.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.
A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, at its office, No. 111 Broadway, on and after TUESDAY, Aug. 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to Aug. 1, both days inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Five per Cent has been declared, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 68 Wall-st.
By order of the Board,
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—THE BANK OF Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., free from government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 15, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved, and lots affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the offices of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Hammond-street from West-street to Thirteenth-avenue.
For paving Barclay-street from College-place to West-street with trap-block.
For building a sewer and receiving-basins in Fiftieth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues.
For building a sewer in Tenth-avenue, between Thirty fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

The limits embraced by each assessmente include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both eides of Hammondstreet, from West-street to Thirteenth-avenne.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Barclay-street and to the east of and on the west side of the streets intersecting Barclay-street from the east side of College-place to and including east side of West-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Lexington avenues; also, the lot at the northeast corner, and the lot at the southwest corner of Fiftieth-street and Lexington-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Tenth-avenne, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the abovenamed assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 31 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN,
No. 5 CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1865.

ALL PARTIES OR PERSONS HAVING claims against the city, on account of expenses incurred in the celebration of the 4th day of July, 1865, are respectfully requested to present the same to the undersigned, on or before the 25th of July, instant. By order of the Committee,
OWEN CAVANAGH, Secretary,
Room No. 5 City Hall.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Five per Cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
T. B. TAPPEN, Water Registrar.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVINGS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after August 1, 1865, this bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnerebip heretofore existing under the name of LEEDS & SWANSBORO is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
THEO. E. LEEDS,
ALFRED H. SWANSBORO.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of LEEDS & HALL, and will transact a general Banking, Stock and Gold Commission business at No. 46 Broad-st.
THEO. E. LEEDS,
ROBT. L. S. HALL.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between THOMAS W. BROWN and JOHN H. BARNES has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
T. W. BROWN,
JOHN H. BARNES.
Dated July 22, 1865.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES—FORAGE.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1865.

Sealed proposals (in triplicate) will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., for supplying EAR CORN for the use of the Subsistence Department of the United States Army, to be delivered at any pier on the North River, in New-York City, to be designated from time to time by the undersigned, and in such quantities as may be required, not exceeding One Thousand Bushels per week, from the 27th of July, 1865, to the 30th of September, 1865; notice to be given to the contractor on THURSDAY of each week, on his application at this office, of the quantity required to be delivered during the following week.

It must be good, sound and well-cured ear corn, put up in sacks containing two bushels each, sixty pounds to the bushel—the contractor to furnish the sack (without extra charge)—and subject to a rigid inspection, and re-weighed by some competent person appointed on the part of the government. The weighing to be at the expense of the contractor. Each proposal to be entertained, must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:

"I, A —— B——, of the city (or town) of ——, county of ——, State of ——, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the U. S. Army, at any designated pier on the North River, in New-York City, such a quantity of ear corn, not exceeding one thousand bushels per week, of the kind, quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification, at —— dollars and —— cents per hundred pounds. ——"

To be subscribed by two responsible sureties, as follows: "We, the undersigned, hereby agree that, should the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be fulfilled. ——, ——."

Payment will be made monthly, or as soon as funds are received, *in such funds as may be furnished* by the government for the purpose.

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District Attorney or other proper officer; and a certificate to accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Corn." The right exists with the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory.
A. L. CARLTON, Capt. and C. S. V.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Iron Pipes," with name of bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. on THURSDAY, July 27, 1865, for furnishing

7,300 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 20 inches diamater;
5,006 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 12 inches diameter;
18,000 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 6 inches diameter;
3,000 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 4 inches diameter,
and 32 tons of branch-pipes and other special castings.

The specifications which will be ready on Wednesday, 19th inst.) and blank forms for the bids, can be obtained at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Rotunda, City Hall Park, July 17, 1865.

INVITING PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED GOVERNMENT MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1865, for the purchase of 2,300 mules, in lots of fifty and one hundred each, at the places named below, viz:
HARRISBURGH, Penn.—6 lots, 50 each.
HARRISBURGH, Penn.—4 lots, 100 each.
WILMINGTON, Del.—4 lots, 50 each.
WILMINGTON, Del.—2 lots, 100 each.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—4 lots, 50 each.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—6 lots, 100 each.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—4 lots, 50 each.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—1 lot, 100 each.

These mules will be put aside, each lot by itself, and will be free for the inspection of bidders at the places named, respectively, for ten days prior to Aug. 1.

Many of these mules were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can now be obtoinad at far less than their true value.

The succeseful bidders will be notified in person or by telegraph, and required to receive the animals on or before August 3, 1865.

This office reserves to itself the right to reject all bids that may be offered.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for the purchase of Mules."

Payment must be made in government funds at the time of delivery.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge,
First Divisioo, Q. M. G. O.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work, the name of bidder, and the date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. on THURSDAY, July 27, 1865, for the construction of the following street improvements, viz: sewers in Eighty-third-street, between the Third and Fourth avennes; Oak-street, between Oliver and James streets; Sixtieth-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue; Monroe-street, between Montgomery and Jackson streets; Madison-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; Madison-street, between Scammel and Jackson streets, and the Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets; also, for pavements in Twenty-first-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, and street west side of Grammercy-park; Fifty-ninth-street from Second to Third-avenue; Forty-fifth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue; Fifty-fifth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, and West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken-street, and repavement of parts of streets intersecting therewith. Specifications and forms for bids can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.
July 18, 1865.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—REPAIRS TO STREET PAVEMENTS.—Sealed proposals, endorsed with title of work, name of bidder, and date of offering, will be received until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 27, 1865, for repairing and keeping in repair during the period commencing Aug. 1, and ending Dec. 31, 1865, all paved avenues, streets, squares and thoroughfares in the city of New-York, excepting so much of Broadway as is now paved with the Russ pavement.

Bids must be in the form prescribed by this board. Blanks for this purpose and specifications and forms of the proposed agreement will be furnished at this office.
JULY 17, 1865.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL & WATER AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive writtten proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, bay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn. Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be furnished with funds.
S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.—THE subscriber is prepared to receive proposals for the construction of a church for St. Michael's Parish, Geneseo. The plans and specifications may be seen at the rectory, or will be sent by express to any responsible builder. Proposals will be received until the 20th of August next. Contractors are to include the material of the old church in their proposals. CRAIG W. WADSWORTH, Chairman Building Committee.
GENESEO, July 18, 1865.

ARMY AND NAVY.

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—THE IMMENSE stock now in the three large warerooms, entrance No. 450 Broadway and No. 16 Spring-st., will be sold greatly reduced prices; 300 sets harness, several second-hand carriages. C. WITTY, No. 450 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF JEFFERSON.—JAMES M. CALHOUN, Plaintiff, vs. SOPHIA CALHOUN, Sarah Calhoun, Alvan Calhonn, Mary Calhoun, Hattie Calhoun, Mary Burt, James Burt, Charles Burt, Charles Calhonn, Samuel McClure and Nancy McClnre, his wife, Ebenezer Calhoun, Pamelia Calhonn, Joseph Forest and Sarah Forest, his wife, Frank C. S. Calhoun, William A. Calhoun, Pamelia Calhoun, widow of John Calhonn, John Young and Mary C. Young, his wife, Defendants.—Copy summons—complaint filed.—[Revenne stamp, 50 cts., canceled.]—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the above-named plaintiff, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Jefferson County, on the 19th day of July, A. D., 1865, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, in the village of Watertown, Jefferson County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
HAMMOND & WILLIAMS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Watertown, N. Y.
jy25-law7wTu.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE AND DESIRABLE CHANCE—FOR SALE—A half interest in a well established business, doing the largest trade in their line in Jersey City; cash capital required, $8,000; or one-third interest for sale at equivalent rates. Address Box No. 355 Jersey City Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL, BY a member of the New-York Stock Exchenge, who has considerable business and experience. Address BOARD, Box No. 4,749 Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT ON Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank, of Brooklyn, N. Y. No. 1,894, dated July 18,

FOR SALE.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF VERY VALUABLE real estate at Rye, Westchester County, belonging to he Clark estate. P. C. BULKLEY, will sell in parcels on the premises, about one mile from the depot at Rye, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., about 100 acres of fine land belonging to the estate of the late Andrew Clark, extending from the turnpike road across the Milton road to Rye Beach, embracing the whole road front on the beach, and including the large house and grounds now occupied by Jasper F. Corning, Esq. This is believed to be the finest property ever offered for sale in the township. Its fertility, and the highly improved condition of the soil, the beauty of the many desirable building sites upon it, and its unrivaled advantages for boating, bathing and fishing, all render it very desirable to parties wishing to purchase elegant sites for country seats, and insure a rapid increase in the value of the property. A topographical map of the property can be seen at the office of the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., and lithographs will be ready ten days before the sale. Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave the city on the 7, 9, or 11:30 A. M. trains, New-York and New-Haven Railroads.

COAL, TIMBER AND OIL LANDS.

FOR SALE, 1,800 acres of the finest COAL, TIMBER and OIL LANDS, situated in the great Phillipsburgh Coal Basin, in Centre County, Penn., and less than two miles from the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad. These lands are underlaid with heavy veins of the finest quality of a rich fatty bituminous coal, very superior for generating gas, coking and manufacturing oil, &c. A five feet vein is now opened on the tract.

The White Pine on this tract is estimated at from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000, and the Hemlock at 7,000,000 feet; the former netting $10 per 1,000 feet profit—the lumber alone thus paying much more than the cost of the property. The improvements consist of a large new two-story steam saw-mill, capable of cutting from two to three million feet annually; one lathe, three shingle mills, all in operation, and in complete order, together with three new houses, all put up at a cost of from $15,000 to $18,000.

An Oil Company has been formed, who have their engine on the ground, a derrick up, and are ready for immediate operations; all within sight of these lands. Numerous oil springs abound in this basin, and paying wells are located in the same geological range.

For a circular, please address,

D. S. CADWALLADER,
No. 108 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDson River, between Hyde Park and Rhinebeck, about 90 acres; has a river front of 3,000 feet, embracing two building sites with river and mountain views; the house is of stone and brick, adapted for Winter and Summer, having furnace and double sashes; supply of water throughout for kitchen, laundry and bath-rooms; hot and cold grapery, yielding the finest of fruit from June till November. In the gardens, laid out by Mr. Downing, there is an abundance of large and small fruit; the avenues, lawn and shade trees unsurpassed; 2½ miles from a station, where all the trains and steamboats stop. The beauty of the place, fine roads and neighborhood render it a desirable residence for a gentleman of taste Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE OIL LANDS FOR SALE—One-eighth of four acres of land, in fee, on Pit Hole Creek, near Howarth's Mills.

Two acres in fee on Oil Creek, near Titusville.

Seventy-five acres in fee on Spring Creek, Warren County, Penn.

Apply to J. S. PECKHAM, Treas., Utica, N. Y.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE A COUNTRY SEAT (ALMONT). Situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenary and fine old shade trees. For particulars see New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

METROPOLITAN REAL ESTATE OFFICE—No. 40 Dey-st.—Pleasant country homes for sale, from $500 to $3,000 each; productive farms near Somerville, Bonndbrook, Millstone, Plainfield, Hyde Park, Poughkeepsie. Farms wanted.

GEORGE R. JAQUES.

$8.000 WILL PURCHASE A CENTRAL Park lot, 25 feet by 106, on 57th-st., (wide street,) near Broadway; house on the place; rents for $300 yearly. Apply to C. P. ROSS, office New-York Gas Light Company.

50 ACRES PRODUCTIVE LAND, ON Raritan River; fine fishing; good buildings; fruit in abundance; magnificent view; $7,000 no price. GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW ROCHELLE, A FINE COTtage house, on Locust-avenna, with one acre ground; finely located, in full view of the Sound. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FARM ON CENTREPORT BAY, L. I., 75 acres, very good house, outbuildings and orchards for sale on easy terms. S. COCKCROFT, No. 185 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TEN TENEment houses in the Fifteenth Ward. Apply to J. JOHNSON, No. 69 Bleecker-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

FIVE NEW STABLES (JUST FINISHING) TO LET—In a good locality; room for from 3 to 6 horses each. Apply to J. S. WOODWARD, No. 39 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT SOUTH Orange, N. J., a house and barn, with five acres of land, beautifully situated. Apply to R. LANGDON, Jr., No. 3 College-place.

AT YONKERS—SIX FURNISHED HOUSES TO let, from $100 to $350 per month.

JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

LOFTS TO LET—NO. 33 HOWARD-ST. Apply to HENRY TROWBRIDGE & CO., No. 38 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED.—WANTED, BY A FAMIly of four persons, (no children,) the first or second floors of a house with all modern improvements, unfurnished and without board, from Nov. 1 to March 1. Location between Lexington and 5th ave., and 27th and 42d sts. Address H., Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SMALL room in a private house, with or without partial board; location must be good and on the west side of the town, below 34th-st; references exchanged. Apply to H. D. L., No. 159 Duane-st., stating terms.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH to rent a small cottage house, with modern improvements, fruit, &c., within thirty (30) miles of New-York. Address H. B. A., Box No. 3,302 New-York Post-office.

ROOMS WITH BOARD WANTED—IN A private family, in New-York or Brooklyn, by a gentleman, wife and three children. Address R., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR THREE OR FIVE years, a large building with some yard room, for a manufacturer. Address O. P. R., Box 180 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE PARLOR FLOOR OF A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE can be had, furnished or unfurnished, by a gentleman and wife, willing to pay liberally for spacious rooms and a private table. Address Y. E. Y., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

PLEASANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS and good table, with a private family, in a house with all the modern improvements; location near Central Park; references exchanged. Address H. R. LAGROIX, Yorkville Post-office.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with board, in a private family of refinement at No. 170 East 18th-st.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Where but few boarders are taken. Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SELECT FAMILY BOARD—CLAVERACK, N. Y., four miles from Hudson by cars, and connecting there with day and night boats and trains from New-York, and with Harlem Railroad from East. Plenty of well-furnished rooms. Assembly room 40 by 80 feet; yard of several acres, with shaded lawns and gravelled carriage. No healthier location or more perfect country life. Finest rambles and excursions to Mountain House, Columbia Springs, Bash Bish, &c. Transient boarders received. Address Prof. S. T. FROST.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO PLACE.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, about three miles above the Highlands of Nevisink. Good sea or river bathing. Terms reasonable. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth Co., N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A young lady, in a family where few or no other boarders are taken; must be within 30 miles of New-York, on the Sound or North River; if suited with accommodations, a liberal price will be paid. Address E. L., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, WITHIN AN hour of easy access to this city, board for a gentleman, wife, infant, nurse and coachman, with stable accommodations, and where a generous table is spread. Address "IRON," Box No. 2,714 Post-office.

MACHINERY.

TO MACHINISTS OF NEW-YORK OR JERSEY CITY.—Wanted, a machine-shop, with facilities for turning out good work rapidly, to manufacture machines weighing about five hundred pounds. Address, stating location and facilities, MACHINE, Box No. 2,854 Post-office.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dye-st.; works, Paterson, N. J.; manufacture stationery and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp tow, oakum and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting.

FOR SALE—AN UPRIGHT OSCILLATING ENgine, built at the Allaire Works, of about one hundred horse-power. Address J. H. ST., Box No. 1,953.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SWEET'S "LAKE GEORGE," AN ENtertaining poem on the "Queen of American lakes;" a work for old and young. For sale at Lake George, on the Hudson River day boats, and sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. Address J. P. SWEET, Greenpoint, L. I.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. RAHL, M. D., 249 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address 19 White-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation in a private family; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; best of city reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 165 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl to take care of children and make herself useful; is a very good embroiderer; or would do chamberwork. Call at No. 241 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A situation as stewardess on any of the ocean steamers; European preferred; highly respectable references. Call or address Mrs. WILSON, No. 55 Ludlow-st., near Grand.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands French and English cooking, and understands marketing well; has the best of city reference. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress and chambermaid; can be well recommended; would go to the country. Can be seen at No. 93 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SCOTCH GIRL wants a situation as first-class cook; willing to assist with the washing. Call at No. 147 East 11th-st., third floor, front room, near Avenue A. Good references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A DESIRABLE woman as excellent English or French cook; city or country; has the best city reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR SEAMSTRESS and nurse, with excellent city reference, a situation in the city or country, as chambermaid and fine washer; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS, with excellent city reference, a situation in the city or country; does finting and finery; wages $10. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—LEGAL REPORTORIAL, OR OTHer copying, by a young lady who has had considerable experience in this business. Address O., Box No. 6,707 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do housework in a small private family. Apply for two days at No. 206 West 31st-st., second floor.

TO EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS FEMALE servants in city and country, private families, hotels, Summer resorts, and boarding-houses. Please notice they can be supplied without delay, with smart, competent, well recommended girls of all nations, Protestants and others, as good cooks, washers and ironers, smart chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, family seamstresses, lady's maids to travel, and smart girls for general housework. Employers well supplied by favoring us with a call, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 88 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE man and wife, without family; the man a practical gardener or coachman; and retain both perfectly; the woman is an excellent hand over milk and butter and is an excellent laundress; the best of reference; can take charge of any gentleman's place; a lodge preferred. Address N. B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business as a flower, fruit and vegetable gardener; also, green-house, hot and cold graperies, &c., &c. Address R. G., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; is willing to make himself generally useful, and can be highly recommended by his last employer, and prefers the country. Address T., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS MARried man, without incumbrance, as gardener and coachman; a German preferred; one well recommended, and not afraid of work. Call or address SECRETARY, Room No. 7, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman or gardener; thoroughly understands his business; has no objections to the country; best of reference from his last employer. Address M. L., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER, IN A wholesale store, dry goods preferred, by a respectable Protestant man; can bring the very best of reference; is honest, sober and industrious, and has been porter in different stores. Address L. N., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN a situation as coachman and groom; understands plain gardening; no objection to the country; best of references from last employer. Address R. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; is willing to make himself generally useful; prefers the country; can be highly recommended by his last employer. Address J. F., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses. Call on or address J. R., at C. V. Lamb's harness store, No. 840 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER young man, capable of driving and taking care of horses, and to work in a garden if required. Address A. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; is willing to make himself useful; can milk; has good references from his last place. Address JAMES, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PERSON WHO IS ACCUSTomed to stand and drive horses, a place as coachman for a gentleman. Inquire in the Scandinavian Society, No. 229 Bowery, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND to make himself generally useful in a gentleman's place; no objection to the country; good references. Address T. D., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE, COMpetent man as coachman and groom; willing to make himself generally useful; city or country; good reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MINING engineer, a position as superintendent of large mining works, (gold, iron or coal.) Address Box No. 2,176 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man with long city reference. Address C. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man, aged 31; has good reference. Address J. J., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO PROCURE a situation for his coachman, who is every way qualified for his business. Address Box No. 762 Lower Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COACHMAN TO GO A SHORT distance in the country; bring good recommendations. Apply at No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 64 Trinity Building.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPEtent salesman, for our silver and plated ware department. Apply to E. Y. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—AT A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NEAR this city, a man well accustomed to the care and driving of horses, milking and plain gardening. Apply at No. 67 Wall-st., second story.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A NUMBER of first-class wood workmen in a car factory, near this city. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, 76 William-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS A GOOD writer, quick and correct at figures. Address, stating particulars, J. H., Box No. 2,095 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A COMMISSION HOUSE, A first-class entry clerk. Apply, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 2,572 Post-office.

WANTED—SEVERAL ACTIVE MEN; LIBEral wages given. Apply at No. 60 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY—MALE OR female, to engage in a pleasant business at home. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address, sending two red stamps for particulars, R. WAYVELL, Post-Office, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BRIGHTON HOUSE,
PERTH AMBOY, NEW-JERSEY,

THIS HOTEL presents advantages for the accommodation of families unsurpassed in the vicinity of New-York. It is situated on an eminence and commands an uninterrupted view of the surrounding country for a distance of 10 miles, and of the bay as far out as Sandy Hook. The air is salubrious, and parties can enjoy a cool breeze from the ocean the hottest day in Summer. The rooms are large and airy, grounds extensive and well shaded; good drives, ample stable accommodations; salt water bathing, boating and fishing; bowling and billiard saloons, together with all the appointments of a first-class house. It is distant from New-York 1¼ hours by the New-Jersey and the Staten Island Railroads. It is accessible also by two lines of steamboats daily—the *Richard Stockton* at 6 A. M., and *Magenta* at 3 P. M. There are five trains before 9 A. M., by which business men may reach New-York. *No mosquitoes.*

JOHN C. TULLY, Proprietor.

MOHEGAN HOUSE—LAKE MOHEGAN. Four miles from Peekskill; fourteen passenger trains per day. The above house is now open. Reference A. Allen, Esq., No. 43 Park-place, New-York. Address O. H. WINES, Box No. 223 Peekskill Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, MASSENA SPRINGS, ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—This establishment is now open for the reception of guests, and will be found replete with all things necessary to promote the comfort and amusement of the invalid, including warm baths of the spring water. The waters of the St. Regis Spring at this place are unequaled as a remedy for obstinate cutaneous diseases, dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, gout, and all affections of the kidneys and bladder. They may be procured in bottles, from Caswell, Mack & Co., Hegeman, Delatour, Milhau, Neergaard, Hombnry, Smith, Schultz & Warker, and of the leading druggists throughout the country. General Agency No. 288 Bowery, corner 4th-st., New-York.

CROCKER & CO., Proprietors,
Massena Springs.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. O. SCHUMANN.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 84½ Washington-st., near Reade.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,600	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,600	.....
ERIN	3,219	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,215	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,672	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,678	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,188	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, July 29
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
EUROPE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III....(Nearly ready)....1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT.....(Building).....Great power.
PERKIRE.....(Building).....Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS....(Building).....Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE..A. BOCANDI.....FRIDAY.....Aug. 18
EUROPE.....A. DUCHESNE...FRIDAY.....Sept. 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130 00
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 00
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

A experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF WASHINGTON..SATURDAY.....July 29
CITY OF MANCHESTER..WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 2
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 5

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	108	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
Aug. 16—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Constitution.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA—FOR LIVERPOOL—The PERSIA, LOTT, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 8 o'clock A. M.

The SCOTIA will sail on the 9th of August.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MISSISSIPPI, KENNEDY, Commander, will sail as above on TUESDAY, July 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

The NORTH STAR will follow on Saturday, July 29.

FOR SAVANNAH—STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.

The first-class United States mail steamships
UNITED STATES, SEARS, Commander.
AMERICA, CLIFT, Commander.
CONSTITUTION, GRUMAN, Commander.
NEVADA, CARPENTER, Commander.

The UNITED STATES will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, WEDNESDAY, July 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight 15 cents per foot. Cabin passage $40; second class, $30; steerage, $20.

For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

The AMERICA will follow SATURDAY, July 29.
BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.
FREIGHTS GREATLY REDUCED.
PIONEER LINE.

The new and first-class steamship
PERIT,
E. A. DELANY, Commander,
will sail as above, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, July 27.

For freight or passage, at as low rates as any other line, apply to LEWIS & LINES, No. 17 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT—Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships.

The GRANADA,
RODNEY BAXTER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 o'clock precisely.

Bills of lading signed on board.

For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The ALHAMBRA will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 5.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Capt. THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Aug. 10.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class steamship
COMMANDER,
Capt. TERRY,
will be dispatched from Pier No. 14, East River, on THURSDAY, July 27, promptly at 3 o'clock.

For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRABEY, Commander.

The new and elegant first-class steamship EUTERPE will leave pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. mail steamship GEO CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 96 West-st.

The GEORGE WASHINGTON follows SATURDAY, Aug. 5.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new and elegant steamship ATLANTA, A. K. WILLIAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, on TUESDAY, 25th July, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

The VICTOR will succeed the Atlanta.
Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to OHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERpool, and the Irish ports.

CALEDONIA.....SATURDAY, July 29.
HIBERNIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 12.

Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal st.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain, Hudson, Saratoga Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. RITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.

For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt., Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANding at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY FOR NEW-BRIGHTON, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond, Elm Park.—Boats leave Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 2, 4, 5, 7 P. M. On Sundays—9, 10:30, 12 M.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE ENTIRELY NEW and magnificent steamer NEVERSINK, leaves Peck-slip at 12 o'clock, noon, THIS DAY, and daily hereafter, connecting with all the usual trains. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,
BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,

From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG,
SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P

HARVARD COMMENCEMENT.

Continued from First Page.

Leave the Earth her storms, the stars their perturbations,
Steadfast Welfare stays where Justice binds her zone.

When the human faults that mix in human labor
Miss the measure set to caution and constrain,
Let the wise of heart instruct his ruder neighbor,
Let the loving soul hold violence in chain.

But when Falsehood lifts her challenge cry stupendous,
When the fiery angel bars our gates of bliss,
Ask the holy heavens such hosts again to lend us,
With such leaders, such a righteous cause as this.

The President then felicitously introduced Mr. R. W. EMERSON, who sat at his class table, and who was received with great applause:

REMARKS OF RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: With whatever opinions we come here, I think it is not in man to see, without a feeling of pride and pleasure, a tried soldier—the armed defender of the right. I think that, in these last years, all opinions have been affected by the magnificent and stupendous spectacle which Divine Providence has offered us of the energies that slept in the children of this country—that slept and have awakened. I see, thankfully, those who are here; but dim eyes in vain explore for some who are not. They shine the brighter "in the domain of tender memory." The old Greek, HERACLITUS, said, "War is the father of all things." He said it, no doubt, as science, but we of this day can repeat it as a political and social truth. War passes the power of all chemical solvents, breaking up the old cohesions, and allowing the atoms of society to take a new order. It is not the government but the war that has appointed the great Generals, sifted out the pedants, put in the new and vigorous blood. [Great applause.] The war has lifted many other people, beside GRANT and SHERMAN, into their true place. Even Divine Providence, we may say, always seems to work after a certain military necessity. Every nation punishes the General who is not victorious. It is a rule in games of chance that "the cards beat all the players," and revolutions disconcert and outwit all the insurgents. The revolutions carry their own points, sometimes to the ruin of those who set them on foot. The proof that war also is within the highest right, is a marked benefactor in the hands of Divine Providence, is *its morals*. The war gave back integrity to this erring and immoral nation. It charged with power, peaceful, amiable men, to whose whole life war and discord were abhorrent. What an infusion of character went out from the and the other colleges! What an infusion of character down to the ranks! The experience has been uniform, that it is the gentle soul that makes the firm hero after all. It is easy to recall the mood in which our young men, snatched from every peaceful pursuit, went to the war. Many of them had never handled a gun. They said: "It is not in me to resist. I go because I must. It is a duty which I shall never forgive myself if I decline it. I do not know that I can make a soldier. I may be very clumsy; perhaps I shall be timid; but you can rely on me. Only one thing is certain—I can well die, but I cannot afford to misbehave." [Loud applause.] In fact, the infusion of culture and tender humanity from these scholars and idealists who went to the war, in their own despite—God knows they had no fury for killing their old friends and countrymen—had its signal and lasting effect. It was found that enthusiasm was a more potent ally than science and munitions of war without it. "'Tis a principle of war," said NAPOLEON, *principe de guerre*, "that when you can use the thunderbolt, you must prefer it to the cannon." Enthusiasm was the thunderbolt. Here in this little Massachusetts, in smaller Rhode Island, in this little nest of New-England republics, it flamed out when that guilty gun was aimed at Sumter. Mr. Chairman, standing here in Harvard College, the parent of all the colleges, in Massachusetts, the mother of all the North, when I consider her influence on the country as a principal planter of the Western States, and now by her teachers, preachers, journalists and books, as well as by traffic and production, the diffuser of religious, literary and political opinion, and when I see how irresistible the convictions of Massachusetts are on these swarming populations, I think the little State bigger than I knew; and when her blood is up she has a fist that could knock down an empire. And her blood was roused. [Great applause.] Scholars exchanged the black coat for the blue. A single company in the Forty-fourth Massachusetts contained thirty-five sons of Harvard. You all know as well as I the story of these dedicated men who knew well on what duty they went—whose fathers and mothers said to each slaughtered son, "We gave him up when he enlisted." One mother said, when her son was offered the command of the first negro regiment, "If he accepts it I shall be as proud as if I had heard that he was shot." [Applause.] These men, thus tender, thus high-bred, thus peaceable, were always in the front, and always employed. They might say, with their forefathers, the old Norse Vikings, "We sung the mass of lances from morning until evening;" and in how many cases it chanced, when the hero had fallen, they who came by night to his funeral, on the morrow returned to his war-path, to show his slayers the way to death! Ah! young brothers, all honor and gratitude to you! you manly defenders, liberty's and humanity's home-guard. We shall not again disparage America, now that we have seen what men it will bear. We see—we thank you for it—a new era, worth to mankind all the treasure and the lives it has cost; yes, worth to the world the lives of all this generation of American men, if they had been demanded. [Loud applause.]

DR. HOLMES' POEM.

The President here introduced Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, who read the following beautiful poem:

Four Summers coined their golden light in leaves,
Four autumns hung them to the breeze,
Four Winters tore the brand in tempest wreaves,
The fourth was April wept o'er hill and vale.

And still the war-clouds scowled on sea and land,
With the red gleams of battle staining through,
When lo! as parted by an angel's hand
The, open, and the Heavens again are blue.

Which is the dream, the present or the past?
The night of anguish, or the joyous morn?
The long, long years with horrors overcast,
Or the sweet promise of the day new-born?

Tell us, O father, as thine arms enfold
Thy beloved first-born in their last embrace,
Murmuring the prayer the patriarch breathed of old;
"Now let me die, for I have seen thy face!"

Tell us, O mother!—nay, thou can'st not speak,
But thy fond eyes shall answer, brimmed with joy—
Press thy mute lips against the snobrowned cheek,
Is this a phantom—thy returning boy?

Tell us, O maiden!—ah! what can'st thou tell
That Nature's record is not first to teach—
The open volume all can read so well,
With its two crimson pages full of speech?

And ye who mourn your dead—how eternity true
The cruel hour that wrenched their lives away,
Shadowed with sorrow's midnight veil for you,
For them the dawning of immortal day!

Dream-like these years of conflict—not a dream!
Death, ruin, ashes tell their awful tale.
Read by the flaming war-brand's lurid gleam:
No dream, but truth that turns the nations pale!

For on the pillar raised by martyr hands
Burns the rekindled beacon of the right,
Sowing its seeds of ire o'er all the lands—
Thrones look a century older in its light!

Rome led her triumphs; round the conqueror's car
The ensigns waved the brazen larions blew,
And o'er the reeking spoils of bandit war
With outspread wings the cruel eagles flew;

Arms, treasures, captives, kings in clanking chains
Urged on by trampling cohorts brooded and scarred,
And wild-eyed wooders soared on Lybian plains,
Lion and ostrich and camelopard.

Vain all that prætore clutched, that consuls brought
When Rome's returning legions crowned their lord;
Less than the least brave deed these hands have wrought
We claim, unclenching from the bloody sword!

Theirs was the mighty work that seers foretold;
They know not half their glorious toil has won,
For this is Heaven's same battle—joined of old
When Athens fought for us at Marathon!

Behold a vision none hath understood!
The breaking of the Apocalyptic seal;
Twice rings the summons—hail and fire, and blood!
Then the third angel blows his trumpet-peal.

Lond wail the dwellers on the myrtled coasts,
The green savannas swell the maddened cry,
And, with a yell from all the demon hosts,
Falls the great star called Wormwood from the sky!

Bitter it mingles with the poisoned flow
Of the warm rivers winding to the shore;
Thousands must drink the waves of death end woe,
But the star Wormwood stains the heavens no more!

Peace smiles at last; the Nation calls her sons
To sheathe the sword; her battle-flag she furls,
Speaks in glad thunders from unshotted guns,
And hides her rubies under milk-white pearls.

O, ye that fought for freedom, living, dead,
One sacred host of God's anointed Queen,
For every holy drop your veins have shed
We breathe a welcome to our bowers of green!

Welcome, ye living! from the foeman's gripe
Your country's banner it was yours to wrest.
Ah, many a forehead shows the banner-stripe,
And stars, more crimson, hallow many a breast.

And ye, pale heroes, who from glory's bed
Mark when your old battalions form in line,
Move to their marching ranks with noiseless tread,
And shape unheard the evening countersign,

Come with your comrades, the returning brave;
Shoulder to shoulder they await you here;
There lent the hie their martyr-brothers gave—
Living and dead alike forever dear.

The President next happily introduced Rear-Admiral DAVIS, of the class of 1825.

SPEECH OF REAR-ADMIRAL DAVIS.

Admiral DAVIS said that although he might take refuge under his profession, and decline to speak, he felt that, as a son of Harvard, he might be permitted to express his personal gratification in being able to take part in these commemorative services. He congratulated himself and the company that the noble vessel of State, freighted with the richest merchandise of the world, which had been stranded upon the rocks of rebellion, was now launched once more in deep water, and setting forward anew upon her distant voyage, on which, sailing over the vast sea of time, she was destined to bear the light and liberty of this age to the remotest generations. [Applause.] It seemed to him that there could be no more appropriate place for a commemorative festival in honor of the closing scenes of the war, than this treasure-house of instruction and example, which held up to the view of the generous youths of successive generations the great examples of history for their guidance and instruction; and they might well suppose that it was under the shade of those very trees that the men whose memories they had met to honor had been inspired with that passionate love of liberty which conducted them to death in her service.

The Admiral concluded by referring to the fact that the work of the sword having been ended, the intellectual battle was now to be waged, and expressed the hope that the great principle established by the war would be carried out, until every yoke was broken, and the oppressed set free. [Loud applause.]

The band played "The Star Spangled Banner," after which Major-Gen. FORCE, of Ohio, was introduced, and was greeted with hearty cheering.

SPEECH OF GEN. FORCE.

The speaker paid a high tribute to the patriotism of Gen. GRANT'S troops, many of whom, in the dark days of the war, resisted strong appeals made to them to desert; and spoke of Gen. GRANT'S high opinion of Gen. MEADE. In speaking of the recruiting of negro troops, he attributed the success of the policy in a large measure to Gen. LOGAN, whose influence was powerful in advancing it at a time when the advocacy of the Adjutant-General had but little effect. After paying a tribute to the valor and military skill of the lamented Gen. MCPHERSON, and defending the policy of destroying the enemy's resources in the march through South Carolina and Georgia, Gen. FORCE said that when Richmond was evacuated the Army of the West waived its disappointment at losing the coveted contest with LEE, and gladly yielding the honor to the Army of the Potomac, cheered with as much fervor as if the victory had been their own. The war being ended, the faces of the troops were turned toward home. Many of them had reënlisted because they would not go home until they had a country worth living in. The institution which had so long been carrying one portion of the country toward aristocracy, while the other was becoming more democratic, was now gone, and with a consolidated country the soldiers of the army could go home, glad for what they had themselves accomplished, and rejoicing for what others had done. Gen. FORCE closed with remarks on the important duties devolving upon the nation in the process of reconstruction.

The band played "Yankee Doodle," after which the chairman introduced Rev. Dr. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, of New-York, an alumnus of Yale College, who, on rising to speak, was received with three hearty cheers for Yale.

REMARKS OF DR. THOMPSON.

Dr. THOMPSON, after thanking the audience, in the name of his alma mater, for the generous recognition they had given, said he could not stand there to speak for Yale in the spirit of rivalry. Yale could speak only in the spirit of sympathy and proud congratulation, as the sister of Harvard, next in years and best beloved. Who better than Yale could lay a wreath on the bier of Harvard's dead, and congratulate her on the return of her sons? He would invite the Alumni of Harvard to a kindred scene at Yale on Wednesday next. "Come, gentlemen," said the speaker, "and let us see your faces and hear your voices. Come in the sacred blue; by that token we shall know you."

GEN. BARTLETT'S REMARKS.

The President now introduced Brig.-Gen. WM. F. BARTLETT, by alluding to an ancient picture of a warrior maimed and deprived of an eye, on which was the inscription, "The heart is left;" and said that Gen. BARTLETT'S heart was left, and was always in the right place for the service of his country. Gen. BARTLETT rose, saying that he did not wish to detain the audience any longer, and if he had all the eloquence in the world he could not express his feelings. As the General hesitated here, Col. LEE, Chief-Marshal, said: "As Congress said to WASHINGTON, 'Sit down, Sir, your modesty is equal to your valor.'" [Enthusiastic applause.]

LOWELL'S POEM.

The poet, JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, was next introduced, and received with great applause. He proceeded to read a beautiful poem, of which it is the highest praise to say it was worthy of its distinguished author. I regret not being able to send you a copy. Rev. J. K. HOSMER, Color Corporal of the Fifty-second Massachusetts Regiment, was introduced and responded in a very happy manner for the rank and file of the army, praising the courage, fidelity, and intelligent appreciation of the principles of the recent contest, exhibited by the private soldier. Col. LEE proposed the health of Alumni absent on duty, for whom three hearty cheers were given. And then, with the usual spirited "Auld Lang Syne," was ended at 7 o'clock, one of the finest celebrations ever known at Harvard since the foundation of the university. R. R.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Political Reform in Cuba—Opinions of the Press—School of Cadets—The Custom Duties, &c., &c.

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 19, 1865.

The change of ministry in Spain has given additional animation to the partisans of reform in this island, especially as their great favorer, Gen. SERRANO, is now in power. The address to him on the subject has been signed by an immense number of well-known and influential persons. The *Diario*, while forced to acknowledge the high position and reputation of many of the signers, sneeringly protests that the greater number are beardless boys, land-owners, whose estates nobody knows where to find, merchants, without business, and little boys, without permission of their papas to sign the said documents.

But this is said only as a set-off to the assertion of the *Siglo*, which assures that the counter-address sent over to Madrid on Saturday, did not receive the sanction of over a hundred names. At this the *Diario* waxes indignant and bursts forth:

"By heavens! whoever told them so shamefully deceived and exposed his dupes to a woeful disappointment, because the fact is, it had several thousand signatures, collected in the space of only four or five days."

With regard to the political reform desired, in a country where political meetings are unknown, and only a limited discussion permitted in the papers, it would be difficult to say what are the precise changes which are most desired.

That Cuba should have a voice in the councils of the nation seems self-evident, at least to every American, and is generally conceded by every Spaniard, but the manner of accomplishing this, at once sows discord in the camp.

First, we have the advocates of *assimilation*, or, in other words, that Cuba should be put on the footing of a Spanish Province, as Andalusia or Catalonia, and the *Prensa* twits the organ of the Reformers with having shifted its ground after declaring in favor of a representation in the Spanish Cortes.

Then we have the *automatic* system, or, in other and plainer words, the plan of a local Parliament, as in the British Colonies, and this plan, which the *Siglo* has lately favored, is, beyond a doubt, best adapted to the requirements of the island, but, it may be prognosticated, will not be viewed with benignity in Madrid, so accustomed are the statesmen there to seek rather in France than England for models of administration.

The *Prensa*, strangely enough, considers as unseasonable any political reform for the island. It is singular how blind to the signs of the times are some writers who, from their avocations, should most keenly appreciate the changes now passing over society.

The same journal also expresses its indignation at the seeking from a private individual, however high his rank, as in this case the Duke DE LA TORRE, what it belongs to the monarch alone to grant, and accuses his admirers of a species of idolatry, beseeching them to remember: "Adoration to God, the truth to Kings."

The signers of the address to the Queen, in opposition to the reform memorial are, however, at loggerheads in one respect, and that is the proposition to check the power of the Captain-General, by giving a veto power to the State Council or else to the Supreme Court.

The examiners of the incipient military academy have completed their labors, and great praise is awarded by the military journal to their severity in their duties, of which, as a proof, it is mentioned that whereas the school of cadets began with thirty-four students, at the expiration of this, its third half-yearly session, only twelve of those lads remain. It is necessary to exact industry and advancement, but probably if a rigorous examination before entrance was allowed, it would have saved many a poor boy from the mortification of having to leave a profession upon which he had already entered. The dress, also, of the West Point cadets might be copied with great advantage. To see a small boy dressed up as an officer, sword and all, inspires neither respect for him nor the service.

The receipts of the custom duties for the past half year, in the port of Havana, have amounted to $4,477,354 71, which gives an increase of $566,252 73 over the corresponding period of last year. The increase of revenue from the customs this year, for the whole island, amounts to over 13¼ per cent.

A military review is what we have not seen for some years in Havana; but now it is said that next month there will be a grand parade of troops, at which will be present not only the regiments of the line, but the militia and volunteers in the districts around the capital. After the reorganization of the army nothing is more likely or advisable.

We have continually fresh arrivals from St. Domingo of troops or officers. On Monday arrived the two Gens. ALPAN, and on Tuesday Gen. VILLAR, the Commander-in-Chief of the army of that island; also various battalions of artillery and infantry.

LARA.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of London at this Port.

Further Official Correspondence Between the United States and Great Britain.

THE CESSATION OF THE REBELLION

Earl Russell Regrets that His Explanations were Unsatisfactory.

The *City of London* arrived at this port last evening. Her advices are anticipated by the *Peruvian* at Father Point; but we make the following extracts from her mails:

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE CESSATION OF THE WAR.

EARL RUSSELL TO SIR F. BRUCE.

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 2, 1865.

SIR: I received, on the 25th ult., your dispatch of the 10th ult., inclosing a copy, taken from a newspaper, of a proclamation issued by the President of the United States on that day, declaring, among other matters, that "armed resistance to the authority of this government"—namely, the Government of the United States—"may be regarded as virtually at an end; and the persons by whom that resistance, as well as the operations of insurgent cruisers, were directed, are fugitives or captives."

On the day following the receipt of your dispatch intelligence reached this country of the capture of President DAVIS by the military forces of the United States.

In the state of things Her Majesty's Government lost no time in communicating with the government of the Emperor of the French as to the course which should be pursued by the two governments; and while these communications were in progress I received officially from Mr. ADAMS, on the 30th ult., a copy of the President's Proclamation of the 10th.

It would, indeed, have been more satisfactory if the government of the United States had accompanied the communication of the President's proclamation with a declaration that they formally renounced the exercise, as regards neutrals, of the rights of belligerent; but Her Majesty's Government considered that, in the existing posture of affairs, the delay of any formal renunciation to that effect did not afford to neutral Powers sufficient warrant for continuing to admit the possession of a belligerent character by a Confederation of States which had been actually dissolved. The late President of the so-called Confederate States has been captured, and transported as a prisoner to Fort Monroe; the armies hitherto kept in the field by the Confederate States have, for the most part, surrendered or dispersed; and to continue to recognize those States as belligerents would not only be inconsistent with the actual condition of affairs, but might lead to much embarrassment and complication in the relations between neutral powers and the Government of the United States.

Her Majesty's Government have accordingly, after communicating with the Government of the Emperor of the French, determined to consider the war which has lately prevailed between the United States and the so-called Confederate States of North America to have ceased *de facto*; and, on that ground, they recognize the re-establishment of peace within the whole territory of which the United States before the commencement of the civil war were in undisturbed possession.

As a necessary consequence of this recognition, Her Majesty's government will forthwith send to Her Majesty's authorities in all ports, harbors and waters belonging to Her Majesty, whether in the United Kingdom or beyond the seas, orders henceforth to refuse admission into any such ports, harbors and waters of any vessel of war carrying a Confederate flag, and to require any confederate vessels of war which, at the time that the orders may be received by Her Majesty's authorities, may have already entered such ports, harbors and waters, on the faith of proclamations heretofore issued by Her Majesty, and which, having complied with the provisions of such proclamations, may be actually within such ports, harbors and waters, forthwith to depart from the same.

But in adopting this decision as regards Confederate vessels of war found within British ports, harbors, and waters, when the orders are received by Her Majesty's authorities, Her Majesty's Government consider that a due regard for national good faith and honor requires that Her Majesty's authorities should be instructed that any Confederate vessels of war so required to depart should, on their departure, have the benefit of the prohibition heretofore enforced against their being pursued within twenty-four hours by a cruiser of the United States lying at the time within the same port, harbor, and waters, and that such prohibition should be then and for the last time maintained in favor of such Confederate vessels of war.

Her Majesty's Government cannot anticipate any objection being made by the government of the United States to this reserve, when the ground on which it is adopted is explained to that government.

Her Majesty's Government have, however, thought it right to provide for the contingency of the commander of any Confederate vessel of war which may be found in any port, harbor, or waters of Her Majesty's dominions at the time when these new orders are received by Her Majesty's authorities, or may enter such port, harbor, or waters within a month after these new orders are received, desiring to invest his vessel of her warlike character, and to assume the flag of any nation recognized by Her Majesty's Government as in a state of peace with Her Majesty; and in such a case Her Majesty's authorities will be authorized to allow the Commander of the vessel to do so, and, after disarming her, to remain without a Confederate flag within British waters, at his own risk in all respects; in which case such Commander will be distinctly apprised that he is to expect no further protection from Her Majesty's Government, except such as he may be entitled to in the ordinary course of the administration of the law in time of peace. The rule as to twenty-four hours would not be applicable to the case of such vessel.

I have to instruct you to lose no time in making known to the government of the United States, by communicating to the Secretary of State a copy of this dispatch, the course of action on which Her Majesty's Government have decided, and which they doubt not will be agreeable to the government of the United States. But in making this communication to the Secretary of State, you will add that Her Majesty's Government have adopted this course under the full persuasion that the Government of the United States will, on their part, at once desist from exercising toward neutrals the rights of blockade, and of search and detention of neutral vessels on the high seas, which can be lawfully exercised by belligerents alone, and which a power not engaged in warfare cannot, under the law of nations, assume to exercise.

I am, &c., RUSSELL.

We have already published the dispatch of Secretary SEWARD, to which the following is Earl RUSSELL'S reply:

EARL RUSSELL TO SIR F. BRUCE.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 6, 1865.

SIR: I have received and laid before the Queen your dispatch of the 19th of June, with a copy of Mr. SEWARD'S note on the subject of the cessation of belligerent rights.

Her Majesty's Government are sorry to find that the reservations and explanations which accompanied the orders on the 2d of June are deemed unacceptable by the Government of the United States.

Her Majesty's Government did not expect, indeed, that the United States, after the course they have hitherto taken, would now acknowledge that the original concession of belligerent rights was either necessary or just, or sanctioned by the laws of nations.

Her Majesty's Government, however, having, in common with all the maritime Powers of Europe, acknowledged the belligerent rights of blockade on the part of the United States, and having recognized the existence of a belligerent against whom that right was exercised in conformity, as they are convinced, with the law of nations and the practice of countries, could not be expected on their part to shrink from the consequences of the course they had deliberately adopted. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, considered that a due regard for national faith and honor required that any Confederate vessel of war called upon to depart from Her Majesty's ports, harbors, or waters should have the benefit of the 24 hours' rule. But you will observe to Mr. SEWARD that this rule is then to be enforced for the last time.

Consequently, no Confederate vessel of war taking advantage of this rule could ever again have the benefit of it.

Her Majesty's Government have, in a like spirit, allowed that vessels lying in Her Majesty's harbors or waters, or which during the space of a month shall come into these harbors or waters, shall be permitted to disarm and assume a peaceful character. Otherwise, vessels at sea, ignorant of the termination of the war, might be driven, without coals or sails, to perish on the neighboring rocks, or to founder at sea. Such inhospitality would not become the character of the nation for good faith or honor, or for humanity.

But you will observe that Her Majesty's Government have instructed their authorities in distant ports distinctly to apprize the commander of any such Confederate vessel that he is to expect no further protection from Her Majesty's Government except such as he may be entitled to in the ordinary course of the administration of the law in time of peace. The twenty-four hours' rule would not be applicable to such case.

The Government of the United States will, therefore, be entitled to maintain that such vessels are forfeited and ought to be delivered to the United States upon reasonable application in such cases made. Only such applications must be made good in a British court of law if the vessel is found in British waters.

In the case of a vessel captured at sea by a naval force of the United States, under whatever flag, the claim ought to be made good in a court of law of the United States.

Her Majesty's Government will further illustrate their views on this head by the inclosures to this dispatch.

Part of these inclosures consist of dispatches to and from Paris. Her Majesty's Government never can admit that, in presence of a great war which interrupted and destroyed a friendly and useful commerce extending along 3,000 miles of the American coast—a war reducing great numbers of industrious families of both nations to poverty, and afflicting a whole continent—the Governments of England and France should not, as far as possible, act in concert, in pursuance not of any formal engagement, but of a mutual understanding.

Her Majesty's Government, however, are gratified to find that the United States no longer claim the belligerent right to search British vessels, and that the normal relations of the two countries are practically returned to the condition in which they stood before the civil war.

Her Majesty's Government trust that these explanations, founded upon views which Her Majesty's Government have maintained in a spirit of just neutrality, will prove to be favorable to the establishment of a lasting and intimate friendship between the two nations. I am, &c., RUSSELL.

COTTON.

Important Decision by Attorney-General Speed.

The following important decision respecting captured cotton has been rendered by Attorney-General SPEED:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, July 5, 1865.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 17th ult., submitting for my opinion the questions that have arisen in your department in the case of the "Savannah cotton."

The circumstances under which the property in question came into the possession of the government, are stated in your letter substantially as follows:

On the occupation of the City of Savannah, in December last, by the United States forces under Major-Gen. SHERMAN, some thirty-eight thousand (38,000) bales of cotton were found stored there. This property was seized and taken possession of by the military authorities, and by them turned over to agents of the Treasury Department as "captured property," pursuant to the provisions of the acts of Congress of March 12, 1863, and July 2, 1864. (12 Stat. at Large, 820; 13 id. 375.) After it was thus received by the appropriate agents, the property was forwarded to New-York, and there sold at auction as provided by law.

You state that a number of claims for the proceeds of the sales are now being presented to your department, some of the claimants being residents of Savannah, who aver that they have been loyal to the government during the rebellion; others being subjects of foreign governments, resident in Savannah or abroad, averring that they were neutral during the late conflict; others, again, being Northern merchants, stating that they came into possession of the cotton claimed by them in payment of, or security for, debts contracted prior to the rebellion; and still others claiming restitution of their property, or its proceeds, on the ground that the cotton in question was not capturable, or properly "captured property," and should not be held and treated as such.

The first question arising on this state of facts that you submit is, whether the property to which reference has been made should or should not be regarded as "captured," under the acts of Congress of March 12, 1863, and July 2, 1864.

I do not perceive that either of the statutes provides what property shall be regarded as "captured property" within the meaning of the law. A definition of "abandoned" property, however, is contained in the first section of the act of 1864. That statute provides that property, real or personal, shall be regarded as abandoned when the lawful owner shall be voluntarily absent therefrom, and engaged, either in arms or otherwise, in aiding or encouraging the rebellion. (13 Stat. at Large.) But I apprehend that there need be no difficulty in determining, for our present purposes, what property is comprehended by the phrase "captured property," as used in these statutes, for the purase is its own sufficient explanation. I suppose that all movable property, other than that species described by the proviso to the first section of the act of 1863, actually and hostilely seized and taken on lands by a military officer or soldier of the United States, in a State, or any portion of a State, designated as in insurrection against the United States, may be regarded as "captured," within the meaning of the statutes of 1863 and 1864.

I do not intend to say that no other property than that I have thus endeavored to describe may be denominated and treated "as captured property" under these statutes. It would seem by the 5th section of the Act of 1864 that certain property seized and taken by naval forces, viz., property seized by the navy "upon any of the inland waters of the United States," may be dealt with in the manner provided by the laws under consideration. (13 Statutes at Large, 377.) Whether this section takes away the prize jurisdiction of the courts in all cases of seizure of waterborne property on the inland waters of the United States, effected there by naval commissioned captors, and commits all jurisdiction over such cases to the Court of Claims and to Congress, must remain for judicial determination. But the Supreme Court has recently decided that private property seized by a naval force on land bordering upon one of the inland waters of the insurrectionary South, was not the subject of prize jurisdiction, and was receivable by the Treasury agents under the Statutes of 1863. (W. S. vs. 72 bales of cotton, Dec. 7, 1864, No. 360.) This decision was rendered in a case to which the Act of 1864 did not apply, the capture there considered having been made prior to the passage of that statute.

I refer to it for the purpose of showing that certain cases of purely naval capture must pursue the course indicated in the statute for the collection of abandoned and captured property. I have said that property seized or taken by any military person in the insurrectionary territory is denominable as "captured;" but the sixth section of the act of 1863 would seem to affix that character to "cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco," received by any United States officer or soldier within insurrectionary districts. The section provides that it shall be the duty of every officer or private soldier who may take or receive abandoned property, or any cotton, sugar, rice or tobacco from persons in insurrectionary districts or have such property under his control, to turn the same over to an agent of the Treasury Department; and it further provides that refusal or neglect to do so shall subject such an officer or soldier to trial and punishment. (12 Stat. at Large, 821.)

Property of the foregoing character thus turned over to the Treasury agent, and in that manner "received" by him, must be dealt with as the second section of the act provides; that is, it must be sold, and its proceeds paid into the treasury, there to await the action of the Court of Claims, when duly invoked.

Thus it appears that all cotton received by, or that may have come under the control of any military officer or soldier, whether it was actually seized or captured by him or not, must be dealt with as "abandoned or captured property." I may have occasion hereafter to comment upon the effect of this provision.

The statute, it may be said, thus affixes to all cotton, as well as all the other articles above stated, that may be under the control of a military or naval officer in the insurrectionary districts, the *de jure* character of "captured" property, and when such property is received by a Treasury officer, appointed to execute the provisions of the acts of 1863 and 1864, it becomes, it may be said, *de facto* "captured" property, and must be disposed of accordingly.

I am of opinion, therefore, that the cotton found by our army at Savannah, taken possession of there by the military authorities, and received from them by the agents of the Treasury Department, is, and should be regarded as *de facto* and *de jure* "captured" property, under the statutes of 1863 and 1864.

The second question which you propound is whether, if this property be of the character I am of opinion it it is, the power rests with the Secretary of the Treasury or the President to appoint a commission to examine the claims, and to restore to loyal claimants the proceeds of so much of the property in question as they can show to have been legally theirs.

I am of opinion that neither the President nor any other executive officer can restore or authorize such a commission as you suggest, to make restoration of the proceeds of their captured property to these loyal claimants.

Congress, by the legislation under consideration, has reserved to itself the power of finally disposing of the claims of the alleged owners of this property; and so long as that legislation exists, the claimants must pursue the remedy which it indicates for the establishment and enforcement of their rights. By the Constitution, Congress has exclusive power "to make rules concerning captures on land and water." The present legislation I apprehend, is clearly an exercise of that power. This is a general and comprehensive sovereign prerogative. Under other systems of government the authority to make such rules may be exercised by the political department. But in this country the legislative department of the government possesses exclusive authority, both to establish rules for the regulation of the right of capture in time of war, and also to provide the method by which all questions touching captures may be determined.

The present legislation is not so much a regulation of the right of capture—though the 6th section of the act of 1863 may be interpretable as authorizing, if not commanding, the seizure of certain kinds of property found by our military forces within the hostile districts of the South—as it is a provision for the judicial ascertainment of the rights of persons affected by captures that may have been or may be made in the progress of our belligerent operations set on foot for the reduction of the rebellious Southern country. Congress took notice of the fact that captures of private property on land had been made, and would continue to be made, by the armies operating in and against that territory, as a necessary and proper means of diminishing the wealth, and thus reducing the power of the insurgent rulers. It was not expected that such captures had been or would be in all cases well and wisely made, or that, in the course of such predatory hostility, the innocent would not sometimes suffer as well as the guilty. Nor was it thought well that the administration, so to speak, of so much of the property within the enemy's territory as might be reduced into the possession of the military forces should be controlled by or under Executive authority. In this view of existing facts and just policy, the system provided by the act of 1863 was devised for the adjudication and decision of the cases contemplated by the statute.

The Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to appoint agents to "collect all abandoned or captured property" in the enemy's country. To secure faithful and honest performance of their duty, the Secretary was authorized to require such agents to give bonds in such amounts as he might deem necessary. The duty of the agents was to receive all property in the insurgent States which was in fact captured or seized out of the enemy's possession by the military authorities. They had no duty or power to inquire whether or not such property had been rightfully captured; whether the Generals who reported it to them for collection had observed, in effecting the captures, what are called "the recognized usages of war," or had violated all the principles of writers on what is styled the law of nations, supposed to tend against the right of seizing private property on land; but it was the duty of the Treasury agents simply to receive all property reported to them as having been captured, irrespective of any considerations touching the legal exemption of any of it from seizure, and to dispose of it in the manner provided by the law.

After the conversion of the property into money, the proceeds were directed to be paid into the treasury. The words of the statute are: "The proceeds thereof shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States." But these proceeds do not pass into the treasury as proceeds of property sold under a judicial sentence of confiscation. They are not sequestered or condemned, but simply held by the United States, so to speak, in trust for those who may, in the manner provided, and in the time limited by the law, ultimately establish a legal right to receive them after pacification.

When the insurrection has been suppressed, the owners are authorized to invoke the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and obtain there an adjudication of their respective claims.

The proceeds of the property are thus in the possession of the United States, subject to the adjudications of that court; and when it shall have passed upon the claimants' rights and decreed in their favor, Congress has solemnly declared that they shall receive restitution of their property. In the presence of such legislation, covering as it does the entire subject matter, providing for the safe custody of the property in question pending hostilities, and for the final judicial determination of the rights of the parties in interest, I cannot see that the Executive has power to make a different disposition of the property from that provided by Congress, or authorize any one to determine the questions which Congress has intrusted to the decision of another forum.

I am, therefore, of opinion, in reply to your inquiry, that jurisdiction cannot be conferred upon a commission, appointed either by the President or the Secretary of the Treasury, to examine the claims in question, and to make restoration of the proceeds of so much of this cotton as may belong to the loyal claimants.

The third and last question you propound is what disposition should be made of the proceeds of the sales of the property. I think that it is your duty to see that the direction of the act of Congress is obeyed by those in whose hands these proceeds may be. The statute says that after the sale of any abandoned or captured property "the proceeds thereof shall be paid into the treasury of the United States." I am of opinion, therefore, that the proceeds of the property in question should be paid into the treasury, there to await the action of the Court of Claims and of Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES SPEED, Attorney-General.

HONORS TO THE YALE COLLEGE BATTALION.—There will be a special commemoration and celebration at Yale College on Wednesday of this week, in honor of about seven hundred students from the university who have taken part in the military and naval service of the nation during the recent war. A large attendance is anticipated. At 11:30 o'clock of that day, Rev. HORACE BUSHNELL, D. D., will deliver the oration in the North Church, the procession leaving the college at 11 o'clock. The church gallery will be open to ladies at 10:30. The main attraction of the day, however, will be the great dinner to the Veteran Alumni, at Music Hall, at 2 o'clock. WM. M. EVARTS, Esq., of New-York will preside, and the occasion is expected to be one of rare interest. Guests specially invited are requested to call and receive cards of admission at the room under the Trumbull gallery, next to the Treasurer's office, on Tuesday afternoon from 3 to 8 o'clock, and on Wednesday morning from 8 to 11; and no person will be admitted to the hall without a ticket. Graduates and officers of the college in any department may obtain tickets on the payment of $3 each by applying at the same time and place, and a limited number of tickets, admitting to reserved seats in the galleries, may be procured at $1 each.

The preparations made by the university thus to honor those of her sons who have fought for the nation in its time of trial, will be seconded, we hope, by all our citizens who share the patriotic and grateful feelings which prompt the celebration, and we hope on that day our fair city may be dressed in its gayest colors, and that every national flag may be displayed. —*New-Haven Journal, July 24.*

A Case of Sympathy.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 22, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your journal of this date, a paragraph appears among Washington telegrams, headed "Your Change Wanted," announcing that a report of the trial of Miss HARRIS for the murder of BURROUGHS, is to be published and sold for her benefit. I would like to ask what she intends to do with the money? If she designs to hand it over to the widow and child of the victim of her—*insanity?* In this case, I would like to subscribe for several copies. If not, I feel like sending the money to Mrs. BURROUGHS, who is certainly entitled to sympathy.

Miss HARRIS and her friends should be satisfied that she was acquitted by the jury, and propriety suggests that she retire from public view as a heroine.

Mrs. BURROUGHS' address is unknown to me, but I suppose she may be reached through her brother-in-law, Rev. Dr. BURROUGHS, Chicago, Ill.

Yours, TRUE SYMPATHY.

PRESENTATION.—A number of gentlemen of the Twenty-first Ward of New-York recently presented Lieut. HENRY A. MAXWELL, of the Eighth Regiment, United States Volunteers, with a military suit, sash, sword, &c., on the occasion of his visiting the city. Lieut. MAXWELL is now in Washington, and from there he has returned to the Committee of Presentation the following letter of acknowledgment:

GENTLEMEN: I receive with gratitude the token of your kind regard toward me, and I am sure it is because of the career in which I have been engaged, more than anything in me, that has caused you to regard me so favorably. Accept, gentlemen, my hearty thanks for this splended token of your kind regard, and believe me, gentlemen, I shall ever strive to act in my profession so as to do credit to the cause which I have espoused, and to cherish that kind regard which you have manifested toward me. Yours respectfully,
HENRY A. MAXWELL, First-Lieutenant,
Company F, Eighth Regiment, U. S. V.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1865.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000 Am. Gold	s3	143	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr	s3	60¾
700 Erie Railway	s3	85¼	400 do	s3	60¾
100 do		85¼	100 Canton Co		36
200 Mich. S. & N. I		68¼	100 Quick. Min. Co		56¾
200 Cleve. & Pitts		67¾	100 do		56¾
200 do	s3	67¾	200 do	s3	56¼
100 Cumb. Coal	s3	42	400 do	s3

The New-York Times.

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YALE COLLEGE.

Exercises of Commencement Week.

The Sophomore Biennial Baccalaureate.

REV. DR. THOMPSON'S SERMON.

The Sheffield Scientific School.

EXERCISES TO COME.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, July 26, 1865.

There is very great reason to fear that the spirit of Yale College, as far as the Literary Societies is concerned, is sadly degenerating. I came up on the *Continental*, yesterday afternoon, from New-York, and neither on the boat or on my way from the dock to the hotel, did a single member of Linonia or of the Brothers in Unity approach me, anxious to know whether I "intended to enter college," and whether I "was pledged to either society." What if I did graduate here in—well, sometime within the last twenty years; those zealous young gentlemen who devote themselves to electioneering so industriously, have, in their mistaken zeal, approached those who have more gray hairs on their heads than I. Then, to make the oversight still more glaring, while I had none of my numerous family with me, I was equipped as the law directs all Freshmen shall be, *i. e.*, with an umbrella or carpet-bag, and I feel the slight all the more keenly, and perhaps, solely, because I was obliged to look after these indispensable articles myself, instead of having them cared for by some one who thereby hoped to add another name to the roll of the Brothers or of Linonia. Perhaps experience has rendered these enthusiastic advocates of the rival societies more wary and discriminating than they used to be, but I heard, not half an hour after my arrival, that a young man, now a student in Union Theological Seminary, who graduated here three or four years ago, was beset immediately upon his arrival in the city by half a dozen Sophomores who wished to pledge him to a Freshman Society. At last accounts he had not made up his mind where he should go, and I suppose his attentive friends are still on the anxious seat. If the electioneering spirit is not so indiscriminating as it once was, it operates in some instances quite as energetically and perhaps as a general rule diffuses itself more widely. Thus I was told that half a dozen Sophomores found an unpledged Freshman at the New-Haven depot in New-York yesterday afternoon. They could not persuade or compel him to commit himself, so when they found they could not detain the train to press their arguments, they telegraphed a description of their man to their confederates in New-Haven, with instruction to "look after" him. I am safe in asserting that he was "looked after," although my knowledge is not positive. All subjects, however, are not so obstinate as this young man proved himself to be. One who fell into the hands of the Philistines yesterday, in order to rid himself of their importunity, "pledged" himself to one of the larger literary societies, to secret societies, beginning with one in Freshman year, and terminating with Senior, ("skull and key," or "cross and bones," perhaps I have these mixed, but I can't stop to correct it,) and then wound up by promising to attend the weekly prayer-meetings in the Lyceum. This last, I need not say, was by far the most sensible pledge of all, and if the young man who gave it will only keep it, he will be pardoned for disregarding all the rest. The fact is that while these secret societies have elements of good in them, they are oftener full of evil, and this practice which has grown up lately of "electioneering" for them is an unmitigated nuisance; but I shall not begin to moralize. In some respects this electioneering business has been reduced to a complete science during the last few years. The different organizations go to the expense of having schedules printed, pretending to show the number of prizes taken by those who have been connected with them. Of course these exhibits always put the society at whose expense they are printed in the best possible light, and consequently they are as reliable as the figures given at the annual "statement of facts," by the different editors; or, now that the war is over, perhaps I might say, as reliable as the historian will find the bulletins issued by rebel and national Generals regarding the same battles.

But there are other topics to write of beside the inevitable one of electioneering. That takes precedence because it is the first thing which reminds the visitor to New-Haven, in these days—whether he comes from the East or the West, the North or the South, whether he comes by rail, by steamboat, by carriage or on foot—it is the first thing, I say, that remains one that he is approaching Yale College, and that it is commencement week.

Every one, and by every one I mean the readers of the TIMES, of course, must have noticed that more space has been given this year to reports of college commencement than has been assigned them at any time during the last four years. This needs no explanation for all know and feel that now the war is so gloriously ended they have time and leisure to read and think of something else, and the newspapers from necessity respond to the demand. Each year as it has passed has brought the inevitable commencement with it, but it is no exaggeration to say that since the war begun these occasions have been spiritless affairs. The friends of Yale College, both those in immediate connection with the institution and those outside, have recognized the fact that they had more serious work on hand than preparing for these annual festivals. Now, however, they feel differently, and this year commencement bids fair to excel in interest any that has taken place for a long time.

But before I tell what is to be done, let me sketch hastily the exercises which have thus far been held. Many would date the exercises of the week from Sunday last, but they really began with the Sophomore jubilee which took place on Friday. Perhaps outsiders think the close of a two weeks' examination embracing a two years' range of study, a small thing to be happy over. Let such individuals imagine themselves seated at a table with nothing but a blank sheet of paper and pen and ink to assist them in answering a series of questions, some of them upon books which they had hardly looked at for two years, and I venture to say that after making this experiment every other day for two weeks, they would feel somewhat relieved when the ordeal was passed, and successfully. The hilarity of the jubilee last Friday, which took place at Savin Rock, was intensified by the knowledge of the fact that the faculty of the college have determined to abolish biennial, and to substitute for them annual examinations. "Biennial" was buried on the occasion referred to, with all the honors. A student, personifying a priest and arrayed in a long gown, delivered a funeral oration; it could not be called a eulogy, for in this case the motto *nil de mortuis*, &c., does not apply, from the text "found in WHATELEY'S *Rhetoric*"—"Babylon is fallen." The sermon was written on an immense quantity of lawpaper and was profusely decked with black ribbon. At its conclusion a funeral hymn, to the air of "The Three Black Crows," was lined by the speaker, and sung with great feeling by the Sophomores. Whether that hymn—

"Believing, we rejoice to see the curse removed," &c., which an abstracted minister is said to have given out at a funeral of a different character, formed part of the exercises, I shall not say. Hereafter the rather profane doxology, to the tune of Old Hundred, which has, from time to time immemorial, been sung on these jubilee occasions,

Biennials are a bore-ore-ore,
Biennials are a bore-ore-ore, &c.,

will have to be modified to suit the exigencies of the occasion. But student ingenuity, I venture to predict, will prove entirely adequate to the emergency. Dinner, songs, speeches, dancing, &c., &c., concluded the day's performances; and after returning to town the students serenaded the professors, tutors, &c.

On Sunday afternoon last, Rev. W. B. CLARKE, Professor of Divinity—the Professor must pardon me for bringing him in conjunction with the biennial jubilee, but I am giving a chronological record of events—delivered the Baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class. He found his text in Proverbs, 15th chapter, 24th verse, and his theme was "The True Theory of Life." In closing, he allnded forcibly to the fact that the class now about to graduate had been educated under different circumstances from any that had preceded it, having come here when the war broke ont, and that it was leaving just as the rebellion had been suppressed.

In the evening, Rev. Dr. J. P. THOMPSON, of your city, delivered an exceedingly able discourse in the North Church, before the Yale College Missionary Society. I subjoin a brief abstract:

The speaker opened his address by describing the war, which to us is *the* event of life and of the ceotury, as bnt a single incident in the progress of Christ's kingdom—the sounding of a single trumpet—the opening of a single seal of the great drama prefigured by John. The Gospel remains the same in principle and in power as before. Its field is enlarged, its progress facilitated by the war, bnt its spirit, its methods, its aims, are all unchanged. It accepts the war as a tribnte to its own power—a step in its own work—and goes on as before, to subdue all things to Christ. Yet the Gospel is confronted by a theory of social philosophy which claime to precede, and even to supersede it, as the power for perfecting humanity. This theory, represented by BUCKLE in his *History of Civilization*; by THEODORE PARKER, in his *Absolute Religion*, and by Dr. DRAPER, in his *Physiological Theory of Society*, relies upon a normal development of man, and disowns the necessity of individual regeneration. In opposition to the theory of the Progressionists, the preacher showed that the analogies to which it appeals are fallacione; that the progress of the race in science, in politics and in government, has been more by revolution and by violent change than by a uniform natural sequence. This was illustrated from astrology, alchemy, and political government. The Progressionists rely npon civilization as a self-advancing power. Bnt science and invention—the discovery of printing, of gunpowder, of the compass—have not eleveted the Chinese above cruelty nor the Japanese ebove deceit. The telegraph has not abolished lying, nor HOE'S printing press insured honesty. The Anglo-Saxon Americanized was not redeemed by contact with the Smithsonian from theft, and treachery, and rebellion. Art failed to regenerate Greece, or to save Italy from degradation. Who would venture to bring up a family in Pompeii restored? Christianity adopts art and refines it, bnt cannot yield the improvement of society to the ageucy of art alone. Commerce incidentally improves society, but does not make this its aim. It is after its own ends, and does not always scruple at the means. Political economy must itself be advanced by the principles of the Gospel.

The world has seen a concrete civilization, rich in literature, in science, in commerce and in art—the Arabian Empire of the Middle Ages—achieve the conqnest of Southern Europo and of Africa without leaving any permanent traces of social and moral elevation. The theory of the Progressionists being thus disproved by analogy, by analysis and by history, we return to the true theory of the Renovationists. Christianity fosters all industrial and economical virtues and represses all social vices. Christianity supplies the highest incentives to social, intellectual, and moral improvement. Christianity deals with man as a moral and a spiritual being; it recognizes his true moral state, his relations to moral law, his spiritual powers, wants and possibilities. For all that man is, and all that man can become, the Gospel as a system of redemption through the grace of Christ, and this alone is adapted. In his commission to Paul, Christ gave the Gospel as the remedy for the sins and woes of all mankind alike, and sent him to the most polished and cuRivated people of the world. And now that mighty Providential forces are preparing the way, the true progress of nations must still be as at first, by redemption through Him.

The above sketch is very far from doing justice to this very able discourse, bnt the Doctor gives the newspapers so much to do, that they cannot keep up with him without slighting somebody else. Last week he was at Harvard, where he delivered an oration; he has already pronounced a discourse in this city, and I venture to predict that he will be heard from again before the week is out, and this is, I suppose, what he calls "taking his vacation."

Next to the exercises of Sunday in chronological order, came those which took place last evening at the Scientific School, in Sheffield Hall. This was the first commencement, technically speaking, of the school upon the foundation so generously laid by the gentleman whose name it appropriately bears, and the exercises of last evening were so successful in every respect as to give promise of the brightest future for this institution. President WOOLSEY, presided, and after he had made a prayer, the following theses were read:

On Coal Regions of Pennsylvania; by A. P. MASSEY, Watertown, N. Y.

History of Systematic Botany; by W. H. OLENNY, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Qualifications of a Scientific Engineer; by S. R. THROCKMORTON, San Francisco, Cal.

A prize of $30 in gold was awarded to JAS. B. STONE, of Boonton, N. J., for a diagram and description of the method of constructing a stone bridge; and a prize of $20 in gold, to FREDERICK F. THOMAS, of Waverly, N. Y., for an essay on Petroleum. Mr. F. J. LEAVENS, of Norwich, Conn., read an essay on the influence of Bacon's Philosophy on modern research, and closed with the farewell address to the graduating class. In point of practical interest, I venture the assertion that these exercises, unostentatious as they were, will take the precedence of any that may be held during commencement week. They give promise that the Sheffield Scientific School will worthily perpetuate the memory of its munificent founder.

There is not much going on to-day. I beg pardon; the young gentlemen who have been passing the ordeal of the examination preliminary to their entrance into college, think that there has been considerable going on in Alumni Hall at least, and so there has. I am told that nearly one hundred and twenty have been examined yesterday and to-day, and that about one hundred stand a fair chance of admission. These figures are not accurate, and are possibly high, but no previous year equals this so far as the number of applications is concerned, and there is every prospect that the Class of 1869 will ontnumber any of its predecessors. Here we have one of the results of the termination of the war. To return. So far as the public are concerned, to-day has been very quiet. The Concio ad Clerum will be delivered this evening, but I do not imagine it will be of thrilling interest. I say this without any disrespect to the speaker, for I have not yet learned his name. The audience in past years, however, has been so small that an irreverent wit has made an addendum to the title of the address, calling it the "Concio ad Clerum-out," which is not very inappropriate. The interest of this week will be concentrated into to-morrow's exercises. To make room for a complete report of the proceedings, I give a sketch of what is then to be done. At 9 A. M. the Alumni meeting will be held at Alumni Hall. By the courtesy of D. C. GILMAN, Esq., librarian of the college, I am enabled to give you here the obituary record of the year—the class, name and age, place and time of death—as follows:

1788—Daniel Waldo, 101, Syracuse, N. Y., July 30, 1864.
1788—David S. Boardman, 96, New-Milford, Dec. 2, 1864.
1794—Dan. Huntington, 90, Hadley, Mass., Oct. 31, 1864.
1796—Benjamin Silliman, 85, New-Haven, Nov. 24, 1864.
1809—Samuel Jones, 83, Sangor, Me., Oct. 24, 1862.
1807—John A. Davenport, 81, New-Haven, Oct. 14, 1864.
1809—Mark Mead, 81, Greenwich, Aug. 8, 1864.
1809—Nathan Shelton, 80, Jamaica, L. I., July 25, 1864.
1804—Joseph Wright, 79, Glastenbury, Nov. 24, 1864.
1806—Nathaniel Chauncey, 78, Philadelphia, Penn., Feb. 9, 1862.
1806—Joseph Edwards, 79, Ripley, Ohio, April 30, 1863.
1806—James Lockwood, 81, Lewisboro, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1864.
1806—Wm. F. Vaill, 81, Wethersfield, Ill., Feb. 24, 1865.
1806—Jonathan Knight, 78, New-Haven, Aug. 26, 1864.
1808—Hezekiah B. Chaffee, Windsor, Dec. 13, 1864.
1809—Howland Fish, 75, Fultonville, N. Y., June 21, 1862.
1810—Samuel G. Chaffee, 73, Hartford, July 10, 1864.
1810—Alphaus Dimmick, 77, Bloomingburgh, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1865.
1811—William Deming, 73, Litchfield, May 2, 1865,
1812—Charles Nichols, 75, Brooklyn, June 2, 1865.
1813—Thomas F. Davies, 71, Westport, Feb. 16, 1865.
1813—Ambrose Eggleston, 72, Coldwater, Mich., Jan. 22, 1865.
1815—Horatio Gridley, 72, Hartford, Nov. 9, 1864.
1815—Horace Hooker, 71, Hartford, Dec. 17, 1864.
1816—Thomas M. Smith, 67, Portland, Me., Sept. 6, 1864.
1817—Wm. H. DeLancey, 67, Geneva, N. Y., April 5, 1865.
1819—Noyes Billings, 65, New-London, April 24, 1865.
1820—William J. Hubbard, 62, Boston, Nov. 14, 1864.
1820—Stephen W. Starkey, 66, Essex, March 14, 1863.
1821—Charles R. Alsop, 62, Middletown, Masch 5, 1865.
1821—David W. Barton, 60, Winchester, Va., Jnly 7, 1863.
1826—Hubbard Winslow, 64, Williston, Vt., Aug. 13, 1864.
1826—William O. Norcross, 56, Newark, N. J., Jan. 24, 1863.
1829—Mason F. Cogswell, 55, Albany, Jan. 21, 1865.
1831—David F. Bacon, 51, New-York, Jan. 29, 1865.
1833—Hiram Doane, 57, Vicksburgh, July 22, 1863.
1834—Henry W. Ellsworth, 50, New-Haven, Aug. 14, 1864.
1835—Joshua Hill, 47, Hampdsn, Me., Oct. 12, 1860.
1843—John M. Huntington, 43, Marietta, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1864.
1843—Timothy Lineley, 42, North Haven, Nov. 4, 1864.
1845—James Redfield, 40, Alatoona Pass, Oct. 6, 1864.
1845—William G. Conner, Gettysburgh, July 3, 1863.
1847—Othniel De Forrest, 37, New-York City, Dec. 16, 1864.
1847—Henry H. Hadley, 36, Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, 1864.
1849—Sheldon C. Beecher, 38, Cold Harbor, Va., Jnne 2, 1864.
1851—James Bndlong, 32, Richmond, Va., Jan. 28, 1860.
1851—Byron Hart, 36, New-York, Oct. 7, 1863.
1852—William F. Humphrey, 36, Valetta, Malta, Feb. 7, 1865.
1854—Samnel C. Backman, 31, New-Haven, Aug. 20, 1864.
1854—John S. Donelson, 32, Chickamauga battle-field, Sept. 9, 1864.
1854—Lewis L. Weld, 31, Point of Rocks, Va., Jan. 10, 1865.
1856—Frank H. Peck, 26, Shenandoah Valley, Va., Sept. 20, 1864.
1858—Theodore W. Twining, 26, Tampa Bay, Fla., Aug. 14, 1864.
1859—Edward Carrington, 27, St. Marks, Fla., March 6, 1865.
1860—Henry W. Camp, 26, near Richmond, Va., Oct. 13, 1864.
1861—Wm. B. Clark, 26, near Richmond, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.
1861—Gilbert M. Stocking, 26, near St. Lonis, Mo., Jan. 24, 1865.
1861—George Worman, 32, Oct. 27, 1862.
1863—James E. Enlsley, 23, New-York City, Oct. 16, 1864.
1863—Samnel E. Cooper, 23, Cooper's Plains, N.Y., Aug. 3, 1864.
1864—Daniel L. Coit, 22, Norwich, June 1, 1865.
1864—Howard E. Pratt, 20, Essex, Feb. 21, 1865.

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

1825—Hosea Edwards, New-Orleans, Feb. 27, 1865.
1831—Adrian R. Terry, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 4, 1864.
1863—Cyrus Humiston, 22, Naugatuck, Aug. 5, 1863.

BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

1864—John A. Duvillard, Fort Hamilton, N. Y., May 8, 1865.

BACHELOR OF LAW.

1862—William F. Crosswell, New-Haven, June, 1865.

Total number of names recorded, 67.

This list, as you will observe, embraces some notable names. There, for instance, is Prof. SILLIMAN, whose name was for half a century a tower of strength to the college, and whose memory will ever be held sacred. Then there is Dr. JONATHAN KNIGHT, another of the patriarchs of the institution, and for over fifteen years a professor in the Medical Department. HORACE HOOKER, of the class of 1815, was widely known as a writer for children. He was editor for some years of the *Connecticut Observer*, and was long connected with the Connecticut Home and Foreign Missionary Societies. Bishop DELANCEY is so well known that his name needs only to be mentioned. W. J. HUBBARD, of Boston, is the one whose name has been so prominently and honorably connected with the transactions of the American Board of Missions. His death was in consequence of a fall received while visiting in New-York about four weeks previous. Dr. HUBBARD WINSLOW succeeded Dr. LYMAN BEECHER in the Bowdoin-street Church, Boston, and was afterward settled in Geneva, N. Y., and in New-York City. MASON F. COGOSWELL (1829) added to his previone bright reputation as a physician and surgeon by his professional labors dnring the war. Col. REUFIELD, (1845,) who was killed at Altoona Pass, was in command of the Thirty-ninth Iowa at the time of his death. Prof. H. H. HADLEY, one of the most promising and prominent scholars of the day, fell a victim to disease contracted in a City Point Hospital, where he was laboring for the Sanitary Commission. Bnt I have no space to particularize further. Of the above list, no less than fourteen are names of those who have fallen while fighting for their country. The list comprises sixty-two names in all, and the average age is 55 years—lower than usual, because the war has demanded the sacrifice of so many of the younger graduates. Several deaths of graduates have been reported from the South, but as there is some uncertainty about them, their names are not included. The oldest surviving graduates of the college are Hon. EZEKIEL BACON, of Utica, (class of 1794,) and Rev. JEREMIAH DAY, D. D., Ex-President of the college, (class of 1795.) Father WALDO, whose name is given above, died, as you will notice, in the 101st year of his age.

Two hours only will be given for the alumni meeting, and at 11 o'clock a procession will be formed to go to the North Church, where Dr. BUSHNELL, of Hartford, will deliver an address commemorative of those who have fallen in the war. This will be followed by a dinner given "in the name of Yale College, to former students in any department, who have served their country during the recent struggle for the maintenance of national sovereignty and constitutional liberty." Mr. W. M. EVARTS will preside, and the occasion bids fair to be a memorable one. A limited number of ladies will be admitted to the dining-room.

In the evening Hon. DWIGHT FOSTER, of Boston, will pronounce an oration before the Phi Betta Kappe Society, and Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, ("Timothy Titcombe") will deliver a poem.

In closing, let me say a word to those who may be intending to come up to the commencement exercises proper, on Thursday. Let them by all means take the *Continental* from Peck-slip at 3 o'clock P. M., or the *Elm City* from the same place at 11 P. M. The sail is thoroughly enjoyable, and by taking this route you avoid the dust of the railroad, and what is more important still, the risk of getting your neck broke passing over Harlem Bridge. E. S.

FROM MOBILE.

Proclamation by the Governor of Alabama—The Number of Alabamians Engaged in the War—The People Admonished to Adopt Themselves to the New Order of Things.

MOBILE, Saturday, July 22.

The *Advertiser & Register* publishes to-day the proclamation of Gov. PARSONS.

He reviews the condition of the South before secession, and its now impoverished state. He estimates that 122,000 Alabamians engaged in the war, of whom 70,000 are dead and disabled. Hence destitution reigns where once stood comfortable homes. Yet amid this suffering, sorrow and death, resulting from secession, every political right which the State possessed under the Federal Constitution is here to-day, with the exception of slavery. The slave code is a dead letter; and it is the height of wisdom to produce the best possible results from the new order of things. Justices of the Peace, Constables, Members of the Common Councils, Judges of the courts, except the Judges of Probate, County Treasurers, Tax Collectors, Assessors, Coroners and municipal officers, who were in office on the 22d of May last, are appointed during the continuance of the Provisional Governmeot. The Judges of Probate and Sheriffs in office on the 22d of May last will take the amnesty oath and continue to discharge the duties of their offices until others are appointed. Each officer is required to take the amnesty oath and give a new bond. The election for delegates to the convention to assemble on the 10th of September next, will be held on the 31st of August next.

CHARLESTON.

Quarantine Notice.

OFFICE OF HEALTH OFFICER,
MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C.,
July 22, 1865.

To the Associated Press, New-York:

In accordance with General Orders No. 59, dated Headquarters Department of the South, Hilton Head, S. C., May 6, 1865, the quarantine regulations require that "all vessels having on board cases of yellow fever, cholera, or other infectious or contagious diseases; also all vessels coming from any West India island, or from any port in that portion of Florida not in the Department of the South, whether such vessels have *clear bills of health* or not, be sent into quarantine for a period of thirty days; and no communication will, on any account, be allowed with the vessels."

A. P. DALRYMPLE,
Surgeon United States Volunteers and Health Officer, Military District, Charleston, S. C.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The Amount of Cotton in Texas—Battle with the Indians—Circular from Bishop Andrews, of Mobile, to the Episcopal Churches.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 24.

The steamship *Mariposa*, from New-York, has arrived.

A Galveston letter of the 18th inst. says that the total amount of cotton in Texas does not exceed 50,000 bales.

The Houston *Telegraph* of the 20th inst. says the report that ten thousand Missourians are on their way to Mexico is undoubtedly a piece of nonsense. The entire party is less than four hundred.

On the 13th ult., two companies of the Seventy-eighth Iowa Cavalry fought five hundred Sioux Indians, and captured four of them. The Indian loss was unknown, but it was thought to be heavy.

A special dispatch from Mobile to the *Times*, dated the 22d inst., says:

Bishop ANDREWS has issued a notice to the Methodist Episcopal Church requesting the annual Conferences to hold sessions this Fall to elect delegates to a general Conference, commencing in April next. He also requests the churches to meet in Columbus, Ga., for consultation at an early day.

Cotton dull at 41c. for Middling. The total receipts in this city since its occupation by the Federal forces foot up 38,000 bales.

Cavalry Movements—Defalcation—Cotton Supply and Prices.

CAIRO, Tuesday, July 25.

New-Orleans dates of the 19th have been received.

MERRITT'S cavalry force are on the move from Shreveport to San Antonio. It was thought that their march would not be attended with more than the ordinary inconveniences that beset cavalry going through other sections of the country.

A defalcation of $10,000 has occurred in the commissary depot. Commissary SCOTT lost money by gambling, and fled from Shreveport.

One thousand bales of cottou had arrived at New-Orleans from the Ouachita River. A fair supply was coming in.

In the cotton market there was little inquiry. Good Ordinary, 36c.@38c.; Middling, 44c.@46c. No sales of sugar or molasses. Produce quiet and unchanged.

THE WRECK OF THE QUINNEBAUG.

Further Particulars of the Disaster—The Steamer Old and Unfit for Service.

The North Carolina *Times* of the 22d has the following:

"The steam propeller *Quinnebaug*, left Morehead City about 6 o'clock Thursday morning, bound for Baltimore, with about 280 discharged soldiers, belonging to the following commands: fifteen to the Third United States Artillery, nine to the Ninth Maine, seven to the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New-York, and three companies of the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania.

About 8 or 9 o'clock, when off Cape Lookout bar, the machinery refused to work, and the vessel being driven ashore by the breakers, was split to pieces, and became a total wreck.

Between thirty and forty of the passengers are reported lost, of whom we were only able to obtain the names of the following, who, we believe, belonged to the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New-York, but were being transferred to the Third United States Artillery: John Glass, Michael Finegan, John Good, Leander Mitchell, and L. D. Wright. Lieut. DENNING, of the Ninth Maine, is also reported among the unfortunate.

The scene is described as being frightfully horrible, and some of the survivors are represented as acting most nobly in their efforts to save their comrades.

The *Quinnebaug* is an old boat, built probably before some of its ill-fated passengers were born, and might have done well enough as a transport for cattle: but human beings, particularly discharged soldiers, who have fought through the battles of their country, and are returning home after a long absence, should be furnished something more secure.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Copper and Other Minerals to be Shipped to the North—Extreme Bitterness of the Southern People—They Threaten to Hang all Loyalists and Negroes as Soon as the Troops are Withdrawn.

NEWBERN, N. C., Friday, July 21.

Col. DAVID HEATON, the Treasury Agent, is now receiving at this point for shipment North a superior quality of copper which the defunct rebel Government obtained from the mines near Charlotte, N. C. There are also large quantities of iron, lead, coal and sulphur to be shipped North.

The gold and silver mines in this State are now being worked by negroes, who are accumulating fortunes. Col. HEATON is also receiving large quantities of Confederate cotton, which is forwarded North by every steamer.

The Raleigh *Progress* says the native element, including the aristocracy, are growing more defiant every day, and now openly threaten to hang Union men and negroes as soon as the troops are withdrawn.

The *Progress* says the troops must be retained, and every consideration of justice and safety requires their presence in North Carolina as well as in other rebellious States.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

Five and Three-Quarter Millions Taken on Tuesday.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 25.

JAY COOKE reports subscriptions to the Seven-thirty Loan to-day to the amount of $5,750,300, not including those subscriptions in transitu, which have not been ordered by telegraph. The following are the largest subscribers:

First National Bank, Albany	$100,000
Second National Bank, of Detroit	100,000
First National Bank, of Syracuse	100,000
First National Bank, of Louleville	200,000
First National Bank, of Baltimore	100,000
Second National Bank, Nashville	500,000
First National Bank, Cincinnati	500,000
Second National Bank, of Cleveland	280,000
First National Bank, of Mansfield, Ohio	100,000
Sixth National Bank of New-York	100,000
National Bank of the Republic, Boston	200,000
Merchants' National Bank, Portland	100,000
Franklin National Bank, Columbus, Ohio	100,000
Central National Bank, Philadelphia	100,000
R. R. Robinson & Co., Wilmington	102,000
Brewster, Sweet & Co., Boston	100,000
Westfield Bank, Massachusetts	300,000

The number of individual subscriptions was 4,053.

Abatement of the Cattle Epidemic.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 25.

In the Arkansas and Mississippi bottoms, the disease among the cattle, horses and hogs had been broken up. It had been raging for some time, the victims dying in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours after the attack. The supposed cause was poison from the black gnats, which were very thick some time ago. There has been a great loss of stock. Men were attacked by the same disease from doctoring the cattle.

The Richmond Election.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 25.

A special dispatch from Richmond to the *American* to-night says the election to-day resulted in the defeat of TAYLOR for Mayor, by 400 majority. Mr. STURDIVANT was elected. The election passed off quietly.

Richmond papers of this morning were received here to-night.

OUR INTERNAL REVENUE

The Second Collection District Complete.

Official Details from the Offices of the Collector and the Assessor.

The Bonded Warehouse System—Its Peculiarities and Labors.

Results of the Past Four Years.

When the TIMES began its present report of the business done at the offices of the several assessors and collectors, the newspaper press seemed disposed to consider the information illegitimate. Gradually, as day by day the papers copied the TIMES' statements, they adopted its plan, and now they are in hot pursuit, racing with each other over the beaten path, and in some instances quite distancing decency in their haste to tell the public everything there is to be known. Among the earliest offices visited was that of the

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

to the courteous deputy collector of which (Mr. HOLLIS) we are greatly indebted for facilities extended and information imparted. This district, although comparatively small in actual returns, is one of the most important in the country, and its satisfactory working requires a familiarity with business routine, and a head clear on the weightier matters of the law. The bonded warehouse interest of the district exceeds that of any other on the list, there being no less than eleven first-class bonded warehouses within its limits. What the transactions of these are, none unless posted by actual observation or experience need pretend to tell. The detail of work is varied, vexatious, continuous, and by no means concise. The fullest permissions of the law are availed of by the bonders, and the amount of work prepared for the clerks and other officials is fearful. What with entering, taking part out at one time, and part at another, sending some to Europe and some to California, shipping some to Canada and some to Boston, taking a little out for distillation and a little more for home consumption, a series of operations follows in the train of a single deposit, which frequently demand the time and patience and skill of a combined Methusalah-Job-and-Yankee.

THE TOBACCO TRAFFIC

is another marked peculiarity of this district. Scattered all through the limits of the place are cigar manufacturers of greater or less capital, while large houses for the general manufacture of tobacco are numerous. Soon after the breaking out of the war, the firm of D. J. GARTH & Co., of Missouri, made arrangements for removing their extensive business as manufacturers of tobacco into the Northern States, and as no city presented so many advantages as Brooklyn and its suburbs, they went there and built a manufactory in Sedgwick-street, near Columbia. Merchants in New-York began to send tobacco into the city to be bonded and warehoused, until Brooklyn gradually became one of the chief storehouses for this great article of commerce. The consequences of such a state of things soon made themselves visible. New warehouses began to spring up; among them those fine and commodious ones built by WRIGHT & VANDEVOORT, and by J. L. ADAMS & Co. Messrs. LORILLARD also built a new factory, and turned their old one into a bonded warehouse. While this state of things was beneficial to the general government, it increased the importance of the city, which, by reason of its proximity to the maelstrom of New-York, has never assumed the proportions of commercial enterprise for which it is eminently fitted by nature and position.

THE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

is at No. 365 Fulton-street, on the ground floor, and conveniently located near the City Hall, the Post-office, and the city offices generally. The Collector is ALFRED M. WOOD, the present Mayor of the city, but better known as the Colonel of the veteran Fourteenth Regiment, which, with the famed red-legs, went out to serve their country in the earliest days of the war. Col. Woon, who has always stood well with his fellow-citizens, having been frequently honored by their franchise, went with the regiment, and participated in the battle of Bull Run. There he was seriously wounded; was taken prisoner, sent to Richmond, and confined some fourteen months in Libby Prison. His sufferings there were nobly illustrated by the fidelity of the man, the courage of the soldier, the devotion of the martyr, so that when finally exchanged, his fellow-citizens extended him a generous reception, the like of which was not known in Brooklyn before nor since. We know that the late President tendered Col. WOOD a Brigadier-Generalship, which, by advice of his physician, he was compelled to decline. The President then desired to appoint him Collector of the Third Collection District; but the friends of Mr. BOWEN were successful, and Col. WOOD received the Second. In the Fall he was nominated for Mayor, the preferences of certain of his younger and more enthusiastic friends overruling the timidities of certain older men, who feared that his position as Collector would hurt the ticket. The result was an overwhelming victory over Messrs. PRINCE and KALBFLEISCH. While, then, Col. WOOD is the Collector, and responsible for all the omissions and commissions of the office, the superintendence of the actual detail is left in the capable charge of MR. WM. H. HOLLIS. The composition of the office is as follows:

Collector—ALFRED M. WOOD.
Deputy Collectors—WM. H. HOLLIS, CHARLES B. TOHEY.
Cashier—SAMUEL S. AYMAR.
Clerk—SILAS T. BOONE.

The first fiscal year extended from October, 1862, to July, 1863, and the

ACTUAL COLLECTIONS

for the entire period since the organization of the office are as follows:

October, 1862	$3,510 20	
November	40,495 35	
December	42,966 36	
January, 1863	51,721 26	
February	42,975 90	
March	89,576 97	
April	83,987 34	
May	80,740 18	
June	85,615 09	
Total for year ending June 30, 1863		—$479,631 92
July	83,711 94	
August	26,309 66	
September	165,008 87	
October	55,548 17	
November	88,560 52	
December	71,619 31	
January, 1864	180,067 28	
February	181,021 27	
March	127,984 20	
April	127,622 69	
May	185,003 12	
June	220,075 49	
Total for year ending June 30, 1864		—$1,391,026 42
July	138,920 27	
August	139,723 64	
September	174,045 25	
October	142,144 26	
November	77,604 39	
December	446,868 99	
January, 1865	263,950 04	
February	138,620 27	
March	114,518 64	
April	149,159 42	
May	144,722 05	
June	139,063 35	
Total for year ending June 30, 1865		—$2,109,261 20
Grand total		—$3,914,488 63

There have been fraudulent returns over here among the honest burghers and through the broad avenues quite as "insufficient" as those which the indefatigable LEWIS has discovered in New-York. Indeed, we learn of one person in this district whose affairs Mr. LEWIS felt constrained to overhaul, who will be fortunate if $25,000 should cover his penalty. But as a rule, the people in Brooklyn are moral and square in their dealings with the government as with each other.

THE ASSESSOR'S OFFICE

is under control of Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, his clerks being: GEORGE W. BIRDSALL, chief clerk; CHARLES T. YOUNG, examining clerk; HERMAN MORRIS, bookkeeper. There are fourteen sub-districts, whose varied interests cover nearly the whole of the governmental schedule, all-embracing and intricate as it is.

It will be seen that the

TOTAL ASSESSMENTS

since October, 1862, when Mr. WILLIAMS first took charge, present a very respectable figure:

Annual and Sept. monthly, 1862	$96,202 08	
October, 1862	54,790 26	
November, 1862	47,229 65	
December, 1862	40,545 01	
January, 1863	72,304 91	
February, 1863	77,103 70	
March, 1863	46,407 32	
April, 1863	56,606 91	
May, 1863	36,836 77	
Annual, 1863	344,611 39	
June, 1863	51,000 89	
Total for year ending June 30, 1863		$798,129 93
July, 1863	$26,074 94	
August, 1863	30,103 67	
September, 1863	38,330 96	
October, 1863	35,378 17	
November, 1863	42,330 19	
December, 1863	63,051 32	
January, 1864	141,902 47	
February, 1864	114,997 63	
March, 1864	121,320 16	
April, 1864	130,386 35	
May, 1864	76,692 58	
Annual, 1864	247,677 75	
June, 1864	126,373 16	
Total for year, ending June 30, 1864		$1,299,177 63
July, 1864	45,826 29	
August, 1864	66,444 76	
September, 1864	49,695 64	
October, 1864	50,029 89	
Special Income Tax, 1864	403,727 69	
November, 1864	60,396 09	
December, 1864	158,664 61	
January, 1864	58,091 77	
February, 1864	95,682 21	
March, 1864	100,589 49	
April, 1864	121,936 86	
May, 1864	73,342 77	
Annual, 1864	629,912 49	
June, 1864	96,143 89	
Total for year, ending June 30, 1865		$2,222,857 66
Grand total		$4,320,164 95

As an evidence of the amount of business done by the warehouse people, the following approximate

LIST OF BONDED GOODS

since September, 1862, will suffice. If these goods are withdrawn for export, of course they pay no duty; but as they may be withdrawn partly for that and partly for any one of the half a dozen other dispositions, the magnitude of the task involved may be imagined:

Month.	Coal Oil, Gallons.	Spirits, Gallons.	Tobacco, Pounds.	Amount of Duties.
Nov., 1862	.....	64,748	.....	$12,949 60
Dec., 1862	41,308	19,231	.....	7,977 00

FROM LOUISVILLE.

The Constitutional Amendment in Kentucky—A Vigorous Canvass—Hon. John A. Casson in Louisville—Gen. Rousseau and His Competitors—Remains of Sherman's Army—Winding Up of the Great Relief Agencies—Sanitary Commission and its Record—The Weather and Nature Propitious.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, July 19, 1865.

The great issue before the voters of Kentucky, to be decided at the election of Aug. 7, is the constitutional amendment. In view of this election, an energetic canvass of the State is now going forward. The Unionists are sanguine that a sufficient number of pro-amendment men will be elected to the coming Legislature to insure the success of an enactment that shall make Kentucky, by her own emphatic verdict, henceforth and forever free.

This result, it must be owned, is by no means certain. The love of the State for slavery, if like that other "true love" of the poet, whose course "never did run smooth," seems all the stronger on account of the very obstructions to its genial and agreeable exercise. The course of this true love here will be sure to run rougher and rougher. Slavery is dead, and everybody with half-open eyes must see it clearly as the sun at mid-day. To cling frantically still to the beloved but defunct object that waits only for seemly sepulchre, is the lover's insane act, in clinging to a corpse, stubbornly refusing to have it buried out of sight.

Gen. ROUSSEAU, in a recent speech pending the canvass, uttered these pointed words: "Our duty was a plain one—to kill slavery, and rebellion with it, and let the government live. Both these things, (viz: the killing of slavery and of the rebellion,) are accomplished facts, and in the whole Christian world, there remain but three slave States—Cuba, Brazil and Kentucky." This is anything but a "soft impeachment," which one of Kentucky's own distinguished sons lays at her door. As a high-minded State, the companionship cannot much flatter her self-esteem. She cannot long consent to remain one of such a disreputable trio. She will hasten to seek other society and loftier relationships, which she will be sure to find, by the voluntary act of ranking herself among the great free States north of the Ohio, and those recently emancipated by the course of events and their own verdict.

The argument on the question of Kentucky's passing the amendment, is all on one side. Gov. BRAMLETTE, in his recent speech in the court-house here, which is having a wide currency, with very convincing results, has stated the argument fully and unanswerably. It is a direct, manly, earnest appeal to the people of the State, to perform in the cause of freedom, at the coming election, a duty which patriotism, policy, their highest interests, to say nothing of right and truth, conspire to make imperative. Not to be touched by the Governor's trenchant logic, a man must be cased in triple armor of ignorance or prejudice, or both.

Hon. JOHN A. CASSON, member of Congress from Iowa, has been rendering important service here, in the cause of the amendment. He has addressed audiences in several parts of the State during the month, and with marked effect. I heard him on Saturday evening in the court-house, deliver a telling speech, before a respectable audience, which gave as he proceeded, signal evidence of its approval and delight. He spoke to the three following questions: Is the prohibition of slavery in this country as proposed, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States? Is it in harmony with natural law and justic? And is it expedient to change the organic law of the land in the matter of slavery? He discussed these points in a style of rare cogency and power, answering as he did so, one by one, the objections urged against the amendment, and showing that in unqualified freedom, Kentucky would find her only security against intestine discord, her only guarantee for firm and enlarging prosperity. Mr. CASSON proved himself perfectly master of his subject, and able to enforce his vigorous arguments, by a manly and dignified bearing, by illustration always sprightly and pertinent, and at times mirth-moving, and by an earnest and eloquent delivery. It is long since I have heard a speech that I relished more.

General ROUSSEAUS' friends do not despair of returning him to Congress from the Fifth District, which includes Louisville. He has much strength in the city, though the running of Col. MARC MUNDY, a volunteer candidate on the same side, will diminish his chances some. MUNDY's chances are not greater than those of Col. HAWKINS, in a certain triangular contest in New-York city, last year; but like him, he is determined to stand the brunt. It were a grievous ill, if his persistence in a hopeless contest should occasion the return to Congress of such a man as ROBERT MALLORY, a fit associate of the Powells and the Guthries of the nation, to the setting aside of Gen. ROUSSEAU, whose record is so high, both as a military hero, and as a staunch, unswerving, devoted Union man from the start. But patriotism often presents itself and its claims in a most questionable shape.

The mustering out of the forces lying around Louisville is going forward steadily. Scarce a day passes that does not witness the departure of one or more regiments for their homes. I rode out a day or two since to the headquarters of Gen. WILLIAMS, four or five miles from town, and enjoyed a pleasant view of a number of encampments, alive with the bronzed veterans, whose sinewy arms have borne up so successfully the nation's flag and honor. Their tents are pitched in the midst of a fertile country, with rich crops and golden harvests all around them, but receiving no harm from their presence. In picturesque groves and by the margine of small streams the camps are found, and stern military rule restrains even "SHERMAN'S hummers" from marauding. I have heard no complaint on this score. It is an idle life, however, this lying in camp waiting for emancipation from military thraldom. That the town should have strong attractions for these men is not strange; and that when they come in they should long and seek for amusement, and even excitement, is not less wonderful. The multitudinous saloons and drinking-shops, for which Louisville surpasses any city of its size I have happened to see, and other haunts more disreputable still, tempt and allure with incessant importunity. Many succumb to enticements like these, who were proof against shot and shell and the worst fury of the foe. There is no outbreak or peace-breaking disorder, as I said in a former letter. But these insidious influences corrupt and work injury. I doubt the wisdom or policy of planting an army, for several months, even though about to be discharged, on the outskirts of a populous city. Men are but men—and those who have been long disciplined to endure hardship and privation, as our soldiers have, though grown familiar with enforced abstinence from free indulgence, may yield the easier when temptations are thrown in their way. It is pleasant to think that these trials will not last much longer. By the middle of August, probably, the last regiments of these famous warriors will have melted into civil life before the wand of the mustering-out officer.

The great Soldiers' Aid Commission are preparing for the speedy closing up of their work. The Christian Commission rooms here will probably be shut up within three or four weeks. The General Secretary, Rev. E. P. SMITH, from the main office in Philadelphia, passed through here on Monday last for Nashville and Atlanta, with the view of drawing the society's operations to a close through all that region. The work done has been one of magnitude and of signal utility during the bloody closing years of the rebellion. The memory of this benign institution and its balm-diffusing labors will be a perpetual fragrance. It will be enshrined in the grateful hearts of myriads who have found relief and comfort from its timely and priceless benefactions.

The Sanitary Commission, which commenced plying its gigantic work at an earlier day, and will ply it till soldiers no longer need its prompt and liberal succors, will also find, ere long, its Heaven-devised "occupation gone."

The Western Branch, established in this city, has been the chief disbursing depot of supplies for the great armies of the Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi, and at Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburgh, Nashville, Knoxville, Atlanta, and other prominent points, the agents of the commission have been found carrying out the commission's liberal system of ministering aid and comfort to the needy and suffering soldiers of our redoubtable armies.

The Western Branch has been under the direction of Dr. J. S. NEWBERRY, a gentleman of scientific culture, eminent as a geologist, and of rare administrative ability, whose energies have been devoted to the great work of the commission with the most untiring zeal, and with results evincing everywhere his high capacity and adaptedness to his position. The quantity of supplies needed by our soldiers in field and hospital, and a large proportion of them such as the government does not furnish, is almost incredible. I cite a few items of the supplies furnished through this depot, for the quarter ending with June 30, 1865. It is from the official report, not yet published; and will show how large has been the stream of benefactions flowing, through the Sanitary Commission, to the very close of the war:

Bedding and Clothing.—769 comforters; 196 coats and pans; 13,980 drawers; 399 dressing gowns; 26,193 shirts; 3,348 socks; 6,747 towels and handkerchiefs.

Articles of Diet and Delicacies—1,497 gallons ale and cider; 841 gallons apple butter; 7,868 pounds concentrated beef; 2,174 pounds butter; 44,923 pounds crackers; 1,084 dozens eggs; 2,674 pounds farina; 5,480 cans preserved fruits; 54,493 pounds dried fruit; 2,255 dozen lemons; 3,355 bottles syrup and cordials; 3,847 bottles wine and spirits; 10,998 pounds concentrated milk; 4,081 bushels onions; 47,422 bushels potatoes; 56,885 gallons pickles; 30,385 gallons sour kraut, 1,205 pounds of tea, &c.

This, which is but a sample of a formidable catalogue, embracing nearly every article that a sick and wounded man needs, or would be likely to receive, if surrounded by assiduous, well-to-do friends at home, is the distributing result of this noble [agency for a period of only three months, and these months marked by the winding up of the war and the disbanding of our armies. Words are tame to express the obligations that our soldiers owe, that our government and the country owe, that humanity and liberty owe to the large-souled and unfaltering beneficence of the people, which has poured through the fitting channel of the Sanitary Commission its healing and saving streams. The influence of the commission, moral and material, upon the successful issue of the terrific struggle, has been immense. They who have managed its affairs with so much prudence, skill and energy, deserve to share, and will share, with our heroic commanders and noble men, the gratitude and praises which all true hearts pay to those who, under God, have achieved victory and brought peace to the land.

The fearful heat of the opening week of July has forsaken us, with none to mourn its absence. The weather now, and for a number of days, has been delightfully cool and enjoyable. Copious rains have fallen without the destructive accompaniment of tempest or flood. The fair and free country here smiles on every side. Luxuriant crops and grain-laden fields clap their hands, as if for joy that the war is ended. A part of the harvests—and such a harvest!—is past here, and what remains rivals in prospect the richness of what is reaped. It is so nearly the country over. The yield from the soil promises to be extraordinarily large, as if nature, rejoicing with man at the peace that has come, would declare approval of this happy condition, by pouring out her treasures with unwonted prodigality. C. V. S.

FROM MONTREAL.

Tourists—Routes to Montreal—Sojournings—The Potter Excitement—His Withdrawal Urged.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, June 19, 1865.

Summer travel is now in full blast. Every train and steamer brings to the city crowds of tourists from the States, who fill the hotels. One or two days suffice for Montreal. The charming drive around the mountain and to the sublime rapids, the visit to the convents and churches, the inspection of the Victoria Bridge, and the military parades, are the principal objects of attraction. Under the new Commander-in-Chief, Sir JAMES MICHEL, parades are more frequent than formerly. There are two grand field-days weekly at the Logan's Farm, and regimental parades almost daily on the Champ de Mars, so that the stranger has an opportunity of seeing some of the finest regiments in the British service. There are four regiments stationed in Montreal—viz., the Twenty-fifth, Thirtieth, Sixty-third, and Sixtieth Rifles, beside the two Armstrong field batteries, the garrison artillery and Royal Engineers. The ceremony of "trouping the colors" is performed twice a week. For the benefit of your military readers I will describe this parade which is always regarded with great interest by strangers. The regiment is drawn up in line, the Queen's colors with the sergeants on the right, thirty paces in front, facing at right angles with the line, the band occupying a similar position on the left. The latter first march across to the colors playing a slow march and return; next on the same way with a quick march; next the right company march with the band and halt in front of the colors when the sergeant-major presents the colors to the ensign, the company presenting arms. The company and band then march along the whole line between the ranks the colors passing in front, the whole presenting arms. The ceremony is intended as an honor to the flag and testimony of loyalty and loyalty to the Queen. The bands perform in the public squares in the evenings to the great delight of the crowds who come to listen to the fine music.

The tourist has a choice of routes to Canada, all of which have special advantages. Those who wish to visit the White Mountains take the Grand Trunk at Portland, and stay over one or two days at Gorham, N. H., and ascend Mount Washington; then proceed via Island Pond to Montreal, or diverge at Richmond by rail to Quebec, then by steamer to Montreal. Another route is, leaving New-York or Boston in the morning, take the Passumsic Road at White River Junction, reach Newport, at the head of Lake Memphramagog, the same evening; spending the night at the excellent hotel, they embark on the little steamer, and pass through the beautiful scenery of the lake, and at the other extremity take the stage for eighteen miles to Waterloo, and three hours by rail brings them to Montreal, or by sixteen miles' staging to Sherbrooke, they strike the Grand Trunk, and can then go either to Quebec or Montreal in four and one-half hours. The Lake Champlain route, on account of the excellent steamers, with the comfortable accommodations and good fare, together with the picturesque scenery of the lake, is decidedly the favorite. Those who make the tour of the province of course visit Niagara and descend the St. Lawrence, passing through the charming scenery of the Thousand Isles, make the exciting descent of the Rapids, and sailing under the Victoria Bridge, land at the wharf of the city. The sail up the Saguenay is becoming every year more popular. The steamer *Magnet*, though not so well found as the American boats, is safe and comfortable. She leavee Quebec every Tuesday and Friday morning for the Saguenay, occupying two days and a half in the trip. The scenery up the Saguenay is so different from any other in America that it never fails to interest the tourist. The dark water, the high, rocky shoals, the lofty mountains, rising 1,800 feet from the water, in solitary grandeur, impress one with awe. The scenery is magnificent and grand. The islands of the St. Lawrence, and the picturesque villages of the Canadians which line the shores, render the sail down the river very pleasant. The cost of the trip is $6 from Quebec, and return.

Tadousac, at the mouth of the Saguenay, has become a favorite watering-place. A fine hotel has been erected, and is under the management of that good-hearted soul, BROWNING, of the Ottawa Hotel, Montreal, who has been so conspicuous in his devotion to the cause of the Union during the war, and who is universally acknowledged as one "who knows how to keep a hotel." Many Canadians reside during the Summer at Cacouna, a few miles below Tadousac, on the opposite side. The sea bathing is not equal to that on the New-England coast, and the accommodations not such as to render it very attractive. The weather, however, is very cool, and the fishing in the neighborhood excellent.

Montreal has been quite in a state of excitement since the Detroit Convention, by the speech of Mr. POTTER, the United States Consul. It appears the Consul had frequently asked Mr. WOOD, Superintendent of the Telegraph Companies, to write him a letter giving his views on the Reciprocity Treaty, as Mr. POTTER was about to visit Detroit. Mr. Woon reluctantly embodied his views in a confidential letter, which he requested him not to use. In this letter Mr. WOOD expressed the opinion that if the treaty was not renewed, Canada would be compelled to ask for annexation in two years. The letter itself bears evidence of never being intended for the public. Mr. POTTER makes a speech, in which he declares that he speaks the sentiments of the Americans in Canada, that the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty is not desirable, and in proof reads the letter of Mr. Woon, giving his name as authority. The proceeding of Mr. POTTER resulted in serious injury to Mr. WOOD, placing him in a false position as holding a very responsible place of trust, and intriguing in opposing a public measure of great advantage to the country for the purpose of promoting the annexation of the province to the United States. Mr. Woon has been a most successful manager of the telegraph company, and rendered it one of the best paying stocks in the country, universally respected as a most public-spirited, liberal citizen, withal quiet and unobtrusive, yet he is placed before the public as dictating a policy to compel the annexation of the province. Mr. Woon has felt it necessary to resign his position, much to the regret of the stockholders of the company. It was understood that Mr. POTTER's mission to Detroit was to furnish information to the convention on matters of trade. His speech is regarded as most injudicious, and is calculated to retard the very object he had in view. American residents labored most earnestly to secure the Reciprocity Treaty, and in common with their fellow subjects have enjoyed the benefit of it. However much they may desire annexation, they do not wish to see it accomplished by paralyzing the trade of the country, and ruin to the railway interests from which they must suffer in common with their fellow-citizens. Americans of late have certainly not been the most zealous advocates of annexation, and Mr. POTTER had no authority to represent their views at Detroit. His proceedings have naturally produced great excitement throughout the country, and his removal is demanded. The late Mr. GIDDINGS, the Consul, and Mr. HOMES, the Vice-Consul, endeavored to promote the most friendly relations, and the most unrestricted commercial intercourse with the United States, and it is to be regretted that the same policy has not been followed by his successor. The position of Consul-General is one of great responsibility and extreme delicacy. It requires more the ability of a statesman than a politician. A man of dignity, of character, and at the same time thorough knowledge of commerce and trade. He must be prudent and discreet, and attentive to the duties of his office. The secession organs, the *Gazette* and *Telegraph*, are jubilant at the blunders of Mr. POTTER, for whom they never have entertained the kindest feelings, and he is at present the target at which they fire their shafts of denunciation. LEX.

AN AMERICAN HORSE IN LONDON.—One of the most animated sights at the great horse show is the exhibition of the roadster sires every afternoon, about 5 o'clock. The predominant color of those round, stout, active horses is roan. There are also amongst them some good browns and blacks. *Quicksilver*, the winner of the first prize, is a bright red roan, of surpassing courage and action. As soon as the roadsters have retired, *Shepherd Knapp*, a chestnut trotting stallion from New-York, with a white blaze down his face, makes his appearance in a light match-cart, and is driven round the arena at a pace which shows that, speedy as the Norfolk horses are, there are none of them that could hold their own with their American cousin. He is lighter and more highly bred than they are, and his hind-leg action is tremendously powerful and true. The spacious area at the Agricultural Hall is far too limited to allow his driver to exhibit *Shepherd Knapp's* full speed; the perfect temper with which the astonishing animal, guided and controlled by a smooth snaffle, allows himself to be suddenly and easily pulled up when going at the rate of twenty miles an hour, daily elicits thunders of applause from the admiring spectators. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of WALES visited the hall yesterday about 6 o'clock, and seemed much struck by the performance of the American horse.—*Pall Mall Gazette, July* 11.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival of the One Hundred and Second New-York—Brief History of the Regiment—Probable Formal Reception To-Day.

Yesterday afternoon, the One Hundred and Second New-York Regiment arrived from Washington, and proceeded to the rooms of the New-York State Agency, at Centre Market, for dinner. Robertson's full Band was present, and escorted the regiment from the wharf up town. The One Hundred and Second numbered 625 officers and men, under command of Col. H. S. CHATFIELD. The following comprises the entire roster of the regiment:

Field and Staff.—Harvey S. Chatfield, Colonel; Oscar J. Spaulding, Lieutenant-Colonel; Robert H. Wilbur, Major; Charles H. Burbeck, Surgeon; Edwin P. Failing, Assistant Surgeon; Charles C. Wheeler, Quartermaster; John W. Francisco, Adjutant.

Company Officers.—Irvin Carman, First Lieutenant Company A; P. P. Peck, First Lieutenant Company B; H. M. Maguire, Captain Company C; T. D. Corncll, Captain Company D; George A. Wallace, Second Lieuteonant Company D; Wm. W. Griffin, Captain Company E; Thomas Parker, First Lieutenant Company E; Lewis O. Conklin, Second Lieutenant Company E; Robert B. Hathaway, Captain Company F; James Tracy, First Lieutenant Company F; Isaac Van Steeuburgh, Captain Company G; Alexander Hunt, Second Lieutenant Company G; Eugene Schilling, Captain Company H; John R. Elliott, Captain Company I; Joseph Richardson, First Lieutenant Company I; Joseph L. Beucher, Second Lieutenant Company I; Thatcher W. Root, Captain Company K; Frederick Webber, First Lieutenant Company K; Wm. H. Ashwin, Second Lieutenant Company K.

In Saturday's TIMES we published a detailed history of the gallant One Hundred and Second, from which we give a brief extract:

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND NEW-YORK

was organized in this city in the latter part of 1861, and left the city over 1,000 strong, under command of Col. T. B. VAN BUREN.

On arriving at the seat of war the regiment was attached to the command of Gen. McDOWELL, and afterward was transferred to the corps of Gen. BANKS, in 1862, then operating in the Shenandoah Valley against "Stonewall" JACKSON. Here the regiment served with marked distinction, participating in the engagements at Harper's Ferry, Bolivar Heights and Winchester, and afterward under Gen. POPE in the battles of Cedar Mountain, and Sulphur Springs and Chantilly.

After the retreat of Gen. POPE, the regiment was attached to the Second Division of the Twelfth Corps, commanded by Gen. JOHN W. GEARY—known as the White Star Division—and participated in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam.

For some weeks subsequently the regiment was encamped on Loudon Heights and at Bollvar, taking part in several reconnoissances. On the 9th of December, 1862, the whole command was ordered forward to the support of BURNSIDE, in the campaign against Fredericksburgh. They reached Dumfries on the 14th, and back to Fairfax on the 19th; thence to Stafford Court-house Feb. 20, and finally to Aquia Creek. Remained at this last place until the 26th of April. Marched thence to take active part in the battles of 1st, 2d and 3d of May at Chancelloreville, where the One Hundred and Second and Sixtieth New-York were particularly distinguished. On the 12th of June commenced the laborious and wearisome march, which culminated so gloriously at Gettysburgh, July 1–5, 1863. At Gettysburgh two of the ablest officers of the One Hundred and Second were killed.

The regiment passed through Frederick City on the 8th, crossed the Potomac on the 18th, reaching Ellis Ford about the 30th, when it went into camp. On the 5th September the regiment moved to RaccoonFord, on the Rapidan, remaining until the 25th, when orders were issued and immediate preparations made for going West, and on the 27th the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps went West under command of Major-Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER, now commanding the Department of the East.

On the 28th of October occurred the battle of Wauhatchie, in which the division was particularly distinguished.

On the 24th of November took place the memorable battle of Lookout Mountain, or "HOOKER'S battle among the clouds." The One Hundred and Second Regiment occupied the advance line. On the 25th occurred the action of Mission Ridge, and on the 27th the battle of Ringgold.

On the 31st of December, 1863, the regiment reenlisted, and received the usual veteran furlough of thirty days, arriving in New-York on the 24th of January, 1864.

On the 3d of March the regiment left again for the front, arriving at Stevenson, Ala., on the 12th. Here it remained until the 30th of April, when the grand forward movement of SHERMAN'S army commenced. The history of that movement is the history of the One Hundred and Second. Fighting, marching, skirmishing; marching, skirmishing and fighting. Thus were fought the battles of Mill Creek Gap, Rocky Ridge, Resaca, New-Hope Church, Pine Mountain, Muddy Creek, Noce's Creek, Kolb's Farm, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, Atlanta and Savannah.

On the 12th of July, 1864, the Seventy-eighth New-York was consolidated with the One Hundred and Second, and officers absent from wounds and supernumerary, ordered to be mustered out. Since the cessation of hostilities, other regiments have been consolidated with it, so that they now number about six hundred men. These are commanded by Col. H. J. CHATFIELD, a son of Hon. LEVI S. CHATFIELD, of this city.

DEPARTURE FOR HART'S ISLAND.

It was the intention of the friends of the One Hundred and Second New-York to give them a formal reception to-day, and a committee for that purpose had been appointed by the Loyal League Club. Beside this other preparations were being made, but the Colonel concluded it was best for the command to proceed at once to Hart's Island, which was accordingly done.

As the regiment marched down Broadway on their way to the Battery and the steamer, it was halted by the Colonel in front of the Astor House, to give them cheers for Gen. HOOKER. The General came out on the steps, and after the boys had given three hearty cheers, he spoke as follows:

GEN. HOOKER'S SPEECH.

COLONEL, OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND NEW-YORK: I am glad to see you. I believe your regiment was the first one to call me "Uncle." Other regiments in my command have called me everything. You called me "Uncle" in time of war, and I now claim it in time of peace. I shall claim that relationship to your regiment until the next fight. In connection with that relationship, I invite you to meet with me any enemy to our common country. Colonel, your regiment calls to memory a hundred hard-fought battles. I rejoice to see so many of you once more in your native city. You have shed lustre on the name of your city, as other commands have preserved the honor of the State. I am glad, I say, to see so many of you safe again from the perils of war. In conclusion I can only say that I hope you will get your papers and your pay soon, so that you can return to your homes and once more become peaceful citizens. Whenever occasion calls for your services I will call on you to go to the next fight with me, without ceremony, for I know you do not want any ceremony. [Cheers from the men, and cries of "All right, General."]

Gen. BARNUM, who stood beside Gen. HOOKER, received the honor of three cheers from the citizens, in recognition of his once having commanded the brigade in which the One Hundred and Second served, Gen. HOOKER joining in with them with enthusiasm; he also placed his hand upon Gen. BARNUM's shoulder and said, "Here is a gentleman who has been shot all to pieces while in command of these men."

The crowd assembled gave three cheers for Gen. HOOKER, as did the regiment also, when the One Hundred and Second moved off for the boat.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

WOMAN ROBBED.

Mrs. ELLEN HEFFERNAN, at a late hour on Monday night, went into a liquor-store at the corner of Avenue C and Tenth-street. While there she exhibited $25 in treasury notes. On returning to her home, No. 175 Avenue A, she was followed by three or four men. In the entry-way they seized her. She called for help, and her husband ran down stairs to the aid of his wife. At the bottom of the stairs HEFFERMAN was seized and held until the thieves had obtained his wife's money. Officer JOHNSON, of the Eleventh Precinct, came up just at that moment, and arrested two of the ruffians—FRANK MCGINNIS and JOHN MURRAY by name. The money was not recovered. Justice SHANDLEY committed the accused for examination.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

ROBBERIES.

Officer MULLEN, of the Fourth Precinct, yesterday arrested MARGARET LYNCH, alias SULLIVAN, a domestic, on a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain from JACOB P. THURSTON, living at No. 49 Cherry-street. It appears that the complainant accompanied the girl to a disreputable house in New Bowery, a few nights ago, where the theft is alleged to have been committed. The prisoner confessed her guilt after her arrest, and told where the stolen property could be found. Justice HOGAN committed her for trial. It is said that this is the second time Mr. THURSTON's watch has been stolen.

JAMES BOLAND was arrested yesterday by Detective SLOWEY, on a complaint preferred by Mr. JOHN GOOD, of No. 72 Market-street, who alleges that while in a house in Mulberry-street with a friend, the latter was taken sick. His friend left the premises, and GOOD followed, when BOLAND and two or three others decoyed the complainant into a dark alley, where they seized him and stole $30 in cash and a silver watch from his pockets, with which they escaped. BOLAND was subsequently arrested, and he was positively identified as one of the thieves. Justice HOGAN committed him for trial.

HIGHWAYMAN IN GREENE-STREET.

At a late hour on Monday night Mr. JACOB SHERMAN, living at Page's Hotel, corner of Spring and West-streets, was assaulted in Greene near Canal-street, by four or five ruffians, who beat him with a club and other heavy weapons. They then stripped off his coat and vest; in the pockets were a watch and chain, and nearly $100 in money. When the thieves had left, Mr. SHERMAN gave an alarm, and Officers MURPHY and PIERCE of the Fifth and Eighth Precincts succeeded in arresting two of them, who gave their names as JOSEPH BUTLER and MOSES CONKLIN. All of the stolen property was found in possession of the prisoners, and BUTLER was recognised as the man who first struck Mr. SHERMAN. Justice HOGAN committed the accused for trial without bail.

ATTEMPTING TO PASS COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Officer MCFARLAND, of the Fourth Precinct, yesterday arrested PETER GRULLER, a German tailor, on a charge of tendering a counterfeit $5 legal tender note to SIDNEY THOMAS, No. 5 New Chambers-street, in payment for refreshments. When informed that the bill was a counterfeit, GRULLER tore it up, and then offered a worthless $5 on the "Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Bank of Adrian, Mich." GRULLER was told that this bill was worthless. He went away, and in about two hours returned, and calling for a bottle of wine, offered Mr. THOMAS the same bill again, when he was given into custody. Justice HOGAN committed him for trial.

MICHAEL GRINMAN offered a ten dollar bill purporting to be a genuine issue of the Blackstone Canal Bank, of Providence, Rhode Island, to MARIA BURNS, No. 370 Canal-street. He was told the bill was not a good one, when he attempted to escape. The woman seized and attempted to detain him, when GRINMAN struck her on the arm with his fist, and escaped. An alarm was given, and Officer VAN RIPERS, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested him. Justice HOGAN committed the accused for trial in default of bail.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

STEALING MINING STOCK.

THOMAS MCCUE, a laborer, was arreested by Officer IRVING, of the Twentieth Precinct, on suspicion of having stolen fifty-five shares of the Delaware Gold and Silver Mining stock, valued at $5,500, from Messrs. WOLFE & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place, a few days since. The theft is alleged to have taken place at the Hudson River Railroad depot. The accused was held for examination before Justice DODGE.

THE PETROLEUM FRAUD CASE.

The examination in the petroleum fraud case, in which Mr. D. MANN and DANIEL S. STRATTON are charged with defrauding the stockholders of the United Service Petroleum and Mining Company, was continued before Justice DONOE yesterday morning. Col. WM. S. HILLYER and Mr. GEORGE D. KELLOGG, Secretary of the company, were examined in relation to the purchase of lands and the operations of the company.

Rates of Fare for Hackney Coaches and Carriages.

By an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor May 24, 1853, the following were fixed as the prices or rates of fares to be taken by or paid to the owners or drivers of hackney coaches or carriages:

1. For conveying a passenger any distance not exceeding one mile, fifty cents; for conveying two passengers the same distance, seventy-five cents, or thirty-seven and a half cents each; and for every additional passenger, thirty-seven and a half cents.

2. For conveying a passenger any distance exceeding a mile, and within two miles, seventy-five cents; and for every additional passenger, thirty-seven and a half cents.

3. For conveying a passenger to the new Almshouse and returning, one dollar; and for every additional passenger and returning, fifty cents.

4. For conveying one passenger to Fortieth-street, and remaining half an hour, and returning, one dollar and a half; and for every additional passenger, fifty cents.

5. For conveying one passenger to Sixty-first-street, and remaining three-quarters of an hour, and returning, $2; and for every additional passenger, 50 cents.

6. For conveying one passenger to Eighty-sixth-street, and remaining one hour, and returning, $2 50; and for every additional passenger, 75 cents.

7. For conveying one or more passengers to Harlem, and returning, with the privilege of remaining three hours, $5; or to the High Bridge, $5, with the same privilege.

8. For conveying ons or more passengers to Kings Bridge, and returning, with the privilege of keeping the carriage all day, $5.

9. For the use of a hackney-coach or carriage by the day, with one or more passengers, $5.

10. For the use of a hackney coach or carriage by the hour, with one or more passengers, with the privilege of going from place to place, and stopping as often as may be required, one dollar an hour.

11. In all cases where the hiring of a hackney coach or carriage is not at the time thereof specified to be by the day or hour, it shall be deemed to be by the mile.

12. For children between two and fourteen years of age, half price is only to be charged; and for children under two years of age, no charge is to be made.

13. Whenever a hackney coach or carriage shall be detained, excepting as aforesaid, the owner or driver shall be allowed after the rate of seventy-five cents an hour.

A copy of these rates is by law required to be fixed in every hackney coach plying for hire in the streets, but special, or stable coaches, as they are sometimes called, are not required to exhibit these rates. Special coaches are not, however, allowed to stand in the streets.

The Base Ball Match at Morrisania.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your brief notice this morning of the match at base ball yesterday, between the Union and Atlantic Clubs, you are not quite right in saying the Atlantics were minus four of their first nine. They were short two, PRATT and SMITH. The Unions also two, ADAMS and COLLINS. The game was a most beautifully played one, the Atlantics making the smallest score they have made against an opposing club in two years. After the third inning, both sides scored the same number of runs, namely, 5. The totals at the end was Union 5, Atlantic 15, in a game of nine innings.

J. C. TRAVER, No. 104 Beekman-street.

Robbing the Mails.

Yesterday morning MICHAEL HART, a night-porter at the Post-office in this city, was arreeted on the charge of having embezzled valuable letters from the mails.

Drafts to the amount of over $8,000, which were mailed in Pennsylvania addressed to a banking firm in this city, were found in possession of a woman with whom HART has been living. She had attempted to dispose of them through several persons. Upon being arrested she acknowledged that she had received them from HART yesterday morning on his return from the Post-office. The arrests were made by Officers FIELDS and WALLING.

Special Agent GAYLER, of the Post-office Department, took charge of the case, and on an affidavit made by him, HART was delivered to the custody of the United States Marshal, and brought before Commissioner OSBORNE, by whom he was committed to jail in default of $5,000 bail. HART has been employed in the Post-office about eight years, and has hitherto been esteemed trustworthy. The examination will take place on the 31st inst.

Naval.

The light-draft monitor *Squando* will leave today or to-morrow for Charleston, (not Philadelphia,) as stated yesterday, in tow of the *James Adger*.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A NOVEL SHIPMENT.—The steamer *De Molay* will leave this city in the early part of August with three hundred women bound for Washington Territory. These women will be selected by Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, from the cotton operatives of that State. The enterprise is under the auspices of the Governor and Hon. Mr. MERCER, a member of the Executive Council of Washington Territory; the latter desiring to supply the unmarried men of the Territory with wives, there being a scarcity of women in that vicinity. The *De Molay* has been placed at the disposal of the proprietors of the scheme by the government, under the sanction of Gen. GRANT. She will take her living and lovely freight to the Isthmus, whence they will be sent to Aspinwall, and thence at the expense of Washington Territory, to their destination. If this novel enterprise should be successful we may expect to see it repeated.

PURCHASE OF THE SITE OF BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The *Express* says: "The ground heretofore occupied by Barnum's Museum and the burnt district has been purchased by JAMES GORDON BENNETT. Mr. BARNUM receives $250,000; the other parties holding leases receive at the rate of $25,000 for eleven years. At the expiration of that time arrangements have been made with the owner, by which the entire purchase will amount to $450,000. The owner of the property is Mrs. HENRY W. SERGEANT, of Fishkill."

THE NEW FIRE-ENGINE.—The splendid new steamer "Metropolitan, No. 1," which has just arrived from the Amoskeag Works, Manchester, N. H., will be tried before the Board of Fire Commissioners this afternoon, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth-street. Every test possible to develop the great capacities of this new and powerful machine will be applied. The engine is now lying *perdu* at the Exempt Engine-house, City Hall-place.

MEETING OF RETAILERS OF LAGER-BIER.—A meeting of lager-bier saloon-keepers was held yesterday, for the purpose of devising some means for bringing down the prices now charged by the brewers of lager. No definite action was taken, but another meeting will probably be held shortly.

DROWNED.—Coroner COLLIN yesterday held an inquest on the body of an unknown man, which was found floating in the water at the foot of Whitehall-street. Deceased was 5 feet 7 inches high, and about 60 years of age. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

The negro suffrage question will be debated at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 Sixth-avenue, on this and every Wednesday evening till further notice. To commence at 8 o'clock.

NEW-JERSEY.

LARGE FIRE NEAR BERGEN TUNNEL.—About 12 o'clock on Monday night a fire was discovered in the extensive cattle pens, formerly occupied also for slaughtering purposes, belonging to the Erie Railroad Company, and situated near the western debouchment of the Bergen Tunnel, at a place called West End. The area covered by the sheds was very large, and sufficient to accommodate temporarily a considerable number of cattle, prior to their transfer to the cattle-yards on Bergen Hill and other depots. About the centre of the area was a very extensive building, which also sheltered cattle, and which was formerly used as the main slaughter-house. Owing to the combustible character of the buildings—the wood-work being, in some instances, almost saturated with grease—the flames spread with great rapidity, and soon enveloped the entire property. The fire caused a brilliant light and attracted the attention of the fire companies of Union Hill, West Hoboken and Jersey City, who hastened to the assistance of their Hudson City brethren. All efforts to subdue the flames, however, were unavailing until some adjoining buildings were torn down, when the progress of the fire toward the neighboring dwellings was stayed. The fire occurred on the identical spot made notorious as the scene of the tunnel riots four years ago, and the rioters were addressed by the Priest and Mayor from the platform upon which cattle were landed preparatory to being sent to the pens. The loss is estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000, on which there is no insurance.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

The Danger of Open-Air Lodgings.

Peter Murphy and Joseph Flynn, two rather rough-looking, knocked-about characters, were charged with robbing Edward Kelly, a seaman, of only seventy-five cents. That was all they took, and all they had the chance to take, as an officer made his appearance before they could complete the robbery which they had commenced. The sailor, having been on a spree, fell asleep on the door-step, and only knew he had been robbed when he was aroused by the officers, and when he did look up, there were the thieves in custody.

Policeman Thomas O. Shea deposed—I am an officer of the Fourth Precinct; on the morning in question, about 3 o'clock, when going through James-street, I saw Kelly asleep, and tried to wake him up, but he would not get up; something attracted my attention, and I left him, and looking round the corner I saw these two men hanging over Kelly, and I saw Murphy's hand come out of the sailor's pocket; not content with that, Flynn, who had left, came back and cut the man's neck-tie, no doubt expecting to find money there, when I thought it time to arrest them. All this time I did not stand six yards from them.

Court—What is the defence in this case?

Counsel—(Rather embarrassed.) Well, the case seems rather clear; I can't make any defence, and the trouble is my client can't suggest an explanation.

Guilty. Penitentiary six months each.

A SPECTACLE DISSOLVED.

Caroline Barmore, an over-grown proprietress of a house of bad repute, who has figured in the courts for many years under the name of "Laura," was arraigned to answer a charge of aggravated assault on Delia Ahrahams. There had been several adjournments in this case, and on each occasion the complainant looked as if she was in an interesting condition. On this occasion she was bandaged up like an Egyptian mummy. Nothing was seen of her face save the eyebrows and the tip of the nose.

"Unroll the mummy," said counsel for the accused, in an undertone.

Court—What is that you say, Sir?

Counsel—I was merely suggesting, if the Court please, that the bandages be removed from the face of that woman.

The Court so ordered. Cloth after cloth was

buoyant on Erie shares to-day, which rapidly advanced to 88 ₱ cent. The other New-York and Western Roads were fairly steady, and Philadelphia and Reading in renewed demand at 102¾@103 ₱ cent. On the Miscellaneous Shares there was a further rise of 2 ₱ cent. on Atlantic Mail.

At 4 o'clock the following pricee were made as compared with Monday afternoon, the general market leaving off firm:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	96¾	96¾	N. West Pref	60¾	60¾
U. S. 5-20s	104½	105	Rock Island	106½	106¾
N. Y. Central	93¾	93½	Fort Wayne	97½	97¾
Erie	85½	87¾	Cumb'land Coal	41¾	41¾
Hudson	108¾	108	Quicksilver	56¾	56¾
Reading	102½	103¾	Mariposa	13	13
Mich. Southern	93½	93¾	Canton	38¼	38¼
Illinois Central	129¾	128	Atlantic Mail	164½	166
Mich Central	106	106	Brunswick	11	11
Pittsburgh	87¾	88	Ohio Certificates	24¾	24¾
Northwest	26½	26¾	American Gold	143	143

At a meeting of the Associated Banks in the Clearing-house to-day, a report on the subject of discriminating between the issues of the interior National Banks was received *and laid upon the table*. The majority of the Bankers present, who have recently gone into the National System, no doubt felt opposed to disturbing by any extra official action or intermeddling of the Clearing-house, the acknowledged uniformity of the National Currency. On the Committee that made the report were the President of one of the only two Wall-street Banks that refused to go into the National System, and the Presidents of two of the small up-town concerns that have thought proper to take the same course. The other members of the Committee doubtless acted in perfect good faith to the System, but it was thought by the majority of the Clearing-house that their recommendations are, to say the least, premature, while all Banks, far and near, are in no condition to redeem in Specie, and all National Bank Notes are paid out and recognized by the Government in its vast operations as equivalent to Legal Tender. In this view it seems well that the whole subject was laid on the table.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

Merchants'	108	Bank of N. America	107
Mechanics'	108	Metropolitan	120
America	135	Nassau	107
City	175	Shoe and Leather	101
Phenix	101	Continental	93
Tradesmen's	125	St. Nicholas	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Commonwealth	100
Commerce	163	Importers' & Traders'	105
Mechanics' B'k Ass	101	Manuf's&Merchants'	100
Broadway	200	Central National	103½
Ocean	85	First National	205
Mercantile	125	Fourth National	100½
American Exchange	114	Ninth National	101
Pacific	150		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	83	Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	103
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91½	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrip.	98	Del. & Wab. 1st mort.	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	104	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.Ex'd	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv., 1876	104½	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort.	74
Erie 1sts, ex d., '68	101¾	Tol. & Wab. Eqip Bds.	59
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	103	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	96
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100½	Galena & Chi. ex	104
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1860	93	Mil. & St. P. 1st mort.	100¼
Ind. R. 7s, 1st mort., '69	104	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	95
Ind. R. 7s, 2d M.S.F., '85	104	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.	104
Harlem, 1st mort., '69-72	102	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.	104
Mich. C. n. 1st m. 8s, '82	112	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 1st M.	102¼
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d Mtg.	88	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 3d M.	90
Ind. Goshen L., 1868	95	Cleve.& P. 2d mort.	90
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ₱ c.	96	Cleve.& P.3d mort. con.	89
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1875	117	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	36
Terre & T. H. 1st mort.	90	Chic. & Alt. S. F.	96¼
Ill. & T. H. 2d mort. pr.	70	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg.	95
Ill. and T. H. 2ds Inc.	70	Chi. & Alton Income	88
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	71
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	84		

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road earned, during ite last Fiscal Year, ending 30th April:

In Gross	$4,702,817
At an expense of	2,436,147
Net earning	$2,266,670
On Capital	$8,376,510
On Bonds	5,924,968—$14,301,478

The Interest paid on the debt, and the National and local Taxes on earnings and real estate, amount to $597,755; the cash dividends, $782,444, and the Scrip dividend $745,600.

The Hndson River Road earned:

In June, 1865	$810,049
June, 1864	253,049
Increase	$57,000

The day's bnsiness at the office of the U. S. Assistant Treasurer in this city, to-day, was as follows: Total receipts, $2,560,435 55, including for Customs, $267,000, and on account of Loan, $104,000; Payments, $3,544,224 02; Balance, $55,128,693 07.

The week's exports from this port, of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, have been to the valne of $2,947,348, against $8,040,-864 same week last year.

THE ISTHMUS.

Steamahip Lines, the Names and Tonnage of Their Vessels.

From the Ponama Star, July 16.

It may be a matter of curiosity as well as astonishment to many people to learn the amount of steam shipping directly connected with this Isthmus, and engaged in regular trade between the ports of Aspinwall and Panama and different points of the world. There are at present six different companies engaged in the trade, namely: The Atlantic Mail Company, the Royal Weet India Mail Company, the Liverpool West India and Pacific Company, the Pacific Mail Company, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and the Panama Railroad Company's Central American Line, in addition to which there will be another by the end of Anguet—the St. Nazaire Company—and still another early in 1867—the Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Steamehip Company. The six lines at present in exsistence comprise a large fleet of as fine steamers as any in the world. We annex the namee and tonnage of the ships actually employed in the service:

ROYAL WEST INDIA MAIL COMPANY.

Tamar	1,709	Solent	1,690
Tyne	2,000		
Total			5,390

LIVERPOOL, WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC COMPANY.

Granadieu	1,800	Darien	1,170
Chilian	1,300	Hayti	1,120
Mexican	1,280	Barbadian	950
St. Thomas	1,230	Talisman	850
Bolivar	1,180		
Total			10,880

ATLANTIC MAIL COMPANY.

Costa Rica	2,500	Ocean Queen	3,000
Total			5,500

PANAMA RAILROAD CENTRAL AMERICAN LINE.

Guatemela	1,000	Parkersburg	750
Salvador	1,100		
Total			2,850

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Limena	2,000	Chile	1,750
Pacific	2,000	Peru	1,400
Santiago	2,000	Talca	700
Payta	1,800		
Total			11,650

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Constitution	4,400	Colorado	4,500
Sacramento	3,500	St. Lonis (spare ship)	2,150
Golden Age	3,000	Sonora (spare ship)	2,150
Uncle Sam (spare ship)	1,980	California (spare ship)	1,400
Golden City	4,400		
Total			27,480
Grand total			63,670

Here we have thirty-three first-class steamships, most of them quite new, grossing nearly sixty-five thousand tone, and all, with the exception of the four marked *spare steamers*, kept constantly running to and from the Isthmus, and paying better dividends than any other lines in the world, and yet we find writers abroad stating that the Panama Railroad has brought no trade to the Isthmus.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.

Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 25, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last: 10 bbls. Ashes, 12,858 bbls. Flour, 365 bbls. and 221 bags Corn Meal, 28,200 bushels Wheat, 54,780 bushels Corn, 5,475 bushels Malt, 98,246 bushels Oats, 416 pkgs. Provisions, and 127 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive, at $7 50 for Pots, and $8 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet and heavy to-day. We quote Java at 24½c.@25c.; Rio at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 17½c.@18c.; Native Ceylon at 22½c.@23c. ₱ lb., in gold. Stock of all kinds to-day, 78,632 pkgs. Week's receipts of Rio, 18,189 pkgs; sales, 9,154 pkgs.

STOCK OF RIO.

July 22, Baltimore, bags	5,000
July 25, New-York, bags	40,946
Grand total	45,946

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand, at partially reduced prices. Middlings, 46c.@48c. ₱ lb. Sales 1,500 bales.

FISH—Cod and Mackerel have been in fair demand and firm. Herring inactive at former prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in active request, at a further advance of 10c.@25c. ₱ bbl., the market closing quite buoyantly. Sales since our last amount to 23,000 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 75@$6 40; poor to choice Extra State, at $5 60@$7 10, chiefly at $6 65@$6 80; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, (which are very scarce,) at $7 45@$7 65 ₱ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$5 75	@$6 40
Extra State	6 60	@ 7 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 65	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-boop, ship'g brands	7 45	@ 7 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 65	@ 9 50
Extra Genesee	7 20	@ 9 25
Poor to choice extra Missouri	7 25	@11 50

Southern Flour is in more demand and higher. Sales since our last, 1,000 bbls., at $7 15@$8 25 for poor to good, and $8 30@$11 75 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in good demand and dearer. Sales 500 bbls. Extra at $6 70@$8 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour ie in demand, including Superfine at $5 40@$5 90 ₱ bbl. Sales 400 bbls. Corn Meal is in request at $4 75@$4 85 for Jersey; $4 60 for Western; $5 25 for Caloric, $5 for Baltimore, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Supply limited.

FRUIT—The demand has been moderate; prices have not varied materially.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good request, partly for export, at an advance of 3c.@6c. ₱ bushel. Sales 60,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 02@2; Amber Western at $1 80@$1 90; Red Western at $1 60@$1 75; Amber Spring at $1 49@$1 51; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 40@$1 46 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in lively request at an advance of 2c. ₱ bushel. Sales 103,000 bushels at 83c.@85c. for unsound, and 86c.@87c. for sound Mixed Western. Western Oats have been in good demand at 61c.@63c. ₱ bushel. Rye has been scarce and in request, including Western, at 96c.@97c. Barley and Barley Malt continne inactive and nominal.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York.

Price of Gold	Dec. 31, 1864. 226	July 25, 1865. 143
Superfine Flour ₱ bbl	$8 60@ 9 90	$5 75@ 6 40
Extra State Flour, ₱ bbl	10 00@10 40	6 60@ 7 10
Extra Western Flour ₱ bbl	10 15@15 00	6 65@11 50
Extra Canada Flour ₱ bbl	10 90@12 00	6 70@ 8 75
Southern Flour, ₱ bbl	10 60@15 00	7 15@11 75
Rye Flour, ₱ bbl	8 25@ 9 30	5 40@ 5 90
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl	7 75@ 8 80	4 60@ 6 50
White Wheat, ₱ bushel	1 70@ 1 85	1 45@ 1 48
Red and Amb. Wheat, ₱ bu	2 20@ 2 50	1 40@ 1 90
Corn, ₱ bushel	1 76@ 1 90	83@ 87
Rye, ₱ bushel	1 70@ 1 72	96@ 1 05
Barley, ₱ bushel	1 80@ 2 05	1 00@ 1 30
State Oats, ₱ bushel	1 00@ 1 08¼	55@ 63

HEMP—Has been quiet and less buoyant. Manila, 10c., in gold, ₱ lb.

HAY—Continues in fair demand at $1@$1 20 for old, and 70c.@85c. for new, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request at 12½c.@30c. for very poor to prime, and 30c.@35c. for choice to fancy ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been less active, but quoted firm.

LEATHER—Has been in good request at full and buoyant prices.

METALS—Have been in moderate demand at firm prices, including Ingot Copper at 30c.@31c. ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Continne in moderate demand, to-day, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 50@$1 55 ₱ gallon, and Resin at $5 50@$17 50 ₱ 280 lbs. Tar at $6 25; Pitch at $7@$8 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in fair request and buoyant, including Crude Whale at $1 10@$1 15; bleached do., at $1 20@$1 25; Crude Sperm, at $1 85@$1 90; unbleached do., at $2 15@$2 25; Lard Oil, at $1 80@$1 90; Linseed, at $1 18@$1 20 ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING JULY 24.—*Sperm*—The sales for the week amount to 1,073 bbls., in parcels: 393 bbls. at $1 85 ₱ gallon, and 500 do. on private terms; and in Boston we hear of a sale of 180 bbls. at $1 70, all for manufacturing. *Whale*—Is also firm, with sales of 1,125 bbls. Northern at $1 10, and 1,200 bbls. South Sea and Humpback at a price not transpired. *Whalebone*—We hear of a sale of from 10,000 to 12,000 lbs. Ochotsk, on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Obls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to July 24, 1865	20,856	57,335	461,800
Same time last year	40,812	49,052	565,560

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Is in limited request at 31c.@31½c. for Crude; 48c.@53c. for Refined, in bond; 68c.@71c. for do, free, ₱ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week 95,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 9,000 pieces 56x60, 17¼c., to be made; 23,000 pieces 64x64, 19c., to be made; 11,000 piece 64x64, 21c., to be made in August and September; 2,000 pieces 64x64, 24c., on hand; 15,000 pieces 76x80, (36 inch,) private terms; 2,000 pieces 64x64, (34 inch,) 27c; 33,000 pieces 72x80, (35 inch,)32c.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened heavily at declining prices, but closed with more firmness, under an improved demand, mainly speculative. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,500 bbls., in lots, at $30@$31, closing at $31 for New Mess; $27 50@$28 for 1863-4 Mess; $25@$25 50 for Prime Mess; and $23 50@$24 for Prime, ₱ bbl.; also, 1,500 bbls. New Mess, August dellvery, sellers' option, at $30@30 75 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good demand and buoyant, at 15c.@17c. for Shoulders, and 19½c.@23c. for Hams. Sales equal to 500 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet, yet firm. Lard has been less freely offered, and has been in good demand at firmer prices. Sales, 1,400 tcs. and bbls., at 18¼c.@23½c., the latter rate for very choice kettle-rendered, ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand, at $10@$14 for Extra Mess; $8 50@$12 for Plain Mess. Sales 900 bbls. Tierce Beef rules quiet. Butter continues in demand at 27c.@34c. for poor to prime, and 35c.@40c. for fancy State, and 19c.@27c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet at 9c.@15½c. for poor to very choice, ₱ lb. We now quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ₱ lb	@35
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails	@36
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	@34
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	@30
Welch tubs—first quality	@30
Welch tubs—second quality	@28
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	@33
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	@31
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow	@28
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	@26
Grease Butter—orrigiuel packages	@15
Western—light colored	@25

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	@16
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	@14½
Farm Dairies—first quality	@14
Farm Dairies—second quality	@13
Farm Dairies—common	@ 9
Orange County—flat skimmed	@10

Prices of Provisions in New-York.

Price of Gold	Dec. 31, 1864. 226	July 25, 1865. 146
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$39 37½@$41 50	$27 50 @$31 00
Prime Pork, ₱ bbl	34 50 @ 35 26	23 50 @ 24 00
Hams, ₱ lb	19 @ 22	18½@ 23
Shoulders, ₱ lb	17½@ 18	15 @ 17
Bacon, ₱ lb	20½@ 24	15½@ 17½
Pl'n Mess Beef, ₱ bbl	19 00 @ 22 00	8 50 @ 12 00
Lard, ₱ lb	20 @ 24½	18½@ 23½
State Butter, ₱ lb	48 @ 60	27 @ 40
Cheese, ₱ lb	15 @ 24	9 @ 15½

RICE—Has been quiet at former prices; 800 bags Rangoon were sold on private terms.

SALT—Has been in moderate demand at steady rates. Sales include a cargo of Turk's Island, on private terms.

SEEDS—Have been dull and unsettled in price.

SPICES—Have been in rather more request, and buoyant.

SUGARS—Have been quiet and heavy. Sales since our last, 480 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10¾c.@13½c., and 850 boxes Havana, at 13c.@13¾c., ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in less request at 18c.@20½c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 90,000 lbs. at 10¾c.@11¾c. for very inferior to choice; and 24,000 lbs. Grease, at 13c.@13¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in moderate request, and steady.

TOBACCO—Is in good demand, but holders are advancing prices, and thus checking transactions. Sales 217 hhds. Kentucky, at 9c.@24c.; 80 hhds. Virginia Stems, at 3½c.@4½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has advanced to $2 11@$2 12 ₱ gallon. Sales, 250 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been dull to-day. For Liverpool, there were taken 28,000 bushels Corn and Wheat, in hulk and bags, at 4d.@4¼d. ₱ bushel; 300 hhds. Peas, at 1s. ₱ bbl.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, July 24, 1865, 2 o'clock P. M.

The board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the chair and the following members:

Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Koster, Kanney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Cook—19.

The minutes of the meetings held July ten and seventeen were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the sidewalks of Sixty-first-street, from Third to Fifth avenues, be flagged, and the curb and gutter stones set therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James Donohne to keep a small hostery stand in front of the premises number one hundred and fifty-two Chatham-street, he having obtained the consent of the property-owners, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Stacom—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Samuel Russell, a disabled soldier, to keep a soda-water stand in Tryon-row, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to Frank Seymour to keep a stand for the sale of soda-water on the sidewalk opposite premises number two hundred and seventy-Grand-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Cook—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to D. and W. H. Milleman to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number one hundred and fifty-two West-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

REPORT.

Report of Committee on Public Health, to fence vacant lots on southwest corner of Forty-second-street and Madison-avenue.

Which was laid over.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, relative to the cleaning of the streets.

Councilman Lent moved that the communication be received and referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

Councilman Keenan moved as a substitute for such motion, that the communication be received and placed on file.

Which was carried.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of Treasury balances, July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Which was received and ordered on file.

MOTION.

Councilman Kenney moved that the Committee on Fire Department be discharged from the further consideration of report of said committee, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant, in favor of George Smith, foreman of Marion Hose Company, number Four, in the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, the same being for amount of moneys expended by him for storage and insurance on the property of the said company, and fourteen months' rent of rooms for the use of said company during the time and pending the altcration to the house of said company, such amount to be taken from any unexpended appropriation.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolntion by Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of E. W. Taylor, Secretary to the Special Committee appointed to visit Washington in relation to the fish, for the sum of seven hundred and six dollars and eighty-five cents, for expenses incnrred incident to such committee.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Cook—19.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolntion as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrent in favor of Cornelius Nooman, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, being the amount of damage sustained by him by reason of his horse and cart backing over the dumping board on Fourth-avenue, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Smith, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Cook—18.

Negative—Councilman Lent—1.

Report of Committee on Lands and Places, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the square bonnded by Hoboken, Canal, West and Washington streets, heretofore occupied by the Clinton Country Market, be and is hereby and hereafter appropriated as a puono square, to be known and designated as St. John's-square.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Houghtalin, McGrath, Smith, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Cook—14.

Negative—Councilmen Koster, Brady, Leavy, Lent, Reilly—5.

Resolved, That the salaries of the Street Inspectors of the different wards of this city be and the same is hereby increased to the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per year, the same to take effect from the passage of this resolution.

Councilman Hagerty moved that said resolntion be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was carried.

Report (from Board of Aldermen) of the Joint Special Committee appointed to visit Washington, and request the President to defer the enforcement of the provisions of the Conscription Act, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That this Common Connell, the immediate representatives of the people of this city, does hereby tender its thanks to the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, for his very friendly, courteous and affable manner in which he was pleased to receive the representatives of the Special Committee appointed to visit Washington, charged with advocating the intcrests and presenting the wishes of the people of this city, before the General Government, in respect to a suspension of the draft, had pursuant to the last call of the President for three hundred thousand men, as well as for the alacrity and cheerfulness he has manifested in granting the application of the committee, made on behalf of our drafted citizens, for a suspension of all further proceedings to be had or taken in connection with such draft; and we beg permission to assure him that his disinterested and generous intercession, and his prompt and decided action in their behalf, will ever be held by the Municipal Government of this city, and its constituents, in grateful remembrance; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolntion, duly authenticated and signed by each member of the Common Connell, be suitably engrossed and framed, and transmitted to the honorable Secretary of War, as a slight token of the appreciation by the Common Council of his kindness and consideration for the people of our city, particularly those who had been selected to take up arms for the government, through the operations of the Conscription Act.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolntion, as follows:

Resolved, That Ninth-avenne, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, and that One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street from its junction with Lawrence-street at about two hundred feet west of Ninth-avenue, to its junction with the road leading to the Convent, at about one hundred feet east of Ninth-avenue, be regulated, graded, curbed, guttered and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Leavy moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, McGrath, Smith, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Cook—17.

Negative—Councilman Leavy, Lent—2.

An ordinance of the Board of Aldermen, as follows:

AN ORDINANCE

TO AMEND SECTION THIRTY-FOUR, ARTICLE TWO, CHAPTER TWO, OF THE REVISED ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, APPROVED JUNE TWENTIETH, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Section thirty-four of the Revised Ordinances, article two, chapter two, is hereby emended by inserting after the words "there shall also be a Librarian and Engrossing Clerk, who shall have charge of the City Library under the entire supervision of the Clerk of the Common Council, and who shall receive for his services an annnel salary of nine hundred dollars," the following clause: "There shall also be a Messenger to the Librarian, who shall be appointed by and be under the direction of the Clerk of the Common Council; he shall perform such business as shall be assigned to him in the general care of the library, and shall serve all notices and other official papers which shall be delivered to him for that purpose by the Clerk of the Common Council and the City Librarian. He shall receive for his services an annual salary of seven hundred and fifty dollars, (₱750," such salary to be taken from the appropriation for "City Contingencies, &c."

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

(By Board of Councilmen, May twenty-two, one thonsand eight hundred and sixty-five, amended by adding to section one, after the word "clense" in the eighth line, as printed in the minntes of the Board of Aldermen, pare three hnndred and seventy-three, March nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the words following:

There shall also be an Assistant Librarian, who shall be appointed by and nnder the direction of the Clerk of the Common Council, who shall perform such duties as shall be assigned him by the Clerk of the Common Council and City Librarian. He shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars, payable monthly.

By Board of Councilmen, June nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, again amended by adding the following:

And he it further resolved, that article three, section forty-eight, be amended as follows:

Sec. 48. There shall also be an Assistant Messenger to the President, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the President or the Clerk of the board, and shall receive a salary therefor of one thousand dollars annually.

Councilman Leavy moved that said paper be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Councilman Joyce moved, as an amendment, that the paper be referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

Which was lost.

The motion of Councilman Leavy was also lost.

Councilman Houghtalin moved that the whole subject be laid over.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolntion as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his werrent in favor of George Hayward, for the sum of ninety-nine dollars, to be in full for bill hereto annexed, the amount to be charged to the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Connoilmen Keenan moved that said resolution be referred to Committee on Finance.

Which was carried.

Resolntion by Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of C. S. Grafnila, for the sum of four hnndred and twenty-eight dollars, for music furnished on the occasion of the funeral ceremonies of Honorable William L. Dayton, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Smith, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Cook—18.

Negative—Councilman Lent—1.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolntion as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the St. Luke's Home for Indigent Females, for the sum of one thousand dollars, and charge the same to the appropriation of Donations and Charities.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Smith, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Cook—18.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolntion as follows:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporetion be and he is hereby directed to take the necessary legel measures to open One Hnndred and Forty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenne to the Kingsbridge road.

Connciiman Keenan moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolntion as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of Tenth-avenue, between Forty-third and Fifty-fifth streets, be flagged full width, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Cook—19.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolntion as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of E. W. Taylor, Secretary to the Special Committee appointed to Washington in relation to the fish, for the sum of seven hundred and six dollars and eighty-five cents, for expenses incnrred incident to such committee.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Cook—19.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolntion as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrent in favor of Cornelius Nooman, for the sum of two hundred eud fifty dollars, being the amount of damage sustained by him by reason of his horse end cart backing over the dumping board on Fourth-avenne, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Smith, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Cook—18.

Negative—Councilman Lent—1.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolntion as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Com

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—THE GREEN MONSTER.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH EMIGRANT—HANDY ANDY.

BROADWAY THEATRE—YOUTHFUL DAYS OF RICHELIEU—THE MAID WITH THE MILKING PAIL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BELVIDERE LION PARK—AFTERNOON CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

A dispatch from Mobile, dated the 22d inetant, says that Bishop ANDREWS has issned a notice to the Episcopal Church, reqnesting the annual Conferences to hold sessions this Fall to elect delegates to a general Conference, commencing in April next. He also requests the churches to meet in Columhus, Ga., for consultation at an early day.

The Boston Saturday *Gazette* says, that during one of the recent moonlight nights twine were born on Boston Common. The parent had no other place of resort, and was therefore obliged to make the best of unforeseen circumstances. No doctor was near at hand, no friend to console the poor mother in this trying hour, bnt in the very heart of a great city, the event took place.

Among a nnmber of the rebels who, since the termination of the war, have left Europe and taken np their abode in Canada, is JAMES M. MASON, of Virginia, formerly United States Senator, and more recently the accredited Commissioner of JEFF. DAVIS in London. MASON is now residing with his family at St. Cathcrine's.

Further particulars respecting the wreck of the *Quinnebaug* show that she was an old vessel, and entirely unfit for the service of transporting soldiers. It is shameful to expose the lives of brave men in such rotten hulks, when there are plenty of staunch, sea-worthy steamers at hand.

The only Vermont troops remaining in the field are the Seventh Regiment, which has gone to Texas, a detachment of the First Heavy Artillery, now in the Department of Washington, and about 200 men of the Ninth Regiment, doing duty in Richmond. All these troops will soon be mustered out.

The first iron column erected in Bichmond since its evacnation was put np on Saturday morning last at the large new storehouse of the Messrs. HARVEY, on Thirteenth and Cary streets. This column wae cast at the Union Manufacturing Works of Richmond, and is a very neat piece of casting.

The Raleigh *Progress* says that the native (white) element in that region openly threaten that as eoon as the troops are withdrawn they will hang all loyal white mon and all negroes. We guess they won't quite fulfill this amiable intention.

In Lawrence, Mass., laet week a woman was fined $25 and costs—the smallest fine that could be imposed in the case—for assuring the assessors that thero was no ono at her house, save her "old man," liable to be taxed, when in fact she had several malo boardors.

The Honston *Telegraph*, of the 20th inst., says the report than ten thoneand Missourians are on their way to Mexico is undoubtedly a piece of nonsense. The entire party is less than four hundred.

We learn from Texas, that on the 13th ult., two companies of the Seventy-eighth Iowa Cavalry fonght five hundred Sionx Indians, and captured four of them. Tho Indian loss was unknown, but it was thought to be heavy.

Gov. PARSONS, of Alabama, has issued a proclamation to the people of that State, in which he nrges them to conform peaceably and cheerfully to the new order of things, and apply themselvee to making the best of their circumstances.

The Louisville *Democrat* estimates that over 60,000 slaves have crossed over the Ohio River, under Gen. PALMER'S passes, since tho 1st of May. At this rate the whole slave population of Kentucky will "pass away" in less than one year.

It is expected that the approaching commencement at Waterville, Me., will be an occasion of unusual intereet, in view of the expected completion of the projected $150,000 subscription to the funds of the college.

The postal service is being restored very rapidly in Tennessee. The Nashville *Union* of the 12th, announces the opening of a number of post offices and the establishment of several new post routes.

A bear was recently captured and killed at Aneon, after he had dragged a trap weighing 80 pounds two miles over hills, ledges and felled trees. The bear was six feet and seven inches in length.

The collection of coins at New-Haven, belonging to Yale College, has heen considerably increased within a few months, valnable Syrian and Egyptian coins heing among the recent accessions.

An unknown person took a horse from a barn at St. Stephen, a few nights since, and driving him to Salmon Falls, backed him off a high point of rocks. The animal fell abont twenty feet, and was killed.

The *National Intelligencer* stetes that a satisfactory arrangement has been made with Mr. JOHN T. FORD for the occnpany of his theatre by the government.

The Machiae (Maine) *Union* says six tons of hay, full weight, was cnt ono day last week on a few rods less than one and one-third acres of land.

All the cattle-sheds and slaughter-houses near the west end of Bergen Tunnel were destroyed by fire on Monday night, involving a loss of $20,000.

The Navy-yard rope walk, at Charlestown, which is 550 feet in length, is to be enlarged by the addition of another story, the roof having been taken off for that purpose.

Indianapolis has heen supplied with horse-railroads, that are being run profitably.

We are indehted to the Purser of the steamer *Granada* for the prompt delivery of our papers.

LOCAL NEWS.

The One Hundred and Second New-York Regiment was the only command arriving yesterday. The regiment numbered 625 men, under the command of Col. H. S. CHATFIELD. It was the intention of the friends of the One Hundred and Second to give it a formal reception to-day, but the regiment left during the afternoon for Hart's Island, thus defeating their amiable intentions. The One Hundred and Second halted in front of the Astor House and saluted Gen. HOOKER with three cheere and a tiger. In reply the General made a short epeech.

An improved demand prevailed for Breadstuffs yesterday at advanced prices. Provisions were less active and unsettled. Groceries heavy and drooping. Cotton depressed. Whisky a shade higher. Freights quiet.

The price of Gold was 143 yesterday, the same as on Monday. Exchange on London, 108¾@109 ₱ cent., closing dull for the *Persia*. Government Stocks ¼ ₱ cent. higher on U. S. 5-20s. Erie shares buoyant and 2@3 ₱ cent. higher. The other Railroads steady.

The Live Stock Markets this week have received a full average supply of most kinds of animals for this season. The receipts of beef cattle fall abont 370 head short of the snpply a week ago. Yet notwithstanding this decrease in numbers and of cool weather; which always increases consumptiou, and above all an advance of fully ½c. ₱ lb., live weight, at the Albany market, prices here are no higher. This is encouraging to consumers, who have been told hy the butchers that the bottom of the decline is reached, and that they need look no further for peace prices, bnt rather expect higher rates. The general quality of the cattle was an improvement on last week, and we gladly note it. Prices ranged at 12c.@17c. ₱ lb., dressed weight, for poor to best grades of animals. The majority of the transactions taking place were at 14c.@16c., embracing a fair to good grade of cattle. The falling off in the large receipts of sheep up to Monday night caused an advance of ½c. ₱ lb. on Tuesday morning, prices ranging at 6c.@7c. for fair to good qnalities. The live hog market closed weak at 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb., live weight.

Justice Upon the Murderers of the Prisoners.

The assassins of the President disposed of, the government will next take in hand the ruffians who tortured to death thousands of Union prisoners. The laws of civilized warfare must be vindicated; and some expiation must be exacted for the most infernal crime of the century. The guilt is of that character which it is impossible to cover by any legal perversion, or by any denial of the evidence. The laws of war, which require that prisoners should not be put to death, and shall be spared all needless suffering, are as distinctly set forth by all the standard authorities on the subject, and as universally recognized by Christian nations as any principles of public law. The fact that the prisoners in the hands of the rebels were subjected to unnecessary cruelties, which, in thousands of instances, resulted in death, rests upon proofs that exclude all possibility of doubt. Even if, in the spirit of extremest charity, it be allowed that the meagreness of the rebel commissary stores was such that the prisoner depots could barely be furnished with a sufficiency of wholesome food, there were other deadly cruelties than starvation, for which it is impossible to plead any such necessity. Nothing can be said in mitigation of the stripping of our prisoners of the apparel required for their warmth, of refusing them fire, of withholding pure water, of selecting miasmatic sites for places of confinement, of making those places mere pens, without roofs or any shelter whatever from the scorching suns of Summer, and the pelting storms of Winter; or any of the other hundred forms of maltreatment, all calculated to kill by inches. Give the rebels the benefit of every possible excuse in connection with their straitened means, and other peculiar circumstances, and yet the fact stands that thousands of Northern soldiers are buried under Southern soil who to-day would be rejoicing at home had they received, we will not say snch treatment as did the rebel prisoners in our hands, but the treatment the rebels could have given, had they been disposed, even had their disadvantages been ten times greater than they were.

It is true that there may in some cases be legitimate doubts where the chief personal responsibility for these terrible crimes should rest. In respect to Capt. WIRZ, for instance, tho Commandant of the Andersonvi lle prison stockade, about to be tried, it may be shown that he went into his business of wholesale murder, on express instructions by superior authority. This, of course, will not exculpate him, yet it would fasten the prime guilt upon the higher official, whoever he might be, and make that superior even more worthy of death. If it shall be shown that the destroying of our prisoners, at any point, was due to regulations *prescribed* hy the commandant of the department, or by the rebel Secretary of War, or by the rebel Executive, JEFF. DAVIS himself, no height of position should furnish any protection. Jnstice will not be done in these trials unless not only the immediate administrators of the cruelties be brought to punishment, hnt those who planned and ordered them.

It is manifest that this maltreatment must have proceeded from some general design upon the part of the rebel government. The fact that it was universal, shows that it did not come from the mere individual caprice of the men to whom the prisoner-pens, in the different parts of the "Confederacy" were intrusted. Again, a general plan is evident from the fact that no removal of any superintendent was made because of his cruelty. The abuses were notorious. The rebel Senator FOOTE made them a subject of a special resolution of condemnation in the Richmond Congress. The Richmond authorities were, unquestionably, just as cognizant of them as the Washington authorities were cognizant of the treatment received by the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, Fort Delaware, and Elmira. The fact that they knew and did not check, makes it certain that they sanctioned, and probable that they positively directed.

The persons detailed for the charge of the military prisons in the "Confederacy" were men whose natural disposition specially qualified them for a brutal and base business. They had to be men of military rank, for their position was a military position; but they had neither the courage nor the personal respectability to fit them for the leaders of soldiers, and they easily suffered themselves to be made the instruments of a work which no manly nature could possibly have endured. It has been claimed by the apologists for the rebel government that these barbarities upon the living came from individual malignity, like the barbarities npon the dead after Bull Run, and that no people are free from individuals who have the nature of savages. The crime of the rebel government is not that such miscreants existed within its jurisdiction, but that it devolved upon them trusts involving the life and death of tens of thousands of helpless men. All this blackening of the character of the overseers of the prisoners, instead of relieving the rebel government, only adds to its condemnation.

It seems at first blush somewhat singular that JEFF. DAVIS should have planned, or tolerated, this system of murdering our prisoners, when we had a greater number of Confederate prisoners. A dead prisoner in his hands could not be given in exchange for a living prisoner in ours. But for nearly a year in the latter stage of the war all exchange was stopped in consequence of the refusal of the Confederate authorities to recognize colored soldiers as subjects for exchange; and it was precisely during that period that the Union prisoners were subjected to their most terrible privations. It appears to have been the policy of DAVIS to force our government to an abandonment of its policy of raising black regiments. He took the earliest opportunity to proclaim that all men of color taken prisoners from our armies would be sold into slavery. Our own government, of course, could not tolerate any such atrocity. It was bound, by every moral and legal obligation, to protect all who wore its uniform; and it had no alternative but to suspend the exchange until the rebel government should consent to give the benefit of it to all prisoners, irrespective of color. The rebel chief, it would seem, fancied that he could force our government to yield by inflicting intolerable suffering upon our prisouers. It is not at all unlikely that the expectation of securing the system of exchange that suited him was the principal incentive to the special cruelties that were dealt our prisoners during the latter part of the war. The cruelties of the earlier part of the war, which were less aggravated,, may have been graded to the more general purpose of disabling the prisoners from service after exchange, and of preventing new enlistments.

Of course, military tribunals will conduct these trials for the violation of the lawe of war. They will have great latitude of investigation. Undoubtedly, they will determine not only the guilt of the particular executioners of all these dreadful atrocities, but whether criminality does not also attach to higher officials. Justice and public sentiment require that all who either devised, directed or executed this murderous system, should suffer the extremity of military punishment.

Capital and Labor.

We are glad to see that the workmen at different trades and handicrafts are meeting together extensively to discuss their interests, and are taking council one with another. The question of wages, the question of hours of work, the qnestion of apprenticeship, the question of the relations of labor and capital, and other questions, temporary and permanent, will all be helped to a satisfactory solution by wise discussion, and by a comparison of views and notes on the part of all concerned. We think it would be well if those Societies and Unions which are composed mainly of the working craftsmen, would secure the attendance at their meetings of those who are employers, "bosses" and capitalists. Many misunderstandings would thns be prevented, many mistakes corrected, many theories tested at both ends. It seems from the proccedings of some of these societies that many of their members cannot get out of their heads the notion that capital is everlastingly and necessarily at war with labor, that employers are the natural enemies of the employed, and that it is the duty of one to organize for perpetual resistance to the other. It is curious enough that such opinions should exist in this country; hnt that they do, it needs but that one should attend any of these trade meetings to be satisfied. Freedom of discussion, however, if it be permitted, and a comparison of views between employers and employed, if it could be had, would soon rectify all such damaging errors.

The meeting of the "Journeymen Horseshoers' Protective Union, held on Monday night, deserves commendation for the freedom of argument on these points. It was addressed by the President of the Horseshoers' Association, the President of the Plumbers' Association, the President of the Plasterers' Association, and the President of the Painters' Union. One of the speakers "eloquently" delivered himself of the old absurdities concerning the enmity of labor to capital, the anxiety of capital to crush labor, etc., etc., and announced that "the capitalists were about to put forth their strength this Winter to crush down the workingmen's associations." Another of the speakers, however, (Mr. MCDERMOTT, President of the Plasterer's Association,) had clearer and sounder views upon the subject, and it is only by such intelligent discussions on the part of intelligent men that the members of these societies can be benefited.

"We fall into a grievous error," said he, "by abusing capital and capitalists, and calling them hard names. All this abuse never amounts to anything. Capital is as necessary for us to live as the air we breathe. What creates labor but capital? And in the same manner labor is the parent of capital. Nothing on earth is valuable to man until the stamp of labor is imprinted on it. Now, a mania for strikes pervades all organizations. No sooner is a society formed than its members, without ever asking themselves if they owed any duties toward employers, at once wish to announce its existence to the world by a strike. Societies possess rights which they should unflinchingly maintain, and owe rights to the employer which they should never refuse. Wages are like the ocean—thus far and no further can they go. Suppose a strike succeed, what then? One strike puts up prices in every branch of business, and, of course, reacts on labor. Rather let us profit by experience; keep wages at a certain level and preserve our moral character. That is enough for any workingmen's society to attend to. Let each man be proud of his vocation, and commune with his fellow-workmen about everything relating to it. Disorganized, how can we know anything about our trade, about the state of the market affecting it? Organized, we learn the exact statistics of our respective trades, and regulate our ways accordingly. A certain class of growlers and quarrelers in societies force them to adopt arbitrary measures into unjustifiable strikes, and then they are the very first to back out, when brought face to face with the consequences of their rashness. Growlers are the drones in the workingmen's hive; they are ever snarling at the measures of others, ever complaining of cliques, ever breaking up confidence in a society."

SOLDIERS AND ORATORS.—It is pleasant to hear a soldier tell of his battles and a victor recount his triumphs. But we fear that the friends of Gen. SHERMAN, in the West, will not add to his fame by compelling him to deliver public speeches at the rate of two or three a week. We have published a number of these speeches, and yesterday we gave quite a lengthy one, which he delivered at St. Louis a few days ago. As is natural, they relate mainly to his own exploits in the war. During its progress he was bitterly averse to the correspondents who attempted to follow him and chronicle his deeds; and we judge now the reason was that he considered them ignorant as to the real part he played in the conduct of affairs. That part, it would seem, has been much greater than ever was heretofore supposed. Even in the earliest stages of the war, before GRANT had achieved a single victory, Gen. SHERMAN told HALLECK privately that the "perpendicular" of the rebel line in the southwest was the Tennessee River, and that it would have to be broken "physically by a perpendicular force." And so he goes on, narrating circumstances of the subsequent great campaigns in the Mississippi Valley, showing, at every step, how little these people know who attributed their success to the genius of GRANT.

Gen. SHERMAN has lately announced that he would not be a candidate for the Presidency; but if, in spite of his present resolution, he should be, we fear that his opponents would ruin his prospects by inducing him to take to the stump.

Fenian.

If there had been newspapers in the eighth century, when the wandering pirates of the Northern seas first ravaged the shores of the Green Isle, we should be able to ascertain when it was that Ireland began to organize societies to liberate herself, for doubtless even in those chaotic days there were demagogues and self-seeking leaders who were ready to traffic in national humiliation, and rise upon any wave of popular emotion that promised to hoist them into power or notoriety.

Far be it from us to speak with levity of Ireland or of her people. A lovelier or more desirable land does not bask in the sun—a more warm-hearted, generous people does not live. Nature has done her best for the land; Providence has been most liberal to the inhabitants, yet from the mythic dsys of St. PATRICK down to the present hours of THE O'CONNOR, can the most patient student point us to the period when Ireland was not oppressed, when Irishmen were not just about to establish themselves as a grand, free and independent nation? Will any one inform us of the day—from Anno Domini One to Anno Domini Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five, in which the Irish people had no grievance? Some people take a keen pleasure in being unhappy, and, indeed, that spirit seems not only prevalent among, but almost confined to those who are naturally the most light-heatred and careless in their daily life. In this forever being unhappy, this everlasting downtroddenness, this perpetually reminding the world of their sufferings, our Irish friends certainly bear the palm. They have been the victims, according to their own showing, of enforced tyranny ever since they had a recognizable existence. The vikings from Norway, the dark-haired pirates from Denmark, the Anglo-Saxons of the Heptarchy, RICHARD STRONGBOW and FITZSTEPHENS, EDWARD BRUCE, bluff HARRY the Eighth, the English emigration encouraged by JAMES the First, the rongh propagandism of OLIVER CROMWELL, with its terrible retribution for the preceding massacre of Protestants, the contest against WILLIAM of Orange, and so on down to the latest pugnacious assault npon some lonely English official, all go to heap up the mountain of oppression under which the Irish people groan and grumble, hut which they seem to grow more and more incapable of shaking off.

Let us not be understood as speaking unkindly of the land or its people. We should heartily rejoice if to-day every native of the island could be sent back to its green shores, and there assist in establishing a nation as much more glorious and powerful than England than England is greater than Hawaii. But is it not time that the Irish nation (that is to be) gave the world something better than "societies?" Have there not been enough of United Irishmen, Men of '98, Peep-o'-Day Boys, Repealers, Ribbonmen, Orangemen, Fenians, &c.? We have waited a tolerable life-time, and have looked carefully through past history, without finding a single well organized, determined and continued movement toward the national independence so constantly speechified, poetized and promised by the representatives of the Irish people. Within the mere trifle of a thousand years they have undertaken a hundred revolutione, esch one resulting more impotently or more ridiculously than the one preceding. And now in this latest attempt, what better promise do we have? Granted that the English government of Ireland is oppressive, that the people are over-taxed, not fairly represented, deprived of rights and privileges that common justice would accord to any other subjected race; admitting all these, what prospect of overthrowing such tyranny is presented by this latest sensational society, the Fenians? We might ask what right have they to organize rebellion against their own government in our neutral territory—bnt let that pass, since the love we bear to England is not likely to be diminished nor our own national character compromised by anything more serious than brag and bluster. We ask, how much more may the world expect from this formidable Fenian organization than from the United Irishmen of the last generation, or the repealing hosts that followed O'CONNELL? Naturally enough, on the occasion of a celebration (which was simply immense in its crowd of participants and miraculous in its perfect good order,) we look to the official address delivered npon the grand occasion, for some indication of the purposes and prospects of "the brotherhood"—we believe that is what they call it. This address we find to be the old stereotyped tirade, the same everlasting rehearsal of wrongs, mingled with the usnal liberal amount of threats and vainglorions boastings. The only point that even appears to promise results different from the abortions of other days, is this:

"The position that I occupy in the Fenian Brotherhood is one that enables me, nay, of necessity compels me to have a knowledge of all its machinery, its strength, its hopes and its prospects; and I could tell you much that would cheer every true Irish heart and advance the cause with the cold and unbelieving outside the organization, bnt it would not be alone imprudent but criminal in me to do so, as the ears of our enemy are long and open, her spies are about even in this very city, perhapsin this very crowd. And though much her press pretend to sneer at the movement, I assure you the British Government has a very different opinion of it, for she is beginning to hear the rumbling of the storm that will shake, if not destroy her rotten old hnlk from stem to stern.

This is enough. The Feuians are going to do it. Let little BRIAN BORHOIME and the great JOHN MITCHELL stand aside on the historic page. To be sure, they eaid the same things, (and the first kept his word to the Danes,) but it remains for the Feniens to cover the race with glory, and the pages of history with dazzling splendor. Perhaps we are a little dull in our hearing, for we have not yet discovered the rumbling of the storm that is to shake the rotten old hulk; bnt after such assurance, who can doubt that the storm is up and the hulk is being violently shaken? How long the British Government can stand under such a shaking, it is not for us to guess. We wait the alarming messages that should soon reach us per Atlantic Telegraph, (at five dollars a word,) to know the extent of the earthquake.

In the meantime, let our Celtic friends eat, drink and be merry; dance at Jones' Wood and elsewhere—mix a little lager with their usquebaugh, and keep a steady eye on that rotton old hulk. They had a splendid time yesterday; let their innocent jollifications be repeated many times over—speech and all.

HONORS TO THE BRAVE.—The celebrations that are being held by some of our great colleges, in commemoration of those of their graduates who fell during the war, and in honor of those who have done service and survived it, deserve commendation, and their example ought to be followed by all the institutions of learning in the land. That at Harvard last week, of which the TIMES yesterday contained a full and admirable account, was altogether the most imposing that has yet taken place. It showed, so far as it went, and we know that the record in every other case would be essentially the same, how noble has been the patriotic attitude and practical action of the scholarship and intellect of the republic during its late orisis. It disposes of the wicked statement of the Copperheads that those who were learned and well-to-do contented themselves with urging others to rush to the battle-field, while they devoted themselves to selfish ease. The simple facts that out of 2,400 living graduates of Harvard (including the aged, sick, absent and all,) over *five hundred* voluntarily entered the service of the country, and one hundred of them fell in it, (not counting the wounded and sick,) furnish a sufficient answer to all the falsehoods and sneers about the matter. Ten fell at Gettysburgh, said Gov. ANDREW; seven fell at Antietam; five at Fredericksburgh, five at Cedar Mountain, five in this struggle, and as many more in that; and every arm of the service, military and naval, was represented; every rank, from Major-Geueral to private, from Gen. WADSWORTH, who fell in the Wilderness, to private EMERSON, who fell at Chancellorsville. At this commemoration alone there were present twelve distinguished General officers who had graduated at Harvard, and, in the true democracy of New-England, they shared the honors of the day with those of their fellow-graduates who had done service as privates in the ranks. "God knows," exclaimed RALPH WALDO EMERSON, "God knows these scholars and idealists had no fury for killing their old friends and countrymen;" but "they exchanged the black coat for the blue," because of their all-dominating devotion to their country.

A commemoration somewhat similar to this noble one at Harvard is to be held by Yale; and, we trust, that the chief colleges of New-York will follow the example, and do honor to their *alumni* who have houored them on the field of battle. In every way possible we should for all time to come honor and eerve the brave men who have fought in the war of freedom—aiding the families of the fallen, assisting the disabled, helping those who need employment to find it, and exhibiting our patriotism by always befriending those who saved our country.

BRITISH VIEWS ON PEACE AND WAR.—There were two letters in the TIMES on Monday from two able and philosophical correspondents, which incidentally expressed very different ideas on the same point. One of these letters was written from Ohio, by the "Veteran Observer," and the other from London, by the well-known American philanthropist "C. L. B.," who is now on a visit to Europe. The "Veteran Observer," descanting upon what he judges to be the policy, purpose and necessities of modern England concerning war, remarked:

"One thing is certain: Great Britain cannot afford to go to war with any great commercial nation; and, least of all, with the United States. I give great credit to Mr. SEWARD for his able and adroit correspondence with England; but we were never in danger of any war with her, for she dare not go to war with us. This was the simple truth, and every intelligent statesman knows it. The whole policy of England is now, and has been for thirty years, to disarm the hostility and jealousy of France and the United States, because she could not afford a war with either."

On the other hand, "C. L. B.," who has in London a closer view of England and its controling spirit, wrote thus:

"When Americans talk of 'England's dreading war;' of her being compelled 'to swallow mountains of dirt;' of her bearing everything and paying anything rather than have her commerce swept from the seas and her manufacturing population embarrassed, they are speaking of a Power which, small as its *habitat* is, is the pluckiest little nation and the richest in Europe. With the Englishman, pluck is a tradition. He would burn every ship, and sweep his factories into the sea, and arm every right hand, before knowingly he would submit to any wrong or bear an intended insult. We may be sure of that. The English are only ourselves, with a little more phlegm. Every American knows that the profits of a whole continent and the lives of a generation would be sacrificed before we would submit to an injustice from a powerful neighbor. It is precisely so with England. And we had better understand that the old fatherland is no contemptible adversary now for any one. The blood runs as strongly in the veins of her sons as it did in the days of Waterloo. She has hosts of strong men, and could put her millions in the field if it was a death struggle."

There are doubtless great elemeuts of truth in the statements of both our correspondants, divergent though they appear. The first view takes into consideration the cotemporary policy of the British Government, and the real necessitiee of the British condition; the second view is based on the real spirit of the British nation, which, however, it must be remembered, in the long run creates and dictates national policies.

THE SALT MEADOW RACES SUSPENDED.—We are informed that the Morris and Essex Railroad Company have ordered their engine-drivers to suspend the amusement of trying speed with the New-Jersey engines on the meadow between the Hackensack and the Passaic Rivers. It is now ordered, by both companies, we believe, that the train nearest to the 1,500-feet signal-posts, as they approach either river, shall push ahead, and the one in the rear shall follow at such rate as to avoid even the appearance of racing. The railroads have done a simple act of justice to themselves and the public. It is well.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 25.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS—VIRGINIA OPINION.

Referring to the newspaper paragraph which states that the returns in Virginia show that the regular Secession candidates have been elected, a distinguished Virginian in this city says, the spirit of the late elections in his State has not been fairly understood and represented in the Northern press. It has been alleged that Secessionists and rebel sympathizers have been, in many instances, elected to office. Admit such to be the case. It must be remembered that the elections which have taken place since LEE'e surrender have been alone *for* county offices; that these offices are in no sense political; that they are expresaly, and from the nature of the duties, made exceptions from the disqualifications which apply to higher offices, that, in accordance with an usage which has long characterized Virginians, they have reelected the old incumbents whom they have known themselves by previous trial, faithful ministerial agents. These men thus elected, and stigmatized as Secessionists and rebel sympathizers, have, in good faith, taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and have thus given the highest pledge of their fidelity and loyalty; and if men thus qualified are not to be regarded as fit incumbents of such ministerial offices, it is manifest that they must remain vacant in two-thirds of the State, unless it is thought wise to import them from the North. He was satisfied from his observation of the people of Virginia, that they were disposed to give an earnest and sincere support to the authorities of the Union; but they liked to exhibit their loyalty in their own way, and nothing in his judgment could more effectually repress that feeling than impertinent efforts to dictate to them the manner in which it best becomes them to manifest their love and respect for the Union.

SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY.

Commissioner FISK, Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs for Kentucky and Tennessee, sends a report to the Bureau of Freedmen, dated July 20, in which occurs the following paragraph:

"Kentucky is just now stirred to its bitter depths on the slavery question. A hotly-contested political canvass is agitating the entire State. The only issue before the people is a ratification of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery. The devotees of barbarism cling to its putrid carcass with astonishing tenacity. Kentucky, I fear, will refuse to become one of the twenty-seven pall bearers required to bear the remains of the great abomination to its final resting place. Major-Gen PALMER, commanding department, has, by General Order, stricken the shackles from all slaves who will leave the State. His post commandants throughout the State are issuing passes to each colored person making application. Railroads, steamboats and ferry-boats are required to transport all who present the military pass and pay their fare. This order was issued on the 10th inst., and the result has been that thousands of the colored population have crossed the Ohio, and are now crowding the towns and cities of the States lying opposite.

The writer adds that he is daily looking for a breeze from Indianapolis and other Northern cities that may be experiencing this "black vomit." The emancipation and deportation general order, and the agitation attending the political canvass, has roused every colored person to the importance of striking for freedom, and men, women and children are generally upon the move for some place beyond the reach of their late masters. In many localities the most cruel and fiendish atrocities are being visited upon the slaves by their maddened and despairing ex-owners. Especially is this the case when the males of families have been enlisted in our army. Gen. PALMER has directed his Post Commandants to forward all parties making application for protection to Camp Nelson, and 500 were sent there during last week alone.

MINISTER FAULKNER.

Hon. C. J. FAULKNER arrived here last evening. He says he has been misrepresented by some of the newspapers; that he has been a Union man throughout the war, and had nothing to do with the rebellion save holding a position on Stonewall JACKSON'S Staff, which he did simply as a personal consideration for the rebel officers and for no political purpose.

TROOPS IN SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Bnt four regiments are to be left in the Shenandoah Valley under Gen. TORBET, who only asked for three, that number of troops being deemed sufficient. The remainder of Gen. TORBET'S late command arrived here to-day, viz.: The One Hundred and Ninety-fourth, One Hnndred and Ninety-fifth, and Two Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania, and the One Huudred and Ninety-fifth Ohio.

MAN VERSUS WOMAN—THE DIFFERENCE.

The precedent established in the Harris case was partially reversed to-day in a cause tried before Judge WYLIE, in the same court in which Miss HARRIS was acquitted, and in part, by the same jury which decided that it is justifiable homicide when a woman kills her lover because he did not marry her. One HORATIO MALONEY loved and lived with FLORENCE WILSON, a pretty little woman, about the size and appearance of Miss HARRIS. FLORENCE vowed eternal love and fidelity to HORATIO, but she would keep company contrary to HORATIO'S expressed wish with a man other than HORATIO. So HORATIO inserted the blade of a small knife somewhere in the vicinity of the fifth rib of FLORENCE and made quite a scratch; and FLORENCE this afternoon told her story to the jury, who found HORATIO guilty, and he was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. Had HORATIO killed FLORENCE, it is understood the jury would have acquitted him.

PROMOTIONS OF GEN. KILPATRICK'S STAFF.

Majors—L. G. Estes, to be Colonel by brevet; E. E. Dunbar, Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet. Captains—E. V. Brookfield, W. H. Day, E. M. Hayes, Majors by brevet. Lieutenants—Norman Lewis, A. J. Fuller, Wm. Hollingsworth, Wm. E. Wedmeyer, Charles McRae, Captains by brevet.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Secretary SEWARD and several members of his family leave here to-morrow afternoon, on the revenue-cutter *Northerner*, for Cape May. Gen. HARDIE left here this morning for New-York, where he will remain until Monday next. Gen. BANKS will reside permanently in Louisiana, and enter upon the practice of the law in the City of New-Orleans. Gen. BLAIR, of the Seventeenth Army Corps, is in the city.

MONEY FOR VESSELS.

Since the close of the war over one million dollars have been paid into the Treasury as the proceeds of sales of vessels sold by the Navy Department.

PROGRESS OF PARDON.

A greater number of pardons were granted by the President to-day than were ever issued in one day before. No persons of note are included in the list.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 25.

A CASE OF ROBBERY.

On the 5th of June, 1864, the Chief Clerk and Superintendent of the loan branch connected with the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to the latter a note, stating that one hundred bonds, partially prepared for issue, of one thousand dollars each, were missing, and that he had exhausted all the resources at his command in endeavoring to find them. As they had not been signed by the Register or sealed, they could not be negotiated. The coupons, however, amounting to $108,000, were sealed and complete, and payable to bearer on the first of January and July in each year, and could be sold anywhere. The Solicitor of the Treasury, having employed two detectives of this city, it was not long before they fixed upon WM. W. WHITTLESEY, a clerk in the loan office of the Treasury Department, as the guilty party, but it was not deemed advisable to make the arrest until more conclusive evidence could be obtained. Their suspicions were strengthened by the fact of his resigning his position in the Treasury in December last, and of his living sumptuously without ostensible means. On Saturday last the detectives proceeded to New-York, and captured WHITTLESEY near the Western Hotel, in Cortlandt-street. He confessed his guilt, and stated to them where some of the coupons were concealed, namely, in the chandeliers of his residence, where they were subsequently found, but the bonds had been destroyed. On recovering all that was available of the stolen property, the detectives took their prisoner rapidly to Jersey City to catch the train. WHITTLESEY quietly seated himself in the car, but soon after the train had attained its full speed, he hastened to the door, doubtless with the intention of jumping off, but was pulled back. Finding himself foiled, he endeavored to obtain sympathy from the passengers, by re-

causing the officers of kidnapping him. He was safely landed here this morning, and conveyed to the police headquarters. WHITTLEBY had sold some $8,000 worth of the coupons, and made about $2,200 on the premium on the gold. He had no money when arrested, notwithstanding his high style of living.

TREASURER AT CHARLESTON.

The President has appointed BENJ. E. PRESSLY Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Charleston, S. C.

SELLING OFF.

The Navy Department is rapidly disposing of its immense fleet at prices at about the government appraisement. The next great sales take place as follows: Boston, Aug. 1; Philadelphia, Aug. 10; New-York, Aug. 15; Mound City, Ill., Aug. 17; and Washington, Aug. 19. These sales will dispose of the larger portion of the fleet, which has taken so prominent a part in crushing the rebellion.

FORD'S THEATRE.

The Secretary of War, having occupied Ford's Theatre, has informed the counsel of Mr. FORD that he recognized the latter's right to compensation, and after a careful investigation of the value of the building, rented it until the 1st of February next for $1,500 a month, with the privilege of purchasing it for $100,000, (the price agreed upon with the Christian Commission,) if Congress see proper to do so; if not, to return it in good condition. The building will probably be needed for the depository of the rebel archives.

ISSUE OF PATENTS.

One hundred and eighty-four patents were issued to-day.

THE TRIAL OF WERTZ.

Preliminary measures are in progress for the trial of Capt. WERTZ, formerly in charge of the Andersonville Military Prison. A large number of witnesses have already been summoned, and letters are constantly received from those who possess knowledge of the cruelties practiced on Union prisoners by this rebel commander.

MOVEMENTS OF GOV. PERRY.

Gov. PERRY will leave here to-day for South Carolina, to enter upon the duties of his office.

ILLNESS OF A NORTH CAROLINA DELGATE.

ISSAAC E. HOLMES, one of the delegation from North Carolina, is ill in Washington.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

A number of leading railroad men from the South are here on business connected with their respective companies.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Increase of the Republican Party in Mexico—Death of Pueblita—Saltillo and Monterey Garrisoned by the French, &c., &c.

HAVANA, Thursday, July 20, 1865.

The steamship *Vera Cruz* has brought us news from the port of that name up to the 14th inst., and the dates from the capital reach to the 9th.

The solidity of the empire was being universally discussed, and in tones very different from the mellifluous accounts of the city orator which MAXIMILIAN then heard. An Orizaba journal complains that a year has passed and now we find that everybody and nobody are for the empire. "But this should not appear so surprising. The citizen gentleman of Mollere's comedy was forty years old before he knew that he spoke in prose."

Another paper, the *Ere Nouvelle*, complains that the government had not succeeded in disarming the enemies of the empire, by protesting its liberalism and trying to coax over the men of that party. In vain had a preference been shown toward them in the bestowal of office, so that their views as to the course they wished government to take might be clearly indicated. The *Ere* concludes: "These are undeniable facts."

The fact is that MAXIMILIAN cannot reconcile the parties who know well for what they contend. The old struggles of Europe between the exorbitant pretensions of a State church and an indignant people, are devasting the fields of Mexico as they have those of Germany, France and even every district of the old world.

Another paper thus sums up the state of parties: "The opposed parties, and chiefly the Liberal one, do not conceal their aspirations. Above all, the latter does not hesitate to propose submitting to the vote of the people the question of the continuance of the empire."

The French journal *Estafette*, of course, is for violence, as it generally is, and considers that the advice of the Conservatives should be adopted. These recommend the government to choose its friends and servants among the men who have given the empire proofs of adherence and fidelity. Which is their own portrait, as painted by themselves. "It should not be enough that a man is loyal and not compromised, to be deemed qualified to serve the State." It then gives a piece of good advice, but which the perplexed neophyte finds hard to put in practice. To keep aloof from the old factions, their leaders and banners; to think only of smothering the civil war, of exterminating the guerrillas, of reforming justice, launching the country into grand undertakings, &c., &c. Nothing so easy as to give advice.

As for the fighting, news comes in from all quarters. In the district of Tolnca the guerrillas are in abundance. Lately great alarm was caused by a band of fifty amongst the different estates.

In Tehuacan robberries are repeated; they are not scarce in Mexico, and in Puebla there are more than wanted. Never was there so much talk of robberies, nor have we ever heard of so many robbers being executed. But that is probable, for it seems a general rule of the Imperialists to call their prisoners robbers and to shoot them. In fact a reign of terror prevails throughout the country. After these frightful scenes they complain that those executed are like the seed of weeds, others spring up in abundance. But it must be always borne in mind that whilst they justly shoot miserable banditti, they treat in the same manner brave soldiers and upright patriots.

From Morelia we are told again of the capture of URUAPAN by REGULES, as before mentioned. Thence the Republicans marched on Taretan, which they entered without difficulty, because the garrison had fled to Ario.

The *Cronista* complains that the revolution spreads rapidly in Michoacan, when, according to it, there have been many opportunities to suppress the movement, but a certain infinence has nullified the exertions of the government. Meanwhile the revolntion is increasing in strength, getting possession of all and obtaining immense resources.

From Morelia later newe represents that the Republicans had left Uruapan, as will be seen by the following dispatch from Gen. TAPIA, dated the 24th ultimo:

"MR. Prefect-General CLINCHANT, from Uruapan, and with the date of yesterday, tells me the following: "GENERAL: I have arrived at Uruapan to-day at half-past one. The enemy, informed of my approach, had evacuated the city during the night. In spite of this, I have surprised PUEBLITA with about 40 men, in this place. I killed about 15, and amongst the dead are PUEBLITA and Major SALAS. I have pursued the rest of his troops who marched toward Patzcuaro. I have taken some wounded officers and others who had escaped from the Liberals after being made prisoners. I have ordered the wounded to be cared for; the rest come with me."

The freshet of the river at Matamoras has taken unusual proportions, extending through the neighborhood of Santa Fe and even of Matamoras. The force of the current occasioned an accident on the river. On the 21st the steamer *Mexico*, carried of ont the channe by the current, struck against some object hidden by the water and sprung a leak. The passengere escaped, except the daughter of the Captain, who perished. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

In a letter in the *Cronista* is lamented the departure from Morelia of the French forces, composed of Zouaves, Chasseurs d'Afrique and artillery, who march toward Acambaro. A large force is considered indispensable in the capital of the department to protect the favorers of the empire.

Señor LONGUEMARE, agent of the Minister of Tomento, in Orizaba, has published a notice offering for sale the lands of Songolica and Piedras Biancas, in the district of the first-named place, and those of Oyo de Agua Grande, &c., in the district of Cordoba. These lands are fit for the growth of coffee, sugar-cane, tobacco, rice and corn. The price is from one dollar to twelve shillings per acre, payable in annual sums during five years. No larger farm than one of 320 or 640 acres will be sold, the government holding a mortgage till the first payment.

By Imperial decree, there is established in the capital a commission, to be styled "The Permanent Commission of Exhibitions and Protector of Manufactures." To it is intrusted the encouragement of national manufacturing and artistic exhibitions, as well as the care of seeing that the productions of the country are exhibited abroad.

We are told that the forces of Gen. PUEBLITA disbanded on learning the death of their leader, and that the French are in pursuit. These latter, the Belgians, and the Second of the line, are pursuing the Republicans toward Tejamanil. In that direction Gen. ORTEGA was carried on a litter, badly wounded.

In Yucatan the wild Indians attacked the barracks of Canot. Directly Gens. CASTILLO and GALVEZ started from Merida for the camp at Tehosuco and detached forces against the enemy.

The government have under consideration the establishment of large warehonses and a large banking establishment, both probably for Vera Cruz.

The *Periodico Official*, of Carmen, states that Gen. CASTILLO, in conjunction with the Prefect and the Captain of the war steamer *Brondon*, had organized a force to attack the Republicans in Palizado and Jonuta. This was composed of French, Austrians and Mexican soldiers; the command was given to the French Capt. JOUQUIERS, of the above-mentioned steamer. An expedition in boats went up the river Palizado, suffering greatly in its advance, but succeded in removing the palisades and obstructions placed in the river. On the 5th instant, at day break, the town of Palizado was entirely surrounded, when the well-known TELESFORO SALAZAR had just abandoned it.

Early on the 6th the expedition renewed its journey to the camp of the Republicans, situated on the other side of the river, opposite to the town of Jonuta, in some buildings on the estate of DON ANTONIO LARA. The Republican flag flying on the intrenchments announced that their enemy was there. Toward the close of the afternoon four canoes, towed by the steam canoe, ranged alongside the positions of the Republicans, the troops landed under a fire of musketry aided by the firing of a cannon. After an hour's fighting a four-pounder was brought ashore and put the Liberals to flight. Night fall, and a heavy rain, prevented all pursuit.

A singular proof of the increased power of the Republicans is found in the deference with which their leaders are now treated in the country papers. Before, they were only considered banditti; now, though refused their military title, the civilian courtesy of Señor (Mr.) is frequently accorded to them.

At Vera Cruz, on the 14th inst., it was stated that the troops under Col. JEANNINOROS entered Saltillo on the 8th. The weather being very wet the same night, he started in pursuit of NEGRETE on the Monclova road. His cavalry overtook the rear-guard of NEGRETE on the following day, after a march of 12 leaguee, at a place called "Las Yerbas," and a squadron of the red lancers was badly handled by the First Squadron of the contra-guerrilla force of Capt. NEY. If so successful, why did they return next day to Saltillo, as they did on the 10th. BRINCOURT had also returned to Parras; but what did he do with NEGRETE? Did he catch a Tartar? However, JEANNINOROS, with a battalion of the Foreign Legion, a squadron of the First Chasseurs d'Afrique, the contra-guerrillas of NEY, 12-pounders and four mortars, guarded Monterey.

Major SAUSSIER, of the Foreign Legion, occupied Saltillo. The General is at Parras, and MEJIA'S division has not left Matamoras.

Two important points of the frontier—Camargo and Piedras Negros—will soon be occupied, and the *filibusteros* are threatened with annihilation.

That reminds me of that very versatile warrior, CORTINA, whose flight into American territory, and his being allowed an asylum, provokes the wrath of the Imperialists, who declare it "a flagrant violation of the laws of neutrality and one of the deplorable events which may give rise to a quarrel."

As for CORTINA himself, he is said to be in the field. According to the *Estafette* he was encamped between the river and San Juan, ready to dispute the passage if LOPEZ attempted to move.

Letters from Monterey mention that several shops belonging to Spaniards in San Antonio Begar, had been plundered. A wagon-train belonging to Col. QUIROGA, going from Texas to Piedros Negras was attacked on Texas territory, six wagoners were murdered and two others wounded, and 160 bales of cotton were burnt. All the cotton which leaves Texas for the frontier is captured and burnt, and the Imperialist writer does not forget to throw much of the blame on the Federals. However, in consequence of the disturbed state of Texas, crowds of commercial men were retiring to Matamoras and Monterey—out of the frying-pan into the fire. In reality, of course, they were alarmed rebels.

The road between San Antonio Begar and Piedras Negros is a pleasant one for travelers. Over sixty persons have lately been there murdered. Amougst the victims was a rich Spanieh merchant, of San Luis, who, in company with three others, perished. CORTINA'S people are blamed for the deed, but who knows, when party spite distorts everything. A clerk escaped and lay hidden for three days in the country. It took place on Texas ground between Rancho-Davis and Rome.

The Mexican papers mention that the stage which left Morelia on the 4th, was attacked and robbed in Querendaro, bnt the robbers were considerate and respected the mail. The same misfortune happened on the 3d to the stage which left the capital, and the mail bage taken, for it was a political attack by the guerrillas of Castillo; in fact, the papers confess that communication between the capital and the chief town of Michoacan is stopped, for the latter place is the haunt of the Repnblican bands.

Of personal news we hear of the death of the sister of Gen. SANTA ANNA; the arrival of the Portuguese Minister, Señor SOTOMAYOR, and the journey of Señor AGUIRRE to Piedras Negros. LARA.

Mr. Dana's Salutatory.

The Chicago *Republican*, of Monday, containe the formal notice of Mr. CHARLES A. DANA'S assumption of editorial control. We give the article entire:

TO THE PUBLIC:

With a sincere feeling of gratitude for the surprising success which has thus far attended the present attempt to found a new daily journal in Chicago, and with warm acknowledgments for the many kind and flattering words of welcome given both to the paper and himself, the undersigned herewith assumes the editorial direction of the Chicago *Republican*.

It will be the first aim of this journal to constantly furnish its readers with the earliest, the most accurate, the most complete, and the most anthentic News. Neither labor nor expense will be spared in the execution of this design.

The *Republican* will also especially devote itself to the industrial and commercial interests of the country, and particularly of the Northwest. Agriculture, Mechanical Invention, the application of Science to the development of the Useful Arts, and, above all, the establishment of new branches of Manufacture among the farming communities of this great and powerful section of the Union, will always occupy a large portion of our columns.

In the discussion of public affairs, the controlling purpose of the *Republican* will be to advocate and carry through those measures and policy that will contribute exclusively to increase and perpetuate the unity, the honor and the power of the republic. It will labor without ceasing for those vital prerequisites and conditions of genuine Democracy, universal education and healthy morals; for the purity of the elective franchise and its universal and equal enjoyment; for the promotion of integrity, patriotism and wisdom in legislative and executive action; and in every way it will endeavor to confirm, deepen and amplify those sublime principles of democratic freedom and republican government, whose living truth the signal blessing of Heaven has lately once more vouched by preserving the nation against the rage of half a universe of their inveterate and merciless antagonists.

In conformity with these general ideas, the *Republican* will continue to give to the Administration of President JOHNSON its cordial, but independent and discriminate support. Avoiding alike the extremes of blind laudation and of carping criticism, it will neither consider the rightfulness of an act to be determined by its being the act of the Executive government, nor will it hasten to believe that experienced, upright, enlightened, patriotic men like the President and the members of his Cabinet have become knaves or imbeciles whenever the winged rumor of a Washington reporter's office attributes to them some mysterious or improbable transaction. While thus sustaining the national administration, according to the measure of our ability, the *Republican* will never forget the duty of keeping alive and glowing that sacred fire of enthusiasm, and that spirit of patriotic and fraternal cooperation which, under God's providence, have given to the great Union party its momentous victories at the polls, and have thus enabled it to vindicate the integrity of the republic, and make the starry banner of liberty the only standard that waves over all the mighty and magnificent countries that stretch between the lakes and the Rio Grande, and have the Atlantic and Pacific for their eastern and western bounds. With the maintenance of that party, the safety of the Union and the dearest hopes of humanity are still identified; and to its wider progress and still nobler efficiency, let every throb of our hearts and every moment of our lives be unalterably devoted.

CHICAGO, July 22, 1865. C. A. DANA.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A YOUNG MAN.—The son of a well-known Federal official in Brooklyn (19th Ward) became so frantic on Monday last, in consequence of being discarded by the lady to whom he was paying attentions, that he swallowed a large dose of laudanum for the purpose of committing suicide. His mother was soon after informed of the rash act, and sent for the family physician, who, by the forcible application of antidotes, saved the young man's life. The only recognition the physician received for his services was a torrent of foul invectives—the would-be suicide declaring that no man had a right to prevent him taking his own life when the lady whom he loved called him a goose.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Saratoga Races.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Monday, July 24.

The programme for the Second Annual Meeting of the Saratoga Association, is announced to come off during the week, commencing August 7.

FIRST DAY.—First race, the Travers' stakes of $50 each, with a purse of $1,000 added, for three-year-olds, 1¾ miles; thirty-nine nominations, embracing some of the best stock in the country. Second race, purse $850, for all ages; two mile heats.

SECOND DAY.—First race for the Saratoga Cup of $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, for all ages, 2¼ miles; eighteen nominations, embracing three, four, five and six-year-olds. Second race, purse of $400 for all ages; mile heats.

THIRD DAY.—First race, purse $500, for three-year-olds, 1½ miles; winner of the Derby or Travers stakee, excluded. Second race, the Saratoga stakes of $50 each, purse of $500 added, for two-year-olds; 1 mile heats, nine nominations. Third race, purse of $300 for all ages, 1¼ miles.

FOURTH DAY.—First race, purse of $300, selling race, dash of 1¼ miles for all ages; horsee entered to be sold for $1,500, (the highest price;) the winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race. Second race, purse of $1,000, for all ages, three mile heats.

FIFTH DAY.—First race, sweepstakes of $50 each purse of $750 added for three-year-olds, dash of two miles; fourteen nominations. Second race, purse of $400, mile heats, for beaten horses.

SIXTH DAY.—First race, hurdle, purse of $500, dash of two miles, over hurdles three feet six inches high, four in each mile. Second race, purse of $1,000 for all ages, dash of four miles. Third race, purse of $500, for two-year-olds, one mile.

Already the principal parties are on the ground, and have their horses in training. We have already noticed the improvements of the course and its grounds, the extension of the grand stand and the erection of another, the erection of additional stables at the training-course, &c. Ample provision is made for the preservation of order by the employment of an efficient force of special policemen, and extra trains are to run from Albany and Troy each day. The display of private equipages already excels that of any previous season, and the "string" for the turf has levied its contributions from some of the best stables in the country.

H.

Base Ball.

KEYSTONE, OF PHILADELPHIA VS. MUTUAL, OF NEW-YORK.

The second match of the series in which the Keystone Club have been engaged in this week, took place at Hoboken yesterday, in the presence of an assemblage of spectators numbering over three thousand, considerable curiosity being evinced to see whether the Mntuals would defeat the Keystones more than the Eurekas had done. As in all the games played by the Mntuals since their first and best game with the Empires, in June last, they played without HARRIS, McSWEENEY, their swift pitcher, being in his place, and, as in the two previous games, the contest turned ont to be a tedious one, in comparison to the lively play which characterized the first Empire match.

The fact is being fully proven this season that swift pitching is not the style of delivery for a lively and pretty game of ball, in which fine fielding is a marked feature, and those clubs who adopt it as a general rule of their play, tacitly acknowledge their inability to properly support good and square pitching by first-class fielding. The match, after the first few innings, ceased to be interesting to any. It was over three hours long, and dull and tedious in the majority of the innings.

Whether McSWEENEY'S delivery is a throw or a pitch, is a matter of but little consequence in either case. If the umpire does his duty thoroughly, and obliges him to pitch or throw for the striker, his balls can be hit without difficulty, and if the umpire is lenient, a long and tedious game is the result. It is to be hoped that in the two grand matches next week, the Mutuals will trust to their efficient corps of fielders to win the ball, and give us a duplicate of the beautiful display made in the Empire match, in the place of the three last matches they have played.

The Keystones showed a considerable improvement in their play since Monday, but still they were not up to the right mark, wild throwe being far too prominent. At the close of the game the Mutuals hospitably entertained their guests, a fine cold collation being provided at PERRY'S hotel, and afterwards they took them to the Lafarge House in two four-horse stages. To-day the Keystones play the Eckfords, on the Union grounds, Brooklyn, at 3 P. M.

We append the score of yesterday's game:

KEYSTONE.	H f..	Runs.	MUTUAL.	H f..	Runs.
Mnlholland	4	1	McMahon	3	4
Cope	2	3	Duffy	3	3
Dick	4	1	Devyr	3	2
Woods	4	0	Patterson	3	3
Wallace	2	1	Zeller	4	3
Melone	4	1	Goldie	2	5
Frazier	3	1	Brown	4	2
Brown	1	3	Wansley	2	4
Cnthbert	3	1	McSweeney	1	5
Total	27	12	Total	27	31

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Keystons	0	1	2	0	2	0	4	2	1—12
Mutual	0	4	0	6	3	2	9	0	7—31

Umpire—Mr. SUTTON, of the Atlantic.
Scorers—Messrs. LYNCH and DOUGAN.
Time of game—3 hours.
Fly-catches—Keystons, 15; Mutual, 7.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK vs. ST. GEORGE.—The second eleven of these clubs play their first game together at Hoboken this season, and it promises to be an exciting contest. Next week the grand match of the year takes place—New-York vs. St. George's first eleven.

Pigeon Shooting.

There was a large gathering of the "crack shots" from the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, &c., yesterday, at the Centreville Course, L. I., to witness the two matches between Messrs. HARTSHORNE and SIMPSON, at double and single birds. The matches were made for $200 a side, each event, at 25 double birds each, 21 yards rise, 80 yards bounds, 1⅛ ounce shot, find and trap for each other, pull for themselves. The second match was made on the same conditions, at 50 single birds. Each match to be shot off on the 25th July. In the first match, Mr. HARTSHORNE felled 27 birds out of 23 pairs; Mr. SIMPSON counted 22 out of the 23 pair, he shooting 7 pair double birds, while HARTSHORNE brought down 5 pair. Several private matches were shot off in the interval of the first and second matchee.

Mr. HARTSHORNE also won the second metch at single birds, bringing down 26 ont of 45, to his opponent's 19 for the same number. This ended this long-talked-of match. The contestants are both amateur sportsmen, and considering the disadvantages they were under—a high wind prevailing, then a shower-storm, afterward a dense, heavy atmosphere—the shooting was tolerable. Messrs. MEAD and RUSSELL officiated as umpires impartially.

THE SOUND VERSUE THE HUDSON.—The question whether the East or North River presents the greater advantages for country residences, remains undecided. If the test be the price to be paid to gratify a preference, the Hudson carries the day. Those who prefer a limitless water-view, yachting, bathing, fishing, may gratify their choice at a sale on the premises, on Saturday next, by P. C. BULKLEY, of the Clark Estate, st Rye, extending to and fronting on Rye Beach. Judge BRADFORD has already purchased one of the sites.

SKANDANAVISK POST.—This is the name of a weekly newspaper published st No. 170 Chatham-square. We underetand that hereafter there will be a semi-weekly edition printed for the city and vicinity, the weekly edition being continued for the country. The paper is commended to the patronage of all Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians.

FIRE IN PIKE-STREET.—At about 8:30 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the attic of the house No. 53 Pike-street, occupied as a boarding-house by Mrs. BURNETT. The roof of the building was burned off, and the damage will amount to $1,000. The loss of Mrs. BURNETT will be about $500; no insurance. The fire was caused by the ignition of benzine, with which Mrs. BURNETT was banishing bed-bugs.

DROWNED.—PETER FITZSIMMONS, aged 12, whose parents reside at No. 261 Stanton-street, fell into the river at the foot of that street last evening and was drowned. The body was recovered.

—THOMAS ZUKOWSKI, who has filled the important position of laboratorian at the Watervliet Arsenal for over thirty years, died at his residence in West Troy, July 20. He was a native of Poland, and was well skilled in his profession. His age was 64.

THE UNITED SERVICE PETROLEUM AND MINING CO.

THE EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Testimony of Col. Hillyer and Mr. Geo. D. Kellogg.

The examination in the case of the United States Petroleum and Mining Company was renewed yesterday before Justice DODGE at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Col. HILLYER was recalled and testified as follows:

TESTIMONY OF COL. HILLYER.

The witness, who was examined by Mr. D. D. Field, deposed that he had looked for a paper memorandum containing his accounts with Col. Mann, but could not find it; had no book account; believed he could find the memorandum. [Witness here examined various money checks—one dated Aug. 17, 1864, for $300; one dated March, 1865, for $300; one dated Nov. 17, 1865, for $300; one dated February 1865, for $50; and a draft dated Sept. 6, 1864, for $100, all drawn in Col. Hillyer's favor.] Witness deposed to the money having been drawn by him on some of the checks; remembered heving received $30 besides the $500 he had obtained from Mann, as given in his previous evidence; the $500 note was made in July, 1864; had drawn on Col. Mann for $200 when witness was in Savannah; could not tell whether he had received certain amounts from Col. Mann till he had his bank book; Col. Mann kept his accounts at the Park Bank, and witness at the Chatham Bank; witness indorsed and got cashed a note of Capt. Maun, the Colonel's cousin, for Col. Mann's benefit; there never was any dispute between Col. Mann and himself about the accounts between them; and consequently he had no distinct recollection about them, as if there was any controversy between them.

Mr. Field here presented the following paper, which was received as evidence and marked Exhibit F:

OFFICE OF THE UNITED SERVICE PETROLEUM AND MINING CO., No. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 27, 1865.

Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, President.
W. D. Mann, Vice-President.
George D. Kellogg, Secretary.
W. C. Church, Treasurer.
W. S. Hillyer, Counsel.
P. O. Box No. 5,920.

Received of W. D. Mann, his draft for $3,000 on E. Gaylord, at 60 days this date. This is in full satisfaction of all claim of mine to the profits of any contract heretofore made for Mann's patent accontrements, and I owe him $630, being amount overpaid by said draft, which I promise to pay on demand—said Mann assuming all liabilities due to parties in any way connected with said contract. WM. S. HILLYER.

This closed Mr. Field's examination of the witness.

Redirect examination by Mr. Banks—Had received $3,400 on the checks he had named; there were three checks not indorsed by him; the last check for $1,000 mentioned by him from Mr. Marks he presumed had been paid to him; if he had not received that check, his net receipts would have been $2,400; Col. Mann received money from Mr. Gaylord on account of certain contracts for accontrements; Col. Mann held two-thirds of the amount tor himself, one-sixth for Boston parties, and one-sixth for witness; in the settlement with witness, Mann stated he had charged $2,000 on account of witness' subscription to the Oil Company; he then changed the amount to $1,000, and Mann had in that way $1,000 of witness in his hands to meet his subscription; that was on the last of April or the 1st of May; 1865, at the office No. 240 Broadway; in the first conversation with Col. Mann he did not speak of any specific lands, but alluded to the oil region; (witness here examined the manuscript inventory of the oil lands;) the lands called in that the Rising Oil Well were substituted in the circular by lote two and three, at the suggestion of Col. Mann at a meeting held in Washington; at the first conversation he had with Mann, he stated he and Stratton had contracts for $45,000 worth of oil lands, and he proposed to put it into a company, and raise that amount with $15,000 as working capital; Mann afterward ehowed witness the subscription paper (identified by witness) which he stated contained a list of the lands: had another conversation with Col. Mann, in which he told witness—

Mr. Field objected to the counsel opening new matter on the redirect examination—necessarily involving a new cross-examination, which would prolong the examination.

The question was then waived till Justice Dodge should decide on their admission, and a brief recess heving been taken; the examination proceeded—subject to any future objection which might be made to expunge this portion of the evidence from the record.

Examination resumed—Had a conversation in May last at No. 240 Broadway, about the cost of the land; Mr. Kellogg was present at that interview; Col. Mann stated he had paid $10,000 for No. 1, $15,000 for Nos. 2 and 3, $5,000 for No. 5, $9,500 for No. 6; those amounts he remembered positively; think he said he paid $400 for No. 4, and that Nos. 8, 9 and 10 cost no more than the expense of procuring them; he said No. 7 cost $5,000; had several conversations with Stratton at the office in Broadway, bnt had no distinct recollection of it except so far as it related to the trusteeship and secretaryship of the company; had an interview with Stratton in Washington, in which he said that if he did collect the subscriptions from the members, he and Col. Mann would have to pay $15,000 to save the contracts the next day; the conversation about the trusteeship and secretaryship, in Washington, after the organization had been effected, was in regard to Mr. Stratton being recommended as secretary by Col. Mann; Mr. Kellogg had been recommended for the office by the Washington stockholders.

Witness then testified that the representations of Col. Mann induced him to invest in the company, and that he knew by Col. Mann's admission that some of those representations were not true.

TESTIMONY OF MR. GEORGE D. KELLOGG.

Mr. George D. Kellogg was then recalled and cross-examined by Ex-Judge Stuart. The counsel handed witness the paper marked Exhibit E, purporting to be a prospectus of the United Service Petroleum and Mining Company.

Question—Was not this prospectue the same as the one issued by Col. Mann?

Witness—It is a copy of the original prospectus issued by Mann, with the exception that in place of Mr. Church as Treasurer, Mr. Hastings appears as the incumbent of the office. It also contained e sentence about oil being developed in Grafton, in Ohio.

Question—Is not this prospectus, issued by yon in May, in pursuance of the authority of the company, the same, in respect to representation about the property of the company and the particular descriptions of the lands on it, and the progress of the work on them, as that originally issued by Col. Mann?

Witness—It is a republication of the original prospectus, except in the differences stated.

Question—You represented in this prospectus that the Grafton Well was being developed, and that several wells were going down there in that region; have you any knowledge to the contrary?

Witness—No, Sir.

Question—You stated in this prospectus, that the property had been purchased by forty-five gentlemen, and was selected after careful examination, by two of their number; is that true or false?

Witness—Col. Mann told me that in the early part of February, at his office, No. 240 Broadway; would not be positive as to the number of forty-five; hut there were between forty and fifty in the company; no company had been formed at the time witness subscribed; was one of the number who originally formed the company; it was formed by filing a certificate of incorporation according to the laws; came in as one of the original snbscribers; made an arrangement to do so in New-York; that subscription was made by taking part of Dr. Stevenson's share in Washington.

Question—Is it true, as mentioned in the prospectus of May, that the company had commenced operations in working oil from the lands?

Witness—From my information I believe it is not true; had the information that oil had been developed when the prospectue was issued from Col. Mann; had heard it after he enbscribed; Mr. Albright acted as agent of the company; he is not at present in the service of the company; Albright first went out for the company to see the property, some time after the prospectus.

Question—Subscriptions were received on this prospectus since the 1st of May?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Question—And the office is still kept open?

Witness—Yes, Sir; Mr. Marks sent $600 toward the working capital of the stock, and I handed the amount to Mr. Hastings, the Treasurer.

The following telegrams were here presented as evidence:

ROUSSEVILLE, April 28, 1865.

W. D. Mann, No. 240 Broadway:

One hnndred barrels, well struck this morning, at the foot of our ravine, only forty rods from our lot, called the McFadden Well. H. W. GOODRICH.

GRAFTON, O., May 1, 1865.

To W. D. Mann, No. 240 Broadway:

Struck flow of oil Brown Well, eighty-two (82) feet to Sand Rock. Come. C. STEBBINS.

They were marked exhibits F. F. and G.

Question—Assuming the part thst Col. Mann telegraphed to Gen. Hancock that oil was developed on the Grafton property; is it not true that you telegraphed to Gen. Hancock about it?

Witness—I did not; I never telegraphed about the oil lands. I wrote about the matter to Mr. Mann, Mr. Chadwick and Gen. Hancock; I gave them a copy of the telegram ehown me by Col. Mann on the subject; I wrote them I had seen a telegram from Col. Mann about the matter.

Question—Did you not write them the substance of the pretence, designated after "N. B." on the prospectus you wrote?

Witness—I believe I did.

Question—Now, Sir, is it true or false that the statement and pretence, designated by the letters N. B., (meaning "Take particular notice that oil has been developed on the Grafton property,") in operation of this company, true or false?

Answer—I do not know; my information was derived from Col. Mann.

Question—You still occupy the office No. 240 Broadway as Secretary of the company?

Witness—I am acting as Secretary of the company, and occupy Room No. 5 there. I regard myself as a squatter in the building.

The case was then postponed till 1 P. M. to-day.

The Milk Extortion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You ask for facts regarding the prices of farmers' produce in passing from first hands. Desirous of aiding you in the good work of ventilating the exorbitant prices demanded by city traders for articles of prime necessity, I give you herewith my experience of the cost and quality of milk in New-York, and at a point accessible by a three hours' ride. I have just taken board for my children at a farm-house about sixty miles from the city, and where the milk is as delicious as was ever nectar to the gods, and is as abundant as excellent.

The pastures after the heavy rains are unusnlly luxuriant, and even old farmers, with chronic propensities for complaint, are silent this season about drouth. These good people sell their milk twice a day to the agent of the city contractors, who, in a drive of half or three-quarters of an hour, can place his milk cans into the cars for New-York. And what do yon suppose these farmers receive for this pure food? *Precisely two and a half (2½) cents per quart.* Surely, a ridiculously small sum, and a very inconsiderable part of our national debt. The price obtained for the milk in the city is ten (10) cents per quart, and makes a gross profit of *only three hundred per cent.*, paid by the consumer to the contractor. This would at first seem liberal enongh, and after allowing a large margin for transportation and distribution expenses. But "with charity toward all," we may be justly sceptical whether three hundred per cent. is a profit sufficiently dilated and satisfactory to the human element that makes a contractor—I had almost said a conetrictor. I believe, as regards some milk contractors, their propensity for craft and avarice is stronger than their milk is of water. These men may be donbtful about the advantage of water as a beverage, and ignore its uses for navigation and lavatory purposes, but as a substitute for any given quantity of milk they have abiding faith in it; and that their faith is accompanied by works, those of us who this morning looked at the thin blue liquid poured into the Mocha can testify.

Certain it is, that while sipping my coffee, and, being in a reflective mood, I was thinking, that if a contractor's patriptism equalized his selfishness, how easily and speedily the remaining shares at the *Herald* office, for liquidsting the national debt, would be subscribed for; and how high on "the roll of honor" would be the names of the noble army of milk contractore. I think, however, the TIMES intimated, some time ago, that the shares were all taken; hut, if I am mistaken, please call the attention of milkmen, with plethoric purses, to an investment which, if shared in, will alleviate the burdens of some of their victims, and perhaps mitigate the indignation of e community, justly incensed by their extortion. Assure them, further, that this scheme for liquidating the public debt is a stock which, unlike their own staple, is in no danger of being watered. L.

A SERIOUE CHAROE AGAINET A LANDLORD.—Yesterday a Mr. WILLIAMS, a landlord at Greenpoint, appeared in Judge DAILEY'S Court, and asked for a dispossess warrant against a family named SCHAPOFF, who occupy his property in Fourth-street. Shortly after Mr. WILLIAMS left the court, Mr. and Mrs. SCHAPOFF entered and asked for a warrant for the arrest of WILLIAMS, on the ground that on divers times since January last the said WILLIAMS had violated the person of Mrs. SCHAPOFF. The Judge is still considering the propriety of issuing the warrant.

Words of Vital Interest.

Will the thousands who read columns of frivolous verbiage every day, devote five minntes to the perusal of a few facts which concern them nearly? Our text is Health, and we will pnt our commentary into a nntshell. Weakness is indirectly the cause of all sickness; for if nature be strong enough to resist the morbid infinences whioh prodnce illness, of course they are powerless. Seek strength therefore. Invigorate and regulate the system. When the quicksilver rangee from 80 to 96 degrees in the shade, the most athletic are enfeebled, and the weak are prostrated. It is at snch a time that snch an invigorator as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is urgently needed. What are the effects of this rere Vegetable Tonic? Would that all who have known its benefits could condense their experience into this paragraph. They would tell the healthy, to protect their health they must use this great safeguard against the debilitating influences. They would exhort the week to discard all unmedicated and impure stimulants, and oling to this wholesome and unfailing Tonic and Alterative, as the shipwrecked mariner would cling to a raft in a stormy sea. They would tell of dyspeptic pangs relieved, of appetite restored, of shattered nerves restrung, of headache cnred, of disordered functions regulated, of hypochondria dissipated, of miasmatic diseases baffled, of fever and ague cured, of liver complaints arrested, of heat, privation and toil defied, of hope reanimated and cheerfulness restored. Such are the effects of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Sold everywhere. New-York office No. 59 Cedar-st.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in snch universal demend, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action npon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Save your Children from the too often fatal effects of Summer Complaint or Cholera Infantum, hy administering in time, Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. No better or surer remedy can be found for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cramps or Cholera, heing quick safe and certain in its action, affording immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists.

Palpitation of the Heart is at Once subdued by the great vegetable sedetive, nervine and tonic BIOKRENE. For persons of a nervous temperament and feeble constitntion it is the only help. Depot, No. 28 Dey-st. Sold by all druggists.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair will restore Gray Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR; *strengthens* and *promotes* the growth of the *weakest hair;* stops its falling ont in three days; keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurions; *the best hair-dressing ever offered to the public;* it is recommended and used by the first medical anthority. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.

I assure all persone the above preparation will do all that is claimed for it.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Do nnt Waste your Money Buying any of the nnmerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, C

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
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Near WALL-ST.,

have in all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
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SECURITY FOR VALUABLES.
In large or small amounts.

STUDIO VAULT,

OFFICE IN THE STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 15 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Unequaled Fire and Burglar-Proof accommodations for the reception of
FAMILY SILVER,
Jewel Cases, Title Deeds, Government Bonds, Bullion, Cash Boxes, Treasury Notes,
ARTISTS' STUDIES,
AND VALUABLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
ABSOLUTE SAFETY GUARANTEED.
(Hours, 8½ A. M. to 4½ P. M.)
WILLIAM A. CROCKER, Superintendent.

Private Safes and Strong Boxes with Combination Locks, to rent by the year.

PRIVATE OFFICE FOR THE USE OF CUSTOMERS

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,733 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating thes bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 94 Broadway and No. 6 Wall-st.,

Dealers in government and other securities. Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal this 15th day of July, 1865.
(L.S.)
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 3, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.
L. S.
Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 15th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 16, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 15th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent., in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 15th day of July, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of July, and opened on the 3d day of August.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the measure recommended by the shareholders' meeting held May 31, 1865, and in order that the lands sold may be represented by a corresponding issue of capital stock, in accordance with the policy heretofore pursued by the company in the issue of Canceled Bonds Scrip, the outstanding shares of this company be increased by the issue of one share for every ten now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every ten held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the company will retain the right to such fractional part at par. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a meeting of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert the Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 16.
CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

NOTICE TO PETROLEUM CAPITALISTS.—We have leased, for oil and mineral purposes, 30,000 acres of land, on Cumberland River and its tributaries, lying in Jackson and Overton counties, Tenn., which lands present a fine field of operations for practical oil and mineral developing capacities. We are desirous of forming an association with a company of such gentleman for the purpose of developing a part or all of these lands upon fair and equal terms. Parties wishing further information, or desiring to enter into such an arrangement, will please correspond with C. L. HILL.
GLASGOW, Ky. W. H. BOTTS.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST negotiating bonds and coupons of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company numbered as follows: 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 1,147, 1,148, 1,420, 1,421, 1,852, the same having been stolen in June, 1864, from a correspondent of the undersigned. A reward will be paid for their return to WARD & CO., No. 54 Wall-st.

Also, of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, due February, 1883, numbered as follows: 366, 495, 496, 492. Also, of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, Goshen Branch, 1,349.

MOUNT ALPINE GOLD COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held as No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 7, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of reorganizing the company under a special charter granted by the State of Rhode Island.
By order, J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.
COMPOUND
INTEREST NOTES,
DATED
JUNE, JULY,
AUGUST, OCTOBER,
AND
DECEMBER, 1864,
WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY.
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

HOWES & MACY,
(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N.Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Persons Opening Accounts may Deposit and Draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Interest on their daily balance at four per cent.

Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

$5,000 GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE SCRIP.
$1,000 Colombian Insurance Scrip.
$5,500 Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip.
For sale by WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

TELEGRAPH STOCKS WANTED.
UNITED STATES,
WESTERN UNION,
RUSSIAN EXTENSION.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (ROOM NO. 20, THIRD FLOOR,) NEW-YORK, June 26, 1865.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS—YOUR TRUSTees hereby inform and notify you, that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund April 1, 1865, and that we have designated by lot, for payment, as required by the said Trust Deed, the following ($1,500) of said Mortgage Bonds, viz., numbers:

42, 85, 129, 131, 134, 147, 151, 181, 192, 193, 214, 302, 304, 305, 306, 308, 310, 347, 356, 400, 408, 447, 488, 530, 533, 544, 565, 640, 683, 690, 694, 703, 704, 737, 761, 835, 848, 898, 902, 931, 935, 954, 1064, 1066, 1217, 1324, 1347, 1374, 1377, 1385, 1454, 1491, 1516, 1518, 1532, 1547, 1572, 1617, 1649, 1790, 1840, 1851, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2106, 2113, 2138, 2189, 2195, 2204, 2217, 2250, 2288, 2295, of $1,000 each; 2445, 2447, 2449, 2453, 2461, 2568, 2621, 2628, 2629, 2635, 2648 of $500 each.

The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the Bonds to us, the office of WM. SCHALL & CO., No. 56 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above Bonds will not draw interest after July 1, 1865. The next payment will be due October, 1865.
W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
FOURTH DISTRICT STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, NO. 75 CHAMBERS-ST., July 21, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Annual List of Taxes assessed on licenses, for the year ending May 1, 1866, and on incomes, &c., for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, in accordance with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Law, as amended March 3, 1865, has been returned to me by the assessor of the district, and that the said taxes are now due and payable, and payment thereof is hereby demanded.

These taxes are payable within ten days from the date of this notice; and all persons neglecting to pay within this time will be liable to the penalties provided by law.

Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

MANUFACTURERS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF THE Legislature, entitled "An act to enable the Trustees for the stockholders and creditors of 'the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Albany,' and the Receiver of the Bank of Albany, to apply and dispose of the property and funds yet remaining under such trust, and to close up such trust," passed Feb. 27, 1865, all persons having notes or bills of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Albany, are hereby notified and required to present the same for redemption to JACOB H. TEN EYCK, sole acting Trustee, or to ADAM VAN ALLEN, Receiver of the Bank of Albany, at the First National Bank, in the City of Albany, on or before the eleventh (11th) day of September, 1865. J. H. TEN EYCK, Trustee.
ALBANY, March 3, 1865. mh8—law6m

ST. LOUIS COUNTY BONDS, SEVENS, Monroe County Bonds, New-York,
Rochester City Bonds, New-York, and
Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Co. Stock, wanted.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

Also all descriptions railroad securities not sold at the Brokers' Board, farm mortgage bonds, county, city and town bonds, bought and sold.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED and notified against receiving or negotiating the following checks, drawn by me on the National Park Bank, both payable to order of blank, dated July 21: One of $1,000; one of $200; as the same were obtained by gross fraud, are worthless, and never legally left my possession.
CHARLES ADAMS, Hoffman House.
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1865.

$25,000. THE ADVERTISER HAVING $25,000 or $30,000 in cash at his disposal, invites proposals for any business or speculation in which the whole or part might be profitably and safely invested. Address with full particulars S. B. W., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

SILVER MINING.—PARTIES WISHING TO invest, as original subscribers, in a company fully organized, owning 2,100 linear feet in Humboldt County, Nevada, can hear of a desirable opportunity on application to I. E. BAILEY, No. 47 Gold-st.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT ON the 12th inst., a meeting of the Stockholders of the Bergen Oil and Coal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 4 and 6 Broad-st., Room No. 16, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of August next at 10 o'clock A. M. JOSEPH WILSON, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 123 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1865.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000 00
ASSETS, JULY 1, 1865	1,503,373 99
LIABILITIES	40,084 00

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of

FORTY-FIVE PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS,

upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the company's business; and scrip will be issued on the 20th September to policy-holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled. Also, a Cash Dividend for the payment in full of the scrip issued in 1859, with SIX PER CENT. interest thereon, payable August 10.

Also, a Cash Interest Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on outstanding Scrip for the years 1860, '61, '62, '63 and '64, payable on the 20th day of September. Scrip Transfer Books to be closed from the 1st to the 20th September.

Also, a Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, the 17th instant.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1865.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE, has been declared, payable July 31, 1865, to shareholders of record, July 25, 1865.
Transfer books closed from July 25 to Aug. 1, 1865.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

NAVASSA PHOSPHATE COMPANY.
FIRST DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared payable July 31, 1865, to the shareholders of record July 27, 1865.
Transfer books closed from July 27 to August 1, 1865.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 21, 1865.

TWENTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 21st day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 24th day of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, NO. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the second Monday (14th) of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 14th proximo, inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, NO. 2 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on full stock, free of government tax, out of the earnings of the company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

BELLEFONTAINE RAILWAY COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, July 15, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three Per Cent., free of government tax, has been declared by this company, payable on the 1st of August next, at the office of the company, or by drafts on New-York, at the option of the stockholders. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. till Aug. 2, by order of the board.
ED. KING, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., less the government tax, will be paid on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of the guaranteed stock of this company. The transfer books for the guaranteed stock will be closed on the 25th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened on the 2d proximo.
D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable Aug. 1, and the government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st of July inclusive. W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) free from government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 136 Broadway. A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1865.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 140 Broadway, New-York, July 12, 1865.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.
A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Five per Cent has been declared, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the board,
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—25TH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable 1st August next, free of government tax.
JAS. H. RIELLY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 8 NASSAU-ST., NEAR FULTON, N. Y.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from that date.
JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

IRVINGS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after August 1, 1865, this bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.—THIRTY GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums, have been awarded to us within a few years for the best instruments of this class. Over two hundred of the most distinguished musicians of New-York and other principal cities declare that the instruments of our make excel all others. See particulars in circulars. Salesrooms, New-York, No. 596 Broadway.
MASON BROTHERS.

RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums, wholesale and retail. Price $100 to $800. Instruments et. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

PIANO-FORTES, ORGANS AND MELODEONS are being sold very low for cash, at No. 723 Broadway. CUMMINGS & JENNYS.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
By virtue of the authority vested in me by sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Florida, I will offer for sale, in front of the Market-house, in the City of Jacksonville, at public outcry, on MONDAY, the seventh day of August next, the following property, to wit:

The east half of lot number five (5) in square number fifty-two, (52,) as the same is known and designated on the maps or plans of said City of Jacksonville, in the State of Florida—said property having been condemned under the Act of Congress approved August 6, 1861—late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

Also two lots or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Duval, in said State, the boundary line of which begins at a stake on the River St. Johns, in line with lands of Elizabeth Hendricks, wife of Wm. J. Hendricks, on the south side of said river and nearly opposite to the City of Jacksonville, running from said stake south, ten degrees east along said Hendricks' line, crossing the creek to the opposite side of the same, to a corner; thence along the east bank of said creek, by the several courses of the same, in a northeasterly direction, and along the cove at the mouth of said creek to corner on the bank of said river; and thence along the said river and across said cove to the place of beginning, containing four or five acres, more or less. Also that other lot of land adjacent to the foregoing and lying on the side of said river, nearly opposite the City of Jacksonville, in said State of Florida, the boundary line of which begins at a stake on the bank of said river a few rods west of a cove, and on the line dividing land of Floyd and the land of Wm. J. and Elizabeth A. Hendricks, and runs thence in a westerly course along said river about fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence north ten degrees west, fifteen and twenty-one-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence south seventy-eight degrees east, fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains, crossing a creek, to a stake; thence south ten degrees east, crossing the same creek, fifteen and twenty-one-hundredths chains to the place of beginning, containing twenty acres more or less.

Also, all that tract of land in the County of Duval and State of Florida aforesaid, on the south side of the River St. Johns, known as a tract of land formerly owned by David Sourry, adjoining lands of Wm. J. Hendricks, Cowford tract, containing seventy acres, more or less; bounded on the north by said river, on the east by lands of Francis S. Hudnall, on the south by public lands and west by lands of Wm. J. Hendricks aforesaid. Also, lot number four, in square number two, in the City of Jacksonville, bounded on the north by Forsyth-st., on the east by lot number one, on the south by lot number one, all in the aforesaid square, and on the west by Newnan-st., condemned under the Act of July 17, 1862, late the estate of Theodore Hartridge.

Also, lot number two, in square number five, in the City of Jacksonville aforesaid, condemned under the Act of July 17, 1862, late the estate of Benjamin A. Putnam.

Also, all those lots or parcels of land, known and designated on the maps or plans of said City of Jacksonville, as lots number four and five, (4 and 5,) in square forty-seven, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval, and State of Florida, aforesaid, north of the Magnolia House, once owned by A. Coy; west by lands of ona Dupray, being a corner lot, bounded on the west by Ocean-st., and north by the Jacksonville and Alligator's Plank-road.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the City of Jacksonville, aforesaid, known and described upon the plan or plat of said city, as water lot number thirty-three, (33,) measuring from east to west, one hundred and five feet, and embracing all the marginal depth from Bay-st. to the St. Johns River, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of John W. Brady.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville aforesaid, known as the east half of lot number five, in square number fifty-two, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land, situated in the County of Duval and State of Florida, adjoining the saw mill lot owned by Fairbanks & Company, on the west and north, situated on the point of land near the junction of McCoy's Creek with the St. Johns River, and lying in the City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval and State of Florida aforesaid, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning on the bank of said river, at low water mark, at the southwest corner of the saw-mill lot aforesaid; running thence along the shore of said river, about four chains, to a point due south from a squared piece stake on the bank thereof; thence, north to said post in stake, continuing the same course along a line of marked trees, about eight chains and fifty links, to the edge of the marsh of McCoy's Creek to an oak, marked; thence on the same course, through the marsh, to McCoy's Creek; thence, down the same to the line between the lands of J. Winter and T. Holmes, or Reed & Holmes, about two hundred and sixty-five feet, to the north line of the aforesaid mill lot; thence, westerly along said north line, about two hundred feet, to the northwest corner thereof; thence south, along the west line of said mill lot to the place of beginning, containing three acres and forty-four one-hundredths.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Duval, on the north side of the River St. Johns, near the mouth of McCoy's Creek, bounded northerly by line of Saw Mill lot, on the southeast by the River St. Johns, and extending two hundred feet on said river, and one hundred feet in depth back from the river, and known as the Florida Mill property.

Also, all that lot of land situated in the county aforesaid, above the Town of Jacksonville, on the St. Johns River, near the mouth of McCoy's Creek, bounded southerly by the River St. Johns, westwardly by a lot conveyed by T. D. Holmes to Charles Willey, Trustee, &c., and by said Charles Willey, Trustee, and J. Thompson and wife to Burr, Ambler, Bronson and Fairbanks, thence eastwardly along the paling fence, north by a continuation of the northerly line of said lot conveyed to said Willey, being about one hundred feet on said river, and one hundred feet deep. Also, the land or gore of land in the rear of said lot above described and bounded as follows, to wit: Eastwardly by a continuation of the easterly line of said above-described lot, until said line strikes the easterly line of Mr. Winter's land, thence westwardly by said Winter's estate line, and southerly by said lot lastly hereinbefore described, together with all the rights of war.

Also, all the following described lots situate in the county aforesaid, being certain timber lands which were entered or purchased by the firm of George Burr & Co., or by their successors, Fairbanks & Co., to wit: The southwest quarter and south half of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine, township four south, of range twenty-five east, containing two hundred and eighty-five eighty-ons one-hundred acres, more or less. Also, the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-eight, township four, range twenty-five, south and east, containing forty and forty-two one-hundred acres. Also, the northeast quarter of section thirty-three, township four, and range twenty-five, south and east, containing forty and seventy-five one-hundred acres. Also, the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section nine, township five, of range twenty-five, south and east, containing forty acres. Also, the north half of section twenty-nine, township four, of range twenty-five, south and east, containing three hundred and twenty-six and four one-hundred acres, condemned under the act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of George R. and Samuel Fairbanks.

Also, all that certain tract of land situate, lying and being in the County of Duval and State of Florida, being a grant by the Spanish Government to one John Broward, on Aug. 24, 1816, containing sixteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine acres, situate in township one, (1,) range twenty-six north and east, and township one, (1,) range twenty-seven south and east. Also, all the right title and interest of John Broward in and to that tract of land situate in the county and State aforesaid, known by the name of Cedar Point, and granted heretofore by the Spanish Government to the said William Hendrick, deceased, containing five hundred acres, more or less, and situated on the inland passage between the Rivers Nassau and St. Johns. Also, the water lot number seven containing one hundred and five (105) feet square, as the same is known and described on the map of the plan and plats of the City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval and State of Florida, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of John Broward.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known on the plan or plat of said city as water lot number ten, in the said City of Jacksonville, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of William Ledwith.

Also, all that certain lot of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval, State of Florida, known and designated on the plans or plats of said City of Jacksonville, as water lot number seventeen (17,) condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of Arthur M. Reed.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval and State of Florida, known and designated upon the plan or plat of said city as water lot number twenty-two, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of Thomas A. Holmes.

Also, that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known on the plan or plat of said city, as lot number one, in square number thirty-four, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Columbus and Merrietta Drew.

Also, all those certain pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known upon the plan or plat of said city as water lots numbers fourteen and fifteen, and east half of lot number two (2) in square number ten, (10,

FOR SALE.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF VERY VALUABLE real estate at Rye, Westchester County, belonging to the Clark estate. P. C. BULKLEY, will sell in parcels on the premises, about one mile from the depot at Rye, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., about 100 acres of fine land belonging to the estate of the late Andrew Clark, extending from the turnpike road across the Milton road to Rye Beach, embracing the whole road front on the beach, and including the large house and grounds now occupied by Jasper E. Corning, Esq. This is believed to be the finest property ever offered for sale in the township. Its fertility, and the highly improved condition of the soil, the beauty of the many desirable building sites upon it, and its unrivaled advantages for boating, bathing and fishing, all render it very desirable to parties wishing to purchase elegant sites for country seats, and insure a rapid increase in the value of the property. A topographical map of the property can be seen at the office of the auctioneer, No. 45 Wall-st., and lithographs will be ready ten days before the sale. Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave the city on the 7, 8, or 11:30 A. M. trains, New-York and New-Haven Railroads.

COAL, TIMBER AND OIL LANDS.

FOR SALE, 1,800 acres of the finest COAL, TIMBER and OIL LANDS, situated in the great Phillipsburgh Coal Basin, in Centre County, Penn., and less than two miles from the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad. These lands are underlaid with heavy veins of the finest quality of a rich fatty bituminous coal, very superior for generating gas, coking and manufacturing oil, &c. A five feet vein is now opened on the tract.

The White Pine on this tract is estimated at from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000, and the Hemlock at 7,000,000 feet; the former netting $10 per 1,000 feet profit—the lumber alone thus paying much more than the cost of the property. The improvements consist of a large new two-story steam saw-mill, capable of cutting from two to three million feet annually; one lathe, one shingle mills, all in operation, and in complete order, together with three new houses, all put up at a cost of from $15,000 to $18,000.

An Oil Company has been formed, who have their engine on the ground, a derrick up, and are ready for immediate operations; all within sight of these lands. Numerous oil springs abound in this basin, and paying wells are located in the same geological range.

For a circular, please address,

D. S. CADWALLADER,
No. 108 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

NEW-JERSEY LANDS

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale lands in the Ferrago Tract situated in the Townships of Manchester and Dover, in Ocean County, New-Jersey, midway between New-York and Philadelphia. The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad runs through the tract, rendering easy access to either city.

This land is well adapted to most agricultural purposes, and especially for fruits and vegetables. The cranberry and grape culture is very successful and attracting much attention for both, which is as well adapted as any in the country.

The streams and springs of water are frequent, pure and never-failing. The climate mild, early, and very healthy.

Several gentlemen are now preparing lands recently purchased for fruit farms.

Early applicants can have such quantity of land as they may desire. The price reasonable and the terms made easy. Apply to

WM. H. ROSS,
No. 704 Broadway, New-York.

BIDDLE'S GROVE, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property contains about 28 acres, mostly woodland. For the site of a mansion or Summer hotel, or a pic-nic grove, it is unsurpassed, being easy of access from the city and having a large river front. It is admitted by all who have seen it to be one of the loveliest spots in the neighborhood of New-York. For terms, apply to A. W. WINANT, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, third story, or address J. B. SMITH, Perth Amboy, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-York or Brooklyn property, a first-class frame house, two-story and attic, elegantly papered, &c., 22 feet by 50, and about seven lots, in a high state of cultivation, all kinds of fruit, situated at Morrisania, on Forest-avenue, between Home and George sts., near the Boston road. Take the 3d-av. cars or the Harlem R. R. to H. STEVENSON, No. 245 or 253 Court-st., near Sackett, Brooklyn.

60,000 ACRES OF IOWA, WISCONSIN, Illinois and other States lands $1 to $20 per acre; large farm, 500 acres, including valuable factory property, for sale at a bargain; several beautiful places at and about Summit, N.J.; a great variety of farms, country seats and residences, all sizes, locations and prices, for sale or exchange very liberally.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

DESIRABLE OIL LANDS FOR SALE—One-eighth of four acres of land, in fee, on Pit Hole Creek, near Howarth's Mills.

Two acres in fee on Oil Creek, near Titusville.

Seventy-five acres in fee on Spring Creek, Warren County, Penn.

Apply to J. S. PECKHAM, Treas., Utica, N. Y.

100 ACRES FINE LAND; ELEGANT two-story house and out-buildings; orchard and fruit; stock, crops, mowing-machine; all in good fence; 22 miles from Jersey; for sale or exchange. Also, 40 acres; house and barn; orchard, &c.; horse, 2 cows, pigs and poultry; wagons, hay, oats and corn; for $3,500.

P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st.

FOR SALE—SEA-SHORE FARM, OF 38 ACRES, south side Staten Island, 8 miles from Vanderbilt Landing, and near Eltingville Railroad depot; one of the finest views on the island; water front of about 800 feet; price $12,000; one-half on mortgage if desired.

Permits of A. JOURNEAY,
No. 6 Pine-st.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE HIS COUNTRY SEAT (ALMONT)—Situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property needs only in the hands of a gentleman of taste and fine old shade trees. For particulars see New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 263 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale now. Also, country seats and villas to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT CHERRY HILL, HACKENsack, N. J., 11 miles by rail from foot of Chambers-street, several cottages, with about three acres of ground. Also, fine building sites; good society, schools, and a healthy location. Apply to P. E. ROBERT, No. 42 Barclay-st.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—FOR SALE—30 cottages and elegant dwellings at $1,100 to $8,500. Also, 700 East New-York and 300 Ridgewood lots, at $150 to $300. Cottages or dwellings built for purchasers. Easy payments. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT NEW ROCHELLE, A FINE COTtage house, on Locust-avenue, with one acre ground; finely located, in full view of the Sound. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—ATTRACTIVE house and grounds, convenient to depot, near South Orange; furniture will be sold at a sacrifice. JAQUES, No. 20 Dey-st.

FARM FOR SALE—216 AORES IN ORANGE County, good soil, fruit and timber abundant; one mile from Creamers, and commands a fine view; will be sold cheap. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

$9,500.—FOR SALE—A VERY COMplete brown-stone front house, in a first-class neighborhood; possession to suit. Apply to P. CARRIGAN, 3d-av., near 50th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TEN TENEment houses in the Fifteenth Ward. Apply to J. JOHNSON, No. 60 Bleecker-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x24.
2 50x26.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A COTTAGE, JUST COMPLETED, ON Westchester side of Macomb's Dam, twenty minutes drive from Central Park; is partially furnished; contains a range and marble mantels; an abundance of fruit on the place; rent $125 per month, or $600 to 1st April. Apply to KEMP, DAY & CO., No. 116 Wall-st.

LOFTS TO LET—NO. 33 HOWARD-ST. Apply to HENRY TROWBRIDGE & CO., No. 38 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FURnished house, between 14th and 28th sts. and 4th and 9th avs.; must be high stoop and well furnished. To take possession from Sept. 1 to May 1, 1866; best references given. Address Box No. 645 General Post-office, New-York.

ROOMS WANTED.—WANTED, BY A FAMIly of four persons, (no children,) the first or second floors of a house with all modern improvements, unfurnished and without board, from Nov. 1 to March 1. Location between Lexington and 5th avs., and 27th and 42d sts. Address H., Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF HIRING a modern built house, with all improvements, suitable for a small family of three adults, situated pleasantly above 20th-st. and below 50th-st., 2d and 8th avs.; house may be either furnished or unfurnished. Address, stating rent, &c., J. H. B., Box No. 4,356 New-York Post-office. Possession Oct. 1, or sooner.

ROOMS WITH BOARD WANTED—IN A private family, in New-York or Brooklyn, by a gentleman, wife and three children. Address R., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—BY A small family, in a good neighborhood; west side preferred. Address N. P., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR THREE OR FIVE years, a large building with some yard room, for a manufacturer. Address O. P. R., Box 160 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE PARLOR FLOOR OF A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE can be had, furnished or unfurnished, by a gentleman and wife, willing to pay liberally for spacious rooms and a private table. Address Y. E. Y., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with board, in a private family of refinement at No. 170 East 18th-st.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Where but few boarders are taken. Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—The most desirable watering-place in the vicinity of the metropolis. To parties whose pursuits call them daily to New-York, this house offers superior inducements for a Summer home. Commodious steamboats leave Pier No. 2 North River at 9:30 A. M., 1:15, 4:30, and 6 o'clock P. M.; from Dey-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., ten times a day. Time from New-York to Bergen Point, 35 minutes.

WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

MOHEGAN HOUSE—LAKE MOHEGAN. Four miles from Peekskill; fourteen passenger trains per day. The above house is now open. References A. Allen, Esq., No. 43 Park-place, New-York. Address G. H. WINES, Box No. 223 Peekskill Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also good fine drives.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES—FORAGE.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1865.

Sealed proposals (in triplicate) will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., for supplying HAY, OATS AND CORN for the use of the Subsistence Department of the United States Army, to be delivered at any pier on the North River, in New-York City, to be designated from time to time by the undersigned, and in such quantities as may be required, not exceeding One Thousand Bushels per week, from the 27th of July, 1865, to the 30th of September, 1865; notice to be given to the contractor on THURSDAY of each week, on his application at this office, of the quantity required to be delivered during the following week.

It must be good, sound and well-cured ear corn, put up in sacks containing two bushels each, sixty pounds to the bushel—the contractor to furnish the sack (without extra charge)—and subject to a rigid inspection, and reweighed by some competent person appointed on the part of the government. The weighing to be at the expense of the contractor. Each proposal to be entertained, must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:

"I, A—— B——, of the city (or town) of ——, county of —— State of ——, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the U. S. Army, at any designated pier on the North River, in New-York City, such a quantity of ear corn, not exceeding one thousand bushels per week, of the kind, quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification, at —— dollars and —— cents per hundred pounds.

To be subscribed by two responsible sureties, as follows: "We, the undersigned, hereby agree that, should the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be fulfilled.

Payment will be made monthly, or as soon as funds are received, *as such funds as may be furnished* by the government for the purpose.

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District Attorney or other proper officer; such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Corn." The right exists with the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory.

A. L. CARLTON, Capt. and C. S. V.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Iron Pipes," with name of bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. on THURSDAY, July 27, 1865, for furnishing

1,300 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 20 inches diameter;
3,000 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 12 inches diameter;
18,000 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 6 inches diameter;
3,000 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 4 inches diameter,

and 32 tons of branch-pipes and other special castings.

The specifications (which will be ready on Wednesday, 19th inst.) and blank forms for the bids can be obtained at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Croton Hall Park, July 17, 1865.

INVITING PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED GOVERNMENT MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1865, for the purchase of 2,300 mules, in lots of fifty and one hundred each, at the places named below, viz:

HARRISBURGH, Penn.—6 lots, 50 each.
HARRISBURGH, Penn.—4 lots, 100 each.
WILMINGTON, Del.—4 lots, 50 each.
WILMINGTON, Del.—2 lots, 100 each.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—6 lots, 50 each.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—6 lots, 100 each.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—4 lots, 50 each.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—1 lot, 100 each.

These mules will be put aside, each lot by itself, and will be free for the inspection of bidders at the places named, respectively, for ten days prior to Aug. 1.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can now be obtained at far less than their true value.

The successful bidders will be notified in person or by telegraph, and required to receive the animals on or before August 3, 1865.

This office reserves to itself the right to reject all bids that may be offered.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for the purchase of Mules."

Payment must be made in government funds at the time of delivery.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO CONTRACTORS.

Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work, the name of bidder, and the date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. on Friday, July 28, 1865, for the construction of the following street improvements, viz: sewers in Eighty-third-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues; Oak-street, between Oliver and James streets; Sixtieth-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue; Monroe-street, between Montgomery and Jackson streets; Orchard-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; Madison-street, between Seammel and Jackson streets, and the Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets; also, for pavements in Twenty-first-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, the street west side of Gramercy-park; Fifty-ninth-street, from Second to Third-avenue; Forty-fifth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue; Fifty-fifth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, and West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken-street, and repavement of parts of streets intersecting therewith. Specifications and forms for bids can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board

July 18, 1865.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—REPAIRS TO STREET PAVEMENTS.

Sealed proposals, endorsed with title of work, name of bidder, and date of offering, will be received until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 27, 1865, for repairing and keeping in repair during the period commencing Aug. 1 and ending Dec. 31, 1865, all paved avenues, streets, squares and thoroughfares in the city of New-York, excepting so much of Broadway as is now paved with the Russ pavement.

Bids must be in the form prescribed by this board. Blanks for this purpose and specifications and forms of the proposed agreement will be furnished at this office.

July 17, 1865.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND SLIP SIDE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive writtten proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn. Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.

S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS—THE subscriber is prepared to receive proposals for the construction of a church for St. Michael's Parish, Geneseo. The plans and specifications may be seen at the rectory, or will be sent by express to any responsible holder. Proposals will be received until the 20th of August next. Contractors are to include the material of the old church in their proposals. CRAIG W. WADSWORTH, Chairman Building Committee.

GENESEO, July 18, 1865.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SELECT FAMILY BOARD—CLAVERACK, N. Y., four miles from Hudson by cars, and connecting there with day and night boats and trains from New-York, and with Harlem Railroad from East. Plenty of well-furnished rooms. Assembly room 50 by 80 feet; yard of several acres, with shaded lawns and gravelled campus. No healthier location or more perfect country life. Finest rambles and excursions to Mountain House, Columbia Springs, Bash Bish, &c. Transient boarders received. Address Prof. S. T. FROST.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO PLACE.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, about three miles above the Highlands of Neversink. Good sea or river bathing. Terms reasonable. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth Co., N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A young lady, in a family where few or no other boarders are taken; must be within 30 miles of New-York, on the Sound or North River; if united with accommodations, a liberal price will be paid. Address E. L., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, WITHIN AN hour of easy access to this city, board for a gentleman, wife, infant, nurse and coachman, with stable accommodations, and where a generous table is spread. Address "IRON," Box No. 2,714 Post-office.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, N. Y.—ONE OR two families can be accommodated with good-sized rooms and board, about three-quarters of a mile from the steamboat landing. For particulars inquire of Mr. T. P. CUMMINOS, No. 68 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT CORNWALL, CONN. Two rooms will be vacated Aug. 1. The locality is pleasant and healthy. Price, $6. Address Rev. L. F. DUDLEY.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

ARMY AND NAVY.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

IMPORTANT.

Soldiers discharged upon partial descriptive lists, and receiving but a portion of their pay and bounty, should apply for the balance at the UNITED STATES ARMY AND CLAIM AGENCY, No. 64 Bleecker-st., corner of Crosby, New-York City.

N. B.—Applications can be made by letters.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A BRIGHT BAY PONY. SOUND and perfectly kind in either harness or saddle. Can be seen at MARTIN & CALAHAN'S stables, No. 433 4th-av.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SWEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Extension tables cheap.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,325	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,186	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLANIA.....SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, July 29
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
EUROPE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III....(Nearly ready)....1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT.....(Building).....Great power.
PEREIRE.....(Building).....Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS....(Building).....Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

LAFAYETTE..A. BOCANDI.....FRIDAY.....Aug. 18
EUROPE.....A. DUCHESNE....FRIDAY.....Sept. 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
OUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown.

The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF WASHINGTON..SATURDAY.....July 29
CITY OF MANCHESTER..WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 2
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 5

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

First Cabin.....$90 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....98 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by this mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden Gate.)
Aug. 16—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Constitution.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA—FOR LIVERPOOL—The PERSIA, LOTT, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 8 o'clock A. M.

The SCOTIA will sail on the 9th of August.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH—STAR LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

The first-class United States mail steamships
UNITED STATES, SHARE, Commander.
AMERICA, CLIFT, Commander.
CONSTITUTION, GRUMAN, Commander.
NEVADA, CARPENTER, Commander.

The UNITED STATES will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, WEDNESDAY, July 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight 15 cents per foot. Cabin passage $40; second class, $30; steerage, $20.

For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, COOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

The AMERICA will follow SATURDAY, July 29.
BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents in Savannah.

BALTIMORE AND FREDERICKSBURGH, VA.

The new and commodious steamer WENONAH, Capt. Jos. D. DAWES, runs regularly between the above ports once a week, leaving Baltimore, from her wharf foot of South-st., every FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, and Fredericksburgh, on TUESDAY MORNING.

Passengers and freight carried at low rates. Through freight promptly attended to. Merchandise from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, or elsewhere, consigned to care of steamer WENONAH, will be taken charge of immediately upon its arrival in Baltimore, charges paid and forwarded promptly, free of commissions.

Persons from the Northern States desiring to view the battle-fields of Virginia, or to look after the bodies of friends and relations, killed in the battles of the Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburgh, or Spottsylvania Court-house, have a splendid opportunity of doing so by this route.

The WENONAH is provided with excellent staterooms and berth accommodations, and is in every respect a first-class boat, being new, fast and commodious.

For information, freight or passage, apply to or address JOS. WHITE, Purser, on board, or
JOS. JAMES TAYLOR, Agent,
No. 212 West Falls-av., Baltimore, Md.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.

FREIGHTS GREATLY REDUCED.
PIONEER LINE.

The new and first-class steamship
PERIT,
E. A. DELANOY, Commander,
will sail as above, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, July 27.

For freight or passage, at as low rates as any other line, apply to LEWIS L. DYKES, No. 17 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT—

Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships.

The
GRANADA,
RODNEY BAXTER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 o'clock precisely.

Bills of lading signed on board.

For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The ALHAMBRA will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 5.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
O. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Aug. 10.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class steamship
COMMANDER,
Capt. TERRY,
will be dispatched from Pier No. 14, East River, on THURSDAY, July 27, promptly at 3 o'clock.

For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.

The new and elegant A 1 steamship EUTERPE will leave pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. mail steamship GEO CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE WASHINGTON follows SATURDAY, Aug. 5.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVerpool, and the Irish ports.

CALEDONIA.....SATURDAY, July 29.
HIBERNIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 12.

Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship NORTH STAR, JONES, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

The MONTEREY will follow on Wednesday, August 2.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

First-class United States Mail Steamships:
MONEKA, CHAS. P. MARSHMAN, Commander.
OAMBRIDGE, JNO. W. BALCH, Commander.

The new and elegant A 1 Steamship MONEKA will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, 29th of July, at 3 P. M. Returning, will leave CHARLESTON SATURDAY, 5th of August. Passage $60. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Agents at Charleston,
Messrs. ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL—Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat O. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the afternoon mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without onarge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River. steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.

For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesday and Thursday of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 7 A. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY FOR NEW-BRIGHTON, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond, Elm Park.—Boats leave Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 2, 4, 5, 7 P. M. On Sundays—9, 10:30, 12 M.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 6 A. M., lands at 30th-st. for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry

THE FENIAN BROTHERS.

THEIR MONSTER GATHERING YESTERDAY

Thirty Thousand Men and Women Dancing in the Woods and Shouting for Ireland.

A SIX-LEGGED CURIOSITY.

Address of W. R. Roberts--Ireland for the Irish.

A Day of Merriment, Amusement and Prophecy.

We are becoming a Nation of Pic-Nickians. Sunday schools, churches, target companies, brothers of every name and degree, Germans, Irishmen, Frenchmen, and colored persons, one and all, spread themselves and their table cloths regularly once a year in the open air, where, to the merry music of blatant brass and deafening drum they dance and celebrate their souls. We had passed safely and serenely through an entire week of Teutonic feest, and were about settled in dull routine when huge pieces of pasteboard, gilded and grand, requested the honor of our presence at another monster festival, an Irish celebration, a Fenian demonstration, at that Schildknechtian Paradise, Jones Woods.

Monroe doctrine, Ireland for the Irish, Yankee Doodle, Erin go bragh, and all that sort of thing, slightly mixed, floating in dim vision before us. We remembered the ancient history of Ireland ere the tramp of Saxon Hosts o'ertrod her green soil. We knew that since that time the residents of that bright particular gem of the sea have had an insane idea of repossession, actual and of right, we knew that our Irish-American friends or foes, as the case may be, have rested uneasy in their beds since their earliest cradle, and we knew that a tremendous organization of brothers and knights existed in this country, whose openly avowed intention is to reconquer Ireland, wrest her from the firm grasp of Her Brittanic Majesty, and sing the ancient war songs about the bog fires of the ancient haunts. We knew all this, but what it had to do with a pic-nic was beyond our comprehension.

In order that we might be enlightened for the benefit of our readers, we determined to go. Our Celtic friends are warmhearted and impulsive. They are fond of whisky, and are apt to indulge in a little ground and lofty tumbling at these festive gatherings, so that it is just as well for a man either to keep away entirely, or else go in and trust to luck. Joining the tremendous crowds, the actual processions of Fenian Brothers and Sisters, and Fathers and mothers, we started for Jones' Wood. Passing innumerable blind men, some of whom had wives and others fiddles, rejecting the thousand and one outside shows which endeavored to attract us, we pressed through the gate and found the woods alive with people. Gallant soldier-boys of the Ninety-ninth Regiment paced slowly and watchfully up and down the walks, Capt. HART'S policemen attended to the platforms and Sotel, Mr. SCHILDKNECHT'S private police looked out for the bar-room, and the detectives overhauled any quantity of light-fingered gentry who plied their absorbing vocation with industrious ingenuity. The platforms were crowded. A dance is a dance all the world over, and so far as we could see there is no difference between the heeling and toeing of a Fenian souple and that of any other. Candor compels us to state that although the Fenians may be and doubtless are great people in their way, those of their order who yesterday promenaded, all were not people of high degree. With the exception of some of the officials and a few military people, there was no one there of note or prominence in any way, shape nor manner.

THE MEN,

so far as we could judge of this organization are young, impulsive, hard working Irishmen. Quite likely they love the auld country. Most likely the majority of them never saw a foot of her soil, or if so it was when they were too young to know anything about it. The natural desire of an Irishman, uneducated and youthful, is to oppose somebody or something, and the natural enemy of the same individual is merry England. Sucking in with their mother's milk a strong and implicit belief in all the stories of governmental and local oppression, the celtic infant partakes of its parent's hatred and its country's indignation; the Irish-American infant while performing the same natural operation, inserts not alone the Irish hate but the American vim, and when the two babies have grown up and meet at Jones' Wood or any other place they are apt to clasp each other's hand, drink together to the health of Ireland, swear mutually that she shall be free, take the oath with sugar many times, and finally in one close embrace sink clumbrously upon the ground, unless happily they indulge in a game of fisticuffs for the fun of it, and are—carried off by a policeman. Yesterday there were no rows. This will seem strange to those who regard our Irish friends as mere warriors, but the fact is, many of them went to the war, where they got all the fighting they cared for, and now they are on their good behavior. Young men in black cape and linen duetere abounded; they smoked fearfully vile cigars, drank much rum and danced themselves wet. They had a real jolly time, and we presume, returned to their several residences quite sober at an early hour this morning.

THE LADIES

varied. There were very many of the glentler sex on the grounds. The hotel parlors swarmed with them, so did the platforme, the groves and the various little nooke about the place. Some of the prettiest, some of the homeliest women we ever saw, graced this monster gathering of Fenians yesterday; but why will they take so many babies and little children with them? One does not care to dance with a lady whose baby is rudely drawn from the maternal fount, whose little ones, with face and hands gingerbready and perspiratory, contort with disgust as they scream for their "mammy," who whirls gracefully in the maze before them. But it makes no difference, they will take the babies. The young Irish girls who danced and flirted, and talked, and romped, and sat in the swings, and played pretty little games on the greensward, were mainly shop girls, work girls of various degree. To their credit it should be said that their conduct was in eminent good taste, their demeanor as ladylike as their actions proper.

There were various

MODES OF AMUSEMENT

developed at this pic-nic. Dancing was, as always, a prominent feature. The two immense platforms were crowded all the time, and the bands were allowed no rest. Quadrilles and fancy dances followed each other in rapid succession, and as one throng of active men and maidens became tuckered out, a second, anxious and eager to go in, took their places. The dancing was not of the most elegant nature, perhaps; it never was at any pic-nic that we remember; but it was very enjoyable. Swain with swain in closest embrace lovingly meandered from point to point, or with three hops one way and three hops the other induced freest perspiration, or in long-continued romp rushed through the mysteries of the Virginia reel. Tired the blushing damsel rested on a bench, gallant the linen-dustered Fenian ruched for two plates of ice-cream and two tumblers of cobblers. Then came rest, refreshment, and fresh resolve that Ireland should be free; after which, another dance.

Next to the dancing we are inclined to think that the

SIX-LEGGED ANIMALS

drew the greatest crowd. We say animals rather than animal, for a reason which will be obvious in the sequel. At the door of a canvase tent romantically placed on the skirt of the wood, stood a semi-civilized individual, who, with constant gesture, pointed to a portentous figure on the tent. Struck with wonder we cheerfully disbursed ten cents and went in to see the show. Face to face with us stood apparently a heifer. Her face was beautiful, her eye full of soft longing and repose. We said what a sweet-faced cow. Examination demonstrated, however, that the animal was on the right side a singular combination of a fully developed, perfect cow and bull; on the left side we found protruding the lower half of another animal, whose perfectly formed back and body terminated in the two legs of a second bull-calf, while underneath the skin of the cow the hand can trace the upper portion of the calf, whose head rests upon her backbone. The functions of nature are performed regularly by all three of the organs; the one external head provides eyes and ears and mouth for the whole. "What-is-it?" may well be applied to this monstrous progeny. BARNUM should certainly secure it, for its like was never before seen on the earth nor anywhere else. The—what-you-may-call-it, eats everything and drinks everything, wine, lager-bier, whisky, rum or whatever; whether the udder would furnish, after whisky diet, full rations of milk-punch we know not, but that the combination is the most extraordinary we ever saw, there is no doubt.

While, however, the great business of the day with the thirty thousand people there was fun, there was much done of a more serious nature. The Committee on Reception were in session at the hotel during the day, for the purpose of attending to invited guests, among whom were the Head Centre, John O'Mahony; the orator of the day, Wm. R. Roberts, Esq.; Wm. F. Delany, Central Organizer; Jas. Gibbons, Esq., of Philadelphia; W. J. Hynes, Central Organizer; J. P. Walsh, Central Organizer; James Brennan, Central Organizer; P. Bannon, of Louisville, Ky.; Wm. Doody, of Holyoke, Mass.; Wm. Sullivan, of Tiffin, Ohio; Michael Scanlan, of Chicago, Ill.; Horace Greeley, Moses S. Beach, Col. C. S. Halpine, H. O'C. McCarthy, Wm. Griffin, P. A. Collins, A. S. Morrison, J. W. Fitzgerald, P. R. Welch, Capt. J. B. Kirker, John Keegan, Member of Assembly, Col. P. J. Downing, Michael Scanlon, Judge Connolly, Hon. Charles P. Daly, F. I. A. Boole, City Inspector, Richard O'Gormon, Benjamin Wood, Judge McCunn, &c.

Every member on the ground belonging to the Brotherhood was ordered to consider himself on duty, and to hold himself in readiness to obey any order of the officer of the day, (Capt. JOSEPH LYNCH, Company F, Ninety-ninth Regiment.) The details for guard and police duty reported to the officer of the day at 9 o'clock A. M. Guards, which were relieved every two hours, were posted at the entrance to the "Wood," at the fences and alongside the East River, and every precaution was taken to prevent the ingress of improper characters of either sex. Of course, these guards did the best they could, and, in consequence of the arrangements, the very best of order prevailed; but, as at all other times, there were hosts of pickpockets, male and female, while many of our erring sisters displayed themselves to good advantage on the platforms.

Mr. WM. R. ROBERTS, of New-York, was designated as the orator of the day, and at the appointed hour a procession was formed, at the head of which marched the State Centre, Mr. JAMES J. ROGERS, followed by officers of the Ninety-ninth Regiment, the Corcoran Legion and members of the order. After a few words of introduction by Mr. ROGERS, Mr. ROBERTS spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF WM. R. ROBERTS, ESQ.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN AND BROTHERS: Your partiality, more than your good judgment, has placed me to-day in a position that I wish were occupied by a better and an abler man. Accustomed to the practical pursuits of mercantile life, I am ill-qualified to entertain you with beautiful figures of rhetoric, or flights of the imagination, which, however valuable they may be to an orator or a poet, are worse than useless when judged by the rules of multiplication or addition, and are neither pleasing nor profitable on the balance sheet of a ledger. Though on ordinary occasions of speech-making, these qualities may be useful and entertaining, I am not sorry if on this occasion I lack these great essentials, for the time and the occasion need plain common-sense talk, and plain practical measures. We require facts not fancy, dollars as well as sympathy, muskets not advice, and bullets in place of words. We need, my friends, stern and determined men, and generous and brave hearts, who, when the hour of trial comes, will prove their faith and love by deeds; will be free with their means and self-reliant in the justice of the cause, and their own right arms. Had I no other motive than that of your gratification, or my own inclination, I would not be here to-day, speaking, or taking part in this demonstration; but I have other motives and other purposes in addressing you. The time has come when every Irishman who loves his country and believes in the ultimate independence of his native land, must take his place beside the Fenian Brotherhood, in asserting that Irish liberty can only be won by fighting for it. The time has come when Irishmen must take sides, and those who are not with us are against us. Cowardly doubts and timidity must give place to courage and confidence in ourselves and our power. It will not do to say "I would sacrifice my life for Ireland, if it would save her: I would spend my last dollar in her cause, if it would do her any good," when you will neither give, nor assist those who are giving the one and will risk the other. The man who holds back now, shrinking and doubtful, is no warm lover of his land, and his patriotism is like the poor Irishman's blanket, too short at one end and not long enough at the other. Though an humble and unpresuming member of the Fenian Brotherhood, the position that I occupy in it is one that enables me, nay, of necessity compels me, to have a knowledge of all its machinery, its strength, its hopes and its prospects; and I could tell you much that would cheer every Irish heart, and advance the cause with the cold and the unbelieving outside the organization, but it would not be only imprudent but criminal in me to do so, as the ears of our enemy are long and open, her spies are about even in this very city, perhaps in this very crowd. And though much her press pretend to cheer at the movement, I assure you the British Government has a very different opinion of it, for she is beginning to hear the rumbling of the storm that will shake, if not destroy her rotten old bulk from stem to stern. She little thought when hunting the Irish children from their homes and country, with her cruel and unjust laws, and her brutal and unfeeling execution of them, she was but placing them where they could one day furnish the means of redeeming their country and avenging her martyrs. She little thought that her extermination was but rejuvenation; and that the wild geese who crossed the Atlantic would one day return with the sinews of war, and the genius for conducting it, to enable their brothers at home to make the most heroic struggle that has been made since the days of Clontarf, and which they have since proved themselves capable of making on the battle-fields of Europe and America, when well equipped and well led. And then what a special dispensation of Providence there seems in affording a school for military training and experience in the late unhappy war. We all know how they have availed themselves of it. The Fenian Brotherhood means to avail themselves of them; and I know they are but too anxious to use their dearly-bought experience for the benefit and in the cause of their own cherished native land. If asked, "When can you be ready to go?" the answer invariably is, "In an hour, if necessary." Believe me, when the the blow is struck there will be no Ballingarye or Slievegamone. England will not this time meet a handful of undisciplined, unarmed men, led by true-hearted, high-souled, self-sacrificing, but unfit man, poor SMITH O'BRIEN. No, no; she will have to meet, meet—well, I won't say what, for it would be giving her information. She will see when the time comes. In the late American troubles England played her old game to divide and destroy. How ready she then was to use her power in the struggle, so as to enable the weaker to hold out against the stronger, until there would not be as much left of the national life as there was of the Kilkenny cats; not that she loved the South, but that she hated and feared them both. I wonder if she is as ready to take offence now; I rather think if Brother Jonathan should pull her nose, and squeeze it well in so doing, she would be disposed to look upon the act as a friendly intimation that it wanted blowing, and would blow it accordingly, to please her dear American cousin, for blood is thicker than water you know; and now that her fears induced her to claim kindred, we may expect to hear the whole relationship cast up, although a few months ago the Americans were nothing but uncivilized savages; but all this will be remembered for a final and grand reckoning. I hazard nothing in saying to-day, that nineteen-twentieths of the American people hate and despise England as thoroughly as ever the Irish did. The feelings engendered by the Revolution of 1776 were passing away; but the devilish perfidy and baseness of England in seeking to engulph the American ship, when struggling and straining in the tempestuous sea of a gigantic civil war, will never be forgotten while a plank of liberty remains in this republic, and an American citizen to stand by it. Now, fellow-countrymen, it is not reasonable to suppose that when the Irish Republic has her auxiliary bureaus of finance, of war and of the navy here, just as the South had in England, Nassau and Canada—which, by the way, we could make short work of if President JOHNSON thinks the Blue Noses would be worth the taking—and unless to deprive England of an ally and America of an enemy, I don't think them worth the having. Is it not a fair supposition that the Irish Republican Government will find as liberal friends among the Americans—not to mention the Irish-Americans—as the South found in Canada and England? I think the navy bureau alone will have its hands full in equipping cruisers like the *Florida*, the *Alabama*, the *Tennessee* and the *Stonewall*; the names will be different: we will have the *Robert Emmet*, the *Edward Fitzgerald*, the *Brothers Sheare*, and the *Wolf Tone*. They will all be called after Irish martyrs, so that their names when dead will strike more terror into British hearts than even when living; for their blows will be aimed at the most vulnerable and vital part of Britain, her commerce. Of course, I expect that our practical common sense, President ANDY JOHNSON will follow the example of her most ungracious Majesty Queen VICTORIA, and declare the Irish Republic a belligerent. English vessels of war will receive notice to quit American ports twenty-four hours after arrival, should they think it prudent to arrive here at all, lest their crews, many of whom are Irish, would forget to return; and if they are lucky enough to get off with their ships, I will guarantee them the most hearty groans and other expressions of tenderness that ever yet assailed the ears of British cut-throats. We will not ask any more partiality from the American Government, or from our American fellow-citizens, than England extended to the Southern people, who hooted the Prince of WALES in the streets of Richmond in 1860. And may God bless them for showing their contempt for the descendant of tyrants. I am told, on excellent authority, that he was greeted with music of melodious fish-horns lately on the banks of the Liffey. May God bless those fish-horns, too, and the lips that blew them. And though it may seem like profanation to ask such a thing for a tin trumpet, still, if they gave the first notes of the awakening sense of the Irish people, to their shame and national degradation, they deserve a blessing, and they have mine. Do you say Amen? Nearly seven hundred years ago the foot of the English invader first polluted the soil of Ireland, and since then what a history is here; who can read it without sorrowing over the divisions, the jealousies, the blindness of her chiefs? Who can study it without drawing wisdom, strength, and toleration from its pages and teachings? Pope ADRIAN, they say gave the English King permission to occupy and govern the country, on condition that the church received its revenue called Peter's Pence from the lands and tenements, but this is disputed, and I think with justice, for it seems impossible that the Pope could be so blind and duped, as to place the faithful children of the Irish Church in the political power of a reprobate and villian like HENRY the II, the grandson of a bastard, the husband of a divorced strumpet, remarkable for her debaucheries, but who brought him one-fourth of France as a marriage portion, the seducer of his son's affianced bride, the murderer of the Archbishop of Canterbury, THOMAS A'BECKET, and the relentless enemy of Pope ALEXANDER III.; it seems impossible, therefore, that the Pope could place the holy and enlighted ministers of the Irish Church and their flocks in the power of such a monster, though Pope ADRIAN, being an Englishman, and a subject of HENRY, may have viewed it in a different light from Pope LUCIUS III., who positively refused to confirm or sanction HENRY'S usurpations. At all events, whether the Pope's bulls were forged or no, the church has paid dearly for it since—her lands confiscated, her monasteries in ruins, her temples desecrated, her priests hunted and prices set upon their heads like wolves or mad dogs; yet some of their successors of to-day seem strangely forgetful of the past and blind to the future; they appear to forget who stood by them in danger and sheltered them in distress, who fought for their faith and supported with a generous and open hand, out of scant means, the Soggarth* (priest) whom they loved and the friend whom they trusted.

"Loyal and brave to you,
Soggarth Aroon;
Yet be no slave to you,
Soggarth Aroon.
Nor out of fear to you,
Stand up so near to you,
Och! out of fear to you,
Soggarth Aroon.

Why not her poorest man,
Soggarth Aroon,
Try and do all he can,
Soggarth Aroon,
Ireland's commands to fill,
Of his own heart and will,
Side by side with you still,
Soggarth Aroce!"

* Darling priest.

Some of them also seem to forget the race they sprung from, and the profession to which they belong. Called to look after our spiritual salvation, they assume a political protectorate unworthy of their descent, and inconsistent with their calling. Politics and religion are strange bed-fellows, and rest uneasily under one covering; the former is sure to have the whole of the blankets, while religion is left, neglected and forgotten, to shiver in the cold, if not positively kicked out of bed altogether. We know the Popes have been blamed for granting authority to HENRY II. to annex Ireland to his dominions; but who is to blame for keeping Ireland subject to the British crown these seven hundred years? Is it the Pope's Bulls, which, at best, were but a mere pretext? And there were others beside; for instance, one Irish chief soliciting aid to destroy another. Is it those hybrid things, half men, hell fiends, called Orangemen, children of the devil, spawn of hell, sent into this world to violate the laws of nature and of God, a disgrace to the age, their country and civilization?

"Yelling monsters, that with ceaseless cry
Surround their mothers, hourly conceived
And hourly born, with infinite
Ne her; for when they list, into the womb
That bred them they return, and howl and gnaw
Her bowels their repast."

It is this faction of cowardly British Thugs, a mere handful, who would be crushed beneath the heels of an indignant people, like the worm that crawls, were they all that stood between slavery and freedom? Is this the faction that keeps Ireland annexed to England? Is it English soldiers or Englishmen? I say no! a thousand times, no! For, though these are auxiliaries, they could never keep a united Ireland, with all her natural advantages and brave sons, in chains and bondage. No! never, never! Who then holds Ireland for the English? I will tell you. It is the men who put themselves forward as leaders, and prove base and sell her, or cowardly and pusillanimous, refuse to adopt the only means that will break her chains and free her spirit and enterprise. It is the Judases, who would sell the Lord in his own temple, and who sell their country as Esau sold his birthright, who barter their manhood, if they ever had any, for a title, or semi or demi, or whatever you choose to call it, royal emile. Who have brought Ireland, with their damnable inventions, to where she is to-day, a land of beggars and snobs? It is they who have so long turned the minds, the energy, the generous and confiding nature of the Irish people into a foul stream. The pure waters that would irrigate the nation and nourish the buds of liberty and independence, have been corrupted with their doctrines, their selfishness and their beggarly arrogance, looking down upon poor men as the lower orders—God save the mark—who are charitably supposed to have no capabilities to direct and rule a nation, and only fit to be cajoled and humbugged, sadllered and ked ghed, dominered over and betrayed, hunted or starved. Oh, my beautiful and insufferable snobs and loafers, your game is up; your tricks are known, and the people you have so long deceived will lay the corner-stone of a great and enduring nation, and will use no such bricks as you in the structure, until you are first purified in the fires which shall regenerate your native land. It is hard to speak thus of men of my own race and land. Would to God that I and every honest man were spared the recital. But I am here to utter the truth, and I will speak it; let others speak to please one side or the other, I raise my voice for Ireland and her cause to-day, and if I cannot give utterance to honest sentiments in public, I will nurse my contempt and derision in private, for the base tools who aspire only to betray. Yes, these pretended friends of Ireland have too long deceived the people, and betrayed their country: they have time and again depicted Ireland's wrongs and, sufferioge in true colors, and thundered forth their anathemas against British tyranny in forcible and seemingly sincere language, and then when a trusting and hopeful people looked to them for remedy, lo, and behold the panacea they recommend is a little office ointment rubbed on the heels of themselves and their friends; and although the foul rulers that were eating out the life of the nation, and beyond the healing power of all remedies, except that of the sword, these patriots asserted that the disease was not so bad as they at one time supposed, and that a tenant-right lotion, with some Maynooth and Queen's College tincture of gold, would restore the patient to perfect health again. Oh, most wicked and impotent conclusion, to think that a small fraction of the wealth which England is draining from your country year after year, and day after day, will, on being flung back to you as a favor, invigorate the exhausted resources of the nation. Oh, most farcical and impudent assertion, to say that the malignant cancer, which must be cut out altogether, root and branch, seed and nurture, if you would save the patient's life, will heal of its own accord, by applying a little pension salve, washed with a little No-Popery lotion, to prevent irritation. Is Parliamentary agitation, and such despicable juggling, going to give liberty or justice to Ireland, when to do so would be giving up a part of the very foundation upon which the British governmental structure is raised? Is the blood and treasure which England d[illegible] from Ireland, and which she requires to supply t[illegible] in upon her own resources, so as to keep the r[illegible] people from discontent and revolution, going to be relinquished through fear of big words and threatening speeches? Are any or all of these methods going to loosen the jaws of the hungry beast whose teeth have been sinking deeper and deeper into the very vitals of the nation, until now there remains but one sound artery through which the blood and hopes of our race flow pure and true—the Fenian Brotherhood? We are tired of shams, we are sick of cant, we stretch forth our arms across the Atlantic, and grasping a brother's hand of every creed, Catholic, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Jews, Turks, if there are such things in Ireland; aye, even those of repentant Orangemen, (for the Son of God forgave his murderers,) and swear, by the blood that has been shed, and the victims that have suffered; by the sacred dust in which the bones of her martyrs lie, dishonored and unavenged; by the millions of nameless dead, who from the first have suffered for her and nourished with their blood the soil they so fondly loved; by every hope that men can cherish and angels give, Ireland shall be free, and we must free her. You have begged long enough, you have prayed, you have fawned until you have made freemen all over the earth despise you; you have flattered until your sycophancy became disgusting to friend and foe alike; you have tried all these and failed, miserably failed, and now there is not a heart-throb left in the nation that you can revive with your drums and quack nostrums. Now, step aside and let the earnest sons of toil, the bone and sinew of the land, the true representatives of the men who fought at Limerick, Benburb and Fontenoy; let them see what they can do now. You have been tried in the balance and found wanting; we will step into the scales and be weighed; you have tried clode, we will try what virtue there is in rifles instead of Parliamentary protests. We will try powder and ball; the sword shall now be the arbiter of her destinies and her children, and may God defend the right. If we fail once with honor in a noble fight, try again and again; blood must wash out what blood and crime have stained. I would not destroy the life of a fly without a necessity; neither would I sacrifice the life of a human being without an adequate cause; but brave men are not afraid to die, and what holier cause did ever man fight for than freedom? What death more glorious than that of the patriot-soldier who dies for his country and his race?

"To live in hearts we leave behind, is not to die".

I have seen more sickening sights that any beheld on the battle-field; the ghastly skeletons of what were once God's creatures, fair and comely, and strong, shriveled into skin and bone from starvation, and piled in heaps, with a little straw for a shroud, waited to be pitched into a common hole, "unwept, unhonored and unsung;" this was death—this was murder. To be sure there was no blood spilled, for the gaunt demon of hunger consumed it before he destroyed the victim immolated on the altar of British law. There was no flesh mangled, unless what the rats or the starving infant eat from its mother's breast. There was no property destroyed or taken, for they died on the roadside, eating grass or roots, unable or unwilling to touch the turnips that grew so tempting inside the hedge, although I knew of one case where a poor starving wretch was sentenced to imprisonment for three months for eating them out of the vessel that the gentleman's cows were feeding from; and yet good men, honorable men, representative men, say "Peace, peace," when there is no peace; they say, "All is well," when all is ill, and blaspheme God's holy name by attributing to His will the work of their own hands and that of their accomplices.

Other addresses were made, for which we have no room, but with the inspiring music of the band and the intensity of Irish enthusiasm in behalf of the auld country, a scene of much excitement ensued and a general refreshing season was enjoyed.

The hust of Gen. CORCORAN, which on former occasions has served its turn, was raffled for.

This is the first really great demonstration on the part of the Fenians in this city. Whether it precedes others more significant, as some say, we know not. As a pic-nic, it was a great success, and forms No. 2 in the grand trio comprising the Saengerfest of last week, the Fenian of yesterday, and the Catholic gathering on the 15th of August. Occasional showers of rain drove the people into the hotel, where ample accommodations were sorely tried by the pressure. At one time matters looked equally inside as well as out, but the good sense of the State Centre prevented a row, and beyond the wailings of a few damp babies, nothing unpleasant marred the scene.

Whether the result pecuniarily was great or not, we are not informed; but as there were at least 30,000 people there, the receipts must have been large. A great gathering of people obeyed the call of the leaders of the movement. They were favored by the skies and by the sun, the day was perfect, the woods gorgeously carpeted with green, the arrangements excellent, and the entire affair, so far as the attendance was concerned, a decided success.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE ALLEGED NAVY-YARD FRAUDS.—The examination in the case of JOHN MAXON, JOHN R. MARSDEN, WM. MCDERMOTT and FRANCIS RILEY, charged with manufacturing articles for their own personal use in the Navy-yard, was continued before the United States Commissioner yesterday. EDWIN S. DELUCE, the Chief-Engineer of the yard, testified to the knowledge of a bookcase which was concealed in the pattern-shop. It was detained in witness' private office for some time, when it was given to the Master Cooper, for whom it was made, and was now in his office. JOHN VAN DORN, draughtsman, testified that an order for a mahogany bookcase was given for his office, and it was now there. After this witness' testimony, the case was adjourned till this morning.

HIGHWAY ROBBERS ARRESTED.—Two young fellows, named JAMES MORSE and BERNARD WILEY, were arrested on Monday night by Sergt. MATHEWS and Officer SCOTT, of the Fiftieth Precinct Police, for knocking down and robbing a gentleman named THOMAS BIRD, aged 74 years, while walking along Third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, on the afternoon previous. They asked him the time, and, pulling out his watch, they grabbed it, and knocked him down at the same time. He had only five cents in change about his person, which was taken. A bunch of keys was left in his possession. Mr. BIRD was badly injured. The accused were locked up, and will be held for examination. The stolen watch was found in WILEY'S possession.

THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.—An investigation has been commenced before a committee of the Kings County Board of Supervisors into the circumstances connected with the award of the contract for furnishing the Almshouse with flour. SAMUEL BURLING & Co. testify that they were the lowest bidders, and that the contract was given to JAMES CORDOY notwithstanding. Considerable evidence was taken, in which it is shown that BURLING'S figures were the lowest. The amount to be supplied was 3,178 barrels. The investigation will be continued on Thursday next.

THE LATE FATHER TAYLOR.—Rev. FITCH W. TAYLOR, the oldest Chaplain in the United States navy, died at the residence of Mr. JOHN RANKIN, in this city, on Monday. He was in the 64th year of his age. The last service he performed was on the flagship *Hartford*, under Admiral FARRAGUT. The funeral will take place this afternoon from his late residence, corner of Clinton and Carroll streets. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen adjourned ou Monday night for the season. They will reassemble on the second Monday in September. Meantime the city offices will be closed at 12 M. each day, except the Tax Collector's office, which will be kept open until 3 o'clock P. M.

Williamsburgh.

DEATH OF AN OLD STEAMBOAT PILOT.—Mr. JOHN HUTCHINS, a well-known resident of Williamsburgh, died, yesterday morning, of disease of the heart, at his residence in South Second-street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, at the age of 83 years. The deceased was born in Newcastle, Westchester County, in the year 1783, and at the age of 13 years he had the honor of acting as steersman for the first steamboat ever made in the United States, which was constructed by JOHN FITCH, and sailed on "Collect Pond," the site of what is now occupied by the Tombs, in New-York. Mr. HUTCHINS for the past fifty years had been connected with the Methodist church, and was also chaplain of Hyatt Lodge of Freemasons, and was supposed to be the oldest Freemason in the United States.

A SAFE DRILLED AND ROBBED BY BURGLARS.—The counting-room of HAMILTON'S mill, Flushing, L. I., was recently entered by burglars, who opened the safe by the drilling process and obtained gold and silver to the amount of $90. They had previously entered WELSH'S blacksmith's shop and obtained tools for the purpose. They left some of their implements behind them, and did not disturb any of the valuable papers in the safe.

A MONUMENT FOR THE HEROIC DEAD.—The ladies of Flushing, L. I., have determined to erect a magnificent monument in the village to those of their relatives and friends who have died upon the battlefield during the recent war. A large sum of money has already been raised, and several fairs will be held to augment the amount.

Evening Exchange.

$20,000 Am. Gold	143¼	100	Erie Railway	s3	89½
5,000 do	143¼	200	do		89⅝
10,000 U. S. 6's Cer	94⅞	300	do		89¼
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	94⅝	500	do		89½
50 do	94⅝	500	do	s3	89½
1100 Reading R.	104	1100	do	s3	89⅝
900 do	s3 104	800	do		89⅝
200 do	s3 104	100	do	s30	89⅝
100 Cleve. & Pitts	86½	100	do		89⅝
450 Chic. & R. I	107	100	Hnd. Riv. R.	s3	109½
100 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	61¼				

[Advertisement.]

MOSQUITO NETS and
PATENT PORTABLE CANOPIES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement]

LADIES' SUMMER GAITERS, $1 A PAIR.—CANTRELL is disposing of his stock of light-colored gaiters at very low prices, and as they are just the articles to wear in the country during the Summer, we advise an early call to his establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
Persia	July 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Glasgow	July 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Aug. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Aug. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Helvetia	Aug. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Tentonic	Aug. 5	New-York	South'ton.
FROM EUROPE.			
City of Manchester	July 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernian	July 20	Liverpool	Quebec.
Asia	July 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Cuba	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.

Havana, New-Orleans and Panama.

Colombia	July 27	New-York	Havana.
Monterey	July 29	New-York	New-Orleans.
Ocean Queen	Aug. 1	New-York	California.
Vera Cruz	Aug. 1	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Eagle	Aug. 10	New-York	Havana.
Corsica	Aug. 12	New-York	Nassau, N. P.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Mails for Europe, per steamer *Persia*, via Liverpool, close to-day, at 7 A. M.; via Quebec, per steamer *North American*, close to-day, at 1:30 P. M.

Mails for Havana, per steamer *Columbia*, close to-morrow, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Mississippi, for New-Orleans—Gen. W. T. Clark, Capt. Robert F. Mullen, A. D. C., O. P. Barker and wife, C. B. Sabin, D. J. Baldwin, Capt. Rosenthall, Peter S. Clark, Lieut. W. A. Gill, D. Anderson Parker, Boston; Wm. P. Lake, Connecticut; Lieut. Levi Ludden, J. M. Beterson, T. Williman, A. Yondorf, O. Yondorf, W. T. Moore, Mrs. J. Sharp, Major E. P. Farr, C. Haywood, H. H. Stoddard, L. Valade, Mrs. Elia White, Felix Saron, Ferdinand Yonsuff, France; W. L. Truewit, J. F. Clark, Lieut. George Gladwin, Peter Simpson, Capt. E. Tillotson, Surgeon A. W. Merrill, Wi. D. Henderson, W. S. Kollins, A. P. Gold, Martin Fay, James O'Brien, George Lishfield, George Voygle, James P. Burdick, Morris O'Nail, James B. Smithers, Georgetown; John P. Thompson, W. T. Curling, T. Bouvet, Lieut. N. N. Davenport, Thomas English, Henry Boyle, Geo. Webber, Louis Sharman, Philadelphia: Eugene Duraland, Max Goo; Julian Kaiser, J. L. Kaiser, Lieut. J. S. Sebring, Joseph McIntyre.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Gymnade, from Charleston—Mrs. E. D. Eustece, Miss S. Liegler, Mrs. E. W. Charles, J. King, D. R. Williams, S. A. Wilson, M. B. Wilbur and lady, L. Jager, J. Hardman, A. J. Salinas, Mrs. T. J. Morse, Mrs. Frank Kean, S. S. Fraser, J. M. Clarke, T. Steele, C. B. Fowle, J. M. Fuller, S. T. Barton, B. Foley and lady, F. J. Shaffer, A. J. Moses, W. C. Jones, S. Z. Pitcher and lady, R. E. Rivardan and lady, Wm. Hilton, N. W. Morgan, G. Little, J. R. Bee, O. E. Stebbins, W. F. Allen, A. Zoller, F. Christman, A. Seckendorf, E. Kressel, O. Schweitzer, Mrs. J. B. Bee, Mrs. Pratt, Miss Pratt, W. J. Magrath, H. T. Peake, Capt. James Hooper, T. A Levy, W. Wagner, A. Doblin, Miss Eliza Glore, Mrs. E. E. Kingsley, F. G. De Fontaine, E. Elias, W. Abbott, T. J. Jeffriss, Dr. Ed. Barry, W. Lawton, J. N. Harrison, Mrs. Wayne, J. O. H. Cluson, L. Chapin, J. S. Budd, Dr. F. Flemming, F. Rossaler, G. S. Bryan, D. Jaunings, and 33 in the steerage.

In steamship El Cid, from Newbern, N. C.—A. R. Calgrove, E. Ellingham, James Nixon, E. W. Gould, W. W. Smith, W. W. Nichols and lady, George Pierson, J. M. Leland, J. B. Batcher, J. J. Schillinger, W. H. Atwood, J. Bateman, M. A. Day, lady, child and 2 servants, W. N. Ormsbee and lady, Justin Parks, W. Sultzer, W. B. Black, J. Codmer, D. W. Curtis, J. W. Clark, E. Ochille, J. Mercer, W. Patton, J. A. Stanfield, T. E. Faust, M. Sanger, W. Smith, James Tounsley, John Doran, and others.

In steamship Enterpe, from Wilmington, N. C.—H. S. Parsons, Blumenthal, Mrs. O'Reilly, daughter and servant, C. L. Jones, wife and servant, Geo. F. Hesp, wife and child, Mr. Wilson and lady, Mrs. H. B. Eiler and daughter, W. Burkimer, wife and 3 children, Alva Smith, O. D. Grant, J. Myers, J. M. Robinson, J. Building, Robert McKenzie, A. Peacock, E. L. Hays, J. E. Atkinson, Mrs. Mahe, Capt. E. C. Manning.

In steamship Cecelia, from Beaufort, N. C.—J. Reed, wife and child, G. W. Graham and wife, C. Burroughs and wife, L. Davis and wife, Mrs. Bogard and child, Mrs. W. S. Poor, Mrs. Machim, Mrs. Hallam, C. B. Poor, J. W. Smith, D. J. Green, O. Graham, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. E. H. Lawler, Mrs. A. Adolerp, A. E. Edwards, J. Coll

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4317. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

YALE COLLEGE.

Novel Episode in Commencement Festivities.

A Day Devoted to the Honor of Yale's Patriotic Sons.

The Boys Come Marching Home--Their Appearance.

Meeting of the Alumni and Election of Officers.

REMARKS OF PROMINENT GENTLEMEN.

Advent of a Squad of General Officers.

The Procession and the Address of Rev. Dr. Bushnell.

THE DINNER AND THE RICH DESSERT OF SPEECHES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, July 26, 1865.

At this venerable seat of learning, Minerva has to-day bowed to Mars, acknowledging his supremacy as unquestionable and unquestioned; and the event is well deserving record, for it is not often that Alma Mater lays aside her dignity, and allows her emotions to get the best of her propriety. Instead of remaining in cold state upon her throne and receiving the homage of her sons, who are wont to gather round her annually, she has to-day descended from it, to greet them with a cordiality, which shows that her heart beats with true affection for those who have perilled their lives in defence of those doctrines and principles which she has directly or indirectly inculcated. As I yesterday wrote you would be the case, to-day has been given up almost entirely to ceremonies "in honor of former students, in any department of this institution, who have served the country during the recent struggle for the maintenance of national sovereignty and constitutional liberty," and in every respect the exercises have been worthy of the occasion. The fact that a similar celebration transpired at Harvard last week should not create the impression that this has been the consequence of that, or that it is in any sense an imitation of it. Both demonstrations have been entirely independent of one another and purely spontaneous. They have been voluntary and cordial tributes from the respective institutions to their graduates or under-graduates, and as such they do honor to both the universities. Very few have any idea of the labor involved in organizing such a demonstration as this has been. It is not the work of a day or of a month. For weeks past the committees, appointed some time ago, have been at work sending invitations to all entitled to them, and this itself was a task of no little magnitude. It would have been difficult at any time to have learned the address of seven hundred and odd graduates and under-graduates, even if their regiments had been known, but when the armies are so rapidly dissolving, and very many if not the majority of the soldiers have already retired to private life, the difficulties of the work are immeasurably increased. Still the browned faces which have appeared on the streets during the last few days show conclusively that these invitations have done their work. On Monday the veterans began to make their appearance, and yesterday there was quite an army of them to be seen upon the streets and in the hotels. Some wore their uniforms or other insignia of their rank, while others were to be distinguished only by their stalwart forms and bronzed faces, and occasionally, but not often, one might be seen who bore the marks of service in the loss of a limb. A special request had been made of Secretary STANTON to permit those still in the civil or military service in the neighborhood of Washington or elsewhere, to have leave in order to attend the exercises, and at the last moment several arrived who had thus been temporarily released from service.

It is not often that New-Haven sees a more brilliant day than that which dawned this morning. A shower, or rather a series of showers, last evening swept over the city, cooling the air and effectually laying the dust—although a less copious fall of water might have answered the purpose quite as well.

THE ALUMNI MEETING.

Soon after 9 o'clock the formal meeting of the Alumni was held in their hall. Prof. NOAH PORTER called the meeting to order, and invited to the platform all graduates of fifty years' standing. Major-Gen. ANDERSON, who was also present, was also invited to take a seat on the platform, and his appearance was greeted with the enthusiastic applause which the mention of his name even always provokes. Prof. PORTER then proceeded to nominate as Marshal of the Day Major-Gen. W. H. RUSSELL, of the State Militia, and as President of all the exercises, Hon. W. M. EVARTS, of New-York City. In making these nominations, Prof. PORTER made a brief and felicitous speech, giving some reminiscences of Mr. EVARTS' collegiate career, when, as he stated, the first composition which was submitted to him from Mr. EVARTS' pen attracted his attention so strongly that he laid it aside, that he might read it again when its author should have become a distinguished man, as he felt sure that he would some day be. Prof. PORTER spoke briefly of Mr. EVARTS' labors abroad on behalf of the government, and said that the time would come when their importance would be recognized by the whole country.

Mr. EVARTS, in taking the chair, said that he might have felt oppressed at assuming the duties of the position to which he had been elected, even on an ordinary occasion; but when they were called to forget themselves as a college, and to commemorate the part which the institution had taken in suppressing the rebellion, it was an honor indeed. [At this point, the venerable President DAY entered the room, leaning on the arm of Prof. PORTER, and, by a spontaneous impulse, the entire audience rose to their feet, to testify their respect for one who has so long been identified with the institution.] Mr. EVARTS, in resuming, referred playfully to Prof. PORTER'S allusion to his early literary performances, and proceeded to say that as regarded the war to suppress the rebellion, his only doubts regarding its success were the fear which arose at times in his mind lest the north might weary of the struggle and fail to put forth her whole strength. But the honors of the day were to be given to the army and navy, as represented by those who had been connected with the college and he should leave it to others to expatiate upon the theme, pertinent to so interesting an occasion.

Rev. S. W. S. DUTTON, D. D. was then reelected Secretary of the Alumni Association, and CHARLTON T. LEWIS, of the class of 1853, was chosen as his assistant. After prayer by Rev. Dr. WICKHAM, of the class of 1816, Rev. Dr. DUTTON read the names of the alumni deceased during the year. This list has already been furnished you for publication.

Rev. Dr. WILLIAM ADAMS, of New-York, spoke briefly and eloquently of Prof. SILLIMAN'S labors. He depicted graphically and much to the amusement of the audience, the circumstances and incidents of the commencement of Prof. SILLIMAN'S lectures on chemistry in the college. When the compound blow-pipe was expected to accomplish such wonders, even to the production of diamonds from charcoal. In the peculiar excellencies which fitted Mr. SILLIMAN for his duties, he stood unrivaled. In closing, Dr. ADAMS alluded to the happy coincidence that Prof. SILLIMAN was permitted to let fall upon a son, bearing his own name, the mantle which he had so worthily worn.

J. W. ANDREWS, Esq., of Columbus, Ohio, also eulogized the memory of Prof. SILLIMAN.

ALPHONSO TAFT, of Cincinnati, of the class of 1833, followed with an account of the organization of a Yale College Alumni Association in that city, and then several gentlemen representing the classes which have meetings this year, gave reminiscences more or less interesting of their college life and experience.

It was not much to the credit of these younger men that one of the most spirited addresses of the occasion should have been delivered by one of the oldest graduates—Hon. W. W. ELLSWORTH, of the class of 1810—the distinguished ex-Governor of Connecticut. Mr. ELLSWORTH exhibited to the Alumni, a catalgue of the college, issued when he was a member of the institution. It bore the name of the venerable Ex-President Day, as an instructor in mathematics, and was printed upon one side of a folio, probably from motives of economy as well as because of the paucity of names. Mr. ELLSWORTH'S remarks, although embodying little more than reminiscences of his college life were made with an earnestness which called to mind the stories of the eloquence of his earlier days. Perhaps it was because the principal speakers were holding their fire for the festival in the afternoon, but the Alumni meeting in point of interest fell below those of recent years.

After Mr. ELLSWORTH had concluded Mr. EVARTS introduced to the audience the following general officers, who had quietly taken seats upon the platform during the progress of the exercises:

Maj.-Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, the hero of Fort Sumter.

Maj.-Gen. SCHUYLER HAMILTON.

Brig.-Gen. S. H. ROBERTS, of New-York.

Brig.-Gen. DANIEL ULLMAN, of the Class of 1829.

Brig.-Gen. L. B. PARSONS, of St. Louis, of the Class of 1840.

Brig.-Gen. H. B. CARRINGTON, of the Class of 1845.

As the names of these Generals were announced, each one rose and acknowledged the applause and cheers which greeted them. This ceremony through, the officers of the Alumni Association for the succeeding year were elected, (or rather reëlected, for they stand now as they did last year, and as they have done probably for several years previous.)

After the adjournment of the Alumni meeting, a procession was formed in the following order, and the audience, which had increased to a multitude, went en masse to the Centre Church, to listen to Dr. BUSHNELL'S oration.

THE PROCESSION.

Chief-Marshal, W. H. RUSSELL, Major-General of the Connecticut State Militia.

AIDS.

Prof. Benj. Silliman,	Tutor G. A. Nolen,
Prof. Wm. Kingsley,	Tutor A. M. Wheelar,
Prof. W. A. Norton,	Tutor A. Van Name,
Prof. C. S. Lyman,	Tutor J. W. Gibbs,
Prof. W. D. Whitney,	Tutor A. W. Wright,
Prof. G. J. Brush,	Tutor F. B. Dexter,
Prof. W. H. Brower,	Tutor Tracy Peck.
Prof. L. R. Packard,	

His Excellency Gov. BUCKINGHAM and President T. D. WOOLSEY.

President of the Day, W. M. EVARTS, Esq., and the Orator of the Day, Rev. Dr. BUSHNELL.

Invited guests other than graduates.

Vice-Presidents of the Day.

Students of the college who have served in the army or navy during the war of rebellion in the order of their classes.

Graduates of the college who have not served during the war.

As has been the custom here from time immemorial on such occasions, the galleries of the church were set apart for the ladies, while the graduates and under-graduates were seated in the body of the house, and it is needless to say that both parts of the church were filled to repletion. On the stage were the honored guests. Besides the Generals whose presence at the Alumni meeting has been mentioned, there were included in this number officers of every rank in almost every branch of the service. I can only take a few at random: Col. J. Edwards Clarke, Provisional Marshal, Louisiana; W. P. Bacon, Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth New-York Cavalry, of the class of 1858; Lieut.-Col. Luther H. Pierce, for a long time Quartermaster of the Ninth Corps; H. L. Johnson, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General; N. Willis Bumstead, Captain Forty-fifth Massachusetts; Col. H. A. Weeks, Twelfth New-York Volunteers; Garrick Mallory, Lieutenant-Colonel Veteran Reserve Corps; W. C. Bennett, Surgeon United States Volunteers; W. E. Foster, Acting Assistant Paymaster United States Navy; E. L. Gaul, Lieutenant-Colonel One Hundred and Fifty-ninth New-York Volunteers; Jos. C. Jackson, Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-sixth New-Jersey Volunteers and Aid-de-camp; Thos. Bradford Dwight, Aid-de-Camp on Gen. Pleasonton's staff; Col. Cady, United States Army; E. A. Pratt, Captain Eighth United States Colored Troops, who lost an arm in one of the battles on the James River; A. Matthewson, Surgeon United States Navy; Jos. H. Ttnchell, Chaplain Second Regiment, Excelsior Brigade; Geo. Baldwin, Class 53, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps; C. C. Salter, Chaplain Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteers, and about one hundred others. The names I have given show you in a slight degree how widely Yale has been represented in every branch of the service.

After the audience had become seated, Mr. EVARTS introduced, to lead in the exercises of the occasion, Rev. Dr. JOHN R. ADAMS, of the Class of 1821, a chaplain as he said, in the army from before the first battle until after the last surrender. Mr. ADAMS advanced to the desk, and after reading an appropriate passage o Scripture delivered an earnest and feeling prayer.

ORATION OF DR. BUSHNELL.

Rev. Dr. BUSHNELL was then introdnced by Mr. EVARTS, and proceeded to deliver the oration commemorative of those who had fallen. After alluding to the appropriateness of such an exercise as part of the performances of such a day, Dr. BUSHNELL said that he would not string together a number of obitnary notices; that would be more appropriate to a published document. He preferred to recount in a general way our obligations to those who have fallen, and the best way to do that was: I. To give them their share of the honors of victory. Because they were dead they should not be classed with the waste of victory. It was the ammunition expended that gained the battle, and these heroes were the spent ammunition. The issue of the war depended on this question of the expenditure of life, and these dead and dumb heroes are the price paid for our great victory. Then, too, we must go further back than this. We must trace the genealogy of our heroes, such as GRANT and SHERMAN, to find who have shared in and given us our victories. The chief thing was in preparing the minds which were to do the work. When that was done, the result followed, of course. And the same truth holds regarding the private soldiers. Generations of buried worth have been fighting our battles, and it is before these that we should bare our heads. Dr. BUSHNELL then passed to mention: 2. An honor which belonged exclusively to the dead. The religion of Christ is founded on the great doctrine that without the shedding of blood there is no remission; and the same truth holds good in civil polity. God did not make of the world a great peace society to vegetate without suffering. It was necessary that blood should be shed, and our dead heroes have done that. The speaker then proceeded to particularize certain gains which the sacrifice of these noble men have effected; and first he asserted that their blood has centralized and sanctified our unity. To do this it was necessary that blood should be shed on both sides, and this has been done. The theory of State rights has actually been drawn away with it. In the second place, our dead have given us the possibility of a great consciousness and of a great public sentiment. Dr. BUSHNELL then spoke of the merit of the great sacrifices that had been made. They were inestimable, and by these we had bought a record such as we could not have gained in any other way, and such as the history of the world does not furnish. The story of the siege of Troy is only a song beside it. There was never a greater or better cause, and it is something to say that we have given our best lives for it. We have dotted the country over with battle-fields, and suffered crushing defeat, yet abating not a jot of hope. We have returned to illustrate these very scenes with overwhelming victories. Dr. BUSHNELL then mentioned LYONS, SEDGWICK, MCPHERSON, RICE, LOWELL, &c., &c. "But when these names are all dropped, then," said the speaker, "do I for the first time feel the tide swing on a great historic consciousness." Dr. BUSHNELL then showed how this war had individualized the nation, and declared that hereafter we were going to define our own canons of criticism, and just as we make our own laws, just as we were going to settle the kind of punishment we would mete out to our own traitors. Now we were going to have statesmen instead of politicians. We have incident enough to feed five hundred years of fiction. [Applause.] Our battle-fields will furnish abundant theme for poetry. A new sense comes on everybody, and the soul finds new inspiration in soil where before there were only rocks and trees. Are there no new singers to meet that great era? none who shall do it full justice? Considering these higher possibilities of literature, who shall say what these eighty-three heroes have not done for us? These fallen ones, how beautifully they become the fable of Antalus. Instead of receiving new life as they touch the earth, they endow it with life, and give it voice for ages to come. Dr. BUSHNELL then spoke of THEODORE WINTHROP, of Lieut. E. M. CARRINGTON, of the class of 1859; of Major E. F. BLAKE, of the class of 1858, who fell at Cedar Mountain; of Brig.-Gen. RICE, who was so rapidly advanced to the rank he held at the time of his death. With reference to Gen. RICE, Dr. BUSHNELL narrated an interesting incident. After graduating, weighed down by a debt which he had incurred, he applied to a wealthy gentleman, who had no acquaintance with him, for a loan of $500. He managed himself and his cause so well that he received it, and before the year was out he had returned the money. Does any person need to be told (asked the speaker) that such a man will fight? What he might have written had he lived we know not, but his last words: "Turn my face to the enemy," are a book in themselves. The blessings which these dead heroes have conferred on our free institutions were next mentioned. Have we not learned by it that rebellion is the greatest and most God-defying sin that can be committed? Then, too, by these sacrifices the religious impulse may be quickened anew. The question was then asked, "How are these debts to be paid?" It is not much to say let their widows and orphans be widows and orphans of the republic. We should sanctify their good name. The flippant recollections of the faults and former vices of the fallen should be ignored. The dead cannot speak for themselves; let us speak for them. We should memorize their names. States having such men as SEDGWICK and LYON, should guard and preserve them, and townships, colleges, &c., should do the same in bumbler monuments or tablets. Memorial volumes also should be issued. Dr. BUSHNELL then sketched briefly and eloquently the lives of Capt. CHARLES M. WHEELER, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York Volunteers, of the Class of 1859, and Major H. W. CAMP, of the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, of the Class of 1860, with both of whom he had been personally acquainted. And yet after all, the speaker proceeded, it is a painful reflection that our memorials cannot be graded by any scale of justice, for the question of rank does not decide this. Again, said Dr. BUSHNELL, a higher duty that we owe the fallen is to take their places; not to go off into any mock heroics and pledge ourselves to sacrifice our lives—there is no need of that now, but to see that this great contest is settled on a basis which shall justify the memory of our martyrs. [Applause.] Certainly if a government is good enough to die for it, it is good enough to die by. [Applause.] Not that all traitors should of necessity die, but that fitting examples of some should be made. The devastation of the Southern territory is not enough, fearful as it has been, for it has fallen more on the innocent than it has on the guilty. We shall not follow the advice of our liberal friends abroad, and put ourselves on a level with the despotism they would have us imitate so dearly with these traitors. [Applause.] Again, we owe it to the memory of our dead to extirpate and sweep away every vestige of slavery, and do it clean. [Applause.] The whole black code must go, and those who have been freed must in some way be allowed to assert themselves in the law. [Applause.] Negro suffrage seems to be a necessity, but how it is to be brought about is an open question. The States have always regulated the limitations of suffrage, and now there would not be a surer way of reviving the States' Right theory than by inflicting State wrongs. Dr. BUSHNELL spoke of the sacrifices and sufferings made and incurred at Fort Pillow, at Fort Wagner and on the James River by the negroes, and declared that we could not, as men, neglect to fulfill the pledges, although they were but implied, which had impelled these men to give up their lives. As a practical method of removing the difficulties in the way of extending these men the right of suffrage he suggested that an amendment to the constitution should be adopted, making the basis of representation in any State the number of male voters therein. This once passed, the Southern States would be so anxious to secure the increased government patronage, which the step would carry, that they would soon voluntarily extend the right of suffrage to the negroes by making them voters, and thus the end aimed at would be secured without so much as mentioning the word negro suffrage. In conclusion, Dr. BUSHNELL made an eloquent appeal to his hearers, to swear by the heroic dead to be Americans, and to vindicate the right of the whole continent to be an American world, to have American laws, American liberties and American institutions.

As the speaker took his seat he was vociferously applauded. To those of your readers who are acquainted with the terse, vigorous rhetoric which is so thoroughly characteristic of Dr. BUSHNELL, I need not say that the above sketch gives a very imperfect idea of an oration which was heavily laden with thought. It will, of course, be printed in full in connection with the memorial record of to-day's proceedings.

THE DINNER TO THE HEROES OF YALE.

All these meetings, however, were but preliminary to the grand dinner or festival in honor of the heroes of Yale, which was given in Music Hall this afternoon. Those graduates of the college or students who had actually left the institution to enter the army or navy, or to do duty with the Sanitary or Christian Commission, were regarded as guests, and to them tickets of admission were, as a matter of course, presented. Graduates and under-graduates, desirous of partaking of the dinner, were permitted to purchase tickets at $3 each, and those who preferred to be spectators, including the ladies, were admitted to the galleries, the price of tickets to this part of the house being fixed at $1 each. And before I proceed further I must give you

THE CENSUS OF THE WAR,

regarding it from the Yale College stand-point. Mr. D. C. GILMAN, the popular librarian, who has had the task of making up this list, and who, by the way, deserves to be made a Major-General by the Yale College Faculty for his efficient labors in connection with the organization of this festival, tells me that even this morning he has received additions to this interesting record, so that it cannot even yet be regarded as fully completed. As it now stands the following is a summary of it:

Whole number of graduates of the Academical Department of Yale College in the Union army and navy (classes of 1809 to 1865)	444
Alumni of the Theological Seminary, or the Medical, Law and Scientific Schools, in Union army and navy, exclusive of those previously graduated in arts	97
To these deserve to be added the names of those for any length of time in the service of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. Of such there have been reported of graduates of the Academical Department	24
Total number of Alumni of the College in the service	565

STATISTICS OF NON-GRADUATES AND UNDER-GRADUATES.

Non-graduates of classes which have been in College since the war begun (classes of 1861 to 1867) in Union army and navy	124
Hardly an attempt has been made to collect the names of non-graduates of earlier classes. Those at present recorded are	48
Total number of non-graduate members of the College in the service	172

SUMMARY.

Graduates	565
Non-graduates	172
Total	737

A glance at the record shows me the names of three Major-Generals, two Brigadier-Generals, thirty-seven Colonels, seventeen Majors, one hundred Captains, seventy-six Lieutenants, one hundred and twenty-seven Medical Officers, sixty-eight Chaplains, twenty-one Paymasters, six Naval Officers, eighty-one Privates and Non-commissioned Officers, besides a large number whose latest rank is not yet known, so that full information will doubtless swell the figures above given for each grade considerably. A single glance at the list shows that a remarkable proportion of the graduates have filled high office or important staff appointments, and of the Captains and Lieutenants especially, a large portion have held such position.

Among the Generals, I observe Alfred H. Terry, whose important duties in command of the Department of Virginia have prevented him from being present, Cassius M. Clay, Alpheus S. Williams, Daniel Ullman, L. B. Parsons, O. S. Ferry, H. B. Carrington, J. W. Noble, Edward Harland, James C. Rice, J. W. Swayne, J. F. Croxton, and James S. Wadsworth. Among the Colonels, W. H. Noble, H. C. Deming, Ira Pettibone, A. P. Rockwell, F. H. Peck, Brayton Ives, J. F. Brown, Wm. R. Wooster, and Dex. R. Wright, have commanded Connecticut Regiments, and others have led troops from a dozen different States, some with high honor. The list of officers of lower grade also includes many whose services were most distinguished, and whose names have become widely known, among whom I might mention Majors THEODORE WINTHROP and HENRY W. CAMP, and many others.

The following is the obituary record of the war:

VALENSIANS WHO HAVE FALLEN IN THE WAR.

1825—Rev. Joseph H. Nicbols, Chaplain 19th Wisconsin Infantry.
1829—Mason F. Cogswell, M. D., Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.
1833—Rev. Robert Carver, Chaplain 7th Massachusetts Infantry.
1833—Rev. Hiram Doane, Chaplain 47th Illinois Infantry.
1838—Rev. L. Ward Smith, Hospital Chaplain U. S. A.
1843—Rev. James H. Dill, Chaplain 38th Illinois Infantry.
1843—Prof. Joseph S. Hubbard, U. S. N.
1843—John M. Huntington, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. V.
1845—James Redfield, Lieutenant-Colonel 39th Iowa Infantry.
1847—Othniel DeForest, Colonel 5th New-York Cavalry.
1847—Rev. Daniel T. Noyes, First Lieutenant 6th Wisconsin Battery.
1848—Theodore Winthrop, Major and A. D. C. to Gen. Butler.
1848—Sheldon C. Beecher, Captain 139th New-York Infantry.
1849—Andrew Upson, Captain 20th Connecticut Infantry.
1850—Newton S. Manross, Captain 16th Connecticut Infantry.
1853—William S. Denniston, M. D., Assistant Surgeon 38th New-York Infantry.
1854—James C. Rice, Lieutenant-Colonel 44th New-York Infantry, Brigadier-General United States Volunteers.
1854—Lewis L. Weld, Lieutenant-Colonel 7th United States Colored Infantry.
1855—George Stnart, First Lieutenant 13th United States Infantry.
1855—William Wheeler, Captain 13th New-York Independent Battery.
1856—Nelson Bartholomew, First Lieutenant 15th Massachusetts Infantry.
1856—Charles E. Bulkaley, Captain 1st Connecticut Artillery.
1856—Henry E. McIntyre, Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry.
1856—Frank M. Peck, Colonel 12th Connecticut Infantry.
1856—Samnel F. Woods, Adjutant 34th Massachusetts Infantry, A. A. A. G. on Staff of Gen. Weber.
1857—Rev. Francis E. Butler, Chaplain 25th New-Jersey Infantry.
1857—Albert W. Drake, Colonel 10th Connecticut Infantry.
1857—Henry M. Dutton, First Lieutenant 5th Connecticut Infantry.
1857—John Griswold, Captain 11th Connecticut Infantry.
1857—Edward L. Porter, Captain 18th Connecticut Infantry.
1857—George W. Roberts, Colonel 42d Illinois Infantry.
1858—Edward F. Blake, Major 5th Connecticut Infantry.
1858—Theodore W. Twining, A. A. Paymaster United States Navy.
1859—Charles B. Whittlesey, private 55th Ohio Infantry.
1859—Edward Carrington, Second Lieutenant and A. D. C. on Staff of Gen. Newton.
1859—Diodate C. Hannahs, Captain 6th New-York Cavalry.
1859—Charles M. Wheeler, Captain 126th New-York Infantry.
1860—George W. Arnold, Sergeant 12th Rhode Island Infantry.
1860—Henry W. Camp, Major 10th Connecticut Infantry.
1860—Daniel Hebard, Captain and A. A. G. on Staff of Gen. Gorman.
1860—Rev. William C. Johnston, Chaplain 13th Kentucky Infantry.
1860—Frederick C. Ogden, First Lieutenant and Adjutant 1st United States Cavalry.
1860—Rev. James H. Schneider, Chaplain 2d United States Colored Infantry.
1861—John N. Bannan, Corporal Anderson Pennsylvania Cavalry.
1861—William B. Clark, Captain 22d United States Colored Infantry.
1861—James P. Pratt, First Lieutenant and Adjutant 11th United States Army.
1861—Gilbert W. Stocking, private 20th Connecticut Infantry.
1861—George Worman, private 137th Illinois Infantry.
1862—Ira R. Alexander, Captain 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
1862—Wm. W. House, private 25th Connecticut Infantry.
1862—Andrew F. Shaverick, Captain 28th Wisconsin Infantry.
1862—Richard Skinner, First Lieutenant 10th United States Infantry.
1862—Francis N. Sterling, First Lieutenant 128th New-York Infantry.
1862—Daniel E. Hemenway, Commissary Sergeant 22d Connecticut Infantry.
1862—William McClurg, private 9th Pennsylvania Infantry.
1862—William H. Miller, Captain 44th New-York Infantry.
1862—Grosvenor Starr, Adjutant 7th Connecticut Infantry.
1863—Harvey H. Bloom, First Lieutenant 5th New-York Infantry.
1863—F. Kern Heller, private 93d Pennsylvania Infantry.
1863—Zalmon J. McMaster, Captain 5th New-York Cavalry.
1863—Frederick W. Matteson, Lieutenant-Colonel 64th Illinois Infantry.
1863—Uriah N. Parmelee, Captain 1st Connecticut Cavalry.
1864—Garwood R. Merwin, private.
1864—Chas. C. Mills, Captain 7th Connecticut Infantry.
1864—George P. Sylvester.
1865—Frankiu E. Alling, Connecticut.
1865—Edward L. Barnard, Massachusetts.
1865—John H. Thompson, Sergeant 106th New-York Infantry.

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

1840—Rev. James Averill, Chaplain 23d Connecticut Infantry.
1841—Rev. John S. Whittlesey, Chaplain 11th Iowa Infantry.
1857—Rev. Jacob Eston, Chaplain 7th Connecticut Infantry.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

1829—James S. Wadsworth, Brigadier-General United States Volunteers.
1859—William McC. Smith.
1860—Edwin B. Cross, Second Lieutenant 27th Connecticut Infantry.
1860—William Silliman, Colonel.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

1817—Melinns C. Leavenworth, Assistant Surgeon 12th Connecticut Infantry.
1846—DeWitt C. Lathrop, Assistant Surgeon 8th Connecticut Infantry.
1853—Ransom P. Lyon, Surgeon 28th Connecticut Infantry.
1860—John B. Welch, Assistant Surgeon 12th Connecticut Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY AND THE ARTS.

1854—John A Duvillard, Lieutenant United States Volunteers.
1862—Henry V. D. Stone, Lieutenant 2d Massachusetts Infantry.

That tells the story of what Yale College has done for the war, and it is a record of which she may well be proud. In the honorable and patriotic rivalry she takes the precedence of Harvard decidedly, so far as the number of her sons who have enlisted in the war are concerned. With these facts before them, the readers of the TIMES will be prepared for a sketch of the festival to which I have already alluded.

After Dr. BUSHNELL'S oration was concluded the audience broke up, and in the course of half an hour reassembled at Alumni Hall, when a procession was formed in the usual order to escort the honored guests to Music Hall. No better building could have been found for the purposes of the occasion. The floor of the hall was cleared, and eight tables, running through its entire length, furnished ample accommodations for seven or eight hundred persons. None were admitted here, as I have already stated, save the guests of the occasion and the graduates or under-graduates. The building was most beautifully and appropriately decorated. On the stage in the rear of the platform where the presiding officer was stationed, were various trophies of the war, which the State authorities had loaned for the occasion. Red, white and blue were, of course, the prevailing colors of the drapery. Beginning at the left of the President's chair, running around the room, were twenty-one tablets bearing the names of as many of the soldiers of Yale who have fallen. These tables were as follows:

On the Left.	On the Right.
'52.	'69.
ALEXANDER, Mine Run.	CARRINGTON, St. Mark's.
'59.	'56.
HANNAHS, Williamsburgh.	PECK, Winchester.
'60.	'59.
ODDEN, Trevilyan Station.	WHEELER, Gettysburgh.
'47.	'61.
NOYES, Corinth.	CLARK, Richmond.
'55.	'50.
WHEELER, Culp's Farm, Ga.	MANROSS, Antietam.
'62.	'49.
SKINNER, Petersburgh.	BEECHER, Cold Harbor.
'60.	'57.
CAMP, Richmond.	PORTER, Winchester.
'68.	'57.
BLAKE, Cedar Mountain.	DUTTON, Cedar Mountain.
'57.	'57.
ROBERTS, Murfreesboro.	BUTLER, Suffolk.
'45.	'61.
RENFIELD, Altoona.	PRATT. Hanover Town.
	'48.
	WINTHROP, Great Bethal.

If the tables were not loaded with the delicacies of the season, they certainly contained an abundance and a super-abundance of the substantials, as will appear from the following bill of fare:

YALE COLLEGE SOLDIERS' FESTIVAL, WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1865.

Bill of Fare—Pickled oysters, boiled salmon, boiled ham, pressed corn beef, beef a la mode, jellied tongues, roast chickens, boned turkey, rolls, lobster salad, chicken salad, sardines, pickles, radishes, currant jelly, charlotte russe, jellies, bavaroise, fancy cakes, fruits, berries, ice cream, lemonade, orgeade, raspberry syrup, coffee.

Nothing could speak more emphatically for the skill and judgment with which the arrangements for this great festival were carried out, than the fact that all who were entitled to seats at the tables were provided with them, and I hardly think that there was a single one to spare.

At the head of the room, and on a raised platform, were the distinguished personages. Mr. EVARTS, of course, presided. He was supported on his right by the venerable Ex-President DAY, Gov. BUCKINGHAM and Dr. BUSHNELL, the orator of the day. On his left were President WOOLSEY, Gen. SCHUYLER HAMILTON and Gen. PARSONS. Among the others at this table were Major-Gen. ANDERSON, Gen. NOBLE of Iowa and Gen. NOBLE of Connecticut, Gen. ROBERTS, U. S. A.; Gen. HARLAND and DANIEL TYLER of Connecticut, Lieut.-Gov. AVERILL, Bishop SMITH of Kentucky, Rev. Dr. MASSIE of London, FITZ GREENE HALLECK, Hon. DWIGHT FOSTER, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, and others.

Abont 3:30 o'clock, only an hour after the time fixed, the large dining-room was filled. Ex-President DAY invoked a blessing, and after an hour spent in disposing of the substantials, Mr. EVARTS called the assemblage to order. He said this year our festivities are in honor of our soldiers, in return for the honor they have done us. We are here an assembly of learned men, as every one will see by looking at the ticket by which he secured admission. Mr. EVARTS then proceeded to translate some Hebrew characters on the card, as he understood them, viz.: "This ticket admits you to an assembly of learned men, where each man will behave with perfect propriety, and where no one will make a speech more than ten minutes long." [Laughter.] Mr. EVARTS then asked the soldiers of Yale when he should address them personally, to arise for the gratification of the others who might be present. He proceeded to allude to the Alumni meeting of 1861, when there were no soldiers of Yale in the service, since the army had not then been organized. The spirit of determination which has brought about these great results was then powerfully manifest. The soldiers of this war, said Mr. EVARTS, have given us one country, one constitution, one destiny. What in the history and the course of Providence has this war been for? The great question has been how to get rid of slavery without destroying society. The trouble was that the nation could not submit to the capital operation necessary to attain this end. Who would throw this young giant on his back—stop the machinery of this great society until this weak shaft of slavery be taken out of the fabric that its vast powers might thereafter move? all one way and by one impulse. Who but Providence could perform this miracle for us? And who shall say that the four years' expenditure of life in battle and the incidents of war, is too long a time or too great a price for driving from the system the poison that was in it.

Gentlemen of Yale College that have served in the war: At these words nearly three hundred soldiers, scattered through the body of the hall, arose, and the movement was the signal for a scene which is utterly indescribable and unreportable. Cheers, long and loud, were given by the gentlemen, and I am not sure but the ladies forgot themselves and joined in. At any rate they fluttered their handkerchiefs most industriously. It was five or ten minutes before the enthusiasm subsided sufficiently to allow Mr. EVARTS to proceed. Embracing the first opportunity to do so, he said:

This whole day's proceedings, gentlemen, have been in your honor. Here, as more suitable to our festive occasion, we crown the living, and your companions in arms, who are absent, but still survive. You have shown in that there is no wider and better impulse toward useful action than that this college gives. Did any one of you think that, in entering the service of his country, you were not acting under the authority of the diploma? Mr. EVARTS then quoted from that document, and translated one or two clauses for the benefit of the soldiers, telling them that it meant that when the first cannon was fired upon Sumter, they were to be on hand, and that they were to continue to be on hand whenever and wherever a rifle shot should be fired. He remarked in conclusion that the main topic that would come up for consideration would be what memorial would be the most fitting to commemorate the patriotism and heroism of the sons of Yale.

As Mr. EVARTS took his seat Prof. SILLIMAN led off in three rousing cheers for the warriors of Yale—the entire assemblage rising to its feet, and the ladies in the gallery again waving their handkerchiefs.

Mr. EVARTS repeated that the speeches must be short and that there could be nogaps in the proceedings. RUFUS CHOATE he said was once asked by a learned referee whether there might not be *hiati* in certain proceedings. Impossible, said Mr. CHOATE. Why? asked the referee. Because, Mr. CHOATE replied, *hiatus* is a noun of the fourth declension. [Prolonged laughter.] Therefore, Mr. EVARTS argued, there could be no *hiati* in this assembly. He proposed as the first sentiment:

The Union Restored—One country, one constitution, one destiny.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM was called on to respond. He eulogized the army, and said that Connecticut had furnished six thousand men over and above her quota to the armies of the United States. She had put in the field over 40,000 men and given 173,000 years. If she did not equal the larger States in numbers, her troops would not yield to any in point of spunk and gallantry. [Applause.] The band then played "The Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave," and one of the audience proposed three cheers for Gov. BUCKINGHAM, the soldier's friend, which were given with a will.

Mr. EVARTS followed, by presenting the statistics I have given above. He added, that take the figures of the triennial catalogue about to be issued, which showed 3,500 survivors, the per centage was large, but if we supposed among these survivors there were 2,400 under 30 years of age, and then reduced the number of those whom the college had sent into the service to 600, we would have the remarkable fact that twenty-five per cent. of the graduates of the college had been in the service of the country [Applause.] Mr. EVARTS stated that in his capacity as President of the Day he had addressed a telegram to President JOHNSON. The response was as follows:

WASHINGTON, July 26.

Hon. W. M. Evarts, Chairman:

I thank you, and through you the graduates of Yale, for their kind greeting. In the difficult and delicate duties before me I rely upon the support of the same intelligent patriotism which during the war has given so many noble lives and deeds to our country. American scholarship has gained undying honor by its contributions to our literature and the achievements in our recent struggle for national existence, and in the victories of peace which I trust are now to come, American scholarship will sustain the reputation it has won. Very truly your friend,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Three cheers were given with a will for the President of the United States. The chairman then called on Gen. ANDERSON to speak for those military guests present who had not been connected with the college. The General was overwhelmed with applause, but merely bowed his acknowledgments.

Maj.-Gen. SCHUYLER HAMILTON was called forward and spoke very briefly, referring to the capture of Island No. Ten, in which he was concerned. As the President of the Day had given a specimen of bad Latin, he thought he might be pardoned for perverting CESAR'S motto—"*Veni, vidi, vici*," and applying it to this victory, making it read, "We came, we sawd, we conquered." [Laughter.]

President WOOLSEY spoke briefly for Alma mater, making several allusions to deceased students, WINTHROP of '48, who died at Big Bethel, and BUTLER of '57, who was killed at Suffolk. Both of them he eulogized in the highest terms.

But the enthusiasm which has kept the vast audience together for four hours on a hot July afternoon does not seem likely to exhaust itself, and as the time has already come for closing my dispatch I must content myself with a mere mention of the distinguished speakers who have within the last half hour brought down the house with their eloquence, convulsed it with laughter by their wit, or made their hearers breathless by their touching allusions to the fallen hero. Rev. Dr. THOMSON and Dr. WM. ADAMS, of your city, have made strong and able speeches. Gen. PARSONS, of St. Louis, who saw Secretary STANTON two days since, brought out enthusiastic cheers for that official by stating that he has already sent home 782,642 soldiers, and that one hundred thousand more will be en route in a few days. He also stated upon the same excellent authority, that at the time of LEE'S surrender, there came into the Union army within two or three thousand of a round million men.

Gen. H. B. CARRINGTON, Brig.-Gen. J. W. NOBLE, Chief of Cavalry of the Army of Arkansas, have also spoken, and as I close, Brig.-Gen. DEMING is proceeding to lay before the assemblage the project for a memorial to the fallen.

Letters declining to attend, in consequence of previous engagements, were received from the President of the United States, Secretary Wel

violent mob of non-voters in English towns strikes me as a pretty strong argument against universal suffrage, unless it can be shown that giving these men ballots would save them the trouble of throwing heavier and more dangerous missiles. There would be more to bribe—bnt competition might rednce the price. Looking at the election of MILL and HUGHES, yon will say money does not always win. But Mr. MILL had one of the richest aristocrats in England for his colleague, and Mr. HUGHES had both money and government infinence to back him.

In a great many cases, there is no contest, no voting, and no election according to American ideas. There is a meeting as a matter of form. The candidates are nominated and seconded by one party; the other side makes no nomination; no vote is taken; but the Mayor or presiding officers declare them dnly elected. This was the case with Mr. DISRAELI and the two other members for Bncks. After the ceremony, the leader of the Opposition made a long and, of course, clever speech, not for his bucolic men of Bncks, bnt for the columns of the *Times* and all the newspapere of the kingdom.

At Hastings, where I had the honor to assist as an outside spectator of a very animated contest, the result was the election of one Whig and one Tory—a tie—both sides heaten, and both victorious. Of coursc both claimed a victory, and celebrated it with plenty of enthusiasm and beer. And I find that, so far, therecare twenty-seven places similarly represented. Lord PALMERSTON even has a Tory colleague from Tiverton, who neutralizes his vote. When the Premier has the gont, I suppose he pairs off with him, or delicately refrains from voting, It is, therefore, men, not principles. Of the latter there is so little distinction, that were there no offices to get or patronage to bestow, there would be no parties whatever. PALMERSTON is secure of his place as long as he chooses or lives to hold it. When he goes, as it is thought he must before long, though his speech at Tiverton looks as if he might be a re-incarnation of *Methusalah*, the contest will come. It will be GLADSTONE, BRIGHT, MILL and the radical leaders against the conservatives, now on both sides ot the house. The first fight will be on lowering the franchise. Mr. DISRAELI goes for lateral extension, which will strengthen the arietocracy. GLADSTONE and BRIGHT must go down or go out. Six millions out of seven have no votes. Add even two out of the six millions to the list of voters, with such a redistribution of the House of Commons as this would require, and it would be a revolution. This is the coming fight.

The Tory newspapers, magazines and reviews are entering npon it earnestly enough. Their charges against the government are heavy, but they do not show that their own party would have done better. Mr. DISRAELI says PALMERSTON and RUSSELL tried their utmost to get France and Rnesia to join them in a war against Germany. Per contra they refused to unite with France in what would have been a war with America. The Tory *Quarterly* says the iron-clad channel fleet is not very sea-worthy; there are only three English iron-clads in the Mediterranean, and not one in the North American squadron, nor a gun that could do anything against one, while the African squadron is composed of old gunboats which can hardly steam nine miles an hour, and are set to watch the fastest steamers in the world.

The boasted prosperity and increase of trade, according to the same authority, is little to the credit of the government; for while the trade of England has increased in ten years 96 per cent., that of Anstria has increased in the same period 124 per cent., and that of France 156 per cent. But I think, perhaps, the view of that important matter, "the condition of England," taken by *Blackwood's Magazine*, is the most int resting, and as we naturally rejoice in our neighbors' misfortunes, I will have the happiness of transcribing the entire paragraph:

"Austria will enter into no commercial treaty with us. France is outstripping us in these very fabrics in which, bnt a few years ago, we beat the whole world. And not France only, bnt Belgium likewise, bids fair to become henceforth the source whence we shall derive our steam machinery, as we are now getting it from our friends across the channel. Meanwhile we are eating dirt, day after day, in order to propitiate, if we can, the wrath of the Americans, and looking back with vain regret on opportunities presented and thrown away, of delivering ourselves and our children after us, from all ground of apprehension in that quarter. The war in New-Zealand drags its dull length along. The army and navy cost us immense sums, without anything to show that they are worth the outlay. Notoriously we have neither cannon for our batteries, ships of war, nor fire-arms in the hands of our troops capable of contending on equal terms with those of other nations. We cannot go on thus much longer without suffering disasters at home and abroad, the very thought of the possible occurrence of which may well fill us with dismay."

Nothing but a general election, which ordinarily comes only once in six years, could induce me to devote so much space to politics, of which you have enough at home. without foreign importations, but the country for the past week has been so full of electioneering addresses, all alike and all stupid, that I must be excused for reflecting the general tone.

There was a little fun with it all. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, one of the ablest of the liberal papers, supported Mr. MILL because he is a man of thought, and Mr. HUGHES for the exact contrary, declaring that no prominent man, except Mr. KINGSLEY, had so little power of reasoning. Both are men of feeling and impulse, but neither, according to the *Gazette*, has the least ides of what constitutes a logical deduction.

There is a rumor of another attempt at an European Congress—only a rumor, I think. Nothing just now requires such a doubtful experiment. It is true that the Roman, the Eastern and the Schleswig-Holstein questions are unsettled, bnt I believe the Emperor, who is the only sovereign that wants a Congress, can manage his affairs as well without. Rome and Italy must come to an agreement, since Pope and King both desire it. France would be glad to disarm, and England to save the cost of arming, bnt the true obstacles are America and Russia. Russia is increasing both army and navy. There is a better feeling than a few weeks ago in regard to the prospects of peace with America, but nothing like assurance.

The *Rappahannock*, with e new name, coming from Calais to Liverpool a few days ago, was overhauled by a Federal cruiser, but permitted to continne her voyage—I do not know for what reason. She hoisted the Confederate flag in the channel some time ago, bnt as she has been kept from going to sea by the French authorities, she may not be considered a pirate. By the way, why should the American Government have any better right to capture pirates than any other—or may each nation have special or pet pirates of its own which cruisers of other Powers are not to meddle with? I thonght I was np in WHEATON, Historicus, and other great authorities, but this is a puzzler.

Among the crowd of vulgar crimes we have every few months one of e sensational character. Dr. PRITCHARD, of Glasgow, a physician and man of letters, a member of twenty learned societies, has just been convicted of poisoning his wife for love of a servant girl in his family, and who had been for a year or two his mistress. He has confessed the crime, which he completed by giving an overdose of chloroform, and is to be hanged on the 28th. On account of his family and position the case is a very distressing one. The position of one of the consulting physicians, who declared upon the trial thet he was satisfied the man was killing his wife by slow poison, and yet was withheld by profeselonal etiqnette from mentioning the matter, is not enviable. One would say that the more a doctor has the power to polson his patients or relations, the more it was the duty of his professional brethren to expose him, if they detect him in malpractice. It is to be admitted, however, in this case, that if the physicians called in to consult did nothing to hinder the crime, they did not hesitate to give such evidence as led to the conviction of the offender. If it was not polite to prevent e murder, etiqnette will not save the murderer from being hanged.

The trial of CONSTANCE KENT, for the murder of her half-brother at Brighton, will come on soon, and excite almost universal interest; all the more that she confessed her crime to the clergyman, for the rite of confession in the Anglican Church is itself on trial. If the girl had gone first to a Magistrate, and avowed herself a murderess, she might then have confessed to her minister. The trouble is that she went to her minister first, and then to the Magistrate, which low-church and no-popery people contend was an irregular and papistical proceeding. The high-church and Puseyite party contend that she has a right to be hanged in spito of her confession; the low-church and dissenting party protest that a girl of such papistical tendencies cannot have committed a murder, and has no right to be hung. A person who lived in a convent—even a Puseyite one—and went to the confession, would probably lie, and therefore is probably not guilty of the crime of which she has accused herself. So she has, as you may see, a better defence than might have been expected. MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

BURNING OF THE SHIP WILLIAM NELSON.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes the following tragic account of the burning of the emigrant ship *William Nelson*. It was prepared by the Captain of the ill-fated vessel, at the American Consulate in Hayre:

"The *William Nelson* left Antwerp on the 1st June last, with e cargo of rails, wine and various merchandise, about 448 emigrant passengers and a crew of 30 men, including the Captain. The ship did not, however, put to sea until the 4th June. The voyage continned without incident worthy of remark, until the 26th June, when the ship had reached lat. 41 20, long. 52 20 W. The Captain here observed that several emigrants, who had been ill for some days, were suffering from a violent fever, and fearing that this might become contagious, he gave orders at 10 A. M., ou the 26th, to the first mate and carpenter to go below and make the passengers come on deck, in order that the ship might be fumigated, as a precautionary measure. Tho passengers having all ascended, the first mate and carpenter were again sent below with several sailors, furnished with tar-hnckets and red-hot irons. The operation was nearly completed about 12:30 o'clock, when the last tar-bucket burst into a flame, and the boiling tar flowed over upon the deck in the centre of the ship, seriously burning the carpenter and the sailor who was assisting him. The vessel immedistely took fire. Tbo middle deck was then, as may be imagined, full of smoke, and the ignited tar which had fallen on the deck flowed with the roll of the ship under the bed of one of the emigrants, eetting it on fire. In an instant the flames spread to all the other beds fore and aft, rendering it impossible for the men to do anything to extinguish them. Even before they could reach the deck, immense columns of flame shot np through the hatchway, and reaching the sheets of the mainsail (all sail was set at that moment) enveloped the mainmast with the rapidity of lightning. In the twinkling of an eye all the sails on the mainmast were on fire, as well as the rigging. The Captain immedistely ordered part of the crew to get the boats ready, in order to save as many passengers as possible, and the rest to close the ventilators and the hatchways. This was hardly done when a number of men, consisting partly of sailors and partly of emigrants, formed a chain fore and aft, in order to pass buckets of water, which were poured down the main hatchway, whence issued a column of flame. The pumps were also set to work. Hitherto discipline and good order had been maintained. The fire, however, made such rapid progress above and below that the Captain considered it his duty to lower the boats immediately. But now a general panic seized the unfortunate passengers, all of them throwing themselves npon the boats, which, from their numbers, it was completely impossible to prevent. One had no sooner tonched the water than she was capsized by a number of emigrants, who jumped into her. Those not knowing how to swim were nearly all drowned. Four sailors, however, who were also in the water, succeeded, with much risk, in righting the boat, and bringing it to tho side of the vessel again, and then saved some of the unfortunate men struggling in the water. But while the boat was still alongside some more emigrants leaped into it, and again capsized her a second time. The sailors were again able to right it, and took on board as many passengers as it could hold. The Captain himself assisted in lowering the launch, and the second mate, the only sailor who entered it, was fortunate enongh to save several cabin passengees, among others, seven women and four children, one not three months old. The two other boats were lowered with much trouble. The largest contained no less than thirty-five passengers, with six of the crew, some of whom got into another boat less heavily laden, leaving two to steer. The last boat, with the sama number of sailors, and full of emigrants, succeeded in getting clear of those who, endeavoring to jump in off the ship, fell into the water and swam round it. It is miraculous that it was not capsized in the efforts tha poor creatures made to get on board. Meanwhile the Captain, seeing that he could do nothing more to save the ship, ordered the rest of the crew, about fifteen men, to throw overboard everything that would float—spars, planks, barrels, hencoops, &c. All were lashed together, so as to form a kind of raft, in order to save as many lives as possibla. This was hardly finished when the unhappy passengers still on board, losing all presence of mind, threw themselves npon it in large numbers, followed by several of the sailors, filling the air with despairing cries. Others on board the ship rushed madly from one end of the deck to the other, and going into the cabin, broke the furniture and threw it into tha water.

The confusion which now reigned was beyond anything possible to conceive. The tumult was such that it was impossible for the Captain to make himself heard, though giving reiterated orders, and seeking to stop the panic. This took place about half an hour after the fire broke out. At this time from 130 to 150 emigrants had succeeded in getting upon spars alongside the ship, though there were many struggling in the water, when the topmasts, with their yards, &c., all on fire, suddenly gave way and fell right upon them, killing many at once, and throwing the others into the sea. The cries of the wounded and the drowning were terrible. Words are powerless to give an idea of the horrors of the scene. The unfortunates still on board the ship, in their great terror, surrounded the Captain and the mate, and clinging to them and beseeching them to save them. But they could do nothing. Some time after, the fire between decks gaining the upper deck and the masts, a fresh panic broke out among them, and seeing their only chance of safety was to get npon the raft, the poor creatures fought among themselves to reach it. Several fell into the water and were drowned; others succeeded in reaching the raft, but they were not to escape their fate, for the mainmast fell upon them some minntes afterward, and crushed several to death. The same frightful scene was again presented. Then only did the second mate and a few of the crew jump overboard. Being good swimmers, they proceeded toward the boats, at some distance, and were fortunate enough to reach them, and still more so in being taken in by the occupants. After these lamentable and horrible events there was one still more terrible to take place. About two hours after the fire broke out, a part of the deck, being entirely undermined, fell in, and a large number of emigrants were precipitated headlong into the burning furnace beneath. It was something horrible to see the flames leaping out of this gulf; the heat was suffocating, and it was impossible to remain any longer on board. Some passengers jumped into the sea, and with them the remaining sailors, some of whom are supposed to have been drowned. The lashings which held the raft together being burnt through, it parted in two, with many persons clinging to the planks, and many underneath. The Captain, seeing the absolute impossibility of doing anything to save those still on board, and not being eble to remain with them longer, jumped overboard, and seeing two boats at a great distance swam toward them. After swimming for three quarters of an hour, together with two sailors who followed him, they were at last perceived and recognized by the emigrants, who, with the greatest humanity, steered toward them, and, at the risk of being capsized and drowned, picked them up in a state of almost complete exhaustion. The Captain then took the command of the two boats, and immediately steered toward the ship, in order to see if, with the spars floating about, they could make a raft to save those clinging to various objects and those hanging on the ship's bowsprit. Bnt nothing could be done. They remained, however, near the burning ship until 3 A. M., when she sank, carrying with her the rest of the poor creatures on board. The boats then steered N. N. W. There was no water on board either of them. One had no provisions, and the other had two or three fowls, a duck and a pig.

During all this time the sea was fortunately calm, for had the slightest breeze arisen, all must inevitably have perished, the boats being laden nearly to the water's edge. The shipwrecked party continued their way until 5 P. M., and were then seen and saved by the steamer *Lafayette*.

The third boat was met by the Russian three-masted bark *Ilmari*, which spoke the *Lafayette* the same night. At the reqnest of Capt. BOCANDE, the Captain of the *Ilmari* transferred his shipwrecked guests to the *Lafayette*, which thus had on board the 42 persons whose arrival at Havre on the 6th of July is already known.

The *Mercury* picked np tha fourth boat's crew, respecting whose fate so much anxiety was felt, on the 24th of June. The Captain of the *Mercury* lay to for several days, and subsequently cruised about in the neighborhood of the disaster, with watches on the yards, in the hope of rescuing others of the shipwrecked. One man, and subsequently one woman and three men were thus picked up.

This is the fourth service of the kind which the Captain of the *Mercury* has been fortunate enough to render to shipwrecked crews. Among other recompenses, he has received a gold chronometer from the English Government for having saved 454 men of the steamer *Persian*, wrecked by bad weather. Among the 43 man whom he rescued from the *William Nelson* are five women and five children, of whom one, born on board the *William Nelson*, is an infant, only fourteen days old. This infant, and his sister, three years old, are the sole survivors of a whole family on board. On the first alarm the two children were put by their parents into one of the boats subsequently picked np by the *Lafayette*. The parents afterward endeavored to join them by swimming, but were drowned. The little orphan was carefully tended by a young woman, 19 years old, who has not since quitted her charge. Another infant, twelve months old, is the sole survivor of a family of father, mother and seven children. Two Dntch children, one 12 the other 13 years old, have lost their father and mother. Another lad 18 years old is in the same case. His father, who has perished, had on board 27,500 francs in gold, his whole fortune.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

HOW THE CLOSE OF THE WAR AFFECTS FRENCH COMMERCE.

The Paris *Débats* has a long article on the probable consequences of the return of peace in the United States, as affecting French commerce. The only States that could possibly gain by a continuation of hostilities were those which supplied to the Confederates gun-powder, arms and contraband of war; bnt as France deals only in honest merchandise, she rejolces at the cessation of the conflict not only in a general sense bnt as far as she is herself individually concerned. The war in America gave a grievous blow to many branches of French commerce, and both Lyons and Rouen suffered severely:

"Our exports of silk stuffs to America in 1860," says the article, "was 103,000,000, to which were added 54,000,000 of Swiss and German silks which passed through France; in 1863, the figure fell to 28,000,000, increased only by 1,500,000 sent from Switzerland and Germany through our territory. It is true that to the sum of 23,000,000 there must be added a few to represent what was sent via England. On the whole, in this interval of three years, the total of French exports to the United States had fallen from 250,000,000 to 94,000,000. Nor was there a less falling off in our imports of American produce for French consumption. Instead of 240,000,000 in 1860, which, through the rise in the price of cotton, had become 363,000,000 in 1861, the figure in 1863 was only 81,000,000. The redncion had particularly affected raw cotton, in the cultivation of which the Southern States excelled. We took from America for own use, in 1860, a mass of 115,000,000 of kilogrammes, worth 188,000,000 of francs, and in 1861, 109,000,000 of kilogrammes, worth 241,000,000 of francs. In 1863, we only took the insignificant quantity of 254,000 kilos, then worth a sum of 1,500,000 francs. More than this; owing to the strange variations provoked by the war, we actually sent, in 1863, a small quantity of cotton from our entrepote to the United States, the amount being 86,000 kilos, valued at 414,000 francs. With regard to special commerce, that is to say, taking for the importing country only the amount of its own consumption, and for the exporting country the amount of its own production, the movement between the two countries, imports and exports together, had fallen from 449,000,000 in 1860 to 175,000,000 in 1863. For the general commerce which takes account of all the merchandise sent or received, without reference to origin or destination, the movement had fallen from 627,000,000 in 1860 to 200,000,000 in 1863, or to less than a third."

The writer then compares the effect produced in England by the war with that witnessed in France. He says:

"In 1860 the general commerce between England and North America, imports and exports together, showed a total of 1,691,000,000; in 1863 the figure was 982,000,000. The fall is considerable, but much less so than with us, for it appears that while France could not even keep a third, England retained nearly three-fifths of the old amount. With regard to American produce exported to England, the falling off was from 1,120,000,000 in 1860, to 440,000,000 in 1863. The almost total suppression of the trade in raw cotton, of which England in 1860 received 755,000,000 worth, explains this enormous diminution. Cotton apart, the exports from the United States to England rose, on the other hand, from 367,000,000, in 1860, to 470,000,000 in 1863. English produce sent to America declined only from 642,000,000 to 384,000,000. It will be seen, therefore, that England has lost by the crisis much less than ourselves, and the cause is, in a great measure, to be found in the superior organization of the English transport service by sea."

The cotton manufacture in France has suffered by far the most cruelly, the raw material having risen in price three or even fourfold; the writer cannot see that America can for a considerable time afford a supply in any respect similar to what she furnished formerly:

"Rouen, Mulhausen, and many other towns," continues the writer, "might have felt their very existence seriously menaced. It is not certain that America, now at peace, will furnish them, at all events for some time, with the supplies of excellent raw cotton which she formerly delivered. The sudden emancipation of the slave disorganizes labor in that part of the Union which cultivated that precious commodity. But much may be hoped from the practical good sense and industrial genius of the Americans. For the production of cotton their land is excellent and their climate incomparable. With free blacks, just the same as with negroes, bowed down under the yoke of slavery, it is probable that they will discover some means of turning their natural advantage to useful account. At this moment one fact seems to be demonstrated, viz.: that whilst the war was ravaging and ruining the South, the theatre of the war, it did not cause the North any serious inconvenience. The burden of taxes was increased, but the activity of labor and the profits disseminated throughout the population prevented muchs nffering in consequence. The North is to-day what it was before the civil war, a rich nation, consuming to an immense extent. Since the beginning of the war its population has been augmented by between two and three millions of inhabitants who compensate, in a commercial point of view, all the losses of the South in wealth and men. It is true that a customs' tariff of an extreme exaggeration has been adopted under the pressure of the necessities of the war; bnt more as a fiscal measure than as a protectionist manifestation; and there is reason to believe that the Congress will alleviate its rigor, for it could only serve henceforward as an encouragement to a contraband trade, impossible to repress, and the elevation of the customs would thus turn against the interests of the treasury. A very few weeks before his death, an illustrious man whose premature loss will be long felt, RICHARD COBDEN, wrote to a distinguished American that if the United States had any regard for their own consideration in the world and their own interests, they would leave off showing themselves the most backward of civilised nations in all matters of commercial legislation. Let us hope that this salutary warning will not be thrown away."

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ELECTIONS.

THE LATEST RETURNS.

All attention in England was concentrated on the elections. To the evening of the 14th, tho number of contests completed was 421. Of these the Liberals had 263 seats and the Conservatives 158.

Compared with the last Parliament, the Liberals, according to the calculations of the *Times*, have lost 26, and have gained 35 seats, so that the net gain to the government, thus tar, has been 9.

Liberal gains are anticipated in Ireland, and, on the whole, the *Times* looks for a great reinforcement to the Liberal cause.

The *Morning Herald* only admits a loss of 4 Conservative seats, and argues that this loss is more appareut than real, as the unseated members were Conservatives only in name.

There were still 233 seats to bo filled, mainly by the counties, and the contests for these would extend over another week.

Lord PALMERSTON was, of course, returned for Tiverton, but he bas a Conservative for his colleague instead of a Liberal as formerly.

Lord AMBERLEY, son of Earl RUSSELL, was unsuccessful at Leeds.

Mr. JACOB BRIGHT, (brother of Mr. JOHN BRIGHT,) and Mr. LEATHAM, another relative, had failed at Manchester and Huddersfield respectively.

The first two days' voting for Oxford University left Mr. GLADSTONE in a minority of 25. The polling would continne for three more days. In view of the possible failure of Mr. GLADSTONE at Oxford the Liberals had nominated him as one of the candidates for the Southern Division of Lancashire. There was a close contest in Liverpool and the result was in favor of the two Conservative candidates, Messrs. HORSFALL and GREAVES. The elections in some places had been accompanied with rioting, but nothing of a serious nature had occurred, and on the whole they may be said to have so far passed off satisfactorily.

LORD PALMERSTON'S SPEECH.

Lord PALMERSTON, Mr. GEO. DENMAN and Mr. WALROND, a Conservative, were nominated at Tiverton on the 12th inst. Lord PALMERSTON, who was received with the greatest enthusiasm, addressed himself to the "ladies and gentlemen" of Tiverton, observing: "I cannot omit the ladies, because, even as things are, we know the influence which they exert over the electors, not an unconstitutional influence, not by intimidation, bnt by winning ways; and, moreover, I am much disposed to agree with the American lady who a few days ago addressed, I think, the electors of Westminster, and contended for what she called 'the woman's question'—that is to say, that whenever universal suffrage is established, the ladies will have as good a right to vote as the men." He went on to say that the late Parliament—elected under the auspices of a Tory Government—had treated the present Government in the fairest and most handsome manner. True, there had been party conflicts, but the government continued to hold a majority in the House of Commons; and that majority, so far from diminishing as years rolled on, was larger on the last great battle than it had been when they were first seated in office. He then passed on to review the history of his administration. He said: We have, I flatter myself, without the fear of contradiction, honorably and faithfully performed the duties which our Sovereign and the Parliament confided to our hands. There cannot, I am sure be found in the annals of the United Kingdom a period of six years during which the nation has enjoyed more advantages at home, more respect and honor abroad, than during the existence of the late Parliament. Industry has been relieved from many of those shackles which previously cramped its exertions. Wealth has been accumulated, and, with regard to some individuals who have been more successful than others in the pursuits of commerce and manufactures, has been accumulated in a degree which is almost fabulous. Indeed, to one who did not know it to be true, that degree might appear to be a great exaggeration of the fact. We are told of individual men who have amassed a million, even a million and a half—nay, more, men hardly known to the bnlk of their countrymen, except as honest, industrious, painstaking men, have acquired an amount of wealth which in former times would not have been deemed possible. Well, the pnblic wealth has increased with the aggregation of individual riches; and every man who has made these large accumulations of wealth has been a benefactor to his country, not only by the employment which he has given to thousands under his care, bnt also by the contributions which he makes to the revenue, and consequently to the prosperity of the nation. In fact the wealth of the country has increased so rapidly that my right honorable friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been unable to stop that increase by a great remission of taxation. He has done his best, he has taken off tax after tax, income tax, sugar dnties, tea dnties, fire insurance duties—indeed, he has gone through all the catalogue of taxes, nibbling here and cutting down there, but, in spite of all his exertions, the country has been determined to produce a large revenue, and by that large revenne, accompanied by a great alleviation of burdens to each individual, we have succeeded in making for the first time some noteworthy impression npon the pnblic debt, while we have also maintained all our establishments, army, navy, militia and volunteers, in a state of perfect efficiency. And that is no small matter—because, depend npon it, the money which is spent upon national defences in time of peace, provided always it is not carried to excess, is the best security against the recurrence of war. A country which accumulates wealth and does not maintain a sufficient means of defence, is like a banker who would fill his chest with gold and leave his doors unbolted and his windows unbarred. At the same time, our means of defence, in order to be sufficient, need not, and onght never to be, carried to the extent to which continental nations carry the numerical force of their armies—armies which are destined apparently more for aggression than for internal security; but we ought to have a proper regard to those defences which secure the people of this country from those innumerable and indescribable evils which befall a country that is the seat of military operations. Along with that security and that precaution it is the duty of the government to maintain, by every means consistent with national honor and self-respect, the most friendly relations with all the great Powers of the world. We have done that. We are upon good terms with all the great Powers of the world; and the way in which we have observed neutrality in this afflicting war which has desolated the provinces of North America, in spite of the strong expressions of passionate partiality which broke forth from different classes of the country—some in favor of the North, others in favor of the South—I say that the steadfast and persevering manner in which we refused every solicitation, and solicitations, too, which came from America, as well as from England, entitles us, I think, to the thanks, as they contributed to the welfare, of the country. While the South imagined at the ontset that by stinting us of our supply of cotton we should be compelled to take part with them, the North imagined that their determination to abolish slavery in the South would enlist in their favor the philanthropic feelings of the British nation, and that on that account we should assist them. That cotton famine was a great calamity to this country. It lasted several years, and its pressure was extreme. But noble, on the other hand, was the conduct of that part of our manufacturing population who were thrown out of employment by the cessation of the cotton supply. They showed that they had rightly understood the position of things. They knew full well that that pressure, that diminntion of supply, was the result of evente over which the government of their country could have no possible control. That was one motive which induced them to bear the pressure with patience. Bnt, on the other hand, they saw the readiness with which their fellow-countrymen stepped forward to contribute to the relief of their necessities. They saw that our poor-law arrangements provided great means of relieving their distress, bnt they saw also that the nobles and gentry of the land came forward with magnificent contributions in aid of the resources furnished by the poor law to avert from them some of the evils which the cotton famine inevitably initiated. Then, again, we had in the sister island three successive bad years, and those who know Ireland, and are aware how much the great bulk of her agricultural population depend upon the produce of their small bits of land, will well understand how great was the calamity of those successive failures of the harvest. But, in spite of these local calamities, in spite of these partial drawbacks from the advancing prosperity of the country, I maintain that the wealth and welfare of the United Kingdom have increased in a greater degree, and in a more rapid manner, during the six years to which I have referred than in any equal period of our history. He then referred to the commercial treaty with France (paying a warm tribute to the services of Mr. COBDEN), to the spread of free trade in Germany and our increased commerce with China and Japan. He concluded by an expression of opinion that the government which had thus labored to promote the industry and prosperity of England, deserved the confidence and support of the country. The show of hands was in favor of Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. WALROND. Lord PALMERSTON, says the *Times* reporter, "looked remarkably well, and spoke with all his wonted vigor and animation."

SPEECH OF MR. JOHN BRIGHT.

Mr. BRIGHT, who was elected, without opposition, at Birmingham, devoted his speech to the question of Reform. He maintained that the power of the people was everywhere advancing and contesting the ancient authority of monarchs and aristocracies. Education and intelligence were gradually permeating the masses of the population; and new principles were continually coming to the light, obtaining the sympathy and the support of all sensible men, and giving greater security to the freedom we possess. The question of Reform was emphatically the primary one of the day; yet the Prime Minister, in his address to the electors of Tiverton, had said nothing about it. That was wise, considering what he had done in regard to it. But both among the Liberal and the Tory candidates, the question of Reform was mentioned in one way or another, and all agreed that it was a matter which must be soon considered and soon settled. The Liberals were more or less specific in their statements, bnt the Tories used ambiguous phrases. They said they would not object to a well-considered measure, which meant a measure that was to be considered so long that they would never come to any conclusion whatever upon it. Then, again, the Tories said they were in favor of what they called a well-balanced proposition of reform, which meant so exactly balanced that nobody could tell that the scale was in the least degree altered, so that everything should be left precisely as it is. Equally ambiguous was the expression "a safe and constitutional measure of reform;" still the use of these and other such phases showed that the politicians of both sides saw the question of reform ahead, and recognized the fact that it could be kept out of the way. The honorable gentleman then went to show how essential it was that the people should be properly represented in the House of Commons. Quoting from the proportions which the electoral classes bore to the populations, he argued that the representation was most imperfect. The great body of the people—5,000,000 men—were totally and purposely excluded from any share in the government. Besides this, the middle-class, which it was now attempted to erect into a sort of oligarchy, had so little of fair representation that its power in the House, compared with what it ought to be, was more of a sham than a reality. Well, what was the answer which was made to this claim? The Prime Minister has replied to it by a contemptuous silence. But what said Lord DERBY, speaking through the month of his prophet DISRAELI? Why, he said that "lateral" extension of the franchise is what he wanted. To the 5,000,000 workingmen now excluded from the suffrage, Lord DERBY said it was quite true they were shut ont, their complaint was real, and that therefore they intended to admit somebody else. Now, Mr. DISRAELI was a man who did what might be called the conjuring for his party. He was what would, among a tribe of Red Indians, be called the "Mystery Man." He invented phrases for his party, and one of the latest was a "lateral extension of the franchise." Mr. DISRAELI was a man of brains, of genius, of a great capacity for action, of a wonderful tenacity of purpose, and of a rare courage. He would have been a statesman if his powers had been directed by any ennobling principle or idea, but unhappily he preferred a temporary and worthless distinction as the head of a decaying party, fighting for impossible ends, to the priceless memories of services rendered to his country and to freedom, npon which only, in our age, an enduring fame can be built up. Mr. BRIGHT then proceeded further to criticise the expression "lateral extension," pointing out that it meant the exclusion of all households below £10 renters. It was a miserable pretence, a delusion, and an insult of the most glaring kind to the great body of the unrepresented. He objected in the strongest terms to the expression "degradation of the suffrage." They were told that the workingmen of England—those who had built all our towns and cities, who had filled our warehouses with the products of every clime, who had built our ships and steam engines and machines, who had filled the land with industry and wealth, and without whom there could be no English nation—men high in rank among the Tory party, and their followers throughout the country, told them that to extend the franchise to the working classes, even so far as from the £10 renters to the six-pounders, would be a degradation of the suffrage. He hoped that the working men and the middle class of England would never forget the men and the party who thus insulted the great mass of their countrymen, and contemptuously denied them any share of political power. He ridiculed the "fancy franchises," and insisted that the rental was a test of the condition and qualities of the people; in fact there was no test equal to it. There never would nor could be one devised which so completely adapted itself to every family, locality and person, as the character of the houses in which the people live. In conclusion, Mr. BRIGHT asked the electors of the middle class whence came the freedom they now enjoyed? Not from the monarch, nor from the peerage, but from the House of Commons. It came, too, from the liberal side of the House of Commons. The Reform Bill, and all the measures which had followed in its train, had been gained by the action of the great towns, and it was now for the middle-class electors to have confidence in the working classes. They might rely npon it, that by adding another million to the electoral rolls, they would do so much for freedom in the future as he had done in the past. The industrial classes he would urge not to dispair of their cause. It was not dead, it was not even sleeping; and, for his part, he never at any period during the past fifteen years looked with more cheerful eye or a more encouraged heart upon the prospects of this great question.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

FINAL PREPARATIONS FOR SAILING.

Special Correspondence of the London Times.

GREAT EASTERN, Friday, July 14, 1865.

By the time that this notice reaches the public, the *Great Eastern* will probably have begun her eventful voyage. At daybreak to-morrow, the single Trotman's anchor, which has held her safely against wind and tide during the late severe weather, will be raised, and, under easy steam, the monstrons vessel, with her ponderous freight, will be carefully navigated through Bullock's Channel to the open water, and thence make the best of her way to Valentia. It seems like mere iteration to explain again all the almost endless precautions which have on this occasion been taken to insure success. Hull, engines, stowage, and fittings of every kind, have been carefully revised, adapted or improved. All that the experience of previous attempts could suggest, all that the most earnest and painstaking foresight could anticipate, has been done; everything now rests with the weather. In the four great divisions on which the success of the undertaking may be said to turn—namely, the cable itself, its stowage, the ship and its engines, nothing apparently has been overlooked. As regards the cable, it still remains in the same perfect state as when it was tested at the works, and, in fact, its whole electrical condition is such as the largest shareholder in the undertaking would desire for it. Its various lengths are now and have been for some days past joined np, and twice every day, morning and evening, messages are sent through. The time which these occnpy in transmission shows its condition to be as nearly invariable as possible. Last week experiments were tried with a variety of instruments to ascertain the highest rate of working speed with a low battery power. The best of these instruments was, it is said, one invented by Mr. VARLEY, with which it was found easy to work through the whole length of 2,500 miles at an average rate of about *four* words a minute. At this speed the signals were remarkably clear and distinct, and it is still claimed that it is possible to devise instruments which can raise the rate from four words a minute to as high as eight or even ten. This, however, remains to be proved. Yet even in the absence of such instruments, there can be no doubt that the gradually improving skill of the signaling clerks, as they become more accustomed to work through the wire will, with the bettered electrical condition of the cable when at the bottom of the Atlantic, soon make four words a minute the minimum of what can be accomplished by this telegraph. The insulating properties of the gutta percha are always increased by external compression. When sunk in the tremendous depths beneath which the cable is to be submerged, it is calculated that the weight of water above it will give a pressure of about two and three-quarter tons to the circular inch. Under this enormous weight the hulk of the insulating core will probably be duced one-third, and, in fact, so compressed on all sides as to most materially improve both "conductivity" and insulation. Such aids to signaling excellence, when coupled with the benefit which the cable is certain to derive from the unvarying temperature at the bottom of the ocean, are likely to do more toward increasing the rate at which messages can be sent than any instrument which has yet been brought forward. During the time of paying ont, signals will will be sent to Valentia for every fifty miles of cable sunk, and for every fifty miles the *Great Eastern* runs. Thus it will be perfectly easy for the public to follow her course on any map, and know precisely by the difference between the distance traversed and the length of cable sunk the amount of slack that is being paid ont. This slack, as it is called, will afford the best index to the state of the weather and the way in which the *Great Eastern* is doing her work. No less than 33 per cent. of the entire length of the cable has been allowed for slack, or waste, as we may better call it. If all goes well, not more than 10 per cent. of this will be used; but, on the other hand, with bad weather or irregular going of the *Great Eastern*, every coil will go over the stern to the very last mile. So far as regards the cable.

As concerns the *Great Eastern* herself, Capt. ADDERSON and his officers have taken every possible precaution as to her stowage and general equipment. From outside she seems at the first glance to be almost alarmingly deep in the water. It is, however, less her actual depth which creates this unpleasant impression than the appearance which she presents of "sagging" amidships. Of course this awkward and most unpleasant appearance is merely an optical delusion, no doubt created by her deep trim astern. There is a difference of nearly five feet between her trim fore and aft. Astern she draws 35 feet of water, while under the bows it is only 30. Levels have been carefully taken to ascertain if any deflection was perceptible under the ponderous weight she bear. a No sign of change, however, has been observable. Before any of the cable was coiled on board 1,400 tons of water were pumped into the aftermost compartments of the ship, and 1,100 tons into the compartments most forward. Under these weights at her extremities the *Great Eastern* deflected nearly an inch and a half, recovering herself directly the water was pumped out. This proof of strength is, of course, very satisfactory. It would have been more so, however, if the test strains employed bore a closer relation to the enormous weights which she has now on board. All told, the *Great Eastern* will leave the Thames with rather more than 25,000 tons in her, a burden almost as great as the whole fleet with which NELSON fought the battle of Trafalgar could have carried. All the weights are stowed as high as possible to counteract to the utmost the *Great Eastern's* most unpleasant tendency to roll. All the compasses now on board were at first considerably affected by the magnetic influence of the cable. Some deviated as much as 32 points, while others, strange to say, though almost similarly situated with regard to the tanks of wire, varied as little as six. Every one of them has now been carefully adjusted, and every one will again need readjustment when the cable is ont of the *Great Eastern* at Newfoundland. All the running-gear has been removed from the rigging, so as to obviate the possibility of anything falling from aloft into the paying-out machinery. Some of the yards have been lowered, and scarcely a spar has sails. The village of huts and workshops has disappeared from her decks, bnt their places have been more than occupied by shanty coverings of various kinds, leading troughs, buoy rope wheels, gigantio buoys for floating the cable at various depths from 600 to 3,000 fathoms, and, above all, the whole space of what in other vessels would be the quarterdeck is occupied by the paying-out apparatus. The praise which was at first bestowed npon the simple efficency of this machinery has been amply vindicated by its everyday working. As far as can be known from mere preliminary trials it is absolntely perfect. * * * *

All the staff who are answerable to the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company and to the Atlantic Company for the successful laying of the wire are now on board. Messrs. CANNING, CLIFFORD and TEMPLE have absolnte charge of the engineering details of the undertaking, and Mr. DE SAUTZ of the electrical. Mr. VARLEY represents the interests of the Atlantic Company, and Prof. THOMPSON acts as scientific referee in case of differsnce of opinion arising between Mr. VARLEY and Mr. DE SAUTZ. Mr. VARLEY brings with him a sealed message from the directors of the Atlantic Company, which is to be delivered to Mr. CANNING on the successful arrival of the *Great Eastern* at Newfoundland, and by him at once transmitted back to London. Another message in reply will be returned by the directors, on the receipt of which at Newfoundland, and another reply thereto, the line will be considered as laid in working order, and formally accepted as so by the Atlantic Company.

GENERAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Paris *Patrie* states that, upon the invitation of France and England,

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE

Explosion on Board a Spanish Mail Steamship—Seizure of Hostages in St. Domingo—Alligator Fight—Street Fight, &c., &c.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 22, 1865.

As the Spanish mail steamer *Isla de Cuba*, from Cadiz to this port, came in sight of the island, the powder in the magazine exploded, by what means is not yet known. There was, in quantity, about half a hundred weight, but luckily, nobody was hurt. The ladies' saloon was entirely destroyed, and also the state cabins of the lower tier. A hole of half a yard in dimensions was the damage to the deck, and many of the upper state cabins also suffered. The mail bags were, unfortunately, exposed to the action of the explosion, and many of the letters have been destroyed. This latter misfortune has been denied, but it is so stated in the papers, and I am inclined to believe it is the case.

There is a screw loose at St. Domingo. The Spanish authorities have made a great many arrests in the capital, and the island has been blockaded, because, we are told, that the Republican Government had refused to approve of the agreement made by their commissioners as to the delivery of the Spanish prisoners who still remain in their power.

On the 10th inst., a commission had arrived at the capital, sent by the Dominicans, and composed of Gens. MANSUETA and CABRAL, and the Minister HENEZENS. They requested an exchange of prisoners and the delivery of the families which had lately been arrested, amounting, it is said, to 250. These persons were arrested just as the embarking of the troops, &c., was taking place. They were put on board the steamers *San Francisco de Asis* and *Aria*, which will convey them to Havana. They will be detained as hostages until some other arrangement is made by new treaties.

On the 11th inst. the evacuation of the capital was to be complete; all the cannon were spiked and the gun-carriages cut up with saws.

A great number of officials and 539 soldiers of the first battalion of the Regiment of Cuba had arrived at Santiago de Cuba, also 700 soldiers of the battalions "Reg" and "Tarragora." At the same port had also sought a refuge 200 immigrants, many being poor women and children. Some hundred soldiers were also landed yesterday morning in this port.

The prospectus of a projected joint stock company is in circulation, which is intended, with a capital of $3,000,000, to encourage the emigration of agricultural settlers from Spain, Switzerland, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Schleswig, and the United States.

They wish to obtain from the government a grant of land, exemption from taxation for ten years, free importation of wooden houses, machinery, &c., for the same time, for three years to be allowed to import provisions, &c. free of duty, that the government shall send sufficient troops to maintain order, and permit certain ports to be open to foreign trade.

The settlers are to be divided into two classes, the farmers and the laborers, the latter to be brought to the island by the company, and receiving wages of $15 or $12, with board and lodging. The *Diario*, whilst approving the project, yet objects: "That among the nations pointed out by the prospectus, in which to seek settlers, there are some whose inhabitants do not profess the Catholic religion, the only one permitted in Spain, and this offers a difficulty which should not be forgotten."

A remarkable instance of courage in attacking an alligator occurred in the district called the "Ensenada de Cochinos," where these gigantic animals are celebrated for ferocity. A young man, aged twenty years, the manager of an estate, was crossing a river on horseback, and followed by a bull-dog, when the howling of the dog caused him to turn his head, when he saw an alligator, at least nine feet long, carrying off the dog by the neck. To jump off his horse and in the water to attack the monster, with his hunting knife, was the act of a moment. His boldness was successful, for he killed the alligator and saved his dog.

A more agreeable subject to describe is the above incident than a scene of bloodshed and death which occurred a day or two ago in a populous part of this city, when a mulatto slave escaped from his prison and fetters in the navy-yard, where he was confined. He went straight to the house of his owners, threatening to kill them. A police inspector and policeman went to the house, when the slave attacked them. A heavy blow from the policeman caused him to rush to the street, where he met three more policemen, and held them at bay till a man struck him with a stone, but paid for his act with his life, for the mulatto rushed at him with his knife and cut open his jugular vein, beside inflicting two other severe gashes. Again he faced his pursuers, who took refuge in a store. At length two of the civil guard, on horseback, attacked him with pistols and sabres. Of course he was horribly wounded, but refused to have his wounds tended, and so hopeless was his state that extreme unction was administered.

The probability that Gen. LERSUNDI would in October succeed our present Captain-General may be considered as at an end, now that his political friends are out of power, nor is Gen. CORDOBA more likely to have the position. The name of PRIM has been mentioned, but it may safely be asserted that if Gen. DULCE desires to stay, his ardent friend O'DONNEL would not think for a momant of removing him.

Letters from Mexico mention that MAXIMILIAN, on the 6th inst., celebrated his birthday with great pomp. All the court attended mass in the cathedral; afterward there was a levee; and still more to signalize the event, and mark his love for progress and learning, MAXIMILIAN inaugurated in the palace "The Academy of Sciences and Literature." Beside the members of the Academy, there were present the Ministers of State, of Foreign Affairs, of Justice, of Agriculture and Manufactures, and of Public Instruction. He pronounced an excellent discourse, which we are rather superfinously told was very well received.

He also pardoned twenty-two criminals, installed the commission of exhibitions, and gave $500 to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, $1,100 for the repairs, &c., of various churches, and $500 to the hospitals.

The writer of the letter, who is a bitter opponent of the republic, accuses MENDEZ of compelling the wealthy people of Cuidad Victoria to give him a loan of $30,000, by keeping them without food or drink. Like the old lady who considered all her own misfortunes as *trials*, and her neighbors' ill-luck as judgments, he says that the death of PUEBLITA was a punishment for his crimes. Señor PEON DE REGIL, who has hitherto been Under Foreign Secretary, has in the first place been made Chamberlain to his Majesty, and then being sufficiently high in rank has been appointed Minister to Italy. This process of etiquette resembles that of the Anglican Church, where a clergyman must be made a doctor of divinity before he can be a bishop. But all this forms part of the stage machinery of courts.

The papers of the capital give long, but, of course, one-sided accounts of the taking and recapture of Uruspan and the death of PUEBLITA. They state that the Republicans had already left the attack when they heard that the garrison were without ammunition. They returned to the attack, and were met with the bayonet. Col. LEMAS had a single combat with a leader named GARNICA, who fell, but the besieged had to seek refuge in the church. Dreadful was the slaughter, the few remained were made prisoners, and Col. LEMAS, the Prefect, and a person named GUTERREZ were executed. It is asserted by the Imperialists that burial to the three corpses was denied, and that they were torn to pieces by the dogs and hogs, whilst great excesses were committed. But being a party relation we know not how far these are calumnies.

PUEBLITA was not at the taking of the town, but arrived afterward with an escort of fifty cavalry in search of ARTEAGA. On arriving, he found that his comrades had evacuated the place the night before. He was warned of the approach of the French, but coolly eat his breakfast. Five minutes after, he saw at the distance of fifty paces some Zouaves, who were firing at his escort. He jumped on his horse and tried to make it leap through one of the windows of the house, but it failed and fell, and could not proceed. Without a horse, PUEBLITA remained inside the house; he stripped off his dress entirely, and, stark naked, hid himself in a room. The French perceived by appearances that a leader of importance was about; surrounded the block of houses, searched and found the General. He was dragged naked from the house, and shot on the very same spot that had witnessed the execution of the three Imperialists but two days before. LARA.

A NEW MICROSCOPE OF ASTONISHING POWER.—A foreign cotemporary says: It is not many months since one of the most eminent of living microscopists expressed his conviction that in the production of object glasses with one twenty-fifth of an inch focus, the microscope had reached its utmost attainable limit of perfection. He added that "It appears impossible to separate or define lines more numerous than ninety thousand in an inch, on account of the decomposition of light, or some other cause. It therefore seems beyond our power even to discover more of the ultimate composition of bodies by means of the microscope." It is always foolish to use such "thna far and no farther" language in reference to any department of scientific research, but it is not often that its fallaciousness has been demonstrated within so short a period as in the present case. The above extract is taken from a journal dated Dec. 16, 17, 1864, and yet already the one thing which microscopists are now talking about is an object glass with one-fiftieth of a focus, recently made by Messrs. POWELL & LEALAND, which was described to the Royal Society by Dr. LIONEL BEALE the other day, and was exhibited at the annual conversazione of that society a short time since. This object glass possesses double the power of the one which we were so lately told and by so great an authority, was the most powerful we must ever expect to possess, and defines with wonderful distinctness particles which the latter cannot render visible at all. It magnifies three thousand diameters with the low eye-piece, or with a number five eye-piece, fifteen thousand diameters—that is to say, in popular parlance, one thousand five hundred and seventy-five millions of times. It must immensely increase our knowledge of the lower organisms, and may even aid our researches into the ultimate constitution of matter. And who shall say that even its power may not be exceeded in time.

CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Gen. Sherman's Correspondence about the Truce with Johnston.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 18, 1865.

GENERAL—I received your dispatch describing the man CLARK detailed to assassinate me. He had better be in a hurry, or he will be too late.

The news of Mr. LINCOLN's death produced a most intense effect on our troops. At first I feared it would lead to excesses; but now it has softened down and can easily be guided. None evinced more feeling than Gen. JOHNSTON, who admitted that the act was calculated to stain his cause with a deep hue; and he contended that the loss was most serious to the South, who had begun to realize that Mr. LINCOLN was the best friend the South had.

I cannot believe that even Mr. DAVIS was privy to the diabolical plot, but think it the emanation of a set of young men of the South, who are very devils. I want to throw upon the South the care of this class of men, who will soon be as obnoxious to their indnstrial classes as to us.

Had I pushed JOHNSTON's army to an extremity, it would have dispersed and done infinite mischief. JOHNSTON informed me that Gen. STONEMAN had been at Salisbury, and was now about Statesville. I have sent him orders to come to me.

Gen. JOHNSTON also informed me that Gen. WILSON was at Columbus, Ga., and that he wanted me to arrest his progress. I leave that to yon.

Indeed, if the President sanctions my agreement with JOHNSTON, our interest is to cease all destruction.

Please give all orders necessary according to the views the Executive may take, and influence him, if possible, not to vary the terms at all, for I have considered everything, and believe that the Confederate armies once dispersed, we can adjust all else fairly and well. I am yours, &c. W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General Commanding.

Gen. H. W. HALLECK, Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.

Lest confusion should result to the mind of the committee by the latter part of the above letter, I will state that it was addressed to Gen. HALLECK as Chief of Staff, when he was the proper "maker of orders" to the Commander-in-Chief. The whole case was changed when, on the 22d of April, he became the commander of the Separate Division of the James.

As stated in my testimony, Gen. GRANT reached Raleigh on the 24th. On the 25th, on the supposition that I would start next day to chase JOHNSTON's army, I wrote the following letter, delivered in person:

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
IN THE FIELD,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 25, 1865.

GENERAL: I had the honor to receive your letter of April 21, with inclosure, yesterday, and was well pleased that you came along, as you must have observed that I held the military control so as to adapt it to any phase the case might assume.

It is but just I should record the fact that I made my terms with Gen. JOHNSTON under the influence of the liberal terms you extended to the army of Gen. LEE, at Appomattox Court-house, on the 9th, and the seeming policy of our government, as evinced by the call of the Virginia Legislature and Governor back to Richmond under yours and President LINCOLN's very eyes. It now appears this last act was done without any consultation with you, or any knowledge of Mr. LINCOLN, but rather in opposition to a previous policy well considered.

I have not the least desire to interfere with the civil policy of our government, but would shun it as something not to my liking; but occasions do arise when a prompt seizure of results is forced on military commanders not in immediate communication with the proper authority. It is probable that the terms signed by Gen. JOHNSTON and myself were not clear enough on the point well understood between us—that our negotiations did not apply to any parties outside the officers and men of the Confederate armies, which could easily have been remedied.

No surrender of any army not actually "at the mercy of an antagonist was ever made without terms," and these always define the military status of the surrendered. Thus, you stipulated that the officers and men of LEE's army should not be molested at their homes so long as they obeyed the laws of the place of their residence.

I do not wish to discuss these points involved in the recognition of the State governments in actual existence, but will merely state my conclusions, to await the solution of the future.

Such action on our part in no manner recognizes for a moment the so-called Confederate Government, or makes us liable for its debts or acts.

The laws and acts done by the several States during the period of rebellion are void, because done without the oath prescribed by our Constitution of the United States, which is a "condition precedent."

We have a right to use any sort of machinery to produce military results; and it is the commonest thing for military commanders to use the civil governments in actual existence as a means to an end. I do believe we could and can use the present State Governments lawfully, constitutionally, and as the very best possible means to produce the object desired, viz: Entire and complete submission to the lawful authority of the United States.

As to punishment for past crimes, that is for the judiciary, and can in no manner of way be disturbed by our acts; and, so far as I can, I will use my influence that the rebels shall suffer all the personal punishment prescribed by law, as also the civil liabilities arising from past acts.

What we now want is the new forms of law by which common men may regain the position of industry so long disturbed by the war.

I now apprehend that the rebel armies will disperse, and, instead of dealing with six or seven States, we will have to deal with innumberless bands of desperadoes, headed by such men as MOSBY, FORREST, Red JACKSON, and others, who know not and care not for danger and its consequences.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.
Lieut.-Gen. U.S. GRANT, Present.

On the same day I wrote and mailed to the Secretary of War the following:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 25, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I have been furnished a copy of your letter of April 21 to Gen. GRANT, signifying your disapproval of the terms on which Gen. JOHNSTON proposed to disarm and disperse the insurgents, on condition of amnesty, &c. I admit my folly in embracing in a military convention any civil matters; but, unfortunately, such is the nature of our situation that they seem inextricably united; and I understood from you at Savannah that the financial state of the country demanded military success, and would warrant a little bending to policy.

When I had my conference with Gen. JOHNSTON I had the public examples before me of Gen. GRANT's terms to LEE's army and Gen. WEITZEL's invitation to the Virginia Legislature to assemble.

I still believe the General Government of the United States has made a mistake; but that is none of my business. Mine is a different task; and I had flattered myself that, by four years of patient, unremitting and successful labor, I deserved no reminder such as is contained in the first paragraph of your letter to Gen. GRANT. You may assure the President that I heed his suggestion. I am truly, &c.,
W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General Commanding.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War, Washington.

The last sentence refers to the fact that Gen. GRANT had been sent to Raleigh to direct military movements. That was the first time in my life that I had ever a word of reproof from the Government of the United States, and I was naturally sensitive. But all I said to any one was to Gen. MEIGS, who came with Gen. GRANT, that it was not kind on the part of Mr. Secretary STANTON. The fact, however, did not qualify my military conduct. The final interview with Gen. JOHNSTON followed, and the terms of capitulation were agreed on and signed, and Gen. GRANT started for Washington, bearing the news, when, on the 28th of April, I received in the NEW-YORK TIMES the most extraordinary budget of Mr. Secretary STANTON, which for the first time startled me, and I wrote to Gen. GRANT this letter (already published by Gen. SHERMAN.)

Since my arrival at Washington I have learned from Gen. GRANT that this letter was received, but he preferred to withhold it until my arrival, as he knew I was marching toward Washington with my army. Upon my arrival I did not insist upon its publication until it was drawn ont by this inquiry.

—An amnsing incident occurred at the depot in Manchester, N. H., a few days since; a train had just arrived with a detachment of New-Hampshire soldiers. A blooming maiden, who was present for the purpose of welcoming home her long absent lover, caught sight of him, and with outstretched arms, started to embrace him. Just at that moment the crowd become so great that the soldiers were pressed aside, and the lady missing her calculations, caught another bronzed hero in her arms, at the same time giving him a rousing "smack." The soldier, who had never retreated on the battle field, started back with fright, exclaiming as he did so, "Who in the d—l are you?" The large crowd in attendance, while they sympathized with the lady in her mistake, could not repress a hearty laugh at her expense.

—JACOB GLEISNER, one of four survivors residing at York, who defended Baltimore in 1812, died at his residence in that city on Friday last, at the age of seventy-four years. He was buried on Sunday with military honors.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Habeas Corpus Case.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Cardozo.

In re John Cummings.—In this matter a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued to the Superintendent of the New-York Juvenile Asylum to produce the body of John Cummings a lad of about eight years of age.

The contest grew out of a question as to the religious training of the child, his relations being Catholics and desiring him to be educated in that faith, which the managers of the institution declined to do.

Judge CARDOZO ordered the discharge of the child. Before the order was served the child was transferred from the custody of the Superintendent, who so stated to the person who served the order for discharge. An order was then granted requiring the Superintendent to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. On the return of that order, Judge CARDOZO stated that it seemed a clear case of an attempt to evade the decision, and that he would let the matter stand over until 11 o'clock A. M., when, if the child was not produced in court, he would send the case to the Grand Jury. At the hour named the child was brought into court, in obedience to the Judge's order.

Federal Criminal Business.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

George Barry, indicted for the murder of John Riley on the high seas, was brought up to plead. He plead not guilty, and his trial was set down for Tuesday next.

COUNTERFEITING CASE.

Michael Doyle was placed on trial, charged with having in his possession counterfeit currency with intent to pass the same. Ex-Recorder Smith and N. R. Waite appeared for the accused. The first witness for the prosecution was Wm. J. Hartman, a Chicago detective. He testified to making Doyle's acquaintance. After some preliminary arrangements, Doyle agreed to come to this city with witness and purchase counterfeit money. Doyle and witness went to a place No. 30 Bowery, where Doyle met a man named Meisner; on leaving this place the accused showed witness a roll of counterfeit money, which he had received from Meisner and a man named Little Hank; they went back to their hotel in Cortlandt-street, and Doyle concealed the currency under the carpet; he told witness that he had paid thirty-five cents on the dollar for it; witness told him he could not buy at that price; Doyle said they were perfectly independent about it; they could sell all that they could make; witness then reported next morning what he had done to Mr. Adamson, his colleague; Adamson gave him $35 to give Doyle to purchase some more of the money; witness gave Doyle the money and told him to get $100 more of the stuff; prisoner at first declined, as the amount was too small, but finally went; during his absence Adamson and witness went to Doyle's room; Adamson exhumed the counterfeit money from under the carpet, and examined it; it consisted of 100 fifty cent bogus stamps; they went down stairs, and in a few minutes Doyle came in and Adamson arrested him; on the trip from Chicago to this city, Doyle was pretty drunk, and was speaking to men in the car about the money; on witness remonstrating with him, he said he knew the men, they were "the boys;" he would stay with them in New-York; witness identified a package of splendidly-executed fifty cent pieces as the money taken from Doyle.

Cross-examined—Had been five or six years in the employ of Mr. Bradley, before that, in other business; witness does not remember to have been accused of any crime except selling liquor without a license; he declines answering whether he has ever been tried for any other offense; declines answering whether he has ever been convicted of any offence; he has not served a term in State Prison, but has served in the State Prison of Michigan; the Chief of Police knew of it when he employed him; Clarke offered Doyle a $100 note to get off among the soldiers; witness did not know that Clarke had any such money; he did not tell Doyle he was employed by the government; Clarke was trying to get into government employ; he had a long conversation with Doyle; witness did not ask Doyle to come on to New-York for detective purposes; witness suggested the placing of the money under the carpet; knows a man by the name of Goze; does not remember telling Doyle of how he had detected Goze in Chicago; did tell him something about it when coming from Washington; did not say anything about it before he was arrested; witness did not mark the money, but he believes this to be the money from a peculiarity in the "63" on the back; there was no other mark; witness was three or four minutes in examining them; witness had no reward offered to him for the arrest and conviction of this man; he was on a salary; knew there was a reward offered for the dies; does not know how much; made no inquiries for Meisner; did not communicate with the authorities; would have known Meisner; witness never spoke to Davis in Doyle's presence.

Redirect—Was pardoned by the Governor of Michigan.

Mr. Clarke proved the money offered to be counterfeit; John Adamson left Chicago with the first witness, and Doyle arrived with them, and was at the same hotel with them; arrested Doyle on the 17th; he found the money in the room, under the carpet; he gave the first witness $35; witness delivered part of the money to Mr. Wood, who marked it: the other part he gave to Mr. Bradley, who put it in an envelope.

Cross-examined—Worked for a salary.

William Wood resides in Washington: was Superintendent of the Old Capitol Prison: Doyle was a prisoner there, brought by last witness: Adamson gave witness some postal currency. [Witness identified a portion of the money as marked by him.]

Cross-examined—Doyle was in prison from December till he was brought here; knows a man named Cross; he employed him; he recollects sending Cross into Doyle's cell; does not remember sending in any whisky; Cross was sent in to find ont something in relation to the scoundrels of this city; whisky may have been sent in; if so it must have been by the Assistant Superintendent; the money he marked and sealed is the money here.

Mr. James M. Smith, on behalf of the defendant, called no witnesses, but presented to the jury the statement of the defendant, amounting in substance to this: That he was in Chicago, engaged in recruiting sailors, he being himself one, and acquainted with New-York City; that large rewards were offered for the arrest and conviction of counterfeiters; that Clarke, by his own statement, dealed in counterfeit money, and Hartman called on him, and Clarke proposed to him to palm off $100 counterfeits, and he refused; that thereupon Hartman proposed that the accused should go on to New-York for the purpose of aiding him in detecting counterfeiters, promising him $200 and his expenses; that the prisoner had to come to New-York and agreed to go; that Clarke then told him of the large reward for discovering dies and that Hartman would then get him on the United States Police if they obtained a conviction; that they did not search for Meisner but for a man named Clarke; that they found a man from whom the defendant purchased the counterfeit currency; that then on reporting progress he was told he had given too much for it, and then having refused to go on without payment in advance, was pounced upon by the police and himself arrested.

Mr. Smith then proceeded to discuss the evidence, showing how it agreed with this theory, and calling attention to the fact that Cross, who had been sent to worm ont something from the defendant, had not been put on the stand, and various inconsistencies in the testimony, and to the fact that the principal witness of the government had been convicted of a felony.

Mr. Courtney, acting District-Attorney, summed up the case on behalf of the government, pointing ont the real gist of the action, the want of evidence for the defendant, and reconciling the statements of the witnesses.

The hour being late, the court adjourned to the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Counterfeiters Caught.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

United States vs. *Daniel Mullin.*—The prisoner was brought up charged with passing a counterfeit fifty cent piece on Max Berger, keeper of a cigar store in Bleecker-street. When arrested he had in his possession a number of other bogus stamps. He was committed for examination.

Before Commissioner Stillwell.

John G. Hoffman was brought up charged with passing a fifty cent bogus stamp on Mary Lucy, at her saloon in William-street. Committed for examination.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 26, 1865

$25,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	105¾	30	Erie Railway	90¼
125,000	do	105½	1600	do	91
1,000	do	105¾	100	do	s10 90¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.		1000	do	91¼
	New issue	104¾	2000	do	91¾
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74 C.	96	1000	do	91½
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	107¼	400	do 2d call	92¼
13,000	U.S.5s,10-40s C.	97	500	do	92½
7,000	U. S. 6s, '67	117	200	do	s30 90
50,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s		100	do	s10 91¾
	Second Series	99¾	200	do	s10 91¾
3,000	do	99¾	150	Erie R. Pref	86
5,000	U. S. 5-20s, 1 yr. Cer.		700	Hudson Riv. R	110
	New issue	97¾	200	do	s30 110
30,000	do	97¾	300	do	b10 110¼
3,500	Ga. State 6s	80	200	do	b10 110¾
300	Rhode Isl. 6s	96¾	200	do 2d call	111¾
2,000	Jer. City W. L	95	1000	Reading R	105
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer	24¾	1600	do	105¼
10,000	do	25	1000	do 2d call	105½
10,000	do 2d call	25¾	200	do	105¾
1,000	Erie 3d M	100¾	200	do	106
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs	117	500	Mich. S. & N. I. R	64¾
100	Cum. Coal Pr	41¾	100	do	64¾
100	do	41½	200	do	b10 64¾
100	Quick. Min. Co	57	500	Ill. Cen. R	128
200	do	57½	1000	Cleve. & Pitts	69
100	do 2d call	57½	1000	do	68¾
200	Mar. M. Co	13	200	do	83½
200	Bruns. C'y Land Co	11½	800	do 2d call	69
150	At. Mail S. Co	155½	600	do	68¾
100	Canton Co	39¾	100	Chic. & N. W	27
100	do	39¾	100	do 2d call	27
600	N. Y. Cen	94¾	500	Chic. & R. I. R	107½
1000	do	95	100	do s30	107
700	do 2d call	95¾	100	do	107½
200	do b30	95½	100	do s30	107¾
1200	Chic. & N. W. Pr	82	100	do	107¼
400	do	81¾	200	Pitts. Ft. W. & C	99¾
200	do 2d call	82½	800	do	99¾
200	do	82¾	100	do 2d call	99¼

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R	107¼	100	Erie R. Pref	88
25,000	U.S.5s,10-40s C.	97¼	500	Hud. Riv. R	119
49,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s C.	105¾	200	do	119¾
75,000	U.S.6s, 1 Yr. Cer.		100	do	112¾
	New issue	97¾	100	do 2d call	112¾
50,000	do	97¾	1500	Reading R	106¼
10,000	Tenn. 6s	72	500	do	106¾
20,000	Missouri 6s	72	500	do	106¾
10,000	do	72¼	12	Mich. Cen. R	107
30,000	Ohio & M. C	25½	300	Mich. S. & N. I	65¼
100	Mariposa M. Co	13¾	400	do	65¼
100	At. Mail St. Co	166	100	Ill. Cen. R	127¼
500	do	166¾	400	Cleve. & Pitts	69
800	N. Y. Cen. R	95	700	do	69¼
97	Erie Railway	94	500	do	69¾
1800	do	95	500	do	69¾
2500	do	95¼	1000	Ohio. & N. W. Pr	63
1000	do	95½	200	Cleve. & Tol	102
200	do s30	95½	100	Chi. & R. I	106
100	do s60	95¾	100	do	107¼
100	do s10	95	400	Pitts. Ft. W. & C	99¾

OPEN BOARD—1¾ P. M.

$5,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, Old Issue	105¼	300	Mich. S. & N. I	65¼
10000	O. & Miss. Cer	25¼	200	do	65¼
100	New-York Cen. s8	95¼	1100	do	65¾
100	do b	95¾	200	do s3	65¾
700	do b3	95¾	400	do b3	65¾
400	Erie Railway s3	93¾	500	do o	65¾
800	do s60	91	200	do b3	65¾
300	do s3	93¾	200	do s3	65¾
900	do s3	93¾	300	Chic. & R. I s3	107¾
1200	do s3	93¾	300	do	107¾
1600	Hnd. Riv. R b3	112	500	do	107¾
1200	do	112	100	do b4	107¾
300	do b3	112¼	300	do s5	107¾
400	do	112¼	200	do b3	108
100	do s3	111¾	100	do	108
200	do s3	112¼	100	Chic. & N. W	27½
100	do b30	112¼	200	Cb. & N. W. Pr	83¼
1100	Cleve. & Pitts. R	69	100	do	83¼
400	do b3	69	200	do o	83
3400	Reading R	108	700	do	83
200	do b3	108	200	do b3	83
1500	do	108¼	800	do	82¾
500	do s3	108¼	100	do s3	82¾
200	do	108¼	100	do s10	82¾
200	do	108¾	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C	99
100	do	108¾	300	Canton Co	40
500	At. Mail S. Co	168¼	300	Mariposa M. Co	13¼
200	do	166			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer	25¾	400	Cleve. & Pitts	70
100	N. Y. Cen. R	95¾	500	do	70¾
100	do	96	200	do	70¾
2100	Erie Railway	97	200	do	70¾
1000	do s3	97	1500	do	71
300	do s3	96¾	700	do	71¼
200	do	96¾	400	do s3	71¼
100	do s3	96¾	900	do	71¼
300	do s3	97½	200	do	71¾
400	do	97½	200	do s10	71¾
100	do s10	98¼	1200	do b3	72
1100	Hud. Riv. R	115	3000	do	72
500	do b3	115	500	do s3	72
100	do	115½	600	do b3	72½
1000	Reading R b3	106¾	500	Chi. & N. W	28
300	do	106¾	600	do	28¼
600	do b3	106¾	100	Ill. Cen. R x-d.	127
400	do	106¾	300	Chi. & R. I	108¾
100	Mich. Cen. R	108	500	do s3	108¾
300	Mich. S. & N. I	65¾	600	do	108¾
700	do	65¾	1100	do	108¾
100	do s3	65¾	100	do b3	108¾
200	do b3	65¾	100	P., Ft. W & C	99¾
200	do	65¾	300	Mil. & P. du C	39
300	do	66	100	At. Mail S. Co	166
200	Chic. & N. W. Pr s3	83½	200	Canton Co	40
100	do	83½	300	Cumb. Coal s3	42½
200	do b3	83½	100	do s3	42½
900	do	83¾	100	do	42½
200	do s10	83¾	100	Quick. Min. Co	57¾

WEDNESDAY, July 26—P. M.

The price of Gold to-day is the same as on Monday and Tuesday—about 143 ₱ cent. The rate for Bills on London for the steamer *Persia* closed dull at 108¾@109 ₱ cent. The advices by the *Scotia* this morning increased the Orders for U. S. 5-20s for transmission to Europe. The advance in price quoted from London is ¼@½ ₱ cent. to 71¾@72 sterling. This quotation, with Gold at 143 and Exchange equal in Currency to 155½ ₱ cent. here, affords every facility for the execution of orders at 105¾@105¾ ₱ cent., at which considerable purchases were made to-day both at the Stock Exchange and on the street. The private letters report that all the recent heavy arrivals of 5-20s from this side—which left here about the 1st of July—had been readily absorbed by the London and Frankfort Markets, and the price had stiffened at the close of the *Scotia's* mail.

An unusual excitement pervades the Stock Exchange to-day on Erie Railway Shares at an advance of *seven or eight per cent.* on the early sales of Tuesday, and 15@16 per cent. on the price of about this day week. The Board of Management met by adjournment to-day, and declared the Dividend *four per cent.*, cash, out of the net profits to the Common Stock of the last six months, and 3½ per cent. on the Proferene Shares, both subject to Government tax. The great rise in the Common Stock is supposed to have some reference to the increased confidence manifested of late by the English proprietors, who held over half the entire Capital. This feeling on the other side, which is closely allied to the Atlantic and Great Western (broad guage) interest, is believed to be such as to insure the Company from any financial embarrassment growing ont of their hypothecations of last Winter to Mr. DREW, when the same shall fall due as by contract with that gentleman for his advances to pay for new equipment. These hypothecations, it will be remembered, embraced 28,000 shares new Capital, and $900,000 Fourth Mortgages, to secure less than two millions advanced for new equipment at the close of 1864, on a twelve month's agreement. The Money, it is now rumored, will probably be returned, and the new Capital canceled, if not sold at par, by means of a loan on the Convertible Bonds of the Company. As the market now looks, it is not improbable that 19,000 shares of the stock at par, will relieve the $3,700,000 securities pledged to Mr. DREW before the loan matures.

The buoyancy in Erie, carried up the whole Railway list to-day, and was especially felt on Reading and Hudson Shares, to the extent of 3@3½ per cent. on each. The advance on New-York Central and Western Shares, was more gradual, but were all firm up to 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

At the Second Board and subsequently on Broad-street, at 4 o'clock, the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday, at the same hour. The spirit of speculation for a general rise would seem to be fairly at work, and like the experience of the market two years ago, it may be that the "heated term" of August may be felt on the Stock Exchange in a sense wholly contrary to the ordinary calculation on the seasons. The excitement this Afternoon, when the Second Board broke up and Erie reached 96 and Hudson 115 per cent. was intense. Later in the dealings Erie ran up to 97¼ per cent., and an upward move to 72½ was made on Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	98¾	97	N. West Pref	60½	63½
U. S. 5-20s	105	105¾	Rock Island	104½	105¾
N. Y. Centrs	93¾	95¾	Fort Wayne	97¾	98
Erie	87¼	97¼	Cumb'land Coal	41¾	42¾
Hudson	108	115	Quicksilver	56¾	57½
Reading	103½	106¾	Mariposa	13	13¼
Mich. Southern	63¾	65¾	Canton	38½	40
Illinois Central	122	127	Atlantic Mail	166	166½
Mich Central	108	108	Brunswick	11	11
Pittsburgh	68	72¾	Ohio Certificates	24½	25½
Northwest	26½	28¼	American Gold	143	143¾

The sudden rise of 4 per cent. in Cleveland and Pittsburgh suggests the belief that the ability of the concern to pay the August Dividend is not so questionable as represented some five or six weeks ago. Perhaps the President and his Wall-street confidants mean, after all, to "do the fair thing." It is even suggested this afternoon that the Treasurer, Secretary and other stockjobbing managers of the Michigan Southern may possibly find themselves in a position to divide the honest net earnings of their Road for the last six months to the common shareholders in September. Their hasty resolution of last week to pay no dividend on the Common Stock "at present," (six weeks before the usual period for declaring it,) had a very equivocal meaning.

There is no change in the rates for Money, and no special activity is noted on the Street today, though some of the Bank lenders report that they are able in some instances to get 7 ₱ cent. at call on miscellaneous collateral, including, perhaps, certified Gold checks on the Bank of New-York, which some of the Gold-Room speculators have been freely hypothecating of late. This operation has promised thus far no great profit to the holders of Gold for a rise, but in the chapter of accidents, they may still hope to carry up the price to a remunerating figure.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	110	American Exchange	114
Manhattan	130

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.
We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.
VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—THE GREEN MONSTER.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH EMIGRANT—HANDY ANDY.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE WONDER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Petersburgh (Va.) *Index* says: "We have been informed that JEFFERSON DAVIS has made several requests to be relieved of the perpetual tramp of the sentinels up and down his room, but on this point no relaxation could be granted, and he is suffering from the nervous excitement and resulting prostration which these perpetual footfalls induce. This is the reason of his failing sight, his eyes having suffered for many years from a disorder which is greatly increased by any nervous irritation."

Hudson City was visited, day before yesterday, by a gang of roughs and thieves, who accompanied the excursion of the Emmet Guard from Albany. The most violent outrages were committed by these miscreants, who for several hours held entire possession of the city, assaulting men, women and children, and "clearing out" places of business. Only six arrests were made, and a strangely lenient Judge let the villains off with a light fine. This is offering a premium on rowdyism.

A Philadelphia paper publishes a long letter and affidavit from LOUIS J. WEICHMANN, the principal witness against Mrs. SURRATT, vindicating his testimony before the Military Commission, which had been assailed by a man named BROPHY, and by newspaper correspondents. He denies the charges of cowardice and of being a paid spy, which had been advanced against him, and reaffirms the principal points of his evidence.

The Secretary of War, appreciating the importance of collecting and preserving the records of the war, has issued an order establishing a new bureau, of which Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER has been appointed chief, with a pay of Cavalry Colonel, for the collection, safe-keeping and publication of rebel archives that have come into the possession of this government.

The last of the Seven-Thirties was taken yesterday, and we presume there will be a large margin of offers that cannot be filled. The whole amount of the three series is $830,000,000, and of this about $700,000,000 has been negotiated by JAY COOKE, the government agent. The remaining bonds will be issued to the holders as rapidly as possible.

The Postmaster-General is determined to stop the carrying of letters to Europe by steamers not employed in the regular mail service, and hereafter none of these vessels will be allowed to carry letters in a "ship's bag," even when inclosed in United States Government envelopes. The rule will be so strictly applied that consignees of goods will also be included in its operations.

A man by the name of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN LITTLEFIELD, of Wells, Me., lost his right eye on Saturday, at the Portsmouth Navy-yard. He was driving a treenail, when a piece of it flew off and penetrated the eye in such a manner as to cause it to drop entirely from the socket.

The new dome to be placed upon the enlarged State House at Concord, N. H., weighs 50 tons, but the trusses that are to support it have submitted to a strain of 200 tons, so that the legislators will sit under it without solicitude.

A dispatch from Cincinnati says that the prize fight for $1,000 a side, between CLARK and KEATING, which was to have come off, has been indefinitely postponed by the arrest of KEATING, who is held to bail to keep the peace in the sum of $10,000.

The changes in military commands that are being ordered in the West, embrace the assignment of Maj.-Gen. ALFRED PLEASANTON to the District of Wisconsin. He will leave St. Louis immediately for headquarters at Milwaukee.

The Boston *Transcript* says that with the contributions in the Northern States, the estate of the late President now amounts to $100,000, and that the active labors of those soliciting subscriptions to the Lincoln fund have ceased.

We are happy to learn that Gov. FENTON'S health is improving, and that he expects to be able to return to the capitol and resume the direction of his official duties next week.

The population of Milwaukee, by the census just completed, foots up 55,640—a gain of 10,844 since the year 1860.

We are indebted to the purser of the *Morro Castle* for the prompt delivery of our Havana files.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Scotia*, from Liverpool July 15 and Queenstown July 16, arrived at this port yesterday morning, with three days later news. An Antwerp paper states that that port is to become a permanent station for American ships-of-war. All attention in Great Britain was concentrated in the elections. Up to the evening of the 14th the number of contests completed was 421. Of these the Liberals had 263 seats and the Conservatives 158. The net gain to the Liberals was nine. There were still 233 seats to be filled, mainly by the counties, and the elections would extend over another week. The final preparations for laying the Atlantic cable had been made, and the *Great Eastern* was to sail from Valentia Bay about the 19th. The cable appeared to be in perfect working order, and messages were sent through the entire length at the rate of four words per minute. It was confidently expected that an increased rate could be obtained by using improved instruments. The cholera was rapidly abating in Egypt.

The steamers *Teutonia* and *Helvetia* arrived last evening. Their advices were anticipated.

LOCAL NEWS.

The splendid new steam fire-engine, "Metropolitan No. 1," which arrived a few days since from the Amoskeag Works, Manchester, N. H., for the Metropolitan Fire Department of this city, was tried for the first time yesterday afternoon at the Corporation Pipe-yard, foot of East Twenty-fourth-street. The trial embraced a series of one, two, three and four streams through various lengths of hose. The grand trial of one stream through one thousand feet of hose, over a building seventy-five feet high, was completely successful. The entire series proved the capacity of the steamer to be fully up to her great reputation.

By the fall of a building in Furman-street, yesterday morning, three laborers, JOHN NASH, PATRICK REGAN and JAMES MARTIN, were instantly killed. It appears that the roofs of the buildings, being on a level with Columbia-street, are used as gardens, and the three men were engaged in wheeling soil on the roof when the accident occurred. The building was not occupied, and was being repaired. Last night only two of the bodies had been recovered.

A most cold-blooded murder was perpetrated on Tuesday night in the Nineteenth Ward. It appears that JAMES SMITH, WM. REBENSTITE and two ladies were returning from the Fenian picnic, when they were set upon by a party of rowdies and SMITH was murdered, his body being mangled in the most horrible manner. REBENSTITE was stabbed, but is not seriously injured. Two men have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder.

The price of Gold yesterday was the same as on Monday and Tuesday; about 143 ₰ cent. Government Stocks were higher on the Foreign advices, and there was extraordinary buoyancy in the Railway market. Erie shares ran up to 97¼ ₰ cent. The Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of 4 ₰ cent. on the Common Stock. Money 6@7 ₰ cent.

Produce and merchandise were less active, but the leading articles, especially of Breadstuffs and Provisions were quoted firmer yesterday. The freight market was somewhat brisker, with 494 vessels of all classes in port.

The Democracy and Slavery—Subservience and its Reward.

It is a striking fact that the only States in the Union which now oppose the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery are the three *loyal* States of New-Jersey, Kentucky and Delaware. Not one of the late rebel States, so-called, nor any party in any one of them, makes the least remonstrance against this change of the fundamental law. Even South Carolina itself, as Gov. PERRY has assured the President, will ratify the amendment at the first opportunity. There is not in the entire South a solitary newspaper, so far as we know, which raises the slightest objection to the amendment. There are many which find much fault with this or that particular measure of the government; but so far as respects the perpetual extinction of slavery, no question is made. All recognize that the war has killed it, and none deny that it is just and expedient that its spirit should be laid forever by an everlasting interdict.

How is it that New-Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky cling with such devotion to this defunct institution? How happens it that they insist upon keeping a dead monster on its legs, which has become a stench in the nostrils of every other State? What Egyptian superstition is it that will not content itself with past adoration of the living creature, but must make a sacred mummy of the carcase? The cause is no great mystery. These States were the only loyal States which voted against the reëlection of President LINCOLN. They were the only States which still adhered to the miscalled Democratic party. It finally became part of the creed of that party to revere slavery as a divine institution. This sentiment gradually struck in till it finally permeated the very bones and marrow of the party, North as well as South. It finally impelled the Southern portion, which was the main portion, into open rebellion against the government. The entire South joined in that rebellion, and the Southern "Democracy" lost their identity. As a political organization, they ceased to exist. When the war was finally decided against the rebellion, there was in the South no factitious party influence in the way of an acceptance of all its logical consequences. The Southerners used their senses and their understandings independently of all old party prejudices, saw and comprehended things as they actually were, and yielded to the inevitable promptly and gracefully. The Northern "Democracy," on the other hand, have retained their political organization, and with it, of course, the old party feelings and habits. All through the rebellion, they exhibited a sympathy for the South, even though there was no longer any party organization there that answered to their name, nor even any public sentiment that greeted them with respect. In spite of the general neglect and contempt shown by the South, they, from the mere force of their old party spirit, pursued a policy adverse to the war, and really calculated to abet the rebellion. It is precisely this same spirit that makes it so difficult for them to give up slavery. They cling to it, even though dead, because it has the old odor of "democracy" about it. It is party bigotry that makes them insensible to all other facts.

An antediluvian frog was found alive, two or three months since, in a block of magnesian limestone, in Hartlepool, England. The old fellow hopped and croaked, and was a very curious sight. But it was not half so curious as the living, hopping and croaking specimen of ante-rebellion Democracy now to be seen in Jersey. It was not half so curious, because we know its natural cold blood was hermetically encased in solid rock, and thus kept beyond the reach of every wasting influence. Science easily explains that. But this Jersey survivor of the deluge has had no such isolation. Its natural cold blood has been subjected, without intermission, to all the free play of the outer elements. By every natural law, it ought to have given its last croak and its last kick long ago. It has not only kept its life, but has kept it absolutely unchanged. The causes which have transformed everything else, and made a new order of things that may almost be called a new world, have made no impression upon the Jersey *genus* of the old pro-slavery Democracy. An English paper tells us that the Hartlepool frog is now dead. The Jersey relic will probably retain its clammy vitality until the crack of doom.

Fortunately it is not of the slightest consequence to the country whether New-Jersey and the other two States continue to oppose the anti-slavery amendment. It will become the eternal law of the land by the unanimous decision of all the other States, which have some just conception of the new epoch. The worst that these adherents to the old abomination can do is to taint their names with it forever, on the pages of history.

THE CARRYING POWER OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—A correspondent of one of the London papers, writing on board the *Great Eastern*, gives the statement that the power of transmission through the cable will not exceed four words per minute. Even at this rate, the company, should the line be found at all workable—will be able, at $5 a word, to realize a gross income of $10,000,000 a year. All the leading London journals have representatives on board the *Great Eastern*, so that the recent order of the directors excluding the press, and promising an official report of their own, was aimed at the New-York press. In spite of this, the directors will find that the New-York journals will pay more for the transmission of news over their line—if it ever gets agoing—in one week than the whole press of Europe (England included) will pay in a month. The cable concern is now in the hands of snobs. It will either be popularized by a new management in three months, or it will come to ruin.

The Navy Department and the New Double-ender "Algonquin."

We publish elsewhere a letter from E. N. DICKERSON, Esq., concerning the "double-ender" *Algonquin*, which has just been completed, under his direction, by P. S. FORBES, Esq., in pursuance of a contract with the Navy Department. It seems that, by the contract, the *Algonquin* was to prove, in her performance, equal in power and economy of fuel to any of the other double-enders constructed by the department, the machinery of which is, in some respects, of a different kind.

Mr. DICKERSON asserts that the *Algonquin* is in every respect greatly superior to any of the other vessels specified, and he demands a trial, with any of them the department may select, to determine the fact. He is, however, under the impression that the department refuses to permit any such trial to be made, and insists on a performance which shall equal the *record* of a performance of one of these vessels last year. It is upon this assumption that Mr. DICKERSON'S letter is based. He asserts that Mr. ISHERWOOD, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy Department, is determined to reject the *Algonquin*, whatever may be her merits, and that he resorts to this mode of trying her qualities in order to insure her condemnation.

We cannot help thinking that Mr. DICKERSON, with something of his usual impetuosity, has exaggerated the dangers to which his vessel is exposed. It does not seem to us at all likely that the Navy Department will resort to any such mode of testing the merits of the *Algonquin*. There is but just one way of determining whether her performance is equal, in the respects specified, to those of any of the other vessels, and that is by *trying them side by side*. In such a trial there can be no mistake; and it is the only kind of trial which would satisfy anybody. We do not doubt, therefore, that the Navy Department will resort to this method. Neither the Secretary nor any of his subordinates can have any creditable motive for wishing any other than a fair test and an honest result. And we are bound, therefore, to assume that they will do nothing to avoid either. We trust that Mr. DICKERSON will find his apprehensions to be without foundation.

The Crops Laden With Blessing.

The Agricultural Bureau, at Washington, reports that the whole breadth of the North will be favored this year with excellent crops. While our thoughts have been occupied with the great events which have attended and followed the closing up of the rebellion, we have paid little heed to the alternations of vivifying sunshine and refreshing rain; and yet these hardly noted movements of nature were fraught with the most tremendous influences upon the same great concern for which battles were fought and amnesties granted—the restoration of the broad republic.

Were this year of grace, 1865, to fall as short as many years have done in the supply of the great necessities of life, it would be hardly possible to estimate the difficulty that would be added to the regaining of a sound national condition. The close of the war must, at best, bring with it peculiar trials. It suddenly returns to civil life, North and South, at least three-quarters of a million of able-bodied men, and great numbers of them will have to wait long before finding new employment. A vast amount of manufacturing, and other industry, which has been supplying the material of war must be suspended, and cannot readily take a new direction. Labor, after such a protracted war, cannot adjust itself to the new conditions of peace without much delay, confusion and injury. Then, again, there is the necessity of providing for the wants of the regions desolated by the war. The last year of the struggle inflicted more injury upon the agriculture of the South than all that preceded. It gave the slaves the expectation of speedy freedom, and so relaxed their discipline that less planting was done than ever before. SHERMAN'S great march, and the numerous raids in all directions, made in conjunction with it, stripped immense tracts of all subsistence for man or beast. All the food deficiencies thus occasioned in the South must be supplied by Northern fields. Finally, there are the evils of an increased currency, of a great balance of trade against us, and of heavy taxation to meet the demands of the enormous debt entailed by the war. The currency, now largely inflated, must be contracted to a specie basis. The process must soon commence. Whether it shall be pushed on to its consummation slowly or rapidly, may, perhaps, be a question; but at best it must involve a great unsettling of values and disturbance of business. The balance of trade against us, during the last fiscal year, was eighty-one millions, and the year before the last one hundred and five millions. This, of course, has proceeded mainly from the vast falling off of the great Southern staples; but these cannot soon be renewed, in the disorganization of the labor system of the South. The taxation for the national debt we are now beginning, for the first time, to feel in its full force. The tax law has taken a wider range, and the assessments have been made with far greater completeness and precision than ever. A people troubled for the means of subsistence, would find it almost impossible to meet such severe public claims.

The uncommonly bounteous harvests of 1860 and 1861 were hailed as an immense advantage to the country, in entering upon its gigantic work. They unquestionably did much to encourage and strengthen. It is by no means certain that the fact that England, in the latter year, was largely dependent upon the United States for its breadstuffs, and that we had a heavy surplus to spare, was not the consideration that turned the scale in our favor when the British ministry deliberated whether to recognize the independence of the Confederacy. Such a recognition, they full well knew, would create a great risk of war, and war at that time would have been literally taking bread from the mouth of every poor man in England. The harvests of 1862 and 1863 were decidedly good; that of 1864 less so, but yet by no means scant; and now in 1865 we have another most plentiful return. No continuous period of six years, in our history, can be found in our previous history in which there has not been at least one or two years of a general failure of the crops, and a scarcity of food in consequence. Certainly there has been no period during which the average yield of the crops has come up to any such high mark. It is impossible to resist the conviction that the same benignant Providence which so signally attended our arms, also tempered the seasons all through for our advantage.

We shall have a surplus this year not only to increase our exports and diminish our foreign indebtedness, but to relieve the South from the terrible privations brought upon it by the war. Our ability to supply the wants of the South will greatly promote the speedy renewal of the commercial intercourse and all the old ties of the two sections. It will greatly conduce to that broad generous spirit on both sides which is necessary to a happy and effectual reconstruction. This bounty of heaven is signally propitious in all respects. It puts us on the best vantage-ground possible for overcoming all our difficulties. It ought to inspire us with new courage, as well as heartfelt gratitude. Having received such blessing, we ought to take all the greater care to make ourselves worthy of it; and should see well to it that the cause which has been thus divinely favored should be kept clear of reproach.

MIDDAY ROBBERIES.—We publish to-day an account of a series of outrages committed in open day in the City of Hudson. The City of Hudson is but a few miles this side the capital of the State. It is itself a place of such considerable size and importance that we should suppose it has an organized police force. It is on the great northern highway—one of the principal thoroughfares for half a continent—where twenty or thirty trains a day make more or less of a halt in passing. It was this place that on Monday, as the telegram has it, "was visited by a gang of roughs." "The scoundrels spread all over the city, knocking down citizens to their hearts' content," amusing themselves by firing loaded guns and revolvers at people's heads, seizing whatever moveable property suited them in liquor stores and elsewhere, beating one poor remonstrating police officer (seventy years of age) into a jelly, and maiming and wounding citizens generally.

This burglar gang is facetiously spoken of as "roughs" and "roughdom" is represented by the lively reporter as having "held a perfect carnival." The story winds up with the report that "only six arrests were made." Probably the citizens of Hudson are as brave as any other community throughout this republic. But it surely does seem strange that a volunteer band of young men was not found organized on the instant—in default of any police force—to bring the burglars to account. The summary shooting of a score or two of the ruffians would have settled the business properly, effectively and without unnecessary delay. It is altogether atrocious that a city of the moderate size of Albany should be able to send out in one excursion a sufficient number of thieves and cut-throats to overawe the entire population of a neighboring town of ten thousand inhabitants. This midday burglary game will be tried elsewhere. "Six arrests" will hardly deter other gangs, even of the most cowardly thieves, from organizing other raids. Forewarned, forearmed. Look out for such excursions as that from Albany to Hudson, and be prepared to execute summary justice, as the occasion may call for it.

EXTORTION—A MEAT FAST FROM AUG. 5.—If any answer were needed to the apologist for high prices, it will be found in the letter we printed yesterday about milk. Two and a half cents a quart to the farmer and ten cents a quart paid by the consumer is the state of things disclosed by that letter. We have abundance of information to the same effect. Last July the milkmen "had a meeting"—that is the whole story. The "natural law of supply and demand," which some persons so glibly prate about, was interfered with then, as it is now. The action of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets citizens was the right step, and measurably succeeded. We assure our readers that if the example is followed in other directions, it will be equally successful.

A friend informed us that, dining with a resident of Rochester a few days since, he had the curiosity to ask how much a fine sirloin ("porter-house") piece of beef cost. Eighteen cents a pound was the reply. In giving this information, our visitor asked why the other papers do not join us in advocating total absence from meat. We reply, some of them do. We wish that all would. A further suggestion was, that a day be fixed at which a meat fast might commence in the homes of those who wish well to their humbler fellow-citizens. To that we would answer: Let all our readers advise all their friends not to buy meat for *two weeks, commencing and including Saturday, the 5th of August.* The date will be pretty widely known by the time it arrives; and we doubt not that those papers who wish the majority of their readers well will spread the idea. We will, at all events, do our best.

THE BLOCKADE-RUNNING INTEREST IN THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.—The great Liverpool suburb of Birkenhead has shown its anti-American proclivities by returning the notorious ram-builder LAIRD by a vastly increased majority over the liberal candidate. LAIRD probably purchases his seat. But the fact need not be forgotten on this side of the Atlantic, that a constituency, the most dependent upon the American trade of any in England, sends to the British House of Commons as its representative, a characterless speculator in the national troubles of the American people. We do not know that LAIRD, the ram-builder, can do the world much good or much evil, sitting in Lord DERBY'S livery in the British Parliament. But when we think, with satisfaction, of the return of such representatives of British Liberalism as JOHN STUART MILL, to the House of Commons, we may as well emphasize the contrast presented by the return of this Birkenhead fellow "of the baser sort."

THE ATLANTIC CABLE AND THE CARRYING SHIP.—Mr. W. H. RUSSELL'S account of the condition of the *Great Eastern*, with her full freight and supply of coals on board, is not flattering. The entire load is full twenty-five thousand tons, and with that she is alarmingly deep in the water, besides presenting the appearance of sagging amidships. We do not know that these symptoms are mitigated by the repeated delays in starting. By the *Scotia*, yesterday, whose news comes down to the 16th inst., we have no assurance that, up to that date, the *Great Eastern* had even left the Nore. Before she could make Valentia Bay, and get the cable spliced, we fear the end of the month will be found rapidly approaching. And in spite of the opinion of those who do the special touting for the enterprise, we incline to the opinion that August is not the best month for a North Atlantic voyage, in which there shall be a general absence of anything approaching to a storm. With her present enormous load, the *Great Eastern* would probably be found as hard to manage as she has been on other occasions. These facts may as well be borne in mind by those who are sanguine of the immediate success of the work.

The Producing Class.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have noticed with some interest your attacks on the high prices of meat, butter and milk in favor of your city readers. But in so doing, are you not opposing or operating against another class—the producer?

The truth is, these articles cannot be furnished at such prices as ruled four years ago, while everything connected with their growth and manufacture have advanced from fifty to one hundred per cent. If any of your consumers think they can make butter for 20 cents per pound, let them try it.

Now, we in the country, do not fear this discussion, in fact we rather like it, for since you commenced it butter has advanced from three to five cents, and milk in like proportion. So you may recommend to our city friends to combine and "eat no meat while the world stands," take their coffee without cream, and their bread with butter on neither side. FARMER.

[We do not expect that ordinary marketing prices should be so low as they were before the war. But they are now from fifty to seventy-five per cent. higher than they ought to be. The producer gets his full share of the advance—the forestaller gets more.—ED. TIMES.]

Hackney Coaches.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you tell of what practical use the Hackney Coach Ordinance published in the TIMES this morning is to a traveler who wants his trunk taken to or from the boats or depots?

No rate whatever is named for baggage, and while the charge may be according to law for one or two passengers, what is to prevent the charge of one or two dollars in addition for baggage? A TRAVELER.

[We believe the hackmen charge any price they please, not only for baggage, but for passengers. The law is a mere farce.—ED. TIMES.]

WHOSE OX IS GORED NOW?—An Eastern Democratic paper is exceedingly wrathy, because in some telegram sent over the wires by the Associated Press agents, a mark of interrogation was put after the word patriotism. Instead of the manifest fact that the copyist merely wished to call attention to the accuracy or propriety of the word, the editor assumes that the crooked little mark was a slur upon a Democrat, and reads the telegraph agents a solemn lesson about their duties. The sensitiveness of the editor is natural enough; he knows right well how, but a few years ago, it was the rule rather than the exception to give a partisan bias to news dispatches; but then the bias was almost invariably in favor of the Democratic party. The matter became so bare-faced that it was necessary to check it by stringent rules. We do not remember that our now sensitive editor grumbled at all in those days.

"WISDOM CRIETH ALOUD IN THE STREETS AND NO MAN REGARDETH HER."—We are informed by the agent of the Associated Press at Liverpool, that the oracular organ of the British Cabinet—the London *Owl*—has suspended publication until further notice. What's the matter wi' the birdie?

PREPARED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.—The public will be glad to learn that stamped newspaper wrappers are again on sale at all the Post-offices, and can be had at much less cost than formerly. Those wishing to send papers, catalogues, circulars, &c., to their friends can now do so in these convenient wrappers.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, July 24.

Arrived steamer *Yazoo* from New-York.

The navy steamer *Kennebec* has arrived from Pensacola, Fla. She brings no news, but reports the place was very healthy when she left on the 19th inst.

The steamer *Thetis*, from TEXAS, reports that off Cape Fear she passed the bark *Juliette E. Clark* and a large fleet of vessels, names not ascertained, bound North.

The ship *Herman*, of Bremen, and a Bremen ship, name unknown, loaded with tobacco at City Point, from Richmond, said to be on French account, and went to sea last night.

Surgeon MCCLELLAN, who, for the last three years, has been in charge of the Hampton Hospitals, left for Philadelphia last evening, being assigned to duty at that place. On the eve of his departure his legion of friends waited upon him and presented him with a most valuable sword. Appropriate speeches were made on the occasion, to which Surgeon MCCLELLAN eloquently and feelingly responded. The surgeon has been breveted to the rank of Main. Surgeon FRANTS, also of the United States Army, supersedes him in the charge of the Hampton Hospitals.

Speech of Gen. Sherman at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, July 26.

Gen. SHERMAN'S banquet last night was a grand affair, given by officers and ex-officers of the army, at a cost of $2,000.

Gen. SHERMAN, responding to a toast, made a lengthy and argumentative speech, in which he said his ancestors, being in the seafaring line, contributed largely to the importation of African slaves; and he felt it his duty, as far as possible, to atone for the sins of his ancestors. He considered the slaves free by the action of the Secessionists. It was the duty of the government to protect and educate them. They might be colonized in Florida, and admitted to representation in Congress. He opposed negro suffrage and indiscriminate intercourse with whites; his observations in Mexico and South America led to this conclusion. He believed that the whites must have the governing power, and that Omnipotence inaugurated the rebellion to break down the legal bedge which had protected slavery from the just indignation of the civilized world. He thought plenty of the Southern States would vote to ratify the constitutional amendments. As to the subject of military power, he did not feel that there was any usurpation; it was the natural law of self-preservation; but when the necessity was past, he hoped the civil law would resume its sway.

Lafayette College Commencement.

EASTON, Penn., Wednesday, July 26.

The commencement exercises of Lafayette College took place to-day. The valedictory address was delivered by Mr. MCCLEAR, of Wilkesbarre. The corner-stone of Jencks Chemical Hall was laid yesterday. Prof. W. H. GREEN, D. D., of the class of 1840, delivered the address. The trustees elected Rev. J. W. SCOTT, D. D., President of the Washington College, Pa., to the chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy. Gov. POLLOCK presided at the Alumni dinner to-day at the Masonic Hall.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 26.

A severe thunder-storm yesterday did considerable damage to property in this neighborhood.

The prize fight for $1,000 a side between CLARK and KEATING, which was to have come off, has been indefinitely postponed by the arrest of KEATING, who is held to bail to keep the peace in the sum of $10,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 26.

ADMISSIBILITY OF NEGRO TESTIMONY—AN INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT CASE.

Reports come in from Maryland and Virginia which show that in the proceedings and trials before the civil courts, colored persons are excluded from participation in causes before these tribunals except as suitors; that they are not permitted to testify as white citizens are in their own behalf, nor in behalf of a party to the suit. A case tried at Alexandria a few days ago fully presented the question of admissibility of the testimony of a colored person. During the trial it was shown that a white man, who is the keeper of a disreputable establishment in the city, sued a well-known and respectable colored man for the recovery of money paid the latter for a horse, which plaintiff alleged was taken from him by a detective as being government property. The colored man was notified to appear at the magistrates' office for trial. He had several witnesses to prove that the plaintiff had stated that the horse died shortly after he purchased it; also, that it was well understood at the time of sale that the defendant did not guarantee his title to the horse. The colored man consulted an able lawyer, who told him it was useless to attempt a defence, as all the witnesses were colored, and their testimony would not be received. On the advice of the Superintendent of Freedmen, etc., the defendant did not attend the trial, and the former presented himself at Court, answered for the defence, represented that he was stationed in the city in charge of freedmen's affairs by proper authority, under an act of Congress and read the following officially to the Court.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, WASHINGTON, May 30, 1865.
[EXTRACT.]

CIRCULAR No. 5.—VII. In all places where there is an interruption of civil law or in which local courts, by reason of old codes, in violation of the freedom guaranteed by the proclamation of the President and the laws of Congress, disregard the negroes' right to justice before the laws, in not allowing him to give testimony, the control of all subjects relating to refugees, and freedmen being committed to this bureau, the Assistant Commissioner will adjudicate either themselves or between negroes and whites or Indians, except those in military service, so far as recognizable by military authority not taken cognizance of by the other tribunals, civil or military, of the United States.

(Signed) O. O. HOWARD, Major-General,
Approved June 2, 1865. Commissioner.
(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

He then in behalf of the defendant moved a discontinuance of the trial, on the ground that under the provisions of the above order the local court had no jurisdiction in the case. The Court would not admit the point, and ordered the trial to proceed. The officer then stated that the chief of his bureau in the War Department, under whom he acted, did not acknowledge the right of the Court to try the case, and that therefore the defendant would not answer the summons of the court. Proceeding with the trial, the statement of the plaintiff was the only testimony taken, and on that, in default of the appearance of defendant, judgment was given against the latter to the full amount alleged, with cost, and an execution issued for the seizure of the property of the colored man to cover the amount. The civil officer having this in charge was promptly notified by the Superintendent of Freedmen that a military guard would be called for to prevent the execution of the judgment, and the case was reported to Maj.-Gen. HOWARD. Gen. HOWARD addressed a note to the Mayor of Alexandria, intended to be presented to the Justice of the Peace, in which occurs this passage:

"It is plain to see that the old slave law of Virginia should have no force after slavery has been abolished, and that simple justice and equity require the reception of testimony from freedmen; but as the courts of Alexandria have decided differently, and the matter of jurisdiction is somewhat in conflict between local and United States authorities, and since I have a strong desire not to appeal to force, I have to earnestly request that you transfer cases arising between colored and white persons, and between colored persons themselves, to the jurisdiction of the Provost Courts, or the courts established in accordance with paragraph 7 of circular No. 5, a certified copy of which I herewith inclose.

The Mayor of Alexandria refused to receive this letter, and on its return, Gen. HOWARD referred the matter to Gen. AUGUR, Commandant of the Department of Washington. In this letter of reference Gen. HOWARD says:

"Mayor WARE treats my communication with marked disrespect, and declines to recognize me, though acting under direct order of the President, as having anything to do with securing justice to freedmen according to the law. He refuses even to give me an answer in writing. I understand that the Justices in the Alexandria local courts agree with the Mayor in this singular procedure. I recommend that this matter may be again brought before the Mayor and Justices of Alexandria through your intervention. As these courts confessedly cannot adjudicate matters between freedmen and other people, please see if some adjustment cannot be had without resorting to force.

Gen. AUGUR referred the matter to Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. H. WELLS, commandant of Alexandria, who by a conciliatory course has effected an arrangement whereby all cases that may hereafter arise, and until further orders, between colored and white people, and in all cases where colored people shall be summoned as witnesses, are to be tried before Provost courts, under the seventh paragraph of Circular No. five, above referred to. A similar arrangement will, it is believed, be made with the Maryland local courts.

HONORS FOR BRAVERY.

The following occurs in a general order issued by the Navy Department: The following-named persons having had medals of honor awarded to them for distinguished services in battle, and having again performed acts which, if they had not received that distinction, would have entitled them to it, are hereby authorized, agreeably to article 19 of the navy regulations, to wear a bar attached to the ribbon by which the medal is suspended, viz.:

JOHN COOPER, Quartermaster of Acting Rear-Admiral THATCHER'S staff, during the terrific fire at Mobile on the 26th of April, 1865, at the risk of being blown to pieces by exploding shells, he advanced through the burning locality, rescued a wounded man from certain death, and bore him on his back to a place of safety. PATRICK MULLEN, boatswain's-mate of the United States steamer *Don*. While the boats of this vessel were engaged May 1, 1865, in picking up the crew of picket-launch No. 6 which had swamped, an officer was seen in the water who was no longer able to keep up, and was at the time below the surface. PATRICK MULLEN jumped overboard and brought the officer safely to the boat, thereby rescuing him from drowning. The first-named was awarded a medal for gallantry on the *Brooklyn* in Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864; the other for gallantry on an expedition up Mattox Creek, Va., March 17, 1865.

The bars herein referred to will be forwarded to those on whom the distinctive honor has been conferred, on application through their respective commanding officers to the department.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

Your Richmond correspondent sends the following dispatch:

RICHMOND, Tuesday, July 25, 1865.

In accordance with the proclamation of Gov. PEIRPOINT, charter elections came off to-day, and were conducted in perfect order. The interest of the community principally centred on the Sheriffalty, and the successor of JOSEPH MAYO, Esq. To the former J. W. WRIGHT, Ex-Deputy Sheriff, was elected over three competitors by a plurality of one hundred and eighty-four votes, defeating H. KELLYSON, who has held the office for several successive terms.

N. A. STURDIVANT was elected Mayor over WM. TAYLOR by 614 majority. Mr. TAYLOR is an old and respected merchant. Mr. STURDIVANT is a young lawyer of good standing and acknowledged ability. Both of these newly-elected officials entered the rebel army after the passage of the Conscription Act, and continued to serve therein until the surrender of Gen. LEE.

Judge W. H. LYONS was reëlected to the bench of the Hustings Court without opposition.

ROBERT HOWARD was reëlected Clerk of the Hustings Court by 386 majority over G. L. CHRISTIAN, a gentleman who had lost a limb in the rebel service. MARMADUKE JOHNSON, ex-rebel officer, was elected Attorney for Circuit Court over L. TAZEWELL, by 896 majority.

The aggregate vote polled is about five hundred less than in April 1861, just prior to the so-called ordinance of secession.

MEXICO—SLAVERY TO BE ESTABLISHED.

Semi-official news has been received from Mexico, in a letter from Gen. ARTEAGA, the commander of the National Central, dated at Tacambaro, State of Michoacan, on the 13th ult., that two cavalry regiments of the Imperial army have joined him, and he is daily called upon by Mexican officers, who come from the points occupied by the French and tender him their services. He says the statement that the Belgian prisoners captured at Tacambaro on the 11th of April, and who left there under parole when ARTEAGA evacuated the place, broke their oath by joining the first French force, is fully confirmed. That MAXIMILIAN has made a contract with a foreign speculator for the introduction in Mexico of several thousands of negroes who are to be kept in slavery.

as they will be obliged to work during ten years fo the benefit of their masters, and made to renounce the right of complaint before the magistrates in case they may be ill-treated or abused. Their temporary bondage can be renewed, and they can be transferred by sale without consulting them.

PUNISHED FOR DISLOYALTY.

JAS. SIMMONS, seaman, was tried May 2, 1865, found guilty of using seditious language and evincing disloyalty, in that he expressed satisfaction, both in words and conduct, when the assassination of President LINCOLN was announced in his hearing, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for two years in such prison or place of confinement as the Secretary of the Navy may designate; to forfeit all pay now due or which may hereafter become due him during his term of enlistment; to be dishonorably discharged from the navy, and never again be enlisted or permitted to serve under the Government of the United States. Sentence approved.

OPINION ON MILITARY TRIALS.

A paragraph appears in the papers stating that Attorney-General SPEED is preparing an opinion to sustain the jurisdiction of the Military Commission in the late trial of the assassins. It will be recollected that before the trial was ordered, Mr. SPEED gave a verbal and brief opinion in Cabinet session, to the effect that the assassins could be legally tried by a military commission, &c. The opinion now in course of preparation is merely an amplification of the points briefly stated orally in the Cabinet meeting.

TOBACCO TAX.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that manufactured tobacco, upon which a duty has been paid according to law, may be cut into smoking tobacco or fine-cut chewing tobacco, if done in the presence or under the supervision of an inspector, without becoming liable to an additional duty. The tobacco must be weighed, and no addition to or subtraction from the same before so cut.

NEW RAILROAD.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, having obtained a charter for a road from this city to Point of Rocks, has employed a competent force of engineers and set them at work making the actual survey, and before the season closes the construction of the road will have been well advanced. The route will be from Point of Rocks, passing between Sugar-loaf Mountain and the Potomac, thence south of the base of Par's Ridge to a point east of Rockville and down the valley of the Sligo to the District line.

APPLICANTS FOR PARDON.

Another large batch of petitions for pardon was presented to the President to-day, among them the applications of DICK TAYLOR and Gen. RODDY, who appeared in person to urge their several petitions.

FREEDMEN IN ARKANSAS.

A lengthy report is received at the Freedman's Bureau, from their Special Inspector of the Mississippi Valley, in which the condition of the freedmen in Arkansas is set forth. The noticeable feature is that the land holders complain of excess of charges for labor made by the freedmen.

OHIO SENATOR.

Senator SHERMAN and Gen. SCHENCK, of Ohio, are in the city. Both feel confident of success in the contest for United States Senator. Gen. SCHENCK returns to Ohio to-morrow to take the stump in behalf of Gen. COX, the Union nominee for Governor of that State.

ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The President has appointed J. HUBLET ASHTON, Esq., Assistant Attorney-General, to be Acting Attorney-General of the United States, during the absence of Attorney-General SPEED, who has gone West.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 26.

THE COMMERCIAL TREAT WITH HAYTI.

The Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, and for the extradition of fugitive criminals, between the United States and the republic of Hayti, is officially proclaimed by the President. It was concluded and signed in November last.

The treaty, among other things, declares there shall be a perfect, firm and inviolable peace and friendship between the two countries, in all the extent of their possessions and territories, and between their people and citizens respectively, without distinction of persons or places. The citizens of each of the contracting parties shall be permitted to enter, sojourn, settle and reside in all parts of the territories of the other, engage in business, hire and occupy warehouses.

While they conform to the laws and regulations in force they shall be at liberty to manage their own business, subject to the jurisdiction of either party respectively, as well in respect to the consignment and sale of their goods as with respect to the loading, unloading, and sending off their vessels.

The citizens of the contracting parties are to have free access to the tribunals of justice.

The two countries recognize as permanent and immutable the principal that free ships make free goods, and that the property of neutrals on board of all enemies vessels is not subject to confiscation, unless the same be contraband of war.

Persons shall be delivered up according to the provisions of this treaty, who shall be charged with any of the following crimes, to wit: Murder, including assassination, parricide, infanticide and poisoning; attempt to commit murder, rape, forgery, the counterfeiting of money, the utterance of forged paper, arson, robbery and embezzlement by public officers or by persons hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers, when these crimes are subject to infamous punishment.

The treaty contains important provisions, of the most liberal and friendly character, for the benefit of commerce between the two countries.

HABEAS CORPUS DENIED.

FREDERICK CLINSON, who was arrested a few days ago for appearing on the streets in a Brigadier-General's uniform, having on his person what are charged to be forged papers, and also four checks charged to be forgeries, and who was committed to the Old Capitol, petitioned Judge WYLIE, to-day, through his counsel, for a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to Col. N. D. COLLEY, the officer in charge, commanding him to produce the body of the petitioner on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock. The petition represents that he is a good and loyal citizen, that he is wrongfully and illegally restrained of his liberty, and that he is not in the military or naval service of the United States. Judge WYLIE declined to issue the writ on the ground that a military offence is among those charged, but he remarked that if the military authorities would dismiss that portion of the charge he would issue the writ as regards the other charges.

MORE DELEGATIONS.

Three or four delegations to-day had seperate interviews with the President concerning the Maryland appointments. They occupied so much time that many others, who were waiting in the ante-rooms and passages, were prevented from gaining admittance to the audience chamber.

NEW REVENUE CUTTER.

The new revenue steamer *Lincoln* made a trial trip down the Potomac this morning. There was a large party on board, including Secretary MCCULLOUGH and the chiefs of bureaus of the Treasury Department.

DIGNITARIES ENJOYING RECREATION.

Secretary SEWARD and family left Washington to-day for an extended excursion, perhaps as far as Cape May.

The President and his family also started down the river, intending to return to-morrow.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been made by the President: Alexander Murdock, Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania; William F. Lockwood, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Territory of Nebraska; W. S. Craft, Collector of Customs at Georgetown, S. C.; William T. Leitch, Surveyor of Customs at Charleston, S. C.; J. F. Walder, Appraiser of Merchandise at Charleston, S. C.; Edgar M. Lazarus, Appraiser of Merchandise at Charleston, S. C.; John B. D. Coggesshell, District Attorney of Wisconsin; Charles R. Dorsey, Register of Land Office at Brownsville, Nebraska Territory; J. R. Watson, Indian Agent of Washington Territory; Adolph Rosenthal, Consul at the Principality of Reusse. Also, the following postmasters for California; Simeon Cutter, at San Jose; Charles B. Burton, at Stockton; Curtis H. Pyle, at Yreka; and Frank G. Guild, at Nevada.

LAND OFFICE.

The general land office has just prepared and will soon issue an important circular containing detailed information for the benefit of our people and emigrants, as to the mode of obtaining public land whether by purchase or location, or under the preemption or homestead laws. The circular is accompanied by a list of all the district land offices in the United States, and the place where each is situated.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The President has appointed the following-named Postmasters: B. G. Greene, of Petersburgh, Va.; John C. Tainey, Columbia, S. C.; Foster Blodget, Augusta, Ga.; Francis Finch, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; William Post, reappointed at Yonkers.

RIOT AT HUDSON, N. Y.

Albany Roughs Traveling on Their Muscle—The City of Hudson at Their Mercy—The Citizens Afraid to Let "Daylight" Through Them.

HUDSON, N. Y., Wednesday, July 26.

This city was visited yesterday by a gang of roughs and thieves, who accompanied the excursion of the Emmet Guard, from Albany.

The scoundrels spread all over the city, robbing and knocking down the citizens to their hearts' content. For a long time they kept this up, for there was no one to make them afraid.

When starting to return to the boat they commenced a series of the most brutal and devilish outrages, and still they were allowed to have their way.

They amused themselves by firing stones, revolvers and guns at the people, varying this order of things occasionally by striking them with clubs, fists and maltreating them in various other ways. Leaden balls flew like hailstones. "Roughdom" held, in fact, a perfect carnival.

A young man named RACE, of Hudson, was shot in the leg.

A boy named BERRY had his arm broken.

Another boy was badly beaten over the head with a club.

Officer SALSPAUGH, aged seventy years, was pounded almost into a jelly.

Many other persons were badly beaten and injured.

The saloons and drinking places in the city were completely cleaned out, and their occupants abused in the most shameful manner.

Over three thousand people accompanied the excursion, over one hundred of whom were the very worst species of "roughs."

Many persons were robbed of their watches, money and other valuables.

Prospect Hill was covered with men, women and children, who had been driven from their homes and compelled to fly by the roughs for their lives.

Only six arrests were made, and these were let off to-day with a light fine.

The whole affair was one of the greatest outrages ever perpetrated upon a law and order loving community. How long such dastardly outrages are to be tolerated with patience, remains to be seen.

CLOSING OF THE GREAT LOAN.

The Last of the Seven-Thirties Taken—Eight Hundred and Thirty Millions In All—Jay Cooke Negotiates Seven Hundred Millions.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 26.

The seven-thirty loan has been closed by the subscriptions received to-day. Of the total sales of the three series of $830,000,000, seven hundred millions have been taken through the subscription agency. The notes will be forwarded from the department as rapidly as possible. The delivery of bonds of small denominations has been retarded by the recent heavy demand from paid-off troops, but the large sizes will be issued as promptly as usual.

New-York Teachers' Convention.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Wednesday, July 26.

The New-York State Teachers' Convention assembled in this city on Tuesday. It is a large and enthusiastic assembly, over four hundred teachers being present, including delegations from Pennsylvania and Maryland. Among the distinguished gentlemen present are Hon. Charles R. Coburn, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Pennsylvania; Hon. L. Van Brokkelen, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Maryland; Prof. J. P. Wickershall, Hon. V. M. Rice, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of New-York; Prof. Sanders, Dr. Thompson, J. N. Bulkkley, Dr. T. S. Lambert, and other distinguished gentlemen. The convention assembled at 2 P. M. on Tuesday, and organized by the election of the following officers: President, Prof. Edward North of Hamilton College; Edward Danforth, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Troy, N. Y., Secretary, and James Crinkshank, LL. D., Corresponding Secretary.

An eloquent address of welcome was delivered by Rev. THOMAS P. BERKER, of Elmira; after which a series of appropriate resolutions were offered. Various subjects relating to education were discussed during the day, and in the evening an address on the higher education of young ladies was delivered by Rev. Dr. COWLES, of the Elmira Female College.

On Wednesday the convention assembled at 9 A. M. Teachers and delegates from other States were invited to take seats in the convention and participate in the discussions. Nominations were made for directors of the New York Teachers for the ensuing year, and various committees were announced.

A report was then read on behalf of the Committee on Teachers' Institutes, and the best method of conducting them, by D. G. WILLIAMS, of Ithaca. The following resolutions were appended to the report:

Resolved, That the institute should be organized as a model school, and its exercises should be generally conducted by at least two earnest practical teachers, whose services should, if possible, be continued through the entire two weeks.

Resolved, That the regular exercises of the institute should be professional, and that merely scientific and literary lectures in the evening should, for the most part, be excluded.

Resolved, That the instruction should be given by lectures arranged in the order recommended by the paper preceding these resolutions, and that the pupils should be required to make written abstracts of such lectures.

Resolved, That the institute should be divided into a convenient number of sections, as above recommended, for the more thorough training of its members in methods of teaching.

Resolved, That the commission should demand of the applicants for certificates such a degree of professional knowledge as could be acquired by a diligent use of the advantages of the institute, and should reject such as fail to meet this demand.

The report was accepted, and, after discussion, the resolutions were successively adopted.

Dr. CAMKSHANK reported the following resolution, which was approved and adopted:

Resolved, That the expenditures of the last nine years has fully vindicated the wisdom of the Legislature in establishing the office of School Commissioner; that the duties of the office are so highly onerous, difficult and responsible that they require the highest order of talent imbued with great practical wisdom, energy and perseverance; and that the abilities and qualifications requisite to the successful performance of the services required are justly entitled to a much higher compensation than they now receive.

The subject of female education was called up, and the following resolution was offered by Mr. GALLUP, of Oneida, and was adopted:

Resolved, That the social and domestic relations of life, our educational institutions, and the Church of Christ all unite in a demand for a more thorough and extensive education of woman than she has hitherto received.

The convention reassembled at 7:30 this evening. Miss H. L. D. POTTER, of Saratoga Springs, won all hearts by her recitation of "Sheriden's Ride" and other poems, and was greeted with loud and enthusiastic applause. The convention adjourned until to-morrow.

The Convention is a decided success. It is the largest assemblage of teachers and friends of education that has ever been held in this State. All parties express great satisfaction at the manner which the Convention is being conducted and beneficial results to education are to be expected.

The Western Union Telegraph Company.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Wednesday, July 26.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company, held in this city to-day, the following persons were elected directors: Messrs. Hiram Sibley, George H. Mumford, Henry A. Selden, O. H. Palmer, Isaac Butts, D. A. Watson, Samuel Welder, N. Delano, of Rochester; J. Wade and Anson Stager, of Cleveland, Ohio; Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca, N. Y.; John Butterfield, of Utica, N. Y.; H. H. Shillingford, of Philadelphia; R. S. Burrows, of Albion, and P. McD. Collins, of San Francisco. The board was subsequently organized by the election of the following officers: J. H. WADE, President; G. H. MUMFORD, Vice-President; O. H. PALMER, Secretary and Treasurer.

Counterfeit.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 26.

Well-executed counterfeit $10 bills on the Thompson Bank, of Thompson, Conn., are in circulation.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

THE NEW DOUBLE-ENDER ALGONQUIN.

Letter from E. N. Dickerson to the Navy Department.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 25, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The facts contained in the accompanying letter are such as to justify me in asking the cooperation of the public press in the effort I am making to expose, by an infallible demonstration, the true condition of our naval engines. The letter states all the material facts, and needs no preface:

Hon. G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: The engine of the double-ender *Algonquin* is now ready for service; and the circumstances under which it was built, and the facts that have occurred since it was finished, would seem to require that some special attention should be paid to the trial which, by the contract, must be made of its qualities.

As you remember, I endeavored to convince the Navy Department, in 1862, that the new style of machinery which was adopted for the new navy, was defective in every particular, viz.: in the boiler, the engine, and the condenser; but I was unable to command enough attention to receive a reply to my letters.

Afterward, Mr. FORBES, for whom I had made some engines which had proved themselves the best in the world, actuated by a desire to give the government the benefit of those plans which he had found so serviceable in his own great business, and by the use of which he had been enabled to drive the English steamers out of Chinese waters, proposed to you, with my approval, that I should be permitted to alter the plans of the engine of one of the numerous "double-enders" then building, so as to make it similar to his engines in certain particulars, supposing that the same good results would follow as in his own case; it being understood that I was to receive no compensation for my services. You objected to this plan, but proposed to Mr. FORBES that you would give him a contract for an entire engine at the current rate ($82,000), which he at once accepted, without knowing or inquiring how much money was to be lost on the contract. When the papers came to be executed you imposed extraordinary terms on Mr. FORBES—first, by withholding one-third of the money till after final trial, whereas all other contracts only withheld one-fifth; and secondly, by requiring a stipulation "that if, on the completion of the machinery, and a careful trial thereof by such persons as may be directed by the Secretary of the Navy, it shall be found by them that its performance, either in amount of power developed or in the cost *pro rata* of that power in coal, is less than those of the machinery described, (*i. e.*, of the other double-enders,) Mr. FORBES will remove it, and replace it at his own cost with the machinery similar to the others." By this cause you reserved the power to appoint any person you chose to decide the question, and bound Mr. FORBES to abide the decision, however unjust it might be; but Mr. FORBES consented, assuring me of his entire confidence that no injustice would be done him by you.

Immediately after this contract was signed, and before the plans of the engine were matured, Mr. ISHERWOOD assured different persons, who reported it to me, that he "meant to put the engine of the *Algonquin* into the scrap-heap;" and that declaration he has made constantly from time to time ever since. I reported this fact to Mr. FORBES; but he still expressed his faith that you would insure him a fair trial, notwithstanding the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

When the engine was completed, the department ordered it to be run at the dock for ninety-six hours, instead of the trial at sea required by the contract—a change assented to by Mr. FORBES, and proper to be made, because all the other vessels of this class had been so tried. On her trial of ninety-six hours at the dock, the *Algonquin* exhibited her great superiority over the other double-ender in every particular; as a comparison of her log with the logs of the others will show. I have before me the log of the *Pautuxet*, which was built by the same builders, and tried at the same dock as the *Algonquin*, and which was considered by the department as good as any of her class—your engineer having reported that "there was no room for improvement." I refer you to it as a standard of comparison in the following particulars:

1. The boilers of the *Algonquin* worked over no water. Those of the *Pautuxet* worked over so much that the salt water donkey-pump had to be run to resupply them frequently more minutes in one hour than the *Algonquin* required in ninety-six hours—the *Algonquin* only using the salt feed less than thirty minutes in the whole trial, and that only to supply losses by three accidental steam leaks, since closed.

2. The engine of the *Algonquin* performed the whole trial without heating any part of it, and ran so still that no man standing in the engine-room could hear it move, as your engineer on duty can verify. The *Pautuxet* heated up all the journals, and had to stop frequently to key-up and cool off; and, as with all the others of her class, she "thumped" and pounded so as to jar the whole boat.

3. The surface condenser of the *Algonquin* supplied the boilers with fresh water without any material loss, so that the saturation of the water was only increased from one-eighth to fifteen-sixteenths in ninety-six hours—and this was done by the leakages before-mentioned, and not by any fault of the condenser; whereas the *Pautuxet's* boilers were salted just as if a jet condenser had been used, as is the fact with all the other "double-enders" using SEWELL'S condensers, many of which, as you know, have returned from sea with hundreds of their tubes filled with scale and burned out.

The feed water, too, in the *Algonquin* was returned from condensers to the boilers at one hundred and forty-one degrees of heat, whereas on the *Pautuxet* it was as low as seventy-four degrees, and averaged less than one hundred degrees.

4. The *Algonquin* turned her wheels sixteen hundred revolutions more than the *Pautuxet* in the same time, and her wheels have wider buckets than the *Pautuxet* and require more power to turn them.

5. The *Algonquin* used only nine hundred and sixty pounds of coal an hour, making more turns; whereas the *Pautuxet* used fifteen hundred pounds an hour, making less turns. The firemen of the *Pautuxet* were experienced men, selected for their skill by Mr. CHASSAING, and the coal was good. The men who fired the *Algonquin* were not practiced firemen at all, one excepted, and the coal was very dirty and bad, as your engineers reported on the log. So little fire was needed that the dampers were most of the time closed, and some of the fires more than once died out entirely and had to be rekindled from the other furnaces. Still these remarkable differences occurred in the result.

By the terms of the contract a final payment of one-sixth of the price, less 3½ per cent., was due when the work was completed and the bill certified by the superintending engineer. Accordingly, after the trial, the superintending engineer certified the usual bill, and it was duly indorsed by Mr. WOOD and the Admiral in New-York for payment. When presented to Mr. ISHERWOOD he refused to pass it, and the contractor is kept out of his money in plain violation of the agreement. In answer to the demand of Mr. GARDNER, Mr. ISHERWOOD declared that the "*Algonquin was a dead failure*," that her economy of coal was not so great as that of the other boats, and therefore he had refused to pass the bill. If it had been true that the *Algonquin* used more coal than the others, to do the same work, it would not justify this refusal to pay, because there is no pretence that during the trial the engine failed in any of the particulars which by the contract this trial was made to test. This was not a test of economy, and so the contract shows. The requirements of the contract for this preliminary trial are thus stated: "The lubrication is to be thorough and easy, the journals free from heating, the stationary parts free from working or motion on their fastenings, and the whole performance of such a character as to demonstrate the satisfactory strength, reliability, practical efficiency, and durability of the entire machinery." The *Algonquin* complied with all these conditions, and is the only one of the twenty-eight which has done so. Every other one has heated journals, or been compelled to stop because it would be dangerous to continue running at some time during the trial. Still in the face of these facts, she is officially pronounced a dead failure by a man who never saw her run, and whose entire knowledge of her performance is derived from the official report of her officers, informing him that in all these particulars she is perfect. But she used much less coal than any other boat—not half that some used—and made more revolutions than any I have known.

This conduct on the part of Mr. ISHERWOOD I anticipated, and it is in accordance with his repeated declarations that he meant to put the engine of the *Algonquin* into the scrap-heap; but it needs no argument to show that it is an outrage upon Mr. FORBES, and a gross violation of the contract.

In this state of the case it is apparent that the *Algonquin's* engine is on the way to destruction unless you interfere to have a trial made such as the contract calls for. She must equal one of her class "in the amount of power developed and in the cost *pro rata* of that power in coal," in order to comply with the agreement. There is but one way known to man by which that question can be tried, and that is to bring her into comparison with one of her class under the same conditions. There are twenty-five of her class now in existence, of which some are, like the *Algonquin*, just completed. You have the choice of the whole twenty-five, made by eighteen different builders on the same plan, to select the one which is the most perfectly executed. Mr. FORBES has but one, on the plan of the *Algonquin*, to meet the twenty-five. Select the best of the lot, or take them all if you please, and weigh into the *Aldonquin*, and into each of them, the same amount of the same coal, at the same time; then let them run together over a measured distance, say to and fro over a course of twenty miles, marked by two stake-boats, anchored in the North River above and below New-York, until one has used up her coal; and then let the other tow the one that gives out first over the same track till her coal is used up. That test would be fair to the navy at least. Neither vessel could have an advantage in fuel, tide, weather, or work to perform. The vessels being alike, and loaded alike, would offer the same resistance, and constitute a perfect dynanometer. The various committees which have indorsed the plans of the navy engines might be invited, and it would save a great expense now going on at the Novelty Works in order to find out whether steam will expand in a steam-engine with advantage or not. Will you not order such a trial to be made?

I trust that this letter will not be misunderstood. I am not a suppliant for either favor or justice at the hands of the department for myself. If I were, after what has happened, I should deserve your contempt. I have no pecuniary interest in this question. The time, labor and money which I have bestowed on the *Algonquin* and *Idaho* were expended with a full knowledge that I could not, by any chance, ever receive a dollar in return; and I only hoped to do some service to the country. Fortunately for myself and the cause of science, my improvements, some of which are in the *Algonquin*, are far beyond the reach of the malice and ignorance which has officially pronounced them "a dead failure." They will live and confer their benefits on generations which will never have heard of the existence of their revilers. But I am not ashamed to beg for a fair trial—not as a favor—for the sake of Mr. FORBES, whose noble patriotism and disinterested generosity to this people entitle him to gratitude, not persecution, at the hands of their servants. I have no fear of the result, if a fair trial can be had, even now, after judgment has been pronounced without a trial. But if no trial can be had, such as will bring into direct comparison the two machines at the same time and under the same circumstances, I see plainly that your chief engineer will accomplish his threat, and put this machinery "into the scrap-heap," at the cost of a gentleman whose virtues make him hated by those who have only thought how to grow rich out of the misfortunes of our country. Mr. ISHERWOOD has already avowed his purpose to Mr. GARDNER to run this vessel *by itself* over the two measured miles in the lower bay, and to judge of its performance by that means in comparison with some performance of some one of the other boats, which he is to assume or to prove by the testimony of the witnesses he can produce. Mr. GARDNER insisted that there was no certainty or justice in such a test, and that the *Algonquin* ought to be run in direct contrast with one of her class, which must prove its own capacity by doing it, not by witnesses. Mr. ISHERWOOD replied that he "did not know that the department had a vessel of her class which could be spared for the trial;" which means that he don't propose to submit any of his engines to such a test—a resolution on his part whose wisdom is so far superior to its justice that it seems to prove the Scripture saying: "The children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light."

Yours, &c.,
EDW. N. DICKERSON.

This letter was presented to Capt. FOX by Mr. GARDNER, the agent of the builders, who are kept out of the payment due them; but Capt. FOX, after reading it, refused to place it on file unless it was addressed to the Secretary of the Navy. This requirement has been complied with, and the letter sent in due form. He, however, positively refused to permit the *Algonquin* to be run in competition with one of her class, but said that she would be run in competition with the *report* of the performance of the *Eutaw*, last Spring, in the Potomac River. You will recollect that Capt. FOX attempted to bring about a race between the *Eutaw* and any other steamer, but failed for want of competitors. He advertised his challenge extensively, however. Now he controls about twenty-five double-enders, and yet will not run one of them with the *Algonquin*.

If Mr. FORBES is required to run, *against the sworn report* of the performance of the *Eutaw* made by Mr. JOHN BAIRD, and printed on the forty-seventh page of the Report of the Committee of Naval Affairs, Jan. 30, 1865, he is beaten already, and might as well prepare to lose his money, and take out the engine according to contract. By that affidavit the *Eutaw* developed fifteen hundred and fourteen horse-power, and the *Algonquin* must equal in horse-power the vessel with which she is to compete. She cannot make fifteen hundred horse-power, and, if the affidavit is a standard, she must fail. But she can go more miles an hour than the *Eutaw* can go, and do it with half the coal—it is so much easier to beat a steamboat than it is to beat a "shilling affidavit."

But I pledge myself to my countrymen that if the Navy Department will permit one or all of their fleet of double-enders to run against the *Algonquin*, she will perform any one or all of the three following feats:

1. With an equal amount of coal in both, she will go as far and as fast as the other until the coal of the other is burned out, and then she will tow the other as far as they have already gone.

2. At a speed of eight knots an hour, the *Algonquin* will go three times as far as any other of her class with the same fuel.

3. Burning soft coal—which is the fuel of the world—and running a week without cleaning boilers, the *Algonquin* can then go five times as far as one of her class with the same coal.

These experiments can be tried here in the harbor of New-York, in the sight of a million of people, and the only favor I have to ask is that the test be applied. There are enough gentlemen of high character in the navy and out of it who would gladly take the time and see the coal weighed for this trial, and then we should know whether a steam-engine runs by the law of WATT or by the law of ISHERWOOD. The Committee of Naval Affairs report that if the *Algonquin* and *Idaho* can perform according to contract "they will be the most successful steamers ever constructed, and go far toward settling, finally, the controversy respecting the economic advantage to be derived from using steam under the highest range of expansion." Now the *Algonquin* is ready, and we cannot get a trial. To obtain it, I ask the aid of every honest man.

Yours, EDW. N. DICKERSON.

The Metropolitan Insurance Company.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

This prosperous company has just completed the increase of its capital from $500,000 to $1,000,000. Its surplus exceeds $400,000, making its gross assets nearly $1,500,000. The Metropolitan was established in 1854, and at that time was among the largest, as it has always been among the most popular and influential, companies in the city.

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Since the formation of the company, it has paid over $1,500,000 for losses.

The marine branch has been conducted with great ability and prudence, and has proved a source of large profit. The agency business, under the most competent and experienced management, has been greatly extended by the appointment of agents in most of the prominent places throughout the country, South as well as North.

Three-fourths of the net profits, after reserving seven per cent. for the stockholders, are distributed in scrip, to participating policy-holders—the scrip dividend in January was fifty per cent. The company has an able staff of officers, who, besides understanding the technical details of their business, have the good sense to perceive that courtesy is the best investment in any business which involves dealings with the public.

The Metropolitan has a wide and well-deserved reputation for genial manners and liberality in its business transactions. With the present large addition to its capital, it sets out upon a new career, in which many friends will heartily wish it well.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, are given. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates. Payments invariably in advance.

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THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION, may be consulted at his residence, No. 816 BROADWAY.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

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Lungs—Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN'S Acacian Balsam—will positively eradicate night sweats, deep-seated coughs, bronchitis, asthma, marasmus, sharp pains in the chest, difficult expectoration, physical prostration, and, in fact, every form of consumption will disappear, after the Balsam has been used a reasonable length of time. It is compounded of rare native and foreign herbs, and healing balsams, whose curative effects prove that natura has provided a remedy for every disease. Your nearest druggist will furnish you with a copy of my pamphlet of 48 octavo pages, beautifully illustrated with colored plates, free. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5. To be had, wholesale and retail of D. BARNES & CO., New-York; JOHN D. PARKS, Cincinnati, Ohio; LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Ill.; and by druggists generally.

You Cannot Have a Healthy Constitution WHILE YOUR BLOOD IS IMPURE.—CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system of impurities, and stimulates the vital organs to a vigorous and healthy action, expelling disease and restoring the health. LIFE SYRUP rapidly cures diseases which are caused by impure blood. Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Old Sores, Ulcers, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Syphilis, and all foul diseases, Disease of the Heart, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Ulceration of Bones of the Nose, Scalp and Face, Use CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, and you will be surprised at its rapidity in removing these diseases. It saves the blood pure, the complexion clear, and the system free from disease. Sold by all druggists.
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Bad Blood.—The RED JACKET STOMACH BITTERS are the best blood purifier in existence. They cleanse the stomach, produce appetite, and consequently remove dyspepsia, mental depression, fevers, &c., &c. They are for sale by all druggists and general dealers.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
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MARRIED.

MILLIKIN—BROWN.—In this city, on Tuesday, July 25, at the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., by Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge and Rev. Isaac S. Hartley, both of this city, JOSEPH MILLIKEN, of Hamilton, Ohio, and EMILY LOUISA, eldest daughter of Samuel C. Brown, of New-York City.

THOMAS—DOTY.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday, July 26, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. S. H. Smith, JAMES THOMAS, of New-York, and Miss CLARA S. DOTY, of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

COOK.—At his late residence, No. 62 West 12th-st., on Monday, July 24, Rev. EDWIN R. T. COOK, Rector of the Wainwright Memorial Church.

The funeral will take place at the church, corner of Waverly-place and Hammond-st., on Thursday, July 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. The clergy, the congregation, and friends of the family, are invited to attend, without further notice.

DOUGHTY.—In David's Island Hospital, on Monday, July 24, of chronic diarrhœa, contracted in his country's service, Corporal THOMAS DOUGHTY, Company D, 139th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, aged 41 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 27th inst., at No. 520 Pacific-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

DUGLISS.—On Wednesday, July 26, WILLIAM, infant son of Joseph W. and Elizabeth W. Dugliss, aged 4 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence, 82d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on Friday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

GOW.—On Tuesday, July 25, PETER M. GOW, a native of Scotland.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his brother, No. 305 West 33d-st., on Thursday, July 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Edinburgh and Glasgow (Scotland) papers please copy.

HEDENBERG.—On Wednesday morning, July 26, at Westport, Conn., DAVID T. HEDENBERG, son of F. L. and M. Hedenberg, aged 33 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 3 Bond-st. His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend. Notice of time in Friday morning's papers.

HENSHAW.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, July 26, RACHEL, wife of Linns K. Henshaw.

Notice of the funeral to-morrow.

HUTCHINGS.—At his late residence, in Williamsburgh, on Monday, July 24, at 11½ o'clock P. M., JOHN HUTCHINGS, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Hyatt Lodge No. 205, F. & A. M., and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the South 2d-st. M. E. Church, on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred at Evergreen Cemetery.

KNIGHT.—At Newtown, L. I., on Tuesday, July 25, of cholera infantum, SAMUEL FREDERICK, infant son of Samuel F. and Mary E. Knight, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock on Thursday, 27th inst., at the residence of his grandfather, the late John Firth.

LAWRENCE.—At Sag Harbor, L. I. on Thursday, July 20, FANNIE J., wife of Rev. Wm. Lawrence, of New-York East Conference, and daughter of Samual M. Bassett, Esq., of New-Haven, Conn., in the 30th year of her age.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.

Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of DUTCHESS and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent., in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 15th day of July, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of July, and opened on the 3d day of August.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the measure recommended by the shareholders' meeting held May 31, 1865, and in order that the funds sold may be represented by a corresponding issue of capital stock, in accordance with the policy heretofore pursued by the company in the issue of Canceled Bonds Scrip, the outstanding shares of the company be increased by the issue of one share for every ten now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every ten held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder be entitled to a fraction of a share, the company will retain the right to such fractional part at par. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, and 476, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes of THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, a banking association located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 11 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 16.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

MOUNT ALPINE GOLD COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 4, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of reorganizing the company under a special charter granted by the State of Rhode Island.

By order. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1865, will be paid on that day, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed MONDAY, the 10th inst.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED and notified against receiving or negotiating the following checks, drawn by me on the National Park Bank, both payable to order of blank, dated July 21: One of $1,000; one of $200; as the same were obtained by gross fraud, are worthless, and never legally left my possession.

CHARLES ADAMS, Hoffman House.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1865.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.
COMPOUND
INTEREST NOTES,
DATED
JUNE, JULY,
AUGUST, OCTOBER,
AND
DECEMBER, 1864.
WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY.
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

SILVER MINES FOR SALE.—PARTIES desiring to form mining companies are requested to examine properties placed in my hands, for sale by my San Francisco house.

CHARLES W. BOND, No. 78 Cedar-st.
Late JANSON, BOND & CO., San Francisco.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TELEGRAPH STOCKS WANTED.
UNITED STATES,
WESTERN UNION,
RUSSIAN EXTENSION.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

THE BENNEHOFF PETROLEUM COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock, for the month of July, payable to stockholders of record of this date, on and after the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th to the 31st inst., both inclusive.
DAVID S. DUNSCOMB, President.
O. M. BEACH, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said Bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

A TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH HAS JUST been received from the Superintendent of the Mendenhall Oil Company, stating that they had started pumping in well No. 3, and that it was pumping four barrels per hour. The oil in this well is the finest lubricating oil, and is readily sold at the works for $25 per barrel; thus, with a yield of about 100 barrels, would produce an income of $2,500 per day from this well alone. There are several other wells upon the property that will be heard from soon. The lands of the Mendenhall Oil Company are situated near Marietta, Ohio, and are considered the most valuable in that State. The stock is held by private individuals, and has never been put upon the market.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY BONDS, SEVENS,
Monroe County Bonds, New-York.
Rochester City Bonds, New-York, and
Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Co. Stock, wanted.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.
All descriptions railroad securities not sold at the Brokers' Board, farm mortgage bonds, county, city and town bonds, bought and sold.

$25,000. THE ADVERTISER HAVING $25,000 or $30,000 in cash at his disposal, invites proposals for any business or speculation in which the whole or part might be profitably and safely invested. Address with full particulars S. B. W., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

SILVER MINING.—PARTIES WISHING TO invest, as original subscribers, in a company fully organized, owning 2,100 linear feet in Humboldt County, Nevada, can hear of a desirable opportunity on application to I. H. BAILEY, No. 67 Gold-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 167 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.

Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.

Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, No. 2 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on full stock, free of government tax, out of the earnings of the company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

BELLEFONTAINE RAILWAY COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, July 15, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three Per Cent., free of government tax, has been declared by this company, payable on the 1st of August next, at the office of the company, or by drafts on New-York, at the option of the stockholders. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th instant till Aug. 2.

By order of the board. ED. KING, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, July 25, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after Aug. 1. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, at its office, No. 111 Broadway, on and after TUESDAY, Aug. 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to Aug. 1, both days inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 126 Broadway. A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 1 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1865.

THE COUPONS FROM THE BONDS OF this company, due 1st August, 1865, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.

JAMES WARING, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Five per Cent has been declared, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the board,

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE, has been declared, payable July 31, 1865, to shareholders of record, July 25, 1865.
Transfer books closed from July 25 to Aug. 1, 1865.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 61 John-st., New-York.

NAVASSA PHOSPHATE COMPANY.
FIRST DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared payable July 31, 1865, to the shareholders of record July 27, 1865.
Transfer books closed from July 27 to August 1, 1865.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 61 John-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 20, 1865.

INTEREST COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, on the first and only mortgage, due on the 1st of August, 1865, will be paid on and after that date at the American National Bank, No. 30 Broadway, New-York.

WM. E. WATSON, Auditor.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVINGS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 26 WARREN-ST.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after August 1, 1865, this bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees. V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 15, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the offices of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Hammond-street from West-street to Thirteenth-avenue.

For paving Barclay-street from College-place to West-street with trap-block.

For building a sewer and receiving-basins in Fiftieth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues.

For building a sewer in Tenth-avenue, between Thirty fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Hammond-street, from West-street to Thirteenth-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Barclay-street and to the extent of half the block on each side of the streets intersecting Barclay-street from the east side of College-place to and including east side of West-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Lexington avennes; also, the lot at the northeast corner, and the lot at the southwest corner of Fiftieth-street and Lexington-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 37 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For setting curb and gutter and flagging in Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For flagging side walks in Tompkins-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets, west side.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging sidewalks in Fifty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.

For fencing vacant lots in Eleventh-avenue, near Fortieth-street, and in Fortieth-street, two hundred and fifty feet west of Eleventh-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Also all the lots on both sides of Tompkins-street, from Stanton to Rivington streets.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth avennes.

Also the lots known as werd numbers twenty-five to twenty-nine, and thirty-one to thirty-five, all inclusive, in block number two hundred and twenty-one, between Fortieth and Forty-first-streets, and westerly of Eleventh-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL A. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 25, 1865.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Five per Cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

T. B. TAPPEN, Water Registrar.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of LEEDS & SWANSBORO is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

THEO. E. LEEDS.
ALFRED R. SWANSBORO.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of LEEDS & HALL, and will transact a general Banking, Stock and Gold Commission business at No. 46 Broad-st.

THEO. E. LEEDS,
ROBT. L. S. HALL.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

LOST AND FOUND.

$150 REWARD.—LOST ON TUESDAY, July 25, from Maiden-lane, about 11 o'clock A. M., a gray MARE, about 15 hands high, long tail, with a business WAGON, with leather top, oval glass side lights, box body, with round corners, made by J. D. Voorhis, 56th-st. and Broadway; bit plate on the cross-bar behind; one spoke sewed out of one of the hind wheels. The above reward will be paid for her return to STEWART & SMITH, No. 113 West 33d-st.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE cautioned against negotiating the following securities, the same having been lost or stolen.

U. S. 5-20 bond, No. 67,988, $1,000, old issue.
U. S. 10-40 bond, No. 19,877, $1,000.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—PASS-BOOK NO. 33,863 OF the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Application will be made to the bank for a new book on the 3d of August, 1865. MARY CARROLL, Depositor.

LOST OR STOLEN—PASS-BOOK NO. 39,174, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Application will be made to the bank for a new book, on the 18th day of August, 1865. JOHN BREWER, Depositor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MOST POPULAR AND SALABLE BOOK FOR AGENTS
IS
GOV. RAYMOND'S
LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES
OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
TOGETHER WITH HIS STATE PAPERS,
INCLUDING HIS
SPEECHES, ADDRESSES, MESSAGES, LETTERS AND PROCLAMATIONS;
ALSO,
A History of the Tragical and Mournful Scenes Connected with the Close of his Noble and Eventful Life,
BY
HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND, M. C.,
Chairman of the National Union Committee and Editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES.
TO WHICH IS ADDED
ANECDOTES AND PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by FRANK B. CARPENTER, the artist, who painted the "First Reading of the Proclamation of Emancipation before the Cabinet," and while painting it at the White House, enjoyed a six months' familiar intercourse with our late President.

☞ It is confidently believed by the publishers that this volume, prepared from authorized and authentic data, and with the usual care and ability of its well-known author, will prove very acceptable to the American public. Gov. Raymond, it is well-known, has been the consistent and trusted supporter of the administration of the late President. Indeed, Mr. Lincoln referred to him in conversation with public men, as his "Lieutenant-General in politics;" no writer, therefore, could be better adapted than the author to prepare such a work, and the publishers are confident that it will also take its place at once as an

IMPARTIAL, TRUTHFUL AND STANDARD BIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

In this work every Address, Message, Proclamation, Speech, Letter, &c., of President Lincoln is given, each in its proper connection, from official copy, the proof-sheets having been read by the late President's Private Secretary. It is believed that everything he has said or written during his administration, which has been given to the public, as well as many hitherto private papers, are included in this collection, in a form at once CONVENIENT and AUTHENTIC.

A fine steel portrait, by Ritchie, engraved expressly for this book, and fifteen other illustrations embellish the work.

The book will be printed in the best style, from new and elegant type, upon fine paper, making an octavo volume of about 750 pages, and will be neatly and substantially bound in the styles named below.

The work can be obtained only through our canvassing agents, who will furnish it to their subscribers in neat cloth binding for $3 50; in plain leather, library style, $4. "GET THE BEST."

As there are several "Lives of Lincoln" by unknown and unauthorized writers being hurried through the press the public are respectfully invited to scrutinize and "get the best."

DERBY & MILLER, Publishers,
No. 8 Spruce-st., New-York.

SOUTHERN TRADE.
THE
CONSTITUTIONALIST,
Published at Augusta, Ga., is one of the oldest and most influential journals in the South, having a large circulation in Georgia and the adjoining States. The attention of merchants and business men is invited to its claims as a first-class advertising medium. Rates and other information furnished by our agents, S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York. Address
STOCKTON & CO., Proprietors.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 50 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal st.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Florida, I will offer for sale, in front of the Market-house, in the City of Jacksonville, at public outcry, on MONDAY, the seventh day of August next, the following property, to wit:

The east half of lot number five (5) in square number fifty-two, (52,) as the same is known and designated on the maps or plans of said City of Jacksonville, in the State of Florida—said property having been condemned under the Act of Congress approved August 6, 1861—late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

Also two lots or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Duval, in said State, the boundary line of which begins at a stake on the River St. Johns, in a line with lands of Elizabeth Hendricks, wife of Wm. J. Hendricks, on the south side of said river and nearly opposite to the City of Jacksonville, running from said stake south, ten degrees east along said Hendricks' line, crossing the creek to the opposite side of the same, to a corner; thence along the east bank of said creek, by the several courses of the same, in a northeasterly direction, and along the cove at the mouth of said creek to a corner on the bank of said river; and thence along the said river and across said cove to the place of beginning, containing four or five acres, more or less. Also that other lot of land adjacent to the foregoing and lying on the side of said river, nearly opposite the City of Jacksonville, in said State of Florida, the boundary line of which begins at a stake on the bank of said river a few rods west of a cove, and on the line dividing lands of Floyd and the land of Wm. J. and Elizabeth A. Hendricks, and runs thence in a westerly course along said river about fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence north ten degrees west, fifteen and twenty-one-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence south seventy-eight degrees east, fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains, crossing a creek, to a stake; thence north ten degrees west, fifteen and twenty-one-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence south seventy-eight degrees east, fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence north ten degrees west, fifteen and twenty-one-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence south seventy-eight degrees east, fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains, to a creek, to a stake; thence south ten degrees east, crossing the same creek, fifteen and twenty-one-hundredths chains to the place of beginning, containing twenty acres more or less.

Also, all that tract of land in the County of Duval and State of Florida aforesaid, on the south side of the River St. Johns, known as a tract of land formerly owned by David Scurry, adjoining lands of Wm. J. Hendricke, Cowford tract, containing seventy acres, more or less; bounded on the north by said river, on the east by lands of Francis S. Hudnall, on the south by public lands and west by lands of Wm. J. Hendricks aforesaid. Also, lot number four, in square number two, in the City of Jacksonville, bounded on the north by Forsyth-st., on the east by lot number five, on the south by lot number one, all in the aforesaid square, and on the west by Newnan-st., condemned under the Act of July 17, 1862, late the estate of Theodore Hartridge.

Also, lot number two, in square number five, in the City of Jacksonville aforesaid, condemned under the Act of July 17, 1862, late the estate of Benjamin A. Putnam.

Also, all those lots or parcels of land, known and designated on the maps or plans of said City of Jacksonville, as lots number four and five, (4 and 5,) in square forty-seven, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Renben Cowart.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval, and State of Florida, aforesaid, north of the Magnolia House, once owned by A. Coy; west by lands of one Duprey, being a corner lot, bounded on the west by Ocean-st., and north by the Jacksonville and Alligator's Plank-road.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the City of Jacksonville, aforesaid, known and described upon the plan or plat of said city, as water lot number thirty-three, (33,) measuring from east to west, one hundred and five feet, and embracing all the marginal depth from Bay-st. to the St. Johns River, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of John W. Brady.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville aforesaid, known as the east half of lot number five, in square number fifty-two, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of Renben Cowart.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land, situated in the County of Duval and State of Florida, adjoining the sawmill lot owned by Fairbanks & Company, on the west and north, situated on the point of land near the junction of McCoy's Creek with the St. Johns River, adjoining the City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval and State of Florida aforesaid, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning on the bank of said river, at low water mark, at the southwest corner of the saw-mill lot aforesaid; running thence along the bank of said river, about fifty chains, to a point one sooth from a squared piece stake on the bank thereof; thence, north to said post or stake, continuing the same course along a line of marked trees, about eight chains and fifty links, to the edge of the marsh of McCoy's Creek to an oak, marked; thence on the same course, through the marsh to McCoy's Creek; thence, down the same to the line between the lands of J. Winter and T. O. Holmes, or Reed & Holmes, about two hundred and sixty-five feet, to the north line of the aforesaid mill lot; thence, westerly along said north line, about two hundred feet, to the northwest corner thereof; thence south, along the west line of said mill lot to the place of beginning, containing three acres and forty-four one-hundredths.

Also, all that certain lot of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval, State of Florida, known and designated on the plan of said City of Jacksonville, as water lot number seventeen (17,) condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of Arthur M. Reed.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval and State of Florida, known and designated upon the plan or plat of said city as water lot number twenty-two, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of Thomas A. Holmes.

Also, that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known on the plan or plat of said city, as lot number one, in square number thirty-four, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Columbus and Merrietta Drew.

Also, all those certain pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known upon the plan or plat of said city as water lots number fourteen and fifteen, and east half of lot number two (2) in square number ten, (10,) condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Antonio A. Canova.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known and designated upon the plan or plat of said city, as lot number three, (3,) in square number four, (4,) condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of John M. Pons.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known and designated upon the plan or plat of said city as lot number one, in square number twenty-two, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Michael and Mary S. Hearn.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known upon the plan or plat of said city, as lots one and four, in square number six; also water lot number nine, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862; late of the state of Theodore Hartridge.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Duval and State of Florida, known as a part of lot number four, (4,) in range number seven, (7,) the boundary of which commencing at the corner of lots number four and five, on Forsyth-street, run south on said line forty-five feet; thence west twenty feet; thence north forty-five feet to Forsyth-street; thence east on said street to the place of beginning; condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861; late of the estate of Theodore Hartridge.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Duval County, State of Florida, bounded and described as follows, to wit.: Beginning at the mouth of Hogan's Creek, on the St. Johns River, running thence up said creek twenty chains, thence eastward twenty chains, thence southerly twenty chains, to the St. Johns River, and thence along the bank of said river to the mouth of said creek, on which is situated the "Eagle Mills,"—condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861—late the estate of Joseph Finegan.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval, and State of Florida, known and described as follows, to wit.: On the west part of water lot number twenty-three, (23,)

FOR SALE.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF VERY VALUABLE real estate at Rye, Westchester County, belonging to ha Clark estate. P. C. BULKLEY, will sell in parcels on the premises, about one mile from the depot at Rye, on SATURDAY July 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., about 100 acres of fine land belonging to the estate of the late Andrew Clark, extending from the turnpike road across the Milton road to Rye Beach, embracing the whole road front on the beach, and including the large house and grounds now occupied by Jasper E. Corning, Esq. This is believed to be the finest property ever offered for sale in the township. Its fertility, and the highly improved condition of the soil, the beauty of the many desirable building sites upon it, and its unrivaled advantages for boating, bathing and fishing, all render it very desirable to parties wishing to purchase elegant sites for country seats, and insure a rapid increase in the value of the property. A topographical map of the property can be seen at the office of the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., and lithographs will be ready ten days before the sale. Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave the city on the 7, 8, or 11:30 A. M. trains, New-York and New-Haven Railroads.

NEW-JERSEY LANDS

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale lands in the Ferrago Tract situated in the Townships of Manchester and Dover, in Ocean County, New-Jersey, midway between New-York and Philadelphia. The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad runs through the tract, rendering easy access to either city.

This land is well adapted to most agricultural purposes, and especially for fruits and vegetables. The cranberry and grape culture is very successful and attractive much attention for both, which is as well adapted as any in the country.

The streams and springs of water are frequent, pure and never-failing. The climate mild, early, and very healthy.

Several gentlemen are now preparing lands recently purchased for fruit farms.

Early applicants can have such quantity of land as they may desire. The price reasonable and the terms made easy. Apply to WM. H. ROSS.

No. 704 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDson River, between Hyde Park and Rhinebeck, about 90 acres; has a river front of 3,000 feet, embracing two building sites with river and mountain views; the house is of stone and brick, adapted for Winter and Summer, having furnace and double sashes; supply of water throughout for kitchen, laundry and bath-rooms; hot and cold grapery, yielding the finest of fruit from June till November. In the gardens, laid out by Mr. Downing, there is an abundance of large and small fruit; the avenues, lawn and shade trees unsurpassed; 2½ miles from a station, where all the trains and steamboats stop. The beauty of the place, fine roads, and neighborhood render it a desirable residence for a gentleman of taste Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH—A PIECE of improved land and woodland, in extent 60 acres, more or less, situated in the Village of Egbertville, Port Richmond Road, Staten Island, being a property in every way adapted for laying out into small farms or into building-lots, in which form it has already been offered for sale, but afterward withdrawn, in the face of applications for nearly all the lots offered, on account of the continuous demand upon the advertiser's time in disposing of it in that way. The plot is now offered in one parcel, with maps and surveys already made, at a price which will enable a purchaser, with time and experience at his disposal, to realize almost any amount of profit on the investment. For further information, &c., apply at the office of GEORGE G. BYRON & CO., 22 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-York or Brooklyn property, a first-class frame house, two-story and attic, elegantly papered, &c., 22 feet by 50, and about seven lots, in a high state of cultivation, all kinds of fruit, situated at Morrisania, on Forest-avenue, between Homa and George ets., near the Boston road Take the 2d-av. cars or 3d-av. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 245 or 255 Conrt-st., near Sackett, Brooklyn.

DESIRABLE OIL LANDS FOR SALE—One-eighth of four acres of land, in fee, on Pit Hole Creek, near Howarth's Mills.

Two acres in fee on Oil Creek, near Titusville.

Seventy-five acres in fee on Spring Creek, Warren County, Penn.

Apply to J. S. PECKHAM, Treas., Utica, N. Y.

FOR SALE—CASTLE HILL NECK, THE RESIdence of Governeur M. Wilkins, containing 341 acres, situated on the East River, in the county of Westchester, and within an hour's drive of this city. This place is healthful, improved, fertile and accessible by land or water; the woodlands are fine and the grounds and views beautiful. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITES, SOUTH SIDE Staten Island, of 2½ or 5 acres, near the sea shore, and about ¾ of a mile from Eltingville Railroad depot; one of the finest locations on the island; fine view of the bay; fishing, yachting and bathing at the door; price, $1,000 for 2½ acres, or $2,000 for the 5 acre lot. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE HIS COUNTRY SEAT (ALMONT)—Situated on the Hudson, between Tarrytown and Piermont. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade trees. For particulars see New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 343 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, AT A BARgain, a new well-built house, 44 by 44, filled in with brick; beautiful location, fine views, &c.; near a depot; size of lot 1 acre; more land if wanted. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 39 William-st., between 9 and 11, or Main-st., Orange, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, heautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 39 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—FOR SALE—$30 cottages and elegant dwellings at $1,100 to $8,500. Also, 700 East New-York and 300 Ridgewood lots, at $150 to $250. Cottages or elegant dwellings built for purchasers. Easy payments. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT NEW ROCHELLE, A FINE COTtage house, on Forest-avenue, with one acre ground; finely located, in full view of the Sound. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—A DWELLING WITH TEN ROOMS, three or four city lots, fine garden with choice fruit; near Madison-av. and Park. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 207½ 4th-av..

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISH-ED, for nine months, a full-size three-story house, in 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Inquire of T. P. CUMMINGS, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FARM FOR SALE IN PLAINFIELD, N. J. —28½ acres of tillable land: two-story frame dwelling and outbuildings; excellent fruit and water; price $5,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FARM ON CENTREPORT BAY, L. I., 75 acres, very good house, outbuildings and orchards for sale on easy terms. S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TEN TENEment houses in the Fifteenth Ward. Apply to J. JOHNSON, No. 69 Bleecker-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—

5 large, light and airy floors.

3 100x25.

2 50x25.

Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York

TO LET—A COTTAGE, JUST COMPLETED, ON Westchester side of Macomb's Dam, twenty minutes drive from Central Park; is partially furnished; contains a range and marble mantels; an abundance of fruit on the place; rent $125 per month, or $600 to 1st April. Apply to KEMP, DAY & CO., No. 115 Wall-st.

FIVE NEW STABLES (JUST FINISHING.) TO LET—In a good locality; room for from 3 to 6 horses each. Apply to J. S. WOODWARD, No. 39 Nassau-st.

AT YONKERS—SIX FURNISHED HOUSES TO let, from $100 to $350 per month.

JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

LOFTS TO LET—NO. 33 HOWARD-ST. APply to HENRY TROWBRIDGE & CO., No. 38 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FURnished house, between 14th and 26th sts. and 4th and 8th avs.; must be high stoop and well furnished. To take possession from Sept. 1 to May 1, 1866; best reference given. Address Box No. 646 General Post-office, New-York.

ROOMS WANTED.—WANTED, BY A FAMily of four persons, (no children,) the first or second floors of a house with all modern improvements, unfurnished and without board, from Nov. 1 to March 1. Location between Lexington and 5th avs., and 27th and 42d sts. Address H., Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR THREE OR FIVE years, a large building with some yard room, for a manufacturer. Address C. P. R., Box 160 *Times* Office.

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PLEASANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS and good table, with a private family, in a house with all the modern improvements; location near Central Park; references exchanged. Address H. R. LACROIX, Yorkville Post-office.

THE PARLOR FLOOR OF A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE can be had, furnished or unfurnished, by a gentleman and wife, willing to pay liberally for spacious rooms and a private table. Address until September Y. E. Y., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife desire board with a private family; location above 10th-st. and between 4th and 6th-avs.; references given and required. Address W. H., Box No. 127 *Times* Office. State terms, &c.

A LARGE ROOM AND BEDROOM, SUITable for a gentleman and wife, will be let unfurnished; also, several furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen, at No. 726 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel.

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COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communicatioo with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

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BOARD AT CORNWALL, N. Y.—ONE OR two families can be accommodated with good-sized rooms and board, about three-quarters of a mile from the steamboat landing. For particulars inquire of Mr. T. P. CUMMINGS, No. 88 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AFTER Aug. 1, by a lady and three children; a farm-house on the line of the Harlem Railroad preferred. Address, stating terms, I. F., Box No. 2,853 Post-office, N. Y.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

TUMOR. SCROFULA. A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. His sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should solist public confidence. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M.

JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, M. D.,

No. 461 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

CANCER.

Consult Dr. J. C. DIXON, No. 726 Broadway, New-York. Cancers removed without pain, use of knife, loss of blood, caustic or zinc burning, and without injuring the sound parts.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 196 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 196 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidance at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

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PRIVATE SURGICAL HOSPITAL—UNder the exclusive care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, for the treatment of diseases of the pelvic viscera, hemorrhoids, fistula, stricture of the urethra, varicocele, paralysis of the bladder, calculus, diseases of the uterus and ovaria, and anticipated difficult nourition. The hospital is very central, being but three squares from Dr. D.'s residence. The rooms are spacious, and each one has an adjoining small one for an attendant; a single relative will be accommodated if desired, and the reference be satisfactory. During the past fourteen years more than 3,000 cases of surgical affections have been treated. For terms, apply to Dr. D.'s residence, No. 43 8th-av., between 1 and 3 daily, or by letter, Box No. 3,121.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

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ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated and UNFAILING FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy: price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2339 N. Y. P. O.

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E. V. NORDERK'S HOTEL FOR THE SICK, AT FORT LEE.—General and nervous debility, mercurial diseases, impotency, painters' colic, paralysis, gangrene, caries and all other diseases cured permanently, without drugs or medicines.

DR. LEWIS, AN OLD AND EXPERI-ENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 7 Beach-st., three doors from West Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system: $1 a bottle. No. 3 Dutton-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

LADIES DESIRING MEDICAL ADVICE will by consulting Dr. Lewis, be certain to obtain the relief desired. Office No. 7 Beach-st., 3 doors from West Broadway, New-York.

DR. WEST'S MONTHLY TONIC—THE great female regulator—a never-failing remedy. Office No. 545 Broadway, New-York.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BE-YOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no charge will be taken. Skeptics and sufferers will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is liable to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA-SHORE R.R.

NEW LINE TO LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PLEASURE BAY AND ATLANTICVILLE.

On and after MONDAY, July 31, the new and fast steamer NEVERSINK, will leave the pier foot of BARCLAY-st., New-York, to connect with the new railroad line to the above points, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., and leave Long Branch at 7:20 A. M. and 1 P. M., making the trip from New-York to Long Branch in one hour and three-quarters.

NOSTRAND HOUSE,

Sand's Point, Long Island, on Long Island Sound, is 1½ hours' sail per steamer ARROWSMITH, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M., returning at 9½ A. M. Has extensive grounds and beautiful groves, fine sea air and view, splendid bathing, fishing and sailing, good drives and stable. A furnished cottage of five rooms to let. No fever and ague nor musquitoes.

B. B. NOSTRAND.

MOHEGAN HOUSE—LAKE MOHEGAN. Four miles from Peekskill; fourteen passenger trains per day. The above house is now open. Reference A. Allen, Esq., No. 43 Park-place, New-York. Address G. H. WINES, Box No. 223 Peekskill Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

AT CLIFFWOOD HOTEL, ON SEA-SHORE, an hour and a half from New-York by steamboats; fine groves; safe see bathing, fishing, sailing; beautiful scenery; good table; $8 to $12. Apply at No. 176 Bleecker-st.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very, fine drives.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGinated the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operatione declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day and it never fails. Office 19 Cooper Institute.

TEETH EXTRACTED POSITIVELY without pain by nitrous oxyde gas; teeth handsomely inserted on latina, gold or rubber; teeth durably plugged with gold, &c.; all operations warranted; charges moderate. Dr. WAIT, No. 14 Bond-st.

DRY GOODS

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!

AND FANCY GOODS.

M. P. BROWN, Importer,

No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' Natioual Writing Finid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 9½ Washington-st., near Reade.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,413	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,359	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,325	Frowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, July 22

HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, July 29

SUOTLAND.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	4,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

LAFAYETTE...A. BOCANDI.....FRIDAY.....Aug. 18

EUROPE.....A. DUCHESNE.....FRIDAY.....Sept. 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad conpon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $6 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)

At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.

CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.

CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 00

Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00

Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....July 29

CITY OF MANCHESTER...WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 2

CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 5

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$80 Steerage.....$30

First Cabin to London.....93 Steerage to London.....33

First Cabin to Paris.....105 Steerage to Paris.....40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremon, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by this mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the aquivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)

Aug. 16—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Constitution.)

For freight or passage apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship NORTH STAR, JONES, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River.

For freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. LAFARGE, No. 10 Barclay-st.

The MONTEREY will follow on Wednesday, August 2.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

First-class United States Mail Steamships

MONEKA, CHAS. P. MARSHMAN, Commander.

CAMBRIDGE, J. W. BALCH, Commander.

The new and elegant A 1 Steamship MONEKA will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, 29th of July, at 3 P. M. Returning, will leave CHARLESTON SATURDAY, 5th of August. Passage $50. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,

No. 141 Broadway.

Agents at Charleston,

Messrs. ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH—STAR LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

The first-class United States mail steamships

AMERICA, CLIFT, Commander.

CONSTITUTION, GREENMAN, Commander.

UNITED STATES, SHARP, Commander.

NEVADA, CARPENTER, Commander.

The AMERICA will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, SATURDAY, July 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight 15 cents per foot. Cabin passage $40; second class, $30; steerage, $20. For freight or passage, apply to

WAKEMAN, GOODIN & DICKINSON,

No. 17 Broadway.

The CONSTITUTION will follow WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.

FREIGHTS GREATLY REDUCED.

PIONEER LINE.

The new and first-class steamship

PERIT,

E. A. DELANOY, Commander,

will sail as above, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, July 27.

For freight or passage, at as low rates as any other line, apply to LEWIS JONES, No. 19 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT—

Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships. Passage and freights reduced.

The GRANADA,

RODNEY BAXTER, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 o'clock precisely.

Bills of lading signed oo board.

For freight or passage, apply to

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The ALHAMBRA will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 5.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at redneed rates.

The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadwey.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,

No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Aug. 10.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class steamship

COMMANDER,

Capt. TERRY,

will be dispatched from Pier No. 14, East River, on THURSDAY, July 27, promptly at 3 o'clock.

For freight or passage, apply to

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular weekly United States Mail Line.

EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.

ARIADNE, CRABEY, Commander.

The new and elegant A 1 steamship EUTERPE will leave pier No. 38 North River on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. mail steamship GEO CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VALL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE WASHINGTON follows SATURDAY. Aug. 5.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVerpool, and the Irish ports.

CALEDONIA.....SATURDAY, July 29.

HIBERNIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 12.

Cabins, $80, $90 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.

F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.—THE NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION Company's steamship PENNSYLVANIA, FREDERICK GROGAN, Commander, for Liverpool, will sail from Pier No. 47 North River, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 12 o'clock M. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock. WILLIAMS & GUION, Agents.

STATIONERY.

TO STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS AND NOTION DEALERS.—The undersigned being the oldest envelope manufacturers in the country, and having the amplest facilities, are always ready to supply, by the thousand or by the million, envelopes of every variety of size, pattern and color, at the lowest prices. Samples furnished when called for.

WM. P. LYON & WITTEMORE.

No. 537 Pearl-st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRING-FIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Pack Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.

For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 113 Scuth-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt. Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Wappinger's Falls and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUN-TAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing at Saugerties at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY FOR NEW-BRIGHTON, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond, Elm Park.—Boats leave Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 2, 4, 5, 7 P. M. On Sundays—9, 10:30, 12 M.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON

Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.

Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.

Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE ENTIRELY NEW and magnificent steamer NEVERSINK, leaves Peck-slip at 12 o'clock, noon, THIS DAY, and daily hereafter, connecting with all the usual trains. Fare 50 cents.

**FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, B

DISASTER IN BROOKLYN.

Fall of an Unoccupied Building in Furman-Street.

THREE LABORERS BURIED IN THE RUINS.

Miraculous Escape of Several Others.

Only Two of the Bodies Yet Recovered.

A terrible catastrophe occurred in Furman-street, yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, involving the loss of three lives and the destruction of a building just erected and nearly ready for occupancy. The premises are owned by Mr. JOHN J. MERRITT, who resides in Columbia-street, nearly in front of the buildings destroyed.

The building was 50 feet front hy 50 feet deep, and divided into two compartmente. It was of hriok and three stories in height. The roof of thie as well as other buildings under the heights is nearly on a level with Columbia-street, and are nsed as gardens, many of them heing planted with shrubbery snd ornamented with grape arbors, &c. The eoil on the top of these roofs is from 6 to 8 feet in depth, and they consequently are hurdened with a great weight.

On the 4th of April last the buildinge occupying the site of the present ruins were found to he on fire. The interior was hurned out. A number of firemen were on the roof, when, all at once, it gave waw, and five men fell into the firey mass beneeth, and some were roasted and others were crushed to death. The bodies of the unfortunate victims were exhumed in about 18 hours afler the sad occurrence, on the removal of heaps of *débris* to the depth of 15 or 20 feet.

The huildings heve since tben been replaced in an apparently snbstanttal manner. The dividing wall was 16 inches in thickness. The arches supporting the roof were 1g feet span and 12 inches thick, with a centre arch, the ends of which rested npon the centre of the two main archee. To all appearances ft looked strong enough, hut the fact of piling earth upon it caused anch e pressure thst the weakest portion gsve way, and thcn the whole came down with a tremendous crash.

Four laborers were employed in wheeling soil npon the roof at the time of the accident. One, named PATRICK MONAHAN, eaved himself, and gives the following account:

"I was engaged in wheeling dirt npon the roof from Columbia-street, in company with JOHN NASH, PATRICK REGAN and JAMES MARTIN. I had reached the middle of the building, and we had dumped our barrows, when I heard a noise. I immediately left my wheelbarrow, and rushed for e plank, which I succeeded in reaching. Turning around, I saw the bnilding fell in just where I had left REGAN and MARTIN. NASH had rushed for the front corner of the adjoining building, when crash went the entire roof, and I saw no more of him. I believe all three of the men fell in with ths roof and are huried in the ruins."

The *debris* is from 15 to 20 feet in depth. Capt. JACOBS, of the Forty-second Precinct Police, and Chief-Engineer CUNNINGHAM, together with Inepector FOLK, were early on hand, and did everything possible. Capt. JACOBS employed every laborer that came along, and work in clearing awsy the ruins was et once commenced.

The crowd was kept at a proper distance by the police, and the husiness on hand was vigorously prosecated. Ahout 2 o'clock the body of NASH was got ont, and conveyed to the Forty-second Precinct Station-house. At 6 o'clock, the body of REGAN was exhumed. It presented a melancholy spectacle. The arms were outstretched, as if appealing for aid. His family reside in Gold-street. The body of MARTIN was still undiscovered at a late hour last night, but from the industry with which the scarch was prosecuted, it was expected that it wonld be recovered before morning. The family of deceased reside in New-York. The wife of NASH resides at No. 504 Columbia-street. He had no children.

It was reported that a boy had been huried in the ruins, hut such does not appear to have been the case.

Two carpentere named C. C. BLUEN, of No. 85 North Third-street, and ABRAHAM VAN DUYNE, of No. 68 South Tenth-street, E. D., were at wrk in the building. Two little boys were playing .n the shavings. Being somewhat troublesome they were ordered out. Immediately thereafter a rumbling noise was heard overhead, and the carpenters anticipating something wrong made their exit from the building. They had no sooner reached the street than the roof caved in. They had no time to save anything.

The entire structure is e wreck. Nothing now remains but a mass of rubbish.

An investigation into the circnmstances will be commenced to-morrow by Coroner LYNCH and a jury, and the facts in regard thereto will doubtless be fully developed.

BRUTAL MURDER IN THE NINETEENTH WARD.

A Party Attacked while Coming from the Fenian Pic-nic.

TWO MEN ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

JAMES SMITH, a young man who lived in Thirty-second-street, near Second-avenue, was brutally murdered about 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening, at the foot of Fifty-fifth-street, East River. From the evidence thus far elicited, it appeare that the deceased, in company with Mr. DOBITAELLE, living in Thirty-first-street, near Second-avenue, another man and two young women, had been to the Fenian Pic-nic et Jones' Woods. They returned in a small boat, and landed at Allen's Point, foot of Fifty-fifth-street, and entered the public house, where they partook of refreshments. Another boat-load of men from Jones' Wood soon entered the place, one of whom accused SMITH and his companions with stealing a pair of oars. Without awaiting an explanation, a murderous assault was begun on SMITH and his male companione by the new-comers. One of his assailants knocked SMITH down, and drawing a knife or other sharp instrument, inflicted three terrible wounds on the back of his neck, a severe gash across his throat, besides several less serious wounds. SMITH sprang to his feet, with the blood gushing from his wounds, and ran about one hundred and fifty feet, when he fell to the ground and expired. The murderer then attempted to take the life of DOBETAILLE with the same weapon. The latter received one dangerous wonnd on the right side of the neck. Officers CLARK and HEILMAN, of the Nineteenth Precinct, succeeded in arreeting two men, PETER CARLEY and FREDERICK HOOKER, the former a boiler-maker, and the latter e boatman, on suspicion of having committed the murder. HOOKER made a desperate resistance, and could not be arreeted until Officer HELMAN had discharged his revolver at him. The prisoners were taken to the station-house and locked up. Yesterday afternoon, Coroner COLLINS began an investigation on the body of the deceased, which was not concluded last evening. It will be resumed at 1 P. M. to-day, at the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house in Fifty-ninth-street.

William Clark testified that he is an officer of the Nineteenth Precinct; ebout 8:30 o'clock on Tuesday evening he beard a noise at the foot of Fifty-fifth-street, East River; on reheching the place, he met the deceased coming toward him with his hands np and blood flowing from his head; when he got near witness he fell, and never spoke afterward; immediately afterward another man, epparently in the same condition, came toward witness; witness then went toward the saloon in company with Officer Hielman, when they saw a man in his shirt sleeves running down toward the boats; they told him to stop, but he would not, when Officer Hielman fired one shot at the man; the latter got into a boat and shoved off from the dock, saying, "God d—m you, shoot," and beared his breast at the officers in a defiant manner; the man finally came ashore, when the officer arrested him; on his way to the station-houae tbe prisonsr acknowledged, without solicitebon, that he had beaten the deceased, but said he had not cut him.

The Harlem Bridge Commlasion.

At a meeting of the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, held at the office of Commissioner QUINTARD, Friday, July 14, 1865, present, George R. Jackson, President, George W. Quintard, Wm. H. Webb, Wm. H. Robertson and Alsop H. Lockwood, the following husiness was transacted:

On motion of Commissioner WEBB,

Resolved, That the certificate of this board be lssned to JOHN ROACH for thirty-six thousand eight hundred and twenty-one dollars and forty-one cents, ($36,821 41,) on the Comptroller of the City of New-York, being the amount due on the award for extra compensation.

Adopted unanimously.

There being no further business, on motion of Commissioner WEBB, the board adjourned.

The Homeward March.

The Twelfth New-York Cavalry, Col. SAVAGE, commanding, arrived from Raleigh, via City Point and Baltimore, yesterday afternoon. As the regiment was rather late in arriving, ft was deemed inadvisable for the command to proceed np town to the New-York State Agency. After dinner at the Battery Barracks, the Twelfth took passage hy the regular boat for Hart's Island. The regiment has been with SHERMAN'S army, under command of Gens. HEATH and KILPATRICK.

THANKS TO COL. COLYER.

The following letter was handed in to Col. COLYER, lately, and fully explains itself:

NEW-YORK CITY, July 24, 1865.

Col. Vincent Colyer.

COLONEL: At a meeting of the officers of the Tenth Regiment, New-York Veteran Volunteer Infantry, held on Tuesday evening, July 18, 1865, the following preamble and resolntione were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, On the arrival of our regiment on the 1st day of July, 1865, at the City of New-York we were entertained and kindly cared for at the "Soldiers' Depot," under the direction of Col. V. COLYER, being furnished with refreshments, music, &c., and the same courtesies being extended to us on the 3d day of July, when we embarked for Hart's Island.

Resolved, That we do tender Col. VINCENT COLYER our heartfelt thanks for the many acts of kindness and courtesy he has extended to us. We do assure him that our reception after four years of hard service in the field, was most gratifying to our feelings. May ths noble institution, whose head he is, continue to prosper in well-doing. His may rest assured that every battle-worn and foot-sore soldier who partakse of his hospitality, will thank end bless him evermore.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Col. VINCENT COLYER, duly signed.

GEO. F. HOPPER,
Lieut.-Col. Tenth Vet. Vols.
CHAS. W. COWTAN, Brevet Captain and Adjutant.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Jnstice Dodge

ROBBED IN AN EIGHTH-AVENUE SALOON.

MICHAEL BERRIOAN and JOHN SULLIVAN, both of whom claim to be discharged soldiers, were arraigned before Justice DODGE, yesterday, on a charge of robbing GEORGE RENCHEY, living at No. 497 Eighth-street. The complainant alleges that at a late hour on Tuesdey night he met the accused in a saloon corner of Eighth-svenue and Forty-second-street. While conversing with them his attention was etiracted by a remark made by BERRIOAN, when, he alleges, SULLIVAN etole a gold watch and $13.0 in money from the complainant's pockets, with which he escaped. RENCHEY immediately discovered his loss and raised an alarm. Officers IRVINO and SMITH of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested BERRIOAN, and the latter restored the stolen money to RENCHEY. Snbsequently, SULLIVAN was also arrested, and gave information which will lead to the recovery of the watch. Both of the prisoners confessed their guilt, but said they were in. toxicated at the time. Justice DONOE committed them for trial without bail.

BOLD ROBBERY IN CHARLTON-STREET.

JOHN CAMPBELL was assaigned before Justice DONOE yesterday on e charge of stealing a diamond breastpin from Mr. THOMAS MCCULLOUGH, of No. 79 Charlton-etreet. The complainant alleges that on returning home st a late hour on Tuesday night CAMPBELL met him at the corner of Varick and Charlton streets, and walked with him until they reached the door of MCCULLOUGH'S residence. When the latter was about to enter the house, it is alleged that CAMPBELL assaulted him, and passing his arm around complainant's neck attempted to take the breastpin from his shirt bosom. A violent struggle ensued which attracted the attention of Mrs. MCCULLOUGH, who came down stairs with a light. CAMPBELL then released MCCULLOUGH and fled. The latter missed his pin, and informed Officer DOPHE of the robbery and gave him a description of the thief, who was soon afterward arrested. CAMPBELL was positively identified by the complainant, and Justice DODGE committed him for examination.

ATTEMPT TO STEAL A WATCH.

CHARLES PENDLE was arraigned before Justice DONOE, yesterday, on a charge of attempting to steal e gold watch from Mr. CHAS. E. BRANHURST, of No. 44 East Twenty-fifth-street. The complainant alleges that on Tuesday night, when about to enter his residence, PENDLE ran up the stoop, and attempted to steal his watch and chain. Mr. BRADHURST seized the thief, when a fierce struggle ensued, the man falling to the sidewalk, where the contest was continued. One of the servants, attracted by the noise, came down stairs and opened the door, when PENDLE sprang np, and, releasing himself from the grasp of Mr. BRADHURST, escaped. Officer GRUBELSTEIN, of the Eighteenth Precinct, subsequeutly arrested him, and he was positively identified by Mr. BRADHURST, the servant, and a Mr. HYSLOP, who witnessed part of the struggle. Justice DODOE committed the accused for examination.

A MAN ATTEMPTS TO SHOOT HIS FORMER WIFE.

On Tuesday night, Mr. MOSES B. ALDRIDGE, living at No. 282 East Fonrteenth-street, made a desperate attempt, it is alleged, to shoot Mrs. DOUGLASS, of No. 131 East Eighteenth-street. Mrs. DOUGLASS was formerly the wife of ALDRIDGE. Some years ago the latter was convicted of a crime in Rhode Island, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment in that State. Mrs. DONOLASS obtained a divorce, on the ground that her hnsband was a convict, and subsequently married a Mr. DOUGLASS, her present husband. This act enraged ALDRIDGE, and on Tuesday night he called at her residence and asked to see Mrs. DOUGLASS. On entering the room where Mrs. DOUGLASS was sitting, ALDRIDGE drew a loaded revolver and swore that he wonld blow her brains out. Mrs. DOUGLASS, who is a very strong woman, seized his arm and prevented him from using the pistol. A long struggle followed between the man and woman, during which the inmates of the house summoned Officer SUTTON, of the Eighteenth Precinct. On entering the room he found the parties still struggling, when he seized ALDRIDGE, disarmed him, and took him to the station-house. Yesterdey morning Justice DODGE committed the accused for trial.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

ROBBERY ON BROADWAY.

The furnishing-store of Messrs. SCOTT & BALDWIN, No. 505 Broadwey, was entered on the night of the 21st inst. by GEORGE LOCKWOOD and THOMAS RYAN, who stole about $1,000 worth of goods. It was subsequently ascertained that the burglars had employed one PETER WAGNER to sell a portion of the stolen goods to Mrs. COHEN, No. 92 Baxter-street. The latter subsequently sold them to SOLOMON LOWISKY, No. 1 Forsyth-street, in whose possession they were found. Officers WOOD and KING, of the Tenth Precinct, arrested Lockwood, Ryan, Wagner, Lowisky and Mrs. Cohen, who were arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY yesterdey. LOCKWOOD and RYAN were committed for examination, on a charge of burglary, preferred by ALBERT L. SCOTT, of the firm of SCOTT & BALDWIN. MRS. COHEN and LOWISKY were held to answer e charge of receiving stolen goods. MORRIS LEVY, of No. 70 Baxter-street, becsme surety for MRS. COHEN in the sum of $3,000. WAGNER was sent to the House of Detention as a witnese. Only a small portion of the goods have been recovered.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED PICKPOCKET.

Officer DICKSON, of the Thirteenth Precinct, arrested GUSTAVUS CORNISH on a charge of stealing $105 from the pocket of GEORGE KNAPP, of One Hundred end Tenth-street and Eleventh-avenue. The complainsnt alleges that while riding down town, in an Eighth-avenue car, on the 21st inst., his pocket-book was stolen. He advertised ft, but learned nothing of his pocket-book until CORNISH was arreeted, when it was found on his person, with no money in it. The accused said he had found it, and acknowledged that he had spent the money. Jnstice SHANDLEY committed the accused for examination.

The Tombs—Before Jnstice Hogan.

ARREST OF A HOUSE THIEF.

Officer BADGER, of the Fifth Precinct, yesterday arrested WM. BLISS, on a charge of breaking into the dwelling-house of MICHAEL GERARD, No. 110 William-street, and stealing a watch and other property valned at $137. The evidence against the accused was conclusive, and Justice HOGAN committed him in default of bail.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

KEYSTONE VS. ECKFORD—AN EXCITING GAME AT BROOKLYN.

Truly is base ball an uncertain game, and seldom has there been a more striking illustration of the fact than was afforded in the contest between the above clubs, which took place on the Union Ball Grounds, Brooklyn, yesterday, the result being the success of the Keystones by a score of 18 to 16, the game being one of the best contested, and most exciting matches of the seseon. Both clubs had fine teams to represent them, and both appeared to be in excellent condition for play, the Eckfords opening play in brilliant style at the bat, obtaining no less thau thirteen rune in their first innings. This done, the spectators seemed to consider the defeat of the Philadelphians, and knowing, as we did, how difficult it is to beat a club like the Eckfords, with such an advantageous lead to start with, ft really did seem as if the Keystone were fated to meet with defeat in every game. But in base ball, no game, however bad ft looks, can be considered lost until the last innings has been played and the result declared, and apparently the Keystones entertained the idea that this was so, for they pinckily went to work, and played one of the best np-hill games we have seen for a long time past. The game was not eo much lost by the Eckfords as it was won by the Keystones. If there was any weak point of play on the Eckford side, it was in the very inaccurate pitching, which, but for the fine catching, would have led to a worse defeat. On the Keystone side these two positions were admirably attended to, the fielding at second base being a feature of the game, three splendid catches marking the Keystone play in this position. Take it altogether it was a very interesting contest, and that not from the display of fielding or batting, so much as in the up-hill play of the Philadelphians, for in the early part of the match the inaccurate and unfair pitching, we may say, rendered the game tedious. As soon as the match was over an adjournment was had to the club rooms, where the Keystones were hospitably entertained, and afterwards they were escorted to their hotel by the Eckfords. We give the score below:

ECKFORD.	H. L.	Runs.	KEYSTONE.	H. L.	Runs.
Grum, s. s.	2	2	Mulholland, 1t b	4	0
Klein, 1st b.	3	2	Cope, p.	3	2
Farrell, p.	1	4	Dick, 3db.	4	1
Pinkham, 2d b.	3	2	Woods, s. s.	4	2
O. Mills, c.	3	2	Wallace, 2d b.	5	1
Butler, 1 f.	3	2	Malone, c.	4	4
Snyder, 3d b.	4	0	Deal, c. f.	2	3
Swandell, l. f.	4	1	Brown, r. f.	3	2
Spence, r. f.	4	1	Cuthbert, l. f.	1	3
Total	27	16	Total	27	18

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Eckford	13	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0—16
Keystone	1	3	0	0	0	5	3	5	1—18

Umpire—Mr. P. O'BRIEN, of the Atlantic.
Scorers—Messrs. SMITH and LYNCH.
Time of game—2 hours and 50 minutes.
Fly-catches—Eckford, 13; Keystone, 11.

To-day there is to be another match on the same ground, the contestants being the Philadelphians and the Resolute nine, and the promise is that another exciting contest will take place.

Celebration at Grammar School No. 8.

The closing exercises of Grammar School No. 8, in Grand-street, near Wooster, SYLVESTER G. PENFIELD, Esq., Principal, took place yesterday morning, and were witnessed by a large concourse of people. JOHN B. RUSSELL, Esq., President of the Eighth Ward Board of Edncation, presided, and was assisted by Messrs Clark, Aitken, Everett and Fleet, Trustees of the Ward. On the platform were School Commissioner Adams, Dupignac and Tuthill, Drs. J. Lliss Whitehead and Wm. B. Eager, Jr., Prof. Frank Gilder, James McCreery, Esq., Rev. Wm. D. Ares, and many other prominent loltizens of the ward. The exercises consisted of military drilling, dialogues, declamations, soloe, choruses, and the reading of essays. The military drill was especially fine, and elicited rounds of applause. Master John Kuehike, a leading voice in Prof. Gilder's choir, sang three soloe with excellent effect. A solo by Master E. Mackey was also executed with great sweetness and power.

A declamation by Master Sarback, "Sheridan's Ride;" one by Master E. Lamb, "Scott and the Veteran;" and one by Master Mark Finlev, entitled the "Rat-tat-to," were all well delivered, and greeted with applause. The dialogues entitled "April Fooling the Schoolmaster" and "Handy," were well personated, and convulsed the audience with laughter. Master F. Lamb, son of Mr. Lamb, the actor, who took the part of *Handy Andy*, is a comical genius, and no mean rival of the illustrious Tom.

The compositions by the Masters MERZ—brothers—of Prof. HENDRICKSON'S class—one on the "Microscope," and the other on "Coral Islands,"—were well written and sensible articles. The exercises were concluded by an eloquent speech from Rev. WM. D. ACRES, in which he paid a handsome compliment to the teachers and a glowing tribute to our unequaled system of freee schools.

The room was magnificently decorated. Myriads of miniature flags, woven into elegant festoons, adorned the ceiling, while the walls were heavily draped with rich folds of red, white and blne. Encircling the room in letters of living green, were the names of our immortal heroes; while on every side patriotic inscriptions and emblems met the eye. Massive bouquets filled the air with perfume, while bevies of silver-throated canaries, peering ont from gilded cages embowered in hunting, made it vocal with melody. Standing on graceful pedestals, in various parts of the room, were crystal aquariss, filled with golden carp, a novel feature, greatly heigbtening the effect of the scene. For days busy little hands had been at work preparing a welcome for their friends, and the *tout ensemble* was really very fine. What with the warbling of birde, the flashing of gold-fieh and the perfume of flowers, rivaling the gardens of Gul in their bloom, it was not difficult to fancy one's self environed by elves, and listening to the music of bulbuls in some enchanted pavillion of fairyland.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

HIGHWAYMEN IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—NEW-YORKERS ASSAULTED AND ROBBED.—Mr. GEORGE VAN HONTON, living at No. 459 Eighth-avenue, and ARTHUR R. WILSON, of No. 445 West Twenty-third-street, while driving above McComb's Dam, on the road leading to Woodlawn cemetery, about 6 o'clock on yesterday morning, were assaulted by three men who lay in ambush. The horses were seized, and one of the villains placed a loaded pistol at Mr. VAN HOUTON'S head and threatened to shoot him if he and his friend did not deliver up their valuables. Mr. VAN HOUTEN declined to comply with the demand, and applied the whip to his horses, also administering several vigorous blows to the villain holding the pistol. The man clung to the horses, and the pistol was discharged, the ball striking the breast of Mr. VAN HOUTON'S coat and bonnding off. The powder burned his neck and face. Regarding further resistance as extremely hazardous, Mr. VAN HOUTEN gave the highwaymen his gold watch, and Mr. WILSON gave them $25. No clue has yet been obtained of the thieves, who escaped with their plunder.

CITY MISSION.—The City Mission held a meeting on Tuesday evening, in the Baptist Church, Forty-second-street, Rev. Dr. WESCOTT'S. Mr. WETMORE in the chair. Several of the missionaries briefly addressed the meeting. One told of a men who had kept e brothel, and of another, who had a policy shop, who had been convinced of the evil of their ways and who voluntarily relinquished their iniquitous practices. Another spoke of a family sick with typhoid fever, deserted by their terrified friends, who were nursed and cared for, by those who go about to do good. And another related facts showing the influence of the truth upon the minds of Germans and other strangers, and how they may be insensibly, yet surely molded into American life. Among the figures given of the month's operations, we note the following: 5,959 missionary visits; 291 meetings; 531 persons to church; 226 children to Sabbath and day schools; 103 bibles and testaments given, and 68,-143 tracts distributed.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA-SHORE RAILROAD.—A new railroad to Long Branch, Highlands, Pleasure Bay and Atlanticville, will be open to the public on Monday next. This line is shorter then any other, and, as the name indicates, runs along the beach, affording a fine view of the ocean and the benefit of the sea breeze. The running time from New-York to Long Branch is only one hour and three-quarters. Passengers take steamer from the foot of Barclay-street at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. The track has been laid for some time, but owing to the fact that it passed over a small piece of government land, its use was forbidden by the Secretary of War. The order has now been rescinded.

ORDINATION OF CATHOLIC PRIESTS.—Yesterday morning Archbishop MCCLOSKY, ordained eleven candidates for the Priesthood, in St. Patrick's Cathedral. A very large audience was present and the ceremonies were of the most impressive character. The following were the gentlemen ordained: Rev. Mr. Lowry, Rev. J. Shea, Rev. P. Hamel, Rev. J. Conlon, Rev. L. Carrez, Rev. C. Capens, all of the Society of Jesus, from St. Ignatius Seminary Fordham; Rev. Mr. Hughes, Rev. Mr. Tonner, Rev. Mr. Fitzimons, Rev. Mr. O'Hara, all of the Diocese of New-York and Rev. Mr. McDonnell, of the diocese of Albany.

FALLING OF A WALL IN BROADWAY—TWO MEN SERIOUSLY INJURED.—One of the walls of the building recently occupied by KNOX, the hatter, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and which was partially burned at the Museum fire, fell yesterday morning, with a loud crash. Two men, who were engaged in demolishing the building, were severely injured. Sergt. BLAIR, of the Second Precinct, and a section of men, was soon on hand, and rescued the men, named JOHN HARRINGTON and —— MULLERY. The former was taken to the New-York Hospital, and the latter to his home.

ACCIDENT IN A CARTRIDGE FACTORY.—A serious accident occurred in the cartridge factory of Messrs. FITCH & VAN VECHTEN, at the foot of Fifty-first-street, North River, on Tuesday morning. Several of the girls employed in the establishment were engaged in charging cartridges, when one of the missils exploded, seriously injuring JENNIE SMITH, JOHANNA BIRK, and AMEY REYNOLDS. Miss SMITH was conveyed to St. Luke's Hospital, and the others were taken to their homes. The accident occurred through carelessness.

SALE OF THE MUSEUM PROPERTY.—Mr. BENNETT, proprietor of the *Herald*, yesterday bought BARNUM'S unexpired lease of the ground recently occupied by the Musenm, paying therefor $200,000. At the same time Mr. BENNETT purchased the fee of the lot, 56 by 100 feet, for $450,000—the largest price ever paid in America for e lot of eqnel eize. Of course the *Herald* will soon be located there. BARNUM at once invested all that he received in T-30s.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—At about 7 o'clock last evening, a fire occurred in e building, in the rear of No. 298 Broadway, on the third floor, occupied by WM. ROUBERO, as a flute manufactory. The cause of the fire is unknown. Damage ebout $500, by fire and water. The second floor is occupied by PETER HAREMAN, silversmith. Damage to machinery about $500, by water.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—Early yesterday morning, Officer SMITH, of the Twentieth Precinct, saw e man, who was partially intoxicated, lying on the sidewalk fn Twenty-eighth-street, near Eighth-avenue. The man refused to give his name, bnt said thet he had been brutally beaten and robbed of $4,000. He was taken to his home, No. 301 West Twenty-sixth-street.

ACCIDENT IN ELEVENTH-AVENUE.—On Tuesday night Mrs. BLAIR, while walking along the railroad track in Eleventh-avenue, near Sixtieth-street, became alarmed et an epproaching train, and in endeavoring to escape it fell down an embankment, e distance of 20 feet, and was severely injured. The police conveyed her to her residence in Forty-ninth-street, near Tenth-aveune,

A LAD ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—Yesterday afternoon, a lad named DENNIS HAYES, aged five years, was accidentally killed by being crushed between two hogsheads, at Pier No. 25, East River. Coroner GOVER held an inquest at the Second Precinct Station-house.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE GERMAN FESTIVAL.—The three days' sports of the Germans of this city were concluded at HANFT'S Myrtle-avenue Park last evening. There was an immense number of persons present. The double-headed eagle was riddled, and the winner was crowned by a number of girls dressed in white. Dancing, running races in sacks, &c., added to the attractions. All passed off in a peacable manner and to the apparent enjoyment of all who participated.

ROBBERIES.—A returned soldier, named FREDERICK DAGER, was relieved of $33 while intoxicated, by a companion named ALBERT NOLE, on Tuesday evening. They were in a drinking saloon on the Hunterfly road at the time.... WM. HARBERT was robbed in the City Hall Park, while under the influence of liquor, on Tuesday night, by NICHOLAS PLACE, alias Frank Howard. Both the accused were held for examination.

THE LATE FATHER TAYLOR.—The funeral services of the late Rev. FITCH W. TAYLOR, the oldest chaplain in the United States navy, were held yesterday afternoon at his late residence, corner of Clinton and Carroll streets. There was a large congregation present. The remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. Deceased was in the 64th year of his age.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Last evening a junkman named THOMAS HANLON, residing on the corner of Johnson and Tillary streets, was knocked down hy a railroad car in Jay-street. The wheels passed over his left arm and fractured it. He was conveyed to the Brooklyn City Hospital.

Williamsburgh.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. MOSES J. GRINNELL.—Mr. MOSES J. GRINNELL, residing at No. 234 South Second-street, E. D., and doing business in New-York, was found in a dying condition near the Hunter's Point Bridge, on Tuesday night, hy Officer DISSOWAY, of the Forty-seventh Precinct. After being taken to the Station-house, he was sent to the City Hospital, where he shortly afterward expired. Early on Tuesday morning deceased, whose mind had been disturbed for some few days, attempted to commit suicide by hanging in the kitchen of his residence, bnt was rescued by his friends, and sent to the Forty-fifth Precinct Station-house, for safe-keeping. In the forenoon of the day he was taken before Judge DAILEY, but no complaint being made against him he was discharged. Shortly after his dischargs he visited the Station-house, and seemed to be in a rational state of mind, and nothing was further heard of him until he was found as above stated. There was a wound in his neck at the time of his death, and the theory is that he succeeded in committing suicide; his friends, however, assert that apoplexy was the cause. Deceased was a nephew of MOSES H. GRIFNELL, Esq., of New-York, and aged about 30 years. Coroner BARRETT will hold an inquest on the body at 89 Grand-street, this morning.

A MISSING PROVOST-MARSHAL HEARD FROM.—Capt. S. W. WALDRON, late Provost-Marshal of the Second District, who suddenly and mysteriously disappeared when he was called to trial before a military tribunal in Washington, some time since, for alleged wrong-doing in office, has been heard from by his friends. It seems that, although a gallant military man himself, he dreaded a military trial, and started for the gold regions in Canada, where he is now extensively engaged in gold-digging and prospecting.

RESIGNATION OF THE MASTER MACHINIST OF THE NAVY-YARD.—Mr. COOSWELL, Master Machinist of the Brooklyn Nevy-yard, sent in his resignation, on Tuesday. Other resignations are spoken of in the yard. Mr. COOSWELL came from Syracuse, and received his appointment shortly after the breaking out of the war, on the recommendation of Congressman SEDGWICK.

MISCEGENATION.—A colored woman named MARY BELL, yesterday caused the arrest of a white woman named HEATH for inducing the man with whom she had been cohabiting, also colored, named BAXTER, to leave her and live as husband to defendant. Trial this morning before Judge DAILEY.

NEW-JERSEY.

ANOTHER LARGE FIRE.—The large oil factory belonging to WESTERVELT & Co., situated on the Meadows, between Jersey City and Lafeyette, near the plank-road, was damaged hy fire on Tuesday night. Firemen from Jersey City, Bergen, and Hudson City, were soon on the ground, and speedily got the flames under, not, however, until the building was nearly destroyed. Loss about $6,000. Fnlly insured. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

ORGANIZATION OF THE JERSEY CITY COMMON COUNCIL.—The Jersey City Common Council, effected an organization on Tuesday evening, by the election of Alderman EARLE (Ind.) as President. JOHN E. SCOTT was confirmed as City Clerk. Mayor CLEVELAND presented his annual message, recommending various important measures for considerstion. Meetings for finishing up neglected business will be held during this week.

POSTMASTER AT HOBOKEN.—GORDON FARMER has been appointed Postmaster at Hoboken, in place of PETER REYNOLDS.

Evening Exchange.

$20,000	Am. Gold	143⅞	2100	Mich. S. & N. I.	65¼
10,000	do b3	143⅝	200	do	65⅜
100,000	do	143⅞	700	do b3	65⅝
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	95¼	100	do s10	65½
500	Erie Railway	97⅜	900	Hud. Riv. R.	114⅜
100	do s10	97⅝	100	do	114
300	do	97⅜	800	Cleve. & Pitts	72
100	do s3	97⅜	600	do	71⅞
600	do	97⅜	400	do b3	71¾
400	do	97⅝	500	do b3	72
200	do	97⅛	500	do	72⅛
300	do s3	96¼	800	do	72⅜
700	do s60	92	100	Chic. & R. I.	108¼
800	do	97⅛	200	do s3	108
100	Mich. Cen. R.	108⅜	100	do s3	108¼
200	Erie R. Pref.	88	200	do b3	108¼
100	do s3	88⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	63¼
400	Reading R.	106½	200	do	63⅜
200	do	106⅝	100	Cum. Coal Co.	42¾
200	do s3	106¼	100	do	43
500	do	106	100	do b3	43
200	do s10	105¾	100	do h10	43
100	do	106¼	100	do s3	42¾
200	do b3	106⅛	700	do	42⅝
100	At. Mail S. Co. s3	166½	100	Bruns. Land Co.	11

Market excited end strong.

AMERICA EVER VICTORIOUS.—The battle-fields of Napoleon I. were scarcely more numerous than the contests of the Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine. Paris in 1801, London in 1862, Linz and Koenigsbnrg, 1863, Dantzic, Agram, and Krems, 1864, and Stettin, Cologne end Wismar, 1865, bear testimony to the superiority of this machine, and its appreciation abroad. At all these International Exhibitions the best fruits of foreign genius were arrayed against it, backed by national *amour propre*; but there, as here, the star of its destiny is always in the escendent.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Dr. VON EISENBERG has made for himself a reputation in the medical world thet falls to the lot of few men in e lifetime. His specialty has been the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, and it is but justice to this distinguished practitioner to say thet he has already performed some of the most wonderful and miraculous cures on record. Many of these cases were supposed to be incurable. Dr. VON EISENBERG has also performed many wonderful cures of a veriety of diseases even outside of his immediate specialty.—*New-York Dispatch.*

[Advertisement.]

"*Not for a day, but for all time.*"—PLANTATION BITTERS.
Hold fast to that which is good.
Never be without PLANTATION BITTERS in the house.
"*Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just.*"
Thrice armed against Disease is he who always has a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS in the house.
"*Prevention is better than cure.*"
PLANTATION BITTERS will prevent and cure Dyspepsia, Vertigo, Headache, Indigestion, and all gloomy, despondent and unhappy feelings. Relief in five minutes.
"*In time of peace prepare for war.*"
When you are well, or feel the first unpleasent indications of approaching sickness, take PLANTATION BITTERS. They are a sure prsventive and cure of Stomachic and Biliary derangements.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & CO.'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Pennsylvania	July 29	New-York ..... Liverpool.
Hansa	July 29	New-York ..... Liverpool.
City of Washing'n	July 29	New-York ..... Liverpool.
Africa	Aug. 2	Boston ..... Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Aug. 2	New-York ..... Liverpool.
Helvolia	Aug. 5	New-York ..... Liverpool.
Tentonia	Aug. 5	New-York ..... South'ton.

FROM EUROPE.

Hibernian	July 20	Liverpool ..... Quebec.
Asia	July 22	Liverpool ..... Boston.
Cuba	July 29	Liverpool ..... New-York.

Havana, New-Orleans and Panama.

Columbia	July 27	New-York ..... Havane.
Monterey	July 29	New-York ..... New-Orleens.
Ocean Queen	Aug. 1	New-York ..... California.
Vera Cruz	Aug. 1	New-York ..... Vera Cruz.
Eagle	Aug. 10	New-York ..... Havana.
Corsica	Aug. 12	New-York ..... Nassau, N. P.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Mails for Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer *Hansa*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.; via Queenstown, per steamer *City of Washington*, at the same hour.

Mails for Havana, per steamer *Columbia*, close to-day, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails 5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island ..... 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River ..... 4 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad ..... 3 P. M.
North Mails ..... 5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Meil, Way ..... 5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at ..... 5 A. M., 4

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4318. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH.

She is Operating in the Arctic Ocean.

Eight Ships of Our Whaling Fleet Destroyed.

The Pirate Does Not Believe in Lee's Surrender.

But He Expected the Murder of Mr. Lincoln.

HE SAILED LAST FROM A BRITISH PORT.

His Crew Composed of Irish and English Sailors.

Probable Destruction of the Whole Fleet of Sixty Whalers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 20.

The whaling bark *Milo* has arrived in twenty-eight days from the Arctic, with the crews of several whalers destroyed by the pirate *Shenandoah* last month.

The whalers *Edward Casey, Hector, Abigail, Euphrates, William Thompson Sophia Thornton, Jireh Swift*, and the *Susan* and *Abigail* were captured and most of them were burned. The *Milo* was bonded for the purpose of taking off the crews.

The *Shenandoah* was continuing the wholesale destruction of the whalers, and would probably soon destroy another fleet numbering sixty vessels.

Her commander was informed of LEE's surrender and the collapse of the rebellion, but did not believe it. He believed in LINCOLN's assassination, for he expected it.

The *Shenandoah* coaled last at Melbourne. She was manned by English and Scotch sailors. Some of the captured whalemen joined her.

THE STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Report on Military Drill and Physical Education.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Thursday, July 27.

The New-York State Teachers' Association met in Ely Hall, at 10 o'clock, this morning.

President NORTH called the association to order.

The session was opened with prayer by Rev. THOS. K. BEECHER, of Elmira.

An invitation was received to visit the New-York General Hospital from J. K. STANCHFIELD, the Surgeon in charge.

Rev. THOMAS K. BEECHER seconded the invitation, and the convention decided to visit the hospital at 5 o'clock this evening.

The minutes of the preceding day were read and approved.

The committee on time and place for the next meeting then made a report in favor of meeting in the City of Geneva, the session to commence at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on the second Tuesday of August, 1866, to continue through Wednesday and Thursday.

The report of the Committee on Military Drill and Physical Education in Schools was read.

The report was a lengthy argument in favor of physical education.

The following resolutions were appended:

Whereas, The end of all right education is happiness, which cannot be attained in this world without a harmonious development of the body with the mind; therefore,

Resolved, That physiology, systematically arranged, as a study of such practical importance in reference to both the body and the mind, that it should be taught either orally or by text-book in all our schools, as a means of correcting many of the evils that exist in the community.

Resolved, That those intrusted with the examination of candidates for teachers' licenses, should include among the necessary qualifications for such certificate, such knowledge of the body and the laws of health, and such use of calisthenic exercises, as shall enable them intelligently to direct the physical culture of the pupils who may be placed under their charge.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Hon. LIBERTUS VAN BROKLIN, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, of Maryland, then delivered a stirring and eloquent address on the subject of a complete system of public education.

Miss H. L. D. POTTER, of Saratoga Springs, was unanimously called upon to repeat her recitation of the previous evening, which she did, winning storms of applause.

The recitations of this accomplished lady are said to be equal, if not superior, to those of CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.

Appropriate resolutions, relative to the death of the Right Reverend ALONZO POTTER, Bishop of Pennsylvania, were offered and adopted.

The convention then adjourned until 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reassembled at 2:30 P. M., President NORTH in the chair.

The report of the Board of Editors of the New-York Teachers was read and adopted.

A letter was read from S. S. GREENE, President of the National Teachers' Association, regretting his inability to be present, and requesting the convention to appoint delegates to the National Convention at Harrisburgh. The delegates were appointed by the chair.

A motion was carried to appoint delegates to the Teachers' Convention at Meadville, Penn.

A letter was read from S. S. NORTHRUP, Superintendent of the State Board of Massachusetts, and Principal of the American Institute of Instruction, commending the work of the Teachers' Association, and requesting the appointment of delegates to attend the convention at New-Haven. The delegation was ordered.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Board of Regents, Albany, regretting his inability to be present.

Delegates were appointed to attend the convention at Albany, on Tuesday next.

The resolutions on physical education were then taken up, discussed at length, and adopted.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—JAMES ATWATER, of Oneida. Vice-Presidents—Edward Danforth, of Troy; N. F. Knight, Genesee; James H. Harley, of Elmira, and J. H. French, of Syracuse. Corresponding Secretary—Jas. Cruikshank, of Albany. Recording Secretaries—J. M. Watson, of New-York, and J. A. Lozier, of Monroe. Treasurer—J. W. Parker, of Buffalo.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention was called to order by Dr. CRUIKSHANK.

Resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Elmira, to the members of the press, and to the railroad officials, who reduced the fare over their roads, were passed.

Eloquent and stirring speeches were made by Brig.-Gen. LITTLEFIELD, Dr. LAMBERT, of Poughkeepsie, Prof. BULKLEY, of Brooklyn, and Dr. COWLES, of Elmira.

After remarks by Dr. CRUIKSHANK, the association adjourned *sine die*.

This convention has been the most successful that has ever been held by the association. Its sessions have been attended by large audiences interested in the cause of education. The order and harmony of the body has not been broken once, and much good will undoubtedly result from the meeting.

All the subjects connected with education have been discussed in a manner worthy of the teachers of New-York State. The addresses delivered were eloquent and masterly. The Elmira Glee Club furnished most excellent music, and altogether, the convention has been a most decided success.

TENNESSEE.

Nomination of Horace Maynard for Congress—A Bloody Affray—An Old Citizen Killed for Seduction.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, July 27—9:20 P. M.

Hon. HORACE MAYNARD was unanimously nominated for Congress in the Knoxville district to-day, and made a powerful speech accepting the nomination.

One of the most horrible tragedies ever recorded was enacted here this evening, resulting in the murder of Capt. M. S. ALLEN, by H. B. PAYNE, and the wounding of a citizen named COCHRANE. The circumstances are as follows: About one year ago ALLEN seduced PAYNE's wife. Last Winter PAYNE sued for and obtained a divorce from his wife, but swore he would kill ALLEN.

About 6 o'clock this evening, PAYNE met ALLEN at No. 64 South College-street, and immediately drew a revolver, firing three times, the first shot taking effect in ALLEN's shoulder. The second shot missed ALLEN and wounded COCHRANE severely in the hand and thigh. The third shot broke ALLEN's third rib on the left side, passing through his heart, and, of course, caused instant death. The affair caused great excitement, as both parties were among the oldest and wealthiest citizens. PAYNE is in jail awaiting his trial. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict according to the above facts.

FROM OREGON.

Arrival of Schuyler Colfax and Party.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Thursday, July 20.

Gov. GIBBS and the State officials welcomed SCHUYLER COLFAX and party at Salem yesterday. Speeeches were made by the Governor and others, and responded to by Mr. COLFAX, Lieut.-Gov. BROSS and A. D. RICHARDSON, of the New-York *Tribune*. There were large meetings of citizens to welcome the visitors at Oregon City yesterday, and at Portland to-day.

Riot at Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, Thursday, July 27.

Demonstrations of a serious riot were made here during last night by some two hundred returned soldiers, which commenced by their threat to "clean out" the clothing store under the Eagle Hotel, the proprietor of which charged a soldier with attempting to steal a suit of clothes. After breaking some windows the soldiers proceeded to the jail, and demanded the release of two of their number who had been arrested, and threatening to demolish the jail. At this time two companies of veteran reserves were ordered out, and the riotous soldiery scattered in different directions. There is much sympathy felt for the soldiers, who, it is alleged, are unnecessarily kept out of their pay and discharge papers.

Movements of Secretary Seward.

CAPE ISLAND, Thursday, July 27.

Secretary SEWARD and party arrived here on the gunboat *Northerner* at 7 o'clock this evening. The party consists of Secretary Seward, Attorney-Gen. Speed, Assistant Secretary F. W. Seward and wife, Gen. W. H. Seward, Jr., Lieut.-Col. Wilson, Medical Inspector U. S. A., Mrs. L. M. Worden, sister of Secretary Seward; Miss Fanny Seward and Miss Ellen Perry. A. W. Markley, Esq., welcomed the distinguished guests, and the Secretary replied, expressing gratification at reaching this celebrated watering-place. The visitors were then placed in private carriages, and conveyed to Club Cottage, attached to Congress Hall, fronting the lawn, where elegant quarters have been fitted up for them. As soon as the Secretary and party had reached the cottage, a band commenced playing national airs, and the lawn in front of Congress Hall was brilliantly illuminated. As the Secretary desires quiet, meals for himself and family will be served in cottage parlor. During to-day upwards of seventy telegrams and letters were received by Mr. CADE, for rooms for to-morrow and Saturday.

Gen. Grant's Movements—Canal Tolls.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 27.

Gen. GRANT arrived here by steamboat this afternoon and proceeded to Saratoga.

The canal tolls for May and June amounted to $801,002, which is less by $436,600 than for the same months last year.

SARATOGA, Thursday, July 27.

Gen. GRANT, his family and staff, and Mrs. BIDELOW, wife of our Minister to France, arrived in town this evening.

Movements of Gen. Sherman.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 27.

Gen. SHERMAN left here this morning for Lancaster, Ohio.

Movements of Hon. Anson Burlingame.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 27.

Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME arrived at his home in Cambridge this morning. He leaves for Washington to-morrow, on business connected with his mission in China.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, July 25.

The jewelry-store of J. M. FREEMAN, on Main-street, Norfolk, was broken open last night and robbed of all its watches and valuable jewelry. Loss upward of $2,000.

The steamer *Northerner*, Capt. SMITH, has arrived from City Point. She is bound to Baltimore, with the Ninth Ohio Regiment, en route home.

The Third New-York Cavalry are ordered to Richmond for duty.

Since June 1, 1865, there have been 3,161 passes issued at this post to rebel prisoners returning home. This does not, of course, include those who have passed on steamers ladened with them.

Arrived, schooners *Vesper*, New-York; *Envoy*, Boston; *Wm. Allen*, Boston; *Carleton Jayne*, New-York; propellers *Purser*, New-York; *Diamond*, Richmond.

Sailed, schooner *Wm. Allen*, for Baltimore.

Opening of New Telegraph Offices.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Thursday, July 27.

The American Telegraph Company have opened an office at this place.

The tariff from here to New-York is seventy cents for ten words, and six for every additional word.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 27.

The American Telegraph Company have opened an office in the Ocean House at Rye Beach. The house was burnt some three years since, and has just been rebuilt, and is now the largest house east of Newport.

The Crops in the Northwest.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 27.

A dispatch from Chicago, dated the 26th, to the *Gazette*, says:

"After a suspension of twenty-four hours, rain again commenced falling this morning, and has continued with no present prospect of ceasing. Accounts from all parts of the Northwest, however, agree that no serious damage has been done to the crops.

The Oat Crop of Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 27.

The *Inquirer* says the late heavy rains have had a disastrous effect on the oat crop of the State.

Another heavy rain commenced falling here at 10 o'clock last night, and continued until an early hour this morning.

YALE COLLEGE.

The Honors Bestowed Upon Her Fallen Heroes.

Scheme for a Worthy Memorial Taking Shape.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Commencement.

INTERESTING EXERCISES.

HONORARY DEGREES CONFERRED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, July 27.

"That's dry reading," remarked a Wall-street friend to me the other day, pointing to a column in one of the New-York papers headed, "College Commencements," and forthwith turning to that part of the paper devoted to the record of the doings of the "bulls" and "bears" the previous evening, he gave himself up to the study of those cabalistic letters and figures indicating the ups and downs in Erie, New-York Central, Illinois and United States stocks. As an old woman once sagely remarked, "there's no accounting for tastes," and I venture to say that very few of the multitude of graduates and others who have come up to this ancient seat of learning, during the past week, would think it at all worth while to attempt to convince my Wall-street friend of the error of his views. But I trust that the readers of the TIMES have not found the record of the Commencement week, the exercises of which close to-day, such "dry reading" as these occasions do sometimes furnish. If they have done so, I can only say the fault is mine, for the memory of "the oldest graduate"—a synonym here for the "oldest inhabitant" to the world at large—does not, and cannot recall such a day as yesterday was; one so full to overflowing, of earnest, practical patriotism. And it seems to me that it is a notable era in the history of our country, when two institutions, wielding the vast and immeasurable influence possessed by Harvard and Yale, are brought into competition with each other in endeavoring to ascertain which has sacrificed the most for government; which has done more than the other in bringing to a successful termination the war now so gloriously concluded. Heretofore these commencement seasons have been made the occasion for an immeasurable amount of vapid declamation regarding the merits of this class and of that, of this society and of that, and when the affairs of the country have been touched upon—and this has been but seldom, for politics have been ignored here in years gone by, almost as much as they formerly were by the New-York Tract Society—the orators have expended their powers in "glittering generalities" about the American eagle, or upon kindred favorite topics. The days of all this vapidity and nonsense have passed away, thank Heaven, and it almost seems as if during the previous one hundred and sixty odd years of its existence, the college had been preparing for this very crisis. Now the form which heretofore seems to have been only assuming shape, has clothed itself with such a vigorous vitality, as it hardly seems possible that it ever could have formed. Or, to change the figure, it is as if this vast educational engine, whose motive power lies in the brains of the distinguished professors comprising the Faculty of Yale had heretofore simply been testing its powers through its connection with the various professions. Now, through the agency of the war it has been put into immediate connection with the great heart of the country itself, and the engine is at last applied directly to its proper use. The same is true with relation to Harvard. The memorials which it is proposed to erect in honor of the fallen heroes at both Universities, will, of course, keep fresh and vigorous for all time to come this new life.

Although my report of the commemoration festival yesterday afternoon was necessarily abridged, it reflected pretty accurately the general drift of the exercises. As I have said, however, it failed to daguerreotype the spontaneous and electric enthusiasm which, for four or five hours, completely controlled the vast assemblage in Music Hall, and no report could catch it satisfactorily or do it full justice. I shall not attempt to gather up the fragments at this late hour—there would be too many basketsful to permit of their satisfactory disposition; but I must speak of one or two points, and first of all let me refer to the admirable tact with which Mr. EVARTS presided. His ready humor and perfect sympathy with the spirit of the meeting kept the enthusiasm alive to the very last moment, and that it was in every respect such a complete success was largely due to his exertions. As I closed my dispatch last evening, I stated that Col. DEMING was making a speech preparatory to laying before the assembly the scheme for the memorial which it was proposed to erect to the fallen heroes. His remarks proved to be introductive to the following project which was submitted by Prof. EDWARD E. SALISBURY:

MR. PRESIDENT: The committee appointed in June last, to consider and report to this assembly what, in their opinion, would be the most permanent memorial to be placed on the grounds of Yale College, in honor of those of its graduates, or non-graduate students, who have died in the service of their country during the war just closed, respectfully report through the undersigned, as follows:

We have mingled our congratulations, giving some expression to our grateful joy, in the presence and in honor of the survivors among those of our brethren, who have so nobly devoted themselves to the service of their country during these last years of revolutionary convulsion and alarm. We have also been led deeply to ponder our obligations to the illustrious dead, and to dwell, I trust not in vain, upon our duties as the inheritors of the blessings purchased by their blood. But it remains for us to perform a duty, as yet only cursorily noticed, to our departed heroes, to those who have given more than all others, their lives, for the salvation of the republic. They, indeed, may look down, from their height of glory, upon all these demonstrations of imperfect human feelings, of our short-sighted enthusiasm, with more commiseration than of pleasure. The widening of their range of vision, by translation to immortality, may have incapacitated them for sympathy with our narrow views, limited by the conditions of earthly life. Yet we owe it to ourselves, and to posterity, to prove that we apprehend something of the wide-reaching scope of their heroic self-devotion, and are not wholly devoid of affinity of spirit with them, and to help to secure to succeeding generations the inspiration of their patriotism.

Having considered various plans for a permanent memorial to the honor of our fallen heroes, your committee are of opinion that none which has suggested itself would be so appropriate and impressive as a commemorative chapel, connected with, though distinct from, the house of worship, for which the necessary funds are already provided, in part, by the munificence of one of the friends of our University, and which, it is hoped, will soon be built. What your committee would recommend is, the erection of an appendage to the chapel of the university, whenever the building of the latter shall be undertaken, opening into it in the form of a cella or subordinate chapel, to be forever consecrated to the memory of those who have given their lives for their country, where shall be set up at once votive tablets to their honor, and where offerings of praise and gratitude, in storied windows, emblematic bas-reliefs, or groups of statuary, busts, and the like, may be accumulated, from time to time, under proper oversight and control.

This plan seems to us to commend itself above all others, whether we would put the highest mark of honor upon the devotion of our martyrs to national union and liberty, or would most effectually provide that their heroism may deeply impress the minds of the living. For, as to the former object, what lustre can be thrown around patriotic self-sacrifice, equal in honor to the halo of religious association, presenting it as action performed "in the name of our God," in the spirit of obedience to Him, and for the great cause of His dominion on earth? and, as respects influence upon the living, we need only remind you how much of impressiveness all monuments acquire from the fact of their being set up in connection with places of worship—not that we would inaugurate any sort of hero-worship, but simply because in all places dedicated to the worship of God the sensibilities are naturally bestirred and refined, selfish coldness is for a while, at least, thrown off, and the spirit is wont to be somewhat more than elsewhere attuned to sympathy with what is beautiful and grand in character, word, or conduct. Your committee would further direct attention to the expansiveness of this place, which not merely provides for temporary commemmoration, but also invites to the continued fostering of patriotic feeling, as well as to the gratification of individual admiration, and of the justifiable pride of classmates in the noble deeds of their associates, whenever other circumstances may allow of it.

E. E. SALISBURY, in behalf of a majority of the committee, which consists of Hon. H. C. DEMING, of Hartford; Prof. SILLIMAN, Hon. A. D. WHITE, of Syracuse, N. Y., Prof. GILMAN and himself.

The following gentlemen were named as the Committee called for in this plan.

THE COMMITTEE.

Prof. EDWARD E. SALISBURY, of New-Haven.
Rev. Dr. BUSHNELL, of Hartford.
Judge HUNTINGTON, of Salem.
Rev. Dr. WILLIAM ADAMS, of New-York.
A. TAFT, Esq., of Cincinnati.
JOSHUA COIT, Esq., of New-Haven.
HENRY DAY, Esq., of New-York.
Maj. H. HITCHCOCK, of St. Louis.
Jos. E. SHEFFIELD, of New-Haven.
GEO. J. PUMPELLY, Esq., of Oswego.
R. S. FELLOWES, of New-Haven.
C. J. STELLE, of Philadelphia.
W. W. PHELPS, of New-York.
EDMUND DWIGHT, of New-York.
Judge PUTNAM, of Boston.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, of New-York.
DWIGHT FORBES, of Boston.
WM. M. EVARTS, of New-York.
CHARLTON LEWIS, of New-York.
Col. H. C. DEMING, of Hartford.
Prof. A. D. WHITE, of Syracuse.
Prof. D. C. GILMAN, of New-Haven.
Rev. Dr. J. P. THOMPSON, of New-York.
Prof. B. SILLIMAN, of New-Haven.
Prof. F. W. FISKE, of Chicago.
ROBERT W. FORBES, of New-York.
WALTER B. HATCH, of New-York.

The committee includes the preliminary committee which has already acted and has power to add to its number. The first session of the committee was held this morning at the Library of the College.

If there was a single omission in yesterday's performance it was the failure to start the subscription of the memorial upon the spot, while so many of the alumni were in attendance, and at a time when the interest in and enthusiasm regarding the scheme was at its height. But such enterprises have to take their course here, and possibly it was the desire to avoid all appearance of claptrap, or of taking advantage of adventitious circumstances that stood in the way of the movement. More, however, I think, could have been secured in an hour in Music Hall than will now be gathered up by three years of labor.

I have already given you full statistics of the number of Yalemen connected with the Union army and navy, but here is a way of looking at the figures which invests them with additional interest. The earliest class represented in the war was that of 1809. The later classes have, of course, furnished the larger number of recruits, and since that of 1849 they sum up as follows:

1849	10	1858	32
1850	10	1859	35
1851	12	1860	37
1852	18	1861	38
1853	16	1862	31
1854	17	1863	21
1855	24	1864	7
1856	19	1865	10
1857	23		

A glance at this table will show the absent alumni that their respective classes have done their duty.

Notwithstanding the late hour to which the celebration at Music Hall was protracted, Centre Church was well filled last evening to hear the Phi Beta Kappa Oration and Poem. The former was delivered by Hon. DWIGHT FOSTER, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, a graduate of the class of 1840, and was a profound defence of democratic institutions. Its lack of display and brilliancy served to set off to better advantage the brilliant poem by Dr. HOLLAND, (Timothy Titcomb,) of Springfield, Mass., which followed it. HOLLAND treated of the lessons of the war, and the production was keen and trenchant, as everything from his pen is. His enlogiums on GRANT, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN were enthusiastically received.

The Doctor evidently meant that the poem should not be reproduced until he was ready to have it, for he did not come into town until an hour or two before the hour named for the meeting of the society before which it was delivered, and he left immediately after he had got through with his part of the exercises. I half suspect, in fact, that he chartered special trains to and from Springfield, with no other purpose than to keep out of the way of the correspondents of the New-York papers. If that was his aim, he has succeeded.

Nearly every hotel in town was last night called on to furnish supper to the classes which had their meetings this year, and some of them probably had to provide for two or three of these gatherings. It would be impossible to sketch them all, but I must make particular mention of a single one—that of the class of 1858. This class would regularly have held its first meeting in 1861, but the great flood of grief and mourning which the outbreak of the war swept over the land caused the postponement of the triennial gathering of the fifty-eight men, and they assembled this year for the first time—seven years after their graduation. Nearly one-half—forty-five, I believe, is the number—of the one hundred graduates were present at this meeting. To tell who made addresses after the substantials had been disposed of would be to name the entire forty-five. I allude to the meeting, however, to call attention particularly to the distinction which the members of the class of '58 have achieved in connection with the war. It has had thirty-two representatives in the army and navy. W. P. BACON, who entered as First Lieutenant, was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Regiment New-York Cavalry, when he was mustered out in consequence of the expiration of the term of service of the regiment. ED. F. BLAKE, Major of the Fifth Connecticut Infantry, fell at Cedar Mountain. JEPTHA GARRARD, resigned the Colonelcy of the First United States Colored Cavalry April 25, 1865, having entered the service as Captain of the Third New-York Cavalry. W. S. HUBBELL enlisted as a private in the Twenty-fifth Connecticut Infantry, and when discharged in consequence of the expiration of his term, had reached a Captaincy. He was twice wounded—once at Drewry's Bluff and a second time at Chapin's Farm. H. NEIDI is Colonel of the Veteran Reserve Corps. LUTHER PEIRCE entered the service as sergeant Second Maine Infantry, and is now Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, having long discharged the duties of that position in connection with the Ninth Corps. He holds the rank of Captain in the regular army. E. A. PRATT entered the service as private Ninety-third New-York Infantry, and was finally promoted to a Captaincy in the Eighth United States Colored Infantry. He has been twice wounded—once at Olustee, Fla., and a second time in a skirmish near Darbytown, Va., where he lost his left arm, and was consequently discharged the service. H. A. PRATT entered the service as private First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, and after being promoted to a Lieutenantcy, was brevetted Captain of Volunteers by the President, March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services." G. F. SMITH entered as private Second Pennsylvania Infantry, April 17, 1861, and passed through all the grades of promotion until he was made a Colonel, May 4, 1865. There are many other heroes in the class of 1858, whom I might name, but I forbear. Most of them I have mentioned were at the class meeting last evening, and, naturally enough, they carried off the honors of the occasion.

To the graduating class this is the day of their lives thus far. The commencement exercises (the one hundred and sixty-fifth anniversary of the college) took place to-day, in the Centre Church, according to the following:

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Forenoon.

Prayer.
Salutatory Oration in Latin, by Charles Henry Smith, Beirut, Syria.
Essay, "The Stoics," by Courtney Smith Kitchell, Chicago, Ill.
Oration, "Henry Clay," by Willis Long Reeves, Elkton, Ky.
Essay, "The Intellectual Power of Faith," by George Sherwood Dickerman, New-Haven.
Dissertation, "The Influence of War on Literature," by Corydon Giles Stowell, Utica, N. Y.
Oration, "The Protection of the Minority," by Charles Henry Leonard, Southbridge, Mass.
Dissertation, "The Dignity of Law," by William Tompkins Comstock, Stamford.
Dissertation, "The Heroes of the Revolution," by James Glynn Gregory, Norwalk.
Essay, "Sovereignty in the Republic," by Sanford Smith Martyn, New-Haven.
Oration, "Political Life of Milton," by Henry Park Collin, Penn Yan, N. Y.
Poem, "Songs of Progress," by James Sager Nortoo, Lockport, Ill.
Oration, "The Future Dangers of the Republic," by John Brandegee Wood, Morristown, N. J.
Oration, "Influence of Cities on Civil Liberty," by William Stocking, Waterbury.
Philosophical Oration, "State Sovereignty and Centralization," by Payson Merrill, Stratham, N. H.

Afternoon.

Philosophical Oration, "The Spirit of Reform," by John Edward Brooks, New-York City.
Dissertation, "Charles Lamb," by Benjamin Clapp Rigge, New-York City.
Oration, "Political Integrity," by Charles Pinckney Blanchard, Richmond, Ind.
Oration, "The Christianity of the Nineteenth Century," by Simeon Olmsted Allen, Enfield.
Essay, "The Politician," by John Dalzell, Pittsburgh, Penn.
Oration, "The Spirit of Loyalty the Security of Free Government," by Elmer Bragg Adams, Pomfret, Vt.
Dissertation, "The Elements of Genius," by Toliver Franklin Caskey, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Dissertation, "The Joint Discussion," by Tnzar Bulkley, Catskill, N. Y.
Oration, "Modern Chivalry," by Joseph Henry Isham, New-Haven.
Essay, "The Morality of Cæsarism," by Joseph Appleton Bent, New-Ipswich, N. H.
Philosophical Oration, "Loyalty," by Robert Porter Keep, Hartford.
Oration, "The Relation of Conflict to Progress," with the Valedictory Address, by John Lewis Ewell, Byfield, Mass.
Degrees Conferred.
Prayer by the President.

The speech of the morning was that delivered by PAYSON MERRILL on "State Sovereignty and Centralization." In the afternoon, Messrs. BULKLEY, of Cattskill; ISHAM, of New-Haven, and BENT, of New-Ipswich, N. H., particularly distinguished themselves. The "Joint Discussion," which was the subject of Mr. BULKLEY's oration, means the great debate between DOUGLAS and LINCOLN. It afforded some opportunities, which were well improved, of making telling points. Mr. BENT took the De Forest Prize Medal for composition and oratory combined, a short time since, and his oration well sustained the reputation he had thus achieved. He possesses unusual oratorical powers. As I listened to the speakers I could but wish that the students might have less of WHATELEY or BLAIR's rhetoric, and a little more of Prof. NORTHRUP's; less of DEMOSTHENES, or even of CICERO, and a little more of Prof. BAILEY. In their respective departments, the one of rhetoric and the other of practical elocution, Profs. NORTHRUP and BAILEY are, it is safe to say, unrivaled. Both of them have the respect and affection of the students to a remarkable degree, and I venture to assert that if more time was given them to develop the capacities of those whom they now have under their charge and tuition but a few days comparatively, they would soon gain for the graduates of Yale the reputation as orators which those whom this institution turns out have long had for scholarship, and not an iota of the latter important qualification would be sacrificed, either. What is the use of having knowledge if you can't use it effectively, either with the pen or voice? Perhaps, however, it may be dangerous to make suggestions looking toward the development of more orators in this talking land of ours.

After the conclusion of the commencement services, the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon the 95 members of the graduating class; that of Master of Arts on 36 members of the class of '52 in course, and the same degree on 15 members of the earlier classes. The degree of Master of Arts *ad eundem* was conferred on NELSON S. COBLEIGH, of McKendree College; of Bachelor of Philosophy on twelve graduates of the Sheffield Scientific School; that of Bachelor of Laws on nine graduates of the Law School, and that of Doctor of Medicine on fourteen graduates of the Medical School.

HONORARY DEGREES.

LL. D.—Judge Noah Swayne, Supreme Court United States.
Hon. W. M. Evarts, of New-York.
Prof. A. C. Twining, of New-Haven.
A. M.—James O. Putnam, (formerly class 1849,) United States Consul at Havre.
Wm. M. Stewart, United States Senator, Nevada, (formerly class 1852.)
Henry J. Labatt, of Nevada, (formerly class 1852.)
Col. C. H. Whittelsey.
Major-Gen. A. H. Terry!!!
PH. B.—Landon Ketchum, New-York City.

AD EUNDEM A. M.

Charles Patrick Shields, Russellville, Ky.
Pierre W. Wibley, of New-York.
Rev. Dr. Harvey S. Kitchell, Chicago.

Gen. TERRY, as you will observe, has received the honorary degree of A. M. Does it not look a little inconsistent to devote a whole day to glorifying the deeds of the soldiers of Yale, and then to put off so distinguished a scholar of the law school with this paltry acknowledgment? Undoubtedly it was well meant, but does it not strike you as anti-climax.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It only remains to gather up a few miscellaneous items and I am done. The theological department of the college has for several years been steadily gaining in strength. Its endowments have been largely increased, and the conviction of its necessity as an indispensable part of the university and of its usefulness to the public has deepened in the minds of the trustees and friends of the institution. The permanent professors, Messrs. DWIGHT, FISHER and HOPPIN, have been supported in the work of instruction by Prof. PORTER, of the college, and by Mr. VAN NAME, who has taught the Hebrew language. At the late meeting of the corporation, Rev. SAMUEL HARRIS D. D., of Bangor, was chosen Dwight Professor of Didatic Theology, and Rev. GEORGE E. DAY, D. D., Professor of Hebrew and Biblical Theology. Both these gentlemen are excellently qualified for the offices to which they are respectively appointed, and it is confidently hoped that they will accept. The attractiveness of New-Haven as a place of study, combined with the advantages which the seminary will be able to offer, will doubtless draw an increasing number of theological students to this seat of learning.

The Art Building, which is now in process of erection upon the southwest corner of the college grounds, is rapidly progressing. For this the college is indebted to the munificent liberality of Mr. AUGUSTUS R. STREET, who leaves the details of the work in the hands of a committee appointed by the college authorities for that purpose. His only directions to the committee are to have the work done in the best possible manner, and to send him the bills. The building looks now as though it would cost, when completed, between $80,000 and $100,000. Mr. P. B. WIGHT, of our city, is the architect, and, while it is not saying much to assert that this work will surpass in architectural beauty any on the college grounds, it is saying a great deal to affirm that, when carried out according to his designs, it will add greatly to his professional reputation. Mr. WIGHT is the architect of the Academy of Design, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street.

Every graduate of Yale will learn with regret that Mr. D. C. GILMAN, who has for nine years acted as librarian of Yale College, has resigned that position. He retains, however, the Professorship of Physical and Political Geography. ADDISON VAN NAME, Instructor in Hebrew, it is said, has been elected as Mr. GILMAN's successor in the library, but I believe he has not yet concluded to accept the position.

Among the distinguished personages who have been present during the interesting exercises of the week, I must name CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, Secretary of State of New-York. Mr. DEPEW graduated here in 1856. Such instances of rapid political promotion do not often occur, but graduates of Yale deserve it if any men do.

E. S.

THE WATERING PLACES.

Beauty, Wealth and Fashion at the Sea-side.

Handsome Cottages, High Prices and Fast Living.

How the Young Belles Take Their Beaux Out to Drive.

SARATOGA PANICS AND EXCITEMENTS.

Alarming Conspiracy Against the Hearts and Fortunes of Young Gentlemen.

NEWPORT.

Gay and Festive Appearance of the Town—Handsome Cottages, High Prices and Fast Living—Taking Young Gentlemen out for an Airing—Quiet Resorts for Quiet People—A Villa for Fifty Thousand Dollars.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEWPORT, R. I., Tuesday, July 25, 1865.

"Once more to the breach"—after a long absence—or interval since my last pennings for the TIMES from the other side of Jordan. I hardly expected to resume my duties as correspondent from a fashionable watering-place, but as I find myself thrown ashore here by the "sea of circumstance," I will tell you what of the doings and goings on in this most delightful and coolest of all sea-side places.

The principal hotel, the Ocean House, is rapidly filling up, and nearly all the cottages and villas are occupied—the latter Newport can boast of the most numerous and costly in any watering-place in the United States. To one who has been long absent the increased number and beauty of the Summer residences is astonishing, and it is a wonder where so many wealthy people come from, who can thus afford to spend $50,000 or a $100,000 for a house and grounds for occupancy for four months of the year. No place in Europe can compare with Newport in this respect, and the amount of money spent here during the last ten years should have made the native population all rich. The Newporter is by nature an early bird, who is lively in the morns and does not require many hints on prices; he takes it easily and proves to you that his motto is that hay should be made while the luminary is brightest. They are a thrifty set, these same Newporters, and are putting money in their purse every year, gaining and accumulating and getting rich on the follies of the day. To one who knew the town in its primitive days, before it was a fashionable resort, the transition from the prices of those days to the present is astonishing. What was then ten cents is now a dollar. Then you could hire a boat all day for a dollar, now it costs a likeness of Mr. CHASE for a single hour. Everything is up. Clams have riz; bass bait that recently cost only 25 cents a hundred now $2 and scarce at that. Everything from an old broken down horse and rattling old chaise to the largest sailing craft is in requisition. Everything pays. Everybody busy—down town—but go up on the hill, the crest of which is the dividing line between the town proper with all of its busy bees making honey, and the abodes and resorts of those who spend. Bellevue-avenue is the back-bone, and the ribs of radiating streets from it are lined with beautiful shade trees and shrubbery, behind which are nestled the coolest cottages and stately mansions, with winding gravely walks, arbors and verandahs, cool and inviting a siesta in one of the many hammocks swinging in the breeze. Just think of the green shades, cool breezes and coziness of a cottage at Newport, and all you who are sweltering in cities, saying, "How hot it is"—come here, if you can get away. The weather is charming, never hot, always a delightful breeze, and *such* nights for sleeping. One's appetite and sleepitite are astonishing, and the poor souls who board us groan inwardly, and consternation is written upon their faces as they see the rapid and mysterious disappearance of viands. There is some excuse for a little severity in prices of board in Newport, for the consumption per individual would produce a panic anywhere else, and in New-York the butchers would consider it justifiable to advance prices a hundred per cent. Fish—the great staple commodity, which new-comers were always so eager for, and which they continued to get until they began to *look* like fish, and experienced difficulty in changing their linen—have struck for higher prices, and are getting to be a luxury. Even to old residents Down East clams were always a Sunday dinner; here every man could be seen trudging home Saturday night with a bunch of fish or lobsters. They constituted his Sunday dinner, and I have often observed some of the heavy sitters at the afternoon service sound asleep, making motions with their hands or moving their fingers like the gyrations of a lobster out of his native element. It was a regular thing for Newport parsons to consider that the afternoon sermon was simply an appeal to so many pounds of fish and lobsters. *Now*, "fish are fish;" they have risen from two cents per pound to ten and twelve, and even the poor, despised flounders, which were voted worthless, are now a very respectable fish, bringing good prices. The fishermen complain bitterly of their rivals who use "traps" and seines—thus destroying millions of fish early in the season, before they have had time to deposit the spawn to insure a succeedfng crop. The effects of seine-fishing are proved conclusively in the case of the porgies, a fish that could be caught by the boat-load, and visitors could be taken outside Goat Island and treated to all the fishing they wanted; but you can now fish in the same locality hours without catching a solitary porgie—the seines have destroyed them. It seems strange that a law cannot be passed prohibiting such a suicidal policy—destroying the goose that lays the golden egg for this place sure; yet they have not succeeded. The seine interest, having more capital, of course wins. All kinds of fish are getting scarcer daily. Newport consumption is scarce a fraction compared with the exports, which are heavy, and tons and tons of fish of all kinds are shipped from here in ice to New-York, by the Sound boats, and to Providence, &c. The fishermen are getting rich, but their harvest will be a brief one, for there will soon be no more, and as great as are the salt-water resources, they must in time (and a short time) be exhausted. There are a great many amateur bass fishermen, who, to secure favorite stands on the rocks, go down at the most unseemly hours of 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning to wait for daylight and bite. Some large ones have been taken by pole and reel—one by a gentleman yesterday weighing 40 pounds; that is, the bass weighed 40, and probably the gentleman as much, although the class of beaux I see around with the ladies might justly be termed "light weights." I have been considerably alarmed for their safety these windy days, for their legs look like twelves to the pound, and want another "dip" or two.

To see Newport in all its beauty and fashion, it is requisite to promenade Bellevue-avenue any of these pleasant evenings about sundown. It is Central Park on a

and showy style, to wear once or twice and then to be thrown aside.

In the matter of hats I have been amazed at the ingenuity of womankind—the numerous changes. I have been here ten days now, during which period seven distinct fashions have been aired in the avenne, had their day and disappeared; some turn up, some turn down, and some don't turn at all, but all have the everlasting pheasant's tail or gcose wing, hnt not one of them have a vestige of protection to the face, and the broad glare of the sun falls full upon the faces of the wearers, which is particularly comfortable when a lady is driving and cannot handle her sun-shads; the conseqnence is the contortione of countenance are fearful, disfiguring the prettiest faces with frowns and squints to such a degree that their own mothers would scarce know them. There are any quantity of teams driven by young ladies, and lots of pony phætons, conveying, at first glance, the idea of a bundle of clothing going to the wash in a basket.

It seeme to be the thing ior ladies to invite the nice young men to a drive, and you see a great many young ladies "doing the avenue" holding the rihbons, and by their side a young man being "aired," who, for want of occnpation for his hands, in the awkwardness of his position, either carries the parasol in a clumsy manner, vainly endeavoring to shade the delicate nose of the lady and his own eyes, bnt the more orthodox style is to fold the arms, à la NAPOLEON, looking as if they were sitting for their pictures and had just given the word "all ready," and were also following the artist's directione to "now wear a pleasant expression." Everything in these days seem to run to masculinity. Look at the dress—by degrees the female race have adopted garment after garment; they began with the never-mention-ems, and have now got to swallow-tailed coats, sackcoats, overcoats, paletots, hats, caps, boots, and now take the reins in their own hands and drive horses, and make a man look the personification of hnmiliation, and a woman a perfect Tomboy. It may be fashionable, but for a lady to do those things at a fashionable watering-place, in such a conspicuous way, argues several things; first, sufficient assurance to relieve her from the charge of bashfulness and timidity; secondly, it looks "fast," "loud," too "stunning," and such a young lady is quite likely to consider herself competent to drive after marriage, which leads to slight domestic differences, commonly known as "rows." Sensible men don't often select snch for wives, bnt almost any man is liable to be taken in and done for. Getting a wife is a great deal like buying a horse, high grooming covering a multitude of defects; and however well they *look*, they don't always turn out "kind" in double harness; and when they bear a little too heavy on the "snaffle," and yon have to put the curb on, ten to one the heels don't go slam into the dashboard—showing the effects of being put on the market wild and half-broken. What a blessing a "Rarey" would be to subdne such; bnt woman, like horses, in another respect, have so great an admiration for anything that conquers them, that they would be very apt to follow off the conqueror.

Newport is a fashionable watering-place, it is true; but it is also a place of resort for a great many plain, sensible people, who come here for the bathing, the cool breeze, the invigorating salt air. Such generally locate out of the fashionable thoroughfares, either renting furnished cottages in quiet streets, or board in families resident here. It by no means follows that people coming here must mix with gay people. They can be as quiet and free from restraint as in their own homes. Over on the "Point," as it is called, what was once the fashionable part of the town, or "West End," are several very nice, large, comfortable houses, just on the water, with a fine view of the harbor and opposite shore, and where a boat lands yon at the back door. Yon are free from all restraints in the way of fashion, or any necessity of a grand toilet, and prices less than half hotel charges. At any one of these houses families can find that quiet enjoyment not expected in a hotel. The first house, kept by Mrs. WILBUR, is a delightful home, and once located there, no one ever leaves bnt with regret. The beds are so refreshingly clean, the table supplied with everything the market affords, and nicely cooked, and served by regular old-fashioned colored servants, which is a blessed relief from the everlasting, universal "tother kind," that rule us. Next door, and similarly situated and possessing equal advantages, is Mrs. VAR'S, and in the vicinity several others very desirable. This part of Newport is by far the most desirable for residences, on account of its proximity to the water and the refreshing breezes at all times; hnt it is not fashionable, and consequently bnt two or three handsome houses have been built there.

The truth is, real estate in Newport is held so high now, that bnying is almost like purchssing a lot in Fifth-avenue. There is no good reason for it, for there is room enough for ten times the population, and an equal number of new buildings; hut the whole town appears to be under the sway of one individual—SMITH—ALFRED SMITH, a real estate agent. SMITH is a shrewd, sharp fellow, who has, by perseverance and energy, made money in real estate operations, and every vacant lot and every other house bears upon its front these magic words: "For sale. Apply to ALFRED SMITH." SMITH'e theory (and practice, too) is to make these people "pay." A man coming here with moderate ideas is very likely to go back again with a flea in his ear, for prices are so far beyond anything like reason that he can't afford to purchase. A great many people would come here to live during the Summer, and some the year, if they could purchase small places at such prices as a man not a millionaire could afford.

SMITH can sell yon a villa at fifty thonsand, but yon cannot find any desirable little cottage on his list for fifty hundred. With all due respect for Mr. SMITH, I think he does more to keep up real estate beyond its value than any man I know of, and, per consequence, keeps away a great many people. There is plenty of ground not yet occupied that it will take some time to work off at present prices. As an instance of the advance in the *ideas* of SMITH and his constituents, (under his judicious schooling,) an old rat-trap of a house, on a small lot over on the "Point," that was purchased a few years since for $700, they now want $8,000 for. Bnt I see there are at last other Richmonds in the field, and a new firm has started in opposition to SMITH—Messrs. HAZARD & APTHORP, two very respectable gentlemen, whose names present a little variety to the literature on the fences of vacant lots. It is to be hoped they are less sanguine in temperament than friend SMITH, (who should take the place of the anchor on the coat of arms of the State,) and will sell real estate at reasonable prices, thus inviting, rather than discouraging, people to settle here.

One more grievance and I am done. I would like to ask Capt. BROWN, of the new steamer *Newport*, running between New-York and this place, and also the Commander of the *Metropolis*, what we have done that we should be taken for Bostoniane and mercilessly besieged and belabored in our statercoms on our arrival here, as is the custom on their boats? A passenger for Newport takes his room and pays for it; and the snpposition is, that he is allowed to occupy it until morning, as he goes no further; but the colored gentlemen on board differ in their views and practice, and on the arrival of the boat here, begin to pound on the door of all rooms, without disdnction, and keep up the bombardment every ten minutes, until they turn out the occupants. There is no use trying to sleep; they persist; and the conseqnence is you get so mad you can't stay inside, and come out at 5 o'clock in the morning to get cool. There is no necessity for this, and it is only that the waiters may get through their work early and get more time ashore. It is a nuisance to be thus ronted out; and although I made flying shots at the head of a darky with both boots, my umbrella, and lastly, laid in wait for him with my cane, and only hit him once, I am still dissatisfied; and I give fair warning that the next time I come on and am pounded up at 4 o'clock, there will be a colored inquest. I am not to be thus stirred up with impunity; and if Capt. BROWN don't want to be short of waiters, he had better heed the warning and remedy the nuisance.

PODGERS.

VERMONT.

Summer in the Connecticut Valley.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Tuesday, July 18, 1865.

Brattleboro still preserves its old-time popnlarity, as one of the most delightful of the smaller inland places of Summer resort. The town is bnilt irregularly upon low hills and natural terraces, and the wonderful picturesqueness of its surroundings, its handsome streets, residences and gardens, its walks in the woods, its miles upon miles of beautiful drives, its facilities for mountain climbing and trout fishing, and lastly, its good hotels and far-famed water-cures, draw hither a gay crowd of pleasure-seekers every season.

Charming places up the Connecticut valley and among the Green Mountains are being every year discovered by Summer tourists, bnt among them all Brattleboro is peerless for endless variety of views and long brook and river drives, over hard roads, which curve everywhere and never oblige one to return the way he went.

The town is already well filled with visitors. Among the celebrities who have come to spend the season are Mr. JAMES PARTON and his wife, "FANNY FERN;" Maj. C. G. HALPINE, the inimitable "Private Miles O'Reilly:" Baron Von LIMBURG, Minister from the Hague to Washington, and his wife, a daughter of Gen. CASS. Hon. GEORGE FOLSOM, of New-York, Minister to the Hague under President FILLMORE, and formerly President of the New-York Historical Society, owns a residence here which he now occupies. The family of a brother of MARGARET FULLER, a merchant in New-York, also make Brattleboro their home. Col. T. W. HIGGINSON comes here occasionally to visit his brother, a practicing physician. The STONDARDS, of Savannah, and BUCKNERS, of New-Orleans, once owned beantiful residences here, which have now paseed into other hands. One of them is occupied for the Summer by the family of Prof. CHARLIER, of New-York. This is the birth-place of the sculptor MEAD. Here he fashioned, one New-Year's night, the snow image, which brought his genius recognition, and here his father's family still reside.

Many New-Yorkers bring with them their horses and carriages, and some elegant turn-outs, which ornament Central Park at other times, are now flashing through the shady streets of this village, out to the cool woods and valleys, up the river, and, at sunset, over the hills. Mount Chesterfield is a great wall of green just east of Brattleboro and the river, shutting off an early sunrise, bnt playing glorious pranks with the sunlight at night, and, from its summit, giving the sight of a vast amphitheatre of hills. It is easy of access, and a little beyond it lies a fine fishing pond. A few miles west of Brattleboro rises Mount Wickopee, commanding a fine view of the Connecticut Valley and the Green Mountains. Brattleboro is noted for its abundant springs of delicious water, and pretty cascades are tumbling down from every hill.

Of the hotels here, the Brattleboro House, Revere House and American House are mainly for the accommodation of travelers.

The town is the military headquarters of the State, the State Provost-Marshal, Maj. WM. AUSTINE, United States Army, residing here. There are barracks and a general hospital, situated upon a broad and beantiful plateau, where the air is always fresh and sweet with the smell of neighboring pine woods. An Insane Asylum, situated here, and at the present time accommodating four hundred patients, is an interesting place to visit.

Brattleboro lies at the eastern gateway of the Green Mountain region, and no tourist passing this way should olight it. It is reached from Springfield, Mass., by the Connecticut Valley Railroad, and from Boston way by the Vermont and Massachusetts Road. Above it, on the river, lie the pleasant towns of Bellows Falls and Windsor; and further north, Lake Memphremagog and Mount Mansfield are easily reached.

SARATOGA.

A Ride in the Country—An Ancient Rival to Saratoga—Defunct Hotel—Rich Oil Wells in Prospective—Beautiful Scene—The Visitors—Saratoga in 1834—The Drama, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Monday, July 24, 1865.

Through the courtesy of a friend, on Sunday evening, in a carriage accompanied by Col. WILLIAMSON and Dr. FIRMER, of Memphis, Tenn., and Col. ALFRED NOXON, of this State, I was afforded an opportunity to ride through the country to the residence of Col. NOXON, which is beautifully located in the Mohawk Valley, twenty miles distant. The ronte taken was through Ballston Spa, Milton, Jonesville, Clifton Park and East Line. To one who has been for nearly four years following in the wake of an army where every step was but another and lasting illustration that the way of the transgressor is hard, carrying desolation and ruin to those wickedly bent upon destroying the Union, the scene was an impressive one and an agreeable change. The air was pure and bracing, and, on either hand, for the whole twenty miles, as far as the eye could reach, was to be seen evidence of thrift and a bountiful return for the labor bestowed npon the comparatively unkind soil. A ride of six miles brought us to the limpid stream known by the unpronounceable name Kaysderosevas, and a mile beyond the pleasant village of Ballston Spa, was entered, where a short halt was made to give the horses a breathing time and afford companions and self an opportunity to hastily glance at this whilom watering-place and now would-be "oil city." As far back as 1804, before the merits of Saratoga or Columbian Springs were known, or, at all events recognized, an effort was made by several enterprising individuals to make of it what Saratoga is to-day—the great watering-place of the country. Being then as now the county town of Saratoga County, and the centre of political power, it was an easy matter to raise a fund to erect a handsome hotel, and the result was the "San Souci"—another monument of man's disappointed hopes—for at a very early period thereafter, the Saratoga Springs were fully developed, and proving to be superior water for medicinal purposes than the waters at Ballston, the train of visitors passed on to the former place, and the grand hotel was turned into an educational institution, and the people of Ballston Spa were permitted to follow, if not more profitable, at all events more legitimate pursuits. Manufacturing establishments were occasionally put up, and the village has increased steadily until now it is quite a respectable town in size and general appearance, with several comfortable hotels, fine private residences and schools. Recently some of the old ambition for a mushroom-notoriety has been manifested, as shown in the vain endeavors to "strike ile." Any quantity of land, more or less valuable, has recently changed hands for several times its real value for village or farming purposes, and there are also indications of threatened attempts at boring the earth for oil; certain I am, that whenever you strike a Ballston man he bores you in the hope of obtaining ile in another way. Bnt go there, if you are in the market for a speculation, and ask of the first citizen you meet if it is really true that oil has been found, and he will laugh at you, hut no satisfactory answer can be obtained, unless an operator is met with, and he answers all inquiries with the most sang froid manner imaginable; that the locality has been thoroughly "prospected," and while no oil has yet been seen, Prof. Noodlea says there is every "indication" of oil being present. In proof of this he pointe triumphantly to the preparations made to bore—consisting of a frame-work of wood, ior all the world like a pile-driver, erected at the enormous expense of $50. But notwithstanding these lands are the basis of several splendid schemes, (on paper,) I venture to assert no oil will be found. Disgusted with oil prospecting, we move don—the horses now fresh—at a rapid gait. A halt is made in the beantiful village of Jonesville long enongh to say "how do yon do?" to a few friends, pass down the main street of tidy and well-painted Clifton Park, and a little after sunset are dropped at the door of the hospitable mansion of Col. NOXON, delighted with the rids, and nearly everything seen and heard. There we are cordially welcomed by his amiable help-mate and lovely daughter, and proceed forthwith to do as bidden—"make ourselves at home;" bnt it is not until daylight that the beauties of Mohawk Valley can be seen and fully appreciated. From the piazza of Col. NOXON'S comfortable mansion is a view, for beauty and variety of scenery, second to none in this country. On the right, as far as the eye can extend, looms up the blue lines of the Catskill Mountains; to the extreme left can be scanned the lower Green Mountain range of hills; directly to the front is Cohoes Falls, and a portion of Waterford, with a rongh, rolling country intervening; in the foreground runs the Mohawk River—where it forms a crescent—and Valley, made familiar to every school-boy, by Indian atrocities committed upon the early settlers; at your feet is the almost national work known as the Erie Canal, which will cause the name of CLINTON to be remembered as long as grass grows or water runs; to the left a little is the Champlain Canal, the whole presenting one vast panorama of life and activity—one worth traveling a long distance to see, and when once seen, never to be forgotten. The whole land in view is under cultivation—grain fields, grass fields and grazing fields, with herds of cattle, are to be seen dotting the whole vast expanse. The locality being healthy and the air bracing, no wonder the Mohawk Valley has produced a superior race of men, many of whom have made their mark in the world—all of whom are well off in this world's goods. But to return to

SARATOGA.

If the old visitors at the Union Hotel in 1834, when a gallows sign swung in front with a spread eagle painted on one side, and "Putnam and the Wolf" on the other; when leading citizens, who at that early day flocked here to partake of the then popular Saratoga water and went to dinner in their shirt sleeves, could now look in npon the gay scenes here every evening and observe the elegant dresses, exquisite coiffeures, the masses of laces and clusters of gems and brilliants worn by ladies, and the fashionable habits of the gentlemen, they would certainly be shocked at the progress of this republican people.

Not the least interesting matter worthy of notice is the number of different countries represented, the people of each nation having their marked peculiarities.

On the piazzas and in the halls of the "Union," "Congress" and "Clarendon" there are to be found Spanish Grandees, Counts and Countesses, the wealthy sugar planter from Cuba, and the young sophomore just from commencement; English military officers on civil service and half pay, incog. Counts and the consequential parvenu, with mutton chop whiskers and large expectations of remittances, never to be realized, and the representatives of every class in American society, not even excepting Ethiopia, which has a representative in the person of a learned African, a lecturer, named BOAZ. I have not knowingly met any African Count or Countesses, yet there are some very elegantly-dressed and well-behaved personages, whose ancestors must have had very dark skins. Asia, Brazil, Italy, Russia and even Turkey have representatives in this world's fair.

The social standing of this vast multitude is equally varied, while Saratoga to-day is a miniature world within itself, and nearly every nation on the globe is represented, and almost every phase of social life is to be seen, the cry is "still they come." Every train is crowded with fresh visitors, most of whom, however, remain only for a few days. Consequently the outgoing trains are almost equally well filled. The scene at the depot—a miserable shed, and a disgrace to the railroad company and town—is always interesting, and full of fact suggestive of Saratoga life. The newly arrived throng always find an equal number in waiting at the station, to welcome friends, lovers, or husbands, as the case may be: the few professionals and New-York roughs are recognized mingling in the crowd only by experts, so metamorphosed and quiet are these gents under the effect of Saratoga water and the disciplining of Mr. MONRISSEY. It seems to be taken for granted that no improper conduct will be tolerated, hence, while there is no sufficient police force to maintain order, as a rule, the best of order prevails.

And yet, there are a few well-known ruffians from New-York City, Troy and elsewhere, who gratify their brutal instincts whenever they think they can do so in safety. A few of these desperadoes have been chalked and ordered away; but more remain, a pest and a nuisance to all respectable people. Only a few nights ago, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a visitor named BURR, from Brooklyn, was attacked on Broadway, just opposite the ruins of the old United States, beaten insensible, and robbed of a gold watch, gold spectacles, and all the money he had upon his person; just how much that was cannot be ascertained yet, because the unfortunate victim has been in an unconscious state, at the house of a friend in Putnam-street, ever since, and there are hnt slight hopes of his recovery.

At abont the same time, three desperadoes, hailing from Troy, fell npon a respectable citizen named GLEASON, whom they choked and beat, and then robbed of all his valuables. They were snbsequently arrested through the exertions of officers DEAL, CASE and LEGGETT, and gave their names as BARNEY MCGEE, WM. A. ORVILLE and DENNIS DOWNING. They were sent to Ballston Spa for trial.

Two men named OSCAR COOK and HENRY C. BUCK, arrested by Officer JOHNSON day before yesterday, upon suspicion of having been concerned in a robbery, after examination, were discharged, the evidence not warranting the magistrate in holding them for trial.

VISITORS FOR THE SEASON.

Among the large number of visitors who have taken rooms at the Union Hotel are: A. T. Stewart, wife and servant, Judge Hilton, Recorder Hoffman and family, Rev. Gardner Spring and family, D. R. Martin and family, Wm. Black and daughters, Hon. H. J. Raymond, E. S. Sanford and family, Courtland F. Palmer and wife, George B. Pendleton, M. B. Brady and family, Mr. Van Schbef, Col. Green and family, Moses H. Grinnell and family, all of New-York. Dr. Tobey and family, Providence, R. I.; Geo. W. Taft and family, Buffalo, N. Y.; Geo. W. Allen and family, Milwaukee, Wis.; Stephen H. Alden and family, Albany, N. Y.; Stephen Ridgeby and lady, St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. Dr. Buddington, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Gov. Curtin of Pensylvania, Ex-District-Attorney Schumaker of Kings County.

On Saturday the Amherst College Glee Club gave a concert in the Leland Opera House, and had a very respectable house. The same night the club serenaded Gov. CURTIN, but he could not be induced to come out and make a speech to them.

FENCING ACADEMY.

With the visitors Prof. (*nee* Colonel) WYNDHAM'S fencing academy, in the Opera-house building, is a favorite place of resort, particularly by the Spanish gentlemen, during the cool morning hours. The professor having closed his academy in New-York for the Summer season, reopene here to accommodate his old pupils, many of whom are visiting the springs, and others who desire to practice or be instructed in the use of the small or any other kind of a sword.

The last was the most successful week yet of Mr. GRAU'e comedy season at the Leland Opera-house. He commences the present week with the romance of "A Poor Young Man," and will present a new piece every night. HERRMANN, the great Prestidigitateur, who has been astonishing everybody here by his private representations, will give an entertainment, with balls and hops, at all the hotels; and, with the other entertainments, visitors will be able to use up all their spare time.

E. A. P.

A Season of Panics and Excitements—A Visitor Meets a Sharper—The Result—The Races—Lieut.-Gen. Grant—The Leland Opera House.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Tuesday, July 25, 1865.

Resident Saratogians and visitors have been in a constant panic about one thing or another thus far during the whole season, rivaling Wall or State streets in this respect when Union successes in the field were as rare as men of wealth who obtained their money honestly, and in times when gold valuation was made most fickle by great rascals with ears on their shoulders and lesser ones who did their bidding, either end of the wires connecting the Capitol and the great financial centre of the country; the main difference being that while in one place the panic was felt as a mighty whirlwind, in the other it agitates the people as the ocean is moved by the laws of nature. In a word, the excitement created is just intense enough with the free use of mineral water to prevent ennui and a general stagnation of affairs. First of all there was the fire excitement—that monster of a shanty known as the "States," by those who wish to have it understood that they have traveled—had been burned to the ground in the day-time, and little else bnt the insurance on buildings, trees and shrubbery pertaining to the hotel saved; other hotels might burn at a more unseasonable hour, when to be caught in a room first floor from the roof would be decidedly unpleasant; rebel emisaries might burn some other hotel, reasoned timid people who do not realize how harmless dead lions are or a circumvented rascal; gradually this died away and next came a brief fear that there would not be accommodatione for all; bnt the gallant manager of the Union, by the execution of a herculean task, almost as wonderful in a mechanical way as the story of Aladdin, speedily removed this tronble. As the season fairly opened, and visitors crowded every train that came in, Madame Rumor had it that there was a secret clan of freebooters in our midst, ready at any moment to relieve ladies and gentlemen of whatever valuables they might happen to have about their persons. There was just enough truth in this to give probability to the story; hut the scientific Trojan, with the aid of New-York detectives, who came here for this purpose, relieved the town of a majority of these pests, by sending them back to more congenial places, like Troy and New-York; and the few whose presence is tolerated are under surveillance, and hence behave themselves as well as young men who are trained to good habits in the "City of Churches." Last week there was a panic about "garroters," and 9 o'clock was the latest hour considered safe for one to step off the piazza of a hotel. Those whose duties compelled them to walk the streets at a later hour did so with fear and trembling—looking over either shoulder, and behind every box and tree, and in every doorway, with knife or pistol or both in hand, expecting every moment to have an assassin's arms about their necks; wives and sweethearts, whose companions disappeared for a few moments in the labyrinthine halls and corridors of the hotel, would go about in a half distracted state, anxiously inquiring for the missing one. Married ladies made the garroters a bugaboo to keep their husbands from visiting the club-houses, springs, or the lake after dark; and to make them obedient and go to bed early, the morning air, they discovered, was very healthy, and to prepare for that early to bed was a necessity. This state of affairs ran on for a week, and quiet was only restored when the discovery had been made that the reports had a very small basis in truth. One man was assaulted and robbed while laboring under the influence of King Alcohol, and another similarly affected fell into the cellar of the defunct "States" Hotel. The police secured the robbers, and the trustees of the village intend to order the cellar fenced in, so it is to be hoped there will be no more reports about garroters.

But the most dangerous of all is the panic that has existed since that *Harrising* affair in Washington. The gents now understand why ladies wear daggers in their hair; secretly, but surely the crisis has arrived when man is in the power of woman, and she intends to use it. It is understood that the visiting ladies have held a secret caucus and decided: First, that man was made for woman; secondly, that any woman has an entailed right to any man upon whom she fixes her heart, provided the man of her choice walks to the springs with her twice, and each time partakes of Congress water; or round the park once, after drinking at the same spring, dances with her two evenings in succession: (public "hops," where money is paid are excepted,) promenades through the parlors and corridors twice in the same week, either before dinner or in the evening, sits at the table with her three times in any one week, steps on her train twice two days in succession, asks to speak with her alone once, riding out—if alone, once—with others three times during the season, and so on to nine hundred and ninety-nine; either one of which makes a man a lover, liable to be shot or stabbed if he fails to comport himself as a lover should. This is a horrible state of affairs.

I overheard, while passing through a hall to-day, a batch of girls conspiring against the life of a young man who paid his attentions last year to one of them. So the new law is an ex post facto one, and naturally one would suppose might be declared unconstitutional, unless there should happen to be a wiley judge on the bench. Already several young men have mysteriously disappeared; it is supposed they have been frightened away to some foreign country. Those who do remain, intend to retaliate by exposing all cases of fraud, such as young ladies wearing paste diamonds, false hair, somebody else's teeth, imitation thread lace, pinch-back jewelry, and in what bad taste they dress, the startling contrast of colors, gorgeous as butterflies; and, horror upon horrors, they intend to declare war against the universal tendency of ladies going through the streets with nothing but petticoats on below the waist. Think of a modest young woman rolling her dress up under the arms. But this panic will, I presume, subside some time or other, when something fresher comes up and engrosses the attention by being a novelty. The most irrepressible panic-creator is Maj. LELAND, of the Union. He keeps up a constant panic in the other hotels by producing a succession of novelties and startling effects, attracting all the visitors in town to the Union. Happy faculty; fortunate man. He has already had a ball, inaugurating the hotel; another the opera house; another for the ball-room; and when the new buildings, now in process of erection are completed, I presume there will be another opening ball. Every night and almost every day he has something going on to attract outsiders, as well as amuse and interest his own guests, until the Union has got to be a kind of ladies' and gentleman's exchange—the first place to look for an acquaintance, and, if in town, they are pretty sure to be here at some time during the twenty-four hours. GROVER, too, has been contributing largely to keep up a panic. Some wag the other day got up a panic about the Columbian Spring—that it was used by the Prodigal Son before returning to his anxious parient. But this is not well authenticated. We have had a Countess-panic, and that died away only after the withdrawal of the cause; the Hop-panic rages all the time; there is a Congress-water panic twice a day; a Hoop-panic, (and some ladies are now wearing them larger than ever—out of spite, I presume;) a Waterfall panic: and, as I write, a Dutchman is in a panic about *Norma*. She certainly ought to be able to "hear" him. I was in something of a panic myself, upon finding a slip of the letter mailed for the TIMES, last night, upon my table this morning. A few days hence, there will be a panic over the horse-races. But, after all, these are, in the end, harmless affairs, and while giving the crowd a subject to talk about, the time passes away comparatively in a pleasant manner to what it might were there no excitement, no scandal nor exciting rumors.

With the gentlemen, and many of the ladies, the same is true: little else is heard except horse-talk, just now. As the horses are all in training every morning, and therefore present, it is not unreasonable to suppose that there will be as large a crowd of people in Saratoga, on the 7th of next month, as were present at the great race between *Fashion* and *Peytona*, on Long Island, twenty-three years ago or thereabouts. That is the opinion of men who talk horse from one year's end to the other. Indeed, there are men here who can rattle off the pedigree of any horse known on the turf in this country for the last thirty years. The experience of any of these men, written out, would make quite an interesting volume. But more of horse anon.

One of the Cuban guests, a few days ago, while strolling near the Indian village, paid $50 for a little insight into New-York life. He was induced to bet on the "little joker," and, of course, lost. He bet a second time, to ascertain how it was done; lost again, and returned to his hotel, perfectly satisfied that Americans are a great people.

HERRMANN, probably the most expert *prestidigitateur* in the world, returns from Europe with a fresh budget of tricks, and is underlined on GROVER'S bills to appear in a few days at the Opera House. He has already given sufficient evidence of his skill to private parties, so that the whole town is all agog to see him perform, and he will undoubtedly be greeted with crowded houses.

The "Ticket-of-Leave Man" was produced by GROVER, to-night, with probably the best cast ever seen in this country. There was a fair house, and everything passed off admirably.

It is understood that Lieut.-Gen. GRANT and party will reach here to-morrow, and stop at the Union Hotel, with his old Staff Commissary, Major LELAND.

E. A. P.

Secretary Stanton and Our Prisoners.

One of the first articles written by Mr. DANA for the Chicago *Republican* is a denial of a statement of JUNIUS H. BROWNE, who was imprisoned a long time at the South with Mr. RICHARDSON, that Mr. STANTON is responsible for the sufferings of Union prisoners at the South. Mr. DANA, who was, until recently, Assistant Secretary of War, says:

"No man of all the thousands who languished in the cruelties of rebel bonds, can rightfully say that Mr. STANTON is responsible for one moment of his tortures. The truth is, that special efforts were made by the War Department to procure the release of Mr. BROWNE, and his companion, Mr. RICHARDSON; bnt those in power at Richmond were, for some reason of their own, unwilling to surrender them, and refused; and finally, after all other means had been exhausted, and when the notorious 'POLLARD, of Richmond,' (who had been released on his parole to negotiate the exchange of Messrs BROWNE and RICHARDSON for himself and some other Southern *literateur*, who had been captured by our forces,) had failed to return according to his promise, orders were given to Gen. BUTLER to seize and hold as hostages for these two gentlemen a number of prominent citizens of Virginia, who resided near enough to our lines to be within reach of a cavalry party. Messrs. BROWNE and RICHARDSON escaped before these orders were executed; but it is the fault of James A. SEDDON, and not of EDWIN M. STANTON, that they were not sooner at liberty."

The Detroit *Advertiser* says: "Gen. PRITCHARD, widely known as the leader of that party of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry who captured JEFF. DAVIS, has forwarded his official report of that event to the War Department, accompanied by affidavits of officers in company with him at the time, entirely exculpating him from the calumnious charges to which a Wisconsin Colonel has given the principal currency. Gen. PRITCHARD has asked permission to publish his report and accompanying documents, upon which he is willing to rest his vindication, which, we assure our readers, is complete. If, for any reason, the War Department shall decline to accede to Gen. PRITCHARD'S request, he will take other means of laying his case before the public. If the report of Gen. PRITCHARD is accepted by the War Department, as we have no doubt it will be, it will form the basis for the distribution among the interested members of the Fourth Cavalry, of the large reward offered by the government for the capture of JEFF. DAVIS."

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Reorganization of Industry in the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is of the highest importance for the country, both in a commercial and a political point of view, that the South should reorganize its industry the soonest possible. It is only by such reorganization that public tranquility can really be restored in the Southern States, and the business interests of both sections placed on a sound basis of prosperity.

If the Southern planters undertake, each individually, to reorganize their industrial operations, to borrow money in small sums at high rates of interest and for short periods, to hire negroes or whites, as best they can, amidst the confusion that reigns, they will proceed slowly and with great difficulty. Destitution will reign, distrusts and hatreds will be engendered, and there will exist, we greatly fear, a state of general feud and robbery. It is of the highest importance that all this should be avoided; that the South should engage at once in producing the great staples which the whole civilized world requires, give occupation to its population—the poor whites as well as the blacks—and to see before it an era of hope and prosperity.

The planters must combine; all the men of business capacity must unite, and by some well-concerted plan, undertake the great work of reorganizing labor in the South. If the work is left to isolated, individual effort, it will require years to accomplish it; in the mean time, thousands will sink under the task, while the business, and probably the politics of the whole country, will be disturbed.

We presented, in a previous article, a plan which we believe would meet the present disorganized state of Southern industry. We proposed that the planters form joint-stock companies, put in their plantations at a fair valuation, issue stock for the same, together with an additional amount for working capital, and prosecute their operations on joint-stock principles.

Now, how can the capital be obtained, and promptly, for the companies, so that the planters could commence by December next the planting of cotton?

We would recommend the following plan, which, we believe, would meet with entire success, if properly managed. A few planters of wealth, of high standing, and of known business ability, should, in each of the cotton States, combine and form committees or associations for the purpose of organizing companies and directing operations. This would inspire confidence, create unity of action, and attract the attention of men everywhere interested in cotton manufactures. The committees would communicate with each other, and form a general Southern association. It would be the duties of the committees in each State to see, first, that the lands were appraised at a moderate valuation; second, that the strictly necessary amounts of making capital only were called for; third, that all certificates of stock were properly issued and registered, so that over-issues and other frauds should be rendered impossible; fourth, that all engagements made with the laborers should be honorably carried out, and a uniform system of such engagements established. The general association would open books of subscription, and establish agencies in our Northern cities, and in Liverpool, London, Paris and Hamburgh. It would then invite capitalists, merchants and manufacturers to cooperate with them in the business of cotton growing, and in securing to the world the advantages of an abundant supply, and at cheap rates. The association should find, if possible, a Jay Cooke to take the management of its negotiations. If they are efficiently directed, a hundred millions could easily be secured by the 1st of December next, and all the capital that may be required the year following. The planters might, if they found it necessary, adopt some method of State action in obtaining and securing loans. We think that the General Government even might, in the interest of the whole country, advance at once a hundred millions, taking as security either the guarantee of the States, the stock of the companies or an export duty on cotton.

The project, we are aware, will present at the first glance many difficulties, for everything new wears in the beginning a dubious aspect; bnt the emergency is great—greater than is now supposed—and new and prompt remedies are required. If labor is not reorganized in the South, and promptly, the results will be want, starvation, disease and untold cruelty to the blacks; in fact, a state of smothered anarchy and chaos will reign. It appears to us that even President JOHNSON and Secretary MCCULLOCH might take this subject in hand, and by encouraging and aiding the influential men of the South, who are now visiting Washington to devise ways and means of political reconstruction, enable them to devise at the same time means of industrial reorganization.

PROGRESS.

Reorganization of States.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Saturday, July 22.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have long been a subscriber to your paper, and have always read with interest the views of "A Veteran Observer," and will say that his last observations, upon the return of the rebel States to political power, strikes the key-note of the minde of the people in this part of the State. We were addressed on the Fourth of July by two men, both of great prominence, who, before the war, were as near at antipodes in their political views as possible, (I allude to ex-Gov. DAVID TON, our own neighbor, and Hon. SAMUEL GALLOWAY, of Columbus,) was surprised to find how nearly they coincided in their views in regard to the reorganization of the rebel States, and how unanimous was the echo of public opinion. The fact is, the *people* are disinclined to allow either negro or rebel suffrage, as both alike require education.

THE WEST.

Opinion in North Carolina.

WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following appeared in several of the morning papers of this date:

"The Raleigh *Progress* says that the native (white) element in that region openly threaten that as soon as the troops are withdrawn, they will hang all loyal white men and all negroes."

The writer of the above paragraph must have been very much mistaken in his estimate of the loyal feeling in the State.

Having been there since the occupation of Fort Fisher by our forces, and having traveled extensively through the State, and made extensive inquiries as to the loyal feeling in that community, I do not hesitate to say that the great mass of the citizens are as loyal as they are in any State in the whole Union.

The idea that a small number of aristocrats are to hang the whole State, including the negroes, is simply ridiculous. Beside, a large number of the so-called aristocrats are known to be among the most uncompromising Union men in the country.

There are many gentlemen of the highest standing, from various parts of the State, now in this city, who will cheerfully affirm the above facts.

By giving a place to the above in your columns, you will confer a great favor upon the citizens of the State.

Other papers that have published the above paragraph are requested to copy this notice.

J. B.

The Provisional Governors of South Carolina and Georgia.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 24, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reading the speeches of Mr. B. L. PERRY, now Governor of South Carolina, (and I cannot see any excuse in the fact that it was made before he knew he was appointed, as he must have then spoken as he really felt,) and Gov. JOHNSON, of Georgia, the bitter denunciations of the "Yankee Soldiers," and our government, made by the rebels at Richmond now daily, and getting more bold in their demonstrations, and as a friend just returned from Richmond informed me he heard several at the Spottswood House say they would yet clear these d—d Yankees ont of the South, and all sorts of bitter epithets, and, as he remarked, "it made him heart-sick" to see, in view of all this, (as government officials know it,) the President pardoning Gen. (rebel) ANDERSON, proprietor of the "Tredegar Works," a wealthy man, and one of the most infinential rebels, had bolstered up the Confederacy more than any other man in it, by money, cannon, &c., *and he pardoned!* What does all this leniency mean? Is it not disheartening to all truly loyal men? the more notorious the rebel, the more chance of his receiving a pardon. *So it seems.* The *internal* FOREST has applied for a pardon, and doubtless will, if he has not already, received it, *Fort Pillow notwithstanding, &c., &c.* Then, to conclude it all, the apparent policy is to exclude the freedmen from voting, or having a voice in the reorganization of the rebel States, who, as a mass, are far more intelligent than the "poor whites of the South. Although not allowed to vote, they are to be *represented* in Conventions, and the National and State Legislatures

If represented, by virtue of these being added to the census from which the number of representatives is made up from, is it just that they should not have a vote to say who should represent them? If the President can designate the white voter loyal from disloyal, why not qualify the freedman also? I firmly believe that if the freedmen are excluded from voting in the reorganization of this Southern (rebel) States, and be represented (as they will be in every case) by rebels, that the day is not far distant when repudiation of our national debt will be made, as we have evidence sufficient that the Northern doughfaces are not extinct. I hope and pray sincerely that this war is not going to result in such a farce.

Yours, truly, an old patron of the TIMES,

E. E. THORNE.

Distress at the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would ask permission through your columns to urge upon the attention of our people, our government and every philanthropical heart in the country, the fearful destitution and the coming horror in many sections of the South. Unless something is done, and that quickly—done too, with large and most systematic effort—tongue cannot tell the frightful scenes which will be enacted through a large portion of the South, the coming months, and especially through the Winter. There have been frequent allusions to this in the papers, but I have never seen the case broadly and clearly stated with the proper address. The call for a renewing of our Sanitary Fairs and the great heart-throb of the people in charitable work is imperative. Unless some such great and powerful effort is made there will be more suffering through the South than ever was prevented by our sanitary fairs in the army. This suffering, too, among women, children and little tender babes. Oh! Sir, if you could see, and those who read could know the destitution, want and misery even now experienced by thousands who have no means of even making known their wants, and they those who heretofore have never wanted for luxuries, the hearts of all would bleed.

As a proof of this I ask of you the publication of the inclosed extracts from a private letter, not written for publication, but by one who has suffered the horrors of a war, and is now suffering the dread of the starvation of his wife and little ones, and they helpless. Be it remembered, these people have no money, no prosperity, and even with the drought raging many districts, no supplies of any kind. Nailed to their soil,

well meant, and, as I thought, all right; but why not give some others of the city dealers a small hit; for instance, the grocers, tea-dealers, (sugar wholesale,) and especially the gas companies; where is there as great an imposition practiced as in tha gas business; when coal was no higher, and as high as it is now, and most of the time higher, gas was furnished to consumers at 25 cents per 100 feet; now the consumer must pay 32 cents per 100 feet, and pay the internal revenne tax besides, so that the company makes a clear profit of 7 cents above tha exorbitant profit realized at 25 cents. Why not make a dash at some of the moneyed monopolies of the city as well as attack the poor butchers, bakers, milkmen and some others of the same cast. YANKEE.

P. S.—Please try your hand at some of those, especially the gas companies. I read yonr paper every morning, and would liks to see something abont those skinning mills.

The New-York Market System.

ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., July, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with mnch interest the recent communications and editorials on the food qnestion, and being the owner of some fifty acres of land within 10 miles of New-York, City capable of producing all the ordinary vegetables used thers, with any quantity of chickens, eggs, lambs, calves, etc. I thought it wonld interest you to know how much I get wholesals for what I raise, and so write. Well, Mr. Editor, I don't get anything. It does not pay me to raise any mors than I cousume in my family. I did formerly, once in a while, try a load of something that I had in surplus, and many of my neighbors have tried it as a regular thing, hnt we all find that the return is very meagre for the labor and privstion endured; so that I am content now to let any surplus I may have be wasted rather than spend my time and means, and so vex my soul when I sell it, with so little return. And throughont this section the farmers are many of them quitting the raising of produce for New-York City. Nor is it probable that they will resnma the bnsiness, unless greater facilities are granted them in the city to dispose of their prodncts.

Mr. Editor, take a walk yourself down into the vicinity of Washington Market shont 10 or 11 o'clock at night, of a pleasant evening, (I won't ask you to go on a rainy night, thongh the marksman must,) and you will see tha streets even at that hour already lined with the farmers' wagons, with produce awaiting the opening of the morning market. Thors ha must stay all night, sleeping in his wagon or on cellar doors as best he may. There for the pnrpose of securing a place to sell his prodncts as early as possible, for he is not allowed to remain after 9 o'clock in the morning. For thongh your city anthorities may wink at some infractions of the law, and we country people have heard they do, yet their eyes are always wide open for any of our wagons found on the street after 9 o'clock in the morning. And this whether produce is sold or not, thongh probably one-half of those who are buyers are not an hour out of bed, and have not fully got through with their breakfast at this hour; much less thought of what vegetables or meats they will need for dinner.

The market vegetable prodncer's life is, therefore, a hard one, and bnt few can stand it for more than a very few years, to go, night after night, as they have to under this plan, to make it profitable, without breaking down in health, or finding the evil consequences so serions that they withdraw from the business. Those who thus go regularly, and ars in prominent positions at an early hour in the morning, generally obtain fair prices for their produce, say *about one-half the retail price.* Thus, when green corn is 25 cents a dozen at retail, they will get $1 a hundred, and from $1 50 to $1 75 a hushel for tomatoes, when they retail from 10 to 12½ cents a quart, other things of the kind in proportion. Potatoes and other less perishable vegetables, the difference is not so great, the retail profit being then about 50 per cent. But when the producer is an outsider or interloper, who simply brings in a load of any surplus he may have, arriving at 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning, and without a stand or place to sell, except as he can catch a chance in the middle of the street, he will rarely realize over one-third to three-eights of the retail price.

Give the producer an opportunity to sell his prodnctions direct to the consumer, as is done in Philadelphia and most oities, an1 you will reduce the cost of food one-half, besides having it cleaner and fresher.

The present market system, suited only to a small village where everybody could go to the river shore and buy from the boats, originated when there was no convenient way to l ring wagons over the rivers, and from necessity the produce was all brought in sloops, and periaugers, and the market was on the banks of the rivers. The only strange manner about the system is thet the citizens have borno with it so long, but that is probably owing to the large Knickerbocker element in our population, with whom no custom grows obsolete.

The wide avennes np town give very favorable locations for the improved arrangement of permitting the producers to sell direct to the consumer, say Avenues B, First, Third, Seventh and Ninth, and perhaps sections of others.

In other cities the nse of a street for market purposes, when under proper regulations, a faithful superintendent, and the market closed and street cleaned at 12 o'clock, always enhances the valne of property for business purposes. The owners and occupants of retail stores in North Second and npper part of Market streets in Philadelphia, would think it a great loss to have the markets removed from those streets.

My communication le already too long, and i will defer any further details to another time, only remarking that under such a system the farmer brings in from time to time whatever he may have to sell—a few dozen eggs, dressed chicksns, fresh butter, a dressed lamb, or calf, or young pig, in counection with his vegetables.

Coming in contact with the consumer, who can appreciate eny extra nicety and cleanliness in preparing his provisions, there is a constant inducement to have everything clean and fresh—an inducement lacking when the articles are sold wholesale to middlemen.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

Building Societies—Can Cheap and Elegant Houses be Had?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The two short articles which appeared in the TIMES, relating to the above subject, are important, and touch a subject now vital to the welfare and interests of all people in our city. Could joint stock companies be formed to erect large, elegant and scientifically planned edifices, with complete suites of apartments in them—suites more complete and comfortable than those in our first-class hotels—owned by the stockholders, a new era would be introduced into domestic architecture. I have examined the subject carefully, and from plans and estimates which have been made, I am convinced that a person, by investing $5,000, would secure a residence far superior in every respect to one for which he would now pay $1,500 rent. Domestic architecture has made no progress from the earlier times; details have been effected, hnt no new plan or mode of building has been devised. Onr present manner of building is to a .cally sciantific method what the old stage was, or perhaps tbe ox-cart is to the railroad. It is very desirable that the rich should take the initiative. If they set the example, it would be rapidly followed; it would become fashionable; a great point to be gained. If twenty gentlemen were to unite, taking from $20,000 to $30,000 stock each, making a total capital of half a million, a little palace, complete in all its appointments, could be built. Then, at a salary of $2,500, they could employ a capable manager—some experienced and gentlemanly hotel-keeper—who would take charge of the establishment, and keep it in tha best style. Everything should be furnished at cost price. As purchases would be made at wholesale, all articles supplied could be of the best quality, and furnished at the cheapest rates. Among other items, I will venture to anirm, from experience in wine districts in Europe, that wines, paid here at from $10 to $30 per dozen, would be supplied at from $4 to $10, provided the foreign purchasee were properly made. The familiee could take their meals in their own rooms, although an elegant public dining hall should be fitted np, with private tables for the families that preferred to resort to it. A family of, say five persons, could, under a perfectly methodized system, live far better on $2,500 a year, than they now can do on $5,000 or $6,000. The system contemplates transferring the palatial clubhouses of London to New-York, and enlarging them for the use of families.

The Auxiliary Post-offices.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 26, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Would yon not direct the attention of the city Postmaster to the necessity of a modification of the rules governing the auxiliary post-offices, (Station P. O.?) Last evening, at about 8 o'clock, I want to one to post a letter to the European steamer, whose mails closed at 7 A. M. the next morning. I fonnd the door closed, and, after much research, in an obscure and out-of-the-way place, a hole which I conceived might lead to the interior, and was probably intended for letters; but could ascertain nothing relative to the time letters confided to its Nepenthian jaws would be taken to the central *Gothic* (vernac. for barbarous) office. An apothecary, in the neighborhood, informed me that letters were taken away about 8 o'clock A. M. Now "they manage these things better in France." Each Post-office station keeps open for the sale of stamps from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.; and every "carrier" is obliged to be constantly furnished with every description of stamp, and the Post-office tariff and mail hours. Every station and Post-office box has conspicuously displayed the hours for collecting the letters, and, by the simple substituting a figure, announcing that the collection *has been* made. The letters also bear the stamp, with date and hour, of the office at which they *are received*, and thus indicate where letters have laid over; as they sometimes do for three weeks between Washington and Boston. The Post-office box has a light on the inside and can be seen.

With sentiments of great consideration, I have tha honor to remain your obedient servant, B.

Milk.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Not obtaining any satisfaction from the driver, I called on tha owner of the milk wagon which delivers us our daily fluid. I said to him gold is fifty cents less than it was a year ago and feed is abnndant and good, yet you charge your customers as much, if not more, for milk, as when tha drought had nearly destroyed tha pastures last Summer. To this he replied that the farmers were to blame, for they still kept np the old price. That the railroad companies charged one and a half cents per quart freight; and, qneerest of all, that the cans usually ran six quarts short, it being the custom to buy by the can, which it was presumed contained the number of qnarts called and paid for.

Do any of your readers know of other excuses?

YORKVILLE.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

THE MININO STOCK ROBBERY.

JOSEPH BENEDICT and THOMAS MCCUE were arraigned before Justice DODGE yesterday, on a charge of stealing a diamond breastpin and fifty-five shares of the capital stock of the Delaware Gold and Silver Mining Company, valned at $5,500, from WILLIAM P. ELLSWORTH, on the 18th inst. The mining stock belonged to Messrs. WOLFE & Co., No. 20 Exchange-place, by whom ELLSWORTH was employed. It appears that tha complainant entered a ladies' car at the Thirtieth-street depot of the Hndson River Railroad Company. He was ordered out by BENEDICT, a brakeman. He refneed to go, when, as BENEDICT asserted, MCCUE ejected him. During the struggle it is alleged that the diamond pin and bonds were stolen. Officer IRVINO subsequently learned that MCCUE had sndeavored to negotiate the bonds. MCCUE and BENEDICT were arrested, and yesterday Justice DODGE committed them for examinetion. The bonds were returned to the owners by a man who claimed and received a reward of $500, which had been offered for their recovery.

A CHAPTER OF ROBBERIES.

ELIZABETH MCINTYRE and FRANCIS A. WHEELER were arraigned betore Justice DODGE yesterday, on a charge of stealing $70 from JEAN BAUDOUINE, a Frenchman living at No. 47 Wooster-street. The complainant alleges that a few nights ago he entered a house of ill-fame in Broome-street, in company with the woman. In the morning the woman had disappeared, and the money also. On searching the house he could find no ons bnt WHEELER, who pretended to know nothing of the transaction. The complainant informed Officers CHRISTIE and PLODGE, of the Eighth Precinct, of his loss, and the officers arrested the accused. The woman acknowledged that she had stolen the money, and said that she had given $30 to WHEELER. She returned $30 to the complainant. WHEELER said ELIZABETH had offered him $20, but he refused to accept it. Justice DODGE committed the accused for trial.

MRS. SUSAN YOEMANS, keeper of a house of ill-fame in Green-street, ELIZABETH SMITH, JENNIE GRAY, EMMA BROWN and FRANCIS WILSON, were arraigned before Justice DODGE yesterday on a charge of stealing $60 from JULIUS WELLER, of No. 767 Broadway. The complainant alleges that while asleep on a longus in the house of Mre. YOEMANS, the money was taken from his pocket. Justice DODGE committed the prisoners for examination.... JAMES CORCROFT was arraigned before Justice DODGE on a charge of stealing $40 from JOHN CAMMEYER a discharged soldier. The complainant alleges That on Wednesday night, while passing the corner of Broadway and Reade-street, he was accosted by the accused, who stole his pocket-book. Justice DODGE committed the accused for trial. The money was not recovered.

JAMES DYER, colored, was arraigned before Justice DODGE, yesterday, on a charge of robbing DAVID JOHNSTON, also colored. Judge DODGE committed the accused for trial.

Coronars' Inquests.

A LUNATIC COMMITS SUICIDE.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner COLLIN held an inqnest at No. 197 West Twentieth-street, on the body of WM. WALKER, a lunatic, who committed suicide by taking Paris green. It is said that deceased has been deranged for over a year, and that during the past nine months he has been an inmate of a lunatic asylum. He was granted a leave of absence and returned to his home. On Tuesday night, during the absence of his relatives, WALKER discovered some poison in a closet, which had been purchased for the purpose of killing roaches. The lunatic swallowed a portion of the poison, and was seized with severe vomiting. He afterward confessed to his sister that he had taken the poison, but said that the people were after him, and compelled him to take it, or they would cut him in pieces. Mr. WALKER died on Wednesday morning. The jury fonnd that the deceased came to his death "by the effects of poisoning by Paris green, taken while deranged."

Mr. WALKER was 34 years of age and a native of New-York. He was formerly attached to Duryee's Zouaves.

Funeral of Rev. Edwin R. Cook.

The funeral of Rev. ENWIN R. COOK, the rector of the Wainwright Memorial Church, corner of Waverley-place and Hammond-street, took place at the church yesterday at 2 P. M., and was attended by a large concourse of people, among them a large representation of the clergy. Rev. Dr. MUHLENBURG, Rev. SAMUEL HOLLIN$WORTH, of Portchester, and Rev. WM. C. WINSLOW, of this city, were the officiating clergymen. Dr. MUHLENBURG made a few appropriate and touching remarks, and the solemn service of the Episcopal Church lent its effect to the occasion. Many hundreds passed around the coffin to take a farewell look of a faithful and successful minister of the gospel. The remains were taken to Trinity Cemetery, where they were interred after a brief service by Rev. Mr. WINSLOW. On Sunday forenoon a discourse appropriate to the occasion, will be delivered by Rev. Mr. WINSLOW, and it is hoped that Rev. Dr. VINTON will hereafter furnish a funeral discourse on the lamented dead.

Fire in Fifty-first-Street.

Shortly before 12 o'clock on Wednesday night a fire was discovered in the large frame building No. 262 West Fifty-first-street, occopied by MYER MORANGE as a flock factory. Tha fire broke out in the drying-room, and owing to the inflammable materiale with whieb the building was stored, the premises were soon enveloped in flames and reduced to ruins.

Loss on stock end machinery about $15,000. The building belonged to Mr. MOTT, foot of Fifty-fourth-street, North River, who sustained a loss of $3,000; insurance not ascertained.

The flames also communicated to a small frame building on the rear of lot No. 657 Ninth-avenue, owned by Mr. SMALL, living corner of Horetio and Washington streets, and soon reduced it to ashes. The fire continued to spread, and communicated to a rear building attached to the pottery of Mr. TERSH, Nos. 257 and 259 West Fiftieth-street, involving a loss of $2,000; insnred in the Knickerbocker Insurance Company for $1,300.

A frame barn belonging to Mrs. SHARP was damaged to the amount of $600. A stable belonging to F. CLAUSMAN, in Fiftieth-street, was also much damaged. At the time the fire broke out a high wind was blowing from tha West, which threatened to take the fire to the dwellings on the avenue. Steamer No. 1, under command of Capt. SLOTT, of tha Twenty-second Precinct, and his officers, was quickly on the spot and soon a powerful stream was directed on the burning buildings. Tho Fire Department also did good service in extinguishing the flames.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—On Wednesday night an effort was made to pass a large number of counterfeit $10 bills on the Thompson Bank of Thompson, Conn. The police soon learned the fact, and gave storekeepers notice, and the villains were foiled in the attempt. The bills are well executed and calculated to deceive good judges of money in the evening. SALOMON P. STODDARD, a lawyer, was arrested by Officer KELLY, of the Twentieth Precinct; LOUIE L. ANGEL, a clerk, 32 years of age, was arrested by Officer DANIEL, of the Eighth Precinct, and THOS. GOLDEN, an expressman, was arrested by Officer HENDERSON, of the Eighth Precinct, for passing the bills.

INCOME TAX EIGHTH DISTRICT.—The Collector of the Eigbth District desires ns to say to the liege citizens who are anxious to give the government the benefit of their tithe offerings, that he is now prepared to give receipts for the income tax of all residents between Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth streets, and Fonrth and Sixth avenues. The office is at No. 923 Broadway.

REPAIRS TO PAVEMENTS.—The following proposals for repairing street pavements during the period from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, 1865, were opened at the Croton Aqnednct Department yesterday: M. Murray, $77,000; McCool & Warnock, $72,500; R. Jardine, $83,000; C. Gnidet, $85,000; Bradbury, (informal,) $80,000; Wm. Heaney & Halliday, $83,500; C. Keyes, $82,000. No award has yet been made.

TESTIMONIAL.—The New-York Typographical Society, in appreciation of the exertions of their ex-President, WM. MCCREA, Esq., have procured a very handsome testimonial for presentation to that gentleman. It may be seen in the window of B. W. MERRIAM & Co., No. 577 Broadway. Tha penmanship, executed by Mr. HIRAM DIXON, of the Adams Express Company, is a rare specimen of art.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Decision under the Internal Revenue Law.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The Collectors of Internal Revenne having laid before the commissioners several complaints against delinqnent persons and firms for not taking out licenses, either from oversight, neglect or on supposition that they had them, ft so happened that a number of lawyers were arreated and brought before the commissioner, and their plea of defence or excuse was listened to with marked attention by the court.

In two or three instances, without mentioning names, these members of the bar claimed that a copartnerehip or firm license exempted the individual members of the firm from getting out a separate license, and thought this proceeding of the collectore was unjustifiable, and an outrage. The District Attorney and collectors hold to a contrary opinion, and called upon the commissioner to pass npon the question, which he decided as follows:

OSBORN, Commissioner—It appears that sections 74 and 79 of the act of Congress passed June 30, 1864, and by virtue of which these proceedings are instituted, are tho principal sections or provisione of the Internal Revenne Law that relate materially to these charges.

Tha controverey arises chiefly with reference to the construction of the two sections, what is the literal meaning of the phraseology used.

Section 74 declares, "That in every license to be taken ont under or by authority of this act, shall be contained and set forth the purpose, trade, business or profession for which such license is granted, and the name and place of abode of the person or persons taking out the same; * * * * * and (except in the case of anctioneers and peddlers) the place at which the trade, business or profession for which such license is granted shall be carried on. Provided that a license granted under this act shall not authorize the person or persons, (except lawyers, physicians, surgeons, dentists, cattle-brokers, horse-dealers and anctioneers,) or firm, company or corporation mentioned therein, to exercise or carry on the trade, business or profession specified in such license in any other place than that mentioned therein, or otherwise provided."

Now, it seems to me that this section and its proviso relate to the contents of a license, and the place where certain trades, business or profession may be carried on; what classes of business are restricted to the locality specified in the license, and what classes are authorized to be carried on elsewhere, beside the place mentioned in the license.

But section 79 relates to the way and manner in which certain trades or business may be exercised or carried on, either by individuals or by firm company or corporation.

Here is the language of the section: "Any number of persons, except lawyers, conveyancers, claim agents, physicians, surgeons, dentists, cattle-brokers, horse-dealers and peddlers carrying on such business in copartnership, may transact such business at the place specified in their license, and not otherwise."

I hold that Congress intended by this provision to authorize persons to transact business under a firm company or corporation other than the excepted classes mentioned in the section, at the place mentioned in the license; tor if any other construction is to be given, lawyers, claim agents, &c., are prohibited from exercising their profession or business in the place specified in their license, and are licensed to do business elsewhere only.

Now if we look at the 74th section we find that Congress not only prescribes what the license shall contain, but grants authority for the persons and firms to do business, thereby avoiding the necessity of a separate enabling clause. Therefore if section 74 describes what shall be contained in a license, the place where business shall be done, what classes of business are confined to certain localities, and what are nnrestricted, and at the same time granting the right to do business, then section 79 must have a different construction, or be an obvious repetition of Section 74. The qualifying words in section 79 are, "carrying on such business in copartnership," and the words "may transact such business at the place specified in their license," mean the person or persons acting in copartnership are authorized to exercise their business in copartnership, except lawyers, claim agents, &c., who are denied that privilege, and must get ont a separate license. There is the construction I give to the law, irrespective of the vague phraseology which the defendants claim admit of another interpretation.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

HOSPITALITY BADLY REQUITED.

John Regan, aged about 25, was charged with stealing a silver watch worth $30, the property of Edward Kelly. Witness said: I lost a silver watch worth $30 on the 12th of May; it was taken by the prisoner Regan; at the time it was taken, there was nobody in the room but him, my wife and myself; I took him into the room, and gave him lodgings that night; at 4 o'clock in the morning I saw the watch hanging there, and he got up shortly after, and left; at six o'clock I awoke and found he was gone, and so was the watch; I would like very much, however, to let him go—I forgive him.

Judge Dowling—That is very good for you, but a man that betrays such hospitality as you extended to him must be had at heart. Guilty: Penitentiary two months.

ASSAULTED IN THE COURT-HOUSE.

In this case the defendant, Peter Ahern, was arrested about 1 o'clock in the morning, for being drunk and disorderly, and was conveyed to the station-house. About 7 in the morning he was taken before Justice SHANDLEY, who committed him as well as a companion of his for disorderly conduct. The prisoner was taken from the court-room to the keepers, and as he was about to be transferred to a cell, he turned suddenly round and struck Policeman Christopher Dooley a terrible blow on the jaw. These were the facts in the case. The court found him guilty, sentenced him to two months in the penitentiary, and fined him $25.

CAME DRUNK TO THE BAR.

Henry Hanson was charged with assaulting his wife, Louisa. Somehow, the accused was at large, although no bail-piece was with the papers. The accused promptly made his appearance at the bar—that is, as quick as a drunken man could wend his way to the bar. His counsel asked a postponement, to enable him to obtain an important witness. The court granted the request of counsel, by locking Mr. Hanson up on the charge of being drunk.

A CURIOUS CASE.

Isabella Hamilton, a plain-looking servant girl, was charged with stealing a rar el satchel that contained property to the amount of $25, the property of Ann Misner. Witness said: I lost a satchel containing a silk skirt, a white waist, some underclothing, a silk mantilla and a black shawl.

Q.—Who took them? A.—I can't say, but I believe she took them.

Q.—Your property? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you got any witness that can swear she took it? A.—No.

Q.—Have you seen it since? A.—No.

District-Attorney Bedford.—Then why do you suspect this woman?

Witness—She was there as cook, and she asked to go out at night about seven o'clock.

Q.—When did you last see the cloak? A.—At ten o'clock; she never came back.

Mr. Bedford said if these were the facts, they proved the innocence rather than the guilt of the prisoner, as she saw her property two hours after the accused had left the house.

Judge Dowling said the officer might throw some light on the matter. Possibly she was seen coming from the house by the officer.

Policeman *Robert D. Dinsmore* deposed: About a quarter past twelve o'clock, on the 21st, the prisoner came to me and wanted to know where she could get a place to lodge; I told her there was no place except the station-house; she had a black glazed satchel and a band-box tied with a handkerchief; this was at the corner of One Hundredth-street and Broadway.

Q.—Did this lady see this property since? A.—No.

Q.—How do you know it was that lady's satchel? A.—I don't know.

Q.—All you know is this girl had a satchel, and to whom it belonged you don't know? A.—That's all. The prisoner was acquitted.

A DETERMINED ROWDY.

David Woodwrath, a very genteelly dressed young man, was charged with assaulting and cutting with a knife, Edward Schwartz, a peaceable German gentleman. Complainant asked to have the case withdrawn as the accused was at the time of the occurrence under the influence of liquor. Witness stated, through an interpreter, that prisoner came up and kicked at him, and then drew a knife and stabbed at him, but it only cut the pants; when the knife came up at him he kind of bent himself, and thus he probably saved his life. The knife struck the abdomen, and as the court remarked, had it gone one-eighth of an inch further, the complainant would have been a corpse.

John S. Peacock thus described the occurrence: I happened to be standing on the corner, and the prisoner was on the corner. He came out and sat on the threshold of the door and a man coaxed him away and he sat down at a butcher's door, and the next I saw him draw a knife on the gentleman, as he came out of a lager-bier store, and said there's the ——. He then made a kick at him and then made a plunge at him with the knife. The complainant had never seen the prisoner before. Guilty; penitentiary six months.

YOUNG TILL THIEVES.

John Sheridan aged 12, and Thomas McDonald aged 9, were charged with stealing the till of Louis Ruff. Witness said. The two boys came into the store, and when they found they could not steal the money ont of the drawer they took the drawer itself. The little fellow sneaked behind the counter, drew the drawer out as gently as he could, and passed it over the counter to the biggest boy. I gave chase, and caught them. Both were found guilty. Sheridan was sent to the House of Refuge, and judgment was suspended in the case of McDonald.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.

James Irveny, *alias* George Wallace, reported by the police to be one of the most desperate rowdies of the Eighth Ward, was charged with assaulting Policeman John Crown, of the Eighth Precinct. The officer said: Patroling my post, I saw him insulting ladies in Greene-street. I told him to give over his misconduct, when he made a very obscene remark. I then took hold of him by the back of the neck, and he gave a sudden jerk, and mashed my fingers. He then ran into the street, pnt his hand in his pocket, and said he would shoot me. I followed him into a public house, and had him arrested.

Judge DOWLING—You are the standing bnlly for the women of the Eighth Ward. You prowl around that ward at all hours of the day and night. You are so bad that the magistrate who committed you speaks of you; you could not behave yourself in court.

Sentence six months and fined $50.

AN INSANITY CASE.

Anna Mensel, a modest-looking German woman, attired in widow's weeds, was charged with stealing $15, the property of Lisette Wessgerber. Complainant was very reluctant to prosecute, as she thought prisoner was not in her right senses.

Question—When did yon first think she was insane—before or since she took your things? Answer—Before; she acted funny; sometimes she would speak pretty fair, and then she would turn off on another subject.

District-Attorney Bedford refused to prosecute further, stating that he deemed it safer to discharge the prisoner. She was accordingly discharged.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 27, 1865.

$25,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s	C.	105⅛	805	At. Mail S. Co	166
42,000	do.	C.	105⅛	50	Erie R. Pref	89⅛
15,000	U. S. 6s, '81	C.	107	100	Hudson Riv. R.	115½
50,000	U.S.5s,10-40s	C.	97⅛	700	do	115
10,000	U. S.6s, 1 yr. Cer.			500	do	114⅝
	New issns		97½	300	do	114⅛
75,000	do		97½	1000	Reading R.	107
1,000	Kentucky 6s		96	200	do	107⅛
13,000	Mo. State 6s		72	3550	do	107½
7,000	Mo.6s, Pacific R. Issue		72	540	do	107⅝
1,000	Conn. State 6s		96	1000	do	108
20,000	Ohio & M. Cer.		25½	100	do	s30 107
2,000	do		25½	500	do	107⅝
2,000	Erie 4th M.		98	400	do	2d call 108½
1,000	Hnd. Riv. 1st M.		104½	150	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pref.	40
2,000	Chic. & A. Inc. Bs.		88	150	Mich. Cen. R.	109⅝
1,000	Amer. Gold		143½	300	do	109⅝
150	Fourth Nat. Bank		101	1000	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	67
100	Canton Co.		41½	100	do	b30 67½
300	do		41½	200	do	b30 67⅛
100	do		41½	2500	Clave. & Pitts.	74
300	do		41½	3600	do	74⅛
100	Del. & H. C. C.		134	500	do	s30 74
100	Cum. Coal Pr.		44	50	do	73⅝
200	do		43⅞	400	Chic. & N. W.	28
100	do		43⅞	200	do	28⅛
400	American Coal		65	100	do	23⅞
300	Quick. Min. Co		58½	200	do	28⅛
100	do	s10	59⅛	100	do	s30 28
300	Bruns. C'y Land Co.		11	300	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	64
100	do		10⅝	1800	do	61⅛
50	N. Y. Cen.		96½	200	do	64⅛
100	do		96⅝	2500	do	64½
200	do		96⅝	100	Cleve. & Tol.	102
1300	do		97	200	do	102⅛
5	do		98	100	do	102⅝
700	Erie Railway		98⅛	500	do	103
1000	do		96⅝	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	73
2500	do		98	700	do	103⅝
2500	do		97⅞	200	do	103½
500	do		97⅝	100	do	103⅞
500	do		97⅛	450	Mil. & P. du C. R.	40
25	do		97	1000	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	100
100	do	s10	96	100	do	b30 100
100	do	s30	96	300	do	99⅜
100	do	s30	94⅞			

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81	R.	107	200	Reading R.	107⅛
4,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s	C.	105⅛	1000	do	107⅜
14,000	do		105⅜	200	do	s30 106⅞
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	O.		200	do	s10 107
	New Issne		104⅛	50	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	64
20,000	Ohio & M. C		25⅛	400	do	63⅝
50,000	do		25⅛	1500	Mich. S. & N. I.	66⅞
100	Quick. Min. Co		57⅛	500	Olsve. & Pitts	73
300	Mariposa M. Co		13⅛	100	do	72⅝
200	Bruns. Land Co		10⅜	10	do	70
50	do		10⅛	100	Chic. & N. W.	s30 28⅛
800	N. Y. Cen. R.		96⅛	600	Chi. & R. I.	106
200	Erie Railway		98⅜	10	do	105½
50	do		98⅝	100	Mil. & Fr. Du C.	77
225	do		96	150	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	98½
200	Hnd. Riv. R.		115	160	do	s30 98
100	do	s10	114⅛	300	do	98⅛

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.		25⅛	1100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	73½
100	New-York Cen.	s3	96⅛	500	do	73
200	do		96⅛	200	do	72⅝
300	Erie Railway.	s3	96⅞	800	do	72⅝
200	do	s30	94	200	do	s3 72½
200	do		96⅜	600	do	b3 72⅝
600	do		96⅝	500	do	s30 72
500	do	s3	96⅝	200	do	s3 72⅜
200	do	s3	96⅝	100	do	72⅜
100	do		96⅜	300	Chic. & R. I	107⅜
100	Hud. Riv. R.	b3	115⅛	100	do	s30 107⅜
300	do	s3	115⅜	100	do	107⅞
200	do		115⅛	100	do	b3 108
200	do	s10	115⅛	300	do	108
100	do		115	600	Chi. & N. W.	28⅛
200	Reading R.		107⅜	500	Ch. & N. W. Pr.	63⅝
600	do		107⅛	200	do	s3 63⅞
500	do		107⅝	300	do	b3 63⅞
200	do		107⅛	100	do	b3 63⅝
100	Mich. Cen. R.		109⅛	100	do	s3 63⅜
2000	Mich. S. & N. I.		66⅞	200	do	s15 63⅜
100	do	b3	66⅞	200	do	b3 63⅜
1200	do		66⅝	100	do	63⅜
400	do		66⅛	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	98⅝
300	do	s3	66⅜	300	Mil. & P. du C	39
200	do		66⅛	100	do	b3 39
200	do	s3	66⅛	300	At. Mail S. Co	165
200	do	b10	66⅛	100	Canton Co.	b3 40⅜
100	Cumb. Coal		42½	100	Qnick. Min. Co	c 57⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & Mas. Cer.		25⅛	100	Hud. Riv. R	115½
100	N. Y. Cen. R.		95⅞	100	do	115⅛
100	Erie Railway		98⅛	600	Cleve. & Pitts.	73½
100	do	s3	98⅜	200	do	b3 73⅛
500	do		98⅜	200	do	73⅜
350	do		98⅜	1700	do	74
50	do		98	500	do	s3 73¾
300	do	s3	98⅜	200	do	b3 74
300	do		98⅞	400	do	73⅜
800	Reading R		107⅞	200	do	73⅛
100	do	s10	107⅛	100	Chi. & R. I.	108⅛
200	do	s3	108	800	do	108½
200	do	s10	108	100	do	b3 108⅛
200	do	s3	108⅛	50	Chi. & N. W	28⅜
1400	Mich. S. & N. I.		67⅛	100	do	28⅛
1800	do	s3	67⅛	100	do	28⅜
200	do		67⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr	s3 64
300	do		67⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	99
400	do		67⅛	300	do	s3 99
400	do		67⅛	100	At. Mail S. Co	163
1400	do	b3	67⅛	100	Canton Co	41⅛
200	do		67⅛	100	Cary Improv't	18
100	do	b10	68	400	Cumb. Coal	43
200	do	s3	67⅞	100	do	43⅛
1300	do	b3	68	100	Quick. Min. Co	57⅛
100	do	s3	67⅞	100	Mariposa M. Co	13⅛

THURSDAY, July 27—A. M.

The day was one of renewed excitement in the Railway speculation on the Stock Exchange. Erie Common Stock was again the leading staple. The sales at the regular and open Boards and on the Street were very large, very much excited and extremely variable in price. The successful *Bull* operators in the stock are, of course, greatly elated. It is said, indeed, that the advance has run ahead of their own calculations, and the consequence, to-day, was a certain measure of suspicion among themselves as to who should get out at the top rates first. At one time there was a difference of 3 ₱ cent in about as many minutes; that is from 96¾ down to 95, and up to 98 ₱ cent. The very highest sales were before the early Board at 99@99¼ ₱ cent. The large advance of yesterday in Hudson River to 115 ₱ cent. was sustained. New-York Central went ahead of the best sales of yesterday, and the extreme additional rise on Reading was 2¼ ₱ cent. The Western Roads were active. Speculation ran strong on Pitteburgh and Michigan Southern.

At 4 o'clock, the following quotations, after repeated alternations up and down in the market, were made on the Street. The Railway market firm, with a fresh advance on Michigan Southern to 68¾ ₱ cent.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	97	97⅛	N. West Pref	63¾	64
U. S. 5-20s	105⅜	105⅜	Rock Island	106⅜	105½
N. Y. Central	96⅝	96⅝	Fort Wayne	89	89
Erie	97⅛	96⅞	Cumb'land Coal	42¾	43
Hudson	115	115⅛	Quicksilver	57⅜	57½
Reading	106⅝	108⅛	Mariposa	13¼	13⅛
Mich. Southern	66⅞	68¾	Canton	40	41
Illinois Central	127	128	Atlantic Mail	166¾	165

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.
We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.
VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—THE GREEN MONSTER.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH EMIGRANT—HANDY ANDY.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE WONDER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The rebel pirate *Shenandoah* has been definitely heard from by the whaling bark *Milo*, which brings to San Francisco several crews of vessels destroyed last month. It seems that the pirate Captain was fully informed of LEE's surrender, but affected not to believe it. He was also informed of the assassination of President LINCOLN, and that he believed readily because he expected it. The Arctic whaling fleet of about 60 vessels will probably be entirely destroyed. The pirate is said to have sailed last from Melbourne, and is manned by English and Irish cut-throats.

A magnificent bald eagle was captured a few days since near Rochester, in this State, during a violent storm of wind and rain. The bird boldly dashed forward as the storm arose and attempted to face it. He was overpowered and carried down heels over head to the ground. A man who saw him fall, seized a pole, ran to the spot and laid it over the eagle's neck in such a way as to hold him till he was secured. The prisoner measures six feet from tip to tip of wings, and is a fine specimen of a noble bird.

It is stated that Gen. DODGE, before his departure for his new command at Leavenworth, closed up the Secret Service Bureau of the Provost-Marshal General's office in St. Louis, and forwarded the papers and records, under seal, to the War Department at Washington. Among the documents so sent were 3,000 pages of short-hand notes, that embraced testimony given, from time to time, by United States detectives.

The Philadelphia *Press* says that Gen. GRANT's log-house, which formed his headquarters during the long siege of Petersburgh, is now being put in position at Fairmount Park. It is quite a commodious and stylish affair, and cost nearly $3,000. It is to be surrounded by an inclosure, and probably a fee of admittance will be charged, the proceeds to be applied to a patriotic or humanitarian purpose.

A correspondent of the Dunkirk *Journal* says that the celebrated Indian warrior BLOODY HAND, of the Seneca nation of Indians, died on the Cattaraugus Reservation on the 10th inst., nearly one hundred years old. He is represented to have been terrible with the tomahawk and scalping-knife.

WALLACE W. WHITTLESEY, who was recently arrested on the charge of robbing the Treasury of $108,000 in bonds, waived a preliminary examination at Washington yesterday, and, in default of $200,000 bail, was committed to prison to await trial.

By direction of the Postmaster-General, the mails will be transmitted, after to-day, over the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Richmond, Va., as formerly, via Gordonsville. In the course of a few days regular mail communications will be placed on other important railroad lines.

Western papers get a story from Texan sources, to the effect that 35,000 French and Algierian troops are to be sent to the Rio Grande border. The reason is said to be that the United States are sending too many men to Texas, and that the real design of our government is to invade Mexico.

At a meeting of the State Teachers' Association held yesterday at Elmira, a long report was adopted, in which the necessity of military drill and physical training, as a part of the education of youth, was forcibly and eloquently urged.

Since June 1 of this year, more than three thousand passes have been issued at Fortress Monroe to rebel prisoners returning home. This does not include those who have been sent away in large numbers at a time in steamers.

Speaker COLFAX and his traveling friends were welcomed at Salem, Oregon, on the 19th, by Gov. GIBBS and the leading citizens.

Gen. GRANT arrived at Saratoga, with his family, last evening.

LOCAL NEWS.

At the session of the Board of Fire Commissioners, the investigation into the charges made by Mr. ROBINSON, Superintendent of Telegraphs, against the operators in the telegraph office, in the city, took place. Mr. ROBINSON declining to furnish specifications to the several charges made by him, Messrs. DAILEY and SEIXAS were interrogated regarding the conduct of their office, and also on the several charges. It is understood that the matter will not be again taken up. Hose Company No. 11 having reported the expulsion of five members for neglect of duty and other causes, the board sustained such action.

The body of MICHAEL MARTIN, who was killed by the fall of a building in Furman-street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday last, and buried beneath the ruins, has not yet been found.

An improved demand prevailed yesterday for Produce and Merchandise at firmer and buoyant prices. The speculative inquiry was active for Flour, Wheat and Pork. Freights were quiet.

There was renewed excitement in the Railway speculation yesterday, and Erie shares at one time touched 99¼, closing about 97. The Western roads and Reading were higher than on Wednesday. Governments firm. Exchange steady at 108¾@109 for Gold. The price of Gold advanced to 145@145½ ₱ cent., two ₱ cent. higher than on Wednesday.

RENEWED ACTIVITY IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The apprehensions of impending stringency in the money market, so prevalent a week ago, having completely subsided, because of the unyielding confidence of the people in the solvency and uprightness of their government—which practically means confidence in the energy, enterprise and honesty of the people themselves—national securities have recovered from the depression with which last week closed so gloomily. Prices of all the gold-bearing bonds have rallied materially under a marked improvement in the demand on both home and foreign account. The *Scotia*, at this port early on Wednesday, brought liberal fresh orders for the national six per cents, especially the 5-20s, together with advices that all the large shipments of the bonds from this side, made prior to the first of the current month, had been speedily absorbed by the investment demand in London and Frankfort at generally firm and buoyant prices. The latest London quotations for the 5-20s by the *Scotia*, were (in specie) 71½@72, which, with gold at 145, are equivalent to 115¾@116¼ in the New-York market. The purchases of this special class of bonds on foreign account within the past three days, exceed three million dollars, including a snug lump of one million dollars taken for Germany on Wednesday. The renewed foreign demand for our government bonds promises to keep down the adverse balances of our foreign trade, which, on last week's imports into this port, as against the exports from the port, were against New-York to the tune of over five million dollars in currency value. The shipments of the bonds on a liberal scale will prevent any material outflow of specie, and tend to check the inflation of the premium on gold coin, which an influential clique of operators are indefatigably laboring to stimulate—using, for this nefarious purpose, mounds of borrowed money, gross misrepresentations of the wants and resources of the National Treasury, and an extensive assortment of similar false pretences.

The Mexican News—Its Absurd and Wicked Character.

The warlike news we have to-day from the Rio Grande is of a style we have not been favored with since the earlier days of the late rebellion. Its main characteristics are sensationalism, looseness and baselessness. It comes from an indefinite source, in a zig-zag way, through many places, by numerous hands. It gives no reliable authority, no intelligible details, no dates, and is utterly incoherent. It is flung among us like a bombshell, screaming and sudden, and, being unexpected, is, of course, startling.

Its course was from Matamoras to Galveston, from thence to Houston, from thence, (we suppose,) back to Galveston, thence to New-Orleans, thence to Cairo, (ha! ha! we know *Cairo* of old!) thence to Cincinnati and so onward to New-York. Who carried the great news from Matamoras to Galveston, we are not told, and who may be the "correspondent" who forwarded it from the latter point to the Houston *News*, we are equally ignorant. We know neither the source of information nor the "reliability" of either. We are not told whether it was the man who lately sent us information that ten thousand Confederate soldiers had marched from Texas to Mexico to join MAXIMILIAN, or the other man who recently sent us news from Texas that Lieut.-Gen. GRANT had assassinated President JOHNSON. If we mistake not, the latter item of intelligence had its origin in that enterprising journal, the Houston *News*.

The "Galveston correspondent" who gives us the startling news, dates his letter from that place on the 1st of July, and we suppose it took at least a week for the intelligence to get to Galveston from Matamoras; so that the warlike measures in Mexico must have been promulgated some time in June. Now, in the TIMES of yesterday, we published advices from Vera Cruz (via Havana) up to the 14th inst., and from the City of Mexico up to the 9th. If any such belligerent orders have been issued as we hear of, they must, of course, have been issued from the Mexican Capital in June last, either by MAXIMILIAN or Gen. BAZAINE, under the authority of the Emperor of the French, received from Europe. During nearly the entire month of June the Emperor of the French was on his tour in Algeria, and the Emperor of the Mexicans was on his journey into the interior. To suppose that under such circumstances, and without correspondence with our Government, and without innumerable preliminaries, such measures could be adopted, is absurd enough; but, to suppose that we should not hear of them, either direct from Mexico or from Europe, is preposterous. The probabilities are, that the whole thing originated with some silly and sensational rebel in Texas—some one who had not skill enough to make a plausible story, or reason enough to make a connected one—but who had wickedness enough to get up something that he fancied would stir up the bad blood of the United States, and influence enough to secure confederates on the Mississippi River in propagating his falsehood.

To come to the matter of the dispatch itself—it asserts that orders have been issued to the officials of Matamoras to purchase accoutrements for 35,000 European troops, because we have a similar number on the Rio Grande, and French officers do not see why we should send eighty or a hundred thousand troops to Texas unless to make war upon Mexico; and furthermore, that the spirit of the two armies is exceedingly hostile, and there is no affiliation between the officers.

We beg any one who is liable to be deceived by the intelligence, even after what we have said, to read the dispatch carefully. It gives no hint as to who issued the "orders," or where they were issued from. It gives us no idea as to *how* the "officials of Matamoras"—and at such a place!—are to "prepare accoutrements" for such a large army. It does not tell us where the 35,000 "French, Austrians and Algerines" are to be picked up—when we know that that is just about the entire number of foreign troops in Mexico, and that every man of these is imperatively needed for garrison duty, and for operations against the ever-rising, never-crushed Republicans. It says that the reason given—given to the Texas "correspondent" we suppose by a French marine—for this collection of troops, is, that we have a "similar number at Brownsville and adjacent points," which is a very proper reason under the circumstances, and which leads the "correspondent" to his next allegation, from which we discover that the "French officers" in Mexico read and credit one of our city cotemporaries which was ahead of them in declaring that we were sending an "army of eighty or a hundred thousand men to Texas," with ultimate designs upon Mexico; and which will doubtless be news to Gen. GRANT. As to the "hostile spirit between the two armies," and the consequent want of "affiliation" between the officers, we should think it something to be profoundly regretted, and are glad that the Rio Grande keeps them entirely out of sight and out of reach of each other.

Some of our intelligent readers may think we are giving too much attention to an absurd and criminal dispatch, but those who saw the wide credit it got from thoughtless people yesterday afternoon, and the uses it was put to, and the effect it had in Wall-street, will appreciate the necessity of analyzing it carefully, especially as it is probable that this is only the first of a series of the same kind and from the same quarter that the telegraph will be employed to swindle the public with.

The Close of the Great Seven-Thirty Loan.

All of the great Seven-Thirty has now been marketed. The three series of notes into which the Loan was divided were as follows: The first series, of $300,000,000, bearing date Aug. 15, 1864, and now quoted at par and interest; the second series, also of $300,000,000, bearing date June 15, 1865, and now selling in this market at 99¼ a 99⅜, adding interest; and the third and final series of $230,000,000, bearing date July 15, 1865, and just closed out at par and interest. These three series of notes make a grand aggregate of $830,000,000, all disposed of within a single year, in the home market, exclusively, and at par. Under the direct supervision of the Treasury Department, between the beginning of August, 1864, and the 1st of February, 1865, a period of six months, the sales of the first series of the loan reached $130,000,000, or a *weekly* average of $5,000,000. Late in January, 1865, Hon. WM. P. FESSENDEN, then Secretary of the Treasury, reappointed Mr. JAY COOKE general Loan Subscription Agent of the department, the duties of which position he had demonstrated his eminent fitness to discharge during the process of marketing over five hundred millions of the Five-Twenty Loan, the popular precursor of the emphatically more popular Seven-Thirties. Mr. COOKE formally assumed charge of the Seven-Thirty Loan on the 1st of February, and promptly revived the admirable sub-agency system, which he had organized during his first official connection with the national finances. Between the 1st of February and the 26th of the current month of July, Mr. COOKE's agent, acting under his personal supervision, sold $700,000,000 worth of Seven-Thirties, thus running up the *daily* average rate of sale to within a fraction of $5,000,000, or equal to the weekly rate of distribution, under the Treasury management. Never, in the history of nations, was such an enormous amount of money raised for public use, with such extraordinary rapidity and success, as in the instance of the great Seven-Thirty Loan, which is now all in the hands of the loyal people, and deemed by them the most desirable security ever issued by the government. The notes of the loan have been more widely distributed than any previous issues of the Treasury Department, with the solitary exception of the famous *greenbacks*. And, it is safe to say, that wherever, in the remotest section of the country, any spare *greenbacks* awaited an opportunity for reliable and profitable investment, the Seven-Thirties found them out, drew them forth, and swallowed them up, to the advantage, present and prospective, of all interested parties.

Mutual Respect Between North and South.

It is a noteworthy fact that there has not been a time in this generation when the language of the North and the South toward each other has been so respectful and considerate as since the close of the war. We mean the language used by the public speakers and the public writers of the two sections. It would be difficult to recall a single instance, either here or there, since the advent of peace, of the employment of the old style of sectional abuse by any man of the least personal responsibility. All the old sort of denouncing, depreciating, sneering, flouting and reviling has quite passed away. A thousand contumelious phrases, which used to be the stock in trade of every village politician in the two parts of the country, have become obsolete; they have literally dropped from the language. There is no longer a Northern political dialect, in distinction from a Southern political dialect.

If latitude any longer makes any difference in words, it is that each latitude reserves the harsher words for itself. Hon. B. F. PERRY, of South Carolina, now Governor, opened his speech at Greenville, the other day, by telling his audience that they met "as a disgraced and subjugated people." Gov. JOHNSON, in his speech at Augusta, said that "the South had been beaten, subdued, and conquered;" and in his speech at Macon that "the vanquished are at the disposition of the conquerors, and may be disposed of as they think proper." Such is the general style of Southern utterance on the subject. Even the Confederate soldier, who perhaps has fought like a lion, will say, with perfect composure, that they have been "whipped," and have nothing to do now but to take what comes. On the other hand, the general Northern language is that the national cause has prevailed; that the Union has been saved; that the great curse of the country has been destroyed; that the people everywhere must now contrive to heal the wounds of the war, and bring back universal prosperity. The two parties in the North indulge in an acrimony toward each other, which neither of them manifest toward the South. Whatever mutual antipathies and animosities they still may cherish and express, they yet both refrain from any attempt to perpetuate a hostile spirit toward the Southern people.

Of course, there is more or less severity of speech still employed in the North in reference to JEFF. DAVIS and other leaders of the rebellion. Their crime is abhorred as deeply as ever by all the loyal men of the North; and they are still spoken of with unqualified condemnation. But the rebel chiefs are not considered as at all identified with the South of the present and future. The past is not, and never can be forgotten, so far as relates to them; while it is forgotten so far as relates to the body of the Southern people. As the scapegoats of Israel bore all the iniquities of the land, so all the Southern sins and follies are laid upon the heads of these rebel chiefs.

This cessation of all the old bitter language between the two sections, comes primarily from the mutual respect generated by the war. The old Northern notion that the South had degenerated into a race of domineering, pusillanimous blusterers and braggarts; and the old Southern notion that the North had lost every element of manhood in the passion for gain, and would submit to anything sooner than fight, have both been thoroughly annihilated. The tug of war for four years has shown the real stuff of men on both sides of Mason and Dixon's—has proved that there is no essential difference in courage, or fortitude, or any of the high qualities which make up the real stamina of a people. It has been brought home to the sense of every person in the land that the dwellers in the North and the dwellers in the South have the same blood, and that no finer exists. It would be morally impossible that a struggle maintained with such terrible tenacity should fail to infuse respect into the soul of each adversary, or that such respect should not manifest itself so soon as the struggle should close and its hot passions pass away.

But, again, the present civility of speech is occasioned, in no small measure, by the removal of the old root of bitterness—slavery. The Southern mind is no longer inflamed by its jealousy for an institution which it believed to be vital to Southern society, and which it yet knew to be obnoxious to every moral sentiment of the age. Before, it was irascible, intolerant, imperious, shut up to one view, engrossed with one purpose, all because of a chronic apprehension of outside interference. Now, it no longer has anything to fear; and, like all other American minds, can act freely in obedience to reasonable motives. The Northern mind is no longer discomposed by the spectacle of a course which was, every year, bringing deeper disgrace and greater peril upon the republic. It no longer chafes with indignation at the assumptions and the aggressions of the slave-power. It may still have some differences with the South, but the settlement in its favor of the prime subject of controversy has given it a liberality and a patience unknown before. In short, the death of slavery has made an end of the old *sectional spirit*. There is no "peculiar institution," peculiar to one section, left to quarrel over. The State constitutions, laws, labor systems, public policies, and all the great civil and social agencies of the two parts of the land, are to be assimilated, and there will be as little just occasion for strife between the North and South as between the East and West.

The present moderation and decorum observed between the North and South will gradually change into warmer manifestations of friendship, if that class of politicians, who can live only on mischievous agitation, are kept under proper constraint. We trust that public sentiment in both sections will be firmly set against any revival of the old sectional temper, when dealing with the questions on which the two parts of the country may not at first fully agree. The public speaker or writer who indulges in sectional denunciation should be marked at once as a mischief-maker and a public enemy. In the next Congress there may be some both from the North and the South, who will fall into intemperance of speech from mere force of old habit, if not from positive evil design. If there be any such, they should be made promptly to feel that they are not in an atmosphere suited to such displays. If public opinion will assert its just moral authority in regulation of all the discussions touching reconstruction, wherever maintained, it will be effected. There will be no danger of a relapse into the old pernicious ways; and the field will be kept clear for the final realization of universal harmony and good will.

Still Harping on Departed Worth.

The panegyrics lavished by a part of the Tory press of England upon the leader of the Southern rebellion, have not entirely ceased. Those journals still find space for extravagant laudation of the Confederate ex-President, in their bitter commentaries upon American affairs. Were the eulogium inspired only by that peculiar sentimentality which espouses the cause of the conquered because it is conquered, without reflection on the question of justice and of right, it might be pardonable. But it is invariably accompanied by the fiercest invectives, the most unscrupulous calumnies against the loyal and patriotic chieftains of the Union. By way of contrast with the immaculate integrity of DAVIS, they reproach the martyred LINCOLN with weakness, style President JOHNSON a tyrant, and accuse Secretary STANTON of all the crimes known to the Decalogue, adding thereto all those which can be committed against the Constitution of the Confederate States.

Hero-worship is all very well in its way. But neither an English CARLYLE nor an American EMERSON would undertake to set forth the advantages of indiscriminate hero-worship, making treason as good a title to reverence as oath-regarding loyalty. What standard of merit can introduce JEFFERSON DAVIS into the world's saint calendar it is difficult to see. In an age, indeed, which finds apology for CATILINE, and in which some people believe BURR and ARNOLD were not as black as they have been painted, any leader of a treasonable insurrection, no matter how selfish or how bloody, may hope for a tolerable circle of admirers. But it is not easy to discern what claims the culprit confined at Fortress Monroe has upon the gratitude of mankind, whether we judge him from the allegiance he forswore to begin the rebellion, the life and the treasure it cost to continue it, or the absolute folly and crime which its hopeless ending stamped upon it, in the stern logic of events, worked out by the hand of Providence. If this man can claim admiration, it must only be by some such process as the lines of BEILBY PORTEUS explain—"One murder makes a villain, millions a hero."

It is noticeable, however, that the pæan of praise chanted on the other side of the Atlantic finds faint echo on this, in any locality. Here, that enchantment which three thousand miles of distance lends, will not stand the test of close personal experience, or the microscopic inspection of courts-martial. The English Tories can enjoy their hero-worship without disturbance from any jealousy of ours.

FLEURY, according to KINGSLEY's "Saint's Tragedy," speaks of the ancient Stadings as a people who worshiped a black cat, and considered the devil a very ill-used personage, and as a rightful ruler overthrown by misfortunes. What ethnological affinity, if any, there may be between the ancient Stadings and the modern Britons, we do not know. But it is clear they have deprived the latter of any claim to originality in the worship of such public characters as JEFFERSON DAVIS.

SEATS IN THE CITY HALL PARK.—A sincere tribute of praise is due to the guardians, or "Commissioners"—if such is their title—of the City Hall Park for the luxury of seats they have provided. The denizens of the lower wards are profoundly grateful for the privilege of a seat in the only park available to their means and opportunities. Every seat is occupied by some contemplative admirer of nature. And art, too, finds its worshippers abroad in greater numbers than before the luxurious era of seats. We need not refer to the Statue. The Statue, we believe, has been referred to on one or more previous occasions. But the seats! The seats are a new source of satisfaction and delight. And the guardians of the Park may consider themselves the possessors of the daily benisons of a pleased and gratified community.

THE GENERAL EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—In view of the approaching general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Philadelphia in September, Bishop POTTER, of this diocese, has addressed a fraternal letter to the Southern Bishops. The most important portion of the letter is embraced in the subjoined paragraph. Bishop POTTER says:

"I have corresponded on the subject with the Bishops, and think myself authorized to state that they sympathize with me generally in the desire to see the fullest representation of the churches from the South, and to greet their brethren in the Episcopate with the kindliest feeling."

If this appeal should be responded to by the Southern Bishops, in the spirit in which it is made, the result, politically, as well as in a religious point of view, will be of the greatest importance. Opposition will doubtless be made by a minority of the convention to the representation of the Southern churches. But there is no doubt Bishop POTTER correctly interprets the feeling of the vast majority of the members of his communion. They desire to set an example of peace and fraternal regard. And in doing so they do their part both as members of the church and citizens of the republic.

MR. GLADSTONE AND OXFORD.—The prospect of Mr. GLADSTONE's defeat at Oxford ought to be an encouragement to British reformers rather than otherwise. His party supporters will find him a seat in the Liberal constituency of South Lancashire. He will thus be severed from his quasi-Conservative connection altogether. He will have less constraint in taking decided ground in Parliament on the great "open" questions of church rates and test-oaths. He will be drawn by his new representative affinities into more intimate alliance with the advanced Reformers of England. And he will have the important stimulus of a Liberal constituency to support, instead of condemn him in the advocacy of popular rights. Ever since Mr. GLADSTONE's great appeal for the liberty and unity of Italy, in the Aberdeen letters, the breach between him and his original party allies has been widening. If this Oxford contest should make that breach irreparable, the cause of Reform in England will be greatly the gainer.

LEEDS AND LORD RUSSELL'S SON.—The Liberal borough of Leeds, in rejecting the aspiring son of the present Foreign Minister of England, have done something more than cast a blight upon the political hopes of an ambitious young man; they have thrust sorely at a cherished Whig tradition—that political virtue goes by inheritance. The lad (twenty-two years of age,) rejected by the cloth-weavers of Leeds, has been on the "stump" for more than a year, promising much more than his father used to promise—"civil and religious liberty all over the world;" promising, in fact, to overturn the House of Lords, and remove one of the grandest bulwarks of the British Constitution. The youth seems to have undertaken too much. He has, therefore, been sent back to his parents by the sturdy factory men of Leeds.

The Steamer Dean Richmond.

The keel for this magnificent North River steamer was laid so recently that her appearance, perfect in all her equipment and furnishings, is really surprising. The creation of such a structure in so short a space of time reflects great credit upon all connected with the enterprise.

The *Dean Richmond* is the consort of the *St. John*. In plan they are substantially alike, in finish and fitting up the same taste and style, elegance and refinement pervades both. It is evident that to the same practiced eye and the same plastic hand these superb vessels are indebted for their utility, their beauty and luxuriousness, for they are as beautiful and luxurious as wealth and genius can make them. The saloons compare in richness of furnishing with the finest drawing-room in the "Fifth-avenue." We have been admitted to royal and imperial palaces in England, France, Holland, Belgium, Austria, &c., without pressing carpets richer or more expensive than those which adorn the magnificent saloons of the *Dean Richmond*. What, therefore, is *exclusive* in monarchical Europe, is *common* in republican America.

The magnificent chandeliers of the *Dean Richmond* are of antique pattern, very massive and light up most brilliantly. In the companion way is a fine portrait of our friend RICHMOND—an enterprising, wealthy citizen of Buffalo, who, like all of our richest men, commenced life with two strong hands, a clear head, and a determination to win, in honor of whom this steamer was named.

The *St. John* and *Dean Richmond* are the finest specimens of nautical architecture ever produced. If we had not so often thought that art and genius had exhausted their skill in the way of "floating palaces," we should say that nothing superior to these vessels could be created. But having, in 1807, seen the *first* steamboat, and witnessed the progress of improvement, as it rose step by step, from the *North River* to the *Paragon*, the *Richmond*, the *Car of Neptune*, the *James Kent*, the *Constellation* and *Constitution*, the *Ohio*, the *North* and *South America*, the *De Witt Clinton*, the *Erie* and *Champlain*, the *Hendrik Hudson*, the *Oregon*, the *Isaac Newton*, &c., &c., our faith is large and strong enough to believe in seeming impossibilities.

The *St. John* and *Dean Richmond* belong to the People's Line, and cost over $600,000. They are so attractive in all respects as to turn back the tide of travel which, for several years, set strongly in favor of the railroads.

Capt. ROE and his experienced officers and crew were transferred from the *Hendrik* to the *Richmond*, so that, like the *St. John*, she is in popular and capable hands.

The superintendence, furnishing and fitting out of both of these fine vessels was committed to Capt. JOHN ACKER, an old "skipper" and a large stockholder.

SALES OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.—In another column will be found the advertisement of sales of a large number of government horses and mules, which are to take place in different States within the next few weeks. The majority of the animals exposed for sale are sound and serviceable, and will be disposed of because they are no longer required in the army.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Health of Mr. Jefferson Davis at Fortress Monroe.

He is Neither Starved nor Pampered in Any Way.

His Health Better Than it Has Been in Five Years.

HE IS AS WELL AS CAN BE EXPECTED.

A Special Pardon Probable for Gen. Joe. Johnston.

Resumption of Mail Service in the South.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 27.

The very few here who are permitted to know the facts about JEFF. DAVIS' health, his prison habits, diet, privileges, and so on, are much amused at the manufactured fol-de-rol that appears periodically in the New-York and Philadelphia papers. One would imagine, did he credit the statements of these sensationalists, that JEFF. is in the hands of brutish tyrants rather than of Christian gentlemen; that he is being worn away between the upper and nether stones of official restriction and prison torture, instead of enjoying to his full capacity every comfort which the necessary caution and watchfulness of his guardians will permit.

HIS QUARTERS.

He is confined in a large casemate, where there is ample room for his bed, a table, several chairs and a bath-tub. He is in no way hampered about his person, everything being as free to-day as when he stamped defiance with his foot in Washington and waved adieu to his compeers of the Senate. To be sure he is not permitted to be alone, but the guard are cautioned against intrusion; and at no time has he complained of either officers or men. Should he do so, and were his complaint based on the slightest foundation, it would be attended to. At night a lamp burns within his room. This, however, was done as a measure of precaution rather than annoyance. At first he complained of it, thinking it would interfere with his sleep; but as experience demonstrated the folly of his fear, he withdrew the request that it should be removed. The guard is changed every two hours; an inspection of the guard is made twice each day. The floor is neatly swept and every care taken to furnish water in abundance. The regularity with which Mr. DAVIS takes his morning bath is evidence of the care he yet takes of his person. His toilet is as faultless as ever, and he presents the same precise and well-ordered exterior as in earlier and happier days.

HIS FOOD.

I have seen it stated that JEFF's food was the same as is furnished the rank and file of the army. If it was it would be sufficiently better than that given our prisoners at Richmond, but as retaliation is not the practice of the government, it may be as well to state that this report is as far from the truth as is the other which says that he is allowed all the delicacies of the season. The fact is, strange as it may seem to some of our Copperhead friends, that DAVIS is taken care of by people who have at least an ordinary amount of common sense, and who know the folly of going to extremes. The food furnished the rebel chief is such he can eat with relish. He doesn't have strawberries and cream, nor boned turkey and mince pie, but he does have tea and coffee, beef and other meats, vegetables and cigars. These complaints about food do not originate with the prisoner, and until he sees fit even to intimate to those in charge that his diet disagrees with him, it is hardly necessary for the newspaper oppositionists to worry themselves about it. Dr. CRAVEN, who has been with Mr. DAVIS every day since his arrival, is a gentleman and a practitioner of acknowledged merit, who would not forfeit the approval of his conscience for all the advancement in the power of his superiors, and to his opinion the officers in charge invariably yield the most implicit respect. At his advice sundry changes, vegetable mainly, were made in the bill of fare, but they were suggested as precautionary, rather than as absolutely necessary.

It is not true that DAVIS neither speaks nor is spoken to. Such rigor would be childish and absurd. With Maj.-Gen. MILES, with Dr. CRAVEN and other officers of the post he converses freely and unrestrainedly. They have no desire to be uncivil, nor would they consent to such a depth of degradation as would be needful were they expected in any way to irritate, annoy or disturb their prisoner. With the soldiers of the guard he is not permitted to talk, nor would he be if he was a simple visitor. It is customery at all military posts for visitors, and especially prisoners, to refrain from conversation with any soldier on duty. In case he needs anything at any time he has only to tell the sentinel, who calls the officer of the guard, who reports to the officer of the day.

HOW HE SPENDS HIS TIME.

Rising at an early hour, Mr. DAVIS takes a bath, then dresses, after which he is visited by the officer of the guard, the officer of the day, and the medical attendant. He then breakfasts, after which he walks up and down his room, converses with Gen. MILES, who generally visits his quarters about that time, or with Dr. CRAVEN, reads the Bible, and quite likely longs for books and papers; that he has not thus far been permitted either is a fact. Whether it is best to wholly deprive him of the society of books is a fair matter of argument. Many think that he should have everything of the kind with which to while away his time and make the tedious hours pass less slowly. Then there are many who entertain the idea that JEFF. deserves a little punishment, and that it is not at all desirable that his time *should* pass pleasantly or rapidly. Quite likely the government are of that opinion; at all events, he don't get the papers.

WHAT HE RECEIVES.

It has also been stated that no letters of sympathy had been received for him. This is incorrect. Mrs. DAVIS and other members of the family have written frequently, and although Mr. DAVIS is not permitted to read the letters, he is furnished with all items of domestic news and interest, such as the state of health and movements of the family generally. In addition to these, numerous letters of counsel and advice have been received, although none of them, with one exception, have been given him. It is not deemed right that intercourse by letter should be permitted with any one, although one would suppose it could do no harm if the mere home letters were allowed to pass freely. Of course there are hundreds of silly people in the country, and it would be strange if they who pester the President for opinions, border persons of note for autographs, and deluge officials with advice, should not occasionally scribble a line of abuse to old JEFF. His friends, however, may rest easy on this point; he is never annoyed by these impertinences, because he never sees nor hears of them. It is said that he rarely talks about or cares to have reference made to political or military matters. Quite likely this is in deference to the good advice of his counsel. When DAVIS was first incarcerated, he made application for pen, ink and paper; the application was refused. He then made no requests for several days, until after the reception of a letter from an eminent lawyer, when he again requested stationery. It was granted on one condition; finding it difficult to comply with the terms, he returned the materials. He has several times expressed a desire for free correspondence with his wife and family, and seemed annoyed at the determined refusal given at each application.

HOW DAVIS LOOKS.

What earthly honest purposes the presses hope to gain by circulating lies about JEFF.'s health it is difficult to conceive. He is in better condition to-day than he has been in five years. It will be remembered that a hacking cough seriously affected his throat

and lungs during his last days at Washington; it has gone entirely. He has been blind of one eye for many years, and the sight of the other was exceedingly poor of late. The power of his eye is greater now than at any time in ten years. He wears at times the famous green goggles, but there is not the need for them now that there used to be. During his rule at Richmond, the conetant etrain upon his eye wore upon it, and it was the opinion of his best and most intimate friends that he would eventually lose sight altogether. This is changed for the better. Regular hours, much sound sleep, almost total abstinence from wear and tear, are doing much for his health generally and very much for his eye-sight. His carriage is still erect. His hair is changing color, his cheeks, always sunken, are now covered with a light beard, making him look fatter and sounder, his physique is in good repair, his limbs are firm and his step square.

Of his mental condition, it is more difficult to speak. He is ae eager for books, for mind food, as he is for the substantials needed by his body. Naturally nervous, years of ill health have made him irritable. Other years of absolute power made him impatient, and trouble seems to have made him querulous. Still he sleepe like a top. He retires early, and sometimes never turne till morning. If the people who write labored editorials about the "treatment of JEFFERSON DAVIS," could contrast his appearance with that of thousands who barely escaped etarvation and death at his hands, they would be compelled to keep quiet or change their tune.

Nor is it true that he has been denied the privileges of an occasional walk, any more than is the story that his near approaching dissolution compelled a change of programme. Gen. MILES, a prudent, efficient officer, has been in charge of the prisoner's person and health. He is, in fact, held responsible for him by the President and the Secretary of War. At first, before the excitement of capture and confinement wore away, it was deemed best that he should be kept quietly in his ample room. Since then, however, at various times, at the suggestion of the General or of DAVIS, as the case might be, they have walked ont upon the ramparts in the cool of the early evening, and sniffed the fresh air together. With Gen. MILES, Mr. DAVIS has ever been courteous and decorous in his bearing and conversation. There is no reason why he should not be, for so far as the externals of life and society go, he is as proper a person as can be found in a day's tramp. The host having become intense at the fort, Gen. MILES has made these little excursions more frequently, and with great benefit to his mental and physical condition.

WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH HIM.

Surmises are always in order. It is the matured opinion of one "well informed circle," that he'll be tried by a military commission, convicted and hanged.

Another equally well informed circle is confident that he'll be tried by a civil court and acquitted.

One opinion is just as good as the other, and the reader can take his choice. Of one thing they may rest assured. The government has not yet determined what to with him, and when it does, it will do nothing inconsistent with its dignity.

PETITIONS FOR PARDON.

Another immense batch of petitions for pardon were filed in the Attorney-General's office to-day. Among the applicants are Gen. JO. JOHNSTON and WM. C. RIVES, of Virginia.

CASE OF GEN. JO. JOHNSTON.

It is probable that an exception will be made in favor of Gen. JOHNSTON, and his pardon granted at once, instead of putting him on indefinite probation, as in the cases of other rebel Generals. Among the grounds suggested for making this exception is the fact, said to be well authenticated before the Attorney-General, that JOHNSTON did all in his power to bring the rebellion to a close long before it became palpably evident that the thing was in a collapsed condition.

SOUTHERN MAILS.

Postmaster-General DENNISON this afternoon ordered mail service on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, on the Richmond, Fredericksburgh and Potomac rontes, and accepted proposals for service from New-Orleans to Canton, Miss, and from Canton to Grand Junction. The mail service on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad was suspended early in June, 1861. To-morrow, under directions from Postmaster-General DENNISON, it will be resumed and transmitted under the especial care of the ronte agents. Until a Postmaster shall have been regularly appointed at each place, the ronte agents will use every means to deliver correspondence along the route.

THE DISCHARGE OF TREASURY CLERKS.

A paragraph in the Washington correspondence of a New-York paper does injustice to some worthy people, who have been discharged from employment in the Treasury Department. Secretary MCCULLOCH made a general order of retrenchment, which requires that all employes whose services can, consistently with the public interests, be dispensed with, shall be discharged. It is not discovered thns far that any considerable redaction in the number of clerks can be safely made, but the gentlemen having control of the police of the Treasury Building deemed it advisable to redoce the number of watchmen from fifty-two to thirty, or nearly one-half. None of these late employes have been discharged for lack of honesty, as stated in the paragraph above alluded to. They are all considered worthy citizens, and can receive a certificate to that effect from the Treasury Department whenever they require it.

BUREAU OF REBEL ARCHIVES.

The order of the Secretary of War, creating a Bureau of Rebel Archives, was promulgated some days ago, but as yet no appointment of a superintendent has been made. The appointment will be made this week.

REWARD REPUDIATED.

The reward of $2,000 for the capture of LLOYD, keeper of the hotel at Surrattsville, offered by the County Commissioners of Prince George County, Md., has been repudiated. The offer of the reward was signed by the President of the Board of County Commissioners, and had rather an extended circulation at the time.

THE FIFTY-FIRST NEW-YORK.

What there is left of that brave old city regiment, the Fifty-first New-York Volunteers, passed down Pennsylvania-avenne to-day, on their way home, under command of Col. WRIGHT, Major G. W. WHITMAN, and the veteran company officers. This regiment has been in service four years; has had two thousand enlisted men, and goes home four hundred strong.

MOVEMENTS OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL SPEED.

Attorney-General SPEED left here last night, intending to go direct to Cape May, where he will remain for several days.

ASSESSORS APPOINTED.

The President made the following appointments of Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenne this morning: Pennsylvania—De Witt C. Baxter, First Division, Third District. New-York—Wm. Hardy and Morgan Dobeney, Sixth District; Jamee Kemple, First Division, Third District; Benj. Haskell and Morgan Dobeney, Third Division, Third District; David Ferguson, Fourth Division, Fourth District. New-Jersey—Bryan Hough, Fifth Division, Third District; Simeon Vanleer, Eleventh Division, Third District. Kentucky—Jonathan Spradlin, Fifteenth Division, Sixth District. Tennessee—John D. Blackford, Second District. District of Columbia—John S. Slater, Fourth Division. Arkansas—Cassius M. Barnes, First Division; Henry P. Spellman, Second Division; Joshua Hill, Third Division; Valentine Bell, Fourth Division. Iowa—James E. Simpson, Eleventh Division, Third District; T. Stemming, Third Division, First District. Missouri—Thos. A. English.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 27.

NO MORE LOANS.

The power to affect further loans is now exhausted, but the Secretary of the Treasury is of the opinion, that owing to the continued reduction of the expenditures of the government, the Treasury can be kept in an easy condition by receipts from the usual source of revenne, and meet all requisitions which can be properly made upon it until the meeting of Congress. It is estimated at the Internal Revenne Bureau that the receipts of income taxes, &c., for the next 75 days will be at the rate of $1,000,000 per day. The next statement of the public debt will be made early in August. It is published every two months.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

The President to-day made the following appointments of Assistant Assessors: Dewit C. Baxter, Third District, First Division of Pennsylvania: Morgan Doeby and William Hardy, Sixth District; James Kemple, First Division, Third District; Benjamin Haskell and Morgan Doherty, Third Division, Third District; David Ferguson, Fourth Division, Fourth District; Byron Hough, Second District, Fifth Division; M. H. Richards, Third District, Second Division; Robert B. Kingsbury, Collector; and Joseph W. Phillipe, Assessor for the Second District; and Richard N. Dane, Collector, and John L. Haines, Assessor of the Third District of Texas.

COLORED SUFFRAGE.

During the past few weeks the colored people of Washington and Georgetown have been earnestly discussing the question of the right o suffrage. This evening a meeting of the ward delegates was held, and a memorial for presentation to Congress submitted for approval. In this they say: Our patriotism is unbounded. Our loyalty has never been questioned; for in all our country's trials we have responded voluntarily and with alacrity, and without the incentive of high pay, bounties and promotion. We have honorable aspirations and cherish hopes and laudable desires in connection with our country. We ask you respectfully to regard them; to give encouragement to our patriotism. Enjoying what liberty we do makes us the more miserable. In contemplating the denial of other just rights without the right of suffrage, we are without protection, and liable to combinations of outrage, for even the petty officers of the law, feeling and respecting the source of power, will naturally adhere to the one having a vote. So partiality in this respect works to the disadvantage of the colored citizen.

The Memorialists state other principles and considerations as the basis on which they predicate their claims for suffrage and civil equality before the law.

SALE OF VESSELS.

The sale of public vessels will take place at New-York on the 4th instead of the 15th of August.

DRAFT DESERTERS.

Only about seventeen hundred deserters from the draft availed themselves of the pardon offered them in the late President LINCOLN's proclamation. The thousands of others still absent are liable to arrest wherever found in this country, and subject to punishment for the offence.

CONSULS RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized ENSIQUE BARROILHET as Vice-Consul of Peru at San Francisco; also ROBERT BARTH as Consul of Saxe Weimer Eisenach for Missouri, Iowa and the Western Territories, and CHRISTER MOLLER HOLST as Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway at Savannah, Ga.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.

To-morrow morning, by direction of the Postmaster-General, the mails will be transmitted over the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Richmond, Va., as formerly, via Gordonsville.

In the course of a few days regular mail communications will be placed on other important railroad lines.

THE CASE OF WHITTLESEY.

WALLACE W. WHITTLESEY, who was recently arrested on the charge of robbing the Treasury of $108,000 in bonds, waived a preliminary examination this morning, and, in default of $200,000 bail, was committed to prison to await trial.

THE ROBBERY OF BONDS.

As the force of the warrant charged, the abstraction of bonds, in all $100,000, the Justice has reduced the bail required of WALLACE W. WHITTLESEY, the accused, to that amount. Being unable to give it, WHITTLESEY remains committed to jail.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed JOSEPH MOSELY Surveyor of Customs for the District of Salem and Beverley, Massachusetts, SAMUEL WILSON Assessor of Internal Revenue for the District of Florida, and JOHN G. TAYLOR Collector of Customs for Annapolis, Maryland.

RESIGNED.

Major-Gen. MILROY has tendered his resignation as an officer in the volunteer force.

THE PRESIDENT'S RETURN.

President JOHNSON returned this morning from his excursion down the river.

TRIAL OF DAVIS.

Nothing as yet is determined as to the trial of JEFF. DAVIS.

From the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 19.

The gold and silver coinage of the San Francisco Mint during the fiscal year just ended equals $19,000,000.

A telegram from British Columbia states that one mining claim in Cariboo yielded aver $30,000 during the week ending July 7.

Arrived ship *Galatea*.

The Brig L. C. Watts Ashore.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 27.

The brig *L. C. Watts*, Capt. KILBURN, from Baltimore for Boston, with a cargo of coals, ran ashore at 4 o'clock, on Naushon, four miles west of Tarpaulin Cove, and is full of water.

Lieut.-Col. Jay.

Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM JAY, of Bedford, N. Y., late of the headquarters staff of the Army of the Potomac, resigned his position after the closing review at Washington. Col. JAY, who, at the ontbreak of the rebellion, was about completing his studies in the law school of Columbia College, was in April, 1861, appointed by Maj.-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL a volunteer aid. In August of the same year he was commissioned by President LINCOLN under the act of Congress authorizing "aid-de-camps," and was the first officer of that corps with the rank of Captain—the next appointed, in September, having been Capt. LOUIS PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS, Comte de Paris, and Capt. ROBERT D'ORLEANS, Dnc de Chartres, whose gallant services under Gen. MCCLELLAN have an historic significance. Capt. JAY was assigned successively by the War Department to the staffs of Major-Gens. WOOL, GEORGE W. MORRELL, and GEORGE G. MEADE, and served under the last named commander, then in charge of the Fifth Corps, at Chancellorsville. When Gen. MEADE became Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac, Capt. JAY was temporarily assigned to the staff of Major-Gen. GEORGE STEES, at the request of that officer, who succeeded to the command of the Fifth Corps, then famous for its force of regulars, and served with him at Gettysburgh and other battles to the close of the Mine Run campaign. Recalled to the staff of the Commanding General in April, 1864, he continued with Gen. MEADE throughout the memorable campaign that commenced with the crossing of the Rapidan and ended with the surrender of LEE. The conferring of brevets having been authorized by Congress in 1864, Capt. JAY was in that year breveted Major by President LINCOLN for his conduct in the field; and again, on the 15th June, 1865, by President JOHNSON, Lieutenant-Colonel, to rank from the 9th of April, "for gallant and meritorious services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond and the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. ROBERT E. LEE." Maj.-Gen. MEADE, in addressing the War Department on the 25th May, 1865, after approving of Col. JAY's resignation, added: "I deem it due to this officer's distinguished services to express officially my approbation of his gallantry and zeal, and the intelligence he has ever displayed since being under my command." Col. JAY is a son of JOHN JAY, Esq., of New-York, and a grandson and namesake of the late Judge WILLIAM JAY.—*Army and Navy Journal.*

Americanism in England.

The following is an extract of a private letter from an American in London to a gentleman of this city, of July 2:

"Of course you will have seen that President LINCOLN's assassination caused a most complete, as well as sudden, revolution in England in regard to our country, and the fact that our government went on as though nothing had occurred, was so unexpected to the masses here, who had looked for anything, from a military dictatorship to complete anarchy, that America and republican institutions are now as much a source of wonder, and surprise, and of confidence, too, as they were a few days before of contempt and jeet. I assure you we few Americans here never lose an occasion to let our nationality be known, and we feel as though we have no occasion to be ashamed of it. In fact, I feel extremely proud of it now. I was, long before I left, fully impressed with the idea that, after all, LINCOLN was the best man for our country, and I was deeply grieved at his sudden and tragic death."

Resignation of the Yale Librarian.

The thousands who have had occasion to visit the Yale College Library during the last nine years will regret to learn that Mr. D. C. GILMAN has resigned the office of Librarian, which he has held for that length of time. He retains the professorship of physical geography, to which he was chosen two years since.

—The other day several gentlemen were discussing the alarming prevalence of the crimes of wife-desertion, women eloping with other men, when a Teuton, who had been listening with great attention, stepped up, and in an excited manner said, "If my vife runs away mit anoder man's vife, I will shake him out of her breeches, if she be mine own vader, mine God!"

A FRANCO-MEXICAN FLURRY.

Wars and Rumors of Wars on the Rio Grande.

Thirty-Five Thousand Accoutrements Ordered.

They are to be Filled by French, Austrians and Algerians.

A REASON GIVEN FOR THE AFFAIR.

French Officers Studying the Monroe Doctrine.

They Say Our Force in Texas is for a Dash Upon Mexico.

THE TWO ARMIES BITING THEIR THUMBS.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 27.

The *Gazette* has a dispatch from Cairo, dated the 26th inst., conveying the following remarkable intelligence:

The Galveston correspondent of the Houston *News* writes, under date of July 1, as follows:

Orders have been issued to the officials of Matamoras to prepare accoutrements for thirty-five thousand troops of the empire, tha troops to consist of French, Austrians and Algerians.

The reason given for this collection of troops is because the United States have a similar number at Brownsville and adjacent points.

French officers assert that there is no reason why the United States should send an army of eighty or a hundred thousand men to Texas, unless it was designed to make aggressive movements upon Mexico.

The spirit of the two armies is described as being exceedingly hostile; and there is no affiliation between our officers and those of the empire.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Test Oath—Scarcity of Men Qualified to Hold Office—Movement to Get Rid of Troops—Abuse of Freedmen.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sunday, July 23, 1865.

A decision made by Attorney-General SPEED on the law of Congress requiring United States officers to take a test oath, has been received here, and although several letters relative to the matter have been forwarded to Washington, offering arguments for a modification of the opinion, it is feared that new men will have to be appointed. As mentioned in my last letter, the gentlemen commissioned as District Judge, Marshal, and Attorney, cannot qualify. They have been staunch Union men, but by force of circumstances, arising from the fact of their residence under the Confederate government, they have laid themselves liable, and cannot, with a due regard to its sanctity, take the prescribed oath. I have the best authority for stating that there is not a single competent citizen of North Carolina, who resided within the limits of the State during the war, who can consistently hold office under the law as it now is. This fact is of great importance, affecting as it does the movement of reconstruction by materially retarding it.

A united effort is being made all over this State to secure the removal of the troops from its boundaries. The municipal officers appointed by Gov. HOLDEN here, in many instances, passed resolutions or petitioned to this effect. The desire is almost general, if one can rely on the indications above mentioned; and there are two reasons for it. First, the uneasiness which is is the natural sequence of restraint, however easily it may be exerted. The people long to control their own affairs after the manner of times before the war, so far as altered circumstances will permit. If allowed to do this, they promise to behave themselves, and I am willing to give a majority of them credit for sincerity; but there are a few who need watching, and that closely, or they will be guilty of unlicensed revenge. The second reason is one which I am loth to make public; but a due regard for the truth compels me to do so. The troops behave badly. Not all of them—in fact the great majority are well-behaved, and do their duty in a praiseworthy manner; but some of them, notwithstanding the efforts of their officers to prevent it, are guilty of robberies and rapes and every crime in the catalogue save murder. I do not wish to exaggerate and have no intention of giving you a horrible picture of affairs here; but simple justice prompts the statement. The records of the courts-martial, now in session in the capitol building, will sustain me when I say that there are an extraordinary number of instances of bad discipline among the troops now in garrison here, to say nothing of a large number of minor crimes, such as stretching clothing, money and watches from market men and women, black and white, the perpetrators of which are never caught. The exertions of the officers whose duty it is to punish offenders, are worthy of commendation; but there are too many "bounty jumpers"—caught and sent to the front when Col. BAKER went to New-York—and experienced rogues, to expect that they will succeed in repressing crime altogether. The indignation of the great mass of the soldiers is expressed oftentimes in a forcible manner, and the miscreants who, by their ill deeds, cast a blot on the fair names of others, are discountenanced.

Whether these reasons are sufficient to warrant the granting of the petitions or not, remains to be seen. The superior officers of the army will undoubtedly be called on for an expression of their opinion, and Gov. HOLDEN will have something to say. One thing is certain, the desire is general, and the only doubtful question is whether or not the people can be trusted.

The freedmen! The freedmen! From every source comes up the cry, What are we to do with the freedmen? To my mind the question is rapidly settling itself. *They will work*, I don't care who says to the contrary. I have seen it with my own eyes, and figures prove it beyond a doubt. Ninety-four thousand rations were issued to blacks at the post of Raleigh during the month of June, while the whites received three hundred and four thousand. The number of white inhabitants in this county, before the war, exceeded the number of blacks, but it is estimated that the influx of colored refugees, occasioned by the perigrinations of one SHERMAN, made the proportion about equal. White men and women may come South, but they will not remain long in menial positions. Whereas the negro, not being qualified for anything better at present, will fill the office of servant as he always has.

Abuses of the freedmen are of daily occurrence in North Carolina. They arise from two causes, viz.: a half suppressed reluctance on the part of their former masters to give up their long cherished property, because it has been taken from them by force; and a sycophantic spirit on the part of some of our officers and soldiers, who, in order to ingratiate themselves in the favor of the citizens, more than half concur in their radical pro-slavery utterances. The antipathy of some of the enlisted men of the army to the blacks is a matter of comment on all hands, and poor Cuffee may well pray for deliverance from his friends in many instances. He is robbed and maltreated by the "blue coats" in a most shameful manner, and the citizens, of course, are influenced to no little extent by these things.

I honestly believe that there really exists in all parts of the South a disposition to give the freedmen extended privileges. Save a few fanatics, everybody acknowledges that slavery is one of the things that were; but it is human nature to resist compulsion, and there is much soreheadedness here, which exhibits itself in many ways, and is (as above stated) positively responsible for the many abuses of the unfortunate negro, which also really exist. If some manner of proceeding could be devised, whereby the actions of the Southerners would seem to be the free offspring of their own desires, they will do much more than they now will, knowing that many people in the North look upon them as being driven to the accomplishment of objects which they really wish for. There is a fretful, captious, and fault-finding spirit, which shows itself very often on this subject; but, in my opinion, it is not actuated by anything but a natural uneasiness, which any American would exhibit when a show of force is used to compel him to do anything. There is much talk about "accepting the logic of events," but there is little show of a true acknowledgment of the result of events, now that it is pressed upon them by the inexorable logic of an armed force. Conservative advice is not received with a good grace, and the man, whether he advocates universal suffrage or not, who attempts to point out a middle course, whereby the freedmen can be benefited, and the whites profit by it, is branded at once as a negrophodist—*i. e.*, an advocate of negro equality.

The greatest cause for complaint against the whites here, is a refusal in many instances on the part of the native physicians to give them medical attendance. I would not be understood as laying a general charge of such exclusive cruelty at the doors of all of the medical men in this State, for there are many honorable exceptions. It is proper, in this connection, to remark that for each one of these exceptions, I can find a medical officer of the army who refuses to wait on the blacks. Dr. BARNES, the chief medical director of the department, has been called in to detail officers for the care of, not only the blacks, but of the whites, and has responded willingly. These detailed officers do all in their power to alleviate the condition of their patients without regard to color; but it is very rare to see a volunteer in any case.

The female teachers of the schools of the Freedmen's Bureau in Raleigh have been subjected to scurrilous abuse from a source which fails to recognize in their efforts to ameliorate the condition of the blacks, the fact that the whites will correspondingly be benefited, and the fact, too, that these teachers, in leaving quiet, comfortable homes in the North, are actuated by motives as pure and noble as those that influence the missionary to endure the privations of life among the heathen. I will not be so ungenerous as to insinuate that the whole of the above comparison might apply here; but the ingratitude of the savage would compare favorably with the grumblings and unmanly insinuations which characterize the articles on this subject published in the *Record*, a small half-sheet daily, representing an unsubstantial clique, who imagine that the national government is not disposed to treat the South fairly. There is always an under-current in its articles showing the real drift of the sentiment that controls it to be anything but moderate and conciliatory and in its influence to the teachers above-mentioned, while it praises the government which employs them and sends them hither, it calls them busy-bodies, and winds up by a paragraph which needs no distortion to be received as an insinuation of the basest kind. The *Progress* very gallantly took up the defence, and although it could not repress a fling at radical meddlers, placed itself on a sound footing as regards the benefits which are sure to arise from the beneficent system of partial education now being afforded by Uncle Sam to the dependent freedmen, until the States themselves shall take the matter in hand. E. P. B.

AGRICULTURAL.

Great Trial of Mowing-Machines for the Gold Medal of the American Institute.

This great trial came off, according to arrangement, on Tuesday afternoon, but, owing to the various severe tests, it was not concluded until Wednesday afternoon. The trial has been the most interesting of any that has ever taken place in this country. The great mechanical improvements in all the first-class machines rendered it necessary to make the trial a severe one, and the work laid out by the committee was of a character never attempted before in any country. The ground selected was at West Mount Vernon, on the Harlem Road. Twenty acres of the bottom-land along the banks of the Bronx River was held in reserve for the trial. The first trial was in a piece of seven acres. The grass was very heavy, mostly blue grass and red top. This piece had been several times overflowed within the last month, and it would have been with great difficulty that a man with the old-fashioned scythe could make much headway in the grass. The machines, in their order of numbers, were set at work at 2:30 o'clock, going entirely around this plot. No. 1, the Clipper machine, made the first round. The ground moved over was very undulating and rough. The machine frequently settled in mud-sloughs and water, so as to hide one-half of the machine; but still it worked on. In cutting around, it was required to stop and start, without backing, in the heaviest and worst tangled grass, and in every instance it performed its work. All the machines that followed were required to do the same work. They were the Buckeye, Monitor, Union, Two-in-one, Harvester, Hubbard, and a one-horse Clipper. Two or three of these machines failed to accomplish all that was required by the committee. This experiment occupied the afternoon, and was witnessed by nearly 2,000 persons. Further tests of the machines were postponed to 8 o'clock Wednesday morning.

On Wednesday the committee were on the ground at the hour appointed, and proceeded to measure off 13½ rods of heavy grass, to test the draft by the dynamometer of the various machines. The speed of the team was regulated to 2½ miles per hour. This was a most interesting experiment, and proved that the mechanical construction of the mowing-machine is nearly perfect. In the six machines tested only about 50 pounds difference in draft was noted; only 250 pounds being required to draw the machine while cutting very heavy tangled grass that had been overflowed. The seven machines differed in draft from 250 to 305 pounds, all cutting about the same width. After this trial was completed they were requested to prepare for a severe test of their machines. This trial consisted in cutting a circle of 30 feet in diameter, turning to the left while cutting. This test has never before been publicly made, and there were doubts by practical men about accomplishing it. Only five machines were entered to cut the circle, and the work was well executed by one or two machines. The others were compelled to increase the speed of the team to an unusual gait to perform the work. This was a beautiful experiment, and great interest was manifested by the lookers on.

The next experiment was also very interesting. Thirteen rods being marked off, the machines were ordered to cut the grass this distance in the greatest length of time, showing how slow the machine could be moved, and do good work in heavy grass. The machines differed in this experiment so as to make it deeply interesting.

The next in order was for the machine to move on in cutting order, then stop, put it out of gear, elevate the finger-board into position, in order for traveling from one field to the other, or on the highway. There was a perceptable difference in this test; one machine was noticed to accomplish all this in less than a quarter of a minute.

After many other interesting experiments the last of the programme was reached, which consisted in each machine cutting a quarter of an acre on time, and doing the best work. This was a most exciting match, and as the drivers of each team took whip in hand to mount their respective machines for the contest, the spectators, of whom a large number were ladies, entered into the spirit of the race, and all prepared to cheer the successful one. Two accomplished the task in precisely the same time—42 minutes and 20 seconds; one in 12 minutes and 40 seconds; one 12 minutes and 42 seconds, and one in 14 minutes and 20 seconds. Only five teams entered for this trial.

This trial proves that we have mowing machines that will cut over uneven or stony land every variety of grass, standing or lodged, with but 250 pounds direct draft in the most difficult grass, with but little or no side-draft; do good work in turning either to the right or left, pass over obstructions while in motion and cutting at the same time, and stop and start in heavy grass without backing the team. There is but one gold medal to be awarded, and it strikes us the judges have a nice duty to perform. The requisite qualifications in at least three of the machines seemed to an observer so nicely balanced that the gold medal even can hardly set one of them above the other.

Arrivals in the City.

M. Eloin who passed through this city nearly two months since as the special Embassador from Emperor Maximillian to France, returned here per steamer *Scotia*, and is stopping at the Brevoort House. It is expected that he will resume his journey to Mexico as soon as possible.

F. de Peyster, New-York; R. Wheaton, Providence, and J. M. Forbes, Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. Hunter and family, U. S. Army; Hon. Green Adams, Kentucky; Col. Cantrell, Raleigh, N. C.; Senator Sherman and family, Chicago, and Aquilla Jones, Indianapolis, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Jno. P. Bartlett and Jas. H. Young, United States Army; and Benj. Orne and family, Philadelphia, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. W. G. LeDue and family, Washington; Rev. Telfair Hodgson and wife, Virginia; J. Caldwell, South Carolina; and Rev. E. H. Time and family, Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Saratoga and Temperance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As it will not be my privilege to be a member of the convention soon to assemble at Saratoga, there to devise means for the suppression of drunkenness, please allow a little space in your paper for a few thoughts, which, perhaps, may not be unworthy of favorable consideration by those who propose to inaugurate a new campaign against a most formidable foe to our nation's prosperity.

Notwithstanding a great deal of valiant fighting heretofore, and though the enemy has been dislodged from some of his ancient strongholds, he seems now to be even more securely intrenched than when the first campaign was opened, nearly forty years ago. The total abstinence pledge accomplished much good, but it has failed to hold the ground which it won, and its efficiency is not to be relied on in combating the foe in his new lines of defence. And the results of the Maine-law campaign were still less satisfactory. Can a more effective plan of warfare be devised?

A recent inspection of the early temperance reports has convinced me that two errors attended the first campaign, which might better have been avoided. The first was a too great confidence in *moral suasion*. The other often appeared in heated and extravagant representations, and in arguments less sound than ingenious. Such overwrought declamations may be very eloquent, but it must ever fail to challenge that deliberate assent which will make men tenacious of what they accept as true and proper.

It seemed to be due to the truth and to the common sense of the public, to *discriminate* between wines and distilled liquors that are pure, and those poisoned mixtures which are so generally sold. Even if we allow that wines and brandies, when used as beverages, are always harmful, is it expedient and wise to make *no distinction* between such and the poisoned counterfeits which so flood the market, and work such ruin to those who use them?

Moreover, will it not be well, in shaping the course hereafter to be pursued in promoting temperance, to bear in mind that wine, in all the ages, has been regarded as a blessing, and that the Bible abundantly countenances that idea? And since the production of pure wines in our own country is sure to increase, and as it is morally certain that both these and cider will continue to be used as beverages by good and patriotic men, will it not be wise to accept the fact, and to contend for temperance in the truly Scriptural meaning of that term? Why not acknowledge the truth that, other things being equal, he has the largest manhood who uses all the good things of this world without *abusing* them, and right into the contest on *that line?* The progress may be slow, and the toil hard, but it is more than doubtful if the victory can be won at a cheaper cost. And such a course has its advantages. If we shall do thus, we shall be in the goodly companionship of the Apostles, while we shall be saved from the extravagances of hobby-riders! In pursuing such a course, we can wield all the potent forces end solemn sanctions of revealed truth with prevailing effect.

But it will not be wise to rely alone on moral suasion. Both the drunkard and the poison maker and the poison seller should be punished. And in order to this, there must be such a public sentiment as will create suitable laws, and maintain their efficiency. This surely will give scope for the largest patriotism and philanthopy.

Omitting much that might be said, I hasten to suggest another plan of warfare against drunkenness. And this shall be done very briefly.

1. Separate all liquor-selling from groceries and other places of miscellaneous trade.

2. Empower and enjoin able and upright chemists to detect and destroy all impure and adulterated liquors.

Such chemists should be well paid from the State Treasury, hold office during good behavior, and, to remove them as far as possible from partisan influences, they should be nominated by Presidents of colleges, and by Professors of chemistry in the same, and appointed by the Governor.

3. The law should provide both for the destruction of adulterated and diluted liquors, and for the punishment of manufacturers and of dealers in the same, by fines and imprisonment.

4. Since drunkenness, besides being a sin against God, is a great wrong to society, every intoxicated person appearing in public, or found where liquors are sold, should be severely punished.

5. It should be made a penal offence to sell liquors in small quantities without license.

This plan will exterminate the vile poisons, whose sale is now so profitable. It will enlist the sympathies of all honest men. It is practicable because the tests of the chemist are reliable, and he will be backed with power to enforce his decisions.

DELEVAN, JR.

Sunshine for the Sad.—Are you low-spirited, tremulous, subject to faintness, afflicted with any local weakness, or with general debility, tonic thy system with BIOKRENE. Though harmless as water it is the most potent tonic and regulator in the world. Depot No. 28 Dey-st. Sold by all druggists.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co.
Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.**
Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
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THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 816 BROADWAY.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair
will restore Gray Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR; *strengthens* and *promotes* the growth of the *weakest hair;* stops its falling out in three days; keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; *the best hair-dressing ever offered to the public;* it is recommended and used by the first medical authority. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.
I assure all persons the above preparation will do all that is claimed for it.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Buttons? Buttons!! Buttons!!!
FRENCH SELF-FASTENING BUTTONS—Put on and taken off in a moment by any one, without sewing eyelet, screw-rivet or cut in the cloth. Retailed at P. F. SMITH & FOWLER'S, No. 3 Park-row and No. 379 Broadway. Agents wanted everywhere. A sample Bachelor's Box, containing a full assortment of coat, vest, pantaloon and overcoat buttons, will be sent to any address on receipt of $1 50. Apply in person or by letter, to W. B. WATKINS, No. 80 Reade-st. Wholesale depot.

Second-hand Safes,
In large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

The Spare Bed, and Bed to Spare.
The Spare Bed, and Bed to Spare, No. 694 Broadway.
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Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cts.. Black or Brown. Reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button-hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company, Elias HOWE, Jr., President, 639 Broadway. Agents wanted.

MARRIED.

NOE—ALLEN.—At Waterloo, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 26, by Rev. S. M. Gridley, D. D., Mr. ELLIS N. NOE, of New-York, and Miss SARA M. ALLEN, of Waterloo.

OSBORN—MOUGH.—On Wednesday, July 26, by Rev Jas. B. Dunn, GEORGE B. OSBORN and STELLA V. HOUGH, all of this city. No cards.

VAN SLYKE—SHELDON.—At Binghamton, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 26, by Rev. Chester Fitch, of New-York Mills, Rev. EVERT VAN SLYKE, Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church at White House, N. J., and SARAH D., daughter of Henry A. Sheldon, Esq., of Binghamton.

DIED.

BELL.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursday, July 27, MARGARET BELL, aged 67 years, 11 months and 19 days.
The funeral will take place from the residence of her son, John T. Bell, Palisade-av., Yonkers, on Friday, 28th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BONNETT.—At Waterbury, Conn., on Wednesday, July 26, MARIA T., wife of Wm. W. Bonnett, daughter of John Commerford.
The friends of the families are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from the house of her father-in-law, Daniel Bonnett, No. 15 West 20th-st., Friday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

DRAKE.—On Wednesday, July 26, at Westfield, N. J., of cholera infantum and dentition, MARION, infant daughter of Dr. Wm. F. and E. E. Drake, aged 1 year, 3 month and 16 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 2 Rutherford-place, East 17th-st., this day, (Friday,) 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DUGLISS.—On Wednesday, July 26, WILLIAM, infant son of Joseph W. and Elizabeth W. Dugliss, aged 4 months and 2 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence, 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on Friday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVERETT.—On Wednesday, July 26, JAMES, youngest son of the late James B. and Elizabeth Everett, aged 7 years and 9 months.
The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 169 West 28th-st., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

HEDENBERG.—The funeral of DAVID T. HEDENBERG will take place from the residence of his father, F. L. Hedenberg, No. 3 Bond-st., this day, (Friday,) at 2 P. M. His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend without further notice.

HENSHAW.—Suddenly, on Wednesday

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

DATED JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, OCTOBER, AND DECEMBER, 1864.

WANTED AT A PREMIUM.

SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY.

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Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

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TELEGRAPH STOCKS WANTED.

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WESTERN UNION,
RUSSIAN EXTENSION.

Apply to

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 45 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY.

OFFICE No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared an Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock, for the month of July, payable to stockholders of record of this date, on and after the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th to the 31st inst., both inclusive.

DAVID S. DUNSCOMB, President.
O. M. BEACH, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(L.S.) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act;

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.

(L. S.) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Signed. Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent., in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 15th day of July, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of July, and opened on the 1st day of August.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the measure recommended by the shareholders' meeting held May 31, 1865, and in order that the lands sold may be represented by a corresponding issue of capital stock, in accordance with the policy heretofore pursued by the company in the issue of Canceled Bonds Scrip, the outstanding shares of this company be increased by the issue of one share for every ten now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every ten held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the company will retain the right to such fractional part at par.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 31 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year will take place. The polls will be open from [illegible] and the books will be closed from July [illegible] to Aug. 15.

[illegible] THOMAS, Secretary.

[illegible] MASSACHUSETTS [illegible]

[illegible] Boston, July [illegible]

[illegible] Rutland [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,

(Continental Bank Building,)

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bought and sold at market rates.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000.

Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:

Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, Jr., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.

The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.

Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

$10,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN,

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,

Dated June 15, 1865,

AND NUMBERED

111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE

BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.

REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 94 Broadway and No. 6 Wall-st.,

Dealers in government and other securities. Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

$5,000 Union Mutual Insurance Scrip.
$5,000 Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip.
$5,000 New-York Mutual Insurance Scrip.
$1,000 Columbian Insurance Scrip.
For sale by WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

MOUNT ALPINE GOLD COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 7, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of reorganizing the company under a special charter granted by the State of Rhode Island.

By order. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
FOURTH DISTRICT STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, No. 75 CHAMBERS-ST., July 21, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Annual List of Taxes assessed on licenses, for the year ending May 1, 1866, and on incomes, &c., for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, in accordance with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Law, as amended March 3, 1865, has been returned to me by the assessor of the district, and that the said taxes are now due and payable, and payment thereof is hereby demanded.

These taxes are payable within ten days from the date of this notice; and all persons neglecting to pay within this time will be liable to the penalties provided by law.

Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

MANUFACTURERS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY BONDS, SEVENS,

Monroe County Bonds, New-York,

Rochester City Bonds, New-York, and

Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Co. Stock, wanted.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, 45 Pine-st.

All descriptions railroad securities not sold at the Brokers' Board, farm mortgage bonds, county, city and town bonds, bought and sold.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED and notified against receiving or negotiating the following checks, drawn by me on the National Park Bank, both payable to order or blank, dated July 21: One of $1,000; one of $200; as the same were obtained by gross fraud, are worthless, and never legally left my possession.

CHARLES ADAMS, Hoffman House.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1865.

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100 SHARES OF THE STOCK OF THE FIBRE DISINTEGRATING COMPANY, for sale in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to A. H. MULLER, P. H. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The Trustees of this company have declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT., on the par value of the stock, (twenty dollars,) payable July 20. Transfer books close July 15 and open July 21. A. M. WOOD, President.

W. H. HARRISON, Secretary pro tem.
Continental Bank Building.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
No. 117 BROADWAY, July 25, 1865.

The directors of the United States Telegraph Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. payable on and after the 15th day of August, proximo. The transfer book will close on the 5th, and remain closed until the 16th proximo. By order of the board.

THEO. F. HAY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.

Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.

Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

BELLEFONTAINE RAILWAY COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, July 15, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three Per Cent., free of government tax, has been declared by this company, payable on the 1st of August next, at the office of the company, or by drafts on New-York, at the option of the stockholders. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th instant till Aug. 2. By order of the board. ED. KING, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, NO. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the second Monday (14th) of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 14th proximo, inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable Aug. 1, and the government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th to the 31st of July inclusive. W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) free from government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO.,
CHILLICOTHE, July 26, 1865.

THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE seven per cent. bonds of this company, payable 1st of August, 1865, will be paid at the American National Bank of New-York, No. 50 Broadway.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 1 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.

THE COUPONS FROM THE BONDS OF this company, due 1st August, 1865, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.

JAMES WARING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 106 Broadway. A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1865.

DIVIDENDS.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE, has been declared, payable July 31, 1865, to shareholders of record, July 25, 1865.

Transfer books closed from July 25 to Aug. 1, 1865.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

NAVASSA PHOSPHATE COMPANY.

FIRST DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared payable July 31, 1865, to the shareholders of record July 27, 1865.

Transfer books closed from July 27 to August 1, 1865.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

OFFICE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, No. 2 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on full stock, free of government tax, out of the earnings of the company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

A STOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—26TH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable 1st August next, free of government tax. JAS. H. RIELLY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEAR FULTON, N. Y.

OPEN DAILY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from that date.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

IRVINGS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after August 1, 1865, this bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees. V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 15, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the offices of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Hammond-street from West-street to Thirteenth-avenue.

For paving Barclay-street from College-place to West-street with trap-block.

For building a sewer and receiving-basins in Fiftieth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues.

For building a sewer in Tenth-avenue, between Thirty fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Hammond-street, from West-street to Thirteenth-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Barclay-street and to the extent of half the block on each side of the streets intersecting Barclay-street from the east side of College-place to and including east side of West-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Lexington avenues; also, the lot at the northeast corner, and the lot at the southwest corner of Fifth-street and Lexington-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 27 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL F. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For setting curb and gutter and flagging in Sixtieth-street, from First and Second avenues.

For flagging sidewalk in Tompkins-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets, west side.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging sidewalks in Fifty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.

For fencing vacant lots in Eleventh-avenue, near Fortieth-street, and in Forty-first-street, two hundred and fifty feet west of Eleventh-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Also all the lots on both sides of Tompkins-street, from Rivington to Stanton streets.

Also all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.

Also the lots known as ward numbers twenty-five to twenty-nine, and thirty-one to thirty-five, all inclusive, in block number two hundred and twenty-one, between Fortieth and Forty-first-streets, and westerly of Eleventh-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL A. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 26, 1865.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Sixth Collection District, State of New-York, comprising the IXth, XVth and XVIth Wards of the City of New-York. Notice is hereby given that the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay Interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the amendatory act approved March 3, 1865, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said Collection District, will remain open for the examination of all persons interested for the space of FIFTEEN DAYS (SUNDAYS excepted) from the date hereof, at my office, No. 181 West 14th-st., (over the New-York County Bank) between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. And immediately after the expiration of ten days from the date hereof, to wit: on the 25th day of July, 1865, and for four days thereafter, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations made by the said Assistant Assessors. The lists herein referred to comprise the taxes for licenses and the taxes on carriages, billiard tables, yachts, silver plate and other enumerated articles for the year ending May 1, 1866; and the taxes upon INCOMES for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864. All appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid must be made in writing, and specify the particular cause or clause respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.

JOHN F. CLEVELAND, Assessor.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 14, 1865.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Five per Cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

T. B. TAPPEN, Water Registrar.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN W. LEFTWICH, Plaintiff, *against* THOMAS A. HARRIS, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—U. S. Int. Rev. stamp canceled.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office No. 260 Broadway, in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Five Thousand dollars, with interest from the 13th day of December, 1864, besides the cost of this action.

ELMORE & SWEET, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Dated, NEW-YORK Dec. 13, 1864.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 13th day of June, 1865.

ELMORE & SWEET, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.

JOHN H. MCCOLLOM, of the City and County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published June 30, 1865. Creditors to appear before Hon. R. H. TYLER, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the village of Fulton in said county, on the 22d day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent estate, and he be discharged from his debts.

T. HASTINGS,
Attorney for Insolvent.

OSWEGO, June 30, 1865. je30-law1awF

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of ALFRED MARCHER, late of the Town of Morrisania, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of January, A. D., 1866.

DATED this 3d day of July, A. D., 1865.

WILLIAM S. CARMAN,
EMILY R. MARCHER,
Executors.

Jy7-law6mF.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of D. WHITMARSH & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

D. WHITMARSH.
HENRY C. WHITMARSH.

No. 104 READE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and style of WHITMARSH & BAKER, for the manufacturing and importing of men's furnishing goods.

HENRY C. WHITMARSH.
DWIGHT BAKER.

No. 104 READE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES—Howe's Army Scale—the best Scale in use.

HOWE & BOUVIER,
No. 191 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Florida, I will offer for sale, in front of the Market-house, in the City of Jacksonville, at public outcry, on MONDAY, the seventh day of August next, the following property, to wit:

The east half of lot number five (5) in square number fifty-two, (52,) as the same is known and designated on the maps or plans of said City of Jacksonville, in the State of Florida—said property having been condemned under the Act of Congress approved August 6, 1861—late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

Also two lots or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Duval, in said State, the boundary line of which begins at a stake on the River St. Johns, in a line with lands of Elizabeth Hendricks, wife of Wm. J. Hendricks, on the south side of said river and nearly opposite to the City of Jacksonville, running from said stake south, ten degrees east along said Hendricks' line, crossing the creek to the opposite side of the same, to a corner; thence along the east bank of said creek, by the several courses of the same, in a northeasterly direction, and along the cove at the mouth of said creek to a corner on the bank of said river; and thence along the said river and across said cove to the place of beginning, containing four or five acres, more or less. Also that other lot of land adjacent to the foregoing and lying on the side of said river, nearly opposite the City of Jacksonville, in said State of Florida, the boundary line of which begins at a stake on the bank of said river a few rods west of a cove, and on the line dividing land of Floyd and the land of Wm. J. and Elizabeth A. Hendricks, and runs thence in a westerly course along said river about fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence north ten degrees west, fifteen and twenty-one-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence south seventy-eight degrees east, fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains, crossing a creek, to a stake; thence north ten degrees west, fifteen and twenty-one-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence south seventy-eight degrees east, fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains, crossing a creek, to a stake; thence south ten degrees east, fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains to the place of beginning, containing twenty acres more or less.

Also, all that tract of land in the County of Duval and State of Florida aforesaid, on the south side of the River St. Johns, known as a tract of land formerly owned by David Searcy, adjoining lands of Wm. J. Hendricks, Cowford tract, containing seventy acres, more or less; bounded on the north by said river, on the east by lands of Francis S. Hudnall, on the south by public lands and west by lands of Wm. J. Hendricks aforesaid. Also, lot number four, in square number two, in the City of Jacksonville, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the corner of Forsyth and Newnan-sts., and running thence south one hundred feet on said Newnan-st., to the corner of lot number five, on the south by lot number one, all in the aforesaid square, and on the west by Newnan-st., condemned under the Act of July 17, 1862, late the estate of Theodore Hartridge.

Also, lot number two, in square number five, in the City of Jacksonville aforesaid, condemned under the Act of July 17, 1862, late the estate of Benjamin A. Putnam.

Also, all those lots or parcels of land, known and designated on the maps or plans of said City of Jacksonville, as lots number four and five, in square forty-seven, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval, and State of Florida, aforesaid, north of the Magnolia House, once owned by A. Coy; west by lands of one Dupray, being on the corner of Bay and Market-sts., and north by the Jacksonville and Alligator's Plank-road.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the City of Jacksonville, aforesaid, known and described upon the plan or plat of said city, as water lot number thirty-three, (33,) measuring from east to west, one hundred and five feet, and embracing all the marginal depth from Bay-st. to the St. Johns River, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of John W. Brady.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville aforesaid, known as the east half of lot number five, in square number fifty-two, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land, situated in the County of Duval and State of Florida, adjoining the sawmill lot owned by Fairbanks & Company, on the west and north, situated on the point of land near the junction of McCoy's Creek with the St. Johns River, adjoining the City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval and State of Florida aforesaid, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning on the bank of said river, at low water mark, at the southwest corner of the saw-mill lot aforesaid; running thence along the shore of said river, about four chains, to a point due south from a squared piece stake on the bank thereof; thence, north to said post or stake, continuing the same course along a line of marked trees, about eight chains and fifty links, to the edge of the marsh of McCoy's Creek to an oak, marked; thence on the same course, through the marsh, to McCoy's Creek; thence, down the same to the line between the lands of J. Winter and T. O. Holmes, or Reed & Holmes, about two hundred and sixty-five feet, to the north line of the aforesaid mill lot; thence, westerly along said north line, about two hundred feet, to the northwest corner thereof; thence south, along the west line of said mill lot to the place of beginning, containing three acres and forty-four one-hundredths.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Duval, on the north side of the River St. Johns, near the mouth of McCoy's Creek, bounded northerly by line of Saw-mill lot, on the southeast by the River St. Johns, extending two hundred feet on said river, and one hundred feet in depth back from the river, and known as the Florida Mill property.

Also, all that lot of land situated in the county aforesaid, above the Town of Jacksonville, on the St. Johns River, near the mouth of McCoy's Creek, bounded southerly by the River St. Johns, westwardly by a lot conveyed by T. O. Holmes to Charles Willey, Trustee, &c., and by said Charles Willey, Trustee, and J. Thompson and wife to Burr, Ambler, Bronson and Fairbanks, thence eastwardly along the paling fence, north by a continuation of the northerly line of said lot conveyed to said Willey, being about one hundred feet on said river, and two hundred feet deep, to the small gore of land in the rear of said lot above described and bounded as follows, to wit: Eastwardly by a continuation of the easterly line of said above-described lot, until said line strikes the easterly line of Mr. Winter's land, thence westwardly by said Winter's estate line, and southerly by said lot lastly hereinbefore described, together with all he rights of way.

Also, all the following described lots situate in the county aforesaid, being certain timber lands which were entered or purchased by the firm of George Burr & Co., or by their successors, Fairbanks & Co., to wit: The southwest quarter and south half of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine, (29,) township four, of range twenty-five east, containing two hundred and eighty-five eighty-one one-hundred acres, more or less. Also, the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-eight, township four, range twenty-five, south and east, containing forty and forty-two one-hundred acres. Also, the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-three, township four, and range twenty-five, south and east, containing forty and seventy-five one-hundred acres. Also, the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section nine, township five, of range twenty-five, south and east, containing forty acres. Also, the north half of section twenty-nine, township four, of range twenty-five, south and east, containing three hundred and twenty-six and sixty-four one-hundred acres, condemned under the act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of George R. and Samuel Fairbanks.

Also, all that certain tract of land situate lying and being in the County of Duval and State of Florida, being a grant by the Spanish Government to

FOR SALE.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE his country seat, (Almont). This property is situated on the Hudson River, between Barrytown and Tivoli, and is not excelled by any in the State for the grandeur of the scenery and old forest trees. The mansion-house is a large brick building on a stone basement, with wings, presenting a front of one hundred feet. On the eastern front there is a portico, supported by sixteen double columns of the Ionic order, extending the whole length of the first floor. The house contains twenty rooms, including library, dressing-rooms, &c. There are wells of very cool water, cisterns, &c. The out-buildings consist of a large stable, with stone basement, carriage-house, cow-house with shed, ice-house, &c. The garden contains about two acres, and in it are three graperies of choice vines and other fruits; about one-quarter of the garden is stocked with fruit trees of the choicest kinds. On the eastern front of the mansion there is a park of about 40 acres, through which is the carriage-drive from the porter's lodge, through an avenue of fine old trees, to the house. The western front has a lawn of 40 acres of gently undulating surface. This front has a fine view of the Catskill Mountains, the Hudson River and the villages on the opposite or western side of the river. This is one of the most celebrated country-seats on the Hudson, and excels all of them in the grandeur of its fine old trees and magnificent scenery. It has always been greatly admired by distinguished foreigners. It was selected by Joseph Bonaparte, when in search of a residence in this country, and a liberal offer made for it, but it was not then for sale. The situation is very healthy; no intermittents here. For particulars, apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Banker, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y.

P. O. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF VERY VALUABLE real estate at Rye, Westchester County, belonging to the Clark estate. P. C. BULKLEY, will sell in parcels on the premises, about one mile from the depot at Rye, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 12 o'clock P. M., about 100 acres of fine land belonging to the estate of the late Andrew Clark, extending from the turnpike road across the Milton road to Rye Beach, embracing the whole road front on the beach, and including the large house and grounds now occupied by Jasper K. Corning, Esq. This is believed to be the finest property ever offered for sale in the township. Its fertility, and the highly improved condition of the soil, the beauty of the many desirable building sites upon it, and its unrivaled advantages for boating, bathing and fishing, all render it very desirable to parties wishing to purchase elegant sites for country seats, and insure a rapid increase in the value of the property. A topographical map of the property can be seen at the office of the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., and lithographs will be ready ten days before the sale. Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave the city on the 7, 9, or 11:30 A. M. trains, New-York and New-Haven Railroads.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-York or Brooklyn property, a first-class frame house, two-story and attic, elegantly papered, &c., 22 feet by 50, and about seven lots, in a high state of cultivation, all kinds of fruit, situated at Morrisania, on Forest-avenue, between Home and George sts., near the Boston road. Take the 2d-av. cars or 3d-av. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 245 or 255 Court-st., near Sackett, Brooklyn.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED AT A HOUSE very pleasantly located among the Ramapo Mountains, 1¾ hours from New-York by the railway; fine fishing in the vicinity; two trains stop daily near the house; two and a half miles above Sloutsburgh. For further particulars address H. S., Sloutsburgh, Orange County, N. J.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND, beautifully located on the Shell road, leading from Astoria to Newtown, L. I.; is a desirable location for a residence. Also, four lots in the city of Brooklyn, E. D., situated on the southeast corner of 1st and 10th sts., and three lots on north 10th-st. near 1st-st. The above property is for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Inquire of S. D. OLARK, Greenpoint, Greenpoint-av.

FOR SALE.—SEA-SHORE FARM OF 32 ACRES, south side Staten Island, eight miles from Vanderbilt Landing, and near Eltingville Railroad depot; one of the finest views on the island; water front of about 800 feet; price $12,000—one-half on mortgage if desired.
Permits of A. JCURNEAY,
No. 6 Pine-st.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE HIS COUNTRY SEAT (ALMONT)—Situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade trees. For particulars see New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, AT A BARgain, a new well-built house, 44 by 44, filled in with brick; beautiful location, fine views, &c.; near a depot; size of lot 1 acre; more land if wanted. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., between 9 and 11, or Main-st., Orange, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale now. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT CHERRY HILL, HACKENsack, N. J., 11 miles by rail from foot of Chambers-street, several cottages, with about three acres of ground. Also, fine building sites; good society, schools, and a healthy location. Apply to P. E. ROBERT, No. 23 Barclay-st.

7TH-AV. PROPERTY FOR SALE.—ONE of the best corners on the avenue, west side, 24 feet wide; a large substantial brick house and store, built by day work. Price, $15,000. Well rented. JAS. R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE.—A SNUG DAIRY FARM OF 107 acres, with good buildings, seventy-eight miles from the city; a pleasant and desirable place will be sold; a bargain if applied for immediately, or will be exchanged for city property. Address K., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—ATTRACTIVE house and grounds, convenient to depot, near South Orange; furniture will be sold at a sacrifice. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—218 ACRES IN ORANGE County, good soil, fruit and timber abundant; one mile from Creamers, and commands a fine view; will be sold cheap. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A DWELLING WITH TEN ROOMS, three or four city lots, fine garden with choice fruit; near Madison-av. and Park. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 202½ 4th-av.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, 25 NEW HOUSES, on Orford, Portland and Adelphi sts., Greene, Gates and Vanderbilt avs. and Elliott-place. THOS. WELWOOD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE THREE first-class farms or country-seats on the Great South Bay, Long Island 25 miles from the city. THOMAS WETWOOD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—PRODUCTIVE, VERY PRODUCtive farms in Somerset County; no better to be found; 100, 180, 160, 85, acres each. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—TASTY COTTAGE, CONVENIENT to depot; one hour by rail; must be sold; only $2,000; terms easy—very easy. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TEN TENEment houses in the Fifteenth Ward. Apply to J. JOHNSON, No. 69 Bleecker-st.

PATENT FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COMbination shank and counter for boots and shoes. Something new. Apply to SAMUEL F. BARTOL, No. 211 Pearl-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100×26.
2 50×26.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 79th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF HOUSE IN MADison-st., above Rutgers-st.; gas, bath and Croton water; possession immediately; rent $400 per year. Inquire at the cigar-store, No. 173 Chatham-st.

LOFTS TO LET—NO. 33 HOWARD-ST. APply to HENRY TROWBRIDGE & CO., No. 36 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FURnished house, between 14th and 26th sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; must be high stoop and well furnished. To take possession from Sept. 1 to May 1, 1866; best reference given. Address Box No. 646 General Post-office, New-York.

ROOMS WANTED.—WANTED, BY A FAMIly of four persons, (no children,) the first or second floors of a house with all modern improvements, unfurnished and without board, from Nov. 1 to March 1. Location between Lexington and 8th ave., and 27th and 42d sts. Address H., Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN A furnished room without board in a private family, above 26th-st., west side of town; best of reference. Address stating terms, which must be moderate H. C., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED — TO RENT AN UNFURNISHED house, within 40 miles of New-York. Address, stating terms, &c., P. W., West Point, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE PARLOR FLOOR OF A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE can be had, furnished or unfurnished, by a gentleman and wife, willing to pay liberally for spacious rooms and a private table. Address until September Y. E. Y., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $3 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO PLACE.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, about three miles above the Highlands of Nevisink. Good sea or river bathing. Terms reasonable. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth Co., N. J.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

TONTINE HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, Nos. 427 and 429 Broadway, New-York. Rooms in suite and single by the day or week at moderate prices.

THE AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY, No. 2 Leroy-place and No. 53 Prince-st., printe under contract, to the order of the Office of Internal Revenue, all kinds of stamped blank forms for checks, check-books, bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes, bills of lading, bills of sale, certificates, brokers' notes, original process, passage tickets, pawner's checks, powers of attorney, proxies, protests, warehouse receipts, weighers' returns, satisfactions of judgments, Sheriffs' returns and receipts for money or property, &c.
WM. P. COE, Treasurer,
No. 87 Cedar-st.,
will receive orders from parties desiring stamped blanks of any kind, and have them executed by the company, under the supervision of the Stamp Agent of the United States Treasury Department.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

TUMOR, SCROFULA. A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should enlist public confidence. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M.
JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, M. D.,
No. 461 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

CANCER.

Consult Dr. J. O. DIXON, No. 726 Broadway, New-York. Cancers removed without pain, use of knife, loss of blood, caustic or sino burning, and without injuring the sound parts.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.
Dr. A. M. Mauricean is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. O. WELLS & CO., No. 114 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

CHLORODYNE.—EARL RUSSELL HAS FAvored J. T. Davenport with an extract of a dispatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manila: "The remedy most efficacious (in apidemic cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne; and with a small quantity I have saved several lives." Cantion.—Chlorodyne.—Sir W. F. Wood stated that Dr. Browne was undoubtedly the inventor; eminent hospital physicians of London prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, Jan. 13, 1864. It is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, J. S. ASPINWALL, No. 36 William-st.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. OOBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From the fact of being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Stricture of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 196 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 159 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2939 N. Y. P. O.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 196 Elm-st., New-York.

E. V. NORDERK'S HOTEL FOR THE SICK, AT FORT LEE.—General and nervous debility, mercurial diseases, impotency, painters' colic, paralysis, gangrene, caries and all other diseases cured permanently, without drugs or medicines.

DR. LEWIS, AN OLD AND EXPERIenced practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 7 Beach-st., three doors from West Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

LADIES DESIRING MEDICAL ADVICE will, by consulting Dr. Lewis, be certain to obtain the relief desired. Office No. 7 Beach-st., 3 doors from West Broadway, New-York.

DR. WEST'S MONTHLY TONIC—THE great female regulator—a never-failing remedy. Office No. 545 Broadway, New-York.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in raw cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. ☞ Over 150 Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA-SHORE R.R.

NEW LINE TO LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PLEASURE BAY AND ATLANTICVILLE.

On and after MONDAY, July 31, the new and fast steamer NEVERSINK, will leave the pier foot of BARCLAY-st., New-York, to connect with the new railroad line to the above points, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., and leave Long Branch at 7:20 A. M. and 1 P. M., making the trip from New-York to Long Branch in one hour and three-quarters.

NOSTRAND HOUSE

Sand's Point, Long Island, on Long Island Sound, is 1½ hours' sail per steamer ARROWSMITH, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M., returning at 9¼ A. M. Has extensive grounds and beautiful groves, fine sea air and view, splendid bathing, fishing and sailing, good drives and stable. A furnished cottage of five rooms to let. No fever and ague nor musquitoes.
B. B. NOSTRAND.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—The most desirable watering-place in the vicinity of the metropolis. To parties whose pursuits call them daily to New-York, this house offers superior inducements for a Summer home. Commodious steamboats leave Pier No. 2 North River at 9:30 A. M., 1:15, 4:30, and 5 o'clock P. M.; from Dey-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., ten times a day. Time from New-York to Bergen Point, 35 minutes.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

MOHEGAN HOUSE—LAKE MOHEGAN. Four miles from Peekskill; fourteen passenger trains per day. The above house is now open. Reference A. Allen, Esq., No. 43 Park-place, New-York. Address G. H. WINES, Box No. 223 Peekskill Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

DRY GOODS

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 196 Pearl-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,000	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,000	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,000	.....
ERIN	3,300	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,272	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,976	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,196	Asplit.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, July 29
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

LAFAYETTE	A. BOCANDI	FRIDAY
EUROPE	A. DUCHESNE	FRIDAY

Aug. 18
Sept. 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..SATURDAY.....Jny 29
CITY OF MANCHESTER..WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 2
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 5
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
Aug. 15—COSTA RICA, TWELLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Colorado.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.—REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

First class,	Second class,	Third class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, from Pier No. 29 North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWBER, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at noon; on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low prices, for these two trips only.
For passage apply at the office of
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
No. 177 West-st., New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
First-class passage.....$35
Freight fifteen cents per foot.
The first-class steamship
CHASE, Capt. ROGERS,
will sail from Pier No. 11, North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, Aug. 3, and the first-class steamship
ZODIAC, Capt. BULKLEY,
will sail as above at 3 P. M. on SATURDAY, Aug. 5.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
First-class United States Mail Steamships:
MONEKA, CHAS. P. MARSHMAN, Commander.
CAMBRIDGE, JNO. W. BALCH, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 Steamship MONEKA will leave Pier No. 45 North River, SATURDAY, 29th of July, at 3 P. M. Returning, will leave CHARLESTON SATURDAY, 5th of August. Passage $50. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agents at Charleston,
Messrs. ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH—STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
The first-class United States mail steamships
AMERICA, CLIFT, Commander.
CONSTITUTION, GREENMAN, Commander.
UNITED STATES, BAKER, Commander.
NEVADA, CARPENTER, Commander.
The AMERICA will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight 15 cents per foot. Cabin passage $40; second class, $30; steerage, $20. For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
The CONSTITUTION will follow WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
The new, elegant and fast steamship VARUNA, WHITEHURST, commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 3, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT—
Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships. Passage and freights reduced.
The
GRANADA,
ROBERT BAXTER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 o'clock precisely.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The ALHAMBRA will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 5.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Aug. 17.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARKY, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 steamship EUTERPE will leave pier No. 36 North River on SATUBDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. mail steamship GEO CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON follows SATUBDAY, Aug. 5.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—EXTRA STEAMER.—The United States mail steamship H. S. HAGER, Capt. Wadsworth, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M. Has first-class passenger accommodations. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVerpool, and the Irish ports.
CALEDONIA.....SATURDAY, July 29.
HIBERNIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 12.
Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.—THE NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION Company's steamship PENNSYLVANIA, FREDERICK GREGAN, Commander, for Liverpool, will sail from Pier No. 47 North River, on SATUBDAY, July 29, at 12 o'clock M. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock. WILLIAMS & GUION, Agents.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship NORTH STAR, Jones, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
The MONTEREY will follow on Wednesday, August 2.

OUTSIDE STEAMSHIP LINE FOR BOSTON.—Steamer SALON, Capt. CHICHESTER, will leave Pier No. 15, E. R., foot of Wall-st., as above, on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 82 South-st.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Ozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $3; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt., Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR ROUNDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Mariborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboe. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FOOT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 10:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Investigation into the Charges Against the Telegraph Operators.

Their Accuser Fails to Furnish Specifications.

REMOVAL OF CHIEF-ENGINEER DECKER.

Severe Trial and Perfect Success of the New Steamer.

The Superintendent of the Fire Telegraph in this city recently made several very serious charges against the operators of the fire telegraph at the central office, setting forth the abuses which are alleged as having existed for some time. The following is the communication forwarded to the board by Mr. ROBINSON:

To the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department:

GENTLEMEN: From my interview with you on Friday morning last, I have expected to have heard from you on Saturday as to what course I should pursue in regard to your fire telegraph. Not having heard from you, I feel it due to myself, as well as to your board, to make the following charges and statements:

Aside from any and all personal feelings, I charge the fire telegraph operators at the central office, City Hall, with being unqualified and incompetent to take charge of and to operate the fire telegraph.

Mr. SEIXAS never saw a telegraph machine until he was appointed by Mayor GUNTHER, a year ago this last January.

Mr. DAILEY'S only experience was obtained while being a bell-ringer on the Post-office bell-tower, and when he was appointed to the central office did not know how to operate the instrument.

Mr. OWENS is the most faithful of the three operators, but is incompetent from three causes beyond his control, not understanding how to write and spell the English language, from not being able to see without the aid of glasses or spectacles, and from being lame and consequently being unable to move about to do such work as is usually required of telegraph operators in other offices, besides being at the time quite hard of hearing. I wish, in making this statement in regard to Mr. OWENS, to be understood as giving Mr. OWENS every credit for doing his duty, according to the best of his ability.

Upon waiting upon His Honor Mayor GUNTHER in regard to these appointments, his reply to me was, "You know, Mr. ROBINSON, I have got but a very few appointments, and I have got to take care of my friends." Of course I could make no further objections.

I charge Mr. DAILEY with having neglected his duty as a telegraph operator by going to Albany a year ago this last Winter, being absent from the office for a week or more, to attend to lobbying something connected with telegraph operators and bell-ringers before the Legislature, and, upon being remonstrated with, and asked by what authority he was leaving his duties, his reply was, "Upon Mr. DAILEY'S authority." This occurred before you gentlemen had control of the department, but I mention it to show the discipline which the central office has been under.

I further charge Mr. DAILEY with having repeatedly left the office for an hour or more, without leaving any one to operate the telegraph, if it was necessary.

I charge Mr. DAILEY with having left the office without an operator on Monday evening, 17th inst., for an hour or thereabouts, and addressing a meeting of street-sweepers in opposition to the contract ordered by the Legislature.

I charge Mr. DAILEY and Mr. SEIXAS with repeated neglect of answering alarm signals on the bell-tower lines.

I charge Mr. SEIXAS with having left a party at the central office to do his duty, all night, on several occasions, who had never worked the telegraph.

I charge Mr. DAILEY and Mr. SEIXAS with having used their influence against efforts made by me to have the telegraph to the engine-houses put in operation, and which was the cause of its being defeated.

I charge Mr. SEIXAS with having, more than one occasion, said to parties wanting to telegraph to the Police Headquarters, "the telegraph was not working," when it was in perfect working order.

I charge Mr. SEIXAS with having said, on Thursday, July 20, to Mr. GEORGE W. WHEELER, Secretary of the Exempt Firemen's Association, that "he had not seen him, (Mr. ROBINSON,) and did not want to see the d—n loafer."

It has been stated by a certain telegraph operator at the central office that, if he lost his position, Mr. ROBINSON would be badly punished. Such threats do not intimidate me, but I mention it to show the feeling against me in the office, and to show the impossibility of my doing justice to myself or to any work with which I may be connected under such circumstances.

I could state much more in regard to the general working of the fire telegraph, but think it unnecessary, and hoping that your Board of Commissioners will, as early as can be decided, inform me whether I am to be the Superintendent of the Fire Telegraph, or otherwise,

I remain, gentlemen, very respectfully,

C. ROBINSON.

NEW-YORK, July 24.

N. B.—Mr. DAILEY and Mr. SEIXAS both bitterly opposed a Paid Fire Department, and subscribed money to defeat the bill. I claim to have been an open friend to the measure from the first.

ACTION OF THE BOARD.

The investigation into the matter was made by the board yesterday afternoon, in a semi-official manner, which resulted in the whole affair falling to the ground in consequence of Mr. ROBINSON declining to make specific charges in the premises.

At the opening of the session, when the charges made by Mr. ROBINSON came up for consideration, that gentleman stated that had he known that an official investigation would have been made into the matter of complaint, he would have prepared specific charges

On being pressed for such specifications as would give the board some data to go upon, Mr. ROBINSON again declined doing so. He, however, went so far as to charge the operators with being wholly incompetent and unqualified for the position, but refused to state on what grounds he made such an assertion.

In reply to a question from the board, Mr. SEIXAS said he had no acquaintance with Mr. ROBINSON'S machines, but could nevertheless receive or send any message connected with the business of the office.

Mr. DAILEY was asked about his speaking at the street-sweeper's meeting in the Park, and replied that the charge was partly true, as he did make some few remarks at that meeting, but he did not neglect his business to do so. He had been asked to say something to the street-sweepers, and requested Mr. GEO. BEGNE (City Hall bell-ringer,) to remain in the office while he was absent. He was gone from the office about twenty minutes, and on his return found Mr. ROBINSON standing at the door.

Mr. DAILEY also added that he had received no instructions from any one, or from the present Board of Commissioners from the commencement of his services up to the present time. Never having received any specific instructions, it had been the custom in the office for the operators to use their own discretion about answering signals that might be sounded from time to time. They did so sometimes, but not always, in consequence of false alarms being often sounded from wires crossing each other accidentally touching. Another reason for not answering all signals was because the men on the bell-towers became careless in replying when many false signals were given. He said that they had always taken a great deal of pains to have everything as correct as possible, so that no discredit might attach itself to the office.

In reference to the matter of making proper entries in the books, Mr. DAILEY replied that they generally made such entries as they thought proper, having had no instructions in the premises.

Mr. SEIXAS, on being asked some questions regarding the charge made by Mr. ROBINSON, of having said to parties desirous of telegraphing to Police Headquarters "that the telegraph was out of order," said he was willing, and would make an affidavit that the box was out of order at that time. He said also that Mr. WHEELER was in an unfit condition when he came to the office; and in reply to the charge of using abusive language to Mr. WHEELER about Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. SEIXAS said that he told WHEELER that he did not know when Mr. ROBINSON would be back, and that he (ROBINSON) had been so abusive to him (SEIXAS) that he did not even care whether Mr. ROBINSON came to the office or not.

Mr. ROBINSON here stated that he had given the words used by Mr. SEIXAS as he had received them from Mr. WHEELER, and further explained that he did so because he wished to show that a feeling existed against him, and that it was impossible for him to do anything as long as this feeling existed.

Mr. SEIXAS stated that there had always been obstacles thrown in his way, and no instructions given to the operators about the proper mode of working the machine, himself especially.

Mr. ROBINSON contradicted this statement flatly, saying that Mr. SEIXAS was the only one of the three operators present whom he had instructed.

Both Mr. SEIXAS and Mr. DAILEY said if it could be shown by any one, even Mr. ROBINSON, that they were incapable of doing the duty of the office, they did not wish to retain their positions. They, however, claimed that they had ever been anxious to do the business of the office in a faithful manner.

A GOOD SIGN,

Returns were received by the commissioners from Hose Company No. 11, stating that they had expelled five members for willful neglect of duty, disorderly conduct, and for making disturbance, and exciting heated discussions amongst members. The action of the company was sustained by the board, and the delinquent members have ceased to belong to the department.

THE REMOVAL OF CHIEF-ENGINEER DECKER.

The Board of Commissioners expect soon to be able to announce the first of their new appointments on the paid system, and they have already notified the Chief-Engineer that his services will be no longer required after the 1st of August. The following is the communication sent to Chief DECKER:

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS,
METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 24.

John Decker, Esq., Chief-Engineer:

SIR: I am directed by the board to inform you that they feel it due to you, and in accordance with your expressed wish, to have a period fixed when they will be prepared to relieve you from your voluntary services as Chief-Engineer of the Metropolitan Fire Department. You are, therefore, respectfully informed that arrangements are in progress by which this can be accomplished by the first day of August next. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. GILDERSLEEVE, Secretary.

It is understood that the organization of the department will be made by companies, as fast as they can be formed. No signs yet exist that look toward any definite action in the matter of appointing a successor to Mr. DECKER, but in all probability the board will have to come to some definite understanding on the subject by Tuesday next, when the present Chief-Engineer will vacate the position.

TRIAL OF THE NEW STEAMER.

At the Corporation Pipe-yard, foot of East Twenty-fourth-street, a trial was made, Wednesday afternoon, of the new steam fire engine, ordered by the Metropolitan Board of Fire Commissioners, for the Metropolitan Fire Department of New-York. The trial, which was a very severe and complete one, was made in the presence of the entire Board of Fire Commissioners, Chief-Engineer DECKER and nearly all of the Assistant Engineers, besides a large number of leading firemen.

Inside of the yard stood the beautiful steamer, clean and bright, as she came fresh from the hands of the makers, and the machine was critically examined by those interested in such matters; and competent judges all declared her appearance to be of the highest class. The powerful team of horses also came in for a share of the general admiration, and the span deserved all the encomiums bestowed upon them. The spectators kept gradually increasing in numbers as the time drew near for the trial to take place, until at length there could not have been less than three hundred present.

At 2 o'clock precisely, the match was applied to the fuel laid in for getting up steam, the immense coils of hose having been placed in position for the series of trials intended to be made. Sixty pounds of steam were generated in exactly nine minutes and a half, and the first trial commenced. It was intended that the programme should be as follows:

First Trial—One stream, through two lengths of hose, with 1¼, 1¾ and 2½ inch nozzles, in succession.

Second Trial—Two streams, through two lengths of hose each, one with 1¼-inch, and the other with I-inch nozzle.

Third Trial—Three streams, through two lengths of hose each, one with I-inch, and the others with ¾-inch nozzles.

Fourth Trial—Four streams, through two lengths of hose, all with ¾-inch nozzles.

Fifth Trial—One stream, through twenty lengths of hose, with 1¾ and 1¼ inch nozzles, in succession.

Sixth Trial—Two streams, through ten lengths of hose each, with I-inch nozzles.

Seventh Trial—Four streams, through five lengths of hose each, all 1¾-inch nozzles.

All the above tests were to be made from the hydrant, and afterward all of the different classes of streams were to be thrown from suction.

The first and second trials went off admirably and without accident. The single stream was thrown a direct distance of 264 feet with great accuracy. The second trial of throwing two streams was not so satisfactory, from the fact that the hydrant was unable to furnish a sufficient body of water for the tremendous capacity of the engine. Both streams, however, were thrown a distance of 158 feet, but were feebler in body in consequence of the lack of supply.

In consequence of this apparent feebleness in the hydrant—a common single nosed one—to give a full supply of water, to enable the steamer to throw either three or four streams, the third and fourth trials had to be abandoned, and the operators proceeded to attach the immense coil of twenty lengths for the fifth trial.

Besides arranging this great length of hose on the ground, the leading end was carried up to the roof of the Empire Works, some seventy-five feet high, thus compelling the engine to force the water up that height through one thousand feet of leading hose. The test was fully successful, for the stream from the nozzle attained a height of some sixty feet, being made with ninety-five pounds of steam. The tremendous stream brought to bear upon the hose caused one of the lengths to burst, which was explained by the fact that the defective length had been used at the Museum fire.

It was concluded at this stage of the proceedings to stop drawing water from the hydrant and take up the entire programme by suction in reverse order.

The capabilities of the steamer were then fully brought out, and the entire trial was highly successful, proving the machine to be of the highest range of power with great economy of space and weight.

In cases of fire along our wharves, the steamer will prove of great benefit, for then the full power of her machinery can be brought in play. But where a fire occurs in the heart of the city, it is not apparent that an engine of her power can be made of any very essential service, for very few hydrants now exist in the city of sufficient calibre to afford the requisite supply of water. We understand, however, that hydrants of an improved character and larger calibre will soon be introduced by the Board of Commissioners, and it is expected that the Croton Aqueduct Department will at once adopt the same.

In other additions to the steam machinery of the Fire Department, several engines of a class between "Metropolitan No. 1" and those now in use will be introduced, and thus the resources of the department be greatly strengthened.

The following is a full description of the steamer: The boiler is 36 inches in diameter, and 65 inches in length; it contains 313 copper tubes 24 inches long and 1¾ inches in diameter, made of the best boiler plate, of a suitable thickness, cased in wood and covered with Russia iron, with brass bands, and with a brass dome and chimney casing. There are two double-acting pumps, bored with brass 4¼ inches in diameter and 12-inch stroke, with rubber valves and brass valve seats. The steam cylinders are 8 inches in diameter and 12-inch stroke, working on the same piston-rods with the pumps. The air-chambers are of burnished copper, with a signal lantern on top. The wheels are of wood. The forward wheels are 54 inches high, and the rear wheels 60 inches high. There is a brake on the rear wheels, so arranged as to be controlled by the driver. The driver's seat is fitted on the forward part of the engine, fitted with two side lamps. The engine is fitted with tongue, &c., for the attachment of horses. The engine is supplied with two lengths of best rubber suction hose, made upon copper rings, four and a half inches diameter inside. The suction pipe of the pumps is fitted on each side with a brass cup, to close the opening, if desired, and with a vacuum-chamber made of burnished copper. The suction is also furnished with a brass strainer and a hydrant connection. The engine is also furnished with two brass-bound hand-lanterns, a brass oiler, a brass signal whistle; has two feed-pumps to supply the boiler; has a "variable exhaust" pipe, strain guage for the boiler and a pressure guage for the pumps; two discharge pipes for the leading hose, with a complete set of "nozzles" for change, from 1½-inch to ¾-inch diameter, and a "jack-screw," used for convenience in oiling the wheels; a coal bucket is attached to the rear of the engine, of sufficient capacity to carry fuel required for running the engine for from one to two hours.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

No Regiments Arriving Yesterday—Several Expected During the Week—Contributions to the Vegetable and Fruit Fund, &c.

There were no returning regiments arriving during yesterday, but several are expected during the present and early part of next week. Among the early arrivals will be the Sixth and Seventh Connecticut Regiments. The Seventh left Goldsboro, N. C., on Saturday last, and the Sixth the day previous. On Wednesday evening the Sixth had left Fortress Monroe for this city in the transport *Eastern State*. The telegraphic information of Col. ALMY stated that the transport *Gen. Meigs* had also started the same evening with Connecticut troops, and he believes that the Seventh Regiment is en route by that vessel.

The Fifty-first New-York Regiment is almost daily expected from Washington, and on its arrival will receive a hearty welcome from its numerous friends. A grand reception is awaiting them, which will embrace a parade by detachments from the Seventh, under Capt. JOHN MURRAY, from the Eighty-fourth, under Capt. ALEX. MOLEON, and from the Thirteenth Brooklyn under Col. JOHN B. WOODWARD. Gen. BURNSIDE will review them, and a dinner be given to them.

THE FRUIT FUND.

Col. COLYER desires to acknowledge the following contributions to the fund for the proper reception of the soldiers, and for the purpose of furnishing them with fruits and vegetables:

Previously acknowledged, $6,760 99; Otis D. Swan, $25; Jas. A. Graham, $25; G. S. Beekman, $25; W. W. Bowne, $25; J. L. Lake, $20; cash, $5; R. C. Selow, $5; W. M. Martin, $5; Ezra White, $5; Henry Beekman, $5; W. E. Case, $25; Geo. W. Blunt, (responsible for,) $250; Theo. Rosevelt, $50; U. S. Christian Commission, (additional,) $200; Thomas B. Van Buren, $25; D. G. Bacon, $25; J. C. Ward, (additional,) $25; Ed. Walker, (additional,) $25; Capt. J. S. King, $5; Grocers' War Fund Committee, (additional,) $1,622; C. V. S. Rosevelt, (additional,) $75; James C. Carter, $25; George Palen, $25; Burdett, Jones & Co., $25; W. R. Vermilyea, $100; J. G. Churchill, $25; W. H. Wisner, $10; Charles P. Kirkland, $10; Emerson Coleman, $25; Charles H. Marshall, $25; W. A. Butler, $25; J. H. T., $5; Cash, (additional Union League Club,) $94 50; Dr. L. T. Warner, $10; James Kelly, $25; Thomas N. Dale $25; C. G. Judson, $10; S. D. Wickes, $10. Total received, $9,732 49.

LIST OF CONNECTICUT AND RHODE ISLAND TROOPS STILL IN THE FIELD.

The State of Rhode Island has yet in the United States service the following regiments:

First Cavalry, stationed at Winchester, Va., not expected to be mustered out for some time.

The Third Heavy Artillery, now stationed at Hilton Head, N. C., and being mustered out by batteries, one of which was to have come up in the *Empire State*, but could not, owing to the want of room.

Third Cavalry, stationed in Texas, and has been ever since its entry into service in the Department of the Gulf. Is not to be mustered out for some time.

The Fourteenth Heavy Artillery, (colored,) afterward changed to the Eighth United States Colored Troops, will be mustered out.

The State of Connecticut has the following regiments still in the field:

The First Heavy Artillery, (1,550,) and the Second Heavy Artillery, (1,000,) both in the defences of Washington.

The Second Light Battery (125) is at Mobile.

The Sixth (350) and Seventh Regiments (360) are now on their way home.

The Eighth (500) and Tenth (700) are stationed at Richmond, under Gen. TERRY.

The Ninth Battalion (280) is at Savannah, as is the Twelfth Regiment.

The Eleventh (550) has gone on an expedition to Lynchburgh, Va.

The Thirteenth Battalion (275) is now at Augusta, Ga.

The First Cavalry (1,200) is now at Washington, and is expected every day.

The Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first Regiments United States Colored Troops belong to Connecticut, and are now in Texas.

No doubt these regiments, battalions and batteries will be sent home before the 1st of October, but there is no possible means of ascertaining the dates with accuracy.

THE TWELFTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY,

Lieut.-Col. VOUGHT, commanding, which arrived from Raleigh, N. C., Tuesday afternoon, and proceeded directly to Hart's Island, for final discharge and payment, was recruited in this city and vicinity in 1863, and has since been serving in North Carolina, where it has participated in the following affairs: Gen. FOSTER'S raid to Tarboro, July, 1863; the rebel attack on Newbern, in February, 1864; the capture of Plymouth, April, 1864, where two companies were taken, most of whom perished at Andersonville and Florence; the second attack on Newbern, in May, 1864, together with numerous raids and skirmishes throughout the State.

In March last the regiment led the advance of SCHOFIELD'S column. By order of Gen. SHERMAN the regiment was put into Gen. KILPATRICK'S division, and sent to guard the country about the Tar River, where it has since been stationed.

The following is the roster of officers:

Colonel, Jas. W. Savage; Lieutenant-Colonel, P. G. Vought; Majors, R. R. West and B. M. Taylor; Surgeon, G. E. McDonald; Adjutant, Gilbert E. Overton; Quartermaster, Geo. H. Griffin; Commissary, Wm. Banta, Jr.; Captains, Fish, Church, Turner, Ferguson, Hock, Myers, Watkins, Bruce, Loud; First Lieutenants, Ketcham, Lansing, Russell, Palmer, Poland, Cooper, Lonakoy, Sanborn, Irwine, Pierson, Burr, Conterne; Second Lieutenants, Parks, Sweet, Beese, Kline, Coegrove, Dean, Haas, Tiffany, Lyman.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 27, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this morning you notice the return of the Twelfth New-York Cavalry, "Col. SAVAGE commanding." Allow me to request a correction, viz., by inserting the name of Lieut.-Col. P. G. VOUGHT, who was in command on its return, Col. SAVAGE having been absent from his command some four or five weeks on a furlough. R.

THE NINETEENTH WARD MURDER.

Two More Men Arrested on Suspicion of Being Concerned in the Murder.

The Testimony Before Coroner Collin Yesterday.

On Wednesday afternoon, Officers VERMILYEA and HARRIS, arrested PATRICK BURNS, *alias* "Piper BURNS," and BARTHOLOMEW O'CONNER, on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of JAMES SMITH, at the foot of East Fifty-fifth-street, on Tuesday night. The prisoners proved their innocence, and the Coroner discharged them.

Yesterday Coroner COLLIN continued the inquest on the body of SMITH, at the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house. The evidence went to show that SMITH was killed by JOHN BURNS, a boatman, familiarly known as "Johnny Burns." The latter fled immediately after committing the brutal act, and has not since been seen.

Margaret Nelson testified that she resides at No. 175 East Twenty-sixth-street; on Tuesday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, while she was standing in her father's bar-room, she saw four men and two ladies come in; they had not been there more than three minutes when two other men came in the front door; witness heard one of them say to the young man, "Are you the fellow that got the Twenty-eighth-street boat?" the young man answered "yes;" the two men who came in last then began an attack on the other men; the deceased got one blow and then ran out of the door; they were both in their shirt-sleeves; the shortest man struck the one that was killed; witness heard the one that struck the deceased called John Burns; witness only saw him struck once, when he ran out, and the man who struck him after him; she saw blood on Burns' hands when she met him coming back down the hill; witness heard Burns say, "He'd show them if they would steal oars;" she went up on the hill and saw witness lying there; the prisoner (Hooker) looks like the man who stabbed Roihitaille; witness could recognize the one that stabbed deceased if she saw him; she saw the prisoner (Hooker) strike Rohitaille, knock him down and kick him.

Honora Dove testified that she lives at No. 162 East Twenty-ninth-street; witness was in company with Mrs. Roihitelle; Mr. Smith, two young men and another lady besides herself were in a boat coming down from the Fenian pic-nic at Jones' Wood; they stopped at Allen's for refreshments; two young men entered, and one asked Smith if he was one of the young men who came down in the Twenty-eighth-street boat; he answered yes; the man caught Smith and struck him in the face; another man entered and struck Roibitelle; they began fighting, and witness ran up stairs; it was a tall man who struck Roibitelle; witness returned and saw him have Roihitelle by the head and kicking him; witness ran up stairs again; the prisoner (Hooker) is the man who came in and struck Smith; after the fight, witness saw Hooker come in covered with blood and wash his hands; he said he was good enough for any one who stole his oars; a young lady asked witness to come out and see if she could recognize the young man who was lying out on the green; witness went out and recognized Smith; she then returned home; both men were in their shirt-sleeves; witness was sure that the prisoner (Hooker) was the man who came into the bar-room and spoke to Smith and struck him.

Mary Kearney testified that she resides at No. 140 East Twenty-ninth-street; she was in company with the previous witness; they stopped at Allen's Point, and while in there two young men came in and asked Smith if he was one of the men who came in the boat; Smith answered "Yes;" the man then struck Smith; witness did not see the man in the room; it was the one that struck Roibitelle; witness saw the prisoner (Hooker) drag Roihitelle and kick him on the floor; witness did not see the other prisoner; the one that attacked deceased she knows by sight; they call him Johnny Burns; witness opened the door to run out; Smith ran out and Burns ran after him; after the fight Burns came in and had his hands covered with blood; he washed his hands; he said that he had cut his hands with a weapon that our men had; witness did not see any more until she was asked out to recognize the man that laid dead; she said that it was Smith; the man who struck Smith was a medium-sized man.

Peter Darly testified that he resides at No. 121 Avenue D; after dark he joined the party at Jones' Wood; he came down in a boat with Hooker and Johnny Burns; when they came down to the shore at Jones' Wood, they found that their oars had been taken out of the boat; some boys told them that their oars had been taken by some one in a boat that had two young ladies in it and some men; they borrowed another pair of oars and came down after them; they landed at Allen's Point, at Fifty-fifth-street; witness remained in the boat and Burns and Hooker went up into the bar-room; witness got out of the boat and pulled it on the rocks; he was going up to the house when he met Burns and Hooker coming down; he saw a policeman coming down after them; Hooker jumped into the boat and was out in the stream and dared the policeman to shoot; Burns coaxed Hooker to come: witness heard the report of a pistol, when Hookor and Burns came running down; Hooker came and the policeman took hold of him; Burns went up the hill, and said, "Hold on till I go down to the boat and get my coat, and haul the boat up;" he then disappeared; witness did not see any of the fighting; Burns is a boatman at the foot of Seventeenth-street, East River; his name is John Burns; they were both in their shirt-sleeves in the boat; Burns is a middle-sized man.

The investigation was then adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon, at the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house.

Burns is a single man, and lives with his mother on the corner of Fifteenth-street and Avenue B.

The Counterfeiting Case.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—BEFORE JUDGE SHIPMAN.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, Judge SHIPMAN charged the jury in the case of DOYLE who was tried on a charge of counterfeiting United States currency.

After reviewing the testimony the Judge said: "In order, therefore, to warrant a conviction, the jury must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt of the substantial truth of HARTMAN'S statement. It is true that he is corroborated on several points by Mr. ADAMSON, whose testimony is free from any reproach or suspicion; but on other and vital points he is not corroborated by any one. It is, therefore, important for you to carefully weigh his testimony candidly, conscientiously, and free from every irrelevant consideration. It was truly and forcibly remarked by the District-Attorney that this offence of counterfeiting is alarmingly prevalent. The large number recently sentenced to the State Prison by the court for this crime warrant all he said on this subject. This circumstance should lead juries in all cases to be careful in scrutinizing the evidence, and wherever they find it proves the guilt of the accused, to promptly and fearlessly say so. No sympathy with the misfortunes of the accused should ever screen him from the punishment his guilty acts deserve. For the perpetration of offences of this character there is and can be no just excuse. Such crimes are conceived in fraud and deliberately executed. They cheat the public and rob the poor. But every defendant must stand or fall by the evidence adduced against him, and must be found guilty or acquitted, according to the weight and credibility of that evidence. If, in the judgment of the jury, the evidence now before them proves the defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, then it is their duty to find him guilty; but if it fails to satisfy them of his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, then the defendant is entitled to the benefit of that doubt and to an acquittal. By a reasonable doubt I do not mean every possible doubt which a fertile or fanciful speculation can raise, but a doubt founded in reason—one which leads the conscientious trier to hesitate from the doubtful quality or incompleteness of the evidence to draw the conclusion of guilt.

The whole question is with the jury."

The jury then retired, and after an absence of two hours and a half, brought in a verdict of "Not guilty."

THE UNITED SERVICE PETROLEUM AND MINING CO.

The Examination Continued Before Justice Dodge.

TESTIMONY OF MR. FRANK C. DAVIS.

The examination in this tedious case was resumed before Justice DODGE yesterday morning. The testimony taken, of which a synopsis is given below, was not of material importance:

TESTIMONY OF MR. FRANK C. DAVIS.

Mr. F. C. Davis was the first witness called. He stated that his age was 32, and that he had been a lawyer before the war.

Mr. Stewart—I never knew a lawyer to be swindled before.

Mr. Banks—There are exceptions in all cases.

Witness joined a Pennsylvania cavalry regiment at the outbreak of the war, and, in 1863, was appointed Ordnance Officer and sent to Washington; continued in that position until he was relieved, in the latter part of September, 1864; knew Wm. D. Mann and Daniel Stratton, the accused; knew Mann since the Summer of 1864, and Stratton since February, 1865: the circumstances under which he made the acquaintance of Mann was that he had met him in camp, when witness was a cavalry officer, near Washington, in the Summer of 1864; Col. Mann called on him about the introduction of new cavalry accoutrements about that time; he desired his influence to introduce the accoutrements; could not recollect any particulars about that meeting; after he left the service, met Mann next at Willard's Hall, Washington, in December, 1864; Col. Mann made him offers of certain profits and commissions, if he would introduce the accoutrements, and he said that money was no object, if that could be effected; witness believed he stated to Mann, at the time, he would go into the arrangement, if he received twenty-five cents a set; the understanding was that Mann was willing to give witness a good bonus to introduce the accoutrements in the army; next met Mann at No. 227 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington, in December, 1864; that was his office; met him there for the purpose of receiving instructions about the accoutrements; witness was to exhibit the articles in the army, and show the recommendations of officers about their value, while soliciting orders; thought that in the early part of February Col. Mann came into the office in Washington and showed witness a certain paper, in which he stated he was to have an oil company organized; he said to witness, "Here's a good thing," and showed witness the paper; would like to have witness go into it; thought he remarked he did not feel able to put $1,000 in it at that time; some conversation then arose between Mann and witness, and Mann at the close asked him to obtain subscriptions toward the oil company; Mann showed witness a paper containing a description of the lands, which was to be the basis of operation; the paper contained a list of subscriptions from Col. Mann, Messrs. Paine, Cress and Stratton; Col. Mann said those parties had subscribed the sums opposite their names on the list; had procured $6,000 or $7,000 on subscriptions from army officers toward the company; [witness here enumerated the subscriptions he obtained for the company;] Lieut.-Col. R. F. Mosem, a subscriber for $1,000, paid $500 March 7, to witness: Capt. G. T. Crawford, a subscriber, he obtained for $1,000; paid witness $500 on the 17th of March; R. F. Crawford, a subscriber, paid him $1,000 March 7; Capt. Charles R. Hoyt, a subscriber for $1,000, paid $300 5th of March, and $200 on the 9th of March, completing the payment of his first installment; W. R. Price paid witness $500 March 7; I G. Stevenson had a subscription of $2,000, which, by an arrangement with Kellogg, he was to take $1,000; pursuant to that arrangement, Kellogg paid witness $500 in Washington; all these subscribers, paid witness in drafts or money; paid this money to Col. Mann, by forwarding to this city to him at different times. [Witness here deposed to drafts he sent.] In March sent Mann $1,151 by draft; subsequently sent Mann a draft for $590 and one for $800; the former payable at the order of Gen. Brooke, and the latter at his own; afterward transmitted to them a draft for $500; Col. Mann told witness the office of the company was at No. 240 Broadway; made the investment and parted with his money on the representations of Col. Mann, and believed them at the time to be true; made the same representations to the parties he obtained subscriptions from, and obtained money upon them.

Question—Have you ascertained that the representations made to you by Col. Mann were false?

Mr. Stewart objected. The witness could not, he held, give hearsay evidence. The question, however, was answered.

Witness had been informed that the representations of Mann were false. Col. Mann stated to him that he had visited the lands, and that they could be bought for $45,000; understood from his representations that Mann had purchased nearly all the lands mentioned in the subscription lists, and that he was bargaining for others, subsequently, while in Washington could [illegible] witness had witness the lands in Cherry Run for double what they cost, and he told witness resent the fact to the subscribers.

The [illegible] was here asked if he believed the representations made to be true when he collected subscriptions upon them.

Witness—These statements were all made before he found the company was not what it was represented. Had a conversation with Mr. Stratton in Washington; Stratton spoke to him about obtaining subscriptions.

The witness was then cross-examined by Judge STEWART, after which the case was adjourned to Saturday morning.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

KEYSTONE VS. RESOLUTE.

The match between these clubs, which took place on the Union Ball grounds, yesterday, resulted, as expected, in favor of the Keystones. As usual, the Resolutes were minus the services of two or three of their prominent players, and played far below the mark of their game with the Lowell Club last week. The Keystones, in fact, had little trouble in defeating them, the lead they obtained in the first three innings almost insuring them the victory, situated as their opponents were. We append the score of the match:

RESOLUTE.	H.	L.	Runs.	KEYSTONE.	H.	L.	Runs.
M. Rogers, p	4		1	Mulholland, 1st b	5		2
Weeden, 2d b	1		3	Cope, p	1		5
Storer, 1st b	3		2	Dick, 3d b	3		4
Davis, c	2		3	Woods, s. s	2		5
Lockwood, l. f	4		1	Wallace, 2d b	2		4
F. Rogers, s. s	4		1	Malone, c	4		2
Carhart, c. f	2		2	Frazier, r. f	4		2
Wilson, 3d b	4		1	Brown, c. f	3		2
Kelly, r. f	3		1	Cuthbert, l. f	3		4
Total	27		15	Total	27		30

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Resolute	0	3	4	0	3	1	0	3	1	—15
Keystone	7	9-	4	0	0	2	0	6	2	—30

Umpire—Mr. GRUM, of the Eckford.
Scorers—Messrs. HOFFMAN and LYNCH.
Time of game—3 hours and 15 minutes.
Fly-catches—Resolute, 15; Keystone, 11.

At the close of the game the Keystones were taken to the residence of Mr. ROGERS, and there handsomely entertained, being taken to their hotel in two four-horse stages. To-day they play the Stars on the Capitoline grounds, and to-morrow the Atlantics.

ATLANTIC VS. EMPIRE.

The match between these clubs, yesterday, resulted in the overwhelming defeat of the Empire, although they had most of their nine out, WESTERVELT being the only absentee. The champion nine were on hand in full force, and played a splendid batting game, as may be judged from the fact that at the close of the seventh innings the score stood 52 to 3 in favor of the champions! The match between the second nines of the same clubs, played at Hoboken the day previous, was, however, a less one-sided affair, the score at the close standing 42 to 35 in favor of the Atlantics.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK VS. ST. GEORGE.

The match between the second eleven of these clubs, which was played on the St. George Cricket Grouud, Hoboken, yesterday, resulted in the signal defeat of the St. George eleven, as will be seen by the appended score:

NEW-YORK—FIRST INNINGS.

Miller b. Bailey	14	Suydam b. Bailey	1
Bost b. Bailey	14	Tyler b. Bailey	10
Lindsay b. Bailey	5	Cleaves b. Houghton	0
North b. Bailey	0	Beach b. Outerbridge	18
Dempsey b. Houghton	10	Padmore not out	3
Oakley run out	12	Byes 13, leg-byes 3, wides 6	24
Total			111

ST. GEORGE.

FIRST INNINGS.	Score.	SECOND INNINGS.	Score.
Ford b. Boat	0	b. Cleaves	5
Tilt run out	0	c. l. Miller b. Cleaves	5
Bailey b. North	0	b. Lindsay	5
Outerbridge b. Boat	0	run out	3
Butterfield b. B. W. b. Suydam	0	disabled	0
Van Buren c. Tyler b. Miller	0	b. Lindsay	3
Laing b. North	0	c. Dempsey b. Lindsay	4
Houghton run out	0	b. Miller	2
Vanderlip c. Boat b. North	0	b. Miller	0
"Uncas" b. North	0	b. Miller	0
S. Wright, Jr., b. North	0	not out	0
Byes 1, leg byes 1, wides 14	16	Byes 1, wides 13	14
Total	52	Total	40

Umpires—Messrs. HIGHAM and H. WRIGHT.

Fire in Fifty-first-street—Loss Over $20,000.

Early yesterday morning a fire broke out in the frame building No. 262 Fifty-first-street, occupied as a shoddy factory by FRANCIS WINTER. The building and contents were completely destroyed, and some of the adjoining buildings seriously damaged. The loss on the stock and machinery of the building will amount to $15,000. Insured for $7,875 on machinery in the following companies: Relief, $2,000; Atlantic, $1,250; Tradesmans, $1,500; Brevoort, $1,625; Albany City, $1,500. There was an insurance of $5,200 on stock in the following companies: Jersey City, $1,500; Thames, (Norwich,) $1,500; Hampden, $1,100; Norwich, $1,100. The building was owned by GARRETT MOORE; loss, $3,000; insurance not known. The frame building in the rear of No. 657 Ninth-avenue was destroyed. It was owned by Mr. SMALL. Loss about $600. It was occupied by three families, who lost about $100 each in furniture. The frame building in the rear of the pottery of Mr. JOHN FISH, Nos. 257 and 259 West Fiftieth-street, was damaged to the amount of $2,000; insured for $1,500 in the Kings County and St. Nicholas Companies. The dwelling of Mrs. SHARP was damaged to the amount of $600, and the stables of CLANSMAN to the amount of $200. The dwelling of Mr. WINTER, in Fifty-first-street, was damaged to the amount of $250; insured for $1,000 in the Manhattan Company. The origin of the fire is at present unknown.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SINGULAR CASE OF ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A man named EDWARD DEADAN was discovered in Washington Park about 3 o'clock yesterday morning lying on the grass and laboring under great pain. His groans had attracted the attention of some citizens in the neighborhood who went to his relief. They found him bleeding profusely and soon ascertained that he had been stabbed. Officers GRIFFIN, BOONE and WHEATON, of the Forty-fourth Precinct Police, came up some time thereafter, and the injured man was conveyed to the City Hospital. The physicians found that he had been stabbed nine times in the left breast, all the punctures being within a space of about three inches in circumference. DEADAN who was perfectly conscious stated that He was a native of Philadelphia, and 30 years of age; that he came to this city for the purp

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4319. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Interesting Trial of Naval Machinery.

A CONTEST APPOINTED AT NEW-YORK.

The Machinery of the Algonquin and Winooski to be Put in Competition.

Special Orders from the Navy Department.

HOW THE TRIAL IS TO BE CONDUCTED.

Remarkable News from the Rio Grande.

Gen. Brown Sending Troops to Help Juarez.

His Officiousness Promptly Overruled.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 28.

The Secretary of the Navy orders a grand trial of naval steam machinery, to take place at the New-York or Brooklyn Navy-yard. The following are copies of the order issued from the department:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 26, 1865.

SIR: As the questions to be determined in order to close the contract for the machinery of the *Algonquin* can be better answered by a competitive trial of her machinery against that of the *Winooska*, whereby greater accuracy will be obtained, with the cost of fitting out the steamers for an extended trial at sea, the department has decided to make the trial test of the machinery of the *Algonquin*, as provided for in the contract, to determine the amount of power it can develop, and the cost of that power in fuel, relatively with the machinery of the *Winooska*, in the following manner:

The paddle-wheels to be made in each twenty-two feet in diameter to outer edge of paddles, each paddle to be nine feet long and fifteen inches in breadth, and to have its lower edge at its deepest immersion fifteen inches below the level of the water. It is believed this will enable all the steam the boilers can be made to generate to be worked off by the engines. Should it not, paddles can be left ont of the wheels until that result is obtained. The same quality of coal is to be used in both vessels, and will be weighed on the wharf as it is used and carried on board, so that the dip of the paddles will not be changed during the trial. The smoke-pipes to have the same height above the level of the grates. All the coal used, and all the refuse therefrom, to be carefully weighed on the same scales. The indicators, to be attached one to each end of the cylinder and worked by redncing levers, are to be tested before being used. The temperature of the steam to be obtained by thermometers placed in the steam pipes, near the engines. A log will be kept for each vessel, in which will be noted, at the end of each hour, the number of the counter, the average nnmber of revolutions per minute during that hour, the average steam pressure vacuum in condenser, barometer, temperatures of external air, of engine-room, of fire-room, of steam, of injection water, of discharge water, and of feed water. An indicator diagram will be taken at the end of each half hour from both ends of the cylinder of both engines. The weight of coal thrown into the furnaces during the hour to be noted. The weight of refuse to be ascertained at the end of each watch. The throttle valve is to be kept wide open. A board of chief engineers of the navy, with a proper nnmber of assistant engineers, will be directed to report to you for conducting the trial, taking the observations and making the report, as soon as you inform the department that the vessels are ready for the trial. The engineers will be arranged in regular watches, and will see the coal weighed, take indicator diagrams, keep the logs &c. When the vessels are ready for trial, the engines will be operated for abont five hours to bring them to the condition of uniform action. The experiment will then commence and for ninety-six consecntive hours will be conducted to show economy of fuel in proportion to power, after which, for the succeeding ninety-six consecntive hours, it will be condncted with the utmost power the two engines can be made to develope. The machinery of the *Algonquin* will be operated by engineers appointed by the contractor, and according to his directions. The machinery of the *Winooska* will be operated according to the direction of the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. At the end of the experiment the Board of Chief Engineers will report together with any observations they may deem of service to the department or necessary for its information, the economy of the two syetems of machinery in pounds of coal per indicated horse-power, and the maximum power they could be made to develop and its cost in ponnds of coal per indicated horse-power. The commandant of the New-York Navy-yard will be directed to furnish you the vessels, and all the facilities yon may require, the original logs and diagrams to be forwarded to the department with the report.

Very respectfully,

G. WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

To Rear-Admiral F. H. GREGORY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 26, 1865.

To W. E. Everett, Esq., President Board of Experts New-York:

SIR: The department has directed Rear Admiral GREGORY to institute the competitive test required by the contract for the machinery of the *Algonquin*, between it and the machinery of the *Winooska*. She will make it at the wharf in the City of New-York, and the department will be pleased to have as many members as may be convenient of the board now conducting the comparative experiments on boilers, for it to witness the trial, and to make any report or suggestions concerning it they may deem proper. The department has given a similar invitation to Mr. JOHN BAIRD, and sugrest you associate him with yourselves.

The report or objections can be jointly or singly, as the members of the board may elect. The object is to determine which machinery, as placed in the vessel and operated by its designers, can be made to develop the greatest power, and also to determine the relative economy of the power, with each machinery operated to the best advantage for that purpose. If you see any objections to the method of condnoting the trial, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, the department would be pleased to have them at once.

Very respectfully,

G. WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

The following named gentlemen composed the Board of Examination: Board of Engineers—Chief Engineers Robert Danby, Edward Fithian, Mortimer Kellogg. Board of Experts—W. E. Everett, Novelty Works, New-York; Wm. Wright, New-York Works; Mr. Bromley, Fulton Works; M. Coryell, Dry Dock; C. W. Copeland, Consulting Engineer; John Baird, Consulting Engineer, who was engineer on the *Eutaw* when she had her trial by order of the Naval Committee.

ACQUITTED.

A court-martial in this city, of which Maj.-Gen. EWING is President, has acquitted Sergt. LEWIS L. CRUBB, Thirteenth Michigan Light Artillery, on the charge that he permitted GEO. C. ATZEROTH, whom he had arrested, and was holding in custody as a suspicious character, to pass through the lines and go toward Rockville, Md., unvouched for and unrecognized. This on the night of April 13, 1865, the night President LINCOLN was assassinated.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The Postmaster-General made, to-day, the following appointments of Postmasters, viz.: At Catskill, N. Y., E. Linsburgh is reappointed. At Williamsburgh, N. Y., John S. Allen is reappointed. At Minersville, Penn., Mrs. Mary Lawrence. Ashland, Penn., Levi H. Leib. Belfast, Me., Sam'l H. Thurlow. Downieville, Cal., Andrew J. McKenzie, reappointed. At Nebraska City, Jacob J. Hochstetter, reappointed.

SOUTHERN MAILS.

The Postmaster-General issued the following order this morning: "Until otherwise ordered, mails for Atlanta, Augusta, Macon and West Point, Ga., Montgomery, Ala., and for points contiguous to these several places and between them and Chattanooga, Tenn., may be forwarded to their destination by way of Nashville, Tenn., soldiers having been detailed for service on the several roads and placed in charge of the post-office wherever there are military posts."

SAVINGS BANK INTEREST.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that interest paid to depositors by Savings Banks is considered a dividend, within the meaning of section 120 of the law, and the tax of five per cent. should be withheld therefrom and paid to the government. An undertaking or claim by a third party, under the New-York Statutes, is a joint agreement, and is snbject to a stamp dnty of five cents.

BALTIMORE APPOINTMENTS.

The agony about the Baltimore appointments is over. Hon. E. H. WEBSTER was appointed Collector on the 18th inst., and his commission is so dated. Two days afterward, and whilst delegations from Maryland were remonstrating with the President, Mr. WEBSTER was designated as the United States Depositary at Baltimore. The order is dated July 20. Since the 18th, and np to the present time, the President has been importuned to revoke this appointment, and until this morning, Mr. WEBSTER'S commission was withheld, to give a fair hearing to those who objected to him. But no good reasons were presented for changing the appointment, and the President today ordered that it stand confirmed as the 18th inst. The other appointments are a sort of compromise of the several interests represented by the Maryland delegates. W. H. Purnell is appointed Postmaster; W. S. Peese, Naval Officer; Edington Fulton, Surveyor; W. Bonifant, Marshal; W. J. Jones, District-Attorney; J. L. Meredith, Appraiser; E. F. Anderson and T. K. Carroll, Assistant Appraisers.

LAND BUSINESS.

The General Land-Office has jnst prepared patent No. 5 for 4,891 acres of land to Iowa, for that quantity of land dne the State as indemnity on account of lands sold in Keokuk which belonged to the State under the swamp grant.

REMOVED.

The Navy Agent for this city bas been removed, and a Paymaster appointed to perform the duties required hereafter.

ON A JOURNEY.

Hon. EDWARD JORDAN, Solicitor of the Treasury, starts to-morrow morning on a trip to the North, intending to be absent for a month. In the meantime H. A. RISLY, Esq., Assistant Solicitor, will have charge of the Solicitor's department.

APPLICANTS FOR PARDON.

About two thonsand petitions for pardon are now in the hands of the President, upon which he has not acted. Among the persons pardoned to-day was B. F. DILL, late proprietor and editor of the Memphis Appeal.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 28.

THE MEXICAN FRONTIER.

The *Daily Chronicle* has received a letter from New Orleans, embodying the following extract from one written by a gentleman connected with the headquarters of the Union force at Clarksville, Texas. It is dated July 11, and is as follows:

"I am lying at the mouth of the Rio Grande, opposite to Bagdad. The Mexicans, under MAXIMILIAN, guard the opposite side, and our troops this. The respective pickets are not forty rods apart. There is a good deal of unfriendly feeling between the two armies, and they cannot long remain from blowe. On the 4th of July our officers went over, and many rows occurred. I heard this morning that Gen. BROWN, the Commander of Brownsville, yesterday had an interview with JUAREZ, and promised him the assistance of the United States troops, and had ordered the Fourth Indiana to cross the river. Gen. STEELE, the Department Commander, went up by a dispatch boat to counteract the order if possible. But even if he succeeds things cannot long remain as they are."

PROVOST-COURTS ESTABLISHED.

Maj.-Gen. AUGUR, in his general order dated yesterday, says: "The civil courts in thet portion of Virginia within the limits of the Department of Washington having declined to receive the testimony of colored persons, a provost court is hereby established in Alexandria, to have exclusive jurisdiction in all cases involving the rights of persons or property of colored persons, resident of the district aforesaid. This court will receive the testimony of colored persons, with no other limitations than those now affecting the testimony of white persons. The Provost-Marshal-General of the defences, South of the Potomac, is charged with the execution of this order. This order will remain in force until the Virginia courts have brought their practice more into harmony with the existing state of affairs. Capt. M. P. FISHER, of the Second District of Columbia Volunteers, is appointed Provost Judge of said Court.

THE MARYLAND APPOINTMENTS.

The fend between the Maryland politicians has been decidedly earnest for several weeks past, and delegations representing the opposing parties have made repeated visits to the President in relation to the Federal officers for Baltimore. Two sets of appointments were heretofore agreed upon, but afterward were partially ignored. The following, promulgated to-day are, however, believed to be conclusive: Collector, E. H. Webster, who is member elect to the United States House of Representatives; Naval Officer, W. J. Reese; Surveyor, Edington Fulton; Marshal, Washington Bonifant; District Attorney, W. J. Jones; Chief Appraiser, J. L. Meredeth; Assistant Appraisers, E. F. Anderson and T. K. Carroll; Postmaster, W. H. Purnell.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The following order was issned to-day:

"Until otherwise ordered, mails for Atlanta, Augusta, Macon and West Point, Ga., Montgomery, Ala., and for points contiguone to these several places, and between them and Chattanooga, Tenn., may be forwarded to their destination via Nashville, Tenn., soldiers having been detailed for service on the several roads, and placed in charge of the Post-offices wherever there are military posts."

WASHINOTON WEATHER.

At noon to-day, the thermometer, in the shade, indicated at different places from 90 to 92 degrees.

CERTIFIOATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

It is ascertained, on inqniry, that there is a continned redncticn of the aggregate amount of certificates of indebtedness—the number redeemed being much larger than those newly issued.

POSTAL SERVICE.

The Postmaster-General is gradnally restoring the postal service all over the South. This morning the mails left the Washington Post-office to be conveyed directly through to Richmond and Petersburgh. Contracts have just been made for service by railroad from New Orleans to Canton, Mississippi, and from Canton to Jackson, Tennessee. Other heads of departments are engaged in restoring the civil machinery, in accordance with the proclamations of the President appointing Provisional Governors.

From the Mississippi River.

CAIRO, Friday, July 28.

The arrival from New-Orleans brings 479 bales of cotton for the East, and 160 for St. Louis. Last night 330 balee passed up for St. Louis.

A steamer from the Arkansas River has arrived at Memphis with 300 bales,

The Memphis market is unchanged. The receipts from wagons were very heavy, but all information confirms the opinion that in two weeks' time the main bulk of the cotton will be in.

The troops now at Memphis, 5,000 in number, it is supposed, will be divided into squads and posted over the country to maintain law and order.

Troops continne to arrive at Cairo, en ronte home to be mustered out.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

A FIGHT IN THE PLATTE COUNTRY.

Two Days' Seige at Platte Bridge Station—The Indians Defeated—One White Officer Killed—Stories of Indian Ferocity—Firing the Heart of the Pale Face.

FORT LARAMIE, Thursday, July 21.

One thousand Cheyennes, Sioux, Arrapahoes, Blackfeet and a few Camanches attacked Platte Bridge Station on the telegraph road on Tuesday. The garrison numbered less than 250. The fight lasted two days and resulted in a heavy loss to the Indians. The loss on our side was Lieut. COLLINS and one enlisted man of the Eleventh Ohio Cavalry killed, and 34 men wounded, 25 of whom belong to the Eleventh Kansas Regiment. The Indians retreated to the West, tearing down telegraph poles and destroying the wire.

A note was picked np on the battlefield, written by a white prisoner recently captured on the South Platte, which says the Indians do not want peace, but are fighting for all time; that we had killed one of their chiefs in fight, and they are going to destroy the telegraph, and that they expect reinforcements.

The body of Lieut. COLLINS was horribly mntilated. His hands and feet were cut off, his throat was cut, his heart was torn out, he was scalped and had over one hnndred arrows in him.

There seems to be not the slightest disposition on the part of the Indians for peace, which can only be obtained by severely punishing them.

One of the Powder River columns is now moving to join the force from Platte Bridge, which is following the Indians.

It is stated that all the troops intended for the Indian expedition would have been in the field long ago, had not the contractors failed to deliver supplies according to the terms of their contracts.

The Treaty with the Choctaws and Cherokees.

From the Leavenworth Bulletin.

That is an important treaty made with the Indians on our border, and if the letters from Fort Smith are to be relied npon, it is made and will be kept in good foith.

The stipulatione were entered into and agreed upon June 23, 1865, between United States Commissioners and Gen. STAND WATIE, representing the rebel Indians. These stipulations are:

ARTICLE I. All acts of hostility on the part of both armies having ceased by virtue of a convention entered into on the 26th day of May, 1865, between Maj.-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY, United States Army, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi, and Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, Confederate States Army, commanding Trans-Mississippi Department, all the Indians of the Cherokee Nation here represented, and who were lately allied with the Confederate States in acts of hostility against the Government of the United States, do agree with as little delay as possible to return to their respective homes, and there remain at peace with the United States, and offer no indignity whatever, nor commit any act of hostility against the whites and the Indians of the various tribes who have been friendly to or engaged in the service of the United States during the war.

ART. 2. It is stipulated by the nndersigned commissioners on the part of the United States, that as long as the Indians aforesaid observe Article 1 of this agreement, they shall be protected by the United States authorities in their persons and property, not only from encroachments on the part of the whites, but also from the Indians who have been engaged in the service of the United States.

ART. 3. The above articles of agreement to remain and be in full force and effect until the meeting of the Grand Council, to meet at Armstrong's Academy, Choctaw Nation, on the 1st of September, A. D., 1865, and until such time as the proceedings of said Grand Council shall be ratified before the proper authorities, both of the Choctaw Nation and the United States.

In testimony whereof the said Lieut.-Col. A. C. MATTHEWS, and Adjt. WM. H. VANCE, Commissioners on the part of the United States, and Brig.-Gen. STAND WATIE, Governor and Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, hereunto set their hands and seals.

A. C. MATTHEWS, Lieut.-Col.
WM. H. VANCE, Lieut. and Adjt. U. S. Vols.
STAND WATIE, Brig.-Gen. and Principal Chief, Commissioners.

Gen. WATIE gave the Commissioners every assurance, and so did Gov. PICHLYNN, of the Choctaws, and Lieut. PORTER, of the Creeks, who was a delegate to the Grand Council at Armstrong's Academy, that any agreement entered into by Gen. STAND WATIE on behalf of the aforesaid tribes, would be respected by them.

The resolutions adopted by the council at Armstrong's Academy, provided for sending commissioners to Washington to negotiate a treaty of peace with the United States. They provide that each tribe should send delegates, and empowered them to effect a treaty, separate for each tribe or nation, after which each and all of the treaties to be submitted to the councils of the respective nations for ratification. At the time the council was held at which the resolutions referred to were adopted, the delegates were not officially notified of the surrender. Yet they were aware that negotiations were pending, and anticipated the result; but, not knowing what would be the character of the surrender, provided for sending delegates to Washington.

After the arrival of the commissioners in the Territory, the authorities of the tribes with whom the commissioners conferred asked that a council be called to meet on the 1st of September next, which would supersede the necessity of sending commissioners to Washington.

We hope and we fear. The wild Indians are hard to manage; the educated, or those considered such, not always trustworthy. Yet, as they have been subdued; as the Creeks have felt once the power of the nation, (the Choctaws have been friendly to the whites,) we may expect *peace*. The rebel Indian leaders proposed, for this end, first, a settlement of Indian difficulties among themselves; second, a grand council for this end; and in accordance with this policy, the Governor and principal chief of the Choctaw nation, P. P. PICHLYNN, has issued a proclamation, calling the aforesaid council of all the Indians of the Indian confederation and the Indians of the prairies, to be commenced and held on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1865, at Armstrong's Academy, in the Choctaw nation, at which time and place there will be duly authorized commissioners from the United States to treat on the subject of a permanent and lasting peace.

If we understand the report of the United States Commissioners, they have faith in the result. The assurances of the chiefs are certainly very strong. The wild Indians say "mark out the path, we will follow;" the civilized agree to commit no acts of hostility against the Government of the United States, nor to molest the whites in any way whatever, and to allow emigrants, the overland mail, &c., to pass through the Territory unmolested.

From the Southern Coast.

ARRIVAL OF THE SUPPLY-STEAMER NEWBERN.

The United States supply-steamer *Newbern*, Capt. ROBERT Y. HOLLY commanding, arrived at this port yesterday from New-Orleans 14th inst., touching at Key West, Pensacola and Charleston, S. C. She brings a large cargo of stores, together with forty sick officers and men from the hospital at Pensacola, Fla. The *Newbern* left New-York June 17, with mails and supplies for the East Gnlf Squadron, touching at Hampton Roads and Port Royal to deliver stores; arrived at Key West on the 26th ult., proceeded from thence to Pensacola, Mobile Bay and New-Orleans, arriving at the latter port July 5, loaded with stores, and sailed on the 13th for New-York. She supplied twenty-one vessels, and delivered a large cargo of stores. The health of all the above-nemed ports was excellent. The *Fort Morgan* arrived at Key West on the 18th, and the *Massachusetts* at Charleston on the 24th, both bound to the southword. Off Key West, July 20, spoke ship *Glad Tidings*, 37 deys from Portland, for New-Orleans. The *Newbern* brings home among her passengers, A. G. BUTTERFIELD, Esq., H. B. M. Consul at Key West. This vessel went in commission at New-York, Aug. 5, 1863, has ronnded Hatteras 56 times, most of the time with supplies for the North Atlantic Blockading squadron, and has carried for distribution to vessels of that fleet 350,000 pounds of fresh beef, 9,000 pounds vegetables, together with a large quantity of stores of every description, including medicines, with which she kept the fleet supplied; has transported to and from the squadron 2,950 passes, including numerous blockade-runners. She is a fast and comfortable vessel, and very useful as a supply ship.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Acting Master, ROBT. Y. HOLLEY, commanding; Acting Master and Coast Pilot, J. H. Richardson; Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon, Sam'l P. Boyer; Acting Assistant Paymaster, E. H. Cushing; Acting Ensigns, Chas. Trathan, Ex. Officer F. G. R. Lennan, O. M. Nash, H. S. Trevitt; Acting First Assistant Engineer in charge, Isaac Maples; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, Benjamin James, F. D. Hotchkiss, Wm. Mahan; Captain's Clerk, J. Est. Sawyer; Paymaster's Clerk, Sidney Hanson; Mate, Sidney Barstow; Mail Agents, Edward Kearns, Robert Burns.

TENNESSEE LOYALTY.

THE CASE OF MR. EMERSON ETHERIDGE.

Major-Gen. Thomas Takes the Gentleman in Hand.

A Letter from the General to Gov. Brownlow.

The State is Still Under Martial Law.

Troops Ordered to Various Points to Preserve Order.

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS DISREGARDED.

NASHVILLE, Friday, July 28.

This morning's *Press* publishes a letter from Gen. THOMAS to Gov. BROWNLOW. Gen. THOMAS says:

"I am only waiting the report from Col. DE VASSY to determine my course as to EMERSON ETHERIDGE. If he has been guilty of the language charged against him, he is clearly amenable to the military authorities, in the absence of civil, and liable to be tried before a military commission. My attention has been called to the speeches of other parties, but as yet, I have not seen any report that would justify the interference of the military authority. If, however, there be, in the judgment of the government, at any time, necessity for such interference, in consequence of inability or indisposition on the part of the civil authorities of the State to take action, any expression of such a desire on the part of the Governor, stating the inability or in disposition of the civil authorities to act, will be sufficient, and I will cause the parties complained of to be attended to according to the nature of their case. The State of Tennessee is under martial law, but the military authorities will not be resorted to unless the civil authority fails to act, either from inability or indisposition. Even in the event of the failure of the civil authorities to do their duty, the military should refrain from interfering in all minor cases because the military should, as far as possible, sustain the civil government, and never assume its functions unless in cases in which prompt action is necessary to insure the public safety.

In conclusion, the Governer may rest assured he will be fully sustained in carrying out the policy of the State and General Government as long as troops are on duty in a State in the Union."

Gov. BROWNLOW has ordered Gen. THOMAS to send troops into the various counties to preserve order at the ballot-box.

Horace Maynard's Speech.

The reader need not be reminded of the great ability and sterling loyalty of this worthy son of Tennessee. He is a candidate for Congress, and of course is talking to the people. In a recent speech he says:

A great clamor is made against negro suffrage. I do not think that a majority of the American people have determined to establish this measure unconditionally, but if you desire to prevent it, hostility to the govcrument will not keep it off, but will rather hasten its establishment. If the nation finds that all its magnanimous offers to yon are in vain, and that all its efforts to reclaim a rebellious population are in vain, it will be very apt to give suffrage to the negro population, who have all through this war proved its fast and faithful friends. This measure, in that event, will be adopted as an indispensable means of establishing loyal civil government in the South, when the seditious white population refuse to submit to the laws and discharge their duties as prudent citizens.

Some of you threaten to rebel in that case. You tried that once before, when you were a great deal stronger than you are now, and you know the sad result. What will your rebellion amount to? It would only give the nation a good cause for doing what it would now avoid. As Major-Gen. LOGAN said in a speech the other day: "Let them rebel again, that is just what we want!" Now, if you want to live at peace, obey the laws and turn away from those unprincipled politicians who cry out "Blue bellied Yankee," "Abolitionists," and "Nigger Equality," to get your votes. They are the same men who asked you before the war, how you would like to see your daughter marry a "big buck nigger."

Much has been said about the radicalism of Chief-Justice CHASE'S views on the subject of negro suffrage. Mr. CHASE believes that as the white Unionists of the South are in the minority, very largely so in many localities, it will become a matter of absolute necessity to enfranchise the black population, which is universally loyal, in order to prevent the rebels from regaining the government of their respective States at the ballot-box. He believes that the nation will be compelled to resort to negro suffrage for self-preservation, especially for the preservation of the white loyalists of the South. Now, the nation was not eager to resort to emancipation, but you forced a resort to that measure by obstinate rebellion. It hesitated to enlist negro soldiers, but was forced to arm them by the continued rebellion of the South, and it found that they made very good soldiers, and could shoot as well as anybody. This revolution is not yet over, and a great many of these subjugated rebels are acting and talking very boldly. Rest assured, that if you still defy the National Government, the nation will be forced to think seriously of putting the ballot into the hands of loyal negroes, to enable them to vote down the rebellion.

Gen. Thomas Declines to Give Up Etheridge on a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Below we give a verbatim copy of the important action of Gen. THOMAS in response to the writ demanding the release of EMERSON ETHERIDGE:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 21, 1865.

To Lieut.-Col. P. T. De Bussey, Columbus, Ky.:

Make the following return to the writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of EMERSON ETHERIDGE:

To Hon. C. S. Marshal, Judge of the First Judicial District of Kentucky:

I hereby acknowledge the service of the writ hereto attached, and return the same, and respectfully reply that I am instructed by Maj.-Gen. THOMAS, commanding Military Division of Tennesee, to say that the body of EMERSON ETHERIDGE is in my possession under and by virtue of an order of the President of the United States, bearing date Wer Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, July 17, 1864, and for the purpose of said order expressed, to wit:

[The order follows an extract from the proclamation.]

The said EMERSON ETHERIDGE having aided and aluetted the enemy and disturbed the peace by sedi tious and inflammatory speeches, denouncing the Government of the State of Tennessee and the President and Government of the United States, is clearly included in the class of persons named in the order of the President, and that I do not produce said body by reason of said order of the President of the United States.

In directing this return to the writ Gen. THOMAS regrets that there should be any conflict between the civil and military authorities. At the samo time the petitioner, Mr. ETHERIDGE, will remember that the issue was not of Gen. THOMAS' seeking, but was forced upon him by Mr. ETHERIDGE.

By command of Maj.-Gen. THOMAS,
WM. D. WHIPPLE, Brig.-Gen. and Chief of Staff.

Gen. Thomas' Command—Important Orders.

THE TREATMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE BY THE REBELS—AFFAIRS AT COLUMBIA, TENN.—A COUPLE OF TRAITORS DEALT WITH.

HEADQUAR'E DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 21, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER No. 9.—A careful investigation into the facts connected with a complaint recently made to these headquarters, by WILLIAM ANDREWS, Meyor of the City of Columbia, Tenn., and Justice of the Peace in behalf of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Columbia, and the Court of Maury County, in which the military authorities of the United States are accused of unwarrantable and unjustifiable interference with the civil authorities, has developed the following:

On or about June 24, two colored girls, pupils in the colored school in Columbia, were arrested upon a charge of trespass and assault and battery, and, in default of bail in the sum of $500 each, were committed to the County Jail, and locked up in cells, in solitary confinement, to await trial before the Circuit Court of Maury County, which, it is understood, is not to sit for several months.

It appears that the trespass consisted in getting some plums from a tree growing on a common belonging to a citizen of Columbia, but not inclosed. The assault and battery was rather the repelling of an assault made upon the girls by a white woman, who threw "rocks" at them, and they replied with one boulder, which, however, did not take effect upon the attacking party.

The bail exacted was exorbitant and illegal, as only $250 could by law be exacted, and the Justice of the Peace who committed the girls to jail afterward, upon being advised by the Attorney-General that his action was wholly without warrant of law, released one of the girls unconditionally, and reduced the bail of the other to $250.

Upon the investigation, the aforesaid Justice, F. H. WELCH, utterly failed to justify his own action in the premises, but alleged that he had acted upon the advice of Mayor ANDREWS.

It further appears that there has been a systematic course of persecution practiced by the civil authorities and disloyal people of Columbia toward the freedmen, and especially toward the colored school which has been lately established there, and this to the disgust and dissatisfaction of the truly loyal citizens of the place, who would prefer a strictly military rule to leaving all authority in the hands of their present civil officers.

This, taken in connection with the fact that, in 1864, it became necessary for the Major-General commanding to order the arrest of Mr. ANDREWS aforesaid, for causing a black man to be scourged with twenty-five lashes on his bare back, in the City of Columbia, for the crime of teaching a class of colored children to read, induces the belief that the crusade against the school-girls was inaugurated by the chivalrous Mayor for the purpose of breaking up the school.

It further appears that in April last, a duly authorized agent of the United States Treasury Department took possession of, as confiscable property, a storage-house in Columbia, Tenn., the property of one WM. GALLOWAY, an active rebel, and who at that time was a prisoner at the North, and that said property was leased to FELIX G. YOUNG, a Union man, at a monthly rete of $25 per month, which rent was duly paid monthly in advance for the months of April, May and June.

On or about the 1st day of June, the Treasury Agent was called npon by Mr. GALLOWAY, who had returned, to release his property to him. He was informed of the condition under which it was held, and if he wished the property released he should make application at Washington. Not satisfied, apparently, to attempt the recovery of his property in this, the proper manner, in the absence of the Treasury Agent GALLOWAY, by threats, misrepresentations and annoyance, caused Mr. YOUNG to vacate the premises, and sold the store to one MAYS and placed MAYS in possession. He then instituted a suit before a Justice (F. H. WELCH aforesaid) for the rent for the time he had occupied under the lease from the United States.

The parties refused to surrender the store to the Treasury Agent, and he was compelled to call upon the military authorities for assistance to aid him in getting possession of the same. The suit for rent came, and Mr. YOUNG presented, as evidence, his lease, duly executed, &c., and the Treasury Agent testified to his authority, execution of the document, and receipt of rent; from YOUNG. Justice WELCH, however, rendered a judgment against Mr. YOUNG in favor of GALLOWAY, the rebel owner. GALLOWAY was counseled end assisted in this procedure by one M. S. FRIERSON, a lawyer, whose intense zeal for the rebellion was shown by his taking an oath at the outset that he would not cut his hair until the Confederacy was established, and, for a long time, he walked the streets with his hair streaming half way down his back. He is the same lawyer who conducted the prosecution of the girls for trespass and assault and battery, mentioned in the foregoing part of this order. He is a malignant rebel, and devotes his time and talents to petty litigation, the object of which is two-fold: First, to oppose the negroes, and second, to bring the military and other authorities of the government into contempt. He is now under indictment for treason, but is at large on bail.

WELCH, the Justice, though a rebel in sympathy, is a man of limited information and of but little influence, and if left to himself, would probably do little harm, but is an official in the hands of a number of bad men in Columbia, among whom are ANDREWS, GALLOWAY and FRIERSON. GALLOWAY bears the reputation of a man destitute of principle, honor and loyalty. He was formerly a note-shaver and negro-trader.

GALLOWAY is the active man, ANDREWS and FRIERSON the counselors, and WELCH the instrument. This is the condition which has set itself up in defiance of the authority of the United States, and has threatened its officers. These are the officials who, in the garb of officers of the law and administrators of justice, have degraded themselves to the position of prosecutors of school girls, and the whippers of school teachers.

This malignant, rebellious spirit which they have displayed, by the persecution of the weak and helpless, and on account of their ignorance of or wilful violation of law, they have shown themselves to be persons dangerous to the peace of the community, and unworthy to longer so grossly misrepresent law and justice.

It is therefore ordered that WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, Mayor of the City of Columbia and Justice of the Peace, and F. H. WELCH, Justice of the Peace, be suspended from the exercise of their functions as civil officers until further orders, which will be issued when they have given proof that they possess some humanity, and show a willingness to conform to the laws of the United States and of the State in which they live.

M. S. FRIERSON and WILLIAM GALLOWAY will be arrested, sent to this place, and turned over to the Provost-Marshal-General of this military division, for confinement in the military prison, for such further disposition as should be made in the cases of rebels who still maintain an attitude of defiance to the United States, and cannot appreciate the kindness of the government in relieving them from the prison to which their former crimes consigned them.

The commanding officer of the post of Columbia is charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Maj.-Gen. THOMAS.
WM. D. WHIPPLE, A. A. G.

Election for Mayor of Richmond.

The Richmond correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* announces the election of Mr. STURDIVANT, a Secessionist, as Mayor of Richmond. It gives the following as

THE RESULTS OF THE ELECTION:

Mayor.

Wm. Taylor..... 921 | N. A. Sturdivant.... 1,533
Majority, 614.

Clerk Hustings Court.

Geo. L. Christian... 1,041 | Robert Howard..... 1,377
Majority, 336.

Clerk Circuit Court.

Benj. Pollard..... 1,879 | Johnson Sands..... 561
Majority, 318.

Attorney Circuit Court.

M. Johnson..... 1,668 | L. Tazewell..... 772
Majority, 696.

Sheriff.

Henry K. Ellyson..... 993 | John W. Wright... 1,722
Majority, 423.

The following were elected without opposition; Judge Hustings' Court, Wm. H. Lyons; Attorney Hustings Court, R. I. Daniel; Superintendent Water Works, James L. Davis; City Sergeant, Thomas U. Dudley; Surveyor, Thomas M. Ladd. There were numerous other offices filled, but they are not worthy of mention.

He adds: "To this complexion has has it come at last" that a candidate running for Mayor of Richmond, as a Union man, and who says "it is simply as such that I desire to present myself as a candidate for the suffrages of my fellow-citizens," is defeated by a majority of 614 in a vote of 2,456. As to the balance of the ticket, it is hardly profitable to inquire, except to note that in nearly every instance where soldiers offered for office, they were elected by large majorities.

Here we have the legitimate results of the "eminently wise and conciliatory policy" inangurated by Gen. ORD. The first month after the occupation of Richmond, no man could have been elected to office to the skirts of whose garments hung even the odor of the rebellion; and now they sweep the city. The Union and Conservative men themselves lay the blame of their defeat where it properly belongs, at the door of the military authorities, who allow the old spirit of revolt to be resuscitated day by day under their very eyes, and did nothing to repress it. High officers of the army associated constantly with men whose violent secession antecedents were as well known as their names, and these men had access to them at all times, while the Union men gained audiences with difficulty. How far Gen. TERRY has followed in the footsteps of Gen. ORD in this respect, I am not able to say, but, judging from his course with the *Whig*, he has a better idea of his duty. The Government of the United States must understand this people at once. They cannot be conciliated; they express no contrition for the past; they have recorded their opinion against President JOHNSON. With them treason is not odious but rather a merit. While this is true of the majority, there are thonsands throughout the State who are thoroughly loyal, and who bitterly regret the results of the late electione.

Naval.

The United States steamer *Rhode Island*, TRENCHARD, Cape Haytien, arrived yesterday. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, STEPHEN TRENCHARD; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, Frederick R. Smith; Acting Chief Engineer, John F. McCutcheon; Assistant Surgeon, Edward B. Bingham; Assistant Paymaster, Wm. Lee Darling; Acting Masters, Zera L. Tanner, Francis M. Paine, Nicholas Pratt; Acting Ensigns, R. O. Lanfare, C. C. Johnson; Second Assistant Engineers, Wm. A. Windsor, J. W. Smyth; Third Assistant Engineers, Wm. H. McCoy, J. C. Veatch, Wm. M. Bertram, J. E. Swords, D. D. Oesterhaudt, Samuel Moore; Mates, John P. Fisher, Chas. H. Freeman; Captain's Clerk, Langdon S. Rogers; Paymaster's Clerk, Washington Walcot. The *Rhode Island* is anchered in the Lower Quarantine.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS

Arrival of the Geo. Washington and the Guiding Star.

Capture of Kirby Smith by the Mexicans.

Four Pieces of Artillery and Nine Hundred Rifles Taken.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship *Guiding Star*, Capt. BERRY, from New-Orleans, arrived yesterday, making the run from that port in five days and ninety minutes. She left New-Orleans at 7:20 P. M. of the 23d, crossed the bar at 6:30 A. M. of the 23d, after being detained in the river four and a half hours, passed Sandy Hook at 10 A. M. yesterday, and arrived at her wharf at 11.30 A. M.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, July 19, 1865.

The proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the 29th of May, 1865, and the instructions of the Secretary of State, in relation to the administration of the amnesty oath thereunder, are herewith published for your information and guidance in administering said oath.

The requirements of the proclamation, and the instructions of the Secretary of State, will be strictly observed and due care exercised that no person coming within the exceptional clauses of the proclamation is permitted to take the oath through ignorance of its meaning.

This oath is absolutely necessary to be taken by all persons who have not subscribed to the oath prescribed in the President's proclamation on the 8th of December, 1863, before they can exercise the right to vote. It is important that this fact should generally be made known to the citizens of your parish, otherwise by neglecting it a large number may be disfranchised.

Copies of the blank forms needed in the administration of the oath will, through the kindness of Major-Gen. CANBY, commanding Departments of Louisiana and Texas, be furnished you.

The oath and certificate will be made in triplicate, one copy to be kept on file, one copy to be forwarded to the Secretary of State, through the Executive Department of the State, for which purpose returns will be made on the 1st of each month, and one copy to be delivered to the person taking the oath.

A record of the names, rank, (if any,) professions and residences of those who take the oath, for the purpose of making special application to the President for amnesty and pardon, will be kept by each clerk of the court administering the oath, which list will be forwarded monthly to the Governor of the State.

The fee or fees for administering the oath will be in conformity to the rates established by law, and any clerk charging in excess will be forthwith removed from office.

A prompt acknowledgment of the receipt of this circular, and the blanks referred to, is requested and expected from each and every clerk.

J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of Louisiana.

THE NEGROES.

Commissioner CONWAY has issued a long order regarding the regulations which are to govern the freedmen

ing the present effective and aggregate strength, and the date of the expiration of their terms of service.

The Department of the Gulf is discontinued, but the returns and reports required to complete its records will be made up to the date of this order, and transmitted to these headquarters with as little delay as practicable.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General Commanding.

TAKING THE OATH.

ORDER BY GEN. CANBY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, July 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 109.—In accordance with the Amnesty Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated May 29, 1865, and the instructions, of the Secretary of State pursuant thereto, the following instructions, for administering the amnesty oath by military authorities in this department, are hereby published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

I. The requirements of the proclamation of the President, and the instructions of the Secretary of State, above referred to, will be strictly observed, and due care exercised to see that no improper persons are permitted to take the oath.

II. An application for amnesty will be made in each case, on a form to be furnished by the Provost-Marshal-General, Department of the Gulf, who will also furnish blank forms for the oath and certificate. The oath and certificate will be made in triplicate—one copy attached to the application, and one copy, unattached, to be forwarded to the Provost-Marshal-General of the department (the first to be sent to the State Department for record, and the second to be kept on file,) and the third copy to be delivered to the person taking the oath.

III. A record of the names, rank, (if any,) professions and residences of those to whom the amnesty oath may be administered, will be kept at each office or headquarters where said oath is administered, and at the office of the Provost-Marshal-General of the department. If the command at any point is broken up, the records will be sent to the Provost-Marshal-General of the department.

IV. The amnesty oath will only be administered on the written order of

1. Any general officer in actual command within the department.

2. The commanding officer of a district, sub-district or post.

3. The Provost-Marshal-General of the department.

V. By virtue of the written order in each case of any of the officers above specified, any commissioned officer of the army named in said order may administer the amnesty oath.

VI. The copies of the applications and amnesty oaths made and taken, will be forwarded, as required in paragraph two, on the last day of each month.

VII. A fee of twenty-five cents will be charged and collected from each person taking the oath, for the purpose of covering the necessary expenses. The amount so collected to be sent, at the end of each month, to the Provost-Marshal-General.

By order of Maj.-Gen. CANBY.
J. SCHUYLER CROSBY, Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

FROM TEXAS.

Progress of the Expedition under Gens. Merritt, Smith and Magruder.

THE MERRITT EXPEDITION.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Times.

MARSHALL, HARRISON COUNTY, TEXAS, June 11, 1865.

The head of the cavalry column passed through Marshall yesterday evening, marching toward the Sabine, distant twenty miles; here they will cross at Ramsdale's Ferry. Though the scarcity of forage has not been severely felt as yet, citizens predict a greater dearth as the command progresses. From Greenwood, a village located at the terminus of that part of the Shreveport and Vicksburgh Railway yet in running order through to Marshall, cotton plantations have been given up to the culture of corn and the cereals. The owners do not part with their cotton on hand except negotiated in cash prices—money paid down.

The question of negro labor is one vital to the interests of the State. It is useless to animadvert on theoretical ideas of freedom to an enslaved race. The decree that gives the slave his freedom, at the same time desolates the whole face of the country, depriving the plantations of the laboring force. No planter can work his crops, it is the universal testimony, at the schedule prices. There is left upon the hands of the planter negro families unable to support themselves by work; the farmer must perforce turn them out of doors, as they would eat him out of house and home. Very few, the veriest few, of negro hands are worth ten dollars a month. It is the universal complaint that the prices are too high.

As the cavalry command passes through the country, negroes, notwithstanding the order of the Post Commandant at Shreveport flock to it, stealing a horse or a mule; in lieu of these, whatever they can lay their hands on to take with them. The freedom of the negro uproots the old established institutions of the country, tears them asunder; so suddenly does this blow come upon the large mass that the people find themselves ruined; no hope to fill the markets with their cotton, tobacco, or sugar; he turns his own attention to labor, but can only raise sufficient for his use. At least for a short term of years the Red River Valley sends not a thousandth part of the former raised cotton to market. The cotton districts of Texas, the eastern and the southern, are ranked in the same category. The suddenness of freedom to the negro has shattered the agricultural strength of this State.

The freedom destroys them; mortuary statistics show them to be melting away; the day of the negro is gone. As the Indian fled before the steps of civilization that, facing the setting sun, advanced in footsteps of civilization through these States; as the Indian fled and disappeared, so the negro, once happy, careless, well to do, is fast disappearing as the army nears the Rio Grande. All these evils arise from the suddenness of the blow. These calamitous events are more like the sudden rum of the lightning stroke, the instant shock of the thunderbolt, than like the slow and steady inroads made by that decay which sooner or later attacks all institutions. Unprepared for this change so unforeseen, the people are outcasts from their own homes.

The people do not meet strangers with their wonted hospitality; they are morose in view of the present state of affairs, and inclined to believe all strangers as enemies; they do not look upon this freedom to the negro as an act of justice to them, even considering them as rebels. "It is scarcely justice," they say, "to deprive us at one blow of the property wherein we had a vested right, to give us no opportunity of making the capital we had invested, change its location without loss. We are ridden of power to cultivate our fields, we cannot be represented in the markets, the plow stands idle, the country is gone to ruin and weeds, our country towns are changed to a contraband camp."

SMITH AND MAGRUDER.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Times.

GALVESTON, Tuesday, June 13.

In my letter of the 22d ult. to the *Times*, I think I closed by saying that in my next I would state what took place among the Confederate troops in Texas immediately after the scatteration. In a brief manner, I will now endeavor to redeem my pledge.

When the army in Texas disbanded itself, the soldiers seemed to divide themselves into three classes. The first class, which may be termed the law-abiding portion, and which numbered at least one-half of the army, went directly to their homes, without molesting either public or private property on their way. (In these remarks I do not include the Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana troops, who were regularly discharged.) These men, be it said to their credit, have since generally remained at home, and conducted themselves properly. They are rated among the reliable and valuable citizens of Texas. They belonged to a class that the war could not demoralize. The second and third classes, instead of retiring directly to their places of abode, "made a break," as they termed it, for every point where they knew or suspected government property was stored. This they seized and divided among themselves—the stronger taking the lion's share. Not being over scrupulous they appropriated, in many instances, property to which the government had not, and never had, any claim; and this, too, when it was plainly proved to them that the property they were taking belonged to private individuals. In fact, in San Antonio this correspondent saw some of these troops enter the stores of Messrs. VANCE & BRO., KOTWITZ and S. SAMPSON and carry off from the three stores not less than thirty thousand dollars' worth of goods belonging to these merchants, acknowledging at the same time that they knew that they did not belong to the government. But this sort of robbery and plunder was not confined to San Antonio; it was done all over the State, and the City of Houston would have been completely sacked, had not Gen. MAGRUDER and other commanding officers defended it with a superior force, this force having been selected from the first class above mentioned. While wending their way homeward they appropriated to their own use everything on which the brand "C. S." was found.

The third class formed themselves into gangs of from ten to one hundred, and more in some instances, and robbed, plundered and murdered indiscriminately; and they are still at it, especially in the western portion of the State. They call themselves "guerrillas," or "jayhawkers," but they are nothing more or less than highway robbers. They attack travelers, and if resistance is offered, they hesitate not to murder their victims. Neither age nor sex is spared. Old men, suspected of having a few dollars laid away, have been taken from their dwellings and hung to the nearest tree, because they either had no money, or having it, would not reveal its place of deposit.

At present the largest portion of these highwaymen are in the western portion of this State, in the border counties. Draw a line from San Antonio to Corpus Christi, and the section of country between this imaginary line and the Rio Grande is filled with them; so much so, that no one with money or valuables can get through the country without being robbed. What the first gang spares the second takes, and their victims are fortunate to escape with their lives. These robbers seized the horses of the stage lines from San Antonio, Gonzales and Victoria to the Rio Grande, and robbed the passengers to such an extent that these lines had to be abandoned. Stage lines through other sections were discontinued for the same reason.

The atrocities committed by these villains would fill a volume. It is to be hoped that the United States troops will be able soon to capture or exterminate every scoundrel who has been engaged in this diabolical wickedness. The people are praying for it throughout the State, and, if necessity required it, fifty thousand Texans would volunteer their services to assist in wiping out the cut-throats. These robbers deserve no mercy, and none should be shown them.

Gen. SHELBY left the State for Mexico, with about two hundred, or, perhaps, two hundred and fifty, followers; Col. DUFF with one hundred. No other armed force, numbering over fifty, with a commander, has left for Mexico—all newspaper stories to the contrary notwithstanding.

You have no doubt received and published the names of the Generals and Governors and Ex-Governors who left Texas for Mexico after the surrender. Among these were Gens. E. KIRBY SMITH and J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER. I mention these names, because I wish to say a word or two concerning them.

It has been currently rumored through the country that Gens. SMITH and MAGRUDER engaged extensively in cotton speculations, and made a heap of money, which they took with them when they fled to Mexico. Now, permit one who knows, to state that there is not a word of truth in all this—not a word. Gen. SMITH had no money of his own to speculate on; he neither hired nor borrowed any for this purpose—he never shared the profits with any one who did speculate—he never used or appropriated to his use one dollar of the government funds. In other words, he never "speculated" to the extent of one dime while commanding this department, although to my certain knowledge more than one opportunity offered wherein by simply turning his hand he could have made $100,000 or $150,000 in gold. Independent of his political and military character, of which it does not become me to speak, I will say that a purer man than Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH never was intrusted with government funds.

I have told you what he did not do; now I will tell you what he did do, or, at least I have it from the highest and most reliable authority: When he surrendered this department he turned over to Gen. CANBY $5,000 in gold, that being every dime of government money he held in his hands, and then turned round and borrowed of his friends in Shreveport $200 to pay his expenses to Mexico! The money turned over was secret service money.

Gen. CANBY will, no doubt, corroborate this statement.

So much for Gen. SMITH'S "cotton speculations." Now, about Gen. MAGRUDER:

This General had his strong and his weak points. He would spurn a bribe, knowing it to be intended as such, as soon as any upright man, and yet a presentation of a few choice liquors or cigars were too apt to gain his favor, and induce him, in his unsuspecting way, to grant privileges to designing men in search of fat contracts. In this manner he might have given others a chance to speculate, but that he never did so to the extent of a dollar while in Texas, I know to be the truth. He came to Texas without any money in his pocket, and left the State with less than two hundred dollars, and this his friends in Houston loaned him to pay his expenses to Mexico.

These facts may sound strange to those who have been led to believe otherwise, but they are nevertheless naked truths. This correspondent can have no interest in stating them, but he deems it his duty to do so as a simple act of justice to injured parties, such as should be acknowledged and approved among men.

The crops in Texas are coming in finely throughout the State, with the exception of a few limited districts. The crops of corn, wheat and other small grains will be more than average ones. Corn is now being hauled to San Antonio, and sold for forty cents a bushel in specie.

FROM MATAMORAS.

The Matamoras *Ranchero*, of the 5th, says:

"Maj. Gen. RUSSELL arrived here yesterday morning, five days from Monterey. From him we learn that Gens. BEE and WALKER and Col. LUCKETT, of the Confederate States Army, (defunct,) had reached that city. They had taken up their residence there with a view to permanence.

Gen. MONOT had received authority from the Emperor to raise a battalion of Texans for guerrilla service. He was progressing rapidly in recruiting, and by this time is probably ready for service.

The report of 10,000 organized Missourians and Texans being on the way to Monterey is reasonably correct, but the number is overstated by about two or three thousand. The actual number organized and armed, awaiting employment, is between seven and eight thousand.

Gov. MURRAH, of Texas, has crossed the Rio Grande at Camargo. The Governor was robbed at San Antonio of $2,000. His baggage was intercepted between San Antonio and Austin, and stolen.

Gov. ALLEN, of Louisiana, was hourly expected at Monterey when Major RUSSELL left.

Major RUSSELL was several times intercepted, on his way down from Monterey, by the so-called Liberals; but after an hour or two of detention and search, he, with his party, was allowed to pass on.

We regret to announce that serious troubles is brewing in the interior of Texas, and we shall wait with no little anxiety to hear from San Antonio and Austin. Nothing will surprise us coming from that direction.

The Imperial forces that went in pursuit of NEGRETE, followed him on the Chihuahua route to the desert and there gave up further pursuit. The other wing of NEGRETE'S army, under ESCAMBO, were being closely followed on the route to Piedras Negras. Beyond this nothing was known of the whereabouts of the Liberals.

But these Missourians will come unarmed—will have sold all their guns to the Liberals!

The *Ranchero*, of the 6th, says:

The Federal steamboat *Rio Grande* arrived at Brownsville yesterday, from Rio Grande City. From one of the passengers we learn that the *Rio Grande* rounded to at the Da Estafana Rancho, CORTINA'S headquarters, where she remained for some time. Gen. BROWN, who was on board, sent for CORTINA, who favored the General with his presence. They had a consultation of some little duration, when they took a drink together and separated.

The steamer *Señorita* was still lying at the Da Estafana Rancho. Her crew came down on the *Rio Grande*.

By the same passenger we are told that Capt. JOHN VALE, on his way down from Mier, when within three miles of Camargo, was seized by two Mexicans, whom he well knew. They took him into the chapparal and depisted him of about $400. One of them determined to kill the Captain; the other hesitated. After wrangling for some time they compromised the matter, by making Capt. VALE take an oath not to expose them, and let him go.

GEN. HOOD IN SAN ANTONIO.

The San Antonio *Herald* announces the arrival of Gen. JOHN B. HOOD in that place on the 3d, and adds:

"It does our heart good to welcome back to San Antonio, after an absence of over four years, this truly great, good and gallant officer, soldier and gentleman. His history is well known to our readers. He has mingled and participated in the most stirring scenes of conflict ever witnessed in modern times, commencing at the ever memorable battle of Gaines' Mill, and running through a period of four years of terrible conflict and strife, down to the final surrender of the Confederate armies.

Though the cause for which Gen. HOOD has battled so nobly and suffered so manfully has failed, still he has a home in the heart and under the roof of every brave and generous Texan. He returns to his home in our State, poor in purse, but rich in the rewards coveted by a brave and chivalrous soldier. He shall never want for the comforts of life. Long may he live to enjoy the gratitude of his countrymen.

In speaking of Gen. HOOD, it is not improper to remark that, now that all honorable resistance has ceased on the part of the Confederate States toward the United States, like LEE and FORREST, he counsels respectful obedience and allegiance to the United States officers and government."

THE FREED NEGROES.

Of the freedmen in and around San Antonio, the *Herald* says:

"We have watched with much interest the results of freeing the slaves in our community. Our experience has been that our citizens committed an error in generally informing their slaves that they had been freed before the arrival of the Federal authorities, by whom hereafter the negro is to be governed. No sooner had the slaves been told that they had been declared free, than they at once took up the idea that the day of work was passed; that henceforth they could lounge about in idleness, especially around towns. It was of little use to tell them that they would be required to work; that even the power which had freed them had positively declared that they could not live in idleness. In many cases in this city, entire households at once quit their homes and took to idleness on the streets, until the nuisance became intolerable. Accordingly, in the absence of the Federal authorities, our worthy Mayor, a few days ago, had these idle negroes arrested and lodged in jail over night, and put to work on the streets.

Thus ends the first chapter in the progress of emancipation in this city. We hear that the negroes in the country are infatuated with the idea of getting to San Antonio. The sight of several working parties on our streets the past few days would be well calculated to cure all such of their penchant of coming to town. Let them henceforth know that all idle in San Antonio will be promptly set to work on the public streets. Nor will any find employment here, and if they should, the wages for women—the only class needed here—are only from $4 to $6 per month.

A Mad Horse—An Interesting Case of Hydrophobia.

From the Lafayette (Ind.) Courier.

A large dun horse, formerly owned by Capt. SALE FRY, and more recently by SNYDER & PARKER, of the planing-mill, was bitten some weeks since by a dog supposed to be mad. A load of lumber had been hauled to the stable in the rear of Mr. LINGLE'S residence, on Ferry-street, and while the team stood in the alley, a dog, foaming at the mouth and evidently mad, ran in from the east end of the alley, passing within a few feet of Mr. SAMUEL FAVORITE, who stood at his carriage-house door. The dog exhibited no disposition to bite Mr. FAVORITE, but snapping at one of the horses, fastened his teeth and held on for some seconds. The horse was taken home immediately and closely watched for symptoms of hydrophobia, but weeks having elapsed without developing any indications, all apprehensions were dispelled until yesterday the horse snapped at Mr. PARKER viciously, and bit him on the side. His clothing, fortunately, was thick enough to prevent any laceration of the flesh. No other signs of hydrophobia were manifest until in hitching him up and unhitching him, the animal made a sudden plunge toward his mate, and bit him on the side, drawing blood. The wound is badly swollen, and it is anticipated that this horse will also go mad. The dun horse grows worse hourly. It is a clear case of hydrophobia. The horse foams at the month, and bites at everything within his reach. Hundreds of our citizens have flocked to Mr. PARKER'S stable to-day to see the animal. It will probably be shot this evening.

JAMES CASE, of the firm of CASE BROTHERS, the well-known harness-makers, relates a remarkable case of hydrophobia which occurred in Lockport, N. Y., some years ago. A gunsmith, named BRONNER, who always had a lot of dogs about him, while beating a bull-terrier one day was bitten by the dog, and in about nine days went stark mad. He was taken to the American Hotel, in the place, and for about twelve hours was pinioned to his bed. The proxysms were frightful. The unfortunate victim bit at the bed clothing, and, foaming at the month, presented a terrible appearance. Upon consultation with the physicians and leading citizens of the place, it was thought best to drown him. A large bath-tub was procured and the unfortunate man untied. Mr. CASE and three stout men held him at arm's length, and, throwing him into the bath-tub, strangled him to death.

CURIOUS DISCLOSURES.

Proposals of Northern Men to Feed the Rebel Armies.

We print below, extracts from a report made to the rebel Congress of the workings of the rebel commissary department. These extracts make some remarkable disclosures of the operations of men on our side of the lines, and show that eventually regular contracts were made by Northern men with the rebel government, to supply its armies with food, and that LEE'S army was fed in that way to a great extent in 1863. The following are the extracts:

HOW MUCH BACON THERE WAS IN THE CONFEDERACY WHEN THE WAR BEGAN.

In January, 1862, I made, by Col. NORTHROP'S order, a report to a committee of the House of Representatives, on the general administration of the Bureau of Subsistence, particularly with reference to certain contracts for obtaining supplies, which had been unfavorably reported to the public and to Congress. In that report the following occurs: "In the packing season of 1860-1 upward of three million head of hogs were packed at the various porkeries of the United States, besids those packed by farmers at home, of which twenty thousand were packed at regular establishments south of the lines of our armies. Of this whole number, experts estimate that the product of about one million two hundred thousand hogs was imported in the early part of the last year from beyond our present lines into what is now the Southern Confederacy. This was accomplished, and to the extent of a bountiful supply by the action of State authorities in some cases, by the enterprise of private parties, and by this department, through agencies of its own. Of this number it is estimated that about three hundred thousand hogs, in their bacon equivalent, have been consumed by our State and Confederate armies since the commencement of hostilities. Tennessee then became the main reliance for the future use of the army, which, together with the accessible portions of Kentucky, had been so ravaged by hog cholera, and injured by short corn crops for three years preceding the year just closed, that the number slaughtered at the porkeries within her limits had dropped from two hundred thousand head to less than twenty thousand. It was into this field, just recovering from these disasters, and almost the sole resource of the army and the planters and the inhabitants of cities, that this department had to enter as a purchaser, dubious of a sufficiency, but assured of a heavy and active competition."

THE MAIN RELIANCE LOST BY THE CAPTURE OF FORT DONELSON AND OCCUPATION OF TENNESSEE.

Shortly thereafter, the successful captures of Forts Donelson and Henry caused a considerable portion of these supplies to be lost. The subsequent campaign lost us Kentucky and much of Tennessee, and left us comparatively bare of meat.

PROPOSAL TO DELIVER THIRTY THOUSAND HOGSHEADS OF BACON THROUGH THE LINES.

On the 30th of October, 1862, an active, energetic man of ability appeared to ask a hearing on a proposition submitted several days before, to supply the department "with ten thousand hogsheads of bacon certainly, and probably twenty thousand more hogsheads." His letter states the importance of "time;" alleges that there was enough cotton (which he offered to take in payment) to feed and clothe our armies, in a section tributary to Memphis, which city was then, and had been for some time previous, in the secure possession of the enemy; that such cotton must otherwise probably be destroyed to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy; but that the owners, as a general rule, though willing to let the government have their crops, were averse, if not stubbornly opposed, to having them destroyed. On the same day the Commissary-General inclosed to Hon. G. W. RANDOLPH, the Secretary of War, an urgent application, including a brief argumentative statement of some leading facts, for authority to accept the offer.

THE PROPOSAL IS SUBMITTED TO JEFF. DAVIS.

On the same day Gen. RANDOLPH addressed a letter to His Excellency President DAVIS, inclosing the proctor of this contract, and Col. NORTHRUP'S indorsement of it, in which he says: "The alternative is thus presented of violating our policy of withholding cotton from the enemy, or risking the starvation of our armies," and advising that the Commissary-General be authorized to contract for bacon and salt, limiting the amount of purchase to what is absolutely necessary to feed the army and supply it with blankets and shoes, showing that no law forbade this traffic; that the precedents of other wars justified it; and advising that the Commissary-General should, under such circumstances, upon his own statements of the necessity, be allowed to make the contract, which, he added, nothing less than the danger of sacrificing our armies would induce "him to acquiesce in." Upon that letter the President indorsed as follows:

SECRETARY OF WAR: Is there necessity for immediate action? Is there satisfactory evidence that the present opportunity is the last which will be afforded? Have you noted the scheme of the enemy for the payment of their next accruing interest on their public debt? You will not fail to perceive the effect of postponing the proposed action until Jan. 1, 1863, if it be necessary at any time to depart from the well-defined policy of our government in relation to cotton.

JEFF. DAVIS.

OCT. 31, 1862.

This indorsement was sent to the Commissary-General by the Secretary of War, Nov. 1, with this indorsement:

COMMISSARY-GENERAL: Observe the President's indorsement, and report upon the practicability of delaying the proposed purchases until after the 1st of January next. It will be necessary to state, for the President's information, your estimate of the probable receipts under your present arrangements.

G. W. RANDOLPH, Secretary of War.

Nov. 1, 1862.

HE IS ASSURED THAT THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE REFUSAL WILL BE SERIOUS.

And it was returned to him Nov. 3, by Col. NORTHROP, with this indorsement:

"Present efforts, even if successful, will not produce cured bacon by the 1st of January. The departments of the East have been exhausted, while the increasing number of refugees add to the consumers. The results hoped for from Tennessee are not probably equal to the demands of the troops on the west of the mountains and in Tennessee. The accompanying letters of Maj. CUMMINGS and Capt. WADDEL are some evidence on the subject.

Respectfully, L. B. NORTHROP, C. G. S.

Nov. 3, 1862.

DAVIS DON'T BELIVE ALL HE HEARS, AND WANTS TO KNOW HOW MANY SOLDIERS THERE ARE.

To which the President returned the following:

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War. The question submitted is one which a constitutional adviser would advantageously bring to a conference. The papers inclosed, particularly the statement of bacon on hand, does not sustain the conclusion presented. To solve the question a statement from the C. G. S., and a comparative view based upon the return of the troops, will be necessary. The resources of every portion of the Confederacy must be considered to make a just estimate. JEFF. DAVIS.

Nov. 13, 1862.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL: See the President's indorsement. He has forgot a conference on the subject, at which Gen. LEE was present. G. W. R.

Nov. 14, 1862.

NO ONE IN THE CONFEDERACY KNOWS THE SIZE OF ITS ARMIES.

On the 18th of November the "comparative view," called for by the President, was given. It was not, it is true, based upon "a return of the troops," because the Adjutant-General's office had never been able, up to that time, to furnish any information sufficient to guide the Bureau of Subsistence in its estimates of purchases or arrangements of any kind.

MEN WITHIN OUR LINES COMPETE FOR THE CHANCE TO FEED THE REBEL SOLDIERS.

While the particular propositions here spoken of were in hand, still other, and, as it was thought by some, competing propositions were made from other quarters, especially from New-Orleans. Under the judicious management of Lieut.-Col. BROADWELL, arrangements had been made, and were being carried out, for obtaining certain classes of supplies from that city. These arrangements were broken up by Lieut.-Gen. PEMBERTON. The authority and wisdom of Gen. PEMBERTON'S acts were both disputed by the Bureau of Subsistence, and efforts were made here to reinstate, in another form, the trade thus interrupted by him:

NORTHERN MEN OFFER PLENTY AT A LOW PRICE.

The supplies now offered are ample, and are tendered at lower rates in cotton, even at the extreme bid, than they can be bought at for Confederate currency in our own lines. If not availed of now they most probably never will be, for lack of power and opportunity.

HOW MUCH MEAT WENT THROUGH THE LINES IN 1861.

As to the relative advantages of procuring supplies from Memphis and from the vicinity of New-Orleans, the proposition to make such purchases is not a new idea. They were made at the commencement of the war to an extent which is little known. In an elaborate report on the operations of this bureau, made by Maj. RUFFIN, under my order and superintendence, and submitted to Congress in January last, it is stated: "Experts estimate that the product of about 1,200,000 hogs was imported in the early part of last year (1861) from beyond our present lines into what is now the Southern Confederacy. This was accomplished by the action of State authorities; in some cases by the enterprise of private parties, and by this department, through agencies of its own. Of this number it is estimated that about 300,000 hogs, in their bacon equivalent, have been consumed by our State and Confederate armies since the commencement of hostilities. This was for a period of eight months, and shows a requirement of 450,000 hogs per annum. For a considerable part of that period the army was a mere fraction of the magnitude which it has since reached. Those who think that the stimulus of high prices under the apprehension of great scarcity, has so increased our supply of meat as to enable us to dispense with this large balance, forget that the counties most capable of such development are precisely those which have suffered most from the war. Elsewhere it must have been a new enterprise, such as could not be expected to succeed when the best men are in the army.

DAVIS IS URGED TO BUY THROUGH THE LINES, BOTH AT NEW-ORLEANS AND AT MEMPHIS.

Therefore I urge that supplies be procured both from Memphis and from the vicinity of New-Orleans, and for these additional reasons: It may be safely estimated that the army will consume and waste the product of not less than 500,000 hogs, of which we calculate to receive only about one-third from our Confederate limits. It will not be prudent to rely upon obtaining the amount needed from one single source of supply; it will be well to divide the risk. Moreover, other articles are needed nearly as much as meat. The salt works in Louisiana are not to be depended on; the supply to be obtained from Saltville, in Virginia, is limited. The wants of citizens, daily becoming more urgent and alarming, will absorb all of that, if permitted, and the drafts of the Government upon the same fund will cause ruinous prices and great destitution.

THE VENALITY OF THE ENEMY—WHAT A "RELIABLE PARTY IN NEW-ORLEANS" WAS READY TO DO.

One reliable party in New-Orleans offers to supply one hundred thousand sacks of salt, or more than is called for by the rapidly expiring contract at Saltville. Other articles—such as coffee and flour—are also offered from New-Orleans. The supply of flour from that quarter will enable the soldiers from the Southwest to use that in part as a bread ration instead of corn meal, which must otherwise be their sole reliance for bread. The reserve of coffee for the sick is being rapidly consumed. No other prospect of getting more presents itself, but the necessity of a sufficiency is important. The success of the enterprise is doubtful; but the opportunity afforded by the venality of the enemy ought not to be lost. If we thereby obtain the use of the Mississippi from Memphis to New-Orleans, until such time as the whole or a large part of needed supplies shall have been obtained, it will be a great benefit.

MORE PROPOSALS FROM OUR SIDE THE LINES—A CONTRACT MADE.

Vigilant, active and intelligent officers, fully aware of and alive to the importance of the subject, had been seeking to avail themselves of every opportunity that might offer for obtaining supplies from that source, but without success. But, on the 18th of December, 1863, a contract was proposed by a party who represented himself to the Secretary of War, confidentially, and, I think, truly, as having connections on the other side. His proposition was referred to me by the Secretary of War; and, in view of the terms, the special difficulties of the case, the fact that I had not been apprised of his Federal connections and previous failures, I reported against it. But I was wisely overruled by the Secretary of War, and made the contract by his order.

ALL THE ARRANGEMENTS ARE MADE, BUT BLUNDERERS BREAK IT ALL UP.

The payment for the supplies was to be in cotton; the officer to receive and pay for them was ordered to that duty. Lieut.-Gen. POLK was instructed by the Secretary of War to assist all parties in the execution of the contract, and the enterprise commenced. Two successive loads were brought to the rendezvous; but the Agent of the Treasury Department, who could furnish the cotton, appears to have disapproved of the proceeding; and he failing to furnish it, the boats were returned with the bulk unbroken to their point of departure. Still a third attempt was made, but that time, as has been reported to me, the whole cargo was confiscated by a military commander, and the contractor has been for some months endeavoring to obtain payment for all dues under the contract, so far without success.

PLENTY OF CONTRACTORS ALWAYS READY.

A little after this contract was made, one or two others were made for Tennessee; but the military movements in that quarter have prevented anything being realized from them.

Before this contract had been made, but after it had become evident that the Crenshaw contract was not adequately supported by the government, another effort was made by the Bureau of Subsistence to obtain meat and coffee through the blockade. * * *

A TRAIN OF WAGONS WITH COTTON AND A YANKEE PERMIT.

In the month of January, 1864, a contract was made with Mr. WM. J. STODDARD, who was strongly vouched for by Hon. C. C. CLAY, and another gentleman, as eminently fit for the position in all respects, to trade for the government in the country on the Tennessee River, by bartering meat for cotton. Upon making the contract, Col. NORTHROP requested Mr. MEMMINGER to turn over to him a supply of some three thousand bales of cotton which the Treasury held at Memphis, and which was then rotting and being depredated upon in various ways. This cotton I wanted to enable Mr. STODDARD to exchange for cotton nearer the Tennessee, with people who would have gladly made the exchange, rather than burn their cotton, sell it to the enemy or haul it to a distant asylum. But Mr. MEMMINGER refused, and as he could spare no money for the purpose, the enterprise lagged until last Fall, when Mr. STODDARD having made his arrangements, started from Marion, Ala., for the Tennessee River, with a train of wagons loaded with cotton and a Yankee permit to trade for meat. But he informed me by letter of Nov. 9, 1865, that his train and cotton were both seized by the scouts of Gen. DANIEL ADAMS, taken back to Marion and there held. This fact Col. NORTHROP and myself represented to the Secretary of War, who afforded no redress in the case, but referred the parties for a settlement to the circular of Lieut.-Gen. TAYLOR, dated Selma, Alabama, Sept. 22. This circular assumed to annul all contracts made in his military department payable in cotton, to indicate the class of parties who might make future contracts, to fix the price of goods and of the cotton that might be paid for them, and to supercede the regular officers of this (the Commissary) department by officers of his own, who should, under the order, execute the trade regulations thus established by himself.

Against this the Commissary General protested, as against law, sound policy, and the regulations of the service. But his protest was unheeded, and he was unable to make any further contracts in that section in consequence.

On the 22d day of December, 1864, a special order was issued, giving power to make contracts in that department, to Lieut.-Col. BAYNE, through his agents there, and thus all power over the subject has been taken from the Commissary General.

The general subject of trade on the Mississippi, had been referred to me by the Secretary of War, on the 29th of April, 1864, upon a paper sent to the War Department by A. M. PANTON, of Mississippi, inspector of field transportation for that State, and I then stated and traced the difficulties surrounding the matter, and suggested generally a mode of obviating them for the Subsistence Department. But I never heard from the indorsement.

* * * * * *

THE ARMY WITHOUT MEAT.

On the 5th of December I brought the condition of things to the attention of the Secretary of War, coupling it with a statement of subsistence on hand, which showed nine days' rations on hand for Gen. LEE'S army; and, quoting his letter to the Commissary-General, that day received, stating that his men were deserting on account of short rations, I urged prompt action; but none was taken. On the 14th of December, nine days afterward, Gen. LEE telegraphed Mr. DAVIS that his army was without meat. This disaster was averted for the time by the timely arrival of several vessel loads of supplies at Wilmington, mainly consisting of the Crenshaw and Power, Lowe & Co.'s steamers; by the demand upon the navy, which resulted in their turning over their accumulation of three hundred pounds of meat which the bureau knew they had at Charlotte, N. C., and by the aid offered by Gov. VANCE, who promptly gave up to us nearly all he had accumulated in his State for the families of soldiers and the employes of his government.

Since that time, but after some delay, an agent has been sent abroad with a draft upon the government depository at London for £50,000, and similar drafts for £70,000 have been sent to Mr. CRENSHAW, and Mr. J. B. LAFITTE, at Nassau, had been previously requested by Mr. TRENHOLM to advance £10,000 to the government, which, it is presumed, he has done.

* * * * * *

THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA FED BY THE NORTH.

On the 5th of December he writes again to the same effect, and states that the Army of North Virginia had then but four days' supply of fresh beef—reduced rations at that.

To remedy that, resort was had at once to the green pork due under the tax in kind law, and to contract to get beef from outside our lines, the first of which was made on Dec. 2. By the 8th of January the Secretary of War was compelled to order the purchase of meat without regard to impressment rates which were renewed when a small surplus had been obtained. Since that time the supply of cattle for the army of Northern Virginia, with the exception of about fifteen hundred obtained from Southwestern Virginia, have all come from beyond our lines, as far as Northwestern Virginia, and have in most cases been paid for in greenbacks or gold, both of which were obtained with difficulty and in inadequate sums.

Much of this source of supply has been permanently cut off by the ravages of the valley, and of London and Fauquier. Whether it shall be possible to supply the deficiency created by transactions in Northwestern Virginia is not certainly known. But, supposing the money available, it can hardly be expected that the movement of not less than a thousand or fifteen hundred bullocks per month from that region will fail to attract the attention of the enemy. Should it be determined to give up Richmond, the difficulty of this branch of supply will be probably increased.

The amount due from bonded farmers and exempts in Virginia, is one million pounds of beef and bacon each, of which all the beef has been paid in and some of the bacon, at twenty-five per cent. deduction, according to law. As efforts are making to commute a good deal of the balance, and a portion of it has already been paid in beef, and many parties, from ravages of the enemy, from disease among their hogs and cattle, and from drought, will be unable to pay, it cannot be safely estimated what can be obtained from this source; but a half a million pounds can only furnish rations for Gen. LEE'S army for fifteen days.

But little need be said of bread. Under the same difficulties that have beset the obtaining the supply of domestic meat, it has been obtained and fed to the army in quantities which, if enough for health, certainly does not satisfy the appetites of the men.

In Virginia its supply is practically exhausted, and but little more can be expected, even after the next wheat crop comes in. Much of the last crop was necessarily used by the farmers, who had made very short corn crops under the joint effects of freshets and droughts, or had given up all they could possibly spare to the armies. The present corn crop is no better, probably worse, than the last, and the exigencies of the army will have drawn still more largely upon it. Add to this the destruction of whole districts by Federal armies, the effect of calling out the whole reserve force, and subsequently of revoking and putting into the field or in camp all detailed farmers at the period of seeding wheat, the absconding of numerous negroes under the fear of being placed in our armies, and it is apparent that no bread can be expected from Virginia.

In North and South Carolina there is not bread enough for the army for one year.

But there is enough in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. Its procurement depends upon the ability to command money and transportation.

PERSONAL.

—A highly interesting and very important case of slander was before a Pittsburgh court recently. A gentleman had charged a lady with calling him a "bastard," and she had, accordingly, been arrested. The lady averred that the charge was false, as she only said he was a "dastard." The two words are so similar in sound that the Judge decided that he could not tell which was used. The lady was therefore discharged.

—The Elizabeth (N. J.) *Journal* says: "The box owned and used by HOGARTH for keeping his brushes, paints and other materials, is now in the possession of Col. JAMES V. BOMFORD, of this city. It was purchased at an auction of the effects of HOGARTH, in London, soon after his death, by the grandfather of Col. BOMFORD, and has been in the possession of his family ever since. It is between two and three feet long, half as wide, and about a foot deep."

—The Syracuse *Journal* says, CHAS. N. LEWIS, Receiving Clerk of the American Express Company at Manlius Centre, and Ticket Agent of the New-York Central Railroad Company, has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement made by the express company. The amount taken is $320. This man has heretofore borne a good character and is respectably connected. He is suspected of having taken other sums than that named.

—In 1654 a trial took place in Connecticut, under the section of the blue-laws prohibiting kissing. The offenders were SARAH TUTTLE and JACOB NEWTON. It appears that SARAH dropped her gloves and JACOB found them. When SARAH asked for them, JACOB demanded a kiss for his pay, and as the demand did not seem extravagant, she adjusted it forthwith. The facts were clearly proved, and the parties were each fined twenty shillings.

—JOHN DICKEY, of Bridgewater, Vt., hung himself on the 18th ult. He was a returned soldier. Having been taken a prisoner in September, 1864, he made his escape on the 24th of last April, when he came home. The cause of suicide is said to have been the unkind treatment of his wife, who, supposing him dead, was about choosing another for her companion, and was apparently disappointed that his life had been spared to return.

Mr. SETH B. HUNT, of Bennington, owns three water privileges in that town, and will soon erect extensive mills for the manufacture of plaid shawls and a fine article of broadcloth. He expects to expend upon the buildings and machinery from $200,000 to $800,000. He was formerly a member of a heavy manufacturing firm in Manchester, England, and he will bring his first-class operatives from that city.

—The income lists of the citizens of Chicago, for the year 1864, are published by the Chicago *Tribune*. Among the heaviest are that of WM. B. OGDEN, $388,465; S. M. NICKERSON, $275,643; A. H. CROSBY, $194,282; and C. H. MCCORMICK, $101,399. Ten persons report incomes of $100,000 and upward; 33 between $50,000 and $100,000; 404 between $10,000 and $50.000; and about 1,600 over $2,000 per annum.

—A note from Jackson, Miss., contains the following expression recently used by Gov. SH

was a tall man; he was in his shirt sleeves; I don't remember seeing him before; after he struck me he got me by the hair of the head and dragged me on the floor; he then commenced kicking me in the head and body; he kept kicking me until somebody else came and kicked me too; I crossed my hands and put them up to protect my face while on the floor, and then and there I received the stabs; I received a stab in the neck, right side, and my finger was cut in endeavoring to save myself; I got up and was knocked down again; there was somebody pulling these fellows off of me; I then got up and ran toward the door to get out and staggered against the door; I ran up the hill and I met Long, and he told me that it would be best for me to go home; I was bleeding profusely; I started to come down the Second-avenue car, and there I met the little boy that was in the boat with me; I got my wounds dressed on the way home; I did not see any more of the two men after I went out of the bar-room; as I was running up the hill I met two policemen running; they asked me what was the matter; I told them; they wanted me to go down with them; I was so weak from loss of blood that I was unable to go down with the policemeu; in cleaning myself this morning I discovered another wound on my left thigh; I recognize the prisoner, (Hooker,) as the one who assaulted me; he is the one who kicked me on the floor; did not see Hooker strike Smith; the short man struck deceased.

The case was then submitted to the jury, who rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased, James Smith, came to his death from stab wounds at the hands of John Burns, on the evening of the 25th day of July, 1865, at the foot of Fifty-firth-street, East River; and we further believe Frederick Hooker to be an accessory before the fact."

Coroner Collin committed Hooker to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury, and issued a warrant for the arrest of Burns, which was placed in the hands of Capt. Hartt, of the Seventeeth Precinct, for execution.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival of the Fifty-first New-York—Arrival and Departure of the Sixth and Seventh Connecticut Regiments—History of the Fifty-first New-York.

The only regiments arriving yesterday were the Fifty-first New-York, and the Sixth and Seventh Connecticut regiments. The Fifty-first is now at the rooms of the New-York State Agency, where they will remain until Monday, as a grand reception, review, and dinner will be accorded them by their numerous friends. The Sixth Connecticut passed through the city hurriedly on their way to New-Haven yesterday morning. The Seventh is now at the Battery Barracks, and will leave during the day for New-Haven. Col. Almy provided a large quantity of peaches for the Connecticut regiments, and Col. Colyer made a most appetizing spread for the New-York boys. We subjoin a history of the regiment:

The Fifty-first New-York Veteran Volunteers, is a city regiment, having been recruited at Palace Garden in 1861, and the command has greatly distinguished itself during the war. The first Colonel of the Fifty-first was Edward Ferrero, now Brevet Major-General, who was succeeded by Robt. B. Potter, (nephew to Bishop Potter) now Brevet Major-General. The third Colonel of the regiment was Chas. W. Le Gendre, who was severely wounded at Newbern, and again at the Wilderness, and rendered unfit for service. The officer now in command is Col. John G. Wright, a brave and dashing soldier. Another of their former officers is now a Brevet Brigadier-General—G. H. McKibben—who is now in command near Petersburgh, Va.

The regiment was organized by the consolidation of the "Shepard Rifles" and the "Scott Rifles," the field officers at that time being Col. Edward Ferrero, Lieut.-Col. Robert B. Potter and Major Charles W. Le Gendre. Being assigned, on its entry into the United States service, to the famous Burnside Expedition in North Carolina, the Fifty-first performed good service, and claims the honor of having been the first to enter the enemy's works at Roanoke Island, (which feat has also been claimed by Hawkins' Zouaves;) the regiment at that time being a part of the brigade commanded by the heroic Reno, (who was afterward killed at Chantilly, in 1862.)

At Newbern the regiment also distinguished itself, carrying the key to the rebel position, losing in the encounter the Regimental Chaplain, Rev. E. A. Benton, two other officers, two color bearers, and about twenty-five men killed, while Lieut.-Col. Potter, Major Le Gendre and some sixty men were wounded.

In 1862 the regiment served with Pope, in his Virginia Valley Campaign, and at the battle of Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, Reno's Division acted as the rear-guard, for the better retirement of the army from that field, Gen. Reno being in command of the division. Col. Ferrero acted as Brigadier, and Lieut.-Col. Potter had command of the Fifty-first during the whole of that campaign. The rear-guard had almost daily encounters with the enemy's advanced columns all through the Virginia Valley, from Culpepper to the Rappahannock, and so on to the terrible field of Manassas Plains, Aug. 30, covering altogether a period of some *nineteen days*.

Fighting with Pope at Manassas Plains, and being under fire for two whole days, the Fifty-first followed the General to Chantilly, where the gallant Reno met a hero's death. When McClellan assumed command of the armies then gathered up within the defences of Washington, and threw himself into Maryland, the Fifty-first formed part of the army. At South Mountain and at Antietam the Fifty-first bore its full share of the heat and peril of battle. At this latter field the Fifty-first distinguished itself, in conjunction with the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, in the celebrated exploit of carrying the famous "Stone Bridge" of Antietam. This charge—known sometimes as that of "the two Fifty-first's"—was a most brilliant achievement, and Lieut.-Col. Potter is entitled to the credit of having been the first field officer who crossed the bridge at the time of its capture. The struggle at this bridge has generally been considered as one of the fiercest and most hotly-contested fights of the war, and our troops charged over the bridge under a terrific and galling fire. It was here that Ferrero received his star as Brigadier, and Potter the eagles.

In the campaign of Gen. Burnside, during the Fall and Winter of 1862, commonly known as the Fredericksburgh Campaign, the Ninth Corps, in which was serving the Fifty-first New-York, was especially conspicuous, and at the battle of Fredericksburgh, Dec. 13, the Fifty-first was engaged in the assault on Lee's Heights, being under fire almost continuously for three days.

After Hooker assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, the Ninth Corps, under Burnside, was transferred to the West, thus changing materially the field of active service for the Fifty-first. The Ninth Corps' ardnous campaigns in Tennessee, Kentucky and before Vicksburgh, in Mississippi, form one of the most exciting and interesting chapters in the history of the war. The history of the Ninth Corps in the West is the history of the Fifty-first New-York.

At the siege of Knoxville and the siege of Vicksburgh, the subject of our sketch won fresh honors. After the siege of Vicksburgh came to an end by the capitulation of the garrison, the Fifty-first went with the corps to Jackson, Miss., under Gen. Sherman, and at that place the Fifty-first was the second regiment to enter the city (the first being the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts, the command of which had been temporarily assigned to Lieut.-Col. Mitchell, of the Fifty-first.) From Jackson the most arduous duty of the war was performed. The heat was intense, and the malarial influences almost overpowering to the strongest constitutions. But no garrison duty and no rest. The Ninth Corps was ordered back to Kentucky, where it assisted in keeping open communication between Gen. Burnside, at Knoxville, and his base.

The term of enlistment having expired while the regiment was tho second time in Kentucky, it reënlisted and came home on a furlough of 30 days; and the officers and most of the men, instead of taking a holiday, recruited its ranks to nearly the maximum number. Ordered again to the field, the gallant Fifty-first joined the Ninth Corps at Annapolis, where it was reorganizing to enter once more the Army of the Potomac. The Ninth Corps joined the army under Grant the 1st day of May, and with it went through the terrific overland campaign of 1864, against Richmond.

Col. Potter, having been promoted to a Brigadier-General, was assigned to the command of the Second Division of the Ninth Corps, of which the old regiment he had so often and so gallantly led, formed a part.

In front of Petersburgh the Fifty-first took an active share in the siege operations, being the greater part of the time placed near the Jerusalem Plank-road, directly in front of the "Crater," or Cemetery Hill. During the siege it was engaged in all of the engagements that took place from time to time along our front. At the "Mine," or Cemetery Hill assault, on July 30, 1864, the regimeut suffered heavily, like all the commands engaged on that fearful day.

In the advance upon the South-side Railroad, Maj. John G. Wright, commanding—Lieut.-Col. Mitchell being Inspector-General of the corps, under Parke—the greater part of the regiment, numbering 280 men, was captured, with most of the brigade, in a desperate assault upon the enemy's works, having advanced far into his lines—the "supports" failing, because repulsed by overwhelming numbers. Nine months they languished in prison, and but eighty men returned. While in prison, Maj. Wright headed two desperate but unsuccessful attacks upon the rebel guards—one at Danville, the other at Andersonville. The officers and men were exchanged in time to participate in the crowning victory at Petersburgh.

Mitchell having been honorably discharged in November, 1864, Wright was promoted Colonel, and returns in command. The regiment has been engaged in many general battles, beside innumerable actions and skirmishes. It left New-York 890 strong, and this number has been increased, from time to time, to over 3,050 men, as its rolls will show. It returns with about 95 of its own men, and 250 "veterans," which have been assigned to it from other regiments. It has given to the service two Major-Generals—Ferrero and Potter—and one Brigadier-General, McKibben, who was breveted, upon Gen. Potter's recommendation, from a Captaincy! But two of the original officers return with it, the rest having been either promoted, killed, or honorably discharged for disability. Its present officers, however, excepting Col. Wright and Lieut.-Col. Marsh—who were originally Captain and Second Lieutenant—have been promoted from the ranks. The regiment has fought in six States—North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi and Maryland—on mountain tops, through gorges, in miry marshes and over pestilential bayous. It only remains to be stated that this gallant regiment was officered originally from the Seventh Regiment (New-York) and Fourteenth Brooklyn) National Guard.

The following is the battle record:

1862—Roanoke, N. C., Feb. 8; Newbern, N. C., March 14; Manassas Plains, Va., Aug. 30; Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9; Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1; South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14; Antietam, Md., Sept. 17; White Sulphur Springs, Nov. 11; Fredericksburgh, Va., Dec. 13.

1863—Siege of Vicksburgh, Miss., July 4; Jackson, Miss., July 17; Blue Spring, Tenn., Oct. 10; Campbell's Station, Tenn., Nov. 16; Siege of Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 17, Dec. 5.

1864—Spottsylvania, Va., May 7–8; Totopotomy Creek, Va., May 20; North Anna, Va., May 22; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1–8; Bethesda Church, Va., June 7; Siege of Petersburgh, Va.; Cemetery Hill, Va., July 30; Weldon Railroad, Aug. 21; Poplar Grove Church, Va., Sept. 29–30; First Hatcher's Run, Va., Oct. 27.

1865—Siege of Petersburgh, January to April; Second Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; assault upon the enemy's works, (usually known as Fort Steadman,) March 25; Grand Assault on Petersburgh, April 1; Capture of Petersburgh, Va., April 3; Surrender of Lee, April 9.

The following is the roster of the officers:

Field and Staff—Colonel, John G. Wright; Lieutenant-Colonel, T. B. Marshy; Major, Geo. W. Whitman; Surgeon, Lyman W. Bliss.

Captains—Samuel M. Pooley, Wm. Cauldwell, John Longhrsn, F. B. McReady, F. E. Waldrou, J. H. Carherry, H. Groenemeyer, C. W. Hoyrue, and W. M. Hatch.

Lieutenants—S. J. Menden, J. C. Brown, A. Smith, L. W. Reed, C. W. Waldrou, W. E. Meserole, D. C. Flagler, J. E. Gibbs, W. Weaver, Geo. Rush, Henry Follet and P. H. Sims.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

LARCENY OF CARPETS AND BEDDING.

James Eveland was arraigned before Justice Dodge yesterday on a charge of stealing $500 worth of carpets, bedding, and other property, belonging to Mrs. Catharine Allen, wife of Theodore Allen, living at No. 809 Greenwich-street. The complainant alleges that on the 29th of April last she stored a quantity of furniture in charge of the accused at No. 89 Mercer-street. On examining the goods on the 27th inst. she found that the above articles were missing. Eveland could not account for their disappearance, and Mrs. Allen caused his arrest. Justice Dodge committed the accused for examination.

BURGLARY IN SULLIVAN-STREET.

Gilbert McGlevin, John Thomas, John Smith and William Doland were arraigned before Justice Dodge yesterday on a charge of burglary preferred by John Snyder, of No. 5 Sullivan-street. The complainant alleges that on Thursday night the accused broke into his office and stole $35 worth of property. Officer Reilly, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested the accused in a house in which the property was found secreted. Justice Dodge committed them.

Bold Robbery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Last night as a gentleman, who is staying with me, was coming up the front atepe of my bouse in Twenty-fourth-street, he was seized by the shoulder by a man who demanded his watch, at the same time raising a club and threatening to strike him if he did not comply. My friend, having no means of protection, gave up the watch, and by following the man and obtaining aid, he forced him to return it. Now, it is against the law to carry concealed weapons, and if they are found on your person you are liable to arreat and fine, and if you don't have them you are liable to be minus your watch, and if you resist, your life. If you have these ruffians arrested they are seldom inflicted with a greater punishment than a small fine. This danger is spreading all over the country, and if something is not done by the proper authorities, citizens will have to take it into their own hands. Won't you urge it upon those whose duty it is to see to it?

X.

Embassy to Europe.

Mr. Barnum, together with an eminent American citizen as plenipotentiary, will sail for Europe in a few weeks, on a collecting tour. He intimates that when he returns few things will be left in Europe that are worth looking at. Whether Mount Blanc can be brought over the Atlantic may be doubted; but if yea, Mr. Barnum can do it. He will also send that inquisitive and well-informed traveler Bayard Taylor, on a similar trip next Summer, being unable to secure his services at once. Mr. Taylor writes as follows on the subject:

Cedarcroft, Tuesday, July 25, 1865.

My Dear Mr. Barnum: The sympathy which I, in common wish all of your friends, feel with yon in your loss, seems almost to be superfluous, in view of the buoyant energy you exhibit. I regret that I am not able to assist you in the way you desire, as my literary engagements will not permit me to visit Europe this year. If I go next Summer, as is probable, I may be able to further some of your many plans. Meanwhile, I shall look over my own souvenirs of travel and try to find some articles of public interest for your collection. My relics are mostly of mere personal value, but I have some which the public may find interesting. I am sure you will get abundant help in all quarters; and so, wishing you every possible success,

I am, always sincerely youre,

BAYARD TAYLOR.

Music at Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music on the mall at the park to-day, (weather permitting,) at 4:30 P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. Douworth. The following is the programme:

PART I.

Park March.

1. Overture, "The Feiries of the Lake,".....Auber
2. Merceaux Obligeto, for cornet.....Suppe
3. March from "The Enchentress"—"Ever he Happy,".....Balfe

PART II.

4. The "Victory," grend march.....C. Wels
5. Overture to "Preciosa,".....Weber
6. Quickstep, "The General,".....Kuchkeller
7. Grand selection from "Satanella,".....Balfe

PART III.

8. Passengers' Polka.....Stasney
9. Vivandiere song from "La Fille du Regiment"—"Salute a la France,".....Donizetti
10. Quickstep, "Annie of the Vale,".....Bradley
11. Waltz, "Dream of the Ocean".....Gungl

The Union.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

An Escaped Convict Returned to Blackwell's Island.—On Monday evening the Eighteenth Ward Police arrested Patrick Burns, alias "Piper" Burns, on suspicion of having killed James Smith, at the foot of East Fifty-fifth-street, on Tuesday evening. Yesterday Coroner Collins discharged Burns, the prisoner having proved his innocence of that charge. He was immediately re-arrested, however, the police having learned that he was an escaped convict. Burns had been convicted of beating a German, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for several months. He subsequently escaped, and eluded the officers until arrested on suspicion of having killed Smith. He was returned to his old quarters yesterday to serve out the unexpired term of his sentence.

Meeting of the Microscopical Society.—The New-York Microscopical Society held its regular monthly meeting on Wednesday evening, in the basement of the Spring-street Church, the President, A. A. Starr, Esq., presiding. An interesting paper on "Microscopical Aquariums" was read by Prof. Hendrickson, of the Grand-street school, for which he received the customary vote of thanks of the society. A large number of specimens were exhibited, among which were some unusually fine meliceritas, the most wonderful, transparent and beautiful of living creatures. The society adjourned to meet the last Wednesday in September, at the same time and place.

The Peach Trade.—Inferior qualities of peaches are arriving at Washington Market in large quantities. The supply of choicer qualities, however, is still moderate, and prices are very high. The best qualities of Malacatoons are selling at $3 50 e basket. Ordinary fruit is selling at $1 25 e basket. Peaches are selling at from 12 to 25 cents a quart, according to quality. The wholesale dealers expect an abundant supply of this delicious fruit this Summer.

A Remarkably Quick Passage.—The fine steamship *Guiding Star*, belonging to the "Star Line" of the New-York Mail Steamship Company, arrived from New-Orleans yesterday noon, having made the passage in five days eleven and a half hours running time. This is the quickest passage on record. The finest day's run was 366 miles. The vessel has a cargo of 2,575 bales cottou and 250 passengers.

Seeking Immortality in the East River.—The young man in Fulton Market, alluded to in yesterday's Times, in a paragraph with the above heading, denies that he rescued his confederates at $5 a head, and shows the proofs that he has saved the lives of five different persons within the last five years. He has also medals from the Humane Society.

Sun-stroke.—Coroner Collin held an inquest yesterday ou the body of Wm. Reynolds, who died on Thursday afternoon from the effects of the heat. The deceased had been a member of the Thirtieth New-York Volunteers. Since the return of his regiment he had been employed by the Second-aveuue Railroad Company.

Fatal Accident.—John Hart, a cartman, was instantly killed at the dumping-ground at the foot of Gansevoort-street, by falling under his cart, the wheel of which passed over him.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

An extra session of this court was held yesterday, and a number of cases were disposed of, in order to clear the prison, which is crowded to suffocation with offenders charged with highway robbery and grand larceny.

TRIAL FOR KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE—PAINFUL DEVELOPMENTS OF CITY IMMORALITY.

The trial of Mary Eayes, a very respectable looking and even fascinating woman, whose age, to guess at, might be a year or two above or below twenty-five, was charged with keeping a disorderly house at No. 618 Broadway. On the ground floor is the Anatomical Museum. The defendant, who was dressed in widow's weeds, was permitted to take a seat near her counsel, and while she occasionally fanned herself she would relieve her nose of a pair of glasses that were large enough to shut out a view of her high cheek bones. The complainant, Pamilia M. Dunham, did not seem to be very bright either in features or intellect; indeed, she seemed rather to glory in her disgrace, and in those that she sunk down with her. She said: "I live at No. 18 Crosby-street; I know the premises No. 618 Broadway; they are situated over the Anatomical Museum; on the 17th of July they were kept by Mrs. Fayers; I resided with her from last September to May last; while there I have seen girls and fights, and heard the cries of murder that have waked me out of my sleep; I have paid room-money for my mother to Mrs. Eayes.

Mr. Stuart—I object to this testimony. She is testifying to paying money that her mother received in that house; let the mother come on the stand and state for what purpose she received and paid that money.

Witness—I paid money last Winter for company that mother received; I paid Mrs. Bayes for one room; I gave her $21 a week for the rooms and my board; at another time I paid her $13 a week; when I hired the room she asked if I had a husband, but I didn't answer whether he was my husband or not; there were a great many girls in the house; there was Ine Fountain; Lizzy she lived in Room No. 13; there was Anne Aster in Room B; Anne Bolmout and Miss Forman; she was in Room A; that floor the rooms were lettered to the letter K; then the other rooms were numbered to thirty-one; the girls of this house I have seen go out of an evening and come in with three or four different company'e; I have heard some of the ladies say they made $5, and others say again they made $10 a day.

Q.—You heve had different gentlemeu come to your room to see you? A.—They didn't come exactly to see me; they came to see my mother; when mother wasn't in they would sit down and talk like gentlemeu; mother remained with me some time, and then she took a room next to me; I have seen girls in that house last Winter, and the disturbances I heard were there.

Cross-examined—Mother and me and my pretended husband boarded in that house; I have been in New-York two years; lived in Albany; never was convicted there; never was charged with blackmailing any gentleman there; I had some difficulty with Mrs. Eayes about a trunk of mine, and it was partly because she opened it and through the advice of my lawyer (Mr. Howe) I entered this complaint.

Q.—Is it an offensive house? A.—No, not exactly; but she had no business to open my trunk; the suit was brought partly at the request of my lawyer; I and my mother have had some quarrels, but I never had any with my friend.

Q.—What is his name? A.—Mr. Aikou.

Q.—Where does he live? A.—In Albany.

Q.—What is his business? A.—A railroad conductor.

Q.—Is he married? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you knew it at that time? A.—Yes; mother wasn't then drunk a great deal of the time; she was some; I never was drunk in my life; I have drank a glass of ale.

Q.—Did thie Albany stage-driver ever get drunk and fight with you?

Witness—(excited)—What stage-driver?

R.—Well, railroad conductor, then? A.—He came in there one night tight, but went peaceably to bed.

Ellen Homsford, a very fashionably-attired young lady, over-loaded with silks, jewelry, kids and a love of a bonnet, with waterfall to match, said she was a married lady, and had lived at No. 618 three months; but while there she never heard any noises or knew of anything wrong to transpire on the premises.

Capt. John Williamson, of the Fourteenth Precinct Police, deposed that he never saw any disturbance in the building; was in there once last Fall when a man came and told him he had gone in there with a lady and he had changed a good bill and they gave him $20 in bad money; he spoke to the landlady, and wanted to investigate the matter, but he could get no satisfaction. He said I have often seen ladies go in there that I take to be night walkers and saloon girls, and have driven them out the stoop frequently; I have seen them talking to young men, soliciting their patronage; when ever I see them I drive them off; this has occurred from 9 in the evening till 12 and 1 o'clock.

Cross-examined—It is a large house; there are others like it in the ward; I never made any arrests there; I never heard any rowe there, or I should have "pulled" it; no neighbors ever complained to me.

Redirect—There are other large houses in your precinct—for instance, the Metropolitan Hotel.

Witness—Yes.

Judge Dowling—That seems to be a strauge point to to raise; the police headquerters are in the ward. [Laughter.]

Policeman Edward G. McGloine said he knew the premises No. 618 Broadway; he interred the women were prostitutes; he had been called in to look out for articles that had been thrown from the windows.

Cross-examined—Knew one of the girls that lived there; she went by the name of British Annie; on the 6th of July, complainant called me in to settle a difficulty between her and Mrs. Eayes; then, later in the evening, I went in to catch girls that were firing pebbles at the pedestrians on Broadway from the roof; when I went up to the roof, there was nobody there; another night I went, and then I found a man asleep in the hall.

Mary Temple said she was a married lady, and had lived with Mrs. Eayes some time; she gave the house an excellent character.

Elizabeth Lewis said she lived at No. 81 Crosby-street; her mother lived in Boston, but did not know where she was now living; her mother, she said, once took her out of No. 618 Broadway, where she had lived five months, and she had gone in and out of the house at all tours of the night, till three in the morning, with and without company.

The defence called a very meek, lamb-like, innocent gentleman, who said his name was Wm. H. Cusceno, and that he had lived, off and on, in the house nine months, and gave it a very good character.

Cross-examined—Q.—What is your business? A.—I am in the wool business with Mr. Fitch, at No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 34.

Q.—Whose name is on the door? (Witness hesitates some time.) A.—Steven Paul.

Q.—Do you pay rent there? A.—No; Mr. Paul owee me three or four thousand dollars, and he says I can have desk-room as long as he owes me; Fitch and I carry on the wool business; Fitch is now in Ithaca buying wool; I think he made a sale a month ago.

Q.—When did you make a sale? A.—Three or four years ago; I am married and my family reside in Montreal.

George E. Hayden, of the Melodeon, Broadwey, said the late husband of the defendant was a gentleman and the accused a lady; the house, as far as he knew, was respectable; he admitted having been tried himself once for keeping a disorderly house.

Mrs. Maria Keenan, of Boston, gave the house a very high character.

Mrs. Barry St. Clair said she had lived with Mrs. Eayes since the 8th of May; never knew of any fighting or quarreling there; several gentlemen as well as ladies have some rooms there; she assisted Mrs. Eayes, but was about to go ont to Decatur, Ill., to teach school, because she professed to be respectable; have known Mrs. Eayes many years, but never knew anything against her that was mean.

Justice Dowling, in dismissing the case, said that the prosecution had relied on the police officers and the Captain of the Precinct to make out the case. They had not done it, but he thought the defendant would do well to keep e better house. Had the case been tried before another magistrate it might have had a different termination, if he had been called as witness, but in this, as in all other cases, he allowed himself to be guided by the evidence. He hoped, however, that the accused would close her window shutters and keep the girls from thrusting their exposed persons out from the window; it was obnoxious to the public. If the case was ever brought into court again he hoped thet they would have stronger evidence against the house than they had on this occasion.

The case was then dismissed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 28, 1865.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107½	600	Reading R.	107
1,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.		900	do	106⅞
	Small	104⅜	200	do	b10 106⅜
100,000	do	106	1000	do..2d call	b30 107½
120,000	do	105⅞	1000	do	b30 107⅝
20,000	do	105¾	2500	do	b10 108
40,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.		500	do	b15 108
	New Issue	105	500	do	b3 108
6,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		5	Mich. Cen. R.	109
	Second Series	99⅜	100	do..2d call	106
7,000	Virginia 6s	62	9	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	89½
15,000	Ohio & M. Cer	26	1100	do	89⅝
10,000	do	25⅞	100	Alton & T. H. Pr	60
2,000	C., Bur. & Q. 8s, 1st	110	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	68
5,000	Chic. & A. Inc. Bs	89	50C	do	67⅞
10,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st...s3	73	500	do	67⅝
100	Fourth Nat. Bank	100½	200	do	67⅜
10	Am. Ex. Bank	115	400	do	67⅝
100	Canton Co	40½	200	do	67⅞
200	do	40¾	100	do..2d call	67⅝
30	Del. & H. C. Co	134½	800	Cleve. & Pitts	72
16	do	133	800	do	71⅞
200	Cen. Coal Co	53	2000	do	s10 72
100	Cum. Coal Pr	43½	200	do	s10 72¼
300	do	s60 43	200	do	72⅜
400	American Coal	86	500	do..2d call	s10 73
200	do	64½	300	do	73¼
300	Quick. Min. Co	57½	500	do	b30 73½
100	At. Mail S. Co	158	200	Chic. & N. W	28
600	N. Y. Cen	95¾	100	do	28¼
100	do..2d call	95¾	500	do	28⅛
100	Erie Railway	c 95	100	do..2d call	28⅛
100	do	s10 94½	600	Chic. & N. W. Pr	63½
50	do	94½	500	do	63¼
1,050	do	94¾	100	do	63⅜
500	do	94½	500	do	63
100	do..2d call	94⅜	400	do..2d call	63¼
500	do	94¾	100	Chic. & R. I. R	108½
500	Hudson Riv. R	114½	400	do	108½
100	do	s30 113¾	200	do	s30 108½
100	do	113¾	100	do..2d call	108½
200	McGr. & W. R	113½	100	Mil. & P. du C. R.	39¼
300	Chi. & Alt. R	100			

SECOND BOARD.

100,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107¼	1000	Reading R	107¼
4,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	106	900	do	107
20,000	do	105⅞	15	Chi. & R. I	109
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.		900	do	108⅜
	New Issue	104¾	400	do	108⅜
500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s...C.	97	400	Mich. S. & N. I	67
5,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		800	do	66¾
	Second Series	99⅝	400	do	66⅞
10,000	Ohio & M. O	25⅞	100	do	66⅜
2,000	do	25¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts	72¼
200	N. Y. Cen. R	b10 95¼	400	do	72
100	do	95¾	800	do	71⅞
100	Canton Co	39⅛	500	do	71¾
150	At. Mail S. Co	156⅜	200	Chic. & N. W	27⅝
100	Quick. Min. Co	56¾	200	do	27½
100	Erie Railway	94	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr	62¼
1000	do	c 93¾	300	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	98
100	Hud. Riv. R	113			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$20,000	O. & M. Cer	25¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R	73½
400	N. Y. Cen. R	95½	200	do	s3 73¾
400	Erie Railway	94¾	200	do	73½
500	do	s3 94¾	200	do	b3 73⅝
200	do	s30 93	400	do	73
100	Hud. Riv. R	114¼	800	do	s10 72¾
200	do	s10 114	400	do	72¾
800	do	s10 114¾	400	do	s6 72½
100	do	s5 114	200	do	72½
1000	Reading R	107½	200	do	b3 72½
200	do	s10 107½	200	Chic. & R. I	s10 109
200	do	s3 107¾	900	do	109¼
1400	do	107¾	200	do	s6 109
600	Mich. S. & N. I	68	1000	do	109¼
400	do	67¾	500	do	b3 109½
700	do	67¾	200	do	b3 109⅝
100	do	67¾	100	do	s3 109¾
200	do	b3 67¾	200	do	109¾
200	do	67¾	200	Cleve. & Tol	102½
800	do	b3 68	100	Chi. & N. W	28
100	do	s3 68	100	Ch. & N. W. Pr	s3 63¼
200	do	68¾	500	do	63½
200	do	b3 68¾	100	do	b3 63¾
400	At. Mail St. Co	156	800	do	63¼
100	do	s3 156	200	do	b30 63¾
100	do	s3 156¼	400	do	63¾
100	Cumb. Coal	43¾	200	do	s10 63⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co	56¾	100	do	s3 63⅜
200	do	57¼	100	Mariposa M. Co	s3 13

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer	b3 25⅞	800	Mich. S. & N. I	67¾
10	Erie Railway	94⅝	100	do	s10 67¾
100	do	94⅝	100	do	b10 68
100	do	94⅝	500	do	68
100	do	s3 94⅜	1900	do	s3 68
100	do	94⅜	200	do	b3 68
600	do	95	500	do	s10 68
250	do	b3 95	208	do	s3 68¾
700	do	s10 96	300	do	68⅛
100	do	s5 94⅞	900	do	68⅜
1100	do	95¼	400	do	b3 68⅝
400	do	s3 95¼	500	do	s10 68⅜
300	do	95¾	200	do	s3 68⅝
200	do	95¾	1100	Cleve. & Pitts	73½
600	do	s3 95¾	300	do	b3 73¾
400	do	95¼	200	do	73⅝
200	do	s3 95¼	200	do	73¼
200	do	95¾	100	do	s10 73
200	do	96	200	do	73¼
200	Hud. Riv. R	113½	200	Chi. & R. I	s5 107½
100	do	s3 113½	100	do	107⅝
900	Reading R	107½	200	do	109
100	do	s3 107¾	100	do	b3 109
200	do	b3 107¾	300	Chic. & N. W. Pr	s3 63
100	Chi. & N. W	28	800	do	63
100	Canton Co	b3 40	300	do	b3 63
100	Cumb. Coal	s30 42½	200	do	62¾

Friday, July 28—P. M.

After our report of yesterday, the price of Gold at the Evening Exchange was advanced to 146½@146 ℔ cent., partly on the ridiculous rumor of tronhle on the Rio Grande. To-day the sales ranged 146@144¾@146¼ ℔ cent. The *Bull* clique in the Gold Room are not only strong in means bnt extremely bold in their operations, and they pay liberally to have their Gold carried from week to week, and month to month, in the expectation that hy monopolizing the market they will soon be enabled to force prices np. Thus far, it cannot be said that they are wholly unsuccessful. They have had to buy heavily and to pay roundly to have their purchases carried over, but the advance in price since the beginning of the week is 2½@3 ℔ cent., and this without support from the Exchange market which rules 1@1½ ℔ cent. below the point at which it would be profitable to ship Specie. The quotation on London for Saturday's mail is 108½@108¾ ℔ cent. for 60-day bills, and 108¾@109 for short sight bills.

The rates for Money to-day, among the Brokers, were firmer than on Wednesday or Thursday. The demand was good at 6@7 ℔ cent., the Gold speculators paying the ontside figure, and some of the Stock Brokors for the speculators, finding it inconvenient to borrow as cheaply as they did two or three days ago. The effect of this change appeared to be felt on the Railway market at the Second Board, while Government Stocks were held firm on the advance of yesterday afternoon and to-day in the Gold-room. The United States 5-20s were 105¾@106 ℔ cent. After the Second Board broke np the turn on the Railway list was npward again, and at 4 o'clock the whole market looked firm, and speculation bnoyant. The extreme changes in Erie shares, during the day, were from 95¼@96, down to 92 and np again to 96 ℔ cent. The general market qnotations at the close of the day were as follows:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	97½	97½	N. West Pref	61	62¾
U. S. 5-20s	105⅞	106	Rock Island	108¼	109
N. Y. Central	95½	96	Fort Wayne	99	99
Erie	96⅞	96	Cumb'land Coal	43	42¾
Hudson	115¼	113½	Quicksilver	57¼	57
Reading	108½	107¾	Mariposa	13¼	13½
Mich. Southern	68¾	68¾	Canton	41	39¾
Illinois Central	128	128	Atlantic Mail	165	158
Mich Central	109	109	Brunswick	11	10¾
Pittsburgh	74	73	Ohio Certificates	25¾	25½
Northwest	28½	28⅜	American Gold	145¼	145¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

Merchants'	108	Chatham	125
Mechanics'	110	Bank of N. America	107
City	175	Hanover	105
Phenix	102½	Irving	105
Tradesmen's	126	Nassau	107
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Corn Exchange	105
Merchants' Exch'ge	97	Continental	93
State of New-York	111	Import's' & Traders.	105
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	101	Park	140
Broadway	200	Manf. & Merchants'	100
Mercantile	126	Central National	104
American Exchange	114½	Fourth National	100

And the following for the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1865.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—THE GREEN MONSTER.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH EMIGRANT—HANDY ANDY.

BROADWAY THEATRE—YOUTHFUL DAYS OF RICHELIEU—ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ABRAHAM POGUE.

BELVIDERE LION PARK—GRAND AFTERNOON CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Oneida *Dispatch* states that on Monday of last week, ABRAM MCGUIRE, who resides a short distance northeast of Canestota, was cutting grass with his machine, a few rods from his house, when he suddenly came upon his little daughter, between three and four years of age, who had hid herself and gone to sleep in the grass, and, before he could stop the machine, it completely severed one of her legs a little above the ankle joint, and inflicted a bad wound upon the thigh of the other leg. DRS. MASON and JARVIS amputated the leg and dressed her wound, and she is now doing well. The agony of the father, upon beholding what he had done, can be better imagined than described.

The steamers *George Cromwell* and *Guiding Star*, from New-Orleans, arrived yesterday. We are again indebted to the Pursers for the prompt delivery of our files. The Brownsville correspondent of the New-Orleans *Times*, states that intelligence has been received at that post of the capture of Gen. KIRBY SMITH and his entire party. He was intercepted by the Governor of Saltillo, S. SIESCA, on the 4th of July, at Piedras Negras, Mexico, about fifty miles below Eagle Pass, and compelled to surrender. The victors got four pieces of artillery, nine hundred new rifles, and a train of seventy-five wagons, loaded with ammunition and provisions. The officers and men were paroled.

A man named STOCKINO, while enjoying a steamboat trip on Thursday afternoon from La Crosse to St. Paul, on the Mississippi river, varied the monotony of the voyage by firing three or four shots from a revolver into a crowd of passengers on the promenade deck. One man, S. ROBERTS, of Syracuse, was killed and others were hurt. It was stated that STOCKINO was crazy. This and other similar outrages remind one of the early days of California, as depicted by JOHN PHŒNIX, when "all night long was heard the pleasant pop of the pistol, and now and then the cheerful shriek of the victim."

The news from the Plains is decidedly warlike. A dispatch from Fort Laramie, dated July 2, says that an army of allied Indian tribes, numbering more than a thousand men, recently made a desperate attack on Platte Bridge Station, on the telegraph road. The post garrison, consisting of less than 250 men, resisted successfully for three days, and at length compelled the savages to retreat. Terrible outrages have been committed by these Indians, who, it is alleged, have resolved never to bury the hatchet until the whites have been driven from the Plains.

The disposal made of Ford's Theatre, says the Washington *Republican*, will meet with universal approbation. The Secretary of War has informed Mr. FORD's counsel that he recognized his right to compensation, and after a careful investigation of the value of the building, rented it until the 1st of February next for $1,500 a month, with the privilege of purchasing it for $100,000, the price agreed upon with the Christian Commission, if Congress see proper to do so; if not, to return it in good condition. The building will probably be needed for the depository of the rebel archives.

The Mobile *Tribune* says the amount of cotton in the South is greatly over-estimated in the North. Comparatively little cotton has been grown the last two years. Enough for seed and family consumption covers the whole of it. Of the large crop raised prior to the war, very little remains. When the amount destroyed by fire, deteriorated by time and exposure, consumed in domestic manufactures, and run through the blockade, is considered, an estimate of one million bales for 1865 will more than cover all that will find a market.

A dispatch from Raleigh, N. C., says that leading rebel sympathizers of that vicinity made an appeal to Gov. HOLDEN for the suspension of the government tax, but failing to effect their object, promptly paid the tax in order to save their property. The same dispatch adds that newspapers of decidedly rebel sentiments are starting up all over the State, and that Union men are publicly threatened with persecution as soon as the troops shall have been withdrawn.

The Chicago *Republican* says Mrs. LINCOLN is living in perfect seclusion at the Hyde Park Hotel, on the shore of the lake, seven or eight miles from that city. Both her sons reside with her. Capt. ROBERT LINCOLN is studying law in the office of Messrs. SCAMMON, MCCAGG & FULLER, in Chicago, and goes there daily by the Illinois Central Railroad, to attend to his duties.

The cottage which Mr. SEWARD, Secretary of State, is to occupy upon his arrival at Cape May, is one of the handsomest on the island—cozily fitted up, and in all respects comfortable for the invalid statesman and his family. It is connected with Congress Hall, and in easy reach of its commodious parlors, dining and hall-room.

Gen. JOEL WELLINGTON, of Monticello, died at Fort Fairfield, Me., on the 12th, aged 83. He was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of the State, and was elected a member of the first Legislature; was then elected Major-General of the then Eighth Division. He was subsequently elected member of the State Senate.

The will of the late WILLIAM ROBINSON, of Augusta, Ga., who left, conditionally, $150,000 for the founding of a female seminary at Exeter, N. H., is likely to be contested by the heirs-at-law, on the ground that the magistrate before whom the will was acknowledged was a rebel.

The reward of $200,000 for the capture of LLOYD, offered by the County Commissioners of Prince George's County, has been repudiated. The offer of the reward was signed by the President of the Board of County Commissioners, and had rather an extended circulation at the time.

The United States Pacific Railroad Telegraph line will be completed from Chicago to San Francisco in one year from the present time. Twelve hundred miles are already under contract, to be completed in 1865. This will make the second telegraph line to the Pacific, one being already in operation.

Yale College was the victor yesterday in the rowing match with the boys of Harvard, at Worcester, Mass. Yale made three miles in 17 minutes 42½ seconds; Harvard in 18 minutes 10 seconds; difference, 27½ seconds.

Well executed $10 bills on the Thompson Bank of Thompson, Connecticut, are in circulation here.

The liquor traffic of Vergennes, Vt., has been lessened $7,000 in the last seven months by the enforcement of the prohibitory law. Fifty barrels of liquor have been seized, and several hundred dollars' worth of fines have been imposed.

HELLER, the magician, was robbed of his valuables recently at a hotel in Concord, N. H.

Gen. B. F. BUTLER passed through Albany on Thursday evening, on his way west.

LOCAL NEWS.

In the case of the murder of JAMES TAYLOR, who was assaulted and mortally wounded while returning from the Fenian picnic in Jones' Wood on Tuesday evening, the Coronor's Jury yesterday rendered a verdict that he came to his death by wounds received at the hands of JOHN BURNS, FREDERICK HOOKER being an accessory before the fact. BURNS has not yet been arrested.

The Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners, at their afternoon session yesterday, elected Mr. ELISHA KINGSLAND Chief Engineer of the new fire department, by a vote of three to one. They also passed resolutions requesting the Comptroller to place in the City Chamberlain's hands $50,000 on account of the department. They also resolved to reorganize the department upon the projected paid footing as speedily as possible.

The receipts of Cotton at this port this week have averaged 2,300 bales a day. The Cotton market yesterday was unusually active, the sales and resales running up to nearly 4,000 bales, partly for export. Middling grades brought 47c.@48c., and toward the close were generally held at 49c. ℔ lb.

The customs revenue of this port, during the current week, has averaged nearly $400,000 a day, in coin. Yesterday it was unusually heavy, exceeding $800,000.

The arrivals of immigrants at this port, this week, number 2,126, making the total since the 1st of January 90,490.

The demand was good, yesterday, for most kinds of produce, and a few leading articles of foreign merchandise, generally at firmer, though irregular prices. The freight market was quiet.

The Stock Market was very unsettled yesterday, after the rapid advance of the previous day or two, but finally left off firm. In Government Stocks an advance to 106 ℔ cent. on 5-20s. was established. Money rather active at 6@7 ℔ cent. Exchange 108¼@108¾ on London for Gold.

Flourishing State of the Pirate Business in the Arctic Seas.

Lord RUSSELL will have an early opportunity of putting in practice his considerate purpose of hospitality toward one at least of the pirates still afloat. The latest report of the *Shenandoah* comes to us by way of San Francisco, where a whaling vessel (the *Milo*) arrived on the 20th instant, with the crews of some ten of our whalers, destroyed by the pirate in the Arctic seas during the month of June. At the date of the *Milo's* parting with the *Shenandoah*, that enterprising craft had the prospect of a healthy business before her. There were some sixty of our whaling fleet within reach of her; and the total destruction of the whole of them was a matter more of certainty than speculation. After that job shall have been fairly completed, and if nothing further of a promising character turns up in the same quarter, the pirate can return to a British port at Hong Kong or Vancouver's Island, laden with her stealings. At any of these ports—being those of the only nation which still extends hospitality to the pirates—the *Shenandoah* may take one of two different courses with perfect safety. She may, according to Lord RUSSELL's dispatch, be disarmed and sold for the benefit of her enterprising owners, or she may get her supplies as she would have done before the war closed, and then, *for the last time*—Lord RUSSELL is liberal enough to determine—she may sail out under the twenty-four hours rule, should any United States vessel be in the same port at the time of her departure. Lord RUSSELL's words in his explanatory dispatch to Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, of July 6, are these:

"Her Majesty's Government have allowed that vessels lying in Her Majesty's harbors or waters, or which during the space of a month shall come into these harbors or waters, shall be permitted to disarm and assume a peaceful character. Otherwise, vessels at sea, ignorant of the termination of the war, might be driven, without coals or sails, to perish on the neighboring rocks, or to founder at sea. Such inhospitality would not become the character of the nation for good faith or honor, or for humanity."

At first sight it might be supposed that the *Shenandoah* would be excluded from further harborage in British colonial ports under the one-month's-notice rule referred to in Lord RUSSELL's latest dispatch. But a regard to dates will show that as applies to the ports of British Columbia, Vancouver's Island, or Hong Kong, no such exclusion of the pirate in this case is likely to follow. Lord RUSSELL's decision in regard to the partial withdrawal of belligerent's rights from the rebel pirates was made on the 2d of June. It would take at least five weeks for a dispatch to reach British naval commanders at the nearest of the British Pacific ports. And thirty days more, after the dispatch reached its destination, the pirate would have within which to claim the hospitality and protection promised by Lord RUSSELL in the name of the QUEEN's government. This would give the *Shenandoah* a term of grace extending to the 6th of August. As her work among the whalers must have been pretty well done by the 4th of July, she would have a full month within which to select a desirable British port in the Pacific. *There* she might be turned to profitable account by her owners; that is, if Lord RUSSELL's rule is to be the law of nations hereafter.

The essentially British character of the *Shenandoah* makes it natural enough that she should enjoy the utmost privilege in getting profitably out of the pirate trade that Lord RUSSELL can extend to her. She was thoroughly refitted in Melbourne harbor in February last by British workmen; her Commander threatening the colonial authorities with the whole power of the late Confederacy, unless he were allowed the utmost facility for repairing, coaling and shipping. He got all he wanted. The crew of the craft are to a man British. Her build, outfit, provisioning, armament, and the *ultimate profits* in the whale business are British. And Lord RUSSELL naturally concludes that the national character of the vessel entitles her to his protection, even if he grants that protection at the risk of a serious and certain misunderstanding with the Government of the United States. All one can say is, that the British Secretary is running up a long score. By his last dispatch he has probably added from five to ten millions to the bill already presented to him. These whalers have sometimes valuable freights, and the number overtaken by the pirate in this case is already alarmingly large.

BORING.—There is a silent reproof for that most persistent of individuals—*the patriotic bore*—in the fact that men of the fame and public standing of Gen. GRANT hardly any longer *dare* to pass through the larger cities by daylight. They come and go, as a rule, at night, when the patriotic bore and most other bores are asleep. The people—the masses, so to speak—the famous sojourner might stand, but the inevitable mover of resolutions is too much for gods or men—in July weather, at least.

The National Revenues.

With the disbandment of our gigantic military and naval force, on the one hand, and the immense increase in public revenues from internal taxation and import duties, on the other hand, it is now definitely seen that the day of great expenditures has passed away, and the day of great revenues has fairly begun. The war was nearly over before an adequate system of taxation was adjusted and put in operation; and even yet it is by no means effectively applied throughout the country, for the simple reason that it takes time to get the great machinery in working order. Yet the results thus far are beyond all previous calculation, and promise to be far better every week in the future. The receipts from taxation are now about a million of dollars a day; and the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington estimate that they will fully equal this figure for the next three months. Judging by the returns being made in this city, we should think that a much higher estimate for the whole country might be made. The receipts from import duties also are very heavy, being at this port alone, at this time, at the weekly average of two millions four hundred thousand dollars. It is true that this very fact is taken advantage of to damage the public credit, but for this the law provides a very simple and effective remedy. So satisfactory is the working of these two great engines of national revenue, that it was semi-officially announced from Washington yesterday that "the Secretary of the Treasury is of the opinion that, owing to the continued reduction of the expenditures of the government, the Treasury can be kept in an easy condition by receipts from the usual source of revenue, and meet all requisitions which can be properly made upon it until the meeting of Congress."

Three hundred million dollars a year is a reasonable estimate that is made of the expenses of the government hereafter. It would seem by our present experience that there would be no difficulty in raising a much larger sum, and that taxation to this extent would be very easily and contentedly borne by the people. We have been told by the two district collectors of internal revenue, whose aggregates of collection exceed those in any other districts in the country, that the taxes are on all hands paid with the greatest cheerfulness, and that it is rare indeed that there is any grumbling or fault-finding.

The fact is, that, as regards finances, our government to-day holds a position of the greatest power; and when, by next year, the machinery of revenue is perfected and applied to all the States, North and South, our strength will be even more imposing.

Indian Troubles.

Dispatches from Fort Laramie report that a thousand Indians recently attacked a small outpost of the telegraph company at Platte Bridge, but after two days the redskins were defeated with heavy loss. On the white side two men were killed and a number wounded.

These facts are sufficiently unpleasant; but the statements accompanying them we hold to be unwarrantable and exceedingly injudicious. The statements are that, by a note picked up on the battle-field, written by a white captive, it is found that the Indians do not want peace—that they are fighting for all time. Whoever sends all this news volunteers to add that "there is not the slightest disposition on the part of the Indians for peace." Very well; that is Mr. Telegrapher's opinion, or say it is a fact, and let it go. But he adds further that "peace can only be obtained by *severely punishing* them." Now, this is not *news*, and should not have been sent at the expense of the press; it is a sort of stuff that has been too freely dealt in over the Indian countries. It is the doctrine too generally held by the traders and adventurers, that the only way to live in peace with the Indians is to exterminate them.

We admit the savageness of the red men, and in that very savageness we find strong argument for hesitation in the use of this doctrine of extermination. Doubtless the red race will ultimately come to that fate; but there is no need for hastening the event. The history of the Chivington massacre is too fresh in the public mind, and will be forever too atrocious in history, for the preaching of any further doctrines of that sort. Of course force will be met with force, and unprovoked crimes must be punished, whether committed by red men or by the white men who in most cases instigate such work; but it does become a civilized people to inculcate the doctrine of extermination, more particularly in districts where the preachers of that doctrine would be such great gainers by its enforcement.

AN ADVOCATE OF HIGH PRICES.—We are favored to-day with a communication from a gentleman who is an advocate of high prices. He undertakes to show us that neither the milk speculators in the city, nor the dairymen in the country, are overpaid. Ten cents a quart he considers a reasonable price, and so forth. This outspoken advocate of extortion is fitly answered by two correspondents, whose letters we place side by side with his. If ten cents for a short-measure quart is a reasonable price, how comes it that a number of the wealthiest families in New-York, residing in the best parts of Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third-streets, have been able by combining together to get the best Orange County milk supplied to them for eight cents, or twenty per cent. less than they paid before the agitation was commenced in these columns? Then again, what has the advocate of high prices to say to the fact stated by another correspondent that the milkmen buy from the farmers by the "*dry measure*" *quart* and sell by the *wine measure*, making nearly a pint extra on every quart? Is it doing an injury to our producing friends to expose these facts?

The truth is extravagance is becoming chronic with us, not by reason of the difference between currency and gold—for we were paying less for most market articles when gold was at 250 than we are to-day—but by reason of the indifference with which our easy-going people regard an advance in prices. We desire to assail this *indifference* as a social evil, especially where it is practiced by the rich. *They* can afford it. The vast population, living from hand to mouth on their daily earnings, *cannot afford it.*

When the country has fairly settled into a condition of peace, and the different industries have reverted to their normal state, the mere cost of *living* in New-York ought not to be over half what it is in London. At present, it is about from 50 to 75 per cent. higher. England is one vast *workshop*. The United States comprise one grand *farm*. This will be their true relative condition for the time of the living generation at least. If the Lancashire operative is sometimes pinched for his loaf of bread, you can account for it in the fact that it has to be imported for him. No such reason can be urged for famine prices in New-York.

The Distress in South Carolina.

We hear of a deeper and more general distress and poverty in Central South Carolina than in any other section of the South. The destruction performed by SHERMAN's army there was far greater than by any of our other armies anywhere. The suffering, as we are assured by credible witnesses from Columbia, is appalling. Cultivated and refined people are reduced to beggary, and do actually subsist by it. We have heard authentic stories of individual cases of suffering that surpass anything known in American history, and equal the accounts of famines in the Old World. The people are dejected as well as distressed, and bujugated in spirit as well as in the field.

We have already protested against the system that has been adopted in some quarters of an indiscriminate issuance of rations by the government to the needy. But that need not prevent the people in the North from relieving the suffering in the South. We think something should be done in this direction by the public, and done at once in the case of South Carolina. No better medium could be found for this than the Sanitary Commission, if it were in active operation; but its affairs are being closed up, and we suppose that at all events, this would be considered outside of its proper sphere. Cannot the Union Commission take the matter in hand?

We are certain that if a proper appeal were made in this city for aid to the distressed people of South Carolina, the most generous benefactions would at once be forthcoming. The fund should be a special one for needy whites, so that the pride and prejudice of the people need not be trenched upon. We throw out the hint.

LIVELY TIMES IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.—We hear from various points on the Mississippi River, as New-Orleans, Vicksburgh, Memphis and Cairo, of the great activity in steamboating and general commerce that now exists there. The busy times before the war are revived on the great river. Steamboats are plenty as ever, and equally fast, and somewhat less explosive. They not only abound on the Mississippi, but penetrate as of yore all its affluents, carrying up supplies, bringing out cotton, and bearing passengers from point to point. The regions all along the river and along its tributaries, are very rapidly recovering from the effects of the war. It has already had two years in which to improve; for it may be said that the war in the great valley ceased with the fall of Vicksburgh in July, 1863; but, in fact, until four months ago, or until the rebel surrender, progress was slow, for the reason that the operations of guerrillas made travel and traffic dangerous.

In the great cities business is extremely active. The fleets of ships and steamboats at the levee of New-Orleans bring back bygone days; and most of the warehouses that were closed for years are being reopened. Vicksburgh, in like manner, never was more busy, and Memphis never had such palmy days. The population of the latter city is greater than ever it was; houses and stores are not to be obtained, and all is activity in trade and commerce.

RATHER TOO FAST.—Gen. BROWN, the commander of our troops at Brownsville, TEXAS, (on the Rio Grande, opposite Matamoras,) is said to have had an interview very recently with JUAREZ, and to have promised the Mexican President the assistance of his forces; and it is further stated that he (Gen. BROWN) had ordered the Fourth Indiana to cross the Rio Grande into Mexico. These facts, so goes our authority, coming to the ears of Maj.-Gen. STEELE, commander of the Department of Texas, that officer made all haste to stop the wicked folly of his subordinate. We give the stories as they reach us, but it seems incredible that they can be strictly correct. Whether so or not, however, they will doubtless add to the nervous feeling concerning affairs in that quarter, which now, to a great extent, pervades our people.

The Magazines for August.

—*The Atlantic Monthly*, (Boston: TICKNOR and FIELDS,) opens with an interesting paper, by Miss PRESCOTT, "Among the Honey Makers," on the instincts and habits of bees. "Strategy at the Fireside," by EPES SARGENT, is a story of domestic life turning upon the putting down of the "Secesh" element in Maryland. "Around Mull, Part II," continues the tale of Miss CUMMINS' Scottish experiences. "Dr. Johns" advances a step further, and promises some new development of the story. The most ambitious poem is "Countess Laura," by GEORGE H. BOKER. In the reviews a butterfly (the author of "The Gentle Life") is elaborately broken on the wheel of criticism. A little of the like wholesome severity might well be extended to other offenders of the same kind as "The Country Parson," &c.

—*Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, (New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS,) offers its usual variety. "A Trip to Bodie Bluff and the Dead Sea of the West," gives a new reading of adventure on the Pacific slope, apparently by a first author. "Recollections of Sheridan" is accompanied by a fine sketch of that General, and does justice to his distinguished personal and professional qualities. "Hugh Miller and Geology," though presenting nothing new, gives a good outline of the Scottish palæontologist and his connection with the science to which he devoted his best energies. The current number of "Our Mutual Friend" completes the third book, or three-quarters of the work, so that the author's remaining space is limited, and he will have enough to do to effect a satisfactory disposal of his numerous characters in what remains. "Armadale" deals as much as ever with mysterious omens, presentiments, &c., for the delight of the lovers of old-fashioned romance.

—*Our Young Friends*, (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS,) continues its highly successful career, and furnishes for youth of both sexes as pleasant a picture book, full of interesting reading, as was ever gotten up by wise heads for their acceptance. A year's subscription to *Our Young Friends* is a cheap and excellent present to any boy or girl, and will afford them more real enjoyment than the same sum could do by any other method of outlay.

—*Hours at Home*, edited by J. M. SHERWOOD, (New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.,) keeps well up with the excellent start taken by its first numbers. Men like Dr. HUNTINGDON, Prof. PORTER of Yale College, Dr. PHILIP SCHAFF, Archbishop TRENCH, Dr. GILLETTE, and others whose names are comparatively new to periodical literature, cannot write in vain, and must command an audience among those who think, and desire to gather profit from what they read. A story of the forerunners of the Reformation, "Geoffrey, the Lollard," by Miss FRANCES EASTWOOD, is commenced in this number, and will be continued in the succeeding ones. "The Girdle Round the Earth" is a sketch of the progress of oceanic telegraphy, with a map of the various lines. Archbishop TRENCH's paper is a most vivid and striking picture of the effect on society of the ravages consequent on the Thirty Years' War.

A Good Example.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 28, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In looking over your issue of this morning, I notice particularly your correspondent's (Yorkville) remarks about milk.

Myself and wife are boarding, consequently I am not *directly* interested in the price of milk; yet, when I see the imposition of the milk dealers, I feel inclined to make it my business to say something. We live in Brooklyn, and are the only boarders in the family. I advised my landlady to refuse to take milk from anyone who would not sell for eight cents per quart; and if they would not sell for that, myself and wife would be willing to do without. So she finally concluded to notify the milkman that, if eight cents per quart was not sufficient for his milk, he might bring in his bill to date. The milkman refused to deliver at that price. His bill was accordingly paid and he dismissed. We now get our milk daily at eight cents per quart, from another milkman.

What aroused my indignation was, to know what some farmers are getting for their milk. My wife has spent considerable time the past Spring and this Summer, about 17 miles from New-York, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, boarding at a farmhouse near the depot. This farmer has been selling milk to milkmen. What price he got in the Spring I cannot say positively; but, about two months ago, he was notified that he would be paid but 3½ cents per quart. The farmer declined selling at that price, when he was paying *fifty cents per pound for butter*, as he was doing at that time. Now, Mr. Editor, that is only 17 miles from New-York; I do not, consequently, see the reason for paying 10 cents for milk.

I suppose the gentleman with whom I am boarding is able to pay 10 cents, and would yet, on our account, be doing so, but for the movement I took against it; and I know they are far more able to pay it than thousands of our working classes.

I inclose you my card, and will gladly furnish you the name of the farmer alluded to; and from him I can undoubtedly get the name of the party offering him the 3½ cents per quart, if you wish it.

I would also add, in conclusion, that I admire the 5th of August movement, on the meat question, and will use all my influence to discourage my friends from buying meat during the following two weeks, as suggested by you. Yours, &c.,

"BROOKLYN."

An Advocate of High Prices.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Tuesday, July 25, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You say butter and milk should be "fifty or seventy-five per cent. lower than it is now." I am a reader of your paper, subscribing through the agent here. Such assertions as I have seen frequently (and the above appears in to-day's issue,) cannot but be exceedingly distasteful to the producers. I am not aware that the price of subscription of your paper is any less than it has been for a year or more. This proves that you think the good times have not come as far as your interest is concerned. You must know that the price of labor is as high as it has been at any time during the war, and yet you ask the farmer to sell his butter for 15 or 17½ cents per pound—a price, I venture to say, you never paid for good butter, not even for the poorest article. The farmer now gets 5½ to four cents per quart for his milk delivered at the depot. The milk-dealer pays from 1 to 1½ cents to get it to his store; then he cannot deliver it to his customer for less than two cents more, which makes 7 or 7½ cents actual cost to the dealer. This does not include losses of any kind, which will add another cent to each quart. Now allow the dealer two cents per quart profit, and you have the price of milk to the consumer in New-York City at about ten cents per quart. Reduce these items "fifty or seventy-five per cent." and see what you allow the producer.

I have a great deal to say on this matter, but forbear. I can easily show that your advice, if followed, is doing an injury to the producer, and an injury to the country. Respectfully yours,

J. H. JOHNSON.

Speaking of Milk.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A lady in Connecticut, who had charge of a valuable dairy, told me last Summer that we got considerably less milk for a quart in New-York than they sold there, and gave as a reason that milk in New-York was sold by wine measure, whereas they sold it in Connecticut by the quart as used in dry measure. The latter contains about ten cubic inches more than the quart by wine measure. She illustrated the difference by comparison, and I think it amounted to about a half pint or tumblerfull in every quart. Now, if our milkmen buy at 2½ or 3 cents per quart dry measure, and sell it to us at 8 and 10 cents per quart wine measure, it is time for a new enterprise to be established to break up the monopoly. I propose, therefore, that a Milk Consumers' Association be organized upon the joint stock principle, the stock to be repaid by milk at cost prices, and expenses, including those of salaries and service. The saving in cost, quantity and quality of milk would be a sufficient dividend. CIVIS.

The Crops.

IN ILLINOIS AND INDIANA.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 28.

Reports in regard to the effect of the recent rains in Indiana and Illinois, show that Winter wheat in Northern Indiana is badly damaged, and has grown in shock in some parts of Illinois, particularly about McLean and the adjoining counties. Spring wheat has been injured considerably in the northern part of the State, but a week of good weather would insure a heavy yield. In Wisconsin and Iowa the crops are not damaged to any extent. The barley crop is badly stained.

IN WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, July 28.

The crops throughout this State are in excellent condition, and the weather has been remarkably fine for harvesting during the past three or four days. The wheat crop exceeds anything we have seen since 1859.

An Insane Man Shoots Two Men.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Friday, July 28.

An exciting occurrence took place on board the steamer *Annie Johnson*, while on the way from La Crosse to St. Paul, yesterday afternoon. An insane man, named STOCKINO, approached a group of passengers on the deck and fired three shots, the first striking a passenger, by the name of S. ROBERTS, of Syracuse, killing him instantly; another shot struck a soldier through the arm, injuring him severely but not fatally. STOCKING was finally disarmed, secured and taken to St. Paul for examination.

Movements of Gen. Grant.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Friday, July 28.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT and staff arrived yesterday evening, and attended the Leland Opera House. Afterward he gave a reception in the large and magnificent parlors of the Union Hotel, where a large number of the élite and fashion of the place called upon him and warmly and enthusiastically greeted him.

Arrival of the Clara Clarita at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, July 28.

The beautiful steam-yacht *Clara Clarita*, from New-York for Aspy Bay, with Engineer EVERETT's party on board, arrived here yesterday. The yacht has proved herself an excellent sea-boat, and no better could have been procured in the United States for the peculiar service in which she is now temporarily engaged. The company are under great obligations to Mr. JEROME for kindly placing her at their disposal for this important expedition.

After perfecting some arrangements of the machinery on board, the yacht will sail for Aspy Bay, probably to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

EUROPEAN SOCIAL REFORMS.

The Drainage of London.

For some time, the English public has been becoming more and more anxious as to the increasing pollution of their rivers.

The towns and cities with their vast accumulation of organic matter in a shape of decomposition, have been discharging it into the pure streams, to poison the water below them or to be floated back by tides under their own dwellings and into their sewers—often to pollute the whole atmosphere with poisonous gases. This water again is frequently used in the water works to supply a city or portion of a city, and has thus become a prolific source of disease and pestilence. Throughout England, the question of questions for Sanitarians is, "how to get rid of the sewage of towns and yet keep the rivers pure?" In London, the difficulty has been peculiarly serious. It is estimated that there are discharged annually into the sewers of this vast city, (not including the rain-fall or the sub-soil water) 180,000,000 *tons of sewage!* This mighty river of nastiness, passing through the low grounds on the banks of the Thames, formerly discharged its contents into that stream at about its level and about the time of low water. As the tide rose, it closed the outlets and pressed back this fetid torrent into the outlying portions of the sewers, where it remained a stagnant pool for eighteen hours out of the twenty-four. The heavier ingredients were naturally deposited by this process, and accumulated in the sewers, to waft their deadly odors through the streets of the metropolis. Moreover, when long rains set in with high tides, (as often happened,) these fetid and poisonous parts were pressed still further back by the rising water, and rose through the house-drains and flooded the basements of the houses. Still more, as the tide rose, it carried this fresh deposit of filth up the river to new scenes and rural haunts, and then brought it back with the ebb-tide to make a further mixture with the new daily supply—this arrangement ingeniously effecting that the most filth should be discharged into the river, when its pure water was in the least quantity, and quite incapable of disinfecting such masses of decaying matter. The result naturally was that the Thames became one vast ditch of dirty and fecal material, poisoning the houses on its banks with vile odors, and seriously affecting the health of the inhabitants. Even the Parliament House became almost uninhabitable.

When cholera broke out in the city, it was discovered that its ravages almost precisely corresponded to the places where this drainage was most defective, and where the polluted water of the river was used.

The objects sought in the improved drainage were the following, which we give in the words of Mr. BAZALGETTE: "The interception, as far as practicable, of the scourge by gravitation, together with so much of the rain-fall as could be reasonably dealt with so as to divert it from the river near London; the substitution of a constant instead of an intermittent flow in the sewers; the abolition of stagnant and tide-locked sewers with their constant accumulations of deposit, and the provision of deep and improved outfalls for the extension of sewerage into districts previously, for want of such outfalls, imperfectly drained."

To carry out these objects new lines of sewers were laid at right angles to the existing sewers, and below their level, so as to intercept their contents and convey them to an outfall fourteen miles below London Bridge. By this means a considerable portion of the sewage is carried off by gravitation, and the rest is removed by pumping. At the outlets the torrent of filthy water is emptied into reservoirs, placed at such a level as will enable them to discharge into the river about the time of high water.

In this improved arrangement, the works for which were commenced in 1859, the discharge of organic material is at once diluted by the large volume of water in the Thames at high tide, and is also carried by the ebb tide twenty-six miles below London Bridge before it begins to return, when it is too much comminuted to be of any injury or annoyance. The reform has been a most important one, and has had a most decided influence on the death-rate of the metropolis. Still it is not at all regarded by Sanitarians as a complete arrangement. Here is emptied into the sea 180,000,000 tons annually of important fertilizing material, and it is estimated that if the manurial constituents were extracted from this and dried, they would be worth 8s. 4d. per head of the population annually, or in round numbers over $6,000,000, which large value is now entirely lost. A company, I understand, is being formed to do what has been done in several places of England, with such success, to utilize the sewage of London on barren land.

In regard to the details of the London drainage, it may be stated that the mean velocity of flow to prevent deposit, had been found to be about one and a half miles per hour, when the sewer is running half full.

The quantity of sewage is ascertained to be about in proportion to the water supply, which is some 30 gallons per head per diem. The form of sewers adopted is, for the intercepting sewers, circular; and for the minor branches, egg-shape, with the narrow part downward.

The total cost of the sewers of London, when all completed, will be about $20,500,000. This sum is to be raised by loan, which is to be paid by a rate on the metropolis, producing about $900,000 annually; the principal and interest to be paid off in 40 years.

There are about 1,300 miles of sewers in London, and 82 miles of main intercepting sewers. For material 318,000,000 bricks have been used, and 880,000 cubic yards of concrete; and 3,500,000 cubic yards of earth have been excavated. The pumping power employed is equal to that of 2,380 horses.

The total discharge, it is expected, will be 63,000,000 cubic feet per diem, "which is equal to a lake of 482 acres three feet deep."

LONDON, June, 1865. C. L. B.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Payment of the Government Tax—Ineffectual Efforts to have it Suspended—Rumored Designs Against Union Men.

RALEIGH, Monday, July 24.

Gov. HOLDEN has recovered from his recent illness, and is at his post again.

The large landholders in this city and county, who comprise the aristocracy and leading rebel sympathizers, made a strong effort, through Gov. HOLDEN, to have the government tax suspended, but failed, and are now promptly paying their taxes to save their property.

The Raleigh *Progress* continues to make fresh disclosures of the designs of the rebel element in this State against the Union men and negroes, to be put into effect when the troops are withdrawn and the new State Government goes into operation.

The Raleigh *Standard* says that rebel papers are springing up in different parts of the State, which openly denounce the government and promulgate treason of such a dangerous character that their immediate suppression would be justifiable.

Most of the Federal appointees in North Carolina are unable to qualify, not being in a position to take the oath prescribed by Congress. Among this number is Hon. R. P. DICK, recently appointed District Judge.

The announcement that the arrogant rebels of Virginia are to receive the full benefit of the Confiscation Act is making many friends for the administration in North Carolina, where the same vigor is greatly needed.

THE WATERING PLACES.

FROM NEWPORT.

The Hotels—A Growl at Them—Distinguished Visitors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWPORT, R. I., Thursday, July 27, 1865.

Just one year ago, about eight miles north of Atlanta, the rebels made a desperate charge on our lines in JOE HOOKER'S front; but it wasn't half so terrific (and not at all successful) as the charges made by the hotel-keepers in this city daily. In one other respect the situation now and then are the same—we got half rations a year ago, and we get (do we?) just about half enough to eat at the Newport hotels.

With a few exceptions, in New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, owing to the development of human nature and the great supply of greenbacks, first-class hotels all over the country have degenerated. But degenerated would be a clever word to apply to the hotels in this city. Such things as first-class hotels have ceased to exist altogether in Newport. There are some nests here, however, or holes more like, carried on—thanks to those who have more money than brains—by cormorants in the shape of hipeds—robbers in disguise.

Let me introduce the reader into one of these "first-class" establishments, no matter which, for one is about as bad as the other, only a little more so.

The first thing that meets the stranger's eye is,

"BOARD FIVE DOLLARS A DAY,"

while almost directly under this appalling announcement is another bulletin, which tells you to

"BEWARE OF THIEVES,"

which is entirely superfluous, as the latter notice is unquestionably incorporated in the former. Placarded all over the house and upon the hills of fare are notices that anything you want will be charged extra for. You must get a light-waisted breakfast between 8 and 9¼ o'clock, or you will be charged extra for it, and then not get it until you have been knocked down by some member of the "Fenians," who do the *handsome* in the dining-room. You must make a rush for dinner at precisely three, if you would have any, and then, ten to one, if you ask for turkey the waiter will bring you roast veal, and urge you to believe that it is the fowl you called for friccased. Then comes tea, composed of that single beverage, and here and there, where you cannot reach it, an occasional bundle of Graham bread and some photographs of dried beef. Then comes supper, between 8 and 10, just when nobody wants it, and when everybody is at the concerts. Really, this is the style: "Board five dollars per day. Breakfast, dinner or tea when you don't want it. When you do want it, it will be charged for extra. *Beware of thieves.*"

To tell you the truth now, in brief, the "first-class" hotels are wretchedly kept and villainously managed. They charge $5 a day and do not give you a fair meal of victuals. The landlords are modest—they do not show themselves at all—they are afraid of enraged guests, no doubt. The clerks are arrogant, and snap and snarl at you like dogs; the porters are insolent, and steal your boots and other articles of apparel, if an opportunity presents itself. The waiters are indifferent, but will bring you what you want—if you quietly drop a substantial piece of currency in their hands. In fact, the only difference that I can perceive between the hotels in Newport and those at Chattanooga is, that the table-clothe and bed-clothes of the former are clean, while those in the latter are always dirty. The Nashville, Knoxville and Chattanooga hotels (and God knows they are wretched institutions) are better kept than the "crack" hotels in Newport. That's an absolute fact. But empty houses are their reward. There are no persons of note stopping at any of these houses, although the city is filled with the *creme de la creme*. They have hops at the Ocean, whereat a dilapidated band of musicians "discourse" for the gratification of juveniles of both sexes in pantelets, mostly and muchly.

The waiters, porters, and servants of all work, at the Ocean House, constitute a light brigade of insolent, ignorant Celts, of the bog-trotting, blatherskite species, with more hair on their teeth than on their heads. They do just as they please, and go and come when they please. A friend of mine, an officer in the Western army, rang his bell nine times this morning before he could get an answer. At the ninth summons a red-headed Hibernian, with a black eye, bolted into the room, without knocking, and ejaculated, "Fat de yez want?" "I want you to knock at my door after this before you enter." "Ef that's all yes want," and with that the "Fanian" attempted to exit, "I'll jis—." "Hold on! Take these boots down stairs and get them blacked in a hurry." He took the boots down stairs. After waiting a reasonable length of time the officer rang his bell, and kept on ringing for nearly two hours, when, becoming exasperated, he went down stairs; and, after a long hunt, found his boots thrown into a basket in the closet, but could not find the servant—at least the clerk *said* he couldn't. Grievous complaints are made of the servants at the other houses, but the servants at the Fillmore are colored, and much superior to the bog-trotters. When the Feniane start on their expedition to whip England, there will be a heavy draw on the Ocean House, and it may have to close its doors.

There were two families from Nashville arrived here yesterday, who will repack and start for Saratoga to-night. They were not only astounded at the prices, but disgusted with what they buy. One gentleman came down stairs this morning and made complaints that it was impossible to get his bell answered or to get a civil answer from any one connected with the house. A wag near by said that when he wanted a servant he merely went to his chamber door and shouted with all his might, "To —— with the Pope!" and squads of the "Fanians" came dashing up stairs. Many people arrive at the hotels and stay a day or two and depart, although if one may judge by their equipages, they come with the intention of making a season of it. A very unsuccessful attempt was made at the Fillmore last night to get up a hop. The musicians scraped from 9 to 11, much to the annoyance of those who had retired, but no one could be persuaded to dance. At the Ocean they managed to get up a cotillion composed of four couples.

I again quote the announcement, "Beware of Thieves." Steer clear of "first-class hotels," which charge five dollars a day for charity college board, and insult you in the bargain. Give Newport the go-by, and try some other place.

NEW-YORKERS IN NEWPORT.

Quite a number of prominent New-York families have tied up here for the season. The following are their names and residences: Mrs. D. S. Kennedy, at Mrs. Stout's villa, Bellevue-avenue; Samuel D. Bradford, Jr., at the Van Reusselaer House, Catharine-street; Jotham Post, at Cook's house, Kay-street; Robert V. McKimm, at Mrs. Ruggles', Coggeshall-avenue; Henry W. Hicks, at the Tiffany cottage, Bellevue-avenue; R. A. McCurdy, at Littlefield's, Pelham-street; John F. Butterworth, Middleton cottage, near the cliffs; George Moke, at Mrs. Marshall's, Pelham-street; Stephen Brush, at Mumford Hazard's, Dixon-street; W. S. Caldwell, at Miss Armington's, Touro-street; Mrs. Thomas S. Gibbes, at Mrs. Burdick's, Bellevue-avenue; Stuyvesant Le Roy, at Mrs. Luce's, Mann-avenue; Mrs. Mary Jones, at Bay View; Gordon Morris, at John Goff's, Bellevue-avenue; B. F. Breeden, at Mrs. Izzard's, Kay-street; Edward Matthews, at Hazard's, Kay-street; Mr. Jolthoff, at Wilson's, old Beach road; Messrs. Ghilsons, at Josiah Feris', old Beach road; James T. Gilbert, at P. S. Forbes', Marine-avenue; Wm. H. Appleton, at Mrs. Porter's villa, Greenough-place; John Knower, at Hopkins', Cottage-street; B. K. Stevens, at Hart's, Narragansett-avenue; A. S. Macomb, at Mrs. Slidell's, Narragansett-avenue; B. Sanford, at the Misses Turners', Clay-street; Matthew Wilks, at the Shaw House, Bellevue-avenue; George Collins, Jr., at J. S. Clarke's, Dixon-street; John M. Hall, at the Lafarge House, Kay-street; Mr. Bromwall, at G. A. Hazard's, Catharine-street; Leslie Finney, at Mrs. Lawrence's, Kay-street; Capt. Church, at E. Thurston's, Mall road; Mrs. L. M. Howland, at Mrs. Robinson's, Bath road; Mrs. E. Post and W. T. Moore, at Burgoyne's cottage, John-street; G. F. Train, at Mrs. Irish's, Kay-street; W. H. Webb, at Charles T. Hazard's; Horace H. Day, at Clarke's, Redmond-street; Mrs. Stevenson, at Vose's small cottage, Bath road; Henry Cohn, at Mrs. De Blois', Catharine-street; Benjamin D. Winthrop, at Vose's large cottage, Bath road; Mrs. Wm. Fisher, at M. Hall's, Touro-street; James Lenox, at S. Bateman's; O. Carpenter, at Brown's, Browley-place, Mall road; J. B. Smith, at Armstrong's, Bellevue-avenue; W. W. De Forrest, at Whitewell's, Bellevue-avenue; M. Livingston, at Mrs. Bailey's, Touro-street. There are many Philadelphians and Bostonians and others who have rented cottages for the season, including Mrs. Edward Everett, of Boston, at L. Mitchell's, Broad-street; and Count Faverney, First Secretary French Legation, at Austin's cottage, John-street.

TO THE FENIANS.

Last Sabbath the rector of the Church of St. Mary gave the Fenians Hail Columbia, in the course of which he said that no true Catholic had a right to join any secret society, or any society, in fact, without the sanction of the authority of the church, and wound up by saying that all those who joined the Fenians would be excluded from the sacraments and denied the rites of Christian burial.

THE DICTATOR.

The monster turret iron steamer *Dictator* was the the great attraction here last week. Over five thousand people visited her during the eight days she was in port. She left here last Friday in a sharp breeze and rough water, but weathered it like a dolphin.

REMOVAL OF THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The removal of the Naval Academy to Annapolis is almost completed, and the old "Atlantic" looks like a barn. A great number of parents having sons at the Academy object to the change, from the fact that Annapolis has been a hotbed of disease for some time past. They also argue that it is impolitic to be in a hurry about moving such institutions South.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.

A monument to be erected over the remains of Gen. ISAAC J. STEVENS, at Island Cemetery, arrived a few days ago. It is a plain granite pillar, twenty feet high, appropriately inscribed.

AMUSEMENTS.

In the world of amusement there is something going on all the time nearly. Madame ANNA BISHOP, assisted by Miss ZELDA HARRISON and Mr. CHARLES LASCELLES, has given two concerts this week; an olio company give two performances, and BUCKLEYS appear to-morrow night. BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

P. S.—In my next letter I will give you a sketch of how things go on at the beach, and how they go off, too—waterfalls and all. B. C. T.

SARATOGA.

Arrival of Lieut.-Gen. Grant—A Foot Race—Pistol Shooting.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Thursday, July 27, 1865

Despite the tropical weather—the mercury high up in the nineties all day long—Saratoga has had a first-class sensation to-day, occasioned by the arrival of that military chieftain—Lieut.-Gen. U. S. GRANT, Commander of the armies of the United States in the field. He reached the depot in a special train from Albany at about 7 o'clock this evening, accompanied by three officers of his personal staff and several citizens. Of course, there was a well-behaved crowd in waiting at the depot, who contented themselves by cheering the Washington of the nineteenth century. Stepping into a carriage, he was speedily launched upon the piazza of Congress Hall into a perfect whirlpool of crinoline, which not only blocked up all the piazzas, parlors and halls, but actually flooded the street, and filled the whole vast front of Union Hall; gentlemen had a very poor show in that crowd—they were scattered about, though looking for all the world like the framework of a diamond brooch. The gentlemen cheered, the ladies waved their cambrics, and the General recognizing the intended compliment immediately passed to the rooms prepared for his reception. There was a great desire to put him through the hand-shaking performance, but this he avoided most effectually. The Lieutenant-General's stay here will be short, and his time will be divided, it is said, between "Congress Hall" and "Union Hotel." He is expected to be in the "hop" at the latter hotel to-night, and to-morrow will dine at the same house, and at night visit Grover's.

A FOOT-RACE.

Among the visitors at the "Union" are two widely-known gentlemen—both wealthy and both owning fast horses. For two weeks they were bantering each other to get up a trot between their best horses, but unsuccessfully; they frequently agreed upon terms, put up forfeits and made all necessary arrangements—but when the time came invariably the trot would be put off. A well-known artist, who was cognizant of what was going on, seeing no hope of any trot, suggested as a compromise that they run a foot-race around Congress Spring Park—purse a basket of champagne. This was at once agreed to, and the following morning at 7 o'clock was the time fixed upon. Punctual to the very minute, the parties—whom I shall designate as Mr. A. and Mr. VAN S.—were on the ground with backers and seconds. The day was one of the hottest of the season, and when it is known that the gentlemen who proposed to run weigh about 200 pounds each, and had not run a rod since their school-boy days, of course some rare fun was anticipated by the lookers-on; and they were not disappointed. Both men came up to the score in fine spirits and in equal condition; but before the first quarter had been made A. was ahead and VAN S. showed weakness—in a word, he was the fattest of the two—and before the half-mile point was reached he gave out entirely. A. distanced his competitor and won the champagne, and it was drank with all the honors.

PISTOL-SHOOTING.

There was some remarkable pistol-shooting at the lake yesterday by JOHN G. HACKETT, Esq., Corporation-Attorney, New-York. At ten paces he shot an orange from the head of Corporation-Counselor SCHUMAKER, of Brooklyn, Mr. SANGER, of New-York, and others; shot a cigar from the mouth of Mr. CONNOR, of New-York, a flower held by Mr. HASTINGS, of Albany, and several others. Mrs. RANSOM, of New-York, is also a capital shot. This lady yesterday hit a penny at ten paces twice in four shots.

The "season" has fairly commenced, and the hotels, though not quite full, yet are doing a splendid business. E. A. P.

FROM HAYTI.

How Capt. Trenchard, of the Rhode Island Protected the American Consul—A Conflict with the Insurgents.

The following extracts from a private letter will be found of unusual interest:

CAPE HAYTIEN, Sunday, July 2, 1865.

DEAR J*****: I suppose you saw my letter to C., written soon after our arrival at this place, so I will not need to go further back than that. You will be surprised to learn that M. and I are now on shore. The hows and whys are as follows: You know that for some time a part of the inhabitants of this island have been in rebellion against the regular government. Of late the insurgents have all been driven in and confined to the limits of Cape Haytien. In proportion as their cause grows desperate, their temper seems to become worse, and at last they threatened to murder every white man in the place, not sparing even the foreign Consuls.

Upon learning that our Cousul's life was seriously threatened, Capt. TRENCHARD detached a company of us, under command of Ensign LANFARE, to protect the Cosuulate. After we had landed and were proceeding quietly on our way to the Cousul's office, we were met by an armed force of more than twenty times our own number, whose chief insolently ordered us to return to our vessel. To this Mr. LANFARE replied that he "came to protect the Cousul, and should do what he came for." As he was standing with the interpreter a little in advance of us, a big darkey, who apparently thought no power in heaven or earth could withstand him, sprang toward Mr. LANFARE with an uplifted bludgeon, but the latter was too quick-sighted and strong-handed for Mr. Darkey, and being a very powerful man, had disarmed and leveled him before we could well see what was going on, and in an instant had coolly turned toward the force now rushing toward us with all their heterogenous weapons—muskets, pistols, cutlasses and clubs, ready for action, giving us the order to fire. Suddenly the whole black assembly turned tail and fled!

After taking up our position to guard the Consul, the insurgent Gen. SAMSON came over with a flag of truce to have a parley. After some palaver he graciously gave us permission to remain over night, but added that in the morning we must leave by force, if not without. To this Mr. LANFARE made the same reply as before. In the morning more men were landed from our vessel, which with those landed by the English frigates for the protection of their Cousul, amounted to one hundred men, with two field-pieces. They opposed our landing in the morning, and so forced us to take four cannon from them. As soon as our reinforcements were safely landed, the *Rhode Island* left us to convoy the California steamer. It is not just pleasant for so few of us to stay here with these murdering thieves, who are none the less dangerous because cowardly, but we have confidence in our commander, who is a brave and quick-witted man, both very essential qualities.

This is a miserable place to stay in any how. The sun is broiling, the filth abominable, the stench from decayed animal and vegetable offal utterly unendurable, and to crown all, the water is very bad. More than half of us are down with dysentery. None of us have had our clothes off since we came, and perhaps cannot have till we go again, and our constant fatigue does not, of course, render the other discomforts any easier to bear.

There has been a good deal of sickness on board the *Rhode Island* since we left New-York about the first of June. One of our number was buried at sea near Pensacola. However accustomed one may be to it, a burial at sea is always a solemn ceremony. One of our masters, Mr. TANNEY, a very pleasant man, has been very ill for a long time.

AQUATICS.

Boat Race by the Boys of Yale and Harvard.

WORCESTER, Mass., Friday, July 28.

The great race between the Yale and Harvard College Boat Clubs, for the championship, came off to-day, and resulted in the victory of the former. The time was: Yale, 17 minutes 42½ seconds; Harvard, 18 minutes 10 seconds. The distance rowed was three miles.

SECOND DISPATCH.

It has been a splendid day for the annual college sport, though a little warm. The city is overflowing with strangers and students, and the alumni of Harvard and Yale Colleges are here in great strength, wearing the blue and crimson ribbons of their respective colleges.

The base ball match between the Harvard College nine and the Charter Oak nine of Hartford drew a great crowd of ball players from various parts of New-England. The game was played in the Agricultural Grounds, and resulted in a victory for the Harvard College nine, they making 35 innings to 13 of the Charter Oaks.

The college regatta in the afternoon was preceded by a contest for a stand of colors between two Worcester clubs, the Quinsigamoud and the Union, with four-oared shells. The colors were won by the former in 21 minutes 8 seconds.

For the college race only the university boats of Yale and Harvard Colleges were entered. That from Yale was rowed by the victorious crew of last year, now graduating; the Harvard boat was rowed by the Sophomore crew of last year, the former having the advantage of a heavier and older crew.

Yale was again victorious. The time was: Yale, 18:42¼; Harvard, 19:09. The scene at Lake Quinsigamond was brilliant in the extreme. Never before has there been a larger attendance at a regatta.

For a mile the beautifully wooded banks of the lake were dotted with people. The stimulating shouts of the friends of either boat were loud and frequent. The most admirable order was maintained.

The race to-morrow forenoon is for a prize offered by the citizens of Worcester. Both college boats are to row, and also several four-oared boats and wherries. Among the prominent oarsmen are JOSH WARD and RADFORD.

Concerts by the Harvard Glee Club, a promenade and dance under the auspices of the Regatta Committee, and various hospitable entertainments by the enterprising people of Worcester, make the regatta week pass off very pleasantly.

Base Ball.

THE HARVARD COLLEGE CLUB VS. THE CHARTER OAK CLUB.

WORCESTER, Mass., Friday, July 28.

The Harvard College Ball Club played a game of base ball, to-day, with the Charter Oak Club, of Hartford, Conn. The game lasted two hours, commencing at 11 A. M. and closing at 1 P. M. The Harvards were victorious, the score standing as follows: Harvard College Club, 35; Charter Oak Club, 13.

Prize Fighting.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 18.

The stakes in the contemplated prize fight between CLARK and KEATING were drawn yesterday according to the decision of the stakeholder, and returned to the respective backers of the "fighters."

A fight took place yesterday near this city between NEWELL, of Pittsburgh, and BURNS, of Cincinnati, for $200 a side, resulting in the defeat of the latter in fourteen rounds.

Congressional Nomination.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 28.

Hon. HORACE MAYNARD was nominated for Congress yesterday in the Knoxville, Tennessee District.

From Denver City.

DENVER CITY, Thursday, July 27.

Senators DOOLITTLE, FOSTER and ROSS, and Gen. McCOOK and party started eastward via St. Louis to-day.

Counterfeits.

BOSTON, Friday, July 28.

Well executed counterfeit ten dollar bills on the Thompson Bank of Thompson, Connecticut, are in circulation here. Look out for them.

From New-Orleans.

The U. S. mail steamship *George Washington*, E. V. GAGER, commander, New-Orleans 22d inst., in five days and twenty hours from city to city, with mails, merchandise and passengers to Messrs. H. B. CROMWELL & Co., arrived yesterday morning. On Wednesday, 26th, 6 P. M., lat. 33 deg. 45 min., long. 76 deg. 10 min., fell in with U. S. steam transport *Blackstone*, from New-Orleans 19th inst., partially disabled, three boilers leaking. Was steering for Hamptou Roads. Took from her her passengers.

Union Refugees.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 28, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I feel encouraged by the number of letters you published in the space appropriated for notes for the people, to state my own case, with the hope that those similarly situated may be induced to come forward and do likewise, so that in the end, public opinion may be brought to bear upon the question, and the method by which relief and remuneration can be obtained will be arrived at.

I am a native of this State. And about two years before the war broke out, I emigrated to Texas and established a business in Austin. When the secession ordinance was passed, I found it necessary, if I wished to save my life, to leave the State as rapidly and quietly as possible. My property, worth about $20,000, was seized by the receiver, under the rebel authorities, and sold by auction for the benefit of the State. On my arrival East, I enlisted in one of the regiments, and went to the Peninsula, under Gen. MCCLELLAN, and continued to do duty till discharged for sickness brought on by exposure in the field.

Since the close of the war, I have made every inquiry as to the proper course to pursue to obtain the value of my goods, furniture, &c., worth about $20,000. But though I find plenty of lawyers ready to accept fees for consultation and advice, I have as yet failed to find one who could tell me what was really necessary to be done.

Will you, Sir, have the kindness to make my case public and endeavor to induce others in the same position to make an appeal for action on the part of the government officials. There are doubtless hundreds of good men now refugees in the Northern States for want of means to return, and who have lost the savings of a life of toil for their adherence to the Union. I think you will admit there are not many who can present a better claim for sympathy and assistance.

A TEXAN.

Letter from Lee to Mosby.

LEE APPROVES GUERRILLA WARFARE.

The following from LEE to MOSBY was captured last Spring by one of our officers, and shows that the horrible atrocities committed by guerrillas had the approval of the former:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Sept. 19, 1864.

Lieut.-Col. John S. Mosby, Commanding, &c.:

COLONEL: Your report of the operations of your command from the 1st March to 11th September, is received.

I am much gratified by the activity and skill you have displayed, and desire to express my thanks to yourself and the brave officers and men of your command for the valuable service to the country.

The smallness of your loss in comparison with the damage inflicted upon the enemy is creditable to your own judgment, and to the intelligence and courage of those who executed your orders. I hope you will continue to harass the enemy's troops as much as possible, and restrain his efforts to exercise civil authority in the counties in which you are operating. I inclose copy of a letter written some time since, in case the original should not have reached you, and call your attention to the instructions it contains.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

Messrs. J. E. TILTON & Co. have in press volume second of the Conspiracy Trial, edited with an Introduction by BEN PERLEY POORE. The publishers, in giving this book to the public, seem to appreciate the value that will always be attached to the most remarkable military trials which has ever occurred or is likely to occur on this continent, and have brought it out in the most desirable form for libraries. It is beautifully printed in clear, open type, on fine white paper. We are glad to learn that libraries are recognising its importance; it should be in every public library. Of the trial of AARON BURR, which has recently been in so much demand, there can scarcely be found a perfect copy, even in the largest libraries. The publishers offer the Conspiracy Trial in a most attractive manner, and in a way to put it within the reach of every one.—*Boston Journal.*

LAUNCH.—The splendid steam yacht *Gilbert H. Rose* will be launched to-day from the yard of J. S. UNDERHILL, at the foot of Greenpoint-avenue, Greenpoint. Length of yacht, 100 feet; breadth of beam, 18 feet.

Five Thousand!!

WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1865.

One *fact* in a matter of science is worth a thousand theories. We have this day reached the number of *five thousand* to whom we have administered the Nitrous Oxide or "Laughing Gas" for teeth extraction, and without the first accident or anything approaching it. Each of these have written their names and residence on our certificate scroll (the names numbered from the beginning) certifying that we have drawn their teeth without pain, and that the effect of the gas was pleasant. Some of these patients have come four or five hundred miles, and not one has yet expressed disappointment. One wrote after his name, "Came from Albany; would come from England." Another, "Too much pleasure for one; will bring my wife." The last man—5,000—wrote, "Knew nothing of it till it was all over; no unpleasant sensation."

G. Q. COLTON.

Colton Dental Association, 19 Cooper Institute.

—*Advertisement.*

Cleanse the Blood of all Impurities, and you neutralize the virus of many diseases at their source. In all Disorders of the Skin, the Glands, the Fleshy Fibre, the Secretive Organs, and the Bones, all Scrofulous Complaints, Cancer, &c., Dr. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is a standard curative: and while it is a fault in many medicines that, before they reach the disease, the patient is prostrated beyond recovery, no such drawback attends this remedy, for it sustains the strength of the sufferer while eradicating the cause of his complaint. Sold by all Druggists.

The Mother's Remedy

For all diseases with which children are afflicted is Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and, during the process of teething, it gives rest and health to the child, and carries it safely through the critical period.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Burnett's Kalliston is prepared expressly to remove all unpleasant conditions of the skin; it cures CHAPPED HANDS as one result of its perfectly healthy action.

Dr. Von Elsenberg,

INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS

AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,

THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION, may be consulted at his residence, No. 814 BROADWAY.

Do not Waste your Money Buying an of the innumerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cerens,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cerens,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Consumption Curable by Herbal Remedials.

Lungs—Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN'S Acacian Balsam—will positively eradicate night sweats, deep-seated coughs, bronchitis, asthma, marasmus, sharp pains in the chest, difficult expectoration, physical prostration, and, in fact, every form of consumption will disappear, after the Lungs—Balsam has been used a reasonable length of time. It is compounded of rare native and Lungs—foreign herbs, and balmy balsams, whose curative effects prove that nature has provided Lungs—a remedy for every disease. Your nearest druggist will furnish you with a copy of my Lungs—pamphlet of 48 octavo pages, beautifully illustrated with colored plates, free. Price $1 per Lungs—bottle, or six for $5. To be had, wholesale and retail of D. BARNES & CO., New-York; Lungs—JOHN D. PARKS, Cincinnati, Ohio; LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Ill.; and by druggists Lungs—generally.

You Cannot Have a Healthy Constitution WHILE YOUR BLOOD IS IMPURE.—CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system of impurities, and stimulates the vital organs to a vigorous and healthy action, expelling disease and restoring the health. LIFE SYRUP rapidly cures diseases which are caused by impure blood. Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Old Sores, Ulcers, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Syphilis, and all foul diseases, Disease of the Heart, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Ulceration of Bones of the Nose, Scalp and Face. Use CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, and you will be surprised at its rapidity in removing these diseases. It saves the blood pure, the complexion clear, and the system free from disease. Sold by all druggists.

MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Druggists, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

Shirts! Shirts!! Shirts!!!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Fine improved yoke shirts made to order and a perfect fit warranted; three and four ply linen collars, neck ties and scarfs, gauze flennal under shirts and drawers; all kinds furnishing goods at retail by GEO. M. TRACY, Agant, No. 101 William-st., N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silvar Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

The Best Bricks in the United States are being made by Chambers' Patent Steam Brick Machine. One hundred brick per minute have been made, and at one-third the cost of hand-made. For patent rights, model and specimen of brick, apply to ABRAM REQUA, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York, up stairs.

The Red Jacket Stomach Bitters Invigorate the system, give tone to the stomach, and enliven the mind. Thousands have used it, and there is but one voice, and that of their wonderful cures. They are sold by all druggists.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability: Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Schilberg's German Ointment. Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for Piles, old Wounds, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, all Bone and Skin Diseases, &c. For sale at the drug-store, 93 Bowery.

Robbed or Not—The Burglar his Own INFORMER.—The opening of each window and door telegraphs to your room. E. HOLMES, 198 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Ladies for the Country if you Wish boots and shoes for yourselves and families, buy them at MILLER & OO. No. 387 Canal-st.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button-hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company, Elias Howe, Jr., President, 547 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Take Time by the Forelock.

The miasma which generates epidemic fevers is now rising in clouds under the blazing beams of the dog-day sun. Every living body, as well as refuse animal and vegetable matter, emits unwholesome vapors, and in crowded cities, and the dense assemblages which business and pleasure call together, the elements of disease are evolved. The pressure upon every vital organ is never so great as in the second and third months of Summer, and common sense teaches us that these organs require to be reinforced to meet it.

We hold our lives, so to speak, on a *repairing lease*, and this is the season when the process of dilapidation is most rapid and repairs are most required. Therefore *build up, prop and sustain the powers of nature* with that mighty vegetable recuperant, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. He who takes it may be said to clothe himself in sanitary mail, against which epidemic disease will hurl its poisoned shafts in vain. This is no gratuitous assertion, but a great *medical fact*, attested by twelve years' experience in every climate of the habitable globe. Extremes of temperature always disturb the functions of the stomach, the bowels, the liver and the skin. It is through these that the most dangerous maladies assail us. Tone them in advance with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, and defy heat and malaria. Sold everywhere. New-York office, No. 59 Cedar-st.

MARRIED.

FISHER—KERN.—On Thursday, July 27, in the City of Brooklyn, by Rev. H. A. Spafard, Assistant Minister of St. John's Church, Mr. FRANK FISHER, U. S. N., and Miss SARAH F., daughter of the late John H. Kern, of Utica, N. Y.

☞ Utica and Philadelphia papers please copy.

NOE—ALLEN.—At Waterloo, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 26, by Rev. S. H. Gridley, D. D., Mr. ELLIS H. NOE, of New-York, and Miss SARA M. ALLEN, of Waterloo.

SHERWOOD—STEDMAN.—At St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, July 18, by Right Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, D. D., Rev. T. Gallaudat, D. D., assisting, WILLIAM J. SHERWOOD and FRANCES MARIA STEDMAN, both of New-York City.

TORREY—KEYSER.—In St. John's Church, Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursday, July 27, by Rev. Dr. Carter, Dr. CHARLES W. TORREY, of New-York City, and Mrs. CATHARINE B. KEYSER, of Baltimore, Md.

☞ Baltimore and Frederick papers please copy.

WELLS.—At Jefferson City, Mo., on Friday, July 21, by Rev. F. Miller, Lieut.-Col. FRANK J. WHITE, of New-York City, and CORNELIA F. WELLS, daughter of the late Hon. R. W. Wells, of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

ARCHER.—On Friday, July 28, of consumption, GEORGE S., son of Julia and the late John Archer, of this city, in the 23d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and also the members of the Bedford-st. Methodist Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 47 McDougal-st., on Sunday, July 30, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

BROWNING.—On Thursday, July 27, MARY ELEANOR, daughter of John G. and Mary D. Browning, aged 5 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from No. 423 West 36th-st.

BRAINARD.—At Hartford, Conn., on Saturday, July 22, SARAH M., second daughter of Charles H. and Mary J. Brainard, aged 21 years, 6 months and 1 day.

GREEN.—At Green Hill, Worcester, Mass., on Thursday, July 27, WILLIAM E. GREEN, in the 39th year of his age.

KIPPAX.—On Friday, July 28, MARIA, wife of Samuel Kippax, in the 78th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral services, at her late residence, No. 27 Downing-st., on Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock.

LITTELL.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, July 28, THOMAS P. LITTELL, in the 52d year of his age, eldest son of the late Caleb M. Littell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) the 29th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 107 West 23d-st. The remains will be taken on Sunday to Tarrytown for interment.

LE CLERC.—On Thursday, July 27, at 4 P. M., THOMAS LE CLERC, Jr., infant son of Thomas and Carrie E. Le Clerc.

REMER.—On Thursday morning, July 27, at Greenpoint, of dysentery, IRENE, relict of Jonathan Remer, aged 73 years, 5 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in Washington-st., near Jay, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

ROSE.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, July 27, at the residence of Mr. Julius Pollock, 13th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., Brooklyn, WILLIAM L. ROSE, of Glasgow, Scotland, aged 55 years.

His friends, and the friends of Mr. Pollock's family, are invited to attend the funeral, at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, July 30, at Mr. Pollock's.

STURGES.—On Friday morning, July 28, after a short illness, REBECCA STURGES, consort of the late Josiah Sturges, Esq., aged 85 years, 9 months and 7 days.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, at 2 P. M., from the Moravian Church, corner of Houston and Mott sts. The remains will be taken for burial to New Dorp, Staten Island. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

STEWART.—At Nashville, Tenn., on Thursday, July 20, L. ADELAIDE, wife of Edgar T. Stewart.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her father, Wm. W. Bowles, No. 131 Charlton-st., on Sunday, July 30, at 2½ o'clock.

SCOTT.—On Thursday, July 27, GEORGIETTA, infant daughter of Joseph N. and Mary M. (Nawcomb) Scott, aged 7 months.

SARGENT.—At Paris, France, on Monday, July 10, in the 64th year of her age, Mrs. MARGARET ISABELLA JESSY SARGENT, widow of the late George W. Sargent, and daughter of the late Robert Percy, of the Royal Navy.

TAYLOR.—At Centreville, La., on Tuesday, July 11, after a short illness, HELEN N., wife of George Taylor, and daughter of Benjamin Simonson, of Staten Island.

☞ Kansas and Cincinnati papers please copy.

VALENTINE.—On Thursday, July 27, EMMA S., wife of Frank Valentine, aged 20 years and 23 days.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 15 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh.

WOOD.—At Huntington, L. I., on Thursday, July 27, SARAH A., wife of Wm. W. Wood.

Funeral at Huntington this day, (Saturday,) July 29, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

☞ The remains of ROBERT DENNISTON, Jr., having arrived from California, the funeral will take place from the house of his father, Robert Denniston, near Salisbury Mills, Orange County, on Tuesday, Aug. 1, at 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

DATED

JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, 1864.

WANTED AT A PREMIUM.

SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY.

Coupons Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS,

BY

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 38. WALL-ST

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

THE ISSUES OF

7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

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NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,

DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

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Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

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Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TELEGRAPH STOCKS WANTED.

UNITED STATES,

WESTERN UNION,

RUSSIAN EXTENSION.

Apply to

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,

Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY.

OFFICE No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock, for the month of July, payable to stockholders of record of this date, on and after the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to the 31st inst., both inclusive.

DAVID S. DUNCOMB, President.

O. M. BEACH, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 15th day of July, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.

L. S. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 19, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent., in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 15th day of July, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of July, and opened on the 3d day of August.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the measure recommended by the shareholders' meeting held May 31, 1865, and in order that the lands sold may be represented by a corresponding issue of capital stock, in accordance with the policy heretofore pursued by the company in the issue of Canceled Bonds Scrip, the outstanding shares of this company be increased by the issue of one share for every ten now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every ten held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the company will retain the right to such fractional part at par.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 22, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 2 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 2 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for Trustees to serve the ensuing year will take place. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M., and transfer books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 15.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

Office No. 4 Pine-st., New-York, July 21, 1865.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 4 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, August 8, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Trustees to serve for the ensuing year.

The transfer books will be closed from July 31st to August 8th, both inclusive.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

WILLIAM H. WEBB, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,

(Continental Bank Building,)

Near WALL-ST.,

have on all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,

Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY OARLTON, Jr., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.

The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.

Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

THE

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$5,000,000.

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., N. Y.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

Collects Warrants, Certificates, Maturing Loans and Drafts, and attends to all financial business with government.

F. C. CALHOUN, President.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

HOWES & MACY,

(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N.Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Persons Opening Accounts may Deposit and Draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Interest on their daily balance at four per cent.

Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

$10,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN,

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,

Dated June 15, 1865,

AND NUMBERED

111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE

BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.

REFER TO

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

SILVER MINES FOR SALE.—PARTIES desiring to form mining companies are requested to examine properties placed in my hands, for sale by my San Francisco house.

CHARLES W. BOND, No. 78 Cedar-st.

Late JANSON, BOND & CO., San Francisco.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION,
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,
NO. 35 CHAMBERS-ST.

(NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS OR EMPLOYED.)

At the above office are registered discharged soldiers and sailors, of all trades and qualifications, and of all conditions of body, both disabled and able-bodied, and all are well recommended.

An urgent request is made to employers to call, and register their applications for employes. Both parties are served free of charge.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS FOR SALE:

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
ILLINOIS AND MISSISSIPPI TELEGRAPH CO.

All descriptions Telegraph and Express Stocks bought, and for sale by

GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

$5,000 Union Mutual Insurance Scrip.
$5,000 Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip.
$5,000 New-York Mutual Insurance Scrip.
$1,000 Columbian Insurance Scrip.
For sale by WM. U. OILMAN,
No. 16 Pine-st.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

MOUNT ALPINE GOLD COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 7, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of reorganizing the company under a special charter granted by the State of Rhode Island.

By order. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, March 9, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated, the President, Directors and Company of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, (Association,) New-York, for six years from the date hereof and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

MANUFACTURERS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1865, will be paid on that day, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed MONDAY, the 10th inst.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY BONDS, SEVENS,

Monroe County Bonds, New-York,
Rochester City Bonds, New-York, and
Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Co. Stock, wanted.
Apply to GEO. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.
All descriptions railroad securities not sold at the Brokers' Board, farm mortgage bonds, county, city and town bonds, bought and sold.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED and notified against receiving or negotiating the following checks, drawn by me on the National Park Bank, both payable to order of blank, dated July 21: One of $1,000; one of $200; as the same were obtained by gross fraud, are worthless, and never legally left my possession.

CHARLES ADAMS, Hoffman House.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1865.

ARIZONA MINING COMPANY, No. 32 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 10, on MONDAY, Aug. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared, payable July 31, 1865, to shareholders of record, July 25, 1865.

Transfer books closed from July 25 to Aug. 1, 1865.

WALTER R. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The Trustees of this company have declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the par value of the stock, (twenty dollars,) payable July 20. Transfer books close July 15 and open July 21. A. M. WOOD, President.

W. H. HARRISON, Secretary pro tem.
Continental Bank Building.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
No. 117 BROADWAY, July 25, 1865.

The directors of the United States Telegraph Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. payable on and after the 15th day of August, proximo. The transfer books will close on the 5th, and remain closed until the 16th proximo. By order of the board. THEO. F. RAY, Treasurer.

NAVASSA PHOSPHATE COMPANY.

FIRST DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared payable July 31, 1865, to the shareholders of record July 21, 1865.

Transfer books closed from July 27 to August 1, 1865.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 West-st., New-York, July 26, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.

Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.

Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, No. 2 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on their stock, free of government tax, out of the earnings of the company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BELLEFONTAINE RAILWAY COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, July 15, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three Per Cent., free of government tax, has been declared by this company, payable on the 1st of August next, at the office of the company, or by drafts on New-York, at the option of the stockholders. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th instant till Aug. 2. By order of the board. ED. KING, Treasurer.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE, CORNER OF MOTT-ST.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent., free of government tax, has been declared by this company, payable to the stockholders on the first day of August next. Transfer books closed from July 24 to Aug. 1. By order of the Board of Directors.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 20, 1865.

INTEREST COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, on the first and only mortgage, due on the 1st of August, 1865, will be paid on and after that date at the American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway, New-York.

WM. E. WATSON, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1865, ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company and of the Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. Ketchum, Son & Co. No. 40 Exchange-place.

A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE OF MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO.,
CHILLICOTHE, July 26, 1865.

THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST MORTgage seven per cent. bonds of this company, payable 1st of August next, will be paid at the American National Bank of New-York, No. 80 Broadway.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 1 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1865.

THE COUPONS FROM THE BONDS OF this company, due 1st August, 1865, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.

JAMES WARING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 Broadway. A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1865.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, July 25, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after Aug. 1. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, at its office, No. 111 Broadway, on and after TUESDAY, Aug. 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to Aug. 1, both days inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVINGS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after August 1, 1865, this bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees. V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 15, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands effected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the offices of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Hammond-street from West-street to Thirteenth-avenue.

For paving Barclay-street from College-place to West-street with trap-block.

For building a sewer and receiving-basins in Fiftieth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues.

For building a sewer in Tenth-avenue, between Thirty fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Hammondstreet, from West-street to Thirteenth-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Barclay-street and to the extent of half the block on each side of the streets intersecting Barclay-street from the east side of College-place to and including east side of West-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Lexington avenues; also, the lot at the northeast corner, and the lot at the southwest corner of Fiftieth-street and Lexington-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are effected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 37 Chambers-street, basement New Coort-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For setting curb and gutter and flagging in Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For flagging sidewalk in Tompkins-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets, west side.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging sidewalks in Fifty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth avennes.

For fencing vacant lots in Eleventh-avenue, near Fortieth-street, and in Fortieth-street, two hundred and fifty feet west of Eleventh-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Also all the lots on both sides of Tompkins-street, from Stanton to Rivington streets.

Also all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.

Also the lots known as ward numbers twenty-five to twenty-nine, and thirty-one to thirty-five, all inclusive, in block number two hundred and twenty-one, between Fortieth and Forty-first-streets, and westerly of Eleventh-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL A. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 25, 1865.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Five per Cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

T. B. TAPPEN, Water Registrar.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of D. WHITMARSH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

D. WHITMARSH.
HENRY C. WHITMARSH.

No. 104 READE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and style of WHITMARSH & BAKER, for the manufacturing and importing of men's furnishing goods.

HENRY C. WHITMARSH.
DWIGHT BAKER.

No. 104 READE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal st.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Florida, I will offer for sale, in front of the Market-house, in the City of Jacksonville, at public outcry, on MONDAY, the seventh day of August next, the following property, to wit:

The east half of lot number five (5) in square number fifty-two, (52,) as the same is known and designated on the maps or plans of said City of Jacksonville, in the State of Florida—said property having been condemned under the Act of Congress approved August 6, 1861—late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

Also two lots or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Duval, in said State, the boundary line of which begins at a stake on the River St. Johns, in a line with lands of Elizabeth Hendricks, wife of Wm. J. Hendricks, on the south side of said river and nearly opposite to the City of Jacksonville, running from said stake north, ten degrees east along said Hendricks' line, crossing the creek to the opposite side of the same, to a corner; thence along the east bank of said creek, by the several courses of the same, in a northeasterly direction, and along the cove at the mouth of said creek to a corner on the bank of said river; and thence along the said river and across said cove to the place of beginning, containing four or five acres, more or less. Also that other lot of land adjacent to the foregoing and lying on the side of said river, nearly opposite the City of Jacksonville, in said State of Florida, the boundary line of which begins at a stake on the bank of said river a few rods west of a cove, and on the line dividing lands of Floyd and the land of Wm. J. and Elizabeth A. Hendricks, and runs thence in a westerly course along said river about fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence north ten degrees west, fifteen and twenty-one-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence south seventy-eight degrees east, fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains, crossing a creek, to a stake; thence south ten degrees east, crossing the same creek, fifteen and twenty-one-hundredths chains to the place of beginning, containing twenty acres more or less.

Also, all that tract of land in the County of Duval and State of Florida aforesaid, on the south side of the River St. Johns, known as a tract of land formerly owned by David Scurry, adjoining lands of Wm. J. Hendricks, Cowford tract, containing seventy acres, more or less; bounded on the north by said river, on the east by lands of Francis S. Hudnall, on the south by public lands and west by lands of Wm. J. Hendricks aforesaid. Also, lot number four, in square number two, in the City of Jacksonville, bounded on the north by Forsyth-st., on the east by lot number five, on the south by lot number one, all in the aforesaid square, and on the west by Newnan-st., condemned under the Act of July 17, 1862, late the estate of Theodore Hartridge.

Also, lot number two, in square number five, in the City of Jacksonville aforesaid, condemned under the Act of July 17, 1862, late the estate of Benjamin A. Putnam.

Also, all those lots or parcels of land known and designated on the maps or plans of said City of Jacksonville as lots number four and five, (4 and 5,) in square forty-seven, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval, and State of Florida, aforesaid, fourth of the Magnolia House, once owned by A. Coy; west by lands of one Dupray, being a corner lot, bounded on the west by Ocean-st., and north by the Jacksonville and Alligator's Plank-road.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the City of Jacksonville, aforesaid, known and described upon the plan or plat of said city, as water lot number thirty-three, (33,) measuring from east to west, one hundred and five feet, and embracing all the marginal depth from Bay-st. to the St. Johns River, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of John W. Brady.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville aforesaid, known as the east half of lot number five, in square number fifty-two, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land, situated in the County of Duval and State of Florida, adjoining the sawmill lot owned by Fairbanks & Company, on the west and north, situated on the point of land near the junction of McCoy's Creek with the St. Johns River, adjoining the City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval and State of Florida aforesaid, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning on the bank of said river, at low water mark, at the southwest corner of the saw-mill lot aforesaid; running thence along the shore of said river, about four chains, to a point due south from a squared piece stake on the bank thereof; thence, north to said post or stake, continuing the same course along a line of marked trees, about eight chains and fifty links, to the edge of the marsh of McCoy's Creek to an oak, marked; thence on the same course, through the marsh, to McCoy's Creek; thence, down the same to the line between lands of J. Winter and T. O. Holmes, or Reed & Holmes, about two hundred and sixty-five feet, to the north line of the aforesaid mill lot; thence, westerly along said north line, about two hundred feet, to the northwest corner thereof; thence south, along the west line of said mill lot to the place of beginning, containing three acres and forty-four one-hundredths.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Duval, on the north side of the River St. Johns, near the mouth of McCoy's Creek, bounded northerly by line of Saw Mill lot, on the southeast by the River St. Johns, and extending two hundred feet on said river, and one hundred feet in depth back from the river, and known as the Florida Mill property.

Also, all that lot of land situated in the county aforesaid, above the Town of Jacksonville, on the St. Johns River, near the mouth of McCoy's Creek, bounded southerly by the River St. Johns, westwardly by a lot conveyed by T. Holmes or Charles Willey, Trustee, &c., and by said Charles Willey, Trustee, &c., and Thompson and wife to Burr, Ambler, Bronson and Fairbanks, thence eastwardly along the paling fence, north by a continuation of the northerly line of said lot conveyed to said Willey, being about one hundred feet on said river, and one hundred feet deep. Also, the small gore of land in the rear of said lot above described and bounded as follows, to wit: Eastwardly by a continuation of the easterly line of said above-described lot, until said line strikes the easterly line of Mr. Winter's land, thence westwardly by said Winter's estate line, and southerly by said lot lastly hersinbefore described, together with all he rights of way.

Also, all the following described lots situate in the county aforesaid, being certain timber lands which were entered or purchased by the firm of George Barr & Co., or by their successors, Fairbanks & Co., to wit: The southwest quarter and south half of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine, township four south, of range twenty-five east, containing two hundred and eighty-five eighty-one one-hundred acres, more or less. Also, the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-six, township four south, of range twenty-five, south and east, containing forty and forty-two one-hundred acres. Also, the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-three, township four, and range twenty-five, south and east, containing forty and seventy-five one-hundred acres. Also, the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section nine, township five, of range twenty-five, south and east, containing forty acres. Also, the north half of section twenty-nine, township four, of range twenty-five, south and east, containing three hundred and twenty-six and sixty-four one-hundred acres, condemned under the act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of George R. and Samuel Fairbanks.

Also, all that certain tract of land situate, lying and being in the County of Duval and State of Florida, being a grant by the Spanish Government to one John Brouard, on Aug. 24, 1816, containing sixteen thousand acres, more or less, situate in township one, (1,) range twenty-six north and east, and township one, (1,) range twenty-seven south and east. Also, all the right title and interest of John Broward in and to that tract of land situate, lying and being in the State aforesaid, in the name of Cedar Point, and granted herstofore by the Spanish Government to one William Fitzpatrick, deceased, containing five hundred acres, more or less, and situated on the inland passage between the Rivers Nassau and St. Johns. Also, the water lot number seven containing one hundred and five (105) feet square, as the same is known and described on the map of the plan and plats of the City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval and State of Florida, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of John Broward.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known on the plan or plat of said city, as water lot number seven, in the said City of Jacksonville, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of William Ledwith.

Also, all that certain lot of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval, State of Florida, known and designated on the plans or plats of said City of Jacksonville, as water lot number seventeen (17,) condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of Arthur M. Reed.

Also,

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.

The house and farm, known as Spring Lawn, situated on the East River, at Whitestone, Queens County, L. I., three miles from Flushing, containing about 85 acres, with dwelling, barns, carriage-house greenhouse, ice-house, farm-house, &c., &c., well known as the residence of the late John Haggerty, Esq. The property can be advantageously subdivided into five or six, or more, admirable building sites; three-fourths of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Parties desirous of examining the property can procure tickets and information by applying at the office of HAGGERTY & CO., No. 279 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON River, between Hyde Park and Rhinebeck, about 70 acres; has a river front of 3,000 feet, embracing two building sites with river and mountain views; the house is of stone and brick, adapted for Winter and Summer, having furnace and double sashes; supply of water throughout for kitchen, laundry and bath-rooms; hot and cold grapery, yielding the finest of fruit from June till November. In the gardens, laid out by Mr. Downing, there is an abundance of large and small fruit; the avenues, lawn and shade trees unsurpassed; 2¼ miles from a station, where all the trains and steamboats stop. The beauty of the place, fine roads and neighborhood render it a desirable residence for a gentleman of taste Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BIDDLE'S GROVE, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property contains about 22 acres, mostly woodland. For the site of a mansion or a Summer hotel, or a pic-nic grove, it is unsurpassed, being easy of access from the city and having a large river front. It is admitted by all who have seen it to be one of the loveliest spots in the neighborhood of New-York. For terms, apply to A. W. WINANT, Esq., No. 329 Broadway, third story, or address J. B. SMITH, Perth Amboy, N. J.

FOR SALE—A GOOD TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house, with kitchen attached, and good cellar; large brood-shed and good well of water; with some young bearing fruit trees, and one acre of ground, in the upper part of Englishtown, Monmouth Co., N. J.; possession immediately; price $2,000 cash. Inquire of THOMAS WEST, adjoining the premises, or at No. 389 Pearl-st., New-York, between 1 and 3 o'clock. Any person wishing to see the premises, can go and return the same day by the Camden and Amboy line.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-York or Brooklyn property, a first-class frame house, two-story and attic, elegantly papered, &c., 22 feet by 50, and about seven lots, in a high state of cultivation, all kinds of fruit, situated at Morrisania, on Forest-avenue, between Home and George sts., near the Boston road and the 3d-av. cars or 3d-av. Apply to E. STEVENSON, No. 245 or 255 Court-st., near Sackett, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—CASTLE HILL NECK, THE RESIdence of Gouverneur M. Wilkins, containing 340 acres, situated on the East River, in the county of Westchester, and within an hour's drive of this city. This place is healthful, improved, fertile and accessible by land or water; the woodlands are fine and the grounds and views beautiful. Apply on the premises.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE HIS COUNTRY SEAT (ALMONT)—Situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade trees. For particulars see New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 263 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE.—186 ACRES OF EXCELlent farming land, located in Tompkins County, New-York, seven miles from Ithaca, and one mile from Cayuga Lake, with large dwelling-house and outbuildings. Terms reasonable, and possession given immediately, if desired. Address S. B. WHEELOCK, Jacksonville, Tompkins County, N. Y.

FOR SALE — VILLA SITES, SOUTH SIDE Staten Island, of 2½ or 5 acres, near the sea shore, and about ¾ of a mile from Elmingville Railroad depot; one of the finest locations on the island; fine view of the bay; fishing, yachting and bathing at the door; prices, $1,000 for 2½ acres, or $2,000 for the 5-acre lot. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, AT A BARgain, a new well-built house, 44 by 44, filled in with brick; beautiful location, fine views, &c.; near a depot; one lot, 1 acre; more land if wanted. Apply to H. S. LAUKWELL, No. 59 William-st., between 9 and 11, or Main-st., Orange, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. LAUKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWENTY COTTAGES, AT $1,100 to $2,000; 10 elegant dwellings, $3,500 to $6,500. Also, 700 lots, beautifully located at East New-York and Ridgewood, at $150 to $350; easy payments. Cottages or elegant dwellings built for purchasers. CHAS. B. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.

FOR SALE.—A SNUG DAIRY FARM OF 107 acres, with good buildings, seventy-eight miles from the city; a pleasant and desirable place will be sold; a bargain if applied for immediately, or will be exchanged for city property. Address K., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

ON MURRAY HILL—A FINE FOUR-STORY and basement brown-stone house, in superior order, with or without the elegant furniture; immediate possession. For sale at a very low price. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE THREE first-class farms or country-seats on the Great South Bay, Long Island 25 miles from the city. THOMAS WETWOOD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FARM ON CENTREPORT BAY, L. I., 75 acres, very good house, outbuildings and orchards for sale on easy terms. S. COCKCROFT, No. 166 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TEN TENEment houses in the Fifteenth Ward. Apply to J. JOHNSON, No. 60 Bleecker-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy rooms.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York

FIVE NEW STABLES (JUST FINISHING,) TO LET—In a good locality; room for from 3 to 6 horses each. Apply to J. S. WOODWARD, No. 89 Nassau-st.

LOFTS TO LET—NO. 33 HOWARD-ST. APply to HENRY TROWBRIDGE & CO., No. 36 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COUNTRY store, with dwelling, and a few acres of good land attached. Must be within 100 miles of New-York City. Address HENRY B. JOY, Tribune Buildings, New-York.

APARTMENTS WANTED—TWO OR MORE unfurnished rooms, for a small family. Address W. E. N., Box No. 157 *Times* Office, to-day, with terms, &c.

WANTED—TO RENT AN UNFURNISHED house, within 40 miles of New-York. Address, stating terms, &c., P. W., West Point, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife, child, and nurse, within one hour's ride from City Hall, by rail or boat, where there is good shade, with view of river, (if on the river,) good rooms and good board; for such accommodations, a liberal price will be paid. Address, with all particulars, Box No. 1,053 New-York Post-office.

PLEASANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS and good table, with a private family, in a house with all the modern improvements; location near Central Park; references exchanged. Address H. R. LACROIX, Yorkville Post-office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO-PLACE.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, about three miles above the Highlands of Nevisink. Good sea or river bathing. Terms reasonable. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Fort Washington, Monmouth Co., N. J.

AT SUMMIT, N. J., ONE HOUR FROM New-York per Morris and Essex Railroad, pure mountain air, beautiful scenery, fine drives, &c. A double room will be vacant Aug. 1, in the Summit House. Also accommodations for a large family in a commodious cottage, with private table if desired.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—TWO MILES from Harlem, can be had in a Friend's family, for two or three adults or children; the locality pleasant, and easy of access to the city by boat or cars. Apply at second door from 2d-av., 124th-st., or No. 193 Front-st.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, celle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

TONTINE HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, Nos. 427 and 429 Broadway, New-York. Rooms en suite and single by the day or week at moderate prices.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA-SHORE R.R.

NEW LINE TO LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PLEASURE BAY AND ATLANTICVILLE.

On and after MONDAY, July 31, the new and fast steamer NEVERSINK, will leave the pier foot of BARCLAY-st., New-York, to connect with the new railroad line to the above points, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., and leave Long Branch at 7:20 A. M. and 1 P. M., making the trip from New-York to Long Branch in one hour and three-quarters.

NOSTRAND HOUSE

Sand's Point, Long Island, on Long Island Sound, is 1½ hours' sail per steamer ARROWSMITH, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M., returning at 9½ A. M. Has extensive grounds and beautiful groves, fine sea air and view, splendid bathing, fishing and sailing, good drives and stable. A furnished cottage of five rooms to let. No fever and ague nor musquitoes.

B. B. NOSTRAND.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

ARMY AND NAVY.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

TUMOR, SCROFULA. A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should entitle public confidence. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M.
JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, M. D.,
No. 461 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

CANCER.

Consult Dr. J. O. DIXON, No. 726 Broadway, New-York. Cancers removed without pain, use of knife, loss of blood, caustic or zinc burning, and without injuring the sound parts.

HOLLICK'S MEDICAL LIBRARY OF INFORMATION,
ILLUSTRATED WITH COLORED PLATES.
THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, a book for every person's private use.
THE MALE GENERATIVE ORGANS, a book for every young man's own private use.
THE DISEASES OF WOMEN, a book for every female's own private use.
THE MATRON'S MANUAL, a book for every married woman's private use.
A POPULAR TREATISE ON VENEREAL DISEASES, a book for the use of the afflicted.
Any one of the above books sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price, $1.
Send for catalogue, if not for book.
Address T. W. STRONG, Publisher,
No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 136 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Disease and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. A case and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 136 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 139 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 139 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,294 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

PRIVATE SURGICAL HOSPITAL.—UNder the exclusive care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, for the treatment of diseases of the pelvic viscera, hemorrhoids, fistula, stricture of the urethra, varicocele, paralysis of the bladder, calculus, diseases of the uterus and ovaria, and anticipated difficult parturition. The hospital is very central, being but three squares from Dr. D.'s residence. The rooms are spacious and each one has an adjoining small one for an attendant; a single relative will be accommodated if desired, and the reference be satisfactory. During the past fourteen years more than 5,000 cases of surgical affections have been treated. For terms, apply to Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3 daily, or by letter, Box No. 3,152.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $2 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are more powerful; three degrees stronger than No. 1, safe can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2630 N. Y. P. O.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 21 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for abortion cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK AFTER reading that popular illustrated Medical work entitled HUMAN FRAILTY. Price 25 cents. Mailed free everywhere by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Maodougal, New-York, where he may be consulted as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

BRIGGS' CURATIVE FOR CORNS, BUNions, Ingrowing Nails, Tender Feet, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Piles, Broken Breast, Sore Eyes, Nose, Lips, Ears, Salt Rheum, and all flesh wounds and skin diseases. Sold by druggists, and sent by mail. Dr. J. BRIGGS, Chiropodist, No. 228 and 230 Broadway.

E. V. NORDERK'S HOTEL FOR THE SICK, AT FORT LEE.—General and nervous debility, mercurial diseases, impotency, painters' colic, paralysis, gangrene, caries and all other diseases cured permanently, without drugs or medicines.

DR. LEWIS, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 7 Beach-st., three doors from West Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

LADIES DESIRING MEDICAL ADVICE will by consulting Dr. Lewis, be certain to obtain the relief desired. Office No. 7 Beach-st., 3 doors from West Broadway, New-York.

DR. WEST'S MONTHLY TONIC—THE great female regulator—a never-failing remedy. Office No. 545 Broadway, New-York.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEyond REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty days of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mill, carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

THE AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY, No. 2 Leroy-place and No. 53 Prince-st., prints under contract, to the order of the Office of Internal Revenue, all kinds of stamped blank forms for checks, check-books, bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes, bills of lading, bills of sale, certificates, brokers' notes, original process, passage tickets, pawner's checks, powers of attorney, proxies, protests, warehouse receipts, weighers' returns, satisfactions of judgments, Sheriffs' returns and receipts for money or property, &c.
WM. P. COE, Treasurer,
No. 87 Cedar-st.,
will receive orders from parties desiring stamped blanks of any kind, and have them executed by the company, under the supervision of the Stamp Agent of the United States Treasury Department.

ROUND CORNER PLAYING CARDS.
ONE DOLLAR PER PACK.
All playing cards with the old style of sharp pointed corners *will split*. The newly invented round corners obviate this difficulty, and are warranted to out-wear *four packs* of the best sharp-pointed cards ever made. For sale by all fancy-goods dealers and stationers, and by the manufacturers,
SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 546 Broadway.

BAZIQUE PLAYING CARDS,
with enthentic rules for playing inclosed in each pack For sale by the manufacturers.
SAMUEL HART & CO., No 546 Broadway.

$500 REWARD.—A REWARD OF $500 will be paid by the undersigned, for the arrest and conviction of the persons that committed the HIGHWAY ROBBERY on the 26th day of July, 1865, on the McCombs Dam road, in the Town of West Farms.
DATED July 27, 1865. SAMUEL M. PURDY,
Supervisor Town West Farms.

NOTICE.—S. H. HENARIE, ALEXANDRIA, LA., —All persons having claims against him will please send statement, without delay, to us. HENRYS, SMITH & TOWNSEND, No. 113 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,413	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,439	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,439	.....
ERIN	3,336	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,336	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,873	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,873	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,186	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLANIA.....SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, July 29
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mail.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..SATURDAY.....July 29
CITY OF MANCHESTER..WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 2
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 5
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	100	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
Aug. 16—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Colorado.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.—REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

First class,	Second class,	Third class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, from Pier No. 29 North River, the good steamship ERIOSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWERS, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at noon: on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low prices, for these two trips only.
For passage apply at the office of
THE CENTRAL AMERICA TRANSIT COMPANY,
No. 177 West-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

BALTIMORE AND FREDERICKSBURGH, VA.
The new and commodious steamer WENONAH, Capt. JOS. D. DAWES, runs regularly between the above ports once a week, leaving Baltimore, from her wharf foot of South-st., every FRIDAY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, and Fredericksburgh, every TUESDAY MORNING.
Passengers and freight carried at low rates. Through freight promptly attended to. Merchandise from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, or elsewhere, consigned to care of steamer WENONAH, will be taken charge of immediately upon its arrival in Baltimore, charges paid and forwarded promptly, free of commissions.
Persons from the Northern States desiring to view the battle-fields of Virginia, or to look after the bodies of friends and relations, killed in the battles of the Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburgh, or Spottsylvania Court-house, have a splendid opportunity of doing so by this route.
The WENONAH is provided with excellent state-rooms and berth accommodations, and is in every respect a first-class boat, being new, fast and commodious.
For information, freight or passage, apply to or address JOS. WHITE, Purser on board, or
JOS. JAMES TAYLOR, Agent,
No. 212 West Falls-av., Baltimore, Md.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
First-class passage.....$35
Freight fifteen cents per foot.
The first-class steamship
CHASE, Capt. ROGERS,
will sail from Pier No. 11, North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, Aug. 3, and the first-class steamship
ZODIAC, Capt. BULKLEY,
will sail as above at 3 P. M. on SATURDAY, Aug. 5.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
BUTTER, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
GEN. SEDGWICK, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 steamship EUTERPE will leave pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
First-class United States Mail Steamships:
MONEKA, CHAS. P. MERSEREAU, Commander.
CAMBRIDGE, JNO. W. BALCH, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 Steamship MONEKA will leave Pier No. 45 North River, on SATURDAY, 29th of July, at 3 P. M. Returning, will leave CHARLESTON SATURDAY, 5th of August. Passage $60. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agents at Charleston,
Messrs. ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH—STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
The first-class United States mail steamships
AMERICA, CLIFT, Commander.
CONSTITUTION, GREENMAN, Commander.
UNITED STATES, SHARP, Commander.
NEVADA, CARPENTER, Commander.
The AMERICA will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight 15 cents per foot. Cabin passage $40; second class, $30; steerage, $20. For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
The CONSTITUTION will follow WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2.
BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents in Savannah.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT—
Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships. Passage and freights reduced.
The
GRANADA,
RODNEY BAXTER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 o'clock precisely.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The ALHAMBRA will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 5.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CRESCENT, Capt. THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Aug. 17.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. mail steamship GEO CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $65. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON follows SATURDAY, Aug. 5.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to OHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FOR Citizens and Aliens issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship NORTH STAR, JONES, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
The MONTEREY will follow on Wednesday, August 2.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.
The new, elegant and fast steamship VARUNA, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 3, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

THE COASTWISE COMPANY WILL dispatch for NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, the steamship PHILADELPHIA, Capt. O. J. GRAFTAM on THURSDAY, Aug. 3, at noon, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River. First cabin passage, $60; second cabin passage, $30. Freight, 35 cents per foot for measurement goods. Other freight and large shipments by agreement. For freight or passage apply at the office of the company, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,600 tons, Capt. WM. FARMER, will sail as above, from pier No. 3 North River, SATURDAY, August 5. To be followed by the steamship ATALANTA. For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

OUTSIDE STEAMSHIP LINE FOR BOSTON.—Steamer SALEM, Capt. CHEESTEEN, will leave Pier No. 15, E. R., foot of Wall-st., as above, on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 22 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—EXTRA STEAMER.—The United States mail steamship H. S. HAGER, Capt. Wadsworth, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M. Has first-class passengers accommodations. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, and the Irish ports.
CALEDONIA.....SATURDAY, July 29.
HIBERNIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 12.
Cabins, $80, $90 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. 1865.
One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PENOBIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise to GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland; J. L. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HAVSTOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, from foot of Vestry-st. and Hartford and West Hartford, and on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 113 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt., Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Hilsville stages, the new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT AND Newburgh. The steamer POMONA leaves Harrison-st. every Sunday morning at 7:30, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Dobbs Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw Cold Spring and Cornwell.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE ENTIRELY NEW and magnificent steamer NEVERSINK, leaves Peck-slip at 12 o'clock, noon, THIS DAY, and daily hereafter, connecting with all the usual trains. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Election of Elisha Kingsland as Chief-Engineer.

The Comptroller to Deposit $50,000 with the City Chamberlain for the Department.

Six Bell-Ringers Dismissed and Two Transferred.

Two New Engine Companies to be at Once Organized on a Paid Footing.

The Entire Department to be Reorganized as Speedily as Possible.

The regular afternoon session of the Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners took place yesterday.

It was resolved by the board to organize at a once new engine company, on the paid system, to take possession of the house of Engine Company No. 1, corner of Forty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Committee on Bell-ringers made a report, in which they recommended that six bell-ringers be discharged, and two transferred from their present locations to others. The names of those discharged are as follows:

Thos. McCauley, Post-office tower.
Philip McCaffrey, Jefferson Market tower.
Enoch Smith, Washington Market tower.
A. D. Renton, Twenty-second-street tower.
Andrew Kelly, Twenty-second-street tower.
Patrick Fagin, Twenty-second-street tower.

To take effect Aug. 1. CHAS. PARES is transferred from Washington Market to Jefferson Market; ISAAC FERGUSON transferred from Washington Market to the Post-office.

The following resolution was then moved and adopted:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be requested to deposit with the City Chamberlain the sum of $50,000, on account of the Metropolitan Fire Department.

The following resolution was then offered and passed by an unanimous vote:

Resolved, That this board will, as soon as the necessary alterations can be made to such steam fire engines and such other apparatus as the department may require, proceed to organize steam fire engine companies and truck companies, to be placed in such locations as may hereafter be designated by this Board. The apparatus to be drawn by horses, and the officers and members of said companies to be appointed by this Board.

The board then proceeded to ballot for a Chief-Engineer, with the following result:

First Ballot—West, 2; Purley, 1; Leverich, 1.
Second Ballot—West, 1; Purley, 2; Kingsland, 1.
Third Ballot—Kingsland, 3; West, 1.

Mr. ELISHA KINGSLAND was thereupon declared duly elected Chief-Engineer of the Metropolitan Fire Department of the City of New-York. The clerk was desired to communicate the fact of his election to Mr. KINGSLAND. The following notice was last evening forwarded by Mr. GILDERSLEVE:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT, FIREMEN'S HALL.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.

Elisha Kingsland, Esq.:

SIR: I have the pleasure to inform you that at a meeting of this board, held this day, you were elected Chief-Engineer of the Metropolitan Fire Department, to take office on the 1st of August, 1865. The commissioners will be at their office to-morrow at 9 o'clock A. M., and will be pleased to receive from you your acceptance or non-acceptance of the appointment.

Very respectfully, your ob't. servt.
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE.

The board intend having daily consultations with Mr. KINGSLAND, regarding the speedy reorganization of the department, and the new Chief, who, it is understood, will accept the appointment tendered him by the board, will assume the control next Tuesday.

The selection of the officers and men for the company to take charge of the new steamer, "Metropolitan No. 1," was referred to Messrs. ENOS and BROWN. The Company to be stationed in the Exempt Engine House, City Hall-place.

The selection of the officers and men for the new engine company, to take possession of Engine House No. 1, was referred to Messrs. BOOTH and PINCKNEY.

After some unimportant routine business, the board adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

No Epidemic or Contagious Diseases—The Rate of Mortality Lower than Last Year.

The following correspondence will have a tendency to allay any unnecessary fears which may be entertained in regard to the health of the city:

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
No. 19 CITY HALL SQUARE, (Chatham-street,)
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1865.

Cyrus Ramsay, M. D., Registrar of Records and Statistics:

DEAR SIR: Many rumors are floating about the city, which have been brought to my notice, that epidemic and contagious diseases are rife in this community. In view of the favorable reports made by you of the weekly mortality of the city, I cannot but consider these rumors untounded. However, to satisfy myself and the public, I would request you to examine the records of your bureau and report to me the facts, and also how the mortality from the most prevalent and fatal diseases during the last two months corresponds with the same period of 1864. Very respectfully &c.,
F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF RECORDS AND STATISTICS,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1865.

F. I. A. Boole, Esq., City Inspector.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 25th inst. is received. You inform me that rumors have been brought to your notice of epidemic and contagious diseases being rife in the city, and request me to examine the records of this bureau and inform you of the facts, and also how the mortality from the most prevalent and fatal diseases during the last two months corresponds with the same period of 1864. In reply, I would most respectfully inform you that I have made a careful examination of the death record for the period indicated in your note, and find nothing to justify the rumors referred to.

Cases have been returned to this office purporting to be of the character you refer to, and had no notice been taken of them, or investigation made, the publication of such false returns would have added to the "rumors." For example, a certificate of death was presented (now on file,) tho cause of death represented as being "spotted fever." The age caused suspicion, it being an infant but a few days old. An investigation proved the case to have been erysipelas. Another case was an adult female, who died of puerperal fever (reported as spotted fever.) The attending physician acknowledged his error, and was anxious to correct it. The family of the deceased gave indubitable testimony of its being child-bed fever. What the motive, for such perversions of the truth are, I am unable to state. In addition to the information contained in the records, &c., I visit all portions of the city during the week, in the capacity of a practicing physician, and never let any opportunity escape whereby I may obtain information in regard to the public health.

That some persons die suddenly from very severe attacks of some form of fever or other disease is true in all communities, and ever will be tha case. I append a table showing the deaths from zymotic diseases during the months of June and July, 1864 and 1865. This table shows clearly that, with the exception of diseases always prevalent at this season of the year, such as cholera morbus and cholera infantum, the health of the city this year is much better than last year. Typhus and typhoid fevers have declined each week. There are few cases reported as cholera, the same as they are reported every year. In one week in 1864, ending June 15, eight deaths were reported as being by it. The great probability is, and I have myself no doubt, that they were only aggravated cases of cholera morbus. There is no epidemic of cholera in the city, nor nothing to indicate that there will be.

Small-pox is largely on the decline. Cholera infantum is a little higher in 1865, but less than in some former years. This is one of the maladies that fluctuates with atmospheric vicissitudes and care.

The mortality in the public institutions is a little greater than usual, arising probably from an increase of destitution.

The sudden changes of the weather, and the great heat this season, have undoubtedly aggravated all diseases incident to this time of the year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CYRUS RAMSAY, M. D.,
Registrar of Records and Statistics, &c.

	Typhus Fever.		Typhoid Fever		Dysentery.		Cholera.		Chol'a Morb's.		Chol'a Inf'm		Small-pox.	
	'65	'64	'65	'64	'65	'64	'65	'64	'65	'64	'65	'64	'65	'64
June.														
First week	16	14	9	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	6	7	23
Second week	18	10	17	16	5	3	...	...	2	...	6	4	6	16
Third week	7	8	10	3	5	9	...	...	...	...	15	16	4	11
Fourth week	24	11	9	9	12	5	...	...	2	2	12	34	6	14
July.														
First week	18	10	11	4	9	16	...	...	3	2	88	155	10	3
Second week	14	3	14	1	11	20	1	2	7	7	57	148	4	6
Third week	14	7	15	3	10	25	4	...	7	10	108	113	11	6
Fourth week	6	...	6	1	17	16	...	...	4	6	101	116	5	3
Total	117	63	101	42	71	98	1	6	25	27	389	391	53	82

"The Great Lakes, or Inland Seas of America," embracing a description of Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan and Superior; with the commerce of the lakes, trip through the lakes, etc.; giving an account of the cities, towns, and places of resort, with map and illustrations, forming a complete guide for tourists visiting the upper lakes for health and pleasure, is published by J. DISTURNELL, and for sale by C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-street, and booksellers generally.

The Travelers' Club.

LECTURE BY CAPT. PARKER SNOW ON ADVENTURES IN ARCTIC AND ANTARTIC AMERICA.

Capt. PARKER SNOW, whose name is well known in connection with the expedition sent out from England by Lady FRANKLIN in search of her husband, the renowned navigator, Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, and his crew, and also by his published works regarding explorations in the Antartic Ocean, lectured, by invitation, before the Travelers' Club, at their rooms, corner West Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, last evening. A very respectable audience was present, including many ladies.

Having been introduced by EDWARD P. DUNBAR, Esq., President of the club, Capt. SNOW said that he had had thirty-five years of an adventurer's life, and his only object in appearing before his hearers was to enable them to beguile away an hour in listening to his reminiscences of adventure in far-off Northern and Southern regions. Fifteen years ago he lived in New-York. He heard that Lady FRANKLIN was about to fit out an expedition to go in search of her missing husband, and he volunteered his services to accompany it. His hearers would all recollect that in 1845 Sir JOHN FRANKLIN commanded an expedition sent out by the English Government to discover a North-west passage. When that expedition was mooted, the speaker applied to the British Admiralty for an appointment as a member of the crew, although at that time he held an officer's position in the merchant service. Word came back to him that tha two vessels that were to form the expedition could be manned altogether by officers if the Admiralty so chose, so great had been the number of applications for position, and he, along with many others, was refused what he at that time so much coveted. The vessels started and as all were aware were lost. The speaker paid a glowing tribute to America for the earnestness she had displayed in sending out an expedition to search for the missing navigators, and mentioned tha names of Dr. KANE and Mr. GRINNELL in terms of high praise. He then referred to the sailing of Lady FRANKLIN'S expedition, and described the course taken by it on the voyage to the Arctic Ocean. It took a circuitous route by the coast of Greenland, and going round on the eastern side of Baffin's Bay it came to land, where were first discovered a trace of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S party. This was a small piece of rope which, from its peculiar manufacture, was known to have come from the naval dock yard in Weelwich. The searching navigators surmized that by following this course, and approaching the magnetic pole the missing voyagers or their remains might be found. This idea ha had conceived while in New-York in 1850, and his plans bearing upon it were submitted to the Admiralty, but overruled, when the first expedition sailed from England. Subsequents events proved that his surmise was correct, and had the Admiralty acted on his plans, success would have attended tha efforts of those searching navigators. Coming to a large inlet, the party, of which the speaker was the second in command, found that their course was altogether impeded by immense masses of ice, which extended clear across it. The speaker asked permission to make his way through this ice in a small boat, with a select crew, but was not allowed the privilege. Subsequently the ice cleared away partially, and the expedition proceeded on its course. One day, when working through the floating masses, the party discovered coming toward them a vessel bearing at her masthead the glorious Stars and Stripes. This proved to be Dr. KANE'S exploring ship, the *Advance*, which, in a short time afterward was boarded by the speaker's party, who until then knew nothing of the expedition which had been fitted out from America. The speaker then described most graphically the scenes which occurred when the officers and men of these two expeditions, both on the same errand of mercy and humanity, were brought together. Dr. KANE had found the relics of the FRANKLIN expedition, and had immortalized his name and embalmed his memory in the hearts of all men who were lovers of their race. The Captain proceeded to give the particulars of KANE'S expedition, which were the same as have been already widely published in the press and in Dr. KANE'S own works. He also alluded to the voyages which had been previously made in tha Arctic Ocean by Sir FRANCIS MCCLINTOCK, awarding to that commander the praise of being a skillful navigator. A document written in 1847, and found under a heap of stones in the Esquimaux country, evinced the fact that Sir JOHN FRANKLIN had died a natural death on board his ship that year and had been buried by his crew. His crew had evidently perished in consequence of hunger and cold, having been blocked in by the ice. The lecturer concluded by saying that the journals kept by Sir JOHN would prove of invaluable use to the scientific world, and that if England did not set en foot measures to recover these documents, very shortly, America assuredly would.

Capt. SNOW then proceeded to speak of his adventures, four years after his Arctic voyage, in Patagonia and on the island of Terra del Fuego, whither he had been sent out in command of an expedition to search for a party of missing missionaries, who were supposed to have been destroyed by the Fuegans or Patagenians. He discovered that thay had been destroyed and so reported to his government. The whole lecture was interspersed throughout with most interesting narrative, and at its close was loudly applauded. A vote of thanks was subsequently tendered the lecturer. Before leaving, the audience inspected with great interest a small cabinet of relics of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S expedition, which the Captain brought from the Arctic Ocean, and the peculiarities of which he fully explained after the close of his lecture.

Base Ball.

KEYSTONE VS. STAR.

The match between these clubs yesterday, which was played en the Capitoline Grounds, Bedford, resulted in the success of the Star nine, by a score of 37 to 34, in a game occupying over three hour and a half, it being an uninteresting match, as far as the display of fielding was concerned, and one not quite as creditable to the victors as it might have been. In the last innings the contest was rather exciting—a brilliant rally fer the lead, made by the Keystones, very nearly resulting successfully fer their side. Tha wild throwing of the Stars was about as bad a display of the kind as we have seen this season, and the Keystones followed suit to a certain extent. In other respects the contest was not so bad, the batting in some of the innings being very good. Neither party, however, played up to their mark, tha Keystones being tired out and entirely ont of trim for play, while tha Stars threw away all the advantages of good stops by their wild throws. No less than 40 wild throws were made in this match, of which tha Stars are chargeable with 27. The umpire impartially discharged his duties throughout; and at the close of the game the Keystones were hospitably entertained. To-day at noon they play the Atlantics; and at 4 P. M. take the cars for Coney Island, there to partake of a grand supper at the Ocean Hotel.

STAR.	H. L.	Runs.	KEYSTONE.	H. L.	Runs.
Waddell, 1st h.	3	5	Mulholland, 1st h	4	3
Mitchell, r. f.	0	7	Cope, p.	2	5
Sullivan, p.	4	4	Dick, 3d b.	4	4
Worth, c. f.	2	5	Woods, s. s.	3	4
Macdiarmid 2d b	3	4	Wallace, 2d b.	3	4
Flanders, s. s.	5	2	Malone, c.	3	3
Norton, c.	4	3	Deal, c. f.	2	4
Manley, 3d b.	3	3	Brown, r. f.	3	3
Thompson, l. f.	3	4	Cuthbert, l. f.	3	4
Total	27	37	Total	27	34

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Star	1	7	2	2	3	7	6	0	9—37
Keystone	3	2	1	4	1	3	5	9	—34

Umpire—Mr. THEODORE BOMRISLER, of the Eureka Club.
Scorers—Messrs. MACDIARMID and LYNCH.
Time of game—3 hours and 30 minutes.
Fly-catches—Star, 9; Keystone, 10.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. Curtin arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel early yesterday morning, and left in the afternoon for Saratoga, where he will remain for about a fortnight. The gubernatorial duties, during his absence, devolve upon the Secretary of State, Hon. Eli Slifer.

W. P. Dole, Washington; W. A. Kirkland, U. S. Navy; Mrs. M. H. Bennatt, the distinguished authoress, formerly Miss Martha Harris Butts, of Norfolk, Va.; and Dr. D. Jayne and wife, Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. R. Saxton, Brevet Gen. C. A. Whittier, Col. Wm. S. Franklin, Maj. Alex. Moore, and Lieut.-Col. Henry Page, U. S. Army; E. M. Mack, U. S. Navy, and C. E. Berry, Lyons, France, are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. R. Ingalls, U. S. Army, and P. S. Peltz, U. S. Navy, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Lieut. Candi, James S. Thornton, and Paymaster S. M. Scovell, U. S. Navy, Louis A. Godey and wife, Philadelphia, and M. D. Defrees and daughter, Washington, are at the Astor House.

Capt. W. Ware, Royal Navy, England; Ward McAllister, Newport, and Col. Jos. H. Williss, Vicksburgh, are at the New-York Hotel.

A. E. Douglas, Dresden, Saxony, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

AWARDING CONTRACTS THROUGH FAVORITISM.—The Special Committee of the Kings County Board of Supervisors have for some time past been engaged in the investigation of charges made by the flour and grocery firm of S. and J. C. BURLING, against the Superintendents of the Poor, alleging that they were the lowest bidders on the 15th inst. for supplying goods to the almshouse, and that they have been unfairly deprived of the contract for supplying said goods, namely: 3,170 barrels of flour, by the said Superintendents. The contract was awarded to Mr. JAMES CORBOY, notwithstanding that his bids were higher than those of the BURLINGS. Several witnesses have been examined.

Mr. Stephen N. Stilwell testified to reading off the bids, but did not recollect the figures, and the original proposals being missing, his evidence was suspended. After the bids had been read, a member of the board moved that, as the Messrs. Burling were the lowest bidders, the contract be awarded to them. Another member moved that the contract be awarded to Mr. Carboy, which motion was adopted by a vote of 8 to 2.

Artemus D. Wilson testified that he took a memorandum when the bids were read, and understood from that that Messrs. Lohman & Denton were the lowest bidders. Witness subsequently corrected himself, and thought it possible that he might have transferred the figures of the Burling's under the names of Lohman & Denton.

Gilbert Hicks, the storekeeper of the almshouse, testified that he saw the aggregate amounts on the memorandum kept by the clerk, and was positive that Mr. Burling's figures were the lowest. The clerk, Mr. Urell, agreed with him about that.

Mr. James T. Urell, the clerk, was sworn, but as the original memorandum was not to be had at the time, his examination was suspended until Monday next, until which time the committee adjourned.

THE OPENING OF GRAND-STREET.—Hon. Judge LOTT rendered the following decision at the recent special term of the Supreme Court in relation to the opening of Grand-street, in the Eastern District, which will be found of interest to property holders in that section, one of the most prominent of whom is Hon. MARTIN KALBFLEISH:

"Motion made to confirm the report denied and report referred back to the assessors for review and correction. It is a general rule in the opening of new streets that the land on each side should pay the expenses thereof, and in such a manner that each lot or parcel of land will pay one half of the expense of the street immediately in front of it, &c. This rule is, however, as stated by Judge BRONSON, not one of universal application, and I am of the opinion that the assessors properly departed therefrom, so far as related to tha amounts of the awards for building; but I see no sufficient reason for making an exception in reference to the awards for the lands taken exclusive of the improvements, or at least to the extent they have. The report appears to me to be particularly exceptionable in reference to the assessment on land between Bushwick-avenue and Waterbury-street, or line of MARTIN KALBFLEISH'S land as shown on the map. I do not see any ground for the position urged in support of the report that because the ownership of a great portion of that land is entirely wiped ont, leaving any residne of property remaining whereon to lay any assessment, the land on the sides of the street is liable thereto. I must assume on this motion that the extended district of assessment was proper and legally defined, and that the Assessors were authorized to assess lands in any part thereof, if benefited. The objection in that respect is overruled."

ALLEGED CRUELTY AT SEA.—Policeman RILEY yesterday arrested the Captain of a Norwegian bark, lying at Ferd's Dock, named the *Orwega*, on the charge of brutally beating the stewardess on a recent voyage. As alleged, the woman, whose name is CAROLINE LOCKWOOD, was *enceinte*, and her injuries were of such a character as to cause the premature birth of a child, whereby her life was endangered. The accused, named CHARLES F. MUSAUS, was brought before Justice BUCKLEY and was about being arraigned for a hearing when United States Depnty-Marshal HIGGINS made his appearance and, without much ceremony, gallanted the Captain before the United States Commissioner. Upon the affidavit made by the woman he was held to bail in the sum of $6,000 to await examination. The stewardess, who is a married woman, alleges that he struck her across the stomach on several occasions with preserve cans. Her husband was also employed on board the vessel. They are all natives of Norway.

THE FURMAN-STREET CALAMITY.—The Coroner's investigation into the circumstances of the recent disaster at Nos. 93 and 95 Furman-street, on which occasion three men lost their lives, has been postponed until Monday next. The body of MARTIN is still under the ruins. His wheelbarrow has been dug ont, but no sight of the remains has yet been obtained, although workmen have been engaged in hauling out the dirt, under the superintendence of Constable COLGAN, since Wednesday morning. The families of the deceased are in very needy circumstances, and subscriptions have been started, by several philanthropic citizens, in order to supply them with sufficient money to at least supply their present wants.

SUPPOSED FOUL PLAY.—A watchman employed by VAN HOOSEN & Co., of the Merchant's Police, who was detailed to take charge of the bark *Elba*, lying at the foot of Commercial-street, has been missing since Tuesday night last. A body was found in Atlantic Dock Basin on Thursday, which has since been identified as the missing watchman. An examination of his person proved that his skull was broken, and appeared as if caused by a blow with some blunt instrument. It is believed that he was murdered by some river thieves who may have boarded the vessel in search of plunder. Nothing, however, was missing from the bark. The Coroner has taken charge of the remains.

FIRE.—A building occupied as a junk-shop, by DANIEL HATS, on the corner of King and Conover streets, was found to be on fire about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and damaged to the extent of $200. Two frame buildings on either side, respectively occupied by JOHN GRUMMIN and FREDERICK FERNHEIM, were damaged to the extent of about $100 each, insured in the Germania and New-Amsterdam Companies.

OVERBOARD.—GUITANI FRUNET, a musician connected with a band about boarding an excursion boat at the foot of Fulton-street, yesterday morning, fell overboard. He was rescued, after some trouble, but lost his instrument, which he considers worth $200. Mr. FRUNET proceeded to his home in Canton-street, near Flushing-avenue.

Williamsburgh.

FUNERAL OF MR. JOHN HUTCHINS.—The funeral of Mr. JOHN HUTCHINS, who died of heart disease, at his residence in South Second-street, E. D., on Monday night last, took place yesterday afternoon, from the South-second-street M. E. Church. The Rev. Mr. COLLINS delivered the funeral address. There was a large attendance of the Masonic Order, Hyatt Lodge, No. 205, of which deceased was a member, attended in a body. At the conclusion of the services the remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens. Mr. HUTCHINS was born in Westchester County, New-York, in 1783, and was consequently in his 84th year. He located in this city over thirty years ago, and has been a prominent member of the Methodist Church for fifty years. In his youth he was acquainted with JOHN FITCH, with whom, Mr. HUTCHINS always maintained, originated the idea of constructing a steamboat, and in the year 1796 he (Mr. H.) steered the first boat built by Mr. FITCH, on what was then known as "Collect Pond," a sheet of water situated where the New-York Tombs are now located. Mr. HUTCHINS was also said to be the oldest Freemason in the United States.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A married woman named CAROLL, residing in South First-street, near Tenth, E. D., last evening attempted self-destruction by cutting her throat with a razor. She was prevented by her husband, but not until she inflicted a wound of an inch and a-half in her throat. The wound is not considered mortal. Dr. LARKIN attended her. The only cause assigned for the rash act is, that a woman who lives in the same house with her had threatened to take her before Judge DAILEY to settle a quarrel which they had.

NEW-JERSEY.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a man named RICHARD O'BRIEN, while under the influence of liquor jumped into the river at the Paterson Dock, Jersey City, with a view of drowning himself. A private watchman gave the alarm and O'BRIEN was rescued much exhausted. He was conveyed to the Station-house, and is still under the care of a physician.

MOSQUITO RAID.—The mosquitos made their appearance, for the first time this season, in Jersey City and Hoboken on Thursday evening. They were about six weeks later than usual, number one in size, and as savage as any long-billed insect ever was.

PEACHES.—Yesterday morning and the morning before, twenty-six car loads of Delaware peaches arrived at Jersey City. The peach crop is very abundant this season.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS CLOSED.—The public schools of Jersey City are closed until September.

New-Jersey Democrats.

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, July 27, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your issue of to-day an article about New-Jersey Democrats. Now, while all you say therein is perfectly true, I wish to inform you and the readers of your valuable journal that the people of New-Jersey are not all Copperheads. While in former times the two parties were very nearly balanced, with a slight preponderance in favor of the Republicans, yet at the last gubernatorial election the Democrate carried the State by a very large majority, and have held the State ever since. Now the cause of all this is, not that many people have changed their minds for the worse, for these would be more than balanced by those whose views have been changed in the opposite direction, but that so many voters of the State have been fighting tha rebellion, this being, in the opinion of our Copperhead Legislature, a sufficient cause for disfranchising them. But now "all the boys are coming home," and as one of our returning regiments informed Gov. PARKER, there is "not a Copperhead among them."

Next Fall you will see MARCUS WARD, who has given his whole time since the beginning of the war to the soldiers and their families, elected Governor, and in the Winter the amendment passed by our Legislature; and if the Copperheads can stand that they must have more vitality than the Hartlepool frog.

JERSEY BLUE.

Evening Exchange.

$105,000 Am. Gold		145¾	600 Mich. S. & N. I.		67½
70,000	do	145¾	200	do	67⅝
100 N. Y. Gen. R.		95⅝	200	do	67½
200 Erie Railway		98¼	100	do	67⅝
400	do	98	800 Clave. & Pitts		72½
200	do	97⅞	600	do	72⅝
500	do	97⅞	200	do	72¾
100 Hud. Riv. R.		113⅛	100 Chic. & R. I.		108⅝
600 Reading R.		107	500 Chi. & N. W. Pr.		82¾
100 Canton Co.		40	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.		98½
200	do	40	100 Quick. Min. Co.		57
100 Cum. Coal Co.		62¾			

"THE PUNCH OF AMERICA."

NO. 5 READY THIS DAY.

MRS. GRUNDY.

AN ILLUSTRATED HUMOROUS AND SATIRICAL

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Crops in the West.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The growing crops through Central and Northern Ohio, at least along the line of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, do not wear a very encouraging appearance. Wheat has been harvested. We hear less complaint of its failure than in the southern portion of the State. Still it is not an average crop there. Oats promise well, and previous to the late heavy rain stood well. Corn, though rich in color and thrifty in growth, is very backward, and the weather so far in July has not been such as to encourage the hope of a fair crop. It is small, unequal, and will require a good deal of hot weather and a late Fall to bring it to maturity. Hay is everywhere abundant. The only difficulty is to secure it in good condition. There has been so much rain, and so frequent, that very little has been yet cut and put away without a soaking. It was selling last week, in many places on the Reserve, as low as $5 per ton. Potatoes will be plentiful, if the rot does not destroy them. Away from the immediate lake shore country, there will be very little fruit—no peaches, and but few apples. In a ride of a hundred miles, we did not see a dozen of trees that would yield an average crop, and most of them are without any fruit. Grapes will be light, and those that have set are from second blossoming, the first having been cut off by the frosts. Incidentally we may remark, that the farmers hold on to their wool. The Eastern agents have found few wool growers inclined to accept their offers. The highest prices yet paid have been 52 cents and 55 cents per pound. The farmers are looking for 75 cents, and being rather "forehanded" in money matters, will not sell short of that figure, unless thoroughly convinced that there will be no rise before the clip of 1866 is ready for market.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 28.

FLOUR steady; sales of superfine at $6 75, and of fresh ground extra family at $8 50@$9. WHEAT buoyant and 10c.@20c. higher; sales of Kentucky White at $2 30 and Delaware Red at $2 10; holders ask $2 20@$2 25 for old red Maryland. CORN firm; sales of yellow at 99c.@$1. OATS steady and advanced; sales of old at 65c. and new at 53c. WHISKY firm at $2 20. PETROLEUM firm at 32c.@33½c. for crude; 51½c.@62c. for refined in bond, and 69c.@72c. for free.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 28.

FLOUR firm but quiet; stocks higher. WHEAT active, at $1 40 for No. 1 Chicago and Milwaukie Spring. CORN 5c. better; sales of Mixed at 78c., and holders asking 80c. at the close. OATS 1c.@3c. better; sales at 54c.@56c. BARLEY and RYE nominal. WHISKY—Sales at $2 10. CANAL FREIGHTS—To New-York, Wheat, 14½c.; Corn, 12½c.; Oats, 8c.

[Advertisement.]

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Hold fast to that which is good.
Never be without PLANTATION BITTERS in the house.
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Thrice armed against Disease is he who always has a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS in the house.
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PLANTATION BITTERS will prevent and cure Dyspepsia, Vertigo, Headache, Heartburn, and all gloomy, despondent and unhappy feelings. Relief in five minutes.
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PATENT PORTABLE CANOPIES.
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[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
Pennsylvania	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washing'n	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Aug. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Aug. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Helvetia	Aug. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Aug. 6	New-York	South'ton.
FROM EUROPE.			
Hibernian	July 20	Liverpool	Quebec.
Asia	July 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Cuba	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.

Havana, New-Orleans and Panama.

Monterey	July 29	New-York	New-Orleans.
Ocean Queen	Aug. 1	New-York	California.
Vera Cruz	Aug. 1	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Eagle	Aug. 10	New-York	Havana.
Corsica	Aug. 12	New-York	Nassau, N. P.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Mails for Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Breman, per steamer *Hansa*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.; via Queenstown, per steamer *City of Washington*, at the same hour.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at .....5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails.5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island.....9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River .....4 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....9 P. M.
North Mails .....5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at .....5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship George Washington, from New-Orleans—E. G. Wheeler, U. S. N., C. W. Clapp, U. S. N., W. A. Kirkland, U. S. N., Jno. Bradnar, Mrs. E. Olser, A. F. Cochran, S. Sumnar and wife, Miss J. Sumner, Master W. Sumner, A. S. Blake, W. H. Edgar, R. Sargent, Thomas A. Ogden, J. C. Miner and wife, Mrs. E. H. Wheeler, Miss Wheeler, Miss Clara Wheeler, J. Torm, Lewis Matchett, A. McGrany, A. Bartlett, P. Flagherty and wife, M. O'Donnell, Wm. Robinson, Chas. McCarty, W. Brown, Thos. Craig, M. Finn and wife.

In steamship Corsica, from Nassau—Mr. and Mrs. Dufour and child, Rev. T. C. Hutchison, Thos. A. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Jack, S. P. Saunders, R. H. Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey and 2 children, A. B. Hapburn, C. J. Marshall, D. A. Price, Mrs. O. M. Baxter, Miss M. Maura, Miss L. Johnson, Miss E. Johnson, H. E. Johnson, John Saunders, Miss M. J. Saunders, and 3 deck passengers.—Total, 28.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4 53 | Sun sets.....7 19 | Moon sets...10 44
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11 31 | Gov. Island.12 20 | Hell Gate... 1 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 28.

Cleared.

Steamships Caledonia, (Br.,) Verner, Glasgow, J. Macdonald & Co.; Hansa, (Brem.,) Von Santen, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Haze Pennington, New-Orleans, C. H. Foodick.

Steamer Louisa Moore, Wood, Newbern, Murray & Nephew.

Ship Underwriter, Sears, St. John, N. B., Chas. Carow.

Barks Helena, (Br.,) Theray, Cape Town, Boyd & Hincken; Winslow, Nichols, Cow Bay, Miller & Houghton; E. Wright, Jr., Linekin, Cow Bay, C. Carow.

Brigs Jane, (Br.,) McClellan, Lingan, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Esquimaux, (Br.,) Affleck, Halifax, McColl & Frith; Isabella Thompson, (Br.,) Stephens, Kingston, Jam., J. L. Ovorton; Quaan of the South, Havens, Demerara, Jos. Eneas; Dolphin, (Br.,) Davis, Harbor Grace, N. F., M. E. Green & Curris; Miranda, (Br.,) MaGiuness, Cow Bay, C. B. Swain; Ocean Wave, Burton, Philadelphia, H. W. Lond & Co.; Thomas Owen, Butterfield, Nuevitas, Thompson & Hunter; Resolute, Pedarson, Ponce, Waydell & Co.

Schooners Wm. Crawford, Haskell, Boston, T. M. Mayhawk & Co.; T. C. Lyman, Stannard, New-Haven, Hotchkiss & Stannard; Witch Queen, Hoyt, Boston, H. W. Lond & Co.; Lavinia Bell, Bayles, Port Jefferson, Pierson & Collins; Enoch Pratt, Baker, Lingan, G. N. Stranahan; Flying Scud, McNamara, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Sloop Blackstone, Allen, Providence, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans 5 ds. and 20 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. July 26, 6 P. M., lat. 33 46, lon. 76 10, fell in with U. S. steam transport Blackstone, from New-Orleans 19th inst., partially disabled; had three boilers leaking; was steering for Hampton Roads. Took from her her passengers.

U. S. supply steamer Newbern, Robert Y. Holly commanding, New-Orleans 14th inst., via Key West, Pensacola and Charleston, S. C. July 25, signalized U. S. steamship Malvern, standing to southward.

U. S. steam transport Gen. Meigs, Watson, City Point 42 hours, with 100 men of the 6th Conn. Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Danial Klein commanding, to U. S.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4319. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 30, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

YALE VS. HARVARD.

The Great Boat Race for the Champion Flag.

THE YALE CREW VICTORIOUS.

FASTEST COLLEGE TIME EVER MADE.

THE CHAMPION CREWS.

History of the College Boat-Clubs—Yale and Harvard Navies.

Regattas and Prize Crews—Training—Wild Enthusiasm.

The Second Day—Yale Again Victorious.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BAY STATE HOUSE, WORCESTER, MASS.,
Friday, July 28, 1865.

Following close upon the literary exercises and commemorative celebrations of Yale and Howard, comes the race for the champion flag, which eclipses even these in interest for a certain class.

Boating seems to possess a peculiar fascination, not only for those who can participate in it, but also for men and women, who must be mere spectators of its excitement.

Perhaps a brief sketch of boat-clubs, boats and training, may be of interest to the readers of the TIMES, as enabling them better to understand the details of the present race.

The class of 1844 had the honor of instituting the first boat-club at Yale. We wonder as much how successive students existed without boating, as how our benighted ancestors contrived to live without tallow candles, stage coaches and weekly mails.

Of course it was because they knew no better way, but they are certainly much to be commiserated. It was formerly the custom at Yale for each class to have separate boating organizations. Most of the members were naturally entirely unacquainted with the details of the sport, and the first year of academic life was wasted in gaining knowledge by very costly experience.

The club would get into smooth working about the end of sophomore year. As juniors they would be too lazy to row, and senior year the association was disbanded, the boats sold, and all champion flags and memorials scattered. Thus the traditions of the club perished with it, and the old graduates, in returning to college, found nothing to remind them of the good old boating times.

Moreover, the number of members inclined to such amusement would be limited, and only one or two boats could be owned, even these being obtained at great individual expense.

These disadvantages indnced EDWARD BLAKE, of '58, (afterward Major of the Fifth Connecticut; killed at Cedar Mountain,) an enthusiastic boating man, to devise a new plan, which was first inaugurated by the class of '63, and has proved entirely successful. By this system the boat clubs are designed to be made perpetual. They embrace men from all of the four classes, about twenty or twenty-five Freshmen being elected into each club. The advantages of the new system are many; the expenses are rednced; the number of boats available is increased, and the club preserves its identity, so that old members may feel an interest in its prosperity as they do in their literary societies. There are now two clnbs on this basis in the academic department at Yale, the Varuna and Glyuna. Varnna has five boats and Glynna five.

We give a list of the boats now composing the Yale Navy:

Varuna Club.—New lap-streak gig, American cedar, 42 feet long; shell, 42 feet loug, 27 inches wide, of Spanish cedar; barge, 40 feet long; shell, 43 feet long, 26 inches wide, cedar.

Glynna Club.—Gig, same as Varuna; gig *Avon*, 40 feet long; two barges, 40 feet long; shell, 43 feet long, 26 inches wide.

University Boats—Shell, 50 feet long, 22 inches wide, cedar. Shell, 49 feet long, 22 inches wide; shell, 44 feet long, 25 inches wide; lap-streak, 46 feet long, 28 inches wide.

The scientific school has also its separate organization. All the clubs are united under the title of the Yale Navy, with a Commodore and other officers elected by the votes of all members of the navy.

Some two years ago, a fine boat-house was erected, in which each clnb has a space for their boats, which are elevated from the water by tackling and placed upon cradles, thus insuring them protection in the numerous storms to which New-Haven harbor is subject. In former times the boats were merely anchored, and it was a very common thing to have them break loose and drift away.

In Harvard, the old system of class-clubs still prevails, and they find it attended with all the inconveniences which attended them at Yale. There is no corporate body called the Harvard Navy, but each club is independent. Instead of one boat-honse to accommodate all these, are several small ones for the various associations.

It is a custom with them to have the stroke-oar of the University crew select his successor, and he in turn chooses the prize-crew. There are two boats in the Senior class, two in the Junior, and two in the Soph. Each has a lap-streak and a shell, all of them six-oared. The University has, in addition, three or four shells, and there are a large number of single and double wherries.

DIFFERENT STYLES OF BOATS.

There are three styles of boats found in the Yale Navy. In former times "clincher-built" or "lap-streak" were dignified as race-boats. In these the lower edge of every plank overlays the next below it, and they are bound firmly together by copper rivets passing through. They vary greatly in weight and strength, some being very staunch, while others are exceedingly light. Of late only "shells" are used in racing. These have a stout keel and ribs, but the covering itself is of Spanish cedar, scarcely thicker than a cigar-box, and so delicate that a careless rower might easily put his foot through and send the boat to the bottom, or rather sink it until the crew swim out, when it will rise almost like a cork. The ends are very low and covered with canvas, which keeps out water and gives them sustaining power. These boats are usually from 42 to 50 feet long. Yale's boat in the race of 1860 was 48 feet long, 22 inches wide and 8 inches deep.

I have heard it stated that the English universities prefer eight-oared boats, 50 or 70 feet long; bnt they pull in perfectly smooth water, in streams so narrow that they do not row abreast, but "bump," as it is called—that is, the champion boat takes the lead, and the others must overtake her and bump her stern. When this is done they take the first place. In our races, which are around the bnoy and return, it would be absurd to attempt to turn with a boat 70 feet long, unless there was a hinge in the middle.

It used to be customary to have a coxswain to steer in shell races, but of late the bow oar pulls and steers at the same time, by meane of a pedal, from which wires run to the stern and connect with the rudder. Opinion has been divided as to whether the advantage in lightness gained by the exclusion of a coxswain is not more than counterbalanced by the distraction of the bow oar, who should be able to give his whole attention to pulling.

A course can never be laid so perfectly straight in this manner as with a steersman, but practice decides against the cockswain, and not a single Harvard race-boat, and we think none in Yale, has provisions for one. The experiment was once tried of dispensing with all steering apparatus, and relying on the even pulling of the crew, but this can never be successful. It is impossible that a crew should be perfectly balanced, especially when we take into consideration wind and tide, which always will have their effect.

OARS.

There are two kinds of oars used, straight and spoon, but the latter are almost always used in rowing, since they are so shaped as to feather themselves, and the spring of the blade is thus made to act parallel, and not obliquely, to the boat.

So much for racing.

BARGES.

One class of boats yet remain, called barges, or, in the collage vernacular, "tubs." These are short, wide, deep and heavy, not calculated for speed, bnt for pleasure. They are steered by a cockswain, and in the bow and stern have seats for a dozen or more besides the regular rowers. The boys use these for going fishing and swimming, and we have seen indications which led us to infer that even pretty young ladies were not averse to' gracing them with their presence. Many a pleasant holiday afternoon is spent by the students and their lady-friends in excursions to the Lighthouse, Savin Rock, or Morris' Cove. There is no danger of damaging the tubs, even if they are dragged up and dry on the stony beach. Harvard has only shells and lap-streaks. Not a boat in the navy carries anyone but the oarsmen.

REGATTAS AND PRIZE DRILLS.

The boating interest of each college is kept up by regular regattas between the several clnbs, which are contested with much spirit. The first champion flag in New-Haven was in 1858. Since then Glynna and Varuna have pulled numerous races for its possession, and have each held it about an equal number of times. Harvard has only races ou such occasions, from the character of their boats. Yale adds a prize drill of the barges, which is of much interest to spectators.

The orders are given from the Commodore's boat by a display of flags, as it is impossible to understand naval orders throughout the whole fleet. Thus a red flag signifies peak; white, boat oars; green; let fall; yellow, give way all; black, back water all; blue, trail; Commodore's flag, salute.

RACE CREWS.

To select a prize crew is no easy task. The Commodore has the power to do it, and no one can dissent from his decision, though of course other boating men can advise with him. How to select the best six from the two hundred men of the clnbs would seem difficult if not impossible, bnt there are tests so searching applied that few ever doubt the final decision. There may possibly be a donbt as to one or two, bnt all college acknowledges that these are as a whole its fitting representatives in the trial of muscle.

The first trial is by "pulling round," as it is called. The men are placed in the centre of the boat at the starboard and waist oars. Then the rudder is left loose and at a given signal, they work with all their might, each striving to pull the other round. Next the positions are changed and the same process repeated. The one who succeeds is considered the better man; but other tests are applied. There is need of wind as well as muscle, and this is tried by long runs and the putting up of heavy weights.

THE TRAINING.

As soon as a student is put on the crew, he at once "swears off" all drinking, smoking, chewing and all other physical vices. Bnt this is not enough; he must also forswear all pastry and pudding, adopting a diet of nutritous food of the plainest possible kind. In addition to the regular pulling around the buoy, which in itself would seem enough to weary ordinary men, they run three miles or thereabouts every morning befors breakfast; they lift dumb-bells and pull up heavy weights in the gymnasium. During the latter part of the time, a regular trainer is employed, who prescribes their diet and exercise. Mr. WM. WOODS, of New-York, has discharged this duty for Yale, and Mr. MOLYNEAUX for Harvard.

After such assiduous practice continued for many months, the crews have arrived on the old battle-ground and to-day decides the championship. The men are all in splendid condition and are such specimens of perfect physical manhood as it is worth traveling far to see in these degenerate days. There seems not an ounce of superfinous flesh anywhere. All is muscle, tough and sinewy as whipcord. Each party is determined to do or die—Yale to retain the champion flag which she now holds, Harvard to repossess it. One can hardly help wishing that both might gain the prize. This being impossible, there must be some awfully blue faces somewhere to-night. On which side of the house they will be is a matter about which opinion seems equally divided.

CROWDS.

Of course, the hotels are immensely crowded. On Tuesday eve, in New-Haven, having occasion to call upon a friend at Tontine, we were informed that he had retired. "He has a room, then, has he?" said a friend with me. "Room," replied the clerk, with a donble compound circumflex, in which were blended both ridicule and astonishment, "he has a sixth of a room." Reaching the Bay State House this morning, we were ablo to obtain the fourth of a room and deemed it very fortunate.

BETTING, ETC.

The scene in corridors of the hotel during the forenoon was most amusing. The men of Harvard were distinguished by a red ribbon in the button-hole, those of Yale by a blue. The reds decidedly preponderated in number, as Yale Commencement has kept back her men, but they came in with a rush on the noon train.

Each party seemed to have a pocket full of money, which they were anxious to stake. The only difficulty was about the terms. Yale wanted odds of Harvard, and Harvard thought they should be on the other side, or at least, even. So each party held off waiting for the other to offer better, and we heard of very few bets made.

There was a rumor that one student had $1,500, and another $1,300, on Yale. On the other hand it was reported that a gentleman had deposited $20,000 to be staked on Harvard, at even terms, but on inquiring at the office no such person was found ready. This was manifestly bluff, or as a student near us expressed it—"a cock that wouldn't fight." So the morning wore away.

The train at 2 o'clock brought in more than a hundred additional Yale men, and the blue and white began to show as decided a preponderance as did the red in the early part of the day.

TO THE LAKE.

Soon after the tide of people began to stream toward the lake by cars, omnibuses and private vehicles. We heard of one gentleman who was charged fifty dollars for the use of two hacks during the afternoon. He decided not to make the bargain on such terms.

Deluded by the assertion that the lake was not more than fifteen minutes' ride from the hotel your unfortunate correspondent was induced to embark upon the top of an ancient vehicle which seemed to be a cross between an ark and a country milk-wagon. The roof was covered with all who could find a perching place, and the six-horsed diligence moved slowly on. In a very few moments broadcloth and homespun were alike rendered indistinguishable by the dust. And what a dust there was. It brought forcibly to mind XENOPHON'S figure of the "white cloud" raised by the advancing hosts of ARTAXERXES. The road was fairly obscured, but when the cloud lifted a little, a long line of vehicles were seen stretching in either direction as far as the eye could reach, but all bound to the lake.

Lake Quinsigamond, or Long Pond, as it is called in Yankee vernacular, is a beautiful sheet of water, situated from one to five miles from the city, according to the hack-drivers, but really about three and a half miles away. It is embosomed among pleasant green hills, and furnishes a clear calm surface, just adapted to racing, though so much smoother than Yale usually finds in New-Haven harbor as to cause a little inconvenience them at first. Harvard, accustomed to the smoothness of the Charles River, was just in her element here.

The day was charming, the water being just rippled by a gentle breeze which cooled the atmosphere and rendered those quite comfortable who were so fortunate as to obtain a position in the shade. Around the lake were assembled as motley a throng as one often has the privilege of seeing. Kid-gloved exquisites and rustic farmers, bouncing maidens and staid matrons, theological students and gamblers. It was telegraphed to the authorities that 300 New York roughs were coming, but we didn't see a specimen. We noticed JOHN B. GOUGH in the crowd apparently as much interested as any one. A A small tub of a steamboat strangely misnamed *Phil. Sheridan* was churning up and down the lake filled with spectators, while barges and wherries, the latter exhibiting no mean skill, were gliding hither and thither.

THE RACES.

There was a preliminary race by Worcester boats, advertised to take place at 4 o'clock, but coming an hour behind time as is usual in such cases. The prize offered was a stand of colors and the championship of the city.

Two boats were entered, the *Quinsigamond*, a pine shell, built by REED, 45 feet in length. Costume—Corn-colored handkerchiefs, white shirts and dark-blue pants.

The *Union*, a shell, built by MCKAY, 43 feet in length. Costume—Handkerchiefs, magents, trimmed with white, white shirts and white pants.

The crews were

Quinsigamond—John G. Heywood, (stroke,) Edwin Brown, Stedman Clarke, Edward B. Hamilton, (bow.)

Union—Timothy R. Green, (stroke,) Henry F. Temple, James L. Anthouy, L. D. Thayer, (bow.)

The *Union* drew the inside position, and both boats made a fine start. The *Union* led a little at first, giving a stroke of 40 to the minute. The *Quinsigamond's* was slower, being only 36, and it came back upon exactly the same stroke. It bent from the course toward the eastern shore, and it was feared that it would thus lose time, but it came in sight on the home stretch far in advance of the *Union*. "Where are the red caps?" was the cry, and a Harvard man upon our right hoped that he might not hear that question asked of the next "red caps," meaning the Harvard crew. He was destined, it seems, to have that experience a short time later, but of that we were then ignorant. The *Quinsigamond* rowed past to the music of the band, and was pronounced the winner of the race. The time made was 21.06. At length the *Union* went slowly by, distanced, and some one in the crowd shonted, "What made yon come in at all?" We think he must have a very obtuse or very unfeeling heart, who would thus taunt men in their misfortune.

THE GREAT RACE.

Now came a period of terrible suspense. The sons of two great rival Universities, each centred their pride for their Alma Mater, and, in some instances, also their money, upon their pet crew. Each felt that he had a personal interest at stake, and one very dear, for few things touch men more deeply than the interests of their own college.

The very intensity of the feeling made all disinclined to converse, and for a few moments, while the boats were taking their places, there was almost a dead silence. One lady near us flippantly remarked, "There don't seem to be much excitement in this vicinity."

Almost at her side there were four red ribbons, and as many blue, and each heart was beating with a quickness that she could neither appreciate nor conceive. There were men there from both colleges, who had seen much and hard service in the army, but we venture to say that they have often met the shock of battle with less emotion than agitated them during these few moments of breathless suspense.

Yale drew the inside, and the boats slowly rowed into position. The order to "give way" sounded; twelve supple backs were bent, twelve oars flashed in the air as if driven by a common impulse, and the boats sprang forward, quivering from stem to stern with the force of the first impulse.

Then the long stillness was broken, and cheer after cheer rang out from all the multitude. Harvard got the advantage at the start, and when the boats passed the stands, was nearly a quarter length ahead. Cambridge shouted, while Yale men bit their lips and kept silent. At this point Yale was pulling 45 strokes a minute and Harvard 41.

An old boating man near us said that Harvard was gone up unless she quickened her stroke. Her ordinary rate is 37. Their crack crew in '60 pulled 53 on the home stretch, and experience seems to testify that the quick stroke always wins.

Soon Yale makes a vigorous spurt and more than regains her lost ground. The Yale boys shout vociferously, and a Harvard man looking through an opera-glass suddenly becomes so weak in the eyes that he cannot discern which is ahead. Then Harvard is reported ahead and their men pluck up courage; bnt it is of no use.

The boats disappear aronnd the point. Soon the buoy is rounded and they are seen as specks in the distance, scarcely discernable, but by the spalsh of the oars. Yale is still ahead. "One hundred to forty on Yale," shouts an enthusiastic betting man; no response. "One hundred to thirty-five," shouts another; taken.

The boats draw nearer and nearer, the blue oaps decidedly ahead. Yale shonts herself hoarse, while Harvard swears andibly or internally, according to the disposition of each.

Shooting past the stand amid the cheering and the exultant music of the band, GRILBEN BACON, Yale stroke, raised his hand and gave the usual shell salute. The action was so quickly performed that few noticed it, but was at the same time characteristic. The Yale boys rushed pell-mell down to the stake-boat to welcome the victorious crew, which soon rowed back with the champion colors amid wild shouting and the waving of handkerchiefs.

The time announced was, Yale 18 minutes 42½ seconds; Harvard, 19 minutes 49 seconds. Last year, upon the same lake, Yale made 19 minutes 1 second; Harvard made 19 minutes 5½ seconds. Yale has gained 18½ secouds; Harvard lost 3½ seconds.

Thus Yale made the fastest time on record by any college crew, and almost equaled the famone *Gersh Banker* in 1860, which was 18:37 being the fastest time ever made in America.

There has been no other race between these two colleges since 1860, when several boats pulled with the following result:

Freshman Race.

Harvard, lap-streak, six oared.....19:40½
Yale, lap-streak, six oared.....20:20

Sophomores.

Harvard.....20:07
Yale.....distanced.

University Boats.

Harvard, shell, six oared, no coxswain.....18:53
Yale, shell, six oared, no coxswain.....19:03½
Brown, shell, six oared, no coxswain.....21:15

SECOND DAY.

Shells.

Gersh Banker, Newburgh.....18:37
Yale, six oared.....19:10
Union, Boston, four oars.....19:41
Quickstep, Boston, four oars.....distanced.

At the Union regatta in Providence in 1860, Yale received the $150 prize, making the three miles in 21:28.

The champion boats and crews were:

Spanish Cedar Shell—Harvard—Built by J. D. LAWLOR, 46 feet long, 25 inches wide. *Costume*—Crimson handkerchiefs, white shirts and blue pants.

Crew—Fred Crowinsbield, (stroke,) Edward T. Wilkinson, William Blaikie, Edward N. Fenno, Edward H. Clark, Charles H. McBurney, (bow.)

Yale:

Spanish Cedar Shell—Built by MACKAY, 48½ feet long, 22½ inches wide. *Costume*—Blue silk handkerchiefs, flesh-colored shirts and white drawers.

Crew—Wilbur R. Bacon, (stroke,) Edward B. Bennett, Louis Stoakopf, Isaac Pierson, Edmund Coffin, Wm. W. Scranton (bow.)

The Yales are, with one exception, the same crew that won the flag last year, while the Harvards are the Sophomore crew of that occasion, with one change.

The average weight of Harvard is 137. Yale is heavier, averaging 153.

We recollect of reading an account, a long time ago, of a race between Oxford and Cambridge, in which the average weight of the crew was 163, yet the winners made the course of 4¼ miles in 24 minutes and 50 seconds.

The Umpires were, for Harvard, R. H. DERBY; Yale, WILLIAM WOOD, of New-York: Referee, JOHN. WARD.

AFTER THE RACE.

The Yale men, hoarse, hot and panting, continued rushing to the little hut in the woods, where the boats were stored, and when the crew came on shore they were cheered, patted and shaken in a way which must have been harder to bear than the pulling itself. Of the scenes following the victory we will speak in to-morrow's letter.

YELSOM.

Second Day's Races—Wherries—Four and Six-oared Boats—Educated Rowdyism—Josh Ward, the Champion Wherryman—Yale Again Victorious.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BAY STATE HOUSE, WORCESTER, MASS.,
Saturday, July 29, 1865.

My last letter left the Yale crew on the shore of the Quinsigamond, being rubbed down by their trainer and receiving the wild congratulations of their friends.

The champion flag was soon brought out and carried at the head of a crowd of students of Yale, almost seeming like an Alumni meeting at commencement in, numbers, bnt far surpassing that in enthusiasm.

After the return to the city an impromptu meeting was organized at Mechanics' Hall, where "JOE" TWITCHELL, as the College boys call him, though dignified people style him "Reverend," made a rousing speech. He was followed by others.

During the evening the champion colors were brought in, and hung over the desk at the Bay State House.

There were two flags—a National one of silk, surmounted by a gilt eagle; and one of blue, on which was the inscription:

"College Regatta—University. Lake Quinsigamond, July 28, 1865."

At this time the scene, looking from the serene heights of our window, was of a most unique character. The whole corridor of the Bay State House was densely thronged, and the crowd extended across the sidewalk nearly into the street. We were reminded of HOMER'S simile of the assembling of the Grecian hosts, "as many as the thick thronging bees which fly about the vernal flowers in their season."

The decision of the judges was the subject of much discussion and the time as announced by them was:

Yale.....17:42½
Harvard.....18:09

Of course a declaration of judges once made cannot be reversed, and many Yale men, well acquainted with the crews, declare that it was possible for them to make the time mentioned. It was an extraordinary crew, and they expected to do an extraordinary thing. JOSH. WARD, who was on the Judges' boat as referee, declared, after the crews were out of sight, that Yale would make it in less than 18 minntes. The time, however, was too astonishing to be credited by most, and the prevailing opinion, strengthened by those who had referred to their own watches, was that there was an error of one minuto in the announcement. And yet WILBUR BACON, Yale stroke, who ought to be posted as to what his men were capable of doing, says he devoutly believes that they made 17:42½.

The promenade concert, given by citizens of the place, was attended by large numbers of the students. During the early part of the evening it was possible for a quietly-disposed man to sleep, if he chose, but later there began a saturnalia of drunken shouting, breaking in doors and kicking out panels.

The headquarters of this crowd were unfortunately close to your correspondent's, and though he considers himself to be as indifferent to noise as most men, and to have heard a great variety in his day, he is obliged to confess that this was never equaled in his experience.

The democratic Bowery was noisy when the Germans had their great Sangerfest, drank their lager, and sung their songs; but in all these jolly beer gardens there were some pretensions to melody, whereas here there was nothing but continual yelling and pounding, varied occasionally by rushing through the halls, kicking at the panels and throwing articles through the ventilators. Our own door bore decided marks of boot-heels; one panel near us was completely knocked out, and in another a lock was torn off.

A friend who occupied the room suggested, in the early part of the evening, that we should put out our boots to be blacked, after the manner of peaceable times, but fortunately this folly was not perpetrated. Had it been, we should certainly have been a bootless set in the morning.

Perhaps it was not in the power of the landlord and the Worcester police to prevent such disgraceful proceedings; but I caught myself wishing that I was a Captain of the metropolitans and had my squad along. There would probably have been a cessation.

As things were sleep was utterly impossible, and the hours wore slowly away in the vain attempt to shut our ears against the din; till, at length, toward morning, it stopped from the sheer exhaustion of the rowdies.

SATURDAY'S RACES.

Saturday dawned as clear and hot as the day preceding.

The races called out a large crowd of people, though less than those of yesterday. There was a repetition of the same dust and heat in reaching the lake, very unpleasant to endure, not sweet to remember, and we will therefore request the reader to fly over the intervening space, which we could not do, and imagine himself in the cool shade of the trees skirting Lake Quinsigamond.

THE WHERRY RACE.

The following is the printed schedule whose variations we will note:

Citizens' Regatta at Worcester, on Lake Quinsigamond,

Saturday, July 29, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

FIRST RACE.—Single scull wherries. Distance, 2 miles. First prize, $75; second, $50; third, $25.

Emma Lovett—Color, sp. cedar; rowed by J. H. Radford, New-York; Costume, white pants, white shirt, trimmed with blue, black cap.

Admiral Farragut—White cedar painted black; C. C. Hills, Chelsea; white shirt, red cap.

Eastern—J. Driscoll, Bostou; white shirt, white cap.

C. E. H.—Mahogany; Andrew McKee, Bostou, light shirt, red cap.

Charles B. Elliott—White cedar, painted green; John A. Biglen, New-York; white pants, white shirt, white cap.

Charles River—Thomas F. Doyle, Bostou: white shirt, white handkerchief, black pants.

Benj. B. Odell—J. Ward, Cornwall, N. Y.; white pants, white cap, white shirt.

Unknown—J. McKiel, Cold Spring, N. Y.: white pants, white cap, white shirt.

New-Brunswick—George Faulkner, Boston; white pants, white cap, white shirt.

Second race; four-oared boats; distance three miles; first prize, $125; second prize, $50.

Union—J. H. Radford, John H. Beglin, James A. Beglin, Dennis Leary.

George B. McClellan—Cedar—J. McGahey, (stroke,) J. Cleary, C. Regan, P. Regan, (bow.) Red caps, white shirts.

Third race, six-oared boats; distance, 3 miles; first prize, $200; second prize, $75.

Harvard—Sp. Cedar Shell—F. Crowinshield (stroke,) Edward T. Wilkinson, Wm. Blaikie, Edward N. Feuno, Edward H. Clark, Charles H. McBurney, (bow.) Crimson handkerchiefs, white shirts and blue pants.

Yale—Sp. Cedar Shell—Wilbur R. Bacou (stroke,) Edward B. Bennett, Louis Stoakofp, Isaac Pierson, Edmund Coffin, William W. Scranton (bow.) Blue silk handkerchiefs, flesh-colored shirts, and white drawers.

All the wherries on the list appeared, except the *Admiral Farragut*, and it was an exceedingly pretty sight to witness the eight trim, light boats, arranged in line, each with its muscular oarsman. At the word "go," all started off well, bnt JOSH WARD almost immediately got the lead, though closely followed by RADFORD and MCKEIL. The boats passed the spectators' stand in good style, and were almost lost to view.

"I will bet $50 even that JOSH WARD wins the race," said a bystander. No man was so desirous of throwing away his money as to respond.

"$50 to $25," again cries the sportsman, but no takers.

Soon the boats were visible on the home stretch, following each other at considerable intervals, the boat of JOSH. WARD darting ahead of all.

We give the result of the race:

	Time.
First prize, $75—Josh Ward	15:15
Second prize, $50—Biglen, New-York	15:40
Third prize, $25—Radford, New-York	16:48
McKiel, Cold Spring, N. Y.	16:54
Faulkner, Boston	17:10

MCKEE, of Boston, came in third, but didn't go round the buoy. The course rowed was two miles in length.

JOSH WARD soon after rowed up to the judges' stand, and was congratulated on his success. He has a good, honest, open face and way of speaking; and no one would suspect this somewhat rustic and slouching form was the famous champion oarsman. His wherry is 30 feet long, 14 inches wide, 5 inches deep, 41 pounds in weight.

THE SECOND RACE—FOUR OARED BOATS.

Now came a period of inaction, during which the reporters and others in the judges' boat were very pleasantly regaled with ice-cold soda-water, by a liberal gentleman of the committee. The turns to drink came often and there was a full supply.

But everything about the following races seemed sublimely indefinite. It wasn't certainly known whether any boats were coming ont, as oarsmen are proverbially the most fickle beings to be found, and you are never sure that they won't withdraw from the contest just at the trial comes.

RADFORD, of the *Union*, was reported sick, and his crew couldn't pull. JOSH WARD offered to try and make up a crew, that the race might not be passed over. At length a volunteer crew was found, who went in with small expectations, but willing to help on the sport.

The *Union* crew were ROBT. S. PEABODY, WALTER DAFNEY, Bostou; JAS. L. ANTHONY, HENRY J. TEMPLE, Worcester.

The *McClellan* went in with the crew given in previous list.

The *Phantom*, a lap-streak, also entered with this crew. LOWRY L. HICKS, (stroke;) JAMES H. CUMMINGS, JOHN W. HICKS, CHARLES C. LUTHER, (bow.)

The *McClellan* got a little the advantage in starting, bnt the *Union* men soon showed that they had pluck and muscle, by making a very pretty spurt and nearly overhauling them.

The *McClellan*, however, came in ahead, winning the first prize, $125—time, 20.40; second prize, $50, won by the *Union* in 21.53. They came in splendidly, and seemed not to have laid out all their reserved force.

The *Phantom* did not go round the buoy. In 1861 the crew of the *McClellan* took the first prize with a different boat.

YALE AND HARVARD AGAIN.

The third race, for six-oared boats, again brought out the Yale and Harvard men, determined once more to test each other's power.

Both crews made their appearance promptly, looking in a splendid condition. We could not help noticing how Yale differed from Harvard in the length and narrowness of their boat, and the quickness of their stroke.

Harvard drew the inside position, which yesterday fell to Yale. At the start Harvard got the water first, but both moved away beautifully amid the lusty cheers of the spectators.

There was little donbt as to what would be the issue of the race, on account of yesterday's trial, and hence there was not the intense and painful interest, which before had made all nerves quiver.

Though Harvard had the inside, Yale gained the turn first and came in leading handsomely; but not with as wide a difference as on the previous day. The time was, Yale, 19;06½—first prize, $200; Harvard, 19:20½—second prize, $75.

It may seem surprising that there should be such a falling off from the day before, but in fact neither party exerted themselves.

Each was sure of a prize; there wasn't much donbt as to how the two prizes would go, and so each "played off," by no means doing what they could.

We heard of odds of four to one offered on Yale, bnt the result was too sure to allow much betting even at that rate.

The following gentlemen acted as judges of the race: Geo. W. Bentley, Joseph Trumbull, John S. Baldwin, Henry H. Shumway, (*Worcester Spy;*) Horace H. Rockwell, Boston; Chas. A. Chase, Albert S. Brown.

Immediately upon the close of the race the Yale crew were visited at the house by the members of their college, and cheered with an enthusiasm only less than that of yesterday. The throng, hot, tired and dusty, poured back into the city by omnibus, carriage and car, and the grand regatta of 1865 is over.

It has been a success beyond all of its predecessors. The weather has been splendid, and everything was conducted in the fairest manner, with no fouling, (with the exception of two wherries,) no breaking of oars, and no sickness of the crews—some one of which accidents almost always comes in to mar the completeness of the exercises.

Yale has maintained her position as champion of college crews, by two fairly and squarely pulled races, where nothing hindered her opponents from doing their best.

We are sure that all who were so fortunate as to be present on this occasion will long cherish its pleasant memories, and we cannot bnt wish that the generous rivalry existing between these two ancient universities in regard to muscle may be extended to the higher qualities of scholarship and gentlemanly culture.

YELSOM.

Union College.

THE HONORARY DEGREES.

At Union College the following honorary degrees were conferred:

A. B.—Conferred upon W. T. Meredith, of the United States Navy, and Edward L. Paris, of Paris Hill, Me.

A. M.—Conferred upon Rev. William Johnson, of Lena, Ill.; Oliver Arey, of the New-York State Normal School, and Rev. Israel Wilkinson, of Meridian, N. Y.

D. D.—Conferred upon Rev. Anson Dnbois, President of the late General Synod of the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church; Rev. E. J. Kings, of Quincy, Ill.; Rev. Henry C. Potter, of Troy; Rev. John Woodbridge, of Saratoga Springs; Rev. Sam. M. Haskins, of Williamshurgh; Rev. John M. Buchanan, of Milwaukee, and Rev. Augustus Seward, of Middletown.

LL.D.—Conferred upon Lieut.-Gen. Grant, Hon. Edwin M. Stantou, and Hon. Charles O'Conor, of New-York.

The Coming Election in Kentucky.

The people of Kentucky, on Monday, Aug. 7, will be called upon to elect a State Treasurer, Members of Congress and of the State Legislature, and a Justice of the Supreme Court for the Third Appellate District, to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Judge BULLITT. The following are the names of the candidates:

FOR STATE TREASURER.

Opposition.	Democratic.
William L. Neale,	James H. Garrard.

FOR CONGRESS.

Dist.		
1.	C. D. Bradley,	L. S. Trimble,
2.	George H. Yeaman,	B. C. Ritter,
3.	J. H. Lowry,	Henry Grider,
4.	Marion C. Taylor,	Aaron Harding,
5.	Lovell H. Rousseau,	Robert Mallory,
6.	Green Clay Smith,	A. H. Ward,
7.	Speed S. Fry,	George S. Shanklin,
8.	Wm. H. Randall,	——— ——,
9.	Samuel McKee.	J. Smith Hurtt.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.—Mr. ELON A. GALUSHA, a respectable citizen of Rochester, was discovered lying in one of the upper dams surrounding the Central Railroad bridge in that city Thursday morning last. The supposition is that while on his way home the night before, while crossing the bridge in the darkness, he made a mis-step and fell through between the timbers to the bed of the river, a distance of twelve or fifteen feet below. The head had two bruises upon it, not sufficient to fracture the skull, but sufficient, in the opinion of the examining surgeons, to stun and cause a suspension of consciousness. His watch and valuables were found upon his person, indicating that there had been no attempt at robbery, and that his death came from the above-named cause.

[*Albany Argus, July 29.*

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK OFF CAPE RACE.

Progress of the Parliamentary Elections.

Liberal Gain of Eighteen—Mr. Gladstone Defeated in Oxford.

The Great Eastern at Valentia Bay on the 19th inst.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

CAPE RACE, July 27,
via ARTY BAY, July 29.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from Liverpool, due the 19th via Queenstown on the 20th inst., passed this point to-day *en route* to New-York.

The steamships *City of Boston*, *City of Dublin*, and *Damascus* had arrived out.

The *Great Eastern* was off Valentia on the morning of the 19th inst.

The Parliamentary elections still absorbed attention in England. The Liberals had gained 18. Mr. GLADSTONE is defeated in Oxford.

Mr. GLADSTONE is now running for South Lancashire.

The *Great Eastern* arrived off Valentia on the 19th inst., having towed the steamer with the shore-end of the cable to that place.

The Prince of ORANGE and the Princess HELENA are to be married.

The French Prince Imperial is convalescent.

The cholera in Egypt is decreasing.

No American vessels were damaged in the late gale at the Cape of Good Hope.

The steamer *Iowa* has been raised.

The ship *Wm. Vail*, from Cardiff for Mobile, put into Queenstown on the 16th inst., with pumps choked.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON—The sales of cotton in the Liverpool market for the two days were 41,000 bales. The market opened buoyant, but closed dull and downward.

BREADSTUFFS quiet. Corn firmer.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady.

Consols closed at 89½@90 for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—U. S. Five-twenties, 72@72¼; Erie Shares, 64¼; Illinois Central Shares, 88¾@89.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

His Reception at Boston Yesterday—A Serenade Last Night.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 29.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT and wife, four children, two servants, and his Staff, consisting of Cols. O. E. BABCOCK, HORACE PORTER, ADAM BADEAU and E. L. PARKER, Chief of the Six Nations, arrived in this city this evening, at 7:10 o'clock, by a special train from Albany, which place they left this morning.

The train was composed of but two cars, a passenger and baggage car, designed especially for the use of the General.

An immense crowd greeted his arrival at the Worcester depot with most frantic enthusiasm, making the welkin ring again with three cheers for him and his suite.

The General and his party immediately proceeded to the Revere House, where he is to remain until Tuesday morning.

The General was serenaded, to-night, by Gilmore's Band, and afterward visited the Union Club in Park-street.

The Water Question in Hartford, Conn. Trout Brook Wins.

HARTFORD, Conn., Saturday, July 29.

The election in regard to supplying the city with water took place to-day. The Legislature had required a three-fifths vote for "Trout Brook," and this was given with 133 over. It was done in face of the determined opposition of the friends of "pumping." The result is as follows:

In favor of "Trout Brook," 2,704; in favor of "Connecticut River," 1,162. Total vote, 3,236. Three-fifths would be 1,941, giving "Trout Brook" 133 over the required proportion. The city will at once go on with the work of obtaining a supply of water from "Trout Brook."

Fire.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday, July 29.

The Central Railroad freight house, at Batavia, was burned at 1 o'clock this morning. Loss about $30,000.

The Weather in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 29—1 P. M.

The thermometer now stands at 92 degrees in the shade.

The Richmond Election.

IT IS DECLARED NULL AND VOID.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 28.

The attentive correspondent of the *Inquirer* at Richmond telegraphs to your bureau that Gen. TERRY to-day issued an order declaring that the late municipal election in that city null and void, and prohibiting the candidates elected from assuming their offices. Richmond papers received here to-night are silent on this subject, except the *Times*, which, in a short article, states that such a step as Gen. TERRY took to-day was evidently under discussion yesterday in Richmond, although the *Times* tries to console its readers that no interference would be attempted by the military authorities. It says:

The question of objectione of the military authorities of this city to certain officers elected on Tuesday, and of their intended interference to prevent such officers from assuming their respective duties, is set at rest by a declaration made yesterday by the General commanding the Department, that he had no objection to make to any of the persons elected, and unless the Governor chose to raise some objection, there would be no difficulty nor any opposition to a final and peaceful settlement of the matter, as indicated by the elections. The promised interference of the military authorities was based upon the interpretation which we were told they would place upon the election; but the sound judgment of these gentlemen and their just appreciation of the motives of our people, have caused this promise to fail. We have no hesitation in venturing the opinion, based indeed upon indirect information as to his sentiments, that the Governor, who has had abundant opportunity to consider and understand the public statements, will not be behind the other authorities in justice and judgment. The *Republic* states that the Commissioners of Election, having completed the examination of the books, reported to Governor PIERPOINT on Thursday. In response to an interrogatory, the Governor stated the members of the council need not await instructions from him, bnt that they could organize whenever they saw fit. A meeting of Council has been called this afternoon at 5 o'

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Old and New Parliaments—Dr. Pritchard's Confession—The Paris Exhibition—Curious Literary Squabble—American Art in England—African Explorations—End of an Australian Bush-Ranger.

THE OLD AND THE NEW PARLIAMENTS.

From the Edinburgh Review.

We are perfectly satisfied that the vast majority of the people of England desire to see Lord PALMERSTON prolong to the uttermost his venerable and glorious career. They would be ill-pleased to transfer the conduct of our foreign affairs, seldom more delicate than at the present time, to hands less experienced than those of Lord RUSSELL. What Tory financier is to receive from Mr. GLADSTONE that mystic scrip and wand of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with which he at least has known how to work marvels of taxation, and to raise a revenue of exceeding magnitude by means which press each year more lightly on the community? It would be invidious to contrast with names such as these the names and antecedents of the men whom Lord DERBY might again be driven, by a cruel necessity, to force into their places. But the question we have to ask is, whether liberal politicians and liberal voters can, with any show of reason or consistency, withdraw their support from the good old cause, or, what is worse, divide the supporters of that cause, solely on the ground that, although satisfied with the conduct of government in the performance of all its ordinary duties, all this goes for nothing as long as Ministers refuse to pledge themselves to an organic measure, without knowing by what means it is to be carried. If the information we receive is correct, nothing could be more fatal to the true liberal interests of the country than the belief that Ministers were resolved to force on measures for which the country is not prepared. Mr. DISRAELI, indeed, with that happy recklessness of assertion which characterizes his eloquence, has represented to his constituents that the constitution in Church and State has only been saved by the vigor of the Tory opposition in the last six years, from the constant attacks directed against it. If serious attacks on the constitution were made or contemplated at the present time, no one would be better pleased than Mr. DISRAELI, for nothing would be more likely to secure to him the majority he is in search of. But the reverse is the case. The people of England have long found out that the constitution is a great deal safer in the hands of those who seek to defend it by improvement rather than by obstruction; but they are also disinclined, in the present temper of the country, to great or abrupt changes. We, who are Whigs, but not Radicals—firmly attached to liberal principles, but not disposed to adopt violent methods of giving effect to them—are not ashamed to confess that we look to the electors of England to express their will in the new House of Commons, more than to the cry of those who are not yet invested with the franchise, and to the tried leaders of the Liberal party rather than to its less influential members, to guide and determine its future policy.

It would be an exaggeration in the present prosperous and peaceful state of the country, to apply the term crisis to the dissolution of Parliament and the renewal of the national representation which is about to take place. But though it is not a crisis, it may justly be described as an epoch, of more than common solemnity and importance. The Parliament whose existence may now be counted by hours, is one of those (more numerous than is commonly supposed) which have very nearly completed the full term of its legal existence.* Elected in 1859, under the influence of Lord DERBY's administration, and destined to put to the proof the delusive hopes of the Tory party, by immediately ejecting that administration from office, it has nevertheless been singularly free from fierce party contentions. The Opposition has, for the most part, acquiesced in Mr. DISRAELI's doctrine of non-resistance, feeling, no doubt, that (to use his highly-colored but incorrect language,) "who may be the Ministers of the Queen are the accidents of history;" and that if the policy pursued was not to their taste, they had not the power to change it. The majority of 13 which threw out Lord DERBY in 1860, had risen in 1864 to a majority of 18 in favor of Lord PALMERSTON upon the great party vote of last session. The Ministry, undisturbed by any great internal agitations, has followed an even, prosperous and successful course. It has had to deal with questions of the utmost difficulty and novelty, both at home and abroad, arising out of the American war; it has cemented our good understanding with France by a treaty of commerce, whose effects have silenced the cavilling of its opponents and surpassed the expectations of its friends; it has maintained peace and improved our amicable relations with all countries; it has aided in the consolidation of the independence of Italy, and has placed our affairs in China and Japan on honorable and, we believe, a safe footing. To these marks of its wisdom and influence abroad may be added the signs of progress and good government at home, in the abundance of our financial resources, the improved state of the national defences, the judicious relief of the cotton famine, and the general content of the people. The severest blows the administration has had to sustain have been dealt, not by its political opponents, but by the hand of death. Losses such as those of Sir GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS, of SIDNEY HERBERT and of the late Duke of NEWCASTLE are irreparable in the places they already filled; how much more irreparable in the places they might one day have occupied!

The lapse of years since the last election cannot fail to lead to considerable changes in the persons of our representatives. Many of them are retiring from public life, and it is highly desirable that men of the younger generation, who have risen to manhood or to social importance in the last six years, should largely recruit the ranks of the House of Commons. It is to them we must look for the future government of the country, and with the utmost respect for those veterans whose "heroic" achievements have filled the annals of England for the last half century, we have no wish to see the elder generation of statesmen preponderate in the Cabinet or in the House of Commons. On the contrary, we hold it to be essential that Parliament should mainly consist of men in the full vigor of life and in direct sympathy with the opinions and habits of the time. The most immediate consequence of the approaching election is that we shall see on the benches of the next House of Commons the men to whom the interests of the country are likely to be intrusted for the next 20 years. We therefore earnestly hope that many young men of talent and character—although they must necessarily be untried men in the political sense—will be returned; and from what we know of the younger generation, we are persuaded that it is not deficient in worthy aspirants to the highest honors in the State, to whom nothing is wanting but the opportunity to earn them.

It is certain, in the course of public affairs and of human life, that a government whose term of office is already long, and whose most conspicuous members are advanced in years, must at no very distant period undergo some modification. Indeed the validity of its principles and the vigor of its action depend, in some degree, on the renewal of its composition. The country looks to the new Parliament to supply that renovating power. We see no reason to doubt that the same liberal principles which have long triumphed almost without dispute, in the councils of the nation, will derive a fresh sanction from the constituencies. We utterly disbelieve that the electoral body is prepared to repudiate the government to which the country owes six years of prosperous administration. But that is not all—the country must also supply by the election of stable and energetic men the statesmen who are to prolong the existence of that administration and to extend its action.

This, then, is emphatically the Parliament of the future. To this assembly the nation is about to intrust the control of its policy and its affairs for a term of years. It is one of the wisest provisions of the constitution that at stated intervals the existing Parliament, whether it be serviceable or not, shall be transmuted; and the most serious objection to the Septennial Act is, that toward the close of so lengthened a period, a certain langour begins to creep over the popular assembly—the House of Commons—which is to one political frame what the heart is to the body. It is time this langour should cease. Easy times are apt to make careless statesmen, and a contract of mutual insurance between the Ministry and the House of Commons for the prolongation of their respective existences may be made at the expense of the country. In government, as in every other pursuit of life or industry, the soil must be turned and the plant renewed

——"Vidi lecte dis et multo spectata labore
Degenerare tamen, ni vis humana quotannis
Maxima quæque manu lægeret."

The new Parliament is to give us Ministers when those who now hold the helm of affairs cease to guide it with so firm a grasp: it is to give us a majority capable of supporting a vigorous and active government; it is to give a voice and a will to those measures which public opinion, fecundated by the press, expects the time to bring forth. The duty of the country is to return that Parliament—passing judgment, indeed, on the previous conduct of its representatives, but far more interested in their future proceedings.

Can it then be supposed that, after thirty years of the successful application of the principles of reform, the electors of Great Britain, conscious of all they owe to those principles, and resolved to preserve those results, will take the supreme power from the hands of the men by whom these marvelous changes have been wrought, in order to place it in the hands of those by whom all changes were strenuously opposed, as long as opposition was possible? The Tory party has, indeed, sought to repudiate the stubborn unprogressive creed of the Toryism of the last generation; but whilst the Tories have become more progressive in spite of their opinions, and by the sacrifice of their consistency, the Whigs have triumphed by their opinions and by the gradual development of their original theory of government. What part have the Tories borne in the peaceful and prolific revolutions of this century? They resisted Catholic emancipation; they resisted reform; they resisted even railroads and penny postage; they sacrificed the most eminent of their statesmen to their insane revenge, because he preferred the interests of the country to the creed of his party; they have chosen for their leader in the House of Commons a man who has no other claims to their allegiance than that he made himself the organ of their hatred; and down to the latest hours of the expiring Parliament, Mr. HENLEY's resistance to the most important social measure of this session—the Union Chargeability Bill—proves how little their temper has changed. The very last act of the Tory majority in the House of Lords was to prove, by throwing out the Roman Catholic Oaths Bill, that the intolerance and timidity of their political creed still render them the irreconcilable enemies of complete religious freedom. In opposition, as well as in power, great measures may be produced, new and original opinions may be started and discussed, the public interest may be served. Yet, in this Parliament, what measures has any Tory statesman given to the country? Lord ROBERT MONTAGU has made a meritorious effort to improve the drainage of our towns, and Sir FITZROY KELLY has made an abortive attempt to repeal the malt tax. But, with the fewest possible exceptions, the whole policy of the Opposition has been passive, inert, sterile. Mr. DISRAELI has never added a single useful enactment to the statute book. The only merit he himself claims in his address is to have saved the Church and rescued the State when no one attacked them; the only institution of the country he can pretend to have protected is a system of Church rates, so inefficient that it has ceased to operate as a rating power, and that it contributes nothing to Church extension. The sum of the Tory manifesto is an appeal to apprehensions of imaginary dangers, and a total silence as to the real dangers to which a Tory policy would expose the country.

We say, on the contrary, that there is nothing so dangerous as to stand still—nothing so dangerous as to bury the talent of the constitution in a napkin, as if it were some palladium of stone, which these men worship, and not a living acting power—nothing so dangerous as to pledge the Government of England to the maintenance of abuses, when the time to come for the removal of them. The policy of the Whig party is to guide that movement and to give effect by gradual and well considered measures to the just desires of the country at large. The question for the country to decide is, which of these courses it prefers, what are the measures it adopts, and by whom those measures can best be framed and carried? The moment is come when the nation is called upon to answer these questions. We cannot doubt its answer, but it behoves every man who feels the momentous consequences of that answer, to throw the weight of his vote and influence on the side of an enlightened Parliament and a liberal administration.

*Since the passing of the Septennial Act, the following are the longest Parliaments:

	Yrs.	Mths.	D'ys.
George I. 1715-1727	5	11	21
George II. 1727-1734	6	4	21
George II. 1734-1741	6	10	15
George II. 1741-1747	5	11	24
George II. 1747-1754	6	7	26
George II. 1754-1761	6	9	20
George III. 1761-1768	6	9	22
George III. 1768-1774	6	4	21
George III. 1774-1780	5	9	0
George III. 1780-1784	6	0	25
George III. 1784-1790	5	11	3
George III. 1790-1796	6	1	9
George IV. 1826-1830	6	11	6

Victoria. 1859-1865. Who writes on the Parliament elected in 1859 were re-turned to the House of Commons in May of that year, consequently by the end of the Parliament will be about six years and two months.

SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN GENERALS.

AN ENGLISH VIEW.

The London *Spectator*, in a review of *Southern Generals, Who They Are and What They Have Done*, makes the following remarks on the most distinguished Generals of the South and the North:

Here is a volume containing sketches of seventeen general officers, all save one being more or less distinguished for actual service in the field, the one exception being SAMUEL COOPER, a New-Yorker, who was Adjutant-General at Washington before the war of secession, and who went over in the wake of secession with Mr. DAVIS and of his brother-in-law, Mr. MASON, to the Confederate side. Of the sixteen fighting Generals, the oldest in 1861 were LEE and POLK, who were each born in 1806; the youngest HOOD and J. E. B. STUART, born in 1831 and 1833 respectively. Of this sixteen, Virginia furnishes no fewer than seven; LEE, JACKSON, JOHNSTON, EWELL, STUART, A. P. HILL and STERLING PRICE, lately of Missouri. Kentucky gave to the cause A. S. JOHNSON, killed at Shiloh in 1862, HOON and JOHN MORGAN, killed last year in Tennessee. North Carolina was the birth-place of BRAGG and the fighting prelate POLK; Georgia was the mother of HARDEE; BEAUREGARD, otherwise TOUTANT, hailed from Louisiana; LONGSTREET, who figures as an Alabamian, was born in South Carolina, where WADE HAMPTON was a great planter; and KIRBY SMITH is the son of a Connecticut lawyer, who got a judgeship in Florida. Thus it will be seen that, taking only this roll of selected men, Virginia supplies more than twice as many as any other State, that among them are the two best Commanders in the Confederate service, ROBERT LEE and JOSEPH JOHNSTON, and that, admitting LONGSTREET as a set-off against THOMAS JACKSON—surnamed "Stonewall," because he commanded a brigade raised in the "stone-wall counties"—Virginia, which has been called the mother of Presidents, is now entitled to rank also as the mother of Generals. No soldiers have come to the surface on the Confederate side with such sound military principles as LEE and JOHNSTON, for the Kentuckian ALGERNON SIDNEY JOHNSON, who was killed at Pittsburgh Landing, had not time to show whether his reputation was deserved. BRAGG, and HARDEE, and BEAUREGARD have shown themselves to be respectable, but neither first nor second-rate; while HOON, and POLK, and the HILLS, and EWELL, and EARLY and the rest lead the rank, to use a sporting phrase. The renown of some—of BEAUREGARD and HOOD to wit—has been far greater than their merits, while JOSEPH JOHNSTON has been depreciated with a persistency that almost suggests system. He never was from the beginning well-treated by the Confederate authorities, and when Mr. DAVIS superseded him in favor of a mere fighter like HOON, he committed a blunder only less than that he committed when he formed a contemptuous estimate of SHERMAN's genius, and sent the fiery HOON across the Tennessee on the bare conjecture that SHERMAN, fearful of losing Nashville, would relinquish Georgia to follow him. JOHNSTON is not by any means the equal of LEE, who towers above all his comrades, but he is far superior to the others, and had he been trusted more the war would probably have been still going on.

Gen. LEE is undoubtedly the military hero on the Confederate side. He brought to the cause a great name, for his father, Light Horse HARRY, was conspicuous in the war of Independence; he himself had earned renown in the Mexican War, and he increased his influence by marrying the daughter of WASHINGTON's adopted son. But he went into the war with great reluctance; he never would admit its necessity; he only resigned his commission because he found it impossible to fight against his State; and if Mr. DAVIS and his coadjutors accepted the services of ROBERT LEE, they did so mainly because they knew that Virginia had confidence in him, and that so long as he fought for Virginia, that State would remain a firm supporter of the Confederacy. Gen. LEE, it must never be forgotten, was not one of the original conspirators, nor one who could vindicate the justice of the conspiracy. He was more like a victim of circumstances, one who, caught in the toils of the plotter, was constrained to draw his sword because their designs had involved his State, family, and friends in danger. He drew his sword in defence of his State; he never used it out of that State except on the defensive-offensive invasions of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and when he sheathed his sword the Confederacy lapsed into ruin. From the moment JOSEPH JOHNSTON fell wounded in 1862, ROBERT LEE became the pillar of the Confederacy. Without his genius for war the abilities of Mr. DAVIS, whatever they may be, would have been exercised in vain; and we shall be greatly surprised if time does not show that LEE was so much opposed to DAVIS' design of uncovering Georgia as he was opposed to that policy which resolutely refused to arm the slaves. It is somewhat remarkable that LEE began his military service with a considerable failure in Western Virginia, all the more remarkable because the Mexican campaign had made him familiar with the peculiarities of mountain warfare. At that period, however, LEE was regarded with jealousy by the DAVISES, WISES, and FLOYDS, and it was not until MCCLELLAN was at the gates of Richmond, and JOHNSON was wounded at Seven Pines, that is, not until the perils of the Confederate Government was very serious, that LEE was fairly trusted. For three years he held back the power of the North from Richmond, and when he had to surrender at last, it was not because his system of warfare had failed, but because Mr. DAVIS had made a blunder which ruined the system altogether.

LEE's system was essentially defensive. He lay in wait for a blunder, and when a blunder was made by his enemy, he struck without hesitation, and reaped the fruits of his adversary's faults. Thus when the evils of MCCLELLAN's extreme caution before Yorktown had been aggravated by the foolish system of warfare in disjointed columns adopted by Mr. STANTON and Mr. LINCOLN, a system which JACKSON, operating in a compact force and with inferior numbers, was able to break in pieces, LEE, by a cautious and rapid concentration of all the available troops in Virginia, was able to fall vigorously upon MCCLELLAN's flank, and compel him to save his army by retreating to the James River. LEE had great advantages, and he made the most of them. Not the least was the perfect knowledge of the state of Federal affairs which Mr. DAVIS derived from his spies in Washington. This knowledge, again, enabled LEE to detach JACKSON against the incompetent POPE, for he knew that the Washington Cabinet intended to draw MCCLELLAN from the James to the Potomac, and before that could be done LEE, playing with POPE as he pleased, had thrust him back in disorder to the ramparts of Washington, and ere MCCLELLAN, reinstated in command, could organize a fresh army, LEE was over the Maryland frontier, and JACKSON was beleaguering Harper's Ferry. MCCLELLAN, however, showed that he was not to be despised, by the able way in which he crossed the mountains and forced LEE to fight at Antietam. Substantially that encounter was a Federal victory, for it frustrated LEE's offensive designs on Maryland, and ultimately compelled him to take up a camp behind the Rapidan. Now it was that LEE showed his capacity. Undisturbed by the flank march of BURNSIDE to Falmouth, LEE swiftly moved through the wilderness to the fine defensive position a little south of Fredericksburgh, and anticipated his foe. He must have been astounded and delighted when BURNSIDE dashed against MARY's heights and courted disaster. But BURNSIDE's army, although cruelly cut up, was not routed, and HOOKER, a few months later, showed LEE that he had still work to do. HOOKER's plan was good, and very dangerous to LEE, and had it been executed as well as it was planned LEE must have retreated to the North Anna. Here LEE had the advantage of knowing his opponent. Had SHERMAN, or GRANT, or even MEADE, been in front of Chancellorsville, LEE would not have dared to divide his army, and send half of it, under JACKSON, round the Federal flank. LEE counted on an imperfect watch on that side, and he did not count without his host; but had he made a false estimate of his man, had his HOOKER turned out to be a SHERMAN, for instance, LEE would have had cause to repent of his audacity. But the faculty of knowing the weak point in an adversary's character, and skill too take advantage of it, have always been justly regarded as among the brightest qualities of a great commander. HOOKER's defeat left him and his army helpless on the north bank of the Rappahannock, and LEE, sweeping rapidly round it by the Shenandoah Valley, troubled the repose of Mr. STANTON and made him tremble for the safety of Washington. LEE's second invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania was the most powerful offensive operation he executed during the war. The only defect we can see was that of allowing STUART to run off with the cavalry and rove about in rear of the Federal army, where it was useless, and in perpetual danger, instead of being the eyes and ears of LEE, and the protecting arm for his outlying parties. There was another defect inherent in the enterprise—LEE had no intermediate base full of supplies, and consequently, unless he won a victory such as would give him Baltimore or Washington, he must retreat sooner or later for want of ammunition alone. Instead of winning a victory, he had to endure a defeat at Gettysburgh, so crushing, that although the consequences were not immediately apparent, it may be now seen that the Confederate army of Virginia never entirely recovered from the injuries inflicted by stout-hearted MEADE. LEE got away from MEADE with great skill, but he could not stay in the Shenandoah Valley, and ere Autumn came he was in one of his strong camps south of the Rapidan. Thenceforth, except when he tried to take advantage of MEADE (who had been weakened by the departure of a large body of troops to overawe the rowdies of New-York,) LEE was doomed to act strictly on the defensive. GRANT, who came against him, was not a man over whom LEE had a moral ascendency. GRANT, to use an expressive if vulgar phrase, "collared his man," and never let go his hold until LEE and all his soldiers laid down their arms. The contest between these two Captains will be well worthy the attention of rising military men, when the campaign of 1864-5 has found a competent historian. None but the prejudiced will dispute the great ability displayed by GRANT in forcing LEE from his advantageous camp on the Rapidan into the defences of Richmond, nor his constancy in holding him fast when he had got him, nor his fortitude when HUNTER's stupidity laid Washington bare, nor his vigor in providing a force capable of chasing EARLY back to the valley, nor his sagacity in the choice he made of SHERIDAN to act as warder of that avenue; and if it was out of the power of the Federal chief to capture the lines of Petersburgh and Richmond, it was not out of his power to straiten the enemy, nor to harass and almost neutralize him, while another great Captain, also selected by GRANT, struck deep into the heart of the Confederacy, and finally, by his admirable marches, enabled GRANT to grasp a prize which by conduct and steadfastness he had long merited. GRANT's great abilities would have been exerted in vain, had he not held an undivided command, and in all probability it is to the fact that complete control over the armies of the Confederacy was conferred too late on ROBERT LEE, that we must attribute the rapid downfall of the slave-power. In this Mr. DAVIS showed a marked inferiority to Mr. LINCOLN, and there can be no shadow of doubt now that DAVIS thought first of himself and his own schemes, and that Mr. LINCOLN thought of nothing but the cause to which he devoted himself. Both the wealthy planter and the mean white were born in the same district in Kentucky. The leader of the slave-owners is now a prisoner. The mean white has fallen a martyr by the hands of the partisans of slavery, but not before he had lived to see those splendid triumphs which have broken forever the slave-power on the continent of Northern America.

AMERICAN ART IN ENGLAND.

From the London Reader.

American painters are at length beginning to assert their claims to a recognized place among European artists. POWER, CRAWFORD, and STOREY have each made a great reputation as sculptors, working in Roman and Florentine studios, under the influence of a traditionary system founded upon the study of Greek art. The "Slave Girl," the "Monument of Washington," the "Sybil," and the "Cleopatra," are essentially European in thought and treatment; and no American sculptor has yet appeared to reflect the life of his country, or to embody the noble episodes of its history. They share the slavish adherence of European sculptors to classical types, which, full of meaning as they were for ancient Greeks, are dead and unmeaning to modern Christians, who look with profound indifference upon bastard imitations of Greek and Roman masterpieces. Still, it is in sculpture that American artists have hitherto gained renown in Europe. No great figure painter has yet appeared among them. WEST, COPLEY, and LESLIE were, we believe, born Americans; but they were purely English painters; and at the present time American art in this department is inadequately represented by the admirable little *genre* pictures of Mr. BOUGHTON, who, as a pupil and disciple of EDOUARD FRERE, ceres rather to illustrate the life of the French peasantry than to seek for subjects among his own people. In landscape painting, American painters have obeyed a nobler instinct, and, like true thinking men, they have not been led into the error of despising the noble scenery of their own continent, but have appropriated it as their own most proper field of work. CROPSEY, MIGNOT and CHURCH, by boldly flinging aside the European criticism which pooh-poohed American scenery as devoid of historical interest, and therefore unworthy of pictorial representation, have not only proved that it has an inherent interest which powerfully affects the mind, but they have done much toward establishing a new and original school of landscape painting. MIGNOT has earned a high reputation, by the exhibition of pictures of tropical scenery in the exhibitions of the Royal Academy and the British Institution; CROPSEY is well known by his faithful sketches and pictures of the scenery in the Northern States of the Union; and both these painters are well known to a large circle of friends in England, where they have, from time to time, been residing. CHURCH, a more daring artist than either, has, we believe, never visited Europe; but he has penetrated into the heart of the Andes, crossed the Cordilleras, visited Cotopaxi, and followed the icebergs on the coast of Labrador; while, in all his undertakings, he has displayed a wonderful amount of energy and patience, an unconquerable spirit, and a supreme love of his art.

The last work exhibited by this remarkable painter was a picture of the icebergs off the coast of Labrador; it excited great interest at the time, and was enthusiastically commended as a truthful representation by those who were best acquainted with the scenery of that wonderful region. The two pictures now on view in the Haymarket were painted in New-York, from studies made by the artist in 1857, when on an expedition among the mountains that form the chain of the Andes. For the first time we have presented to us two pictures that we may probably receive as accurate representations of two of the most interesting points of the chain, Chimborazo and Cotopaxi. Chimborazo is shown as it is seen from the river Guayaquil, from which it is distant about a hundred miles. The hills in the middle distance, just below the snow line of the Andes, are the Cordilleras, and the foreground represents the rich and wide valley traversed by the Guayaquil. The other picture is taken from a spot some 50 miles distant from the base of the cone of Cotopaxi at a time of continuous, though not violent eruption. The rising sun is partially obscured by the dense column of smoke emitted from the crater, and which is carried off in an oblique direction by the wind. The adjacent scenery is that of a high level of the mountain tops; the foreground is composed of reddish limestone rocks, friable owing to the subterranean heat of the soil, their irregular surface being partially covered with a thin vegetation, which during the rainy season presents the vivid emerald of the tropics. The lake and its outlet of cascades probably originated in an eruption, by which a sudden chasm became filled with water, which streams over its rocky boundary, and along the declivity which forms the immediate foreground of the picture. This work is described by the artist as a representation of scenery typical of that portion of the Andes which is modified in appearance by volcanic agencies; while the "Chimborazo" is an attempt to render justice to the richness and vigor of vegetation which characterize the broad tropical valleys of Ecuador.

These pictures are interesting, chiefly because they set before us in minute detail the scenery of a part of the world of which we know very little more than we can derive from written description; but they are also remarkable as the works of a painter far removed from the influences of direct European training—of one who is an earnest student of nature, and at the same time shows that he has acquired no mean knowledge of art. Far less cultivated than MIGNOT, and upon the whole not so good a painter, his range is wider and his treatment more interesting. He has been favorably compared with TURNER by his greatest admirers; but the comparison is altogether an unfair one, and injurious to his reputation. His faculty is of a different kind; TURNER grasped his subject as a whole, CHURCH gathers it up in parts. Chimborazo is represented at a distance of a hundred miles, yet its summit is raised above the natural horizon marked by the inclination of the lake in the foreground, to an altitude of a hundred miles at least. An error of this kind can only arise from a habit of insisting upon details, and looking at a grand subject in parts. The "Cotopaxi" is free from any striking fault of this kind, and it is altogether a better work of art. The effect of sunrise is beautifully suggested by the clear sky, where it is unobscured by the smoke of the volcano, and by the warm light that streams over the surface of the rocks; and in both pictures we are made to feel that we stand on unknown and sublime heights and in the midst of the grandest scenery of the tropics. The painter has earned a greater title to distinction by the production of these pictures, than he would probably have ever acquired by a course of study in Paris or London, which might have fettered his energy, and made him at best a conventional landscape painter.

CONFESSION OF DR. PRITCHARD.

From the North British Mail.

The first symptoms of an inclination to relieve his heart of the terrible truth, were shown during a visit paid to him on Monday evening by his brother, Mr. PRITCHARD, of Plymouth, his sister, a married lady living in Dublin, and his eldest daughter, Miss JANE F. PRITCHARD. The convict had no intimation that he was about to see them, and when they made their appearance, accompanied by his late pastor, Rev. R. S. OLDHAM, he was greatly overcome. After a few sad greetings the conversation was turned as delicately as possible upon the awful position which he occupies. The strong determination to believe the best of him, which his relations evinced up to his condemnation, would appear to be more assumed than real. At all events, his conviction had shaken their trust in his innocence, and their visit on Monday night was made, as was hinted to the prisoner, for the purpose of finally satisfying themselves as to the worst they could believe of him. He was asked repeatedly if he had nothing to tell them about the mysterious deaths of his wife and mother-in-law, and he at first hesitatingly reiterated his innocence. At last his daughter, falling on her knees before him in a paroxysm of sobbing, implored him to satisfy them as to his innocence. The miserable man, previously much affected, gave way to an agony of grief, in the midst of which no intelligible word could be got from him, and his unhappy friends had to bid him farewell, still with a faint hope that he might be guiltless. Before they left it was intimated to him that the Rev. Mr. OLDHAM would visit him the next forenoon, and to this he gave silent assent. A night of reflection, after this last meeting with his daughter, would, it was anticipated, produce the truth from him. After his friends left he seemed about to go off in a nervous fit, and Dr. LEISHMAN had accordingly to be sent for. He recovered, but continued in a greatly depressed state of body and mind throughout the night. His unfortunate children left Glasgow for Dublin after the interview above spoken of.

Yesterday (Tuesday) forenoon, the Rev. Mr. OLDHAM again visited the convict. Soon after Mr. OLDHAM had entered, the miserable man took his arm, and drawing close to him, whispered that he wished to pour into his ear a confession of his guilt. Before entering upon the subject, however, he intimated his wish that the confession should be kept secret. Mr. OLDHAM very properly declined to receive any statement from him upon these conditions, pointing out that his crime was an offence against society, independently of its other aspects, and that to society, therefore, was due the only reparation he could now make—a public confession of his guilt. On understanding that Mr. OLDHAM felt it his duty to be, so far as the confession of the fact of his guilt was concerned, simply the medium of communicating it to the authorities, the convict hesitated a good deal, but ultimately consented to make a public confession, which he wrote out with his own hand. The effort which coming to a decision on this point had cost him may be judged of from the fact that, although the document occupies barely two sides of a leaf of foolscap, it took him not less than two hours to write it out; and at the close he was greatly exhausted, although he admitted, at the same time, that he felt a relief and even a comparative content to which he had long been a stranger. Having concluded this confession, Gov. STIRLING was called in. In his presence and in the presence of JOHN MUTRIE, a warden, it was read over, signed by the convict, and witnessed to by those present. It displays, we may mention, a peculiar style of hand-writing, thin and spider-like, slanting toward the left instead of turned toward the right, and is punctuated with scrupulous care. It is as follows:

"I, EDWARD WILLIAM PRITCHARD, M. D., M. R. C. S. E., and L. A. S., &c., hereby make in writing, in the presence of the Rev. R. S. OLDHAM, M. A., the following confession, for transmission by him to the proper authorities:

It was when my wife was at Ardentinny, in the Summer of 1863, that I first became intimate with the girl MARY MACLEOD, sleeping with her in my house, at No. 22 Royal Crescent. This continued at intervals up to the time of our removal to No. 131 Sauchiehall-street. She became pregnant in May last [year,] and, with her own consent, I produced a miscarriage. I have reason to believe that Mrs. PRITCHARD was quite aware of this, and rather sought to cover my wickedness and folly. My mother-in-law, Mrs. TAYLOR, came last February to our house, and caught MARY MACLEOD and myself in the consulting-room; and the day before her death, having apparently watched us, she said to me in the same room: "You have locked her into the cupboard," which was true; but nothing more passed. I declare Mrs. TAYLOR to have died in the manner I have before stated; and I now believe her death to have been caused by an overdose of Battley's solution of opium. The aconite found in that bottle was put in by me after her death, and designedly left there in order to prove death by misadventure in case any inquiry should take place. Mrs. PRITCHARD was much better immediately after her mother's death, but subsequently became exhausted from want of sleep. I accounted for this by the shock produced by her mother's death; and hardly knowing how to act, at her own request I gave her chloroform. It was about midnight. MARY MACLEOD was in the room, and in an evil moment, (being, besides, somewhat excited by whisky,) I yielded to the temptation to give her sufficient to cause death—which I did.

I therefore declare before God, as a dying man, and in the presence of my spiritual adviser, that I am innocent of the crime of murder, so far as Mrs. TAYLOR is concerned, but acknowledge myself guilty of the adultery with MARY MACLEOD and the murder of my wife.

I feel now as though I had been living in a species of madness since my connection with MARY MACLEOD, and I declare my solemn repentance of my crime, earnestly praying that I may obtain Divine forgiveness before I suffer the penalty of the law.

(Signed,) EDWARD WM. PRITCHARD.
JOHN STIRLING, Governor, witness.
R. S. OLDHAM, witness.
JOHN MUTHIE, witness.
NORTH PRISON, GLASGOW, July 11, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.

The *Moniteur* publishes a report from M. DUMAS, President of the Municipal Council, to the Imperial Commission of the Universal Exhibition, in the name of the Committee of Construction. The document gives an historical sketch of public exhibitions in France from the commencement of the century, and then proceeds to inquire what space should be assigned to the building destined to receive the objects to be exhibited in 1867. The London Exhibition of 1851, received 14,000 exhibitors, and 96,000 square metres of space; that of Paris in 1856, 24,000 and 112,000 respectively; the second of London, 27,000 and 120,000; and the coming exhibition will probably receive the articles of 30,000 persons and require 140,000 square metres of superficies. The report examines the several plans proposed for the building to be erected in the Champ-de-Mars, and states that the one decided on will consist of a ground floor only, with an exceedingly large space all around for approaches and other accommodation. The two exhibitions of industrial objects and of the fine arts will take place in the same building, all the foreign members of the commission being unanimous on the advantage of that course. A Paris letter in the *Independance* of Brussels gives the following particulars respecting the proposed exhibition: "This immense edifice will be about 500 metres in length, and 400 in width. The form proposed is elliptical, or rather that of a parallelogram, with a semi-circle added to each end. The arrangement will allow all the industrial and artistic productions of the different countries to be distributed in lines, resembling those of a spider's web. Besides two great passages, one from the Pont d'Iéna, the other facing the Ecole Militaire, a number of sectors, or radii, cross the concentric galleries, the largest of which, nearest the circumference, is devoted to machinery, and the one nearest the centre, to the fine arts. In the midst is to be a garden, which will permit the visitors to go into the open air without leaving the precincts of the building. After the gallery of fine arts, which may be said to terminate inside the construction devoted to the exhibition, comes an annexed space, leading immediately to the garden, and presenting the history of human ingenuity of all ages and nations, by means of specimens of the different instruments man has invented to facilitate labor. The passage leading from the middle of the palace toward the Pont d'Iéna will, moreover, have a peculiar interest; being preceded by a sumptuous vestibule, which forms the interior of the façade, it will be nothing less than a gallery devoted to the plastic history of the earth, as well by geological sections as by landscapes, completing this instructive exhibition. The palace will be connected with the Seine by a cutting through the quay at the Pont d'Iéna; visitors will pass under a light bridge made expressly to lead to the salon. The river itself will be utilized, and will become an aquatic hall of the exposition, at the same time as a means for arrivals by water. Buoys, anchors and naval apparatus of all kinds will here be exhibited in their proper element. Such, I believe, are the arrangements already decided. There is also what may be called the fancy part of the project, which is not definitely fixed, and may be modified or even abandoned. The Palace of Industry only occupying about one-third of the Champ-de-Mars, it has been suggested to transform the rest into a kind of park, in which the public would not only find cafés, restaurants, &c., but also cabinets intended for correspondence, an electric telegraph, a small theatre for plays in all languages, a conversation-room, a model farm, a specimen of a camp, and even an observatory. In this part, and close to the outer walls of the palace, will be placed the boilers of the steam engines for working the machines in the great gallery at the end, as it is not thought prudent to have the boilers inside the building.

CURIOUS LITERARY SQUABBLE.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Very surprising is the recklessness and folly of vanity when aflame. Men usually amiable and veracious become bitter and untruthful in defence of their wounded *amour propre;* and men who are neither reticent nor scrupulous in milder moments become incapable of hesitation, and make the wildest assertions which must lead to their exposure. M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN has been all his life an insolent journalist, and having been stung by the cruel kindness of ALEX. DUMAS Fils, who made his unactable play a success, he wrote a preface, the angry preface of an insolent writer in the agonies of humiliated self-love, in which, not content with exhaling his wrath in sarcasme and soothing his wounds with plastering self-praise, he rashly ventured on certain statements of the fact, which turned out to be statements *à la Girardin.* The public laughed at his preface, and laughed at his sorrows; but ALEX. DUMAS has published a pamphlet—*Histoire du Supplice d'une Femme*—which is one of the most amusing and punishing replies ever written. We will retell this history in outline.

M. GIRARDIN wrote to M. DUMAS, asking him if he would come dine, and after dinner listen to a drama read to a select circle of friends. DUMAS went, and found himself in a well-chosen party of journalists, men of the world, and women; a public in miniature. After dinner the reading began. At the close of the first act no one spoke. In fact, the idea of the piece was "dangereuse," and when it was presented made it still more so. "*L'acte était mal fait, commençait par où il aurait dû finir, et finissant mal.*" This was the judgment of an experienced dramatist. "*Cependant,*" he adds, "*il y avait une donnée, prise sous les rideaux de la vie conjugale. C'était audacieux, vrai, et inadmissible.*" Precisely the subject that demanded the most skillful treatment.

M. GIRARDIN read the second act. On arriving at the great situation of the piece, where the guilty wife presents her lover's letter to the husband, M. GIRARDIN paused, and, turning to M. DUMAS, said, "*Eh bien?*" The reply was full of sense: "*J'attends.*" The experienced dramatist understood perfectly what the author—who certainly was not a dramatist, but who fancied a drama could be written like a newspaper—could not understand at all, namely, that a situation is not a plot. A plot has a beginning, a middle and an end—an exposition, a development and a dénouement. To get hold of a situation is one thing, and requires no art; the art is to prepare it, to make it acceptable, to make it seem true, and, above all, to lead it to a conclusion. NOW M. GIRARDIN had not the faintest conception of how this was to be done; his drama was impossible, and even the friends, in spite of their reticences and insincerities, could not help making him feel that his dénouement was unactable.

As it was only the *dénouement* which polite friends felt themselves safe in condemning, the author imagined it easy to find another, and begged his young friend DUMAS to find it. The next day DUMAS called on him and said that he thought the situation might be converted into a play. GIRARDIN was delighted, asked him to undertake the task, and sent him the manuscript. "I tried to make some cuts and suggest a few alterations. In vain. The work was too confused, too crowded, too compact. As at Herculaneum, impossible to find the city beneath the lava. Better to build a new one by the side." In a couple of days he read to the author the commencement of the first act, as it was finely performed, and so pleased was GIRARDIN that he begged him to continue to consider himself as *collaborateur* and sharer of profits and responsibility. In fact, he gave DUMAS *carte blanche*, adding, "J'ai fait trois fois mal cette pièce, faites la bien une." It is important to bear this fact in mind.

Acting on this understanding, DUMAS re-wrote the piece as if it were his own. On reading it, its original author exclaimed: "*Ce n'est plus ma pièce;*" and doubtless a very strange struggle then began in his breast: on the one side side was the vanity of the author eager for

assume the rule of Algeria as a feudatory of France. "This," says the Paris correspondent of the *Herald*, "is probably premature, but I am inclined to think that there is something of the kind on the cards. The Emperor is a practical man, and he is anxious to make Algeria pay, which he can never do so long as the present *regime* continues; and from the tone of his pamphlet it is evident he contemplates some change."

—The Bishop of Peterborough recently narrowly escaped being killed when on his way to the anniversary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, held at Longhborough. He had arrived at the Syston Junction, and was crossing the line of rails to the down platform, not perceiving the near approach of a train on the up-line, which would no doubt have run over him had not Mr. BRAMLEY, the station-master, seeing his imminent danger, seized hold of him and pulled him on the platform ont of the reach of the train.

— The total number of peers who have died during the late Parliament amounts to 112, and their united ages reach 7,583 years, giving an average of 67 years to each. The highest average was—with the Archbishops, 80; next come the Viscounts, 74; the Bishops show the the third highest average, 73; the Earls come next with 68; and the Marquises average 66; and the Dukes and Barons are the lowest, each with 64. The deceased Scotch Peers averaged 85; the Irish 63.

The following is a copy of a card that was issued last week: "Lambeth Election.—Mr. HAIGH deeply regrets his inability to call personally on every elector, from the highest to the lowest, but he asks you to trust him with ONE of your votes, as an independent, conservative gentleman. *He* CLAIMS *your* VOTE *as you shall* ANSWER BEFORE GOD *for having performed or neglected your duty to your Queen and country-men.*"

—The Hon. RICHARD BETHEL was before the London Court of Bankruptcy on the 8th. His debts are estimated at £25,000—one of the creditors being Mr. WELCH, the Registrar of the Leeds Bankruptcy Court, who pute in a claim for £1,089 money lent. This claim was, however, ordered to lie over, Mr. LAWRENCE announcing his intention of opening it on the ground that the money was advanced for an improper consideration. The case was adjourned for a week.

—The Abbe PERREYNE, LACORDAIRE'S executor, is dead. He was the depository of all the father's manuscripts, as well as his autograph memoirs. It appears that the abbe left these to the Count DE MONTALEMBERT. They are written in LACORDAIRE'S own handwriting, but contain so many personal anecdotes of and illusions to living and illustrious personages that, it is said, M. DE MONTALEMBERT considers that some years must elapse before he can publish them.

—Mr. JOSEPH JONES, chemist, Widnes, near Warrington, writes: "A curious instance of the applicability of chemical agents has come under my notice. The action of caustir soda is to destroy sourness (acetic acid) and the state of decomposition arising ont of sourness. It is discovered that this may be applied to ales, &c. A morsel of caustic (say one ounce) will freshen a barrel of ale and cause it to foam when agitated. Some inkeepers have purchased it in quantities of six rwts."

—The pirates on the Chincse coast essm to be active according to the accounts we rec ive. In one case they drove away the crew of the *Ruby*, of London, after a gallant defence of two hours. The crew escaped in the boats, and the pirates plundered the ship. In another case, a nest of pirates, was attacked near Hong Kong by her Majesty's gunboat *Haughty*, and four heavily-armed junks were destroyed.

—The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* writes: We learn from Ostend (5th July) that the Confederate General LEE had disembarked there from a Belgian transatlantic packet, the *Rubis* or *Rubens*, as "a second class passenger," which would indicate that he crossed the water *incognito*, and without cognizance of the American authorities. He proceeded at once to the interior of Germany.

—A Stockholm paper announces that the town of Carlstadt, capital of the Province of Werueeland, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. It consisted of 600 housee and 4,600 inhabitants, and all that remaine is the hospital, the prison and the Bishop's residence. A steamer loaded with provisione and clothing was immediately dispatched from Stockholm.

—A Paris letter, in the *Indépendance*, of Brussels, says: "I have just been informed that the Countess DE MONTIJO, the mother of the Empress, yesterday underwent, at her residence in the Rne de l'Elysée, a painful operation on the organ of sight. It was performed with great skill, and I hope with success, by Dr. LIEBRIECH, assisted by M. RAVER.

—On the 11th, four men in the employ of Mr. JENNINOE, of London, at the Sonthwestern Pottery, near Foole, together with three women, their wives or other relatives, were sailing in a small boat in one of the channels in Poole Harbor, when, by some mishap, the boat capsized, and two men and two women were drowned.

—Gradually sinking under a hopeless attack of softening of the brain, that sweetest of tenors, Signor GANGLINI, is at present in the private asylum of an eminent physician near London. His voice has not failed him, and occasionally, between paroxysms of maniacal fury, he will pour forth snatches of his favorite songs, sung with all his old swestness of expression.

— A frightful accident occured at the Queen's Theatre, in Hull, on the 8th. A cry was raised that the roof was falling, and the people rushed to the doors in crowds. One man now lies in a precarious condition, and very many others are seriously bruised. The scene is described as most heartrending.

— On the 9th PETER EUSTICE, of St. Austell, Cornwall, walked to Trenarren, a distance of three miles, accompanied by two or three persons, for the purpose of attending a prayer-meeting at a Wesleyan meeting-house there, and while in the act of praying ruptured a blood-vessel, and died almost immediately.

—The death is announced of Dr. DANIELL, the African traveler. Dr. DANIELL was well-known to the scientific world by his indefatigable labors and researches on the climate and prodnctions of the pestilential coast of Western Africa and other parts of the globe.

—The Board of Directors of the Southern railway of France, in a notice recently published, mention a curious fact—that vegetables are sent from Madrid to Paris, a distance of more than 900 miles. The charge for carriage is 295f. 40c. per ton.

—Whilst preparing ths ground for the construction of a new boulevard in Paris, the workmen discovered several cart loads of human bones, supposed to be those of the victims of the Reign of Terror, including MARIE ANTOINETTE and LOUIS XVI.

—The Grand Duchess SOPHIA, of Raden, mother of the reigning Grand Duke, has died at Baden of pulmonary disease, aged 64. The deceased was daughter of King GUSTAVUS IV. of Sweden, born May 21, 1801.

—It is calculated that within thirty years there have been in Spain about fifty different premiere and 400 ministers, so frequent have been the changes in the cabinet.

—Last week a duel took place in Paris between Count DEMIDOFF and a Spanish Marquis, in which both were severely wounded. The cause of ths dull is stated to be "unfit for publication."

—A private letter from Paris says that there are more Americane there at ths present time than was ever known. Some of the largest Parisian hotels are almost exclusively occupied by rich Americans.

—Princs NAPOLEON, it is said, has arranged a journey to Kamschatka, with the view to scientific pursuits, and will be accompanied by several naturalists.

—An authoritative contradiction is given to a statement that Baron ROTHSCHILD had "ordered" the Jew electors of London to plump for himself.

—Tslegraphic communication with India is suspended, and it is feared that the difficulty on this occasion is through some break or fault in the Gulf cable.

—*L'Industrie* assarts that France has achieved another victory over England—a M. QUILLACQ, of Anzin, having sent over some powerful pumps for mines at Newcastle.

—A nsw American actor, Mr. OWENS, has made a marked impression, in the part of *Solon Shingle*, at the Adelphi, London.

—It is said that ths hsalth of Prince HUMBERT, the heir-apparent to the throne of Italy, is causing serious uneasiness to his family.

—Ths dnty of 1s. 1d. per ton on coal brought into London produced £251,850 in the year 1864.

—The one-legged dancer, DONATO, died recently at Cyrague, France.

—It is said that in Germany there will be a medium harvest for wheat, and a splendid one for oats.

VALLANDIGHAM AND ROSECRANS.—A card from Mr. VALLANDIGHAM relative to Gen. ROSECRANS' testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, has been published. He says Gen. ROSECRANS could not have ascertained, through the lodges, nor in any other way, of his intention to return to O[illegible], and observes:

"Not one single human being on ths face of the earth had knowledge, directly or indirectly, of my intention, nor of the time when, or the way in which I designed to return. The letter written by, or to, me, which Gen. ROSECRANS sptes robbed from the mails, only informed them that I intended to be a delegate to Chicago, and would prepare and forward a letter to be read before the Hamilton meeting. This it was which induced him to send hie 'stenographic reporter.'"

As for VALLANDIGHAM'S Hamilton speech, he says:

"It had been prepared by me in Windsor—a large part of it in 1863, during the canvass for Governor, to be read at a Democratic meeting in Lima, Ohio, at which I intended to be present. And I did, at that time, begin the journey, and arrived at a certain point on the way, turning back only because of the persistent opposition, for political reasons, of some of my friends. And yet, of this movement Gen. ROSECRANS and his whole band of detectives have remained in profound ignorance to this day. At Hamilton I read the speech, and then myself gave the 'original,' sealed up, to Mr. MAGINNIS, of Hamilton, who himself carried it to the office of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, where it was set up. Gen. ROSECRANS' spy never had it in his possession, nor saw it, except in my hand as I read it."

THE RECONSTRUCTION QUESTION.

Speech by Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell.

In accordance with an invitation extended by a number of the leading citizens of Boston, Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL delivered an address in Tremont Temple Wednesday evening on "The Reconstruction of the Rebel States." After congratulating his hearers upon the triumphant issue of the war, and alluding to its results, he said:

"The war for freedom and the Union has been carried on by the whites and negroes born on this continent, by the Irish and the Germans, and, indeed, by representetives of every European race. With this fresh experience, we ought to make it a part of the organic government that no State shall make any distinction in the enjoyment of the elective franchise on account of race or color."

Then he defended at great length the proposition that States could destroy themselves, arguing that the rebel States had done. He said:

But I wish yon to consider with me the effect of permitting these eleven States to act as though they were still States within the Union. I believe there is one consideration which will control all classes of men in this country, without regard to their opinions concerning the negro; one consideration which will finally control in resisting the recognition of those States except upon the basis of universal suffrage. I refer to ths subject of representation in the lower house of Congress. I have observed, within a few days, that a leading New York journal has made the remark that the friends of negro suffrage were too fast in conceding to the rebellious Stetes the right of representation for the four million of colored people. Gentlemen, the fact is, we are neither too fast nor too slow. We have nothing to do with the qnestion. The Constitution of the United Statee, in its first article, second section, and third paragraph, has settled this matter. The words are these:

"Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding the whole nnmber of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons."

If the Proclamation of Emancipation is to stand, these four millione of heretofore slaves are to be free. They reside in fifteen old Slave States. These States are to have political power in Congress, not only according to the number of *white* persons within their limits, but according to the number of *free* persons, black as well as white. What is the result? To-day, upon the census of 1860, under the three-fifths rule, there are nineteen seats in the House of Representatives which may be filled by men whose constituency, if they were voters, would be negroes of the South. In 1870 there will be a new census, and a new apportionment of political power. The South will take political power in the House of Representatives according to its combined white and colored population. I have made an estimate, which is probably not far from what will prove to be true in 1870. There will be about four and a half millions of colored people in the old Slave States; there will be abont nine millions of white people in the old Slave States; and there will be abont twenty-two millions of people in the Free States—making thirty-five and a half millions in all. Upon the constitutional basis, political power will be apportioned, in 1870, in this wise: To the four and a half million of negroes in the South, thirty representatives; to the nine million white people in the South, sixty Representatives—ninety Representetives from the Sonth. To the twenty-two million of people in the North, one hnndred and forty-four Representatives in Congress. Now, what is ths inevitable result of the doctrine thet these eleven rebellious States are States in the Union, and have a right to be represented as States? It is this: that the nine million of white people in the South are to do all the voting in ths fifteen old Slave States; and when you consider that the war in the Sonth has proved pretty nearly a war of extermination of all the men between 20 and 45 years of age, and that the proportion of women and children is vastly greater than the natural proportion of women and children to adult males in any community that has not been ravaged by the fires of war, you will nnderstand that the number of voters among those nine million of people will be but a small proportion of the whole. These white voters of the South are to elect ninety Representatives to Congress. And who are these white men of the Sonth? They are the men who have been in arms against the republic and against the soldiers of the republic. They are of a race which through two centuries has been contaminated by the vilest crime, the crime of slavery, until the whole public sentiment of the Sonth has become debanched, until it has given birth to conspiracies for the perpetration of the crimes of arson, of murder, of treason, of assassination, in all their hideous and unnamable forms; such crimes as could not have been committed, or even contemplated, in any other country or by any other people. It is out of the institution of slavery that there came the infamous decree by which sixty thousand of the soldiers of the republic were starved in the prisons and pens of the South; and will the people of this country, if they have a prejudice against the negro race such as human beings never felt toward any of the animate creation, from the foundation of ths world until now—will the people of this country, if they have such a prejudice even, exclude the negroes from the ballot-box, and allow it to be controlled by these nine million, or the representative of these nine million, of white people in the South? Under all circumstances, a majority, a confessed majority, of the white people of the Sonth have shown themselves the enemies of this country; the loyalists—among them—the men who have stood by the old flag—have been few, "like angels visits." On the other hand, the black man, despised, down-trodden, with no reason to cheer or bless the flag of the republic, which, to him, from the foundation of the government until the signal shot npon Fort Sumter, had been the only ensign of oppression, with no reminiscences or traditions in its behalf, has proved true to the country, has led and guided and cheered the soldier, has enlisted in the armies of the republic, has fonght for the integrity of the nation and the safety of freedom; and can it be—*can it be* in the heart of any man of the twenty millions of inhabitants in the North, with an ingratitude unexampled, save in the instance of Judas Iscariot, now to consign these people, their race, and their posterity to the tender mercies of the men who instituted Libby Prison and Andersonville, who sent to the islands of the ocean for the pestilence with which they hoped to blast the cities of the North, who instituted arson as a plan, and finally closed their career of systematic and organized crime by the assassination of the President of the republic? Do yon propose to allow these people to send ninety Representatives into the Congress of the United States, when, according to numbers, they would be entitled to but sixty? Upon the basis of thirty-five and a half million of people, a nonstituency would consist of one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants; and, the number of members of the House being limited by law to two hnndreed and thirty-four, the white voters of the South would take sixty members in their own right, and thirty more npon the basis of the negro population—giving them ninety votes. They would then lack hnt twenty-eight votes of a majority in the House of Representatives—twenty-eight votes, which New-York alone could give, which two or three other States in a moment of disaffection might give. And whet ie the result, or at least the possible danger? The government of this country ie in the hands of rebels. Will not the men intereeted in public securities look to it that no such exigency arise? We have issued two and a half thousand million of public securities, the value of which depends entirely upon the good faith of the people of this country. If you pnt the power into the hands of these rebels, one of two things is sure to happen—either that the rebel debt will be foisted npon the National Government, or the national debt will be repndiated. And more than that; if these nine millions of people in the South are to elect ninety Representatives, they will elect one for every one hundred thonsand white persons represented by the voting popnlstion; while in the North it will take one hundred and fifty thonsand persons to constitute the basis of representation; that is, two voters in the Sonth will have equal power in the government of ths country with three voters in the North. I submit that the people of the North, unless they are infatuated, so that there is no hope of their being able to comprehend the means necessary for their own salvation, will reject—once, twice, thrice, continually reject—every proposition which recognizes those States as Statee of the American Union. One of two things must happen—either thst the negro shall be allowed to vote, or that, by an amendment to the constitution, the representative power shall be based npon voters; and if, as is contended by those who oppose negro suffrage, these eleven States are States in the Union, as it requires three fourths of the States to make an amendment to the constitution, and as the eleven States are more than one-fourth, and are interested in the maintenance of the present condition of things, there is no hope of an amendment of the constitution. Therefore, fellow-citizene and countrymen, you have but one path before yon, and, thank God, it is the path of justice, and in it you must walk; and the path leads yon to contend for and to secure to the negro the right of suffrage in this country. We are told that the negroes will vote with their masters. I do not know whether they will or not; but it is no excuse for us, in denying them their rights, to say that they will vote in a particular way. If they have the right to vote, we are not to trample that right under our feet, because we infer that they will hereafter exercise it in some way disagreeable to ns. But the same persons told us, in 1861 and 1862, that if we put arms in the hands of the negroes, they would fight on the side of their masters. Was that prediction verified? By no means. And neither will this prediction be verified, unless the spirit of the masters is changed, and they vote on the side of this government. It is well enough also for ns to consider the subject of voting with reference to the negroes of the South. We have a conetitutional provision in Massachusetts that no man shall vote unless he can read the constitution and write his own name. A very proper provision; but consider that it was instituted with reference to men whose loyalty there was no question; but only this question existed as to whether they were competent to judge of the administration of public affairs. In the ordinary course of things, it is necessary that men should be able to read and write, in order to decide intelligently npon questions of public policy. We do not to-day ask suffrage for the negroes because they are competent to judge of questions of public policy, but we ask for suffrage for them because they are in favor of this government, and the white people of the South are against it. That is an issue already made up. Parties have taken their stand. The whites, by a majority are on one side; the blacks, unanimously, are on the other. They understand that question, and that is the vital question to us. It is not whether, in South Carolina, judges shall be elected by the people, or appointed by the Governor; that question very likely would be better solved by men who could read and write. But the question in which we are concerned is not a questiou of internal policy, not a question of local or of State administration, but the question is, "Shall this government exist?" We know that the negro is in favor of its existence, and therefore, for all the purposes of voting, whether he can read and write or not, he is a state depository of power; and therefore I am in favor of allowing him to vote, without going into any inquiry whether he can read and write, because his power at the ballot-box is now essential to us, just exactly as his power in the field with the bayonet was essential to us during the war. In this country there are but two means of exercising power. One is by the bayonet, in time of war; the other is by the ballot, in time of peace. We have taken the bayonet, in time of war, out of the hands of our rebel enemies. What are we invited to do? To pnt the ballot, which is the instrument of power in time of peace, into the hands of our enemies, and deprive our friends of the privilege of exercising that power. Was there ever any infatuation equal to this? If these four millions who have been loyal to the flag and to the Union had been Germans in the South, instead of negroes, not a man would have raised the questiou whether these loyal Germans, npon the restoration of the government, should be allowed to vote. Every man, with one voice, with one acclaim, would have said, "They, of course, are to vote. The only question remaining is, whether the rebels who have been in arms against this government are to be permitted to vote or not." You thus see, my friends, how far the country has been drawn aside from the true question at issue by that ancient prejudice, originating in slavery, and which has been fostered, embittered, and spread by the infinence of slavery throughout this country. You are not willing to allow to a patriot under a black skin that which you would readily concede to a patriot under a white skin. Are the people of this country more disposed to put power into the hands of rebels because they are white, than into the hands of patriots who happen to be black? There are some over-sensitive persons who are rather reluctant to give suffrage to the negroes because they fear it will irritate the white people of the Sonth. Well, my friends, I am for conciliation. I see already that very few men in the South are to be punished. Nobody among the whites is to be disfranchised. Of all the men who are suffered to live and remain in the Sonth—white people, I mean—all will enjoy the elective franchise; and I have already reached the conclnsion that there are bnt two men who are in any danger of suffering the penalty of the law for the crime of treason. They are DAVIS and LEE. I may turn aside for a single moment to say here, what I think will find a response in the judgment of the country, that those two men, alone of all others, deserve to pay the highest forfeit ever exacted by human tribunals from those who have violated human law. There were many leaders in the rebellion. The guilt of those men is inconceivable, and of course inexpressible. Bnt DAVIS and LEE, by a peculiar supremacy, were the leaders. One was at the head of the military and the other at the head of the civil and military power of the so-called Confederacy. If we select these and execnte them, it will be a warning to all men, in all time, that it is not safe to be the leaders of a rebellion against this government. Therefore, by their execution, you take all the security of the future which you can take. If you go beyond these two men, I know npt wbere yon are to stop. The are ten, twenty, fifty, ons hundred, perhaps one thousand other men, who are equally guilty, each with ths other. Inasmuch as no country can afford to exact blood, to any considerable extent, for political crimes, we should do that which will be justified npon the page of history, and which will lead to all the practical benefits which can result from the punishment of any nnmber of traitors. By a peculiar preëminence these two men are responsible to the country for the slow murder of our soldiers in prison. At any moment DAVIS or LEE could have put a stop to this cruel torture and murder of men, through months and almost years of suffering. It cannot be said, perhaps, of any other man engaged in the rebellion, that it was in his power to have snppressed this systematir murder; and therefore they are peculiarly responsible to the army of the republic, to the country and to mankind for the great crime. It is only second in turpitude to that of MITHRIDATES, King of Pontus, who seized a Roman procousul, carried him to the City of Pergamus, and ordered melted gold to be pourad down his throat. At the same timo he sent a letter to the cities and provinces of his kingdom, directing his officers to seize all persons owing allegiance to Rome and execute them on a day named. Under this order one hundred and fifty thousand men, women and children were murdered. CICERO referred to this crime, after the lapse of more than twenty years, in his speech—the greatest, perhaps, of his speeches—his speech for the Manilian law, in which he urged the appointment of POMPEY to the supreme command of the army, as the only means by which this crime and offence to Rome might be avenged in common with other crimes and wrongs which the State had snffered at the hands of its enemies. Bnt, however heinous this crime of the rebels in the treatment of prisoners, and however responsible the Southern people are for the war and its woes, there will be no condign punishment, except what is inflicted npon these two men; possibly even they may escape; but there is one punishment which we can carry home to every rebel in the South. He has been afraid of negro equality. The ballot is, in a certain sense, the symbol of equality. The Declaration of Independence does not mean that "all men are created equal" in every respect, but that no man is, by nature, in a state of political subservicncy to any other man. All are equal—none supreme. I know of no judgment which would be so universally efficacious throughout the rebel States as to put into the hand of the negro the ballot, that at tbr ballot-box, once a year, or once in two years, or once in four years, he may stand the equal of his former master. This is a punishment that will go home to every rebel in the rebellious States. By tho Emancipation Proclamation we have taken the initiatory steps toward the freedom of the negro; bnt how are liberties secured? Are there laboring men here to-night? What security have they for the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*? What security have they for the education of their children at the public expense? What security have they that their testimony shall be taken in a court of justice? Their security is in the ballot. We say that men possess certain "natural, essential and unalienable rights." How are those rights to be defended? Either by the bayonet or by the ballot. If the negroes are to protect themselves in their rights, it is for the country to give them the means by giving them the ballot. And it is not less in favor of the South than of the whole country that we advocate negro suffrage. We of Massachusetts remember the difficulties in Rhode Island less than a quarter of a century ago, when men of our own race, having the political power of the State in their own hands exclusively, refused to recognize the rights of other men of the same race, the same blood, equally qualified with themselves, until the concession was extorted from them by revolution; and do you expect that the white men of the South, if you allow them to institute governments with political power in their own hands, exclusively, will ever concede it to the negroes, until the negroes extort it from them at the point of the bayonet? These negroes are four million to-dey. They will increase through decades and centuries until they are eight, ten, twenty million, and if you do not give them the right of suffrage now, at some future time they or their posterity will demand it and secure it by force. Instead, therefore, of being the enemies of the South, when we demand negro suffrage, we are its real friends, because we take security in their behalf, at this early day, that hereafter they shall be saved from intestine commotion, from civil and social wars. Perversion and misrepresentation are powerless, and argument thus far has not been heard, in behalf of the monstrous proposition that the North should consent to such a reconstruction of this government as will guarantee perpetually to two white men in the South the political power that is accorded to three white men in the North. Who are they, and what are they, if they exist at all within the limits of the loyal States, who are prepared to maintain the doctrins that Virginia, South Carolina, Florida and Texas, have the same immediate and indisputable right of representation as is enjoyed by New-York, Illinois, Pennsylvania and California? That they have not this right is conceded by all, or by nearly all, among us. No one is prepared to accept South Carolina with her old constitution. The veriest ctickler for State rights demands some alteration. This demand, however slight it may seem in its practical application, is the equivalent in principle of the demand I make. South Carolina is in the Union with her constitution of 1860, or as a political organization known as a State she is not in the Union at all; and if she is not in the Union as a State her application for admission may be rejected until she appears with a frame of government in substantial harmony with the policy of the nation. You may be just to the negro. When yon invited him to assume the uniform of the army of the republic, when you pnt the musket into his hand, when yon asked him to jeopard, and if need be, to sacrifice his life in defence of the country, you did, in fact, if not in terms, agree that if the cause—his cause as well as your own—was successful, he should beve the same part in the government as yourselves, and therefore yon cannot, without the basest ingratitude, now reject him. I am compelled to declare to you, my friends, in all sincerity, beinons as are the crimes of these Southern men, infamous as they will be npon the page of history, that it the people of the North now that they have acquired liberty for themselves, now that they have secured the restoration of the Union by the services and sacrifices of the negro, in common with their own services and their own sacrifices, should surrender him, bound hand and foot, as he will be, if he does not enjoy the right of suffrage, into the custody of his enemies, made doubly ferocione by the events of this war, and into the custody of your enemies, also, your position npon the page of history, and, in the judgment of posterity, will be only less infamous than theirs. I know of no excnse that we can offer to ourselves, I know of no excuse that we can offer to this generation in other countries, I know of no excuse that we can offer to mankind in the coming ages, if, after having accepted the services and the blood of these men in defence of the flag, of liberty, and of the Union, we turn and conspire with these, their ancient oppressors and trample our faithful allies in the dust. Let it not be that this intamy be reserved for the people of this country. Of all the woes which we have drunk through these four years, of all the instances of degradation which have been treasured np in the long annals of mankind, I know of nons which will compare with the woe and degradation of a free people, who, having secured their own liberties by the blood of their fellow-men, with base ingratitude offered their allies to the common enemy, to the enemy of the country, of liberty and of mankind. I have thus, gentlemen, attempted to demonstrate the existence of sufficient and constitutional power in the government to enable Congress to hold the people of the rebellious districts under the jurisdiction of the national authority, while they are excluded from any voice in the public councils until they frame State Governments, which are truly republican in form, and until evidence is furnished that the public sentiment of each proposed State is so far loyal as to justify the expectation that its general policy will accord with the general policy of the country; and this without claiming to interfere, and without interfering with the institutions of a State. I have also sought to demonstrate that the exercise of this power is necessary for the security of the loyal people, the preservation of the public credit, as it is connected with and dependent upon a constant exhibition of good faith, by the people and the public authorities. Moreover, you cannot fail to be influenced by the plain statement that, under the Constitution, you must secure the elective franchise to the negro, or surrender your own equal right in the government of the country; and finally, you are not insensible to the obligations resting upon you, to secure to all men the means of protecting those rights of person and property, which are the evidences of freedom and its constant support. This policy furnishes at once security to the country, equality to the whites of all sections, justice to the negro, universal punishment to the rebels, the only efficient means of stimulating the industry and developing the resources of the South, and at last adequate and permanent protection against civil and social feuds and wars in all portions of the country where the two races are nearly equal in numbers or strength. I have assumed also that the instances of pardon of rebels by the President will be increased, and that in peace we shall abandon the policy which we inaugurated in time of war, and adapted to a time of war, of confiscating the property of rebels who are not distinguished by any special criminality from their associates in treason. Whether you indict and try persons, or confiscate their property, the number of the guilty is so great, that many necessarily escape. During the war, we seized the property of individual enemies, as a means of diminishing the power of those in arms against us. The reason no longer remains, and it will probably be thonght wise to modify our legislation so as to relieve the mass of Southern people from all apprehension. So, too, we can have no security for the loyalty of a State, until a clear majority of its population are known to be worthy of trust. Whenever a State is restored to the Union, the loyal sentiment should be sufficiently powerful to permit those who have been disloyal to exercise the elective franchise; otherwise yon nourish alienation, and encourage the elements of treason and war. Our policy toward the mass of our enemies must be liberal. Restore to them, with as little delay as possible, all the personal, civil and political rights which they enjoyed previous to the rebellion. With such an exhibition of magnanimity toward those who have been our enemies, not even they can justly complain when we demand the elective franchiso for those who have been our friends. Thus does this policy appear to be wise and conservative as a national policy; thus is it necessary to ourselves; thus is it just to our friends; thus is it magnanimous to our enemies.

Many points in the address were received with applause; that part in which the speaker referred to the punishment which JEFFERSON DAVIS and Gen. LEE should receive was especially approved by the audience, who made the hall echo with their cheering and applause.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Speech of Gov. Bramlette at Lexington, Kentucky.

If ths Kentucky election does not result right, it will not be the fault of Gov. BRAMLETTE. In a speech at Lexington, Ky., he said:

What is the logic of these figures? If it establishes anything it proves beyond contradiction that when capital enslaves labor, it is the enemy of free labor; that labor enslaved by capital drives free labor to the hills. How can yon otherwise account for the fact that in the six most fertile counties, 36,815 slaves exclude that many free laborers? The 36,815 slaves in those counties, held by capital, have driven that many free laborers to find employment and homes in the other poorer counties. Where slave labor is employed, free labor has no encouragement, bnt is by necessity driven to other fields. He who enslaves labor has capital, and monopolizes the most fertile lands; and hence free labor is banished to poorer lands by slave labor. Give freedom to labor and this cannot he. Give the white man a chance, and the nrgro cannot banish him from Kentucky soil, to seek employment in the West and elsewhere. Give freedom to labor and you give the white man a chance in Kentucky.

Now that slavery is practically ended—that no escrifice which the non-slaveholder can make can secure us who own slaves in the further enjoyment of slave labor, I ask if every consideration of justice and gratitude does not demand that the slave-owner should, with unanimity, join to help the non-slaveholder to establish and build up his interests? Will not the great controlling masses who conetitute the bone and sinew of our country, and who have, to the last limits of hope, made all personal sacrifices for the benefit of the slave-owner, now thet they are absolved from all further obligations of public faith to maintain it, assert their own rights, and vindicate their own interests?

To demend further sacrifices of the laboring masses, when all sacrifices are but to their injury, and do not benefit us who own slaves, would be the extreme of selfishness, a want of gratitude and a sense of justice upon our part.

For myself, I demand no more; I yield to the logic of events, and join my strength with that of the laboring millions to assert and maintain their freedom from the tyranny of capital in future. I go for placing capital and labor upon terms of equal liberty, and for establishing that community of dependent interests which is essential to the friendship and success of capital and labor. To secure this we should at the earliest moment get rid of the remains and name of slavery.

Fellow-citizens, we measure action by the motives which prompt them, and accord to the man praise or dispraise accordingly as he acts from pure or impure motives. The noblest deed man may perform, if prompted by impure motives, strips him of all merit which the deed would otherwise bestow. A bad deed—prompted by honest mistaken motive—loses the stain of criminality, and invests the perpetrator with the charity of forgiveness. The motives which bevo prompted men to action—or taking sides in all these sad years of calamity and woe, which have just swept over our country—determine the real status of the man, and measure his merits or demerits.

The young man whose education from childhood had been to love a section better than his whole country, and to regard another section as hostile and an enemy—naturally almost irresistibly rushed into rebellion when the war broke npon us. He was prompted by an honest motive but mistaken patriotism, to espouse a sectional strife against the government of the Union. He etrnck for what he had been taught and made to believe all his life were the rights of his sectou, which he regarded as hte country. His education was at fault, not his purposes. He had been sectionalized, but was honest in his rebellion.

Four years of war, of danger, of suffering, four years of calamity and woe have opened the eyes of his understanding and expanded the grasp of his patriotism. He now comprehends the difference between a *section* and a *country*, and comes back chastened, and prepared to accept the whole country as his. He now comprehends how much greater his country is than a section; and feels that North, South, East and West are but parts of a whole, and that his inheritance is of that whole, and his duty to support that whole. Coming with such improved vision and sentiments, we can extend him the hand of welcome home. He was an honest rebel, fought for his faith, and now comes converted to better and broader views, and, we trust, will never again suffer his patriotism to be cramped within sectional limits, nor his free spirit to be chetned by sectional passions; but now his mind will expand to the full measure of his country's greatness, and the grasp of his affections to the limits of his great inheritance. There were, however, rebels or rebel sympathizers, whose motive stamps with criminality their position. They were fraudulent—spurious rebels. They held in higher esteem their property in slaves than they did either country or section, and npon a calculation of chances, took the side of rebellion to save their negroes—not to benefit the Sonth. Such men remained at home, sympathizing with a rebellion, and urging the young men to throw themselves into the ensanguined tide of battle. Such men are still implacable and rebellious, and ebould be thrown aside by the honest of all parties as unworthy of forgiveness.

The Union men have also bad two classes—the genuine and the spurious. One clase of Union men are common to all sections, and are the true, genuine Union men. They conetitute the great body, the controlling power. This class are and have ever been for the Union as paramount to all other objects. They are for the government of the Union because of the benefits, blessings, and liberties which it secures to them and their posterity. They are for the government of the Union, regardless of the status of the negro—whether he shall be free or slave. They are for their own race and the people first, last, and all the while. They are for the equality and rights of white men—the sons of their sires, and for upholding and maintaining his great inheritance of free government. They are not for squandering it npon negro equality, nor wasting it in defence of slavery. These are they who must save and preserve this country—if it be saved at all.

The President of the United States, ANDREW JOHNSON, is the head and front of this party. He rejects alike the fanaticism of North and South, and stands self-poised and secure npon the true principles of free republican government. All true Union men will rally to his support and beat down the mad cry of sectionalism and assist in firmly and securely establishing a national sentiment and a just government.

But there is a class who have acted with and professed to be Union men, who are spurious—such as make the government of the Union subordinate to the status of the negro. Those are fraudulent Union men, who took the Union side because they thought that was the side to free the negro or the sidr to keep him enslaved. If they had been persuaded that their ends would have been more surely attained on the other side, they would have been with rebellion. If the status of the negro—either to make him free or to keep him enslaved—was the controling motive; if the Union was only a means or expedient to sustain their views, they are no better than the fraudulent rebel, and would have been with him but for the difference in judgment as to the winning side.

These fraudulent rebels and fraudulent Union men, since the negro is played out, are working shoulder to shoulder, in the same harness, to keep up our troubles, to harass and distract the public mind, hoping, in some unknown, accidental way, by opposing everything, to revive slavery. They admit it to be dead, but hng its remains.

"Bnt faith, fanatic faith, once wedded fast
To some dear falsehood, hugs it to the last."

These men are acting in concert with their Northern confreres to keep up sectional strife and agitation over the negro. They are striving to keep alive the evil spirit of sectionalism founded upon slavery, which has already drenched our land in fraternal blood and draped our country in mourning.

These men straighten themselves up, and boastingly announce that "they stand where they always stood." We will not dispute this with them, for they always stood upon a selfish motive, and not upon the firm principles of patriotism. True Union men should pause long and weigh well what they are about to do ere they throw themselves into the embrace of such men and place themselves under their party control. Consider before you take the leap.

Two years ago, when the formidable front of rebellion menaced us with overthrow, when hope trembled with apprehension, and the patriot heart beat quick with the excitement of danger to our cause, the Union men called for more men and money to sustain our noble soldiers in the field, and save our government from being overborne by the formidable array of rebellious power, where did you then stand? Were you for or against "more men and more money?" The spurious rebel was against it, and the spurious Union man was for it, hoping thereby to save his negro. But who now is for "more men and more money?"

The Union men, still standing where they have always stood for maintaining the government of the Union, are for adopting measures to the existing facts. When men and money were required for this purpose they were for men and money. Now that peace has spread her balmy wings over our land, the Union men, to conserve the best interests of their government, are for redncing the men and economizing the money. The change in the facts makes it necessary to adopt measures to suit the facts—in order to sustain the government. In like manner do they propose to act in reference to slavery, to adapt their action to the condition of things as they exist. They find slavery destroyed, hopelessly destroyed, and nothing but a dangerous and troublesome wreck impeding their progress to unity and peace and prosperous advancement. They see it beyond the power of resuscitation.

Four years—nay, two years ago—they would not have taken the action which existing facts now admonish them is necessary to sustain the highest intereste of their country. Yet, for this action, the spurious rebels and spurious Union men unite to call them abolitionists, and some weak-kneed brethren are frightened away.

It is too late to become Abolitionists after rebellion has accomplished the work of destruction. The thing is done—and we only accept the facts as they are before us, and acting upon them, propose to relieve ourselves and country from all further harrassments about slavery, by removing the wreck and declaring, that inasmuch as slavery is dead, it shall not hereafter exist in the United States or in any place subject to their jurisdiction—this extent, no more, is our sin against the sensitive conscience of "Conservatism." Bnt some say we don't intend to have any hand in it. Ah! you propose to keep your hand out by pushing against it, do yon. You may, perhaps, find that your mode of keeping your hand ont may also involve your foot in it.

The spurious Unton men say that WENDELL PHILLIPPS and his fanatical tribe are on our side, and they can't keep such company. Were yon not professedly acting on the same side with these men for the last four years? When did yon separate, and who are you now with, and how did yon get there? Yon are estopped from throwing np these men to us; we now, no more than heretofore, have any sympathy with their extreme fanatical views. We cannot now afford to swap sides, and join the rebellion after it is over. Bnt I bid yon look to your own company. Answer me how yon got there. If yon are lost for an answer, I can supply you—it is because you stand where you always stood.

There are some who say if we could get compensation and have the negro removed they would assent. Whether they assent or not, the amendment will soon be adopted, and yon will have either to submit or rebel. The adoption of this amendment is the only mode that leaves us ths slightest hope of obtaining for loyal owners just compensation. The clause which gives compensation will remain unchanged and of equal dignity with this which disapproves of slavery. If the one be operative, we may claim the benefits of the other. But an amendment by conventions, either State or Federal, would, as an act of original sovereignty, pretermit the obligation to make just compensation. This, however, is a subordinate question. What will become of the negro? ask some. Our business is to take care of ourselves—the white man and his government first—and then do for the negro what may be enggested by a wise and prndent humanity. We do not propose either to give np to nor divide our government with him. But we are willing to leave him in the hands of the Almighty Ruler of nations and peoples, for such disposal as He may suggest through the humanity of our nature—provided the Conservative and Radical will permit it.

Fellow-cttizens, I have endeavored to present, in plain, direct terme, facts and reasons in support of our position as Union men, and to answer the objections of those who oppose us. If any man be persuaded that we are in the right, let him, as an honest man and patriot, act upon the conviction. We have all our daye been taking care of the negro. It is time we should devote some attention and care to the interests of the white men. We should look in future to the well-being of that great mase of free

The New-York Times.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The *Capitol* mentions a couple of large coffee kettles which have been presented to the Wisconsin State Historical Society by Company A, Sixteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Those kettles traveled "from Atlanta to the sea," and so around to Washington, making, on an average, forty gallons per day, and leaving many a black spot on the sacred soil of Georgia and the Carolinas.

Nantucket, having played out with the oil trade, has gone into a rather novel business. Houses that were erected there at a cost of $3,000 to $5,000 apiece are sold at auction for $500 to $2,000 apiece to speculators, who put them on board schooners, and send them to Norwich or New-London, where they are recrected and sold at a handsome profit.

A son of the late Senator MOSES NORRIS, of New-Hampshire, returned to Manchester last week, having been, the last four years, in the rebel army. He was among the prisoners in LEE'a army who were paroled by Gen. GRANT after the capture of Richmond. He has taken the oath of allegiance.

In the two mile wherry race at Worcester, Mass., yesterday, WARD won in fifteen minutes and fifteen seconds, BIGLEN came in second, and RADFORD third. In the three mile race for four-oared boats, the *McClellan*, of Boston, won. In the three mile race for six-oared boats the Yale College boat won, ninoteen minntes and five seconds. Harvard was second.

An order has been issued at Washington requiring all persons heretofore belonging to the rebel armies, on arriving in that city, to report immediately to the headquarters of the Department of Washington and furnish a copy of their authority to be in the city.

WM. J. PICKERSON, of Winsted, a soldier, is now confined at Fortress Monroe, sentenced to six months' imprisonment and forfeiture of $10 per month, for calling his superior officer an unmitigated pnppy. The Winsted *Herald* says, as he has passed through twenty battles, with honor, his townsmen are petitioning for his release.

HORATIO BOLSTER, of Waterbury, Conn., a discharged soldier, charged with participating in the robbery of $500 from a returned member of the Fifteenth, was held to bail in New-Haven, Friday, for $400 for trial before the Snperior Court.

A water spout, consisting of six distinct streams, ranging in height from ten to thirty feet, which seemed to burst from the earth like water from large-sized hose pipes, was noticed near the railroad in the southern part of Cheshire, Mass., the other day.

The trial of Capt. WERZ, the Andersonville jailor, has again been postponed. The Judge-Advocate, Col. SHIPMAN, is at present engaged in the preliminary examination of witnesses for the government. The trial will donbtless come off the early part of next week.

The miners of Carbondale, Luzerne County, Penn., are on a strike. The companies engaged in the coal business decided upon a reduction of fifteen cents per ton in mining, while the mincra are unwilling to allow more than a reduction of six cents.

A gun two hundred and thirty-five years old which went through the Revolntionary and the war of 1812, was fired in Albany on the Fonrth. With one other exception, the gun has not been fired since the war of 1812.

The Illinois farmers are talking about having a law passed restraining persons from allowing their stock to run at large. They say they can't afford to build fences around their big farms to keep the stock out.

LAWTON, the counterfeit money passer, who was arrested at Amherst, commencement day, has, in default of $2,000 bail, been committed for trial before the United States District Court at Boston.

Hundreds of former residents of Washington, who left for the Sonth on the breaking ont of the rebellion, are now retnrning to their homes; bnt very few of them have yet succaeded in obtaining employment.

Abont two hnndred pardons were granted last week. There are still more than two thousand applications on file, and the petitions continne to come in at the rate of about two hundred per day.

The *Iowa State Register* remarks that out of a population of little more than half a million at the commencement of the war, Iowa sent in all 72,368 men into the army, as the official record shows.

The gentlemen in Hartford who have snbscribed to present a sword to Gen. J. R. HAWLEY, have appointed a committee to go to Richmond and make the presentation, which will take place in JEFF. DAVIS' old mansion.

A confederacy of young scamps in Louisville Ky., known as the Forty Thieves, has been broken up by the police, nine of their number having been sent to the House of Refuge within the last week.

In Sonthern Kansas the people are getting terribly in earnest in putting down thieving. Not long since six thieves were hung in Franklin county without the least benefit of clergy.

Chambersburgh is fast rising from its ashes. The court-house is nnder roof, three hotels are nearly completed, and buildings and business honses are going up in all directions.

The rebel Genoral DICK TAYLOR is in Washington trying to get a pardon, and, it is said, doa rca to obtain permission for an interview with JEFF. DAVIS at Fortress Monroe.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT and family arrived yesterday at Boston in a special train from Albany. Tho General was received by an immense crowd with great enthusiasm.

A very severe storm of rain and hail passed over Washington yesterday afternoon, breaking windows, injuring tho trees and doing other damage to property.

The United States Telegraph Company have just opened offices at Congress Hall and at the Clarendon, Saratoga Springs, for the transaction of general business.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* states that JAMES L. ORR, of South Carolina, has come North to ask for pardon from ths Presidsnt.

At the sacramental service of the General Association in New-Britain, the venerable Ex-President DAY, now in his 94th year, assisted in its administration.

A scientific academy has been established in New-Haven, near Hamilton Park, for the education of children of Israelitish parents.

The Masonic Lodge at Muncy, Lycoming County, has donated $250 toward erecting a soldiers' monument in that borough.

One hundred and ninety-nine government horses were sold at Williamsport on last Thursday, at prices ranging from $28 to $216.

The Central Railroad freight house, at Batavia, was burned yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

Hartford yesterday, by a decided majority, determined to get her supply of water from "Trout Brook."

FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *New-York* passed Cape Race on Thursday, with four days later news from Europe. The Parliamentary elections still absorb public attention in England. Mr. GLADSTONE had been defeated in Oxford and was presented for Sonth Lancashire. The *Great Eastern* was at Valentia Bay on the 19th inst., but the report does not indicate whether she was to sail immediately.

LOCAL NEWS.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. JOSEPH VAN DOREN, a city weigher, doing business at No. 40 Beaver-street, was shot and instantly killed by Mr. JAMES F. ORAM, also a city weigher. So far as the facts can he ascertained it appears that the two men quarrelled, and that a scuffle ensued, during which Mr. VAN DOREN was shot by ORAM. The deceased resided in Jersey City, and leaves a widow and several children. ORAM, who is now under arrest, is a resident of this city and unmarried.

The Fire Commissioners have received from ELISHA KINGSLAND, Esq., a brief note accepting the appointment tendered him hy the Board. It is understood that the new Chief and the Commissioners will set to work during the present week, and reorganize the Department as speedily as possibls.

Breadstuffs attracted less attention on Saturday, closing heavily at redneed prices. Provisions were in active reqneat; new Mess Pork was dearer. Whisky was also higher and in fair demand. Moderate transactions were reported in other leading articles at, in the main, uniform prices. The freight market was quite dull, with 492 vessels of all classes in port.

The Lesson of War—The Era of Peace.

One of the phenomena of great wars is the proof they afford of the immense latent force and capacity for exertion in the human character. Hedged round by social ties, governed by a host of conventionalisms, the human animal is usually of orderly and peace-loving proclivities—content to pass from the schoolhonse and the play-ground to the counting-room, the store, the manufactory or the farm. He is born, he dies. He labors for a lifetime and leaves no sign. He floats npon the ocean of life his appointed time, and at last sinks beneath the surface, with hardly a ripple to mark the place of his going down.

But war comes. The crash of drum and trumpet shakes the atmosphere of his serenity. The cry, "To arms," is echoing all around him, and the man is changed at once. His form becomes erect, his eye dilates, his bearing grows loftier than ever before; and the quiet dreamer, amid flocks and herds, or tho busy watcher of markets and prices current, reverts to that robuster manhood, that more active intelligence, which the arts of peace and an era of tranquillity had failed to develop or make strong. Then men learn their power. A new heroism, a lofty contempt of death, an utter abnegation of self hardly dreamed of before, become apparent. And when the time of tronble is over, and the heroes of many battles come to us, we see that they have been, so to speak, baptized into a new birth, and are as giants among the crowd that welcomes them.

But there is always a consequencs of war which brings with it anxiety and temporary confusion. The soldier, for years accustomed to the perils of war, the nnmerous companionship of regiment and battalion and brigade, the vast expanse of country which his mind has grasped and his feet traversed, the great events depending upon him and such as him, cannot if he would at once contract his nature so as to pass easily and silently into the ways and thoughts of social life. At first the change to home is a new excitement, but not existing long. The soldier's half dreaming ear listens for reveille or tattoo, the sleepy eyes look wonderingly for the sabre hanging to its tent pole, the footsteps still pace the sentry's beat, the nervons hand still clntches sponge and rammer, until the mind awakens and he knows that all these are of the past. Pleasant awakenings but not for long. The scenes of distant triumphs fade away; the restless brain begins to long for something new. And then the question comes, what shall that something be?

There is probably no people in the world better able to answer that qneation, no country better able to supply that want than ours. The two conditions of a race full of activity, and capable of vast endurance, and an immense field wherein that activity and endurance are offered space for full development, we have. In many respects this war of ours should be to us a blessing. It has opened out before us regions where enterprise and industry are sure of reward, such as were hardly dreamed of. The great marches have been accomplished by men who, in the majority of cases, never dreamed of the thousands, nay millions of acres waiting for the hand of labor. A thousand centre where villages and cities would possess all the advantages of soil and climate, and transportation have been indicated by the hoats of men whose wants must be supplied and whose movements were to be rendered most easy. Military strategy has pointed out the best regions for the conquests of peace, and the devastations of war may become the agency by which the opportunities of national wealth and progress may be best secured.

We spoke of the peace-loving, quiet-seeking class, of which the majority in most communities is oomposed. Bnt there is a minority among us, at whose mercy, except when the whole people are roused into action, we too often are. They are those who, if men of influence, seek by destructive political agitation that excitement which is not found in the slower but not the less sure development of society, or who, if of the lower class, descend from dissipation to rowdyism and thence into graver crimes. To these, war is at first a great game in which, no matter what else is at stake, their own instincts receive gratification. They are found on both sides of every contest and are there from pure accident. They take up arms as they would enter a free fight; not for principles but for the love of fighting alone. They are brave, but their bravery has been reckless, and the terror of cities. And they bring back from the field the same intense though a purified desire for freedom from restraint as they took with them. For this class, no less than for the veteran patriot, the experiences of war have their teaching.

They have seen, side by side with the college graduate or the simple-hearted backwoodsman, how there is on this continent elbow room for all. There are now in this city thousands of young men to whom this elbow room seemed a necessity. But "out West" or "down South" were generally to them words without meaning. The enterprise exhibited in running with the machine, or smashing a rival company, or upsetting a pic-nic, satisfied an ambition stunted by bar-room influences. The advent of the war, however, brought them into scenes of larger conflict. They grew from love of fighting to reflect upon and to love the cause for which they fought, and many of them are changed by that cause into men too proud to mingle in less noble conflict.

There is before us, for all these classes, an opportunity of prosperity and advancement which has not been realized in any country on earth. There is an opportunity for all the bravery, vigor and enterprise which the war called forth, amazing and unlooked for though they were. The American nation, proved now first in arms, will be foremost in arts also. The vast regions, unexplored, unmapped, are known and will be peopled by the sturdy settler, whose axe will hew the way for civilization and social progress. The fleets of the Union have shown how immense are the maritime resources of the Union, and those resources will be developed. In knowledge, power, wealth, influence, we shall be second to none, if not before all. And here lies the opportunity for the vigor and activity of those to whom the war has taught their strength. Henceforth there are fields of enterprise wide enough to satisfy the most restless and impatient of restraint. Leaving behind them the confinement of cities—the weary waste of streets—where they have longed for freedom, they may again march forth, a new army, the axe, the plow, the compass their weapons, poverty and ignorance their deadly foes, and peace, plenty and an approving conscience their reward.

New Light on New-Jersey Politics.

The hostility shown by the Legislature and people of New-Jersey to the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery throughout the United States has heretofore seemed unreasonable and factious.

The majority of us have supposed that she had no real interest in the perpetuation of an institution which was particularly dear only to the rebellions States, and until a recent examination of the census returns for 1860 made us wiser, we could not account for this apparent causeless opposition to the imperative demands of humanity and progress.

Bnt the statistical tablce of the last census show that injustice has been done that obstinate little State, and her motives have been misjudged. It appears that in 1860 New-Jersey held eighteen slaves, so that her citizens had a vital if not an important stake pending npon the result of the amendment, and tho members of her Legislature could not aid its passage without sweeping away at a blow this valuable property in slaves held by their constituents.

We see now what a grievance the Emancipation Proclamation of President LINCOLN must have been to the Democracy of the State. By a singular oversight, while he exempted from its provisions the States of Delaware and Maryland, and portions of other States, he entirely forgot New-Jersey, and thereby left her to suffer the most stringent operations. The mystery of the affiliations and sympathy between our neighbor and South Carolina is thus elucidated by the census statistics. It is the strong bond of self-interest cementing them into an alliance offensive to their States, bnt defensive of their chattels personal. It is gratifying to know, however, that, owing to their great age, the few slaves that link New-Jersey to the rebellions States cannot survive much longer, and at their decease the Legislature can indorse the amendment without fear of sacrificing the property of her citizens.

Freedom of Speech.

Freedom of speech upon public affairs is a privilege we Americans appreciate too highly to suffer it to be tampered with. Unfortunately, however, some people do not know the difference in this respect between liberty and license. Among these undiscriminating persons are not a few of the subdued rebels—we cannot say *repenting* rebels, for, according to their story, they have done nothing to repent of. These worthies illustrate the familiar experience that those whose position and record should make them most careful to observe the rules of decorum, are the quickest to leap its bounds.

After a pleasant respite for four years from that arrogant, assuming, and patronizing tone which used to distinguish Southern eloquence and public literature, accompanied by liberal defamation of opponents, no matter how dignified their position, we begin to hear a renewal of it. Some of the rebel Generals initiated the revived custom, even in their farewell orders to their troops, thanking them for their "devotion to their country," and intimating that might, not right, had ended the war. BUCKNER told his men that they "had much to forgive, and much to endure." Next, some of the defunct or "demoralized" press of the South, resuming operations again by the clemency of our military Governors, at once began to abuse their privileges by slandering the administration, and condemning its probable action on certain points in advance. The lessons promptly taught some of these gentlemen by Gen. TERRY and others, have been of good effect; but the evil is not ended. Then, many of the surrendered rebel officers and soldiers took occasion to make themselves particularly offensive by swaggering speeches against the Union, and loud protestations that they were conquered, not convinced. Finally, the recent political campaigns in Southern States have been seized upon by certain politicians of the EMERSON ETHERIDGE stamp for ventilating their foul-mouthed calumnies against the statesmen whom the loyal people of the Union have chosen to rule them and to represent them, and against the policy they have adopted,

These people are anxious to impress it on our minds that they accept their fate as a military necessity, and will not believe in the conclusions established by the late bloody war. Now, we have no desire to enslave opinion, or to inculcate the doctrines of passive obedience. But, if we are to be tutored as to the duty of the government, we have some choice as to our mentors. We do not care to see an instant overflow of the gall which has been pent up for four years, or found an outlet only in disloyal newspapers or before disloyal assemblies. Let us have a little longer quietus from the imputations, the bullying threats, the disloyal utterances once so familiar in Congress and elsewhere.

If, however, common decency and a remembrance of what their late record has been, will not deter the people of whom we have been speaking from making public and private refusals to render full and sincere allegiance to the government; if they will seize every occasion to aver or intimate that the principle of secession is right; that they do not regret the part they have taken in the war, and that they have been conquered, not convinced, let us hope that some personal considerations may avail to keep them quiet. Let them remember that suspicion will always attach to men who never open their mouths except to defame the Union and its lawful rulers. Should any future semblance of fresh rebellion be detected, they will be the first to suffer. They will be marked men. For such the words of the experienced WORCESTER are worthy of pondering:

"Snspicion all our lives shall be stuck full of eyes;
For treason is bnt trusted like the fox,
Who, ne'er so tame, so cherished, and locked np
Will have a wild trick of his ancestors."

TAXATION—ARTICLE NO. 1.

The Wants of the Government.

With the war gloriously ended, we can begin to form some tolerable approximation as an estimate of the amount which will henceforth be required to supply all departments of the national kitchen, and meet ths requirements of our vast national debt. Already we have become accustomed to figures so much greater than before the rebellion, that the change from war to peace will agreeably surprise many, even though the total expenditures should be four or five times as great as they were in 1860.

The present administration has assuredly not been dilatory in discharging the immense armies it had under its control. The most important of these has already ceased to exist as an organization. President JOHNSON may be a despot; Secretary STANTON may be ever so arbitrary; the Generals may have been each contemplating to execute a grand *coup d'etat*, for the purpose of making himself an American NAPOLEON; but if so, it is now too late in the day to set about it. With more than half a million of men discharged, and less than one hundred and fifty thousand under arms, those who felt so apprehensive of the overthrow of our liberties may begin to breathe freely. It is certainly something new in history for tyrants, and despots, and arbitrary officials, to strip themselves of the means of overthrowing public liberty, as this administration has done. But this by the way.

Before the close of the fiscal year, on which we have just entered, it seems probable that the army will be reduced to a force not exceeding 80,000 men; and that the average number of troops receiving pay will not exceed 100,000. If it were not for the more difficult task of gathering up the cut and bruised fibres, binding them together, and dressing the wound, it would be comparatively easy to give a pretty correct guess at the means necessary to sustain such a force. We should only have to compare the number estimated with that which was maintained before the war, and make due allowance for the increased prices of provisions, transportation, munitions, &c. Bnt, in addition to these, many and important public works have either to be built or rebuilt. In others, where contracts have been given ont, they must be finished and paid for. In whole States, there is little save "a wreck of matter and a crush of worlds," ont of which the army and navy must evolve once more order, and strength, and beauty.

The navy, which was created during the war, and has filled the world with the fame of its exploits, will never again be suffered to reach the wretchedly low state it fell to during Mr. TOUCEY'S administration. Large numbers of vessels *cannot* be sold for mercantile purposes, however desirous we might feel of dispensing with their services. Fortunately, a few coats of paint and tallow will suffice to insure them perfect protection against water or atmosphere. Bnt our greater weight in the community of nations, as well as our expanding commerce everywhere, particularly in the Pacific, will justify, or rather require us to maintain naval armaments of respectable size and strength at home and abroad.

The cost of the civil service has undergone comparatively little increase, the past four years having been managed with the utmost regard to economy. If, even with an early return to specie values, it shall be conducted at an annual outlay of not more than fifty per cent. above what it was in 1860, we may felicitate ourselves on the fact.

The item of pensions alone will require nearly $15,000,000 annually, according to late dispatches from Washington. There are still large balances of government bounty money to be paid to soldiers.

There is reason to believe that the Post-office, instead of being a heavy burden on the public, may become a source of revenue at the present rates. Of this more anon.

Taking all these outlays together, it is hardly probable that the ordinary disbursements for the fiscal year 1865-6 will be less than $150,000,000 in specie or its equivalent in currency, which, at present rates, would be something over $200,000,000. The promptitude of the government, however, in reducing the army and disposing of its surplus stocks of the munitions of war as fast as could be done to advantage, warrants the belief that the utmost economy will be carried ont in every department. A great deal, as respects the aggregate expenditures, will depend upon the rapidity, or the contrary, with which we shall be able to return to the specie standard of values.

There remains to be considered the interest on the debt, and an appropriation toward its redemption.

On the 31st of May last, the total debt bearing interest in coin amounted to $1,108,113,841, on which the interest was $64,430,489. The debt, with interest in "lawful money," was $1,053,476,271; interest charge, $60,158,384. Total interest, $124,638,874. At that time only twenty-nine and a half millions of the last series ($300,000,000) of the seven-thirty loan had been taken. It may now be assumed as all subscribed for, making the total interest, per annum, $144,384,524.

If we now assume that during the year Secretary MCCULLOCH will, in accordance with his promise, be able to withdraw say $100,000,000 of the government currency from circulation, substituting therefor long bonds, at the ordinary rate, we shall have an aggregate interest charge of $151,684,524, or about double the amount of our entire annual expenditures before the rebellion, and about one-sixth larger than that of the United Kingdom for interest only. The entire indebtedness of the General Government is now $2,905,694,110, assuming that the certificates of indebtedness given out to creditors simply replace those which are being redeemed. It is generally conceded that accounts are not likely to be squared up without the debt footing up to three thousand millions, which would increase the interest by nearly seven millions more.

We may safely, therefore, estimate the actual wants of the government, for the fiscal year just begun, at $350,000,000 of a *mixed* currency. To whatever extent the confessedly redundant paper afloat as money shall be retired, we must make a deduction, though not corresponding to the full amount, the interest charge being nominally the same, whether the gold standard and the currency be near to or far from each other.

The remote future is brighter than the immediate, as regards expenditures, in several respects. The expenses of our peace establishment, with an army of (say) 50,000 men, are likely to decrease rather than grow larger, while our population and wealth will be rapidly on the increase. Obligations which now amount to perhaps one-fifth of the whole property of the American people, will not be one-twentieth by the year 1900, when our population will probably exceed one hundred millions, and our resources will have gained in a still more rapid degree. But there is another consideration less distant in time and dependent upon contingencies than the above, namely, the conversion of the present bonds into others bearing lower rates of interest. By the 31st of December, 1867, the sum of $1,247,160,471 of the debts existing at the 1st of June last, will have come to maturity, or become redeemable, if the government feel able. This comprises $8,415,250 of the loan of 1847; $514,780,250, known as the "five-twenty" loan; $197,964,721, temporary loans and certificates of indebtedness; $226,000,000 of one, two, or three years' interest-bearing notes, and the first series of $300,000,000 of the seven-thirties. How far the notes bearing interest and the certificates have been reduced in amount from the proceeds of the series of the seven-thirty loan, now being taken, we have as yet no means of knowing. But after the expiration of eighteen months a full billion can be either paid off or exchanged for other bonds bearing a lower rate of interest, without the government breaking faith with its creditors in the slightest degree.

Not only before the war, but during a time when it was being vigorously waged, the Secretary of the Treasury was able to negotiate a loan at *five* per cent in gold. With the prompt payment of interest there can be no doubt that our government can command all the money needed at that rate. We doubt not that in time a loan redeemable, say from 1900 to 1950, can be negotiated at a still lower rate. If the prospects of ample returns should not tempt our own citizens, we know that Europe, with its overflowing capital, will gladly step forward and seize the opportunity. Four per cent, with no drawbacks, is a liberal remuneration on inactive capital on the other side of the Atlantic. Bnt to make sure of it, we must maintain the public credit inviolate—in spirit as truly as in the letter. That we shall do so, admits of no doubt or cavil whatsoever. Our people have neither the disposition nor the power to damage the credit of the nation. They cannot afford to repudiate. Repudiation would assuredly and summarily end in the utter ruin of every financial, commercial and industrial interest of the country. It cannot, therefore, be thought of.

If, however, we assume that the whole government currency will be withdrawn and replaced by interest-bearing bonds; also, that in time the debt can be converted into a five per cent. stock, the annual interest charge will not exceed $150,000,000. The prospects are that after 1870 it will be rather under than above that figure.

The law already makes provision for the establishment of a sinking fund to redeem the principal of the national debt. By the act of February, 1862, all the excess of gold customs received, after paying the interest, "shall be set apart to the purchase or payment of one per centum of the entire debt." As has been already shown in the columns of this journal, there was a surplus of customs duties for three years, on the 30th of June, of about forty millions, of which thirty-five millions were in gold; while the duties for the current year will largely exceed the disbursements for interest in specie. Whatever disposition the Secretary may see fit to make of this accumulating surplus, the letter of the law is plain, and will doubtless be strictly adhered to. One per cent. of it must be applied toward "the payment of the entire debt"—*i. e.* the debt of every kind—currency and notes as well as certificates and bonds payable after a given period. Bnt as the holders of bonds are not ready to part with them before maturity, there would seem to be only one application to be made of the specie, namely to convert it into currency and withdraw the latter from circulation. At present prices fifty millions of gold would suffice to redeem over seventy millions of paper. The effect of such a retirement upon gold speculation and prices would be instant and almost magical. The one hundredth part of the debt, which the Secretary is thus obliged to redeem annually, or provide in some way for its redemption, amounts to twenty-nine millions in gold at the present moment.

The view of our financial situation taken above, although somewhat sombre, as compared with ante-war times, need occasion no serious apprehension. Taxes, of course, must be imposed to raise three hundred and fifty millions and they must pinch a great number of persons at some point. Bnt if our country was no larger than an average European sovereignty; if it contained resources no more abundant; if its population were no more intelligent and enterprizing as a whole; if we had not already twice paid off in full a national debt—there is still this great difference between us and Europe to be taken into account: We have no landed aristocracy to support, withdrawing its third from the produce of every field, and forest, and mine, and river, before they who extract the elements of wealth can put forth their hands, and eat and live. No such incubus oppresses our buoyant energies; dictates to us the conditions on which it is willing we may earn a livelihood; encourages the growth or diminution of population and industry, to suit its own whims or caprices. This makes all the difference in the world in our favor. The money which is wrung every year ont of the agriculture of Great Britain, would alone suffice to meet our entire interest charge and redeem the principal of our debt in less than a hundred years. Of such demands our American farmer knows nothing. Better than all, of the spirit of serfdom, generated in such a social relationship, he knows nothing. For the preservation of that lofty independence, which has never to "hog a brother of the earth to give him leave to toil," the farmer, equally with the merchant, the manufacturer, the mechanic, the professional man, and the day laborer, will not stand idly and see the government dishonored.

Milk Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Morristown correspondent figures up the price of milk to the dealer here at 7 to 7½ cents per quart. Everybody knows better. A leading grocery-store in the Sixth-avenue has been selling so-called "best Orange (or Dutchess) County milk" at six cents per quart for two months. I sent a boy some distance by the cars for several quarts of it, from curiosity, and found it, not as described, of course, bnt as good milk as I was in the habit of getting. The dealers in my neighborhood sell at 8 cents. How could this be if it cost 7 to 7½ cents to the dealer? I am interested, as my supply is about four quarts per day for family use only.

Personal.

—The Pittsburgh *Post* says there is a well-known resident of that city who is seventy-two years of age, and has a physician's certificate that he has not been sober for forty years.

—S. A. MEDARY has sold the Columbus *Crisis* to WELLOUGHBY W. WEBB, who has been its editor for the last eight months.

— A man named GEORGE CROUNSE, a school teacher, was drowned in a canal lock, about three miles east of Schenectady, last Tuesday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 29.

THE TRIAL OF WERZ POSTPONED.

The trial of Capt. WERZ, the Andersonville jailor, has again been postponed. The Judge-Advocate, Col. SHIPMAN, is at present engaged in the preliminary examination of witnesses for the government. The trial will doubtless come off the early part of next week.

SEVERE HAIL-STORM.

About 4 o'clock this afternoon, a violent storm passed suddenly over this city, about equal in proportion of hail, rain, lightning and wind. The hail smashed sky-lights and window panes in every direction. During the progress of the storm, within ten minutes, the mercury in the thermometer fell ten degrees.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 29.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has appointed WM. B. THOMAS Collector of Customs at Philadelphia; also EDWARD WALLACE, Naval Officer, and R. REED MYER, Surveyor of Customs at the same port; C. TAYLOR, Agent for the Indians at the Upper Platte Agency; SAMUEL L. DAY, Receiver, and M. A. WILLIAMS, Register of the Land Office at Tallahassee, and M. P. DOSTY, Register of the Land Office at New-Orleans.

RETURNING RESIDENTS.

Hundreds of former residents of Washington, who left for the South on the breaking out of the rebellion, continue to return hither. Bnt very few of them have succeeded in obtaining employment.

ORDERED TO REPORT.

Maj.-Gen. AUGUR has just issued an order requiring all persons heretofore belonging to the rebel armies arriving in this city to report immediately on their arrival to the Headquarters of the Department of Washington, and furnish a copy of their authority for being here. Those now in the city who have not already done so, will at once comply with the requirements of this order.

PARDONS GRANTED LAST WEEK.

About two hundred pardons have been granted during the past week. There remain on file over two thousand applications, and the petitions are still coming in at the rate of from one to two hundred per day.

PARDONS GRANTED YESTERDAY.

The President to-day pardoned T. K. MILLER, sentenced to be hanged for murder; C. C. LONG, a deserter to Canada; DUFF GREEN, of Georgia, who is well known as having formerly for years been an editor in Washington; also CHARLES GREEN and R. L. J. BLAIR, both rebels; ARTHUR CARSON, another rebel, was permitted to leave the country.

SEVERE STORM.

This vicinity was visited with a heavy hail and rain storm this afternoon, commencing at 4 o'clock.

APPOINTED NAVY AGENT.

The term of office of S. P. BROWN, Navy Agent at this point, having terminated by limitation, Paymaster HAMBELTON has been temporarily assigned to the post thus made vacant. This is in accordance with the act of Congress, placing the business of Navy Agents in the hands of Paymasters, and was the last case requiring such a change, the transfers at the other stations having been made some time ago.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

The Interior of Mississippi—Old Battle Fields—Spirit of the People—The Crops.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, July 19, 1865.

Whoever thinks that they who go up and down the Mississippi know the condition of the South are grandly mistaken. To see it as it is—the rebellion that *was*—one must go into it. I went and returned. From Vicksburgh to Jackson, and thence to Holly Springs, the war had raged destructively. Burnt towns, naked chimneys, fields of weeds, from which fences had disappeared, and desolation generally, were the monuments of what war had done for four years.

From Vicksburgh to Jackson was one continuous battle-field of 45 miles. Here the Lieutenant-General won his most important victories, of which grew the laurels of his later fame. Here were Vicksburgh, Big Black, Edwards' Station, Champion Hills, Raymond, Clinton, Jackson—all historic. Indeed, the army marched all the way from Port Gibson to Vicksburgh in line of battle, fighting much of the way. Soldiers with us, who had struggled through the hard and sharp campaign, called our attention continually to scenes of bloody strife. At one place, where we stopped for water, the woman told us that her house was in the midst of one of the bloodiest battle-fields of the campaign, and she was in it when the fight commenced and between the belligerents, and yet the house, as well as herself, escaped destruction.

The fate of Vicksburgh was really decided at Champion Hills, where the fight was really desperate. After six or seven hours' hard fighting, CROCKER'S division came up at 2:30, and threw itself swiftly and solidly on the lines of the rebels, and in one and a half hours more the fate of the day and the city was decided. As the officers with us recalled the decisive charge in that important fight, and remembered the gladness with which they greeted on the bloody field the brave column that saved the day, they almost *cheered*, with their remembered enthusiasm, the men to whose valor they felt so much indebted.

One of the officers in our company on that very day had passed by Vicksburgh on the way to reinforce Gen. GRANT. Had they only known the real situation they might have taken Vicksburgh on that day, as there were not men enough left in the city to man the guns, so determined was the effort of PEMBERTON to crush GRANT at Champion Hills.

Thus do critical opportunities escape us because we are not omniscient. The loss of so many guns at Champion Hills by the rebels hastened their retreat to Vicksburgh, and the city was invested while yet containing a garrison larger than the investing force. With 28,000 men, GRANT inclosed 32,000 rebels. All along the road, where the fences had not been consumed by the soldiers for fuel, we saw the gaps opened in the fences for the cavalry to charge upon the enemy, the corners still standing just as they were left years ago. This shows how little hope of improvement remained to the people through those years of war.

JOE AND JEFF. DAVIS' OTHER PLANTATIONS.

Between the Big Black and Clinton, near the battle-ground of Champion Hills, we saw the plantations of the rebel chief, and his relative, JOE DAVIS. These two plantations are large and valuable, and it is proposed to use them as their other plantations on Davis' Bend are now used, for the support of the poor and infirm and dependent among the freedmen. It will be a small return for the calamities of this war if these properties, deservedly confiscated, shall support a few hundreds of the several thousands of the freed people, thrown helpless on the hands of the government. Probably 15,000 people in Mississippi will need such a home. Provision by the government for this large class is indispensable. The success in this line, of the Commissioner for the Bureau for Freedmen for this State, in the field which he has already occupied, is full of promise for the future and for the broader field.

RESOURCES AND PROSPECTS OF MISSISSIPPI.

Except in the vicinity of Vicksburgh, I saw almost no cotton growing throughout my trip. Between Jackson and Grenada I saw but one cotton field of any extent. The war closed too late in the season to allow of any considerable attempts in this line. To the South the catastrophe was altogether unexpected, and even now inexplicable. They expected nothing but that the war would continue through this year, at least. So they planted little or no cotton, only some corn—a small amount—and more was planted after the surrender, and most of it looks well; for corn can be planted a month later than cotton with the promise of a crop. It was a great misfortune to the material interests of the South that the war did not close two months earlier. But there can be little danger of suffering for want of food when so much corn is growing, and when consequently so much bacon is sure to be made. But there is no growth of products that will bring much money to the State. More frequent patches of cotton will be raised about Holly Springs. Bnt in Madison County that once raised 100,000 bales, not 100 will be raised this year.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE.

They are subjugated and humiliated, and so they accept the situation, simply because they must. Their spirit is as bitter as ever. But the stress of this venom-

ous hatred of Yankees is found among the women and the young men. The older men have more regard for their interests, and those who are versed in business, are generally better stocked with good sense. But the constant tendency to go back and fight the battle over again is everywhere encountered. You can hardly talk five minutes with a Southern man, but that he will attempt to convince you that if they had only done differently in this or that respect, the result would have been materially changed, and when this topic fails, then the blame of the whole trouble is cast on the hated Yankees because they would talk about slavery and so agitate the South. Therefore they went to war. One shrill-voiced danger-tongued elderly young woman in the cars, "wished that not another boll of cotton would ever grow." She "would rather wear woolen the hottest day of August" than contribute anything to Yankee manufacture! A dozen men around echoed and applauded her sentiments, and more dissented from them. Another woman, a soldier's wife—after censuring the lack of spirit among the men—"wished that the women could fight the woman of the North," and was "sure that they could whip them." I "presumed that they could, as our women never fight." I observed that all such violence of expression was commonly received with approbation. These women did not belong to the lower class, but represented the more influential classes.

I saw four women, who evidently did not belong to the higher classes, though tolerably well dressed, sitting in one corner of the railway coach, with "dip-sticks" in their mouths, sucking snuff all the way from Grenada to Oxford, and I overheard one lady, of evident intelligence and refinement and high social standing, affirm that women of the highest respectability indulged in such a habit, instancing "Mrs. THOMPSON" as one. And as she came from Oxford, the residence of JACOB THOMPSON, Mr. BUCHANAN'S Secretary of the Interior, I suppose "from the context," that his wife was meant.

CONDITION OF THE FREEDMEN.

Most of the freedmen remain on the plantations and are laboring for a subsistence. This is undoubtedly the best thing to be done, for, if they scatter from their old homes, the crops will be neglected, and there will be no means of providing for the hundreds of thousands of this class, to say nothing of the white people. The Bureau for Freedmen, therefore, exerts all its influence and some authority to secure this end; and it will be no small object gained if, in these circumstances, the *subsistence* of this vast multitude shall be secured. But while much will be accomplished through the bureau, and the majority of the planters will be glad to retain their people, if for no other yet for selfish ends, many thrust out the freed people from them with great violence, threatening them with flogging and even with shooting if they returned. In some cases these inflictions were actually suffered. I saw at Grenada from 100 to 150 persons, nearly half of whom were of this class, some of whom—*women*—showed me the marks of violence which they had endured. They were *afraid* to return to their old homes.

Those who think that the old spirit of slavery yields anything to conciliation, or to aught but power, are grosely mistaken. I conversed familiarly with several scores of Southerners, and though they differed in the degree of feeling manifested, yet the kind was one and unmistakable. They yield to necessity; but they dislike the government. They hate emancipation, and many hope and expect to reestablish slavery through the new State Government.

I shall be glad to give you hereafter additional facts, gathered from personal observation. VETERAN.

SARATOGA,

Movements of Gen. Grant—He Stops at Congress Hall—Dines at Union Hotel—Visits the Lake—A Ball in Honor of the Occasion at Congress Hall.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS,
Midnight, Friday, July 28, 1865.

All Saratoga County has been in a blaze of glory during the last twenty-four hours. Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, as was stated in my letter of yesterday, arrived here last evening at 7 o'clock, in a special train from Albany, accompanied by Mrs. GRANT, four children and two servants; Mrs. BIGELOW, of Paris; and Cols. R. PORTER, O. E. BABCOCK, A. BADEAU and E. S. PARKER, of his staff. He was most cordially welcomed by a large crowd of people at the depot, as he has been everywhere since, when he has shown himself publicly; no man ever received more manifestations of love and respect. Congress Hall, where he was a guest, simply displayed the Stars and Stripes in honor of his arrival; but the people, representing every nation on the globe, manifested their respect for the great Captain by frequent outbursts of applause. Upon entering the hotel, a crowd of ladies swarmed around him, and after a brief hand-shaking he retired to the rooms prepared expressly for himself and party. Soon after his arrival Messrs. MACOMBER & HATHORNE (proprietors) made the General a timely present of a box of choice cigars. In the evening the party accepted of an invitation to visit the Leland Opera-house, where the manifestations of satisfaction were unmistakable. This morning at 11 o'clock Gen. GRANT had a reception in the parlors of Congress Hall, when a large number of people, principally residents of the county who thronged the place, were presented to him. At 4 o'clock he dined at the Union Hotel with Maj. LELAND, the proprietor, who was formerly of his staff. The table was designated by the flag, and no other display was made, though there were some one thousand persons at the different tables in the room, and the General had, comparatively, a quiet dinner. After dinner, Maj. LELAND took the General and party out to Saratoga Lake, where it was expected the General would have a quiet ramble. But the people had anticipated him, and upon his arrival there, he was greeted by the *élite* of the county who had arrived there before him in large numbers. Here occurred another promiscuous hand-shaking, a sail on the lake, and after a lunch, such as MORAN alone can supply, at 7 o'clock the party returned to town. At night another visit was made to the Opera House, but after the second act of "Colleen Bawn" they returned to Congress Hall, to be present at a ball given in honor of the occasion. The ball-room was tastefully decorated with flags, and was in all respects a grand success. Mrs. GRANT, soon after entering the ball-room, was presented with a splendid bouquet of flowers by the ladies of the house. Among the distinguished persons present were Chancellor WALLWORTH, Major-Gen. CARR, Major-Gen. GRAHAM, L. JEROME and others.

The floor managers were: Col. E. S. Parker, Col. O. E. Babcock, Wm. Moller, Esq., John Rutherford, Col. Horace Porter, Col. A. Badeau, W. S. Wyckoff, George Moller.

Committee of Arrangements.—Thurlow Weed, H. J. Raymond, Moses H. Grinnell, Edward Minturn, Brig.-Gen. A. Duryea, C. W. Chapin, C. Vanderhilt, James M. Cook, John D. Daniels, Major-Gen. J. B. Carr, Levi Underwood, H. J. Hastings, J. G. Fell, John G. Saxe, A. C. Wilder, Paul S. Forbes, J. E. Cooley, C. W. Durant, Brig.-Gen. J. T. Boyle, Robert Pomeroy, J. M. Marvin, L. R. Jerome, Maj.-Gen. C. K. Graham, Geo. Peabody, J. T. Hoffman, Charles Shinell.

The order of dancing was as follows: Lanciers—Congress Hall; Galop—Marion; Quadrille—Carnival; Redowa—Students; Galop—Matrimonial; Lanciers—Les Guides; Galop—Gay and Happy; Quadrille—Military; Polka Redowa—Emma; Lancers—Excelsior; Redowa—Excelsior; Galop—Henrietta; Quadrille—Nordstar; Polka—Elise; Lancers—Vis-à-Vis; Virginia Reel—Original.

Of course the ladies who were not present will expect to know something about the dresses worn on this gala night. Hon. Mrs. SHINELL wore a white brocaded moire antique; pompadore corsage, trimmed with chenille fringe; hair handsomely crimped and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Chancellor WALLWORTH—Corn colored satin, with deep flounce of thread lace; black lace shawl; garnet and carbuncle ornaments.

Mrs. Gen. HAIDEN looked very lovely in pink silk, with long train; white lace shawl; pearl and diamond necklace.

Mrs. ATOCHI, of New-Orleans—Corn-colored silk, with puffings of white lace; scarlet flowers in hair.

Miss ALEXANDER, of Baltimore—Pearl-colored silk, elegantly ornamented with scarlet velvet; long velvet sash; scarlet flowers in hair—very stylish.

The Misses DANIELS, of Baltimore—White silks, with puffed tulle overskirt—very pretty.

Miss KELLY BEACH, of Saratoga—Pink and white tartan; long train, heavily puffed, with tunic of same and diamond ornaments—graceful and very stylish.

Miss BLODGETT, of Providence—Pink moire antique—very stylish, and a very graceful dancer.

Mrs. D. KINNEY, of New-York—Blue silk, white trimmings; low corsage; hair curled and puffed—very stylish.

Mrs. CHARLES DURANT, of New-York, was elegantly attired in scarlet satin, white satin trimmings on the bottom of point lace; diamond and pearl ornaments; hair very handsomely arranged, and powdered with diamond dust.

Mrs. MOLLER, of Irvington—Impart dress of amber satin, with train, point applique shawl, diamond ornaments; hair arranged in heavy rolls, with diamond dust.

GEN. GRANT'S PARTY.

Mrs. Gen. GRANT was very becomingly dressed in lavender silk, with point lace trimmings; hair arranged in curls, with half wreath of natural flowers.

Mrs. BIGELOW, wife of our Minister to France—Black grenadine, low corsage; hair in curls.

Miss FANNY MARVIN, of Saratoga, looked lovely in white silk, handsomely trimmed with white and pink roses; hair arranged in puffs and curls; diamond ornaments.

Miss M. MARVIN—White alpacca, trimmed with black thread lace; corsage à la pompadore.

Miss L. WATROUS, of Saratoga—Heavy black silk, low corsage; thread-lace shawl; white flowers in hair; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Dr. BABCOCK, of Saratoga—Black silk; white shawl; natural flowers in hair.

Mrs. TOUNY, New-York—White dress, heavily puffed and trimmed with scarlet silk; point lace shawl; coral and diamond ornaments—very stylish indeed.

Miss POMEROY, Pittsfield—Green silk, low corsage, trimmed with satin and lace—very stylish.

Miss KINNEY, New-York—Corn-colored silk, elaborately trimmed with black velvet and white silk—very stylish; necklace of gold beads.

There, that will do for this time.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT and party will leave to-morrow morning for Boston via Springfield. He will tarry two days in Boston, and then visit Saratoga. E. A. P.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL OF NEW-JERSEY.

Position and Description of Buildings—Inception of the School—Its Organization—Course of Studies Adopted—Important Movements for the Benefit of the Pupils, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Thursday, July 20, 1865.

While visiting this place I have had the pleasure of visiting the capacious and elegant buildings occupied by the Normal School of the State of New-Jersey. They are two in number, one of which is occupied exclusively by the Normal School proper, and the other by both the Normal School and its adjunct, the Model School, but principally the latter. These buildings were erected and furnished at a cost of $70,000. The institution is located in the eastern suburb of the city, and is a conspicuous object from the railroad. Each building is in the form of a Greek cross, the main edifice running nearly north and south with wings or projections on the east and west. The front wing of the Normal School on the east, terminates in two towers, 10 by 10 feet. The great objects secured in the adoption of these plans, were convenience and adaptation to the purposes of a school for both sexes, symmetry, tastefulness, economy in cost of construction, with ample facilities for lighting and ventilation, the ingress and egress of pupils, together with a full supply of water in the proper places. The rooms are large, airy and convenient; each building is heated by four large-size furnaces, and ventilated by means of air-passages leading from each room to a large chamber for the purpose in the attic, under the ventilation. In many respects, the buildings are regarded as being the most convenient and commodious of any similar State institution in this country.

The New-Jersey State Normal School was established by an act of the Legislature, passed and approved Feb. 9, 1855, and is now, therefore, in its eleventh year. Its sole object is that of training teachers for the common schools in the science of education and the art of instructing youth. The annual appropriation from the State is $10,000, which covers all the cost of tuition. Each county in the State is entitled to send three times as many pupils to the school as it has representatives in both Houses of the Legislature. These pupils are supplied with all necessary books, stationery, and the use of apparatus without charge. They are, in return, required to teach in the common schools of the State for at least two years, and sign a declaration to that effect. The institution opened on the 1st of October, 1855, with 15 pupils, and has steadily increased to the present time, now numbering 122, beside a Model School of 244 pupils. The pupils of the Normal School are required to pass a most thorough and critical review of all the branches usually taught in common schools, together with a mastery of such advanced studies as are collateral to those branches. They are otherwise trained to the principles and method of teaching them, and also of organizing and governing schools; and they are further required to spend a portion of their time in the Model School, where the theories inculcated in the Normal School are by them put to the test of practice and experiment. The institution is under the general direction of a board of ten trustees, appointed by the Governor and Senate, one-half retiring each year. RICHARD FIELD, Esq., is now President of the board.

The Board of Instruction is at present composed of a principal and thirteen professors and assistants, including the permanent teachers of the Model School.

The last annual report of JOHN S. HART, LL. D., the principal, presented to the Legislative session of 1864-5, is a document written with ability, and it is clear and systematic in its arrangements.

It appears from the outset the citizens of New-Jersey exhibited the greatest interest in the establishment of the school, and that different localities were so liberal in their offers of land and money, that the trustees were embarrassed by the generous rivalry of towns competing for the honor of the location of the school. The liberal offers of land and money by the citizens of Trenton, the circumstance of the school being a State institution and the offspring of legislative bounty, together with a consideration of the central situation of the capital, and its accessibility from all parts of the State, finally induced the trustees to decide upon Trenton, as the most suitable locality for the institution. The selection of a principal was the next step, and Prof. WM. F. PHELPS was unanimously elected, and of whom the trustees remarked, in their own report to the Legislature, that he "had been connected with the State Normal School of New-York, and brought with him the strongest recommendations from those who were thought most competent judges of his qualifications." It is but an act of justice to say that up to the day of his resignation, March 15, 1864, he fulfilled the very highest expectations that were formed of him. The trustees at that time united the office with that of principal of the Modal School, and selected Dr. JOHN S. HART, better known to the public from his long connection with the Philadelphia High School, to fill the vacancy, when the following assistants were chosen, composing the Board of Instruction:

Henry P. Pierce, Professor of Mathematics.
Sumner C. Webb, M. D., Superintendent and Teacher, Boys' Department.
Thomas E. Converse, A. M., Latin, Greek, and Mathematics.
Louis Cornelie, French.
Henry Harding, Vocal Music.
Mary E. Tazewell, Natural Sciences.
Francis A. Gregg, Superintendent and Teacher, Girls' Department.
Sallie J. Earls, Elocution.
Rebecca H. C. Earls, Drawing and Penmanship,
Annie Morris, English branches.
Sallie M. Riley, English branches.
Anna J. Rice, English branches.

The candidates for admission into this school are required to pass a satisfactory examination in the following branches of a common school education: Orthography, reading, penmanship, arithmetic, geography and English grammar. The general course of study proposed is arranged is as follows:

1. *English Language*—The elementary sounds, spelling, definition and analysis of words, reading and elocution, English grammar, including the analysis of the sentence and sentential structure; composition, including rhetoric and criticism; the art of debate, including parliamentary law. 2. *Graphics*—Penmanship and book-keeping, object, map, mechanical and mathematical drawing. 3. *Mathematics*—Oral and mental arithmetic, written arithmetic, practical mathematics, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, mathematical geography and the use of the globes, including the elements of astronomy. 4 *Natural Science*—Descriptive and physical geography, human and comparative physiology, natural philosophy, chemistry, botany, geology. 5. *Ethics*—Moral philosophy, natural theology, Constitution of the United States and of New-Jersey, History of the United States, literature of the nineteenth century. 6. *Theory and Practice of Teaching*—Intellectual philosophy, the study of school systems, lectures on education and the details of teaching and practice in the model school. Vocal music throughout the course. In this arrangement the principal says that he

"Has endeavored to avoid the objection, on the one hand, of making it (the course of study) too limited for the proper discipline and expansion of the teacher's mind, and, on the other hand, of its being too extended for the time allowed him for its acquisition, keeping constantly in view the wise maxim that 'a good schoolmaster must know much more than he is called upon to teach.'"

We cannot but congratulate the citizens of New-Jersey on the growth and success of their school; and we hope that through its influence, it will annually send forth trained and accomplished teachers to perform their honorable tasks in the common schools in the best manner. One of the most important movements for the institution that have been made since its original foundation is now in progress, and has for its object the reduction of the price of the pupils' board, the greatest difficulty which schools of this character have to contend with.

Although the tuition is free, being provided for by the munificence of the State, yet the main item of the expense, the board, remains; and during the last few years this item has been steadily increasing in size, until at length it threatened seriously to embarrass the operations of our State School. The current charge for board in Trenton, at the beginning of the last school year, was $5 a week; nor was it always easy to obtain board, on any terms, in quarters suitable to the wants of the pupils. At this rate of living, the cost of the school year (40 weeks) to the Normal School pupil would be $200. Incidental and traveling expenses, with a very moderate allowance for dress, would swell the sum to $300, and this doubled for two years would make the Normal School course cost the pupil $600. It needs no demonstration to prove that the great mass of those for whom the benefits of the institution were designed, are not in circumstances to meet such an outlay as this in their preliminary training.

The trustees felt, therefore, that some remedy for this state of things must be provided. Accordingly, in September, 1864, with the knowledge and sanction of the board, hnt at the risk of a few benevolent individuals, a suitable building, formerly occupied by one of the Professors, and directly opposite the school, was secured and fitted up as a boarding-house for the exclusive use of the female pupils and teachers of the institution. By having a large number together, so that provisions may be bought at wholesale prices, and by charging the boarders only the bare cost, it was found that a comfortable and pleasant home might be provided for them, even during the high war prices of last year, at the very moderate expense of $3 50 a week, including washing, fuel, light, &c. During the coming season it is expected the rate will be reduced to $3, perhaps even to a less sum.

Encouraged by the success of this experiment, the friends of the school have determined to enlarge the accommodations, so as to receive all the female pupils and teachers, except those who are residents of Trenton. They are prompted to this measure also by the fact that parents often and very properly are reluctant to send their daughters to a distant town to attend school, unless there is some adequate guaranty for a sufficient supervision and protection out of school hours. Young ladies away from home, and boarding promiscuously through a large town, are exposed to many social temptations, and often lose in consequence much valuable time, even when they do not form undesirable acquaintances, or fall into worse evils. The plan now adopted contemplates, first, such an enlargement of the present boarding-house as to enable it to accommodate all the female pupils and teachers; and secondly, a regulation requiring them all to live there, except those who are residents of Trenton, and those who, from special circumstances, may be permitted to board elsewhere. The present building accommodates thirty. With the enlargement, it will accommodate over a hundred. The same gentlemen who purchased and fitted up the present building have organized themselves into a "Normal School Boarding-house Association," under a charter granted for this purpose by the last Legislature, and have generously undertaken to build and furnish the extension, on the guaranty of the trustees that the building shall be occupied on the plan proposed.

Although the present arrangement provides for the accommodation of only the female pupils, yet its benefits accrue in almost equal ratio to the male pupils who board elsewhere. The price of living in the ordinary boarding houses began to come down as soon as the Normal Hall went into operation. It is obvious that, while the majority of the pupils can live in this house with entire comfort at a cost of $3 a week, the rate elsewhere cannot be maintained much beyond that.

There can be little doubt that the operation of this plan will be, in a very short time, to double the attendance upon the school.

Our Tariff.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, July 25, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe in your issue of yesterday morning an article headed "British Free Trade—Our Tariff," and which is evidently written in the interest of protection. Its many misstatements and the false light under which your correspondent has considered the subject-matter of his article, render a correction necessary; and it is to my appreciation of this fact that you must attribute this reply.

The writer begins by attempting to prove that which all will acknowledge, that Great Britain has not fully adopted the principle of free trade, and denounces the belief that Great Britain has a system of that nature as an "imposture."

Now, no sensible person on this side of the Atlantic imagines for an instant that all articles are imported into Great Britain free from duty, but it is equally true, that since the introduction of Sir ROBERT PEEL'S free trade measures the great body of British statesmen and political economists have been advocates of free trade, so that free trade now may be considered a principle permanently embodied in British policy. So, also, the protection of manufactures at the expense of both commerce and agriculture has been with us a traditional necessity, and we have never deviated from a course of protection, save at the strenuous remonstrance of the agricultural interests of the country. Every modern political economist of acknowledged ability, from the days of ADAM SMITH down to JOHN STUART MILL, has been forced to acknowledge the advantages of the free trade system, so evident are they to the judicious observer; and yet, as a nation, we have opposed that system until in the eyes of all but parties interested, there can be excuse for doing so no longer. And your correspondent has evinced his disbelief of his own statements in denying that Great Britain has made free trade her policy by the following sentence, in which he acknowledges it to be in accordance with their theory and customs: "I greatly admire the noble spirit and fine talents of JOHN BRIGHT, STUART MILL and others of the Liberal school; but they will all go to their graves before the American people will give up their interests to follow the *theories and customs of Great Britain.*" Such is the argument against free trade, and so complete is the self-refutation of your correspondent on the subject of the position of Great Britain in regard to the matter.

In endeavoring to show the fallacy of supposing her to be a free-trader, your correspondent adduces the following fact: "Great Britain raised, subsequent to the repeal of the Corn Laws, at least eighty millions of dollars per annum from duties on foreign goods; and, with a population about as large, we raised nearly the same amount." "Hence," argues our statistician, "the trade of England is no more free than ours." Without quarreling with the figures given, and which are evidently based in part on conjecture, I will endeavor to show where the case is misrepresented. In the first place, the repeal of the Corn Laws was but the inauguration of a new policy, which has been pursued until, at the present day, many of the duties which then existed have been abolished, and all greatly lessened, while *our* duties upon imports are higher now than they have ever been. Hence comes the impropriety of comparing the tariffs of Great Britain and this country at a period immediately subsequent to the repeal of the Corn Laws. We know, too, that the trade of Great Britain, both as regards imports and exports, was much greater than that of the United States at the period referred to, and, in order to evade this truth, your correspondent had recourse to the shallow sophism of comparing the amount raised with the population, instead of with the gross imports, in order to show which nation levied the heavier duties, and which should be justly considered the advocate of free trade.

The reason why "our American tariff, with a population as large as that of Great Britain, raises about the same sum," assuming the statement to be correct, is, that with her more than four times larger imports a very low import duty will raise an equal revenue, and our refusal to reciprocate by a corresponding diminution of the tariff has forced England, against her will, to retain some of the features of her former protective system as a counterpoise to our exactions.

It is probably well known to "those British newspapers and British free-traders sent over to instruct us" that "the great body of the American people have a large amount of common sense," and that they will "adapt their tariff to suit their interests." The only question to be settled is, what are their interests? Is it the interest of the American people as a body to tax themselves indirectly for the privilege of paying more for manufactured articles than they are worth? All those who uphold the principles of free-trade claim that when they are adopted as a policy they will be found to be adapted to the national interests in the highest degree. Our protectionist asserts that supposing we raise one hundred millions this year by means of import duties, and next year the duties are lowered, we will then be obliged to raise a corresponding amount by direct taxation; whereas the history of English commerce during the past year has demonstrated that lowering the duties has increased the revenue, and that a high tariff, by curtailing trade, diminishes it. After occupying half a column in the vain attempt to prove that the supposition that Britain is a consistent advocate of free-trade is an imposture, the writer concludes by a paragraph in which he concedes the whole matter, saying with reference to the Liberal party in Great Britain: "They may keep the Corinthian column of the British aristocracy, the splendid endowment of State Church, the quasi-Romanism of Oxford, etc., etc., and *add to them all that free-trade can do* or British genius devise, all undisturbed by Americans, but they may be perfectly assured that their *example* in State, Church, *commerce* or legislation, will not be followed by us;" that is, right or wrong, beneficial or otherwise, we must not inaugurate free-trade lest we should be *"following the example"* of another nation. Truly, this appeal is a consistent one.

The animus of the writer is unwittingly revealed by him in a parenthetical clause, where he acknowledges that his interests and private wishes are the cause of his arguments. He says, "because we levy a part of our tariff on British manufactures (*and I wish the tariff on them was doubled,*) we forsooth have a protective tariff and the British have free-trade."

I will cite but one passage more from this amusing attempt at logic, with its refutation from your London correspondent, C. L. B., whose opportunities of judging in the matter are vastly greater than even those of this "Veteran Observer." Both passages occur on the same page. The "Veteran Observer" says: "I give great credit to Mr. SEWARD for his able and adroit correspondence with England, but we were never in danger of war with her, for she dare not go to war with us." Let your London correspondent reply: "When Americans talk of England's dreading war, of her bearing everything and paying anything rather than have her commerce swept from the seas and her manufacturing population embarrassed, they are speaking of a Power which, small as is its *habitat*, is the pluckiest little nation and the richest in Europe. With the Englishman pluck is a tradition. He would burn every ship and sweep his factories into the sea and arm every right hand, before knowingly he would submit to any wrong or bear any intended insult. We may be sure of that."

The last question our protectionist asks is as follows: "must we reduce our people to the same level with the half-paid starving workmen in Europe?" I answer no! never. Never introduce into our land their crowded factories which are now almost paralleled in some of our eastern cities; never crowd the population into small areas, which must be done that manufactures may thrive, while the broad prairies of the west remain uncultivated and her inexhaustible agricultural and mineral wealth is undeveloped, never sacrifice the interests of the country, the free principles which we profess, the progress of civilization, the dictates of a universal benevolence, which are all one, for the benefit of a few capitalists who can if they wish invest their wealth where it will cease to be an impediment to the nation's prosperity. Protection has had its day and has been found wanting. The verdict of the world is against it, and henceforth it will be counted among the things of the past. H. D J.

The Willow.

O willow, why forever weep,
As one who mourne in endless wrong?
What hidden woe can lie so deep?
What utter grief can last so long?

The Spring makes haste with step elate
Your life and beauty to renew;
She even hids the roses wait,
And gives her first sweet care to you.

The welcome red-breast folds his wing
To pour for you his freshest strain;
To you the earliest blue-birds sing,
Till all your light stems thril again.

The sparrow trills his wedding song,
And trusts his tender brood to yon:
Fair flowering vines, the Summer long,
With class and kiss your beauty woo.

The sunshine drapes your limbs with light,
The rain braids diamonds in your hair,
The breeze makes love to yon at night—
Yet still you droop, and still despair.

Beneath your boughs, at fall of dew,
By lovers' lips is softly told
The tale that all the ages through
Has kept the world from growing old.

But still, through April's buds unfold,
Or Summer sets the earth aleaf,
Or Autumn pranks your robes with gold,
You sway and sigh in graceful grief.

Mourn on forever, uncousoled,
And keep your secret, faithful tree!
No heart in all the world can hold
A sweeter grace than constancy.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Brief of Maj.-Gen. John A. Logan's Louisville Speech.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 22, 1865.

Gen. LOGAN, after a becoming introduction by Mr. PRENTICE, addressed a large Louisville audience last night for two hours and a half with great force. He spoke for the amendment and against slavery. He said: The questions of civil liberty and of self-government, as well as of slavery, have been settled by this war. Had the war terminated otherwise, liberty would have taken her last sleep in eternal darkness and ruin. Propagandism lives as it has ever lived in this country. The country and the government have been preserved.

The government is for the benefit of the governed—for the greatest good of the greatest number. The private advantage of a few must be subordinate to the interests of the great public. No man has a right to claim protection for any institution that inures to the injury of the governed. Slavery does not inure to the masses of Kentucky, but to the disadvantage and destruction of Kentucky and every Southern State. Slavery dwarfs the energies of the people, is a stumbling-block in the way of their advancement in every respect, prevents the diffusion of everything that makes a country prosperous and happy, and great in the eyes of a civilized world. The population and wealth of the Southern States never did compare at all favorably with the population and wealth of the Northern States after slavery became a power. The institution's proclivities are to increase the negroes and prevent the increase of the whites. Emigration is prevented and all the highways to prosperity are blocked up. Blacks have relatively increased greater than whites in Kentucky. When Southern soil is rid of the blighting, withering curse of slavery, a thousand whites will live where one lives now. A country increases in wealth only as it increases in population. Statistical comparisons (which Gen. LOGAN made) between New-York and Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky, Illinois and Tennessee, and other States on either side of the "slave-line," prove how the free States have outstripped the slave States, though naturally the latter have all the essentials to make them stand side by side with their sisters. Slavery's blighting touch has fallen heavily upon the blessed and teeming soil of old Kentucky and the sunny South. Wipe out slavery, the cause of all our calamities and woes, by the adoption of the amendment, and the South, the throne of the vegetable kingdom, the paradise of earth, rid of the incubus and poisonous breath of that political nightmare, will spring up and blossom as the rose, with school-houses and factories everywhere, and universal permanent peace and prosperity.

Adopt the amendment, to prevent a recurrence of the terrible results of this irritating cause—the great cause of all the trouble we ever had. The amendment's opponents declare it unconstitutional to amend the constitution according to the provisions of the constitution! They in general are the same constitutionalists who declared unconstitutional every governmental measure to put down the rebellion. Nothing is unconstitutional to them save treason to the Government of the United States. MALLORY & Co. swear they will not vote for the amendment, because they are "opposed to voting away other people's property without compensation." These now lond-monthed "compensationists," and their confederates in the Kentucky Legislature, spurned in '62 the idea of receiving compensation for their glorious institution, though President LINCOLN urgently recommended, and Congress proposed to them, "compensated emancipation." They scornfully opposed and voted against the government's repeated offer of compensation, yet now oppose the amendment because they won't get "pay for their niggers." They wouldn't have it before, yet now profess terrible alarm because they won't get any pay just at this time! They surely never will get any from the government by voting against the amendment. To pay for the late 275,000 slaves in Kentucky, would cost 25 per cent. of the wealth of Kentucky. A Kentuckian worth $10,000, would be taxed $2,500 to pay for the runaway niggers of somebody else. Poor man have always been the bearers of burdens in these Southern States.

Opponents of the amendment because they are for "gradual" emancipation, remind one of the fellow who, when asked why he cut off his dog's tail by inches, to cure him of distemper, replied that he was afraid to cut it off all at once for fear the dog couldn't stand it.

The "negro equality" talk against the amendment is all a bugbear and humbug. I don't consider a "nigger" my equal, yet don't particularly object to a "nigger's" being the equal of these talkers, if they are satisfied with it. If they are so afraid of contact with the negro they had better get Congress to provide that they shall not associate with them. While the distinction between the races is made in all respects in Illinois, practical amalgamation has ever been rife South. Had children taken their status from the white father instead of the slave mother, the South, in 1860, would have had as many "free niggers" as slaves.

The amendment's second section is to carry out the first abrogating slavery, by passing laws to punish persistent slaveholders and protect the negro—nothing more. Kentucky can do as she pleases about "negro suffrage." The constitution expressly gives every State the right and power to regulate the privilege of suffrage for itself.

If you want labor, adopt the amendment, make the negroes free, and let them know it, and there will be inducement for them to stay, and they will work with more energy than ever before. If you want Kentucky to be the proud State she ought to be, second to none in prosperity, respectability and standing, adopt the amendment at once. If you wait very long, it will do itself. Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama will adopt it as soon as their Legislatures or constitutional conventions meet. If you would redeem yourselves and want the credit before the civilized world, do it quickly.

In the name of humanity, of the widows and orphans, of our dead and surviving soldiers, of the misguided and wretched Southern people, of our country's flag, for the sake of eternal peace and harmony to this whole land, let the most irritating cause of all, this most odious of all things, this worse than a pestilence, be extirpated at once and forever.

PONTIAC.

Hotel Charges.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reading your paper I find you dislike imposition. You have written against exorbitant charges of every kind. Suppose you now call the attention of the public to hotels.

Two years ago, when gold was 150, I had a room for 50 cents, now it is 75 cents; a plate of meat for 12 cents, now 25 cents.

At Lovejoy's, two beds in a small room two dollars a night, merely for one room. These kind of houses would pay well at 50 cents a night for the upper part of the house. If property holders knew what profits are made they would build. The profits are enormous; at least for food 400 per cent.

A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN OF CHELSEA MISSING—SUSPICIONS OF FOUL PLAY.—On Wednesday morning last, about 4 o'clock, Capt. JAMES PEABODY, of Chelsea, a watchman in the Navy-yard, left the gate near the Chelsea bridge to go to his home. Since then nothing has been heard of him. Capt. PEABODY is an old and highly respected citizen of Chelsea, very regular and domestic in his habits and it is feared he has met with foul play. A kossuth hat which is known to be the one he had on when he left the yard, has since been found floating in the water near the draw of the Chelsea bridge. Parties are engaged in grappling for the body. There was a rumor that the remains of Capt. PEABODY had been found, with the pockets in his coat and pants turned inside out, but up to 11 o'clock this morning such was not the case. He was 64 years of age, middling height, blue eyes, and a wart on one cheek.—*Boston Traveller, July 28.*

—The *Times* publishes the income tax for Oswego, from which we take the following specimens of the heavy men of that place: M. J. Cummings, $15,074; John E. Lyon, $25,438; Gilbert Mollison, $18,843; Thomas S. Mott, $16,646; Joel B. Penfield, $24,897; Roger F. Sage, $21,452; John Dunn, $12,116; Oscar H. Hestings, $18,970; Wm. H. Herrick, $20,364; Sam'l B. Johnson, $33,908; D. W. C. Littlejohn, (formerly Speaker of the Assembly,) $11,978; Wells J. Pitkin, $21,551; E. P. Penfield, $13,844; Benj. Doolittle, $16,988; M. Merrick, $27,681; J. K. Post, $13,181; Delos DeWolf, $49,808; Wm. Gardner, $17,100; Thos. Kingsford, $14,009; Geo. B. Sloan, $39,454; Amos Cheney, $14,895; Theodore Irwin, $40,185; J. L. Jenkins, $20,467; A. F. Smith, $13,285; together with the usual proportion of names ranging from $5,000 to $10,000, for which we have not space.

—A baby was born in Hiram, Oxford County, Me., last week that weighed at birth twenty-seven pounds. Its name is GOOGINS.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Hatchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Saturday, July 29, M. ODINGSELL, infant son of Moses O. and Catharine Allen, aged 7 months.

Funeral services at the house of his parents, No. 318 3d-av., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

ARCHER.—On Friday, July 28, of consumption, GEORGE S., son of Julia and the late John Archer, of this city, in the 23d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and also the members of the Bedford-st. Methodist Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 47 McDougal-st., on Sunday, July 30, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

COHEN.—On Saturday, July 29, ABRAHAM COHEN, (of the firm of Hymes Brother & Co.,) son of the late Morris S. Cohen.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of New-York and City Lodges, F. A. M., and Hancock Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Sunday,) at 11 A. M., from his late residence, No. 230 East Broadway, without further invitation.

FELIN.—On Friday, July 28, at Valentine's Hill, Yonkers, HARRIET L. D., only daughter of Dudley and Laura B. Field, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Paul's Church, Stockbridge, Mass., on Monday, July 31, at 3 P. M. There will be a preliminary service at the house at Valentine's Hill today, (Sunday,) at 4 P. M.

NICHOLS.—On Saturday, July 29, TRUMEN, infant son of Dr. Trumen and Sareh E. Nichols.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 31st inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., from parents' residence, No. 367 East Broadway.

SEYMOUR.—On Saturday, July 29, at Piermont, Rockland County, N. Y., Mrs. H. C. Seymour, aged 50 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 31st inst. N. R. R. train from Jersey City at 9:15 A. M.

SMITH.—On Saturday, July 29, HARRELL, second son of J. Lee and Katherins Smith, aged 19 years, 9 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his parents, Ravenswood, L. I., on Monday, July 31, at 10 A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Hunter's Point, 34th-st. Ferry, from 9 till 9½ A. M.

SMITH.—On Saturday morning, July 22, after a lingering sickness, HATTIE AUGUSTA, youngest child of Joseph C. and Emma A. Smith, formerly of Salem, Mass., aged 17 months and 6 days.

☞ Boston and Salem papers please copy.

STEWART.—At Nashville, Tenn., on Thursday, July 28, L. ADELAIDE, wife of Edgar T. Stewart.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her father, Wm. W. Bowles, No. 133 Charlton-st., on Sunday, July 30, at 2½ o'clock.

STROBELL.—On Saturday, July 29, from congestion of the brain, GEORGE OESTER, only son of Edward C. and Emeline A. Strobell, aged 6 months and 8 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 50 West 47th-st., on Monday, July 31, at 10 o'clock A. M.

VAN CLEEF.—Suddenly

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 29, 1865.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '87	117	2600	Erie Railway		98
50,900 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107¾	1000	do		94¾
20,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	105¾	800	do		94¾
25,000 do.....2d call	105¾	1200	do		94¾
25,000 do.	106	700	do		94¾
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s. R.	97¾	600	do		94
30,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		200	do		94¾
Second Series..	99¾	500	do		95
150,000 do.	99½	100	do	s30	92
6,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.		100	do	s30	91¾
New issue.....	97¾	100	do	s10	93
80,000 do.	97⅝	100	do	s10	93¾
18,000 North Con. 6s....	76	100	do	s10	94
5,000 Mo. State 6s....	71½	10	do		93¾
65,000 Ohio & M. Cer....	25¾	400	do	2d call	95
20,000 do	26	100	do	s10	94¾
5,000 Ch. & N.W.S.F.B.	97	200	do	s10	94
10 Bank of Commerce	105	100	Erie R. Pref		98
200 Canton Co	39¾	200	Reading R		107
200 do	40	1000	do		106¾
25 Penn. Coal Co	155	3000	do		106¾
50 Del. & H. C. Co	134½	1500	do		106
100 Alton & T. H. R.	34½	500	do	2d call	106¾
100 Cum. Coal Pr	42½	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		67
100 do	b30 42¾	1500	do		66¾
100 do	42	200	do		66¾
200 do	42⅞	500	do		66¾
100 Mariposa M. Co	13	500	do		66¾
100 do	12¾	400	do		66¾
200 do	12¾	500	do	2d call	66¾
100 At. Mail S. Co	150	100	do		66¾
100 do	b10 158½	1600	Cleve. & Pitts		72
200 do	158	200	do	2d call b10	71¾
200 do	157¾	200	do		71¾
20 N. Y. Cen	95¾	300	do	b10	71¾
100 do	b10	95	500	do	71¾
100 do	s30	94½	100	Chic. & N. W	
100 Chic. & R. I. R	108¾	100	do		
200 do	2d call	108¾	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr	
50 Chi., Bur. & Q	112	200	Cleve. & Tol		103
200 Pitts., Ft. W. & C	97½				

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100 N. Y. Cen. R	94¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts		72¾
200 do	94¾	700	do	o	72¾
100 Erie Railway	95¾	200	do		72¾
1500 do	95¾	200	do	b10	72¾
100 do	b3 95¾	700	Chic. & R. I.	s10	107¾
300 do	96	100	do	s10	107¾
200 do	b60 95¾	200	P. Ft. W. & C.		97¾
300 do	96	100	Chi. & N. W		94¾
100 do	94¾	200	do		94¾
100 do	s3 94¾	600	do		94¾
100 Hud. Riv. R	112¾	100	Ch. & N. W. Pr	o	93¾
100 do	111¾	800	do		93¾
2000 Reading R	106	100	do	o	93¾
50 do	105	500	do	s3	93¾
600 Mich. S. & N. I	66¾	600	do	b3	93¾
300 do	66¾	500	do	s10	93¾
200 do	s3 66¾	100	Mil. & P. du C. R		37¾
200 do	67	25,000	O. & M. Cer		25¾
100 do	b3 67	100	Canton Co		39¾
200 do	b3 66¾	100	Cumb. Coal		41¾
800 do	s3 66¾	100	do	s3	41¾
100 do	o 66¾				

SATURDAY, July 29—P. M.

A rise of one per cent. in the rates for Money, at call, to the Brokers, was fairly established to-day. The very free demand on Friday at 6@7 per cent. to carry Gold and the Railway Stocks induced most of the lenders to advance their rate to 7 per cent. in the forenoon, and this was generally paid by borrowers. The Gold speculators had been absorbing a large portion of the floating balances of the Street at full rates before this general advance to 7 per cent. was made. They are still borrowing largely to carry out their movement, and as the Treasury Office is probably selling a good share of their current receipts for Customs, in order to stay any further unnecessary accumulation, as well as to provide the Currency to pay the 15th August Interest on the first series of 7-30 per cents, the Gold Room has no means of relief other than to borrow Money upon the Gold until an export demand springs up. The chances for this are quite as remote now as they were ten or fifteen days ago. For this day's steamers the Exchange on London left off at 108¾@108¾ for 60-day bills, and 108¾@108¾ for short sight bills. We know nothing in an official way of the amount of Gold Customs which the Treasury Department means to convert into Currency at the going market, bnt from the time the operation began at the close of last week to the date, August 15, when $10,950,000 Currency Interest falls due, on $300,000,000 7-30 per cents., we presume the Treasury will feel free to dispose of something like $7,500,000 of Gold, equal to about the Customs' receipts from 20th inst. to the 15th ult., at New-York. This operation is already running up the Currency balances in the New-York Treasury Office, thereby creating a momentary pressure upon the Money Market and throwing upon the Gold Room a larger sum in Gold to be carried at light rates of interest than if the Customs had continued to accumulate in the Treasury Office exclusively in Gold at the rate of two or three and a half millions per week.

The Stock Exchange felt the change in the money market to-day, and the Railways were generally lower, both at the morning Board, (the only one on Saturday,) and on the Street. The Government Stocks kept steady, and the 5-20's were in request, in anticipation of the next foreign mail. The amount of these Bonds transmitted by this day's steamers is variously estimated from two to three millions. The receipts of cotton for the week run up to 20,277 bales, and we learn that considerable freight engagements are making for shipments to Liverpool.

At 3 o'clock the following qnotations were made on the Street:

	Frl.	Sat.		Frl.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	97¾	97¾	N. West Pref	62¾	61¾
U. S. 5-20s	106	106	Rock Island	109	108½
N. Y. Central	95¼	94⅜	Fort Wayne	99	97¾
Erie	96	96	Cumb'land Coal	42¾	41¾
Hudson	113¼	112	Quicksilver	67	66¾
Reading	107½	106¾	Mariposa	13¼	12¾
Mich. Southern	68¾	66¾	Canton	39¾	39¼
Illinois Central	128	124½	Atlantic Mail	158	158
Mich Central	109	109	Brunswick	10¾	10¾
Pittsburgh	73	71¾	Ohio Certificates	25⅝	25⅞
Northwest	28¼	27	American Gold	145¾	144

The amount of Gold Customs paid in yesterday was $918,017, the largest for any single day since April of last year. The export of Gold and Silver for the week is only $180,715, of all descriptions. The Gold Customs of the week exceed two and a half millions.

The following bids were made to-day for the city Bank Shares:

Mechanics'	110	American Exchange	115
Union	116	Chatham	125
City	175	Bank of N. America	107
Phenix	103	Shoe and Leather	103
Tradesmen's	126	Corn Exchange	106
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Import's' & Traders'	106
Mechanics & Traders	120	Park	140
State of New-York	111	Manf. & Merchants'	100
Commerce	105	Central National	104
Mechanics' B'k Ass	101	Fourth National	100
Ocean	86	Ninth National	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Alton & T. H. 2ds Inc.	71
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1867	91	Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrip.	85	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	84
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	104¾	Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv., 1876	105½	Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	102
Erie 1sts, ex d., '83	101½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex'd	92
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	103	Tol. & Wab. Eqip Bds.	60
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100¾	Galena & Chi. ex	103½
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	96	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	95	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.	104
Hnd. R. 7s, 1sts, '69	103½	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.	104
Hnd. R. 7s, 2ds S. F., '85	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100
Hnd. R. 7s con., '67	96	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	96
Harlem, 1sts, '59-72	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	85¼
Mich. C. new 1sts 8's, '62	111	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	72
Chi., B. & Q. 8's & 7's c. 1sts	109	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	96
Mich. So. 7's c. 2ds	66	Chic. & Alt. S. F.	96
N. Ind. Cons. Line '68	96	Chi. & Alton 1st mort.	95
Ill. Cen. 7's c. 1875	112	Chi. & Alton Income	85
Alt. and T. H. 2ds pref	75	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mort.	72

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO MAKE A business arrangement with some member either of the Regular or Open Board of Brokers, having the acquaintance, capacity and character to insure a safe and good business, if he associates himself with a person having capital. Address READY, Box 175 *Times* Office.

—A resident of the Sandwich Islands takes the highest "honor" at the Williams College commencement, and two others from the same part of the world have orations.

—Dr. HENRY G. CLARK, formerly city physician of Boston, has recovered $6,700 damages for injuries received by falling on ice in that city. He sued for $20,000.

—CLARENCE J. PRENTICE is said to have taken charge of the local column of the Louisville *Journal*. That is rather more reputable than being a Colonel in the rebel army.

—Gov. FENTON is reported by the Titusville paper as making a brief tour through the oil regions.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION.
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,
NO. 35 CHAMBERS-ST.
(NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS OR EMPLOYED.)

At the above office are registered discharged soldiers and sailors, of all trades and qualifications, and of all conditions of body, both disabled and able-bodied, and all are well recommended.

An urgent request is made to employers to call, and register their applications for employes. Both parties are served free of charge.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

DATED
JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, 1864.
WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY.

Coupons Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 63 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TELEGRAPH STOCKS WANTED.
UNITED STATES,
WESTERN UNION,
RUSSIAN EXTENSION.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 94 Broadway and No. 6 Wall-st.,
Dealers in government and other securities. Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.
[L.S.]
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 3, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.
[L. S.]
Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby cert ify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK" in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent., in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 15th day of July, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of July, and opened on the 3d day of August.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the measure recommended by the shareholders' meeting held May 31, 1865, and in order that the lands sold may be represented by a corresponding issue of capital stock, in accordance with the policy heretofore pursued by the company in the issue of Canceled Bonds Scrip, the outstanding shares of this company be increased by the issue of one share for every ten now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shared registered on the company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every ten held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the company will retain the right to such fractional part at par.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 29, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby cert ify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 29th day of June, 1865.
[SEAL.]
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

MANUFACTURERS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 2, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have in all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,
Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, Jr., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.
The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.

Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,733 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
Corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
CASH CAPITAL $3,500,000.

From statement for the Seventh Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

Total amount of assets Jan. 1, 1865	$7,436,572 78
Total amount of premiums	6,713,114 66
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	2,064,754 02
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies	651,212 97
Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not	760,354 89
Interest of scrip issues of 1862 and 1863	6 per cent.
Scrip dividend to dealers on earned premiums	12 per cent.
Dividend for the year to stockholders	31 per cent.

Dealers with this company will be allowed the option, to be signified at the time of application for insurance, of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, guaranteed by certificate, of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss occurs or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon all voyage risks upon cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.
2. Upon voyage risks upon freight, a return of twenty per cent.
3. Upon time risks upon freight, and upon voyage and time risks upon hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to the above returns in gold.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rowe,	Daniel W. Teller,
Daniel W. Lord,	John D. Bates,
George Milo,	Charles Hickox,
John Atkinson,	Robert Bowne,
Thos. A. Cochrane,	Lawrence Myers,
Wm. H. Halsey,	S. S. Derrick,
Thos. Barron,	Moses Merick,
Roland G. Mitchell,	David J. Ely,
Albert G. Lee,	Joseph Morrison,
George P. Desbon,	Wm. H. Popham,
G. L. Nims,	B. C. Morris, Jr.,
M. F. Merick,	Ezra Nye,
Wm. B. Ogden,	Henry J. Cammann,
John Armstrong,	Thomas Lord,
B. C. Morris,	Preston H. Hodges,
Andrew J. Rich,	J. B. Griffin,
	B. C. MORRIS, President.

THOMAS LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Sec'y.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO.,) available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse,
Paris.

Deposits received and letters of credit granted. Americans traveling in Europe can have their letters sent to the above address.

VALENTINE & CO.,
NO. 12 4TH-AV.,
are closing the balance of their
GENTLEMEN'S and MISSES'
SUMMER UNDERWEAR, GLOVES, HOSIERY, LACE MITS CHEAP,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL GOODS.
No. 12 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute Park.

MOUNT ALPINE GOLD COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 7, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of reorganizing the company under a special charter granted by the State of Rhode Island.
By order. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—THE LARGE AND elegant Summer hotel, widely and favorably known as the
HEATH HOUSE,
at Schooley's Mountain Spring, Morris County, N. J., is now offered for sale, to close the estate of its late owner,
EPHRAIM MARSH, DECEASED.

The establishment is one of the most convenient and complete in all its arrangements to be found; is thoroughly furnished and in excellent order and repair. It will accommodate between 300 and 400 persons; has connected with it a pleasant cottage with nine rooms, a fine billiard-room, tenpin alley; also large stables and carriage sheds, besides 30 acres of good land, including a splendid lawn of nearly 20 acres, filled with magnificent shade trees.

This has long been and continues to be one of the most successful and popular of Summer hotels.

It is scarcely four hours' ride from New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad, and within a year, by the extension of the same railroad to Easton, will be brought within five hours' ride of Philadelphia; and now has telegraphic communication with all parts of the country.

Gentlemen who desire a healthy and delightful Summer retreat, within easy access of the cities, for themselves and families, might do well to form an association or company and secure the control of this elegant establishment.

Terms easy. For particulars address
WM. W. MARSH, Schooley's Mountain, N. J.

WM. W. MARSH,
JOHN MARSH,
THEO. LITTLE, } Executors.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY BONDS, SEVENS, Monroe County Bonds, New-York,
Rochester City Bonds, New-York, and
Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Co. Stock, wanted.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

All descriptions railroad securities not sold at the Brokers' Board, farm mortgage bonds, county, city and town bonds, bought and sold.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 16.
CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

ARIZONA MINING COMPANY, No. 32 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 10, on MONDAY, Aug. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.
J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable Aug. 1, and the government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th to the 31st of July inclusive.
W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) free from government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 1 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1865.

THE COUPONS FROM THE BONDS OF this company, due 1st August, 1865, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
JAMES WARING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annuel Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 126 Broadway. A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1865.

DIVIDENDS.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE, has been declared, payable July 31, 1865, to shareholders of record, July 25, 1865.
Transfer books closed from July 25 to Aug. 1, 1865.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 61 John-st., New-York.

EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The Trustees of this company have declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the par value of the stock, (twenty dollars,) payable July 20. Transfer books close July 15 and open July 21.
A. M. WOOD, President.
W. H. HARRISON, Secretary pro tem.
Continental Bank Building.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
No. 117 BROADWAY, July 25, 1865.

The directors of the United States Telegraph Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. payable on and after the 15th day of August, proximo. The transfer books will close on the 5th, and remain closed until the 16th proximo. By order of the board.
THEO. F. RAY, Treasurer.

NAVASSA PHOSPHATE COMPANY.
FIRST DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared payable July 31, 1865, to the shareholders of record July 27, 1865.
Transfer books closed from July 27 to August 1, 1865.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 61 John-st., New-York.

THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY.

OFFICE No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock, for the month of July, payable to stockholders of record of this date, on and after the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th to the 31st inst., both inclusive.
DAVID S. DUNCOMB, President.
O. M. BEACH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.

Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.

Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 21, 1865.

TWENTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 21st day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO'; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 24th day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, No. 2 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on full stock, free of government tax, out of the earnings of the company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 20, 1865.

INTEREST COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, on the first and only mortgage, falling due on the 1st of August, 1865, will be paid on and after that date at the American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway, New-York.
WM. E. WATSON, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1865, ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company and of the Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. Ketchum, Son & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.
A. BOODY, President.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the second Monday (14th) of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 14th proximo, inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOR SALE.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE his country seat, (Almont). This property is situated on the Hudson River, between Barrytown and Tivoli, and is not excelled by any in the State for the grandeur of the scenery and old forest trees. The mansion-house is a large brick building on a stone basement, with wings, presenting a front of one hundred feet. On the eastern front there is a portico, supported by sixteen double columns of the Ionic order, extending the whole length of the first floor. The house contains twenty rooms, including library, dressing-rooms, &c. There are walls of very cool water cisterns, &c. The out-buildings consist of a large stable, with stone basement, carriage-house, cow-house with shed, ice-house, &c. The garden contains about two acres, and in it are three graperies of choice vines and other fruits; also one-quarter of the garden is stocked with fruit trees of the choicest kinds. On the eastern front of the mansion there is a park of about 40 acres, through which is the carriage-drive from the porter's lodge, through an avenue of fine old trees, to the house. The western front has a lawn of 40 acres of gently undulating surface. This front has a fine view of the Catskill Mountains, the Hudson River and the villages on the opposite or western side of the river. This is one of the most celebrated country-seats on the Hudson, and excels all of them in the grandeur of its fine old trees and magnificent scenery. It has always been greatly admired by distinguished foreigners. It was selected by Joseph Bonaparte, when in search of a residence in this country, and a liberal offer made for it, but it was not then for sale. The situation is very healthy; no intermittents here. For particulars, apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Banker, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A GOOD TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house, with kitchen attached, and good cellar; large wood-shed and good well of water; with some young bearing fruit trees, and one acre of ground, in the upper part of Englishtown, Monmouth Co., N. J.; possession immediately; price $2,000 cash. Inquire of THOMAS WILSON, adjoining the premises, or at No. 208 Pearl-st., New-York, between 1 and 3 o'clock. Any person wishing to see the premises can go and return the same day by the Camden and Amboy line.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-York or Brooklyn property, a first-class frame house, two-story and attic, elegantly papered, &c., 22 feet by 40, and about seven lots, in a high state of cultivation, all kinds of fruit, situated at Morrisania, on Forest-avenue, between Home and George sts., near the Boston road. Take the 2d-av. cars or 3d-av. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 245 or 255 Court-st., near Sackett, Brooklyn.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE HIS COUNTRY SEAT (ALMONT)—Situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property is one of the finest in the State for the grandeur of the scenery and fine old shade trees. For particulars see New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE.—156 ACRES OF EXCELlent farming land, located in Tompkins County, New-York, seven miles from Ithaca, and one mile from Cayuga Lake, with large dwelling-house and outbuildings. Terms reasonable, and possession given immediately, if desired. Address S. B. WHEELOCK, Jacksonville, Tompkins County, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT CHERRY HILL, HACKENsack, N. J., 11 miles by rail from foot of Chambers-street, several cottages, with about three acres of ground. Also, fine building sites; good society, schools, and a healthy location. Apply to P. E. ROBERT, No. 42 Barclay-st.

A NEAT RESIDENCE, 12 ROOMS, WITH 90 acres choice and highly cultivated land, large and valuable fruit orchards, fine running water; beautifully located, high ground, near depot; 14 miles in New-Jersey; for sale very cheap.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A SNUG DAIRY FARM OF 107 acres, with good buildings, seventy-eight miles from the city; a pleasant and desirable piece will be sold; a bargain if applied for immediately, or will be exchanged for city property. Address K., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE THREE first-class farms or country-seats on the Great South Bay, Long Island 25 miles from the city. THOMAS WETWOOD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—ATTRACTIVE house and grounds, covenient to depot, near South Orange; furnitnre will be sold at a sacrifice. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TEN TENEment houses in the Fifteenth Ward. Apply to J. JOHNSON, No. 60 Bleecker-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

LOFTS TO LET—NO. 33 HOWARD-ST. APply to HENRY TROWBRIDGE & CO., No. 38 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

I WANT TO BUY IN BROOKLYN, IN THE district bonnded by Lafeyette, Washington and Fulton avennes, or close by, a good brick or stone house, on a corner preferred; an extra lot would not be objected to; price, $15,000 to $20,000. Address CASH, Box No. 148 Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COUNTRY store, with dwelling, and a few acres of good land attached. Must be within 100 miles of New-York City. Address HENRY B. JOY, Tribune Buildings, New-York.

APARTMENTS WANTED—TWO OR MORE unfurnished rooms, for a small family. Address W. L. N., Box No. 157 *Times* Office, to-day, with terms, &c.

WANTED — TO RENT AN UNFURNISHED house, within 40 miles of New-York. Address, stating terms, &c., P. W., West Point, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ELEGANT ROOMS, 4 OR 6, AND A PRIvate table can be secured by a party of high standing, in a large, first-class house on Madison-av. Address EXCLUSIVE, Boyd's City Express Post.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the enbscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO PLACE.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, about three miles above the Highlands of Newsink. Good sea or river bathing. Terms reasonable. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Fort Washington, Monmouth Co., N. J.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—TWO MILES from Harlem, can be had in a Friend's family, for two or three adults or children; the locality pleasant, and easy of access to the city by boat or cars. Apply at second door from 2d-av., 124th-st., or No. 193 Front-st.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salla a manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

TONTINE HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plen, Nos. 427 and 429 Broadway, New-York. Rooms in suite and single by the day or week at moderate prices.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA-SHORE R.R.

NEW LINE TO LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PLEASURE BAY AND ATLANTICVILLE.

On and after MONDAY, July 31, the new and fast steamer NEVERSINK, will leave the pier foot of BARCLAY-st., New-York, to connect with the new railroad line to the above points, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., and leave Long Branch at 7:20 A. M. and 1 P. M., making the trip from New-York to Long Branch in one hour and three-quarters.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—The most desirable watering-place in the vicinity of the metropolis. To parties whose pursuits call them daily to New-York, this house offers superior inducements for a Summer home. Commodious steamboats leave Pier No. 2 North River at 9:30 A. M., 1:15, 4:30, and 5 o'clock P. M.; from Dey-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., ten times a day. Time from New-York to Bergen Point, 35 minntes.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

AT HASTINGS ON THE HUDSON—BARnard House, one hour by rail or boat; no bummer resort has greater attractions; first-class table; terms reasonable. Apply between 10 and 3 o'cock. to B. BARNARD, No. 67 Walker-st.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED AND FASHlonable dressmaker wishes to go out to ladies by the day. A note left in Station D Post-office, Bible-house, 8th-st., will meet with prompt attention.

MALES.

A RETURNED SOLDIER, AFTER THREE years' hard fighting, and slightly wounded, is very much in want of a situation to support his family; would like to obtain from some Union man a situation as private or government watchman, or any hard work in a hotel or store; splendid recommendations for honesty, sobriety, &c. Address PAUL, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHLY competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm hands, clerks, porters, weiters, servants, small boys, laborers, &c.; also female help. Apply at the large Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$6.000 HAS AN OPPORTUNITY OF PURCHASING THE old established and profitable business in which he has hitherto been an employe, and the management of which he thoroughly understands. Wanted, a gentlemen who can command the above capital to purchase the business and share the profits with the advertiser. Highest references can be given for character, ability, &c. Address, during this week, appointing an interview, ENERGY, Post-office New-York City.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

TUMOR, SCROFULA.—A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should enlist public confidence. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M.
JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, M. D.,
No. 651 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

CANCER.

Consult Dr. J. C. DIXON, No. 726 Broadway, New-York. Cancers removed without pain, use of knife, loss of blood, caustic or zinc burning, and without injuring the sound parts.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skilful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.
Dr. A. M. Mauricean is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,294 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTAtions.—Dr. R. COSBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that sexual and body-destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-falling cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy: price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2 359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

E. V. NORDERK'S HOTEL FOR THE SICK, AT FORT LEE.—General and nervous debility, mercurial diseases, impetency, painters' colic, paralysis, gangrene, caries and all other diseases cured permanently, without drugs or medicines.

DR. LEWIS, AN OLD AND EXPERIenced practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 7 Beach-st., three doors from West Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

LADIES DESIRING MEDICAL ADVICE will by consulting Dr. Lewis, be certain to obtain the relief desired. Office No. 7 Beach-st., 3 doors from West Broadway, New-York.

DR. WEST'S MONTHLY TONIC—THE great female regulator—a never-failing remedy. Office No. 545 Broadway, New-York.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEyond REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.—THIRTY GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums, have been awarded to us within a few years for the best instruments of this class. Over two hundred of the most distinguished musicians of New-York and other principal cities declare that the instruments of our make excel all others. See particulars in circulars. Salesrooms, New-York, No. 596 Broadway.
MASON BROTHERS.

RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANOFORTES—Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish piaaos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

NEW MUSIC—JUST PUBLISHED.—"FROM NORTH TO SOUTH," military galop, by CHAS. FRADEL, 60 cents. "Vignette" Polka, by THOS. P. REEDER, 40 cents. "Gen. Sherman's Grand Triumphal March," by C. C. HORMAN, 30 cents; with vignette of the General, 50 cents. Mailed free.
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PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS. —Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums, wholesale and retail. Price $100 to $600. Instruments et. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

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LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

THE AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY, No. 2 Lerty-place and No. 68 Prince-st., printe ands on contract, to the order of the Office of Internal Revenne, all kinds of stamped blank forms for checks, check-books, bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes, bills of lading, bills of sale, certificates, brokers' notes, original process, passage tickets, pawner's checks, powers of attorney, proxies, protests, warehouse receipts, weighers' returns, satisfactions of judgments, Sheriffs' returns and receipts for money or property, &c.
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will receive orders from parties desiring stamped blanks of any kind, and have them executed by the company, under the supervision of the Stamp Agent of the United States Treasury Department.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,473	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,319	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,272	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,875	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	3,198	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, July 29
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
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ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,704 tons	800-horse power
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NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE...A. BOCQUET.....FRIDAY.....Aug. 18
EUROPE.....A. DUCHESNE.....FRIDAY.....Sept. 15
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad conpon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
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At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
OHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 00
Second Cahin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valnables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF MANCHESTER...WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 2
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 5
CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 12
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
First Cabin.....$90|Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....95|Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....105|Steerage to Paris.....40
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
Aug. 16—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Colorado.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.—REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

First class,	Second class,	Third class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, from Pier No. 29 North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWBER, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at noon; on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low prices, for these two trips only.
For passage apply at the office of
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
No. 177 West-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship NORTH STAR, JONES, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 45, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
The MONTEREY will follow on Wednesday, August 2.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
VARUNA, WITCHHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.
The new, elegant and fast steamship VARUNA, will leave Pier No. 38 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 3, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
The first-class steamship
CHAS. CAP, Capt. ROGERS,
will sail from Pier No. 11, North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, Aug. 3, and the first-class steamship
ZODIAC, Capt. BULKLEY,
will sail as above at 3 P. M. on SATURDAY, Aug. 5.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at redneed rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are nnsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Aug. 17.

HAVANA SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE COASTWISE COMPANY WILL dispatch for NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, the steamship PHILADELPHIA, Capt. O. J. GRAFFAM on THURSDAY, Aug. 3, at noon, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River. First cabin passage, $50; second cabin passage, $30. Freight, 35 cents per foot for measurement goods. Other freight and large shipments by agreement. For freight or passage apply at the office of the company, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,800 tons, Capt. WM. FARMER, will sail as above, from pier No. 3 North River, SATURDAY, August 12. To be followed by the steamship ATLANTA. For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—EXTRA STEAMER.—The United States mail steamship H. S. HAGER, Capt. Wadsworth, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M. Has first-class passenger accommodations. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FOR Citizens and Aliens issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT AND Newburgh. The steamer POMONA leaves Harrison-st. every Sunday morning at 7:30, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Dobbs Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw Cold Spring and Cornwall.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE ENTIRELY NEW and magnificent steamer NEVERSINK, leaves Peck-slip at 13 o'clock, noon, THIS DAY, and daily hereafter, connecting with all the usual trains. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMBOATS.

1865, FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. 1865.
One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PEWOBIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise to GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland; J. I. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. BITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, byrail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TRAPPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ARBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,
BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,
From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saretoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG,
SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

A Proclamation by Gen. Santa Anna.

MAXIMILIAN DENOUNCED.

Santa Anna Ready to Take the Field for His Countrymen.

We have received a manifesto in Spanish by the Mexican General, ATONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, dated at the island of St. Thomas, and addressed to his unhappy countrymen in Mexico, which we translate as follows:

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, well-deserving citizen of the country, and General of Division of the National Armies of Mexico, to his countrymen:

Mexicans! He who has always addressed you on solemn occasion, whether to explain to you his political conduct, or to give you advice, or to offer you his sword, is the same who now claims from you the greatest calmness and attention, in order that you may listen to him once more. I speak to you from the heart. I have never deceived you, because truth has always been my rule.

The respect which in all times and under all circumstances I have paid the majority of the people, imposes upon me the duty to impress upon you that which you have already read in my manifesto, issued at Vera Cruz on the 27th of February, 1864.

I adhered to the system of government which appeared to be proclaimed by a considerable majority in obedience to the principles which I professed, based upon submission to the national will, under the conviction that the Mexicans were those who, exercising their civil omnipotence, had given themselves new institutions, and were trying to find the way to conciliate order with liberty. But what a painful error! From this hospitable island I contemplate with increasing indignation the scaffold which the tyranny of an usurping people are raising in our beloved country, to stain it with the blood of our brothers, and for the destruction of our people.

From this island I have contemplated also, with pride, your struggle for life with the invaders of your country, the soldiers called forth by the intervention, and the trumpet of the free has made my heart palpitate with joy, as in the happy days in which we combated together in defence of our firesides and our outraged rights. The hopes of those who sought in monarchy the repose which the republic denied them have been disappointed; the national dignity has been contemned; justice derided; our holy rights trodden under foot; thought enslaved; prostitution elevated and virtue vilified; the sanctuary dyed in mourning, and the Church afflicted with tribulations. Terror is seated upon the scaffold, brandishing over the patriots the knife of extermination. War to the invaders! Liberty or death should be the cry of every generous bosom in which honor has her home, independence her altar and liberty her rites.

We thought that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, of Austria, would restore to us peace, and he has been the new element of discord; that with wise laws he would enrich our treasury, and he has impoverished it in an incredible manner; that he would bring us happiness, and the misfortunes are innumerable which in so short a time he has heaped upon the ruins of ensanguined Mexico; that, in fine, he would be consistent in his principles and promises, and he accepted the views of President JUAREZ in all that related to reform, at the same time that he persecutes him and gives him war to the knife.

European adventurers formed his guard of honor. The French bayonets are the foundation of his throne, and in the meantime so many see themselves condemned to oblivion, to the contempt of the veterans of independence, the glory of our nation, and now objects of derision and mockery for the foreign soldiery. Such insults cannot be tolerated any longer. The hour has come in which we should exterminate from the sacred soil of the free the farcical rabble who profane the land with their feet, and insult us with their presence.

Liberals and Conservatives, forget our fratricidal contentions and advance to the rescue! Let us unite together against the common enemy! One banner covers us, the flag of liberty! One thought alone animates us, that of war and death to the invaders who destroy our towns and cities, and behead our brothers. Eternal execration to the tyrants of our country.

Compatriots! if, on reading my manifesto of last year, your attention should be arrested by the expression that "the last word of my conscience and of my convictions is constitutional monarchy," remember that I also said on the same occasion, "I am not an enemy of democracy, but of its excesses," and, above all, do not forget that I was the founder of the republic. A people is free, whatever be their form of government, when the head of the nation forgets that he is human. Let him remember only that he is the organ of the law. This, my belief, was also yours, when the republic was changed to an empire.

But we have been mistaken. The Prince whom you chose is not the organ of the law, but the usurper of our right. He is not the defender of national independence, for if he were he would not cede Sonora. He is not the sovereign of the nation, but the humble vassal of a foreign potentate.

In order to inspire greater confidence in the new form of government which you have just adopted, and to carry to the throne for your benefit the advice of experience, I went to Vera Cruz to meet the proclaimed Emperor, disposed to give him without reserve all my support; but his arbitrariness and discourtesy closed the doors of my country upon me. The decree of my expulsion was written in a language which our forefathers did not speak.

I owe you an explanation. The public journals of the capital published my recognition of the French intervention. This act of mine did not originate from my own will, but was imposed upon me by the force of circumstances.

Scarcely did the steamer that conducted me anchor in the port ere a French commander presented himself before me on board of the vessel, as the Chief Superior of Vera Cruz, and made known to me that I would not be allowed to land, but, on the contrary, he should oblige me to return in the same vessel if I did not immediately comply with the conditions which he presented to me, written in French. These conditions required me to recognize the intervention and the monarch elect, and not to address the people.

Such great insolence could only excite my indignation. But the sufferings of my wife, caused by the painful journey by the sea, and the advice of some friends who came to meet me, inclined me to subscribe to these conditions, which, however, did not liberate me from the annoyances to which I was exposed.

All this proves that the intervention could not be supported without mistrust of the presence of the soldier who had always defended with energy the rights of his country, humbling on various occasions the flag of the haughty potentates, and making their so-called invincible legions bow under the yoke of democracy.

My friends, in addressing you to-day I am only inspired with the desire for your happiness and the glory of Mexico. No unworthy sentiments dictate my words. I have shed some drops of my blood in your defence, and I would shed it all, were it necessary, fighting in your armies, if not as your chief, then as a private soldier. In the meantime, while circumstances prevent me from joining your ranks, I wish you to know the sentiments with which I am animated.

Compatriots! on the memorable second of December, 1822, I adopted as my motto these words: *"Down with the Empire! Live the Republic! [Abajo el Imperio! Viva la Republica."]* And now, from the foreign soil upon which I am exiled, I repeat that motto with the same enthusiasm.

A. L. DE STA. ANNA.

ST. THOMAS, July 8, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Preparations at Valentia Harbor—The Landing of the Cable—Immense Gathering of People—Non-Arrival of the Telegraph Fleet.

Correspondence of the Toronto Leader.

VALENTIA, Monday, July 18, 1865.

The place selected for the landing of the cable is a creek on the harbor side of Bres Head, marked in the admiralty chart as Folhommurrum; it terminates in a rather steep cliff of about 100 feet, up which the cable is to be brought in a prepared channel, and carried across the road into a wooden house, which has been quickly erected as an office for the Atlantic Company's instruments, and also for a separate office for the United Company's magnetic and electric officers, who have combined together for the work of transmitting the Atlantic messages direct to London, &c. The selection of the landing-place, and the arrangements connected therewith, were made a fortnight since by Messrs. Cyrus Field, Varley, Temple, Wallack and Carroll.

The *Caroline*, which is bringing 20 miles of shore end of cable, left the Thames some days ago and is hourly expected. Mr. GLASS, the Managing Director of the Telegraph Construction Company, who until the cable is laid successfully and at work, has the chief responsibility and authority, left London, it is believed, on Friday, in a fast steamer, the *Hawk*, with other directors and parties concerned, and is also expected here momentarily. As soon as the *Caroline* arrives, the weather being suitable, she will proceed to lay the shore-end cable, and it will be buoyed and left ready to be taken up and spliced by the *Great Eastern*, which the last accounts stated, was to leave on Tuesday, 11th, or Wednesday, the 12th. She was not expected to arrive at Valentia until the 16th at the soonest—perhaps not for some days subsequently.

The Lord Lieutenant was to have been present, but the unsettled state of the North and the approaching elections have obliged him to give up the idea of coming to Valentia this week; probably he may come here in the following week, if there is any further delay in the movement of the *Great Eastern*, which is not impossible.

Sir ROBERT PEEL had promised to come, but the Tamworth election prevents him. Mr. STUART WORTLEY, the Chairman of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, is coming, with several other directors, and the place is already beginning to get crowded. Mr. RUSSELL, who is to write an account of the voyage, is in this neighborhood on a fishing holiday, and will join the *Great Eastern* here at the proper time. Mr. DUDLEY, an artist, who is to illustrate the affair, is already here, and will also embark from hence in the *Great Eastern*. There is also here a correspondent of the New-York *Herald*.

All parties best informed feel very sanguine as to the successful issue of this great enterprise, and there is a general feeling that no possible precaution or care has been neglected, and this gives general confidence.

P. M.—It being found at Folhommurrum that there was no sign of vessels in the distance, and Mr. WATLOCK having for the first time put himself in direct talking communication with Dublin, he found that the *Great Eastern* was not to leave until Saturday evening, and that Mr. GLASS in the *Hawk* had not started until Sunday morning. The *Caroline* had not started at the intended time, (Wednesday,) and may be expected at any moment. A wonderful number of people came from all the country about to-day, expecting to find the vessels at work, but of course they saw nothing, and did not even find the refreshment booths open.

JULY 11.

I have learned to-day that the *Caroline* had to take shelter at the Isle of Wight in consequence of stress of weather, so that neither she nor the *Hawk* have yet put in an appearance. The finishing of the future office of the Atlantic Telegraph is going on, and all will be ready there before cable-laying can take place. From the moment that any portion of the sea-cable is laid from Folhommurrum, there will be kept up a constant signaling through that portion and the office on shore.

It is understood that the Knight of Kerry has received a very interesting letter from M. MICHEL CHEVALIER (the eminent French political economist and free trader,) expressing the great regret he feels at not being able to witness the first step of this great work, and predicting most beneficial results to Europe and America.

JULY 13—NIGHT.

There is no account yet of the *Caroline*, but as the wind has shifted from northwest to south, it is likely she will be here very soon. Mr. GLASS abandoned the *Hawk*, and has come to Killarney by land, and will be at Valentia to-morrow.

THE CHICAGO LAKE TUNNEL.

The Mammoth Crib Successfully Launched—The Most Difficult Part of the Undertaking Accomplished.

The great crib of the east end of the tunnel now building under Lake Michigan, for the purpose of supplying Chicago with pure water, was successfully launched. The following interesting facts about this undertaking, probably the most stupendous now in this country, are extracted from the Chicago journals:

DESCRIPTION OF THE CRIB.

The monster crib so successfully put in place is forty feet high. It has five sides, each of which is fifty-eight feet long; making it about ninety feet in any direction across the top. It has three walls—the outer, the centre and the inner—making it almost like three distinct structures, one inside the other, and all firmly braced and bolted together, so as to constitute one great crib. Each of these walls is caulked and tarred like the hulk of a vessel. They are constructed of twelve-inch square timber, the first twelve feet from the top of white oak, and the remaining twenty-eight feet of white pine. Each piece of timber comprising either wall is firmly fastened to its place with square bolts, one and five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, and thirty inches long. The bottom is composed of twelve-inch timbers, held in place by bolts thirty-six inches in length, passing through three distinct layers of timber. This whole framework is a combination of massive timbers and irons, firmly held together by bars and bolts, and braced in every direction. The crib contains fifteen separate water-tight compartments. In the centre is a "well," open at the bottom, and twenty-five feet in diameter.

THE IRON ARMOR.

Each angle of the crib is provided with armor, to protect it from ice or any other body borne upon the waves. This covering is of iron two and a half inches thick, and covers two feet each way from the angles, and reaches downward from the top twelve feet. This armor is fastened to the outer wall of the crib and the adjacent timbers by iron bolts thirty inches long, and to the inner wall and its timbers by round iron bolts an inch and a half in diameter, and thirteen and a half feet in length.

THE COST OF THE CRIB.

That people may form a correct idea of the magnitude and importance of this crib, a few items of the timber used in construction are given below. The whole structure cost not far from $100,000. Reduced to board measure, there were used in building it 618,325 feet of lumber, as follows:

538,368 feet white-pine timber.
42,000 feet white-oak timber.
20,000 two-inch white-pine plank.
18,000 two-inch white-oak plank.

Beside this, there will be used 500 bales of oakum, and in the neighborhood of 65 tons of iron bolts. Included in the last item are the following:

1,700 wrought 15-16-inch square bolts, 30 inches long.
120 wrought-iron 1-inch square bolts, 30 inches long.
200 wrought-iron 1⅛-inch round bolts, 18 feet long.
50 wrought-iron 1⅛-inch round bolts, 18 inches long.
200 square feet 2½-inch iron armor for angles.

PLACING THE STONE IN THE CRIB.

An important feature of the launch yesterday was placing the stone in the crib, to hold it in its place. Previous to the launch several old schooners had been loaded with stone, which followed the crib into the lake. It was first sunk into position by letting in the water by means of valves. Some of the chambers were filled, while others were not. When at the bottom of the lake about six feet of the crib remained out of the water. The stone was tumbled into the vacant chambers promiscuously, several vessel loads being thus disposed of. This work occupied the men far into the night.

THE LAUNCH OF THE CRIB.

The crib was placed on seven ways, each 140 feet long, dipping down into the water on an incline of one inch to the foot. It was let down on these by 250 screws, similar to those used in house moving and raising. At an early hour all the screws were got into position and the ways greased. Nothing remained but the presence of the invited guests, to allow of the great slide being taken.

Well, the time came at last. The axe was wielded which severed the rope, and the leviathan glided down the ways, so beautifully, so gracefully, so majestically, that words fail to describe it. The one hundred and forty feet were traversed in about one minute, without jerk or break, needing neither push nor retard, and went into the water so quietly that a boat containing two boys, who got in the way, as boys always will, and were within a couple of yards of the monster's front, was not even shaken, much less upset. The wave produced was like the ocean's gentlest swell—such a wave as probably was never before seen on Lake Michigan. Everybody was delighted, and the most enthusiastic cheers rent the air; the tugs joined in with their iron throats and not very agreeable voices, and for awhile the noise resembled that of Babel, while the crib might easily have been mistaken for its tower.

The tug *A. B. Ward*, having on board Gov. OGLESBY, Col. BOWEN, and Col. SNYDER, of the Governor's staff, U. P. HARRIS, Dr. BRAINERD, several members of the Common Council, and the usual sprinkling of representatives of the press, was the first to make the circuit of the crib, and soon with the tug *Continental*, took a "line" and commenced to tow out the crib to its final resting-place. This occupied about an hour and a half, the journey being rendered rather disagreeable by the drizzling rain which set in, and a decent swell, which, however, did not materially retard progress. Before noon the crib was in position, two miles from shore, in the middle of the anchors put down several days before, and whose places were marked by buoys, the lines cast off, and the tugs preparing to return to the city.

Circular to Superintendents of Indian Affairs and Indian Agents.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., ——, 186—.

SIR: It appearing that differences have arisen between the superintendents and agents appointed by this department and the military authorities at and near Indian reservations and agencies, as to the treatment of and intercourse with the Indians who are hostile to the United States, it is deemed necessary to inform you of the policy adopted by this department in its connection with the military authorities during the continuance of such hostilities. This department will subordinate its action and intercourse with the tribes and bands in hostility to the United States to the policy and operations of the War Department pending such hostilities; and, on the other hand, support the agents and employes of the Interior Department in the performance of their official duties, and in the enforcement of the rules and regulations governing our intercourse with Indians in amity with the United States.

In consonance with this policy, therefore, you are hereby instructed not to deliver goods, money, or other property to any Indian nation, tribe, or band, while they are in hostility to the government. You will be especially vigilant that no trader, under your supervision, has any trade or intercourse with any member of such disaffected tribe or band, under penalty of revocation of his license and expulsion from within your jurisdiction; and you will suspend all intercourse with such Indians, except so far as the same may be sanctioned by the military officers in charge of operations against them.

You are further instructed to refrain from furnishing to the public, or to individuals in such manner that it may be laid before the public, information upon the subject of Indian affairs. In regard to this subject, your attention is called to the circular instructions from this office of January 26, 1865, in which the communication to the public of information of pending affairs relating to the Indians, and a neglect to advise this office or the Interior Department of matters of importance, receiving or needing attention, was mentioned as being sufficient cause for dismissal from office.

Where difficulties arise in enforcing the civil policy of the government with Indians who are at peace with the United States, you will request the assistance and coöperation of the proper military authorities.

If at any time it shall appear to you that officers of the army are interfering with the proper execution of your duties as civil agents of the government, or that they fail to render you such aid as is necessary to enable you to enforce the regulations, adopted alike for the good of whites and Indians, you will content yourself with making a full representation of the facts at once to this office, or to the Secretary of the Interior, when measures will be taken by the department to bring about, if possible, the coöperation of the military officers with you in such measures as may be deemed proper.

You will hereafter make full and explicit monthly report to this office of the condition of the tribes or tribes under your charge, with such suggestions as you may deem beneficial to them.

D. A. COOLEY, Commissioner.

—A lady in Indianapolis committed suicide, a few days since because her husband refused to take her to an ice-cream saloon.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

FATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN TWO CITY WEIGHERS.

One of Them Shot and Instantly Killed.

ARREST OF THE PERPETRATOR OF THE ASSAULT—AUTOPSY BY DR. ROBINSON.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon a shocking tragedy occurred at No. 40 Beaver-street, which occasioned much excitement among the business men of that vicinity. The victim was JOSEPH VAN DOREN, a city weigher and gauger, who was shot and instantly killed by JAMES F. ORAM, also a city weigher and gauger.

It appears that Mr. ORAM was formerly employed by Mr. VAN DOREN, but had recently begun business for himself at No. 61 Broad-street, as a member of the firm of ORAM & THOMAS. Mr. ORAM has complained that since he commenced business Mr. VAN DOREN had maligned and abused him. Yesterday afternoon ORAM called at the office of VAN DOREN, and had an interview with the latter, which ended in a struggle between the two men. VAN DOREN was the largest man, and during the affray ORAM drew a five-barreled revolver and fired two shots, one of which pierced Mr. VAN DOREN's heart, killing him almost instantly. ORAM then ran from the building down William-street. He was pursued by Mr. WILLIAM H. KIRBY, living at No. 141 East Twenty-sixth-street, who arrested him. Officer REILLY, of the First Precinct, then took the accused in charge and conveyed him to the station-house. On searching him, a heavily-loaded single-barreled pistol was found on his person. The officer subsequently took ORAM to the place where the shooting occurred, when Mr. VAN DOREN's body was found lying on the floor of the hall, with his head on the first step of a flight of stairs. The blood was flowing from his wound, and there were evidences on the floor that a desperate struggle had taken place. A five-barreled pistol, from which two balls had been discharged, was found lying near the deceased. ORAM admitted that the weapon belonged to him. No satisfactory account of the occurrence could be obtained from Mr. ORAM. It is said that he told one gentleman that VAN DOREN had assaulted him, and that he shot him in self-defence; to others he denied all knowledge of the affair. From No. 40 Beaver-street, the prisoner was taken to the First Precinct Station-house, in New-street, where he is now confined.

Coroner COLLIN was summoned and impanneled a jury, composed of the following-named gentlemen: Jacob C. Wood, No. 40 New-street; John J. Hull, No. 75 Charles-street; A. J. Merritt, No. 81 New-street; James Fisher, No. 12 Pearl-street; Allen Cowell, No. 84 Broad-street; J. N. Cook, No. 15 Beaver-street; J. E. Alexander, No. 44 Beaver-street; Alonzo S. Reynolds, No. 21 Beaver-street; C. A. Ferguson, No. 7 Burling-slip.

Owing to the excitement which prevailed in the vicinity of the murder on Saturday afternoon, and the difficulty of obtaining witnesses, the inquest was postponed until Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Deputy Coroner THOMAS ROBINSON, M. D., made a post-mortem examination of the body, which had been removed to the station-house, and subsequently rendered the following statement:

AUTOPSY BY DR. THOS. ROBINSON.

I found a pistol-shot wound in the left breast, directly over the region of the heart. The ball entered the thorax at the fifth intercostal space, between the cartilages of the fifth and sixth ribs, grazing the edge of the sternum. It passed through the edge of the lower lobe of the right lung, through the pericardium, entered the heart at the right ventricle, passed through the muscular septum between the two ventricles, passed into the left ventricle, glanced upward and to the left to the upper part of the left auricle, passed the left auricle and pericardium, and into the left thoracic cavity, where I found the ball. The ball was a conical one. Both cavities of the thorax and the cavity of the pericardium were filled with blood and a great quantity of coagulum. Death was the result of the pistol-shot wound.

Mr. VAN DOREN lived in Jersey City, where he was highly esteemed, having held a prominent position in political circles. He leaves a wife and five children. Permission was granted to the friends to remove the body for interment. He was a large fine looking man, and about 45 years of age.

Mr. ORAM is about 32 years of age, a native of the United States, and lives at No. 316 West Forty-third-street. It is said that his mother and sister are dependent on him for support.

After he had become calm, Mr. ORAM was visited by our reporter, to whom he stated that he had been in the employ of Mr. VAN DOREN for seven or eight years. After leaving him, the latter called ORAM a thief, and otherwise vilified his character. ORAM called on VAN DOREN yesterday afternoon for the purpose of obtaining an apology. A quarrel ensued, during which he alleges that deceased violently assaulted him. What he did afterward was in self-defence.

HORRIBLE SUICIDE IN GREENWOOD CEMETERY.

A Despondent Husband of this City Blows His Brains Out—Particulars of the Affair.

A horrible and melancholy suicide was committed last evening, at about 7 o'clock, in Greenwood Cemetery, resulting in the death of a respectable gentleman, named ARCHIBALD MATTHEWS, a resident of this city, who deliberately blew his brains out with a revolver. That the act was premeditated there is no doubt, as will be seen by the following:

At about 7:30 o'clock, as an employe in the cemetery, named JOSEPH JONES, was returning to his home from work, he passed by a sheet of water called "Nucket Pond," which is about a quarter of a mile from the entrance and a short distance from the toll-gate. His attention was attracted to a dark object which lay near the pond. Proceeding to the spot, he discovered that it was the dead body of a man with a horrible wound in the head; he did not wait to examine it, but ran to the Forty-eighth Precinct Station-house and there told his story. Instantly several officers were sent to the place where the deed was committed and found deceased lying on his back and a wound near his mouth, and the back of his head literally blown away. A navy-sized revolver was found by his side, all the barrels being empty. The unfortunate man had placed the muzzle of the weapon by the side of his mouth and discharged it, the ball passing through his skull and making its exit just above the ear, scattering the brains about the grass. His right eye was blackened, owing to the bullet in its passage having severed the artery near the eye. Under him was found a jack-knife, with which, it is thought, he might have first attempted to destroy himself, as there was a scratch upon his neck. The body was conveyed to the station-house while it was still warm. His pockets were searched and a key, a box of caps, a bullet, and lastly two letters were found in them. Deceased was about 45 years of age, with hair somewhat gray and dressed in a gauze undershirt, black vest, coat and pantaloons; a pair of calf-skin boots covered his feet.

The letters above alluded to were inclosed in one envelope and directed to "Capt. GEO. MATTHEWS, No. 153 East Thirty-first-street, N. Y." The first was a letter to his son GEORGE, in which he stated that the only cause he could assign for the deed was owing to his great care and anxiety, as his future prospects were very gloomy. He requested that, if possible, his body should be interred where it was found, but by no means should it be conveyed to his late residence. The other letter was to his wife, and in it in affecting terms he asked her forgiveness for the crime he committed. From the letter it appeared that he was a mechanic, and was despondent of his ever obtaining work. The former was signed ARCHIBALD MATTHEWS, but the latter contained no signature. They were written in a round hand, and it is evident that he was a man of some knowledge and ability. The man had apparently brooded over his misfortune until he came to a determination to put an end to his existence. The grief of the wife and family of the deceased cannot be conjectured on the receipt of the news of the death of one who was apparently loved so much by them.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States steamer *Rhode Island* arrived here Friday evening, from the West India special convoy service. This ship went into commission on the 29th of July, 1861, has been four years in service, and has not been laid up for repairs during all that time. She was one of the first vessels purchased by the government, and has proved herself one of the fastest as well as best of her class. She was the pioneer of the supply steamers, but government finding her so fast and better adapted for other duty, she was converted into a heavily armed cruiser, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron. The *Alabama* and *Florida* making their appearance off our coast at this time, she was at once ordered to the special West India Squadron to cruise after those vessels; it then becoming necessary to convoy the California steamers through the West India passages, she was among the first ordered on the convoy service, and the last one to leave it. Has been attached to the North and South Atlantic Squadrons, and took an active part in both bombardments and capture of Fort Fisher, since which time she has been employed on special and active service.

ARRIVAL OF THE PORT JACKSON.

The U. S. steamer *Port Jackson*, (2d rate,) B. F. SANDS, Captain, arrived from Pensacola this morning. The following is a list of her officers:

B. F. Sands, Captain; S. H. Hunt, Lieutenant and Ex. Officer; R. Smith, Acting Chief Engineer; J. Hay, Jr., Paymaster; J. S. Cony and H. P. Moffat, Acting Masters; N. Brewster, Acting Assistant Surgeon; J. J. Reagan and S. K. Hopkins, Acting Ensigns; J. A. Hill and J. Day, Acting First Assistant Ensigns; J. Herrin and G. T. Gibbs, Acting Second Assistant Engineers; G. Potter, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; Chas. Moran, Mate; E. Thompson, Carpenter; T. Reese, Acting Gunner; W. F. de Behrens, Paymaster's Clerk; E. L. Messenger, Captain's Clerk.

—On Thursday a committee from the Board of Trade, at Philadelphia, presented to Lieut.-Commander J. S. THORNTON, of the *Iosco*, an elegant sword, upon which was the following inscription: "Presented to Lieutenant JAMES S. THORNTON, U. S. N., by the insurance companies of Philadelphia, for zeal and gallantry in the memorable action between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama* June 19, 1864." The sword is of splendid workmanship and material, an initial "T" is formed of diamonds, and the present is creditable to the donors and deserved by the brave officer who was FARRAGUT's Lieutenant and the executive officer of the *Hartford* when she passed the Forts at New Orleans. His late services in the waters of North Carolina were highly commended by the department.

—The screw sloop *Hartford* will leave the Navy-yard to-day and anchor off the Battery, preparatory to sailing for the East India Squadron, of which she is the flagship. A mail will be forwarded in this ship for the *Jamestown*, now on that station, and persons desiring to forward small packages and letters by her should send them without delay to the Lyceum at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The *Hartford* is in prime order and is well worthy of a visit. She will receive from the naval apprentice school-ship thirty apprentices to make up her complement of crew.

—The naval apprentice school-ship *Sabine* Lieut.-Commander R. B. LOWRY, commanding, sailed from her anchorage off the Battery, at noon, on Saturday, bound to her Summer rendezvous at New-London. Since she has been here she has been visited by hundreds, and several new apprentices have been shipped. This school for young naval seamen is fast becoming popular, and some of the sons of our first families are borne on the rolls. With all things favorable, the *Sabine* should reach New-London to-night.

—The line-of-battle ship *Vermont* will soon relieve the *North Carolina*, which has been a receiving-ship for nearly twenty years. The *North Carolina* will be transformed into an ordnance store-ship at this station. It is probable that the *Vermont* will occupy the present berth of the *North Carolina*, and she will be removed to a more unfrequented spot.

—The crew of the *St. Mary's*, sloop-of-war, attached to the Pacific Squadron, have sent to the Navy Department $157, as a contribution to the fund for the Lincoln Monument at Springfield.

—After performing a special service, the *James Adger* will proceed to Aspinwall, N. G., and relieve the *State of Georgia*. The latter will return North, and probably be sold at auction.

—The light-draft monitor *Squando* lies at anchor off the Battery, awaiting sailing orders. She will be towed to Charleston by the *James Adger*.

—The *Iosco* was put out of commission on Friday afternoon.

Metropolitan Employment Agency.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Metropolitan Employment Agency for soldiers and sailors honorably discharged, held on the 20th of July, 1865, at No. 136 Canal-street, a report was received from the manager, Mr. J. B. HERMAN, stating that during the month there have been 436 applications for employment, and that 207 situations have been procured for the applicants. The wages paid to the men who have been procured employment vary from $1 50 per day, (the lowest figure for laborers generally,) to $3 per day for workingmen, mechanics, gardeners, coachmen, &c., and clerks. Of these 207 men, 85 have got situations in the country and abroad, the others have been employed in this city and Brooklyn.

The Agency has two ways of getting situations for the applicants. The first is through the direct exertions of the manager and solicitations to employers; the second is through the exertions of the men themselves. In this case every man receives, after the strictest investigation, a certificate of high recommendation duly signed by the manager and the chairman, and indorsed by the committee. These certificates are used instead of reference to the employer.

The following were among other resolutions adopted by the committee:

Resolved, That an official and direct appeal be made by the committee to the public in general, and especially to the officials of both the General and State Governments and to the employers in every branch of public and private industry to open the situations they can dispose of to the brave men who apply to us for employment.

Resolved, That an official and direct appeal be made by the committee to the public generally, and especially to the President of the Gold, Stock and Corn Exchange and to the President of the Union League and other clubs, and to all public and private banking institutions or establishments, and also to the leading financial, industrial and mercantile firms, requesting them to aid, by donations, the agency of this institution, the services of which being gratuitous, will honor not only our metropolis, but also all those who will have contributed to its success.

New Church at Clifton, S. I.

The parish of St. John's, Clifton, Staten Island, has resolved to build a new church. The proposed edifice will be of stone, and have a handsome bell-tower and spire overlooking the Narrows. The sittings will number 700, and the cost will amount to nearly $40,000, and when finished will be entirely free from debt. The ladies have promised to provide the furniture and organ. They held a fair last week, which continued through four days, at which the receipts were over $7,500.

The Homeward March.

To-morrow the Fifty-first and Forty-sixth Regiments, which arrived late Friday night, will receive the honor of a formal reception, and each command will be entertained by Col. COLYER with collations, out of the funds accumulating in his hands for that purpose. The Union Loyal League Club are also interested in the proper reception of these regiments and will entertain the men at their club-house, Union-square. The dinner to the Forty-sixth will take place at noon, and that for the Fifty-first at 6 P. M. Speeches, a dainty spread, and harmonious music will be the order of the day and evening. The military escort to the Fifty-first will consist of the Seventh New-York and Fourteenth Brooklyn regiments. The Forty-sixth will be escorted by the Eighth, (it is expected,) or some other city regiment. We should suppose that our genial German friends, who wear the State uniform, will also turn out, and we trust to see them do so.

The Chaplain of the Fifty-first New-York will preach to the soldiers assembled at the armory, over Centre Market, this afternoon, at 3:30 P. M.

The Seventh New-Hampshire regiment, 342 men, Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. C. ABBOTT, commanding, arrived here by transport yesterday morning from Goldsborough, N. C., and left by the same vessel for New-Haven en route for Concord, N. H., where they will be mustered out. The Seventh was raised by Gen. ABBOTT, by special order of the War Department in 1861, and has been for the past two years in active service at the front. It led the second assaulting column at Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863; was engaged in the battles of Olustee, Fla., Drury's Bluff, the capture of Fort Fisher, and many other important engagements, and went through all the campaign in front of Petersburgh and Richmond.

Stage Traffic.

Within the past twelve months several lines of stages have been suspended, owing to the competition of the new lines of city railroads. Thus the Houston-street, Bleecker-street, Sixth-avenue and Eighth and Ninth streets, Amity-street, Fourteenth-street, Broadway and Wall-street and Broadway and South Ferry lines have ceased to run; while the Fifth-avenue and Fulton-street, Madison-avenue and Wall-street, Fourth-avenue and South Ferry, Twenty-third-street and South Ferry, and Broadway and Cortlandt-street lines are still in operation.

These lines have increased the number of their stages nearly fifty per cent., and are now making more money than they ever did before. Formerly the drivers turned in from $10 to $12 per day; now they make $15 and $16. The fares were formerly five and six cents; now they are ten cents on nearly all the lines.

This increase of fare has had a very noticeable effect in regard to one class of our community—the work girls. When stage fare was five and six cents our omnibuses were filled morning and evening with young girls, evidently going to and from their employment. Now, these girls, whose wages we know have not been raised in proportion to the increase in the price of every article of consumption, are obliged to betake themselves to the cars. A work girl in a stage is a rare sight. Thus the effect of a rise of a few cents in driving away a particular class of customers is strikingly exemplified, and our owners of public conveyances may profit by the information.

Rate of Taxation for the Current Year.

The amount required to be raised by taxation for the present year is as follows:

For State purposes	$3,024,000 85
For County purposes	4,634,200 53
For City purposes	10,186,967 87
Revenue Bonds	508,863 43
Total	$18,354,097 68
Deduct revenue	1,595,000 00
Total	$16,759,037 80
Add to supply deficiencies	487,771 13
To be raised by tax	$17,246,808 81

As the amount required by the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners is not yet determined on, the above figures are not strictly accurate, but the aggregate amount will not vary much from that given.

The amount of taxable property in the city and county is $608,784,855; consequently, the rate of taxation for the year will be about $2 80 for $100. The rate for 1864 was $2 16; for 1863, $2 08.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUN-STRUCK.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest, on Saturday, on the body of JOHN SONLAN, an Irish laborer, who was sun-struck, on Friday afternoon, while at work in Twentieth-street, near Third-avenue. He was conveyed to his residence No. 171 East Twenty-second-street, where he subsequently expired.

SUICIDE.

On Saturday, Coroner GOVER held an inquest on the body of HENRY SANTZ, a German, who committed suicide while partially deranged, by hanging himself in his bedroom at No. 522 Pearl-street.

A Card from Mr. Monnias.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the reports of the proceedings of the Court of General Sessions, Judge RUSSELL is reported to say on his sentencing HOEY and MCLEAN to State Prison, (among other things derogatory to the character of the undersigned,) that I have served a term in State Prison on a conviction had in said court, on a charge of rape. The statement is utterly false; I was convicted by the false swearing of an abandoned woman got up for the occasion by a "petty" Captain of Police; the learned Judge before whom the case was tried, was of the opinion that the evidence did not warrant the jury in their finding. My counsel brought the case before the Supreme Court at General Term, and that honorable court reversed the judgment of the Sessions, and I was discharged.

JACQUES MONNIAS, No. 141 Mercer-street.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A NEW-YORK LADY.—A dispatch was received in this city yesterday from Worcester, Otsego County, N. Y., stating that Mrs. H. W. ROBINSON, of this city, had been instantly killed while riding with her husband and child. It appears that the horses became frightened and ran away, throwing the occupants of the carriage upon the ground. Mr. ROBINSON and son were injured, but not fatally. Mr. ROBINSON is a lawyer of this city.

LARGE RECEIPTS AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—The receipts at the New-York Custom-house on Friday reached the large amount of $918,000 in gold.

PERSONAL.—ANSON BURLINGAME, Minister to China, arrived here yesterday, and had a long interview with Collector DRAPER.

A Rich Joke.

HOW SOME NEW-YORKERS MISTOOK A ST. PAUL CAPITALIST FOR A BEGGAR.

From the St. Paul (Minnesota) Pioneer.

One of our citizens, who has just returned from California, and has brought with him, (if rumor be correct,) a handsome pile, was very singularly mistaken for a beggar in New-York. The party, whom we will call Mr. WEEKLY, had some drafts on a bank in New-York, and as he could not be paid without being identified, hunted up, after some trouble, a firm with which he formerly had some business transactions and to one of whom he was personally known. We should here state that Mr. WEEKLY had, just before leaving California, the misfortune to break one of his legs and in New-York was walking around on crutches. While waiting at the store of the person who was to identify him, for him to accompany Mr. WEEKLY, the latter sat down near the door, laid his crutches on each side of him, and the day being warm, took off his hat and laid it upon his knee.

Just then one of the clerks happened to spy him, and supposing him to be "applicant for relief," said peremptorily, "Can't do anything for you to-day, Sir; move on!" Mr. WEEKLY didn't see it in that light exactly and retained his seat, undisturbed by the fellow's laughable mistake.

By and by another clerk came along, and being more generous than No. 1, dropped ten cents into Mr. WEEKLY's hat, which that personage, with the composure of a stoic, coolly picked up and salted away in his vest pocket.

The joke was carried on so admirably that clerk No. 3, also deceived by the pantomime, likewise threw a ten-cent fractional currency into the hat. Not to be outdone by his store-mates, clerk No. 4 paid the same tribute to the supposed lame beggar. The thirty cents were duly salted away, and no one was the wiser for the joke.

Just here the merchant, for whom Mr. WEEKLY was waiting, and who had been an amused witness of the whole thing, came out and Mr. WEEKLY accompanied him to the bank. "I believe my boys actually took you for a beggar," said the merchant, scarcely able to contain himself. "I don't care a straw what they took me for," said Mr. WEEKLY, with unruffled composure, "but I know I have made thirty cents by the operation"—which thirty cents was forthwith consumed in the libation to the health of the three unsophisticated clerks who mistook a St. Paul capitalist for a New-York mendicant.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

MORAL, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Margaret Sparmer, a middle-aged woman, was charged with keeping a disorderly house at No. 27 Greene-street. An extraordinary feature in this case was the locking up of two witnesses in the House of Detention, who were really witnesses for the defence.

Policeman *Wm. Henderson* said that on several occasions he had heard quarreling in the house. On the morning of the 22d of July he was called into the house by a soldier, who said he had lost $150. He went in to make the arrest, and he saw a girl and another soldier, and the soldier said he had been robbed of $7. He believed that the men and women that went to the house were thieves. He never saw a fight there, and never was in there but once.

Policeman John Crowe was sworn: (As this officer will be put on trial before the Police Commissioners for extortion, it may be as well to give his evidence in full.)

Q.—You know these premises, 27 Greene-street? A.—Yes; I have been on that post on the

The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the City of New-York at this Port.

The Great Eastern at Valentia with the Atlantic Cable.

The Elections in England—Defeat of Mr. Gladstone at Oxford.

Marriage Between the Prince of Orange and the Princess Helena of England.

Serious Illness of the Prince Imperial of France.

THE RUMORED EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Iernan steamer *City of New-York*, Capt. Leitch, which left Liverpool at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 19th, and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 20th July, arrived here at a late hour last night.

The steamship *City of Boston*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th.

The steamship *City of Dublin*, from New-York, and the *Damascus*, from Quebec, arrived out on the 19th.

The United States steamer *Concordia* arrived at Falmouth on the 16th, and at Deal on the 18th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The United States war steamer *Colorado* arrived at Falmouth on the evening of the 16th of July, and after taking on board a channel pilot proceeded for Antwerp. She passed Deal on the 18th.

The *Great Eastern* sailed from the Nore, for Valencia, on the afternoon of the 15th of July. She passed the Isle of Wight on the afternoon of the following day, under sail and steam, and passed Falmouth at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 17th.

The steamer *Caroline*, having on board the shore end of the Atlantic cable—previously reported as having put into Falmouth—left that port again on the 17th for Valencia.

The *Great Eastern*, with the *Caroline* in tow, passed off Crookhaven on the evening of the 18th, and arrived off Valentia early on the morning of the 19th.

The elections were still progressing in the United Kingdom and monopolized attention. The total number of members returned to the evening of the 18th, was 550, of whom 323 were professing Liberals, and 227 Conservatives. There were still 106 seats to be filled.

The Liberals claim a net gain of 18, but the *Morning Herald*, (Conservative,) only concedes a gain of 14. The Irish elections were going largely in favor of the Liberals. The most important of the contests determined on the 18th, was that for Oxford University, Mr. GLADSTONE having been rejected by a majority of 180 votes.

This result left Mr. GLADSTONE free to accept the invitation to stand for Lancashire, and he promptly repaired to that county where he was welcomed with the utmost enthusiasm. He had addressed great crowds at Manchester and Liverpool and met with perfect ovations at both places.

The election would take place on the 20th, and it was very generally anticipated, notwithstanding Mr. GLADSTONE'S late appearance in the field and the vigorous efforts that had been made by the Conservatives, that he would be elected. It was felt that the verdict of Oxford would release Mr. GLADSTONE from the trammels which such a constituency necessarily imposed upon its representatives, and give him full scope for the exercise of his liberal principles.

The *Morning Advertiser* gives currency to a rumor which it says is very generally believed in fashionable circles, to the effect that a marriage between the Prince of Orange and the Princess HELENA, of England, had been definitely arranged.

The trial of CONSTANCE KENT for the notorious "Road Murder" was about to commence, and it is said that the opinion expressed by medical men has led to the abandonment of any defence founded on the plea of insanity.

It is reported that three English travelers had lost their lives while descending the Mallerhorn, in Switzerland. Their names are Lord FRANCIS DOUGLAS, Rev. Mr. HUDSON and Mr. HADDO.

FRANCE.

The departure of the Emperor and Empress from Paris had been delayed in consequence of the indisposition of the Prince Imperial. This indisposition is represented by the Paris journals to have been slight, but there were rumors that it was more serious than had been stated.

Paris evening papers of the 17th allege, however, that the health of the young Prince was then almost entirely restored, but that the departure of their Majesties was, nevertheless, deferred as a measure of prudence for a few days longer.

The Paris Bourse on the 18th was firm but quiet. Rentes closed at 67@52.

SPAIN.

Sundry diplomatic changes are spoken of. Señor MON is said to have resigned the mission to France, and Señor ISTURITZ is named for his successor. The Duke of LUNA is shortly to replace the Duke of OSSUNA at the Russian Court.

It is confirmed that Señor ULLOA will shortly be sent as Ambassador to Florence.

It is stated that the Spanish Government had not approved the conduct observed by the Spanish representative in the late negotiations with the Republic of Chili.

ITALY.

Florence papers contradict the statement that the Italian Government had received an official proposal for an European Congress.

PRUSSIA.

A royal decree has been published declaring the Budget for 1865, as proposed by the Ministry, to be the financial law for the current year. The King adds to the estimate of the Minister of France the sum of 800,000 thalers for the construction of rifled cannon for the navy.

The decree bears date, Carlsbad, July 5, 1865, and is countersigned by all the ministers. The report of the ministers and the budget fixed by them have been published.

EGYPT.

A telegram of the 16th from Alexandria says that the cholera continued to decrease considerably, and it was expected that the epidemic would soon entirely disappear.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The mails from Table Bay to June 14, are received. The hurricane which took place on the 17th May, was one of the most destructive gales that ever visited Table Bay. Eighteen vessels parted from their anchors and went ashore, but there do not appear to have been any American vessels among them.

Fearful loss of life accompanied these wrecks. The Captain, Surgeon, and 27 of the crew of the mail steamer *Athens*, and about 30 others were drowned. In Lumon's Bay also, the gale was very severely felt. The French steam corvette *Primauguet* was driven ashore, but was subsequently got off with the assistance of Her Majesty's ship *Valorous*.

Along the frontier the gale had also done a great deal of damage inland. Large forest trees were uprooted by hundreds, and a great portion of the convict station at the Katherg was blown down. Trade had been much affected by the wrecks, every shipping-house being more or less interested; otherwise, a fair amount of business had been transacted for the season.

The commercial crisis at Port Elizabeth was not yet quite over, and difficulties were being experienced in settling various proposed compositions.

The American ship *Art Union*, from Calcutta for Boston, had completed her repairs at Table Bay, and was ready to sail.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales of Cotton for three days were 41,000 bales. The market opened buoyant with an advance of ⅛d.@⅛d. ₩ lb., but subsequently gave way, and closed with a downward tendency, quotations being hardly maintained.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market was quiet and firm.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The BREADSTUFFS market was quiet. Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report: FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT quiet, with a downward tendency. CORN scarce and advancing; mixed 30s. a 30s. 6d. per quarter.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The PROVISION market is generally quiet and steady. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and GORDON, BRUCE & Co. report: PORK inactive. BEEF quiet. LARD firm at 67s. 6d. a 70s. TALLOW quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES steady. SUGAR quiet and steady. COFFEE steady. RICE firm. RESIN steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE heavy. PETROLEUM quiet and steady.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS steady. SUGAR firm. COFFEE inactive. TEA dull. RICE firm. SPIRITS TURPENTINE declining; quoted at 47s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols, 89⅞@90¾ for Money. American Stocks: Illinois Central Railroad, 86¾@89; Erie Railroad, 54⅛; United States Five-Twenties, 72@72¼.

Arrival of the Bosphorus.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 30.

The British steamer *Bosphorus* from Liverpool, July 15, with 350 passengers, arrived here to-day.

No Signs of the Hibernian.

FASTNET POINT, Sunday, July 30.

There are no signs of the *Hibernian*, now due with Liverpool dates to the 21st inst.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, July 30.

THE GREAT WHISKY CASE DECIDED.

The Rhanbey whisky case, heretofore mentioned by us as the "High wines Case," at Dubnque, was yesterday finally adjusted by the Secretary of the Treasury to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. The government was satisfied of the *bona fide* character of the advances made by STURGES & SONS, of Chicago; and upon thorough examination of the entire assets it was found sufficient to pay the government its tax, without taking therefrom any of the high wines sent forward to New-York, and upon which STURGES & SONS, of Chicago, have so largely advanced. Thus, by this arrangement, the government receives its tax, and the bankers who, in good faith, had advanced upon the wines, are protected. The case was managed by Hon. S. S. COX, of New-York City, former member of Congress from Ohio, and W. DEXTER, Esq., of Chicago, on the part of the advancers.

A LIBERAL PRESENT.

W. W. CORCORAN, one of the oldest and wealthiest residents of this District, has just presented his building on H-street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, to the Columbian College. The property is valued at thirty thousand dollars. The building is specially designed for the medical department of the Columbian College.

MANDAMUS FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Yesterday, on motion of R. A. HILL, Judge WYLIE, of the Supreme Court of this District, granted a rule upon the Secretary of the Treasury, to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not be issued against him in the case of J. & R. H. PORTER, returnable September 5. Messrs. PORTER claim compensation in thirty thousand dollars for cattle and mules impressed in the service during the Mormon expedition of ALBERT S. JOHNSTON, Colonel Commanding, which they were conveying from Kansas to Utah. The claim was passed upon by the Third Auditor on the 10th of May, 1861, who rendered judgment for $16,000. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. CHASE, refused to allow the claim, and his successor, Mr. FESSENDEN, refused to pass upon it. Thus the matter has rested. Mr. HILL read from the act of Congress of March 3, 1849, showing that in such cases as this the Third Auditor is sole judge, and that his decision is final, and that the Secretary of the Treasury has nothing to do in the matter but to pay the claim certified to by the Third Auditor, who, said Mr. HILL, in these cases, acts under the immediate direction of the President and Secretary of War, and not of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. HILL further stated that Secretary MCCULLOCH was perfectly willing the rule should issue, as he desired to have the matter finally settled.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S WORK.

In the Quartermaster's Department one hundred and fifty extra clerks are kept at work all night, and and the department is employing all the temporary hands that can be had, for the purpose of working off the vast amount of business that has been thrown upon the Quartermaster by reason of the sudden close of the war and the mustering out of the great armies.

DEPOSITARIES IN THE SOUTH.

Hon. H. A. RISLEY has gone to Memphis and other points west and southwest, for the purpose of establishing United States Depositaries in the cities of those regions. Mr. MCKINNEY, Chief Clerk, will act as Solicitor of the Treasury in the absence of Solicitor JORDAN and Assistant Solicitor WHITING.

BOUNTY LANDS.

In the three months ending July 29, 1865, eleven hundred and thirty-five bounty land locations, which had been suspended for defects in the chain of title, have been relieved and placed in hands for patenting, the patents for which will be ready for delivery at an early day.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 30.

THE PRESIDENT ON A TRIP.

The President, accompanied by his family and the Hon. PRESTON KING, left Washington yesterday on a trip down the river, expecting to return tomorrow morning.

THE RAM STONEWALL.

It is understood that the rebel ram *Stonewall* is now at the service of our government, but will not at present be brought to the United States, for fear the yellow fever prevalent at Havana, where she lies, may thus be introduced into our country.

TREASURY APPOINTMENTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to make no more clerical appointments excepting in cases of vacancies which must be supplied. Over 15,000 applications of unsuccessful aspirants for clerkships are on file in the department, having accumulated during and since the rebellion. It is estimated that there are nearly 1,600 clerks and 400 copyists employed in the Treasury building.

CHOLERA IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The State Department has received advices from the United States Consul at Palermo, dated July 9, relative to the Asiatic cholera prevalent in that vicinity. He represents that owing to the prevalence of cholera in Alexandria, Egypt, and some cases having happened at Malta, the Director General of the Health Office of the island has ordered the expulsion of all vessels arriving from the above points, and a quarantine of several days for all arrivals from the Levant. There is a considerable panic in Palermo and Messina, yet there have been no cases of cholera except in Messina of a person landed from the steamer from Alexandria, who died at the Lazaretto.

NATIONAL BANKS.

For the week ending July 29, fifteen National Banks have been chartered, with an aggregate capital of $5,456,765.

REBEL DESERTERS AND THE PENSION LAWS.

The Commissioner of Pensions has decided that rebel deserters who have subsequently enlisted in the United States military service do not thereby become entitled to the benefits of the pension laws. It is expressly provided by Congressional enactment that no pension shall be paid to any person who has borne arms against the government or in any manner given aid and comfort to the rebellion. The Executive pardon has no effect to set aside or modify this law.

SEVERE STORM.

The storm yesterday afternoon, though of brief continuance, did much damage all over the city. A spout leading from the roof of the executive mansion, and extending through the west wing of the building, got clogged with refuse material left there by the workmen who had been making repairs, in consequence of which some of the chambers were flooded with water to the depth of several feet, and the ceiling of one of them fell. Much alarm was occasioned to the inmates, and the utmost activity was required to prevent the east room and other apartments from being similarly invaded.

THE WATERING PLACES.

FROM NEWPORT.

The Ocean Bath—Who Indulge and the Way They Do It—Coachmen and Footmen—A Joke on Mr. R——n, of New-York—Sozodont Cocktail.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWPORT, R. I., Saturday, July 29, 1865.

In my last letter I promised you a sketch of the ocean bath, or a "dip," as it is generally called. The morning dip commences about 10:30 o'clock, and lasts away along until after 2, and is more numerously attended than the post-meridian bath. The early birds and the "trash" arrive at the beach at 10 A. M.; about 11 a middling class—say professional gentlemen and their ladies—appear upon the beach, and at 12 the nabobs put in an appearance. The former "tramp, tramp, tramp," or come on foot; the middling class come down in lumbering omnibuses, at fifty cents a head, if you know the ropes, or all the money you've got, if you're a stranger. Hack-drivers stick close to the Scripture in this particular—if you are a stranger, they take you in—they do, indeed. The nabobs dash down in elegant equipages, in style and structure, all the way from a chariot down to a bread-basket. For the sum of fifteen cents you enter a huge cracker-box and disrobe yourself and make divers preparations for Neptune's embrace. Those who own bathing habiliments are lucky. Those who hire them are more apt to be lousy, especially if the exercise of one's skill can manage to keep the dilapidated trowsers together during a bath.

At 12 o'clock the excitement is at its zenith. All classes and all shades of society are represented either on the beach or in the water. Millionaires and million-heiresses, tradesmen, professionals, mechanics, and gentlemen and ladies of elegant leisure—better known as gamblers and courtesans—make up the *dramatis personæ*. "Ah! there comes a rattling equipage; the lady drives, herself, with her coachman by her side; what a lovely creature—how divinely made; what a bust;—and what a waterfall; what rats, what mice, what—what—what else do the ladies wear upon their heads?—not much bonnet, certain. She alights—what an ankle. There—there she goes, this Venus—the sight of her produces a sort of melting luxuriance of ecstacy—into Booth No. 24." * * * "Lord gracious! who is that, or *what* is that, coming out of Booth 24? She looks like a shrimp. Where under the sun has that well turned ankle disappeared? where is that Hebe bust? and where, oh where, is *that* waterfall? What a fall *was* there, my reader. Where are the rats and mice, and—oh, *where is the woman?* Alas! she has left most of herself in Booth 24." A few weeks ago I engaged, in Nashville, to take a lady to English opera. She was gorgeously arrayed when I arrived at her house, and was in the act of adjusting a collar. Says she; "My gracious! I haven't got anything to put on but a paper collar." "All right, Madam," I rejoined, "I had just as leave see you with nothing but a paper collar on as not." But I take it all back, after witnessing the transformation in No. 24. Halloo, there comes a right smart-looking girl. Oh, there's an excursion to-day from Fall River, I see; she's a factory girl, and makes four dollars a week attending to spindles sixteen hours a day. This is her first idle day for a year, and she gets "docked" sixty-six cents and seven mills for it. However, she's no earthly account. She's got a beautiful face, a splendid form, is a good, honest, upright, virtuous girl, but she hasn't got a cent—she's no earthly account. This "creature" goes into Booth No. 25. Miss 25 prepares herself for the bath and trips it down the beach alongside of Miss 24. They dash into the embraces of old ocean, who knows no grade, and come to the surface together. The rotundity of Miss 24 has ceased entirely to exist. She looks for all the world like the last rose of next Summer, while Miss 25 is left blooming alone. Neptune has knocked to smash what seeming voluptuousness still existed in the bathing dress of Miss 24, but on the contrary has further developed the charms of Miss 25, as her wet clothes hug closely to her handsomely-chiseled limbs. Miss 24 quits the bath, looking more than anything else I can think of now, like a long wet stocking; but soon after dashes through Touro-street a gorgeous female. Miss 25 leaves the ocean as she entered it—a woman.

"Ah! who is this elegant Brigadier? I never saw or heard of him before. He goes into Booth 30." I'll tell you who he is. He is a coward. He is a Captain in one of the regiments of the regular brigade. He got this appointment through political influence. At the battle of Stone River he was taken sick before the commencement of the fight and carried to the rear. At Shiloh he was away on leave, and his company was commanded by another officer. Through his shrewdness he became detached, and saw none of the Tennessee campaign. During the Atlanta campaign this son of Mars was made a Colonel, but up to this time had never seen a battle—had never snuffed gunpowder. He was assigned to a colored regiment, but never commanded it in the field. This regiment fought gallantly at the battle of Nashville. Here was at least an opportunity for this elegant Brigadier. But he couldn't see it. Late in the day of Friday's battle he sneaked out to the field, and took a position behind a tree, over a mile and a half from where his regiment was fighting. He is now a Brigadier-General. All the officers and soldiers in the Army of the Cumberland know this man. He is universally known as *the* coward, *par excellence*, of Gen. THOMAS'S army. In Booth No. 31 is a veteran soldier—a private in the Fifteenth Regulars, headquarters at Fort Adams, Newport. He has been in seventeen battles, and has been wounded six times. Old ocean treats them both alike, though.

The rage this season is coachmen and footmen—to an extent never indulged in before. In most all cases their livery is of the most costly and luxurious character. Why not do them the honors, as we do the ladies at sensation balls? thus:

Mrs. B——'s elegant equipage is driven by JOHN, a broad-shouldered Milesian, with a turnip nose and carroty hair, which can't be beat. His coat, vest, and pants are gray cassimers, with a superfluity of brass (washed in gold) buttons. He wears white kids. On his hat, which is a little fatigued on the left flank, he wears a red rosette. JOHN thinks he is the best-looking coachman in town. He gets a good salary.

Mrs. T——'s double-grays are driven by SOLOMON, not a Jew, but a nigger, with a mouth like a freight depot and a nose of rectangular shape. He dresses in green to keep up the style of the house, and has four rows of pure (German) silver buttons on his coat. He carries a watch, and Mrs. T. often asks him what time it is. He often tells her. He wears a white hat with a black crape. SOLOMON thinks he is the most elegant coachman in town. He gets a fair salary.

Miss C——'s carriage is driven by a short fellow named LONGFELLOW. He has but one eye—the other was punched out several years ago in an affray he had with one Lord HARDINGE in the County Tipperary. This short LONGFELLOW wears a high black hat, with gold lace around it. He dresses in drab, with drab buttons to match. He never eats meat on Friday—in public, and never drinks whisky—without getting into a fight. He goes one eye on Miss C., who smells of petroleum and old age. LONGFELLOW thinks he is the most dashing coachman in town. He is. He threw Miss C. out of her carriage a few days ago, and like to have dashed her brains out—which wouldn't have made a grease spot. He gets a decent salary.

Mr. W.'s team is driven by a French gentleman, from Cork, named FISH. FISH was born in 1835, in the quiet village of Squedunk, No. two-twos and a two Kerdusenhouser-street, up-stairs, during the temporary illness of one of his parents. At an early stage of his life he was an infant, and was weaned on whisky, which he has never touched since out of the same kind of a vessel. He was formerly a stone-mason, and came to this country from England, *via* Botany Bay. He dresses in gray clothes, covered with gold lace and brass buttons. His pants are a little too short. His hat is a beaver, made out of cat fur, with a red and white rosette. He often carries a brick in said *chapeau*. His habits are very loose, although he gets very tight sometimes. He has a bald spot on the top of his head, but is taking Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. He says there is a great deal of efficaciousness-ness-ness about it. He thinks he is the most fascinating coachman in town. He gets a liberal salary.

Mr. R. was here last Summer. He is a gay customer. Sometimes he fights the tiger, and sometimes he gets drunk. Last Summer he left here, owing a faro bank $2,200. Night before last he went into the same bank with $1,000 in cash, and increased it to $4,000, and stopped playing. He followed up his success by getting gloriously drunk, and, late at night, was put to bed by his urbane host. Before retiring, the gambler went to R.'s bed, took out his pocket-book, and abstracted $2,200, made out a receipt for the amount, and placed it in one of the sections of the pocket-book, and went to bed in the same room with Mr. R. The next morning the latter gentleman arose early, and, after divers cocktails, commenced counting his money. Presently he shouted to his friend: "By all that's good, I've been robbed." "Oh, I guess not. I put you to bed, and locked you in." "Didn't I make $3,000 last night?" asked R. "Yes," said the other. "Well, I'm —— if I've got $2,000 here." "Well, well, my dear fellow, don't you recollect paying me that $2,000 odd that stood over from last year?" inquired the gambler. "No; good gracious, did I," said R. "Why, yes," said the other, "and I gave you the receipt in full, for fear you would not remember it, and you placed it in your wallet." R. fumbled over his pocket-book for a moment, took therefrom a piece of paper, perused its contents once or twice, and fell over on to his pillow, muttering, "I always make a —— fool of myself when I'm drunk."

I will relate you one more little joke on four Puritans from the Hub. This took place on the third floor of the Ocean House this morning. These four Puritans were out on what is termed "a lark" last night. They tumbled up stairs and rolled in this morning at an early hour. About 6 o'clock, one of the gentlemen, who belonged to an adjoining room, got up and skirmished for a drink. He found whisky and sugar, and presently came across what he took for bitters. He bethought him to make four stout cocktails, and wake the boys up. He used whisky and bitters freely, and made what he supposed were four regular old eye-openers. He awoke the Puritans, and handed them their rations. "Here's fun," and down went the cocktails. I cannot describe the faces, nor can I give you the faintest idea of the concert of four voices which followed; I will merely state, however, that the bitters used was Van Buskirk's Fragrant Sozodont.

B. C. T.

SARATOGA.

Arrival of Distinguished Persons—Almost a Panic—Something Personal—A Monster Hotel Project—The Drama—Hermann.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 29, 1865.

Lieut-Gen. GRANT and party left for Nova Scotia via Boston, this morning, at 7 o'clock. The early hour secured the Gen. immunity from over zealous friends, for Saratogians are proverbially late risers, and nothing less than a fire would get them out of bed at so unreasonable an hour as 7 o'clock. The visionary correspondents who see a crowd of people sipping Saratoga water, 'anywhere within two hours after sunrise, must have sat up all night drinking champagne and whiskey straights, for that is the only class of people active enough to violate, thus publicly, the law of good breeding, as established by long practice at this watering place by being up so early.

Well, GRANT has gone and we are ready for the next sensation; what it will be no one can tell. Gen. HOOKER is expected here to-night, as is also Gov. FENTON. Gov. CURTIN returned last night, after a brief visit to Pennsylvania, to facilitate the mustering out of soldiers. So systematic has the Governor arranged things at Harrisburgh, that about six thousand war-worn heroes, belonging to different Pennsylvania regiments, have been mustered out at Harrisburgh during the week. No three men, perhaps, have gained more enviable distinction in their respective spheres during the late war than those whose names are given above. HOOKER gave himself up wholly and heartily to fight the battles of his country; rank was a secondary consideration with him, as was fully illustrated at the breaking out of the war, when he only asked to be placed where he could "best serve his country;" and again, at a later period, when policy dictated his removal from the command of the Army of the Potomac, instead of going home to brood over the ingratitude of republics, he was ready to take any position that might be assigned him. Such constant devotion to country, through good and evil report—through the darkest hours of the contest—when good men faltered on either hand—has endeared him to every loyal man in the country, and his name will be handed down to posterity as one worthy to occupy a high place in the niche of fame.

Gov. CURTIN in another sphere acted the part of a hero and a patriot by wielding the whole influence of a large State in support of the government, never for a moment hesitating or faltering, but always zealous in the cause, displaying remarkable energy in meeting the demands upon his State, and through his exertions the Key Stone of the Union arch was kept in place.

Gov. FENTON—or Father FENTON—as the New-York soldiery delight to call him, was indeed a father to them. First as a member of Congress and next as Governor of New-York, he wielded the whole influence of his position to sustain the government, and devoted probably as much of his time to the welfare of the soldiers as any other man in the whole country; no soldier ever applied to him for advice or assistance in vain, and to my personal knowledge he made many paths smooth that had before been filled with thorns. Fully convinced of the righteousness of the cause, he gave it his unqualified and zealous support, and was one of the few who could in the darkest hour see the silver lining of the black cloud. It was such men as these who bridged over many a dark chasm during the struggle, when men all around them were almost ready to give up in despair. Millions yet unborn will rise to bless all such pure patriots.

At about 10 o'clock last night, as Gen. GRANT and party left the Opera House, a cry of fire was started at Congress Hall. Some thoughtless person went in front of the Opera House, and gave the alarm there at the top of his voice. The whole audience, men, women and children, apparently arose en masse and made a rush to get out of the building. Fortunately the building is all doors around the auditorium, opening upon the piazza that surrounds the house, and no serious accident occurred. Several ladies fainted away, and many dresses were injured, but in a few minutes the panic subsided, the people rescated themselves, and then laughed at each other for having acted so foolishly. The performance was continued. The scene of excitement at Congress Hall and Union Hotel for two or three minutes was a fearful one. Many ladies were in the rooms dressing for the ball—these rushed into the corridors, and ran about like mad in the halls; the ladies in the parlor rushed for the street, and the gentlemen wanted to know where the fire was, but no fire could be found. The partial destruction of a curtain was the whole extent of the damage done.

Mr. MARVIN has completed arrangements to erect a monster hotel on the site of the old States, recently destroyed by fire, which is to accommodate 2,000 guests, more or less. The work will be commenced on Monday next, and the building is to be ready for use by the 1st of July, 1866. The new structure is to be made of brick, five stories high, and will occupy three sides of a square; the front on Broadway will extend from Division-street all the way up to the "American" Building, (including the ground upon which there is now a bank;) length, 212 feet, with a depth of 50 feet; the wing on Division-street will be 475 feet, and the parallel wing 292 feet;—in this last-named wing alone there will be 42 parlors and 200 bedrooms. A piazza is to extend along the whole front on Broadway and on Division-street. When finished this will be the largest hotel in the country The estimated cost is in the neighborhood of $400,000.

It is currently reported, but with how much truth I cannot say, that eels get used to the skinning process. Now I have got used, from long suffering, to having paragraphs filched from my letters by cotemporaries without crediting the TIMES, just about as much as the eels have to being skinned. They don't say anything, nor do I complain, because it is of no use. But when men, high-minded, even of the press persuasion, not only steal paragraphs from my letters, as has been done twice during the last week, but give credit to a paper way down in Boston, it is more than even a correspondent who has had to put up with snobbery for four years in the army, can reasonably be expected to bear in silence. Somebody in Troy had better take the hint or I shall stop taking his paper.

"The Colleen Bawn" has been a great card for GROVER. This is the third successive night it has been produced here, and each time to full houses. To-day every reserved seat was taken before the dinner hour.

VON HERMANN, the wonderful Prestigitateur, will hold levees in the Opera House, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week, and notwithstanding the high price of tickets, $2 each, more than half have already been sold. The fact is, HERMANN is a genial companion, and during the last week has been holding private seances, and astonishing everybody by the adroitness he displays, deceiving every one, without any of the usual stage paraphernalia. The whole of his tricks are entirely new, he having been gathering them during his three years' absence from the country.

The hotels fairly swarm with visitors, and the hearts of landlords are made glad; but there is always room for a few more.

Extensive arrangements have been made for the races, which commence on the 7th of August, and a great time is expected.

E. A. P.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 27.

Gen. T. O. OSBORN passed through here to-day on his way to Chicago.

The late Third New-York Cavalry, Capt. DERNE, commanding, now the First New-York Mounted Rifles, under Col. SUMNER, have been transferred to Fredericksburg, and have been relieved at Suffolk by the First District of Columbia Cavalry, by orders received by Gen. O. L. MANN.

The U. S. frigate *Congress*, is not afloat as was reported; but an effort will soon be made to raise her, which it is expected will prove successful.

The courts of Elizabeth City County were organized to-day, and every officer is pronounced a Union man.

The Commissary Department at Portsmouth has been discontinued.

Thermometer 105 in the shade.

FRIDAY, July 28.

The steamer *Columbia* arrived last evening from Richmond bound to Baltimore with the Tenth Ohio Regiment, 700 men, going home.

The Government will sell here on August 3, 170 cannon, several brass pieces, and a lot of muskets, all taken from the rebel fortifications.

Gen. Grant in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 30.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT attended divine service, this morning, at the Old South Church, when a sermon was delivered by the pastor, Rev. Mr. MANNING, and at 3 o'clock this afternoon he dined at the Revere House, in company with Gov. ANDREW. Late in the afternoon, the General and party rode in the suburbs. To-morrow he will visit Harvard College, the Navy-yard, and other points of interest, and at 12 o'clock will hold a public reception in Faneuil Hall.

Whenever the General has appeared in public, he has met with the most heartfelt and unbounded enthusiasm among all classes.

Returning Soldiers.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, July 30.

The Eighteenth New-Hampshire Regiment, Col. CLOUGH, 240 men, arrived last night and left this afternoon by steamer for New London, en route for Concord, N. H. The usual attentions were shown by the Military State Agent in this city.

Battery A, Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, 83 men, arrived from Hilton Head by steamer *Empire City* this morning, and have been provided with quarters at the Battery Barracks by Col. ALMY. They will leave for Providence to-morrow.

The Steamship Blackstone Disabled.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 29—5 P. M.

Information has just reached here that the steamer *Blackstone* is ten miles southeast-by-east from Cape Henry in a disabled condition. She has a pilot on board from the pilot-boat *Pride* No. 3. Capt. ANDREW AINSWORTH has gone to her relief with the steamer *Elisa Hancox*, Capt. POST.

A Cool Place.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, N. Y., July 29.

The thermometer at 7 A. M. at 56 degrees.

The Whalers Destroyed by the Shenandoah.

The New Bedford *Standard* says of the destruction of eight whaleships by the pirate *Shenandoah:*

"This is a more severe blow than New-Bedford has experienced since the British invasion and destruction of the shipping and business part of the town in 1778. It took many years for the place to recover from the effects of that wanton raid, and now, our city being on the decline, this second act of British vandalism is doubly severe.

We may reasonably expect, however, that the present season will see the last of such piratical disasters to the whaling business, and our merchants, by exhibiting a renewed spirit of enterprise, may do much to retrieve the past. Let the full number of vessels be immediately fitted for the fishery, and we may confidently trust that before they arrive on the cruising grounds the pirate will be among the things that were. In consequence of the news whale oil is going up, and this should be an additional incentive to embark in the business.

Some month ago a communication was addressed by Messrs. WILLIAMS & HAVEN, of New-London, in behalf of the Pacific whaling interests, to the Navy Department, setting forth the danger of the fleet being attacked by the *Shenandoah*, and answer was received that several naval vessels were then in the Pacific Ocean, and others on their way to join the squadron, and no danger need be apprehended. Many war risks have been canceled by the owners of vessels on this assurance of safety. Still there is no available force now at hand to cope with the pirate. The present wholesale destruction of vessels will doubtless incite the government to do as much as to lock the door now that the horse has been stolen, and we have confidence that the Pacific will in a few months swarm with our cruisers and the pirates will either be driven from the seas or run up at the yard-arm.

The total value of the vessels belonging to this port was $237,000, and the total insurance amounts to but $116,425. War policies had been canceled and ceased by limitation, amounting to about $80,000. The Mutual Marine and Pacific Mutual offices had no war risks on any of the captured vessels.

There is much excitement among our merchants and at the insurance offices, and no more war risks will be taken on vessels cruising in the Pacific and Arctic Oceans until further advices are received.

A dispatch received by Messrs. SWIFT & ALLEN from Capt. WILLIAMS, of bark *Jireh Swift*, dated San Francisco, 20th inst., states that his vessel was burned by the pirate off Cape Thaddeus, 22d June. She had taken four hundred barrels whale oil thus early in the season.

Naval.

ARRIVAL OF THE OCTORARA.

The U. S. steamer *Octorara*, Lieut.-Com'der. W. W. LEOW, from Pensacola, July 20, arrived at this port yesterday.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Lieut.-Com't. W. W. Leow; Act'g Vol. Lieut. and Executive Officer H. J. Sleeper; Acting Ensign John N. Frost, Jr., (navigating officer;) Acting Assistant Paymaster, J. H. Plynchon; First Assistant Engineer, Acting Chief,) James Atkins; Second Assistant Engineer James Hunt; Act'g Second Engineer John S. Hayes; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Geo. W. Lathrop and A. B. Bagley; Mates, Geo. P. Gifford and John Dickson.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

MORE ABOUT DR. GWIN.

He Turns Against the Government of Maximilian.

Social and Political Condition of the Empire.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 28, 1865.

The steamer *Vera Cruz*, instead of bringing the customary lucubrations of your correspondent, ("Mejicano") landed the individual himself at the foot of Broadway. This happened not because of his thinking that the readers of the TIMES would prefer seeing the manufacturer instead of reading his productions; for there is fairness enough in him to be aware that in this particular case, as in many others, the miller is not equal in comeliness to the flour, although but of second quality, produced by his mill. However, there is how it happened:

The courier was about to depart and the overtasked, not lazy, scribbler was about taking off his coat and rolling up his sleeves to hurry through with his compliments to his friends of the United States, when the order of departure was suddenly received. Of course it must be understood that it sometimes happens that a correspondent has plenty else to do. So the readers of the TIMES are going to receive a letter from Mexico dated New-York. Of course I am aware that in conformity with the rule of the craft I ought to date from Mexico, although writing from New-York. But I am not as yet high enough among my brother correspondents to take such liberties with the truth and my readers.

I will pass over a description of the ceremonies gone through upon the occasion of the *fête de l'Empereur* on the 6th inst. Let me only mention that my nearest neighbor and best friend informed me that the wines were plenty, well chosen, and *bien frappes*.

I must also abstain from describing the appearance of the *Emperatrice* at the great ball given by their Majesties, for one very good reason, that it was given the very first night after my departure. The only reliable item I can mention about it is, that I helped that best of my friends and neighbors to stretch the snowy white gloves he intended to wear while kicking up his heels in the Imperial presence. It is really not my fault if his dignified bearing was not admired there.

I suppose it will be remembered that in one of my last I told how GWIN had been rather roughly let a few pegs down by the imperial hierarchy. I may add that I met him two or three days after the loss of that high position, prospecting (in a horn) sixty thousand dollars a year. He was attired in his fighting suit, a woolen shirt, and just then on his way to the diligence, which was going to take him to a new field of operations. He is now in Texas, or, at least, in Matamoras, swearing the downfall of the Emperor and of the Empire. His first step in that direction will be to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. Let the Yankees rejoice—a great sinner has been converted. The strange news that is now coming from the Rio Grande shows that the mighty fellow is actually at work. Look out for one daily; that is if GWIN finds somebody green enough to pay the expenses of telegrams. As to himself he knows how to compose short but sweet sensational lines.

Gen. STONE is also going—gone from Mexico. He did not accomplish anything, as far as I am aware. He may thank his keeping company with GWIN for his want of success. However, in justice to the General, let me say that, of my own knowledge, I know that he still loves the old flag, and has always, while in MEXICO, abstained from political allusions.

Let me, now, try to resume the situation as it was when I left Vera Cruz, on the 14th inst. In the meantime I may answer a few of the many questions with which I am assailed since my arrival here. I believe myself justified in assuring the readers of the TIMES that my means of information are good. I certainly ought to know, if I don't. Those who will take my word may argue from it, and in nine cases out of ten they shall be right.

The Emperor of the French, the shrewd NAPOLEON the Third, when he entered upon that troublesome Mexican business, did so under the advice of a corrupt minister, who, for interested motives of his own, deceived him as to the necessity, the facility and consequences of interference. It was represented that the sight of a few European troops would gather the Mexicans under the wings of France, and the other powers originally joining the intervention. Everybody knows how.

The appearance of a task more difficult to accomplish than expected, made England and Spain withdraw. NAPOLEON thought the honor of the French flag concerned, and went on. Originally the Liberal side was intended to be supported; that is, NAPOLEON had made up his mind to keep JUAREZ in power, because he thought JUAREZ represented progress and the mass of the people. This, however, did not suit SALIGNY & Co.; their pecuniary interest was on the side of the Church. Unfortunately, some dastardly acts were then committed by some of the followers of JUAREZ. This, of course, strengthened the arguments of the unprincipled men who were representing the Church party as the most popular and the most reliable for the establishment of a better and permanent government. Thus the *sword of France was placed in the wrong side of the scale.* This NAPOLEON soon found out. Hence the disgrace of the unworthy Minister; hence a friendly hand extended to the Liberals; hence it happens that most of the prominent lea

the contrary, France does not intend to keep away any part of Mexico for pay. I do not believe the French people would tolerate another policy, even if NAPOLEON would attempt it.

The flag of France having waved over the empire of Mexico, it cannot honorably be withdrawn as long as there is danger for that empire. The French people, and I may add, the French soldiers, are anxious to withdraw; but, of course, they cannot do it as long as their protection is wanted there. To be plain: France cannot withdraw from Mexico as long as the United States have not recognized MAXIMILIAN. Should it be done, three months afterward there would not be a French soldier on the Mexican soil. MAXIMILIAN would be left face to face with his people and his neighbors, &c., &c.

Of course there is another way of enforcing the Monroe doctrine, and of having the French intervention come to an end, and this is the so much boasted of and talked-about way of *driving them out*. This, although it might perhaps be done, would certainly cause some little trouble. The United States are undoubtedly powerful enough to expect to be able to control their continent. But is every man or every government to assert his strength and power by fighting?

Let us suppose the French driven away, and an American army quartered in the City of Mexico, as it once was, what will be done with the Mexicans? Shall they be left with a republican government, cutting each other's throats, as they have done for so many years? Shall the several States of Mexico be absorbed as Territories, and then as States, and the Mexicans allowed the free rights of a citizen of the great and model republic? Tell the veterans of the Mexican war what kind of voters would the Mexicans make. We had many Mexicans in California when that golden country fell into our hands. Where are they to-day? Are they intelligent voters? or are they not where the Indians are gone or going—to their fathers? With this difference—the Indian dies, shot like a brave; the Mexicans in California go falling from some pre-eminent position, and get caught in the lasso they glory so much in carrying about. Let us here admire the ways of Providence. The miners in early days found bemp scarce and the thieves numerous. A remedy was found attached to the evil in the love of every Mexican for a fine horse-hair rope!

The American people have just accomplished a great deed. They have freed the negroes. Let them now be civilized. There is plenty of good work to accomplish. Would it not be as well to allow somebody else to hang—I beg your pardon—to take care of the Mexicans?

Let us, then, think of it. We have two ways of vindicating the Monroe doctrine. Which is the best? Which would be the wisest? Fight the French, and very likely the other Powers who have indorsed the French Government, (the Russian Emperor included.) Or, see the French politely out by recognizing MAXIMILIAN? And then, &c., &c.

Which of the two policies would in future ages do more honor to the President of the United States?

As I have said before, MAXIMILIAN was chosen particularly on account of his good personal qualities. However, thus far the young Emperor's want of experience in business has made him make mistakes, but he has also already accomplished many good and useful reforms. One quality he is particularly gifted with—that is, he is, above all, *a Liberal*, in ideas and in practice. Instead of having a dislike for Americans and American institutions, he is actually an admirer of the republic, and tries to introduce American institutions into his dominions. I understand that he has been heard to say: "Republicanism in form and in practice is better than any government, but it is not applicable everywhere."

The greatest mistake made by MAXIMILIAN, and the cause of most of his troubles, is the mistake of an honest man. So far, he has been trying to civilize the Mexicans by themselves; that is, he uses Mexicans exclusively to govern. All the ministers and other officials are Mexicans. It is a generous idea, but deplorable in its results. Never has a people been civilized by itself. Here many historical quotations might prove my erudition; they are crowding at the end of my pen, but they must be unmercifully wiped off.

A gentleman conversing with His Majesty upon that subject, quoted the King of the Sandwich Islands, and said: "Look at that small Kanaka monarch, his diminutive kingdom is prosperous. But he does not employ natives exclusively; he takes the best man for the right place, no matter where he comes from. His Chief Justice and two of his ministers are Americans, two of the ministers are English, and one is French." These words did not at all offend the very hard-working Emperor, but he took note of it, as he does of everything that strikes him as new. I believe that the plain common sense of MAXIMILIAN will soon bring him to follow the example of his little brother of the Sandwich Islands. The day that he makes up his mind to adopt that policy will be a happy one for his reign. The better class of Americans themselves would applaud it.

The military situation is rather difficult to explain. The Imperial troops are the masters wherever they show themselves. In fact, the Liberals do not believe in fighting. All their skill consists in keeping their running gear in good order.

The Mexican intervention being very unpopular in France, NAPOLEON does not like to venture sending more troops. On the contrary, the most exhausted regiments are gradually withdrawn. The result is, that there is hardly thirty thousand troops scattered all over the country. So that much territory remains still to be conquered, and what is conquered needs protection. But, in spite of all the difficulties, the empire keeps on extending its wings. Still the military situation is far from satisfactory.

As to the news received yesterday and to-day from the Rio Grande, it is not worth discussing. I feel confident that the practical common-sense of the American people will prevail. I have been able to judge by myself of the efforts made on the Mexican side to avoid trouble. As a proof of the anxiety of MAXIMILIAN on that subject; let me mention that he has sent in those regions a minister, that every small difficulty might be settled promptly and satisfactorily.

Remember, however, that on both sides of this river there is a gathering of busy fellows, anxious to bring about a collision. Remember that GWIN & Co. are now in these parts, and that queer stories shall, as a matter of course, be dated from the Rio Grande instead of from Mexico.

My next, in a month, will be dated Mexico, and shall certainly be a genuine article from there.

MEJICANO.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF MEXICO.

Letters from Mrs. Maria A. K. de N.—No. 2.

The continual political strifee to which Mexico has been a prey for so many years, have greatly undermined the social intercourse of the people. Party spirit was carried even to the domestic circle, separating friends and relations, and, sometimes, parents and children.

Society was divided into two distinct parties—Conservatives and Liberals; the former maintaining all the rights of the Church, its dignitaries and its fanaticisms; the latter demolishing, destroying and appropriating with true liberality the riches which had been accumulated through centuries to Church and State. The former were retrogrades; the latter progressive. The one was content to maintain affairs as they had been for years past; the other wished to destroy the past without forming any adequate plan for the future.

Those only who have witnessed the different governments which have followed each other in quick succession for some years past, can form an impartial judgment and come to the conclusion that the faults and failings of both sides, when weighed, would balance equal. All right-thinking and uninterested observers must acquiesce in the opinion that neither party are capable of governing, and foreign intervention alone can save the country.

Who does not remember the eagerness with which the entrance of the Liberal party into the capital of Mexico in 1861 was greeted? The foreign population especially hailed with delight what they were assured would be freedom from the despotism which had prevailed during the times of ZULEAGA and MIRAMON. Guaranises were offered which could not fail of procuring prosperity and security; but, alas! how short lived were those hopes. The government, elated with success and newly acquired power, forgot with possession all those maxims and proverbs which were their boast while carrying the standard of rebellion. Personal ambition raised contentions among themselves and divided all those elements which were so necessary to cement the foundation of the new government.

These political changes and contentions naturally exercised an influence in social life. The *tertulias*, or evening soirées, were marked by the color of the different parties, which extended even to dress on the fair sex, the Conservatives wearing green, which signified hope (in their restoration;) while the Liberals, with ribbonets of flaming red, testified the extreme liberality of their opinions.

It is to be lamented that the literary acquirements of the softer sex in Mexico are so sadly neglected. Their conversational powers are of the most trifling order, the favorite topics being dress, latest fashions, and last, though not least, the faults and shortcomings of their own sex. They possess very little knowledge of the world beyond their own valley, and always consider, as a matter of course, that their nation must hold the first rank. It cannot be claimed that they are, generally speaking, very handsome, and their carriage and general bearing most graceful. They are famed for the smallness of their feet, which is scarcely surprising, as they are not accustomed to take much bodily exercise, with the exception of the daily drives to the Paseo, and sometimes riding ont on horseback. It must also be stated that they possess great musical talent, many of them being equal if not superior to many prima donnas in voice and execution. The acquirements of the other sex are more illustrated, there being many literary characters among them, those of the higher class of society having for the most part had the advantage of foreign travel and education.

Fanaticism prevails to a great extent in Mexico. Saints and images being more worshiped than the Creator. The clergy possess great influence in social life, the women being in many cases the slaves of their confessors, and bestowing upon them more deference than even to their husbands or fathers. How far that confidence has been abused is known to many, and the private life of many of these fathers of the Church is that of the libertine. Of late years, however, the power and influence of the Church has been greatly on the decline.

During the time of the Liberals the priests were deprived of all their rights and prerogatives, and many unnecessary ceremonies abolished. Since the arrival of MAXIMILIAN I. their privileges have not been restored, and they are still restrained within bounds.

The many convents of nuns which were then suppressed have not been reinstated, and solely those orders which were left without any means for support, are maintained at the expense of the government.

Those who have witnessed the dissensions which have rent Mexico for so many years past, and the despotism and anarchy which have prevailed under all the different governments, cannot but admire and applaud the untiring and zealous efforts of MAXIMILIAN I. to unite the elements of discord and blend them into harmony. It is not now asked, as formerly, to what party or nation men belong. The national banner is unfurled and all alike are invited to seek protection beneath its folds.

Many formerly staunch partisans and adherents to the Liberal party are now in the actual employ of the empire, convinced that through foreign aid alone the country had prospered under the healthful auspices of peace.

It is not my intention to enter into political debates, for which I am incompetent, but confine myself to a few impartial observations regarding the influence borne upon the social position of Mexico, through its political dissensions.

May it be asked, did Mexico enjoy peace and security under the last republican government? Were truly republican liberties and precepts observed? Were strangers (as it has been said,) received with open hospitality, and allowed those privileges accorded to children of the soil, or were they not rather regarded, *even as foreigners*, even those claiming citizenship from the sister republic, the United States, from whom aid is now so loudly demanded by its *patriots*. Were not the last days of the republic marked by many acts of violence and despotism, and did not anarchy hold entire sway? Did not the last representative abuse the power placed in his hands, and embroil the republic in the foreign war, which soon decided its fate? The question is not whether it is an empire, or a republic, but whether under the present form of government, those elements are united which are necessary to form a firm foundation for the future welfare and prosperity of its people?

Peace alone is necessary for the regeneration of a people so long oppressed through anarchy and despotism. Peace is required for the restoration of those establishments of industry and education, which have been suffered gradually to decline, through the want of means necessary for their maintainance. Peace is demanded to insure the influx of foreign emigration so necessary for the development and cultivation of those immense tracts of uncivilized territory, still under the dominion of the wild beast or the savage, and whose incalculable riches have been suffered to remain intact, from the want of security offered to the laborer. And to MAXIMILIAN I., has been allotted this responsible task of civilization and regeneration. Into his hands have been placed the reins of government, by a wise and all-seeing Providence, to the end that the nation, under his guidance, may progress.

Those, who through long years have witnessed the consequences of domestic warfare, and the oblivion into which a nation can be thrown through the personal ambition of its ministers, cannot but desire and pray for the firm establishment of a government, offering the only means of security and welfare, to a people unfitted to govern themselves.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

United States District Court, New-Orleans—Industry of Judge Durell—Prize Cases Before the Court—Confiscation Cases—Prizes Condemned—Prizes Released—Large Amounts Involved.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 22, 1865.

The United States District Court, presided over by the Hon. E. H. DURELL, will adjourn on the last day of this month. Since the court was opened it has been in constant session, and has accomplished an amount of labor which Chief Justice CHASE, while here, pronounced without precedent. The large amounts of the property involved by decisions in this court is remarkable. Suits varying from fifty to three hundred thousand dollars are commonplace on the calendar. Upon the opening of the court, the principal business was prize cases, but they have ceased, and in their place the confiscation of property belonging to the enemies of the United States occupies the time of the court. The rebel Secretary J. P. BENJAMIN, Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, D. F. KENNER, C. M. CONRAD, Gen. DICK TAYLOR and JOHN SLIDELL are among the more prominent owners of estates, the proceede of the sale of which has gone into the United States Treasury. The revenue cases have been numerous, in some cases involving large amounts of property. I do not know, of course, what is the sum total of the "prize business" in other courts throughout the country, but as these cases, so far as New-Orleans is concerned, *have ended*, I take the liberty of sending you a carefully prepared statement of the condemnations, so far as vessels are concerned, and the amount these vessels, with their cargoes, brought at the United States Marshal's sales. The table will be interesting, not only to the navy, but to the world at large.

Name of Prize.	Value.	Name of Prize. †	Value.
Hsiena*	$5,595 51	Ellen*	$6,557 28
McGuinn*	700 00	Champion*	4,322 37
Sir Wm. Bagley†	218,540 73	Lonisa*	6,611 35
Excelsior*	2,630 88	Grey Jacket†	267,632 28
Cecelia D.*	5,389 88	H. Colthirst*	4,494 66
Hetsey*	1,700 00	My Dongiase*	4,263 75
Flying Scud*	69,432 86	Camilla*	33,960 89
J. T. Davis*	9,925 00	Stingray*	88,968 04
Warriort	29,276 67	Lily*	5,995 66
Wave*	19,900 89	J. Douglass*	41,011 62
S. Marchent†	3,000 00	Bloomer‡	5,100 00
McCanfield*	32,842 86	Sylphide*	3,260 09
Alabama‡	131,264 12	Marion*	381 96
Montgomery‡	20,248 94	Tennessee† (seized by U. S. Govt.)	14,500 00
Segar*	3,150 00	Calhount	3,995 94
Liz. Davis*	18,351 19	M. Albert*	103,093 46
Friendship*	3,209 94	M. Sorley*	9,019 94
Amita*	72,587 49	Lily*	6,531 00
Volantet	124,649 87	Alma*	6,843 01
Reserve*	1,624 27	Laura*	18,317 61
Winona*	98,291 25	Fanny*	23,496 74
Leocadia*	1,997 00	Judson*	1,000 00
Eureka*	12,980 00	Two Brothers*	20,785 18
M. J. Smith*	86,809 65	Experimsnt*	58,938 98
Independence*	1,800 00	Frederick II*	74,361 30
R. del Nilo*	11,586 34	Agnes*	5,389 20
Exchange*	6,092 87	J. Williams*	5,530 15
J. Scott*	37,726 94	Isabel†	2,099 33
Tennessee*	893,880 29	John*	82,514 00
A. Wirden*	25,445 68	Lonisa*	5,491 49
Emma*	32,122 15	C. Sawyer*	6,877 92
AL Edward*	44,461 82	Love*	6,631 95
P. Larispa*	8,960 65	Rambler*	11,932 07
Union*	4,750 00	Nymph*	5,389 20
Sargent*	925 00	Montebello*	1,712 50
Reindeer*	2,100 00	Wilder*	1,000 00
Rita*	4,763 03	O. Mair*	6,363 66
Julia*	5,468 81	Lowwood*	34,555 03
Medora*	12,452 25	Alabama*	9,961 98
M. Arm*	2,971 81	Cora*	46,854 97
Flash*	7,856 90	Belle*	36,586 74
L. Hurley*	3,500 86	Lily*	1,102 00
M. Ellen*	5,082 00	Josephine*	16,046 80
A. Sophie*	29,145 60	Pet*	19,890 25
Matilda*	7,219 97	P. H. Vermilyea*	6,220 89
Foot*	4,291 21	Cora†	5,000 00
Malta*	5,636 46	Talsmaroo*	8,490 00
G. Buckhart*	9,342 49	Chaos*	17,348 12
	$2,185,384 40		$1,001,083 71

† Steamers; ‡ Brigs; * Schooners.

The sum total is three millions one hundred and thirty-six thousand three hundred and ninety-seven dollars and sixty-one cents. The steamer *Tennessee*, appraised at over $800,000, is the rebel ram *Tennessee*, taken by our fleet in the harbor of Mobile. The ram was adjudicated and turned over to the United States, the amount of her value being credited to the ships composing the fleet of Admiral FARRAGUT. The steamer *Tennessee*, captured by the "Western Gulf squadron," was seized by the government, and is now known in the service as the United States steamer *Mobile*. She has never been legally condemned as a prize, and if not her value will be lost to her captors.

Steamers—Sir William Peel, Leviathan, Sallie Robinson, Ben. Franklin, Gillum. Schooners—Jenny, Florida Syrena, Matamoras, Golden Rooster, Amelia Ann, Lucy, Cosmopolis, Alligator, Mary P. Burton, Mandoline, Amanda, Watchful, Louise, Julia, John A. Hazard, Morris, Sea Witch, Princess, Ben. Willis. Brigs—Gesiena Hillegonda, Dashing Wave. Barks—Teresita, Science. These prizes, with their cargoes, were valued at about ten millions of dollars. The *Sir William Peel* was bonded for $850,000. This steamer was seized in the harbor, off the month of the Rio Grande, and when brought to this city had on board 900 bales of very superior cotton, which would at the time have sold in this port for $1 80 per pound. When she was finally released the same cotton was dull at fifty cents per pound. A similar enormous loss characterized the cotton cargoes of the other released vessels, showing the practical results of the fluctuations in cottou of the last three years.

LOSSES AND GAINS BY THE REBELLION.

Loss of Life—of Property—Money Spent—Moral Losses—Gains—Better Knowledge of Ourselves—More Honored Abroad—Growth in Popular Knowledge—Death of Slavery—Of State Rights Dogmas—Higher Religious Sense.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, July 24, 1865.

This is a broader topic than one can hope to do anything like justice to in the narrow limits which a column or so of a newspaper affords. No thorough discussion of it is designed. A few suggestions, that may serve to set forth the matter in clear outline, may be attempted, perhaps, without impropriety. Loss and gain is a question in which people rarely fail to take deep interest, so far as their personal affairs are concerned. When the question affects a whole nation, and is directly connected with the grand, bloody drama of the past four years, now happily closed, and with its fruits for indefinite coming years, the interest felt in it should surely not be less.

What losses has the country sustained by the rebellion? That which rises up first before every mind, which stands out—grim, gory, ghastly—in the very forefront of all that the war has done to scathe and desolate, is

THE LOSS OF LIFE.

A million of lives sacrificed to the Moloch of war within four years, is a terrific sum total. The London *Times* states this to be the sum, in round numbers, including those who have fallen among the rebels, in battle, or from wounds and disease, springing from the struggle. The figure is probably placed too high. It cannot be written down now with entire accuracy. Taking the most favorable estimate—from 600,000 to 700,000—the loss to the country from this source has been simply appalling. The rebel victims are not less to be computed in the fearful aggregate, than those who have fallen in the Union ranks, for our country is one, and no star has been, or can be blotted ont from the Union constellation.

The lives cut off have been mainly those of the young. Long years of hope, love, joy, of towering ambition, of successful enterprise, of domestic endearment, of beneficial influence, were before them. This animating prospect, this benign promise, has been suddenly blasted. The wife's, the widow's, the helpless child's, the aged parent's prop has been, in countless instances, snapped asunder. The bright home has been covered with the weeds of woe. The deep wounds of the heart, all over the land, have cried often seemingly in vain, for balm and healing. Not only have these hosts of strong young men been buried out of sight, their own hopes blighted, their skill, industry, talent, enterprise, influence, loss to their several communities, and to the country, but the pungent and long corroding griefs of those akin to them, and the manifold sufferings of which these griefs are often the exponent, must be taken into the account of the losses springing from these myriads of deaths. Carelessly as the ghastly record of a stricken field has come to be regarded; slight and insignificant as the death of the individual soldier, among the hecatombs of his comrades, may seem to the habit-hardened mind, each life was linked to other lives, and interwoven with interests that made its loss an anguish. This view of the matter may be widely ramified. As it is it presents, in the mighty aggregate of losses from the source named, a frightful picture of calamity and desolation.

LOSS OF PROPERTY.

A great war is always a great desolator. Wasting and destruction are its pastimes and its joy. The war of the slaveholders' rebellion has been among the greatest that have made humanity mourn. Millions of armed men have caused the earth to tremble beneath their tread. They have scattered "firebrands, arrows and death," the ancient emblems of devastation, along their track. They have imposed gigantic burdens, for their support, upon the nation. They have out down forests, made fair fields a wilderness, applied the torch to proud mansions, laid populous towns in ashes, and reduced countless families from affluence, or at least competence, to beggary.

A visit to Virginia, the "Mother of Presidents," where the main brunt of the war has fallen, and justly fallen, too, will show what war is—what a dire energy for ruin it loves to wield. Tennessee and Louisiana, and other portions of the country where huge armies have met in battle and wrought their deadly work of havoc, present a similar picture, only a little less ghastly colored. The aggregate of destruction figures are impotent to set forth. Much of this waste has been wanton, much of it casual and incidental to a condition of war, much of it necessary and unavoidable. All this is independent of the actual expenses demanded by the mighty armies the exigency has called into the field. These have required, pending the struggle, from two to four millions a day, (including the navy, of course,) and the result is a national debt of upward of three thousand million dollars.

This last, however, is not an absolute loss to the country, as in the case where property is wantonly or otherwise destroyed. The money to furnish forth and pay the army and navy has gone into the general circulation. It has aided to support the nation called upon to raise it, and multitudes have been better supported by it than they were before the war began. And if a national debt, as Mr. JAY COOKE would make us believe, is a "national blessing," then the swelling figures of the government's indebtedness show nothing for the people to mourn over after all. This soothing statement will not be likely to convince and satisfy. It is certain, however, that the nation's resources are adequate to pay in time all the nation owes. We will sooner recover from this loss, great as it may be, than from that growing out of the terrible havoc everywhere marking the course of hostile armies. However regarded, the losses to the whole country have been on an astounding scale. Long years only can close the frightful chasms that the war has made. Not a few prosperous seasons will be needed to win back far and wide what the foul gambler—war—has ravished from the pockets of the people.

LOSSES REGARDED MORALLY.

These to many good people may seem the heaviest of all. Carnal weapons used on a grand scale are rarely fitting arguments to recommend and promote the Christian charities. To love peace, to practice and preserve it, is enjoined by the highest authority, and war is the antipods to peace. To live peaceably with all men, *if this be possible*, is the divinely given rule. It may not always be possible to do it. When it is not, the implication is, that men may fight men, without contravening the divine law, or abandoning Christian principle. Where lawless violence threatens the overthrow of government, where insurrections break ont against social order, against the freedom, rights and welfare of the people, as involved in those of the nation; where the strength, honor, integrity, glory of a land are sought to be stricken down by rebellious hands—then, to draw the sword, which smites not to slay, but to save, is the part not of patriotism merely, but of religion itself. The motive is holy, the consequences rest with those who imposed the dire necessity.

But even a just war has incidental, or rather inherent evils about it, unavoidably. In proportion as these evils vitiate and deprave the morals of a people, they produce serious loss. Our immense armies, now disbanding, resolved into their original elements, go back to the quiet communities whence they were drawn. The three or four years' warlike experience of the individuals that composed them, has been eventful and peculiar.

Their association, for the period, has been mainly with men. They were often thrown among loose, ribald, profane companions. Life in the field does not specially favor it often ignores the restraints and sanctity of the Sabbath. Temptation to indulge in strong drink, to play, and form a habit that may by-and-by become the gambler's passion, is present, and sometimes pressing. The example of the reckless invites to license and excess in passing, say through an enemy's country, and the pernicious maxim, "might makes right," may be made the plea for wanton, cruel and atrocious acts. The manly spirit itself of fighting for the country's safety and weal, without personal bitterness toward the foe, may degenerate into the fierce savage passions that revel in the slaughter and agonies of the enemy. This spirit the rebels have exhibited, not, I rejoice to say, our own brave troops. But I am speaking of what the rebellion has wrought in the way of loss, for the whole country, North and South, one and indivisible as it is, and hence the remark is strictly in place. The hate, wrath and vindictiveness, engendered by the struggle, wherever they may rankle in the breast, now that the strife is over, hindering that cordial, fraternal union which the interests of all classes demand, must work grave detriment to the land—the loss being proportioned to the extent and inveteracy of the ill feelings cherished.

The foregoing views are simply suggestions as to the evils of a moral kind that may accrue to the country from the rebellion. How far these evils may extend, and what practical mischief they will work, remains to be seen. The dangers apprehended from this same source will prove, I believe, largely imaginary. The good qualities developed and strengthened among our disciplined hosts, passing through the ordeal of the rebellion, will counterbalance, I donbt not, whatever evil sentiments or pernicious habits they may have been tempted to cherish or acquire. But this will appear when the converse of the question comes to be looked at in the light of the gains procured to the country by the rebellion. The first I mention is

THE FULLER KNOWLEDGE OF THE REPUBLIC'S STRENGTH, TENACITY AND INVINCIBLENESS.

We needed a grand crisis, like the one past, to show us what strain the government and nation could really bear. But for the rebellion we had not known ourselves, nor had foreign peoples known us. The loud and confident predictions, uttered and reiterated beyond the sea, on the breaking out of the rebellion, of the disintegration of our Federal system, and the shattering of our unity as a people, were echoed and believed by great numbers of our own citizens. Sir BULWER LYTTON—why have we not heard from *him*, since the rebellion collapsed—gravely undertook to demonstrate this. The London *Times*, *Herald*, *et id omne genus*, held utter and final separation to be so perfect a *fait accompli*, that all argument to prove it was thought an absurdity.

But how has the result falsified their prophesies and disappointed their hopes. The rebellion is not only suppressed and completely, over the most terrific and seemingly insurmountable obstacles, but during the progress of the mighty work other tests of the nation's strength, and capacity to meet all emergencies, arose and were successfully encountered. In the very height of the slaveholders' grim struggle for ascendancy came an exciting election for Chief Magistrate. Now, if ever, was the fit time for mad passion and hate to work their fell purpose of mischief, and throw all things into misrule and confusion. The election passed as other similar ones have passed, and hardly a ripple remained upon the bosom of the political sea that had just before raged so furiously. Then, the President's assassination convulsed the entire land. Surely rampant anarchy has now its longed-for chance, and will rush to its triumph. The successor of the lamented dead is quietly sworn into office, and, save for the lamentations heard throughout the land, as the people bow down beside the bier of their loved martyr President, all things move on as if scarce an interruption had occurred to the smooth and steady administration of the national affairs.

The government, in truth, during the four years past, has stood every test or strain that foes at home or abroad, could apply to it; and it has come forth from every terrific ordeal grandly triumphant. Well may the nation reckon among its gains to-day,

A MORE EXALTED PLACE THAN EVER, IN THE RESPECT OF THE WORLD.

Those who represent the country abroad need no longer blush or hide their faces, in presence of the minions of monarchy or the lordly haters of Republican institutions. Sneers, irony, mock sympathy, exultant outbursts over the hopeless dismemberment of the *once* United States, need affect them no more than the persistent and bitter defamation—strong proof, by the way, of the completeness of our triumph—of such prints as the London *Herald*. Our people abroad may stand proudly erect and look every man in the face. Their beloved country has come forth from the throes and agonies of the direst conflict recorded in history a victor; and, as a victor, wears, and will wear, the wreath so worthily won. All true people must praise her and look upon her with a growing wonder, admiration and respect. She courts not this world-homage; she simply accepts it as her due, and in the frank and manly spirit belonging to the truly heroic and deserving. Thus, by the rebellion, the country has gained this higher estimation from abroad. She has also gained a

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR HER PEOPLE AT HOME.

Four years of war have made us a military nation. That is, a capacity has been developed for swift and thorough adaptation for military emergencies that has astonished ourselves not less than the world. We were thought to excel only in peaceful pursuits, in agriculture, commerce, inventive skill in the arts that give life, vigor and growth to communities removed from the din of arms. The rebellion has proved that we excel as much in war as in peace. Our noble veteran armies now being disbanded, have wrung reluctant encomium from foreign ill-wishes, who have persistently scouted the idea that the struggle could result auspiciously to the cause of Union and freedom. Our awkward young men, taken from the plough and the workshop, derided for their uncouth horsemanship, have compelled the respect of foes trained from boyhood to the saddle, and shown themselves worthy to rank with the finest cavalry in the world. Gen. SHERMAN said, in his farewell address to his conquering battalions, that though laying aside, with the close of the war, the weapons with which they had won victory and peace, twenty days would suffice to rally around the country's flag the disciplined bands that could maintain its honor against all foes, and carry it forward to any new conquests a fresh emergency might demand.

The country has been trained to habits of self-reliance and confidence in whatever crisis may come. Our people have learned to know their own capabilities. The love of the country and the flag has grown to be a passion, rather than a vague sentiment. Trial has called forth and strengthened self-denial, endurance, contempt for danger, subordination to law, love of right and tenacity in seeking and maintaining it. These are the qualities of a true national manhood. They belong to the American soldier, who bears them to his home and community, where they will flourish and bear fruit, reflecting honor upon the character of the people, and giving security for the future of the country.

Then, the ideas of the people have enlarged rapidly through the war. We know our whole country as we never knew it before. The Northern masses, till the rebellion began, knew little more of the South than of some dim trans-atlantic region whose locality they had marked on the map. Now, our soldiers have explored what was hitherto shadowy. They have taken "views afoot" all over the Southern country. The physical features, climate, productions, resources, capabilities, of every Southern State, have been curiously inspected and become thoroughly known. Our moving, camping, fighting, foraging battalions have been everywhere, and have hoarded a large amount of practical knowledge of the most useful kind.

Nothing has amazed me more, in frequent conversations with these men in hospital and elsewhere, than the extent and accuracy of their information in regard to the district they had visited. Though soldiers in the holiest of causes, they had spied out the richness and susceptibility of the lands visited, and made a note of it for future use. I have not a doubt that the fruit of this knowledge will be to help fill up the Southern land with the best of the Northern industrial classes. What our soldiers have seen with their eyes they will be induced by-and-bye, to enter on, and possess, and cultivate, with a view to a home and livelihood for themselves and their families. Their skill, industry and plastic prowess will make Southern wildernesses bloom and blossom as the rose.

This is precisely what that country needs. The finger of Providence is palpable in the means and the mode provided to meet the demand. Slavery abolished, that great barrier that has hitherto kept out educated white labor from the teeming soils of the South, is swept away. All that was needed beside was to know the country well, and that knowledge the soldier's long experience has given. The influx of keen minds, strong wills and sinewy arms will, therefore, at once begin. They will enter on the great work of "reconstruction" in earnest, and will carry it forward with a vigor, rapidity and success which the unskilled inert laborers of the Southern soil would have taken generations to compass, and which will outstrip the reconstruction schemes, projects and theories of the sagest political philosophers. But this brings me to the grand gain, *par excellence*, of the war,

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

What has unsettled the whole country for two generations, is itself now settled through the rebellion. What kept the fires of wrath, hatred, discord, violence, all ablaze and raging is now consumed in the fiercer flames of war kindled by itself. Slavery's "own familiar friends" have been the death of slavery. The idol the South hugged to its bosom has been smothered by over-caressing and cherishing.

When the government was forced to accept the gage of battle defiantly and insolently thrown down by secession, it did not look to emancipation as the issue of the struggle. But the "Divinity that shapes man's ends, rough-hew them as he will," looked to this very result. This grim Dagon of oppression and barbarism must fall on his face in the dust, before the ark of liberty and civilization. It was hoped that the South might be won back to her allegiance without touching her darling "institution." The gentlest of Presidents, and the most confiding of peoples, hoped it, and were anxious to accomplish it. Vain was the attempt—impotent and nerveless the blows stricken to achieve an impossibility. The heaven-inspired fiat, written with the pen of mortal, "Let the slave be henceforth free," accomplished what a hundred indecisive battles could not. The rebellion quailed as it saw the handwriting on the wall, and read its approaching doom. Justice arrayed itself on the side of the armies of freedom. Truth and humanity applauded. The nation, moved by a nobler impulse, struck such blows as only Right and Freedom can. The end could neither be doubtful nor long. The exulting shouts of four millions of the emancipated mingled with those of victory as the tall, proud tower of the rebellion toppled into ruin.

Our national ensign, brightened forever from the horrid slavery blot that had polluted it, floats before the world now, the emblem of a nation free in fact, as it had been before in name. It is the peerless achievement of the century. What hundreds of years the former discordant unity had not achieved, four years of battles, sprung from rebellion, have secured, and forever secured, to a rejoicing people. While we remember the tears, agonies and heart-breakings of the past four years—while we mournfully think of the scores of thousands lying in their gory graves, the martyr heroes of the land their sacrifices saved, we yet feel that the glorious prize of freedom has not been too dearly bought, and that for all its losses God has given the country a magnificent compensation.

With the death of slavery has died that hoary and corrupt fomenter of discord, that most pestilent of political heresies

STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

This darling doctrine of CALHOUN and his disciples is as thoroughly "squelched" as the "peculiar institution" itself. Had it remained intact, in spite of the clash of arms, the present triumph of the government would be only partial and incomplete. The throes of the nation, the blood of its sons, had been a suffering and sacrifice without result to repay the outlay. Peace would be but an armistice. The ghastly visage of secession might start forth at any moment to confront the government. A State, from caprice or pique, or jealousy, or supposed wrong of some sort, might lift the banner of revolt and infinence or seduce others to join it in rebellion. Let the principle be admitted, and each State is a pregnant magazine of evil, for disloyal hands to explode, to the injury of the whole body of States. Without crushing the dangerous dogmas there could be no abiding peace or security. And it is crushed. The right of a State to override the government and set up a petty independency, in conflict with the wishes, laws, interests of that government, will no more come up among the vexed and unsettling questions of the times. The question is laid to rest in the grave of other defunct dogmas and heresies. Its death contributes vigor to the nation's new life, and few mourners will bewail its loss.

During the progress of the terrific struggle, now happily over, the nation in its distress has been constantly driven to look up to the Infinite might and mercy, imploring it to succor and save. The rebellion, therefore, has developed in the nation, and this is among its most precious gains,

A HIGHER RELIGIOUS LIFE.

This has been seen in the unwearied beneficence, the inexhaustible streams of charitable offerings, flowing from countless homes all over the land, to relieve and bring comfort to the country's war-worn and suffering defenders. The practice of this Heaven-inspired charity has become not only a habit, but a happiness, and will be likely to abide long after the special occasion that prompted it has passed away. There has been a livelier recognition of God, a heartier trust in His protection, a deeper and wider sense of the vanity of all human trusts and expedients to save the nation, without the guidance of His wisdom, the aid of His all-conquering arm.

The frequent proclamations calling the people to humiliation and prayer, issued by our late devout and honored President, who felt to his inmost soul, how futile the great conflict must be without God's smiles to give it success, were earnestly responded to by our communities at home, not less than by our gallant armies in the field. In the former, thousands of churches, crowded with earnest, thoughtful, reverent, beseeching people, evinced the strength and extent of the religious sentiment. In the latter, the bronzed and battle-bruised heroes of many a hard-fought field, stood, beneath the open sky, solemn, attentive, often tearful, as the voice of the faithful chaplain conducted their sentiments of hope, trust, desire, to the Great Source of the people's help and deliverance. It was a wondrously sublime spectacle and of profound significance.

The effect has been wholesome. It has been to revive and deepen in the popular heart the feeling of which a dependent nation owes to him who guards and saves it. It has impressed, as no ordinary teaching could, the intimate connection between a nation's prosperity and God's favor. The lesson will last bearing good fruit everywhere. Its calm voice will be heard, even amid the acclamations which proclaim the strife ended and the great triumph won. So it should be. If ever nation had cause to recognise God's power and goodness, to honor and fear him, while paying the tribute of a deep and steadfast gratitude, that nation is ours. Our strength security and happiness in the future as in the past will be in the Divine favor toward us. This, no nation can afford to forfeit, by its irreverence and folly. Our nation at least, taught by trials and woe from experience, rejoicing in this favor now, will ever seek to retain it, by *doing justly, loving mercy and walking humbly with God.*

C. V. S.

OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Intense Hot Weather—Quarantine Regulations—Communication with Savannah—Foreign Vessels in Port.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, July 21, 1865.

We are all suffering here with intense heat of the weather. But, notwithstanding it is July, business appears to be quite active. As yet there are no signs of yellow fever, and the impression prevails that we shall escape that scourge this season. Passengers from the North report that it has circulated in New-York that cases of yellow fever had already occurred. But we beg our Northern friends not to be alarmed at these reports. Yellow fever is not in our midst. The quarantine regulations are very strict. A captain of a Georgetown steamer was fined $50 the other day for failing to report to the health vessel on entering the harbor. The vessel is stationed on the southern edge of the ship-channel, between Forts Sumter and Moultrie, and is designated by a yellow flag at the fore in the day, and by a green light at night. Surgeon A. P. DALRYMPLE has recently been appointed Health Officer of this military district.

Last week Gen. BENNETT paid a visit to the public institutions of the city. The Jail, the Almshouse, Roper Hospital, and the Insane Asylum were each inspected in turn. The Jail numbers 85 inmates, white and colored, who have been arrested for various offences, and whose term of imprisonment varies from one night to several months. Three of the prisoners are charged with the crime of murder. The guard consists of a company of colored troops. The Almshouse is nearly depleted of inmates, there being but 16 who remain. These 16 are aged and infirm. Before the war the institution numbered between 60 and 70 inmates. Recently it was occupied by the One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Regiment. It is the intention of Gen. BENNETT to make the Almshouse an asylum for all the infirm aged in the city. The Roper Hospital was visited by Gen. BENNETT, but he postponed a thorough inspection till a future occasion. The Insane Asylum was the last place visited. It contains eight patients. Three of these will probably be discharged in a short time. Gen. BENNETT deserves much credit for the interest he has taken in the welfare of the city. He is esteemed and respected by the citizens, and at the same time he is a military man to the letter.

Major-Gen. GILLMORE, accompanied by Major-Gen. CARL SCHURZ, Brevet Brig.-Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD, Medical Director M. CLYMER, Captain H. M. BRAGG and Lieut. ED. N. K. TALCOT

...e of obtaining an apology. A quarrel ensued, during which he alleges that deceased violently assaulted him. What he did afterward was in self-defence.

HORRIBLE SUICIDE IN GREENWOOD CEMETERY.

A Despondent Husband of this City Blows His Brains Out—Particulars of the Affair.

A horrible and melancholy suicide was committed Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock, in Greenwood Cemetery, resulting in the death of a respectable gentleman, named ARCHIBALD MATTHEWS, a resident of this city, who deliberately blew his brains out with a revolver. That the act was premeditated there is no doubt, as will be seen by the following:

At about 7:30 o'clock, as an employe in the cemetery, named JOSEPH JONES, was returning to his home from work, he passed by a sheet of water called "Nucket Pond," which is about a quarter of a mile from the entrance and a short distance from the toll-gate. His attention was attracted to a dark object which lay near the pond. Proceeding to the spot, he discovered that it was the dead body of a man with a horrible wound in the head; he did not wait to examine it, but ran to the Forty-eighth Precinct Station-house and there told his story. Instantly several officers were sent to the place where the deed was committed and found deceased lying on his back and a wound near his mouth, and the back of his head literally blown away. A navy-sized revolver was found by his side, all the barrels being empty. The unfortunate man had placed the muzzle of the weapon by the side of his mouth and discharged it, the ball passing through his skull and making its exit just above the ear, scattering the brains about the grass. His right eye was blackened, owing to the bullet in its passage having severed the artery near the eye. Under him was found a jack-knife, with which, it is thought, he might have first attempted to destroy himself, as there was a scratch upon his neck. The body was conveyed to the station-house while it was still warm. His pockets were searched and a key, a box of caps, a bullet, and lastly two letters were found in them. Deceased was about 45 years of age, with half somewhat gray and dressed in a gauze undershirt, black vest, coat and pantaloons; a pair of calf-skin boots covered his feet.

The letters above alluded to were inclosed in one envelope and directed to "Capt. GEO. MATTHEWS, No. 153 East Thirty-first-street, N. Y." The first was a letter to his son GEORGE, in which he stated that the only cause he could assign for the deed was owing to his great care and anxiety, as his future prospects were very gloomy. He requested that, if possible, his body should be interred where it was found, but by no means should it be conveyed to his late residence. The other letter was to his wife, and in it in affecting terms he asked her forgiveness for the crime he committed. From the letter it appeared that he was a mechanic, and was despondent of his ever obtaining work. The former was signed ARCHIBALD MATTHEWS, but the latter contained no signature. They were written in a round hand, and it is evident that he was a man of some knowledge and ability. The man had apparently brooded over his misfortune until he came to a determination to put an end to his existence. The grief of the wife and family of the deceased cannot be conjectured on the receipt of the news of the death of one who was apparently loved so much by them.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival of the One Hundred and Thirty-first New-York—History of the Regiment—Arrival and Departure of the Sixth New-Hampshire—Grand Reception To-Day of the Fifty-first, Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-first New-York—Speeches, Dinners and Parades.

The arrivals of discharged and returning troops are again becoming more frequent. During the past week there have not been many regiments passing through the city, but it is understood that several will arrive during the present week.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST NEW-YORK arrived from Hilton Head yesterday morning, together with a battery belonging to the Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery. The regiment was met by a platoon of police, and by Col. VINCENT COLYER, State Agent, and forthwith escorted to the armory over Centre Market for dinner. The large tables were already laden with an appetizing spread, and the men enjoyed the dinner heartily. While the men were eating passes were issued to them requiring them to report this morning, to take part in the reception which will be accorded them. The regiment numbered 284 men and 21 officers, under command of Col. NICHOLAS W. DAY.

The One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers was raised mostly of city men, by the Metropolitan police during the months of July and August, 1862) and was the first regiment of the Metropolitan Brigade. It started from Riker's Island, N. Y., September 15th, 1862, about 1000 strong, most of the officers hailing from the Seventh Regiment, National Guard. They proceeded to Annapolis, Md., and in November of that year went with the Banks Expedition to Louisiana, and became attached to the famous Nineteenth Army Corps. In the Spring of 1863 it went on the Teche and Port Hudson campaigns, suffering extensively at the seige of Port Hudson. In July, 1864, it left the Department of the Gulf, and joined Gen. [BUTLER at Bermuda Hundred, Va., and shortly after joined Gen SHERIDAN, in the Shenandoah Valley, participating in all his gallant achievements during the Valley campaign, and loosing very heavily at the battle of Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864. January, '65, it went to Savannah, Ga., with Gen GROVER, and remained there till March, when it went to Morehead City, Newbern, and Goldsboro, N. C., became attached to the (Fort Corps) Tenth Army Corps, and to SHERMAN'S army. In May they went to Augusta, Ga., remained there until the middle of June. Arrived at Savannah, and were mustered out of service July 26. They have traveled over 10,000 miles by land and water since the organization of the regiment. They are known as the "Fighting Regiment," and have participated in the following battles:

Irish Bend, La., April 14, 1863.
Vermillion Bayou, La., April 17, 1863.
First assault on Port Hudson, La., May 27, 1863.
Second assault on Port Hudson, La., June 10, 1863.
Third assault on Port Hudson, La., June 14, 1863.
Cox's Plantation, La., July 14, 1863.
Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.
Fisher Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864.
Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.

They return from Savannah 254 strong, with the following officers.

Field and Staff.—Colonel, NICHOLAS W. DAY; Lieutenant-Colonel, Wm. M. Rexford; Second Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant, Wm. M. Kinder; Quartermaster, Norman Murray; Surgeon, Wm. P. Buel; Assistant Surgeon, Homer G. Newton; Chaplain, Joseph D. Lane.

Captains—Wm. E. Van Wyck, Company G; Albert Stearns, Company C; J. P. Raymond, Company F; Wm. B. Hunt, Company H; Fred Van Tine, Company I; Thomas Thieston, Company K.

First Lieutenants—Eugene H. Fales, Company C; John C. Coates, Company H; George E. Abbott, Company K; George E. Pinckney, Company D; James C. Conner, Company I; Robert W. Reid, Company A.

SEVENTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Seventh New-Hampshire regiment, 342 men, Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. C. ABBOTT, commanding, arrived here by transport Saturday morning from Goldsborough, N. C., and left by the same vessel for New-Haven en route for Concord, N. H., where they will be mustered out. The Seventh was raised by Gen. ABBOTT, by special order of the War Department in 1861, and has been for the past two years in active service at the front. It led the second assaulting column at Fort Wagner, July 18, 1862; was engaged in the battles of Olustee, Fla., Drury's Bluff, the capture of Fort Fisher, and many other important engagements, and went through all the campaigns in front of Petersburgh and Richmond.

THE RECEPTIONS TO-DAY.

The Fifty-first New-York, Col. WRIGHT commanding; will receive the compliment of a formal reception, both civic and military in its character. The Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment will parade in honor of the "Shepard Rifles," as also one company of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, and the third company of the Seventh Regiment.

The column will move from Grand-street and the Bowery, marching down Chatham-street, and through the east gate of the Park, up Broadway to Union square, where the veterans will be reviewed by Gen. BURNSIDE and Gen. HOOKER. Col. COLYER has been intrusted with the management of providing a suitable collation to the regiment at six o'clock, in front of the Union League Club House. The officers will be received by the members of the club, and a good time generally will be had. Speeches by the friends of the regiment, and a few parting words from Gens. HOOKER and BURNSIDE will be spoken to the men. The following order is published for the information of those concerned.

SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., THIRD COMPANY,
NATIONAL GUARDS, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1865.

ORDER No. 5: The members of this company are hereby ordered to assemble at the Armory on Monday, the 31st inst., in full fatigue uniform (gray trowsers) for the purpose of receiving the Fifty-first Regiment N. Y. S. V., (Shepard Rifles,) Col. JOHN G. WEIGHT, on their return from the war.

Company roll at 2:30 P. M., precisely.

The honorary members and other members of this regiment are respectfully invited to participate with us in the reception. By order of

JOHN W. MURRAY, Captain.
JOSEPH DORE, Orderly.

THE FORTY-SIXTH NEW-YORK

will parade this morning and be escorted by the Eighth Regiment, Col. VARIAN. The route of march will be the same as that of the Fifty-first. At noon a collation will be served the regiment in front of the Loyal League Club-house and speeches be the order of the day. The Forty-sixth will during the afternoon proceed to Hart's Island for payment.

THE FIRST METROPOLITAN,

or One Hundred and Thirty-first New-York, will also parade this morning, and in all probability they will form with the Forty-sixth. A heavy detail of the police will parade in honor of the regiment the department was instrumental in putting into the field. A full battalion will turn out, in their handsome Summer uniforms, consisting of 600 men. The One Hundred and Thirty-first will also be regaled with a collation in Union-square at noon. Bands will be liberally furnished these gallant regiments, and everything is expected to go "as merry as a marriage bell."

TO ARRIVE.

The Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers and the Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth consolidated will leave Washington this morning, and no doubt the commands will pass through this city to-morrow. Several regiments from the coast are expected every day per transports.

Gunpowder Explosion at Mott-Haven.

A shed opposite the depot at Mott-Haven, in which was stored three kegs of gunpowder, one barrel of sulphur, and a considerable quantity of pyrotechnics, suddenly exploded yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock. The explosion was the cause of injuring several persons who were standing near. Among the sufferers were a Mr. FABER, residing in Jamaica, L. I., and his neice, both of whom were severely burned; two other gentlemen were considerably bruised by the effects of the concussion.

Mr. FABER, who was standing near the door of the shed, was blown a considerable distance, having his hair and eyebrows singed, his face scorched, and both his arms severely burned from the elbows down. Blinded by the explosion he bravely made search for his little neice, who was found amid the ruins, severely scorched about the hands, neck and face.

Dr. KINO, of Mott-Haven, and Dr. COOPER, of No. 103 Fourth-avenue, (who fortunately happened to be present,) rendered the sufferers all the assistance in their power. The little girl is out of danger, her burns being superficial in their character, but in Mr. FABER'S case some danger is apprehended of erysipelas supervening.

The cause of the explosion is as yet unknown, but is supposed to have originated by a defective pane of glass concentrating the sun's rays. The explosion was quite heavy, being heard at the distance of two or three miles. Portions of the framework and the roof of the shed were hurled nearly eighty feet through the air.

OUT DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

KEYSTONE VS. ATLANTIC—THE LAST MATCH OF THE SERIES—A GRAND EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND—THE MAYOR OF BROOKLYN PRESIDES AT THE CLOSING ENTERTAINMENT.

On Saturday the Keystone Club of Philadelphia, played their sixth and last match of the series, in which they were engaged with the leading organization of the Metropolis and its vicinity; their opponants on the occasion being the champion nine of the Atlantic Club, the result of course, being the success of the champions, but not by the large score the Philadelphians anticipated; the good batting of the Keystones, leading to a score of 13 runs in the game, the champions obtaining 33. But 5 innings were played, the time having arrived—at the close of the fifth innings—for the excursion party to start on their visit to Coney Island, that being a feature of the day's proceedings, the winding up of the week's play, being a grand supper at the Ocean House, Couey Island.

The Keystones were taken from their hotel in the morning in a large stage, arriving at the Capitoline grounds, Bedford, at 12½ o'clock, and after luncheon in the club-rooms the game was commenced at 1 P. M., terminating at 3.

The score of the match was as follows:

KEYSTONE.	H.	L.	Runs.	ATLANTIC.	H.	L.	Runs.
Cope, p	1		1	Start, 1st b	2		4
Dick, 1st b	1		2	Pearce, c	0		6
Brown, 3d b	2		2	Smith, 3d b	2		3
Woods, c. f	3		3	Chapman, l. f	2		3
Coady, s. s	1		2	Crane, 2d b	2		3
Wright, c	1		2	Galvin, s. s	2		3
Deal, r. f	3		0	P. O'Brien, c. f	2		3
Wellace, 2d b	1		2	Pratt, p	1		4
Cuthbert, 1. f	2		1	Sid. Smith, r. f	1		4
Total	15		13	Total	15		33

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th	5th.	
Keystone	3	0	3	7	0	6—13
Atlantic	1	10	8	2	6	6—33

Umpire—Mr. HAYHURST, of the Athletic Club.
Scorers—Messrs. LYNCH and MAWLIN.
Time of game 2 hours.
Fly-catches—Atlantic, 7; Keystone, 7.
Home runs—CHAPMAN, 1; SID. SMITH, 1.

As soon as the game was over the excursion party took the Fulton-avenue cars for South-street, where at 4 P. M. a large excursion car met them on the Coney Island Railroad, and at 6 P. M. the Atlantics and their guests duly arrived at their destination, which was the sea-beach of Couy Island, and the surf was soon made lively by the gambols of the players and their friends of the two clubs, the preliminary ablutions in the ocean leading to suitable appetites for the splendid supper prepared for the party by Mr. BARNETT, of the Oceanic House. At 8 P. M., all being seated around the festive board consulting their bills of fare, on which was inscribed, "Supper to the Keystone Base-Ball Club, of Philadelphia, by the Atlantic Base-ball Club, of Brooklyn, Oceanic House, July 29, 1865," and which included soup, fish, boiled, roast and broiled meats, with all the vegetables in season, concluding with pastry and dessert, Mr. BANCOCK, the popular President of the Atlantic Club, welcomed the guests with a few appropriate remarks, and then introduced Mayor Wood, of Brooklyn, who was seated on his right, and who in a brief but eloquent address, alluded to the pleasure it afforded him to see the national game of the country in such a flourishing condition, but also to welcome the Keystone Club to the city. His Honor's remarks were greeted with loud applause, as were the presentation and reception speeches of Messrs. LYNCH and SUTTON, of the two clubs, the ceremony following the address of the Mayor. Songs, toasts and sentiments then ruled for the remainder of the evening, the party breaking up early, in order to allow the Philadelphians to take the midnight train of Saturday, but not more than half returned to town in time, the remainder leaving for home yesterday morning. The Keystones have won hosts of friends by their gentlemanly conduct and really plucky style of play, and a second visit from them is looked forward to with much pleasure.

MUTUAL VS. EUREKA.

One of the most important of the series of grand matches for the championship of the State takes place to-day at Newark, it being the first match this season between the champion organization of New-Jersey, and the leading club of New-York. The recent success of the Eureka Club in their game with the Unions and Keystones has put their stock well up in the market, while the play of their adversaries in their last three matches has not equaled the fine display they made in their opening game with the Empires in June. On this occasion, however, their friends expect them to duplicate the fine fielding of the game in question, and if they do, the Jersey men will have to work hard to save being defeated, and even then their success will be doubtful. They fully expect to retain the trophy in Newark. The Mutuals and their friends will take the 1 P. M. train for Newark to-day from the foot of Courtlandt-street. The match commences at 3 P. M., on the ball grounds corner of Ferry and Adams streets, about six blocks from the Market-street depot.

ENTERPRISE VS. ACTIVE.

The match between these clubs played at Hoboken Saturday, resulted in favor of the Actives. The following is the score.

ACTIVE.	H.	L.	R.	ENTERPRISE.	H.	L.	R.
Redman, 2d h	4		3	Eb. Smith, 2d h	4		2
Vanderwerken, l. f	3		4	O'Niel, o	4		1
Stockman, s. s	6		0	Cooke, l. f	4		1
"George," 3d b	4		2	Henry, r. f	4		0
Rogers, r. f	5		1	Leland, o. f	3		1
Rooney, 1st b	1		4	Edwards, s. s	3		1
Ebbetts, c. f	3		3	Martha, 3d b	2		2
Kelly, o	0		3	Oddie, p	2		2
Walker, p	1		4	W. Cornwell, 1st b	2		2
Total	27		27	Total	27		12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Active	3	4	4	3	3	2	3	1	4	4—27
Enterprise	2	0	0	0	3	5	0	2	0	0—12

Umpire—Mr. RUSSELL, of the Empire Club.
Scorers—Messrs. WILLIAMSON and WEUDELL.
Time of game—2 hours and 30 minutes.
Fly-catches—Active, 7; Enterprise, 10.

Cricket.

UNION VS. SATELITE.—The first eleven of these two clubs of Newark and Brooklyn play together, on the Satellite grounds, Williamsburg, to-day, at 10 A. M.

Rate of Taxation for the Current Year.

The amount required to be raised by taxation for the present year is as follows:

For State purpoece	$3,024,000 85
For County purposes	4,634,200 59
For City purposes	10,186,967 87
Revenue Bonds	508,868 43
Total	$18,354,037 68
Deduct revenue	1,595,000 00
Total	$16,759,037 80
Add to supply deficiencies	487,771 13
To be raised by tax	$17,246,808 81

As the amount required by the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners is not yet determined on, the above figures are not strictly accurate, but the aggregate amount will not vary much from that given.

The amount of taxable property in the city and county is $608,784,355; consequently, the rate of taxation for the year will be about $2 80 per $100. The rate for 1864 was $2 16; for 1863, $2 03½.

New Church at Clifton, S. I.

The parish of St. John's, Clifton, Staten Island, has resolved to build a new church. The proposed edifice will be of stone, and have a handsome bell-tower and spire overlooking the Narrows. The sittings will number 700, and the cost will amount to nearly $40,000, and when finished will be entirely free from debt. The ladies have promised to provide the furniture and organ. They held a fair last week, which continued through four days, at which the receipts were over $7,500.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ATTEMPT TO KILL AN OFFICER.—At about 2½ o'clock on Sunday morning, as Officer STRAN was conveying to the station house JAMES TALLENT, whom he detected acting in a rather suspicious manner, he was set upon in West Nineteenth-street by a crowd of the prisoner's friends, who attempted to rescue the offender. During the struggle which ensued several shots were fired at the officer, none of them, however, taking effect. At length assistance came, and the crowd was dispersed, TALLENT being taken to the station-house, and thence before Justice DODGE, who sent him for six months to the Penitentiary, in default of bail for future good behavior.

ROBBED IN A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE.—Yesterday, MINA SOLBACK, a German woman, keeping a disreputable house at No. 48 Hudson-street, was arrested and charged with having stolen from JOHN THORNE; an Illinois soldier, the sum of $225 in Treasury notes. It is alleged that the defendant took the money from the complainant, saying she would return it, and then only handed over $53, which she clandestinely slipped in his pocket. THORNE was evidently under the influence of liquor at the time, and was intoxicated three entire days. Justice HOGAN committed MINA for examination.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—About 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, a discussion arose between ROBERT MCMENEE and JOHN MCGEE, when the former drew a revolver, discharging one barrel at his opponent, the ball taking effect in MCGEE'S under jaw, and inflicting a very serious wound in the back part of the mouth. The wounded man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital. MCMENEE contrived to effect his escape, and has not yet been found.

A STABBING CASE.—At a late hour on Saturday night, MARTIN MALONEY and his wife BRIDGET became involved in a discussion which resulted in Mrs. MALONEY being stabbed in the side with a fork, alleged to have been in the hands of her husband. The wounded woman was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment, and MALONEY was committed for examination by Justice SHANDLEY.

BURGLARY.—On Saturday, the dwelling-house of Mr. STREET, at No. 9 Lamartine place, was broken into by thieves during the absence of the family. The burglars packed up a large quantity of clothing, &c., with which they were about to escape, when a domestic living on the opposite side of the street gave the alarm and they fled in dismay. No arrests were made.

SUN-STRUCK.—Yesterday Coroner GOVER held an inquest, at Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of FREDERICK BATCH, a German, 36 years of age, who died from the effects of the extreme heat. The deceased resided at No. 197 Avenue D.

DROWNED.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on the body of WM. P. LESTER, who was accidentally drowned, on Tuesday last, while bathing. The deceased was a native of England, 36 years of age.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE FURMAN STREET DISASTER.—The remains of MICHAEL MARTIN, who was buried in the ruins of No. 93 Furman-street on Wednesday morning last, were recovered yesterday morning. The body was dreadfully bruised. In the pockets were found, carefully wrapped up in paper, a gold sovereign, fifteen shillings in foreign silver coin, $46 in bills, and $45 in postal currency, of which seventy-five cents was counterfeit. MARTIN, who was a laborer, always carried his money about his person. The deceased leaves a wife and two children, residing at No. 46 Baxter-street, New York. The remains were taken to the dead house. An investigation will be commenced this afternoon by Coroner LYNCH.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a woman, apparently about 25 years of age, was found in the water at the foot of Elizabeth-street, yesterday. The deceased was small in stature and thin. The hair was black. Had on a lilac colored dress and patched petticoat.

The remains of a man were found in the river at the foot of Van Brunt-street, yesterday. Was about 5 feet 10 inches in height, black hair and whiskers. All the clothing on the body was a shirt and pair of drawers.

Neither of the bodies have been identified. They were sent to the dead-house by direction of Coroner LYNCH.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths last week was 190, of which 43 were adults, and 147 minors. The principal diseases were cholera infantum, 57; convulsions, 20; consumption, 10; marasmus, 11; cholera morbus, 6; hooping cough, 3; croup, 2; measles, 4; typhoid fever, 4; diarrhea, 3; dysentery, 8; &c. Under one year of age, 92; natives of the United States, 158; Ireland, 20; England, 6; Germany, 5; Scotland, 1.

COMMITTED FOR HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—JAMES MORSE and BARNEY WILEY were arraigned before Justice CORNWELL, on Saturday, on the charge of attacking and robbing THOMAS BIRN of a watch worth $50, while passing through Litchfield's Wood, on the night of the 24th of July. The accused were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—EDWARD GILL, the private watchman who was found drowned in Atlantic Dock Basin a few nights since, and who it was reported had been murdered, it has since been ascertained, accidentally fell overboard from the bark *Elba*, which he was engaged in watching. No sign of violence was discovered on his person.

THE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN WASHINGTON PARK.—EDWARD DEAN, who stabbed himself nine times, while in Washington Park, a few nights since, and who represented that he had been attacked and robbed, is still at the City Hospital, and from present appearances, there is a fair prospect of his recovery.

BURGLARY.—The residence of Mrs. FITZGERALD, No. 196 York-street, was feloniously entered on Saturday night and robbed of clothing valued at $147. The entrance was effected through the front door which was left unlocked.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. WM. R. CASSIN, residing at No. 41 Clermont-avenue, died suddenly yesterday. It is supposed that his complaint was disease of the heart.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

MORAL, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Margaret Sparmer, a middle-aged woman, was charged with keeping a disorderly house at No. 27 Greene-street. An extraordinary feature in this case was the locking up of two witnesses in the House of Detention, who were really witnesses for the defence.

Policeman *Wm. Henderson* said that on several occasions he had heard quarreling in the house. On the morning of the 22d of July he was called into the house by a soldier, who said he had lost $150. He went in to make the arrest, and he saw a girl and another soldier, and the soldier said he had been robbed of $7. He believed that the men and women that went to the house were thieves. He never saw a fight there, and never was in there but once.

Policeman John Crown was sworn: (As this officer will be put on trial before the Police Commissioners for extortion, it may be as well to give his evidence in full.)

Q.—You know these premises, 27 Greene-street? A.—Yes; I have been on that post on the night time for a year, and I have heard a good deal of disturbance most every night; I have gone to the door and told the keeper if she didn't stop the noise, I would have to "pull" the house.

Q.—What does she keep? A.—A ladies' boarding house.

Q.—How many arrests have you made in that house? A.—A good many, for robbing men and calling men in from the stoop.

Q.—Is it reported at the station-house as a disorderly house? A.—I don't know.

Cross-examined by Mr. Howe—Q.—When did you last make an arrest in that house? A.—The 11th of July.

Q.—When before that? A.—I don't know; I don't know if I made one before that.

By Mr. Bedford—Did you make the arrests you speak of in the house or after the persone left the house? No answer.

Mr. Bedford—Or from troubls thet had risen in the house, were you called in there? A.—I never made any arrests.

Judge Dowling—You said you had arrested a great many during the time that you were on that post.

Witness—I only know this time; the man was robbed of $350.

William Mesler, a returned soldier, who was arrested with the inmates of the house, and confined in the House of Detention, said he lodged in the house that night, but knew nothing against it.

Mary Hopkins, another inmate of the house, who had also been confined in the House of Detention, gave the house an excellent character.

No neighbors or passers-by were called or appeared to give evidence against the house, and the prisoner was acquitted.

But there is an addenda to this case. About ten minutes after the prisoner and witnesses left the court the following scene occurred:

Sergt. Gilmour—If the Court please, that woman that was just tried for keeping a disorderly house told me as she was leaving court, that she met Officer Crown on the steps, and that he said, if she didn't come down with $10, he would swear her into the penitentiary.

Judge Dowling—Did she give it?

Sergt. Gilmour—She says she did, and she says she has often given $5, $10 and $20 to have protection.

Judge Dowling—I don't see what I can do. If before giving the bills she had marked them, then I would have sent an officer after Mr. Crown, and had him searched. As the matter now stands, I can do nothing.

Sergt. Gilmour—And what shall I do?

Judge Dowling—You report his case to Superintendent Kennedy.

A QUEER DEFENCE.

John Washington (black) was charged with stealing a pair of pants, worth $5, the property of Edward Johnson, also colored. Witness said he resided at No. 29 Sullivan-street, and kept a colored sailors' boarding house. The pantaloons in question were stolen from his house, and he afterward found them on Washington. When he came to lodge with him that night he said he had been robbed in two or three houses. When he got up in the morning he left his old duds behind him, and rigged himself up in Mr. Johnson's inexpressibles.

Prisoner—Judge, they jis done so with me. They give me a horn to blow, and soment was inside; an as I blew her the dust went right in my eye. Ye see the horn was plugged jis this way at the end and the dust come out so. When I stood rubbing my eye I was blind; they went through me and took $25, an then they beat me.

To complainant—Have you got a lung testing machine in your house?

Witness—No, sah.

The defendant was found guilty and remanded.

A DISCOVERY.

Mary Griffin, a servant girl, was charged with stealing some shirting and other articles of clothing from Catharine Robinson, her employer. Complainant said she took in washing and sewing and prisoner worked with her. A muslin chemise worth $3 was stolen by the prisoner. She did not know that it had been stolen until she found it in her room. Prisoner had pawned a skirt and this chemise that she had stolen. She gave the ticket of her skirt, as she supposed, to be released from pawn, but instead of that it was the ticket of the chemise that was placed in complainant's hand; and thus she was furnished with the evidence of her help's guilt.

Guilty, penitentiary two months.

United States Circuit Court—Eastern District of New-York.

Before Judge Nelson.

Edward Kaupe vs. *Henry W. Eastman, U. S. Assessor.*—This was a bill filed against the United States Assessor of the First Collection District of the State of New-York, to restrain him from inserting in his tax list for tax on incomes for the year 1864, the sum of $4,346 60, which sum was the tax upon the complainant's portion of the profits of the special partnership of F. O. Matthiessen & Wiechers, ending the year 1864, and which the assessor insisted should be deemed part of the complainant's income. The complaint rested upon the following provisions of the articles of special partnership: "Each general or special partner shall be entitled to interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on all capital standing to his credit, to be paid annually, provided that the payment of such interest shall not rednce the original amount of the special capital of the firm."

"Every year an account of the profits and losses in said business shall be rendered, and the share of each copartner in the profits, after paying said interest, shall be credited, but shall not be paid to the partners until the expiration of the partnership which was fixed to take place on the 1st day of December, 1866."

On these facts the complainant moved for a preliminary injunction during the pendeney of the writ.

Justice NELSON said: I cannot grant the order desired. The profits earned during the year 1864 cannot be exempt from tax by the postponement of the payment of the partners. The profits in this case have been earned and ascertained, and belonge to them, and they could any moment change the time of payment. The act cannot be evaded in this way. Besides, under the articles, each partner could draw out his profits.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 29, 1865.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '67	117	2600	Erie Railway		95
50,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107½	1000	do		94½
10,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	105½	800	do		94½
25,000 do 2d call	106⅞	1200	do		94¾
25,000 do	106	700	do		94¾
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s. R.	97½	600	do		94
10,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series	99½	200	do		94½
150,000 do	99½	100	do	s30	92
6,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer. Now issue	97⅜	100	do	s30	91½
30,000 do	97½	100	do	s10	93
19,000 North Car. 6s	76	100	do	s10	93¼
5,000 Mo. State 6s	71½	10	do		93½
65,000 Ohio & M. Cer	95¾	400	do	2d call	93
20,000 do	96	100	do	s10	94½
5,000 Ch. & N. W. S. F. B.	97	200	do	s10	94
10 Bank of Commerce	105	100	Erie R. Pref		88
300 Canton Co	39½	200	Reading R.		107
300 do	40	1000	do		106½
26 Penn. Coal Co	155	100	do		106¼
50 Del. & H. C. O	124½	1500	do		106
100 Alton & T. H. R.	34½	500	do	2d call	106¼
160 Cum. Coal Pr	42¾	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		67
100 do b30	42¾	1500	do		66¾
100 do	42	200	do		66½
200 do	41¾	800	do		66¾
100 Mariposa M. Co	13	800	do		66½
100 do	12¾	400	do		66¾
200 do	12¾	500	do	2d call	66¾
100 At. Mail S. Co	159	100	do		66½
100 do b10	156½	1600	Cleve. & Pitts		72
200 do	157	200	do	2d call. b10	71¾
200 do	157½	200	do		71¾
20 N. Y. Cen	95¼	300	do	b10	71½
100 do b10	95	500	do		71¾
100 do s30	94¾	100	Chic. & N. W		27½
100 Chic. & R. I. R.	106¾	100	do		27¾
200 do 2d call	106½	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr	o	61¾
50 Chi., Bur. & Q	112	200	Cleve. & Tol		103
200 Pitts., Ft. W. & C	97¾				

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100 N. Y. Cen. R	94¾	300	Cleve. & Pitts		71¾
300 do	94½	700	do	o	72¾
100 Erie Railway	95¾	200	do		71¾
1500 do	95¼	200	do	b10	71¾
100 do b3	95¼	700	Chic. & R. I.	s10	106¾
500 do	95¼	100	do	s10	106¾
100 do b00	95¾	200	P., Ft. W & C		97½
300 do	95	100	Chi. & N. W		27¾
100 do	94¾	200	do		27¾
100 do s3	94¾	600	do		27
100 Hud. Riv. R	112¾	100	Ch. & N. W. Pr	o	61¾
110 do	111¾	800	do		61½
2500 Reading R	106	100	do	o	61½
50 do	105	500	do	s3	61½
600 Mich. S. & N. I.	66¾	600	do	b3	61½
300 do	66¾	300	do	s10	61½
100 do s3	66¾	100	Mil. & P. du C. R.		37½
200 do	66¾	10,000	C. & M. Cer		96
100 do b3	67	100	Canton Co		39½
200 do b3	66¾	150	Cumb. Coal		41¾
300 do s3	66¾	100	do	s3	41½
100 do c	66¾				

MONDAY, July 31—A. M.

Trade was generally active through the past week. The Import entries are on a liberal scale, and they go more directly into consumption than last Summer. The Customs Duties are consequently large. The coastwise commerce with the Southern ports is brisk, and employs a very large steam fleet, beside the usual number of sailing craft. The receipts of Cotton are large from New-Orleans, and the shipments of Merchandise quite free to all the Southern coast. Whether the last-named branch of business is to be overdone or not, remains to be seen. We believe, however, the cash principle is generally adhered to, and we look for no fixed sales on credit. The Canal receipts create some disappointment, but this may be partially accounted for from the increased business with the West by rail, and the fact that a larger share of the Western Wheat crop is now turned into Flour at home, and in this shape sent to the Atlantic markets by rail. The number of mills in Michigan and Illinois has been largely increased of late years.

There was quite a speculative excitement on the Railway list at the Stock Exchange during the week, chiefly in Erie Common Shares, which advanced from 82½ to 99¼, but subsequently undergoing repeated violent fluctuations between 98 and 92. The market was less buoyant at the close of the week, owing to the rise in the price of Money to 7 ₰ cent. But Government Stocks advanced to 106 ₰ cent. on the 5-20s of the original issue, and were well supported to the close.

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	142¾@146¼@144
U. S. 6 ₰ cents, 5-20 years	104⅝@106
U. S. 5 ₰ cents, 10-40 years	96½@97½
New-York Central	94¾@96@94¾
New-York and Erie	82¾@99¼@95
Rock Island	107¾@108¼
Michigan Southern	64¾@69¼@66¾
Michigan Central	108¾@109
Illinois Central	123¼@124½
Hudson River	108½@113¾@112
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	67¼@75@71¼
Fort Wayne and Chicago	98¾@97½
Chicago and Northwestern	26¾@27
Almaden Quicksilver	57¾@56¾
Mariposa Gold	13@12¾
Cumberland	41¾@41½
Reading	102¾@108@105¾
Northwestern Preferred	61¾@61¾
Brunswick Land Co	11¾@10½
Canton Land Co	40@39½

The present balances in the Sub-Treasury amount to $60,489,802, nearly equally divided between Gold and Currency. But of the Currency balances about $20,000,000 stand to the credit of government disbursing officers.

The Stock Exchange felt the change in the money market Saturday, and the Railways were generally lower, both at the morning Board, (the only one on Saturday,) and on the Street. The Government Stocks kept steady, and the 5-20's were in request, in anticipation of the next foreign mail. The amount of these Bonds transmitted by the day's steamers is variously estimated from two to three millions. The receipts of cotton for the week run up to 20,274 bales, and we learn that considerable freight engagements are making for shipments to Liverpool.

At 3 o'clock the following quotations were made on

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 31, 1865.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—BEAUTY OF SEVILLE—ROBERT AND BERTRAND.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

BROADWAY THEATRE—PEG WOFFINGTON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The British provincial authorities and the "Tenant Union League," in Prince Edward Island, have come into collision on account of attempts to distrain for rents due the colony for lands occupied. A deputy sheriff was captured at one place, but after his release retaliated by carrying off one CLOW and locking him up. Afterward, elsewhere, the deputy with three assistants seized a horse and wagon, was assailed, beaten, and the property recovered, though he made a prisoner of the ringleader, CHARLES DICKIESON, after a sharp fight. This is only the beginning of troubles, it is said.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says the talk of emigrating to Brazil continues in that part of the country, the emigrants being discontented Southern families, who, now that the rebellion is over, cannot make up their minds to live in this country. The country to which the proposed emigrants propose to go is the upper valley of the Tocantins River, whose chief seaport is Para. It is a country similar to that watered by the Amazon. The *Picayune* is of opinion that the movement will not amount to much; home ties are too strong for any considerable emigration to take place. The Texans are talking the same way.

In the two mile whorry race at Worcester, Mass., on Saturday, WARD won in fifteen minutes and fifteen seconds, BIOLEN came in second, and RADFORD third. In the three mile race for four-oared boats, the *McClellan*, of Boston, won. In the three mile race for six-oared boats the Yale College boat won, nineteen minutes and five seconds. Harvard was second.

A man in Cass township, Iowa, was taken from his bed, gagged, choked, and beaten with rods, his wife's teeth knocked out, and his daughter maltreated, the other night, by a dozen men, because, in their estimation, he was a "bad neighbor."

An order has been issued at Washington requiring all persons heretofore belonging to the rebel armies, on arriving in that city, to report immediately to the headquarters of the Department of Washington and furnish a copy of their authority to be in the city.

The trial of Capt. WERZ, the inhuman Andersonville jailor, has again been postponed. The Judge-Advocate, Col. SHIPMAN, is at present engaged in the preliminary examination of witnesses for the government. The trial will doubtless come off the early part of this week.

Mr. Justice MARVIN, the well-known Canadian statesman, died last week, aged sixty-two. He had been for many years a conspicuous and representative man in legislative and executive offices and on the bench.

About two hundred pardons were granted last week to repentant rebels. There are still more than two thousand applications on file, and the petitions continue to come in at the rate of about two hundred per day.

General LEE is reported to be at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, and it is supposed that VALLANDIGHAM (who passed through Detroit on Tuesday) was on his way to the same point.

The Hon. GEORGE-RENE SAVEUSE DE BEAUJEU, member of the Canadian Legislative Council, died last week.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *City of New York* passed Cape Race on Thursday, with four days' later news from Europe. The Parliamentary elections still occupied public attention in England. Up to the 20th inst. the Liberals had gained eighteen seats, securing control of the next Parliament. Mr. GLADSTONE had been defeated at Oxford by a majority of eighteen, but immediately accepted the nomination for South Lancashire, where he will undoubtedly be elected. The *Great Eastern*, with the Atlantic Telegraph cable on board, arrived at Valentia Bay on the 19th, whence she was to sail as soon as the necessary preparations were made. From Egypt we learn that the cholera is sensibly abating in that country. The young Prince Imperial of France has been very sick, of what disease we are not informed, but is now recovering. American securities have experienced a slight improvement.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Forty-sixth New-York, One Hundred and Thirty-first New-York and Sixth New-Hampshire Regiments arrived yesterday and Saturday, as also a battery from the Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery. The Forty-sixth, Fifty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-first New-York Regiments will have a grand reception accorded them to-day. The Eighth Regiment turns out in honor of the Forty-sixth; the Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment, a company of the Eighty-fourth and the Third company of the Seventh Regiment will parade with the Fifty-first, and a battalion of the Metropolitan Police, 600 men, will form the escort of the One Hundred and Thirty-first or First Metropolitan Regiment. The Sixth New-Hampshire and the Rhode Island battery left immediately for home.

About 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Mr. JOSEPH VAN DOREN, a city weigher, doing business at No. 40 Beaver-street, was shot and instantly killed by Mr. JAMES F. ORAM, also a city weigher. So far as the facts can be ascertained it appears that the two men quarreled, and that a scuffle ensued, during which Mr. VAN DOREN was shot by ORAM. The deceased resided in Jersey City, and leaves a widow and several children. ORAM, who is now under arrest, is a resident of this city and unmarried.

A fearful explosion took place in a shed opposite the depot at Mott-Haven, yesterday afternoon, injuring several persons, but none fatally, it is believed. Three kegs of gunpowder, one barrel of sulphur, and a quantity of fireworks were in the shed at the time. No cause is known for the accident, except that a defective pane in the window may have concentrated the sun's rays.

Mr. ARCHIBALD MATTHEWS, a resident of this city, committed suicide about 7 o'clock on Saturday night near Greenwood Cemetery, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. Deceased was a mechanic, and from letters found on his person, addressed to his wife and son, it appears that despondency was the cause of the commission of the crime.

The Fire Commissioners have received from ELISHA KINGSLAND, Esq., a brief note accepting the appointment tendered him by the Board. It is understood that the new Chief and the Commissioners will set to work during the present week, and reorganize the Department as speedily as possible.

Gold fell off to 144 per cent. on Saturday afternoon. Money was generally seven per cent. among the Brokers, and the Stock market less buoyant than the day before.

The body of the laborer, MARTIN, killed by the falling of a building in Furman-street, Brooklyn, was yesterday discovered among the ruins. It was frightfully mangled.

Mexico—The Reappearance of Santa Anna.

Old SANTA ANNA is out again with a revolutionary manifesto to the Mexicans. Whenever his native land is in an extremity of misfortune, or whenever its fortunes begin to brighten, he springs to the front, sword in hand, and rushes, as the case may be, upon those whom he considers the authors of its ruin, or upon those who are attempting to rescue it from destruction. It seems to make comparatively little odds to him. He belongs constitutionally to the remarkable order of men who have dominated Mexico for the last forty years—ambitious, revolutionary, scheming and selfish, ever proclaiming liberty and always trampling it under foot, ever, as he claims, attempting to rescue his country, and always plunging it into profounder and more hopeless anarchy. For the last ten years SANTA ANNA has been an exile, and during that period he has seen the government of Mexico upset half-a-dozen times. He has seen the Liberal party give way to the Priest party, Republicanism give place to Imperialism; but through all the changes, there has been no cessation in the war and bloodshed which had been continuous during the thirty-five years of his previous public life in Mexico.

At the present time, the prospects of the country for general peace are apparently as bad as ever. Our recent correspondence has shown that, not only in the Northern States of Mexico, but even in the Central States, the Republican forces hold to the field. They have been deserted by the ablest of their political and military leaders; their President and Government have but a precarious and fugitive existence, their army is without definite organization, and rarely meets the enemy in anything like a respectable contest; yet bodies of from one to five thousand men bearing the old banner of the republic, are continually appearing and reappearing, assailing a French garrison, capturing a town, and making the occupation and pacification of the country by MAXIMILIAN expensive and unsatisfactory, if not hopeless. The Imperialists have between thirty and thirty-five thousand veteran troops in Mexico, beside their fleet on the Gulf and Pacific coasts; they hold the capital, garrison all the centres of population and control the seaboard, yet they fail to secure for Mexico a condition of things any better than the past, so far as regards peace. There is a possibility, too, of new elements of discord being added to those already existing; and it is just when things have reached this point that SANTA ANNA issues a *pronunciamiento*, which is evidently intended as a prelude to his appearance on the field.

He announces himself as the friend, adviser and leader of the Mexicans on all solemn occasions, and at once proceeds to recant the opinion he formerly expressed in favor of the Empire, and to denounce MAXIMILIAN and his government. He had thought the Empire would reconcile order with liberty, but, instead, he only beholds the bloody scaffold of the usurper established in his beloved country. "The hopes of those who sought in monarchy the repose which the republic denied them have been disappointed; the national dignity has been contemned; justice derided; our holy rights trodden under foot; thought enslaved; prostitution elevated and virtue vilified; the sanctuary draped in morning, and the Church afflicted with tribulations. Terror is seated upon the scaffold, brandishing over the patriots the knife of extermination." He grandiloquently proclaims with what pride he contemplates the popular struggle with the invaders, and how his heart palpitates with joy while he hears the trumpet of the free, "as in the happy days in which we combated together in defence of our outraged rights." He announces that "the hour has come in which to exterminate from the sacred soil of freedom the farcical rabble who profane the land with their feet and insult it with their presence." "War to the invaders!" he cries, and declares his willingness to serve as leader or as private soldier, though for the moment he is prevented from joining the ranks.

All this bodes no good, but only evil, to Mexico. The manifesto, like its writer, is characterized by knavishness, duplicity, pretension and ambition; and the presence of SANTA ANNA in Mexico, instead of aiding the advent of freedom and order, would only foretoken worse anarchy.

We publish some other Mexican news to-day, which will be found of interest, and which helps to clear up some of the wild and wicked dispatches that were sent to the press last week. It seems that Dr. Duke GWIN is trying to take revenge upon the Emperor for the contemptious manner in which his pretensions were treated, and has stationed himself on the line of the Rio Grande, for the purpose of trying to embroil the United States with MAXIMILIAN. He is supposed to have been the manufacturer of the sensational dispatch which got to this city on Thursday last, declaring that the French were concentrating a large army at Metamoras, and setting forth the imminence of hostilities with our forces.

It is not known definitely upon which side of the river this unprincipled adventurer has stationed himself. If he is on the further side, he will doubtless be quickly taken care of by MAXIMILIAN, and if he has ventured to cross to this side of the lines, Gen. SHERIDAN will assuredly see that he is taken care of and lodged where he cannot embroil our government by the propagation of mischievous *canards*.

THE MARKET FOR SKILLED LABOR.—A suicide by an intelligent mechanic (reported yesterday in our news columns) was committed near Greenwood on Saturday. The unfortunate man, it appears, left letters behind him, giving as a reason for his act, the difficulty or impossibility of finding employment. It is just possible that this declaration—made under such fearful circumstances—may create an unwarrantable impression among those who live at a distance. There may be peculiar crafts in which the supply of skilled labor is, at this moment, superabundant. But as a rule, no industrious, steady and honest mechanic need go long in search of employment—least of all one who, like this unfortunate man, had lived a long while in the city. The high price of provisions, the scarcity of dwellings, and the terrible rate at which municipal taxation increases, make it a harder job than it ought to be for working-men to make both ends meet. But we believe we are correct in saying that skilled labor is now in as good demand, not only here, but throughout the country, as it has been in average seasons in the era of peace.

Tax-Payers Having Danced, Will Now Have to Pay the Piper.

Just before the people of this city indulged in the luxury of making FERNANDO WOOD their Mayor, the entire taxation for all purposes—City, County and State—figured up $4,845,386. This was in 1854. About that time, mainly in order to secure the election of the aforesaid Mayor and certain of his henchmen as Aldermen, there was formed the infamous secret society, since known as "The Ring." This society, following the illustrious example of the Mozart Napoleon, jobbed out the laws and franchises of the city to the highest bidders, and sold their votes for and against affairs of public concern with equal facility to political friend or foe, except in cases of great party moment. That Ring is as perfect to-day as ever. It seems to be the veritable serpent with his tail in his mouth by which the ancients symbolized eternity. The Mogul is in a foreign land, but his "moral effect" still guides and controls the oath-bound gang of thieves who prey upon the long-suffering tax-payers and tax-earners of this city.

In 1854, the year preceding that in which the Ring got into full operation, our taxes were less than $4,850,000 on a valution of $462,000,000. Next year they increased the tax a million of dollars, or 22 per cent.; the next year they raised it $1,200,000; in 1857 they pushed it up nearly another twelve hundred thousand; in 1858 some of their big jobs failed in consequence of dissensions among themselves, and they let us up with an increase of only half a million. But this leniency was atoned for in 1859 by putting on nearly thirteen hundred thousand dollars, making the amount of tax $9,860,926, an increase in five years of $5,015,546, or more than one hundred per cent. In the meantime, as a part of the scheme, they had done their utmost to cover this glaring robbery by increasing the valuation of taxable property in similar proportion; but that defied even their almost inexhaustible ingenuity; they could only raise it from 462 millions to 551 millions, or less than 20 per cent. But the clamor in 1859 became uproarious; WOOD was again a candidate for Mayor, and in order to stand a chance there must be at least a show of retrenchment; and so the Ring let up a little, and in the estimates for 1860, made up before the vote for Mayor, so as to be available as an electioneering document, they actually *reduced* the amount of the tax from the current year, (1859.) To be sure they did not take off much, only a trifle over $100,000; but it was enough to show a good disposition, and they could safely say that no such event had occurred since the very year that WOOD was first elected. So the taxes in 1860 were $9,759,000, on a valuation of 577 millions. But in 1861; the Ring being fully restored to power in the party as well as in the Common Council, they made us sweat under a tax bill of $11,627,632, and that on a valuation of 582 millions, only five millions more than that of the previous year. Of course the War was the excuse; but the Ring was the cause—the war brought grist to their mill, they readily saw more frequent occasions for plunder, and found, in the absorption of public interest in the national struggle, the very time when they could steal with impunity. So from year to year they have rushed up the grand total, until for 1865 they come down upon us, after deducting every dollar they can hope for in shape of income, for $17,246,809—near four times as much as in 1854. The most they can make their taxable basis is 609 millions, only 122 millions or 25 per cent. more than ten years ago. The rate of tax this year will be two dollars and eighty cents on every hundred dollars, or nearly three per cent., not on incomes and profits of trade only, but on houses, goods, &c., indeed everything that a man hath.

We need no better proof of the agency of the Ring in this fearful increase than the divisions of the total, whence it appears that the "City" demands $10,186,968; the County, $4,634,200; the State only $3,000,000. The Ring are unable to manage the State account at all; they have but inferential power in County affairs; but over the City figures they reign supreme—hence, while the State shows no rapid increase, and that of County is very moderate, the City has swept up from less than $2,000,000 in 1854, to more than $10,000,000 in 1865.

It is needless to ask how long we *can* stand such burdens—that period is only limited by the almost inexhaustible resources of our elastic business men; but how long *should* we stand them? Will voters, both tax-payers and tax-earners, lay the subject to heart?

GEN. LEWIS B. PARSONS.—The enormous capability of the United States for war was forcibly set forth at a meeting of the Alumni of Yale College a few days since, by the above-named officer, in the statement that since the surrender of Gen. Jo. JOHNSTON the War Department has mustered out of the service and sent home over seven hundred thousand men. It was added, and the declaration was doubtless a surprise to the country, that at the close of hostilities by the event above named the Union army amounted to very nearly one million of men. No statement in brief could have so impressively made known to the nations the true significance of the battle that had been waged on this continent between the democratic principles and the representatives of the oligarchy of the earth. While the one was shattered, trodden out and extinguished, the other had millions of veteran champions fresh and eager for still further conflicts, if they had been offered.

No officer of the United States Army could speak with a more correct knowledge than did Gen. PARSONS of the numbers and efficiency of the Armies of the Union; for no one perhaps had more experience than he in their organization, subsistence and handling. And we were surprised to see in a morning cotemporary a slighting allusion to Gen. PARSONS, in connection with this very speech at Yale, as an officer not very well known in the war. We venture the assertion that if Secretary STANTON were called on to name the officer that more than any other had distinguished himself in the task of wielding the vast machinery of the Union armies during all the stages of the conflict, in response to the plans and requirements of our Generals, he would, with little hesitation, designate Gen. LEWIS B. PARSONS, of St. Louis.

When the war broke out Gen. PARSONS, already distinguished in the West for railroad management, offered his services to the government, which were accepted, and he was appointed an officer in the Quartermaster's Department. He rapidly succeeded in his peculiar field of labor, until the entire movements of the Union armies in the Mississippi Valley were brought within his sphere as Chief of the Transportation Bureau. It is to his matchless combinations that must be attributed much of the efficiency and success that almost invariably marked every military movement in the West. When the climax of Gen. GRANT'S Western renown was reached in the battles before Chattanooga, and he was transferred to the command of all the armies, with headquarters at Washington, he lost no time in bringing General (then Colonel) PARSONS to Washington to direct from that centre the machinery that he had become so completely the master of. It is not worth while to attempt here any detailed account of Gen. PARSONS' services at Washington. We will only mention one instance of his marvelous success. In the depth of the past Winter it became necessary to transfer Gen. SCHOFIELD'S army corps from Eastport, on the Tennessee River, to the East. The order was given to Gen. PARSONS, and in less than *fourteen days* the entire corps was encamped on the Potomac, having been moved a distance of 1,500 miles without the loss of a man, an animal, or a gun. The movement occurred amid the season of intensest cold, and the necessity of a transhipment from boats on the Ohio River (suddenly blocked with ice) to railroads was involved. We happened to know that Secretary STANTON pronounced this achievement without a parallel in the movement of armies.

Gen. PARSONS repeatedly solicited permission, during the war, to quit the department he was in and go into the field. But his superiors, while admitting his eminent fitness for success in the field, would never consent to spare him from the position he filled. When every department of the public service during the war comes to have its true place in history, there will be few with a more brilliant and enduring reputation than Gen. LEWIS B. PARSONS.

The Great Conflict Between the Civil and Ecclesiastical Power in Italy.

The official report of the negotiations between Rome and the Italian Government has been published, and unlike official reports in general, it is a terse, straightforward document, and gives us some valuable information, and furnishes us with sufficient data on which to form a judgment. To begin with, it sets the question at rest as to whether the King or the Pope made the first overtures. On this point LA MARMORA, in whose name the report is drawn up, says, addressing his sovereign: "As soon as your Majesty condescended to communicate to me the autograph letter addressed to you by His Holiness the Pope, on the 6th March, 1865, we, &c." The Cabinet deemed it right, and politic to second the Pope's overtures.

The three points on which the Pope wished to treat were: First, the return of the absent bishops to their sees; the nomination of new bishops to vacant sees; and the admission of candidates, reported already in the Pope's consistory as qualified for the benefices, but not as yet recognized by the Italian Government.

Touching the first point, the government had already decided on allowing some "Bishops" to return; touching the second, it was glad to make known to the Court of Rome its intentions about diocesan limits, so that until these limits be fixed, such sees as it intends to abolish should remain vacant; and touching the third, it was glad to have an opportunity of clearly defining the rights and prerogatives of the Crown. So, hoping that the Pope would for once follow the wise traditions of his church, and deal with spiritual things alone, leaving political controversy apart, the Cabinet granted his request and sent a layman, VEGEZZI, to treat with His Holiness. The instructions given to the Commissioner were brief and explicit. While he need not insist on the Pope's recognition of the Kingdom of Italy, he must guard against aught that looked like a negative thereof, and abstain from any political question; he might promise the return of those Bishops whose presence would not excite the population, and who would pledge themselves and their clergy to a faithful observance of the laws of the realm; that only such vacant sees as are to be retained in the future should be filled up; and that while the King would name individuals approved of by the Pope, all presentations must be made by the King; that this *fact* must be *notified* in the Papal Bulls which must be subject to the royal sanction.

The ambassador was welcomed at Rome with the most flattering marks of distinction and demonstrations of singular good feeling were made toward the person of His Majesty. VEGEZZI made the propositions of his government, and listened to the counter propositions of the Pope, who seemed inclined to meet him half way, but would not consent to the *exequatur*, or to the bishops' oaths, and then returned to Florence for fresh instructions. The government refused to yield the question of the *exequatur*, deeming it wrong to sacrifice such an important guarantee of civil government as the reservation of the right of royal sanction or disapprobation of the Pontiff's decrees; and as to the question of the bishops' oaths, while admitting that to exempt them would be but to act in accordance with the principles of civil and religious liberty professed, it affirmed that, under the present laws, it had no power to agree to such exemption. Nevertheless, it provided that the oath should be short and simple, severed from the servile formulas unsuited to a church dignitary, and also that some modification might be introduced into the form of the *exequatur*. Furnished with these instructions, and with a general permission to concede any secondary points, the ambassador returned to Rome, but found that a change had come over the spirit of the Pontiff's dream, or, to use LA MARMORA's own words, "some hostile influence had thwarted the progress of the negotiations." He makes no attempt to account for the change, but observes that if there be reason to regret the rupture, "the government cannot regret the cause thereof, i. e., its own firmness in maintaining the prerogatives of civil power and national right intact." Both parties being obstinate on the question of the *exequatur* and the oaths, the negotiations were broken off, only the Pope was informed that the government would still permit those bishops to return whose presence would not arouse the population. "Perhaps," says LA MARMORA, "*the day is not far off when the complete separation of Church and State, so ardently desired, will bring with it the absolute separation of spiritual and religious from political interests*, which will be of the utmost benefit to both Church and State, and especially to this State, which has suffered such grievous and lasting evils from their being confounded one with the other."

One cannot read through this matter-of-fact relation without feeling that the Government of Italy was in earnest in accepting the overtures, and that it has done its best to effect a reconciliation between Rome and Italy without ceding its inalienable rights. The Liberal journals maintain that the motive in writing the autograph letter of 7th March was to put a stop to the passage of "the abolition of religious corporations bill," and that having gained this object the political managers at Rome had no sort of intention to come to any terms with the King of Italy.

The Paris *Moniteur* and various clerical papers affirm that the negotiations are only suspended, and that they are to be reopened with the recognition of the temporal powers for basis. It is well known now that the Italian Government itself is divided on the point. From the tone of the Liberal press it is evident that the people of Italy are weary of waiting for the dissolution of the present Parliament, and on this question also the cabinet are said to be divided. The government cannot decide when would be the best time (for their own interests) for the elections to come on, neither have they a programme with which to go before the country; hence, as the new parliament must be convoked four months after the old one is dissolved, day after day they postpone the decree. The clerical party who abstained from taking any part in the elections of 1861 are availing themselves of the delay, founding newspapers in every city of the peninsula, and from the pulpit and the confessional, pointing out to their flocks the candidates that will best further the interests of religion. The Liberals are said to be divided as usual, and as deficient of organization as ever.

THE PROGRESS OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE BUSINESS.—The *Great Eastern*, it seems, succeeded in reaching Valentia Harbor, Ireland, with the cable, on the 19th inst. If the twenty miles of shore end was spliced to the main cable in anything like the time promised by the managers, the *Great Eastern* and her consorts ought to have started on their voyage by the 20th. In that case, we might reckon upon hearing of them in Heart's Content Bay, Newfoundland, on Wednesday. We cannot say that we are sanguine in our expectation of such a result. The vessel that had charge of the shore end of the line must have broken down on the way, for she was due at Valentia on the 13th of July, and the report we published yesterday makes it appear that she was towed in on the 19th by the *Great Eastern*. The weather, for the past ten days—unless it was very different on the other side of the Atlantic from what we have experienced here—must have been altogether propitious for the laying of the cable.

PROSPECT OF A NEW GOVERNMENT FOR CANADA.—The Prime Minister of Canada, Sir. E. P. TACHE, is reported so dangerously ill, that it is taken for granted a new minister will have to be named to fill his place. As the existing government is made up of a coalition of parties, it is considered extremely doubtful whether a new composite administration could be formed under any other available leadership. If this difficulty should arise, the old geographical division of parties would return—the Anglo-Canadian of the West against the Gallo-Canadian of the East. Less than two years' revived experience of that peculiar antagonism of sections would place confederation and annexation in an entirely different light before three-fourths of the people of the provinces.

INQUIRY DEMANDED.—A case was reported yesterday of the arrest of the keeper of a disorderly house by a policeman, whose story, as a witness, went further to convict himself than to bring home guilt to the prisoner. The officer in question, moreover, has been confronted with a counter charge in which he is made to figure as the recipient of hush-money from the class whose misconduct it is his business to report. No doubt the Commissioners will promptly and righteously deal with this case. But what we wish to say is, that there is a very strong impression abroad that there are not a few similar delinquents in the force—admirable as it is in its general character and discipline.

MR. GLADSTONE'S DEFEAT.—The defeat of Mr. GLADSTONE, at Oxford, would be a source of regret, if there were danger of its depriving the Liberals of his powerful support in the next Parliament; but as soon as his defeat was known, he accepted the nomination for South Lancashire, where he cannot fail of being elected. As member for a thoroughly liberal constituency, Mr. GLADSTONE will be able to take a much bolder stand in support of the principles and measures of the advanced Liberal party, than would have been consistent in the representative of the reactionary and conservative University. We are not sorry, therefore, to hear of his defeat at Oxford.

THE ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND.—The advices by the *City of New-York*, received via Cape Race, show that the Ministeral party has a strong hold on the confidence of the country. Up to the 20th inst. the Liberals had gained eighteen members, and their control of the next Parliament, by a decided majority, is no longer a matter of doubt. With all their shortcomings, the Whigs have included in their ranks our only friends, in England, and we are satisfied to see them continued in power, to the exclusion of open partizans of the rebellion.

—HAMILTON WHITE is the richest man in Syracuse. He reports an income of $58,903. Ex-Mayor McCLARREN stands next, $52,222.

EUROPEAN SANITARY REFORM.

The British Sanitary Legislation.

LONDON, Saturday, July 15, 1865.

One of the most important practical matters for America is good *sanitary legislation*, especially bearing on the evils of over-crowding and the removal of conditions, promoting disease in our large cities. England is evidently far in advance of us in this important particular, and I propose, in this letter, to give a brief summary of the most valuable points in the acts of Parliament and local acts, directed to sanitary reform.

One of the first conditions for judicious improvements in matters of health is to know exactly the sanitary state of a town or city. The condition has been attained, for instance, in New-York, by what is pronounced by European sanitarians the best preliminary sanitary investigation ever made—the recent one performed by the "Hygienic Council" of the Citizens' Association.

To secure this, the Parliament, in the Public Health Acts of 1848 and 1858 and the Local Government Act of 1858, confers the power of instituting investigations into the health and sanitary regulations of any town or place, upon the petition of one-fourth of its inhabitants, or when it appears that its death rate exceeds twenty-three for one thousand, (seventeen for one thousand being the standard of health.)

This provision was said to aid in eradicating small-pox; the Privy Council ordering a systematic inspection of 1,143 districts to be made in 1864 throughout England.

All the remarkable investigations, so familiar to medical men, made by Mr. SIMON, during the last few years, into the causes of infant mortality, the density of population, condition of sewage, sickness of cattle, and the causes of disease and death throughout the kingdom, are made under these acts.

These acts also prevent all offensive trades from being started without the consent of the local authorities, and the owners are liable to a penalty of £50, and £2 for every day the offence is continued.

The Nuisances Removal Acts (1855 and 1860) are exceedingly important. By these the guardians or the inhabitants of any place, if amounting to 200, may appoint nuisances' removal committees and an inspector of nuisances, and they are allowed the power of entering any house where "there are reasonable grounds for believing a nuisance to exist." And if the premises are unsafe in a sanitary point of view, they may be entirely emptied of their inhabitants for a time—a provision which would be very important in New-York, for instance, in checking a fever or contagious disease.

If gas-workings are allowed to escape into any drain or source of water, the proprietors of the works may be fined £200; and heavy fines can be inflicted on the owners of premises when noxious trades are carried on, or from which odors arise injurious to the public health.

Whenever any food is exposed or landed, unfit for human use, the inspector may seize it, and the owner is liable to a fine of £10 for each unwholesome article. On the vital subject of *overcrowding*, the following is the provision:

"Whenever the medical officer of health, if there be one, or if none, whenever two qualified medical practitioners shall certify to the local authority that any house is so overcrowded as to be dangerous or prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants, and the inhabitants shall consist of more than one family, the local authority shall cause proceedings to be taken before the justices to abate such over-crowding, and the justices shall thereupon make such order as they may think fit, and the person permitting such over-crowding shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings."

In one of the crowded parts of London, the Health Officer, Dr. BALLARD, has advised the magistrates that 500 cubic feet is the least space to be allowed to each adult, and 300 feet for each child. This measurement has been partly recognized in London as the sanitary limits.

In Scotland, the space allowed is 300 cubic feet for every person over eight years, and 150 feet if under that age; and no family shall make an exclusive dwelling of a room less than 700 cubic feet in space.

The great error of this act is limiting its application to rooms with *more than one family*. It often happens in English cities, as in New-York, that a very large family live in one room, of much too narrow space, and for the sake of the general health they ought to be removed.

One excellent provision to check the evils of over-crowding is the permitting towns which number 10,000 inhabitants to erect and maintain *model lodging houses*, for which they may borrow money from the Public Works Loan Commissioners.

Under this act, joint-stock companies may be incorporated for providing dwellings for the laboring classes, properly constructed as respects drainage, ventilation, water-supply and conveniences, and subject to certain rules as to capital, interest, &c., &c.

The best legislation in England, however, as affecting over-crowding, is that contained in the *Common Lodging-house Act*. Under this no common lodging-house can be kept, unless the same be registered; and the local Board of Health shall cause a register to be kept of the name of every person keeping such house, and make by-laws, *fixing the number of lodgers*, providing ventilation and cleanliness, and for its inspection.

The inspector visits it at all hours of day or night, and reports if the smallest matters affecting health are neglected. The board can force the keeper to cleanse and whitewash and purify it, and to burn the bedding or clothes of a person sick in it of a contagious disease, the expense to be paid to the owners from the poor-rates.

If immediate notice of a case of contagious disease or fever in the lodging-house, be not given, the keeper is liable to a fine. The keeper is also obliged to whitewash the walls, &c., twice a year.

One of the especial evils of New-York is the *cellar population*.

The British legislation check this by the *Public Health Acts* which enact that after 31st August, 1848, *no cellar or underground room built since that date, can be let or occupied separately as a dwelling*; nor can any cellar previously built be let, unless it be at least seven feet high, and three feet above the surface of the street, with an open area in front, and a drain, water-closet and ash-pit; a fire-place and external window of at least nine superficial feet.

In Glasgow, the cubic feet for each inmate of tenements is defined, and power is given for the erection of houses where families attacked with fever can be temporarily placed, while their buildings are being purified.

The Liverpool Sanitary Acts (1846 and 1864) provide that "every person in the beneficial receipt of rent of any house or part of a house, usually or occasionally, let in separate tenements for human habitation for any shorter period than one month, at rents not exceeding 3d. per week, shall, before such letting, cause the roof, walls, and chimneys to be put and kept during tenancy in proper repair, impervious to wet and damp, and shall also cause such window to open from the top, and to be kept glazed and cleansed, and in proper repair; and that every keeper of every such house shall cause a properly-constructed ashpit and privy, or water-closet, and a properly-trapped house-drain to communicate with the main sewer (if any) within 100 hundred feet from such house, and cause such ashpit, privy, or water-closet and house-drain to be occasionally cleansed and kept in proper repair. They also ordain penalties upon any occupant or

other person residing in any house who shall throw from any window of same to, or upon any street, yard, lobby, passage or place, other than that provided for their proper deposit, any water, foul liquid or other offensive matter or thing. The authorities are empowered to open all courts, which at present are *cul-de-sacs*.

There are many other acts of the highest utility, which might be mentioned if there were space, regulating bakeries, slaughter-houses, the spread of contagious diseases, (especially syphilis,) the registration of births, deaths, and diseases and interments.

These will in time be brought over in full to New-York, so that those proposing legislation in our city can see what has been accomplished in Great Britain. Enough has been here given of this important legislation to show how far ahead of the United States England is in this matter. We have in New-York absolutely nothing to check over-crowding, or the breeding of fevers, or the murderous evils of a cellar population.

It is no wonder that our death rate is almost the highest in the civilized world, though our situation is perhaps the healthiest. C. L. B.

THE PUBLIC MORALS QUESTION.

Public Sentiment—Its Instinctive Justice—The Harris Case—The Law of Divorce—Looseness of Public Morals—Defect of the Church—Punishme at of Traitors—False Ideas of Justice.

THE BERCHES, Wednesday, July 26, 1865.

I do not believe (and in that stand opposed to a host of philosophers) that mankind have naturally a moral sense; bnt I know, from observation, especially in new and unorganized settlements, that they have a sentiment, which is opposed to something they deem wrong, and that sentiment instinctively forms itself in communities into what we call "popular sentiment," opposed to certain obvious wrongs, and often carries out its instincts in direct opposition to law. This is the foundation of what we call "Lynch Law," and which, in certain cases, is the avenger of justice. For myself, I think Lynch Law on our frontiers has often been very beneficial. By what law are the lives and property of your miners in Idaho protected? By nothing but "miners;" this is Lynch Law. By what law was San Francisco made a decent and habitable place? Simply by Lynch Law. All these things are done by that instinctive sentiment, which decides that certain things must be done, and, as there is neither law nor officers to do it, the people do it themselves; and so undoubtedly justice was administered in the primitive ages of mankind. Now, suppose that a vigilance committee, either of soldiers or citizens, had, at the close of the war, taken DAVIS, LEE, BEAUREGARD, HOLCOMB, CLAY, Extra BILLY, wherever they could find them, and hung them on the nearest tree, have yon the least doubt that would have been far more agreeable to the real sentiment of the American people than what will be done? It would have been substantial justice; it would have saved the administration from a most tronblesome problem, and from the disgrace of doing what every man well knows is the violation of justice and of pnblic opinion. But I dwell not npon this. I envy no man who shall take part in releasing the leading rebels and Secessionists from the penalties of their crimes. History has taught a terrible lesson upon that subject. It teaches that a government cannot relinquish its dnty to execute justice, without having the penalty of justice visited upon itself with tenfold force.

In connection with this, I would notice some of the signs which indicate great looseness of pnblic morals. Let me look, for example, a little at the Harris trial. It is very singular to me that a large number of the leading newspapers—especially in New-York—should not only denounce the mode and result of the trial, but undertake to satirize, as far as they can, the idea of punishing BURROUGHS. Are we to infer that the conduct of BURROUGHS is so venial that it should escape punishment? Of course not. The press only wants to vindicate the majesty of law. We cannot suppose that editors have any sympathy with BURROUGHS. Now, permit me to express a little of my opinion on this matter. There are some cases (happily they are few) in which the law cannot do justice. One of the leading papers in New-York recently said that certain crimes of lewdness could not be punished properly in New-York; because *they were so much patronized by the members of the Legislature, proper laws could not be passed!* I know not how true this is, but it is not very improbable. Recollect, then, that the trial of Miss HARRIS was not her trial only; bnt the trial of BURROUGHS for crimes which the law could not punish. Neither I, nor the editor of the TIMES, would have given that verdict, if the crying eloqnence of copperhead VORHEES had been equal to that of CICERO and DEMOSTHENES; bnt that proves nothing as to its justice. BURROUGHS was on trial and condcmned. If Miss HARRIS was not crazy, she was in all probability in a spasm of frenzy at the time she shot him. This gives an excuse for vindicating justice on BURROUGHS. Bnt let us go behind all this and look into the morals of the affair. Public sentiment justifies the verdict beyond all donbt. Is public sentiment then clearly wrong? Sentiment disregards all tribunals, forms, ceremonies and technicalties. It goes straight to the substance of justice. Public sentiment in this country (and I am proud and glad of it,) is the protection of women. Woman, in the language of Scripture, is the weaker vessel; she is easily imposed npon. Naturally, instinctively her home is in the heart, and he who deprives her of that home takes what no law, or wealth, or power can give. Public opinion in our country gives the utmost freedom to the affections, bnt visits with the utmost indignation whoever violates them.

Public sentiment merely vindicatee this natural justice. Let us turn to another point connected with this—the increasing freedom of divorce. This is a bad, an ominous sign. It was one of the signs which accompanied the corruption of the Roman Empire. The looseness of family ties is one of the very worst things which can occur to a country. This is implied in the freedom of divorce. There are thousands of people, intelligent, respectable people, whose doctrines on this subject are perfectly horrible. They hold that if a conple have not perfect affection for each other, or there is some incompatibility in them, they are at perfect liberty to get a divorce. On this subject one would think we were not a Christian people. It is one of the most solemn laws of Christian doctrine, given by Jesus when upon earth, that no divorce should be given except for adultery. And yet our laws, courts and churches are constantly violating this solemn doctrine of Christianity. No divorces were allowed in the primitive ages of mankind. It crept into the Jewish Church (said Christ) from the hardness of their hearts. Even New-York courts have been obliged to deny the validity of Indiana divorces. The effect of the Indiana laws was to make the State a good harem, in which the bashaws might take and pnt away their wives at their pleasure. I like to say something in favor of sinners if I can, and I am glad to say that Sonth Carolina has one monnment to her glory, which will ontlive the crimes of rebellion. Sonth Carolina courts never granted a divorce. That was reserved for the Legislature, and was rarely done. For this great defect in our social morals we are largely indebted to the Church. The Protestant Church has not done its duty on this snbject. Who ever heard a sermon from the text, "Whosoever putteth away his wife and marrieth another committeth adultery." Our clergy are sadly deficient in preaching upon the philosophy, practice and dnties of the family state. We ought, at least, to preserve the Church from the awful demoralization which is creeping into the political system. Let me turn to our political morals. Look at the teachings of REVERDY JOHNSON and Mr. BATES. A man takes a positive oath that he will observe certain laws of Maryland and Missouri. These learned lawyers say he need not keep his oath, because no one had a right to exact it! What has that to do with the truth or falsehood of what he says? He will not lie any the less, because his questioner had no right to ask him.

Turn now to the excuses made in England and this country why DAVIS and the leaders of the rebellion should not be punished. The one they put forward most persistently is, that the rebellion was so large no individual was much to blame! The argument is exactly this: an hundred men conspire to kill A, and do kill him; bnt no one of them ought to be pnnished, because there were so many of them! The law says exactly the contrary. It says that each one of them is a murderer. The law is right. It argues a total depravity of public morals, when men can seriously urge, and others seriously receive, as an excuse for traitors and murderers, that the crime was one of great magnitude, and the persons engaged a great multitude! In the presence of a delusion like this, I am tempted to exclaim, *O tempora! O mores!* A VETERAN OBSERVER.

NEW BOOKS.

SPEECHES OF JOHN BRIGHT, M. P., ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION: With a Biographical Introduction. By FRANK MOORE. 12mo. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & CO.

The speeches contained in this volume have enjoyed the advantage of Mr. BRIGHT'S revision, and are here presented to Americans in an elegant and permanent shape. It is well known that they display and illustrate some of the highest qualities of popular oratory. Every one who remembers the warm-hearted devotion of their anthor to the cause of freedom, and his undeviating support of the side of law and jnstice in the late rebellion, should hasten to become possessed of it. The volume is elegantly gotten up, and contains a fine steel portrait of Mr. BRIGHT, engraved by RITCHIE.

THE TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF THE ASSASSINS AND CONSPIRATORS AT WASHINGTON FOR THE MURDER OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN. 8vo. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHER.

This edition of the trial contains a full daily account of its progress, with all the suppressed evidence. Wood-cut illustrations of the scenes, verbatim reports of the speeches of the counsel, and indeed everything that could be of value to an enduring record of the great catastrophe.

CHRIST'S SECOND COMING. Is it Pre-Millenial, or Post Millenial? (The great question of the day.) Scripturally, Historically, and Philosophically considered. By Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL. Member of the Presbytery of New-York. 8vo. New-York: JOHN F. TROW.

The writer of this volume is well known for the extent and wide range of his studies, connected with the interpretation of the Prophetical Scriptures. All he asks for it is a fair and candid examination of his theory, in the interests not of victory bnt of truth, and he brings forward the names of some of the most venerated teachers and theologians of the day—under whose auspices the work appears—to show that he is at least entitled to this consideration. It will at once be seen that the subject of the book places it beyond the pale of ordinary newspaper discussion. It belongs to a class of literature that we think cannot possibly be productive of practical good, and one that is gradually diminishing in number, owing to the general prevalence of information, and a sounder tone of thinking on biblical questions. Still it is undeniable that many devout minds have found support and nourishment in the investigation of the prophetical records, and to all who indulge in this seductive study, Mr. SHIMEALL'S book will be welcome.

NATIONAL LYRICS. By JOHN G. WHITTIER. 18mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

This is the third issne of Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS' new series entitled *Companion Poems for the People*, and is worthy of its predecessors, LONGFELLOW and TENNYSON. This little volume contains some of Mr. WHITTIER'S most heartfelt poetic nterances, on subjects that have claimed the consecration of his muse for many a year past. In its pages may be traced the progress of the sacred cause of freedom from the dark days when "its foes were many, its friends were few," to the present time, when the victory is won, and all that remains to be dons is to aid the progressive culture of the good seed already sown and germinating. The poems are illustrated with twelve fine illustrations on wood by WHITE, FREIN, &c. At the low price of the series nothing bnt a large sale can remunerate the publishers.

CARRIE'S CONFESSION. By the anthor of "Mattie, a Stray." 8vo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

This is a very clever novel partaking of the qualities of authorship exhibited in *Mattie*, and delineating with the same strong realistic power scenes and incidents occurring in the middle and lower strata of English life. The story turns upon the causes that give rise to matrimonial infelicity, the gradual estrangement growing out of the want of due consideration and mntual forbearance, understood and repented of only when too late. The general impression left on the mind of the reader is far from being a cheerful one, but this is evidently in accordance with the purpose of the writer, who describes things as they (too often) are, rather than as they should be. To jndge by the tenor of the book, it must be attributed to a female pen. The truth to nature always preserved, and the absence of exaggeration, place it far higher as a work of art than many more conspicuous and pretentious novels.

LETTERS TO VARIOUS PERSONS. By HENRY D. THOREAU, anthor of "Walden," &c. 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

We owe this volume to the editorial care of Mr. EMERSON, and his anxiety to preserve every memorial of his departed friend. We see, however, little in the letters here collected to entitle them to notice beyond the circle of associates to whom they were addressed, and by whom they must be regarded in a light that personal strangers to Mr. THOREAU can scarcely be expected to share. They display individuality, indeed, but it is not of a rich and pregnant quality. The soil is rather a hard and barren one, and its prodncts are surrounded by no especial novelties of thought or felicities of expression. As a protest against the pervading worldliness of the age, THOREAU may have had his value, bnt its evils are not to be corrected by the cold and selfish isolation from human cares and interests (beyond the instructive attachment to the immediate family circle) in which he prided himself.

WOODS AND WATERS; OR, SUMMER ON THE SARANACS. With Illnstrations on Wood, designed by WM. HUNT. 12mo. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

Thongh there is no anthor's name on the title-page of this work, other portions of the volume reveal that it is the production of ons who has acquired fame as a poet, of whom his native State is prond; and who now shows that he is equally at home in prose. To ALFRED B. STREET the recital of his adventures in the Wilderness of New-York, must be less a set task than a pleasant recreation. Next to the actual delights of a life in the woods, must be the pleasure of describing the perils and adventures that give a zest to the temporary separation from the restraints of civilized life. The Adirondack region, that last fortress of Nature's stroughold, was never delineated with greater spirit and vivacity than in these pages. The anthor is a devoted sportsman, equally earnest in the pursuit of the fish, flesh and fowl that the fresh wilds yet abound in, rendering it a paradise for the hunter and fisherman. The book should be an indispensable companion for all who seek the region it describes in pursuit of health, or for the gratification of a taste for woodland sports. It is elegantly gotten up, in a style worthy of its contents.

BELIAL. A Novel. 8vo. New-York: HARPER & BROS.

We are here introdnced, not to the actual Prince of Darkness, but to his representative—"a devilish gentlemanly fellow," who, by the unrestrained indulgence of his selfish propensities, embroils every one in the snarl, does all he can to wreck the happiness of the lovers, and is finally led to commit murder, when hopelessly entangled in plots of his own contriving. He scarcely meets with his deserts, at the end, being washed off the deck of a blockade-runner just in time to escape the avenging arm of the law. The book is anonymous, and though evidently of English origin, we do not remember to have met with any notice or review of it. Its selection for reprint does credit to the discernment of the publishers.

Amusements.

The hot week opens with bnt few novelties in the dramatic world. Each theatre in the city is, according to the advertisements, the coolest and the best. It would be superfinous in us to pronounce an opinion; not being Mrs. Chick nor Mrs. Grundy, we shall not even make the effort.

At Wallack's Mr. MOSS, surnamed Sir Iceland, presents to-night the "Colleen Bawn," with DAN BRYANT as the chivalric *Myles-na-Coppalen*, and an excellent cast in other respects. If anyone can successfully compete with the author of this drama, it is Mr. BOUCICAULT; hence this trial. Mr. DAN BRYANT, whose card liberally adorns the fences and stones of the metropolis, will fill the house, of course, and the production will be a success. This is the coolest honse in the city.

At Niblo's, "Arrah na Pogue" still holds the boards. The house is filled nightly with admiring throngs, the manager is pleased with his greenbackian surplus, and the lawgivers have themselves in sunny waters, no longer city-bound by contending agents. This is the coolest house in the city.

At the Broadway, Miss KATE REIGNOLDS, whose fearful pictures at the door drive many away in despair, enters npon the fifth week of her very successful engagement. She appears to-night in "Peg Woffington," supported by Mr. W. H. SEDLEY SMITH. This is the coolest house in the city.

Barnum's Muscum, located, for the present, at Winter Garden, presents many attractions. Every afternoon and evening the longitudinal SWAN, from the fog-banks of Heart's Content, promenades the Hamletian stage; the adiposean wonder of the civilized world (we forget her given name; she is popularly known as "that air fat gal,") walks, so to speak, on the same classic boards; the many-haired Circassian feminines, whose absence from the Oriental courts has brought many a harem-scarum prince to grief, display their heads and ankles at all hours. Then there is the beautiful ballet and the pantomime, tho trapeze performances, in which young Master NICOLO is very good, and many other attractions, too numerous to mention. This is the coolest house in the city.

THE SEWARD FAMILY.

Interesting Facts and Reminiscences of Mrs. Seward by Mrs. Swisshelm.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 20, 1865.

The pall of silence which has fallen npon the grave of Mrs. SEWARD is still more romarkable than the nnobtrusive quiet of her life, and I trust it is not idle curiosity which makes me more anxious to know her history than that of any woman whose name I have ever heard. If I mistake not, her example is one which the women of this country cannot afford to lose, and in hope it may induce some one who knew her to give us some incidents in her honorable life, let me tell you the little, the very little, I know.

When I went into Campbell Hospital, after the battis of Chancellorsville, I called on the public for fruit acids as an antidote to thirst and hospital gangrene. The first contribution I received was from Mrs. FREDERICK SEWARD. It was accompanied by a note asking me to send to her when anything special was wanted. Some one, that I suppose knew, told me that this Mrs. FREDERICK SEWARD was the wife of a nephew of the Secretary of State, who, being a bachelor, had this lady to preside over his home. She afterward called at my rooms, and I at Mr. SEWARD'S house, on hospital business, I supposing she was Mr. SEWARD'S niece by marriage, until the following Winter, when there was much trouble in the contraband camps. Among the teachers was a Quakeress, from Central New-York, one of those women who left homes of wealth and refinement to live in camp, cabin and barrack, to distribute clothing, books, encouragement and instruction amongst those scattered and bereaved people. We were one day in troubled council on one of the many wrongs which had stubbornly refused to be righted. It was hard to ask Secretary STANTON to give the time necessary to understand the case, while his ante-room was constantly thronged with persons waiting on important business. What to do, was the question. Folding her hands in her lap, and looking down thoughtfully, this lady solliquized: "If Mrs. SEWARD was only here."

What Mrs. SEWARD?

Mrs. Secretary SEWARD! she answered abstractedly, and kept on thinking.

My exclamation of surprise aroused her, and her surprise at my ignorance was equal to mine at her information. A question as to the presentability of that lady, since such a person did actually exist, started her to talk as I had never before heard her. She described Mrs. SEWARD as one of the excellent of the earth, a woman of wonderful intellectual power and great breadth of attainment—the companion, confident, counselor of her husband—one who read his written speeches before the printer saw them, and gave an opinion which he valued more than any other—one who read and digested long, tiresome documents, and gave him the substance in a few moment's fireside chat, thus contributing largely to that fund of information which distinguished Mr. SEWARD. She was his "higher law" adviser, and whenever his policy fell below that standard he had differed with her in opinion. She ever regarded the right as the expedient; or, in other words, aimed always to walk in the narrow path straight toward "the mark for the prize of the high calling which is in Christ Jesus, our Lord."

In dress and manner this friend described her as simple and unostentatious to singularity. A smart mechanic's wife would not have exchanged wardrobes with her, and milliners' apprentices looked at her in pitying wonder for her lost opportunities.

A few days after this conversation Mrs. SEWARD returned from Auburn, bnt her arrival was not publicly announced. The contraband trouble was explained to her, and a short note of modest request from her to one in authority removed the difficulty before which we had been standing in dismay. After that, when I heard people remark that the SEWARDS gave no receptions, I have thought of a little teacher of contrabands, in the magnificent costume of a mixed straw bonnet and brown ribbons, dark woolen dress and shawl, and heavy shoes having marks of "sacred soil," with a little traveling basket on her arm, going to Mr. SEWARD'S house in the gloaming, weary, hungry, disheartened and footsore, and finding a reception, a bath, a dinner, a bed, a breakfast, a long, comforting talk, a note to remove her overhanging mountain, and saw her lightened step and she returned to her duties rejoicing. I never heard what kind of jewels her hostess wore at these receptions, but calculate they were not bought at TIFFANY'S.

A woman in Mrs. SEWARD'S position, who simply remained ontside that gilded pagoda, society, in which Her Majesty, First Family, with twenty-pound-of-tobacco-worth of grandmother to stand upon—Her Royal Highness' Official Position, with a wire-pulling husband to bear against—the Duchess of Sholdy, with a pedestal of greenbacks for support—the Countess of Petroleum, with a sea of light to illume her diamonds, and My Lady Bloomer, radiant in health and independence—contended so fiercely for the precedence, she would have been worthy of study as a natural curiosity; bnt to know that she lived out of the world of fashion, and in the world of dnty, from a high ideal of Christian obligation, is to know that her example is one that the world cannot well afford to lose.

Mr. SEWARD'S recovery from the double injuries of accident and the assassin's knife, is a common wonder; and Surgeon BARNES has said that when he left FREDERICK SEWARD on the night of the assassination, he little thought to find him alive in the morning; that, for weeks, the quickening of his pulse, at any moment, must have been fatal. What secured that perfect repose of body and mind necessary to the recovery of both? The report of her death says it was caused by illness occasioned by the distress into which the family was plunged by the attempted assassination. In other words, the devoted wife and mother died that the husband and son might live. Those lives in which she had merged her individual being could only be reached through hers. The dagger of the conspiracy made a passage for her spirit ont of its clay prison as effectually as if it had passed through her heart, and in doing so, was turned aside from its purposed victim. Nothing in the history of remarkable women interests me so much as the little I know of this strong, heroic, unselfish, silent wife and mother of men whose names are known over the civilized world. JANE G. SWISSHELM.

MR. SEWARD DURING HIS ILLNESS, AS DESCRIBED BY HIS NURSE—INTERESTING REVELATIONS.

From the Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 17.

Mr. GEORGE VOCKE, the soldier whom the Medical Director detailed to attend Mr. SEWARD as nurse, after the latter's accident by a fall, has favored us with interesting verbal information, in addition to the written communications formerly published by us, concerning the attempted assassination of Mr. SEWARD. He speaks with the warmest enthusiasm of the sublimity of character which the venerable statesman evinced during that terrible period, in which GEORGE VOCKE spent many days and nights at his bedside.

At the time PAINE, *alias* Powell, burst into the sick room, Mr. SEWARD was asleep. While the assassin was inflicting his murderous blows, he lost neither his sensibility nor his presence of mind. After his lacerated cheek had been sewed np, his first inquiry was about the condition of his son FREDERICK. He was informed that, under the circumstances, he was doing well, and sleeping. Not until two months later did the surgeon deem it advisable to take the father to the bedside of his son, who, in consequence of the terrible injuries received, had so long lingered on the brink of death. Half an hour after receiving his own wound, Mr. SEWARD heard of the attack on the President, which his sharp ear gathered from the by-standers, and of the President's death he was at once informed, on Saturday morning. As during the catastrophe, so immediately thereafter, SEWARD displayed the composure of the philosopher. When he learned the death of the President, he remarked to the physicians around his bedside, that he had warned the President, and also had taken precautions as to his own safety, but had neglected these after his accident, because he never dreamed that they would assail a severely wounded man in his bed.

On the morning after the assassination, he said to his nurses, his sensations immediately after the assault had by no means been of an unpleasant nature. He had experienced no extraordinary pains; but while the blood had been gushing from his arteries he had supposed that his last end was nigh; and thought at the same time what a pleasant thing it was to die thus, without pain.

Toward his nurses and toward all who came near him during his sickness, Mr. SEWARD was uniformly friendly, even affectionate. And never, when awake, did his philosophical firmness desert him. Only when asleep he would, at times, during the first two weeks after the attack, suddenly start np and beat around with his hands when dreams brought the assassin to his imagination, bnt in two or three minutes he was always quieted.

During the first three weeks Mrs. SEWARD was constantly, day and night, at the bedside either of her husband or that of FREDERICK, and these exertions have since hastened the death of a lady equally distinguished for the excellent qualities of her head and of her heart. No less noble was the conduct of Mr. SEWARD'S daughter, Miss FANNY. Indeed, it is perhaps to her courage that her father and the nation owe the salvation of his life. Like her mother, Miss FANNY was an untiring attendant upon her suffering relatives.

The greatest tronble to the physicians was SEWARD'S mental activity, which did not abate even during his greatest physical weakness and severest pains. In order to prevent all excitement during this critical period, and on account of the shattered jaw-bone, the physicians enjoined on him not to speak, bnt it was difficult to get him to comply.

It was not mere idle loquacity that rendered silence so irksome to the statesman, bnt chiefly his patriotic anxiety about the republic. He desired to express his mind about the condition of the country, to fulfill his official dnties as Secretary of State. The attending physicians had prohibited speaking even before the attempted assassination; but to express his thoughts by writing was also impracticable, as his right arm was broken. But as soon as the condition of the fractured bone would allow, the medical gentlemen had to bandage and fasten the upper third of the arm, (where the fracture existed,) so as to enable him to use the lower part, and the hand for writing. In this manner he conversed with the President during the last days of that lamented functionary's life. The President would sit at his bedside and express himself on the exciting questions of the day, when SEWARD would write his views on a slate. In the same manner he conducted his interviews, before and after the assassination, with Mr. HUNTER, the Assistant Secretary of State, and thus actually conducted the affairs of the Department of State—the papers, dispatches, documents, etc., of which had to be carried to his bedside, even during the critical periods of his illness.

It was this same patriotic restlessness and activity of Mr. SEWARD which prevailed on the physicians to send for a skillful physician of New-York, who arranged an artificial wire apparatus in his month, which enabled him to speak without risk, even before his jaw-bone was healed. This apparatus caused the illustrious patriot at first excruciating pains, and at one time became displaced, so that the New-York physician had to be telegraphed in order to replace it. Bnt all these great and little annoyances did not for a moment disturb SEWARD'S philosophic intellect, nor slacken his patriotic activity.

Few men in history have evinced such sublimity of character and strength of mind as WILLIAM HENRY SEWARD on his bed of sickness, surrounded by the terrors of assassination and conspiracy. He maintained these qualities even when, after his partial recovery, he received the additional blow of the intelligence of the death of his faithful spouse.

THE WISE AND TERRY LETTERS.

Gov. Wise, of Virginia, Wants to Reoccupy His Old Home—Gen Terry Says He has No Rights in that Way that Loyal Men are Bound to Respect.

NORFOLK, Va., Jnne 29, 1865.

To Col. Howard, Commanding, &c.:

COLONEL: On the 10th of April last I was surrendered with the Army of Northern Virginia, at Appomattox Court-house, Va., and in a day or two after received a printed parole, of which the following is a copy:

"APPOMATTOX C. H., Va., April 16, 1865.
[Paroled Prisoner's Pass.]

The bearer, Brig.-Gen. HENRY A. WISE, P. A. C. S. of Virginia, a paroled prisoner of the Army of Northern Virginia, has permission to go to his home and there remain undisturbed.

B. R. JOHNSON, Major-General."

And I was furnished, by command of Major General JOHN GIBBON, with "General Orders," of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
APPOMATTOX C. H., Va., April 11, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 43.—By agreement between the officers appointed by Gens. LEE and GRANT to carry out the stipulation of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, the evidence that an officer or enlisted man is a paroled prisoner of war is the fact of his certifying to the fact, dated at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 10, 1865, and signed by his commanding officer, or the staff officer of the same. All guards, patrols, officers and soldiers of the United States forces will respect such certificates, allow free passage to the holders thereof, and observe in all places the terms of the surrender, that the holders shall remain unmolested in every respect.

By command of Maj.-Gen. JOHN GIBBON.
EDWARD MOALE, Liant.-Col. and A. A. G.

That after leaving Appomator Court-house and going to Halifax Court-house, and remaining there some time, I started for my home in Princess Anne County, Virginia, and on the 25th of May last reached Isle of Wight Court-house and reported to Capt. JAMES A. ALLIS, Captain of the Third New-York Cavalry, and Provost-Marshal, acting under orders of Col. GEORGE W. LEWIS; and I remained in Isle of Wight County until Wednesday, the 28th inst., when I reached Norfolk. I am now here desirous of going to my home, at a place called Rolliston; in Princess Anne County, within four miles by water and eight by land of Norfolk, situated on the right bank of the east branch of Elizabeth River, and "there to remain undisturbed and unmolested in every respect," according to agreement by which I was paroled as a prisoner of a war. But, upon proper inquiry and information, I find my home occupied by a considerable number of freedmen and others who hinder and disturb my possession, and molest the premises thereof, and I am unable to return thereto, and to take possession thereof by reason of their entry and occupation; and it is probably unsafe for me even to visit it and see it in person. I respectfully ask that negroes, or so-called freedmen, may be removed from the said place or plantation, called Rolliston; that General Orders No. 48 be carried into effect; and that I may ho onabled, in accordance with my parole, to return to my home, and to remain there without disturbance or molestation in any respect.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY A. WISE,
Brig.-Gen. on parole, &c.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF NORFOLK,
NORFOLK, Va., July 4, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded, at the request of Mr. WISE. Application disapproved. I see no reason why Mr. WISE should take possession of this house, now used by the Freedmen's Bureau, until he has been pardonsd by the President; and even then it may be necessary for Mr. WISE to prove ownership, as his brother, probably, has a legal claim to it.

O. L. MANN,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS N. C. DISTRICT,
FORT MONROE, July 7, 1865.

Respectfully forwardsd. Application disapproved.
NELSON A. MILES,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, Va., July 14, 1865.

Respectfully returned. The petitioner, HENRY A. WISE, abandoned the land and buildings known as Rolliston, Princess Anne County, Virginia, in 1861, and found a new home for his family, in order that he might to better advantage engage in rebellion and civil war.

The premises thns abandoned were duly taken possession of by the agents of the government, under the laws in such cases provided, and the application now under consideration is Mr. WISE'S first attempt to return to his former home. When he left it, his purpose to return or *animus revertendi*, if he had any, was evidently conditioned upon his ability to conquer the United States, and forcibly dispossess their agents. He had chosen another home nntil he could accomplish that result. He has not succeeded. Though he wishes to go to his former home, he does not abandon his status as a "so-called" officer, but, in fact, makes his claim specially in that capacity, and as he does so, (neglecting to seek pardon and a restorstion of right,) he must be treated as a rebel prisoner of war, with no rights that we are bound to respect, save those appertaining to a person in that condition, as they may be modified by the terms of the parole.

The qnoted order of Major-Gen. GIBBON is only for the instruction of his own command, and has nothing to do with the qnestion.

The terms approved by Lieut.-Gen. GRANT permitted Brig.-Gen. WISE to go to his home and remain there undisturbed so long as he observed the laws in force where he might reside. It is clear that this referred only to Gen. WISE'S "last nsual place of abode"—the place where his family resided under his direction—the place where a Sheriff would leave legal notices; for, in many cases like this, the abandoned lands are in possession of Treasury agents and Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau, and it is and was expressly provided by orders from the President that such land shall be released only by special authority from the Secretary of the Treasury. Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, it is presumed, had not in his mind the restoration of any lost, abandoned or forfeited property whatever to those whom he captured.

The Major-General, commanding, therefore says that he has no power to restore the place called Rolliston to Brig.-Gen. WISE, and certainly he cannot advise such restoration before the latter takes the oath of allegiance to support the government of which he asks so great a favor. And, moreover, Gen. WISE is admonished that in order to enjoy the privileges of his parole, he ought to go to the present home of his family, as selected by himself, and obey the laws in force, which require him to leave undisturbed the lawful occnpants of "the place called Rolliston."

Gen. WISE apparently objects to the term "freedmen," as applied to certain colored citizens of Virginia, thus showing that he acknowledges neither his defeat nor the supremacy of the laws in force where he resides. It is a word used merely for convenience in classifying the people. All men are free in Virginia and will so remain. The barbarous practice of enslaving prisoners of war, and their descendants, will never be revived on this continent.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. MANN, commanding at Norfolk, will cause these papers to be delivered to Brig.-Gen. HENRY A. WISE, prisoner on parole, &c.

By command of Maj.-Gen. TERRY.
J. R. HAWLEY, Brig.-Gen. and Chief of Staff.

—A young lady—Miss HATTIE CARPENTER—daughter of Mr. A. B. CARPENTER, of Saratoga Springs, when about to leave the platform of a car which had just arrived in the Union Depot, in Troy, the other morning, from Cambridge, caught her hoops in some part of the upper portion of the break, and fell headlong to the ground, striking heavily on her face. When picked up the blood was flowing from her nose and mouth, and she was wholly unconscious. The young lady's face was badly bruised, but there was evidence of no other injury.

A Spiteful Canadian.

We find the following paragraph in the Montreal *Witness* of Saturday:

The *Magnet* on her last upward trip from Saguenay was leaving Murray Bay yesterday (Thursday) afternoon, immediately after dinner time. The majority of the passengers were American tourists of the most respectable class, clergymen and others, with a large proportion of ladies. As the boat was about to leave the wharf, two traveling musicians on board commenced to play a tune entitled "Rally round the Flag Boys," a popular patriotic song in the States, which the Americans began to sing. Every one being in great good humor, the Captain hoisted the American and British flags amist the cheers of the company—the former, however, being hoisted first, there were some hisses, and a few voices called out to cut it down. Whereupon a Mr. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, lawyer of Qnebec, sprang on board from the wharf, ran up the rigging like a sailor, and cut down the flag. The boat, meantime, was leaving the wharf, and the only way he had of regaining the land, was to jump into the water and swim ashore. This act of an excited individual greatly mortified the American and still more the British and Canadian passengers on board, who did their best to explain it away by referring to the excitement at the present time, on account of the interference of Mr. Consul POTTER in Canadian affairs.

"Blind Tom," or a Rebel General Turned Showman.

The *habeas corpus* case in Cincinnati, in which TABBS GROSS sought to obtain possession of "Blind Tom," the musical prodigy, from N. BETHUNE, his former master, has been decided in favor of the latter. As the case is peculiarly instructive we shall state its general features.

"BLIND TOM" is fifteen years of age, deficient in intellect, though remarkable for natural musical talent, and is one of the twenty-one children of MINGO and CHARITY, all former slaves of Gen. BETHUNE. GROSS is a colored man who made considerable of a fortune exhibiting a panorama of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in Europe. Gen. BETHUNE is a wealthy planter, living in the neighborhood of Columbus, Ga., and was a violent Secessionist during the war. Now that peace has returned he is disposed to submit to the government, and as there is no money to be made in the Sonth in that line, he is willing to repress his prejudices against the North in order to make money by exhibiting TOM. GROSS and the General entered into an arrangement shortly after LEE'S surrender in regard to the show business; but as soon as the General arrived at Louisville, with the facility of throwing off obligations so fashionable in the South, he concluded to change his mind and break the contract.

After the exhibition at Louisville the boy was taken to New-Albany, where GROSS applied for papers of guardianship over him, on the ground of his being held in illegal restraint by Mr. BETHUNE, and a writ of *habeas corpus* was granted him. The matter was brought before the Probate Court of Cincinnati, and after a thorough trial, Judge WOODRUFF dismissed the writ and remanded the boy to the custody of Gen. BETHUNE. Gen. BETHUNE claimed the boy by virtue of a contract for five years made with MINGO and CHARITY in Georgia, and approved by the Superintendent of Freedmen. Although the laws of Georgia do not acknowledge the freedom of TOM and his parents, yet the General claimed that they were free according to President LINCOLN'S Emancipation Proclamation, and the parents were competent to contract. He proved that he was kind and humane to his slaves, amiable in private life, and a great friend of Sabbath-schools. He, however, keeps the boy for five years, and promises to pay MINGO $500 per annum on the contract, while he may realize $25,000 himself.

General BETHUNE is an old white-headed man and wealthy. He belongs to the Southern aristocracy that formerly exhausted itself in ridiculing the Yankee for driving sharp bargains. H believed in Southern rights and wrongs, and sent his sons into the army to maintain the former and redress the latter. Of course he wouldn't be under any obligation to the Yankees, bnt in the way of a business transaction it will be all right to let them see and hear the prodigy for so much Yankee currency per head. Self-interest is the impelling motive. He don't like the Yankee a bit better today than he did at the bitterest stage of the war, nor is the respect he had for the negro as a slave one particle increased. The evidence in the case showed that TOM'S brothers and sistere were not as well treated as he was, because "there was no money in them." Self-interest decidedly.

Two of the General's sons, who were officers in LEE'S army and paroled, accompany him to help in the show business. Valiant, high-toned officers are they! What a nice party it is. The venerable Southern planter, the leader in his neighborhood in all moral reforms, and his two sons—paroled officers of LEE'S army—traveling the country with two old negroes and their idiotic child, in order to make money, claiming the benefit of the Emancipation Proclamation at the expense of the laws of the State for whose sovereignty they fought for four weary years. Principle is lost sight of by these men, if they ever had any, and self-interest alone controls them. The lesson taught by this example is, that the Southern people, as soon as they perceive their own material interests clearly, will resist the government no longer, and will throw themselves under the protection of the Federal Constintion, laws and proclamations.

Personal.

—Mrs. FLEMING, of Leavenworth, Kansas, was thrown from her horse a few days since and dragged on the ground so far that her injuries proved fatal.

—The estate of Hon. BURR BURTON, Ex-Member of Assembly, who was murdered a few weeks since in Syracuse, reports an income of $31,967.

—Gen. CHARLES FITZHUGH, son of Hon. HENRY FITZHUGH, left Oswego last week to take command of a brigade under SHERIDAN in Texas.

The Milledgeville *Recorder* states that Ex-Gov. BROWN, as soon as he has recovered from his indisposition, will remove to Atlanta.

—Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD was in Chicago a few days since. He will soon resume the duties of his command in North Carolina.

—The income of JOHN J. ROWE, pork packer, of St. Louis, is $471,000, and that of AMES & BROTHER, pork packers and provision dealers, is over $700,000.

—Dr. A. E. METCALF, of Owego, was badly injured, a few days since, by being thrown from his carriage. The joint of his thigh bone was fractured.

—Jndge-Advocate HOLT has gone on a trip to the White Monntains.

—FITZ GREEN HALLECK, the poet, is now in his seventy-third year.

—Maj.-Gen. AYRES, U. S. A., was in Boston last week.

—Dr. C. M. WINSHIP, father of the famons strong man, is dead.

—Gen. L. A. GRANT is on a visit to his friends in Bellows Falls, Vt.

—Maj.-Gen. S. A. HURLBUT has recently been honorably mustered ont of the United States service.

Cleanse the Blood of all Impurities, and you nentralize the virus of many diseases at their source. In all Disorders of the Skin, the Glands, the Fleshy Fibre, the Secretive Organs, and the Bones, all Scrofulous Complaints, Cancer, &c., Dr. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is a standard curative; and while it is a fault in many medicines that, before they reach the disease, the patient is prostrated beyond recovery,

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

DATED

JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, 1864.

WANTED AT A PREMIUM.

SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY.

Coupons Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS,

BY

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 38. WALL-ST

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

THE ISSUES OF

7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

E. R. McILVAINE

NO. 15 BROAD-ST.,

DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

and

No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 WALL-ST.,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TELEGRAPH STOCKS WANTED.

UNITED STATES,
WESTERN UNION,
RUSSIAN EXTENSION.

Apply to

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 34 Broadway and No. 6 Wall-st.,

Dealers in government and other securities. Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 15th day of July, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent., in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 15th day of July, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of July, and opened on the 3d day of August.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the measure recommended by the shareholders' meeting held May 31, 1865, and in order that the lands sold may be represented by a corresponding issue of capital stock, in accordance with the policy heretofore pursued by the company in the issue of Canceled Bonds Scrip, the outstanding shares of this company be increased by the issue of one share for every ten now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every ten held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the company will retain the right to such fractional part at par.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 26th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 19, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 19th day of June, 1865.

[SEAL.] (Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

MANUFACTURERS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,

(Continental Bank Building,)

Near WALL-ST.,

have in all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,

Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Metningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, Jr., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hollmann, Bros. & Co.

The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.

Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

$10,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN,

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,

Dated June 15, 1865,

AND NUMBERED

111,633 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE

BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.

REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
Corner of Wall and Nassau sts.

CASH CAPITAL $250,000.

From statement for the Seventh Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

Total amount of assets Jan. 1, 1865	$7,438,872 78
Total amount of premiums	6,213,114 66
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	2,084,754 03
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies	651,212 97
Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not	760,354 83
Interest of scrip issues of 1862 and 1863	6 per cent.
Scrip dividend to dealers on earned premiums	12 per cent.
Dividend for the year to stockholders	51 per cent.

Dealers with this company will be allowed the option, to be signified at the time of application for insurance, of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, guaranteed by certificate, of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon all voyage risks upon cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.
2. Upon voyage risks upon freight, a return of twenty per cent.
3. Upon time risks upon freight, and upon voyage and time risks upon hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Snob privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to the above returns in gold.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rowe,	Daniel W. Telier,
Daniel W. Lord,	John D. Bates,
George Bliss,	Charles Hickox,
John Atkinson,	Robert Bowne,
Thos. A. C. Cochrane,	Lawrence Myers,
Wm. H. Halsey,	S. N. Derrick,
Thos. Barron,	Moses Mertok,
Roland G. Mitchell,	David J. Ely,
Albert G. Stone,	Joseph Morrison,
George P. Deshon,	Wm. H. Popham,
O. L. Nims,	R. C. Morris, Jr.,
M. F. Merick,	Ezra Nye,
Wm. B. Ogden,	Henry J. Cammann,
John Armstrong,	Thomas Lord,
B. C. Morris,	Fenwick Hodges,
Andrew J. Rich,	J. B. Griffin.

B. C. MORRIS, President.

THOMAS LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Sec'y.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS FOR SALE:

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
ILLINOIS AND MISSISSIPPI TELEGRAPH CO.
All descriptions Telegraph and Express Stocks bought, and for sale by

GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

$5,000 Union Mutual Insurance Scrip.
$5,000 Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip.
$5,000 New-York Mutual Insurance Scrip.
$1,000 Columbian Insurance Scrip.
For sale by

WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 16 Pine-st.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO.), available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

MOUNT ALPINE GOLD COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 7, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of reorganizing the company under a special charter granted by the State of Rhode Island.

By order.

J. S. RANDOL, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes, of the current issue, were stolen from the safe in the office of Howard & Co.'s Express, in the village of Troy, Penn., on the night of the 25th of July.

All persons, firms and corporations are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the undermentioned notes or bonds, as all of the same were stolen, and this company claims the right to recover the possession of said notes and bonds wherever and wherever they can find the same:

Thirty 7-30 U. S. Notes, $50 each, numbered from 163,757 to 163,786, both inclusive.

Ninety 7-30 U. S. Notes of last issue, $100 each, numbered from 259,528 to 259,617, both inclusive.

HOWARD & CO.'S EXPRESS COMPANY,
By FREDERICK LOVEJOY, Superintendent.
No. 607 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

JULY 29, 1865.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY BONDS, SEVENS,
Monroe County Bonds, New-York,
Rochester City Bonds, New-York, and
Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Co. Stock, wanted.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.
All descriptions railroad securities not sold at the Brokers' Board, farm mortgage bonds, county, city and town bonds, bought and sold.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 16.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

ARIZONA MINING COMPANY, No. 32 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 10, on MONDAY, Aug. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BUCHANAN FARM OIL CO., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Broad-st., August 9th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at which time an election for trustees, to serve for the ensuing year, will take place.

E. F. STONE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable Aug. 1, and the government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th to the 31st of July inclusive.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) free from government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 1 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1865.

THE COUPONS FROM THE BONDS OF this company, due 1st August, 1865, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.

JAMES WARING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 20 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 126 Broadway. A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1865.

OFFICE OF MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO.,
CHILICOTHE, July 26, 1865.

THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST MORTgage seven per cent. bonds of this company, payable 1st of August, 1865, will be paid at the American National Bank of New-York, No. 80 Broadway.

W. R. WATSON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE, has been declared, payable July 31, 1865, to shareholders of record, July 25, 1865.

Transfer books closed from July 25 to Aug. 1, 1865.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.
No. 61 John-st., New-York.

EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The Trustees of this company have declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the par value of the stock, (twenty dollars,) payable July 20. Transfer books close July 15 and open July 21.

A. M. WOOD, President.

W. H. HARRISON, Secretary pro tem.
Continental Bank Building.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
No. 117 BROADWAY, July 25, 1865.

The directors of the United States Telegraph Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. payable on and after the 15th day of August, proximo. The transfer books will close on the 5th, and remain closed until the 16th proximo. By order of the board.

THEO. F. HAY, Treasurer.

NAVASSA PHOSPHATE COMPANY.

FIRST DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared payable July 31, 1865, to the shareholders of record July 27, 1865.

Transfer books closed from July 27 to August 1, 1865.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 61 John-st., New-York.

THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY.

OFFICE No. 5 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock, for the month of July, payable to stockholders of record of this date, on and after the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th to the 31st inst., both inclusive.

DAVID S. DUNCOMB, President.

O. M. BEACH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.

Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.

Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 21, 1865.

TWENTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 21st day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO'; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 24th day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, NO. 2 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on full stock, free of government tax, out of the earnings of the company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 20, 1865.

INTEREST COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, on the first and only mortgage, due on the 1st of August, 1865, will be paid on and after that date at the American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway, New-York.

WM. E. WATSON, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 19 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1865.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1865, ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company and of the Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois, will be paid on and after that day at the office of Messrs. Ketchum, Son & Co. No. 40 Exchange-place.

A. BOODY, President.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, NO. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the second Monday (14th) of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 14th proximo, inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

DIVIDEND,
WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1865.

A Dividend of Four per Cent. has been declared, payable Aug. 1.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st.—25TH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable 1st August next, free of government tax.

JAS. H. RIELLY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVINGS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after August 1, 1865, this bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 62 NASSAU-ST., NEAR FULTON, N. Y.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from that date.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, draw interest from that date.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant of occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For setting curb and gutter and flagging in Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For flagging sidewalk in Tompkins-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets, west side.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging sidewalks in Fifty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.

For fencing vacant lots in Eleventh-avenue, near Fortieth-street, and in Fortieth-street, two hundred and fifty feet west of Eleventh-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Also all the lots on both sides of Tompkins-street, from Stanton to Rivington streets.

Also all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.

Also the lots known as ward numbers twenty-five to twenty-nine, and thirty-one to thirty-five, all inclusive, in block number two hundred and twenty-one, between Fortieth and Forty-first-streets, and westerly of Eleventh-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement, new court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL A. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 25, 1865.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Sixth Collection District, State of New-York, comprising the IXth, XVth and XVIth Wards of the City of New-York. Notice is hereby given that the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the amendatory act approved March 3, 1865, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said Collection District, will remain open for the examination of all persons interested for the space of FIFTEEN DAYS, (SUNDAYS excepted) from the date hereof, at my office, No. 181 West 14th-st. (over the New-York County Bank) between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. And immediately after the expiration of ten days from the date hereof, to wit: on the 25th day of July, 1865, and for four days thereafter, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations made and taken by the said Assistant Assessors of property herein referred to comprise the taxes for licenses and the taxes on carriages, billiard tables, yachts, silver plate and other enumerated articles for the year ending May 1, 1866; and the taxes upon INCOMES for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864. All appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid, must be made in writing, and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.

JOHN F. CLEVELAND, Assessor.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 14, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid taxes, for the years 1856, 1857 and 1858, together with the regular rents for Croton water, for the years 1856, 1856 and 1857, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 4th day of September, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, and to be continued from day to day, until the whole of said property shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Daily Transcript*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Copies can be had on application at the office of the New-York *Daily Transcript*, and at the Bureau of Arrears.—Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, New-York, May 26, 1865.

By order of the Comptroller.

JAMES J. GEMSLETON,
Acting Clerk of Arrears.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Five per Cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

T. H. TAPPEN, Water Registrar.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal st.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Florida, I will offer for sale, in front of the Market-house, in the City of Jacksonville, at public outcry, on MONDAY, the seventh day of August next, the following property, to wit:

The east half of lot number five (5) in square number fifty-two, (52) as the same is known and designated on the maps or plans of said City of Jacksonville, in the State of Florida—said property having been condemned under the Act of Congress approved August 6, 1861—late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

Also two lots or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Duval, in said State, the boundary line of which begins at a stake on the River St. Johns, in line with lands of Elizabeth Hendricks, wife of Wm. J. Hendricks, on the south side of said river and nearly opposite to the City of Jacksonville, running from said stake south; ten degrees east along said Hendricks' line, crossing the creek to the opposite side of the same, to a corner; thence along the several bank of said creek by the several courses of the same, in a northeasterly direction, and along the cove at the mouth of said creek to a corner on the bank of said river; and thence along the said river and across said cove to the place of beginning, containing four or five acres, more or less. Also that other lot of land adjacent to the foregoing and lying on the side of said river, nearly opposite the City of Jacksonville, in said State of Florida, the boundary line of which begins at a stake on the bank of said river a few rods west of a cove, and on the line dividing land of Floyd and the land of Wm. J. and Elizabeth A. Hendricks, and runs thence in a westerly course along said river about fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence north ten degrees west, fifteen and twenty-one-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence south seventy-eight degrees east, fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains, crossing a creek, to a stake; thence north ten degrees west, fifteen and twenty-one-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence south seventy-eight degrees east, fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains, crossing the same creek, fifteen and twenty-one-hundredths chains to the place of beginning, containing twenty acres more or less.

Also, all that tract of land in the County of Duval and State of Florida aforesaid, on the south side of the River St. Johns, known as a tract of land formerly owned by David Scurry, adjoining lands of Wm. J. Hendricks, Cowford tract, containing seventy acres, more or less; bounded on the north by said river, on the east by lands of Francis S. Hudnall, on the south by public lands and west by lands of Wm. J. Hendricks aforesaid. Also, lot number four, in square number two, in the City of Jacksonville, bounded on the north by Forsyth-st., on the east by lot number five, on the south by lot number one, all in the aforesaid square, and on the west by Newnan-st., condemned under the Act of July 17, 1862, late the estate of Theodore Hartridge.

Also, lot number two, in square number five, in the City of Jacksonville aforesaid, condemned under the Act of July 17, 1862, late the estate of Benjamin A. Putnem.

Also, all those lots or parcels of land, known and designated on the maps or plans of said City of Jacksonville, as lots number four and five, (4 and 5,) in square forty-seven, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval, and State of Florida, aforesaid, north of the Magnolia House, once owned by Cory; west by lands of one Dupray, being a corner lot, bounded on the west by Ocean-st., and north by the Jacksonville and Alligator's Plank-road.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the City of Jacksonville, aforesaid, known and described upon the plan or plat of said city, as water lot number thirty-three, (33,) measuring from east to west, one hundred and five feet, and embracing all the marginal depth from Bay-st. to the St. Johns River, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of John W. Bradv.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville aforesaid, known as the east half of lot number five, in square number fifty-two, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land, situated in the County of Duval and State of Florida, adjoining the sawmill lot owned by Fairbanks & Company, on the west and north, situated on the point of land near the junction of McCoy's Creek with the St. Johns River, adjoining the City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval and State of Florida aforesaid, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning on the bank of said river, at low water mark, at the southwest corner of the saw-mill lot aforesaid; running thence along the shore of said river, about four chains, to a point due south from a squared piece stake on the bank thereof; thence, north to said post or stake, containing three acres, more or less; thence, a line running about eight chains and fifty links, to the edge of the marsh of McCoy's Creek to an oak, marked; thence on the same course, through the marsh, to McCoy's Creek; thence, down the same to the line between the lands of J. Winter and T. O. Holmes, or Reed & Holmes, about two hundred and sixty-five feet, to the north line of the aforesaid lot number one; thence along said line, about two hundred feet, to the northwest corner thereof; thence south, along the west line of said mill lot to the place of beginning, containing three acres and forty-four one-hundredths.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Duval, on the north side of the River St. Johns, near the month of McCoy's Creek, bounded northerly by line of Saw Mill lot, on the southeast by the River St. Johns, and extending two hundred feet on said river, and one hundred feet in depth back from the river, and known as the Florida Mill property.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known on the plan or plat of said city, as lot number one, in square number thirty-four, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Columbus and Mercretia Drew.

Also, all those certain pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known upon the plan or plat of said city as water lots numbers fourteen and fifteen, and east half of lot number two (2) in square number ten, (10,) condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Antonio A. Can

FOR SALE.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE his country seat, (Almont.) This property is situated on the Hudson River, between Barrytown and Tivoli, and is not excelled by any in the State for the grandeur of the scenery and cool, shaded areas. The mansion-house is a large brick building on a stone basement, with wings, presenting a front of one hundred feet. On the eastern front there is a portico, supported by sixteen double columns of the Ionic order, extending the whole length of the first floor. The house contains twenty rooms, including library, dressing-rooms, &c. There are wells of very cool water, cisterns, &c. The out-buildings consist of a large stable, with stone basement, carriage-house, cow-house with shed, ice-houses, &c. The garden contains about two acres, and in it are three graperies of choice vines and other fruits; about one-quarter of the garden is stocked with fruit trees of the choicest kinds. On the eastern front of the mansion there is a park of about 60 acres, through which is the carriage-drive from the porter's lodge, through an avenue of fine old trees, to the house. The western front has a lawn of 40 acres of gently undulating surface. This front has a fine view of the Catskill Mountains, the Hudson River and the villages on the opposite or western side of the river. This is one of the most celebrated country-seats on the Hudson, and excels all of them in the grandeur of its fine old trees and magnificent scenery. It has always been greatly admired by distinguished foreigners. It was selected by Joseph Bonaparte, when in search of a residence in this country, and a liberal offer made for it, but it was not then for sale. The situation is very healthy; no fevers or ague. For particulars, apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Banker, No. 363 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A GOOD TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house, with kitchen attached, and good cellar; large wood-shed and good well of water; with some young bearing fruit trees, and one acre of ground, in the upper part of Englishtown, Monmouth Co., N. J.; possession immediately; price $2,000 cash. Inquire of THOMAS WEST, adjoining the premises, or at No. 359 Pearl-st., New-York, between 1 and 3 o'clock. Any person wishing to see the premises, can go and return the same day by the Camden and Amboy line.

THIRTY COTTAGES AND ELEGANT DWELLINGS AND 700 LOTS FOR SALE—Price, cottages, $1,100 to $2,000; elegant dwellings, $2,500 to $5,500; lots, $150 to $350; beautifully situated at East New-York and Ridgewood. Cottages or elegant dwellings built for purchasers; easy payments. CHAS. H. MILLER, Atlantic-st., East New-York or No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-York or Brooklyn property, a first-class frame house, two-story and attic, elegantly papered, &c., 22 feet by 50, and about seven lots, in a high state of cultivation, all kinds of fruit, situated at Morrisania, on Forest-avenue, between Home and George sts., near the Boston road. Take the 2d-av. cars or 3d-av. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 245 or 255 Court-st., near Sackett, Brooklyn.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE HIS COUNTRY SEAT (ALMONT)—Situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grands eur of scenery and the cool shaded trees. For particulars see New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 263 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE.—156 ACRES OF EXCELlent farming land, located in Tompkins County, New-York, seven miles from Ithaca, and one mile from Cayuga Lake, with large dwelling-house and outbuildings. Terms reasonable, and possession given immediately, if desired. Address S. B. WHEELOCK, Jacksonville, Tompkins County, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT CHERRY HILL, HACKENsack, N. J., 11 miles by rail from foot of Chambers-street, several cottages, with about three acres of ground. Also, fine building sites; good society, schools, and a healthy location. Apply to P. E. ROBERT, No. 43 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE.—A SNUG DAIRY FARM OF 107 acres, with good buildings, seventy-eight miles from the city; a pleasant and desirable place. Will be sold a bargain if applied for immediately, or will be exchanged for city property. Address R., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE THREE first-class farms or country-seats on the Great South Bay, Long Island, 25 miles from the city. THOMAS WETWOOD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—ATTRACTIVE houses and grounds, convenient to depot, near South Orange; furniture will be sold at a sacrifice. JAQUES, No. 45 Day-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TEN TENEment houses in the Fifteenth Ward. Apply to J. JOHNSON, No. 67 Bleecker-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100×25.
2 80×25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 723 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEWBURGH TO RENT—With privilege of grounds, stable accommodations, &c., at $250 per month. For further particulars, apply at No. 60 Pine-st.

LOFTS TO LET—NO. 33 HOWARD-ST. Apply to HENRY TROWBRIDGE & CO., No. 38 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED, TO BUY A COUNTRY HOUSE in good order, suitable for a large family, with a few acres of ground, very near or in a large village with schools and Episcopal Church; must be of easy access from New-York; have stable, vegetable garden and good water. Possession not desired till April next, but must be seen this season. Address, with full details and price, PATER FAMILIAS, Station F, New-York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COUNTRY store, with dwelling, and a few acres of good land attached. Must be within 100 miles of New-York City. Address HENRY B. JOY, Tribune Buildings, New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house, heated throughout, and with all other modern improvements. Apply to JONES & CO., New-York City Mills, corner of Broome and Lewis sts., New-York.

WANTED—TO RENT AN UNFURNISHED house, within 40 miles of New-York. Address, stating terms, &c., P. W., West Point, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ELEGANT ROOMS, 4 OR 6, AND A PRIvate table, can be secured by a party of high standing, in a large, first-class house on Madison-av. Address EXCLUSIVE, Boyd's City Express Post.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 128 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—TWO MILES from Harlem, can be had in a Friend's family, for two or three adults or children; the locality pleasant, and easy of access to the city by boat or cars. Apply at second door from 2d-av., 124th-st., or No. 193 Front-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA-SHORE R.R.

NEW LINE TO LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PLEASURE BAY AND ATLANTICVILLE.

On and after MONDAY, July 31, the new and fast steamer NEVERSINK will leave the pier foot of BARCLAY-st., New-York, to connect with the new railroad line to the above points, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., and leave Long Branch at 7:20 A. M. and 1 P. M., making the trip from New-York to Long Branch in one hour and three-quarters.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—The most desirable watering-place in the vicinity of the metropolis. To parties whose pursuits call them daily to New-York, this house offers superior inducements for a Summer home. Commodious steamboats leave Pier No. 2 North River at 9:30 A. M. 12:30, and 5 o'clock P. M.; from Dey-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., ten times a day. Time from New-York to Bergen Point, 35 minutes.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

AT HASTINGS ON THE HUDSON—BARnard House, one hour by rail or boat; no Summer resort has greater attractions; first-class table; terms reasonable. Apply between 10 and 3 o'clock, to B. BARNARD, No. 67 Walker-st.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

DRY GOODS

AT LEGRAIN'S—THIS WEEK.

GREAT NOVELTIES IN ORGANDIES AND JACONETS, just received from Paris.

200 PIECES PRINTED LAWN AT A GREAT REDUCTION, to close the importation.

FRENCH PRINTED LAWN, at 38c., worth 65c.

STRIPED GRENADINE BAREGE. at 65c., worth $1.

NEW GLOVES.

NOVELTIES FOR THE FALL just received in RICH KID, BEAVER and UNDRESSED KID, with CUFFS and GAUNTLETS; also, new styles of RIDING, BEAVER and BUCKSKIN GLOVES, with the fingers facad expressly.

VERY STYLISH DOGSKIN, WITH CUFFS, for the city.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SILK GLOVES, in new shades. The ladies will find it to their advantage to make their selections as soon as convenient, and a special attention will be paid to fill their orders before our glove buyer comes back from France.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

P. S.

REMNANTS OF DRESS GOODS.

WEDNESDAY, this week, will begin the special sale of the remnants, which will then be marked down at LESS THAN HALF PRICE.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT
SHIRT
MADE TO ORDER OR
READY-MADE.

The cheapest, finest and best fitting shirt sold in this city.

MEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS
IN
GREAT VARIETY,
at the Shirt and Collar Depot, No. 41 Fulton-st., corner of Pearl-st.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Name.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,423	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,400	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,400	.....
ERIN	3,250	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,325	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,272	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	3,276	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	3,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, July 29
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE....A. BOCANDI....FRIDAY.....Aug. 18
EUROPE.....A. DUCHESNE....FRIDAY.....Sept. 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 13 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
OLBA leaves New-York Wednesday August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$113 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF MANCHESTER....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 2
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 6
CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 13
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....95 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
Aug. 5—COSTA RICA, TUNKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Colorado.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. S. ALLEN, No. 6 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.—REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

First class,	Second class,	Third class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, from Pier No. 20 North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWBER, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at noon; on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low prices, for these two trips only.

For passage apply at the office of
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
No. 177 West-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH—STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.

The first-class United States mail steamships
CONSTITUTION, GREENMAN, Commander.
NEVADA, CARTWRIGHT, Commander.
UNITED STATES, SEARS, Commander.
AMERICA, CLIFT, Commander.

The CONSTITUTION will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Passage $35. For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOODKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

The NEVADA will follow SATURDAY, Aug. 5.
BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.

VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.

The new, elegant and fast steamship VARUNA, will leave Pier No. 26 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 3, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.

First-class passage.....$35
Freight fifteen cents per foot.

The first-class steamship
CHASE, Capt. ROGERS,
will sail from Pier No. 11, North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, Aug. 3, and the first-class steamship
ZODIAC, Capt. BULKLEY,
will sail as above at 3 P. M. on SATURDAY, Aug. 5.

For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 71 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CAROLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEIDSIECK & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
First-class United States Mail Steamships:
MONEKA, CHAS. P. MARSHMAN, Commander.
CAMBRIDGE, JNO. W. BALCH, Commander.

The new and elegant A 1 Steamship MONEKA will leave Pier No. 26 North River, on TUESDAY, August 1, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agents at Charleston,
Messrs. ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.

The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Aug. 17.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
RUTERPE, RUDDUCK, Commander.
GEN. SEDGWICK, STANLEY, Commander.

The new and elegant A 1 Steamship GEN. SEDGWICK will leave pier No. 26 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 8, N. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $62.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MONTEREY, W. G. FURBER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, and the GUIDING STAR, W. BERRY, Commander, on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 N. R. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE COASTWISE COMPANY WILL dispatch for NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, the steamship PHILADELPHIA, Capt. O. J. GRAYSAM on THURSDAY, Aug. 3, at noon, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River. First cabin passage, $35; second cabin passage, $20. Freight, 35 cents per foot for measurement goods. Other freight and large shipments by agreement. For freight or passage apply at the office of the company, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British iron steamship BELLONA, 1,500 tons, Capt. WM. FARMER, will sail as above, from pier No. 3 North River, SATURDAY, August 12. To be followed by the steamship ATALANTA. For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—EXTRA STEAMER.—The United States mail steamship H. S. HAGER, Capt. Wadsworth, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M. Has first-class passenger accommodations. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 293 Broadway.—U. S. Passports for citizens and aliens issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship NORTH STAR, JONES, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, July 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

The MONTEREY will follow on Wednesday, August 2.

HAVANA SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR, 1865.

One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PENOBIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise to GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland; J. L. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGfield, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.

For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Wesh, and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND OATSKILL MOUNtain House—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 4 P. M., landing at Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Bay-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, as 10, 1 and 4.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 6 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Ynnkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE ENTIRELY NEW and magnificent steamer NEVERSINK, leaves Peckslip at 12 o'clock noon, THIS DAY, and daily hereafter, connecting with all the usual trains. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,

BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,

From Pier No. 8 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:30 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express;) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from Wells River) and Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal through without stop at 9:30 A. M.

Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) at 6 A. M.

Leave New-York from 27th-st., at 3, or 6 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25 East River, at 5:15 P. M.; lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (via stage from Littleton,) Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) and Montreal same evening.

For passes and particulars, see "Appleton's Railway Guide."

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,

from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; also, for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.

From Camden take the Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

Tickets can be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, corner 10th-st. and Broadway, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Long Branch.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 6:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Ways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:40 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Soperintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M., 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.

L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:23 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:23 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.

Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Fort Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE FAVORITE BARGE FANNA, and the new barge WM. ROBERTS, just furnished, with excellent accommodations; also, to let, steamboats and groves, such as desired. Office No. 362 West-st., corner of Barrow.
H. B. CROSSETT.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, each a manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ball room, spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager.
C. SCHUMANN.

TONTINE HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, Nos. 427 and 429 Broadway, New-York. Rooms in suite and single by the day or week at moderate prices.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MATRIMONY—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 50 cents. Address No. 13 White-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.

Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 83 Park-place, New-York.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 227 and 229 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MADAME C. MEARS
will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above, till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 19 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 19 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,
No. 161 8th-av., Corner 22d-st., New-York.

Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.

All modern languages taught and spoken.

A preparatory class connected with the institution.

Commencement first MONDAY in September.

For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32 Station H, Yorkville, New-York.

WILLISTON SEMINARY,
EAST HAMPTON, MASS.

The Fall term commences WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, and continues thirteen weeks. A large corps of teachers is employed, both in the classical and the English departments, and unsurpassed advantages are afforded to young men preparing either for college or for business life. A large and well-furnished gymnasium has just been completed, and, under the direction of a competent teacher, offers superior advantages for physical culture. For particulars or catalogues address MARSHALL HENSHAW, LL. D., Principal; or Rev. S. T. SEELYE, D. D., Secretary.
EAST HAMPTON, July 24, 1865.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

The Powers, Duties and Responsibilities of the Various Departments.

The Rights and Prerogatives of the Mayor.

Glimpses at the Organization of the Various Boards.

The Checks and Balances of the Cumbrous Municipal Machine.

Most of our citizens know that we have a municipal government, but very few, with the exception of those specially interested, have ever taken the trouble to ascertain what are the duties and responsibilities of the various departments and bureaus. They know well enough that a great deal of money is spent every year, but not through whose hands it passes. They know that our streets are dirty, that in many of them the pavements are in a bad condition, that not a few are insufficiently lighted, that our wharves and piers are a disgrace to a large commercial city; but they do not know who is directly responsible for this condition of things. The powers of the Common Council, though still extensive, are gradually becoming more circumscribed. Within a few years past the Legislature has taken out of their hands the care of emigrants and paupers, the control of the police force and the Fire Department, and now the cleaning of our streets is superintended by a commission. In the following article a brief synopsis is given of the powers and duties of each department of the city government, which may not prove uninteresting, in view of the fact that it is the general opinion among local politicians that at the next meeting of the Legislature some radical and sweeping changes will be effected.

At the head of the Municipal Government stands

THE MAYOR.

The office of Mayor was created in 1665. Mr. THOMAS WILLETT being the first incumbent. Previous to that time the city had been governed by Burgomasters, Schefens and Schoute. To aid Mr. WILLETT, Aldermannen and a Sherriffe were appointed. The duties of the Mayor, under the revised charter, were to communicate to the Common Council from time to time, a general statement of the situation and condition of the city in relation to its government, finances, &c.; to recommend for the adoption of the Common Council, all such measures connected with the police, security, health, and cleanliness of the city, and improvement of its government, as he may deem expedient; to be vigilant, and active in causing the ordinances of the city to be duly executed and enforced, and to exercise a constant supervision over the conduct and acts of all subordinate officers, and to receive and examine into all complaints preferred against them for violation or neglect of duty. In addition, by a resolution lately adopted by the Common Council, all licenses for pawnbrokers, junk-dealers, car-drivers, stages, &c., are now issued by the Mayor, and all complaints against the holders of such licenses are heard and disposed of by him. The heads of all the departments, with the exception of the Comptroller and Corporation Counsel, are appointed by the Mayor, "with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen." The Mayor also has power to suspend, for cause, any of the heads of departments, the Comptroller and Corporation Counsel excepted, and to remove them with the consent of the Board of Aldermen. All legislative acts of the Common Council, before they can take effect, must be approved by the Mayor, and all warrants drawn on the City Treasury, must be countersigned by him.

Although nominally at the head of the City Government, it is apparent that his power is very circumscribed. He can do nothing without the concurrence of the Common Council, and his vetoes can be, and generally are, set aside. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of Mayor, or His Honor is absent, or prevented in any way from attending to the duties of his office, the President of the Board of Aldermen becomes the acting Mayor, and possesses all the rights and powers of the office. Of late years, the President of the Board has had but few opportunities of exercising this power.

The office is elected for two years, and draws an annual salary of $7,500.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen dates back to 1665. One Alderman is elected from each district, being seventeen in all. By the revised charter of 1857, the Aldermen representing districts of odd numerical designation were to hold office for one year, and the others for two years, and at all subsequent elections each Alderman was to be elected for two years. Consequently, one half of the members retire at the end of each year, their places being supplied by the newly-elected members. The board elects its own President and appoints its own clerks. By a recent act of the Legislature, the members of the board are to receive $2,000 each per annum for their services. No one is eligible for the office of Alderman who is not, at the time of his election, a resident of the district from which he is chosen.

Vacancies, occasioned by death or resignation, can be filled only by a special election, which the board is empowered to direct to be held. The sessions may be either public or private, and can be held at any time a majority of the members may designate. The duties of the board, in conjunction with the Board of Councilmen, are to provide for the accountability of all officers to whom the receipt or expenditure of the funds of the city may be trusted, by requiring from them sufficient security for the faithful performance of their duties; to make annual and occasional appropriations for every branch and object of city expenditure, and to make all necessary arrangements for the conduct and regulation of elections. They have no power to borrow money on the credit of the corporation, except in anticipation of the annual revenue, unless authorized by a special act of the Legislature. The Aldermen exercise the power of Magistrates in the arrest, commitment or bailing of offenders, excepting that they cannot let to bail or discharge a person committed by another Magistrate. The Board has power, without the consent of the Mayor, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected, to remove any of the heads of departments, for cause, other than the Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation.

As the title to all the streets, lands and places in this city is vested in the corporation, no street can be opened, graded or paved without a resolution to that effect having first passed the Common Council. Permission to lay twenty miles of gas-pipes, or to keep a pes-nut stand on the sidewalk, must come from the corporation. In the matter of the city railroads, however, the Legislature has overridden this right. Gradually, but surely, the power of the Common Council is year after year being diminished by the Legislature, and it is probable that before many years have elapsed its existence as a legislative body will be terminated.

The manner of transacting business is nearly the same in both boards, and is sufficiently simple. Ordinances or resolutions may originate in either board, and when passed by one board may be amended or rejected by the other. Vetoes by the Mayor are required to be laid over for ten days, at the expiration of which time they may be taken up and the veto set aside by a two-thirds vote. Resolutions appropriating money for any purpose must be passed by a vote of three-fourths of all the members elected to each board. The debates in the two boards are generally short and to the point. But little time is wasted in discussion, as most of the papers coming before the boards have already been canvassed in private caucus. "Buncombe" speeches are listened to with very little attention, and there are but few members now who ever attempt to speak for speaking's sake. The discussions are conducted with due attention to parliamentary rules, and the decision of the Chairman is generally submitted to without complaint. Time was when the debates were loud and angry, and members enforced their arguments with something weightier than words, but nothing of the kind has occurred of late years, and a visitor might attend their meetings for any length of time without being gratified by a scene. The sessions of the two boards are usually short. The venerable Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. DAVID T. VALENTINE, is *ex-officio* Clerk of the Common Council. He keeps the City Seal, and his signature is necessary to all leases, grants, warrants and similar documents.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN,

In 1683 the city was authorized to elect a Common Councilman, as well as an Alderman, from each ward. The Councilmen were sometimes designated Assistant Aldermen, and they formed but one body. By the charter of 1830 they were separated and directed to meet in separate chambers. The Board of Councilmen now comprises twenty-four members, six being elected from each Senatorial District. Their term of office is for one year. Their powers and duties, with the exception that they have nothing to do with the removal or appointment of any of the heads of departments, are the same as those of the Board of Aldermen; they have no power, however, to act as magistrates.

The two boards employ a clerical staff of twenty-five persons.

THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

This department, at the head of which is the Comptroller, has charge of all the fiscal concerns of the Corporation. The Comptroller prescribes the form of rendering and keeping all city accounts, and all accounts rendered to or kept by the other departments of the City Government are subject to his inspection and revision. He also adjusts and settles all claims in favor of or against the Corporation. In his department is a bureau for the collection of the city revenue accruing from rents and interest on bonds and mortgages; and another for the collection of taxes, arrearages of taxes, assessments and water rents are collected by the Clerk of Arrears. All moneys collected by the Finance Department are deposited with the City Chamberlain, and all warrants for expenditures on account of the City Government are drawn on and paid by him. The Comptroller also registers such loans as are required by the corporation, either temporarily or permanently. The office is an elective one, the term being four years. Its duties are arduous and multifarious. Fifty-four persons, including messengers, are employed in the Department, and it is sometimes found necessary to engage extra help. Up to the time that the office was filled by Mr. ROBERT T. HAWS, the accounts of the department were in a frightful condition of disorder. To that gentleman is due the merit of organizing a simple system of accounts, which has been followed by his successor, and the department is now acknowledged to be one of the best managed under the City Government.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

The duties of the department are executed by a commission of three members, who are appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen. The commissioners have charge of the Croton Aqueduct, and all structures and property connected with the supply and distribution of Croton water and the underground drainage of the city. The opening of public sewers and street-vaults, with the paving, repaving and repairing streets, digging and constructing wells, and the collection of revenues arising from the sale of Croton water, are under the charge of this department. The water rents, when collected by this department, are paid over to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The department has no power to expend a dollar without the permission of the Common Council. Nor can it open a sewer or remove a paving-stone, or dig a well, without a resolution to that effect having first passed the two boards. Sixteen clerks, messengers, &c., are employed by the department.

THE CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

This department, at the head of which is Mr. F. I. A. BOOLE, has cognizance of all matters affecting the public health, "pursuant to the ordinances of the Common Council, and the lawful requirements of the Commissioners of Health and the Board of Health."

Until the last few weeks the street-cleaning has been under the care of the City Inspector, but by a recent act of the Legislature this is now taken out of his hands. He may still, however, be considered to have a general supervision of the work. The other duties of this department are the abatement and removal of nuisances detrimental to the public health, and the keeping of the records of mortality and of births and marriages. The inspection, regulation and management of the public markets, also pertains to this department.

The number of clerks and other employes under Mr. BOOLE is very large. In the Bureau of Records there are four; in that of Sanitary Inspection six. Then come the twenty-two Health Wardens and their assistants, whose duties are merely to report the existence of such nuisances as overflowing sinks, hog-cries, fat and bone-boiling establishments, &c., and to see to the removal of dead animals. There are also twenty-two Street Inspectors, who report on the condition of the streets. The Bureau of Markets employs a superintendent and fourteen clerks, who regulate the affairs of the different public markets. There are also eight Meat Inspectors, whose duty it is to inspect the meat, &c., offered for sale, and to seize such as appear to them to be in an unwholesome condition. As several thousand pounds are seized each week, it is to be presumed that their office is not a sinecure. There are four keepers of the corporation yards, in which property belonging to the corporation is kept, one Superintendent of Scavengers, Docks and Piers, four Inspectors of Weights and Measures, and two Sealers; seven Inspectors of Incumbrances, and twenty-two Distributors of Corporation Ordinances. Beside these, a number of extra clerks were employed in making out pay rolls and superintending the payment of street-sweepers, but these now find their occupation gone.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

This department, of which Mr. CHARLES G. CORNELL is the head, according to the revised charter, "has cognizance of altering, opening, regulating, grading, flagging, curbing, guttering and lighting streets, roads, places and avenues; of building, repairing and lighting wharves and piers, the construction and repairing of public roads, the care of public buildings and places, and the filling up of sunken lots, under the ordinances of the Common Council. In the department is a bureau of "Street Improvements," which has charge of the grading, flagging, curbing and guttering of the streets, and employs one Superintendent, four clerks and one Inspector. The Bureau of Wharves employs one Superintendent and one clerk. Their duties are to report upon the condition of the public wharves and landing-places. The Bureau of Lamps and Gas employs one Superintendent, one clerk and seven Inspectors. They have charge of the lighting of the city and everything connected therewith. The Bureau of Repairs and Supplies is a very important one, having charge of all repairs and supplies to public buildings, lands and places, and of all other necessary repairs and supplies not provided for in other departments. A Superintendent, assistant, deputy, and five clerks conduct the business of this bureau.

The Bureau of the Superintendent of Lands and Places comes next. It employs a Superintendent, clerk, foreman, fifteen park keepers, and one regulator of the public clocks. As the name implys, the bureau has the care of the public parks, squares, &c., and attends to their annual renovation. The Common Council have lately added to the list of keepers by appointing one for the Bowling-green square, at a salary of $1,000 per annum. His duties would not appear to be very onerous, in view of the fact that the area of the square is just 3 rods, 9 perches and 253 feet.

The Bureau of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department was until lately also under the charge of the Street Commissioner, but it is of course so no longer.

The only other bureau is that for the collection of assessments, the officers of which are remunerated, and pretty heavily too, by fees.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.

The commission comprises the Mayor, the Presidents of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, the City Inspector, the Physician to the Marine Hospital at Quarantine, an Inspector of Vessels, a Health Officer, a resident physician, and one Commissioner, who is appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. The resident physician is also appointed in the same manner. The duties of the commission are to render their advice to the Board of Health and to the City Inspector in regard to all matters connected with the public health. They also designate the number of days during which vessels from infected ports shall perform quarantine, and take cognizance of the existence of nuisances prejudicial to health, and order their removal by the City Inspector; or in the event of his not possessing the requisite power, the matter is called to the attention of

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The board is composed of the Mayor and the members of the Common Council. It is seldom convened, and within the last two or three years has not had a single session. At its last meeting, the subject under consideration was the removal of certain dumping-grounds, which, as alleged, were a nuisance to the locality in which they existed. The board possesses almost unlimited powers as far as the care of the public health is concerned. It can order the destruction of buildings and other property, close streets, appoint special officers to see that its ordinances are carried into effect, and spend any quantity of money. It is also authorized to procure suitable places for the reception of persons sick of pestilential, infectious or contagious diseases; to issue warrants for the apprehension and removal of persons who disobey their regulations; and to occupy temporarily for hospital purposes any building they may select. Within the last few months, the Common Council have endeavored in vain to induce the Mayor to convene the board, for the purpose of taking some action in regard to the condition of the streets. With the unlimited powers which the board possesses in the way of spending money, it is very easy to see why His Honor has withstood all the pressure that has been brought to bear upon him.

THE COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

Exercises at Union College.

Correspondence of the Troy Daily Times.

SCHENECTADY, July 26.

THE ALUMNI MEETING.

The Alumni held their meeting at 10 o'clock this morning. A fair representation of each class was present, and the exercises passed off satisfactorily. Hon JOHN A. LOTT, LL. D., of Brooklyn, presided with his accustomed felicity and success. The Vice-Presidents of the Alumni, Hon. WM. W. CAMPBELL, Hon. RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD, Rev. LAURENS P. HICKOK and A. P. CUMINGS, were present and participated in the exercises. President LOTT addressed the Alumni, paying a glowing tribute to the patriot scholars who had fallen during the war, and congratulated the respective classes on their full representation, &c. The annual election of officers was then ordered, the usual nominating committee appointed, the result being the reelection of the old officers, with one or two slight exceptions. A lengthy discussion ensued upon the project of completing the graduates' hall on the college grounds, Hon. H. G. WARNER, of Rochester, leading in the discussion. A proposition to the effect that the old graduates should each subscribe a certain amount toward the erection of the Alumni building, was vigorously opposed by Mr. WARNER as partaking too much of the character of alms-asking. But he argued earnestly in favor of having the building completed before the venerable President should be called to his long account. Mr. WARNER then suggested that a committee of three be appointed to solicit subscriptions to further the project, naming himself as one of the committee to guarantee that the building should be completed as speedily as possible. The chairman appointed as such committee, CLARESTON POTTER and Hon. H. G. WARNER, these gentlemen being empowered to appoint a third person to participate in their labors. The Alumni building, it is expected, will cost about $50,000, and the committee have sanguine hopes that the enterprise will be speedily consummated.

At the close of the business meeting, the members partook of a substantial and suitable collation, prepared under the direction of that famous caterer, BENJ. BRIALE, of Albany. The collation concluded, the annual reunion of the Alumni was held in the College chapel, Judge LOTT presiding. Appropriate resolutions were adopted commemorating the decease of Bishop POTTER, also signalizing the death of those noble heroes who fell upon the field of battle during the war. Most of the classes were well represented, and the members present gave entertaining accounts of their classmates generally. Among the most felicitous speeches of the occasion were those of WM. H. MURRIAM, and Col. ALLEN H. JACKSON, of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth New-York Regiment. Good feeling prevailed throughout the exercises, and the only oppressive feature was the reading by Prof. PIERSON of

THE OBITUARY LIST.

Class	Name		Died.	
1803	Hon. Abraham Bockee	.....	June	1, 1865
1804	Right Rev. Thomas C. Brownell	.....	Jan.	13, 1865
1804	Matthew Meyers	.....	Aug.	1, 1864
1809	Rev. Asa Mitchell	.....	Dec.	19, 1864
1812	Richmond Brownell	.....		1864
1813	Rev. Wm. M. Phillips	.....	March	20, 1865
1815	Hon. Nathaniel P. Talbot	.....	Nov	2, 1861
1815	Rev. Wm. Chester, D. D.	.....	May	23, 1865
1818	Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.D. LL.D		July	4, 1865
1822	Hon. Albert S. White	.....	Sept.	4, 1864
1822	Rev. John A. Jessup, D. D	.....	Dec.	13, 1864
1825	Rev. Martin Ruter, D. D	.....	May	29, 1865
1834	Rev. David Van Vallenburgh	.....	Nov.	13, 1864
1850	Leander Babcock	.....	Aug.	18, 1864
1854	Jesse Evans, M. D	.....	Jan.	2, 1861
1855	Rev. David G. Burnes	.....	Sept.	23, 1864
1859	Rev. Edwin F. Seeley, D. D	.....	Aug.	10, 1864
1860	Rev. Simeon Gaus	.....	May	25, 1865
1861	Edward de L. Bevan	.....	Aug.	13, 1864
1855	Col. Cleveland Campbell	.....	June	13, 1865
1856	Harold M. White	.....		1862
1857	Capt. S. S. Newbury	.....	Killed,	1865
1857	Wm. K. Legge	.....	Killed,	—
—	Wm. D. Williams	.....	Killed,	1864
1859	Johannes Cuthero	.....	Killed,	1864
1859	Capt. Geo. Lincoln	.....	Killed,	1864
1862	Henry W. Nichols	.....	Killed,	May 11, 1864
—	J. A. Crounse	.....	Died,	1865
1863	Samuel S. C. Mott	.....	Feb.	13, 1865
—	Angus Cameron, Jr.	.....		1861
1861	Leander Wilds	.....	Nov.	20, 1864
1865	Lewis Bullock	.....	Dec.	19, 1864

AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.

At the conclusion of the exercises in the chapel, the Alumni Association formed in procession, and started for the Presbyterian Church. Before they left the College grounds, the members of the association were invited to pass the house of the venerable Dr. NOTT, President of the Institution, and gaze upon the patriarch perhaps for the last time. Accordingly, the procession filed past the Nott residence. At the window, in an easy chair, bolstered up by pillows, and supported by his faithful wife and an attendant, reposed the familiar form of the revered President, his form wasted by sickness and age, and his face attenuated and pallid. The old man tried to smile, and as the Alumni passed by, he raised his shrunken hands in feeble recognition of his visitors. Dr. NOTT, I learn, has not stood erect for more than two years, and his strength is now failing rapidly.

THE ALUMNI ADDRESS.

The address before the Alumni Association, this afternoon, was poorly attended. The church was only about half full, but those present were unanimous in their expressions of admiration at the magnificent literary feast presented by the speaker, Hon. CHARLES A. PHELPS, Collector of the Port of Boston. Mr. PHELPS' subject was, "The Patient Scholar," a noble theme, and most conclusively and satisfactorily was it elaborated. The address was forcible, scholarly and eloquent, showing great research and breadth of thought, combined with the results of travel and experience.

THE PRIZE SPEAKING.

This evening, the prize speaking of members selected from the Sophomore and Junior classes, took place in the Presbyterian church. The following was the programme:

Sophomores.—Music; "Decision of Purpose," J. H. Ansell; "Notoriety, not Reputation," Wm. S. Ide; "Our Future," A. R. Olney; "The Theorist," E. D. Ronan: Music.

Juniors.—"The Pioneers of Progress," Geo. Alexander; "Philanthropy," John E. Aehe; "The Soul's Birthright," Wm. H. Case; Music; "Use and Beauty," John J. Dean; "The Hero, Possible," Thomas Sanson; "Character," Gideon D. Tower; Music.

The judges selected were Rev. Dr. CHILD, of Boston; Rev. Dr. NEWMAN, of Ripley Female Institute, Vermont; Prof. STEELE, of Genesee College; Rev. T. E. BLISS, of Memphis, Tenn., and Rev. Dr. WASHBURN, of Philadelphia. The prizes are to be announced on Commencement Day. It is easy to predict that two of the prizes will be carried away by E. D. RONAN, of the Sophomore, and G. D. TOWER, of the Junior Class.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A few weeks since, a pleasant incident occurred at the residence of Dr. NOTT, on College Hill. The Senior Class visited the President, and presented him a beautiful bouquet of the choicest flowers of Union's garden. On this occasion, Mr. MONES, the committe for the presentation, made the following remarks:

"We are soon to leave these halls of learning of which you have been so long the honored and venerable President. Before we bid farewell to Alma Meter, we would give to you another expression of our regard and reverence, and ask a parting blessing ere we cross the threshold of active life. We come with this token of our remembrance. It is a simple offering—flowers from the garden of 'Union,' plucked by the hands of her children, yet we trust a fitting emblem of the loveliness of your declining years and the fragrance of your memory."

The Doctor thanked the class for their kind expression of their regard, and counselled them to seek the favor of Heaven, with the assurance that if they should place their trust in God He would not forsake them, but that they would at all times be safe under the protecting care of an Eternal Being. As the class retired each member grasped the hand of the venerable President, and received his blessing. It was an affecting scene, and will be long remembered by all who were present. The 25th of June was the anniversary of his birth. He has now reached his ninety-third year, and has seen the American Republic at each stage of its progress, from its very origin up to its present development. Appropriate arrangements were made for the observance of the day, and committees appointed to fulfill them. His health is poor and he is now very feeble. Much solicitude is manifest in his behalf.

Several changes have recently been made in the College Professorships. Dr. CHANDLER, former Professor of Chemistry, now fills a Professorship in Columbia College. Prof. PERKINS, of Harvard University, succeeds Prof. CHANDLER. Prof. L'AMOREAUX, Instructor of Modern Languages, is succeeded by Prof. WILDS, of Genesee College.

The whole number of students graduated at Union College since the organization of the institution, is 4,085. The graduating class this year numbers fifty.

D. W. V. B.

POSTMASTER REMOVED.—A German paper of this city announces that Postmaster REYNOLDS, of Hoboken, has been removed from office. Mr. REYNOLDS has done good service for the Union party in Hoboken, publishing the only paper in that city devoted to their interests, and the Union cause will certainly not be subserved by his removal.

The Proposed Trial of Naval Machinery.

NEW-YORK, July 27.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I find in the morning papers an order signed by you, which I presume is in reply to my demand for a "fair trial" of the engine of the *Algonquin*.

You, at first, through Capt. FOX, refused to have a trial of this engine with another engine of the class specified for the *Algonquin* to equal; but insisted that the *Algonquin* should be run in the harbor *against the affidavit* of JOHN BAIRD, contained in the report of a Congressional Committee. I objected to running against an affidavit, and public opinion upheld my objection. You felt the force of the pressure sufficiently to induce you to change your resolution, and substitute another trial.

You now propose that the *Algonquin* shall run in competition with a dock in the city of New-York. To this I object; that is, if the trial is to be considered a test of the question whether the engine has complied with its contract. If it is a trial to enable our fellow-citizens to come aboard, and see the two engines work, I shall be happy to have it carried out.

The engine of the *Algonquin* was not made to run at the dock. If that had been its object I should have constructed it differently. I have always supposed that the naval engines were better qualified to run at the dock than anywhere else, and better not to run at all than to run anywhere; but I never suspected that you desired such qualities of any machinery I might build.

The excuse you give for this extraordinary proposition is, that you will save the "cost of fitting out the steamers for an extended trial at sea." I never proposed to have a trial at sea. I only proposed to run where these double-enders can safely run—that is, in a river. "An extended trial at sea" would leave me at home. I have a family depending on my exertions, and no sane insurance company would insure my life in a "double-ender" for such an "extended trial." When we shifted the ballast of the *Algonquin*, she opened her cranks half an inch, and when we came in her round Point Judith she twisted like a snake. Men who have been at sea in them and come safe home, are looked upon by their friends as we regard the polar bear that escaped the fire of the burning Museum, and their wives feel as did Desdemona toward Othello:

"She loved me for the dangers I had passed,
And I loved her that she did pity them."

But I would run in the North River or the Sound—for a short time; and for that trial both vessels are ready, except only to dock them and clean off the barnacles.

If, however, it did cost a few hundred dollars to make such a trial, that would be no excuse. A gentleman cannot be plundered because you cannot afford to give him a trial such as he agreed to submit to. If you had contracted to pay a man for a horse provided he could trot a mile in three minutes, it would hardly justify your offer to try him at the plow that you had no time to go upon the race-course and see him driven. I observe, however, that when, you, or Capt. FOX, wish a pleasure excursion, more money can be spent on a yacht than would pay the salaries of the whole cabinet for a year, and the cost of this trial included; but when *justice* is to be done, the people's money must be saved! Pardon me, sir, if I think this a mere pretense.

It is proper, however, that the people should know why you have changed from a trial in the harbor to a dock trial.

1. The log of the *Algonquin*, when running at the dock for ninety-six hours, shows much inferior results in economy to those produced by her when coming from Providence to New-York. You therefore propose to compete with the inferior rather than the superior performance, although the former is of no consequence, and the latter the thing needed.

2. The wheel of the *Algonquin* is one of her improvements, and will save about six per cent. of dip, *under test*, over your wheels. You now order it off, and a smaller wheel substituted on your plan. You might as well take out my boilers or engine and put in yours.

3. Your boat has 67 per cent. more grate-bars to burn coal on than mine, and nearly three times as much boiler, and has two 42-inch blowers to drive the fires. I have no blower on my fires. When under way, the natural draft is enough, with my small furnaces, for all I want; but at the dock the draft is necessarily smaller, and, with your immense blowers, you could burn six times the coal I could burn, easily.

4. My condenser for resupplying the waste water only works when the ship is in motion, at which time only it is needed. At the dock you virtually suspend its operation, and so far impair my efficiency.

All this is very cleverly arranged, and will be of great comparative value to you on the trial; but such practices would not be allowed in any other race I ever knew of.

Then there is a consequence from this plan of trial which you, of course, see the value of. Your boat will use twice the coal mine does to do the same work, and of course will lighten up during the eight days considerably more than mine does, so that her wheels will every day be easier to revolve than mine will. True it is, you say, that "the dip of the paddles will not be changed during the trial;" but how can you suspend the law of gravity? The "law of WANROTHE and WATT" is suspended in the navy engine, but the "law of NEWTON," I believe, yet remains.

You also intend to take the power by indicators, not by the result in propulsion of the vessel; and you propose to appoint the people who are to swear to "the indicated horse-power." Now, you know as indicated horse-power is a very good kind of power, if you know the man that works the indicator; but if you don't, it is very uncertain. Thus your employe, JOHN BAIRD, has put on record a statement that the *Eutaw* made 1,514 indicated horse-power, on two and a third pounds of coal an hour, and only went on an average *fourteen and six-tenths statute miles an hour*. If she did, the horse must have been condemned army horses" that JOHN was thinking of; fifteen hundred *real* horse-power would have taken the wheels out of the *Eutaw*. But then, in excuse for that, I do not forget that the immense consumption of coal of the *Eutaw* had to be accounted for; and it it was really giving a horse-power with two and a third pounds an hour, there could be no complaint of that; and 1,514 multiplied by 2.32 just balanced the coal pile. It is one of the triumphs of figures that such results can be produced.

Even the *Algonquin* has not escaped the indicator disease. Mr. ISHERWOOD has officially reported that she uses seven and four-tenths pounds of coal an hour to a horse-power. If she does, and your boats only use two and a third, they can tow her home very easily, after her coal is out, and you need not be so anxious to avoid a trial.

Indicators are very useful instruments in honest and intelligent hands, but in the hands of knaves or fools they will lie worse than an epitaph. The real honest test, Mr. Secretary, is to shove the same-sized and shaped boat through the same water. That will tell you no lies, and it won't be necessary to pay a magistrate a shilling for taking any affidavit about it.

I do not understand who are to be the judges of the performance. If you extend the invitation to Mr. EVERETT and his board of nine members to be present at the trial, as an appointment of them as judges, I object. Each and all of that party, except Messrs. Covell and Wright, have officially and beyond redemption, committed their professional reputation on the proposition that there is no benefit in expansion beyond the narrow limits used by the navy. The Committee of Congress quote them both to sustain them, and on the fourteenth page of their report the board say that the engines of the *Dakotah*, *Iroquois* and *General Admiral* would be "benefited by putting in small cylinders," i. e. by reducing the very small expansion used on those vessels to still less. I rather think that they would not change their views—at least not until they have got off their hands the engines they are now building for the department.

If JOHN BAIRN is to be the judge, I protest against it. He is Mr. ISHERWOOD'S "collector of internal revenue" from the contractors.

I have in my control one of his letters to one of the contractors, calling for a contribution to Mr. ISHERWOOD, under the thin disguise of a subscription to enable him to print another of those valuable books, in which the young men of the country are officially taught to believe that JAMES WATT was a sort of idiot, and that the true lawe of steam were discovered by BENJAMIN F. ISHERWOOD, in the year 1861, on an old engine on Lake Erie. And, beside, his idea of horse-power is so very confused, that I should have no confidence that he would not get the same kind of horses on the *Winooski* that he got on the *Eutaw*.

These are my objections. But notwithstanding these, under the fear that if I refuse you will "put the *Algonquin* into the scrap-heap" without any more ceremony, I will prepare for a run at the dock, rather with the intention of showing my fellow-citizens a good steam-engine, than of satisfying the conditions of a contract. And I shall then insist on a trial which will bring the machine to the only test which can fairly determine anything.

Your obedient servant.
EDW. N. DICKERSON.

Woolen Clothing.

From Hall's Journal of Health.

The most healthful clothing for our climate, the year round, is that made from wool. If worn next the skin by all classes, in Summer as well as Winter, an incalculable amount of coughs, colds, diarrhœas and fevers would be prevented, as, also, many sudden and premature deaths from croup, diphtheria and lung diseases. Winter maladies would be prevented by the ability of a woolen garment to keep the natural heat about the body more perfectly, instead of carrying it away as fast as generated, as linen and flaxen garments do, as also cotton and silk, although these are less cooling than Irish linen, as any one can prove by noticing the different degrees of coolness on the application of a surface of six inches square of flannel, cotton and linen to the skin, the moment the clothing is removed. The reason is, that wool is a bad conductor of heat, and linen is a good conductor.

It is more healthful to wear woolen next the skin in Summer, because it absorbs the moisture of perspiration so rapidly as to keep the skin measureably dry all the time. It is curious to notice that the water is conveyed by a woolen garment from the surface of the body to the outside of the garment, where the microscope shows it condensed in millions of pearly drops; while it is in the experience of the observant, that if a linen shirt becomes damp by perspiration, it remains cold and clammy for a long time afterwards; and unless removed will certainly cause some bodily ailment.

In the night sweats of consumption, or of any debilitated condition of the system, a woolen night-dress is immeasurably more comfortable than cotton or linen, because it prevents that sepulchral dampness and chilliness of feeling which are otherwise inevitable.

The British Government make it imperative that every sailor in the navy shall wear woolen flannel shirts in the hottest climates. The shrinkage of woolen garments in washing, whereby they become hard, impervious and board-like, has prevented their more general use; but there are three ways of preventing this, to a greater or less extent; either let about one-fourth of the material be made of cotton; have it dyed red or some other color before it is woven, or if it is greatly preferred that it shall be white, exercise proper care in the process of washing. To prevent white woolen stockings from shrinking, have woolen stretchers made of the size and general shape of the foot, and let the stockings remain on them until perfectly dried; or, before rinsing the stocking, double it so as to fold at the heel and lay the foot on the leg, then roll it tight and wring it crosswise.

In washing all woolen garments put them in very hot soap-suds, so as to be covered; then, when cool enough to allow the hands to be put in, simply press it about with the fingers or hands, and, before taking the garment out, make the water for rinsing several degrees hotter than that from which it is to be taken; but instead of wringing it out, or twisting it about in the water, raise the garment out of the water, up and down, a good many times, and then lay it on a line and let it drip dry. This process will, to a considerable extent, prevent fulling or shrinkage, and is worthy of being communicated to every person who expects to be a housekeeper.

The Late Rev. Dr. Cook.

FUNERAL SERMON BY REV. MR. WINSLOW.

Yesterday morning the Bishop Wainright Memorial Church, corner of Waverley-place and Hammond-street, was crowded by a large audience, assembled on the first Sunday after the death of the rector, to listen to a discourse from Rev. WILLIAM C. WINSLOW. After the usual services in the Episcopal form, and the singing of the hymn, "There is a Land of Pure Delight," the preacher discoursed from the text, "God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death," &c. After an eloquent exposition of this portion of Scripture, and agraphic description of the condition of the redeemed in Heaven, Mr. WINSLOW spoke of our Saviour as being the chief and greatest attraction of Heaven. "The Lamb is the light thereof," was quoted and vividly represented. The speaker passed to the presence of our friends in Heaven as being among the heavenly attractions, "they make Heaven richer and earth poorer." Said the reverend preacher: "Brethren, what a spectacle is this! But yesterday we beheld our beloved friend, moving, conversing, and acting his part with us. The lustre of life was on his cheek, the fire of reason was in his eye, the warm current coursed his veins, the hopes, the fears, the loves of a common humanity beat in his bosom. He was one of us. As in a moment, he is one of us no longer. * * * * Mr. WINSLOW then passed to some analysis of the character and some account of the labors of the deceased. Most touchingly he spoke of his relation to the children of the Sunday-school, and his labors of love to hundreds. "*He lived for others*," said the preacher; "a nobler epitaph could not be written." The discourse closed with a brief exhortation to the Church to go on with the work of the sainted dead, and invoked the blessings of Heaven upon the Church. The discourse was listened to with the deepest attention, and evidently made a profound impression on the hearts of all present.

NEW-JERSEY.

GRAND TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.—A Grand procession of the Father Mathew Temperance Societies of New-York and Brooklyn took place yesterday, to inaugurate the Father Mathew T. A. B. Society No. I, of Jersey City. The visiting societies with banners, flags and several bands of music, crossed over to Jersey City, and formed in line, which moved in the following order: Father Mathew T. A. B. Society No. I, of Jersey City; Parent Society, Broome-street, New-York; Branch No. 1; No. 1, T. A. B. Society; No. 3, T. A. B. Society; No. 4, T. A. B. Society; No. 5, T. A. B. Society; No. 6, T. A. B. Society; No. 7, T. A. B. Society; No. 5, T. A. B. Society, of Brooklyn; Young Men's T. A. B. Society.

The procession passed through Montgomery-street to Newark-avenue, through Newark-aveuue to Monmouth-street, through Monmouth-street to South-second-street, through South-second to Erie-street, through Erie to Prospect-street, down Prospect to the corner of Bay-street, where a public meeting was held, previous to which the visiting societies returned home. About two thousand persons were assembled who listened attentively to eloquent addresses by JOHN MCGRATH, of New-York; GEORGE CAMBLE, of Greenpoint; FRANCIS J. HAGERTY, of New-York, and others. ROBERT WILSON, President of the Parent Society, and JOHN NASH added to the interest of the occasion by singing several temperance songs. The following are the officers of the society just formed in Jersey City:

President—JOHN DUNN.
Vice-President—MURT HENNESSY.
Recording Secretary—A. DALTON.
Corresponding Secretary—S. DAVIS.
Financial Secretary—P. JOYCE.
Treasurer—PETER DALTON.

A WOMAN GETS ANGRY AND JUMPS INTO THE CANAL.—On Saturday night a woman named SMITH, residing in a building known as "Kelly's House," in Bergen-street, Jersey City, became angry with her husband, and rushing out of the house, ran down to the canal and plunged in, with the avowed purpose of shortening her precious existence. Mr. SMITH, not wishing to be deprived of so sweet a disposition helpmate, and not knowing exactly where he could get another like her, followed close in her wake, and, with the assistance of two or three citizens, succeeded in landing her on *terra firma*, and Mrs. SMITH is now alive and as well as she ought to be.

SMASHING HIS FATHER'S FURNITURE.—PETER LYNCH, a youth of 26 years, evidently put in full time from Saturday night until yesterday morning, at which time he went home rather out of humor, and from some unexplained cause, made an indiscriminate smash-up of his father's furniture. Officers MCNAMARA and MANNING, of the Jersey City police, called in and quelled the young man by conducting him to the City Prison, where he was locked up on a charge of being drunk and disorderly, and smashing his father's furniture, at No. 11, Newark Avenue.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCHET.—A young man named JOSEPH HOPKINS was arrested on Saturday night, by Officer FARLEY of the Jersey City Police, charged with picking the pocket of JOSEPH D. KELLY of $6 30 while the latter was asleep. The accused was detected in the act.

OPENING OF A NEW CHURCH.—The new German Catholic Church, (St. Boniface,) in South Eighth-street, Jersey City, was opened for divine service yesterday. A sermon was preached in the evening by Rev. Dr. BRANN.

Williamsburgh.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A YOUNG WOMAN.—Shortly after midnight on Saturday, officer MCFARLAND, of the 45th Precinct, found an intelligent-looking young woman at the foot of South Seventh street, E. D., in a stupified state. On taking her to the station house, a half-ounce phial, labeled "JULIUS HUFFED, druggist and chemist, 94, South Seventh street—laudanum—poison" was found upon her person. It being evident that

The New-York Times.

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ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE HIBERNIAN OFF FATHER POINT.

The Great Eastern to Leave Valentia on the 22d.

The Elections—Mr. Gladstone Returned for South Lancashire.

The Liberals Gain Twenty Members.

The Persian Gulf Telegraph Again in Working Order.

Breaking Out of the Cholera in Birmingham.

The Moniteur on the Rumored European Congress.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

FATHER POINT, Monday, July 31.

The steamship *Hibernian*, which left Liverpool at 2:30 on the afternoon of the 20th, and Londonderry 21st, passed Father Point at 5 o'clock this evening.

The steamship *Damascus*, from Quebec, reached Liverpool on the morning of the 20th.

The steamship *Virginia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 20th.

The R. M. steamship *Cuba*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 21st.

The United States steamer *Kearsarge*, from Lisbon, arrived at Brest on the 19th, and fired a salute of 21 guns, which the fort returned.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

A Valentia telegram of the 19th says that "the steamers *Great Eastern* and *Caroline* have arrived off here, all well. The former goes to Banaby to-day, whilst the latter is laying the shore end of the cable, and this will be accomplished on the 21st or 22d, if the weather moderates. The war steamers *Terrible* and *Sphynx* are also here."

THE ELECTIONS.

The election returns to the evening of the 19th, show 575 members returned, of whom 334 are Liberals, and 241 Conservatives. The net Liberal gain is 20.

DISRAELI had been making a speech, in which he expressed the conviction that the result of the elections would not diminish confidence in the Conservative party. He asserted that the Conservatives in Parliament would not be inferior to those elected in 1859, and when the House falls into its true shape, and is weeded of those Liberal members against whom corrupt practises can be proved, he believed the political position would be identical with what it was two months ago. Considering the power and strength of the government, he considered that the return of so large an Opposition party was fully as much as could have been expected.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

SLATTERTHWAIT'S circular says: "Transactions in American securities are scarcely up to the average of the past few weeks. Five-twenties, after reaching 72¼, have receded to 71¼@71½. In railroad stocks there have been some large transactions during the week. Illinois Central shares have advanced $3, closing at 89½@89¾. Eries at one time were as high as 65, but, on sales to realize profits, have given away, closing at 63½@63¾."

ROYAL PERSONALS.

The Prince and Princess of WALES were at Plymouth, visiting the annual exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society. They also visited the principal vessels of the English and French squadrons in Plymouth Sound.

THE PERSIAN GULF TELEGRAPH.

The Persian Gulf telegraph cable is repaired, and telegraphic communication is reëstablished.

THE CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

The cholera had broken out in Birmingham. Large numbers of paupers are said to have been attacked.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* announces the health of the Prince Imperial as completely reëstablished.

The Emperor left Paris on the 19th for Plombiers, and the Empress and Prince NAPOLEON were expected to leave for Fontainbleau on the 28th.

The *Moniteur* contains the following: "The reports current, that an understanding had been arrived at between the Great Powers, for the assembly of a congress are devoid of foundation. The proposal for a common deliberation of the European Powers, was formally made by the proper authorities, for the purpose of removing difficulties then existing, and obviating those that might have been foreseen. The project was contested, and the war between Germany and Denmark did not fail to demonstrate its justness; but the Imperial Government leaves to time the task completely justifying the council of the Emperor."

The Bourse on the 19th was flat. Rentes 67f. 45c.

SPAIN.

A dispatch, relative to the recognition of Italy, left Madrid on the 15th, and is said to contain no conditions nor restrictions of an essential character.

A Progressionist meeting was soon to be held at Madrid to determine the course to be pursued at the next election.

ITALY.

There was an earthquake on the 18th in the Caponia District. Several lives were lost, and there was great damage to property.

PRUSSIA.

A frightful railroad accident had occurred at Bochuna. A passenger train collided with a goods train, by which thirteen persons were killed and a large number wounded.

EGYPT.

Advices from Alexandria, to the 14th, show a gratifying daily diminution in the cholera. On that day only two died of cholera. At Cairo, there was also a decrease, although the mortality continued high. There were 186 deaths on the 14th.

TURKEY.

The cholera was spreading in Constantinople. Strict sanitary measures were adopted.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, July 21.

The elections are now determined. The Liberal gain remains twenty. GLADSTONE is elected in South Lancashire.

CONSTANCE KENT, who pleaded guilty of murder, has been sentenced to death.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 21.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of cotton for the week at 88,000 bales, including 22,500 to speculators and 17,500 to exporters. The market opened buoyant and with a considerable advance on all descriptions, which was afterward partially lost, the closing rates being ¼d.@¾d. higher for American and ¼d. higher for Egyptian on the week. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	nom.	Middling Orleans	20d.
Fair Uplands	nom.	Middling Uplands	19¾d.
Fair Texas	nom.	Middling Texas	19¾d.

The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 10,000 bales, the market closing firm at the above rates. The stock is held is estimated at 432,500 bales, of which 27,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS have a downward tendency, and prices are easier.

PROVISIONS dull and the tendency downward, except Pork, which is scarce and firmer, and holders demand an advance.

The Produce market is quiet and steady.

LONDON, Friday, July 21.

Consols closed at 90@90¼ for money.

Illinois Central Shares 90.

Erie Shares 54.

United States Five-twenties 71¼@71¾.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £60,000.

Indian Troubles.

JULESBURGH, Colorado, Monday, July 31.

A party of thirty Indians attacked an emigrant train, forty miles west of here, on Saturday, killed two men and captured one wagon.

On the same day a large party of Indians surprised a camp of twenty-six soldiers, a few miles north of Valley Station, captured their stock and drove the men to the station.

War parties of Indians have appeared at several places on the South Platte route lately, and there is no doubt that there is a considerable force of Indians in the vicinity.

More troops are on their way here from the East.

THE FOURTH OF JULY IN GENEVA.

Letters from Merle D'Aubigne and Gen. McClellan—The Dinner—Sail on the Lake.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Every emigrant from the United States held carnival this year on our national birth-day. Where two or three met together they did no work and kept Sabbath. The solitary pilgrim in barbarous lands halted and camped in remembrance of freedom. The gay world of Americans at Paris congregated in the Pré Catilan, and the travelers among the Alps came down in the valley to Geneva and kept high festival for "Auld lang Syne."

A call was inserted in the public papers of Geneva to all loyal Americans to dine together at the Hotel de la Couronne, and to take part in an excursion on the lake in the evening.

Forty-four sat down to dinner together, to the music of a band playing "Hail Columbia." The Declaration of Independence was read in the orthodox fashion. Toasts were drank and responded to by most of the gentlemen present, and the occasion gave a feast to the dinner that travelers but rarely have.

Among the letters received from invited guests were the following, which, received with the greatest enthusiasm, are worth preserving, both from the interest attaching to the writers and the interest of the letters.

One from the historian D'AUBIGNE, read as follows:

SIR: I am greatly obliged and honored by the invitation you transmit.

Unfortunately for me my health does not permit me to accept of it. I have passed so feeble a night that I have to leave in the morning for the country to enjoy my short vacation.

No, gentlemen, I would not be among strangers while sitting at your table. I have shared your sorrows full oft, and particularly in the loss of your excellent President. I join in your expressions of good will, and I pray God, that in your country may flourish, more and more, those two great blessings which distinguish your people, the Bible and Liberty.

Accept the assurances of my affection and respect.

MERLE D'AUBIGNE.

The other letter was from Gen. MCCLELLAN, and reads as follows:

HOTEL BYRON, LAKE GENEVA, Tuesday, July 4, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your very polite invitation, on behalf of the citizens of the United States of America who are in Geneva, to Mrs. McCLELLAN and myself to join them at dinner to-day.

I regret that it will not be in our power to do ourselves the pleasure of meeting with you in the celebration of this most interesting anniversary of the most sacred day in the American calendar. Although I cannot meet you in person I hope that you will permit me to express the intense joy and pride with which, in common with all Americans, I look upon the recent glorious successes of our gallant armies under GRANT and SHERMAN.

As these victories have finally crushed the armed opposition to the General Government, and have brought back the whole of the national domain under the folds of our flag, I trust that this anniversary of the Nation's Birthday will be the opening of a new era in our history—when brotherly love will again prevail between the people of the once contending sections—when all the causes of the late war shall have disappeared—when the idea of secession shall be regarded as a thing entirely of the past—never again to be revived, and during which we shall become a stronger, more united and more prosperous nation than ever before.

I most sincerely unite with you in the feelings of sorrow and indignation which have been so universally expressed for the cowardly murder which deprived the country of its Chief Magistrate, and in the desire to afford the most loyal support to his successor. I trust, too, that you will unite with me in the hope that, since we have completely vindicated our national strength and military honor by the entire defeat and ruin of our late enemies, our people will pursue a magnanimous and merciful course toward a fallen foe—one that will tend to soften the bitter feelings inevitably caused by a long and earnest war, and to restore the confidence and kind feeling that should exist between those who owe allegiance to the same government and belong to the same people.

Begging that you will convey to the committee, and to the gentlemen they represent, my sincere thanks for their very courteous invitation, I am, my dear Sir, very truly and respectfully yours,

GEO. B. McCLELAN.

When the dinner was finished the guests embarked on the steamer *William Tell*, which was waiting for them at the quay, in front of the hotel, and steamed away down Lake Leman.

We Americans abroad do not know whether the moon shown that night on Monadnock, Boston Harbor and Lake Michigan; but we do know that the blue lights on the bows of the *Guillaume Tell* burned pale in the silver sheen of Lake Leman, and that Mount Blanc bore his diadem of snow in a silver light, as bright as fancy words could paint it; and the sail down the lake drew people together with a rapidity and closeness nearly allied to spiritual affinity. Indeed, we have received several confidential disclosures that the voyage would be the cause of several others in the future.

As the vessel came around to return to Geneva, she commenced burning blue and red lights and throwing up rockets. Presently the guests caught sight of answering rockets from the town. Then they saw one villa after another illuminated. As the boat reached the harbor, it was found that most of the large hotels fronting the lake had been illuminated in sympathy with the occasion, and that the quays, the bridges and the houses were crowded with thousands of people. Then it was we felt that we were in a republic, and in the words of one of the Swiss speakers at the table, that the hearts of republics beat with one pulse. As the boat reached the quay the last rocket from shore answered the last one from the boat. The crowd divided so as to form a narrow passage to the hotel, and amid cheers from the people and the music of the band, the celebration ended.

FROM ALBANY.

Health of Gov. Fenton, &c.

ALBANY, Monday, July 31.

Gov. FENTON has returned to Albany somewhat improved in health, but not quite strong enough to attend to the active duties of his office, and, under medical advice, will leave the city in a few days, but hopes to return in a short time and dispose of several important matters now awaiting his official action.

JACKSON C. SHULTZ, of Albion, P. MANN and Dr. JOHN SWINBURNE, have been appointed by Gov. FENTON Commissioners to confer with Collector DRAPER, Agent on the part of the General Government, relative to the purchase and erection of suitable warehouses for the storage of goods subject to quarantine, within or near the port of New-York.

Desolation in the Memphis Custom-House.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 31.

The *Gazette* has a dispatch from Memphis, reporting the seizure of the Commercial Bank, in that city, and the discovery of a defalcation in the Custom-house. It is supposed that the money which should have been in the Custom-house had been used by the bank.

Riot in Cummingsville, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 31.

A riot occurred in Cummingsville yesterday, in which three men were shot and a large amount of property destroyed.

Fire.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 31.

The Star candle-manufactory of WM. WOOD & Co., and the pork-house of HIGH & Co., situated on Deer Creek, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss $20,000.

From Toledo.

TOLEDO, Monday, July 31.

A young man named FRED. HILKAMP, was murdered here and robbed of a small amount of money and a gold watch, early yesterday morning. No arrests have been made.

WEST POINT.

Report of the Board of Visitors—Important Changes and Reforms Suggested and Recommended.

We publish the following report in advance of its presentation to Congress:

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 26, 1865.

SIR: The Board of Visitors invited this year to attend the annual examination of the United States Military Academy, and to inquire generally into the condition of the institution, respectfully submit the following as their report:

The members of the board being nearly all present on the 2d inst., entered upon the discharge of their duties. Within a few days, others arriving, the whole number was complete, with the exception of one gentleman on the list, who has not appeared; and from that time until the termination of their labors to-day, they have continued to devote themselves, with more or less constant participation of each, to the business for which they assembled. This somewhat protracted session has been occasioned not merely by the usual great variety of subjects presented for investigation and consideration, but by the size of the graduating class of cadets, more numerous than any heretofore ever sent from the academy, and the necessarily longer time required for their examination. The board believe, however, that their time has been unprofitably employed.

The board, after organization, and at other times during their stay, have visited and carefully inspected the various buildings, grounds, library, scientific apparatus, and other property attached to and used for the purposes of the academy; and have, during a considerable portion of each day, attended the examinations of the several classes, and have also witnessed the exhibitions of the daily duties of the cadets in the various branches of military service.

The training, drill and discipline of the cadets in all that relates to the duties of the soldier appear to the board to be of the first and highest order, and they doubt if a finer or more creditable exhibition in those particulars can be made by a body of military students at any other institution in the world.

The average proficiency of the young men of the graduating class, as indicated by their answers and performances in the examination-room, was only fair, or, at least, not above the ordinary measure of other first-rate educational establishments in this country. This is, perhaps, principally owing to an attempt to crowd too much into the last year of the academic course—a difficulty which may, in some degree, be remedied by a proposed new arrangement of the subjects taught during the four years given to instruction here. But it was evident that there was more than a proper and allowable difference between the sections of the class in question, and that some lowest on the list would hardly be considered as coming up to the standard necessary to secure the honors of a noble, national institution like this.

In one particular, especially, the members of the board could not help but remark a too prevailing deficiency, even in the highest classes. There was an almost general want of distinctness and precision in the language in which the cadets expressed their answers, when under examination, exhibited even in frequent and inexcusable errors of pronunciation and of grammatical construction. While the Board did not yet expect proof of finished cultivation and scholarship, it is thought that more pains taken on the part both of instructors and pupils might have avoided at least such common and careless inaccuracy, and would have secured a habit of exactness not to be altogether overcome or confused, even under the ordeal of examination.

The subjects of discipline, instruction, police, administration, and fiscal affairs, to which the attention of the board is by law expressly directed, were referred to standing committees, and the reports of those committees are hereto appended, as parts of this report.

As a means of obtaining direct and reliable information to guide them in their inquiries and reflections, the board considered it proper also at an early day after their organization, to apply to those officers immediately connected with the government and instruction of the academy. Accordingly the following resolution was passed, and a copy thereof communicated to the Superintendent and each member of the academic staff:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the Military Academy and the several members of the academic staff be invited to communicate to this board their views and suggestions, in writing, for the future management and requirements of the institution, and what changes, if any, are necessary for its increased usefulness.

And afterward, by further resolution, the same invitation was sent to each member of the military staff of the academy.

In compliance with this request, answers have been received from the Superintendent and from the majority of the members of the academic and military staff, which, as being of more or less interest, and some of them containing valuable views and statements, are also appended and submitted herewith. Several of the officers have not, however, made any reply, nor thought proper to give the board the benefit of their suggestions.

In this connection, it is thought proper to record a difference of opinion in relation to their respective powers and duties, which has arisen between the board and the Superintendent of the academy, and the disposition made of the question. This record is due to those who may come after us, as serving to define and construe the power and practice of any future Board of Visitors.

Understanding that an order had been issued by the superintendent to the several members of the academic and military staffs, requiring them to transmit such communications as the Board of Visitors had invited them to make, only through him as "the usual official channel," the board considered it a just interpretation of the duty in which they were engaged to pass and convey to the superintendent the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this board, deriving its existence and authority by appointment of the President, under the provisions of a law of the United States, and by the instructions of the appointing power, to inquire into and report for the information of Congress "the actual state of the discipline, instruction, police, administration, fiscal affairs and other concerns" of the Military Academy, the information sought for by the board, in the discharge of their duties, by inquiry and request for written or other communications from the members of the academic and military staffs, or from any other officers or persons within the command at West Point, is of the nature of testimony; and this board does not recognize the right of the Superintendent of the Academy and Commandant of the Post to supervise the said testimony, whether written or oral, or to require the same to pass through his hands, but denies the propriety of his claim to any such supervision or inspection.

Resolved, That the secretary immediately communicate a copy of the foregoing resolution to Brig.-Gen. CULLUM, the Superintendent of the Academy.

These resolutions being forwarded by the Superintendent to the War Department for instruction, the board are gratified to learn from copies of correspondence communicated to them that the Secretary of War is of opinion that "the department has no authority over the Board of Visitors to direct its course of procedure for acquiring information upon the points concerning which it is required to make report." If it were otherwise, it must be very obvious that circumstances might some time exist under which a Board of Visitors might be crippled of its usefulness and defeated in the pursuit of the very information it might be most important to obtain.

These remarks, however, and the course of the present board in this matter, are not to be understood as intending any impeachment of the present Superintendent, so far as relates to the general exercise of the duties of his office, or as intimating any disposition manifested on his part to interfere with or limit the general scope of the inquiries instituted by them. On the contrary, the most perfect facility in every other respect for pursuing their investigations has been most courteously and at all times afforded by Gen. CULLUM himself, as well as by all others sharing in the government or management of the academy.

There was only an issue made with him in regard to the proper legal power of the visitors, in which they believed him honestly mistaken in his intervention, and they considered it a duty to themselves and to the government to maintain and vindicate their right of free investigation. But, to their surprise and regret, they find that Gen. CULLUM does not understand the letter of the Secretary of War to him as sustaining the position taken by the board, but still persists in requiring the information given by his officers to come only through him. Several such communications, when the call for them was renewed, having been thus forwarded just as the board is closing its session. By reference to most of these, it will be seen that the writers are remarkably reticent or unwilling to speak regard to the Academy in any way, and it is only to be left to conjecture how far such declining to testify may or may not have been affected by the fact that these letters must pass under the examination of their commanding officer.

Referring to the accompanying reports of the several committees charged with the consideration of special subjects, and to suggestious furnished by officers of the academy, it is not deemed necessary to repeat the details contained therein, nor to enlarge the views and reasonings of the different points presented. The members of the board are agreed in the following general conclusions and recommendations, which they propose as embodying all that they think most important now to be urged for the future increased usefulness of the institution.

First.—We are of opinion that the law should be so changed as that the superintendency of the academy may be thrown open to the whole army, instead of confining the selection, as now, to an officer of the Engineer Corps. The institution having ceased to be only, or mainly, a school for engineers, as first established, and having become the great National Military and Polytechnic Institute of our country, the reason for such exclusiveness no longer exists; and it is recommended that the appointment be free hereafter to every arm of the service.

Second.—Looking to the probable reorganization and increase of the Army of the United States, and finding that, with the present accommodations and at a comparatively small increased expense, a greater number can be educated than are now admitted to the academy, we recommend that the corps of cadets be increased to four hundred. But this increase should, of course, be made gradually, and in successive years, so as to keep a due proportion and equality of number in the different classes. We desire, however, not to be understood in this recommendation as proposing to interfere with a system, which we trust will be adopted, for commissioning a large proportion of army officers, from the ranks or from civil life, on proper examination. The demand will be ample enough to require both sources of supply; and we are clearly satisfied that, in justice to many meritorious officers and soldiers, of volunteers who have shown their patriotic devotion to the country in the late hour of trial and need, selections should be made, and commissions given to all those who can establish claims to appointment by reasonable proof of capacity and acquirements, taken in connection with actual service in the field. On this point, too, we beg leave to suggest that it might be a wise act of legislation for Congress to extend the age of admission to the academy to twenty-four years, for the benefit of those young men who have been not less than two years in the military service of the United States, during the late war or rebellion, thus making their cases exceptional to the general rule.

Third.—Since the Act of 1812, the standard of admission to the Academy has been limited to reading, writing, the four ground rules of arithmetic, proportion, and vulgar and decimal fractions. We adopt the recommendation contained in the report of the Committee on Instruction, that the standard of admission be raised by the addition of English grammar, descriptive geography, particularly of our own country, and the history of the United States. With the standard thus raised, not only a better class of students would enter the Academy, but a great and very much needed relief to the crowded courses of the first and second class would be obtained by the transfer of studies proposed by the committee, which could be effected in consequence of the time saved by the previous acquirement of the branches recommended.

Fourth.—As connected with this raising of the standard of qualification for admission to the Academy, we recommend such changes of the law as will require appointments of cadets to be made, under proper conditions and restrictions, one year in advance of the date when they are to enter the institution. This will secure readiness for examination, and many of the advantages that would be derived from the establishment of a preparatory school.

Fifth.—We repeat the recommendation, made so often by former Boards of Visitors, that some legislative provision be made for competitive examinations of candidates for cadetships. Such examinations, for convenience and economy, ought to be held in the States or districts from which the appointments are to be made, under the supervision of the members of Congress, who, by usage, have the nominations, and at the expense of the Government, which expense need be but trifling in amount as compared with the great advantages to be derived from the selection of the most prominent aspirants.

Sixth.—Candidates may now be admitted between the ages of 16 and 21. We recommend that in future no one be received who is under 17 or more than 22 years of age. The severity of the physical training and discipline is such that youths of 16 often do not possess the requisite strength and power of endurance. A greater maturity of mind and body of those entering seems desirable.

Seventh.—Our attention has been attracted to the fact that under existing regulations the cadets are forbidden to wear whiskers and moustaches. This may seem to be a matter of small consideration; but we are of opinion that while the present close-shaven faces detract from the manly and soldierly appearance of the corps, nothing is gained by this rule; but on the contrary, perhaps, something is lost, in point of health. We recommend that this regulation be so amended as to allow the entire beard and whiskers to be worn, only requiring that they be kept closely and neatly trimmed, and with as much regard as possible to uniformity of style.

Eighth.—In view of the fact that a very large proportion of the cadets, who are returned to the academy after having been found deficient and dismissed by the academic board, fail in their subsequent examinations and are again dismissed, we are decidedly of opinion that the best interests of the institution require that great caution and discrimination should be used in returning those who have thus failed.

Ninth.—In accordance with the report of the Committee on Administration, we desire to record our strong disapprobation of the too prevalent habits of profane swearing, as existing among the cadets, and earnestly to recommend that every proper expedient be used to check and suppress a practice so unbecoming and pernicious. And we also advise the establishment of public daily prayers for the cadets, at such hours as may not conflict with other exercises in the Academy, and in accordance with the practice of other colleges in the country.

Tenth.—It will be observed that the Committee on Administration have in their report animadverted with severity on the practice of "hazing," consisting in the gross imposition by the cadets of the classes above on those newly arrived, or the fourth class, as well as their forced exercise of these neophytes of the performance of the most menial offices. The Committee on Discipline have commented on the same subject, and urged the continuance of measures for its effectual suppression. It is, in fact, the English system of "fagging," carried here sometimes to barbarous extremes. No good, but much harm, can come of such a selfish and oppressive custom, and we trust that the Secretary of War will continue to sustain the authorities of the Academy in their efforts, by abridgment of furloughs and other fitting punishment, to entirely break it up.

Eleventh.—We concur with the views taken by the Committee on Discipline, of the propriety of introducing into the system of punishment of cadets a more marked distinction between grave offences, or such as involve moral turpitude, and such as are more strictly conventional, and in violation only of necessary regulations. Many delinquencies of the latter class, which are now punished by demerit marks, and which marks accumulate against the offender, who may be only careless and mischievous, but not bad or unpromising, and go to affect his class standing, it appears to us might better be followed by some fitting penalty on the spot, and so done with. For such comparatively trivial offences, a prompt and certain punishment would be better, without reserving the added chances of degradation or dismissal, except in cases of repeated petty misdoing, when the penalty might still be a loss of future standing, not for the original breach of rules, but for the spirit of incorrigibility manifested by perseverance in such behavior.

Twelfth.—We recommend that a First Assistant Professor of the Spanish Language be provided for, to be put on the same footing as first assistant professors in other branches of study.

The board are gratified to learn, from the clear and full statement reported by the Committee on Fiscal Affairs, that the accounts of the academy and post have been kept during the past year in the most accurate and satisfactory manner.

Among the objects of proper expenditure to be brought to the attention of Congress, the Board of Visitors especially urge for favorable consideration the great necessity for an approved system of ventilation and heating of the barracks and other academic buildings; an improvement in the apparatus for cooking for the cadets; repairs of the hospital buildings, including the introduction of baths for the sick; the construction of water-closets in the library building; and a supply of new furniture for the recitation rooms, much of that now in use having become dilapidated and worthless. The need of appropriations for these several purposes is set forth fully in the report of the Committe on Police; and the board concur in their recommendations. The Secretary of War can cause exact estimates of the cost of these several proposed supplies and improvements to be furnished to him, if he should prefer not to depend on those submitted by that committee.

The board concur also in the recommendations made by the Committee on Fiscal Affairs, that sufficient appropriations be made for the removal and enlargement of the gas-house and works, which are now inadequate to the wants of the Academy and Post; for the removal and reconstruction of the magazine, which is now in strange and dangerous proximity to the Engineers' barrack and other buildings, and for a thorough repair of the officers' quarters.

Another improvement proposed by the Committee on Administration, has been thought, by the board, worthy of special mention and recommendation. It is an extension of the cemetery. If the argument for an enlargement of that most interesting and sacred spot should not prevail over the objection of economy, it is hoped that a sum may be obtained at least sufficient to repair the present dilapidated inclosure and clear up the neglected paths, so as to show decent respect to the last resting-place of the honored brave and the smitten hopes of our country whose graves occupy their beautiful plateau.

Among many improvements made during the administration of the present superintendent is one of peculiar and touching interest; it is the device of placing on the walls of the chapel neat marble tablets or mural monuments inscribed with the names of those dead army officers who have in the past been made illustrious by rank or gallant deeds of arms, or have fallen in battle. It was a happy thought to be executed at this particular place. It is most fitting that the United States Military Academy, the nation's great school of arms, should be made to perpetuate such names and histories, thus keeping before the eyes and present in the memories of the young men here educated the noble example of faithful service and devotion to our common country.

The board recommend that the tasteful and enduring record thus begun shall be continued, and that means be furnished to extend the same mark of respect to all the officers of our army, regulars and volunteers alike, who have suffered and fallen in the war just closed in a glorious and successful struggle to vindicate the honor and maintain the life of the nation.

Happy for the recreants who fought to destroy their government if, in the light shed from such a brilliant roll of the faithful, their names and treasonable career could be thrown into deeper shadow of oblivion!

For continuing the erection of these memorial tablets, including a mural monument to WASHINGTON, for which an appropriate design has been made, the board earnestly recommend an appropriation by Congress of $5,000.

Such a sum will also enable the superintendent to finish a now incomplete arrangement for the preservation of many of the most interesting trophies of war which have accumulated here, and especially to inscribe suitably with the names of the battles in which they were taken, some of the finer pieces of ordnance that have been captured during the rebellion and sent here for keeping. Let these lasting lessons, engraved on stone, and bronze, and iron, fill and stimulate the hearts and minds of those whose special task it must be hereafter to aid in upholding and defending our flag and all that it represents. Let those who may come here in the future to prepare for such duty from States once in insurrection hail the sight of those proofs that the parricidal attempt of their fathers was a failure. And let all unite in cultivating, by every help and influence, that which now, more than ever before, seems to be a growing and strengthening sentiment at this national school of military and general science, that the truest and most precious interests, duties and inheritance of the soldier and the citizen are one, the same, and can never be separated.

ROBERT C. SCHENCK, of Ohio, President of the Board.
F. A. CONKLING, of New-York, Secretary of the Board.
JOHN M. FESSENDEN, Massachusetts.
ALBERT P. ROCKWELL, Connecticut.
J. F. DRIGGS, Michigan.
THOMAS COTTMAN, Louisiana.
D. H. BINGHAM, Alabama.
MORTON S. WILKINSON, Minnesota.
S. D. LYMAN, New-Hampshire.
CHRIS. G. COX, Maryland.
A. G. MACKEY, South Carolina.
J. B. THOMAS, California.
A. P. KELSEY, Maine.
J. W. NYE, Nevada.
HENRY W. LEE, Iowa.
DAVID L. SWAIN, North Carolina.
WYLLY WOODBRIDGE, Georgia.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Fifty Sail at the Mouth of the River. Mostly French—Maximilian's Forces from 16,000 to 20,000 Men—Movements of United States Troops.

CLARKVILLE, Texas, Wednesday, July 12.

Notwithstanding so many weeks have elapsed since the embarkation of the Texas expedition began, it has not yet fully arrived, there being still a portion of Gen. RUSSELL'S brigade, Twenty-sixth Corps, behind, and the Fourth Corps are at New-Orleans.

Upon the arrival of the Twenty-fifth Corps at Brazos Santiago, there was no means of disembarking in readiness, and their was a scarcity of water. There are two ways of procuring water at this place, one is to bring it in lighters from the mouth of the Rio Grande, (distance nine miles) and the other is by condensing—government has machinery for that purpose. This portion of Texas is sand and very low land, without any vegetation except an occasional patch of weeds.

The sand-drifts are similar to snow-drifts in the North during a severe Winter, only it forms itself into numerous hills. At midday the mirage is very plainly seen on the prairie.

The route from Brazos to Clarkville is along a hard and sandy beach nine miles, which is a good road and a pleasant place to walk or drive in the cool evening. The town consists of a few small houses, and is opposite to Bagdad, in Mexico.

Our troops are stationed along the river Rio Grande, and through the country to the City of Rio Grande. The river varies in width from two to three hundred yards, and has an average depth of six feet in its channel; it has not been so high since the year 1846 as it was in June last, and has a current of two miles per hour; this, with the opposite action of the sea, forms bars off its mouth, and there are now portions of twelve wrecks in view as I write. The water is very muddy, and requires to stand several hours before it is fit for use.

Navigation is difficult owing to the change of the channel and crookedness of the river, requiring sixteen hours for a trip to Matamoras—distance by land 30 miles. Even this is preferable to going by stages which are stopped frequently by robbers. Cotton in small lots awaiting transportation dots either bank of the river for miles. *The fleet off the Rio Grande numbers 50 sail, mostly French*, but the flag of America and England are conspicuous on war vessels among them. Bagdad, at the river's mouth, is a place of 2,500 inhabitants, has been built up by the war, and is occupied by a portion of MAXIMILIAN'S Mexican troops. It has a levee built on the river bank, and has been overflowed to the depth of one foot this season. The mud in some of the streets is up to the carriage wheel hubs. Water stands stagnant, and were it not for a continual breeze from the ocean, the filth of the place would breed yellow fever in two days. The Mexican flag floats over the custom-house; the morals of the people are cared for in one small church, several billiard, and innumerable bar-rooms. Business was good two months ago, it consisted of smuggling goods into Texas, taking pay in cotton, of the rebs; but now we can purchase cheaper than in New-York City, as all of these patriotic men wish to sell out and get back to the States.

French neutrality appears in the fact of the blockading of the Mexican coast, except at this point. Specie is exchanged at the rate of $3 for $5 in greenbacks; but 7 per cent is charged on all sums over $50, in specie, which are taken out of the country. American officers are allowed to cross the river and return with their purchases if small. Buildings are one and two stories, mostly small; among the larger are the Hotel De Globe, Hotel Mazarin, and the St. Charles. Justice is administered with severity by the authorities. At Bagdad two men were shot a few days ago; one stole $200; he was a non-commissioned officer in the French army; the other a private who stole a watch.

MAXIMILIAN'S forces are estimated at from 16,000 to 20,000, and many of these are Mexicans, whose pay is twenty-five cents per day, and no rations furnished; these troops would not stand very long before Gen. SHERMAN'S veterans. Gen. TORILLA (Mexican) and staff left Bagdad Sunday, the 9th, for Matamoras, on the steamer *San Antonio*; he is from Vera Cruz, and relieves Gen. MEJIA, who proceeds to Monterey. No passengers were allowed on the boat, and the Captain informed us that he would not be remunerated for the use of the boat. The steamer *Carmargo*, captured by the rebels from us on one of the Louisiana rivers, and sold to the French, has been doing a good business between Bagdad and Matamoras. Her capacity for carrying is 4,500 barrels, and the freight is fifty cents per barrel.

Our government has already made demand for artillery sold to the French by the rebels, which has been complied with, and they will soon demand the restoration of the steamer *Camargo*. CORTINAS, it is said, is on the Texas side of the river, a few miles above Matamoras; he was in Brownsville a few days ago.

The army of CORTINAS are rather destitute of the munitions of war, but not discouraged. MAXIMILIAN is not popular among the people of the Rio Grande. Matamoras papers, of the 8th inst., state that NAPOLEON has informed Uncle Samuel that he shall stand by MAX., and all are awaiting the action of the United Stated Government.

There is a good feeling apparently existing between the French and American forces, each party seemingly determined not to be the aggressor.

It is intended now to move a part of the Twenty-fifth Corps up the coast, the cavalry to proceed to Indianola, to be mounted, and thence to San Antonio. No serious accident has occurred in the expedition thus far. The weather has been fine for the transporting of troops, and very few have died from sickness.

Massachusetts troops were complimented in general orders for their good appearance and behavior.—*New-Bedford Mercury.*

A Very Frenchy Affair.

San Francisco is enjoying the scandal caused by the misadventures of a young Frenchman belonging to one of our "first families" who married a young countrywoman fresh from a convent school, the daughter of another leading French family, with great *éclat*, at the Cathedral of *Notre Dame des Victoires*. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the *élite* of the city, and the bridesmaids were among the loveliest and most elegantly attired ever seen in the Cathedral. On Wednesday, the town was startled by the report that the beautiful monk-eyed bride had decamped with the marriage presents and wedding garments, in company with a gay Lothario, whose acquaintance she had made Heaven only knows how or where, leaving the late happy bridegroom in his desolate home without so much as saying "good bye." The whole affair is a singular and inexplicable one in all respects, and the cause of the singular escapade can only be conjectured. The most Frenchy part of the proceeding is the following advertisement,

AVIS AU PUBLIC.

EL PARTICULIEREMENT AUX DAMES FRANCISES.

Un jeune homme comme il faut, marie dimanche dernier, a six heures du soir, a vu sa femme partir il y deux jours pour des pays inconnus.

Par les presentes il fait savoir qu'il n'est aucunement responsable des dettes qu'elle pourra contracter, et qu'en en consequence il reprend toute sa liberte de garcon. C. P.

SAN FRANCISCO, 23 Juin, 1865.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AND ESPECIALLY TO FRENCH LADIES.

A young man, *comme il faut*, married at 5 o'clock on the evening of Sunday last, has seen his wife leave, two days ago, for parts unknown.

He makes known by this advertisement that he is in no way responsible for any debts which she may contract, and that from date he will resume the liberty of single blessedness.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28, 1865. C. P.

A SHORT ROMANCE.—About a year ago JAMES SULLIVAN courted a girl in South Troy, but was "cut out" by WILLIAM CRAWFORD, a returned volunteer, who married the "apple of discord." Subsequently, tempted by the large bounty, CRAWFORD again volunteered. Months passed, and Mrs. C. growing lonesome, and SULLIVAN being quite watchful and attentive, the old lover and the new wife grew more intimate than ever; and when CRAWFORD returned home the other night, minus an arm, he found that he had lost his rib too. He broke the bed upon which the two were lying, beat SULLIVAN unmercifully, and bade a lasting farewell to his faithless spouse. Alas, how many such cases has the war developed.

—Maj.-Gen. G. K. WARREN and lady are visiting their friends in Swampscott, Mass.

—Gen. BURNSIDE has lately been in Washington.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Evils Arising from Pardoning Rebel Leaders.

The Spirit of Treason Still Active and Bitter.

Hon. Wm. A. Graham Dictates Terms for Reunion.

A Federal Officer Wants to Return all Freedmen to Slavery.

Others in Favor of an Apprentice Law.

Vindictive Persecution of Union White Men and Negroes.

RALEIGH, N. C., Tuesday, July 25.

The Raleigh *Progress* continues to denounce the reckless use of the pardoning power in North Carolina. "This misplaced lenieney," it says, "is making the leading rebels of the State, who are daily receiving pardons, still more defiant and disloyal than before. Comprising the public men of the State, they have all been designated as delegates to the coming State Convention, which body it is known they will control. The negroes and Union men are the special objects of their hatred, whose protection depends entirely upon the enforcement of the Confiscation Law, which disarms only the disloyal who will be beyond the reach of the Federal authorities as soon as the new State Government is inaugurated. It is understood that this element who hold State securities for upward of $40,000,000, contracted since the rebellion for war purposes, will make a strong effort to have the same assumed, by not providing against it in the constitution, but leaving it to future legislation.

Owing to this unexpected exhibition of disloyalty and vindictive arrogance the Union men are endeavoring to have the call of a State Convention delayed until after Congress meets, which will save time as well as a great expense, as the proposed constitution is destined to be repudiated by the people, as it is very apparent it will be of an obnoxious character, judging from the material designated to compose that body.

These treacherous leaders, who have been pardoned through Gov. HOLDEN'S recommendation, are now organizing in every county, and openly assert that their party is strong enough to defeat Mr. HOLDEN or any other candidate for Governor, who fails to identify himself with them.

Gov. HOLDEN drafted a call

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The Times on the Assassins of President Lincoln—Mr. Gladstone's Defeat at Oxford—His Farewell Address—Humors of the Election—Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From the mails by the *City of New-York* we make the following very interesting extracts.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE FATE OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

THE CLAIMS OF JUSTICE SATISFIED.

From the London Times, July 17.

Justice has before this been executed on the chief accomplices of BOOTH, the assassin of President LINCOLN. They have been convicted at last by a court-martial, after a trial so protracted as to exhaust the patience of the American public. Whatever may be alleged against the jurisdiction of this military commission, its proceedings were certainly not too summary, for they lasted over many weeks, and are said to be embodied in 4,300 pages of tedious manuscript. No less than 361 witnesses were examined, and it is to the credit of the government that the expenses of those called for the defence have been defrayed out of the public funds. Of course, until the evidence is published, we can form no opinion upon the fairness of the verdict, but nothing that has yet transpired affords any reason for impugning it. It was hardly doubted, we believe, by any competent person in America that the charge of conspiracy had been brought home to all the prisoners; the question was rather as to the various degrees of their guilt and the proper apportionment of punishment. It appears that the court, with the President's approval, has divided them into three classes. PAYNE, HERBOLD, ATZEROTH, and Mrs. SURRATT have been placed in the first of these, and were to be hung at Washington on the 7th inst. Dr. MUDD, ARNOLD, and O'LAUGHLIN constituted the second class, and were to be imprisoned for life with hard labor; while SPANGLER was to be imprisoned for six years, with hard labor, in Albany Penitentiary. Against the severity of these sentences not a word can be said. The lives of BOOTH and his fellow-conspirators were most justly forfeited, Human judges can recognize no excuse for assassination. *If tyrannicide can ever be justified as an appeal to a higher law, it must be justified before a higher tribunal than any earthly judgment seat.*

THE END OF THE GREAT TRAGEDY.

From the London Star, July 19.

Thus ends one of the most striking episodes in modern history. In the homesteads of the republic the story will often be told how the national forces triumphed over the rebellion; how Richmond, the rebel capital fell, and the army of LEE was captured by the indomitable energy of Gen. GRANT, and how, in the hour of triumph, there fell a great shadow over the land. The President, who had stood firm and unshaken throughout the wild commotion—the great liberator, who called four millions of slaves to freedom—the gentle and genial soul, who was eager to hold forth the hand of reconciliation to his erring brethren of the South so soon as the sword was wrenched from his grasp, was remorselessly and basely slain by a fanatical admirer of Southern slavery and Southern rights in the very moment of victory. Then the pursuit of BOOTH will be narrated, and how he died like a wild beast in his lair when it is tracked by the avenging huntsmen. The sequel of the tragedy is no less ghastly—the leading forth of four wretches under the blaze of the sun of July and solemnly meting out to them that awful punishment of death which still darkens the code of civilized nations. We cannot help fearing that the quadruple execution is ominous for JEFFERSON DAVIS. There is of course no similarity between the case of the chief of a rebellion and that of the fanatic who has committed a political assassination. But when we remember that KENNEDY and BEALE were executed for attempting to set fire to New-York and to upset trains on Northern railroads, although they produced their commissions from JEFFERSON DAVIS as having been commissioned to execute irregular military enterprises, and that special efforts were made to show that DAVIS was not ignorant of the plots against the President, it appears not improbable that he may be tried and found guilty upon some of these charges where questions of policy as to the treatment of conquered rebels will not be permitted to interfere. We do not share in the belief that the government are postponing the trial with the view of permitting the angry feelings of the people to subside, so as to give the arch-rebel a better chance to escape. Any manœuvring of that kind would be discountenanced by all the leading officials from the President downward, who are too much imbued with respect for the law to trifle with its enactments. Mr. DAVIS will no doubt be tried with great solemnity upon an indictment carefully and elaborately prepared, and while the law will not be strained against him, its requirements will not be set aside to save him from any of its merited penalties.

THE TASK OF RECONSTRUCTION.

MORE DIFFICULT THAN CONQUEST.

From the London Times, July 17.

The work of pacification still goes on slowly, but more steadily than any one could have predicted. The first step is the appointment of provisional Governors in the Southern States, and Mr. JOHNSON was suspected of an intention to perpetuate anarchy in South Carolina by leaving her without any central authority. He has, however, included that State in his system of restoration, and nominated Mr. PERRY as Governor. Florida is now the only Southern State in which no organized local Government exists. Order, therefore, may be said to reign again throughout the territories of the United States, but confidence and prosperity cannot be reëstablished so easily as order. In many districts the sufferings of the population are described as pitiable. The line of SHERMAN'S march, in particular, is marked by wide-spread desolation, and one of the most pressing anxieties of the government is to provide against a famine in Mississippi and Georgia. To this urgent question the negro suffrage question itself, is subordinate, and it will probably be years before even American energy can repair the prodigious waste which the Northern armies have wrought. One of our New-York cotemporaries boasts that already the "telegraph runs from New-York to New-Orleans; steamboats go down the Mississippi and never receive a shot; every few days there is a Union Governor appointed or chosen for some Southern State, and Northern men are sending plows into the South, where lately they sent Parrotts and 12-pounders." These facts prove, indeed, the completeness of the conquest, but they prove little more. Where the task of conquest ends, the more difficult task of reconstruction and reconciliation begins.

GENERAL TOPICS.

DEFEAT OF MR. GLADSTONE.

THE DISGRACE OF OXFORD.

From the London Times, July 19.

In the meantime the enemies of the University will make the most of her disgrace. It has hitherto been supposed that a learned constituency was to some extent exempt from the vulgar motives of party spirit, and capable of forming a higher estimate of statesmanship than common tradesmen or tenant-farmers. It will now stand on record that they deliberately sacrificed a representative who combined the very highest qualifications, moral and intellectual, for an academical seat to party spirit, and party spirit alone. No one pretends to say that if Mr. GLADSTONE would but range himself under the banner of Lord DERBY he would not be, even as he is a perfect University member. His brilliant public career, his great academical distinctions and literary attainments, his very subtlety and sympathy with ideas for their own sake, mark him out, beyond all living men, for such a position. However progressive in purely secular politics, he has ever shown himself a stanch and devoted churchman wherever church doctrine or ecclesiastical rights were concerned. By his adherence to these principles he has failed to rally, as he otherwise would, the younger Liberals who would fain look up to him as a leader. His old High Church friends have on the same ground stood by him almost to a man, and had the dominant party in the Oxford constituency looked mainly to the interests of the Church, they would never have discarded such a champion. But it was not on this issue that the election turned. The Tory majority were resolved to get rid of one who was not prepared to go all lengths with them and had taken office under a liberal government. They felt no gratitude to him for the lustre which he had reflected on them, they cared nothing for his character, except as a politician, and grudged him the slightest liberty of thought or action. In short, they wanted a delegate, and would greatly have preferred a respectable nonentity to one of whom all his countrymen except themselves are proud.

They have had their way, and they will not know what they have lost until the University again stands on her trial before the public. Henceforward Mr. GLADSTONE will belong to the country, but no longer to the University. Those Oxford influences and traditions which have so deeply colored his views, and so often interfered with his better judgment, must gradually lose their hold on him. He will never again be subjected to humiliating pressure by theological constituents, or expected to suppress his convictions lest he should offend influential supporters. In one sense, he will not cease to be a representative of Oxford, for he cannot lose that peculiar character of mind which Oxford leaves on those who have been once initiated into her spirit, but he will be able to look at the University from the outside, and be more accessible to those bracing popular impluses which are unfelt in an Oxford atmosphere. Perhaps a time will come, if it has not come already, when he will rather wonder that he should have been able so long to retain a seat as no other man of equal genius could hold without degradation. Something of this feeling may be traced in the farewell which he has addressed to the members of convocation: "My earnest purpose to serve you, my many faults and shortcomings, the incidents of the political relation between the University and myself, established in 1847, so often questioned in vain, and now at length finally dissolved, I leave to the judgment of the future." This is the language of true magnanimity. In the severance by the University of a tie so honorable to herself men will recognize another attempt, at once suicidal and impotent, to deprive her of her best title to the respect and support of the nation.

AN OPPOSITE VIEW.

From the London Standard (Tory,) July 19.

Mr. GLADSTONE entered public life as a thoroughgoing Tory and devoted churchman. As such he was selected to represent Oxford. Oxford has retained her opinions; Mr. GLADSTONE has completely changed his. In regard to secular matters he is now a Radical, and a leader of the Radical party. In church questions he gives but a wavering and doubtful support to either side; but his whole life is given to strengthen and build up the party which makes hostility to the church a principal article of its creed. Most men, after so complete a change of opinion, would have thought it their duty to forego all claims on such a constituency as Oxford. Mr. GLADSTONE took a different course. He relied on his advantage of possession; he availed himself to the utmost of the reluctance of the University to eject a member once chosen; in short, he employed the advantages he had acquired as a Conservative in order to retain his seat now that he had become a Liberal. And so forbearing, so trusting, so patient were his constituents, that a man who has for twelve years been attached to the Liberal party has for twelve years, and in three several elections, not to mention those resulting from his acceptance of office in 1853 and 1859, retained his seat for the most conservative constituency in England. What other constituency would have been as patient? What Radical borough would have thrice returned a Conservative—a convert from Radicalism—simply because he was a man of high character and personal eminence? If any blame attaches to Oxford it is not that she has turned out Mr. GLADSTONE in 1865, but that she returned him in 1852, 1857, 1859; not that she can bear with him no longer, but that she bore with him so long; not that at last she has restored her whole weight to the Conservative scale, but that she suffered it to be so long diverted from its proper direction by the disloyalty or caprice of one too well beloved individual.

Mr. GLADSTONE'S defeat, then, is a cause of unmixed satisfaction to us. It is a formal condemnation of Radicalism, in the person of the most eminent and eloquent statesman that ever professed Radical doctrines, by the gentlemen of England, as represented by the very *élite* of their body, in the name of the university which has educated one half of the leading men of the country. The educated intelligence of England—her cultivated scholarship, her trained intellect, her liberal thought and profound study—commands four seats of its own in the House of Commons, and every one of those seats is now filled by a Conservative. This is as it ought to be; it testifies that however the Reform Act of 1832 may have falsified, in favor of the Whigs, the true expression of English public opinion, the mind of those classes who lead and chiefly constitute that opinion is at this moment thoroughly loyal to the church and the constitution. The extinction of the last remnants of that sort of semi-Liberalism which was diffused by the economic war of the Anti-Corn-law League and the Peelites is typified by the expulsion of Mr. GLADSTONE from Oxford. Expelled from Parliament, of course, he is not. We hope, and have every reason to believe that South Lancashire will repeat the verdict already twice pronounced, and return three Conservative candidates. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer will, as soon as an obedient friend can accept the Chiltern Hundreds, and the new Parliament order a new writ, be returned for some Radical borough; sitting for which, he will be recognized for what he is, and be deprived of all that power for mischief which, while he sat for Oxford, he derived from seeming what he is not.

MR. GLADSTONE'S FAREWELL TO OXFORD.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has addressed the following circular to the members of convocation:

To the Members of Convocation in the University of Oxford:

GENTLEMEN: After an arduous counection of eighteen years, I bid you respectfully farewell. My earnest purpose to serve you, my many faults and shortcomings, the incidents of the political relation between the university and myself, established in 1847, so often questioned in vain, and now at length finally dissolved, I leave to the judgment of the future. It is one imperative duty, and one alone, which induces me to trouble you with these last parting words—the duty of expressing my profound and lasting gratitude for indulgence so generous and for support as warm and enthusiastic in itself, and as honorable from the character and distinctions of those who have given it, as has, in my belief, ever been accorded by any constituency to any representative.

I have the honor to be gentlemen, your obliged and obedient servant, W. E. GLADSTONE.

HAWARDEN, Chester, July 18, 1865.

MR. GLADSTONE IN SOUTH LANCASHIRE.

Mr, GLADSTONE arrived in Manchester on the 18th and immediately issued the following address:

To the Electors of the Southern Division of the County of Lancaster:

GENTLEMEN: I appear before you as a candidate for the suffrages of your division of my native county. Time forbids me to enlarge on the numerous topics which justly engage the public interest. I will bring them all to a single head. You are conversant—few so much so—with the legislation of the last 35 years. You have seen, you have felt its results. You cannot fail to have observed the verdict, which the country generally has, within the last eight days, pronounced upon the relative claims and positions of the two great political parties with respect to that legislation in the past, and to the prospective administration of public affairs. I humbly, but confidently, without the least disparagement to many excellent persons from whom I have the misfortune frequently to differ, ask you to give your powerful voice in confirmation of that verdict, and to pronounce with significance as to the direction in which you desire the wheels of state to move. Before these words can be read, I hope to be among you in the hives of your teeming enterprise.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient and most humble servant,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

HAWARDEN, July 18.

THE RESULTS OF THE ELECTION.

LIBERAL GAINS AND LOSSES.

At latest advices the Liberal gains and losees stood as follows:

Liberal Losses.

Abingdon	1	Kidderminister	1
Blackburn	1	Lichfield	1
Bridgwater	1	Liverpool	1
Canterbury	1	Lyme Regis	1
Carlisle	1	Maldon	1
Cheltenham	1	Northallerton	1
Chippenham	1	Preston	1
Cirencester	1	Thetford	1
Cricklade	1	Tiverton	1
Derby	1	Whitby	1
Devonport	1	Woodstock	1
Grantham	1	Sunderland	1
Hastings	1	Tewkshury	1
Hereford	1		
Total	27		

Liberal Gains.

Ashburton	1	Lincoln	1
Aylesbury	1	Leicester	1
Berwick	1	Mallow	1
Bridgnorth	1	Newport	1
Brighton	1	Poole	1
Carnarvon	1	Portsmouth	1
Cavan (County)	1	Portarlington	1
Chatham	1	Staffordshire, North	1
Chester	1	Sussex, East	1
Clitheroe	1	Sligo	1
Colchester	1	Taunton	2
Dublin (City)	1	Tynemouth	1
Exeter	1	Wareham	1
Frome	1	Warwick	1
Galway (City)	1	Wallingford	1
Grimsby	1	Wakefield	1
Helstone	1	Waterford (City)	1
Horsham	1	Weymouth	1
Hull	1	Wilts, South	1
Knaresborough	1	Windsor	2
Kincardineshire	1		
Total	43		

HUMORS OF THE ELECTION.

EXCELLENT PLUCK OF LORD DUNCAN.

A laughable story is told in relation to the South Warwickshire election. Lord DUNCAN, in the course of his canvass, called, and not for the first time, at the house of a gentleman named BALL, who now occupies a large farm near Leamington, but who was formerly engaged in the naval service. The noble visitor was on terms of intimacy with Mr. BALL, though differing from him in politics, and being both tired and hungry he said, on seeing the remains of a round of beef on the table—the quantity enough for one and a half or two men—"That's a nice piece of beef you've got, BALL." "Well, I don't think it is," was the response; "but I'll tell you what I'll do; if you like to sit down and eat it, I'll give you a plumper at the election." Lord DUNCAN sat down and tackled to his work, and when he had got three parts through with it, he said he should die if he ate any more. "Ah!" said the elector, "I've been too far north for you." "I hail from Dundee," said his guest. "Oh, but I have been to the North Pole," said the free and independent voter; "and if you don't finish the piece of beef I shall vote for MORDAUNT and WISE, the Conservative candidates; but if you eat it I'll plump for you, and I'll appear in front of the hustings on the day of nomination with the piece of bone in my hand." Lord DUNCAN thereupon called for some Scotch whisky, and then disposed of the remainder of the beef. True to his promise, on the day of nomination the voter appeared in front of the hustings with a piece of bone in his hand, as a trophy of the way in which he had succeeded in reversing bribery and treating his candidate.

A CARNIVAL OF DEBAUCHERY AND RIOT.

The Parliamentary elections were attended with an unusual amount of disorder and rioting. We give a few instances, to show how they manage such things in the mother country. Here is what happened in a town called Chippenham, near Bristol:

"During the remainder of the afternoon the polling booths were surrounded by infuriate mobs. A farmer named CROAKER, residing at Ash Hill Farm, was seized, and knocked down, and very much beateu, and a policeman who went to his assistance shared the same fate. At about 9 o'clock a large crowd attacked the Great Western Hotel, and smashed nearly all the windows. One of the ringleaders was apprehended and conveyed to the police station, where the mob followed him, and after smashing several windows with stones, demanded his release, and with a view to conciliate the irritated mob, the man's name was taken and he was set at liberty. Almost simultaneously with this outbreak occurred two others. The first took place in the Market-place, in which several hundreds took part. They attacked the Angel Hotel, kept by Mr. LAWES, but that gentleman, assisted by some of his waiters, adopted a rather injudicious method of keeping them at bay. From an upper room window they threw a large number of ginger beer bottles, &c., at them; but this only exasperated them the more, and when Mr. LAWES had discharged his whole stock of bottles at them, they renewed the attack, and did not cease until every pane of glass (numbering 250) in front of the building was destroyed. The window panes were broken, and some slight damage done to the furniture in the rooms Having satisfied themselves here, the mob proceeded to the house of Mr. JACOB PHILLIPS, (late Mayor,) which adjoins the Angel Hotel, and, after breaking the windows and the window frames, hurled large stones at the window shutters, breaking them into splinters. Stones were then showered into the front rooms—large chandeliers destroyed, and several valuable paintings. It is estimated that the damage done to Mr. PHILLIPS' property alone will exceed £300. Mr. F. SPENCER, who occupied the adjoining house, fared no better. All the windows in his front rooms were demolished, and a great quantity of valuable furniture. His loss will be about £300. After smashing the windows of Mr. RICH, butcher, nearly opposite, the mob broke into the place, and threw the whole of the meat that could be found into the street. The house of Dr. COLBORNE was also attacked, and the doctor, who was said to be in a dying state, was obliged to have the assistance of his servants, who held boards over the bedroom window in order to prevent the missiles striking him. All the windows at the vicarage were broken, and the wanton wickedness of the mob may be gathered from the fact that the gravestones were torn up from the churchyards, and, after being shattered into fragments the pieces were flung through the windows at the vicarage. The borough only contains about twelve police officers, who acted most courageously under the circumstances, but they were utterly powerless, and some of them received slight injuries from the stones. Upwards of 200 of the inhabitants were sworn in as special constables. Later in the day orders were issued to close all public houses and beer-houses at 6 o'clock. Telegrams were sent to Bristol and the metropolis for the assistance of the military. The total damage is estimated at from £2,000 to £3,000."

The nomination day at Carlisle witnessed the following extraordinary and outrageous scene:

"The nomination of candidates for the city took place on Tuesday. A similar scene of uproar, riot, and confusion has seldom been witnessed in the old Border city. The two Liberal candidates, Messrs. LAWSON and POTTER, and the Conservative candidate, Mr. HODGSON, were severally nominated. Mr. LAWSON concluded his address amid a perfect shower of missiles, accompanied with the most terrific howlings. Mr. POTTER experienced similar treatment at the hands of the mob, and he concluded his address amid a fusillade of powder and unclean things. The riot, however, culminated on the appearance of the Conservative candidate. When Mr. HODGSON presented himself to the crowd the uproar became so terrific as to threaten serious consequences. Some one in the crowd discharged a pistol, and stones beginning to supply the place of soot and ochre, &c., blood was drawn in several parts of the crowd. The Mayor, after frequently retiring to the town hall for momentary shelter, directed the police to clear the space in front of the hustings. The police endeavored to do so without effect, and the rioting continued, during which it was impossible for Mr. HODGSON to obtain a hearing. The Mayor then called for a show of hands, which he announced to be in favor of WILLIAM NICHOLSON HODGSON and EDMUND POTTER. This announcement roused the ire of the multitude to the extremest pitch, and the hustings was almost immediately cleared by missiles, the favor of the mob being showered with particular aim at the Mayor, who, with the other gentlemen on the hustings, was covered with powder of all colors—blue, yellow, black, white and green. The candidates were pitilessly assailed, heavy bags of whiting and soot coming repeatedly in their faces, and but for the shelter of strong and friendly umbrellas, it must have resulted in serious personal injury. The usual vote of thanks was not proposed, it being the first thought of everyone to escape. The proceedings were throughout of the most riotous and unseemly character, a constant shower of colored powder-bags, soot-bags, potatoes, rotten eggs and stale butchers' offal being poured upon the candidates and their friends. The speeches were in consequence cut short, all attempts at dislodging the "roughs" being unsuccessful. In fact, it was the most disgraceful exhibition ever witnessed in Cumberland."

Of the proceedings in the same city next day we read the following:

"The disgraceful conduct displayed by the mob on the previous day (says the *Scotsman*) was again repeated on the polling-day, (Wednesday,) and some serious consequences were the result, the police having to make several attacks upon the rioters with their batons. Mr. POTTER, Mr. LAWSON and their friends were on the hustings soon after 4 o'clock, and also some of Mr. HODGSON'S friends. They were received with a volley of powder, flour and soot, which was continued while they remained. One of the most disgusting scenes occurred before the poll was declared, the immense crowd having got excited to the utmost pitch. The assault upon those on the hustings increased in vigor and ferocity during the proceeding, so that Mr. POTTER was unable to make any speech. The police were powerless. Mr. HODGSON, who had just received a bag of soot in the face, and presented the appearance of a 'nigger,' came forward and returned thanks."

In Sheffield the ordinary programme of pelting candidates, smashing hustings and battering policemen, was somewhat varied by an enlivening incident which the Sheffield *Telegraph* thus describes:

"On Wednesday night, at the conclusion of the first piece at the Theatre Royal, and just as the audience were coming out, a band of about two hundred 'roughs,' who had been conspicuous during the day in raiding through the town, came rushing to the front of the house, and tried to force an entrance. They were checked by the people who stood in the doorway, and prevented their ingress. Many of them were armed with stones, with which they broke several panes of glass. Being disappointed in gaining admission to the theatre, they attacked the Turf Tavern, at the corner of Sycamore-street, and destroyed a plate glass window. The design of this raiding expedition was ostensibly plunder, as a gentleman, who was coming out of the theatre, had his watch and pocket-book taken, and his hat destroyed. Assistance was speedily got from the Town Hall and the band beat a retreat."

This appears to have been only the conclusion of the day's entertainments, for the Sheffield *Independent* statee that the proceedings during the polling on Wednesday were of a "somewhat discreditable nature." *Somewhat discreditable*, indeed! Here is an account of them:

"The mob increased very rapidly at noon, and their disorderly proceedings forced the shopkeepers in Market-place, Angel-street and High-street, to close their places of business. Several women and children were thrown down and bruised in these mad rushes, and the police, who were on duty near to the entrance of the George Inn, seemed to be utterly powerless. About 2 o'clock the mob began to maltreat everybody of decent appearance who ventured to show himself in the street. This led to a collision with the police, and heavy blows were exchanged. The crowd then began to knock off and crush every hat that they could get at. Persons wearing caps were safe, but a rigorous edict was passed that no hats should be allowed in the street, and it was put into execution forthwith. A large number of hats were stolen, crushed, and thrown from side to side amidst the uproarious shouts of the drunken mob. Cab and omnibus drivers and their passengers were treated in the same manner, and if any resistance was made the mob scrupled not to quell it by severe measures. Several persons who offered no resistance were kicked and struck, and others who were more courageous were severely maltreated. This scene—one of the most disgraceful we have witnessed in the town—continued unchecked until nearly 4 o'clock, and then a considerable number of police were sent into the crowd, and the 'bonnetting' ceased. A more ruffianly mob was scarcely ever congregated.

Cheltenham was the scene of a shocking tragedy:

"On Wednesday night, after the close of the poll, (which, it may be remembered, was in favor of Mr. SCHREIBER, the Conservative candidate,) when the streets were full of excited people, a band of music passed up the High-street playing the tune of "The Bonnets of Blue," blue being the colors adopted by the Conservative party in Cheltenham. A man named LYNES was standing in the street, and as the band passed him he shouted "Hurrah for the bonnets of yellow," (the color of the Liberals here.) On this GLASS (one of the voters for Mr. SCHREIBER) made some remark to LYNES, who retorted by calling out, "BERKELEY for ever!" saying he had been working hard for Col. BERKELEY. GLASS then drew from his pocket a four-barreled revolver, and, presenting it at LYNES, drew the trigger, and the charge of one of the barrels struck LYNES in the mouth. LYNES immediately fell on his knees, exclaiming, "Good God! I'm shot. I shall die!" The whole affair was the work of a moment. The crowd of course got round GLASS, and the pistol was taken from him. Three of the chambers were found to be loaded with powder and ball, and the fourth had evidently just been discharged. GLASS appeared very much excited, and when LYNES exclaimed, "I'm dying," as he did on the way to the dispensary, where he was at once taken, GLASS said, "No, no; not so bad as that, I hope." On LYNES being brought to the Cheltenham Dispensary he fainted away. He had previously spoken of his "poor wife and family," and prayed to God to have mercy on him. On his wound being examined it was found to be of such a character as to leave little hope for the poor fellow, who died next morning."

The Coroner's jury found a verdict of "Willful murder."

We might fill our columns with similar descriptions, but these are sufficient to justify the following conclusions of a correspondent of the London *Star*:

"Does it become us to brag of our electoral system? Does it become us to sneer at America? I venture to assert that at no Presidential election in our generation has there been, through the whole of the States, one tithe of the rioting this country has just seen with the almost absolute unconcern which familiarity begets. A few words more. No riots have occurred in places where the voters bear any really large proportion to the population. No one supposes that it is the electors who overthrow hustings and sack houses. In the London constituencies every householder may be said to be a voter. Therefore we have no riots. There is no mob, but a population of men seriously interested in a contest, and having legitimate means of influencing it. An election mob (no matter what the class or the culture of the persons composing it,) is a crowd of persons whose feelings are excited by the struggle, and who know themselves to be deprived of all lawful and proper means of directly influencing its result."

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRAMATIC GOSSIP FROM PARIS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

MADAME RISTORI has left Paris, after a last representation, in which she displayed all the richness of her genius. She must have been very much disappointed at the cold reception given her by the Parisians, who now seem to care for nothing, either in society or on the stage, but what appeals forcibly and directly to their senses. Brilliant costumes, painted cheeks, and "sensational" surroundings, are the only things that sustain the curiosity and wake the admiration of the Parisian of to-day. The life of the fast woods is the favorite subject of plays, novels, and conversation, even in the best society. That this depravation in the public taste is not confined to a particular class is proved by the fact that such pieces as *La Biche au Bois* have a run of more than a hundred successive nights, while MINE. RISTORI could only muster thin and unappreciative audiences by changing her programme every week. A few days ago the hundredth representation of *La Biche* was celebrated in grand style by the manager of the Porte St. Martin Theatre; the building was illuminated, and a splendid banquet was given to the actors and members of the press. The evening after this *fête*, *La Biche* made her hundred and first appearance before a crowded house, with fresh costumes, shorter dialogues, and longer ballets. The rival piece, *La Belle Hélène*, was stopped after a run of a hundred and fifty nights, not because the attraction was diminishing, but solely at the earnest desire of the actresses, whose health was beginning to suffer under the infliction of repeating the same flat jokes night after night. By way of making a safe transition from this highly spiced spectacle to the comparatively dull fare afforded by the stock pieces of the Variétés, a troop of Spanish dancers and actors has been engaged by the management, and the originality of their performances has made them in some degree successful. It must be quite refreshing to a Frenchman, accustomed to complicated plots, and a slow, undulating style of dancing, to listen to a *sarmeka* or a *tranora* with scarcely any plot at all, being merely a collection of songs strung together with a very slender thread of intrigue, or to see the rapid and abrupt movements of the dancers in a *bolero* or a *sapatrado*. The only reproach (and it is certainly a grave one) made to Senor ARDERIUS, the director of the company, is that there are so few pretty women in it—surely an unpardonable fault in a Spanish *impresario*. Among the dancers is an old favorite of the Parisians, and also of Londoners—the celebrated PETRA CAMARA. Unfortunately even sylphs grow old and stout, and the charming PETRA is no exception to the rule.

The popularity of the pieces of the *Belle Hélène* school is so great that even the Theatre Francais, the home of the classic drama, has now opened its portals to a mythological extravaganza, which, though less coarse, perhaps, is quite as equivocal as its fellows. "*Les comédiens ordinaires de S. M. l'Empereur*" have lately been performing in *La Pomme* by M. DE BANVILLE. There are but two characters in this piece, Venus and Mercury. The whole story turns on the efforts of Mercury to obtain from Venus her girdle, which Juno has asked him to get from her in order to enable her to bring back Jupiter to a sense of his matrimonial duties. This Mercury at last succeeds in doing by means of an apple, which Jupiter has given him to take to Leda. Venus takes a fancy to the apple and swears by the Styx that she will return it to Mercury untouched, notwithstanding which she eats it, and thus places herself at the mercy of Mercury, who claims and obtains the girdle. The piece ends with some of those pretty conceits which the French language expresses so well. A clap of thunder announces to Mercury that Jupiter and Juno are reconciled, and that therefore the girdle has become unnecessary. The god of swindlers then confesses his fraud, and offers to return the girdle, telling Venus "he does not wish to steal her love." Venus retorts that this is another falsehood, as Love always accompanies her invisible; she pardons him, however, and says: "Tu ne le voles pas, l'amour; je te le donne. Prends!" Upon which Mercury smiles, kisses the goddess' hand, and, advancing toward the public, thus addresses them:

"Tant que mûriront les fruits vermeils, toujours
La femme y voudra mordre, et, tous tant que nous sommes
Nous aimerons toujours les mangeuses de pommes."

The mythological jeu d'esprit, which bristles with witty allusions to the fashionable vices of Parisian society, has been very well received by the public. Mlle. PONSIN, who plays the part of Venus, is very charming in the "temptation" scene with the apple. The costumes are by MOREAU, the painter of the "Œdipe et Sphynx" and "Jason," which were so much spoken of in the last two exhibitions, and are marked by the same eccentricities of taste as those works. Venus is so covered with drapery and jewels that she looks more like an Egyptian priestess than the Goddess of Love, while Mercury's dress reminds one of that of a Highlander. Mythological subjects, it seems, are already exhausted, and the new spectacular pieces which are announced as in preparation are to inaugurate a revival of the "mysteries" of the middle ages. One of these, which has already appeared at the Gaité, is called the *Paradise Lost*. Among the principal tableaux are the following: Fall of the Angels, Pandæmonium, Adam and Eve, Death of Abel, Divine Justice, and so on. The part of Eve is performed by Mdlle. COLOMBIER, whose costume is tolerably in accordance with biblical tradition, the difficulties having been overcome with green gauze. The Châtelet is to bring out *Le Déluge Universal*. During the engagement of Mdme. RISTORI, the vaudeville has been representing on the off-nights a very pointless and silly production, called *Les Petites Comédies de l'Amour*. This piece is taken from a book with that title by Mlle. LEONIDE LEBLANC. The only attraction of this piece consists in Mlle. LEBLANC acting her own character in it.

The hard-worked and ill-paid members of the orchestras in the Paris theatres have not struck yet, as they threatened they would. The *claqueurs*, who sit on the other side of the stalls, are far more fortunate, and there is no chance of their going on strike. The other evening GIL PERES, one of the favorite actors of the Palais Royal Theatre, on being greeted, as usual, with enthusiastic applause the moment he appeared on the stage, advanced to the footlights and said: "*Merci, mes amis! Vous autres, vous n'êtes pas en grève!*"

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

A Paris correspondent writes: The aerial vessel invented by M. DELAMARNE bids fair to realize the anticipations we were led to entertain as to the successful application of the vertical helm in controlling the currents of wind by which the courses of balloons have hitherto been guided. The vessel rose to a height of 1,500 yards, and then took a course due south. M. DELAMARNE, who acted as helmsman, steered the vessel in an opposite direction, and it accordingly sailed direct for Vincennes. To prove her obedience to the helm, M. DELAMARNE then took a northerly route. At the request of the passengers, without touching the safety-valve, and simply by using the helm, he descended near Nogent, and floated for some time so close to the earth that the passengers spoke with some of the people who had assembled on the banks of the Marne to witness this strange sight. The vessel then rose to the height of 4,500 yards, and, although caught by two contrary currents of air, M. DELAMARNE by his management of the helm prevented the rotary motion usually experienced in all balloon traveling. At twenty minutes past seven the passengers witnessed a glorious sunset, the magnificent effect of which in cloudland appears to have defied all attempts at description. At eight they were sailing over Choisy, when the air became so rarified that they lowered the vessel and sailed toward Lanane, when they lost themselves in cloud-banks, and the guide-rope and some ballast were thrown out. The vessel then rose still higher, and after a sail of an hour and a half in azure space, they decided on descending in the neighborhood of Choisy, which M. DELAMARNE accomplished without the slightest difficulty, and his passengers landed on *terra firma* as easily as if they had stepped out of an express train. Two results are evident: By the horizontal helm placed in the stern of the vessel, it ascends and descends as the helmsman pleases; and by means of the *hélices* placed at each side, combined with the action of the helm, a horizontal course is obtained.

AN ODD SCENE AND AN ODD LAW.

A curious scene took place recently on the Boulevard Beaumarchais. Monsieur B——, an advocate, walking out, accompanied by his dog, an Italian greyhound of great beauty, suddenly missed the animal, and retracting his steps, overtook a man of decent appearance with the dog in his arms. The thief had already removed the collar with the owner's name and address, and was endeavoring to stifle the dog's cries. Being a man of great muscular power, M. B—— soon mastered the delinquent, and then offered him the choice either of being consigned to the police, or of kneeling down in the street and kissing the dog. The thief, after some little hesitation, chose the latter alternative, and performed the ceremony, in the midst of the laughter and jeers of the bystanders. Satisfaction being thus given, M. B—— was willing to allow the offender to depart in peace; but some *sergents de ville* coming up insisted on taking him before the Commissary of Police of the quarter. M. B—— accompanied the party to the office, and when there explained to the Commissary that he had acted in virtue of an old law of the Burgundian Parliament never yet abrogated, containing (Title x., cap. 8, art. 9) a disposition thus worded: "If any man has stolen a greyhound (*veltrahum*), or a segusiave (*segutium*), a particular sort of hound used by the Gauls for hunting the boar, or a lurcher (*petrunculum*), we ordain that the guilty party be obliged either to kiss the animal before the whole people or to pay five sols of gold to the master of the dog and two sols as fine." The advocate concluded by interceding for the culprit, on the ground that he had satisfied the conditions of the law, but the Commissary, recognizing the man as an old offender, sent him to the Prefecture.

ENGLISH CUSTOMS THROUGH FOREIGN GLASSES.

The *Nation* has the following remarks on one of our English customs: "Every London house is inhabited by one single family, and as the outer doors are always shut, the knocks at the door, counted from within, indicate the station in life of the person at the door; to give more or less knocks is an act of insolence or degradation. The milkman, sweep, beggar, the servants, knock with one single knock, as if to say, 'Allow me to come in.' Two knocks denote the postman, tax-gatherer, &c., and seem to say, 'It is my business to enter this house.' When three knocks are given, they indicate the master of the house or a friend of the family, and are given with an air of command, as if to say, 'Open.' Four knocks steadily given denote a person of consequence, some aristocrat, arrived in a carriage. These four knocks may be supposed to express, 'I intend to enter.' He who gives four knocks, and, after a short pause, repeats them with a certain proud impetuosity, is decidedly either a milord or milady, or Indian nabob, a Russian prince, German hero, or Italian marquis. These seem to say, 'Open quickly; I wish to honor you with a visit.'"

THE SWEDISH CLERICAL MURDERER.

The text of the confession made by the Swedish clergyman who has been condemned to death for poisoning some of his parishioners with sacramental wine has been published, and affords one of the most curious specimens of perverted reasoning ever given to the world. Its pith is contained in the following passage: "I comprehended 'the pastor's' duty as a father's. I ordered notice to be given me every Sunday, by appointed persons, of where any poor sick person was to be found. After such inquiries I went round with food and medicines, and became witness of much misery and hopelessness. When one stands beside an incurably sick and dreadfully pained fellow-creature, one wishes, of all his heart, that he might be released from his heartrending misery. By those hungry-cold, incurables in Silbodahl I have often stood, moved by the deepest pity, and thought, 'were I in such a miserable plight I would bless him who hastened the end of my pain, and God would forgive that merciful one.' With every renewed visit to these poor people I was strengthened in this idea. I prepared separate wine, as help in trouble, when this, my misdirected charity, should urge me to it. I thought, also, what none can deny, that very few human beings pass to the other world in the course of nature, i. e., when the powers of soul and body are worn out by age. Some external cause occurs which God, though he does not advance it, yet does not prevent, in virtue of the freedom he granted, the understanding he gave. How many in the prime of life, in their full vigor, are their own murderers, involuntarily, yet through misfact, which has come out since, that the natives believed a certain Roman Catholic priest, who had several times been caught giving them information, and had in consequence been warned off, *to have been privately hanged*; but the atrocious way in which they mangled M. VOLMNER'S remains shows that the Fan Marire sect, at any rate, have thrown all practical Christianity overboard. This is very sad; for all throughout our officers and troops have borne witness to the chivalrous way in which the Maories have conducted the war. Still, we cannot wonder that things are as they are. The howling fanatics whose worship is described as a mixture of English liturgy, military drill and table-turning is just what we might expect raw converts would become under the system which has been going on in New-Zealand for many years past. It is hard enough in England to make people feel that the shortcomings of the professors do not affect the beauty of the system; how can we expect a Maori, beset on all sides by Roman Catholic priests, by churchmen of all "views," by Wesleyans and others, and taught the practical value of Christianity on those who are born to it by the sharp practice of some greedy land-sharks

the confidence and respect either of their fellow-citizens, or of the Federal authorities, we take leave to repel the imputation with emphasis.

President JOHNSON did not so reason when he appointed to the highest civil office in North Carolina a gentleman who had been a member of the Secession Convention in that State, who had voted supplies, and arms, and clothing to the soldiers of that State, while in open hostility to the Union, and who, finally, was a candidate for the Governorship of that State, while it was a member, and one of the most gallant members of the late Confederacy. President JOHNSON did not so reason when he appointed to the highest judicial position, in the same State, a gentleman who positively declined to take the oath required by act of Congress, of non-connection with the rebellion, because he could not conscientiously declare either that he had not sympathized with or aided the insurrectionary efforts of North Carolina. President JOHNSON did not so argue when he appointed BENJ. F. PERRY to a similar position in South Carolina, notwithstanding the fact that he had been the Judge of a Confederate District Court up to the very dissolution of the Confederacy, and was notoriously a supporter of the rebellious government. Nor was the same objection fatal in the case of Gov. PARSONS, of Alabama, or, indeed, of the great majority of appointees who hold office in the Southern States at this time by choice of the President.

Mr. JOHNSON understands well that the intellect, the character, the industry, the worth and the wealth of the South were all involved in the late contest, *and the corporal's guard who, without legal exemption or valid excuse, kept away from any cooperation in the conflict, were and are, in the main, utterly unworthy to discharge any public function, or assume, with fair prospect of success any official duty or responsibility. So, too, think the Southern people*; and we believe there is not the shadow of ground for the supposition that if, in the free exercise of that American privilege of representation, the people of this State entrust their public interests to the keeping of men of intelligence and integrity, the Federal Government will step forward to inflict perpetual territorial pupilage upon Virginia, because the gentleman so selected may have held civil or military positions under the displaced government, or fought the battles of the Commonwealth while in insurrection.

That there have been some utterances, in print and out of it, which were obnoxious to the military authorities, illustrates merely that hereditary freedom of speech, which Virginians have always enjoyed, and always considered as imprescriptible and inalienable as the right to fight duels, keep race-horses, or ruin their estates with bountiful hospitality. But that there is anywhere within the commonwealth a disposition to obstruct the cause of order, peace and union, we utterly deny, and our colemporary must excuse us for deprecating the policy of even the suggestion of such a charge by a Virginia journal. There are papers and persons enough, without our borders earnestly engaged, for malicious ends, in fostering this aspersion upon our State character. Let us not, even indirectly, give aid and comfort to these enemies.

What we want in office in our State is as much patriotism, worth of character, intelligence, energy and liberality as we can get there. Nor is moderation of views to be overlooked, not because it will be pleasing or displeasing at Washington, but because it is best for Virginia.

If men of this class are chosen, the people may rest assured that their action will neither subject them to suspicion, nor endanger the success of the suit of our wealthy friends for pardon.

THE MATERIAL INTERESTS OF VIRGINIA.

From the Petersburgh Express, July 26.

Now that the institution of slavery has been abolished, the inducements for the industrious and enterprising of all avocations to come hither and settle are well nigh irresistible. The skillful farmer, the honest laborer, the steady mechanic, the merchant, the physician, the lawyer, and every other class of people, can find an almost illimitable field in Virginia for plying their several pursuits successfully. We would particularly invite the attention of European emigrants, who are crowding upon our shores more than ever, to the facts we have just stated. Small farms can be purchased in every county and neighborhood upon easy terms, every acre of which by careful culture could be made to yield abundantly in cereals, fruits and vegetables of all kinds at a comparatively trifling cost. The great curse of the State has heretofore been the wasteful prodigality with which labor has been squandered—the reckless tillage of immense fields instead of the judicious tillage of smaller ones. This system grew out of the institution of slavery, and involved, as we have always thought, the most expensive labor in the world. Now, that it has been abolished, our land will be cultivated with an eye to their gradual and permanent improvement, and with an eye, too, to strict economy. Farmers will now husband their resources and see that the labor which they hire and for which they will have to pay their money in all cases, is not thrown away as so much of it used to be when multitudes of negro slaves did the work. The day is not distant, when our land market will furnish regularly to new comers farms of the most desirable kind, having cheap and ready access to the markets of the world and susceptible of the most profitable culture. We believe that the future of Virginia will and ought to be a thousand times more worthy of her than has been the past—we mean, of course, in a material point of view; that she will be more prosperous, richer and stronger than she ever was. A very few years will, with proper management, suffice to redeem her from the desolations of war—to rebuild her homesteads that are now in ruins, and to put things generally in order. But she wants a good deal of help to enable her to do this. She wants population and capital from abroad, and these she will have just as soon as the temporary obstacles now lying in her way shall be removed.

THE NEGROES.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA, LYNCHBURGH, Va., July 24, 1865.

Major W. H. Rogers, Ninety-eighth Regiment New-York Infantry, Commanding Sub-District of Danville:

MAJOR: The proceedings of a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Franklin County, held at the court-house, on the 13th day of July inst., having come to the knowledge of the Brevet Major-General Commanding the district, I am directed by him to direct you to notify the presiding officers and members of said meeting that their proceedings have been disapproved by him, and that their resolutions or any part of them, will not be carried into effect.

The Commanding-General also directs that hereafter no public meetings for the purpose of discussing the status of the freedmen will be permitted in any part of this district; that status having been decided on and announced in proclamations and general orders by the United States Government.

Nor will the citizens of any district or county be permitted to band together for the purpose of agreeing on any certain remuneration for the labor of freedmen, that being in the hands of the Freedman's Bureau, organized by authority of the government; the officers of which alone will decide in these matters.

I am, Major, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

D. A. NEVEN,
A. D. C. & A. A. A. G.

SOLID MEN OF RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Bulletin.

The following list of names of gentlemen, stockholders in the Virginia Central, the Danville, the Fredericksburgh and the Petersburgh Railroads, whose property has been libeled for confiscation, will be read with much interest:

James H. Cox,	James A. Seddon,
J. R. Anderson,	Charles S. Mills,
Daniel S. Lenden,	Charles Ellis,
Stock owned by Virginia Central Railroad Company,	John Dooley, Wellington Goddin and J. L. Apperson,
Charles Talbott,	Stock owned by Richmond and Danville Railroad Company,
J. M. Talbott,	
W. H. Haxall,	
P. H. Aylett,	Stock owned by Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company,
James Lyons,	
R. W. Haxall,	
R. B. Haxall,	W. P. Bocock,
John Enders,	D. R. Gordon,
D. C. De Jarnette,	W. H. Macfarland,
James Warwick,	Richard Sampson,
Thomas and Charles Ellis,	P. V. Daniel, Jr.,
R. W. Haxall,	George W. Munford,
W. T. Jones,	G. A. Myers,
James A. Gordon,	Samuel T. Bayly,

GEORGIA.

SUPPRESSION OF A PAPER IN MACON.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) New Era.

We regret to see as we do from the official orders taken from the Macon *Telegraph*, which we publish below, that indiscretion on the part of the *Journal and Messenger*, has led to its suppression. We hope the journals of the South will take the lesson to heart, and so endeavor to direct their labors as to promote the great work of conciliation which alone is to reestablish law and order in our midst. While we are of the opinion that nothing incendiary was intended by our unfortunate cotemporary when we first read the article in question, we considered it ill-advised and in exceedingly bad taste. We regret that its publication has led to consequences so unfortunate.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA, OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, AUGUSTA, GA., July 23, 1865.

GENERAL: The Major-General commanding directs me to call your attention to the following article, published in the Macon *Journal and Messenger*, of July 20, 1865:

A "LOYAL CITIZEN."—If subscribing to the following document constitutes one a "loyal citizen," we, the editor, belong to that happy class. As a public journalist we are unwilling to counsel others to do that which we would not do ourself. Hence we have availed ourself of the first opportunity to take the "amnesty oath," and thus qualify ourself for active duties of citizenship. We had to fortify ourselves for the occasion with an extra amount of "Dutch courage," but by no means recommend this as a necessary preliminary to "taking the oath." Here is the form of the document:

United States of America, State of Georgia, County of ——.—I, AUGUSTUS P. BURR, of the County of Spalding, and State of Georgia, do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion, with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God. (Here our autograph.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 19th day of July, 1865. (Signed,) O. C. GREENO,
Major and Provost-Marshal C. O. M. D. M.

Immediately after the above performance we "smiled," and we were fortified in front and rear.

The writing and publishing of this article, under all the circumstances, is a high crime against the United States Government, now seeking every possible conciliation to reëstablish the civil law in Georgia. It is in spirit, if not in words, an open violation of the oath taken by the editor himself, and it is calculated, and doubtless designed, to hinder and deter the people in their efforts to comply with the generous terms offered by the President to these people.

The editor is necessarily a bad man—incendiary in his character, and well calculated, if permitted, to do great evil, the consequences of which will rest upon others rather than himself.

His word is worthless, and his oath not to be trusted. To prevent the recurrence of such publications, you will cause the immediate arrest of ——, the editor, and place him in close confinement, and not permit him to either converse or write upon political subjects. You will seize the press, type, and entire material of the paper, and not allow its further publication upon any condition whatever.

You will cause a report of your action in the premises to be made to these headquarters.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. GROSVENOR,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Pro.-Mar.

ORDER BY GEN. STEEDMAN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA, July 14, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER No. 4.—To prevent misunderstanding, and to insure uniformity in the administration of the military affairs of this department, the following instructions will be observed by the officers of this command:

1. The aid, which the President of the United States, in his proclamation appointing a Provisional Governor for the State of Georgia, has directed the military authorities to give the Governor in his efforts to organize a State Government, will be rendered by all officers on duty in this department, to whom application may be made by the Governor, or his duly authorized agents, and, no interference by any person in the military service of the United States, with the official acts, orders or efforts of the Provisional Governor will be permitted. "The military authority should sustain, not assume the functions of civil authority, except when the unsettled state of society requires such assumption, as a last resource, to preserve peace and quiet."

2. Strict discipline will be maintained; pillaging and marauding will be severely and promptly punished: private property will not be seized or impressed upon any pretext whatever, nor will the house of any citizen be searched for property unless the search is ordered upon sworn affidavit, but officers will aid the officers of the Treasury Department in protecting and bringing to market, property, already seized by the government as formerly claimed by the so-called Confederate States, or which was included in the surrender of the rebel army. No citizen will be arrested upon the complaint of another citizen unless the accusation, supported by the oath of the complainant, would justify the issuing of a warrant in time of peace.

3. All officers of the department are enjoined to abstain from interfering with the business affairs or social relations of citizens; such interference will not be permitted, and officers are specially directed not to obtrude upon families, but to confine themselves in their social intercourse strictly to those who seek or invite their society. But while citizens are to be protected in all their lawful rights and pursuits by the military, it will be the duty of officers to see that the dignity and authority of the military power of the government is maintained and respected. While enforcing strict discipline they will be careful to protect the soldier from insult or indignities.

4. Aid and assistance will be rendered by all officers in command of troops within the department to the Freedman's Bureau, and on application of the Commissioner, or any of the Assistant Commissioners, of said Bureau for the Department of Georgia, to commanding officers of troops, arrests will be made on the statement of a commissioned officer over his official signature, or on the sworn statements of agents who are not commissioned officers, of persons accused of crimes and offences against freedmen. All persons arrested on the application of Commissioners or Agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, will be held in military custody until they can be turned over to the civil authorities, or their cases are disposed of by duly authorized courts.

5. The aged and decrepid and helpless women and children, made free by the President's Proclamation, living in the cabins of their former masters, will not be deprived of such homes until provision has been made for them by the State or General Government; but this protection will not extend to those able to work, who will not be permitted to remain in idleness.

By command of Maj.-Gen. STEEDMAN.
S. B. MOE, Brevet Colonel and A. A. G.

ADDRESS BY RIGHT REV. G. F. PIERCE BISHOP METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* publishes the following:

To the Preachers and Members of the Georgia Conference:

DEAR BRETHREN: Living in your midst—interested in all that concerns the peace and welfare of the Church, cut off from all communication with my colleagues, I have felt it to be my duty to address you briefly and respectfully in relation to matters of grave moment and of common interest.

In various ways I have learned that some discussion has arisen, and that some anxiety is felt in relation to the future policy of our Church. The question has come up—if the Methodist Church, North, proposes reunion, shall we accept? Opposed to this proposition, some have suggested that we seek refuge from strife in the bosom of the Episcopal Church. Now I beg to say that the agitation of these questions is premature and fraught with evil. In the first place, the Northern Methodists have not proposed reunion, and I predict will not, except upon terms so degrading and repulsive as to preclude even their entertainment, much less their acceptance. I found this opinion upon their past history, their antecedents before and during the war, and their policy, as declared in a recent meeting by their Bishops.

As to the other alternative, it is compassed with embarrassments. Many difficulties are involved. We have not been invited, and it is indelicate to presume upon a welcome. Withal, these are questions of etiquette and conscience—of canons or ordinations and forms—of itinerancy and discipline, which no man or congregation can settle. They belong to conferences and conventions.

In the present state of affairs—if either proposition were presented and urged—nothing but strife, discord, alienation and dismemberment would follow. He who speculates, theorizes upon the possibilities, the contingencies of the future, and assumes that the logic of events or the policy of others, will force us to a choice between the alternatives mentioned, and thus seeks to precipitate an issue upon us, in my judgment acts unwisely, indiscreetly; and those who are excited or misled by such counselors involve themselves in very unnecessary disquietude. No, " In patience let us possess our souls." We are not children to be loosed about with every kind of doctrine. Nor are we subject to the dictation of others. Our church relations are not dependent upon the fortunes of war. There need be no restlessness—no apprehension, and there ought to be no premature excitement—no hasty decision. The Annual Conferences will meet this Fall and Winter; and the General Conference in April or May next. These bodies will embody the piety and the intelligence of the ministry and will be thoroughly informed of the will and wishes of the people. Through these organs—the Church will speak officially—authoritatively. In the meantime let every preacher stand to his appointment—do his work—make full proof of his ministry, both among whites and blacks. Let the membership live in peace—be devout and strive for the revival of the work of God.

For one I abhor a strife, controversy, and pray daily for the peace of Jerusalem. After much reflection, my deliberate judgment is, that our true policy is to maintain our present organization. Herein is unity, peace and prosperity. Propose amalgamation with any other communion, we shall divide, scatter and be lost. Believe me, brethren, in giving this opinion, I am not taking counsel of bigotry or prejudice—of sectional pride or political animosity—but of my convictions of what is most conducive to peace, and most for the glory of God.

Accepting the issues of the war as the will of God in reference to the unity of the nation and the government, let us all lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty. Do not leave your loyalty in doubt by unmanly repinings—by querulous complaint, or by refusing the terms of offered amnesty. Qualify yourselves for the duties of citizenship—for the speedy restoration of civil government. Let us seek to repair the desolations of the land by a prompt and vigorous industry and prevent the further demoralization of society by multiplied works of faith and love.

At an early day there will be a meeting of the Bishops—an announcement of the time of the conference and our address to the churches. Pardon me if I have trespassed in following my own judgment and the advice of sundry brethren, by sending you this brotherly epistle. May the great head of the Church give us the spirit of power, and love, and a sound mind. G. F. PIERCE.

SUNSHINE, Thursday, July 20, 1865.
Will the press please copy.

THE FREEDMAN.

From the Augusta Chronicle.

Several of our cotemporaries are continually harping on the vices and infirmities of the negro, and his general unfitness for freedom. In an article before us our confrere is disposed to pity him as a victim of circumstances. "The emancipation policy is a grievous blunder and a grave wrong, inflicted on the colored race." This is about the sum total of the philosophy of many of our exchanges, with reference to a measure which has been applauded by the civilized world. We are sorry that these vulgar prejudices still exist, and that they are fostered by the same presses that defended the worst abuses of the Davis dynasty. Their tendency is to evil, and only evil; and that continually. We cannot see what end, either of private convenience or public utility, is to be subserved by the diffusion of such sentiments at the present time. They were admirably suited to the era of slavery, but they should now be discarded along with the slave-pens and slave-codes of the past.

For one we have faith in the future of the freedmen, and we do not believe that the experiment of free labor in the South will prove disastrous to her civilization. We may, however, injure this class of our population, and seriously compromise our relations with the General Government by the adoption of a selfish policy.

The cause of the freedman has been espoused by that government, and we may be sure that its beneficent intentions can neither be resisted nor evaded.

The lately revolted States now occupy a probationary position. If they attempt to perpetuate the spirit of the slave code by unfair constitutional provisions or legislative enactments; if they seek to fasten on the people of the State the burden of the rebel war debt; if, in fine, they labor to effect by fraud what they failed to achieve by force, it will be a source of endless trouble to our whole people.

We must bring our policy and our sentiments into harmony with the spirit of American institutions as they are now established, or else our condition will be as bad in peace as it was in war. The nation will judge us by our acts rather than by our oaths of allegiance or our protestations of loyalty.

Let the Freedman, then, have a fair opportunity for improvement, and our honest conviction is that in coming years he will be a source of greater prosperity to the South than during his two centuries of bondage.

THE NEGROES IN SAVANNAH.

A CELEBRATION OF THE LIBERIAN ANNIVERSARY.

The Savannah *Republican* of July 27 has the following:

"The celebration of the anniversary of the independence of Liberia yesterday made quite a novel scene, and was witnessed in our streets by a large crowd of curious people. The spectacle elicited considerable remarks from the spectators who beheld the demonstration. At an early hour in the forenoon the various colored Union League clubs began to assemble in their halls, and were shortly after formed in procession, with the superb band of the Seventeenth Maine Volunteers at their head. After a short march through a few of the principal streets the procession moved toward the old canal, where, in a neat little grove of noble Southern wild oaks, spreading their mammoth limbs in cooling shade, the procession was disbanded, and all prepared to enjoy a regular pic-nic.

The grounds were very tastily prepared for the event, long lines of tables well filled with all the luxuries of the season stretched out an inviting feast, while the American colors were tastily draped from the trees, and arranged in harmony with the numerous banners of the leagues, gave the grove a very gay and holiday attire. In the centre of the grove, a stand for the speaker had been erected, and the whole structure was elaborately decorated with natural flowers and variegated ribbons, while there were swings in abundance for those who preferred this kind of pastime to dancing or singing.

An appropriate and eloquent address was delivered by Rev. Mr. SIMS, of this city, who enlarged upon the blessings of human liberty, urging his hearers to prove themselves worthy of the great boon God had bestowed upon them. We have neither time nor space to give a fuller report of the speech, but competent judges who heard it pronounce it an excellent discourse, full of good and pertinent advice to the colored people.

At 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon the festivities were brought to a close by the reforming of the procession, preceded, as before, with the excellent band of the Twentieth Maine Volunteers, the whole body returning to the city well pleased with this, the first public celebration of the independence of Liberia.

Several tasty banners were borne in the procession among which we noticed the following:

In memory of our martyred President ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The whole neatly draped in mourning.

J. P. ROBERTS, first President of the Republic of Liberia.

Seventeenth Anniversary of the Republic of Liberia.

This day has been celebrated for fifteen years by a few hearts that have ever burned with the love of liberty.

The national ensign floated at the side of the flag of Liberia with its single star and stripes.

We are glad to state that the whole affair passed off without the slightest interference or difficulty, and the colored people appeared to enjoy themselves hugely, and conducted themselves with perfect decorum."

NORTH CAROLINA.

PROGRESS OF REORGANIZATION.

From the Raleigh Standard, July 26.

Gov. HOLDEN entered upon the duties of his office on the 5th day of June, a period of seven weeks, and inasmuch as no convention has been called, and many other things greatly desired and needed have not been entirely accomplished in that time, it may be proper and prudent to state some of the acts and deeds that have taken place since his administration began.

The State owned a large amount of cotton and turpentine, and small amounts of other chattel property, some mules, wagons, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, and such articles. Such of this property as had not been seized by the agents of the National Government previous to Gov. HOLDEN'S appointment to office, has been restored to the State Government. It is not yet known what the value of this property will be, but whatever it is, it will be a clear gain to the State. For a certainty, it will be sufficient to pay the expenses of the convention and the session of the Legislature that must follow it.

Over five hundred petitions for pardons have been received, examined, indorsed, and forwarded to Washington City for the approval of the President. Many of these were very lengthy, embracing all the exceptions in the President's Proclamation, requiring attentive perusal and demanding time and deliberation. No subject coming before the Executive requires more investigation and more unremitting labor and judgment.

All except a few of the North Carolina soldiers and prisoners have been released and furnished with transportation to their homes, where they are again useful and happy citizens. All these soldiers have been restored to all the rights of peaceable citizens, and no privilege is denied them, because they were soldiers. If any service rendered in official capacity can give an officer pride and satisfaction, it must be such an act as this. There are a few North Carolina officers and soldiers yet confined in prison; their release has been urged upon the National Executive with all assurances in their behalf. It is hoped and confidently expected that they will soon be released and restored to their anxious families and friends.

More than two-thirds of the national troops quartered in North Carolina have been released and finally discharged, and permitted to return to their homes. The citizens of the State are so quiet, so peaceful and so united, that the Governor is permitted to indulge the hope that even the small remainder of the troops in the State may prove not to be needed here, and may soon be released, and return to their homes to remain forever.

Gov. VANCE has been released from tedious and monotonous confinement, and has returned to his home to gladden the hearts of his sick and affectionate family.

Justices of the Peace have been appointed for eighty-five counties, with powers to organize the county courts, and to do all official acts cognizant by such courts before the war, except the trial of jury cases and the collection of debts. They elect sheriffs, constables, county court clerks, trustees, wards of the poor, overseers of roads, grant the probate of wills, issue letters of administration, and bind over or imprison offenders against the peace.

A county police have been appointed and organized in about as many counties, consisting of one or more companies in each county. The duties of this police is to act in obedience to the orders of the justices of the county. They are to aid and assist the county courts, in maintaining and enforcing peace, order, and quiet. They are the executive officers of the county courts to preserve law and order in every portion of the country.

Mayors and Commissioners have been appointed for about forty cities and towns in the State, and the military have withdrawn from them, and turned over to the Mayor and Commissioners the government and administration of the cities and towns.

Thus it will be seen that counting the magistrates, and the county officers appointed by them, the county police, and the Mayors and Commissioners of the cities and towns, and the officers appointed by them, that there are in the State between ten and twelve thousand men who are the sworn officers of the civil government of North Carolina: that they are scattered throughout the State, some living in every neighborhood; that these men have been selected for their loyalty and their efficiency, and have been sworn to do their duty as agents and officers of the civil law.

That representatives have been appointed to the interest of the State in all the railroads, canals, banks, asylums and other corporations in which the State owns stock.

That many Postmasters, Mail Agents, Mail Contractors, Notaries Public, and other local agents, have been recommended and appointed. That thousands of grievances and complaints for rations for horses and other property lost and taken, have been heard and acted upon with promptness and with the utmost kindness.

It must be remembered that this labor has been performed with the most imperfect mail communication along the line of the railroad, and with no mail communication at all except along the railroads. Through the interior portions of the State there has been no mail communication for several months, and no communication except when private citizens happened to visit the capital. It must be further borne in mind that the Governor, during his entire administration, has not had a cent of money for any purpose whatever. If he had been in funds, messengers might have been sent to various portions of the State, and the county organizations might have been completed much earlier and in many instances more satisfactorily, but without money this task was impossible.

It must be further said, in justice to the Governor, that during his entire administration he has been accessible to all the citizens of the State at all hours of day and many hours of the night. That no man has been refused a full hearing because he had been a personal or political opponent, but that all have been treated with kindness and justice. And that the unceasing labor of the Governor has broken down his health and the health of those around him.

CROPS.

From the Raleigh Standard, July 22.

The crop of wheat was generally very light. It was much affected by rust and smut. Very limited crops of cotton and tobacco have been planted in the State.

But from every section we hear the most gratifying reports of the prospects of the corn crop. There is not a portion of the State in which the corn is not most promising. The crop will be more abundant than it has been in several years.

It is not easy to estimate the blessings to North Carolina that will be consequent upon an abundant crop of cheap corn. Cheap and abundant corn makes cheap and abundant bacon, and when abundant, each is of the best quality. No man ever saw an inferior quality of corn of a good crop year.

Hence it secures to all our citizens who will work, a plenty of good corn and a plenty of good bacon. Both articles of food will be plentiful and will be within the reach of all who are willing to do a moderate amount of labor. If the corn crop fulfils the present expectation of farmers, no person in the State need suffer for a sufficient supply of healthy food.

The crop of fruit is very excellent and very abundant. We know no country that surpasses Middle and Western North Carolina in the production of an extra quality and quantity of apples and peaches. Every year the orchards produce abundant crops, and their fine flavor is not surpassed by the fruit of any country.

But it is unpleasant to know what use the owners of these fine apples make of them. They are ground up and the cider and pummies remain together for several weeks, until the whole mass is rotten. Then the mass is put into the still, rotten pummies and all, and run off into low wines.

As a consequence of this mode of distillation, all the brandy made is of the most inferior quality. Just such brandy as the commonest apple would yield after it had lain upon the ground until it was so rotten that a hog would not eat it. This wretched brandy is incapable of improvement by age—as incapable of improvement as fish-oil is.

The fact is, no man can drink such brandy and be a good citizen of any government. Nothing is more certain. Unfortunate Charleston was the city where this distracting fluid was most sold and most drank.

We are happy to learn that a bill is prepared for the next Legislature, to the effect, that every man who makes such brandy shall forfeit his orchard. We hope it will pass, for we long to see those fine flavored and elegant apples made into fine flavored and elegant cider and brandy.

THE RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.

AN ORDER FROM GOV. HOLDEN.

From the Raleigh Progress, July 22.

RALEIGH, Thursday, July 20, 1865.

The stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company met at the company's office in this city at 12 o'clock M., on the 20th inst.

On motion of Dr. HAWKINS, President, Hon. JOHN H. BRYAN was called to the chair.

Mr. CARTER B. HARRISON was appointed Secretary.

The Committee on Proxies presented the following report:

The committee appointed to ascertain the amount of stock represented in person or by proxy, respectfully report that there are 1,034 shares represented in person, and 2,859 represented by proxy, making 3,893. Whole amount of stock owned by individuals, 7,375; necessary to constitute a quorum, 3,688. The committee report that a majority of the stock is represented.

JOS. J. DAVIS,
W. W. VASS, } Committee.

Dr. E. A. CRUDUP appeared as proxy for the State, and read the following instructions he had received from the Governor:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., July 20, 1865.

To Dr. E. A. Crudup, State Proxy:

SIR: In the meeting of the stockholders of the Raleigh and Gastoo Railroad Company, to be held this day, you are instructed to state that no stock will be represented but such as is owned and held by persons who are excepted from the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29, 1865; and further, if a sufficient amount of stock, not owned and held by the excluded classes, is not represented to justify action in accordance with the charter of the company, then and in that case the State will take charge of the road, and conduct its operations for the present. Of course, stockholders who have been pardoned by the President will be entitled to be represented.

Very respectfully, W. W. HOLDEN.

After some debate, the Committee on Proxies submitted the following report:

The committee to whom it was referred to ascertain what stock is properly represented, according to the instructions of Gov. HOLDEN, respectfully report that there are 601 shares of the stock represented by proxy, properly represented according to said instructions, and that there are 455 shares of persons present, and 1,854 represented by proxy, owned by persons who are within the fourteen excepted classes of President JOHNSON'S proclamation of May 29, 1865, and who are not entitled to be represented according to said instructions.

The committee deem it proper to state that, of the 1,854 shares represented by proxy and excluded as above, there are 936 shares with reference to which there was no evidence before the committee to establish or negative their claims to representation. The representation of this stock was excluded, because the committee, in their interpretation of the Governor's instructions, deemed it their duty to have proof positive of their qualification.

Total number of shares properly represented according to the Governor's instructions, 1,439.

Total number excluded by said instructions, 2,309.

Total, 3,748 shares.

J. J. DAVIS,
W. W. VASS, } Committee.

Further debate followed, and finally the chairman appointed Messrs. R. H. KINGSBURY, B. F. MOORE and ALBERT JOHNSON, a committee to confer with the Governor.

Dr. CRUDUP announced as directors appointed on the part of the State, Mr. R. W. LASSITER, of Granville, and Messrs. W. S. MASON and W. D. Jones, of Wake.

The meeting then adjourned until the 4th of August proximo.

TENNESSEE.

A Letter from Gov. Brownlow.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sunday, July 30.

The *Press* this morning publishes a letter from Gov. BROWNLOW to Mayor ANDREWS, of Columbia, in reply to a remonstrance against the order of Gen. THOMAS, suspending not only him in the performance of his duties, but the office of Mayor also.

Gov. BROWNLOW says: You are accused of using your official power in opposition to the "freed" people of Columbia, preventing their education, etc.

You will observe from the letter of Gen. THOMAS in the city papers this morning that martial law is still in force in Tennessee.

Our rebellious people have not yet given sufficient assurances of returning loyalty to the General Government to warrant the withdrawal of military power or the abandonment of military courts.

It is not strange that the authorities should distrust a people who for four years applied every means at their command to destroy the nation.

Indeed, it is a great concession on the part of the General commanding, to declare his military will to sustain the civil government, and never to assume the exercise of that will except in cases where prompt action is necessary to insure the public safety.

Until our people have given conclusive evidence of their intention to obey all our laws, State and national, you and I, and all citizens, are liable to be arrested and tried according to the forms of military practice.

It is extremely important that all conflict between the civil and military authorities be avoided.

As we are now situated, just out of a rebellion in which the people refused to lay down their arms till forced to do so at the point of the bayonet, the civil government is only allowed to proceed by permission of the military authorities. Hence I deeply regret the occurrences at Columbia, but the high character of Gen. THOMAS for prudence, justice and patriotism warrants me in assuring you that he will gladly receive and impartially consider any testimony you may wish considered in your behalf.

THE SHIP WM. NELSON.

Names of the Saved Passengers.

HALIFAX, Monday, July 31.

The following is a list of passengers saved from the ship *Wm. Nelson*, and landed in St. John's, Newfoundland:

Louis Heyel,	Jacob Englehardt,
—— Boyon,	Frederick Miller, of Wertemburg,
George Kastner,	Thomas Wikert,
Sebastian Globler,	Joseph Rhinehardt,
Apolance Kalli, of Baden,	Katharina Leer and four children,
Konrad Lippes,	Bachtel Becker,
Hessiu Barth,	Karl Alkin,
San Quineti, an Italian,	Jean Wagner,
Nicholaus Korch,	Sebastian Frevel,
Omar Rengsdorf,	—— Breussen,
Adam Adams,	Albert Silppup,
Ferdinand David,	Margaretha Frey Schweits.
Jacob Fischer,	
Jos. Wentgortner Frair,	

City Mortality.

From the City Inspector's report for the week ending on the 31st July, it appears that 595 deaths occurred in the city during that time—91 men, 72 women, 230 boys and 202 girls—being an increase of 4 as compared with the previous week, and of 6 as compared with the corresponding period of 1864. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows:

FROM ACUTE DISEASE.

Apoplexy	5	Fever, bilious	3
Bleeding	1	Fever, purperal	2
Bleeding from bowels	1	Fever, remittent	2
Bleeding from umbilicus	3	Fever, scarlet	5
Bronchitis	2	Fever, typhoid	4
Cholera	2	Fever, typhus	7
Cholera infantum	113	Whooping-cough	7
Cholera morbus	8	Inflammation, bowels	17
Convulsions, infantile	64	Inflammation, brain	11
Convulsions, puerperal	1	Inflammation, lungs	24
Croup	2	Inflammation, stomach	2
Diarrhœa	26	Measles	8
Diphtheria	13	Pleurisy	1
Dysentery	28	Small-pox	2
Erysipelas	1	Teething	2
Total			367

FROM CHRONIC DISEASE.

Albuminuria and Bright's disease of kidneys	10	Debility, infantile	12
		Dropsy	6
Aneurism	1	Dropsy in the head	15
Cancer	1	Heart, disease of	6
Cancer, breast	1	Kidneys, disease of	2
Cancer, stomach	1	Liver, disease of	1
Cancer, womb	2	Marasmus, infantile	61
Cancer, ear	1	Palsy	4
Cirrhosis of the liver	2	Scrofula	1
Consumption	45	Scurvy	1
Debility, adult	4	Ulceration of the throat	1
Total			189

FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Asphyxia	1	Lock-jaw	3
Burned or scalded	1	Malformation	1
Casualties	4	Old age	8
Casualties by explosion	1	Premature birth	7
Delirium tremens	1	Strangulation	1
Drowned	3	Suffocation, accidental	1
Intemperance	2	Suicide by poison	1
Total			40

Abatement of Nuisances.

The following is a schedule of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection, in the abatement and removal of nuisances, &c., for the week ending July 29, 1865:

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	88
Notices for abatement served	229
Nuisances abated, under notice	388
Sinks and water-closets cleaned	281
Loads of night-soil removed from the city limits	1,143
Dead horses removed from the city limits	94
Dead cows removed from the city limits	5
Dead hogs removed from the city limits	19
Dead dogs and other small animals removed from the city limits	596
Number of barrels of offal	5,986
Unsound beef seized, lbs	1,700
Unsound mutton seized, lbs	700

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 31.

PETROLEUM active; sales 3,000 bbls of Crude at 33c., Refined in bond 61½c., and Free 69c.@72c. FLOUR firm; sales of Superfine at $6 75@$7 25, and Extra at $7 50@$8 25. WHEAT firm; sales 3,000 bush. Red at $1 20@$1 25, and White at $1 35@$1 45. RYE—sales of Old at $5 10 and New at $5 05. CORN firm; sales of Yellow at $1 05. OATS firm; sales 5,000 bush. Old at 70c., and New at 66c. WHISKY firm and advanced 15c.; held at $2 25.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 31.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT lower; sales No. 1 Chicago at $1 30, No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $1 30@$1 31. CORN 75c.@76c. for No. 2, and 78c.@78½c. for No. 1, closing dull. OATS—Light sales at 57c. BARLEY and RYE nominal. WHISKY quiet at $2 16. CANAL FREIGHTS to New-York—Wheat 14½c., Corn 12½c., and Oats 8c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 31.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 80; Morris Canal, 77; Reading Railroad, 52; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57⅝; Gold, 142¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 31, 1865

$2,500 U. S. 6s, '81...C.		83½	400 Erie Railway		83½
Small	106	83¼	1600 do		83¼
10,000 do	107	83	1100 do		83
12,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...R.	106¾	92½	1000 do		92½
100,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	106	92¾	300 do		92¾
250,000 do	106¾	93	200 do	s10	91¾
50,000 do	106½	92¾	300 do	s30	90¾
100,000 do	106¾	92½	1200 do	2d call..o	53
100,000 do	107	92½	100 do	o	92½
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C. New Issue	105	92¾	200 do	s3	92¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40s...C.	97	92¾	200 do	s30	91
14,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		108	200 Chic. & R. I. R.		108
Second Series	99¾	107¾	200 do	b10	108
30,000 N. Y. St. 7s, '65	99¾	108	200 do	2d call

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 6½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—BEAUTY OF SEVILLE—ROBERT AND BERTRAND.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

BROADWAY THEATRE—PEG WOFFINGTON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

So many partial and incorrect statements have been made respecting the distribution of the rewards offered for the capture of BOOTH and his associates, that it becomes proper to say that no money has yet been paid to any one, either by the general or city authorities. The Secretary of War being unable to give the matter his personal attention, designated Judge HOLT, Adjt-Gen. TOWNSEND and Assistant Secretary ECKERT as a board to hear and decide the claims of the multitude of persons who demand a share of the government reward. These officers have had the matter in progress for two months, but have not yet found time to hear all the applicants, and of course have not made any decisions among them. It is probable that the city authorities will accept the same basis as agreed upon by this board, though there are proposals to do otherwise. The board will hardly be able to make their award before September, there being over one hundred and fifty claims to examine.

In a letter written from Lexington, Va., on dingy, dirty brown paper, with no fly leaf, by JOHN LETCHER, who signs himself "Ex-Governor of Virginia," he begs Secretary SEWARD to furnish him a copy of the laws passed by United Statee Congress since 1860, as not a copy can be found in the county in which he resides. The request was referred by Secretary SEWARD to Secretary HARLAN, of the Interior Department, who has directed that copies of the laws be forwarded to LETCHER, as requested. He is not entitled to them as a right, being simply a private citizen, but under the peculiar circumstances of the case, and being desirous to enlighten the citizens of the rebellious States as to what laws have been passed by our Congress during the period these States were under the control of the Jeff. Davis usurpation, Secretary HARLAN has exercised the discretionary power vested in him in such cases, and sent the books.

The Florida *Union* says that the afflicted father of PAYNE, the would-be murderer of Secretary SEWARD, has been making a visit to Jacksonville, in that State. The *Union* says: "The father of PAYNE called on us one day this week. He resides on a plantation three miles from Live Oak Station, on the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad. He lost one son at the battle of Murfreesboro; another returned home maimed for life. 'LEWIS' was his only hope in his old age. The afflicted father was a Baptist minister, as has been stated. We must necessarily pronounce just the terrible punishment to the son, but we cannot withhold our deepest sympathy for the heart-stricken parent, or esteem him less as a worthy man and citizen."

A dispatch from Cairo to the Chicago *Tribune*, says: "Officers and a squad of men arrived last night on the steamer *City of Alton*, with a prisoner heavily ironed, that excited much curiosity among the people. The prisoner was a good-looking, well-dressed young man, apparently 23 or 24 years old. He was heavily ironed, and also chained to one of the guard. Those having him in charge refused to answer all questions as to who he was or what he was arrested for. Among the passengers who came up on the boat it was reported he was young SURRATT, and that he had been captured in Mexico, and was now on his way to Washington."

By an order recently issued, the Territories of Utah and Colorado have been added to the Department of the Missouri, already the most extensive under the command of any of the department commanders. The supplies for these Territories must be drawn from the Missouri, and the military movements and dispositions needed for the protection of the Territories previously under Gen. POPE's command, must be partially conducted in Utah and Colorado. It is probable that New Mexico will also soon be added to the department from equally obvious reasons.

A letter in the Macon *Journal* states that MORRIS' warehouse in Georgetown, opposite Eufaula, S. C., was burned on Saturday, July 15, involving the destruction of fifteen hundred bales of cotton. Much of the cotton is reported to have belonged to parties in Savannah, and the Eastern Bank of Alabama was also a heavy loser. The fire originated in an attempt of a silly negro to burn a nest of yellow jackets, and the flames spread so rapidly that not a bale of the cotton stored was saved.

HON. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, was serenaded by his friends at Willard's, in Washington, on Friday night. In acknowledging the compliment, Mr. COCHRANE spoke at considerable length, indorsing the Administration. The concluding portion of the speech, in which he protested against negro suffrage, was received by the crowd on the pavement with marked demonstrations of disapprobation.

The Chicago *Republican* says Mrs. LINCOLN is living in perfect seclusion at the Hyde Park Hotel on the shore of the lake, seven or eight miles from that city. Both her sons reside with her. Capt. ROBERT LINCOLN is studying law in the office of Messrs. SCAMMON, MCCAGG & FULLER, in Chicago, and goes there daily by the Illinois Central Railroad, to attend to his duties.

An exciting controversy is now pending in Chicago relative to the final disposition of the funds of the recent Sanitary Fair. A strong feeling exists in the community in favor of the appropriation of all the money raised by the fair to the erection of a permanent Soldiers' Home, where all sick, crippled, or otherwise disabled veterans of the war, from the Western States, may be properly taken care of.

Friday was the eighty-seventh birthday of Rear-Admiral CHARLES STEWART, who was born in Philadelphia, July 28, 1778, just after the evacuation of the city by the British. His original entry into the navy was on the 9th of March, 1798, so that he has been over sixty-seven years in the service. He is still active and hearty.

Gen. JOSEPH G. SWIFT, a well-known and prominent citizen of Geneva, died in that place on Sunday last, at the advanced age of 82 years. Gen. SWIFT was a graduate of West Point and a civil and military engineer of much distinction. He bore a conspicious part in the last war with Great Britain.

A Richmond paper invites emigration to the Old Dominion from the hardy population of the North. Among the inducements offered are these: "A genial country, a hospitable people, easy employment, *indulgent task-masters*," &c. "Task-masters" is a beautiful word to charm Northern white men into the South.

A Mobile paper pays a tribute to our soldiers who have left that city recently: "Although some people may think we ought not to say it, we do say it in all honesty, that we should like many of these men to stay in Alabama as soldiers. The civil law not having yet been restored, we desire that the military law should be administered by those who have so far exhibited so much self-control, who have exhibited so much of what is manly, and yet who might have oppressed instead of protecting us."

Howard County (Md.) *Record* states that the friends of Col. JOHN C. HOLLAND claim that he was legally elected to Congress last Fall, and that in case the Hon. B. G. HARRIS should be declared ineligible, they will insist on his right to his seat.

Hon. CHARLES A. PHELPS, who addressed the Alumni Association at Boston during the recent commencement exercises, is the Surveyor of the Port of Boston, and not the Collector, as has been stated. His theme was "The Patriot Scholar."

There is to be, as soon as possible, a grand council of Indian chiefs near Fort Gibson, to confer with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and other government officers, on the restoration of loyalty and peace throughout the tribes.

The Long Island Bible Society, which was organized in Jamaica Sept. 20, 1815, will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary the coming Autumn. One of its founders, Rev. Dr. SAYRES, still remains in Jamaica.

The Lockport *Union*, of Saturday, notices the death of WM. KEEP, Esq., an old and respected citizen of that place. HENRY MURRAY, another respected citizen of Lockport, died in that city on Friday night.

Advices from the Red River of the North distinctly reiterrte the former charge, that British traders in British settlements openly supply hostile bands of Indians with arms and ammunition to prey on our frontiers.

CHANG and ENO, the Siamese twins, now old North Carolina farmers, are soon coming North to exhibit in public. They are said to be strong Union men.

A Detroit dispatch reports the sudden, and it is feared, fatal illness of Gov. CRAPO, of Michigan, at Marquette, on Lake Superior, while on a Summer tour.

The government now holds but one prisoner of war, the notorious Capt. WERZ, who is to be tried for barbarity to our prisoners.

Thirty Laplanders, dressed in furs and skins, accompanied by twenty Swedes, have arrived at St. Paul, to settle in Minnesota.

A mail, direct from Richmond, came through to Washington last night—the first one in more than four years.

FROM EUROPE.

By the *Hibernian* at Father Point, we have one day's later news from Europe. The *Great Eastern* was still at Valentia, but expected to sail on the 22d. The electione in England had closed, the Liberals having made a gain of twenty members. Mr. GLADSTONE was elected for South Lancashire. The Prince Imperial of France had entirely recovered from his sickness, and the Emperor and Empress had left Paris. An authoritative denial of the rumored call for a European Congress is published in the *Moniteur*, LOUIS NAPOLEON being determined to let events justify his proposition which was so disdainfully rejected two years ago. The cholera, which was rapidly abating in Egypt, had made its appearance in Turkey, and several cases are also reported at Birmingham, England.

LOCAL NEWS.

Yesterday the Israelites in this city and throughout the world solemnized in sorrow and in sadness, in tears and in lamentation, in fasting and in prayer, the annual fast of Ab, founded on the destruction of the Temple, and the overthrow of the national government. Although nearly 2,300 years have elapsed since the first Temple was destroyed, and eighteen centuries since the construction of the second Temple, both occurrences taking place on the same day of the month, the fast is still continued from Monday evening to Tuesday night, in accordance with the Jewish ritual, and in consonance with Israelitish feeling. The fast is inaugurated with reciting the lamentations of Jeremiah, and, after the morning service, several hours are employed in the synagogues in chanting in plaintive tones the compositions of the saints of antiquity, and imploring the God of Israel to remove the rod of chastisement from Israel, and again to relume the light of other days, by the reestablishment of their Temple and restoration of their government to its original splendor.

The Forty-sixth, Fifty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-first New-York Regiments had a splendid reception accorded to them yesterday. The Eighth Regiment, Col. WENTWORTH, turned out with the Forty-sixth Veterans; the Metropolitan Police paraded one thousand strong in honor of the One Hundred and Thirty-first, (or First Metropolitan) Veterans, and the Thirteenth Rrooklyn (Col. WOODWARD) Regiment, a company of the Eighty-fourth and the Third Company of the Seventh Regiment paraded with the Fifty-first Regiment. The two first regiments paraded with their escort in the forenoon. The Fifty-first turned out in the afternoon. Great enthusiasm was displayed by the citizens and a good time generally was had. Collations were provided for the boys at Union-square and speeches of welcome made to them. The only command arriving yesterday was the Third Connecticut Light Battery, from Mobile. They left by the Hartford boat for that place. Three Massachusetts regiments are expected to-day.

The coroner's inquest in the case of Mr. JOSEPH VAN DOREN, who was shot and instantly killed on Saturday afternoon at his office, No. 40 Beaver-street, by Mr. JAMES F. ORAM, was commenced yesterday, but owing to the absence of witnesses was adjourned to 2 P. M. to-day.

A fire broke out at an early hour yesterday morning in the dwelling No. 9 Linden-place, Sandford-street, Williamsburgh, destroying fifteen small frame buildings, and rendering twenty-five families homeless. The loss will probably exceed $30,000.

The general markets exhibited less activity yesterday. Breadstuffs were lower. Provisions also closed in favor of buyers. Groceries were less inquired for. Whisky was dearer. The freight engagements were limited.

The Stock Market was very unsettled on the Railways yesterday, the fluctuations being wide and frequent on Erie and other Shares. Government 5-20s rose to 107 at the early Board, but fell back to Saturday's quotation, 106, after some European orders were supplied. Money in demand at 7 ₰ cent. Gold fell to 143, rose again to 145, and then returned to 144, the price late on Saturday afternoon.

At the Live Stock Markets yesterday the receipts of beef cattle were larger than during any week for months past, and prices ranged from 14c.@14½c. ₰ lb., dressed weight, below our quotations last week. The decline is principally in common and fair cattle, prime animals not being plenty. Sales range from 10c.@17c. ₰ lb. for poor to extra cattle, the majority of sales being made at figures running from 13c.@15c. Live hogs are a trifle higher. Other animals are not as much changed in prices.

AN AWFUL TOPIC.—That was momentous news from France which was brought by the last European steamer, and telegraphed from Cape Race to the journals of yesterday. It announced that the young Prince Imperial of France was "indisposed;" that the Paris journals had represented the indisposition to be slight, but there were rumors that it was more serious than had been stated; that to allay these rumors, the Paris evening papers of the 17th alleged that the Prince Imperial had almost entirely got over his indisposition, and that his health was nearly restored. Immediately after this dispatch the telegraph gave the quotation of "Rentes" in Paris, which showed a decline from the report by the previous steamer.

Let no irreverent person make light of a matter so solemnly regarded in France as the indisposition of the Prince Imperial. It may have a bearing upon the succession of a dynasty, the government of an empire, the safety of France, the security of the Pope, the peace of Europe and the prospects of the world. The Emperor is old and not very sound, and were the indisposition of the Prince Imperial to develop into disease, and this have a fatal termination, who can tell what a short time might witness in France—what changes, peradventure in dynasty, or if, as is most likely, the dynasty were perpetuated in Prince NAPOLEON, what changes in policy, internal and external, affecting nations innumerable, not to speak of MAXIMILIAN I. But let every one pursue the great topic for himself, and not fancy that the indisposition of the Prince Imperial is as insignificant a matter as his own.

The Recent Municipal Election in Richmond—Military Intervention.

It behoves everyone who has any intelligent interest in the progress of the reestablishment of local government in the late seceded States, to read the official and unofficial statements which we republish from Richmond papers, respecting the municipal election held in that city last week.

The election has been summarily squelched by Military Order, and as it was an election for the holding of which the authority of the recognized Governor of the State had been given, it is of the gravest consequence that good reasons should be seen to exist for the intervention of the military.

It would appear, from the date of Gen. TURNER's order, by which the attempt to organize the newly-elected Council was suppressed, that the Councilors elect were kept in ignorance of the intended suppression up to the very hour of their meeting for organization. That is, three days after the election was over, the military authorities discovered that it had been improperly conducted, and thereupon was issued an edict forbidding organization. There will, however, be little ground to quarrel over the summary form of the order, if the reasons which led to its issuance are in themselves sufficient.

First, then, Gen. TURNER professes to have conclusive evidence that, during the progress of the election, voters were exclnded on the ground that they had lost their residence *by reason of their absence in the United States armies during the rebellion*, when no such ground was taken in the case of rebel soldiers absent during the same period. Second, Gen. TURNER finds that, *with but few exceptions*, the elected members had been conspicuous rebels. Third, he finds that the issue of the election turned upon Union or disunion, the latter winning the day. On these grounds, Gen. TURNER thinks justice to the thousands of loyal soldiers who have fallen, and to the thousands now returning to their homes, requires that those persons who were so lately in arms against the National Government should not be intrusted with power.

Now, for the sake of the North and South alike—for the sake of peace and reunion—for the credit of our military representatives as men of discretion, we could have wished that Gen. TURNER had been in a position to give a more explicit statement of his case. We are far from judging that he decided wrong in squelching this proposed municipal organization. But the public want reasons more unassailable in a strictly legal and constitutional point of view, than Gen. TURNER has given for *ordering* as he did. We pass over the strange piece of intelligence that any such number of Union soldiers had a title to the position of residents of Richmond, as to make the rejection of their votes a reason for overturning the whole election. What the public want to get at is: Whether the election was holden in conformity with the law as it stands; whether those who voted, and those who were elected took the prescribed oath; and whether they had *a right to take that oath*. It is far more important to know this from Gen. TURNER than to hear him descant on the vicious sympathies of the majority who seem to have controlled the election. It may be quite true that the supporters of the victorious party were in very many cases, persons of the class described as "prominent and conspicuous in inaugurating and sustaining the rebellion." *That* of itself, with all deference to Gen. TURNER, is an insufficient reason for making the election *null*. The point for the military authorities to ascertain was, whether the persons thus characterized by them were included in the President's amnesty, and were thereby entitled, upon taking the prescribed oath, to vote. We are compelled, with regret, to believe that what Gen. TURNER describes as the feeling, the sympathy, and the antecedent history of the class that carried the Richmond election, only too truly depicts the actual condition of opinion in Richmond. But we can only lawfully assail, or curb that opinion by further military force in the manner pointed ont in the Executive proclamations. The appeal must be to the law and the testimony. If the Council-elect of Richmond was of the character described, that character would have shortly been developed in overt acts which it would have been legitimately within the province of the military authorities to take cognizance of and punish. In stepping forward to prevent the organization of the body, either more directly conclusive reasons were required, or the military authorities have run the serious risk of having their action misinterpreted. No such risk, we think, should have been run. These Richmond madmen, who seek further to embarrass and set at naught the supreme authority of the government, are sealing their own damnation. Fearful and terrible as their experience of the national power may have been heretofore, they know nothing of the consequences of further defying it.

THE CABLE.—The later intelligence we have from Europe this morning supplies no more certain news of the actual date fixed for the sailing of the *Great Eastern*, than that previously received. The splicing of the shore end to the deep-sea portion of the cable had not been completed on the 21st ult., and the weather seems to have shown less propitious symptoms than were desirable. It is probably in the interest of the company that these delays should only be discussed in an "authorized report."

NORTH CAROLINA.—Our accounts from North Carolina are not pleasant. It is represented that a too liberal use of the pardoning power has given the upper hand to the most unscrupulous enemies of the Union, and that real Union men are persecuted and kept under by such enemies. Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, a high-priest in the late Confederate Senate, is boasting that if negroes are to be allowed to vote he will not consent that North Carolina shall return to the Union. It may be that Mr. GRAHAM's consent will be unnecessary; but his *ex cathedra* declaration at least shows the spirit of his class. A Mr. RUSS, who has been designated as representative in Congress, and who has just received a Federal appointment, is evidently trying to out-rebel GRAHAM, and boasts that if he had the power he would at once reduce every black person to slavery. These, we submit, are rather poor specimens of oath-taking loyalists. Others less violent, but who still cling to the old institution, want the State Convention to establish an apprenticeship system, binding the former slaves to their old masters for a term of years. Indeed, all these representatives of State sentiment seem to ignore the great fact that there are no slaves in North Carolina. A few copies of the President's proclamation on the subject should be addressed to Messrs. GRAHAM, RUSS & Co., since they have evidently forgotten that such a document was issued.

The Future Prospect of Southern Staples.

During the four years of war, the cultivation of the great Southern staples—cotton and tobacco, as also rice and sugar—was almost entirely stopped, and wheat and corn took their place. We hope to see the cultivation of the old staples renewed, in even more than its former magnitude, in the coming year. We hope to see the great fields of Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, and the States on the other side of the Mississippi, white with their crops of cotton. We hope to see the rice-fields on the Savannah again producing rice, the sugar plantations of Louisiana once more furnishing sugar, and the tobacco lands of Virginia and North Carolina yielding the fragrant leaf. We do not desire any change in the Southern States in this respect. We desire indeed to see industry more diversified than formerly, manufactures larger, commerce greater, and a broader basis for business of all kinds. But even with all this, there should be no diminution in the growth of the staples for which the South is so eminently adapted, and which are such a splendid source of national wealth.

Before the next planting season commences, society and the relations of labor throughout the South will have become settled. It was to be expected that there would be great confusion for some months after the close of such a war as that which has swept over the Southern States—a war which has almost dissolved society, and which has completely broken up the old slave-labor system that was the basis of all industry. It was to be expected that it would take some time to reorganize things on the new basis. But already we can see that this is being gradually accomplished. So far as political affairs are concerned, the white people are doing as well as could be expected; and so far as the negroes are concerned, it is really marvelous how they are being adapted to the new order. At the close of a year of peace, or by next Spring, we shall doubtless see political and social reorganization accomplished on a stable and satisfactory basis.

We hope to see Northern genius and labor-saving machinery applied to the cultivation of the Southern staples. The possibility of improvement did not end with the cotton gin, nor does it end with the new means of compressing cotton in the bale. We have no doubt some attention to this subject by ingenious inventors who visit the South would result in great benefit. The planters now express the fear that the negroes, being free, may frequently take into their heads to quit work just at the season when continuous labor is of vital importance in securing the crops. We do not think that there is any ground for the fear, any more than that hired farm laborers at the North should stop work at harvest time; but still we doubt not that inventive genins could discover means of obviating such difficulties, if they should arise.

The South offers great prospects and rewards for intelligent labor in the future. Those who promptly take advantage of them will obtain the benefit.

The Cells and Prisons of the City—Shameful State of Affairs.

There is one neglected subject which deserves at least a share of public attention and official action. We refer to the condition of the various prisons and places of detention in this city, in which arrested and accused persons are confined. There is such a large proportion of our city population which has had personal experience of the horrid state of affairs inside of our prison cells, that it is strange there should be no agitation for reform. But the fact is, that the complaints of a large majority of these would not be listened to; and those who have had experience, and whose statements might have weight, are generally too much ashamed of their experience to say anything about it.

The condition of most of these places is outrageous—disgraceful to humanity and civilization—and in this remark we refer to the cells at the police station-houses, as well as to those at the Tombs and in Jefferson Market prison, and at other prisons. Filth and foulness beyond description, odors reeking and intolerable, darkness, swarming vermin, heat without ventilation in Summer, cold without covering in Winter, and everything that is disgusting, uncomfortable and unwholesome, at all seasons.

Now, we do not believe in torture as a means of punishment or reformation. For various satisfactory reasons, civilized countries have seen fit to abolish it. Yet it would be hard to invent instruments of torture more painful and destructive than those which are established in this city under the designation of prisons and police cells. Neither is it only criminals who suffer from them. Not infrequently most respectable people are arrested, on one pretext or another, and thrust into these places, to the detriment of health as well as character. We know of an instance in which an upright citizen, in feeble health, was seized on the street by a policeman, dragged to a police-station, and incarcerated for a night in one of these police cells of torture, from the effects of which he was confined to his bed for twenty weeks. The charge was the always convenient one of "disorderly conduct," the fact being that he had passed the locality of a petty rumpus. Such incidents are by no means uncommon. On Sunday morning last, Mr. COX, the Clerk of Washington Market, and Alderman NORTON, of the Third District, were arrested and incarcerated by an officious policeman on an equally baseless charge.

There is a State Inspector of Prisons, and there is a Police Superintendent, who ought to look after this matter of our public torture houses. We know that when these parties make visits, it is very easy for the keepers to take them round and show them one or two whitewashed cells, swept and perhaps fumigated for the occasion. But, if they would know the truth, let them spend a few hours, some hot summer night, or some cold wintry night, amid the filth, vermin, miseries and abominations of a common cell. We notice by the Paris papers that the Empress of France has lately been visiting the prison at St. Lazare, and, with a view to discovering and correcting abuses, she spent several hours in the cells. That is a mode of inspection which is worth something.

But, if it were too much to ask our officials to follow such an example, is it ont of place to ask them why the present outrages upon humanity should be continued?

TORY LOSSES AND LIBERAL GAINS.—The losses suffered by the Tories in the English elections is doubtless in part attributable to an increase in the Liberal Irish vote. That increase again is more or less due to the strong ground taken by Lord DERBY at the close of the session of Parliament against the abolition of the absurd Catholic test oath. The change in the relative strength of the great parties may also, to some extent, be accounted for by the reaction among a large class caused by the defeat of the slaveholder's rebellion. Although there has been little for us to brag of in the disposition shown throughout the war by the ruling section of the so-called Liberal party, still the few friends we had were to be found in that party. And the accessions it has made to its ranks in the present appeal to the electors of the United Kingdom, are probably accessions (in part at least) of thinking men, who have had their convictions operated on by the result of the conflict between freedom and slavery on this side of the Atlantic.

CANADA POLITICS.—The death of Sir E. P. TACHE, Prime Minister of Canada, to which we alluded in yesterday's TIMES as an expected event, took place on Sunday. The deceased gentleman has twice been Premier of the province, and has held office in different governments for the last twenty-five years. The death of Sir E. P. TACHE at this juncture is of more than local interest, as it necessitates the formation of a new government for the province, and, besides, may possibly disturb the existing party coalition on whose influence the British Government have mainly relied to carry through the scheme of a confederation of the provinces. Nearly all the Governors of the British American colonies are ordered home—some for consultation at the Colonial Office, others to make room for agents of the Central Government more favorable to the proposed Union.

CONTRADICTION OF A FOOLISH RUMOR.—Gen. HOWARD has authorized the denial of the silly and mischievous rumor that he had threatened to appropriate certain lands in Maryland to the use of superannuated negroes, in case their former masters refused to care for them. The General, as chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, has done much toward alleviating the sufferings of the emancipated slaves, and preparing them for a life of honest toil as paid laboring freemen, and he is too wise and moderate to resort to the rash and arbitrary measure charged upon him. But we are glad he has so promptly authorized this denial, if only for the reason that it will forestall a vast amount of slpurgy opposition rhetoric.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—It was a happy moment for Manager MOSS when he conceived the idea of producing "The Colleen Bawn," with DAN BRYANT as the exceedingly Milesian *Myles*. The announcement caused a rush to the box-office; the production necessitated a grand success. Of course the house was full; it would be so if DAN BRYANT were advertised in "Hamlet" or a solusjigadoon. The boys left their cues and long nines, the ladies dropped the latest novel, and together thronged, not alone the Wallack-Mossinian gateway, but likewise the entire house, from lowest chair to loftiest perch. Criticism of DAN BRYANT's performance would be an infliction upon the people; the weather is fearfully warm, and the city needs no excitement. We may be pardoned, therefore, if we simply record the fact that from the moment when the eccentric *Na-Coppaleen* makes his appearance, through the sundry scenes where whisky-jugs, short pipes and long songs have their appropriate place, to the final "hurroo" of triumph, the friends of the star of the occasion insured themselves most liberal baths of perspiratory sequence to their vociferous and clappiferous applause. Miss IONE BURKE made a tender, loving *Eily O'Connor*, and shared the honors of the night with Mr. BRYANT.

The bill will be continued through the week, and the house will be crowded continually. The production was an entire success, artistically, pecuniarily and audiencially. The Summer seasons of Manager MOSS are becoming features of our stay-at-home clubs' city life. Long may they wave.

The Atlantic Cable.

Gen. MARSHALL LEFFERTS, engineer of the American Telegraph Company, and consulting engineer of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, leaves this city this afternoon for Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, to be present at the landing of the cable, and inspect the telegraph lines connecting with the American telegraph lines, in order to insure that prompt transmission of dispatches from the ocean telegraph which is the leading characteristic of the great American telegraph lines under Gen. LEFFERT's supervision.

The Destitution in the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing a communication in the TIMES, to-day, calling attention to the destitute condition of the people of the South, it occurred to me that it would be a good plan, extending beyond the immediate physical well-being of the recipients in its beneficent results, if the people of the North, in giving of their surplus to their needy brethren, would require their agents to take acknowledgments from those who receive provisions, &c., stating the value of the same, and the condition that the amount shall, within, say five years, be paid into the county treasury where the articles are distributed, to aid in *a fund for common or free schools*. This plan would help to build up the "bulwark of freedom"—*popular education*—stimulate the people of the South to carry on the work sprung from such a source, and, I have no doubt, would be an additional incentive, if such were needed, for our people to give freely of those things which God has so bountifully blessed them with.

It could easily be carried out in a manner that would suggest itself to any intelligent mind; and although the means may appear small for the accomplishment of so great a purpose, let us not forget, and believe that the Lord has performed and will again accomplish for us mighty things by the weakest human instrumentalities.

Why does not the government adopt some such course as the above in its open-handed liberality?

UNION.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1865.

PERSONAL.—Hon. LOUIS STRAUSS, of the Belgian Legation, arrived in town on Friday, and is stopping at the Astor House. Mr. STRAUSS has visited the most important cities of our country upon a special mission of his government, to study the agricultural, commercial and industrial situations of the United States, and to make, after his return to Europe, a report of his studies. As we have been informed by the Chicago papers, the Board of Trade of that city presented to Mr. STRAUSS a handsome box, containing specimens of the products of the Northwest.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 31.

THE TRIAL OF NAVAL ENGINES.

Some misapprehension seems to have obtained as to the purport of Secretary WELLES' order directing a trial of naval steam power at the New-York Navy-yard. The object is not a trial of speed, but a trial of power under a contract between the Navy Department and other parties. The Secretary of the Navy does not issue the order as an acceptance of a challenge from Mr. DICKERSON to the Navy Department. The department has no connection with Mr. DICKERSON; the contract is with Mr. FORBES. A brief trip of a few hundred miles would have been acceptable to the Secretary of the Navy, but it was found impracticable to get together for such a trip the able gentlemen upon whose judgment the department relies for a settlement of the controversy; and hence the trial proposed at New-York, where it will be convenient for those scientific persons to be present. The following is the clause in the contract which authorizes the Secretary to order the test:

And it is also agreed and mutually understood that if, on the completion of the machinery and a careful trial thereof by such persons as may be directed by the Secretary of the Navy, it shall be found by them that its performance, either in amount of power developed or in the cost pro rata of that power in coal, is less than those of the machinery described in the annexed specifications, they, the said parties of the first part, will remove it and replace it at their own cost with the machinery in the attached specifications.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE BANNER.

The official order suspending the *Union Banner*, at Salisbury, was received here to-day. The following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE OHIO, RALEIGH, N. C., July 21.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 111.—The publication of the *Daily Union Banner*, Salisbury, N. C., will be suspended until further orders, for the publication, on the 19th day of July, 1865, of an article headed "The Freedmen," containing matter disloyal in spirit, and also the following paragraph, which is in substance false:

"Gen. RUGER, Gen. HOWARD, and Generals generally, are fulminating their peculiar views. If these gentlemen are to fix the status of our colored fellow-citizens of African descent, where then is the necessity of holding a convention? The same power that gives them the right would entitle them to say what we should do in every other relation in life. They have already assumed the power to say what we shall drink and wear."

An order prohibiting the wearing of insignia and badges of rank by persons lately officers of the insurgent forces, and one for the prevention of the sale of liquor as a police regulation, cannot honestly be construed as assuming the power to say what we shall drink and wear. Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. W. SCHOFIELD, commanding First Division Twenty-third Army Corps, is charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Brevet Maj.-Gen. RUGER
CLINTON A. CILLEY, Major and Asst. Adj't.-Gen.

TAX ON BROKERS' SALES.

A committee of New-York brokers were here to-day and had a hearing before Mr. ORTON, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the Secretary of the Treasury, in regard to the Commissioner's order directing the collection of the tax from brokers before the decision of Judge NELSON shall be affirmed or overruled by the Supreme Court of the United States. The brokers were represented by Hon. W. F. ALLEN, W. M. VERMILYE and Mr. HATCH, of the firm of FISK & HATCH, of New-York. The matter is now under advisement by Commissioner ORTON and Secretary MCCULLOCH, and will be determined in a few days. The brokers and their counsel left this evening for New-York.

PATENT OFFICE APPOINTMENT.

ELISHA FOOTE, of Saratoga, New-York, has been appointed in place of J. J. COOMBS as one of the Board of Examiners-in-Chief in the Patent office.

CANADIAN COMMERCE.

Messrs. GALT and HAMILTON, the representatives of Canadian commercial men, who have been in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury within the past few days upon the subject of taxes and internal revenue, have gone to New-York by advice of Mr. MCCULLOCH, to meet and confer with the Committee on Uniform Taxation, created by act of last Congress.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

An affair which occurred in the Shenandoah Valley, a few days ago, has made considerable stir here among officers, and forcibly illustrates the bad feeling existing between some of our Generals. Gen. EMORY was, a short time since, placed in command of the District of the Shenandoah, with his headquarters at Cumberland. His command, it seems, included that of Gen. TORBERT, at Winchester and Harper's Ferry. TORBERT, however, had all along reported to HANCOCK, who, appreciating his strict attention to duty, as well as the satisfaction his administration had given to the Union people, recommended him to be retained in command. About ten days ago Gen. SICKLES paid TORBERT a visit at Winchester, a warm friendship having grown up between them during the campaign on the Peninsula under MCCLELLAN. At Gen. SICKLES' urgent request Gen. TORBERT accompanied him to Washington, intending to be absent only forty-eight hours. On the day after TORBERT left Winchester, EMORY telegraphed to inquire the designation of two regiments that were to be mustered out. Finding TORBERT was not at Winchester, he sent down an especial train with two officers of his staff, to make sure of a fact he had already ascertained, thus putting the government to several hundred dollars unnecessary expense. He at once made out an order, not only relieving Gen. TORBERT from command, and assigning Gen. BROOKS to his place, but directing him (TORBERT) to report at Baltimore under arrest—a proceeding so uncalled for, under the circumstances, as to bring down upon him the deserved condemnation of his superiors. Not content with this, however, EMORY sent in a series of charges against TORBERT, charging him with being absent without leave at a time of great importance, just as if we were yet at war and watching the enemy in our front. Gen. HANCOCK, appreciating the trivial character of the charges, as well as the valuable services TORBERT had rendered to his country, assumed the responsibility of peremptorily restoring him to his command.

It may interest your readers to know something of the merits and antecedents of these Generals. EMORY was an officer of the Regular Army, from Maryland, and resigned his commission when the war began, because he could not find it compatible with his political sentiments to fight against the South. He had too many relatives in the Southern army, and this was another reason why he could not square his patriotism to meet the demands of a Republican Administration. In truth, he was only saved from giving his military services to the South through the influence of some friends in Washington. His services in our army have been, to say the least, equivocal. His conduct at the battle of Williamsburgh was the subject of severe censure. It will be remembered that he was ordered to make a movement on our extreme left, and failed to do so, alleging that he could not find the roads. Ever since his movements have been characterized by extreme slowness, especially in the battle of Cedar Creek.

TORBERT was also an officer of the regular army, and when the war began took command of a New-Jersey regiment, in KEARNEY's brigade. He afterward succeeded KEARNEY in command of the brigade, and did some of the best fighting on the Peninsula during the campaign under MCCLELLAN. He was conspicuous for his gallantry at Crampton Gap, where his brigade formed the advance guard of the Old Sixth Corps, when the rebels were driven from their strongest positions at the point of the bayonet. When SHERIDAN was appointed to the command of the Middle Military Department, TORBERT, at his request, was assigned to the command of all the cavalry in the Shenandoah Valley. Up to that time, it is well known, our cavalry in the valley had been in a very disordered condition, and but little else than a useless expense to the government. With him in command it began a new era. He found work for it to do, and made it fight, and to his energy and gallantry quite as much as SHERIDAN's, is due some of the good fighting that was done by our cavalry in the valley last Autumn.

HIGH WINES.

Our announcement, last night, that the high wines case was settled to the satisfaction of all parties, was a little premature. The matter is agreed upon as to terms and the amount to be paid—over two hundred thousand dollars—to the government, but the parties have ten days within which to comply with the terms and make the payment. No doubt these terms will be

complied with. There are several cases yet to be determined, originating in the West, in which the same principles are involved, and in which the government claims nearly a million of dollars tax.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 31.

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE.

Previous to March, 1863, all letters were required to be prepaid, and the people had become so accustomed to the law that not more than 50,000 unpaid letters were annually returned to the Dead Letter Office. But at that date Congress passed a law permitting all unpaid letters to pass through the mails, the receivers of them paying double rates. This arrangement resulted disastrously to the postal revenues, and so at the late Congress the law absolutely requiring prepayment was restored. The people generally, however, are not aware of this fact, for the number of unpaid letters returned to the Dead Letter Office averages 14,000 per day.

CONFERENCE WITH INDIAN TRIBES.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Superintendent of the Southern Indian Agency, Gen. HARNEY, Gen. HENDON and Col. PARKER, of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT'S Staff, have been appointed commissioners to meet, on the 1st of September, at or near Fort Gibson twenty or thirty Indian tribes, including the Cherokees, Osages, Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Wichitas, the Kansas and other affiliated tribes. Nearly all the Indians who will attend the Grand Council have forfeited their annuities and other benefits by entering into treaties with the rebels through ALBERT PIKE, who had plenary powers on that subject. The Indian Bureau has a printed copy of all these treaties. It is understood that the object of the council is to restore the friendly relations heretofore existing between the Indians and the United States, and to secure peace on the Plains.

A JOKE—ATTEMPTED.

It is stated that the Consulship to Gaboon, in Western Africa, having been tendered to J. C. BABCOCK, of New-York, that gentleman respectfully declined it, expressing a desire to be appointed bearer of dispatches this Summer, to the White Mountains, provided the latter office would not prejudice his application for a more favorable appointment.

REVENUE COMING IN.

The receipts of the Internal Revenue for July, approximate to $22,000,000. Now that the income tax is beginning to be paid, it is estimated that the receipts will be at least a million dollars per day, for the next two or three months.

DIRECT MAIL FROM RICHMOND.

The Richmond mail came through to Washington direct this evening, the first time for more than four years. It appears from the Richmond *Times* of to-day that Gov. PETREPOINT has promised to do all in his power to represent the municipal election case to the authorities at Washington, and request of them a removal of the order prohibiting the exercise of the functions required by the offices, to which the obnoxious gentlemen had been elected. It is further stated that a meeting of prominent citizens was held on Saturday, to concert measures for proposing a new ticket for the municipal offices of Richmond.

LAST AND WORST.

There now remains in the custody of the government only one prisoner of war, Capt. H. WIRTZ, confined in the Old Capitol, awaiting his trial, (which will not take place for two weeks,) upon charges of cruelty to our prisoners at Andersonville.

GOING HOME.

This afternoon Gen. MCLAUGHLIN'S brigade, of the First Division, Ninth Corps, composed of the Twenty-ninth and Fiftieth Massachusetts, passed down the avenue on their way home.

OFFICERS LOCATED.

The following assignments of general officers have been made by the President: Major-Gen. G. M. DODGE, to the general command of all the United States forces, serving in Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Montana, and that portion of Dakotah lying west and south of the Missouri; headquarters in the field; Major-Gen. ALFRED PLEASANTON, to the command of the District of Wisconsin, headquarters at Milwaukee; Brig.-Gen. S. C. H. SMITH, to the command of the District of Missouri, headquarters at St. Louis; Brig.-Gen. J. A. WILLIAMSON, to duty on the Plains under command of Major-Gen. DODGE.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

CHANG and ENG, the Siamese twins, who have been engaged in farming for some years in North Carolina, are soon to appear on exhibition again in the Northern cities.

PHILADELPHIA POSTMASTERS.

The Post-office Department sent a letter by this morning's mail notifying Mr. WASHBURN of his reappointment as Postmaster at Philadelphia.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS IN THE SOUTH.

A number of Federal appointees in the Southern States have been unable to execute their bonds and take the required oath that they have never voluntarily borne arms, or given aid and counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility against the United States, and that they have not yielded a voluntary support to the late rebel government, &c.

LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT.

Grand Reception in Boston—Addresses, Visits, &c.

BOSTON, Monday, July 31.

To-day Lieut.-Gen. GRANT has been the guest of the City of Boston. After breakfasting with his family at the Revere House, he was met by Mayor LINCOLN and Aldermen CLAPP and GARFIELD, and soon after 9 o'clock, carriages were taken for the Charlestown Navy-yard.

Mrs. GRANT, Miss JESSIE GRANT, and Masters FREDERICK and ULYSSES GRANT, accompanied the General, who, as usual was loudly cheered by an enthusiastic crowd.

Leaving the hotel at 9:45 o'clock, the party arrived at the navy-yard, where they were received by Rear-Admiral STRINGHAM, commandant of the yard, and his officers. The Marine Guard, under command of Lieut. POPE, were drawn up in line and presented arms as the General passed, and the Navy-yard Band played "Hail to the Chief."

The workmen in the yard, thirty-five hundred in number, were also drawn up in line on either side of the principal avenues leading through the yard, and, as the General passed, blended their hearty cheers with the inspiring music of the band.

A salute was fired from the water battery.

After inspecting the various work-shops and the vessels now in process of construction, the party returned to Admiral STRINGHAM'S residence and partook of a collation.

The officers of the yard were here introduced to the General in the order of their rank.

From the Admiral's residence the party proceeded in their carriages to the residence of the Hon. GEO. WASHINGTON WARREN, near Bunker Hill Monument.

Gilmore's Band was stationed in front of the house and performed, "See! the Conquering Hero Comes," as the General left his carriage.

The General and Mrs. GRANT were cordially received by Judge WARREN and his lady, and by quite a party of ladies and gentlemen there assembled.

Some few minutes were passed in social intercourse, the band in the meantime, playing several patriotic airs in front of the house. The General was then escorted to the monument grounds, preceded by the band.

Judge WARREN here pointed out the various points of interest, and the guests then returned to the Judge's residence, where their carriages awaited them.

From Charlestown the party drove directly to the Revere House.

As it was announced in the morning papers that Gen. GRANT would pay a visit to Charlestown, large crowds were assembled at the navy-yard, Bunker Hill and other points, and he was frequently cheered.

BOSTON, Monday, July 31.

The public reception of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT at Faneuil Hall was announced to take place at 12 o'clock to-day, but long previous to that hour, indeed as soon as the doors were thrown open, an immense throng poured into the building.

The hall was soon filled to the utmost capacity, and thousands were compelled to wait without unable to gain admittance.

The interior of the hall was handsomely decorated, precisely in the same manner as at the recent reception of Admiral FARRAGUT, the names of GRANT, FARRAGUT, SHERMAN, and other army and naval heroes being conspicuously displayed together, with eulogistic and patriotic inscriptions.

The General and his staff, accompanied by Mayor LINCOLN and other members of the city government, entered the hall at 11:45 o'clock, by the private entrance, and Gilmore's Band, stationed in the gallery, struck up, "See the Conquering Hero Comes."

The enthusiasm of the large audience manifested itself in loud and prolonged cheering, and the waving of handkerchiefs, and it was fully five minutes before stillness again prevailed.

Mayor LINCOLN now addressed the audience as follows:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: We have assembled in Faneuil Hall to honor a distinguished guest, whose name is a household word in every patriotic home, a man of deeds and not of words, whose eloquence is of that kind which has stirred the people's heart more than any form of speech, and who is here at our invitation to receive that gratitude and admiration for his eminent services which we rejoice in the opportunity of extending to him. If our lips had been dumb these very walls would have reproached us, and these pictured forms would have rushed from their canvas to bid him welcome to Faneuil Hall. I am desired by him to express his thanks to you for this demonstration, and to say that he is not in the habit of speaking and will not address this assembly. A portion of you, however, he will gladly take by the hand, but, as he is not a man of iron, it can hardly be expected that he will be able to greet all of you as you pay your respects to him."

At the conclusion of Mayor LINCOLN'S remarks, Gen. GRANT stepped forward upon the platform, the band at the same time playing "Hail to the Chief," the strains of which were almost drowned by the cheers of the assemblage, which broke forth with renewed vigor.

After bowing modestly his acknowledgments, and calmly surveying the multitude, he stepped back to receive the greetings of those who were already struggling forward for a chance to present themselves.

For half an hour a steady stream of gentlemen, with now and then a lady, poured by him; but a hurried and slight grasp of the hand was all that he was able to bestow.

Six or eight hundred people thus extended their personal greetings, when the General exhibited signs of fatigue, and intimated that he should have to forego the pleasure of extending the ceremony longer.

Stepping forward upon the platform again, attended by Mayor LINCOLN, he addressed the audience as follows:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I would like to take you all by the hand, but I find that it will be impossible. I thank you for this and for your kindness. I will bid you good afternoon."

The General then resumed his carriage and drove back to the Revere House, attended all the way by a large crowd of people.

This afternoon about 3 o'clock he will visit the colleges in Cambridge and the Cambridge Arsenal, accompanied by Mayor LINCOLN and others; and this evening he will attend a dinner given in his honor by the Union Club.

Gen. GRANT intends leaving for Portland to-morrow morning, from which point he will proceed to Halifax.

A special train has been tendered, for his use, by Superintendent PRESCOTT, of the Eastern Railway.

Gen. GRANT proceeded, after leaving Faneuil Hall, to WHIPPLE'S Photograph Rooms in Washington-street, where several photographs of himself and staff were taken. This occupied about an hour, and in the meantime a dense crowd assembled in Washington-street and completely blocked up that thoroughfare from State to Water-street.

When Gen. GRANT made his reappearance he was again greeted with loud cheers, which were continued all along the route to the Revere House.

The General will leave Boston to-morrow morning at 8:30 o'clock in a special train, over the Boston and Maine Railroad, and will stop in Lawrence long enough to visit the Pacific Mills and other points of interest.

At Portland the party will embark in the revenue cutter *Homer* for Halifax.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Gen. GRANT and staff visited Cambridge and Watertown this afternoon. The party took carriages from the Revere House, and first visited Gore Hall, one of the buildings of Harvard University. The ancient elm under which WASHINGTON assumed command of the American armies and WASHINGTON'S headquarters, now the residence of LONGFELLOW, the poet, were visited; the General making only a hurried inspection of the latter as he passed. Mount Vernon was the next point to which the party were driven, where the General was shown the grave of EVERETT and the Observatory, and took a general survey of the grounds. In Watertown the party were entertained by ALVIN ADAMS, head of the Adams Express Company. Subsequently the General visited the Watertown Arsenal, where the commander, Major CHARLES T. KINGSBURY, together with the guard and workmen received him with marked attention. From thence the party returned to Boston, and at the request of the General he was driven to the end of Long wharf, in order that he might obtain a glimpse of the harbor, since his short stay would not allow him to go up in a water excursion, as was proposed. At a later hour he "gave a reception" in his private apartments at the Revere House to the officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps, and the officers of the regular army on duty in Boston. At 7 o'clock he proceeded to the Union Club House, in Park-street, where he dined in company with the members of the club and a select party of gentlemen. The affair was of a strictly private character. Gov. ANDREW and Mayor LINCOLN were present.

FROM FLORIDA.

Appearance of the Country and the Negroes—Condition of the Blacks—The Question of Negro Suffrage—Gen. Newton's Order.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TALLAHASSEE, Wednesday, July 12, 1865.

The passage hither from Jacksonville, 170 miles, is slow and tedious, the railroad under rebel rule having, like everything else in "the Confederacy," fallen to decay and ruin. Starting at 7 A. M. on a train of platform cars, you ride eight miles to a gap in the road, where for three miles the rails have been removed; here the freight, baggage and ladies are transferred to army wagons and hauled round, while the male passengers walk across, under a torrid sun, to the "White House," the former residence of a planter named PETTIS, now deserted, and subject to occupation by any and all who choose. Here, after an hour's delay, the train from Lake City—a couple of box cars, a cattle and a dilapidated passenger car—arrived and took all on board and forward to Lake City, 65 miles from Jacksonville, where we arrived at 4 P. M. The country is one vast level, sandy plain, covered with pine timber, and unbroken, save by cypress swamps and an occasional thicket of oak and other timber.

Lake City is the place which one of our Generals ought to have taken but didn't, because he was surprised and cut to pieces by the enemy at Olustee. That dark and bloody field lies a few miles further east, and now presents to the casual observer no noticeable marks of its bloody record. A few broken pines cleft by shot and shell are seen, but one looks in vain for the narrow defile, the commanding eminence or the covering thicket, where an enemy would establish position or lurk in ambush. An open pine barren, level and unobstructed by underbrush, stream or cut, is alone visible. In the distance is seen the line of the swamp which is said to have precluded flanking; but the truth seems to be that both parties, hastening forward with no expectation of meeting, were surprised; our forces in the least defensible condition were first discovered by the enemy, whose infantry dropped upon the ground until our artillery was within reach, when they arose and annihilated horses and men; after which our men were pressed forward regiment after regiment to vain slaughter. Neither courage, gallantry nor strategy could retrieve the fatal error of marching without precaution, under the assumption that the enemy would await them at Lake City. I learn that the remains of several of the dead of that fatal field are still unburied or have been unearthed, after partial burial, by the swine. The attention of the military has been called to the subject, and it is now receiving attention.

Lake City (or Alligator) is a quiet little hamlet of 700 inhabitants, with no appearance of thrift or business. It has two newspaper establishments, removed here from Jacksonville early in the rebellion, but what they have subsisted on is a mystery. The large majority of the people are disloyal, and yield unwilling assent to the decrees of the government, though all are most anxious to save their necks and their property by availing themselves of the amnesty. There are, however, a few loyal citizens who honor the old flag and rejoice in its restoration. I have met Capt. DICKINSON, the rebel chief who held sway about Jacksonville, and so successfully eluded our commanders. He seemed disappointed and uncomfortable, though he appears intelligent and gentlemanly. Col. TITUS, of Kansas notoriety, resides here, and still cherishes his old hatred of the North and free institutions. He anticipates the return of the State Government to the hands of the "chivalry," and boasts that their bowie-knives and revolvers may be used by "gentlemen" without fear of law.

Considerable cotton used to be produced in this vicinity, but little has been planted this season. Some of the old crop still remains and is being forwarded to market. There is one peculiarity about the cotton grown here and throughout East Florida. It is the long staple or "sea-island" cotton, which can be grown nowhere else save on the sea islands. In Middle and West Florida, as in other portions of the country, only the upland or short staple can be produced. While the long staple is much the most valuable, its product is only about half as great to the acre as the short staple, and the ginning and handling is much more difficult and expensive. Millions of acres of land, which will produce this valuable staple, can now be had at $1 25 per acre, and, under the Homestead Law, for the occupancy.

A company of the Fifth Colored Regiment under command of Capt. NUTT, is stationed here to keep order and restrain the conduct of master and slave under the new relations, to which both are as yet unadapted. At all other points along the road, squads of this regiment are stationed, and are kept constantly occupied in admonishing refractory planters and correcting vicious and lawless blacks.

After a good supper and a tolerable night at the "Hancock House," we were aroused at 4 A. M. to take the cars for Tallahassee, 105 miles distant, and which it took twelve mortal hours to accomplish. Halting now for wood, and then for water; now for breakfast, and then apparently to rest the engine. At every station we noticed large numbers of black, healthy, good-looking negroes, the larger portion females, decked in their gayest attire, and in a style that would throw the most ridiculous caricatures in the shade. At every warehouse I noticed quantities of cotton ready for shipment by return train, and some of which bore the "C. S. A." of the exploded government.

From Lake City west the country is more fertile and better improved, more variegated and undulating. Immense fields of corn appear on every hand; occasionally a patch of sugar-cane, but never a field of cotton that I could see. As you approach the capital the character of the country changes, and a mixture of clay appears to relieve the unmitigated sand further east. And, finally, you are surrounded by picturesque scenery of hills, valleys, lakes and swamps, where you find the capital reposing in peaceful beauty, surrounded by abandoned intrenchments never defensible, but serving to illustrate man's folly and show that war has existed.

This city has a population of about 2,500; its public buildings are unpretending, and its private dwellings and stores generally poor and neglected. Its streets are broad and follow the natural uneven surface; its walks dilapidated and broken; but, altogether, in its location, surroundings and appearance, cheerful and pleasant.

At the modest little churches on Sunday I noticed the assemblage of quite a number of carriages, indicating the vicinity of a rural aristocracy, and inside I listened to a good old-fashioned sermon, and saw an assemblage of neatly-dressed and healthy-looking ladies and gentlemen. I have made the acquaintance of but few of the people, but can perceive a restive and uneasy spirit. I learn that the planters in the vicinity are generally irreconciled to the new order of things, and believe that it will be impossible to succeed by free labor. Cotton, they say, can never be profitably cultivated by free labor—"the negroes will not work it, and the whites cannot," is their theory. It takes almost constant labor the entire season through to prepare the ground, cultivate, gather, gin and prepare for market the cotton, and "negroes will prefer to cultivate corn and potatoes and live easy."

Many are endeavoring to sell out, and offer their plantations at prices which indicate their belief that the prosperity of the country is at an end. Time will, undoubtedly, educate them to appreciate their new condition, but they have as much to learn as their long-suffering slaves. Both are alike ignorant of the responsibilities and advantages of the new social condition, and both will suffer much trial and vexation before they can acquire the habits necessary to prosperity in their new relations. To abandon the exercise of arbitrary power, and adopt the appeal to reason and motive, will try the patience and test the virtue of the best of the slaveholding aristocracy; while to meet the obligations and discharge the duties of freemen will tax the energies and try the capacity of the poor sons of bondage most grievously. But both classes will soon learn, and the country will receive the benefits in increased wealth and prosperity.

And here allow me to say, as a life-long advocate of universal suffrage, that if, by common consent, the policy of the administration and the constitutional principle could find universal acceptance, and the present national discussion of colored suffrage in the Southern States could cease, I believe it would be advantageous. No one can go among the negroes on the plantations, and through the rural districts of the South, and consider their immediate physical and mental necessities, without a feeling that the immediate enfranchisement of this long-oppressed people would be like putting upon the naked and famishing the ruffles and spurs of royalty, while withholding the food and raiment necessary to his existence. The magnitude of the work necessary to secure the ignorant freedman in his rights of person and property—to protect him against wrong and imposition, vice and demoralization, and elevate him to a condition of intelligent and enlightened freedom, is so far beyond the present power to reach, that it would be wise to withhold discussion of abstract questions until all practical necessities are met. If the object be, as is argued, to break the political power of the slaveholder, the extending suffrage to the freedmen would defeat its purpose, if accomplished while the large estates are held by their present owners, as can readily be seen where a master still employs his servants and affords them houses. After these estates shall be broken up, as they will be by confiscation and voluntary sale, and the freedman realizes his manhood and independence, the result will be different.

It is matter for congratulation that Florida has at last found a military commander who appreciates his responsibilities to the civil as well as the military interests of the country. Gen. JOHN NEWTON, of the regular army, a native of Virginia, and a graduate of West Point, who has but recently assumed command here, has inaugurated a policy so just, so efficient and so liberal toward all as to entitle him to the confidence of all loyal citizens and lovers of freedom. A painful apprehension has been created by the published statement that he was about to be superseded by a new commander, but I hope it is not so. If Gen. NEWTON can be permitted to remain, and complete the work he has so auspiciously inaugurated, this State will soon be established in freedom and loyalty. Traitors are repressed, slaveholders are taught to respect the rights of their emancipated servants, and the freedmen are protected to the full extent of the limited means at his command. In the absence of a Commissioner of Freedmen the entire responsibility of looking after and protecting this class has been placed with Gen. NEWTON, and he is meeting it efficiently and in a spirit of justice and humanity. The following order was issued on the 3d inst., after a careful canvass of the district, and a consideration of the immediate necessities of the community.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
TALLAHASSEE, July 3, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9.—To preserve order, to diminish the evils of vagrancy, and to provide for the well-being of the community, it is deemed best that a system of labor, uniform throughout the State, be prescribed by the military commander of the district, to remain in force until permanent regulations shall be established by the proper authority.

1. Voluntary labor only is recognized, except as punishment for crime or other misdemeanor. Labor will never be enforced by blows, stripes or other cruel punishment.

2. Freedmen are recommended to remain upon the plantations where they were domiciled, or with their former employers; and no person will expel from his premises any freed negro formerly domiciled with him without due cause, and without the consent of the military authorities, as set forth in the paragraph below.

3. Contracts will be made, where practicable, in writing and in duplicate, witnessed by a disinterested person, one copy to be filed with the nearest Provost-Marshal, or Military Commander where the former is at an inconvenient distance; and it shall be the duty of each military officer so receiving said contract carefully to preserve the same and see its provisions faithfully carried out by all parties thereto. In cases of importance, where it shall become necessary to exercise authority, a concise and summary statement of his action thereon, and of all the facts necessary to a clear understanding of the case, will be forwarded to the Provost-Marshal-General at these headquarters.

4. Where formal contracts have not been made, it shall be the duty of the Provost-Marshal or Military commander, on complaint of either party, to see that justice is done, forwarding a report of his action in all important cases, as above.

5. Employers are required to support the aged, infirm, and young children incapable of work; but where there shall be an undue proportion of these dependent upon the employer, or where the property is incapable of affording an adequate support, it shall be the duty of the Provost-Marshal or Military Commander as aforesaid, to distribute such supernumeraries in other places, or preferably, to lay and collect an assessment upon the neighborhood for their support.

6. Especial care will be taken to prevent idleness and vagrancy. It shall be the duty of the officers aforesaid, either to return vagrants to their former homes, to procure labor for them in the neighborhood upon plantations, railroads or in other ways, or to turn them over to the Superintendent of Negro Affairs or to officers of the Freedmen's Bureau. Agreements for labor under this section shall be made and preserved as enjoined above. Railroad transportation involving expense to the government will not be furnished without authority from these headquarters.

7. All Provost-Marshals and Military Commanders are specially enjoined to give all needful information and explanations to the parties interested.

8. The obligation of the laborers to obey in all proper matters their employers, and to perform faithful work, is imperative, as likewise the obligation of employers to deal mercifully and justly with the laborers. A violation of these obligations will be promptly met and punished by the officers aforesaid.

9. Where contracts unjust to the laborers are entered into, the same will be broken by the officers aforesaid, and new contracts will be made, or the case will be treated according to the principles of paragraph 6, as if there were no contract.

10. Overseers will be appointed from among the freedmen to superintend the gangs and to enforce discipline and good order at all times. Parents must control their children or delegate such authority to others.

11. Where a laborer quits one employer to serve another, the latter must also take the family of the laborer with him and provide for their support. By order of Brig.-Gen. JOHN NEWTON.

J. S. RANSOM, Capt. and A. A. A. G.

It is proper to remark that these regulations are administered in the interests of the freedmen, by officers of the colored regiments, now on duty in the State. Capt. CONANT, of the Third United States Colored Troops, is Provost-Marshal here, and Chaplain HOBBS, of the same regiment, is clothed with extraordinary powers, to secure justice to the freedmen and restrain all violence from their masters.

The Jacksonville and Tallahassee and the Fernandina and Cedar Keys Railroads, are now in the hands of the United States Marshal, REMINGTON, on a proceeding *in rem* for confiscation. The Marshal is running the trains for the accommodation of the military and the people. The post-office has been opened here, under supervision of a special agent of the department, and a tri-weekly mail runs to Jacksonville. Tri-weekly trains run to St. Marks, twenty-eight miles, on the Gulf, which will probably be the base of supplies for this military district, New-Orleans being the headquarters of the department.

The weather has been uncommonly warm and dry here, but melons, of most fabulous dimensions, poor peaches, figs and vegetables are plenty. The place is well supplied with chickens, eggs, butter, &c., so that living is comparatively cheap. R.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN FRONT-STREET.—At about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the cracker bakery of JAMES STEEL, situated in the rear of No. 286½ Front-street, and the first and second floors were burned out before the fire was extinguished. The loss on stock and fixtures will amount to $1,000; no insurance. A quantity of plaster belonging to J. CONNERY, on the second floor, was damaged to the amount of $2,000; no insurance. The building, which is owned by A. M. FANNING, is damaged to the extent of $1,200; insured. The fire was caused by the carelessness of a workman, who dropped a burning coal among a lot of wood.

UNWARRANTABLE ARRESTS.—Another case of unwarrantable arrest by a policeman occurred on Sunday morning. Alderman NORTON, of the Third District, while standing near his own residence, in Grand-street, in company with a friend, was arrested, and together with his friend, was taken to the station-house by a policeman named RAY, of the Eighth District, on a charge of disorderly conduct. The Sergeant ordered them to be locked up for the night, and yesterday morning they were taken before Justice DODGE at Jefferson Market Police Court, when the policeman was quite unable to state the grounds of his complaint against his prisoners. Justice DODGE reprimanded him severely, and it is understood that the case will be laid before the Police Commissioners at an early day.

EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—Yesterday the attaches of the Mayor's offices of this city and Brooklyn, accompanied by several well-known city officials and representatives of the press, went on an excursion to Coney Island. On arriving at the Tivoli Hotel they were met and welcomed by Mayor GUNTHER, and shortly afterward sat down to a sumptuous repast, prepared by mine host of the Tivoli. Among the invited guests were Messrs. Fisher, Wilson, O'Keefe, Ripley, T. W. Fields, Doughty, Greene, and Luckey. The whole arrangements, which were under the charge of Messrs. H. A. ROOME and CHAS. PEVELY, were admirably carried out. The party returned to the city at a late hour.

THE NEW STEAMER.—Last evening the new steam fire-engine *Metropolitan*, No. 1, was fired up, and put in motion, in front of the City Hall. The reason for this was that the recent trial of the steamer at the foot of East Twenty-fourth-street coated the boiler and pumps with a salt crust, causing a necessity for a course of fresh water. A large crowd assembled to witness the proceedings, which were without interest, except for the novelty of seeing the new machine.

NEW-JERSEY.

A SOLDIER GARROTED AND ROBBED:—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning two young men, named MARTIN HARNEY and JOHN FINETY, were arrested by Officer O'DONNELL, in Hudson-street, Jersey City, charged with having forcibly robbed JOHN DOWLEY, who belonged to Company D, Seventeenth New-York Volunteers, who was paid off and discharged at Hart's Island a week since. The circumstances are as follows: About 11 o'clock on Sunday night DOWLEY went to Myers' Hotel, in Exchange-place, and paid for lodgings over night. The accused parties, as is alleged, got into conversation with him, and induced him to drink. The parties spent a couple of hours in a sociable manner, and during that time one of them stole a United DOWLEY to be very careful about exhibiting his greenbacks, as there were a great many thieves about. DOWLEY assured them that he would look out for himself. Finally one of them invited him to accompany them to the house of a friend to take a good drink, which he at first declined, saying that they could as well drink where they were; but after urgent solicitation he consented to accompany them. The party conducted him around the end of the depot, across the railroad, and were proceeding some further in the dark and unfrequented locality, when DOWLEY refused to go any further, and proposed to go back and get a drink. At this time two confederates came up and he was seized by the party, one of whose special duty was to choke him as hard as possible, while the others were going through his pockets. DOWLEY cried out "for God's sake don't kill me; give me $5 and you can have all the rest, and I'll say nothing about it." By this time the ruffians had succeeded in getting his wallet containing $65 from his pocket, and a moment after the officer came up and succeeded in arresting two of the party, who were committed for examination. The wallet was found on the spot yesterday morning, but the money was not recovered. DOWLEY'S face and neck shows the marks of rough usage, being scratched and cut with finger nails. He states that he was not intoxicated, and has not been since he was discharged from the regiment, fearing that he might be robbed or in some manner loose his money.

ESCAPE OF FIVE PRISONERS FROM JAIL.—At an early hour yesterday morning, it was discovered that five prisoners confined in the Hudson County Jail had succeeded in making their escape some time during the night, and up to last evening had not been recaptured. Their names were: TIM O'BRIEN, charged with grand larceny; CHARLES DALY and CHARLES CONNER, arrested in Jersey City with a full set of burglars' tools; TOM FANNING and WM. WELSH, highway robbery, having forcibly taken a horse and wagon from FRANK VETTERS while recently driving along the road in the vicinity of Weehawken. Mr. VETTERS states that the two last-named parties offered him $2,000 not to appear against them. The cell doors are said to have been opened with false keys, and from thence the prisoners proceeded to the work-house, where they forced the lock of the outer door with a piece of iron they found there, and then made their escape.

SAD ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH RIVER—TWO MEN AND AN INFANT DROWNED.—A sad accident occurred between 8 and 9 o'clock on Sunday evening, by the upsetting of a small sailboat containing three men, a woman and her infant, when a short distance from the shore, foot of Newark-street, Hoboken, resulting in the drowning of two men and the infant. The cries of distress were heard on board the United States revenue cutter *Kewanee*, and a small boat was instantly dispatched to their assistance. The crew succeeded in rescuing one of the men and the woman. As they were raising the woman into the small boat, the infant slipped from her arms and immediately sunk, and all efforts to save it were unavailing. The parties resided in New-York. Their names, as well as the locality in which they resided, could not be ascertained.

TROUBLE AMONG THE STEVEDORES.—Mr. HENWOOD, connected with the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse, foot of North Fifth-street, Jersey City, yesterday noon called upon Chief of Police MCMANNUS, and asked for a posse of police to protect the stevedores employed in loading the ship *Fortuna*, lying at their dock. He stated that they had employed Jersey City stevedores, and they not being competent to do the work, men had been brought over from New-York, and the Jersey City stevedores threatened violence upon them while passing to and fro from the wharf to the Pavonia Ferry. A squad of policemen were sent down, and no trouble occurred.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.—Yesterday morning, a man named GARRIGAN, residing at No. 26 Railroad avenue, Jersey City, appeared at the Police Station, and stated that early on Sunday morning he went into the Jersey Arms, in Newark-avenue, and took a drink, after which he fell asleep on a bench, and upon waking up, discovered that he had been robbed of $33. Upon charging the bartender with knowing something about it, he was hustled out of doors in a rough manner.

AN ORPHAN ASYLUM AND HOSPITAL.—A large building, designed for an orphan asylum, home and hospital for the destitute and sick, is now in course of erection at the corner of Fourth and Willow streets, Hoboken. The building will be seventy-feet front by fifty feet deep, and five stories high, and when completed will cost from $25,000 to $30,000. The asylum and hospital will be under the care of the Sisters of the Poor.

ATTEMPT TO BURN DOWN A BUILDING.—The blacksmith-shop belonging to Adams Express Company, situated in Pavonia-avenue, near Prospect-street, Jersey City, was set on fire about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Fortunately, before the flames had gained much headway, it was discovered by Officers KILLEEN and GRADY, who extinguished it without causing an alarm.

A LITTLE GIRL RUN OVER.—Yesterday afternoon about 3:30 o'clock, as a coal-cart, driven by a boy, was entering WILSON'S coal-yard, on Newark-avenue, Jersey City, when EMMA CALLIGAN, five years of age, residing at No. 40 Newark-avenue, was caught between the wheels and building, and was seriously, if not fatally, injured. The boy PATRICK SHANNON, was arrested, and was held to bail.

Williamsburgh.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—A man, whose name is not known, last evening attempted to jump off the ferry boat *Arizona*, when entering the South Seventh-street dock, missed his footing, and was drowned His hat was recovered and taken to the Forty-fifth Precinct Station-house. He is represented to be about 25 years of age, with dark side whiskers.

GRAND LARCENY.—A horse and wagon, belonging to HAYDEN & LYNCH, Hunter's Point, was stolen last week by some unknown thief, and was yesterday recovered by Officer BRENNAN, of the Forty-seventh Precinct, and restored to the owners. It seems that the thief filled the wagon with soap-fat, belonging to the firm, and sold it to JAMES FROTHINGHAM, South Ninth-street, E. D., for $30. He then left the horse and wagon at the grocery-store, corner North Fifth-street, and never called for it.

ARREST OF YOUNG RUFFIANS.—Six young ruffians, all hailing from New-York, were arrested on Sunday evening by Officer PHELPS, of the Forty-seventh Precinct, for robbing and maltreating a young girl from New-Haven, Conn., near the Penny Bridge the same evening. They were all sent before Justice MADDEN for trial.

The Reception Fund.

Col. COLYER desires gratefully to acknowledge the following contributions to the Reception Fund:

Previously acknowledged	$9,722 49	J. E. Williams	25 00
S. D. Wicks	10 00	I. Q. Jones	25 00
H. W. T. Male	100 00	Cash	1 00
E. F. Shephard	25 00	E. O. Cowden, (additional)	25 00
Skaal & Reynolds	50 00	Thos. Banow	100 00
H. D. Harris	25 00	Mechanics' Society	200 00
Lawson & Bros	6 00	W. J. Kerr	20 00
O. Haggerty	25 00	Thos. Murphy	25 00
Rice, Chase & Co	25 00	R. L. & A. Stewart	100 00
W. K. Strong	25 00	Chas. E. Butler	25 00
Total			$10,570 49

A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of Saturday last, in the course of the report of the examination of MARY HAYES, on the charge of keeping a disreputable house, it is stated that WM. H. CUSHENE testified that he had desk-room in my office, Room No. 34, No. 71 Broadway, and that I owed him money. The statement is entirely false. I have no knowledge of any such individual as "W. H. CUSHENE," and his testimony is utterly without foundation. STEPHEN PAUL.

The Monitor Agamenticus.

BOSTON, Monday, July 31.

The United States monitor *Agamenticus* arrived here this morning, from Portland.

Evening Exchange.

$30,000 Am. Gold	144	200	Cleve. & Pitts		69¼
5,000 U. S. 6 M. Cer	25	200	do		69½
1300 Erie Railway	s3 90	200	do	s3	69
700 do	90¾	300	do		69
1000 do	90	100	Chi. & N. W.		26¾
1100 Reading R	103¾	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr		60¾
300 Mich. S. & N. I	64½	100	Chic. & R. I		107¾
100 do	s3 64¾	100	do	s10	107¾
200 do	64¾	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C		97
100 Quick. Min. Co	s10 55¾				

Market very dull: not much doing.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and convenient classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co.
Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glaze-Makers' Red Lead, &c.**
Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

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U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalou's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalou's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume. Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Consumption Curable by Herbal Remedials.

Lungs—DR. O. PHELPS BROWN'S Acacian Balsam—will positively eradicate night sweats, deep-seated coughs, bronchitis, asthma, marasmus, sharp pains in the chest, difficult expectoration, physical prostration, and, in fact, every form of consumption will disappear, after the time. It is compounded of rare native and foreign herbs, and healing balsams, whose curative effects prove that nature has provided a remedy for every disease. Your nearest druggist will furnish you with

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS—Before John Sedgwick.

Edwin E. Mcnelly et. al. vs. Wm. Burrows, Jr.—Motion for leave to issue execution granted.

R. W. W. Simpson vs. Judson C. Piero.—Motion vacating order of arrest and to discontinue action granted.

Wood and Washington vs. James W. McCowan.—Order granted and filed in Clerk's office.

Wm. F. Taylor et al., vs. Samuel J. C. Vasc.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, with $10 costs, to defendant, to abide the event of the action upon his making and filing a stipulation not to sue.

Supreme Court—Chambers.

Before Judge Barnard.

Stilwell vs. *the Mariposa Company*.—This was a motion on the part of the plaintiff to have a receiver appointed to manage the assets of the company for the benefit of creditors.

The facts in the case appeared to be as follows: On the 7th of April last the petitioner obtained a judgment in the Common Pleas against the aforesaid corporation for $1,700, the amount due him on the canpons of the company in his possession, and on the next day execution was issued in this county and also in Kings, where it was supposed some property might be found.

The latter was returned the same day it was issued, and unsatisfied, but the Sheriff, by virtue of the former, took possession of a quantity of gold ore, the value of which is disputed by the parties. Simultaneously an appeal being taken, and $2,000 deposited with the sureties, one of whom was George Opdyke, further proceedings on the part of the Sheriff were stayed, pending which appeal this motion was made.

It was argued in behalf of the petitioner that all the bonds of the company having been disposed of, its entire property, real and personal, was in the State of California, and in possession of the Sheriff by virtue of attachments issued against it; that the interest on the bonds due last January as well as that due in July had not been paid; that when a corporation could not pay its debts at the counter according to the decisions of the Court of Appeals, it was insolvent; that had not the company been insolvent it would not have permitted itsliabilities to go so long undischarged; that the revised statutes provided that in cases of insolvency, on compliance with certain provisions therein set forth, the creditors were entitled to have a receiver appointed; that the plaintiffs by exacting judgment in Kings County, and issuing execution, had so complied with the provisions, and that therefore the assets of the company should be transferred from the hands of the trustees, who were incapable of the management thereof, to hands a receiver for the benefit of the petitioner, who holds $1,000,000 of bonds, as well as for that of other creditors.

On the part of the company it was contended, first, that the statute requires that there must be an existing judgment, not a judgment appealed from; and, second, that the remedy, by execution, should be exhausted, in good faith, before taking further proceedings. It was claimed that issuing an execution in Kings County, where the company had no place of business, nor property, was a sham proceeding, intended to evade the statute provisions; that no execution had ever been returned unsatisfied in the County of New-York; that the gold ore seized by the Sheriff, and valued by the adverse party at $250, was in reality worth $1,900; that the assets of the company were $1,805,500, and the price of the stock in the market showed that it was not insolvent, and that the appointment of a receiver by the court would be attended with great injury to the stockholders. The court took the papers and reserved its decision.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—The signers of the homœpathic petition, which was lately rejected by the French Senate, have had an audience of M. Duruy, who has, it is said, promised to use his influence with the Emperor to obtain permission for them found an hospital of their own in Paris.

—The Count de Mogniер will shortly leave Paris for Abyssinia with 300 men, each of whom is provided with a capital of 3,000 francs. The object of the journey is to found a colony for the protection of caravans, which are at present at the mercy of Bedouins and Arab robbers.

—The Dunkirk Coal Company's, or Astley Deep Pit, Dukinfield, has been on fire for several days, and, notwithstanding every exertion, night and day, to check its progress, the fire keeps increasing. The fire originated in a seam of coal near the shaft. This is said to be the deepest pit in the world, being 686½ yards perpendicular depth.

—A new form of applause is becoming common in the London theatres. The audience, when pleased with any expression or sentiment uttered by the actors, rarely clap their hands and shout "bravo!" but adopt the parliamentary expression, "hear! hear!"

—We (*Pall Mall Gazette*) understand that Mr. Panizzi quits his post at the British Museum with a special retiring allowance of £1400 a year—that is to say, upon a pension equal to his salary (£1,200,) with an additional allowance of £200 per annum for the official residence.

DRY GOODS

R. H. MACY.

HOUSEKEEPING AND WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, Mitts and Underwear, Linen Camb. Hdkfs., Hoop Skirts, Corsets, &c.

Fancy Goods and Notions.

Full stock Gents' Furnishing Goods.

N. B.—Always a full assortment of best quality FRENCH KID GLOVES, LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

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A new lot of Fancy Flannel BATHING DRESSES, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

ALSO, CHILDREN'S BATHING SUITS, in any style, made to order by

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

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have just opened a new importation of CHOICE THREAD LACE GOODS, BLACK CHANTILLY POINTES, BLACK CHANTILLY BARBES, BLACK CHANTILLY PARASOL COVERS.

—ALSO— POINTE APPLIQUE HANDKERCHIEFS AND POINTE APPLIQUE OMBRELLES. BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS AND CAMBRIC AND LINEN SETS, EMBROIDERED IN NEW DESIGNS, just imported and opened by

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A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!! AND FANCY GOODS. M. P. BROWN, Importer, No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE cautioned against negotiating the following securities, the same having been lost or stolen.

U. S. 5-20 bond, No. 67,989, $1,000, first series, old issue.
U. S. 10-40 bond, No. 19,807, $1,000.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGinated the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day and it never fails. Office 19 Cooper Institute.

STATIONERY.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS, Wholesale BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, NOS. 123 AND 125 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS AND NOTION DEALERS.—The undersigned being the oldest envelope manufacturers in this country, and having the amplest facilities, are always ready to supply, by the thousand or by the million, envelopes of every variety of size, pattern and color, at the lowest prices. Samples furnished when called for.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 84 Washington-st., near Reade.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 179 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

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(NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS OR EMPLOYED.)

At the above office are registered discharged soldiers and sailors, of all trades and qualifications, and of all conditions of body, both disabled and able-bodied, and all are well recommended.

An urgent request is made to employers to call, and register their applications for employes. Both parties are served free of charge.

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BANKERS,

NO. 36 WALL-ST.,

DEALERS IN ALL CLASSES OF

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QUARTERMASTER'S VOUCHERS, PROMISSORY NOTES, &c.,

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FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$5,000,000.

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

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U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

Collects Warrants, Certificates, Maturing Loans and Drafts, and attends to all financial business with government.

P. C. CALHOUN, President.
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KEEP ON HAND FOR

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

THE ISSUES OF

7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

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E. R. McILVAINE NO. 13 BROAD-ST., DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 WALL-ST., Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 56 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TELEGRAPH STOCKS WANTED. UNITED STATES, WESTERN UNION, RUSSIAN EXTENSION.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.

[L.S.] FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.

[L.S.] FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent., in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 15th day of July, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of July, and opened on the 3d day of August.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the measure recommended by the shareholders' meeting held May 31, 1865, and in order that the lands sold may be represented by a corresponding issue of capital stock, in accordance with the policy heretofore pursued by the company in the issue of Canceled Bonds Scrip, the outstanding shares of this company be increased by the issue of one share for every ten now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every ten held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the company will retain the right to such fractional part at par.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864 and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BUCHANAN FARM OIL CO., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Broad-st., August 9th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at which time an election for trustees, to serve for the ensuing year, will take place.

E. F. STONE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, AND U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET, (Continental Bank Building) Near WALL-ST.,

have all denominations of THE 7-30 NOTES constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold at market rates.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000.

Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are: Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 68 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARTON, Jr., Merchant.
A. EHRENFORM, Merchant and Heilmann, Bros. & Co.

The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.

Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK: DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

$10,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN, FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, Dated June 15, 1865, AND NUMBERED 111,633 TO 111,733 INCLUSIVE BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.

REFER TO AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

SILVER MINES FOR SALE.—PARTIES desiring to form mining companies are requested to examine properties placed in my hands, for sale by my San Francisco house.

CHARLES W. BOND, No. 78 Cedar-st. Late JANSON, BOND & CO., San Francisco.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS FOR SALE:
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
ILLINOIS AND MISSISSIPPI TELEGRAPH CO.
All descriptions Telegraph and Express Stocks bought, and for sale by

GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

CARD.

BRYAN VAN SCHAICK & CO., BANKERS, &c., No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.

Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO.), available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

$4,000 Union Mutual Insurance Scrip.
$5,000 Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip.
$5,000 New-York Mutual Insurance Scrip.
$1,000 Columbian Insurance Scrip.
For sale by WM. H. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

MOUNT ALPINE GOLD COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 7, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of reorganizing the company under a special charter granted by the State of Rhode Island.

By order, J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 10, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 230, Laws of 1859, and 476, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, a banking association located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at The Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the said The Importers' and Traders' Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said bank must be presented as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all under which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 26, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 236, laws of 1859, and 476, laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to the MARINE BANK of the CITY OF NEW-YORK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed, AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and also at the said Marine Bank, in New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DEscribed 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes, of the current issue, were stolen from the safe in the office of Howard & Co.'s Express, in the village of Troy, Penn., on the night of the 23d inst.:

All persons, firms and corporations are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the undermentioned notes or bonds, as all of the same were stolen, and this company claims the right to recover the possession of said notes and bonds whenever and wherever they can find the same:

Thirty (30) U. S. Notes, $50 each, numbered from 168,737 to 168,786, both inclusive.

Ninety (90) U. S. Notes of last issue, $100 each, numbered from 259,826 to 259,917, both inclusive.

HOWARD & CO.'S EXPRESS COMPANY, By FREDERICK LOVEJOY, Superintendent. No. 607 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

JULY 29, 1865.

MANUFACTURERS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT ON Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank, of Brooklyn, N. Y., No. 1,894, dated July 18, 1865, for $2,600, issued and payable to order of Ferdinand Goldstein, and indorsed by Ferdinand Goldstein and F. H. Gersenheimer. All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating said certificate, payment of same having been stopped and application made to the bank to issue a duplicate of said lost certificate. All persons interested are called upon to show cause why a new certificate shall not be issued in place of the lost one.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY BONDS, SEVENS, Monroe County Bonds, New-York, and Rochester City Bonds, New-York, and Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Co. Stock, wanted. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

All descriptions railroad securities not sold at the Brokers' Board, farm mortgage bonds, county, city and town bonds, bought and sold.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 16.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE SIXTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$681,032
Average amount of Specie and Lawful Money.... 229,344
Average amount of Deposits..... 567,961
Average amount of Circulation..... 193,000

JNO. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

ARIZONA MINING COMPANY, NO. 32 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 28, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 10, on MONDAY, Aug. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 1 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1865.

THE COUPONS FROM THE BONDS OF this company, due 1st August, 1865, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.

JAMES WARING, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The President of this company have declared a Dividend of Eight per cent., payable on demand, free of government tax. Transfer books will be closed from July 31 and open on the 3d of August.

A. M. WOOD, President.
W. H. Hallenbeck, Secretary pro tem.
Continental Bank Building.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 115 BROADWAY, July 28, 1865.

The directors of the United States Telegraph Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. payable on and after the 15th day of August, proximo. The transfer books will close on the 5th, and remain closed until the 15th proximo. By order of the board. THEO. F. HAY, Treasurer.

THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY.

OFFICE No. 4 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock, for the month of July, payable to stockholders of record of this date, on and after the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to the 31st inst., both inclusive.

DAVID S. DUSCOMB, President.
O. M. Beach, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1865.

A Dividend of Four per Cent. has been declared, payable Aug. 1. WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.

Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.

Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, No. 2 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on full stock, free of government tax, out of the earnings of the company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CHILICOTHE, Ohio, July 26, 1865.

INTEREST COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, on the first and only mortgage, due on the 1st of August, 1865, will be paid on and after that date at the American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway, New-York.

WM. E. WATSON, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1865, ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company and of the Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. Ketchum, Son & Co. No. 40 Exchange-place. A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 126 Broadway. A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 4, 1865.

OFFICE OF MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO., CHILICOTHE, July 25, 1865.

THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST MORTgage seven per cent. bonds of this company, payable 1st of August, 1865, will be paid at the American National Bank of New-York, No. 80 Broadway.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, July 25, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after Aug. 1. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, at its office, No. 111 Broadway, on and after TUESDAY, Aug. 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to Aug. 1, both days inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVINGS SAVINGS INSTITUTION. NO. 26 WARREN-ST.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after August 1, 1865, this bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees. V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO., for the purpose of transacting a Banking and General Stock Commission business.

Signed JOHN BRYAN, JENKINS VAN SCHAICK, RICHD. S. ROBERTSON, JOHN F. BATCHELDER.

No. 35 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO. is dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON. The business will be liquidated by us, the surviving partners.

SAMUEL NIMMONS, M. G. HAUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of NIMMONS & HAUGHTON. SAMUEL NIMMONS, M. G. HAUGHTON.

NEW-YORK, August 1, 1865.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1865.

THE FIRM OF PALMER AND DE FOREST is dissolved this day by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

F. H. PALMER, B. L. DE FOREST.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF JEFFERSON.—JAMES M. CALHOUN, Plaintiff, vs. SOPHIA CALHOUN, Sarah Calhoun, Alvan Calhoun, Mary Calhoun, Hattie Calhoun, Mary Burt, James Burt, Charles Burt, Charles Calhoun, Samuel McClure and Nancy McClure, his wife, Ebenezer Calhoun, Pamelia Calhoun, Joseph Forest and Sarah Forest, his wife, Frank C. S. Calhoun, William A. Calhoun, Pamelia Calhoun, widow of John Calhoun, John Young and Mary C. Young, his wife, Defendants.—Copy summons—complaint filed.—[Revenue stamp, 50 cts., canceled.]—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the above-named plaintiff, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Jefferson County, on the 19th day of July, A. D., 1865, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, in the village of Watertown, Jefferson County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

HAMMOND & WILLIAMS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Watertown, N. Y.

jy26-law7wTu.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For setting curb and gutter and flagging in Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For flagging sidewalk in Tompkins-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets, west side.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging sidewalks in Fifty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.

For fencing vacant lots in Eleventh-avenue, near Fortieth-street, and in Fortieth-street, two hundred and fifty feet west of Eleventh-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Also all the lots on both sides of Tompkins-street, from Stanton to Rivington streets.

Also all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.

Also the lots known as ward numbers twenty-five to twenty-nine, and thirty-one to thirty-five, all inclusive, in block number two hundred and twenty-one, between Fortieth and Forty-first-streets, and westerly of Eleventh-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL A. DELAVAN, MORGAN L. HARRIS, ANDREW LEE, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 26, 1865.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 7, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1865.

For regulating and grading Eighty-sixth-street from Avenue A to East River.

For building foundations and erecting the iron railing to inclose parks in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Fortieth streets.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner. Dated Street Department, New-York, July 27, 1865.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE-STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDson River, between Hyde Park and Rhinebeck, about 80 acres; has a river front of 1,000 feet, embracing two building sites with river and mountain views; the house is of stone and brick, adapted for Winter and Summer, having furnaces and double stables; supply of water throughout for kitchen, laundry and bath-rooms; hot and cold grapery, yielding the finest of fruit from June till November. In the gardens, laid out by Mr. Downing, there is an abundance of large and small fruits; the avenues, lawn and shade trees unsurpassed; 2½ miles from a station, where all the trains and steamboats stop. The beauty of the place, fine roads and neighborhood render it a desirable residence for a gentleman of taste. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house, with kitchen attached, and good cellar; large wood-shed and good well of water; with some young bearing fruit trees, and eas sare of ground, in the upper part of Englishtown, Monmouth Co., N. J.; possession immediately; price $2,600 cash. Inquire of THOMAS WEST, adjoining the premises, or at No. 350 Pearl-st., New-York, between 1 and 3 o'clock. Any person wishing to see the premises, can go and return the same day by the Camden and Amboy line.

60,000 ACRES IOWA, WISCONSIN, Illinois, Michigan and other State lands, $1 to $20 per acre. Large farm $00 acres, including valuable factory property, near the city. Several beautiful places at and about Summit, N. J. A great variety of farms, country seats, &c., all sizes, locations and prices, for sale or exchange very liberally.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 80 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-York or Brooklyn property, a first-class frame house, two-story and attic, elegantly papered, &c., 72 feet by 35, and about seven lots, in a high state of cultivation, all kinds of fruit, situated at Morrisania, on Forest-avenue, between Home and George sts., near the Boston road Take the 2d-av. cars or 3d-av. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 265 or 255 Court-st., near Sackett. Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—SEA-SHORE FARM OF 20 ACRES, south side Staten Island, eight miles from Vanderbilt Landing, and near Etingville Railroad depot; one of the finest views on the island; water front of about 800 feet; price $12,000—one-half on mortgage if desired.
Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE HIS COUNTRY SEAT (ALBION), situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade trees. For particulars see New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 249 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE,—126 ACRES OF EXCELlent farming land, located in Tompkins County, New-York, seven miles from Ithaca, and one mile from Cayuga Lake, with large dwelling house and outbuildings. Terms reasonable, and possession given immediately, if desired. Address S. S. WHEELOCK, Jacksonville, Tompkins County, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

FOUNDRY, MACHINE AND FORGE SHOPS FOR SALE.—A bargain on easy terms, doing an extensive, profitable business, convenient to the city. Buildings, machinery, tools, &c., complete, and all in good order.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD,
No. 80 Liberty-st.

BROWN STONE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—No. 147 Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st.; lot 20x100; house in fine order. Address S. LEGGETT, Box No. 3830, General Post-office.

FARM ON CENTREPORT BAY, L. I., 75 acres, very good house, outbuildings and orchards for sale on easy terms. S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AT PORT CHESTER, A real good home for a small family. For full printed description send to DR. DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x26.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A LARGE OFFICE, NEWLY PAINTed and papered, on the second floor above Singer's Sewing Machine Company's store, No. 458 Broadway, until 1st of May, 1869; possession given immediately; furniture can be had on a valuation. Apply to HENRY WHITE, No. 537 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE —At a bargain; five rooms in suite on second story of Broadway, near 10th-st.; suitable for gentleman and wife or genteel business. Rent, $1,500. Price of furniture, $1,200. Apply to F. COLTON, No. 724 Broadway.

FIVE NEW STABLES (JUST FINISHING.) TO LET—In a good locality; room for from 3 to 6 horses each. Apply to J. S. WOODWARD, No. 38 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEWBURGH TO RENT—With privilege of grounds, stable accommodations, &c., at $250 per month. For further particulars, apply at No. 60 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED, TO BUY A COUNTRY HOUSE in good order, suitable for a large family, with a few acres of ground, only near or in a large village with schools and Episcopal Church; must be of easy access from New-York; have stable, vegetable garden and good water. Possession not desired till April next, but must be seen this season. Address, with full details and price, PATER FAMILIAS, Station F, New-York.

A MODERATE-SIZED HOUSE, OR HALF a house wanted, furnished or unfurnished. Address, with terms, location, &c., L. D. O., care of J. W. Sheddan & Co., No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house, heated throughout, and with all other modern improvements. Apply to JONES & CO., New-York City Mills, corner of Broome and Lewis sts., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ELEGANT ROOMS, 4 OR 6, AND A PRIvate table, can be secured by a party of high standing, in a large, first-class house on Madison-av. Address EXCLUSIVE, Boyd's City Express Post.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 136 2d-av., between 10th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR the months of August and September, for a gentleman and lady and infant; within easy distance of New-York city either on New-Jersey or on the North River trains; good board and a healthy pleasant location required. Address with full particulars, giving terms, H., Box No. 3,405 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—TWO MILES from Harlem, can be had in a Friend's family, for two or three adults or children; the locality pleasant, and easy of access to the city by boat or cars. Apply at second door from 2d-av., 126th-st., or No. 193 Front-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA-SHORE R.R.

NEW LINE TO LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PLEASURE BAY AND ATLANTICVILLE.

On and after MONDAY, July 20, the new and fast steamer NEVERSINK, will leave the pier foot of BARCLAY-st., New-York, to connect with the new railroad line to the above points, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., and leave Long Branch at 7:20 A. M. and 1 P. M., making the trip from New-York to Long Branch in one hour and three-quarters.

AT HASTINGS ON THE HUDSON—BARnard House, one hour by rail or boat; no Summer resort has greater attractions; first-class table; terms reasonable. Apply between 10 and 3 o'clock, to E. BARNARD, No. 67 Walker-st.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1868, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL DE LA PLACE DU PALAIS ROYAL, No. 170 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, CHAPUS, Proprietor. The attention of the American traveling public is particularly invited to this hotel, as offering special inducements for their patronage. Its position in the Rue de Rivoli, opposite the Palace of the Louvre, and close to the principal theatres, the opera, omnibus lines and coaches, renders it most eligible for those visiting Paris for either business or pleasure. The American can here find the comforts and conveniences of an American first-class hotel, for the reasonable consideration of 15 francs ($3, including wine,) per day, with no charge for extras, so universal in European hotels, and so especially annoying to the American traveler. Arrangements may be made in advance, by letter or otherwise. For further particulars address G. W. TROW, City Directory Office, No. 50 Greene-st., New-York, where a view of the hotel may be seen.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NURSERY FOR SALE.—THE CELEBRATED Linnaean Nurseries at Flushing, founded in 1732, being the oldest in the world, are offered for sale on exceedingly moderate and easy terms, as for personal reasons the proprietors are anxious to close their business without delay. An equal opportunity to enter the business will probably never again occur. For particulars apply to PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y.

$3.000.—A MANUFACTURER OF great experience in soaps of all kinds, upon the newest principles, together with perfumery, patent medicines, sauces, pickles, &c., wishes to extend an established business, or to connect himself with any other house. Address W. J., Box No. 4,121 Post-office.

OBTAINED AT LAST.—PRESIDENTS, SUperintendents and directors of railroads are respectfully invited to examine the application of the most perfect connecting brake for railroad cars ever invented. A train of cars on exhibition at the Patent Exchange, No. 230 Broadway, New-York.

A RARE CHANCE FOR AN ENTERPRISing man.—FOR SALE—A new and elegant country store, together with the flourishing business, established more than thirty years. Full particulars at No. 109 Leonard-st. Apply immediately.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (LIMITED).
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,413	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,413	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,413	.....
ERIN	3,000	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Brown.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,672	Cregan.
VIRGINIA	3,276	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	3,192	Asplin.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
ERIN.....SATURDAY, Aug. 12
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $80; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,150 tons	300-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,200 tons	300-horse power
EUROPE	3,200 tons	300-horse power
NAPOLEON III.	(Nearly ready)	1,150-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
DE LESSEPS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE....A. BOCANDE.....FRIDAY.....Aug. 12
EUROPE.....A. DUCHESNE.....FRIDAY.....Sept. 15
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 29.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 5
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 5
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 12.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 26.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 26.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120 00
Second Cabin Passage.....60 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY MANCHESTER...WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 5
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 8
CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 12
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	30
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1868.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
Aug. 15—COSTA RICA, DINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Colorado.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 6 Bowling-green.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.
HIBERNIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 12
Cabins, $80, $90 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.—REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

First class,	Second class,	Third class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, from Pier No. 28 North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWDEN, on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at noon; on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low prices, for these two trips only.
For passage apply at the office of
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
No. 177 West-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH—STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
The first-class United States mail steamships
CONSTITUTION, GREENMAN, Commander.
NEVADA, CAMPBELL, Commander.
UNITED STATES, SEARS, Commander.
AMERICA, CLIFT, Commander.
The CONSTITUTION will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Passage $35. For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, OGDEN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
The NEVADA will follow SATURDAY, Aug. 8.
BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.
The new, elegant and fast steamship VARUNA will leave Pier No. 26 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
First-class passage.....$35
Freight fifteen cents per foot.
The first-class steamship
CHASE, Capt. ROGERS,
will sail from Pier No. 11, North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, and the first-class steamship
ZODIAC, Capt. BULKLEY,
will sail as above at 3 P. M. on SATURDAY, Aug. 8.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship OREOLE, Capt. THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C,
First-class United States Mail Steamships:
MONEKA, CHAS. P. MARSHMAN, Commander.
CAMBRIDGE, JNO. W. BALCH, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 Steamship MONEKA will leave Pier No. 29 North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agents at Charleston,
Messrs. ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Aug. 17.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
GEN. SEDGWICK, STARRETT, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 steamship GEN. SEDGWICK will leave pier No. 26 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

HAVANA SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 16th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

THE COASTWISE COMPANY WILL dispatch for NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, the steamship PHILADELPHIA, Capt. O. J. GRAFTAM on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, at noon, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River. First cabin passage, $60; second cabin passage, $30. Freight, 25 cents per foot for measurement goods. Other freights and large shipments by agreement. For freight or passage apply at the office of the company, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, Capt. WM. FARMER, will sail as above, from pier No. 3 North River, SATURDAY, August 15. To be followed by the steamship ATALANTA. For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—EXTRA STEAMER.—The United States mail steamship H. S. HAGER, Capt. Wadsworth, will leave Pier No. 3 North River on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 2 P. M. Has first-class passenger accommodations. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. The new and splendid steamships (composed entirely of MONTAUK, Capt. J. C. TOMKINS, and WISSAHICKON, Capt. ——, will sail as above, from Pier No. 14 East River.
Through bills of lading given to Texas, Mexico, Memphis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, and all points West and Southwest. Apply to
JAMES E. TAYLOR, No. 19 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships. Passage and freight rates reduced.
The ATLANTA,
R. B. BERRIAN, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 3 o'clock precisely.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 72 William-st.
The GRANADA will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 12.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 252 Broadway, N. Y., opposite the Astor House, for citizens and aliens issued by J. F. NORRIS, Notary Public.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.
Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 P. M.

1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. 1865.
One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PENOBSCOT, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan, every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise to GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland; J. L. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats from Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. B. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGfield, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB TREMPER, leave Pier No. 41 North River, DAILY, at 5 P. M., except SATURDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ARNEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNtain House—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 6 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House. Daily to and from Albany. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

COREY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 10:30, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,
BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,
From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 6, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs through on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG,
SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express;) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from Wells River) and Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal through without stop at 5:30 A. M. Sleeping cars run through to Wells River, Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) at 6 A. M.
Leave New-York from 27th-st., at 3, or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25 East River, at 3:15 P. M.; lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (via stage from Littleton,) Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) and Montreal same evening.
For maps and particulars, see "Appleton's Railway Guide."

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergan, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $1. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.
From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.
Tickets can be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, corner of Fulton and Broadway, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Long Branch.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:26, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Mail and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:30 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 6:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.
Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

OPENING OF THE SEASON.
A grand down-east clam-bake, fish and clam chowder, will take place at George W. Jenkins', Waverly Hotel, 26th-st., Bloomingdale Road, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M.
M. H. CHASE,
JAMES CONCHELL,
FRANK PENTLAND,
} Caterers.
W. W. VINCENT, Sec'ry.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE FAVORITE BARGE ANNA, and the new barge WM. ROBERTS, just finished, with excellent accommodations; also, to let, steamboats and barges, such as desired. Office No. 242 West-st., corner of Barrow. H. B. CROSSETT.

SIX AND A HALF CENTS A POUND paid for old newspapers and old books; 8 cents a pound for white rags; also, cash paid for all kinds of rags, at No. 26 Ann-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry E. Spaulding, No. 63 Park-place, New-York.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MADAME C. MEARS
will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 294 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MISS. HEAGE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 36 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,
No. 141 Mercer-st., corner Eden's Mews-York.
Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.
All modern languages taught and spoken.
A preparatory class connected with the institution.
Commencement first MONDAY in September.
For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32 Station H, Yorkville, New-York.

THE ROU

THE HOMEWARD MARCH

A Gala Day for Our Returning Veterans.

Formal Reception of the Forty-sixth, Fifty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-first New-York Regiments.

Grand Parade of the Metropolitan Police.

Fine Turnout of the Seventh, Eighth and Eighty-fourth New-York and Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiments.

Great Enthusiasm Displayed Along the Line of March.

SPEECHES BY COLONELS SHEPARD AND COLYER.

Yesterday was a gala day among our returned veterans. The day was devoted to the formal reception of the Forty-sixth, Fifty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-first New-York City Regiments, and the entire proceedings passed off remarkably well. The day was fine and the men in excellent spirits; and the veterans evinced the greatest interest in the ceremonies gotten up for their edification and honor.

The receptions, both in the morning and in the evening, were at once both successful and brilliant, being enthusiastic and patriotic in character. The enthusiasm displayed by the crowds gathered along the entire route of march was hearty and fresh. The military turnout was all that could be wished, and the entire ceremonies could not have been better managed.

IN THE MORNING

the Forty-sixth New-York Veteran Volunteers, (Freemont Rifles,) a German regiment, with excellent record of services through the war, were escorted by Col. KARIAN'S Eighth Regiment National Guard, (Washington Greys,) under command of Lieut.-Col. WENTWORTH, preceded by Robertson's Band of forty pieces. The One Hundred and Thirty-first New-York Veteran Volunteers (First Metropolitan) were escorted by the Metropolitan Police, one thousand strong, under the superintendence of Mr. KENNEDY.

About 9 A. M. the various organizations began to assemble in the vicinity of Centre Market, where the Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-first were stopping, and soon after the line was formed in Grand-street, the right resting on the Bowery. Here the ceremony of salutation was gone through with, and the line of march taken up immediately after as follows:

Squad of Police.
Dodworth's Band:
Battalion of Metropolitan, 1,000 batons, under command of Inspector CARPENTER.
One Hundred and Thirty-first New-York (or First Metropolitan) Regiment, Col. N. W. DAY.
Robertson's Band.
Eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., Lieut.-Col. WENTWORTH.
Forty-sixth Regiment Veteran Volunteers.
Squad of Police.

The column moved from Grand-street down the Bowery, marching down Chatham-street, and through the east gate of the Park, up Broadway to Union-square, up Fifth-avenue to Madison-square, down Broadway to the Union League Club-house, East Seventeenth-street.

As the volunteers and their escorts passed through the streets laid out for them, the crowds gathered volume with astonishing rapidity, cheering the veterans right royally. The magnificent body of police paraded in honor of the first regiment sent by the department to the war, made a decided impression upon the spectators gathered upon the sidewalks. They marched finely and appeared to great advantage in their neat Summer uniform and regulation caps. The first platoon of each of the fifty precincts of New-York and Brooklyn were on the parade, averaging to each precinct about twenty men, thus making the force under arms over one thousand batons. Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY and Commissioner THOMAS C. ACTON were at the head of the force. Inspector DANIEL CARPENTER was in full uniform and commanded the battalion. Capts. COPELAND and HELME acted as field officers.

In front of the Union League club-house a stand had been erected for the accommodation of the speakers, among whom it was expected would be Gens. HOOKER and BURNSIDE. The club-house itself was beautifully decorated with several regimental banners, silk national flags, and the German national emblems; from the flagstaff on the roof floated a magnificent garrison flag, surmounted by a fluttering naval pennant. Over the open door, depending from the balcony, clung the white silken banner club, inscribed with the words, "Union League Club of New-York."

FESTIVITIES AT UNION SQUARE.

Precisely at high noon the head of the column swung round from Broadway into the square, in front of the club-house, forming speedily by battalions in line, the veterans in front, the police and military fronted toward the club-house. As soon as everything was arranged, Col. VINCENT COLYER, New-York State Agent, came forward and welcomed the soldiers home. He said:

SPEECH OF COL. COLYER.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE UNION ARMY—VETERANS RETURNED FROM THE WAR—On behalf of His Excellency the Governor of the State, and of the people of the City of New-York, I have the honored privilege of welcoming and hospitably entertaining you. New-York is proud of your history. For four years we have been engaged in deadly strife with the enemies of the republic, and at last, through the gracious overruling of the Lord God of Hosts, we have conquered. To your stout hearts and strong arms especially are we indebted for this glorious result, and while the patriotic people have faithfully stood by you, upon you, soldiers of the Union army, more than all others, has the burden of the labor fallen. We know what self-denials and sufferings you have undergone, what heroic valor, calm fortitude, faithful obedience and discipline you have shown, what victories you have won and glories you have achieved for our common country. When we look upon your bronzed faces, your battle-stained banners, and around also, alas, upon the widows and the orphans, up to this dear old flag, its blood-red stripes wear a deeper meaning and its silver stars a more exalted glory. In the future, poets, painters and historians will recount your deeds and sound your praises, while you yourselves, with God's blessing, will command the highest office in the gift of a grateful people. And now on your return home you will present to the world that spectacle so pleasing to the friends of liberty, and so painful to the enemies of the rights of man everywhere; who in war as soldiers can crush all foes, and in peace can quietly return to walks of private life, and as good citizens faithfully maintain the constitution and laws of the country. In the name of the Governor of the State and of the patriotic people of this city, I devoutly and most gratefully thank you and welcome you to your native city and State, and pray that wherever you may go God may bless and prosper you.

At the conclusion of the Colonel's address the gallant fellows belonging to the Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiments responded by giving three uncontrollable cheers for the Governor, the Colonel and the people, repeating the cheers until they were hoarse. In anticipation of their arrival the Colonel had provided some thirty crates of ripe peaches, three or four hundred water melons, and a gigantic stack of sandwiches; not forgetting the addition of a dozen kegs of fresh lager and cigars enough for all the men. With the aid of an efficient corps of assistants, Mr. CHARLES HACKUE, the Colonel's able deputy, very soon distributed this immense collection of edibles. The escorts came in for their full share of the good things, there being enough for all.

The scene from the club windows was an animated and pleasing one, the Metropolitans welcoming their friends of the One Hundred and Thirty-first and the veterans all enjoying themselves with vim, seemingly gratified at the reception accorded them and the manifestations of good feeling bestowed upon them while on the march.

Inside the club rooms were gathered the officers of the Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-first Veterans, the Eighth Regiment, and the Captains of police. A splendid collation was laid in one of the rooms for their refreshment, and the spread was heartily enjoyed. No speeches or formality was gone through with; everybody was made heartily welcome, and made to feel themselves at home.

At 1:30 P. M. the bugles sounded the "assembly," and the different organizations fell into their ones. Marching down Broadway to the Battery, the returned regiments were escorted to the boat awaiting their arrival to convey them to Hart's Island, thus ending the reception ceremonies of the morning.

IN THE AFTERNOON

the Fifty-first New-York Veteran Volunteers (Shepard Rifles,) paraded at 3 o'clock, marching from the State Agency at Centre Market, escorted by the Thirteenth New-York State National Guard, of Brooklyn, Col. WOODWARD commanding; third company Seventh Regiment; and Capt. MCLEOD'S company Eighty-fourth Regiment, National Guard. They marched down Grand-street to Bowery, down Chatham to City Hall Park, up Broadway to the Union League Club House, receiving a grand reception all along the line of march. The cortege started from Centre Market precisely at 3 P. M., as follows:

Police.
Robertson's Band.
Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiment, Col. WOODWARD.
Third Company Seventh Regiment National Guard, Capt. MURRAY.
Company of the Eighty-fourth New-York S. N. G., Capt. MCLEOD.
Carriage containing Gen. FERRERO, Col. SHEPARD, Col. COLYER, and Capt. GARDINER.
Fifty-first New-York Veteran Volunteers, (Shepard Rifles,) Col. JOHN G. WRIGHT.

The people in the streets had been greatly exercised by the successful parade of the morning, and received the gallant Fifty-first with unbounded cheers. The ladies in Broadway were lavish with their smiles, and every window was fluttering with handkerchiefs. All along the line of march a good display of flags was made in honor of the veterans and heroes of the day.

AT THE CLUB-HOUSE.

As soon as the troops reached Union-square, the same arrangement was made, and the stand was crowded by a distinguished gronp of gentlemen. Contrary to general expectation, neither Gen. HOOKER nor Gen. BURNSIDE were present, the first being confined by official duties, and the other having left town. When the troops had formed in line, the Colonel of the Fifty-first New-York proposed three cheers for the first Colonel of the regiment, Major-Gen. FERRERO, his men responding to the call with a will. The General quietly acknowledged the compliment, when he introduced to his old regiment, Col. COLYER. The indefatigable State Agent came forward and spoke to the regiment as follows:

SPEECH OF COL. COLYER.

OFFICERS AND VETERANS OF THE FIFTY-FIRST: I am commissioned by His Excellency the Governor of the State, and by the loyal people of this city, and by the Union League Club, to give you welcome and to entertain you. Soldiers, the goverument and the people give you the glory, for your stont hands and hearts have given us the peace we now enjoy. The people have always stood by you, through all your trials, your victories and your marches. I trust that, now yon have come home, yon will make as good citizens as yon have already proved yourselves soldiers. In conclusion, I can only say that I welcome you in behalf of the State to your homes, trusting that you may long enjoy the peace now happily upon us. I wish to introdnce to yon Col. ELLIOT F. SHEPARD, who has always proved himself the especial friend of your noble regiment. I propose three cheers for him.

The cheers were given with heartiness, and Col. SHEPARD, in return, made the following remarks;

COL. SHEPARD'S SPEECH.

COL. WRIGHT, OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE FIFTY-FIRST NEW-YORK: Although I was not in New-York to bid you God speed on your departure from this city four years ago, as I was then absent on the field of dnty, yet I am happy to-day to be among the first to welcome yon home. Yon return with a renowned history illuminated by the glory of your own deeds. Your country, your State, your fellow-citizens are justly proud of you. Changes have gone on in your regiment during these four years. Not many of yon are of the old stock to whom I had the honor of presenting the original—now become the old—battle-flag at Palace Garden, and yet yon are the same regiment. Your history divides itself into two parts as we stand here, to-day, enjoying the presence of men whose glory vindicates the same. The light of the past comes stealing up to our feet. Yon have freely given your martyrs. Let us build them up together as a memorial to themselves in our memories, not like that at Cologne, composed of the bald and revolting bones of virgins, but as an edifice of polished stones, clothed with the beauty and grandeur of their own immortality. There is that great name Capt. SAMUEL H. SIMS, who rises from the ruined fort at Petersburgh, he shall be the corner-stone, Capt. JOHNSON and Chaplain BENTON, who rise from Newbern, Adjt. FOWLER, who rises at Antietam, Capt. JENKINS, who rises at the Wilderness, Lieut. BUTLER, Sergt. PAPPE, and many others, who rise from distant fields in Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, each and all are sacred columns in the memorial chapel. Let us try to preserve their virtues by continuing to be what they were. Thus shall we best honor them and not be guilty of shedding fruitless tears, "over the graves where our heroes are buried." We turn to the present, and we find that your regiment has been a father of soldiers. There is your first Colonel, EDWARD FERRERO, wearing his two stars, won by his valor. [Applause.] He who has the glory of admiring to the service of their country a class of citizens heretofore proscribed, and of proving that thoy would make good soldiers. In common with all Major-Generals who have served their country well, Gen. FERRERO will share the love and admiration of all his white fellow-citizens, hnt he will have the advantage of those who have not commanded black troops, for besides the white population, he will have an additinn of four million admirers. [Applause.] There is your second Colonel, ROBERT B. POTTER, also wearing his two stars. [Applanse.] He who had the honor of striking the first blow of that campaign which ended in the capture of Petersburgh and Richmond, the surrender of LEE and the collapse of the rebellion. He was in command of that part of our linea where they approached nearest to those of the rebels, where our Fort Sedgwick and their Fort Mahoue frowned upon each other. Making an irresistible attack, he captured Fort Mahoue. Once, and again, and thrice, the rebel leader essayed to dislodge him. Once, and again, and thrice, Gen. POTTER'S veterans of whom you were part, were too much for him, and when night left the fort in our possession, LEE, disheartened, (seeing his impending doom,) telegraphed to JEFF. DAVIS: "My lines havo been pierced, I shall evacuate Petersburgh and Richmond." That is the celebrated dispatch that was handed to JEFF. DAVIS at 11 o'clock on Snnday morning in church, and it tells Gen. POTTER'S glory better than gazettes and trumtets. [Cheers.] There is your third Colonel, CHARLES W. LEGENDRE; a Frenchman, not even an adopted citizen, who offered his sword, like his great countryman LA FAYETTE, to fight for liberty and the right. [Applause.] Twice has he been wounded for us; and he makes in his own person another tie between the French and American people, between whom there is a hereditary and passionate attachment which no temporary ruler of France can ever dissolve. [Applause.] There are your old Lieutenant-Colonel, R. CHARLTON MITCHELL, and Capt. HENRY H. HOLBROOK, whose rank, if it had equaled their deserts, would have been General, as that of Capt. GILBERT H. MCGIFFEN is; [Applause.] Capt. MCILVAINE, transferred to the regulars; Capts. CLIFFORD CONDINGTON, DAVID T. WRIGHT, and others, who can tell yon tales of many a hard-fought battle-field; all these are yours. [Applause.] Once of the regiment, always of the regiment. [Applause.] When we turn to the present officers, you need me to tell you nothing. There is Col. WRIGHT [cheers] who is the Wright man, in the right place, worthy commander of the finest of regiments! shot at by the rebels from all quarters, bullets in his hat and in his coat, temporarily paralyzed by a solid shot passing between his arm and his side, just as he raised his sword to lead ou his men at Petersburgh, he has most remarkably escaped without losing a drop of blood. He was starved for five long months by the rebels and when they got through, he came back to us as lively as ever [laughter and applause] and in this captivity and torture he had for companions, Maj. GEORGE W. WHITMAN, the dauntless peer of SIMS. [Applause.] Capts. POORLEY, WALDRON and others, officers and privates who have scored their reckoning with the rebels on the battle-field. There is Lieut.-Col. THOMAS B. MARSH, who has been in more fights away from you on detached service than with yon, of whom you do not need me to speak. Your wars are over; yon are soon to be distributed through the body politic, and to take your places as civilians; keep your record as bright there as it has been in the field. As a rule for your political conduct, always take the General's side, for that is the side of right, and will alwsys win in the end in our free country. Remember that you have fought for the whole country and have rights of citizenship in the whole of it, in South Carolina as well as New-York, in Maine, Mississippi and California. Often meditate npon your whole country, its interests and its destiny. Be good and yon will be great. Farewell.

The men then stacked arms and were furnished with a collation of sandwiches, peaches, melons and cigars. The officers of the regiment and numerous other officers of the Army of the Potomac, were invited into the club-rooms to partake of a sumptuous collation. The members of the club made every exertion to do honor to the guests of the day, and everything connected with the entire reception passed off remarkably well.

At 6 P. M. the Fifty-first New-York were formed in line, and marched to the rooms of the State Agency, where they will remain until this afternoon, when the command proceeds to Hart's Island for payment.

ARRIVAL OF THE SECOND CONNECTICUT LIGHT BATTERY.

The Second Connecticnt Light Battery, consisting of 141 officers and men, arrived here yesterday morning by the steamer *Ashland* from Mobile. The men were quartered at the Battery Barracks, and furnished with an abundant supply of peaches by Col. ALMY, their State Agent. The command left for Hartford at 3 P. M., by the regular steamer for that place, where they will be mustered out.

TO ARRIVE.

The Twenty-ninth Massachusetts veteran Volunteers, and the Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth consolidated, left Washington yesterday morning, and no doubt the commands will pass through this city this afternoon. Several regimants from the coast are expected every day per transports.

The Harlem Bridge Commission.

At a meeting of the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, held at the office of Commissioner QUINTARD, on Friday, July 14, the following resolntion was adopted:

Resolved, That the certificate of this board be issued to JOHN ROACH for thirty-six thousand eight hundred and twenty-one dollars and forty-one cents, ($36,821 41,) on the Comptroller of the City of New-York, being the amount due on the award for extra compensation.

A few days ago Mr. ROACH presented his little bill to Comptroller BRENNAN, who refused to pay it on the ground that it did not state for what items the amount was to be disbursed. The commissioners threaten to go to law about the matter.

THE BEAVER-STREET TRAGEDY.

THE INQUEST BEFORE CORONER COLLIN.

The Further Investigation Adjourned to this Afternoon.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner COLLIN held an inquest, at the Second Precinct Station-house, in the case of Mr. JOSEPH VAN DOREN, a city weigher, doing business at No. 40 Beaver-street, who was shot and almost instantly killed, on Saturday afternoon, in his own office, by Mr. JAMES F. ORAM, also a city weigher.

William H. Kirby was the first witness sworn. He testified as follows: I reside at No. 141 East Twenty-sixth-street; was sitting in the door of the store No. 54 Stone-street; saw the prisoner Oram, running through Mill-lane, without a hat on; he turned into Stone-street and ran into No. 37; he turned round to see if anybody was after him; two or three young men came running after him, hallooing "stop him;" I supposed he would run through the store and come out into South William-street; I then went up stairs, and, seeing him about the centre of the stairs, come down; I said, "You are my prisoner;" he replied, "Very well; I will go with you;" when we got out on the street he said, "This is the way to the station-house," pointing toward Broad-street; Officer Riley then came up and took charge of the prisoner; when I saw him running I thought he had done wrong, and I thought I would head him off; he was nervous and excited.

Alfred Nejos, through interpreter, deposed as follows: I live at No. 11 North Moore-street, New-York; place of business is No. 40 Beaver-street; I saw the prisoner standing at the door of the premises between 11 and 12 o'clock on Saturday morning, at No. 40 Beaver-street; he was standing alone, on the stoop in front of the store; I don't know how long he stood there; I saw him again when the policeman had him in charge, as they passed the office; I was acquainted with deceased, he occupied an office on the first floor of the premises; I did not hear any altercation in the store, hnt hear two explosions, as though the reports of a pistol; I was in the rear of the store, on the second floor; they were in rapid succession; this might have been about half-past one o'clock, but I am not certain; I went to see the cause of the noise; I came down and saw Mr. VAN DOREN, deceased, lying in the hallway with his head on the last stop and his feet toward the street door; he was still breathing when I saw him; I went up stairs immediately; some one told me that he was dead; I did not see any more of the occurrence; I did not see any pistol on the premises.

Ferdinand H. Orasons deposed: I live at Yonkers; my place of business is at No. 43 Beaver-street; at about half-past one o'clock I was sitting in front of my store, when I heard two reports of a pistol; I immediately looked out and saw the prisoner and deceased; deceased was in the passage-way at the door, and the prisoner was in front of him; the report of the pistol attracted my attention; my place is exactly opposite Mr. Van Doren's office; the deceased clapped his hands to his breast as though in intense pain and swayed backward; the prisoner immediately ran toward Delmonico's, at the corner of South William-street and Beaver; the deceased did not have anything in his hands at the time; I immediately started in pursuit of the prisoner, and followed him till near South William-street; I was told that he had run up into a store a few doors below; after the prisoner was arrested he started off toward Broad-street; after he was taken in charge of the officer the prisoner said that he was the man, he had shot him; I went in to see Mr. Van Doren; he was lying on his back with his head on the stairs; he was apparently dying; there was quite a crowd around there; the officer and prisoner went back to the place where Van Doren was lying and got the pistol, which was still lying there.

Duncan R. Norrell, of No. 1 South William-street' testified: I reside at Staten Island; between 1 and 2 P. M., on Saturday, I was standing in the door of my office, when I saw a great crowd coming from Broad-street through Beaver-street, I followed the crowd down South William-street, and I saw a man run up the steps of No. 11 or 13 South William-street; I rushed up after him with the crowd; I then saw Kirby come down with the prisoner; a police officer came and took charge of the man; I then went around into Beaver-street toward Broad-street; I met Dr. Green and told him a man had been shot, and they both went into the place; I ripped the shirt of deceased open, and the Doctor remarked, "It's all up, poor fellow—it's his heart;" he died while the Doctor was there; there was a little blood on the outside of the shirt; the deceased was lying as previously described.

John A. Rielly, roundaman of the First Precinct Police testified: I left the station-house at about seventeen minutes past one P. M., to visit the men; when I got within about one hnndred yards of Broadway I saw the prisoner running and a crowd gathered around No. 40 Beaver-street; I started and run toward the place; when I got in front of the store I was told that a man had shot himself, but another man told me that the man running had shot him; the prisoner was then about the west end of Delmonico's place; I saw the deceased lying in the passage-way of the store; I saw a revolver lying about three feet from the body; I pursued the prisoner to South William-street, and saw Mr. Norvell there; I thought Norvell was the prisoner, and I struck at him with my club; Norvell said "don't hit me I am not the man"; the prisoner was just then emerging from the store, No. 13, in charge of Mr. KIRBY, and they were going toward Broad-street; I rushed through the crowd and caught the prisoner by the arm and said, "I want you;" I said, "What did you shoot that man for?" he replied, "I shot him in self-defence; he called me a son of a b—h and scratched my face; there's the marks on my forehead;" I said, "I can't see anything to justify a man in killing another;" he replied, "I hope he's not dead;" I rejoined, "You've done a bad day's work for yourself;" I walked with the prisoner down to No. 40 Beaver-street; as we neared the place he said, "my hat is there, I wish you'd get it for me;" when I came down in front of the place I told some one to hand me the pistol, and it was brought ont to me; I said, "Is that your pistol, is that the pistol you shot him with?" and he replied, "Yes;" (the pistol produced, a five-barrelled revolver, was the one claimed by the prisoner;) he stated that two barrels had been discharged; when I brought him to the station-house the sergeant asked if it was loaded, and the prisoner replied that there were three barrels loaded; I then searched him and found a five dollar bill and some stamps and a bunch of keys, and then from the shirt pocket of his coat he pulled ont a Derringer pistol; the Sergeant asked him if it was loaded, and he replied "Yes, and newly capped;" he was then locked np; I went back to No. 40 Beaver-street and ordered the men to bring the body to the station-house; when I arrested the prisoner he appeared to be nervous and excited.

Augustus T. Fairbanks, of No. 44 Gregory-street, Jersey City, testified that he was employed by deceased at No. 40 Beaver-street; at about one P. M. on Saturday I left the office at No. 40 Beaver-street to guage two packages of lime; I was gone about fifteen minutes, and when I returned the deceased and prisoner were in Mr. Van Doren's office; Mr. Van Doren was sitting at his desk and Oram was sitting with his back toward me as I came in; Mr. Van Doren told me to go round to Marketfield-street to weigh some tierces and told me he would be round there in a few minutes after me; when I got there the tierces were not ready to be weighed, and I immediately returned; as I was turning round into Beaver-street I saw the prisoner and two officers coming round toward Broad-street; when I got to the office Van Doren was lying with his head on the steps and his feet toward the street; there was quite a crowd around; I did not hear any conversation between the prisoner and deceased; neither of the parties appeared to be excited; I don't think they were on very friendly terms; the prisoner told me that the deceased had gone round to his customers and lied about him, and I suppose this gave rise to the ill feeling; this was about two months ago; the prisoner had been in the employ of deceased previous to my coming there; the prisoner had started business for himself about the 8th of May; deceased told me that he did not think the prisoner had treated him right when he left him; the deceased told me of a circumstance about a month ago, about Mr. Oram and his partner Thomas that their porter had sold a quantity of cotton which they had weighed; I was then in the employ of the deceased, who was a United States gauger, in the army under the Internal Revenne Collector; Mr. Fraser told Mr. Van Doren that the prisoner had stolen that cotton, which belonged to him; never spoke to Oram about the cotton; don't think the deceased had seen the prisoner to speak to him since he left his employ until Saturday; I know of a note made by Mr. Oram in favor of the deceased; I recollect $24 received on account of this note; the deceased told me that Oram had appropriated some of his money to speculate with, and when he left he inclosed the note, which was for $77, and he left it on the desk for Mr. Van Doren; Oram agreed to pay $12 per month on account of this note, and two installments of $12 each had been paid on it; I collected the installments; the first he paid me at his (the prisoner's) office; the second he paid at the office of the deceased, deceased was not present at the time; that is the first time I saw prisoner in the office since I left it; the prisoner had charge of the disbursements of Van Doren's office; when he left there was a difference in the account of the amount of the note; the note was left to settle up the deficiency of the accounts.

The case was then adjourned until 2 o'clock to-day, owing to the absence of witnesses.

Destructive Fire at Greenpoint.

FIFTEEN BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

At 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke ont in a row of frame tenement houses in Sandford-street, between Graham-avenne and Smith-street, and before the fire could be subdned, the entire row was burned to the ground. In a bed which was thrown out of one of the houses was found a quantity of unfinished counterfeit fifty-cent stamps, with the plates and dies. The counterfeits are said to be well executed, and would, no doubt, have soon been put in circulation.

The fire destroyed fifteen buildings and rendered about twenty-five families homeless.

The tenants were mechanics and laborers, and all of them suffered a heavy loss on furniture, which was insured in only two or three instances by the owners.

There was a scarcity of water, which prevented the firemen from checking the progress of the flames until the row had been destroyed.

No. 1 was owned and occupied by Harmah Carry. Damage, $300. Insured for $1,000 in the Kings County Fire Insurance Company.

No. 2 was owned by Mrs. Ann Edwards. Loss, $1,700 on building. Insured for $1,000 in the Williamsburgh City Insurance Company. Occupied by James Stone. Loss, $200 on furniture.

No. 3 was occupied by Thomas Storey and James Kelly. Loss, $200 on furniture. No insurance. Loss on building, $1,700.

No. 4 was occupied by Chadwick, the alleged counterfeiter. His loss is unknown. A portion of his furniture was saved, but he has not claimed it. Loss to the building, $1,700.

No. 5 was occupied by A. Loringger, C. Spader and Ernst Hipple. Loss, $200 on furniture. No insurance. Loss on building, $1,700.

No. 6 was occupied by Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Debois. Loss $400 on furniture. No insurance. Loss on building, $1,700.

No. 7 was owned by Alon Auks, who occupied a portion of the building. Loss on building $1,600, and $600 on furniture. No insurance. George Schmidt lost $200 on furniture. No insurance.

No. 8 was owned by Christian Hagaman. Occupied by Hagaman & Dearing. Loss on building, $1,700; insured. Loss on furniture, $600; no insurance.

No. 9 was owned by Henry C. Peterson. Loss, $1,700; insured for $1,100 in Fulton Insurance Company. Occupied by Peter Graff, Henry Schaffer, Frederick Hiller and Joseph Dillon. Loss on furniture, $1,000; no insurance.

No. 10 was owned by Mrs. Olsco. Loss, $1,700; insured in Kings County for $1,000. Occupied by Philip Schnetzer. Loss $600 on furniture; no insurance.

No. 11 was owned and occupied by Theodore Eins. Loss $2,200; insured.

No. 12 was occupied by Thos. Duck and James Davis. Loss $400 on furniture.

No. 13 was occupied by Wm. Manchester and Henry Hegeman. Loss $300 on furniture.

No. 14 was occupied by Joseph Bond and Mrs. Andrews. Loss $300.

No. 15 was occupied by P. D. Myers and Elisha Miller. Loss $600.

Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15 were owned by John Shephard, of this city. Loss about $1,900 on each; supposed to be fully insured.

A row of six brick houses, opposite the above, was slightly damaged. Loss $1,000; insured in Williamsburgh for $1,000 each.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

EUREKA VS. MUTUAL—THE FIRST GRAND MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP—THE MUTUALS THE VICTORS—SCORE 27 TO 12—OVER SIX THOUSAND SPECTATORS PRESENT.

Base ball has undoubtedly become an institution of the country, and a popular one at that, witness, for instance, the large concourse of people who were led to assemble at Newark yesterday to witness the grand trial of skill for the championship of the United States between the Eureka Clnb, of Newark, and the Mntual, of New-York, the majority present on the occasion being from the metropolis, the trouble of a trip to Newark and back in hot crowded cars, and the annoyance of standing two hours under a July sun being thought little of in comparison to the pleasure of witnessing a finely-contested game of base ball.

The match of yesterday was one of unusual interest, and in view of the fact that the Eurekas, in two or three games this season, had displayed an unusual degree of skill in the batting department, their success as first-class fielders being previously well known, it was anticipated that they would give their New-York and Brooklyn adversaries considerable tronble to win a ball from them, hence the large assemblage of spectators gathered on the Eureka grounds yesterday, at least 6,000 encircling the field. Hitherto the arrangements for keeping the crowd from encroaching upon the players have not been the most effective imaginable, bnt on this occasion all that was desired was done—a perfectly clear field being kept and thorough order preserved. Indeed, considering it was the most nnmerous assemblage ever seen at a ball match in Newark, the decorum which marked the proceedings was quite a model example to copy from, and it is hoped that the great contest of Thursday next at Hoboken, will be equally as creditable in its result, in this respect, to the fraternity at large, as was the match at Newark yesterday.

The Eurekas had out their champion nine—they are the champions of New-Jersey, be it known—and the Mntuals went to Newark with the strongest nine they have presented in a match, since their splendid game with the Empires in June last, THORN, late of the Gotham, occupying the pitcher's position in this game. Play was commenced at 3:20, the Mntuals going to the bat, two rune being their share of the score for the first innings, their opponents obtaining no less than five by way of a lead, the Mutuals not fielding up to their work in the first tnning by any means. In the four following innings the game was finely contested, the Mutuals recovering their lost ground by slow degrees, while the Eureka fielding kept their score down to very low figures; the totals at the close of the sixth inning being ten to nine, the Eureka being but one run behind, they having lost the lead they began with in the second innings, the totals then being six to five. In the seventh inninge—which seems to be an important one in the record of Mutual matches—the Mutuals began to display their skill in handling the ash, thereby causing their adversaries active employment in running after the ball. Tho innings play adding no less than thirteen rune to the Mutual's score, the totals at the close of the seventh inninge standing twenty-three to ten in favor of the Mutuals. Up to this period of the game the chances of a successful issue to the game in favor of the Mntuals were doubtful, and the final result uncertain, hnt now the lead thus obtained made the triumph of the Mutuals almost a foregone conclusion, and much of the interest in the match ceased, this being the turning-point. From this time to the close, the Eurekas apparently regarded their defeat as certain, for though they did not relax their efforts to any marked extent, they did not play with the spirit they evinced before. At 6 P. M. the game terminated, the final result being the success of the Mutuals by a total score of 27 to 12. The contest was quickly played, the crowd of New-Yorkers having time to reach the 6:15 train, extra cars being required to convey the assemblage to town, and even then hundreds had to wait for the next train. We give the score below:

MUTUAL.	H.	R.	EUREKA.	H.	R.
Brown, 2d b	3	3	Thomas, s. s	2	3
Duffy, 3d b	5	1	Northrup, 3d b	3	1
Goldie, 1st b	2	5	Littlewood, c. f	4	1
Devyr, c. s	2	4	Galloway, r. f	3	2
Zeiler, l. f	5	1	Gallink, l. f	4	1
McMahon, r. f	2	3	Fentonte, p	3	2
Wansley, c	3	3	Brentnall, c	3	1
Pattison, c. f	3	3	Bomeisler, 2d b	1	1
Thorn, p	2	4	Mills, 1st b	4	0
Totals	27	27	Totals	27	12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mntual	2	2	3	1	2	1	12	0	4	—27
Eureka	5	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	—12

Umpire—Mr. GAUM, of the Eckford Club.
Scorers—Messrs. DOWDAN and HOLDEN.
Time of game—2 hours and 36 minutes.
Fly-catches—Eureka, 9; Mntual, 10.

Never was so important a match, on the result of which so much money was pending, played in a more commendable spirit than this; and it is a sign of promise for the future of base-ball that leading contests will not be marked by the disturbances which of late marked other prominent out-door sports. A feature of the contest was the sound judgment and thorough impartiality shown by the umpire on the occasion, and the contestants in the important match of Thursday will do well if they obtain one as capable of filling the position as is the gentlemen who occupied it yesterday. The result of this match, by the way, adds greatly to the interest taken in the forthcoming one.

Cricket.

UNION VS. SATELLITE.

These prominent clnbs of Newark and Brooklyn had a trial of skill yesterday on the Union Ball Grounds Brooklyn, the contestants being the first eleven of the two clnbs, the result being a victory for the Newarks with six wickets to fall. Some good batting was shown by PETTY, HALLIS, MCCLAREN, and ELSON, of Newark, the former's 35 being the best total score of the match, and also by JAMES HAMES and TILLY, of the Satellite, the former carrying his bat out in both innings for a total of 23.

To-morrow, at 10 A. M., the grand match of the season commences, it being the contest between the first elevens of the New-York and St. George Clubs at Hoboken. It is expected that a larger attendance of cricketers will be present on the occasion than has been seen at a match for years past. Wickets will be pitched at 10 A. M., and the game commence soon after.

THE POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

THE MOOSELAND GOLD MINING FRAUD.

The examination in the case of alleged fraud preferred by Mr. EDWIN S. BARRETT, of Fitchburgh, Mass., against Mr. CHARLES J. ANTHONY of Worcester, Mass., which was set down for yesterday morning before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs, was postponed until Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. The complainant who acted as agent for ex-Gov. JOSEPH A. GILMORE, New-Hampshire, alleges that BARRETT induced him through false representations to invest $15,000 of Gov. GILMORE'S money in the "Mooseland Gold Property," located in Nova Scotia, and which BARRETT further charges is not as valuable as was represented to him, and that he was indnced to advance the money with the intention on the part of ANTHONY to defraud said GILMORE.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

THE UNITED SERVICE PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.

Yesterday this case was again called up, but by the consent of counsel, further proceedings were postponed until the 20th of September next.

Essex Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

ROBBERIES.

Officer ROBERTS, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested STEPHEN SMITH and FRANCES SANDFORD, the latter a waiter-girl, on the complaint of EDWARD J. CARNEY, of No. 137 Bridge-street, Brooklyn, who alleges that the accused stole $100 in money and $90 in jewelry from him while he was asleep in the concert saloon No. 636 Broadway, known as the "St. Nicholas Casino." A portion of the stolen money and jewelry was found in possession of FRANCES at the time of her arrest. A watch-key, said to belong to the complainant, was also found in the possession of SMITH. Yesterday, Justice LEDWITH committed the accused for trial, in default of bail.

JAMES MCKENNEY was yesterday committed for trial by Justice LEDWITH, on a charge of stealing a silver watch from MICHAEL KENNEDY, while the latter was asleep in a chair in the house of Hose Company No. 37, in West Twenty-ninth-street. MCKENNEY is a bar-tender, residing at No. 164 West Twentieth-street.

Officer SCHALMS, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested BERNARD MCARDLE, on a charge of having stolen $100 from JAMES DENNON, a discharged soldier, while the latter was asleep in a saloon corner of Spring and Greene streets. Justice LEDWITH committed the accused for trial in default of bail.

DANGEROUS ASSAULT IN GRAND-STREET.

JOHN MADDEN, a machinist, was yesterday arraigned before Justice LEDWITH on a charge of assaulting CHARLES ELMENDORF, in a room at No. 67 Grand-street, with an ice-pick, inflicting a serious wound, by stabbing the complainant in the head. The accused was committed to prison to await the result of ELMENDORF'S injuries.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY IN GREENE-STREET.

Officer CHRISTEN, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested CHARLES HUDSON on a charge of assaulting and robbing CHRISTOPHER G. THOMPSON, while the latter was passing through Greene-street, on Sunday night. Justice LEDWITH committed the accused.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Furman-street Disaster—Investigation before Coroner Lynch and a Jury.

Coroner LYNCH commenced an investigation yesterday into the causes of the late disaster in Furman-street, whereby three men lost their lives. As five men were previously buried beneath the ruins of a storehouse on the same site on the 4th of April, 1865, there is considerable interest in regard to the matter. The following is the testimony:

Charles J. Bunting, sworn—I reside at No. 116 East Twelfth-street, New-York; am a builder by profession since 1826; I erected buildings known as Nos. 93 and 95 Furman-street, for John J. Merritt by day's work; I commenced the buildings in the first part of April, 1865; the last day the masons worked there was on the 24th inst.; the two inside walls were about ten inches thick; on the northerly side we sprang one of the main arches from this wall; on the southerly side I put up a twelve-inch brick wall against the old wall; the two centre walls were eighteen inches thick and connected with the old wall; the walls were finished some time before the arches were sprung; I think the arches had been sprung about three days; I employed about eight or nine men on an average working on the walls; two of the men were named Wallace, and one was named Wright; another Patrick Denna, who resided in Second-avenue, near Seventeenth-street; hard bricks and the best quality of cement were used in the construction of the walls of the building.

The witness was here asked by the Coroner if he could tell what brand was on the cement used, as he (the mason) had bought it. This the witness knew nothing about. He replied that he was not restricted as to price, but he could not tell what was the best quality of cement

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4322. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

Progress of the Parliamentary Elections in England.

The Liberals Gain Twenty-four Members.

Defeat of Mr. Walters, of the London Times.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

Landing of the Shore End at Valentia on the 22d.

Entire Destruction of a Turkish Town by Fire.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

The R. M. steamship *Asia*, Capt. MOODIE, which left Liverpool at 9 A. M. of the 22d, and Queenstown the next day, arrived at Halifax at 5:30 this (Tuesday) afternoon. She has 24 Halifax and 97 Boston passengers.

The Cunard steamer *Tarifa* and the *City of Dublin* also left Liverpool on the morning of the 22d, for New-York direct.

The steamship *Virginia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 21st.

The steamship *Cuba*, from New-York, reached Liverpool at noon of the 22d.

The steamship *Borussia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 21st.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Six hundred and twenty-six members elected to the House of Commons show 353 Liberals and 273 Conservatives. The Liberal gains will reach 24. The South Lancashire election resulted in the success of GLADSTONE; but his two colleagues are Conservatives.

Mr. WALTER, of the London *Times*, was defeated in Berkshire.

A telegram from Valentia, of the 21st, states that the Atlantic cable was landed for earth connection, and two miles payed out to sea. The main shore end will be landed on the 22d if the weather continues fine.

CONSTANCE KENT pleaded guilty of the murder of her brother, and was sentenced to death. The scene in the court was very painful. The prisoner showed fortitude until the emotion of the Judge in passing sentence caused her to burst into a flood of tears. Every one was deeply affected. It was understood there was no likelihood of the sentence being carried out.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in specie of 4,700,000 francs.

The Empress and Prince Imperial quitted Paris on the 20th, for Fontainbleau.

The Bourse, on the 21st was firm; Rentes closed 67f. 72c.

The *Moniteur* says the rumor of the appointment of ABD EL KADER to any post in Algiers is destitute of foundation.

Prince NAPOLEON had arrived at Bristol in his yacht.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial decree had been issued relieving Count PALFY of the Governorship of Hungary.

It was asserted at Vienna that all Polish and Hungarian political prisoners will be amnestied.

The Lower House of the Reichsrath had voted the Budget, in all points adopting the views of the Upper House.

SPAIN.

It is rumored in ministerial circles in Madrid that the Spanish Representative in Chili will be dismissed on account of the late negotiations he conducted with Chili.

The report that Admiral PAREJA had been dismissed is unfounded.

The port of Isloy, Peru, had been closed by a decree of the President.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantia state that half the town of Cassadia had been destroyed by fire. Many lives were lost. The damage was estimated at $30,000,000 piastres.

The cholera had almost entirely disappeared from Alexandria. It was also decreasing in Constantinople.

INDIA.

Telegrams from Calcutta, received since the restoration of the line, report an improvement in cotton and products—both in demand and price.

VERY LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Saturday, July 22.

The elections are nearly over. Six hundred and twenty-six members have been returned to the House of Commons. The Liberal gain is now 24.

A portion of the Atlantic Cable has been landed at Valentia, for the earth connection. The main-shore end will be landed to-day, if the weather is favorable.

LONDON, Sunday, July 23.

The shore end of the Atlantic Cable was landed and the connection made with the land instruments on the 22d instant, in the presence of a large concourse of people. Enthusiastic speeches were made by the Knight of KERRY, Sir ROBERT PEEL and others. Three cheers were given for the Queen and President JOHNSON.

A Reform dinner took place at Cologne recently, but was dispersed by the military, an account of the speeches made.

The *Herald* announces that diplomatic relations between the British and Brazilian Governments will be reëstablished at an early date. It is understood that the Government of Brazil has accepted the latest propositions made by the British Cabinet.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Notwithstanding the heavy drain of gold from the Bank, the minimum rate of discount remains 3 ₱ cent. The impression, however, prevailed, that it was likely to rise in a few days. Consequently the demand is more active.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 22.

COTTON.—The report of the Cotton Market for the week was sent out by the *Hibernian*.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Manchester Market is quiet, but prices are firm.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report: FLOUR quiet and steady. Wheat tends downward, and prices are 2d. @3d. lower; Winter Red, 8s. 4d.@8s. 10d. Corn is scarce, and prices still advancing, with a rise of 6d.; Mixed, 30s.@30s. 3d.; Yellow, 30s 6d.@31s. 8d.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities report: Beef steady with an improvement on the fine qualities, while other descriptions are very dull. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon firmer. Cheese declined 1s.@2s. Lard firm, and 1s. higher. Tallow quiet but firm at 40s.@41s. 6d. for American.

PRODUCE.—The Broker's Circular reports: Ashes, small sales at 27s. 9d.@28s for Pots, and 29s. for Pearls. Sugar steady. Coffee steady. Rice firmer. Linseed buoyant. Linseed Oil steady at 33s.@33s. 6d. Rosin steady. Spirits Turpentine dull and unchanged. Petroleum, small sales at 2s. 4d.@2s. 6d. for refined.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING'S circular reports: BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. FLOUR, 22s.@24s. for American. Winter red WHEAT 41s.@44s. SUGAR firm. COFFEE steady. IRON quiet, at 54s. for Pig. LINSEED quiet. LINSEED CAKES firm. RICE steady. TEA easier. SPERM OIL quiet at £85. SPIRITS TURPENTINE tends downward; sales at 46s. @46s. LINSEED OIL quiet at 32s. 3d. PETROLEUM steady; refined, 2s. 5d@2s. 5d.

GLASGOW MARKETS.

MCCALL'S circular reports Breadstuffs easier. CORN advanced 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Tuesday at 89¾@90 for money.
Illinois Central Shares, 89@90.
Erie Shares, 53½@54.
United States Five-twenties, 71½@71¾.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 22—P. M.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton to-day were 10,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firm, and ⅛d. higher for Egyptian; American unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS tend downward and prices easier for Flour and Wheat. Weather favorable for the crops. Corn firm.

PROVISIONS dull and the tendency downward, except Lard, which is still advancing.

The Produce Market is quiet and steady.

LONDON, Saturday, July 22—P. M.

Consols, for money, 89¾c.@90c.; United States Five-Twenties, 71½c.@71⅝c.; Illinois Central Shares, 90c.; Erie Shares, 53½c.@53⅝c.

PARIS, Saturday, July 22—P. M.

The Bourse is excited; Rentes 67f. 0c.@67f. 7c.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Narrow Escape of the Steamship Blackstone from Wreck—Stolen Property Recovered—Visit from the President.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 30.

The steamship *Blackstone*, Capt. COFFIN, from New-Orleans 19th, was towed into Hampton Roads last night.

They report a perilous passage. On the 23d the stop valves gave out, and could not supply the boiler with water. On the 25th the pumps gave out, and the boiler became leaky, rendering it almost impossible to keep up the fires.

On the 26th the steamship *Geo. Washington* came along and took off the passengers, but refused to tow the steamship *Blackstone*. They were on the edge of the Gulf Stream, one hundred and ten miles south of Hatteras. They used sail, and having fair winds, kept on their course.

On the 28th, having used steam all they possibly could, the men became exhausted, and they had to resort to sail alone, until they fell in with the pilot-boat *Pride No. 3*, from Norfolk, who put men on board and went to Fortress Monroe for assistance.

Great credit is due Chief Engineer ILLINGSWORTH and mate NICKERSON, for saving the vessel. The Captain was sick at the time.

The jewelry stolen from D. M. FREEMAN'S store in Norfolk a few nights ago, has been recovered by the exertions of Capt. HUFMAN, of the Thirteenth New-York Heavy Artillery, acting Chief of Police, assisted by Sergt. JOHN KNLOCK. It was found in the woods, three miles from Norfolk. Some of the parties have been arrested. They are said to be old offenders.

The steamship *Weybossets* has arrived from New-York bound to Texas.

Another effort will be made to-morrow to raise the old frigate *Congress*, off Newport News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, July 31.

President JOHNSON and party visited the Rip Raps last evening, on the steamer *River Queen*. They did not land here, but at 6 P. M. went up the Chesapeake Bay.

The steamer *De Molay* has arrived from New-York with troops for Richmond, and landed a squad of convalescents and deserters.

Several clerks have been discharged from this post by order of Gen. MILES, it is said, of disloyalty.

GEN. GRANT.

Departure from Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

Gen. GRANT took his departure from this city for Portland this morning. He left the Revere House at 8:20 o'clock, accompanied by his Staff and family, together with Mayor LINCOLN and a few other friends, and drove directly to the Boston and Maine depot, in Haymarket-square, where a special train was in waiting.

A large crowd was assembled about the hotel, and a still larger one at the depot. Every glimpse caught of the General was the signal for the most enthusiastic cheers.

The train consisted of a saloon car, elegantly fitted up and appropriately decorated with flags and patriotic devices, and a smoking car, also handsomely furnished. The locomotive was decorated with flags.

As the train moved slowly out of the depot it was followed by crowds a considerable distance, and the General remained upon the rear platform bowing his acknowledgments.

He was accompanied East by Adjt.-Gen. SCHOULDER and Col. WOTHERELL, Senator WILSON, Representative GOOCH and a few other gentlemen.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

The progress of Gen. GRANT from Boston to Portland was attended with hearty and enthusiastic popular demonstrations at all the towns and villages on the road. At Lawrence a short stop was made, and the General was shown over the Pacific Mills, and subsequently partook of an elegant collation in the City Hall.

Several of the most intelligent and beautiful ladies of the city acted as waiters at the table. All the mills stopped work, and the population of Lawrence joined in the reception. The train left Lawrence at 11:30 A. M.

Gen. Grant in Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 1.

Gen. GRANT and party arrived at 3:42 P. M. He was received by the City Government and a large escort of military and citizens, by whom he was conducted to the Preble House after passing through several of the principal streets. The concourse of citizens which lined the streets was immense, and the General was greeted with enthusiasm.

At 10:30 to-morrow morning he will hold a reception at the City Hall. At 1 o'clock he will leave in a special train for Brunswick, to attend the Commencement ceremonies of Bowdoin College, where there is to be a gathering of the graduates of the college who have fought in the war. He will return in the evening.

On Thursday morning he will leave by a special train for Augusta, returning the same night. On Friday he will make an excursion among the islands on the revenue steamer *Mahoning*, returning about noon.

At 1 o'clock he will take the Grand Trunk cars for Gorham, N. H. On Saturday morning he will leave Gorham for Quebec, where he is to meet Major-Gen. DOYLE, Commissioner of the British forces in North America.

The General contemplated embarking hence for Halifax, to meet Gen. DOYLE at that place, but he changed his route in order to meet that officer at Quebec. What his route will be from Quebec is not stated.

Gen. HOWARD passed through this city to-day on his way east.

A HORRIBLE DEED.

A Mother and Daughter Chopped to Pieces with an Ax—Supposed to have been Done by a Son, to Get Four Hundred Dollars.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

A horrible murder was discovered at daylight this morning, at the village of Oakland, in the town of Manchester, nine miles east of this city. Mrs. BENJAMIN STARKWEATHER, aged 46, and her daughter ELLA, 14 years old, were chopped to death in bed with an ax. The blows severed the skull every time, and the bodies presented a horrid sight. They were also stabbed in many places with a butcher-knife, which, with the ax, has been found.

The son of Mrs. STARKWEATHER, named ALBERT, 24 years of age, is being examined to-day by the Hartford police; and it looks as if he committed the deed for a sum less than $400 in money, which was found in his drawer with the knife. He first gave the alarm, and the beds were found on fire, his own and his mother's. The daughter still breathed, but died in ten minutes. The scene was more awful than anything ever known here before.

The Richmond Elections.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

All the Richmond papers of to-day have been received, with the exception of the *Republic*, and they contain nothing of moment. They say that there are reports that a new election is about to be ordered; but there is nothing authentic about it.

The *Whig* has a long editorial urging that the officers elected should be permitted to exercise their functions, and that no hostility to the government is intended.

Correction.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

The New-York papers incorrectly print the name of the Postmaster at Philadelphia, recently reappointed. It should be C. A. WALBORNE, instead of Mr. WASHBURNE.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Ill Feeling Between the Freedmen and White Soldiers.

Another Proclamation by Gov. Holden Expected.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE STATE ELECTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, July 28, 1865.

Dark and mysterious rumors come up here from Wilmington. It is said that the freedmen there have been drilled by the black soldiers, who are on garrison duty in that section, and that they have arms in their houses, which they intend to use to protect themselves with, when the protection now afforded them is withdrawn. Many other things of like import are said; but, as near as I can learn, these rumors had their rise in an ill-advised article published in the Wilmington *Herald*, the editor of which has not dropped his former sensational proclivities, as one of the correspondents of a cotemporary of yours. That there is ill-feeling between the whites and the blacks in that vicinity no one can deny, and that there exists a small—a very small—minority in this State, who would like to see the freedmen rise in insurrection, is equally true. For the gratification of saying, "We told you so—the nigger can't be trusted with freedom," they are willing to see blood flow; and the article above-mentioned, although actuated by no such motive, is the result of the continuous fault-finding and evil prophesying of this detestable clique of unsubdued traitors. Their influence is limited, and no sensible man apprehends any danger therefrom; for the negro, now that he is free, exhibits as much docility toward those whom he respects as ever, and will continue to do so, if the crime of insurrection is not forced on to him by those oft-repeated tales of what he "is about to do."

Reports of ill-treatment of the freedmen are diminishing, and it is the publicly-expressed opinion of the officers of Gen. HOWARD'S bureau, and of all other persons well informed on the subject, that the large majority of the inhabitants of North Carolina are willing to deal honestly with their former slaves, acknowledging them to be free and treating them as such. Nevertheless, many instances of bad usage occur. Whipping, paddling and other customs, peculiar to the palmy days of the institution, are practiced, and the negro finds, to his heart's sorrow, that his sore-headed master is loth to give him up. There is fault on both sides and equal exaggerations in the representations of difficulties, by both master and servant. The Superintendents of Freedmen, who, under the provisions of the War Department circular on the subject, are made the adjudicatore of "all difficulties arising between the negroes themselves, or between negroes and whites," have their hands full.

One horrible case is reported from Wilmington, and is now being investigated by the proper authorities. As near as I can learn, the truth is as follows: A colored woman, very light, formerly the slave and concubine of a man in the country near there, left his plantation to take up her abode in the city. He visited her and asked her to return. She refused, whereupon he ordered her to do so, and, on her refusing again, he drew a pistol and shot her through the heart.

The crops in this State are being harvested now, with a fair return for the labor invested; but with the harvest arises a difficulty that many have foreseen, and which unfortunately has not been provided against in numerous instances. The freedmen, who have worked for a share in the crops, or for wages during planting, raising, and reaping, now that they have got the wherewithal to fill their stomachs, have, in some cases, refused to continue at work. With a half filled larder, they feel independent, and neglect the necessary duties of the farms and plantations in preparing for Winter and the next year's crops. This might have been obviated by making contracts to work by the year, and if the property owners profit by their experience in the experiment of this season, they will do so in the future.

This matter of contracts with the freedmen is one of great importance, exerting, as it does, a material influence on their welfare and advancement. The old and helpless are to be supported, and while there exists a moral obligation on the part of the former owners to keep that class, arising from the fact that they have labored for them all their lives, yet there can be no legal claim to that effect. A man who uses a horse—if I may be allowed such a comparison—until he is worn out, cannot, with a due regard for humanity, turn him into the streets to die without care. The moral sense of any civilized community would denounce such an act as barbarous. Nevertheless, there are those in North Carolina who are disposed to treat these people in this manner, and when they make bargains with the able-bodied men and women on a plantation, they tax all alike for the support of the decreped, whether of the same family or not. This abuse is being rectified. The responsibility should be divided between the master and the relatives of the dependents. Human nature and a lack of money—the love of it too—combined, results in shrewd and grinding bargains between the master and servant. In many instances the latter work for merely their victuals, rent and clothing. In others, the contracts are liberal; in one or two cases that I know of, even extravagant.

It is a little premature, perhaps, to say that the experiment of crop raising with freed blacks in this State has been successful, but I venture the prediction that a favorable conclusion will be reported when the harvests are fully past, and all the facts collected. Free labor will, in the future, be the great advantage of the South, as, in the past, slave labor has been its curse. The freedmen have many crude notions, but suffering, such as many of them are now enduring, will be the effective agent in teaching them that they must labor patiently, and with a due regard for the prejudices of the whites, until the time shall come when they will be allowed extended and liberal privileges.

It may not be generous to call attention to such things as the following; but a prominent "secesh" suggested the matter to me. I saw a large lot of furniture under the auctioneer's hammer, which was being sold at fair prices, consisting of French box bedsteads, mahogany wardrobes, marble-topped tables, bureaus, stands and dressing cases. The gentlemen above referred to remarked that "they hain't got a nigger to put up now when they want to raise the wind." Who "they" are I leave the reader to surmise, and merely mention that a change in the manner and style of living may be expected in some quarters here. Dainty fingers will now be forced to do things heretofore held in abhorrence; but to their praise be it said, both men and women take hold manfully, and, "accepting the logic of events," are rapidly adapting themselves to their altered condition.

Another Proclamation Coming—Preparations for the Election.

RALEIGH, N. C. Saturday, July 29, 1865.

I have the best authority for stating that Gov. HOLDEN will soon issue another proclamation, ordering the election of delegates for a State convention, to be convened about the 1st of October; prescribing the qualifications for voters for delegates, and also of members; arranging for the enrollment of the loyal men of the State who will be allowed to vote, and ordering the county magistrates lately appointed by him, to superintend the whole affair in their respective precincts. The election will occur about the 20th of September, allowing ten days for the delegates to obtain their credentials and repair to this place, where, of course, the convention is held. The Governor is only waiting for news from Washington, before promulgating this proclamation, and it is possible that it will be issued within the coming week.

The Governor has been very unwell during the past week—for a few days confined to his bed—but is somewhat better now. In the meantime his personal staff, consisting of Col. CANNON, Col. TOD. R. CALDWELL, and his Private Secretary, LEWIS HAWES, Esq., transact the business of the Executive office, as far as they can without his presence.

Matters progress as smoothly as ever, and North Carolina having taken the lead in the movement of reorganization, will probably keep it. From all parts of the State reports are favorable, and with the reaping of the harvest, plenty will be in the land, hand in hand with peace.

The power of the government, exerted through the exclusions of the Amnesty Proclamation of the President, shows itself in the reorganization meetings of the railroad corporations. The State owns a controlling interest in most of these institutions, and in the case of the Raleigh and Gaston Company, it has taken charge of the road, because the stock held by individuals was not entitled to representation, on account of their not having taken the oath and received pardon, and there could be, consequently, no quorum present at the meeting. The struggle between the loyalists and the "amnestied," to gain the supremacy in the control of these corporations, is earnest, but the matter, under Gov. HOLDEN'S instructions, which prevent the latter from participating, is somewhat one-sided, and the friends of the government have it all their own way.

Gen. RUGER, who is in command of this department, has ordered Brevet Brig.-Gen. SCHOFIELD to suppress the publication of the Salisbury *Daily Union Banner*, for the publication of an article on the freedmen, "containing matter disloyal in its spirit." From the article referred to, I select the following paragraph:

"Gen. RUGER, Gen. HOWARD, and Generals generally, are fulminating their peculiar views. If these gentlemen are to fix the status of 'our colored fellow citizens of African descent,' where, then, the necessity of holding a convention? The same power that gives them this right, would entitle them to say what we should do in every other relation of life—they have already assumed the power to say what we shall drink and wear."

Gen. RUGER remarks, in the general order published relative to the matter, as follows:

"An order, prohibiting the wearing of insignia and badges of rank, by persons lately officers of the insurgent forces, and one for the prevention of the sale of liquor, as a police regulation, cannot honestly be construed as assuming 'the power to say what we shall drink and wear.'"

So far as I have been able to learn, the General is supported by the sentiment of the community, in this action. E. P. B.

ALABAMA.

Bishop Wilmer to the Laity and Clergy of Alabama.

THE DOCTRINE OF ALLEGIANCE, AND ITS APPLICATION TO THE EXISTING STATE OF AFFAIRS.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Alabama:

On the 30th of May last, I addressed a brief circular to the clergy, suggesting the principles which, in my judgment, should govern them in their official conduct under the present conditiou of affairs. I deem it advisable at this time to set forth, in a more formal and public manner, a somewhat expanded statement of the views contained in the circular referred to.

The lapse of the Confederate Government does not necessarily involve the disorganization of the general council of the church within the limits of that government. The nationality of a church is a matter purely conventional, and of human arrangement. It is assuredly possible for two church organizations to exist under one common civil government, without violating the unity of the church. There is an essential difference between the unity of branches of the Church, and their union as one legislative body. For example, the Church in England is in perfect unity with the Church in the United States; but there is no legislative union between these Churches. Again, (and this is a case more in point,) the Church in Scotland is in unity with the Church in England, and yet they exist as distinct organizations, under a civil government. Consequently, no charge of schism can justly lie against the church in the Southern States, in case she should see fit to perpetuate herself through a separate organization. She does not thereby necessarily depart from the unity of the church in doctrine, discipline or order. Therefore, it may or may not, as circumstances may indicate, be advisable and expedient to dissolve the general council. This is a question for future ecclesiastical determination.

As to the changes, in the language of certain prayers, which are made necessary by late political events, I observe, that the lapse of the Confederate Government requires, of necessity, the omission of the "Prayer for the President of the Confederate States and all in civil authority."

The immediate substitution of another form of prayer does not follow of the same necessity, as will appear from the following considerations:

To pray for all in authority is, unquestionably, a duty—but a duty of religious, and not of political origin and obligation. The mode of discharging that duty must be determined by the proper ecclesiastical authority. Consequently, any attempt on the part of a civil or military power to dictate to the Church in this matter cannot but be regarded as unauthorized and intrusive. Certain tests of loyalty have been established by authority, and they who faithfully conformed to these tests have fulfilled the requirements of the law, and have right, in equity and under the constitution of the country, to manage their ecclesiastical affairs according to their own discretion. The church has due regard to established authority, and is not to be presumed regardless of her sacred obligations. She must be left free and untrammeled in her legitimate sphere of action. Any attempt to dictate to her can only serve to retard the action which, in pursuance of her obligations to God and to her own traditions, she will unquestionably take at the proper time and in the proper manner.

Now, the Church in this country has established a form of prayer for the President and all in civil authority. The language of that prayer was selected with careful reference to the subject of the prayer, "all civil authority," and she desires for that authority prosperity and long continuance. No one can well be expected to desire a long continuance of military rule. Therefore, the prayer is altogether inappropriate and inapplicable to the present condition of things, when no civil authority exists in the exercise of its functions. Hence, as I remarked in the circular, "we may yield a true allegiance to, and sincerely pray for grace, wisdom and understanding in behalf of a government founded upon force, while at the same time we could not in good conscience ask for its continuance, prosperity, &c.

When the civil authority shall be restored, it will be eminently proper for the Church to resume the use of that form of prayer which has been established by the highest ecclesiastical authorities, and which has for so many years constituted a part of her liturgy.

You are aware that in times past I have expressed a strong desire "that the regular and ordinary forms of public worship should be so entirely catholic in character as to be adapted to all the exigencies of time, place and circumstance," and that I urged this matter upon the attention of our Diocesan Council in 1864, with a view to action at the approaching General Council. I still entertain the preference which I then expressed, but it is not for me, in my individual capacity, to introduce into the Liturgy any other form of words than that which the Church, in her collective and legislative capacity, has already established.

My conclusion is, therefore, and my direction, which I hereby give, that when civil authority shall be restored in the State of Alabama, the clergy shall use the form entitled "A Prayer for the President of the United States and all in Civil Authority," as it stands in the Book of Common Prayer.

And my counsel to the clergy and laity is, to heed the teachings of the Church in regard to Scriptural obedience due to "the powers that be;" and, whilst carefully maintaining the inherent prerogatives of the Church within her sphere, faithfully to discharge their duties to the State, thus fulfilling the injunction of our Lord: "Render unto CÆSAR the things that are CÆSAR'S, and unto God the things that are God's."

The doctrine of the Church upon this point is briefly, but most comprehensively, summed up in her 37th Article of Religion: "The power of the civil magistrate extendeth to all men, as well clergy as laity, in all things temporal; but hath no authority in things purely spiritual. And we hold it to be the duty of all men who are professors of the Gospel to pay respectful obedience to the civil authority, regularly and legitimately constituted."

In regard to the taking of oaths, it is beyond all question the duty of every citizen to render faithful allegiance to the government under which he lives, and an oath of fidelity to the government is only the formal and solemn acknowledgement and expression of an already existing obligation. If, therefore, the oath of allegiance should be lawfully required of all citizens, there is no good reason why such an oath should not be taken, provided that all things be done (see 39th Article) "in justice, judgment and truth." All false swearing is an abomination.

And now, brethren, commending you to the guidance and protection of God, and earnestly praying that all things may be ordered to the advancement of His glory, the good of His Church, and the safety, honor and welfare of His people, I am yours faithfully in Christ and His Church,

RICHARD H. WILMER,
Bishop of the Diocese of Alabama.

GREENSBORO, ALA., June 20, 1865.

EMANCIPATION JUBILEE.

Great Rejoicing Among the Colored People.

Twenty Thousand Jubilants Celebrate Their Souls in Brooklyn.

Addresses of Wm. Howard Day, Fred. Douglass and Rev. Mr. Pennington.

The Praying Pic-Nic and the Dancing Darkies.

A Great Day, No Trouble, Fun, Frolic, Music and Happiness.

"ON WITH THE DANCE."

Yesterday was a gala day in Colordom. A white stone ever will mark the 1st of August in the memory of the black men and women around the entire globe, for on that day in 1834 the British Government declared the absolute freedom of every slave in ite West Indian dominion. Rejoice, why not? To them it was the birthday of liberty, whose anniversary thenceforth and forever should be sacredly and tenderly commemorated. The anniversary of 1865 was peculiarly pregnant with reasons for sober gratitude. Within the twelve months past great changes have been brought about affecting the absolute condition of the race, placing them upon the level of personal rights with all people in the States, opening the gate of privilege and breaking down in a great degree the wretched hedge of caste.

Our colored brethren are slightly emotional in their nature. Demonstration always accompanies feeling, and feeling is the invariable sequence of memorable action. The Emancipation Proclamation of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, followed by the stern justice of GRANT'S execution, aroused the latent feelings of hallelujah in the breast of every one of the race, and on this first fit occasion for an outpouring of grateful recognition, they burst forth in the amplest plentitude of thanksgiving and praise. Twenty thousand men, women and children of sable hue yesterday mingled their joye and experiences in the suburban parks of the city of churches; they met to sing and pray, and preach, and offer incense before the altar of the Most High; to cannonize the departed LINCOLN; to mention in terms of honest love and praise the names of the distinguished friends of freedom, who have fought the battle of the weak against the strong so many long and weary years; to teach their children the blessings of their present condition as compared with that of years gone by; to dance and play, to swing and race, to eat and drink and be merry, but not to lower themselves to the level of beasts, or in any way mar the fair fame which in all sections of our country belongs to them as orderly, decorous, law-abiding citizens.

THE PARKS OF BROOKLYN

are decidedly institutional. They are not very large, but there are many of them. They lie mainly in the region of East New-York, and are known by various names, such as Leffert's Park, Myrtle-avenue Park, &c. At these places our fellow-citizens, as well as those who reside in Brooklyn, frequently repair on occasions festal, of church or state; pic-nics abound there; the singing, lagerish Germans go with their wives and daughters to shoot at Austrian eagles, and swash down great draughts of beer; the irascible Celts go with their sweethearts and short sticks, to dance themselves red in the face, drink whisky and have a grand spree; Sunday-schools in white frocks and blue ribbons sing, "I Want to be an Angel, and with the Angels Stand," while the big boys of the neighborhood throw stones at them; and if all these people can go for the simple purpose of enjoyment, why should not the black man, whose head is turned with the exhilaration of new-gained freedom, whose heart pulsates for the first time with an unquestioned love, who has indeed a great object gained—why shouldn't he of all others in the world go there, his little ones about him, and on the, to him, great day of the year, keep high festival and celebrate his soul?

In accordance with notices widely spread and with invitations from the pulpit, the colored people from this city, Philadelphia, Jersey City and Brooklyn; met at Fulton Ferry yesterday morning preparatory to a trip to Leffert's and Myrtle-avenue Parks. Like the rest of mankind, this race is divided into the serious and the jolly. That each set might enjoy itself it in ite own way, the great celebration was divided; those desiring to sing hymns and pray, and all that sort of thing, went to the former place, while those who believe in the good things of this life went to the latter place, where they danced and pranced and had a gay old time.

Taking the services or observances in the order of route, we notice first the grand

DEMONSTRATION AT LEFFERT'S PARK,

the symposium of the sober-minded members of the rejoicing nation. At this place members of churches and of Sunday-schools met for appropriate services. At an early hour in the morning the park was full; men, women and children of every age, of all complexions, from the purest white to the deepest black, fairly packed the DeKalb and Myrtle avenue cars, lined the dusty highway with wagons and stages, and crowded along the streets to the place of meeting. A large platform was erected in the centre of the place, provided with seats, and fronted by a high, rough pulpit. It was announced that distinguished speakers would address the people, and at 2 o'clock the benches were filled by several hundred well-dressed boys and girls, bearing the bannere of their several schools, and wearing on their left breast a badge of LINCOLN. Two or three thousand adults gathered near, and waited for the speaking, while an excellent brass band played the "Star-Spangled Banner," "John Brown" and other popular tunes.

The weather was delightful, the air cool and bracing, every element seemed in harmony with the occasion and the scene. The

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES

was as follows: Singing, prayer, reading the Emancipation Proclamation, music by the band, oration, music by the band, address.

Those of our readers who have attended exercises of this nature need not be told what the singing is; those who have not attended can't be told. With none of the infalutinisms of operatic twiddledeedee, it possesses elements of dramatic intensity and power. The terrible earnestness with which these people roll out praise and thanksgiving to God for his goodness and kindness is something well worth noting, perhaps imitating. In the Rev. Mr. DIXON they had a leader worthy of the occasion. His voice is rich, powerful, melodious as that of any professional in the country; such a voice would make the reputation of any priest in the States.

After singing by the audience and a prayer by Rev. Mr. JONES, the Rev. Mr. PENNINGTON was introduced. He spoke a long time on the condition of the colored people, contrasting the miseries of the past with the blessed privileges of the present. He touched heavily on the question of negro suffrage, and his doctrine of rights would have pleased the forgetful President of the Anti-Slavery Society muchly. Mr. PENNINGTON was peculiarly happy in his audience; they all believed as he did, and applauded his points with enthusiasm. He alluded in terms of unaffected praise to the late President, and gave a touching picture of the life and character, according him highest meed of credit for the great good he had done for the oppressed and down-trodden. The Reverend gentleman's address was listened to with the closest attention, and produced a profound impression.

The reading of Mr. LINCOLN'S Proclamation of Emancipation, by Rev. Mr. DIXON, was a feature of the services. Legal documents are not apt to create much enthusiasm, but this had such a power of meaning, was brought home to so many who heard it, that we were not surprised that the reading should be frequently interrupted by applause.

The entire day was pleasantly and profitably spent. Tables for refreshments, booths for shelter, swings and scups for riding, galleries for pistol practice, scales of weighing—all sorts and kinds of quiet, rational amusement—were provided by the committee and enjoyed by the people. There was no intoxicating liquor sold nor allowed upon the premises, nor were there any men disguised by the arch enemy. We didn't see a policeman during the afternoon at Leffert's Park, nor was there occasion for one. Perfect order ruled the entire people. Games of various kinds were indulged in, but no dancing nor much gaiety. The distinction drawn by the colored people, pious and worldly, is really very marked, and we were not prepared for so decided a sentiment as was indicated by the reply given us by a very comely young miss, when we asked her if she didn't dance. "Oh, no, Sir," said she; "I belong to the Church." That seems to settle the question; and it must hereafter be remembered that, whatever may be the fashion, colored Christians don't dance.

THE COMMITTEES

in charge of this branch of the celebration were attentive and efficient; their arduous duties were well attended to and they deserve the thanks of their people. Their names are as follows:

Finance Committee—Revs. A. N. Freeman, J. M. Williams, W. T. Dixon, J. Woodland.

Church Committee—Bridge-street A. M. E. Church, Rev. J. M. Williams, Pastor, Messrs. R. Jackson, A. Spencer, L. Boulden, S. Harrington, J. Carroll, Mme. L. Spencer, L. Titus, A. Le Blond, E. Runnells, D. Payne, C. White, J. A. Crosby, Miss Brown.

Siloam Presbyterian Church—Rev. A. N. Freeman, Pastor, Messrs. L. Barnett, N. B. Lewis, H. Stoughtenberg, A. Marshall, J. Thompson, Mr. Jordan, Wm. Brown, John Jackson, H. Hampton, Mme. M. Barnett, Holmes, E. Taylor, S. Ross, L. Jordan, S. Jackson, C. Isaacs, Miss E. Anderson, C. A. Dorsey, J. Scudder, J. Freeman, P. Ross, C. Ogden, Miss C. Johnson, Mrs. S. Sherid, Mrs. A. Williams, Miss S. Stoughtenberg.

Concord-street Baptist Church—Rev. Wm. T. Dixon, Pastor, Messrs. M. Vanstay, I. Bagwell, D. Manly, J. Mangin, J. J. Stevens, W. Jackson, W. Emery, W. Douglass, T. Ferguson, Mmes. M. Ferguson, C. Douglass, M. Lowry, Jackson, Misses I. Lindsey, S. Pugsley, H. Mangin, R. Lindsey.

Fleet-street A. M. E. Church—Rev. J. Woodland, Pastor, Messrs. P. B. Howard, M. Peterson, J. Willets, Mr. Demunn, J. Espignettee, S. Bronaugh.

Of these, Rev. JAMES M. WILLIAMS was Marshal of the Day, Rev. A. N. FREEMAN President, and Rev. W. T. DIXON Secretary.

Of the sober or pietistic side of the great jubilee we desire to speak in terms of unqualified praise. The services were interesting, pertinent and instructive; the people gathered in great numbers, dressed neatly, behaved decorously, and bore themselves as reputable citizens; the entire affair was a success.

But, after all, fun is fun; and although we can appreciate the sober side of our friends' rejoicing, we cannot wonder that where one heavenly-minded, semi-dancing Christian went to Leffert's Park and prayed, at least ten went to Myrtle-avenue Park and danced.

THE JOLLY CROWDS

from this and the other cities made up their minds to have a gay, a superlatively festiverous day of it, at this park, on the 1st of August. "What's the use of praying?" says one: "we've got the blessing, now let's enjoy it." In pursuance of this extremely sensible idea, thousands of good-looking men, fancy girls and pretty black-eyed children on the scenes en route for the rendezvous. The cars groaned beneath the weight. Gay ribbons fluttered in the air, startling dresses, superabundant waterfalls, bedecked bodices, white gloves, brilliant sashes, almond gaiters or boots, done up in the latest style, with red cord and tassels, jockey hats cocked over the eye, jewelry shiny and elaborate, toilettes lon, and fashionable—this sort of thing it was that attracted us to the park of the sinful merry-makers, who preferred dancing to praying.

INSIDE THE GATE

we find no monte boys, no barrels of whisky and lager, no twenty-legged kine, nor ten-tailed monkeys. We saw no large force of keen-eyed policemen, no short boys with long Sing Sing hair, no groups of defiant-looking rascals, no jail-birds or stool pigeons. We believe there was a lager-bier cart, but in place of the Irish booths generally found in such places, we noticed sundry little kitchens where cooks with accustomed skill turned out waffles, hot corn and all that sort of goodies.

INSIDE THE GATE

the scene was gay. The woods are of themselves beautiful; the trees are full of shade, the groves are numerous and inviting, the nooks convenient and tempting. A photographer made his fortune with loving darkies; the amorous woman who for moderate shekels embraced a nasty snake, filled her pockets; side-shows and rarities of many names and natures did well. Stalwart men turned ropes while well-built girls jumped high in air; pretty young women played blind-man's-buff with awkward young men; little tables, conveniently located, were made slippery with ice-cream, which inconsiderate youths spilled from filled saucers; happy couples meandered about hand-in-hand, arm-in-arm, enjoying the gush of fresh young love; suspiciously clear-skinned damsels offered information to reticent reporters; intelligent darks, with close-shaved heads, drove dangerously about the roads their fast and furious nags; lemonade disappeared down the depths of thirsty throats, and everything being lovely, the goose was greatly elevated.

The good music of a first-rate band attracted us to the pavilion,

THE NAVAL APPRENTICE SYSTEM.

Trip of the Sabine to New-London—Sketch of the Rise and Progress of the Apprentice System.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Monday, July 31, 1865.

The United States frigate *Sabine*, Lieut.-Commander R. B. LOWRY, commanding, arrived here to-day, having left New-York on Saturday at noon. The passage was very pleasant, the wind being light and variable, affording an excellent opportunity for the apprentices to gain practical experience in "working ship." The increasing interest and growing importance of our naval apprentice system, leads me to give a detailed account of the plan of this new branch of our naval progress, and the plans for its future value.

The need of a naval apprentice system which had been once tried in our service and failed, owing to a variety of causes, made itself apparent at the commencement of the rebellion. The scarcity of naval seamen, men who were conversant with the routine and duties of men-of-war, gave the department much anxiety, and caused considerable delay in fitting out vessels for the pressing and important demands of that time. It had been supposed that the fishermen to whom the government has been paying large bounties for many years would come forward in the event of war and pay back these munificent gifts which they had been receiving. In this the department were disappointed, and we are sorry to say but very few evinced that gratitude and patriotism which might have been reasonably expected, and would have made their name a household word; but now the need for them is past, and the war is over we are unable to give any credit to these fishermen as a representative body.

The navies of other naval Powers have their naval apprentice and training schools; and England especially is noted for her wisdom and foresight in the education of boys for seamen on board of war vessels. In this country the system has at times been ridiculed, although some of our best naval officers have approved the plan, while others have objected to it, mainly on the ground that at its organization they would be subjected to the arduous work of bringing it to perfection, forgetting that these apprentices, who having once become thoroughly instructed in seamanship and naval gunnery, would, in the course of a few years, become the bone and sinew of our naval strength and pride.

Our apprentice system was formally inaugurated by an act of Congress, dated March 2, 1837, but after many disappointments, it was abandoned in 1843, and was not reviewed until 1864. In May of last year, the *Sabine* was ordered to be put in commission as a practice and school ship for naval apprentices, under the command of Lieut.-Commander R. B. LOWRY, United States Navy, who was specially selected by the Navy Department for the very important and arduous duty of organizing and establishing on a firm basis the nucleus from which the future rank and file of the navy was to emanate, and in such a form as not only to be reliable at all times, but of a character which would place our vessels upon an equality with, if not make them superior to, those of any naval Power. Owing to the piratical visit of the *Tallahassee* and other rebel craft, the *Sabine* was sent to the coast, to protect our commerce and fishing interests, and her services being considered so valuable in that section, the people of Portland induced the Navy Department to retain her at that port until the danger which threatened them was past; so that it was not until October, 1864, that Commander LOWRY was enabled fairly to enter upon the organization of this important system. During her stay, however, about one hundred and thirty boys were enlisted as apprentices, but the demands of the active service for seamen deviated the vessel from her true work, and she was employed in recruiting *men*, and about one thousand were shipped and sent to the naval stations at Boston and Portsmouth. Of course but little could be accomplished for the advancement of the boys or the plan.

The first boy enlisted as a naval apprentice under the new organization was E. COULEDGE HARRINGTON, of Roxbury, Mass., aged 15 years and 6 months. He is now on board and is one of the most promising boys in the ship, and by the time his term of service expires, which will be Jan. 14, 1870, he will be, if he improves as he has done, a thorough seaman and possibly a commissioned officer of the navy. About this time a growing interest began to manifest itself on this subject, and many applications were received at Washington and by Commander LOWRY from parents and guardians respecting the method of enlistment. To meet the demands of these inquiries a circular was issued giving full particulars, and the naval rendezvous were instructed to enlist boys as rapidly as circumstances would permit. Owing to the want of proper attention on the part of some recruiting officers, and the desire of many parents to place their boys in the service, either in the hope of receiving part of their pay, or for the purpose of ridding themselves of troublesome, incorrigible or refractory sons, a large number of worthless, and in some instances vicious, boys were sent on board. Many persons seemed to think that this was a school of reform for bad boys, and availed themselves of confining their wicked offspring in a man-of-war at the expense of the government. Nothing could have been more foreign to the plan of the Navy Department than the enlistment of such a class of boys, and upon the proper representations the naval rendezvous ceased to take any more boys, and the enlistment was only consummated on board of the school-ship.

The mistake of careless enlistments was speedily rectified, and a number of the incorrigibles were removed from the ship as speedily as possible, and at this time out of the number (over two hundred) on board, there are but rare instances of this class, and they will soon be disposed of. Under the present system of careful scrutiny, which is exercised in the preliminary examination, it is almost impossible for any bad boy to obtain admittance into this interesting and promising body of embryo naval seamen. The greatest care is taken in the selection of boys; they must be 14 and not over 18 years of age. At 14 they must measure not less than 4 feet 8 inches in height and 27 inches around the chest; at 15 years the height must be 4 feet 10 inches and 29 inches around the chest. Each candidate must be able to read, write, and spell, be free from physical disabilities, well grown, healthy, active, and exhibit an aptitude for the ocean and the duties of sea life.

To guard against bad characters, the candidate must be of good moral standing, not an indentured apprentice, must never have been charged or convicted of crime. He must be a willing applicant, and must have the written consent of his parent or guardian. Parents can rest assured that applicants will be compelled to undergo a thorough examination as to to their moral and physical qualifications. It is determined by the department to have none but good and promising boys enter this school—those who will be a credit to the country, and will not contaminate the boys who are now on board. Sickly and effeminate boys will not be taken; the government cannot afford to keep a naval hospital nursery school for invalid boys, any more than to provide a juvenile house of reformation for boys with sea-going proclivities. Therefore, the public are to understand that any attempts to foist upon the service sickly boys, with a view to improve their health, or refractory boys, to establish their future morals, will be met at this school with a firm refusal, and that time and money employed in such efforts will be uselessly expended. The apprentices are bound by the consent of their parents and guardians to serve their country until they are 21 years of age, receiving for their services their living and pay, which varies from eight to ten dollars per month, a portion of which will be retained until their term of service expires.

After passing the examination before the Surgeon and instructors, the Paymaster furnishes the apprentice for immediate use the following articles of clothing: one pea-jacket, cloth cap, pair of cloth trowsers, flannel over and under shirts, pair of drawers, shoes, neck-tie, socks, white duck pants and frock, comb, knife, pot, pan and spoon, one bar soap, clothes-bag and a badge. The boy is then taken to the ship's corporal, who assists him in the transformation from a landsman to a sailor-boy. Next the sailmaker furnishes him with a hammock—his bed until he is of age. Then the master-at-arms places him in a mess, and at the same time gives him a printed form, on which is registered his number, that of his bag and hammock, a list of his clothing, and points out the place where he is to swing his hammock. Each boy has a number given to him when he enlists, and he retains that number as long as he is an apprentice—thus, "191" always is "191," no matter where he is transferred.

For the first two or three days after coming on board the boy is allowed some latitude, and is under the care of the ship's corporal and other petty officers, who instruct him in the general routine of the vessel, and in a familiar and friendly way smooth the first steps of the little stranger. Gradually he begins to feel at home, and on the fourth day of his new life he is mustered before the executive officer, who assigns him to the proper classes for instruction. On the afternoon of that day he is furnished with the balance of his clothing, and from that time he becomes fully identified with the daily routine of the ship and school. The treatment of the boys is of a parental character, and made to conform to the requirements of young and growing minds and bodies.

One tailor is allowed to every 100 boys, whose duty it is to repair their clothing, and instruct them in the art of repairing, cutting and fitting their own clothes. The boys must learn this branch of nautical accomplishments. One great trouble which has arisen in reference to clothing the boys is that they are served with men's sizes, none other being made by the contractors. Of course they are too large, and some time must elapse before a new boy can be fitted out in uniform. Much time and considerable valuable material is lost by this state of things. A shoemaker and barber attend to the head and feet of the boys. A fine barber-shop and bath-room are located forward on the starboard side of the vessel, and to enforce cleanliness and cultivate a taste as well as the habit for the care of the person is one of the first laws of the school.

The moral training of the apprentices is very carefully attended to by the officers, and the kind parental supervision of Rev. Mr. SALTER, Chaplain of the ship, gives a guarantee of its faithful performance. Divine services are held every Sunday, and are of a character both simple and instructive; no "highfalutin'" or weary discourses are given to prejudice the young and restless mind against religious service, and no sectarianism is forced upon them. A Sunday-school to teach Bible history is being organized, and good books and papers are distributed at stated intervals.

The boys own a fine and well selected library of about one thousand volumes; great care is taken of them, and they are read with much interest.

The naval apprentice system is working admirably, and promises great success; it is of much importance to us as a nation and is worthy of support and commendation. The sailing corvette *Savannah* will be put in commission in a day or two and be moored at New London as a permanent receiving and practice ship of the school. The steam gunboat *Tioga* is now on the eastern coast recruiting boys. The *Michigan* on the lakes is also employed in the same service. It is hoped in a short time to obtain three or four thousand boys for this great work.

My next letter will be descriptive of the details of the daily routine on board. B. S. OSBON.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Sabine*. Lieutenant-Commander, R. B. Lowry; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, F. O. Davenport; Paymaster, G. A. Sawyer; Chaplain, T. G. Salter; Lieutenants, W. Ahbott, G. W. Wood; Passed Assistant Surgeon, A. Hndson; Acting Master, B. S. Mellville; Acting Ensign, J. C. Oatley; Gunner, W. H. Hamilton; Boatswain, T. Bennett; Sailmaker, G. W. Frankland; Carpenter; J. E. Cox; Midshipmen; S. H. Baker, H. C. Rabel, G. W. Pigman, S. L. Wilson, R. Carmody, B. S. Richards; Captain's Clerk, W. E. Roach; Paymaster's Clerk, T. Edwards; Mates, A. Bither, C. F. Marsh, E. M. Reed, E. Pryor, L. T. Higgins; Schoolmasters, J. Emmerson, E. Allender, W. Walker.

B. S. O.

A Day on Board the Sabine—How the Boys Live.

NEW-LONDON, Monday, July 31, 1865.

To-day we were permitted to witness the routine of studies and drills of the naval apprentices on board of the *Sabine*. In our former letter we explained the manner in which boys were admitted and the general plan and purposes of this very important branch of our future naval strength. This letter, therefore, will be devoted to explaining the forms which are thoroughly impressed upon the boys by which they will in time be perfected in and become valuable naval seamen.

At daylight all the apprentices are turned out of their hammocks which are stowed in the nettings. The decks are washed down, and at 7 o'clock the boys are sent over the masthead to familiarize them with that duty. At 7:30 breakfast is served; twenty minutes are allowed for the meal. At 9 o'clock all hands are ready to begin the exercises of the day. At 9:30 all hands go to quarters for inspection, after which the usual exercises are carried on till 10:15. At 11 o'clock drill ceases, and at noon dinner is served. At 1 o'clock the boys are again sent over the mastheads; this occupies a quarter of an hour in all its details. At 2:45 school begins, and is dismissed at 4:20. At 5 supper is served. At 6 the boys again run over the masthead. From 6:30 to 7 they are exercised in boating, battalion drills, or in reefing, furling and loosing sails. After these exercises recreation is indulged in, and at 9 o'clock the signal is given to retire to their hammocks, and at 9:30 "silence" is ordered.

In the routine exercises and school the following are the branches taught: Handling of yards and sails, use of lead and compass, knotting, palm and needle, boating and great guns, howitzer drill, swords and rifles, reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, gunnery, &c.

The exercise this morning consisted of three sections of boys loosing and furling the mizzen-topsail, sections at school, one at small swords, and several guns' crews at great guns. One of the spar deck guns was loaded with solid shot, and target practice was indulged in for some time. Many of the boys show much interest in the studies, and as a whole, they are progressing finely. Commander LOWRY is certainly well calculated to carry out the desire of the department in relation to this system of education. He is kind, firm, and displays a peculiar aptitude for the duties devolving upon him. The boys like him very much. His form of government is parental, and no one need have any hesitation in putting their boys on board his vessel. We are satisfied that everything is being done here to promote the best interests of the service, and to make the boys a credit to the navy. In years to come, we shall reap the benefit of this system of education for naval seamen. England and France has reaped the benefit of this plan of making their reliable seamen from their best boys, and it is high time that we worked up to and even beyond their standard.

There is no excuse for a smart boy, if he does not progress under the plan pursued here. No favoritism is shown; all are encouraged and advanced upon merits alone. But we must bear in mind that "boys will be boys," and due allowance must be made. The instructors are required to be zealous in the improvement of the apprentices; to be mild, just and impartial in their treatment; requiring the fulfillment of all duties, and to bring to the notice of the Commander any one exhibiting extraordinary merit. The standing of the boys is carefully kept, and ranges upward in ten marks. At the end of the month an average is taken, and a report made to the department.

Every facility is afforded the boys for communicating with their parents. Quarreling, fighting, the use of profane and immoral language, is strictly prohibited and punished. The food furnished is of the best quality, and of quantity sufficient for the appetite of the most voracious eater. No tobacco or spirits are allowed. Clean linen is one of the first laws, and every care is taken to make the apprentices learn self-respect.

Occasional cruises at sea give variety to the life, and increase the interest of all, and hereafter a certain number, varying to the rate of the vessel, will be sent out on all our cruisers. In this way these apprentices will be at once ingrafted into regular man-of-war life, and establish a demand for their services. Already one hundred and eighteen have been sent away, and are reported a valuable acquisition to the ships upon which they have been placed. The department requires some three or four thousand naval apprentices, and are making arrangements for their introduction into the navy. It is the duty of Congress and the people to lend a helping hand to carry out this laudable plan; and in the event of war, we shall experience none of the anxieties and disappointments which occurred in 1861, when we struggled to perfect our naval organization. Applications for the enlistment of apprentices can be made at any naval rendezvous, where they can be examined by the surgeon; if found qualified, physically and morally, they must then be brought by their parents to the ship, at New-London, where they will be enlisted.

B. S. OSBON.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE.

An Official Declaration that the time Made by Yale was 17 Minutes and 2½ Seconds.

Wilkes' Spirit, of this week, has the following paragraph regarding the great regatta at Worcester, which settles the mooted question as to the time made by the winner:

"In another part of this paper we have a full account of the great University boat-race at Worcester, Mass., between the college crews of Yale and Harvard. Every man of sense in this country will be glad to see that at these great seats of learning the students have followed the example of those in the elder institutions of that character in England, and devoted some time and much pains to the athletic exercises in which it now appears they bid fair to excel. The example of these colleges will not be lost, and instead of following frivolous, enervating, and vicious amusements, the young men of the country will betake themselves to the sports and exercises of the fields, woods, and streams.

The contest between the University crews was a very fine one, and, as regards time, much excelled any that had gone before. Some doubt was at first thrown upon the statement that the three miles had been rowed by the winners in 27m. 42½s., but we saw no reason to dispute the fact that it had been so rendered by the official time-keeper, or to question his accuracy. That is at the rate of 5m. 54s. to the mile, and it is not by any means the first time it has been attained. The winning crew was as fine a lot of young men as ever took ash in hand. They had good practice—they had been well trained. They had a fine, fast boat, and their opponents made them stretch themselves to get away from them. The water was still and smooth—a pond, in fact, and not a stream. One of our daily contemporaries says that the English pull in perfectly smooth water. This is a great mistake. The Oxford and Cambridge men row on the Thames, which is a strong tidal river, and often rough and "lumpy." We hold, then, that the Yale men are fully entitled to the credit of the time announced, and that we were entitled to look for that, or something very near it, from them. Let us see what the chairman of our own waters have done. On the 10th of September, 1850, DENNIS LEARY and JOHN, JAMES and BERNARD BIGLIN, then mere boys, rowed a public race of five miles in the *George J. Brown* in 30m. 44½s. This was at the rate of 6m. 9s. per mile, as near as can be. But there must be an allowance of about 30s. to the four-oared boat, as against the six-oared in the three miles, and about 50s. in five miles. This would make the time of the *Brown* 29m. 54½s., and the rate as near 5m. 59s. to the mile as can be. Now, this was maintained for five miles and not in very smooth water, and therefore we have no difficulty in accepting it as a fact that the Yale men did their three miles in 17m. 42½s. We have, however, very great pleasure in recording the fact, for it is hardly to be expected that young men at college shall excel in their own profession the champion crew of our waters, and that they have approached their performance so nearly is vastly to their credit. As we have for years proclaimed, there is no reason whatever for the superiority of the English over other people in athletic sports, except their devotion to, and constant practice at those games which develop and harden the muscle, and give the requisite skill. But our Yale men must not rest on their oars. The English University crews have rowed faster than they for a longer distance. The four and a-quarter miles in one of their races was done in 24m. 50s., which is only about 5m. 49s. to the mile, and the rate maintained for the long distance. Therefore, we say, pull away, boys. We have also a report of the other races at this regatta, and this we commend to our readers.

Since the foregoing was written, *we have received a telegram from the referee, stating that the correct time was* 17m. 42½*s., and that no other was announced by authorized parties. The story that it was* 18m. 42½*s. was an idle rumor, gotten up by envious outsiders.*"

A letter from W. P. BACON, Esq., brother of the stroke-oar in the Yale boat, and formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth New-York Cavalry, says:

"Yale rowed three miles in (17m. 42½s.) seventeen minutes forty-two and a half seconds, which is the official time as given by the judges, and it has not been reversed, as the *Boston* paper says.

Yale crew weighed:

	lbs.
Scranton, (bow)	147
Coffin	146
Pierson	152
Stoskopf	168
Bennett	160
Bacon, (stroke)	150

Harvard held the lead for some distance, but Yale turned the stakeboat first four or five lengths ahead of Harvard, and increased the distance on the way home, winning by twenty-six and a half (26½s.) seconds."

SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

State of the South and Negro Suffrage.

LETTER FROM H. S. FOOTE.

The Montreal papers publish a long letter from H. S. FOOTE. It is addressed to Hon. A. O. P. NICHOLSON. He says:

Slavery in North America is clearly now at an end, and its future revival is just as impossible as it would be to call up the moldering dead from the graves where they sleep and to endue them anew with their former vitality and vigor. The sooner we of the South fully realize this fact, the better it will be for ourselves and for our whole country. True it is, that, even as late as last December, it was possible, had proper efforts been made for peace with those at that time in power in Washington City, to bring the war then raging at an end, upon the basis of reconstruction, gradual emancipation, universal amnesty, and a reasonable compensation to the owners of slaves in the South. But the golden moment was allowed to pass away unembraced; the same mysterious judicial blindness which had enveloped the faculties of our Southern political leaders for fifteen years before, still hung like a gloomy pall about their organs of intellectual vision, and now we have at last disastrously fallen from our high estate, and find ourselves firmly enlocked in the grasp of those who have become our veritable conquerors. We have been compelled to surrender at discretion. We have lost all control over our fate. We are utterly powerless. Our armies are in a state of dispersion. Our ships no longer navigate the deep. Our fiscal sources are exhausted. Our rights of person and property are destroyed, or in a state of abeyance. Our most precious franchises are in the hands of those whom Jehovah and the civilized nations of the earth have allowed to achieve our ruin. Nor have we now the least ground for hope of being raised to a better condition hereafter, except we promptly and energetically pursue the course which the progress of events has so plainly marked out for us. We must, in order to be free ourselves, agree never hereafter to interfere with the freedom of others. We must amend our State Constitutions as soon as possible, and embody therein our consent that the four millions of bondmen and bond-women heretofore existing upon Southern soil shall be henceforth as free in all respects as those of the white race who lately dominated over them; in other words, we must formally recognize the state of things already existing, and bind ourselves to do nothing to disturb it in all future time. We must, in order to assure our own return to liberty and happiness, not only recognize the colored denizens of the South as now free, but we must allow them the same means of preserving their freedom that we ourselves desire to possess. They must be freedmen in fact as well as in name. We must consent to their being invested with the elective franchise; and this must be done, too, no matter what cherished notions we may entertain in regard to the mental inferiority of those whom some of us have heretofore regarded as the doomed posterity of Ham. Nor can we now safely talk about carrying them through a course of special tutelage and probation such as I understand you to recommend, ere we make them our own equals before the law of land. These are not at all matters for our regulation, but are to be attended to by those who hold in their hands exclusively the sword and the purse of the nation. I tell you, my dear Sir, and, through you, I wish to urge upon the whole mass of my fellow-countrymen of the South, that those things must be done by us, else our States will not be allowed to have Representatives and Senators in Congress, or even be permitted, without molestation, to administer their own municipal concerns. This, I say to you emphatically, is a settled matter; it is *res judicata*, and there is no appeal for us in the case. We may regret this state of things as much as it is possible for us to do; we may bewail it as eloquently as we choose; we may reason against irrevocable destiny with all the logical power of an Aristotle, a Bacon, or a Locke; and still the irremovable fact will stare us in the face; we must consent to the carrying into effect the compact existing between those who now wield all the governing power of the country and those whom, before God and man they have solemnly taken under their protection and patronage. Indeed, I do not at all overstate the case. I have sought information on this subject in all quarters where I thought it was possible to obtain it, and the result of my inquiries is before you.

Let me now bring to your notice one or two additional views of this matter, which, I am sure, cannot fail of their effect upon a mind as healthfully constituted as I know yours to be. The people of the North are not willing to trust us of the South with the exclusive control of this affair, because they believe, and we cannot possibly convince them to the contrary, that, should they permit us to become represented again in the two Houses of the Federal Congress, before we shall have carried into operation fully the arrangements which they have heretofore stipulated in behalf of the colored race, we should afterward either openly resist the execution of the compact or at least attempt to evade its provisions; and some imprudent movements which have recently occurred in the South have greatly tended, I fear, to aggravate this unfortunate feeling of distrust. Moreover, the people of the North are almost the exclusive holders of the bonds which represent the vast debt which has grown out of the prosecution of the war, and they are apprehensive that if the exercise of the elective franchise is limited to the white population of the South, the whole voting power of our section may be hereafter wielded in favor of repudiating that debt. We shall never be able to satisfy them that this debt will be safe without the counterpoise of negro suffrage. The feelings of the whole bond-holding class are deeply excited on this subject, and nothing can give them satisfaction but the formal adoption of the constitutional amendment propounded. Upon the whole, then, I must confess that I entirely agree with the enlightened and conscientious editor of the New-York *Tribune* in holding that the true policy, for the South as well as for the North, is embraced in these words, which are evidently fast becoming stereotyped upon the whole liberal mind of the country,—universal suffrage, and universal amnesty. The exercise of a noble magnanimity toward the unfortunate South, such as a Julius Cæsar, a Marcus Aurelius, or a William III. of England would not have been ashamed to own, is now being advocated by many of the first intellects in the North, and more sound and manly reasoning, and touching and elevated rhetoric are being expended in our behalf by our new friends there than any occasion has called forth for many years past. Let us, I beseech you, meet this general and unexpected display in a kind and becoming manner. Let us cast aside as unworthy of us and of the great interests which it is our business to serve, all silly and affected fastidiousness; all false pride; all scheming and selfish dilatoriness, and embrace the present opportunity of reinstating ourselves in the dearly-prized rights of American citizenship, and in building up anew the strength, and unity, and true honor of our beloved America. Our true friends and our future allies in the North are those who are now pleading in our behalf for justice and for a kindly and politic forbearance as to the past. If we fail not to be equal to the demands of the present critical exigency, we shall in a few short years at most find ourselves once more happy, and safe, and prosperous. For I am not among those who at all doubt the complete success of the new system of labor now being introduced in the South; nor do I agree with those who apprehend any great injury of any kind as likely to arise from the proposed extension of the elective franchise to both classes of our Southern population alike. I doubt not at all that with proper judgment, diligence and thrift, Southern plantations will be as prosperous, under the new system of agricultural labor, as they ever were under the old one; and I am decidedly of opinion that there will be as little of fraud and unfairness in our elections hereafter in the Southern States, and upon the whole as judicious and beneficial an exercise of the right of suffrage, as there has ever heretofore been. Demagogueism and corruption will not be more likely to obtain a dangerous ascendancy among us than in former days; and since it is a fixed fact that persons of African descent are hereafter to be free, it will be far better to make friends, and neighbors, and brethren of them, than to retain them in our midst as Pariahs or Helotes. Our true interest lies in assimilating our whole Southern population in political rights, in sentiment, in mental culture, in a just and affectionate neighborship, and in a true and loyal brotherhood. We have to deal with a race whom we know to be mildly affectioned, docile, and readily subject to all high and commanding influences, and it will be greatly our own fault if we do not get along with them in this relation now in process of institution far better than we ever did before. At any rate, this experiment is proposed to us under circumstances which do not permit us safely to decline its trial; and we shall be worse than madmen if we reject the opportunity tendered to us of at once escaping from the fearful domination of military power, and returning once more to the venerated right of trial by jury, the regular administration of justice by civil tribunals, and all the accustomed arrangements known to a state of republican freedom.

Before I conclude, permit me to say that here in this beautiful city I daily and hourly witness the friendly association, personal and official, of gentlemen who less than twenty years ago were arrayed against each other in a political contest, aggravated into actual war. This happy effect has been produced by the patriotic submission of the defeated Canadian insurgents, and the liberal and Christian policy of the government, which not only granted a general amnesty, but generously remunerated even "denounced rebels" for losses incurred in the conflict. What a glorious example for the emulation of our country!

Hoping that you will find, in this crude and hasty effusion, some ideas which you will not altogether disapprove, and that many years of health and happiness and public usefulness are yet in reserve for you,

I remain, your friend and follow-citizen,

H. S. FOOTE.

Letters from Gen. Carl Shurz.

The Boston *Advertiser* is publishing a series of letters said to be from CARL SHURZ, who has gone South by authority of the government to investigate and report upon the condition of affairs. He gives a conversation which he had with a planter just returning to his home about the possibility of making the negroes labor, and says:

"I have now heard a good many Southern people speak about this subject, some of them very emphatic in their protestations that they accept things as they are, without any mental reservation—restoration of the Union, abandonment of the right of secession, abolition of slavery and all—but whenever you question them about particulars as to their future course, you will always find this to be the burden of the song: 'The nigger is free, to be sure, but he will not work unless compelled to work; we must make him work somehow;' we understand the matter, and we will see about that as soon as the control of the political power in the State is restored to us.' I believe every intelligent Southern man must have come to the conclusion that slavery is gone and cannot be restored, but he deplores the fact most sincerely. If the negroes were not so 'demoralized' as to render every attempt to restore the old form of slavery dangerous, I have no doubt the attempt would be made. But the 'demoralization' of the colored race does not permit it. On the other hand, the introduction of a *bona fide* system of free labor is a thing wholly foreign to the Southerner's ideas. He does not know what free labor is. The problem he feels himself at present called upon to solve is, how to impose as many duties upon, and grant as few rights to, the negro as possible. These are impressions I have received from my conversations with Southern people, and shall soon be able to speak more advisedly from personal observation, and shall then go more fully into the subject."

The writer describes a ride which he took from Beaufort to a plantation in the neighborhood. He says:

"Our way led us through fields cultivated by freedmen, mainly refugees, who had arrived but a short time before. It would be unreasonable to expect that the first attempts of the emancipated slave to set up for himself, attempts made under unfavorable circumstances, should in all cases prove perfectly successful. Some of the cotton and corn fields through which we passed were in a decidedly bad state of cultivation, others better, but hardly any quite satisfactory until we reached the plantation to which our journey was directed. Then the appearance of the crops suddenly changed; the fields were free from weeds, the cotton plants healthy and the corn fields promising a heavy yield. Everything bespoke thrift and industry. We passed through a most beautiful grove of live oaks with its graceful festoons of gray moss—under the shadow of the trees a roomy log-cabin in which a colored preacher was addressing an audience of devout negroes—for it was Sunday—until at last we found the 'mansion' surrounded with live oaks and magnolia trees. The estate had, before the war, belonged to one of the wealthiest planters of that region, who had gone to parts unknown as soon as the blue jackets threatened their descent upon Beaufort. It struck me as singular that a man of such wealth as he was reputed to possess should have lived in a house so small and unpretending as in the North would be considered as belonging to a forty-acre farm—but such was the case.

The plantation had been taken possession of by the government, and then leased to a gentleman from Massachusetts, who is now working it with the same negroes who formerly belonged to the place, and some who had subsequently congregated there as refugees. I have heard it frequently repeated by Southerners that Northern men do not understand the negro, and do not know how to manage him. A short conversation with the lessee of that plantation, together with the evidences of thrift and prosperity all around, convinced me that a sensible, practical Yankee, brought up under the influences of free-labor society, is better calculated to solve the great labor problem in the South, in a practical manner, than a quondam slaveholder, whose every step will be guided by his former prejudices.

The system followed by the lessee is simply this: His negroes work, and are paid by the task. Certain kinds of work requiring a higher skill, for instance ploughing, are better remunerated than others which can be performed by a less skillful laborer. Each family has a certain patch of ground for itself, on which vegetables and sometimes cotton are raised. The only incentive to faithful labor is self-interest; and the lessee considers it sufficient. He assured me that all he had to do was to ride over his plantation once in two days, and to spend with each gang of laborers about five minutes, long enough to give directions and to inspect the work going on. No coercive measures were necessary; he had met with only one instance of refractory conduct; he threatened the delinquent with having him arrested by the provost-marshal of the nearest military post, when the delinquent took to his heels, disappeared, and was never again seen on the plantation. Aside from this every thing had gone on smoothly. The negroes are living well, are saving something from their earnings, have their schools and meeting-houses, and the lessee is doing an excellent business. He assured us that he as well as his negroes considered the enterprise a perfect success.

Here is a man who is in possession of land and capital; he wants other men to labor for him. As an inducement he offers a fair remuneration. If he wants the work well done, he knows that he must pay well for it. There are other men who want to make a living by the labor of their hands. They know that in order to earn something they must work for it. The contract is made; it is based upon a calculation by the employer how much he can afford to pay, and a calculation by the laborer how much he can justly demand for his labor under existing circumstances. It is a free transaction, in which neither coercion nor protection is necessary. I admit that in other instances similar attempts have not so well succeeded, and the lessee, indeed, observed that his colored people were a rather remarkably good set. But where success was less complete, it may have been owing partly to the want of practical sense in the directing spirit, partly to the incongruity of the elements he had to deal with. But the success in some instances proves that the thing can be done if undertaken in good faith and with sincere determination. Those who go at the solution of the free-labor problem in the South with the assumption that the negro will not work unless forced to work, are likely to succeed in making the negro unwilling to work. I am confident the problem will be solved as soon as the school-house occupies the place where once the whipping-post stood.

The means which are to be adopted for the purpose of bringing about such a happy result all over the vast area of the South I will reserve for future discussion. I will add, however, that it would be vain to close our eyes against the extent of the reforms to be effected. I will give an instance. While we were conversing with the lessee we observed a negro woman with two children leaning against the railing of the verandah. Her countenance wore so sad a look that we asked for the cause. The story was mournful enough. She had been sick. Another woman had come into her house to attend to her work. Her husband, TONY, had taken a fancy to the other woman. After a while she had gone away and "married her." She had insisted upon his remaining with her. He had done so for some time, and then gone off again to live with the other wife. Where was her husband? "He was in the meeting-house yonder, praying." Of course, they had been slaves, and but recently left the "old plantation," where such things were little more than matters of course. The vices of the negro are the vices of the slave. When "Tony" will know what it is to be a freeman, he will know also that it will not do to have two wives and to go praying while one of his wives, with her and his children, are standing by the side of the meeting-house weeping over his inconstancy.

OBSERVER.

Letter from Gen. Sherman to Gen. Johnston.

The Richmond *Republic*, of Friday, publishes the following letter, never before published:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 27, 1865.

Gen. Johnston, commanding Confederate armies, &c., Greensboro:

GENERAL: I herewith inclose you copies of my Field Orders, No. 65, which gives Gen. SCHOFIELD full and ample powers to carry into effect our convention, and I hope, at your personal interview with Gen. SCHOFIELD, you satisfied your mind of his ability and kind disposition toward the inhabitants of North Carolina.

In addition to the points made at our interview of yesterday, I have further instructed Gen. SCHOFIELD—to facilitate, what you and I and all good men desire, the return to their homes of the officers and men composing your army—to let you have of his stores ten days' rations for 25,000 men. We have abundance of provisions at Morehead City, and if you send trains here they may go down with our trains and return to Greensboro with the rations specified. Col. WRIGHT did intend to send his construction train up to-day, but did not get up his carpenters in time.

The train, with square timber and carpenters, will go up in the morning, and I think by the morning of the 29th your trains could run down on the road and fall in with ours of the 30th. I can hardly estimate how many animals fit for farm purposes can be "loaned" to the farmers, but enough, I hope, to insure a crop.

I can hardly commit myself how far commerce will be free, but I think that the cotton still in the country and the crude turpentine will make money with which to procure supplies. Gen. SCHOFIELD, in a few days, will be able to arrange all such matters. I wish you would send the inclosed parcel for Gen. WILSON, as it contains the orders 65 and 66 and instructions to release all his prisoners on the conditions of our convention.

Now that the war is over, I am as willing to risk my person and reputation as heretofore, to heal the wounds made by the past war; and I think my feeling is shared by the whole army. I also think a similar feeling actuates the mass of your army; but there are some unthinking young men, who have no sense or experience, that, unless controlled, may embroil their neighbors. If we are forced to deal with them, it must be with severity; but I hope they will be managed by the people of the South.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Major-General United States Army.

Official: KINLOCH FALCONER, A. A. G.

Mosby, the Guerrilla.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

RICHMOND, Friday, July 28, 1865.

JOHN S. MOSBY, the famous guerrilla chief, was visible on the streets of Richmond yesterday. Somebody has described MOSBY as a handsome man in personal appearance, but he is nothing of the sort. Of ordinary height, his build is good enough, but his face is very commonplace, and his light brown hair, worn unkempt, adds nothing to its attractiveness. MOSBY's features and expression would impress you as those of a man resolute and cunning, not captiously honest nor viciously cruel, and I suspect that in the stories of his cruelty he has been somewhat belied.

His business in Richmond is to regain possession of some tobacco he claims, and I was sorry to hear him remark that it is all he has in the world, for I know he will not get it, and he owes the *Inquirer* for a horse and divers other articles, taken from me by some of his band last Summer, and I imagine our chance for restitution to be small. In another sense it was pleasant to hear him admit his poverty, for if he told the truth, it shows that he was greviously swindled at the final division of the spoils, on the breaking up of his command, and further, it controverts the uncomfortable axio mooncerning honor among thieves.

When the life of JOHN SINGLETON MOSBY comes to be written, it will show a succession of startling personal adventure unsurpassed by those of any partisan chief on record. That MOSBY was always hanging on the outskirts of our armies, cutting off our trains, capturing our stragglers, and harrassing us in every possible way, the people generally know; but they do not know that he went in and out off our camps at his own pleasure, and was never once detected. It is said (and undoubtedly truly) that while BURNSIDE lay opposite Fredericksburgh, in the Winter of 1862, MOSBY dined with him, in the character of a Union farmer from across the river, and gathered, with his shrewd cunning, from the general table-talk, much valuable information, with which he regained the rebel lines without molestation.

One of the best things told of him occurred that same Winter, and in the same neighborhood. BURNSIDE, that Winter, was literally badgered by MOSBY. He seemed ubiquitous; and at last it became dangerous to go from camp at all, as the least ramble was sure to result in capture by MOSBY. At last BURNSIDE became wearied out, and determined to capture the partisan, and to this end sent detachments of cavalry to scour the country thoroughly, and bring him in dead or alive. One day, one of these detachments led by a Lieutenant-Colonel, was going up the Dumfries road, when, from a house in sight of the Federal line, a man emerged, dressed in the uniform of a Federal Captain, and attended by one orderly dressed in our cavalry blue. At the gate were two horses marked U. S., and furnished with our regulation saddle and bridle; and mounting, the Captain rode up and accosted the Colonel, who was still marching up the road. The Colonel informed his new companion that he was in search of this —— MOSBY, and asked if he had heard anything of him. The Captain had heard and knew to a certainty that an hour before MOSBY had been at JONES', four miles up the road. Visions of promotion and newspaper paragraphs dancing before him, the Colonel ordered "trot, march," while the Captain, with his orderly, dashed across a field to a farm-house to get some milk, he said, before returning to camp. Arrived at Jones', the Colonel found that MOSBY had indeed been there, but also found that he had departed in the direction of BURNSIDE's camps. Back the Colonel beat in haste, making inquiries everywhere, but finding no trace. Arrived again at the house from which the communicative Captain had appeared, the woman accosted him, and this colloquy ensued:

Woman—Kurnel, who was that ere Yank Capting met ye hear as ye was gwine tother way?

Colonel—I don't know his name, but he belonged to a Massachusetts regiment.

Woman—Yeas, well kneow, aint you sold? That air was JOHN MOSBY.

Colonel—H—l

And he rode back to camp and said nothing whatever about his morning's work, except to report that he had not captured him. Some of his men did, however, and that story floated about the army during the rest of the war.

Many such things as this are told of MOSBY, and his power for mischief was so sensibly felt in the valley last Summer and Autumn, that PHIL. SHERIDAN used to swear at him in his most hearty style. MOSBY now is a citizen of the United States, no better and no worse than the thousands of other Virginians who have laid down their arms.

Immigration to North Carolina.

The following telegraphic correspondence explains itself:

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 26, 1865.

To Gov. W. W. Holden, Raleigh, N. C.:

DEAR SIR: We herewith send you a copy of a preee telegram, published this morning in all the principal papers North. It will go far to stop the tide of emigration about to go to that State, (North Carolina,) and ought by all means to be officially corrected at once, if not true.

If true, we will have to cease our efforts to secure emigration, but we believe that there is some mistake about it, unless the people have greatly changed since we left home:

[COPY.]

"The Raleigh *Progress* says the native element, including the aristocracy, are growing more defiant every day, and now openly threaten to hang Union men as soon as the troops are withdrawn.

The *Progress* says the troope must be returned, and every

wounds, comfortable at the Piedmont House. They will remain there until Monday, when it is hoped most of them will be able to travel homeward.

By this untoward accident railroad communication between this city and Richmond is again broken, all the rolling stock of the company this side of the High Bridge being between the scene of the late disaster and the city. When or in what way it is proposed to resume mail communication, we are unable to say; we trust, however, it will not be long.

Dreadful Scene in an Insane Asylum.

The Northampton, Mass., *Gazette* of the 25th, says:

"A fearful tragedy occurred at the hospital last Friday. At about 10 o'clock the night previous, an Irishman, large, stout, and desperately crazy, crawled through the ventilator in his room in one of the rear two-story buildings, and reached the roof, where he established himself, and bade defiance to all the world. He was soon discovered, and every effort that the ingenuity of the superintendent and his associates could invent, was made to induce him to come down, but without avail. A hole was cut in the roof, but with pieces of slate which he tore from the roof, the madman beat back all who attempted to approach him. The roof is quite steep, but the crazy man would run all over it, along the eaves, without fear and with perfect impunity. No sane person could possibly accomplish what he did. He declared that he would never come down alive, and would kill any one who should come upon the roof. It was, therefore, an impossibility to get him safely, and it would be certain death for any one to go upon the roof and grapple with him. He was perfect "master of the situation." A watch was kept upon him during the night and the next forenoon.

It was thought that Father SULLIVAN, the Catholic priest who had previously visited him and seemed to have considerable influence over him, might induce him to come down, and he was sent for at Holyoke, but being sick he could not attend, and sent one of his assistants, but before he arrived the madman, at about 11 o'clock, was seized with a fit, to which he was subject, while sitting beside a chimney, and curling up rolled off, striking on the solid brick pavement below, breaking one arm and injuring himself internally, so that he lived only about an hour. In his disabled condition even, he fought desperately, and it was with difficulty that he was secured. The ventilator through which he escaped is oval shaped, about 8 by 12 inches, and extended from near the top of the wall horizontally about 10 inches and then up to the roof. This hole he enlarged by knocking out the brick. He entered the ventilator by turning his bed up against the wall.

A Soldier's Wife Elopes with Her Paramour—The Guilty Pair Arrested.

From the Chicago Tribune.

JAMES P. PUMFREY, a resident of St. Joseph, Michigan, on returning home recently from the army, from which he had been honorably discharged, learned from some obliging neighbors that during his absence his wife had forgotten her duty and honor, and had on more than one occasion procured a substitute for the absent husband in the person of a doctor in the vicinity. That not a doubt might remain in the unfortunate man's mind of the truth of the allegation, fate decreed that the strongest corroborative testimony of the wife's guilt should come from his child, a little boy eight years of age, too young and innocent to know aught of the character of the frightful revelation he was making. On Monday last, the boy in his childish prattle, said to his father: "Pa, Dr. WHITE slept a good many nights with mamma in that bed while you were away fighting last Winter." No further doubt could be entertained, indeed the wife scarce denied her guilt, and on the succeeding day she fled.

On Wednesday, the Dr. WHITE, whose name had been associated with her by the child, also disappeared from St. Joseph, and it became known that he had followed Mrs. PUMFREY to this city. Mr. PUMFREY at once followed the guilty fugitives, and on his arrival here placed his case in the hands of the detectives, who speedily "worked it up" with their accustomed alacrity. They traced the erring wife and her paramour to a German boarding-house at No. 12 North Wells-street, and, in company with the husband, entered and went to a door of a chamber where they were assured the couple had retired. The door was locked, but they gained admittance to an adjoining room, and through an opening in the partition Mr. PUMFREY had the melancholy satisfaction of recognizing in the couple in bed his wife and Dr. WHITE. The officers now forced the opening of the door, entered, arrested the erring pair, and took them before Justice BROWN, who held them to bail in the sum of $500 each to answer the charge of adultery. Mr. PUMFREY's feelings toward Dr. WHITE were evidently far from those of forgiveness and kinkness, for he swore he would shoot him on sight, and had brought along a revolver for the purpose, but Detective WEBB, who made the arrest, persuaded him to give up his revolver and forego his sanguinary intentions. Dr. WHITE is a lean, undersized, and by no means attractive individual. PUMFREY is to him "Hyperion to a Satyr," and no excuse can be formed for Mrs. PUMFREY's conduct.

Important Arrests.

A COUNTERFEITING ESTABLISHMENT BROKEN UP.

From the Troy Times, July 31.

For some two months past, a middle-ged man, of good address, has been stopping at a room in the Museum Building, purporting to be engaged in the business of soliciting claims against the government. He gave his name as Major GEORGE H. HALL, and represented himself as holding the position of Major in the Second United States Regular Infantry. In that capacity he turned out on the Fourth of July last, having been assigned a carriage with other officers.

A few days ago, Superintendent LANDON, Capt. SQUIRES and others were informed that the Major's real business was the putting out of counterfeit money, and on Saturday afternoon last, officers HULBERT, SQUIRES and FRATT, called at the room and knocked at the door. They were admitted, and on entering found HALL and another individual who gave his name as JAMES MALONEY. The room was searched, and a bottle was found containing a very fine quality of green ink, such as is used by bank note printers. In a portmonie belonging to MALONEY was found two hundred dollars on the Arlington Bank, of Washington; thirty dollars, on the Bullion Bank of Washington; three dollars on the Fredonia Bank; one dollar on the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, of Troy, and forty-five dollars in good money. The Arlington and Bullion Banks are "broken" concerns, and the bills on them are not worth the paper on which they are printed. The one dollar bill on the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank had been altered to a ten. There was also found a quantity of Confederate money on the persons of the prisoners. They submitted quietly. A trunk was searched and papers and documents found indicating that they had been in the service of the government in some capacity.

The prisonere were remanded to jail.

ESCAPE OF MALONEY.

Yesterday afternoon MALONEY, with other prisoners, was let out into the main hall in the jail, for the purpose of joining in the religious exercises conducted by the Young Men's Christian Association. He seemed to be very pious, and being well dressed, was taken rather for a member of the association than a criminal. At the conclusion of the services he walked out of the jail with the others, proceeded to his room in the museum, dressed himself anew, and has not been heard from since! No more religious services in the jail, says the Sheriff!

MUTINY ON SHIPBOARD.—A mutiny occurred on Saturday on board the British bark *Charles Gumm*, anchored in our harbor ready for sea, bound to Philadelphia, in which the Captain and one seaman were shot.

The crew, consisting of seven men, were shipped in Providence, and came down in the 11 o'clock boat. They were all drunk and disorderly on their arrival here, and a fight between them and the officers occurred while in the boat going from the wharf to the bark, and one of them jumped overboard; but was captured.

On board the bark the disturbance was renewed, continuing through the afternoon, during which time one drew a knife upon the Captain and was secured and put in irons. Another jumped overboard with the intention of swimming ashore, but was picked up by a boat'e crew from the cutter *Miami*, and returned on board. He made another effort and reached the schooner *Benjamin Butler*, anchored near by, where, very much exhausted, he clung to har chains. The officers of the bark put after him in a boat, and reaching him, kicked him in the head until he submitted to be taken on board.

Here another fight took place, in which a revolver which the Captain had just taken from the mate was accidently discharged, the ball passing through his left hand and into the breast of one of the mutineers, where striking the breast bone it glanced around, lodging in the flesh, in the neighborhood of the shoulder, where it remained. The wound is not considered dangerous.

Captain TOMPKINS, of the revenue cutter *Miami*, which was anchored near by, at this juncture boarded the vessel with several of his officers, and put the entire crew, including the wounded seamen in double irons, where they remained all night. Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, having become sober and more docile, the men were liberated and the vessel anchored in the outer harbor, and went to sea this morning.

Rum was at the bottom of this, as of most other disturbances of the kind.—*Newport News, July 31.*

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

The case of George Barry, indicted for murder on the high seas, by shooting one of his fellow seamen, was set down for trial to-day. But it was found that owing to the small number of jurymen in attendance there was no reasonable prospect of procuring a jury, and the case was accordingly put over till the next term.

Application was made to admit the prisoner to bail, and the Judge decided to admit him to bail in the sum of $3,000.

Petition to be Made Co-Libelants.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

Peter Jaurekhe et al. vs. *The Brigantine S. G. Troop.*—This was an application by seamen to be made co-libelants. The libel was filed to enforce a bottomry bond; process was issued in the cause and the vessel arrested, and on the return of the process, no one appearing, the default of all persons interested was entered, and an order of condemnation and sale granted.

The petitioners, who were seamen on board the vessel, thereupon presented this petition, praying that they might be made co-libelants in the cause, and that out of the proceeds of the vessel their claim might be first paid.

By the Court—The application of the petitioners to be made co-libelants must be denied for the reason that they are in no way jointly interested with the libelants, nor do the facts set forth in the petition raise any questions similar to those raised in the libel. The proper practice on the part of the petitioners is to file their libel in the usual manner, and when the proceeds have come into court raise the question of priority by a motion for an order of distribution.

Let the default entered herein be opened so far only as to allow the petitioners to file a libel and proceed to enforce their claims against the vessel in the usual manner, the libelants to have leave to proceed in this cause, such proceedings in no way to affect the question of priority, which is reserved for the further order of this court.

W. W. Goodrich for petitioners; Isaac L. Miller for libelants.

Vestvali in Court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

In the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday morning, the case of Henry D. Palmer vs. Felicita Vestvali again came up. In this suit, in which the appointment of a receiver has already been mentioned, the plaintiff claims to have had an interest to the extent of four-tenths in the actress' success. His complaint sets out that in her engagement for the part of *Bel Demonio*, she worked for one-half of her costume and the net profits of the engagement. The costume cost $3,400. The net profits were $120. Out of this the lady received one-half the wardrobe and $60. Of this Mr. Palmer claims four-tenths as his share, and has had Mr. Wheatley appointed receiver of the property. The lady was arrested on her way to Europe on the above suit, but, after consultation and arrangement between the lawyers, the order was discharged.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

THE INCREASE OF BUSINESS.

Properly speaking, it should be crime, instead of that common-place phrase. In the month of July, 1864, there were 191 offenders who demanded a trial and were tried, of whom 150 were convicted. In July, 1865, the month just closed, 317 demanded a trial and were tried, and 271 were convicted. Only 46 escaped by the ingenuity of counsel. The increase on the corresponding month of last year of persons charged with crime who claimed to be innocent, and put themselves on trial, was 126.

THE COST OF BEING UNCIVIL.

Orlando Sheller, charged with assaulting Patrick McIntyre, was a case that shows the necessity of a man keeping his temper under all circumstances. Witness said he had been out with his horses, and was taking them ont of the wagon when the accused came along, apparently a little drunk, and ran into the wagon. He ran to stop him and get his number and name, and as he caught the horses, the accused struck him with the whip on the arm. That blow cost him ten dollars; it may deprive him of his license as a driver, if complained of to the Mayor, when his means of obtaining a livelihood will be disturbed.

A YOUNG BURGLAR.

Thomas Warnock, a youth of about 12 years of age, was charged with robbing the safe of his employer, Mr. George McMann, of the Gramercy House. The prisoner was employed as an errand boy, and suspicion rested on him that he had robbed the safe on several occasions. They could not discover how a youth of his age could do it. A detective was called in to clear the mystery up; and, by his advice, nine dollars' worth of marked money was placed in the safe, and an opportunity was given Warnock to complete his work. He was then sent on a message, and as he was leaving the place he was arrested with the marked bills in his possession, and a sort of skeleton key that fitted the safe. When arraigned he pleaded guilty. Mr. McMann interceded for the boy, and the father was of the opinion that if sent to prison his education would be neglected. The court was of the opinion that the boy had much to unlearn. He was accordingly sent to the House of Refuge for one year.

I'LL HAVE YOUR LIFE.

William Thompson, aged about 24, evidently one of the class of men who make the unfortunates support them, was complained of by Annie Allen, of No. 498 Broome-street. She said, I have been assaulted and beaten by this gentleman. I came down stairs with another lady and I passed the prisoner in the hall, and he shoved the lady with me in another room. I stood on the walk looking for an officer, when he came out on the street, hit me on the eye and knocked me clear out into the middle of the street, when I fell. Two gentlemen then came over and picked me up. I heard him say, when coming through the hall, "I'll have your life," but whether he spoke to me or the other girl I cannot say. I don't know what the difficulty was about; I never saw the man before; I believe he was in liquor at the time.

The prisoner was sent to the penitentiary for one month.

HAD A TASTE FOR ALBUMS.

Mary McGlynn, aged 23, an old hand at shop-lifting, was charged by Charles W. Kirby with the larceny of an album. The way in which the theft was committed ehows that she is an old hand at the business. Witness said—she came in to look at the goods and I waited on her, and there were three albums before her which she looked at, bnt they did not suit her and she asked for lower priced ones; before going in the back part of the store I counted the three on the counter; when I came back there were only two. I grabbed et her breast where the missing album was, when she immediately took it ont from under her shawl. I then went to get an officer, when the clerk saw her take a book from under her shawl and throw it on the counter. She had no money. Guilty—penitentiary four months.

A WARNING TO STAGE-DRIVERS.

Patrick McGuire, a stage-driver, was charged with embezzling $2 98 from the Bowery and Houston-street Stage Company. The amount stolen is small, but the principle is all important to the Jehus of this city. The prisoner was only half a day in the company's employ. He ran three trips and carried sixty passengers. On the last up trip, Mr. WM. VAN TASSEL, the manager of the company, saw him violating the rules of the road and abusing the horses. He etopped him and told him when he got to the stand to stable his horsce and wait for him. McGuire, when he got up to the stables, gave the starter a little over a dollar, told him he was discharged, and left. According to the proof he was not yet discharged, and deducting the dollar and a half which he was entitled to for a day's pay, he was still guilty of the larceny of $2 98. For that he was sent to the penitentiary for two months, and fined $25.

SERIOUS ASSAULT IN A FLASH JEWELRY CONCERN.

Daniel Flynn, a very business-like young gentleman, whose counterpart can be seen al any hour of the day in front of the "gift" jewelry establishments in this city, was charged with assaulting James Farwell in a very brutal manner. There was a robbery of a $50 bill connected with the outrage, but that was not embraced in the complaint. A full report of this case may not be out of place, as it gives a partial *expose* of these establishments:

Q.—What did this man do to you? A.—On the 29th of July he struck me and kicked me on the head and body; these bruises that you see were given me by him and another man; the clerk of the store attacked me and this one came in pretending to make purchases and helped the other to beat me; he struck me once and kicked me once, I know; I was down and kicked a great many times by both of them; they acted in concert; the other man struck me several times, but I can't say that he kicked me.

Cross-examined—Q.—What had you done to this man? A.—Nothing at all.

Q.—Had he no motive? A.—No.

Q.—Why didn't you swear against the other man? A.—I made a complaint against the other man, and there is a warrant out for him, but he has not been taken.

Q.—Where is this place? A.—It is between Canal and Walker streets, in Broadway, in a basement; I went in to make a purchase.

Q.—Was there any dispute about a $50 bill? A.—I lost it in the place; I had it when I went in, and I missed it when the row was over; I had it in my hand just before I was struck; immediately before leaving the place I had lost it; when I went in to make the purchase, the man that has not yet been arrested was the only one in the store; then the prisoner came down, pretending to make a purchase; it was rather late, about 10 o'clock on Saturday evening.

Q.—When did you last see this $50 bill? A.—Just before I was attacked; I had it in my hand, and asked if he (the clerk) would change it; the man that attacked me first, I know, saw the $50 bill.

Q.—Have you got the bill back? A.—I believe the police have the bill.

Capt. John Jourdan, of the Sixth Police Precinct, deposed that a man who sat in court, and represented himself to be the proprietor of the place, brought the bill to the station-house, and said that his help found it among the sweepings of the store on Monday morning.

Edwin Rusk said: I know the prisoner at the bar; I am the proprietor of the store where this difficulty occurred; I was not present, but I came in after it was all over, and heard them quarreling; they were talking over the cause of the fuss. Witness went on to make a long statement that threw no light on the cause of the attack, and said he was the gentleman that returned the $50 bill to Capt. Jourdan.

Cross-examined by District-Attorney Bedford—Q.—What is your business? A.—A Jeweler.

Q.—How many places are you interested in? A.—Two places, Nos. 446 and 408 Broadway; in No. 446 only a short time since the 1st June.

Q.—How long in the other? A.—Since November.

Q.—How many nusses have there been in these two places? A.—None to my knowledge.

Q.—Three months ago wasn't there a man beaten in one of your places? A.—I understood there was a man, but it was settled or patched up, I believe.

Q.—What pay do yon give those men called "ropers in?" I have none.

Q.—What do you call these men? A.—I have none.

Q.—What do you call the men at the door that entice men in? A.—I have none.

Q.—What is the per centage of those men inside that price articles up? A.—I pay regular salaries, $12, $14 and $16.

Q.—Didn't you visit the complainant in this matter, and want him to settle? A.—I did, but he said he wouldn't settle for less than $1,000; I said I supposed I would pay what the fine would be—$100; I thought the fine would be $100.

Mr. Bedford—He had no right to attempt to make a settlement.

Counsel—That was a constitutional right to settle this.

Mr. Bedford—I would like him to point that out in the constitution.

Judge Dowling—There is a section which lays him open to an action for [illegible].

The accused was found guilty. In passing sentence the Judge said that this was one of those mock auctions that was got up for the purpose of inducing poor persons to go in there and fleece them out of their hard earnings. The prisoner stood at the door, and when a victim entered he would follow and commence to buy, and after having bought, pretend to be short, when the articles were to be carried off; or they would price the articles up. When he got his victim in that night, they found him alone, and between the two the affray was got up to rob him of that fifty-dollar bill, and he was robbed. His Honor did not dispute the finding of the bill on the floor—it was dropped there for the purpose of being found.

Penitentiary six months and fined $50.

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT BY A POLICEMAN.

John Norton was charged with assaulting Miles de Shay, of the Fifth Ward Police. The officer said: I had a prisoner under arrest, and he tried to get him away, and I hit him on the head with the club.

Q.—Did Norton take hold of you? A.—He got between the two of us, and I hit him, and the other officer came along and took him, and one of his party released him, and he came back at me. Two men were fighting when I rushed in the crowd, and when I made the arrest Norton tried to part us, and I hit him with my stick on the head.

William Berrigan, for the defence, said he saw a difficulty, and Mr. Norton was trying to separate the men, when the policeman came up and clubbed him over the head two or three times; the other policeman hit him too, and Norton asked what they meant, and the other officer said, "Yon ——, I'll take you in anyhow;" they took the men down to the station-house, and as Norton was very badly cut, he asked the Captain if he would be allowed to send for a Surgeon, and he said no, they would attend to that themselves; Norton did nothing except separate the men that were fighting.

A witness named Marron said Norton stood at one corner and the police at the other, both about fifteen or twenty yards from the scene, and when the fight commenced Norton rushed over to separate them; the policeman followed, and as soon as he came over he struck Norton on the head with his club; he saw all that occurred; Norton was only doing what any other peaceable citizen should do, helping to prevent a breach of the peace.

Francis Martin said when the row commenced Mr. Norton rushed over to get the two men apart, when the officer came up and struck him on the head without saying a word.

Counsel said he had half a dozen other witnesses to the same effect, but tho testimony was only accumulative.

Mr. Bedford said he did not wish them. He abandoned the case.

The Court advised Mr. Norton to prefer a chargo against the officer before the Police Commissioners.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 1, 1865.

$500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	105¾	500	N. Y. Cen.....ex-d	90¾
15,000	do.....	105¾	500	do.....	90¾
41,000	do.....	106	400	do.....	90⅝
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.		100	do.....s10	90½
	New Issue..	104	100	do.....s30	90¼
2,000	U.S.6s,10-40s...C.	97	100	Erie Railway.....	87¾
132,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		100	do.....s10	87⅝
	Second Series..	99	100	do.....s10	87
10,000	do.....2d call	98½	200	do.....	87⅛
104,000	do.....	98¾	1100	do.....	87¼
11,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr, Cer.		100	do.....b30	88
	New issue	97¼	100	do.....s10	87¾
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '74..	98½	100	do.....s10	88
9,000	Mo. State 6s.....	70	200	do.....	88½
15,000	Ohio & M. Cer...	24½	100	Hudson Riv. R.....	110
10,000	do.....	24¾	100	do.....	109¾
10,000	do.....	24½	200	Reading R.....s10	103¾
10,000	do.....	24½	500	do.....	104
35,000	do.....	24½	200	do.....	104¼
20,000	do.....	24	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R....	64½
1,000	N.Y.Cen.Sub. Bs	93	400	do.....	64⅝
1,000	N.Y.Cen.6s, '83..	95	1100	do.....2d call	64¾
1,000	R., N.Y. & Erie M	93	300	Ill. Cen. R.....	122
2,000	P., Ft.W. & C. 1st..	95	5	do.....	126½
1,000	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	74	400	Cleve. & Pitts.....	69¾
7	Am. Ex. Bank.....	115	800	do.....	69¾
40	Bank of Commerce	105	200	do.....s30	69¼
50	Fourth Nat. Bank .	101	200	do.....s10	69¼
100	Canton Co.....	38½	700	do.....s10	69¾
500	do.....	38¾	200	do.....	69⅞
100	do.....	38½	200	do.....2d call	69¾
100	do.....2d call	39¼	12.0	do.....	69¼
27	Del. & H. C. C....	133	400	Chi. & N. W.....	27
100	Cum. Coal Pr.....	40½	7	Chic. & N. W. Pr....	60
100	do.....	41	200	do.....	60¼
200	do.....s10	41	100	do.....	60⅜
100	Quick. Min. Co....	55½	200	do.....	60⅞
100	Mariposa M. Co....	12¼	300	do.....	61
300	At. Mail S. Co....	157	400	do.....2d call	61⅛
	do.....2d call	156	250	Mil. & P. du C. R....	36
100	Brons. Land Co....	10	10	Mil. & P. du C. 2d Pr.	70
50	Wilkesbarre Coal..	63	50	Pitts., Ft. W. & C....	97¼
100	Chic. & R. L. R.. b10	108	400	do.....	97
100	do.....	108	242	do.....	96¾
100	do.....	108¼	100	do.....	96⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	107	150	Mich. Cen. R.....	107
13,100	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	105½	200	Cleve. & Pitts...s30	69
1,500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s..		1000	do.....	69
	Second Series..	99	400	do.....	68¾
10,000	Ohio & M. C...	24½	400	do.....s30	68½
300	Erie R.....	86½	300	Chic. & N. W.....	26¼
500	do.....	86⅞	300	Chic. & N. W. Pr....	60¾
400	do.....	88¾	500	do.....	60¾
300	do.....s30	87	600	do.....	60½
100	Hud. Riv. R.....	110½	800	Chi. & R. I.....	107¾
500	Reading R.....	104¾	500	do.....	108
500	do.....	104⅝	100	do.....s10	108
200	do.....s10	104½	100	do.....b5	108
2500	do.....	104¾	100	do.....s30	108
200	Mich. S. & N. I.....	65	200	do.....s10	108½
50	do.....	64¾	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C....	96¾
200	do.....	64⅝	50	Chi. & Alt. Pref....	103

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$15,000	O. & M. Cer.....	24½	600	Cleve. & Pitts....b3	68¾
5,000	do.....	24¾	400	do.....	68¾
200	N. Y. C. R.....ex-d s3	90¾	100	Chic. & R. I.....s3	107¾
50	do.....	90¾	200	do.....c	107½
100	Erie Railway.....c	86¾	100	do.....	107¾
300	do.....	86¾	200	Chic. & N. W.....c	26¾
100	do.....b3	86¾	200	do.....b3	26¾
500	do.....	86¾	100	do.....	26¾
100	do.....	86¾	100	do.....c	26¾
100	do.....b3	86¾	600	Ch. & N. W. Pr.....	60¾
300	do.....s3	86¾	200	do.....b3	60¾
300	do.....	86¾	500	do.....	60¾
700	do.....c	86¾	100	do.....b3	60¾
100	do.....	86¾	100	do.....	60¾
400	do.....	86¾	200	do.....s5	60¾
100	do.....c	86¾	100	do.....s3	60¾
400	Hud. Riv. R.....	110	100	do.....c	60¾
300	do.....s3	110	600	P., Ft. W. & C.....	96
600	Reading R.....	104¼	100	do.....	96¼
200	do.....c	104¾	200	McGr. West.....s30	14½
100	do.....s10	104¾	200	do.....s3	15
300	Mich. S. & N. I.....	64¾	300	Canton Co.....	39
200	do.....c	64¾	100	Cum. Coal Co.....	40½
300	do.....	64¾	400	Bruns. L. Co.....	10
100	do.....c	64¾	900	do.....b10	10¼
100	do.....	64¾	500	do.....s30	10
100	do.....c	64¾			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Erie Railway.....	87¾	300	Chi. & R. I.....	108¾
500	do.....	87¾	200	do.....s30	108
100	do.....s3	87¾	300	do.....	108¾
100	Reading R.....	104¾	100	Chic. & N. W.....	26¼
200	Mich. S. & N. I.....	64¾	300	Chic. & N. W. Pr....	60¾
100	do.....b3	64¾	100	do.....b3	60¾
100	do.....s3	64¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C.....	96¾
100	do.....	64¾	300	McGr. & W. R.....	15¼
100	do.....b3	64¾	100	do.....	15¼
300	Cleve. & Pitts....s3	69¾	100	do.....s3	15¼
200	do.....	69¾	200	do.....s30	15
200	do.....s5	69¾	100	Canton Co.....	39
200	do.....	69¾	300	Bruns. Land Co...b3	10¼

TUESDAY, Aug. 1—P. M.

The Gold market opened at 144 per cent., the last price of Monday, and gradually advanced through the day to 144¼@145 ₱ cent. The rates of Exchange on London for the Boston steamer were dull at 108¼@108¾ ₱ cent., irregular on sixty-day Bills, and 108¾ ₱ cent. sales of Short Sight Bills. The Customs for the first day of the month amount to $420,000. The total for July very closely approached *ten millions* at the port of New-York, to wit, $9,908,190.

The market for Money continnes active at 7 ₱ cent. at call, and the adverse turn of the last few days is not only felt by the Brokers in carrying Railway and other Share Securities, but on the Second Series of United States 7-30 ₱ cents., which appeared on the Street quite freely yesterday and to-day at 99@98¾ cent., supposed to be for account of the Government contractors who took these Notes about four months ago, with the stipulation that they should not be marketed until the popular Subscriptions to all the 7-30 ₱ cents. had been closed out, or for the term of at least four months from the time the notes were paid to them. Abont $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 of Notes were thus paid out to the Government Contractors at the close of March, and in the course of the month of April, and the belief is that a considerable share of them were lodged under hypothecation with the New-England, New-York, and Pennsylvania Ranks, until the limitation, now at an end, should expire. Of course a number of the large Money-lenders now find it more profitable to buy this paper, bearing 7-30 ₱ cent., and likely soon to be again in demand at par value, at a discount of 1@1¼ ₱ cent., than to lend on Merchant paper, or to Brokers on call, at 7 ₱ cent.

The Stock Exchange continued to feel the influence of the dearer terms for Money and the break in Erie Common Stock. The latter nnsettled nearly all the Railways yesterday, and went down 4@4¼ ₱ cent. additional to-day, closing 87¼@¾ ₱ cent. New-York Central, Hudson, Reading, and the Western Roads, however, were not correspondingly depressed, and some of the Westerns were quite steady at the close, and Chicago and Rock Island firm. The Miscellaneous Shares were also steady, while Government Stocks were somewhat irregular. The old 5-20s fell back to 105¼, while the 10-40s and 6 Per Cents of 1881 were about as yesterday.

At 4 o'clock the following general quotations were made as compared with the same hour on Monday:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues
U. S. 10-40s.....	97	97	N. West Pref....	60¾	60¾
U. S. 5-20s.....	106	105¾	Rock Island.....	105	105¾
N. Y. Central....	91½	97	Fort Wayne.....	96¾	96¾
Erie.....	91¾	95⅞	Cumb'land Coal.	41	40¾
Hudson.....	111¾	110	Quicksilver.....	55¾	56
Reading.....	105	104¼	Mariposa.....	12¾	13
Mich. Southern..	65¾	64¾	Canton.....	39	38¾
Illinois Central..	127	126½	Atlantic Mail....	156	156
Mich Central.....	107	106¾	Brunswick.....	10	10¼
Pittsburgh.....	70¾	69¾	Ohio Certificates	25¼	24¾
Northwest.....	26¾	26¾	American Gold...	144	145

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'.....	108	Chatham.....	125
Mechanics'.....	109	Bank of N. America..	107
City.....	175	Hanover.....	100
Phenix.....	102	Nassau.....	108
Tradesmen's.....	126	Shoe and Leather....	103
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Corn Exchange.....	106
State of New-York..	107	St. Nicholas.....	100
Commerce.....	105	Import's' & Traders..	105
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	101	Park.....	140
Ocean.....	87½	Central National....	104
Mercantile.....	126	Fourth National.....	100½
American Exchange..	115		

And the following for the Railway Mortgage:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883.....	95	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort....	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887.....	91	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex'd	87
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrip.	85	Tol. & Wab. Eqip Bds..	60
Erie 1sts, sx d., '68.....	102	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M..	97
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879..	103	Galena & Chi. ex.....	102
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883..	100½	Galena & Chic. 2d M. ex.	95
Erie 7s, 4th mort, 1880..	95	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort...	100¼
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1886..	95	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.....	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '69.....	103¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds S. F., '65.	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	98
Harlem, 1sts, '69-72....	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	86
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1sts..	109	Cleve. & P. 2d mort....	90
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2ds.....	88	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d do. cou	89
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68..	86	Cleve. & P. 4th mort....	74
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. ₱ c.	95	Miss. & Mo. R. G. 1st M.	38
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875....	112	Chic. & Alt. S. F.....	96
Alt. and T. H. 2ds pref..	71	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg.	95
Alton & T. H. 2ds Inc..	70	Chi. & Alton Income...	87
Han. & St. Jos. L. G....	90	Atl. & Gt. West. 1st M.	90
Han. & St. Jos. Conv....	67	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	73
Del. L. & W. 2d mort...	102		

The Manhattan Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of 5 ₱ cent.

The Long Island Railroad Company are now paying a quarterly Dividend of 2 ₱ cent. at the Bank of North America.

The receipts and disbursements at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in this city, for the month of July, were as follows:

Balance, July 1, 1865.....		$6,990,899
Receipts during the month:		
Customs.....	$9,908,190	
Loans.....	8,177,651	
Internal Revenue.....	607,344	
Post-office Department.....	143,479	
Transfers.....	9,843,000	
Patent fees.....	10,146	
Miscellaneous.....	48,006,249	—76,696,061
Total.....		$83,686,960
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts.....	$40,600,261	
Post-office Drafts.....	246,678	—40,846,940
Balance.....		$42,840,020
Balance, Cr., disbursing accounts.	$28,292,964	
Receipts during the month.....	44,787,012—	73,079,977
Payments.....		55,334,737
Balance.....		$17,745,239
Balance, Cr., interest accounts....	$7,820,485	
Appropriations.....	637,740—	8,458,225
Payments in gold.....	5,714,367	
To payments in notes.....	33,547—	5,747,914
Balance.....		$2,710,311
By receipts for customs in July, 1865.....		$9,908,190
By receipts for customs in July, 1864.....		3,641,301
Increase in July, 1865.....		$6,266,889
By balance, credit, bullion and exponse account for Assay Office.....		$1,042,011
By coin received during the month.....	$72,443	
By fine bars received during the month.....	82,655—	155,098
Total.....		$1,197,110
To payments in coin.....	$369,307	
To payments in fine bars.....	132,455—	531,762
Balance.....		$665,348
By funds in hand in Assistant Treasurer's Office.....	$63,296,570	
By funds in Assay Office.....	861,330—	63,956,901
By fine bars at Assay Office.....	10,473	
By unparted bullion, Assay Office.....	782,630—	793,103
Total.....		$64,750,006
Less temporary loan to be reimbursed.....	$3,165,805	
Due depositors.....	570,580—	3,755,395
Balance.....		$60,994,609

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office at New-York,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—BEAUTY OF SEVILLE—ROBERT AND BERTRAND.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LADIES' BATTLE—THE YOUTHFUL DAYS OF RICHELIEU.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BELVIDERE LION PARK—AFTERNOON CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Saratoga letter-writer, in speaking of Gen. GRANT'S visit, says: "I had the pleasure to spend some time with him, light my cigar by his, and listen while he talked with a young officer of SHERIDAN'S army about the war and the result. Of SHERIDAN he said, (I remember the exact words): 'He is a good man, and one of the ablest men in this country.' Of SHERMAN he said: 'There is not a better man in America to lead an army to battle.' He avowed his belief in the Monroe doctrine, and said: 'Since the setting up of the monarchy in Mexico was an act which France would not have thought of but for our domestic troubles, it was therefore unfriendly to us, and our government should at least give all its moral force in aid of the natives against the French.'"

The Charleston *Courier*, of July 26, says: "We learn by passengers from Columbia, S. C., that Gov. PERRY issued a proclamation for the assembling of a convention in September, ordering the election of delegates to be held early next month, but upon what precise day our informant did not remember. The proclamation, it is said, appears in the *Phœnix*, of the 26th inst. We have not been able, after the most diligent search, to obtain a copy. It is reported by those who have seen it that the proclamation calls upon all the civil officers of the State to forthwith resume the various functions of their offices."

A special dispatch from Montreal to the Toronto *Globe* says: "When the steamer *Magnet* was leaving Murray Bay, a large number of Americans being on board, the British and American flags were hoisted. The latter being raised first, created some hissing. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, of Quebec, sprang on board, ran up the mast, and cut down the American flag. The boat having started, he jumped into the river and swam ashore. The excitement among the passengers, and particularly the Americans, was intense."

Satan must be abroad. Yesterday morning, at Oakland, Conn., a Mrs. STARKWEATHER and her daughter ELLA were found murdered in bed, having been chopped to pieces with an ax and a butcher-knife. The horribly mutilated bodies were shocking beyond all precedent, each blow of the ax having cleft the skulls. The woman's son is suspected to have done the deed to get hold of a few hundred dollars of money. An attempt was made to burn the bodies.

The Fayetteville *Daily News* says that the people of North Carolina will stultify and degrade themselves by adopting the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and that the new State Convention must leave slavery where they found it as it existed before the war. Many of the Southern tier of counties, bordering on South Carolina, have instructed their delegates to the State Convention to take this position, and insist to the last on the adoption of the same by that body.

The Baptist College at Lewisburg, Penn., held its annual commencement last week. Rev. Dr. T. D. ANDERSON delivered an oration before the literary societies. The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. A. K. BELL, of Pittsburgh, Rev. E. M. LEVY, Newark, and Rev. THOMAS SWAIN, Flemington, N. J., and the degree of LL. D. on SIMON CAMERON. It was announced that a hundred thousand dollars had been added to the endowment fund of the University.

It having been stated that a difficulty as to relative rank occurred, during the Peninsular campaign, between Gen. HEINTZELMAN and Gen. KEYES, the former writes: "There never has been any misunderstanding between Gen. KEYES and myself about rank. His corps was placed under my command by Gen. MCCLELLAN after we crossed the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge. I gave him such orders as I deemed necessary, and he promptly obeyed."

A wood dealer, named CHARLES MILLER, and a span of horses, were killed by lightning at Mt. Airy, near Columbus, last Friday evening. When found, he was lying back on a chain stretched across the bed of the wagon, his hat partially burnt and his boots destroyed. The lightning struck him on the left side of the head, and passed directly down the neck and body. The horses were found side by side, and apparently not a muscle had moved after being overtaken by the fatal bolt.

The committees and managers of the "Great Northwestern Sanitary Fair," at Chicago, after a most animated discussion, have decided to stand by their first awards, which ordered $50,000 paid to the Christian Commission, and the residue of the net receipts to be divided equally between the Soldiers' Home and the Sanitary Commission, which latter organization was formally dissolved in New-York some days since.

A dispatch from Cairo to the Cincinnati *Gazettee*, pronounces the rumor of Gen. KIRBY SMITH'S capture by the Mexicans to be a *canard*. The General and his party had arrived at Monterey safely, but dreadfully hard up for cash, and compelled to borrow largely of their friends. After resting a few days and replenishing their exhausted pockets, they pushed on for the City of Mexico.

The population of Newbern, N. C., is increasing at the rate of ten thousand a year. The city, before the war, numbered about 6,000; it now numbers over 30,000, which makes it the largest city in the State. This rapid growth is owing to the enterprise and wealth of the Northern element. Two new daily papers are to be started in Newbern this Fall, which will make three.

The Carlisle (Penn.) *Herald* learns that the family of Judge OULD, late Rebel Commissioner of Exchange, who have been for some time boarding at the Carlisle Springs, left the other day in quite a huff. The cause of offence was that on the 4th inst. Mr. WOODS, the proprietor of the Springs, had his house decorated with quite a display of national flags.

JACOB CROUSE, recently Deputy Provost-Marshal, was killed in the street at Bedford, Penn., yesterday, by JOHN P. REED, a returned Canadian refugee. REED'S brother, who has been in the rebel service, assisted in the murder. Both are in jail.

A man, supposed to be JOHN H. SURRATT, was taken through Pittsburgh yesterday, manacled and guarded.

Great complaint is made of depredations by robbers at Cape May. Watering-places offer fine inducements for the thieving fraternity.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Asia* arrived yesterday at Halifax with two days later news from Europe. Latest advices show a Liberal gain in the Parliamentary elections of twenty-four members. Mr. WALTER, chief proprietor of the London *Times*, was defeated. The shore end of the Atlantic Telegraph cable was successfully landed at Valentia Bay on the 22d, and on the following day the splice with the main cable was effected. The sailing of the *Great Eastern* was probably not long delayed after the accomplishment of this preliminary step. CONSTANCE KENT, who pleaded guilty to the charge of murdering her little half-brother, was sentenced to death; but it was generally understood that the sentence would not be carried into effect. The Prince Imperial had entirely recovered from his recent sickness. The general news from the continent is not particularly important.

LOCAL NEWS.

The inquest in the case of Mr. JOSEPH VAN DOREN, who was shot by JAMES F. ORAM, on Saturday last, and almost instantly killed, was concluded yesterday. The jury brought in a verdict in accordance with the facts of the case. The prisoner said, in reply to to the questions of the Coroner, that whatever he had done was done in self-defence. He was then committed to the Tombs.

A less active business was transacted yesterday in breadstuffs and provisions, though buyers had any existing advantage. In cotton, groceries, tallow, wool, tobacco, leather, Manilla hemp, hops, hay, spices and whisky, the movements were to a fair extent, generally at firmer prices. Freights were dull.

Mr. SMITH J. EASTMAN, of Brooklyn, who left this city suddenly a few weeks ago, to the great grief of his creditors, is said to be in a lunatic asylum in Lyons, France.

MICHAEL KENNY, convicted of the murder of a German named RAVENSBURG, has been sentenced to be executed in the yard of the Kings County Jail on Friday night.

Gold advanced ½@1 ₱ cent. yesterday. Exchange 108¼ for Gold on London. Stocks lower on the Railways, and the Money market active at 7 ₱ cent.

The Live Stock Markets this week are pretty heavily supplied with most kinds of butchers' animals. Beef Cattle are in larger numbers than they have been during any week since the large arrivals in February last. This over-stocked market, as is always the case under like circumstances, has effected a considerable decline in prices. Good to prime well-fed animals, however, are rather scarce, and, therefore, but little influenced by the reduction, while the great mass of thin, medium and fair steers, dry cows and heifers sell fully 1 ₱ cent. ₱ lb. lower, and in some cases even at a greater reduction. Prices range from 10c. @13c. ₱ lb., net weight, for poor to common, to 13c.@17c. ₱ lb. for prime to extra bullocks. The larger portion of the sales taking place between 13c.@15c., embrace medium to fair grades. Milch cows are selling more actively at a light advance on previously reported rates. Veals are in fair demand, and sell at 7c.@11c. ₱ lb., live weight. The sheep market is liberally stocked, and prices range lower, mainly, 6c.@7c. ₱ lb., live weight. Live hogs sell at 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb., live weight.

The Desperate Effort Made by the Rebellion, and its Consequences.

Gov. PARSONS, in his address to the people of Alabama, a few days since, declared that *one hundred and twenty-two thousand* men of that State were engaged in the war, and that of this number *seventy thousand* are dead or disabled. This is an extraordinary statement; and, if it be true, it gives us a new conception of the desperateness with which the Confederate cause was defended.

By the census of 1860, the entire number of white males in the State of Alabama, between the ages of fifteen and fifty, was 126,587, which was only about forty-four hundred more than were actually made Confederate soldiers. Yet what is usually called the military age—from 18 to 45—is far within these Confederate figures. Moreover, a very considerable portion of those within this military age are usually excluded from service from physical or mental disability. In our first draft, the proportion thus rejected was about thirty-one out of a hundred. In our second draft, in which the causes exempting were greatly reduced, the proportion was about twenty-six out of a hundred. In the French conscriptions, the proportion of exempts by disability is about thirty-two out of a hundred. Thus only about two-thirds, or at most three-fourths, of the male population between the ages of eighteen and forty-five are, ordinarily, deemed capable of military service. Yet in Alabama, during the rebellion, the conscription included striplings three years younger, and old men five years older, and still only about less than four out of a hundred received exemption. Of course we are not to understand the Governor of Alabama as meaning that the number he designates were actually engaged in the heavy campaigning. We must suppose that lighter duties were found for the halt and the feeble and the sick. But the point is, that the JEFF. DAVIS' government went to the utmost possible extreme in availing itself of every particle of human muscle that could help on its fortunes.

Gov. PARSONS' figures also enable us to appreciate better the difference in the efforts actually put forth by the rebels and the loyal States. Gov. BUCKINGHAM, in his speech at the Yale celebration the other day, declared, with a great deal of just pride, that Connecticut had put in the field over forty thousand men—six thousand above her regular quota. Few loyal States did so well as this, in proportion to population. Now it happens that there were in 1860 nearly the same number of white males, between the ages of fifteen and fifty, in Connecticut as in Alabama—the number in the one State being 120,249. in the other, 126,587, Connecticut, then, from about the same supply of material, contributed only about one-third as much to the national armies as Alabama did to the rebel armies. We see no reason why this proportion should not hold good in reference to all the loyal States and all the rebel States. We overcame the "Confederacy" with two-thirds of our available soldier material, according to the Confederate standard, still held in reserve.

But more striking yet is the ratio of loss to the men in service. If Gov. PARSONS' estimate is correct, three-fifths of the entire white male population of Alabama, between the ages of fifteen and fifty, have been killed or disabled. In very many cases, of course, the disablement was such as not permanently to injure the physical constitution; but, keeping this in mind, it may safely be estimated that Alabama does not to-day have more than one-half of the able-bodied white male population that she had in 1860. Alabama has suffered in this respect no more than any other Confederate State. It is the universal testimony of all who have passed through the South since the close of the rebellion, that maimed, crippled and wasted forms are everywhere to be seen. This is the most impressive of all the different phases of Southern desolation.

Our Northern people, when discussing the various plans of reconstruction, are too apt to lose sight of the tremendous loss of Southern vitality. They guage Southern exhaustion quite too much by pecuniary standards. It is true that the South has been terribly impoverished by the rebellion. It is to-day almost literally without one dollar of capital, available for the restoration of its old prosperity. The utmost it can do is to gain its subsistence from day to day. But far more melancholy than any want of capital is this want of able-bodied, vigorous white men to use capital. There is no virtue in money of itself to build up a State. The first great necessity is men. A dollar consumed may soon be wrung out of the earth again. But a man destroyed is lost for all time. His posterity, if he have it, may in time take his place. But a very large number of those who were killed in the rebel armies were young men, who were unmarried and childless. Because of their youthful vigor, it fell upon them particularly to be kept in the front, and to do the bloodiest fighting. All the host of such Southern youth who have fallan can be succeeded by no new generation of their own blood. The South cannot for half a century yet repopulate itself up to the mark of 1860, if left entirely to its own resources, unaided by immigration.

This immigration ought to be accepted by the South as the chief remedy for its present exhaustion. Its constant aim should be to ancourage an influx of fresh blood. But we indeed tell the Southern people most distinctly that such a proscription of Union men as many of them now threaten, nay as the Virginians are beginning to put in practice, as is seen in their elections just held, will be no encouragement. It will be the most effective of all discouragemants. The Northern man does not live who will cast his lot in the South with any other prospect before him than that the South will live in harmony with the National Government. Every Northern man, to whatever party he may belong, knows that the South cannot prosper on any other condition. If the South chooses to indulge its petty spite, and to spurn or abuse the liberal proffers made to it by President JOHNSON, it will operate as an absolute *caveat* against any help whatever from the North, or from any other part of the world. Without genuine patriotism there can be no security, and without security there can be no business enterprise. The South does not have it in its power to get rid of the National Government; but if it chooses to hate and harrass that government there is no power to prevant it. Such a choice is its own; but it is a choice that can only doom it to misery.

THE CABLE.—Some progress in the great cable operations is reported hy the *Asia* this morning. The shore end has been spliced to the main line, amid the tumultuous rejoicings of a crowd of spectators. If, therefore, we are to have the line at all, at the hands of the present enterprisers, we ought to get the first message from Europe in time for our next Sunday morning edition. All the connections at this end of the line will be perfected hy the end of the present week, and we shall (possibly) enjoy the luxury of paying thenceforward from $500 to $1,000 *per diem* for the latest quotations of the Five-twenty Loan in the London Exchange.

American Propagandism—Some of the Difficulties in the Way of a Universal Republic.

The American Republic was not founded for the purpose of propagating republicanism throughout the world by the sword. Citizen GENET and Gov. KOSSUTH both held that it was; but neither of the individuals was a citizen of America, and each of them had a purpose to subserve hy the realization of the doctrines which, at different periods, they proclaimed.

There are various reasons why we should not attempt to confer republican governments upon all the nations of the earth.

Firstly, we could not do it. Some persons suppose that all the "peoples" of Europe and Asia are groaning inwardly as well as outwardly for the privilege of becoming republics. That they should do so, there is no doubt whatever. But there is still less doubt that were we to attempt the job of making republics of them, we should have to fight them all, singly or altogether. The actual rulers of these "peoples" are notably astute and selfish persons, who are determined to hold their places, and who are singularly adept in using the means for that end; who control huge armies, possess deep treasuries, and wield vast powers. History shows that whether they are liked or disliked, whether their cause is just or unjust, they are usually able to make the mass of those whom they govern fight for them, and fight as determinedly and persistently as if it were really in their own interest. One of them may be a tyrant, another a usurper, and a third a fool. It is a hard thing that such men should govern nations after the fashion of their own character; and hard that we should be passive witnesses of their despotism; but, nevertheless, the chances are ten to one that, if we attempted to interfere in any instance, we should be opposed on the field by the whole body of the nation, fighting in the interest of fool, tyrant, or usurper, as the case might be. We do not think that anyone who comprehends the matter and gives it consideration will dispute this.

There are fully one hundred other reasons why the American Republic should not become the armed propagator of democracy, as some people desire. But perhaps one out of the hundred will suffice.

We propagate free institutions, however, throughout the world, for all that, and potentially, too. We do it by moral power. We exhibit to mankind a free republican nation, great, powerful, orderly, prosperous, moving majestically through time, and illustrating a history more glorious than that of any of its predecessors or cotemporaries.

A NICE POINT OF CHURCH OBSERVANCE SETTLED.—Bishop WILMER, of Alabama, has settled a very nice point in the order of Public Worship for the clergy and laity of his diocese. In a pastoral, which we publish this morning, the Bishop, it will be seen, expounds very fully the doctrine of obedience to the civil magistrate, and illustrates with great ability the limitations of the injunction which the Church is bound to respect, to pray for all in *civil* authority." Bishop WILMER thinks, as there is no longer any Confederacy, there is not much use in praying any longer for the Confederate authorities. And he thinks that, as the only government they have now in Alabama is a military government, there is no obligation to pray for *that*, inasmuch as it does not represent the "civil authority," and is, moreover, a very undesirable arrangement in itself. Bishop WILMER, however, reaches a safe conclusion on the question of praying for public officials, and at the same time holds out a premium for the restoration of Alabama to her civil rights when he says, "*when civil authority shall be restored in the State of Alabama* the clergy shall use the form entitled, 'A Prayer for the President of the United States.'" So that, until Alabama has resumed her place in the Union, the President must consider himself not a fit subject for public supplication in the Protestant Episcopal Church of Alabama. In view of this fact it is to be hoped that reconstruction in that State will make as rapid progress as possible.

The Change Since the Dog-Days of Last Year.

How different are the dog-days this year from last! This year they encounter us in the weak, piping times of peace—of peace so well established already, that last year's story of doubt and anxiety, of blood and desolation, seems like an ugly vision that has passed.

The change in this intervening twelvemonth, both as to national experience and national prospects, is little less than miraculous. Midsummer of '64 was tumultuous the whole country over, from Maryland to Mexico. Midsummer of '64 found public affairs in all the heat, but with none of the languor which characterized the physical season. Midsummer of '65 finds them tranquil and dull, oppressed hy Summer's lassitude, but not kindled with its fervor.

August of 1864 opened with great ferment. During the preceding fortnight, astounding events had occurred. EARLY had raided through Maryland to within gunshot of Baltimore, and to within sight of the works around Washington. A. J. SMITH was conducting an expedition through Mississippi, fighting with S. D. LEE and FORREST the sharp battle of Tupelo. ROUSSEAU was raiding on the lines of communication around Atlanta. The battles of Snicker's Gap, Island Ford, Four Mile Creek, two battles at Winchester, besides daily skirmishing, had taken place in the Shenandoah Valley. The Second Corps had crossed the James to Deep Bottom and fought the fierce but indecisive action at Haxall's Farm. HOOD had replaced JOHNSTON, in the West, and lost three tremendous battles around Peach-tree Creek and Atlanta, which settled the whole fate of Georgia, and from which he reeled back, breathless and shattered, to his intrenchments, after an expenditure of fully 25,000 men. The mine had been exploded at Petersburgh, with the loss of 4,000 men, the destruction of the country's hopes, and with a great sinking of *morale* in all the troops. EARLY had commenced a supplementary raid by an expeditionary force under JOHNSON and MCCAUSLAND. STONEMAN and MCCOOK had been driven off from their attack upon the West Point Railroad, the former captured, with his troops, and the command of the latter repulsed and scattered, with loss.

All this happened in a single fortnight. It makes one hot merely to remember it. But these were not all the events of that epoch. The flaming excitement stirred up throughout the North over EARLY'S daring menace of Washington, the tremendous nature of the bloody and momentous battles around Atlanta, the carnage of the subterranean explosion and attack at Petersburgh, so occupied all minds, that a hundred lesser incidents of march and battle passed then unnoticed, though, happening now, they might each furnish a marvelous theme for newspaper comment. In that same fortnight, a draft for 500,000 men within fifty days was ordered by President LINCOLN. Within that time, the famous Niagara peace negotiations of SANDERS & Co. were begun, continued and concluded. JACQUES and GILLMORE came back from their interview with "President JEFFERSON DAVIS," (*heu! quanto mutatus ab illo!*) to tell their yarns to the excited North.

Should we take one step further, and recall the experiences of the preceding fortnight—of that which corresponds to the one we now enter upon—August of 1864 would show a continuation of the exciting story—another raid of EARLY into Pennsylvania, followed by the summoning of the militia of that State to arms; terrific bombardment, attack and counter-attack at Atlanta; more fighting along the James and the Shenandoah, including the battles of Deep Bottom, White Tavern, Moorfield, Front Royal. But, especially, we should have to record FARRAGUT'S glorious naval victory of Aug. 5 in Mobile Bay, with the fall of Forts Morgan, Gaines and Powell.

It is difficult to appreciate the great change wrought within a year. Common soldiers guard in his narrow casemate the august personage who than gave gracious audience to the Illinois Colonel and his literary friend. The heroes of the Clifton House lie as flat as the builders of the Chicago Platform. Richmond, and Atlanta, and Mobile—the entire Southern States, indeed, "and all that in them is"—are reduced to the sway of the Union. The armies and the navies, whose thunders so lately shook the hemisphere, are dwindled to a shadow of their colossal proportions. The soldiers surviving already follow the plow, or frequent the long-deserted work-bench, or limp about with a hero's story of how honorable scars are won. Officers are frequenting watering-places, rusticating hy hillside and seaside, comparing bed and board at Saratoga and Niagara, at Newport and Nahant, with the "hard tack" and "horse" which formed the daily banquets at the seige of Petersburgh, or the breakfasts which were sometimes of coffee and sometimes of "shells." Verily, those were "hard lines," the lines around Petersburgh, say the heroes, recalling as they doze on their hair mattresses, the trenches and bomb-proofs of the old works.

To soldier and civilian the whole has passed like a dream. This Summer is the most tranquil one for many years. Even the threatening clouds in the southwestern horizon attract little more than a casual eye; and the country, wearied with war, is content to believe, if possible, that "all's quiet on the Rio Grande."

AMERICANS IN EUROPE.—It is estimated that there are about one hundred thousand Americans in Europe at this time. Probably, there will have been altogether not less than two hundred thousand there in the course of this Summer. Paris is, of course, their chief place of resort, but they penetrate into every country of Europe, from the Arctic Ocean to the Mediterranean. Their object is not to engage in business, work or speculation; but simply to enjoy the pleasures and advantages of travel, and to spend their money. They and their money are, of course, greatly admired by the hotel-keepers, shopkeepers, dressmakers, tailors, jewelers, lazzaroni, cicerones, gamblers, grisettes, and so forth; and those of them liable to temptation are greatly courted by these people. But there are among them many men and women of the best American type, who will honor this country abroad by their bearing and character. There is nothing in this country now for which they need to apologize, but everything to make them proud of it. Its universal freedom, its universal order, its universal prosperity, the exploits of its citizens in war, the spectacle of the disbandment of its mighty armies, its conduct during the Presidential election, its conduct at the time of the assassination, its clemency toward those who were its enemies, its magnanimity toward the revolted States politically—all these things give the United States an exceptional position among the nations of the world. The Americans in Europe will be unconscious propagandists of the liberal republican principles which constitute the foundation and the power of this country, and the nations of Europe will learn from them many things which will influence their history in the future.

The Prevalence of Lawlessness—Another Victory Yet to be Won.

The rebellion had one of its great roots at the North in those elements of the great city populations whose law is lawlessness, whose order is disorder.

Under the names of "Short Boys" in one city, "Plug Uglies" in another, and "Rowdies" everywhere, it had organized hordes of Cossacks, at its beck and bidding, whenever its leaders chose to make a movement. By means of such desperadoes those who organized treason at the South expected to overmaster the unexcitable masses at the North, until the seat of government should fall easily and quietly into their possession, when (they expected) the *coup* would be acquiesced in by the moneyed and conservative interests, and the wheels of government go on substantially as aforetime.

A dozen years ago the police of this city was little more than an organized system of crime in the hands of the demagogues, who were playing into those of the incipient insurrectionists. It cost the labors, the sacrifices, of years to overturn that vicious organization. The Fire Department was, in like manner, perverted by the admission of ruffians, until with many it became a question whether it were productive of greater good or evil. This abuse is also in process of extirpation.

Without such elements of mischief existing here, desperate in character, and placed under the control of its own creatures, it is questionable whether the chiefs of the Confederacy would have ventured to hoist the banner of revolt so defiantly as they did.

The rebellion at the South has been trodden down; the sham of State sovereignty, as the fact of secession and the rule of slavery, has been broken forever. The Southern people are coming back as repentant as we had any reason to expect. But the left wing of rebellion at the North, our law-defying shoulder-hitters and cut-throats, have not yet been brought under. They are to-day more insolent, audacious, murderous than at any former period. Bounty-jumpers from the army, desperadoes from the South, the refuse which floats into large cities everywhere, go forth in gangs during broad daylight, and perpetrate crimes, the perusal of which causes every good citizen to shudder. Robbery, burglary, arson, rape, murder, are among the most ordinary of our daily reports. Pleasure parties, particularly church and Sunday-school picnics, are especial objects of attack from those brutal wretches, who seem to suppose that the managers are too soft, too passive, too Christian, to offer resistance to unprovoked assault. And in many cases, we fear, there is ground for this supposition. There *is* too much passivity on the part of not a few in their desire to eschew scenes of violence, if possible, and the law-defiers knowing it, are encouraged to go on in the perpetration of mischief.

We must follow up the victory gained over the right wing of our common enemy. We must turn upon the left wing here and annihilate it. No mere beating, or bruising, or chastising, will suffice; we must aim at nothing short of *destruction*. No bodies of organized criminals must be suffered to exist here, to serve as fuel for exciting another flame of insurrection. No individual who panders to depravity, or coquets with lawlessness, must be suffered to fill any official position, but have the public ban of excommunication hurled at him, if we would avoid other wars like that which has just come to a close.

BUNYAN'S *Holy War* affords us a safe rule and a sound philosophy in such proceedings. The people of Mansoul, after its conquest hy Emmanuel, became indolent, and suffered certain Diabolonians to live among them for a time, the consequence of which was another invasion on the part of the great enemy, and a frightful panic as well as bloodshed. New-York has its thousands of Diabolonians to-day, who will fomant fresh wars, if they are not speedily suppressed. The blessed revolution is begun; but it must be carried forward, hy officials and private citizens, until law, order, justice, shall be feared, if not respected and beloved, by the criminal mob.

A Most Commendable Movement.

We are glad to announce an excellent practical etart of a movement to provide better accommodations for the laboring classes of this city. A number of gentlemen of ample means, whose names we do not give, but who are largely identified with the best public spirit of our metropolis, became incorporated last Winter as the "Home Building Company," and have already commenced erecting a block of twenty-four nice, cheap houses in Williamsburgh, within about five minutes' walk of the ferry, in a good, airy, healthful locality. The houses, with the lots, will be of brick, built somewhat after the Philadelphia style, with two stories and basement, with gas and water, and will cost, with the lots, about twenty-five hundred dollars each. It is intended to sell these houses at cost to worthy applicants, or to rent them at simple interest on the outlay. The company considers its present efforts merely preliminary. If its plans succeed, its capital will be increased and others will be invited to join the association, or other new associations will be formed. It is believed that the present experiment will be well tested by early Autumn. One of the associates of the company is at present abroad and will probably bring back with him the working drawings of the houses which have been erected in London, Paris, and the other cities, for the accommodation of the working classes. Any one desiring further particulars respecting this enterprise, may gain them from the Treasurer of the association, Mr. K. JESUP, Esq., No. 59 Exchange-place.

CHOLERA AND SUMMER COMPLAINTS.—It is probably one of the easiest and cheapest modes of advertising a practising physician can adopt, to certify that certain of his unfortunate patients died of Asiatic cholera. If his certificate should happen to be challenged, as was that of a city practitioner yesterday, he can amend his return, and get his name into print along with that of the City Inspector, who is supposed to look after pests and pestilences generally. There happens to be no authenticated cases of cholera in the city. It is a matter of wonder that there is not. Filthy gutters, and unripe or rotten fruit exposed at half price on every street corner, are powerful agencies for the spread of diseases quite as fatal as Asiatic cholera.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

PARDONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

An article appears in the Raleigh *Progress*, of July 25, and another of the 27th, copied in the TIMES of to-day, stating that the misplaced leniency of the President is making the leading rebels of the State of North Carolina still more defiant and disloyal than before, and that these treacherous leaders who have been pardoned by Gov. HOLDEN'S recommendation are now organizing, &c., and that the reckless manner of pardoning the great leaders of the rebellion in North Carolina is exciting the grave apprehensions of the loyal citizens of the State. These statements are founded upon a misapprehension, to say the least, of the real facts. We have before explained the modus operandi of obtaining pardons, and the process through which a petition for pardon has to go. In the course of this process the Attorney-General makes certain recommendations, as also do the Governors of the several Southern States. Attorney-General SPEED has recommended for pardon certain petty officials of North Carolina, and private citizens of the twenty-thousand-dollar class. Gov. HOLDEN has recommended certain old politicians, and a few late rebel Generals, for Executive clemency. These recommendations have gone to the President: but whether recommended by the Attorney-General or by Gov. HOLDEN, the President has not acted upon the petitions except in very few cases. The President holds these recommended cases under advisement, and may hereafter, in nearly all instances, grant the pardon; but as yet he has not extended the Executive clemency, and does not intend to until the opportune time shall come, when he can act advisedly and to good purpose. This we state upon authority.

SALES IN FLORIDA SUSPENDED.

The acting Attorney-General, Mr. ASHTON, has directed the United States District-Attorney for the Northern District of Florida to suspend the sales of confiscated lands, advertised to take place at Jacksonville on the 7th of August, until the arrival of Gov. MARVIN in Florida. The object of this order is to enable the District-Attorney to consult with Gov. MARVIN in regard to the confiscation cases, and be governed in general in prosecuting the cases by the opinion of the State Executive.

SYMPATHY FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

W. H. AVERY, United States Arbitrator at the Cape of Good Hope, transmits to the Interior Department, under date of June 13, a letter from the members of the Mixed Court at that place, relative to the death of the late President LINCOLN. The following is a copy of the letter:

MIXED COURT CHAMBERS,
CAPETOWN, June 10, 1865.

DEAR SIR: We beg to be allowed to convey to you, as our colleague in this court, the expression of the feelings of grief and horror with which we have heard the news of the assassination of the President of the United States. But beyond this we wish to assure you of our deep sympathy with yourself and Mr. PRINGLE personally, for the loss of a man you so loved and admired.

We have the honor to remain yours very faithfully,
GEORGE FRERE, Judge.
E. HAYARD, Arbitrator.

LAND OFFICE AFFAIRS.

The General Land Office records show that in June, 1865, six thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven acres were taken up for actual settlement at Traverse City, Mich., under the Homestead Law.

WOOL AND COTTON.

Judge EDMUNDS, in preparing the census volume on manufactures, which is rapidly progressing, ascertained that in 1860 the wool, raw material, was valued at thirty-six millions five hundred and eighty-six thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven dollars. The cost of labor, nine millions eight hundred and eight thousand two hundred and fifty-four dollars, and the value of the manufactured product was sixty-one millions eight hundred and sixty three thousand and ninety-seven dollars. The value of raw material cotton, was fifty-seven millions two hundred and eighty-five thousand five hundred and thirty-four dollars. The cost of labor, twenty-three millions nine hundred and forty thousand one hundred and eight dollars, and the value of the manufactured product was one hundred and fifteen millions six hundred and eighty-one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four dollars.

BROKERS' SALES.

We mentioned in our last night's dispatch that a committee of New-York brokers had been before the Secretary of the Treasury yesterday, asking a reconsideration of the order directing the brokers' tax to be collected. Mr. MCCULLOCH having fully considered the matter with Mr. ORTON, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, decides adversely to the application of the committee representing the brokers and bankers of New-York, for a postponement of the collection of taxes on sales for themselves, pending a decision of the United States Supreme Court, and instructions will be issued to the assessors and collectors to proceed as heretofore directed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

PROMOTIONS.

Maj.-Gen. AUGUR has received a brevet promotion to Brigadier-General in the regular army, and his Chief of Staff, Lieut.-Col. J. A. TAYLOR, of the Sixth Cavalry, is breveted Colonel in the regular service.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

SELLING OFF.

While the Navy Department sells its surplus articles at auction, the Quartermaster's Department invites sealed proposals for the purchase of its now useless property at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis, Little Rock, Vicksburgh, Natchez, New-Orleans, and Chattanooga. This includes more than 100 steamboats, about 400 barges of different kinds, many pontoon and canal boats, together with repairing apparatus.

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

The Post-office Department has shown a desire to meet the wants of the business public, by the issue of two new varieties of stamped envelopes, viz: the ordinary letter size, with double-rate six cent stamps, and the official size, bearing single-rate three cent stamps. Heretofore, in sending a letter weighing half an ounce or more, in the letter size government envelopes, it has been necessary to use an adhesive stamp to pay the excess of postage, thus disfiguring the appearance of the envelope and causing an increase of labor in the work of cancelation. So in regard to the official sizes. With an inclosure of less weight than half an ounce, the use of the stamped envelope necessitate the loss of one rate of postage. Both of these inconveniences are obviated by the use of the new envelope, which will soon be for sale at the principal post-offices throughout the country. The envelopes are of a neat appearance, having the embossed stamp in the usual form, the color on the letter size being purple, and that on the official size chocolate.

NOTICE TO PAROLED PRISONERS.

Gen. GREGG, commanding at Lynchburgh, Va., has recently issued an order declaring that the privileges granted by parole consequent on Lee's surrender

continue only during good behavior. When a paroled prisoner insults any officer of the government which grants the parole, he forfeits all its benefits and becomes a prisoner of war, liable to be confined at the will of the captor or punished, as a military commission may direct. All paroled men in Lynchburgh are required by the same order to report themselves at headquarters within twenty-four hours, and make known their means of living.

THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA.

The vessels of the Potomac Flotilla, now dispensed with, have arrived at the Washington Navy-yard. Commander PARKER, in his farewell order, pays a deserved compliment to the officers and men, saying: "In taking leave of those with whom I have been so long associated, my heart is filled with varied emotions: sorrow at parting; gladness that our beloved country no longer has need of us; and pride—just pride—that when I reflect upon the past, and remember the taking up of torpedoes from the Rappahannock, with the destruction or capture of the whole rebel force engaged in placing them there, thereby making Fredericksburgh a secure base of supplies for Gen. GRANT's vast army; the burning of the schooners at Mattox Creek, under the severe musket-fire of the enemy; and the almost daily expeditions up the creeks and through the swamps of the Northern Neck of Virginia, all requiring skill and nerve, I can truly say, 'The Potomac Flotilla has not been unmindful of the traditional honor and glory of the navy.'"

NO RECEPTIONS.

No visitors were yesterday or to-day received by the President, nor the Cabinet meeting held this morning, owing to his suffering from an attack of sickness of a bilious character.

PARDONS.

It is stated that over one hundred pardons were granted to-day, all of the "twenty thousand dollar" class.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING-OFFICE.

In the course of the present month the new addition to the government printing office will be completed. Fifteen new steam-power presses are added to the already large establishment. Owing to the extraordinary demands for printing by the War and Treasury Departments, some of the work ordered early last December remains unexecuted. The increased facilities will insure more promptness in the future.

TIRED OF WAITING.

A number of persons prominent in the late rebellion, who had been here several weeks waiting to see the President, have left the city without thus being gratified.

HOSPITALS NEARLY CLEARED.

There are not more than two thousand patients in the various government hospitals in this city and neighborhood. Nearly all of them are now being vacated and the patients concentrated at Armory-square, Douglas and Stanton Hospitals.

DESTITUTION IN VIRGINIA.

A gentleman who has just returned from a tour through Stafford, Spottsylvania and Orange Counties, Virginia, reports that he found the inhabitants, generally, in a very destitute condition, with no money, and very little of anything aside from the present crops. The corn crop, though not very extensive in acres, will be unusually large in yield. It is thought that more corn will be raised in proportion to the number of acres planted, than was ever before produced in that section of the State. The common people are well satisfied with the termination of the war; and the rebel soldiers who have been longest in the field appear to be the best satisfied with the present condition of affairs. The preachers, editors and politicians of the old "States Rights" school are the only ones who still adhere to the idea of Southern independence. In many instances ex-rebel Lieutenants, Captains, Majors and Colonels are engaged in tilling the soil, who, before the war, would have considered such an occupation degrading.

DEATH OF RICHARD HILDRETH.

Sketch of his Life and Literary Labors.

The following letter from Mr. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State, announcing the death of RICHARD HILDRETH, the eminent historian, conveys intelligence which is none the less mournful for being not unexpected:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Friday, July 28, 1865.

Hon. Charles Sumner, U. S. Senator, Boston, Mass.:

SIR: It is my painful duty to inform you that this Department has received intelligence from Mr. T. BIGELOW LAWRENCE, U. S. Consul-General at Florence, of the death, on the morning of the 11th instant, in that city, of RICHARD HILDRETH, Esq., late U. S. Consul at Trieste.

I will thank you to communicate this sad intelligence to the friends of the deceased. No further intelligence regarding the melancholy event has been received at the department.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary.

Mr. HILDRETH had been in feeble health for many months, and the announcement of his decease had long been expected by his friends in this country; but the bereavement will be felt none the less. As a historian and journalist, and one of the foremost advocates of political and social progress in the world, he was known and admired wherever the English language is read, and will be sincerely mourned far beyond the circle of his intimate personal friends.

He was born in Deerfield, Mass., June 30, 1807. His father was a clergyman of marked abilities, connected with the Congregationalists, but independent in character and opinion, and widely known for the fearless eclecticism of his doctrinal views, and his thorough aversion to sectarian relations. These admirable traits were transmitted to his gifted son, who displayed, throughout the whole of his long and laborious career, the same disregard of mere conventiality and form, and the same indignant opposition to every phase of moral and political oppression. At an early age, Mr. HILDRETH entered Harvard University, where he graduated with high honors in 1826. He immediately commenced the study of law at Newburyport. His literary tastes led him to, contribute, while pursuing his legal studies, a series of papers to a magazine in Boston, at that time edited by Mrs. SARAH J. HALE. To these succeeded other articles, which appeared in the *Boston Magazine*, then conducted by the elder WILLIS, and in JOSEPH T. BUCKINGHAM's *New-England Magazine*. These youthful effusions display correct taste, a very extended field of information, and many of the peculiar traits of thought and opinion that characterize the literary labors of his maturer years. He was admitted to the bar in 1830, and after a brief term of practice in Newburyport, transferred his residence to Boston. There his unusual abilities as a thinker and writer attracted the notice of the publishers of the Boston *Atlas*, then just established, and his services as editor of that paper were secured. Two years afterward ill-health compelled him to resign that position, and he sought relaxation and restoration in a Southern climate, passing about a year and a half on a plantation in Florida. Even while seeking that mental repose which was necessary to his complete recovery, Mr. HILDRETH found it impossible to repress his literary activity. In this retirement he wrote his anti-slavery work, *Archy Moore*, which was republished and favorably received in England, and which was recast and again published in this country, in 1852, under the title of the *White Slave*. He resumed his connection with the Boston *Atlas* in 1836, as Washington correspondent; and in the following year furnished a series of articles to that paper, relative to the movement, then not generally suspected, for the separation of Texas from Mexico, and her annexation to the United States.

Mr. HILDRETH's second literary undertaking was a translation from the French of the "Theory of Legislation." His next publication was a "History of Banks," an argument for the use of free banking with security to bill holders, now adopted in New-York and several other States. It was first published about the time of the great financial disasters of 1837, and passed to a second edition in 1840.

In the latter part of 1838, Mr. HILDRETH resumed his editorial post as an ardent and vigorous advocate of Gen. W. H. HARRISON's claims to the Presidency. He wrote a biography of his favorite candidate, and in the columns of the *Atlas* strongly urged his nomination and contributed largely toward his election. He then for a time abandonded journalism, and in 1840 published, under the title of *Despotism in America* a, volume on the political, economical and social aspects of slavery, to which, in the edition of 1854, was appended a chapter on the legal basis of slavery. In this vigorous and earnest work, the author aimed to present an accurate portrait of slavery under all its aspects, and to picture its tendency to debase and demoralize society. Often bitterly personal, dogmatic and caustic, his uprightness, earnestness, and thorough devotion to the noblest principles of human advancement, commended the book to every unprejudiced reader. No believer in the divine right of walloping niggers ever derived much comfort from its pages.

Mr. HILDRETH also employed his vigorous pen in religious controversy; and his pamphlets, including a letter to Prof. ANDREWS NORTON, of Cambridge, on "Miracles," were contributions to a long and exciting theological discussion in Massachusetts.

But the great work of his life, and the one by which he is most widely known, is his *History of the United States*, in six volumes, the first three of which were issued in New-York, in 1849. The period embraced in this history extends from the discovery of the continent of America to the organization of the government under the Federal Constitution, the next three volumes extending from that period till the end of the sixteenth Congress, in 1821. The whole work was revised by the author, and published in a new edition, in 1855. His purpose in preparing this work was, in his own words, to portray the founders of the American nation, "wrapped up in no fine-spun cloaks of excuses and apology, without stilts, buskins, tinsel or bedizenment, in their own proper person, often rude, hard, narrow, superstitious and mistaken, but always earnest, downright, manly, and sincere." This narrative is plain and lucid, but wanting in fervor, graphic power, and picturesque description. A literal and Quaker-like severity characterizes almost every page.

The series of atrocious outrages in Kansas, and the imprisonment of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, by order of Judge KANE, prompted Mr. HILDRETH to write a book entitled *Atrocious Judges*. This was a volume compiled from Lord CAMPBELL's *Lives of the Chief Justices of England*, and has the title of *Atrocious Judges; Lives of Judges Infamous as Tools of Tyrants and Instruments of Oppression*.

The following is a catalogue of Mr. HILDRETH's works in the order of their publication:

1. The White Slave; or, Memoir of Archy Moore.
2. Banks, Banking and Paper Currencies.
3. Life of Gen. William Henry Harrison.
4. Bentham's Theory of Legislation.
5. Despotism in America: An Inquiry into the Nature, Results and Legal Basis of the Slaveholding System of the United States.
6. Theory of Morals.
7. History of the United States of America.
8. Theory of Politics: An Inquiry into the Foundation of Governments and the Cause and Progress of Political Revolutions.
9. Japan as it Was and Is.
10. Atrocious Judges.

His last editorial engagement was upon the New-York *Tribune*. He was appointed Consul at Trieste by President LINCOLN, and held this post at the time of his death. It was hoped, at the time of his appointment, that a foreign residence would conduce to his restoration; but the powers of nature were already too far exhausted, and he grew worse from month to month until he passed away. He was fifty-eight years of age.

In him the country has lost one of the profoundest thinkers and ablest writers of the age—a man who contributed in a very large degree to the education of the people in the noblest and purest theories and principles of political science.

CONNECTICUT.

Indian Names and Why They are Used —Hotels, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Sunday, July 30, 1865.

Connecticut is a State, originally settled by the Yankees, and is now celebrated for ROGER SHERMAN, blue laws, ligneous nutmegs, and hams; peddlers of tin, in the South; peddlers of clocks in the Provinces; onions, pretty girls, "pulling wool" over BARNUM's eyes, and hotels, *sui generis*. I might add, that in selecting a title for a bank, a hotel, or any conspicuous enterprise, or place, Connecticut runs to the Indian dialect, as readily as a new-fledged duck takes to water. But Connecticut can be pardoned for this. She has her eminent example. The Government of the United States, having about blotted out the original savages, is in a fit of remorse, consecrating every public movement by the barbarous and diabolical system of preserving the unearthly titles of the extirpated barbarians. Why should Connecticut falter?

Mr. WELLES is reported to be jovial, facetious, and amiable. Mr. Assistant Fox is energetic, enterprising, and classical in his tastes. Why should not they run into "Indian" horribles, as well as the rest? They have built a lot of marine anomalies, called "double-enders," all of them christened with Indian cognomens. I notice that two of them, infected by their Indianic infusion, are about to have a vapory battle, right away, and either ISHERWOOD or DICKERSON is to be left tomahawked and scalped on the field, in pleasing harmony with Indian customs. You observe that I avoid the names of the combatants. I remember that one begins with A, and I think that the other begins with I, but that is as far as I dare to go; and I wouldn't swear to that much, even. And this custom of Indian titles so prevails here, in Connecticut, that it is impossible to name objects of interest, without first serving an apprenticeship in the buffalo country, so that you could talk Snake, Crow-feet, Arapahoe, Sac, Fox, Comanche, and all that.

I remember being all bewildered when the government first began to turn out its flock of Indian seabirds, double-enders included. It was no use. To remember one of the names, much less repeat it, was out of the question. I abandoned the attempt in solemn despair. One day I asked the name of a new double-ender in Boston Harbor. My inquiry was of a sea captain. "That is the *Sassy-cuss*," said the Captain. I was at home there; and I pointed out the *Sassy-cuss*, numerous times, to both sexes and all ages. For once, I *knew* the name of a war ship. It was a little odd, to be sure; but Mr. Bull had his *Teaser*, and his *Boxer*, and his *Bull-dog*, and why should we not have our *Sassy-cuss*?

HOTELS.

Here I am at "The Pequot." I left the "Wadawanock" (something like that) yesterday. I was at the "Wauregan" the other day, and at the "Pawcatuck" the other day, and so it goes; nothing but Indian, Indian, Indian. A "double-ender" was invented to run, one end first or the other end first, and make no difference; and these Indian dialectic brambles are similar, for which ever end comes out of your month first, is of no sort of consequence. It is all good Indian and—nothing else. Hotels, as a general rule, are operated on a simple system here, truly original and Connecticutian. When a house, of some size, becomes uninhabitable for civilized people, it is leased, a rum-hole put in the cellar, and an Indian title put upon a sign, outside. This constitutes a "hotel," in Connecticut. A man of practical experience, lodging in one of them, always invokes safety in prayer, before getting to bed, because, if the house don't tumble down before morning, it can only be from a special interposition of Divine Providence.

HOTEL FIXINGS.

But Connecticut hotel-keepers pride themselves, justly, on one thing—they give you a feather bed invariably. It may be live geese feathers, or not; but of the feathers you may *feel* assured, (in July,) and of their *live* qualities there never would be a doubt. A mattress, in a Connecticut "hotel," is simply out of the question. A Connecticuter would despair of keeping his hotel, even with the rum-hole in the cellar and the Indian title, without the feather bed of half a century ago. This is literally true of the genuine Connecticut managed "hotels" of to-day. They are a disgrace to the honest old farmer's "inn"—to the enterprise and intelligence of the State—and are a full quarter of a century behind Springfield, right on their borders.

PROGRESS.

It will take a long time to "settle" Connecticut. Her people are "smart," her resources very fair, but she is antique—behind the times. Her old times of prosperity have laid down on her, and are smothering her. She is to-day Yankee, in its most objectionable aspect. Norwich is energetic. Norwich is just coming out from the chrysalis state. But Norwich is thirteen miles, by sinuous river, above New-London—a world-harbor. Stonington is dead—a pretty place, but Sunday appearing seven days in the week. Westerly, struggling against the lack of a harbor, is showing Connecticut pluck, and Connecticut genius and enterprise, in signal prosperity. Mystic is the gem of the State. Neither New-York nor Massachusetts can, to-day, offer the peer of Mystic. New-London and Stonington are old and wealthy places, made by the whale. The business done at your Washington Market would beat either of them any day in the week. Mystic has numerous steamers, ships, barges, brigs and schooners, lying at her wharves to-day, that would be the admiration of STEERS, if he was living and could see them. Sharp as my spleen is against the stupid antiquity of Connecticut, in the main, if you will but come to the little place of Mystic, I will guarantee you will feel the recuperative intelligence and genius of Connecticut in that little, unpretending town. Small as it is, and insignificant as it is, Mystic is the representative centre of what Connecticut is to be. Connecticut is not dead, but sleepeth.

L. R. S.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

Kirby Smith not Captured by the Mexicans—The Whole Story a Canard—Kirby Hard Up for Money—Great Conflagration in Galveston—Movements of Cortinas.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 31.

CAIRO, Sunday, July 30.

The *Magenta* has arrived with New-Orleans dates to the 25th, the Seventh Minnesota and a portion of the Sixth Minnesota Infantry, and the Second Massachusetts Battery. The major portion of the Sixth Minnesota previously arrived on another steamer.

The story that Gen. KIRBY SMITH was taken prisoner with his forty companions, by the Mexican Government, turns out to be untrue.

The New-Orleans *Times'* Brownsville correspondent, who received the information from one of CORTINAS' staff, says: "I now learn that a young man who was formerly Aid-de-Camp on MAGRUDER's staff, has just arrived at Matamoras from Monterey, and that he pronounces the whole story a canard. He said the party had no artillery, rifles or train; that they were unmolested by Federal or Mexican authority, and that they arrived at Monterey in safety. He also says KIRBY SMITH was hard up for money, and was compelled to borrow $300 from a gentleman named PRESTON, at Monterey. After a few days rest, Gen. SMITH and his party pushed on for the City of Mexico."

The same correspondent, writing on the 16th, says: "A merchant train of one hundred and fifty wagons, accompanied by an escort of 80 Mexican troops, left Matamoras yesterday for Monterey. It will hardly get through safely, as CORTINAS has gone in person to feel for it, and a Mexican guard will not prove very reliable when menaced by danger, particularly when menaced by CORTINAS, who is dreaded by troops of whatever nation.

The famous Foreign Legion, commanded by Baron BARNEY O'BRIEN, a French-Irish soldier of fortune, left Matamoras, a few days since, for Tampico. The Legion was composed of scoundrels and convicts from almost every nation of Europe, and it is said they were withdrawn from Matamoras to prevent desertion, as fully one-half the number originally stationed over the river ran away. There are now no foreign troops at Matamoras. The garrison consists of about 3,000 inefficient Mexicans.

New-Orleans papers inform us that Gen. SLAUGHTER is in Havana. A gentleman told me yesterday that he saw that speculative warrior in Matamoras two weeks ago. Like JEFF. DAVIS, SLAUGHTER is now universally execrated by former friends. Col. FORD, who is universally beloved, as SLAUGHTER is execrated, is running a livery stable in Matamoras.

CORTINAS had skirmished with the French pickets and wounded several, and succeeded in taking their post.

The *Times* learns from a private letter of the 21st inst. that the Tremont House and a large portion of the City of Galveston had been burned. So great was the conflagration it became necessary to call upon the military for assistance. By their efforts it was finally extinguished.

Late intelligence from TEXAS states that Col. W. B. LOWERY, late of the Confederate States, charged with assisting in pulling down the United States flag at Millican recently, was undergoing a trial at Houston. The *Telegraph* hopes the Court will show clemency to the accused.

Gen. STANDWATER, principal Chief of the Cherokees, publishes in the Clarksville *Standard* an appeal to the people of TEXAS for bread for the Indians. The *Standard* says the people of Fannin, Lamar and Red River have responded very generously to the appeal.

From Vermont.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Tuesday, Aug. 1.

Gov. SMITH has appointed Dr. GEO. NICHOLSON, of Northfield, late Surgeon of the Thirteenth Vermont Regiment, Secretary of State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Hon. GEORGE W. BAILEY, of Montpelier.

The commencement exercises of the University of Vermont are now in full progress. President SMITH of Dartmouth College delivered an able oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society this afternoon.

An unusual number of Alumni are present, as well as a number of distinguished strangers, among whom are Prof. POMEROY, of the University of New-York; Hon. J. L. A. FELLOWS and GEORGE S. DENISON, of New-Orleans.

Robberies at Cape May.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

The *Bulletin* says:

"We learn that yesterday, at the bathing hour at Cape May, several heavy robberies were perpetrated, and the thieves escaped. It is said a boarder at Congress Hall lost $3,000 in money and jewelry. Col. FENLIN, proprietor of the "Cottage by the Sea," was robbed of $1,000 in cash. Another gentleman, visitor to the island, was robbed of $1,700. The perpetrators of these robberies cut the telegraph wires, and made their escape from the island."

Rumored Arrest of John H. Surratt.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

A man supposed to be JOHN H. SURRATT, one of the conspirators implicated in the assassination of President LINCOLN, arrived here in manacles, and under a proper guard, in the morning train from Pittsburgh, and left for Washington in the Northern Central train at noon to-day. He was arrested somewhere in TEXAS.

Murder of a Provost-Marshal.

BEDFORD, Penn., Tuesday, Aug. 1.

JACOB CROUSE, late Deputy Provost-Marshal, was shot dead in the street to-day by JOHN P. REED, a lately returned Canada refugee. His brother, MINOEL REED, who has been in the rebel army, was also engaged in the affray. They have been arrested and lodged in jail. Great excitement prevails.

Serenade.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

Col. THOMAS, Collector of this Port, and Mr. WALBROW, Postmaster, were serenaded to-night by a large number of their friends, in honor of their reappointment.

The Siamese Twins Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Grateful for past favors at your hands, we beg again to trespass upon your kindness and liberality. Our names are not entirely unknown to the American public. In former years we were received everywhere with flattering and substantial compliments, and after several most successful tours through the cities of the United States, we retired to the privacy of our country homes, where we had hoped to spend the remainder of our days in the quiet enjoyment of domestic felicity, blessed as we then were with ample fortunes for ourselves and our families. But time has wrought a sad change. The ravages of civil war have swept away our fortunes, and we are again forced to appear in public. Remembering, as we do, with the profoundest gratitude, the liberality of our adopted country, we have arranged to appear on public exhibition in the Northern cities, commencing early in August next, accompanied by several of our children, and we shall hope to meet then thousands of our old friends of *lang syne*.

With sincere regard, we subscribe ourselves your obedient servants, CHANG and ENG,
Siamese Twins.

SURRY COUNTY, N. C., July 25, 1865.

The Reception to Gen. McLaughlin's Massachusetts Brigade.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

The Fifty-seventh Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. J. M. TUCKER, commanding, and the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. CHARLES D. BROWN, commanding, arrived here to-night from Washington, and were escorted to the Battery Barracks by Col. HOWE, Military State Agent, where they were well provided with a hot supper.

The regiments will remain at the Battery until 10 o'clock to-morrow, when they will parade in light marching order and form on Broadway, right resting on Bowling-green. At 11 o'clock, Brig.-Gen. N. B. MCLAUGHLIN will take command, and the brigade, headed by the brigade band, (which accompanies them home,) and escorted by the sons of Massachusetts, will march up Broadway to Union-square, where they will halt and receive refreshments furnished from the Lion Brewery, and resume the march to the Battery.

On arriving at the Barracks they will be received by the sons and daughters of Massachusetts, when dinner will be served in the large dining-room of the barracks. Major-Gens. BURNSIDE and SICKLES will be present and address the troops at the dinner, which will be presided over by Col. FRANK E. HOWE, the State Agent of Massachusetts.

After the ceremonies at the Barracks, the brigade will take up its line of march for the Providence boats, whence they will embark for home.

The brigade is the old original brigade of Gen. MCLAUGHLIN, and has the old brigade flag, under which the have always fought during the recent campaign in front of Petersburgh and Richmond, and which has never been carried by any other commander. Gen. MCLAUGHLIN is accompanied by Brevet Major H. L. SWORDS, Aid-de-Camp.

The Fifty-seventh Regiment is now composed of a consolidation of the veterans of the Fifty-seventh (of which Gen. MCLAUGHLIN was the original Colonel,) and the veterans of the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts.

The Twenty-ninth Regiment is composed of the veterans of the Twenty-ninth and the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Regiments.

All sons and daughters of Massachusetts and New-England are cordially invited to be present at the Battery Barracks at 1 o'clock, as this will probably be the last occasion which may occur to pay a merited tribute to our returning heroes.

It is expected that our citizens and storekeepers on Broadway will put out their flags on this occasion.

Base Ball.

MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

A grand match for the championship between the Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, and Mutual, of New-York, will be played on the Mutual's grounds at Hoboken on the 3d inst., (Thursday,) at 3 P. M. This will be one of the most interesting matches of the season.

PERSONAL.—Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, "Our Dolly," who has been down South show-acting all alongshore, arrived here last night in the steamer *Empire City*.

Mrs. MOWATT RITCHIE has been engaged by the manager of the Boston Theatre, to appear there next season, in the series of characters in which she won so much reputation ten years ago.

ILLNESS OF GEN. BUTTERFIELD.—We regret to learn that Major-Gen. BUTTERFIELD has been for some time past seriously unwell at his home on the Hudson River, Ulster County. He has been again attacked with malarious fever, first contracted during MCCLELLAN's campaign on the Peninsula, at the close of which he was compelled to succumb for a brief season. Having given his physicians barely time to check the disease, he hurried to the field, where fresh fatigues and exposures left him again at the mercy of his foe. This was at the close of SHERMAN's Atlanta campaign, in which he participated, but as there was still work to be done, he was soon again at his post of duty. The insidious disease, heretofore only temporarily checked, has again assailed him, but the gallant General has now leisure to battle with him effectively, and it is to be hoped that in the atmosphere of his home, surrounded by friends, and all necessary care and attention, he may soon be restored to health.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE SUICIDE IN GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—Coroner LYNCH held an inquest upon the body of ARCHIBALD MATHEWS, who committed suicide in Greenwood Cemetery on Saturday evening last. The evidence proved that he had of late been much depressed in spirits, in consequence of his inability to work, on account of the weakness of his eyes. Not wishing to be a burden on any one, he concluded to end his existence. The verdict of the jury was that he came to his death by shooting himself while laboring under temporary aberration of the mind. His last request, in a letter to his son, that he be buried in Greenwood Cemetery, where he ended his earthly career, was complied with.

THE KINGS COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.—The investigation into the circumstances relative to the alleged awarding of contracts to Mr. CORSON, one of the highest bidders for furnishing the County institutions with flour, instead of to the lowest bidder, was continued before the Supervisors' committee yesterday, when it appeared that the original bids had been lost. There is, therefore, no official evidence in regard to the matter. Several witnesses were examined, whose testimony went to show that the lowest bidders were the Messrs. BURLING. The committee will continue the investigation on Thursday (to-morrow) afternoon.

THE KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon—the business being the election of officers for the County Institutions. Dr. A. J. WILLETTS was chosen as Physician of the Jail and Dr. JOHN L. ZABRISKIE was reelected as Physician of the Penitentiary. A motion to elect a Keeper of the Penitentiary was laid over, in consequence of charges brought against the present occupant, Mr. MCNEILLY. The subject was referred to the Penitentiary Committee for report. Mr. GILBERT HICKS was reelected Storekeeper of the Almshouse; after which the board adjourned until next Tuesday.

MR. SMITH J. EASTMAN.—This gentleman, who, as alleged, left the country some weeks since, with a considerable amount of money belonging to other people, has recently been heard from. Mr. GEORGE W. PARSONS, who was Mr. EASTMAN's legal adviser, pursued him to Europe, and on his arrival in France, ascertained that he was in Lyons. He went to that city and found him in one of the lunatic asylums. Mr. PARSONS states these facts in a letter to Mr. J. W. LEVEREDGE, of this city, but gives no details as to his condition, or the reasons of his confinement in such an institution.

THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The board held a regular meeting last evening and did some routine business, among which was the organization of a new public school, to be known as No. 29, which is intended to relieve the overcrowded condition of Nos. 8 and 15. The house is to be located at the corner of Amity and Columbia streets. A committee was appointed to select a corps of male and female teachers.

Williamsburgh.

A SAFE BLOWN OPEN AND ROBBED.—About 12:30 o'clock Tuesday morning, the office of Mr. WM. W. ARMFIELD, coal merchant, in First-street, between South Sixth and South Seventh streets, E. D., was visited by burglars, who entered in the rear of the building, and drilled the iron safe in a scientific manner, after which they laid a fuse of about six feet, and succeeded in blowing open the safe. The noise of the explosion was heard at the South Seventh-street ferry. The amount of plunder obtained was very small—not sufficient to pay for the trouble, and Mr. ARMFIELD says if the burglars will return the papers relating to his mother's will, he will not feel bad about the small amount of cash missing.

RECOVERY OF THE BODY OF THE MAN DROWNED AT THE SOUTH SEVENTH-STREET FERRY.—The body of the man who was drowned on Monday evening while attempting to lease the ferry-boat *Aurora* before she was chained to the bridge, was recovered yesterday forenoon at the foot of South Eighth-street. His name is JOHN SHERLIN, 47 years of age, a native of Ireland. He resided in Conselgea-street, between Ewen and Leonard, Eastern District, and was employed as a cutter in a tailoring establishment in New-York. Coroner BARRETT last night held an inquest at the late residence of deceased. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A UNITED STATES SEAMAN.—On Monday night a seaman named CHARLES L. WORMELL, belonging to the United States ship *Ino*, lying at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, went to Williamsburgh, (south side,) to take on board ship another man; but when entering the boat, it is alleged, WORMELL fell off the plankway backward, and broke his neck, dying almost instantly. Coroner BARRETT sent the body to the Marine Hospital, where he will hold an examination to-day. Deceased was a native of Maine.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE PEACH CROP.—In all parts of the State of New-Jersey the peach crop promises to be larger this year than has been for many years past. Large orchards, which were set out three years ago in Hunterdon, Morris and other counties, bear for the first time this season, and the fruit is reported to be of the finest quality. During the past three weeks, dealers in Washington Market have traversed the peach-growing section of the State, and have bought the fruit on the trees at a large price, so as not to fail in filling their orders with parties in Albany, Saratoga, Boston and other Northern cities, from which the demand, thus far, is unusually large. As yet there are but very few peaches coming from New-Jersey, the fruit requiring about two weeks more time to ripen, when it will be fit for the market. The favorite peach with the masses is known as the "Harvest John," which is good sized, with heavy red cheek, having a most delightful flavor. For table desert it is considered superior to the "Malacatoon," the latter being very juicy, and generally used for preserving, in connection with what is known in New-Jersey as the "Morris Whites." In Somerset County, Mr. STEYKER has an orchard of 8,000 peach trees, which were set out four years ago. This year there is scarcely a tree but is laden with fruit, and a mile around the atmosphere is charged with the perfume of the peach. He will probably realise over $5,000 from the sale of his fruit this year, which will be an ample remunerstion for his time and labor. Within the few years past a number of distillers have bought up large quantities of the peach for the purpose of making peach brandy, and have made a snug sum out of the operation. The flavor appears to be pleasing with the masses, and the sales have been ready and the price large. This year the distillers in New-Jersey will do a large business, having taken heavy orders for the brandy. During the past week a train of fifteen or twenty freight cars, laden with Delaware peaches, have arrived in Jersey City for the New-York market. The fruit is unusually large this year, and the sales thus far have been very great. The best fruit is sold for $2,50 and upward per basket; but in a few days it will be down to $1,75, and when the Jersey crop arrives peaches will be within the reach of everybody.

A WAR RECORD.—Some of the residents on Montgomery-street, Jersey City, claim that more volunteers have been sent to the war on that street, between Van Vorst and Barrow streets, a distance of three blocks, than has been furnished within the same limits from any other locality. The total number of men that have gone out to the war was 82. Of the above the following have been commissioned for meritorious conduct: G. S. Russel, Fifth New-Jersey, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. As Captains—Wm. Hillier, Seventh; E. Kissam, Ninth; Fred. Farrier, Tenth: J. H. Onslow, Seventh; John G. Langston, Eighth; Chauncey Holt, Fortieth; Samuel Craig, First Cavalry; Peter G. Van Winkle, Third Cavalry; Peter Duffy Serrel's Engineer Regiment, New-York; Daniel Madden, Seventy-ninth New-York; George H. Farrier, Twenty-first New-Jersey.

JERSEY CITY COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Jersey City Common Council was held last evening, the President, Alderman EARLE, in the chair. Considerable routine business was transacted. Six ballots were had for City Printer without a choice. The rival papers are the *Standard*, Democrat, and the *Times*, Republican. The board adjourned for two weeks.

Thirty Lines of Common Sense.

Reader, having glanced over the editorials and the news in this journal, you turn to the advertisements, saying to yourself, "these are published by the writers to serve their own interest."

Perhaps so. But it is no less true that *it concerns your interest to read these thirty lines.* If you are healthy it is presumed you wish to continue so. If sick, of course you desire to be relieved. In either case it is important to you to know that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the safest, surest and best Tonic and Alterative ever advertised in any country. This is a period of the year when the strongest need an invigorant; for the oppressive heat drains the system of strength faster than the most potent and vigorous organisation can reorait it. Therefore, as a preservative of health, as a protection against the devitalizing action of heat and malaria it produces, you should sustain the good constitution and sound stamina with which Nature has blessed you with this PEERLESS VEGETABLE TONIC.

It can scarcely be necessary to urge upon the weak and ailing, the importance of acquiring by safe means the strength which unassisted Nature denies them. All who are thus circumstanced, are invited to give the BITTERS trial. Before they have taken the elixir three days, in conformity with the directions, they will acknowledge with gratitude, its genial operation. They will find that it imparts mental as well as nervous energy, and regulates all the internal functions admirably. This is the experience of the debilitated and depressed, and in making these statements the proprietors only echo the language of innumerable testimonials. Sold everywhere.

New-York Office, No. 59 Cedar-st.

Cleanse the Blood of all Impurities, and you neutralize the virus of many diseases at their source. In all Disorders of the Skin, the Glands, the Fleshy Fibre, the Secretive Organs, and the Bones, all Scrofulous Complaints, Cancer, &c., Dr. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is a standard curative; and while it is a fault in many medicines that, before they reach the disease, the patient is prostrated beyond recovery, no such drawback attends this remedy, for it sustains the strength of the sufferer while eradicating the cause of his complaint. Sold by all Druggists.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

The Best and Surest Remedy in the world for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and, by giving quiet sleep to the child, gives rest to the mother. Perfectly safe in all cases. Thirty-five cents a bottle.

Biokrene Strengthens the Mind by strengthening the nerves. Hypochoudriacs receive immediate relief from it. Its effects are permanent. For dyspepsia it is the one thing needful. Ladies in feeble health will find it the safest and most general of all tonics. Depot No. 28 Dey-st. Sold by all druggists.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CURE OF ALL
DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH,
LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residance,
No. 816 BROADWAY.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded this market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by **PHALON & SON.**
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-hand Safes,

In large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

The Excellent Preparations of Dr. Obapin, by the use of which he gained so great a popularity in the cure of dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, and palpitation of the heart, and all diseases arising from indigestion and torpid liver, was none other than what is now put up under the name of *Red Jacket Stomach Bitters.*

The Best Bricks in the United States are being made by Chambers' Patent Steam Brick Machine. One hundred brick per minute have been made, and at *one-third the cost* of hand-made. For patent rights, model and specimen of brick, apply to ABRAM REQUA, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York, up stairs.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, also side-board and parlor safes, for silver-plate, &c. At No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Schilberg's German Ointment. Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for Piles, old Wounds, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, all Bone and Skin Diseases, &c. For sale at the drug-store, 83 Bowery.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and look-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Hill's Hair-dye 50 Cents—Black or Brown. Reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-street. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine,
No. 508 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 639 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheelers & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button Hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

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Coupons Cashed in Gold,

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SECURITY FOR VALUABLES.

In large or small amounts.

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OFFICE IN THE STUDIO BUILDING,

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Unequaled Fire and Burglar-Proof accommodations for the reception of

FAMILY SILVER,

Jewel Cases, Title Deeds, Government Bonds, Bullion, Cash Boxes, Treasury Notes,

ARTISTS' STUDIES,

AND VALUABLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

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(Hours, 8½ A. M. to 4½ P. M.)

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Private Safes and Strong Boxes with Combination Locks, to rent by the year.

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and

No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 WALL-ST.,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (ROOM No. 20.) THIRD FLOOR, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1865.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS—YOUR TRUSTees hereby inform and notify you, that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund April 1, 1865, and that we have designated by lot, for payment, as required by the Trust Deed, the following ($81,500) of said Mortgage Bonds, viz., numbers:

62, 85, 128, 131, 134, 147, 151, 161, 192, 193, 214, 302, 304, 305, 306, 308, 310, 347, 356, 400, 408, 447, 498, 530, 534, 544, 595, 640, 683, 690, 694, 703, 704, 737, 761, 835, 846, 896, 902, 931, 935, 954, 958, 1024, 1066, 1217, 1324, 1347, 1374, 1377, 1383, 1454, 1494, 1516, 1518, 1532, 1547, 1572, 1647, 1649, 1790, 1840, 1851, 2071, 2102, 2103, 2106, 2113, 2128, 2133, 2193, 2195, 2204, 2247, 2250, 2286, 2295, of $1,000 each; 2445, 2447, 2449, 2453, 2461, 2562, 2621, 2628, 2629, 2635, 2648, of $500 each.

The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the Bonds to us, at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above Bonds will not draw interest after July 1, 1865. The next payment will fall due October, 1863.

W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 8, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 9, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 8th day of June, 1865.

L. S.] Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 9, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

NOTICE—PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT ON the 12th inst., a meeting of the Stockholders of the Bergen Oil and Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. [illegible] Broad-st., Room No. 6, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOSEPH WILSON, Jr., Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,

(Continental Bank Building,)

Near WALL-ST.,

have all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,

Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 58 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, Jr., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.

The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.

Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

HOWES & MACY,

(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N.Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Persons Opening Accounts may Deposit and Draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Interest on their daily balance at four per cent.

Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

$10,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN,

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,

Dated June 15, 1865,

AND NUMBERED

111,653 TO 111,733 INCLUSIVE

BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.

REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

CARD.

BRYAN VAN SCHAICK & CO.,

BANKERS, &c.,

No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.

Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO.), available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.

LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

$5,000 Union Mutual Insurance Scrip.
$5,000 Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip.
$5,000 New-York Mutual Insurance Scrip.
$1,000 Columbian Insurance Scrip.
For sale by WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

MOUNT ALPINE GOLD COMPANY,

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 7, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of reorganizing the company under a special charter granted by the State of Rhode Island.

By order. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

TO THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C. — MONTHLY STATEMENT, under the 36th section of the National Currency Act, of the IRVING NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts for month ending July 31, 1865	$1,400,641
Average amount of Specie for month ending July 31, 1865	30,434
Average amount of other Lawful Money for month ending July 31, 1865	405,265
Average amount of Circulation late Irving Bank	13,300
Average amount of Deposits	1,308,527
Average amount of Circulation	
Amount due this Bank available to redeem Circulating Notes	

Five-cent Int. } *State of New-York, County of New-York.*—
Rev. stamp, } I, DAVID V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of canceled. } the IRVING NATIONAL BANK, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DAVID V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 1st day of August, 1865.

THOS. P. O'KEEFE, Notary Public.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DEscribed 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes, of the current issue, were stolen from the safe in the office of Howard & Co.'s Express, in the village of Troy, Penn., on the night of the 25th of July.

All persons, firms and corporations are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the undermentioned notes or bonds, as all of the same were stolen, and this company claims the right to recover the possession of said notes and bonds whenever and wherever they can find the same:

Thirty 7:30 U. S. Notes, $50 each, numbered from 163,737 to 163,766, both inclusive.

Ninety 7:30 U. S. Notes of last issue, $100 each, numbered from 269,828 to 259,917, both inclusive.

HOWARD & CO.'S EXPRESS COMPANY,
By FREDERICK LOVEJOY, Superintendent.
No. 607 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

JULY 29, 1865.

MANUFACTURERS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF THE Legislature, entitled "An act to enable the Trustee for the stockholders and creditors of 'the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Albany,' and the Receiver of the Bank of Albany, to apply and dispose of the property and funds yet remaining under such trust, and to close up such trust," passed Feb. 27, 1865, all persons having circulating notes or bills of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Albany, are hereby notified and required to present the same for redemption to JACOB H. TEN EYCK, sole acting Trustee, or to ADAM VAN ALLEN, Receiver of the Bank of Albany, at the First National Bank, in the City of Albany, on or before the eleventh (11th) day of September, 1865.

J. H. TEN EYCK, Trustee.

ALBANY, March 3, 1865. mh5—1awdm

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons on the three years Seven and Three-tenth Notes, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time prior to the 14th inst. Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them, on the 15th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest Department of this office.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 29, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 16.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

ARIZONA MINING COMPANY, No. 33 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at No. 33 Pine-st., Room No. 10, on MONDAY, Aug. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BUCHANAN FARM OIL CO., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Broad-st., August 9th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at which time an election for trustees, to serve for the ensuing year, will take place.

E. P. STONE, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 2, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,

BANKERS

AND GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,

NO. 6 WALL-ST.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND SPECIE bought and sold at best rates, at the counter.

Four per cent. allowed on all deposits, subject to check at sight.

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, and other securities bought and sold at Broker's Board, at the usual commission.

WILLIAM J. SHREVE, NO. 35 WALL-ST., offers for sale:
25 shares Wells, Fargo & Co. Express.
$10,000 Monroe Co. Bonds.
$10,000 Jersey City Bonds.
100 shares American Telegraph.
100 shares Russian Ex. Telegraph.
100 shares Delaware and Raritan Bay Railroad.
200 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the BREVOORT PETROLEUM COMPANY, held at the office of the company, No. 126 Maiden-lane, New-York, TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1865, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year: John G. Williams, Geo. H. White, D. G. Seofield, H. W. Potter, Samuel Engle. At a meeting of the new Board of Trustees, subsequently held, Geo. H. White was elected President, John G. Williams, Treasurer, and James S. Creamer, Secretary.

JAMES S. CREAMER, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD CO.—The holders of the Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Road will please send their names and address, with amount and description of the bonds held by them, to the office of the Treasurer, GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place, without delay.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The Trustees of this company have declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the par value of the Stock, (twenty dollars,) payable July 20. Transfer books close July 13 and open July 21.

A. M. WOOD, President.
W. H. HARRISON, Secretary pro tem.
Continental Bank Building.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
No. 117 BROADWAY, July 25, 1865.

The directors of the United States Telegraph Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. payable on and after the 15th day of August, proximo. The transfer books will close on the 5th, and remain closed until the 15th proximo. By order of the board. THEO. F. HAY, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1865.

A Dividend of Four per Cent. has been declared, payable Aug. 1. WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.

Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.

Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 21, 1865.

TWENTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 21st day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 24th day of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, NO. 2 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on full stock, free of government tax, out of the earnings of the company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 20, 1865.

INTEREST COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, on the first ann only mortgage, due on the 1st of August, 1865, will be paid on and after that date at the American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway, New-York.

WM. E. WATSON, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 19 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1865, ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company and of the Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. Ketchum, Son & Co. No. 40 Exchange-place.

A. BOODY, President.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the second Monday (14th) of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 14th proximo, inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 1 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1865.

THE COUPONS FROM THE BONDS OF this company, due 1st August, 1865, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.

JAMES WARING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—25TH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable 1st August next, free of government tax. JAS. H. RIELLY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEAR FULTON, N. Y.

OPEN DAILY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from that date.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO., for the purpose of transacting a Banking and General Stock Commission business.

Signed JOHN BRYAN,
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK,
RICHD. S. ROBERTSON,
JOHN F. BATCHELDER.

No. 35 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO., is dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON. The business will be liquidated by us, the surviving partners.

SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of NIMMONS & HAUGHTON.

SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

NEW-YORK, August 1, 1865.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1865.

THE FIRM OF PALMER AND DE FOREST is dissolved this day by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

F. H. PALMER,
B. L. DE FOREST.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For setting curb and gutter and flagging in Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For flagging sidewalk in Tompkins-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets, west side.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging sidewalks in Fifty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenue.

For fencing vacant lots in Eleventh-avenue, near Fortieth-street, and in Fortieth-street, two hundred and fifty feet west of Eleventh-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situate on both sides of Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Also all the lots on both sides of Tompkins-street, from Stanton to Rivington streets.

Also all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.

Also the lots known as ward numbers twenty-five to twenty-nine, and thirty-one to thirty-five, all inclusive, in block number three hundred and twenty-one, between Forties and Forty-first-streets, and westerly of Eleventh-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL A. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 25, 1865.

ROW-BOAT 14 FEET LONG FOR SALE.—Inquire of J. H. LAWRENCE, No. 4 State-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT-COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

Sealed proposals, (in duplicate,) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, the 3d inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:

3,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full headlined, and bungs sealed.

2,500 Bags RIO COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of three styles, as follows:

1st. Green, in original bags.

2d. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

3d. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, are required to send in full-shop samples of all the kinds they propose to furnish, and will name the variety of coffee they offer.

Bids may be made *in bond or duty paid.*

Skimmings will not be accepted.

Bidders will please state whether the entire lot of Coffee offered must be accepted or none.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable. Bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and *tare*, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples, by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payments will be made in Currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

SALE OF CONNECTICUT STATE BONDS.

TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, July 27, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 10th day of August, 1865, at noon, for the purchase of two millions of dollars of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, or so much thereof as may be determined by the Treasurer of the State on said day.

The Bonds will be issued under authority of and subject to the provisions of the laws of July 14 and 21, 1865, published herewith.

A deposit of ten per cent. of the amount bid will be required as guarantee for the fulfillment of the terms of purchase, and notice of award to successful bidders will be given on determination thereof.

A further payment of forty per cent. of the purchase money will be required on the 21st day of August, and on the 30th day of August the balance of fifty per cent. shall become due and payable.

Receipts will be given on payment of the above installments on which interest will be allowed at the rate of seven per cent. from the date thereof until the 1st day of October, 1865, on which day the Bonds will be dated and delivered on return of the receipts properly indorsed.

The entire bonded debt of the State will probably not exceed ten millions of dollars, inclusive of the above loan. This, therefore, will be the last opportunity of investing in bonds of the State by original purchase, and the exemption from taxation by the State or local authorities makes them the most desirable investment now offered to our citizens.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE ISSUE OF STATE BONDS.

SECTION 1. To enable the Treasurer of this State to liquidate the temporary indebtedness of the State, bonds of the State of Connecticut may be issued for the amount of three millions of dollars, b

FOR SALE.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE his country seat (Almont). This property is situated on the Hudson River, between Barrytown and Tivoli, and is not excelled by any in the State for the grandeur of the scenery and old forest trees. The mansion-house is a large brick building on a stone basement, with wings, presenting a front of one hundred feet. On the eastern front there is a portico, supported by sixteen Doric columns of the Ionic order, extending the whole length of the first floor. The house contains twenty rooms, including library, dressing-rooms, &c. There are wells of very cool water, cisterns, &c. The out-buildings consist of a large stable, with stone basement, carriage-house, cow-house with shed, ice-house, &c. The garden contains about two acres, and in it are three graperies of choice vines and other fruits; about one-quarter of the garden is stocked with fruit trees of the choicest kinds. On the eastern front of the mansion there is a park of about 40 acres, through which is the carriage-drive from the porter's lodge, through an avenue of fine old trees, to the house. The western front has a lawn of 40 acres of gently undulating surface. This front has a fine view of the Catskill Mountains, the Hudson River and the villages on the opposite or western side of the river. This is one of the most celebrated country-seats on the Hudson, and excels all of them in the grandeur of its fine old trees and magnificent scenery. It has always been greatly admired by distinguished foreigners. It was selected by Joseph Bonaparte, when in search of a residence in this country, and a liberal offer made for it, but it was not then for sale. The situation is very healthy; no intermittents here. For particulars, apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Banker, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y.

BIDDLE'S GROVE, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property contains about 20 acres, mostly woodland. For the site of a mansion or a Summer hotel, or a pic-nic grove, it is unsurpassed, being easy of access from the city and having a large river front. It is admitted by all who have seen it to be one of the loveliest spots in the neighborhood of New-York. For terms, apply to A. W. WINANT, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, third story, or address J. B. SMITH, Perth Amboy, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-York or Brooklyn property, a first-class frame house, two-story and attic, elegantly papered, &c., 22 feet by 50, and about seven lots, in a high state of cultivation, all kinds of fruit, situated at Morrisania, on Forest-avenue, between Home and George sts., near the Boston road. Take the 2d-av. cars or 3d-av. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 265 or 255 Court-st., near Sackett. Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITE, FIVE ACRES, NEAR the seashore, on south side of Staten Island, about 8 miles from Vanderbilt Landing, and near Eltingville Railroad depot; one of the finest views on the island; superior facilities for boating, bathing, fishing, yachting, &c. Price, $2,000 for the plot, or 2½ acres for $1,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—30 COTTAGES and elegant dwellings for sale at from $1,100, $1,200 to $3,500; 700 lots at $150 to $350. Easy payments. Cottages or elegant dwellings built for purchasers. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—1¼ miles south of Yonkers, 12 miles from Madison-square; house 45 feet front; kitchen in the rear; also, carriage-house; plenty of shade trees overlooping the house; 4 to 5 acres. Apply to the owner, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE HIS COUNTRY SEAT (ALMONT)—Situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade trees. For particulars see New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM, SITUATED five miles from New-Brunswick, containing 143 acres, including 30 acres of wood land, large orchard of choice fruits, &c. Farm, crops, stock and utensils together or separately. For particulars, apply to CHARLES H. ASLEY, Lafayette Market, Broadway and 43d-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE—Near station, at Maplewood, township of South Orange, at a low figure. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway, or at drug-store, corner Bowery and 4th-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—ATTRACTIVE house and grounds, convenient to depot, near South Orange; furniture will be sold at a sacrifice. JAQUES, No. 45 Dey-st.

TO DRY-GOODS MEN.

For sale, an elegant first-class store, opposite Messrs. Claflin & Co.'s store. Possession May 1, 1866. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL WATER FRONT ville site and farm, thirty miles distant on the Sound, 160 acres, near rail and steamboat, for $7,500, cost before the war $20,000. W. A. LILLIENDAHL, No. 64 John-st.

A FULL BLOCK.—FOR SALE—34 LOTS ON 45th and Madison avs., adjoining, between 43d and and 46th sts. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—A large, light and airy floor, 25 feet wide, 2 stories high, 50x22. Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—For the season; commodious house, newly fitted up in modern style; has 13 rooms; carriage-house and stable; a fine grove; flower-garden and water; situated one mile east of Congress Spring, and three miles from Saratoga Lake; situation is beautiful; 12 acres of ground, half under cultivation. Apply to H. K. FLAGLER, No 60 Greenwich-st., New-York, or to H. T. WALBRIDGE, Real Estate Agent, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

TO LET—A LARGE OFFICE, NEWLY PAINTed and papered, on the second floor above Singer's Sewing Machine Company's store, No. 458 Broadway, until 1st of May, 1866; possession given immediately; furniture can be had at a valuation. Apply to HENRY WHITE, No. 357 Pearl-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 34TH-st., between 7th and 8th ave. Inquire at No. 255 West 34th-st., or BENEDICT & COIT, No. 6 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED, TO BUY A COUNTRY HOUSE in good order, suitable for a large family, with a few acres of ground, very near or in a large village with schools and Episcopal Church; must be of easy access from New-York; have stable, vegetable garden and good water. Possession not desired till April next, but must be seen this season. Address, with full details and price, PATER FAMILIAS, Station F, New-York.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT, UNFURNISHED—In New-York or suburbs, not over $300 a year. Address, with full particulars, H. T, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house, heated throughout, and with all other modern improvements. Apply to JONES & CG., New-York City Mills, corner of Broome and Lewis sts., New-York.

WANTED—TO RENT AN UNFURNISHED house, within 40 miles of New-York. Address, stating terms, &c., P. W., West Point, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES to meet with a private family who would receive him to board from the 1st of October next, and treat him as one of themselves. To a family wishing to reduce their expenses he would prove a desirable inmate. Location neighborhood of 5th-av., between 23d and 30th sts. Address P. W. G., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR the months of August and September, for a gentleman and lady and infant; within easy distance of New-York city, either in New-Jersey or on the North River. Good board and a healthy pleasant location required. Address, with full particulars, giving terms, H., Box No. 2,405 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT CLIFTON, STATEN Island; pleasant rooms, a delightful location, near the ferry; accommodations for a gentleman and wife, and two or three single gentlemen or ladies; milk, vegetables and fruit fresh on the premises. Apply to Rev. J. H. SINCLAIR.

BOARDING—AMONG THE CATSKILL MOUNtains, in Kiskatorn, N. Y., for twenty persons, at $7 a week; servants and young children half price. Leave Beache's stages at Mr. Pelham's, quarter of a mile south of my house. R. M. LAWRENCE.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A young man, at a farm-house or where there are few boarders; good fishing and shooting indispensable; Jersey coast preferred. Address J. L. J., Box No. 2,025 Post-office, New-York City.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA-SHORE R.R.

NEW LINE TO LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PLEASURE BAY AND ATLANTICVILLE.

On and after MONDAY, July 31, the new and fast steamer NEVERSINK, will leave the pier foot of BARCLAY-st., New-York, to connect with the new railroad line to the above points, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., and leave Long Branch at 7:20 A. M. and 1 P. M., making the trip from New-York to Long Branch in one hour and three-quarters.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—The most desirable watering-place in the vicinity of the metropolis. To parties whose pursuits call them daily to New-York, this house offers superior inducements for a Summer home. Commodious steamboats leave Pier No. 2 North River at 9:30 A. M., 1:15, 4:30, and 5 o'clock P. M.; from Dey-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., ten times a day. Time from New-York to Bergen Point, 35 minutes.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS POINT, L. I., on Long Island Sound, is 1¼ hours' sail per steamer ARROWSMITH, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M. Returning, leaves Sands Point at 8 A. M. Has beautiful grounds and groves, fine sea air and view, splendid bathing, fishing and sailing, good drives and stable; a furnished cottage of five rooms to let; no fever and ague nor mosquitoes. B. B. NOSTRAND.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travellers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements, Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,000	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,000	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,000	.....
ERIN	3,250	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Frowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,975	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	3,877	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	3,152	Asplet.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
ERIN.....SATURDAY, Aug. 12
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE..A. BOCANDE.....FRIDAY.....Aug. 18
EUROPE.....A. DUCHESNE.....FRIDAY.....Sept. 15
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mail.

CITY OF MANCHESTER...WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 2
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 5
CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 12

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
Aug. 16.....COSTA RICA.....WEB.
(Connecting at Panama with Colorado.)
Sept. 2.....NEW-YORK.....TINKHAM.
(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.
HIBERNIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 12
Cabins, $80, $60 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.—REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

First Class,	Second class,	Third class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will despatch, from Pier No. 29 North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. R. LOWERS, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at noon; on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, and at the above low prices, for these two trips only.

For passage apply at the office of
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
No. 177 West-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH—STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.

The first-class United States mail steamships CONSTITUTION, GREENMAN, Commander.
NEVADA, CARPENTER, Commander.
UNITED STATES, SHARE, Commander.
AMERICA, CLIFT, Commander.

The CONSTITUTION will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Passage $25. For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

The NEVADA will follow SATURDAY, Aug. 5.
BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & OO.,
Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC OGAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.

VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.

The new, elegant and fast steamship VARUNA, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 3, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & OG., No. 141 Broadway.

Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.

First-class passage.....$35
Freight fifteen cents per foot.
The first-class steamship
CHASE, Capt. ROGERS,
will sail from Pier No. 11, North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, Aug. 3, and the first-class steamship
ZODIAC, Capt. BUTLER,
will sail as above at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, Aug. 5.

For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship OREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

First-class United States Mail Steamships:
MONEKA, CHAS. P. MARSHMAN, Commander.
CAMBRIDGE, JNO. W. BALCH, Commander.

The new and elegant A 1 Steamship MONEKA will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Agents at Charleston,
Messrs. ARCHIBALD, GETTY & OG.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.

The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Aug. 17.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.

ESTHER P. ELDRIDGE, Commander.
GEN. SEDGWICK, STARKEY, Commander.

The new and elegant A 1 steamship GEN. SEDGWICK will leave pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

HAVANA SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

THE COASTWISE COMPANY WILL dispatch for NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, the steamship PHILADELPHIA, Capt. O. J. GRAYSON on THURSDAY, Aug. 3, at noon, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River. First cabin passage, $80; second cabin passage, $30. Freight, 35 cents per foot for measurement goods. Other freight and large shipments by agreement. For freight or passage apply at the office of the company, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, Capt. WM. FARMER, will sail as above, from pier No. 3 North River, SATURDAY, August 12. To be followed by the steamship ATALANTA. For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—EXTRA STEAMER.—The United States mail steamship H. S. HAGER, Capt. Wadsworth, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M. Has first-class passenger accommodations. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MONTEREY, W. G. FURNIS, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, and the GUIDING STAR, W. JENNY, Commander, on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier No. 42, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. HAYDOCK, No. 19 Barclay-st.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT—Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships. Passage and freights reduced.

The ALHAMBRA,
R. B. BENSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 o'clock precisely.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 22 William-st.

The GRANADA will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 12.

BALTIMORE AND FREDERICKSBURGH, VA.

The new and commodious steamer WENONAH, Capt. Jos. D. DAWES, runs regularly between the above ports once a week, leaving Baltimore, from her wharf foot of South-st., every FRIDAY MORNING, at 4 o'clock, and Fredericksburgh, every TUESDAY MORNING.

Passengers and freight carried at low rates. Through freight promptly attended to. Merchandise from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, or elsewhere, consigned to care of steamer WENONAH, will be taken charge of immediately upon its arrival in Baltimore, charges paid and forwarded promptly, free of commissions.

Persons from the Northern States desiring to view the battle-fields of Virginia, or to look after the bodies of friends and relations, killed in the battles of the Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburgh, or Spottsylvania Court-house, have a splendid opportunity of doing so by this route.

The WENONAH is provided with excellent staterooms and berth accommodations, and is in every respect a first-class boat, being new, fast and commodious.

For information, freight or passage, apply to or address JOS. WHITE, Purser, on board, or
JOS. JAMES TAYLOR, Agent,
No. 212 West Falls-av., Baltimore, Md.

STEAMBOATS.

1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. 1865.

One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PENOBIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise to GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland; J. H. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW, the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Beekman-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, byrail. North, East and West of Hartford, by landing on the Connecticut River, steamer CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations. For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. MILLS, Agt. Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS COORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—The steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 3 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:30, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 9 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,

BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,

From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sondays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for Pittsfield, &c.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-care attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Chatham.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG,
SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express;) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from Wells River) and Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal through without stop at 9:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) at 6 A. M.

Leave New-York from 27th-st., at 8, or 9 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25 East River, at 5:15 P. M.; lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (via stage from Littleton,) Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) and Montreal same evening.

For maps and particulars, see "Appleton's Railway Guide."

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,

from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Estontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 5 days, $3.

From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

Tickets can be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, corner 10th-st. and Broadway, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Long Branch.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R.R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:26, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

8:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:20, 8:50, 6, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M., 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:30 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.

L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:26 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGInated the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day and it never fails. Office 19 Cooper Institute.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 33 Park-place, New-York.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 337 and 339 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues, with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MADAME C. MEARS

will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 39 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10

EMANCIPATION JUBILEE.

Continued from First Page.

people prepared a rough coffin, into it they deposited their broken fetters, and with a joyful procession followed it to the grave, where, having lowered it, they sang a requiem:

"Now, slavery, we lay thy vile form in the dust,
And buried forever there let it remain;
And rotted and covered with infamy's rust,
Be every man's whip, and fetter, and chain."

I have thought often that the harmonies we commence in this world pass on and up, never ending, never tiring, running parallel with eternal symphonies, like blessed angels, whispering to the heart-weary, stooping to wipe care from the brow of the sorrowing, and lending even to the heavens, so to speak a melody, with their bright lights and bine eyes,

"As of angel voices singing."

JOHN CHESTER well describes this by saying:

"The spirits who, in the spheres of light,
Have made their happy dwelling,
To each other across the depths of space
Their tales of love are telling."

Thus, men's real rejoicing is not meant for naught. Who shall tell but each joyful aspiration of one heart is hnt an electric wire leading to some other human heart? Who shall deny that because of that rejoicing in those isles of the sea we rejoice? Thus:

"O'er the land the peal is ringing,
And hope is bright and hearts are gay;
Every lip a welcome singing,
Come and help the cause to-day."

Thirty-one years are the days of manhood. Thirty-two years ago to-day West India freedom walked forth crowned with years of self-reliance and power. We meet them at the threshold of the manhood of liberty. They ask not reception; they urge no pretentions; they make no demand; but, on this beautiful morning, the sun brightening-our land, as it is gemming theirs, diamonded as they are, all over with the droplets of the "salt sea spray," deepening the ever-living green growing, greener, and gilding the islands with glory—theirs only—we visit them, to see if liberty has been to them a blessing or a blight. But, bowever great the similarity and proper the comparison, let it be remembered a nation's years are not the years of man. To a nation 31 years are but a day. To a man they are over 7,000. At 31 years the march of the English nation was circumscribed by the oaks of the Druids. Her great people were then Pagan worshipers. If, to-day, the beat of the English nation encircles the world, that beat has been marching on for centuries. At 31 years, the United States nation was not so completely a nation as now, but she was a feeble State, unsettled as to policy, almost exclusively devoted to hard-working mechanical development, and in some portions almost semi-barbarous. Thus increment on national character is hut gradual; thus a nation is never born in a day. It may, to-day, voice forth its stifled sympathies; to-day, a great people may rise from bondage; hnt the way has been laid by themselves or others years before, and the uprising, whether peaceful or violent, only the effect or the cause, or both, for it may be both of effort long preceding. By it I am reminded of the towering avalanches of the Alps breaking their icy bands and sweeping with a mighty crash into the plain. One additional ray of sunshine melted its fingers; one additional pennyweight prepared it to balance; and one breath of Boreas geve it motion. The change, socially, may be silent, but on it moves—it fills its years. It follow the law written upon everything earthly; it is Time eating down its own work to build up Eternity. And yet men are the make-up of nations. CARACTACUS, standing a slave in chains in the Roman shambles, was the English nation bound. And an ascending scale from that to now tells of her gradual progression; then, as we see with joy 31 years of freedom, of which we have been speaking. What are the facts, amid rumors false and true, based npon the testimony of honorable men, in every position—planters not excepted—natives and strangers—after residences in the north and southside districts ot from five to thirty and forty years?

The speaker went on to show, by elaborate proofs, the great improvement of the colored race in industry and virtue since their emancipation. Coming to our own country, he proceeded as follows:

Rest, Col. SHAW: rest, rest, brave brothers of Fort Wagner; rest from the storm of battle, and the sterner storm of hate. All is past now. Ye sleep; hut we today enjoy because of you, and we come to-day to lay our humble tribnte on your memory. In olden days the cairn was heaped high as the memorial of love, and hope, and honor—heaped high by those who survived; but our cairn ye yourselves have piled up, your great souls llinging their dead bodies in heaps, that we migbt climb up to the high honors and privileges, the national rights and duties, of to-day. Accept our thanks Wagner, and Olustee, and Port Hudson, and Milliken's Bend; accept our thanks colored men, living and dead, for every battle. Oh! shadowy forms now passing before me, as ye heve lived and died to secure rights and privileges, so would we live and die to preserve them. Accept our thanks, our brave white brothers, soldiersin one army, brothers in a common cause; accept our thanks, thou who didst teach the nation Emancipation Proclamations — JOHN CHARLES FREMONT, Pathfinder for the nation and Pathfinder for us; accept our thanke, Gen. HUNTER, for proclamation and organization; thanks to thee, thon bold, true son of Massachusetts, anthor of the new distinction of contrabandism—Maj.-Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER; thanks to Gen. GODFREY WEITZEL—to him as the only officer who allowed our brave Louisiana brothers a place in line of battle, and who thus enabled our brave black brother, Capt. CAILLINOUX, to seal their work with brains and blood—with blood as largely given as his great heart could furnish it; brains and blood are the only seal a soldier knows. There was that yonng man, Sergt. CROWTHER, only 17 years old, who upheld the standard till he fell; then he says: "Turn me over; tell my mother I died with my face to the enemy." And there was the brave PLANCHIANCHO, who tore the old flag from the shattered staff to save it, and thus rewrote the world's history. Nationally, as regards the people of the land, as was said of KOSCIUSCO, so we write of him:

Not vain, alas! not vain! ye gallant few,
From rank to rank your volled thunder flew.
Oh! grandest picture in the book of time!
Though negroes fell, unwept, without a crime;
Found a not a groan from a friend, a pitying foe,
Strength in their arms, but mockery in their woe!
Tearing their banners from the shattered staff,
They won a memory o'er which angels laugh!
Freedom then rang her wild alarum bell—
A RACE ROSE UP where PLANCHIANCHO fell!

Thanks in this new photography for all the Lincolntypes the bloody hand of war has created. Thanks to GRANT, to SHERMAN, even with his prejudices, and THOMAS, and ROSECRANS, and CANBY. Thanks to all. Thanks to the Cabinet of 1863. Thanks to Secretary STANTON, the Atlas of War Secretaries. Thanks to Vice-President JOHNSON for the promise of leadership up from Egypt to Canaan. Thanks to President LINCOLN for leadership from Egypt to the Wilderness. Four years ago there was no safe resting-place for the sole of your foot here. You were driven to seek shelter under the wing of monarchy. Like Mrs. BARRETT BROWNING'S fugitive slave at Pilgrim Point, who stood with one foot resting on that rock, the two-footed bloodhouds behind, and the sea before you; as a mother with a babe on your arms you stood bewildered, angered, crazed, until you twisted the shawl and smothered out the little life within it, and sent it back again to the bosom of its God—and then turned to curse the sons of the Pilgrims who first landed there. There was no rest for you anywhere. Now, the inner man—the soul itself—may feel itself girt round and protected by walls of steel. Two hundred thousand bayonets, leaping up in the sunlight, in the hands of colored men, are the glistening pointed reply to the denial of your manhood or citizenship. To-day the black hand, dipped in the blood of rebellion, has wiped ont every record against us. The West Indian freedom was secured only by constant individual and associated effort. It began as the result of the snccese of the action against the slave-trade. In 1776 the first movement was made in the British House of Commons, in the strength of the new truth, that slave-trade was contrary to the laws of God and thoughts of man. It was held in abeyance until 1787, when renewed efforts was put forth for the abolition of the traffic. Then began the opposition. The contest grew more earnest, affecting Church and State until under the gathering exposures of WM. KNIBB, GEORGE THOMPSON and others, it was driven accursed from the land, and 800,000 men and women and children lifted up their hands to God unfettered and free. WILBERFORCE and CLARKSON and GRANVILLE SHARP were the pioneer men of that battle, as BENJAMIN LUNDY, BENJAMIN BANNETER and WM. LLOYD GARRISON, and the colored boy who worked with GARRISON, were the pioneer men of this. The colored people then as now led off and took part in each struggle. GARRISON followed the colored people—the colored people followed their innate love of liberty. There as hers insurrections were numerous. Black men were gibbeted on suspicion even; for all felt that high and low were sleeping over a mine which the most ignorant slave held to fire. Fear is a powerful ally. Fear gave us 300,000 bayonets. Fear gave us the freedom we celebrate to-day. Freedom in the West Indies was at first only partial—it is now complete. The epprenticeship system, which was to prepare the slave for freedom, was rejected at once by Antigua, and in four years by all, on the principle that the way to prepare them for freedom is to *give* them freedom. We Republicans will learn that the way to prepare men to exercise the elective franchise is to *give* them the elective franchise. At least certain results can be pointed to here as in the West Indies. 1. Industry of the freedmen. 2. Disposition of the children to learn. 3. Willingness to forget the past and to work for trusty men and reasonable wages. 4. Order and general obedience to law—bnt 5. A greater knowledge of rights than was supposed, and a disposition not to be trampled npon. Thus much secured, all is safe. To-day, therefore, I am full of hope. Our future is in our own keeping. I do not look for full justice to-day, nor to-morrow, but the next day, as surely as that four years of war have passed, the national life, and that 200,000 black Minervas, fully armed, have sprung from the brain of the white Jupiter of this land. My motto is, ask for justice—ask respectfully—of those who have withheld it, but ask earnestly, and sleep on your arms. Trust in the people; but trust far more in yourselves. This spirit, unitedly exhibited, will win the day. Even Gov. PERRY, (the loyal disloyal Provisional Governor of South Carolina,) is but the chaff before the wind in the conflict of principles. Let him ravel Let him deprecate. Let him warn. The majority of the people of South Carolina are colored people—always loyal of course—and Provisional PERRY does not represent them. I look to the American people who profess to believe in majority ruling, to see that such an incubus shall be removed. Such an "experiment" as Gov. PERRY should not be continned long enough to make Democratic institutions a mockery. That "experiment" will pass away, and the freedom not merely, but the enfranchisement of the colored people be secured. It must come. No man or men can rewrite the decrees of God. We read it on blood-red waves. We read it on battle-fields four years long. We read it on half a million lives given, cheerfully given, that liberty in this land might be more than a name. We read it in the history of the good man gone, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, who, in 1859, did not think it necessary to give the ballot to any colored man, but who, in 1865, was willing to give it to the colored soldier and the intelligent colored citizen. I wear my Lincoln badge yet, I feel like wearing it until the nation shall return to Mr. LINCOLN'S latest and safest policy. I see, therefore, the States reorganized merely sufficiently so to include every native male twenty-one years of age of some kind, whether he be black as night or white as the icicle that's curdled by the frost from purest snow and hangs on Dian's temple. I see this government made one by black and white hands, yielding up to black men though effort after effort a portion of government control. I see the schools thrown open for the black child as for the white. I see black and white priests ministering together at the altars of religion. I see black men elected to petty and then to higher offices in the State. I see preferment open to the black man, even to the Presidential chair. I see everywhere respect for brains and worth moral and material. I see everywhere the recognition of the Norman principle, "Man is man and no man is more." I see, therefore, internal peace unbroken for ages. I see a pure government striving for the interest of the weakest member of it. I see power everywhere stooping to protect the poor. I see a nation clinging to justice the admiration of the world. I see a civilization, not of head merely, but of heart—a civilization unlike any except one which this tyrant-ridden world has ever seen—a civilization manufactured out of world thoughts, world sympathies, world loves. It shall go forth on the wing of the morning a bright angel visiting the homesteads of all, and leaving over every relationship of life a blessed influence borrowed, as it were, from that law expounded by the good Bishop HOOKER—the very least as feeling its care—the very greatest as not exempt from its power. Tyrannies shall stand abashed in its presence and acknowledge its supremacy. Liberty, a wanderer over our world for 5,000 years, shall here fold up her wings and rest forever. Hence, if in a word the nation decrees that loyal majorities in States shall not rule, but obey an oligarchy, then take notice the national battle is only half fought, and must be waged until the true Democratic principle shall triumph. To that declaration we give our voices and votes, "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

The address was often and repeatedly interrupted by great applause, which was inovitably led off by a short man with a big drum, on which he rolled tremendously.

Mr. DOUGLASS was then called out, and in response said:

SPEECH OF MR. DOUGLASS.

The object of speaking is to be heard, but on account of the numbers here assembled, this I consider to be, truly impossible. We are to rejoice; from the West to East have we been called to give thanks for emancipation and the progrees of freedom in the nation. No man here wants to know whether liberty is a good thing or slavery a bad thing; we all know it already; we don't want any instruction. All the Abolitionists ever taught the people is, "every man is his own master; every man belongs to himself." Every man has the right to do as he pleases, to come and go, to make love, get married, and do all sorts of things that are pleasant and profitable. [Applause.] We are here to enjoy ourselves—to sing, dance and make merry. I am not going to take np your time; go on; enjoy yourselves. [Prolonged cheering.]

ON WITH THE DANCE

was then the cry, and on it was with a vengeance. The programme embraced:

1. Polka.
2. Quadrille.
3. Polka Redowa.
4. Waltz.
5. The Lanciers.
6. Virginia Reel.
7. Quadrille.
8. Emancipation Polka.
9. Whisk-e-Whist.
10. African Redowa.
11. Plain Waltz.
12. Grand Promenade.

The music was good, the crowd great, the men high, the women frolicsome. The air was balmy, dancing did not make one uncomfortably warm, partners were plenty, fun reigned supreme—on with the dance.

Our friend BARBER, a "Disbanded Volunteer," prepared the following

SONG OF REJOICING

for the occasion:

We's nearer to de Lard
Den the white fokes, and dey knows it,
See de glory-gate unbarred
Walk in darkeas past de guard,
Bet yer a dollar he won't close it.

Walk in darkeas, troo de gate,
Hark der kullered angels holler!
Go 'way white fokes, you're too late,
We's de winnin kuller. Wait
Till de trumwet blows to foller.

Hebben hress good Massa Cox!
He took down dem prond Caweasians,
No more, lards with anburn locks,
Kullerd Shepherd—wooly flocks—
We's de bressed Lard's relashios.

Halleloojah! tanks to praise,
Long enuff we've borne our crosses,
Now we's de sooperior race
And wid Gorramighty's grace
We's goin to Hebben afore de bosses.

Other vocal efforts may have been put forth; we heard some of them. Despite the excitements of the dance, the bewilderments of the side shows, the hurraboloo of the hurdle-race, and sack-race, and the general air of "ain't we having a bully time," we saw no disorder, heard of no trouble, and came away convinced that whatever else the colored brethren may be, they can beat the world in sober camp-meetings, and dancing jubilees.

To the following Committee of Arrangements, Charles Smith, J. W. Stanley, Peter T. Jewell, Peter S. Lee, Theodore A. Dunn, Benjamin H. Clark, David R. Johnson, Alex. Corprew, and to Mr. J. A. Tower, the General Manager, we are indebted for many courtesies. Their arrangements were well planned, and admirably attended to.

At 8 o'clock every one went home; they had danced ont the programme twice over; they had eaten all the goodies and drank all the lemonade; the men were fatigued, the women played out and the children sleepy; hut the crowded cars were burdened with good-natured jubilants, who sang londly the hymn of Freedom, and chanted sweetly the choral Hallelujahs.

THE COST OF PROCURING VOLUNTEERS.

A Comparison Between the Expenses Incurred by the New-York and Philadelphia Committees on Volunteering.

Last month the committee on procuring volunteers, of which Mr. ORISON BLUNT is chairman, put forth an elaborate report of their operations, giving the cost per man of every volunteer procured, and also the grand total of expenses, amounting to $10,594,391 68.

On the 1st of July, the City Bounty Fund Commission of Philadelphia published a report of their proceedings. From a comparison of the two reports, it appears thrt New-York furnished during the war 116,382 men, at a cost to the city and county of $10,594,391 68; while Philadelphia furnished 93,370 men, at a cost of $8,000,000.

When the fact is taken into consideration that New-York is far more advantageously situated than Philadelphia, or indeed than any other city in the Union, for procuring recruits, (the great bulk of emigration passing through this metropolis,) it would appear that the Philadelphia committee have filled the qnota of that city at a far cheaper rate than our own committee have that of New-York.

Appended to the report of the Philadelphia committee is the following letter:

PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1865.

Hon. Alexander Henry, Mayor of Philadelphia:

SIR: Since the report of the operations of this commission from January 1 to July 1, was prepared and forwarded to you, it has been deemed advisable to make a further statement of the expenses of the Bounty Fund. The elaborate accounts of the New-York Commission on Volunteering, (printed in the New-York *Herald* and TIMES, of July 1,) show that under the calls of 1863 and 1864, their expenses have been $721,891 30, incurred in paying bounties to 27,883 men, and in securing credits for 22,580; total, 50,463.

In Philadelphia these items were as follows:

Number of bounties awarded from Oct. 17, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1864		20,224
Number of credits secured from Oct 17, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1864		7,269
Naval credits secured from Oct. 17, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1864		5,260
		32,753
Expenses of commission from Oct. 17, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1864	$8,097 89	
Number of bounties awarded from Jan. 1, 1865, to July 1, 1865	5,076	
Number of credits secured from Jan. 1, 1865, to July 1, 1865	13,037	
	18,113	
Total	50,866	
Expenses of Commission from Jan. 1, 1865, to July 1, 1865	$4,039 70	
Total expenses of paying 25,300 man, Total expenses of securing credit 25,566 men,	$12,137 69	
	50,866 men.	
The total cost, therefore, to New-York for 50,463 men was		$721,891 30
The total cost, therefore, to Philadelphia for 50,866 men was		12,137 69
This shows a saving to Philadelphia of 403 men, and		$709,753 61

I am directed to ask that this may be made a part of the report dated July 1, and that it may be submitted therewith to Councils. Very respectfully,

RICHARD C. WINSHIP, Secretary.

STABLING AFFRAY.—Early yesterday morning GEORGE BRADLEY was found lying on the sidewalk in Roosevelt-street, suffering from a dangerous wound in the back, inflicted by some unknown person. He also said that he had been robbed of $80. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

LARCENY.—Officer CHRISTIE, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested JAMES MCCORMICK, on a charge of stealing $225 in money and $23 worth of clothing, from ARTHUR CARSON, of No. 50 Howard-street. Justice LEDWITH committed the accused.

ROBBERY.—MICHAEL FINNEGAN and CHARLES HUNTER were arrested on a charge of robbing a returned soldier named ANTHONY COOK. Justice DOWLING committed them for trial

THE BEAVER-STREET TRAGEDY.

Conclusion of the Inquest by Coroner Collin.

Interesting Testimony as to How the Fatal Shot was Fired.

Verdict of the Jury and Statement of the Prisoner.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner COLLIN concluded the inquest in the case of Mr. JOSEPH VAN DOREN, who was shot in his office, No. 40 Beaver-street, by JAMES F. ORAM, and almost instantly killed.

A large number of spectators were present at the inquest yesterday, and much interest was manifested in the case.

The prisoner, who appeared to be quite calm, was attended by his counsel, Messrs. CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER and JOHN SEDGWICK.

Officer John M. Rielly, who arrested the prisoner, was recalled, and testified that when he first made the arrest, the prisoner told him that the deceased had not only scratched him, but had also bitten him on the third finger of the left hand; the finger appeared to pain the prisoner, as he took hold of it several times; after the body of Van Doren had been examined at the station-house, witness accompanied the Coroner and his deputy to No. 40 Beaver-street, where they saw the marks of a bullet in the wall about five feet nine inches from the floor; the Coroner said he wished to find the ball; they searched the office, and in the lobby of the building found it in a crack of the hatchway.

(The ball was produced by the witness. It was flattened by striking the wall. The bullet with which Mr. Van Doren was killed was also shown to the jury.)

Witness continued: The ball was discovered within an hour after the body was examined; witness visited the building No. 40 Beaver-street yesterday, in company with Mr. McKoy, of the Coroner's office, and measured the premises, of which a diagram was made.

Walker J. Smith testified that he is in business at No. 52 Exchange-place; in returning from 'Change, when within fifteen or twenty yards of No. 40 Beaver-street, on the same side of the street, he heard two sounds, which he supposed were reports of the pistol; there was a space of five seconds between the sounds; he then saw a person rush ont of the door of the building without any hat on his head. The witness could not recognize the prisoner as the man who ran away; he saw him in the hands of a policeman about an hour afterward; immediately the witness saw a man in the building laying another down, with his head resting on a step; the wounded man appeared to be dying; the pistol lay on the floor of the store.

Robert Maitland testified that he lived at No. 69 Clinton-place; he was going to Mr. Van Doren's office on business about ten minutes past one o'clock on Saturday afternoon; as he entered the building he saw two men come out of Mr. Van Doren's office; they had clinched; one was a tall man, about five feet eleven inches high; the other was a shorter man, about five feet nine and a half inches; Mr. Van Doren was the tall man; the prisoner looks like the short man; the struggle was near the hatchway; Mr. Van Doren was pushing Oram ont of the door of his office; there seemed to be a pistol between the two men, hut witness could not tell which was trying to shoot the other; the small man appeared to be trying to push Mr. Van Doren's hand down toward the floor; they were wrestling at the same time; tho men then fell against the side of the casemate of the stairway, and the large man struck the small man on the side of the head, behind the ear; at that time the pistol was fired; after the report the large man said you thief, or other similar expression, and staggered back; the small man did not run, hut walked toward the large man, when the latter grasped the small man by the cheeks; then there was another brief scuffle, when the short man ran away; witness heard only one shot fired; he thought the little man was trying to get away; witness was there four or five minutes when the small man said, "Let me go," two or three times, the large man said, "You are a ——, and I'll fix you."

Francis E. Hagemeyer testified that his place of business is at No. 41 Beaver-street; he was sitting near the window, opposite Mr. Van Doren's office, on Saturday afternoon, when he heard the report of a pistol; he looked out of the window and heard another report; it was five or six seconds; after the second report witness saw deceased and prisoner coming out of the office of Mr. Van Doren; the latter had Mr. Oram by the shoulders, and was pushing him down; Mr. Oram was trying very hard to get away, which he did, losing his hat; Mr. Oram ran toward Delmonico's; witness saw Mr. Van Doren put his hand to his breast and walk aronnd the room once or twice; when he got near the stairs some one helped him to sit down on the stairs, and his head fell back; witness ran down stairs and saw Mr. Oram brought back; witness did not see any one present at that time.

William H. Thomas testified that his place of business is at No. 61 Wall-street; knew both Van Doren and Oram; had been in the employ of Mr. Van Doren; Mr. Oram was employed by him at the same time; they left in May last; witness did not know of any difficulty in business matters between Mr. Van Doren and Mr. Oram; since they had left him Mr. Van Doren had said that he had lost things when they were in his employ; Mr. Van Doren had tried to make them out dishonest; witness had read communications from persons to whom they had been sent by Mr. Van Doren, alleging that witness and the accused had tried to take away his business; the last time witness saw Mr. Oram on Saturday was about quarter to nine o'clock; no reference was made to Mr. Van Doren; this prisoner had told witness that he went to make Mr. Van Doren take back what he had said against him; witness did not know that he intended to call on him; Mr. Oram went to Pier No. 50, North River, on Saturday morning to gauge some wine; witness never knew that Mr. Oram carried a pistol.

John C. Chamberlain, testified that he is in business at No. 118 Water-street; on Saturday afternoon, about 1½ o'clock, saw a man running near Delmonico's without any hat; on reaching Mr. Van Doren's office, he saw him lying on a step, dying; near him was a revolver; the dying man appeared to be conscious but did not speak; a policeman soon entered the building with the prisoner who was the man that ran through the street; tho accused said: "I am willing to go to the station-house; I only did it in self-defence; Mr. Van Doren died in a few minutes.

Dr. Robinson, Deputy Coroner, was then sworn, and testified in relation to the cause of the death of Mr. Van Doren. His evidence has already been published.

Dr. Robinson has also examined the prisoner, and found a wound on one finger, and also scratches on his forehead.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The case was given to the jury at 4:20 o'clock, and after consulting 10 minutes, the jury returned with the following verdict: "That JOSEPH VAN DOREN came to his death by a pistol shot wound at the hands of JAMES F. ORAM, on Saturday afternoon, July 29, 1865, at No. 40 Beaver-street."

STATEMENT OF THE PRISONER.

In reply to questions of the Coroner, the prisoner said he was 32 years of age, was born in this city, lives at No. 316 West Forty-third-street, and follows the business of weigher and gauger and inspector of liquors. In relation to the killing of VAN DOREN, the prisoner said, in a clear, firm voice, "Whatever I have done in connection with the killing of JOSEPH VAN DOREN, I have done in self-defence."

Coroner COLLIN then committed the prisoner to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Mr. ORAM'S counsel will make an effort to-morrow to have him released on bail.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

ROBBING A SOLDIER.

Officer REED, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested MARGARET RUSSELL, an abandoned character, on a charge of stealing $318 from JOHN QUIGLEY, a returned soldier, on Monday night. The officer recovered $308 of the stolen money, and the accused was committed by Justice DOWLING.

THE ALLEGED FOREST COUNTY, PENN., OIL FRAUD.

The examination in the case of Mr. FREDERICK A. HOWE, of Meadville, Penn., accused of defranding Mr. NATHANIEL E. SHELDON, of this city, was begun yesterday before Justice DOWLING. The examination of the complainant, in relation to purchasing an interest in the "Forest County Oil and Lumber Company, of Rochester, N. Y.," was resumed. The examination of Mr. SHELDON was not concluded, and the case was adjourned until the 29th of September.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

STEALING CLOTHING.

ANTOINE BUOMYER was arrested yesterday by Officer COLEMAN, of the Thirteenth Precinct, on a charge of stealing $176 worth of clothing from MARTINS BOLIZE, No. 151 Clinton-street, on the 15th of April last. A portion of the stolen property was recovered in the apartments of the accused, No. 7 Franklin-street, yesterday. Justice MANSFIELD committed the prisoner for trial.

PASSING SPURIOUS MONEY.

MICHAEL SULLIVAN was arrested yesterday by Officer WALKER, of the Seventh Precinct, on the complaint of CORNELIUS D. COLE, who alleges that the accused gave him a $1 and a $3 bill on the Bullion Bank of Washington, D. C., and a $3 bill on the Adrian (Mich.) Insurance Company Bank, all of which are said to be worthless. There is no Bullion Bank in existence, and the Adrian Bank suspended payment several years since. Justice MANSFIELD committed the accused.

Naval.

The U. S. steamer *Wando*, Acting Master F. T. KING, commanding, from Port Royal, arrived yesterday evening. She reports no sickness at that port.

The order of the Secretary of the Navy for retrenchment was being strictly carried out there, and rumor has it that all the vessels of the squadron are to go North, with the exception of the flagship *Malvern*, storeship *New-Hampshire* and two tugs.

The *Wando*, formerly the noted blockade-runner *Let Her Rip*, was captured off Wilmington by the U. S. [steamer *Port Jackson*, purchased by government, fitted out and put into commission at Boston. On the 23d of December last she was ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron, and has since been engaged in the various duties of the blockade, cruising a few weeks off Charleston, the evacuation of which she, in connection with several other vessels of the squadron, somewhat accelerated by demonstrations at Bull's Bay. She was one of the first vessels to visit the place after the occupation by our forces, and was present a short time after at the occupation of Georgetown, the formal surrender of which was effected on board. While cruising off the coast of Florida to prevent the escape of JEFF. DAVIS, she was attached to the squadron of Acting Rear-Admiral GORDON, and visited Havana under his command.

The following is a list of her officers:

Acting Master F. S. KING, commanding; Acting Master C. H. Baldwin, and Executive Officer; Acting Assistant Surgeon, P. C. Whidden; Acting Assistant Paymaster, W. L. G. Thayer; Acting Ensigns, M. A. Nickerson, Alexander Cormack; First Assistant Engineer, John P. Kelly; Acting Second Engineer, Jas. J. Sullivan; Acting Third Engineers, Wm. Norie, Thos. P. Sanborn, George W. Wakefield.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANSAKEE.

The United States revenue steamer *Kankakee*, Capt. J. G. BAKER, arrived yesterday, having left Mobile July 15, Port Royal 27th, and Charleston 29th.

She has as passengers Mr. R. C. ANDREWS and Mr. J. O. SHAW, Special Agents of the Treasury Department, who have been on a visit to the various ports on the Atlantic coast, for the purpose of arranging and putting in working order the business customs.

Wilmington, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah, Key West, Pensacola and Mobile, were each visited in turn, and matters at each place put in running order before Mr. ANDREWS sailed for the North.

Mr. ANDREWS reports that every thing is apparently in good condition at each of the places visited.

No case of yellow fever had appeared.

THE APPROACHING EXECUTION.

Case of Michael Kenny—He is to be Hanged on Friday Week.

Executions are unpleasant necessities of civilized life. Happily we do not have many of them in this city, although, on some accounts, if we had more it might be better for the community at large. On Friday week, unless the Governor interferes, the first execution had in Kings County for ten years will take place in the yard of the jail in Brooklyn. The name of the unfortunate man is MICHAEL KENNY, who is under sentence of death for the murder of a German in that city. The deed was committed some two years since, the following being the facts of the case:

KENNY was a car-driver. When sober he was deemed to be an unusually quiet and inoffensive man. When under the infinence of liquor he seemed to lose all control over his passion. Knowing his weakness, he very seldom indulged in his desire for drink, hnt when he once tasted liquor, he could not be kept from it, until he had exhausted both his money and his physical strength. While on one of his unfrequent sprees, KENNY went into a store on Fulton-avenne, and had some words with the German who kept it. KENNY seized a large cheese-knife which was on the counter; the German ran ont of the store by one door, leaving KENNY blinded by passion in the store. In a few seconds after the German left, a man named JOHN RAVENSBURG, who was employed as a helper abont the store, entered through a door communicating with the rear of the house, with a bundle of wood in his hands. KENNY, either crazed by liquor or blinded by drunken passion, supposed that RAVENSBURG was the man with whom he quarreled, or, careless whom he struck, rushed upon RAVENSBURG, to whom he was an entire stranger, and plunged the knife into his abdomen. RAVENSBURG died almost instantly. KENNY made an attempt to escape, bnt he was arrested in a very short time, tried and convicted of murder in the first degree.

KENNY was very ably defended by Mr. G. T. JONES, hut against the plain facts in the case no legal skill could avail. Counsel exerted his efforts mainly to secure the conviction of the lesser offence of murder in the second degree, which would send the prisoner to the State Prison for life. It was urged that he was crazed while drunk, and did not know what he was about. Though drunkenness offers no immunity for crime, it was urged with great force that KENNY could not be held to be guilty of a premeditated murder, inasmuch as RAVENSBURG never injured him, had never probably been seen by him before the fatal blow was struck, and in a moment that KENNY, with his unbalanced head under the influence of liquor, was no more responsible for his actions than if he had made his escape from a Lunatic Asylum. Such orders clearly could not go unpunished, but it was argued that society would amply protect itself, and hold out a warning to others, by sending the offender to spend the remainder of his life in State Prison.

The jury were of a different mind; KENNY was convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged. His energetic counsel obtained a stay of proceedings, and carried the case from the Court of Oyer and Terminer to the Supreme Court at General Term. The decision of the court below was confirmed. There was still another chance left, and an appeal was taken to the court above, bnt here again the decision of the Judges was against KENNY, and he was sent back to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, where he was resentenced to be hanged. The execution will take place on Friday next, between the hours of 9 and 12, unless in the meantime the Governor should interfere and commute the sentence to imprisonment for life.

KENNY has been in jail about two years. His case was pending in the Courts nearly all that time and the unfortunate man has experienced all the torture attending the uncertainty of his fate. He watched eagerly for every decision of the Court, to experience in every case the disappointment of his hopes. He does not seek for more than the poor boon of dragging out his forfeited life in State's Prison.

While in prison KENNY'S conduct has been beyond reproach. He is a poor, dispirited, broken-hearted man, apparently by nature inoffensive. Of his crime, he has no other extenuation to offer than that he was crazed by drink, meditated no injury to any man before the murder, and was unconscious of what he did until sobered by the reflection of the horror of his offence. KENNY has won, by his uniform good conduct, the sympathies of the Sheriff and the employes of the jail. He is entitled to their gratitude, as well, for it is due to KENNY, under Providence, that a plot for breaking jail, and which involved in its success the death of the employes of the jail and the Sheriff, was detected and frustrated.

KENNY occupies cell No. 2, on the corridor where the worst criminals are kept. In November last, KENNY informed the then keeper of the jail that he believed there was something going on that was not right, for he heard a noise every night as of persons endeavoring to cut their way ont of their cells. KENNY indicated to the keeper the cell the sounds came from, and Mr. CAMPBELL visited it. It was occupied by two men held under a charge of murder. At the time the two prisoners were employed in whitewashing their cell. Mr. CAMPBELL entered, but desiring to make as little fuss as possible, he pretended to be on an ordinary round of inspection. He looked around the cell, but could discover nothing unusual. A few days after a prisoner, who had the liberty of the hall, handed to the keeper two six-barreled revolvers heavily loaded. At the time Mr. CAMPBELL visited the cell in question, the prisoners had both pistols concealed about their persons. They had cut a square aperture in the floor, bnt had replaced it and covered the aperture made by the saw with dust, so that their work could not readily be detected. The saw and other tools were concealed in the cell when Mr. CAMPBELL visited it, and one of the prisoners afterward confessed that if CAMPBELL had discovered their tools they would have used their pistols and attempted to break jail even then, in the day time, at all hazzards. Believing from CAMPBELL'S visit that the plot was discovered, the attempt was abandoned and the pistols were given up to the prisoner who had the privilege of the lobby, in the hope that he would have them secretly taken away from the jail. The cell in which the attempt to break jail was originated was searched a few days afterward; saws, files, &c., were found there, and a confession was obtained that several of the prisoners were parties to the plot, and that as soon as one cell was broken open, the others would be opened with the keys kept by the keeper. As the outlet to the jail is by the office used by the Sheriff and his employes, of course any attempt to get through would involve a struggle with the employes of the jail, and with desperate men already under a charge for murder, there can be little donbt but that the plot would have ended in blood. KENNY refused to have anything to do with this bad business, but he did more, he prevented its success, at no little risk to himself, for he was surrounded by desperate outlaws.

Impelled by humanity, no less than gratitude, both the Sheriff and Mr. CAMPBELL are making strennons efforts to obtain a commutation of KENNY'S sentence. The Sheriff is indefatigable in his efforts, and last week traveled near 500 miles to place the facts fully before the Governor. KENNY'S counsel, Mr. JONES, takes an interest in the case far warmer than his duty as counsel would prompt. He believes, it would seem, in his theory of defence fully, and cannot believe that KENNY is at heart a murderer, though in a moment of drunken delirium he committed murder. Several influential men have joined in the humane effort of the gentleman we have named, and there is a fair chance that the Governor will extend his clemency in this case, more especially from the fact that the offence has been committed so long ago, that an execution would be little better than useless as an example, and for the further reason that several more hardened criminals have escaped the extreme penalty of the law in this country since KENNY committed the crime for which he is now under sentence.

As may be inferred from what we have written KENNY is a very poor man. He has neither money, nor friends, nor influence. His family consists of a wife and two children. KENNY seems to be greatly attached to them, and he has craved no privilege so often as that of permitting his little children to share his cell, and relieve by their innocent ways the tedium of the life of their unfortunate father. Preparations are being made for the execution, but the Sheriff is not without strong hopes of being relieved of the unpleasant duty of hanging a man who possibly saved his own life.

Sale of St. Thomas' Church, in Broadway.

St. Thomas' (Episcopal) Church, situated on the corner of Broadway and Houston-street, has been sold to a large clothing-house in Broadway for the sum of $175,000. The building is not to be removed until May, 1866, when the site will be occupied as a store.

The grounds of the church are eighty feet in front on Broadway, and extend through to Mercer-street. The clothiers have not bought the whole—their purchase occupying the Broadway corner, and having a width of about fifty feet on Broadway and a depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet on Houston-street. A lot, nearly thirty feet wide, is reserved for other purposes.

It is understood that the vaults connected with the church, and containing the remains of persons buried there, are not included in the ground sold. The remains of the ASTORS were, at a comparatively recent date, removed and laid in Trinity Cemetery; and it appears that similar action has been taken by many vault-holders.

Some trouble on this score was anticipated, however, and all the vault-owners except six were consulted and agreed to the transfer; and the Supreme Court, on application, gave the vestrymen permission to sell the church and property for the sum of $300,000, with which the sellers could respond to any judgment the vault-owners who had not been found might possibly obtain.

St. Thomas' Church was built in the year 1820, when Rev. Dr. DUFFY was rector; and since that time there have been four rectors, Dr. HAWKS, Dr. WHITEHOUSE, now Bishop of Illinois, Dr. MORGAN, and another.

The site of the new church to be erected has not been definitely selected, but it is probable that another will be added to the already large number of our fashionable up-town churches situated in the neighborhood bounded by Murray Hill and Fifth-avenue.

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. J. B. Carr, Troy; Gen. L. A. Dodd, and Gen. N. B. McLaughlin, U. S. Vols., and A. H. Gilman, U. S. Navy, are at the Astor House.

Mr. Kilpatrick and Mr. Barrington, the British Legation, are at the Brevoort House.

Maj.-Gen. Baird, U. S. Army; Hon. S. K. Dawson, and Judge O. Bianson, Philadelphia; Jno. P. Zane, Esq., and C. M. Smith, Springfield, Ill., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. David Barclay, Pennsylvania; Hon. T. C. Sherman, Chicago; H. D. Cook, Philadelphia; Commander Terry, U. S. N., and John L. Wil

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4323. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

A MYSTERIOUS PRISONER.

A Man Manacled and Guarded on a Hasty Journey.

He is Supposed to be the Notorious John H. Surratt.

His Transmission from Cairo to Washington.

PAINFUL EXTENT OF PUBLIC CURIOSITY.

He is Recognized in Baltimore, but is Another Man at Washington.

NOBODY KNOWS ANYTHING ABOUT IT

But He Proves to be a Rebel Captain Taken in Texas.

He is Thought to Have Been Concerned with Booth.

CAIRO, Sunday, July 30, 1865.

Officers and a squad of men arrived last night, on the steamer *City of Alton*, with a prisoner, heavily ironed, that excited much curiosity among the people. The prisoner was a good-looking, well-dressed young man, apparently 23 or 24 years old. He was heavily ironed, and also chained to one of the guard. Those having him in charge refused to answer all questions as to who he was or what he was arrested for. Among the passengers who came up on the boat it was reported he was young SURRATT, and that he had been captured in Mexico, and was now on his way to Washington.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

A man supposed to be JOHN H. SURRATT, one of the conspirators implicated in the assassination of President LINCOLN, arrived here in manacles, and under a proper guard, in the morning train from Pittsburgh, and left for Washington in the Northern Central train at noon to-day. He was arrested somewhere in Texas.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 2.

The person arrested in Texas recently, and supposed to be JOHN H. SURRATT, one of the assassins, passed Relay Station this morning, en route for Washington, heavily ironed and under guard.

He was recognized at the station by a familiar acquaintance and old friend, who was allowed to speak to the prisoner, and who says positively that the man in irons is JOHN H. SURRATT.

The deposition of this person was at once taken and forwarded to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 2.

The man brought hither from the West whom some suppose to be JOHN H. SURRATT, is said in quarters where the truth is known to be some other individual. His real name is thus far kept a secret.

The *Star* says:

At 10:20 o'clock this morning, the train from Baltimore brought in the prisoner reported to be JOHN H. SURRATT, in charge of Capt. SMITH, of the Second United States Artillery, and Provost-Marshal of Memphis, Tenn., and under guard of a Sergeant and three men of the One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois Regiment.

He was heavily ironed and on his arrival at the depot was immediately escorted to a carriage, and driven to the Provost-Marshal's office, when Col. INGRAHAM ordered him to be committed to the Old Capitol Prison.

He was arrested in Memphis, on Wednesday, July 19, by Capt. SMITH, not on suspicion of being JOHN H. SURRATT as has been intimated, but on the charge of having been engaged in the conspiracy, and it is said that the evidence against him is very conclusive.

He gives his name as JOHN RYAN, and states that he is from Texas, and has been a Captain in the Confederate service.

He bears a singular resemblance in features to the Surratt family, but those who knew JOHN H. SURRATT when here are positive that this man is not him.

The prisoner is dressed in grey, with a light-colored slouch-hat, and is about five feet seven inches in height, rather slim, and slender frame, light or sandy hair, fair complexion, slightly freckled, light blue eyes, sharp nose, rather long, and has the knuckle of the little finger of the right hand shot off, apparently by a ball.

From the Harrisburgh Telegraph, Aug. 1.

A good deal of excitement was created this morning at the railroad depot, by the discovery of the fact that JOHN H. SURRATT, one of the parties to the murder of Mr. LINCOLN, and who has been a fugitive from justice since that tragic event, was in the city, in custody of a guard of soldiers, on his way for Washington City. Several persons claiming to know the murderer, readily recognized him, but the soldiers who had the wretch in charge were exceedingly reticent as to his identity, and even denied that their prisoner was the murderer SURRATT. The officer in charge of SURRATT arrived from the West at an hour when no connection could be made with the train South, and the party was therefore compelled to lay over until the departure of the cars for Baltimore at 2:30 to-morrow morning.

In conversation with an officer professing to have a full knowledge of the capture of SURRATT, we learned that his pursuers first got on his trail at Memphis, Tenn. It appears that the SURRATT family have many acquaintances in that city—Marylanders, who went South at the opening of the rebellion. It is also alleged that Mrs. SURRATT originally emigrated from Memphis to Maryland, and that JOHN still has relatives in that part of Tennessee. Be this as it may, it was certainly ascertained that JOHN H. SURRATT had taken refuge in Memphis, and that he was compelled to flee from that locality by the knowledge of his presence having been discovered. From Memphis he was traced into Arkansas, through which State he was steadily pursued into Louisiana, where, for a time, SURRATT managed to elude his pursuers, who were diligently searching for him. At this critical period, by the merest accident, it was ascertained that he had passed on to Texas. This fact was communicated to the pursuing party by a soldier who was on his way Northward, and who mentioned the circumstances of having suspected that he saw SURRATT, or a man very much like him, traveling toward Brownsville. The pursuers again took up the trail, and as they traveled step by step, they traced the guilty, flying murderer by his description, until they reached the neighborhood of Brownsville, where it is unmistakably ascertained that SURRATT was concealed. His capture was a surprise of the ordinary character which needs no description here. When his pursuers came upon him, he was in no condition to resist. All he did was by expostulation, zealously insisting that his arrest was an imposition, and almost denying that he was SURRATT, before he was charged with any identity to that criminal.

The duty of conveying SURRATT from Brownsville thus far was an important and even hazardous one. At many points along the road attention was attracted to the prisoner by the fact of his being heavily ironed, and in localities where no allusion could have been possibly made to the name or character of the prisoner, there were parties who recognized him by his resemblance to his sister—these parties having seen that afflicted young lady during the trial of her mother in Washington City. In appearance SURRATT is of fair complexion, with light auburn, crisp and curly hair, in height about five feet seven and a-half inches, and weighing one hundred and forty-five pounds. An officer who had charge of Mrs. SURRATT, before and at the time of her execution, was presented by her with a miniature of her son JOHN. This officer is now in this city, with this identical miniature in his possession. Comparison of this miniature and the prisoner in charge of the guard who left this city to-day, disclosed a wonderful and startling resemblance, which left no doubt on the minds of those who had a glance at both, that JOHN H. SURRATT is on his way to the gallows.

It will be remembered that JOHN H. SURRATT was engaged, during the rebellion, as a bearer of dispatches from the Baltimore traitor-sympathizers to the traitor-chiefs in Richmond, and bearing back, also, from the latter to the former such instructions as were necessary for the performance of their part in the rebellion. During the trial of the conspirators, it appeared in evidence that SURRATT was in Richmond the day preceding the night of Mr. LINCOLN'S assassination. It would seem, therefore, that SURRATT, after performing his full share in the work of the assassination, had taken his position in Richmond, where he would learn the news, and afterward make the necessary movement for his own protection. His friends in the North concocted and circulated the story that he had been traced to the doors of a monastery in Canada, where, of course, the pursuit ended, as when a sinner enters such an abode he is safe from the arrest of man. This bogus story attracted the officers of justice from SURRATT for a while, he in the meantime abandoning Richmond, striking out for the mountains of Tennessee, where he lurked until it was safe for him to seek the protection and shelter of his friends in Memphis. We have already referred to the story of his departure and pursuit from that city.

The prisoner is heavily ironed. Besides the manacles on his hands and feet, attached to his ankles are two heavy iron balls, of a weight sufficient to render the assistance of two men necessary to carry those balls while the prisoner walks. During the morning SURRATT was confined at the United States Hotel, well guarded by the soldiers in charge. At the hour of the departure of the trains southward over the Northern Central Railroad, we were informed by an attaché at the United States Hotel, that it was discovered the baggage of the escorting party, which had been accidentally left at Pittsburgh, did not come on with the train from the West at 1:30 P. M. This necessarily detained the party at the United States Hotel until the departure of the next train for Baltimore, which we believe will not be until 2:30 to-morrow morning.

THE LATEST.

NOT JOHN H. SURRATT, BUT JOHN G. RYAN, SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN ENGAGED IN BOOTH'S CONSPIRACY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 2—12 P. M.

The person recently arrested and brought to this city, and who, without apparent reason was supposed to be JOHN H. SURRATT, gives his name as JOHN G. RYAN, from TEXAS, late a Captain in the rebel service. It was reported that he was engaged in the BOOTH conspiracy. Much unnecessary mystery has been attached to this arrest.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Political Agitation—The Empire or the Republic—Progress of the War in the Several Provinces—Kirby Smith and Benjamin in Havana.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

HAVANA, Saturday, July 29, 1865.

The latest arrivals from Vera Cruz bring news from that port up to the 23d, and the intelligence from the City of Mexico is up to the 18th. But little of consequence has occurred lately. The most characteristic feature is the boldness with which many of the organs of the Liberals enunciate their opinions. The *Idea Liberal*, of Puebla, frankly asks for a convention of representatives of the people, which shall have the power of deciding whether the government shall be Imperial or Republican, and has no doubt that such a measure would prevent any risk of war with the United States. The *Sombra* insists in considering an appeal to the nation as the political panacea. The *Era*, however, in calling attention to the warnings given to two journals, observes that the government is resolved not to permit, for the future, certain disputes which only tend to revive former animosities.

Great complaints are made of the state of the roads which, radiating from Puebla, lead to Mexico, Vera Cruz, Atlixco, Matamoras and Tlaxcala.

Monterey was occupied by a part of the French troops under Col. JEANNIOROS, and were commanded by Major DE LA HAYRIE. This officer had issued several orders, such as: Any person who attacks a French soldier shall be punished with death, and for offences of this kind the city will be fined. At the tattoo or drum call all liquor stores must be closed. The inhabitants must deliver up to the military authorities all swords, daggers, pistols and guns. It is prohibited to carry arms without permission. Fifteen families from Texas had arrived at Monterey. The family of Gen. PUEBLETA assert that he was not killed.

Letters from Mazatlan mention that Gen. CASTAGNY, who commands the First Division of the Light Corps, had gone to Durango, escorted by two companies of infantry and a squadron of the African Light Horse, commanded by Capt. BANLINCOURT. Durango will in future be the headquarters of this division. Baron AYMARD continues to command the French troops in Sinaloa.

Military operations against the Republican troops in these districts and in the neighboring State of Sonora were begun after the rainy season. An expedition of French and Mexican troops is being prepared to operate in Lower California.

In Sinaloa and Sonora the Republicans still continued to occupy Culiacan, Alamos, Hermosillo and Ures. The Constitutionalist Governor of Lower California, who was supposed to wish well to the empire, has resolved to retire to San Francisco, leaving Don A. PEDRIN in his place.

Nothing of importance has happened in the country around San Luis Potosi, but the Imperialists are sanguine that when Gen. DOUAI arrives, which is soon to be, then that city becomes the centre of great operations. The Republicans occupy the districts of Guadalcazar and Rioverde, but the leaders are asserted to have quarreled, and, refusing the act in concert, each undertakes to be on his own hook. Their enemies estimate their numbers at 1,200 men, badly armed.

It is a fact that in Santa Barbara there were French soldiers, who were also in Tula on the 10th of this month. It is also certain that Gen. NEIOBE is marching with over one thousand men by the Durango road, so that the guerrillas may find themselves suddenly attacked along the Tampico road, and also by that which leads from Matehuala to the district that is at present the scene of their depredations. In such an eventuality the most easy way for them to escape is by Huasteca, where, however, they can arrive only in small parties. Perhaps later they will wish to go as far as Tulancingo, for such, at least, was the notion of NEGRETE.

Letters from Tepic say that the Indian tribes of the Mayos and Yaquis had rebelled against the Republican Governor of Sonora, Don IGNACIO PESQUEIRA.

A paper of Mineral de Catorce complains of the scenes of disorder which have continually taken place since the pronunciamiento. Catorce is asserted to be constantly filled with armed bands, who plunder and demand forced loans in the name of the republic. The writer complains that the last time they remained there four days, and their violence exceeded all that had ever been witnessed in the worst days. Those who began the movement were at first but a handful, but have had their numbers increased, firstly by the band from the Valley Purisima, and afterward by 400 well-armed men, who were with NEGRETE till his troops dispersed. The writer calls for speedy action, otherwise affairs will go as in Michoacan, and the effect will be felt in the neighboring departments.

The communication between San Luis and Matamoras continues interrupted. The situation of the department was bad, but a French force had arrived at Tampico, and was expected, in combination with the other troops, to act promptly against the Republican officers ESCOVEDO and MENDEZ, in the direction of Saltillo and Tula, of Tamaulipas, and so clear the communication with the port of Tampico.

The system of strategy adopted by the Republican Generals, namely, to avoid encounters with their pursuers, is now beginning to be well known, and makes many an exultant French commander doubt as to the worth of his *modestly*-worn laurels.

Complaints are made from Morelia as to the atrocities committed by the band under UYALDE, in Cuitzco, but how far colored by party feeling it is impossible to say.

Some parties have proposed to make a railway from Guaymas to Hermosillo and Libertad, on the Gulf of California; they are to have permission on giving proper guarantees.

In consequence of a hurricane, a column of water was precipitated upon the hills to the north of Silao, thus causing the destruction of a part of that town and much misery. One thousand dollars were sent by MAXIMILIAN to help to relieve the distressed.

A lost Israelite, J. P. BENJAMIN, formerly too well known at Richmond, stepped ashore in Havana on Tuesday from the English schooner *Britannia*, which had brought him from Nassau. He fled from Florida in a little boat, was picked up by an English schooner, the crew of which, neglecting the precaution taken by Jonah's maritime friends, were wrecked off one of the Bahamas. But BENJAMIN was not born to be drowned, so escaped to Nassau and hence here.

KIRBY SMITH, Ex-Gov. REYNOLDS and Capt. BEAUREGARD have also arrived at Havana, from Vera Cruz, by the Barcelona steamer.

LARA.

FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Gen. Steele in Command at Brazos Santiago—Proclamation of Cortinas.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Times.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Tuesday, July 18, 1865.

It is already known to you that Maj.-Gen. FREDERICK STEELE is in command of all the United States troops on the Rio Grande. The following is the official order announcing the fact:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES ON THE RIO GRANDE, BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS, June 9, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—In pursuance of instructions from headquarters of the army, through Maj.-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the United States forces on the Rio Grande. F. STEELE, Major-General U. S. Vols.

Official: J. LYMAN, Lieut. and A. D. C.

I also inclose the order of Gen. STEELE announcing his staff appointments:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES ON THE RIO GRANDE, BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS, June 9, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.—The following-named officers are announced on the staff of the Major-General Commanding:

Col. CHARLES BLACK, 37th Illinois Infantry, Provost-Marshal-General.

Lieut.-Col. L. H. WHITTLESEY, 11th Wisconsin Infantry, Assistant Inspector-General.

Brevet Major C. S. MCENTEE, A. Q. M. United States Volunteers, Chief Quartermaster.

Surgeon E. P. MORONO, United States Volunteers, Chief Medical Officer.

Capt. JOHN F. LACEY, United States Volunteers, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Capt. LAWRENCE RHOADES, C. S., United States Volunteers, Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

Brevet Capt. C. J. ALLEN, Engineers Corps, U. S. A., Chief Engineer.

First Lieut. JOSEPH LYMAN, 29th Iowa Infantry, A. D. C.

Second Lieut. R. A. KENT, 29th Illinois Infantry, A. D. C.

First Lieut. R. P. STRONG, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Chief Signal Officer.

F. STEELE, Major-General, U. S. Vols.

Official: J. LYMAN, Lieut. and A. D. C.

By the following circular it will be seen that CORTINAS is determined to punish the several unauthorized bands of armed men that are prowling around the country robbing both friend and foe. It is supposed that the principal object of the circular is to bring to his senses Gen. CANALES, who is in the neighborhood of San Fernando with about 400 men, doing nothing in the world but levying taxes upon the people for the support of his "army."

DE LEON, the civil Governor of Tamaulipas, is also at the head of about five hundred men somewhere in that State, doing the enemy no injury, but refusing to recognize the authority of CORTINAS, who is regularly commissioned Brigadier-General and assigned to the command of the Liberal troops operating on the Rio Grande, by NEGRETE, the Minister of War and General-in-Chief of the Republican armies.

If CANALES and DE LEON would rise superior to mere personal prejudices, and unite their forces with those of CORTINAS, they would be able to sweep the last vestige of Imperialism from the State of Tamaulipas, and hold full sway the entire length of the Rio Grande. As it is, CORTINAS seems to be the only Liberal chief with the disposition, enterprise or courage to annoy the Imperial troops. He compelled LOPEZ to evacuate Camargo a few weeks ago, and now holds them so fast in Matamoras that they dare not show their heads outside the fortifications, except in formidable bodies. It is a fact that cannot be disputed that CORTINAS' men are now, and have been for months past, within from one to six miles of Matamoras, and MEJIA has never ventured on an attack.

Here is the circular spoken of:

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO, CONSTITUTIONAL ARMY, CORTINAS' BRIGADE, GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

CIRCULAR: For the purpose of affording security to those persons residing in places not occupied by the enemy, and to distinguish the guerrillas from parties of robbers, it is hereby declared:

That all armed forces which may be found in the Northern District of the State, bearing the character of Republicans, and who have not the proper and legal authorization of the General Government, or of the subscriber, will be considered bandits, and will be apprehended and punished in conformity with the laws.

And for the more exact compliance with these orders, those who are without this credential or authority will apply for and obtain it, within the peremptory period of three days.

Independence, Liberty and Reform.

JUAN N. CORTINAS.

CAMP OF CHALLOTILLA, July 15, 1865.

To counteract the influence of the following proclamation, Gen. MEJIA has ordered that no person be allowed to leave Matamoras under any pretence whatever, without first obtaining a pass from the military authorities. Persons going over from Brownsville are not allowed to return without such a pass.

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO, CONSTITUTIONAL ARMY, CORTINAS' BRIGADE, GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

PROCLAMATION.—The subscriber in accordance with instructions from Gen. NEGRETE, Secretary of War and General-in-Chief of the army operating against invaders and traitors, and to give an opportunity to all loyal Mexicans, to depart with security from these points and places occupied by the common enemy, proclaims to the inhabitants of heroic Matamoras, the following decrees:

1. All communication, commerce and trade between the port of Matamoras, and all other ports of this State, are entirely closed.

2. Every individual who may be found going to or coming from said port, will be apprehended and tried by a military court-martial, which will be organized for this purpose, and considered as a traitor to the country, and consequently all his effects will be confiscated, according to the laws established by the Constitutional Government of the Republic.

3. All inhabitants of Matamoras and those places under its jurisdiction, which unfortunately are found under the flag and dominion of the so-called empire, will be allowed the term of twelve days, counting from this day, to depart and carry their effects at least three leagues distant from said city, with the understanding, that when they make such change of their effects, if they suffer any losses, they will be paid by the government, when such losses are satisfactorily proved.

4. All persons who depart from Matamoras, in compliance with the foregoing decree, are by such act alone excepted from the penalties of the second decree.

5. All those who follow the so-called Imperial Government, neglecting this opportunity of showing that they are loyal Mexicans, will be considered traitors, and their goods confiscated for the benefit of the national treasury.

6. The time conceded by the third decree will expire on the 25th inst., after which time no persons can leave Matamoras without incurring the penalties established by these decrees.

7. That no one can plead ignorance, these decrees are ordered to be published.

Independence, Liberty and Reform.

CAMP OF CHALLOTILLA, 14th July, 1865.

JUAN N. CORTINAS.

On Saturday last CORTINAS captured the steamboat *Camargo*, about six miles above here. After detaining her a few hours, the owners were allowed to ransom her for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars. She then went on her way rejoicing. She was bound from Matamoras to Camargo.

I mentioned in a previous letter that a train left Matamoras for Monterey on Saturday last, and that CORTINAS was making preparations to attack it. To-day Matamoras is in a fever of excitement over a report that he did attack the train, that his force was repulsed and dispersed, and himself and fifty men taken prisoners. Another report has it that CORTINAS was mortally wounded. A gentleman, who left the headquarters of the Liberal army this morning, informs me that up to that time no news of an unfavorable character had been received from CORTINAS.

These reports, doubtless, had their origin in the fact that an imperial officer, who went out with the train-guard, was brought back to Matamoras yesterday, dangerously wounded.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

BROWNVILLE, Wednesday, July 19.

By late papers received from different parts of Mexico we have quite a batch of interesting news.

His Majesty MAXIMILIAN has signified his intention of visiting Matamoras during the Winter months.

The Baron DE MAGNUS has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary by the King of Prussia to the Court of Mexico. He was for many years Secretary of the Prussian Legation at Brussels and St. Petersburg.

Don JOSE HIDALGO, Minister Extraordinary from the High Court of the Mexican Emperor, recently had the honor of a private reception by the Empress EUGENIE of France, "and of placing in her Majesty's hands the decoration of the Order of San Carlos, recently established by the Emperor and Empress of Mexico."

MAXIMILIAN has given permission to Messrs. CLUTZ & Co. to establish telegraphic communication between Guanajuato and Matamoras, passing through San Luis, Saltillo and Monterey; between Matamoras and Vera Cruz, passing through Victoria, Tampico and Tuxpan; and between San Luis and Durango, passing through Aguas Calientes, Zacatecas, Fresnillo and Sombrerete.

Mr. D. L. MCFARLAND, agent of the Commercial Express Company, yesterday removed his office from Matamoras to Brownsville. We will now have a daily express to Brazos Santiago, to connect with the transports for New-Orleans. I will take occasion to say that the Commercial Express is an enterprising institution, and in their agent, Mr. MCFARLAND, they have a gentleman, with many noble and no mean qualities. It is a pleasure to meet him at all times, either socially or in a business capacity.

Maximilian Expected at Matamoras—Passport System Established There—Cortinas Punishing Robbers.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Aug. 2.

We learn, by advices from New-Orleans, that MAXIMILIAN is expected at Matamoras soon.

Gen. MEJIA has forbid all persons leaving Matamoras without a pass, or crossing into it from Brownsville.

CORTINAS has been punishing robber bands, and proclaimed all communication and commerce, between Matamoras and other ports, closed.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Blockade—Seizure of Hostages—The Final Evacuation of the Island—News from Hayti.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 29, 1865.

It was to some blundering and arbitrary conduct of the commanding officer that the recent singular proceedings on the evacuation of St. Domingo, were due. I allude to the blockade and seizure of hostages—acts that are here universally condemned, and by none more than by the chief authorities, who see in the attempt to enforce a blockade with only seven vessels, when at least forty would be required to make it effective, the source of serious disputes with other nations. The affair is, however, now settled without much harm being done, and how, I will mention directly, but will, in the first place, state how the difficulty arose. In opposition to the act of the Spanish Cortes, which expressly and clearly declared St. Domingo was no longer to be considered under Spanish rule, the General, when on the eve of embarking, called upon President PIMENTAL, the chief functionary of the republic, to acknowledge that Spain still held a protectorate over the island. This, of course, was flatly denied, and a delay in the delivery of the prisoners of war was the consequence. In this dilemma, instead of retracing his steps, the Spanish Commander ordered the seizure of a great number of Dominicans as hostages.

At this time the state of affairs with regard to the evacuation was this: The whole island was blockaded and hostilities declared. We are told that so great was the emigration that the country was nearly deserted. This last statement the reader will take with several grains of salt.

The evacuation of the island was effected with the greatest order, and though the sea was rough, not the slightest accident happened. The steamer *Aguila* left on the 11th inst., steamed to the port of Calderas, where it found 14 vessels belonging to the commissariat. There it transferred 500 soldiers to the *Francisco de Asis*, which has since arrived in Havana.

On Sunday the sick were embarked, then the prisoners or hostages, and then the officials. This occupied all day and the following night.

On Monday the garrison of San Carlos was embarked, and on Tuesday the rest of the troops. On the day previous, the grand square was guarded by the citizens. The second Provisional Corps guarded the walls, Fort Ysabel and other points of the fortifications. Next all the forts and public buildings were delivered over to the corporation. Inside the city not a person was to be seen in the streets; and, all the doors being securely shut, the gloomy appearance of the capital was indescribable. Many sad farewells were taken, and poverty, as usual, weighed heavily on many. GOLDSMITH said, long ago, in his "Vicar of Wakefield," that "One of the greatest evils of penury was the compulsory separation of families;" and the want of money is not one of the least wants of the Dominicans. However, when the *Asia* sailed with 500 emigrants, and five schooners on the day of embarking, also with passengers, beside departures from other points, we must conclude that the island has suffered greatly in its population.

The troops of the Republic, as soon as the evacuation was completed, marched into the city. The steamer *Hamburg*, which brought 162 emigrants, having sailed after the occupation, Gen. GANDARA took up his residence in Santiago de Cuba, but sailed on the 19th for Spain, in the French steamer.

As soon as Commodore LOZANO, on that station, who appears to be a sensible man, saw himself free from all intervention, he set to work to repair the damage caused by the recent plunders; and after sending off the transport vessels to the capital, he proceeded to the River Ozama and forwarded a communication to Gens. CABRAL and MANSERETA, demanding the prisoners. A polite answer and the delivery of ten prisoners was the prompt return, with the assurance that no more were in the capital, but that the others should be delivered up on the 22d inst., in Puerto Plata.

Such being the state of affairs, the Commodore promised to send back the hostages as soon as possible, and at once started for Porto Rico to see about the matter, for they had been sent there. When he arrived, he placed the hostages on board the schooner *Guadiana*, and they were restored to their homes, the schooner which conveyed them having conveyed the news to Santiago de Cuba on the 20th. Returning to the island, the Commodore went to Samana and Puerto Plata, where, as the Republicans had promised, the prisoners were delivered up without any restriction whatever, on the 22d inst. The Commodore then proceeded to Santiago de Cuba, whence he telegraphed this news.

One of the vessels carrying refugees from St. Domingo was left in an awkward position by the pilot who had been engaged to take it to Havana, but getting into a boat he went off with two hundred dollars. In this predicament the passengers were glad to employ another whose nautical knowledge only reached to Santiago de Cuba, whither, in consideration of $130 and a passage to St. Thomas, he conducted the vessel. The restored republic, by-the-bye, is not to be blamed for the conduct of the absconder. He hails from Curazao.

By a recent arrival from St. Domingo we are certified that all the prisoners on either side had been delivered up. Amongst the Spaniards was an army doctor, who, at the beginning of the war, had remained behind in Santiago de los Caballeros, and was detained till now. The President of the republic was expected to be in the capital by the end of the month, but had hitherto been detained in Santiago, the late seat of government, in quelling the revolutionary attempts of POLANCO, in which the government had succeeded. In the roadstead was a French schooner-of-war, which conveyed some passengers of that nation to St. Thomas, and also an English frigate, which entered on the day of the evacuation, and saluted the Dominican flag. Samana had not yet been evacuated.

The news from Hayti shows that the insurgents defended themselves obstinately in Guarico, having formed parapets with large quantities of sand. In one of the skirmishes one of their Generals—SCHAUMONON—had perished. The forces of GEFFRARD were bombarding and demolishing Fort Guarico, which was in a bad state, but still not taken, and whenever the President ordered an attack, his troops were repulsed.

In another town occupied by the insurgents, they repulsed GEFFRARD'S troops with great slaughter. A great many of the women of this district had been imprisoned, to oblige the insurgents to surrender. GEFFRARD had been informed by his opponents that there would be no peace until it was stipulated that an election for President should take place at least every five years. Hitherto the insurgents had been victorious in all the fighting.

In Jacmel the circulation of newspapers had been forbidden, and all the country was under arms.

At St. Thomas a Danish steamer, which runs to La Guaira, on entering the harbor ran against an English schooner, and sank it, causing the death of two of the crew. The vessel had forty-five head of cattle, which, together with the cargo, were all lost. The rest of the crew were saved by the steamer.

Some gentlemen among whom are Count CANONGO, who has filled many important official situations in this Island, M. CHEVALIER and M. LESSEPS have received permission to lay a submarine telegraph between Cuba, Puerto Rico, St. Thomas, the United States, Isthmus of Panama and Mexico.

LARA.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Intelligence from the Various States—Singular Story Concerning Cabanas.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 29, 1865.

The intelligence from Venezuela is up to the 8th inst. According to the *Federalista*, of Caraccas, the disturbances in the State of Zulia were at an end, the government troops having quelled the insurrection.

The *Comercio*, of Puerto Cabello, gives an account of the arrival of Gen. GUZMAN BLANCO, whose journey had for its object the inspection of the works on the Central Railroad.

In Caraccas many improvements were to be undertaken, among them a market and grand square. The 5th of July the national festival had been celebrated with unusual enthusiasm. The President, in a general order, thanked the army for the victory which it achieved in Sinamaica. A census of the republic had been ordered. The estimates for the ordinary expenses of the current year amounted to $2,970,701 26.

The papers from St. Salvador mention a remarkable incident at the defeat of the followers of BARRIOS. CABANAS, finding himself completely defeated, wished to imitate MELGAREJO, in Bolivia, against BELZU. He mixed among our troops with great boldness, and asked for Gen. XATOUCH. Having found the latter, he fired a pistol quite close to him, but his aim failed, and XATOUCH then fired his revolver with better success, for he wounded his enemy in the breast. A Colonel and two aids also fired at CABANAS, wounding him in the chest and arm. Hitherto all was a mortal fight, but now comes a marvellous incident. We are gravely told, and that without the narrator taking the trouble even to express surprise, that, at this critical time, CABANAS disappeared. This is like the Homeric heroes, who were snatched away by VENUS or MINERVA when in danger. "Let not a god intervene if possible," is the advice of HORACE to the epic poet, and if the writer had borne this in mind, and explained that even in the ranks of his foes CABANAS had many friends to make a confusion and thus carry him off, all suspicion of *glamour*, as the Highlander says, would have been removed. However, the defeated and dying leader is next heard of on board a United States ship-of-war, which was stationed at the port. The officer who brought the dispatches of Gen. GONZALEZ, is positive that he saw the dead body of CABANAS, for having died on board the corpse was brought ashore for interment.

LARA.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

Steamers Intercepted—Crowds Gathering at Heart's Content—The Atlantic Cable—The Ciara Cirita at Aspy Bay.

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., Tuesday, Aug. 1, Via ASPY BAY, Wednesday, Aug. 2.

The steamship *Hibernia*, from Glasgow, on the 22d, for New-York, was intercepted off Cape Race at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and the *City of Dublin*, from Liverpool 22d, via Queenstown, for New-York, was intercepted off the same point an hour later. Their news is anticipated by the *Asia*, at Halifax.

Crowds are beginning to gather here from all parts of the island, to witness the landing of the Atlantic Cable. The weather is unprecedentedly fine. The *Great Eastern* was to leave Valentia on Monday morning, July 24.

The favorable weather encourages the hope that the cable across the the Gulf of St. Lawrence will be got in working order in a day or two.

ASPY BAY, N. F., Wednesday, Aug. 2.

The steam yacht *Clara Clarita*, with Engineer EVERETT'S party on board, arrived here this morning. The weather is fine, and the elements are most favorable for the prosecution of the work of under-running and repairing the telegraph cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Church Struck by Lightning—Sale of Horses—Mustering Out—Good Health at Key West—Presentation—Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

The Washington-street Baptist Church at Petersburgh was struck by lightning last Saturday night and entirely destroyed.

The United States will sell at public auction at Camp Hamilton, Aug. 8, 150 horses and 100 mules, and on the 14th 150 horses and 50 mules.

One company of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, heretofore on duty at Cherrystone, Eastern shore, Va., arrived on the steamer *Monitor*. They are to be mustered out.

The United States steamer *Fort Donelson*, from Key West on the 22d ult., has arrived in Quarantine. They report no sickness at Key West, and all well on board.

The ladies of New-York and Brooklyn have presented to Chaplain E. P. ROE an elegant bible and set of prayer-books; also a beautiful flag for the soldiers' chapel at Hampton Hospital.

A one-turreted monitor, name not ascertained, arrived at Norfolk this morning.

A fleet of schooners, about fifty in number, have taken harbor in Hampton Roads, owing to the heavy easterly wind prevailing here for the last two days.

The steamers *Dakotah* and *Columbia* sailed hence last evening. The latter, which was bound for Baltimore, returned on account of the high wind.

The steamers *Diamond State* and *Winnissimmet*, with a detachment of the Third New-York Cavalry, have sailed for Fredericksburgh.

The schooners *Elizabeth & Eleanor*, from Richmond, with forty-two cannon captured from the rebels, arrived to-day. Some are rough, unfinished castings.

Among them is a Whitworth gun, that during the latter part of last Summer and Fall played upon Gen. BUTLER'S signal-tower on James River. The gun bears the following inscriptions:

"Whitworth Ordnance Co., Manchester, 1860;" and "Richmond Arsenal, Aug. 22, 1864."

The steamer *State of Maine* has arrived from City Point, bound to Washington, with the Sixth New-York Heavy Artillery.

A colored man was murdered in Eastville, Eastern shore, yesterday, by two Confederate soldiers. One is arrested and is in jail. The other escaped.

FROM CAIRO.

The Cotton Trade—No Freedmen Supported by Government in Louisiana.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Aug. 2.

Twelve hundred bales of cotton passed here today, mostly for Cincinnati.

The steamer *Ruth* brings New-Orleans dates to the 27th ult.

Superintendent CONWAY reports less than thirty-five freedmen maintained by government in Louisiana. No rations are issued except to the sick and helpless.

Cotton, sugar and molasses at New-Orleans is unchanged.

Fire at Atchison, Kansas.

ATCHISON, Kan., Wednesday, Aug. 2.

The fire last night destroyed the grocery store of J. HOLT, the house of F. BOCK, the queensware-store of O. COOK, and several small stores, and seriously damaged the new block being erected by DIEBAOE & LEWE. The loss on the goods is between $20,000 and $30,000. The loss on the buildings is not ascertained.

Death of Hon. Byron Diman.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Aug. 2.

Hon. BYRON DIMAN, formerly Governor of this State, died at his residence in Bristol last evening, aged 70 years.

$2,757,253,275 85.

Official Statement of Our Public Debt.

Increase of $390,298,167 Since the 31st of March.

Entire Amount of Annual Interest $139,262,468.

Of This, $64,521,837 is Payable in Gold.

The Present Statement Compared with that of March.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 2.

The official statement of the public debt, as appears from the books of the Treasury Department, on the 31st of July, shows the amount outstanding to be $2,757,253,275 85, divided thus, viz:

The debt bearing interest in coin is $1,108,662,641 80, on which the interest is $64,521,837 50.

The debt bearing interest in lawful money is $1,289,156,545, on which the interest is $74,740,630 78.

The debt on which interest has ceased is $1,527,120.

The debt bearing no interest is $357,906,969.

The total interest, both in coin and lawful money, is $139,262,468 28.

The legal-tender notes in circulation are as follows:

One and two years' 5 per cent. notes, $39,954,230.	
United States notes, old issue	$472,603
United States notes, new issue	432,687,966
Compound interest notes, Act of March 3, 1863	15,000,000
Compound interest notes, Act of June 30, 1864	197,121,470
Total legal tender in circulation	685,236,269

The amount of fractional currency is $26,750,000.

The uncalled for pay, requisitions and miscellaneous items of the War and Navy Departments amount to $15,786,000.

The amount of coin in the Treasury is $35,338,000, and of currency $81,402,000. Total amount in treasury $116,739,632 59.

THE PREVIOUS EXHIBIT OF THE NATIONAL TREASURY, MAY 31ST, 1865.

RECAPITULATION.

	Amount Outstanding.	Interest.
Debt bearing interest in coin	$1,108,713,841 80	$64,480,489 50
Debt bearing interest in lawful money	1,053,478,371 04	60,156,384 52
Debt on which interest has ceased	786,270 09	
Debt bearing no interest	472,829,270 57	
Totals	$2,635,225,753 50	$124,638,874 02

LEGAL TENDER NOTES IN CIRCULATION—AMOUNT.

One and two year 5 per cent. notes	$50,956,380
United States notes, old issue	472,603
United States notes, new issue	432,687,966
Compound interest notes, act of March 3, 1863	15,000,000
Compound interest notes, act of June 30, 1864	160,143,620
Total	$659,160,569

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books, treasurer's returns and requisitions in the department on the 31st May, 1865.

HUGH MCCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

The Washington Associated Press dispatch says:

The statement of the public debt, as appears by the returns and treasury books on the 31st of July, as compared with that made on the 31st of May, two months ago, snows an increase of $122,000,000 during the intervening period, owing, in part to the extraordinary sums required to pay the arrearages due to the army; the entire public debt being $2,635,205,753. The amount of legal tender notes now in circulation is $685,236,269, or an increase from the 31st of May of $

RESTORATION OF THE SOUTH.

ALABAMA.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. LEWIS E. PARSONS.

We find the following address of Gov. PARSONS, to the people of Alabama, in the Mobile *Advertiser* of the 23d:

TO THE PEOPLE OF ALABAMA: The appeal to arms has been made and decided against us, but not until our sons and brothers had exhibited a degree of courage and endurance which commands the respect and admiration of the world.

Alabama was admitted to the Union on the 2d day of March, 1819. What her population and resources were as that time, I have not the means at hand to state; but the census of 1860 enables us to see what her condition was when the convention passed the Ordinance of Secession, on the 11th day of January, 1861.

Our State then had a population of 964,201 souls, of which 526,431 were whites, 2,690 were free colored, and 435,060 were slaves. We had 6,462,987 acres of improved lands, the greater part of which was in actual cultivation, producing 32,761,194 bushels of corn; 1,222,467 bushels of wheat: 73,942 bushels of rye; 716,435 bushels of oats; 499,559 pounds of rice; 221,284 pounds of tobacco; 1,483,609 bushels of peas and beans; 397,566 bushels of Irish potatoes; 5,420,987 bushels of sweet potatoes; and 997,978 bales of cotton. We had 108,701 mules, 127,205 horses, 234,045 milch cows, 92,495 working oxen, 452,643 head of other cattle, 369,061 sheep, yielding 661,404 pounds of wool, 1,736,589 swine.

We had 748 miles of railroad in operation, which had cost us $17,591,188. We had $4,901,000 invested in bank stock, $2,747,174 in specie, and $4,851,153 on deposit in the different banks of the State, and $8,260,000 invested in manufactures, the value of whose annual product was $9,409,000.

The value of our real estate and personal property, exclusive of the value of negroes, was $496,277,078.

The State owed a sterling bond debt, payable in London, of $1,836,000, and a decimal bond debt, payable in New-York, of $2,109,000. It also owed what is called the funded debt of the State, consisting of the sixteenth section and the University fund, on which the interest only can be paid, the State having assumed this in perpetuity, amounting to $120,000. To meet this the State had $1,200,000 in North Carolina and Virginia six per cent. bonds, worth, at that time, a premium in the market, and an annual revenue which exceeded all its expenses about $——.

In the prosecution of the war, for the last four years, into which Alabama was precipitated, about 122,000 of her sons have been carried to the field of battle, 35,000 of whom will never return; and it is probable an equal or larger number are permanently injured by wounds or disease while in the service. A very large proportion of our material wealth has been exhausted. Our fields are laid waste, our towns and cities, our railroads and bridges, our schools and colleges, many of our private dwellings and public edifices are in ruins. Silence and desolation reign where once stood the comfortable home which resounded with the joyous laugh of childhood and innocence.

The State has contracted a large war debt during this period, and has on hand as near as can now be ascertained about $—— in Confederate Treasury notes, which are utterly worthless, and about $—— in good funds.

Untold sufferings have been and are still endured by thousands of our women and children and the aged and helpless of our land.

There is no longer a slave in Alabama. It is thus made manifest to the world that the right of secession for the purpose of establishing a separate Confederacy, based on the idea of African slavery, has been fully and effectually tried, and is a failure.

Yet, amid all the ruin, suffering and death, which have resulted from it, every political right which the State possessed under the Federal Constitution, is here to-day, with the single exception relating to slavery.

The life-boat of the Union is still within our reach. The flag which our fathers established with their blood, among the nations of the earth, still floats at her masthead. On her quarter-deck, despite the bullet and dagger of the assassin, still stands a helmsman at his post, surrounded by a crew who, for the most part, with outstretched arms and in cordial tones invite us to come on board, and share equally with them the prosperity, the danger and the glory which may fall to the lot of those whose fortunes are united to her.

Friends and fellow-citizens, shall we not do it? There is no other sail in sight. England and France often seemed to be bearing down to our relief, but they have tacked, nay, they have put square about, and are now hull down on the distant verge of the ocean. But the ship which our fathers built has backed her engines and her sails, and is lying to ready to receive us. Her commander says come. It is your right. Her crew are looking over her sides ready to lend us a hand. And if they who fell at Lexington and Bunker Hill, at the Cowpens and Yorktown, could speak to us, would they not say "go on board the ship which we built and launched for all of you; brethren, be at peace and dwell together in unity; you have fallen out; you have had a dreadful family quarrel, as children too often have, after the parents are dead and gone who acquired the estate; but be thankful to God that the great principle of civil and religious liberty, of free government, and man's capacity to govern himself, still survive amid the ruin which you have wrought. You will all be once more integral parts of an empire which contains within itself the elements necessary to secure all of peace, prosperity and happiness which fall to the lot of men and nations. There is not a friend to the principles of government which we bequeathed you, among the Kings and despots of the earth. You have had, during all this death-struggle, but one real friend in Europe, the Emperor of Russia.

Shall we not heed their advice? In the hope, the belief that we will, it has pleased His Excellency, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, to appoint the undersigned Provisional Governor of Alabama, "for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility insured, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property;" and the President has made it my duty "to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no other, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution thereof, and with authority to exercise, within the limits of said State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of Alabama to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State government, as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against "invasion, insurrection and domestic violence."

Now, for the purpose of carrying into execution the commands of the President, and to enable the loyal people of Alabama to secure to themselves the benefits of civil government, I do hereby declare and ordain:

1. That the Justices of the Peace and Constables in each county of this State, the members of the Commissioners' Court, (except the Judges of Probate,) the County Treasurer, the Tax Collector and Assessor, the Coroner, and the several municipal officers of each incorporated city or town in this State, who were respectively in office and ready to discharge the duties thereof on the 22d day of May, 1865, are hereby appointed to fill those offices during the continuance of this Provisional Government. And as it is necessary that persons who fill these several offices should be loyal to the United States, the power is hereby reserved to remove any person for disloyalty or for improper conduct in office, or neglect of its duties; and I earnestly request all loyal citizens to give me prompt information in regard to any officer who is objectionable on any of these grounds.

The Judges of Probate and Sheriffs who were in office on the 22d of May, 1865, will take the oath as herein required of other officers, and continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices until others are appointed.

2. Each of these persons thus appointed to office must take and subscribe the oath of amnesty as prescribed by the President's Proclamation of the 29th day of May, 1865, and immediately transmit the same to this office. At the end of said oath, and after the word "slave," he must add these words, "and I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office to the best of my ability." Each of these officers must also give bond and security payable to the State of Alabama, as required by the laws of Alabama on the 11th day of January, 1861. If any person acts in the discharge of the duties of any of the aforesaid offices without having complied with the foregoing regulations on his part, he will be punished. The oath of amnesty and and of office may be taken before any commissioned officer in the civil, military or naval service of the United States; and the Judge of Probate in each county in this State on the 22d of May, 1865, may also administer it, unless another Judge of Probate shall have been appointed by me in the meantime, and approve and file the bond which is hereby required to be given. But no one can hold any of these offices who is exempted by the Proclamation of the President from the benefit of amnesty, unless he has been specially pardoned.

3. The appointment of Judge of Probate and Sheriff in each county will be made specially as soon as suitable persons are properly recommended, and when appointed they will take the oath of amnesty prescribed in the foregoing section, and give bond and security as prescribed by the law of Alabama, on the 11th of January, 1861. And vacancies in any of the county offices will be promptly filled when it is made known and a proper person recommended.

4. If the loyal citizens of the State find it necessary to have other officers appointed, viz: Clerks of the Circuit Courts, Solicitors, Judges of the Circuit Courts, Chancellors and Judges of the Supreme Court, when that necessity is satisfactorily established the appointments will be made.

5. An election for delegates to a convention of the loyal citizens of Alabama will be held in each county in the State, on Monday, the 31st day of August next, in the manner provided by the laws of Alabama, on the 11th of January, 1861; but no person can vote in said election, or be a candidate for election, who is not a legal voter as the law was on that day; and if he is excepted from the benefit of amnesty, under the President's Proclamation of the 29th May, 1865, he must have obtained a pardon.

6. Every person must vote in the county of his residence, and, before he is allowed to do so, must take and subscribe the oath of amnesty prescribed in the President's Proclamation of the 29th of May, 1865, before some one of the officers hereinafter appointed for that purpose in the county where he offers to vote, and any person offering to vote in violation of these rules or the laws of Alabama on the 11th of January, 1861, will be punished.

7. There will be elected in each county of the State, on said day, as many delegates to said convention as said county was entitled to Representatives in the House of Representatives on the 11th day of January, 1861; and the delegates so elected will receive a certificate of election from the sheriff of the county, and will assemble in convention at the capitol in Montgomery, on the 10th day of September 1865, at 12 M.

8. From and after this date, the civil and criminal laws of Alabama, as they stood on the 11th day of January, 1861, except that portion which relates to slaves, are hereby declared to be in full force and operation; and all proceedings for the punishment of offences against them will be turned over to the proper civil officers, together with the custody of the person charged, and the civil authorities will proceed in all cases according to law. Suits in civil cases now pending, whether an original means, or final process, before any officer acting under military authority will also be turned over to the proper civil officer, and will be governed in all things by the laws of the State aforesaid.

9. All unlawful means to punish offenders are hereby strictly prohibited. No "Vigilance Committee" or other organization for the punishment of supposed offenders, not authorized by the laws of the State, will be permitted, and if any such are attempted, the person or persons so offending will be promptly arrested and punished. The lovers of law and order throughout the State are appealed to and solemnly urged to aid, by all lawful means, in sustaining the cause of law and order. If the people of the State will do this willingly and promptly, we shall be able to restore peace and security to every home in our beloved State; but if offenders become too strong, the military power of the United States will aid us. Henceforth that power will act in aid of and in subordination to the civil authority of the State.

10. The oath which is required to be taken by those who desire to vote for delegates to the convention, may be administered by the Judge of Probate of the county where the voter lives, or by any Justice of the Peace in said county and by officers specially thereunto appointed. Blanks will be furnished these officers by the Judge of Probate, to whom they will be sent on application where they cannot be printed. One copy of said oath will be given to the voter, and another will be kept by the officer before whom it is taken, which must be filed with the Judge of Probate, and indorsed by the Judge of Probate, with affiant's name, and numbered from one up, and preserved by him as a part of the records of his office. The Judge of Probate must make out a certified list of names numbered to correspond with the affidavits and transmit it to this office by some one of the delegates to the convention. It is important the lists should all be here on the 10th day of September next, when the convention meets.

Several officers will also transmit their accounts for these services at the same time, and if the list of voters, made in a proper manner, accompanies them, the accounts will be promptly laid before the convention for adjustment.

11. There are no slaves now in Alabama. The slave code is a dead letter. They who were once slaves are now free, and must be governed by the laws of Alabama as free men. It is the dictate of wisdom, and we owe it to ourselves and them, to produce the best possible result for both races, and from the new order of things.

12. All good citizens are respectfully and earnestly urged to set the example of engaging cheerfully, hopefully and energetically in the prosecution of industrial pursuits. In so doing they will exert a good influence upon those who are despondent and cast down by the calamities which have befallen us.

13. The idle, the evil-disposed and the vicious, if any such there be within the limits of our State, must distinctly understand that all violations of law will be promptly punished. The sheriffs of the several counties are hereby required to keep in readiness a sufficient force of deputies or assistants to enable them to execute all legal processes, and arrest all offenders promptly, and they will be held strictly accountable for any neglect of duty in this respect. Rights of person and property must be respected; law and order must be preserved. If seriously impeded in the execution of these orders, sheriffs will immediately report the fact to me, that prompt and effectual measures may be taken to repress violence and assert the supremacy of the laws.

Done at MONTGOMERY, Ala., on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1865. LEWIS E. PARSONS,
Provisional Governor of Alabama.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ORDER BY GEN. STAHL.

Charleston papers publish the following:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF CHARLESTON, DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON, S. C., July 27, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 83.—PAR. I. The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Jurisdiction of Superior and Criminal Provost Courts of the Military District of Charleston, and Procedure in Cases of Appeal from Same.

I. The jurisdiction of the Superior Provost Court shall extend to all cases of property, debts and damages, where the amount in litigation exceeds one hundred dollars ($100.) In all cases of crimes, misdemeanors and violations of orders the Superior Provost Court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Provost Court.

II. The jurisdiction of the Circuit Provost Court shall extend to all cases of property, debt and damages, where the amount of litigation does not exceed one hundred dollars ($100.) In all cases of crimes, misdemeanors and violations of orders the Circuit Provost court will be governed by the rules prescribed in paragraph V, General Orders No. 102, Headquarters Department of the South, June 27, 1865.

III. In all cases of appeal from the decision of either of the above-mentioned courts to the District or Sub-District Commanders, the appellant will notify the President of the court of his desire to appeal; the President will then instruct the parties in the case to prepare a written and brief statement of their claim and answer respectively, and also the cause of the appeal. Upon this statement the President will concisely indorse the reasons for the decision of the court, affixing his signature thereto; the paper will then be forwarded to Sub-District Headquarters for the consideration of the Sub-District Commander. If the appeal is made to him he will indorse thereon his decision, and return it to the court in which the case originated, which will direct the execution.

If the appeal is made to the District Commander or higher authority, the Sub-District Commander will indorse thereon his opinion, and forward it.

IV. Appellants must distinctly state in their appeal to what Commander they appeal; and an appeal having once been made either to a superior or inferior Commander, and a decision had thereon, that decision will be final, and no subsequent appeal will be permitted.

V. In cases of appeal where the amount in litigation does not exceed $100, in all cases of fines, and in all cases of imprisonment not exceeding one month, appeals must be made to the Sub-District Commander, whose decision will be final. All other appeals not embraced in the above-mentioned classes may be made to the District Commander, though the Sub-District Commander can have jurisdiction at the option of the appellant.

The courts will advise parties as to the equitableness of their decisions, in order to avoid complication and a multiplicity of appeals.

VI. Awards of property in the hands of the military authorities, claimed by citizens, will require the final action of the District Commander.

PAR. II. All commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Fifty-sixth New-York Veteran Volunteers, and the One Hundred and Second U. S. C. T., serving in whatever capacity in this district, are hereby relieved, and will report at once to their Regimental Commanders for duty.

By command of
Brevet Major-Gen. JOHN P. HATCH.
LEONARD B. PERRY, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Official: E. HARRIS JEWETT, First Lieutenant Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, A. A. A. G.

GEORGIA.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

The following proceedings, had at a meeting of the stockholders of the Augusta Savings Bank, are of interest, as exhibiting the plight in which these institutions are throughout the South:

At the meeting of the stockholders of the Augusta Savings Bank the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This bank issued, during the first three years of the war, but principally in 1863, a large amount of certificates of deposit, for which it received Confederate money, the object of the depositors being to receive small bills for the purpose of change; and whereas, the receipts for these deposits were invested in railroad stocks, bank stocks, bonds, exchange, gold, bills receivable and other securities, many of which are largely depreciated, and some of them worthless; and whereas, this same depreciation has fallen on the investments of our original capital: therefore

Resolved, That this bank, though unable to pay in the present currency the nominal value of its certificates of deposit, appropriate its capital and all its assets to meet its liabilities and pay the billholders as large a percentage as possible.

Resolved, That the deposits in the bank which are not payable in Confederate notes be paid in currency, the value of those deposits in gold at the time they were made.

Resolved, That JOSIAH SIBLEY, Dr. J. MILLIGAN and W. J. OWENS be requested to make a valuation of our assets, and estimate the percentage we are able to pay to our billholders.

The committee appointed under the last resolution has presented the following report:

To the Stockholders of the Augusta Savings Bank:

Having been requested to make a valuation of the assets of your institution, and estimate the percentage you are able to pay to your billholders, we have, to the best of our ability, attended to this request. In the present condition of our money market, we have experienced great difficulty in making these valuations, and offer them only as an approximation to what may be their value on the revival of business.

After particularizing each item of the assets, the committee concluded that they could pay to the billholders about 14 per cent.

But as some of the bills are probably destroyed, and will never be presented for redemption, we think the company may be able to pay fifteen per cent. of their circulation. More than this we think it unsafe for the company to undertake to give, and less than this would not probably exhaust its assets.

(Signed.) JOSIAH SIBLEY,
JOSEPH MILLIGAN,
W. J. OWENS.

Resolved, That the Treasurer be instructed to pay for the certificates of deposit, that may be presented for redemption fifteen per cent. of their nominal value as soon as he can procure change for that purpose.

AUGUSTA, July 17, 1865.

The Augusta *Chronicle* says of the proceedings:

"We learn that the principal issues of the bank were made in 1863, when gold was worth from three to six, and that for the average of their whole circulation it was worth about four. If, then, the bank had immediately invested all the receipts for their bills in gold they would have been able to pay twenty-five cents on the dollar. But as some of them were used to buy railroad bonds, bank stocks, State and railroad coupons, and other securities, all of which are largely depreciated by the war, it could not be expected that the bank would be able to pay half this percentage.

We learn from the proceedings, which we publish, that an able and disinterested committee of our citizens, in no way connected with the bank, has recommended the stockholders to pay fifteen per cent. of their issue, and that it would be "unsafe for them to undertake to pay more."

This is a good return for Confederate money, and we think the public will be satisfied with such a payment. The bank had, indeed, a small capital. The securities in which it was invested have depreciated so much that it was little more than enough to pay the deposits made before 1861 and during the early period of the war, when Confederate money was worth nearly as much as gold. What remains of this capital, the stockholders have thrown into the common stock, for the redemption of their bills.

All this seems to be fair and just, and as the assets must be sold to redeem the bills, the committee have valued them at the price they may bring "when business revives." The public cannot expect to receive more than the company now offers to pay."

ATLANTA MARKET, TUESDAY, JULY 25.

From the Atlanta Intelligencer.

BACON—18c. to 20c., hog round; is retailing at 25c.

LARD—Is worth 18c. to 20c. by the barrel; selling at 20c. to 22c.

CORN—$1 to $1 10 at wholesale; is selling from stores at $1 25.

CORN MEAL—Is worth $1 40 per bushel.

FLOUR—At wholesale is worth from $8 to $9 per sack; is selling from stores at $10 per sack.

COFFEE—This article can be bought at 50c. per pound.

SUGAR—Common Brown 12c. to 15c.; Choice Brown, 20c. to 25c.; Crushed, 40c.

CHEESE—Scarce, and is selling at 50 cents per pound.

COPPERAS—Is selling at from 20 to 25 cents per pound.

COTTON AND COTTON GOODS—Cotton is selling at 30 to 34 cents per pound; 4-4 sheetings 26 to 28 cents per yard; 7-8 shirtings 22 to 25 cents per yard; Osnaburgs 23½. Cotton Yarns—lower numbers $2 to $2 50 per bunch; higher numbers $2 50 to $3 per bunch; Calico 35 to 40 cents per yard.

COTTON CARDS—This article is scarce from $1 to $2 per pair.

LINEN—Brown can be bought at from $1 to $1 50 per yard.

FELT HATS—Are selling at from $3 to $5.

HOOP SKIRTS—The supply of this article seems to be tolerably good, and they are selling at $2 50 to $4.

SHOE THREAD—Is worth $3 to $4 50 per dozen.

KNIVES AND FORKS—These very useful articles can now be had at $1 25 to $5 per set, according to quality.

SHOES—There is a tolerably good stock on the market. Gentlemen's Shoes are selling at $3 50 to $5 per pair, Ladies' at $2 25 to $5, and Children's at $1 40 to $1 75.

LEATHER—Sole is worth 35c.@40c. ℔ lb.; Upper 60c.@75c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Cane, by the barrel, 60c. ℔ gallon; Sorgum, 30c.@40c.

TOBACCO—Fine Chewing, 75c.@$1 25 ℔ lb.; inferior quality, 30c.@50c.; Smoking, best brands, 50c. ℔ lb.

SALT—Is worth 4c. ℔ lb. by the barrel, from the Kanawha Works.

STATIONERY—The supply of paper of good quality is very good, and we are assured that the prices at which it is offering are remarkably low. We quote note paper, ℔ ream, $1; letter, $2 50, and foolscap $3.

ENGLISH ENVELOPES—$3 ℔ thousand.

STEEL PENS—75 cents ℔ gross; penholders $1 25.

BUTTER—Is selling at 25 cents, and is reported scarce.

EGGS—Are worth from 12½ to 15 cents per dozen.

CHICKENS—Are selling from 15 to 20 cents each.

FRUIT—Good Peaches bring from $1 to $1 50 per bushel.

VEGETABLES—The supply of vegetables on the streets is represented as very good and prices remarkably low.

THE CONFEDERATE TITHES.

From the Augusta Chronicle.

We have been asked by several if the tithes laid by the late Richmond government have got to be paid. The answer to this question is "no." The United States Government does not claim from citizens, the tithes due under the Confederate taxlaw and undelivered. Those who did not deliver their tithes are in luck, as they will not be compelled to pay them.

FLORIDA RAILROADS.

From the Florida Union, July 27.

On Thursday, last week, the first through train from Lake City arrived at Jacksonville. This places us in direct connection with the interior of the State for a distance of two hundred miles, with branch roads running in each direction. The benefits derived from reopening the route are already manifest in the shipments of cotton, sugar, syrup and other products of the country, which are daily arriving at this place, and the shipments of goods of all descriptions, which are daily being sent into the interior in exchange.

THE RED MEN.

The Indian Population.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TRIBES OF INDIANS WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE UNITED STATES TERRITORY, NUMBER OF SOULS, AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF EACH TRIBE, MADE UP FROM THE BEST DATA IN THE POSSESSION OF THE INDIAN OFFICE.

Name of Tribe.	No. of Souls.	Place of Residence.
Apaches	7,000	New-Mexico Ter'y.
Apaches	——	Texas.
Apache	320	Arkansas River.
Assinsboines	3,360	Upper Mo. River.
Arickarees	600	Upper Mo. River.
Arrapahoes	3,000	Ark. & Platte River.
Anadahkoes, Caddoes, and Ionies	600	Texas.
Blackfeet	7,500	Upper Mo. River.
Cherokees	17,530	West of Arkansas.
Cherokees	2,200	Nor. Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Alshama.
Choctows	18,000	West of Arkansas.
Choctows	1,000	Mississippi.
Chickasawe	4,787	West of Arkansas.
Creeks	25,000	West of Arkansas.
Creeks	100	Alshama.
Chippewas of Lake Sup	4,940	Michigan.
Chippewas of Lake Sup	4,940	Wisconsin.
Chippewas of Lake Sup	4,940	Minnesota Ter'y.
Chippewas of the Miss	2,296	Minnesota Ter'y.
Chippewas and Ottawas	5,152	Michigan.
Chippewas of Saginaw	1,340	Michigan.
Chippewas of Swan Creek	138	Michigan.
Chippewas of Swan Creek	33	Kansas Territory.
Cayugas	143	New-York.
Catawbas	200	N. and S. Carolina.
Christisos, or Munsees	44	Kansas Territory.
Crows	3,200	Up. Missouri River.
Crees	800	Up. Missouri River.
Caddoes	——	Texas.
Comanches and Kiowaye	20,000	Texas.
Comanches	——	New-Mexico T.
Comanches	3,600	Arkansas River.
Cheyennes	2,800	Ark. & Platte Riv.
California Tribes	*38,339	California.
Delawares	902	Kansas Territory.
Gros Ventres	750	Up. Missouri River.
Iooies	——	Texas.
Iowas	433	Kansas Territory.
Kickapoos	344	Kansas Territory.
Kickapoos	——	Texas Border.
Kiowsys	——	Texas.
Kiowys	2,800	Arkansas River.
Kansas	1,375	Kansas Territory.
Keechies, Wacoes and Towacarros	300	Texas.
Kaskaskias	——	Kansas Territory.
Lipans	500	Texas.
Miamies	207	Kansas Territory.
Miamies	353	Indiana.
Manoans	259	U. Missouri River.
Minatare	2,500	U. Missouri River.
Menomonees	1,930	Wisconsin.
Missourians	——	Nebraska Territory.
Nunsees	——	Kansas Territory.
Mascaleros, or Apaches	400	Texas.
Navajoes	7,500	New-Mexico Ter'y.
Onsidas	249	New-York.
Oneidas	978	Wisconsin.
Onondagas	470	New-York.
Ottawas	——	Michigan.
Ottawas	249	Kansas Territory.
Omahas	600	Nebraska Territory.
Ottoes and Missourians	600	Nebraska Territory.
Osages	4,098	West of Arkansas.
Oregon Territory tribes	13,000	Oregon Territory.
Poncas	760	Nebraska Territory
Pottawatomies	296	Michigan.
Pottawatomies of Huron	45	Michigan.
Pottawatomies	3,440	Kansas Territory.
Pawnees	4,000	Nebraska Territory.
Piankeshaws, Weas, Peorias, and Kaskaskias	220	Kansas Territory.
Pueblo Indians	10,000	N. Mexico Territory.
Quapaws	814	West of Arkansas.
Stockbridges	13	Kansas Territory.
Stockbridges	240	Wisconsin.
Sioux of the Mississippi	6,383	Minnesota Terri'y.
Sionx of the Missouri	15,441	Upper Mo. River.
Sionx of the Plains	5,600	Platte and Ark. Riv.
St. Regis Indians	450	New-York.
Senecas	2,557	New-York.
Senecas (Sandusky)	180	West of Arkansas.
Senecas and Shawnees (Lewistown)	271	West of Arkansas.
Shawnees	851	Kansas Territory.
Sace and Foxes of Mississippi	1,625	Kansas Territory.
Sace and Foxes of Missouri	180	Kaoesa Territory.
Seminoles	2,500	West of Arkansas.
Seminoles	500	Florida.
Tuscaroras	280	New-York.
Towsccaros	——	Texas.
Topkawas	400	Texas.
Utah Territory Tribes	12,000	Utah Territory.
Utahs	2,500	N. Mexico Territory.
Wacoes	——	Texas.
Wichitas	950	Texas.
Weas	——	Kansas Territory.
Winnebagoes	2,546	Minnesota Terri'y.
Wyandots	208	Kaoesa Territory.
Washington Territ'y Tribes	540	Kansas Territory.
Wandering Indians of Comanches, Cheyenne and other tribes	14,000	Washington Ter'y.
	17,000	N. Mexico Territory.
†Total number	314,622	

* Obtained from a report of the Secretary of State of California, on the census of 1852, in which they are designated as "domesticated Indians." Superintendent BEALE, in November, 1852, estimated the Indian population of California at from 75,000 to 100,000. Commissioners BARBOUR and WOZENCRAFT, in March, 1851, 200,000 to 300,000, though their colleague, REDICK MCKEE, Esq., at the same time stated that he had information which would greatly reduce that number. And the Spanish missionary authorities reported it to be, in 1802, 32,231. The census of the State of California is believed to be the most reliable.

† Possibly some of the tribes embraced in this statement, especially those, inhabiting the mountainous regions and the plains, are not correctly reported; their number may exceed or fall short of the estimate here made of them. The Indian population within the limits of the United States territory, exclusive of a few in several of the States, who have lost their tribal character or amalgamated with whites or blacks, may be estimated at from 328,000 to 350,000.

Treatment of Hostile Indians.

CIRCULAR TO SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND INDIAN AGENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, D. C., ——, 186—.

SIR: It appearing that differences having arisen between the superintendents and agents appointed by this department and the military authorities, at and near Indian reservations and agencies, as to the treatment of and intercourse with the Indians who are hostile to the United States, it is deemed necessary to inform you of the policy adopted by this department in its connection with the military authorities during the continuance of such hostilities. This department will subordinate its action and intercourse with the tribes and bands in hostility to the United States to the policy and operations of the War Department pending such hostilities; and, on the other hand, support the agents and employés of the Interior Department in the performance of their official duties, and in the enforcement of the rules and regulations governing our intercourse with Indians in amity with the United States.

In consonance with this policy, therefore, you are hereby instructed not to deliver goods, money or other property to any Indian nation, tribe or band, while they are in hostility to the government. You will especially be vigilant that no trader under your supervision has any trade or intercourse with any member of such disaffected tribe or band, under penalty of revocation of his license and expulsion from within your jurisdiction; and you will suspend all intercourse with such Indians, except so far as the same may be sanctioned by the military officer in charge of operations against them.

You are further instructed to refrain from furnishing to the public, or to individuals in such manner that it may be laid before the public, information upon the subject of Indian affairs. In regard to this subject, your attention is called to the circular instructions from this office, Jan. 26, 1865, in which the communication to the public of information of pending affairs relating to the Indians, and a neglect to advise this office or the Interior Department of matters of importance, receiving or needing attention, was mentioned as being sufficient cause for dismissal from office.

Where difficulties arise in enforcing the civil policy of the government with Indians who are at peace with the United States, you will request the assistance and coöperation of the proper military authorities.

If at any time it shall appear to you that officers of the army are interfering with the proper execution of your duties as civil agents of the government, or that they fail to render you such aid as is necessary to enable you to enforce the regulations adopted alike for the good of whites and Indians, you will content yourself with making a full representation of the facts at once to this office, or to the Secretary of the Interior, when measures will be taken by the department to bring about, if possible, the coöperation of the military officers with you, in such measures as may be deemed proper.

You will hereafter make a full and explicit monthly report to this office, of the condition of the tribe or tribes under your charge, with such suggestions as you may deem beneficial to them.

——, Commissioner.

The concurrence of the War Department in the above, is expressed in the following letter:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, July 22, 1865.

SIR: I am instructed by the Secretary of War to inform you that he concurs in the views expressed in your communication to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a copy of which was inclosed in your letter of the 15th inst., and also to state that the Adjutant-General has been directed to transmit to Maj.-Gen. POPE a copy of the communication in question.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
THOMAS F. ECKERT,
Acting Assistant Secretary of War.
Hon. JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of the Evening Star—Collection of Taxes—From Texas.

The steamship *Evening Star*, Capt. WIMPENNY, from New-Orleans, July 26, with merchandise and passengers, to JAS. A. RAYNOR, arrived this morning.

THE TAXES.

In consequence of impositions by tax collectors Gen. BANKS had issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA AND TEXAS, NEW-ORLEANS, LA., July 21, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.—1. The remedy provided by the laws of the State of Louisiana for the collection of municipal taxes in the City of New-Orleans, being regarded as ample, General Orders No. 124, of Sept. 9, 1864, from Headquarters Department of the Gulf, granting a cumulative remedy in such cases, is hereby revoked, and all proceedings instituted under that order are dismissed.

2. In the proceedings already had in the civil courts, under that order, the rate of costs to be allowed the sheriffs and the clerk of courts is that prescribed by the act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1858, entitled "An act relative to and regulating the collection of municipal taxes in the city of New-Orleans." All costs or fees received in excess of this rate will be returned to the persons who paid them.

By order of Maj-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.
J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Bret Lieut.-Col., A. D. C., Acting Ass't. Adj-Gen.
Official:
ALFRED FREDDERO, Major and A. A. G.

The Alleged Capture of Kirby Smith.

BROWNSVILLE, Sunday, July 16, 1865.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Times.

About one week ago I wrote you that KIRBY SMITH, at the head of a large party of followers, was making his way into Mexico. Still later I sent a telegraphic dispatch announcing the captnre of the antire party by Col. VIESCA, Governor of Saltillo, on the 4th of July, at Picdras Negras, about 50 miles below Eagle Pass. The capture was said to consist of four pieces of artillery, 900 rifles and 75 wagons, loaded with ammunition and provisions. I gave this information exactly as I got it from Major TEXIER, of the Mexican army.

I am informed that a young man, who was formerly an Aid-de-Camp on MAGRUDER's Staff, has just arrived at Matamoras from Monterey, and that he pronounces the whole story a *canard*. He says the party had no artillery, rifles or train; that they were unmolested by Federal or Mexican authority, and that they arrived at Monterey in safety. He also says that KIRBY SMITH was hard up for money, and was compelled to borrow three hundred dollars from a gentleman named PRESTON, at Monterey. After a few days' rest Gen. SMITH and his party pushed on for the City of Mexico.

I have given the story and its contradiction. You can rest your belief on either, or neither, as you please.

A merchant train of one hundred and fifty wagons, accompanied by an escort of 800 Mexican troops, left Matamoras yesterday for Monterey. It will hardly get through safely, as CORTINAS has gone in person to loot for it, and the Mexican guard will not prove very reliable when menaced by danger—particularly when menaced by CORTINAS, who is dreaded by the Imperial troops of whatever nation.

The famous Foreign Legion, commanded by Baron BARNEY O'BRYAN, a French-Irish soldier of fortune, left Matamorse a few days since for Tampico. The legion was composed of scoundrels and convicts from almost every nation of Europe. It is said they were withdrawn from Matamoras to prevent desertion, as fully one-half the number originally stationed over the river ran away. There are now no foreign troops at Matamoras. The garrison consists of about 3,600 inefficient Mexicans.

New-Orleans papers inform us that Gen. SLAUGHTER is in Havana. A gentleman told me yesterday that he saw that speculative warrior in Matamoras two days ago. Like JEFF. DAVIS, SLAUGHTER is now "universally execrated" by his former friends.

Col. FORD, who is as "universally beloved" as SLAUGHTER is "execrated," is running a livery stable in Metamorse. I am told he is doing a good business. He visits Brownsville frequently.

While Brownsville is growing Matamoras is declining. Twelve thousand persons have left the latter city within the last six days, and thousands more are anxious to go. But since United States transports have been prohibited from carrying passengers to New-Orleans, it is no easy matter to get out of this wilderness.

Accounts from the interior of Texas represent a sad state of affairs. Rebel soldiers, returned to poverty and desolate homes, have turned in a spirit of revenge upon those who remained at home, and murder and robbery are the order of the day. The work of vengeance, predicted and threatened, has commenced.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Seizure of the Commercial Bank—Trouble in the Custom-House—A Reported Defalcation of $453,000.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAIRO, Saturday, July 30.

The steamer *City of Cairo*, RILEY, master, DILL, clerk, with a good trip of passengers and cotton, passed us last night for St. Louis, leaving for your correspondent a complete file of Memphis papers to the 28th. The government, through an agent of the Treasury Department, had taken possession of and closed the Commercial Bank of Memphis. Mercantile circles were feverish over rumors of all sorts that were current in the streets relative to drafts, guards, counterfeit bills, Custom-house matters, half a million money wanted by cotton operators, and other interesting subjects. The general conclusion seemed to be that affairs in and about the Custom-house were very much mixed. The general public know one substantial fact. This was that somehow, for some good reason or other, doubtless, there was a guard of soldiers taking care of the bank. The occurrence took place at 11:30 o'clock, at which time an agent of the Treasury Department entered the bank and asked for the President, Mr. JESSE POPE, Jr., to whom he gave the necessary order, and, satisfied as to his authority, ordered the bank to close business. It was so unlocked for that all the employes as well as the principal men were taken aback, and confusion was not lessened when Mr. POPE was informed by the government agent that he would not give a reason for the strange procedure until some time the day following.

From all we can learn, the facts are that Mr. CARLETON, of the Custom-house, who is just now absent at the East, was a few days ago reported as a defaulter, and the Secretary of the Treasury deemed it necessary, as a measure of self-protection, to send an expert to investigate the affair of the Custom-house, and, if any derangements were discovered, take the necessary steps to promote the interests of the government. To this duty the gentleman referred to had strictly attended, thoroughly investigated the books, accounts and affairs generally of the Custom-house, and reported them correct; but when he reached the part of its business management immediately under the control of Mr. CARLETON, as Depositary of the United States, there was found to be a deficit of nearly $453,000, which sum may or may not be in Mr. CARLETON'S strong box, which lies in the vault locked. On reaching this conclusion, so unfortunate for the absent officer, who has ever been esteemed an honest and good business man, the Tre

damage. The dividing line seems to run from Kankakee County, Illinois, due west to the Missouri River. North of that line the injury has been little or nothing. South of it there has been extensive destruction. Michigan seems to have suffered worse than the other States within the same parallels of latitude. It is estimated that one-third of the wheat crop there is ruined. Central and Southern Indiana have also suffered heavily. In some parts of the State the wheat crop is entirely lost.

A NEW-YORK STEAM YACHT.—The *Octavia*, a steam yacht owned by T. W. KENNARD, Esq., of New-York, arrived in our harbor yesterday.

The *Octavia* is a most splendid specimen of naval architecture, sitting as gracefully in the water as a swan. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 145 feet; breadth of beam, 22 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet 6 inches. Her tonnage is, carpenter's measurement, 480. She was built in Cleaveland, Ohio, in 1864, and is a wooden vessel.

She has two engines, designed by Mr. KENNARD, the owner, and put in at the Jersey City Locomotive Works. Her engines are of unique design and pattern, giving an average speed of 12 knots, while they require only from three to five tons of coal in 24 hours. She has four cylinders—two 18-inch and two 36-inch; has also two boilers, which are cased in black walnut. She is propelled by a screw, and is brig rigged. On deck, aft, she carries two 6-pound brass howitzers.

Her accommodations are of the most superior order, and her decorations may be characterized as of regal splendor. She has accommodations for sixteen persons in the gentlemen's saloon. The joiner work in the saloons is rosewood, satin wood, wild cherry, curled maple and white holly. Opening out of the gentlemen's saloon are state-rooms, a bath-room, &c., all superbly furnished.

On the main deck are the dining-room and smoking-room, in the same style of magnificence as those below; also, the pantry and kitchen. Annexed is a list of her officers:

Captain, SERENO T. DAYTON; First Officer, Thomas B. Hawkins; Chief Engineer, Wm. C. Clearey; First Assistant, Nichols B. Cushing; Steward, John Alderman; two cooks, one cabin boy, seven seamen, two firemen.

The *Octavia* is on a pleasure trip eastward from New-York, with a party on board, consisting of her owner and HOWARD KENNARD, Esq., Col. H. S. ROWEN and others. She left this morning for Martha's Vineyard.

The *Octavia* hoists the Cross of St. George at the main, and the Stars and Stripes at the fore.—*Newport News, July 29.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Local Politics—Seventeenth Assembly District.

It has already been stated that, at a meeting of the Union Association of the Seventeenth Assembly District, a resolution was adopted, on motion of T. B. MILLIKEN, Esq., declaring Hon. A. WAKEMAN to be no longer the delegate from that district to the Union General Committee. At a meeting of the same association held on the 31st day of July, a series of resolutions was adopted *annulling* that action and setting forth that Mr. WAKEMAN, having been elected by the Union voters of the district, could not be dispossessed of his seat by the action of the association, and that the resolution of the 17th was passed at a very small meeting, without due notice, and in a manner utterly irregular, and was therefore null and void. These resolutions were adopted by a very large majority at a very full meeting of the association.

THE NOVA SCOTIA GOLD MINES.

The Alleged Swindle of an Agent of Ex-Gov. Gillmore, of New-Hampshire.

EXAMINATION BEFORE JUSTICE DOWLING.

Yesterday morning the examination into the case of CHARLES J. ANTHONY, of Worcester, Mass., charged with obtaining $15,000 by false representations in regard to some mines in Nova Scotia, from Mr. EDWIN BARRETT, an agent of Ex-Gov. GILLMORE, of New-Hampshire, was continued at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice DOWLING.

TESTIMONY OF MR. BARRETT.

Mr. Edwin Barrett, the complainant, was the first witness called. On being examined by Judge Stewart, he deposed that after he paid the money to form a company, he was requested by Cushing to become a trustee; was a subscriber and part owner of the property; witness and Gray were the only trustees; had organized a company by the advice of Mr. Anthony.

Question—From your knowledge of that property, and in view of your relations to it, can you say whether or not there was any labor or working of it for the purpose of producing gold, either at the time Anthony said it was producing $500 a day, or at any time since?

The question was objected to by Mr. Sedgwick, and the objection sustained.

Question—Have you learned from Mr. Anthony, since he obtained your money, that he prosecuted any work for the purpose of obtaining gold, or made any disbursements in regard to it?

Witness—He represented, a short time after I had the money, that he was working it—that there was a gang of men at work on the property.

Question—Have you, since you had your money, seen any specimen ores of gold said to be procured from the property?

Objected to, and objection overruled.

Witness—Well, I should say I had not since I paid my money.

Question—Since you saw in the hands of Norton papers, represented to you to be the titles of the property, have you seen, or known of the papers from Anthony?

Witness—I have not, from Anthony.

Q.—The time you did see them with Norton had you been referred to him by Anthony. A.—At the time Anthony spoke of the property to me, it might be the day I had my money—he said Nolan had the papers.

Question—What amount of purchase or condition money did these papers express to have been paid for the land?

Mr. Sedgwick objected to the question.

Examination resumed—Understood from Anthony that the title to the property was held in trust for him and another party; that was before witness paid the last $5,000; the day before he paid that sum Anthony said he had purchased the property for $100,000, and that it was a sound investment, and was producing $500 a day.

Question—Mr. Barrett, at the time you paid the last portion of the money to Anthony, did you believe he was the owner of the property?

Witness—I believed it as fully as I believed in my existence; also believed the property was producing $500 a day, or should not have invested in it.

Question—Did you believe, as Anthony stated, that $50,000 had been invested in buildings and on works for the purpose of producing gold?

Witness—I did. The witness then deposed he believed the investment was profitable, and that others were anxious to obtain shares in the property, and would have done so if witness had not; Anthony said he should hurry up or he could not obtain the shares; it was his full faith and confidence in Anthony's representations that led him to subscribe.

Question—What is the distance from New-York to the locality of these pretended gold regions?

Witness—From forty to fifty miles from Halifax, Nova Scotia. The place was called the Old Tangier.

This closed the direct examination by Judge Stewart.

Mr. Sedgwick then cross-examined the witness who farther testified that he had never been on the property; had no positive knowledge about it; did not know of his own knowledge whether there were improvements on the property; knew the representations of Anthony were false of his own knowledge; believed the property was perfectly valueless; the only knowledge he derived about the title papers was derived from Mr. Norton; [witness here identified the prospectus of the company, which was presented in evidence and marked exhibit 0;] obtained a copy of it from Mr. Brown; thought he saw one in Mr. Paddock's office; witness signed the shares of the stock of the company as President, and Mr. Brown as Secretary.

Question—Then you were content to let the prospectus go to the community?

Witness—Yes, it was before I found it was a swindle; had insisted that there should be money placed in the Treasury at the start, and Mr. Anthony said it was not necessary, and that made witness first suspicions of him; when it was afterward suggested to have money put in the Treasury witness thought it was a scheme to get more money out of him; Anthony proposed to have some of the stock sold by Thomas & Stockes, but as they wanted money from him, he objected; the money he was asked to pay the brokers was to be used in working up the stock, and having it quoted highly; witness objected to that course, as he believed the stock was bogus.

Q.—Do you swear that Mr. Anthony or Mr. Paddock proposed to you to pay any money to the brokers for the purposes you have stated? A.—Mr. Anthony did; Mr. Paddock drew up a power of attorney for Gov. Gilmore; Anthony said it would help the stock if a good report was obtained from the property.

Q.—Did you recollect that Mr. Anthony proposed that no stock should be sold till a report was made? A.—There was no danger of stock being sold. [A laugh.]

Mr. Biggs acted as the agent of witness to purchase some stock previous. Biggs was present when Anthony made the inquiries in regard to the property. Anthony induced him to take stock.

A recess was here taken for half an hour.

When the examination was resumed Mr. Barrett testified, on being questioned by Judge Stewart, that he believed the property was not worth a dollar for the purpose stated; he had seen the title papers with Mr. Norton; Anthony told him to go to Norton to see the papers; did not believe Anthony received a dollar income from the profits.

Did you enquire of Mr. Anthony relative to the will and title of that property at any time?

Witness—I did, Sir.

Question—Did he refer you to Mr. Norton to see the title-deed of the property?

Witness—He did, Sir. Mr. Norton showed me the papers to which Anthony referred.

Q.—What consideration did the title-deed express as the payment of that property?

Objected to, Mr. Sedgwick contending that the question had not a vestige of legality, and that Mr. Stewart should produce the papers.

Judge DOWLING said the proper way was to produce the papers.

Mr. Stewart—We have not got them.

Judge Dowling—Then you must give notice to have the papers produced.

Mr. Sedgwick—We never had the papers.

Judge DOWLING remarked, that by the testimony, it appeared a man in Wall-street had them.

The examination of Mr. ISAAC A. [illegible] was commenced, and the case was then adjourned to 2 P. M. to-day.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

BURGLARS ENTERING A PARSONAGE—THEY ARE CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

About 12 o'clock on Tuesday night, two young burglars, who gave their names as PETER MUNDAY and LAWRENCE CASEY alias GEORGE WATSON, forcibly entered the parsonage attached to the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 1 East Twenty-ninth-street. The noise made by the burglars attracted the notice of Officers MCCUSKER and CROWLEY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. The officers attempted to enter the building, when the burglars became alarmed, and one of them leaped from a second-story window to the side walk, when he was instantly seized by Officer MCCUSKER. On searching the building, his accomplice was found secreted under a piano in the front parlor. He was also arrested, after a feeble resistance. A further search led to the discovery of a large amount of burglars' tools. Justice LEDWITH committed MUNDAY and CASEY for trial without bail.

Rev. Dr. GEORGE H. HOUGHTON, of the Church of the Transfiguration, who occupied the parsonage, is on a European tour with his family. If the police had not made their timely discovery, the thieves would probably have secured a large amount of plunder.

STABBING AFFRAY BETWEEN FEMALES.

Early yesterday morning, a quarrel occurred between IDA HOWARD and ELIZABETH CLEMENTS, boarders at a disreputable house in Greene-street, during which the latter was stabbed in the head, breast and shoulder, by her adversary, receiving severe injuries. Officer SMITH, of the Eighth Precinct, conveyed ELIZABETH to the station-house, where her wounds were dressed. Sergeant REID, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested IDA HOWARD, and Justice LEDWITH committed her for examination.

ARREST OF AN OLD COUNTERFEITER—AN INTERESTING CASE.

On Tuesday night Detectives MCDOUGAL and GILMORE arrested WALTER PATTERSON, an old and expert counterfeiter, on an old charge of counterfeiting the name of SIMEON DRAPER, Collector of the Port, to a check for $1,000, on which he obtained the money. PATTERSON pleaded guilty to the charge some months ago, in the Court of General Sessions, and sentence was suspended. Detectives FARLEY and EUSTACE subsequently arrested PATTERSON on a charge of having been concerned in obtaining $25,000 from the Bank of Commerce on a forged check. He was indicted on that charge, but has not yet been brought to trial. It is said that sentence was suspended in the Draper case, because the prisoner had given information by which the government saved nearly a million of dollars. At that time PATTERSON was given to understand that if he was again caught committing forgeries, he would be rearrested and sentenced on his plea of guilty on the Draper indictment.

Recently Mr. HALL, District-Attorney, learned that PATTERSON was at his old tricks, and hence his arrest.

Yesterday, Mr. ELIJAH F. PURDY, President and Treasurer of the Sixpenny Savings Bank, corner of Astor and Lafayette places, entered a complaint before Justice LEDWITH against PATTERSON, in which he alleges that on Saturday last MARTHA RICHARDS presented a check for $1,000 on the First National Bank of this city, purporting to have been drawn by J. W. DEERING, which she wished to place on deposit. The check was received, and a bank-book with credit for $1,000 was given to the woman. Miss RICHARDS then said that she wished to draw $300 against the deposit. Mr. PURDY gave the woman a check for the $300 on the Nassau Bank. When Miss RICHARDS got down town it was after bank hours and the check could not be collected until Monday morning. In the meantime Mr. PURDY's suspicions were aroused in regard to the check, and early on Monday morning he called at the Nassau Bank with the check. Mr. HARRIS, the cashier, sent it around to the First National Bank, the cashier of which institution said it was a forgery. The check was then sent to Mr. DEERING, who also pronounced it a forgery.

Mr. PURDY immediately stopped the payment of his own check at the Nassau Bank. Before he had left that institution a boy named O. H. STEBBINS presented Mr. PURDY's check for payment. In reply to questions he said a lady at the Exchange Hotel, in Greenwich-street, had given him the check. He was accompanied to the latter place by Mr. PURDY and Mr. HARRIS, when he pointed out the woman. She proved to be the same that had deposited the forged check in the Savings Bank. She was taken to the Fifth Precinct Station-house, and locked up. While there she informed Capt. PETTY that the check had been given to her by a man named LIVINGSTONE, whom she subsequently identified as WALTER PATTERSON.

The authorities decided to make a witness of the woman MARTHA RICHARDS. In her affidavit she sets forth that on the 29th ult., while staying at the Collins Hotel, foot of Canal-street, she went to No. 9 Hubert-street by appointment, where she met PATTERSON. The latter gave her the $1,000 check on the First National Bank, with instructions to deposit it in the sixpenny Savings Bank. He also told her to get a book and draw $300 against the check; she did as directed, and PATTERSON told her to go to the Nassau Bank early on Monday morning and draw the money; on Saturday evening she sprained her ankle and told PATTERSON he must get somebody else to draw the money for her. On Monday morning she managed to reach the Exchange Hotel, and from there sent the boy for the money.

Justice LEDWITH committed PATTERSON for trial without bail.

The prisoner will probably be sentenced at the next term of the Court of General Sessions or his plea of guilty on the Draper indictment.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

ROBERT MCNAMEE was arrested by Officer MONTGOMERY, of the Fourteenth Precinct, on a charge of having discharged a loaded pistol at JOHN MCGEE, of No. 151 Elizabeth-street, on the night of the 30th ult., the ball entering the mouth of the complainant, and inflicting a dangerous wound. Yesterday, Justice DOWLING committed the accused for examination.

STEALING GOLD.

Officer SNOW, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested JOHN GRANT, on a charge of having stolen $350 in gold from THOMAS WHITE, while the men were together on Tuesday night. GRANT acknowledged that he had stolen the money, and a portion of it was found on his person. Justice DOWLING committed him for trial.

ACCIDENT ON THE BLEECKER-STREET AND FULTON FERRY RAILROAD.

Roundsman MULDOON, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, yesterday arrested ANDREW MURRAY, driver, and JOHN GREER, brakesman, of car No. 4, of the Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry line, on a charge of careless driving. It is alleged that as the car was turning the corner of Reade and Elm streets, PETER FOX was endeavoring to remove a cart which stood too near the track. The man called a small boy, named JOHN DOUGHERTY, to aid him. Instead of stopping the car-driver proceeded on, and crushed Mr. FOX and the boy between the two vehicles, injuring them in a dangerous manner. The injured persons were taken to the New-York Hospital. Justice DOWLING committed GREER and MURRAY to await the result of their injuries.

ROBBERY IN THE FOURTH WARD.

Officers MULLEN and HORBETT, of the Fourth Ward, arrested JOSEPH MITCHELL, JOHN MORRIS, seamen, and ELIZABETH CRAWFORD, on a charge of stealing $250 from JAMES B. MATTHEWSON. It is alleged that the accused visited a number of saloons in the Fourth Ward in company with the accused, and after he had become intoxicated they stole his money and then left him in the street without a cent. Justice DOWLING committed the accused for trial.

Essex Market—Before Justice Manafield.

ROBBERY IN THE BOWERY.

Officer CONNET, of the Seventh Precinct, arrested MORRIS HOLLAND and JAMES SHEA on a charge of forcibly robbing MICHAEL DUGAN, of No. 549 Pearl-street, in the Bowery, near Bayard-street, on Monday night. Justice MANSFIELD committed the prisoners for examination.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT AND ALTERED BILLS.

Sergeant POTTER, of the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday arrested JOHN MCGARREN, on a charge of forgery, preferred by EDWARD PASILL, of No. 111 Ridge-street. The complainant alleges that on the 21st ult. MCGARREN and another man purchased $202 worth of cigars of him. He alleges that in payment, MCGARREN gave him what purported to be a genuine $100 bill on the Shoe and Leather National Bank, a $50 on the same bank, and a $50 Treasury note. The two former proved to be altered from $1 bills, and it is alleged that the $50 Treasury note was a counterfeit. Justice MANSFIELD committed GARREN for examination.

American Ocean Steamers.

THE PIONEER OF YANKEE OCEAN STEAMERS—REVIVAL OF OUR MARITIME RIGHTS.

The Messrs. LEARY announce that on Saturday, Aug. 19, they will dispatch the steamship *Circassian*, with Capt. ED. CAVENDY in command, to Bremen, via Southampton, and thus open our ocean steam service, which, for the past four years, has not been represented in Atlantic transportation service. For some time previous to the war our mails, and the majority of all the passenger traffic, were carried under the British flag; and when the rebellion began to assume large proportions, the Germans and Frenchmen came in, and became the competitors of the Englishmen, who gloried in the fact that not one American ocean steamer could be found to venture out, lest it would be seized by an Anglo-rebel pirate. They soon became masters of the situation, and they have been reaping the benefits of our disasters. But now we see a practical proof that we are soon to contest this business, and again our flag will cover our mails and passengers, and a fair portion of the freight. It is true we may expect that it will be somewhat difficult, at first, to turn the tide of travel and business; but, as Americans, we are bound to aid every enterprise which has for its object the advancement of our national strength and dignity. We must feel the importance of our possessing, in all its power, the control of all commercial relations which belong to us; and to attain this object we must patronize and support our own ships.

This new line begins without any aid from the government and will endeavor to build itself up on a true mercantile and popular basis. Everything will be done to insure comfort, safety and speed. In Capt. CAVENDY the public will find an old, well-known and accomplished commander, and nothing will be left undone to make the pioneer ship a favorite with the public. The ship herself is in excellent condition, very strong, staunch and remarkably seaworthy. She is well known and will, no doubt, accomplish all that is promised of her.

This first step toward the reëstablishment of our ocean steam communication will, no doubt, attract general attention, and alarm the Europeans; but it is high time we began to assert our rights on the ocean, and the day is not far distant when we hope to be able to record in the departures of Wednesdays and Saturdays our fair representation of steam-shipping. The time will shortly come when we may expect to have a *daily* line to Europe, and it only remains for our mercantile community to nerve itself up to the work to establish the supremacy of American over foreign steam vessels.

The departure and voyage of the *Circassian* will be an event which will mark a new era in our history, and the Messrs. LEARY will be entitled to the credit of being the first to prove their enterprise and devotion to the interests of American-European ocean steam navigation.

OUR STEAM COASTING TRADERS.

The new screw steamer *H. S. Hager*, Capt. WADSWORTH, sailed at 3 o'clock yesterday for New-Orleans, with a large passenger and freight list. The *Hager* was built upon the general plan of the Japanese corvette *Fusayami*, and was originally intended for a naval cruiser. She is 1,113 tons register, and of the following dimensions: Length, 210 feet; beam, 34 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 26 feet. She has three decks, and a carrying capacity of about 1,600 bales of cotton. The engine was built by the Hope Iron Foundry, at Providence, R. I., and was designed by REYNOLDS. It has an inverted cylinder, 48 inches in diameter, and 44 inches stroke of piston. She has a single boiler. The *Hager* is quite fast, making over 11 knots, the screw working about 60 revolutions per minute. She is neatly fitted up for passengers, and all the modern labor-saving improvements have been placed on board. She has one of the Manton-Emerson windlasses for handling her anchors and chains. She is full brig-rigged, and is a very handsome vessel. The *Hager* is a sister ship to the *Jose San Roman*, now in the employ of the Brazilian Government.

The screw steamer *Monterey*, Capt. FURBER, sailed at the same time for New-Orleans. She is 1,300 tons register, and a fine vessel, and took a large freight. The screw steamer *Constitution*, Capt. GREENMAN, also left at the same hour for Savannah. She is 949 tons register, and is 84 feet in length, 33 feet beam, and 19 feet depth of hold. Thus in one day three steamers, together representing nearly 3,500 tons, left our port for places which ten years ago did not see a coasting steamer once in a month, and this soon after the close of the most gigantic civil struggle ever witnessed. To-day the *Patapsco* leaves for Mobile, Ala., and on Saturday the *Vicksburgh* will sail for the same place.

On Friday the *Charles Benton* sails for Newbern, N. C., and the following day the *E. S. Terry*. The *Philadelphia* sails to-day for New-Orleans—the *Neptune* on Saturday. Three steamers sailed for Richmond yesterday. The *Chase* and *Varuna* sail to-day for Savannah, and the *General Sedgwick* will leave for Wilmington, N. C., on Saturday.

NUMBER OF VESSELS IN PORT.

The following is the number of vessels in port yesterday: Steamers, 49; ships, 106; barks, 131; brigs, 126; schooners, 60.

CITY NEWS.

REDUCTION IN THE RATE OF FREIGHT TO NEW-ORLEANS.—The New-York Mail steamship Company have reduced the rates of freight on their "Star Line" of steamships. Their steamers now leave semi-weekly, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The *Guiding Star* leaves next Saturday, and is taking freight at the following rates: General merchandise, by weight, per 100 pounds, 75 cents; general merchandise, by measurement, per cubic foot, 30 cents; specie or currency, payable in kind, ¼ of 1 per cent. To St. Louis and intermediate places on the Mississippi River, for which through bills of lading will be given, general merchandise, by measurement, per cubic foot, 40 cents; general merchandise, by weight, per 100 pounds, $1.

DEATH OF A FORT SUMTER HERO.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on the body of MICHAEL CUMMINS, who died recently, as was supposed, from the effects of wounds inflicted by PHILIP CLARK, during a quarrel. It appeared from a post-mortem examination made by Dr. ROBINSON, that Mr. CUMMINS died from congestion of the lungs, and not from his injuries. At the beginning of the rebellion deceased entered the service of the government, and was stationed at Fort Sumter. He had letters from Gen. ANDERSON, from which it appeared that he fired the first gun at the rebels at the attack on Fort Sumter, and also fired the last shot previous to the surrender of the fort. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and leaves a wife and two children.

EXCURSION.—The New-York and Sandy Hook pilot-boats *E. F. Williams*, No. 14, Capt. HENRY HARRISON; the *Fannie*, No. 17, Capt. C. H. WOOLSEY; the New-Jersey and Sandy Hook boat *Mary E. Fish*, No. 4, Capt. RICHARD BROWN, together with the Hell-Gate boats *Edna C.*, Capt. NOAH MASON, and the *Indiev*, Capt. S. D. HORTON, proceeded from their rendezvous off the Battery, yesterday morning, with a large party of distinguished guests on board, for a cruise eastward. A large number of citizens assembled on Pier 1 to cheer them on their way.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—Mr. FIELD, Collector of Internal Revenue, is now prepared to receive the income tax for 1864 from the First and Second Divisions of the Sixth Collection District. Assistant-Assessors, CARGILL and BYERS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held to-day, at 1 o'clock, when the members are respectfully requested to attend.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Decision Under the Internal Revenue Act.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *Sixty-nine Barrels Containing Rum, &c., and Materials and Articles Seized, &c.*—In the above suit, Mr. BYRNE, on behalf of the claimant, moved the court for leave to retake the property in suit, seized for a violation of the Internal Revenue Law, upon his filing bonds for the value of the property, taking the ground that this was an exercise of the equitable powers of the court in analogy to the revenue cases, if not within the words of the statute.

Mr. S. COURTNEY, Assistant United States District-Attorney, relied on the absence of any such power in the statute, and contended that the limited power therein granted could be exercised solely by the assessors, and the court had no jurisdiction in the matter.

Judge Betts—The court was moved on the part of the claimant by counsel on the 29th of July last for an order that the claimant have restored to him the property above-mentioned, seized and described in the information filed in this court in the above-entitled cause, upon filing stipulations for the value of the same with sufficient sureties, &c.

The United States Attorney opposes the motion on the ground that the Act of Congress (approved June 30, 1864,) "to provide Internal Revenue to support the government; to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," (13 stat. at large 240 sec. 48) has conferred upon other officers, than the Judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, jurisdiction over the relief applied for to this court by this motion. That objection appears to the court well founded. The present application must accordingly be denied with costs.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

In re application of James Boyle; commitment is insufficient; James Boyle is discharged. George Widmayer *vs.* Mary Fash et al.; allowance of $100 each. The People ex rel. W. W. Culon *vs.* W. C. O'Brien, Clark et al.; motion granted with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Monell.

Gertrude Crossman *vs.* David Harrison; adjourned to 16th of August. Aulda Muller *vs.* Peter Bernhard; order granted. Moses H. Moses *vs.* Nathan Hellman; motion for new trial denied. George Danvell et al. *vs.* Louis Walsh; motion for leave to issue execution and satisfy judgments granted. James Kenny *vs.* John Elfers; order vacating judgment and execution granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 2, 1865.

$600	U. S. 6s, '81...C. Small	107	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	91¾
7,000	do	106¾	300	do	91¾
15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...R.	104⅝	200	do...2d call	91¾
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	105⅝	100	Hudson Riv. R.	111⅝
10,000	do	105⅞	100	do...2d call	111⅝
	New Issue	104½	800	Reading R.	104⅝
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C. New Issue	104½	7000	do	105
50,000	do	104⅝	100	do...s60	104½
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74...C.	96	400	do	104⅝
22,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	97	200	do...2d call	104⅝
	New issue	96¾	400	do...s60	104
5,000	do		100	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pref.	37
14,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series	99	400	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	65½
2,800	do	98¾	200	do	65½
22,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer. New issue	97⅛	100	do...b10	65½
8,000	North Car. 6s	76	200	do...2d call	64½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	98	100	do	65
1,000	C., Bur. & Q. 8s, 1st	109	24	Ill. Cen. R.	127½
1,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F. B.	98	20	do	127
1,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st	96	200	do	126
1,000	do	96	100	do...2d call	126¾
4,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	73	60	do	126¾
8,000	Amer. Gold	143¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts	69¾
25	Bank of Commerce	104	300	do	69¾
25	do	103¾	1800	do	69¾
50	Am. Ex. Bank	115	200	do...2d call	69¾
35	Fourth Nat. Bank	101	100	do	69¾
50	Del. & H. C. C.	134	400	do	69
			50	Chi. & Alt. R.	96

100	Ohio & M. R.	24½	400	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	66¾
400	do	24¾	300	do	66
200	do	24¾	600	do...2d call	66¼
200	do...s60	25	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	102¾
100	do	25¼	100	do	102¾
100	do...2d call	25¼	100	do...s60	103
200	Erie Railway	68¾	100	do	103¼
100	do	68¾	100	do...s10	103¼
100	do...s10	68½	100	do	103½
400	do	68¾	200	do...2d call	103¾
100	do	68¾	200	Mil. & P. du C. R.	39½
600	do	68¾	600	do	39¾
400	do	68¾	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	97
100	do...s30	68	300	do...s30	96¾
200	do...3d call	68	45	Erie R. Pref.	87

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	105¾	50	Erie R. Pref.	87¼
7,000	do	105¾	200	Reading R.	105
4,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C. New Issue	104¼	400	do	104¾
3,500	do	104½	200	do...s30	104¾
100,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series	98⅞	200	Cleve. & Pitts	69¼
10,000	do. Third Ser.	99	500	do...2d call	69¼
6,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer. New issue	97⅛	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	65
10,000	Ohio & M. C.	24½	400	do	65⅛
10,000	do	24⅝	20	Ill. Cen. R.	127½
200	Bruns. Land Co.	10	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	66¾
200	Crmb. Coal...s10	41¼	500	do	67
500	Mariposa M. Co.	11¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C...b10	97
40	do	11¾	200	do	97
100	New-York Cen.	91½	100	Chi. & Alt. R.	103
			100	Mil. & P. du C.	38¾

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	N. Y. C. R...r-d. s30	91	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	65
100	do...c	91¾	200	do...s3	65
200	do...s3	91¾	300	do	65¼
200	Erie Railway	68½	300	do...b3	65¼
100	do...b3	68¾	200	do...s3	65¼
600	do	68¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts	69
100	do...s3	68¾	500	do	69¼
100	do...s15	68	400	do...s3	69¾
100	do	68½	200	Chic. & R. I.	103¾
200	do...c	68¼	100	do...b90	103
100	do	68¾	500	do...s3	103
1600	Reading R...s3	104¾	100	do	103
200	do...s10	104¾	100	do...s10	103
200	do	104¾	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	67¼
300	Quick. Min. Co.	56¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C...s3	96¾
200	do	56¾	400	McGr. West	15¼
200	do	56¾	100	do...s30	15

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

500	Erie Railway	68	400	Chi. & R. I.	103⅝
200	do...s3	68	100	do...b3	103¾
738	do	68¾	100	do...s10	103
300	do...s3	68¾	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	65¼
500	do	68¾	100	Cleve. & Pitts...s3	69¾
200	do...s3	68¼	100	Chic. & N. W.	27
200	do	68¾	300	do	27⅛
200	Reading R.	104⅝	100	do...s3	27¼
400	do...s5	104¾	400	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	61
1000	do	104¾	100	do	60¾
100	Hnd. Riv. R.	112	100	do...s3	61
100	do	113	100	do...s10	60¾
200	do	113½	300	do...s15	60¾
400	do	113¾			

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2—P. M.

The Official Tabular Statement of the Public Debt of the United States, of all descriptions, including the present unpaid requisitions on the Treasury on the 31st of July, has been prepared and published by Secretary MCCULLOCH. The figures compare as follows with the statement of the honorable Secretary of March 31, 1865:

	March 31.	July 31.
Gold-bearing Stocks	$1,100,361,242	$1,105,662,642
Gr. enback Circulation	433,106,669	433,160,569
Debt, interest in Currency	751,065,128	1,289,186,545
Fractional Currency	24,254,097	25,750,000
Debt past due, no interest	349,420	1,527,120
Total Public Debt	$2,309,186,456	$2,856,256,876
Requisitions not paid	114,266,548	15,736,000
Balance in Treasury	56,481,924	116,739,632
Total of all debt	$2,366,961,080	$2,757,253,244

The progressive increase of the Public Debt since 5th July, 1864, when Mr. CHASE retired from the Treasury Department, has been as follows:

	Principal.	Interest.
July 5	$1,792,857,040	$73,426,204
Aug. 30	1,878,565,234	77,447,122
Oct. 31	2,017,099,515	85,313,606
March 31	2,366,955,077	102,836,531
July 31	2,757,253,244	*139,262,468
Increase in 13 months	$964,396,204	$65,837,228
Average daily increase of Principal		$2,466,461

* In Gold, $64,521,837; in Currency, $74,740,631.

The Greenback issues of the Government, which are made Legal Tender for their face value, as given in the last three returns, compare as follows:

	Dec. 31.	March 31.	July 31.
Greenbacks	$433,160,469	$433,160,469	$433,160,569
Five per cent. do	105,675,649	69,527,350	39,554,230
Six per cent. do	211,479,370	156,477,650	212,121,470
Total	$650,254,988	$659,160,469	$685,236,269

The price of Gold ruled firm to-day at 145@145¼@145½ ₱ cent., while Exchange on London was dull at 108½@108¾ ₱ cent. for first-class Bills, for Gold. The Boston steamer's quotation via Halifax, for United States, 5-20s in London on the 22d ult., was firmer than anticipated, and further orders for these Bonds were supplied here to-day at 105⅞@105¾ ₱ cent. The Gold speculators, however, operate irrespective of the course of Exchange and the Foreign demand for United States 5-20s. They are going upon the calculation that the current free Importation of Foreign Goods must sooner or later, cause an export demand for Gold in the absence of a corresponding Export movement of Cotton and other Domestic Produce. The purchase of this party in the Gold Room are made with much boldness, and in the absence of nearly every sign of demand either to pay into the Treasury for Custome or as a *hedge* against the sales of Foreign Merchandise to be paid for in the course of the next month or two.

The market for money is firm at 7 per cent. on call, and 7@9 per cent. on prime short Merchant paper. The demand from the Brokers today was active at 7 per cent., and the poverty of Bank lenders led to further sales of U. S. 7.30 per cents. and other prime securities for ready cash. We hear that one of the largo Banks pretended to discriminate against the Brokers in favor of their Merchant borrowers. Of course this is nominally a question of taste on the part of lenders, but in the instance referred to it is fair to presume it was really a question of ability. The Bank had no money to lend.

The Stock Exchange was steady on Government Gold bearing Stocks to-day, and also on 7-30 ₱ cents., there being a demand for the latter at yesterday's decline to 99@99⅜ ₱ cent. The latest registered sales were $100,000 at the Second Board of the Second Series at 98⅛ ₱ cent. On the Railway speculation the market was feverish and prices very irregular, though the finctnations of the day were less violent than on Monday and Tuesday. At 4 o'clock this afternoon the following quotations were made, as compared with the same hour on Tuceday, the market closing steady. There was a large rise in Hndson River Shares.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	97	97	N. West Pref	60¾	60¾
U. S. 5-20s	105¼	105¾

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1865.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.
VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—BEAUTY OF SEVILLE—ROBERT AND BERTRAND.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LADIES' BATTLE—THE YOUTHFUL DAYS OF RICHELIEU.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Our Havana correspondent writes that JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, late Secretary of State of the Southern Confederacy, arrived in that city on the 25th, from Nassau. A mythical story is told of his escaping from Florida, being picked up by a British schooner, wrecked on one of the Bahama Islands, and finally finding a refuge in Nassau—which place he soon left in the British schooner *Britannia*. The truth is he got ont of Dixie somehow, and arrived here from Nassau in the aforesaid schooner. The *Barcelona*, from Vera Cruz and Sisal, arrived at Havana on the 28th, among her passengers to this city were, Gen. KIRBY SMITH, ex-Gov. THOMAS REYNOLDS, and Capt. A. F. T. BEAUREGARD, who was Secretary to Dr. GWIN.

The New-Orleans papers announce the death in that city of the venerable ROBERT SPEDDEN. The deceased was a native of Baltimore, Md., but has resided in New-Orleans for upward of fifty years. It was m 1814 that he lost an arm in the battle on Lake Borgne between the American flotilla and the British gunboats. From that time until his death at the green age of 83 years he was esteemed in the city which he had bravely defended as one of its most honored and cherished citizens. Mr. SPEDDEN was the head of a large and respectable family. One of his daughters was the wife of the lamented LUDDEN, of the *Picayune*, and both were lost on the ill-fated steamer that in 1860 was wrecked near Chicago with an excursion party ou board.

Judge COOLEY, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Judge EDMUNDS, Commissioner of the Geueral Land Office; the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Southern Division; Gen. HARNEY, Gen. HERRON, and. Col. PARKER, of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT'S Staff, have been appointed a commission to meet in council on the 1st of September, at or near Fort Gibson, twenty or thirty tribes of Indians, including those who, becoming disloyal, made treaties with the rebel ALBERT PIKE. The object is understood to be to make such arrangements as will conduce to their social comfort, as well as to preserve peace on the plains.

Crowds are beginning to gather at Heart'e Content from all parts of Newfoundland to witness the landing of the Atlantic cable. The weather is unprecedentedly fine. This favorable weather encourages hope that the cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence will be got in working order in a day or two. The steam yacht *Clara Clarita*, with Engineer EVERETT'S party on board, arrived at Aspy Bay on Tuesday morning. The weather was fine and the elements most favorable for the prosecution of the work of underrunning and repairing the telegraph cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Seaside and Long Branch Railroad was opened for public travel on Monday. It extends from the boarding-houses at Long Branch to Sandy Hook, near the Ocean House, where its passengers take steamboats to New-York. The road, it was expected, would have been opened at the commencement of the bathing season; but as it crossed lands belonging to the United States, in connection with the new fort at Sandy Hook, Gen. DIX etopped the work npon it. This caused the delay. Recently the prohibition was removed, and the road completed and opened to travel.

Judge EDMUNDS, of the Land Office, now completing the census returns relating to manufactures, reports that in 1860 the value of raw wool produced in the United States was $36,586,887, and the cost of labor manufacturing the same was $9,806,254. Total value of manufactured wool product was $6,186,397. The value of raw cotton produced the same year was $57,285,534; cost of labor in manufacturing it, $23,940,108; total value of manufactured product was $115,681,774.

The Mexican Government at Sisal on the 6th of July seized the American schooner *William Crawford*, owned in Brooklyn, N. Y., on suspicion of smuggling. Her Master, STEVENS, and all the crew, were taken, save one. That one managed to get away, and arrived here in the British schooner *Florida*. The others were taken to Merida and confined there. The whole cargo, valued at $40,000, was discharged, and all that could be found against the vessel was a few pounds of powder.

Monterey was occupied on the 22d of June by French troops under JEANNINGROS. The Commander had issued several orders to the effect that all arms in the possession of citizens should be delivered up; none should be allowed to carry arms without special license; at tattoo all shops should be closed; and no one should attack a French soldier under pain of death—and for a crime of this kind the city should also be mulcted.

Col. JOHN OLEY, who entered the New-York Seventh as a private, has been appointed Brigadier-General by brevet, for "gallant and meritorious services in the campaigns of Western Virginia." Gen. OLEY has for some months been stationed at Charleston, Western Virginia, famous as the scene of the trial and execution of JOHN BROWN. He has fought his way from the ranks to his present position.

Major-Gen. GEORGE C. MEADE has taken up his Summer residence near Jenkintown, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. He is now quite a frequent passenger on the Doylestown train, running to and from the city. Gen. MEADE is in command of the Eastern Military Division, which includes the whole seaboard from Maine to Florida. His permament headquarters are in Philadelphia.

A dispatch from Washington states that there are no counterfeits of national currency, so far as known. There is a slight difference between $5 notes issued to the first five or six National Banks and those subsequently printed, but only a trifling change of lettering.

In Hayti, so far, the rebels appear to have the advantage. President GEFFRARD, although he had bombarded and demolished the fort at Guarico, and killed the rebel Gen. SCHAUMONON in an assault, had not yet taken the place.

There is to be disposed of at an early day, at Fairfax Court-house, Vienna, Prospect Hill, Peach Grove and Fairfax Station, in Fairfax County, Va., a large stock of lumber, heretofore used by the government.

The New-Jersey Railroad Company have reduced the wages of the mechanics employed in this machine-shops fifteen per cent.

A letter from Alexandria, Egypt, announces the death of the wife of Rev. GUILLIAN LANSING, the American missionary; at Cairo, July 5.

The *Stonewall* is being prepared at Havana for delivery to the United States authorities.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Twenty-ninth and Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Regiments, containing the remnants, also, of the Thirty-fifth and Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Regiments and comprising the Third Brigade, First Division, Ninth Corps, received the compliment of a formal reception at the hands of the Sons of Massachusetts, yesterday. The brigade arrived late on the night of Tuesday, and was paraded yesterday morning, and marched to Union-square, where refreshments were served out. Returning to the Battery, the officers and men were entertained with a dinner. Speeches were made by Gen. HOOKER, Col. HOWE, Mr. CARTER and Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH. The reception was a complete success. Last evening the brigade left for Readville.

The grand match between the St. George and New-York Cricket Clnbs was commenced at Hoboken yesterday. When the wickets were drawn the score stood—St. George, 155; New-York, 102.

The sentence of MICHAEL KENNY, convicted of murder, has been commuted by Governor FENTON to imprisonment for life. KENNY stabbed a German named RARENBERG, a peaceable citizen, without any provocation whatever.

The price of Gold was again rather firm yesterday at 145¼@145⅝. Money was active at 7 ₱ cent., and Exchange on London dull at 108½@ 108⅝ for Gold. The Government Securities were steady at the Stock Exchange, and the Railways feverish and the prices unsettled, ultimately closing a fraction better than on Tuesday on the main New-York lines, Central and Erie, and 3 ₱ cent. upon Hndson River.

General business exhibited rather more animation yesterday. Breadstuffs, provisions, whisky, tallow and cotton closed with an upward tendency. The freight engagements were light.

The Public Debt—Favorable Condition of the Treasury.

The financial world will be somewhat astonished, and the general public greatly pleased, with the official exhibit of the condition of the National Treasury at the close of last month, as published this morning. The general result, as well as the details, is favorable beyond all expectation. The increase in the aggregate of the public debt during the two months that have elapsed since last statement, is very mnch less than was to be expected, and vastly below the speculative estimates that have been made by those interested in damaging the pnblic debt. The exhibit demonstrates a soundness and strength of the National Treasury, as well as an economy in expenditure and a skill in management that must add greatly to our financial credit at home and abroad, while they reflect high honor npon those who have its management.

The increase in the pnblic debt, since the close of May last, has been, in round numbers, only $122,000,000. The actual figures are these—on May 31, $2,635,205,753; on July 31, $2,757,253,275. For details as to the character of this and the interest npon it, as to the amount of legal-tenders in circulation, as to the uncalled for requisitions and miscellaneous items of the War and Navy Departments, as to the amount of coin and the amount of currency in the Treasury, we refer to the official statement, merely remarking that the figures dispel as many current fictions and exaggerations as there are units in the aggregates of which the statement is composed.

In considering the amazingly small increment in public indebtedness shown by this Treasury exhibit, the reader must remember not merely the period covered by it, but the events and circumstances that took place during that time. The two months of June and July were those in which the gigantic work of dishanding the forces of our army and navy was commenced and almost consummated, and in which the expenditures consequent upon settling up the accounts of the troops reached their maximum. Of the hundreds of thousands of men sent from the pursuits of war and destruction to the pursuits of industry and prodnction, all have had their accounts promptly settled by the Treasury. They are not only paid off, as regards the past, bnt they have been paid off for the last time; and instead of being a charge hereafter upon the resources of the nation, they will henceforth be contributors to the enlargement of those resources; instead of being mere consumers et the public expense, they will become producers for the public benefit. Beside this, large numbers of heavy contracts have, during these two months, been closed and settled; large numbers of vessels in government employ have been pnt out of commission and settled with, and innumerable minor sources of expenditure, relating to all departments and branches of the pnblic service, have been terminated. As we said with reference to the disbanded troops, so with reference to all the foregoing—they reappear hereafter no more as items in the pnblic expense.

In short, when we recall and survey the history of these last two months—when we consider what has been accomplished and what have been the necessary expenditures—when we consider how the ground has been cleared up, as it were, for the future, we must express surprise and gratification that the increase of the public debt has only been at the rate of two millions a day, and we must argue from it a present and prospective vigor and healthfulness in the condition of the national finances that affords the public the most gratifying assurances. As for those who have been declaring, for a month past, that the Secretary did not *dare* to make a statement of the public accounts, and as for those who, with characteristic looseness, have been alleging that these accounts would show a debt of "between three and four thousand millions," we commend them to the business of figuring up how mnch the actual facts fall short of even the most moderate calculations that have been made.

The main reliance of the Treasury now to meet current expenses and the interest of the debt, is npon the receipts from internal revenne and from the customs dnties, and npon the accumulations in the Treasury. The internal revenue receipts for last month were twenty-two millions of dollars, and the Treasury anticipates from this source an average of abont a million dollars a day for the next three months. The most trustworthy estimate of the receipts from customs (in gold) during the coming months of the current fiscal year, put them at the average of fully eleven million dollars a month. As to the accumnlations in the hands of the Treasury, they are shown by the statement of this morning to be: Amount of coin in the Treasury, $35,338,000, and of currency $81,402,000, or a total in the Treasury of $116,740,000. During the past month, there have been some considerable returns to the Treasury from sales of vessels, naval stock and military material; but mnch heavier returns will come from this source in the current month. The Quartermaster's Department is rapidly preparing for the disposal of the immense amount of government property in its hands, and now no longer required. Within the last two days millions of dollars' worth of marine property has been advertised for sale in the cities of Washington, D. C., Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, Natchez, Vicksburgh, Little Rock, New-Orleans and Mobile.

Taking, then, the matter of our public finances all in all, as they now appear, the country has reason to congratulate itself that, while the debt entailed by the war is heavy, it is ahown to be neither so great as croakers predicted, nor so burdensome that it cannot easily be borne.

The Necessity of Regaining the Old Cotton Crops—How to Do It.

Cotton is not king. That is settled. Bnt for all that, it is a magnate of the very first rank. And it will be a most serious mistake not to be prompt to recognize it as such, in this new era. It must hereafter, as before, be the great regulator of our foreign exchanges, and thereby the great conservator of our financial soundness. Herein it has a certain divine right which we could not alter if we would. Providence has ordained that the belt of North America embraced between the Atlantic and the Rio Grande, covered by the Southern States of this Union, shall be the region adapted above all others, upon the face of the globe, for the growth of the best qualities of the cotton-plant. This can be said of no other American production. Wheat and all the grains, sugar, rice, tobacco, every agricultural staple produced by us, can be raised elsewhere, nearly if not quite as well. Other lands are dependent upon us, for them only to a very limited measure. They can meet hnt comparatively little of the heavy balance that yearly accrues against us. Without cotton, gold, the life-blood of our currency, must be continually drained away to satisfy these demands.

How soonest to get our cotton prodnction back to its amount before the rebellion—five millions of bales—is one of the most important problems of the day. Two things only are in the way: a civil insecurity, repelling capital, and the disorganized condition of labor.

The first of these we trust will soon disappear. We cannot reconcile it with any current idea of the practical sense of Americans to suppose that the Sonthern people will prefer to be in discord rather than harmony with the National Government. The sober second thought will prompt them to bury all past resentments, and to coöperate with the government for an establishment of every civil safeguard necessary to universal protection. We cannot help believing that after a little time every Southern State will exhibit the same respect for all the great personal rights, as prevails here in the North; that all forms of political and social persecntion will disappear, and that capital will be able to plant itself anywhere in the South without the slightest misgiving of any sort.

The more serious difficulty is the disorganized condition of labor. We have no feeling bnt contempt for the men who are eternally finding fault with the freedmen. Doubtless they are faulty enough; hut what Gov. JOHNSON, of Georgia, said of them the other day, in the City Hall of Macon, is true to the letter: "Under the peculiar circumstances with which they are surrounded, no people ever behaved better than the blacks have done." Of course, they do not easily adapt themselves to their new situation; probably not more easily than do the masters themselves. Habituated to associate labor with the lash, the wonder is that they do not hate it worse than they do. It is douhtful whether they ever contract industrious habits as freedmen which will make good the amount of labor forced ont of them under the old system. It is certain that, at the very best, this cannot be realized for many years yet. If we rely upon emancipation to restore soon the old cotton crop realized hy slavery, we shall certainly be disappointed. The training of the freedmen to be capable of this will require far longer time than we can afford to wait. There must be other resources and other helps. What are they?

Northern and European laborers must be encouraged to become tillers of Southern soil. Applications have already been made to our Foreign Emigrant Commissioners, from Southern planters, for field hands. The pretence that white men cannot work under the blaze of a Southern sun is too stale now to be heeded by anybody. The non-slaveholding Germans of Texas long ago proved that Southern cotton-raising is no greater tax npon the white man's constitntion than Northern corn-raising. The lands which prodnce cotton are generally dry and healthy, and the white laborer needs only to be a little careful to be able to meet with perfect security every requirement in the cultivation of cotton, from the first plant to the last pick.

Bnt the great agent for the agricultural reatoration of the Sonth onght to be labor-saving machinery. It is this which has enabled the great Northwest to develop its resources at such a marvelous rate. It was this which made good the great drain of the strongest laboring men of that section, occasioned by the war; so that, though hundreds of thonsands were taken from the field to fight throngh the four years' war, the crops, instead of being reduced in amount, actually became larger than ever. It is a well-known fact, that labor-saving farm implements enable the farmers of the Northwest to accomplish three times the amount of labor that they could without them, with the same number of teams and men. These implements are applicable, good judges say, to the planting and cultivation of cotton in all its stages up to the picking, which must be done by hand. Yet they have never been nsed for that purpoae to any extent, worth mentioning. Slavery never had enterprise enough to venture upon new methods. Brutal in its very nature, it was content with mere brute force to produce its gains. Being rid of it, an opening is now made such as did not exist before, for the great inventions of civilization. If a prompt resort is had to them, and if their management is consigned to intelligent and faithful hands, they will very soon restore the old cotton crops, however backward the mass of the freedmen may be in coming np to the white standard of work. The importance of securing this end speedily forbids its being left to the contingency of the disposition or indisposition of the freedmen to do regular labor. It should be subject to no contingency; and this may be secured by relying primarily upon white labor, and its mighty auxiliaries, labor-saving implements.

The Temper of the South—Military Protection and Reviving Loyalty.

Something should be pardoned to the excessive license and looseness which prevailed throughont the South in press, on platform, in public everywhere, during the last days of that moribund social fabric, half Babel and half Bedlam, known as the Southern Confederacy. Still, it is needful to educate the Southern press and people firmly to the loyal and law-abiding standard of the loyal States.

On the quasi-treasonable press, a wholesome curb is kept by Union Generals, of whose moderation and sagacity there is no question. The action of Gen. THOMAS in the arrest of EMERSON ETHERIDGE, will indicate what we mean. No reasonable man will question that, the facts being as this officer stated them, the action was proper and prudent. The time-serving, temporizing policy which preceded the rebellion, is not likely to be repeated, so long, at least, as the disloyal States remain under military tutelage. The age of Bnchanan-ism is gone.

The general acquiescence of the Sonth and its inhabitants in the various regulations of the military authorities, we should hope may be reckoned on in spite of the folly of the Richmond traitors. So thoroughly quelled and exhausted have the disloyal States become, that measures which they would formerly have resented as infringements on the sacred inclosure of State Rights, are, in most cases, now accepted with calmness, reason and equanimity. It is one result of the very fierceness of the war. Peace is sweet alike to conqnered and conqnerors; and should any daring disturber of peace arise in the Southern States, his fate would be sealed in his own vicinage, by his own neighbors, without intervention of ours. It is a hard saying, that it was necessary to so prolong the war as to accomplish to the uttermost the ends it aimed at. Though blood flowed like water, and treasure was poured ont like droas, it was essential to do the work thrust npon us, not for a year, or a decade of years, nor even for a century, hut for all time. The South was to be exhausted, and a full half of its fighting population destroyed or maimed, or disheartened, all non-combatants called from peaceful pursuits and driven into the ranks, the wheels of industry stopped, the country drained of accumulated resources, the whole land made to feel the misery which the tyrannical junta at Richmond was inflicting npon it. When no one, at length, had escaped the horrors of war; when every man in person, in property, in friendship, or in kin, had some cause to mourn over the evils and crimes which the selfish, ungrateful, ambitious, perjured leaders of the rebellion had caused, the insurgent States were prepared for a return to peace—and not till then.

The New Registry Law—An Opportunity for Reform.

While the subject of municipal retrenchment is agitating the public mind, and a tax levy of $18,000,000 offers so admirable a text to the preachers of reform, it is worth while to glance at the provisions of the new Registry Law, and see what an excellent opportunity will be presented at the coming election for practical action.

The Legislature, as if to test the capacity of the city for self-government, has cleared away the mnddy impurities of the old election laws, and gnarantees to the fullest extent that the ensuing election shall echo the voice of the people, if they choose to speak.

The first section of the new law takes the appointment of registers and inspectors of election from the Board of Supervisors, and vests the appointing power in the Police Commissioners, requiring this board to select during the months of August and September of each year four competent men for each election district to act in such capacity. It provides that the registers so appointed shall act on election day as inspectors of election, and the appointment of canvassers is also given to the commissioners, the number being reduced to two. It declares that no person shall be chosen as a register and inspector or canvasser, unless he be a qualified voter within the assembly district in which his election district is situated, and liable to jury duty in courts of record, nor, unless he can read, write and speak the English language understandingly. The designation of polling places and places of registry becomes one of the duties of the commissioners, and no place shall be selected in which, or any part of which, intoxicating liqnors are sold or have been sold for sixty days previous to being so used, or which is not suitably lighted with gas. The necessity of being qualified as a juror in courts of record makes it obligatory thet a register should be a citizen of the United States, and the owner and holder of property to the value of $250. The appointment of a disqualified register or canvasser, or the acting as such without the proper qualifications, is made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, and neglect of duty on the part of appointees is also punished by fine.

The second section provides that in the City of New-York the poll-lists of the previous election shall not be used in making np the register, bnt that each voter shall appear in person, and give his name to the Board of Registry, and in case he is not a native-born citizen, he must produce his papers in evidence. Other sections provide that the registers shall not employ a clerk, and that after the completion of the list, and the four copies required by law, no addition shall be mede to it. The most important provision of the law, however, is that no person whose name is not found in the register on the day of election shall be entitled to vote under any circumstance. This portion of the act is mandatory, and any vote received in contravention of it shall be void and must be rejected from the count in any jndicial or legislative scrutiny into the result of the election. This sweeps away at once all that beautiful system of manufacturing a majority by swearing in votes on the day of election. The other dnties of inspector and register are similar to those under the old law, and the provisions of the act are extended to the charter election. Here then is an opportunity to act in our own behalf. The Legislature has thrown around the elections in this city every safeguard that ingenuity could devise, in a full, comprehensive and stringent law; placing the appointment of all minor officers of election in the hands of men who possess the confidence of the pnblic, and providing severe penalties for any infraction of its provisions. We cannot now excuse our own negligence and apathy by raising the convenient cry of ballot-box stuffing and fraud. If this law is properly carried ont, the coming election will be the clearest expression of the will of the people. If our citizens, then, from sheer laziness or selfishness, will to perpetuate this saturnalia of knavery and theft, which wastes our substance npon pimps and harlots, taxes our middle classes into exile, and keeps our poor festering in the filth of crowded tenement houses, who shall murmur if the right of self-government, which we refuse to exercise, is curtailed or taken from us?

THE DEFEAT OF THE LONDON TIMES IN THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.—There is more significance in the defeat of Mr. WALTER, the principal proprietor of the London *Times*, in the English election contest, than at first sight appears. Until recently, this gentleman has not identified himself at all publicly with the valuable newspaper property he owns. But some two or three years ago he took to the business of having his dull parliamentary performances reported at great length in his own journal. And the unfair character of some of these reports—or what was alleged to be their unfair character—led to a personal discussion in the House of Commons, relative to Mr. WALTER'S connection with Printing House-square. Little came, directly, of that discussion. But since then the defeated proprietor has affected a consequence and etanding which his natural talents indifferently sustain. His specialty has been pnblic education, and all the heavy things he could say on that novel subject have been reprodnced in the best columns of the London *Times*. He has also made no secret of his desire to become a Peer of the realm, so soon as his Parliamentary votes and the Ministerial organship performed by his journal should give him a feasible claim npon Lord PALMERSTON. The electors of Berks have spoiled, for the present, this laudable ambition. Mr. WALTER'S connection with the "leading journal," instead of bringng him credit with the yeomanry of England, has, by his unfortunate avowal of it, brought him political discomfiture. And to-day his peerage must be a more distant prospect than it was before he took to trading in his newspaper connection.

STREET-CLEANING.—A conscientious and through fulfillment of the street-cleaning contract ought to greatly mitigate, but must always come short of eradicating the great, all-pervading evil in our sanitary arrangements. Contractors cannot be held responsihle for cleaning gutters which connect simply with miserable surcharged drains, instead of a thoroughly-constructed sewer. In all the upper part of the island on the North River side, which ought to be the very healthiest portion of the city, there is no outlet sewer at all, hut innumerable small drains emptying their contents into the river wherever there is a convenient fall, and poisoning the air along the entire shore-line. Until we have a drainage system, we may sweep, and shovel and cart off the overground dirt by the million loads, and be very little the healthier or the cleanlier a community than we are to-day. There is not another city in the world so well adapted by natural situation for thorough, perfect, and economical drainage as New-York. There is not another city of half the same wealth in the civilized parts of the world, where the drainage is so accursedly bad.

GUARDIANS OF THE NATIONAL HONOR.—A few individuals sufficiently impressed with a sense of their own importance, held a meeting the other day in Broad-street, ostensibly to devise means to secure a fair and speedy trial, and proper legal advice for JEFFERSON DAVIS. Somebody, it seems, misreported the proceedings, and the result has been the appearance of several of the persons present, in print, with loud disclaimers of certain speeches imputed to them. One of these gentlemen gives a modest view of the aime of himeelf and hie associates, which is worth quoting. He says:

"The meeting was simply for the purpose of taking necessary measures for securing a speedy and fair trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS and others now in prison, before the *civil courts*, instead of *military* tribunals, in order to show the world that *justice* is the law of our country."

The world will of course now understand, after this Broad-street meeting has taken place, that "justice is the law of our country." The wonder is that such an assembly that was thus intended to influence, or correct the opinion of the world should have been kept so quiet, that the very mention of its proceedings seems to have given deep offence to the principal persons concerned in it.

MEAT.—We notice that large quantities of beef cattle are coming from the West, their owners attracted by the high prices. This is well enough, hnt what sort of answer does it give to those who tried to deliberately deceive the pnblic into the belief that there were no cattle to spare ont West? We regret that the press of this city has not said a word abont the proposed meat fast. We would not impute interested motives as the cause of this omission, we only record the fact.

MILK.—One of the largest dealers in this city called on us a day or two since, and gave a variety of reasons why milk should not come down. We shall find space shortly to expose their unsoundness. Meanwhile we may mention his remark that he had abont as much influence on the price as any one; that some of his brethren in the trade had suggested action toward a rednction, bnt that he *opposed it;* and can our readers guess what one of his reasons was? Why, that New-York is better eerved than any city in the world, and *does not know it;* and that ten cents is cheap enough for a quart *at any time!* He had not heard that London consumers pay six cents (3d aterling) for *pure* milk, *imperial measure.*

More, however, shortly on the subject. Meanwhile let us give a contribution to history from this same dealer. A lady in Madison-avenne wanted good milk—had had milk from an Irish woman, whose cow had, however, run dry—came to him for *good* milk, and obtained it, grumbled next day abont some "yellow stuff" that rose to the top of said good milk, not knowing said "stuff" to be cream. Our visitor did not exactly wish this to be considered a proof that New-Yorkers were ignorant of the properties of milk, but the circumstance was—&c., &c. Somewhat more than half the good people of this city may have heard the story before, but what matter? It does well enough to illustrate the low estimate placed by monopolists upon the intelligence of their dupes, whether residing in "Madison-avenue" or elsewhere.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 2.

ASSIGNMENT OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Friday, July 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 130.—The following general officers assigned as indicated below, will report in accordance with the instruction herein given.

1. To report for duty to Major-Gen. J. Hooker, commanding the Department of the East, Major-Gen. D. E. Sickles, Major-Gen. J. G. Parke, Major-Gen. Chas. Griffin, Brig. and Brevet Major-Gen. Robt. B. Potter, Brig. and Brevet Major-Gen. J. C. Robinson, Brig. and Brevet Major-Gen. Eli Long, and Brig.-Gen. H. G. Banum.

2. To report for duty to Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock, commanding Middle Department: Maj.-Gen. A. A. Humphrey; Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. Getty; Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. R. B. Ayres; Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. W. H. Emery; Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. A. Baird; Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. B. O. Tyler, and Brig.-Gen. J. D. Fessenden.

3. To report for duty to Maj.-Gen. C. C. Augur, commanding Department of Washington: Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. Mott, Brig.-Gen. J. A. Haskin, Brig.-Gen. F. T. Dent, and Brig.-Gen. Francis Fessenden.

4. To report for duty to Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. Ord, commanding Department of Ohio: Maj.-Gen. J. A. Logan, Maj.-Gen. J. D. Cox, Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. M. D. Leggett, Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. O. B. Wilcox, Brig.-Gen. J. B. McIntosh, and Brig.-Gen. Thos. G. Pitcher.

5. To report for duty to Maj.-Gen. George Stoneman, commanding Department of Tennessee: Maj.-Gen. W. B. Hazen, Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. M. Brannan, Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. E. Smith, Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. A. C. Gillem, and Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. Edward Hatch.

6. To report for duty to Maj.-Gen. J. M. Palmer, commanding Department of Kentucky: Maj.-Gen. Gordon Granger, Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. C. Davis, Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. F. Hartranft, Brig.-Gen. J. S. Brisbain and Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. F. Wade.

7. To report for duty to Maj.-Gen. Jno. Pope, commanding Department of the Missouri: Maj.-Gen. G. M. Dodge, Maj.-Gen. F. P. Blair, Jr., Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. F. Wheaton, Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. M. Corse, Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. Geo. H. Chapman, Brig.-Gen. T. C. H. Smith, Brig.-Gen. P. E. Conner, Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. E. Upton, Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. A. Sully, Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. Chas. C. Walcutt, and Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. W. L. Elliott.

8. To report for duty to Major-Gen. A. H. Terry, Commanding Department of Virginia: Maj.-Gen. Jno. Gibbon, Brigadier and Brevet Majór-Gen. J. B. Ricketts, Brigadier and Brevet Major-Gen. N. A. Miles, Brigadier and Brevet Major-Gen. A. T. A. Torbett, Brigadier and Brevet Major-Gen. N. M. Curtis, Brigadier and Brevet Major-Gen. D. W. Turner, and Brigadier and Brevet Major-Gen. S. S. Carroll.

9. To report for duty to Maj.-Gen. J. M. Schofield, commanding Department of North Carolina: Maj.-Gen. Geo. Crook, Maj.-Gen. J. Kilpatrick, Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. T. H. Ruger and Brig.-Gen. M. D. Harlin.

10. To report for duty to Maj.-Gen. J. A. Gillmore, commanding Department of South Carolina: Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. A. Ames, Brig.-Gen. J. F. Croxton, and Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. Chas. Devens.

11. To report for duty to Major-Gen. F. P. Steedman, commanding Department of Georgia: Major-Gen. F. H. Wilson, Brigadier and Brevet Major-Gen. F. H. King, and Brig.-Gen. F. D. Stevenson.

12. To report for duty to Major-Gen. F. G. Foster, commanding Department of Florida: Brig.-Gen. F. Newton, and Brig.-Gen. B. Alvord.

13. To report for duty to Major-Gen. H. W. Slocum, commanding Department of Mississippi: Major-Gen. P. G. Osterhaus; Brigadier and Brevet Major-Gen. M. F. Force; Brig.-Gen. Chas. Ewing, and Brigadier and Brevet Major-Gen. F. W. Davidson.

14. To report for duty to Major-Gen. C. K. Woods, commanding Department of Alabama: Brigadier and Brevet Major-Gen. B. H. Grierson; Major-Gen. H. E. Davis, and Brig.-Gen. G. A. De Russey.

15. To report for duty to Maj.-Gen. E. R. S. Canby, commanding Department of Louisiana: Brig.-Gen. C. H. Doolittle and Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. T. W. Sherman.

16. To report for duty to Maj.-Gen. H. G. Wright, commanding Department of Texas: Maj.-Gen. A. J. Smith, Maj.-Gen. F. Steele, Maj.-Gen. D. S. Stanley, Maj.-Gen. J. A. Mower, Maj.-Gen. Wesley Merritt, Maj.-Gen. G. A. Custer, Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. A. Smith, Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. A. Gibbs.

17. To report for duty to Maj.-Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding Department of Arkansas and the Indian Territory: Maj.-Gen. T. J. Wood, Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. A. S. Williams, Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. H. J. Hunt, Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. E. A. Carr, and Brig.-Gen. C. H. Morgan.

18. To report by letter for duty to Maj.-Gen. Irvin McDowell, commanding Department of California: Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. Edward M. McCook.

19. All officers now on duty in the Military Division of the Pacific will remain on duty until relieved by proper orders, all other general officers not named in this order except those commanding colored troops, those on staff duty and those specially detailed in orders from the War Department will be relieved without delay, and their names reported to the Adjutant-General of the army. Officers herein assigned, who are on duty under special assignment by the War Department, will report by letter to their Department Commanders, and also to the Adjutant-General, stating the nature of their present service, number and date of order.

20. Thirty days' leave of absence is hereby granted to all general officers relieved by this order.

By command of (Signed) Lieut.-Gen. GRANT.
Official: E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.

J. M. MCKINNEY, Esq., Chief Clerk in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, yesterday received the appointment of Acting Solicitor of the Treasury, during the absence of Mr. JORDAN. Mr. MCKINNEY immediately entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

FORD'S THEATRE CLEANED OUT.

Ford's Theatre was to-day cleared of all the theatrical furniture, scenery, &c., and the floors are being torn up. The entire interior of the building is to be remodeled, under the direction of the Secretary of War, preparatory to the uses of the Bureau of Rebel Archives and Relics.

HEALTH OF MR. SEWARD.

A telegram from Mr. SEWARD was received at the State Department to-day, announcing that the Secretary and his family have improved in health since their sojourn at Cape May. No intimation is given as to the time when the party will return to Washington.

GEN. BUTLER HERE.

Gen. BUTLER arrived here to-day, and called on the President and Secretary of War, bnt had no audience with the President, the latter being too ill to receive visitors.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 2.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

The President still continues too ill to receive visitors and attend to but little public business. His health however is gradually improving.

NO COUNTERFEITS.

There is no truth in the report in circulation in some parts of the country that the five dollar note of the National Banks had been counterfeited. After the first instalment of notes had been issued to some five or six of the banks first organized, a slight change was made in the lettering and minor details of the five dollar note, which accounts for the variation [illegible]

between the two first issued and subsequent ones. There are no counterfeits of any of the denominations of the national currency.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

Gov. PEIRPOINT has addressed a notice to the Justices of the County Courts of Virginia, saying he has reliable information that in a number of counties in the State, persons have been elected to the office of Commonwealth's Attorney, Sheriff, Commissioner of Revenue, and Clerk of Courts, and in some instances Justice of the Peace, who are disqualified by a clause of the constitution which excludes from voting or holding offices any persons who have held any office under, or been a member of any so-called Confederate Congress or legislature. The justices are directed to consider all offices above referred to, to which persons so disqualified have been elected, vacant, and to order elections immediately to fill such vacancies.

COLORED SUFFRAGE.

Colored delegates to the number of fifty from various counties of Virginia met at Alexandria to-day, their object being to secure the right of suffrage and other benefits. The proceedings were varied by a long, angry and threatening debate on the subject of excluding three colored men from the District of Columbia who appeared as delegates in behalf of their Fredericksburgh brethern. They were finally admitted to seats. The speciators numbered forty or fifty, including a few white persons, and among the latter several ex-rebel officers. A public meeting was held to-night at Alexandria, and was addressed by Rev. HIGHLAND GARNET, of Washington; Rev. J. M. BROWN, of Baltimore, and FIELDS COOK, of Richmond, all colored.

FRAUDS BY A POLITICIAN.

During the late Presidential canvass a man named T. W. FULLER perpetrated a series of frauds, by pretending to be an agent of the Republican Executive Committee, of which Senator HARLAN was chairman, and collecting money from various office-holders throughout the country, amounting in the aggregate to $45,000. He had previously provided himself with several hundred blank receipts, signed by Mr. HARLAN, which he had stolen. Gen. BAKER has ever since been tracking FULLER with his detectives, and only recently has been successful in arresting and bringing him to this city. He hails from Indiana, but has served a five years' term in the Missouri State Penitentiary.

PROMOTION OF GEN. HOWARD.

Brig.-Gen. O. O. HOWARD, late Major-General in the Volunteer Forces, has been breveted Major-General in the Regular Army, to date from the 30th of March, for gallant and meritorious service.

STAMP DUTIES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a mortgage to secure an annuity of $500 per annum during the life an annuitant, the present value of the annuity being specified in the condition of the mortgage at $6,000, is subject to a stamp duty of six dollars.

BROKERS' SALES.

Produce brokers are required to pay a tax of three-fourth per cent. on their sales, and are considered brokers under section 9. This tax is additional to the license tax.

LEASEHOLD ESTATES.

The 176th section of the act of June 30, 1864, declares that, for the purpose of this act, the term real estate shall include all lands, tenements and hereditaments, corporeal and incorporeal. The Commissioner says it will hardly be contended that leasehold estates are included in the foregoing enumerations, and what is not expressly included may be reasonably supposed to have been intentionally omitted. I can see no impropriety in extending the application of the statute to matters beyond the ordinary import of its language, and I therefore decide that the sale and assignment of a lease or agreement ought not to be regarded as a sale of real estate.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The total number of National Banks chartered since the law of Congress on that subject, is 1,499, with an aggregate capital of $370.000,000, and a circulation of $161,971,180. The printing of the notes for the last and final issues of the Popular Seven-Thirty Loan is entirely completed at the Treasury Department, and the amount will be issued to subscribers as soon as the necessary entries and other clerical work can be performed in the Secretary's office.

FROM CHARLESTON.

A Quiet City—The Late Meeting—Arrival of Treasury Agents—Public Health—Business Improvements—Steamships.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, July 29, 1865.

Quiet and order continue to prevail in Charleston. At present the city is garrisoned by the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment. It is stated that this body of men will soon be mustered out of the service. As yet we have not the least intimation of what regiment will take their place, although the presence of a regiment of regulars would give unbounded satisfaction to the citizens. The One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New-York are still under arrest at Fort Sumter. An investigation into the origin of the difficulty which occurred at the market between the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth and some colored troops, some three weeks ago, is in process. I glean from an ontside source that the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth will be exculpated from the charge of commencing the riot; but, of course, no good military excuse can be offered for their refusing to deliver their colors to the authorities when ordered to do so. The term of service of the regiment is nearly expired.

The United States revenne cutter *Kankakee* came in from Havana Thursday. She had on board Mr. ANDROS and Mr. SHAW, special agents of the Treasury Department, who had been down the coast as far as Mobile for the purpose of estahlishing a system of customs. The vessel has been taking in coal at this port, and will leave for New-York to-day, stopping on the way at Wilmington. Yesterday Collector MACKEY entertained a number of friends at dinner, among whom were Mr. ANDROS, Mr. SHAW, and Capt. BAKER, of the *Kankakee*. Custom-house matters at Charleston are rapidly assuming a prosperous aspect. Within the past week several vessels have appeared off the bar. The majority of them were from the West Indies, ladened with fruit and molasses. Two or three vessels, rather than submit to a quarantine detention of thirty days, proceeded to New-York. The indications are favorable that by October next we shall have a large West India trade.

No cases of yellow fever have been reported this season. A very strict quarantine system is observed, and the city is kept in a good sanitary condition. By order of Gen. BENNETT, commandant of the post, the market and other public buildings have been thoroughly whitewashed, and the streets and sidewalks swept and cleaned. The health vessel, which was stationed for some time ear the bar, has been removed to a position between Forts Sumter and Moultrie.

Gov. PERRY is expected to be in Charleston next week. He is probably at Columbia to-day. Many entertain the belief that he will call a convention, to be held at Columbia, while others assert it will be impossible to hold it there, for the lack of a suitable hall. Should it be held at Charleston, Hibernian Hall is the only building which would be sufficiently large for the purpose. The destructive fire of '62 consumed the halls where large assemblages were wont to meet.

Business with us is in a very encouraging state. New stores are being opened each day. Tri-weekly communication is opened with Columbia and Augusta, via South Carolina Railroad, and with Florence, Cheraw and places on the northeastern coast. Our merchants are disposing of large quantities of goods to traders from the interior. The Adams Express Company, under the able management of Mr. A. A. RICE, are taking immense freights into the country. During the first two weeks in July, nearly one thousand bales of cotton were brought to Charleston on the South Carolina Railroad. That, to be sure, is a small quantity compared with what was transported before the war, but we must creep before we can walk, and we hope before long to be able to report cotton transportation in as great demand as it was in days of yore. Rice speculators find business rather quiet. The rice that was in the city has been bought up and shipped North, and parties are not inclined to venture a trip to the rice plantations until the approach of cooler weather. The Leary line of steamers has done most of the Northern transportation for cotton and rice holders. In fact, the demand for freight has been so great as to induce the enterprising proprietors of this line to add two more vessels to the route. The *Starlight* came in on Monday, and on Wednesday left for Wilmington. The *Alhambra*, Capt. R. B. BENSON, the steamer that takes this correspondence, goes out with a crowded passenger list. We will assure the passengers they are in excellent hands while under the charge of Capt. BENSON. He is an accomplished gentleman and a thorough-going navigator. Purser GARDEN, of the same steamer, is a gentleman of winning social qualifications, and of attentive business habits. Mr. T. STARKEY, the popular agent of the line at Charleston, is a passenger to New-York.

I am glad to announce that measures of public improvement are being discussed among the residents of this place. A few suggestions of Ex-Gov. AIKEN might be acted upon to great advantage. He proposes that a stock company shall be raised, with a view of repairing the streets of the city, building an aqueduct and constructing a horse-railroad. None of these improvements can be acted upon without capital, and the larger portion of that capital must come from the North, although, in order to enlist the favor of all classes of citizens here, it is proposed that only a certain number of shares shall be sold to an individual, thus keeping the enterprise ont of the hands of capitalists, and giving it to the people of limited means. This scheme would perhaps work well, if men of energy and determination would place themselves at the head. The great trouble at the South is, too many projects are contemplated, and too few entered upon. Donbtless the time will come when we shall realize a different state of affairs.

A plan to induce foreign emigration to the South would be well appreciated by her people. The planters want their fields cultivated, and are fearful, if the work is left to the freedmen, the crops will be very small. A good chance is now offered to the industrious laboring classes at the North to remove to the South with their wives and children and assist in cultivating the soil and unfolding the resources of the country. The planters would willingly rent ont the plantstions at thirds or halves, and in a few years the laborers, if prudent and thrifty, would accumulate sufficient means to purchase lands for themselves. As I mentioned in a previous letter, one gentleman, who owns extensive grounds in the vicinity of the race-course, has offered to give one-half of the area for ten years to any parties who will till it.

Gen. SCHURZ, who has been at Charleston and in the vicinity for several days for the purpose of inquiring into the relations existing between the whites and blacks, left for Hilton Head on Tuesday night. This week himself and Gen. GILLMORE were to visit Savannah. Whether Gen. SCHURZ was favorably or unfavorably impressed with what he saw and learned is a matter difficult to decide. When he returns to Washington he will render a report to the department. While in Charleston, he conversed with scores of people, some of whom held that planters and the freedmen could not agree together, while others persisted that nothing would be easier than to establish friendly and profitable relations between the two classes. The General listened patiently to both adherants, occasionally asking a few pertinent qnestions, bnt seldom engaging in a lengthy discussion. He will visit the Sea Islands before taking his departure for another section.

We are looking daily for one of the new line of steamers to ply between this city and Philadelphia. According to a paragraph in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, the steamer left that city the first of the week. One of the principal proprietors of the line is Mr. ARCHIBALD GETTY, a wholesale merchant of this place. We see nothing to prevent success attending this new enterprise.

The fare on the Leary line of New-York and Charleston steamers has been reduced from $60 to $50 first class, and from $50 to $40 second-class passage.

The steamers *Fulton* and *Arago*, which have been running between New-York and Hilton Head for three or more years, have been taken off the line. In the place of the former, the *Empire City* arrived at Hilton Head last week. It is understood that the *Continental* will come down next week, in place of the *Arago*.

On Saturday night last the steamer *Ann Maria* narrowly escaped experiencing a serious disaster. While half-way between Charleston and Hilton Head on a trip to the latter place, the wood work inclosing the smoke stack took fire, and had not immediate and energetic efforts been made to extinguish the flames, the boat must inevitably have been destroyed, and perhaps many lives would have been lost. The occurrence took place at 11 o'clock at night. Nearly all the passengers had retired. The alarm of fire caused much fright, but fortunately nothing of a more serious nature.

The steamer *Cosmopolitan*, Capt. CROOKER, in command, made a trip last week from Hilton Head to Charleston in six hours and five minutes. That is good time for a boat in this Department. Capt. BEELS was the pilot on board. On the other hand, a few days since the *Loyalist*, a propeller, was twenty-two hours in going from here to Hilton Head. WHIT.

THE TURF.

The Great Saratoga Racing Meeting.

The second annual meeting of the "Saratoga Association" commences at their new course, at Saratoga Springs, on Monday next, and will be continued on each consecutive day of that week. In our record of the recent trotting meeting at Saratoga we gave a full description of the various alterations and improvements which have been effected on the course and its adjuncts, that now render it, beyond a doubt, the most perfect race-course in the United States, and one that will vie with England's "Royal Ascot" or "Princely Goodwood," in the magnificence of its arrangements, as it will also in the superb affinence, both in quantity and quality, of legitimate racing sport, which will be presented during the meeting. In the interim between the trotting and the coming racing meeting, neither pains nor expense have been spared by the association in rendering, if possible, all the arrangements of the course still more perfect. If poesible, it is the desire of the management to render the Saratoga track the fastest in the Union; hence, the utmost watchfulness and care is daily bestowed npon it. Nature and art combine to render it all that can be desired. The surface ground is admirable for racing purposes, whilst the sub-soil on which it rests is of such a naturally porous description, that the most stormy weather has but little effect on it, a few hours of sunshine placing it in the best possible condition again. It is being constantly harrowed, swept and picked over, and is now as level as the bed of a billiard-table, and as soft as velvet throughont.

Those who have visited England in the racing season will remember the brilliant aspect of the grand-stands of Epsom, Ascot, or Goodwood on a gala day—when they are thronged with England's beauties, in all the array of the costumer's art—bnt in this respect, even last year, Saratoga vied with, and this year will eclipse them, for such an assemblage of beauty, wealth, and fashion, from every section of the Union, was never previously seen, and as the racing meeting is to this world of fashion what the opera is to New-York, our readers may form some estimate of the superb *coup d'œil* the Saratoga grand-stand will present. A glance at the programme of the meeting, which will be found in our advertising columns, will display the richness of the stakes and purses, offered so liberally by the association, amounting in the aggregate to something like $15,000, and the varied character of the events open for competition, which embrace every possible description of legitimate racing, and at all distances, and suitable to every grade of horses. Hence, where stables may not possess racing magnates of the turf calculated to compete for the leading prizes, or may be disappointed in obtaining one of them, there are others for which they have every opportunity of throwing in for. We subjoin a list of horses, arrived up to Saturday last. Many others, from the South and West, are in transitu, and every hour will add to the number of dainty thoroughbreds assembled on the ground.

Mr. John Hunter's Stable.—Kentucky, h. c., by Lexington, out of Magnolia, 4 years; Arcola, b. c., by Lexington, ont of Topaz, 4 years; Mary Howell, ch. f., by Revenne, out of Floride, 3 years; Oliata, ch. f., by Lexington, out of Fanny Fern, 3 years; Tom Moolfolk, ch. c., by Lexington, out of Floride, 2 years; Ulrica, h. f., by Lexington, out of imp. Emilia, 2 years; Fidette, ch. f., by imp. Balrownie, out of imp. Comfort, 2 years.

Bowie & Hall's Stable.—Baltimore, h. c., by Revenne, ont of Maroon, 3 years; Richmond, b. c., by Two Bits, out of Faith, 3 years; ch. c., by Lightning, ont of Maroon, 2 years.

J. C. Kelly's Stable.—Monsoon, b. m., by imp. Sovereign, out of Idlewild's dam, 5 years; Lntestring b. f., by Lexington, dam by imp. Glencoe, 4 years.

T. B. Patterson's Stable.—Sarah K, ch. f., by Lexington, out of Gloriana, 3 years.

P. C. Busch's Stable.—Fleetwing, ch. h., by imp. Balrownii, out of Rhoda, 5 years; Lexicon, ch. c., by Lexington, dam by imp. Glencoe, 4 years; Lnilerne, ch. f., by Lexington, dam by imp. Yorkshire, 4 years; Glida, by imp. Mango, dam by imp. Sovereign, 3 years; Satinstone, ch. f., by imp. Lapidist, out of Rhoda, 2 years.

Dennis Reedy's Stable.—Thunder, gr. h., by Lexington, out of Blne Bonnet, 6 years; Zig Zag, b. h., by Ruric, out of Zeta, 5 years.

F. Morris' Stable.—Lord Monmonth, b. c., by Slasher, dam by imp. Langford, 4 years; Nelly Graves, h. f. by imp. Eclipse, dam by Bolivar 4 years; Throgmeck, gr. g., by Cracker ont of Sally Ward, aged; ch. f., by Prophet, ont of imp. Barbarity, 2 years.

Ward & Magrath's Stable.—Rhinordine, ch. h., by Wagner out of Ann Heston, 6 years; Tipperary, b. c., by Ringold, out of *Roxana*, 4 years; Bus-chell-das, b. c., by Lexington out of Lucy Fowler, 3 years; Colleen Bawn, ch. f., by Indorser out of Roxana, 3 years.

J. C. Hatson's Stable.—Capt. Moore, b. h., by imp. Balrownie, of Jenny Rose, 5 years; Midebaran, ch. h., by Commodore out of Nannie Lewis, 5 years; Copperhead, b. c., by Lexington out of Ducatoon, 3 years; Kate Duncan, by imp. Stone Plover, dam by Boston, 5 years.

C. Wheatly's Stable.—Bay Filly, by imp. Knight of St. George, dam by imp. Glencoe, 3 years.

T. G. Moore's Stable.—Beacon, b. c., by Lexington, dam Bayleaf, 4 years; Maiden, b. f., by Lexington, dam Kitty Clarke, 3 years; Blue Flag, b. f., by Lexington, dam by imp. Shamrock, 3 years. Two or three others have to arrive for this stable.

——— *Stable.*—Ch. h. Southerner, dam by imp. Trustee, 5 years.

A Combination of Misfortunes.

One of the most remarkable instances of cumulative misfortune ecanected with the war, one so singular as to merit publication, is the case of Mrs. MARIA E. PYLE, of Avoca, Wis. Her husband, AMOS M. PYLE, Company K, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, was captured at Gaines' Mills about the 1st of June, 1864. On the 5th of that month he wrote to his wife from the Libby Prison, the last word she has been able to hear of him. The same night the letter reached her, the lightning descended the stove-pipe, killed her two sons in one bed, and set the house on fire. She escaped with two infant children, with whom she is now living at Avoca in a state of great distress. Any one who can give information respecting the fate of the husband is requested to transmit it to Miss CLARA BARTON, Washington, D. C., and any newspaper, particularly in the South, will do a kindness to the afflicted wife by copying this notice.

Regiments to Arrive.

The First Regiment Connecticut Cavalry, 550 men, are expected to leave Washington on Thursday, the 3d inst., with their horses, en route to New-Haven to be paid off.

The Ninth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers are also daily expected from Savannah.

Major-Gen. Stannard.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Wednesday, Aug 2.

At the commencement of the University of Vermont in this city to-day, the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Brevet Major-Gen. GEORGE J. STANNARD.

The Africa Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 2.

The steamship *Africa* sailed at 10 o'clock this morning, taking eighty passengers for Liverpool, and twenty-four for Halifax, and $5,000 in specie.

A Man Killed by Falling Down the Palisades.

On Monday last a German named LANTZ accidentally fell off the high rocks at Bull's Ferry, N. J., where he lay three days before being discovered, having broken one of his arms and a leg, and receiving such internal injuries that he died on Thursday morning. It appears that he had only been in this country abont two months, and could not speak a word of English. On Monday last he made the acquaintance of another German, who induced him to go to Guttenhurg to look for employment, stating that he was out of work himself, and that there was an opening for both at the above-named place. They crossed the Forty-second-street ferry and proceeded to Gnttenberg, where they visited several lager-beer saloons, and drank quite freely. LANTZ lost his friend, and, wishing to return home, started, as he supposed, in the right direction for the ferry, but it appears went in the opposite direction. The result was that he soon reached Bull's Ferry, where he tried to descend to the river-road. Finding the rocks very steep, he continned along the edge for some distance, until he came to where the rocks are over one hundred feet in height, where he accidentally lost his foothold and fell off, being precipitated about seventy feet below, landing in a small crevice in the rocks, breaking his arm and legs, and receiving internal injuries. In this condition he lay unconscious from Sunday night to Tuesday morning, when he revived, suffering the most intense agonies. He tried to crawl ont, but found himself too weak; and, in fact, so badly injured that he could not get off his back. He tried to call, but could not make sufficient noise to attract attention. He lay all day Tuesday with the broiling sun pouring down npon him. Tuesday night and nearly all day Wednesday he remained in the same condition, unable to obtain assistance. On Tuesday evening a Mr. PRINDLE, residing near by, heard a very singular noise, bnt gave the matter no serious attention. During Tuesday night he awoke and heard the same noise, and finally called his wife's attention to the matter. They, however, fell asleep, but in the morning the same noise was heard. Mr. PRINDLE, fearing some accident had happened to some animal, communicated the fact to two of his neighbors, Mr. THOMPSON and Mr. ROACH, when all three started up the rocks to ascertain the cause. They had, however, got bnt a short distance when they came to where LANTZ was lying. He was sensible, but very feeble, and stated to them how long he had been there. They immediately took him ont and conveyed him to Fort Lee, where the only medical attendance could be procured. Everything was done for the unfortunate man, but he died the following morning. The Coroner was notified and held an inquest on the body, bnt no clne could be ascertained of the whereabonts of his friends. He had on his person a silver watch and nearly two dollars in change. He was apparently abont thirty years of age.

The Fire Department.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners yesterday afternoon, the following business was transacted:

A communication was received from Hose Company No. 21 and Engine Company No. 49, stating that as yet they had been unable to come to any arrangement in regard to the proposed consolidation. The matter was referred to the committee appolnted for that purpose, with power.

The Chief Engineer was reqnested to make his estimates for the necessary supplies to companies doing dnty.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 15 sent in a communication, asking permission to elect more members, or for a span of horses, as their numerical strength was weak. The matter was referred to Commissioner BOOTH, with power.

The matter of transferring Hose Company No. 27 from their present location in Church-street to the hose exempt company house in West Broadway, was referred to the Chief Engineer.

The Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Fire Department handed in his report on the condition of the department, as required by law. Laid over.

The board passed complimentary resolntions thanking the exempt engine company for their services with the new steamer previous to the organization of the new company.

The Street Cleaning Contract.

The contractors for cleaning the streets have drawn their first month's pay, amounting to $41,541 60, less ten per cent., or a clear balance of $37,487 50.

The contractors have a considerable force of men and carts at work, but the city is very far from clean. In Washington and Greenwich streets, particularly around the markets, the accumulation of filth is very great, and the stench sickening. In some of the cap town districts complaints are made that ashes and garbage are not removed with any degree of regularity, and that pools of stagnant water are to be found in many localities. The laborers strike is now over. The contractors are drawing their pay. The weather is extremely favorable for keeping the streets clean, and under these circumstances the public will demand that the city be kept at least as free from dirt as it was left by the City Inspector on the 1st of July.

Trial of the Engines of the Algonquin

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1865.

Several letters have recently been published on the subject of the machinery of the United States steamer *Algonquin*, written by E. N. DICKERSON, Esq., of New-York. Since he has thus brought the matter before the public, the following facts, from official sources, may be of sufficient general interest to warrant their publication:

Mr. PAUL S. FORBES, a wealthy merchant, and a patron of DICKERSON, sought and obtained from the Navy Department, in March, 1863, a contract to construct the engines and boilers of a double-ender, according to DICKERSON'S patent, to compete with similar machinery designed by Mr. ISHERWOOD, the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in that Department. The price was to be the same, and the contract contains the following guarantees, namely:

"It is further agreed, and mutually understood, that the variations from the specifications [of Mr. ISHERWOOD'S machinery] hereunto attached, and forming part of this contract, are to be in the dimensions and arrangement of the cylinder, and such parts as are thereby affected; in the design of the valve-gear; and in the design and arrangement of the boilers; and also in the surface condenser.

"These changes are not to increase the weights of machinery, nor the space occupied by it, nor to decrease the weight of coal carried in the bunkers within the limits allowed for the engineer department, with the machinery described in the attached specifications.

"And it is also agreed and mutually understood that, if on the completion of the machinery, and a careful trial thereof by such persons as may be directed hy the Secretary of the Navy, it shall be found by them that its performance, either in amount of power developed, or in the cost, *pro rata*, of that power in coal, is less than those of the machinery described in the attached specification, then, the said parties of the first part will remove it, and replace it at their own cost, with the machinery described in the attached specifications."

These terms show that the contract requires simply this: The *department* to ascertain by usual tests—first, the maximum power the two competing systems can be made to develop; second, the cost of the power *pro rata*, in coal. The usual tests are the measurement of the power developed by means of the well-known "indicator," employed the world over for this purpose; and the weighing of the coal. The division of the first into the number of pounds of the latter consumed per hour, is the solution of the problem. This, the department has ordered to be done by a board composed of persons than whom none are supposed to be more competent. The machinery of the *Winooska* was selected to compete against that of the *Algonquin* simply because the *Winooska* was the most convenient vessel of her class at command.

The trials are to be made at the wharf with the paddle surface sufficiently reduced in diameter to enable the engines to work off all the steam that can be obtained from their boilers, and are to be continued 96 consecutive hours to give a reliable mean, which cannot be obtained from short trials. The powers developed are to be measured by the "Indicator;" the coal is to be taken from the same pile and carefully weighed as it is used, but before being carried on board, so that the draught of water and dip of wheels of both vessels will remain constant, and be the same throughout the trials. By this means, the wheels themselves become a perfect dynamometer, and if they be revolved faster by one engine than the other, that engine unquestionably developes the most power. Can the engines at the wharf be make to work off all the steam their boilers can be made to generate, by moving the paddles toward the shaft? Unqnestionably and easily. Then a proper comparison can be had of the maximum powers developed. Can those powers be accurately measured by the indicator? Unquestionably. Can the coal be accurately weighed on the wharf? Unqnestionably. Then the only two determinations required by the contract can be made with hypercritical precision.

The test is not of the speeds of the two vessels, for they are duplicates, and are to have duplicate wheels by the express terms of the contract and specifications. The test is simply whether the boilers, condenser, and valve-gear of the *Algonquin*, are equal to, better, or worse than those of the *Winooska*, and the trial, as directed by the department, will not only conclusively show these facts, but how much better or worse. By making them at the wharf they can be continued longer, be made in a really philosophic manner with strict accuracy, and be witnessed by all who may feel interested in them, which could not be the case were they made in the river or at sea.

The Navy Department has not accepted a challenge from Mr. DICKERSON; it has no correspondence with him and has nothing whetever to do with him, but is simply carrying ont the provisions of the contract with Mr. FORBES, to determine whether the engine shall be accepted and paid for, or whether it shall be removed from the vessel. The contract does not provide for a trial of speed at sea. The vessels being the same the results arrived at in the proposed trial will; however, unerringly determine which is the fastest vessel. The Navy Department will not be swerved from its duty to the contractor, or led into any controversy with Mr. DICKERSON by any public statement of the latter. JUSTITIA.

IMPORTANT SURGICAL OPERATION.—An extensive surgical operation was performed for the removal of a cancer of the face, on a gentleman residing in this city, on Monday of last week, by the skillful and accomplished young surgeon, Dr. JOHN H. THOMPSON. The cancer was ulcerated, and externally covered a surface of more than two inches in diameter on the right side of the lower jaw.

The disease had so extended as to involve the bone and all the soft parts under the tongue, renderiug it necessary to remove the lower jaw-bone from the first double tooth on the left side to the angle of the jaw on the right, thereby taking ont more than half of that bone, besides nearly all the muscles which supported the tongue; in fact, removing almost the entire lower portion of the side of the face which had been occupied by the cancer. The patient is now doing well and has a good prospect to recover from the disease, which in a few months would have terminated his life. A number of eminent professional gentlemen were present at the operation, and the mode of its performance exhihited consummate skill.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man about 30 years old, six feet high, with short, black hair, and no clothing, was found in the water at Fort Hamilton, yesterday. An inquest was held hy Justice BENNETT. The body had, apparently, been in the water about five days. A verdict was rendered accordingly.

Arrivals in the City.

Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren, United States Navy; Surgeon-General Barnes, United States Army; and M. de Geofrey, French Legation, are at the Brevoort House.

Maj.-Gen. Schofield, United States Army; Hon. A. C. Walton, New-York; Judge S. S. Cobb and wife, Kalamazoo; and F. D. Hughes, Hartford, Conn., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Prof. Jas. A. McNutt, Franklin, Tenn.; and Judge H. R. Marshall, Virginia, are at the New-York Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Correction Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

DEAR SIR—I beg leave to submit the following affidavit, as a justification of myself, for publishing the letter referred to in the following "correction," which appeared in your paper of Sunday, July 9. Your readers can draw their own conclusions.

CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg leave to state, in justice to myself, that the letter purporting to have been addressed by me to J. W. Weston, under date David's Island, May 10, 1865, relative to Mr. Weston's Metallic Artificial Legs, which was printed in your advertising columns to-day, was never written by me, or with my knowledge or consent.

JAMES A. PHILLIPS,
Medical Cadet, U. S. A.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 8, 1865.

City and County of New-York, ss.:—DANIEL MEAGHER, of said city, being duly sworn, says that, on the 10th day of May last, he was a nurse in the hospital on David's Island; that on or about that date JAMES A. PHILLIPS, who was at the time a Medical Cadet at said hospital, in the presence of deponent, wrote a letter addressed to J. W. WESTON, of which the following is a copy:

DE CAMP HOSPITAL, DAVID'S ISLAND.

J. W. Weston:

SIR: In regard to the merits of your metallic artificial legs, I can say their durability, adaptability, strength and simplicity of construction excel all others that I have ever seen. Also, for lightness, elasticity, cheapness and ease to the wearer they cannot be surpassed. I can recommend them to all who are desirous of obtaining artificial limbs.

Dr. JAS. A. PHILLIPS.

Deponent further says that said PHILLIPS, after writing said letter, handed it to deponent to read, and deponent read it and then handed it back, and that said PHILLIPS thereupon inclosed it, in deponent's presence, in an envelope, wrote the address of said WESTON on the envelope, and requested deponent to post the same, which deponent did, on the same day, and according to the best of his recollection said letter was written and sent on the 10th day of May last. Deponent further says that he has this day seen in the possession of the said WESTON the said letter so written by the said PHILLIPS.

DANIEL MEAGHER.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1865.
S. TOWNSEND CANNON, Notary Public, N. Y. County.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, are given. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates. Payments invariably in advance.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

An Appeal to the Governors
INTERESTED IN THE
WELFARE OF OUR SOLDIERS.

I appeal to the Governors of the respective States not to countenance the injustice practiced on our soldiers by the Commission appointed by the Surgeon-General, who furnish them with inferior artificial legs, when a superior one for the same price can be had, which, by the addition of a stab will answer the purpose of

TWO ARTIFICIAL LEGS IN ONE.

You can take off the Foot, And put on the Stub;
Take off the Stub And put on the Foot;
Take off the Foot And put on the Stub.

READ MY PAMPHLET!

It contains a petition from soldiers to the Surgeon-General, for the privilege of obtaining my artificial legs, and his refusal, besides affidavits and certificates of soldiers, who are now wearing my artificial legs, and who paid their own money to secure them, declining to get the inferior one furnished by the government.

Who gave a commission on artificial legs furnished to soldiers?

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.

WESTON'S PATENTED METALLIC ARTIFICIAL LEG.

Cork-lined, covered with flesh-colored leather, with rubber joints, and without cat-gut cords or spiral springs. It is self-adjusting, makes no noise, does not get out of order, is cheaper and lighter; and will last longer than the wooden legs, and is worn with ease and comfort. A real blessing to everybody so unfortunate as to need an artificial leg.

All persons who have ever worn an artificial leg and wish to try "Weston's Patented Metallic Artificial Leg," can do so on the following terms, viz.: I will fit any one that will come to my office, and they can wear the leg three months. If they wish to return it at the end of that time they can do so, and I will return them their money less thirty dollars. I have never fitted any one at my office that was not perfectly satisfied.

J. W. WESTON,
Office and Salesroom No. 706 Broadway, New-York.
Send for a Pamphlet.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGIOON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 815 BROADWAY.

Gentlemen, after shaving, who suffer from the smarting effects of soap, will find instant relief in the use of Burnett's KALLISTON.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium Lock Stitch Machines, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Consumption Curable by Herbal Remedials.

Lungs—Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN'S Acacian Balsam will positively eradicate night sweats, deep-seated coughs, bronchitis, asthma, marasmus, sharp pains in the chest, difficult expectoration, physical prostration, and, in fact, every form of consumption will disappear, after the Lungs—Balsam has been used a reasonable length of time. It is compounded of rare native and Lungs—foreign herbs, and contains balsams, whose curative effects prove that nature has provided Lungs—a remedy for every disease. Your nearest druggist will furnish you with a copy of my Lungs—pamphlet of 48 octavo pages, beautifully illustrated with colored plates, free. Price $1 per Lungs—bottle, or six for $5. To be had, wholesale and retail of D. BARNES & OO., New-York; Lungs—JOHN D. PARKS, Cincinnati, Ohio; LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Ill.; and by druggists Lungs—generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

You Cannot Have a Healthy Constitution WHILE YOUR BLOOD IS IMPURE.—CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system of impurities, and stimulates the vital organs to a vigorous and healthy action, expelling disease and restoring the health. LIFE SYRUP rapidly cures diseases which are caused by impure blood. Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Old Sores, Ulcers, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Syphilis, and all foul diseases. Disease of the Heart, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Ulceration of Bones of the Nose, Scalp and Face, Use CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, and you will be surprised at its rapidity in removing these diseases. It saves the blood pure, the complexion clear, and the system free from disease. Sold by all druggists.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Druggists,
General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Writing Inks and Mucilage, the best in the world manufactured by S. S. STAFFORD,
No. 11 Cedar-st., New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine,
No. 508 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheelers & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button Hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

OGDEN—ROE.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Aug. 1, by Rev. Wm. Tunison, WM. S. OGDEN and AUGUSTA M. ROE, all of Jersey City. No cards.

DIED.

AMERMAN.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 2, after a lingering illness, ANNIE MARIA, wife of Albert Amerman, and youngest daughter of the late Eden Hunt, of Armonck, Westchester County, N. Y.

The funeral services will take place at Armonck this day, (Thursday,) the 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BALDWIN.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 1, of consumption, GEORGE W. BALDWIN, son of Gabriel M. and Elizabeth Baldwin, and son-in-law of the late John Doyle, in the 36th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his

A Rascal on His Travels.

VICTIMS OF THE CONFIDENCE GAME.

From the Rochester Express, July 31.

The public have been apprized of the successful depredations upon female affection and the coffers of various banks, committed by a gay deceiver known by as many different names as he has patronized different cities, villages and institutions. We first hear of him at Springfield, Ohio, as BENJ. W. ALLEN, a putative refugee from rebeldom in Mississippi; and our latest account brings him to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he sailed into bankers and other confiding people under the name of Hon. JOHN W. HARRIS. At Springfield, he was considerably petted and patronized, and money was raised to keep him afloat in good society. He absented himself for a time, and on returning brought with him several thousand dollars, obtained by some confidence game; but which he said were the proceeds of property at the South, and again, money left him by his deceased grandmother. He set up the "Exchange Bank of Springfield," and was more than over the toast of the town. The daughter of one of the wealthiest citizens of the country gave him her affections, and they were married. An incident soon after occurred that changed the course of his career. Having drawn on the Bank of Ohio Valley, Cincinnati, for $1,200, which amount he had deposited there, by some strange mistake, a package of $10,000, designed for Indianapolis, was sent to him, and the $1,200 to the Indianapolis drawer. Heving received the unexpected remittance, he made an order on DUNCAN & SHERMAN, of New-York, for $1,000, got it casbed at the Springfield National Bank, and departed, taking along some valuable diamonds belonging to his wife.

He paused in his flight at St. Paul, Minn., where he arrived in July, 1864, the same month in which he vamosed from Springfield. Having plenty of money he lived in fine style at the best hotels. He assumed the *alias* of JOHN W. BARNETT as he traveled, and at St. Paul became JOHN W. HARRIS. After a while be went to the City of New-York, and there engaged himself to Miss ANNIE F. OSBORNE, daughter of a widow lady living in East Thirtieth-street. Early last Spring he went to Chicago, and in May returned to New-York and married Miss OSBORNE. The event was announced in the *Herald* with a grand puff to Hon. W. HARRIS, a wealthy and liberal Southern lawyer, having large investments in United States bonds, and soon intending to sail for Europe. But instead of going to Europe he returned to St. Paul, where he was seized with the small-pox, and after a long illness and recovery, barely escaped being seized by the Sheriff from Springfield, Ohio, by whom he had finally been traced to his far Western retreat. But on paying the claim for which the officer held a demand, $1,600, arrest was waived,

Information having been forwarded to Springfield of success in that instance, other claims were forwarded for collection, and the cornered man paid over $800 more, and declared that he was cleaned out. The Hon. Allen then procured a fast team at the livery stable, and fled, taking his usual precantion of robbing his wife, who was sick at the time, of her valuable jewelry.

The Springfield man finding that the game had flown, took proceedings to obtain possession of a package of U. S. Government bonds on deposit at the First National Bank. A box was found, nicely sealed and addressed, bearing the inscription, "U. S. Bonds, $61,000." Upon opening this precious deposit several New-York papers, of not very recent date, were found—only that and nothing more.

His injured wife, a gay velvet coat which he had sported as a street dress, and other clothing and a hotel bill, are among the souvenirs that be left behind him. His wife was compelled to borrow money to return to her mother in New-York.

A Burglar Foiled—Great Presence of Mind of a Young Lady.

From the Boston Traveller, July 29.

The residence of NEWELL BENT, on Essex-street, Cambridgeport, was entered by a burglar last night, whose burglarious purposes were frustrated by the coolness and skill of a young lady, the sister of Mrs. BENT. The latter and her husband are now on a visit to Lake Winnipiseogee, and the house is occupied, in their absence, by the sister and a brother of Mr. BENT. The partice occupying the dwelling slept in different portions of the structure, the lady in a chamber, at the head of the front stairs, and the gentleman in another chamber, at the rear of the building.

Before retiring, the occupants thonght they heard rogues in the building, bnt investigation led them to suppose they were mistaken. About 2 o'clock this morning, the lady in the front chamber distinctly heard footsteps upon the stairs, and preeently a man appeared at the threshold of ber epartment. With admirable judgment and presence of mind, she immediately determined that something must be done, and began to talk, as though she was not the sole person in the room, asking her imaginary companion if be would not got her some water. She finally remarked that she would help herself, and getting out of bed, marched boldly toward the villain, slipped by him, went the whole length of the hall into the apartment of her brother, and informed him that a burglar was in ber chember.

The brother arose, had e small lamp lighted, took his revolver and proceeded to the stairs, hie sieter bearing the lamp behind him. At the request of the former the light was so placed as to cast the rays down the stairway, when the villain was discovered crouching at the foot. Mr. BENT immediately fired, and then started in pursuit.

Coming to the burglar, be again discharged his revolver, this time, he thinks, with effect, and that the criminal carried off the ball with him, as the most diligent search failed to discover any traces of it in the house. He finally made his escape through a window in the front room, all of the windows of which had been opened to facilitate his operations.

He evidently proposed to obtain what he could in the upper story, and finish up his plundering by seizing everything he might in the rooms on the first floor. But his villainous schemes were frustrated by the remarkable self-possession of the young lady, to which allusion has been made.

Population of Boston.

MESSRS. ADAMS & SAMPSON have completed their labors of taking the census of this city, with the following result:

Wards.	1860	1865	Wards.	1860	1865
1.....	17,189	17,937	8.....	12,729	12,315
2.....	19,356	20,550	9.....	10,428	12,006
3.....	14,901	12,938	10.....	13,430	15,238
4.....	7,047	6,554	11.....	20,519	27,103
5.....	10,425	11,733	12.....	24,321	29,362
6.....	11,602	12,188			
7..—....	15,535	14,280	Total...	177,902	192,264

The above shows an increase of population in the city during the past five years of 14,362, which is not so large as previous half decades. From 1850 to 1855 the city increased 22,641, and from 1855 to 1860 the gain was 16,473. There has been an increase in Wards 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, Ward 11 showing a gain of over 6,500. Ward 12 is the largest Ward. Wards 3, 4, 7 and 8 have decreased. Upon this basis the new division of Wards will take place, though the number of voters is to be considered when this is done.

THE HOUSE OF MR. G. N. SANDERS ENTERED.—On Saturday night, between the bours of 9 and 10 o'clock, Dr. G. L. CONTRI, con-in-law of Mr. G. N. SANDERS, and a friend, entered the dwelling of Mr. SANDERS on McGill College-avenne, Place Ste. Sophie, and found that the rest of the family were absent on a visit to a gentleman's house in the neighborhood. Dr. CONTRI and a friend remained in the parlor for a few moments when the Doctor went down to the cellar to obtain some ice, where he saw two men concealed. He immediately grappled with them and called for his friend in the parlor above. The struggle was severe for a few moments, when the ruffiane succeeded in shaking him off and making good their escape. In the meantime the gentleman up stairs hearing the noise presumed that it emanated from the back-yard, started in that direction, but had scarcely got out of the door when he was set upon by several men and severely beaten. The whole party afterward succeeded in making good their escape, there being no police in the neigbborhood at the time. It is possible their object was the abduction of Mr. G. N. SANDERS, the reward of $25,000 not yet having been withdrawn by the United States authorities.—*Montreal Herald, July 27.*

BORING FOR OIL IN FISHKILL.—According to the Fishkill *Standard*, and other reports, the effort to strike oil by the Hudson River Petroleum Company, at Glenham, is a failure, a section of the pipe driven having been crushed. This is owing to two causes—one, the extreme depth reached without finding rock, (about 150 feet,) and the other that the pipes had to be driven through several boulders. Another well has been started, nearer the base of the mountains than the first, the company not being deterred from making a thorough trial by their lack of success at the first effort.

PERSONAL.

J. A. H.—AT NO. 294½ GRAND-ST., AT 11 A. M., Thursday, the 3d inst. M. E. H.

DRY GOODS

SUMMER BATHING.

A new lot of Fancy Flannel BATHING DRESSES, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, ALSO, CHILDREN'S BATHING SUITS, in any style, made to order by A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO., have just opened a new importation of CHOICE THREAD LACE GOODS, BLACK CHANTILLY POINTES, BLACK CHANTILLY BARBES, BLACK CHANTILLY PARASOL COVERS, —ALSO— POINTE APPLIQUE HANDKERCHIEFS AND POINTE APPLIQUE OMBRELLES, BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS AND CAMBRIC AND LINEN SETS, EMBROIDERED IN NEW DESIGNS, just imported and opened by A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

GENTLEMEN'S UNDER-CLOTHING, Of LINEN, COTTON and FLANNEL, made to order at short notice, by A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!! AND FANCY GOODS. M. P. BROWN, Importer, No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, THE ISSUES OF 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS, AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET, (Continental Bank Building,) Near WALL-ST.,

have in all denominations of THE 7-30 NOTES constantly on hand for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold at market rates.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS FOR SALE:

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
ILLINOIS AND MISSISSIPPI TELEGRAPH CO.

All descriptions Telegraph and Express Stocks bought, and for sale by GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

E. R. McILVAINE, NO. 13 BROAD-ST., DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 56 WALL-ST. ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.

[L. S.] FREEMAN CLARKE, Signed. Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 20, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Curreocy, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

[SEAL.] (Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.

[L. S.] FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes, of the current issue, were stolen from the safe in the office of Howard & Co.'s Express, in the village of Troy, Penn., on the night of the 25th of July.

All persons, firms and corporations are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the undermentioned notes or bonds, as all of the same were stolen, and this company claims the right to recover the possession of said notes and bonds whenever and wherever they can find the same:

Thirty 7-30 U. S. Notes, $50 each, numbered from 163,737 to 163,766, both inclusive.

Ninety 7-30 U. S. Notes of last issue, $100 each, numbered from 259,828 to 259,917, both inclusive.

HOWARD'S EXPRESS COMPANY, By FREDERICK LOVEJOY, Superintendent. No. 607 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

JULY 29, 1865.

MANUFACTURERS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing antherized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Curreocy, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.

[L. S.] FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

BANKERS,

NO. 28 WALL-ST.,

DEALERS IN ALL CLASSES OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

QUARTERMASTER'S VOUCHERS, PROMISSORY NOTES, &c.,

SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY

Coupons Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS.

THE

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$5,000,000.

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES, NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., N. Y.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

Collects Warrants, Certificates, Maturing Loans and Drafts, and attends to all financial business with government.

P. C. CALHOUN, President.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

SILVER MINES FOR SALE.—PARTIES desiring to form mining companies are requested to examine properties placed in my hands, for sale by my San Francisco house.

CHARLES W. BOND, No. 78 Cedar-st. Late JANSON, BOND & CO., San Francisco.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,

Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are: Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & Co., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, Jr., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.

The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.

Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK: DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

CARD. BRYAN VAN SCHAICK & CO., BANKERS, &c., No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.

Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 WALL-ST., issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

NOTICE. OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE. LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO., *Times* Building, No. 40 Park-row.

MOUNT ALPINE GOLD COMPANY. NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 7, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of reorganizing the company under a special charter granted by the State of Rhode Island.

By ordsr. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, and 476, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes of THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, a banking association located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE HIOBOATE PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hioboate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensoing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 16.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD CO.—The holders of the Bonds of the Mississippi and Missonri Road will please send their names and address, with amount and description of the bonds held by them, to the office of the Treasurer, GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place, without delay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES vs. FOREIGN. THE BISHOP GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY,

in order to protect their own interests, will, in future, sell their very superior quality of GUTTA PERCHA TISSUE SHEET, at gold rates, taking the closing rate the previous day as the standard, and will sell at five per cent. less than the Foreign Tissue is sold at on that day.

SAM'L O. BISHOP, General Agent, Aug. 1, 1865. No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mnis carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydranlic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION. BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, NO. 35 CHAMBERS-ST. (NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS OR EMPLOYED.)

At the above office are registered discharged soldiers and sailors, of all trades and qualifications, and of all conditions of body, both disabled and able-bodied, and all are well recommended.

An urgent request is made to employers to call, and register their applications for employes. Both parties are served free of charge.

$500 REWARD.—A REWARD OF $500 will be paid by the nndersigned, for the arrest and conviction of the persons that committed the HIGHWAY ROBBERY on the 25th day of July, 1865, on the McCombs Dam road, in the Town of West Farms.

DATED July 27, 1865. SAMUEL M. PURDY, Supervisor Town West Farms.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$4.000.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD business qualifications is desirous of investing three to four thousand dollars, with his services, in an established and lucrative business. Address, with full particulars, P. G. J., No. 138 *Times* Office.

A RARE CHANCE FOR AN ENTERPRISING MAN.—FOR SALE—A new and elegant country store, together with the flourishing business, established more than thirty years. Full particulars at No. 109 Leonard-st. Apply immediately.

FOR SALE—A LARGE RETAIL CHINA AND glass-store in a fine business locality; handsomely fitted up and well stocked. Address A., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A YOUNG MAN with a small capital, wishing to engage in the trucking business. Apply at No. 67 Broad-st., up stairs, from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day and it never fails. Office, 19 Cooper Institute.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTH DIVIDEND. OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The Trustees of this company have declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the par value of the stock, (twenty dollars,) payable July 28. Transfer books close July 21 and open July 31. A. M. WOOD, President. W. H. HARRISON, Secretary pro tem. Continental Bank Building.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 117 BROADWAY, July 25, 1865.

The directors of the United States Telegraph Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. payable on and after the 15th day of August, proximo. The transfer books will close on the 5th, and remain closed until the 16th proximo. By order of the board. THEO. F. HAY, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND. WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1865.

A Dividend of Four per Cent. has been declared, payable Aug. 1. WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 157 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 28, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.

Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.

Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 31st day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, NO. 2 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on full stock, free of government tax, out of the earnings of the company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 20, 1865.

INTEREST COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF the Mariette and Cincinnati Railroad Company, on the first and only mortgage, due on the 1st of August, 1865, will be paid on and after that date at the American National Bank, No. 30 Broadway, New-York.

WM. E. WATSON, Auditor.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, July 25, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after Aug. 1. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent., free from government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 10th of August. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AMERICAN UMBRELLA FRAME COMPANY.—The Directors of the American Umbrella Frame Company have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., for the quarter ending July 1, payable on and after Sept. 1 prox. Aug. 1, 1865. JOSEPH BLACK, Secretary.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, at its office, No. 111 Broadway, on and after TUESDAY, Aug. 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to Aug. 1, both days inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of government tax, payable 10th inst.

J. S. HARTSHORNE, Assistant Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT-COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

Sealed proposals, (in duplicate,) will be received by the undersigned until 11 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 3d inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

3,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full headbned, and bongs sealed.

2,500 Bags RIO COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of three styles, as follows:

1st. Green, in original bags.

2d. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

3d. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, are required to send in full-size samples of all the coffee they propose to furnish, and will name the variety of coffee they offer.

Bids may be made in *bond or duty paid.*

Shrinkage will not be accepted.

Bidders will please state whether the entire lot of Coffee offered must be accepted or none.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable. Bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples, by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payments will be made in Currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE, Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. O. S.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—PROPOSALS will be received at this office, (rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, Aug. 12, 1865, for the supply of

2,031 tons cast-iron straight pipe, 6 feet internal diameter.

564 tons cast-iron curved pipe, 6 feet internal diameter.

8 tons cast-iron straight pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.

☞ All proposals must bave the words "Proposal for cast-iron pipe." also the name of the parties proposing, and the date of presentation indorsed on the envelope.

Blank forms for the proposals and all necessary information can be obtained on application at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aquednct Board.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 14, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

For regulating and grading Eighty-sixth-street from Avenne A to East River.

For building foundations and erecting the iron railing to inclose parks in Fourth-avenne, between Thirty-eighth and Fortieth streets.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

CHARLES O. CORNELL, Street Commissioner. Dated Street Department, New-York, July 27, 1865.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive written proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn. Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.

S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For setting curb and gutter and flagging in Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For flagging sidewalk in Tompkins-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets, west side.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging sidewalks in Fifty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.

For fencing vacant lots in Eleventh-avenue, near Fortieth-street, and in Fortieth-street, two hundred and fifty feet west of Eleventh-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Also all the lots on both sides of Tompkins-street, from Stanton to Rivington streets.

Also all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Seventh to E

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDson River, between Hyde Park and Rhinebeck, about 30 acres; has a river front of 2,000 feet, embracing two building sites with river and mountain views; the house is of stone and brick, adapted for Winter and Summer, having furnace and double sashes; supply of water throughout for kitchen, laundry and bath-rooms; hot and cold grapery, yielding the finest of fruits from June till November. In the gardens, laid out by Mr. Downing, there is an abundance of large and small fruit; the avenues, lawn and shade trees unsurpassed; 85¢ miles from a station, where all the trains and steamboats stop. The beauty of the place, fine roads and neighborhood, render it a desirable residence for a gentleman of taste. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-York or Brooklyn property, a first-class frame house, two-story and attic, elegantly papered, &c., 22 feet by 50, and about seven lots, in a high state of cultivation, all kinds of fruit, situated at Morrisania, on Forest-avenue, between Home and George sts., near the Boston road. Take the 2d-av. cars or 3d-av. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 245 or 255 Court-st., near Sackett, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—CASTLE HILL NECK, THE RESIdence of Governeur M. Wilkins, containing 241 acres, situated on the East River, in the county of Westchester, and within an hour's drive of this city. This place is healthful, improved, fertile and accessible by land or water; the woodlands are fine and the grounds and views beautiful. Apply on the premises.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, 12 ROOMS, a neat outbuildings, 20 acres superior land, finely fruited, shaded, &c., beautifully located, 15 miles from city, Northern New-Jersey Railroad. For sale or exchange in part for city or Brooklyn house. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE HIS COUNTRY SEAT (ALMONT)—Situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade trees. For particulars see New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 263 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS BUILDING LOTS ON 33D and 34th sts., 100 feet west of 6th av., being part of the Blind Asylum property; will be sold cheap, and on terms to suit builders. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FARM IN PLAINFIELD, NEW-JERsey, mile from depot; 23¾ acres tillable land, two-story frame dwelling and outbuildings; excellent fruit and water; price $5,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

BROWN STONE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—No. 147 Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st.; lot 22x100; house in fine order. Address S. LEGGETT, Box No. 3230, General Post-office.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE AND GARden well stocked with fruit and shrubbery; also, carriage-house, located on Locust Hill-av., in Yonkers. Inquire of A. H. SCUDDER, No. 262 Bleecker-st.

FARM ON CENTREPORT BAY, L. I., 75 acres, very good house, outbuildings and orchards for sale on easy terms. S. COCKCROFT, No. 195 Broadway.

FIVE NEW STABLES (JUST FINISHING,) TO LET—In a good locality; room for from 3 to 6 horses each. Apply to J. S. WOODWARD, No. 39 Nassau-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
3 large, light and airy floors.
2 100x24.
2 50x75.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 2d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—For the season; commodious house, newly fitted up in modern style; has 13 rooms; carriage-house and stable; a fine grove; flower-garden and water; situated one mile east of Congress Spring, and three miles from Saratoga Lake; situation is beautiful; 12 acres of ground, half under cultivation.
Apply to H. K. FLAGLER, No 60 Greenwich-st., New-York, or to H. T. WALBRIDGE, Real Estate Agent, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

TO JOBBERS IN MILLINERY GOODS.—To rent on Canal-st., near Broadway, west side, a fine store, well arranged for ribbon and millinery trade. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

SOUTH ORANGE.—TO RENT OR LEASE, with immediate possession, a house furnished or unfurnished; hilliard-room, conservatory, stables and grounds. Address Box No. 4,087 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED, TO BUY A COUNTRY HOUSE in good order, suitable for a large family, with a few acres of ground, very near or in a large village with schools and Episcopal Church; must be of easy access from New-York; have stable, vegetable garden and good water. Possession not desired till April next, but must be seen this season. Address, with full details and price, PATER FAMILIAS, Station F, New-York.

WANTED—AN OFFICE IN, OR IN THE VIcinity of Wall-st., from South to Pearl. Ground floor preferred. Address W, Box No. 573 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house, heated throughout, and with all other modern improvements. Apply to JONES & CO., New-York City Mills, corner of Broome and Lewis sts., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THREE GENTLEmen and one lady can have pleasant rooms, with first-class board, on moderate terms, at No. 45 Nassau-st., Mrs. J. McKillop.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 126 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS POINT, L. I., on Long Island Sound, is 1¼ hours' sail per steamer ARROWSMITH, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M. Returning, leaves Sands Point at 8 A. M. Has beautiful grounds and groves, fine sea air and view, splendid bathing, fishing and sailing, good drives and stable; a furnished cottage of five rooms to let; no fever and ague nor mosquitoes. B. B. NOSTRAND.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & Co., for the purpose of transacting a Banking and General Stock Commission business.
Signed JOHN BRYAN,
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK,
RICHD. S. ROBERTSON,
JOHN F. B. TACHELDER.
No. 35 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO., is dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON. The business will be liquidated by us, the surviving partners.
SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of NIMMONS & HAUGHTON.
SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1865.

THEODORE AMES RETIRES FROM our firm this day.
MERRIAM & BELL.
NEW YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

LOST AND FOUND.

$300 REWARD—STOLEN FROM THE PIER of the Star Line of Savannah steamships foot of Canal-st., North River by a party representing himself to be truckman for the consignees; TEN BALES COTTON, marked B. C. & Co. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the cotton. WAKEMAN, BOOKIN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE cautioned against negotiating the following securities, the same having been lost or stolen.
U. S. 5-20 bond, No. 67,992, $1,000, first series, old issue.
U. S. 10-40 bond, No. 19,807, $1,000.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, JULY 31, A BLACK AND TAN TERRIER SLUT; ears cut, small white spot on the breast, a scar on the forehead over the right eye, partly covered with hair. Any person that will return her to J. H. BATES, No. 54 East 125th-st., will receive the above reward.

LOST OR STOLEN—PASS-BOOK NO. 39,063, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Application will be made to the bank for a new book, on the 7th day of September, 1865.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Depositor.

LOST OR STOLEN—PASS-BOOK NO. 39,174, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Application will be made to the bank for a new book, on the 18th day of August, 1865. JOHN BREWER, Depositor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MATRIMONY—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

ON MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY—A PHYsiological and Medical Essay, of great value to persons of feeble health. Just published, and sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

THE WHIPPOORWILL'S SONG, BY MILLARD; portrait of Gen. U. S. Grant; one dollar's worth of full-sized patterns; Summer fashions; original poems and stories; and other brilliant and valuable features in the August No. of DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Now ready.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,420	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,973	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,676	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
HELVETIA ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 5
ERIN ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 12
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE.. A. BOGANDI.....FRIDAY.....Aug. 18
EUROPE.....A. DUCHESNE.....FRIDAY.....Sept. 15
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $136; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 00
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF MANCHESTER..WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 2
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 5
CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 12
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	32
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
Aug. 16.....COSTA RICA.....WEIR,
(Connecting at Panama with Colorado.)
Sept. 2.....NEW-YORK.....TINKLEPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. S. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.
HIBERNIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 12
Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.—REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

First class,	Second class,	Third class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, from Pier No. 29 North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWERS, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at noon; on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low prices, for these two trips only.
For passage apply at the office of
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
No. 177 West-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.
The new, elegant and fast steamship VARUNA, will leave Pier No. 38 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 3, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
First-class passage $35
Freight fifteen cents per foot.
The first-class steamship
CHASE, Capt. ROGERS,
will sail from Pier No. 11, North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, Aug. 3, and the first-class steamship
ZODIAC, Capt. BULKLEY,
will sail as above at 3 P. M. on SATURDAY, Aug. 5.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS J. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 71 North River, foot of Fulton-st.
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship ORECLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
First-class United States Mail Steamships:
MONEKA, CHAS. P. MARSHMAN, Commander.
CAMBRIDGE, JNO. W. BALCH, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 Steamship MONEKA will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agents at Charleston,
Messrs. ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Aug. 17.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
GEN. SEDGWICK, STARRY, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 steamship GEN. SEDGWICK will leave pier No. 38 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE, BEFORE sailing, should purchase HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST—being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, and Great Britain and Ireland. With a railroad map corrected up to July, 1865, and a map embracing colored routes of travel in the above countries. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Fourth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $5.
For sale in New-York by D. APPLETON & Co., No. 443 Broadway, and JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway. And in Boston, by A. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 100 Washington-st.
Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square, New-York.
Sent by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of $5.

THE COASTWISE COMPANY WILL dispatch for NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, the steamship PHILADELPHIA, Capt. O. J. GRAYAM on THURSDAY, Aug. 3, at noon, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River. First cabin passage, $80; second cabin passage, $50. Freight, 35 cents per foot for measurement goods. Other freight and large shipments by agreement. For freight or passage apply at the office of the company, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,800 tons, Capt. WM. FARMER, will sail as above, from pier No. 3 North River, SATURDAY, August 12. To be followed by the steamship ATALANTA. For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports for citizens and aliens issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR, W. J. Bunker, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, and the NORTHERN LIGHT, Wm. Wyse, Commander, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR SAVANNAH—STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
The first-class United States mail steamships
NEVADA, CARPENTER, Commander.
UNITED STATES, SEARS, Commander.
AMERICA, CLIFT, Commander.
CONSTITUTION, GERRISHAM, Commander.
THE NEVADA
will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage $25.
For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
The UNITED STATES will follow on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9. Agents in Savannah, Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT—Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships. Passage and freights reduced.
The ALHAMBRA,
R. B. BENSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 o'clock precisely.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The GRANADA will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 12.

STEAMBOATS.

1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. 1865.
One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PEWOBIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise to GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland; J. L. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat D. FREEBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M., and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGfield, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and CHARTER OAK, from Pier 28, N. R., foot of Jay-st., at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 122 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS COLLYER, Capt. DAVID PRICE, jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon; arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naw-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

STEAMBOAT TO CHARTER.—THE PASsenger steamboat TAMINEND, 300 tons burden, speed 14 miles an hour, well furnished and in complete order. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, 11 Murray-st.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,
BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,
From Pier No. 3 North River, daily. (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
5:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
6:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:00, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 8 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:26, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:30 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. O. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:26 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—THE IMMENSE stock now in the three large warerooms, entrance No. 650 Broadway and No. 16 Crosby-st., will be sold at greatly reduced prices; 300 sets harness, several second-hand carriages. O. WITTY, No. 650 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME SADDLE HORSE, broke to canter and trot; is young, sound and kind, and has been ridden by a lady. Apply to JAS. YETMAN, No. 96 Broome-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.
Address the Rector, *Rev.* WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 83 Park-place, New-York.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 227 and 229 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MADAME C. MEARS
will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 20th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,
No. 161 3d-av., Corner 22d-st., New-York.
Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.
All modern languages taught and spoken.
A preparatory class connected with the institution.
Commencement first of MONDAY in September.
For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32 Station H, Yorkville, New-York.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE
Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation and German practice for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000; 16 instructors. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 253 Madison avenue, corner 40th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 5. Until that time, address by letter as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
"Under Mr. HAZELTINE'S superintendence, it is already taking high rank."—*"Irenæus," N. Y. Observer, July 13, 1865.* C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
WATERBURY, CONN.
A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

THE ROUND-HILL SCHOOL,
AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, *in one of the most beautiful and healthful locations in the country.* Circulars, containing course of study, terms, &c., sent on application to either of the Principals. JOSIAH CLARKE, JAMES F. SPALDING.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 37 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
Nos. 86, 88, 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
This English and French boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, September 18th. Address CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY
Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A boarding-school for boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.
Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 30 Nassau-st., N. Y., or apply to BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKE and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Under 14 years of age, may be found in a pleasant location at Stratford, Conn., under the care of Rev. E. B. EMERSON, where both the intellectual and religious culture of the pupils receive attention. Number of scholars limited to 12. The Fall Term of 22 weeks, will commence on the first WEDNESDAY of October. For information or circulars apply to the Principal, or Mr. F. H. LUMMUS, No. 82 John-st.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE.—Port Jervis, (Erie Railroad,) Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Address Rev. J. H. NORTHUP

THE HOMEWARD MARCH

Arrival, Reception and Departure of a Massachusetts Brigade.

Dinner to the Command at the Battery.

Speeches by Gen. Hooker, Col. Howe, Mr. Carter and Matthew Hale Smith.

Regiments to Arrive and Miscellaneous News.

The reception yesterday of the Massachusetts Brigade was a complete success. The brigade consisted of the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. J. M. TUCKER, commanding, and the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. CHARLES D. BROWN, commanding, and is known in the army as the Third Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps, under the command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. N. B. MCLAUGHLIN. The command, arriving as it did, late on the night of Tuesday, was quartered by their State Agent, Col. FRANK E. HOWE, at the Battery Barracks, where the men were furnished with a hot supper and suitable accommodations for the night.

Yesterday it was determined by the Sons of Massachusetts to give these, the last returning Massachusetts regiments, a proper and hearty welcome. At 10 A. M. the brigade assembled in light marching order on Broadway, the right resting on Bowling-green. Gen. MCLAUGHLIN assumed command, and at 11 A. M. the brigade took up the line of march up Broadway as follows:

Robertson's Band.
Brigade Band.
Gen. MCLAUGHLIN and Staff and Brigade Battle-flag.
57th Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. TUCKER.
29th Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. BROWN.

As the brigade proceeded up Broadway, it was received with prolonged cheers and other manifestations of hearty welcome. The men appeared to great advantage, being remarkably neat and soldierly in their appearance. Like good soldiers going home from a great war, these men had their bayonets in their sheaths and tompione in their muskets, All along Broadway to Union-square, the sidewalks were lined with great crowds of interested spectators, who manifested their appreciation of the services rendered by the veterans marching on, by continual clapping of hands, now and then varied by a cheer. The weather-worn and battle-scarred brigade banner, with its typical belt of blue on a white ground, and the corps mark in the centre, attracted considerable attention, the habitues of Broadway never before having seen a brigade battle-flag from the Army of the Potomac on the pavement.

AT UNION-SQUARE

the brigade was halted and closed up in mass, for refreshments. These consisted of an ample supply of fresh lager from the Lion Brewery. Inside the Union League Club House, which was gaily decorated with flags, a table was spread with some slight refreshments for the sons of Massachusetts (who escorted the brigade) and for the officers.

As soon as the men had had their full swing at the freshly-tapped and refreshing beer-barrels, the bugle called them once more into line, and the return march was at once taken up. Down Broadway to the Battery the brigade again marched, receiving, as before, the enthusiastic plaudits of the spectators. At the Astor House,

A MARCHING SALUTE

was given Maj.-Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER, who received the lowered swords of the officers, hat in hand, amid the sympathetic cheers of the citizens gathered near him. From Fulton-street down to the Battery the applause tendered to the brigade was very enthusiastic. At the New-England Rooms a large number of flags were displayed, as well as at the headquarters of Col. ALMY. All along Broadway flags were flung to the breeze, as the music of the bands floated through the heated air.

On arriving at the Battery Barracks, the regiments were halted inside the barrack inclosure and arms stacked. As the men turned to look at the group of ladies gathered to do them honor, they caught sight of Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE, their old Corps Commander. As a matter of course, three hearty cheers were given for the General by the Massachusetts veterans, as only soldiers know how to give them. Gen. BURNSIDE acknowledged the compliment by bowing. As he turned to go into the officers' quarters, the men again loudly cheered him, and so they kept on cheering him until he was lost to eight.

Afterward the General came out and greeted the officers, many of whom he knew, and expressed himself glad to see so many of his brave comrades in arms safe back again. The men pressing upon him Gen. BURNSIDE said: "I wish I could shake hands with you all, but I cannot do it, as I am compelled to leave. You are not more pleased at seeing me than I am to see you again."

DINNER

being now announced in readiness, everybody directed his attention to that important matter, and speedily enough the long tables in the large dining hall connected with the barracks were filled by the officers and men of the brigade. At the upper end, three tables were reserved for the officers and their friends. As soon as Maj.-Gen. HOOKER made his appearance, the company sat down to the substantial repast furnished by Col. BAKER, of the Battery Barracks. The dinner was a fine one, and reflected great credit upon the large establishment under the charge of Col. BAKER, and it afforded a forcible instance of the great resources of the barracks in the way of furnishing meals to the veterans.

When the clatter of knives and forks had somewhat subsided, Col. HOWE, who acted as Chairman, rose and called the feasters to order. He said it was with great pleasure that he was enabled to introdnce to those present the hero of the "Battle above the Clouds," Gen. HOOKER; or, as he was better known, "Fighting JOE HOOKER." [Repeated cheers.]

Gen. HOOKER rose and said:

GEN. HOOKER'S SPEECH.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am here to give you my congratulations and my cheers, and not to receive yours. I am here to welcome you home with a few words and to cheer you on your way to your native State, where you will find a warmer welcome. In old Massachusetts a thousand hearts are ready to welcome you and to give you joy. I am rejoiced to see so many of you safe at last. You have fought well, and you have done well. Your State and mine—for I claim good old Massachusetts as my native State—has rendered itself immortal through the memorable deeds of her gallant sons. I thank God the war is over, gloriously over. We have peace, and our country is safe. The foe is crushed, and no further resistance can be made. We know that the people of the Confederate States do not love us. People who have been as well whipped as the Southerners have been whipped, are not apt to love us. Let our conduct in the future be regulated by theirs, and not theirs by ours. If they do not stand by us let us make them. The work of reconstruction can be expedited if the people of the South only behave themselves. If they behave themselves, we will also. Fellow-soldiers, you have done the work. I am not acquainted with your regiments, but I am familiar with your history as you are yourselves. [Applause.] I do not deserve your plandits, for I know, and so does every officer here, who deserves all the credit; it is the soldiers in the ranks who deserve the glory, who have not cared what they eat, where they slept, or how often they fought. [Cheers.]

Col. HOWE said: We are not here to welcome the Massachusetts Regimente alone, nor the last of the old Ninth Army Corps. We are here to welcome the last of the gallant and heroic old Army of the Potomac. It affords me great pleasure to present to you Mr. JAMES C. CARTER, who will give you welcome.

Amid great cheering Mr. CARTER rose and said:

MR. CARTER'S SPEECH.

OFFICERS AND MEN OF MCLAUGHLIN'S BRIGADE—I take great pleasure in being able to be present, on this occasion, to welcome you. You are the last of the gallant army sent out by Massachusetts; you are the rear guard of the grand army of Massachusetts. I remember well the first Massachusetts regiments going through this city to the war. But as I saw you in the streets to-day, I thought it far better to see men returning fresh from fields made immortal by their gallant deeds. The colors, to which you clung with honest love, spoke eloquently of the deadly perils of the many battle-fields you have seen. You have stood nobly by the name of your native State. It has been the lot of many of us living here in New-York to hear sneers upon the soldiers of Massachusetts, that they would not fight before the chivalry. Where are these boasters now—going home dispirited and alone, to find their homes desolated, and their boasted civilization a mockery. You return to your native State destined to receive a welcome such as she alone can give, in grateful remembrance of your brave deeds.

We who live in New-York have ever taken an interest in you, we have followed the history of your regiments, the Ninth Corps is well known to us, and so is the brigade, for it was MCLAUGHLIN'S Brigade that turned the day, and made the capture of Petersburgh a fixed fact. Your deeds are known, your renown is remembered, and your history cannot be forgotten. We thought it best to give you a foretaste of that welcome you are going to receive at home. I do not know your General, and do not know that he is a native or not, but I do know him as commanding the First Massachusetts, and that a better leader for three Massachusetts Regiments could not be found. I propose three cheers for Gen. MCLAUGHLIN.

GEN. MCLAUGHLIN'S SPEECH.

In reply to the hearty cheers of those present, Gen. MCLAUGHLIN said

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am not a talking man, and I am not going to make a speech now. I can only thank Col. HOWE and the association for the splendid repast they have furnished my command. I cannot speak for the soldiers of my brigade; they have spoken for themselves.

LETTER FROM GEN. BURNSIDE.

Col. HOWE next read a letter from Gen. BURNSIDE, stating that the General had been compelled to leave on important private business. The following was the letter:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.

Dear Colonel:

I find it impossible to remain. You know how happy it would make me to pass an hour with the gallant Massachusetts soldiers of my old corps. But I am now a civilian, and my business engagements must be observed.

Please remember me with much love to my old comrades of the Ninth Army Corps, and say that I pray that health, happiness and prosperity may follow them through life.

Yours truly, A. E. BURNSIDE.

SPEECH OF MATTHEW HALE SMITH.

Col. HOWE next introdnced Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, who made a few stirring and telling remarks. He said that we needed soldiers more than anything else, when we wanted to settle disputed questions. Politicians might tell the people what they had best do; ministers could preach to the people what they ought to do; but it took soldiers to tell insurrectionary people what they must do. [Cheers.] He said Gen. HOOKER had spoken of what the private soldiers had done; he wished to say a word for the Generals. Our Generals had proved themselves great men, and they had found and fought the enemy in all sorts of places and under all kinds of disadvantages. Gen. HOOKER had fought the rebels "above the clonds," and if they had gone to the stars our Generals would have found them and whipped them as he did. He spoke in glowing and forcible terms of the dear home welcome the boys were going to, describing in pathetic language the domestic preparations at different homesteads for the safe arrival of the hero of the family, the clean swept hearth and the loaded board. The speaker carried his audience away with him as he spoke of these things. In alluding to the presence of so many of the fair daughters of Massachusetts, he said all honor to the girls of Massachusetts; they are good everywhere; they have prayed for the soldiers of their State; they have watched you as you marched and fought, gloried in your renown as you gained a victory, wept with you in spirit when you suffered defeat. All honor to the women of our land everywhere.

BREAKING UP.

Col. HOWE said he did not wish to disturb so happy a gathering, but he wished to remind them that the hour of departure was fast approaching. He said that when he received the telegram telling him that a thousand men were en route for home, he did not know exactly where to go for money to provide a fitting reception for the command, as nearly everybody was out of town. He went to the Sanitary Commission, and they told him to go ahead, for they would foot the bills. [Cheers for the Sanitary Commission.] He had also 2,000 cigars sent him by the commission; and he would like the boys to tell him how he was to divide 2,000 cigars among 960 men. [Laughter.]

DEPARTURE FOR HOME.

As the gathering broke up, the boys became unusually excited, and taking that stage of the proceedings in their own hands, gave three thundering cheers for Gen. HOOKER, three more for their kind entertainers, and kept up the joyous work of cheering until they had remembered their brigade commander, the Colonels commanding each regiment and Col. HOWE. The bugle sounded, however, for them to fall in, cutting short their unbounded good will. As soon as possible the men slung their knapsacks and shouldered their muskets, the command marching out of the gate about 4:30 P. M., for the boat. The brigade departed by the Providence boat for that city at 5 P. M., and will proceed thence to Readville, Mass., where they will receive final payment and discharge.

HISTORY OF THE REGIMENTS.

The Fifty-seven Massachusetts left Worcester April 19, 1864, with over 900 men, under command of Col. (now Brig.-Gen.) W. F. BARTLETT. In 12 months it had been engaged in 14 different battles and skirmishes, in which it has had 11 officers and 97 enlisted men killed, and 22 officers and 391 enlisted men wounded, beside 123 missing in battle, making the number of casualties during the year 644. Nearly every field and line officer has been either killed or wounded. Col. BARTLETT, who lost a limb at Yorktown, was wounded at the Wilderness, so that he was lost to the regiment for a time, and when he returned it was to command the brigade with a star on his shoulder, Lieut.-Col. CHARLES L. CHANDLER succeeded to the command. He was noticed in general orders for his conspicuous gallantry on the bloody field of Spottsylvania, but fell mortally wounded at North Anna, May 24, deeply mourned by the regiment. The senior Captain, J. M. TUCKER assumed command; but on the 17th of June he too was severely wounded before Petersburgh and sent home, to return subsequently as Lieutenant-Colonel, and is now in command of the regiment.

The terrible marching and fighting which brought the army before Petersburgh reduced the regiment to scarcely one hundred men, with which it entered upon the charge of the 30th of July, after the springing of the mine. On this disastrous day all of its commissioned officers of the field and line were killed except one, who had himself been promoted but a few days before. The Major commanding and two Captains were lost, and twenty-five men and a Lieutenant were all who escaped unharmed. Thus, in three months, nine hundred men had been put *hors de combat*, and it seemed as if the career of the command had been run. But soon the convalescents began to return, and the ranks were filled up with battered and scared veterans, and the regiment was enabled to give a good account of itself in the successive engagements.

On the 25th of March, in the assault upon Fort Steadman, the disaster of the 30th of July was terribly avenged. It so happened that the rebels were met and repulsed with great slaughter by the very troops on which they had inflicted such fearful loss on the day of the mine. The Fifty-seventh lost its Major in the front, and its colors are dyed with the blood of one of its Lieutenants, (MURDOCK,) who fell rallying the men with the flag in his hands, after the irruption of the rebel horde.

Col. N. B. MCLAUGHLIN, formerly Colonel of the First Massachusetts, was assigned to the command of the regiment last September, but assumed the command of the Third Brigade, First Division, Ninth Corps, in which the regiment was, in virtue of his rank. He was breveted Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious services at Poplar Grove Church. Since the surrender of LEE, the regiment has been doing duty at Washington, where the Fifty-ninth Massachusetts, whose losses have been similar, has been consolidated with it, and thus united, sharing with each other all the losses and glories of the same fields, it returns to enjoy the coveted rest which it has gallantly won.

THE TWENTY-NINTH MASSACHUSETTS

was raised as a three months regiment in April, 1861, and was one of the first regiments to take possession of Fort Monroe, with Gen. BUTLER, coming out with only seven companies. At the expiration of their term of service the Twenty-ninth reorganized as a three year regiment in the field, and having sent them from the State three additional companies, as required by regulations. Their first battle was Big Bethel, June 10, 1861. When MCCLELLAN was in front of Richmond and needed help, the Twenty-ninth was sent to him from Fort Monroe, joining the Irish Brigade, under Gen. F. MEAGHER, in June 1862, and participating with this famous brigade in the terrible seven days' battles in that month.

Going with their corps (Second, under SUMNER,) to the aid of POPE, they fought at Manassas Plains, Aug. 30, and afterward at Chantilly. When MCCLELLAN took command of the Army as it crossed the Potomac, the Twenty-ninth went with its brigade, fighting all through the first Maryland campaign. Dec. 1, 1862, the Twenty-ninth exchanged places with the Twenty-eighth, joining the Ninth Corps, while the Twenty-eighth went into the Irish Brigade.

After Fredericksburgh, the Twenty-ninth went with BURNSIDE to Kentucky and Tennessee, fighting side by side with the gallant Seventy-ninth New-York at Fort Saunders at the siege of Knoxville. Going all through the Vicksburgh and Sherman campaigns of 1863, the Twenty-ninth became a veteran organization by reënlistment, in April, 1864. In May of the same year the regiment joined the Fifth Corps at the battle of Shady Grove, and after continuing with Gen. WARREN'S corps for three days, through Bethesda Church and Cold Harbor, the Twenty-ninth once more became part of the Ninth Corps. With that corps they have remained ever since. The history of the Fifty-seventh is identical with the Twenty-ninth, subsequent to June, 1864. Eleven of the officers have been brevetted for gallantry displayed since the opening of the campaign of 1865. The regiment brings home 300 recruits belonging to the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts, and some 60 original members of the regiment.

TO ARRIVE.

The First Regiment Connecticut Cavalry, 550 men, are expected to leave Washington to-day, with their horses, en route to New-Haven, to be paid off. They will arrive to-morrow.

The Ninth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers are also daily expected from Savannah.

THE FRUIT FUND.

Col. COLYER desires to acknowledge the following contributions to the above fund:

Personally acknowledged	$3,722 00	J. E. Williams	25 00
S. D. Wicks	10 00	J. Q. Jones	25 00
H. W. T. Male	100 00	Cash	1 00
E. T. Shephard	25 00	E. C. Cowden	25 00
Skeel & Reynolds	50 00	Thos. Barrow	100 00
H. D. Harris	25 00	Mechanics' Society	200 00
Lawson & Bros	8 00	W. J. Kenr	20 00
O. Haggerty	25 00	Thos. Murphy	25 00
Rice, Chase & Co.	25 00	Chas. E. Butler	25 00
W. R. Strong	25 00	R. L. & A. Stewart	100 00
Total			$10,570 00

WHO'S TO BLAME?

Among the thousands of our soldiers who receive final payment in the harbor, hundreds are defrauded out of their transportation. Of course, not knowing any better, the soldier believes what is told him. He is informed by Paymasters, who are as yet unknown, that he will have to see about transportation in New-York. On inquiry he finds that no transportation can be given him, as he ought to have been paid it by the Paymaster. Soldiers have thus often to pay their own expenses to distant parts of the State, when government provides for their free transportation. Something is evidently wrong in the premises, as hundreds of such cases have come to the knowledge of those attending to the wants of the soldiers. Owing to the different transfers and consolidations made from time to time in the field, men often find themselves discharged from a New-York City regiment, when they originally enlisted in a regiment raised in the northern part of the State. From $5 to $20 ranges the fares these men have to pay out of the residue of money received from the Paymaster. Let us hear no more of such cases. Gen. HOOKER was not in town lately, or a certain Sergeant would have let considerable light on the subject.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK VS. ST. GEORGE.

These two most prominent clubs of the United States have once again met in a friendly encounter on the cricket-field, the interesting occasion being marked with quite a fraternization of the members of both clubs, the most friendly spirit being manifested throughout by all parties. But for mischief-makers outside the two organizations, this meeting would have been brought about some years since; but thanks to the good sense of the members of both clubs, the parties who have done their utmost to create ill-will between them have ceased to have any further influence for injury, and it is to be hoped that nothing will again occur likely to prevent the regular annual matches between the New-York and St. George Clubs, the cessation of which has had such a tendency to lessen the interest in the game in this vicinity.

Yesterday the grand match was commenced, the important event drawing together a larger number of old cricketers than has been seen at a match for years past.

Both clubs had strong elevens out, but yet both were minus the services of valuable men, the St. George not having Mr. GIBBES, and the New-Yorkers being without the active Boor, who kept the game alive so well in the last match.

The game was commenced at 12 o'clock, the St. George winning the toss and going to the bat, their opening play being excellent, the two first men at the bat not being parted until 52 had been placed upon the telegraph. Their total tally at the close of the innings was the fine score of 155, those scoring double figures being H. Wright, 46; Bambridge, 21; George Wright, 20; Torrance, 14; and Ratcliffe, 10.

New-York in their first innings scored but 102, Draper's 21, Hndson's 19, Sharp's 16, Byron's 16 and North's 11 being the double scores.

Crossley and Harry Wright took the lead in the bowling, the fielding not being up to the mark on either side, the St. George eleven missing no less than seven catches, while five misses are charged to their opponents. The ground was in fine condition, and the weather all that could be desired. To-day the game will be resumed at 11 A. M., the St. George eleven starting with a lead of 53. We give the score of the game as far as played.

ST. GEORGE.		NEW-YORK.	
Bambridge b. Crossley	21	Sharp c. Bambridge b.	
H. Wright b. Crossley	46	Kendall	16
F. Vanburen h. Crossley	0	Hudson c. Torrance b. H.	
G. Wright b. Hammond	20	Wright	19
Torrance h. Crossley	14	Hammond st. H. Wright	
Gordon b. Crossley	6	Kendall	
Ratcliffe c. Higham b. Hammond	10	Byron c. Bambridge b. Wright	
Congreve b. Crossley	0	Draper b. H. Wright	
Ford run rut	3	Marsh run out	
Outerbridge, not out	7	North h. H. Wright	11
Kendall c. Draper b. Hammond	5	Higham b. G. Wright	1
Byes, 7; leg-byes, 9; wides, —total	23	Dempsey b. G. Wright	4
		Crossley run out	2
		Miller not out	0
Total	155	Byes, 10; leg-byes, 1—total	11
		Total	102

Umpires, Messrs. PERKINS and SENIOR.
Scorers, Messrs. VANDERLIP and BULL.

Base Ball.

ATLANTIC VS. MUTUAL.

This afternoon, at 3 P. M., the grand match of the season takes place, it being the first contest this Summer between the Atlantic and Mutual Clubs for the championship of the United States. It is anticipated that fully 10,000 people will be present, and therefore those desiring good seats should go early and take their camp-stools with them.

GOTHAM, OF NEW-YORK, VS. HUDSON RIVER, OF NEWBURGH.

The Gotham Club visited Newburgh Tuesday, Aug. 1, to play with the Hudson River Club, of that place. They left New-York on the steamboat *Chauncey Vibbard* at 7:45, and after a pleasant sail arrived at Newburgh at 11 o'clock, and were met by a committee of the Hudson River Club and escorted to the Orango Hotel. After partaking of a substantial dinner there, they proceeded to the ball-ground, the game commencing with the Hudson River's to the bat. After the game, the Gothams were feasted by the Hudson River's, and returned homeion the night boat *James W. Baldwin*, highly elated with their victory.

The return match will take place at Hoboken Aug. 11. The following is the score:

GOTHAM.	H.	L.	HUDSON RIVER.	H.	L.
H. Wright, s. s	2		5 Adams, r. f	3	0
Coben, 3d b	3		3 Millspaugh, 1st b	2	1
Hatfield, l. f	4		4 Mapes, l. f	3	0
Beadle, 1st b	4		4 Miller, 3d b	3	1
Stevens, p	3		4 Fisher, c. f	2	2
Dockney, c	3		4 Boyd, c	4	0
Oibney, 2d b	1		4 Hulsey, s. s	3	1
W. Wright, c. f	5		1 Kelley, p	4	0
Courtney, r. f	2		5 Lindley, 2d b	3	0
Totals	27		34 Totals	27	5

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Gotham	4	6	1	2	3	6	0	8	4—34
Hudson River	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0—5

Umpire—Mr. LITTLE, of the Nassau Club, of Princeton.
Scorers—H. BEADLE and W. S. PARMELEE.

EMPIRE VS. ECKFORD.

The match between these clubs, which took place at Hoboken, yesterday, resulted in a victory for the Eckford's, as will be seen by the appended score. The latter part of the game was played near dark, the Empire manfully playing up to the last moment in a manner highly creditable to them as honorable players. We give the score below:

EMPIRE.	H.	L.	ECKFORD.	H.	L.
Waterman, 3d b.	0		5 Grum, s. s	3	5
Jewett, c	2		5 A. Mills, 3d b	0	8
Miller, 1st b	2		5 Farrell, p	0	8
Wilson, l. f	3		3 Klein, 1st b	2	8
Russell, c. f	3		4 Fox, 2d b	5	2
Ward, p	2		5 C. Mills, c	3	4
Kelly, 2d b	1		4 Swandell, l. f	1	7
Ryder, s. s	4		2 Butler, c. f	2	5
Duncan, r. f	3		3 Pinkham, r. f	5	3
Total	21		37 Total	21	48

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	
Empire	3	2	9	2	2	5	14	—37
Eckford	3	4	5	2	10	7	17	—48

Umpire—Mr. BURKE, of the Mutual Club.
Scorers—Messrs. C. C. SMITH and COULTER.
Home runs—Eckford's, 9; Empire's, 7.
Time of game 3 hours 80 minutes.
Fly-catches—Eckford's, 10; Empire's, 8.

Fires.

IN WEST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET.

Shortly after 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday a fire broke out in the building No. 480 West Thirty-fifth-street, occupied by the United States Dessicating Company, and before it was extinguished the entire building and contents were consumed. Loss on stock and fixtures, $6,000. Insured for $9,500 in the Stuyvesant, St. Nicholas, Bowery, Morris and Relief Companies. The building was owned by P. V. W. BISHOP, and was valued at $3,000. Insured for that amount. The brass foundery of G. & B. FOX, No. 314 West Thirty-fourth-street, in the rear of the above building, was damaged to the amount of $800. Fully insured.

IN SOUTH-STREET.

The oakum loft of WEBB, EARL & CO., at No. 252 South-street, was damaged by fire yesterday afternoon to the amount of $800. No insurance.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Furman-street Disaster—The Coroner's Inquest Reamued.

The Coroner's investigation into the circumstances attending the disaster in Furman-street, whereby three men lost their lives, was continued yesterday at the County Court-house.

Mr. Wm. H. Hazzard, a builder, residing at No. 170 Hicks-street, testified that he examined the building after it fell; the architectural construction caused the fall of the building—not the mechanical; the materials were as good as the market afforded; the arches were quite light, but an abutment was wanted between the two arches, which would have prevented the falling of the buildings; if dirt had been placed equally over the arches it would have been less likely to have fallen; thought the walls strong enough to bear a perpendicular weight, if there had been a centre arch or abutment; the man who erected the building did not know what he was doing; the mortar was good—almost any kind of mortar would grow hard by age; if the building had been rightly constructed the dirt could have been thrown on within a week. Witness stated that if plans like those of the fallen buildings had been presented to him he would have said they would not stand.

James Loucks, of No. 209 Adelphi-street, testified that he was a builder; he thought the walls should have been thicker, and better anchored together; the walls would have been sufficient to uphold the arches if they had been 16 inches thick, and properly anchored; the centre arch having its abutments resting upon the tops of the main arches, caused the falling of the buildings; had the owner asked witness to spring such arches, he would have refused; the material used in the construction was good, but thought that in some of the cement in the centre walls there was too much sand.

John J. Merritt, of No. 76 Columbia-street, was sworn: His testimony was to the effect that he resided where he now lived since 1856; was the owner of the destroyed buildings Nos. 93 and 95 Furman-street; commenced their erection immediately after the fire in April last; about 1846 erected the house where he now lives, with four associates. They set about devising a structure which would hold up the bank to protect the buildings; witness procured a Superintendent from the Board of Croton Aqueduct Engineers to erect them, and paid him $800. The abutment walls at each end of the buildings were ten feet in thickness. The rear arches that are supported by the abutment and intermediate walls are one foot in thickness. Nine years after, the owners of the block improved their buildings by placing iron beams and arches between them. The vault, or arch above, as planned by the engineer, was one foot in thickness, and the intermediate, or upright walls were 16 inches thick in the rear and 12 inches thick in front of the stairway; witness erected the stairway for the purpose of shortening the span of the iron beams, and put girders of iron and columns under the floors; after the burning of the buildings in April last witness sent for Mr. Banting, the builder of his residence; not being sufficiently familiar with that kind of work, he recommended Mr. David Board, who was to do the carpentering work; he approved of the suggestions made, and furnished a diagram setting forth the arches; the centre arch caused the strengthening of the two main arches; the intermediate walls were taken down as far as shattered, and were likewise made 16 inches in thickness; had the best materials and spared no expense; the arch was the cause of the building falling; the centre arch was resting upon ribs which rested upon the adjoining arches; an eight-inch arch was spread over it, and commenced to spread earth over it to protect it from the sun; commenced with two men, with wheel-barrows, and the work was nearly completed before five men were employed; the earth was spread over as equally as possible; manure was also employed as a filling; thought the cause of the accident was in consequence of the earth being placed upon the centre, and which rested on the hips of the other arches; did not see any cracks in the walls; did not think there were any; was on the building more than any person employed to work at it; about 100 loads of earth were taken from Beecher's church, where a ventilator was being made, and witness was glad of having obtained it there, as it was consecrated ground; Mr. Bunting superintended the erection of the building; witness considered the buildings safe in every respect, so far as he was aware.

Patrick Monahan, one of the laborers employed on the building, testified to the accident, but gave no evidence which threw other light upon the subject.

Charles Glennon, of No. 53 Sixth-street, New-York, was at work on the building, and testified to the thickness of the walls, the beams, &c.

Alex. H. Wallace, mason, employed on the building, testified that the arch was four inches thick, and thought it should have been eight inches; thought the accident was caused by the two main arches pressing the walls inward, and of course they gave way.

The investigation was adjourned until Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

THE CASE OF MICHAEL KENNY.—The sentence of MICHAEL KENNY, who was to be hung on Friday next, has been commuted by the Governor to imprisonment for life. Sheriff MCNAMEE and the prisoner's counsel, Mr. G. T. JENES, have done everything possible in his behalf, and they have succeeded, KENNY was informed of the decision last evening, and was greatly rejoiced, as well he might be. The man he killed was a German named RAVENSBURG, a very peaceable, harmless being, whom he thrust through the abdomen with a cheese-knife in a grocery-store in New-Brooklyn, (Ninth Ward,) without the slightest provocation.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. JOHN BUSH, residing at No. 294 Fulton-avenne, fell dead last evening, while sitting at his tea-table. The Coroner was notified.

Williamsourgh.

COMMISSIONER CHESHIRE SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY AND FINED $2,000.—Early in the Spring Col. BAKER'e men made a descent upon the Second District Provost-Marshal's office, No. 20 Grand-street, Eastern District, and arrested S. W. NATHANS and GEORGE SITTERLY, brokers; Capt. WALDRON, Provost-Marshal, and CHARLES W. CHESHIRE, Commissioner of the Board. All the parties were charged with corrupt practices. NATHANS was taken to the Old Capitol Prison, Washington, and incarcerated; the others were discharged on parole and continued in office. After remaining several weeks in prison, NATHANS, it is alleged, turned State's evidence, and from the revelations he made, Capt. WALDRON and Commissioner CHESHIRE were again summarily arrested and sent to the Old Capitol. After several week's imprisonment, they, too, were discharged on giving their parole to appear for trial when called upon. Their indictment having been sent before the tribunal of which Col. CHAPMAN was Chief, that functionary proceeded to try the accused, but Capt. WALDRON did not make his appearance, having concluded to try his fortune in the Canadian gold regions, where he is now located. Commissioner CHESHIRE, however, appeared personally and by council. The principal witness against him was NATHANS, who swore to CHESHIRE'S taking presents from him to a large amount, which is a felony according to the law of Congress creating the Board of Enrollment. After all the evidence was taken, Mr. CHESHIRE was allowed to return to his home, with the understanding that he would be called upon when wanted. On Tuesday evening, about 8 o'clock, he was called upon at his residence, in South Second-street, near Fifth, E. D., by United States Detective BOILES, who took him over to the Astor House, New-York, where he remained during the night, and yesterday morning was removed to the Albany Penitentiary, to which place he has been sentenced for six months, besides paying a fine of $2,000. Mr. CHESHIRE has represented the Thirteenth Ward of Brooklyn, in the Board of Supervisors, for two terms, the last not yet expired. He was also a church member in good standing, an amiable and popular gentleman, and has the sympathies of all who know him.

DARING ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—About midnight Tuesday, as a milkman, named WILLIAM RING, residing at Bowzonville, Eastern District, was on his way to New-York, via the South Seventh-street Ferry, with his horse and wagon, he was stopped when near Tenth-street, by two highwaymen, who demanded "his money or his life." Mr. RING, who had $42 about him, refused to surrender either, whereupon the freebooters attempted to get into the wagon, but fortunately one of Capt. WAGLOM'S men hove in sight at the time, and the rascals ran. After an exciting chase, however, one of them was arrested and locked up.

NEW-JERSEY.

REDUCTION OF WAGES IN THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD SHOPS.—The mechanics employed in the extensive shops of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, upon receiving their pay for July, were notified that their pay (with the exception of foreman and engineers) would be reduced to the old price—about 15 per cent—commencing with the present month. The men are very much dissatisfied, and have appointed a committee to wait upon the President of the company, to ask a withdrawal of the proposed redinction. In case their request should not be acceded to, a meeting of all the employes will be held this evening to take action in the matter.

FENIAN PIC-NIC.—The Fenian Brotherhood, Department of New-Jersey, held a pic-nic at Mersele's Grove, Hudson City, to-day, (Thursday.) Orations are announced by Col. John O'Mahony, Judge Connolly, New-York; James Olbbons, Philadelphia; M. J. A. McCaffrey, New-York; Michael Scanlan, Chicago; Capt. P. K. Walsh, Philadelphia, and James J. J. Rodgers, New-York.

THROWN FROM A HORSE AND INJURED.—A horse, upon which Mr. WM. CURRAN was riding on the Newark plank-road, yesterday, became frightened at an approaching train of cars, and threw Mr. CURRAN, causing a fracture of the right leg above the ankle. Mr. CURRAN was removed to his residence in Bergen, where he received proper medical attendance.

FIRE ON BOARD A PROPELLER.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered on board the propeller *Enterprise*, while lying at the Sussex-street dock, Jersey City. A couple of hose companies being promptly on hand, the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

A HORSE OVERBOARD.—On Tuesday evening, a valuable horse belonging to the Adams Express Company, which was inside the ferry-gate at the foot of Cortlandt-street, ran away just as the boat was leaving the slip, plunged overboard and was drowned. The wagon was recovered.

Evening Exchange.

$25,000	Am. Gold	144	100	Hnd. Riv. R.	b3 113
30,000	do	144½	200	Cleve. & Pitts	69½
40,000	do	144⅝	1400	do	s3 69
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		200	do	b3 69
	Old Issue	106⅜	200	do	69
200	N. Y. Cen	b10 91⅝	100	Chic. & R. I	108
200	Erie Railway	98⅝	100	do	s3 108
700	do	98⅝	800	do	s3 108½
100	do	s30 89	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr	s3 61
100	do	b3 88⅛	100	do	b10 61¼

Market steady. Gold active and firmer.

[Advertisement]

OUTSIDE STEAMSHIP LINE for Boston.

THE REGULAR TUNE LINE OF STEAMERS
Tri-weekly
for Boston direct
via
Long Island Sound
comprising
the new and staunch screw steamers
(each having five water-tight compartments)
NEPTUNE, NEREUS, AND GLAUCUS.
2,000 tons each,
built expressly for this route,
one of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River
(foot of Robinson-st.)
every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
Returning
will leave Central Wharf, Boston,
every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

The first steamer will leave New-York on SATURDAY Aug. 5. No charge for wharfage in Boston. Agent in Boston, E. H. ROCKWELL, Central Wharf.
ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent
Pier No. 27 North River.

[Advertisement]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Portrait of Gen. GRANT, Whippoorwill Song, with other splendid and brilliant novelties, in August number of DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

[Advertisement]

BETTER THAN OIL WELLS.—The most valuable possession on earth is good health.

PLANTATION BITTERS

Are an excellent preserver of the health and vigor of the whole system.

They quiet the nerves.
They cure Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.
They create a healthy appetite.
They cure Cramps and Colic.
They purify and invigorate the System.
They cure Headache, Constipation, and Biliousness.
They require no change of diet.
They instantly relieve distress after eating.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

TRY THEM, AND BE CURED.

[Advertisement.]

"HUMAN HEADS."—Good heads with bad characters, and bad heads with good characters. How is it? See August number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 20 cts. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Helvetia	Aug. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Tentonia

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4324. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Assassins at the Dry Tortugas.

Return of Gen. Dodd and His Report.

IMPORTANT CONFESSIONS BY DR. MUDD.

He Acknowledges His Acquaintance with Booth.

Statements of O'Laughlin and Sam Arnold.

They Confess to Kidnapping but Not to Murder.

All the Prisoners Acknowledge the Fairness of Their Trial.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 3.

Brig.-Gen. DODD, who had charge of the assassins MUDD, ARNOLD, O'LAUGHLIN and SPANGLER, and who delivered them to the prison-keeper at the Dry Tortugas, made his report to-day to the War Department, and was discharged from this special duty.

Gen. DODD reports that on the trip, Dr. MUDD acknowledged to Capt. BUDD, Gen. DODD and others, that he knew BOOTH when he came to his house with HERROLD on the morning after the assassination, but was afraid to tell of his having been there, fearing the life of himself and family would be endangered thereby. He knew that BOOTH would never be taken alive. He also acknowledged that he had been acquainted with BOOTH for some time, and that he was with BOOTH at the National Hotel on the evening referred to by WEICHMAN; that he met BOOTH in the street, and BOOTH said he wanted him (MUDD) to introduce him to JOHN SURRATT; that they started up Seventh-street, on their way to Mrs. SURRATT's house, and on their way they met JOHN SURRATT and WEICHMAN, and returned to BOOTH's room at the National, where he and JOHN SURRATT had some conversation of a private character. He said that the Military Commission, in his case, had done their duty, and as far as they were concerned, the sentence in his case was just, but some of the witnesses had sworn falsely and maliciously.

O'LAUGHLIN acknowledged that the court had done its duty, and said that he was in the plot to capture the President, but that after the ineffectual attempt in March, when the party hoped to have captured the coach containing the President, he thought that the entire project was given up, and it was as far as he was concerned. He denies positively that he had part or knowledge in the plot to assassinate the President, Gen. GRANT, or any one else.

SAM. ARNOLD made about the same statement as he did before the trial—that he was in the plot to capture, but not to assassinate; that that had failed, and he considered himself out of it, and never knew anything about the assassination, which he thought was gotten up by BOOTH only a few hours before executing it. He thought the court could not have done otherwise than it did. He expressed his sorrow that he had been led into the plot to capture by BOOTH and others, and expressed himself thankful that the punishment was no worse.

SPANGLER, on the voyage, expressed some impatience at his own stupidity in not having recollected while on trial a circumstance in connection with BOOTH's escape from the stage, that would have told materially to his (Spangler's) advantage. Some of the testimony went to show that SPANGLER had slammed the door to after BOOTH's exit, in a way to hinder immediate pursuit. SPANGLER says it quite escaped his recollection that some time previous to the assassination a patent spring had been put on the door for the purpose of closing it when left carelessly open. He says, however, that he supposes the court had done right, and if they give him plenty of work and plenty to eat he was satisfied. Although he was not guilty and knew nothing of BOOTH's intentions, he says that he did say to BOOTH, I will do all I can for you, but that it was in reference to selling his (BOOTH's) horse and buggy, and that it was three days before the assassination. He said that some of the witnesses lied in their testimony, especially about his slapping any one in the mouth and telling him to keep his mouth shut.

DUTY ON DIVIDENDS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has rendered a decision of importance, construing the law providing for collection of duty of five per cent. on dividends in scrip or money, &c. Section 120 provides that there shall be levied or collected a duty of five per centum on all dividends in scrip or money thereafter declared due; and whenever the same shall be payable to stockholders, policy holders or depositors, as part of the earnings, incomes or gains of any bank, trust company, &c. And further, that said banks, &c., shall pay said duty, and are hereby authorized to deduct and withhold from all payments made on account of any dividends or sums of money that may be due and payable as aforesaid, the said duty of five per centum, and pay the same to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Under this law it is clear that although the surplus from which the dividend is declared was acquired prior to the passage of the Revenue Law, yet if the same is divided after the law went into effect, it is taxable. The rule is that the tax must be withheld from the entire dividend whenever it becomes due and payable, without regard to the time when the profits or earnings were acquired.

LARGE RECEIPTS OF REVENUE.

The largest receipts from internal revenue ever received in one day were received yesterday. The amount is two million and nine thousand dollars. The receipts of each day this week have exhibited a steady increase in the revenue. The receipts of to-day have not been footed up yet, but Commissioner OTTON has reason to believe that they will nearly or quite equal those of yesterday.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Central Pacific Road Land Grant is now under examination at the General Land Office, with a view to the early issue of the patent for the lands conceded under the statutes. This road is in complete running order from Sacramento to Clipper Gap, or New-England Mills, fully equipped, having 167 cars and 8 locomotives. There are 2,500 men employed as laborers, including a number of Chinese, who are found to be industrious operatives.

CENSUS INFORMATION.

In preparing the census work it is ascertained that the total increase per cent. in the manufacture of cotton goods, 1860, compared with 1850, exhibits: New-England States, 81.24; Middle States, 79.52; Western States, 29.00; Southern States, 43.70; United States, 76,36. Over sixty-five millions five hundred and one thousand six hundred and eighty-seven dollars. In 1850 the District of Columbia as well as the States of Kentucky, South Carolina and Florida, show a decrease of twenty-six hundred, twenty-nine, twenty-five, fifteen, thirty-five, and twenty hundred respectively. No return from Illinois, Utah, Louisana or Texas.

PARDONS.

A very general misapprehension exists as to the number of pardons granted to late rebels under the Amnesty Proclamation. The newspaper paragraphs cause this misunderstanding by careless statements that pardons have been granted when the petitions have only been recommended by a State Governor or the Attorney-General. The President has not as yet granted many pardons, and during the past month the number granted to late rebels does not amount to fifty.

POSTMASTER AT ST. LOUIS.

The Postmaster-General has now under consideration the St. Louis Postmastership. The strife is between the Gatz, Brown and Blair factions. Mr. FERI, the present incumbent, is an applicant for reappointment, and his chances for obtaining the commission are believed to be better than those of his competitors.

FOURTH AUDITOR.

In the Fourth Auditor's office all navy accounts are settled, and since the commencement of the rebellion there has been no bureau in the government where the work has more increased or been more important. We learn that during the last six months its work has doubled, and yet accounts for prize-money, pay, &c., have been settled and paid with great promptness. During the month of July there were issued from the office money requisitions to the amount of $5,963,242 06. The amount of cash disbursements in accounts settled during the same time was as follows: Navy Agent's accounts, $1,327,858 44; Paymasters', $2,275,601 99; pension, $19,240 45; marine, $502,318 81; prize, $163,514 44; general, $76,041 77. The Fourth Auditor, during the same month, received 7,420 letters, and there were written from his office 6,411. There were also 4,485 letters recorded. The history of the bureau illustrates the vast increase of government duties and expenses caused by the war. Bureaus do more business now than departments did in time of peace. Work is the order of the day, and must be for a long time to come.

A QUARREL SETTLED.

The Butler-Porter Fort Fisher quarrel appears to have been settled, and the tomahawk buried. Gen. BUTLER and Admiral PORTER have been observed upon the streets and upon the President's grounds arm in arm and in most pleasant confidential converse.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 3.

PROMOTION.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. MUZZY, Military Secretary to President JOHNSON, Captain in the Nineteenth Infantry, has been breveted Colonel in the regular army, for meritorious and valuable services while serving in the Southwest.

THE COLORED MEN'S CONVENTION.

Additional delegates appeared at the Colored Men's Convention in Alexandria, Va., to-day. An address was adopted setting forth the grievances of the black people of that State, and asking for the right of suffrage and other equality before the law.

HEALTH OF THE PRESIDENT.

President JOHNSON's health is considerably improved, and it is expected that he will meet his Cabinet to-morrow, which he has not done for nearly a week past.

APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON.

Many applications for pardon continue to be received. Among those recently pardoned are WM. T. AVERY and WM. R. SMITH, who were before the rebellion both members of the United States House of Representatives. The former served the rebel government as a mail agent, and the latter was a member of the so-called Confederate Congress.

FORD'S THEATRE.

Ford's Theatre is at once to be appropriated for the uses of the War Department. Proposals have been issued inviting offers for making the necessary alterations.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

It appears, from official data, that the receipts from customs, for the quarter ending with March, were £20,519,000; internal revenue, $55,262,000; sales of public lands, $162,000; direct taxation, $52,700; miscellaneous, $4,159,000; total, in round numbers, exclusive of loans, &c., $90,000,000. The total expenditures for the same time were $353,000,000.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

His Progress in the East.

PORTLAND, Thursday, July 3.

Gen. GRANT and party, including Gens. HOWARD, CHAMBERLAIN and AYRES; Senator WILSON and others, were taken in charge this morning by Adjt.-Gen. HODSDON, and at 9 o'clock started for Augusta. All along the route the people turned out in great numbers to welcome the party. At Bowdoinsville the ladies loaded the General with bouquets. At Gardiner the train was received with salutes of artillery from the Pittston shore, and a band of music. At Hallowell it was greeted with the peal of bells. At Augusta salutes were fired from the arsenal grounds and the church-bells rung. The streets were densely crowded and the buildings dressed with flags. A procession of carriages was formed, Gen. GRANT being in an open barouche, and a large military escort, under Col. LITTLE, conducted the General through the principal streets to the State House, where he was presented to Gov. CONY by Hon. Mr. BLAIR. The Governor welcomed him most cordially, and the General responded with most eloquent silence. He was then introduced to the Governor's staff, and the State officials, and many citizens. The Governor then conducted him to the steps of the Capitol, and introduced him to the vast concourse assembled there, who welcomed him with most enthusiastic and prolonged cheering, which he acknowledged by a polite bow. The other military gentlemen present were vociferously cheered, and in response to urgent calls brief speeches were made by Gens. HOWARD, CHAMBERLAIN and AYRES, Senator WILSON and Col. Parker, the noble Indian. The latter said he had been in all parts of the United States; and everywhere he had met the irrepressible Yankee—in the everglades of Florida, in the canebrakes of Louisiana, at the headwaters of the Mississippi, in the mines, and at the head of the Missouri; and now since he had come to New-England he had found him in full blast. He knew the Yankees could fight for honor and for right, and he knew that men of such antecedents, such history and such proclivities, would never cease to love liberty or to uphold the flag which was its true symbol.

At 2 o'clock, Gen. GRANT, with his wife and Mrs. Gen. HOWARD, gave a reception, to ladies only, at the Augusta House, after which the General and staff rode about the city with Gov. CONY and his aids; and at 4 o'clock they were entertained with a sumptuous dinner at the Augusta House. After discussing the dinner, Gov. CONY proposed the health of his distinguished guest, in eloquent language, which was enthusiastically cheered. The party then broke up, and proceeded immediately to the cars, which left at 5:30 for Portland, where the General arrived at 8 o'clock.

To-morrow morning the General makes an excursion among the islands in the harbor, and at 1:30 P. M. starts for Quebec.

The Newfoundland Telegraph Cable.

ARPT BAY, N. S., Thursday, Aug. 3.

Workmen commenced under-running the cable this morning, at about three miles from shore. The armor is entirely rusted off. The trouble is yet beyond us. Dragging for the other end was at once commenced. The machinery works admirably, and there are great hopes of successfully repairing the cable.

The U. S. Monitor Dictator.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 3.

The U. S. monitor *Dictator* resumed her voyage to the Eastward this morning in company with the steamer *Vanderbilt*.

The monitor *Agamenticus* also sailed to-day.

AN INCARNATE FIEND.

How Capt. Henry Wertz Murdered Our Prisoners.

Vivid Picture of the Great Torture Pen.

THE BLACK HOLE OF CALCUTTA OUTDONE.

Fiendishness, Profanity and Obscenity of "Our Southern Brother."

Infamy Never Equaled in the History of Man.

Gen. Winder and His Son on Rotting Yankees.

The Testimony of a Loyal Georgia Planter.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 3, 1865.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

There appears to be a disposition on the part of some of the public press to mitigate the offences and crimes of Maj. HENRY WERTZ, late the responsible keeper of the stockade at Andersonville, Ga., and to throw upon others the responsibilities that justly attach to those alone who were in immediate command of that prison. Being personally acquainted with most of the officers who were stationed at Andersonville, and knowing much of the treatment of those who were so unfortunate as to have been confined in that pen of horror, I have thought that a condensed statement of how things were managed and prisoners of war were treated there might not be entirely unacceptable to your readers.

I wish to be understood as not desirous to forstall the action or opinion of the commission which is about to investigate this matter, or to add anything to the feeling entertained toward Major WERTZ. It is enough for him to rest, now and forever, under an obloquy that no time and no repentance can obliterate; to feel within himself the unenviable pangs which the recollection of his powerless murdered victims will ever arouse, and to know that whatever may be the award of a human tribunal, his punishment is already decreed.

The prison of Andersonville is a stockade of about eighteen feet high, the posts comprising it being sunk in the ground five feet; it originally comprised an area of eighteen acres, but was subsequently enlarged to twenty-seven acres. The inclosure is upon the side of a hill, looking toward the south, at the foot of which is a small brook about five feet wide and as many inches deep, which furnished the water for the use of the prisoners. Within this inclosure were turned the prisoners as they arrived, and left to provide for themselves, there being no shelters, or arbors, or any kind of protection afforded by trees or otherwise against the burning rays of the Southern sun, the furious storms or the freezing Winters.

The position was selected by Capt. WINDER, a son of Gen. JOHN H. WINDER, who was sent from Richmond for that purpose in the latter part of 1863. When it was suggested to him by a disinterested but humane spectator of his operations that it would perhaps be better to leave the trees standing within the proposed stockade, as they would afford shade to the prisoners, he replied: "That was just what he was not going to do; he was going to make a pen for the —— Yankees, where they could rot faster than they could be sent there."

And admirably did he accomplish his mission.

The first commandant of the post was Col. PERSONS, who was soon succeeded by JOHN H. WINDER, with his son as Adjutant, his nephew as Commissary and sutler, and HENRY WERTZ in immediate command of the prisoners. There were generally stationed there for guard duty from three to six regiments of infantry, with one company of artillery, having a battery of six pieces, according to the exigencies of the case, the number of prisoners then confined, or the fears entertained of an attempt to set them at liberty by raiding parties of United States troops.

When prisoners were first received it was usual to subject them to a search for money, valuables, etc., which ostensibly were to be restored when they were released from captivity, but which in reality went into the pockets of those who controlled the prison. Notwithstanding a law of the Confederacy expressly prohibited the dealing in "greenbacks," yet this initiated, a few whose "loyalty" was unquestioned, could always obtain for a consideration the greenbacks they required.

The writer of this was the foreman of the last grand jury which was empanneled for Sumner County, Ga., and in the performance of his duties he had to investigate a large number of presentments for dealing in the forbidden currency, which was brought against poor Union men in every instance. Struck by this fact, he resolved to examine, as his position gave him a right so to do, into all the circumstances: where the money originally came from, who did the selling of it, indeed the whole *modus operandi*, and he elicited the fact above stated, how the money was obtained, that the WINNERS and WERTZ were the principals, acting through subordinates, in gathering bushels of plums, in the way of premiums, &c. Meanwhile the prisoners were left to the tender mercies of their jailor and commissary for their food, which might have been improved in quantity at least, if their money had been left in their own possession.

At first it was customary to send a wagon into the stockade every morning at 10 o'clock, loaded with the rations for the day—bacon and corn-bread, nothing else; but as the number of prisoners increased and the greed of gain grew upon the trio above-mentioned, the corn-bread was reduced in its quality, being then manufactured of equal proportions of ground field peas and corn, unbolted, unsifted, uncleansed, indeed, from the dirt and trash which peas naturally accumulate; and at last, when the number of prisoners increased to over 37,000, the meat rations per week were reduced to a piece of bacon, for each man, about three inches long and two wide, with one *pone* of the bread above-described per day. Then, also, the custom of carrying the prisoners' food into the stockade in wagons was abolished. They drove up to the gates, which were slightly opened, and the scanty food, foul and unhealthy as it was, was thrown inside by the guard, to be scrambled for by the wretched prisoners, the strongest and those nearest the gate getting the largest share, the weak and sickly getting none.

I have mentioned the small brook which runs through the lower part of the stockade, and which supplied the water for drinking and washing. This brook has its rise in a swamp not far from the prison, and at no time, certainly not for a lengthened period, was the water suitable or healthy; but when the feces and filth, the drainage of the whole camp of prisoners, came to be superadded to the natural unfitness of the water for drinking or cleansing purposes, my readers can judge what thirst was assuaged, or fever cooled, or throbbing temples washed, by this floating stream of filth and disease! At any time, under the most rigid hygienic restrictions, it is difficult to maintain health and cleanliness among a large body of men—what do you think was the condition of 37,000 half-naked, half-starved men, without any police regulations, under no moral or restraining influences? If the remnant who were finally allowed to pass out of this military Golgotha were not wild beasts, unwashed, befouled devils, no thanks are to be given to HENRY WERTZ for lack of effort to produce such a consummation.

When it rained, as it does in that climate almost continually during the Spring and Fall months, the soil within the inclosure was one mass of loblolly, soft mud, at least fifteen inches in depth, through which stalked and staggered the gaunt, half-clad wretches thus confined. *The stench from the prison could be perceived for two miles, and farmers living in the neighborhood began to fear for the health of their families.*

As a consequence of this, the hospitals—facetious was WERTZ in his horrible humanity—were crowded to repletion with the emaciated, starved and diseased men who were trundled into them.

The hospitals were constructed of logs, unhewed, the interstices unfilled and open, admitting the rain, without floors, cots, bunks or blankets, filthy and fetid with the festering, putrid bodies of the sick, the dying and the dead. Words fail, language is impotent to describe one of these dens of disease and death. I once mustered the courage, impelled by the earnest entreaties of a Northern friend, to enter one of them, to visit one who was tenderly reared, and walked in the best ranks of Connecticut society. I believed I had seen before this what I deemed to be human wretchedness in its worst forms. I thought that I could nerve myself to witness mortal agony and wretchedness and destitution, as I had heard it described, without blanching or trembling. But if the condensed horrors of a hundred "black holes" had been brought before my mind to prepare me for the ordeal, they would have failed to realize the facts as I saw them face to face.

I cannot, in a daily paper read by innocence and virtue, detail what met my sight on the occasion I refer to. I will not pollute any page, save the records of the courts that must try the culprit for the crime of torture by disease and filth, with the details of that caravansary of horrible, intentional slaughter. For fear that some may think I have exaggerated, an episode here will, perhaps, dispel such illusion. Convicted by the horrible fact that was a stench in his nostrils, Gen. WINDER, then Commissary-General of Prisons, but having his headquarters at Andersonville, was forced by decency, not humanity, for this he himself asserted, to ask the aid of the Presiding Elder of the Methodist Church of that circuit to adopt some means to alleviate the miseries and soothe the wretchedness of the poor inmates of that Andersonville hospital. This gentlemen invoked the coöperation of the women of Sumter County, who responded with clothing and necessaries only, for these alone are allowed, to the amount of four wagon loads. Upon the day appointed, four ladies, accompanied by their husbands, went to the prison and sought from the Provost-Marshal a pass, to take their benefactions to the sick prisoners. It was refused with a curse! The party proceeded to WINDER's headquarters, where HENRY WERTZ was in company with the General. The demand for a pass was repeated. Understand, the ladies were present and the reasons given why the party were there, in accordance with WINDER's special request. To their astonishment, they were met with this reply: "G—d d—n you, have you all turned Yankees here?"

"No, General," responded the spokesman of the party, "I am not, as you know, nor are any here present; we have come, as you requested us, through Rev. Mr. D. to bring necessary articles for the Federal hospital, and ask a pass for the purpose of delivering them."

"It's a d—n lie! I never gave permission for anything of the kind! Be off with you, all of you!"

As if this fearless display of martial valor and gentlemanly bearing was not sufficient, HENRY WERTZ essayed to and did eclipse his General in profanity and indecency—and I here assert that if the lowest sinks of the most abandoned parts of your city were gleaned, they could not surpass the ribald vulgarity and finished profanity of this jailor, exhibited in the presence of refined and "loyal" ladies.

Shocked, terrified, beaten to the very dust with mortification, the party retired, and, foiled in their efforts to succor the sick or alleviate the tortures of the dying Union soldier, they gave their loads of clothing and food to a passing column of Federal prisoners on their way to another place—Millen. They at least had the satisfaction of knowing that some were benefited, even if they had failed in their efforts for those who most needed their assistance.

During the last winter—which was unusually cold for Georgia, when the ice made an inch thick—no shelter, no blankets or clothes, no wood was provided for the wretched inmates of that prison. Squads were permitted, to the number of thirty, to go out under guard daily, for one hour, without axes or any cutting tool, to gather the refuse and rotten wood in the forests; and if they outstaid their time, they were tried by drum-head court-martial, charged with violating their parole, and if found guilty, were hung! I myself saw three bodies hanging who were thus executed. Poor fellows, I thought, God has taken pity upon you and given you deliverance from your cruel jailor. When you and he meet, at another judgment-seat, woe to him if his authority be found insufficient for this taking of your lives, wretched though they be.

My house was the resort, or, I should say, refuge, of most of the prisoners who made their escape from the stockade, and the tales of starvation and distress which they told would have melted an iron heart. I must close my hurried account of what I had seen. It is far from full; not one-half has been told; by far the most has been kept back from very shame, and in respect to your readers. I have not embellished. The pictures were too rough, the characters too forlorn for the flowers of rhetoric to bloom in their presence. Broken hearts, crushed spirits and manhood trampled on, may answer as fitting subjects for the romancer's pen, but the horrible reality, so seldom seen, burns its images upon the beholder's soul, that no other impressions can efface, and they remain life-pictures indeed.

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LETTER FROM THE COUNSEL OF CAPT. WERTZ.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1865.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

We have seen in your paper an article in relation to the approaching trial of Capt. WERTZ, which we think, in connection with others of a like nature, requires notice at our hands. Your article professes to be based upon some newspaper defence of him.

We appeal to the newspaper press not to bring its powerful influence to bear to prejudice the public mind against Capt. WERTZ. No statement to the public on his behalf has had either his sanction or that of his counsel, except this, and this is intended simply to deprecate all attempts to mold public opinion in advance of the proofs which the trial will develop.

We confidently assert that those proofs will exonerate Capt. WERTZ from all responsibility for atrocities that may have been perpetrated upon Union prisoners—atrocities which we neither expect to extenuate or justify. We protest against trying the Southern Confederacy in the person of Capt. WERTZ, and we ask for him a suspension of public judgment until the proper evidence upon which to form it is furnished in a reliable shape.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,
JAMES HUGHES,
J. W. DENVER,
CHAS. F. PECK,
Counsel for H. WERTZ.

Picture of a Rebel Hospital.

The following sketch of a visit to one of the principal rebel hospitals of Richmond, by FREDERICK N. KNAPP, superintendent of special relief, sent out by the United States Sanitary Commission, shows the falsity of the pretence that the miserable treatment of the sick Union prisoners was necessitated by a want of means:

On Friday, April 7, I left City Point upon the Sanitary tug boat *Governor Curtin*, which was starting with stores for Richmond. We arrived at Richmond Friday evening, having been delayed on our way up two hours at "Deep Bottom," where we took on board the *Curtin* quite an amount of supplies from what had been the sanitary store-house of the Twenth-fifth Army Corps; the sanitary wagons—which you will recollect followed the troops into Richmond the morning it was evacuated—though well loaded, were able to take but a share of the supplies.

Saturday morning, after passing by the smoking ruins, and getting sight of Libby Prison and Belle Isle—each bound in with its terrible history—I went out to Jackson Hospital, one of the principal hospitals of the place, a mile and a half or two miles from the city; and here I saw that which, by contrast, made me feel tenfold more fully than ever before how great had been the barbarity of that system of starvation and exposure by which the rebels, with slow and terrible death, had killed off our men, their prisoners of war.

I found at that rebel hospital the evidence of thorough organization and wise system—a large generosity in all the provisions for the comfort of their patients; and testimony proving the fact that, as a general thing, there had been no lack of supplies there, but usually an abundance of all needed stores. As I looked on these well-ordered methods, and the liberal provision which had long been made by the rebels at that hospital, located within less than cannon-shot distance of Belle Isle, I felt that the thin screen of "*ignorance*" or of "*inability*," with which some persons still seek to temper the barbarity of the rebels, must be at once utterly swept away, leaving the inhuman cruelty of this slow murder to stand out clearly, and its true nature to be recognized, viz.: a means systematically arranged and adopted, under a deliberate plan, *as an engine of war*, whereby to thin our ranks by death, precisely as the bayonet is used in battle—except that the bayonet is connected with bravery, while this instrument of death is the weapon of cowardice. For what could stand in stronger contrast with the boasted chivalry of the South, or with the undoubted valor of her soldiers in the field, than this resort to a process of starving defenceless men by thousands, showing that the spirit of slavery, which fomented and has guided this rebellion, is not only oppressive, but base; since bravery—that virtue which all men praise—dies out under a system that creates and thrives under brutality and ungoverned passion? What, therefore, if not this meanest and most cruel method of getting rid of a dreaded foe, should forever be branded as *cowardice?*

Jackson Hospital, as established and conducted by the rebels, was excellent; in some respects, few military hospitals of our own surpass it. It was excellent in its general plan of organization; in its location and its arrangement of buildings; in its administration; in its thorough policing; in the exceeding cleanliness of its bedding, and in the very liberal provision made by the rebel government for the hospital fund.

Jackson Hospital comfortably accommodates 2,500 patients. Winder Hospital, which is near by, but which I did not visit, is said to be similar to Jackson Hospital in general arrangements and capacity, but inferior in its situation and its appointments. The buildings at Jackson Hospital are much like our usual wooden hospital barracks, well arranged and well warmed and lighted, the floors nicely scoured, and the walls, in many wards, covered with canvass, which was painted white. The bedsteads were only wood, but were kept very white, and on each was both a straw bed and a cotton mattress, and two feather pillows with nice pillow-cases. The sheets, and blankets, and bed-spreads were unusually clean, and bore marks of being carefully looked after. The cleanliness of the bed-linen was accounted for by the large laundry, where sixty laundresses were constantly at work. The laundry was provided with a long row of fixed tubs, into which the water was brought by pipes, and ample provision was made for heating water, heating irons, &c.

This laundry had its tenements near by for the women employed there, where they seemed comfortable in their quarters, and neat in personal appearance. At the hospital, beside the medical corps and nurses, and the two matrons to every ninety patients, there were in each section a chief linen matron and a chief culinary matron, with their two assistants. In each section was a kitchen for special diet, with four to six stoves—this besides the general kitchen attached to each section. The special diet list was posted in all the wards, and seemed liberal and aiming to secure variety. The dispensaries were well fitted up, and the persons in charge said, in answer to my inquiry, that, excepting a deficiency at times in some few articles, their supply has been good. The linen rooms were kept in the neatest order, and seemed to have been unusually well filled. The baggage-rooms were like the rest, clean and well arranged. The dining-rooms of each section, where the convalescents ate, were also kept well, and the tables neat and bearing marks of care and comfort, and convalescents who had been there some months assured me that their fare was, on the whole, excellent. There were no covered walks connecting the different buildings in the section with the dining-rooms, nor were there any "tramways" from the kitchens to the wards, but the walks were hard and clean, and the drains deep and free. At the head of each section were neat buildings, one of which was occupied by surgeons, others by matrons and women assistants. Those buildings, with their whitewashed fronts and green blinds, and patches of grass, had a look of comfort. There was no general method of carrying water by pipes over the different buildings, consequently there was no provision for bath-rooms in the several wards—a decided deficiency; but good water for ordinary use was furnished by wells. The water-closets for convalescents were located where a running stream carried off the deposits.

Within the hospital grounds and near by was an open grove of large trees, with grass beneath, neatly kept. At the further end of this grove was one of the two large ice-houses which supplied the hospital, each 30x30 feet, and 18 feet deep. They are both now filled with solid ice, well protected. A little way from the hospital on the other side are large sheds and a barn, also a dairy-house, with the cold water of the melting ice of one of the ice-houses flowing through it. At this dairy in Summer they have had sixty cows, pastured near by, to furnish fresh milk, and at times fresh butter also, to the patients. The refuse from the barn-yard goes to enrich the hospital garden of three or four acres, which the Surgeon formerly in charge told me had become very productive.

Near the dairy-house stands a large bakery, at present not used, with capacious ovens, where formerly, as the man in charge stated, they turned out sixty thousand pounds of bread per day.

To the above memoranda is to be added this most important fact, viz.: that the rebel government, in making provision for the "Hospital Fund," added one hundred per cent. to the usual army ration. Thus was furnished large means for purchasing extra supplies.

Such, roughly sketched, is the record of Jackson Hospital, as it had been during the past year or more; while near by, all the time, was Belle Isle, with its shelterless and starving thousands.

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FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Unsuccessful Effort to Raise the Frigate Congress—Returning Troops.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 2.

An unsuccessful effort was made to raise the frigate *Congress*. The steam-power was insufficient. Another effort will be made to-morrow.

The steamer *De Molay*, with the Twentieth New-York Cavalry on their way home to Sacket's Harbor, arrived here to-day.

Steamers *Ranger* and *Delaware* arrived at Norfolk this morning from City Point, with the Thirty-ninth Illinois Regiment, who are to do duty at Norfolk and vicinity.

The Twentieth New-York Cavalry, from Richmond, arrived here to-day on the steamer *Edward Everett*, en route to New-York.

A schooner, name unknown, sank last night in shoal water off Sewall's Point.

The steamer *Blackstone* has been towed to Norfolk for repairs.

Brigs *Moneto* and *Victoria* arrived at Newport News to-day from City Point, with cargoes of French tobacco from Richmond.

From the Mississippi and Rio Grande.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

The steamer *Niagara*, from New-Orleans the 26th ult., has arrived.

The *True Delta* has advices from Brownsville that CORTINAS had been defeated in an engagement with LOPEZ between Matamoras and Camargo, and CORTINAS had returned to the Texas side of the river, leaving all his forces in the hands of the enemy.

Gen. STEELE and three of his officers were very sick with the backbone fever. There was a great deal of sickness among our troops, scurvy being the prevailing disease. Yellow fever was developing itself rapidly at Matamoras.

Many planters were bringing cotton into Houston. Five thousand negro troops occupied the coast from Indianola to Victoria, many of whom were engaged in rebuilding the railroad.

A party of Kickapoo Indians recently made a raid upon the Texas frontier, killing and wounding a number of persons, and stealing many horses.

Two hundred and thirty bales of cotton passed Cairo to-day, and 600 bales had reached Vicksburgh from the Yazoo River. The total number of bales received at Mobile since the Federal occupation is 38,250.

Destruction by Fire of an Oil Well.

PIT HOLE, Penn., Thursday, Aug. 3.

Well No. 19, United States Farm, on the Pit Hole Creek, was destroyed by fire about 7 o'clock this evening.

The well was finished yesterday, and was flowing about two hundred barrels, and no tanks being up the oil was allowed to flow on the ground.

Some twenty persons were standing in and around the derricks, some of whom it is feared were unable to escape, for the ground for forty feet around was one sheet of flame in a moment.

Three men are known to be seriously burned, and only saved their lives by jumping into the creek.

The well is still flowing and burning.

ANOTHER FIRE AT SEA

The Steamship Glasgow Burned in Mid-Ocean.

Spontaneous Combustion of Government Cotton.

Statements of Capt. Manning, Consul Leas, Rev. Father Egan, Miss Smith, and Others.

PASSENGERS AND CREW ALL SAVED.

The steamer *Glasgow*, of the Inman line of steamers, running between this port and Liverpool, was totally destroyed by fire on the 29th of July, in longitude 68 deg. 33 min. W., latitude 40 deg. 45 min. N. The steamer was one of the oldest in the merchant service, has crossed the ocean very many times, and has ever been regarded as one of the staunchest, safest and most reliable vessels on the great highway. Capt. MANNING, her commander, has been in the employ of the company some ten or twelve years, prior to which he was in the Australian trade. He is a small, wiry-built man of about forty years of age; cool, cautious, careful, conscientious and capable; he was regarded as one of the best captains in the service. From the accounts given by intelligent passengers, several of them, it would seem that Capt. MANNING not only did his duty by every possible attempt to put out the fire, maintaining discipline to the last, and remaining at his post until every one on board had gotten off in safety, but that he manifested a quiet courage, a remarkable presence of mind, and an entire self-possession, which are at once rare and valuable.

THE INMAN LINE

has always stood well with travelers. The company commenced their Transatlantic operations in 1850, with the well-known screw-steamers *City of Glasgow*, *City of Manchester* and *Kangaroo*, and was the first to perceive the important fact that there existed among the great multitudes of emigrants from England and the Continent a certain class, known in Europe as "the middle classes," and that a new field could be at once gained by providing a better style of cheap passage for this especial class. Acting upon this obvious view of the actual wants of the better classes of emigrants, the company commenced with three steamers, the first screw marine to cross the Atlantic, and they were the first steamships to carry emigrant passengers; and they have been so successful and prosperous, that from a fleet of three steamers, making monthly trips, they have steadily progressed until now, after fifteen years of uninterrupted prosperity, the company finds itself with a gigantic fleet of sixteen vessels, running semi-weekly trips between Liverpool and New-York. The first opening of the line took place between Liverpool and Philadelphia, carrying in the beginning none but first-class cabin passengers, but the vessels were soon after changed in their interior arrangements to permit of their receiving emigrant passengers. After a few years, however, the port of New-York was decided upon as the western terminus of the route, and the wisdom of the change was at once apparent. This line claims to have landed, during late years, about half the passengers (all classes) carried across the ocean by steam, and that also the health of their passengers has been remarkably good, and that rarely a case of death has occurred on board. "In fact," says the passenger clerk, "ont of 42,000 passengers carried last year, I do not recollect hearing of a single death being reported.

The present fleet of the "Inman Line" consists of the *City of Washington*, *City of Manchester*, *City of Cork*, *City of Boston*, *City of London*, *City of New-York*, *City of Baltimore*, *City of Dublin*, *City of Limerick*, the *Etna*, the *Edinburgh*, the *Kangaroo*, the *Glasgow* and the *Bosphorus*, the last a branch steamer. The *City of Paris* and *City of Durham* are now being built on the Clyde by Messrs. Tonn & McGREGOR, the first vessel being guaranteed to make fourteen knots per hour, or 336 miles every twenty-four hours, and she will perform the trip to Queenstown in eight days. The *City of London* made a passage from New-York to Queenstown in eight days and twenty-one hours, thus proving herself to be one of the fastest ocean steamers afloat. The *City of Washington* is distinguished among her sister ships as the first to land emigrants at New-York, and at that time the line made a trip semi-monthly, but increased emigration, and increased trade generally, rendered it imperatively necessary to add new vessels, until they have reached their present prosperous condition.

The *Glasgow*, although one of the oldest, was one of the best, and her sailing invariably secures a full

PASSENGER LIST.

The one for the present trip of Saturday, the 29th ult., was as follows: Mrs. Mary Campbell, of Baltimore; Mrs. West, Mrs. James Alexander, Miss Rose Adams, Juan G. del Paso, Edward Spencer, of Cincinnati; Rev. F. T. M. McLaughlin, G. Caiba, George A. Willis, C. Pinks, Wm. Notman, of Hamilton, C. W.; R. R. French, Wm. West, F. T. Barmeister and wife, of Philadelphia; Wm. Goodall and wife, W. H. Martin, wife and child, Charles A. Leas, United States Consul to Batavia, wife and daughter; Rev. Charles Egan, B. McKenna and son. Besides these there were 230 passengers in the steerage.

From the

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN

it would seem that the vessel started for her port on Sunday, at 5 A. M., that the vessel had a good load of passengers and a fair freight list, which latter in gross contained the following articles: 755 bales cotton, 208 bales hops, 91 bales leather, 76 boxes bacon, 1 tierce bacon, 1 tierce bladders, 2,801 boxes cheese, 3,686 bushels corn. Everything went along nicely until Monday, at 2:30 P. M., at which time the vessel was in latitude 40 46 north, and longitude 68 33 west, smoke was discovered coming out of the hold where the cotton was stowed, and instantly there was a rush for the fire. A panic ensued, which was quelled by the officers. Father EGAN and others materially assisted in this work. Water was turned on, but it was of little use, the fire had gotten full headway, and it was a simple impossibility to quench it. The women behaved well. We lowered the boats, putting the women and children in first, following with the rest; we were amply provided with boats, and had room to spare. The bark *Rosamond*, Capt. WALLIS, rescued us and kept us until the steamer *Erin* relieved her.

THE CAUSES OF THE FIRE

are variously stated; of course until an official investigation is held nothing definite can be determined. One man brought me a hat partially filled with matches found in the hold; another said a man who lighted his pipe threw the match into the hold; but the most reasonable supposition is that spontaneous combustion fired the

GOVERNMENT COTTON,

of which we had a large quantity, all of which was unpressed.

From Mr. ARCHIBALD, a very courteous person, brother to the British Consul, we received information entirely corroborative of the foregoing. His impression, however, was that the fire had smouldered ever since the vessel had left this city. He accorded

Continued on Eighth Page.

TAXATION—ARTICLE NO. II.

General Principles of Taxation.

The four cardinal principles of taxation laid down by ADAM SMITH, will be found to apply to this country as well as Great Britain, and to the latter part of this century as well as to the last. They do not comprise the whole range of general truths on the subject, but the ground covered by them is unassailable. They are in substance as follows: 1st. The subjects or citizens ought to contribute to the support of the government as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective *abilities*—that is, in proportion to the *revenues* which they enjoy under its protection. Any deviation from this rule constitutes inequality. 2d. The tax which each individual is bound to pay ought to be *certain*, and not arbitrary. The time and manner of payment and the sume to be paid ought to be plain to the contributors and everybody else. Otherwise they are placed more or less in the power of the tax-gatherer, who may use it for oppressive purposes. 3d. Every tax ought to be levied at the time and in the manner in which it is most likely to be convenient for the contributors to pay it. This is one great advantage in indirect taxation, as the purchaser of an article upon which it has been assessed, can buy or not, when or to what amount, he pleases. 4th. Every tax ought to be so contrived as to take out and keep out of the pockets of the people as little as possible above what it brings into the public treasury. In other words, it should be collectable at a minimum of expense. The levying of a tax may require a great number of officers, whose salaries will eat up the greater part of the produce. It may direct labor to less profitable employments. It may harrass the payers by fines and forfeitures, and give a great temptation to smuggling; or it may annoy them by too frequent visits and odious examinations.

There are, however, other truths which have, since the days of ADAM SMITH, been established in the minds of most intelligent inquirers, among which may be mentioned the following:

1. *Taxation, however light, should not extend to too great a number of articles.* Better lean a little more heavily on fewer commodities, especially mere luxuries, than distribute the burden upon every product of the farm, the mill, the shop, or the store. It may be alleged that this would be practicing injustice toward the interests selected to bear the load; bnt the unfairness is less real than apparent. A levy of one cent per box upon friction-matches donbles the price of the article to consumers, while scarcely paying for the cost of collection. Further, it is easy to evade detection in falsifying, while impositions on such petty matters have the effect of bringing the law into contempt. To charge an equal sum of money npon iron, the most useful of metals, or spirits, the least necessary of ordinary beverages, the effect would be to enhance prices very slightly, deterring others from embarking in the manufacture, so that those engaged in it would find themselves reimbursed probably from the first day. By this simple process, universally understood, the burden imposed npon one interest is immediately distributed throughout all, and is scarcely felt, unless of oppressive weight. The labor of collecting is both more accurate and less annoying; consequently it affords fewer opportunities for frand or corruption.

In Great Britain, where taxation has been reduced to a science, the number of dutiable articles, either directly or indirectly, has been immensely reduced under Mr. GLADSTONE'S administration, while the duties on commodities which are apt to be more detrimental than beneficial to the public, have been largely increased. Thus spirits now contribute ten shillings sterling per gallon, with the happiest results both to the revenne and the morals of the people. An excess of revenue over expenditures of two or three millions of pounds sterling every year, accompanied by growing satisfaction on the part of the pnblic, affords the best comment on the actual working of this policy. Cnstoms' duties, excise, etamps and incomes are now made to contribute from seventy to seventy—three millions sterling per annum in that country.

Our internal revenue law needs amendment sadly in this respect. It acts like an elephant's trunk, which is ready to pick np a pin as well as rend an oak. Nothing that can be construed as a "manufacture" escapes its notice, whether it be a friction-match, a broom-handle, a bill-head, a pickle, a pin, a needle, or a thread, a hay-fork or a flour-barrel. Whether the receipts shall do more than cover the expenses of collection, would scarcely seem to have entered into the minds of its anthors. One sweeping measure was enacted, taxing everything in the manufacturing line, protected or unprotected by the tariff. It was the work of ardent bnt hasty zeal to nphold the government; but was doubtless expected to be revised, on the return of peace, by most of those who voted for it.

2. A system of taxation essentially fair having been put in operation, *it should not be disturbed by legislative tinkering*, unless an imperative necessity can be shown to exist. It is not possible to arrive at absolute equity in the matter, unless a provision were inserted in the law to cover each payer's character and conditions. Circumstances soon adjust themselves, however, to individual cases, and even to large interests. Bnt for this adjustment to work its compensatory effects, time and permanence are indispensible. Take the case of that bone of contention for nearly half a century, *the tariff*. Beyond a question, it would have been better for the American people had the scale of duties on imports remained, during that long period, at either the highest or the lowest figures, than to have kept fluctuating from one figure to another every few years. With high rates there was apt to be a rush into manufacturing industry; and before the new competitors had passed through their novitiate, *presto!* another political party came into power; a reduction in the scale took place; thousands of failures followed, and tens of thousands were thrown out of employment. Their sufferings formed the text for high tariff journals and orators who depicted everything in the darkest colors, making the effects of the revulsion actually worse than they need have been. Had we kept the scale steadily at the maximum point, though it might have induced a somewhat artificial condition as respects both capital and labor, the national industry would have been more rapidly developed than it was; and other matters would have measurably adjusted themselves to the situation. Had we kept it at the minimum point, our industry would have grown up more hardy, with less of the hot-house character in it. Incessant change has been attended with almost incalculable evils to all interests and all sections.

It will be so in respect to whatever system of taxation may be devised by Congress to supply the wants of the government on a peace footing. If the system be, on the whole, a tolerable approximation to equity and sound principles in political economy, better that it be continued until the redemption of the national debt than abolished to make room for a new one, particularly a mere experiment. Whether Congress shall decide to assess incomes, sales, or property, in addition to duties on imports, excise duties, &c., is of less consequence than that it adhere inflexibly to one or the other. Let the public only be convinced that alterations will no longer be suffered, except upon urgent necessity; the business of the country will then speedily adapt itself to one form or the other, and the load which appears to have been imposed with excessive weight upon one, will be speedily distributed over all interests.

Let nothing be done rashly, whether in or out of the national legislature; but a line of policy having once been adopted by the nation, let it be rigidly adhered to. With three billions of debt upon our shoulders, we can no longer submit to revisions, alterations and financial revolutions every four years. If the necessity of fixedness, permanence, has not been taught us by the war, we have learned nothing.

It may be objected that this proposition is inconsistent with the idea of reform already presented in this article, and with the allusions to defects, which will be pointed out in the existing laws hereafter. The reply is, that the revenne-laws now on our statute-books were framed to meet the exigencies and conditions arising in a state of *war*, which has, fortunately, come to an end. In the anticipation of a very different condition of affairs, Congress created a special commission to make inquiries on the subject of a permanent system of taxation, as adapted to a state of *peace*. It becomes the duty of every citizen, as well as of the public man, to ponder carefully the arguments presented for or against each mode of raising revenue, so that, lifted above the influence of passion and claptrap, he can act with the intelligence, dignity and patriotism, which become such an occasion.

3. *The same commodity should not be repeatedly taxed.* Whatever rate may be required, be it 1 or 10 per cent., let it be levied only once. There is great injustice in taxing, for example, first, the raw hide; then leather in the rough; then leather finished; and lastly, the harness, boots, shoes, or other articles made out of it. Before it reaches the consumer, having been forced to "stand and deliver" on three separate occasions, its price is enhanced by the equivalent of *four*, if not *five* such taxes. In other words, where the government receives ten or fifteen cents to the dollar, the public are forced to pay from fifteen to twenty-five. In comparison with the present scale of excise duties, the *octroi* tax of France, was less oppressive. Happily the terrible necessity which called it into existence no longer exists as it did six months ago. We are at length able to find bottom, and know with tolerable accuracy the amonnt that will be actually required for all necessary purposes hereafter.

4. *There is less detriment to the public in a tax being somewhat too high, than in not enforcing payment uniformly and universally.* Any favoritism shown, any indifference, is a direct temptation to fraud and falsehood. Let an officer only once overlook the case of an individnal who is transgressing, and the offender feels encouraged to carry on operations more audaciously than ever. The whole community is to a certain extent demoralised by the contagion of one evil example thus winked at. Very little effort is needed to teach such a lesson as that. Not only so, bnt the law-defier is placed pecuniarily in a situation more advantageous than his neighbor who obeys it both in letter and spirit. The former can afford to undersell the latter to the full extent of the sum of which he has cheated the revenue. This is a direct premium given to wrong-doing. It is practicing nullification, while preaching implicit obedience. Look at the history of our internal revenne laws in this respect, as shown by the reports which have appeared in this journal. One cannot help feeling that it has been in a great measure left optional to the individual whether their requirements should be obeyed or not. In spite of the better enforcement which has lately taken place, there are still thousands who are selling honor, for example, without taking out a United States license. There are hundreds who do so in this very city—who have done it openly, persistently for years; yet are unmolested by agents. In a neighboring city, the other day, about half a dozen arrests were made, for the first time under this section of the statute, when there ought to have been ten times the number. Undoubtedly the present eyetem, if thoroughly carried ont everywhere, would yield all of five hundred millions per annum. Its partial enforcement, not only deprives the government of revenne, bnt inures to the benefit of law-breakers and traitors in heart, at the expense of the honest and truly loyal.

THE COLLEGES.

The Commencement Season at Williams College.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1865.

The annual festivities incident to commencement week at this time-honored institution, were inaugurated on Sunday, the 30th ult. An unusual number of visitors were in attendance at the opening exercises, which were of a character calculated to fully sustain the reputation of the college and its high-toned associations and the edncational institutions of the land. The programme for the day included the delivery of the baccalaureate sermon by the venerable and respected President HOPKINS. It was an effort of rare and distinguished merit—scholarly, profound, brilliant. A cultivated and finished scholar like Dr. HOPKINS will always attract a large and appreciative audience, and the gathering of Sunday was in every respect such an one.

THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

The eloquent speaker chose for his text the words, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." His subject was, "The working of God's providence in the last four years, teaching the dnty of love to man." From the parable which followed the text he determined that our neighbor was anyone who demanded our regard and sympathy as a human being. The law of love is the fundamental principle of society. A love founded on a free and rational choice produces in the church missionary zeal; in government, patriotism; in the world at large, philanthropy. An adoption of this love would substitute coöperation for competition, and would revolntionize the whole character of society, giving it a higher life and nobler energies. The opposite of this principle has long held sway. In society, it displays itself in caste; in government, it is seen as despotism; and in races, as national antagonism. Free institutions can best develop the law of love. Heretofore they have been an experiment; and enemies and friends alike have hardly believed a commonwealth could succeed. Bnt the events of the last four years have proved to the world the power of free institutions, and the stability of a republic. They are an experiment no longer. These events have brought the people to recognize an overruling Providence, and to acknowledge that God was dealing with the nation.

The speaker then traced in each of the events of the war the providence of God, and showed that, as a nation, we had been gradually approaching nearer the great principle of the text. Turning to the graduating class; he addressed to them his farewell words of counsel, drawn directly from the theme of his discourse.

Differing somewhat in its character from the baccalaureates of former years, it takes its place beside them all in its power and originality of thought, and in its beauty and elegance of diction.

Treating as it did of American society of the present day, giving a thorough analysis of its characteristics, and marking out the principles upon which it might reach the highest prosperity and success, it was eminently practical, and well adapted to be a parting lesson, from a revered instructor, to young men just entering upon life.

MILLS THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The address to the Mills Theological Society was delivered in the evening by Rev. E. B. WEBB, of Boston. The orator's subject was, "The Triumph of Christianity in the World," and was admirably treated by him in a discourse of an hour's length.

PHI BETA KAPPA.

Yesterday was Phi Beta Kappa Day. This was the first anniversary of this time-honored society ever held at Williams. The exercises drew together a large and cultivated audience, and men in every particular an honor to the institution and its friends. Ex-Gov. WASHBURNE, of Massachusetts, delivered the address, and in an appropriate and becoming manner referred to the rise and progress of the society, its aims and its labors, and pledging the faith of old Williams to the just fulfillment of all the obligations devolving upon it, in connection with this new honor.

Subsequently, President HILL, of Harvard University, addressed the society in his usual eloquent and forcible manner. He discussed at considerable length the principles and progress of free trade, its effects npon the country, and its tendencies in the future. Touching upon national topics, he descanted with equal vigor and force upon the emancipation question. His address was a strong practical prodnction, replete with sound suggestions, incontrovertible facts and striking illustrations. It was, throughout, an effort worthy the author and the occasion.

The poem was delivered by E. W. B. CANNING, of Boston. Mr. CANNING selected as his theme a poetical sketch, or history of the war and its results. It proved to be a production of superior classical force and beanty, evincing ripe scholarship, unbounded research and beanty, profound philosophy, and a surpassing fund of melody and metaphor.

Phi Beta Kappa Day, 1865, will long be remembered as a most enjoyable occasion. And it was fitting that an occasion of so much significance and impressiveness should be crowned by "a feast of reason and a flow of soul," in the shape of a first-class dinner given by the college boys to their guests and invited friends.

MR. EMERSON'S ADDRESS

in the evening before the Adelphi Society, treated, as only the great poet and essayist can treat, upon books, authors and art. He showed in forcible and polished language, made stronger by able and striking metaphor, that all true literature must be inspired by the heart to be genuine; that pedantry and redundancy were literary evils, and that to be effective, anthors must address the people in language and ideas they can comprehend. His illustrations and anecdotes of literary men, their habits, their characteristics and their tastes, were decidedly entertaining and instructive. He was listened to for more than an hour with rapt attention, and the general verdict to-day is that Mr. EMERSON fairly eclipsed all his previous efforts in the brilliancy and force of his language, in the scholarly character of his production, and in the variety and spice of his criticisms.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Last evening the cenotaph to Rev. E. D. GRIFFEN, the third president of the institution, was dedicated by appropriate exercises, President HOPKINS delivering the address. Dr. GRIFFEN presided from 1821 to 1836, and this memorial was erected by the Alumni, who revere his memory with fitting sincerity.

The new gymnasium building, just completed, attracts the undivided attention of visitors to this beautiful village. It is a magnificent structure, cost $60,000, and is wholly the gift of JOHN Z. GOODRICH, Collector of the Port of Boston, who last year gave $25,000 to the college fund.

Some recent changes have taken place in the college faculty. Prof. E. H. GRIFFEN, instructor in Mathematics and Latin, retires to resume his theological studies at Princeton, and will be succeeded next term by JOHN G. DAVENPORT, of Wilton, Conn., who graduated here in 1863. DENVILLE.

THE MURDER IN CONNECTICUT.

The Funeral of the Victims—The Son in Hartford Jail—Blood on His Garments—A Sad Story of Folly and Crime.

From the Hartford Times, Aug. 2.

ALBERT L. STARKWEATHER, the son of the murdered woman and brother of the murdered girl in Oakland, was brought to Hartford jail early last evening. His examination, contrary to the confident expectations of the police, failed to bring him to a confession. He maintained a hardened, brassy and indifferent air throughout.

His uncle, Mr. NATHAN STARKWEATHER, last evening applied to CHARLES CHAPMAN, Esq., of this city, to act as the young man's counsel and defend the case. Mr. CHAPMAN had a protracted interview with the prisoner to-day, and decided to act as his counsel.

The adjourned session, last night, of the coroner's jury was a protracted one—the point of hesitation being whether the verdict should be, that the deceased came to their death by blows of, an axe and knife in the hands of ALBERT STARKWEATHER; or, "from the hand of some person to the jury unknown."

At length, when it was near 10 o'clock, they decided on this verdict:

"That Mrs. BENJAMIN STARKWEATHER and ELLA STARKWEATHER came to their deaths by blows inflicted with an axe and knife from the hand of ALBERT L. STARKWEATHER."

The bodies of the murdered mother and sister of the prisoner are packed in ice, after having been decently laid out and a portion of the frightful ax wounds about the mother's face sewed up. None are allowed to see them. The wretched son, though he had the opportunity, has never once looked npon the faces of the victims since the murder.

The funeral will be at the house in Oakland, at 1 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon. To accommodate the pnblic arks will be built in front of the house, about the yard and grounds. Both, we enppose, are to be buried in one grave, and we learn that it is intended to convey the bodies for b.rial to this city, where the family for years resided.

The prisoner's examination befors a Justice is to be on Friday morning, beginning at 9 o'clock, before Justice WHITE, at Manchester. Meantime he remains in jail.

Young STARKWEATHER's shirt bears the marks of large blood-stains about the sleeves and in front, and the appearances seem to point to the fearful solntion that it is the blood of his own murdered mother and sister! He speaks of an injury on his breast which he claims to have sustained in his alleged struggle with the "two men" in the kitchen, but the skin is only scratched enough to let out a few drops of blood, which were duly registered on the inside of his shirt bosom—while the other dark and more terribly suggestive etaine are evidently made by blood from the outside. His shirt is cut or torn across the breast, and also in vertical elits.

We are compelled to add to the ugly facts previously presented in the dark case of this young man, the following circumstances:

Among his debts, caused by his extravagant and wild way of life, was one, for horses purchased, of between $300 and $400, which he owed to a Mr. JOHN KINGSLEY, a livery-stable keeper, rear of No. 610 North Main-street in this city, and who holds the prisoner's note for the amount. *That note fell due yesterday*—the day of the fatal morning of the murders and the robbery. It seems Mr. K. was at Oakland last week to see about it, and young STARKWEATHER tried to induce his mother to indorse or pay the note, which she, much to his displeasure, refused to do. We should here state that the missing $362 was *not* found, after the murders, in the son's bedroom; nor has it yet been found.

We were misinformed as to the finding of the butcher-knife. It was not found in the prisoner's bureau, bnt was found in the feather-bed, after the bed, all blazing, had been thrown by Mr. WHITE out of the window. The knife, a common, long butcher-knife, was all bloody. Its sudden and unexpected prodnction before the gaze of the prisoner, during the jury's examination, caused him to start and slightly tremble.

Another bad fact is this: Mr. WHITE, on first rushing into the house, in the twilight of the early dawn, and seizing ALBERT's blazing bed, in the lower bedroom, accidentally knocked off from the stand a *lantern*.

The police, in searching the prisoner, found in his pocket a letter. The letter, the contents of which must not now be divulged, is a bad piece of business for the prisoner. Out of regard for the parties concerned, under the circumstances of the case, we refrain from saying anything further about it at present. Other circumstances all look bad. To say nothing of the prisoner's own bed being on fire, (as well as that on which, in a widely-separated room, np stairs, the murdered victims lay,) there are a multitude of facts that all look dark for him. The back door be says was left open all night, for, as he c.aims, the possible return of GREEN. Then there was his dog always chained at night, in front of the house, bnt on this fatal night, for an exception, chained in the barn. Again, the prisoner's gun, always kept in the house, was on the fatal morning found snugly stowed away in the barn.

The horrible mystery of the poisoning cases at the hotel, near to STARKWEATHER's house, last Summer, has never been cleared np, and many seem to think there is some connection between these crimes. The negress, JANE FULLER, though the evidence was exceedingly strong against her, was acquitted. The victims who did not survive the repeated poisonings were Mr. THOMPSON and the mother of WELLS BUCKLAND. WELLS BUCKLAND himself still lives, but is unable to walk. Mrs. STARKWEATHER was his sister; and she was also a witness against the negress. So was Mr. WHITE, and his barn was fired by an incendiary, on the 6th of last May, and burned down, causing the loss of all his valuable stock. And now comes a most remarkable soul-warning, experienced by Mrs STARKWEATHER, the murdered mother. Since the burning of that barn, she has been made the subject of a highly vivid and painful "interior impression," or premonition, that a sudden and terrible doom was impending over her. As she expressed it on different occasions to Mr. WHITE, she knew something "terrible" was soon to happen to her, and she was distinctly impressed that she was to die in the midst of fire. So powerful was this impression that this unhappy woman, for many weeks, could not force herself to retire to bed at night at her accustomed hour, hnt would sit np late, often till 2 o'clock in the morning, and never quite undressing herself. This accounts for the fact that she and ELLA were both found to have on their undercloth-ing, which was just taking fire from the burning bed when Mr. WHITE rescued the bodies.

Further facts are ascertained. In the event of the death of his uncle, WELLS BUCKLAND, ALBERT, the prisoner, would, should he survive both his mother and his sister (as he now does,) come into possession of a considerable portion of his uncle's property. When Mr. WHITE asked him how he knew the house was on fire and his mother and sister murdered, ALBERT replied that he "was so impressed." He says that there was $362 in money, and a note of his to his mother for $1,500, which he gave upon her giving him a deed of the property; but this deed has not yet been found. He claims to have given it to the lady (Miss CAMPBELL) who was to be married to him in a short time. There was no money or note found in the house. The prisoner also says he gave the man, EDGAR GREEN, some large bills to get changed, but Mr. GREEN denies this.

ALBERT was engaged to a Miss CAMPBELL, a schoolteacher, and desired to be married as soon as the present school term closed; but Miss C. had intimated her desire, or purpose, to delay until he was better established pecuniarily—his debts paid, etc.

Mrs. STARKWEATHER's farm consisted of a neat white house, somewhat large, and about 65 acres of land—valued in all at about $7,000. She moved from Manchester Station into her present place in Oakland, some four years ago, obtaining possession of it through a mortgage to her late husband, and had the old house taken down and the present one built at that time.

The family formerly lived in this city, where Mr. BENJ. STARKWEATHER (father of the prisoner, and brother of Mr. NATHAN STARKWEATHER, of this city,) kept a meat market on North Main-street. He was a respected citizen, and he died here ten years ago last October. Soon after his death the family moved to Manchester. ALBERT, the prisoner, now 22 years old, was never regarded as a particularly bright boy by his schoolfellows here. He was addicted to practices then, which may have had an unfortunate influence npon his subsequent career. His face betrays a certain weakness of character, if not of riotous passions. His uncle, Mr. NATHAN STARKWEATHER, called npon him in jail to-day. When asked why he had not been more friendly and visited more at his uncle's house here, ALBERT replied that he had never felt that he had any near friends among his mother's bothers or sisters, and he had thus fallen into the way of not visiting any of his uncles or aunts. He spoke of small family differences and the set way in which his mother had treasured np her family dislikes, and said her sisters, his aunts, Mrs. GLEASON, Mrs. KEENEY and Mrs. GRANT partook of her character—that he felt that there were no very near friends either among them or his uncles WELLS, FRANK and JEHIEL BUCKLAND.

When asked about the murder, he said, emphatically, "I've told them all I know—and I suppose I'm arrested because I have told them all. If they are not satisfied I can't help it. Do you think, if I had been *guilty*, I would have left that *knife* there to be a witness against me?"

He maintains an assured and calm demeanor, that indicates either innocence of the awful crime with which he is charged, or an amount of hardihood and depravity seldom paralleled.

The McDonogh Monument at Baltimore.

The Baltimore *Sun*, of Tuesday, says:

"The magnificent monument recently erected in Greenmount Cemetery to the memory of JOHN MCDONOGH, embracing a life-size statue in marble, was formally dedicated yesterday. It consists of a massive granite base, supporting a pedestal of marble fourteen feet high, upon which is reared the statue, executed by Mr. RANDOLPH, of this city. Upon the front side of the pedestal is the following inscription:

Sacred to the Memory of
JOHN MCDONOGH,
Born in this city December 29th, 1779.
Died in the town of McDonogh, State of Louisiana,
October 25th, 1850.
Written by Himself.

Here lies the body of John McDonogh, of the city of New-Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, one of the United States of America; the son of John and Elizabeth McDonogh, of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, also one of the United States of America; awaiting in firm and full faith the resurrection and the coming of his glorious Lord, Redeemer and Master, to judge the world.

On the left side are carved the rules for my guidance in life in 1804:

Remember that labor is one of the conditions of our existence. Time is gold; throw not one minnte away, bat place each one to account. Do unto all men as you would [wish to be done by. Never put off till to morrow what you can do to-day. Never bid another to do what you can do yourself. Never covet what is not your own. Never think any matter so trivial as not to deserve notice. Never give out that which does not first come in. Never bend bnt to produce. Let the greatest order regulate the transactions of your life. Steady in your life to do the greatest amount of good.

On the right is the following:

Deprive yourself of nothing necessary to your comfort, bnt live in an honorable simplicity and frugality. Labor, then, to the last moment of your existence. Pursue strictly the above rules, and the Divine blessing and riches of every kind will flow upon you to your heart's content; hnt, first of all, remember that the chief and great study of your life should be to tend by all the means in your power, to the honor and glory of the Divine Creator. JOHN MCDONOGH.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 2, 1804.

The conclusion to which I have arrived is, that without temperance there is no health, without virtne no order, without religion no happiness and the sum of our being is, to live wisely, soberly and righteously.

These inscriptions were copied from the monument which Mr. MCDONOGH had prepared under his own supervision, and which is now standing in the Town of McDonogh, opposite New-Orleans, where lies most of the property bequeathed by the testator to the city for benevolent purposes. The reverse of the monnment bears an inscription setting forth that it was "erected by the constituted authorities of the cities of Baltimore and New-Orleans."

The Destruction of Whaleships by the Pirate Shenandoah.

From the New-Bedford Shipping List.

A dispatch dated San Francisco July 20 reports the arrival of the ship *Milo*, of New-Bedford, 28 days from the Arctic Ocean, with the crews of the following whaling vessels which had been burned by the pirate *Shenandoah*, (the *Milo* having been taken with the rest, bnt bonded for the purpose of taking the crews of the others to San Francisco:) *Hector, Euphrates, William Thompson, Jireh Swift, Abigail* and *Sophia Thornton*, of New-Bedford, *Edward Carey* and *Susan Abigail*, of San Francisco.

A dispatch from Capt. WILLIAMS, of the *Jireh Swift*, dated San Francisco, July 20, states that his ship was burned on the 22d of June, off Cape Thaddeus. Had on board 400 bbls. whale oil which he had taken this season.

The agent's and master's names, tonnage, time of sailing, &c., of the vessels will be found in the standing list.

The *Hector* was valued, when she sailed from home, at $31,000, and the amount of insurance on her, with war risk, is $17,000 at the Union, and $8,125 at the Ocean offices in this city.

The *Euphrates* was valued at $32,000, and has a war risk of $9,750 at the Commercial office.

The *William Thompson* was valued at $56,000, npon which is a war risk of $15,500 at the Commercial, and $16,500 at the Ocean offices.

Jireh Swift was valued at $40,000, and has no war risk.

The *Abigail* was valued at $30,000, and is without any war risk.

The *Sophia Thornton* was valued at $48,000, npon which is a war risk of $15,000 at the Commercial, $3,050 at the Ocean, and $9,000 at the Union Office.

The total value of the vessels belonging to this port was $237,000, and the total insurance amounts to but $116,425. War policies had been canceled and ceased by limitation amounting to about $80,000. The Mutual Marine and Pacific Mntual offices had no war risks on any of the captured vessels.

The above valuation includes the outfits of the vessels.

The *Shenandoah* was continning her cruise for the destruction of whaleships, and calculated soon to destroy the whole Arctic fleet, numbering sixty vessels. The Commander was informed of LEE's surrender and of the collapse of the rebellion, bnt said he did not believe it. He believed in President LINCOLN's assassination, for he expected it. The *Shenandoah* coaled last at Melbourne. She was manned by English and Irish sailors. Some of the captured whalemen joined her.

Some of our shipowners and two of our insurance offices have effected insurances to the amount of about $800,000, at the Atlantic Mutual office in New-York, at a premium of 15 per cent.

The Proprietorship of the Savannah Republican.

The Savannah *Republican* publishee the following:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SAVANNAH,
FIRST DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA.
SAVANNAH, GA., July 27, 1865.

In the case of the petition of FREDERICK W. SIMS, to be restored to his property, the Savannah *Republican* newspaper, it is ordered that the petition be not granted.

(Signed) J. M. BRANNAN,
Brevet Major.-Gen. U. S. V., Comd'g Dist.

Official: WILL A. COULTER, Assistant Adj-Gen.

After a very full and thorough investigation before Judge PARSONS, of the claims of F.W. SIMS for the restoration of the establishment known as the Savannah *Republican*, it was decided by the Court that F. W. SIMS, by his treasonable conduct, had forfeited all claims to the paper, and it was recommended that J. F. HAYES be permitted to pnblish a loyal paper. This was merely the opinion of the Jndge, who was not empowered to decide, hnt simply to bear the evidence on both sides, and render a report to the General commanding, who has decided to let the paper remain in loyal hands until further orders.

Gov. Sharkey Putting it on to Cotton Again.

We find the following in the Jackson *Mississippian* of the 22d:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
JACKSON, Miss., July 21, 1865.

Whereas, it has been represented that merchants refuse to pay the tax of one dollar imposed on each bale of cotton taken or sent to market, as required by the ordinance of the 17th inst., it is therefore ordained and declared that a tax of two dollars per bale shall be assessed and collected on every bale of cotton taken or sent to market, the owner of which refuses to pay the tax of one dollar per bale; and the sheriff shall seize and immediately sell at pnblic anction sufficient cotton to pay the taxes. And in all cases when a tax of five per cent. ad valorem is ordered to be assessed and collected on property purchased during the war, by the ordinance aforesaid, double taxes shall be assessed and collected when parties refuse to pay the taxes, or render a false report to the assessor; and the sheriff shall, in all cases for non-payment of taxes, seize and sell at pnblic auction, five days' notice in case of real estate and immediately in case of personal property, sufficient to pay the taxes.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State the day and year aforesaid. WM. L. SHARKEY.

By the Governor:
JAS. R. YERGER, Secretary of State.

Letter from Major-Gen. Heintzelman.

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1865.

Editor Intelligencer:

In your numbers of the 26th and 27th of July I find, "The following graphic description of the battle of Fair Oaks is from 'The Story of a Trooper,' by Capt. C. F. ADAMS."

The article would not be worthy of notice, but for its appearance in and apparent indorsement by the *Intelligencer*. It is full of errors. I only notice it for one statement, injurious to Gen. KEYES and myself. I am charged, on mere rumor, with a greater crime than that for which an officer, after Gen. POPE's campaign in Virginia, was tried and convicted, and this by a man who, from his own statement, could not have been in the battle. The writer says:

"Gen. KEYES has sent a request for reinforcements to Gen. HEINTZELMAN. It is a few minutes after 2 o'clock when the officer starts with the order, but an unaccountable delay has ensued, and it is rumored that a misunderstanding between Gen. HEINTZELMAN and KEYES, (about rank,) which is doing an serious injury. Let us, however, pass over that in silence, and leave the reader to infer what the difficulty was, when he is told that orders were not sent to Gens. KEARNEY and HOOKER to move until twenty minutes to 5 o'clock."

There never has been any misunderstanding between Gen. KEYES and myself about rank. His corps was placed under my command by Gen. MCCLELLAN after we crossed the Chickahominy at Bottom Bridge. I gave him such orders as I deemed necessary, and he promptly obeyed. By his direction Gen. KEYES' aid addressed me a note, which I received at 2 P. M., asking for a reinforcement, which I at once ordered. A few minutes after I learned through my own aids, whom I had sent to the front in consequence of the firing, that we were attacked by the enemy in force, and that Gen. CASEY's troops had given way. I immediately ordered up KEARNEY's and HOOKER's troops, and rode to the front and posted them as they arrived. Arrangements that I had made the day before had placed KEARNEY's division of my corps within easy supporting distance.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN, Major-General.

Deaths in the United States General Hospital, Fortress Monroe, Va., During the Week Ending July 29:

Enoch Lavis, Co. D, 36th U. S.
Martin Marsh, Co. E, 19th U. S.
John M. Chandler, Co. H, 5th Maryland.
Wm. C. Hensley, Co. G, 25th North Carolina.
Samuel Gills, colored citizen.
James Sutton, Co. H, 38th U. S.
Abraham Lewis, Co. E, 38th U. S.
Jack Tabscot, Co. A, 38th U. S.
Wm. Anderson, Co. D, 41st U. S.
Thomas Hardy, Co. A, 96th New-York Volunteers.
Wm. Newby, Co. F, 26th U. S.
James Read, Co. G, 14th Conn.
Edward Williams, Co. H, 28th U. S.
Philip Wolling, S. C., citizen—prisoner.
Joseph Douglas, Co. H, 1st U. S. Cavalry.

A CURIOUS STORY.—At 2½ o'clock on Wednesday morning, while the steamer *Philadelphia* was en route for Hilton Head, having on board the One Hundred and Thirty-first New-York Volunteers, when about half a mile below Fort Pulaski, a citizen, clad in rebel uniform, for some unexplained reason suddenly grasped Private HENRY CAMERON, of Company O, One Hundred and Thirty-first New-York Volunteers, and attempted to push him over the deck guards into the river. CAMERON, supposing the fellow was joking or trying to play some sort of a trick, clinched his opponent closely and held on to his clothing, but he soon discovered that the man was in earnest and really intended to pnt him overboard. Before he could extricate himself from the would-be murderer, both parties lost their balance, and almost unobserved by the large number of soldiers on board, fell into the river. CAMERON says he heard the citizen strike the woodwork on the paddle-boxes, and in a few seconds heard stifled groans, and he thinks the paddle-wheels struck the drowning man and killed him, as he saw nothing of him after this occurrence. CAMERON being a good swimmer, at once struck out boldly for the shore, which was half a mile distant, experiencing great difficulty in stemming the swift current with his clothing on. He finally succeeded, with great difficulty, in divesting himself of all his clothing, and pressed rapidly for the dim outlines of the shore, which he reached in a nnde and terribly exhausted condition. CAMERON landed on an extensive bed of oysters, cutting his feet badly, and here he remained till daylight, waiting like Micawber "for something to turn up." His eyes were gladdened at day-light by beholding the white sails of a fishing smack, which he hailed, and was soon taken on board by VALENTINE MARTIN, a fisherman, who at once conveyed CAMERON to his house, at Sebastopol, on Long Island, fed him bountifully and gave him some clothing. The next day VALENTINE MARTIN conveyed CAMERON in his yawl to Fort Pulaski, where he was supplied with more clothing, and transportation furnished to bring him back to Savannah. Private CAMERON is very anxious to have his parents speedily informed of his safety after his perilous trip, as he fears his comrades will report him drowned on their arrival in New-York, and our New-York exchanges will confer a favor by stating this fact, and thereby relieve the anxiety of the family and relatives, who are expecting their son home with his regiment.—*Savannah Republican.*

A NEW MILITARY MOVEMENT.—An advertisement in the morning papers yesterday, calling upon veteran soldiers to join an expedition to the "Yellow Stone Country, northwest of Idaho," attracted quite a crowd of soldiers to the American Hotel, the place designated in the call; Ten o'clock was the time designated when the officers signing the call would meet those desiring to leave for the West. At that hour and until about 11 o'clock from twenty to thirty soldiers visited the hotel, but failed to find the parties who subscribed their names to the card. It was understood from the conversation of the soldiers that they looked npon the expedition as destined for Mexico. In this they may have been mistaken, but it took clear that a trip to Mexico would have proved much more attractive than the mining country of the Yellow Stone Country. After lingering in the neighborhood of the hotel for about an hour, the soldiers dispersed, swearing that they had been "sold."—*Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 1.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Bengal Merchants on the Death of President Lincoln.

The Chamber of Commerce held its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, A. A. Low, Esq., in the chair.

The following-named gentlemen were elected members of the Chamber:

Thomas Achelis, Hamilton Bruce, John T. Daley, Christian E. Detmold, William B. Hunter, Hibbard M. Shaw, Samnel E. Sproulls, Henry Torrance, Henry H. Van Dyck, and Geo. B. Rsymond.

S. B. CHITTENDEN was reëlected on the Committee of Arbitration.

The following communication and resolntion were received from the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, and ordered to be placed on file:

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CALCUTTA, June, 1865.

The President of the Chamber of Commerce, New-York:

SIR—The intelligence of the assassination of the President of the United States of America has been received in the metropolis of British India with the profoundest emotion.

All classes of Her Majesty's subjects, capable of appreciating the nature and extent of that great national calamity, have been overwhelmed with deep and heartfelt sorrow, and with horror at the appalling crime which terminated the valuable life of your illustrious chief magistrate.

The commercial community of Calcutta share all the sentiments of regret, indignation and abhorrence which the public at large so keenly feel; and at a recent meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce a resolntion was unanimously adopted, a copy of which I have the honor to inclose.

A copy of it has also been presented to the Consul for the United States, for submission to the Honorable the Secretary of State, Washington; hnt I am specially charged to transmit to the New-York Chamber of Commerce this record of the views which the merchants of Calcutta entertain of the loss sustained by the merchants of New-York, in common with their fellow-citizens throughout America, in order that they may be assured of the liveliest sympathy which is felt by the commercial body of Calcutta for the people of the United States.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,
JOHN N. BULLEN, President.

RESOLUTION.

That this meeting desires to place on record the horror with which they, in common with all ranks and classes of Her Majesty's subjects, view the assassination of the late Mr. LINCOLN, President of the United States of America; the deep sympathy which they feel for the people of that country under the great national calamity which this event has brought npon them; and their earnest hope that the war from which they have suffered so severely may soon be brought to a close, and be followed by peace, lasting and prosperous.

[True copy.] JOHN N. BULLEN,
President Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

A communication was received from the Secretary, on behalf of the following-named gentlemen, presenting the chamber with a portrait of the late THOMAS TILESTON, painted by HICKS:

Paul Spofford, Wm. Bryce, Jas. Bryce, Simon de Visser, John D. Jones, Shepherd Knapp, Moses H. Grinnell, Thos. H. Faile, Jas. W. Otis, Geo. F. Hope, A. A. Low, John Austin Stevens, Jr., Wm. F. Cary, Joseph Lawrence, Caleb Barstow, Edmund Penfield, J. T. B. Maxwell, W. H. Webb, J. A. Westervelt, D. D. Westervelt, Peter M

Grand Secretary of Southern New-York in 1866 the nominations for Grand Officers, and such Grand Secretary shall forward to all the candidates notices of such nominations and receive notices of their acceptances, and forward to all the subordinate lodges a list of candidates actually in nomination, and receive the election returns of such lodges, and deliver the same to the Grand Lodge on its annual session in 1866.

At the opening of the annual session in 1866 the Senior Past Grand Master present shall call the Grand Lodge to order and preside, and appoint the subordinate officers temporarily, except that the R. W. Grand Secretary of Southern New-York shall act as Grand Secretary until the installation of his successor. The business shall then proceed in the order as laid down in the Rules of Order.

All properties, funds, rights and claims of each Grand Lodge shall, from and after the annual session of 1866, belong to and be vested in the R. W. Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. of the State of New-York; and each Grand Lodge shall, at the annual session of 1866, levy upon its subordinates a sufficient assessment to pay up all the indebtedness of such Grand Lodge, and all its expenses up to the annual session of 1866.

At the annual election in 1866 the only candidates for Grand Representatives shall be the Grand Representatives elected by each Grand Body in 1865, and the one having the greatest number of votes shall be elected for two years and the other for one year.

The enactment was lost by a vote of 134 for and 75 odges against it, a two-thirds vote being required to carry it; but afterward the vote was rescinded by a majority vote of the Grand Lodge.

The following nominations for grand officers were made:

For Grand Masters, D. G. M. Davis, of No. 90; for Deputy Grand Masters, P. G. John Medalo, of No. 22.

For Grand Wardens—P. G. M. Pettit, of No. 50; P. G. W. H. Bushnell, of No. 1.

For Grand Secretary—P. G. Dewitt C. Lengdan, of No. 50; for Grand Treasurer, P. G. Jas. Russell, of No. 20; for Grand Representative, P. G. M. Swanton, of No. 50; P. G. T. Lawrence of No. 64.

At 2 o'clock the Grand Lodge adjourned to 10 o'clock on Thursday.

Montgomery's Corrugated Boiler Iron.

After years of toil, disappointment and vexatious delays, this invention has been fully matured in all its details. Steam now enters so largely into the business of everyday life, that all inventions designed to extend its usefulness, to economise the cost of its production, and at the same time lessen the danger of employing, it are entitled to consideration.

The principal point of the invention consists in the production of a peculiarly constructed boiler-plate, which is designed by its form to present a greater surface in a given space to the action of the heat, coupled with a reduced thickness of metal, thereby insuring a more speedy absorption of caloric and a more rapid transfer of the same to the water in the boiler, while at the same time the structural form of the plate renders it enormously stronger than the plane plate. The new plate has been termed by the inventor "corrugated," this being the most suitable expression descriptive of the form given to the metal in the manufacture; though it by no means carries with it any idea of the principle involved. This idea would be more correctly conveyed by describing it as a plate of metal, whose boundaries remain intact, while the plane thus inclosed is wrought into a series of convoluted arches, every alternate series being inverted, and all their axes parallel and extending from margin to margin of the plate. In a combination of these plates, curved as required for practical uses, it is incumbent that the corrugations of all the plates run in the direction of the arch formed by the curving; and it does not require any large amount of reasoning to show that this form of structure must possess the very elements of strength combined in a masterly manner. In the case of a cylindrical boiler or flue built on this plan, the plates composing it become in themselves a close series of ribs or stays, by reason of the flutes of the corrugations and the riveted margins of the plates encircling the structure.

The plates may be bent into any required shape either in the process of corrugating, or subsequently, so as to adapt them to circular or other structures; and it may here be remarked that the process of rolling the plates into this corrugated form detects and reveals so manifestly any imperfection or flaw in the metal, that the employment of a plate of metal not absolutely perfect in its fibrous structure is rendered an impossibility in boilers constructed on this plan.

The increased extent superficially of the plate within its original dimensions is effected by the action of the corrugating rolls, which press and distend the heated metal, reducing its thickness, and at the same time so dispose of the distended portion as to give it a compensating strengthening structure, and keep it on a line with the margins of the plate, and within them. The thinning of the interior surface, and its consequent augmented extent, together with the qualities of the form bestowed, give in the aggregate qualities difficult to surpass.

The power of the conformation of the plate to resist enormous pressures on the sides has been treated of, and it is now proposed to speak of other individual characteristics especially adapting it to use in steam boilers. Concentration of so much more fire surface in a given space must necessarily cause the heat produced by the fuel within the limits of this space to be taken up in larger quantity and more effectually; while the attenuation of the plate, facilitating so largely the transmission of the heat to the water, completely prevents any undue heating of the plate. The flutes of the corrugations also, by causing currents and eddies in the hot gases, thereby as it were detaining them on their passage, more effectually deprive them of the caloric with which they are charged, and which would otherwise pass up the flue. Incrustation by deposit from sea water, or "scale" as it is termed, has been found by actual and extended observation not to occur in a boiler made of this material. The expansions and contractions recurring in the corrugations of the plates, consequent on the varying degrees of heat to which it is subjected, render the adhesion of the scale to the plate impossible; while the cumbrous stays, &c., which are a necessity in other boilers, being absent in this, there is actually no place for its lodgment.

The most effective part of a boiler is that immediately over the furnace; and it has been estimated that one foot of fire surface there is worth not less than ten feet in any other part; at the same time, in consequence of the greater heat received by the crown sheets, they are the first to become impaired by a deposit of scale. The exact aptitude of the inventor's plan to meet these conditions is self-evident. One-third more heating surface is placed precisely where most wanted, and without occupying any more space.

The reduction in the bulk of the boilers is a subject of considerable importance. The engineer of the Allaire Works says: "The boilers of the North River steamer *Isaac Newton* weigh 51,458 pounds; if corrugated the weight would be 36,020 pounds. Their length is thirty feet; the corrugated would be twenty-one feet six inches. Their heating surface is 386 square feet; if corrugated it would be 576 square feet. The proportions of this comparison have been more than borne out in actual practice.

The advantages possessed by this invention may be briefly stated as follows:

In cost, the expense is reduced one-third. The heating surface, enlarged within its own limits, gives greater facilities than hitherto possessed by boilers for the rapid production of steam. The space occupied is reduced one-third; and this follows on the saving in material, which occasions a corresponding reduction in weight. The free circulation of the water is insured to more extent than in any other form of boiler, on account of the absence of obstructions of any kind within it; this also affords greater facilities for cleaning and repairing. Every quality claimed for this form of plate tends directly to its increased durability, while its strength allows of any required area through the fines.

From certificates in the possession of the inventor from the proprietor of the Dry Dock Iron Works, the foreman of the boiler-shop of the Allaire Works, and from the City Steam Boiler Inspector, it appears that boilers, constructed on the inventor's plan, will bear a hydrostatic pressure of from 115 to 300 pounds to the square inch.

Naval Intelligence.

THE EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

From present indications it would seem that Antwerp has been selected by our government as the headquarters of our squadron in European waters. Antwerp is the commercial capital of Belgium, and is situated on the right bank of the Scheldt. BONAPARTE made it one of his grand naval arsenals, and spent enormous sums on the construction of its docks and other works, and the advantages to be derived at this place make it a fit place for a rendezvous for our shipping.

The screw gunboat *Shawmut* has just sailed to join the European squadron. She is one of the new class of gunboats, carrying eight guns, and of 593 tons register. She was built at Portsmouth, N. H., and was launched on the 15th of June, 1863. She was attached to the North Atlantic squadron at the close of the war. The following is a list of her officers: Lieut. Commander J. W. WALKER; Lieut. B. J. Cromwell; Acting Master T. W. Myer; Acting Ensigns O. A. Thompson, W. B. Hoff, G. W. Coffin; Passed Assistant Surgeon D. R. Bannon; Assistant Paymaster J. C. Graves; First Assistant Engineers R. S. Talbot, John Lowe; Second Assistant Engineers A. J. Montgomery, J. M. Emmanuel, Jas. W. Holihan; Mates G. W. Pratt, J. S. O'Brien.

—The Ordnance Department at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, under the charge of Commander J. R. MULLANY and Lieutenant-Commander D. L. BRAINE, are busily employed in perfecting the arrangements of details which will put it in a position unequaled in any yard in the country. The *North Carolina* will, after the 1st of September, be an ordnance vessel, and be moored off the cob-dock. The sloop *Saratoga* has already been converted into an ordnance store-ship, and temporarily moored at the extreme northeastern end of the dock. A new gun-park is being fitted up on the cob-dock to accommodate several thousand guns, and when completed the guns now lying in different parts of the yard, will be removed to the park. A large derrick is also in progress of construction which will be used for handling heavy guns. A new saluting battery of 36 guns will be placed on the front of the cob-dock. The guns are of the new pattern, 32s of 45 cwt., and will be mounted on iron carriages.

—The sailing ship *Onward*, eight guns, is in the dry-dock, being thoroughly overhauled preparatory to going out to the Brazils. From this we are led to suppose that the Navy Department intend to again put a number of vessels on that station. It is believed that she will be commanded by A. V. Lieut.-Commander PIERRE GIRAUD, the young officer who was ordered to command the late President's yacht *Lady Stirling*.

—The naval apprentice school-ship *Savannah*, has been ordered to proceed to Annapolis, instead of New-London. There are probably many reasons for this change, but we believe that the department sends her there so that the people in that section may have an opportunity at less expense to place their boys on board of a school-ship. One of the school-ships placed near the Naval Academy will serve to get up a spirit of emulation between the midshipmen and apprentices.

—The new two-turreted iron-clad *Miantonomah* is nearly ready for any service that might be required of her. She belongs to that truly formidable class of navy-yard built iron-clads which are destined to be of so much service in the event of war. She will be fast and safe in a sea way.

Hereafter all regular naval vessels will be provided with a spur or ram, made of composition and bolted firmly on the stem-piece or bow. The form of this ram was designed by Constructor DELANO, and approved by Admiral FARRAGUT. Rams are a great institution, and, Yankee-like, we have run "ram-mad."

The following vessels are to be sold at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on the 15th inst.: Brig *Bolio*; schooners *Savannah*, *Orvetta*, *S. Bruen*, *S. Rotan*; steamers *Fort Henry*, *Valley City*, *Honeysuckle*, *R. R. Cuyler*, *Dandelion*, *Camelia*.

The following vessels are in progress of construction at the Brooklyn Navy-yard: *Kalamazoo*, iron-clad; corvettes *Ontario*, *Moshulo* and *Quinnebaug*.

—Naval Contractor B. F. DELANO is rapidly recovering his health, and is now absent on a tour of pleasure.

—Preparations are being made to lay the keel of the new screw corvette *Java* at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

—The store-ship *Ino* is being fitted out for the supply of vessels in the European squadron.

The *Hartford* lies at anchor off the Battery, awaiting final orders.

The Weather.

Although the heat was most oppressive yesterday, the thermometrical indications were not so high as was generally supposed. About 2½ P. M., while the sun was shining brightly and no clouds visible, a brisk shower fell, cooling the air considerably, and between 5 and 6 o'clock a heavy thunder storm burst over the city, the rain falling in torrents.

The thermometrical record at DELATOUR'S, in Wall-street, since the 1st inst., is as follows:

	6 A. M. Deg.	12 M. Deg.	3 P. M. Deg.	6 P. M. Deg.
Aug. 1	70	84	83	79
Aug. 2	72	83	83	79
Aug. 3	74	87	86	—

For the same period of last year the average temperature of the three days was higher:

	6 A. M. Deg.	12 M. Deg.	3 P. M. Deg.	6 P. M. Deg.
Aug. 1, 1864	77	91	93	90
Aug. 2, 1864	77	90¾	87	81
Aug. 3, 1864	76	88	81	75

The average for the month of July, at 3 P. M., was nearly 82 deg.—accurately, 81 28-31 deg.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE DOG-POUND.—The following is a statement of the number of dogs destroyed at the pound, from the commencement of the season to the 29th of July: Week ending June 17, 1,114; week ending June 24, 543; week ending July 1, 471; week ending July 8, 389; week ending July 15, 425; week ending July 22, 358; week ending July 29, 368; total, 3,668. On Monday last, the fee for bringing dogs to the pound was reduced from fifty cents to forty cents, according to previous announcement.

SHOOTING AT AN OFFICER.—On Wednesday night Officer JACKSON, of the Thirteenth Precinct, while patrolling his beat near the foot of Jackson-street, discovered some thieves trying to land. On their coming ashore the officer arrested one of the men. The prisoner was immediately rescued by his confederates, one of whom fired a pistol at the officer. The ball passed through the officer's cap, but did not hit him. The men then jumped into their boat and escaped. The accused are well known to the police.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—The Comptroller has received, through the President of the Board of Supervisors, the sum of $400, inclosed in the following note:

To the President of the Board of Supervisors:

The inclosed $400 belongs to the County of New-York. Please acknowledge its receipt in the *Tribune* and the *Citizen*, and pay the money into the County Treasury.
AUG. 2, 1865. CICERO.

The money has been disposed of as desired.

UNITED STATES COTTON.—Collector DRAPER, as United States Cotton Agent, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, has postponed further sales of government cotton until in his opinion the market will warrant their resumption. Meantime the cotton in store on Staten Island will be put in merchantable order.

THE HANCOCK RECRUITING FUND.—The sum raised to assist in recruiting for the Hancock Corps was not all expended, and the contributors to the fund are invited to meet, Aug. 8, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 45 William-street, to decide what shall be done with the remainder.

CORRECTION.—In our report of the PATTERSON forgery case yesterday, it was erroneously stated that Miss RICHARDS met PATTERSON at No. 9 Hubert-street. It should have been No. 5 Hubert-street, which is occupied as a lager-bier saloon.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

A JOKE.

Archibald Warner, charged with till-robbing, pleaded guilty, but in defence set up that it was all in joke. Timothy Dowling, the complainant, said he didn't see any joke in it. He was tending store, and left $10 in the till and the defendant in the bar-room. The prisoner, when complainant turned his back, drew out the drawer, took the money out of it, put it in his pocket, and when caught, said it was only a joke. Mr. Dowling didn't believe him; the court did not believe him, either, and he was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

A WEDDING AND ITS RESULTS.

Michael McKaveny, a three-weeks' bridegroom, and Michael Quinn, were charged with assaulting Michael Mulrane, on the 30th of July last. Complainant said McKaveney invited him to his wedding, and he staid there till near 3 o'clock in the morning. About that time he went down to the yard, when the prisoners followed him, threw him on the flags and kicked him. He heard Quinn say he could lick six men like him. His jaw was broken in two places. He went to the wedding at 10 o'clock at night, and drank four or five times. He was always helped to his liquor. Witnesses for the defence proved that the bridegroom was up stairs with the bride; that the complainant was dead drunk, and went in the yard and fought with a man, but according to the evidence, both were so helplessly drunk that neither could hit a blow, and the one rolled over the other backward and forward through the yard. It was evident from the evidence that the bridegroom felt far that night from being a belligerent, whereupon the case was dismissed.

BLINDING AN OPPONENT.

Mary Frenchy was charged with throwing vitriol or some other dangerous liquid in the eyes of Rosanna Purdy. The facts in the case are these: Defendant had a quarrel in the yard with the grandmother of complainant, who separated them. After this dispute, complainant was afraid to go in the yard lest defendant should use a knife that she flourished. Two days after this occurrence, prisoner entered the room of complainant. In one hand she had a bottle of gin, in the other a tin cup, the contents of which she dashed in the eyes of witness. The complainant believed it was vitriol, as she had not been able to open her eyes since. The complainant was led up to the stand by two witnesses. The bandage was removed from her eyes; there was not a particle of inflammation surrounding them, and when Judge DOWLING tried to open the eyelids, she kept them hermetically sealed. If vitriol had been used, there would certainly have been scars. Liquor of some kind, no doubt, was thrown in the girl's eyes, but nothing more. Mrs. Frenchy was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for one month.

STEALING CANARY BIRDS.

Barty and James Geoghen were charged with larceny under very common circumstances. The two Geoghens are boatmen. When vessels come into the stream they board them, take passengers off, or their luggage; and if they can't do that, then they help themselves to what they find on board, from a chicken or a canary bird, as in this case, up to a foretopsail or a passenger's boots. It appears that the prisoners brought their boat alongside of the bark, which was from the West Indies. In the forecastle were a number of canary birds belonging to a seaman named Frank Brown. The two Geoghens had the audacity to go on board with a basket, and finding no better game to bag, basketed the birds, threw them into their boat and left for the city, and disposed of the fowl in William-street for $20 to a bird-fancier. The brothers were convicted of the larceny, and sent each to the penitentiary for six months, besides being fined $50.

Court Business for August and September.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT—AUG. 4.

Before Judge Benedict.

These courts opened for the August term this morning. The Judge stated to the bar that during August he would hear such cases only as both sides consent to bring on; that on the third Wednesday of September the jury calendar of the Circuit Court would be taken up, and criminal cases in the District Court then ready for trial would be transferred to the Circuit Court for trial there; and that a grand jury would also be summoned in that court for the September term.

The Judge also announced that the first two weeks of September would be devoted to hearing admiralty causes in the District Court, and that the admiralty calendar of that court would be called on the first Wednesday of September, when causes could be set down for hearing on any day prior to the third Wednesday.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 3, 1865.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	115	400	Erie Railway	99
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	107¾	500	do	99¼
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	105⅝	300	do...2d call	99⅛
25,000	do...2d call	106	300	Chic. & R. I. R.	108¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-40s...C.		300	do	108¾
	New Issue	104⅝	200	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	97½
15,000	U. S. 10-40s...C.	97	700	do...2d call	97⅝
67,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		1200	Reading R.	105¼
	Second Series.	99	100	do...s10	105
9,000	do	99¼	500	do	105¾
5,000	Ill. Cen. Bs, '79.	95	900	do	105½
4,000	Tenn. 6s	70	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	66¾
2,000	Missouri 6s	65	100	do	66¾
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	25	450	do	66
1,000	Hnd. 2d M. S. F. Bs	102	50	Ill. Cen. R.	126¾
1,600	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	102½	220	do	126⅞
50	Bank of Commerce	104	100	do	126¾
40	do...2d call	104¾	200	do...s14	126
30	Corn Ex. Bank	108	2000	Cleve. & Pitts.	69¼
13	Fourth Nat. Bank	101	200	do	69⅜
10	Exp. & Trad. Bank	108	1000	do...2d call	69⅝
25	St. Nicholas Bank	100	38	Chi. & N. W.	26¾
200	Cum. Coal Pr.	41¼	200	do	27
200	At. Mail S. Co.	157	300	do	27⅛
40	Brunswick Land	9¼	2000	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	61¾
200	Quick. Min. Co.	56	100	do	62
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	91¾	400	do	61¾
100	do	91¾	40	do	61¾
400	do	92	200	do...2d call...s10	62
200	do...2d call	92	100	do...s10	61¾
100	Hudson Riv. R.	113¾	400	do	62¼
300	do...2d call	113¾	50	Chic. & Alt.	102¾

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107	100	Quick. Min. Co	56¾
40,000	do	106¾	100	Hnd. Riv. R.	112¾
106,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		400	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	62
	Second Series	99¼	1000	do...b30	62¾
100	At. Mail S. Co	156	2600	Reading R.	s10	105¾
400	New-York Cen...b30	92⅜	200	do	106
100	do...b30	92¼	200	do...2d call	106⅛
200	do...2d call	92¼	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	66
1100	Erie R.	59	100	Ill. Cen. R.	126
100	do...b10	59	50	Cleve. & Pitts.	70
100	do...2d call	58⅞	200	do	69¾
100	do	58⅝	100	do	69⅝

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.		400	Reading R.	105⅛
	Old Issue	105¾	200	do...s10	105⅜
30,000	Ohio & M. C.	24⅝	800	Cleve. & Pitts.	69⅛
10,000	do...s3	24¾	200	do...s3	69⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	92	100	do...b3	69⅝
700	Erie Railway	59¼	200	do...b3	69⅝
	do	59¼	200	do...c	69¾
	do	59½	1000	do	69¾
	do...s3	59	200	do...c	69⅝
500	do	59	200	Cleve. & Tol.	101
100	do...b5	59	200	Chic. & R. I.	108¾
100	do...c	59	400	do...s3	108¾
100	Hudson Riv. R.	113	100	Chi. & N. W.	27
	do...b10	112½	100	Ch. & N. W. Pr.	61¾
200	do...c	112¾	500	do	61¾
100	Ill. Cen. R.	126	100	do...b3	61¾
100	Mich. S. & N. I.	66	100	do...s3	61¾
300	do...b3	66	200	do	61¾
200	do	65¾	100	do...s3	61⅞
200	do...s3	65¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	97
100	do...c	65¾	100	do...c	97
200	do...o	65¾	200	McGr. West...s10	151
100	do...b3	65¾	100	Quick. Min. Co...s3	56¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R.	92¾	200	Reading R.	106
100	do	92¾	100	Mich. Cen. R	108
700	Erie Railway	59	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	66
100	do...b3	59	150	P., Ft. W. & C...s3	97½
	do	58¾	1400	Cleve. & Pitts	69¾
100	do...b3	58¾	600	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	62¾
100	Hud. Riv. R...b10	113	700	do...b3	62¾

THURSDAY, Aug. 3.—P. M.

The Official exhibit of the condition of the Public Debt of the United States and the easy state of the Treasury, published this morning, had a favorable influence on the confidence of the Stock Exchange and of financial circles in Wall-street to-day. The statement of the Public Debt is nearly or quite one hundred millions less than vague rumor had led the public to suppose. But far more important than this difference is the perfectly independent and controlling position of the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to the movement of the Money market and the supply and price of Gold, should speculation attempt, in either direction, to embarrass the future financial wants of the Government or to depreciate the credit of the legal Tender or National Circulation.

The following are the details of the Public Debt, as compared with the previous exhibit of May 31:

	July 31.	May 31.
5-20s Original	$514,780,500	$514,780,500
5-20s New	51,789,700	50,795,100
6 per cents, 1881	282,961,450	282,770,050
10-40s 5 per cents	172,770,100	172,770,100
Old 6 per cents	19,339,502	19,339,502
Old 5 per cents	27,022,000	27,864,000
Total Gold-bearing	$1,108,662,842	$1,108,113,842
7-30 per cents	$830,002,000	$829,511,650
6 per cents Compound	212,276,470	171,143,620
5 per cents Notes	38,054,320	50,856,320
6 per cent. Certificates	166,798,000	126,336,000
Deposits on Interest	160,374,845	71,428,721
Total Currency Interest	$1,389,156,545	$1,253,476,571
Greenbacks	$433,160,569	$433,160,569
Fractions	25,736,052	24,07[illegible]
Requisitions	15,736,040	40,[illegible]
Total free of Interest	$[illegible]	$497,[illegible]
Less on hand	116,739,632	25,148,[illegible]
Net Currency	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Debt past due	1,5[illegible]	[illegible]
Total of all Debt	$2,757,253,276	$2,[illegible]
Annual Interest in Gold		$61,521,837
Annual Interest in Currency		74,[illegible]

The general effect of the official statement was favorable on the market. There was no reduction in the rate for Money to the Brokers, which remained firm at 7 ₱ cent., but there was less reluctance on the part of lenders to meet the demand at this figure. There was also more readiness to buy the 7.30 ₱ cents., which had been pressing for several days, and the price advanced to 99@99¼ ₱ cent. for the Second Series, which is most abundant on the market, from the cause heretofore explained in this column.

The Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States were a fraction firmer than on Wednesday, with a good demand for both classes of 5-20s. Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness wanted at 97½ ₱ cent.

The Railway Speculation was also firmer than yesterday, especially on the New-York Roads. A good deal was done between the sessions of the regular Board, in Erie at 90 ₱ cent., and New-York Central at 92@92¼ ₱ cent. Another large business was done in Reading Shares, and at advancing figures. The rumor of a strike among the Schuylkill miners has been quieted, and the very heavy Coal tonnage of the road the first four days of the week has brought forward new buyers. The Western roads ruled generally steady; the Miscellaneous Shares rather better than yesterday.

At 4 o'clock the following general quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday afternoon. The Railways were less firm than at the Second Board, with the exception of New-York Central and Northwestern Preferred:

	Wed.	Thur.		Wed.	Thur.
U. S. 10-40s	97	97	N. West Pref	60¾	62¼
U. S. 5-20s	105¾	105⅞	Rock Island	108	108¼
N. Y. Central	91⅞	92¼	Fort Wayne	96¾	97½
Erie	89⅞	90	Cumb'land Coal	41¾	41½
Hudson	113⅜	112¼	Quicksilver	56	56¾
Reading	104¾	105⅞	Mariposa	12	12
Mich. Southern	65¼	66⅞	Canton	39	39
Illinois Central	126¾	125⅝	Atlantic Mail	156	156
Mich Central	167¾	168	Brunswick	10	10½
Pittsburgh	69¾	70	Ohio Certificates	24¼	24¾
North-west	27¼	27¾	American Gold	145¾	144¾

The price of Gold fell one per cent. from yesterday's sales, the range of transactions being 144¼@144¾ ₱ cent., closing at 144¼. Exchange for Saturday's steamers is 108¼@108¾ ₱ cent. for the very best Bankers' Bills.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares. The Ocean Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₱ cent:

Merchants'	108	Bank of N. America	107
Mechanics'	109	Hanover	105
America	130	Irving	105
City	175	Metropolitan	112
Pheuix	103	Nassau	108
Tradesmen's	126	Shoe and Leather	103
Dry Dock	110	Corn Exchange	106
Greenwich	140	Continental	90
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	St. Nicholas	100
State of New-York	106	Commonwealth	97½
Commerce	104	Import's' & Traders.	105
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	101	Park	141
Mercantile	126	Manf. & Merchants'	100
American Exchange	114	Fourth National	100
Chatham	125		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92¾	Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	85	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrip.	87	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	80
Erie 1sts, ex d., '68	101¾	Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	90
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	103¾	Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	103
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	106¾	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	103½
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	92	Tol. & Wab. Equip Bds.	80
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st, M '77	93	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	97
Hud. R. 7s, 1sts, '69	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	93
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds S. F., '83	102	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	76
Chi., R. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1sts	108	Chic. & Alt. S. F.	95
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68	90	Ohi. & Alton 1st mortg.	96
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱c.	95	Chi. & Alton Income	82
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875	115	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	70
Alton & T. H. 2ds Pref.	76		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $5,185,898 16, including for Customs, $402,000; on account of Loan, $60,000; Payments, $6,895,834 12; Balance, $61,125,112 82.

The following is a statement of the deposits and coinage at the United States Mint, Philadelphia, for the month of July, 1865.

Gold deposits from all sources	$290,886 88
Silver deposits, including purchases	9,634 67
Total deposits	$300,521 55

	Pieces.	Value.
Gold coinage	5,106	$108,668 63
Silver	20,005	10,241 71
Copper	4,376,000	72,330 00
Total	4,401,111	$191,255 34

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the fourth week of July, in the years 1864, and 1865 was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bu.	Barley bu.
1864	10,600	341,100	249,300	100
1865	20,300	271,500	611,600	—
Inc.	9,700	Dec. 69,600	Inc. 362,500	Dec. 100

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 31st of July, inclusive, during the years 1864 and 1865, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1864	343,400	7,164,200	2,557,800	142,100
1865	282,850	2,958,900	8,595,900	159,500
Dec.	60,550	Dec. 4,205,300	Inc. 1,038,100	Inc. 17,400

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a deficiency of 901,150 bbls. Flour.

A Washington dispatch states that the Government receipts from customs for the quarter ending with March, were $20,519,000; internal revenue, $65,262,000; sales of public lands, $162,000; direct taxation, $52,700; miscellaneous, $4,159,000, &c., $90,000,000.

Government receipts from internal revenue on the opening day of the current month of August were up to $1,073,000.

Investments of the Virginia Banks During the War.

From the Richmond Republic.

We present below some statistics relative to our State Banks and their Stocks. The information is official, being obtained from the office of the State Treasurer.

The Bank of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, during the war, sold her State bonds at rates below par, and bought Confederate bonds above par. The Bank of Commerce, at Fredericksburgh, invested $35,000; the Farmers' Bank of Fiucastle, $20,000; and the Bank of Richmond, $28,000, in Confederate bonds.

We call attention to the list which we have below:

Bank of Berkeley, Martinsburgh	$50,000 00
Central Bank of Virginia, Staunton	33,000 00
Bank of Commerce, Fredericksburgh, (Confederate bonds, $33,000,)	147,800 00
Bank of the Commonwealth, Richmond, (all Confederate bonds,)	162,000 00
Fairmont Bank, Fairmont	8,000 00
Farmers' Bank of Fincastle, Fincastle, (Confederate bonds, $20,000,)	180,000 00
Bank of Howardsville, Howardsville	159,508 35
Bank of Manassas, Front Royal	2,655 00
Manufacturers' and Farmers' Bank of Wheeling, Wheeling	4,400 00
Monticello Bank, Charlottesville	29,560 00
Merchants' Bank of Virginia, Lynchburgh	428,602 86
Bank of the Old Dominion, Alexandria	374,000 00
Bank of Phillippi, Phillippi	97,000 00
Bank of Richmond, Richmond, (Confederate bonds, $28,000)	68,600 00
Bank of Rockbridge, Lexington	125,000 00
Bank of Rockingham, Harrisonburgh	257,770 00
Bank of Scottsville, Scottsville	88,630 00
Southwestern Bank of Virginia, Wythe-ville	168,400 00
Trans-Alleghany Bank, Pearlsburgh	2,700 00
Bank of Weston, Weston	4,905 00
Bank of Wheeling, Wheeling	1,000 00
Bank of Winchester, Winchester	100,300 00
Total	$2,050,231 21

The National Finances.

From the Chicago Tribune, July 31.

The Secretary of the Treasury can hope for no aid from Congress before about the 1st of next February. What must he rely upon till then? The act of March 3, 1864, authorized a loan of $200,000,000, of which there has been issued in 10-40 5 per cent. bonds the amount of $172,770,100, leaving yet the available sum of $27,229,900, which may be issued at any rate of interest not exceeding 6 per cent. in gold. Of 5-20 6 per cent. bonds, authorized by and adopted under the act of June 30, 1864, there remains unissued the sum of $9,211,000. Of other bonds authorized by the same act there remains $70,000,000, which may be issued either as a 7-30 loan or as three years' 6 per cent. compound interest notes.

Of fractional currency authorized by the acts of July, 1862, and March, 1863, there remains about $20,000,000, which may be issued either in currency or some form of loan. Of the amount of temporary loan authorized by the act of July 11, 1862, there remains at the Secretary's command about $58,000,000. Here is an aggregate of $184,440,900, which the Secretary may put out as a loan in some form or other without any action on the part of Congress. The internal revenue receipts are not so large as estimated, but the amount from the source from August 1, 1865, to Feb. 1, 1866, cannot be less than, $120,000,000, and may be even ten or fifteen millions more. The receipts from customs within that period will hardly be under $45,000,000, and are likely to be something over that figure. The receipts from all miscellaneous sources in the same period will reach at least $14,000,000. Here is an aggregate of revenue not less than $179,000,000—and in all cases I am taking the lowest estimates of any one who can be considered as an authority, while the estimates of good authorities make the amount not less than $200,000,000.

The amount of gold now in Treasury is about $35,000,000, and of balances in the Sub-Treasuries to the credit of the department about $30,000,000. Here is an aggregate of actual available means for the coming six months as follows; Loan, $184,000,000; revenue, from all sources, at least $179,000,000; cash on hand, $65,000,000, being a total of $428,000,000. I must again add that not a few gentl

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1865.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Mouument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SMOKE. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—BEAUTY OF SEVILLE—ROBERT AND BERTRAND.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE JEALOUS WIFE—ANDY BLAKE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The trial of CHAMP FERGUSON, at Nashville, develops a terrible picture of the infernal barbarism of that notorious murderer. It is testified that FERGUSON'S men seized an old citizen named TABOR, a Union man. "FERGUSON dismounted and went to meet him. TABOR got down, and was brought to us, pleading for his life. FERGUSON said, 'O! yes, you oughtn't to die; you have done nothing to die for,' at the same time drawing a pistol from his belt, and shot the old man twice—once through the heart, while begging him to desist. He dropped with his head over a little rising ground. FRANK BENEDICT said to FERGUSON, 'Shoot him in the head,' when FERGUSON placed his revolver close to TABOR'S head and shot him again. Then he turned to me and said, 'I am not in favor of killing you, THRASHER; you have never been bushwhacking or stealing horses. I have killed old WASH TABOR, a d—d good Christian, and I don't reckon he minds dying.' Just then TABOR'S wife and daughter reached the spot, screaming and going on."

The second anniversary of the University Convocation of the State of New-York began at the Assembly Chamber in Albany on Tuesday morning. The address of welcome was made by Chancellor JOHN V. L. PRUYN. Eight out of twenty-four of the Regents of the University were present; also delegates from Union and Hamilton Colleges, New-York University, the People's College, State Normal School, New-York Free Academy, Elmira Female College, and forty-six academies and collegiate institutes. Papers were read on Classical Training, Internal Organization of Academies, Method of Teaching Chemistry, Diplomas for Women, Female Education, Science of Language, &c. Statistics were read showing that there were 385 students from the State of New-York in the colleges of New-England, 960 in those of New-York, 61 in those of New-Jersey, 18 in Pennsylvania, 29 in Ohio, 24 in Michigan and 12 in other States—1,493 in all.

Poor SANDERS manages to keep before the public of Canada in the *rôle* of persecuted patriot. One evening this week his son-in-law and a friend entered his dwelling, and found the kinky-headed P. P. and all his family absent. By and by the son-in-law made a voyage to the cellar, where he found two men. He grappled them, and bawled for help; but the men got away with, outside help, "there being no police present," (very like New-York.) Upon this alarming state of facts the Montreal *Herald* says "it was possible that their object was the abduction of Mr. G. N. SANDERS," and heads its statement with large type, "Attempted abduction of Mr. SANDERS." It looks a good deal more like an "an attempted abduction" of the silver spoons.

Gen. COX, the Union candidate for Governor of Ohio, has published a long letter, in which he fully defines his position as a candidate, and gives his private views on the question of negro suffrage. The latter, briefly stated, are, that the white and colored people of the South cannot live together as equals, politically, and he therefore favors a peaceable separation of the two races, on Southern soil; the blacks, in their separate condition, to enjoy full political rights. He does not propose, however, to permit his private opinions to prevent him from giving a cordial support to such measures as Congress and the President may deem best for the final adjustment and settlement of the difficult questions that have grown out of the war.

According to the records of the Smithsonian Institution, the storm of last Saturday was in some respects very remarkable. The quantity of water which fell in little more than half an hour was greater than has been observed to fall in the same space of time for the last fifteen years, or since the erection of the building. The actual amount of rain was nearly five inches, or about one-eighth part of that which falls in a year. During a considerable part of the time the water did not fall in drops, but apparently in connected masses, which produced, by its concussion, deep excavations in the ground.

We learn from the Ohio *State Journal* that since the promulgation of General Order No. 77 from the War Department, dated April 28, 1865, ordering the reduction of the armies of the United States, there have been 57,131 Ohio soldiers mustered out. Of this number, 44,300 have been finally discharged and paid; 5,623 are at camps of rendezvous awaiting discharge; 2,206 are en route for the State, and 5,000 have been discharged from hospitals and paroled camps.

President JOHNSON'S health is said to be so much improved that he will probably meet his Cabinet to-day, which he has been unable to do for nearly a week past. The rush of applications for pardon from repentant rebels continues unabated. Among those recently pardoned are W. T. AVERY and W. R. SMITH, who were members of the United States House of Representatives.

A drunken Irishman in Chicago, named TEAD. BURNS, is under arrest on charge of killing his wife's mother by pounding her. He has been long in the habit of cruelly beating both wife and step-mother, and the neighbors never had courage to interfere while the poor women were shrieking for help.

The flies have driven the United States Surveyors out of the woods of Shawano County, Wis. These insects are called land flies, and they gather about the neck as soon as the sun warms them up out of the ground, and their bite is painful and poisonous, creating considerable sores, and causing the neck to swell.

At Grass Lake, Mich., last Sunday and Monday, two murders were committed—one a returned soldier named SHORT, who was poisoned by a woman with whom he was on a drunk; the other a citizen named DAVID SMOLK, who was stabbed by SHORT'S companion, a soldier named THOMPSON.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe states that an unsuccessful attempt was made, on the 2d inst., to raise the frigate *Congress*, sunk by the *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads. The attempt failed from insufficient steam power, but will be immediately renewed.

At the colored men's convention in Alexandria, Va., yesterday, an address was adopted, setting forth the grievances suffered by the black population of the Old Dominion, and asking for the right of suffrage and other equality before the law.

The plan of the Kentucky rebels and conservatives, so lately developed, is to elect a majority of the Legislature, repeal the expatriation law, form a State guard, to be filled up by returned rebel soldiers, and with this force reenslave the freed negroes.

The census of Wisconsin, so far as the returns are in, show an increase in figures of about 15 per cent., or 3 per cent. per annum. The increase from 1850 to 1860, was at the rate of 15½ per cent. per annum.

Last Friday a movement to the fallen soldiers of Cleveland was dedicated in Woodlawn Cemetery. Two hundred and thirty-five names are already engraved upon it, and more are to be recorded.

A numerous and influential association has been formed in St. Louis and Missouri, to secure the erection of a monument to Gen. LYON, at Wilson's Creek, where he fell.

Ford's Theatre is to be immediately appropriated to the service of the War Department, and proposals have been issued inviting offers for making the necessary alterations.

LOCAL NEWS.

The steamship *Glasgow*, of the Inman line, which left this port on the morning of Sunday last for Liverpool, with about two hundred and thirty passengers, and a valuable cargo, took fire at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 31st inst., when about two hundred and fifty miles from Sandy Hook, and was totally destroyed. All the passengers and crew were saved by the bark *Rosamond*, Capt. F. S. WALLIS, and were subsequently transferred to the steamer *Erin*, Capt. GRAHAM, who landed them in this port yesterday morning. It is thought that the fire was caused by the spontaneous combustion of a quantity of unprepared cotton, of which there were 755 bales on board. The *Glasgow* was an iron propeller, built at Glasgow in 1851, and registered 1,648 tons. This is the third vessel the company have lost since they commenced business.

The official statement of the Public Debt had a favorable influence on Wall-street yesterday. Money was less firm and Gold declined 1 ₱ cent. The Railway speculation irregular at the close; Governments partially higher.

The mails of the *Asia* arrived yesterday. They contain nothing of importance or of special interest, beyond what was telegraphed from Halifax.

Breadstuffs, provisions and groceries were more active, but at irregular prices, yesterday. Cotton was salable and steady. Other branches of business exhibited no remarkable alteration.

The Keeper of the Andersonville Prison—Confession and Avoidance.

The counsel for Capt. WERTZ, keeper of the Andersonville Prison, come out in a card asking for a suspension of public judgment until his trial is finished. They do not pretend to deny the atrocities. They say, in so many words, that they "neither expect to extenuate or justify" them. What they claim is that the responsibility does not lie with Capt. WERTZ, and that the Southern Confederacy ought not to be tried in his person.

Are these counsel demented that they so mock the public sense? Do they really imagine that our Northern people are to suspend judgment upon the executioner of these hellish cruelties until it is determined whether he acted under the orders of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, or some other rebel functionary? Supposing he was so instructed, how does it help him? He might as well expect to get clear by pleading that he acted at the instigation of the devil. No authority either on the earth, or under the earth, can entitle a man to do the work of a fiend. No civil allegiance, no military discipline, can put upon a man any such necessity. Had WERTZ manfully protested that he could not and would not do the infernal business, he would have been relieved from it; and we have the charity to believe that JEFF. DAVIS would have thought none the worse of him because of his protest. The very fact of his having humanity enough to assert itself in this positive way, would prove that he was not a fit instrument for carrying out an inhuman policy. But even were it otherwise, even were JEFF. DAVIS or other high official bent upon forcing WERTZ to do this deviltry, whatever his own disposition about it, still it would be WERTZ' crime that he allowed himself to be thus forced. A person with one atom of manhood in him would sooner himself die a thousand deaths than let himself be thus converted into a wholesale torturer and murderer of the helpless. WERTZ ought to have faced any consequences, sooner than have lent himself to this business for an hour. He remained in it for months, and that bare fact brands him as the worst of miscreants.

We publish a letter from a Georgia planter, who was a personal observer of some of the fiendishness at Andersonville. Some parts of his description fairly make the flesh creep. If what this writer says is true, Capt. WERTZ did his work *con amore*. The conduct and the language attributed to him make any other conclusion impossible. Yet we have no care to prejudge this. It is enough that he did the work.

As it will not avail WERTZ to show that he acted under instructions, so neither should it avail his superiors to show that he acted without instructions. It was their business to know whether he was properly discharging the duties of his trust. It was impossible for them not to know that he was maltreating the prisoners, and acting in violation of every principle of humanity and every law of war. This work continued for months, and obtained a notoriety even here in the North. It must have become as well known to the Richmond government as any fact within the scope of its jurisdiction. Whether instructions concerning it were given in advance, or whether, having been begun by individual malignity, it was suffered to go on, when a mere word from them would have stopped it, is of no consequence whatever. The guilt in both cases, whether judged by conscience or by law, is of the same unmitigated dye.

There are those who fancy that the punishment of these terrible crimes will tend to perpetuate sectional bitterness. The notion that the Southern people will sympathize with those who are put on trial is absurd. The great body of them would regard the alleged deeds with just as earnest an abhorrence as the Northern people themselves. They are not devils; they are not brutes; they have human blood in their veins, and some milk at least of human kindness in their bosoms. They have a care for a respectable name, and some pride for their section still survives. They would no sooner think of making common cause with these murderers of prisoners than with the assassins of the President. They would spurn them with horror and loathing. The very fact that those hideous workings of the rebellion were thus brought out to the gaze of the civilized world, would only make them all the more impatient to clear themselves of the last vestiges of the rebel name and spirit. Instead of exciting complaint in the South, the punishment of these miscreants would, we verily believe, evoke even louder commendations there than here. It would bring the two sections to a better understanding, and do not a little to promote a community of spirit. It is important to rid the Northern heart of its present feeling that these were *Southern* atrocities; that they were crimes natural to the Southern character. They were perpetrated in the South, but that was all there was Southern about them. They were the work of individual ruffians, and of a government against which the Southern masses were powerless. We have no right to hold those masses morally responsible for this Andersonville business; and we shall see this in the Southern sentiments that will be brought out on the occasion of these trials. Both sections will be relieved by an expiation of crimes that would irredeemably disgrace the entire American name, if either were guilty of them. Both are alike concerned that the real culprits should be exposed, and meet their righteous punishment.

Cotton Fields for Northern Emigrants.

In January, 1860, a well-informed Texan stated to us, that the State in which he resided could easily raise, in one year, 5,000,000 bales of cotton, or more than the entire crop of the whole Union, if laborers could only be procured to cultivate the soil.

At that time the hands on some of the large plantations were still engaged in gathering the crop of the previous year, although the planting season had nearly come round again. Slave-buyers were scouring the northern counties of Missouri, the borders of Kentucky, and the breeding marts of Virginia and North Carolina, in search of field hands for the Texan plantations. Five hundred per week was the average slave importation at the port of Galveston alone, from New-Orleans and Mobile, and the planters were universally in favor of direct importation from Africa, because labor alone was needed to enrich them with enormous crops of the great staple.

The productiveness of the State, as a cotton-field, was not over-stated by the Texan. Its fertile prairies produce immense quantities of the upland variety, with the simplest method of cultivation; while on the extensive chain of islands encircling its coast, the finest Sea Island cotton known to the market grows with a luxuriousness which would astonish a South Carolina planter. With this great capacity for the production of cotton, Texas differs from the other Gulf States in the nature of its soil and in the healthfulness of its climate.

The most rabid advocate of slave labor has never pretended that a white man could not work there as a laborer, if he would; for a trip through the State would show the fallacy of the pretence. Little colonies of German emigrants, scattered through every county, engaged with success in the cultivation of cotton, without hired or purchased negro help. In one instance of which we have personal knowledge, a German family of ten raised annually, by their own labor, a larger crop than the forced production of forty hands on an adjoining plantation. Here then are cotton-fields which, no one disputes, can be successfully worked by white labor. Here are the vast prairies of the West under Summer skies.

To the European emigrant, to the struggling Northern farmer, to the provident volunteer, seeking investment for his savings, is offered a chance for a fortune more promising than the gold fields of Colorado. Seeking a home in Texas, he will find a climate warm, but not enervating, salubrious, and entirely free from all malarious diseases, with a soil unsurpassed in fertility, and the great variety of its production; while the cheapness of land makes it available to men of the smallest means. The product of a single successful crop of cotton would more than repay the settler for his entire outlay in the purchase and stock of a Texan cotton farm.

The Loss of the Steamship Glasgow—Mitigating Features of the Disaster.

The usually fortunate Inman Steamship Line has met with a serious loss in the burning of the fine screw vessel *Glasgow*. The particulars, which we publish at ample length in other columns, are happily free from any harrowing incidents. Favoring weather, skillful, sagacious and faithful management on the part of the Captain and officers, staunchness in the build of the vessel, and her complete outfit, seem to have combined to avert the catastrophe which only too often follows in similar cases.

The *Glasgow* sailed from this port so late as Sunday morning with a mixed freight, which included a quantity of unpacked cotton, and two hundred and fifty souls on board, including the crew. It was on the second day that the vessel was discovered to be on fire in the fore part of the hold, where the cotton was stowed. And in the absence of any more satisfactory means of accounting for the fire, the theory of spontaneous combustion is naturally revived for the occasion. Probably, a variety of speculations on that theory is about all that will come of any inquest into the origin of the disaster. It is, however, quite within the range of possibilities that sparks from some workman's pipe in the loading of the vessel may have been the cause. But on this point it is hardly possible that anything more conclusive than mere conjecture will be eliminated in any inquiry that may hereafter take place.

It is of more immediate and practical importance for us to know that a great vessel, propelled by steam, carrying a heavy freight and a large number of passengers, *may take fire* at sea, and *may be burnt* to the water's edge, and yet every soul on board be rescued from the burning hull. Capt. MANNING and his officers have contributed this much of great value to the history of ocean steam navigation. Give the officers of the *Glasgow* advantage of favorable weather which they certainly had, and the further advantage of being directly on the ocean highway where succor could hardly fail to be within a few hours' call at most; and yet, when these allowances are made, their conduct, we think, invites unqualified approval and admiration. The first point in such an extremity is the enforcement of discipline. Capt. MANNING had his men in thorough subjection. At once an example of order, obedience, promptitude and coolness was presented to the passengers. And *system*, in making provision for the common safety, immediately became possible. Panic does not appear, for a moment, to have got the upper hand. The first-class passengers—especially the ladies among them—as is usual, set the example of firmness, courage and sobriety of demeanor, to the less intelligent of their fellow-passengers. And thus the grave and terrible task was set about in the spirit and in the manner most likely to mitigate the calamity.

The efforts to stop the spread of the fire were neither misdirected nor fruitless. Every hour, perhaps every minute, gained by checking the consuming element in its awful advance, was a gain to human life. The work of removing the passengers not only became possible, but it could be done with the care, and order, and coolness essential to prevent accidents. The flooding of the fore part of the vessel, while insufficient to save the ship, assured the salvation of the passengers.

All this discipline, however, in the government of the ship, and all the coolness and forecast shown by the great majority on board, would probably have been useless, if the vessel had not been thoroughly provided as to outfit. There was, happily, *for once*, a sufficiency of boats. What was scarcely less important, the boats were accessible and available at the crisis. And we fail to see that anything was wanting to mitigate, as far as it was possible, the disaster which was inevitable, the moment the cotton freight had caught fire.

The lesson should not be lost. What was found possible in this calamity might have been found possible in too many others whose details need not be revived. *Discipline* above all things is a prime necessity. Without it, Capt. MANNING could have done little, if anything, for those intrusted to his care; and we should have had to record another tragedy like that of the *William Nelson*, with no mitigating feature in it whatever—but one dismal scene of irrepressible horror.

THE REBEL COTTON LOAN.—The latest quotation of the "Confederate Cotton Loan" in the London market is about 7¼. Those among us here who may be surprised that the loan is still quoted at all, probably forget that there is a class of sober-sided Englishmen that still believe in the *South* as a political community, bound together in all that appertains to the credit, and honor, and obligations of the late Confederacy. A specimen of this class writes as follows to the leading Liberal journal of England, the London *Daily News*:

To the Editor of the Daily News:

SIR: As a Confederate bondholder I hope that Messrs. SCHRODER & Co. will not commit themselves in any way as regards the interests intrusted to their charge. The Commissioners of the Confederate Government are men of honor, and will do their best for the interests of the States lately confederated, which happily, are consistent with the interests of the bondholders.

When the proper time arrives I have no doubt whatever that each of the States lately confederated will take upon itself its proportion of the cotton bonds unliquidated, which amounts to little over £2,000,000.

Let each State perform this act of honesty and policy, and it will obtain as much money as they may require to repair the sad ravages of war. I hope you will favor me by inserting this letter, for I and my friends are large bondholders, and a false step like that suggested by your correspondent, "A Bondholder," would considerably militate against our interests. I am, &c.,

A LARGE COTTON BONDHOLDER.

There is a charming innocence about this "large cotton bondholder," that no one could feel offended at. It is decidedly lively to find a swindled creditor of JEFFERSON DAVIS, appealing to the State of Mississippi against repudiation by the Confederacy. It is equally lively to find this "sympathizing" victim indulging the hope that each of the States lately in rebellion, will take its share of the Confederate loan, so as to be able to borrow again (for rebellious ends we suppose,) in the British market. For unaccountable and impregnable stolidity, commend us to the native, uncontaminated *pater-familias* of the BULL family. There is nothing like him in the broad domain of Christendom.

A GROSS INSULT TO GEN. GRANT.—Lieut.-Gen. GRANT having conquered the rebellion, disbanded the army, and regulated the military affairs of the country for the future on a systematic basis, has sought a little recreation, in a trip as far as Nova Scotia, at the invitation, it is understood, of Sir RICHARD DOYLE, the Commander of the British forces in that Province. He has hardly got embarked for Halifax, when the *Evening Post*, of this city, hastens to print a letter, proclaiming to the Nova Scotians that the Lieutenant-General of our armies visits their country as a *spy*. Its words are:

"I am not at liberty to tell you his mission to the land of "Blue-noses," but there can be no harm in saying that it is not at all improper for the General commanding all the armies of the United States to know the nature of the approaches and the condition of defence of the port which must be one of the chief military depots of England in the event of a war with anybody upon this continent."

Such an imputation as this against an honorable soldier is extremely infamous. Such a charge against Gen. GRANT finds no justification in his history or character. It is a purely gratuitous insult to the greatest of American soldiers.

We do not doubt that the statement of the *Post* was telegraphed yesterday afternoon to the papers of Halifax, where it will doubtless confront GRANT to-day just about the time of his arrival. Had it as much weight as it has wickedness, it would place the Lieutenant-General in a most uncomfortable position as violating the rites of hospitality, and instead of being greeted with congratulations by Gen. DOYLE, would necessitate his being at least escorted home without permission to land. What has Gen. GRANT done that these base and gratuitous insinuations should be made about him on such an occasion?

APPRENTICES FOR OUR NAVY.—The letters we published the other day concerning the progress that is now being made in carrying out the new scheme of naval apprenticeship, showed the entire feasibility, as well as the value of the system, and gave the best ground for believing that the wants of our navy, as regards capable seamen, will be well supplied in the future. The scarcity of naval seamen, men who were conversant with the routine and duties of men-of-war, gave the government much anxiety during the late war, and frequently caused delay in fitting out vessels for important service. The new system gives the apprentices a thorough training in all practical duties of naval seamanship, such as handling of yards and sails, use of lead and compass, knotting, palm and needle, boating and great guns, howitzer drill, sword and rifle exercise, gunnery, going over the mast, and so on, while attention is also given to the ordinary elements of school education. The apprentice, on entering, must be fourteen and not over eighteen years of age; must be stout, active and of good character; and any attempt to foist into the service sickly boys, with a view to improve their health, or refractory boys to improve their morals, will be met with a firm refusal by the commander of the *Sabine*, which has been established as the school-ship. Over two hundred apprentices are now on board, and over a hundred, in addition, have been sent out on cruises in our men-of-war. The Navy Department requires three or four thousand of these naval apprentices in all, so that there is yet an opportunity for those lads who desire to enter this patriotic service.

RUINS OF THE REBELLION.—A Virginia paper speaks of the startling fatality which has overtaken those who were the political rebellious leaders of that State. At the beginning of secession Virginia had one Cabinet Minister who was a Secessionist, the Secretary of War, JOHN B. FLOYD. *He is dead.* She had two foreign Ministers who were Secessionists, Hon. R. K. MEADE and JOHN M. DANIEL. *Both are dead.* Her two Senators, HUNTER and MASON, were Secessionists—one is a *prisoner* the other an *exile.* Her oldest and most persistent, and among her most influential citizens who supported secession, and the man who fired the first gun at Sumter, was EDMUND RUFFIN. *He is dead.* The recognized leaders of the Secessionists in the State Convention were GEORGE W. RANDOLPH and Ex-President TYLER. *Randolph is dying abroad, Tyler is dead.* She had three newspapers conspicuously devoted to secession, the Richmond *Inquirer*, the Richmond *Examiner*, and the Norfolk *Argus*. The journals are all extinct, and the leading spirits of all—WISE, DANIEL and LAMB—*are dead.* In brief, we are told, there "are not now ten men of conspicuous prominence in the secession movement of January, 1861, who remain to exercise—if they possess the desire—their influence to thwart the movement of the people toward loyalty and reunion."

This is a very tragical exhibit, assuredly. We can only hope that Virginia will hereafter have for political representatives wiser men than those narrow-minded, hot-headed leaders who dragged her into rebellion and ruin.

THE WINDY RICHMOND PAPERS.—The Richmond papers come to us daily filled with all sorts of windy discussions on abstract political questions. Column after column is filled with this sort of nonsense; and when the writers are unable to furnish any more of it, the printers fill up the blank spaces with pieces of poetry, "elegant extracts," or items of foreign news.

Why does not some one of these journals devote itself to the development of the practical interests of the State of Virginia? Why not let the world know something of its great resources, of its various enterprises, of its openings for capital, of the agricultural adaptability of its different sections, of its commercial advantages, of its mineral wealth and mining prospects, of its openings for labor and emigration, and such like vital matters? Very little is known about these things, even by the most intelligent people, and least of all by the Virginians themselves. To learn about matters of this kind we have to go back to the *Notes on Virginia*, written by THOMAS JEFFERSON in the last century. Ever since this century began, the Richmond papers have exclusively devoted themselves, with great heat and fury, to the splitting of political hairs. Virginia has entered upon a new era—an era which the people and papers can do much to make one of prosperity, intelligence, freedom, progress, greatness and glory. But her governing minds must apply themselves to the work in earnest, or the coming times will be times of retrogression.

A Deserving Case.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 3, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A poor blind woman, a widow, sent her son, the sole support of herself and daughter, to the war. He was discharged for sickness just before his two years expired, and so could not get the bounty. This son has recently died and the poor widow and her daughter are now entirely dependent on charity. Will not some of your generous readers, out of their abundance, help to make up a fund for this deceased soldier's blind mother and sister. All amounts contributed will be acknowledged through your paper. E. HURST,
No. 243 Broadway, Room No. 14.

[From our knowledge of the high standing of Mr. HURST, and of the merits of this case, we commend it to the consideration of the benevolent public.—ED. TIMES.]

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN TARIFFS.

American Tariff and British Free Trade—Are We all to Turn Shopkeepers?—British Free Trade—British Capital and Pauperism—Speech of Lord Goderich—American Tariff and its Advantages.

THE BERCHES, Saturday, July 29, 1865.

You are entirely right, Mr. TIMES, in saying that there is no contradiction between myself and your interesting correspondent "C. L. B.," in regard to the position of England. The British have spunk enough, and bluster enough, and undoubtedly ther might be goaded by passion into a war. But it is equally true that they dare not, on the score of statesmanship and policy, go to war with us. In fact, they are so little governed by the interests of passion or of honor, that I, a pure Anglo-American, am ashamed of them. The fact is not to be concealed, that the British nation has sunk into a mere trading community. I don't know but what it is the destiny of all modern nations to become shop-keepers. I see everybody working into towns—everybody speculating in stocks. All sciences used to aid the practical arts; all men working into mines and factories, and railroads. Where is this to stop? When all men have become shop-keepers, who is to raise the bread? This question stopped the British statesmen in their mad career of factories and merchandise, and compelled them to answer it. The spirit of the Norman baron would have answered it by arresting, to some extent, the bloated growth of commerce, and preserving the independence of England. But the spirit of ROBERT PEEL, the son of a factory man, answered it, as the drunkard answers the call to temperance—by drinking deeper of the intoxicating bowl. This is perfectly natural. In fact, it was the destiny of England to do exactly that. She is an island which could become great only by acquiring great colonies—like Rome, which colonized from Italy—she will break to pieces by the extent of her colonies and commerce.

I had no reference to your correspondent, Mr. WOOD, whose candid and courteous manner of treating the subject deserves respect and consideration. In fact, he has done me a service. He has admitted what, in truth, could not be denied, "*Free Trade*" does not mean free trade at all, but it means the *highest commercial interest of a nation.* Well, in that sense, I am as much a free-trader as he is. I want a tariff to suit the highest and best interests of the American nation. The real question is, what is in relation to trade and industry the real interests of this country? I think I am as well qualified to judge of this as any of my countrymen. I live in a rural district of a State where neither manufactures or commerce predominate over other interests. I have no theory to follow and no possible motive to prostitute my intellect before any Ephesian Diana.

I take it to be an indisputable fact that as long as we have national boundaries and national embodiments of laws, institutions and associations, nations, like individuals, must have some distinct interests. This fact is directly recognized in the Holy Scriptures, as it is in the laws of nations. Well, if this be a fact, we have, as a civil community, a legally organized being; a right to direct our legislation in favor of our own interests, without giving cause of complaint to any other country. Such has been the course of England. She was compelled to repeal the Corn Laws, or diminish her manufactures and increase her agriculturalists. She chose the former;—repealed her Corn Laws and increased her manufactures;—and as this gave a temporary stimulus to commerce and manufactures, she presents, to a superficial observer, what is called her great commercial prosperity. At the same time, she repealed no duties on the great articles she could not produce, such as coffee, tea, sugar and tobacco. In this, she did exactly right, according to her own interests; and if Great Britain has ever done a single liberal or generous act toward other nations, I wish, for my own sake, it may be pointed out! I should like to stand corrected. Lord GODERICH is reported to have said in Parliament: "Other nations know, as well as the noble Lord opposite and those who acted with him, that what we meant by free trade, was nothing more nor less than, by means of the great advantages we enjoyed, *to get the monopoly of all their markets for our manufactures, and to prevent them, one and all, from ever becoming manufacturing nations.*" This is the truth, as expressed in the facts of their legislation, and we have no reason to complain of it; and who can complain if we follow such a wise example?

Now let us apply the principle of this example to our own end. We do want cotton, wool, flax, and iron, just as England does, and we have genius to make machinery, and hands to work it, *why should we not manufacture of that material all we need?* Why, Lord GODERICH says, *they* want to *monopolize* all the markets on account of their *great advantages.* What are those advantages? So far, as the English capitalist is concerned, that is the aristocrat of commerce, there *are* great advantages? What are they? 1. Wealth in England (which your correspondent "C. L. B," says is so great, and increasing,) is accumulated in the hands of the few. Consequently the few have a great superabundance—capital is plenty and cheap. A few years since, a Clyde iron manufacturer was out here, who said his interest in the Clyde Works was ten millions of dollars, and whenever the price of iron manufactures was too low, they stopt all the great works and compelled the consumers to come up to their price. This is the power of abundant and cheap capital, not worth in England more than *four* per cent., while here it commands *seven.* This is one advantage. 2. There is another and much greater one—*cheap labor.* In the small island of Great Britain, not larger than two of our States there are 20,000,000 of people, (leaving Ireland out of view) and consequently a superabundance of laborers. The English workman is maintained at barely living prices, while his food and comforts are inferior to that of an American; and in case of any reduction of work or prices, he is brought to the point of starvation. When American cotton failed 700,000 English workmen were turned out and maintained by charity. In this state of the case the nation generously affords the poor, starved "mudsill" of the British aristocracy the poor-house to die in and a panper's grave to be buried in, while the overseers of the parish dispute where he belongs, and Lord GODERICH boasts of the great "advantage of monopolizing manufactures by starving the British workmen. I leave Englishmen to applaud and work out this system; but I cannot help thinking that this picture of British free-trade and British prosperity, is, to the last degree, absurd, if not ludicrous.

Now, applying the British principle to our own case, let us see whether we may not gain something by it. We have more cotton, iron, coal and wool than any other country; why should we not manufacture them? And, if necessary, why should we not even protect them, against the competition of British capital and British pauperism? Time will supply capital, but, we acknowledge freely, that the American will never work as cheap as the workmen of Manchester and Birmingham, because he will never consent to live as poorly. He need not, and he will not. This brings us to the only real and plausible reason which is, or can be given, against the protection of American manufactures. It is that the British can manufacture *cheaper*, and, therefore, if we levy a tariff on British manufactures, that is, a tax, which must be paid by the American consumer. No doubt of it, but it is an entirely delusive and superficial way of stating the case, which won't pass muster with the farmers and mechanics at all, to say nothing of the right of every small farmer to keep his dozen sheep and make his own woolen clothes, without paying a dollar of the tariff. It is his right to choose whether he will pay a tariff on foreign goods or not. To say nothing of that, suppose he must pay twenty dollars on English cottons and woollens, he pays it at his own pleasure, from day to day, throughout the year, and no tax-gatherer asks him for the money. Now, suppose you go to him and say, "You pay twenty dollars, in the tariff to protect American manufactures. Why should they be protected more than you?" "Well, won't I have to pay the twenty dollars any way?" "Oh, yes, but this is the wrong way." "Well, how should I pay it?" "Why, you should pay it in a direct tax on property, and get your English goods free." "What would be the advantage of it?" "Oh! that is free trade. You will benefit the English, and put down these New-England and New-York manufacturers." "Well, if I understand you, I am to pay the same amount of money, and have it levied by the tax man on my house and land, in order to benefit British manufacturers and destroy American manufactures?" "Oh, no—not to destroy them, only to maintain and illustrate the glorious principle of free trade." "Good morning, Sir; I think I understand you exactly. That is not my Americanism." I should like to go through the Northwest with any Goliah of free trade who chooses, and see which of us will make the most progress. If I do not understand the universal principles of transcendentalism, I understand very well what comes to the hearts and interests of American workingmen; and it shall not be my fault if they are not forewarned of British schemes and French arrogance, as they have been of Southern slavery and Southern rebellion.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Passengers From the Wm. Nelson.

The steamship *Bellona*, from Havre, arrived yesterday, brings to this port some of the passengers of the ill-fated ship *William Nelson*, burned at sea. These passengers were rescued at sea by the French steamship *Europe*. The *Bellona* saw a large quantity of wrecked stuff in the gulf stream.

Death in Gov. Curtin's Family.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Thursday, Aug. 3.

Gov. CURTIN was hastily recalled from Saratoga last night by the death of his youngest child. The remains will be taken to Bellefont for interment.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Progress of the War—Corrientes Wrested from the Paraguayans One Day, and Abandoned by the Allies the Next—The Paraguayans Yet Unchecked—The Argentines in the English Market for a Loan—President Mitre Gone to Assume Command of the Argentine Contingent—Prof. Agassiz in South America.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Wednesday, June 14, 1865.

The British packet arrived yesterday, bringing the great news that the rebellion had suddenly caved in, and that nearly all the rebel chiefs were prisoners. This has opened the eyes of many here to the fact that they had long overlooked, viz: that they are the unswerving friends of the United States Government and always admired President LINCOLN. They surrender, just as their friends in the South have done.

The city was startled by the first rumors of the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. As three different sources of information all united in this statement, there was gloom over all the Americans here, and also over Argentines generally, such as is seldom known. A meeting of American citizens was held, and committees appointed, to consider appropriate means of expression of sympathy and grief. A more general meeting was held at the American Legation, and resolutions were passed, copies of which will be forwarded to the Department of State, to President LINCOLN's family, and to the government here. Rev. Mr. GOODFELLOW, the American clergyman here, was requested to deliver an appropriate discourse in the American Church in this city. It was also provided that emblems of mourning be worn for thirty days, and all festivities be suspended for that time.

The discourse was delivered on Sunday, June 11 inst., to a densely-crowded house. It was a brief discussion of the doctrine of providence in national calamities, and contained a very just and graphic description of ABRAHAM LINCOLN as to his abilities, character and eminent services. It was heard with the deepest attention, and will be repeated.

The war here is progressing slowly. The Argentine and Brazilian forces are now at Goya, some thirty leagues below Corrientes. On the 25th of May Gen. PAUNERO made a brilliant dash, and took the City of Corrientes from the Paraguayans. But before the short battle ended 6,000 troops, notified by telegraph, were on the way for reinforcement, and next day the victorious troops retired.

The Paraguayan forces are now in three strong bodies; one advancing through the Province of Corrientes; one about to cross the River Uruguay into Brazil at San Tomé, and one guarding the southern portion of Paraguay. The advance bodies in Corrientes of the two belligerents are about eight leagues apart to-day. To-morrow, it is said, President MITRE will depart as Commander-in-Chief to take the field. Rumor also declares that President LOPEZ, of Paraguay, is also to command in person.

The public has the utmost confidence in President MITRE as an able General and as an honest man. Thus far the Paraguayans have fought well, and their forces from 60,000 to 80,000, under arms, will make a formidable force to be met.

The headquarters of the Argentine forces are at Concordia, about 80 leagues from here, on the Uruguay River. Concordia has about 5,000 inhabitants. This is a very valuable base of operations and of supplies, accessible and unexposed.

This government is about to offer its bonds in England to the amount of twelve millions of dollars. As it has no foreign debt it is hoped that a loan can easily be made.

EDWARD A. HOPKINS, well known in connection with our old quarrel with Paraguay, has returned here. He is still identified with projects for the advancement of this country.

An excavation last week in the centre of this city opened up in the old market a subterranean passage, dark and mysterious, and leading no one knows where. It is evidently very old. Bones and human hair were found in it.

President MITRE received the formal salutations of the diplomatic body here before departing for the seat of war.

The members of Congress here are to wear crape for three days for President LINCOLN.

One of the scientific party that has come to South America, has arrived here. Prof. AGASSIZ leads the party that is to ascend the Amazon, and his brother-in-law, Mr. CAREY, comes to the River Plate.

The Paraguayan forces fired into a small boat of the British war steamer *Dotorell*, killing two or three men. The boat had gone unmolested to the Brazilian fleet, and on returning was unchallenged, but fired on. It has enraged the British public here.

On the departure of President MITRE for the seat of war, the Vice-President assumes his place. This is Doctor DON MARCOS PAEZ, a civilian, and a man of great ability. Dr. ALSINU becomes President of the Senate *pro tempore*.

The silver dollar is worth to-day $29 paper, and it has remained at abont that for some time.

The Winter is not dry nor cold, so that there is every prospect of a fine year for all sheep farmers.

SARATOGA.

The National Temperance Convention—Political Fossils—Bereavement of Gov. Curtin—Herman—Gen. Hooker.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1865.

The great sensation of the present week is the convocation of the National Temperance Convention—its fifth session. There are already nearly or quite three hundred delegates present representing twenty or more States, and a dozen or more delegates from different parts of the world, including Siam and Canada. These delegates with their friends, (some of them have brought their whole families along,) probably has increased the transient population by nearly two thousand souls—a very perceptible increase in a small village like this, where every stranger is at once recognized; but this crowd mainly patronizes Congress Spring, and not the hotel bars, so that they are not likely to add materially to the arduous duties of the constabulary force. To-day I presume there are twice as many visitors in Saratoga as ever were here at one time before, and yet all are comfortably provided for, and there is room for more yet. The explanation of this is that nearly every householder in town has opened his doors to accommodate strangers.

The convention assembled at 11 o'clock this morning, in the First Presbyterian Church, Broadway, Chancellor WADSWORTH called the body to order, and made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion, and a temporary organization was effected by electing the following-named

OFFICERS.

J. N. STEARNS, Chairman.
Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, New-York, Secretary.
Rev. J. B. MERWIN, U. S. A., Secretary.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. NEWELL, of New-York.

The following-named gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Permanent Organization:

Prof. A. B. Palmer, Michigan; B. H. Mills, Illinois; Otis Clapp, Massachusetts; J. B. Merwin, New-York; J. A. Briggs, Ohio; S. P. Ransom, New-Jersey; J. M. Lincoln, Maine; Benjamin Jay, New-York.

This committee reported the following-named gentlemen as

PERMANENT OFFICERS,

and the report was unanimously adopted.

President—His Excellency Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, who was conducted to the chair by Mr. SPOONER, of Massachusetts, and Gen. SMITH, of New-York.

Vice-Presidents—Gen. Neal Dow, Maine; G. E. Aldrich, Massachusetts; Dr. Sheldon, Vermont; Rev. Dr. Asa D. Smith, New-Hampshire; Hon. A. C. Barstow, Rhode Island; Judge Dutton, Connecticut; Hon. Ch. Hathaway, New-York; Robert M. Forrest, Pennsylvania; R. B. McDonald, Delaware; Rev. S. M. Lawton, New-Jersey; Rev. J. Pierrepont, Washington, D. C.; Rev. W. B. Christopher, Illinois; Timothy Parsons, Missouri; Prof. A. B. Palmer, Michigan; Rev. Mr. Bliss, Tennessee; Rev. G. H. Atkinson, Ohio; S. Morrell, Canada West; John Dungal, Montreal; Rev. S. E. Howe, Missionary to Siam; J. W. Wadsworth, Ohio.

Business Committee—Rev. T. L. Cuyler, New-York; J. N. Stearns, New-York; Rev. John Marsh, D. D., New-York; Ex-Gov. Dutton, Connecticut; Wm. B. Spooner, Massachusetts; E. Remington, New-York; Rev. Mr. Bliss, Tennessee; Dr. Charles Jewett, Connecticut; James Black, Pennsylvania.

Secretaries—J. B. Merwin, United States Army; Rev. J. B. Dunn, New-York; J. M. W. Gaist, Pennsylvania; Rev. S. M. Lindsley, Boston; B. H. Mills, Michigan; J. M. Lincoln, Maine.

Committee on Resolutions—Rev. J. W. Chickering, Massachusetts; J. A. Briggs, New-York; Rev. Dr. Fowler, Utica; R. A. Law, Illinois; G. L. Foster, Michigan; S. B. Ransom, New-Jersey; Col. Louis Wagner, Pennsylvania; Rev. M. Atkinson, Oregon: Rev. L. Perrin, Connecticut.

Committee on Finance—E. Remington, New-York; W. J. King, Rhode Island; Rev. William White Williams, Pennsylvania.

Committee on Rules—Rev. John Marsh, D. D., New-York; Ex-Gov. Holly, Connecticut; James A. Briggs, Ohio.

Letters were read from Gens. HOWARD and FISK, expressing their regrets at being unable to attend. Subsequent information leads to the belief that Gen. HOWARD will be here to-morrow.

THANKSGIVING.

The Business Committee made the following report, which was adopted unanimously, and acted upon, the whole congregation participating: "The Business Committee report, that they would, first of all, call upon the convention to bow with humble reverence and devout thanksgiving before Almighty God, for conducting our nation so speedily and gloriously through the terrible war in which it has been engaged with rebel States; for the noble Chief Magistrates, past and present, and the valiant commanders, both on sea and land, with which we have been favored; for the high state of temperance, morality, religion, and valor which have prevaded our forces; for the overthrow of the cruel and accursed system of slavery, and the liberation of four millions in human bondage, and for the opportunity now given us to seek, in this national gathering, a deliverance from intemperance, that other great blot upon our national escutcheon; so that we may, under the smile of Divine Providence, move on, through coming generations, in an unparalleled course of liberty, righteousness, and peace."

The committee propose that, when the acknowledgment is taken, it be taken standing, followed by singing—

"My Country, 'tis of thee."

OFFER OF THE OPERA HOUSE.

A communication was received from Messrs. LELAND BROTHERS, offering the Opera House, connected with the Union Hotel, to the convention, in which to hold its sessions. The committee to whom the communication was referred subsequently reported, thanking the Messrs. LELANDS for their courtesy, but as they had already been provided with a place in which to hold their sessions, it would not be required, intimating, however, that they might possibly desire to hold a public meeting in the Opera House.

COMMITTEE ON RULES.

The Committee on Rules reported in favor of holding three daily sessions, between 9 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., 3 and 6 o'clock P. M.; and in the evening at 8 o'clock; that all resolutions be presented in writing and be read and referred to the Business Committee, unless otherwise ordered by the convention; all business to be taken up as presented by Business Committee, unless otherwise ordered by the convention; no person to speak more than ten minutes at one time, or more than twice on the same subject, without consent of the convention; all committees to be appointed by the President unless otherwise ordered.

This ended the proceedings of the morning session.

The church was crowded to excess this morning, and great unanimity prevailed. The delegates feel that if there ever was a time for active work it is now, and that temperance men everywhere should be aroused to action at once. During the last four years great inactivity has prevailed, owing to the condition of the country, which has paralyzed all works purely of a reformatory character; but now that peace has been restored to the land, the temperance men propose to buckle on their armor again for the fight and not rest until the evil of intemperance has been crushed; backsliders are fast returning, and the indications are now that the cause will make more rapid advancement than ever.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to wait upon Major-Gen. HOOKER and others belonging to the army who could be found, and inviting them to be present during the sessions of the convention. The committee subsequently reported that they had ascertained that Gen. HOOKER had suddenly been called to New-York and had just left town, and the only soldier to be found was JOHN COWLY, Twenty-ninth New-York, who lost an arm at the second battle of Bull Run. He was invited to take a seat, which he did.

A communication was read from the English Temperance Association, and referred to the Business Committee.

A motion was made to so amend the rules as to permit all resolutions to go direct to the Committee on Resolutions, the chairman of the Business Committee, Rev. Dr. CUYLER, stating that he had come to Saratoga partly to improve his health, and the committee had all that could be reasonably expected they would attend to in this hot weather. Upon an explanation being made that the committee was expected to pass the resolutions to the Committee on Resolutions without involving any labor, the motion was therefore withdrawn. Rev. Dr. CHICKERING, of Boston, presented a paper, as to the relation between temperance and religion, early history in connection with religion, &c., which was read and referred, and also the following resolution, offered by the same gentleman, in connection with his paper:

Resolved, That whereas, the temperance reform, in its inception and early progress, was in great measure a religious movement through the pulpit, the Sabbath school and the Christian press, directed to the removal of intemperance, not only as a social evil, but as a sin against God, a curse to the Church and the ministry, and a hindrance to human welfare, both spiritual and temporal, a movement based on Scripture principles, impelled by religious motives, and prosecuted in a spirit of Christian love to God and man, and of reliance on divine aid; this convention, while recognizing all legitimate aids, would record their undiminished confidence in those highest motives and Scriptural means, and greatly desire a spotless example and zealous coöperation from all the ministers and members of every branch of the Christian Church.

Mr. SPOONER, of Massachusetts, said in his opinion, in two-thirds of the churches in Boston, there had not been an average of one temperance sermon a year preached for the last twenty years, and spoke of the increase of intemperance among church members as the consequence of this neglect.

Rev. Mr. BLISS, of Tennessee, but formerly of Massachusetts, did not believe that the statement made was based upon fact; but Mr. SPOONER reiterated it, and would stake his reputation on the truth of what he said.

Mr. TRASK, of New-York, offered a resolution that the use of tobacco is useless, and a species of intemperance. Referred.

A resolution was offered to support only temperance men for office; another to patronize only temperance men; another requesting ministers to watch over each other in the cause of temperance.

SOMETHING SCIENTIFIC.

Dr. CHARLES JEWETT read a scientific essay as to the effect upon the system of alcholic stimulants in which he asserts that it has got to be fashionable for physicians to use a great deal of alcoholic stimulants, —much more than was necessary.

One gentleman was prepared to prove that these stimulants never did any good, but always harm. The paper was referred, and at the evening session the following resolutions were reported by the committee:

Resolved, That we regard the paper presented by Dr. JEWETT on the use of alcoholic stimulants a very able one, and would recommend its publ cation.

Resolved, That while this convention, composed largely of non-medical men, does not presume to judge critically of questions of a strictly medical character, and while it particularly does not deny the powers of alcohol and alcoholic liquors as medicines in certain cases, any more than it denies the power of other articles of the materia medica, such as opium, quinine or arsenic; yet, in view of the incalculable evils arising from the use of such liquors in health, and the great danger of habits of intemperance being established by their frequent use for medicinal purposes, this body, assembled from different parts of our country, for the sole purpose, and with an anxious desire, to arrest those evils, respectfully, but earnestly, request the members of the medical profession to carefully reconsider the subject of so freely prescribing these drinks as is now the prevailing fashion, especially in chronic cases and in slight ailments; and to substitute other articles so far as the interest of their patients will allow.

Resolved, That this convention begs of medical men, in arriving at conclusions on this subject, to consider the remote as well as the immediate effects of their prescriptions, and their effect upon the moral and social as well as the physical conditions of their patients.

Resolved, That the growing evils of intemperance at the present time induce this body to resort to every proper measure to abate them, and induce this appeal to the members of a profession for which it has great respect, knowing they have immense power and commensurate responsibility in molding public sentiment and practice in the use of alcoholic beverages.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the officers of this convention, and sent, with a request for publication, to each of the medical journals in the country.

These resolutions were under consideration throughout the evening, and the convention adjourned without taking a vote.

The discussion, such as it was, took a very wide range; but the universal sentiment seemed to be to organize, use moral suasion first and legal suasion as soon as possible, to stop the use and traffic in ardent spirits.

Ex-Gov. DUTTON, of Connecticut, said that his State had the best prohibitory law ever enacted, and as long as enforced accomplished the object; but the temperance men were responsible for its only partial enforcement at the present time. If the temperance men would contribute $1,000 in each county, rumselling could be effectually stopped under this law; but they must work as the rumsellers and rumdrinkers did. The law, in his opinion, notwithstanding the statement of Judge BADGE to the contrary, was not a failure—it was only partially so, for the reasons stated, and these could be remedied. In the country towns the law was the sword of Damocles held over the rumseller's head, and did much good.

The committee on credentials reported some three hundred delegates present, and the convention at about 10 o'clock P. M. adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

POLITICAL FOSSILS.

What is in the wind? Ex-President FRANK PIERCE, C. O'CONNER, Senator BAYARD of Delaware, and J. MORRISSEY Esq., dined together at the Lake House yesterday. It is supposed this meeting was not accidental but that the party has design upon President JOHNSON.

SNOBBERY.

Of course this miniature world would not be complete without representatives of the Snobocracy being present, and, very naturally, there are quite a number of this class here. One of the most prominent of the number distinguished himself above his fellows on the occasion of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT's dining at Union Hotel during his recent visit to Saratoga. Unfortunately the snob had purposely secured seats at a table adjoining the one occupied by the invited guests. He first intruded himself upon the attention of the General by inviting him to drink a glass of wine—no previous introduction having taken place. The General at first seemed disposed not to recognise the attention, but finally reluctantly put the wine to his lips, in the vain hope that he would not be intruded upon again. But no. The same individual, a few minutes later, stepped to the General's side. "Did he know ABSALOM GRANT, of St. Louis? Deuced clever fellow—rich as Crœsus—a cousin, perhaps—you must know him?" "No, I have not that honor," responded GRANT. "That *is* very singular." "Don't know him," again responded GRANT, in his peculiarly freezing style, such as he can so well adopt to get rid of bores, and which would have sent any ordinary man reeling back to his seat, there to remain during the remainder of the dinner. But this did not stagger his questioner; and after making some common-place remarks, again became seated. The guests, sympathizing with the General, certainly hoped this would be the last demonstration. But no. After a little period the General was approached again. Snob said "he had a splendid pair of blacks, with white rosettes and white streamers on head-stalls—handsome turnout as any in town. It was at the service of the gallant General to ride out to the lake." GRANT said he was already provided for, and again the would-be familiar man subsided into his chair. This, surely, thought all, was the last. But no. They were doomed to be disappointed and mortified again this time with a commission from a lady! who wished to kiss Gen. GRANT, provided Mrs. GRANT would give her consent. The proposition was indignantly spurned by Mrs. GRANT, who heard the singular request, and thus ended this impertinent fellow's conduct at the dinner table. Fortunate for him it was, that some of the diners in that hall did not know what was going on at the time.

HERMAN.

Mr. HERMAN, the most expert prestidigitateur in the world, whose name is a household word in every clime, last evening, in the Leland Opera House gave the first of a series of three of his remarkable performances to an excellent house. The tricks performed were all entirely new and more startling than any ever before performed in presence of an American audience. With HERMAN, the impossible seems to be possible. He picks dollars out of the air, from the front of looking-glasses, ladies' waterfalls and gentlemens' hair, with wonderful facility; makes boiling hot coffee out of feathers, hot milk from the same material, and turns raw potatoes into STUART's best blood-refined white sugar with the greatest ease and right before the audience, and without the usual stage paraphernalia to bewilder the sight. In a word, he does pretty much whatever he pleases, and while every one of course knows that it is nothing but the tricks of a juggler, still he does them so cleverly that no one can even guess how it is possible for him to do them. As a mere slight-of-hand performer, the world never perhaps saw his equal. He has just passed four years at the East, and returns to the United States perfect in several hundred new tricks never attempted before in this country by any one in the same line of business. The programme of each entertainment is entirely different.

GROVER has gone to Albany with his company to play a short engagement, but will reopen here Thursday night with the "Octoroon."

GOV. CURTIN.

This distinguished citizen received a telegram today, announcing the death of his youngest child, only ten months old, and left immediately for home. He had received a dispatch at an earlier hour stating that the child, which had been quite sick, was getting better.

Gen. HOOKER was suddenly summoned to New-York, thus cutting short his visit.

Gov. FENTON, it is expected, will arrive here to-morrow.

E. A. P.

FROM UTAH.

Judge Kinney—Political Movements—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, June 30, 1865.

Contrary to their usual custom, the voters of Utah at last election sent a gentile, Judge KINNEY, to Congress. The Judge was an old acquaintance of theirs, having served at two periods on the Federal bench of the Territory; and moreover, he had been one of that not numerous class who had not run a muck against everything Mormon, as though, of necessity, every feature of that institution was, by universal admittance, a public nuisance, and a proper object for splenetic attack. Some of those clever folks, who profess to know several things more than their neighbors, have asserted that the Judge is really a member of the Mormon Society, secretly so made, which I take the liberty to very much doubt. Others have asserted that though KINNEY is not a Mormon, pure and simple, yet he comes as near to it as an outsider can, and all for certain purposes chiefly connected with No. 1. How this may be I do not decide, but I may observe that political friendships frequently signify very little outside of the political arena.

But whatever may have been the cause that led to the nomination of Mr. KINNEY as the servant in Congress of Utah, one thing is certain—his tenure in that office comes to an end. During a recent trip of BRIGHAM YOUNG to Utah and Juab Counties, the name of W. H. HOOPER was again presented as nominee for the office of Delegate. As is always the case, the nominee so put forth will undoubtedly win, and he may, and I have no doubt he does, consider his calling and election sure. So Mr. HOOPER will be on hand in Washington next Winter, to enlighten the great men there upon affairs in the valleys of the Great Basin.

The honorable gentleman, being in faith and name a Mormon, was recently appointed on a religious mission of importance to England. It is not declared that this mission will give way to the political nomination and election, and the probability is that Mr. HOOPER will talk politics in Washington in the Winter, and religion in Liverpool and London, in the Summer. Moreover, the gentleman is a merchant, and he most likely will have an eye to that line of thing while in the East. He made a very good spec of it last year, though since his missionary appointment he has sold out his establishment, or interest in that connection, to Mr. H. B. CLAWSON, a son-in-law of BRIGHAM YOUNG, now preaching in the East. With religion, politics and merchandise—God, country and self—to look after, Mr. HOOPER will doubtless have an industrious and interesting time the next two years; enough for one man to attend to.

Last Fourth everybody in Utah "did that which was right in his own eyes," and enjoyed himself and manifested his appreciation of "Independence Day" according to his own individual inclinations. Tuesday next will witness an imposing demonstration in this city, and, in a lesser degree, in the other settlements in the Territory. A grand procession, wherein offices, professions and trades will be amply represented, will parade the streets and proceed to the Bowery, where orations, speeches, toasts, &c., will be the order of the day.

The Indian troubles, which commenced in Saw Pete valley a few weeks ago, appear to have subsided; at least nothing has been said of any further attacks. The former were made not by the main bodies of red skins who frequent that valley, but by an unruly band who had "got mad" about something or other.

Just now there is a handsome prospect for a general Indian war from the Sierra Nevada to the Missouri, and from the Columbia to New-Mexico, and the indications are that from 20,000 to 50,000 troops will be hunting the scalping race before the warm season is over, at an expense of perhaps double that incurred by troops otherwise employed. Some valuable and substantial results ought to follow. As things now go, the mail and telegraph arrangements are a little better than no mail and telegraph at all, but not very much. As to the mail route, Gen. HOOKER is making a new route southward, between this and Denver, through Utah County, Cobble-rock Kanyon, Uintah Valley, and one or more of the parks. This route, it is asserted, shortens the distance to the States 200 miles, which I sincerely believe. The mails, it is expected, will pass over the route early in the Fall. It is a pity that the mail route and telegraph line do not keep together, and those one could assist the other, and one protection would suffice for both.

The Pacific Railroad surveyors will prospect this new route and report upon its comparative feasibility for the line of railroad.

Since BARNHAM published his theatrical views, and declared his intention of employing no "gentile" talent, the "outside" portion of the community have felt non-suited. To abate their privations in this respect, Mr. T. A. LYNE, with "gentile" backers, has purchased a site—100x50 feet—on which a temporary hall will be soon built and devoted chiefly to the drama. Salt Lake will then boast two theatres.

FINANCIAL.

The Revenue Policy of the Government.

CLEVELAND, O., Saturday, July 29, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you favor me with room in your columns for a few thoughts, suggested by the communications from "A Veteran Observer," and "William Wood," in your issues of the 24th and 25th inst., on the subject of "British Free Trade and Our Tariff?"

The sound, practical and patriotic views of "A Veteran Observer" upon military and financial topics, have given me also "aid and comfort," during the war; and the military problem being so satisfactorily solved, I confess to a peculiar satisfaction in seeing so able a publicist approach the subject which now involves the welfare of our people and the credit of the government.

I refer to the question of our policy with reference to providing the means for carrying our present burdens, and for the ultimate payment of our national debt. Whatever that policy may be, manifestly, it should be one that will cover future emergencies, as well as satisfy the present conditions of a well-sustained government credit.

A revenue policy, that for the time supplies the treasury, and at the same time makes us large purchasers of foreign goods to the neglect of our own manufactures, will not do. That soon exhausts our purchasing capacity. The stream of gold then sets steadily away from our shores, then hard times, resulting in financial distress and revulsion. Over and over again has this result been worked out in American finance during the last forty years; and because we have recovered, time and again, from such disasters, are we now, with three thousand millions of dollars to pay, justified in hazarding again the dangerous experiment?

I am aware that such a tariff, as will afford our various manufacturing interests but trifling protection, may meet the present wants of the Treasury; but is such a tariff anything but a temporary expedient? Our ultimate reliance for the means of sustaining the national credit, is upon the *wealth creating capacity* of our people. The measure of that capacity is found in the extent to which the industry of the country, with all the enormous power which modern discoveries in science and the arts give to it, is applied to the development of our own material resources and the conversion of our own raw products. Now, a revenue policy, which does not protect our own manufactures, evidently contracts the scope of our industry and fatally diminishes our wealth-creating capacity; and if we allow our manufacturing interests to become paralyzed by the joint operation of low duties and high excise taxes, we simply ignore the first condition of an enduring prosperity, a varied and profitable industry. Our home industry must be encouraged and protected at every point, where it can act upon and convert our vast resources and natural advantages into wealth. The field, the forest, the factory, the furnace, and the mine, must feed each other. The revenue policy that tends to these results we believe to be the only one that will insure the support of our national credit in the near future. Such a policy will draw foreign capital and skilled labor to our own shores, and will enrich us, while a policy which discourages the growth of a varied manufacturing system, and thereby forces our industry into confined limits, repels foreign labor and capital, and can result only in our financial subservience to other countries. Let us learn a lesson from the growth of British power and wealth. "It is wise to be taught by our enemy." We hear much of "British free trade," but we should remember that this "free trade" means, substantially, no more than the admission, free, into British ports, of the raw products of other countries, by which Great Britain hopes to maintain the position of manufacturer for the world. From the time of the establishment of extensive manufactures in Great Britain, up to a few years ago, when she had gained the control of the markets of the world, her revenue policy, home and colonial, was strictly protective, and under that policy she grew rich and strong. But when the growth of her manufactures, and increase of population, had rendered cheaper food, and increased supplies of raw materials necessary, she then inaugurated "free trade," which simply means the admission of food and raw materials, free, into British ports, and free admission into the ports of other countries, of her manufactured goods. This, substantially, is British "free trade."

As we understand the views of your correspondent, Mr. WOOD, he would refuse not only direct but incidental protection to our manufacturing interests, on the ground that, to the extent of the protection, the manufacturer is enriched at the expense of the consumer. There is a plain and conclusive answer to this objection. If protective duties enrich the manufacturer, the profitableness of his business inevitably creates competition, and the article soon comes to the consumer at the lowest possible price, while the profitable business of the manufacturer has all the while furnished remunerating employment to large numbers of consumers.

We have at this moment, in the state of the iron interest in Northern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, an illustration of the effect of a want of practical protection. The tariff on imported iron and steel, and the internal revenue taxes on their manufacture here, were supposed to be so adjusted by the last Congress as to give some protection to these interests; but the large decline in gold has opened our ports to the foreign manufacture to such an extent as to compel four-fifths of the rolling-mills and furnaces in Northern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania to go out of blast. Our coal mines, our shipping, our canals and our railroads, whose business is largely dependent upon the prosperity of these iron interests, all, of course, share the injury.

The government received from these interests last year an enormous revenue, in taxes—but unless there is such an adjustment, by the next Congress, of the tariff and the Internal Revenue taxes, as will afford them protection, the vast capital represented in these interests must lie idle—the labor it has employed must turn to other fields, and the government lose a larger revenue than it can receive from low duties on foreign iron. But we have much exceeded our intended limits.

We will only repeat that we believe that we can solve the financial problem now before us, only through the aid of such a revenue policy as will protect our manufacturing interests, and thus allow our industry, with all its natural advantages of soil, climate and position, to bear directly, and with its most powerful effect upon the development of our material resources.

G. H. E.

The Tennessee Elections.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 3.

In the Congressional election in this State today, CAMPBELL, Opposition, carried the city by 231 majority. It is now expected that he will carry the district by 2,000 majority.

MAYNARD, in the Knoxville district, and COOPER, in the Shelbyville district, both Union, have majorities so far as heard from, and will probably be elected.

Col. STOKES, (Union,) in the Chattanooga District, is also ahead as far as heard from. No reports have been received from West Tennessee.

The election in this city and throughout Middle Tennessee, passed off very quietly. No such interest was manifested as was expected. The vote was very light; over 2,000 less votes were cast in this city than there were registered voters.

Convention of Deaf Mutes.

A convention of deaf mutes will assemble in Wieting Hall, at Syracuse, N. Y., at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 30th of August, and continue during Thursday, to organize an association and to form a constitution. There will be some addresses. The friends of deaf mutes are earnestly invited to be present. Communications may be addressed to either N. M. DUNCAN, No. 286 First-avenue, or M. D. BARTLETT, No. 78 East Broadway, New-York City.

M. D. BARTLETT, Chairman,
N. M. DUNCAN, Secretary,
P. M. CUMMISKEY,
P. CAMPBELL,
GEO. W. SCHUTT,
Committee.

It is requested that the editors throughout this State will please publish this circular.

Who Quelled the Riot?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to correct a statement that appeared in your issue of yesterday, July 26, in which you state that two companies of the Veteran Reserve Corps quelled the riot in this city last Wednesday evening. It was two companies of HANCOCK's Corps, (Fifth Regiment,) commanded by Lieut. STANLEY A. BROWN, instead of those you state. Please correct the mistake, and oblige G. H. STODDARD,

Lieutenant Fifth Regiment, First A. C.

CAMP GILMORE, CONCORD, N. H., July 29, 1865.

The Algonquin and Her Trial.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 3, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find in your journal this morning a letter on the subject of the *Algonquin*, dated at Washington, and signed "Justitia," which evidently is inspired by high authority, and therefore deserves notice. Who is "Justitia?" Is it Capt. FOX, or Mr. ISHERWOOD, or some of the contractors or engineers? Why does not "Justitia" give the public his real name when he appeals to the public, so that the public may judge for themselves, whether the assumed title means justice, or only an attempt to *avoid justice?* But whoever he is, he evidently has the official sanction and access to the department records; for he quotes the contract, of which but two copies exist, one on file and one in my hands; and it is a fair inference that he makes the best defence of the department that they know how to plead.

"Justitia" says that the contract requires the power to be ascertained by the "usual tests;" and he declares that "the *usual tests* are the measurement of the power by means of the well-known indicator employed the world over for this purpose, and the weighing of the coal"—the trial to be made at the dock. It is a pity that the Navy Department did not think of this method earlier. Capt. FOX *at first* ordered the *Algonquin* to be run in the North River, against the affidavit of JOHN BAIRD, and had her partly filled with coal the next working day after her arrival here, for the purpose of that trial. The unanimous denunciation of the press and of the public arrested him in his scheme; and he now discovers that a *trial at the dock, with indicator*, is the one provided for in the contract; and now the people's money must be spent in unloading the coal and hiring a dock, when a run on the river would cost nothing.

"Justitia," however, makes one true statement, to which I propose to hold the department. He says that when the wheels on both vessels are the same, and dip the same in the water, they will "*themselves become a perfect dynamometer*; and if they be revolved faster by one engine than the other, that engine *unquestionably* develops the most power." That is true exactly! But the department won't submit to this "*perfect dynamometer;*" they insist on the construction of an *indicator* diagram with JOHN BAIRD or ISHERWOOD, to make the calculations, as the only "perfect dynamometer" which would give them any show of success; and to that combination I don't propose to submit, to the best of my present knowledge, information and belief. I am now in correspondence with Rear-Admiral GREGORY to settle the terms of the trials, and I will give the public the correspondence when it is matured.

"Justitia" overwhelms me with the announcement that the Navy Department "has no correspondence with *me;* and has nothing whatever to do with *me.*" This is not generous in "Justitia." Surely it is misfortune enough to have fallen under the displeasure of three such exalted beings as Secretary WELLES, Assistant Secretary FOX, and Engineer-in-Chief ISHERWOOD, without being reproached with the calamity. A magnanimous man never exults over an unfortunate foe.

But "Justitia" is mistaken in his facts. The Navy Department *has* had *something* "to do with me." They issued a libelous pamphlet against me, containing twenty-two engraved; caricatures, and forty-five pages of print, holding me up to ridicule, because I will continue to believe that JAMES WATT, MANOTH and REGNAULT, knew more about the laws of steam, than was learned by a *newspaper reporter* in an experiment tried on an old engine tied fast to the dock in Lake Erie—where the trick of proving that there is *no benefit in expansion*, by tying up to the dock, was first learned. This libel was distributed extensively from the Navy Department, and *franked* through the post-office as *official business*. I have a copy of it in the original envelope, sent by mail, with the Navy Department's frank as *official business*, and with the compliments of G. V. FOX, written in it by himself. That distinguished statesman and patriot, kept a large pile of these libels in the office which he adorns by his presence, and distributed them to all persons whose business required them to visit that dignified place, to the great disgust of many gentlemen, and to the great delight of those whose happiness it is to picture to us the proclivity of democracies, and the certain failure of our form of government. Yours, &c.

EDWARD N. DICKERSON.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

No form of Dyspepsia can resist the curative influence of BIOKRENE. It revolutionizes the digestive functions, and reinforces all the powers of life. Though the health may have been broken down for years, and the constitution apparently ruined, BIOKRENE will restore the invalid to his or her original vigor. Depot, No. 28 Dey-st. Sold by all Druggists.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION, may be consulted at his residence, No. 816 BROADWAY.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mrs. M. S. Brown, Metaphysical Physician and discoverer of the great Metaphysical Discovery, which effectually cures every disease of both mind and body, including Deafness, Cataract, Consumption, &c., &c., will be at her rooms, No. 51 Bond-st., on Friday and Saturday, the 4th and 5th inst., where her celebrated medicines can be had at all times. The price is reduced to $4 per package and three packages for $10, so that no family need be without it, as it is the prevention as well as the cure of disease.

Persons Suffering with Dyspepsia, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the stomach, should at once obtain a bottle of the *Seneca Jacket Stomach Bitters*. No family should be without them. They are for sale by all druggists throughout the country.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, belts, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic-stitch, and lock-stitch Sewing Machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 387 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Hill's Hair-dye 50 Cents—Black or Brown. Reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 505 Broadway.

Wheelers & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button Hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co. Manufacturers of Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.
Also, Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, No. 277 Pearl-st

Militia Exemptions.

The Albany *Evening Journal* publishes the following correspondence in relation to exemptions from the State Militia service:

SYRACUSE, July 29, 1865.

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Secretary of State:

DEAR SIR,—We see from the inclosed paragraphs from the papers in your city, that the assessors cannot exempt persons belonging to the National Guard on property to the amount of five hundred dollars, as was the law heretofore. Paragraph No. 1, in which the military claim that the law only applies to those persons who have joined the military since the passage of the act. Paragraph No. 2 claims that all are debarred from receiving this exemption of five hundred dollars under the law. In our city we have a great many exemptions, and it is very important that we should understand the law, so as to shape our official business in harmony with it. If you please to send us a copy of the law, and also your opinion in regard to allowing these persons five hundred dollars on their property, as we have done heretofore, the law and your opinion upon it will enable us to do what the law intends assessors should do. Our Board of Assessors meet on the 1st day of August to revise the assessment roll, therefore we should be pleased to hear from you as soon as convenient to yourself. We also have a large number of persons that have served seven years in the militia with discharge papers, that are exempt for life; are they still to be exempted? Very truly yours,

TIMOTHY C. CHEENEY, JOSIAH BRINTNELL,
ALEX. McKINSTRY, GEORGE COOK,
Assessors of the City of Syracuse.

The Secretary of State requested the opinion of the Attorney-General on the questions presented by the assessors, and it will be found annexed:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
ALBANY, July 31, 1865.

Hon. C. M. Depew:

DEAR SIR: The one hundred and forty-sixth section of the act to provide for the enrollment of the militia, &c., passed April 23, 1862, provides that all commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the military forces of this State, shall be exempt from jury duty and from the payment of highway taxes, not exceeding six days in any one year; and every such person not assessed for highway taxes, shall be entitled to a deduction in the assessment of his real and personal property to the amount of five hundred dollars.

This latter clause is not retained in the amended Militia Law of April 29, 1865; and it is believed by some that the provision is abrogated in respect to all, including those enlisting into the National Guard before the amended act was passed.

I do not concur in that view of the case. Those who enlisted previous to the passage of the amended act of 1865, did so under the provisions of the act of 1862, and the provisions in section 146 entered into and formed a part of the contract at the time of their enlistment. They are entitled to the benefits of those provisions, and in my opinion no legislative enactments can deprive them of those benefits.

Truly yours, JOHN COCHRANE,
Attorney-General.

THE WHALING FLEET AT THE NORTH.—Our ship owners are anxiously awaiting further news from the whaling fleet in the Arctic and the Ochotsk, fearing, of course, and expecting intelligence of the destruction of still more of their vessels by the pirate. There is a bare possibility that the Captain of the *Shenandoah*, reflecting upon the information given by the *Sophia Thornton*, may have relinquished his devilish work; but the news brought by the *Milo* represents that he expressed a determination to destroy the vessels in the Arctic, and then those in the Ochotsk. The interruption of telegraphic communication with the Pacific coast is, just now, peculiar vexatious.

On Friday and Saturday the ship owners here effected insurance upon their vessels, at offices in New-York (the offices here having already taken their limit) to the amount of over one million dollars. The rate—15 per cent.—is heavy; but the sleep of the insured is more quiet. The premium notes are large, but the insured will be better pleased to pay them, than to have the amounts deducted upon a settlement of their losses.—*New-Bedford Mercury, July 31.*

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1865.

A Dividend of Four per Cent. has been declared, payable Aug. 1. WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 28, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.

Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.

Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 23d day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the second Monday (14th) of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 14th proximo, inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 26th day of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent., free from government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 15th of August. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 150 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AMERICAN UMBRELLA FRAME COMPANY.—The Directors of the American Umbrella Frame Company have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., for the quarter ending July 1, payable on and after Sept. 1 prox.

Aug. 1, 1865. JOSEPH BLACK, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 14 Wall-st.—25TH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable 1st August next, free of government tax. JAS. H. RIELLY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1865.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals will be received at this office until eleven o'clock A. M., of Tuesday, August fifteen, 1865, for the construction of the following street improvements viz: sewers, in Bleecker-street, between Perry and Hammond-streets; in Fifty-fourth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point four hundred and fifty feet east; in Fifty-fifth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point five hundred and twenty-five feet east; in Forty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth-avenues; in Hanover-square, and Pearl-streets, between Wall-street and Old Slip, and in Sixty-first-street, from a point five hundred feet east of Tenth-avenue to and including Tenth-avenue to Fifty-ninth-street; and Stone Block Pavements in Seventy-first-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues; in Twentieth-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues; in Fifty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues; in Forty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenues; and in Twenty-sixth-street, between Madison and Lexington-avenues. Each proposal must be indorsed on its envelope with the title of the work for which it is offered, also with name of bidder, and the date of offering.

Blank forms and specifications can be had on application to the contract clerk at this office (Rotunda City Hall Park.)

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, (rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M., of SATURDAY, Aug. 12, 1865, for the supply of

2,031 tons cast-iron straight pipe, 6 feet internal diameter.

194 tons cast-iron curved pipe, 6 feet internal diameter.

8 tons cast-iron straight pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.

All proposals must have the words "Proposal for cast-iron pipe," also the name of the parties proposing, and the date of presentation indorsed on the envelope.

Blank forms for the proposals and all necessary information can be obtained on application at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 14, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

For excavating and grading Eighty-sixth-street from Avenue A to East River.

For sounding foundations and erecting the iron railing to inclose parks in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Fortieth streets.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

Dated Street Department, New-York, July 27, 1865.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive written proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn.

Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.

R. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION,
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,
NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.

(NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS OR EMPLOYED.)

At the above office are registered discharged soldiers and sailors, of all trades and qualifications, and of all conditions of body, both disabled and able-bodied, and all are well recommended.

An urgent request is made to employers to call, and register their applications for employes. Both parties are served free of charge.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

THE ISSUES OF

7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have in all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.

L. S. Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank" has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under said act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 28th day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank" has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 15th day of July, 1865.

(L.S.)

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes, of the current issue, were stolen from the safe in the office of Howard & Co.'s Express, in the village of Troy, Penn., on the night of the 26th of July.

All persons, firms and corporations are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the undermentioned notes or bonds, as all of the same were stolen, and this company claims the right to recover the possession of said notes and bonds whenever and wherever they can find the same:

Thirty 7-30 U. S. Notes, $50 each, numbered from 163,-737 to 163,766, both inclusive.

Ninety 7-30 U. S. Notes of last issue, $100 each, numbered from 229,828 to 229,917, both inclusive.

HOWARD EXPRESS COMPANY,
By FREDERICK LOVEJOY, Superintendent.
No. 607 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

JULY 29, 1865.

MANUFACTURERS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THREE-FOURTHS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Manufacturers' National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 15th day of July, 1865.

L. S. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

BANKERS,

NO. 38 WALL-ST.,

DEALERS IN ALL CLASSES OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

QUARTERMASTER'S VOUCHERS, PROMISSORY NOTES, &c.,

SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY

Coupons Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,

Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, Jr., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.

The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.

Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

SALE OF CONNECTICUT STATE BONDS.

TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, July 27, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 10th day of August, 1865, at noon, for the purchase of two millions of dollars of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, or so much thereof as may be determined by the Treasurer of the State on said day.

The Bonds will be issued under authority of and subject to the provisions of the laws of July 14 and 21, 1865, published herewith.

A deposit of ten per cent. of the amount bid will be required as guarantee for the fulfillment of the terms of purchase, and notice of award to successful bidders will be given on determination thereof.

A further payment of forty per cent. of the purchase money will be required on the 21st day of August, and on the 30th day of August the balance of fifty per cent. shall become due and payable.

Receipts will be given on payment of the above installments on which interest will be allowed at the rate of seven per cent. from the date thereof until the 1st day of October, 1865, upon which day the Bonds will be dated and delivered on return of the receipts properly indorsed.

The entire bonded debt of the State will probably not exceed ten millions of dollars, inclusive of the above loan. This, therefore, will be the last opportunity of investing in bonds of the State by original purchase, and the exemption from taxation by the State or local authorities makes them the most desirable investment now offered to our citizens.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE ISSUE OF STATE BONDS.

SECTION 1. To enable the Treasurer of this State to liquidate the temporary indebtedness of the State, bonds of the State of Connecticut may be issued for the amount of three millions of dollars, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable on the first days of October and April, of each year, at the Treasury office at Hartford, in this State, with the principal payable in twenty years from date, which bonds shall be signed by the Treasurer, sealed with his official seal, countersigned by the Comptroller of Public Accounts, and registered in his office: the said bonds may be for the respective sums of one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars and one thousand dollars each, and shall be payable to order, or bearer, and be transferable by delivery.

SEC. 2. The Treasurer of this State shall cause to be prepared the bonds and coupons authorized to be issued under this act, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, advertise and sell the same. *Provided*, that he may reject such bids or portions thereof as he may deem to be not for the interests of the State; *and also provided*, that no bonds shall be sold at less than par value thereof.

Approved, July 14, 1865.

AN ACT IN ADDITION.

SEC. 1. That the Bonds of the State of Connecticut which shall be issued under the act to which this act is in addition, shall be and remain exempt from taxation by or under State or Municipal authority.

GABRIEL W. COITE, Treasurer.

Approved, July 21, 1865.

CARD.

BRYAN VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
No. 36 Broad-st., New-York.

Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

$5,000 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip.
$1,000 Great Western Insurance Scrip.
$1,000 Columbian Insurance Scrip.
$5,000 Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip.
For sale by WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 48 Pine-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

L. S. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1865.

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following rolling stock:

On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Portland Company's shop, in Portland, Maine, six (6) locomotive engines.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at Hinkley & Williams' shop, in Boston, Mass., four (4) locomotive engines.

On MONDAY, Sept. 25, at Kennett-square, near Philadelphia, Penn., fifty (50) box freight cars, four feet eight and a half-inch gauge.

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at Wilmington, Del., eighty-four (84) box freight cars, five-foot gauge.

The above stock is all in good order, of the very best quality. The engines are five-foot gauge, five-foot drivers, and cylinders 16x24 inches. They can be changed to narrow gauge at a trifling expense.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms cash, in government funds.

L. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, in this city, at 10 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 7th day of August, 1865, at the warehouse corner of 18th and F sts., a large quantity of condemned hospital furniture and bedding, consisting of

217 Bedside Tables,
1,728 Tin Plates,
761 Tin Cups,
833 Wooden Buckets,
294 Leather Buckets,
182 Common Chairs,
107 Large Tin Boilers,
2 Galvanized Ovens,
1,094 Iron Beadsteads,
276 Cots,
466 Husk Mattresses,
3,488 Blankets,
1,320 Bedsacks,
930 Sheets,
5,000 Boxes,
827 Floor Barrels,
107,413 Bottles,
981 Litters,

besides stoves, candirons, tin pans, coffee-pots, knives, forks, spoons, candlesticks, and a quantity of old lead, copper and tinware.

Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms cash, in government funds.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A., and Medical Purveyor.

SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING.

CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. A. D. C. Thomas, M. S. U. S. Government Warehouse No. 6, on Seventeenth, between H and I streets north, in the city of Washington, D. C., on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned clothing, consisting of infantry and cavalry coats, jackets, trowsers, shirts, frocks, drawers, vests, talmas, havelocks, sack coats, capes, hats, caps, leggins, stockings, woolen mittens, bootees, bugles, hospital tents, wall tents, common tents, Sibley tents, spades, shovels, hatchets, bed sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, flags, rubber blankets, &c.

Successful bidders must remove the stores within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in government funds.

D. H. RUCKER, Bvt. Major-Gen.
and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, FRIDAY, Aug. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 83 Liberty-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood settee in hair-cloth, carved black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, mahogany falling tables, black walnut and gilt frame pier mirrors, marble slabs and brackets, hair, husk and straw mattresses; bolsters and pillows, oil-cloth, hat stands, table cloths, sheets, pillow and bolster cases; also, china, crockery and glass ware, &c.; also, an assortment of kitchen furniture.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, AUG. 4, AT 11 o'clock, within the store,

MALAGA RAISINS—750 packages Malaga Raisins, bunch and layers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES
vs.
FOREIGN.
THE
BISHOP OUTTA PERCHA COMPANY,

In order to protect their own interests, will, in future, sell their very superior quality of GUTTA PERCHA TISSUE SHEET, at gold rates, taking the closing rate the previous day as the standard, and will sell at five per cent. less than the Foreign Tissue is sold at on that day.

SAM'L C. BISHOP, General Agent,
Aug. 1, 1865. No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTLY polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. C. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste-dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.

(See specimen on the sides of each block.)

Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d. 4d. and 1s.

Works, No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 9 Washington-st., near Ready.

PERSONAL.

C. B. & CO.—THE ONE-HORSE CAR WAS SENT up to-day. W. H.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.

25,000 ANIMALS TO BE SOLD DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

In the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Delaware, Maryland, and New-Jersey, and the District of Columbia.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

NEW-YORK.

New-York City, Tuesday and Friday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
New-York City, Wednesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 8, 200 Horses.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 15, 200 Mules.
Albany, Friday, August 25, 200 Mules.
Buffalo, Wednesday, August 30, 200 Mules.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Wednesday and Saturday of each week, 100 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Thursday of each week, 100 Mules each day.
Pottsville, Tuesday, August 1, 200 Mules.
Millstown, Friday, August 4, 200 Mules.
York, Friday, August 4, 200 Horses.
Newville, Wednesday, August 9, 100 Horses.
Newville, Thursday, August 10, 100 Mules.
Reading, Friday, August 11, 200 Horses.
Shippensburg, Wednesday, August 16, 100 Horses.
Erie, Thursday, August 17, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Thursday, August 17, 100 Mules.
Williamsport, Friday, August 18, 200 Horses.
Indiana, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Wednesday, August 23, 100 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Thursday, August 24, 100 Mules.
Milton, Friday, August 25, 200 Horses.
Carlisle, Wednesday, August 30, 100 Horses.
Carlisle, Thursday, August 31, 200 Mules.

OHIO.

Columbiana, Tuesday, August 1, 100 Horses.
Salem, Wednesday, August 2, 100 Horses.
Alliance, Thursday, August 3, 200 Horses.
Canton, Saturday, August 5, 200 Horses.
Cleveland, Tuesday, August 8, 1,000 Mules.
Massillon, Tuesday, August 15, 200 Horses.
Crestline, Thursday, August 17, 500 Mules.
Cleveland, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.

INDIANA.

Fort Wayne, Thursday, August 24, 1,000 Mules.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Friday of each week, 200 Mules each day.

NEW-JERSEY.

Trenton, Thursday, August 10, 200 Mules.
Trenton, Thursday, August 24, 200 Mules.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Wednesday, August 9, and Wednesday of each week thereafter, 200 Horses each day.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Each week-day, 200 Mules.

GIESBORO, D. C.

Each week-day except Wednesday, 200 Horses.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of saddle and draft animals, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public.

Though the majority of them are sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and must be sold.

Many of the mules were bought in the beginning of the war, when young, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exposure, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Animals will be sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge
1st Division, Q. M. G. O.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. GOVERNMENT VESSELS AT AUCTION.

BURDETT, JONES & CO.
Will sell on
TUESDAY, AUG. 15, 1865,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON
AT THE NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN,
(By order of the Navy Department,)
THE FOLLOWING-NAMED VESSELS:

PRIZE SCHOONER SAVANNAH—56 feet long; breadth 17 ft. 3 in.; depth, 6 ft. 7 in.

SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER FORT HENRY—151 ft. 4 in. long; breadth, 32 ft.; depth, 11 ft. 8 in.; diameter cylinder, 36 in.; 10 ft. stroke.

SCREW STEAMER VALLEY CITY—133 ft. long; 22 ft. 3 in. beam; depth, 7 ft. 5 in.; cylinder, 24 in.; 24 in. stroke.

SCREW STEAMER HONEYSUCKLE—Length, 121 ft. 9 in.; breadth, 21 ft. 8 in.; depth, 9 ft. 7 in.; cylinder, 30¾ in.; 30 in. stroke.

SCREW STEAMER R. R. CUYLER—Length, 233 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 34 ft. 6 in.; depth, 15 ft. 9 in.; between decks, 7 ft. 6 in.; cylinder, 72 in.; 8 ft. stroke.

CENTRE BOARD SCHOONER ORVETTA—Length, 95 ft.; breadth, 25 ft. 2 in.; depth, 7 ft. 5 in.

CENTRE BOARD SCHOONER SARAH BROWN—Length, 105 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 28 ft. 7 in.; depth, 9 ft. 1 in.

CENTRE BOARD SCHOONER SAMUEL ROTAN—Length, 109 ft.; breadth, 28 ft. 3 in.; depth, 7 ft. 7 in.

PROPELLER DANDELION—Length 85 ft. 9 in.; breadth, 19 ft. 6 in.; depth, 7 ft. 9 in.; cylinder, 21½ in. diameter; stroke, 24 in. diameter.

PROPELLER CAMMELLIA—Length, 111 ft.; breadth, 19 ft. 10 in.; depth, 11

FOR SALE.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE his country seat, (Almont. This property is situated on the Hudson River, between Tarrytown and Tivolia, and is not excelled by any in the State for the grandeur of the scenery and old forest trees. The mansion-house is a large brick building on a stone basement, with wings, presenting a front of one hundred feet. On the eastern front there is a portico, supported by sixteen double columns of the Ionic order, extending the whole length of the first floor. The house contains twenty rooms, including library, dressing-rooms, &c. There are wells of very cool water, cisterns, &c. The out-buildings consist of a large stable, with stone basement, carriage-house, cow-house with shed, ice-house, &c. The garden contains about two acres, and in it are three graperies of choice vines and other fruits; about one-quarter of the garden is stocked with fruit trees of the choicest kinds. On the eastern front of the mansion there is a park of about 40 acres, through which is the carriage-drive from the porter's lodge, through an avenue of fine old trees, to the house. The western front has a lawn of 40 acres of gently undulating surface. This front has a fine view of the Catskill Mountains, the Hudson River and the villages on the opposite or western side of the river. This is one of the most celebrated country-seats on the Hudson, and excels all of them in the grandeur of its fine old trees and magnificent scenery. It has always been greatly admired by distinguished foreigners. It was selected by Joseph Bonaparte, when in search of a residence in this country, and a liberal offer made for it, but it was not then for sale. The situation is very healthy; no intermittents here. For particulars, apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Banker, No. 245 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THREE COTTAGES AT $1,300, $1,400 and $1,800, beautifully located at East New-York, with with 5, 6, and 8 rooms; possession given immediately. Also, 30 cottages and elegant dwellings, $1,150 to $4,500; two lots at $150 to $250. Cottages or elegant well-built dwellings taken; easy payments. ADRIAN H. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP—80 ACRES, 30 cleared; good house and barn nearly new; small orchard; a fine natural lake, filled with fish, located in Sullivan County, twelve miles from Port Jervis, less than two miles from canal, railroad station and post-office; price $1,500. Apply to S. H. DOUGHTY, No. 24 Beekman-st., second floor, from 1 to 3 P. M.

60,000 ACRES ILLINOIS, IOWA, WISconsin, Michigan and other States lands, $1 to $20 per acre; large farm, including valuable factory property and 25 dwellings, near the city; several beautiful places near Summit, N. J.; a great variety of farms, country seats, &c., all sizes, locations and prices, for sale or exchange very liberally. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY R. BLACKWELL, No. 52 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 46 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—1¾ miles south of Yonkers, 12 miles from Madison-square; house 40 feet front; kitchen in the rear; also, carriage-house; plenty of shade trees overtopping the house; 4 to 5 acres. Apply to the owner, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

FOUNDRY, MACHINE AND FORGE shops for sale a bargain, on easy terms, doing a large profitable business, convenient to the city; buildings, machinery, patterns, tools, &c., complete, and all in good order. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 80x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 2d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—SUITABLE for a small private family, between 3d and Lexington avs. Apply at No. 109 East 27th-st., from 10 to 12 this day. Rent $150 per month.

SOUTH ORANGE.—TO RENT OR LEASE, with immediate possession, a house furnished or unfurnished; billiard-room, conservatory, stables and grounds. Address Box No. 4,067 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FACTORY WANTED—WITHIN AN HOUR and a half's drive of New-York City; must be commodious, substantial, stone or brick building, with unlimited supply of water; prompt cash if desired. Address FACTORY, with necessary particulars as to price, situation, &c., Box No 2,806 Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED—AN OFFICE IN, OR IN THE VIcinity of Wall-st., from South to Pearl. Ground floor preferred. Address W, Box No. 573 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house, heated throughout, and with all other modern improvements. Apply to JONES & CO., New-York City Mills, corner of Broome and Lewis sts., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 166 2d-av.; between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Where but few boarders are taken. Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

TWO WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. With or without board; also one large fourth story room; price reasonable. Inquire at (new number) No. 328 East 12th-st.

A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM TO LET. To one or two gentlemen; also, a single room; private family; references required. Apply at No. 196 8th-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—The most desirable watering-place in the vicinity of the metropolis. To parties whose pursuits call them daily to New-York, this house offers superior inducements for a Summer home. Commodious steamboats leave Pier No. 3 New-York, at 9:30 A. M., 1:15, 4:30, and 5 o'clock P. M.; from Day-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., ten times a day. Time from New-York to Bergen Point, 35 minutes.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS POINT, L. I., on Long Island Sound, is 1¼ hours' sail per steamer ARROWSMITH, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M. Returning, leaves Sands Point at 8 A. M. Has beautiful grounds and grove, fine beach and bathing, fine shade, boating and sailing, good drives and stable; a furnished cottage of five rooms to let; no fever and ague nor mosquitoes. B. B. NOSTRAND.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL DE LA PLACE DU PALAIS ROYAL, No. 170 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, CHAPUS, Proprietor. The attention of the American visiting public is particularly invited to this hotel, as offering special inducements for their patronage. Its position in the Rue de Rivoli, opposite the Palace of the Louvre, and central to the principal theatres, the opera, omnibus lines and coaches, renders it most eligible for those visiting Paris for either business or pleasure. The American can here find the attendance and convenience of an American first-class hotel, for the reasonable consideration of 15 francs ($3, including wine,) per day, with no charge for extras, so universal in European hotels, and so especially annoying to the American traveler. Arrangements may be made in advance by letter or otherwise. For further particulars address G. P. TROW, City Directory Office, No. 50 Greene-st., New-York, where a view of the hotel may be seen.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Have commenced opening
THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
DRESS GOODS.

NEW STYLES OF FANCY SILKS,
comprising the
LATEST NOVELTIES OF PARIS AND LYONS
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
IN NEW COLORS,
BLACK GRO DE RHINE AND BLACK AND COLORED TAFFETAS, OF ALL WIDTHS,

LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS,
Plain Centre and Striped.
SCOTCH PLAID SHAWLS,
Long and Square.
GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS AND RUGS.

LINEN GOODS,
consisting of
BLEACHED AND BROWN DAMASK,
RED-END DIAPERS,
SHIRTINGS, HUCKS,
TWILLED TOWELINGS and
NAPKINS.
BORDERED DUCKS,
CREAM CANVAS,
BROWN CANVAS,
BURLAPS, HOLLANDS,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS,
SPANISH LINENS,
MANTLE LINENS,
RAVEN'S DUCK,
which they offer to wholesale buyers at the lowest market rates.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
BROADWAY, CHAMBERS and READE STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

OFFER TO WHOLESALE BUYERS
a full assortment of
WITNEY, GLENDALE AND GNECO BLANKETS,
(Union and all wool,)
THE
CELEBRATED ROB ROY FLANNELS,
and all desirable makes of
PLAIN AND TWILLED FLANNELS.
All favorite brands of
COTTON SHIRTING AND SHEETINGS,
DRILLS, TICKS,
DENIMS, STRIPES,
CHECKS, COTTONADES, &c.
All well-known brands of
DOMESTIC PRINTS.
ALSO,
a large and well-selected stock of
BROADCLOTHS,
COATINGS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, &c.,
suitable for clothiers' and fashionable tailors' trade, which will be sold at the
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR, W. C. BERRY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, and the NORTHERN LIGHT, W. H. WITE, Commander, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9, at 2 P. M., from the Company's Pier No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,420	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,420	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Pryce.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,168	Asplin.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
HELVETIA ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 5
ERIN ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 12
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $80; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	300-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	300-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	300-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE ..... SATURDAY ..... Aug. 12
EUROPE ..... SATURDAY ..... Sept. 15
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $90, including table wine for either cabin.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 00
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mail.

CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 2
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Aug. 5
CITY OF DUBLIN	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	Aug. 12

at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold or its equivalent; by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The first-class steamship
CIRCASSIAN,
Capt. Ed. CAVERLY, formerly steamer *Washington*, will sail from Pier No. 20 North River, on
SATURDAY, Aug. 19.
First Cabin $100 00
Second Cabin 55 00
Steerage 32 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
An experienced surgeon on board.
Vessel not accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
RUGER BROTHERS, Brokers for the line, No. 45 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
Aug. 16 ..... COSTA RICA ..... WEIR,
(Connecting at Panama with Colorado.)
Sept. 1 ..... NEW-YORK ..... TINKLEPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.
HIBERNIA ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 12
Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.—REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

First class,	Second class,	Third class,
$200.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, from Pier No. 29 North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWERE, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at noon; on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at three hours before low tide, for these two trips only.
For passage apply at the office of
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
No. 177 West-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH—STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
The first-class United States mail steamships
NEVADA, CARPENTER, Commander.
UNITED STATES, SHARP, Commander.
AMERICA, CLIFT, Commander.
CONSTITUTION, GREENMAN, Commander.
THE NEVADA
will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage $25.
For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOODIN & DICKINSON,
No. 11 Broadway.
The UNITED STATES will follow on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9. Agents in Savannah, Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship OREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
First-class passage $35
The fine fast sailing steamship
EGDIAO, T. M. BULKLEY, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 11, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Aug. 17.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
GEN. SEDGWICK, STARKEY, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 steamship GEN. SEDGWICK will leave pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT—
Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships. Passage and freights reduced.
The ALHAMBRA,
R. B. BERSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 o'clock precisely.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The GRANADA will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 12.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, Capt. WM. FARMER, will sail as above, from pier No. 3 North River, SATURDAY, August 12. To be followed by the steamship ATALANTA. For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line
FOR
BOSTON.

The Neptune Line of Steamers,
Tri-Weekly,
FOR BOSTON, DIRECT,
VIA
LONG ISLAND SOUND.
COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,)
NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,
2,000 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
One of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY,
Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS
METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,
1,500 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
will shortly follow, forming a daily line.
The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug 5.
No charge for wharfage in Boston.
Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, Central Wharf.
ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent,
Pier No. 27 North River.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
First-class United States Mail Steamships:
MONEKA, CHAS. P. MARSHMAN, Commander.
CAMBRIDGE, JNO. W. BALCH, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 Steamship MONEKA will leave Pier No. 26 North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agents at Charleston,
Messrs. ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,
BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,
From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remsen,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Cooper's Lawn.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
8 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG,
SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M. (Express;) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from Wells River) and Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal through without stop at 9:20 A. M.
Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) at 4 A. M.
Leave New-York from 27th-st., at 3, or 6 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 29 East River, at 3:15 P. M.; lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:40 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (via stage from Littleton,) Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) and Montreal same evening.
For maps and particulars, see "Appleton's Railway Guide."

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampam, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, including berth, good for 5 days, $1.
From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.
Tickets can be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, corner 10th-st. and Broadway, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Long Branch.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 9:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:20, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8 and 11 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 6 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 9 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 5:26 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO., for the purpose of transacting a Banking and General Stock Commission business.
Signed JOHN BRYAN,
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK,
RICHD. S. ROBERTSON,
JOHN F. BATCHELDER.
No. 36 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO., is dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON. The business will be liquidated by us, the surviving partners.
SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of NIMMONS & HAUGHTON.
SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between GIDEON POTT and GEORGE P. PAYSON, under the firm name of GIDEON POTT & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
The outstanding affairs of the late copartnership will be liquidated by GEORGE P. PAYSON, who has sole authority to act in the premises.
(Signed) G. POTT.
GEO. P. PAYSON.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1865.

THEODORE AMES RETIRES FROM our firm this day.
NEW YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.
MERRIAM & BELL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.
JOHN H. McCOLLOM, of the City and County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published June 20, 1865. Petitioner to appear before EDWARD R. TYLER, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the village of Fulton in said county, on the 23d day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent estate, and he be discharged from his debts.
T. HASTINGS,
Attorney for Insolvent.
OSWEGO, June 20, 1865. je30-law10wF

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN MILLS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of ALFRED MARCHER, late of the Town of Morrisania, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of January, A. D., 1866.
DATED this 3d day of July, A. D., 1865.
WILLIAM S. CARMAN,
EMILY R. MARCHER, } Executors.
Jy7-lawGmF.

STEAMBOATS.

1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. 1865.
One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PEWABIC, will leave their dock, foot of Brush, every Monday and Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, on grand pleasure excursions to the Falls of St. Mary, Marquette, Mackinac, and all other points on Lake Superior. Passage secured on application at the office on the dock, or by GIDEON & CO., Cleveland; C. I. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Saratoga Springs, Saratoga Lake, Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River.—Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Ozone's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. BROCKOOK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, Tyrrall, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River. Passengers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $3; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt., Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR ROUNDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Rondout, connecting with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.'s fine and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TRAGER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ARBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 6 P. M.; Saturdays, at 5 P. M. landing at Cornwall, Cozzens, Camp and Maiden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.
Leaves Day-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, as 10, 1 and 4.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., landing at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

STEAMBOAT TO CHARTER.—THE PASsenger steamboat TAMINEND, 300 tons burden, speed 14 miles an hour, well furnished, and in complete order. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, 11 Murray-st.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 9:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.
Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 1 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, who thoroughly understands the English and American styles of cooking; is also a good baker; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good city reference. Apply at No. 113½ 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PROFESSED cook in a private family by a respectable woman, who perfectly understands the European and American style of cooking; has unexceptionable city reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 188 East 17th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YGUNG WOman

ANOTHER FIRE AT SEA.

Continued from First Page.

highest praise to the Captain and his subordinates, all of whom behaved with exemplary firmness, decision and courage.

A statement was also made by

MR. CHARLES A. LEAS,

our Consul to Batavia, which is as follows:

The *Glasgow* left port with a full cargo of cotton, cheese and other articles, and about 250 passengers and crew. Everything seemed to go well until about 10 o'clock of the morning of July 31, when the cry was sounded of "a man overboard," which was mistaken by many of the passengers below for an alarm of fire. For a few moments the consternation was great, until the cause of the alarm became generally known, when quiet was restored. A boat was lowered, after a slight accident, occasioned by the breaking of one of the boat's hooks, which nearly cost the second officer his life, through the sudden letting do n into the sea or the after end of the boat. The man overboard was lost. He came on board in a state of delirium tremens. He had been confined in a strait-jacket by the surgeon; but thus confined he rolled himself overboard, and being unable to help himself, was drowned.

This excitement had not much more than comfortably subsided when, about 1 o'clock, the alarm of fire was sounded. All hands, of course, rushed on deck, and, as the fire was in the fore part of the vessel, all the second-class passengers rushed aft, and for a few moments the wildest excitement prevailed. A general rush was made for the railings, in front of the boats. Orders were given by the Captain and officers that no person should get into the boats without permission, and that the first man who attempted to force his way into a boat, before all the women and children had been taken off, would be shot. In this order all the gentlemen in the first cabin most cheerfully acquiesced and manifested a disposition to aid in its execution. It was, however, after only a few moments when a vessel was discovered at a distance of some eigh miles, the *Glasgow* was at once put under full head of steam and her course directed toward the sailing vessel, and minute guns were fired; also signal flags were hoisted, which being interpreted read, "I am on fire." Soon the sailor changed her course and made for us, then hope at once took the place of despair, many crying out, "Thank God, we will be saved."

In the meantime, the Captain ordered the boats to be lowered into the sea, with the main view, I presume, of preventing the passengers from rushing into them; and all were so lowered save one, that was in command of a common sailor or steward, instead of the boatswain, who should have been in charge, but who had his ribs broken by a fall shortly after the fire commenced. This boat, instead of being lowered empty into the water, was ordered to be first filled with ladies. Some few were placed therein, and were nearly thrown into the sea by the partial capsizing of the boat, when the order was countermanded and the ladies taken out. The boat was then lowered empty. About 3 o'clock the sailing vessel was laying to under our stern, about half a mile distant, when Capt. MANNING ordered the accommodation ladder to be lowered, and the work of transferring the passengers commenced. The first boat was filled with women and children. The second took the remaining women and children, and a few males, and then followed in regular order the remaining passengers. Our friend proved to be the American bark *Rosamond*, Capt. F. S. WALLIS, of and for New-York, loaded with coals from Cow Bay. Capt. WALLIS, proved himself a noble specimen of an American gentlemen. Kindness charity and sympathy seemed to beam from every part of his face. He received us with outstretched arms, and bid us welcome to all he had on board. Noble and generous man, how much we all feel obliged to his officers, as well as a gentleman passenger on board. After the passengers were all safely on board the *Rosamond*, the work of transferring the baggage commenced, after which the sailors were brought on board, the gallant and kind Capt. MANNING remaining by his consuming steamer until about 10 o'clock at night, seeming unwilling to leave her, until she had sank beneath "the deep bosom of the ocean," and only did consent to seek shelter on board the *Rosamond* after the *Glasgow's* hull was not only all on fire, but the woodwork all burnt out. Capt. MANNING having arrived on board with his first and second officers, the *Rosamond* was gotten under way, and the wind being favorable, she was headed directly on her course for New-York.

THE BURNING SHIP.

The scene from on board the *Rosamond*, after sunset, was truly grand and terrific, sheets of flame and curling smoke issuing from the whole length of the *Glasgow*, and running up the tarred ropes to the tops of the masts, which gave way one by one, and fell into the mighty deep. When the hull was fully on fire, the blaze and light could be seen through the numerous port-holes, looking like some demoniac moneter, with as many fiery mouths, belching forth fire and smoke. When this general conflagration was going on many eyes on board the *Rosamond* were bathed in tears of thankfulness to God that they had been so mercifully rescued from the devouring flame that seemed to have no mercy or pity, but was consuming all in its way; though be it said to the disgrace of humanity, that some were scarcely on board the *Rosamond* when they were heard cursing and swearing in the most frightful manner. I was informed by an officer that one man on board the *Glasgow*, who was ordered to carry water to put out the fire, declared that he would not unless some one would guarantee to pay him!

The entire process of transferring the passengers was performed in a most admirable and orderly manner, which reflects the highest credit upon the coolness and sound judgment of Capt. MANNING and his officers. On board the *Rosamond*, all was done that could be done for the accommodation of the passengers of the *Glasgow*. Some of them were placed in the cabin, and the balance slept and eat on deck. Fortunately for all the weather was fine, and the ocean almost as smooth as a mill-pond; had it been otherwise other results might have followed. The *Rosamond* was becalmed and somewhat short of water; hence, when the steamer *Erin* came in sight on the morning of Aug. 2, just at daybreak, it was deemed prudent to make a second transfer of the *Glasgow's* passengers to the latter vessel, which was done in a regular and orderly manner, the ocean being very smooth and calm. We were received on board the *Erin* in the kindest manner, and though she had a large number of passengers, yet room was soon found for all the new-comers, and thus rescued, and thus kindly provided for, we reached New-York.

THE CAUSE OF THE FIRE.

In regard to the cause of the fire, there exist several opinions. Some cotton bales were stowed away in the same part of the vessel occupied by the steerage passengers, and it has been said that one of them, when lighting his pipe, threw the lighted match among the cotton and thus set the vessel on fire. Others conjecture that the cotton below decks heated, and thus spontaneous combustion took place. A careful examination, however, would doubtless bring out the facts.

For 24 hours after we left the burning *Glasgow*, she had not gone down, as smoke could be seen issuing from the hull.

It seems that the fire was observed by the officers of the *Erin* on the evening of the 1st. They directed their way to the spot, and finding only the burning hull, presumed that we were all afloat in the small boats, hence it is said nearly all the 1,100 passengers of the *Erin*, with her officers, kept anxious watch all night for small boats on the ocean. When we reached the decks of the *Erin* we found some of the passengers of the ill-fated ship *William Nelson*, who of course could and did most kindly sympathise with us.

Among the passengers were Rev. Fathers McLOUGHLIN, of Brooklyn, and CHAS. EAGAN, from the latter of whom we have received the following narrative:

STATEMENT OF REV. FATHER EAGAN.

* * * * Smoke was discovered in the forward steerage of the *Glasgow* on Monday at 2½ P. M. The steerage was immediately over the hold where a great quantity of unpressed cotton was stored, and the presumption was that the same was on fire. Instantly a great panic arose among the steerage passengers, some of whom were returned soldiers and very wild fellows. Capt. MANNING was, however, instantly among them. Cool, quiet, self-possessed and entirely unmoved, he directed the laying of the hose from which a heavy stream of water deluged the steerage and was then turned upon the hold. The fire, however, gained upon them, and the steerage passengers, who were quiet in the presence of the Captain, became uproarious. It was evident that nothing but firmness on the part of the officers and perfect discipline among the crew would save the lives of the passengers. The Captain drew his revolver, an unloaded one, by the way, and said he would shoot the first man who entered the boats. He thought the fire might be subdued, and at all events proposed to maintain discipline and good order while the ship lasted.

As the fire grew apace, it became evident that the ship could not be saved, and about that time, as if in answer to the booming of our minute guns, a bark hove in sight, to whom we made signals of distress, and who soon approached within a mile of us. The Captain then stationed his men at the boats, and directed the women and children to leave the ship; this was done quietly and in order, after which the male passengers, who were followed by the crew and the officers, except Capt. MANNING, who stayed behind. We pulled to the bark, which proved to be the *Rosamond*, Capt. WALLACE, of New-York. She was loaded with coal, and was scanty in accommodation, but the genial courtesy and good-hearted hospitality of the Captain made us welcome, thankful as we were for this escape from a dreadful death.

Capt. MANNING kept at his post until late in the evening, when seeing the utter impossibility of being of further service, he reluctantly left the ship to her fate. The marked contrast between the noble and entirely commendable action of Capt. MANNING and that of sundry officers who, on other occasions of disaster, were among the first to leave their charge, deserves the recognition of the public and the thanks of the owners of the line. We then stood off, heading direct for New-York. Of course, we were cramped for room, and lay heads and points together, but grateful for the safety of our lives we could well afford to put up with trifling inconveniences. The steward, Mr. DENT, organized his corps of waiters and went to work as systematically and efficiently as if we were yet on the *Glasgow*. Our weight was so great that Capt. WALLIS was compelled to throw overboard from fifty to sixty tons of coal, and had we not been blessed with superb weather, our little craft, whose gunwale was not far from the level of the sea, would not have carried us in safety without further loss of coal. As we sailed off we looked back at our recent home, the burning steamer, and oh! how beautiful she seemed. Vomiting from her port-holes red sheets of flame, rolling up from her hatchways vast clouds of smoke, wreathing her taper masts with the bright flash of fire, she seemed some mighty miracle of pyrotechnic skill and grandeur, while to crown the scene with beauty, the setting sun stared bloodily from behind her and the air above was filled with darting rockets and fiery missiles.

With our brave ladies we bore on for forty-eight hours, hoping against hope, when the steamer *Erin* hove in sight, and bearing down toward us, soon reached our side, and buoyed us with renewed hope. Capt. MANNING at once went on board, and after consultation with the Commander, returned and announced to us that, although the *Erin* was much crowded—having over eleven hundred steerage passengers, her Captain had determined to convey us all to New-York. We were at once transferred, and bade good-by and God-speed to the noble sailor who had treated us so kindly. We found

ON BOARD THE ERIN

similar kindness and courtesy. The officers generously gave up their state-rooms, tendering us the best they had of everything, and making us heartily welcome. Indeed, for the sake of encountering such glorious specimens of mankind as are the officers and crewe of the bark *Rosamond* and the steamer *Erin*, one might well put up with trouble and danger. It was Wednesday morning, at 5 o'clock, that we left the *Rosamond*, since which time, until to-day, we enjoyed the hospitalities of her officers.

In closing, I wish again to bear my testimony to the commanding ability, marked coolness, notable presence of mind and absolute modesty of our Capt. MANNING. I speak the sentiment of every passenger on his ship when I attribute to his readiness, discipline and coolness, our safety under God, and the comparatively slight discomfort we have sustained.

STATEMENT OF MRS. ELIZABETH SMITH.

Mrs. SMITH, of Pittston, Penn., who, with an infant at her breast, was also on board, agrees in everything the last party stated. She paid a high compliment to the carpenter, Mr. RICKETT, who was severely burnt about the face and hands, and the boatswain, Mr. ALLEN, who broke two ribs in trying to stop the fire. Mrs. SMITH stated also that a clergyman on board the vessel, instead of imparting confidence to the unfortunate passengers, did everything to excite their fears. She stated that the reverend gentleman was the very first who, despite of a complaint of rheumatism, jumped over the side of the ship into the first boat destined to take only the ladies, and when ordered to leave, had to be pulled out by force. There were three young girls in the boat when the conflagration was first discovered, but, though they were for a moment paralyzed, soon after recovered their presence of mind and worked like men.

WHAT WAS SAVED.

Capt. MANNING saved his chronometer, and other instruments, the ship's papers, and enough provisions to keep them all comfortable. All their personal effects, baggage, &c., are saved, with a single exception. This was doubtless owing in a great measure to the fact, that Capt. MANNING closed the bar at once, and put an armed guard at the door of the spirits room.

The passengers reached this city yesterday morning, and were at once provided with quarters by the agent of the company, who will send them all hence by the following steamer, the *City of London*.

The following

DESCRIPTION OF THE STEAMER

will be of interest to nautical readers:

The *Glasgow* was built in Glasgow, in the year 1851, by Messrs. TOD & MCGREGOR. She was 262 feet long, 36 feet 9 inches wide, 26 feet 9 inches deep, (new when loaded, 16 feet of water, and was 1,725 tons burthen, old measurement. Her frame was of wrought-iron plates ⅛ to 13-16 of an inch thick, and fastened with rivets 1 inch, ⅞ and ¾ of an inch in diameter. Her engines were of the vertical beam description, having two cylinders 71 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of 5 feet. Her propeller was iron, 14 feet in diameter, and she was fitted up with three boilers. Her value was $500,000, which is insured in England, while her cargo, valued at $138,352, was mainly insured in this city.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a

MEETING OF THE PASSENGERS

held on the *Rosamond*, Aug. 1, Mr. CHAS. A. LEAS being chairman and Rev. MR. EAGAN secretary.

Resolved, That in view of the miraculous deliverance so timely and so efficaciously afforded, resulting in the safety of every human being on board, our grateful and heartfelt thanks are due, and are now humbly tendered to Almighty God, the Maker and Preserver of all, for His merciful remembrance of and goodness to us.

Resolved, That our thanks are eminently due, and hereby tendered to Capt. HENRY MANNING, of the late steamer *Glasgow*, as well as his officers, for their kindness during the prosperous portion of their passage; and for their great coolness, energy and well-directed judgment in the saving of all the passengers; and in the orderly transit from the burning steamer to the bark.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the sad calamity did not arise from a want of discipline in the Captain's government of his vessel, but from causes entirely beyond the control of him and his officers.

Resolved, That our thanks are hereby tendered to Capt. F. S. WALLIS, of the bark *Rosamond*, also to his officers and crew, for their kindness, self-sacrificing devotion and personal attention to the wants of those who were, through the catastrophe, thrown under their care and protection.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the officers of this meeting.

CHARLES A. LEAS, Chairman.
Rev. C. EGAN, Secretary.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

THE GREAT CONTEST AT HOBOKEN YESTERDAY—20,000 PEOPLE PRESENT—THE ATLANTICS THE CHAMPIONS, SCORE 13 TO 12—THE GAME STOPPED BY A STORM.

Yesterday, Gotham had base ball on the brain. In fact, they had the base ball fever muchly, or we never should have seen from fifteen to twenty thousand of the inhabitants of this goodly city seeking the pleasure and excitement attendant upon a well-contested game of ball, at the cost of standing in a closely-packed crowd for two or three hours, under a burning August sun; and this the above number of Gotham's wise and unwise offspring did yesterday, fully that number emigrating to the shores of New-Jersey to witness the grand match for the championship between the Mutual Club, of this city, and the Atlantics, of Brooklyn.

One old croaker—he was deaf and short-sighted, by the way, and physically unfit to be a ball-player—remarked to us, the other day, that base ball was "played out." We didn't see it in that light at the time, and certainly, yesterday's experience was not calculated to open our eyes to the fact. Played out, indeed! Why, the "institution" never flourished before as it does this year. But we are wandering from the subject, our care being to describe the aforesaid contest, and tell our readers all about it, in a style rather different from the elaborate writers of ye sportynge journals. The contest of yesterday has been the theme of converse among the admirers of out-of-door sports in general, and of base ball in particular, ever since it was first announced to take place. The respective strength of the contesting nines, their peculiar skill, and their several positions the chances of success each had, and in fact everything of interest connected with the two rival contestants for the honors of the championship have been topics of conversation in counting-house, warehouse, store, shop and factory for months past, and yesterday the interest and excitement of the match culminated on the retention of the honors so ably held and fairly won by the present champions of the United States, viz: the Atlantic Club of Brooklyn.

A mere casual observer of things at Hoboken yesterday morning could not have failed to notice that something was up in the excitement line of business, and something decidedly sensational. As as early an hour as 11 A. M. hundreds could have been seen wending their weary way toward the Elysian Fields, for the purpose of securing, in advance of the "grand rush," choice localities for viewing the interesting proceeding announced to come off at 3 P. M. Indeed, the platform seats, which inclose one-half of the ball-grounds in the north field at Hoboken, were occupied fully two hours before either of the contesting nines had "put in an appearance." Talk about your enthusiastic lovers of horse-flesh, and admirers of boats, and races on tracks and rivers; none of these can compare to the advocates and supporters of "our national game" in enthusiasm; witness the self-sacrificing spirit manifested by some twenty thousand of these lovers of base ball yesterday, in sitting and standing beneath the burning rays of an August sun to see two nines contest together for the supremacy in the game they admire so. Verily they met their reward, although after having been rewarded they got cooled off in a style they did not exactly bargain for.

From 1 to 3 P. M. the Hoboken ferry-boats were loaded down to a dangerous proximity to the water's edge with passengers, all of whom were intent upon a visit to the ball grounds. Cars were densely packed; wagons and carts were even at a premium, while thousands tried the pedestrian style from lack of any other means of reaching their destination, so great was the demand for vehicular conveyance.

To come to the pith of our subject, however, we have to state that at 3 P. M., the players all being present, an attempt was made to clear the field for the players. Under ordinary circumstances the strong force the Mutual Club can bring to bear for the purpose have hitherto been sufficient to produce a clear field in ten minutes, but on this occasion three-quarters of an hour was occupied in the attempt, and even the success was only partial, so vast was the assemblage present on the field, and so eager were all to obtain desirable locations for witnessing the match.

At 3:45 the contest however began, the Champion nine being the first to open play at the bat. "Play careful" was the order of the day on both sides, and on one side it was rather too strictly observed, for in their anxiety to do their best the Atlantics once or twice became rather nervous and anxious than their opponents, on the other hand, being unusually cool and collected in their play.

The first innings resulted favorably to the Atlantics, the score being 2 to 1, but the second gave the lead to the Mutuals, by a score of 3 to 2; the close of the third, too, left the Mutuals in the van, by the totals of 7 to 6, the result thus far having the effect to increase the desire of the crowd to see every movement played, and in order to do so they were sweated and burnt under the scorching rays of the sun to a degree that showed the deep interest they took in the contest. In the fourth innings the Atlantics batted in splendid style for 6 runs, and put out the Mutuals for a single, the total tally at the close being 13 to 8 in their favor, the result being a rise of Atlantic stock to above par. The Mutuals were found to be not far off when the total tally of the fifth innings was made, they having manfully recovered much of their lost ground, and pulled up their score to within one of that of their adversaries—the totals at the close of the fifth innings being 13 to 12 in favor of the champions.

It was now that things began to have an exciting look about them, and the reason was this: The sun had gone behind a Summer cloud, doubtless to take a drink, and, being liberally disposed, thought he would send his friend Pluvius down to earth to cool off the perspiring thousands with a shower. At any rate, it suddenly became cloudy in the northwest, and the old inhabitants of Jersey at once prophecied a thunder-storm; and lo and behold the aforesaid storm soon began to put in an appearance, thereby cutting short the proceedings at a very critical period of the game, greatly to the disappointment of the Mutuals, and apparently to the satisfaction of the Atlantics, who found themselves in a rather warmer spot than they had anticipated.

The fifth innings had been played, and the Mutuals had put out the Atlantics for a blank score, and put two men on the bases in the sixth by good batting, when about as heavy and sudden a fall of rain put a stop to the game as we have seen this year. The wise and prudent of the crowd, warned by the appearance of things in the sky, had vamosed the ranche in time to secure what little shelter the vicinity afforded; but the great majority, attracted by the game and its critical position, had remained to the last moment, and the result was that nearly all got thoroughly drenched. At 5:30 o'clock the match was finished, the result being a victory for the Atlantics, as will be seen by the following score:

ATLANTIC.			MUTUAL.		
Pearce, c.	2	2	Brown, 2d b.	2	2
Smith, 2d b.	1	3	Wansley, c.	3	1
Start, 1st b.	1	3	Duffy, 3d b.	2	1
Chapman, l. f.	1	2	Zeller, l. f.	2	1
Crane, 3d b.	1	2	Goldie, 1st b.	2	1
F. O'Brien, c. f.	3	1	Lewis, s. s.	1	2
Galvin, s. s.	2	0	Pattison, c. f.	1	2
Pratt, p.	2	0	McMahon, r. f.	1	1
Sid Smith, r. f.	2	0	Thorn, p.	1	1
Totals	15	13	Totals	15	12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Atlantic	2	0	4	6	1—13
Mutual	1	2	4	1	4—12

Umpire—Mr. SAMUEL YATES, of the Eagle Club.
Scorers—Messrs. MOURLEIN and DONGAN
Time of game 1 hour 30 minutes.
Fly-catches made—Atlantic's, 5; Mutual's, 3.
Home runs—Brown, 1; P. O'Brien, 1.
Put out on bases—Mutuals, 9 times; Atlantic, 9 times.
Out on foul balls—Atlantic, 2 times; Mutuals, 3 times.
Left on bases—Atlantic, 5 times; Mutuals, 2 times.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK VS. ST. GEORGE.—The result of the match between these clubs, yesterday, was a victory for the St. George, by a total score of 271 to 155.

Grand Lodge of I. O. of O. F.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Grand Lodge reassembled at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, but no persons answering to their names, a recess was taken until 2 o'clock P. M.

After recess the Grand Lodge reconvened and proceeded with the election of officers, it being the special order of business.

At 10 o'clock the polls were closed and the following result announced:

For Grand Master, JOHN J. DAVIS, of No. 30, received 172 votes.

For Deputy Grand Master, JOHN MEDOLE, of No. 22, received 168 votes.

For Grand Warden, NICHOLAS PETIT, of No. 50, received 113 votes, GEO. H. BUCKWELL, of No. 1, 42 votes, and CHARLES VANDERVOORT, of No. 321, 89 votes.

For Grand Treasurer, JACOB RUSSELL, of No. 28, received 165 votes.

For Grand Secretary, DE WITT C. LANGDON, of No. 166, received 170 votes.

For Grand Representative, EDWIN SWANTON, of No. 50, received 170 votes, and THOMAS LAWRENCE, of No. 64, received 21 votes.

The following brethren were thereupon declared elected for the term of one year.

JOHN J. DAVIES, of No. 1, M. W. Grand Master; JOHN MEDOLE, of No. 22, R. W. Deputy Grand Master; NICHOLAS PETIT, of No. 50, R. W. Grand Warden; DE WITT C. LANGDON, of No. 166, R. W. Grand Secretary; JACOB RUSSELL, of No. 28, R. W. Grand Treasurer; EDWIN SWANTON, of No. 50, R. W. Grand Representative.

After the announcement of the result, which was loudly applauded, the Grand Lodge adjourned to 8 P. M. to-morrow, when the grand officers elect will be installed.

Meeting of the Union Central Committee.

The Union Central Committee held its regular monthly meeting last evening, at the headquarters of the club, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street. JAMES KELLY, Esq., presided.

A large number of members were present, but the proceedings were not important. A lively discussion was anticipated, but the principal agitators of the negro suffrage question were not present, and the members were disappointed in not hearing a sharp debate.

Complimentary resolutions to Mr. JOHN KEINER, on the eve of the removal of that gentleman from this city, were adopted.

The chairman said that the Finance Committee would complete its arrangements for the Fall campaign during the present month, and report at the next meeting.

The President requested the members of the various Ward organizations to make an effort to collect funds for the completion of the Lincoln Monument. It was the duty of the Republicans, and especially the working Republicans, to erect a suitable monument in this city to the memory of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The meeting then adjourned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF EDUCATION—RESOLUTIONS RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF MR. PETER G. BERGEN.—The Board of Education held a special meeting last evening, Dr. J. S. THORNE in the chair, for the purpose of making arrangements to attend the funeral of Mr. PETER G. BERGEN, who has been connected with the management of the public schools since their organization, and has been a member of the board for 22 years. The board, being called to order, Dr. THORNE made the following remarks:

GENTLEMEN, MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION: A melancholy event has brought us together this day, not unexpectedly, not unlooked for, as it has been well known to many of you for a week or more, that the hand of sickness and approaching death was slowly removing our friend from this scene of his usefulness, and from his happy home to a happier and eternal one. Our friend and fellow member has left us. No more shall we listen to his startling voice—no longer shall we be guided by his words of wisdom and sound advice. It is just and proper, gentlemen, when a public body like this loses one of its members of good standing, to declare its sentiments and feelings in regard to such loss in an appropriate manner, and it is especially so when we are called together as to-day in consequence of the decease of a gentleman who for twenty-two years has been a member of this board, and who has for so long a time taken so prominent a part in the education of the children of this commonwealth. As a member of this board from its first organization, he has ever been faithful, intelligent and zealous—always present in his place, and always watchful of the interests of the citizens who support our schools and careful of the pupils who attended them. With these few remarks, gentlemen, I commit to your good taste and judgment to take such steps as you may deem proper and suitable to evince that high respect and esteem for our departed friend and fellow-member which I am free to say, has always been felt toward him by the members of this board since its first organization.

Mr. SPRAGUE moved that a committee of three be appointed, in addition to the Chairman, to draft suitable resolutions.

The Chairman appointed Messrs. Sprague, Lambert, Hunter and Burr as such committee.

The committee retired, and shortly thereafter submitted the following resolutions:

Whereas, It has pleased our Almighty Father to remove from the sphere of his usefulness, by death, our friend and brother member, PETER G. BERGEN; and *Whereas*, It is eminently just and proper that we should give an expression of our feelings and declare our sentiments on this event, so sad and melancholy to all of us, knowing, as we do, and profoundly feeling that we have met with great loss by this providence of God, at the same time bowing submissively to the will of Him who doeth all things well; therefore,

Resolved, That in the decease of PETER G. BERGEN this board feels that it has lost one of its most valued and highly-esteemed members, and that the courtesy, efficiency, probity, manliness and independence of our departed friend will be long remembered by his sorrowing friends and fellow-members.

Resolved, That we cordially sympathize with the family of the deceased in the exceeding great loss, which a loving daughter and son can alone duly and fully appreciate.

Resolved, That at the opening of the schools in September, it be announced in an appropriate manner to the pupils and teachers of all our schools, the loss they have sustained in the death of the faithful school officer, PETER G. BERGEN, and that these resolutions be then and there read to the schools respectively.

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed and copies sent to members of the board and teachers of the schools.

Resolved, That this board, in a body, will attend the funeral of our deceased brother to-morrow (Friday) at 3 o'clock P. M.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions, properly engrossed, signed by the President and Secretary, be respectfully presented to the family of our lamented friend and associate.

Remarks were made by Messrs. FIELDS, WHITLOCK, PIERSON, HUNTER, and BURR, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted, after which the board adjourned.

The members are to meet at their rooms this afternoon at 2 o'clock, to proceed to the funeral.

FIRES AND ACCIDENTS.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire occurred at No. 213 Go'd-street, owned by Mrs. HASLIN, and occupied by several tenants. Loss on house about $200; insured in the People's Company. On furniture about $100; not insured....A girl named EMMA SMITH, aged 9 years, was run over by a hose carriage. Mr. J. DRAPER, in attempting to save her was run over by Hose No. 6, and sustained a fracture of the leg, and was otherwise injured. The girl was slightly hurt. She was taken to her home, No. 188 Johnson-street. Mr. DRAPER was taken to the City Hospital by Officer OSBORN, of the Forty-first Precinct....A fire broke out in the stable of ANDREW HANEVER, in Third-avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, yesterday afternoon, resulting in slight damage. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary.

NEW-JERSEY.

A ROW ON ACCOUNT OF THE FENIANS.—Yesterday afternoon two men named MARTIN DELANEY and WM. J. CAMPBELL, were arrested by Officer HOWE, on a charge of being engaged in a fight at the corner of Grove-street and Railroad-avenue. It is alleged that CAMPBELL made use of expressions derogatory to the principles of the Fenian Brotherhood, to which DELANEY took exceptions, and concluded by administering a drubbing to the anti-Fenian. The parties were held for examination.

GRAND FENIAN PICNIC—AN IMMENSE GATHERING.—The first annual picnic of the Fenian Brotherhood, took place yesterday at Merseles' Grove, Hudson City, and was attended by about five thousand people. Besides Emmet Circle of Jersey City, numbering about four hundred, there were delegates present from Hoboken, Hudson City, Newark, New-York, New-Brunswick, Morristown, Bergen Point, Paterson, Elizabethport, Elizabethtown, and other places.

THREATENING SUICIDE.—A man giving his name as HENRY HOLDEN, was taken into custody about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, at the Pavonia Ferry, he having threatened to throw himself into the Hudson river. He was detained at the station-house.

GRAND LARCENY.—A man named PATRICK LENNON, Captain of a freight barge, was arrested yesterday, charged with having stolen 20 bags of oil cake, valued at $75, from the Erie Railway Company. He was held by Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, for examination.

UNITED SERVICE SOCIETY.—At a meeting of this society, Col. W. S. HILLYER presiding, the following-named gentlemen were elected officers of the society for the ensuing year: President, Gen. J. H. H. Ward; Vice-President, Col. W. S. Hillyer; Treasurer, Col. W. A. Lynch; Corresponding Secretary, Col. A. B. Sage; Recording Secretary, Lieut. C. T. McClenachan; Sergeant-at-Arms, Lieut. S. Berliner; Board of Control, Gen. W. B. Brewster, Col. A. Farnsworth, Col. G. D. Kellogg, Col. Thomas Leigh, Major Isaac Tate and Capt. James Sherlock.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Ten Cents Too much for Skim Milk.

ORANGE COUNTY, July, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While spending a few days in the heart of this rich agricultural county, I have noticed the discussions in the TIMES and other papers, regarding farmers' produce, and especially that the price and quality of milk excites much interest with consumers in the city. I have therefore been induced to make inquiry of farmers and others, and I find a substantial agreement as to the price received in the neighborhood visited, and where, probably, twenty thousand quarts a day are sold. The prices paid by the City Association in the month of June, was two and three-fourth cents. It is hoped by the farmer that the magnanimity of the contractors will bring the price of the July product up to three cents. The farmers, in this season of abundance, would be well satisfied with the prices, if they did not know very well that in a few hours after discharging their wagons, the consumer in the city paid such a large advance on the same milk. I say the same milk, because the Orange County Milk Association have acute sensibilities, and feel hurt if any one supposes that the milk sold in the city, is not the very commodity purchased in the country. But, conceding that the milk has received no undesirable addition in the passage-way to the consumer, it has yet suffered a material reduction in quality. This process of reduction is carried on at "the creamery." If your readers do not know what a "creamery" is, and do not find the term defined by WEBSTER, they will please understand that it is an institution where the farmers deliver their milk, and where the article used for tea, coffee and children's food is deprived of much of its sweetness and nutrition. The institution is owned or leased by the Milk Association. The milk, as soon as received, is poured into large vats and cooled, and after some hours' standing, cream of such thickness rises that it is very refreshing, although tantalizing, for a city man to behold. The milk is skimmed of this cream, and when it reaches your readers, they need hardly be told that although nothing has been added, something has been lost to them; and further, that when cream is always in demand at from 25 to 50 cents a quart, a "big thin;" is made of it.

Now, is not ten cents a quart too steep to pay for skim milk? and have not some of our citizens enterprize and capital enough to take this large business in hand, and supply customers with milk at a handsome profit, and at the same time assure them that no exorbitant prices are realized for a questionable article?

If space allowed it would be easy to show how great is the disparity between city and country prices for other necessary commodities. Mentioning to an old farmer that my wife paid 40 cents a peck for potatoes, he seemed incredulous, but being persuaded of the fact he hoped Uncle Sam's collector for the revenue district would use excessive vigilance when that potato-man's return came in. I doubt if this vender makes any return, and it is not hazarding too much to say that the extravagant prices and profits that most vegetable and milk contractors are realizing, average but a nominal amount for the support of the government; all of which seems to prove that producers are humbugged, consumers are gouged, and our beloved Uncle Samuel is atrociously robbed. W.

A Farmer's Views.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the *Times* of the 26th inst. you publish an article headed "The Milk Extortion." In that article the price that the farmer gets for his milk is stated to be 2¼ cents per quart. Now then, I live about sixty miles from New-York on the Harlem road, and send milk every day to the city, and get 4 cents per quart. Nineteen out of twenty of the farmers get as much as that and some more. Some of the farmers doctor their milk before sending it, so that no good responsible man will have it; then they send it on the platform, and it is sold for what it will fetch, and dear at any price. From the 1st of May up to the present time 4 cents is about the average price, and probably will be until the Winter price begins. The milkman pays 4 cents to the farmer for his milk and 1½ cents freight; that makes it cost the milkman 5½ cents, without any wastage or sour. Take the wastage and some sour that is lost and the milk cost 6 cents per quart at the cars. A FARMER.

TOWNERS, July 27, 1865.

More About Milk.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This Summer I took a furnished house in Westchester, near the line of the Harlem Railroad. In making my agreement, I was to be furnished with milk at the rate paid by the milkmen at the station. On the 1st of May, when I took possession, this price was 4½ cents per quart. I had just before been paying 12 in Brooklyn. The change made the price look so reasonable that I had not inquired since, but now I am informed that the price is still further reduced; the cost of transportation does not exceed one cent per quart, and the cost of distribution not over another cent. This makes the actual cost, delivered to the consumer, 6½ cents per quart—probably 6 cents will fully cover.

If the milkmen do not consent to a reduction, I propose a combination of various neighborhoods, agreeing to take milk of any new man who will take a compact route, and supply it at 8 cents per quart.

There are plenty of enterprising men who will do this, if assured of support when the old milkmen reduce their prices, as they will certainly do when competition comes in. BROOKLYN.

Prices of Farm Products.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many of the articles which have appeared in your valuable paper in week past, in relation to prices of farm products have been noticed, some of which seem aimed at farmers, and as you have invited their attention, it is proposed to speak of their interests very briefly. It is deemed safe to say that there is no class, trade or interest in all the land whose occupants labor more, if as many hours in the day, and every day, and at so small a remuneration, both for use of capital employed, and labor performed, as the farmers, or who practice a more prudent and wise economy. I speak of Vermont, where I know and am known. They attend exclusively to their own concerns—form no "leagues" to regulate other interests—they have no time or taste for that—they institute no *fortnight's fasts*," their labors are too severe to endure it. It is proposed to notice a few prices, present and past.

Previous to the war, good beef for market, sold here at $7 to $8 per cwt., including meat, hide and tallow; last Winter, $15 to $16; at present, $10 to $11; extra, perhaps, a little higher at each period. Butter before the war, was 12 to 20 cents, in Summer; Winter 22 to 25 cents; last Winter, 40 to 60 cents; now, 22 to 25 cents.

The writer has raised merino full-blood wool forty years, and sold at his door, at various prices, from 28½ cents per lb. to 71—averaging not less than 50 cents for the whole time. The clip of 1864 was sold in this region at about 90 cents to $1, washed on sheep's back. This year, no sales, but manufacturers pretend to hold it worth 55 to 60 cents, only.

Some time since your paper informed us that the government had contracted for beef for the ensuing quarter at $4 14 per hundred less than they paid the preceding quarter.

Thus much for prices here. Let us look at taxes, labor, &c.

Previous to the war the State and local taxes in this locality were 75 to 80 cents on the $100, appraised value of all taxable property. In 1864, $4 94 on the $100, we have not yet paid for 1865. It is believed to be an admitted fact that farms, in general, do not net over four per cent. on the capital invested, in best of times before the war.

Farmers engaged their labor for the season before the close of the war at an advance on last year's prices, and double ever paid before the war.

I fully agree with the expression often made, that for the present year, the taxes and hired labor, mechanics' bills, &c., will consume the whole products of the farm, leaving not the first dollar for interest on capital invested.

If this is a true state of the case, (let him who questions it test it experimentally,) do we merit the style of remark bestowed? I know of no so large reduction of prices in any other interest.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Aid for the Widows and Families of Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A strong appeal made in your columns in behalf of the widows and wives of soldiers, moves me to ask that you will define some mode by which relief may reach this worthy and suffering class. There are many people who gladly do assist individual cases, but there are more who have not the time or opportunity to render personal service, who would willingly give their means to any accredited agency. There can hardly be room for any new organization for this purpose. Cannot, rather, some or all of those already existing be quickened in spirit and extended in operation, so that through the various channels of city benevolence, by a common understanding among the Boards of Managers, not one soldier or soldier's family need be overlooked?

It is extremely unfortunate that many of our voluntary societies for employment and relief should close so early in the season as they do; for instance, the Society for Poor Widows with Small Children, and that for the Relief of the Sick Poor, both close on the 1st of April. Poverty does not cease with the approach of Spring, nor is sickness confined to cold weather. On the contrary, the Summer is often the season of greatest sickness and distress among the poor. There is a lull in all labor for women; church societies, which sometimes furnish sewing through the Winter, are closed; families go to the country; housework and needlework are more difficult to obtain, and the very poor beg their bread.

Surely, enough faithful women can be found who don't go "out of town" to take the places of those managers who do; or, at all events, money enough to pay the salaries of honest, capable and yet needy women-agents, in order that our benevolent societies may be carried on efficiently throughout the year. W.

Microscopic Discoveries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Perhaps it may be interesting to mention, in connection with your paragraph under the caption, "A New Microscope of Astonishing Power," that the credit of being the first

The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Orders Relative to Troops in Texas and Other Departments.

All White Volunteers that can be Dispensed With to be Mustered Out Immediately.

Sharp Tricks to Evade the Payment of Taxes.

President Johnson's Health—He is Still in Washington.

Gen. Meagher Appointed Secretary of Montana.

The Convention of Colored People at Alexandria.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 4.

MUSTER OUT OF TROOPS.

The following order, relative to the mustering out of certain troops, has been issued from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 2, 1865.

CIRCULAR No. 30.—Orders and instructions relative to the muster out of certain volunteer white troops, viz: infantry, cavalry and artillery in the Department of Texas, and artillery and cavalry in other departments:

FIRST, TROOPS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

[TELEGRAM.]

Maj.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, U. S. A., Commanding Military Division of the Gulf, New-Orleans, La.:

You are authorized by the Secretary of War to cause all volunteer white troops, cavalry, infantry and artillery serving in the Department of Texas that you think can be dispensed with, to be mustered out of service. The musters out will be by entire organizations, including all additions thereto by recruits and from other sources. In selecting the organizations for discharge preference should be given to veteran regiments having the shortest time to serve. The musters-out, discharges and payments will be made under the regulations promulgated in General Orders, No. 94, current series, from this office, except that officers and men, who desire to receive their discharges and payments at the rendezvous when mustered out, will be permitted to do so. Please forward to this office, without delay, a list of the regiments and independent companies you may select for discharge under this order, giving therein for each the strength, present and absent.

Respectively, so soon as the list is completed, inform me, by telegraph, of the number present and absent for the respective States; separate lists of those who may desire to receive their discharges and payments at the rendezvous for muster out, should be placed in the hands of the Chief-Paymaster, so that he can at once make arrangements for payments. Acknowledge receipt of this.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY WHOSE SERVICES ARE NO LONGER REQUIRED.

Ordered mustered out, under special instructions of dates set opposite the organizations respectively:

New-York—Seventh Artillery Battalion, July 24, 1865; Second Provisional Cavalry, July 23, 1865.

Pennsylvania—Second Provisional Cavalry, July 23, 1865; One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Infantry, July 24, 1865.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TRICKS TO EVADE PAYING TAXES.

It is wonderful how much ingenuity is expended and effort made to evade the payment of government taxes and internal revenue. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue receives daily a large number of specimens of the devices, mechanical and other, gathered up by the various collectors and assessors throughout the country. In the article of matches alone there are dozens of evasive specimens presented. One received to-day is a double-ender match, nearly twice as long as the ordinary match, with each end dipped in the phosphoric mixture. The consumer breaks each of these double-enders in the middle, and he has two matches for one. The tax is one cent for all packages of not more than a hundred. By the double-ender system the dealer pays about half the government tax intended by the law. Another ingenious evader gets up large packages of thin blocks about three inches long and of the length of matches, one edge being dipped in the phosphoric mixture. These blocks he denominates kindling-wood, and informs the purchaser that if he desires to use them as matches, he can do so at any moment by whittling them off the kindling-wood. It is scarcely necessary to say that by the terms of the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, these evaders are compelled to pay the honest tax required by law.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The internal revenue receipts since our last report shot up $2,803,163 86, viz.: yesterday's receipts, $1,086,407 15; to-day's receipts, $1,716,756 71.

THE PRESIDENT'S MOVEMENTS.

It has been announced in some of the papers that the President would leave here to-day for Cape May. We understand the President had no such intention. Certain it is, however, he did not leave the city. His health is improving, but he did not feel well enough to meet the members of the Cabinet to-day, and consequently the usual Friday session of the Cabinet did not take place.

GEN. BUTLER LEAVES.

Gen. BUTLER left here at 7:30 this evening, destined for Sharon Springs, where his family are now sojourning.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

The German societies in this city are preparing an entertainment for the benefit of the LINCOLN national monument to be erected here. The Baltimore German societies also propose to take action to the same end. The monument associations have already a handsome sum in hand. They intend no such thing as fail in the erection of a monument to the lamented LINCOLN at this point, whatever may be the fate of similar movements for the erection of monuments to him elsewhere.

WANT A LITTLE MORE FIGHTING.

It is reported that twenty-four officers, recently discharged from our army, have proffered their services to the Mexican Minister here, and propose to join the Mexican army.

GEN. MEAGHER RECEIVES AN APPOINTMENT.

Gen. THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER has received from the President the appointment of Secretary of the Territory of Montana. The commission was forwarded to Gen. MEAGHER to-day.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 4.

PROMOTIONS.

The War Department has promulgated a general order, showing a large number of promotions for gallant and meritorious services, among them Brig.-Gen. SETH WILLIAMS, to be Brevet Major-General; and Brevet Colonels JOHN C. KELTON and SIMPSON ROBINSON to be Brigadier-Generals by brevet. Capt. J. Y. C. LEE, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster at Alexandria, has been brevetted a Lieutenant Colonel in the regular army, for faithful and meritorious services during the rebellion.

PHILADELPHIA PENSION AGENT.

ERASTUS PAULKEN has executed a new bond as pension agent at Philadelphia, which requirement is practically a reappointment to that office, and puts an end to the contest.

ILLNESS OF CAPT. DRAYTON.

Capt. DRAYTON, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, is now dangerously ill, with but slight prospect of any recovery.

THE COLORED MEN'S CONVENTION.

The Colored Men's Convention at Alexandria, Va., to-day adopted another address, setting forth the reasons why they are entitled to all the privileges of freemen. In the course of a discussion, Gov. PEIRPOINT was roughly censured, and accused of selling out the negroes at auction when he removed the seat of his government to Richmond. A delegate said that PEIRPOINT, as the Governor, ought to be respected; when another replied that no man was entitled to respect who did not respect the rights of colored men. An anonymous letter was received, post-marked Washington, threatening to put the principal leaders of the convention under the sod before the falling of the Autumn leaves if they persisted in their objects. This caused great excitement and fierce debate. The speakers said they were not to be intimidated, and finally the subject was disposed of by throwing this letter under the table.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 2.

The brigs *Monato* and *Victoria* arrived at Newport News to-day from City Point ladened with tho French tobacco from Richmond.

The steamers *Ranger* and *Delaware* arrived at Norfolk this morning from City Point with the Thirty-ninth Illinois Regiment for duty at Norfolk and its vicinity.

The Twentieth New-York Cavalry, from Richmond for New-York, arrived here to-day on the steamer *Edward Everett*, Capt ETTA.

About 40 schooners are at anchor in the harbor waiting for a favorable wind. One was sunk last night off Sewall's Point in shoal water. Her name and the cause of the disaster is not as yet ascertained.

The steamer *Blackstone*, which arrived a few days since, disabled, has been towed to Norfolk for repairs.

Another effort was made to-day to raise the old United States frigate *Congress*, off Newport News, which proved unsuccessful, the steam not being sufficient to work all the pumps. The water was, however, lowered three feet from tide-mark in two hours. Another effort will be made to start all the pumps at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, weather permitting.

Arrived, steamers *Exchange*, Querns Creek; *Geo. Appold*, Baltimore, bound to Boston; *Hero*, Richmond; propeller *Lancer*, City Point; brig *J. W. Sawyer*, City Point; schooners *United*, New-York; *Clara*, New-York; *Americus*, New-York; *Fleetwood*, New-York; *J. H. Cady*, New-York.

Sailed, schooner *E. Nickerson*, for Baltimore.

The steamer *De Molay* arrived from City Point, with the Twentieth New-York Regiment, en route for Sacket's Harbor, via New-York City. Col. D. M. EVANS is in command.

Among the schooners here wind-bound are the *Georgia*, I. & D. CRANE, New-York; *James T. Boyd*, Forked River, N. J.; *J. J. Worthington*, Portland; *Julia E. Willetts*, Brookhaven; *Triumph*, Bridgeton; *George E. Prescott*, Vinal Haven; *Daniel S. Williams*, Forked River.

Raising of the Frigate Congress—Sale of Ordnance.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 3.

The frigate *Congress* was raised to-day. At 8:30 A. M. the pumps were set to work; at 10 o'clock the frigate commenced to rise, and at noon about six feet of her hull was above the water. She was deeply imbedded in the sand, and could not be removed from its banks until high water, which will be about 6 o'clock this evening.

The pumps in the mean time are kept at work and easily keep her free from water. Mr. BROWN, one of the contractors, immediately telegraphed to Norfolk and Old Point for steam power to tow the *Congress* to the dry-dock at the Gosport Navy-yard. She now draws 19 feet of water.

The steamer *Cossack* put into Newports News for coal last night at 8 o'clock, and meanwhile landed the First Maine Regiment. The soldiers commenced taking goods from the store of NICHOLAS WHITE, the post sutler, and before the *Cossack* left this noon, they had nearly cleaned out the store, carrying off goods to the amount of nearly $7,000.

The *Cossack* is now at anchor off Fortress Monroe, and it is understood that she will be ordered back to Newport News to settle damages.

Captain CATES, of the wrecked steamer *Quinnebaug*, has arrived here from Morehead City.

One hundred and eighty guns were sold to-day at auction. The sale was conducted by T. G. BAYLER and Captain WM. ADAMS, of the Ordnance Department. The average prices were: For cast-iron guns, ½c. per pound; wrought do., 1 1-1c. per pound; brass pieces, 29c. per pound.

Movements of Gen. Grant.

GORHAM, N. H., Friday, Aug. 4.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, family and staff, and several prominent citizens of Portland, arrived here at 6:45 P. M. There was a large number of people present to welcome the General. He was escorted to the Alpine House, which was decorated with flags and mottoes. The General took a stand on the green terrace, and a speech was delivered, welcoming him to the Granite Hills, after which he returned to supper. He leaves here at 10 A. M. to-morrow for Quebec.

PORTLAND, Friday, Aug. 4.

Gen. GRANT and party started on an excursion among the islands in the harbor, at 9:15 this morning, in the revenue steamer *Mahoming*.

The party on board was very select and limited in number.

The day is very pleasant and the trip cannot but be delightful to the distinguished party, who will especially appreciate the quietness of the affair and absence of ceremony.

PORTLAND, Friday, Aug. 4.

The *Mahoming* returned and landed Gen. GRANT and party at Atlantic-street at 2 o'clock, whence they walked across the street to Grand Trunk depot through a dense crowd and a cloud of dust, which rendered them almost indistinguishable; and, perfectly disgusted, they immediately entered a train of two cars prepared specially for the General. A portion of the crowd made a rush for the General's car, and convulsive grabs at the hand which extended from the window.

Without a moment's delay the train started, and the relieved General hastened to the rear platform and bid the crowd adieu.

Lynch Law in the West.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Friday, Aug. 4.

Yesterday a paroled rebel prisoner named MILLER, who had induced Mr. GREGORY, proprietor of the Spencer House, Louisville, to visit Shelburn, Sullivan County, twenty miles below this city, under pretence of selling him some land, attacked GREGORY murderously in the woods near Shelburn, beat him nearly to death, stabbed him several times, and then robbed him of $90 in money and his watch.

The people turned out, caught MILLER, had him identified by GREGORY, and hung him on a tree near the place where the crime was committed. Faint hopes are entertained of GREGORY's recovery.

The Famous Hims Battery En Route Home.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 4.

The Second Massachusetts Battery, favorably known as Hims' Battery, passed through here to-day, en route home to Boston. The battery was handsomely entertained by OTIS KIMBALL, Esq., agent of the Lake Shore Railroad.

THE BURNING OF THE WM. NELSON.

A Remarkable Story—A Woman Two Days Afloat on a Spar with an Infant.

In the steamship *Bellona*, Capt. DIXON, just arrived at this port, were two steerage passengers, concerning whom a thrilling incident is related. FRANK MEYER, aged 23, and his wife, ANNA, aged 19, from Canton Soleure, Switzerland, were passengers in the ill-fated ship *William Nelson*, recently destroyed by fire at sea. In the confusion incident to the efforts to save life, the husband and wife were separated. The husband was picked up by one of the ship's boats, which was soon fallen in with by the brig *Mercury*. The wife, young and *enceinte*, was not discouraged at the uncertainty of her husband's fate, but prepared for her own safety. Self-preservation could not suppress her womanly instincts so far as to ignore the feeble cries for help from an infant only 14 days old, left to perish by its distracted parents, but regardless of her own state, she plunged, with her self-imposed charge, into the sea. For two whole days did this brave young girl support herself and the infant on the remnant of a ship's spar, without food or water, sustaining the infant's life by the *moisture from her own mouth!*

Late on the second day the same vessel in which her husband was saved, having ceased cruising, without hope of rescuing more life, fell in with this heroine, and saved her and her little charge. Eventually the family were landed at Havre, France. The Prussian Consul at that port took the charge of the infant, as its parents were supposed to have been lost with the wreck.

Many ladies at Havre interested themselves to enable this brave young creature, with her husband, again to venture to cross the Atlantic in search of a Western home. Destitute of everything necessary as an outfit, having lost all, the kindness of the ladies at Havre was doubtless most acceptable, and on the *Bellona*, although poverty was apparent, a remarkable cleanliness in the family was quite noticeable.

This heroine of real life, during her recent voyage in the *Bellona*, gave birth to a child. She is a real object of interest to the benevolent ladies of New-York, and is worthy to receive at their hands that aid, for the promptness of which they have a world-wide reputation.

Dr. BLEWITT, the surgeon of the *Bellona*, has kindly offered to give authentic information regarding this woman, as he possesses documents establishing the truth of the facts stated.

FIRES AT SEA.

A Letter from an Old Sailor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent disasters at sea by fire lead us again to suggest, with increased earnestness, the duty of the owners and officers of all sea-going vessels to make renewed efforts to give security to the lives of the passengers which they virtually guarantee to carry safely from one port to another. We venture to say that we do not know of a single line of ocean steamers which are properly prepared to give the fullest accommodation to their passengers in the event of a serious disaster, and because the officers of the *Glasgow* were so fortunate, through the kindness of Providence and their cool bearing, to save the two hundred and fifty souls who were on board it, it does not follow but that under common circumstances many of them might have perished. Had the sea been rough or the wind strong, it does not seem probable that all could have escaped the horrible death which stared them in the face.

It must be borne in mind that passengers, as a body, are easily excited and very difficult to control, and under the most trivial circumstances will become panic-stricken, and often rush wildly to destruction, and a few of these panic-stricken individuals often cause an immense loss of life. It is at these times, when they see it is worse than hopeless to endeavor to save the passengers, that the officers abandon them to the fate of their own selection, and seek in the best possible way their own preservation, or sink down to despair and perish with them. An experience of some twenty years upon the ocean has given me many opportunities of witnessing the action of passengers in times of great emergency, and it has been a subject to which I have given much thought, and from time to time written fully about, and I have come to the firm belief that until some further steps are taken in reference to preparations on board of vessels for saving life, that we may expect frequently to hear of these sad disasters.

The laws of the United States, as well as of Europe, provide that every passenger-vessel shall be fitted with a given number of boats, a certain number of life-preservers, so many pumps, and a requisite number of feet of fire hose. Inspectors' certificates can be found on board of these vessels, which state that they were on board at a certain date.

But let us look at the condition of their appliances. It is not an uncommon thing to find boats hung at the davits, or turned up on the upper deck, which, if required for actual use, would be found rotten or leaky, entirely useless, except when lowered away to give a hope which would be as speedily crushed as would be the frail craft when she struck the water. There are very rarely a sufficient number of boats upon any ocean steamer capable of accommodating in bad weather one-half of the passengers. Ships should carry more boats or less passengers.

As to life-preservers, they amount to but little under any circumstances. I will guarantee that out of the hundreds that are in use out of this port alone, one-tenth part of them are useless. Ships should carry life-rafts made of rattan, well stuffed with cork, each capable of sustaining a hundred or more people. Four of them could be carried on frames over the quarter deck, or on top of the deck-houses. A dozen of them could be stowed on board the vessel. They cannot be swamped or their sides stove in, are easily launched and will not rot.

Fire hose and buckets should be very frequently tested and inspected, and not allowed to lie in the heated engine-room lockers and rot. Hose should be attached to the fire-plugs at sundown and laid along the deck ready for use in case of fire.

Having thus briefly suggested some few of the main features of the precautions in material, let me give my views as to the arrangement of the personal precautions. Here let me say that I am no land-lubber or greenhorn, to whom you can say that "it can't be done."

In the first place, printed rules and regulations, in case of fire, should be placed in every room and in conspicuous places about the vessel, so that all could read them and familiarize themselves with the word "Fire." Let the rules be simple, so that all could comprehend them.

Give every passenger, when he purchases his ticket, a station to which he will repair in case of fire, stranding or collision.

Before the ship goes outside the harbor, muster every passenger to his station—compel them to obey—exercise them in your fire-drill. They will appreciate it; they will understand it is for their good; they will enjoy it. This system is not new. It has been tried with success in one, at least, of the steamers between Panama and San Francisco. It worked like a charm. I am aware some of our old fogies will cry out "bosh," but these are the men who for a few dollars and a little trouble, if their vessel was insured, would care but little to lose an old vessel, if it did not incommode them for a time; but I appeal to the great traveling public, to the cause of humanity, to bear me out in the request for a fair and full test of the plan which is here proposed.

It is a singular fact that the accidents which have called forth this letter seldom come in isolated cases, but several follow in quick succession, and the firebrand seems now to be afloat; and it is time that something useful was done to prevent the recurrence of any more fires at sea. No smoking below decks should be allowed under any circumstances—all violations of this rule should be punished. A quartermaster or a competent person should visit every portion of a vessel at sea at least every half hour.

Too great precaution cannot be taken on board of a vessel.

I have been on board of several vessels at sea which have been on fire, some of them filled with passengers, and I have never seen a life lost in this way; and to a thorough organization of the passengers, as well as the officers and crew, did we owe the preservation of the ship and all on board.

Let our ship-owners try these suggestions.

B. S. O.

THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

Interesting Dispatch from Consul-General Hale—Official Account of the Progress of the Malady.

The accompanying official dispatch to the Secretary of State, from Mr. HALE, Agent and Consul-General of the United States at Alexandria, Egypt, gives a vivid picture of the ravages of the cholera at that place:

AGENCY AND CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, July 7, 1865.

Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the number of deaths from cholera in Alexandria, according to the official reports per each day, since my dispatch No. 34, has been as follows:

June 27, 214; June 28, 209; June 29, 197; June 30, 184; July 1, 196; July 2, 228; July 3, 176; July 4, 118; July 5, 132; July 6, 142.

It will be observed that the greatest mortality occurred on the 2d, when the number of deaths was 228, but that two days afterward the number was reduced to 118—nearly one-half. This favorable change is due to a strong north wind, which has prevailed during the week, and which it is earnestly hoped may continue. Moreover, the beginning of the rise of the Nile has been reported by telegraph from the upper country; a favorable effect is expected when the wave shall reach the Delta now in about twelve days, by covering with water the low and stagnant places.

From the interior we continue to hear the most distressing reports. At Cairo the mortality is very great, as many as 457 deaths having occurred in a single day, while private reports, perhaps exaggerated, estimate the deaths at 1,200 daily. At Tanta, at Zagazig, at Damietta, Rossella and other places, the deaths are frightfully numerous. At most of these places there are no physicians, and the sufferers receive no assistance.

It is estimated that more than 30,000 people have left Alexandria since the malady appeared on the 11th ultimo. It is ascertained that 18,000 passports have been granted; if it be assumed that an average of two persons travel under each passport, the number of departures has been 36,000.

For three weeks after the outbreak of the malady the American community was happily spared; but it is my painful duty to report the death, yesterday morning, of Mr. A. C. PANGELAKI, a citizen of the United States by naturalization. His father, I believe, was one of the victims of the massacre at Scio. The orphan boy was brought to the United States, and I have heard that he was employed in the Greek department at the University press in Cambridge, near Boston. After several years' residence in America he returned to the East, never forgetting, however, his adopted nationality. At Smyrna, in the year 1846, he published a little book of lessons designed to facilitate the study of the English language by foreigners. For at least ten years past he has been a resident of Alexandria, where his mild manners and blameless character have contrasted him favorably with some others of the same nativity who have sought to live here under the American flag. His age was 50. I should mention that it is said, by the physicians, that the disease of which he died was congestion of the brain, not cholera; but, as I met him in perfect health thirty six hours before the sudden illness which in two days more ended with his death, I am still inclined to regard him as one of the victims of the existing unhealthy state of the atmosphere.

The present is the sixth time that Egypt has been visited by the cholera—renewing in destructiveness the mortality of the ancient plague. The first outbreak of the cholera was in 1831; the next, in 1838; the third, in 1840; the fourth, in 1850; the fifth, in 1855. The period of exemption has never exceeded ten years, the term between the preceding and the present visitation.

It will be readily understood that, in times like these, no festivity was appropriate on the Fourth of July, but I may report that on that day their Excellencies, CHERIFF PACHA, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and MOURAD PACHA, Governor of Alexandria—notwithstanding their severe duties and anxieties—did not fail to visit me officially, and offered their congratulations on the happy recurrence of our national anniversary, and their best wishes for the prosperity of the Union.

But one American vessel remains in port, and she clears to-morrow for England.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, CHARLES HALE.

P. S.—At the moment of closing this dispatch I receive the sad tidings of the death, at Cairo, on the 5th inst., of the wife of the Rev. GULIAN LANSING, American missionary.

The Cholera in Egypt.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 4.

Consul-General HALE, of Alexandria, Egypt, in an official dispatch to the State Department, gives a vivid picture of the ravages of the cholera in that city. There were seventeen hundred and eighty-five deaths from June 27 to the 17th of July.

It is estimated that more than thirty thousand persons have left Alexandria since the malady appeared, on the 11th of June, up to the 7th ult.

The most distressing reports are received from the interior.

Result of the Tennessee Election.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Aug. 3.

Returns of the election have been received from the following towns in this State, with the following result:

Franklin—Campbell, Dem., 170; Carter, Union, 68; Stokes, 194; Hood, 166; Faulkner, 4.

Sweetwater—Maynard, Union, 31 majority. Soldiers vote Maynard 52 majority.

The vote in the First District for Congress is as follows: Miller, Union, 163 majority.

Jonesboro—Taylor, 99; Miller, 152.

Murfreesboro—Ed. Cooper, Administration, 261 majority.

Columbia—Arnold, 104; Thomas, Conservative, 158.

Cowan—Cooper, Administration, received 25 votes.

In the Tenth District of Franklin County there was no opposition.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Aug. 4.

No additional returns are received that would indicate any positive results. MAYNARD, of the Knoxville District; STOKES, of the Chattanooga District, and COOPER, of the Shelbyville District, all Union, and THOMAS, of the Clarksville District, and CAMPBELL, of the Nashville District, opposition, are undoubtedly elected. No reports have been received from West Tennessee.

Gen. Hancock on Returning Rebels.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 4.

Gen. HANCOCK, commanding the Middle Department, has issued an order, which says: Paroled prisoners of the late rebel armies, who have not been pardoned by the President, will, on arriving in the limits of this department, report their presence and residence immediately to the nearest Provost-Marshal and register their names. If non-residents of this department and not allowed by the terms of their parole to enter the department, especial authority must be shown and filed under which they are found there; and in order that the authority be valid, must be from an officer having power in the premises. To allow persons of the latter class to remain within the limits of this department, requires the sanction of the department commander, or of higher authority—that of another department commander is not sufficient. No person of the class named will be allowed to visit the City of Baltimore without a permit from headquarters or higher authority.

Riot at Aquia Creek.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 4.

The Richmond *Republic* of to-day says that a riot took place at Aquia Creek on Tuesday last between the whites and blacks employed there. The latter tried to drive the former away, and partially succeeded. The military interfered, killing one colored man and wounding many others. Fifteen colored men were taken to Richmond and turned over to the military authorities.

SUPPORTERS OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The Rebellion Finds Good Friends in New-York.

WHO ARE THEY?

C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor; Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate; Theodore Martine, Peter Y. Cutler, Carlos Butterfield, Robt. H. Livingston, and a Few Small Fry.

They are a Little Nervous About Davis' Trial.

Sworn Testimony of One who was Present at Their Meeting.

The following is the sworn statement of Mr. BROWN, who was present at the meeting recently held in Broad-street for the purpose of raising funds to meet the expenses of JEFF. DAVIS' trial:

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: ROBERT BROWN, of said City and County of New-York, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith:

On Monday, the 31st of July, 1865, he attended a meeting in this city, having received an invitation in the following terms:

You are invited to meet, with several gentlemen, at the offices Nos. 10 and 20 in the house No. 9 Broad-street, on Monday, the 31st inst., at 4 P. M., to devise means for the fair and full defence of JEFFERSON DAVIS and his associates, so that whatever happens justice may be done.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1865.

The meeting was held at the rooms designated, being those occupied by CARLOS BUTTERFIELD. There were present at the meeting Messrs. GIDEON J. TUCKER, Surrogate of this County, THEODORE MARTINE, PETER Y. CUTLER, CLANCY and DOUGLAS, among others. One of them said that Mayor GUNTHER would attend if business did not detain him, and that he was entirely in union and sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

After some delay, it was remarked that it would be as well to invite their Southern friends outside to come in. This was done; several persons entered, after which the doors were closed. There were now ten men present.

The object of the meeting was to raise funds to meet the expenditures to be incurred in the defence of JEFF. DAVIS. The following committee was appointed for that purpose: C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of New-York; CARLOS BUTTERFIELD, THEODORE MARTINE, Messrs. DOUGLAS and CLANCY.

A general conversation followed upon the signification of the trial of DAVIS. It was, they all agreed, the most important trial in the world's history. Every lover of liberty in Europe and America had an interest in it. They were on trial. The celebrated trial of WARREN HASTINGS would sink into insignificance compared with that of JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Mr. CUTLER declared the Declaration of Independence to be the *Magna Charta* of human liberty, and quoted it to prove that the Southern States had the right to secede.

Another person, one of the New-Yorkers, remarked that the State of New-York refused to enter the Federal Union except the right was assured to her to withdraw if she thought proper. The proceedings and debates of the convention were referred to in confirmation of this statement.

Another of the New-Yorkers declared that even in Massachusets every officer taking the oath of office swore that he owed allegiance to the State paramount to every other obligation of fealty.

Mr. ROBERT M. LIVINGSTON, of Mobile, Ala., remarked how few people had ever read the constitutions of the different States. He had read them, and found (in several of the constitutions of free States the expressed right to secede.

A running conversation followed this statement; in which it was said that the effect of the trial of DAVIS would be a revolution of sentiment everywhere in favor of the South. It would be proved on the trial that the secession cause was right, and entitled to the sympathies of the world. One of the company, Mr. CUTLER, if I remember rightly, quoted a passage from BURKE, to show that a State cannot be guilty of treason.

Mr. LIVINGSTON, now wrought up to a high pitch of enthusiasm, made the declaration: "In twenty-five years the man that now accuses the South of having committed treason, will be looked upon as a madman and a fool." He repeated this declaration, saying that in fifty years the revolution in popular sentiment would be so great that such a man would be looked upon as a madman or a fool.

One of the New-Yorkers denounced the execution of Mrs. SURRATT as a cold, deliberate murder. Another declared that she was convicted upon forged testimony. A third (MARTINE) asserted that the court by which she was tried had no legal jurisdiction, and that the execution was a deliberate murder.

Mr. LIVINGSTON said that he had conversed with a number of Englishmen in regard to this brutal murder. They told him that it would send a thrill of horror throughout Europe, and the howl of indignation that will be sent back would so cower and terrify the American government that it will be afraid to bring Mr. DAVIS to trial. He believed that the intention was to keep him lingering in prison till he died, without bringing him to trial. The friends of Mr. DAVIS must keep such an agitation of the matter stirring that the government would be forced to put him on trial without further delay.

Mr. CUTLER said that he had been of opinion that the government would bring DAVIS to trial before the District Court of the District of Columbia. But it had been ascertained that a democrat (Judge WYLIE) had been appointed one of the judges; and hence the government would not dare let him be tried there. It was probable that Mr. CHASE would hold the court.

The conversation took another turn; and "Black Republicanism" was taken up. The question of negro suffrage, it was predicted, would divide the "Black Republicans."

Mr. LIVINGSTON said that he had conversed with a great number of Western soldiers. He found that their hatred for the "nigger" was even more intense than that of Southern men. He would mention a fact that had come under his own cognisance—within a short time more than a hundred "niggers" in Mobile had been murdered in cold blood by Western soldiers.

A New-Yorker asked Mr. LIVINGSTON how Alabama would be likely to vote at the next election for Members of Congress.

"They will return a solid delegation of staunch and true Southern men," he replied. Working himself up into another fury of enthusiasm, he declared that thirty-five hundred noble, lion-hearted Southerners had kept at bay, for many months, an army of seventy-five thousand Union troops. Mobile only capitulated when she was worn out and exhausted.

He then paid a glowing tribute to the noble-hearted women of Mobile. "They look down," he said, "with scornful contempt upon a Yankee officer, and suffer no advances from them; taking care, of course, not to give cause or pretext for arrest. The feeling is universal that no d—d Yankee must be allowed a foothold in the South." These are not my words; I am not a swearing man.

As the meeting was about to break up, Mr. LIVINGSTON remarked:

Gentlemen, you will want a great deal of money. I am on my way to England for the purpose of raising funds. This great work must go on. The government must not be allowed to shirk the trial. I can promise you with confidence that I will furnish you with the requisite amount.

One of the New-Yorkers replied to this that there would be no difficulty in raising the money in this city.

A further opportunity for private consultation was held, of which no account can be given.

The Southern men present were all of them open and avowed Secessionists. The Northern men at the meeting were in the most perfect accord of sentiment and sympathy with them. There was not the slightest perceptible shade of difference between any of them. They were all ultra and unequivocal Secessionists. ROBERT BROWN.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1865, JOHN BUTCHER,
Notary Public, City and County of New-York.
[STAMP.]

Returning Regiments.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 4.

The First Regiment Connecticut Cavalry, 550 officers and men, with 550 horses, left Camden at 11 o'clock this morning, and are expected here about 5 o'clock P. M.

They will probably leave on steamers for New Haven this evening.

Sickness of the President.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 4.

Owing to the continued sickness of the President, the heads of departments were formally notified that there would be no meeting of the Cabinet to-day.

READING-ROOM.—The Reading-rooms of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, at No. 161 Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-second-street, will be open every Sunday during the present month, and are free to young men.

KENTUCKY.

Activity in Behalf of the Amendment—The Press and Military Orators—Gen. Logan's Speech—Cave Hill Cemetery—Soldiers' Graves—Monument in Progress—The Tombs of Mat. F. Ward and of W. H. G. Butler—Stringent Order by Gen. Palmer.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, July 29, 1865.

As the time approaches for the election, which is to decide whether Kentucky is ripe for the adoption of the constitutional amendment, or remains desperately "joined to her idols," discussion grows more earnest and animated. A little more than a week hence the State will have cast the most important vote in all her history. Not important so far as deciding whether slavery shall or shall not continue in the State, for that point the war has settled, not only for Kentucky, but for the whole country; and the constitutional amendment, which will simply ratify and establish, on an immovable foundation, what the sword has decided, is certain of adoption, by States enough to make it the law of the land, let Kentucky vote as she will.

But the vote to be now cast is important to the State itself—important to her reputation, not only as a loyal State, but as an intelligent and progressive one—as a State not blinded by prejudice or carried away headlong by passion, to oppose her own highest interests. It is to be hoped that she will listen to reason, and heed argument, everywhere overwhelmingly in favor of the amendment, and place herself proudly on the record with her sister States who have already given their decisive verdict against slavery.

Gov. BRAMLETTE and Maj.-Gen. ROUSSEAU have rendered yeoman's service to the good cause of the amendment, in the present canvass. They have both spoken frequently, and with a direct, convincing, sledge-hammer logic, that people cannot well withstand. Their speeches spread out in the loyal papers here, are widely read, and cannot fail to affect the popular mind powerfully. The *Journal* and the *Union Press* are bending every energy to win the State to the side of truth and honor. The former paper has surpassed itself in the vigor of the trenchant blows it has struck and is daily striking, in behalf of the amendment. Should the Legislature pass the bill at its next session, Kentucky will owe no small debt of gratitude, for the great work accomplished, to the strong and persistent exertions in its behalf of this, its most widely circulated and influential paper.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN addressed a large audience from the steps of the court-house, last Friday evening, on the amendment. A fine band began to call the people together as the evening fell, and when the General appeared, in company with Gen. ROUSSEAU and Mr. PRENTICE, the spacious steps of the building were densely crowded, and large numbers stood in front of the speakers' stand, eager to hear what the "great warrior, orator and statesman" (so the printed bills announced him) had to say.

Gen. LOGAN'S voice is clear, sonorous and ringing, capable of being heard on a still night, as this was, a square or two off. There was no flagging of its power even after he had spoken upward of two hours; for, beginning at 8:45, he did not close till 11:15. The venerable editor of the *Journal*, Mr. PRENTICE, introduced him in a few pertinent and felicitous remarks, and then the General launched forth upon his theme. He made a strong and effective speech, and, long as it was, he held his audience without signs of weariness till his last period was spoken. The speech, judged by this text, was a success, though less compact than it might easily have been made, and with its force greatly increased thereby. I have no doubt that the speech, circulated as it now is, as a campaign document, will greatly help forward the mighty measure in whose behalf it was delivered.

I was much interested in visiting, the other day, Cave Hill Cemetery, lying a short two miles northeast from the city. Several hundred acres are inclosed for the purposes of the cemetery, the situation being picturesque and beautiful. A considerable portion of the inclosed space is already occupied by graves, over which many imposing monuments are erected. Others are in course of erection, new lots are being laid out and adorned, and the demand for burying ground will in a few years fill up all the unoccupied space, ample as it now is. Each year, therefore, adds to the attractions of this solemn, quiet spot, holding out the promise that Louisville will be able to point, by and by, to her city cemetery as a place she will take pride in having the stranger visit.

Many soldiers lie buried here. It was to view their graves that I was chiefly induced to visit the ground, for this hallowed spot is always invested with deep but pensive interest. The number is far less than at Nashville, whose two dozen hospitals, while the war was raging, choked more than once with the mangled and bleeding from the battle-fields of Tennessee and Georgia, made fearful contributions to the lists of soldiers' graves.

The Louisville Cemetery, however, has not far from 5,000 Union soldiers buried in it—a pretty formidable death-record. The graves of these brave men occupy a plateau and a slope looking toward the North. They lie in rows of 25 or 30, the graves being neatly sodded, and kept, as indeed all the grounds are, in fresh and good condition. On another slope, toward the east, lie three or four hundred rebel soldiers. Flowers and creeping vines appear on sundry of these graves, while the head-boards, neatly painted, are larger and more seemly than those marking where the Union soldiers lie. It is a petty rebel discrimination, which I noticed at Nashville also—paint and flowers for those who died to overthrow the government, and plain, rough boards, and often weed-grown graves, for the noble fellows who had poured out their lives to save the country, and maintain our national unity. The place of honor, however unadorned, is that which the Union heroes occupy, and spite of rebel spleen or malignity the time is coming, if it is not yet come, when the whole country will regard as consecrated ground the spot where these noble men sleep.

On the plateau mentioned, the foundation of a monument to commemorate the gallant Union dead, is now laid. The corner-stone was laid on the 22d of February, 1864, in presence of a large concourse of soldiers and citizens, appropriate Masonic ceremonies being a prominent feature of the occasion. The base of the monument is fifteen feet square. It is proposed to erect upon this, in due time, a substantial and fitting structure to perpetuate the memory and merits of these defenders of their country.

I noticed but few monuments in the grounds bearing names known to the country. One monument, however, attracted me, bearing a name, which had a dozen years ago, a wide and painful notoriety. It is a structure of somewhat *bizarre* appearance. The body of it is composed of small, rough blocks of marble, relieved by what is meant to represent aquatic plants, a snake's, or it may be an eel's head, projecting between two of the ragged stones. From the top of this rises a flower-wreathed cross, six or seven feet in height. A plain tablet on one side of the blocks bears the inscription, "To my Husband." On the opposite side is the following: "MATTHEW F. WARD, died in Arkansas, S

him—united to get the felon free. He left Louisville, or rather, never after the trial, came back to it to brave the indignant sentiment he had aroused. He settled on his plantation in Arkansas, and there, before the door of his dwelling, was shot down by a party of rebel soldiers, who, from his dress, were supposed to have mistaken him for an enemy.

This is what the papers would call "poetical justice;" though why this subject than straightforward, prosaic justice, is not so easy to explain. I will call it the latter, or rather, which is the same thing, an instance of that retribution with which the Omniscient often stamps the fallibility of human judgments, and visits with signal overthrow, offenders who have long evaded its impunity.

Not many rods from this Ward monument, stands a simple, unadorned marble shaft, which had about it an influence even greater than that belonging to the one just notified. It bears inscriptions on its four sides or faces, which I feel strongly impelled to copy, and which I here transcribe, thinking that others may find a kindred interest to that which I felt in first reading them. On one side is this: "WILLIAM H. G. BUTLER, born in Jefferson County, Ind., Oct. 3, 1825; died at Louisville Nov. 2, 1863." On the second side are these words: "He fell by the hand of violence, in the presence of his loving pupils, a martyr to his fidelity in the discharge of his duties." The third facade bears the following inscription, which, I am assured, has nothing in it of strained or exaggerated eulogy: "A man without fear and without reproach; of gentle and retiring disposition; of clear and vigorous mind; an accomplished scholar; a devoted and successful teacher; a meek and humble Christian." And on the remaining side are graven these significant words: "This monument is erected by his pupils, and a bereaved community, to show their appreciation of his worth, and to perpetuate their horror at his murder."

Thus the very marble over the grave of the victim of lawless violence utters to the coming times the horror of all right-thinking minds at a deed of blood whose character is fitly described in the name given to it. It is an impressive lesson, which

"The living men who view the ground
Where they must shortly lie"

Will be more likely to heed and profit by than most of those that "storied urn" or mute marble teaches.

Gen. PALMER has just issued a stringent order in view of the election close at hand. It prohibits, under severe penalties, the four following classes of persons from voting, not only, but from all or any interference with the election:

1. All rebel soldiers, whether paroled or not, and without regard to the fact whether they have or not taken any of the oaths prescribed by law.

2. All guerrillas and others who have taken up arms, or in any way operated against the government.

3. All persons who, by act or word, directly or indirectly, gave aid, comfort or encouragement to persons in rebellion.

4. All deserters from the military and naval service of the United States who did not comply with the terms of the President's proclamation regarding deserters, dated March 11, 1865.

To enforce this order and preserve the peace, the civil authorities will be aided, if necessary, by the military under Gen. PALMER'S command. The order is a bitter pill for politicians and patriots here of a certain school. They would flout and trample upon it if they dared. But Kentucky is not yet emancipated from martial law, and this is a potent tranquilizer of the turbulent. The State swarms with those lately in arms against the government. For such to wield the ballot might be a pleasant change, but hardly good, just yet, for the health of the common weal.

C. V. S.

Important Civil and Military Regulations for Protection of Legal Voters and Keeping the Peace at the Polls—Cordial Co-operation of Gov. Bramlette and Gen. Palmer for Enforcing the State Expatriation Law, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 29, 1865.

Gov. BRAMLETTE proclaims that the military will, upon application, assist the civil officers in enforcing the State expatriation law against returned and resident rebels and keeping the peace at the polls. That law disfranchises all former citizens who, armed or unarmed, voluntarily served the rebellion in any capacity; all who directly or indirectly engaged in the civil service of "Confederate" or Kentucky "Provisional" Government, or in any way voluntarily submitted to or were agents or contractors for either pretended government; all who voluntarily assisted those in arms against the United States, or Kentucky Government, or those who were intending to join the rebel regular or irregular forces. That State law requires all challenged at the polls as coming within its provisions, to swear, if permitted, that they ever bore, and will bear true and faithful allegiance to the Governments of the United States and Kentucky.

Gov. BRAMLETTE and Gen. PALMER are thoroughly and cordially agreed to jointly and severally protect the peaceable exercise of the free right of suffrage of every person qualified according to the concurrent laws of the State and the United States. Gen. PALMER, by general order, announces he will give to the civil authorities aid to enforce the laws of Kentucky, and the act of Congress of last March 3, and to the State election officers, and to the legal voters of the State, "the most complete protection." He denounces the penalties of martial law (still existing in Kentucky, by Presidential and Congressional authority,) upon all disqualified from voting by those laws—including rebel soldiers, paroled and sworn or not, guerrillas, and all who have in any way operated against the United States Government, or the people of Kentucky, or any other State or Territory; all who by act or word, directly or indirectly, aided and comforted persons in rebellion; all persistent deserters, and skulkers from any draft, who shall interfere with elections in Kentucky, by voting, attempting to vote, or persuading any other to vote, or appearing at the polls. And Gen. PALMER orders the arrest of any who shall counsel, advise or encourage any election judge or other person to disregard or disobey the law, as declared in the proclamation of the Governor of the State.

No more troops in Kentucky will be at present mustered out. Those disbanded have gone home with their officers' parting admonition to dissipate the popular prejudice against the morality and good citizenship of old soldiers, by their ready return to the quiet pursuits of civil life.

Reports received here from all parts of the South, generally concur that where our soldiers are not present to enforce the laws, negroes are still treated as slaves, or worse than slaves. PONTIAC.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Political Affairs—Candidates for Congress—Guerrilla Trials—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, July 23, 1865.

The eyes of the nation are now turned to Tennessee. The battle with the bullet having subsided, the final, less bloody, yet more potent battle with the ballot rages. If the lovers of Liberty and Union triumph next month, in Tennessee, the civil subjugation of the Southern traitors may be prognosticated with as much precision as the military success was when LEE surrendered. From the first, Tennessee has been the theatre of bold and decisive action. Her treason has been as emphatic as South Carolina; her battles as bloody as Virginia's; her guerrilla warfare the most horrible; and her loyalty is as deep, firm and defiant as that of New-England. Looking back to her secession convention of 1862; tracing her history through the subsequent decade; observing the boldness and intrepidity of her politicians; glancing at the division of her people, the firm patriotism of her East, the malicious treason of her West, the wrangling mixture of the people of her centre; the boldness of her United States Senator, at the time of the rebellion, his subsequent appointment as Military Governor, and then retrospecting the bloody history the war has left in the battles of Shiloh, Stone's River, Donelson, Franklin, Nashville, etc., we have a reality of romance unequaled by the history of any other State in the Union. Finally she has furnished us the chief officer of the nation, and a renowned Methodist minister and noted newspaper editor is her Executive.

Under the new régime, resultant of the rebellion, we have a new constitution, new franchise law, new pattern of public officers, and a dissipated, displeased, and disfranchised people, permitted to return from campaigns of failure, hopes blighted, property destroyed, and slaves and slavery gone from them forever. Is it a wonder that the Copperhead Conservatives, sick with the "bitter pill" of defeat, writhe and squirm under the potent application of Yankeedom? Need it astonish us to see them still clinging to the incubus which has deadened all incentive to progress, and blinded their eyes to the logic of events?

"They are like insects,
Caught by the glisten of a certain flame;
But oh! the wings once scorched, the brightest star
Draws them no more; and by the fatal light
They cling till death."

It is a sad commentary upon the demoralizing effects of "bad company" to observe men of the mental excellence and [illegible] Judge CATRON and Hon. [illegible] with guerrillas, traitors, slave-holders and every species of bad men, seeking to pander to their personal hatreds and attain morbid ambition. The struggle of the quadruped in the mire but make extrication more difficult. It goes down, down; and so does a man like ETHERIDGE. The telegraph has informed you of his seditious harangues; of his applying publicly most villainous epithets to the Executives of the State and nation; of his defiance of the new constitution, and of the enactments of the late Legislature; and, finally, of his informing the negroes publicly that they are not made free by the President's proclamation, nor by the action of the loyal conventions and legislative bodies of our own people; but that so soon as the "Yankee soldiers" shall be withdrawn, they—the slaves—will be required to return to their masters, and resume their former relation as slaves!—and he was arrested.

Mr. ETHERIDGE will be tried by military commission, on charges of attempted inauguration of armed hostility to the presence of United States troops, the specifications showing a renewal or attempted renewal of the subjugated rebellion.

Judge CAMPBELL, Copperhead candidate in this district for Congress, does not, because he has not the eloquence to stir up a disposition to rebel against the State constitution and laws. He, nevertheless, denounces, in the roughest manner, the soul of the "new order of things," and feeds his home-rebel and returned-rebel-prisoner audiences on the alluring will-o'-the-wisp hope that, by a bold and impudent course toward the State and National Governments, they can regain the moral, social, political and physical "Paradise lost" by their late unsuccessful rebellion. He is a mad pro-slaveryite, upon whose mind the death of the "peculiar institution" has cast a gloom of desperation. HOOD does not grapple the future so boldly; he is not a marplot of equal dimensions with ETHERIDGE; but all of these opposition politicians exhibit the cloven hoof clearly. They are laboring hard for a resuscitation of the ante-war *states* of the South—for the "rights" of the traitors to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," to the privileges of the elective franchise, to the possession of all their property, *including slaves*, and especially to the institution of slavery itself. A corroborative instance is in mind. One of the wealthiest and most influential slaveholders of the City of Nashville had built prior to 1861 a very large hotel here, but had not quite prepared it for occupancy. Abandoning everything in that year, he flew into that treason which has left one long track and trail of sorrow from Maine to Texas, and which has proved the physical and moral destruction of the South from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. During the war the government had taken possession of his hotel-building, and occupy it still for storage purposes. A fortnight since the ex-owner returned, and immediately advertised the aforesaid building for lease or sale. Let us suppose he revolved some novel reflections when the Treasury Agent of the United States ordered him peremptorily to withdraw the advertisement, and furnished him with a bit of information, to the effect that his property had been transferred to the Bureau of Abandoned Lands, &c., to be disposed of on the government's account.

What could these wretches have been thinking about? They expected that the amnesty would restore to them not only all the privileges of citizenship and personal rights, but property rights also, in opposition to the plainest national statutory law. Do they not remember that they have by treason invited the severest punishment—death? They are not grateful to go scot free of the scaffold, but are impudent enough to *demand* of the government they have insulted and outraged, *property*, the clear title to which rests in the United States by virtue of majestic law!

Very recent proclamations and addresses of Gov. BROWNLOW have produced a dreadful contortion of the hydra-headed monster "Copperhead." And yesterday there was received the following telegram, which is self-explanatory:

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1865.

Hon. W. G. Brownlow:

I hope and have no doubt you will see that the recent amendments to the constitution of the State as adopted by the people, and all laws passed by the last Legislature in pursuance thereof, are faithfully and fairly executed, and that all illegal votes in the approaching election be excluded from the polls, and the election for members of Congress be legally and fairly conducted. When and wherever it becomes necessary to employ force for the execution of the laws and the protection of the ballot-box from violence and fraud, you are authorized to call upon Major-Gen. THOMAS for sufficient military force to sustain the civil authorities of the State. I have received your recent address to the people, and think it well-timed, and hope it will do much good in reconciling the opposition to the amendment of the constitution and the laws passed by the last Legislature. The law must be executed and the civil authority sustained. In your efforts to do this, if necessary, Gen. THOMAS will afford a sufficient military force. You are at liberty to make what use you think proper of this dispatch.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

This gives renewed hope to the loyal men, and is a bomb-shell into the ranks of the enemy. The story had been current throughout the State that the President differed widely from Gov. BROWNLOW in his views of administering affairs here. This pointed telegram is not ambiguous. Until its reception, partly from extensive travel throughout the State and partly from contagion, I had become fearful of the result of the impending crisis. I have no fear now. The Copperhead rebels will grow lukewarm by degrees, and at the polls beautifully less in proportion than any of us counted on.

In this climate it is an exceedingly smooth transition from Copperheads to guerrillas. I suppose no section of the country knows, from ample experience, what the meaning of guerrilla is more specifically than does Tennessee. In every county from Knoxville to Memphis the property and lives of Union men, women and children have been at the mercy of these "partisan rangers"—the chivalric name for cold-blooded murderers, midnight cut-throats, and house-burning robbers and thieves. One of the most noted of these gentry, known by the name of CHAMP FERGUSON, is now on trial here before a military commission for aiding the "Southern Confederacy," by murdering innocent and defenceless old men, women and children, peaceable loyal citizens, surgeons, captured Union soldiers, etc., and by robbing, stealing and burning wherever he could get with his banditti. There is no room for circumstantial evidence in these trials, the proof invariably being of the most positive character. In FERGUSON'S case facts have accumulated delineating the most brutal and fiendish murders, and awful atrocities, indulged in as a pastime by the guerrillas. He has, with the help of his "gang," committed no less than a hundred murders, mostly in East Tennessee and Southern Kentucky.

"Tongue cannot tell nor pen portray" the suffering, torture, starvation and death-pangs of these loyal people. A brave soldier takes his life in his hand and marches to battle. If wounded or killed the result is not unexpected. If captured and imprisoned, and starved he always could turn to brother soldiers in blue for sympathy. But the isolated and cowardly system of guerrilla warfare afforded no comfort from the above-named sources. They would come upon you at "midnight's calm and holy hour," and, in the presence of your wife and children, butcher you without warning, or they would capture you, if a "Yankee" officer or soldier, carry you a few miles, hold a short "council of war," and play shooting you into—eternity!

The *Dispatch* and *Gazette*, published here, are the organs of the copperhead party. A notorious guerrilla, named HARPER, prints in both these dailies a "card," in which he says:

"I repel with indignation the infamous charges made against me by the editor of the *Press and Times*. No high-toned gentleman dare make the charge. I am living at home, occasionally mixing with my relations and friends, attending with my friends their parties, mingling in their innocent amusements, &c."

Here are some of the "innocent amusements" in which he "mingled" during the past four years:

1. Murder of Mr. GAKER, a government stock buyer, near Franklin, Ky. 2. Capture and robbery of a railway train near Richland, Tenn. 3. Murder in cold blood three captured unarmed Union soldiers. 4. Murder of Mr. HOWELL in Sumner County, this State, simply because he was a Union man. 5. In 1863 he killed Lieut. BREYFOGLE, of the One Hundred and Sixth Ohio Volunteers, and captured two soldiers, whom he afterward murdered. 6. June 10, 1864, he murdered Mr. McLEOD, of Buck Lodge, Tenn., shooting him seven times. 7. In July, same year, he murdered a young surgeon of the Union army, while riding in an ambulance on professional duty, between Springfield and Cheatham's Mills. It is estimated that his cut-throat gang have murdered over sixty soldiers and citizens during the war. Yet he struts abroad unwhat collection, together with the [illegible] kind consent in the larger number of victims than Confederacy may have given to an equal area of this lovely and fertile portion of the United States, teeming with latent wealth. Shall all this fiend and beautiful domain be surrendered to unrepented cut-throats like FERGUSON and HARPER? Shall they be pardoned by the President?

Nashville is not a beautiful city; nor is its sanitary condition to be envied.

"It might have been, but never may be,
A thing of beauty and a joy forever."

Had the streets been widened, and their crookedness straightened, "in the beginning;" had a site been selected where less rock abounded, and craggy ascents precluded not the long wide and beautiful avenues essential to the perfection of any city, then some hope might be entertained for Nashville's future. But it never can be a Rochester, a Cleveland, or an Indianapolis in beauty. In business it will excel many larger places, having the advantage of being the commercial centre of a fine agricultural section of country, with no real competition nearer than Louisville or Memphis. The capitol is one of the best in the country; is built of native marble, (according to my informant,) on a pigmy mountain of rock, sufficiently elevated to permit, from the entrance door, a view of the whole city and surrounding plantations. The residence of Mrs. JAMES K. POLK is an imposing, antiquated specimen of Southern architecture; and in the ample landscape inclosure sleeps, beneath a plain marble slab, bearing simple, appropriate inscriptions, one of the nation's unfortunates—a President.

The crops in many parts of Tennessee will yield abundantly. The small cereals are not so good; but corn is excellent. Cotton and other products promise well. The people could not expect more of the small breadth planted. T.

FROM FLORIDA.

How Things Look About Pensacola—The Property Recovered—Restoring the Mails—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Thursday, July 20, 1865.

Next to St. Augustine this is the oldest town in the United States. It is beautifully located on a magnificent bay with the finest entrance of any port on the Gulf; and yet it has never assumed proportions and is surrounded by a country almost uninhabited. True, the soil is light, sandy and comparatively poor, but under any but a slave system would long since have demonstrated a productive energy undreamed of in Southern philosophy. The last link of the railway that was to connect the place with the North was about being supplied when Southern madness plunged the country into war and dashed its present hopes to make place for more enduring prosperity in the future. More than half the place has been destroyed by fire during the war, and only stacks of chimneys and tottering walls tell of its former size. The elegant mansion of the rebel Secretary of the Navy, MALLORY, still stands, but spoiled of its beauty and occupied by the soldiery. Several other fine residences of rebels stand as monuments of the folly of their late owners, and subject to the occupation and control of strangers. The streets are evergrown with weeds and grass; the railroad is broken up and the iron removed for 40 miles; most of the former inhabitants are gone, and it will take time to restore the waste of war and rebuild the town. The United States Custom-house, Court-rooms and Post-office building—a fire-proof structure—still remains, and has just been taken possession of by Mr. RICES, the newly-appointed Collector of the Port, who has opened his office here. The records of the United States Court and the county are preserved and in the possession of Mr. RIDDOO, the former Clerk of the United States District Court, still residing here. Mr. AVERY, the President of the railroad company, is endeavoring to secure iron to replace that removed by the rebels, and hopes in six months to have the road rebuilt.

The rebel Gen. MILLER, whose extensive mills and property, at the head of the bay, were destroyed by order of Gen. BRAGG, is now here making arrangements to reconstruct his establishment. He still believes in the right of secession and slavery, but acquiesces in subjugation, and through the assistance of friends hopes in five years to retrieve his position in business and recover his losses from the war. Mr. BUSHNELL, from Saybrook, Conn., is here, looking up the remains of a heavy lumbering establishment with which he was connected before the war, with a view to resuming operations as soon as possible. His company hold 40,000 acres of land on the Blackwater, a tributary of the Pensacola Bay. There are also many other Northern men interested in lumbering here who are preparing to resume business again. I am told that a company of Northern capitalists, styled the "Pensacola Land Company," have over a half a million of dollars invested in property at this place. They will soon find a new impetus to prosperity in the abolition of slavery and the influx of Northern freemen here.

Gen. ASBOTH is in command here and has his headquarters at Barrancas. He is a Hungarian officer, thoroughly educated in military science and one of the best engineers in the service. He planned the fortification around the city of St. Louis under FREMONT, when it was necessary to provide against enemies from within and without the city. He is a staunch friend of the government and an uncompromising enemy to traitors, and holds a steady rein upon such as exhibit secession sympathies. In regulating the affairs of the freedmen and restraining their former masters, he is strictly just, while leaning toward humanity and freedom. He is a bachelor, and in his private habits is strictly temperate and moral. He has some of the peculiarities of his countrymen and keeps a stud of the finest horses, numberless dogs, and his headquarters is beautiful, and enlivened by birds and flowers in great profusion. He is unostentatious and frugal in all his appointments, indulging only his taste for horses, dogs, birds and flowers.

There are four regiments stationed here at the various forts around the harbor, viz.: The First Florida and Second Maine Cavalry, Twenty-fifth Colored Volunteers and an Indiana regiment. All are healthy, and no extraordinary sickness prevails among the troops or the people.

Admiral THATCHER, commanding the Gulf Squadron, has his quarters at the Warrington Navy-yard, and his flagship, the *Potomac*, lays in the bay opposite. Commodore ARMSTRONG is in command of the yard, and both of these gentlemen are most popular and efficient officers, and thoroughly devoted to the interests of the government and the honor of the flag. Nearly all the buildings in the extensive yard were destroyed by order of the rebel Commodore RENSHAW at the commencement of the war, and nearly all its magnificent appointments now lay in ruins. It will take millions to restore the property destroyed by order of perjured traitors. The outside walls extending a mile and inclosing the yard on two sides, built of brick about 16 feet high, still remain, and one of the workshops and some of the small outbuildings have been sufficiently repaired for occupancy, and the yard is now a scene of activity, though not, as formerly, of elegance. The splendid granite dock is uninjured, though the gate and machinery to constitute it a dry-dock were removed and sunk in the bay by the rebels, and have never been recovered. Thirty-eight boxes, containing the machinery for the light-house at the entrance, which cost the government $300,000, have been recovered from the rebels, having been removed to Montgomery by them, and recently brought back from there. Sixty-one vessels of various kinds have been brought here for repairs since the first of June. This will be the great naval depot of the South, and will be second to none in the country for advantage or importance.

Mr. REED, the agent of the Post Office Department, has completed arrangements for a tri-weekly mail through the State of Florida from east to west, by rail between Jacksonville, Tallahassee and St. Mark's, and thence by military transports to Apalachicola, Pensacola and Mobile. This will greatly facilitate the interests of the government and accommodate the people. Nothing will more rapidly assist in restoring order and good government than the establishment of mail communication in the rebel States, at the same time it should be done with due regard to economy and intrusted only to men of unquestioned loyalty to the federal cause. The last dates from New-York here are of 3d July. A mail leaves to-day for New-York by the naval steamer *Fort Jackson*, via Key West. When the roads from Savannah are restored through to this place it will take but four or five days to communicate with New-York, and it would be but eight days by way of Jacksonville if steamers run regularly from that place to Savannah. Hon. THEODORE BISSELL, formerly of Key West, has been appointed and taken charge of the post-office at this place.

The rebel presses, removed from here to Montgomery on the evacuation of the place, I am informed are

to be returned to their former place of the Tribune Publishing Company, to which they belong. Mr. WORCESTER, of Burlington, [illegible] the opening prayer. The following was the [illegible]

1. Inducties of War [illegible] ROBERT WARREN CLARKE, Georgia. 2. [illegible] of God—NEHEMIAH PERKINS, S. Londonderry, Vt. 3. The life of Contemplation and the Life of Action—GEORGE BUSHNOW SHEW, Burlington. 4. Righteousness Essential to National Prosperity—SAMUEL WILLIAM TORREY, Beverley, Mass. 5. Education the Basis of Character—LAMBERT LYSANDER WOOD, Cardsville, Mass. 6. Political Consecration—JOHN HOPKINS WORCESTER, Jr., Burlington.

The University does not approve of bestowing honors upon under-graduates, and none are marked upon the schedule. Mr. WORCESTER, however, is the best scholar in the class, and his oration was one of the most thoughtful, polished, and finely delivered college productions I ever heard. Mr. CLARK ranks next to him, and acquitted himself in excellent style. The class is one of uniform good ability, and, in manner of delivery, excelled the exhibitions of some former years.

Two master's orations were delivered by JOHN J. ALLEN, of Burlington, and J. W. DAVIS, of Montpelier. Strange to say, they were utter failures, so far as delivery went. Mr. ALLEN made free use of his manuscript, and Mr. DAVIS succumbed at the very beginning, and coolly read his oration to the end.

The degree of A. B. was conferred upon the graduating class in course, and upon ORLON HENRY AUSTIN, not in course. The degree of M. A. was given in course to GEO. B. COCHRAN, ROBERT FLEMING, HARRISON ETON, JAMES W. DAVIS and JOHN J. ALLEN, and not in course to JOHN WRIGHT NORTON, class of '61; Gen. GEO. J. STANNARD, of St. Albans, received the honorary degree of M. A., and Rev. SAMUEL READ HALL, of Brownington, that of LL.D.

At 2 o'clock P. M. the alumni, with their invited guests, proceeded to the American House and partook of a sumptuous corporation dinner. The hour being late when this was ended, "Old Hundred," sung in rousing style, took the place of a literary dessert, and the alumni forthwith went into secret session. They have taken energetic measures to secure a new President, (Rev. Mr. CUTLER, of Worcester, Mass., is talked of,) and to increase the endowment of the University. This evening the college festival closes with a levée at the public rooms of the university, which are handsomely garlanded and filled with a gay crowd, to whom the Mendelssohns discourse delicious music.

Last night the class of '65 held a reunion, at which fifteen of the twenty living members were present. At graduation the class numbered twenty-four, was of marked ability, and has given a good account of itself. The classes of '54 and '64 have held reunions during the week, and the different college societies have not missed their customary suppers.

About ten members are expected for the incoming freshman class. Of her undergraduates and alumni the university gave one hundred to the war, some twenty-five of whom fell in battle. In spite of her heavy sacrifices, the institution at the present time is infused with new life and spirit, and is confident of a prosperous future.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

Exercises of the Seventy-first Commencement—Generous Donations—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WILLIAMSTON, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 3, 1865.

Tuesday was devoted to the alumni. At their meeting in the morning the obituary notices of deceased graduates were read, and eulogies were spoken by those who had been classmates or friends. The Committee on Subscriptions reported a donation of $25,000 from Hon. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, of New-York City, and also a donation of $10,000 from one whose name could not at present be made public. Mr. MARVIN reported the names of 236 graduates and members of the institution who had served in the war. This number, which appears small, is really a larger percentage of our graduates than either Harvard or Yale have sent. The following officers were elected:

President—Hon. ALONZO C. PAGE.
Vice-President—Hon. CHARLES D. SEDGWICK.
Secretary—Prof. N. H. GRIFFIN.
Treasurer—Hon. JOSEPH WHITE.

Gen. TRUMAN SEYMOUR was present and was elected an honorary member of the alumni.

In the afternoon the address was delivered by CHARLES DEMON, Esq., of Boston, and the poem by Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN. The latter was one of the most happy efforts to which we have ever had the pleasure of listening. At the close of the exercises, the audience adjourned to witness the dedication of the monument which has just been erected to the memory of those who have fallen in the war. The monument is of red sandstone, and reflects the highest credit upon the taste and skill of the architect. It will be completed by the placing of a bronze statue of a soldier upon it. The exercises of the inauguration were simple, yet impressive. After a prayer by President HOPKINS, very eloquent and feeling addresses were made by Judge PAGE, Hon. J. D. COLT, Judge OLIN, Ex-Gov. WASHBURNE and Hon. C. N. EMERSON.

In the evening occurred the prize exhibition. The following was the

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Music.

FRESHMEN.

Oration—Samuel and Agag. Arthur F. Egleston, Long Meadow, Mass.
Oration—Peace. John H. Lockwood, Troy, N. Y.
Oration—Discipline. C. T. R. Smith, Plattsburgh, N. Y.
Oration—Progress. George F. Woodward, Lowell, Mass.

Music.

SOPHOMORES.

Oration—"1865." Granville S. Hall, Ashfield, Mass.
Oration—Struggle, the School of Strength. Grenville P. Sewall, North Granville, N. Y.
Oration—"Sic Semper Tyrannis." John M. Taylor, Cortlandt, N. Y.
Oration—The Future of America. Chas. W. Van DeMark, Junius, N. Y.

Music.

JUNIORS.

Oration—Faith and Earnestness. C. C. Henderson, New-Hartford, Conn.
Oration—Political Heresy. Hamilton G. Howard, Detroit, Mich.
Oration—Aristocracy of the Intellect. William C. P. Rhoades, Eldridge, N. Y.
Oration—Chas. H. Wheeler, Potsdam, N. Y.

Music.

The prizes were awarded to Messrs. EGLESTON, of the Freshman, SEWALL, of the Sophomore, and HOWARD, of the Junior Class. Among the very deserving speakers who did not obtain prizes, we notice TAYLOR and VAN DEMARK, of the Sophomore Class, and RHOADES, of the Junior Class. Wednesday was

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

The following was the order of exercises:

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1. Prayer by the President.
2. Salutatory Oration in Latin—Charles Talmadge Fairchild Spoor, Coxsackie, New-York.
3. Oration—Customs of the East. *Alfred Theodore Schauffler, Constantinople, Turkey.
4. Oration—Success. James Emmet Stoutenburgh, Chester, New-Jersey.
5. Oration—New Eras. Stephen Columbus Millard, Stamford, Vermont.
6. Oration—Sobriety in Language. *Samuel Seward Benedict, Factory Point, Vermont.
7. Honorary Oration—Conditions of National Life. Justin Edwards Emerson, Waialua, Hawaiian Islands.
8. Oration—Our Political Sermons. Charles Ellis Morris, Philadelphia, Penn.
9. Oration—Esthetics of Daily Life. *George Strong Baxter, New-York City.
10. Oration—Intolerance. Amasa Pratt, Centre Brook, Connecticut.
11. Oration—Independence and Freedom. George Hale, Pennington, New-Jersey.
12. Oration—Johnson. *Abner Wheeler Buttrick, Lowell, Massachusetts.
13. Honorary Oration—Hero Worship. John Edwin Bradley, Lee, Massachusetts.
14. Honorary Oration—The Novel. Orestes Gardner Eldridge, Hancock, Massachusetts.
15. Oration—Patience. *Watson Willard Torrey, Groton, Massachusetts.
16. Oration—The Balance of Mind. *Leartus Connor, Scotchtown, New-York.

*Excused.

17. Oration—Culture. William Russell Thomas, Skohola, Penn.
18. Oration—Mrs. Browning. Wm. Talcott, Jersey City, N. J.
19. Honorary Oration—Development Theory. Thos. Hooker, Mottville, N. Y.
20. Oration—Moral Power. Frederick Parry Brown, Jacksonville, Vt.
21. Oration—Endiness. *Charles Goldsbury, Warwick, Mass.
22. Oration—American Literature. *Martin Kellogg Swaim, Durham, N. H.
23. Oration—The Reality of the Ideal. John Shillito, Jr., Cincinnati, O.
24. Honorary Oration—The Hope of Permanent Peace. Nancy Washburn West, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Intermission of ten minutes.

25. Oration—A Plea for Workmen. Henry Van Schoonhoven Myers, Brooklyn, N. Y.
26. Oration—Air Castles. Wm. Danforth Bradley, Lunenburg, Mass.
27. Oration—Reason. *Theodorus Bailey Hascall, Plattsburgh, N. Y.
28. Oration—Labor. Aaron Wesley Field, Bernardston, Mass.
29. Honorary Oration. Negro Suffrage. Thomas Lafon Gulick, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.
30. Oration—Circumstances. Milton James Wormer, Salisbury, Conn.
31. Oration—The Triumph of Truth. John Strong Bane, Lacon, Ill.
32. Honorary Oration—Manhood. *Fernando Cortez Willett, Bakersfield, Vt.
33. Oration—Vital Ideas. George Hale Scott, Bakersfield, Vt.
34. Honorary Oration—The World's Struggle for Liberty. Nathaniel Brown Emerson, Waialua, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands.
35. Valedictory Oration—Development. Albert Brown Lyman, Waimea, Hawaiian Islands.
36. Degrees conferred.
37. Prayer.

*Excused.

CLASS OF 1865.

J. S. Bane,	E. K. Goodell,	A. T. Schauffler,	
G. W. F. Barker,	G. E. Goodrich,	M. K. Schermerhorn,	
G. S. Barnes,	T. L. Gulick,	horn,	
S. A. Benedict,	G. Hale, Jr.,	G. H. Scott,	
C. Bradley,	T. B. Hascall,	J. Shillito,	
J. E. Bradley,	J. W. Hawley,	C. T. R. Spoor,	
W. D. Bradley,	T. Hooker,	R. M. Markwether,	
F. P. Brown,	J. Kellogg,	J. E. Stoutenburgh,	
A. W. Butterick,	A. P. Lyman,	H. T. Strong,	
R. W. Clark,	D. Z. Martin,	W. Talcott,	
L. Connor,	T. L. Millard,	W. R. Thomas,	
O. G. Eldridge,	C. E. Morris,	F. Thompson,	
J. E. Emerson,	W. B. Morrison,	W. W. Torrey,	
N. B. Emerson,	H. V. S. Myers,	M. J. Warner,	
A. W. Field,	G. P. Noble,	E. W. Weed,	
L. Garfield,	A. Pratt,	F. C. Willett,	
C. Goldsbury,	F. B. Savage,	Total, 69.	

The speaking was of a very high order. The most successful orator of the day was MILLARD, whose oration on "New Eras" showed the highest order of oratorical power. Mr. WARNER'S oration on "Circumstances" was universally admired for the beauty of its style and the exceedingly graceful manner in which it was delivered. Mr. TALCOTT'S tribute to "Mrs. Browning" was one of the best efforts of the day. Messrs. MORRIS, BANE, BROWN and SHILLITO won deserved praise from the audience.

The degree of A. B. was then conferred on 69 members of the class.

Degrees of A. M. were conferred on Gen. TRUMAN SEYMOUR, and also on a large number of the class of 1862.

THE COMMENCEMENT DINNER

was served this year in the hall of the new gymnasium. It was gotten up under the direction of Mr. A. G. BAILEY & BROTHERS, who deserve the thanks of all, not only for the excellence of the viands with which the tables were loaded, but also for the [illegible] of the arrangements, and their generous attention to every detail. At 3 P. M. President HOPKINS called the assembly to order, and after a few remarks, took occasion to return the thanks of the alumni and of the college to Hon. J. G. GOODRICH, the munificent donor of the building in which they were for the first time assembled, and presented him with a large and beautiful bouquet. Mr. GOODRICH responded in a speech of great [illegible] and power, in which he dwelt upon the importance of physical culture as a basis for the intellectual. Mr. GOODRICH was followed by Judge BISHOP, Hon. HOMER BARTLETT, Ex-Gov. WASHBURNE, Judge PAGE, Rev. HARRY HOPKINS, and others.

The exercises of the week were closed by a grand promenade concert in the evening, the music being furnished by Dodworth's full band. It was a complete success, and was the most brilliant affair ever given at Williams. Much credit is due to the Committee of the Graduating Class, Messrs. HARRIS, HALE and EMERSON.

The Commencement of 1865 will long be remembered as one of the most interesting and successful in the history of the college. Long life and prosperity to "Williams." W. R. T.

The Mysterious Prisoner.

HIS ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Star, Aug. 5.

At 10:20 this morning the train from Baltimore brought in the prisoner rumored to be JOHN H. SURRATT, (a report of whose arrest out West has already been published,) in charge of Capt. SMITH, Second United States Artillery, Provost-Marshal of Memphis, Tennessee, and a guard of a Sergeant and three men of the One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois Regiment. He was heavily ironed, and on his arrival was immediately escorted to a carriage, and he was driven to the Provost-Marshal's office, where Col. INGRAHAM ordered him to be committed to the Old Capitol Prison.

He was arrested in Memphis on July 19, by Capt. SMITH, not on suspicion of being JOHN H. SURRATT, as has been intimated, but on the charge of having been engaged in the conspiracy, and it is said that the evidence against him is very conclusive. The fact of his arrest was at once made known to the War Department, and Capt. SMITH was directed to bring the prisoner on, and started last Wednesday with him in charge.

The news of the arrest of a person supposed to be SURRATT having sped along the wires in advance of their arrival, large numbers of persons gathered at various points to see the prisoner, but he was hurried through as fast as possible, and but few of those who turned out to see him accomplished their purpose.

The prisoner on the way kept very quiet until he was on the road from Baltimore, when some one on a platform at a station applied an uncomplimentary epithet to him, and he attempted to get at the man through the window. He gives his name as JOHN C. RYAN, and states that he is from Texas, and has been a Captain in the Confederate service. He bears a considerable resemblance in features to JOHN H. SURRATT, but those who knew SURRATT when here are positive that this man is not him.

The prisoner is dressed in gray, with a light colored slouch hat, and is about five feet seven inches in height, rather slim and slender framed, light brown or sandy hair, fair complexioned, slightly freckled, light blue eyes, sharp nose, rather long, and has the knuckle of the little finger of his right hand knocked off, apparently by a ball.

The prisoner wore the ordinary style of hand-cuffs on his wrists, and walked from the cars to the carriage, with a soldier on each side, carrying the heavy ball, (weighing probably about 50 pounds,) attached by an iron chain, about four feet in length, to irons, which were locked over the boots on either leg.

He appeared disposed to put on an air of cool indifference, something after the style of the assassin PAYNE.

It is probable that he will be given a speedy trial.

The prisoner was assigned quarters at the Old Capitol about noon to-day, under the name of JOHN C. RYAN.

SECRETARY SEWARD AT THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.—The Secretary of State, accompanied by a portion of his family, Judge HOLT, and other friends, arrived at the navy-yard yesterday afternoon in the gunboat *Northerner*. The distinguished visitors remained on board of the vessel while she coaled, when she sailed again. In consequence of the delicate state of Mr. SEWARD'S health, no public demonstration was made.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 3.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUR DUTCH NAVAL VISITOR.

H. N. M. Screw War Steamer Watergeus—A Dutch Man-of-War Modeled from the Pirate Alabama—A Visit to the Vessel—Something about the Dutch Navy, Etc.

His Netherland Majesty's screw steam war ship *Watergeus* arrived at this port, on the 2d inst., from Baltimore, and saluted the flag of the United States, which salute, by the way, has not yet been returned. The *Watergeus* was built in Amsterdam in 1864, and was modeled after the celebrated pirate *Alabama*, and was sent out on an intended cruise along the coast of Brazil, Cuba and the West India Islands, for the purpose of testing the principles of this sort of craft. Those who are anxious to see just how the *Alabama* appeared, can have an opportunity of gratifying their curiosity by going on board the *Watergeus*, or viewing her from the Battery.

She is a screw steamer, propelled by engines of about 1,000 effective horse-power, and carries a battery of six rifled 100-pounders. The two long guns are in pivot, while the four broadside guns, which in appearance resemble large

Rotch, 8 guns; Princess Maria, 8 guns; Soemberg, 8 guns; Vesuvius, 8 guns; Zee Leeuw, 8 guns; Admiral Chasseel, 8 guns; Cornelis Dirks, 8 guns; Ball, 8 guns; Montrado, 8 guns; Hoedjesmaeyer, 10 guns; De Ruyter, 10 guns; De Vechi, 10 guns; Apelloorn, 10 guns; Dog Amstel, 10 guns; De Bentinck, 10 guns; De Dageraad, 10 guns; Delfdijk, 10 guns; Sparooga, 10 guns; Loosduijn, 10 guns; Gasbeeck, 10 guns; Den Briel, 10 guns; Aart Van Nes, 10 guns; Rijkdom, 10 guns; Maas en Waal, 10 guns; Bommelerwaard, 10 guns; Rekerwaal, 10 guns; Hecker, 8 guns; Valkin, 8 guns.

Paddle-wheel Steamers—Ardjoeno, 8 guns; Amsterdam, 8 guns; De Valk, 8 guns; Bromo, 8 guns; Cyclops, 6 guns; Sindoro, 6 guns; Suriname, 6 guns; Madura, 4 guns; Admiral Van Kinsbergen, 1 gun; Citadel, 4 guns; Onrust, 3 guns.

Iron-clad Batteries—Neptunes, 32 guns; Jupiter, 22 guns; Orkaan, 22 guns; Salamander, 26 guns; Draak, 32 guns.

Line-of-Battle Ships—Tromp, 74 guns; Kortenaer, 70 guns.

First-class Sailing Frigates—Di Prins, Van Oranje, 60 guns; Doggersbank, 60 guns; Di Rijn, 54 guns.

Second Class Sailing Frigates—Prins Alexander der Nederlanden, 44 guns; Holland, 44 guns; De Sambre, 44 guns.

First Class Sailing Corvettes—Juno, 32 guns; Ajax, 32 guns; Van Speijn, 22 guns; Prince Maurits di Nederlanden, 22 guns.

Second Class Sailing Corvettes—Pallas, 20 guns; Ursula, 12 guns.

Brigs—Venus, 18 guns; De Lijnx, 18 guns; De Sperwer, 18 guns; De Zeehund, 12 guns; De Cachalot, 12 guns.

Hermaphrodite Brigs—Pijlades, 10 guns; Ternate, 6 guns; Makassar, 6 guns.

Schooners—De Wesp, 3 guns; De Schorpioen, 3 guns; Atalanta, 1 gun.

Transports—De Helden, 16 guns.

Gunboats—Pro Patria, 5 guns; Mars, 5 guns; Bato, 5 guns; Frieo, 5 guns; Bello, 5 guns; Brino, 5 guns; Achelles, 5 guns; Boreas, 5 guns; Eolus, 5 guns; Claudius Civilis, 5 guns; Pollux, 5 guns: Wodan, 5 guns; Thor, 5 guns.

Iron-clad Gunboats—No. 1, 2.

Rowing Gunboats—35 of all classes, each one gun.

The *Castor* is the practice-ship of the Dutch navy, and stationed at Willemsoord.

The Dutch keep a large naval force in the East Indies, with its headquarters at Batavia, on the Island of Java. There are now thirty-four vessels in the East Indies. Four of them are on the coast of Japan. The West India Squadron has stations at Surinam and Curacoa. The former station has three vessels attached, and the latter the same number. The personnel of the navy is headed by Lieut.-Admiral Willem Frederick Hendrikus, Prince der Nederlanden. There are two Vice-Admirals, four Rear-Admirals, 20 Post-Captains, 40 Captain-Lieutenants, about 200 Lieutenants and about 500 under-officers. The Dutch are thorough seamen, and make excellent sailors. The number of seamen and marines, including the natives enlisted in the East Indies, will not fall far short of 7,000 souls.

The *Watergeus* will remain at this port for about three weeks, when she will sail for the Texel, via Portsmouth, England. She now lies at anchor off the Battery, and when the military authorities return her guns, she will proceed to pay her compliments to the commanding officer at the naval station.

The Naval Academy.

CHANGE OF ADMINISTRATION—WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN THE PAST.

In a few days the Naval Academy will cease its connection with Newport and return to Annapolis, from whence it was forced in the Fall of 1861. It is not our purpose in the present article to enter into the details of causes which rendered it politic to make the change, but we incline to the belief that the place and surroundings are ill adapted to the requirements so necessary to promote the welfare of the midshipmen. Newport is full of temptations and vices, and, upon the whole, notwithstanding its fine harbor, good air and other inducements, it is best that the academy should be removed.

With this move comes a change in the administration of its affairs. Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter is to be the Superintendent, and under his care we may look for some remodeling of the plans which were adopted many years ago; and it is generally understood that more practical studies will be introduced, and some of the theoretical ones abandoned. During the war, the Superintendent of the academy has been Commodore George S. Blake, an officer who, though not permitted to join his brother officers in scenes of deadly strife, has been none the less honorably employed in preparing for active duty and high honors a body of young men who are a credit to the country, and of great value to us. The position of Commodore Blake has been attended with great physical and mental anxieties, and that he has labored faithfully and arduously, no one can question. The fruits of his untiring zeal are to be read of in the history of every brilliant naval action, and the thanks of Congress has been given to more than one who has gone forth to active duty from the academy since Commodore Blake took charge of it.

Seventy midshipmen came up from the Annapolis school; the rest had resigned or deserted; the few that were left of course felt the effects of the disturbed state of the academy and the country. All the arrangements were temporary, very inconvenient, and of such a character as to render the preservation of discipline almost impossible. An effort was made to agitate the closing of the school and abandon the system. Its friends persevered, and it has had a glorious triumph. In the face of these difficulties the number of midshipmen has increased to five hundred and twenty, while the number of officers was reduced, and the changes among them were very frequent. The second in command has been changed no less than five times in four years, and always at a moment when the change was likely to do most harm. Yet perhaps these officers were the ones most needed at some other post by the government for more important duties.

The Annual Boards of Visitors have reported modestly, and have unanimously expressed a high and unanticipated degree of satisfaction with the discipline and government of the institution, and stated that, in its general plan and organization, it will compare favorably with the best naval schools of the world. We are indebted largely to this institution for our naval strength, and from it we may hope for all time to come to maintain a standing as a naval Power second to none.

Commodore Blake will soon be formally relieved of his command, and can rest from his labors, conscious of having performed his duty faithfully, and to the satisfaction of the country. After a long term of such arduous labor he needs rest, and can take pleasure in looking upon the progress of those who have been placed under his care.

Naval.

The United States gunboat *Connecticut*, Capt. C. S. Boggs, arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-yard on the 3d, from an extended cruise; she was last from Port Royal, and towed the monitor *Nahant* from that place. She left on the 31st ult., and made a fine run North. The following is a list of her officers: Captain, C. S. Boggs; Lieutenant, H. B. Tyson; Assistant Surgeon, C. T. Hibbard; Assistant Paymaster, S. G. Billings; Acting Master, W. H. Hubbs; Acting Ensigns, J. D. Haderman, C. J. Gordown, E. B. J. Singleton, H. B. Hones; First Assistant Engineer, H. Holmes; Second Assistant Engineers, J. D. Graff, E. T. Philippi, H. Pilkington, J. Allen; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, L. S. Woodbury, W. Holland, J. D. Boggs; Captain's Clerk, J. L. Douglass; Paymaster's Clerk, H. G. Thorburn; Mates, G. H. Prindle, H. G. Lynch, H. Sedley.

Commander Wm. Reynolds, of naval depot at Port Royal, and Assistant Paymaster H. L. Ward, came home as passengers. It is expected that the *Connecticut* will go out of commission and be sold at auction.

AMERICAN STEAMERS IN BRAZIL.

The American screw-steamer *Jose San Roman*, of New-York, has been taken upon a five months' charter by the Brazilian Government, and is now engaged in transporting troops up River La Plata. She is commanded by Capt. Manton, late of the United States Navy. We learn, by a recent letter from Rio Janeiro, that two fine British steamers, which went out to Brazil for the purpose of obtaining charters, under the Brazilian flag, returned home, being unable to obtain employment, as American vessels were preferred by the government. The *Jose San Roman* was built from the general plan of the *Fusipo*, me a screw steamer, constructed, under the superintendence of Capt. J. J. Comstock, by Westervelt & Son, of this city, and was intended for service in our navy. The fact of the exuberance of a foreign nation, like Brazil, for our style of steamers, leads us to believe, now that the war is over, our ship-builders will in time receive orders for vessels from abroad. The Spanish authorities intend to have three or four first-class war vessels built at New-York.

THE HARTFORD ON CANVAS.

The first oil-color painting of the United States flagship *Hartford*, was exhibited yesterday on board of the ship by the artist, J. Hansen, of No. 173 Southstreet, New-York. The painting is 30x44, and represents the ship in her present style of dress, under whole topsails, the topgallant sails being clewed up, and standing in shore to meet the pilot boat "No. 4." The painting is very spirited and life-like. It is now the property of Paymaster Washington Irving, and is, we believe, the first attempt to put upon canvas this illustrious ship.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE MACHINE.

Police Trials.

BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ACTON, BERGEN AND M'MURRAY.

The trials were fewer in number than usual, but there was quite as much racy sparring as ever, and as a whole the session was interesting. The noteworthy case was that of

GUSTAVUS SELLIN VS. JAMES QUINN.

Patrolman James Quinn, of the Fourteenth, was summoned to the bar. Then Mr. Acton called the complainant, and there appeared a German of bold physical architecture and about fifty years of age, by name Gustavus Sellin. Mr. Sellin's charge was that Patrolman Quinn had entered his place, at No. 397 Bowery, and without cause rudely caught him by the arm, and his wife also, and bade them to put on their things and go with him; that he told the officer not to handle him so roughly; whereupon the latter drew his club, and that to him was the affair.

"You hit me mit a club; I hit you mit my mouth," and that he ran and got his reward, when the officer called help and took him to the station-house, where he said his wife was locked up over night. This same morning he was taken before the Judge, and discharged; but found on going home that their stoves had been stolen from their shed during his absence, and that the water-pipe had been cut and stolen also. Officer Walsh, having been called to testify in Officer Quinn's behalf, said that Sellin's wife had complained that the family who occupy the floor above here, had called in police aid and advice. Officer Walsh further said: "She complained that they threw water upon her; I told her she had better wait till morning and get a warrant for their arrest; I went on; hearing an alarm, I returned, and it appeared that she had struck Miss Gutzke, who was bleeding profusely about the head; Miss Gutzke said the woman had gone into her own room; I went to the door, and it was locked; I knocked, and a voice inside said, 'Go away; I said I was a officer and must come in; Officer Quinn was stationed inside with this party; Quinn said the German had drawn a sword on him; we arrested him." There was a vast deal of other testimony introduced before the commissioners, much of it yielding a tempting fund for paragraphing; but the foregoing is the gist of the case.

NOVEL PURSUIT OF A HUSBAND.

The complaint of Mrs. Annie Nafew, of Williamsburgh, against Patrolman Brown, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, which was adjourned last week to enable the commissioners to subpœna witnesses who might give relevant if not absolutely essential testimony, was resumed, and Miss Cherubina Busby, of No. 249 North Second-street; Capt. Worlon and Patrolmen Maguire and Nafew, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, and Mrs. Shepherd, who dwells with Mrs. Nafew, were severally sworn and examined. Policeman Maguire deposed that on the night of the 29th of May, at about 11 o'clock, seeing a person in masculine attire dodging behind a tree in North First-street, and supposing this skulker to be one of a gang of horse thieves whom he had striven to capture, and one of whom he had already taken into custody, he made an arrest and took his prisoner to the police-station, but was there astonished to learn that this prisoner was a woman attired in coat, pantaloons and waistcoat, stove-pipe hat and high-top boots. This was very merry. The officer in charge at the police-station examined the prisoner at some length, when she had been arraigned at the desk, and after much close cross-questioning ascertained that she was the wife of an officer in the Forty-fifth Precinct, and that, suspecting her husband of infidelity, she had donned his civilian attire and dogged him on post. The officer in charge, not desiring to commit the woman for the offence of appearing in the public streets at night, wearing her husband's unmentionables, dismissed her with a reprimand; but it is alleged by Mrs. Nafew that Policeman Brown, commenting upon her conduct, had characterised her as a "nasty slouch;" and it is for his alleged use of this language that Mrs. Nafew required him to answer before the Police Commissioners.

A DOUBLE-HEADER.

Mr. Michael L. Brooks, an ex-officer of the force, but who now acts as a private detective, entered complaint against Patrolman Bell, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, alleging that he had been seen in full uniform in a liquor store, at No. 23 South Seventh-street, Williamsburgh, and Officer Bell introduced the proprietor of the saloon to show that Mr. Brooks' charge was not well based. The landlord testified that at the time alleged in the complaint Officer Bell was not in his store in uniform or otherwise, and this testimony was corroborated by that of Mr. Coffin, the ferrymaster. Having thus signally failed, Mr. Brooks, not abashed, appeared against Officer Peter Hunt, alleging that, on the 11th of July, he was seen in uniform asleep in the rear room of a liquor store; but this charge the officer says can be disproved. To enable the officer to obtain witnesses to establish an alibi, the commissioners adjourned the case until next week.

A FIREMAN MAKES COMPLAINT.

Fireman Allen complained that at the burning of Barnum's Museum, Roundsman Delamater, of the Broadway police, was guilty of unbecoming conduct and language. Mr. Allen said that while he was at the nozzle of a hose-pipe, and, under the instructions of a Sergeant of the Second Ward, playing upon a pile of stones near which a multitude were standing, Officer Delamater approached and ordered him to desist, saying, "You are smart to play on the people." The officer's reply to this charge is, that a citizen had requested him to apprehend Mr. Allen for playing water on the spectators when there was no good reason for throwing a stream in that direction. The officer further adds that it was the gentleman who desired the arrest of Mr. Allen that applied opprobrious epithets. It does not appear that the officer intended a wrong, or that he was very far from right.

THE POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

ROBBED WHILE INEBRIATED.

Mr. Henry Powers, of No. 121 East Twentieth-street, made complaint against John Ryan, of No. 250 Mott-street, and that person was apprehended by Policeman Gilbert, of the Fourth Ward. The affidavit against Ryan recites that recently he and the complainant drank to excess in a lager-bier saloon, and went thence to a pier on the East River, where Powers fell asleep and was robbed by Ryan of $1,227. Officer Gilbert, subsequent to arresting Ryan, found $1,000 of the stolen money in a dwelling in Mott-street, where it had been deposited. The prisoner was required to find $2,000 bail for his appearance at the Court of General Sessions, and in default stands committed.

ARREST AT THE METROPOLITAN BANK.

George Hall presented a check yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Bank, for $1,728 35, purporting to have been drawn by W. M. Brunner, on the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, and indorsed "A. M. Blake, pay bearer, H. A. Hurlbut;" on the face of the check, in red ink, was written, "Good—C. Brush, President (of the Mechanics' Bank)." Close inspection of the signatures convinced the paying teller of the Metropolitan Bank that the check was fraudulent, and he therefore held Mr. Hall and sent for an officer to take him into custody. Detective Officer Doyle, of the First Ward, obeyed the summons and took Hall to the Tombs, and Justice Dowling committed the prisoner to await the arrival of President Brush, whose testimony as to the signature is deemed important.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

TWO LAWYERS VICTIMIZED.

Private Peter Steffes, of No. 156 Forsyth-street, a returned soldier, appeared against Jacob and Charlotte Strausser and Elizabeth McGue, keepers of a den in Duane-street, who had been apprehended by Officer Andre, of the court. The allegation is that the prisoners had robbed the complainant. The prisoners employed two lawyers and paid them in counterfeit $50 bills, but the gentlemen did not ascertain that the notes were worthless until their clients had been committed for grand larceny, and then they rushed breathless into court, and desired to make affidavits against their clients for forgery; but it was too late.

EUPHONIOUS NOMENCLATURE.

Ernest G. Petterson, of No. 99 Delancey-street, caused the arrest of his wife, Gekiena Petterson, and made oath that on the 27th of June he was united to her in marriage, by Rev. George A. Hubbell, at No. 12 Forsyth-street, and that on the 27th of July the unfair Gekiena married one Ernst Hullebrandsen, the ceremony having been performed by Rev. J. A. Foersch, at No. 67 Stanton-street. The accused was committed for examination....August Lemeyer, Henry Kemmerwitter, and Theodore Zahn, all of No. 36 Bowery, entered a complaint against Gottlieb Gastbock, of No. 27 Bayard-street, alleging that he had robbed him of a gold watch and chain, and $80 in money. The accused was committed.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

GOVERNMENT HORSE STOLEN.

James Smith appeared under arrest for having in his possession a government horse, that had been stolen from the stables in Thirty-fifth street. James Britts, the complainant, saw the horse taken, but the prisoner says, in defence, that another person told him to take it. Justice Ledwith required $1,500 bail, and in default committed the accused for examination.

A New Reservoir.

The necessity for an increased supply of Croton water has been long felt by our citizens. No sooner does the dry weather set in, than the commissioners feel it necessary to economize the supply, much to the inconvenience of housekeepers. Last year, it will be remembered, there were serious apprehensions of a scarcity; and this season, although the reservoirs are full to overflowing, complaints are made that the water will not rise above the second stories of the up-town residences. This, the commissioners say, is caused by the fact that more water is used at this season of the year than any other for washing and bathing purposes. It may be reasonably presumed, however, that the outflow from the reservoirs is diminished by those having the matter in charge, as a precautionary measure against the scarcity likely to be felt during the dry season extending through July and August.

At the last session of the Legislature, the commissioners got a bill passed to facilitate the acquisition of land for the extension of the Croton Aqueduct Water Works, and for the construction of impounding or storage reservoirs in the Counties of Putnam and Westchester, and to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty to borrow three hundred thousand dollars for the purpose aforesaid.

The following are the principal provisions of the bill:

Section 1. The Croton Aqueduct Board, in the City of New-York, for and in behalf, and in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, are authorized to acquire by deed or deeds, gift, purchase or agreement, all such lands in the Counties of Putnam and Westchester, or in either of them, as in the judgment of said Croton Aqueduct Board may be necessary for the purpose of constructing impounding or storage reservoirs and appurtenances, for the purpose of keeping up a full supply of water during the seasons when the daily flow of the Croton River is insufficient to meet the wants of said City of New-York.

The law also empowers the Croton Board to enter upon such lands as they may select, for the purpose of making surveys, &c., and also for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, to value such lands. [illegible] from acquired for the purposes of the Croton aqueduct; and it shall be lawful for said Board to purchase the water rights, privileges, &c., of any dam or dams that the water may be used by the city, and at such prices and on such terms as may be agreed upon by the parties, or may be determined by commissioners.

Sec. 11. Within thirty days after the confirmation by the Supreme Court of any report made by the Commissioners of Appraisal, appointed to value and acquire lands necessary for the construction, reservation or appurtenances thereto, or within thirty days after the filing in the office of the Comptroller and in the office of the Register of the City of New-York, and the clerks of the Counties of Putnam and Westchester, a certificate of payment to the owners of the lands required and the Croton Aqueduct Board as to the amount of compensation to be paid for the purchase thereof, together with a duly authenticated acceptance of the title thereof, it shall be the duty of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, through their Comptroller, to borrow and raise by loan an amount sufficient to [illegible] for the property so taken and required, together with all legal charges and expenses; and from time to time, the corporate [illegible] to the said Croton Aqueduct Board, such further sum or sums as may be necessary to construct, equip and complete said reservoirs, not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of $300,000. And nothing in this act shall be construed as authorizing the incurring of any liability beyond the sum of $300,000, and any contract made in violation of this provision shall be void.

It is to be hoped that the Croton Aqueduct Commissioners will at once proceed to select the site of the reservoir, and commence its construction, so that next season we may hear no more of a scarcity of water from any cause whatever.

Coroners' Inquests.

BY CORONER WILDEY—HOMICIDE IN BAYARD-STREET.

On the evening of the 26th ultimo Charles F. Conner, of No. 490 Eighth-avenue, and Patrick Murphy, of No. 99 Bayard-street, quarreled at the latter's threshold, and several blows were exchanged, one of which prostrated Murphy to the sidewalk. Conner surrendered to a policeman and went to the Tombs, where he was held to await the result of Murphy's wounds, and Murphy was taken into his dwelling, where he lingered until Wednesday, when he expired at the age of 51 years. Coroner Wildey summoned a jury, yesterday, and after listening to the testimony of witnesses—among whom was Dr. Wooster Beach, Jr., who rendered the opinion that death was the result of compression of the brain from extravasated blood from a fracture of the skull—the jurors agreed upon a verdict, as follows: "We find that Patrick Murphy came to his death by fracture of the skull, from being thrown from the stoop of No. 99 Bayard-street, to the sidewalk, at the hands of Charles F. Conner, July 26, 1865." In reply to the usual question from the Coroner, Conner said: "I am sorry for it; it was not my intention to throw him off the stoop." The Coroner then committed him to the Tombs. He is a German house-painter, aged 47 years.

BY CORONER GROVER—RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Mr. Woolf Dunnick died yesterday, having on the 29th ult., been thrown from car No. 22, of the Crosstown Railroad, and crushed by the wheels. He had been riding backward on the front platform, and attempting to leap therefrom had fallen. He was 42 years of age. The jury rendered the verdict of "accidental death."

Music at Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that, if the weather is fine, there will be music on the mall at the park to-day, (Saturday,) commencing at 4:30 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. Dodworth.

The following is the

PROGRAMME:

PART I.
Park March.
1. Overture to "Zampa"..... Herold
2. Song—"She wept her life away"..... Thomas
3. Selections from "La Dame Blanche"..... Baldwin

PART II.
4. March—"The Bridle Path"..... Michaels
5. Adagio from Op. 73 of..... Jansa
6. Casino Polka..... Doppler
7. Overture to "Waverley"..... Berlioz

PART III.
8. Mazurka—"Greeting from Afar"..... Heimsdorf
9. Cavatina—"Sperata, O Sgli! Iddo," from "Nabuco"..... Verdi
10. March—"The Pagoda"..... Kochkeller
11. Barcarole—"Triebe-Triebe, Scheffin Schnelle..... Kücken

The Union.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

SPARE MY DAUGHTER.

Margaret Neal, a plain-looking woman, was charged with assaulting Margaret Lahey, tearing her hair, robbing her of her waterfall, and inflicting sundry bruises on her person. Witness gave a long, rambling account of the fight, precise in every particular, even to the rounds. She was caught by the hair, then dragged; but, providentially, the waterfall gave way, and her life was saved. At length Mrs. Mary Lahey came to her daughter's assistance, and exclaimed, "Don't kill the girl, after I have brought her up to what she is." Mrs. Neal replied, "I'll stab her." The fracas cost Mrs. Neal $5.

STEALING FROM A CLOTHES-LINE.

Catharine Reardon was charged with stealing a black silk basque worth $9, the property of Margaret Dailey. Mrs. Dailey said she lived in Greene-street. The basque in question was put on the line in the yard to air. Who took it she only knew from information and belief.

Eliza Kelly said: I saw the prisoner go into the yard with a dish-pan, take the basque off the line, put it in the pan and come into the house with it. I was in her room when she came in with it. I told her at the same time to take it back and not get into trouble. She made no reply.

In the face of this positive evidence defendant's counsel argued that there had not been established the first element of larceny. She was convicted and sent to the City Prison.

FAST YOUNG MEN AND "PRETTY WAITER GIRLS."

James Coleman, aged 20, and Henry Eaton, 22, fair representatives of fast young men, as one of the prisoners had not yet got entirely rid of the fumes of liquor, were charged with assaulting Lizzie Smith, one of the "pretty waiter girls," at a saloon in Broadway. She said: They came into the saloon night before last, between 10 and 11 o'clock; I was sitting at one table drinking, and they were sitting at another; they struck one of the other girls, and I said "Never mind them—come and sit by me, and don't mind them;" with that the shortest one came over and hit me, and said, "I'll give it to you;" then the other one knocked me down, and both kicked me; their friends were so numerous around the door, that I had to get three policemen to see me safe home that night. Guilty; penitentiary four months each.

SECRETS OF THE WAR.

Charles Wallace, a very respectable-looking young man, pleaded guilty to stealing some military medals, the property of Stephen A. Ogden, of No 80 Chatham-street.

Judge Dowling—Why did you steal these things?

Prisoner—He owed me $50, that was due me of my bounty.

Complainant—I sent it on to him by Adams Express.

Prisoner—I never sent for it; I never received it.

Complainant—Here is his receipt in full of all demands; he is a deserter.

Prisoner—He put me up to bounty jumping, and had me so fixed that he forced me to sign that receipt.

Complainant—He is a deserter from the British army.

Judge Dowling—You and he seem to have had a good deal of business together.

Complainant—He loaned me two hundred dollars, but I gave him my note.

Judge Dowling—He says you made him jump the bounty.

Complainant—I have letters showing that I paid him everything. When on board of the *North Carolina*, he stole a gold watch and money, and jumped overboard.

Judge Dowling—If you knew all that, why didn't you go and inform on him?

Complainant—Well, he said he had reformed.

On his plea of guilty, the prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

A NEW WAY TO ROB STRANGERS.

John Conley, a soldier, belonging to a Massachusetts regiment, was charged with stealing a coat worth $14, the property of Louis Harris, of Chatham-street. The prisoner, while robbing, was himself robbed, at the same time. The accused met a man in the street, who asked him to go in and get a suit of clothes. It so happened that he was about to be mustered out of the service, and, half intoxicated, he went in and tried on a coat. He laid his own coat on the counter, which had $10 in it, and while admiring the artistic skill of the tailor in the mirror, off walked the stranger with the soldier's coat. This soldier thought that as he had been robbed in the store of Harris, he had a right to walk off with the coat of Harris. He did so with as much unconcern as if the trade was legitimate. He was followed, arrested, tried and convicted, but judgment was suspended.

Letters of Administration.

SURROGATE'S OFFICE.

The following letters of administration were granted during the week ending Aug. 4, 1865: Uriah Wright, Antonio Sylos, Elisabeth Dubois, Mary A. Zobel, Matthias Kaisey, August C. Turbner, Anthony Schumpf, Nicholas Liebout, Patrick Rourke, Bryan M. Loughlin, Mangabella Lennefelder, Catharine Reids, Francis Garrison, Manuel J. Sylvis, John Waldeck, Mary A. Underhill, John Fristy, Babbette Stefan, John Harvey, John H. Hever, Thos. P. Littell, Thomas Mason, Francis E. Tillon, Eliza Braden, Charles M. Graham, Henry M. Hasbrouck, Maria Hasbrouck, Annie Chesmar, James H. Gerarty, John J. Gerarty, Geo. F. Gerarty, Jeremiah W. Gerarty, James Mahoney, Wm. Scheerer, Matilda Scheerer.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	105⅞	200 Erie R.	90¾
10,000 do	105⅞	100 do	91
20,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	105⅞	700 do	90¾
New Issue	104⅜	100 do	90½
10,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, Second Series	99⅝	500 Reading R.	107⅛
50,000 do	99⅜	100 do	107⅜
10,000 Mo. State 6s	71⅞	10 Ill. Cen. R.	126⅜
10,000 Ohio 6 p. c. Cer.	103⅜	600 Mich. S. & N. I.	67⅛
10,000 Quick. Min. Co	57	100 do	67¾
100 do	57⅛	200 Cleve. & Pitts	71
100 Brunsw. L. Co	11⅞	100 Chic. & N. W.	27⅜
100 New-York Cen.	98	200 do	28
100 do	83¾	400 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	63½
350 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	97⅜	200 do	63¾
100 do	97⅝		

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

200 N. Y. Cen. R.	98⅝	600 Reading R.	107⅝
250 do	98⅝	200 Cleve. & Pitts	71⅜
400 do	98⅝	1600 do	71⅜
100 do	98⅜	700 do	71⅜
600 Erie Railway	89⅜	200 do	71⅜
100 do	89⅞	600 do	71⅜
200 do	89⅞	200 do	71⅜
300 do	89⅞	200 Chic. & R. I.	108⅜
600 do	89⅞	100 Chi. & N. W.	27⅝
300 do	89⅝	300 Ch. & N. W. Pr.	63
100 do	89⅝	200 do	63⅛
100 Hud. Riv. R.	113⅜	200 do	63⅜
100 do	89⅞	200 do	63¾
300 do	113	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	98
100 Mich. S. & N. I.	67	100 McGr. & W. R.	15⅝
100 do	67	300 Cum. Coal Co.	42⅜
100 do	67⅛	100 Quick. Min. Co.	57⅞
100 do	67⅜		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 N. Y. Cen. R.	98⅝	100 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	63½
100 Erie Railway	91	400 do	63⅝
100 do	90⅝	100 Chic. & N. W.	28
100 do	90⅜	200 do	28
600 do	90⅝	100 do	28⅛
300 Mich. S. & N. I.	67⅜	200 do	28⅜
200 Reading R.	107⅝	100 do	28⅝
500 Cleve. & Pitts	71	200 McGr. & W. R.	15⅝
200 do	71		

SECOND BOARD.

$60,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	105⅞	200 Erie R.	90¾
10,000 do	105⅞	200 do	91
20,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	105⅞	700 do	90⅝
New Issue	104⅜	100 do	90½
10,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, Second Series	99⅝	500 Reading R.	107⅛
50,000 do	99⅜	600 do	107⅜
10,000 Mo. State 6s	71⅞	10 Ill. Cen. R.	126⅜
10,000 Ohio 6 p. c. Cer.	103⅜	600 Mich. S. & N. I.	67⅛
10,000 Quick. Min. Co	57	100 do	67¾
100 do	57⅛	200 Cleve. & Pitts	71
100 Brunsw. L. Co	11⅞	100 Chic. & N. W.	27⅜
100 New-York Cen.	98	200 do	28
100 do	83¾	400 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	63½
350 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	97⅜	200 do	63¾
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200 N. Y. Cen. R.	98⅝	600 Reading R.	107⅝
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400 do	98⅝	1600 do	71⅜
100 do	98⅜	700 do	71⅜
600 Erie Railway	89⅜	200 do	71⅜
100 do	89⅞	600 do	71⅜
200 do	89⅞	200 do	71⅜
300 do	89⅞	200 Chic. & R. I.	108⅜
600 do	89⅞	100 Chi. & N. W.	27⅝
300 do	89⅝	300 Ch. & N. W. Pr.	63
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100 do	89⅞	200 do	63¾
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500 Cleve. & Pitts	71	200 McGr. & W. R.	15⅝
200 do	71		

FRIDAY, Aug. 4—P. M.

The Stock business of the day, despite the oppressive heat, was on a more liberal scale than the dealings of Thursday, especially at the early meetings of the Board. Government securities were in good request and generally strong, the main transactions having been in old 5-20s., and the June issue of the 7-30s., each of which advanced a fraction, closing quite firmly under reduced offerings. The movements in the leading Railway Stocks were of respectable magnitude, and indicative of a steady upward tendency in prices, influenced by a partial revival of the speculative spirit. The heaviest operations were in New-York Central, Erie, Reading, Pittsburgh, and North Western Preferred, all of which were in active request, winding up at a decided improvement on yesterday's closing rates, though subsequent to the adjournment of the afternoon session of the Open Board, there was somewhat less buoyancy apparent.

At 4 o'clock the following general quotations were made, as compared with Thursday afternoon:

	Thur.	Fri.		Thur.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	97	97	N. West Pref.	62½	63½
U. S. 5-20s	105¾	106	Rock Island	108⅜	108½
N. Y. Central	92⅛	93½	Fort Wayne	97⅜	98
Erie	89	90⅝	Cumb'land Coal	41⅝	42⅜
Hudson	112⅜	112⅝	Quicksilver	66¼	67
Reading	106⅝	107⅜	Mariposa	12	12¼
Mich. Southern	66⅞	67¼	Canton	89	89
Illinois Central	125⅞	126¾	Atlantic Mail	156	156
Mich Central	108	108	Brunswick	10¾	11⅜
Pittsburgh	70	71	Ohio Certificates	24¾	25⅜
Northwest	27¼	28⅛	American Gold	144⅛	143⅝

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Mechanics'	108	Bank of N. America	107
City	175	Hanover	106
Tradesmen's	126	Shoe and Leather	103
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Corn Exchange	105
Commerce	104	Continental	93
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	101	Import's' & Traders	103
Broadway	200	Park	141½
Ocean	82	Central National	104
American Exchange	114	Fourth National	100½
Chatham	125		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94½	Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	86	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrip.	87	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101	Galena & Chi. ex	102
Erie 1sts, ex d., '83	101⅛	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	102¼
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1870	103⅛	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.	100
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100⅞	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.	103
Erie 7s, 4th mort, 1880	96	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	101¼
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	85	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	86
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1865.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. [illegible] received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions invited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 2, Evening at 7½—BEAUTY OF SEVILLE—ROBERT AND BERTRAND.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Afternoon, THE YOUTHFUL DAYS OF RICHELIEU—ANTHONY AND CLEOPATRA. Evening, THE JEALOUS WIFE—ANDY BLAKE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BELVIDERE LION PARK—AFTERNOON CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The following story is told in a dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*: "An atrocious case of brutality, illustrative of slaveholding barbarism, was told by a crippled negro, who appeared at the office of the Freedman's Bureau to-day, asking relief. The colored man says he was formerly free, and working for wages in Maryland, across the Eastern Branch. He went South in 1859 with a Dr. LEE, for whom he had worked, persuaded by specious promises of higher pay. Going first to Athens, Georgia; afterward to Knoxville, Tennessee, where Dr. LEE for a time kept the Knoxville Hotel, and subsequently removing to Jonesboro. Receiving wages at first, he was at length held and treated as a slave. In the Winter of 1863 Dr. LEE hired him out to the rebel Quartermasters at Jonesboro. After remaining there ten months he attempted to escape to the lines of the national army. He got twenty miles away, but was caught and taken back, when this rebel Quartermaster sent him to Surgeon WELLIN, in charge of the rebel hospital there, and ordered the latter to cut off his feet and hands to prevent, as he said, his attempt to run away again. The doctor partially complied, amputating both legs just above the knee. He left the stumps undressed over night, but, finding him alive next day, said: 'What, you d—d nigger, are you alive yet? I intended to kill you.' He then had him placed on an ambulance, taken to a hut of an old colored man, where he remained until our troops occupied the place. This colored man brings vouchers from white people corroborative of his statements, which are believed by the officers of the bureau."

The National Roman Committee has sent to this country a fragment from the monument of SERVIUS TULLIUS, sixth King of Rome. The following inscription is engraved on this commemorative gift:

Abramo Lincolnio,
Region. Foederat. Americ. Praesidi II.
Hunc ex Serv. I. Tull. I. Aggere Lapidem.
Quo Utriusque
Libertatis. Adsertoris. Fortiss.
Memoria conjungatur
Cives Romani.
D
Anno MDCCCLXV.

A committee of the Boston Board of Health have made a report to the board with regard to the Russian plague. They are satisfied, upon good authority, that the accounts of the extent and malignancy of the disease are highly colored and exaggerated, and think that if this is not true the disease is not a proper enbject for the restrictions of quarantine, as such a disease has never prevailed hereabouts, and as the conditions under which it prevails elsewhere do not exist. It is believed to be an aggravated form of typhus fever.

The telegraph wires between Springfield and Boston were seriously affected by the aurora borealis, on Thursday, and messages were transmitted during the afternoon by natural electricity wholly, no batteries being used. This is quite an unusual occurrence, although there are similar instances on record. At Hartford, Wednesday night, the aurora was so vivid as to enable persons to see the time of night on the church clocks, after the moon had gone down.

An adroit female house-thief has been creating quite a sensation in Schenectady. She entered nearly every promising residence in that town the other day, and when detected managed to make her escape by means of most ingenious excuses. It is thought the amount of plunder secured by this enterprising female was not equal to the audacity she displayed.

Quite a serious panic is said to be prevailing among the Kentucky negroes, who are fearful of being reduced to slavery again. Large numbers of them are daily wending their way to headquarters for the purpose of securing their free papers.

The people of Michigan are taking steps toward erecting a suitable memorial to the brave sons of that State who have fallen in the war for the Union. The project is said to be in the hands of men whose means are a guaranty of success.

The effort at Hampton Roads to raise the frigate *Congress* seems to be in a fair way of success. After an hour and a half of pumping, the hull of the ship was six feet above water. It looks as if the old war dog might yet float the Stars and Stripes under the eyes of Mr. J. DAVIS.

A new iron bridge, eighty feet span and eighty-six feet in width, is building for the Boston Water-Power Company, to be placed on the Back Bay lands.

LEWIS A. OSBORNE, twelve years of age, accidentally hung himself on Wednesday, in Boston, while experimenting strangulation, and was dead when discovered.

A large doe, with a fawn, recently strayed into the village of Sandwich, Mass., and the old one was pursued and shot by Mrs. ABIGAIL BATTLES.

Gen. B. F. BUTLER has given $1,000 to found a scholarship in Waterville College, from which institution he was graduated in 1838.

LOCAL NEWS.

Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday over the body of PATRICK MURPHY, a native of Ireland, who died from a fracture of the skull, the result of a quarrel between himself and CHAS. F. CORNER, of No. 490 Eighth-avenue, the latter having knocked the deceased from a stoop. MURPHY, who was 51 years of age, dwelt at No. 99 Bayard-street, where the homicide occurred. A jury having found a verdict against CORNER, he was committed.

We are informed from the office of the company that the statement in the TIMES, of yesterday, that "the employes in the shops of the New-Jersey Railroad Company were notified that their pay would be reduced to the old prices—about fifteen per cent"—is incorrect, a slight reduction only having been made. The wages, it is said, still remain from fifty to sixty per cent. higher than old prices.

The Seventh and Sixteenth New-York Heavy Artillery and First Rhode Island Cavalry passed through the city yesterday and the night before. The Twentieth New-York and First Connecticut Cavalry arrived yesterday. The Twentieth New-York left for Sackett Harbor, while the First Connecticut remain over until this afternoon, when they will proceed to Hartford for final payment.

On the 29th ult. Mr. WOOLF DUNKIRK attempted to leap from the front platform of a cross-town railroad car but was drawn under the wheels and almost instantly killed. The body was taken to the Tenth Ward Police-station, and an inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GOWAN.

During the three months ending on the 31st of July, 20,467 persons were arrested in this city. During the preceding three months the arrests numbered 13,592. The increase of arrests during the past three months is therefore 7,675.

Gold ranged from 144¼ down to 143⅜, yesterday, closing at 143¾@143⅞. Stocks were more active and generally firmer. Money was in fair supply and demand at 7 ₰ cent. on call. Bankers 60 day Bills of Exchange on London were in limited request at 108@108½. Produce and merchandise were less active and somewhat unsettled in price. Freights were rather brisker.

Rigor or Mildness?—The Choice With the South.

The annulment of the Richmond election by Gen. TURNER is not disavowed at Washington. The country may therefore set it down as a government act. It has a significance quite beyond its local scope. It is a "first warning" to all the malcontent South; a special notification that the government is not shut up to the mild policy hitherto pursued; a monition that the privileges accorded by the government to the people lately in rebellion, must be used in good faith or revoked.

The Southern people cannot too well understand that this is no time for shams. They have professed submission to the government, but words were never so cheap as now. All these professions are no better than the idle wind unless substantiated by acts in keeping therewith. Mere lip-loyalty will deceive nobody. The Southern people will be judged exclusively by their practical conduct. These elections present the first occasion for the display of this. The Southern people are called upon to elect municipal and legislative bodies, who shall loyally coöperate with the government, in reëstablishing civil order and social security. If the people have a genuine loyal spirit, they will surely elect men whose character and whose known principles will be a guarantee that they will act in aid of, or at least in harmony with, the government. If they give their preference to the notorious enemies of the government—to that class of recent rebels who still find it a pleasure to discredit and embarrass and obstruct the national authorities—the conclusion is irresistible that they themselves are still disloyal at heart, and that they are still unfit for the right of full citizenship. Self-government should not be restored to any Southern city, or any Southern State, that should thus show a purpose to abuse its new power.

The world never before presented, or even imagined, such a spectacle as a great government inviting to the ballot-box a people that four months before were seeking its life in bloody battle. It is a magnanimity not only beyond all example, but beyond all previous conception. But the South will make a fatal mistake if they mistake this sublime generosity for moral weakness. It will be the height of infatuation as well as the depth of meanness, for it to imagine that, being so handsomely treated, it can now safely insult and beard and defy. It must repay good will with good will, confidence with confidence, the restoration of civil rights with fidelity to civil authority.

It will not do for the Southern people to presume too much upon President JOHNSON'S acceptance of the sound doctrine that no State rights have been forfeited by the rebellion. That doctrine relates to forfeiture, not to abeyance. State rights are now in abeyance, and must remain so as long as military rule is continued. Military rule will be continued until the Southern people have established the fact that they have truly resumed their loyalty with all of its attendant obligations. The President has no option respecting this. He has taken an official oath to "protect and defend" the constitution, and he is bound to time his restoration of the suspended constitutional rights to the disposition of the returning rebels to use them for true constitutional ends. The great practical concern of the Southern people should be to get them back, in their plenary force, as soon as possible. They will not come, of course. They will not come at all unless there be good reason to believe that they will not be turned against the government. The Southern people have the choice before them whether to continue subject to military authority, or to regain at once the highest dignity of American freemen. It is simply a question of loyalty or disloyalty. If they choose the latter, let them not complain of the consequences.

The South needs only a little calm reflection to appreciate the utter folly of such election demonstrations as the recent one in Richmond. It cannot permit its common sense to be overborne by empty spleen, when such results are involved. The prompt action of the government at Richmond has made its purpose too plain to be mistaken. It will be heeded throughout the South, and will tell greatly, we believe, in bringing its people up to their high rank of duty, so that they will practically attest their loyalty by choosing loyal men to represent them.

A Financial Quidnunc.

A Democratic morning cotemporary, affecting the position of a representative organ of its party, in referring to the ignorance of "very many people" as regards "the different forms of securities of the United States Government," offers a series of explanatory remarks, doubtless with the intention, commendable though somewhat inopportune, of enlightening its readers, who, in its own peculiarly significant language, "have not had the desire nor the opportunity to consult" any journal that has given a cordial support to the government, through the trials of the past four years.

In the course of the explanatory observations the writer solemnly states that the interest on the Seven-Thirties is "payable every *three* months," which will be news to the government that has issued, as well as to the people, who have really bought, eight hundred and thirty million dollars' worth of these notes.

Of the Five-Twenties, the writer sagely asserts that they "*are to be redeemed in five years, or*, at the pleasure of the government, *not under twenty years*." Here we have a complete reversion of the "facts of the case" as regards the privilege legally reserved to the Treasury, which becomes operative only at the expiration of five years, and lapses in twenty years from the date of issue of this particular class of national bonds.

The Ten-Forties, according to this democratic economist, are "redeemable in *either ten or forty years*, as the government may choose;" while, according to the law authorizing the loan, and the widely published conditions of the loan itself, the privilege of redemption of this issue of gold-bearing bonds will belong to the government for thirty years (if not made use of within this period) after the expiration of the first ten years from the date of issue.

To the one-year certificates of indebtedness the writer refers as "another kind of *new* expedient adopted by the [Treasury] Department since the war," as if an issue of Treasury certificates of this kind were unknown in the financial history of the government prior to the war.

In view of this remarkable series of blunders, and of their peculiar authorship, we cannot doubt for a moment that very many of the hapless people, whom the journal, whence we quote, has done its worst to betray into a position of unrelenting hostility to the national authority, "are not yet familiar with the different forms of securities of the United States Government issued since the commencement of the war."

The Express Business—The Law of Liability—Facts for Stockholders.

Every business man and every traveler has had occasion at some time, during the last few years, to be grateful for the facilities afforded for the transportation of property by the various express companies, whose routes extend all over the United States. The express business, commencing with HENRY WELLS and ALVIN ADAMS, who, with satchels in their hands, carried on foot such packages as were given to them, has now grown to such magnitude that several hundred companies are required to supply the public necessities. Various connecting lines reach from the Arcostook in the Northeast, across the Isthmus; to the Russian possessions on the Pacific coast; and these long chains of routes are managed with a fidelity and promptness which have not only been equal to the demands of the public, but which have also created universal confidence, and are the wonder and admiration of Europe.

The formation of these companies indicates the inclination of the American character to avail itself of every opportunity for advancement, which is created by the ever-increasing wants of commerce. It is always willing to take the risk, provided there is a fair probability that the risk will pay. There is a risk in the express business, which has been deemed in other countries of sufficient importance to prevent the formation of express companies. That risk is the personal liability of each member of the company for any loss which the company may sustain. The companies are not corporations, but simply copartnerships, with certain corporate privileges; but these do not exempt the parties from personal liability.

Application has been made several times to the Legislature of this State for an act under which the express companies could be incorporated and the corporators exonerated from personal liability. This the Legislature has always refused to do, doubtless supposing that greater care and caution would be used if the personal liability remained. All that could be obtained was an act prohibiting suits against a partner until the return, unsatisfied, of an execution against the company. It is stated that in a financial revulsion which occurred a few years ago, one of the principal companies had this personal liability clause rigidly enforced, and at the time the burden was grievous to be borne, but the partners were able to bear it, and so the company weathered the storm. Losses are not infrequent, both from theft and from fire. It is but a short time ago that one of the companies was robbed of $50,000 at Suspension Bridge, and another of a like amount at Montgomery, Ala., and of $125,000 near Baltimore; and on a steamer which was burned a short time ago, $25,000 in Treasury notes were destroyed.

These facts seem to have been overlooked by the authors of a new express company's prospectus, which has been put in circulation in the city and throughout the country. In that prospectus it is stated "that the individual liability of subscribers to the stock beyond the amount held by them *is limited*."

We have no objection to the formation of as many express companies as the public service may require, but it seems to us proper that those who are invited to become partners in such companies should understand that *their whole personal fortunes are liable* for the debts and losses of the company, unless the company itself is able to pay the debts and make good the losses.

Can't See It.

"On the whole, we cannot see why our currency—that is, our public debt—should be forty to forty-six per cent. below par."

This is the confession of the writer of the remarkable *leader* on the public debt, which appeared in the *Tribune* of Thursday, and which opened by wiping out the trifling sum of one hundred and sixteen millions of our national obligations, by a single sweep of the editorial besom. It would assuredly require even more *insight* if not foresight, than can be claimed for our cotemporary to see what cannot be seen by any rational man. It does not follow, because gold commands a premium of 40 a 46 per cent. in our currency, that the currency is really worth 40 a 46 per cent. less than its nominal par value. If it did, a rise of gold to 200 would make the paper dollar worthless. If it did, a rise of gold to 300 would make the paper dollar a representative of something one hundred per cent. less than nothing at all. The writer confounds premium and discount as synonymous expressions—a rather serious mistake for an economical teacher.

SCOTLAND AND THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.—There are but seven Tory members returned to the new Parliament from Scotland. All the rest are either strict Whigs, like Mr. BOUVERIE, or advanced Liberals, and friends of the United States, such as Mr. BAXTER, of Dundee, and Mr. MCLAREN, (JOHN BRIGHT'S brother-in-law,) of Edinburgh. These facts are especially noteworthy, when it is remembered how many of the ancient lords of the soil are Tories of the purest blood—such as the Duke of BUCCLEUGH, the Duke of MONTROSE, the Duke of ATHOLE, the Duke of BUCHANAN. The political influence of these great houses must be sadly on the wane, when they can make Lord DERBY no better return from the vast districts they hold in fee simple.

PLAYING WITH DANGEROUS WEAPONS.—At a demonstration held in this city on Thursday, in honor of a representative of Mexico, one of the speakers is reported as having made use of what purports to be an extract of a letter from Gen. SHERIDAN, bearing on Mexican affairs. The extract reads as follows:

"There is no use to beat about the bush in this Mexican matter. We should give a permanent government to that republic. Our work in crushing the rebellion will not be done till this takes place. The advent of MAXIMILIAN was a portion of the rebellion, and his fall should belong to its history. Most of the Mexican soldiers of MAXIMILIAN'S army would throw down their arms the moment we cross the Rio Grande. The French influence governed by sheer impudence." [Cheers.]

Neither the date nor the address of the letter from which this extract is taken is given. The speaker merely says it is from a letter of Gen. SHERIDAN'S. We venture to say that if Gen. SHERIDAN wrote what is thus made to bear his name, he wrote it in confidence, and that he gave no authority to have his opinions quoted, or his private correspondence used in honor of a Mexican patriot or any other patriot. The habit of thus using what is spoken or written in the fullness of private confidence and personal friendship, for political ends, is a growing one. It has nothing to recommend it. Among men who are esteemed gentlemen, we can hardly see how its indulgence can be justified. In this special case, it may be noted that Gen. SHERIDAN is on the Texan frontier, not to devise a national policy, but to execute prescribed military duty. And no one is more fully aware of this fact than that gallant officer himself. To present him to a New-York festive assembly, then, in the character of a crusader, is to do him the gravest injustice. Surely he might be allowed to entertain or to express in the freedom of personal intercourse, his views on public matters, without having his confidence used to throw doubts upon his discretion, and cast a blot upon his name as a disciplined soldier.

PHILADELPHIA.—We find in one of the dull sheets of this milk-and-water village an article headed, "How Philadelphia has left New-York in the Back Ground." The writer gives certain figures, and then says that "we propose to prove by these figures that the progress of Philadelphia has been greater than that of New-York, within the same time." Here are the figures, beginning at the point when the population of the two cities was equal:

Year.	New-York.	Philadelphia.
1810	96,273	96,287
1820	123,706	119,325
1830	202,589	167,326
1840	312,852	258,037
1850	515,394	408,762
1860	814,254	868,034
1865	1,003,260	668,034

All the world has heard of the Philadelphia lawyer, and has been told how that astute genius can solve the puzzles that made even the Sphynx dumb; but—shade of DABOLL! what shall be thought of the genius that can cipher glory from such figures as we give above—that can transmute loss into gain with such marvelous facility? Surely this must be done by the fellow—a Philadelphian, as we guess—who some time ago demonstrated that a railroad company had, by a reduction of freight tolls, made a *loss* of 225 per cent. on their income. Well, well; Philadelphia is a pretty village, full of neat little houses, with white window-blinds and clean marble steps; but what do these mole-blind suburbans know of the magnificent business of this Great Metropolis? Stand aside, little boy!

PROVIDING COUNSEL FOR JEFFERSON DAVIS.—Those who are curious to know further respecting the Broad-street meeting, convened for the purpose of procuring sound counsel and a speedy trial for the chief of the late Confederacy, may be enlightened by reading a report of the proceedings, made in the rather unusual form of an affidavit, and which we publish in other columns. If this report is correct, DAVIS' friends would appear to want something more than a fair and speedy trial for their friend. They speak as if to *try* him at all were an outrage. They deliver themselves on the political situation generally, as if the Executive and his advisers ought to change places with the head of the late Confederacy. And they appear to hold the right of the South to political independence to be still an open question. We do not know that the propounding of these views offers the best means of promoting the personal interest of their friend at Fortress Monroe. But we do know that it would be difficult to find stronger evidence of the clemency of the government than that such speakers as those at the Broad-street meeting are at large.

The Life and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln.

Messrs. DERBY & MILLER, of No. 5 Spruce-street, will publish, next week, *The Life and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln*, together with his State Papers, including his speeches, addresses, messages, letters and proclamations; also, a history of the tragical scenes connected with the close of his noble and eventful life; by HENRY J. RAYMOND, M. C.

The publishers announce that in this work every address, message, proclamation, speech, letter, &c., of President LINCOLN will be given, each in its proper connection, from official copy, the proof-sheets having been read by the late President's private Secretary. Some interesting and important private papers, heretofore unpublished, will also be given. The work will also include anecdotes and personal reminiscences, of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by FRANK B. CARPENTER, the artist, who painted the "First Reading of the Proclamation of Emancipation before the Cabinet," and who, while painting it at the White House, enjoyed six months' familiar intercourse with the late President. It will have appended to it an elaborate index, which will add greatly to its value as a book of reference. It will also be embellished with fourteen engravings, including a fine steel portrait of Mr. LINCOLN by RITCHIE.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE AT RANDALL'S ISLAND.—We desire to call the attention of the Prison Association and of the proper authorities to the manner in which the affairs of the House of Refuge are said to be managed. Charges of neglect, cruelty and ill-treatment are preferred against the Superintendant of that institution and his deputies, and yesterday we listened to a statement which shows such conduct on the part of one of the deputies, that a judicial investigation of the circumstances may be necessary.

Some months ago, a smart, intelligent lad, in the employ of a prominent law firm of this city, was led astray by evil companions, and induced to rob his employers. He was arrested, pleaded guilty, and at the intercession of the gentlemen whom he had defrauded, was sent to the House of Refuge. One day last week he failed to perform his allotted task, and in consequence was so outrageously whipped that he died in a few days afterward—death being, in the opinion of the surgeon, the result of this inhuman chastisement. In addition to this instance of cruelty, it is stated that the boys are but half fed and are worked beyond their strength. If our reformatory institutions are thus mismanaged, what wonder that our prisons are full.

EUROPEAN SOCIAL REFORMS.

Overcrowding in English Towns—Density and Mortality.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, July, 1865.

The most alarming evil, in a sanitary view, of the cities of England, is, as with New-York, the overcrowding of population. In London, out of its 2,948,968 inhabitants in 1864, 400,000 lived on three square miles, and 600,000 on ten square miles. But in certain districts, as East and West London, the Strand and St. Luke, the average is only nineteen square yards to each person, which in smaller districts, as St. Giles, Spitalfields and others, the average is four or five times smaller. I have visited myself the worst parts of London, but the overcrowding on a given space of ground surface is not greater, than if so great, as in New-York. There are lanes in Bethnal Green and Spitalfields as bad as any in our Fourth Ward or Five Points (as it was,) but no worse; only where we have ten, London has a hundred. Another thing secures a greater dispersion of population in the British cities: it is not the custom to build those immense "tenement houses" which we have, and in consequence, the effluvia and organic poisons from crowds below, are not continually arising to the tenants above. The most usual house built for the poor in England, is a two-story house, though each room may be a tenement. But the over-crowding in London, Liverpool, and other cities, is still frightful. The great evil from this, it must be remembered, is not simply from the deadly gases—carbonic acid, carbonated and sulphureted hydrogen—which always arise where human beings are crowded together, for these can be dispersed by a favorable house and street ventilation; but, in the expressive words of Dr. RANKEY, "it is chiefly that mysterious organic matter of the analyst, real even when unperceived, borne upon mist and fog, inelastic, indiffusible, sticking to walls and furniture, sometimes putrefying, and always waiting to be oxidized in fresh air and sunlight; that azotic poison which, when expelled from living persons, hovers and clings about them, carrying and fertilizing the seeds of disease, and seeking readmission into the fortress of life, merely to sap and destroy it."

This poison, given out from the lungs and skin of human beings, of course becomes intensified by over-crowding, and it is almost an axiom now, that mortality follows density. Dr. FARR, the well-known statistician, has shown that on an average of four years, the death rate in a country population of 3,440,500, averaging 0.31 persons to the acre, was 19.3 per acre, while in a town population of 3,759,186, averaging 8 to an acre, it was 27 per 1,000. The mortality in the two classes was as 100 to 140.

In the ten years from 1840-'50, the average Summer mortality in the rural districts of England and Wales was 18.1, with 0.28 persons to the acre, while it was 26.7 per 1,000 in the towns with 334 to the acre, that is, the mortality was 100 to 147, and 14 persons lived in the same space in the towns as was occupied by one in the country

More particular investigations in London prove this even more clearly. In ten crowded districts, in which the average space for each person was only 32 square yards, the death rate for females was 27.7 per 1,000, while in ten where the average space was 102 square yards, the death rate was 24.4, and again in ten others, with a space of 202 square yards to each, it was hardly 20 per 1,000. In Liverpool, there are districts with 12,000 inhabitants, where the average space is less than 9 square yards, and in one street with 1,400, the space is only 4 square yards each. In these wards, from 30 to 50 per 1,000 are attacked with typhus annually, and in the worst quarters the proportion rises as high as 100. The death rate was from 33 to 42 per 1,000 in these wards, a rate almost as bad as in the lowest quarters of New-York.

In the Liverpool "cellars tenements," 35 per cent. more died of typhus than in other residences of the working population. Since 1844, however, more than 80,000 people have been ejected from those fever-nests by their excellent sanitary acts, (as should be done in New-York,) and in so far, the health of Liverpool has been much improved.

In Nottingham, Mr. HAWKESLEY specifies nine sub-districts, in which the mortality corresponds precisely with the density of population; the space ranging from 8½ to 11½ square yards to each, and the death rate from 23 to 30 per 1,000; the mean age at death decreasing from 28 to 18 years in the same order. The Registrar-General, in his annual reports, usually gives most instructive facts bearing on this most important fact, that death in increased ratio follows overcrowding. Thus, in the years 1841-50, in Lancashire, the deaths varied as follows, ont of some 30 districts in regular order: Liverpool, .01 acre to person—death rate 36 to 1,000; Bury, .40 acre—deaths, 25; Rochdale, .61 acre—deaths, 24; Prescot, 1.14 acres—deaths, 23; Ulverstone, 4.71 acres—deaths, 18; Garstang, 4.87 acres—deaths, 16.

It would be well if our public writers in the United States would make our people thoroughly familiar with what is a reasonable death rate. Thus in England 14 per 1,000 is thought an average showing health; 25 a common rate in cities, and over 40 very bad. In New-York—at least in the crowded wards—it is probably over 40.

The following are important observations made by the Registrar-General, in his report just issued, on the results of the past year:

"The population of children in the 151 districts was 1,391,420 in 1861, and the annual deaths at the rate (3.348) of 28 healthy districts would be 46,586, while at the mean rate (8.013) it would be 111,494. Thus there is an annual sacrifice of about 64,909 children's lives by various causes, (and especially from overcrowding,) in 151 districts of the kingdom.

1. Where the mortality (throughout England) was 14, 15 or 16, the population was in the proportion of 36 persons to one square mile.

2. Where the mortality was 17, 18 or 19, the population was 172 persons to a square mile.

3. Where the mortality was 20, 21 or 22, the population was of the density expressed by 255 to a square mile.

4. Where the mortality was at the rate of 23, 24 or 25, the population was of the density expressed by 1,128 to a square mile.

5. And where the rate of mortality was 26 and upward, the average density was expressed by 3,269 persons to a square mile."

Thus in these five groups there is a constant increase of mortality running parallel with the increase of density.

We wish that these vital facts could be impressed on every citizen of New-York.

We must check overcrowding or be exposed to all the fevers and pestilence which a dense population scatters all about itself.

Something of the sanitary legislation and practical sanitary provisions of England are needed, if we would have our great city the abode of health, which it should be. C. L. B.

Fire!

The heat yesterday was simply terrible. To record the markings of thermometers is of little use, for no thermometer gives any idea of the real temperature. Look at that one swinging under SMITH'S awning: it says 98; ten feet away it would, if it had only honesty, run up to 100. The fact is, thermometers are wretched fictions. They pretend—but do not do. They impudently tell us 90, when we suffer 20 more; they blandly invite to cool soda, and steady their mercurial nerves at the highest figure at which it is safe to imbibe—but they are false as woman. One can only know the heat by feeling it. And then heat is comparative. Your polar bear gets into a furnace at 60; you at 90; your lean, skinny anatomy of a dried up Yankee will stand 120 without wilting his shirt-collar—he can't afford the sweat. Your gay and festive young woman of fashion will tote down Broadway, right in the face of the sun, a Saratoga trunk full of fixings, petticoats of wool, skirts of cotton, Italian breastworks, dresses of thick moire antique, and a wonderful mystery on her waterfall that, to the eye at least, would make a reasonable load for a small negro-porter. Yet Fashion demands, and Morality endorses; and we make no doubt if Queen EUGENIE should decree that the hanging of a barrel of flour to the scalp lock should be "the fashion," that every fool of a girl in New-York would carry it or break her neck in the attempt. Did we say it was hot? Rather. For all day long—and the minutes were twice as long as in Winter—we swam in a sea of fiery sunbeams, and had the malicious satisfaction of having abundant company in our misery. Was it hot? We have not (yet) been down to the place where ORPHEUS sought his wife; but, if yesterday does not belie us, that place has come up here. Was it hot? May be. The good book gives a vivid picture of the fate of certain old villages, now supposed to be in the mud at the bottom of the Dead Sea; but their shower was iced Croton in comparison with the sun's rays yesterday. Why, as the hissing orb went down, and shot his arrows level with the earth, one could see them recoil from the smoking walls and roll down upon the pavements in a perfect spray or shower of fire, in which poor mortal men floundered and gasped, and died, (as ought to have done so,) by thousands. Was it hot? Indeed it was; and so hot that the moon, which ought to have been up at 6, did not come until 8, and then looked terribly sunburnt. Was it cooler at night? Not much. Now and then a little breeze would undertake a voyage; but it got heated in a moment, and swallowed itself into silence. Gasping from our windows we saw the symptoms of a storm away up in Westchester; little winks of heat-lightning, and great hot rolls of clouds, and we wished they would come this way; but who ever knew a storm to come from the north, except the grand storm of war that carried the old flag to the Gulf and the Rio Grande? Nobody, of course. Was it hot? "You bet," as SHERIDAN'S bummers would say; and so we testify—for a more entirely hot day does not appear in the books. Well, how the human family did drink—all because it was hot—the heat is a capital excuse for imbibition. The only really popular man seemed to be the bar-keeper; the only place of attraction the saloon. Did lager flow? Some—indeed much. And whisky strait, and gin crooked, and even soda; and the lemonade gushed, the cocktail flourished, the rum sour multiplied, and the fancy nip was in every mouth. Was it hot? And it was. "Recorded."

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The delightful weather of the present week has filled our hotels. At night the strangers crowd our theatres, where, dazzled by the gas-light, bewildered by the plot and fascinated by the scenery, they revel in first-class enjoyment. At Niblo's, where BOUCICAULT'S last is on the bill, the crowd is continuous. The house is always well filled, and the liberal applause vouchsafed at each telling point indicates the absolute popularity of the piece. Mr. WHEATLEY has again played a trump card, and holds the game in his hands.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—A matinée will be given to day, with the charming Miss REYNOLDS and the full strength of the company. The Broadway possesses in Mrs. TERRY one of the most conscientious and best cultured character actresses in the country.

WALLACK'S.—There is no need of saying anything to the public about Mr. MOSS' establishment. DAN BRYANT continues his triumphant career, appearing to-night, for the last time, in "The Colleen Bawn."

Obituary.

REV. F. T. MCLOUGHLIN.

This gentleman, who was among the passengers rescued from the steamer *Glasgow*, died at the Stevens House in Broadway, on Thursday night, from the effects of a protracted illness and the excitement caused by the scenes through which he had recently passed.

The reverend gentleman, at the time of his decease, was comparatively young, not having yet reached his thirtieth year. He was born in the parish of Agila, Upper Canada, and at an early age entered the College of St. Michael, Toronto. The office of the priesthood being evidently his vocation, Mr. MCLOUGHLIN came to the United States, and was received into the Seminary of St. Mary's, Baltimore, Md. His theological studies having been completed, he was ordained priest by Bishop LOUGHLIN, in the Cathedral of St. James, Brooklyn, for that diocese. Soon thereafter he was assigned to the Parish of Flatbush, where he ministered with zeal and fidelity to the people committed to his care, until his health became visibly impaired, when he was translated to the Church of the Assumption, Brooklyn. Here he continued the studies of his office, and won by his attention to the best interests of his people, the sincere admiration of all. Again was he assailed by disease, which the best medical skill could not overcome, and was obliged to cease his labors and retire to the country, where he could obtain that repose so essential to his complaint. Recovering somewhat, it was thought that an ocean trip and a visit to the historic scenes of Catholic Europe would entirely restore him, and with this view he took passage on board the *Glasgow*. Yesterday the remains were conveyed to the residence of Rev. WM. KEEGAN, in Brooklyn, whence the funeral will take place on Monday next.

MILITARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—On Wednesday afternoon, the 26th inst., we had the pleasure of attending the annual exhibition of Mr. M. C. TRACY'S Military School, which is pleasantly situated at Sing Sing, New-York, commanding a fine view of the noble Hudson. At 2:30 o'clock a number of interested spectators assembled in the school-room, where elocutionary exercises were held, the students acquitting themselves very creditably, after which the company adjourned to the drill-ground, where the various military movements were performed with great accuracy under the superintendence of their military instructor, Maj. JOHN P. PRAIL. Gold and silver medals were then presented to Masters WM. H. DUDLEY and WRIGHT GILLIES, the two successful candidates for the prizes. They were awarded by Dr. JAMES KENNEDY, of New-York, accompanied by a few fitting remarks. Evening parade closed the exercises. The guests and pupils then gathered in the parlors, where they were received by the Principal and his lady. Dancing soon commenced, and was continued with great spirit for several hours. The party at length dispersed, all evidently well pleased with the evening's entertainment, the exhibition throughout reflecting great credit on the Principal and his assistants.

Naval.

The United States steamer *Ottawa* arrived at this port yesterday morning, being ordered North from the Atlantic Squadron, on account of its reduction. During her past cruise of twenty-seven months she did good service in the campaign against Forts Wagner and Gregg, and in the expedition into Bull's Bay, at the time of the evacuation of Charleston.

Her last station was in the St. John's River, Florida, where she discharged important picket duty and in which river she had previously participated in the expedition that repossessed Jacksonville. The following is a list of her officers: Lieutenant-Commander, Jas. Stilwell, commanding; Ex. Officer, Wm. H. McCormick; Acting Assistant Surgeon, L. H. Willard; Acting Assistant Paymaster, G. W. Huntington; Second Assistant Engineer, in charge, Robert B. Hine; Acting Ensigns, Simpson Jenney, Wm. F. Hodgkinson, Walter Smith; Acting Second-Assistant Engineer, Augustus Wantiell, Acting Third-Assistant Engineers, Wm. C. Bond, Wm. H. Fisher, Samuel W. Murphy; Mate, Henry Churchill; Captains' Clerk, Frank A. Ferguson; Passenger, E. H. Haggens, Third-Assistant Engineer, United States Navy.

THE WATERING PLACES.

Catskill Mountains.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1865.

Under the dog-star the tide of pleasure-travel surges up the mountains. Its flood seems already there, and yet with each new day fresh arrivals are pouring in upon us. What commercial mart in the world can, like New-York, boast of a mountain retreat like this, at so short a distance from its scorching pavements? Here we are 2,800 feet above the level of the sea, in the very region of the clouds, breathing the most bracing air that circulates, and yet surrounded with every comfort and commanding every luxury. Doubtless there are places of public entertainment in higher altitudes than this, like the Tip-Top House on Mount Washington, and the house near the crest of Mansfield; but all such are designed only for a sojourn of a few hours, and are very limited in every accommodation. The great hotels, where visitors make their stay, are in the plains or valleys below the mountains, and, so far as relates to the real enjoyment of the mountains, might as well be a hundred miles away. The peculiar advantage of this spot is, that it is a veritable mountain abode, and yet a hotel of the first city class; that it gives you the purest and coolest air, and keeps before you the finest landscape on the continent, and yet caters every enjoyment and luxury found elsewhere. Nay I will amend that. In no city hostelry that I know of, are such milk and vegetables either visible or possible as are daily supplied from the pasturages and the gardens, hard by our cloud-castle, half a mile above you.

I cannot agree with those who make the cascades the most attractive features of these mountains. They have an exceeding beauty when well supplied with water, as during this Summer. No fall of water over an overhanging precipice of 180 feet could be otherwise. But, as a spectacle, the cascades are hardly to be thought of in the presence of the magnificent panorama which is commanded from the table land on which the Mountain House is erected. I have traveled this wide world pretty well over, but I can hardly recall a view so grand in sweep, and yet so picturesque in detail, as this. It stretches from the gate of the Highlands, some sixty miles to the south, up past the Berkshire hills; and, by going a short distance up the acclivity known as the North Mountain, even the peaks of the Green Mountains and the Adirondacks are distinctly seen. The whole area is about one hundred and fifty miles in length, and from sixty to eighty in breadth, and embraces from *ten to twelve thousand* square miles. The grandest feature in this tremendous sweep, of course, is the Hudson, which can be followed, like a broad band of silver, until lost in the blue mist of the distance. Its nearest point from this spot is only about nine miles away. But the landscape generally is a perpetual pleasure. It is made up of alternating woodland and cleared fields, shaped, it would almost seem, with special reference to artistic effect, for it would be hard to imagine a more kaleidescopic variety. This effect is heightened by the great diversity in the colors of the various woods, and of the growing crops; but more yet by the deep and ever-shifting shadows of the clouds. These shadows present every variety of size and form, and, by their constant changes, give constant freshness to the scene. It is very curious, also, to observe the different lights and shades brought upon its different parts by the different stages of the day, and these moonlight evenings. Within the immense amphitheatre here commanded by the eye, of course thunder-storms must very frequently occur somewhere, and this elevation of view gives them a peculiar interest. Their formation, their movement, with all their attendant play of lightnings, and their gradual dissipation, can be distinctly seen. It sometimes happens that even the house itself is enveloped within the folds of a thunder-cloud. It is protected by lightning conductors of the most scientific arrangement, and is perfectly free from danger. One may walk the piazza, or sit at his ease at his chamber window, and yet at the same time have directly before him the sublimest phenomena of nature. I have myself seen none of these higher class displays, but am told by those who did witness one or two of them last Summer, that no language can describe their grandeur.

The lamented COLE, whose home was just outside of the village of Catskill, and who often came to these mountain tops for new inspiration, was once asked if he could put this landscape on canvass. "No man can do it," was his reply. Yet I understand that it is to be attempted by the young Pre-Raphaelite artist, MOORE, who resides in Catskill, and whose works, though now few and small, give great promise. It is certain that no other style of painting than the strict, literal, inch-by-inch, measure-for-measure method of that school can make any recognizable reproduction of this wondrous expanse. Yet how is it possible for the mechanical hardness of Pre-Raphaelitism to catch all these million dyes and hues and tints, which diversify and suffuse the whole, and invest it with its peculiar glory? But if Mr. MOORE feels the spirit within him to try it, let him by all means make the effort. To fail will be no discredit; to succeed will be immortality.

No one can be at the Mountain House five minutes without being struck with the genuine, unostentatious refinement which pervades the place. It is manifest at once that people come here to enjoy nature, and not to make a show. I look in vain for the mere votaries of fashion, or for a single specimen of shoddy. All of that sporting fraternity which infest so many of our other Summer resorts are missing. Wealth has its representatives here in great numbers; but it is that class of wealth which bases its chief title to consideration on culture and character. Everybody is in excellent spirits, yet of mere dissipation there is is absolutely none. Even the innocent recreations, such as bowling and billiards, are but little cared for. It is enough to breathe this invigorating air, and to gaze upon the enchanting landscape. If active exercise is wanted, it is found in riding to the cascades, or in following the footpaths to some of the great points of interest with which the mountains abound. One, indeed, may pass weeks here without exhausting the curiosities of the region. The mere transient visitor, richly as he thinks himself repaid, must go away with but a very inadequate idea of the attractions that lie hid from view—

"Like orient pearls at random strung"—

all over these mountain sides, and all through these gorges and glens.

As for preaching, I suppose you imagine that we must rely upon Nature for that. Well, I know of none better outside of the lids of revelation. The man who can come here and abandon himself to the mere natural influences of the place without profit, is not to be envied. But you are too fast. We are not, as you fancy, forced on Sundays to the groves, Druid-fashion, for our worship. Better preaching than we had last Sunday morning, from Dr. HAWLEY, of Auburn, and better singing than was given us by the improvised choir, I do not care to hear. These services are kept up regularly every Sunday morning and evening through the season, and always draw a crowded audience to the great parlor. So we cannot allow that you of the lower world have even any Sunday advantage over us.

A new feature of this locality is a telegraph wire, extending from the Albany line to the Mountain House, and enabling visitors to put themselves in immediate communication with any part of the country. It is a delight to be up here in the domain of the clouds; but a new zest is given by the new feeling that we are within an instant's hail of the world below. Our business men particularly appreciate it. Look at that Wall-street banker who sits there still on the east piazza, gazing out dreamily into infinite space, the very picture of quietism. How much of all that composure is owing to the invisible messenger at his elbow?

It is an advantage this Summer, not enjoyed during the war, that the famous *Thomas Powell* is back on its old line, making direct and unbroken connection between Catskill and the metropolis. It was seized early in the war by the government for service as a dispatch boat on the Fortress Monroe Station, and proved of immense benefit. Probably it has no superior for fleetness in the world. The lamented GEORGE STEERS was its builder, and he deemed it his master-piece. Many were apprehensive that the hard work exacted of it by the government would greatly damage its running powers. No such result has followed. It is as staunch and true and fleet as ever. It is repainted and refitted, and its old favorite commander, Capt. LOTHE, is still at his post. Long may it float the flag it has so nobly served. S.

SARATOGA.

The Weather—Important Railroad Case Concluded—Distinguished Visitors—The National Temperance Convention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1865.

To-day has been the most sultry of the season; and what a quantity of mineral water has been consumed, what a rush there has been to the swimming baths—thanks to the Messrs. LELAND for the luxury. Indeed, everybody has been trying to keep cool, except the delegates to the National Temperance Convention; these unfortunates have held three sessions to-day, and owing to the heat of the weather could only agree to disagree. The lake has been thronged all day long by visitors trying to keep cool; so has the park about the Congress and Columbian Springs, so has the Leland Piazza. The few who remained about the hotels spread themselves out and had room to keep out of the sun's rays; but notwithstanding the heat, as I write an hundred couple or more are trying to keep cool by dancing in the ballroom of the Union Hotel; just opposite my window at Congress Hall, another crowd is trying to keep cool in the same manner, and some two thousand, more or less, are trying to keep cool in the First Presbyterian Church, while listening to an address by Gen. NEAL DOW, but the most sensible people are in the Leland Opera House, trying to see how VON HERRMANN performs his mysterious tricks—that is the coolest place with a roof on it in this country. Lovers and other sentimental people are squatted round under the different trees in the vain hope of catching a little breeze; what folly it is for lovers to try and keep cool anywhere such weather as this.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

A very important case was terminated at a General Term of the Supreme Court, held here to-day, by Justice BOCKEE of Saratoga, JAMES of Ogdensburgh, and POTTER of Schenectady. This case arises under an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed in the Spring of 1864, and comes into court on a petition of the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company against the trustees of the first and second mortgages of the Northern Central Railroad Company of New-York, praying for a transfer of the property to the new corporation under the act aforesaid. The petition was opposed on the ground that the law ordering the transfer was unconstitutional. Court, counsel, and a host of others, more or less interested in the case, assembled here to-day, and a lively time was expected; but the weather was too much for the litigants, and they acted the sensible part and compromised—the whole concern being turned over to the new company.

Some of the trustees are the merchant princes of Massachusetts. Trustees of first mortgage: GEORGE A. KETTLE, Boston: FRANCIS B. CROWNINGSHIELDS, Boston; WM. C. BROWN, Ogdensburgh. Trustees of second mortgage: WM. A. WHEELER, Malone; JOHN S. ELDRIDGE, Boston; WM. C. BROWN, Ogdensburgh.

There was quite an array of distinguished lawyers, and had the case gone on, the result in this hot weather might have been serious to all parties. C. G. MYERS, of Ogdensburgh, and SHATTUCK, of Boston, appeared for the petitioners; FRANCIS B. HAYE, Boston, Judge HAND, of Elizabethtown, for trustees of first mortgage; Gov. LEVI UNDERWOOD, Burlington, and H. A. TAYLOR, of Malone, for trustees of second mortgage. Six hundred dollar's worth of stamps were used in transferring this property.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

Congress Hall had a fresh batch of distinguished people yesterday. Judges of the Supreme Court and counsel in the great railroad case, merchant princes and a pair of countesses, were of the party.

ANOTHER BALL.

I never think of a ball without the perspiration starting out all over me—can't help it now, when the mercury is up so high you cannot see it without standing on tip-toe; nevertheless the Messrs LELAND have got up posters, glaring at you with eyes of fire, announcing a ball for Friday evening next, and as an extra attraction, it is announced to come off in the dining-room. These LELANDS never will let me alone I sometimes think there is a deep-laid conspiracy between them and the ladies. The former get up something to tempt the ladies, and the ladies force the gentlemen to join them; that is the way. Probably another inauguration ball will be got up next week. Severe trials the poor hipeds have, who can wear nothing but close-fitting clothes, while women can dress as loosely as they please. But such is life.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION—SECOND DAY.

The convention convened this morning at 9 o'clock, Vice-President and Ex-Governor DUTTON, of Connecticut, in the chair, and a quorum of members present. Gov. BUCKINGHAM was absent on account of temporary indisposition.

The minutes were read by Secretary DUNN, and approved.

The Business Committee presented a bundle of printed reports for distribution, of the workings of the Washingtonian Home, Boston; also, R. K. POSTERS' Recollections of the Washingtonian Movement, in pamphlet, for a general circulation. The thanks of the convention were returned for these documents.

A pungent communication was received, asking to have pepper, mustard and vinegar excluded from tables, as conducive to intemperance. Referred.

A resolution was presented, setting forth that a thorough organization is necessary to attack the bulworks of intemperance, and a Committee of Seven be appointed to prepare a plan of organization. [Applause.] The following-named gentlemen were appointed said Committee: Rev. Dr. Newell, J. N. Stearns, H. Dutton, Wm. B. Spooner, Prof. Palmer, D. S. Stebbins, D. H. Mills.

JAMES BLACK, of Pennsylvania, presented a resolution to investigate the matter of obtaining necessary legislation requiring all imported liquors to be analyzed.

Another resolution favored more stringent laws, but recommending more diligence in instructing children.

Another resolution makes the superfluous declaration that intoxication should be made a cause of church discipline.

Another in favor of abolishing license commissioners.

A resolution was adopted thanking the Sons of Temperance for keeping up their organization. There are 113,000 working members of the organization in twenty-six States of the Union.

REGULAR BUSINESS RESUMED.

Mr. STARR, of Rochester, took the floor, and spoke in favor of prohibition. In educating his children he appealed to their reason and moral suasion; at the same time he let them see the cowskin raised, ready for use, in case the appeal to their reason failed. He was in favor of law, and concluded with a resolution to the effect that moral suasion alone was not sufficient to stop rum-selling.

Dr. NEWELL read an essay, which was referred.

Mr. DELEVAN took the floor, and, though apparently quite feeble, has lost none of his original earnestness. After starting out with the statement that the cause was God's, he urged that the temperance cause appealed to the pocket of every man owning property. One-third of real and personal property was mortgaged to the rum-seller, and this is only the first mortgage. One-third of his property had gone to sustain the nation, and he had told his friends to take it all. He had earned a living setting type, and he could do it again. Thirty-five years ago he was supplying his friends liberally with champagne. One day he estimated the expense for one year, and that amount he invested in property, which had yielded him $150,000. He spoke at some length in favor of prohibition.

The venerable JOHN PIERREPONT, now more than eighty years old, was next introduced—the audience rising as he stepped forward, and greeting him with three cheers. He said four years ago, when coming into Washington from the front, on the avenue, near Willard's Hotel, he saw three soldiers, two of whom were carrying the third, who was drunk. He thought that typical of the situation, and the thought occurred to him if two hundred thousand were holding up the one hundred thousand drunken men, who was to do the fighting? He strongly urged the adoption of a prohibitory policy; and where such laws are passed, it was the duty of temperance men to see them enforced. It was folly to say that the Maine Law was a failure, because it did not stop the traffic in liquor, and he asked the opponents to be logical, bearing in mind that no law was suspended in quieting a step to crime. There was a law to punish murder, but that did not prevent the crime from being perpetrated; so there was a law against stealing, &c. The guilt laid at the door of temperance men themselves, who, when they had secured the passage of a prohibitory law, acted as though their work was done. He admitted it was hard for ministers, sometimes, to go into a court-room crowded with rum-sellers and rum-drinkers—particularly when, perhaps, half of the party were his own parishioners. They should remember that rum-sellers were always organized and ready to be aggressive at any moment; he (the rum-seller) was like the dog turned out of doors, ready to dodge in again whenever the door should be opened. Every man should be made to understand that breaking down the rum traffic reduced the taxes; it was a profitable enterprise as well as a moral one.

GERRITT SMITH was next introduced. He had kept aloof recently of all temperance organizations, and acted upon his own hook, because none of them came up quite to his standard; he felt there was a lack of self-consecration among temperance men—too much fear of the consequences. Great reforms in this country were great failures; the anti-slavery reform was a failure; never was slavery stronger or more deeply rooted in America than when the rebellion broke out. If the object of the anti-slavery reform proves successful, it will have been brought about by the rebellion, and the slaveholder deserves the credit of "breaking his idol with his own hand"—he was divinely appointed to do it. No wonder the anti-slavery cause was a failure, when its advocates clung to their pro-slavery churches.

The temperance reform was a signal failure. [Voices—"No," "no."] He would prove it to be so, and for just the same reason in each case; how rare it was for a temperance man to refuse intoxicating liquors in communion service—how rarely to break away from Church and party. In 1856 the friends of temperance in this State resolved to vote for no man but one of their own sort. They put in nomination a temperance ticket, which received only 5,000 or 6,000 votes. The New-York State Temperance Society went over the State to electioneer for the rum ticket. He wanted to see the anti-slavery and temperance men voting honestly. He did not mean to say that the Temperance party had done no good, but the cause was a part of God, and therefore above mere Church, which was human. There was no hope, however, until the temperance men did their whole duty—until the drunkards' drink was abandoned at the Lord's Supper. [Here eight or ten ministers sprang to their feet, in whose churches no intoxicating beverage had been used for periods of time varying from seven to fourteen years.] Mr. SMITH said his church beat them all, for no intoxicating liquor had been used there for thirty years. While not advocating the organization of a political party, he hoped to see the time when all professed friends of temperance would use their vote for temperance.

At this juncture, Professor PALMER, of Michigan, moved to adopt the report of Dr. JEWETT, submitted yesterday. Mr. SPOONER, of Boston, caused some illfeeling by moving the previous question, thereby cutting off all discussion. Nevertheless, the paper was adopted; but in the afternoon session was reconsidered, on motion of Mr. USHER, and referred to a committee.

The Business Committee reported resolutions in favor of establishing a publishing house and agency, which was finally referred to a special committee of five.

Some one here—whether interested or not in the article was not stated—exhibited several bottles of wine, said not to be intoxicating. As the members of the convention cannot test the article in safety, it probably will be turned over to the reporters present to-morrow, to try and report.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. DELEVAN presented a paper from the British Temperance Alliance, who he said were not only in cordial sympathy with them on the temperance question, but were heartily with the North in the late struggle. The paper was read and referred to a committee of three, consisting of Mr. DELEVAN, Mr. DOW, and A. A. LAWRENCE, to make a suitable response.

The Committee of Finance asked for $700 to pay expenses, and that amount, it is understood, was collected.

The Business Committee reported resolutions relative to the duty of churches; asking Congress to remove the cause of crime and shame at the National Capital; asking the coöperation of women; expressing alarm and regret at the manufacture of home-made rum; duty of temperance men to vote only for temperance men.

The resolutions were all referred back, to be condensed into so small a compass that the people would read them.

Dr. NEWELL reported on a general organization of the friends of temperance. First, they should set about organizing societies at home, preparatory to a national organization.

That a committee of eleven persons with authority to employ a secretary, be appointed to collect funds and publish documents, and when the organization is completed to call a convention to perfect the same. The chair appointed as such committee: W. E. Dodge, Buckingham, Stearns, Newell, Ransom, Judge Smith, Booth, Spooner, Palmer, Cuyler and Briggs.

Most of the afternoon was consumed in discussing the propriety of the report on resolutions requesting medical men to use less alcoholic stimulants in their practice. Dr. PALMER, in a lengthy speech, opposed doing anything except calling their attention to the fact—as it dictatory at all the effect would be just opposite to what was desired. But little positive business has been transacted to-day; but the members have had an opportunity to express their views freely upon all sorts of topics. It is quite evident that a large majority of the delegates are in favor of radical and rigorous measures, and to stop the use and traffic in alcoholic stimulants. A strong and powerful organization will doubtless be perfected before the adjournment of the convention.

Gen. DOW delivered a spirited address this evening in the First Presbyterian Church, on invitation of the convention. The house was crowded. E. A. P.

Gens. Emory and Torbert.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
CUMBERLAND, Md., Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1865.

In your paper of Aug. 1, under the head of Washington dispatches of July 30, your correspondent undertakes to give an account of occurrences in the Shenandoah Valley, involving issues between Brevet Maj.-Gen. TORBERT and myself, which is so grossly at variance with the truth, and so unjust to me, that I have not the least doubt that the moment it comes to the notice of Gen. TORBERT, he will correct it. Your correspondent, however, does not stop with this account, but makes it a starting-point from which to assail my reputation as an officer in the military service. The specific charges he makes, in giving what he is pleased to call my antecedents, relate to the battles of Williamsburgh and Cedar Creek, two of the many in which I have participated, and are founded on an alleged failure to make a certain movement in the former, and alleged extreme slowness in the latter.

In regard to Williamsburgh, I have none of the official papers at hand, but a reference to Gen. HOOKER's report will show that I was the first to come to his support, with the small force of cavalry and a battery of artillery constituting my command. As to Cedar Creek, the more the history of that battle is described, the greater will be my advantages. The following letter from Gen. SHERIDAN, a copy of which he was kind enough to send me, will, I hope, be accepted as evidence of my conduct at that battle:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
WINCHESTER, Va., Dec. 19, 1864.

To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to request the promotion of Brevet Maj.-Gen. EMORY to the rank of Major-General of Volunteers. Gen. EMORY commanded the Nineteenth Army Corps at the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, Va. In all of these engagements Gen. EMORY was in the thickest of the fight, and behaved with great gallantry and coolness.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General Commanding.

I will only add that I have never been censured for Williamsburgh or any other battle, nor by Gen. HANCOCK or any other General. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General.

More About Milk.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 4, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of yesterday appears an article signed W., which not only does injustice to the company I represent, but to the trade generally.

I propose to treat the subject fairly, and if I cannot prove the evil intention of the writer, I will at least prove his ignorance, or desire to evade the truth.

To refute the charges preferred against us but few words are needed. Mr. W. asserts we have a crying evil; I have no wish to deny it, we have, and all we paid for the milk in June was 7½c. per quart, but that we sent it to New-York is false; not one quart of it came, but, on the contrary, it was all made into cheese at the creamery.

We are receiving about 5,000 quarts daily over the Erie Railway, and to send this we have about sixty (60) farmers, who deliver their milk at the different railroad stations to be transported to Jersey City, where our carriers receive it, convey it to New-York, have the same credited to the farmers, and charged to themselves (the carriers) to be delivered to our customers, and if it is skimmed or watered, we cannot help it, as we sell the milk precisely as we get it from our farmers, and we believe them to be reliable men; and I will say further, that our milk is as pure and good as could be procured from Mr. W. himself, were he in the trade, the milkmen's great dishonesty to the contrary notwithstanding, not questioning his honesty as a milkman.

The injustice done to the trade generally by this article is, to lead people to think all milk is procured at this rate, when it is mostly that which is not readily accessible to the road, or being so far away as not to be practicable to, send to New-York, the difference in price at creamery and at railroad being from ¾ to 1 cent per quart; but notice, since June, milk has advanced from ½ to 1 cent per quart. It is not unusual for those that can send to New-York to send to the creameries, it being a saving of labor and time, as well as a great relief to the female portion of the help, that of cleaning cans—all important in sending to the city.

I take it Mr. W. would not complain, provided he could get milk even at ten cents; but it seems he must have had something else, water, I suppose, and did not know it till he visited our creamery, took a drink of cream, and being so much refreshed and invigorated, came to his senses, and the article in your paper of yesterday was the result. Now, if there is any danger of it going to the brain, I would advise him to take skim milk next time, and he will return to his former condition. If Mr. W., on his return to the city, wishes to be supplied with good, pure country milk, we will be happy to take his order, he taking tickets and paying in advance.

In conclusion, I would say to Mr. W. that I am at our creamery twice a week, and would be pleased to meet him and give him any information he may desire on the subject, so that hereafter he can speak knowingly and truthfully. J. M. HOBTON,
President Orange County Milk Association.

More About Dairy Marketing.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 3, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For some time past I have noticed a discussion through the columns of your paper, on the milk question. I have no doubt it will have the desired effect. If it has an effect to reduce the price of that commodity it will be one good thing accomplished. Your correspondents I should judge, however, seem to be paying ten cents per quart. In our neighborhood (in Thirty-second-st.,) we only pay eight cents, and have paid more not since Winter, and, get the best milk too. There is no need of paying any more, because plenty will furnish it for that, and make well at it then. The farmer makes more on his milk than in making butter or cheese, at, two cents per quart, and two cents more would pay well for bringing milk from the central part of the State and delivering it here. If the business was well conducted, milk could be brought in air-tight cans or tanks, surrounded with ice from Illinois to this city in the hottest weather, perfectly fresh and sweet; and could be furnished in any amount, in this city, at wholesale, at three cents per quart. But allowing a fair profit all around, and allowing it to cost four cents at the depot, six cents to the consumer is all we should pay. But talking down high prices is not the thing; people must take a little trouble, and when one man asks too much, find one that will sell cheaper. I am not in the milk trade, but I could find plenty who would be very glad to leave milk at your doors for eight cents per quart, and I guess even seven; and will engage that if a street or neighborhood is canvassed, and the customers found, to find you a milkman who will leave the best country milk for eight cents. I inclose my card where I can be found if occasion requires. H.

TO THE FRIENDS OF The Sanitary and Christian Commissions AND OF THE FREEDMEN.

To the Friends of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and of the Freedmen:

The great work of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions is drawing to a close, but the immense work of elevating four millions of freedmen is but fairly begun.

The American Missionary Association (organized in 1846), seems to have been providentially prepared for this work by its anti-slavery principles, and its missions and schools, in Africa, in the West Indies, in Kentucky, North Carolina, and elsewhere.

It was earliest to commence the work among the freedmen, (after a correspondence with Gen. BUTLER, at Fortress Monroe, Va.,) Sept. 3, 1861. It has extended its operations so as to have had this year 250 teachers and missionaries throughout the South and Southwest. Its operations and success have commended it to the favor of heads of government, military commanders, and to patriots, Christians and philanthropists generally. It has relieved the suffering, established schools and Sabbath-schools, preached the gospel, distributed the Scriptures, instructed colored regiments, sought to promote domestic welfare, industry and morals, and to do all for the freedmen that is essential to their elevation, and their happiness here and hereafter.

Its education and civilization are Christian. It is undenominational but evangelical. The work to be done for the millions is great. The cost must be large, but where can means be expended with such immediate and blessed results? Where is there a people that has such claims upon us?

The necessities of the association at this season are pressing; $30,000 are now required to complete the operations of the fiscal year, but if friends will at once, and generally respond, the wants of our treasury will be met.

SANITARY AND CHRISTIAN COMMISSIONS.

As now the Sanitary and Christian Commissions rest from their noble work on the battle and tented field, and in the hospital, it is believed that large numbers who have so generously contributed to them will desire some channel or channels for the continued exercise of their benevolence at the South. To such friends of humanity we present this association and its great work at the South, including its labors among the colored soldiers, as cognate to, and as legitimately succeeding these excellent commissions, and trust that we shall share largely in their interest, coöperation and benefactions.

Donations for this object may be sent to WILLIAM E. WHITING, No. 61 John-street, New-York.

GEO. WHIPPLE, } Secretaries of
M. E. STRIEBY, } A. M. A.

Who is Mrs. Winslow?

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upward of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic, giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. WINSLOW is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do rise up and bless her; especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. WINSLOW has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little ones, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup. Try it, mothers—try it now.—*Ladies' Visitor*, New-York City.

Sold by all druggists. 35 cents a bottle.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Writing Inks and Mucilage, the best in the world manufactured by S. C. STAFFORD, No. 11 Cedar-st., New-York.

Ladies for the Various Watering places, wishing Boots and Shoes for themselves and families, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheelers & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button Hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Heat and Exhaustion.

It requires a constitution and physique of unusual strength to bear the ordeal of the enervating heat of July and August. Unless the system is toned and sustained by a wholesome stimulant during these oppressive months it is likely to be so severely debilitated as to render it an easy prey to the epidemics which prevail in the Fall. "A wholesome stimulant!" Where is it to be found?" asks the reader, who has, perhaps, been told by his physician that a little *good* brandy is a serviceable stimulant, and has sought for that obsolete article in vain. It would be as idle to expect *wholesomeness* and *purity* among the liquors of commerce as to look for miracles of piety in the State Prison or wisdom in an Idiot Asylum.

There is one *safe resource*—but *one*—for those who need a protective tonic and health-sustaining invigorant. Let them commence at once, as the torrid season opens in all its intensity, a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Ask the returned officers and soldiers of the Union army, who have used this elixir during the war, *what they think of it.* They will tell you that it keeps up the vital forces under the wilting beams of a vertical sun without vitiating the blood or creating any undue excitement in the circulation. As the poet Cowper said of tea, "it cheers, but not inebriates." It braces the nervous organization and regulates all the functions of the body. No other stimulant can compare in purity with the essence of rye, which forms its basis, and the tonic, aperient and anti-bilious herbs with which it is medicated, are the best of their kind on the face of the earth. Sold everywhere. New-York office, No. 29 Cedar-st.

Cramps, Colic, Cholera, Summer Complaint, dysentery, diarrhœa, and all affections of the bowels are cured promptly and effectually by Dr. D. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. Being pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by children, and, having maintained its popularity for over thirty years, the proprietors confidently recommend it as a standard household remedy. Sold by all druggists.

Its Value is Incalculable.—For all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy. It has stood the test of thirty years, and never known to fail. Cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, softens the gums and allays all pain.

Gentlemen, after shaving, who suffer from the smarting effects of soap, will find instant relief in the use of Burnett's KALLISTON.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION, may be consulted at his residence, No. 826 BROADWAY.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Consumption Curable by Herbal Remedials.

Lungs—Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN'S Acacian Balsam will positively eradicate night sweats, deep-seated coughs, bronchitis, asthma, marasmus, sharp pains in the chest, difficult expectoration, physical prostration, and, in fact, every form of consumption will disappear, after the Lungs—Balsam has been used a reasonable length of time. It is compounded of rare native and Lungs—foreign herbs, and healing balsams, whose curative effects prove that nature has provided Lungs—a remedy for every disease. Your nearest druggist will furnish you with a copy of my Lungs—pamphlet of 48 octavo pages, beautifully illustrated with colored plates, free. Price $1 per Lungs—bottle, or six for $5. To be had, wholesale and retail of D. BARNES & CO., New-York; Lungs—JOHN D. PARKS, Cincinnati, Ohio; LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Ill.; and by druggists Lungs—generally.

You Cannot Have a Healthy Constitution WHILE YOUR BLOOD IS IMPURE.—CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system of impurities, and stimulates the vital organs to a vigorous and healthy action, expelling disease and restoring the health. LIFE SYRUP rapidly cures diseases which are caused by impure blood. Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Old Sores, Ulcers, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Syphilis, and all foul diseases, Disease of the Heart, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Ulceration of Bones of the Nose, Scalp and Face, Use CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, and you will be surprised at its rapidity in removing these diseases. It saves the blood pure, the complexion clear, and the system free from disease. Sold by all druggists.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Druggists,
General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

Shirts! Shirts!! Shirts!!!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Fine improved yoke shirts made to order and a perfect fit warranted; three and four ply linen collars, neck ties and scarfs, gauze flannel under shirts and drawers; all kinds furnishing goods at retail by GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 161 William-st., N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mrs. M. S. Brown, Metaphysical Physician and discoverer of the great Metaphysical Discovery, which effectually cures every disease of both mind and body, including Deafness, Catarrh, Consumption, &c., &c., will be at her rooms, No. 51 Bond-st., on Friday and Saturday, the 4th and 5th inst., where her celebrated medicines can be had at all times. The price is reduced to $4 per package and three packages for $10, so that no family need be without it, as it is the prevention as well as the cure of disease.

The Best Bricks in the United States are being made by Chambers' Patent Steam Brick Machine. One hundred brick per minute have been made, and at *one-third the cost* of hand-made. For patent rights, model and specimen of brick, apply to ABRAM REQUA, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York, up stairs.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability; Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Schilberg's German Ointment.—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for piles, old wounds, scrofula, salt rheum, all bone and skin diseases, &c. For sale at the drug-store, No. 26 Bowery, N. Y.

By Telegraph Invisibly Connected without damage, the opening of each window and door telegraphs to your room. Can't fail. E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

MARRIED.

FOSTER—DE MILT.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Aug. 2, at the South R. D.-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. J. D. Wells, D. D., VAN WYCK FOSTER and Miss MARGARET L. DE MILT, both of Brooklyn. No cards.

GOODWILLIE—McGAY.—On Thursday, Aug. 3, by Rev. Thomas Goodwillie, assisted by Rev. J. D. Wells, D. D., Dr. D. H. GOODWILLIE, son of the officiating clergyman, and Miss ANNIE E. McGAY, daughter of James McGay, Esq., both of New-York City.

HIGGINS—STEVENS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 2, by Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, D. D., JOHN HIGGINS and MARY A. V. STEVENS, daughter of the late James H. Stevens, of New-York City.

SEAVER—BADGER.—On Thursday, Aug. 3, by Rev. Alfred Putnam, at the residence of the bride's father, ALEXANDER H. SEAVER and Miss ANNIE L., daughter of Daniel D. Badger, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards.

SWAINBORO—WEBSTER.—At Portchester, on Monday, July 31, by Rev. Samuel Hollingsworth, Mr. ALFRED H. SWAINBORO and JENNIE L., youngest daughter of Daniel A. WEBSTER, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

ALLBOUD.—On Friday, July 6, at Santi Spiritus, Cuba, of yellow fever, MARY ADAMS ALLBOUD, aged 45 years, late of West Hoboken, N. J.

BOE.—On Thursday, Aug. 3, ANDREW M., only son of Isidore M. and Mary Ann Boe.

THEORY VS. PRACTICE—TRIUMPHANT VICTORIOUS.

An exciting race took place on the Chicago Driving Park on Saturday last between two Indiana and two trotting horses. The following account we take from the Chicago Republican:

The Indians are well-known in the sporting world as astonishing runners, having on many occasions performed almost impossible feats. Their names are DEERMOOT and STEVENS, and they belong to the famous tribe of New-York State. They possess all the peculiarities of their race, are of medium height, loose, active and wiry looking, and move along with that advancing gait peculiar to the Indians. They are young men, and go about preparing for a run with all the coolness imaginable. They think no more of starting for a run of ten miles than others would think of taking a pleasure walk. Their opponents were Mr. GATES' well-known bay mare *Princess*, and Mr. HARRIES' equally well-known horse *Cooley*, both of which have made remarkably good time on more than one occasion. The men and horses were all in good trim, while the weather was all that could be desired. The race was for a purse of $1,000, and was to be run in the following manner: The Indians were to run two miles and twenty rods while the horses trotted four miles—the Indians to relieve each other during the race, and the horses likewise.

Close upon 4 o'clock the men and horses appeared in the field. The former were dressed in tights, and were the observed of all observers. A spot twenty rods north of the judges' stand had been marked off and here STEVENS took his position, while DEERMOOT stood upon the starting line in front of the judges' stand. It was arranged that STEVENS should run the odd twenty rods, DEERMOOT the first mile and STEVENS the second mile, while *Princess* should oppose the first two miles and *Cooley* the second.

After the usual amount of exercise, *Princess* got into a nice trot and started at a rattling pace, while at the same instant STEVENS dashed over the 20 rods to the judge's stand with almost equal speed, when he suddenly stopped, and DEERMOOT took up the race and started off at a fine pace. The mare trotted beautifully, and did not break throughout the race, while the Indian ran splendidly at a steady rate, his lengthy strides carrying him over the ground with astonishing rapidity. As the mare passed the judges' stand on her first mile, DEERMOOT was at the half mile post, so that the odd twenty rods had already been made up by him. He did his second half mile at even a better pace than the first, and though the mare continued to trot steadily, she could not overtake her fleet opponent, who arrived opposite the judges' stand about three hundred yards in advance of her. At the stand STEVENS took up the race, and DEERMOOT fell out, while the horses were changed by *Cooley* taking the road, and *Princess* retiring. These changes were, of course, made without the race being stopped or a second lost. As *Cooley* resumed the second and relieved *Princess*, STEVENS was about 300 yards ahead, shooting along at a rapid rate, and he was near the first quarter post before the horse overhauled him. Between this point and the half-mile post the Indian ran with amazing swiftness, and when the horse crossed the score and started on the fourth mile, STEVENS had only about one-third of a mile to do. It was quite evident that the race was the Indian's, and STEVENS saw this, and, slackening his speed, he did the last quarter in an easy pace. The horse trotted well, but it was utterly impossible for him to catch the Indian, and he had just reached the three-quarter post when STEVENS passed the judges' stand, amid the most vociferous cheering. The horse continued his pace, and crossed the score 36 seconds later.

The result of the race seemed to be pleasing to the large majority of the crowd, for the Indians were cheered again and again. Time: *Princess* did her two miles in 5:15, and *Cooley* his two miles in 5:38; total, 10:53. The respective times of the Indians we did not get, but they made the two miles and 20 rods in 10:17, thus beating the horses 38 seconds."

An Old Swindler Heard From.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 1.

Many of our readers will remember the circumstance that transpired a year ago, of a broker in Springfield, Ohio, swindling one of our city banks (the Ohio Valley,) in the following manner: The Cincinnati Bank, on a certain day, had occasion to send a package of $100 to the Springfield broker, known as ESQ. W. ALLEN, and also $10,000 to Indianapolis. By accident the latter package was sent to ALLEN, who at once pocketed the money of his depositors, forged acceptances on his father-in-law and other respectable citizens of Springfield, and with the $10,000 came to this city, leaving a newly-married wife, realized on his forged paper, and escaped. Detectives vainly essayed to find him, and he has not been heard from, positively, until very recently. It is ascertained that he went from here to St. Paul, Minn., where he lived fast at a first-class hotel, as an invalid or pleasure-seeker, spending money freely. From St. Paul he went to New-York, stopped at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, registering himself as Hon. J. W. HARRIS, late of Texas, and had himself reputed as a man worth a million. In the sham and folly of the great metropolis, he played the deceiver so well that on the 24th of last May he married a young girl of excellent reputation and great accomplishments. With his bride he returned to St. Paul, and for a short time lived as a millionaire. But detectives were on his track, and civil processes were issued against him by direction of his Springfield depositors, and he disgorged, without trial, some three thousand dollars. The officers having succeeded thus far, telegraphed the Ohio Valley Bank, and, by their order, process was taken to recover their $10,000. The swindler had made some deposits in the St. Paul banks, and in one of them had left a tin box, said to contain $61,000 in United States bonds. These were garnished, but the money had been mostly drawn out, and the bonds proved to be waste paper. Drafts for $8,000 that he proposed to have cashed, proved to be forgeries; and thus run down, he had recourse to a fast horse, and actually escaped the sharp detectives, leaving his second young wife heart broken among strangers. Thus the prospects of the Ohio Valley Bank for recovering their loss are more doubtful than heretofore.

—On Friday, July 28, a series of actions respecting the site of the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, were amicably settled. They commenced nearly thirty years ago, in the form of a mortgage foreclosure, by the United States Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. Litigation among the owners followed. Hon. WM. A. BEACH, of Troy, has been one of the counsel in the case for over twenty years. The recent fire at first threatened to complicate matters, but they have all been adjusted, and Mr. MARVIN commences to rebuild the "States" at once.

PERSONAL.

W. M. W.—THE PARCEL HAS ARRIVED. G.

J. O. H.—LETTER SENT FRIDAY A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES
vs.
FOREIGN.
THE
BISHOP GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY,

In order to protect their own interests, will, in future, sell their very superior quality of GUTTA PERCHA TISSUE SHEET, at gold rates, taking the closing rate the previous day as the standard, and will sell at five per cent. less than the Foreign Tissue is sold at on that day.

SAM'L C. BISHOP, General Agent,
Aug. 1, 1865. No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

LEWIS & COX.

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, CHARLTON T. LEWIS, S. S. COX, COUNSELORS AT LAW,
No. 132 Broadway, Post-Office Box, No. 5,660
NEW-YORK CITY.

Attend to all business in the courts of the United States, and in the Departments at Washington. Especial attention given to Internal Revenue business and to claims against foreign governments, as well as our own.

Judge Lewis' experience as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Charlton T. Lewis' experience as Deputy Commissioner, will be a guarantee of thorough acquaintance with the Revenue Laws.

Mr. Cox's connection with the Committee of Foreign Affairs in Congress, and his long membership of the National Legislature, insure a thorough knowledge of legislation and practice in the departments.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION,
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,
NO. 25 CHAMBERS-ST.

(NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS OR EMPLOYED.)

At the above office are registered discharged soldiers and sailors, of all trades and qualifications, and of all conditions of body, both disabled and able-bodied, and all are well recommended.

An urgent request is made to employers to call, and register their applications for employes. Both parties are served free of charge.

TO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

A physician residing in Chicago, Ill., who has an extensive and rapidly increasing practice, and who can control a large number of life insurers, and is desirous to effect insurance on his own and wife's life for $10,000 each, would accept the position of medical examiner to a responsible and well-established company having or desiring to establish an agency in the West. Address CARLILE, Box No. 6,395 Post-office, Chicago, Ill.

BAZIQUE PLAYING CARDS,

with anthentic rules for playing inclosed in each pack For sale by the manufacturers.

SAMUEL HART & CO., No 385 Broadway.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, JULY 24, A BLACK AND TAN TERRIER SLUT; ears cut, small white spot on the breast, a scar on the forehead over the right eye, partly covered with hair. Any person that will return her to J. H. BATES, No. 54 East 125th-st., or at the brewery on 4th-av. and 126th and 128th sts., will receive the above reward.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIER PUPS.—A gentleman has a litter of thorough-bred pups, two months old, all dogs, some of which he will dispose of. They can be seen at the private stable, No. 39 West 11th-st., from 8 to 12 A. M.; no dealers need apply.

CARD.—OUR CUSTOMERS ARE RESPECTFULLY advised that JOHN BELL, sometimes serving us as a collector, is no longer in our employ.

WM. R. POWELL & CO., No. 262 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

HANCOCK RECRUITING FUND.—THE contributors to the HANCOCK RECRUITING FUND are invited to attend a meeting to-night, at the office of the Chairman, No. 45 William-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 8, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of deciding upon the disposition to be made of the balance remaining unexpended. It is particularly requested that all contributors who take any interest in the matter will attend, as the action then had will be final.

GEORGE BLISS, JR., Chairman.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Treasurer.
ARMOUR HARDY WARD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building.)
Near WALL-ST.,

have on all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

THE ISSUES OF

7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

SILVER MINES FOR SALE.—PARTIES desiring to form mining companies are requested to examine properties placed in my hands, for sale by my San Francisco house.

CHARLES W. BOND, No. 78 Cedar-st.
Late JANSON, BOND & CO., San Francisco.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.

[L. S.] FREEMAN CLARKE,
Signed. Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, July 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal (L. S.) of office this 18th day of July, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes, of the current issue, were stolen from the safe in the office of Howard & Co.'s Express, in the village of Troy, Penn., on the night of the 25th of July.

All persons, firms and corporations are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the undermentioned notes or bonds, as all of the same were stolen, and this company claims the right to recover the possession of said notes and bonds whenever and wherever they can find the same:

Thirty 7-30 U. S. Notes, $50 each, numbered from 168,737 to 168,766, both inclusive.

Ninety 7-30 U. S. Notes of last issue, $100 each, numbered from 208,328 to 208,417, both inclusive.

HOWARD & CO.'S EXPRESS COMPANY,
By FREDERICK LOVEJOY, Superintendent.
No. 607 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

JULY 29, 1865.

MANUFACTURERS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 2 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 29, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 29 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 16.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY,
No. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of G. A. T. Stevenson, No. 27 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1865, at 12 o'clock P. M., at which time the election for Trustees to serve the ensuing year will take place.

J. G. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

ARIZONA MINING COMPANY, No. 32 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at No. 32 Pine-st. Room No. 10, on MONDAY, Aug. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.

J. A. LYNDON, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD CO.—The holders of the Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Rail Road will please send their names and addresses, with amount and description of the bonds held by them, to the office of the Treasurer, GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 45 Exchange-place, without delay.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, look door over Park Bank.

WANTED—$200 FOR TWO YEARS, SECURITY given and interest paid. Address G., Brooklyn Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$5,000,000.

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 2 AND 20 PINE-ST., N. Y.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

Collects Warrants, Certificates, Maturing Loans and Drafts, and attends to all financial business with government.

P. C. CALHOUN, President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,

BANKERS
AND GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 6 WALL-ST.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND SPECIE bought and sold at best rates, at the counter.

Four per cent. allowed on all deposits, subject to check at sight.

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, and other securities bought and sold at Broker's Board, at the usual commission.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

BANKERS,

NO. 38 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN ALL CLASSES OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

QUARTERMASTER'S VOUCHERS, PROMISSORY NOTES, &c.,

SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY

Coupons Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK,

LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000.

Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 69 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, Jr., Merchant.
A. EHRENCK, Merchant of Hallmann, Bros. & Co.

The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.

Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BRYAN VAN SCHAICK & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 25 Broad-st., New-York.

Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 WALL-ST.,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO.), available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY STOCK.

Ten shares wanted by
ODDIE & GAMBLE, No. 3 Broad-st.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEHMAN, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 2, 1865.

THE WEEDSPORT BANK, WEEDSPORT, Cayuga Co., has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE NEW-YORK STATE NATIONAL BANK, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of THE MERCANTILE BANK, New-York, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

EDWARD HAND, Deputy Superintendent.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons on the three years Seven and Three-tenth Notes, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time prior to the 14th inst. Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined and checks given for them, on the 15th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BUCHANAN FARM OIL CO., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Broad-st., August 9th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at which time an election for trustees, to serve for the ensuing year, will take place.

E. F. STONE, Secretary.

MINING PROPERTIES EXAMINED by Prof. HITCHCOCK, late of Amherst.
No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$300—FOR SALE—OLD COMMISSION BUSIness, Broadway, down town, rare opening; also, splendid manufacturing business, Greenpoint, doing a large lucrative cash business, $32,000; rare chance this. Apply at No. 121 Nassau-st., Room No. 18.

A RARE CHANCE FOR AN ENTERPRISING MAN.—FOR SALE—A new and elegant country store, together with the flourishing business, established more than thirty years. Full particulars at No. 109 Leonard-st. Apply immediately.

PARTNER WANTED—A STOCK COMMISsion house, members of the old Board and Gold Room, want a partner with means and business capacity. Highest references given and required. Address J, Box No. 2,339 P. O.

EXCLUSIVE OR PARTIAL INTERESTS in two valuable patents for sale. Address W. T., Box No. 4,066 New-York Post-office.

STATIONERY.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
And
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
NOS. 123 AND 125 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS AND NOTION DEALERS.—The undersigned being the oldest envelope manufacturers in this country, and having the amplest facilities, are always ready to supply, by the thousand or by the million, envelopes of every variety of size, pattern and color, at the lowest prices.

Samples furnished when called for.

WM. F. LYON & WITTEMORE,
No. 267 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—"Kaye" National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. C. KAYE. Removed to No. 9 Wooster-st., near Canal.

DIVIDENDS.

WARRENTON, VIRGINIA, COPPER COMPANY, No. 19 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1865.

A Dividend of Twenty (20) per cent. has been declared payable Aug. 5.

W. L. LOVERIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 241 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30, of SEVEN AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.

Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.

Which dividends will be paid on the aforesaid day, on MONDAY, the 7th day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, Interchange, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 9th day of August.

HORATIO E. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 21 COURTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th day of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from government tax, this day been declared, payable on the 15th of August. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 159 BROADWAY, July 25, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after Aug. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AMERICAN UMBRELLA FRAME COMPANY.—The Directors of the American Umbrella Frame Company have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., for the quarter ending July 1, payable on and after Sept. 1 prox.

Aug. 1, 1865. JOSEPH BLACK, Secretary.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of government tax, payable 15th inst.

J. S. HARTSHORNE, Assistant Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.

25,000 ANIMALS TO BE SOLD DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST,
In the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Delaware, Maryland, and New-Jersey, and the District of Columbia.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

NEW-YORK.

New-York City, Tuesday and Friday of each week, 200 Horses each day.

New-York City, Wednesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.

Elmira, Tuesday, August 8, 200 Horses.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 15, 200 Mules.
Albany, Friday, August 25, 100 Mules.
Buffalo, Wednesday, August 30, 500 Mules.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 200 Horses each day.

Philadelphia, Wednesday and Saturday of each week, 100 Mules each day.

Pittsburgh, Thursday of each week, 150 Mules each day.

Pottsville, Tuesday, August 1, 200 Mules.
Williamsport, Friday, August 4, 200 Mules.
York, Friday, August 4, 200 Horses.
Newville, Wednesday, August 9, 100 Horses.
Newville, Thursday, August 10, 100 Mules.
Reading, Friday, August 11, 200 Horses.
Shippensburg, Wednesday, August 16, 150 Horses.
Erie, Thursday, August 17, 200 Horses.
Shippensburg, Thursday, August 17, 100 Mules.
Williamsport, Friday, August 18, 200 Horses.
Indiana, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Wednesday, August 23, 100 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Thursday, August 24, 100 Mules.
Milton, Friday, August 25, 200 Horses.
Carlisle, Wednesday, August 30, 100 Horses.
Carlisle, Thursday, August 31, 100 Mules.

OHIO.

Columbiana, Tuesday, August 1, 100 Horses.
Salem, Wednesday, August 2, 100 Horses.
Alliance, Thursday, August 3, 200 Horses.
Canton, Saturday, August 5, 200 Horses.
Cleveland, Tuesday, August 1, 1,000 Mules.
Massillon, Tuesday, August 15, 200 Horses.
Crestline, Thursday, August 17, 500 Mules.
Cleveland, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.

INDIANA.

Fort Wayne, Thursday, August 24, 1,000 Mules.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.

Wilmington, Friday of each week, 200 Mules each day.

NEW-JERSEY.

Trenton, Thursday, August 10, 200 Mules.
Trenton, Thursday, August 24, 200 Mules.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Wednesday, August 2, and Wednesday of each week thereafter, 200 Horses each day.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Each week-day, 200 Mules.

LONGBORO, D. C.

Each week-day except Wednesday, 200 Horses.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of saddle and draft animals, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public.

Though the majority of them are sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and must be sold.

Many of the mules were bought in the beginning of the war, when young, accompanied the armies in all their campaigns and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Animals will be sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge
1st Division, Q. M. G. O.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following rolling stock:

On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Portland Company's shop, in Portland, Maine, six (6) locomotive engines.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at Williams' shop, in Boston, Mass., four (4) locomotive engines.

On MONDAY, Sept. 25, at Kennett-square, near Philadelphia, Penn., fifty (50) box freight cars, four feet eight and a half-inch gauge.

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at Wilmington, Del., eighty-four (84) box freight cars, five-foot gauge.

The above stock is all new and of the very best quality. The engines are five-foot gauge, five-foot drivers, and cylinders 16x24 inches. They can be changed to narrow gauge at a trifling expense.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms cash, in government funds.

D. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, in this city, at 10 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 7th day of August, 1865, at the warehouse corner of 18th and B sts., a large quantity of condemned hospital furniture and bedding, consisting of

237 Bedside Tables,
1,789 Tin Plates,
781 Tin Cups,
853 Wooden Buckets,
294 Leather Buckets,
182 Common Chairs,
107 Large Tin Boilers,
2 Galvanized Ovens,
1,094 Iron Bedsteads,
276 Cots,
406 Hook Mattresses,
3,626 Blankets,
1,281 Bedsacks,
600 Sheets,
5,000 Boxes,
657 Flour Barrels,
107,413 Bottles,
981 Litters,

besides stoves, candirons, tin pans, coffee-pots, knives, forks, spoons, candlesticks, and a quantity of old lead, copper and tinware.

Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms cash, in government funds.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A., and Medical Purveyor.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMERS ARAGO AND FULTON will be sold at auction, unless sooner disposed of at private sale, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of September, 1865, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., auctioneers.

With the steamers will be delivered two new boilers for the *Arago*, fully complete and ready to be placed in the vessel, that have cost about seventy thousand dollars.

For further particulars apply at the office of the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, No. 7 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, March 1, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 238, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated, the President, Directors and Company of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, (Association,) New-York, for six years from the date hereof and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON River, between Hastings, Park and Rumbrook, about 20 miles from New-York; the house is 2 stories high, containing two parlors and 4 bedrooms, with a kitchen and servants' rooms in the basement of the same and brick, adapted for Winter and Summer residence; fine and durable outhouses; supply of water throughout for kitchen, laundry and bath-rooms; has one acre cold grapery, yielding the finest variety of fruit from June to mid-Winter. In the garden is laid out, by Mr. Downing, a rare collection of large sized small fruits; the premises, trees and shade trees unsurpassed; 2½ miles from a station, where all the trains and steamboats stop. The beauty of the place, fine roads and neighborhood, render it a desirable residence for a gentleman of taste. Apply to HORACE MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Located at Tremont, on the Harlem Railroad, eleven miles from New-York, five minutes' walk from depot; lighted effectually all the way from depot to house; double house, with 9 rooms in each; stable, &c.; garden of choice fruits, one acre of ground stocked with all kinds of fruit; a very pleasant place for a gentleman doing business in the city. The furniture will be sold with the house, if desired. Possession immediately. Price $7,000, without furniture. Inquire on the premises, corner of 170th-st. and Washington-ave., Tremont, or at G. S. HUMPHREY, No. 3 Broad-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

RIDDLE'S GROVE, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property contains about 30 acres, mostly woodland. For the site of a mansion or a summer hotel, or a pic-nic grove it is unsurpassed. Being easy of access from the city and having a large water front. It is admitted by all who have seen it to be one of the loveliest spots in the neighborhood of New-York. For terms, apply to A. W. WINANT, Esq., No. 40 Broadway, third story, or address J. B. SMITH, Perth Amboy, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE.—ONE OF 8 ACRES, 6 OF which have been put in perfect order, stoned and drained; the barns are extensive and in excellent order; the house of seven rooms and pantry, which is large, ready for sale. The farm is in the township of Morris, 2 miles from Morristown Depot. Apply to E. & G. W. RAUBY, No. 178 Water-st.

FOR SALE—CASTLE HILL NECK, THE RESIdence of Lieutenant M. Wilkins, containing 241 acres, situated on the East River, in the county of Westchester, 18 miles in hour's drive of this city. This place is elegantly improved, fertile and susceptible by land or water; the approaches are fine and the grounds and views beautiful. Apply on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York; for sale now. Also, country seats and villas to let for the season or year, by HENRY E. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM, SITUATED 2 miles from Fort-Hunter, New-York, containing 160 acres, including 30 acres of wood land, large orchard of choice fruits, &c. Farm, crops, stock and utensils together or separately. For particulars, apply to CHARLES H. ARLEY, Lafayette Hotel, Broadway and 4th-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEWBURGH—A DELIGHTFUL country seat of about four acres, beautifully located, with all the modern improvements, north of the city; price, $16,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FARM IN PLAINFIELD, N. J., 1 mile from depot; 25½ acres tillable land, two story house dwelling and outbuildings; excellent fruit and water; price $6,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS BUILDING LOTS ON 3D and 2d aves., 100 feet west of 8th av., being part of the Blind Asylum property; will be sold cheap, and on terms to suit builders. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

BROWN STONE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—No. 147 Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st.; lot 25x100; house in fine order. Address S. LEGGETT, Box No. 3,311, General Post-office.

FOR SALE, AT PORT CHESTER.—A real good home. For a full printed description, send to Dr. DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

FARM WANTED—WITHIN 40 MILES OF THE city, on a steamboat or railroad route; must have good buildings, &c., &c.; price not to exceed $6,000. Address FARMER, Station A, Post-office, giving full particulars.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
4 large, light and airy floors.
2 small.
2 stalls.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 762d-st. and 2d-av., or No. 712 Broadway, New-York.

SOUTH ORANGE.—TO RENT OR LEASE, with immediate possession, a house furnished or unfurnished; billiard-room, conservatory, stables and grounds. Address Box No. 4,097 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—ABOVE 37TH-ST., AND between 6th and 8th avs., a medium sized house in good repair. Apply, stating terms and location, to OTIS W. BOOTH, No. 111 Water-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house, heated throughout and with all other modern improvements. Apply to JONES & CO., New-York City Mills, corner of Broome and Lewis sts., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES to meet with a private family who would receive him to board from the 1st of October next, and treat him as one of themselves. To a family wishing to reduce their expenses he would prove a desirable inmate. Location neighborhood of 8th-av., between 23d and 30th sts. Address F. W. G., Box No. 169 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for a gentleman, wife and one child, (3 years old;) would prefer to furnish their own rooms, except carpets. Satisfactory references given and required. Address Box No. 1,889 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and two daughters; parlor and two bedrooms, above 14th-st., from Sept. 15; references given and required. Address J. O., Box No. 2,868 Post-office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 132 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Three best few boarders are taken. Apply at No. 161 Willow-st. References required.

A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—To one or two gentlemen; also, a single room; private family; references required. Apply at No. 196 6th-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms $5 per week. The location of the house for very desirable; pleasure of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-York, per Morris and Essex Railroad. Pure mountain air, beautiful scenery, fine drives, &c. A double room will be vacant in a few days in the Summit House; also accommodations for a large family in a spacious cottage, with private table if desired.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IN PRESS.

We have in press, and
shall publish in a few days,
A FINE EDITION OF
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
By Miss BRADDON.
1 vol., 12mo. Extra, Cloth.
Nine illustrations. Price $1 75.
THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
Publishers, Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau-st.,
New-York.

NEW BOOKS.

I.
THE MARTYR'S MONUMENT;
OR,
THE PATRIOTISM AND POLITICAL WISDOM
OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
As exhibited in his Speeches, Messages, Orders and Proclamations from the Presidential Canvass of 1860, until his Assassination, April 14, 1865.
One vol., 12mo, 300 pp. Cloth, handsomely bound. Price $1 25.

II.
LIFE OF JOHN JACOB ASTOR;
TO WHICH IS APPENDED
A COPY OF HIS LAST WILL;
By James Parton.
Next 12mo. 112 pp. Price 38 cents.

III.
NINETEEN MONTHS A PRISONER OF WAR;
A Record of Suffering and Adventures in Rebel Prisons.
By Henry G. S. Noble,
Second Rhode Island Cavalry.
Appended to the book is a list of Officers confined at Columbia, S. C. 1 vol. 12mo., cloth. Price $1 50.
THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
Publishers, Nos. 19 and 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

MATRIMONY—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 256 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 29 White-st., New-York.

ON MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY—A PHYsiological and Medical Essay, of great value to persons of feeble health. Just published, and sent by mail in sealed envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. BENJAMIN TOGHERTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

THE STORY OF SHERMAN'S GREAT MARCH. Just issued and for sale wholesale and retail at No. 129 Nassau-st.

DRY GOODS

SUMMER BATHING.
A new lot of Fancy Flannel
BATHING DRESSES,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ALSO,
CHILDREN'S BATHING SUITS,
in any style, made to order by
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

GENTLEMEN'S UNDER-CLOTHING,
Of
LINEN,
COTTON
and FLANNEL,
made to order at short notice by
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

ROUND CORNER PLAYING CARDS.
ONE DOLLAR PER PACK.
All playing cards with the old style of sharp pointed corners will split. The newly invented round corners obviate this difficulty, and are warranted to out-wear four packs of any hard sharp-pointed cards ever made. For sale by all fancy goods dealers and stationers, and by the manufacturers,
SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 577 Broadway.

SHIPPING

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, Mail Steamships of the NEW-ORLEANS AND W. C. RIVERS' COMPANY, Aug. 4 and 7, from Pier No. 4 North River, for Passengers, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, at 2 P. M., from the Company's Pier No. 41, South River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. HAYDEN, No. 10 Bowling-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,000	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,000	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,000	.....
ERIN	2,500	Cross.
HELVETIA	2,500	Corbyn.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,500	Carver.
VIRGINIA	2,500	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,500	Lupton.

Leaving Pier No. 42, North River, as follows:
HELVETIA ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 7
ERIN ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 14
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $80; Steerage, $30, payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM T. GIBBON, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAM T. GIBBON, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the present season will leave
WASHINGTON ..... Saturday ..... July 31, 10 A. M.
LAFAYETTE ..... Thursday ..... Aug. 5, 4 P. M.
NAPOLEON III. (Screw vessel) ..... Saturday ..... Aug. 7, 10 A. M.
ST. LAURENT ..... Thursday ..... Aug. 12, 4 P. M.
CANADA ..... Saturday ..... Aug. 14, 10 A. M.
VILLE DE PARIS ..... Thursday ..... Aug. 19, 4 P. M.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE THURSDAY AND SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE ..... Thursday ..... Aug. 12
EUROPE ..... Saturday ..... Sept. 11
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $120; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either Havre or Paris.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. BELIN & CO.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD steamship TARIFA, Capt. MACAULEY, will sail on THURSDAY, 10th inst. Cabin passage, $80. Gold, or its equivalent. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 4.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 11.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 25.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 25.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 15.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $120 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110 00
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mail.
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Aug. 4
CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY ..... Aug. 7
CITY OF DUBLIN ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Aug. 11
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... SATURDAY ..... Aug. 13
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin ..... $80; Steerage $30
First Cabin to London ..... $90; Steerage to London $35
First Cabin to Paris ..... $105; Steerage to Paris $40
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Tickets to passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $20 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The first-class steamship
CIRCASSIAN,
Capt. ED. CAVENDY, formerly of steamer Washington, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River on
SATURDAY, Aug. 14.
First Cabin $100 00
Second Cabin 55 00
Steerage 30 00
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
An experienced surgeon on board.
Vessel not accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
RUGER BROTHERS, Brokers for the line, No. 45 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1858.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 45 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
Aug. 16 ..... COSTA RICA ..... WILSON,
(Connecting at Panama with Colorado.)
Sept. 1 ..... NEW-YORK ..... TINKLEPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 6 Bowling-green.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.
HIBERNIA ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 12
Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 8 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.—REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

First class,	Second class,	Third class,
$250.	$150.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch from Pier No. 29 North River, the good steamship KRIGSON, Capt. A. B. LOWERS, on SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at noon; on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, at noon, at the above low prices, for these two trips only.
For passage apply at the office of
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
No. 177 West-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH—STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
The first-class United States mail steamships
NEVADA, CARPENTER, Commander.
UNITED STATES, SEARS, Commander.
ALABAMA, CORY, Commander.
CONSTITUTION, GARDINER, Commander.
THE NEVADA
will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage $25.
For freight or passage apply to
WAKEMAN, GOODRICH & WILKINSON,
No. 11 Broadway.
The UNITED STATES will follow on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11. Agents in Savannah, Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 31 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YANCO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CHOLE, Capt. THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Steamships dockage insured at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. BRIDGER & PALMORE, No. 136 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
First-class passage $35
The fine fast sailing steamship
ZODIAC, R. M. BURLEY, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 11, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, August 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 26 Broadway.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Aug. 21.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
EUTAW, E. REDDER, Commander.
GEN. SEDGWICK, STARKEY, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 steamship GEN. SEDGWICK will leave pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 16th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT—
Regular United States Mail Line—new and first-class steamships. Freights and freights reduced.
The ARIADNE,
E. B. BERRY, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 3 o'clock precisely.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The GRANADA will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 14.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British iron screw steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, Capt. WM. FARRELL, will sail as above, from pier No. 3 North River, SATURDAY, August 21. To be followed by the steamships ATALANTA, for passage, at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 29 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 3 South-street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

SHIPPING

Outside Steamship Line
FROM
BOSTON
The Neptune Line of Steamers,
TRI-WEEKLY,
FOR BOSTON, DIRECT,
VIA
LONG ISLAND SOUND.
COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS.)
NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,
2,000 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
One of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS
METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,
1,500 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE ROUTE,
will shortly follow, forming a daily line.
The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 7.
No charge for wharfage (at Boston.
Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, Central Wharf.
ISAAC DAYELL, Freight Agent,
Pier No. 27 North River.

BALTIMORE AND FREDERICKSBURGH, VA.
The new and commodious steamer WENONAH, Capt. Jos. D. DAWES, runs regularly between the above ports every week, leaving Baltimore from the wharf foot of South-st., every FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, and Fredericksburgh, every TUESDAY MORNING.
Passengers and freight carried at low rates. Through freight promptly forwarded to, Merchandise from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, or elsewhere, consigned to care of the WENONAH, will be taken free of charge or commission upon its arrival in Baltimore, charges paid and forwarded promptly, free of commission.
Persons from the Northern States desiring to visit the battle-fields of Virginia, or to look after the bodies of friends and relations, killed in the battles of the Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburgh, or Spottsylvania Court-house, have a splendid opportunity of doing so by this route.
The WENONAH is provided with excellent staterooms and berth accommodations, and is in every respect a first-class boat, being new, fast and commodious.
For information, freight or passage, apply to or address
JOS. WHITE, Pier No. 4 N. R.
JOS. JAMES TAYLOR, Agent,
No. 253 West Falls-av., Baltimore, Md.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
YARUNA, WHITEHOUSE, Commander.
ISLADNA, CRARY, Commander.
The new and elegant screw steamship ARIADNE, will leave Pier No. 29 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 19, at 2 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRIM, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BONNEY, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
First-class United States Mail Steamships:
MOSELLE, JAMES MANEHAN, Commander.
CAMBRIDGE, Jno. W. BALCH, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 Steamship MONEKA will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, August 19, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agents at Charleston,
Messrs. ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. R. V. GARDEN, will leave Pier No. 5, N. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.
Passengers forwarded accommodations, $40.
Apply to E. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 26 West-st.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE, BEFORE sailing, should purchase HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST—being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, and Great Britain and Ireland. With a railroad map corrected up to July, 1858, and a map embracing colored routes of travel in the above countries. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Fourth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $4.
For sale in New-York by D. APPLETON & Co., No. 445 Broadway, and JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway. And in Boston, by A. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 100 Washington-st.
Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square, New-York.
Sent by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of $4.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 283 Broadway.—U. S. Passports for citizens and aliens issued by J. R. NONES, Notary Public.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A situation as stewardess on any of the ocean steamers; European preferred; highly respectable references. Call or address Mrs. WILSON, No. 55 Ludlow-st., near Grand.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable and well-recommended woman; prefers a situation in the country; is a good cook, baker, excellent washer and ironer. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A HEAD GARDENER'S SITUAtion by a Scotchman; is a good landscape florist and propagator, and has charge of the farm and dairy as a whole, and hound the hands; his services would be invaluable to parties about purchasing a place; references reliable and satisfactory. Address C. T. O., Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—SOMETHING TO DO, BY A YOUNG active man, recently in the United States service; good writer; quick and correct at figures; has some knowledge of cloth business; occupation more the object than salary. Apply to CHAMPNEY & SMITTEN, jewelers, No. 127 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; he is thoroughly competent in all departments of the business, greenhouse, grass, bedding flowers and vegetables; references unexceptionable. Address E. F., care of Henderson & Fleming, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, A situation as coachman and groom in a private family; can give good reference from his last place. Can be seen at No. 119 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Call for three days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as groom and coachman; understands his business thoroughly and willing to make himself useful; no objection to city or country; has good reference. A letter addressed to W. P., Box No. 213 Times Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man, with good reference. Address J. J., Box No. 197 Times Office.

TO HARDWARE MERCHANTS.—WANTed, a situation as clerk in a wholesale or retail hardware store, by a young man who has had one year's experience in the business. Address CLERK, Box No. 105 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

CANVASSERS WANTED—MALE OR FEmale, in city or country to sell, POWELL'S GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE, of all the members of Congress who voted for the Amendment to the Constitution prohibiting Slavery, the companion to that of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. It is the finest group picture ever published on either side of the Atlantic. Agents can easily make $100 to $200 a month selling it. Address or call on G. M. POWELL & CO., Room No. 24, Bible House New-York.

WANTED—A STEWARD OR PURVEYOR FOR a church school for young ladies. The applicant must furnish undoubted references as to character and fitness; should be a Protestant, a man of mature years, and capable of keeping accounts. For a suitable person a comfortable home and a moderate salary is offered. Address, with full particulars, Y. Z., Box No. 734 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY—MALE OR female, to engage in a pleasant business at home. Only $3 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address, sending two red stamps for particulars, E. WAYVELL, Post-Office, Box No. 4,793 Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO CANVASS THE United States with a new article; one accustomed with the grocery trade. Apply to W. H. BRUNDAGE, office of the Girard House, this morning.

WANTED—TO COOK, WASH AND IRON IN A family of four, a respectable Protestant woman; she must be willing to clean up first story on Friday; wages $10. Answer Box No. 225 Elizabeth, N. J.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A FLOUR STORE, about 18 years of age; one who writes a good hand and is correct and quick at figures. Address, in handwriting of applicant, P., Box No. 137 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN TO GO A SHORT distance from the city; must be willing to help in the place if asked to; good references required. Apply at No. 125 Nassau-st., Room No. 13.

WANTED—IN A BANKER'S OFFICE, A LAD about sixteen, who resides with his parents. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 230 Post-office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK by a Dry Goods jobbing house. Address Box No. 2,229 Post-office, stating experience, references and salary, $.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SALESMAN FOR hat store and glass department. R. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 539, 541 and 543 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE store, a boy about 15 years of age, who resides with his parents. Address H., Box No. 178 Times Office.

EXPERT CLERK WANTED IN FANCY goods house. Address in own handwriting, stating salary, &c., Box No. 1,870 Post-office.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,
BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
From Pier No. 8 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remsen,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
1:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with Night Express Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached, at 4:30 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.
SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 30th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express,) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from White River) and Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal through without stop at 5:30 P. M.
Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) at 5 P. M., Lake Memphremagog, Derby Line, Island Pond, Gilman's, Gorham, Berlin Falls, Milan, Stark, Lancaster, Colebrook, Stratford, Bethlehem, Littleton, Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, Andover, Salem, Lynn, Boston, and by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 36 East River, at 3:15 P. M., lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (via stage from Littleton,) Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) and Montreal same evening.
For maps and particulars, see "Appleton's Railway Guide."

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 8, N. R., daily, at 9:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Toms's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M. for Highland, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Lakewood, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squankum, Bergen, Manchester and Toms's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $1. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $2. From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of the Peninsula.
Tickets can be procured at all the offices of Westcott's Express, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Long Branch.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, 7 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:35, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT of foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
9:30 A. M.—Mail and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
6:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Accommodation Express, Daily for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1858, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 6:30, 8, 9 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 8:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 6:30 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:15 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival and Departure of the Seventh and Sixteenth New-York Artillery and 2d First Rhode Island Cavalry—Arrival of the Twentieth New-York Cavalry and First Connecticut Cavalry.

The Seventh New-York Heavy Artillery Regiment arrived on Thursday, and proceeded to Albany for final payment. The regiment numbered 306 men, under the command of Major JOHN F. MOUNT, and was organized in Albany in August, 1862, by Col. LEWIS O. MORRIS, (who was Colonel of this regiment until the time of his death, which he met at Cold Harbor,) as the One Hundred and Thirteenth New-York Infantry, but was afterward changed by order of the War Department to the Seventh New-York Artillery. The regiment was stationed around Washington until May, 1864, when it was assigned to the Second Army Corps. Its members have participated in all the engagements from Spottsylvania to Petersburgh, distinguishing themselves at Cold Harbor, where they were the first to enter the works, and had the honor of capturing the rebel colors. Out of twelve companies organized in 1862 only four return, members of the twelve being consolidated into the four. They were mustered out on Aug. 1, 1865.

The following are the battles of the Seventh:

1864—Wilderness, May 5; Spottsylvania, May 7–8; Telopotomy, North Anna, Cold Harbor, June 1; Bethesda Church; Siege of Petersburgh; Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 21; Peeble's Farm, Va., Sept. 29–30; First Boydton Plank Road, Oct. 27; Second Hatcher's Run, Dec. 5.

1865—Third Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; assault upon the enemy's works, (usually known as Fort Fisher,) March 25; grand assault upon Petersburgh, April 2; pursuit of LEE; Amelia Court-house, April 6; surrender of LEE, April 9.

THE SIXTEENTH NEW-YORK ARTILLERY.

A detachment consisting of eighty-three men of the Sixteenth New-York Artillery, in passing through the city to Hart's Island on Thursday were treated to dinner at the New-York State Soldiers' Depot, No. 52 Howard-street. Capt. VAN BUSKIRK was in command.

THE FIRST RHODE ISLAND.

Arrived Thursday night and remained over at the Battery until yesterday afternoon when they left by the Neptune line for Providence. The regiment was under the command of Lieut.-Col. JOHN ROGERS, and was organized in Providence, R. I., in September, 1864, by Col. R. B. LAWTON, and originally had nine hundred and twelve members, formed into twelve companies, with a staff of forty-seven officers, and its return shows only ten officers, and four companies containing three hundred and thirty-five men, and during its four years' service has received above five hundred recruits in its ranks.

The regiment has participated in the following engagements:

1862—Front Royal, Va., May 30; Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9; POPE's Campaign, Va.: Fredericksourgh, Dec. 13.

1863—Kelly's Ford, Va., March 17; STONEMAN's raid around Richmond, April 29—May 4; Chancellorsville, Va., May 5; first Brandy Station, Va., June 12; Aldie Gap, Va., June 19; Loudon Valley, Va., June 20–22; Gettysburgh, Penn., July 1–3; Falling Waters, Md., July 11; Culpepper campaign, Va., Sept. 6–11; second Brandy Station, Va., Oct. 11.

1864—WILSON's raid, June 9—July 1; White Oak Swamp, June 14; Blacks and Whites, June 16; Nottoway Court-house, June 25; Ream's Station, Va., June 30; Winchester, (covering SHERIDAN's retreat,) Va., Aug. 17; Summit Point, Va., Aug. 21; Charlestown, Va., Aug. 22; Kearneystown, Va., Aug. 27; skirmishing for twenty days on Opequan Creek, Aug. 28—Sept. 17; Smithfield, Sept. 18; Winchester, (grand charge,) Sept. 19; Front Royal, Va., Sept. 21; Massenuetten Gap, Sept. 22–24; Waynesboro, Va., Sept. 25; Bridgewater, Va., Sept. 28; Tom's Brook, Va., Oct. 9; Cedar Creek, Va., (where CUSTER's division captured 42 pieces of artillery,) Oct. 19; fight at Back Roads, Va., (near Newtown,) Nov. 11–12; Lacy's Spring, Dec. 21.

1865—Moorfield Raid, (marched 115 miles in forty-eight hours,) Jan. 28; SHERIDAN's great nineteen days' raid, Feb. 27—March 17; Waynesboro, March 2; Ashland, March 15; Five Forks, Va., March 29—April 1; Jettersville Station, Va., April 3—Sweat House Creek, Va., April 4; Amelia Court-house, Va., April 6; Farmville, Va., April 7; Appomattox Court-house, April 8-9; Surrender of Gen. LEE, (Appomattox Holow,) April 9.

THE TWENTIETH NEW-YORK CAVALRY

arrived yesterday afternoon from City Point in the steamer *Edward Everett*, via Fortress Monroe. The regiment numbered 870 men, under command of Col. D. M. EVANS, and was raised at Sackett's Harbor, in October, 1863, and served in Gen. KAUTZ's division, with the Army of the James, during the siege of Richmond. They afterwards were merged in Gen. McKENZIE's Independant Brigade, and entered Lynchburgh soon after the surrender of Gen. LEE. Having been engaged in the siege operations they cannot exhibit so lengthy a record as those continuing with SHERIDAN through his valley campaigns. The regiment left for Albany yesterday afternoon, en route for Sackett's Harbor.

THE FIRST CONNECTICUT CAVALRY

arrived from Washington, via Baltimore, last night, at a late hour, and are now quartered at the Battery Barracks, awaiting transportation to Hartford. The regiment numbers 550 men, under command of Col. BRAYTON IVES, and was raised in 1861 as a battalion, leaving the State January, 1862. In January, 1864, the command was filled up to the full strength of a regimental organization, and was then serving in KILPATRICK's old division. During its term of service the regiment has had nearly 2,000 men fighting beneath its flag, and now returns with only 550.

The following are the battles of the First Connecticut:

1862—Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9; Pope's campaign, Virginia.

1863.—STONEMAN's raid around Richmond, April 29—May 4; Chancellorsville, Va., May 5; first Brandy Station, Va., June 12; Aldie Gap, Va., June 19; Loudon Valley, Va., June 20–22; Gettysburgh, Penn., July 1–3; Falling Waters, Md., July 11; Culpepper campaign, Va., Sept. 6–11; second Brandy Station, Va., Oct. 11.

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1865—Moorfield Raid, (marched 115 miles in forty-eight hours,) Jan. 28; SHERIDAN's great nineteen days' raid, Feb. 27—March 17; Waynesboro, March 2; Ashland, March 15; Five Forks, Va., March 29—April 1; Jettersville Station, Va., April 3—Sweat House Creek, Va., April 4; Amelia Court-house, Va., April 6; Farmville, Va., April 7; Appomattox Court-house, April 8-9; Surrender of Gen. LEE, (Appomattox Holow,) April 9.

Frauds by Hackmen.

Within a short time past, some of the hackdrivers of this city have received severe punishment for attempted extortions. This has rendered them somewhat more careful and honest in their dealings with the public, and they do not now disregard the law so flagrantly and so openly as they did a year or two ago. They charge excessive rates—the practice being to get all they can—and sometimes they obtain three to five hundred per cent. more than by law they are authorized to demand. For the purpose of effecting these frauds, many tricks are resorted to to prevent detection and escape the penalties that are rigidly enforced whenever complaints are made and sustained.

The tariff which they may legally charge was made in 1853, and is probably too low now. The hackmen have not formally asked that it be increased. It is declared that the hackmen never intended to conform to any regulations, for when the rates were originally established they were systematically disregarded; and the fact that the prices are low is made the excuse by every hackman for his extortions.

It should be better understood that the enforcement of the law and the punishment of the abuses of hackmen are really in the hands of the public. The Mayor is the master of the hackmen, and Marshal GEORGE W. MORTON has special charge of this department of the business of the Mayor's office. Every complaint against hackmen is carefully attended to, and redress for outrages of all classes may be obtained with very little trouble or loss of time. In cases where overcharging is proved—and the affidavit of the person swindled is considered ample proof when the examination takes place—the whole of the money paid must be refunded by the hackman; and in extreme cases his license is also revoked. The following account of the operations of hackmen, and of what followed, will give a good idea of abuses frequently perpetrated, and of the remedy which is regularly applied.

A man named MAURICE HIGGINS, the owner of licensed hacks Nos. 64 and 492, has just been deprived of his licenses under the following circumstances: A complaint was recently made against him for overcharging, but he did not come forward, nor did the complainant, so the hackman was not arrested, and the case was not at that time pressed by the Marshal. The name of the hackman was, however, entered in the Marshal's books for reference. Soon afterward one of the same man's drivers was caught with a vehicle that contained a number printed on a slip of paper, which could be removed or exchanged at pleasure. This was against the law, and on the evidence of the facts the licenses of the hackmen were promptly revoked, and he was notified accordingly. A policeman was the complainant in this case. The hackman has applied for a renewal of his license, making many excuses for his offence, and promising to do better hereafter; but the Marshal refused to grant his request, on account partly of the circumstance that the hackman did not respond when first notified to appear and answer to this overcharging. A new license will not be granted until the hackman has been sufficiently punished in the loss of business for the violation of the law.

The other case involves some singular facts. It appears that a few evenings ago a soldier came to this city from Washington, and at the Cortlandt-street Ferry, where some hacks were standing, he entered into conversation with a citizen named CHARLES GOODWIN. The latter advised him to get on the train that would carry him homeward; and Mr. GOODWIN offered him a breakfast at once in a hotel in the vicinity, saying that in the morning he could enter one of the city railroad cars and proceed to the depot, thus avoiding the unnecessary expense and trouble of a journey by night. The soldier acted accordingly. One of the hackmen who had had his eye on the soldier then followed Mr. GOODWIN and grossly insulted him. The man was so persistent in his abuse, and his words and conduct were so outrageous, that Mr. GOODWIN appealed to a policeman for protection, and the policeman, instead of arresting the hackman, took from the latter his badge, for the purpose of exhibiting it to Mr. GOODWIN, whom the policeman advised to make a complaint at the Mayor's office. Mr. GOODWIN lives in Brooklyn, and being an acquaintance of Mayor WOOD, laid the facts before that officer, who wrote for him a letter of introduction to Mayor GUNTHER, and the case went in due course to Marshal MORTON. The Marshal called up the hackman, whose number was 292, but this hackman swore positively that he was not guilty, and Mr. GOODWIN, who was present to identify him, said there was some mistake—that he had never before met the person arraigned. It was ascertained, however, that another individual had used the badge, and the arrest of the culprit was ordered. When he was found it appeared that he was a licensed hackman named CONKLIN, but that he had borrowed or otherwise obtained the other hackman's badge. He had taken this course for the purpose of avoiding the consequences of his acts. But his license was promptly revoked; he cannot now carry any passengers without incurring the risks of arrest and payment of a heavy fine, and any hackman lending him a badge hereafter will probably be deprived of it.

The practice of lending badges is common, but it is almost impossible, under present circumstances, for hackmen to commit any frauds or any description of abuses without prompt detection and punishment, if citizens who suffer will do their duty by giving information.

Meeting of the Grand Lodge of I. O. of O. F.

The Grand Lodge reassembled last evening, Grand Master SNYDER in the chair.

After introducing several new members, the grand officers elect were installed into their respective offices.

D. G. M. JOHN J. DAVIES, of No. 30, was then examined by P. G. Masters SMITH and SWANTON, and presented to the Grand Master for installation, whereupon he was solemnly installed as M. W. Grand Master of Southern New-York.

The Grand Master then installed the following grand officers:

John Medole, of No. 22, R. W. Deputy Grand Master; Nicholas Petit, of No. 50, R. W. Grand Warden; Dewitt C. Langdon, of No. 166, R. W. Grand Secretary; Jacob Russell, of No. 28, R. W. Grand Treasurer.

The Grand Master made the following appointments:

Rev. R. Travis, of No. 107, Grand Chaplain; James Aitken, of No. 9, Grand Marshal; John A. Volkmer, of No. 133, Grand Conductor; James Irvin, of No. 166, Grand Guardian; Charles McDonald, of No. 30, Grand Herald.

After the appointment of the Finance Committee and other standing committees, the Grand Lodge took a recess until Wednesday evening next.

The Burning of the Steamer Glasgow.

HOWARD HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A statement appeared in the city papers of this morning, said to have been made by Mrs. SMITH, reflecting most seriously upon the Christian character and manly conduct of the late Rev. Mr. MCLOUGHLIN, one of the passengers on board the late steamer *Glasgow*. As my position at the time of the fire, and more particularly at the time the transferring of the passengers commenced, was most favorable for knowing the truth, I have been requested to make a statement upon the subject, which I take much pleasure in doing. And it is this. When the order was given to place the passengers in the small boat, Rev. Mr. MCLOUGHLIN, was standing near the gangway leading to the boat, waiting patiently until the women and children had been safely placed in the boats, and it was only after it was announced that there were no more women and children to go, and that there was still room for some males in the boat, that Rev. Mr. MCLOUGHLIN, presented himself at the gangway, and was without any objections whatever, on the part of the second officer or any person else, allowed to go into the boat, and indeed as was his right, to depart.

CHARLES A. LEAS,
United States Consul to Madeira, and one of the passengers on board the late steamer *Glasgow*.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE METROPOLITAN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.—In view of the fact that the number of soldiers and sailors honorably discharged who ask for situations at the Metropolitan Employment Agency, No. 136 Canal-street, increases on a very large scale every day, while the number of employers is far from increasing in the same proportion, it has been resolved by the soldiers and sailors now applying at the Agency, to visit, in a body, the Mayor, the city authorities, the leading newspapers, and the most influential political and public institutions, Custom-house, clubs, &c., &c., to ask of all of them to make a direct and official appeal to employers in every branch of public and private industry, in order to induce them to dispose of the situations they have in their gift in favor of the defenders of the Union. Those who wish to participate in this demonstration should call at No. 136 Canal street, next Tuesday, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., when the time and day of rendezvous, and other details, will be arranged.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—At the regular meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners, yesterday afternoon, CHARLES CHAPIN, one of the telegraph operators at Police Headquarters, was appointed Chief of the Fire Telegraph vice ROBINSON, resigned.

Engine Company No. 19 sent in a communication stating that EDWARD J. KEHOE, a member of the company, had been expelled for non-payment of dues. Approved.

In the matter of the expulsion of several members by the firemen of Hose Company No. 11, noticed some time ago, the expelled members desired a reconsideration. The affair was referred to Commissioner ENOS, who recommended that the dispute be returned to the company for action.

The Chief Engineer sent in the necessary estimates and requisitions for articles required for the department, consisting of materials for repairs. Laid over.

The board then adjourned.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—Last evening Mr. WM. G. KING, of No. 151 West Eighteenth-street, one of the Adams Express Company's drivers, lost a foot, having been run over at Communipaw, N. J., by a Central Railroad locomotive. He was brought to this city and taken to the New-York Hospital by Officer POWELL, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police.....Last evening, LEWIS SILVERSTEIN, a child of four years, whose parents dwell at No. 304 Second-street, was run over by Weehawken Railroad car No. 20, in Second-street, near Sheriff, and lost an arm. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and the driver of the car was arrested and imprisoned in the Eleventh Precinct Police-station.

APPOINTMENT.—The Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners, yesterday afternoon, appointed as Superintendent of the Fire Telegraph, Mr. CHARLES L. CHAPIN, of the Police Telegraph, a gentleman of large experience in telegraphing. He erected the Morse Telegraph in Germany, was Superintendent of the Municipal Police Telegraph, and has been twenty years in the business. His uniform courtesy while an operator for the Metropolitan Police Department won him many warm friends, among whom, it is understood, are several who strongly urged his appointment by the Fire Commissioners.

PROMOTION FOR GALLANTRY.—Major WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE, of Gen. HOOKER's staff, was recently promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel for services at Antietam, to Colonel for services at Lookout Mountain, and to Brevet Brigadier-General for gallant conduct at Peachtree Creek. Gen. LAWRENCE has been connected with the army from the beginning of the war, and has, with Gen. HOOKER, passed through many trying and difficult campaigns. He is well deserving of the promotion, and we are gratified that the government has not allowed his gallant acts to remain unnoticed.

PEACHES.—The supply of peaches at Washington Market is moderate, and prices continue high. Choice Delaware and Jersey fruit is selling at $1 75 and $3 a basket. The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company run a regular daily train, called the "Delaware Peach Train," and which brings to market every morning, from ten to twenty thousand baskets of Delaware peaches, most of which are choice fruit. Besides the Delaware train, the New-Jersey road brings to market from four to seven thousand baskets of Jersey peaches daily.

MARRIAGE OF REAR-ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.—On Wednesday afternoon, Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN was united in wedlock to Mrs. GODDARD, daughter of the late Hon. SAMUEL VINTON, of Ohio, at the house of the Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, pastor of St. Stephen's Church. The ceremony was conducted in a quiet and unostentatious manner and very few persons being present. The lady, who is well known in the fashionable circles of Washington, is said to be about twenty-five years the junior of her distinguished husband.

LAUNCH.—On Saturday, at 8 A. M., will be launched from the ship-yard of JOHN ENGLIS & SON, the new steamer *Old Colony*. She is a sister steamer to the *Newport*. The following are her dimensions: Length, 220 feet; breadth, 48 feet; extreme breadth, 80 feet; and depth of hold, 14 feet. Built of white oak and locust. Engine, 80-inch cylinder and 12 feet stroke. She will be completed by the 1st of October, and will be placed on the route between New-York and Newport.

SUN-STROKE.—A man of respectable attire was found suffering from heat yesterday afternoon, and as he could not speak or otherwise indicate his place of abode, the Twentieth Precinct Police took him to their station-house, and Dr. STEPHEN W. ROSS attended him and applied restoratives; but he rapidly sank, and died about 4 o'clock. Papers in his possession gave the address of Mr. Jeremiah Quirk, of No. 128 South Front-street, Philadelphia.

OPENING A NEW HOUSE.—The Cambria Hotel, a new house on the European plan, at No. 92 Chatham-street, has been opened by Mr. BERNARD JOHNS. Last night a regular house-warming took place, and was a great success. Supper for a large number of guests was laid in the dining-hall, and the worthy proprietor exerted himself to make those present welcome, evincing an aptness for the business. The Cambria opens under good auspices, and deserves to succeed, as it doubtless will.

PRESENTATION TO MR. CHARLES SUTTON.—A few days ago, Mr. CHARLES SUTTON, ex-warden of the City Prison, was presented by the attachés of the prison, and a number of his friends, with a mark of their esteem, in the shape of a magnificent gold watch and chain valued at $600, the manufacture of Messrs. BROWN & SPAULDING, of No. 570 Broadway. The presentation was made in a neat speech, to which Mr. SUTTON happily responded.

INCREASE OF CRIME.—During the three months ending on the 31st of July, 20,467 persons were arrested in this city, of whom 14,872 were males and 6,095 females. During the previous three months, ending on the 30th of April, the arrests numbered 12,592, of whom 8,585 were males and 4,007 females. Consequently the total increase over the number recorded in the previous quarter is 7,875, of whom 6,787 were males and 2,088 females.

LIFE-SAVING BOAT.—A trial-trip of the "Nonpareil Life-boat" will come off to-day. The start takes place from the Coast Wrecking Company's Dock, foot of Sussex-street, Jersey City, at 9:30 A. M. The excursionists will arrive in the city at 6 P. M., after an experimental journey.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE FURMAN-STREET DISASTER.—The investigation into the circumstances attending the late disaster at Nos. 93 and 95 Furman-street, whereby three men lost their lives, was continued before Coroner LYNCH last evening.

Charles E. Bloss, residing at No. 25 North Third-street, E. D., testified to being in the employ of Messrs. Bord & Berry, builders; was in the buildings that fell engaged in putting sash in the front doors; was about six feet from the walk when they came down; the day previous to the accident the men working there heard a peculiar creaking of the wooden centres which sustained the arches of the roof; remarked to his partner that he would not like to be one of those whose duty it was to take down those centres; witness' partner also heard the noise; did not observe any cracks in the centre walls; the wooden centres of the two main arches had been taken out before the accident; was present when the building fell; heard rattling as it mortar and brick were falling; immediately afterward the whole fabric came down with a crash; got out of the building about one minute before it fell; thought the small arch was put up under Mr. Bord's direction; thought he drew plans for three frame buildings in Bushwick; an architect made plans for Wilson's buildings in Fulton-street, N. Y.; it is usual for architects to make plans for large structures.

Abraham Van Duyne, carpenter and joiner, who worked with preceding witness and was present when the building fell, testified to a similar effect, and the investigation was further adjourned.

EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.—The residences of ANDREW GLUCHMANN and ALEXANDER ARNSTADT, in Chauncey-street, New-Brooklyn, (Ninth Ward,) was struck by lightning during the storm on Thursday evening. The house of the former was set on fire, but the flames were extinguished with a loss of about $150. The electric fluid passed down the chimney of Mr. ARNSTADT's residence, entirely demolishing it, into a room on the first floor and upset the stove. Two children were somewhat injured. The chimneys of a row of brick buildings in Quincy-street, near Marcy-avenue, were demolished, and causing other damage amounting to about $50. The liberty pole on Fort Greene was likewise struck, but was not materially injured.

THE KINGS COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.—The investigation into the charges brought against the Superintendents of the Poor for awarding a heavy contract for flour to Mr. JAMES CORBOY, who was not the lowest bidder, was continued before the Supervisor's Committee yesterday. Mr. JAMES FITZGERALD, one of the Superintendents, was examined, but his evidence proved nothing more than that the bid of Mr. CORBOY was considered bogus by at least one of the members, but who, with the others, (excepting Superintendent BENNETT,) signed the papers presented by him. The committee adjourned until Monday at 2 o'clock P. M.

BRUTAL ASSAULT BY A WOMAN.—Mrs. ELLEN GARRITY, residing at No. 117 East Warren-street, was brought before Justice WALSH yesterday for brutally assaulting a tenant, an aged woman named CATHARINE MCNULTY, whereby her nose was broken and shoulder dislocated. As alleged Mrs. GARRITY pushed the other woman down stairs. This was denied by the defendant, and she was permitted to go on her own recognizance.

SUN-STRUCK. An unknown man, about 50 years of age, was picked up insensible at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, yesterday afternoon. He was taken to the City Hospital.... PATRICK MCCARTY, residing in Twentieth-street, while working in an earth-bank in Middle-street, was prostrated by the heat. He will probably recover.

BURGLARY.—The house of MARTIN EVANS, in Ryerson-street, near Myrtle-avenue, was feloniously entered yesterday afternoon and robbed of silver-ware, bills, &c., in all valued at $150, with which the thief escaped.

Williamsburgh.

A YOUNG LADY COWHIDES A STOREKEEPER.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening, a young woman named MINNIE PHALON, 20 years of age, residing in East Williamsburgh, entered the furnishing store of Mr. GUSTAVE BAER, No. 198 Grand-street, E. D., and assaulted him with a cowhide. Mr. BAER resisted her vigorous castigation, and took up a stick in self-defence. A young gentleman named JAMES FORREST, who resides in New-York, and who was in the young lady's company, then seized BAER, while MINNIE belabored him with the cowhide. In this emergency, Mr. BAER called out lustily, "Watch! murder!" when Officer WALSH, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, was attracted to the spot and arrested the lady and her companion. They were taken to the station-house and locked up. Miss PHALEN states, in explanation of her conduct, that she visited BAER's store early on Monday morning last to purchase some articles, and that after the articles were put up the storekeeper charged her more than she had agreed to pay; she thereupon refused to take the purchase and demanded back her money; which demand was refused by the man BAER, who called her, she alleges, names which did not belong to her. Hence the cowhiding.

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF A PROPELLER BY FIRE.—About 2 o'clock A. M. yesterday, a fire broke out on board the propeller *George O. Vale*, FARRELL, master, lying at the foot of North Fourth-street, E. D. The fire originated about the smoke-stack, and spread with great rapidity. But for the promptitude of the fire-apparatus, under Chief DOYLE, the boat would have been utterly destroyed. As it was, damage resulted to the amount of $2,000. The *Vale* was owned by B. G. NEFF, No. 32 South-street, New-York, and was insured in the Washington Insurance Company for $5,000 and in the Harmony for $800.

MEETING OF FENIANS.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Fenian Brotherhood took place at Temperance Hall, corner of Grand and Seventh streets, E. D., last evening. Mr. THOMAS GALLAGHER, Centre of the Emmet Circle, presided. Mr. GEORGE J. CAMPBELL, Centre of the Shamrock Circle, Greenpoint, delivered a lengthy and eloquent address on the hopefulness and justice of the cause which he advocated, namely, the unity of the Irish race for the purpose of self-government in their native land. The finances of the Williamsburgh Circle were stated to be in a healthy condition.

NEW-JERSEY.

BITTEN BY A DOG, AND WHAT CAME OF IT.—Mr. EDWARD S. HENNESSY, of No. 215½ Broome-street, New-York, appeared before Recorder AVERY, of Hoboken, on Thursday, and complained that on the day previous, while his son was returning home from a ball match, through Bloomfield-street, he was set upon by a dog, belonging to Mr. CHINER, of No. 251 Bloomfield-street, and was bitten and badly lacerated on the thigh. Mr. HENNESSY was very anxious that the dog should be killed, and accordingly Recorder AVERY furnished him with all necessary authority to carry out his desire. The dog was found on board the Bremen steamer, lying at the dock, and Mr. H., after some delay, having secured the animal, took him out to the end of the pier foot of Third-street, for the purpose of drowning him. It is alleged that Special Deputy REED threatened to throw HENNESSY overboard if he attempted to drown the dog, when the latter pitched the animal overboard, and then pitched into Mr. REED, but with assistance was finally ejected from the pier. Subsequently, while REED and some friends were standing at the corner of Third and River streets, HENNESSY came up and renewed the attack, when Officer KING came up, and HENNESSY turned and struck him, and at the same time REED put in two or three well-directed blows. HENNESSY was arrested, but on being taken before the Recorder the officer withdrew the charge of assault and battery, and accused plead guilty to disorderly conduct. He was fined $2, got a black eye, a bloody nose, and lost the dog, which swam ashore.

CHARGE OF RAPE IN A CRIM. CON. CASE.—DAVID B. RICHARDS, recently a druggist in Jersey City, was arrested and taken before Justice CUTTER, of Jersey City, yesterday, for examination on a charge of having attempted a rape on the person of LAVINIA ZABRISKIE, she being under 15 years of age, and according to the State law an infant. A short time since RICHARDS was arrested on a charge of having abducted the girl from home, and RICHARDS caused the arrest of the ZABRISKIE family on a charge of keeping a disorderly and disreputable house. RICHARDS was held in $500 bonds to appear for trial, and the whole affair will be fully investigated at the October term of the Hudson County Court.

A JEW IN TROUBLE.—A Jew cigar peddler, hailing from New-York, was arraigned and taken before Recorder AVERY, of Hoboken, yesterday, charged with peddling cigars without a license, and for which he was required to pay a fine of $5. The accused, who gave his name as LOUIS WOLFSKY, plead and begged to be let off, declaring that he was poor; had only a dollar and a quarter; that he got married only six months since and that his wife had a baby, &c. That six months' baby had no effect on the Recorder, and as he was about to commit Mr. WOLFSKY to the cells, he very quickly produced the money, and paid the fine.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—A prepossessing young woman, giving the name of MARY SMITH, who was acting in the capacity of nurse in the family of Mr. JOHN MAGENHEIM, No. 148 Washington-street, Hoboken, was detected, yesterday morning, absconding with a quantity of female wearing apparel. She was tried before Justices AVERY and POPE, and was sent to the County Jail for three months.

THREATENING TO STAB AND SCALD.—A good looking young woman, named MARY MEEHLE, was arrested in Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, by Aid DOYLE, charged with having threatened to "put a knife" into the bowels of WM. MUNTZ, and also wet him down with scalding hot water. The cause for threatening such violent measures did not transpire. Accused gave bonds to appear for examination.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the thunder-storm on Thursday afternoon, a barn near Elizabeth, belonging to a Mr. HARLAN, was struck by lightning and consumed, together with a cow and seven tons of hay. Loss about $600; no insurance. The lightning struck a tree on the corner of Jersey-avenue and South Sixth-street, Jersey City, and wrenched off several of the limbs.

MURDERERS TO BE TRIED.—There are at present five persons in the county jail at Elizabeth to be tried at the next term court for murder, viz.: WM. GRADY and GEO. DIXON for killing FERGUS COLLINS; JAMES GLENN, charged with having choked his wife to death; JAMES HOWE and MCHUGH, charged with fatally beating JOHN MILLER.

UNLICENSED LIQUOR-SELLERS TO BE PROSECUTED.—The Board of Councilmen of Hoboken have directed the City Recorder to commence proceedings immediately against between forty and fifty public-housekeepers for selling liquor without license. The fine is $10 for the first offence, and $50 for every subsequent offence.

RAILROAD SMASH-UP.—The Washington train due at Jersey City yesterday morning, was delayed two hours in consequence of a smash-up of freight cars five miles beyond New-Brunswick.

Evening Exchange.

$60,000 Am. Gold		145¾	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	98⅝
100	Erie Railway	98⅝	300	do	98⅝
200	do	98⅝	200	do	98⅝
100	do	98⅝	100	do	98⅝
100	do	98⅝	300	do	98⅝
600	Reading R.	105¾	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	63¼
200	do	105¾	300	do	63¼
1800	Cleve. & Pitts.	70¾	100	do	63¼
400	do	70⅝	200	Hud. Riv. R.	112⅝

Market not very active, but rather firm.

[Advertisement]

BETTER THAN OIL WELLS.—The most valuable possession on earth is good health.

PLANTATION BITTERS

Are an excellent preserver of the health and vigor of the whole system.

They quiet the nerves.
They cure Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.
They create a healthy appetite.
They cure Cramps and Colic.
They purify and invigorate the System.
They cure Headache, Constipation, and Biliousness.
They require no change of diet.
They instantly relieve distress after eating.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

TRY THEM, AND BE CURED.

[Advertisement.]

"HUMAN HEADS."—Good heads with bad characters, and bad heads with good characters. How is it? See August number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 20 cts. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement]

GLASS LETTER CO. No. 107 FULTON-ST.—Richly gilded letters for store windows and signs. Numbers for residences unsurpassed for lasting. Painters' supplied. Agencies established.

[Advertisement]

PORTRAIT OF GEN. GRANT, WHIPPOORWILL SONG, with other splendid and brilliant novelties, in the August number of *Demorest's Monthly Magazine*.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Helvetia	Aug. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Aug. 5	New-York	Southton.
Bavaria	Aug. 9	New-York	Hamburg.
Scotia	Aug. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	Aug. 12	New-York	Glasgw.
Lafayette	Aug. 19	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Boston	July 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	July 26	Southampton	New-York.
Damascus	July 27	Liverpool	Quebec.
Lafayette	July 27	Havre	New-York.
Cuba	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Aug. 2	Southampton	New-York.
China	Aug. 5	Liverpool	Boston.

Havana, New-Orleans and Panama.

City of Washington	Aug. 5	New-York	New-Orleans.
Eagle	Aug. 10	New-York	Havana.
Cornica	Aug. 12	New-York	Nassau, N. P.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Mails for Europe via Liverpool and Queenstown, per steamer *City of London*, close to-day at 10:30 A. M.; via Hamburg, per steamer *Teutonia*, at the same hour.

Mails for New-Orleans, per steamer *George Washington*, close to-day at 1:30.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	2 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 00 | Sun sets..... 7 12 | Moon sets... 3 20
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 5 54 | Gov. Island. 6 43 | Hell Gate.... 8 05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 4.

Cleared.

Barks Sicilian, Smith, Malaga, Baker & Crowell; Sicilia, (Ital.,) Allaro, Marseilles, Biocovich, Agresta, Smith & Georgiades; Normandy, (Br.,) McIntosh, Montevideo, McColl & Frith; Dirigo, Blair, Cow Bay, Brookway & Baker; Solicte, Panna, Lingan, H. D. & J. U. Brookman; Gratta, Craig, Philadelphia, Simpson & Clapp; Agincourt, (Br.,) Bart, Richibucto, P. Harmony's Nephews; Harvest Home, Berry, Turks Island, H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Brigs C. F. O'Brien, (Br.,) Knowles, Mobile, Smith & Dunning; Aura, (Br.,) King, Havre, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Althea, (Br.,) Messenger, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Boyd & Hincken; Rescue, (Br.,) Sanders, Liverpool, N. S., Boyd & Hincken; Chevron, (Br.,) Long, Baltimore.

Schooners Argo, Ely, New-London, H. S. Rackett & Son; Montrose, Holt, Morehead City, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Velma, Moore, Philadelphia, Thompson & Hunter; Horace L., Francis, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.; Ida L. Beares, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; E. Sheddon, Egbert, Baltimore, M. Bedell; D. B. Doane, Redman, Philadelphia, E. P. Buck & Co.; Diadem, Benjamin, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett & Son; Mary Susan, (Br.,) Albro, Nassau, E. E. Hutchinson; Snow Squall, Parson, Philadelphia, Metcalf & Duncan; Rhode Island, Curtis, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Sarah Loverie, Anderson, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Addie E. Barnes, Lawton, Savannah, Del Banco & Co.; Arlington, Collins, Demerara, Bentley, Smith & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Ottawa, Lieut.-Commander Jas. Stillwell, commanding, Port Royal, S. C., 5 ds. July 31, off Cape Lookout, saw U. S. steamer Jas. Adger, with a monitor in tow, bound S.

Steamship Nightingale, Brasher, New-Orleans 6 da., 19 hours, via Sand Key July 30, with cotton to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. July 30, off Sombrero Light, passed steamship Mississippi, hence for New-Orleans.

Steamship De Molay, Sampson, City Point 40 hours, with the 16th New-York Cavalry, Col. D. M. Evans, 750 men, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship John Gibson,

The New-York Times.

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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE GERMANIA OFF CAPE RACE.

LAYING THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Successful Inauguration of the Great Enterprise.

THE SHORE END OF THE CABLE LAID.

The Great Eastern Takes Her Departure on the 24th.

The Cable Last Heard from on the 25th, in Latitude 52, Longitude 12.

CABLE O. K.—SIGNALS PERFECT

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

Civil Disturbances in Prussia—Meetings of Working-Men Prohibited.

CAPE RACE, Wednesday, Aug. 2, via ASPY BAY, Saturday Aug. 5.

The steamship *Germania*, from Hamburg on the 23d ult., via Southampton on the morning of the 26th, has passed this point en route for New-York. She was boarded by the yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of European intelligence obtained.

The steamship *America*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on the 26th.

The steamship *Moravian*, from Quebec, arrived out on the 24th.

The steamship *Africa*, from Boston, arrived out on the 26th.

The *Germania* reports having passed the steamship *Borussia*, from New-York, on the 23d, at 5 A. M., and the British ship *Tasmanian* on the 31st.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Fright About the Imperial Prince—The French and English Naval Promenade—The Moniteur and President Johnson—French Comments on Secretary Seward's Dispatches—The Mexican Question in France.

PARIS, Friday, July 21, 1865.

The court people have had quite a fright about the Imperial Prince. For two days the words "typhoid fever" were whispered with terror about the palace; but it turns out that his little Highness only had an ephemeral fever of the most benign type, which has already disappeared. One can imagine the anxiety of the Emperor and Empress at any threatened rupture of the tender thread which is to perpetuate their dynasty, for *they* at least believe that "after them comes the deluge," and that this, their only child, is their only hope of reward for the dangers they have gone through in reestablishing the empire. Naturally enough they have but a small opinion of the Prince NAPOLEON'S popularity with the French people, and still less of that of LUCIEN MURAT, both contingent heirs to the throne. But the Prince NAPOLEON has two sons, born of CLOTILDE of Savoy, who would be acceptable alike to Bonapartists and Monarchists, with whom their present Majesties would do well to count. These two boys, however unpopular their father may be, have this advantage over the Emperor's son, that they are real BONAPARTES on the father's side, and that on the mother's side they descend from the oldest reigning house in Europe, besides being the grandsons of VICTOR EMANUEL—a most popular monarch in France. If one of these sons of the Prince NAPOLEON could ever reach the throne of France, he would come nearer bringing together all the original factions than any other man.

The official cousining between the English and French fleets which has just commenced at Plymouth, and is to be continued in a more formidable way at Brest, is a source of perplexity to the writers of the two nations, because they do not know which of the two ought to rejoice, or whether either. This showing of hands is something so new in the history of these old enemies, that both go about it in a most awkward way, and both appear to wish the thing well over.

The *Moniteur* publishes the very splendid letter of President JOHNSON to the Gettysburgh Committee without, to the surprise of everybody, omitting any part of it. Thus the official paper contains the assertion that a government of the people is the best government in the world, and that the American nation has a mission to fulfill among the nations of the earth—two assertions that look odd enough in the anti-republican and anti-American sheet. Is it possible that the official paper is repenting of its four years of lying about the Union and the Union cause?

The *Patrie*, which certainly has not repented of its mountains of misrepresentation, sneers at President JOHNSON'S letter, and wants to know what mission it is he refers to, and what mission the American people are capable of fulfilling among the nations of the earth? The same paper, alone among all its cotemporaries, calls the hanging of Mrs. SURRATT a murder, and stigmatizes the conduct of the President in refusing a respite as inhuman and barbarous. The *Patrie*, it may be said, dies hard.

Mr. SEWARD'S dispatch to the English Government on the question of belligerent rights continues to occupy the press in France. The French writers deny the correctness of two of Mr. SEWARD'S positions. They claim that the twenty-four hours' rule is an old precedent in the history of maritime war, and that, whether just or not, it is an old and commonly accepted rule, which Mr. SEWARD has no right to abrogate in so arbitrary a manner. They claim also that Mr. SEWARD has no right to order the seizure of Confederate vessels in neutral ports, and they argue that our Secretary of State admits the point indirectly when he says that "the vessels of the United States have the legal right to seize any insurgent or piratical vessel found by them on the high seas." But they admit that the vessels found in neutral ports fall by right to the successful party in the war, only that they must be properly adjudged, and not seized by force. It will be remarked, however, that M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, did not understand this point of law till informed of it by Lord COWLEY, (speaking for the English ministry,) and that in this, as in all other matters relating to a joint action on American affairs, it was the English Government which dictated the first and the last word. During the whole war the English press was constantly speaking of the action of France in regard to America, and yet during the whole war England controlled all the negotiations of the two nations in regard to that war. So that whatever good or bad measures may have been adopted, England is responsible for them.

The different manner in which Mr. SEWARD treats France was quite unexpected in the governmental party, and has embarrassed them not a little. People who are guilty of offences naturally expect to be scolded, and after the sudden, and to them terrifying, collapse of the Slave Confederacy, they set their teeth and braced themselves for the onslaught of the Washington Government. But the onslaught did not come, and on the contrary they found Mr. SEWARD treating them with words of kindness and forbearance, and at first they neither knew what to make of it nor how to comfort themselves. But at last they appear to have found their way; the government seems to have given an order for a change of tactics, and all those journals which are directly under its control, are much more generous in the tone of their remarks on American affairs.

The accumulation of American soldiers along the line of the Rio Grande is beginning to create another panic about Mexico. So long as there appeared to be rebels in arms in Texas, the sending of Federal troops seemed to be natural enough; but now that there are no longer any rebels in arms, and that the Federal troops on the frontier continue to increase in numbers, the fears of the people as to the object of these troops are awakened, and it would not be surprising to see the French Government demanding at Washington for information as to the object of this large display of force. They regard Mexico so much as their own that such a demand would not be surprising.

The French Government have furnished MAXIMILIAN with a Minister of Finances, in the person of M. LANGLAIS, a Counselor of State, who goes out to Mexico, it is said, under an engagement of five years, at the end of which time he is to return to France to be made a Senator, and with a pension from MAXIMILIAN of 20,000 francs a year. M. LANGLAIS, I am told, is one of the men who believes that the United States have been exhausted and ruined by the late civil war, and rendered incapable of undertaking a war against Mexico, or anybody else, for the next quarter of a century at least! His five years of experience in MAXIMILIAN'S service, if it lasts that long, will probably change his ideas. MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

English Elections and Election Riots—John Brown and Ghosts Towing Iron-Clads—Sensation Crimes and Disasters—The Great Eastern—The Naval Congress—English Opinion—Confederate Cotton in Chancery—The Cholera—Operatic and Dramatic—The Last News from America.

LONDON, Saturday, July 22, 1865.

My last letter was written "by the sad sea waves," at St. Leonards; I write this amid the roaring of the Strand—I mean the Strand of London and the muddy Thames. The locality is not important, perhaps, but I fancy it gives an air of naturalness, and in view of the great works I expect to write in the future, and the immortality I hope to attain, some interest may attach to these at present unconsidered trifles.

The real work of this week in England, as of the past, is the elections. The termination of the war for the Union has saved the Liberal party here, and though Mr. DISRAELI hopes his party will be as strong in the next Parliament as it was in the last, the Liberals have gained several members. Mr. GLADSTONE, rejected at Oxford, has been returned for South Lancaster. An English aspirant has two strings to his bow, or as many as he can manage to pay for. Rejected by one constituency, he can appeal to another. If his neighbors refuse to elect him, he can go where he is not known, and keep trying until he gets elected. It may be safely said, therefore, that any man with money, and some without, can go to Parliament. Mr. GLADSTONE, it must be said, however, went in by the hardest, with two conservative colleagues.

The elections are considered very peaceable, compared with the good old times we read about. There have been a dozen or so of pretty severe mobs, and in a few cases the riot act was read, and the military sent for. In one town the Liberal candidate having been defeated, a mob of five hundred persons broke the windows of the Conservatives for three hours, and pelted the house of the Rector with the broken tombstones from his own church-yard, while a sick person in a front room, too ill to be moved, was protected from the stones by the servants holding up blankets before the bed.

American politics entered, as I said, more or less into the election; not that much was said about the matter, but that the extreme Liberal party was strengthened by the result of the war. Mr. GLADSTONE, referring to his defeat at Oxford and his second canvass in Lancashire, quoted:

"Old John Brown's body lies a mouldering in the ground,
But his soul is a marching on."

But the most forcible appeal I have noticed to America, during the canvass, was in the speech of one of the candidates for the City of Dublin. Mr. MCDONALD said:

"God and the people brought him to victory. If they did not get a fair tenant right, the Americans would come over in iron-clads, and encircle the shores of England, and leave all her towns in ashes. They were ready to do it. Their ghosts were walking over with one hundred iron-clads, such as no nation in the world could vanquish."

Something may be allowed for the poetic fervor of Irish eloquence, still one would like to know what Mr. MCDONALD means by so many ghosts walking across the Atlantic towing a hundred iron-clads.

The elections are not over. They take their time and consult their convenience. Most of the Irish elections have yet to be held, and as whatever can be contested in that country is warmly contested, the constabulary and military will probably have their hands and arms full.

To give a truthful reflex of this country now, and especially to-day, I must present next to the election, the sensations of crime and disaster. The trial of CONSTANCE KENT for the murder of her brother took place yesterday. Rather she was arraigned, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to death. No witnesses were called, and there was therefore no opportunity to fight over the Wagner case, and the rights of the Anglican confessional. It is not probable that the sentence of the court will be carried into effect. The murder was committed four years ago, by a child of fifteen, who can hardly be considered the same person as the one now sentenced to be hanged.

The miserable wretch PRITCHARD, member of twenty learned societies, has made a second confession, apparently more truthful than the first. He now pleads guilty to having poisoned both his wife and mother-in-law, and exonerates the girl, his mistress, from any complicity in his crime. This the *Pall Mall Gazette* tells us is fortunate for her, because, though the Scotch have no prejudices against unchastity, they have against poisoning.

When the home supply of crime, as of breadstuffs fails, we import from foreign parts. France furnishes some striking cases, but now we have one from Sweden, where a minister has just been condemned to death for poisoning several of his parishioners with the wine in administering the sacrament. He also has made a full confession, and declares that he gave the arsenicated wine to the sick whom he visited from motives of humanity. He knew they must die. They were poor, suffering and wretched, and he thought himself justified in putting them out of their misery, as one would kill a horse or dog in similar circumstances. He makes out a strong case, no doubt, but will be hanged notwithstanding, and so put out of his misery.

England and the Alpine Club have had a shock this week which will make the Blondinism of mountain climbing possibly less popular. The only important Alpine peak that had not been climbed in recent times, if ever—the only virgin summit was the Matterhorn, and the other day a party of five Englishmen, with two guides, made the ascent. Coming down, the youngest of the party, Lord FRANCIS DOUGLAS, a boy of nineteen, worn out with fatigue, stumbled. His fall drew with him the whole party, tied together with a rope. As they were sliding or rolling down the mountain side, the elder of the guides had the presence of mind and skill to bring the rope round a corner of rock, and might have saved them all, but the sudden shock snapped the rope, and three of the party, including Lord FRANCIS, and one guide, went over the precipice, bounding from rock to rock four thousand feet. Their bodies have been seen with a spyglass, but it may not be possible to reach them. And now we have tirades against such useless mountain climbing—tirades as useless. Everywhere there is a percentage of accidents and sudden death. Yachting is as useless and as risky—so is hunting.

The *Great Eastern* has not taken her departure, on account of the nasty weather on the western coast of Ireland, where it rains four days out of five, and blows on the fifth. Then the great ship is so loaded down with coals and cable inside, and oyster shells outside, that she cannot make more than six knots an hour. I leave you to calculate when she will get to Newfoundland; probably about Christmas.

The great pacific meeting of the French and English navies is about to take place at Plymouth, and the Prince and Princess of WALES have gone to do honor to the international festival. But it seems that some other parties have been invited. England has sent invitations to the Italian, Russian, Austrian and, perhaps, other governments, to send their squadrons to the great naval festival. And this has been done, we are gravely told by a high English authority, to change the character of the meeting, which was intended by the Emperor as a French and English joint demonstration against America. The Emperor has been at work four years trying to get England to unite with him against America; but England would never do it. No, Sir; England knows better. She would not go to Mexico, nor have a congress, nor recognize the Confederacy; and now she will not make a naval demonstration, unless it can be in some way deprived of its hostile character toward America. England has not a single ally in Europe that she can trust, and it might be convenient to have one somewhere.

Not that English opinion and feeling in regard to America is all that could be desired. We do not change so rapidly. Awed and dazzled as we are by the sudden success of the Federal arms, stunned and mortified by the sudden collapse of the Confederacy, in which two years ago a large majority of the governing classes in England believed, some even to the extent of pretty heavy investments—still it will take time to reconcile us to the existing situation. What can you expect when the Edinburgh *Quarterly*, generally considered Northern, had in April, 1865, such words as these:

"The spirit which in ROBESPIERRE consigned to the guillotine thousands of innocent victims, was not far distant from the spirit of Torquemada; and the ferocious indifference to human life with which the Americans of the Northern States have immolated hosts of their countrymen to the maintenance of their idea of 'the Union,' is just as violent an act of intolerance as the most virulent persecution of a relentless church. In other words, they cannot endure that men should think and act differently from themselves; and what they cannot obtain by conviction, they would impose by coercion. In other ages, such a contest might have seemed the natural result of a struggle for power; but in our own, it is regarded with abhorrence by a large proportion of mankind, as an unrighteous attempt to crush the spirit of liberty and the right of independent judgment by force."

And for what, it may be asked, did men ever fight and kill each other but for some difference of opinion, with a resulting difference by action? And the more sincere men are in their opposite convictions, the more necessary that they should fight about them.

"Talking of guns," I see that a portion of the cotton brought out by the blockade-runners has got into Chancery. Here is a long look ahead for somebody. The United States Consul at Liverpool has applied for an injunction against a cargo of cotton brought to Liverpool as the property of the Confederate Government. The Consul claims, in the most commercial fashion, that this so-called Confederate Government was a sort of joint stock company, which, on its failure, consigned all its property and assets to the United States, the old firm, and that, consequently, this cotton, as a portion of the assets, must be surrendered. That seems the proper way to put it, and the Chancellor has taken the case into consideration; but as English Chancellors are not usually in a hurry, his decision may possibly be for the benefit of the rising generation in the good time coming.

There is some dim apprehension about the cholera, which has been raging at Cairo, has appeared at Constantinople, and of which there are some rumors in Italy. It is hoped that it may spend itself in the old regions of the plague; it is nevertheless feared that it may again pass over its former track, and as war has often been followed by pestilence, there is reason to fear its fatal ravages in America. Judging from former observation, I should say that the colored population, in its present condition, would be the heaviest sufferers. English cholera, as it has been called, has broken out in one of our crowded poor-houses. This may be a premonition of the coming scourge.

We will turn, if you please, to more cheerful topics. London, at the close of the season, puts forth its choicest attractions. We have, at the very last, a magnificent representation of the "Africaine." Our PATTI also sings on Saturdays at the Crystal Palace, and she is going to Florence, the new capital of Italy, which is to be enlarged by an English company, which has just taken the contract against strong French competition. Then we have OWENS at the Adelphi, playing *Solon Shingle* and *Toodles*. The papers insist that the first piece is silly, and the second sillier; but these slurs on Yankee dramas are to be taken with some allowance. The fact is that all the dramatic critics here are also dramatists by profession—that is, they steal, or more politely speaking, adapt pieces from the French, and they do not like competition. Like the basket-maker who stole his stock, they are down on those who steal baskets ready made. If Mr. OWENS will give one of these gentlemen an order for a new and original drama, warranted neat as imported, it will be all right.

I am happy to report that ADAH has made what the *Times* calls "a genuine success," and in the part of William, in DOUGLAS JERROLD'S nautical drama of Black Eyed Susan, she showed herself "an actress of genuine pathos." The pit rose at her. The boxes had a lively demand for pocket handkerchiefs, and the actress who played the part of Susan was so carried away by her feelings that it was with difficulty she could go on with the performance. During this the sympathetic gallery fairly blubbered. Now, as John Bull is the most tender-hearted old monster in the world, you have only to once draw his tears in order to empty his pockets. No doubt he likes to laugh; but much more he likes to weep. Taking his pleasures sadly, as old FROISSART records, he tends strongly to the lugubrious. Mazeppa is all very well as a piece of spectacular gymnastics, but William, the gallant sailor, who barely escapes getting hanged, carries all before him.

The news published this morning from America is likely to make some stir across the channel if not on this side. It is believed here that some thousands of Southern soldiers are already in the army of MAXIMILIAN, and that the Emperor NAPOLEON, finding such a body of recruits at hand, will be under no necessity of sending reinforcements across the Atlantic. Gen. BRECKINRIDGE is expected in London on the 28th, on his way to Paris, accompanied by several Confederate officers, who, it is supposed, will volunteer for Mexico, sure of being joined there by numbers of their late commands. It is said that the GWINN arrangement in Northern Mexico will be carried out, and there is no doubt that NAPOLEON, fully committed to his Mexican policy, will do whatever seems necessary to insure it. The capitalists of France are also interested to some extent in the development of Mexican resources. Now, if it is true, as reported, that there is a formidable movement in America to force the government to carry out the Monroe doctrine by driving MAXIMILIAN out of Mexico, there are lively times in prospect—that is all.

England will be neutral, I promise you that, if she can. The only thing that can make her go to war with America would be the certainty of a war with France in case of her refusal. Of two such evils she would take the most distant. MONADNOCK.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The shore end of the Atlantic Cable was landed and successfully connected with the instruments on board the *Great Eastern*.

The Knight of Kerry invoked success on the undertaking, and in conclusion called on Sir ROBERT PEEL, who made an admirable address.

Cheers were then given for the President of the United States, when the paying out of the heavy shore end of the cable commenced. The splice was completed in the most successful manner, and the cable worked perfectly.

The gunboats *Terrible* and *Sphynx* accompanied the *Great Eastern*.

A telegram from Valencia, dated the 24th of July, says:

"Insulation defects took place on Monday afternoon. The mischief is supposed to exist three miles west of the shore-end splice, and it is believed that it was caused by too much strain from the *Great Eastern*. She hove too ten miles from the shore.

The *Caroline* is picking up and underrunning the splice and repairing the fault.

It is expected that the damage will be rectified immediately.

The rest of the cable remains perfect."

A telegram from the *Great Eastern*, dated the 25th of July, says:

"The cable is all 'O. K.' again. The signals are perfect. A small fault was discovered and cut out."

The *Great Eastern* is now paying out the cable in latitude 52, longitude 12.

FRANCE.

The municipal elections which have taken place are favorable to the government everywhere.

Trade is quiet.

Flour has advanced two francs per sack.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 25.

The Rentes close at 67f. 65c.

ITALY.

The government has received an official dispatch from the Spanish Cabinet recognizing the Kingdom of Italy and expressing the most friendly feelings toward it.

SPAIN.

Spain and France have exchanged treaty ratifications for reducing customs tariffs.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The cholera in Alexandria and Constantinople and Cairo is subsiding.

AUSTRIA.

The Imperial sanction will be given immediately to the budget of 1865.

The Richsraath will be prorogued on the 27th of July by the Emperor.

PRUSSIA.

A committee of workingmen has been formed in Berlin for the purpose of organizing monster meetings to ascertain their rights of publicly meeting. The authorities suppressed the banquets which they were to give in honor of the Liberal Deputies at Cologne, DEUTZ and M. MASSAN. The military dispersed the workingmen quietly. The public order was not disturbed.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 25—Evening.

Consols are heavy and depressed, closing at 89¾@90 for money.

United States Five-twenties have declined 1 ₱ cent.

Illinois Central Railroad shares have declined ½ ₱ cent.

Virginia Sixes have declined 1 ₱ cent.

Erie Railroad shares have recovered ¼ ₱ cent.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Sales on Monday and Tuesday 14,000 bales, including 5,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market was dull, with a decline of ⅛d.@¼d.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market was flat and quotations had a downward tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT irregular and declined 1d. ₱ cental. CORN quiet and upward; mixed, 31s.@31s. 6d. ₱ quarter.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF quiet and steady. PORK steady. BACON, firmer. LARD buoyant and advancing; quoted at 72s.@75s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet and steady. SUGAR steady. COFFEE inactive. RICE firm. RESIN dull; sales small. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE nominal at 48s. PETROLEUM steady at 2s. 6d.

FROM CHINA.

Downfall of Prince Kang—His Accession to the Regency in 1861—Public Tribute to His Merit—Sudden Overthrow—Supposed Causes—Restoration to Sundry Offices—Power of the Two Empresses—Ill Omen for Stability.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PEKING, Tuesday, April 18, 1865.

A revolution has just been consummated in the coast of Peking, which, though deficient in tragic interest, is worth recording as illustrating some characteristics of this people and their government.

Four years ago, your readers will recollect, the Prince of KUNG obtained the reigns of power by what was dignified as a *coup d'état*. His nephew, a child of six or seven years, had succeeded the late Emperor under the title of Kesiong; and several ambitious princes, who had possession of his person, were supposed to be building schemes of self-aggrandizement on the weakness of a minority reign. The Prince of KUNG stood in their way, and it was alleged that they were already plotting his destruction; when prompted by his father-in-law, the sagacious old Kweiliang, he seized the chief conspirators and put two of them to an ignominious death. A new regency was formed, in which the power was nominally vested in the two Empresses, but really exercised by the Prince of KUNG.

The two ladies, who, contrary to the salic usages of China, were thus made representatives of Imperial Majesty, are the mother of the young Emperor, and the principal wife of his late Majesty, HIENFUNG. And it is remarkable that up the present hour, so far as the outside world is informed, they have continued to exercise their joint sovereignty without the slightest indication of jealousy or dissension. Perhaps their harmony was due to the fact that hitherto their first sovereignty has been but a shadow.

Of the Prince, it is not too much to say that, though a man of very moderate abilities, he has discharged his responsible office with exemplary fidelity. No thought of setting aside his imperial *protégé*, seems even to have entered his mind, and by the judicious employment of wise counselors, his administration has brought the empire safely through a period of great peril. Indeed, the public sense of his eminent services was strongly expressed in an edict from the throne, which was issued shortly after the recovery of Nanking.

"The Prince of KUNG," says His Majesty, instructed by the two dowagers, "Has now held the regency for three years. And during a period when affairs have been in a most critical state, he has evinced masterly talent—in the navy he has conducted the administration, in employing men of ability to carry on military operations, in providing for the wants of the army, and in every other way." The decree concludes with a list of honors to be conferred on the Prince and his descendant.

While all this was fresh in the memory of all readers of the Peking *Gazette*, what was our surprise to see, in the *Gazette* of the 2d inst., another decree, of which the following is a translation:

"We (the Young Emperor) issue our command for the instruction of the Princes and great officers of the Inner Palace. The two Empresses inform us that one TSAISHEUKE, a censor, has accused the Prince of KUNG of *partiality, avarice, pride*, and the *usurpation of authority*, and all these to such a degree as to render himself an object of public censure. Now, how can one who is guilty of such grave offences be longer allowed to take the lead in public affairs? For though the evidence adduced is not clear, there is obviously some foundation for the charges, and the Prince has gone to an inconceivable length in his blind career. At the outset, when decorated with the title of Regent, he was diligent and active. But subsequently he became indolent and haughty; and relying on his high position, ventured to make light of the imperial dignity. Taking advantage of our tender age, he has assumed a dictatorial tone, and attempted to sow dissension in the imperial family—a charge which we cannot investigate at present. Moreover, when obeying our summons, he daily came to the presence of the throne, he wore a swaggering, disrespectful air, and constantly indulged in fraudulent representations.

Now, should we take no notice of these offences, we should find ourselves in a strait, as to the agents to be employed, when we come to take the reins of government into our own hands. We accordingly ordain that the Prince of KUNG shall no longer preside in the Grand Council; that he be stripped of every official function, and participate in no way in public affairs. This we ordain out of a lenient regard for his own welfare."

Scarcely more startling or unexpected was a decree which appeared just nine days after. The little Emperor is again the speaker, and as on the former occasion, like a puppet he was made to utter the shrill treble of his mother's offended pride, so now he expresses her (or their) relenting wrath.

"We," says His Majesty, "have just received a communication from the Two Dowagers, of whom one means the title of Tenderness and Peace, and the other that of Tenderness and Joy. Its purport is as follows: Certain princes and high officials, having been ordered to report on the conduct of the Prince of KUNG, expressed the opinion that, though not free from guilt, he is still worthy of a place on the list of public servants. This opinion was referred to a larger committee for mature consideration. That committee has now brought in a joint report confirmatory of it, in which they beg that, as the Prince of KUNG is of Imperial blood and high position, we will grant him an opportunity for reformation." And one of their number, a censor, presents a separate memorial, in which he says, "that the dismissal of the Prince would prove a source of distrust in the bosom of the Imperial family, and that dissensions lying so near the root of the empire, would spread consternation from China to foreign lands," while it would only aggravate the troubles of the hour. These are mighty words, though it is evident that the censor has not understood the spirit by which the throne is animated in this transaction. The Emperor then reads the Prince a lecture, and proceeds to restore him to a portion of his offices, of which the most important is the chief management of Foreign Affairs.

Other memorials have been published extolling the merits of Prince KUNG; and one from the Prince's elder brother goes so far as to assert that "his merits are conspicuous in the eyes of the whole empire, while his faults are remote from observation, and the indictment unsustained by evidence."

The storm is over, and we are left to speculate as to its origin. Prince KUNG has bent before it as a reed before the wind. By this pliancy he has escaped destruction, and even regained a portion of his honors. But whatever titles may hereafter be restored, he can never be what he once was. His regency is at an end. The real power is now in the hands of the Empresses, as they have learned by this occurrence. Indeed, admitting that the immediate provocative of their ire was some want of defence on his part, it is still probable that the main object of the whole transaction was to subject the question of authority to the test of experiment.

Though no blood has been shed, the augury is not good for the peace of the empire. The jealousy which found an object in Prince KUNG may yet find a higher mark, and the two Empresses engage in a conflict for influence over the mind of the young monarch. Their tenure of power only continues during his minority, and it can hardly be expected they will both be content to retire quietly into the obscurity of the seraglio.

Under the auspices of Prince KUNG, the minority reign has hitherto been stable and regular. The government has enjoyed, in an increasing degree, the confidence of Foreign Powers, and appeared to be slowly emerging from the sea of domestic troubles. Under the new régime will it continue to maintain its credit, and fulfill the promise of returning prosperity; or will the morning of the new reign be overcast with court cabals and domestic feuds?

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

No Introduction of Africans or Chinese Into Mexico, Except as Free Laborers.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 4, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Wishing to furnish you with two necessary documents to deny the statement in reference to the introduction of Africans in Mexico, received from your Washington correspondent and published in your issue of the 28th ult., I send you the accompanying communications, and I beg you to order their insertion in your columns.

There is not any foundation in fact in the semi-official report, taken from Mr. ARTEAGA'S letter, announcing the desertion of two regiments of the Imperial Cavalry. Your most obedient servant,

LUIS DE ARROYO.

MINISTRY OF THE FOMENTO—COLONIZATION, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE, SEC. IV.
MEXICO, 19th December, 1864.

With the date of the 10th of this month, His Majesty the Emperor has pleased to send me the following dispatch:

"Not being convenient to the empire, the African colonization proposed by Mr. M. J. DE COSTA VIANNA, we declare out of place the project sent to us."

I transmit you it in answer to your note of the 15th October on this subject, in order that you may acknowledge it to the party concerned.

The Minister of the Fomento,

LUIS ROBLES.

LUIS DE ARROYO, Esq., Mexican Consul, acting as Commercial Agent, New-York.

MINISTRY OF THE FOMENTO COLONIZATION, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE, SEC. IV.,
MEXICO, May 14, 1865.

Having been examined in this office the propositions made by Messrs. N. N., of that city, and sent through you, regarding the importation of one hundred thousand Chinese workmen, they have been found inadmissible on account of the conditions imposed upon said workmen, which reduce them to a state of virtual slavery.

Please acknowledge this resolution to the aforesaid gentlemen, and inform them that in this empire even a shadow of slavery will be not allowed, and colonization will be made with freemen under no condition but those to which the civilized world consents and our law commands.

His Excellency the Minister being absent, the Sub-Secretary, MANUEL OROCZO.

LUIS DE ARROYO, Esq., Mexican Consul, acting as Commercial Agent, New-York.

Telegraph Lines South.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 5.

By the recent completion of a telegraph line between Pine Bluff and Camden, Ark., telegraphic communication is opened to Galveston, via Shreveport, Marshall and Houston.

The lines in course of completion in Western Texas will soon give the Washington authorities connection with San Antonio, Brownsville and other points on the Texas frontier.

Movements of Gen. Grant.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Aug. 5.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT and party arrived here this evening by a special train. He was met at the railroad depot by Col. BERNARD, Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor-General.

The General, with his staff and suite, are invited to dine with Gov.-Gen. MONCK.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

CAIRO, Saturday, Aug. 5.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad is completed from Columbus, Ky., to Trenton, Tenn. Cars will be running through to Mobile in a few weeks.

THE YACHT CLARA CLARITA.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Repair the Newfoundland Cable.

The Great Eastern Not Yet in Sight.

ASPY BAY, Saturday, Aug. 5.

Mr. L. W. JEROME'S yacht, the *Clara Clarita*, boarded the schooner *President*, with the steamer *Queen's* mails, and brought them to this place.

We have succeeded in underrunning and getting on board about three miles of the Newfoundland telegraph cable, after great and laborious exertion.

The cable, however, is so much corroded that we have no hope of repairing it. In underrunning it, it parted three times.

We get no tidings of the steamship *Great Eastern* as yet. WALTER O. LEWIS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 5.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

During the week the Comptroller of the currency has issued to National Banks $4,600,110; total amount issued $165,794,440.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The following Banks have been created National depositories during the past week: National Mohawk Valley Bank, of Mohawk, N. Y.; Randolph National Bank, of Massachusetts; First National Bank, of Lawrenceburg, Ind., and the National Bank of Lawrence County, New Castle, Penn.

The following National Banks have been created since July 30: Pulaski National Bank, of Pulaski, N. Y.; capital, $50,000. Fulton National Bank, of the City of New-York, $600,000. National Exchange Bank of Greenville, R. I., $150,000. Chemical National Bank of New-York, $300,000. Kent National Bank of Chestertown, Md., $50,000. Merchants' National Bank of St. Johns, Mo., $700,000; National Union Bank of Monticello, N. Y., $150,000; and the Merchants' National Bank of West Virginia, at Point Pleasant, W. V., $180,000.

DEATH OF CAPT. DRAYTON.

Capt. PERCIVAL DRAYTON, a highly accomplished and esteemed officer of the United States Navy, and Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and Detail of the Navy Department, died at the Rugby House at 11:45 P. M. yesterday. Capt. DRAYTON was born in South Carolina on the 25th of August, 1812.

PARDONED.

The President to-day pardoned Bishop LYNCH, of South Carolina, now in Rome, Italy, and W. B. WEED, sentenced to the penitentiary for two years, for larceny. Mrs. CORA A. SLOCUM, Miss IDA SLOCUM and Mrs. CAROLINE A. S. URQUHART, of New-Orleans, were also pardoned. The confiscated estates of Mrs. SLOCUM were restored to her, on the recommendation of Gen. BUTLER.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 5.

THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

The State Department has been officially advised by our Consul at Port Mahon, that the cholera, which has prevailed in Egypt, is slowly advancing. He adds: "From the reported nature of the disease there is considerable apprehension here, this being a quarantine station, that it may again spread over the country."

OUR FORCES IN TEXAS.

The stories told that our government is largely adding to our military forces in Texas are contradicted by the official order to Gen. SHERIDAN, to cause all the volunteer white troops, cavalry, infantry and artillery serving in that department, which he may think can be dispensed with, to be mustered out of the service. The musters out will be by entire organizations, including all additions thereto by recruits and from other sources.

A REBEL GENERAL IN THE WORKHOUSE.

The afternoon papers represent that the rebel General BEN. G. HILL was arrested last night for drunken and disorderly conduct, and for want of money to pay the fine was to-day sent to the workhouse for thirty days.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

President JOHNSON has nearly recovered from his sickness of a week's duration, and to-day received visitors.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.

On Thursday night the propeller *D. H. Mount*, bound to this city, and the large propeller *New-York*, bound to Philadelphia, collided near Point Lookout, and both were injured. The latter was badly damaged, and for a time was in a sinking condition, but by the speedy use of the pumps and prompt action on the part of the crew, the leak was stopped, and she proceeded on her trip. The *Mount* has arrived here, and will be immediately repaired.

DEATH OF CAPT. DRAYTON.

Capt. PERCIVAL DRAYTON, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, died at a late hour last night. He had been ill only two days. He participated with Admiral DUPONT in the taking of Port Royal, and other important places.

The funeral of Captain DRAYTON will take place in this city on Monday afternoon.

RENEWAL OF MAIL SERVICE.

The Postmaster-General has just ordered the renewal of mail service on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, from Mobile, Ala., to Columbus, Ky., including Macon, and other points.

Additional post-offices in the South and southwest have been reopened.

NEW SOURCE OF INDUSTRY.

The State Department has been officially informed that a new source of industry is in process of development at Antigua, W. I., by the discovery of a very valuable deposit of guano on the island Redudo, some of which will soon be sent to this country.

Naval.

ARRIVAL OF THE ONEIDA.

The U. S. steamer *Oneida*, Commander THOS. H. STEVENS, from Galveston, Pensacola and Havana, arrived in the lower bay yesterday.

The *Oneida* was put in commission in February, 1862, and was in the actions on the Mississippi River with Admiral FARRAGUT, at Forts Jackson and St. Phillip, at Vicksburgh and at Grand Gulf, and was also in the fight of Aug. 5, 1864, in Mobile Bay, in which engagement she was badly damaged, and had forty men killed and wounded, since which time she has been doing blockade service off the coast of Texas.

HER OFFICERS.

Commander, THOMAS H. STEVENS; Lieutenants, Charles S. Cotton, Edward N. Kellog; Acting Masters, John S. Hall, E. W. Snare; Acting Ensign, C. V. Gridley; Chief Engineer, W. H. Hunt; Surgeon, John J. Gipson; Assistant Paymaster, G. A. Martin; First Assistant Engineers, B. S. Cook, J. S. Harper; Third Assistant Engineers, W. C. T. Reichenbach, M. Kennedy; Masters Mates, Edward Bird, Thomas W. Jones, W. K. Babbilt; Boatswain, H. Dickenson.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Saturday, Aug. 5.

Over 1,300 bales of cotton passed here yesterday for St. Louis, and 580 for Cincinnati.

Buffalo Markets.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 5—1 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT opened with light sales of No. 1 Chicago Superfine at $1 27, and closed dull and drooping. CORN opened with a fair demand at 75c. for No. 1 mixed and closed heavy and drooping. OATS dull at 53c. BARLEY and RYE nominal. MESS PORK $34@$34 50. WHISKEY dull; held at $2 17. CANAL FREIGHTS to New-York:—14½c. on Wheat, 12½c. on Corn, and 8c. on Oats.

CAMP-MEETINGS.

WHAT THEY WERE OF OLD.

A Camp Ground near Carthage in 1830.

ANOTHER AT WALNUT HILLS IN '36.

Religion and Visitors Plenty, but Provisions and Water Scarce.

DUCK CREEK CAMP GROUND.

CAMP MEETINGS UNDER THE NEW REGIME.

Bascom, Maffit, Finley and the Circuit-Riders of Old.

From the Cincinnati Times.

We are pretty well convinced that it would be in vain for any curiosity-seeker to wander through the pages of any encyclopædia and trace the early history of the institution known as Camp-Meetings. At the same time, we venture the assertion that speculation, like HOGARTH's "Perspective Run Wild," would be lost in all the distance, so far as any effort might be made to discern their real necessity. With this, however, we have no desire to quarrel, as we have always enjoyed ourselves immensely on the few occasions we have been permitted to reside in those temporary places of worship.

There seemed to us a something grand in this style of devotion in which day by day the leafy woods were our protection from the sun, and by night we could look through the beechen branches and see clear away in the azure vault the planets, which never seemed so bright on any other occasion, or reminded us so much of the history we had read of the great blue tent which first spanned the Garden of Eden.

We could there sit and learn from eloqnent lips the history of the little star which thousands of years ago left its native perihelion and taking its way through illimitable space rested at length over the home where the Eastern Magi dwelt. There was something so primitive in the grand old woods that it seemed to us more like religion than was to be found in the carpeted aisles, and the cushioned seats and the velveted pulpit, which formed our weekly portion on every Sabbath save one during the entire year, and that one was given up to camp-meeting.

Our remembrance of camp-meetings is quite vivid and goes back almost to early childhood, retaining perhaps something in that line which has probably, amid the whirl of business, been forgotten by older heads. As we are, however, on the eve of another gathering of the character we refer to, essembling, August 3d, the following relative to earlier Camp Meetings in the vicinity of Cincinnati may not be uninteresting. We will take occasion here to add that the institution is peculiarly American, not being known in England, Ireland or Germany, and as great demonstrations of surprise as we have ever witnessed we have beheld in the features of some of the members of the foreign church, when for the first time visiting a camp-meeting in their Western home.

A CAMP-MEETING OF THE OLDEN TIME.

Our earliest recollections of a camp-meeting carry us back to 1830, when, just beyond Carthage, the Methodist denomination had secured a location for the gathering we refer to. In those days there were no wooden houses on the camp-ground; muslin tents, some square, a few round, made up the circle which environed the stand for preaching, the "Young Men's Tent" being most observable from its superiority of size, and the general resort to which it was subjected. At the meeting referred to there was adopted a strange kind of means for lighting the inner circle by night. Immediately in the rear of the rude seats four stakes had been driven into the ground, and at an elevation of some ten feet a rough platform constructed, covered with earth, upon which a fire built of dry wood at night served to illuminate the premises and drive away the mosquitoes.

Turning out from the road, the entrance was into a dense woods, the first signs of habitable life being in some leafy shambies built for the sale of cakes, crackers, cheese and lemonade, and the first sounds that fell upon the ear being the musical sound, ewelling from the distance, or

"I think I heard my Saviour say,
This is the road, this is the way.

Further on, perhaps from some tent in which e host of lively worshippers were gathered, there swelled up to a chorus which seemed to fill all space above, around and beneath:

"Crying yes, Lord, amen,
Tbe winter will be over,
Hallelujah."

We write now of one of the camp-meetings of the far away. Here came the country members and bivouacked within wagons, here the city community who, escaping from the heat of crowded streets, found relief, even amid the excitement which began with the opening sermon and continued without intermission until the announcement that the camp meeting existed no longer. Here came those revivalists who, amid a storm and whirlwind of denunciation and excitement, carried conviction end consequently conversion to those who came to listen. Here e Finley and Elliot, with their thundering eloquence, were always on hand, and the great guns of the hour. Here many found a saving grace and "experienced religion."

We are not writing for or against camp-meetings. We only try to write a few facts as to their early history in our vicinity.

AN ODDITY IN THE PULPIT.

At the gathering we refer to, there was a "local" preacher, well known as ABEL GOUDARD. He was always willing to fill the pulpit at any time and place whenever the opportunity afforded, and he was especially severe in his way upon what he considered the crying sins of the day. He never hesitated to name any member of his congregation in the midst of his sermon to whom he referred in his strictures, and never failed to invite himself to the tent of the person to dine, after his remarks were concluded. Among his hearers, on one occasion, was a female member, who could not resist the temptation to sloep. The minister observing it, stopped suddonly and remarked:

"Will somebody please to wake np Sister B——?"

The dormant female roused herself and had the company of the preacher that day to dinner. She acknowledged her proneuess to slumber under divine administration and exacted from Brother G. a promise that he would not again give instructions to such a purpose. Two days after Brother GOUDARD was again in the pnipit and Sister B. slept as nsual. Thie time the minister kept his word, but accomplished his purpose by halting abruptly in the midst of his sermon and crying aloud:

"I would not for the world tell any of you to wake up, Sister B."

Brother GODDARD dined thet day at the tent of Sister B., but it is believed that she was effectually cured of sleeping during divine eervice.

CAMP-MEETINGS A MIORATORY INSTITUTION.

The idea, at an early day, of renting e camp-ground was never dreamed of. Any zealous believer who had a spot of woods suited to the purpose felt honored in its acceptance by the church. If his fields were overrun, and his orchard robbed and his milkhouse plundered, it was not taken into account when the membership with the church was considered. Wagon roads might be made through his cornfield, he bore it patiently; his melon patch, which he had hidden away, might be invsded, he never complained; and even his stacks of hay might be demolished, he bore it with the wisdom of a stoic.

The main features to be considered in the selection of a camp-ground were facility of access, plenty of wood and an endless quantity of water. One week's occnpation of the timber of a reasonably sized farm was sufficient to relieve it of any superfluous amount of fuel, and consequently camp meeting must be held elsewhere on the grounds of some other devoted brother. The traces of camp-meetings held many years ago are yet discernible in sections to which they will never be known again, in the lopped branches of the trees, in the names engraven upon their trunks, in the unmistakable signs that man has made his home, even for a season, where nature had ever before reigned supreme.

AN IMMENSE AND A HUNGRY CROWD.

In 1836 a Presbyterian camp meeting was held bnt a short distance from Lane Seminary, on the Montgomery road. The distance was bnt somo three miles, and the novelty was that those who could not afford to engage a vehicle could make the trip on foot, and see all that was to be seen. The great attraction of the occasion was, of course, upon the Sabbath, and with the rising of the sun the road which led to the great meeting was thronged. Men and boys, and even women, were astir and away over the rough road which then led over the Kemper Hill and out to the place of meeting. Its proximity was anything but pleasant to those who had tents upon the ground. Visitors swarmed through every avenue, occupied all the shady places, eat everything eatable and everything dry. At noon the springs were muddy from the ceaseless demands made upon them, the boarding-tents had nothing left to supply the demand, the green corn had been devoured almost raw, the bread had given out, and the keepers were in despair.

At this time, unfortunately for the proprietor, a baker's wagon hove in sight. It was laden with crackers and cakes; and so voracious was the crowd, that, without waiting to be waited upon, they made a descent upon the vehicle. The driver took to his heels, and in less than five minntes nothing was left of his lading to denote that the wagon had ever contained a crumb that could be transformed into nourishment for man. That terminated the holding of camp meetings in such proximity to the city, and rather had a tendency to disgust those who were their projectors altogether. The great object was to get quietly over the Sabbath day, that being the hour of troubled visitation from those who came more for sport than for devotion. Drunkenness and its subsequent riotous proceedings marked the day among the outsiders, until the hour of midnight found them whooping along their homeward way, or else sleeping soundly beside the fence corner, oblivious of all events past, present or to come.

STORM AMONG THE CANVAS—A CAMP SUBMERGED—WATER AT A DISCOUNT.

In August, 1845, behind a pair of spanking grays, we were conveyed to camp-meeting, on a road some ten miles eastward from the city. [illegible] scarce ever rose than that which rested on the camp and made its leaves all silver; on the lofty oak, and made its foliage a darker green; on the willow, which bent over the water, and reflected back from the surface of the river scarce rippled by a wave.

It was hardly to be styled a camp-meeting of metropolitan character, for but few of the finer vehicles of city life were there, the greater portion of the attendants being those who worshipped at the old meeting-houses which stand by the graveyards where sleep the early pioneers who had cleared away the wilds in all the surrounding country, and made the "forest blossom as the rose." Here were the country lasses, and here the old stand-bys of the church, who believed all the catechism taught, and acted as the "discipline" marked ont the path in which they were to tread.

The camping ground had been badly selected, and was not policed with any view to prevent an overflow of water, which the dry period did not indeed threaten. The exercises of the morning were over, the noon repast enjoyed, when the rumbling of the distant thunder indicated that there was a storm brewing, which promised relief from the dry and parched atmosphere. It came, too, with considerable haste. Dark, rolling clouds from the southwest hove in sight, their white-fringed edges indicating wind as well as water in their presence.

It burst npon the devoted camp about three o'clock, and with its first fury demolished a number of the tents, driving the inmates for protection elsewhere, their course being amid the pelting rain and streams of water, which, forming into rivulets, rolled down the hillside upon the level, which formed the lower portion of the camp. Those who had found refuge there came out as best they could and sought the sloping ground. Men, women and children huddled away like ants within their cells, and listened in wonder and astonishment, while they speculated whether the rain would ever cease. Down, down, came the torrents, and even on the hillside, at last, the unfortunate females who had smuggled down npon the straw, started up to find that the water was making its way beneath them in the most ungenerous manner.

In all quarters the wildest consternation prevailed. Horses broke their fastenings, and dashing in every direction, mingled their wild neighing with the wind which swept the branches of the trees, or the thunder which rolled and reverberated among the hills.

There came a lull at last—and yet how long the hour seemed to be. The fury of the storm had passed away. It went as suddenly as it came, and a bright sun gilded the western horizon, while a broad arch spanned the skies, demonstrative that by water the world should never again be destroyed.

THE DUCK CREEK CAMP GROUND.

Camp-meetings in this vicinity never could be said to have attained their full glory until the permanent lodgment effected lor them by the trustees of the Methodist Church, when they secured the well-known ground npon Duck Creek, some five miles from the city. The location was excellent, water was plentiful, and all things else in conformity. From the road a slight elevation introduced the visitor to a broad plaza covered with lofty shade trees, seemingly destined by nature for the very purpose for which it had been secured. A lease of five years having been obtained; members who were yearly regular attendants determined on the erection of something metropolitan in character, and the primitive character of the camp-meeting of the olden time began to fade awey. Farewell to the snow-white tent with the straw strewn floors; a new order of things was being established, and the old pioneer of Methodism, as he looked npon the wooden structures built, might almost have feared for the apparent infringement upon the principles of the puritan, who once a year came out to worship where the dews fell, the birds sang, and the drowsy beetle wheeled its droning flight. Two-story institutions went up, rough in exterior, yet foreign to all which had marked the religious gathering as it sent off its songs of devotion heavenward by day or at night, were snnggled away by the light of the waning lamps, and amid the smoke of the dying embers, which had prepared the evening repast.

APPORTIONMENT OF THE GROUNDS.

With the second year of the occupation of the Duck Creek grounds, it was found necessary to apportion tho grounds to accommodate the increased attendance. The German and African congregations claimed a representation, and the demand was imperative. Accordingly one-quarter was assigned to the colored members, another to the German, while the English or American formed the main centre. Over the German the ruling spirit was Rov. WM. NAST, he being the chief concentration of German Methodism from its earliest organization in our vicinity. The African portion was variously supplied, bnt never so happily as when Rev. GEO. MALEY was called upon to occupy the pulpit. All Africa went into ecstacies at the announcement that "Brother MALEY was to preach," and the entire premises of the dusk population were made tenantless to fill the benches known as the "Colored Brother's Quarter."

How well he preached, and bow many of his white brethren left more highly finished orators to listen to his discourses, will be long remembered by those who retain a knowledge of the Duck Creek camp-ground, as it was in 1846. His were the denunciations of transgression which caused a shaking among the dry bones, and sent up many a hasty "amen" from scores of his earnest hearers. There might have been more demonstrative Cbristians, bnt we doubt much if there were any truer worshipers ever knelt beneath the broad canopy from which the star of Bethlehem looked down upon those who grieved over the sufferings of the Saviour in the garden, his toilsome march up the rocky steps of Calvary, and the termination of his mission, which proclaimed that tho broken mandate was fulfilled, and the Lion of the Tribe of Judah had conquered for evermore.

THE OPENING SCENES.

Here it was, that, with the late July or the early August of every year, when the May apple was at its ripest, and the beds of mint gave back their fragrance with every tread upon their bruised stems, the members of old "WESLEY" and "CHRISTIE," and "MORRIS," and "ASBURY," congregated for the time, and gave way to the devotions suggestive of a more primitive style of worship. Considerable preparation was required, but, with the grand day, the entire paraphernalia was complete, and all went "smoothly as a marriage bell." The most imposing sights we have ever witnessed have been within the precincts of the old Dutch Creek Camp-ground. The pioneers of the old church were there, and their almost Cromwellian stoicism as to worldly matters was all in keeping with the scene in which they dwelt.

BASCOM, MAFFIT, DURBIN, SEHON, AND OTHERS.

Here it was that the eloqnence of the sublime BASCOM, the flowery MAFFIT, the effective DURBIN, the eloqnent SEHON, and a score of others, were called into requisition, as the occasion demanded. To know that either was to occupy the pulpit was sufficient, with the sounding of the horn, which was blown from the "preacher's tent," to all all available space within the range of tents surrounding the rudely erected stand. On the Sabbath especially, it was made the object to secure one of these great revivalists for the morning service, and those who sat beneath their ministry, as with words almost of fire they swept the crowd before them, moving them like the wind upon the ripened harvest field, will never forget the scene.

Here most wonderful hours of conviction were experienced; men shouted, women fainted and sinners groaned over the enormity of their sins. Orators of the first class, they well understood their calling, and entering into the spirit of their profession, they were powerful anxiliaries in the cause of Methodism wherever they spoke in advocacy of its principles. Alas! alas! they have passed away from the scenes which shall know them no more forever. BASCOM and MAFFIT rest where the weeping willow bends. DURBIN, in the sere and yellow leaf, is still an earnest laborer for Christianity, but seldom travels this far towards the setting sun. Alas, too, for many of those who years ago sat under their ministry. One by one, old pillars of the Church, their heads blossoming like the flowery almond, they have gone to camp beyond the eternal river, whose waves are forever and ever rolling around the world.

DEVOTIONS OF THE DAY.

Here it was that with the early morning the worshippers assembled at the winding of the horn, and after the delivery of a sermon, followed by an exhortation of the liveliest character, the most exciting strains were sung. Many who have heard them, will never forget the wild music of—

"The rocks and the mountains
Shall fice away,
And you shall haye no hiding-place
On that great day;
Crying Ob, Israel!"

Or, again—

"I am bound for the land of Canaan,
Ob, Canaan, it is my happy home,
I am on my way to Canzan!"

Or—

"Brethren, ain't you glad the rocks gave way?
Oh, Moses smote the waters,
And the children all passed over;
Moses smote the waters and the rocks gave way."

We have not space to elaborate here upon the effect of these devotional exercises. It could be seen, however, in the bowed forms which clustered around the altar, in the hearty grasp of welcome with which the bretheren clasped each other's hands and assured themselves that they were traveling to the New Jerusalem, and in the tearful eyes of scores of those of more moderate pretensions. Mothers bent over recreant sons and besought them to repent while it yet was time, wives prayed for husbands yet outside the fold, while ever and anon from the pulpit the clarion voice of the minister warned them that "this was the hour for their acceptance and now was the day of their salvation."

And so on until shadows fall, when the lamps are lighted, suspended from the brave old trees, and so on until late in the night, when the last whisper died away in some tent where the latest prayer-meeting was being held, and the attendats refreshed spiritually, bnt doubtless physically almost exhausted, retired to their midnight slumbers.

Ah, these were glorious times for the Christians of the Wesleyan stripe. The week's sojourn at Duck Creek repaid all the care and toil and vexation attendant on a conflict with the world outside, and we venture the assertion the scenes we have here referred to will never be forgotten while life shall last.

THE SABBATH AT DUCK CREEK—SCENES ALONG THE ROAD.

It must not be supposed, however, that the tide of affairs always flowed quietly even within the sacred precincts of Duck Creek camp ground. The rush of worldly visitors who thronged from the city on the Sabbath was a terrible annoyance. It was but a pleasant drive, and every vehicle which could turn a wheel was engaged days before to make the journey. Bob-tailed ponies, driven by fast men, in glaring-red buggies, dashed along the road; wind-broken horses wheezed before heavy loaded express wagons, and common hacks joined in the throng, to cast the dust back into the faces of the pedestrians, who journeyed from early daybreak, all in the same direction, to be [illegible] day of the great camp meeting. The city seemed, almost deserted by 10 o'clock; the livery stables were empty, and the wagons labelled, "For Camp Meeting" were decidedly scarce.

Dotting the road at intervals refreshment booths were erected, at which inquiry tobacco, stale crackers, rotten cheese, and a villainous compound known as "spruce beer," were disposed of to the heated, sweltering wayfarers. Great fruit, watermelons, and what else could tempt the appetite, were displayed in profusion, bnt they only served to temporarily halt the throng, which, like wolves, pressed on to the great gathering. True, great heaps of the viands disappeared like snow before a summer sun, and those who dealt them out sweated and swore, and gathered in the dimes from every passer-by.

Along the road, through the fields, across the hills, they went, until the white tents and the neighing of horses, and the sound of human voices betokened the vicinity of the camping ground. At an early hour the upper plaza was filled with carriages from which the horses had been detached, while the road below still swarmed with those who yet, over rocky road and muddy rivulet, came rattling on. Speculators were on hand to feed horses at 25 cents per head, and negroes to dust the coats of travelers at "a quarter" each.

Then came the swarm through the avennes, the prying inquisitiveness which stared into every tent, the lounging everywhere, the coarse jibes at the remarks from the pulpit, and the jeers at whatever could call forth an occasional remark. Boarding-booth keepers flourished immensely at noon, furnished what they pleased, and charged what suited them. Tent-holders remained as much as possible within doors, until evening, when the crowd began to depart. Then such a sight along the road! Horses driven to their fleetest capacity tilted the drivers upon the wayside; whooping and hurrahing was the order of the hour, and broken buggies were the most distinguishable feature to meet the gaze of the early risers who dwelt in the suburban retreats, and who had learned to dread the approach of the Sabbath camp-meeting day. Duck Creek on Monday had gone back to its wonted solemnity, and its worshippers pursued their devotions in peace.

A BIT OF STRATEGY—A POLICE ESTABLISHED—ALF. ALLEN ITS CHIEF.

The troubles from obnoxious visitors increased et last to that extent that the trustees resolved to make an effort toward reform. A meeting was called, and it was proposed to use the agents of the devil to thwart his designs. To occomplish this, one ALLEN, better known as ALF ALLEN, the scion of a very respectable family, but unfortunately somewhat "wild," was consulted, and constituted the Chief of Police, for the preservation of order. It was a new position. He had never before occupied a place of trust, and his ambition was aroused to prove himself worthy of the position. He entered on his duties with great vigor.

Calling to his aid several of the most obdurate of his gang—men most to be feared unless thus occupied—they erected a rude shanty at a point sufficiently remote from the camping ground, and therein held their court. Woe to the mischievous wight who came to camp-meeting for a spree after ALF. ALLEN's court had opened its session. Whatever pranks he had indulged in were most rigidly adjudged, and the penalty was not only a fine, but sometimes, in case the intruder was short of funds, a thorough immersion in the creek which skirted the bottom of the hill. He was then escorted "beyond the lines" and told to go in peace.

Many stories are told as to the decisions of this tribunal, for which we have neither space or time at present. The costs of the court were always to be paid. Pocket-knives, or any other personal valuable, were confiscated in case ready cash was not to be found, and any demurrer entered by the defendant consigned him to the horse-pond, after which he was rejoiced to depart and sin no more.

The decisions, so far as we have learned were just; but when guilt was proven it was fully demonstrated that the way of the transgressor, like that of Jordan, was somewhat difficult to travel. At any rate, the effect was that the camp ground enjoyed a degree of repose it had not known before. Visitors who came by day were orderly, and those who traveled for the moonlight ride soon learned that "old things had been done away, and all things had become new;" they were welcome if peaceful and quiet; bnt if otherwise, the lean, lank form of the ever-present "ALF," who knew them all, informed them that their presence was needed "under the hill," and they went there so fast sometimes that their heads spun in the operation. The subsequent year, a regularly elected magistrate was installed upon the grounds, and invested with full power to act, removed the necessity of the employment of ALLEN'S most effectual police.

AN INCIDENT—A PRAYING MEMBER MEETS A REBUKE.

We might relate many incidents of a laughable character, some of them even ludicrous in their nature, as connected with the exercises, of the Duck Creek camp ground. We narrate but one, however, which came under our personal observation. Every member of the church well remember the stern visaged JOSEPH WALKER, Presiding Elder for many years, and a man of peculiar powers as a minister of the Gospel.

A regular attendant at the camp meetings, of many years, there was a brother from the rural districts, tall, gaunt and yet singularly gifted in his supplications to the Throne of Grace, a fact he seemed well to understand, as he never failed to make himself heard when an opportunity occurred. On one occasion the revival exercises of the day had begun, and singing and prayer, alternately, constituted the order of the hour. Rev. GRANVILLE MOODY had just arrived upon the ground, and taken part in the devotions. He was considerably a younger man in those days, and did not wear so portly an appearance.

The signal for prayer having been given, every knee was bent, and the Elder called upon Brother MOODY to lead in prayer. The invitation not being heard by either the minister or our member from the rural districts, the latter raised his head slightly and surveyed the scene. An opening was very apparent, and without ado he fell back upon his haunches and began his supplications. Slow at first, but with every indication of reserved thunder, his voice rose over the kneeling masses. Just then, the eagle eye of the presiding Elder discovered that his orders had not been understood, and with a voice that carried fire and scathing as it went, he ejaculated:

"I called npon Brother MOODY, Sir!"

Had a rifle ball went crashing through the skull, or tearing through the heart of the brother from the rural district, he would not have fallen more suddenly than he did before the rebuke of the Rev. Elder. Brother MOODY was also made aware of what was expected of him, and fulfilled the task assigned him with an ability which yet marked him in all his later sermons.

THE LEASE EXPIRES—THE GROUND EVACUATED.

The first lease npon the Duck Creek Camp Grounds had been for the term of five years, and that expiring, another was effected, after some dickering, at a considerably advanced rate. The period at length arrived when even the new lease had run its length, and the ground must be turned over to its original proprietor. One by one the old tenements were taken down and their timbers removed, and the old place relapsed into that primeval silence which enabled the squirrels again to build their nests in its shade; the moles plowed up the walks heretofore trodden bare by the pressure of many feet, the leaves swept the ground undisturbed, and but little vestige now remains to tell of the great congregations who assembled there; of the great revivals, of the powerful conversions, of the strong men who were stricken down like withered reeds, of the souls born to a new existence, of the new jewels added to the crown of the Saviour on tho day of his final coming.

It will not, however, die away from the remembrance of those who participated in its exercises, or sat and listened to the wild bursts of eloquence which fell from the lips of those who held forth beneath its shades. The startling energy of a MAFFIT was cold in the grave; the brilliancy of BASCOM had expired within the clammy walls of a sepulchre; Old Father LAMPDEN was no longer able to sweep the compass of his hearers with the warning voice; KAVANAGH and SEHON had gone with the Southern division of the Church, and the reign of the great revivalists was over. Duck Creek had witnessed them all in their glory, had seen them all in their full power, and when the hour to dismantle its premises was at hand, those who looked upon the scene felt they would never enjoy its like again.

Dear old camp-ground! Associated with our earlier years, we will ever remember thee as a breathing spot along the dusty road which marks the march of time. The lightning may scathe thy branches, the axe of the destroyer may level thy brave old trees, but our dearest associations of Methodism in the past we found within thy lovely old shades. From thy groves many a prayer breathed by fervent lips has swept the portals of the other world, and bespoke for its suppliant an exalted place in that bright land where the young and lovely never die, the flowers never fade.

THE PRESENT CAMP GROUND.

The present camp ground is located some eleven miles distant, on what is known as the Colerain road. A good turnpike leads to it, and it is situated a short distance remote from the main road, upon the premises of one of the BEVIS family, well-known as old settlers in that vicinity. It is generally well attended, although the drive is too lengthy to afford the attraction which might be found if it was nearer to the city. This is well for those who, on the 3d of the coming month, look for a pleasant season in quiet religious converse in that direction. We wish them well in their devotions, and hope for them that calm and quiet enjoyment they seek among the wild woods, and comparatively away from the haunts of men.

PERILS OF LOVE-MAKING BY MAIL.—The Manchester *Mirror* tells the following good story: A young soldier belonging to a New-Hampshire regiment, while far away from the fair damsels of his native State, thought it would be a relief to his loneliness if he could persuade some one of them to hold communication with him by letter. So he placed an advertisement in the New-Hampshire papers, inviting some beautiful and amiable young lady between sixteen and twenty-four years of age to open a correspondence with "Frederick," of the Second New-Hampshire Regiment, with a view to matrimony. Some waggish acquaintances of the young soldier in this city who saw the advertisement and knew its origin, resolved to gratify his desire for a female admirer to the full extent of their power, and secure at the same time a little amusement for themselves. A letter was dispatched to him by one of the wags forthwith, written in the most delicate female hand, in which "Rosalia Templeton," whose name appeared at the close, expressed the most tender love and sympathy for Frederick. The latter was overjoyed, and responded in the most ardent manner. "Rosalia" replied, declaring that life would be insupportable unless she could cherish tho hope that she might eventually repose in the embraces of the gallant and patriotic young soldier, her beloved correspondent. In the most passionate manner she entreated him not to let her "burst in ignorance" of his real name and history. She also begged he would send her his photograph, that she might feast her eyes upon the features of her dearest "Frederick." She assured him that her father had ample stores of wealth, any terms; a bucket, with covers, was brought out on the deck to tempt the men in [illegible]; a portion of the crew of the *Laurel* refused; those from whom Capt. CORBETT was forced to up as the commander of the *Shenandoah* came out in the *Laurel*; there were a number of others who came out in the *Laurel*—I should say about forty; we met them on board the *Shenandoah*; some were acting as officers; one of them, pointing to the commander, who was standing on deck, said he was Capt. SEMMES; the chief engineer of the *Laurel*, who came to Liverpool with us, also told me, while we were coming home, that it was Capt. SEMMES who had taken the command, and that they had taken him ont with them in the *Laurel*; Capt. CORBETT came out of the cabin and told us he was off, and bid us follow him; we took our things and went on the *Laurel* with him; they were then unfastened; a bark at the time was running down the island; we steamed out and met her with the *Laurel*, leaving the *Sea King* where she was; the bark raised the English ensign; when we saw this we took a sweep around and went back to the *Sea King*, or *Shenandoah*, and told her it was all right; we remained for about three hours after this, waiting for the dispatches from the *Shenandoah*; they were brought to us in the *Laurel's* boats about twenty minutes before we left, and after the bark had got around the corner of the island, the *Shenandoah* hoisted the Confederate flag and the *Laurel* hoisted the English; these flags remained flying until the vessels got out of sight; she seemed to be going to the west when we last saw her, and we stood for Teneriffe; the steamer *Laurel* was in command during the time by Capt. RAMSEY; we arrived at Tenariffe on Friday, the 21st of October; we were not permitted to go on shore, or any boats allowed alongside until Saturday, and until after she had coaled; after she had coaled, got up her steam and was ready to sail, we were permitted to land; within an hour after we left her she was out of sight; the men were told before they left the *Laurel* that if any one asked us after we got on shore where we were from, that we must tell them that we were distressed British seamen, and had lost our ship; some of the men made complaint to the British Consul at Teneriffe, but I did not do so; Capt. CORBETT paid my board at Teneriffe, and my passage home to Liverpool on the English steamer *Calabar*, which arrived here on Friday morning last, and did the same for the other men; the officers, including the Captain, who went out in the *Sea King*, except one of the engineers, came to England with us; Capt. CORBETT offered us two month's extra wages, and to pay our expenses back to England before we left the *Sea King*; this was after we had refused to join; we declined to take this, and he then said he would bring us back to England, and what the law would allow to us we would get; after we arrived in Liverpool the first mate told us they would settle with us the next day at 11 o'clock, at the Sailors' Home, in Liverpool; we went at the time, and one of Mr. WRIGHT's clerks (the owner of the *Sea King*) was there; and, with the first mate, made out the accounts, and offered us all three months' extra wages if we would sign clear of the ship; some took this at once; I refused at the time, but agreed this morning to receive it; they paid me £19 17s., and I signed clear of the vessel; Mr. WRIGHT's clerk paid me the money; the *Sea King* was under the English flag the time she left London, and so remained until we left her and went on board the *Laurel*; the *Laurel* remained under the English flag all the time, or, at least, until she left us at Teneriffe; Capt. CORBETT and Capt. RAMSEY are both British subjects; the officers who took out both the *Sea King* and *Laurel* were also British subjects; the men who enlisted from the *Laurel*, to serve in the *Shenandoah*, were also British subjects.

JOHN WILSON.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 14th day of November, 1864.

J. PEARSON,
a Commissioner to administer oaths in Chancery in England.

The affidavit of the seamen is the same in effect.

THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH.

The History of Her Ownership—Arming of the British Pirate—The Beauties of English Neutrality Illustrated.

From the Liverpool Daily Post.

Intelligence received here by the last Brazilian mail, and which we published a few days since, informed us that the English steamer *Sea King*, converted into a Confederate privateer, under the new name of the *Shenandoah*, had commenced her depradations on the commerce of the United States by the destruction of several vessels off the coast of Brazil. Our readers may remember that we stated some two months since that the *Sea King*, which had cleared from London on the 9th of October for Bombay, was intended for this purpose; and that the *Laurel*, which cleared from this port for Nassau about the same time, was conveying the armament and men to the *Sea King*. The truth of our statement was immediately denied by a merchant of Liverpool, in a letter addressed simultaneously to ourselves and other papers. We have our opinion of the purpose of that denial, and so likely have most of our readers. We are now enabled to furnish our readers with something like an authentic account of the transaction, made up from documents in our possession, and in doing so cannot help saying that such transactions are greatly to be deplored. They reduce our boasted neutrality to a mere sham; they furnish a friendly nation with just ground of complaint against us; they create bitter enmities between two great kindred peoples, whose true interests are dependent on mutual good will and amity. They compromise the character of British merchants, we might say of the British nation, in order that a few reckless and unprincipled individuals among us may derive a little gain. They threatened to involve us in a war with a powerful nation, the cost of which must fall not on the delinquents, but on the British people. There must be some way of stopping them, and that way should be found. It appears, then, that the *Sea King* was built at Glasgow, in October, 1863, and registered as the property of WILLIAM WALLACE, of Loudon, banker, and others; her registered tonnage being 790 tons; her combined power 300 horse; frame work of iron, with wood planking.

On the 20th of September, 1864, she was transferred by bill of sale to RICHARD WRIGHT, of Liverpool, County of Lancaster, ship-owner, who is, we believe, a very near connection of the Confederate financial agent in this town.

And here it will be in order to state that on the 29th of September the screw steamer *Laurel*, of Glasgow, was transferred to Mr. HENRY LAFONE, of Liverpool, County of Lancaster, merchant, a gentleman well known to most of our readers in connection with blockade-running. On the 30th of September P. S. CORBETT is indorsed as master (certificate 18,937) of the *Sea King*. On the 7th of October RICHARD WRIGHT executed a certificate of sale to PETER SUTHER CORBETT, the master, empowering him to sell the *Sea King* at any port ont of the United Kingdom, for not less than £45,000, within six months from date of certificate. She is then entered and cleared in ballast, as an ordinary merchant vessel, at London, for Bombay.

In the meantime the *Laurel*, at Liverpool, takes on board, with great secrecy of course, all the necessary armament, stores and fittings, several Confederate officers, and a large number of men, and the same day on which the *Sea King* sails from London for Bombay she sails from Liverpool for Nassau. The two vessels meet at Madeira, thence proceed in company to an island near, and there, within Portuguese waters, the armament and men are speedily transferred from the *Laurel* to the *Sea King*—both vessels, be it observed, all the time being under the British flag. The *Sea King* is then renamed the *Shenandoah*, hoists the Confederate flag, and sets out on her piratical cruise.

The following affidevits of the carpenter and a seaman, who were engaged in London by Capt. CORBETT, but who, on discovering the true nature of the engagement, refused to proceed further in the vessel, and were landed at Teneriffe, present us with so clear an account of this part of the transaction than we give them *in extenso:*

JOHN WILSON, a carpenter, residing in London, but a native of Scotland, being duly sworn, says: Am a ship carpenter, and in the month of September last I and JOHN HERCUE were looking for a ship in London, and went on board the steamer *Sea King*, then lying in the East India dock, and spoke to the mate; he told me they wanted a carpenter; the captain was not on board at the time; he soon came; I stopped until he came; I then asked him if he wanted a carpenter; he said yes, and asked me if I was married or single, and said he wanted all single men—that there would be no monthly money; this was Capt. CORBETT; we agreed upon wages at six pounds six shillings per month, and I went to work the next day; I signed articles on the 5th of October at Mr. GREEN's Sailor's Home, in London, for a voyage to Bombay, thence to any port or ports in the Indian Ocean or China Seas, Japan, Australian colonies, Pacific or Atlantic Oceans, and back to a port of discharge in the United Kingdom, voyage not to exceed two years; I received a note at the time I signed for one month's wages in advance; I got this note cashed by a man by name of THOMPSON; I think his name is JAMES; he is a tool merchant; his place of business is St. George's-street, East, London; I missed the vessel when she sailed from London, on the morning of the 8th of October; I went to Deal, and there took a small boat from the shore, and with the cook, who was with me, went on board the *Sea King* the same day; when I got on board the *Sea King* I found her under the command of PETER S. CORBETT, the captain, who engaged me; Mr. EXMOND was first officer, and Mr. SMITH second officer; Mr. WRIGHT, the owner of the vessel, was also on board at the time, but left soon after I reached the vessel; we then made steam and sail and went as fast as they would carry us until we got ont of the channel; we then shortened sail and put her under double-reefed topsail, and hoisted up the screw and put the fires out in the furnaces, and made toward the Island of Madeira under easy sail; we remained in this way for five days, until Monday morning, the 17th of October, when the fires were again lighted in the furnaces, the screw lowered and the vessel put under steam; that evening we were off Madeira; we beat on and off during the night; in the morning we went up off the town, and signaled a small steamer lying at anchor with her steam up; I could see this at the time; she answered the signal, and came immediately out to us, and proved to be the *Laurel*; she took the lead and we followed her to the Island of Porto Santo; the *Laurel* anchored within a quarter of a mile from the shore in seventeen fathoms water; we came up to her; she gave us the soundings end told us to let go one anchor and she would draw up to us; we did so, and she came up alongside and made fast to us fore and aft; this was about two o'clock on Tuesday, the 18th of October, 1864; we were then ordered by Capt. CORBETT to get tackling aloft, and to prepare for hoisting in large cases from the steamer *Laurel*; I, with all hands, assisted in this; we then commenced taking in from the *Laurel* guns, gun-carriages, shot, shell, powder, clothing, goods, &c.; we took in six guns—four 68-pounders and two 32-pounders, with carriages to mount them on the deck of the *Sea King*; there were a very large quantity of shot and shell, and some fifty or sixty barrels of powder. There were also three or four small brass swivel guns; I should say three or four pounders, and a great many cases and bales of clothing, goods, &c., and many cases marked "glass, with care," I do not know what they contained; the last thing we took in was a safe, very heavy; Capt. CORBETT, of the *Sea King*, and his officers, and Capt. RAMSEY, of the steamer *Laurel*, superintened and assisted in the transfer of the armament from one vessel to the other; we continued working until two o'clock on Wednesday morning, when we were knocked off for two hours' rest; we went at it again and continued until about ten o'clock, when we finished; during the whole of this time the *Sea King* remained at anchor within a quarter of a mile from the shore; the fires were kept in the furnaces and steam up on both vessels from the time we arrived at Porto Santo until we left; about one hour after we came to anchor Mr. EXMOND, the first officer of the *Sea King*, came to me and told me to have one of the shackle pins started and ready to slip the cable at a moment's notice; I did so, and I had it all in readiness during the whole of the time we were there; the *Sea King* had two guns aboard, mounted on her decks, when she left London; the were about 12-pounders; she had also a very large quantity of provisions, and about seven hundred tons of coal; after we had finished taking in the things from the *Laurel*, the mate came and called all hands aft, and said the captain wanted to see us; we all went and gathered round the cabin doors, and Capt. CORBETT came out and said, "Well, men, I have sold the ship to the Confederates—she is to belong to their navy—to be a cruiser; to burn and destroy merchant vessels and whalers in particular; she is not to fight, but merely to take prizes; and there will be a first-rate chance for any of you young men who will stop by the vessel, and I should advise you all to do it;" the general reply made by the men was that we did not want anything to do with her; the new captain then came ont of the cabin, and asked if we would not join; he was dressed in a gray uniform; Capt. CORBETT introduced the man when he came out as an American officer, who was to have the command of the ship, but did not mention his name; said he would pay the seamen £4 per month and £10 bounty; one of the engineers, one of the firemen and two of the seamen consented to join, and took the bounty and signed the articles; the officer in uniform, when he came ont to us, announced that the *Sea King* was now the *Shenandoah*, of the Confederate navy; liquor was served among the men, during the time we were making the transfer, in profusion; some were under its influence; it was brought around twice after we got through, and offered to the men; they made great efforts to indnce the men to join; they raised the wages to £7, and £15 bounty for able seamen; they offered me £8 per month and £15 bounty; I declined to accept it, or to stop with them on

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THE POLITICAL CANVASS IN OHIO.

THE QUESTION OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Important Correspondence with Gen. Cox, the Union Candidate for Governor—He States His Views in Opposition to Negro Suffrage, &c.

LETTER TO GEN. COX.

OBERLIN, July 24, 1865.

Gen. J. D. Cox:

DEAR SIR: The people of this place, with entire unanimity, sought your nomination for Governor of Ohio. With equal unanimity, we desire to promote your election. We rejoiced in your nomination because

guiding them in the flanks of the enemy's lines, with an intelligence and steadiness of purpose which left no doubt as to his understanding of the conflict between himself and his master.

The daily and hourly repetition of proofs of this fact, many of them too subtle for description, but none the less convincing to the observer, has fully convinced me that never between Norman and Saxon, nor between Gaul and Frank, was there a more conscious hatred, or an antagonism more likely to prove inveterate, than between black and white on our Southern soil. The negroes will have no sense of security, nor faith in their former masters, even if they offer them political rights; they will fear them as *Danaos dona ferentes*.

What does history teach us in regard to the permanence and durability of such prejudices and enmities of race? Speaking on this subject, AUGUSTIN THIERRY, in his "History of the Roman Conquest," says:

"Whatever degree of territorial unity the great modern States of Europe may appear to have attained; whatever may be the community of manners, language and public feeling which the habit of living under the same government and in the same stage of civilization has introduced among the inhabitants of each of those States, there is scarcely one of them which does not even now present living traces of the diversity of the races of men which, in course of time, have come together in it. This variety shows itself under different aspects, with features more or less marked. Sometimes it is a complete separation of idioms, of local traditions, of political sentiments, and a sort of instinctive enmity distinguishing from the great national mass the population of a few small districts; and sometimes a mere difference of dialect, or even of accent, means, though more feebly, the limit of the settlements of races of men, once thoroughly distinct and hostile to each other."

If fifteen centuries of common government and political union have not been able to obliterate the distinctions and even the "instinctive enmity" of races which were physiologically similar, what encouragement have we that success will attend a forced political fusion of bitterly hostile races from the antipodes of the human family?

The process by which even the comparative unity of the English people was achieved, is described by the same philosophic historian, whom I have quoted, near the close of his great work, as a "complete amalgamation" of the Norman and Saxon idioms, and a "mixture of the two races," which it took four centuries of sanguinary war to accomplish.

Just stepping as we are from the battle-field on which descendants of a common country, so little removed from us that we can literally reach back our hand to grasp those of our common sires, have waged the most tremendous and terrible of modern wars, it does not become us to argue that peaceful discussions will quietly settle differences which in former times were settled by the sword; but the memory of the almost present as well as the remote past calls upon us to build our policy solidly upon principles which experience, as well as reason, proves to be durable, and more than ever to avoid deluding ourselves with the cry of "peace, peace, when there is no peace."

As, during those weary years of war, I have pondered this problem in the intervals of strife, or by the camp fire at night, I have been more and more impelled to the belief that the only basis of permanent nationality is to be found in complete homogeneity of people, of manners, and of laws. The rapid fusion of the races of Western Europe, as they have met upon our shores, has secured the former of these requisites, and the Yankee race, (I adopt the epithet as an honorable one,) marked as it is with salient characteristics, is so complete an amalgamation of all families from the eastern boundary of Germany to the western coast of Ireland, that there are few of us in whose veins are not mixed the blood of several. But this unhappy race of which we speak does not amalgamate with the rest. It is entirely immaterial to discuss why it is so; the fact no one can deny; nor can it be denied that its salvation or its destruction will surely be worked out in its family isolation.

Because there could be no real unity of people between the Southern whites and Southern blacks, it seems manifest to me that there could be no political unity, but rather a strife for the mastery, in which the one or the other would go to the wall.

The struggle for supremacy would be direct and immediate, and I see no hope whatever that the weaker race would not be reduced to hopeless subjection or utterly destroyed. There is no reason to suppose that Missouri border-ruffianism could never be repeated on new fields, and the strife once inaugurated, the merciless war would continue as long as the obnoxious race had an existence. You have expressed your anticipation of such a result in one state of the case; how is it that you do not see that a direct struggle for power at the ballot-box would make the contest more deadly?

I hold that there is a great philosophic truth in the words of GUIZOT, in summing up the eight centuries of bloodshed out of which the French emerged into nationality from the strife of petty races and tribes. He says: "In the life of nations, that union which is exterior and visible, the unity of name and of government, although important, is by no means the first in importance, the most real, or that indeed which makes one nation. There is a unity which is deeper and more powerful—it is that which results not merely from identity of government and of destiny, but from the homogeneity of social elements, from the likeness of institutions, of manners, of ideas, of tastes, of tongues; the unity which resides in the men themselves whom society assembles, and not in the forms of their associations; in short, that moral unity (*l'unite morale*) which is far more important than political unity, and which is the only solid foundation for the latter.

I have watched with deep interest the educational effect of the war upon our own army, and I assure you that while our white soldiers have uniformly and quickly learned to appreciate the fact that the existence of our free government could only be preserved by the destruction of the system of slavery, and so become radically and thoroughly anti-slavery, the tendency of battling for the old flag was almost equally uniform in increasing and deepening their pride of race. The fact is one which cannot safely be overlooked in any calculation involving their action upon the political problems before the country, and it is one in regard to which I think I can hardly be mistaken.

The details of any system of separation could only be determined by careful study and a wide comparison of views. Suppose, however, that without breaking up the organization of any State, you take contiguous territory in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, and there, under the sovereignty of the United States, and with all the facilities which the power and wealth of the government can give, we organize the freedmen in a dependency of the Union analogous to the Western Territories; give them schools, laws facilitating the acquirement of homesteads, to be paid for by their own labor, full and exclusive political privileges, aided at the start, should it seem necessary, by wise selections from the largest brains and most philanthropic hearts among anti-slavery men, to join them, a judiciary or executive which would command their confidence in the first essays of political existence. There need be no coercive collection of the colored race in the designated region; the majority are there now, and the reward of political power would draw thither the remainder quite as rapidly as their place could be supplied by white immigration into other States. The forts and other seaport cities could remain under the direct control of the Federal Government, as the basis for that common trade and intercourse with other parts of the country and the world, which would be necessary. The fullest opportunity to develop the highest civilization they are capable of would then be given. Colored men of talent and intelligence would not then make a vain struggle for the empty name of being lawyers without briefs, or merchants without trade, but would have what a leading journal at the East has frequently demanded for them—the opportunity, as well as the right, to take rank according to their real character and ability.

That there are difficulties in the realization of such a plan, I shall be the first to admit; but there are difficulties in all plans. It is natural for men to struggle to avoid responsibility, and to drift upon the current, trusting to fate; but drifting also leads to difficulties, as we who drifted into a war which has cost half a million of lives and untold millions of money, should not need to be told; and I agree with you, that drifting will probably decide this matter against the black race, and involve its destruction; while, by leaving the labor of the South in the hands of a degraded caste, it entails upon the country the worst material effects of slavery, and prevents that homogeneity of institutions and manners, North and South, which I have said I believe to be the only sure foundation of permanent peace.

The Anglo-American and Africo-American races, now stand face to face upon the Southern soil in irreconcilable hostility. The few colored men whom we have among us, may be regarded as the waifs and strays of the great body which is a nation in numbers, and in its isolation by mental and physical characteristics. It is as a unit that we must deal with them, and no paltering with the edges of the difficulty will avert the doom which all history teaches us will follow a wrong solution.

The magnitude of the problem is immense, but the principles which must decide it one way or the other are simple. When we deal with a whole community, however closely related to ourselves, it is not by the application of the maxims of municipal law, as applied to individuals, that we must decide the case, but by a modified form of international law, which, so far from ignoring our responsibility to God, our common ruler, or the obligation to recognize the fundamental rights of man, necessarily implies them all. Religion, honor, humanity, republicanism, all call upon us to see well to it that we do not allow the seething and molten elements to crystalize into a new form of oppression; and I recognize, as fully as you possibly can, the burden of responsibility which this great epoch in the world's history rolls upon all who have even the humblest part in determining the shape of public policy.

I have approached the subject as an anti-slavery man. I have thought as deeply as I was capable of, and have carefully revised my opinions and tested them by all the fundamental principles of right and justice. If others do not agree with me, and it part me from any whose principles and motives are the same as my own, my deep regret that it should be so cannot change my convictions.

It has seemed to me that the solution I have offered rids us of most of the difficulties in our way. It gives to the black man political rights and franchises without onerous terms; it reduces the representation of the Southern whites in Congress to a proper basis, their own numbers; it secures the permanent peace of the government and the allegiance of the people by the only sure guaranty, viz.: that of common interest and identity of institutions. What more would you have?

It is worth while to consider that in such a plan as I have suggested there is that which is likely to attract cooperation on the part of reflecting men in the Southern States. There can be no question that some portion of the sectional bitterness which finally led them to secession and war, was caused by a more or less distinct perception of difficulties like these we are considering, from which they saw no reasonable outlet, and that any plan which recognizes the facts I have stated, and endeavors to provide for them so as to secure harmony and prosperity in the South, will soon find advocates there. I do not mention this as an important argument, because I fully accept the responsibility which the military subjugation of the rebel territory has imposed upon us to determine the matter by the counsels and the action of those who have been truly loyal, and not by those of the disloyal of either section. We must, however, remember that the ultimate object we aim at must be to return the people of the South to their relations to the Federal Government as equal and full participators in its rights and blessings. Through what delays or intermediate steps, their own action under the experimental organization granted by the President, must determine. But in the end, the genius of our institutions will tolerate no unequal or sectional laws. The homogeneity must be made perfect and complete, for neither subject provinces nor military pro-consulships can long coexist with republican government.

Such are my personal opinions upon the subjects you have called to my attention. For them, I alone am responsible. The subjects themselves can, in no sense, be matter for executive action in this State, and whether I am elected or defeated, my opinions will have only such weight or influence as their own value will entitle them to. As they will not hinder me from giving cordial support to the action of a loyal Federal Government, if other views should finally prevail, I have thought they ought not to be made a ground of opposition in the State canvass; but such as they are, they are the product of my honest thinking, and in view of the real importance of the subject, I would not conceal them to receive an election as unanimous as the nomination with which the convention honored me. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX.

E. H. FAIRCHILD, SAMUEL PLUMB, Committee, &c., Columbus, Ohio.

THE NEGROES ON ST. HELENA.

Improvements and Contrasts—Can the Negroes Support Themselves—What They Have Done—Their Intelligence—A Monster Meeting.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Friday, July 14.

THE IMPROVEMENT WROUGHT ON ST. HELENA.

Returning from St. Helena, Dr. FULLER was asked what he thought of the experiment of free labor, as exhibited among his former slaves, and how it contrasted with the old order of things. "I never saw St. Helena look so well," was his instant reply. "I never saw as much land there under cultivation—never saw the same general evidences of prosperity, and never saw the negroes themselves appearing so well or so contented." What has been said from time to time about the improved condition of the emancipated Sea Islanders has been said by Northern men, with limited opportunities for previous observation; but this, it must be noted, is the testimony of an old planter, revisiting the slaves the emancipation has taken from him, whose interests and prejudices would alike make him a critic hard to please.

But it should be added that the islands about Beaufort are in better condition than those nearer the encampments of our soldiers. Wherever poultry could be profitably peddled in the camps cotton has not been grown, nor have the negroes crystalized so readily into industrious and orderly communities. What has been done on the more secluded of these sea islands may be taken as a fair evidence of what may be expected, (when not more than the average discouragements are encountered,) of the most ignorant and degraded of the Southern slaves. With such negroes as we saw at Charleston the progress would be incomparably more rapid.

CAN THE LATE SLAVES SUPPORT THEMSELVES?

The question about the slaves being self-supporting is a question no longer. On St. Helena, and wherever else they have had the opportunity, the negroes have bought the titles to their little farms, or "plantations," as they still ambitiously style them. They have erected their own cabins, secured whatever cheap furniture they contain, and clothed themselves far better than their masters ever clothed them. All who have been established more than a year have paid back to the government the rations drawn in their first destitution. They have stocked their plantations, paying the highest prices, and often bidding against white men at the auction sales of condemned government property. I saw one man who had paid $300 in cash for a condemned government horse, and plenty who had paid prices ranging from a hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars. One horse only is needed to cultivate one of their little places; and the instances have been rare in which, after a year or two of work, the negro was not able to command enough money to secure it. Their purchases at the trade-stores were so liberal that the military authorities have occasionally been compelled to interfere to prevent what they thought extravagance. Cloth they sometimes buy, in their new-born thrift, by the piece, to secure a lower price; flour they are able to get by the barrel, as an industrious Northern mechanic does. In the houses chairs have made their appearance; dishes and knives and forks are no longer the rarities they were when our troops arrived. And for whatever they have thus bought, be sure they have paid twice or three times the New-York or Cincinnati price.

To some extent this prosperity is delusive, as for the matter of that, the prosperity of the whole country during the same period has been delusive. The soldier paid them three or four prices for their vegetables, eggs and poultry; and when their cotton was ready for market, it brought, in some cases, nearly ten times the old price. Naturally they are prosperous. It is more important to observe that they exhibit the industry which deserves prosperity, and in most cases the thrift which insures its continuance. Their money has been spent for articles they needed for stocking their farms, clothing their families, or in some way bettering their condition. It has not always been spent economically, but they may learn to make better bargains with the Yankee traders by and by; and for the present it is sufficient to know that they have enough left to establish a national bank with their savings, and that in this bank $150,000 worth of United States bonds have been bought by the freedmen! This last statement seemed to me utterly incredible; but Gen. SAXTON vouches for it, and explains that when the young negroes from the islands volunteered to enter the military service, they each received (precisely like other volunteers) $300 bounty, of which in nearly all cases at least $200 were, of their own motion, invested in government bonds.

Withal, they work less and have more time for self-improvement or for society than when slaves. It is the common testimony on these islands where white men have bought the plantations and employed the negroes as laborers, that the old task which the slave worked at from sunrise to sunset is now readily performed by the freedman in six or seven hours. Still the exports from the Sea Islands will not be as great as during the existence of slavery. Then they were mere machines, run with as little consumption as possible to the single end of making money for their masters. Now, as it was in the West Indies, emancipation has enlarged the negro's wants, and instead of producing solely to export, he now produces also to consume. Then he ate with his fingers from the hominy pot in the fireplace; now he must have plates, knives, and forks, with a table on which to spread them. Then he wore the scant summer and winter suits of negro cloth, now he must have working suits and Sunday suits, and each must be cut with some vague reference to prevailing fashions, and made up by hands that, under the old *regime*, would have been busy beside his own in the cotton field.

ARE THESE NEGROES IN ANY DEGREE INTELLIGENT?

These are undeniable evidences of personal progress in physical well-being. When it comes to mental culture, less can be said. Of the crowd at the St. Helena church, not one in twenty of the adults can read, though they have had three years of partial and interrupted opportunities. But on the other hand not one in twenty of the boys and girls was unable to read. They do not seem so anxious themselves to get "white folks' larnin," as at Charleston and other points to the northward; but every parent is painfully desirous that his children should learn; and many of them are known to take private lessons at home from their children. The latter learn rapidly—they tell the same story everywhere here, just as it has been told down the whole coast from Fortress Monroe. Experienced teachers say they can see no difference in the facility with which these and ordinary white children at the North learn to read.

But this is comparatively valueless as a test of negro intellectual capacity. Reading, writing, memorizing, whatever is imitative or may be learned by rote, will be rapidly acquired; and no schools have yet advanced far enough to show what the average negro mind will do when it grapples with higher branches that require original thought.

FACTS FOR HATERS OF THE "SHIFTLESS NEGROES."

Nearly thirty thousand negroes have been, settled by Gen. SAXTON—as he informed us over his hospitable dinner table, on our return from St. Helena—on these islands and adjacent plantations of the main land. Of these, seventeen thousand are now self-supporting. Between twelve and thirteen thousand of those who have come in latest from the interior, still draw rations, but all do it with the distinct understanding that they and their farms will be held responsible for the repayment; and the experience of the government with the others shows that this debt may be reckoned a safe and short one. None have been forced to come, and the locations upon the plantations have all been made to the satisfaction of the negroes themselves.

MATRIMONIAL AND PROPRIETARY.

Gen. SAXTON found a charming wife among the bright Yankee teachers sent down to these schools, and he has established himself in the house of a runaway slaveholder, condemned by the government authorities, and legally sold to the highest bidder. Two thousand dollars thus gave the General a home among these people, and put him in possession of a fine, airy, large-windowed, many-parched Southern residence, stripped of furniture (which had been sold by the Treasury agent as abandoned property,) and, like the lands on which the negroes are located, with still a worrying doubt about the security of the title. Rebels who have abandoned their houses may come of these days return, get pardon, and propose to take possession. BARNWELL RHETT's home, for example, is next door; suppose he should profess repentance, for the sake of getting back his property—precisely what is there to prevent this fervently loyal Major-General from having the prince of all fire-eaters for a neighbor? In Beaufort, as at Hilton Head, there are wonderful efforts to create a flame of speculation; but capital is timid, and looks sharply to the guarantees of title deeds.

ANOTHER STRIKING NEGRO MEETING.

In the evening there was another immense meeting of negroes in the contabkrts of Beaufort. It was again found that no church would hold them, and so God's first temples—it must have been live-oak groves BRYANT thought of when he wrote the well-known lines—were again sought. Crowding through the throng that obstructed all the approaches, and ascending the platform, one was struck with the impressiveness of a scene as peculiar as that in the morning on St. Helena, and yet widely differing from it. Great Mrs. oaks again reared their stately pillars of spray and spread their glorious canopy of green beside and above the platform; and negroes, old and young, again spread out in a sea of black humanity before us; but for the rows of carts and the old meeting-house, and the moss-grown grave stones that stood in the view on St. Helena, we had here the severed ranks of two full regiments of negroes. Black urchins clambered up into the live-oak boughs above our heads; black girls adjusted their scarfs and fidgeted about the front of the platform; white-wooled but black-faced old men leaned up against the railing; the mass of the congregation in front were women; and as for the young men, they were clad in blue, and they stood in ranks outside the rest.

The faces seemed somewhat more intelligent than those on St. Helena. There were more house servants, and all had been brightened by contact with the bustle of business in the town. A sharp-eyed lady on the platform called my attention to the owner of a particularly showy turban, and lo, beneath its dazzling colors looked forth, in befitting black, the very face of Mrs. Gumbridge, the "long lorn creature" of David Copperfield's early acquaintance. To the very whimper of the mouth, and watery expression of the eyes, and last particular of desolate and disconsolate appearance, it was Mrs. Gumbridge's self, as DICKENS has made her immortal. But this was not a common expression. Chubby-faced, glittering-eyed youngsters of the Topsy type, and comfortable, good-natured sunbies, at peace with themselves and the world, were the prevailing characters. Beaufort was more stylish than St. Helena, and many a ludicrous effort was made in willow crinoline, tawdry calico and cotton gloves, to ape the high born mulattoes the traveled ones had seen in Charleston, and occasionally, of late days, at Hilton Head.

The sermonizing, singing and speech-making need hardly be described. Given the occasion and the circumstances, and what weary reader of the papers cannot tell, to the very turn of the climax and the polish of the peroration, the nature of the speeches? But it was worthy of note that the orators found the audience to their liking, and on the point of intelligence your popular orator is exacting. "I have been in the habit of addressing all sorts of people," said Dr. FULLER, "but never felt so intensely the inspiration of a deeply sympathizing audience." Two or three humorous little sallies were caught with a quickness and zest that showed how understandingly they were following the speaker, and at times the great audience—greater than Cooper Institute could hold—was swaying to and fro, now weeping, then laughing, in the agitation of a common passion the orator had evoked. They seemed to know all about the Chief Justice, and clamored for him, till, as he stood up for a moment, the thunder of the cheers swayed the Spanish moss that hung in pendant streamers above our heads, and made the leaves of the live-oaks quiver as if a gale were blowing through the branches. "If I had only known you were coming," whispered a superintendent, "we might have had two or three marriages here under the live-oaks, to conclude the exercises of the day!"

But it was when the exercises were over that the real interest of the occasion was brought out. Not less than a hundred of Dr. FULLER's former slaves were in the audience. The moment the benediction was pronounced they made a rush for the platform, and the good doctor found his path blocked up at the steps. "Lod bless ye, Massa RICH'D, was afeard 'ud never see ye again." "Don't you know me, Massa RICH'D? I'm Aunt CHLOE." "'Pears like ye wan't never comin', no more!" And all the while a vigorous hand-shaking and hand-kissing went on, and the former master standing on the steps and looking benevolently down into upturned faces that fairly shone with joy and excitement.

Presently one of the aunties, whose happiness was altogether too exuberant for words, struck up a wild chant, and in a moment half a hundred voices had joined her. She strode with clasped hands and beaming face, balancing from one foot to the other in a sort of measured dance, sometimes stopping a moment to shout glory, and then resuming with yet more enthusiasm; while the former slaves still kept crowding up, feeling the Doctor's hair, passing their hands over his shoulders, clustering lingeringly about him, and joining with deep throated emphasis in the chant. Soon other women approached the swaying leader, two or three clasped hands, there was the same animal, half hysteric excitement, the same intoxication of the affections, which we had witnessed in the morning on St. Helena; while, meantime, a few middle-aged negroes who gave no other marks of excitement than a perfectly gratified expression of countenance, quietly engaged the Doctor in conversation, told him something of their life since they had become freemen, their hardships and their final prosperity. The women kept up the singing; more and more negroes were joining the circle about the former planter, as we pushed through and left them to themselves. Long lines of soldiers were marching away, their glistening bayonets setting the red rays of the sinking sun to flickering in grotesque lights and shades over the shouting and dancing slaves; on the outskirts stood a group of interested spectators, officers, traders, agents of different departments of the government; a few ladies wonderingly looked on; the breeze was fluttering the flags over the platforms, and the slaves were still singing and holding their former master's hand. It was our last sight of Beaufort.

A lead-colored little steamer lay at the wharf to take us down to Hilton Head; a short, heavy-set, modest-speaking, substantial negro, a little past middle age, came to say that the vessel was ready and awaited our orders. It was the *Planter*, and the negro was her Captain, ROBERT SMALL—lionized over-much, but not spoilt yet. The breeze over the islands was delicious; not a film of mist flecked the sky; and down to the very meeting of sky and water we caught the sparkle of the stars, brilliant with all the effulgence of tropic night.

AGATE.

The Temper of Virginia.

A UNITED STATES SENATOR ON THE SITUATION.

From the New Haven Palladium.

We have received a private letter from a distinguished member of the United States Senate, who is thoroughly familiar with the situation of things in Washington, and we take the liberty of copying as follows for the benefit of our readers:

"You have seen how badly PIERPOINT has behaved since he got to Richmond. I believe the very air is so saturated with crime as to be contagious. If there is a place on earth which resembles hell that place has been Richmond for the last four years and it will need purification and purgatory for at least four years to come.

But I believe the administration, when aided by Congress, will do the work required. I am truly sorry that the Attorney General during the sickness of the President has been turning loose so many of the worst rebels of the State and hope we may have a reform in this matter also. The Attorney General has been deceived by their false pretences of penitence, or at least acquiescence in the present condition of affairs.

As soon as pardoned, they put on their old airs, and crack their whips over Union and colored men, breathing out threatnings and murders. They fully intend to cause the fulfillment of their old prediction, that emancipation will be a curse to the slave; and if in their power, vagrant and apprenticeship laws, and laws regulating wages, reducing the wages of freedmen to five dollars a month or less, will be passed.

My hope, however, is in the justice of Congress and the administration, whose fixed determination is to maintain the substance, as well as letter, of our martyred LINCOLN'S promise of freedom to the men who responded to his appeal, and so bravely came to the rescue of the Union."

SAD AND FATAL ACCIDENT AT WORCESTER, N. Y.—A sad and fatal accident occurred on Friday of last week, at Worcester, a few miles west of the county line, in Otsego County, resulting in the death of Mrs. ROBINSON, the wife of HAMILTON W. ROBINSON, Esq., of New-York, and the severe injury of himself and eldest daughter, Mrs. HARRIS. It seems from the accounts we are able to gather that Mr. ROBINSON has always made a Summer visit at Worcester, where he formerly lived, since he first went to New-York to engage in the practice of law. He had taken much pains fitting up the old homestead, and it was here he delighted to take his Summer recreations with his wife and children. On the day of the fatal accident the family were enjoying a drive, Mr. ROBINSON having taken his own carriage and horses with his driver into the country with him. While going down some slight declivity in the road, the neck-yoke or pole-strap gave way, seeing which, the driver threw the reins from his hands and leaped from his seat, leaving the occupants of the carriage at the mercy of the horses, who now, for the first, became frightened and commenced running. When near the bridge the carriage was overturned. Mrs. ROBINSON was killed outright. The injuries of Mr. ROBINSON are very severe, and it is feared they may prove fatal. Mrs. HARRIS, the daughter, was also severely injured, but to what extent we are unable to learn. The others in the carriage were bruised and scratched. A little boy, either a son or grand-son of Mr. ROBINSON, who was setting on the box with the driver at the time of the occurrence, says that if the driver had given him the reins, instead of throwing them out of his hands and jumping from his seat, he could have guided the horses so that no accident would have happened. The driver was a negro man, and so outraged were the people of the neighborhood at the cowardice evinced by him that preparations for lynching him were being made, when it was discovered he had effected his escape, and has not since been heard of. Mr. ROBINSON is, or was, but a few years since, the law partner of Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN.—*Schoharie Democrat, Aug. 3.*

THE HEAVY LOSS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS—HEARING IN THE CASE OF ROBERT LEECH.—It will be recollected that several days since mention was made of the loss of $32,100 in government bonds, the property of Mr. THOMAS H. WALDRON, supposed to have been stolen from his factory, on Twenty-third-street, near Green, by one of his employes. The bonds were secreted, with other papers, for safe keeping, in a packing-box in the office attached to the factory, and were covered with a lot of steel springs for hooped-skirts.

Mr. WALDRON left the city, and returning on the 22d of July, he discovered the loss of his bonds. One of his employes, named ROBERT LEECH, had during his absence removed what he thought was rubbish from the office, and had burned the same. He had no orders to clear up the office, but acted voluntarily. Yesterday afternoon, LEECH had a hearing before Alderman BRITLER, charged with the theft.

It stated that he spoke to Mr. WALDRON about the office being in a dirty condition, and had expressed himself that when he had any spare time he would remove the rubbish. While Mr. WALDRON was about, he said that he removed everything off the shelves, took some papers out of the packing-box, and carried them into the cellar and burned them. He did not recollect seeing a large envelope among the refuse. He stated further, that he had found two bills and a few pennies, which he gave to his employer on his return. LEECH was bound over in the sum of $10,000 bail to answer.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 3.*

—The income of LONGFELLOW, the poet, is $14,000 a year.

SOME OF WAR'S CHANGES.

Effects of the Abolition of Slavery from a Southern Point of View.

The Old Song of the Benefits of Slavery and the Hardships of Freedom.

The following article from the Petersburgh *Daily Index* shows how hard it is for the South to give up its old ideas in regard to slavery, and the determination of a certain class to make freedom a curse to both races:

"By the operation of war—a more potent agency than laws or ordinances—slavery ceased to exist among us four months ago this day. The time has, of course, been too short, and our experience too restricted, to warrant any generalization of the facts and results of this radical revolution in an institution whose age is numbered by centuries, but since the reports of many observers will be required to enable the world to make a right estimate of the results of this forcible destruction of the labor system, and by consequence of the social system of the South, we offer our contribution to the common stock. We have to speak only of what falls under our own eye, and therefore only of the effects in a city.

The first, and perhaps the most conspicuous result, was the immediate and very considerable increase of the numbers of the negroes among us.

Animated by curiosity, by a wish for change, by the hope of more abundant and regular contributions of food from the Federal hand, by the natural desire for the association, sympathy and converse of as large a number of their fellows as possible, by the larger opportunities of making money through the greater diversity of pursuits, probably in some instances by the greater profits of vice, as well as the greater impunity which the opportunities of city life insure, by the distaste for the regular labor of the farm, by the love of a holiday—by all these and perhaps other motives, there arose, immediately after the surrender of Gen. LEE, a steady influx of negroes into the towns and cities of the State. As soon as the attention of the military authorities in immediate command was called to the certain evil that threatened both town and country, as a result of this, they adopted stringent rules to prevent the further spread of the evil, and compelled hundreds who were living exclusively on the bounty of the government, to return to their homes, where they would be useful, and could be fed.

Still the remedy was necessarily partial, and the result of the census now being taken will show that the colored population of Petersburgh has doubled in four months. During the Summer, when food is cheap, when no fire is needed, save for cooking, when little clothing is required and the cheapest material suffices, when it is easy to supply the limited needs of the body by the few cents which can be gained by retailing lemonade, bawking fruit about the streets, blacking boots, vending newspapers, holding officers' horses, acting as porters at the railway stations, huckstering, fishing and other light employments of the long Summer day, and when, finally, the presence of the military ensures labor to many and food to many more who will one day have to provide for themselves—during the Summer, we say, this great increase of population is a matter which concerns us no otherwise than as it affects public order; but in the Winter, such an increase of a population that will not, because they cannot, produce as much as they consume, will be a serious, indeed an intolerable tax upon the charity, public and private, of our people.

In the next place, it is discouraging to observe—and the observation is very general—the unfaithfulness of the hired servants to their obligations. In the majority of cases which have fallen under our observation, the domestic servants cannot be relied on to stay in any one employment a week at a time. This is not due to the inadequacy of wages, because the labor performed is better paid than that of any servant in the country, North or South. Nor is it due to the impositions of employers, for as our readers, especially our colored ones, if we are so fortunate to have any, very well know, speedy, certain and complete redress is afforded by the Provost-Marshal to any negro who has cause of complaint. Neither is it attributable to a corresponding infidelity of the employer to perform his part of the contract, for the enforcement against him is always easy. It is due to (what we hope for the mutual interest of both races, it may not be found to be) an incurable aversion of the negro to regular, continuous, persevering labor. If further experience should prove this to be a result of slavery, of the want of that stimulus which a direct and disposable return for labor occasions, then the evil will soon wear off, as the necessities and interests of the negro become clearer to himself. At present the trouble is a most serious and annoying one. Hardly a housekeeper can be certain on Sunday night that his Monday breakfast will be cooked for him.

A third result is the violence and insolence which seems suddenly to have sprung up, especially among the young. This was, of course, to be expected, and we are agreeably disappointed in finding comparatively so little of it. The majority of the enfranchised slaves behave with a degree of good manners and respect which, considering the influences to which they are subjected in their churches and schools, is very creditable to them.

From the time of the advent of the Federal troops, their churches have been open almost, if not quite, daily, and some very silly and other very wicked people have been availing themselves of the opportunities thus afforded to instill into their minds very loose notions of the supremacy of law, and the sacredness the right of property. In addition, some schools are open whose teachers find it easier to train the voices than the brains of their charges; and hundreds, who cannot compass the alphabet, know every inflection of "Hang Jeff. Davis on a Sour Apple Tree," "Down with the Traitors and up with the Flag," "John Brown's Body," and the other national melodies which the war has substituted for the "Star-Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle."

The result, and of course the design of all this, as well as of the training of the urchins in the manual of arms under officers of their own color, armed with United States sabres, is to create irritation and sow discord between the two races, and we are less surprised that the attempt should have been made, than that it should have met with such trifling success.

Many, indeed most of the older and more respectable of the colored population, are as orderly and polite as ever, and some, who at first wore their new honors somewhat obtrusively, have, under the wholesome counsel and restraints of the military authority, had their eyes open to the imposing fact that Fourth of July is not food, nor "Hail Columbia" raiment.

Another result, and one that will inevitably and forever attend the substitution of freedom for slavery, where different races are the subjects, is the deepening of the lines of demarcation, social and industrial, between the whites and the blacks. The jealousy of race is the most difficult of all jealousies to eradicate, because it is an instinct. Hitherto in the South that jealousy has been softened by the mutual interchange of useful offices, and by the union of families for generations. In thousands of cases in the South, the nurse, or "mammy" of the child, was the grandaughter of the nurse of that child's grandfather, and the servants who waited in the house or tilled the farm, were the descendants of those who performed the like offices for the ancestors of their masters for generations. The result was an attachment which long habits of association in the practical relations of service and protection, never fails to originate, even when a brute renders the one and receives the other. Every one who knows anything of slavery in Virginia, knows the depth and universality of these attachments, how the family servant was an object of family pride, how the young were defended for their parent's sakes, and the old cherished for the services they had rendered, and the fondness with which they remembered those who were "loved and lost"—how frequently, in a word, the question of economy, of what was best for the balance sheet was postponed to the ties of traditional and inherited affection.

Thus it was that despite the most persistent efforts to excite insurrection by the evil disposed during the secession, the unparalleled spectacle was witnessed of a four years war for the enfranchisement of the slave, *fought out to success* without a single outbreak among the slaves themselves, in any single quarter or corner of the whole South—an imperishable monument of the humanity of Southern slavery, and a triumphant and unanswerable refutation of the abuse that for forty years has been heaped on Southern masters.

This mollifying influence is now gone, and the races are left to the operation of the hard laws of selfishness and interest, and the results are as might have been anticipated.

Formerly a white drayman or cartman or hackdriver was a sight unknown to our streets, now they share these employments with the blacks, and eventually will monopolize them, except in cases—and there are many among us—where, under the brutalizing effects of slavery, colored men heretofore carrying on these employments have won enviable characters for trustworthiness, politeness and honesty.

Formerly, most, if not all, of our bars were tended by colored men, though owned by whites; now, the cobblers and juleps are mixed, as well as the rent paid, and the stock kept up by white men in many instances. Formerly, the restaurants of Petersburgh were almost exclusively in the hands of the colored people; now, we believe, there is but one establishment of the sort in the city. Formerly, we had only colored barbers; now, the native whites seek, generally, barbers of their own color, and eventually, they will do so exclusively. Formerly, both colors purchased their groceries of white men; now, there are at least two family groceries of respectable size, managed and sustained exclusively by the blacks. And this will infallibly go on until the great separation, which God has for some wise purpose indicated with such signal and ineffaceable distinctness, will be recognized and maintained in all the walks of life, as rigidly as it is everywhere observed in social intercourse, and the familiarity of acquaintanceship and friendship.

We have only space this morning to add one more of the effects of freedom—the extension of the rudiments of education. The little we know of the system by which this end is sought here, does not impress us favorably as to the final result, for if we are rightly informed, the teachers are, in some cases, much more solicitous to persuade their pupils that their late masters are their natural enemies, whom it would be an acceptable service to God to rob and injure, much after the fashion that the subjects of Pharoah were treated by their freedmen, than to lead them through the mysteries of the spelling book. Nevertheless, we unhesitatingly bid God-speed to all who offer them a true education—an education of conscience and heart, as well as mind. No greater calamity could befall this State than the curse of a population of four hundred thousand beings growing up, living, acting and dying in ignorance, and with no restrain but their own wills.

Perhaps here will be found the realization of that vision which, for generations, reconciled many to slavery, who otherwise esteemed it a great evil—the regeneration and civilization and christianizing of Africa.

Sixty-five years ago this matter engaged the serious attention of the Virginia Legislature. Mr. JEFFERSON extenuated slavery on the ground that one day the slaves might "carry back to the country of their origin the seeds of civilization." Fifty years ago, the General Assembly, with but ten dissenting voices in both houses, urged the plan of colonization on the attention of Congress, for "persons of color now free, and such as may be hereafter emancipated." The first names in Virginia history have been the first names in the history of colonization—JEFFERSON, MONROE, JOHN RANDOLPH, MARSHALL, MADISON, MERCER, Bishop MEADE, TYLER. The dream of all these men was to redeem Africa from degradation and wretchedness, through the Africans. They seem never to have been discouraged by the thought that they were trying to dissolve a polar iceberg with a burning glass. Here, at last, is a means adequate to the task, and the performance of that task is at once the regeneration of Africa, and the redemption of America: and here, at last, is the prospect of fruition for the prophecy of a distinguished son of the Commonwealth: "Africa gave to Virginia a savage and a slave; Virginia gives back to Africa a citizen and a Christian."

A TRAGEDY IN MINNESOTA.

Shooting of Mr. Roberts, of Syracuse, by an Insane Man.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, Aug. 1.

The shooting of a man on board the *Annie Johnston*, by a maniac, and of which we had a brief telegraphic account yesterday, is the saddest affair which we have been called upon to chronicle for many a day. The facts as we learned them from the officers of the boat and from the Coroner's investigation are substantially as follows:

Among the passengers who got aboard at La Crosse was the deceased, whose name is ascertained to be NATHAN S. ROBERTS and G. C. STOCKING, at whose hands he came to an untimely death. It appears that they came together on the same train to La Crosse, but had not noticed each other until after they had taken passage on the boat. From the testimony of Mr. HILL, of Chicago, who occupied the same state-room with the deceased, it appears that he was coming to this State for the purpose of purchasing land and stocking it with sheep. STOCKING, who resides at Hutchinson, McLeod County, in this State, had been on a visit to his brother-in-law in Indiana, and was returning home. Mr. ROBERTS, who was anxious to gain all the information he could about Minnesota, having learned that STOCKING resided in this State, got into conversation with him, and made inquiries about different parts of the State. He answered the questions propounded to him in a rational manner, and nothing unusual was observed in his appearance or actions. This was on Wednesday evening. Mr. ROBERTS terminated the conversation by retiring to his state-room in company with Mr. HILL.

About midnight STOCKING, who appeared to be in great trouble, went to Capt. MOULTON, who was on the hurricane deck, and requested him to take charge of his money, saying that he expected to be murdered, and that he did not want the murderers to get it. The Captain attempted to disabuse his mind of that notion, but finding that it could not be done, finally took his money and placed it away for safe keeping. We hear nothing more of his doings until morning. When Mr. ROBERTS and Mr. HILL arose next morning they found STOCKING sitting in the cabin, apparently as though he had been there all night. When asked whether he did not have a room, he replied that he had, but could not sleep. Mr. HILL then sat down and commenced talking with him. STOCKING said he would give them, meaning the officers of the boat, all he had if they would only let him off. He said he was going to be murdered, and wanted Mr. HILL to get them to shoot him, and not cut his throat. Finding that the man was insane, Mr. HILL left him.

About 7 o'clock in the morning, STOCKING went to Capt. MOULTON and apologized for having troubled him with his money. He said that he was subject to such spells as that of the following night. He then appeared to be in his right mind. About 3 o'clock P. M., Mr. ROBERTS, and a soldier whose name we did not learn, were standing on the guard of the boat in conversation, when suddenly STOCKING rushed from his state-room, with a revolver in hand

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 6, 1865.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 6½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. FRANK WHEATON is at home in Providence, R. I., taking a short rest before going West, where he is assigned for duty. At the commencement of the war he was a Captain of cavalry, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Rhode Island. He was promoted to a Brevet Major-General of Volunteers, and commanded the gallant First Division of the Sixth Corps. He has recently been breveted Brigadier-General in the regular service, and is a brave and good officer.

As a discharged soldier named GEORGE W. CROWELL was walking on the track of the Providence Railroad, near Hyde Park, on Thursday night, he was struck by the ontward bound Shore Line train and instantly killed. He had stepped from one track to the other to avoid an inward-bound train, not noticing the one which killed him was approaching. The deceased belonged in Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

The flies have driven the United States Surveyors ont of the woods of Shawano County, Wis. These insects are called land flies, and they gather abont the neek as soon as the sun warms them np ont of the ground, and their bite is painful and poisonous, creating considerable sores, and causing the neck to swell.

An old German doctor in the north part of New-Hampshire has prophesied concerning the month of August as follows: "There will be five days noted for heat—the 7th a mild heat, 11th a burning heat, 14th very hot, 19th flies troubleeome, 25th scorching hot." He advises a suspension of sovere labor, and to drink bnt little cold water.

Gen. GRANT really made a speech at Bowdoin Commencement. As he had declined to speak Gen. CHAMBERLAIN said: "I have tried to get Gen. GRANT to speak, bnt he say, 'No,' and when he says that word, he means it. LEE knows it means something." GRANT broke in, saying "I continne to figbt it out on that line." And that was his speech.

A soldier belonging to the 37th U. S. colored troops was murdered near Wilmington, N. C., on Tuesday last. His body was found floating in the river, the face and eyes horribly disfigured by buckshot. Six negroes have been arrested on suspicion. It was thought that he was murdered for money, as the regiment had just been paid off.

An old fashion prevails in Quebec among gentlemen who often so cover their hats with gauze or other light material, that their head-gear resembles a turban. Bright colors and artificial flowers are sometimes intermingled. The idea is said to be a retaliation npon the ladies for appropriating apparel belonging to tho other sex.

The following dispatch explains itself:

LOUISVILLE, Ang. 3.

GEN. D. S. GOODLOE: President JOHNSON informs me by telegram that he has received a dispatch from M. C. JOHNSON and others, complaining ot my election order, and adds: "I hope yon will see the laws faithfully executed." And I have answered him "I will—all right." (Signed) J. M. PALMER, Maj.-Gen.

Some of the citizens of Ebensburgh, Cambridge County, have been the victims of a "Jeremy Diddler," named CHARLES DAY, to the amount of abont $1,500. DAY represented himself as a Canadian stock dealer, and in various ways ingratiated himself into the good opinion of his victims.

The Postmaster-General has ordered the renewal of mail service on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, from Mobile, Ala., to Columbus, Ky., including Macon and other points. Additional post-offices in the South and southwest have been reopened.

The police detectives of Cincinnati, a few days ago, broke up a gang of burglars and thieves at Codington. Seventeen noted professionals are under arrest. Their headquarters at Codington were filled with stolen goods of every description, valued at abont $100,000.

The Soldiers' Rest, in Hartford, Conn., during the month of July, furnished to soldiers six hundred and forty-six meals, one hundred and twenty-four lunches, lodgings for two hundred and twenty-one, and transportation for seventy-one men who were sick and destitute of money.

The State Department has been officially informed that a new source of industry is in process of development at Antigua, W. I., by the discovery of a very valuable deposit of guano on the island Redonda, of some of which will soon be sent to this country.

The military clothing and camp and garrison equipage accumulated at Springfield, Mo., during the past four years, is being removed, and the general hospital is reduced to a post hospital, in charge of Dr. MOXEY, Assistant Surgeon U. S. V.

Capt. PERCIVAL DRAYTON, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, died in Washington at a late hour Friday night. He had been ill only two days. He participated with Admiral DUPONT, in the taking of Port Royal and other important places.

An accident occurred recently on the Platte County (Mo.) road, caused by the spreading of the track. Seventeen freight cars were hoisted into the mud, and the track torn up for some rods. No other serious damage was done.

The Ponghkeepsie *Eagle* says that a well known sporting man of that city has sued the proper persons for the stake money in the late boat race. As all bets are illegal, the *Eagle* thinks the New Yorkers will have to disgorge.

Dr. A. W. BARROWS, of Amherst, Mass., has been summoned to Washington to attend the trial of Capt. WIRTZ, the Andersonville murderer, on the 15th. He has some important rebel documents which apply to this case.

A St. Louis dispatch states that an arrangement has been made by which a controlling interest in the Union Pacific Railway has virtually passed into the hands of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Central, and Little Miami Railroads.

The Secretary of War has ordered the immediate muster ont of all commissioned officers and enlisted men serving in the Signal Corps in the Department of Washington.

The formation of a new county ont of portions of Venango, Crawford and Warren Counties, Penn., is still being agitated, and it will probably be accomplished.

ANDREW JACKSON, a returned veteran of the Thirty-second Massachusetts, fell from a stage coach near East Gloncester, on the 29th ult., and was killed.

The oldest inhabitant of Harrisburgh, Penn., is Mrs. STONE, residing on Ridge-road, at the age of 107 years, and in active health.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt last week near Ogdensburg. It was felt and noted by many persons.

The alumni of Bowdoin College have voted to raise $25,000 to erect a memorial to the sons of the college who have fallen in the war.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Germania* arrived off Cape Race on the 2d. She brings three days later news from Europe. A telegram from Valentia, dated the 24th, says that defects of insulation were discovered in the shore end of the cable, which were probably caused by too much strain from the *Great Eastern*, which was hove to about ten miles from the shore. The cable was underrun and picked up, and the defects immediately remedied. The rest of the cable remained perfect. A telegram from the *Great Eastern*, dated July 25, gives the cheering assurance that the signals through the cable were perfect. The news from the Continent is not very important. In Prussia the government was proceeding against the workingmen's associations with some vigor, and had suppressed the banquets which they were to give in honor of the Liberal Deputies at Cologne, DUNCKER and M. MASSAN. The military dispersed the workingmen quietly. The public order was not disturbed. The cholera in Alexandria and Constantinople and Cairo was subsiding.

LOCAL NEWS.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning GOTTFRIED F. NESTLE, a German brewer, committed suicide in his dwelling, at No. 157 Attorney-street, by shooting himself through the head with a common COLT'S navy revolver. The story, which is the old one of excessive indulgence in intoxicating liquors, is briefly as follows: NESTLE kept a small brewery and large drinking saloon in the basement of No. 157 Attorney-street, and was himself one of the best customers of the place, having been a heavy drinker for twenty years or more, and for full five weeks past suffered under *mania a potu*.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a young man named THOMAS TRISTRAM, who resided with his mother and brothers at No. 34 East Broadway, was shot and killed in his own bedroom by his brother RICHARD. It appears that the two had been out drinking together, and it is supposed that a drunken quarrel ensued between them, during which THOMAS was shot. An inquest was held on the body by Coroner WILDEY, and a verdict was rendered against RICHARD TRISTRAM, who was committed to the Tombs.

The First Maine and First Connecticut Cavalry arrived in this city yesterday. The Maine regiment leaves for Portland to-day. The Connecticut regiment left for home yesterday.

Social Progress in Australia.

The people of the United States have necessarily been so absorbed during the last four years in their own difficulties and dangers, that a very remarkable struggle which has been going on in Australia, and the culmination of which has only recently been arrived at, has received scarcely any attention. And yet the consequences to that colony, or agglomeration of colonies, involved in this struggle, are of great importance.

We refer to the great question in Australia of the distribution of land. For many years it has been the chief topic of party discussion; and successive governments have been called into existence almost solely by the alternate preponderance of the "squatter" party, or the larger and less wealthy class which has sought for a more equable division of the soil, and a more satisfactory tenure by which it should be held.

The term Squatter signifies a different class in Australia than it does among ourselves. There the squatter was the renter, under grants originally obtained from the Crown, of vast tracts of grazing land, and while he paid a nominal price for the privilege of occupying these tracts, he was also secured the option of purchasing outright at a moderate rate—five shillings an acre—blocks of these "runs," as they are called, without the intervention of a competitor.

The extent of these runs is very great. We heard of a squatter who holds one of a hundred miles in length and breadth, and whose herds of stock are something enormous. He owns over 300,000 oxen and 700,000 sheep. These flocks and herds are tended by persons who are settled in villages, from the locality of one to another of which, as herbage becomes scarce, or as the periods of sheep-shearing and tallow-melting, and hide-salting arrive, they are driven. And this is but one of a class. Of course these squatters are very wealthy. They live in the cities in great style, and with the Burra Burra or other mining stockholders, form a proud and exclusive society of their own.

Of course as the importation of wool and tallow increased, and the wealth of the squatters became proportionately enhanced, the value of the land was better understood, and active steps toward increasing the population by emigration were made by new parties who desired to participate in the advantages heretofore enjoyed by the squatters alone. These steps were favored by the Crown, and a new system was organized. The public lands, instead of being granted, as heretofore, were offered for sale by auction, at the low upset price, and in lots to suit purchasers. This gave rise to considerable agitation. To the squatters, the creation of a new class of independent settlers appeared to endanger their interests, and they succeeded after a while in inducing the Home Government to raise the upset price of land from five shillings to £1 an acre, which price they ran up by bidding at the auctions, and thus shut out a large class of emigrants, who could have purchased land at a lower rate. They were successful, further, in obtaining leases of their runs, instead of holding under the old tenantcy at will. Thus, while they retained possession of a great portion of the public land, as simple tenants on lease, they prevented the purchase of other portions, not only by the increased upset price which they had caused to be fixed, but by the always successful competition which their wealth enabled them to bring against the small capitalists at the auction sales.

Here, then, was a clear issue between two distinct classes of persons—one striving to retain control over the most important portion of the public domain. The squatters constituted, in fact, a sort of aristocracy, whose power lay in the vast regions in their possession, and, like all aristocracies, resisted every effort toward participation by others in their prosperity. But when, as was ultimately the case, the British Government relinquished the management of these lands into the hands of the colony itself, the issue became more distinct, and the contest increased in violence. It was a fierce contest between democracy and an oligarchic class, and it pervaded all branches of society. There have, indeed, been times when open resort to violence against the squatters might have been apprehended.

This resort happily has been averted, and the question in dispute has been to a certain extent settled by the putting into force of a Land Act recently passed. The act abolishes the old method of offering the public lands at auction, and, instead, the plan is adopted of distributing them by lot periodically among applicants. The old system of an upset price, which was systematically greatly raised by the intervention of the great holders to a point beyond the means of the majority of settlers, gives place to a method which places them within the reach of all. The upset price was £1 an acre. Now the successful allottee pays two shillings sterling a year as rent, while at the end of three or seven years he may purchase outright at £1 an acre, and no more. A definite prospect is thus placed before the settlers. They are secured at a low rate in the possession of land of a highly productive character for a sufficiently long time to realize the price of final purchase. The prosperity of the colony will be thus materially advanced. The large class of persons who will at once obtain that stake in the country implied by their ownership of farms, will feel a new interest in the development of the resources of the colony and its social advancement. And at no very distant period, those who believe in the capacity of the masses to rise and govern themselves, will point to Australia with as much pride and hope as they now do to the United States.

Facilities for the Transportation of Emigrants to the West.

On the occasion of dedicating the new ferry-boat *Susquehannah*, the other day, Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, of this State, made some observations respecting the transportation of emigrants to the West, which seem to us worthy of peculiar attention. The principal lines engaged in this service are the Erie, the Central, the Pennsylvania Central and (in Summer) the Grand Trunk of Canada; if the Baltimore and Ohio and the various roads composing the chain from Boston to Ogdensburgh, run regular emigrant trains, it is more than we are aware of. Emigrants are now carried at about one cent per mile, a rate which scarcely pays expenses these days. Mr. RUGGLES proposes that the Erie Company shall transport them *free*, which, of course, implies that the other great trunk lines competing with the Erie shall act with equal liberality, as also those having direct connection with these and reaching back into the Prairie States.

The scheme is not so preposterous as it might, at first sight, appear. There are now in and about this city 50,000 able-bodied persons who, with their families, would prove most valuable acquisitions to the industry of the West, yet will find themselves barely able to support life here, in view of diminished employment during the ensuing Winter and the competition produced by a myriad of fresh laborers thrown upon us every week. They are pent up in wretched tenant-houses, forced to live upon more or less unwholesome food; their children, driven to the streets, acquire the wild, disorderly habits of those who graduate in that school, and become sources of pain to an incalculable extent, instead of comfort or support to their parents in old age. Such has been the sad history of hundreds of thousands of poor men and women who sought our large cities for the purpose of earning a livelihood. With the high prices still ruling, of course this evil never before reached such a head as it has now done.

But transport these 50,000 men, women and children to the Great West, and in a year or two three-fourths of them would become producers and forwarders of that rapidly growing volume of commerce, from which the railroad companies earn their profits. Sown broadcast over the immense region from Ohio to Kansas, which is now stretching out its hands to receive them, they would make the prairies teem with still greater abundance, all directly contributing to the revenues of our principal lines of railway. Nay, within half a decade, these men and women, with their growing families, would find the means of gratifying their desire for *travel*, as well as raising farm produce, and their future journeys would be as first-class passengers by the trains whose speed made the nearest approximation to lightning. Crowded in Eastern cities, they might gratify this disposition, at most, by an occasional trip during the Summer for a few miles; having become prairie farmers, they would acquire with the ability all the tastes and desires common to that progressive body of American citizens.

It may be supposed that with the return of so many hundred thousand volunteers to their homes, the Northwest will no longer be in urgent need of farm-laborers, but rather have a surplus of its own. We believe there is not the slightest ground for any such apprehension. On the contrary, the area of that section is so vast that enterprise is still pressing against the means furnished in the shape of human skill and muscle. He who goes out as a farm-laborer in 1865, is likely to become an employer of others in 1870, if he possess average forethought and ambition. But apart from this consideration is the fact that a majority of our "soldier-boys" do not return to the fields as a permanent pursuit. They betake themselves to trading in the cities and villages, many, indeed, not having the physical strength for hard labor. Multitudes of them, again, having examined the rich soils and abundant resources of the South, will set their faces in that direction in the early months of next year, to engage in mercantile pursuits, or the production of cotton, tobacco, grain, cattle, &c. This migration, from the West as well as from the East, is destined to go at a grand and accelerating rate for the next century, creating a vacuum for all the labor that our Eastern cities and Europe can spare.

As a rule, the people born in this country have made the best pioneers, in opening new fields to the Westward; the same element will become the principal honey-bees of the South for a number of years; then will follow immigrants from Britain, Germany, France, &c., to assist in prosecuting the enterprises started by Eastern merchants or manufacturers and Western farmers. Such, we take it, will be the course pursed in "building up the waste places" of the Southern States. Native-born Americans will lead in the work, affording a great demand for skilled and common labor, first at the Northwest, and second in the South. No danger of there being one laboring man too many from the Ohio to the great lakes this Autumn, or the next, or the next. There may be suffering among thousands who remain at the East during the forthcoming Winter; there are certain to be high prices and many privations; while not one laborer or mechanic in ten of the immigrant class will be, five years hence, better off essentially than he is to-day. Let them hurry to the broad fields of the West, if they would escape the extravagant prices which now rule here. And if the railroad companies can afford to give them still better facilities than they have done for reaching the Promised Land beyond the Alleghany or the Mississippi, let such not be withheld. Every dime thus invested will return its dollar. The subject is at least worthy of the attention of the managers of all our great East and West lines.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—The attention of the Board of Managers of the Randall's Island House of Refuge has been called to an article on that institution, published in the TIMES of Saturday, and we are assured that a thorough investigation will be made into the circumstances of the particular case mentioned, as well as to the general care and management of the boys. The result of that investigation we shall lay before the public.

The Shenandoah and Earl Russell's Orders.

It cannot be long now before the last of the Anglo-rebel privateers will be finally disposed of. It is a matter of some interest to us in what way that disposal is to occur; and for information on this point, we naturally look to the purposes of the English Government, as they are disclosed in the dispatches of Earl RUSSELL.

On the 30th of May last, on learning of the capture of JEFF. DAVIS, Earl RUSSELL communicated to the French Government that England proposed to do three things, viz.: 1st. To recognize the termination of the war and the restoration of peace throughout the United States. 2d. To send orders to all French and English ports not to allow any Confederate war vessel to enter them; and 3d. To require any such vessel, which was actually in French or English ports or waters when the orders arrived, to depart forthwith, giving her the benefit, however, for the last time, of the twenty-four hour rule.

Lord COWLEY on the next day wrote back that M. DROUYN DE LHUYS said the French Government approved of the proposal, but suggested "a further slight concession to such Confederate vessels as might still find themselves in French or English ports, viz., that they might be disarmed and sold."

Accordingly on the 2d of June Earl RUSSELL writes to Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, telling him to inform our government of the determination which the British government, "after communicating with the government of the Emperor of the French," had come to. The particular steps which he announced embraced the three which he had proposed, and also the one proposed by DROUYN DE LHUYS, but with some modifications. It gave the privilege of disarming to any rebel vessels which entered British waters within a month after the orders were received, and if she did disarm she might remain in British waters without a Confederate flag; but it was "at the risk in all respects of her commander," who was to be distinctly apprised that he was "to expect no further protection from Her Majesty's Government except such as he may be entitled to in the ordinary course of the administration of the law in time of peace," and the twenty-four hour rule was not to be applicable to such a vessel.

What then is the effect of this determination upon the *Shenandoah*? If she is in British waters when the news of these orders arrives, she is to be required "forthwith to depart," and if she goes the twenty-four hour rule is to be enforced in her favor for the last time. Nor can she come into a British port, unless within a month after the orders are received, she comes in desiring to disarm and take another flag. If she desires to do this, she has one opportunity of doing so.

This, then, is what the commander of the *Shenandoah* will endeavor to do. Whenever he comes into a British port and learns of the collapse of the Confederacy, he must either become a pirate, recognized as such even by England, or he must disarm. The latter is what he will most probably do, especially if he can find any one to buy his ship, for he is quite sure to be badly in want of money.

If, however, he should find any one foolish enough to purchase his vessel, we shall not thereby lose her. She is our property now, and we shall take her wherever we can find her. Earl RUSSELL admits this in a dispatch to Lord COWLEY of June 2, in which he says he is advised "by the law officers of the Crown that it is a correct proposition of law that if, upon the complete cessation of hostilities, any ships which at the time of such cessation were the property of the Confederate Government, and have not been lawfully transferred to any other owner, are found within Her Majesty's territories, such ships may be claimed as public property by the government of the United States. But every such claim, if made and resisted by any counter-claimant, must be decided in the ordinary course of law by the civil tribunals."

The depredations of the *Shenandoah* will therefore be likely to cease as soon as she comes into an English port and learns of these orders. Till then, no one can tell what destruction she may make.

TAXATION—ARTICLE NO. III.

The National and State Governments.

But in addition to the three hundred and fifty millions, assumed to be necessary for the General Government, the several States, cities, counties, &c., will require immensely increased sums to provide for their own indebtedness and meet the ordinary outlays. At a rough estimate fifty millions per annum will be needed, on account of their war debts only; and their entire disbursements for all purposes, cannot be set down at less than three or four times that amount, making, with those of the government at Washington, a grand yearly aggregate of over five hundred millions of dollars. It is important that the general and local authorities should, if possible, steer clear of each other in imposing taxes; that the national should not drain every possible source of revenue, leaving the States and municipalities to provide for themselves as best they can. With an understanding of each other's wants, and a desire to act harmoniously, neither should always insist upon a prior claim in the premises, but act with an eye to the honor and welfare of the other.

In making a proper distribution of objects to be taxed, the first consideration is that both nation and State should retain, as far as can be, the sources of revenue unimpaired, from which they have severally been wont to derive it in bygone years. Thus, while the State should not cast covetous eyes upon duties levied on imports, because these have always belonged to the United States, the latter should refuse to exercise its right to tax either property or persons, inasmuch as the States and municipalities have the machinery ready for levying such taxes, and have been in the habit of so doing.

Taking at present for granted the necessity of a *poll tax* upon all male adults, there is a manifest propriety in assigning the whole or the greater part of its proceeds to the States and municipalities. It acts as a direct check upon extravagance on the part of public servants, who are often encouraged to squander money foolishly and corruptly, knowing that it comes from *the property* of their constituents, while such lavish prodigality gives them a securer hold than ever upon the voting elements, a majority of whom perhaps pay no direct taxes on their possessions. This city has long been the most signal instance of the principle alluded to that can probably be found on the American continent, or anywhere else. But does any person suppose that if the law had required a given proportion of the expenditures to be levied upon the persons of the voters, or the adult males irrespective of citizenship, the system of abuses would have reached its present height? Nay, verily! And we venture the remark that under the rule of no political party, whether in city or State, will the reign of extravagance come to an end here until the taxpayers are made to feel this directly, a given proportion (say from ten to fifteen per cent.) being assessed upon the person. Then, and not till then, will Aldermen and Councilmen become clamorous for retrenchment and reform.

A tax on *property* of all kinds should enure to the benefit of the States and municipalities only, this having all along been the principal, if not the only, source of revenue for them. All the machinery has been provided for assessing and collecting it; a tolerably accurate approximation to the amount which ought to be levied upon each resident has been made; the people have become accustomed to the visitations of their own chosen agents for this purpose; the tax is as equitable as any other, when balanced by one on persons; and it has the additional advantage of costing comparatively little for collection.

The proceeds of *excise taxes* ought evidently to be paid into the General Government Treasury. Many of these are, so to speak, the complements of customs' duties. If it be necessary to levy upon domestic manufactures to a certain extent, this must be in consideration of so much "protection" afforded them by the tariff on foreign articles admitted. But as the States have been deprived of the power of imposing the latter, they should not exercise the right of imposing the former; otherwise great inequalities would be certain to arise; and an interest which flourished in Connecticut might be oppressively burthened in New-York. For a still more obvious reason, excise duties on such superfinities as whisky, ale and tobacco, should be made tributary to the Union instead of the State. The prevention of smuggling along border and coast lines of probably ten thousand miles, is a very costly service, which cannot possibly be undertaken by the United States, if the individual States are to reap the benefits derivable from the duties. Beside, there is apt to be less laxity, arising from the local influences of distillers, tobacco-growers, &c., in the enforcement of a general than of a State law. As in the interest of the public morals, it is better that the State should take charge of it than the city or county; and better that the United States should do so than either of the others.

Whether the people preferred taxing their incomes, their outlays, or the proceeds of sales, as a means of raising the bulk of their revenue, the proceeds could be applied with equity to either the Union or the State. But necessity as well as propriety requires manifestly that they should enure to the benefit of the former. The bulk of State revenues must come from poll and property-taxes, as must fully one-half of the national revenue from internal duties of some kind. What is more, the United States cannot tax both revenues and ordinary sales. It must look to one or the other, if it would avoid great complications, a high proportional cost in collecting, and growing unpopularity, inasmuch as the payers prefer greatly one tax to two, which amounts to an equal sum, accompanied by inspections, inquiries, and more or less trouble and annoyance.

If *a stamp duty* be considered requisite, its proceeds ought manifestly to go into the United States Treasury, and not into that of the individual States. The business of the country requires to be placed on a common footing. No impediments or conditions as to engagements of any kind should exist in one locality that do not exist in all. If different regulations on matters of such great importance and universal interest are to exist on the two sides of a mountain, a river, or a geographical line, a wide door is at once opened to knavery, which it should be the object of legislation to prevent. There is the further consideration of habit, which has, to some extent, grown up with the idea of stamp duties as a source of national, not State, revenue. To a certain extent habit is equivalent to sound policy, and even equity—that is, a custom to which the public have become habituated ought not to be abandoned without its being manifest that the compensating advantages were greater than the loss arising from the change.

The propriety of taxing, except as ordinary property, such articles as *plate, jewelry, horses, carriages*, and the like, is very questionable. At present the General Government levies pretty heavily upon them; in some instances, State Legislatures have also imposed special taxes upon them. The mere disposition of such, in these cases, is a matter of little importance in its effect upon the general welfare.

So with revenues derived from *licenses*, from which the United States, the individual States, and even municipal governments, derive a portion of their receipts. The propriety of extorting fees as license from those engaged in useful avocations, will come up for examination at another time; as also that of extending the system in a different direction for hygienic purposes, in which case it appears to the writer that the general government might better abandon its rights in the premises altogether.

The distribution of the revenue derived from these several sources, has thus been hastily glanced at, the object being to shock public habit as little as possible by great and sudden innovations. Only when it can be proved that the existing system is oppressive, very unjust, calculated to retard instead of promoting legitimate enterprise, should it be abandoned for untried experiments. The merits and demerits of the several modes of raising revenue, both for the United States and the State Governments, will now come up for discussion.

Private Letter from a South Carolinian.

DUE WEST, S. C., Saturday, June 17, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Before the war commenced I was a subscriber to the weekly or tri-weekly TIMES, and now that the bloody conflict is over I would like to see the paper again and learn something about the outer world, and what is to be our fate.

I have not the money at present to pay for the paper, the war having left me pretty bare, except in Confederate promises to pay. I may get some good money during the year, or, as I have been accustomed to scribble for the papers, (being for several years an assistant editor,) I might write you "Scenes in the South," enough to pay for the paper.

I was one of those in South Carolina, who was opposed to the dissolution of the Union and the war. I was a DOUGLAS man when LINCOLN was first elected, And when J. C. FREMONT run for the Presidency I advocated the policy of trying him for a while before seceding on account of his election. I was berated for this by the fire-eating editors. You may remember to have published an item in the TIMES respecting my position and language at that time. But when the war commenced and I was compelled to send my boys into the field, I desired to come off victorious, for who ever goes into a fight hoping to be whipped?

We have been conquered, however, and I trust we will be treated as a brave people ont to be. I fear that it will go hard with Mr. DAVIS and our leading men, but policy, to say nothing of humanity, would dictate that they be mercifully dealt with. It may not be ave years until the United States will be involved in a war with one or more foreign Powers. In that case it would be well to have the fighting men of the South true to the "old flag." This cannot be expected, if their leaders are executed and themselves needlessly oppressed. If a generous course is adopted toward the South, she may be relied on in a fight with France or England. These Powers have no claims on the South. DAVIS, LEE and others are honorable men. They fought for what they believed to be an honorable cause, not as traitors; and if they are required to take the oath of allegiance and put upon a parole of honor, they will keep it and become true friends to the Union, and their friends will be satisfied.

We are greatly in need of a currency. Can't something be done for us? Poor people, and many that were rich, can't buy salt. Cannot the Confederate bills, the only money on hand, as a general thing, be rated at ten cents on the dollar, to be redeemed in five or ten years by a tax on cotton or something else? By that time most of it would be lost or worn out, and the tax would be light. Some such measure would be a great relief at present.

If you will be kind enough to send me the TIMES, I may give you my views about the treatment of the emancipated slaves, &c. At present I have not room, and do not wish to bore you. But why not emancipate our men in your prisons? Why keep them in ward so long after the war is over?

If you know of any man in New-York wanting an active, honest agent in the South to do business for him, let him write to me. Yours, &c.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Letter by Mrs. M. A. K. de N., No. 3—Convents and System of Education in Mexico.

The numerous religious emmissaries sent to Mexico from Spain, soon after the discovery and conquest by FERNANDO CORTEZ, for the purpose of converting the barbarian tares to the true faith, were the means of founding those institutions, which, until a very late period, possessed such arbitrary power in that country. Through centuries their wealth and influence increased to so great an extent that all governments trembled beneath their frown, and submitted to their mandates. The inquisition, with all its horrors, was introduced from the mother country, and those who pretended to instruct and enlighten a heathen people, themselves furnished thrilling examples of intolerance in the revolting instances of human torture and sacrifice daily practiced within those dungeon walls.

So late as the year 1861, upon the expulsion of the monks and nuns from their convents, there were found masoned up in a wall of those subterranean caverns, in the convent of Santo Domingo, the remains of several victims of both sexes, some of them bearing traces of having expired in the most excruciating torture. Who can know their mysterious doom, or reveal that dread secret which drew upon them the revenge of such unrelenting executioners.

It may be supposed by many, and not without reason, that these edifices, so entirely excluded from worldly contact, were the abodes of sanctity and self-sacrificing piety. That those brides of the church were devoted to a life of penance and in constant communion with spiritual matters. Let us draw aside the veil, and enter one of these supposed places of retirement from all earthly vanities and pleasures, as presented to public exhibition upon the expulsion of the nuns by the Juarez government in the year 1861.

Upon entering, a large *patio* or court-yard is presented to view, in which various fountains sprinkle their refreshing showers, while on all sides verdant orange trees, in full bloom, shed their fragrant perfume around.

This impression made upon the senses is most voluptuous and romantic. Everything is there combined to delight the eye and arouse the imagination. The habitations of the nuns were entirely distinct from each other, every one possessing several apartments, with numerous servants in attendance. Here the delicious cup of chocolate, dainty cake and jars of sweetmeats were prepared with zealous care, and presented to the favorite confessor, whom religious duty ever required in attendance.

Here also, many young girls whom the vicissitudes of life threw upon the charity of the world, found an asylum, and in the character of adopted daughters to the nuns, were trained in all the wily intrigues and hypocrisy of their superiors.

There were extensive orchards in which these holy sisters could enjoy equestrian exercise, and large estanques upon which they might at pleasure display their skill in boating.

Theatrical performances were of frequent occurrence, and indeed all the worldly enjoyments to which frail human nature is prone, there found a place. Upon the demolition of some of these edifices, the bones of new-born infants were exhumed. But let us pause, we dare not raise that mysterious veil which concealed their untimely fate.

But not so pleasant was the life of the novice. That year of preparation for a religious life was one of continual hardship and penance. Fasting and vigils, and even the practices of self-torture, such as wearing crowns of thorns, iron bracelets and armlets which pierces the flesh, producing dreadful wounds, and not unfrequently lacerating their bodies in the most frightful manner with stripes. The most delicately bred young ladies were compelled to submit to this rigorous treatment during the year of trial, and not few were those whose strength gave out before its expiration.

Those who were able to pass through the ordeal were, upon receiving the black veil, relieved from all further penance and suffering, and their time passed as agreeably as possible. Every nun upon her entrance was obliged to bring a dower of $4,000. The accumulation of this wealth produced an enormous capital, which enabled them to enjoy every luxury that could be desired.

The convents of the monks were upon the same plan, but with more liberty of action. Mirth and wine, the ribald song and midnight orgie, were often heard within those time-worn walls.

It would have been difficult to recognize in these hypocritical scoffers the saintly confessor, who, with lowered cowl and humble mien, bestowed the benediction upon his kneeling supplicants, pardoning and granting indulgence for sins, which were of trifling importance when compared with his own weighty iniquities.

It was to these institutions, or convents of nuns, that parents intrusted their young and guileless daughters, to be instructed in those accomplishments which were considered necessary to fit them for fashionable life. Of these, music and dancing, embroidery and painting, make up the sum total. Historical and classical lore there found no place, and beyond a recitation of the breviary, and a knowledge of the numerous traditions of the saints, their religious instruction did not extend. They were taught to render blind acquiescence to all the commands of their confessor, and even the revered influence of a father was less respected than that of these *holy fathers*.

Whenever the filial devotion of the daughter was blended with the more sacred duty of wife, the habits of former years could not be laid aside, and that misplaced confidence was continued, which was not unfrequently the cause of wide dissensions and unhappiness in the domestic circle.

During the last few years this influence has quietly fallen; upon the triumph of the Liberal or JUAREZ Government in 1860, the priests were deprived of all their immense wealth and treasures, and compelled to submit to civil law, from which in former years they had been exempt. Since the accession of MAXIMILIAN I., they have not been restored, as they so fondly expected, to their former grandeur and power, but obliged to administer as simple preachers of the gospel. The system of conventional education has, through the destruction of the convents and disbanding of the different orders, been abandoned. There are now several establishments conducted by foreign instructors for the tuition of young ladies, but it is to be regretted that, owing to their costliness, their advantages are not within the reach of moderate fortunes.

There is no doubt, however, that under the wise and beneficial government of MAXIMILIAN I. and his illustrious consort, whose constant aim is the advancement and welfare of their adopted country, that those public schools will be established which enable the poor as well as the rich to enjoy the advantages of a thorough education.

A Park for the East Side.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The homestead of the late W. B. CROSBY is for sale, and is the only available spot in the eastern section of the city for a park, or breathing-place for the crowded population of that part of the city. Its beautiful lawn and noble trees of fifty years growth make it a very desirable spot for the purpose proposed. If you approve, will you commend the object to the City Fathers, and thus oblige thousands of your fellow-citizens, to whom and their little ones it would be a signal blessing. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOXIE.

—A most unusual incident was witnessed recently on a grass plot belonging to Mr. JAMES HUGHEY, Fenelon. An extraordinary colony of caterpillars, numbering millions upon millions, were seen moving along in a western direction, consuming thistles, grass, and every kind of vegetables they met with on their onward march. So completely did they demolish thistles that nothing remained of those attacked save the roots and stems.

SARATOGA.

The National Convention—What Has Been Done—Resolutions Accepted—A Matinee.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Thursday, Aug. 3, 1865.

If it has been any warmer in New-York than here to-day, the people of that city are certainly to be pitied. Yesterday it was hot, but to-day it has been hotter; no person has thought of keeping cool, and the greatest perplexity has been how to keep from smelting.

The National Temperance Convention closed its business proceedings at 6 o'clock this evening. To-night the delegates are holding a kind of promiscuous love feast—to discuss the general subject of Temperance—each delegate being allowed five minutes to relieve himself, and is not allowed to speak a second time, so long as there is any one desiring to speak who has not spoken.

The proceedings throughout have been characterized by a commendable degree of harmony, such as might have been expected from the distinguished character and standing of a majority of the delegates. Connecticut had her Governor and two Ex-Governors in the convention, and other States were represented by men of high social position, and yet I think that when the members review their work they will find that, aside from renewing their allegiance to the cause, they have really accomplished but little—excepting, perhaps, making arrangements to establish a publishing house.

The resolutions adopted to-day embody all the actual work that has been done. They are as follows:

Resolved, That as a convention we gratefully acknowledge the good hand of God in the past history of the temperance reformation, and exhort its friends to a constant dependence on the Divine Spirit and Providence.

Resolved, That in its inception and early progress it was largely a religious movement; and that in subsequent stages it has been greatly promoted by the Christian ministry and the Christian church.

Resolved, That we invite the continued and increased services of ministers and professed Christians, especially the example of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, and the thorough inculcation of temperance principles from the pulpit and the Sunday-school.

Resolved, That the entire community should be educated not only into the principle and practice of total abstinence, for personal safety and the good of others, but up to such a consciousness of the right of social protection as shall secure the enforcement of existing legal restrictions on the traffic, and the speedy, universal and effectual enactment of the strongest prohibitory statutes.

Resolved, That as a means of this education, beside the family, the pulpit, the Sabbath-school and the press, local organizations should exist in towns and parishes on a permanent basis for mutual instruction and quickening, as well as for union and strengthening in the pledge and practice of total abstinence.

Resolved, That, in view of the recent developments of scientific investigation in Europe and this country, and the published opinions of medical men on both continents, and especially in view of the evil effects which are often known to follow the use of alcoholic medicines, this convention respectfully but earnestly requests all engaged in this honored and infinential profession, to substitute other articles in the place of alcohol, so far as in their judgment it can be wisely done.

Resolved, That DRS. A. P. PALMER, N. S. DAVIS and WORTHINGTON HOOKER be a committee of this convention to convey our request to the men of their profession, and use such other means as they may deem wise and best to secure the coöperation of all medical men in the great cause we seek to advance.

Resolved, That this convention has a responsibility imposed upon it which devolved in an equal degree on no Temperance Convention, inasmuch as four millions of slaves have been set free, and consequently thrown open to temperance efforts. We express deep and earnest sympathy with that class of the people, and recommend their cause to the special attention of any national organization that may be formed.

Resolved, That we should do all in our power to secure the nomination and election to office of men known as thorough and consistent advocates of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks.

Resolved, That friends of temperance should not give aid and comfort to its enemies by dealing, when it can be avoided, with those who, by ministering to a depraved appetite, are dealing destruction through the land.

Resolved, That the education of the young in the principles and practice of total abstinence is of paramount importance; and we appoint * * * * * a committee to bring the subject of juvenile temperance associations and publications to the special notice of the managers of the Sunday-school cause and boards of education, that this may become a more prominent part of school instruction and literature.

A committee was appointed to take the necessary steps to establish a publishing-house, with $100,000. When $12,000 have been collected, the committee is authorized to commence operations.

A committee was appointed to supervise the publishing.

A resolution, thanking the officers of the meeting for the faithful manner in which they discharged their duties, was adopted, when the convention adjourned.

The local authorities arrested the inmates of a house of bad repute, day before yesterday, and the parties were sent to the Penitentiary for thirty days each.

GROVER gives a matinée concert at the opera house, Saturday afternoon. E. A. P.

Meteoric Dances.

"It is only a phenomenon," gravely observed the learned pedagogue, when his attention was directed to some remarkable appearance in the upper regions. "It is only a phenomenon," when the lightnings spurt out of huge volcanic craters along the western sky, or when they dart back and forth like actors behind their sable screens. "It is only a phenomenon," when the auroral sprites kindle their tapers and strike up a dance upon the arctic circle, their "marching orders" seemingly coming from that material hub of the universe, the North Pole. But it is "phenomenon" worthy of the name to perceive *both* of those nimble dancers and actors on the stage at the same time. On Friday evening, for the first time in his life, the writer of this had an opportunity of witnessing this exceedingly beautiful spectacle, which was repeated at the distances of about an hour afterward. "Surface indications" of a shower had appeared shortly after sunset, along the western and northern horizon. By 9 o'clock the lightnings were playing along quite freely, though the clouds had lost much of their jetty black complexion, and it became evident that the rain was postponed, here at least. But above and around the lightning zone arose a band of cloud, five or ten degrees in width, and yellowish in color. Its own appearance and the purplish aspect of the sky above betokened a new class of performances. In a few minutes the auroral gentilighted up; the dark section was blistered all over with long pencils or square patches of light, which kept playing up and down, back and forth, for a quarter of an hour. The separation of the two classes was complete, and the action of each was distinct and beautiful. Of course, no intelligent person requires to be told that both "phenomena" are of electric origin; but it seems that the energies of Dame Nature are ordinarily exhausted in producing this one, at any rate in these latitudes. Whether this unusual display betokens a big storm, the trial of JEFF. DAVIS, or the overthrow of the schemes to raise money for his defence, remains to be seen.

Marketing.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A great many complaints are brought forward in your columns respecting the extortions of middlemen in all kinds of farm produce and scanty prices realized by farmers in dealing with those men. Now it appears to me that the farmers have the game in their own hands if they chose to use it. Is there a family in New-York or Brooklyn who would not sooner purchase of a farmer, fresh and direct from his wagon, at a reasonable price, "which he could afford to do," at their own doors, than go to markets and middlemen and pay 10 to 50 per cent. more for produce, and perhaps stale at that. I would suggest that all farmers who live within reasonable distance of these cities, bring in their produce of all kinds and make their customers by going from house to house, and my word for it, before a great while I believe the middle-men would be like OTHELLO, "their occupation gone." There are many articles raised by farmers which are difficult to obtain through middle-men, but when regular customers are made, a farmer, like a manufacturer, can supply his customers with almost anything they wish, and a demand would spring up for articles that have been heretofore overlooked. A brother-in-law of mine on Long Island, says he can only get net $1 50 per bushel for peach-blow potatoes, and I pay $1 30 to $1 50 per basket—three baskets or more to the barrel. I call that pretty steep profits to somebody. FAIR PLAY.

The Heroic Swiss Woman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Thanking you for the kind notice in your to-day's issue of the heroic conduct of the young Swiss woman, Mrs. ANNA MEYER, one of the saved passengers of the ill-fated *William Nelson*, I have the honor of mentioning to you that, besides the benevolent acts of the fair ladies of Havre, the Swiss Consul of that city has forwarded about $155, gold, and the Prussian Consul of the same city about $25, gold, to the Swiss Consulate of New York, which amounts have been handed to Mrs. MEYER and her husband, who leave to-day for the West.

Any further wants of this brave family would have at once been supplied by the Swiss Benevolent Society of this city. Your obedient servant,

S. ZOLLINGER,
President of the Swiss Benevolent Society.

NEW YORK, August 5.

Facts by a Practical Man.

TRUXTON, Monday, July 31, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Noticing a request for information from farmers, and having a few moments' time, I will give you something of an idea of the sale of stock and produce here in Cortlandt County, one of the best dairy localities, probably, in the State. Butter has been selling at about 30 cents, not far from that, the whole season, so far as advanced. Cheese, no sales made in this vicinity, so far as I am informed. I sold good lambs (early) at $3 per head last week. Sheep are selling at from $3 to $4; extra, $6 and $7. Cows from $30 to $40, according to quality. WM. KENT.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gov. Perry's Proclamation for Reconstruction—Loyal Citizens Urged to Take the Oath of Allegiance—Elections to be Held According to the Laws of South Carolina.

Whereas, His Excellency, President JOHNSON, has issued his proclamation appointing me (BENJAMIN F. PERRY) Provisional Governor in and for the State of South Carolina, with full power to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention of the State, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, for the purpose of altering or amending the constitution thereof, and with authority to exercise within the limits of the State all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State Government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States thereof, and its people to the protection of the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence.

Now, therefore, in obedience to the proclamation of his Excellency, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, I, BENJAMIN F. PERRY, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, for the purpose of organizing a Provisional Government in South Carolina, restoring civil authority in said State, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that all civil officers in South Carolina, who were in office when the civil government of that State was suspended, in May last, (except those arrested or under prosecution for treason,) shall on taking the oath of allegiance prescribed in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of the 29th day of May, 1865, resume the duties of their offices, and continue to discharge them under the provisional government until further appointments are made.

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that it is the duty of all loyal citizens of the State of South Carolina to promptly go forward and take the oath of allegiance to the United States, before some magistrate or military officer of the Federal Government, who may be qualified for administering oaths, and such are hereby authorized to give certified copies thereof to the persons respectively by whom they were made. And such magistrates or officers are hereby required to transmit the originals of such oaths, at as early a day as may be convenient, to the Department of State, in the City of Washington, D. C.

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that the managers of elections throughout the State of South Carolina will hold an election for members of a State Convention, at their respective precincts, on the first Monday of September next, according to the laws of South Carolina in force before the secession of the State, and that each election district in the State shall elect as many members of the convention as the said district had members of the House of Representatives —the basis of representation being population and taxation. This will give one hundred and twenty-four members to the convention—a number sufficiently large to represent every portion of the State most fully.

Every loyal citizen who has taken the amnesty oath, and not within the excepted classes in the President's proclamation, will be entitled to vote, provided he was a legal voter under the Constitution as it stood prior to the secession of South Carolina. All who are within the excepted classes must take the oath and apply for a pardon, in order to entitle them to vote or become members of the convention.

The members of the convention thus elected on the first Monday in September next, are hereby required to convene in the city of Columbia, on Wednesday, the 13th day of September, 1865, for the purpose of altering or amending the present Constitution of South Carolina, or remodeling or making a new one, which will conform to the great changes which have taken place in that State, and be more in accordance with the republican principles and equality of representation.

And I do further proclaim and make known that the constitution and laws in force in South Carolina, prior to the secession of the State, are hereby made of force under the provisional government, except wherein they may conflict with the provisions of this proclamation. And the judges and chancellors of the State are hereby required to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties which appertain to their respective offices, and especially in criminal cases. It will be expected of the Federal military authorities, now in South Carolina, to lend their authority to the civil officers of the provisional government, for the purpose of enforcing the laws and preserving the peace and good order of the State.

And I do further command and enjoin all good and law-abiding citizens of the State to unite in enforcing the laws and bringing to justice all disorderly persons, all plunderers, robbers and maurauders, all vagrant and idle persons who are wandering about without employment or any visible means of supporting themselves.

It is also expected that all former owners of freed persons will be kind to them, and not turn off the children or aged to perish; and the freedmen and women are earnestly enjoined to make contracts, just and fair, for remaining with their former owners.

In order to facilitate, as much as possible, the applications for pardons under the excepted sections of the President's Amnesty Proclamation, it is stated, for information, that applications must be by petition, stating the exception, and accompanied with the oath prescribed. The petition must be first approved by the Provisional Governor, and then forwarded to the President. The headquarters of the Provisional Governor will be at Greenville, where all communications to him must be addressed.

The newspapers of this State will publish this proclamation until the election for members of the convention.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand and seal. Done at the town of Greenville, this [L. S.] twentieth day of July, in the year of Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the ninetieth.

B. F. PERRY.

By the Provisional Governor:
WM. H. PERRY, Private Secretary.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Letter from Gen. Palmer to the President.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 27.

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR: I have already, by telegraph, acknowledged your dispatch of yesterday, containing a copy of a dispatch of Mr. PRICE, which states that Provost-Marshals issue "free papers" to negroes indiscriminately. I refer you to my dispatch, in which I say no "free papers" are issued by any officers of this department, which, though literally true, does not quite meet the facts as they are.

I forward to you my General Orders Nos. 32 and 49. Under these orders many passes have been issued by Provost-Marshals, &c., to negroes, who hold them, and, I am told, in many cases, they regard and act upon them as "free papers."

The reason for issuing Order No. 32 will be found on the face of the order, but the reasons which influenced the Mayor and his friends to apply to me do not. Large numbers of the negroes were then in Louisville, from the surrounding country, who had escaped from or repudiated the authority of their masters.

The Mayor and others desired my approval of a plan they had arranged for the general enforcement of the laws against vagrancy, and the law which forbids slaves to go at large and hire themselves out as free persons. To have enforced these laws would have produced great misery and alarm among the blacks. To leave the negroes in the city would have alarmed the fears of the citizens, who were beforehand taught to think their presence would cause pestilence. They sought to make me responsible for either consequence.

To avoid both, I issued Order No. 32. Under it, over five thousand negroes have crossed the Ohio River at this point alone.

Before the Fourth of July, an impression got abroad among the negroes throughout the State that on that day they would be all made free. Inflamed by this belief, thousands of them left their masters' houses, and came into our posts and different points in the State. Every nook and hiding-place at such places as Camp Nelson, Lexington, Frankfort, Bowling Green, Mumfordville, &c., was filled with them. They were without work or means, and the greater the number and the more destitute they were, the more the people resisted employing them. I was compelled from these causes to issue General Orders No. 49; and the "free papers" referred to in the telegram of Mr. PRICE, are merely the passes issued under that order.

I have been greatly embarrassed in respect to the colored people by the acts and declarations of politicians and presses in the anti-administration interest. They have given the negroes extraordinary ideas of the purposes of the government, by announcing in their speeches and columns that it was the intention of the government to free them all, furnish them with food and clothing, and put them upon an equality with the whites. Invariably a conservative gathering in the neighborhood is followed by a stampede of negroes.

I think, and respectfully submit, that it is impossible, under the existing state of facts here, to enforce the laws of the State in reference to slaves and slavery.

At the beginning of the war, Kentucky had two hundred and thirty thousand slaves. Say	230,000
Our reports show number of negro enlistments	26,813
Estimated number of women and children freed by resolution of Congress of March 3, 1865, 3½ for each man	72,045
	100,863
Balance	129,133
One-half of this residue are presumed to have belonged to rebels, and are therefore free	64,566

From this small number ought still to be taken a per centage for the thousands who have escaped from the State.

For the sake of keeping the small number in subjection to masters, the whole race in the State are most cruelly oppressed and outraged, under color of laws which render freedom to a negro in Kentucky impossible.

I have felt it my duty to give protection to this large free population, as far as possible; but in doing so I have been, on occasions, compelled to do acts which, in effect, greatly impair the tenure of the small number of persons who are still technically masters of slaves. Indeed, it must be admitted that many slaves have left the State under Orders Nos. 32 and 49, (which are inclosed,) and every decision I make in favor of a negro seems to start a host of individual cases which come within the same principle.

In short slavery has no actual existence in Kentucky, and if the constitutional amendment is defeated at the election, the whole active colored population will fly, unless I employ the troops to prevent, and you have not and will not be likely to order that to be done.

To illustrate the effect of any fair rule upon the status of slavery in Kentucky I will advert to the effect of one rule which I am compelled to recognize and observe.

By the laws of Kentucky—laws once, when all were slaves, just enough in their application—all negros were presumed to be slaves. Now a large majority are certainly free. To presume slavery from color alone is contrary to justice; to presume freedom, without regard to color and give protection accordingly, is to end slavery. I am often called upon to afford protection where there is no proof at hand, and am compelled to presume one way or the other.

I enhmit these difficulties to meet some of the complaints which will probably reach you from the loyal people of Kentucky.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
J. M. PALMER, Major-Gen. Com.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—The *China Telegraph* publishes a curious bit of information. A series of articles have recently appeared in the *Nordddeutsche Zeitung*, said to be from the pen of Count EULENBERG, in which the establishment of a Prussian Colony in the Chinese Seas is very strongly advocated. The writer wants to create a "German India" after the model of the Netherlands India, and selects Formosa as the most fitting spot. He recommends that two Prussian men-of-war and a large body of skilled artificers should be dispatched to the west coast of Formosa, and there found a colony, first claiming possession of the whole island. As soon as the buildings were completed cultivation would be commenced, and reinforced by troops of emigrants "now lost to Germany," would speedily spread over the whole territory, and, perhaps, cross over into the main land. This notion of founding German colonies is one which has been repeatedly discussed in Germany; but the Prussian Court has scarcely at this moment the means for such undertakings, and will certainly not persuade men who can go to America to betake themselves to a tropical island, to work under sweltering heat amid a hostile race. The idea of a penal settlement, also mooted, is more formidable, but Formosa belongs to the Emperor of China, and England will be scarcely disposed to see his territories taken from him by a power which as yet has no footing in Eastern waters.

— The *Gazette de St. Petersburgh* gives the following additional details of the damage done by the violent storm that passed over the city on the 12th of July: "Fifty vessels, loaded with hay, were moored near the Foutchkow bridge; six of these were sunk and forty were driven against the bridge and the shore of the Petrowski island. A large number of vessels were sunk in the Neva, which, the morning after the tempest, was so covered with floating timber that all traffic by small boats was suspended. Many of the wooden jetties and piers are destroyed. On the Nevka several of the bathing-houses, public and private, have been swept away. All the wooden bridges have been damaged. A steamer of the Taivané Company was carried away by the current, and sunk opposite the Military Hospital. Nearly all the cellars in the vicinity of the river are inundated. The water covered part of the Vasaili Ostrow, the district of old St. Petersburgh and the islands. Roofs, water-pipes, chimneys, shop signs, windows, and street lamps were blown away. At the Admiralty the wires of the telegraph were damaged by the falling of a roof. Happily, no loss of life is reported."

—Another robbery of jewelry, to the value, it is said, of £10,000, has taken place in Manchester. Mr. M'FERRAN is the victim, and it is stated that he locked up his shop on Monday night at 9 o'clock, at which time all was safe. The thieves entered through an iron door which forms the Market-place entrance to an adjoining grocer's shop. Close by it is iron door is a staircase which leads to officer in the upper part of the building. One of these offices, on the first floor, is occupied by Messrs. P. M. CRANE & Co., oil manufacturers. In the wall of the front room on the first floor the thieves made a large hole, knocking away the brickwork of the party wall of the grocer's shop and the wall of a Mr. NATHAN's shop. Passing through Mr. NATHAN'S workshop, which is on an upper floor, they then knocked away a portion of the single brick wall which divides Mr. NATHAN'S shop from Mr. M'FERRAN'S. Once in the latter gentleman's premises all was clear before them. A staircase led into the shop, which was well-stocked with valuable articles, from which about six hundred gold and silver watches are missed, besides rings of all descriptions, chains, and other articles of jewelry.

—Abundant details have been received from Naples respecting the freshly uncovered temple of Juno among the recent excavations of Pompeii. Three hundred skeletons were found crowded within that sanctuary, a propitiatory sacrifice being evidently held in the hour they were overwhelmed. The statue of the goddess, with attendant peacock, the tripod in front of the altar, the golden censer, the jewels on the person of the priestess, the rich vessels holding a deposit of animal blood, are the main particulars dwelt on, no chapter in that awful story being more instructive or interesting. The eyes of Juno were of the most vivid enamel, her arms, and her whole person richly decorated with gold trinkets, her gaudy bird resplendent with a cluster of glittering gems. Aromatic ingredients lay calcined within the censer, while gorgeous lamps, and bronze ornaments strewed the tesselated pavement.

— Dr. PRITCHARD has been visited by Dr. NORMAN MCLEOD, and other clergymen, one of whom, according to the information of the Glasgow *Herald*, told him that not a word of his confession was believed out of doors, and that he (the Minister himself) was equally credulous. The prisoner, it is said, then lay back, and, looking calmly toward the ceiling of his cell, expressed himself to the effect that he had often wondered why Christ, while on earth, had experienced such difficulty in dealing with unbelievers, but that after the Minister's remark he was not now surprised. On another occasion, it is said, that he began railing at his trial, and finding fault with the Judge and his leading counsel who, he said, he believed were in league with the Crown authorities. On being reminded that a person in his position should not give vent to such expressions, we are told that he made a remark to the effect that he could ascend the scaffold with a smile upon his face.

—Recently the Empress EUGENIE, accompanied by the Minister of the Interior, visited the portion of the prison of St. Lazare reserved for young girls. Her Majesty examined the cells, workshop, refectory, kitchens, and bakery, everywhere making inquiries of the young prisoners as to the cause of their detention and the manner in which they were treated. In the infirmary a touching scene occurred. Her Majesty having been informed that a young girl, long suffering from consumption was at her last moments, visited the bedside of the sufferer to receive her final wishes, and joined in the prayers of the Sisters of Charity who act as nurses. Her Majesty's visit lasted two hours and a half.

—A Florence correspondent writes: "Some very curious documents belonging to MICHAEL ANGELO are now for sale in this city; there is the original contract between the great sculptor and LEO X. for the facing of the church of San Lorenzo; several receipts for money from CLEMENT VII. and LEO X.; a correspondence about his own epitaph in Santa Croce, &c. The owner is willing to sell them for 2,000f. to the municipality, so that they should remain in MICHAEL ANGELO'S native city. An enterprising person has just established the Florence *Times* in the new capital, and it would stand a fair chance of success could we but obtain English compositors, but the mistakes are so ludicrous and plentiful that I fear it will have but a short life."

—"Outlawry" in New South Wales has recovered its highest signification. Weary of the impunity enjoyed by bushrangers, the local Legislature has passed an act authorizing the police to call upon noted bushrangers by proclamation to surrender within a given time. If they fail to obey, they are outlawed, and any person whatever is authorized to shoot them down wherever found. The act is said to be producing the best effect, the colonists being afraid to shoot the criminals except when directly attacked by them, lest they should themselves be brought to trial. The bushranger was, in fact, in the position of an English fox—quite safe unless the hounds were after him; now he is in that of a wolf—liable to be shot, whether engaged in crime or not. It must be remembered that these men are all murderers, and as reckless of human life as Italian brigands.

—GARIBALDI has written the following letter, in answer to the invitation of the Mayor of Ravenna to be present at the ceremony of interring the bones of DANTE:

CAPRERA, July 4.

ESTEEMED SIR: I am deeply grateful for your invitation, made to me in the name of the municipal representative of Ravenna. I heartily thank you, but I cannot now comply with the wish you express, also my own, that I should be among you to offer my tribute of respect to the divine poet. You have the sacred trust of guarding the bones of DANTE, an eternal protest against the Papacy which would have them buried. The custodians of the sepulchre of DANTE will, therefore, reject any reconciliation with the butchers of Rome. Believe me ever yours,

(Signed) GARIBALDI.

—"A fossil man," says the *Abeille Bugey* "has just been dug up in a bed of drift between Veyziat and Oyonnax, near Nantua (Ain.) The body was found in an inverted posture, but the bones did not adhere together, and were brought out one by one. The matter will probably be brought before the Academy of Sciences."

—The official accounts published by the French railway authorities state the number of persons killed at the late collision of trains near Rognoc to have been three. We read in the *Times* that "a distinguished member of the Marseilles bar" has written to the *Courrier de Lyon* to contradict this statement. He declares that twelve persons were killed outright, and seventy-four wounded, many of whom must die. The daughter of the Prefect of the Var, he adds, suffered amputation of both legs. If the facts stated by this "distinguished member of the Marseilles bar" are correct, it is difficult to imagine how the railway authorities could have hoped to suppress the truth by such an audacious and purposeless misstatement.

—Another dizzy Alpine height has been won by the prowess and endurance of a member of the Alpine Club. The Aiguille Verte, called the Aguille Argentière in some maps, rearing its needle-like crest to the height of 13,432 feet, has been surmounted by Mr. WHYMPER, accompanied by a guide from Zermatt and another from the Oberland. The difficulties of climbing this peak are only second to those attending the still virgin Matterhorn. Mr. WHYMPER had tried three times before. Indeed, nothing short of an eagle could be expected to attain the summit of such a precipice as the Aiguille Verte.

—A fire occurred lately at the British Museum, and we are sorry to hear that serious damage was done. The fire, origin unknown, broke out in the binders' workshops, in which a certain number of books and manuscripts were under repair; among others the Anglo-Saxon manuscript known as Pope GREGORY the Great's "Pastorals." This very important MS. was given by ALFRED the Great to PLEGMUND, Archbishop of Canterbury. Every one will be grieved to hear that it was destroyed by the fire. Several other manuscripts were injured, but not, it is to be hoped, beyond the power of repair.

—The great Roman prize for musical composition has been unanimously awarded to M. LENEPVEU, after the cantatas of the four candidates had been performed in one of the salons of the Conservatoire. The jury consisted of the first musical authorities of France, and its decision in favor of the above-mentioned was given without consultation or hesitation. M. LENEPVEU is a young lawyer, who, only a short while ago, abandoned his calling, much against the will and advice of his family, in order to devote himself exclusively to the study of music, toward which he felt irresistibly drawn.

— The *Siècle* contains in its weekly summary of news and criticism the following paragraph: "A rumor of sad import has been in circulation for the last few days, to the effect that the illustrious orator M. BERRYER is obliged to sell his property of Augerville, where he has spent so many years of his private life. Lord BROUGHAM, it is said, contemplates purchasing that property—not, however, with the intention of dispossessing its former owner, who would continue to live as heretofore on his little domain. An act of this kind would be as honorable to the former Lord High Chancellor of England as to the great French orator."

— The young bear brought over by ABD-EL-KADER to Paris belongs, it appears, to his interpreter, M. HECQUARD, who intends to present it to the Jardin des Plantes. It was taken in Bithynia. It appears that during the night it wakes all the inmates of the Hotel Byron by its howlings, and that ABD-EL-KADER is very anxious to get rid of it as soon as possible. The two Circassien girls who also accompanied the Emir are, it is said, very beautiful. One of them is dark and the other is fair, the oldest of them is but 14, and they cost 16,000 francs (£640.)

—Science has sustained a loss in the death of M. SILBERMANN, curator of the Museum of the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, at Paris, and a member of the Council of the Société d'Encouragement. M. SILBERMANN was well known as the inventor of several improvements in scientific apparatus, and also, in conjunction with M. FAVRE, as the author of an elaborate investigation on the latent heat of vapors. His death took place in Paris, in his 59th year.

—A ball was given recently at Melbourne to commemorate the opening of the railway from that place to Echuca, and, as we are informed by the Australian journals, the arrangements were on the most elaborate scale, and everything was done to insure the comfort of the visitors. As a proof of this we read that a number of first-class carriages, which were drawn up alongside the platform, "formed convenient dressing-rooms for the ladies."

—The intelligence has been received of the total destruction by fire of the Swedish town of Carlstad, the capital of the province of Wermland. Of the public and private buildings in the town only three remain—the bishop's residence, the hospital and the prison—all the rest, including the cathedral, being nothing but a heap of smoking ruins, the population of about 5,000 being left without a roof to cover them. Few lives, however, were lost.

—A story is current that the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, happening to meet Col. DAWKINS lately, held out his hand, in order to show that he had no private animosity against that officer. Col. DAWKINS, however, failing to appreciate the courtesy, turned away. We hear that the Duke of CAMBRIDGE has been served with a notice to appear as defendant in a civil action brought against him by Col. DAWKINS.

—"A new cuirassed frigate," says the *Toulonnais*, "is about to be built at Cherbourg, to be called the *Jeanne d'Arc*. In the French navy it will replace the old frigate of the same name, which will be turned into a floating magazine. The new ship will have a spur of conical form, will be iron-plated throughout, and be armed with heavy ordnance."

—A piece of antique church plate of remarkable execution has just been discovered at Toulon in pulling down an old Roman building. It consists of a vessel for holy water suspended by chains to a holy spirit with extended wings, the whole being in massive silver *repousse*. This work of art belongs to the earliest ages of Christianity.

—Letters from Hamburg announce the death at Bagneres of Mr. CARLE HEINE, the only surviving partner of the well-known banking firm of SALOMON HEINE. The house, according to the instructions left by the deceased, will proceed with the liquidation of its affairs. It is reported that Mr. CARLE HEINE leaves a fortune of above £2,500,000.

— The students of the University of Liege have conceived the idea of an association between the youthful members of universities in all countries. They invite all students to an international congress to be held at Liege from the 27th October to the 1st November next, inclusive.

—A West Indian paper professes to know of a sovereign remedy for diphtheria. Here is the recipe: "Take a common tobacco pipe, place a live coal in the bowl, drop a little tar upon the coal, draw the smoke into the mouth, and discharge it through the nostrils."

—VICTOR HUGO is at present finishing a novel, in two volumes, entitled, "*Les Travailleurs de la Mer*." It is a study of the manners of the coast population of Jersey, Guernsey, and the other Channel islands.

PERSONAL.

—The Huntingdon, N. J. *Republican* learns that a petition will be presented to the United States Senate, at its next session, protesting against the validity of the election, by our Legislature, of Hon. JOHN P. STOCKTON as United States Senator. The grounds are that he did not receive the votes of a majority of the joint meeting. The provision of the constitution is as follows: "The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof." Under this provision it has everywhere and always been held, until this election of Mr. STOCKTON, that a majority, not merely a plurality, was necessary to a choice. A majority of the joint meeting voted against him. There were 81 members of the joint meeting, all being present. Of these, 40 voted for Mr. STOCKTON, 37 for Mr. TEN EYCK, and Ex-Gov. VROOM, Col. WALL, Hon. H. S. LITTLE and Hon. F. T. FERLINGHUYSEN each received one vote. If this election is valid, a time may come when less than one-fourth of the Legislature may elect officers. The joint meeting is composed of 81 members, and instead of six candidates, sixty may be voted for for Senator. If forty can elect when there forty-one opposed, then three votes can elect, although there were seventy-eight votes opposed to the candidate elected, but so divided that no other candidate has received more than two. If the Senate shall decide that the election is not valid, of course the seat will be vacant, and to be filled by the next Legislature.

—A correspondent, writing from Richmond, put an old story in a new shape, as follows: "A modest young country girl, on applying to one of our relief agents, a few days ago, was asked if she had ever taken the oath. "No, indeed, sir!" was her terrified reply; "I never swore in all my life." "But you must take the oath, my good girl," said the agent, "or I cannot give you the rations." "No, indeed, I can't sir," said the girl; "mother always taught me never to swear." The agent mildly persisted, and the maiden as pertinaciously refused all attempts at persuasion, until, overcome at last by the dreadful conflict between necessity and the high sense of moral duty, she stammered out, with downcast lids, "Well, sir, if you will make me do such a horrid, wicked thing, d—n the Yankees!"

—Mrs. DIX in Seaforth, C. W., eloped with a young chap some time ago, but subsequently repented and returned to her husband and babies. The very moral women of that town, who have no patience with repentant wrong-doers, recently got together, and ordered Mrs. DIX to leave within ten days or be ridden on a rail with a costume of tar and feathers. They further stated: "Should you afterward be found within the boundaries of Seaforth, you will then be made to walk the streets naked and be scourged with the rod of Moses. No women of ill-fame are allowed to reside within our city." So Mrs. DIX went out into the world disgraced, and the moral matrons smoothed their aprons and felt comfortable.

—A large number of missionaries and members of mission families connected with the American Board, arrived at this port on the 24th ult., viz: Rev. Dr. C. V. A. VAN DYCK, Mrs. VAN DYCK, Mr. EDWARD VAN DYCK, Miss THOMPSON, daughter of Rev. Dr. WM. THOMPSON, and an Arab compositor from Beirut; Rev. M. D. SANDERS, Mrs. SANDERS and five children, Mrs. WARD, widow of the late Dr. WARD, and two children of Rev. E. P. HASTINGS, from Ceylon; Rev. H. S. TAYLOR, Mrs. TAYLOR and two children, with four children of other families from the Madura mission.

—ROBERT H. IVES, of Providence, R. I., has given to the Redwood Library, of Newport, several hundred volumes of valuable books, including Audubon's Birds of America, Nicholson's Encyclopedia of Architecture, Smith's Dictionaries, North American Sylvia, Milman's Christianity, Lodge's Portraits, Rebellion Record, Eliot's Debates on the Federal Constitution, National Portrait Gallery, Knight's London, Knight's Popular History of England, Wilson's Tales of the Border, &c.

—The Newark *Advertiser* says: "We understands that a number of our citizens have contributed about $7,000, to purchase a house for Rev. WM. H. GARLAND, who, while Chaplain of the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Regiment, was wounded in the spinal column in the battle of Bentonville, N. C., and disabled for life. Rev. MR. GARLAND has been for some months an inmate of the United States Hospital, of this city, and is only able to move about with the aid of crutches."

—While a son of Mr. STEPHEN BASTIAN, of East Galena, Ill., was carrying together some sheaves of wheat a few days since, a rattlesnake crawled from one of the sheaves, entered the boy's pantaloons at the waistband, and following down, made its exit at his feet. The boy and some companions who happened to be near by attacked the reptile and killed it. The apolis amounted to three rings and a button. That will do for a "snake story."

—WILLIAM MCPHERSON'S name was lately published as among the dead at Andersonville. It seems from the Canadian papers that he formerly worked as a printer in Canada. He left the place where he was employed some months since, and instead of going home to his family came to the States and enlisted. The announcement of his death is the first news his wife has heard from him since his mysterious disappearance.

—The Mobile *Advertiser* publishes the following:

The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, are requested to meet in Columbus, Ga., Aug. 16, for consultation. The several annual conferences are requested to hold their regular sessions the coming Fall and Winter, and elect their delegates to the General Conference, to commence April 1, 1866. The place to be announced hereafter.

—Mrs. H. W. ROBINSON, wife of a lawyer of this city, was instantly killed on July 27, at Worcester, Otsego County. The horses attached to the carriage in which she was riding took fright and overturned the vehicle, inflicting injuries which proved fatal. Mr. ROBINSON and his son were severely but not fatally injured at the same time.

—At Berkley, Md., a young colored man, who had been paying attentions to an unwilling colored girl, recently asked her for the last time if she would marry him. She said she would not, when he held up a piece of paper, remarking, "This is your death warrant." He immediately drew a revolver, and fired twice, killing both her and himself.

—Some months since Dr. COLBURN, at Leighton, Michigan, kissed a lady named BRIGHT, whose husband was in the army. She resented it, and informed her husband of the insult when he came home. The husband vowed vengeance, and meeting the offender soon after shot him with a revolver and killed him. He then fled, and has not been arrested.

—Dr. JAMES M. BATES, of Yarmouth, formerly Superintendent of the Insane Hospital at Augusta, Me., and at one time a Representative in Congress of the Third District, on Thursday celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage, by a family festival, in which a large number of his descendants and other relatives participated.

—J. P. BROPHY is ont with another card. He says: Mr. WEICHMAN says he is coming here, and, by implication, has threatened to have me put in the Old Capitol. I hereby challenge him to come to Washington and appear before a court of justice, as I am determined that he shall appear as defendant, if he fail to show himself in the character of prosecutor.

—Mrs. BARBARA BAUSINGER, who lives in Syracuse, very foolishly undertook a few days since to make the kitchen fire burn better by throwing on it kerosene from a lamp she held in her hand. The consequences were as might have been expected. An explosion followed, and Mrs. BAUSINGER was fatally burned.

The levee to Admiral FARRAGUT, at Rye Beach, N. H., on Monday evening, July 11, was most brilliant and successful. The affair was in charge of Messrs. A. A. Marsh, C. W. Wooly and J. F. Miller, of Cincinnati; A. Sigourney Bird, Joseph Dorr and F. L. Nichols, of Boston; and J. E. Rider, of Portsmouth.

—Some rowdies at New Boston, (Sandersfield, Mass.,) recently expressed their dislike for the lady school teacher of the village by breaking into her schoolroom and daubing it with manure and tar, suggestively leaving some feathers in the middle of the floor.

—Hon. J. F. H. CLAIBORNE, author of several Southern biographies, including the *Life of Gen. John A. Quitman*, of Mississippi, and for some time connected with the New-Orleans press, has been visiting in that city. His residence is beyond Rigolets on the Mississippi coast.

—There were reports at Matamoras a few days since that MAGRUDER and PRICE had been captured while trying to escape to Mexico. The *Ranchero* thinks PRICE smart enough to take care of himself, and that nothing but a pretty woman could catch MAGRUDER.

— Rev. Dr. KNOX, of Western New-York, has been appointed one of ten clergymen, by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, to inquire into the condition of churches in East Tennessee. He has not as yet fully decided whether he will accept.

—A soldier named SULLIVAN, who had just been discharged from the hospital at Worcester, Mass., was instantly killed by falling from the platform of the train on which he was returning home. He had $1,100 on his person.

—The prisoners in the Ballston jail, the other evening, seized the turnkey

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 5, 1865.

$45,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	107	100	At. Mail S. Co.	105
50,000	do.	107⅝	60	Brunswick Land.	11⅝
60,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	103	200	Erie Railway	90¼
20,000	do. 2d call	106⅛	100	do	90⅝
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. New Issue	105	100	do	90¼
1,500	do.	104⅝	200	do. 2d call	90¼
1,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s..C.	97½	100	do. s10	90
25,000	do.	97½	300	do	90
15,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Series	99⅛	100	Hudson Riv. R.	113¾
44,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series	99⅛	100	do. s15	113
12,000	Missouri 6s	71¾	200	Reading R.	107
5,000	do.	72	700	do.	107⅛
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	96	300	do. b10	107⅜
5,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref	75	50	do. 2d call	108⅜
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	81	200	Erie R. Pref.	87
10,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	88	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	68⅛
3,000	Amer. Gold	143⅝	200	do. b10	68⅜
2,100	do.	143¾	15	do. 2d call	68⅛
10	Bk. of America	136	300	Ill. Cen. R.	128⅛
18	Am. Exchange Bk.	116	100	Cleve. & Pitts.	70½
28	Mechanics' Bank	110	100	do. 2d call	70⅜
10	Metropolitan Bank	114	300	Chi. & N. W.	28
20	West. U. Teleg'h	73	400	do.	28⅛
100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	63¼	500	do.	28¼
300	do.	63⅛	400	do.	28⅜
50	do.	63¼	400	do. s30	28
100	do.	63⅜	200	do. 2d call	28⅛
100	do.	63⅝	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	103⅛
200	do. b10	63⅞	100	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d c'll	97½
50	do.	62⅝			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

200	N. Y. Cen. R.	92¾	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	68¼
200	Erie Railway	89	100	do. s3	68⅛
200	do.	88⅞	200	do.	68¼
100	do. s3	88⅞	200	do. b5	68⅜
400	do.	88⅝	100	do. b4	68⅜
100	do. e	88⅝	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	69⅝
100	do. s30	88⅞	100	do. s15	69⅞
100	do. b3	88⅝	200	Chic. & R. I.	103⅛
300	do.	88⅝	100	do. b10	103⅜
100	do.	88⅝	100	do. s10	103
100	do. o	88⅝	300	Ch. & N. W. Pr. s3	62
100	Reading R.	105⅞	100	do. e	62¼
400	do.	106	200	do.	62⅛
200	do.	106⅛	300	do. b3	62⅜
200	Chi. & N. W.	27⅞	300	do.	62⅜
300	do. b3	28	200	Cum. Coal Co.	42⅜

SATURDAY, Aug. 5—P. M.

The demand for money from the Brokers was rather more active than usual for Saturday, and the rate full 7 ₰ cent. The price of Gold was weaker than on Friday, although the Customs demand for the two days is equal to $1,100,000, and for the whole week $2,951,432. It is believed that the Treasury continues to sell a portion of its daily receipts to keep the accumulation of Gold in its coffers within reasonable limits, as well as to turn a portion of the surplus Customs into currency to pay the 15th August interest on $300,000,000 7-30 ₰ cents.

The Stock Market was firmer on Government Gold-bearing Stocks, and opened steady on the Railways, but at a later hour the latter fell off on the talk of an active Money market and the apprehension of its continuance next week. In the afternoon, Erie Common Stock sold on the street, ex dividend, as the transfers closed at 3 o'clock. The following general quotations were made:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	97	97	N. West Pref.	63¼	62¾
U. S. 5-20s	106	106⅛	Rock Island	109⅜	109⅜
N. Y. Central	93½	93½	Fort Wayne	98	97½
Erie	90⅝	88*	Cumb'land Coal	42¼	42¾
Hudson	113¼	113¼	Quicksilver	57	57
Reading	107⅜	108¼	Mariposa	12¼	12¼
Mich. Southern	67⅜	68	Canton	39	39
Illinois Central	126⅜	126	Atlantic Mail	156	155
Mich Central	108	108	Brunswick	11⅝	11¾
Pittsburgh	71	70¾	Ohio Certificates	25⅜	24⅝
Northwest	28¼	28	American Gold	143⅝	143⅝

*Ex Dividend.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Mechanics'	110	Chatham	126
America	136	Bank of N. America	107
City	180	Irving	107
Phenix	103	Metropolitan	114
Tradesmen's	126	Shoe and Leather	102
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Corn Exchange	106¼
Merchants' Exch'ge	100	Continental	92
Commerce	104	Manf. & Merchants'	100
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	101	Central National	104½
Mercantile	126	Fourth National	100¾
American Exchange	115	Ninth National	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1863	94	Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Lack. & West'n Bonds	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrip.	87	Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	108¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con, 1876	102	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	103
Erie 1sts, ex d., '69	101¾	Tol. & Wab. Eqip Bds.	60
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	103½	Galena & Chi. ex	102
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100½	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.	101
Erie 7s, 4th Cen. 2d mort.	94	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.	104
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	102½
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st, 7 '77	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	85
Hud. R. 7s, 1sts, '60	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	87
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds S. F., '65	102	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	70
Harlem, 1sts, '63-72	101	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	35
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₰ c. 1sts	108	Chic. & Alt. S. F.	96
Mil. & Mich. Line '66	90	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg.	97
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. '80	95	Chi. & Alton Income	87
Alton & T. H. 2ds Pref.	75	Atl. & Gt. West. 1st M.	90
Alt. and T. H. 2ds Inc	70	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	70
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	92	Marietta & Cin. 1st mor.	80
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	91		

The Specie export of the week is only $21,108.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $10,599,459 91, including for Customs, $580,000; on account of Loan, $130,000; Payments, $10,309,550 63; Balance, $60,940,689 48.

FROM CHICAGO.

Weather and Crops—Dental Association—The State Fair.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 31, 1865.

The great, or at least one great object of interest with us for a few weeks past, has been the state of the weather, as connected with its relations to the growing crops. While June was the warmest month of that name we have had for years—some say twenty—July, on the contrary, has been the coldest and wettest. There has been but eight days upon which rain has not fallen during some portion of the twenty-four hours, including to-day, yesterday and Saturday, which were the only three consecutive pleasant days during the month. On a majority of the days the rain has fallen in drenching showers, such as we might expect during the wet season in the tropics. Were I to judge from a single experiment I made, I should put the amount of rain fallen during the month at twenty inches. The streams and swamps are full, resembling more their usual October appearance, than otherwise. Vegetation, instead of being dried up and burnt, as is usual at this season, is most luxuriant.

Of course such a long-continued series of rains would not be without injurious effects upon those of our crops which mature in this month. But the drouth of June had so parched the earth as to render it capable of absorbing a large quantity of water, thus rendering the damage much less than it would otherwise have been. As there are two parties interested in the condition of the crops, in opposite ways, and as these are busy in publishing and circulating reports favoring their respective and opposite interests, it is difficult to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the actual state of the case. For instance, the *Tribune* publishes daily, accounts purporting to come from various sections of the West, in the aggregate highly favorable to large crops, and giving the idea that the damage inflicted by the rain will not be to the extent to materially reduce the general average. On the other hand, the *Journal* is daily croaking. It has the appearance of one being in the interest of the grain Bears and the other of the Bulls, on 'Change. My opinion is, from what I can gather from observation and from private letters and from public sources of information, that while there will be much loss, the crop saved will at least be an average one. Much of the wheat has "sprouted, after being cut, which of course greatly injures its quality, at least. The rain has been quite general in this State, extending two hundred and fifty miles south and west to the Mississippi and thence across into Iowa.

On the whole, I come to the conclusion that there is no call for the semi-panic which has been attempted by the speculators, and the consequent rise in the price of grain. Two days of fair weather, with the prospect of its continuance, has already caused a decline. Unless there is an early frost the corn crop will be magnificent, while of old corn the country is yet full. I think the grain speculators have got bit—at least I hope they have. In England, such a continuation of rain would have been fatal; but, "No pent up, &c., contracts our powers." Even we of Illinois have four hundred miles of latitude, and it never happens that there is a crop failure through the entire extent of the State.

This body was in session in this city last week. Quite a large number of the profession were in attendance from various parts of the Union. The discussions and papers read upon this specialty were valuable, many of them, and will tend to advance knowledge on this particular subject. Dentists are noted, almost as much as musicians, I believe, for their want of harmony where there are more than one in a locality. This peculiarity was not absent from the meeting of the association, as many [illegible] An able lecture upon the rise and progress of dentistry, as a specialty, was delivered by Dr. BRAINARD, of Rush Medical College, of this city. The next session was appointed for Boston. There were many able and scientific men in the association, and the proceedings gave good evidence of progress in this important profession.

Nearly ten thousand troops have arrived here during the week, mostly from the Army of the Tennessee, which is now entirely broken up. Two regiments came which show the havoc made by war. One, a Wisconsin regiment, was composed of seven skeletons, which had been consolidated into one, and the Sixty-fifth Illinois, with five, and yet there were only about 1,000 men in each. Gen. Oap and Staff were here on Thursday on a tour of inspection. There are only four sick rebels left at Camp Douglas. The camp is being dismantled, and already the Quartermaster has commenced selling off the material no longer needed. A military post is to be established at Marquette, on Lake Superior, the scene of the late disturbances.

Great preparations are being made for the accommodation of the State Fair, which is to be held in this city in September. Its location will be west of Camp Douglas, on the race-course, about three miles south of the centre of the city. The city railway has extended its track to the grounds, so that there will be cheap facilities for reaching it. A part of the fair buildings—Floral Hall—which was 96 by 320 feet, has been purchased, and is now being put up on the grounds. From present indications the fair will be a successful one.

After considerable discussion in the Executive Committee, the funds realised by the recent fair have been disposed of as follows: Christian Commission, $50,000; Sanitary Commission, $80,000; Soldiers' Home, $80,000. Notwithstanding there are about fifty persons employed in the delivery of letters in this city, the weekly advertised list numbers between three and four thousand names. The health of the city continues favorable, notwithstanding the bad weather and other local causes which it was feared would create unusual sickness. There is considerable building going on in the city just now, and residences are scarce and hard to be got by new comers. Business is good for the season, and money is plenty. There has been much excitement in the grain market during the week, and the transactions have been large, mostly on speculative account. There is a large quantity of corn in the country, but holders are waiting for better prices. The contraband highwines, &c., seized here in second hands, have been delivered up to "innocent parties" in accordance with the recent decision of the commissioner.

Remarks on the Address of Bishop Wilmer to the Clergy and Laity of Alabama.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the above address was published in yesterday's TIMES, and is suggestive of some grave reflections, perhaps you may allow some space for their consideration.

Bishop WILMER was consecrated during the rebellion. The "promise of conformity" which was taken by the Bishops who consecrated him, they having been ordained before the rebellion, reads thus in the book of Common Prayer: "In the name of God, Amen. I, N., chosen Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in N., do promise conformity and obedience to the doctrine, discipline and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America. So help me God, through Jesus Christ." The probability is that the Bishops who ordained Bishop WILMER departed from their own "promise of conformity" in his case, by altering his promise into one of conformity to the Church in the Confederate States.

It is a serious question whether such a departure was not as a matter of dry ecclesiastical law, without precedent, and unauthorized. The ground of ecclesiastical independence in this country, as stated in the preface of the Prayer-book, is that it "was necessarily included" in the fact that "in the course of Divine Providence these American States became independent with respect to civil government." No such ground can be alleged in favor of the ecclesiastical independence of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the late so-called Confederate States. Bishop WILMER, therefore, has no *status* as a Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, and, judging from the *animus* and matter of his address, there is an urgent appeal to that Church to appoint a Bishop in his vacant diocese.

The melancholy word-catching to which Bishop WILMER descends, in order to avoid a solemn office of the church, as set forth in its form of prayer "for the President of the United States and all in civil authority," demands more than a passing notice. His most fitting rebuke is in the preface to the Book of Common Prayer, which reads thus: "The attention of this church was in the first place drawn to those alterations in the Liturgy which became necessary in the prayers for our civil rulers, in consequence of the Revolution. And the principal care herein was to make them conformable, to what ought to be the proper end of all such prayers, namely that 'Rulers may have grace, wisdom and understanding to execute justice and to maintain truth,' and that the people 'may lead quiet and peaceable lives, in all godliness and honesty.'"

In opposition to this Catholic and Apostolic declaration, as to the proper end of all such prayers, it is intellectually mortifying to read the following extract from Bishop WILMER's address:

"Now the church in this country has established a form of prayer for the President and all in civil authority. The language of that prayer was selected with careful reference to the subject of the prayer, 'all civil authority,' and she desires for that authority prosperity and long continuance. No one can well be expected to desire a long continuance of military rule. Therefore, the prayer is altogether inappropriate and inapplicable to the present condition of things, when no civil authority exists in the exercise of its functions. Hence, as I remark in the circular, 'we may yield a true allegiance to and sincerely pray for grace, wisdom and understanding in behalf of a government founded upon force, while at the same time we could not in good conscience ask for its continuance, prosperity,' &c. When the civil authority shall be restored, it will be eminently proper for the church to resume the use of that form of prayer which has been established by the highest ecclesiastical authorities, and which has for so many years constituted a part of her liturgy."

The prayer about which the Bishop so painfully cavils reads as follows:

"O Lord, our Heavenly Father, the High and Mighty Ruler of the Universe, who dost from Thy throne behold all the dwellers upon earth, most heartily we beseech Thee with Thy favor to behold and bless Thy servant, the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, and all others in authority, and so replenish them with the grace of Thy Holy Spirit, that they may always incline to Thy will and walk in Thy way. Endue them plenteously with Heavenly gifts. Grant them in health and prosperity long to live; and, finally, after this life, to attain everlasting joy and felicity, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

This is a prayer for rulers personally, and invokes for them only such gifts and blessings as it is the office and ministry of the Church to declare and illustrate; yet Bishop WILMER confounds it with prayer in behalf of government, and because military government is distinguishable from civil authority, omits the office of the Church that "rulers may have grace, wisdom and understanding to execute justice and to maintain truth;" and that the people "may lead quiet and peaceable lives in all godliness and honesty," as that office is expressed in the prayer in question. There is no sentence in the prayer that can be distorted into a supplication that a military government may be of long continuance. And there is no warrant in the Church or in the Scriptures for omitting prayers for rulers because a form of government is unsatisfactory. Besides all this, the appointment of a Military Governor in Alabama was a matter of public necessity. Without this there could have been no government there at all. The citizens of the State needed it as a mere protection against the extremes of internecine animosities all afire with jealousy, rage and hate. It was the sword of trace keeping in awe the sword of civil war; preventing the victorious from slaying the conquered, and the conquered from being intimidated into massacre by the desperations of fear, or aroused to it by the frenzy of revenge. We may all well hope that a military government may be of short duration, but most of all, that the dreadful passions of our nature may so subside as to make its continuance unnecessary. The ear of reason is stunned by the vibrations of artillery that even yet echo in the heart. It is no time for the Church to omit its proper and appointed prayers, but to use them all, often and always, for both rulers and people.

I write with some feeling, but the liberty is not unbecoming in one, who, although he removed from Alabama some twelve years ago, and is a Northern man, derives from his former residence and domestic ties in that State, an affection and interest in its welfare and people that time cannot efface.

B. W. HUNTINGTON.

No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2.

FISH IN THE DEPTHS OF THE EARTH.—The statement has been frequently made of late years that with the water thrown up from many of the artesian wells, recently bored by the French in the northern district of the Sahara desert, small fish have been ejected from depths of 150 to 200 feet. This statement, which has been generally discredited, is now, however, proved to be true; M. DESOR, the eminent Swiss naturalist, who has recently returned from an exploration of the northern Sahara, testifying to its authenticity. He states in a recent letter that he "found the fish in the stream leading from one of the wells at the oasis Ain-Tala where the fish were observed when the water first rose to the surface. It is impossible that these fish should come from anywhere else than from out of the well, for the water stands in no communication with either basin or river. The fish belongs to the family of carps, and if I am not mistaken, to the proper species of Cyprinodon. The most curious thing is that these fish, although coming from the interior of the earth, from a depth of more than 150 feet, having nothing sickly or misshapen about them; they are of most remarkable liveliness, and, what is especially worthy of note, have fine, large, completely healthy eyes. You know that the fish and other aquatic animals which are found in the subterranean ponds of the Adelsberg cavern in Steyermark, and in the Mammoth cavern in Kentucky, are all blind. Their ocular organs are stunted, and often nothing is left of the eye but the optic nerve. Some naturalists, therefore, have tried to classify them as a species of their own, while others maintain that every organ deprived of the opportunity to exercise its functions must necessarily degenerate at last, and become defective. But here we have a fish from the interior of the earth with perfect eyes. How are we to account for this? I confess that this phenomenon puzzles me, yet I think I have found the key to the riddle. The subterranean basin, which feeds the artesian wells, must be of considerable dimensions, as the water springs up on a space of many square miles, wherever it is bored. Beside these artificial wells, there are ponds in several cases, especially that of Uriana, fed by rich sources, and from which real brooks spread in different directions. These ponds harbor the same little Cyprinodonts which rise in the water of the artesian wells, by which I conclude that a subterranean connection exists between the ponds and the wells. Probably they visit those ponds periodically, perhaps to spawn; this would explain why their eyes, and their formation in general, show nothing abnormal.—*Annual of Scientific Discovery.*

The Potomac Flotilla.

FAREWELL ORDER OF COMMANDER PARKER.

From the Washington Republican, Aug. 2.

On Monday last the vessels of the Potomac flotilla arrived at the navy-yard, and will go out of commission, the flotilla having been abolished. The following-named vessels have arrived: *Don*, Commander PARKER's flagship, Lieut.-Commander CHAPLIN; *Adela*, Acting Ensign SOTT; *Fuchsia*, Acting Master STREET; *Currituck*, Acting Master SHULTZ; *Nansemond*, Acting Master PORTER. Commander PARKER, before leaving the flotilla, issued the following address, which was read on the decks of all the vessels:

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA: The war for the preservation of American liberty being at an end, the Potomac flotilla, which took its rise with it and grew with its growth, until it had become a fleet rather than a flotilla, this day happily ceases to exist.

In taking leave of those with whom I have been so long associated, my heart is filled with varied emotions—with sorrow at parting, gladness that our beloved country no longer has need of us, and pride—just pride—that when I reflect upon the past and remember the taking up of the torpedoes from the Rappahannock, with the destruction or capture of the whole rebel force engaged in placing them there, thereby making Fredericksburgh a secure base of supplies for Gen. GRANT's vast army—the burning of the schooners at Mattox Creek, under the severe musketry of the enemy, and the almost daily expeditions up the creeks and through the swamps of the northern neck of Virginia, all requiring skill and nerve, I can truly say: "The Potomac Flotilla has not been unmindful of the traditional honor and glory of the navy."

Your services, however eclipsed by the daring deeds of your more fortunate comrades in arms on other stations, have, equally with theirs, contributed to the suppression of the rebellion; and in discipline, in drill, in unity of action—in all the requirements, in short, of an organized force—I have not, in the course of a naval experience of twenty-eight years, served in a squadron which excelled the one which it has been my good fortune to command for the last nineteen months.

To those who are about to return to civil life I would say: render the same cheerful obedience to the civil law that you have rendered to the naval laws, cast your votes as good citizens, regularly and quietly, at the polls; so keeping your hearts "with malice toward none, with charity for all," that after each Presidential election, whether it be with or against you, you may be enabled to respond heartily to your old naval toast, "The President of the United States, God bless him."

And now may God be with you all. Farewell.

FOXHALL A. PARKER, Commander,
Commanding Potomac Flotilla.

LAW REPORTS.

United States District Court,

Before Judge BETTS.

SALVAGE—PLUNDER OF PROPERTY—WORK AND LABOR.

Zachariah R. James et al. vs. *The Schooner Sarah A. Boice.*—This was an action for salvage. The libel alleged that, on Aug. 17, 1864, the libelant, James, discovered the schooner dismasted and apparently deserted, lying on the bar at the mouth of the inlet at Jones' Beach, on the south shore of Long Island, whereupon he boarded her and found her to be the *Sarah A. Boice*, of Great Egg Harbor, N. J., with her hold filled with water, dismasted and abandoned by her master and crew, stripped and dismantled; that accordingly he took possession, and, with the aid of the other libelants, succeeded at great risk and peril in getting her over the bar and into the inlet, and that he kept possession of her till Sept. 12, when she was removed by the owners. It is alleged that the vessel was worth about $5,000, and claimed to be allowed salvages as in case of a derelict.

The answer alleged that about the 11th of August the schooner was captured by the privateer *Tallahassee* about thirty miles southeast from Fire Island; that her officers and crew were taken from her by force, and the schooner was, after being robbed of furniture and stores by the privateer, left afloat, with her masts and rigging standing, and that she was carried by the winds and waves to the mouth of the inlet at Jones' Beach, where she grounded on the bar on Aug. 19; that she remained there till the 23d of August, when she worked off on a full tide, and floated into the inlet, where she grounded and remained till she was got off by the claimants; that on Aug. 27 the claimants heard that the libelant, James, who was wreckmaster, under the statute of the State, was claiming to hold the schooner with the other libelants; that they went there and found she had been greatly plundered by the persons claiming to hold her; that they thereupon took possession of her and got her off themselves. The answer also denied that the vessel was derelict, and averred that the libelants had been exposed to no peril, nor was the vessel in peril while the libelants committed these depredations upon her, and that the conduct of the libelants was not with a fair and honest intent to save the vessel for her owners, but with the design to embezzle the entire property, and appropriate it to themselves.

The evidence showed that when the libelants fell in with the vessel, she was adrift, and partially despoiled of her equipment and lading. It was notorious in the vicinity at the time that the vessel had been brought to that condition by capture by the *Tallahassee*, which subsequently landed her master and crew on the south side of Long Island.

As soon as the vessel was discovered thus abandoned, she was surrounded by numerous boats and small craft, (many of them managed by some of the libelants,) which eagerly purloined every article which could be torn away from her stealthily or by violence, which was openly appropriated to the use of the plunderers. Within a day or two after her abandonment, most if not all of the libelants fell in with her without proffering her any relief by salvage, because engaged in thus plundering her. They not only plundered her, but cut away and detached valuable parts of her fixtures and equipment, and embezzled everything that they could remove. The weather remained calm for several days, while the vessel drifted, till on Aug. 16 or 17 she drifted on the bar, and was there boarded by the libelants, or some of them, with the purpose of holding her as a wreck under the State law.

The Captain of the vessel, as soon as he was released, gave information to her owners of her seizure and position, and they took immediate means, by employing a steam-tug, and in other ways, to reclaim her. On the 27th of August they appeared on the scene and demanded the restoration of the vessel. They, however, expressed themselves as willing to pay the libelants, as for work and labor, for what they had done in getting the vessel off the bar and into the inlet, up to the time when the surrender was demanded, and even continued the services of James and some others during the getting the vessel off the beach.

Held by the Court—That the libel is only for salvage, and to maintain it as such, it must be supported by proof that the motives and proceedings of the libelants were in all respects lawful, in good conscience, and meritorious. The maritime code in respect to the allowance of compensation for salvage-services is based upon principles of universal equity and integrity. The law takes under its own authority of administration property rescued from peril by the aid of strangers, and compels it to satisfy them by a reasonable reward for an honest effort to save it from peril; but it shows no countenance or favor to plunderers. A seizure of wrecked property for culpable plunder constitutes no lawful salvage.

That when the libelants first fell in with the schooner in a helpless state, apparently abandoned and derelict, instead of approaching her with the manifestation of a desire to afford her relief, the whole purpose evinced was to embezzle, confiscate and appropriate to themselves the ruins of the vessel and her effects, and no evidence is furnished that one individual of the multitude which flocked around the wreck evinced the slightest purpose to save her for the unfortunate proprietors.

That the presumption is most forcible that all the libelants who engaged in that wrongful depredation and plunder, were well aware that she was not then a derelict, that her owners resided across the bay, in an adjacent State, and scarcely out of eye-sight, and had been the victims of a sudden predatory seizure of their property.

That it comports in no sense with the semblance of an honest and fair purpose to save and restore to its true owners a vessel discovered, as this one was by the libelants, to have thereafter followed its remains from day to day, as it floated on a smooth sea and in calm weather, making prey of anything that could be picked from it, till the vessel grounded on the bar. It is suspiciously late for them then to arrogate the position of rightful salvors in possession of the wreck, and claim to be entitled to invoke the law to authorise and confirm to them such a privilege.

That on strict rules of pleading, therefore, the action would be dismissible, because there is no proof produced under the libel which sustains the only right averred and claimed by the libelants; but as the owners on demanding that the vessel should be delivered up to them by the libelants avowed a willingness to compensate them for the value of the services rendered by them, as work and labor, to the time when the surrender was demanded, and even to continue the services of James and some others of the libelants, the court sees no objection to considering the case as so opened in its legal issues by that assent, as to permit an account to be taken on a reference as to a *quantum meruit* allowable to the libelants for such work and labor.

Had the respondents elected to put the same to trial upon the single issue of the pleadings upon the record, the decree of the court would logically and justly have been in their favor. But having recognised, on their part, that James and some of his associates had rendered services to the vessel before and after the respondents claimed her surrender to themselves as a having sailed for the particulars of those services, with an offer to satisfy charges in that respect, which were just, and thus acquiesced in making a reasonable compensation to them; and being persuaded that it is competent to the Court to regard the proceedings of the libelants, after the vessel grounded on the bar, or in aid of her reaching that point, to have been work and labor for the benefit of the owners, the Court considers it equitable to allow such an amount as may be reported by a commissioner as due them therefor, but without costs, except that the fees of the reference shall be taxed half and half to each party.

Order accordingly.

The Courts for August.

The August term of the Courts will commence on Monday, it being the middle month of the Summer vacation. There is not much of interest to note, the Chambers being the only branch in session.

The Supreme Court, Chambers, will be held by Judges BARNARD and SUTHERLAND. The Supreme Court by Judges BARBOUR and MOSELEY, and Common Pleas by Judge BRADY.

The Court of General Sessions will open on Monday, and will be presided over by Recorder HOFFMAN.

Decisions in the Court of Appeals.

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS—JUNE TERM, 1865.

Job Andrew vs. *Thos. W. Newcomb et al.*—Action in the nature of a replevin for a quantity of undressed flax and seed, levied upon by the defendant Wells, as Sheriff, &c. Plaintiff claimed title by virtue of a bill of sale executed to him by one Ray, &c.

Opinion of the Court by DENIO, Judge.

The owner of land may lawfully contract for its cultivation, and may provide by such contract in whom the ownership of the product shall rest.

In such contract the parties may provide that upon the performance of a condition, or the happening of an event, the ownership of the product shall be changed.

Such an arrangement is not a conditional sale, as the subject matter was not in existence at the time of making the contract.

Crops to be raised are an exception to the general rule, "That title to property cannot be affected so as to rest the same when it comes into existence."

In case of crops to be sown the title rests *potentially* from the time of the bargain; *actually*, as soon as the subject arises.

Judgment affirmed.

JOEL TIFFANY, State Reporter.

John C. Winans et al, Appellants, vs. *Corbett Peebles et al, Respondents.*—Action brought by plaintiffs, as heirs at law of Catharine Peebles, deceased, to set aside a deed of certain premises, of which it is claimed she died seized, and which descended to them as such heirs; which deed was made by the said Catharine to her husband, Corbett Peebles.

Judgment below for the defendants.

Opinion of the Court by Davies, J.

The disability of the husband to take land by conveyance from the wife remains the same as before the statute of 1849. Chap. 375.

A voluntary conveyance of land by the wife to her husband is wholly ineffectual.

But the validity of a deed from the wife to her husband may be established by the application of the principles of equity, where a consideration has been paid; and also where the grantee is entitled to equitable relief for improvements made upon the premises in good faith, to the extent of such equitable claim.

Judgment of the Court below reversed, and a new trial ordered, without prejudice to the equities of the respondent, for his advances toward the land, and improvements made upon faith in his title.

JOEL TIFFANY, State Reporter.

DEATH OF HON. GEORGE H. BROWN, ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW-JERSEY.—A dispatch from Somerville, received yesterday, brings us the painful intelligence of the death of Hon. GEO. H. BROWN, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. The dispatch announces that the funeral will take place to-day, but does not give the date of his death.

Mr. BROWN was a son of Rev. ISAAC V. BROWN. He graduated at the College of New-Jersey, and subsequently studied law, and engaged in its practice, in which he soon acquired a high reputation. In 1860 he was elected a member of Congress from the Fourth District of this State, and held the seat for one term. The Legislature, re-districted the State, and made that represented by Mr. BROWN, so strongly democratic that a second contest was hopeless. As a member of the House of Representatives, Mr. BROWN secured the confidence and respect of his fellow-members, but owing to indisposition did not take a prominent part in the debates. In politics he was a Whig, and after that party was disbanded, acted with the Republicans. During the war he was a strong and influential supporter of the administration.

Mr. BROWN was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court on the 29th of January, 1861, and continued to hold that position to the time of his death. As a lawyer and as a Judge, Mr. BROWN had few superiors. He was profoundly acquainted with the law, eminently just in his judgment and all the affairs of life, and possessed a mind singularly clear and logical. His death is a serious loss to New-Jersey.—*Trenton Republican, Aug. 3.*

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.

25,000 ANIMALS TO BE SOLD DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST,

In the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Delaware, Maryland, and New-Jersey, and the District of Columbia.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

NEW-YORK.

New-York City, Tuesday and Friday of each week, 200 Horses each day.

New-York City, Wednesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.

Elmira, Tuesday, August 8, 200 Horses.

Elmira, Tuesday, August 15, 200 Mules.

Albany, Friday, August 26, 500 Mules.

Buffalo, Wednesday, August 30, 500 Mules.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 200 Horses each day.

Philadelphia, Wednesday and Saturday of each week, 100 Mules each day.

Pittsburgh, Thursday of each week, 150 Mules each day.

Pottsville, Tuesday, August 1, 200 Mules.

Mifflintown, Friday, August 4, 200 Mules.

York, Friday, August 4, 200 Horses.

Newville, Wednesday, August 9, 100 Horses.

Newville, Thursday, August 10, 100 Mules.

Reading, Friday, August 11, 200 Horses.

Shippensburgh, Wednesday, August 16, 100 Horses.

Erie, Thursday, August 17, 200 Horses.

Shippensburgh, Thursday, August 17, 100 Mules.

Williamsport, Friday, August 18, 200 Horses.

Indiana, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.

Chambersburgh, Wednesday, August 23, 100 Horses.

Chambersburgh, Thursday, August 24, 100 Mules.

Milton, Friday, August 25, 200 Horses.

Carlisle, Wednesday, August 30, 100 Horses.

Carlisle, Thursday, August 31, 100 Mules.

OHIO.

Columbiana, Tuesday, August 1, 100 Horses.

Salem, Wednesday, August 2, 100 Horses.

Alliance, Thursday, August 3, 200 Horses.

Canton, Saturday, August 5, 200 Horses.

Cleveland, Tuesday, August 8, 1,000 Mules.

Massillon, Tuesday, August 15, 200 Horses.

Crestline, Thursday, August 17, 500 Mules.

Cleveland, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.

INDIANA.

Fort Wayne, Thursday, August 24, 1,000 Mules.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.

Wilmington, Friday of each week, 200 Mules each day.

NEW-JERSEY.

Tranton, Thursday, August 10, 200 Mules.

Trenton, Thursday, August 24, 200 Mules.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Wednesday, August 9 and Wednesday of each week thereafter, 200 Horses each day.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Each week-day, 200 Mules.

GIESBORO, D. C.

Each week-day except Wednesday, 200 Horses.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of saddle and draft animals, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public.

Though the majority of them are sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and must be sold.

Many of the mules were bought in the beginning of the war, when young, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Animals will be sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge 1st Division, Q. M. G. O.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1865.

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following rolling stock:

On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Portland Company's shop, in Portland, Maine, six (6) locomotive engines.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at Hinkley & Williams' shop, in Boston, Mass., four (4) locomotive engines.

On MONDAY, Sept. 25, at Kennett-square, near Philadelphia, Penn., fifty (50) box freight cars, four feet eight and a half inch gauge.

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at Wilmington, Del., eighty-four (80) box freight cars, five-foot gauge.

The above stock is all new and of the very best quality. The engines are five-foot gauge, five-foot drivers, and cylinders 16x24 inches. They can be changed to narrow gauge at a trifling expense.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms cash, in government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

**AUCTION SALE OF C

FOR SALE.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—THE LARGE AND elegant Summer Hotel, widely and favorably known as the
HEATH HOUSE,
at Schooley's Mountain Springs, in Morris County, N. J., is now offered for sale, to close the estate of its late owner,
EPHRAIM HARRIS, DECEASED.
The establishment is one of the most convenient and complete in all its arrangements to be found; is thoroughly furnished and in excellent order and repair. It will accommodate between 300 and 400 persons; has connected with it a pleasant cottage with nine rooms, a fine billiard-room, bowling-alleys; also large stables and carriage sheds, besides 20 acres of good land, including a splendid lawn of nearly 20 acres, filled with magnificent shade trees.
This has long been and continues to be one of the most successful and popular of Summer hotels.
It is scarcely four hours' ride from New-York, via Morristown and Dover, and only an hour's ride by the extension of the same railroad to Easton. It will be brought within five hours' ride of Philadelphia; and now has telegraphic communication with all parts of the country.
Gentlemen who desire a healthy and delightful Summer retreat, within easy access of the cities, for themselves and families, might do well to form an association or company and secure the control of this elegant establishment.
Terms easy. For particulars address
WM. W. MARSH, Schooley's Mountain, N. J.
WM. W. MARSH,
JOHN MARSH,
THOS. IPPLEY, } Executors.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Located at Tremont, on the Harlem Railroad, eleven miles from New-York, five minutes' walk from depot; flagged sidewalk all the way from depot to house; double house, containing ten rooms, in good repair; carriage-house, one acre of ground stocked with all kinds of fruit; a very pleasant place for a gentleman doing business in the city. The furniture will be sold with the house, if desired. Possession immediately. Price $7,000, without furniture. Inquire on the premises, corner of 10th-st. and Washington-av., Tremont, or of C. S. HUMPHREY, No. 3 Broad-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—20 COTtages at $1,100 to $1,500; 10 elegant dwellings at $2,500 to $3,500. Also, 100 lots, beautifully situated, at Best Newark and Bloomfield, at $250, on easy payments. Apply to E. E. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or No. 6 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE.—ONE OF 75 ACRES, 60 OF which have been put in perfect order, stoned and ditched; the barns are extensive and in excellent order; the stock of cows, horses and poultry, which is large, also for sale. The farm is in the township of Monroe, 2½ miles from the Morristown depot. Apply to E. & G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY R. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE, AT PORT CHESTER.—A real good home. For a full printed description, send to Dr. DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

FARM WANTED—WITHIN 40 MILES OF THE city, on a steamboat or railroad route; must have good buildings, &c., &c.; price not to exceed $6,000. Address FARMER, Station A, Post-office, giving full particulars.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE AND GARden well stocked with fruit and shrubbery; also, carriage-house, located on Locust Hill-av., in Yonkers. Inquire of A. H. SCUDDER, No. 282 Bleecker-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINOMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT, LOW—UNFURNISHED, FROM now till May 1, upper rooms, with kitchen, to a family of two or three adults, with use of remainder of small furnished cottage; location first-class, and close to cars. Address HARLEM, Station L.

SOUTH ORANGE.—TO RENT OR LEASE, with immediate possession, a house furnished or unfurnished; billiard-room, conservatory, stables and grounds. Address Box No. 4,037 Post-office.

TO LET—TWO SUITES OF FURNISHED rooms, private bath and closet to each suite and gas; rent reasonable. No. 80 Franklin-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, UP town, and a private table, can be had by a party of high standing, wishing to live quietly, and willing to pay liberally. Address Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY (for a gentleman, wife and one child, (8 years old;) would prefer to furnish their own rooms, except carpets. Satisfactory reference given and required. Address Box No. 2,689 Post-office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Where but few boarders are taken. Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $6 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; the scenery, pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1865.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals will be received at this office until eleven o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, August fifteen, 1865, for the construction of the following street improvements, viz: sewers, in Bleecker-street, between Perry and Hammond-streets; in Fifty-fourth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point four hundred and fifty feet east; in Fifty-fifth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point five hundred and twenty-five feet east; in Forty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth-avenues; in Hanover-square and Pearl-street, between Wall-street and Old Slip, and in Sixty-first-street, from a point five hundred feet east of Tenth-avenue to and through Tenth-avenue to Fifty-ninth-street; and Stone Block Pavements in Seventy-first-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues; in Twenty-sixth-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues; in Fifty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues; in Forty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenues; and in Twenty-sixth-street, between Madison and Lexington-avenues. Each proposal must be indorsed on its envelope with the title of the work for which it is offered, also with name of bidder, and the date of offering.
Blank forms and specifications can be had on application to the contract clerk at this office (Rotunda City Hall Park.)
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 14, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
For regulating and grading Eighty-sixth-street from Avenue A to East River.
For building foundations and erecting the iron railing to inclose parks in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Fortieth streets.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.
Dated Street Department, New-York, July 27, 1865.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive a written proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn. Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.
Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.
S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
For setting curb and gutter and flagging in Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.
For flagging sidewalk in Tompkins-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets, west side.
For setting curb and gutter and flagging sidewalks in Fifty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.
For fencing vacant lots in Eleventh-avenue, near Fortieth-street, and in Forty-fifth-street, two hundred and fifty feet west of Eleventh-avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.
Also all the lots on both sides of Tompkins-street, from Stanton to Rivington streets.
Also all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.
Also the lots known as ward numbers twenty-five to twenty-nine, and thirty-one to thirty-five, all inclusive, in block number two hundred and twenty-one, between Fortieth and Forty-first-streets, and westerly of Eleventh-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement, new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL A. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 25, 1865.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ON MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY—A PHYsiological and Medical Essay, of great value to persons of feeble health. Just published, and sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDDINGS, W. C. Bentley, Commander, will leave WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9, and the NORTHERN LIGHT, Wm. Weiss, Commander, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9, at 2 P. M., from the Company's Pier No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 19 Barclay-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,400	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,400	.....
ERIN	3,370	Greco.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,315	Perman.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Anglist.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
ERIN.....SATURDAY, Aug. 12
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $80; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,274 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,704 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

LAFAYETTE	A. BOCANDE	FRIDAY, Aug. 18
EUROPE	A. DUCHESNE	FRIDAY, Sept. 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, JUDKINS commander, will sail from the company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 7½ o'clock A. M.
The CUBA will sail on the 23d of August.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD steamship TARIFA, Capt. MACAULEY, will sail on THURSDAY, 10th inst. Cabin passage, $80. Gold, or its equivalent. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 00
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 00
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 2
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Aug. 5
CITY OF DUBLIN	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	Aug. 12

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The first-class steamship
CIRCASSIAN,
Capt. ED. CAVENDY, formerly of steamer *Washington*, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 12.

First Cabin	$100 00
Second Cabin	65 00
Steerage	32 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
An experienced surgeon on board.
Vessel not accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
RUGER BROTHERS, Brokers for the line, No. 45 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.		
Aug. 16	COSTA RICA	WILSON,
(Connecting at Panama with Colorado.)		
Sept. 1	NEW-YORK	TINKELPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)		

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.
HIBERNIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 12
Cabins, $80, $90 and $70; steerage, $30; in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.—REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

First class,	Second class,	Third class,
$200.	$175.	

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, from Pier No. 29 North River, the good steamship BRIGSON, Capt. A. B. LOWBER, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at noon; on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low prices, for these two trips only.
For passage apply at the office of
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
No. 177 West-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARKER, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 71 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship ORBOLE, Capt. THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new and splendid steamships
VICTOR, G. HAZEN, Commander.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, J. B. HAZEN, Commander.
ATLANTA, E. WILLIAMS, Commander.
The steamship VICTOR will leave Pier No. 36 North River SATURDAY, 12th August, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered Pier No. 36 North River, during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.
The new, elegant and fast steamship ARIADNE will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Aug. 17.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 25 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 58 West-st.
PUNG SHUEY follows SATURDAY, Aug. 19.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line TO BOSTON.

The Neptune Line of Steamers,
Tri-Weekly
FOR BOSTON, DIRECT,
VIA
LONG ISLAND SOUND.
COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,)
NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,
2,000 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
One of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS
METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,
1,500 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
will shortly follow, forming a daily line.
The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug 5.
No charge for wharfage in Boston.
Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, Central Wharf.
ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent,
Pier No. 27 North River.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
GEN. SEDGWICK, STARKEY, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 steamship EUTERPE, will leave pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
First-class United States Mail Steamships:
MONEKA, CHAS. P. MARSHMAN, Commander.
CAMBRIDGE, JNO. W. BALCH, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 Steamship MONEKA will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agents at Charleston,
Messrs. ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, Capt. WM. FARMER, will sail as above, from pier No. 3 North River, SATURDAY, August 12. To be followed by the steamship ATALANTA, Capt. MACAULEY, on the 19th.
For freight or passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 25 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.
Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.—The steamer POMONA will leave Harrison-st., EVERY SUNDAY, at 7:30 A. M., landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall.

DRY GOODS.

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."
FOSTER BROTHERS
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY MORNING
SOME OF THE
GREATEST BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS
EVER OFFERED
TO THE RETAIL TRADE.
HAVING BOUGHT LARGELY
PREVIOUS TO THE ADVANCE
WE ARE READY
AND WILLING
TO GIVE OUR CUSTOMERS
GOOD GOODS AT CHEAP PRICES.
BARGAINS IN
BLACK ALPACAS, COLORED ALPACAS,
COBURGS, PARAMATTAS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS, POPLINETTS,
MOZAMBIQUES, &c., &c., &c.
ALSO,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF FLANNELS
AT THE FORMER LOW PRICES,
CONSISTING OF
WHITE FLANNELS, RED FLANNELS,
GRAY FLANNELS, BLUE FLANNELS,
CANTON FLANNELS, &c., &c.
The above goods will probably be much higher when our present stock, bought at low prices, is exhausted.
ALSO,
A LARGE LOT OF WET TOWELS
AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
TOWELS FOR 25c., WORTH 50c.
TOWELS FOR 31c., WORTH 60c.
HANDKERCHIEFS FOR 12½c., WORTH 25c.
THE ABOVE GOODS ARE SLIGHTLY SOILED, AND ARE, FOR ABOUT HALF
THEIR VALUE.
ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK OF
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
BLACK AND WHITE SKIRTS,
SKIRTS THAT ARE NOT BLACK AND WHITE,
AND RED AND BLACK SKIRTS,
SKIRTS THAT ARE NOT RED AND BLACK,
ALL KINDS OF SKIRTS.
ALSO
WHITE GOODS, FROM AUCTION,
CONSISTING OF
PLAIN JACONETS, STRIPED JACONETS, PLAID JACONETS, PLAIN NANSOOKS, STRIPED NANSOOKS, PLAID NANSOOKS,
CAMBRICS, SWISSES, &c. &c.
TOGETHER WITH OTHER GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR
WAISTS AND SPENCERS,
WHITE MARSEILLES, 75 CENTS, $1, AND $1 25.
TABLE LINENS AND NAPKINS.
FROM AUCTION
AT AUCTION PRICES,
MUSLINS,
BOTH BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED,
AT LESS THAN
WHOLESALE RATES.
P. S. AN EXAMINATION OF OUR STOCK OF GOODS WILL SATISFY ANY PERSON THAT THEY ARE RETAILED CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY.
FOSTER BROTHERS.
NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST., COR. COMMERCE.

AUCTION ALPACAS!!

GOOD BLACK ALPACAS	40 cents.
FINE BLACK ALPACAS	44 cents.
FINER BLACK ALPACAS	50 cents.
MUCH FINER BLACK ALPACAS	62½ cents.
VERY FINE BLACK ALPACAS	75 cents.
RENEW OF CITY STOCK TO $1 25.	

The above lines of Alpacas comprise the best bargains offered to the public since the commencement of the late war.
ALSO,
A LARGE LINE OF
COLORED ALPACAS,
GOOD ALPACAS, ALL COLORS, 37½c.
FINE QUALITY, ALL COLORS, 50c.
FINER QUALITY, ALL COLORS, 56c.
MUCH FINER, ALL COLORS, 62½c.
FINEST QUALITY, ALL COLORS, 75c.
This line of colored alpacas has been bought during the past week at prices greatly below the former rates. For instance, the 50c. grade is as fine as the quality generally sold for 75c. The other grades are equally cheap.
THE ABOVE PRICES ARE
CASH PRICES,
AND MUST BE SOLD
STRICTLY FOR CASH.
FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 272 Bleecker-st., corner of Commerce.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY
TABLE LINENS,
TABLE NAPKINS
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
FLANNELS, SKIRTS, HOSIERY,
DRESS GOODS,
DELAINES, PRINTS, &c.,
AND BUY THEM AT
CHEAP PRICES,
GO TO FOSTER BROTHERS,
NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST., COR. COMMERCE.

SUMMER BATHING.
A new lot of Fancy Flannel
BATHING DRESSES,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ALSO,
CHILDREN'S BATHING SUITS,
in any style, made to order by
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

GENTLEMEN'S UNDER-CLOTHING,
Of
LINEN,
COTTON
and FLANNEL,
made to order at short notice, by
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

WINDOW-CURTAINS CLEANED AND done no equal to new, at my establishment on the river at Williamsbridge. Also, five laces cleaned and repaired like new. J. ROBERT, No. 3 Clinton Hall, 8th-st., late No. 6 East 14th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO., for the purpose of transacting a Banking and General Stock Commission business.
Signed JOHN BRYAN,
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK,
THEO. S. ROBERTSON,
JOHN F. RATCHELDER.
No. 25 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO. is dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON. The business will be liquidated by us, the surviving partners.
SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.
COPARTNERSHIP.—The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of NIMMONS & HAUGHTON.
SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.
New-York, August 1, 1865.

PATENT CANTERING HORSES, FOR boys and girls; chairs on wheels, for invalids; children's carriages, various prices; self-operating swing, complete, at $15; child's swing, $5; strong wagons, for boys, $3 to $5. S. W. SMITH, 99 William-st., near Maiden-lane.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,
BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 2, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.
From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.
Tickets can be procured at all the offices of Westcott's Express, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Long Branch.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:15 and 6:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT of foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls, Salamanca and Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
6:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:36, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:20, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5:20, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:30 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 5:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. 1865.
One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PENOBIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise to OARRETSON & CO., Cle

FRATRICIDE IN EAST BROADWAY.

The Family Seek to Conceal Their Knowledge of the Crime.

Coroner Wildey Adroitly Brings the Truth to Light.

RUM, AS USUAL, AT THE BOTTOM.

THE MURDERER CONSIGNED TO THE TOMBS.

We are again called upon to record another tragedy on the East Side. As ever, gin was the author of the crime, but not as usual, the murderer and the murdered are brothers, and the homicide was committed in their own bedchamber, in presence of a third person, and under their mother's roof. The family of TRISTRAM, consisting of Mrs. REBECCA TRISTRAM, the mother, a woman of not unpleasant appearance, and of about 50 years of age; JOHN TRISTRAM, a wire-weaver, of about 30; Mrs. CATHARINE TRISTRAM, a rather handsome woman of about 25, wife of JOHN; RICHARD TRISTRAM, also a wire-weaver, aged 22; THOMAS TRISTRAM, likewise a wire-weaver, aged 31 years, and SAMUEL TRISTRAM, a youth, of about 13 years, son of a deceased daughter of Mrs. TRISTRAM, occupied the second floor of No. 34 East Broadway. They appear to have lived in harmony, and were respected by their neighbors, who knew the sons as thriving mechanics that had joined in supporting their mother and nephew in the best of the few modern dwellings which are left in the southernmost blocks of East Broadway. They are quiet people who have generally attended strictly to their own business.

But on Friday evening the sons THOMAS and JOHN went to a liquor saloon in Division-street, and there drowned their intellects in the fearful beverages which are peddled over so many counters between the Battery and Harlem, and at length they quarreled, fought, and separated in anger. Both brothers reached home at a seasonable hour—one, however, so thoroughly intoxicated that it was deemed prudent to bundle him off to bed without delay. The other, it appears, remained up awhile, drank his beer at home, and then retired.

RICHARD, however, holding open-air walking to be the best antidote for drunkenness, again went abroad, and on his return, at about midnight, visited a lager-bier saloon under his domicil, to imbibe his night-cap, triumphantly exhibited a fine silver-plated Colt army revolver, which the family had purchased as a present for a brother in California. This magnificent present for the absent brother, we dare say, RICHARD TRISTRAM now wishes in the bottom of the sea; for it drew from the German landlord the remark that it was too heavy for ordinary use, and that he would prefer a lighter weapon; and to this remark RICHARD replied that he had a smaller pistol, and in proof drew a small pistol, which is now a vital witness against him.

RICHARD TRISTRAM went straightway from the German's saloon to his bedchamber, wherein in brother THOMAS and nephew, SAMUEL, lay, and there took up the quarrel, threatening the brother's life, as will appear in the following testimony, which was taken before Coroner WILDEY, yesterday, at the Seventh Ward Police-station:

Frederick Eickhoff, of No. 36 East Broadway, sworn—I keep a lager-bier saloon on the first floor of the building Nos. 34 and 36 East Broadway; I closed about one o'clock this morning; I had been about one hour abed when I heard a voice saying: "Say, Tommy, get up, you son of a b—, you told my brother that you wanted to kill him;" the mother said; "No, he did not;" the mother then told Samuel to go out for a policeman; the same voice repeated: "Get up; I'll shoot you; I'll have your blood;" a voice said: "No, I won't;" about five minutes after this I again heard the voice repeating this language; the mother's voice again saying that life had not been threatened; I heard and recognized Richard's voice previous to the shooting; early in the evening I saw Richard with the pistol here shown in his hands, in my saloon, at about midnight.

The testimony of Mr. Eickhoff was given without reserve, and impressed the jury and spectators, as did that of

Samuel Tristram, a small nephew of one of the brothers, who, having been sworn, said: I live with my grandmother; I was out playing in the street until about nine o'clock; my uncle Thomas, the deceased, slept in the back kitchen with me; the report of a pistol awoke me; my uncle Richard asked me where there was a doctor; nobody but uncle Richard and Thomas were with me, and uncle Thomas lay dead with his feet toward the door; uncle Richard and myself went for a doctor; we stepped over the body of uncle Thomas; Dr. Harrison, of No. 46 East Broadway, uncle Richard and myself went back to the house together; the doctor, on seeing uncle Thomas, said that he was dead; I do not know who shot uncle Thomas.

But the rambling, incoherent, and utterly ill-advised chatter of the following-named witness was regarded by the jury as manifestly false; and after the witness had baffled the skill of the coroner in questioning, he set her aside. We give only the gist of the woman's remarks, as follows:

Mrs. Rebecca Tristram, of No. 34 East Broadway, sworn—I am mother of John, Richard, and Thomas Tristram; we occupy a second floor; John and his wife Catharine slept in the bedroom adjoining the front room; Thomas Tristram, the deceased, slept in the kitchen last night; John Tristram came home tipsy at about eleven o'clock; his face was disfigured, and I understood that he had been in a row in a liquor saloon; I sent for lager-bier; Thomas was in bed in the kitchen; I gave him beer, but do not know whether he was drunk or sober; I went to bed shortly after eleven o'clock when all but Richard were in bed; I had been abed I do not know how long when the noise as of the falling of a candle awoke me; I rose, lighted a candle, and the first that I saw was Thomas lying dead; I ran into Kate's room and told her that Thomas was dead; Kate came out of her room and returned to wake John; the small pistol here shown (the one with which the murder was committed) belonged to Thomas; Richard and Thomas were always friends.

We publish the following testimony without comment:

Mrs. Emily Seaman, of No. 34 East Broadway, sworn—At about three o'clock this morning I heard a noise in the room adjoining my apartments, as of persons wrestling; I rose and looked through a side window into the prisoners' room, which was then lighted; I heard the voice of one of the prisoners, saying, "I will have your blood;" the light was next extinguished, and immediately I heard the report of a pistol; I then saw two gentlemen go down stairs, and supposed that they had gone to summon a physician; when they returned a police officer accompanied them. Mrs. Tristram, the mother of the deceased, appeared in the entry when the policeman came into the house, and I inquired what had occurred, but she made no reply.

Catharine Tristram, wife of John Tristram, sworn.—I live with my mother-in-law, brother-in-law, and little Samuel; I was out last evening and reached home between ten and eleven o'clock; when Thomas came home he said he had been in a row; I put my husband to bed and went for beer; we gave Thomas a drink; I do not know at what time Richard came home; early in the evening I saw the pistol here shown in his possession; I heard the pistol shot at about 3 o'clock, and about three minutes thereafter my mother-in-law came to my room and told me that Thomas was dying.

Dr. Wooster Beach, Jr., sworn—I made a post-mortem examination on the body of deceased, and found a pistol-shot wound of the left breast; on opening the body it was discovered that the ball had passed through the lungs, and severed several large blood-vessels; it passed through the body and lodged in the spinal column; death must have been instantaneous.

After further testimony, none of which, however, established any new facts, the case was given to the jury, consisting of Messrs. S. W. Baldwin, Samuel Martin, Daniel Ferris, Bernard McCloskey, Bernard Helles, George J. Walker, Louis Mohakes, William Sohrader and C. Dobler, and three minutes thereafter they returned the following verdict:

"We find that THOMAS TRISTRAM came to his death by a pistol-shot wound at the hand of RICHARD TRISTRAM, on the 5th day of August, 1865, at No. 34 East Broadway."

RICHARD TRISTRAM was now called and interrogated; but he declined to make other reply than that he did not kill his brother, and thereupon Coroner WILDEY delivered him to an officer, to be confined in the Tombs, and JOHN TRISTRAM, SAMUEL TRISTRAM, Mrs. REBECCA TRISTRAM and Mrs. CATHARINE TRISTRAM were required to find bail in $1,000, respectively.

The Tristram family emigrated from Ireland many years ago, and their fortunes appear to have been varied, as one of the sons served in the war upon Mexico, and another, the deceased, was a private in the late great and honored volunteer army of the United States.

The Coroner, the jury and the press are indebted to Capt. WILLIAM JAMESON, of the Metropolitan Police, for courtesies extended.

The Tristram family are said to be well-to-do in the world, being largely engaged in the wire-working business at No. 354 Pearl-street, near Franklin-square. The accused, RICHARD, was in California, and came home in January, with JOHN and his wife. The police found on the premises a silver-plated revolver and gold-plated revolver, of large size, which the prisoner was about to send to California, as a present to another brother. A large navy pistol was also found. The pistol with which the fatal shot was fired is a pocket-revolver, of medium size, with six-inch barrel, break-body pattern. It is now in the possession of the Coroner.

Inquest by Coroner Wildey.

SUICIDE BY A GERMAN BREWER.

GOTTFRIED F. NESTLE, a German brewer, committed suicide, in his dwelling, at No. 157 Attorney street, between 12 and 1 o'clobk yesterday morning, by shooting himself through the head with a common Colt's navy revolver. The story, which is the old one of excessive indulgence in intoxicating liquors, is briefly as follows: NESTLE kept a small brewery and large drinking saloon in the basement of No. 157 Attorney-street, and was himself one of the best customers of the place, having been a heavy drinker for twenty years or more, and for full five weeks past. He had in his house a small armory, containing several pistols, revolvers, rifles, &c., with which he threatened several times to put an end to his existence, but was always persuaded by his wife not to do so. For about five or six weeks NESTLE had been drinking more than usual, and in his conduct showed the signs of delirium tremens, with the exception of the last few days, when there appeared to be considerable improvement in his condition. On Friday he drank two bottles of Rhine wine, several drinks of brandy, and a large quantity of lager beer, which of course upset him entirely. In that state he went around the house, murmuring threats, but at midnight was finally persuaded by his wife to go to his room. Mrs. NESTLE left him there, and was just returning to enter a small bed-room where her three children were awaiting her, when NESTLE pulled a large navy revolver from his breast and shot himself through the head. The ball broke the skull, scattering the brains all over the floor. The condition of poor Mrs. NESTLE can be easier imagined than described. She fainted at the horrible sight, and it was some time before she could be revived. The excitement in the neighborhood was wide-spread, as NESTLE was well known, and much sympathy is expressed at his untimely end. He leaves a wife and four children, the oldest of whom is a young man about 18 years of age.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival and Departure of the First Connecticut and First Maine Cavalry.

THE FIRST CONNECTICUT CAVALRY.

The First Connecticut Cavalry arrived at the Battery Barracks at an early hour yesterday morning. They number 300 men, and are commanded by Col. BRAYTON IVES, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Regiment, that left Meriden, Conn., in September, 1861, some 1,200 strong, as a battalion under command of Major LYONS, who afterward resigned on account of bad health. They were sent to Baltimore, where they acted as provost guard until the latter part of 1861, when they were ordered to active service in the Valley under BANKS and FREMONT. In 1864 they were assigned to the army under Gen. SHERIDAN, and part cipated in all the famous battles before Richmond. They have suffered somewhat from sickness, so that their ranks had to be filled up several times to their maximum number, and return to their home laden with honor and victory. The following are the Field and Staff Officers:

Colonel, BRAYTON IVES; Lieutenant-Colonel, E. W. Whitaker; Major, J. L. Richardson; Quartermaster, H. W. Robertson; Surgeon, Geo. A. Hurlbut; Assistant Surgeons, J. E. Buck and H. M. Bishop.

They were provided with an excellent dinner by Col. ALMY, the efficient Connecticut State Agent, after which they left for home by the New-Haven boat.

THE FIRST MAINE CAVALRY

arrived at 6 o'clock last evening, in the steamer *Cossack*, from Fortress Monroe. The regiment was organized in October, 1861, and since that time has been actively engaged in the field. It has borne upon its rolls over 3,000 names. The casualties for 1864 were: officers, 7 killed and 13 wounded, and 4 missing in action; enlisted men, 69 killed, 203 wounded, and 126 missing in action. Casualties for 1865: officers, 2 killed and 7 wounded; enlisted men, 21 killed, 108 wounded, and 12 missing in action. Total casualties for 1864–65, 572.

The regiment is commanded by Brevet Brig.-Gen. CILLEY, and numbers 358 sabres.

The following is the roster of officers:

Charles H. Smith, Colonel and Brevet Major-General; Jonathan P. Cilley, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General; Constantin Taylor, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel; Benjamin F. Tucker, Major; Paul Chadbourne, Major; Horace Stevens, Surgeon; Samuel Merrill, Chaplain; Thaddeus Little, Adjutant; Martin T. R. Bowman, Commissary; George J. Nerthrop, Assistant-Surgeon; Frank Bodfish, Assistant-Surgeon.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Albert C. Dam, Sergeant-Major; Elbridge Burton, Veterinary Surgeon; Daniel H. Gilman, Quartermaster-Sergeant; Daniel W. Haines, Commissary-Sergeant; Henry W. Norwood, Saddler-Sergeant; Wellington F. Baker, Chief Bugler: Emery T. Gatchell, Hospital Steward; John M. Came, Hospital Steward.

LINE OFFICERS.

Company A—John W. Frene, Captain; Orrin S. Haskell, First Lieutenant. Company B—Jacob B. Loring, Captain; James W. Poor, First Lieutenant; Henry D. Fuller, Second Lieutenant. Company C—Andrew M. Benson, Captain; J. Kidder Brooks, First Lieutenant; William S. Farwell, Second Lieutenant. Company E—George W. Hussey, Captain; Benjamin A. Osborne, First Lieutenant; Edward P. Tobin, Jr., Second Lieutenant. Company F—Joel Wilson, Captain; John E. Longee, First Lieutenant. Company G—James H. Russell, First Lieutenant; George E. Jump, Second Lieutenant. Company D—William S. Howe, Captain; Edward P. Merrill, First Lieutenant; Albert B. Johnson, Second Lieutenant. Company H—Henry C. Hall, Captain; James McGuire First Lieutenant; Joseph W. Lee, Second Lieutenant. Company I—Levi H. Daggait, Captain; Henry A. Willis, First Lieutenant. Company K—John D. Myrick, Captain; George F. Jewett, First Lieutenant; Charles A. Stevens, Second Lieutenant. Company L—William L. Boyd, Captain; William J. Crooker, Second Lieutenant. Company M—Edward Jordan, Second Lieutenant and Acting Regimental Quartermaster.

The following is a list of engagements authorized by General Orders No. 10, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, to be inscribed upon the regiment's colors, being three more battles than any other regiment in the Army of the Potomac is authorized to place:

Middletown, Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburgh, Rappahannock Station, Brandy Station, Aldie, Middleburgh, Upperville, Gettysburgh, Shepherdstown, Sulphur Springs, Mine Run, Old Church, Todd's Tavern, Ground Squirrel Church, Fortifications of Richmond, Hawes Shop, Coal Harbor, Travillion Station, Saint Mary's Church, Deep Bottom, Reams Station, Wyatt's Farm, Boydton Plank-road, Bellefield, Hatcher's Run, Five Forks, Sailors Creek, Jettersville, Farmville, Appomattox Court-house.

Total number of actions and skirmishes of all kinds the regiment has been engaged in is 120.

Many of the above-named engagements were cavalry fights in which no infantry participated, and are not so widely known; but the regiment suffered severely at Old Church, where the casualties were ninety-three, and at St. Mary's Church, where the casualties numbered sixty-eight. Since LEE's surrender the regiment has been on duty in the vicinity of Petersburgh.

The regiment has just been mustered out under late orders for the reduction of the Armies of the Department of Virginia, and will proceed to Augusta, Maine, for final discharge and payment. It will probably leave this city to-day for Portland.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

BURGLARY AND ROBBERY IN THE BOWERY.

Yesterday morning Patrolman LITTLE, of the Seventeenth Precinct, found ajar the door of Mr. GEO. W. CHASE's jewelry store, No. 365½ Bowery, and, on trying the door-knob, he ascertained that some person was inside the building. The officer thereupon rapped for assistance, and at that moment a man sprang from the store and fled, but was pursued, and, after a severe fight, in which the thief used a dagger and the officer a revolver. Three balls were delivered, one of which took effect in the fellow's shoulder. He then sprang aside and ran across the street, but was brought to the pavement by a well-aimed blow from another policeman's locust, and was taken to the Seventeenth Ward Police-station, where he rendered the name of PHILIP ESCHBERRY, and represented himself to be a native of Spain, aged 26 years. He is supposed to be the ontlaw that on Thursday night entered Mr. CHASE's establishment and stole $3,000 worth of watches and jewelry from the safe, leaving the front door and the safe closed, and everything precisely as before the burglary. The burglar was taken before Justice MANSFIELD and committed without bail.

The Tombs—Before Acting-Magistrate Alderman Norton.

LARGE LIST OF COSTLY CIGARS.

Mr. DAVID H. KOOKER, of Huntington, Penn., made affidavit that on the 3d inst., he sold to SIMON WOLFF, of No. 59 Cedar-street, 110,000 cigars for $2,020 cash on delivery; that in obedience to WOLFF's order he delivered the consignment at No. 72 William-street, and that they were stored on the third floor of that building; that he demanded payment, but that WOLFF, not having the ready money, took him to a place in Division-street, where he claimed to have money due him, and that, much time being consumed in Division-street, his suspicions were awakened, and he returned to No. 72 William-street, and ascertained that during his absence the cigars had taking wings. WOLFF was required to find $2,000 bail, and this was given by Mr. ABRAHAM GOODMAN, of Centre-street, pawnbroker.

STOLEN GLASS BUTTONS.

Officer SCOTT, of the Third Ward, apprehended THOMAS HUNT, public porter, for alleged larceny in taking a box of glass buttons of the value of $200, from Messrs. FLATMANN & HEISS, of Nos. 58 and 60 Reade-street. The accused says that an unknown man employed him to take the goods, and his statement is probably true; but, nevertheless, the possibility of guilt was presumed by the magistrate, as is usual in such cases, and the porter was committed for examination.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

FIGHT IN A STREET-CAR.

A hostile encounter occurred, yesterday afternoon, in one of the Fourth-avenue cars, between JAMES MURPHY, of the northeast corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street, conductor, and EDWARD TRACY, the driver of the car, the latter being the officer leading the assaulting column. Precisely how long the skirmish might have continued had not a meddlesome policeman appeared, in the form of Officer MCDONALD, of the Twenty-ninth, does not appear, nor is it positively known how far that car might have gone had not the officer taken both conductor and driver therefrom and afforded them unwelcome escort to Jefferson Market Court. TRACY was held in $300 to answer complaint of assault.

ASSAULT OF ANOTHER KIND.

On the morning of the 4th, Patrolman HENRY C. NEWTON, of the Twentieth Precinct, saw JAMES CUMMISKY enter Mr. DAVID H. BROWN's store and strike Mr. SETH HAWES on the shoulder with a large cheese-knife. The accused then dropped the knife and fled, but was captured by the policeman, and committed by Justice LEDWITH to await the result of this felonious assault. Mr. HAWES is suffering much pain, at his dwelling, No. 562 West Thirty-fourth-street. The wound is four inches in length by one in depth.

BURGLARIES.

JOHN MCKENNA and FRANCIS SMITH, youths of 17, were apprehended by Policeman HOLLOWAY, as they were escaping from a window in LOUISA DUMAYNE's apartments, at No. 103 Prince-street. Forty-six dollars' worth of clothing in their possession, and $100 worth which they had packed for removal is the money magnitude of their crime. The justice committed them, declining to take bail.... Mr. JOHN MULLER, of No. 13 Carroll-place, entered complaint against MICHAEL FITZGERALD, alleging that the accused stole $47 worth of clothing from his store. It appears that MULLER requested FITZGERALD to sleep in his store on the night of the 2d inst., and that the latter, regarding the job as well worth $47, took Gallic leave with the goods before daybreak. Justice LEDWITH did not think the task worth so much, and so required FITZGERALD to find $500 bail to answer.

INCENDIARY FIRE IN BROADWAY.—At about 10 o'clock last evening Officer DARKE, of the Fifteenth Ward, discovered fire on the fourth floor of No. 650 Broadway, in Messrs. HALL & ROGERS' studios. Promptly giving the alarm, and ascending to the fourth floor to ascertain what was best to be done, he found near the spot where the flames were fiercest a brace and bit lying near a staircase where several holes had been bored, and a strong oder of benzine gave him the impression that a bituminous preparation had been scattered on the floor; he therefore inferred that the fire was of incendiary origin. The flames made rapid progress, and before the firemen reached the spot, had burst from the window. Half an hour later, the fire threatened the entire building, and a messenger was dispatched to Police Headquarters, requesting Inspector CARPENTER to telegraph for Metropolitan Fire Engine No. 1. She was on the spot within ten minutes. But as other machines had secured desirable places and were working well, throwing as much water as was necessary, Metropolitan was not assigned position. As matter of curiosity, and presuming that a trial of skill might occur, Our reporter noted the names of the fire companies that were working, as follows: Nicaragua, No. 4; Guardian, No. 29; Croton, No. 47; Lady Washington, No. 40; Marion, No. 9; Howard, No. 34, and Jackson, No. 24—all steamers, and; Niagara, No. 4; United States, No. 23; the two latter hand machines that took position directly under the fire. These machines had the fire under and poscitically extinguished by midnight, and only the third and fourth floors had been consumed, while moderate damage had been done by water on the first and second floors, which are occupied by the Eighth National (old Baltic) Bank, the Baltic Fire Insurance Company, and Messrs. William M. Knabe & Co., dealers in pianos. This firm also occupied the third story. On the fourth floor several artists had studios; among them Messrs. Hall and Rogers, and a lady whose name was not ascertained. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

The Heat.

Perspiring humanity delights in consulting the thermometer to know precisely how hot it is; but unfortunately the thermometer only tells us how much coloric there is in the atmosphere, and not in our own bodies. If the thermometer should stand at 80 when the air is surcharged with moisture, the heat would be more intolerable than 85 degrees would be with a clear atmosphere. Again, the themometer tells us nothing about the atmospheric movements. When a breeze is blowing 90 degrees of heat can be borne without much inconvenience, while in a still atmosphere any thing near the nineties is oppressive. Thursday and Friday were generally acknowledged to be two of the most uncomfortably hot days we have had this season, and this not so much from the actual heat of the atmosphere as from its stillness and the presence of moisture, which, by preventing, in some measure, free prespiration, interferes with the process by which nature seeks to cool the human body.

Those who consulted the thermometer on Friday were somewhat astonished to find that during the hottest part of the day it did not rise to 90. We have had it hotter than that several times during the season. Yesterday it was about 87 at noon, but the shower, which fell about 2 P. M., reduced the temperature considerably.

The following is the thermometrical record for the past week, as kept by DELATOUR, in Wall-street:

	6 A. M. Deg.	12 M. Deg.	3 P. M. Deg.	6 P. M. Deg.
July 30	73	80	82	80
July 31	67	80	81	77
Aug. 1	70	84	83	79
Aug. 2	72	83	83	79
Aug. 3	74	87	86	78
Aug. 4	73	86	87	84
Aug. 5	75	87	84	73

An old German doctor in the north part of this State has prophesied concerning the month of August, as follows:

"There will be five days noted for heat—the 7th, a mild heat; 11th, a burning heat; 14th, very hot; 19th, flies very troublesome; 25th, scorching hot. He advises a suspension of severe labor, and to drink but little cold water."

Trial Trip of the Nonpareil Life-Saving Raft.

In the good steamer *Relief*, owned by the Coast Wrecking Company, (an association incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York,) a select party, composed chiefly of scientific and literary gentlemen, set sail at 11 o'clock yesterday morning for Long Branch, to test the especities of PERRY's newly invented life-saving raft. On reaching the designated place for launching, the raft was lowered from the *Relief* laden with a mortal freight of "heavy weights," which did not in any manner seem to disturb the equilibrium of the strange craft on board of which our reporter was one of the guests and participants. The experiment was one of decided success in every point of view, and the inventor certainly deserves to be made an honorary member of every humane society throghout the world.

To the courtesy of Capt. MERRITT, commander of the *Relief*, and Mr. YOUNG, his principal assistant, and the hospitable attentions of Mr. PERRY, all on board are much indebted. Among the party were Capt. ALLEY, U. S. N., Capt. MERRY and other nautical men.

Among the post-prandial toasts was the following by Mr. DEAN, of the firm of DEAN & COMPTON, of this city: "The Health of Mr. PERRY—May he become as distinguished at sea as was his illustrious namesake on the Lakes."

Steamboat Explosion and Loss of Life.

At about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fearful boiler explosion occurred on board the North River steamboat *Arrow*, when she was about off Thirteenth-street, North River, and one of the firemen—VAN TASSEL by name—was instantly killed. The boat took fire, but the flames were speedily checked; nevertheless many of the passengers leaped from the decks, and from the number of hats that were picked up and taken to the Sixteenth Precinct Police Station it is supposed that many persons were drowned. The fireman VAN TASSAL, is a resident of Tarrytown, whither the boat was bound. The *Arrow*, we hear, was formerly the old steamboat *Broadway*. Coroner WILDEY has been notified, and will hold an inquest, this morning, over the bodies of VAN TASSEL and such others as may be recovered.

Improved and Unimproved Property.

The following table shows the property in lots, improved and unimproved, in the various Wards of the city:

Wards.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Wards.	Improved.	Unimproved.
First	2,054	3	Twelfth	3,026	58,260
Second	1,714	2	Thirteenth	1,526	112
Third	1,235	2	Fourteenth	1,445	6
Fourth	1,354	50	Fifteenth	2,655	64
Fifth	1,627	20	Sixteenth	3,256	716
Sixth	1,160	16	Seventeenth	3,717	57
Seventh	2,681	224	Eighteenth	4,249	780
Eighth	2,615	14	Nineteenth	2,779	12,558
Ninth	3,783	408	Twentieth	4,209	1,749
Tenth	1,662	10	Twenty-first	4,182	1,218
Eleventh	2,638	450	Twenty-second	4,115	10,273

Taking the present population as the basis of calculation, it appears that there is room for at least a couple of millions of people on Manhattan Island.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LAUNCH POSTPONED.—A new Sound steamer, called the *Old Colony*, was to have been launched at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, but owing to the heat having melted the grease on the ways she would not go off, and the launch was postponed to Monday next. The *Old Colony* is to be one of the finest of our Sound steamers, and in all her appointments will probably have no equal in this country. She was built by JOHN ENGLIS & SON, who built the steamer *Newport*, of the same line. She is 320 feet in length, 42 feet beam of hull, and 90 feet over all, and 14 feet depth of hold. Her frame is of white oak and locust, and she is planked entirely with white oak; the floors are solid, the bilge streaks are oak, and the ceiling of white pine. She is in every respect like the *Newport*, except she has sponsons, which aid her in weathering the winter storms of the Sound, and is the only Sound steamer thus finished. The joiner-work is by HOSTWEDER, and will be beautiful in design and finish. She will have 150 staterooms and 150 berths. She has one engine with 80 inch cylinder and 12 feet stroke of piston; the wheels are 36 feet in diameter. She has two tubular boilers. The machinery has been put in by Mr. GUYON, and was built at the Allaire Works. The *Old Colony* will be ready for passenger and freight accommodations about the 1st of October.

VISITORS TO THE MAYOR.—Mr. ZIMMERMAN, Consul-General for the Netherlands, accompanied by Capt. GERELINK, of His Netherland Majesty's steam vessel *Watergeus*, paid a visit to Mayor GUNTHER yesterday morning. After a pleasant conversation, the Mayor conducted his visitors through the City Hall showing them the Governor's room, court-rooms, halls of the municipal council, &c., and pointing out the portraits of distinguished individuals that adorn their walls. Capt. GERELINK said he had observed some of the newspapers had stated that his vessel was modeled after the *Alabama*. This, he said, was a mistake, the *Watergeus* being on the stocks before the *Alabama* was commenced. He also said that it was not the custom in the Netherland navy to take any particular vessel as a model, but rather to endeavor to devise something original. After quite a long conversation, the visitors left, extending a cordial invitation to His Honor to visit the *Watergeus* at his convenience.

NAVAL.—The United States steamship *Memphis*, from Annapolis, came up to the city yesterday. The following are her officers: Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding, E. M. STODDARD; Acting Master and Executive Officer, J. M. Butler; Acting Assistant Surgeon, E. C. Thatcher; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Charles F. Abbott; Acting Ensign and Navigating Officer, Hazard Marsh; Acting Ensigns, John Turner, John W. King and Daniel Friele; Acting First Assistant Engineer in charge, Chas. H. McCarty; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, James W. Milstead and George Nelson; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Wm. M. Chadwick, James O. Herron and L. H. Moore; Mates, F. W. Hathaway, F. P. Vultee and J. B. Raynor; Clerk to commanding officer, Jas. S. Latimer; Paymaster's Clerk, James Coe.

THE MURDER OF JAMES SMITH.—The Mayor has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $500 for the apprehension of JOHN BURNS, who murdered a young man named JAMES SMITH, as the latter was returning from the Fenian pic-nic on the 26th of July last. The murder, it will be remembered, was committed under the most aggravated circumstances, SMITH being stabbed in several places, and his head nearly severed from his body.

LAGER-BIER DEALERS IN COUNCIL.—At a recent meeting of the retail lager-bier dealers it was resolved to establish a joint stock brewery, and Messrs. SCHMITT, FIZZEL, BURSCH and BECKER were appointed a committee to receive subscriptions. The object aimed at by retail dealers is to check the increased demands of the wholesale dealers, which have become exorbitant.

FATAL SUNSTROKE.—Mr. JOHN RAYNOR, of Warren-street, Hoboken, was taken from the sidewalk in Fulton-street, near West, yesterday afternoon, suffering from sunstroke. Policeman HAWKINS, of the City Hall force, procured a carriage and took him to Bellevue Hospital, but he died before reaching that institution.

STABBING AFFRAY.—At about 11 o'clock on Friday night, BERNARD SPANABAR, a sailor belonging to the bark *Florence*, lying in the North River, became involved in a fight with CHARLES HULLER, a shipmate, and during the melee the latter stabbed his adversary in the arm and escaped. SPANABAR is not seriously injured.

FIRE IN BEAVER-STREET.—A barrel of alcohol exploded in Mr. UDOLPHO WOLFE's, schnapp ware house, at No. 18 Beaver-street, and a slight fire ensued, involving loss to the extent of about $100.

A SUNDAY READING-ROOM.—The Young Men's Christian Association announce that their free Reading-room, at No. 161 Fifth-avenue, will be open on Sundays during the present month.

NEW-JERSEY

ATTEMPT TO MURDER AN INFANT—IT IS STRANGLED AND THROWN INTO SOME BUSHES TO DIE.—About two o'clock yesterday morning, as Mr. WEEKS, auctioneer at Hudson City, and a friend, were passing by some marshy ground at the outskirts of that city, their attention was attracted by what appeared to be stifled cries of an infant, coming from a clump of bushes. Upon searching the bushes they discovered an indifferently-clad male infant, apparently about four weeks of age, which must have been suffering the greatest agony, as it was covered with myriads of mosquitoes, which were drawing out its life-blood. Mr. WEEKS brushed away the insects and carried the little sufferer to his home and placed him in charge of his wife. While Mrs. WEEKS was disrobing the little fellow she discovered a handkerchief tied tightly around the neck, so tight in fact that it was with considerable difficulty that it was removed, and strangled the child to such an extent that its cries were very feeble; but on the handkerchief being removed he proved to be possessed of an excellent pair of lungs. The little unfortunate was cared for over night, and yesterday was placed in the hands of Mr. FISHER, Overseer of the Poor.

A BRIGHT LITTLE FOUNDLING—TWO GODFATHERS.—About 10 o'clock on Friday night, as two German gentlemen were passing along First-street, near Hudson-street, Hoboken, they observed a package lying upon the steps of a dwelling, and upon closer inspection they found it to be a neatly-clad beautiful little male infant, about two weeks of age, sleeping comfortably. The gentlemen conveyed the little waif to the station-house, and then stirred themselves around until they found a lady who consented to take charge of the little stranger for a few days or until some suitable person can be found to adopt it. The gentlemen expressed their determination, that in case no exceptable person comes forward to adopt the child, they will stand godfathers to it and jointly defray the expense of having it reared in a respectable manner.

THE TRAGEDY IN CONNECTICUTT.

Justice's Examination of Albert L. Starkweather—The Bloody Knife and Axe Produced—The Prisoner's Hardened Indifference—He is bound Over for Trial.

Correspondence of the Hartford Times.

MANCHESTER, Friday, Aug. 4, 1865

The examination of the prisoner, Albert L. Starkweather, was had this morning, before Justice WHITE.

A great crowd assembled, apparently to see the prisoner, and the interest was intense.

The prisoner did not arrive till 9 o'clock, when he reached the hotel in a buggy from Hartford jail, accompanied by Sheriff BRAINERD. He bore the gaze of the multitude without shrinking, and bowed pleasantly to several acquaintances. He had on a pair of heavy handcuffs. On being conveyed to Weaver's Hall, the prisoner took his seat near the Justice's table with an unconcerned air, looking with perfect hardihood around the hall. The crowd was great, and the heat suffocating. During a protracted delay, waiting the arrival of Grand Juror ROBERTSON, the alarm was raised that the floor was in danger of falling through. This consideration, and the stifling heat, led the Justice to remove the place of holding the court to a grove on the hill south of the station, and adjoining the residence of Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL, the father of the girl to whom the prisoner was engaged to be married.

The prisoner's counsel, CHARLES CHAPMAN, Esq., was present, seated by the Justice's table, beneath the trees, and next to him sat the prisoner in his handcuffs. The prosecution was represented by Grand Juror JOHN C. ROBERTSON and Mr. BUCK.

A great crowd of women, men and children filled the grove, and the nearer trees were filled with climbing spectators.

The court being opened, the Sheriff proceeded to call the witnesses for the prosecution, as follows: Willard White, Horace White, Mrs. Horace White, Roger Bliss, Dr. Wm. Scott, A. M. Stone, James Campbell, Edgar Green, Dr. A. B. Goodrich, Miss Hutchinson.

Mr. BUCK, of Glastenbury, explained the circumstances of his being the only professional gentleman present to represent the prosecution. He read the necessary document, in the shape of a legal information charging the prisoner with the murder of his mother.

Mr. CHAPMAN explained that he would take no advantage of the technicality of the omission, in the charge, of any allusion to the murder of ELLA.

The prisoner, being put upon his plea, pleaded "not guilty."

The testimony was then called:

Horace White, sworn—Tuesday morning about 4 o'clock, was aroused by prisoner coming to his house, saying "he didn't know but all of our (his) folks are murdered, and the house is on fire;" stepped out instantly, not waiting to put on any clothing beyond his pantaloons: on the way to the house I asked him who it was, and he said "he did not know, but he had had a terrible struggle in the dark, and had been knocked down;" he could not describe his assailants, but thought there were two; I found his bed on fire, in the lower bed room, first floor; I told him to get a pail of water; but I succeeded in rolling up the bed and throwing it out of the window; my hired man now arrived, and I sent him to call my brother, Willard White; the next thing the neighbors were called, and Mrs. Hutchinson went up stairs; I went up, and found the bed on which the two victims lay, all on fire; the top of it was all ablaze, also the side; and the feathers were falling out; scooped up the blazing portions, blistering my hands, and threw them out of the [window; my brother now arrived, and I said, "let us take hold here and get these bodies off and put out this fire;" we got the bodies off, and put the bed out of the window; my brother took up Ella, and exclaimed that she was not dead; we took her to the open window of an adjoining chamber; leaving her there with him, I went back and found the fire was out; Mr. Ford now arrived, and we took Ella down stairs; but she only lived about fifteen minutes; she breathed a sort of rattling breath; we then went back and took the body of Mrs. Starkweather down stairs; Dr. Scott had now arrived; we now took measures to search for tracks about the house, but found none of any distinctness.

Q.—Did you examine the bodies? A.—Only generally; they were covered with blood; there was a deep pool of blood in the bed, and the bodies dripped all over the floor.

Q.—Any weapons? A.—When we lifted Ella, an ax slipped off the bed upon the floor; I took it and put it under the window to hold it up.

Q.—Was the ax bloody? A.—It was—very bloody; here it is.

[The bloody ax was exhibited. Dried blood and feathers from the bed still adhered to it. The prisoner gazed at it without flinching, and returned the gaze of the crowd with perfect hardihood.]

Mr. White then proceeded to describe the wounds of the victims with some particularity. He described the ghastly wounds we have already described in previous accounts.

The butcher-knife was next produced. He testified to its being found in the bed. It was a butcher-knife about a foot long, made out of a large file, which had been ground to a point and sharpedged. [The prisoner has told the Coroner's Jury that he made the knife to butcher hogs with.]

Counsel for Prosecution.—Describe the position of the bodies on the bed. A.—Mrs. Starkweather lay on the nearest or east side of the bed, the head of which is at the north; she lay in an easy position; Ella's position was less natural, and her hair torn to pieces, or in great disorder.

Q.—Did you see the prisoner when you came down stairs? A.—I saw him, perhaps half an hour after I had sent him for the pail of water; he was leaning against the door that leads into the woodhouse; it might not have been half an hour.

Q.—Describe the relative position of the rooms, the furniture, &c. A.—Albert's bedroom was on the first floor, northeast corner, and his mother and sister slept up stairs, in the northwest bedroom; to leave his bedroom he would go, if by the back way, out into the kitchen, where at the southwest corner there are back stairs leading up to the rooms above; the door at the head of the

The New-York Times.

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THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Progress of the Great Work to the Morning of the 26th.

LANDING THE SHORE END AT VALENTIA.

The Splicing with the Deep Sea Line.

Some Delay Caused by a Kink in the Cable.

All Ready and the Voyage Began on the 23d.

Perfect Communication Kept Up with the Shore.

Two Hundred Miles Laid at Last Advices.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Aug. 6.

A dispatch from Queenstown per steamship *City of Boston*, dated July 27, states that the steamship *Great Eastern* was, on that morning, three hundred miles out at sea, paying out the cable successfully. The signals were good, and the weather fine.

A private note from CYRUS W. FIELD says: "We expect to reach Heart's Content, Newfoundland, about the 5th of August."

The following dispatch, from on board the *Great Eastern*, to Mr. SAWARD, London, is of interest:

TUESDAY, 11 P. M.

One hundred and fifty miles of cable laid.

12 MIDNIGHT.

One hundred fifty miles run.

WEDNESDAY, 6. A. M.

Two hundred miles of cable laid. Signals good. All is going on well.

Dispatches to the London Papers.

VALENTIA, Saturday, July 22.

The shore end of the cable was landed this morning successfully, the weather being beautiful.

Connections were made with the instrument-room at 12:45 P. M., Greenwich time, in the presence of a large concourse of people.

The Knight of KERRY, in a few appropriate observations, invoked success upon the undertaking, and, in conclusion, called upon Sir ROBERT PEEL, who made an admirable address.

Three cheers were given for Her Majesty the Queen, and also for the President of the United States. Cheers were likewise given for Mr. A. R. GLASS and Capt. WHITE, of the Coastguard, who have rendered most valuable assistance.

SUNDAY, July 23—Evening.

The paying out of the heavy shore cable, twenty-seven miles in length, was completed at 11:30 P. M. last evening by the *Caroline*. The splice with the main cable on board the *Great Eastern* was completed at 4:25 P. M. to-day, and the paying ont then commenced from the *Great Eastern*.

Testing through the whole length is perfect. The weather is very fine. Her Majesty's ships *Terrible* and *Sphinx* are in company with the *Great Eastern*.

VALENTIA, Sunday, July 23.

The *Great Eastern* is now (1 o'clock) about twenty-five miles off Bray Head, and has just picked up her shore end of the cable. Making and testing the splice are likely to occupy at least six hours, so that it will be 6 or 7 o'clock this evening before she starts. The weather is wonderfully fine, and the sea is smooth as glass. Barometer very high, and still rising.

VALENTIA, Monday, July 24.

A dispiriting message has been received from the *Great Eastern*, dated 4:30 P. M.; announcing some defects of insulation. The mischief is supposed to exist about two or three miles west of the shore splice, believed to be caused by the *Great Eastern* pulling on her end of the cable with too much strain before the shore-end splice was properly completed.

The *Great Eastern* remains hove to in lat. 52, long. 14, about 80 miles from shore.

The *Hawk* goes away to her to-night, and the *Caroline* is going to pick up and underrun the splice and repair the fault.

Not the slightest apprehension exists as to the complete and immediate repair of the damage to insulation.

The rest of the cable remains perfect, and even now the signals to the Clearing-house are very distinct.

VALENTIA, Tuesday, July 25, 9:30 P. M.

Signals received from the *Great Eastern* at 9 A. M. to-day report the discovery of a fault, and perfect repair of the cable. The intelligence reached here in time to prevent the sailing of the *Caroline* to pick up the splice. The news, however, could not be sent to London, as the land lines were down between this and Killarney, and were not repaired till this evening. The last signals from the *Great Eastern* at 4 30 P. M. report that the paying out has been resumed and that all is going well. Both signals and reverse current are remarkably clear and strong.

VALENTIA, Tuesday July 25.

"The cable is all right. There has been a hitch, but all is rectified.

VALENTIA, Tuesday July 25.

The *Great Eastern* telegraphs in lat. 52, long. 12. that a small fault has been discovered and cut out. She is now paying out again, and the signaling is now perfect. Weather very fine."

VALENTIA, Wednesday, 6 A.M.,

200 miles of cable laid. Signals good. All going on well.

The *Shipping Gazette* says the premium to effect insurance upon the Atlantic Telegraph Cable is thirty guineas.

Laying the Shore End of the Great Cable—Scenery of County Kerry—Valentia and its Surroundings—The Natives as they Are—Irish Aspirations Looking to America—Ceremonies Attending the Cable Ashore—A Gala Time Generally.

Correspondence of the London News.

VALENTIA, Sunday, July 23, 1865.

The successful laying of the shore end of the Atlantic cable yesterday morning made a tableau for an artist. Imagine the best of the good Irish scenes in the "Colleen Bawn," or "Arrah-na-Pogue"—that is, imagine the most lovely scenery, the most picturesque costumes, and the most effective grouping, placed in a splendid natural amphitheatre, with intense human interest as the motive power, and thoroughly impulsive enthusiasm as its accompaniment, and you will realize very fairly what took place on Saturday in Foilhommerum Bay. But before doing this, pray understand the impediments besetting the journey thither. To sail in the *Great Eastern* from the Nore to Valentia, to witness the laying the shore end of the Atlantic cable, does not at first sight convey an idea of difficulty, or imply a notion of adventure. But wind, weather, the condition of the coast, the vast size of one cable vessel, and the very shaky constitution of another, the amenities of Irish travel, the lack of cars, and the wily subterfuges of carmen, have collectively combined to make reaching Valentia from the *Great Eastern* a matter of more difficulty than might be supposed. First, when she was near Valentia, in the rough weather, the use of the boat, sent off with so much difficulty, was restricted to Mr. MOORE, the pilot; Mr. CANNING, the chief of the cable-laying staff, and Mr. TRAVERS, Jr., who acted as his *aide*. The waves, though both smaller and quieter than we had experienced during the hours when the *Caroline* at our stern was in actual danger, were still turbulent and threatening, and after the boat had more than once narrowly escaped destruction by being dashed against the big ship's sides, Capt. ANDERSON wisely ordered her to push off at once, refusing to allow either passengers or luggage to go on board. The *Great Eastern* was then as you know taken into Beerhaven for shelter, and all who wished to reach Valentia had to do so from that port. Twenty-two miles in an open boat, and fifty-four more in the rudest jaunting cars over the wildest and most desolate parts of the County of Kerry, brought four of these travelers here yesterday morning, but some of the directors and their friends have not made their appearance up to this time; some are on the big ship still, some yet on their way hither, and others speeding back without seeing Valentia or the real commencement of the enterprise at all. Thus it is that of the forty or fifty saloon passengers who left the Nore in the *Great Eastern*, only four were present at the interesting scene of yesterday, who were not absolutely occupied in laying the cable.

The first sight of Valentia from the land is disappointing. From Waterville, the road is uninteresting and dull. Large gloomy mountains alternate with vast patches of wild and uncultivated bog, while the merciless showers of what is surely the rainiest country in the world damp the spirit as they soak the body of the traveler. Low hanging dense clouds obscured the view, the impossibility of obtaining trustworthy information soured the mind, and the uniformly evasive answers of peasant and wayside pedestrian—who might be as impenetrably stupid and blandly vacuous as they pretended, but who succeeded in roasting the inquisitive Saxon-nach with considerable humor and force—irritated the tempers of those who were hurriedly pressing on; in the hope of arriving here before the shore end was laid. After much mortification and humbling of the spirit and great weariness of the flesh, a ferry-house was reached, from which at a distance of half-a-mile across the water, the island of Valentia, and the white houses and slated roofs of its little town, were plainly visible. Two perfectly idle steamers lay in the land-locked harbor, but not a vestige of either cable or electricians, or of the *Great Eastern*, or her heavy supplement, the *Caroline*, or her guard of honor, the *Terrible* and *Sphinx*, or her companion steamer; the *Hawk*, or her messenger steamboat, the *Advice*, was to be seen. But for the palpable newness of the roughly-hewn, half-barked stumps of wood supporting the single wire which ran by the roadside along which we had been jolted almost to dislocation—but for the strained air of excitement and expectancy of the three bare-footed, bare-chested, shock-headed young tatterdemalions on the wharf, one of whom said of the old portmanteau and fat carpet-bag he considerately pounded on a stone-heap, and then dropped into the water: "Shure, MICKEY, an' these are his honner's instthruments for laying hur!"—and but for the conscientiousness of the old boatman, who demanded half-a-crown for taking us across, while admitting a penny to be the price to "our own people;" but for these trivial circumstances, there was nothing to herald the mighty stride about to be taken in the history of civilization, or the ameliorating effect its approaching consummation had brought about.

Once in Valentia, however, the inquirer heard on authority that the laying of the shore-end was expected to commence that morning in a bay at the ober side of the island, and five miles from the town, and that a horse and car could be hired as a favor for a moderate sum—say the prime cost of both—in which his "honner would thravel as fligant an asy as in his cradle, purvided he stipped up tinderly, and avoided prissing too hard on the wake side." Seated in this precious vehicle, which required as much trimming and careful distribution of weight as one of SEKLE's lightest outriggers, our typical explorer journeyed along the banks of the sea channel separating Valentia from the mainland and running from the bay. Passing gronps of peasantry, and pigs, and fowls, all strangely animated, and all journeying toward "the telegraph to 'Meriky, yer honner!" he reached, nearly at the summit of the last hill, a low wooden hnt, painted black, and not unlike the Summer establishment of some watering-place photographer. This is the temporary office of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. Along the waste land, at some distance to the right, are half-a-dozen thatched hovels, while a few feet from the grass-grown turf-wall, which divides the field containing this office from the cliff, you look down upon the *Caroline*, which is in communication with the land by a lengthy floating-bridge of fishing-boats. To the right and left precipitous rocks rise nearly three hundred feet from the sea, so hollowed at each side as to give to the securely-sheltered little haven, which is scarcely a mile from end to end, the conformation of a horse-shoe. Rugged, steep and utterly inaccessible, save where a rude and broken path has been formed by the cable-men, these cliffs are studded with wild flowers and ferns, and variegated by large patches of the brightest verdure, which alternate with masses of tangled seaweed and huge blocks of slate and parti-coloured rock. Butler's Island, a large grass-grown strip of stony ground stretching from shore to right, from the far point of the bay, lessens the opening to the sea, and materially helps to shelter this beautiful nook, though, as there is of course neither land nor breakwater between its entrance and America, it will be readily understood that in rough weather it presents a very different appearance to the one it wore yesterday. Then all was smiling, sunny and calm. The spectator who, after drinking in the beauties before him from the heights, scrambled down the rugged path and stood among the men hauling the cable on shore, or balanced himself on one of the crags arresting his downward path, was, as I have said, in a magnificent natural amphitheatre, with toiling peasants, earnest *seaers*, excited seamen, and eager capitalists for his actors—priests, local gentry, electricians and telegraphists for his fellow lookers-on, and the broad Atlantic for his stage. Mr. CREswICK never surpassed the rich hues and bright tints of the rocks and vegetation around; FAITH never painted brighter eyes, more supple figures, or more picturesquely artistic costumes than those of the barefooted nymphs assembled to look at Pat or Mike "helping the tiligraph gintlemin;" STANFIELD never transferred to canvas a more beautiful and varied seapiece than the one before us. On the highest pinnacle of the cliff, to the right, the country people had planted a succession of improvised flags, consisting of colored pocket handkerchiefs, scarlet cloaks, blankets, petticoats, and what not, which fluttered gally in the breeze, while all round the summit a long fringe of lookers-on stood out sharp and clear against the blue sky, some mounted, some squatted on the ground, dudheen in mouth, some gesticulating in little groups, and all manifesting the keenest interest in the proceedings of the day. The peasant's view of the mysterious wire is that it will somehow bring him nearer to the land of promise. Every Irish laborer tells you of the relatives or friends who have prospered in America, and no man or woman here seems too old or feeble to hope for the day when their savings will amount to "five or six pounds, yer honor," that they may bid the old country good-bye and begin the world anew. The telegraphic colors, represented by rosettes of red, white, and blue, made and presented by Lady CAROL MOLYNEUX, decorated the coats or hats of those immediately interested in the enterprise, and ont of the three or four hundred employed on the boats and shore to assist in hauling the cable in, it is scarcely necessary to say no two figures were attired alike. The high-collared, swallow-tailed blue coat, new, perhaps, before the electric telegraph was invented, and sadly soiled and threadbare now, worked side by side with the ragged nondescript garment which had been fustian, but had reached the stage of hardly-kept-together tatters. Shirts which blushed darkly at being exposed, jersies blue, red, and brown, caps and hats of every variety and shape, bare heads, bare legs and feet and arms, made up the line. The boats were similarly manned, and continued this line from the stern of the *Caroline*, some 200 yards off, so that the cable was passed literally from hand to hand, from ship to shore. The appearance of this long row of boats was very striking, and when with the true Celtic impulsiveness their crews let the cable slip prematurely into the sea, that they might cheer and wave their hats at its having been brought safely to land, and the bridge resolved itself into a little fleet, the whole bay seemed animate with life. This rather Irish incident delayed the proceedings about an hour, as it was not until the bridge had been re-formed, and the cable flashed up and restored to the men in the boats, that the paying out could be recommenced. Meanwhile Mr. CANNING continued his careful supervision, and one or two enthusiasts in the cause, stripped to their waists, plunged bodily into the sea. Strict injunctions not to slight were fairly observed, until the Knight of Kerry, spoken of as "the best of landlords," and immensely popular throughout the country, was recognized on the cliff, when the repressed enthusiasm had to be again worked off, and the call for "three cheers for the Knight" elicited, despite the deprecatory handwavings of its present object, another hearty burst. The accompaniment, however, was this time restricted to one hand, and did not interfere with work. The Knight of Kerry who, alpenstock in hand, made his way down the cliff to the shore, was himself a picturesque addition to the already picturesque scene, and his presence was moreover a manifest encouragement to the simple-hearted and affectionate race laboring at the coil. Sir ROBERT PEEL descended with him, and, joining Lord JOHN HAY at the foot of the cliff, remained until the paying ont was stopped for a time and the cable was pulled up the cliff, and its end placed in the testing-room of the big hut or office of the company. This was done in procession, the peasants carrying the massive coil with a certain tenderness, the old women and children, who had not ventured down the steep and hazardous incline, pressing forward to touch it as if it were a charm, the two Catholic priests heading the company, and bestowing by their presence a tacit blessing on he work.

Thus was the shore end of the great Atlantic cable reverently laid to earth in the trench cut for it, and running from the edge of the cliff to the instrument room. Had this been a mortal funeral, with a rousing wake to follow, there could not have been more joyousness and buoyancy. Mr. GLASS, Lord JOHN HAY, Mr. EDWARDS, Sir ROBERT PEEL, the Knight of Kerry, and other gentlemen were there to receive it, and appropriate congratulations and good wishes were exchanged. The *Caroline* then slowly steamed out to sea, towed by the *Hawk*, and completed the rest of the 25 miles of the shore end at a late hour last night. The work of landing the cable commenced about 7 A. M., and lasted until nearly 1 P. M., and the solitary untoward circumstance connected with it, save the half laughable delay I have named, was the impossibility of communicating by telegraph to England. There was some hitch in the coil near Killarney—subsequently found to be due to an impulsive Irish cow, which had considerately knocked down a post and some wire the day before—and no messages could be transmitted until late in the afternoon. Officers of the company remained at the cable-house all night, and continued to test the wire as long as it was being paid out. The telegraphic office at Valentia town was thus informed of the number of miles laid, and of the perfect condition of the cable, at short intervals, and every soul in it, from the directors, staying at the over-crowded hotel, to the car-drivers, fishermen and hangers-on about the streets, was practically in communication with the *Caroline* during the whole of Saturday. The little place is, of course, full, and every available bed occupied.

The *Great Eastern* has been telegraphed for from Bearhaven, and is expected in sight every moment. Five A. M. was the hour named last night for the departure of the *Hawk* and party to witness the splicing of the main cable with the shore end, and to convey the one or two gentlemen still here who propose making the trip across the Atlantic. But to send a message twenty miles in this part of Ireland involves time, and the morning will probably be well advanced before the *Hawk* starts. After the splice four hours will be allowed to Mr. DE SANTY, the electrician on board the big ship, for thoroughly testing the insularity and working power of the connected wires. Th's pronounced satisfactory, and assuming the weather to remain as favorable as it is now, the *Great Eastern* sails forthwith, and exchanging the quiet waters and romantic scenery amid which she has been lying since Wednesday night, for the surging Atlantic and the excitement of arduous and continuous work, will fairly commence the grand undertaking to which the occurrences of the last ten days have given snch an auspicious earnest of success.

The Official Account—The Situation of the Starting Point—The Distinguished Men who Took Part in the First Day's Proceedings—Enthusiasm of the Peasantry—The Laying of the Shore End.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VALENTIA, Sunday, July 23, 1865.

Yesterday morning the first great step in this important undertaking was accomplished by hauling on land the massive shore end up the cliffs at the south-western extremity of this island, and there successfully laying it from the *Caroline* out into deep water to a distance of 25 miles at sea. By nearly a fortnight the time has been overpassed when this should have been completed. In part the delay has been due to the overweight and under-power of the *Caroline* herself, and in part also to the very unsettled state of the weather. The fallacious value of averages has never been more strikingly exemplified than in the weather predicted for all these Atlantic expeditions. The first of all took place in August, during which month it was carefully ascertained by reference to logs and nautical authorities that no wind was to be expected in the Atlantic. Yet at some 300 miles from shore the pitching of the *Agamemnon* in a heavy wind and sea parted the cable, and thus put an effectual end to both prediction and expedition for that year. In the following year it was attempted in June, during which month bad winds were said to be unknown, and the result of that arrangement was that the *Agamemnon* was for at least two days in hourly danger of succumbing to one of the worst gales that ever swept the Atlantic, and which culminated on the very day when storms were said to be unheard of—the 21st of June. This time July has been chosen as the period when it never blows "long or strong," and the *Great Eastern* was to have left here on the 12th of this month. Yet gales of unusual severity have retarded her till now. In the present instance the choice of July seems to have been more than usually unfortunate, inasmuch that it is stated here that last month was the calmest and finest known for years, while this month, on the contrary, has been precisely the very opposite. To-day, however, all seems to promise fairly, and if everything goes well with the electrical perfectness of the splice to the shore end, the *Great Eastern*, large as she is, will be ont of sight before dusk this evening, 50 miles on her way to Newfoundland. The place chosen for the landing of the shore end on this occasion is different from that selected on the two previous expeditions, and the change is on the whole an improvement. It is one of those deep inlets between the hills and headlands of this iron-bound coast, about a mile long by half a mile wide, with its mouth almost closed against the sea by a ragged, irregular knoll of heath and rock, called Butler's Island. Behind this little island, not much larger than the Green Park, the waters of Foilhommerum Bay, as it is called, are calm and still enough, and the sheer black precipices 300 feet high, which form the boundaries of the deep waters are seldom marked with foam. Anything more picturesque than the rugged grandeur of this little bay can scarcely be conceived, with its grant dark cliffs, seamed here and there with gaps and rents, like mountains fallen into ruins. In almost every part they have a steepness which is nearly perpendicular, and it makes one equally giddy to look up at or down from them. At the head of the little bay is a rough indication of an earthwork, but only just enough to show what was once its regular outline. This is one of CROMWELL's old forts. At its northern extremity toward the sea rises Bray Head, one of the huge, savage-looking mountains which, running out into the sea, double the dangers of this dangerous coast, though, from a landsman's point of view, they are invaluable, adding so much to the stern grandeur of the scene. From the peak of Bray Head the mist is seldom moved, and at its pondernus base the blue waters seldom touch but they are churned into flakes of foam, as the waves keep booming with regular best against its cliffs, calm or storm, Winter or Summer; against this point—the first land which the great coil of the Atlantic meets—the surge is never quiet. Into this bay, so sheltered by the island and Bray Head, the *Caroline* was brought round as early as Friday; bnt though all was still enough inside the cove nothing conld be done beyond it, where amid thick clouds of driving rain a thundering swell came rolling in which the ships could not attempt to meet. Yesterday, however, the day was calm, and what was better still, the little wind that stirred was off the shore, giving smooth water in Foilhommerum Bay. At 8 o'clock, therefore, the landing of the shore end was commenced, Sir ROBERT PEEL, M. P., the Knight of KERRY, Lord JOHN HAY, Mr. GLASS, Mr. EDWARDS, Dr. RUSSELL, Mr. BARBER and Mr. J. C. PARKINSON coming down early to witness it. It is curious that of all the large party who came ont in the *Great Eastern* especially to be present at this first ceremonial only four contrived to get across the land in time, and it need scarcely be added that these four were representatives of the press. All others failed to pass through the beautiful mountainous district which intervenes between Glengariffe and Valentia, early enough to witness the very thing which they came out to see. The landing of the shore end was begun soon after 8 o'clock, and the sight was as interesting as it was picturesque. From the stern of the *Caroline*, moored some 600 or 800 yards from shore, an unbroken line of boats was formed to the beach, each filled with a crew of picked boatmen from all the neighboring harbors and inlets. These were under the direction and guidance of experienced "cable men," who, in detached cutters and gigs, commanded up and down the line. The first few lengths were soon got out, bnt thence, dragging its ponderous mass along the line of craft was slow, laborious business, and it only came out foot by foot, though some 300 or 400 powerful men were pulling on it well together. It took nearly two hours to pass it over the string of boats, and by that time all the rugged cliffs were crowded by peasantry, who not only thronged the steep, dangerous sort of zig-zag path which gives access to the head of the bay, but were perched about on little jets and points where any foothold was to be gained, and often where their stand was so precarious that it startled one to look up at them. Nor did the interest evinced end here, for the brow of the cliff itself was decorated with extemporised flags made ont of little cotton streamers of all kinds, bright-colored shawls, or even pocket-handkerchiefs. Of course these little emblems of the enthusiasm of the island were not calculated to bear a near inspection, bnt seen from the bay below they gave a wonderful relief of color to its stern dark bands of cliffs, and a sort of life and play to the rigidity of rocks which it seemed that earthquakes themselves could scarcely move. As it happened, however, the interest of the islanders was rather prematurely evinced Not only had the cable to be landed, but quite a mile in excess was to be hauled on shore to pass up the cliff and across a couple of fields which led to the Telegraph-house, and gave communication through the land lines to London. But no sooner was the first atom of the end of the cable seen near the shore than a wild "hooroo" arose from those on land who saw it coming. With a contagion characteristic of the people, the enthusiasm passed rapidly downward from those on the cliffs to the groups on the winding path, and thence like a current of electricity into the cable boats themselves, the crews of which joined in the shonting, and seeing the end so near the land, and, concluding their work well done, at once proceeded to heave the massive rope into the sea. From boat to boat the first bad example was followed by all until, to the dismay of the cablemen, who could not gain a hearing amid the continued cheers, every fathom up to the stern of the *Caroline* was thrown overboard. The result of this touching enthusiasm was that every foot had to be underrun, preparatory to the whole operation beginning *de novo*. It took some time to effect this, during which it is but fair to say the Irish were silent and disptrited enough, and in reply to the admonitions of the Knight of KERRY promised to refrain from cheering till at least all was done—a promise which they kept faithfully. When the cable had been underrun, hauled into the boats again, and the shore end really began to come on land, and was stowed away in gigantic circles at the foot of the cliff, the scene was one of real animation. Numbers of men were in the water up to their waists or shoulders easing the cable over the rocks, while along the steep path up the cliffs was a close row of figures, men and boys, of every rank, from the well-to-do farmer down to the poorest cottier, all pulling at the cable with a will, and as if in atonement for their first fault of enthusiasm, obeying with silent and almost child-like docility every signal made by Mr. GLASS or Mr. CANNING as to when they were to haul or slack away. Above them, and dangerously near the edges of the heights, was a fringe of eager lookers-on, while the slopes beyond were dotted with bright groups of the county gentry who had ridden or driven in to see the "landing." By 12 o'clock the cable was well up with the groove which had been cut in the face of the cliff for its reception, and from this point the work of carrying its massive coils across the meadows to the receiving-house beyond was soon accomplished, and at a little before 1 o'clock the end taken over roads, hedges, and ditches was safely housed in the *sanctum sanctorum*—the testing room. Here the batteries were at once applied, and showed both conductivity and insulation to the last fathom in the hold of the *Caroline* absolutely perfect, and no sooner was this all-important fact ascertained than the *Hawk* took the *Caroline* in tow, while the rest of the cable was paid out to sea. Amid the most earnest cheers from the crowds both vessels started on their short cruise, and, at the same time, in the testing-room of the receiving-house the Knight of KERRY and Sir ROBERT PEEL offered their warm congratulations to Mr. GLASS on the success so far achieved. An unfortunate breakdown in the land line to Killarney prevented any communication with London until the evening was so far advanced as to make telegraphing what was done almost useless.

The mere operation of sinking the shore end was easily, though from its enormous weight, slowly accomplished, and at 11 last night, signals came through it that all was well, and the end buoyed in about 100 fathoms of water. A steamer was sent round to the *Great Eastern* yesterday, telling her to hold herself in readiness for an early start this morning. She is expected to be off the buoy ontside at between 10 and 11 to-day. Making the splice with the shore end and testing carefully through it will occupy at least six hours, and this last joint of the Atlantic cable once satisfactorily completed her great journey will begin. She is expected to leave at about 5 o'clock this evening. During the time she has lain at Beerhaven the condition of the cable has been perfect. The weather is calm for the present, and on the weather all now depends.

Connecting with the Great Eastern—Splicing the Shore End to the Main Cable—Everything Working Finely—Parting of the Great Vessel and her Consorts—The Grand Experiment Fairly Begun, by the Great Eastern Steaming Slowly Westward.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VALENTIA, Monday, July 24.

Before this reaches the public the *Great Eastern*, if all go well, will already have laid some 300 miles of the Atlantic cable, will have passed over the shoal known on the submarine maps as the Irish Bank, and have steadily settled down to her work in some 2,000 fathoms water. Nothing could possibly have been more auspicious than all the circumstances attending her departure, both as regards weather and the mechanical fitness of all the apparatus connected with the process of submerging. During her stay at Beerhaven all the machinery for paying out, under-running, letting go the buoy rope, &c., has been tested and found to answer on board the ship as well as in the factory at Woolwich. The circular guards, called crinolines, to be suspended over the cable-tanks, and through the centre of which the cable will be paid out, have been fixed, and the contents of the three tanks, which have hitherto been only temporarily joined, carefully spliced together as they are to rest at the bottom of the Atlantic. As the cable is to be paid out first from the after tank, and next from the forward, the end of that in the tank astern has to be joined with the first part of that ahead. For this purpose it has to be taken along the whole length of the *Great Eastern's* deck under a wooden case, which is firmly screwed down to protect it alike from accidental or malicious injury, the latter, strange to say, being generally considered the more formidable of the two risks. When the cable is paid ont from the aftermost tank, the long "lead," as it is termed, to the forward coil will measure this part of the transmission comparatively easy and safe. Next passing from the forward to the middship section is only a short distance, and this will be the greatest danger of the undertaking. With a stiff wire rope passing ont at six knots, or nearly seven miles an hour, its liability to kink in running from one coil to another is something unpleasantly easy, while stopping the speed of the vessel is almost even more dangerous, as it suddenly checks some four or five miles of heavy iron rope in its downward course to the bottom. Almost every accident that has occurred in laying cables has arisen either from passing from coil to coil at speed, or slowing the vessel too much to reduce this danger. The composite order of the machiney of the *Great Eastern*, which enables her with her paddle-wheel engines to turn at once astern, reduces this danger, however, to as low a risk as possible. During all the time that the vessel has been at Beerhaven the cable has been regularly tested through at least twice a day, and in every instance the signals have been singularly clear and perfect. Beyond all question the condition of the wire is certain to improve, if successfully laid, under the great compression and uniform temperature which the depths of the Atlantic will afford it. Thus, for instance, with the shore end, which was laid on Saturday, the testing on board the *Caroline* gave only 7,000,000 units, yet, yesterday, when it had scarcely been down some 30 hours, this rate had risen from 7,000,000 to 13,000,000 units. The average rate of perfection of the Atlantic cable for the deep sea portion has been 11,000,000 units, so that on being submerged 16,000,000 units may be safely looked for, an improvement which ought to make a difference of at least one and a half words a minute in the rate of telegraphing, or, in other words, a gain of £150,000 a year in the receipts of the company. The *Great Eastern* was warned on Saturday to keep herself in readiness for an early start at daybreak yesterday to join the *Caroline*, which had the end of the shore line on board. It may be mentioned that the shore end of the cable, though commenced under the cliffs with what seems a ponderous bar of iron, gradually tapers into a smaller and lighter rope as the depth of water and distance from the shore increases. Under the rocks it is for five miles ont 2½ inches in diameter; at ten miles distance only 2 inches; at 15 miles it is redneed to 1½ inches; at 20 miles to about 1 inch, and at 25 miles of its extreme length it merges into the ordinary size of the deep sea wire, with which it has to be joined. The *Caroline* laid this end, as we have already described, on Saturday, carefully buoying the last portions of it, leaving some half-mile or so on board her decks to form the splice. This operation was completed yesterday. The *Great Eastern* was off Bray Head at 9 A. M., but at such a distance from the dangerous shore that only those provided with good glasses could make ont from the land where the huge vessel lay, under the cloud of smoke which she poured forth, and which reached like a fog-bank across the ocean. The party who started to witness the making of the splice and the final starting, left Valentia in the *Hawk*, the *Great Eastern's* rapid tender, soon after 9 in the morning. Among those on board were Lord JOHN HAY, Sir R. PEEL, M. P., the Knight of Kerry, with his daughters, the Misses FITZGERALD, Capt. WHITE, R. N., Capt. HAMILTON, Mr. W. H. RUSSELL, Mr. EDWARDS, Mrs. GLASS, &c. The western extremity of Ireland was reached in about an hour, and soon afterward the magnificent rock that carries the Skeling Light, a wild, stupendous mass of cliff which, amid deep water, rises from the ocean to a height of 800feet and which the incessant beat of the Atlantic seems to have worn into seams and angry gaps that almost undermine its base. About fifteen miles beyond these rocks the *Great Eastern* was at rest, not moving to the dull, easy swell, though her two guards of honor, the *Terrible* and *Sphinx*, were rolling slightly; while the *Caroline*, with the end of the shore cable on board, and looking uglier than ever now that she was light and out of water, was especially lively. It is difficult to describe in any but the most matter-of-fact terms the routina process which marked the commencement of this enterprise. It had already begun when the *Hawk* arrived and the paddle-box boats of the men-of-war and the cutters of the *Great Eastern* were filled with cable, which passing through the paying-out machine astern was being slowly towed from the great ship to the *Caroline*. The operation of splicing was one of time and difficulty, for smooth as the sea had seemed from land the regular heave of the Atlantic was deep enough. Sir ROBERT PEEL, Lord JOHN HAY, and Mr. RUSSELL managed to get on board the *Great Eastern*, but with such difficulty that few others were induced to venture on the risk of the undertaking, and still fewer to accomplish it. Soon after 1 o'clock the coils of the deep sea cable were safely wound on board the *Caroline*, and the work of splicing them at once commenced. This was done by stripping both ends of hemp outside wires and gutta-percha for a short distance till the copper conductor of the line was laid bare, and pared down to a fine wedge-shaped point at at either end. The connecting conductors were then overlapped in the form known as a "scarf" joint, and firmly bound together with fine threads of copper wire, till the junction was made even stronger than the main portions of the line. The threads and conductor were then soldered together thickly, and strips of soft gutta percha, like bands of brown tape, were wound layer over layer, and their edges closely pressed, so as to form one homogeneous mass, till a certain thickness was completed. Then came a coating of insulating material called Chatterton's Compound, and then again another layer of gutta-percha tape, until the whole was inclosed in four rings of the gutta percha and three of the compound. The joint was then immersed in cold water for testing, and, the signals proving perfect, the last protection of hemp and outside wire was added, and the joint sunk again into the sea that its perfectness as to conductivity and insulation might be ascertained from the extreme end of the whole length of the cable on board the Great Eastern. It was past 4 o'clock before the last of these tests was concluded, not that it did not test well from the first, but simply because it was intended to exhaust every trial known to electricians before the great journey was begun. All the signals from end to end of the wire came down wonderfully distinct into the instrument room of the receiving-house at the head of Foilhommerum Bay, and at 4:30 the flags on board the *Caroline* and *Great Eastern*, which had always kept moving her paddles at intervals, had forged ahead of the *Caroline* some two or three miles, paying out the cable slowly as she went on, and leaving the latter vessel the only float by which one portion of the wire was kept above water. The instant, however, that the flags went down the last fastenings which held it to the *Caroline* were cast adrift, and with a great splash the final joint of the Atlantic Telegraph, and the first thirty miles of its length, went down slowly into the blue water and were ont of sight. Long before this Sir ROBERT PEEL and Lord JOHN HAY had returned on board the *Hawk*, which at once steamed away, when the splice was turned adrift, to overtake the *Great Eastern*. This was very easily done, for while the latter was barely steaming five knots an hour, the former was running fourteen. As the tender came near, the thin, narrow rope of cable could be seen passing over the last wheel astern, and sinking gently into the foam without strain of any kind, as it seemed for a moment or so to float slowly aft before it disappeared under the swell that still kept rolling deeply in. The after deck sponsons bridge and paddle-boxes of the *Great Eastern* were crowded as the *Hawk* came alongside, and it was easy from the distance which the tender held to distinguish the faces of those on board as they waved their hats and cheered. In the midst of this the *Great Eastern* fired two guns from her bows at 5:30 to mark the commencement of her journey, and Sir ROBERT PEEL, mounting to the little quarter-deck of the *Hawk*, marked time, while three small but earnest cheers were given by the select company on board to the success of the great enterprise. In return came back a swelling, hearty roar from all on the cable ship, as, with the last salute of waving hats and caps and handkerchiefs, the tender dropped astern, leaving the *Great Eastern* dipping slowly but steadily ahead, at the rate of about six knots an hour. Both the *Terrible* and *Sphynx* were close at hand, contributing a little, and but a little, to the huge volume of smoke which their gigantic consort spread far and wide over the sea, and which even appeared in the distance to taint the blue mountains of Kerry on the shore. As long as signs could be made or hats waved the vessel was anxiously watched; but she soon hid herself in her own smoke, and when the *Hawk* neared the Irish coast a mere brown cloud in the horizon was all that showed where the greatest ship in the world was steaming away, to endeavor to accomplish the realization of an idea even more venturesome and infinitely more important than that which she herself embodies. May she be successful!

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Raising of the Congress Not Successful—Dick Taylor Not Here—Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 4.

The United States frigate *Congress*, raised yesterday at 10 o'clock, was kept afloat, waiting for high water to take her from the bed of sand, until 5 P. M., when the pumps gave out, and she sunk, though in a more favorable position—on higher ground than where she was before.

We cannot ascertain from the best authority that DICK TAYLOR has been at this place, and, no doubt, the announcement of his coming here was incorrect.

The schooner *Maria Pearson* sailed this evening for New-York, with gun carriages for Fort Schuyler.

The steamer *A. Winants*, Capt. BLOODGOOD, arrived from Norfolk with mails and passengers.

Fire at Troy.

TROY, Sunday, Aug. 6.

A threatening fire occurred in the lower part of the city this afternoon, destroying over one thousand cords of wood belonging to the Hudson River Railroad Company, at the Adams-street depot. The flames were stayed in the midst of an immense quantity of wood, by the united efforts of the steam fire engines of this city, West Troy and Lansingburgh. At one time the whole southern section of the city was in danger. The care and locomotives were run out in safety. The telegraph was temporarily interrupted. The total loss was $8,000 to $10,000. The fire was caused by sparks from a locomotive.

Fire at Portland.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 6.

A fire occurred this morning, at 5:30 o'clock, in the Evans Building, in Middle-street, occupied by LEWIS, BOLLINE & BOND, clothing dealers, who lost $8,000 to $9,000; insured for $7,000. The fire broke ont in the third story, used as their manufacturing room, and extended to the second story, occupied by MERRILLS & SEWALLS, jobbers and dealers in fancy goods, who lost $10,000 to $12,000; insured for $8,000. The fire was extinguished quickly. The building was damaged to the extent of $2,000 to $3,000, chiefly caused by water and smoke.

No Signs of the Damascus.

MONTREAL, Sunday, Aug 6.

There are no signs of the steamer *Damascus* at Father Point with Liverpool dates of the 28th ult. At Father Point the weather was calm; but there were appearances of a storm.

At Quebec and Montreal it is now raining, the wind is high and a thunder storm is prevailing.

General Grant.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Aug. 5.

Gen. GRANT arrived at Quebec at 7 o'clock this evening. Admiral HOPE, with the war steamers *Styx* and *Lifey*, also arrived there to-day. Gen. GRANT dines with the Governor General and Admiral HOPE to-morrow.

Affairs in Virginia.

A NOTICE FROM GOV. PEIRPOINT.

The Richmond papers of Aug. 2 contain an official notice from Gov. PEIRPOINT to the Justices of the County Courts of Virginia, calling their attention to the provision of the State Constitution, which declares that no person shall vote or hold office under that constitution who has held office under the so-called Confederate Government, or any rebellious State Government, or been a member of the rebel Congress, or a member of any of the State Legislatures in rebellion against the authority of the United States, excepting therefrom the county officers.

Gov. PEIRPOINT says he has reliable information that in a number of counties in the State, persons have been elected Commonwealth's Attorney, Sheriff, and to other offices, who are disqualified by this clause of the constitution, and who have not been relieved by acts of the General Assembly, wherefore it has come to his knowledge that a person elected Justice of the Peace labors under the disability referred to, The Governor has refused to commission all such.

He directs Justices of the courts to take care that no justice to whom a commission has been issued, and who is disqualified under said class, be permitted to qualify, and that no person so disqualified who has been elected to offices referred to, shall qualify or enter npon their dnties. That such offices shall be considered vacant, and new elections be ordered immediately to fill vacancies.

In closing, he says: "I take it for granted that this seeming disrespect for the constitution has arisen from a want of proper consideration. I am loth to believe that it has been done in any instance through any disrespect for the constitution and laws of the State, but I feel it incumbent on me to see that the organic

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The City of Boston and the Germania at this Port.

Rumored Intention of Lord Palmerston to Retire.

THE NEW BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Complete List of the Successful Candidates.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT IN PRUSSIA.

Liberal Meetings Prohibited by the Authorities.

The Liberals Protest Loudly, Pass Strong Resolutions, but Take No Decided Action.

The Recognition of the Italian Kingdom by Spain.

The Inman steamer *City of Boston*, Capt. KENNEDY, which left Liverpool at 1 P. M. on the 26th, and Queenstown on the 27th July, arrived here yesterday.

Steamship *Germania*, from Southampton on July 26th, also arrived here yesterday.

The *Virginia* also sailed for New-York simultaneously with the *City of Boston*.

The *Moravian* arrived at Londonderry at 8:30 on the morning of the 24th, and reached Liverpool at 3 A. M. on the following day.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Continent*, from New York, arrived at Bristol July 22d.

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury in Downing-street.

RUMORED RETIREMENT OF LORD PALMERSTON.

From the Liverpool Post.

We hear on authority, which we cannot doubt, that it is after all exceedingly probable that Lord PALMERSTON will retire from office before the assembling of the new Parliament. In that event, "GLADSTONE for Premier" will rush unbidden to many lips. But we learn that the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself is by no means prepared to acquiesce in his own sudden elevation to the office of Prime Minister with good judgment and taste he considers that the interests of the country would be best served by an administration headed by Earl GRANVILLE, Earl RUSSELL, or the Earl of Clarendon, Mr. GLADSTONE, leading the House of Commons, in his present office, so congenial to his disposition, and so fitted to utilise his genius. Every one believes that Lord GRANVILLE would make a most popular and excellent Premier, and it is around him that, if our prognostications are correct, the new Cabinet will be formed.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

COMPLETE LIST OF SUCCESSFUL AND UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

An asterisk is prefixed to the names of elected candidates.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

ABINGDON.
*Lindsay, Col. C.....C
Norris, J. T.....L
ANDOVER.
*Fortescue, Hon. D.....L
*Humphrey, W. H.....C
ANGLESEA.
*Bulkeley, Sir R. B.....C
ARUNDEL.
*Howard, Lord E.....L
ASHBURTON.
*Jardine, Mr.....L
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.
*Gibson, Rt. Hon. M...L
AYLESBURY.
Smith, S. G.....C
*De Rothschild, N.....L
BANBURY.
*Samuelson, B.....L
Douglas, Sir C.....L
Bell, C.....C
BARNSTABLE.
*Cave, T.....L
*Stuckey, Sir G.....C
Gwynn, H.....C
Hawkins, Mr., Q. C.....L
Edwards, F.....C
BATH.
*Hogg, Lieut.-Col.....C
*Tite, Mr.....L
Edwards, J. P.....L
BEAUMARIS (district.)
*Stanley, W. O.....L
BEDFORD (borough.)
*Stuart, Col.....C
*Whitbread, S.....L
Chambers, Mr.....L
BEDFORDSHIRE.
*Russell, H.....L
*Gilpin, Col. R. T.....C
BERKSHIRE.
*Benyon, R.....C
*Lindsay, Col.....C
*Russell, Sir C.....C
Bouverie, P. P.....L
Walter, J.....L
Craven, Hon. G.....L
BERWICK.
*Marjoribanks, Mr.....L
*Mitchell, A.....L
Cargill, Mr.....C
Hubback, Mr.....C
BEVERLEY.
*Edwards, Col.....C
*Sykes, C.....C
Keane, D.....L
BEWDLEY.
*Winnington, Sir T.....L
BIRKENHEAD.
*Laird J.....C
Jackson, W. M.....L
BIRMINGHAM.
*Bright, J.....L
*Scholefield, Mr.....L
BLACKBURN.
*Hornby, W. H.....C
*Feilden, J.....C
Pilkington, J.....L
Potter, J. G.....L
BODMIN.
*Wyld, J.....L
*Gower, L.....L
Webb, L.....C
BOLTON-LE-MOORS.
*Barnes, T.....L
*Gray, Capt.....C
Pope, S.....L
Gibbs, Mr.....L
BOSTON.
*Malcolm, J. W.....C
*Parry, T.....L
Staniland, M.....L
BRADFORD.
*Wickham, H. W.....L
*Forster, W. E.....L
BRECKNOCK.
*Watkins, Col.....L
BRECKNOCKSHIRE.
*Morgan, Major.....C
BRIDGENORTH.
*Pritchard, J.....L
*Acton, Sir J.....L
Whitmore, H.....C
BRIDGEWATER.
*Westropp, Mr.....C
*Kinglake, A. W.....L
Shelley, Sir J. V.....L
BRIDPORT.
*Mitchell, T. A.....L
*Hodgson, R. D.....L
BRIGHTON.
*White, J.....L
*Fawcett, H.....L
Moor, H.....C
BRISTOL.
*Peto, Sir S. M.....L
*Berkeley, Hon. H.....L
Fremantle, T. F.....C
BUCKINGHAM (borough)
*Verney, Sir H.....L
*Hubbard J. G.....C
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.
*Disraeli, Rt. Hon. B.....C
*Du Pré C. J.....C
*Harvey, R. B.....C
BURY (LANCASHIRE.)
*Phillips, R. W.....L
Peel, F.....L
BURY ST. EDMUNDS.
*Hardcastle, J. A.....L
*Green, Mr.....C
Hervey, Lord A.....L
CALNE.
*Lowe, Rt. Hon. B.....L
CAMBRIDGE (boro'.)
*Forsyth, Mr., Q. C.....C
*Powell, S. F.....C
Torrens, Lt.-Col.....L
Christie, W. D.....L
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.
*Royston, Lord C.....C
*Manners, Lord G.....C
*Young, Mr.....L
Adeane, H. J.....L
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.
*Walpole, Rt. Hon. S.....C
*Selwyn, C. J.....C
CANTERBURY.
*Johnstone, B.....C
*Huddlestone, Mr.....C
Lyon, Major.....L
Adair, Colonel.....L
CARDIFF.
*Stuart, Lt.-Col.....L
CARDIGAN.
*Pryse, Capt.....L
CARDIGANSHIRE.
*Lloyd, Sir T.....L
Davies, Mr.....C
CARLISLE.
*Hodgson, W. N.....C
*Potter, E.....L
Lawson, W.....L
CARMARTHEN.
*Morris, W.....L
CARMARTHENSHIRE.
*Jones, D.....C
*Pugh, D.....C
CARNARVON (dist.)
*Hughes, W. B.....L
CARNARVONSHIRE.
*Pennant, E. G. D.....C
CHATHAM.
*Otway, A.....L
Elliot, Admi. G.....C
CHELTENHAM.
*Schreiber, C.....C
Berkeley, Hon. Col.....L
CHESHIRE, NORTH.
*Legh, G. C.....C
*Egerton, W.....C
CHESHIRE, SOUTH.
*Egerton, Sir P.....C
*Tollemache, J.....C
CHESTER, (city.)
*Gladstone, W. H.....L
*Grosvenor, Earl.....L
Fenton, Mr.....L
Raikes, Mr.....C
CHICHESTER.
*Lennox, Lord H.....C
*Smith, J. A.....L
CHIPPENHAM.
*Golding, Mr.....C
*Neeld, Sir J.....C
Lysley, W. J.....L
CHRISTCHURCH.
*Walcott, Admi.....C
Burke, H.....L
CIRENCESTER.
*Dutton, Hon. R.....C
*Bathurst, A.....C
Goldsmid, J.....L
CLITHEROE.
*Fort, B.....L
COCKERMOUTH.
*Naas, Lord.....C
*Steel, J.....L
COLCHESTER.
*Miller, T. J.....C
*Rebow, J. G.....L
Papillon, P. C.....C
CORNWALL, EAST.
*Robartes, T. A.....L
*Kendall, N.....C
CORNWALL, WEST.
*St. Aubyn, J.....L
*Davey, B.....L
COVENTRY.
*Eaton, H. W.....C
*Treherne, M.....C
Flower, E. F.....L
Jones, Mason.....L
CRICKLADE.
*Goddard, A. L.....C
*Gooch, Mr.....C
Elliot, Lord.....L
CUMBERLAND, EAST.
*Howard, C. W. G.....L
*Marshall, W.....L
CUMBERLAND, WEST.
*Lowther, Capt.....C
*Wndham, P. S.....C
DARTMOUTH.
*Hardy, J.....C
DENBIGH.
*T. Mainwaring.....L
DENBIGHSHIRE.
*Biddulph, R. M.....L
*Wynn, Sir W. W.....C
DERBY (crough).
*Bass, M. T.....L
*Cox, Mr.....C
Beale, S.....L
Plimsoll, Mr.....L
DERBYSHIRE, NORTH.
*Cavendish, Ld. G.....L
*Jackson, Mr.....L
DERBYSHIRE, SOUTH.
*Evans, T. W.....L
*Colvile, Mr.....L
Mundy, W.....C
DEVIZES.
*Griffith, D.....C
*Bateson, Sir T.....C
DEVONPORT.
*Ferrand, B.....C
*Fleming, Mr.....C
Bressey, Mr.....L
Phinn, T.....L
DEVONSHIRE, NORTH.
*Trefusis, C. H.....C
*Adland, T. D.....L
DEVONSHIRE, SOUTH.
*Keckewich, H. T.....C
*Palk, Sir L.....C
DORCHESTER.
*Sheridan, R. B.....L
*Sturt, Lieut.-Col.....C
Wolff, Sir H. D.....C
DORSETSHIRE.
*Portman, W. H. B.....L
*Sturt, H. G.....C
*Floyer, J.....C
DOVER.
*Dickson, Col.....C
*Freshfield, C.....C
Bury, Viscount.....L
Smith, E.....L
DROITWICH.
*Pakington, Sir J. S.....C
DUNHAM.
*Henderson, J.....L
*Mowbray, Rt. Hn.....C
DUDLEY.
*Sheridan, H. B.....L
Truscott, F. W.....C
Crawford, Mr.....L
DURHAM—NORTH.
Barrington, Hn. G.....C
*Williamson, Sir H.....L
*Shafto, R. D.....L
DURHAM—SOUTH
*Surtees, Capt. H. G.....C
*Pease, J. W.....L
Beaumont, Capt.....L
EVESHAM.
*Holland, E.....L
*Bourne, Col.....C
Harris, Mr.....C
ESSEX—NORTH.
Cane, G. Du.....C
*Western, Sir T. B.....L
Beresford, Maj.....C
ESSEX—SOUTH.
*Selwin, H. J.....C
*Cecil, Lord E.....C
Baker, R. B. W.....L
Bramston, T. W.....C
EXETER.
*Courtenay, Lord.....C
*Coleridge, J. D.....L
EYE.
*Kerrison, Sir E. C.....C
FALMOUTH.
*Baring, T. G.....L
*Gurney, S.....L
North, Gen. C. F.....C
FINSBURY.
*Torrens, W. M.....L
*Lusk, Alderman.....L
Phillips, W.....L
Cox, W.....L
Perfitt, Mr.....L
FLINT.
*Hanmer, Sir J.....L
FLINTSHIRE.
*Grosvenor, Ld. B.....L
FROME.
*Rawlinson, Sir H.....L
Wickham, Mr.....C
GATESHEAD.
*Hutt, W.....L
GLAMORGANSHIRE.
*Talbot, C. R. M.....L
*Vivian, H.....L
GLOUCESTER, (city.)
*Price, W.....L
*Monk, C. J.....L
Kennard, Mr.....C
GLOUCESTER, EAST.
*Beach, Sir M. H.....C
*Holford, R. S.....C
GLOUCESTER, WEST.
*Bolt, J.....C
*Kingscote, Col.....L
GRANTHAM.
*Thorold, J. H.....C
*Welby, W. E.....C
Tollemache, Hon. F.....L
GREENWICH.
*Salomons, Ald.....L
*Bright, Sir C.....L
Maxwell, Sir H.....C
Harris, Capt. D.....L
Langley, B.....L
GRIMSBY, GREAT.
*Fildes, J.....L
Chapman, J.....C
GUILDFORD.
*Onslow, G. J. H.....L
*Bovill, W.....C
Pocock, W.....L
HALIFAX.
*Akroyd, Col. E.....L
*Stansfield, Mr.....L
HAMPSHIRE, NORTH.
*Booth, G. S.....C
*Beach, W. B.....C
Mildmay, Sir H.....L
HAMPSHIRE, SOUTH.
*Jervoise, Sir J. C.....L
*Fane, Col.....C
HARWICH.
*Jervis, Capt.....C
*Kelk, Mr.....C
Wills, Michael.....L
Stephen, Fitz-J.....L
HASTINGS.
*Leslie, Hon. G. W.....L
*Robertson, Mr.....C
North, F.....L
Gorst, Mr.....C
HAVERFORDWEST.
*Scourfield, J. H.....C
Edwardes, Capt.....L
HELSTONE.
*Young, Mr.....L
Griggs, Major.....C
HEREFORD (City.)
*Clive, G.....L
*Baggallay, Mr.....C
Clifford, Lieut.-Col.....L
Patershall, Capt.....C
HEREFORDSHIRE.
*Biddulph, M.....L
*King, J. K.....C
*Bailey, Sir J.....C
HERTFORD.
*Cowper, Hon. W.....L
*Farquhar, Sir W.....C
HERTFORDSHIRE.
*Lytton, Sir E. B.....C
*Surtees, H. E.....C
*Cowdar, Hon. H.....L
Smith, A.....C
HONITON.
*Cochrane, B. A.....C
*Goldsmid, F. D.....L
Richards, E. M.....L
HORSHAM.
*Hurst, Mr.....L
Fitzgerald, S.....C
HUDDERSFIELD.
*Crosland, Mr.....L
Leatham, E.....L
HULL, KINGSTON-UPON.
*Clay, J.....L
*Norwood, C. N.....L
Somes, J.....C
Hoare, J.....C
HUNTINGDON.
*Peel, Gen.....C
*Baring, T.....C
HUNTINGDONSHIRE.
*Fellowes, E.....C
*Montagu, Lord R.....C
HYTHE.
*Rothschild, Baron.....L
IPSWICH.
*Cobbold, J. C.....C
*Adair, H. E.....L
Tidmas, W.....C
West, W.....L
KENDAL.
*Glyn, G. C.....L
KENT, EAST.
*Dering, Sir E. C.....L
*Bridges, Sir B.....C
Knatchbull, Sir N.....C
KENT, WEST.
*Dyke, Mr.....C
*Holesdale, Visc.....C
Lubbock, Sir J.....L
Angerstein, W.....L
KIDDERMINSTER.
*Grant, A.....C
White, Col.....L
KNARESBOROUGH.
*Holden, J.....L
*Woodd, B. T.....C
Collins, T.....C
LAMBETH.
*Hughes, T.....L
*Doultan, F.....L
Lawrence, J. C.....L
Haig, Mr.....C
LANCASHIRE, NORTH.
*Hartington, Marq.....L
*Patten, Col. W.....C
LANCASHIRE, SOUTH.
*Egerton, Hon. A.....C
*Turner, C.....C
*Gladstone, W. E.....L
Legh, W. J.....C
Heywood, J.....L
Thompson, H. Y.....L
LANCASTER (borough.)
*Fenwick, E. M.....L
*Schneider, H. M.....L
Lawrence, E.....C
LAUNCESTON.
*Campbell, A.....C
LEEDS.
*Baines, E.....L
*Beecroft, G. S.....C
Amberly, Lord.....L
LEICESTER (borough.)
*Taylor, P. A.....L
*Harris, J. D.....L
Heygate, W.....C
LEICESTERSHIRE, N.
Manners, Lord J.....C
Hartopp, E. B.....C
Frewen, C. H.....C
LEICESTERSHIRE, S.
*Packe, C. W.....C
*Curzon, Lord.....C
LEOMINSTER.
*Hardy, G.....C
*Walsh, Mr.....C
Hindmarsh, W.....L
LEWES.
*Brand, Hon. H.....L
*Pelham, Lord.....L
Slade, Sir A.....C
Christie, Mr.....C
LICHFIELD.
*Dyott, Col.....C
*Anson, Major.....L
Paget, Lord A.....L
LINCOLN (city).
*Sealey, C.....L
*Heneage, Mr.....L
Moore, J. B.....C
LINCOLNSHIRE, NORTH.
*Cholmeley, Sir M.....L
*Stanhope, J. B.....C
LINCOLNSHIRE, SOUTH.
*Packe, Col.....C
*Trollope, Sir J.....C
LIVERPOOL.
*Horsfall, T. B.....C
*Graves) S. R.....C
Ewart, J. C.....L
LONDON (city).
*Goschen, G. J.....L
*Crawford, R. W.....L
*Lawrence, Ald.....L
*Rothschild, Baron.....L
Fowler, R. N.....C
Lyall, G.....C
LUDLOW.
*Clive, Capt.....C
*Severne, Mr.....C
Yardley, Sir W.....L
LYDD.
*Buller, Sir A.....L
LYME REGIS.
*Treeby, J. W.....C
Hawkshaw, J. C.....L
LYMINGTON.
*Mackinnon, W.....L
*Lenox, Lord G.....C
Norton, T.....L
LYNN REGIS.
*Stanley, Lord.....C
*Buxton, Sir F.....L
Walpole, Hon. F.....C
Pratt, Rev. J.....L
MACCLESFIELD.
*Brocklehurst, J.....L
*Egerton, E. C.....C
Chadwick, D.....L
MAIDSTONE.
*Lee, W.....L
*Whatman, J.....L
Betts, Mr.....C
Wardlaw, Mr.....C
MALDON.
*Peacocke, G. M.....C
*Earle, R. A.....C
Western, T. S.....L
MALMESBURY.
*Andover, Lord.....L
Talbot, J. G.....C
MALTON.
*Fitzwilliam, Hon. C....L
*Brown, J.....L
MANCHESTER.
*Barley, T. T.....L
*James, E. Q. C.....L
Heywood, A.....L
Bright, Jacob.....L
MARLBOROUGH.
*Bruce, Lord E.....L
*Baring, H. B.....L
MARLOW, GREAT.
*Knox, Col. B.....C
*Williams, Col. P.....C
MARYLEBONE.
*Lewis, H.....L
*Chambers, T.....L
Fermoy, Lord.....L
MERIONETHSHIRE.
Wynne, W. W.....C
Williams, D.....L
MERTHYR TYDVIL.
*Bruce, H. A.....L
MIDDLESEX.
*Enfield, Viscount.....L
*Hanbury, R. C.....L
MIDHURST.
*Mitford, W. T.....C
MONMOUTH (district.)
*Bailey, C.....C
MONMOUTHSHIRE.
*Morgan, C. O. S.....C
*Somerset, Col.....C
MONTGOMERY (district.)
*Tracy, C. H.....L
Hampton, Capt.....C
MONTGOMERYSHIRE.
*Wynne, C. W. W.....C
Read, C.....L
MORPETH.
*Grey, G.....L
NEWPORT (Isle of Wight.)
*Martin, C. W.....L
*Kennard, R. W.....C
Herbert, Mr.....L
NEWARK.
*Hodgkinson, G.....L
*Clinton, Lord A.....L
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.
*Allen, Mr.....L
*Buckley, Mr.....C
Wise, Mr.....L
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
*Headlam, Hon. T.....L
*Cowan, C.....L
Beaumont, S.....L
NORFOLK, EAST.
*Howes, Mr.....C
*Read, C. S.....C
Stracey, Sir H.....C
Coke, Colonel.....L
Beauchamp, Sir T.....L
NORFOLK, WEST.
*Grey, Hon. T. de.....C
*Bagge, W.....C
Gurdon, B.....L
Jones, Sir W.....L
NORTHALLERTON.
*Mills, C. H.....C
Johns, J. W.....L
NORTHAMPTON (boro.)
*Gilpin, C.....L
*Henley, Lord.....L
Holroyd, G. F.....C
Stopford, B.....C
*NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, N.
*Burghley, Lord.....C
*Hunt, G. W.....C
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, S.
*Knightley, Sir R.....C
*Cartwright, Col.....C
Fitzroy, Lord F.....L
NORTHUMBERLAND, N.
*Percy, Lord H.....C
*Ridley, Sir M. W.....C
NORTHUMBERLAND, S.
*Liddell, H. G.....C
*Beaumont, W. B.....L
NORWICH.
*Warner, E.....L
*Russell, Sir W.....L
Goldsmid, A.....C
Waters, R. E. C.....C
NOTTINGHAM, (borough.)
*Clifton, Sir B.....L
*Morley, S.....L
Paget, C.....L
Marten, G. A.....C
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, N.
*Clinton, Lord E.....L
*Denison, J. E.....L
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, S.
Barrow, W. H.....C
Stanhope, Lord.....C
OLDHAM.
*Platt, Mr.....L
*Hibbert, J. T.....L
Cobbett, J. M.....L
Spinks, Serjeant.....C
OXFORD (city.)
*Cardwell, E.....L
*Neate C.....L
OXFORDSHIRE.
*Henley, J. W.....C
*Fane, Colonel.....C
*North, Colonel.....C
OXFORD UNIVERSITY.
*Hardy, G.....C
*Heathcote, Sir W.....C
Gladstone, W. E.....L
PEMBROKE (district.)
*Owen, Sir H.....L
Hardwick B.....C
Meyrick, Mr.....C
Jenkins, D. J.....L
PEMBROKESHIRE.
*Phillips, G. L.....C
PETERBOROUGH.
*Whalley, G. H.....C
*Hankey, T.....L
Welles, Mr.....L
PETERSFIELD.
*Jolliffe, Sir W.....C
PLYMOUTH.
*Collier, Sir R. P.....L
*Morrison, W.....L
Lane, Mr.....C
PONTEFRACT.
*Childers, H. C.....L
*Waterhouse, S.....C
MacArthur, Mr.....L
POOLE.
*Seymour, H. D.....L
*Waring, Mr.....L
Lewin, Mr.....C
PORTSMOUTH.
*Gaselee, Serjeant.....L
*Stone, W. H.....L
Bruce, T. C.....C
Elphinstone, Sir J.....C
PRESTON.
*Heaketh, Sir T.....C
*Stanley, Hn. Capt.....C
RADNOR (county.)
*Walsh, Sir J.....C
RADNORSHIRE (burgha.)
*Price, R. G.....L
READING.
*Goldsmid, Sir F.....L
*Lefevre, J. S.....L
Tucker, S.....C
RETGATE.
*Gower, L.....L
Monson, Hon. E.....L
Richardson, Mr.....L
RETFORD, EAST.
*Galway, Lord.....C
*Foljambe, F. J.....L
RICHMOND.
*Dundas, Hon. J.....L
*Palmer, Sir R.....L
RIPON.
*Wood, Sir C.....L
*Kearsey, Capt.....L
Greenwood, G. J.....L
ROCHDALE.
*Potter, T. B.....L
ROCHESTER.
*Martin, P. W.....L
*Kinglake, Serj.....L
Smee, A.....C
RUTLANDSHIRE.
*Heathcote, Hn. G.....L
*Noel, Hon. G. J.....C
RYE.
*M'Kinnon, Capt.....L
M'Donald, Mr.....C
ST. IVES.
*Paull, H.....C
Vivian, E.....L
SALFORD.
*Cheetham, J.....L
SALISBURY.
*Marsh, M. H.....L
*Hamilton, E.....L
Chapman, J.....C
SANDWICH.
*Paget, Lord C.....L
*Hugessen, K.....L
Capper, C.....C
Bruce, A. C.....C
SCARBOROUGH.
*Johnstone, Sir J.....L
*Dent, J. D.....L
Cayley, G. J.....C
SHAFTESBURY.
*Glyn, G. G.....L
SHEFFIELD.
*Roebuck, J.....L
*Hadfield, Mr.....L
Foster, C.....C
Wortley, Hon. F. S.....L
SHREWSBURY.
*Clement, W. J.....L
*Tomline, Mr.....L
SHROPSHIRE, NORTH.
*Cust, Major.....C
*Gore, J. R. O.....C
SHROPSHIRE, SOUTH.
*More, R. J.....L
*Herbert, Col.....C
Leighton, Sir B.....C
SOMERSETSHIRE, EAST.
*Grenville, R. N.....C
*Paget, R. H.....C
SOMERSETSHIRE, WEST.
*Hood, Sir A.....C
*Langton, G.....C
SOUTHAMPTON.
*Moffatt, G.....L
*Gurney, R.....C
Seymour, W. D.....L
Mackay, T. M.....L
Rose, Alderman.....C
SOUTH SHIELDS.
*Ingham, R.....L
SOUTHWARK.
*Locke, Mr.....L
*Layard, Mr.....L
STAFFORD (borough.)
*Meller, Capt.....C
*Bass, M. A.....L
Pochin, Alderman.....L
STAFFORDSHIRE, NORTH.
*Adderley, Hon. C. B.....C
*Buller, E.....L
Ingestre, Lord.....C
STAFFORDSHIRE, SOUTH.
*Foley, W. H.....L
*Foster, W. O.....L
STAMFORD.
*Cranbourne, Lord.....C
*Northcote, Sir S.....C
STOCKPORT.
*Smith, J. B.....L
*Watkin, E. W.....L
Tippin, W.....C
STOKE-UPON-TRENT.
*Grenfell, H. R.....L
*Hope, A. B.....C
Melly, G.....L
STROUD.
*Scrope, P.....L
*Horsman, E.....L
Ponsonby, Hn. A.....L
SUFFOLK, EAST.
*Kelly, Sir F.....C
*Henniker, Lord.....C
SUFFOLK, WEST.
*Parker, Major.....C
*Harvey, Lord A.....C
SUNDERLAND.
*Hartley, Aldm.....C
*Fenwick, H.....L
Candlish, J.....L
SURREY, EAST.
*King, Locke.....L
*Buxton, C.....L
Brodrick, Mr.....C
Peek, Mr.....C
SURREY, WEST.
*Briscoe, J. I.....L
*Cubitt, G.....C
SUSSEX, EAST.
*Dodson, J. G.....L
*Cavendish, Ld. E.....L
Burrell, W. W.....C
Abbott, R. C. E.....C
SUSSEX, WEST.
*Windham, Capt.....C
*Bartielot, Col.....C
SWANSEA.
*Dillwyn, L. L.....L
TAMWORTH.
*Peel, Sir B.....L
*Peel, J.....C
Daniel, Mr. Q. C.....C
TAUNTON.
*Hay, Lord W.....L
*Barclay, C.....L
Cox, E. W.....C
Austin, A.....C
TAVISTOCK.
*Russell, A.....L
*Samuda, Mr.....L
Carter, Mr.....C
Rummens, F.....C
TEWKESBURY.
*Yorke, J. R.....C
*Dowdeswell, W.....C
Martin, J.....L
THETFORD.
*Baring, A. H.....C
*Harvey, R. J. H.....C
Dakin, Alderman.....L
THIRSK.
*Gallwey, Sir W.....C
TIVERTON.
*Palmerston, Lord.....L
*Walrond, J. W.....C
Denman, Hon. G.....L
TOTNES.
*Pender, J.....L
*Seymour, A.....L
Dawkins, Lieut.-Col.....C
Pim, Mr.....C
TRURO.
*Vivian, Capt.....L
*Williams, F. M.....C
WALLSALL.
*Forster, C.....L

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN.
*Sykes, Col. W. H.....L
ABERDEENSHIRE.
*Leslie, W.....C
ARGYLESHIRE.
*Finlay, A. S.....L
AYR BURGHS.
*Craufurd, E. H. J.....L
Oswald, A. H.....L
AYRSHIRE.
*Fergusson, Sir J.....C
Finnis, Mr.....L
BANFFSHIRE.
*Duff, R. W.....L
BERWICKSHIRE.
*Robertson, D.....L
BUTESHIRE.
*Lamont, W.....L
Boyle, G. F.....C
CAITHNESSSHIRE.
*Traill, G.....L
CLACKMANNAN AND K.
*Adam, W. P.....L
DUNDEE.
*Ogilvy, Sir J.....L
DUMBARTONSHIRE.
*Stirling, J. } equal ...C
Smollett, P. }
DUMFRIES BURGHS.
*Ewart, W.....L
DUMFRIESSHIRE.
*Walker, Major.....C
EDINBURGH, (CITY.)
*Moncrieff, Mr.....L
*M'Laren, D.....L
Black, A.....L
Miller, J.....L
EDINBURGH (county.)
*Dalkeith, Earl of.....C
ELGIN AND NAIRN.
*Bruce, Major C.....C
ELGIN BURGHS.
*Duff, M. E. G.....L
FALKIRK BURGHS.
*Merry, J.....L
FIFESHIRE.
*Anstruther, Sir R.....L
FORFARSHIRE.
*Carnegie, Hon. C.....L
GLASGOW.
*Dalgliah, R.....L
*Graham, W.....L
Ramsay, J.....L
GREENOCK.
*Dunlop, A. M.....L
HADDINGTON BURGHS.
*Davie, Sir H. F.....L
HADDINGTONSHIRE.
*Elcho, Lord.....L
Hope, G.....L

IRELAND.

ANTRIM.
*Seymour, Admiral.....C
*O'Neill, E.....C
ARMAGH.
*Verner, Sir W.....C
*Stronge, Sir J.....C
CARLOW.
*Bruen, H.....C
*Beresford, Capt.....C
CAVAN.
*Annesley, Capt.....C
*Sanderson, Mr.....L
Maxwell, Lieut.-Col.....C
CLARE.
*Vandeleur, Col.....C
*O'Loghlen, Sir C.....L
CORK.
*Leader, N. P.....C
*Barry, G. R.....L
Scully, V.....L
DONEGAL.
*Conolly, T.....C
*Hamilton, Visct.....C
Crichton, Lord.....C
DOWN.
*Trevor, Lord A.....C
*Forde, Lieut.-Col. W.....C
DUBLIN.
*Taylor, Col.....C
*Hamilton, I. T.....C
White, Hn. Capt.....L
FERMANAGH.
*Archdall, Capt.....C
*Cole, Lieut.-Col.....C
GALWAY.
*Dunkellin, Lord.....L
*Gregory, W. H.....L
KERRY.
*Herbert, Rt Hon. H.....L
*Castlerosse, Viscount...L
KILDARE.
*Cogan, W. H. F.....L
*Fitzgerald, Lord.....L
KILKENNY.
*Agar-Ellis, Hon.....L
*Bryan, George.....L
Greene, Capt.....L
KING'S COUNTY.
*Hennessy, J. P.....C
*King, J. W.....C
O'Brien, Sir P.....L
LEITRIM.
*Brady, Dr.....L
*Gore, R. O.....C
Tomison, Col.....L
LIMERICK.
*Monsell, Hon. W.....L
*Lynan, E. I.....L
Dickson, Col.....C
LONDONDERRY.
*Dawson, R. P.....C
*Heygate, Sir F.....C
LONGFORD.
*Greville, Col.....L
*O'Beilly, Maj.....L
LOUTH.
*Fortescue, Hon.....L
*Kennedy, T.....L
McClintock, Mr.....C
MAYO.
*Bingham, Lord.....C
*Browne, Lord J.....L
Blake, V. O'C.....L
MEATH.
*Corbally, M. E.....L
*MacEvoy, E.....L
MONAGHAN.
*Leslie, Col.....C
Forster, Sir G.....C
*Dawson, Hon. V.....L
QUEEN'S COUNTY.
*Fitzpatrick, Hon.....L
*Doune, Col.....C
McDonald, P.....L
Bright, Mr.....
O'Shea, Mr.....
Kelly, Mr.....
ROSCOMMON.
*French, Col. F.....L
*Dan, The O'Conor.....L
SLIGO.
*Booth. Sir R. G.....C
*Cooper, Mr.....C
TIPPERARY.
*Moore, C.....L
*Dillon, Mr.....
Gill, P.....L
TYRONE.
*Corry, Rt. Hon. H.....C
*Hamilton, Lord.....C
WATERFORD.
*Esmonde, J.....L
*Tyrone, Lord.....C
WESTMEATH.
*Pollard-Urquhart,.....L
*Greville, Mr.....
Levinge, Sir R.....L
WEXFORD.
*George, J.....C
*Power, Sir J.....L
WICKLOW.
*Dick, W. W. H.....C
*Proby, Lord.....L

BOROUGHS.

ANDOVER.
*Miller, Mr.....C
Kirk, W.....L
ATHLONE.
*Reardom, J. E.....L
Handcock, Mr.....
Ennis, J.....L
BANDON.
*Bernard, Colonel.....C
BELFAST.
*Cairns, Sir Hugh.....C
*Getty, S. G.....C
CARLOW.
*Stock, O.....L
CARRICKFERGUS.
*Torrens, R.....C
Whyte, Mr.....
CASHEL.
*O'Beirne, J.....L
Lanigan, J.....L
CLONMEL.
*Bagwell, J.....L
COLERAINE.
*Bruce, Sir H. H.....C
CORK.
*Murphy, N. D.....L
*Maguire, J. F.....L
DOWNPATRICK.
*Ker, D. S.....C
DROGHEDA.
*Whitworth, Mr.....L
Brodigan, Mr.....
DUBLIN.
*Guinness, Mr.....C
*Pim, J.....L
DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.
*Lefroy, A.....C
*Whiteside, Mr.....C
Ball.....L
ENNISKILLEN.
*Cole, Hon. J. L.....C
Collum, J.....L

Of the total number of 658 members forming the new House of Commons, 367 rank as Liberals, and 290 as Conservatives, or Liberal-Conservatives. For Dumbartonshire, the candidates having polled equal numbers, there is a double return, and therefore the seat is not credited to either party. Mr. G. HARDY is returned for Oxford University and also for Leominster.

The Liberal gains and losses at the recent election stand as follows:

LIBERAL GAINS.

Ashburton	1	Limerick (County)	1
Aylesbury	1	Lincoln	1
Berwick	1	Mallow	1
Bridgnorth	1	Monaghan County	1
Brighton	1	Newport	1
Buteshire	1	Poole	1
Cardiganshire	1	Portsmouth	1
Carnarvon	1	Portarlington	1
Cavan (County)	1	Renfrewshire	1
Chatham	1	Shropshire, South	1
Chester	1	Sligo	1
Clitheroe	1	Staffordshire, North	1
Colchester	1	Stirlingshire	1
Derbyshire, South	1	Sussex, East	1
Dublin (City)	1	Taunton	2
Essex, North	1	Tynemouth	1
Exeter	1	Wareham	1
Frome	1	Warwick	1
Galway (City)	1	Wallingford	1
Grimsby	1	Wakefield	1
Helstone	1	Waterford (City)	1
Hertfordshire	1	Weymouth	1
Horsham	1	Wilts, South	1
Hull	1	Windsor	2
Knaresborough	1	Yorkshire, N. R.	1
Kincardineshire	1	Yorkshire, S. W	2
Lancashire, South	1		
Leicester	1	Total	57

LIBERAL LOSSES.

Abindon	1	Lichfield	1
Berkshire	2	Liverpool	1
Blackburn	1	Lyme Regis	1
Bridgwater	1	Maldon	1
Canterbury	1	Norfolk, East	1
Carlisle	1	Norfolk, West	1
Cheltenham	1	Northallerton	1
Chippenham	1	Oxford University	1
Cirencester	1	Preston	1
Cricklade	1	Thetford	1
Derby	1	Tiverton	1
Devonport	1	Whitby	1
Grantham	1	Woodstock	1
Hastings	1	Sunderland	1
Hereford	1	Tewkesbury	1
Kidderminster	1		
King's County	1	Total	33

The following is a list of gentleman who sat in the last House of Commons, but have not been reelected. The asterisk indicates that the late member did not offer himself for reelection to his former constituents:

J. T. Norris.....L
*J. H. Astell.....C
T. T. Barnard.....C
Sir C. E. Douglas.....L
*J. D. Ferguson Davie..L
*R. Bremridge.....C
*A. E. Way.....C
P. P. Bouverie.....L
J. Walter.....L
Mr. Cargill.....C
*J. R. Walker.....C
J. Pilkington.....L
M. Staniland.....L
H. Whitmore.....C
*Col. K. Tynte.....L
H. Moore.....C
*W. H. G. Langton.....L
F. Peel.....L
Lord A. Hervey.....L
*K. Macaulay.....C
*E. T. Yorke.....C
Lord Athlumney.....L
Col. W. Powell.....C
W. Lawson.....L
C. W. Finch.....C
Sir F. Smith.....C
Col. Berkeley.....L
P. S. Humberston.....C
W. J. Lyaley.....L
*A. Ponsonby.....C
P. C. Papillon.....C
*Lord Ashley.....L
S. Beale.....L
W. Mundy.....C
*W. P. Thornhill.....L
*Sir J. Shelley.....L
*Sir de Lacy Evans.....L
Lord G. De Wilton.....C
H. S. Thompson.....L
*G. Lyall.....C
F. T. Bathurst.....C
F. W. Fleming.....C
W. Vansittart.....C
Col. Vyse.....C
*S. Estcourt.....C
*Bowyer, Sir G.....C
DUNGARVON.
*Knox, Major S.....C
DUNGARVON.
*Barry, Mr.....L
ENNIS.
*Stacpoole, Capt.....L
GALWAY.
*Morris, Mr. Q. C.....L
*Blenn

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Official Records of the Public Offices —Derangement of Business.

From the Charleston Courier, July 21.

The late civil war has left the State in an exasperated condition. Its capital has been necessarily impoverished and its resources crippled. The future depends much upon the efforts which are now made for resuperation. Every assistance, therefore, should be extended to these efforts, and every obstacle, if possible, removed.

The planter, at the best, finds himself without any other resource than his naked land, and for the cultivation of that he has to arrange with and rely upon a new system of labor. The merchant has but a few scattered fragments of his former fortune, which he may gather together with a view to his immediate necessities and his reestablishment in business.

The mechanic is, in the main, dependent upon the ability of the property-owner to obtain the means requisite to rebuild where destruction has taken place, or to repair where injury has resulted from the past condition of strife. Labor is everywhere abundant, but capital is wanting. There is the ability and disposition for toil, but the absence of means. Now that capital, which is so much needed here, is plenteous in other portions of the country. It must, at the first, be chiefly sought outside of the State. It will have to be obtained for the most part by a sale of, or lien upon, such portion of the property as is left, and which is tangible in its value. This is the real estate.

It can scarcely be expected that capital will be staked on the stocks or securities of the various moneyed institutions to which heretofore so much wealth was invested. Their condition is too uncertain and unsettled. In many instances it is well known that their assets consist entirely of the promises and obligations of the late government at Richmond. In all cases it is not definitely ascertained how far they may be thus involved. There remains, consequently, nothing on which money can be raised except the real estate which exists. This can alone be made principally available for the purposes and business of life. No one, however, is willing to advance their means or hazard their capital on that which is uncertain. They require to be satisfied with the validity of the title tendered, and that there are no prior incumbrances or liens upon the property which may be proffered in pledge. It must be on security as to which there is no reasonable doubt.

This can hardly be accomplished under existing circumstances. The records of the Registry of Mesne Conveyance, of the Ordinary's, and the other public offices, were, pending the late struggle, removed to the interior. They are not in the district, and are, therefore, not accessible for reference or investigation. There can be no acceptance of title, because the books in which they are officially entered, and on which such acceptance must be based, are not within reach. There can be no satisfactory ascertainment of whether property is incumbered, and if so to what extent, or in whose, as stated, the title really and *bona fide* rests. In their absence any sale or mortage must be upon the confidence between the parties, and upon the faith of the purchaser or lender in the vendor or borrower. It will depend both upon the opinions of the latter as to his ownership and his recollection of the state of his affairs. The consequence is that many, for whose interest and that of the community it is that capital should be obtained, are unable to procure it. Although they have the property sufficient to sell or pledge for the purpose they cannot thereby raise the means.

There is no reason why the records of the municipality of title, both by will and deed, of the property of the District, should remain any longer beyond its limits rendering it useless where they are, and inaccessible to the citizens of the district, to whose interests they relate. They may be made available here. Without them there can be no safe transfer of property. With them, he who has the money to advance may be reasonably certain as to the soundness of his security, and he whose exigency or advantage requires the sale, or loan, will be able to secure it. The great necessity of the times is the speedy restoration of the customary channels of trade and business. Whatever tends, in however remote a degree, to facilitate this, is to that extent accommodation and benefit. There are other inconveniences which are daily experienced on account of their absence, but we have said enough to show the propriety of their being brought back at as early a day as practicable.

Mississippi.

TAXES IMPOSED BY GOV. SHARKEY.

From the Jackson Mississippian.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, JACKSON, Miss., July 17, 1865.

Whereas, it becomes necessary to raise revenue for the support of the Provisional Government of the State of Mississippi, and to meet the expenditures incident to the assembling of the convention which has been called in obedience to the proclamation of the President of the United States, which can be done only by taxation; and

Whereas, there is no legislative body in existence which can impose taxes, and consequently the execution of this power necessarily devolves upon the Provisional Governor; therefore,

I, WILLIAM L. SHARKEY, Provisional Governor of the State of Mississippi, do declare and ordain that the following taxes shall be collected by the Sheriffs of the several counties, to wit:

1. On every dry goods, grocery or provision store, and on every commission or auction house or establishment, the sum of $50.

2. On every drinking saloon, bar-room or place where intoxicating, or malt or brewed liquors are retailed, whether licensed or not, $50.

3. On every public inn or tavern, exclusive of the tax on the bar-room, $25.

4. On every billiard-table, bagatelle-table, or other game not prohibited by law, $25.

5. On every restaurant or public eating-house, $25.

6. On every transient trader or dealer in merchandise or produce, who is not permanently located in the State, $25.

7. On every exchange broker or banker, or banking establishment, $25.

8. On every bale of cotton taken or sent to market, $1. The tax, if not paid in the county from which the cotton was taken, and a receipt produced, may be collected at any point on the Mississippi or Yazoo Rivers, or any other navigable watercourse, which shall be deemed the market place; or at any point where cotton is placed on a railroad car to be removed from the State, or at any place where cotton is being removed beyond the State line. And any steamboat or railroad which shall remove from the State cotton on which the tax has not been paid shall be fined $5 for every bale so taken, recoverable before the Mayor of any city, or before a justice of the peace.

9. Every bale of cottop taken or sent to market, the bona fide ownership of which is not fully established to the satisfaction of the sheriff, shall be seized and held by him until disposed of by law. In all cases the sheriff is authorized to seize and hold the cotton until the tax be paid.

10. On all profits in money which have resulted during the war to any person from buying and selling cotton, tobacco, salt, sugar, molasses, or other articles of traffic, five per cent. on the amount of such profits, the standard of value to be the currency of the United States; Provided, that where such profits have been invested in property in this State, which is taxable under the next succeeding article, the tax shall be assessed and collected on the property only.

11. On all cotton or other property, real or personal, purchased during the war, with funds derived from traffic or trade, or income from any other source except from planting or from manual labor, and now owned by the purchaser, five per cent. on the present value of such property, in United States currency; Provided, that real estate purchased for immediate occupancy, and actually occupied by the purchaser, shall be exempted from taxation; and provided, that any person who has purchased cotton may hold fifty bales free from taxation. But when cotton is held by the same owner in different counties, it shall be taxed, unless the owner will designate the lot to be exempted.

12. The Assessors of Taxes in each county shall immediately proceed to assess the taxes imposed in articles 10 and 11, according to the provisions of article 17 in the revised code, except that they shall report to this office, instead of reporting to the Boards of Police; and except also that if they have doubts as to the true value of taxable property, they may have the value assessed by two disinterested appraisers. And for their services the assessors shall receive five per cent. on the amount of the assessment.

13. The sheriffs shall proceed forthwith to collect the taxes hereby assessed, and shall make returns under oath, to this office, or to such other person as may be appointed to receive the same, of all money collected by them, on or before the day of the meeting of the Convention; and for their services shall receive five per cent. on the amount collected. And if any sheriff shall fail to discharge the duties herein required, he shall be liable to an action for the amount of money received, and shall, moreover, be liable to be indicted for embezzlement of public money. Every sheriff in the State must make report though no tax may have been collected by him.

14. As cases of hardship may arise in the assessment and collection of the taxes hereby directed, I reserve the power to give relief to parties on proper showing.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set [L. s.] my hand and caused the great seal of the State of Mississippi to be affixed.

By the Governor: W. L. SHARKEY,
Provisional Governor of Mississippi.
JAS. R. YERGER, Secretary of State.

The Crops in Central Illinois.

EFFECTS OF THE LATE RAINS ON THE WHEAT, OATS, HAY, CORN, RYE AND POTATOES.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPION, Ill., Monday, July 31.

Two days without rain has shortened the facial presentation of the farmer in a wonderful degree. This morning the music of the reaper and mower is again floating on the summer air. The grain is lodged and tangled by over-ripeness; the Hurd's grass has lost most of its seeds, and the hay will be of little value; but as an offset, the prairie grass is of rampant growth, and in many localities will make up the deficiency for farm use, but cannot for shipping. Wheat is badly damaged by growing, and as the crop was cut, it has had the whole benefit of the two week's steady rain; but little of it will do to ship. Barley is also severely injured. Rye and oats not much affected; the former is not easily injured when well put up, and most of the latter is yet standing. Corn, on dry land, is making good progress, while that on flat land will prove nearly a failure. Potatoes look well, but are becoming so badly choked with weeds that the crop will be comparatively light; added to this, symptoms of rot are beginning to show themselves. But little buckwheat has been sown in this county.

The abundant feed is favorable for cattle and hogs, and with the remainder of the season favorable, a fair return will be realized, falling not far below a fair average crop.

The returning soldiers are rapidly filling up the ranks of farm laborers, and wages have declined.

Five years ago the season was very similar to the present one, and proved very disastrous to corn in the open crib, hundreds of thousands of bushels of which were thrown out. It was emphatically the season of rotten corn. The lesson has not been lost, and it is to be hoped that the one now taught, the want of drainage, will not go unheeded. RURAL.

The Old Capitol and Carroll Prisons.

From the Washington Star, Aug. 4.

The two buildings on 1st-street, east—that on the corner of A-street north, known as the Old Capitol and the building near A-street south, known as Carroll Prison—have played quite an important part during the rebellion. The latter, with the exception of a few months use as the quarters for contrabands, has been used as a prison for state or political prisoners while the prison styled the Old Capitol has from the first been used as a military prison. These prisons have mainly been under the charge of Mr. W. P. WOOD as a civil superintendent. During the war there have been altogether nearly 20,000 persons confined in these buildings; and at one time there were 15,000 rebel prisoners of war confined in the Old Capitol prison. On the day the President was assassinated, there were over 800 rebel officers in confinement.

The war having ceased, the number of prisoners has greatly diminished, all having been removed or released from the Carroll Prison, which is now being put in order preparatory to delivering the building to the owners. A small military guard still remains at this building, but at the other prison, (Old Capitol,) which is now in charge of Lieut. Col. N. T. COLBY, Military Superintendent, assisted by Mr. C. H. WILSON, who has been a part and parcel of the prison from the first, a full guard is kept on duty.

At present there are about 240 prisoners confined here, of whom not more than six or eight are rebels—Capt. WIRTZ, of Andersonville Prison notoriety, who is shortly to be court-martialed, and a few officers of the rebel Stonewall Brigade, who are held on account of some testimony on the conspiracy trial seeming to implicate them. There are some forty citizen prisoners, confined on various charges, and the rest are soldiers, under sentence of, or awaiting trial by court-martial.

During the time this building has been devoted to its present use there have been five executions within its walls—four by hanging, (three for murder, one as a spy,) and one by shooting with musketry for desertion, assault and battery, and attempt at rape.

The treatment of the officers to the prisoners has been very humane during the entire period, but withal very strict, and although many attempts have been made to escape, but six during the whole period, and two in the past two years, succeed in getting away.

It was at the Carroll Prison that a singularly desperate attempt was made to escape about a year since.

Two prisoners were confined in an upper room, one of whom for some cause found the companionship of his room-mate disagreeable, and resorted to a novel mode of getting rid of him. Coming up from the yard one day, he told his obnoxious chum that he had seen his (chum's) coffin being made in the yard, and that he was to be shot at sunrise. The poor fellow was, of course, terribly scared at this news; but the informer slapped him on the back, telling him that while there was life there was hope, and that he would manage his escape; that he had once belonged to a circus company, and had learned how to jump with a spring-board, and would teach him the process. Before night the victim had concluded to make the attempt to escape, and the couple proceeded to pry up one of the boards from the floor, and thrusting it from a window, made one end secure inside. All being in readiness, and the position of the sentinel being determined by his solitary tramp in the yard below, the victim crawled out upon the board, his companion, meanwhile, occupying the other end of the board, to give, by his weight, additional security to the fastening. The couple then bade each other good-bye and the victim getting on his feet made one or two preliminary springs and bounded off into the darkness. He came within a hair's breadth of descending on the point of the sentry's bayonet and almost miraculously escaped breaking any bones, and springing up he made for the dry-house, the sentry firing at him but missing him in the darkness. He clambered up the sloping roof of the dry-house and jumped off outside. But the sentry on duty there having heard the shot on the inside was on the alert and brought the fugitive up standing, and he was secured and returned safe to headquarters. Considering the height from which he leaped—about 40 feet—it is remarkable that he was not killed outright. As it was, he suffered for some time from something like paralysis of his limbs, but at the time of leaving the prison was in good health and none the worse, apparently, for his odd experiment in salvation.

A young Washington-English-rebel, named THOMPSON, captured on the Potomac, when running the blockade, and confined in the upper story of the Carroll Prison, once got on the roof, and making his way along the top to the end of the building, let himself down by the lightning rod and made off. He was never retaken, but some time after the capture of Richmond he made his appearance here.

From Richmond.

A SENSIBLE LETTER FROM ROBERT TYLER—THE CORN CROP.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.

The Richmond *Republic* of to-day, received at the *Inquirer* bureau here, contains the following sensible letter from ROBERT TYLER, whilom of Philadelphia, and more recently Register of the so-called Confederate Treasury:—

RICHMOND, VA., Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1865.

To the Editors of the Republic:

Without assigning special reason, I take the liberty, respectfully but most earnestly, to advise that no person who has held a commission in civil or military service of the late Confederate Government shall permit himself to be a candidate for the Legislature, either Federal or State, at the ensuing election.

It is true, I believe, as a result of the recent struggle, that the entire people in Virginia have accepted the Union and Government of the United States in good faith. The institution of slavery has been extinguished. As matters now stand, I cannot perceive what possible danger to safety or union or the peace of the country could arise by allowing an absolute choice of representatives to the whole constituent body. But there are circumstances in the present state of general and national politics which make it imperatively necessary, in my opinion, that those citizens who were prominently identified with the cause of the Confederacy should exercise a rigid political abstinence at this time.

Very respectfully, ROBERT TYLER.

This letter was one of others addressed to the *Republic*, approving of its strong Union sentiments.

The *Republic* says in reference to the corn crop: "While the area planted in corn in Eastern Virginia is probably not one-fourth as great as that of 1860, the quality of the present crop has never been exceeded. It is not believed that ever before was there on the same number of stalks so large a quantity of grain. This is the concurrent testimony of persons who have recently passed through most of our eastern and northern counties. As the people have nothing but this crop to which to look for support during the current year, the prospect of abundance is even more than in ordinary times a subject of congratulation."

The military authorities at Richmond have decided to lot the city off into three districts instead of four, dispensing with the services of one of the district Provost-Marshals, but not diminishing the military force at present on duty in the city. The force has been increased rather than diminished, as the Twelfth Regular Infantry Regiment, which has just arrived for duty, is larger than both the old ones which it supersedes.

A complimentary dinner was given to Major-Gen. TERRY on Wednesday at Richmond, by the committee of Hartford citizens, who came to Richmond to present a sword to Gen. HAWLEY. The dinner came off at the Spotswood Hotel, and was attended by a brilliant party of distinguished officers. The band of the Second Brigade was present in the evening, and serenaded the party at the hotel.

Seduction and Robbery.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 1.

A wholesale grocery merchant of St. Louis arrived here last Friday, and called at the Burnet House, where he made anxious inquiry of Mr. WILKINSON as to whether the names of GEORGE W. ASHCRAFT "and lady" had been registered there. Being informed in the negative, he left, the same day, for New-York, in quest of the parties. Upon this case hangs a tale. It appears that the GEORGE W. ASHCRAFT referred to had been in the employ, as book-keeper, of the gentleman who is now making such a vigorous search for him. His employer has a daughter of eighteen, a beautiful girl, who had become enamored of the said book-keeper, who is said to be young man of fascinating address, remarkably good looks, and evidently unscrupulous character. Discovering his advantage ASHCRAFT immediately followed it up, to the shame of the unfortunate girl, who readily yielded herself to his wishes. While their peculiar intimacy was yet a secret, known only to themselves, ASHCRAFT, fearful of the consequences, proposed to her father for her hand in marriage. The father refused his consent, which would certainly have been granted had he known the real state of affairs; but neither of the guilty parties had the courage to inform the parents, and the result was, that the weak, yielding girl, fearful of their anger, and dreading the alarm she would have to encounter upon exposure, and still clinging with all the fervor of her passionate nature to her guilty companion, consented to leave the city with him. Upon the night of their departure, she penned and directed to her mother a short note, vaguely hinting at the facts of her misfortune, while the book-keeper appropriated to himself the sum of $1,500, which he had placed in the bank-book as if for a deposit. As soon as he could ascertain the direction in which the fugitives had started, the grief-stricken father left his home in pursuit of them, with the determination of overtaking them.

FOUR YEARS AMONG THE CANNIBALS.—THOMAS ROSS, a colored man, one of the crew of the gunboat *Tioga*, called upon us yesterday, and gave an interesting account and showed us some of the effects of a four years' compulsory residence among the cannibals of the Pacific Islands. The vessel in which he had shipped from Sydney, Australia, was wrecked off one of the South Pacific Islands, known as Mitchell's Group, lat. 8 deg., long. 179 deg. E. Himself, the captain, and five seamen, escaped to the island, where they were immediately seized by the natives thereof, stripped of their clothing, and at once inducted into the modes and ways of life peculiar to that people. No harm was done them, but they were compelled to adopt all the fashions of the natives. The result of one of these Mr. Ross still bears on his person. Their ears were perforated, and rings of cocoanut half an inch in diameter, inserted to the number of thirty in each ear. The effect of so much weight was to stretch the lower part of the ear until it became aligned with the chin. Mr. Ross still wears a number of these rings. The wide aperture thus made is usually stuffed with bunches of flowers, giving to the wearer a grotesque appearance. Vessels occasionally passed the island during his enforced residence there, but the natives at such times kept a strict watch on their captives, and never permitted their presence to become known to those on ship-board. Ross and a companion escaped by swimming off to a vessel one dark night. Their companions, for aught he knows, are still on the island. Corn, pumpkins, yam and cabbages were abundant, and required but little cultivation. The natives were frequently at war with a neighboring tribe. Going forth to battle, they confined their captives in a stockade, releasing them on their return. In all other particulars they were treated as equals and brothers. Many other interesting particulars were communicated, which we have not space to enumerate.—*Bangor (Me.) Whig, Aug. 4.*

Death of Hon. Byron Diman.

From the Providence Journal, Aug. 3.

Hon. BYRON DIMAN died at his residence, in Bristol, on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, after an illness of ten days. An apoplectic attack, which seized him a week ago last Sunday, was so severe as to leave no hope of his recovery. At his death he lacked only four days of completing his seventieth year. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of the ancient town in which he passed his days. He was so long engaged in active business and has been so conspicuous in political life, that he was very widely known, and no man of his time has more fully commanded the esteem and affection of his acquaintances.

He belonged to a class of public men now almost extinct, a class so graphically described last winter by his fellow-townsman, Mr. BLAKE. He grew up before the era of public schools, enjoying the private tuition of the excellent Bishop GRISWOLD, whose faithful and judicious instructions he always recalled with affectionate regard. His studies at school formed, however, but a small part of his acquisitions. Up to a late period in his life he remained a diligent reader, and few men, devoted to active business, possessed a more varied store of general information. He was particularly at home in all matters of geography and topography, and would often astonish his friends with the exactness of his knowledge of places he had never visited. There was scarcely a European city of note with the general outline of which he was not as well acquainted as with the city of Providence. Nothing afforded him greater enjoyment than conversation with any intelligent observer of the manners and customs of other lands.

The most marked feature, however, in his intellectual character, was his fondness for antiquarian lore. Possessing a wonderfully retentive memory for dates and persons, he delighted to discuss the days gone by, and call back the men of a former generation. With him, it may be safely affirmed, perished one of the largest funds of local history possessed by any man of his time. Nor was his knowledge limited to local traditions. He was well versed in New-England history, and in the history of the mother country, especially during the Commonwealth. He was scarcely ever at fault in any statement of a fact. Owing to these circumstances his conversation was unusually instructive, heightened as it was by great heartiness and vivacity of manners, and by strong convictions which he never hesitated to express. An ardent admirer of the Puritans, and especially of their great hero, CROMWELL, he always stood firm for rational liberty in Church and State, and gave his most emphatic approval to the great measures of President LINCOLN. Of English politics he also possessed a very exact knowledge.

A lighter side of his character was shown in his fondness for dramatic literature and the English poets of the last century. An apt quotation would often relieve the dryness of discussion. In his younger days he had cultivated a talent for amateur acting, and his recitations were uncommonly effective. Of the poets of this century SCOTT and BYRON were his favorite. In his last sickness before disease had invaded the brain, he was heard at times reciting to himself the grand strains of WATTS which he had learned in boyhood.

At an early age Gov. DIMAN entered the counting-room of the late Hon. JAMES DE WOLF, who, during the war of 1812, had accumulated one of the largest estates, for that time, in New-England. At the death of Mr. DE WOLF, in 1837, he continued for a long time to manage much of the property. At one time he was extensively engaged in the whale fisheries, and used to show with just pride a beautiful model of a ship completely equipped, presented to him by one of his officers upon whom he had conferred a favor. As the whale fishery declined, he turned his attention to cotton manufactures, and became Treasurer and afterward President of the Bristol Steam Mill. He was also for many years President of the Bank of Bristol. He always took great interest in the affairs of the church which he attended, and at one time was President of the Catholic Congregational Society. He was a liberal contributor toward the erection of the solid and beautiful structure, whose granite buttresses will long stand as a grateful memorial of the labors of his beloved pastor, the venerable Dr. SHEPARD.

For the greater part of his life he felt a deep interest in political questions, and took an active part in political contests. He was one of the convention which nominated Gen. HARRISON for the Presidency in 1850, and did all in his power to effect the election of his favorite political leader, HENRY CLAY. For Mr. CLAY he cherished that almost idolatrous enthusiasm, which that eminent statesman, more than any American who has lived since ALEXANDER HAMILTON, seemed everywhere to awaken.

For many years, under the old charter, Gov. DIMAN was either a member of the General Assembly or a Senator, and was Lieutenant-Governor for three years after the adoption of the present constitution. He was elected Governor in 1846, in the exciting canvass that attended the disruption of the famous law and order party. Since that time he felt less interest in politics, until the great issue came up which resulted in the rebellion. For Southern slavery he had a hearty detestation.

Of other more purely personal traits we may not here so freely speak; of the unvarying sweetness of temper, the open hospitality, the benevolence that never turned away from the claims of the destitute, the unwearied good offices that so much endeared him as neighbor and friend. He leave not an enemy behind; and, to quote the words of one who has been often opposed to him in the stormy field of politics, "he leaves behind him not one who, in his lifetime, has done so many kindly acts."

Like most large-hearted men, Gov. DIMAN was a great lover of the old-fashioned open fire with its blazing logs. Round that cheerful hearth how many happy memories cluster! Not a few will recall it as they read these lines. There, with his books about him, the inevitable summons at last overtook the master of the house, as his days were just touching the limit assigned by the Psalmist, and there, after a few days of unconsciousness, without a groan or sigh, he breathed his last. The places that once knew him shall know him no more.

Gov. DIMAN was twice married. He leaves behind him a widow and her daughter, and three sons and a daughter, the fruits of his first marriage. One of these sons is Rev. J. LEWIS DIMAN, Professor of History in Brown University, and another is HENRY W. DIMAN, United States Consul at Oporto.

LAW REPORTS.

The Court of Appeals—June Term, 1865.

George Hoffman, Supervisors' Respondent vs. *The Ætna Insurance of New-York, Appellant.*—Action on a policy of insurance, covering a stock of merchandise, &c., to be null and void if said property shall be sold and conveyed, &c.

Opinion of the court per PORTER, J.

The effect of usual proviso against sales on policies of insurance is not to interdict sales of the owners, as between themselves, but only sales of proprietary interests by the parties insured to third persons.

The dicta to the contrary in Murdock, the Chenango Insurance Company (2 Cornet, 210,) disapproved.

In the construction of contracts words are not to be taken in their broadest import, when they are equally appropriate in a sense limited to the object the parties had in view, and their apparent intent as deduced from the whole instrument.

Where the language of the promiser may be understood in more senses than one, it is to be interpreted in the sense in which he had reason to suppose it was understood by the promisee.

If it be uncertain in view of the general tenor of the instrument and the apparent object of the parties, whether given words were used in an enlarged or in a restricted sense, other things being equal, that construction should be adopted which is most *beneficial* to the promisee.

Conditions and provisors in policies of insurance are to be constructed strictly against the underwriters, as they tend to narrow the range and limit the force of the principal obligation.

Every intendment is to be made against a construction of a control under which it would operate as a snare.

When a fluctuating stock of goods was insured by a mercantile firm, and one of its members retired, it was held that goods subsequently purchased by the continuing members of the firm, who acquired the interests of the retiring partner, were within the protection of the policy.

The judgment of the court below was affirmed with costs.

Walsh vs. *The Washington Marine Insurance Company.*—The action was upon a policy of insurance upon the ship *Senator*, on a voyage from New-York to Liverpool.

Question of seaworthiness—Verdict and judgment for plaintiff in the court below.

Opinion of this court per PORTER, J.

The question whether a vessel insured was seaworthy at the inception of the voyage is, ordinarily, one of fact for the jury.

Where the inability of a ship to perform its voyage becomes evident soon after leaving port, and it founders without stress of weather, or other adequate cause of injury, the presumptionis that this inability existed before setting sail, and arose from some latent defect which rendered the vessel unseaworthy.

But no such presumption exists where it appears affirmatively that the ship was seaworthy on leaving port, and that it encountered marine perils such as might disable a staunch and well manned vessel.

A policy of insurance issued *on account of whom it may concern*, ordinarily inures to the benefit of all the owners, and an action may be maintained in their behalf by the party to whom it is issued suing in his own name.

In such a case when the interests of the owners are erroneously stated in the complaint, the court, in its discretion, may permit an amendment of the pleadings on the trial in conformity with the facts proved.

Where an insurance is effected by one for the benefit of himself and other owners, it is not a fatal objection to the sufficiency of the notice and preliminary proof, that the other owners do not unite in presenting them, or that the changes in their respective interests are not stated in the proofs presented by the party to whom the policy was issued for the benefit of all the owners.

The provisions in policies of insurance require notice and proof of loss and interests is to be expounded liberally in favor of the insured; and its requirements are satisfied by furnishing such reasonable evidence as the party can command at the time, to give assurance to the underwriters of his right to receive the money, and of their liability for the loss.

The testimony of experienced navigators is admissible on questions involving nautical skill, if the nature and ordinary effects of the perils to which a marine loss attributed.

The judgment of the Supreme Court was affirmed with costs.

Can a Woman be Arrested for Conversion of Property?

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Garvin.

John McGuckean vs. *Augusta Moore.*—In the month of March last the plaintiff deposited $4,500 with the defendant for safe keeping. Some time afterward, when he demanded his money back, she refused to comply with the request, whereupon McGuckean obtained an order of arrest against her, and she was arrested by the Sheriff.

The lady's counsel now moves to set aside the order of arrest, on the ground that, under our statutes, a female cannot be arrested in a civil action, except for a wilful injury to person, character or property; that the mere detention or conversion of money is no wilful injury to it. He contended that the two things are, in their nature, entirely different, and the distinction between them is clearly stated in the very section which authorizes an arrest generally; and that a female can be arrested only for injuring property, not for taking, detaining or converting it; and even then it is not for every injury done to it, but only for "wilful" or wanton and malicious injury; and although an injury may be done to the plaintiff by withholding from him his property, yet that is very different from an injury to the property itself, as contemplated by the statute.

The Court took this view of the law, and vacated the order of arrest and discharged the defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 5, 1865.

$45,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107	100	At. Mail S. Co.	155
50,000	do	107⅛	60	Brunswick Land	11¾
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	106	200	Erie Railway	80⅞
20,000	do ...2d call	106⅛	100	do	80¾
80,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.		100	do	80⅝
	New Issue	106	100	do	80¾
1,500	do	104⅞	200	do ...2d call	80⅞
1,500	U.S.6s, 10-40s...C.	97⅛	100	do ...c10	90
26,000	do	97⅛	500	do	90
15,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		100	Hudson Riv. R.	113¾
	First Series	99⅞	100	do ...a15	113
44,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		200	Reading R.	107
	Second Series	99½	200	do	107¼
12,000	Missouri 6s	71¾	200	do ...b10	107⅛
8,000	do	72	30	do	106
3,000	N.Y.Cen.6s,'83	95	500	do ...2d call	106¾
5,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref	75	50	Erie R. Pref	87
1,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st M.	81	300	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	66¼
10,000	P., Ft.W. & C. 3d	66	100	do ...b10	66½
3,000	Amer. Gold	143⅝	200	do ...2d call	66¾
1,100	do	143¾	15	Ill. Cen. R.	126⅛
10	Bk. of America	136	300	Cleve. & Pitts	70¾
18	Am. Exchange Bk.	116	100	do ...2d call	70⅛
26	Mechanics' Bank	110	300	Chi. & N. W.	38
10	Metropolitan Bank	114	400	do	26¾
20	West. U. Teleg'h	73	400	do	26⅝
100	Chic. & N.W.Pr	63¼	400	do	26⅜
500	do	63⅛	400	do ...s30	28
50	do	63¼	400	do ...2d call	28¼
100	do	63⅜	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	108¾
100	do ...b10	63⅝	100	P., Ft.W. & C. 2d c'll	97⅛
50	do	63½			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

200	N. Y. Cen. R.	92¼	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	66¼
200	Erie Railway	80	100	do ...s3	66⅜
300	do	80⅞	300	do	66¾
100	do ...s3	80⅞	200	do ...b4	66⅝
400	do	80¾	100	do ...b4	66¾
100	do ...o	80⅝	200	Cleve. & Pitts	69⅝
100	do ...s30	80⅞	100	do ...a15	69¾
100	do ...b3	80⅞	200	Chic. & R. I.	108¼
300	do	80⅝	100	do ...b10	108¾
100	do ...o	80¾	100	do ...s10	108
100	Reading R.	106⅝	100	Ch. & N. W. Pr. ...s3	62
400	do	106	100	do	62¼
200	do	106⅛	300	do ...b3	62⅜
200	Chi. & N. W.	27¾	300	do	62⅝
100	do ...b3	28	200	Cum. Coal Co	42½

MONDAY, Aug. 7—A. M.

The trade of the past week was again very active in the entries of Foreign goods, most of which go directly into market, and the payment of Customs thereon. The latter reach nearly three millions in Gold, including the duties paid on goods of the previous importation taken out of Bond. The Export return of domestic produce cleared to Foreign States is much less than was looked for, as it is understood that a large amount of Cotton had been on ship-board and other freight and insurance engagements made for some days before the last Custom-House return was made up. We presume the explanation is in the delay in clearing and not in reporting the clearances of these Cotton cargoes, as we have had no occasion recently to complain of the Statistical desk in the Custom-House, which is specially paid by the Treasury Department to afford prompt and correct information through the press. The Domestic Consumption houese are doing an active business, and the Cotton mills at the East are understood to be well employed and with ample stocks of the raw material on hand.

The market for Money has settled down to 7 ₰ cent. at call, and 7@9 ₰ cent. on prime Merchant paper. Exchange went as low as 108⅛@108¼ for Gold on London, but at the very close of the week the demand improved to 108⅜@108½ for Bank and Bankers' bills. Gold, which left off 144 Saturday week, rose to 145¾, and then gradually fell off to 143½ ₰ cent. There was no export demand, and while there was a large daily employment to pay Customs Dutiies, this demand was partially qualified by some sales from the Treasury Office.

The Import Entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods Return in our last paper, amount to $5,484,358, as against the total entriee of $4,545,260 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $1,781,971, against $8,236,012 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $21,108, against $90,111 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,951,432. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 16,662 bales. The number of Emigrant passengers arrived during the week is 6,147.

The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since the 1st of January are officially (to 1st July) and semi-officially (since) reported, as follows—the small entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$10,587,849	June	$16,619,269
February	11,366,964	July 8	2,764,723
March	15,769,133	July 15	3,657,174
April	13,937,973	July 22	6,206,463
May	12,699,024	July 29	4,267,329
		Aug. 5	5,484,358
Total			$103,713,389
As against same time 1864			159,556,702
Decrease since Jan. 1			$55,804,434

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported since Jan. 1, are:

January	$16,661,596	June	$8,246,644
February	15,750,802	July 5	1,757,233
March	18,307,718	July 12	4,036,236
April	7,711,642	July 19	2,947,757
May	8,268,275	July 26	2,947,349
		Aug. 2	1,781,971
Total			$84,324,532
Against same time 1864			123,651,445
Decrease to date			$39,326,913

The Exports of Specie from New-York since Jan. 1 are:

January	3,184,863	June	$5,199,472
February	1,023,301	July 8	29,958
March	381,913	July 15	296,290
April	961,026	July 22	139,116
May	7,256,071	July 29	180,715
		Aug. 5	21,108
Total			$18,668,612
Against same date 1864			31,103,941
Decreased Specie Export since Jan 1			$12,437,329

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, are:

January	$2,042,347	May	$1,257,651
February	896,062	June	778,465
March	1,673,444	July	1,062,804
April	2,307,024		
Total to date			$10,018,817
Against deliveries to date, 1864			6,502,187
Increase since Jan 1			$3,517,630

The following are the Customs received in Gold, and Gold Interest paid out at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1865:

	Customs Received		Gold Interest Paid.
January	$4,276,309	January	$2,449,290
February	4,823,714	February	913,420
March	5,471,026	March	2,009,695
April	6,369,580	April	193,187
May	8,299,195	May	10,262,899
June	7,697,554	June	1,066,274
July	9,906,190	July	5,714,397
Aug. 5	2,981,648	Aug. 5	228,300
Total	$49,877,766	Total	$22,837,513

The gold balances held in the Treasury of the United States at the close of July were:

At New York July 31	$29,307,000
At Other Offices	6,031,000
Together	$35,338,000

The present balances (morning of Aug. 7) are, probably, over *thirty-seven millions*. In our last weekly review we stated that we did not look for such large Customs in August as in July. But the experience since of the first five days of the month—averaging $518,329 per day at New York alone—and the opinion of many of our importing friends lead to the contrary belief. If the Goods ordered for the Fall trade could be had promptly in Europe (which is somewhat questionable, owing to the sudden pressure of American buyers, or buyers for American account, in the English and Continental markets), we should now regard it as almost certain that the Gold Customs for the First Quarter of the new Fiscal Year will nearly double the corresponding Quarter last year, which gave:

At the port of New York	$13,907,706
At the out ports	5,364,403
Total, July 1 to Sept. 30, 1864	$19,272,109
At New-York, July, 1865	$9,908,190
At New-York, Aug. (est.)	10,000,000
At New-York, Sept. (est.)	7,500,000
Total New-York, 72 p. ct.	$27,408,190
At out ports, 28 per cent.	10,867,000
	$38,275,190

The proportions at the out ports last year, as far as officially known, were 27½ ₰ cent. of the whole for the First Quarter; 28½ ₰ cent. for the Second Quarter, and 29 ₰ cent. for the Third Quarter—the direct importations into New-Orleans gradually increasing as the year advanced.

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

| | Fri. | Sat. |

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—MIDNIGHT ASSAULT—LOVE AMONG THE BONNETS.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

BROADWAY—PICCOLINO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Palmyra *Courier* gives the particulars of a sad accident which occurred in that village on Monday. Mrs. WEALTHY WHITE, a widow lady, was entering the village on the boat *Uncle Bill*, and went to build a fire to prepare dinner, and to hasten the work she poured some kerosene on the wood, and then set the can down near the stove. When she lighted the fire an explosion took place, and she was so badly burned as to live but a few hours. She was burned to a black, charred mass, and begged wildly to be shot, and thus end her misery.

The family gathering of the venerable ISRAEL WASHBURN, of Livermore, Me., took place last week at the residence of that gentleman, six of his seven sons being present, as follows: ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr., ex-Governor of Maine and ex-M. C.; ELIHU B. WASHBURN, M. C., of Galena, Illinois; CADWALLADER C. WASHBURN, ex-M. C. from Wisconsin, and Major-General United States Volunteers; CHAS. WASHBURN, Minister at Paraguay; ALGERNON S., formerly a merchant in Boston, at present cashier of a bank in Hallowell; and —— WASHBURN, Surveyor-General, Minnesota.

A returned rebel named KELLY was summarily hung, a few days since, at Bergen, Mo. He went to a saloon in the place, and ordered a Lieutenant of militia, who happened to be there, to take his blouse off, remarking that he did not like blue coats. The Lieutenant refused to comply with his request, when KELLY drew a revolver and fired at him. Bystanders then knocked KELLY down, took him out, and suspended him to the limb of a tree.

On Thursday, a paroled Rebel prisoner, named MILLER, who had indnced Mr. GREGORY, proprietor of the Spencer House, Louisville, Ind., to visit Shelburne, under pretence of selling him some land, attacked him in the woods and beat and stabbed him several times and then robbed him of $90 and his watch. The people turned out, caught MILLER, and hung him on a tree near the place where the crime was committed. Faint hopes are entertained of GREGORY'S recovery.

As a discharged soldier named GEORGE W. CROWELL was walking on the track of the Providence Railroad, near Hyde Park, on Thursday night, he was struck by the outward bound Shore Line train and instantly killed. He had stepped from one track to the other to avoid an inward-bound train, not noticing the one which killed him was approaching. The deceased belonged in Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

Gen. GRANT really made a speech at Bowdoin Commencement. As he had declined to speak Gen. CHAMBERLAIN said: "I have tried to get Gen. GRANT to speak, bnt he say, 'No,' and when he says that word, he means it. LEE knows it means something." GRANT broke in, saying "I continue to fight it out on that line." And that was his speech.

A correspondent of the Biddeford (Me.) *Journal* says an Irishman from that city, while on his way home, was taken sick and died in Rhode Island. The Catholic clergyman refused him the rites of the church because he was a Fenian. Also that Rev. C. EGAN, at Augusta, has tendered his resignation, because he does not wish to reside where there are Fenians.

While a pleasure party were going upon a picnic from Chicago on Thursday, a young man named WALDRON, who was standing upon a platform, was thrown between two cars by a sudden jerk, and killed, the wheels mntilating him horribly. He had just returned from the war—having been nearly four years in the army without receiving a scratch.

—The wife of PETTON LANGLEY, of Fulton, Mo., dishonored him. He talked the matter over with her, when she agreed to let him kill her, if he would himself commit suicide. This strange and horrible arrangement was carried ont—LANGLEY shooting his wife through the heart while she laid in bed, then placing himself beside her, and blowing out his own brains.

A soldier belonging to the 37th U. S. colored troops was murdered near Wilmington, N. C., on Tuesday last. His body was found floating in the river, the face and eyes horribly disfigured by buckshot. Six negroes have been arrested on suspicion. It was thought that he was murdered for money, as the regiment had just been paid off.

The Cape Ann *Advertiser* says the mackerel fishers have arrived pretty freely the past week with good fares. The mackerel are mostly poor and do not bring very remunerative prices. Last season the first trips were sold at $18 and $11 for large and medium three's; this year they have been sold for $8 50 and $6 50.

Mr. THOMAS LEGGET, of Flushing, one of the Summer visitors at Easthampton, died suddenly of apoplexy while bathing in the surf on Tuesday last. The waves were noticed breaking over him; his daughter called to him, but receiving no response went to him, when, to her horror she found him quite dead. He was 73 years old.

The Postmaster-General has ordered the renewal of mail service on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, from Mobile, Ala., to Columbus, Ky., including Macon and other points. Additional post-offices in the South and southwest have been reopened.

The Soldiers' Rest, in Hartford, Conn., during the month of July, furnished to soldiers six hundred and forty-six meals, one hundred and twenty-four lunches, lodgings for two hundred and twenty-one, and transportation for seventy-one men who were sick and destitute of money.

The State Department has been officially informed that a new source of industry is in process of development at Antigua, W. I., by the discovery of a very valuable deposit of guano on the island Rednida, of some of which will soon be sent to this country.

Major-Gen. BENJAMIN PRENTISS was arrested at Quincy, on Saturday, and fined five dollars for thrashing a young man who kept company with his daughter against the General's wishes. His son aided his father in the work, and was fined a like amount.

The Atlanta, Macon, Milledgeville and other journals in the interior of the South are republishing abstracts of the Congressional (Washington) legislation for the past four years—in order to inform their readers what laws they are bound to obey.

On Thursday afternoon, PETER TRAINOR was suffocated in Troy. He foolishly entered a cider vat filled with mephitic gas, from which another workman had just been compelled to turn back. It was nearly an hour before his body could be recovered.

Further evidences of incendiarism have been discovered, showing that the villains that fired the Eighth National Bank building on Saturday evening, were burglars who were prepared, if necessary, to commit murder.

We learn that Bishop SOULE, of the M. E. Church, is in very feeble health. He greatly desires that delegates shall be elected from Virginia to a General Conference at the regular time in 1866.

At Lockport, Thursday, J. W. NIXON, a canalman, while pushing a boat with a pike-pole, slipped and fell into the water between two boats, which came together, crushing him to death and horribly mangling his body.

The Washington *Republican* says: "Last evening Gen. JUBAL EARLY was seen on Pennsylvania-avenue, boasting that he would never get down so low as to ask JOHNSON'S pardon; 'that what little property he had in this country he might take and go to hell with it; that he had enough in Europe, beyond JOHNSON'S reach, to support him in ease,' &c."

Capt. PERCIVAL DRAYTON, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, died in Washington at a late hour Friday night. He had been ill only two days. He participated with Admiral DUPONT in the taking of Port Royal and other important places

Special instructions have been sent to the Commander of the Department of Texas to be vigilant in preserving strict neutrality with all parties in Mexico. He is to recognize JUAREZ as the head of the Mexican Government.

Dr. A. W. BARROWS, of Amherst, Mass., has been summoned to Washington to attend the trial of Capt. WIRTZ, the Andersonville murderer, on the 15th. He has some important rebel documents which apply to this case.

The attempt to raise the frigate *Congress*, at Hampton Roads, has temporarily failed, in consequence of the giving out of the pumps. The vessel sunk again, but in a little better position.

The Secretary of War has ordered the immediate muster out of all commissioned officers and enlisted men serving in the Signal Corps in the Department of Washington.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt last week near Ogdensburg. It was felt and noted by many persons.

The alumni of Bowdoin College have voted to raise $25,000 to erect a memorial to the sons of the college who have fallen in the war.

FROM EUROPE.

The Inman steamers *City of Boston* and the *Germania*, whose advices via Cape Race were published yesterday, arrived at this port yesterday. The latest news is to the 27th. Up to that date everything was progressing well with the Atlantic Telegraph. The *Great Eastern* was steaming westward in a steady course, and had paid ont about three hundred miles of cable. So far the insulation remained perfect, and the signals were distinct and regularly received. Great Britain is about to reopen diplomatic relations with Brasil, the differences between the two countries having been satisfactorily adjusted. It is rumored that Lord PALMERSTON will very shortly retire from public life. The result of the municipal elections in France is highly favorable to the government. An imperial decree had been published at Paris promulgating the International Convention signed at Geneva, in August, 1864, for the care of wounded soldiers on the battle-field. The Prussian Government seems bent on pushing matters to an extreme issue in regard to public meetings. The banquet at Cologne was broken up by the military authorities, and the company dispersed. Spain has followed up her recognition of the kingdom of Italy by sending an ambassador to Florence. This has given great umbrage to the ultramontane party, and their journals publish numerous protests from Bishops and private individuals against an act which they consider sacrilegeous. According to advices received at Vienna from Jerusalem the cholera had broken out in that city, and a rigorous quarantine had consequently been established. The Austrian residents had solicited aid toward the relief of their poorer compatriots, in view of the existing danger. Rumors of a ministerial crisis in Turkey prove to be unfounded. Civil war is reported to be imminent in Japan.

LOCAL NEWS.

From the tenth annual report of the Superintendent of the Brooklyn Public Schools it appears that the city contains 56 grammar schools and 37 primary schools, 3 of which received colored children. There are 467 female teachers in the schools and 27 males. The number of children registered during the year was 50,837—of whom 740 were colored. Seven evening schools were opened during the year, the average attendance at which was 1,996, being an increase of 400 over last year. The necessity for increased accommodation is represented in the report as being urgent.

Coroner GOVER held an inquest, yesterday, over the body of ALBERT V. VAN TASSEL, the fireman who was instantly killed by the explosion of a boiler-flue on board the New-York and Sing Sing steamboat *Arrow* on Saturday evening. The jury found that the explosion was purely accidental.

At 1 o'clock Saturday morning GOTTFRIED F. NESTLE, a German brewer, committed suicide in his dwelling, at No. 157 Attorney-street, by shooting himself through the head with a common COLT'S navy revolver.

About 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, a young man named THOMAS TRISTRAM, who resided with his mother and brothers at No. 34 East Broadway, was shot and killed in his own bedroom by his brother RICHARD.

MR. JOHN RAYNOR, of Hoboken, was found in Fulton-street, near West, on Saturday, suffering from sunstroke. He died while being taken to Bellevue Hospital. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY.

The demand for Money was active on Saturday. Gold fell to 143¾ @ cent. Stocks less firm on the Railways; Governments (gold-bearing) in good demand.

General business exhibited less animation on Saturday, though prices were lower for the leading kinds of breadstuffs and provisions. Freights were quiet, with 467 vessels of all classes in port.

France—Mexico—The United States.

It appears by the latest advices from Europe that the apprehensions are very grave in France of difficulties with thie country about Mexico. Our well-informed correspondent at Paris wrote to this journal under date of the 21st ult.:

"The accumulation of American soldiers along the line of the Rio Grande is beginning to create another panic about Mexico. So long as there appeared to be rebels in arms in Texas, the sending of Federal troops seemed to be natural enough; but now that there are no longer any rebels in arms, and that the Federal troops on the frontier continue to increase in numbers, the fears of the people as to the object of these troops are awakened, and it would not be surprising to see the French Government demanding at Washington information as to the object of this large display of force."

The French journals being all under close control of the government, do not say a great deal about the matter, but what they do say is very significant.

Opinions of the same character as to the danger of hostilities prevail largely in England and in Germany, and also to some extent in the official circles of Spain, and these four nations are really the only ones in Europe where there is interest or discussion about the question. While France is interested as the Power that will be primarily involved in the difficulty, if there should be one, England is interested as the great ally of France for the last twelve years in enterprises of peace and war; Germany is interested as a heavy holder of our government bonds, and Spain feels interested from the fact that her hold upon Cuba would be endangered in case of the breaking ont of a war for the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine.

The apprehension in these countries of difficulty with our government about Mexico is not a new thing; but its recent increase arises from reports widely spread in Europe of a certain development of circumstance and opinion in the United States since the close of the late war—these reports being either pure inventions, gross exaggerations, or malevolent misstatements. Formerly there was merely a vague impression that the huge army of the North, or perhaps the armies of North and South combined, would, on getting through the Confederate war, rush frenziedly into another war with whatever enemy was found most convenient. And this, of course, would be the foreign intruder into Mexico. But latterly they have learned something more definite. They have heard of Mexican "emigration" enterprises in the United States; they have learned that many Northern and Southern Generals have expressed themselves in favor of the armed liberation of Mexico; and, horridest of all, it has been proclaimed aloud in their hearing that one hundred thousand Federal troops have been stationed on the Rio Grande, as an "army of observation," and that this army has been placed under control of the most impetuous of our officers, Gen. PHIL. SHERIDAN. When, in addition to this, they learn (as they will shortly) that this very officer, in a letter which was last week injudiciously published by one of his friends, has proclaimed himself favorable to war in behalf of the Mexican Republic, we may well believe that their apprehensions will assume the gravest character.

At the very time, however, when we learn that these French apprehensions have become definite and serious, the War Department at Washington has quietly issued a military order which dispels a cloud of falsehoods, and which will be a damper upon those hotheads who would take it into their own hands to embroil our country in foreign war for their own purposes. Before quoting from the order, however, we may state, on the best authority, that the oft-repeated statement that one hundred thousand or eighty thousand troops had been sent by the government to the line of the Rio Grande or to the State of Texas, since the close of the war, is purely fictitious. The black and white troops altogether in Texas do not count a half of the least of these numbers; and the War Department order shows that instead of being enlarged, *nearly the entire force is to be at once disbanded*, and sent home. It must be remembered, moreover, that the troops now in Texas had been sent there before the surrender of the rebel army in that vicinity was announced. When this order is carried out, we suppose that the entire Federal army in Texas will consist of the Twenty-fifth Corps (Colored,) and a few detachments of white cavalry. We quote the principal part of this newly issued and highly important order. It will be observed that it is addressed to Gen. SHERIDAN:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

Maj.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, U. S. A., Commanding Military Division of the Gulf, New-Orleans, La.:

You are authorized by the Secretary of War to *cause all volunteer white troops, cavalry, infantry and artillery, serving in the Department of Texas, that you think can be dispensed with, to be mustered out of service. The musters will be by entire organizations, including all additions thereto by recruits or from other sources.* * * Acknowledge receipt of this.

THOS. M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Prospective Party Changes in England.

Among the political intelligence from Europe which we publish this morning is the report, circulated by a well-informed Liverpool journal, that Lord PALMERSTON contemplates an early retirement from the Premiership. There are various reasons, aside from the state of the Premier's physical strength, which would be found to strengthen the credibility of this report. The character of the new House of Commons will undoubtedly be found more Liberal in the genuine sense of the term than any that has preceded it since the first Reformed Parliament met. It is not in the mere ousting of Tories from old and firmly-held seats that the ruling party has made its gains. It is not alone in the accession to its ranks of members of the strict Whig persuasion that the Ministerialists have run up their majority from a dozen or two to seventy or eighty. The strict party men of the office-holding class have in many instances suffered overwhelming defeats—such as Mr. FREDERICK PEEL, Lord BURY, Col. WHITE, and Lord ALFRED PAGET. The Liberal gain has been rather in substantial Reformers than in well-disciplined party voters. Of these substantial Reformers, there is now a solid band, which will not only make a respectable show on the cross-benches, and stand as monitors against Whig backsliding, bnt which will operate as a power in the Whig councils, and compel the adoption of a Ministerial programme which will include not a few of the great liberal measures which have heretofore been "open questions." The suffrage, and representation, and the Church rates questions may safely be reckoned among those on which the real Liberals of the new House will require their party leaders to take a definite and decided stand. The phalanx of thorough Reformers, at the head of which hereafter stand such men as MILL, BRIGHT, FOSTER, KINGLAKE, HUGHES, EDWARD BAINES, EDWARD BAXTER, etc., will be more than a mere body of free lances. They have now the numbers, the talent, the energy, the moral support of the outside community, essential to give them positive weight in shaping the national policy; and no mere figurehead, however venerable and illustrious, will now serve a Whig, or so-called Liberal administration much longer in the place of an actual practical and immediate policy of progress—which shall include substantial, if not radical reforms both in Church and State.

No one can have a clearer apprehension of these facts than the QUEEN'S venerable First Minister—with his experience of sixty years in the House of Commons, and the unequalled range of his acquaintance with party political management. No one better understands than Lord PALMERSTON that his power of controlling the majority in the new House of Commons is weakened in proportion to the gains which his party has made in the substitution of real Reformers for reactionary Tories, or Whig placemen in the election just closed. And it is in the fact of the Premier's perfect knowledge of the changed condition of representative opinion whioh he has henceforth to meet, that we find the strongest confirmation of the story of his early retirement. There are additional reasons of a strong character tending to the same end. Although Mr. JOHN STUART MILL has distinctly announced to his constituents that he can conceive of no possible condition of things in which it would not be preferable to have a Whig Ministry (with all its faults) than a return of the Tories; still Lord PALMERSTON knows that in seeking longer to keep the reins of power in his hands, while practically opposing parliamentary reform, he would not only disappoint the great body of his outside supporters, but would find himself seriously at issue with his own colleagues. It might be possible to respect the strong prejudices of a statesman of such matured experience against great constitutional reforms, if he were content now, in the full enjoyment of his honors, to step aside into the position of a moderator between the great parties in the State. But it is too much to expect that those prejudices—which in Lord PALMERSTON are probably as firmly rooted as in any conservative statesman living—will be respected to the extent of renewing his lease of power for another indefinite term. Mr. GLADSTONE may not, as is reported in the European news, desire the Premiership. But he has not taken his stand among the Reformers of Lancashire without having reckoned on his ability, as the future leader of the House of Commons, to give speedy effect to his professions when the newly-elected House sets to work.

The Cable.

It has become extremely hazardous to say anything further of the Atlantic Telegraph, until the *Great Eastern's* arrival at Heart's Content, with or without the precious connecting line, shall have been announced. At the hour of writing, we have the history of the splicing outside of Valentia, the interruption of the signals on the 25th, after the splicing had taken place, by straining the cable, the repairs of the temporary defects in insulation, the progress of the paying out of three hundred miles down to the 27th, and the perfect workinge of the signals at that date. All seemed, then, by the latest report, to be going well. Now, the time for learning the actual fact of the enterprise may, we presume, be counted by minutes. It is thus useless further to epeculate.

The Easy-going Prussians and their Foolish old King.

The Prussians are certainly the most patient and enduring people in the world. One half the indignities which they have meekly borne would have driven any other nation into revolntion. During the last three years Parliamentary government has been contemptuously kicked aside by the king and his obsequious minister, who have ruled the country in exact opposition to the views of Parliament. The Chambers refused to vote the budget, and the public money was expended without their consent. They declined to levy taxes; but the King and Herr BISMARK levied them to suit themselves. They threw out every proposition brought forward by the ministry; but the ministry carried their measures into effect with a cool effrontery which drew from the opposition a tremendous series of protests and indignant resolves, but nothing more. At length the testy old King got tired of their eternal speechifying, and summarily sent them packing, adding insult to injury in the form of a sharp rebuke of their contumacious disregard of his royal wishes and instructions.

The Liberals pocketed the insult with that philosophic calmness for which Germans are so justly celebrated, and went quietly about their business. True, they protested, but the King treated their protests with his usual contempt. To compensate in some degree for their mortifying defeats, they resolved to celebrate their steadfast adhesion to liberal views by a grand banquet at Cologne. Herr BISMARK surely might have allowed them to have their little feast. The consequences would have been very harmless. A few hundred mild-tempered, philosophic gentlemen, quick to declaim, but slow, very slow to act, would have enjoyed a very good dinner on the banks of Father Rhine, passed a long set of resolntions, and adjourned at an early hour in the evening to watch the effects of their proceedings on the mind of King WILLIAM. It did not suit Herr BISMARCK that the banquet should be held. In another column will be found an account of the dispersion of the festive Liberals, on the very eve of the grand entertainment, by military force. LOUIS PHILIPPE lost his throne by a similar interference; hnt the Prussians are not Frenchmen. The disgusted party adjourned to Oberlahnstein, in the Duchy of Nassau, where the banquet went off with great *éclat*. Nor to be entirely baulked, the Liberals have accepted the invitation of Bremen to dine in that city. This shows proper spirit. Bremen being a free city, they can there eat, drink and be merry, without let or hindrance from Herr BISMARCK. A tremendous demonstration and an unrestrained flow of eloquence may be expected.

There is something indicrous as well as serious in this contention between Parliamen and King. The protests and resolutions of the Liberal party show the existence of great dissatisfaction among the people, but at the same time reveal the fact that there is no effective opposition to the oppressions of the government. Their protests mean nothing, and the King knows it, and treats them with contempt. When the King, about three years ago, plunged into a conflict with his Parliament, he was considered a madman, and his speedy fall was anticipated. But he knew the long-suffering nature of his people. Well aware that his conduct was distasteful to a majority of the nation, he persisted in carrying out his own views in opposition to the Parliament, treating their petitions and protests with equal contempt. Twice before he has dissolved the Parliament, and though each succeeding Parliament contained a more formidable opposition than that which preceded it, he has not deigned to swerve an inch from his position, nor to abate a jot of his royal pretensions. Friendly warnings have reached his ear through foreign journals. He doubtless remembers the uprising of '48. But still he persists in his own course. He, perhaps, has heard of the fume and fury of the poor little tailor against the man who had defrauded and insulted him: "You have swindled me out of my money; you have kissed my wife betore my face; you have pulled my nose; you have kicked me down my own staircase; be careful, sir, be careful, for a little more, and you will rouse the British lion within my breast." "A little more," exclaim the Prussian Liberals, "a little more and your Majesty shall see what you shall see." We sympathize with the Prussians. They have a mean tyrant for a King; an unscrupulous Minister to urge him on in acts of petty tyranny; an overbearing, hateful military police; they eat, sleep, die and are buried under surveillance; they feel keenly their oppression and their wrongs; and yet they suffer in patience, and give their King the best of excuses for heaping insult on insult upon them. If they would only suffer in silence we could respect their forbearance; but to proclaim their sense of wrongs so loudly and so incessantly, without taking effective measures to throw off the oppressor, leads other nations to suspect that, after all, their political grievances are theoretical rather than practical, and that in reality the noise they make is out of all proportion to the harm received.

Scotch Elections.

RACHOLLEN, Saturday, Aug. 5, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to offer a correction to your Scotch election returns.

In an article in to-day's edition you state that Scotland has returned only seven Conservatives to the next Parliament.

The returns from Scotland are not yet complete. Already, however, there are nine Conservatives returned, and there may be more when the elections are completed. Yours, &c.,

SCOTCH RADICAL.

Aberdeenshire	1	Edinburgh County	1
Ayrshire	1	Elgin and Nairnshire	1
Dumbartonshire	1	Peebleshire	1
Dumfriesshire	1	Perthshire	1
Dundee	1		

[The information contained above is less valuable than the writer intended it should be. Sir J. OGILVIE who represents Dundee, is a Liberal of the best school. Dumbartonshire has made a double return, so that it is out of the count, the votes of the two candidates being equal. All the returns from Scotland, are published in the London *Times* of July 25, and the result is that nine Tories are returned from the fifty-four constituencies into which Scotland is divided. The returns from Perthshire and Peebleshire had not been made when we last referred to the subject. Otherwise our previous report was entirely correct.—EDITOR TIMES.]

THE TORY LOSSES IN ENGLAND.—The Tories gained thirty-three English seats in the late election and lost forty-three, making the net Liberal gain ten—as against nine for Ireland, and five for Scotland. The total number of members of the House of Commons is 658; of these 367 are Liberals, and 290 Conservatives—Dumbartonshire making a double return, which, for the time, is equivalent to no return at all. Mr. GLADSTONE'S successor at Oxford is returned for that constituency, and also for another. The Liberals will have a clear majority of, at least, seventy-five in the new house, which will enable them, if they are so disposed, to carry with ease almost any reasonable measure of reform—and to carry it by such a vote as could hardly fail to carry conviction to a majority in the House of Lords.

LIBERAL GAINS IN THE IRISH ELECTIONS.—It is noteworthy that the Liberals lost no seat in Ireland that they held in the last Parliament, while they gained Cavan County, Dublin City, (one,) Galway City, (one,) Limerick County, (one,) Monaghan County, (one,) Portalington, Sligo County, (one,) Waterford City, (one,) Kings County, (one,)—making in all nine clear gains for the whole country out of the twenty-four ministerial net gains of the election. This significant change in the parliamentary representation of Ireland is almost entirely due to the position taken up by Lord DERBY at the close of the parliamentary session on the Catholic Oaths' Bill.

☞ Hon. Mr. BURLINGAME, our Minister to China, on his return from Washington to Boston, passed yesterday at the Astor House, where we engaged an hour with him, deriving information relating to his mission, alike important and interesting.

Mr. BURLINGAME, though exempted from four years of intense solicitude at home, has witnessed stirring events abroad. China, like America, has passed through a serious or series of rebellions, now, like our own, happily at an end. He has resided there upon cordial terms with the government, and with the Ministers of other courts. He speaks in terms of high commendation of the wisdom and justice of Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, many years the British Minister in China, and now fortunately, we trust, for both countries, Her Majesty's Minister at Washington.

Mr. BURLINGAME says that our merchants are highly esteemed in China; that our commerce is rapidly increasing; and that our relations with the government and the people are most amicable. Many large English houses, anticipating a long war here, speculated so largely in the cotton of other countries, that they are either ruined or seriously embarrassed.

Within the present year the Chinese Government has completed the translation and publication of WHEATON'S International Law, which is recognized there as the highest authority upon such questions.

After attending at Washington to business connected with his mission, and which, in part, brought him home, Mr. BURLINGAME returns to China, via California.

☞ We took the honest Union hand of JOHN M. BOTTS, yesterday, with a satisfaction of which words can but give a feeble description. There was but one other Southern man whose presence could have awakened kindred emotions. But that devoted patriot—Judge PETTIGREW—is, unhappily, no more.

Mr. BOTTS, who foresaw, long before it broke ont, the late Rebellion, and who knows better, probably, than any other man, its leaders, their motives, and arts, has written a history of the greatest crime perpetrated since the Crucifixion of our Saviour. This will be looked for and read with interest and usefulness. Mr. BOTTS is on his way to Saratoga.

FROM TURIN TO ROME.—A singular statement appeared recently in the Paris *Moniteur*, which up to our latest advices had not been disclaimed. It is as follows:

"Spain, a Latin nation, naturally sympathizes with a people of the same race; she cannot, besides, forget that her own unity was constituted, like that of Italy, by the successive annexation of different kingdoms independent of the Crown of Castile; and these incorporations being made, did not Spain also change her capital, and remove the throne of her Sovereigns from Valladolid to Madrid, as Italy is now definitely transferring her political centre from *Turin to Rome.*"

This passage occurs in a letter from Madrid, and it may be that ROME was either a *lapsus pennæ*, or a typographical error, and that FLORENCE was intended. It is said, however, that the Italians accept the error, if it be one, as a good omen.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 5, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being one of a large number of the "*Jewish*" subscribers and supporters of your journal, I this morning noticed in your paper an extraordinary fact, that a "*Jew*" was in trouble for selling cigars to make a living, without a license. May I, as a *Jew*, ask you why this dreadful crime should call forth from you the fact that the perpetrator was a "*Jew?*" Was it because you so seldom hear of a Jew being in trouble or committing crime, that it deserved your special mention of the fact that the man was a Jew and not a Catholic, Protestant or of any other denomination? By informing me through your columns, you will much oblige MANY JEWISH SUBSCRIBERS.

We do not know that there is any propriety in giving prominence in a report to the religious persuasion of any delinquent before the courts. Nor do we believe the practice to be a common one. It was done in the instance above complained of, *inadvertently*. Unless a journal is in the habit of making such insidious distinctions in matters of religion, nationality, and so-forth, there is probably little gained by parading a casual grievance of this kind. We don't suppose one in ten thousand readers of the TIMES will have noticed the slip (if such it must be called,) in our report until they read this. Certainly, there is no daily newspaper in the world less chargeable with sectarianism than the TIMES, and no class of our citizens know this better than those in whose behalf our correspondent professes to write.—[ED. TIMES.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 6.

PARDON BROKERAGE.

Among the new occupations or pursuits that have recently sprung up here is that of the pardon broker, or advocate. Those who come here to obtain the Executive clemency, especially such as have some money to spend, are soon beset by the "runners" of pardon advocates. These runners swarm about the hotels like flies around a collapsed barrel of molasses on a hot summer's day, insinuate themselves into the society of the pardon-seekers as they register their names, and lose no time in making it transparently clear that the way of the pardon-seeker is hard; that the process of obtaining a pardon is difficult, and that it is necessary that an advocate be employed to prepare the petition and other papers. Besides, the runners represent that certain gentleman, "the advocates in whose interests they work of course" have the *entrée* at the White House and at the Attorney-General's office, and are in those places very influential individuals, and cannot only expedite the process but induce the favorable action of the President, and so on for quantity and quality, according to the idiosyncracy of the petitioner. Among these advocates is a young woman of fair proportions and engaging face, who does a brisk business, and denominates herself a "female attorney." PORTIA is really indefatigable and persistent, and in presenting her case lays down impressively and emphatically that "the law allows it and the court awards it." Hope, "she must have what she seeks." But let it "be recorded for a precedent," that neither the fair PORTIA nor any other pardon-advocate has such an entrée at the White House, nor at the Attorney-General's, as will beget for the pardon-seeker any special favor; and in general, let it further be recorded for a precedent, that the so-called influential individuals are generally dead weight, and act as an incubus, rather than an accelerating agent when they appear in anybody's behalf. The process of obtaining a pardon is very simple and brief, and no advocate is required. An application to the gentlemanly and obliging clerks in the Attorney-General's office is only necessary to enable any intelligent person to understand and present his own case; and so far as the President is concerned, we can vouch for as pleasant a reception to the veriest rebel of them all as to any of these self-styled influential individuals.

ANOTHER WHISKY CASE.

Another important whisky case is before the Secretary of the Treasury, involving several hundred thousand dollars' worth of property. The petitioner for relief in the case is one EBEY, of Northern Ohio, whose distillery, and a large amount of whisky, has been seized by the government, for a violation of the internal revenue laws. The principles involved are the same, to some extent, as those decided last week in the Sturgess high-wines case. A decision will be rendered in the Ebey case about the middle of this week. Hon. S. S. COX, of New-York City, is the attorney.

THE PRESIDENT AT HOME.

The President remained here to-day. It was expected that he would make another trip to Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, &c., but he preferred to remain at home with his family, some of whom have just arrived from the West, among them his son, who is to act as his personal secretary or clerk, and not as the private secretary of the President, as has been suggested by some of the newspapers. Col. BROWNING is the private secretary.

QUARTERMASTER'S WORK.

An immense amount of trouble has devolved upon the Quartermaster's Department in consequence of an order of the War Department instructing Paymasters to pay officers in full on making affidavit that they had made returns and settled their accounts. Officers seem to have made the affidavits and pocketed their pay without scruple, many of them being heavily indebted to the government and never having made a return. The greatest amount of trouble, however, has been caused by a number of Quartermasters who had given vouchers for property purchased for the government. The holders of these vouchers cannot get pay for them, because the Quartermasters, having got their pay on false affidavits have gone out of service without making any returns. This is particularly hard on a large number of cavalry men, who about a year ago turned in their private horses, according to act of Congress, and received vouchers or Quartermasters receipts for them, but up to the present day have failed to get their pay, because these delinquent Assistant Quartermasters have made no returns and are now out of the service altogether.

THE EMORY-TORBERT CASE.

In the TIMES of Aug. 1 we gave some account of a difficulty between Gens. EMORY and TORBERT. Our statement of the main facts were derived from a respectable and reliable source. A friend of Gen. EMORY, and a gentleman of high respectability, says our paragraph did injustice to that officer, and he sends the following communication in answer to our statements:

In the Washington correspondence of the TIMES of Aug. 1 appeared several incorrect statements in relation to the services of Brevet Brig.-Maj. W. H. EMORY, and I hasten to do justice to a gallant officer by placing his record before the public. Gen. EMORY graduated at West Point in 1831, in the artillery, and served with distinction throughout the Mexican war, receiving three brevets for gallant and meritorious services. I will not speak of his valuable services in running the boundary lines between Mexico and the United States, which have been published to the world by Congress. Early in 1861, EMORY (then Lieutenant-Colonel) assumed command of the troops on the northern frontier of Texas, under the qualified command of Gen. TWIGGS. Unlike that officer, however, he brought his command, about 700 strong, North in safety, though opposed by more than 5,000 of the enemy. Reaching the Northern States with his command he was much surprised to learn that his resignation, sent in at a time when the President of the United States was declaring that the government "had no right to coerce" seceding States, and when it seemed to all that there would be no war, recalled two days after it had been forwarded, when he learned that his services would be needed against the rebellion, had been accepted. Mr. LINCOLN, who throughout the war has had the highest opinion of Gen. EMORY, reappointed him at once.

He was in the battle of Williamsburgh and Hanover Court-house, at which place the brigade under his command made the great charge which separated the two wings of the rebel army and won the day.

At Camp Bisland, La., on April 13 and 14, his division, the third of the Nineteenth Corps, aided by Gen. WEITZEL'S brigade, captured the strongly intrenched position of Fort Bisland, and was recommended by Major-Gen. BANKS for promotion for his "conspicuous gallantry and good judgment." During the campaign at Port Hudson he was detached to take command of the important post of New-Orleans, and with 4,000 men, three-fourths of whom were colored troops raised by him for the emergency, on his own responsibility defended that section of the country successfully against a force of 13,000 of the enemy. The battles of Lafourche Crossing and Fort Donelson, fought under his orders in June, '63, were pronounced by every one as the most gallant of that year in Louisiana.

At Sabine cross-roads on April 8, 1864, his division, the First of the Nineteenth Corps, after the repulse of the Thirteenth Corps and all the cavalry, was marched by him to the front at double quick time, and withstood the advance of the whole of DICK TAYLOR'S forces, repulsing the enemy with severe loss. The next day, at Pleasant Hill, the magnificent charge of two brigades of his division, gallantly aided by the whole of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps, under Gen. A. J. SMITH, drove the enemy in rout from the field. At Cane River he was assigned by Gen. BANKS to the command of the troops moving against that position, and by a brilliant flank and front attack, carried the fords of the river and the opposite heights, opening the way for Gen. BANKS' army to Alexandria. Gen. FRANKLIN, in forwarding his report of the battles Sabine Cross Roads and Pleasant Hill says of EMORY, among other headsome things, "I desire also to testify my high appreciation of the great gallantry and good sense and military judgment displayed by Gen. EMORY in the battles reported."

When after the fearful battles of the Wilderness Gen. CANBY was called upon for troops he selected the

First and Second Divisions of the Nineteenth Army Corps, placing them under command of Gen. EMORY, saying that he sent his best troops and best officers. For his services in this campaign he was made Brevet Major General of Volunteers.

At Winchester EMORY was at all times in the thickest of the fight, encouraging his men when they were hard pressed, and leading them on in the final charges that sent the enemy "whirling up the Valley." At Fisher's Hill he personally superintended the capture of the enemy's rifle pits in his front, and to him was assigned the advance that night in pursuit of the enemy. At Cedar Creek, exposed by the rout of the Eighth Corps, his corps attacked in front and flank and rear, fought its way back inch by inch under his eye, and by a splendid charge, supported on the left by the Sixth Corps, broke the enemy's lines, doubling their left back upon their center and right. CUSTER did the finishing work here as all know.

Gen. SHERIDAN recommended EMORY several times for promotion for his gallantry and distinguished services. In one letter Gen. SHERIDAN says: "Gen. EMORY commanded the Nineteenth Corps at the battles of Opequan (Winchester), Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek; in all these engagements Gen. EMORY was in the thickest of the fight and behaved with great gallantry and coolness.

That Gen. TORBERT was released from arrest, not by the order of Gen. HANCOCK, but by Gen. EMORY himself, upon personal solicitation. The information Gen. EMORY sent for by special car, was required to enable Gen. HANCOCK to issue an order for mustering out troops, and every day's delay, cost the government thousands of dollars.

EMORY has held many other important commands, but our space forbids us to mention them here.

Lately Gen. EMORY has been made Brevet Brigadier-General in the regular army as a recognition of his "equivocal services during the war."

EMORY, since the Shenandoah campaign, has also been recommended for promotion by Lieut.-Gen. GRANT.

THE SALISBURY BANNER.

The following official order with reference to the suspension of the Salisbury *Union Banner* has been received here:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE OHIO, RALEIGH, N. C., July 31, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 118.—The editor and publisher of the Salisbury *Banner*, publication of which was suspended by General Orders No. 111, dated July 21, 1865, from these headquarters, having disclaimed wrong intent in publication of article for which issue said paper was suspended, and having declared his intention to avoid giving just cause for censure in future, and his statement having been favorably indorsed by his Excellency Gov. HOLDEN, he is hereby permitted to resume publication of his paper. Until restoration and full operation of civil laws publishers of newspapers as well as public speakers will be subject to restrictions necessarily existing under military rule, and will not be permitted to discuss and criticise acts of military authorities with that freedom allowed where civil law is in full operation. The public is not, under existing circumstances, the tribunal to which appeal should be made respecting the acts of Commissioners of Freedmen or other officers of government.

By command of Brevet Maj-Gen. RUGER
CLINTON A. CILLEY, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

DAVIS'S HEALTH.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 6.

Several applications have lately been made to the executive authorities for special permission to visit JEFFERSON DAVIS. One of these was made by his former physician, who, at the request of his family, desires to professionally ascertain the actual condition of that individual's health. To this no answer has yet been made. The government, however, has abundant means of being continually advised on that subject, and, so far as is known here, the prisoner's health is not suffering from his present treatment.

NEUTRALITY ON THE BORDER.

The General Commanding the Department of Texas is enjoined to a strict and faithful observance of the instructions heretofore issued, which require him to forbear from any form of intervention in the war between France and the sovereign power of Mexico, of which President JUAREZ continues to be recognized as the Chief.

Amusements.

The fearfully warm weather of the past week materially affected the theatrical business of the city. The actors were heated, uncomfortable and in a hurry; the audiences were comparatively alim, and the managers naturally out of sorts. At WALLACK'S alone was there any increase of interest. Of all the stupid ideas prevalent among managers, that of giving matinées in the month of August seems most supreme. On Saturday a matinée was given to a poor house at the Broadway, and at Winter Garden, where a very respectable audience had gathered in front of the box-office, the manager had the good sense to announce that the gas-works of the establishment were out of order, and the people were dismissed.

We find no novelties worth mentioning among the advertisements.

Manager GRAU, whose gay and festive countenance was visible here last week, has taken his departure Westward.

HERRMANN, of whose wonderful performances we read daily puffs in the newspaper press hereabouts, is to open soon at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Artemus Ward whose position at the foot of the spellin' class no one will dispute, and whose humoristic screeds are good for a full house at any time, is announced to appear shortly at Irving Hall and also at the Athenæum in Brooklyn. Success attend the bully boy.

The Park Theatre of Brooklyn, under the management of Mrs. CONWAY, will soon open with a more than ordinarily good company. In addition to Mr. and Mrs. CONWAY we hear of Miss VIOLA CROCKER, Messrs. DUFF, CHIPPENDALE, DAVIDGE, BARRETT and others. Miss LOUISA HAWTHORNE whose success at this theatre last season was simply great, will possibly be secured. Her engagement would greatly strength en the company. The amusements for

TO-NIGHT

are generally good.

At Wallack's DAN BRYANT'S success will continue. The "Colleen Bawn" was to be withdrawn, but its plaisteristic power has developed so wonderfully that Mr. Moss has wisely concluded, for the dear public's sake, to make a small fortune every week, and therefore DANIEL will shoulder his whisky keg and shout his songareens and enact the virtuous Celt every night during the week. It is hardly fair to remember only the one who made the most money. The rest of the company in their several rôles are equally excellent. Our remark concerning the ice-cheerfulness of this theatre, made last week is as applicable now as it was then.

At Barnum's Museum (Winter Garden) novelty is really the order of the day. Mr. BARNUM, we believe, has not resolved to start a new magazine, nor has he bought *Mrs. Grundy*, with the intent of publishing it as a comic paper, nor has he made an arrangement with the Common Council for an exhibition of their celebrated and somewhat costly "Ring;" but he has, we understand, sent an expedition to Circassia for five additional muchly-haired damsels, and another to the wilds of Africa to procure a second edition of Miss What-is-It. In the meantime he runs his machine at Winter Garden. He produces twice a day the marvelously sensational drama of the "Midnight Assault; or, the Italian Brigand;" also, the Nicolo troupe, fancy dances, "extemporaneous singing," fat women, tall women, hairy women, and other curious things.

For other particulars concerning the theatrical world, see advertisements.

A Card.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Saturday last, (6th inst.,) in the advertisement of a "religious discussion," so called, for the day following, it was said that "Prof. MATTISON will exhibit wooden spirits and expose their tricks." Now, although any man of common sense might easily do what is there promised, allow me to say, that the mountebank who handed you that notice for publication, did so without my knowledge, and in violation of all decency and truth. He seems to be one of those "lying spirits," by whom honest people are sometimes deceived. H. MATTISON.

Obituary.

Hon. EDMUND PERKINS died in Norwich, Conn., Thursday morning, after a protracted illness. He was a man of strong intellectual powers and remarkable force of character, and occupied a high position at the bar of his country. He was one of the earliest and firmest members of the Free Soil Party of Connecticut, and upheld its principles at a time when to do so brought little return except opprobrium and abuse. In 1850 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1855 to the House. In both branches he took a leading position and exerted a great influence. In 1856 he was a member of the Philadelphia Convention, and labored zealously on the platform for the election of FREMONT and DAYTON. In 1859 he was presented by his friends as candidate for nomination to Congress. He failed, however, of the nomination, and his impaired health has forced him since then to abstain from active political life. He was warm-hearted and generous to a fault, of the largest charity, and unstinted liberality, and his many virtues bound him to his friends by more than ordinary ties. His disease was consumption, and his age but forty-six.

NOTES.

—The churches are deserted and desolate. City pastors seeking rest are off to the mountains, and their flocks follow them. A tour through the more prominent of this city's churches yesterday revealed a miserable attendance everywhere.

—HENRY WARD BEECHER is at his country residence in Peekskill. His pulpit is well supplied by Rev. Mr. BURTON, of Hartford, a very eloquent and thoughtful divine, whose proper sphere is the metropolis.

—The death of Mr. HAMILTON, the capable editor of the *Anglo-African*, leaves a void which it is hard to fill. Mrs. A. N. COPPER, of Philadelphia, has paid a poetical tribute to his memory of more than ordinary merit.

—A new comic weekly is soon to be started in this city. We hear the names of CHARLES F. BROWNE, (Artemus Ward,) GEORGE ARNOLD (MacArone) and Prof. DIO LEWIS mentioned in its connection.

—The editorial charge of the *Weekly Review* has passed from the control of CHAS. B. SEYMOUR. The change has not improved it.

—Every one is asking about Heart's Content. It is a dirty little hamlet in Newfoundland, noted principally for its huge musquitoes, untrustworthy people and beautiful bay. The hither terminus of the Atlantic cable is at Heart's Content.

—Tubal Cain (ALEX. L. HOLLY,) the TIMES correspondent, whose *Great Eastern* letters attracted much attention years ago, has joined the great iron men of Troy and is hard at work.

—JOHN ZUNDEL, the organist, has left these parts and gone to the West, where great success attends his teaching.

—Dr. CUTLER, the celebrated organist at Trinity Church, was permitted some time since to resign his position. He was succeeded by his assistant, Mr. DILLER.

—Our streets are not so dirty as they were, nor so clean as they might be. The horse-throat-cutting-strikers have been whipped and now beg for employment.

—Mr. P. C. WRIGHT, formerly of the *News*, recently released from Fort Warren without further charges or espionage, is at the Astor-place Hotel. He is well and cheerful.

—The Vassar College at Poughkeepsie will be opened in September. Dr. RAYMOND is its President, Miss MITCHELL Professor of Astronomy, while all other departments are equally well supplied.

—Mr. JENNINGS, a graceful writer, a careful thinker and a close observer, is the present correspondent of the London *Times* in this city.

—Flies are more numerous this year than ever before; so an old lady tells us. They stick closer than any brother and are quite gnatty in their succulative powers.

—The What-is-it is dead. For the information of those good people who were backed down by BARNUM, they at first offering to bet that it was an idiot negro boy, will be pleased to know that it was a negro girl. She shuffled off her imbecile coil some time last Spring while on exhibition in the West.

—We hear that Prof. H. AUTOBOKEA contemplates writing a three act drama, entitled "Wizzy-wizzy-wee, the Fly Fiend.

—Mr. ENGLAND, who for many years was City Editor of the *Tribune*, has accepted a position on the Chicago *Republican*. Mr. ENGLAND is admirably adapted by talent, culture and experience to conduct the news department of any paper.

—The death of CHARLES SHANAHAN is announced. He was one of the best informed journalists in the country. As a companion he was genial and courteous, as a correspondent enterprising and accurate, as an essayist thoughtful and refined, as a lecturer interesting and popular, as a humorist eccentric—a large circle of friends mourn his loss.

—GEORGE B. LINCOLN, the originator of the Ball-spliting title of the late President, has been reappointed Postmaster at Brooklyn. Mr. LINCOLN devoted the first two years of the war to the recruiting service, and has of late been one of the foremost friends of the sick and wounded. Verily he hath, and deserves his reward.

—Hon. MOSES F. ODELL, late member of Congress from the Third Congressional District, has been very ill; he is now convalescent.

—An excellent cure for diarrhœa is the following army recipe: Equal parts of capsicum, camphor and opium.

—There is no truth in the rumor that Gen. DIX is to be a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing election. His private business, long neglected, demands, and will receive his entire time.

—Col. J. H. PALMERTON, for several years State Agent of Pennsylvania, at the national capital, has settled in this city. He is connected with the great Pacific Transportation Company, as Secretary.

—Prof. WM. HOWARD DAY is confounded by a correspondent with S. HOWARD GAY. The former is a lecturer of marked ability; both are editors, the one black, the other white.

—The Lager-bier men are in trouble. If we are to believe their revelations, the stuff retailed as lager is a fearful decoction of all that's nasty. Are they trying to ruin the trade?

SARATOGA.

The Weather—Painted Angels—Theatrical and Musical—A New Candidate for Favor—A Grand Ball.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Friday, Aug. 4, 1865.

The weather to-day has bordered upon that supposed to be perpetual in the infernal regions. Without any further circumlocution, it has been very hot all day. Hot! the word fails to convey a correct idea of the condition of the atmosphere. Shadrack & Co. could not stand it without grumbling. Just before dark, however, the atmosphere was cooled by a smart shower. The parched earth gulped it up very readily, so that when the storm was over the dust was apparently almost as dry as before the rain fell.

I have been terribly shocked. For one whole week my most ardent sympathies were excited at the sickly, languid appearance of a young lady who had a seat directly opposite me every day at the dinner table; her form was emaciated, her skin perfectly transparent, and a death-like hue seemed to pervade the whole atmosphere about her; the eyes shone with unnatural brilliancy, and under them was perceptible the inevitable blue-black coloring—the tell-tale of a debauchée. I longed for an introduction, that I might recommend the application of fresh oysters or a blood-sucker; but failing of an opportunity to secure this privilege, I besought a lady friend to suggest these applications. "La me," she exclaimed, in utter amazement, "why how verdant you are; don't you know that the lady paints her lower eyelids?" It was indeed too true, as I have since ascertained positively. She for whom my whole soul has yearned in sympathy for a week, was daubed all over with paint, and most shockingly disfigured herself to gratify a prurient taste to be in the extreme of fashion. Looking around me at the dinner-table to-day, I saw no less than six ladies disfigured by a daub of blue-black paint on the lower eyelids. The next fashion possibly may require ladies to wear rings in their noses. It is bad enough to wear paste diamonds and pinchbeck jewelry; but when earth's angels begin to paint about the eyes, wear false busts, and false hair in a bag behind their heads, to what extremes may we not expect the dear creatures to go?

THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL.

GROVER'S company returned from Albany yesterday, and reopened at the Leland Opera House last night, with DION BOUCICAULT'S "Octoroon," and repeated the same play to-night. The cast is a very good one, as will be seen by the following:

Zoe	Miss Lizzie Price
Dora Sunnyside	Miss Fannie Morant
Mrs. Peyton	Mrs. W. A. Chapman
Dido	Mrs. De Groat
Grace	Miss Annie Wood
Minnie	Miss D. Hendricks
Mrs. Claiborne	Miss Lee
Salem Scudder	E. Lamb
Jacob McCloskey	Geo. Clarke
George Peyton	C. H. Rockwell
Pete	Frank Lawler
Mr. Sunnyside	C. P. De Groat
Pointdexter	W. A. Chapman
Ratts	Henry Miller
Wahnotte	J. V. Dailey
Paul	Miss May Preston
Salon	E. Conner
La Fosche	Mr. Ward
Jackson	Mr. Zimmerman
Claiborne	Mr. Thompson
Thibodeaux	Mr. Heart

The house was well filled last night, and the actors in good spirits. Miss LIZZIE PRICE, in the arduous part of "Zoe," acquitted herself in a manner that gave the audience a much higher appreciation of her powers as an actress, than anything she has attempted here before. Mr. LAWLER, as *Pete* was perfect; he enlivened his part by several voluntary hits at the changed condition of affairs at the South, which were quickly recognised by the audience, and applauded.

To-morrow afternoon Mr. GROVER favors the public with a matinée, having secured the following named artists: Mlle. ELEN D'ANGRI, contralto; Signor MACCAFERRI, tenor, from Maretzek Italian Opera; Signor ARDAVANI, baritone; Signor ARELLA, Musical Director and Conductor, who, in connection with KOPPITT'S celebrated orchestra, will make up quite an entertainment. A sacred concert will be given by the same artists Sunday evening.

THE "MODERN PAGANINI"

is the high-sounding title given to FRANCIS JENIU PRUME, "violin solo to His Majesty LEOPOLD I., King of Belgium," who gave us a specimen of his qualifications in the Union Hotel ball-room this afternoon. Never having heard PAGANINI it would be ridiculous to pretend to say with how much justice there is in this new candidate's—for it is his first appearance in the United States—claims to be a modern Paganini. Certain it is, however, he won a great many "bravos" and much applause from an audience made up largely of amateur musicians and musical critiques. One professor, at least, declared him to be as good as PAGANINI—he having heard both, pretended to speak by the card. MONS. PRUME excelled in the rendering of *a.* Larghetto Cantabille—PAGANINI; *b.* Carnival of Venice,—E. and J. PRUME. There is a fulness and smoothness of execution, and delicacy of touch in this violinist's playing never before excelled, if equalled, in this country. An adept at all tricks on the violin, he will become very popular in this country with all lovers of style in music. The reception to-day must have been a very gratifying one to the artist. The performance was sandwiched by F. B. ELLENWOOD on the piano, and Mrs. FRANK REA, who sang most charmingly MAZZATT'S "The Moon on the Lake is Beaming," and LOVER'S "Low Back Car," and was most enthusiastically applauded by the audience. MONS. CHARLES DU VAL, the agent, announces another matinée to come off to-morrow afternoon in the same hall.

PRIVATE TURNOUTS.

There is world of wealth in Saratoga just now, and perhaps there can be no better indication of it than in the large number of private carriages to be seen on the different drives every day. I have seen on one afternoon sixty odd private carriages at the lake, and almost as many more livery-stable teams. Annexed will be found a list of sixty private turnouts owned by parties spending the summer here:

AT UNION HOTEL STABLES.

Henry A. Halbert, New-York, bay and gray, in barouche.
Marcus C. Stanley, New-York, black and bay, spirited, in French charlotet.
Charles Ranson, New-York, browns, Victoria carriage.
Stephen H. Alden, Albany, browns, *Sallie Lee, Prince*, fast bays, large and high steppers; barouche, Central Park phæton, light-top buggy.
George Chapman, Brooklyn, bays, in phæton.
Frank Leslie, New-York, three blacks, phæton and carriage.
Henry A. Herford, New-York, blacks.
Thomas B. Gunning, three bays, English barouche.
Simon Devise, New-York, blacks and pony, English barouche.
Richard French, New-York, bays, English phæton.
Edward S. Stoke, New-York, bays, barouche.
D. M. Marcin, New-York, bays, barouche.
Ephraim Simmon, New-York, chestnut and bay, light buggy.
Wm. G. Oliver, Philadelphia, sorrels, two-seated phæton.
Lawrence Jerome, New-York, chestnuts, English barouche.
Maj. W. W. Leland, New-York, bays, two-seated phæton.
D. M. Chauncey, Brooklyn, light-top buggy.
Wm. A. Dibble, New-York, bays, two English barouches.
James Buchanan, New-York, gray, saddle.
G. S. Coddington, New-York, black, buggy.
L. W. Winchester, New-York, blacks, phæton.
Park Matherson, New-York, black and bay, Central Park phæton.
George Kent, Brooklyn, bay and brown stallion, light carriage and barouche.
Douglas, New-York, blacks, phæton.

CONGRESS HALL STABLES.

A. Tobias, New-York, bays, barouche.
Geo. Randolph, New-York, gray, top buggy.
Geo. Randolph, blacks, Central Park phæton.
D. L. Reed, New-York, grays, victoria.
J. A. Hadden, New-York, blacks, phæton.
F. A. Able, New-York, bays, barouche.
G. A. Phelps, New-York, black.
Chas. Durant, New-York, bays, elegant English dog cart.
C. Christmas, Brooklyn, bays, phæton.
Henry Delafield, New-York, bays, baronche.
Henry J. Raymond, two bays, one black, English phæton.
D. Stewart, New-York, bays, victoria.
Charles R. Robbins, Brooklyn, bay and sorrel, Rockaway.
William Mollie.
L. Jenner.
J. Bryan, three horses, (bays,) barouche.
J. F. Purdy, grey, huggy.
E. T. Fisher.
H. A. Mildrum.
H. J. Hastings, Albany, black ponies, with English dog-cart.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mason, bays.
Ed. Corning, bays (very fast) and light buggy.
Sanford Wilson, blacks.
Judge Radcliffe, browns.
Col. Eldred, grays.
Smith Grover, sorrels.
E. Badgley, Philadelphia, blacks, with phæton.
Emerson, Baltimore, blacks.
C. Cushing, New-York, sorrels.
E. G. Tremain, New-York, browns.
A. Storer, New-York, browns.
W. Williams, New-York, iron grays.
Richard McMichael, bays, fast.
Madame D'Angri, three ponies from India.
Geo. Trowbridge, Brooklyn, blacks and barouche.
Wm. Wilder, New-York, bays and English phæton.

The above list by no means embraces all the private carriages here this Summer. At private stables and elsewhere there are probably forty more carriages.

ANOTHER GRAND BALL.

The Messrs. LELAND gave another grand dress ball this evening. The dining-hall was used on this occasion, for the first time the present season. The hall is about 140 feet long, and 60 feet wide; the ceiling is about 30 feet high, and the room is ventilated by 36 windows on either side, extending two-thirds of the distance from the floor to the ceiling. At night the room is lighted by sixteen chandeliers, six burners each, making in all ninety-six jets of gas. The room is plainly and substantially finished, and the walls are painted dead white. A person of refined taste can easily imagine what a splendid dance-hall this is; how cool and airish; how brilliant when lighted at night, and filled with well-dressed ladies in all the gorgeous attire so generally worn at the present day.

In such a hall a ball could be little else than a success. This one was so in more senses than one, and how could it be else when Hon. D. M. CHAUNCEY was the Magnus Appolo of the whole affair.

The dancing commenced as soon as the room could be cleaned after supper, say 10 or 10:30 o'clock, and was kept up till 2 o'clock A. M. I have said the ball was a success in more senses than one. I speak advisedly having looked upon every ball held in Saratoga the present season. First, it was a success as to numbers, the room being full; it was a success in the way of dress, the ladies present having displayed unusual good taste in their toilets. There was not really a tawdily dressed lady upon the floor during a period of one hour, at least, something that cannot be said of any other ball I have seen here yet. There were more gentlemen in ball costume than usual, yet there were a few who should have been excluded on account of their dress. Business coats and sacks have no place in a ball-room, to say nothing of frock coats. There was no intoxication, no rude conduct, and last but not least, the music was good. The display of costly diamonds was truly enormous. The floor managers were: Hon. D. M. CHAUNCEY, of Brooklyn, N.Y., who being an adept in all matters pertaining to a ball, and by constant attention contributed more than any one else perhaps, to make the affair a success. The other floor-managers were W. H. Chapman, Esq., Maj. S. A. Russell, Maj. Geo. W. Cooney, C. H. McComa, Esq., J. W. Corlies, Esq., W. W. L. Oliver, Esq., Evan Morris, Esq., L. W. Allen, Esq., Frank Leslie, Esq., Wm P. Maller, Esq.

The order of dancing was as follows: 1. Grand March; 2. Quadrille; 3. Polka and Galop; 4. Lancers; 5. Redowa and Galop; 6. Quadrille, Basket; 7. Spanish Dance; 8. Lanciers; 9. Polka, Masurka and Galop; 10. Quadrille; 11. Redowa and Galop; 12. Lanciers; 13. Galop and Redowa; 14. Quadrille; 15. Waltz; 16. Virginia Reel.

The Committee of Arrangements were as follows:

E. A. P.

THE INCENDIARY FIRE IN BROADWAY.

The Robbery of the Eighth National bank Contemplated.

MYSTERIOUS COMMUNICATIONS.

At about 10 o'clock on Saturday evening Officer DARKE, of the Fifteenth Ward, discovered fire on the fourth floor of No. 650 Broadway, in Messrs. HALL & ROGERS' studios. Promptly giving the alarm, and ascending to the fourth floor to ascertain what was best to be done, he found near the spot where the flames were fiercest a brace and bit lying near a staircase where several holes had been bored, and a strong odor of benzine gave him the impression that a bituminous preparation had been scattered on the floor; he therefore inferred that the fire was of incendiary origin. The flames made rapid progress, and before the firemen reached the spot, had burst from the window. Half an hour later, the fire threatened the entire building, and a messenger was dispatched to Police Headquarters, requesting Inspector CARPENTER to telegraph for Metropolitan Fire Engine No. 1. She was on the spot within ten minutes. But as other machines had secured desirable places and were working well, throwing as much water as was necessary, Metropolitan was not assigned position. As matter of curiosity, and presuming that a trial of skill might occur, our reporter noted the names of the fire companies that were working, as follows: Nicaragua, No. 4; Guardian, No. 29; Croton, No. 47; Lady Washington, No. 40; Marion, No. 9; Howard, No. 34, and Jackson, No. 24—all steamers, and Niagara, No. 4; United States, No. 28; the two latter hand machines that took position directly under the fire. These machines had the fire under and practically extinguished by midnight, and only the third and fourth floors had been consumed, while moderate damage had been done by water on the first and second floors, which are occupied by the Eighth National (old Baltic) Bank, the Baltic Fire Insurance Company, and Messrs. William M. Knabe & Co., dealers in pianos. This firm also occupied the third story. On the fourth floor several artists had studios; among them Messrs. Hall and Rogers, and a lady whose name was not ascertained. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

The building was insured for $35,000 in the following companies—$5,000 in each: Adriatic, Commonwealth, Broadway, Baltic, Hoffman, Peter Cooper, Tradesmen's.

We are informed by Mr. N. J. NYERSON, Chief Secretary of the Fire Insurance Detective Force, that one of the porters entered the building at 9 o'clock on Saturday night. In a short time afterward he heard a noise in the hallway, which was followed by a cry of "Fire!" On running out to the front of the building he then saw that it was in flames. During the time the fire was raging a coat was found containing a navy revolver, a pound package of gunpowder, some skeleton keys, two small drills, and the following letter, which leaves no doubt as to what the intentions of the incendiaries were:

BILL: You must make the attempt to-night, for I cannot go there. There is three of you and you can go through the work. There is lots of bonds and green fellows in the bank. Should you be detected, do as I told you. Set fire to the stairs and escape by the roof. I have left all in —— and you can get them. That d—— detective has seen me, so I must keep out of the way.

Yours in haste

P. S. I think you are sure of success, as no person lives in the building, and be sure you blow up the safe at 11, as the noise might be heard.

On the 31st of July, Mr. WARREN, Superintendent of the Fire Insurance Detective Force, found in his letter-box the following note:

Mr. Warren, Superintendent of Fire Insurance Detective Force:

Be on your guard for a bad fire sometime before Wednesday, sure; either in Nos. 650 or 652 Broadway, night time. God bless you. FRIEND.

Though not placing much faith in the writer's announcement, Mr. WARREN employed a person to watch the building on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights, when the surveillance was withdrawn. No suspicious persons were observed lurking about the building during that time, but it is probable that finding a special watchman on duty the incendiaries took care to keep out of the way.

The Incendiary Fire in Broadway.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The fire last night at No. 650 Broadway, is clearly ascertained to have been the work of burglars, whose main design was to rob the Eighth National Bank, situated in the basement of the building; in which project they were surprised or alarmed by the return of the watchman of that institution, who, it appears, had been absent for a short time to take his supper.

The robbers had effected an entrance into the bank-room by wrenching off an iron grating over a window in the passage leading to the upper story. In their sudden retreat they left behind them a coat, a heavily loaded revolver, and a quantity of gunpowder, with which they intended to blow open the bank safe. In the pocket of the coat was found a note of instructions how to proceed; namely, to blow open the safe at 11 o'clock, and to fire the building *thoroughly* in the upper story. This latter they affected by boring holes in the floor, and pouring combustible fluid therein.

The second floor was occupied by an extensive piano forte wareroom, to which the fire did not penetrate but much damage is, doubtless, done by water, smoke and steam.

The third floor was mostly unoccupied, except by a few piano packing cases in the rear room, which the fire did not reach.

The upper, or fourth floor, was occupied by the studios of several artists, who are the principal sufferers. The front room, occupied by Mr. NEHLIG, was totally destroyed, with all its contents; not a particle of the valuable artistic "properties," studies, sketches,—the accumulations and work of a lifetime, were saved, and in addition to these, a large national, historical picture of the battle of Gettysburgh, on which many months of severe study and labor had been bestowed, was totally destroyed; the money value of Mr. NEHLIG's loss may be computed by thousands of dollars—covered only by a small insurance (reported) of fifteen hundred dollars.

Two or three other studios on the same floor, occupied by Mr. OTTO SOMMER, and Mr. PARTON, were also utterly destroyed with all their contents.

Three rooms on the same floor, in the rear of the building, were fortunately saved, with their valuable contents, on none of which there was any insurance.

The two rear rooms were occupied by Mr. GEORGE H. HALL, and were full of valuable paintings and objects of art; Mr. HALL was luckily on the spot shortly after the breaking out of the fire, and succeeded in saving all his own pictures, and also those in an adjoining studio, occupied by two ladies—Mrs. A. HENSHAW, and Miss JULIANA OAKLEY; in which were many valuable works of art, the result of study and labor, which no insurance could adequately cover; they possessed a value to their owners not compntable by money, and were therefore left unprotected from fire risk.

It is to be hoped that the villains engaged in this atrocious crime may be caught, convicted, and *summarily* and effectually punished. X.

NEW YORK, August 6, 1865.

A Word for Milkmen.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

I have read nearly, if not all the articles published in the TIMES on the milk question, and there is one important item overlooked—that is, the delivery of the milk. In the upper part of the city where I reside very few servants are up as early as six o'clock to receive the milk, and all parties must have their milk delivered to them by 8 o'clock, so you will perceive the milkman has only two hours to deliver it. Suppose each family averages two quarts, the milkman would require to visit one hundred housed in two hours to deliver two hundred quarts of milk, which, I think, is as much as a man could do; for you will observe they do not visit every house in a street, but two, three or more in a block. Now, suppose he does sell so—two hundred quarts at ten cents per quart, would be..... $20 00

Pays farmer 3½	$6 50
Railroad, &c.	2 00
15 per cent for sour milk	1 03— 8 53
	$11 47

he has for wear and use of cans, horse and wagon, &c. Now, the question is how much less can he do it for? If he sold at eight cents he would have $9 47 per day, which, I don't think, as prices of other things go, would be any too much. I don't think the milkmen average two hundred quarts per day, nor do I believe all the milk delivered in this city averages eight cents per quart. I have no interest in the matter as I always keep a cow for my own family, but I do think that the man that gets up every morning, Sunday and Saturday, at 2 o'clock in the morning, should be a little better remunerated than a common laborer.

FAIR PLAY.

Milk Again.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 4, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I live in Harlem, and was the other day talking with my milkman, who keeps eighteen cows and sells his milk at ten cents per quart. He said his milk cost him about six cents; this, of course, means about five. Well, eighteen cows will average about eighteen quarts each per day. This gives 324 quarts, or an income of $32 40 per day; deduct half for cost of producing, and we have a net profit of $16 20 per day. Now, Messrs. Editors, would you not suppose eight cents per quart would suffice these "hard times," thus giving a net income of nearly $10 per day. I should think so, and further think that if they don't look out some of these days they will have good strong opposition. For my part, I think all the necessaries of life are too high, and if you investigate it you will find that butchers and all hucksters are making just about in proportion as my milkman, and they must come down. For one, I thank you, for your laudable efforts in that direction. Oh! for the good old times of

FOUR CENTS PER QUART.

A National Board of Trade.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 27, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would respectfully urge upon you, as editor and a member of the national legislature, the necessity of a "National Board of Trade," somewhat similar to the English, but of more extended jurisdiction and with more comprehensive powers. It should be, in fact, a national commercial chamber of commerce, made up, to some extent, of representatives from the now local bodies. Its authority should extend to the regulation of travel, internally and externally, over railroads, and steamboats, and steamships. It should have the power to license all masters of ships and steamships, conductors upon railroads, and all steam engineers, withdrawing the license, after convictions of culpability in any accident or disaster. They should have a general supervision upon the construction and running of all railroads and steamships, in the matter of inspecting boilers and capacity for carrying, and their liability to accident. The national convention recently held at Detroit, is but an evidence of the want of such a corporation or commission (national) as proposed. A national police should be established upon railroads having State connections, as the Erie, Pennsylvania, Central and New-York Central, also Baltimore and Ohio, and Great Western (Mo-Henry's.) Respectfully, H. C. J.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.—This bank sustained no damage by the fire of Saturday night, and will be open this morning for business as usual.

Cramps, Colic, Cholera, Summer Complaint, dysentery, diarrhœa, and all affections of the bowels are cured promptly and effectually by Dr. D. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. Being pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by children, and, having maintained its popularity for over thirty years, the proprietors confidently recommend it as a standard household remedy. Sold by all druggists.

Thanks to Mrs. Winslow's Soothing SYRUP, we have been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor, suffering, teething children. It gives not only rest, but vigor and health—the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed—softens the gums, cures wind colic, and regulates the bowels. —*Christian Cabinet.*

Thirty-five cents a bottle.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CURE OF ALL
DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH,
LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 616 BROADWAY.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair
will restore Gray Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR, STRENGTHENS and PROMOTES the growth of the weakest hair; stops its falling out in three days; keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious. THE BEST HAIR DRESSING EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. It is recommended and used by the first medical authority. Sold at the drug-stores, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.

I assure all persons the above preparation will do all that is claimed for it.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.—Twenty-five years of constant use has convinced everybody who has tried it that this salve is the very best. Cures Burns, Piles, Corns, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Sores and Sprains, when all other remedies have failed. Try a 25-cent box. Buy the genuine. New private black stamp. Signature, H. DALLEY, in white, on the end. Depot, No. 43 Liberty-st., New-York.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, Times Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-hand Safes,
In large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Mrs. M. S. Brown, Metaphysical Physician and discoverer of the great Metaphysical Discovery, which effectually cures every disease of both mind and body, including Deafness, Catarrh, Consumption, &c., &c., will be at her rooms, No. 51 Bond-st., on Friday and Saturday, the 4th and 5th insts., where her celebrated medicines can be had at all times. The price is reduced to $1 per package and three packages for $10, so that no family need be without it, as it is the prevention as well as the cure of disease.

The Red Jacket Bitters are a combination of rare herbs and plants, with the purest and mildest of all stimulants—fine old ripe Bourbon Whisky. Call for the RED JACKET BITTERS, and take no other.

By Telegraph Invisibly Connected without damage, the opening of each window and door telegraphs to your room. Can't fail. E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine,
No. 508 Broadway.

Wheelers & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button Hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 639 Broadway. Agents wanted.

MARRIED.

FARLESS—GREEN.—At Old Bridge, Middlesex County, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 1, by Rev. Mr. Rouse, GEORGE E. FARLESS, of New-York City, and FRANCENIA, daughter of Richard L. Green, Esq., of Old Bridge.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—On Saturday,

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,

(Continental Bank Building.)

Near WALL-ST.,

have in all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

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NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,

DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.

Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

and

No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 28th day of June, 1865.

[L. S.] FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.

[L. S.] FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.

[L. S.] FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

MANUFACTURERS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 2, 1865.

THE WEEDSPORT BANK, WEEDSPORT, Cayuga Co., has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of THE NEW-YORK STATE NATIONAL BANK, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of THE MERCANTILE BANK, New-York, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

EDWARD HAND, Deputy Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 29, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 15.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY,
No. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of G. & T. Stevenson, No. 27 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at which time the election for Trustees to serve the ensuing year will take place.

J. G. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

ARIZONA MINING COMPANY, No. 33 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at No. 33 Pine-st., Room No. 10, on MONDAY, Aug. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BUCHANAN FARM OIL CO., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Broad-st., August 9th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at which time an election for trustees, to serve for the ensuing year, will take place.

E. F. STONE Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD CO.—The holders of the Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Road will please send their names and address, with amount and description of the bonds held by them, to the office of the Treasurer, GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place, without delay.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 2, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

BANKERS,

NO. 38 WALL-ST.,

DEALERS IN ALL CLASSES OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

QUARTERMASTER'S VOUCHERS, PROMISSORY NOTES, &c.,

SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY

Coupons Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,

Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. ERUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 29 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 68 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, Jr., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hallmann, Bros. & Co.

The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.

Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO.,) available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

SALE OF CONNECTICUT STATE BONDS.

TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, July 27, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 10th day of August, 1865, at noon, for the purchase of two millions of dollars of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, or so much thereof as may be determined by the Treasurer of the State on said day.

The Bonds will be issued under authority of and subject to the provisions of the laws of July 14 and 21, 1865, published herewith.

A deposit of ten per cent. of the amount bid will be required as guarantee for the fulfillment of the terms of purchase, and notice of award to successful bidders will be given on determination thereof.

A further payment of forty per cent. of the purchase money will be required on the 21st day of August, and on the 30th day of August the balance of fifty per cent. shall become due and payable.

Receipts will be given on payment of the above installments on which interest will be allowed at the rate of seven per cent. from the date thereof until the 1st day of October, 1865, on which day the Bonds will be dated and delivered on return of the receipts properly indorsed.

The entire bonded debt of the State will probably not exceed ten millions of dollars, inclusive of the above loan. This, therefore, will be the last opportunity of investing in bonds of the State by original purchase, and the exemption from taxation by the State or local authorities makes them the most desirable investment now offered to our citizens.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE ISSUE OF STATE BONDS.

SECTION 1. To enable the Treasurer of this State to liquidate the temporary indebtedness of the State, bonds of the State of Connecticut may be issued for the amount of three millions of dollars, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable on the first days of October and April of each year, at the Treasury office at Hartford, in the State, with the principal payable in twenty years from date, which bonds shall be signed by the Treasurer, sealed with his official seal, countersigned by the Comptroller of Public Accounts, and registered in his office; the said bonds may be for the respective sums of one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars and one thousand dollars each, and they shall be made payable to order, or bearer, and be transferable by delivery.

SEC. 2. The Treasurer of this State shall cause to be prepared the bonds and coupons authorized to be issued under this act, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, advertise and sell the same. *Provided*, that he may reject such bids, or portions thereof, as he may deem to be not for the interests of the State; *and also provided*, that no bonds shall be sold at less than par value [illegible].

Approved, July 14, 1865.

AN ACT IN ADDITION.

SEC. 1. That the Bonds of the State of Connecticut which shall be issued under the act to which this act is in addition, shall be and remain exempt from taxation by or under State or Municipal authority.

GABRIEL W. COITE, Treasurer.

Approved, July 21, 1865.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING (C (20) TWENTY OR more coupons on the three years Seven and Three-tenth Notes, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time prior to the 14th inst. Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them, on the 14th inst., after 5 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest Department of this office.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

LINCOLN FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 9 COOPER INSTITUTE, 3D-AV.—Books for subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company, $1,000,000, Shares of $50 each, will be opened at the offices on the 16th day of August, at 3 o'clock A. M. till 3 P. M., and continue till the whole amount is subscribed.

J. RICKETTS PENTZ,
ALBERT DUGROOT,
JOSEPH THOMPSON,
BENJAMIN VAN RIKER,
ISAAC S. VALENTINE,
} Commissioners.

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper or discount clerk in a bank. One having some experience may address A. B., Box No. 4,198 Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1865.

A Dividend of Four per Cent. has been declared, payable Aug. 1.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.

Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.

Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 21, 1865.

TWENTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 21st day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 24th day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 26th day of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent., free from government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 10th of August. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the second Monday (14th) of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 14th proximo, inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 27, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
Corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

From statement for the Seventh Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

Total amount of assets Jan. 1, 1865	$7,438,972 78
Total amount of premiums	6,713,114 66
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	3,064,754 02
Reserve for estimated claims unadjusted and other contingencies	491,212 97
Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not	760,354 60
Interest of scrip issues of 1862 and 1863	6 per cent.
Scrip dividend to dealers on earned premiums	12 per cent.
Dividend for the year to stockholders	31 per cent.

Dealers with this company will be allowed the option, to be signified at the time of application for insurance, of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, guaranteed by certificate, of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon all voyage risks upon cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.

2. Upon voyage risks upon freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3. Upon time risks upon freight, and upon voyage and time risks upon hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to the above returns in gold.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rowe,	Daniel W. Teller,
Daniel W. Lord,	John D. Bates,
George Miln,	Charles Hickox,
John Atkinson,	Robert Bowne,
Thos. A. C. Cochrane,	Lawrence Myers,
Wm. H. Halsey,	S. N. Derrick,
Thos. Barron,	Moses Merick,
Roland G. Mitchell,	David J. Ely,
Albert G. Lee,	Joseph Morrisoe,
George F. Deshon,	Wm. H. Popham,
O. L. Nims,	B. C. Morris, Jr.,
M. F. Merick,	Ezra Nye,
Wm. B. Ogden,	Henry J. Cammann,
John Armstrong,	Thomas Lord,
B. C. Morris,	Preston H. Hodgee,
Andrew J. Rich,	J. B. Griffin.

B. C. MORRIS, President.

THOMAS LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO., for the purpose of transacting a Banking and General Stock Commission business.

Signed JOHN BRYAN,
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK,
RICHD. S. ROBERTSON,
JOHN F. BATCHELDER.

No. 35 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO., is dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON. The business will be liquidated by the surviving partners.

SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of NIMMONS & HAUGHTON.

SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

NEW-YORK, August 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of ROBERT & TAYLOR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. ROBERT will sign in liquidation.

FREDK. ROBERT,
FRANKLIN G. TAYLOR.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug 3, 1865.

The business, as heretofore conducted by the above firm, will be continued at the same store, No. 6 John-st., by the subscriber.

F. G. TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1865.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following-named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 12 M., for the

Side-wheel steamer Daveeport, (ferry-boat) registered 159 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Convoy, No. 2, registered 111 tons. Which can be seen at LITTLE-ROCK, ARK., until the day of sale.

AT VICKSBURGH, MISS., UNTIL FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 12 M., for

Screw-tug Bella Darlington, registered 84 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 796 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 787 tons.
Model barges Porter Rhodes and George B. McClanc.
Nine (9) gunwale-barges.
Forty (40) coal-boats.
One (1) yawl and one (1) floating-dock.
All of which can be seen at VICKSBURGH, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 12 M., for

One wharf-boat, 700 toos.
Model barge Mollie.
Five (5) gunwale-barges.
Three (3) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the

Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tuns, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.

ALSO, for the

Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registed 62 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 300 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 567 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 780 tons.
Side-wheel steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 667 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 462 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 392 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulton, No. 2, registered 118 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col. Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 324 tons.
Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug no name and now building.
Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 116 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 81 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 104 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Tan (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) sawboats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.

All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT. 12, 12 M., FOR THE

Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 783 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 466 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 621 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 351 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ebenville, registered 305 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers, registered 346 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 95 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ford; canal-boat GoldsnEra; canal-boat (no name) forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.

All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following-named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 12 M., for the

Side-wheel steamer Daveeport, (ferry-boat) registered 159 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Convoy, No. 2, registered 111 tons. Which can be seen at LITTLE-ROCK, ARK., until the day of sale.

AT VICKSBURGH, MISS., UNTIL FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 12 M., for

Screw-tug Bella Darlington, registered 84 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 796 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 787 tons.
Model barges Porter Rhodes and George B. McClanc.
Nine (9) gunwale-barges.
Forty (40) coal-boats.
One (1) yawl and one (1) floating-dock.
All of which can be seen at VICKSBURGH, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 12 M., for

One wharf-boat, 700 toos.
Model barge Mollie.
Five (5) gunwale-barges.
Three (3) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the

Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tuns, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.

ALSO, for the

Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registed 62 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 300 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 567 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 780 tons.
Side-wheel steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 667 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 462 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 392 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulton, No. 2, registered 118 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col. Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 324 tons.
Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug no name and now building.
Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 116 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 81 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 104 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Tan (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) sawboats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.

All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT. 12, 12 M., FOR THE

Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 783 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 466 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 621 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 351 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ebenville, registered 305 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers, registered 346 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 95 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ford; canal-boat GoldsnEra; canal-boat (no name) forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.

All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, BARGES, AND SHIP-YARD.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Bureau of Rail and River Transportation,) at Washington, D. C., until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the following named steamboats, barges and other property:

Side-wheel steamer Chickamanga, registered tonnage, 207 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Grant, registered toonage, 190 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Burnside, registered tonnage, 204 toes.
Side-wheel steamer Thomas, registered tonnage, 140 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Sherman, registered tonnage, 140 toes.
Side-wheel steamer Wanhatchie, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Knoxville, registered tonnage, 36 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Dunbar, (wrock,) registered tonnage, — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kingston, registered tonnage, 93 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kenesaw

FOR SALE.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE his country seat, (Altamont. This property is situated on the Hudson River, between Tarrytown and Sleepy Hollow, and is not excelled for beauty in the immediate vicinity of the scenery and old forest trees. The mansion-house is a large brick building on a stone basement, with wings, presenting a front of one hundred feet. On the eastern front there is a portico, supported by sixteen Grecian columns of the Ionic order, extending the whole length of the first floor. The house contains twenty rooms, including library, dressing-rooms, &c. There are wells of very cool water, cisterns, &c. The out-buildings consist of a large stable with stone basement, carriage-house, cow-house with shed, ice-houses, &c. The garden contains about two acres, and in it are three grapevines of choice vines and other fruits; about one-quarter of the garden is stocked with fruit-trees of the choicest kinds. On the eastern front of the mansion there is a park of about 40 acres, through which the carriage-drive from the porter's lodge, through an avenue of fine old trees, to the house. The western front has a view of 40 acres of gently undulating surface. This front has a fine view of the Catskill Mountains, the Hudson River and the village on the opposite or western side of the river. This is one of the most celebrated country-seats on the Hudson, and excels all of them in the grandeur of its fine old trees and magnificent scenery. It has always been greatly admired by distinguished foreigners. It was selected by Joseph Bonaparte, when in search of a residence in this country, and a liberal offer made for it, but it was not then for sale. The situation is very healthy; no intermittents here. For particulars, apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Banker, No. 283 Broadway, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR THE village of Madison, Morris County, New-Jersey, 10 farms from 40 to 200 acres of land; 8 small farms from 4 to 20 acres; several village houses with gardens attached; 3 beautiful country seats from 4 to 12 acres each; essential sites for building, &c.; there are all good and valuable varieties, and near the depot. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, near the depot, Madison.

FARM FOR SALE.—ONE OF 75 ACRES, 65 OF which have been put in perfect order, fenced and cultivated in the best manner, and in a high state; also the stock of cows, horses and poultry, which is large, also for sale. The farm is in the township of Monroe, 2½ miles from the Morristown depot. Apply to E. & G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY R. BLACKWELL, No. 29 Williams-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 46 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—15 miles south of Yonkers, 23 miles from Madison-square; house 40 feet front; kitchen in the rear; also, carriage-house; plenty of shade trees overlooping the house; 4 to 5 acres. Apply to the owner, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD THREE STORY FRAME house and lot for sale; fitted up for either grocery store or private dwelling, on the public road, 1 mile from the Hudson River depot; it will be sold cheap, as we want to go West. Apply to J. SPURR, 1 mile from Barrytown, Dutchess Co., New-York.

FARM WANTED FROM 60 TO 100 ACRES, with good buildings, within 16 miles of the city, for which all cash will be paid. Address TREDWELL, No. 29 East 14th-st., New-York, for four days, stating location, &c.

FARM WANTED—WITHIN 40 MILES OF THE city, on a steamboat or railroad route; must have good buildings, &c., &c.; price not to exceed $6,000. Address FARMER, Station A, Post-office, giving full particulars.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—FOR sale, the block of land bounded by 90th and 91st sts., Avenue A and the East River; deep water and a good harbor. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

A HIGHLY CULTIVATED FARM OF 55 acres, a few rods from tide water, 41 miles on L. I.; good large buildings, plenty of fruit and water, trout pond, fine view of Long Island Sound, good fishing, gunning, &c.; price $4,500. E. A. BUNCE, 7 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE AND GARden well stocked with fruit and shrubbery; also, carriage-house, located on Locust Hill-av., in Yonkers. Inquire of A. H. SCUDDER, No. 283 Bleecker-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
9 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 80x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 70th-st. and 2d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

SOUTH ORANGE.—TO RENT OR LEASE, with immediate possession, a house furnished or unfurnished; billiard-room, conservatory, stables and grounds. Address Box No. 4,087 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—FROM ABOUT OCT. 1, with furnished rooms on second floor, by a lady and her son, nine years of age, with or without private table. House must have all modern conveniences, and location between 16th and 39th sts. and 4th and 9th avs. Address, with particulars, Box No. 1761 New York Post-office.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, UP town, and a private table, can be had by a party of high standing, wishing to live quietly, and willing to pay liberally. Address Box No. 120 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a gentleman, wife and one child, (8 years old;) would prefer to furnish their own rooms, except carpets. Satisfactory reference given and required. Address Box No. 2,689 Post-office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 189 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Where but few boarders are taken. Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Saugus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWELL, CONN.—The location is among the mountains; cool and healthy; pleasant rooms, good water, and a good table; price $6 to $8. Address Rev. L. F. DUDLEY.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD IN WESTchester County—For adults, $6 a week; children, $3. Address I. M., Box No. 618 New-York Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, sulle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

EDWARDS' RESTAURANT, No. 14 Cortlandt-street, opposite the Western Hotel, New-York. Home open day and night. Strangers accommodated. The patrons of this place will be served with breakfast, dinner, and tea, at the usual hours. The traveling public, the business community, and ladies and children will here find a quiet, neat, and pleasant place for taking their meals.

STEAMBOATS.

1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. 1865.
One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND NEPTUNE, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise to GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland; J. L. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's, Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Baggage checked C. VIBBARD, Agent, Pier foot Chambers. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 20th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West or North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGfield, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamer CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $3; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class staterooms accommodations. For further information, inquire of SAXTON & REASBURY, No. 122 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt., Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cornwall, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ARBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNtain House—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Oilbon. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:30, 10:30, 3:30.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 10:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 23 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 20th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

STEAMBOAT TO CHARTER.—THE PASsenger steamboat TAMINEND, 300 tons burden, speed 14 miles an hour, well furnished and in complete order. Apply to R. CORRELL WHITE, 11 Murray-st.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st., New-York, Wednesday and Fridays, at 9 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD MOUNTAINS.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 8 P. M., connecting with railroad.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited).
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN (building)	3,000	.....
ENGLAND (building)	3,000	.....
SCOTLAND (building)	3,000	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,236	Frowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,072	Creagan.
VIRGINIA	3,000	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,148	Asplin.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
HELVETIA ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 5
ERIN ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 12
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $80; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,504 tons	800-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	800-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	800-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE ..... FRIDAY ..... Aug. 19
EUROPE ..... A. DUCHESNE ..... FRIDAY ..... Sept. 15
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $90, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 5 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. IBELIN & CO.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, JAMESON commander, will sail from the company's dock, Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 7½ o'clock A. M.
The CUBA will sail on the 23d of August.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD steamship TARIFA, Capt. MACAULEY, will sail on THURSDAY, 10th inst. Cabin passage, $80. Gold, or its equivalent. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 2.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $122 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 00
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of the ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,
and taking passengers for London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen.
The first-class steamship
CIRCASSIAN,
Capt. ED. CAVENDY, formerly of steamer *Washington*, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River on
SATURDAY, Aug. 19.
First Cabin $100 00
Second Cabin 65 00
Steerage 32 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
An experienced surgeon on board.
Vessel not accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.,
or to RUGER BROTHERS, Brokers for the line, No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF DUBLIN ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Aug. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... SATURDAY ..... Aug. 12
KANGAROO ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Aug. 16
CITY OF BOSTON ..... SATURDAY ..... Aug. 19
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,900 tons, Capt. WM. FARMER, will sail as above, from pier No. 5 North River, SATURDAY, August 12. To be followed by the steamship ATALANTA. For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 28 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 84 South-street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.	
Aug. 19 ..... COSTA RICA	WILSON,
(Connecting at Panama with Colorado.)	
Sept. 1 ..... NEW-YORK	TINKLEPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)	

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 9 Bowling-green.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.
HIBERNIA ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 12
Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.—REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

First class,	Second class,	Third class,
$250.	$175.	$150.

The General American Transit Company will despatch, from Pier No. 20 North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWERS, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at noon; on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low prices, for these two trips only.
For passage apply at the office of
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
No. 177 West-st., New-York.
D. M. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARKER, every SATURDAY, at 12M., from pier No. 35 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21, North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship MOLE, Capt. THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new and splendid steamships
VICTOR, G. GATES, Commander.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, J. B. BAKER, Commander.
ATALANTA, A. E. WILLIAMS, Commander.
The steamship VICTOR will leave Pier No. 36 North River SATURDAY, 12th August, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered Pier No. 36 North River, during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR SAVANNAH—STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
The first-class United States mail steamships
UNITED STATES ..... BLAKE, Commander.
AMERICA ..... OLIVER, Commander.
CONSTITUTION ..... GREENMAN, Commander.
NEVADA ..... CARPENTER, Commander.
THE
UNITED STATES
will leave foot of Canal-st., N. R., WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage $25.
For freight or passage apply to
WAKEMAN, COOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
The AMERICA will follow SATURDAY, Aug. 12.
Agents in Savannah, Brigham, Baldwin & Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, WEYBURNEY, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.
The new, elegant and fast steamship ARIADNE, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Aug. 17.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line
FOR
BOSTON.

The Neptune Line of Steamers,
Tri-Weekly,
FOR BOSTON, DIRECT,
VIA
LONG ISLAND SOUND.
COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW-STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,)
NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,
2,000 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
One of which will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS
METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,
1,500 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
will shortly follow, forming a daily line.
The first steamer will leave Pier No. 37 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 5.
No charge for wharfage in Boston.
Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, Central Wharf.
ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent,
Pier No. 37 North River.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, WM. WEIR, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9, and the MORNING STAR, H. NELSON, Commander, on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier No. 45 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 19 Barclay-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
GEN. SEDGWICK, STARKEY, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 steamship EUTERPE, will leave pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
First-class United States Mail Steamships:
MONEKA, CHAS. P. MARSHMAN, Commander.
OAMBRIDGE, JNO. W. BALCH, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 Steamship MONEKA will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Agents at Charleston,
Messrs. ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
First-class passage $35
The new and first-class steamship
PERIH, E. H. DELAWAY, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
The first-class steamship
STARLIGHT,
Capt. E. PEARCE, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 14, East River, and will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, August 9, at 3 P. M.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 28 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. E. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 55 West-st.
PONO SHUEY follows SATURDAY, Aug. 19.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—OR-LEANS LINE. The splendid A 1 side-wheel steamship WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. W. B. HILTON, will leave Pier No. 11 North River on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M. precisely. The WESTERN METROPOLIS is one of the fastest steamers in the trade, has passenger accommodations being first-class. For freight, which will be taken at lower rates, or passage, apply to
W. H. ROBSON & CO., No. 119 Front-st.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,
BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,
From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:30 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 2, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Toms River, Barnegat and Tuckerton, and 4:15 P. M. for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Toms River. Pass to Long Branch $1.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3. From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.
Tickets can be procured at all the offices of Westcott's Express, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Long Branch.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:15 and 9:20 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 9:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 9:25 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 9:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 8:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:30, 6:30, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 8 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:20, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 9:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:05 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., 4 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 9:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR ENGLISH, French, German, Spanish, Painting, Music, Military tactics, and for other branches; correspondents wanted in every State and county to introduce teachers and pupils; salaries according to talents.
N. B.—Address all applications for Teachers or Schools to the NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDucate children in various elementary studies and in music desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st.

CARD.—OUR CUSTOMERS ARE RESPECTFULly advised that JOHN BELL, sometimes serving us as a collector, is no longer in our employ.
WM. R. POWELL & CO., No. 298 Broadway.

PATENT CANTERING HORSES, FOR boys and girls; chairs on wheels, for invalids; childs' carriages, various prices; self-operating swing, complete, at $15; child's swing, $5; strong wagons, for boys, $9 to $25. S. W. SMITH, 99 William-st., near Maiden-lane.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.
A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.
Address the Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 33 Park-place, New-York.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 257 and 259 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MADAME C. MEARS
will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 12 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 20th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 19 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 19 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,
No. 151 8th-av., Corner 22d-st., New-York.
Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and botany.
All modern languages taught and spoken.
A preparatory class connected with the institution.
Commencement first MONDAY in September.
For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 39 Station H, Yorkville, New-York.

WILLISTON SEMINARY,
EAST HAMPTON, MASS.
The Fall term commences WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, and continues thirteen weeks. A large corps of teachers is employed, both in the classical and the English departments, and unsurpassed advantages are afforded to young men preparing either for college or for business life. A large and well-furnished gymnasium has just been completed, and, under the direction of a competent teacher, offers superior advantages for physical culture. For particulars or catalogues address MARSHALL HENSHAW, LL. D., Principal; or Rev. S. T. SEELYE, D. D., Secretary.
EAST HAMPTON, July 24, 1865.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE
Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $4,000; 18 instructors. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 229 Madison-avenue, corner 40th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
"

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRATRICIDE IN EAST BROADWAY.

The Family Seek to Conceal Their Knowledge of the Crime.

THE MURDERER CONSIGNED TO THE TOMBS.

We are again called upon to record another tragedy on the East Side. As ever, gin was the author of the crime, hut not as usual, the murderer and the murdered are brothers, and the homicide was committed in their own bedchamber, in presence of a third person, and under their mother's roof. The family of TRISTRAM, consisting of Mrs. REBECCA TRISTRAM, the mother, a woman of not unpleasant appearance, and of about 50 years of age; JOHN TRISTRAM, a wire-weaver, of about 30; Mrs. CATHARINE TRISTRAM, a rather handsome woman of about 25, wife of JOHN; RICHARD TRISTRAM, also a wire-weaver, aged 22; THOMAS TRISTRAM, likewise a wire-weaver, aged 31 years, and SAMUEL TRISTRAM, a youth, of about 13 years, son of a deceased daughter of Mrs. TRISTRAM, occupied the second floor of No. 34 East Broadway. They appear to have lived in harmony, and were respected by their neighbors, who knew the sons as thriving mechanics that had joined in supporting their mother and nephew in the best of the few modern dwellings which are left in the southernmost blocks of East Broadway. They are quiet people who have generally attended strictly to their own business.

But on Friday evening the sons THOMAS and JOHN went to a liquor saloon in Division-street, and there drowned their intellects in the fearful beverages which are peddled over so many counters between the Battery and Harlem, and at length they quarreled, fought, and separated in anger. Both brothers reached home at a seasonable hour—one, however, so thoroughly intoxicated thet it was deemed prudent to bundle him off to hed without delay. The other, it appears, remained np awhile, drank his beer at home, and then retired.

RICHARD, however, holding open-air walking to be the best antidote for drunkenness, again went abroad, and on his return, at abont midnight, visited a lager-bier saloon under his domicil, to imhibe his night-cap, triumphantly exhibited a fine silver-plated Colt army revolver, which the family had purchased as a present for a brother in California. This magnificent present for the absent brother, we dare say, RICHARD TRISTRAM now wishes in the bottom of the sea; for it drew from the German landlord the remark that it was too heavy for ordinary nse, and that he would prefer a lighter weapon; and to this remark RICHARD replied that he had a smaller pistol, and in proof drew a small pistol, which is now e vital witness against him.

RICHARD TRISTRAM went straightway from the German's saloon to his bedchamber, wherein in brother THOMAS and nephew, SAMUEL, lay, and there took up the quarrel, threatening thc brother's life, as will eppear in the following testimony, which was taken before Corooer WILDEY, Saturday, at the Seventh Ward Police-station:

Frederick Eickhoff, of No. 36 East Broadway, sworn—I keep e lager-bier saloon on the first floor of the building Nos. 34 and 36 East Broadway; I closed about one o'clock this morning; I had been about one hour abed when I heard a voice saying: "Say, Tommy, get np, yon son of a b——, you told my brother that you wanted to kill him;" the mother said; "No, he did not;" the mother then told Samnel to go out for e policeman; the same voice repeated: "Get np; I'll shoot you; I'll have your blood;" a voice said: "No, I won't;" about five minntes after thie I again heard the voice repeating this language; the mother's voice again saying that life had not been threatened; I heard and recognized Richard's voice previous to the shooting; early in the evening I saw Richard with the pistol here shown in his hands, in my saloon, at about midnight.

The testimony of Mr. Eickhoff was given without reserve, and impressed the jury and spectators, as did that of

Samuel Tristram, a small nephew of one of the brothers, who, having been sworn, said: I live with my grandmother; I was out playing in the street until about nine o'clock; my uncle Thomas, the deceased, slept in the back kitchen with me; the report of a pistol awoke me; my uncle Richard asked me where there was a doctor; nobody hnt uncle Richard and Thomas were with me, and uncle Thomas lay dead with his feet toward the door; uncle Richard and myself went for a doctor; we stepped over the body of uncle Thomas; Dr. Harrison, of No. 46 East Broadway, uncle Richard and myself went back to the house together; the doctor, on seeing tuncle Thomas, said that he was dead; I do not know who shot uncle Thomas.

But the rambling, incoherent, and ntterly ill-advised chatter of the following-named witnces was regarded by the jnry as manifestly false; and after the witness had baffled the skill of the coroner in qnestioning, he set her aside. We give only the giet of the woman's remarks, as follows:

Mrs. Rebecca Tristram, of No. 34 East Broadway, sworn.—I am mother of John, Richard, and Thomas Tristram; we occupy e second floor; John and his wife Catharine slept in the bedroom adjoining the front room; Thomas Tristram, the deceased, slept in the kitchen last night; John Tristram came home tipsy at about eleven o'clock; his face was disfigured, and I nnderstood that he had been in a row in a liquor saloog; I went for lager-bier; Thomas was in bed in the kitchen; I geve him some; but do not know whether he was drunk or sober; I went to bed shortly after eleven o'clock when all bnt Richard were in bed; I had been abed I do not know how long when the noise as of the falling of a candle awoke me; I rose, lighted a candle, and the first that I saw was Thomas lying dead; I ran into Kate's room and told her that Thomas was dead; Kate came out of her room and returned to wake John; the small pistol here shown (the one with whicb the murder was committed) belonged to Thomas; Richard and Thomas were always friends.

We publish the following testimony without comment:

Mrs. Emily Seaman, of No. 34 East Broadway, sworn—At about three o'clock this morning I heard a noise in the room adjoining my epartments, as of persons wrestling; I rose and looked through a side window into the prisoners' room, which was then lighted; I heard the voice of one of the prisoners, saying, "I will have your blood;" the light was next extinguished, and immediately I heard the report of a pistol; I then saw two gentlemen go down stairs, and supposed that they had gone to summon a physician; when they returned a police officer accompanied them. Mrs. Tristram, the mother of the deceased, appeared in the entry when the policeman came into the house, and I inquired what had occurred, but ehe made no reply.

Catharine Tristram, wife of John Tristram, sworn.—I live with my mother-in-law, brother-in-law, and little Samuel; I left out last evening and reached home between ten and eleven o'clock; when Thomas came home he said he had been in a row; I put my husband to bed and went for beer; we gave Thomas a drink; I do not know at what time Richard came home; early in the evening I saw the pistol here shown in his possession; I heard the pistol shot at about 3 o'clock, and about three minntes thereafter my mother-in-law came to my room and told me that Thomas was dying.

Dr. Wooster Beach, Jr., sworn—I made a post-mortem examination on the body of deceased, and found a pistol-shot wound of the left breast; on opening the body it was discovered that the ball had passed through the lungs, and severed several large blood-vessels; it passed through the body and lodged in the spinal column; death must have been instantaneous.

After further testimony, none of which, however, established any new facts, the case was given to the jury, consisting of Messrs. S. W. Baldwin, Samuel Martin, Daniel Ferris, Bernard McCloskey, Bernard Helles, George J. Walker, Louis Mohakes, William Schrader and C. Dohler, and three minutes thereafter they returned the following verdict:

"We find that THOMAS TRISTRAM came to his death by a pistol-shot wound at the hand of RICHARD TRISTRAM, on the 5th day of August, 1865, at No. 34 East Broadway."

RICHARD TRISTRAM was now called and interrogated; but he declined to make other reply than that he did not kill his brother, and thereupon Coroner WILDEY delivered him to an officer, to be confined in the Tombs, and JOHN TRISTRAM, SAMUEL TRISTRAM, Mrs. REBECCA TRISTRAM and Mrs. CATHARINE TRISTRAM were required to find bail in $1,000, respectively.

The Tristram family emigrated from Ireland many years ego, and their fortunes appear to have been varied, as one of the sons served in the war npon Mexico, and another, the deceased, was a private in the late great and honored volunteer army of the United States. They are said to be pretty well-to-do in the world, being largely engaged in the wire-working business at No. 354 Pearl-street, near Franklin-square. The accused, RICHARD, was in California, and came home in January, with JOHN and his wife. The police found on the premises a silver-plated revolver and gold-plated revolver, of large size, which the prisoner was about to send to California, as a present to another brother. A large navy pistol was also found. The pistol with which the fatal shot was fired is a pocket-revolver, of medium size, with six-inch barrel, break-body pattern. It is now in the possession of the Coroner.

Trial Trip of the Nonpareil Life-Saving Raft.

In the good steamer *Relief*, owned by the Coast Wrecking Company, (an association incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York,) a select party, composed chiefly of scientific and literary gentlemen, sel sail at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning for Long Branch, to test the capacities of PERRY'S newly invented life-saving raft. On reaching the designated place for launching, the raft was lowered from the *Relief* laden with a mortal freight of "heavy weights," which did not in any manner seem to disturb the equilibrinm of the strange craft on board of which our reporter was one of the guests and participants. The experiment was one of decided success in every point of view, and the inventor certainly deserves to be made an honorary member of every humane society throughont the world.

The following is a description of the raft: It is composed of three air-tight cylinders, made of India rubber or gutta percha. These cylinders are each encased in another made of heavy duck, connected by duck flanchers. On the raft are five "tauts," running crosswise, which act for the double purpose of a seat and as a stretcher to keep the cylinders apart. The tauts are lashed at either end, which keeps them in place. Each cylinder contains, when filled, 60 cubic feet of air, or 207 in the three entire, which is capable of sustaining 8,000 pounds weight. Eighty persons have been carried at one time on this raft.

This admirable invention can be inflated by means of three bellows, with India-rubber hose, which are attached in the short space of ten minutes. It weighs but 600 pounds when full. When afloat it draws only three inches of water, and is propelled by means of six oars. Sails also can be used. Should one cylinder fail there are two others of sufficient buoyancy to support the weight placed npon it. This invention is admirably adapted to pontooning also, owing to its light weight. One mule can carry two of these rafts with ease, whereas it requires two to draw one ordinary pontoon boat. For whaling purposes it is also admirable, as it cannot be stove in, and to sink it is an impossibility without cutting the cylinder. The cylinders are laced ontside; in case of shrinking they can be made taut. In the pockets between the cylinders six oars are kept for the purpose of propelling the raft.

Among the gentlemen who witnessed the experiment were the General Superintendent of the New-York Wrecking Company, Capt. MERRETT, of the Board of Underwriters; Lieut. Commander CELLY, United States Navy; WARREN LAZELL & SON, Messrs. J. E. P. DEAN & COMPTON; also, Mr. YOUNG and JOHN LOMIS, of Brooklyn.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival of the First Maine Cavalry.

This fine regiment arrifed in this city at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, in the steamer *Cossack*, from Fortress Monroe. The regiment was organized in October, 1861, and since that time has been actively engaged in the field. It has borne npon its rolls over 3,000 names. The casualties for 1864 were: officers, 7 killed and 13 wounded, and 4 missing in action; enlisted men, 69 killed, 203 wounded, and 126 missing in action. Casualties for 1865: officers, 2 killed and 7 wounded; enlisted men, 21 killed, 108 wounded, and 12 missing in action. Total casualties for 1864-65, 572.

The regiment is commanded by Brevel Brig.-Gen. CILLEY, and numbers 358 sabres.

The following is the roster of officers:

Charles H. Smith, Colonel and Brevet Major-General; Jonathan P. Cilley, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General; Constantin Taylor, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel; Benjamin F. Tucker, Major; Paul Chadbourne, Major; Horace Stevens, Surgeon; Samnel Merrill, Chaplain; Thaddeus Little, Adjntant; Martin T. R. Bowman, Commiesary; George J. Northrop, Assistant-Surgeon; Frank Bodfish, Assistant-Surgeon.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Albert C. Dam, Sergeant-Major; Kbridge Burton, Veterinary Surgeon; Daniel H. Gilman, Quartermaster-Sergeant; Daniel W. Haines, Commissary-Sergeant; Henry W. Norwood, Saddler-Sergeant; Wellington P. Baker, Chief Bugler: Emery T. Gatchell, Hospital Steward; John M. Came, Hospital Steward.

LINE OFFICERS.

Company A—John W. Frene, Captain; Orrin S. Haskell, First Lientenant. Company B—Jacob B. Loring, Captain; James W. Poor, First Lieutenant; Henry D. Fuller, Second Lieotenant. Company C—Andrew M. Benson, Captain; J. Kidder Brooks, First Lieutenant; William S. Farwell, Second Lieutenant. Company E—George W. Hnssey, Captain; Benjamin A. Osborne, First Lientenant; Edward P. Tobin, Jr., Second Lientenant. Company F—Joel Wilson, Captain; John E. Longee, First Lieutenant. Company G—James H. Russell, First Lieutenant; George E. Jump, Second Lientenant. Company D—William S. Howe, Captain; Edward P. Merrill, First Lientenant; Albert R. Johnson, Second Lieutenant. Company H—Henry C. Hall, Captain; James McGuire First Lientenant; Joseph W. Lee, Second Lieutenant. Company I—Levi H. Daggalt, Captain; Henry A. Willis, First Lieutenant. Company K—John D. Myrick, Captain; George F. Jewett, First Lientenant; Charles A. Stevens, Second Lieutenant. Company L—William L. Boyd, Captain; William J. Crooker, Secood Lieutenant. Company M—Edward Jordan, Second Lieutenant and Acting Regimental Quartermaster.

The following is a list of engagements authorized by General Orders No. 10, Hcadquarters Army of the Potomac, to be inscribed npon the regimeni's colors, being three more battles than any other regiment in the Army of tho Potomac is anthorized to place:

Middletown, Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, Sonth Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburgh, Rappahannock Station, Brandy Station, Aldis, Middleburgh, Upperville, Gettysburgh, Shepherdstown, Sulphur Springs, Mine Rnn, Old Church, Todd's Tavern, Ground Squirrel Church, Fortifications of Richmond, Hawes Shop, Cosl Harbor, Travillion Station, Saint Mary's Church, Deep Bottom, Reams Station, Wyatt's Farm, Boydton Plank-road, Bellefield, Hatcher's Run, Five Forks, Sailors Creek, Jettersville, Farmville, Appomattox Court-house.

Total nnmber of actions and skirmishes of all kinds the regiment has been engaged in is 120.

Many of the above-named engagements were cavalry fights in which no infantry participated, and are not so widely known; but the regiment suffered severely at Old Church, where the casualties were ninety-three, and at St. Mary's Church, whcre the casualties numbered sixty-eight. Since LEE's surrender the regiment has been on dnty in the vicinity of Petersburgh.

The regiment has just been mustered ont under late orders for the redncticn of the Armies of the Department of Virginia, and will proceed to Augusta, Maine, for final discharge and payment.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

ATLANTIC VS. MUTUAL.

The result of the grand match between theee clnbs last week is the all-absorbing topic of conversation in base ball circles this week—the one-sided report in one of the morniog papers, and the denial of the allegations therein made, which appeared the next day, having anything bnt a tendency to create a good feeling between the contestants. However, the great question in regard to the soperiority of one or the other of these rival organizations will soon be settled, for on Monday next the second and decisive match is to take place on the Capitoline Grounds, Bedford, at which locality Superintendent FALK, of Brooklyn, will reign supreme, and his well known opposition to the rowdy element will insure a clear field for the match, and prevent the possibility of any ontside interference, let the resnlt be ever so close. Until Monday, therefore, the question will remain in abeyance. The most important contest to take place in the interim is the grand match between the champion clubs of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, viz.: the Eureka and Athletic Clubs, the match being played on the Athletic grounds, Philadelphia, to-morrow at 3 P. M., on the corner of Twenty-fifth and Jefferson. streets.

STAR VS. ENTERPRISE.

The return game between these Brooklyn clubs, which took place on Saturday on the Capitoline Grounds, Bedford, resulted in a victory for the stars by a score of 47 to 38, in a full game, occupying three hours and a half, the last innings not being closed until 7:30 P. M., when it was almost too dark to record game, much less to see the ball. Owing to the rain it was 4 P. M. before the players were enabled to get to work, and then the ball was soon so wet, "saggy" and slippery that good fielding was quite ont of the question, and the contest became a trial of skill in batting, the result being in favor of the Stars, they scoring in the eighth innings no less than 19 runs. Up to the seventh innings the game was very evenly contested, the score standing at the close of the second innings 6 to 5; then 13 to 13; then 17 to 15—Enterprise ahead; then 21 to 20—Star ahead; then 25 to to 22—Enterprise ahead; and finally 30 to 26, the Stars in the minority, the eighth inning's batting winning the game, although in the ninth the Enterprise scored 5 to 2. Mr. GALVIN, of the Atlantic, acted as Umpire, and observed the sixth and thirty-ninth rules with more strictness than was ever done before, players having their bases given them four times on three balls, and that too with three balls in succession. This is the only way to put a stop to wild pitching, and it is to be hoped the example will be followed.

UNION OF MORRISIANA VS. PHILADELPHIA CLUBS.

The Union clnb returned from their four days' visit to Philadelphia on Saturday, they having won three games out of four played, the Unions, like the Stars, finding the Athletics too strong for them. They began play with the Camden Clnb on Wednesday, winning easily by a score of 31 to 5. On Thursday they played the Athletics, and were defeated by a score of 26 to 13. On Friday they defeated the Olympics by a score of 25 to 13, and on Saturday the Keystones by a score of 24 to 7, five innings only being played in the last game. Hudson led the score at the bat in the programme, thereby taking the first prize offered for the best score made by the Union runs. NICHOLSON taking the second prize. The total score of the game played was 93 to 51 in favor of the Unions, the Stars and their games scoring 131 to 107, the Resolutes scoring in their three games but 66 to 135. The result of the match between the Athletics and Unions will add interest to the Eureka match to-morrow. The Unions were hospitably entertained by all the clnbs, hut the Athletics gave them a splendid feast at the St. James' Hotel, besides taking them to the Academy of Fine Arts, U. S. Mint, &c.

HUDSON RIVER OF NEWBURGH VS. NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN CLUBS.

This morning the Hudson River Clnb arrived from Newbnrgh, and to-day play the Enterprise Clnb on the Capitoline Grounds at Bedford.

Naval Intelligence.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN P. DRAYTON, U. S. N.—SKETCH OF HIS LIFE AND SERVICES.

On Friday, after an illness of only a few hours, departed this life Capt. PERCIVAL DRAYTON, U. S. N., an officer universally respected and esteemed. He entered the naval service as a midshipman on the 1st of December, 1827, and was ordered to the frigate *Hudson*. In 1831 he was sent to the Naval School at New-York, and after a year of study he was ordered to join the Mediterranean squadron. In 1838 he was promoted to be a Lientenant, and ordered to command the schooner *Enterprise*. In 1842 he joined the sloop-of war *Yorktown*, and went ont to the Pacific. Returning the following year, he was ordered to the naval rendezvous at Charleston. In 1846 he was ordered to the *Columbus*, 74, of the East India Squadron. In 1850 he was attached to the steamer *Mississippi*, of the Mediterranean Squadron. Two years after he was transferred to the *Independence* and returned to the United States in her, and was detailed for ordnance duty at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. On the 14th of September, 1855, he was promoted to be a Commander. In 1860 he was assigned to duty with the Paraguay Expedition, as aid to Flag-Officer SHUBRICK. In 1860 he was on ordnance duty at Philadelphia.

On the 16th of July, 1862, he was promoted to a Captaincy, and ordered to command the *Pawnee*.

He commanded the *Pocahontas* in the attack upon the forts at Port Royal, S. C., and distinguished himself for his intrepidity and bearing in an engagement where his own blood-relatives were his opponents.

In October, 1862, he was ordered to the command of the monitor *Passaic*, and in her attacked Fort McAllister and participated in the attack on Fort Sumter on the 7th of April, 1863. He returned with the *Passaic* to New-York in May, 1863, and was detached from her.

In 1864, Capt. DRAYTON was appointed Fleet Captain to Admiral FARRAGUT and participated in the glorious victory at Mobile Bay.

After his return from the West Gulf Squadron in the *Hartford* in December, 1864, he was ordered to Washington to duty as Chief of the Bureau of Detail, and when Capt. WISE was granted leave of absence he took charge of the Ordnance Bureau.

Capt. DRAYTON was one of the finest officers in the service, a native of South Carolina, and one of the most devoted patriots, who never for a moment questioned his dnty when the rebellion first began to make itself known. He was beloved by all who knew him. He was of a tall, commanding figure, his features expressing much determination and mental strength. Possessed of many social virtues he was a general favorite. He was brave, kind and attentive to those under him, and his loss will be deeply felt by the Navy Departmeot and all who knew him.

His funeral will take place to-day from St. John's Church in Washington.

The gunboat *Mayflower* was launched from the ship-yard of Mr. FELTON at Chelsea, Mass. She is a propeller of 350 tons, and will carry 2 guns. She is intended for a tug and tender.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

CAPTURE OF AN ARMY OFFENDER.

Private THOMAS HALLAHAN, of No. 37 Washington-street, was robbed of $300 while serving as a private in the First Delaware Infantry, when that regiment was on march near Fredericksburgh, and JOHN DEVGER, having been accused of the theft, fled and was nowhere again seen by HALLAHAN until yesterday, when he was captured in Howard-street. He was taken to Jefferson Market, and there held by Justice LEDWITH to be handed over to Maj.-Gen. HOOKER.

POLICEMAN ROBBED IN A STATION-HOUSE.

Policeman DENNIS CAVANAGH, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, apprehended CORNELIA DUNHAM, a miss of 17 Summers, for stealing $36 from his pantaloone pocket, in the station-house. The prisoner confessed, and restored e $20 bill, but had expended the remainder in a magnificent spree. It appears that the prisoner and her mother clean out the station-house, and that she had access to the policemen's room when oo officer was therein. The Jostice committed her for trial.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

On the morning of the 4th, Patrolman HENRY C. NEWTON, of the Twentieth Precinct, saw JAMES CRIMMISKEY enter Mr. DAVID H. BROWN'e store and strike Mr. SETH HAWKS on the shoulder with a large cheese-knife. The accused theo dropped the knife and fled, but was captured by the policeman, and committed by Justice LEDWITH to await the result of this felonione assault. Mr. HAWKS is suffering much pain, at his dwelling, No. 562 West Thirty-fourth-street. The wound is four inches in length by one in depth.

ROBBERY.

JOHN MCGUIRE was apprehended by Policeman CULHANE for robbing Mr. FRANCIS FERRIS, while the latter was asleep oear the stables at No. 136 West Fonrth-street. Mrs. BRIDGET COSTELLO witnessed the transaction from her window, and on the strength of her testimooy the prisooer was committed for trial, the Magistrate declining to accept bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield

BURGLARY AND ROBBERY IN THE BOWERY.

On Saturday morning Patrolman LITTLE, of the Seventeenth Precinct, found ajar the door of Mr. GEO. W. CHASE's jewelry store, No. 365½ Bowery, and, on trying the door-knob, he ascertained that some persoo was inside the building. The officer thereupon rapped for assistance, and at that moment a man sprang from the store and fled, bnt was pursued and captured after a severe fight, in which the thief used a dagger and the officer a revolver. Three balls were delivered, one of which took effect in the fellow's shoulder. He theo sprang aside and ran across the street, but was brought to the pavement by a well-aimed blow from another policeman's locust, and was taken to the Seventeenth Ward Police-station, where he rendered the name of PHILIP ESCHBERRY, and represented himself to be a native of Spain, aged 26 years. He is supposed to be the outlaw that on Thursday night entered Mr. CHASE's establishmeot and stole $3,000 worth of watches and jewelry from the safe, leaving the front door and the safe closed, and everything precisely as before the borglary. The burglar was taken before Justice MANSFIELD and committed without bail.

DESCENT BY CAPT. ULMAN.

Late on Saturdey evening, Capt. ULMAN, of the Union Market Police-station, acting in obedience to the desire of many citizens of the Thirteenth Ward, descended npon AMBROSE BHERGARD's den in Willett-street, and took into cuslody the landlord, his wife, and nine olher male and female prostitutes. The prisoners were held in the Thirteenth Precinct Police station last night and committed by Jostice MANSFIELD yesterday morning. The female inmates of the den are an unattractive set, eomo of them old and ugly.

The Tombs—Before Acting-Magistrate Alderman Norton.

LARGE LIFT OF COSTLY CIGARS.

Mr. DAVID H. KOOKER, of Huntington, Penn., made affidavit that on the 3d inst., he sold to SIMON WOLFF, of No. 59 Cedar-street, 110,000 cigars for $2,020 cash on delivery; that in obedience to WOLFF's order he delivered the consignment at No. 72 William-street, and that they were stored on the third floor of that building; that he demanded payment, bnt that WOLFF, not having the ready money, took him to a place in Division-street, where he claimed to have money due him, and that, much time being consumed in Division-street, his suspicions were awakened, and he returned to No. 72 William-street, and ascertained that during his sbecnce the cigars had taking wings. WOLFF was required to find $2,000 bail, and this was given by Mr. ABRAHAM GOODMAN, of Centre-street, pawnbroker.

STOLEN GLASS BUTTONS.

Officer SCOTT, of the Third Ward, apprehended THOMAS HUNT, public porter, for alleged larceny in taking a box of glass buttons of the value ot $200, from Messrs. FLATMANN & HEISS, of Nos. 58 and 60 Reade-street. The accused says that an unknown man employed him to take the goods, and his statement is probably true; but, nevertheless, the possibility of guilt was presumed by the magistrate, as is usual in such cases, and tha porter was committed for examination.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

Dr. STEPHEN VAUDREY, of No. 7 Walker-street, was made the victim of a theft on Friday night, which was perpetrated by one GEORGE BAKER, who had solicited assistance from the Doctor, and betraying the confidence placed in him, decamped with what booty he could find. Dr. VAUDREY's affidavit states that on Friday evening BAKER came to his office and requested the privilege of lying on a sofa, as he was weak and weary. The Doctor kindly extended him the privilege, and BAKER spent the night on the sofa, while the Doctor retired to his bed. In the morning BAKER had gone, and npon a search being instituted, the Doctor ascertained that his watch and chain, and a pair of silver pant-stripes, valoed in all at $23, had been stolen. Officer FLANNAGAN, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested BAKER, and found in his possession the watch and chain. The prisoner was committed in default of $300 bail to answer at the Conrt of General Sessions.

ROBBERY ON THE BATTERY.

ELIS BELPHY, a native of Vermont, was apprehended by Policeman HENCHY, of the Fourteenth Ward, for stealing $60 from CHARLES HELFRICH, while he was asleep on the Battery. LEDWICH BETTS appeared in court and testified that he witnessed the transaction, and npon this testimony the Magistrate committed the accused.

Yorkville—Before Justice Connolly.

A WOMEN WITH TWO HUSBANDS.

ALBERT A. CHESBROUGH, of No. 304 West Seventeoth-street, appeared, and with his wife, accused HENRY DEPEW, alias George Smith, of having stolen a portion of the woman's clothing. The facts of the case proved to be substantially as follows: Some years ago, the woman in question had been made the legal wedded wife of the prisoner, who after marriage, npon conviction of crime, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Meantime, Mrs. DEPEW took to her bosom ALBERT A. CHESBROUGH. Scarcely, however, were the events of the honeymoon over, ere DEPEW, having been pardoned ont of prison, called npon his wife in the absence of her second lord, compelled her, under pain of death to pack up her goods, and conveyed her on board a vessel, in which he was engaged as cook. Mrs. DEPEW, however, took the first opportunity to return to her second husband, and a complaint was preferred before Judge CONNOLLY against DEPEW for larceny of his wife's clothes. The case was dismissed by the Judge on the ground that the woman in question was legally the wife of the prisoner, and that a man could not steal either his own wife or from her.

Coroners' Inquests.

BY CORONER WILDEY—SUICIDE OF A GERMAN BREWER.

GOTTFRIED F. NESTLE, a German brewer, committed suicide, in his dwelling, at No. 157 Attorney-street, between 12 and 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, by shooting himself through the head with a common Colt's navy revolver. The story, which is the old one of excessive indulgence in intoxicating liquors, is briefly as follows: NESTLE kept a small brewery and large drinking saloon in the basement of No. 157 Attorney-street, and was himself one of the best customers of the place, having been a heavy drinker for twenty years or more, and for the five weeks past he had dnmped from delirium. He had in his house a small armory, of pistols, revolvers, rifles, &c., with which he threatened several times to put an end to his existence, but was always persuaded by his wife not to do so. On Friday he drank two bottles of Rhine wine, several drinks of brandy, and a large quantity of lager beer, which of course upset him entirely. In that state he went about the house, murmuring threats, but at midnight was finally persuaded by his wife to go to his room. Mrs. NESTLE left him there, and was just returning to enter a small bedroom where her three children were awaiting her, when NESTLE pulled a large navy revolver from his breast and shot himself through the head. The ball broke the skull, scattering the brains all over the floor. The condition of poor Mrs. NESTLE can be easier imagined than described. She fainted at the horrible sight, and it was some time before she could be revived. The excitement in the neighborhood was wide-spread, as NESTLE was well known, and much sympathy is expressed at his untimely end. He leaves a wife and four children, the oldest of whom is a young man about 18 years of age.

FATAL SUNSTROKE.

Mr. JOHN RAYNOR, of Warren-street, Hoboken, was taken from the sidewalk in Fulton-street, near West, on Saturday afternoon, suffering from sunstroke. Policeman HAWKINS, of the City Hall force, procured a carriage and took him to Bellevue Hospital, but he died before reaching that institution. An inquest was held by Coroner WILDEY yesterday morning.

BY CORONER GOVER—THE BOILER EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE ARROW.

At about 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a fearful boiler explosion occurred on board the North River steamboat *Arrow*, when she was about off Thirteenth-street, North River, and one of the firemen, ALBERT V. VAN TASSEL, of Tarrytown, was instantly killed, and the engineer, PETER VANDENBERG, of Haverstraw, was severely scalded. Coroner GOVER held an inquest, yesterday, on board the boat, and it was shown that quite recently the boat's boilers were inspected by a government inspector, and that he had recommended that a patch be placed on a crack in the fine which has since exploded; and the explosion reveals the fact that there was a crack or weakness of iron in another part of the fine. Twenty-five pounds of steam could be carried with perfect security, it was thought, and at the time of the explosion the gauge indicated only 18 or 20 pounds. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental explosion. VAN TASSEL was a native of this city, aged 23 years. He lived in Tarrytown, and thither his body was taken yesterday.

The explosion created a panic among the passengers, several of whom jumped overboard. It was supposed that all had been rescued, but Mr. JOHN M. WESTLAKE, of No. 22 Ninth-street, and Mr. A. M. COOPER, of Yonkers, are still missing. Mr. WESTLAKE was about 23 years of age, had dark hair and moustache and was dressed in a dark coat and light colored pantaloons and vest.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LAUNCH POSTPONED.—A new Sound steamer, called the *Old Colony*, was to have been launched at 8 o'clock Saturday morning, bnt owing to the heat having melted the grease on the ways she would not go off, and the launch was postponed until to-day. The *Old Colony* is to be one of the finest of our Sound steamers, and in all her appointments will probably have no equal in this country. She was built by JOHN ENGLIS & SON, who built the steamer *Newport*, of the same line. She is 320 feet in length, 42 feet beam of hull, and 80 feet over all, and 14 feet depth of hold. Her frame is of white oak and locnst, and she is planked entirely with white oak; the floors are solid, the bilge streaks are oak, and the ceiling of white pine. She is in every respect like the *Newport*, except she has sponsons, which aid her in weathering the winter storms of the Sound, and is the only Sound steamer thus finished. The joiner-work is by HOFFMIRE, and will be beautiful in design and finish. She will have 150 staterooms and 150 berths. She has one engine with 50 inch cylinder and 12 feet stroke of piston; the wheels are 38 feet in diameter. She has two tubular boilers. The machinery has been put in by Mr. GUYON, and was built at the Allaire Works. The *Old Colony* will be ready for passenger and freight accommodations about the 1st of October.

MAPS OF THE BRITISH ISLES AND NEW-YORK CITY.—LLOYD, the well-known map publisher, has just issued a splendid railway and country map of the British Isles, compiled, by special permission, from the ordinance surveye recently completed by the British Government. The map is on a scale of 12½ statute miles to the inch, the cities, railways, rivers, lakes and mountains being indicated with admirable distinctness, as also the forts and lighthouses. The price of the map is only eight shillings sterling. It is a beautiful specimen of the engraver's art, and is invaluable to those contemplating a tour in the old country. Mr. LLOYD is also about to issue a map of this city, on which will be delineated every building at present in existence in the metropolis. But a few years ago a map was seldom seen except in educational institutions, now they are spread throughont the land, rendering our citizens better acquainted with their own country and its vast extent and resources. The man who does not own a map will soon be looked upon in the same light as the one who does not take a paper.

THE BOILERS OF THE DUNDERBERG.—The work of placing the boilers on board the steam ram *Dunderberg* has been completed. The boilers are six in number, the weight of the heaviest being over sixty tons, the height seventeen feet six inches, the depth thirteen feet, and the front twenty-ooe and a half feet. The surface of the boilers is thirty thousand square feet, and the grate surface twelve hundred. The furnaces are sixty in number, arranged in two tiers, ten furnaces to each boiler. With the main boilers there are also two donkey boilers, four furnaces to each, placed immediately forward of the main ones. The smoke-pipe is sixty feet in height and thirteen in diameter, with a grating on top for protection. Capt. MCDONALD, of the Steam Derrick Company, assisted by Mr. THOMAS MAIN, of the Etna Iron Works, superintended the placing of the boilers on board the ram.

INCENDIARY FIRE IN YORKVILLE.—Mr. JONATHAN POLLEY's four-story building, in Third-avenue, near Seventy-ninth-street, which was occupied by FREDERICK BRITNER, grocer, and Messrs. GREGORY O'CONNOR, C. H. POLLEY, ALEXANDER ROBINSON, and Mrs. C. E. SMITH, was consumed last evening. The fire originated in FREDERICK BRITNER's grocery, where a lighted candle had been left near inflammable matter. The building was valued at about $3,000, and the insurances on building, furniture, &c., are $5,000 in the Importers and Traders' office, and $800 in the Gebhard. BRITNER and wife have been arrested, and Fire-Marshal BAKER has been notified to institute an investigation.

LAGER-BIER DEALERS IN COUNCIL.—At a recent meeting of the retail lager-bier dealers it was resolved to establish a joint stock brewery, and Messrs. SCHMITT, FINZEL, BURSCH and BECKER were appointed a committee to receive subscriptions. The object aimed at by retail dealers is to check the increased demands of the wholesale dealers, which have become exorbitant.

THE ARROW EXPLOSION.—It has been ascertained that two of the *Arrow's* passengers are missing, making, probably, three lives lost by the boiler explosion on Saturday evening.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BROOKLYN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The tenth annual report of the Superintendent of the Public Schools of this city, for the year ending Jan. 31, 1865, has just been issued, and contains a large amount of interesting information. It shows that of grammar schools there are 56; of primary schools, male and female, there are 37. Of these there are six that are intermediate in character, and the course of instruction includes that of the primary and grammar departments, except of the first and second classes. Of this number, also, there are three colored schools. The children are taught in 37 separate school-houses, 24 of which are built of brick and 13 of wood. Of these five are hired buildings. In the instruction of the children there are engaged 27 male and 467 female teachers. The number of children registered during the year is 50,837. Of this number 740 are colored. The actual attendance of the children of the schools for the ensning year, which closed on the 30th of September last, was 50,837. The school accommodations, the Superintendent continues, are far from being adequate to the demand, and much physical discomfort, both to teachers and pupils, is caused in consequence of crowded rooms. The hiring of additional rooms or the erection of new buildings is recommended as the only manner in which the evil can be remedied. Of evening schools seven were opened during the year, being two more than the year previous. The whole number of teachers was 66, of which 33 were males and 33 females. The registered number of scholars for the term was 4,179, of which 2,786 were males and 1,393 females. The average attendance was 1,996, being over 400 in excess of last year. The Superintendent makes many valuable suggestions in relation to libraries, and in reference to teachers and what is required of them.

HORSE STEALING.—A colored man named WM. FOWLER was arrested by Constable GERRENBORTHEN, of East New-York, some days since, on the complaint of CHRISTOPHER GIBSONS, who charges him with having, on the 22d of July last, stole a horse from his premises on the Hunterfly road. FOWLER was taken before Justice SEAMAN, of East New-York, but escaped out of the court-room. He was rearrested on Saturday night last by Captain LEICH, of the Forty-ninth Precinct. A white boy named JOHN F. DORENUS, in the employ of FOWLER, was also arrested. Both were held for examination.

SHOPLIFTING.—LOUISA ZIMMER and CHRISTINA MOURPHY, mother and daughter, were arrested in New-York, on Saturday evening, by Sergeant CASLER and Officer SHERIDAN, of the Forty-third Precinct Police, for shoplifting. They went from store to store, and took something from each. Two pairs of pantaloons, two hams and other property were found in their possession. They are said to be old hands at the business. Both were held for a hearing.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths last week was 161, of which 48 were adults and 113 under age. The principal diseases were cholera infantum, 20; cholera morbus, 4; typhoid fever, 5; apoplexy, 4; marasmus, 13; consumption, 4; dysentery, 7; convulsions, 14; small-pox, 2; croup, 2; diarrhoea, 6; typhus fever, 2, &c. Under one year of age, 72. Natives of United States, 126; Ireland, 20; England, 2; Germany, 8; other countries, 7.

SUNSTROKE.—THOMAS BROWN, a laborer, while working in the earth banks near the city line on Saturday, was prostrated by the intense heat of the sun. He was taken to the Forty-eighth Precinct Station-house and attended to by D

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4327. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

Second Annual Meeting at Saratoga.

Extraordinary Attendance---Hotels Overflowing.

Two Exciting Races on the First Day.

The Very Excellent Condition of the Course.

A Large Delegation of Beauty and Fashion.

The Contest of Three-year Olds for the Travers Stakes.

Only Seven of the Thirty-nine Entries Come to Time.

The Race—Close Contest—Maiden the Winner.

THE SECOND RACE—OPEN FOR ALL AGES.

IT IS WON BY ARCOLA.

Details of the Betting, Running, Time, &c.

From Our Special Reporter.

SARATOGA, Monday, Aug. 7, 1865.

FIRST DAY—MONDAY, AUG. 7.

Great as were the anticipations indulged in concerning this meeting, they were fully realized at the inauguration to-day. By the middle of the week all the hotels were filled to overflowing, and even outside rooms to sleep in were at a premium. The rush on Saturday night was terrific, and it was repeated on Monday morning when the early trains came in from New-York, Albany and the East.

The course (which we have previously fully described,) from the intense heat of the few previous days, needed a little rain to lay the dust, and at 10 o'clock a series of heavy showers set in and continued at intervals during the night. At about 8 o'clock on Monday morning, the sky was overcast and another heavy shower fell foreboding a wet day; but old Sol broke through the bed of clouds and a brilliantly fine morning ensued.

The opening race was set for 11:30 A. M., and long ere that time the crowd of carriages and pedestrians began to wend their way to the course, and by 11 o'clock the grand stand was crowded to overflowing. The attendance of ladies, in the most recherché Summer costumes, being gratifyingly large, adding grace and beauty to the *coup d'œil*, and the family and field stands were also crowded; and when the sun shone out in all his glory a more exhilarating scene could not be well imagined.

The first race of the day was the Travers Stakes for three-year olds, for which there were no less than thirty-nine entries, of whom seven came to the post, the rest paying forfeit. The pool betting on Saturday night was so near a reflex of that of Monday morning that a duplication of the sales is unnecessary. In the final pool, prior to the start, *Maiden* brought $560; *Richmond* and *Baltimore*, conjointly, $570; *Oleata*, $620; *Sarah K*, $400; the brown colt by *Vandal*, $90, and *Gilda*, $90; and the outside betting took its coloring from this, which ruled as the market prices.

SUMMARY.

MONDAY, Aug. 7.—The Travers Stakes, $50 each—p. p. $1,000 added, for three-year olds. One and three-quarter miles.

Maiden	1
Oleata	2
Sarah K	3
Richmond	4
Gilda	5
Baltimore	6
Br. c., by Vandal—dam, La Victoire	7

Time—First quarter, 00:27; the half mile, 00:56; the three-quarters, 1:23½; the mile and three-quarters, 2:16½.

An excellent start was effected, the lot getting away in a cluster, and running in this order to nearly the half mile, where *Baltimore* showed in front, *Richmond* second, *Oleata* third, *Sarah K* fourth, and *Maiden* fifth. At the three-quarters, *Oleata* drew up and took the lead from *Baltimore*, the *Vandal* colt being third, with *Maiden* fourth, *Sarah K* fifth, and *Gilda* sixth. Passing the stand the first time, there was no alteration of moment—but rounding the turn, *Maiden* drew on her horses and waited closely on *Oleata*—the others remaining in their previous relative positions, making the lower turn, *Maiden* took the lead, and despite the efforts of *Oleata*, came up the home stretch easily and won handily by three-quarters of a length, *Oleata* finishing two lengths ahead of *Sarah K.*, who was the same distance in front of *Richmond*. The race was intensely exciting, and a large amount of money was involved in the result.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE—Purse $750, for all ages; two mile heats.—ENTRIES: Dennis Reidy enters gr. h. Thunder, 6 years old, by Lexington, dam Blue Bonnet, by Hedgford. Colois black.

P. C. Bush enters ch. h. Fleetwing, 5 years old, by imp. Balrownie, dam Rhoda, by imp. Glencoe.

John Hunter enters b. h. Arcola, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam Topaz, by imp. Glencoe. Orange and crimson.

J. S. WATSON enters ch. h. Aldebaran, 5 years old, by Commodore, dam Nannie Lewis, by imp. Glencoe.—Dress, orange.

DAVID MCCOON enters b. m. Nannie Butler, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam Tokay, by imp. Yorkshire.

Judges—Mr. PURDAY, of New-York; Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, and Mr. TOLER, of Paterson, N. J.

Timing Judges—Mr. KEEN RICHARDS, Hon. JAS. MARVIN and Mr. GILMAN.

The Races—Second Annual Meeting of the Saratoga Association—The Preliminaries—Scenes and Incidents—The Races To-morrow.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Monday, Aug. 7, 1865.

Saratoga to-day is as full of transient visitors as a hive is of bees just before swarming time. Early last week every hotel and every boarding house, and almost every private house was full to repletion. The routes during the last half of the week added at least one thousand persons more, and to-day it is estimated that four thousand have arrived. Of this last lot about two thousand belong to the rough class of New-York, Troy and other cities. By the repacking process—at which the landlords here are adepts—all who arrived up to Saturday night were in some way accommodated with a place to sleep and something to eat; but where the thousands who have arrived to-day will find food and shelter, is beyond my comprehension, for already the ball-rooms and every out-of-the-way and in-the-way place are occupied as sleeping apartments. Yesterday about nine hundred people dined at Congress Hall, the tables filling the dining-hall and ball-room, presenting as lively a scene when filled at dinner-time as I have witnessed for many a day. At the Union Hotel, nearly twelve hundred persons were furnished with dinner; the Clarendon, American and other hotels and boarding-houses are proportionately crowded with transient guests. Among the arrivals Saturday were Ex-Gov. COLE, of Illinois, and Judge BENEDICT, of Brooklyn, at Congress Hall; Maj.-Gen. PAYNE, U. S. V., H. R. PIERSON, Esq., of Brooklyn, at the Union. Maj.-Gen. BUTLER will be here this evening. Maj.-Gen. HOOKER returned here to-day.

A majority of these visitors have been attracted thither mainly to witness the second annual meeting of the Saratoga Racing Association, and if their expectations were great, they have not been disappointed.

Between 6 and 9 o'clock this morning there was the greatest rush for Congress water ever known. The average number of glasses dipped up per hour, for the three successive hours, was three thousand six hundred—making a total of ten thousand eight hundred glasses of Congress water drank at the spring in three hours.

THE RACES.

The hour announced for the racing to commence was 11:30 o'clock "precisely;" but the crowd commenced wending their way to the track—a short one-half mile distant from the village—by 9 o'clock A. M. Thousands walked, and thousands more rode; omnibuses, stage-coaches, carryalls, ambulances and wagons were running to and fro carrying passengers for 25 cents each to the track, from about 9:30 to 12 M. There were besides these, not less than 100 private carriages which went out loaded to their fullest capacity.

The weather was all that could have been desired. A smart rain shower set in last evening, and continued at intervals until 8 o'clock this morning, when the clouds cleared away, and the sun shone forth, drinking up almost magically the superabundant moisture. A cool, grateful breeze sprang up in the morning, and continued during the day, which, with occasional floating clouds, so tempered the sun's rays as to make the weather tolerable—neither too warm nor too cold.

TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS.

Sporting men, as well as other people deeply interested in the races, were on the anxious seat all last night and up to 9 o'clock this morning, about the weather as affecting the track; and there were not a few individuals—men predisposed to look at the dark side of everything—who predicted all sorts of unfortunate circumstances as likely to occur to mar the before-anticipated pleasures of the race-week. Excited men, with scowling brows, could be seen in groups at the different club-rooms and about the piazzas and hallways of the different hotels and public places of resort, all eagerly and anxiously discussing the probabilities as to the weather on the morrow. One excited and disappointed "sport" offered to bet $100 to $50 that the storm would continue during the week, without takers; another believed it to be a clearing-up storm; that was laugbed at as a "go-sick." While a variety of opinions were expressed as to the weather prospects, there was only one opinion as to the track, that would be in a bad condition, sure. Then followed speculations as to the practice in such cases made or provided by the turfmen; would the races be postponed? was elaborately considered; one set of men making the round assertion that MORRISSEY would not permit the race to take place if the track was in good condition, while another, fortified by English precedents and precedents everywhere else, except on the Patterson course, the programme of which is always underlined. If bad weather, the above races will be postponed until the "first fair day," in the same way as Sabbath-school excursions, strawberry picnics, &c., are announced—were quite so sanguine there would be no postponement; and thus the wordy contest was continued, until even the old "bummers" of the "State," who, it is said, sleep in the ruins out of pure affection for that once famous establishment, were driven under cover by the increasing storm.

STATE OF THE TRACK.

Surprise as well as gratification was manifested when these people arrived upon the spot, at about 11 o'clock, to find the track in good condition. A feeling which the horses in for the race, if the truth could be told, doubtless sympathised.

For trotting purposes the track was in what might have been called a bad condition, but experience turfmen declared it could not be better for running purposes.

THE SPECTATORS.

The concourse of spectators present is estimated by thousands. The grand stand was full to overflowing with fashionably dressed ladies and children, and well-behaved and well-dressed men. The field stand was also well filled; a dense crowd filled the space between the stands, and on either side to the right and left. There never was a better behaved assemblage on a race-course or elsewhere than was assembled here to-day. During the whole time nothing occurred to mar the pleasures of the occasion. If the 2,000 thieves, roughs and blacklegs reported to have arrived were there, they were on their good behavior, and did not make themselves known; there was no loud talking, no vulgar expressions made use of, no immoderate manifestations of disapprobation or approbation; not a pocket was picked, or a man knocked down, so far as could be ascertained. Whole family parties—composed of the most respectable citizens—were seated in groups upon the main stand, and had the pleasure of witnessing one of the best races—in many respects—that ever came off in this country, without hearing a word to offend the most sensitive ear. So orderly an assemblage, I believe, never was seen before on any other track in this country.

On the quarter in front of the main stand loomed up the muscular form of JOHN MORRISSEY, surrounded by the members of the Track Association, the owners of horses entered and, others who wished to bet upon the result of the contest.

PRIVATE EQUIPPAGES.

Outside in the Carriage Park was as fine display of private equippages as has ever been seen at one time anywhere, numbering in all from seventy-five to one hundred. The style of these turn-outs was as varied as the tastes of the different owners. The carriage known as the Central Park phaeton, however, largely predominated; there were "dog-carts," English phaetons, the old-fashioned but exceedingly comfortable family carriage, the light barouche, and tidy trotting carriage—indeed, almost every kind of vehicle was to be found in this park. There were half-a-dozen "four-in-handers," S. LELAND, Esq., of the Metropolitan Hotel, New-York City, and STEPHEN H. ALDEN, Esq., of Albany, held the "ribbons" of two. The names of the owners of the other similar teams I do not know. There was also a number of fair equestriennes on the ground—all, save one, rode as if born on a horse's back. Quite a panic existed for a few minutes just before the racing commenced. Miss ALDEN, of Albany, was riding a very spirited horse, which, for a time, became unmanageable and ran away; but after running a short distance, the young lady succeeded in checking the animal, and rejoined her alarmed friends again in safety.

The view from the main stand, just before the start, was grand and imposing. Seven of the horses entered for the Travers stake were brought upon the track, and walked about. Instantly the hum of voices was hushed, and every eye eagerly scrutinized the candidates for public favor; a majority of the people present were evidently disappointed at the appearance of the horses. Laymen, as well as laywomen, naturally associate, fast horses and handsome, sleek horses together. Instead of seeing animals without any spare flesh upon their bones, they had pictured in their minds the sleek and well-groomed family carriage horse; but this disappointment was speedily atoned for when the animals displayed their running qualities, and before the first home-stretch had been made every man, woman, and I believe every child, had a favorite on the track.

I have said good order was maintained. The few policemen on duty were as affable and polite as the "Broadway squad"—that indeed was all they had to do; not an intoxicated man was on the ground during the day—indeed only one person is permitted to sell liquors—Mr. HENRY DE MARS, who appreciates the position he is in, and exercises good judgment in the management of his place. One man, a representative politician of the pot-house school, did show his teeth once at some fancied wrong; but meeting with no opposition, he subsided. This was the nearest approach to rudeness observed.

THE POOLS.

To many persons the sale of pools at auction is the most interesting part of the proceedings on a race-course. To-day, above the hum of thousands of voices could be heard an hour before the start, the insinuating voice of Dr. UNDERWOOD—the veteran auctioneer of pools—telling the bystanders "there were only *Grimstead*, *Bush* and *Bowie* and *Hall* left; *Sarah K.*, *Oleata* and *Maiden* having been sold, and *Blue Flag* out of the race. Eleven hundred dollars in the pool, how much do you bid? $200? the winning horse left and only $200 I am offered. Say fifty? fifty I have got, thank you; now who says three hundred and takes the winning horse," &c., &c.

The selling of pools is especially interesting, because it indicates generally the proportionate value of each animal in the race. For instance, five horses are entered. The five are put up at auction, for the choice. The bids may run up to $1,000; the successful bidder pays in his money, indicates which horse in his opinion will win, and upon paying in the amount of his bid, receives a receipt, in the shape of a card, with sum bid and name of horse; the sale is continued until each horse has been selected, and the sum total of all the bids is the amount of the pools—which the man who buys the winning horse receives. It frequently happens that a horse which sold at a low rate wins the race, and the man who bought the pool makes a handsome sum by risking only a small percentage of the whole amount, as was the case to-day. The auctioneer receives 3 per cent. for his trouble.

The pools to-day for the Travers' Stake sold as follows:

POOLS.

Sarah K. (Sanders)—First, $210; second, $160, third, $165; fourth, $140; fifth, $280; sixth, $450; seventh, $170; eighth, $125; ninth, $205.

Oleata—First, $260; second, $200; third, $245; fourth, $265; fifth, $445; sixth, $520; seventh, $630; eighth, $570; ninth, $500.

Maiden—First, $270; second, $180; third, $315; fourth, $325; fifth, $400; sixth, $560; seventh, $500; eighth, $400; ninth, $250.

Blue Flag—First, $35; second, $30; third, $55; fourth, $50.

Grimstead.—First, $30; second, $33; third, $25; fourth, $40; fifth, $90; sixth, $80; seventh, $65; eighth, $70; ninth, $70.

Burk.—First, $35; second, 30; third, $80; fourth, $40; fifth, $65; sixth, 90; seventh, $60; eighth, $55; ninth, $45.

Bowie & Hall.—First, $260; second, $225; third, $310; fourth, $310; fifth, $520; sixth, $570; seventh, 500; eighth, $560; ninth, $420.

Totals.—First, $1,080; second, $855; third, $1,145; fourth, $1,170; fifth, $1,800; sixth, $2,220; seventh, $925; eighth, $1,780; ninth, $1,490.

SECOND RACE.

Before the first heat of the second race to-day, for a purse of $750, for all ages, two-mile heats, the pools stood as follows:

Fleetwing	$425	$700	$1,350
Arcola	250	500	880
Aldebaran	105	255	380
Thunder	190	205	475
Nanny Butler	135	105	300
Total	$1,115	$1,765	$3,385

Between the first and second heats the pools stood:

Fleetwing	$160	$300	$350	$230
Arcola	550	700	810	900
Aldebaran	70	100	65	70
Thunder	80	80	100	75
Nanny Butler	25	70	45	40
Totals	$885	$1,250	$1,370	$1,360

The details of the races to-day will be sent you by the regular turf reporter of the TIMES, and I need not insert them here.

Both races were intensely interesting, and at times when the contest was a pretty close one, it seemed as though every one held their breath; and, as one horse after another gained a little advantage, then would follow manifestations of pleasure, soon perhaps checked by the applause from the friends of another horse now gaining ground; and thus the ever changing contest is kept up until the end.

To-morrow there will be two races. First, the Saratoga cup of $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, p. p. for all ages; 2¼ miles—18 horses entered. Second race—Purse of $400, for all ages, mile heats.

There will be racing every day during the week.

E. A. P.

The Travers Stakes.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Monday, Aug. 7.

The first race of the day was for the Travers Stakes, for which seven horses were entered. It was won by Mr. MOORE'S *Maiden*, *Oleata* coming in second, *Sarah K.* third, *Richmond* fourth, *Gilda* fifth, *Baltimore* sixth, and *Vandal Colt* seventh. The race was a severe one and well contested, *Maiden* winning by three parts of a length. Time, three minutes eighteen and a half seconds.

SECOND RACE.

The second race was for a purse of $750, two mile heats, open to horses of all ages. The following was the result:

Arcola	1	1
Nannie Butler	2	4
Fleetwing	3	2
Aldebaran	4	5
Thunder	5	5

In the first heat, the first quarter-mile was done in 31½ seconds; the half-mile in 60 seconds; the mile-and-half in one minute and 59 seconds; the two miles in three minutes 49 seconds. In the second heat the quarter-mile was done in 29 seconds; the half-mile in 56 seconds; the mile in one minute 52 seconds; the two miles in three minutes 41¼ seconds.

In the first heat a good start was effected, *Fleetwing* leading round, with *Nannie* second and *Thunder* third, in which order they passed the half-mile post, when *Nannie* got a strong lead, with *Fleetwing* on her quarters, *Thunder* being third and *Aldebaran* fourth, *Arcola* lying off. In much the same order they passed the three-quarter-mile post. In making the home stretch, *Nannie* led by a head, *Arcola* being second and *Aldebaran* and *Thunder* neck and neck in the rear. Passing the stand *Nannie* led by a neck, *Fleetwing* and *Arcola* being second and third, *Aldebaran* fourth. In this order there was no change to the three-quarters of the second mile, when *Arcola* got the lead, *Nannie* being second, and *Fleetwing* third. In an exciting finish up the home-stretch, *Arcola* won by a length and a half, *Fleetwing* coming in six lengths ahead of *Thunder*.

In the second heat a good start was made. At the quarter *Aldebaran* led two lengths, *Nannie* being second, and the rest close up. *Aldebaran* kept the lead down the back-stretch, *Arcola* and *Nannie* racing neck and neck—*Fleetwing* creeping up. At the home-stretch the race was left to *Arcola* and *Fleetwing*, *Arcola* winning in an exciting finish by half a length.

The Tennessee Election.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, Aug. 6.

The election in this city passed off very quietly. Only 1,328 votes were cast. Dr. LEFTWICH is probably elected to Congress over Mr. BULLOCK, and Mr. CAMERON to the Legislature over Mr. HUBBARD.

PULASKI, Tenn., Monday, Aug. 7.

Mr. COOPER has no opposition here. The following is the Congressional vote of Giles County:

Cooper	1,012
C. N. Ordway, Conservative	673
D. Parsons, Conservative	257
J. Carry, Conservative	14
Williams, Radical Union	97

The Commercial Bank of Memphis Defalcation.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sunday, Aug. 6.

Mr. PAGE, President of the Commercial Bank of this city, has been released on bail by the military authorities, and it was believed that a fair investigation would fully exonerate him from the charges brought against him.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Damascus at Father Point.

PROGRESS OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Five Hundred Miles Paid Out up to the 28th ultimo.

The Signals Good and Weather Propitious.

POLITICAL NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

FIVE-TWENTIES QUOTED AT 69-70.

FATHER POINT, Monday, Aug. 7.

The steamship *Damascus*, from Liverpool, July 27, via Londonderry July 28, passed here this evening en route to Quebec.

Her advices via Londonderry are one day later than those by the *City of Boston* at New York.

The steamship *City of Limerick*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 27th.

The steamship *Louisiana*, from New-York, also arrived at Queenstown on the 27th.

The royal mail steamship *China*, from Boston via Halifax, arrived at Queenstown on the 28th.

The political news by the *Damascus* is unimportant. The advices from the *Great Eastern* are auspicious. At ten o'clock on the morning of the 28th the *Great Eastern* was about 450 miles ont from Valeotia and had paid ont 500 miles of the cable. The signals were good, and the weather fine.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market, for the week ending with Thursday, at 40,000 bales, of which 7,500 were taken on speculation, and 10,000 for export. The market had been dull, and prices were ⅛d. lower for American, and ⅛d.@¼d. lower for other descriptions.

The authorized quotations are: Middling Orleans, 19⅝d.; Middling Uplands and Texas, 19½d. The sales on Friday, the 28th, were 5,000 bales, the market closing dull and unchanged. The stock in port was estimated at 323,500 bales, of which 30,500 are American.

The Manchester market was dull on the 28th, and prices had a downward tendency.

In the Liverpool Breadstuffs market on Friday, Flour and Wheat had a declining tendency. Corn was firmer. The Provision market was steady on the same day.

Consols were quoted at London, on the 28th, 89⅝@90⅛ for money.

United States 5-20's were quoted the same day 69@70; Erie Railroad shares 53½@54; Illinois Central shares 80½@81, ex-dividend.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £260,000.

Arrived from New-York, *Veritas*, Cardiff; *Elizabeth House* and *Don Juan*, at Dungeness.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

No Communication Last Night With St. John's.

POST HOOD, C. B., Monday, Aug. 7—11:15 P. M.

There has been no current on the line between this point and Aspy Bay, since 9:30 this evening. The trouble is supposed to have been caused by the closing of the Baddeck office, before the order to hold open till a late hour had passed through to Aspy Bay. It is blowing a stiff breeze.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 7.

OUTRAGES ON COLORED PEOPLE.

Reports are daily received at the Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs of outrages perpetrated on the colored people by their former owners. A case has just occurred in Stafford County, Va., in which a man named ALLSOP armed himself, and, threatening death to his servants if they attempted to leave, defied the authorities to take them away. A military guard was found necessary to rescue the colored people and protect them from violence. In the interior of the South, slavery is still maintained, and aggravated by the determination of the planters to make as much as possible out of their servants before the authorities reach them.

OFFICERS RELIEVED FROM DUTY.

Maj.-Gen. AUGUR has just issued an order relieving from duty Brevet Maj.-Gen. H. J. HUNT, Brig.-Gen. G. A. DE RUSSY and Brig.-Gen. M. D. HARDIN. Gen. HUNT was Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Potomac, and since its discontinuance has been in command of the immense artillery camp near Bladensburgh. He will report to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Gen. DE RUSSY has for some time past been in command of a division in the defences south of the Potomac, and will report for duty to Maj.-Gen. C. R. WOODS, commanding the Department of Alabama. Gen. HARDIN has commanded a division in the defences north of the Potomac, and will report for duty to Maj.-Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD, commanding the Department of North Carolina.

NEW COMMANDER FOR THE POTOMAC PORTS.

Brig.-Gen. J. A. HASKIN is assigned to the command of all of the troops serving in the forts within the districts north and south of the Potomac, with headquarters in this city.

DAVIS' TRIAL.

Gen. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General, returned to-day from Fortress Monroe, for which place he left Washington on Friday last. It is creditably reported that his business at that point was in connection with the approaching trial of JEFF. DAVIS.

THE INDIAN CONFERENCE.

The commission appointed to visit the Indians who united with the rebels will leave here on the 16th inst. Col. PARKER, of Gen. GRANT'S staff, now with the General and Chief of the Six Nations, is expected to return to Washington in a few days, to make arrangements for proceeding with the party as a member of the commission.

PRISONERS RELEASED.

On Saturday, seventy-two prisoners, against whom charges for various offences had been preferred, were released from the Old Capitol, the charges against twenty-seven having been withdrawn. Those whose regiments had been mustered out of service were ordered to report to the mustering-out officer of this department, while the others were sent to their respective regiments with the charges. This leaves less than one hundred and fifty prisoners at the prison.

SOUNDING THE POTOMAC.

Major BALBACH, of the Coast Survey, is engaged in surveying and marking out the channel of the eastern branch, above the navy-yard, and has already accomplished his work to a point above the upper or Benning's bridge. Up to this point a depth of seven feet has been found, and the Major is of the opinion that a day or two's work will enable small steamers to reach Bladensburgh, where, at one time, schooners of considerable size laid at the wharf, and which has not been visited by vessels in many years.

SALE OF HOSPITAL FURNITURE.

An immense quantity of hospital furniture, consisting of iron bedsteads, blankets, mattresses, tables, stoves, mess furniture and several tons of bottles, was sold to-day. The articles were disposed of at very low rates. Similar sales will be had here for several weeks to come.

RECOVERY OF COL. OSBORNE.

Col. OSBORNE, Commissioner of Freedman's Affairs for the State of Florida, has recovered from his serious injuries, received about two months since from a railway accident, and is about to start for his field of labor.

NEW-YORK CAVALRY GOING HOME.

The Thirteenth New-York Cavalry Regiment, Col. GANSEVOORT, turned in its horses and equipments at the cavalry depot to-day, preparatory to its departure for home. This regiment has been on duty for the last two years in Fairfax County, Va., where it rendered efficient service in checking the operations of MOSBY and other guerilla leaders.

CABINET OFFICERS RETURNED.

Secretary SEWARD, Attorney-General SPEED and Judge-Advocate-General HOLT returned to-day. The health of Mr. SEWARD is greatly improved.

GEN. GRANT ON PARDONS.

An effort has been made to induce Gen. GRANT to recommend the pardon of a number of general officers of the rebel army from Virginia, to enable them to participate in the civil affairs of the State. In the case of Gen. KEMPER, Speaker of the Virginia rebel Legislature, Gen. GRANT was particularly importuned, it being claimed that KEMPER was desirous of reëntering the political arena for the purpose of impressing upon the minds of the people of Virginia the importance and advantage to them of heartily acceding to the new order of things. The applicants are not at all encouraged by the result of their efforts, but express a determination to persevere for the immediate restoration to them of their original rights and privileges.

A NEW RESIDENCE FOR THE PRESIDENT.

The arrangements being made for the removal of the President and family from the White House to a more healthful locality, during the Summer months, have renewed the discussion of the importance of improving the channel of the Potomac opposite this city.

CHANGING THE CURRENT.

It has been proposed to change the bed of the river to this side of the flats, now occupying hundreds of acres, thereby enabling vessels to approach the city along its entire river front, and destroying the malarious agencies which for years have rendered portions of the city so unhealthy.

REVIVAL OF A NEWSPAPER.

The *National Era*, which suspended publication about five years ago, is about to be revived, and will advocate negro suffrage.

PAYMENT OF MRS. SURRATT'S COUNSEL.

It has been industriously circulated that the counsel for Mrs. SURRATT performed their services in her behalf gratuitously. It now appears that previous to her execution her counsel obtained from her an acknowledgment for $3,500, secured upon her real estate.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 7.

ASSIGNED TO COMMAND OF THE FORTIFICATIONS.

Brig.-Gen. J. A. HASKIN is assigned to the command of all the troops serving in the forts within the district north and south of the Potomac, with headquarters in this city.

REBEL PROPERTY IN TEXAS.

It is understood that the Department of State has received information to the effect that orders have been given by the French Commander in Mexico for the restitution of the property of the insurgent government, which was taken to that country on the occasion of the evacuation of Browneville.

SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT.

AUSTIN SUTTLES, tried by a military commission on charges of conspiring with and aiding a guerrilla to cause the death of a loyal citizen, and giving aid and comfort to guerrillas in Virginia, and having been found guilty, has been sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

During the week ending with Saturday, $1,595,000 were issued by the Treasury in certificates of indebtedness, and for the same period $6,749,000 were disbursed for the redemption of outstanding certificates. In the course of a few days about $10,000,000 of interest in currency on the Seven-Thirty Loan will be paid.

FROM TEXAS,

Proclamation by Gov. Hamilton—Yellow Fever at Havana.

CAIRO, Sunday, Aug. 6.

New-Orleans dates of the 31st ult. say:

Gov. HAMILTON, of Texas, has published a proclamation informing the people of their situation, and what is required of them to regain their lost citizenship.

The New-Orleans cotton market remained without change, prices ranging at 34c.@43c. for ordinary to middling. Sugar was selling at 14c. for Muscovado, and 16¾c. for Louisiana and Cuba. Molasses, 80c.@85c. per gallon. Flour, $8 50@$11 per bbl. Mess Pork, $32 per bbl.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 5.

Cotton has improved. Sales, 1,900 bales, at 42c.@44c. Sugar and molasses dull. Freights unchanged. Checks on New-York, 1¼ per cent. discount.

The Galveston *Bulletin*, of the 4th, says the yellow fever is prevailing to a considerable extent at Havana. The proportion of deaths is greater than usual.

The army worm is threatening with entire destruction the cotton crop of Wharton, County, Texas.

The *Times'* Austin correspondent announces the arrival of Merritt's Cavalry there from Shreveport. The old flag was raised for the first time in four years on the State Capitol, amid great rejoicings.

The Richmond City Government.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 7.

The Richmond correspondent of the *American* says:

The list of citizens to fill the municipal offices which I sent you in my last letter was presented to Gen. TERRY yesterday morning. He will appoint the names on it, I hear, with a few changes among the Councilmen and Aldermen.

These old Ward politicians, and young ones too, who, ignorant themselves, are easily led off by men of better position and more brains, will be left off the bench and council seats. The idea is that the people want new leaders, and all those old ones, who through ignorance or design (and it was as much the former as the latter who misled them in times past,) are to be thrown overboard.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Aug. 5.

ETTRICK'S cotton factory, at Petersburgh, Va., was destroyed by fire last Thursday. Loss $200,000; insured for $50,000. Three hundred hands are thrown out of employment by the fire.

Steamers *Andrew Hardey* and *Peconic* left Norfolk to-day for Washington with the Thirteenth New-York Regiment.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Aug. 6.

Col. WILLIAM L. JAMES, Chief Quartermaster of this district, arrived here to-day from Richmond on the steamer *C. W. Thomas*.

The election in Matthews County, Va., resulted in the choice of the following officers: J. H. DIGGS, Sheriff; S. G. MILLER, Clerk of Court; M. BROWNLEY, Commissioner of Revenue; J. B. DONAVAN, Commonwealth Attorney. The Union ticket was defeated.

A minstrel entertainment was given last evening in Fortress Monroe by the post band. The proceeds, $100, are to be appropriated to the Lincoln monument. This is the second one of a series of similar concerts.

Found Drowned.

FORT HAMILTON, Monday, Aug. 7.

The body of a man, about 45 years old, was found here, to-day. An inquest was held by Justice BENNETT, and a verdict of "found drowned" rendered. Deceased had dark hair, sack coat, dark cassimere pants, colored Marseilles vest, white shirt and pegged boots.

Movements of Gen. Grant.

QUEBEC, Monday, Aug. 7.

To-day the Governor-General and several other distinguished gentlemen called on Gen. GRANT. The General drove to Montmorenci Falls, and left on the steamer for Montreal this afternoon, much pleased with his visit to Quebec.

Memphis Cotton Market.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, Aug. 6.

The cotton market is steady with sales ranging at 39c. to 44c. for ordinary to middling.

THE JAILOR OF ANDERSONVILLE.

Interesting Scraps of His Personal History.

His Career as Bank Clerk, Homœopathic Doctor, and Jailor.

The Horrors of the Salisbury Prison.

Statements of One Who Witnessed Them.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Aug 3, 1865.

Capt. HENRY WIRTZ, late keeper of the Andersonville prison, whose trial at Washington, as announced recently, has been postponed by the authorities, passed through this city a few weeks since, on his way to the national capital. An immortality of infamy must ever attach to his name, as belonging to one of the chief instruments of the inhuman tortures and barbarities systematically inflicted upon our noble soldiers, whom the fate of war subjected to that accursed durance.

This caitiff was formerly a resident of Louisville, and in the employ, fourteen years ago, of Dr. E. CASPARI, a highly respected German homœopathist of this city. The Doctor, at that time, kept a water-cure establishment at the corner of Guthrie and Second streets. WIRTZ had charge of the baths, and to some extent of the books of the establishment, being authorized to make out and collect bills that were due. Dr. CASPARI represents him as a fawning, cringing, "Uriah Heep" sort of a fellow, at this time, with a sneaking look, as if afraid to meet the scrutiny of an honest face. He did not, however, suspect him of further dishonesty at first. But presently he found his accounts running short. Moneys that should be received, were not. The matter was carefully investigated, and the result found to be that WIRTZ had for a considerable time collected bills, appropriating what he had received to his own use, and making false entries in the books, to cover up the deceit he was practicing. The Doctor taxed WIRTZ with the fraudulent acts. The man confessed, and without other punishment inflicted on him, he was peremptorily dismissed from the establishment.

The fellow took his way to Mississippi, to the plantation of a former patient of Dr. CASPARI at his water cure here, by the name of MARSHALL, and, putting on a bold face, stated that he had become a homeopathic doctor, and purposed to settle in Mississippi to practice his profession. The story was not distrusted. The planter's family received him cordially, aided him with their influence, which was important in the section, and the consequence was that he fixed himself in the neighborhood to doctor people who, there as elsewhere, often mistake plausibility for skill, and acquired a lucrative practice, so his acquaintance in Louisville were astonished to hear. Beyond this, nothing had been heard here, for several years, of Doctor HENRY WIRTZ.

One Sunday, two or three weeks ago, a carriage drove up to the door of Dr. CASPARI, and a message was received that a person in the carriage desired to see the Doctor. On answering the summons Dr. C. found in the carriage, in charge of one of our gallant Captains, a rebel prisoner, wan, haggard and woe-begone in appearance, wrapped up in a tattered grey blanket, which only partially concealed a more tattered condition underneath. The man requested the Doctor to give him some decent clothing, stating that he had just come in from Nashville, and was a rebel prisoner, on his way to Washington. Dr. C., who is one of the staunchest Union men in Louisville, and the kindest-hearted man in the world, directed the clothing to be furnished at once, but supposed the prisoner had mistaken his house, perhaps, for that of a rebel sympathizer. The prisoner then said, "You don't recollect me, Doctor?" The reply was in the negative. "Don't you remember HENRY WIRTZ, that lived with you, and tended the bath's fountain, years ago? I am HENRY WIRTZ, lately the keeper of the Andersonville Prison, now bound to Washington to be tried for my life." The recognition was perfect, but the good Doctor stood aghast at the information. He had never heard a syllable of his former employé being promoted to the post he so long and so ignobly filled, and to meet him now, under these circumstances, astonished him beyond measure. The prisoner explained, further, that he was brought, after his capture, through Chattanooga; that there he was recognized by some soldiers, who laid violent hands on him, beat him, broke his arm (he carried it now in a sling,) nearly tore off all his clothes, and but for the energetic efforts of his escort and some guards present they would have taken his life on the spot.

The wretched man received from the Doctor's humanity a thorough refit; shoes, stockings, shirt, pants, vest, coat, even a hat, to replace the fragment he wore, and with many thanks was whirled on his way, for the time a happier, if not a better man. When he comes before the court, people, associating his office with the atrocities perpetrated under his eye and rule, will look upon him as a monster culprit, whose crimes should be visited with the swiftest and sharpest penalty known to the law. But as the mere instrument of the authorities that placed him there, and under whose orders he acted, wherein is he more criminal or more deserving of reprobation than they? A scapegoat is a very convenient thing.

But to the minds of ordinary people, the odium and the guilt, due for the treatment of our poor, suffering, starving heroes, in these Southern hells, should and will forever attach less to the vulgar agents through whom these barbarities were carried into effect, than to those who issued the orders, and who by issuing other orders, which they did not, might have put an end at once to the infernal cruelty.

Apropos of Southern prisons, I fell in the other day with Col. THOS. B. FAIRLEIGH, of the Twenty-sixth Kentucky (V. R.) Regiment, recently returned here with the view of being mustered out of the service. The Colonel was lately come from Salisbury, N. C., where he had been acting for several months as head of a military commission to investigate and try offences at that renowned locality.

He had become therefore thoroughly familiar with the character and workings of the horrid torture-pen for our hapless captured soldiers, known as the Salisbury Prison. What I had often shuddered to read, had a more appaling interest, as coming from the lips of an intelligent eye-witness, who had had special sources of information opened to him, and who as a Southern man, if not likely to "set down aught in malice," might be rather disposed to extenuate than magnify or embellish.

The prisoner found an inclosure of about three acres on the outskirts of Salisbury, the North Carolina Railroad running between it and the town. A ditch, marking the dead line, ran all around the space, which was also roughly boarded in; on platforms from which they could take in all the ground, sentries paced their rounds, amusing themselves occasionally with such humane pastime as shooting down some poor fellow, who, from ignorance or forgetfulness or bewilderment chanced to straggle without the fatal limit. A few sickly and scraggy trees, and but a few, were found in the enclosure. There was neither tent, shed or shelter of any kind within it, to prot

might be accommodated at once in this snug Dantean receptacle. Maj. MYERS, the rebel Commissary for supplying the prisoners, told Col. FAIRLEIGH, that he had at one time there, last Winter, upward of 8,000. The supplies, of course, were always short, and what was given to the wretched men was of the poorest and most unsatisfying description. The scale of supply adopted at Andersonville was the fixed scale, as it appears everywhere, in these doleful dens of suffering and misery. The Commissary declared that he had brought the matter of inadequate supplies frequently and earnestly before the authorities at Richmond—stated that the men were dying, less from sickness than lack of sufficient nourishment. His appeals often remained unanswered, or if answered, the answer was that no larger supplies could be sent, the army in the field preventing any change in the commissariat, so far as concerned the prisoners.

The result was a frightful mortality, and under circumstances the bare thought of which thrills the soul with horror. Ten, twenty, thirty, sometimes forty emaciated corpses a day were dragged forth from this hideous Aceldama, and flung into rude trenches a few rods from the enclosure. Of these trenches there were fifteen, from 75 to 100 yards long, and the poor victims were piled in four deep, an unrecognizable mass of corruption. Persons on the ground informed Col. FAIRLEIGH that the persons whose business it was to carry off and bury the dead, habit-hardened by their ghastly work, did not wait in some instances till the dying soldier was actually dead, but bore him forth to the verge of the trench, to make room for others, and when the breath *did* leave the body, have him at hand and ready for toppling him into the yawning pit. Not less than 10,000 of our noble soldiers, as nearly as Col. FAIRLEIGH could ascertain, cry out from their lowly graves against the inhumanity that made the closing period of their lives an unvarying torture.

Talk of death on the battle-field. The bullet or shell that stops the pulsations of the heroic soldier's heart, fighting for his country, is a God-sent messenger of mercy, compared with the slow, lingering, gasp-by-gasp wasting away, marking the death-forerunning agonies of these victims of a ferocious tyranny. Let a noble monument go up to the memory of the brave that fall at Gettysburgh, rolling back by the lives they laid down, the fierce tide of invasion threatening to overwhelm and destroy. They deserve well—these martyr-heroes—all that patriotism, and love, and eloquence can do to honor their deeds and keep their names in perpetual fragrance. But if the deserts of those who have died for the cause of country, be proportioned to the magnitude and extent of the sufferings endured in its behalf, then, I am sure, that monuments to overtop all the rest, on which art, and affection, poetry and eloquence, shall lavish their choicest treasures, should arise over the graves, which the sufferings of those who sleep in them—the victims of Southern prisons—sufferings, bitter, prolonged, beyond power of words to describe, have made thrice consecrated ground forevermore. Let the marble utter the praises of these heroes to the centuries coming. The voice, too, will be one for humanity, teaching wholesome lessons that will sink into the popular heart, so long as one stone of the structure remains upon another.

The Soldiers' Home, of Louisville, under direction of the Kentucky branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, has not yet closed its useful labors here, and probably will not for two or three months to come. Adjoining the Nashville depot, it has, during the years of this mighty struggle, given temporary shelter, and food, aid and comfort generally, to hundreds of thousands of our gallant soldiers, passing to and fro. Its affairs managed by such influential citizens and staunch Unionists as Drs. S. T. BELL and R. C. HOWELL, Revs. D. P. HENDERSON and J. H. HEYWOOD, Messrs. HOLT, BELKNAP, PRENTICE and others, it has afforded a world of relief, at the precise time and in the exact mode that its liberal provisions were needed most. Its ample hall has frequently during the war, supped and sheltered an entire regiment, arriving here in the night. Its books show the following number of meals given to soldiers for the last six months: For December, 59,872; January, 26,364; February, 21,545; March, 40,343; April, 32,883; May, 35,511; June, 41,010—total, 257,528. Such a record is the best commentary on the value of its work. C. V. S.

THE ANDERSONVILLE TORTURERS.

What was Meant by the Dead Line—How Our Men Were Buried.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

You must permit me to enter my protest against the position which your partiality has assigned me, when you term me a "Georgia planter." I claim the more humble position of a Georgia "farmer," a distinction more apparent at the South than at the North, and a grade which does not entitle the incumbent to the more aristocratic privilege of being called a "twenty-bale man." I am a producer of the staff of life on a limited scale.]

I fear that I may tire the patience of your readers by continuing the subject of my previous article, but I am unwilling to conclude a hurried narrative of the horrors of Andersonville without placing upon record my objections to the matter as well as spirit of the letter of the counsel of Maj. WERTZ, published on the same day as my first communication. If they imagine that the sympathies of the nation can be restrained, or its desire for certain information repressed, by their injunctions to that effect, they and I read the character of the people very differently. If they seek to prevent a judgment being passed upon the conduct of their client, they have begun their efforts too late. It would have been better if they had stifled the groans, subdued the sighs and stilled the death-struggles of WERTZ' victims, before the winds wafted them to the North, or they had aroused the sensibilities and vengeance of the mourning mothers and sisters, who look in vain for tidings of the lost and tortured ones who suffered under him. The counsel for WERTZ are probably paid for doing what they have done, and so their impertinent request will go for what it is worth. My task is self-imposed, and results from sincere convictions of duty to justice, to government, to humanity.

I desire that the people of the North should know, from one who had constant opportunities for seeing, what amount of cruelty can be exerted by one who had the power, and, I fear, also the inclination, to practice it upon men who, by every law recognized by civilized beings, were entitled to the mildest treatment that safety would permit.

I have referred to the quality and quantity of the food given to the prisoners, and have since been asked if the country was really so destitute of provisions as to require it. At the Post Quartermaster's, at Americans, nine miles from Andersonville, there was turned over to the United States Government nearly two hundred thousand pounds of bacon and an immense amount of corn and other produce; a larger quantity was stored at Albany, forty miles lower down, and very considerable stores at Oglethorpe, eighteen miles above Andersonville. These amounts were continually increasing from tithes and purchases, so that it will be seen that there was no lack of provisions in the country wherewith to furnish the prisoners food.

I have heard much of what is termed the "dead line;" few, however, know what is meant by it. After the completion of the prison and its use, those confined there were accustomed to approach the stockade and look through the openings between the posts, or talk to outsiders. After the assumption of command by Major WERTZ, he caused the prisoners to be notified that if they approached within thirty feet of the stockade they would be shot by the guards upon the outside. This limit of thirty feet was unmarked by any line whatever; it was ideal, and left to the arbitrary determination of men on guard, a majority of whom were as incapable of judging of distances, or of this distance of thirty feet, as were the poor prisoners who were doomed if they transgressed it. The consequence was that weekly, yes almost daily, the prisoners were shot down by the guards, who thought they had transcended the imaginary line which separated 37,000 human beings from eternity.

Upon one occasion, a prisoner who had been confined there for more than a year, rendered desperate by hunger, want and filth, preferring death to a life so unutterably miserable, after writing a last fond letter to his wife in Indiana, and bidding his friends round him farewell, deliberately advanced toward the side of the stockade and calmly received the well-directed shot of the sentinel, that released his soul from the torments which he could not endure, and which his manhood sunk under.

The southeast corner of the interior of the stockade was the favorite spot for this kind of practise by the executors of WERTZ's will; for at this point the brook or stream to which I have already referred entered the limits of the prison. Here the water was less tainted and befouled by the drainage of the hill, and afforded a somewhat more palatable drink; of course this point was sought in preference to any other. But woe to the unfortunate wretch who ever reached with his arm beyond the prescribed bounds, to dip up a cup of better water than the reeking current below him offered! A sentinel's bullet sent one more spirit trembling to its God, while the wretch's body lay prone and washed in the very water that his less fortunate comrades must drink, until necessity forced its removal. How many were slain in this manner will never be known until the records of a book unscanned by mortal eyes be made up in figures of living light.

At a short distance from the stockade was the field where the remains of the dead prisoners were supposed to be buried. As if the tortures and degradations of their wretched life were insufficient, the culminating stroke was given by their mode of interment. In long ditches, scarcely two feet in depth, without coffin or cover, without even the ordinary decent composing of their limbs, but carelessly hustled into the bed which was to be their last, thirteen thousand eight hundred shrunken, ghastly bodies have been tossed; and there they lie, an "army of martyrs," whose cry will go up to Heaven's gate in unceasing peals, asking vengeance for the "deep damnation of their taking off."

I know not what the benevolent mission of Capt. MOORE may have accomplished in this dreary cemetery, but I do know that three months ago, at least one-tenth of the whole number there lying were exposed; the dirt which had been carelessly thrown upon them having settled or washed away, while legs and arms protruded here and there, sad signal-posts of down-trodden humanity, natural monuments of fiendish cruelty. And over this Aceldama of the North's best and bravest could be seen the shadows of the thousand buzzards' wings as they slowly sailed above the festering heaps, or, gloated with their horrid feast, gloomily sat and gazed upon others who had followed to this disgusting banquet of death!

For this, and for more than this, has WERTZ been summoned to account. It will not answer to plead for him that he was the servant of others in authority, and acted under orders. It will not do to say that the Confederate Government knew all this, and failed to supply a remedy. Until it is shown that man must lose his manhood and humanity its feelings, that the officer must become a brute, and blindly obey, when his instincts and his duty force him to resist or resign, the world will not hold him guiltless who tramples upon all decency, and outrages all sensibility, by reducing prisoners of war to a condition little better than that of caged hyenas. The wail of bereaved wives and the pleadings of orphaned children, joined to the stern dictates of justice, demand that punishment should be meted to him, who showed no mercy upon the helpless and unarmed prisoner, whom the fate of war had thrown into his power. If I have added anything to the information of your readers, my purpose is fully accomplished by the brief and hurried notes that I have thrown together at your suggestion. S.

More Evidence of Rebel Brutality.

STATEMENT OF CHESLEY R. WILLIAMS, OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH ILLINOIS.

From the Springfield (Ill.,) Journal.

CHESLEY R. WILLIAMS, of Southampton, Gallatin County, Ill., and recently a member of the One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois Infantry, having been for several months a prisoner at Andersonville, Ga., under the infamous Capt. WERTZ, about to be put on his trial at Washington, a few days ago made the following statement at the headquarters of Brig.-Gen. COOX, in this city:

My name is CHESLEY R. WILLIAMS, late private, Company K, One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois Volunteers. I was taken prisoner on the 12th of June, 1864, at Guntown, Miss. I was taken to Andersonville, Ga., and confined in prison on the 26th day of June. While I was in prison many of the guards told me that they had orders from Capt. WERTZ to shoot any prisoner that might go up to the "dead-line," and that for every "Yankee" thus shot they would receive a furlough for thirty days. I have seen as many as five shot in one day. They were generally getting water from the small stream which ran through the stockade, and would reach too far under the "dead-line" to get clear water, and were shot. I remember of seeing a man who had crossed the "dead-line" shot down, and one of his friends seeing him, tried to pull him back after he was shot, and he was shot also. Capt. WERTZ was commander of the prison. He made a visit once a week; at least, through the prison, and the boys would shout after him: "More bread, Capt. WERTZ." He would reply, drawing his revolver, "You tam Yankee sons of pitches, I don't pack bread; I pack bullets for you." He was a Dutchman. At roll-call, morning and night, if any of the boys missed answering to their names, they were bucked and gagged, or had their rations cut off during the day. The punishment was generally to be bucked and gagged for two or four hours, as they chose to make it. Our rations each day, when not cut off, were a half pint of meal, two ounces of meat, a half pint of old beans full of bugs, which we called "nigger peas." About twice a week each of us received about a half pint of molasses. Each of us had a teaspoonful of salt each day. We received our rations not cooked, and received about a foot of wood, two inches through it, each day to cook it with. I was liberated from prison on the 24th day of March, 1865, and was taken to Vicksburgh, Miss. Was discharged on the 16th day of April.

THE COLLEGES.

Madison University Commencement—The Pleasant Route There from New-York City—New-Yorkers Present—Orations, Poems, Addresses—Conference of Alumni and Friends—Degrees Conferred, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

MADISON UNIVERSITY, HAMILTON, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 3, 1865.

The trip from New-York City to this fertile and charming section of the Empire State is very pleasant. Many from the great city come up hither every Summer, especially at this season, to enjoy the festivities of commencement week, and to recreate awhile in the cool retreats of the Chenango Valley. The most delightful route is to leave New-York by the People's Line of Steamboats, foot of Canal-street, either for Albany or Troy, which boats are the pride of American rivers, and surpass in splendor the most magnificent craft that ever floated in any water. The steamers for Troy are noted for speed, and are always quickest on time, but those to Albany are unapproachable for their beauty, utility, style and splendor. No true American can stand upon their decks, or promenade their luxurious saloons, without feeling a commendable pride at the sight of such achievements of Yankee skill, taste and style, and with a look of amiable condescension upon the foreign snobs who might happen to be fellow-travelers, inquire if the aristocrats of Europe ever hope to float in their own rivers half so strong, beautiful and gorgeous palaces as these in which the *people* travel on the Hudson? Wa have a right to feel proud of these triumphs of art and progress. It is illustrative of the spirit, genius, liberality and wealth of our people. Although we have been accustomed to see each new steamer surpass the one made before it, yet we thought the *St. John* could not be excelled by human ingenuity; and now we have the *Dean Richmond* whose equal the world has never seen before, and may never expect to surpass, in all the elegance which wealth, genius, taste and luxury could suggest. In richness of equipment, extent of accommodation, the skill, splendor and finish of workmanship in every part, no other river on earth can boast such gorgeous steamers as these two, the latter of which is properly named in honor of one of the most intelligent, wealthy and enterprising men in the State.

Leaving Albany or Troy, you get ticketed over the New-York Central Railroad to Utica, which is one of the cheapest lines of travel and best managed road in the United States. The route is along the Mohawk Valley, upon the banks of the beautiful Mohawk River, and some of the distance side by side with the Erie Canal. Perhaps no railroad is better patronized or runs more passenger trains daily over the entire road than this. It is by the Central that you approach Sharon Springs, Richfield Springs, Verona Springs, Trenton Falls, and many other places of Summer resort, and for all these places we had fellow travelers. The entire route is one of the most romantic and picturesque, as well as through some of the most wealthy, fertile and prosperous portions of our State; and, whether for business or pleasure, the trip is worthy of the time and expense. From Utica you proceed south by an old-fashioned four-horse stage, two, three or four of which, as the number of passengers require, run daily, to this lovely village, where you will be met with a smiling face and a hearty grip of the hand by our old friend, ELI BARBER, Esq., who dispenses hospitality to his numerous guests at $2 a day, and glad to have you come at that. Here we find Hon. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Ex-Surveyor of the Port, JAS. B. COLGATE, SAMUEL COLGATE, the millionaire brokers, and several others from New-York. Your correspondent was not permitted to stop here long, but accepted a cordial invitation from Prof. P. B. SPEAR and his accomplished lady to abide at their pleasant mansion in the midst of a lovely grove, on the University Hill, which, all the week has been full of doctors of divinity, ladies, poets and preachers; and a delightful place it is.

I did not arrive in time to hear Dr. FAIRFIELD's address in the village, on his late travels in Palestine, on Saturday, which is spoken of very highly. At 10:30 A. M., on Sunday, however, I did listen to the annual sermon before the New-York Baptist Education Society, by Rev. Dr. A. N. ARNOLD, of the University, who did great credit to himself and justice to the society, in a clear, concise and able sermon of forty minutes, which was admired for terseness, elegance and force, by his intelligent audience, who universally conceded it a great improvement on those of similar occasions heretofore. This sermon was the opening of the commencement services of 1865, and augured suspiciously.

On Sunday P. M., a memorial discourse was delivered by Rev. Prof. L. M. OSBORN, commemorative of the brave and patriotic students, who went from this University at the call of their country, and fell while aiding to suppress the late infamous slaveholders' rebellion. Those who thus gave their lives were of various rank, from private to Lieutenant-Colonel, and embraced quite a list; a brief obituary of each was presented, wherein was mentioned the class to which they belonged, the date of enlistment, and various other incidents connected with their brief but heroic life, from the time of their leaving the University, through the two years of "all quiet on the Potomac," and the subsequent ill-fated Peninsular campaign, under the leadership, said the speaker, "of one whose course was characterized by cowardice, self-conceit and display; and whose chief aim seemed to be, how he could most effectually deplete the ranks of his own army without weakening the strength of the rebel forces." The whole discourse was a just but not overdrawn tribute to the life, heroism and christian character of those who exchanged their books for the bayonet, and the pleasant scenes of college life for the privations of the camp, and the dangers and death on the sanguinary field. Some portions were so deeply touching as to bring tears freely to the eyes of many surviving comrades, fellow-students, and friends present.

In the evening the annual sermon before the "Society for Religious Inquiry" was delivered by Rev. LUCIUS M. HAYDEN, of New London, N. H. which was a very excellent, and well written discourse, and quite fully appreciated by a very large congregation.

On Monday morning the examination of the Theological classes of the University took place, in presence of a number of prominent clergy and others, from distant places, who appeared quite pleased with the attainments of the young gentlemen in the school of divinity. The most entertaining feature of the week, and a new one at this University, has been the "Class Day Exercises of 1865" which came off at 3 P. M. on Monday, on the college grounds in presence of a delighted concourse of youth, beauty, and many others not so youthful or beautiful. The ceremonies consisted of the long honored custom of "tree planting," an oration by Mr. H. H. PEABODY, a history of the senior class from its arrival years ago, through all its vicissitudes, scrapes, rebellions, hard study, suspensions and wholesome discipline, to the final examination, crowned with triumph and a handsome parchment already in sight; the reading of which was very amusing. Then followed a Poem by B. A. SMITH, and next came the Prophet, A. J. LYON, with a prophecy wherein with solemn gravity was predicted the truthful future of each member of the class. The faithful portraiture of their future wives and children would have astonished the most renowned Astrologist of New-York or even Brooklyn, and no doubt made the hearts of some sink deep within them, as the portrait of their future partners, with a long train of domestic and other woes, appeared in sight. Many would have doubted greatly at the strange fortune and adventure yet to come to pass, did not the prophet assure them that he spoke the truth. The exercises closed at the tree, around which the class, standing in a circle, smoked the "pipe of peace," and then threw the pipes at the foot of the tree, and each taking a spade, threw a spadefull of earth around the roots of the tree, burying the pipes, each Senior, as he laid down his spade, expressing some appropriate sentiment, at the close of which all joined in an original song. It was altogether very novel and interesting.

The anniversary of the Adelphian and Zonian Societies occurred on Monday evening in the large chapel. The oration was Rev. C. B. FAIRFIELD, D. D., L.L. D., of Hillsdale, Mich. His subject—"The Elements of Effective Oratory"—was eloquently discussed, interspersed with many happy illustrations, which secured close attention and much well deserved applause. The poet was Rev. ARTHUR T. PIERSON, A. M., pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Waterford, N. Y., who recited a very charming poem upon the novel subject, "Units and Cyphers." It was a pleasing yet cutting satire upon people who don't amount to anything, upon those who have money and nothing else, those who have clothes and no money or talent, those who rely upon friends and not themselves, those who expect great things but never work for anything, those who have been favored by nature and fortuitous circumstances, yet have been drones in the human hive. Women who live to dress and spend money, or fix themselves up for attractive show, were pleasantly set down as cyphers on the left hand of No. 1, and that, if you quietly observe, is the position of nine-tenths of the gay and elegant women of the day; if you don't believe it, just go to Saratoga, or some other fashionable place for a day or two.

On the whole the poem was quite a success, it pleased the people, and secured the post much friendly admiration and applause.

The exercises of the Theological Department occurred on Tuesday, Aug. 1, and the speaking of the graduates for the ministry was as follows:

1. The Christian Theory of Prayer, J. Evans Bitting New-Britain, Penn.
2. Christian Symbolization, J. B. Child, Cazenovia.
3. Knowledge of God Positive, E. B. Halbert, Hamilton.
4. Individualism in the Ministry, W. E. Lockhart, Moneton, N. B.
5. Faith Working by Love, John Peddie, Watertown.
6. The Unrecognized Influences of Christianity, Wm. H. Rapp, South Londonderry, Vt.
7. The Pulpit and the Conscience, Wm. E. Stanton, Lowell, Mass.
8. Our Nation's Freedmen, John W. Terry, Jerseyville, Illinois.
9. Sources of Doubt, Owen, A. Williams, Dolbenmaen, Wales.
10. Christianity a Finality, E. Arthur Woods, Little Falls.

Address to the Graduating Class by Dr. A. N. Arnold.

The oration by Mr. TERRY on "Our Nation's Freedmen" was listened to with great attention. He warmly advocated the moral and intellectual elevation of the freedmen, in whose present and future treatment was wrapped up the interest of centuries,—their emancipation was a punishment upon the slaveholders for the crime of their enslavement, and that their demands upon us now, were quite as great as those of the pagan afar off; in which sentiment we concur.

Dr. ARNOLD took occasion, in his address to the class, to earnestly impress upon them the importance of intelligently appreciating the high duties of their sacred office, and their responsibility as Christian citizens, that the perpetuity of our country rescued from the ruin, which the slaveholders' rebellion would have brought upon it, rests mainly upon the character of its people.

In the afternoon was held the meeting of the Education Board, and addresses were made by Rev. E. T. MIDDLEDITCH, of New-Jersey, and Rev. A. S. PORTON, of Utica.

In the evening the annual address before the Alumni and Friends was delivered by Rev. D. G. COREY, D. D., of Utica, on "Unconscious Human Influence," which was very able, and characterized by all that energy and power of thought and delivery for which the learned Doctor is so justly distinguished. The society then elected as officers for the ensuing year, for President, Rev. E. D. REED, Oneida County; for Vice-President, Rev. JOHN C. WARD, A. M., Frankfort, N. Y.; Secretary, Prof. E. S. GALLUP, A. M., Hamilton; Treasurer, Rev. W. B. BROOKS, Hamilton, N. Y.

The College Commencement took place yesterday, Aug. 2. The students, faculty, Alumni and Education Board formed at 9:30 o'clock at the Boarding Hall, and, preceded by the Hamilton Brass Band, marched in procession along the fine plank walk beneath the hill, thence up the University Hill to the Hall of Alumni and Friends, a distance of near three-quarters of a mile, making a very imposing appearance. The attendance in the hall was immense, including many elegant ladies and fine-looking men from various parts of the country, Canada and New-York City being well represented. The following was the scheme:

1. Expression a Law of Life	*W. C. Gunn.
2. Credulity	*P. J. Croffoot.
3. The Spirit of Beneficence	*J. W. Henry.
4. The Present Hour	*L. L. Settelle.
5. Conversation	*H. H. Peabody.
6. Man Individualized by Experiance	*I. F. Porter.
7. Instinct and Truth Harmonious	*P. K. Sheldon.
8. Like Interprets Like	W. F. Baston.
9. Moral Instinct	C. E. Spear.
10. Deity Obedience to Law	D. W. Skinner.
11. The Law of Life	L. Smith.
12. Soul Kindlings	I. P. Hornberger.
13. Law of Sacrifice	H. W. Jones.
14. Value of Speculation	J. B. Berry.
15. Thought Incarnate in Action	R. A. Smith.
16. The Spirit of Art	A. J. Lyon.
17. Soul Power	H. C. Woods.
18. Silent Forces	A. J. Frost.

* Graduates of the Scientific Course.

All the orations were so good, and the elocution so excellent, that it might seem invidious to speak of any one in particular. We were much pleased with the style and elegance of Mr. C. B. SPEARS and the force of Mr. FROST. The graduates were then addressed by President EATON, D. D., LL. D., thanking them for their diligence, proficiency and eminent success, meriting the confidence and approbation of their instructors. He admonished them of the high and useful life before them, and closed with much of that wise and fatherly counsel so characteristic of the great and noble Doctor. It is a matter of regret that space will not allow the copious notes taken of this address.

The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. A. S. Patton, Utica, N. Y.; Rev. E. T. Middleditch, New Jersey; Rev. Lucien M. Hayden, New-London, N. H.

That of LL.D. upon Rev. J. M. Gregory, Kalamazo.

The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon David Steel, M. D.; Roger H. Lyon, Esq., New-York city, and Mr. Swain of Utica.

Last evening the exercises closed with the Conference of Alumni and Friends, at their new and spacious hall. Speeches were made by Hon. Geo. H. Andrews, ex-Senator Otsego, Rev. Dr. Stone, Ohio; Rev. Dr. Anderson, First Baptist Church, N. Y.; J. E. Hadnett, Esq., of the New-York Bar; Rev. Dr. Patton, of Utica; Revs. Mr. Wilson, of St. Catherines, Canada, and Cleghorn, of Hoboken, N. J. Hon. Rufus F. Andrews of New-York was called for but kept his seat. And thus closed a highly interesting and festive week. J.

FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Particulars of the Fight Between Lopez and Cortinas—Cortinas' Defeat Confirmed—Distinguished Fugitives at Monterey.

From the Matamoras Monitor, July 22.

As our readers will remember, the brigade of Gen. LOPEZ left our city last Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M., having on guard a convoy destined for Monterey.

CORTINAS, who had previously been informed of the matter, and, no doubt, surmising that the convoy contained a large amount of specie, spared no exertions in making preparations to overpower and make himself master of the train.

The Imperialists had not proceeded many leagues from the city when they came upon a portion of the enemy who harassed their march, and skirmishing commenced. Those skirmishes continued more or less on the way, when our troops were finally attacked by the enemy in force, numbering 600 men, who made several vehement charges on that part of the brigade covering the convoy. The bandits were, however, bloodily repulsed. Finding all their efforts to capture the convoy fruitless, the rage of the bandits became indescribable; and having succeeded in rallying a part of their scattered forces, numbering about 100 men, one of the leading chiefs made a desperate dash on the train, which, again proved a failure, the bandits being this time more severely punished than before.

After this last attack the forces of CORTINAS became terrified, and being joined by a panic they broke ranks and fled in all directions, endeavoring if possible to save themselves from being captured.

The loss of CORTINAS in his several charges was not less than one hundred. Those of the bandits who fell into the hands of our troops alive were indiscriminately shot.

The loss of the Imperial forces during the whole of the time was only five or six wounded, most of them slightly. None were killed.

Lieut. SILVAN, of the Imperial army, who was so unfortunate as to become separated from the rest of his companions, fell into the hands of the bandits, and was murdered in a most unmerciful manner.

The report circulating in our city the past few days, that CORTINAS had with him 900 negroes of the Federal army, 400 of whom had either been killed or captured, is a mistake. It is gratifying to state that no such negroes participated in the engagement.

The bandits were commanded by Gen. CORTINAS, Cols. CANALES and CERDA.

The forces of CORTINAS having been thus effectually routed, no more apprehension was felt for the safety of the convoy, which continued on its way to Monterey, having been placed by Gen. LOPEZ in charge of the troops, commanded by Col. FERNERO and Lieut.-Col. MONTEJANO.

After these arrangements for the safety of the convoy had been completed, the remainder of the troops under Gen. LOPEZ recommenced the march to Matamoras, arriving in our city day before yesterday noon.

From the Matamoras Ranchero, July 23.

A large number of distinguished Confederates have already passed through Monterey for the City of Mexico. Among those steering for the capital are Gens. E. Kirby Smith, Price, Wilcox, Magruder, Walker, King, Preston, and Leadbetter; Cols. Flournoy and O'Bannon; Gov. Allen and Ex-Gov. Moore.

The Matamoras papers have stated that Col. TERRY and his party had crossed into Mexico. We are pained to learn from San Antonio that it is currently reported in that city that, after crossing the Rio Grande, he met a party of the so-called Liberal army, which liberally relieved him of all equipage, money and transportation, leaving the entire party afoot in the road.

Still at Monterey are Gens. Shelby, Bee and Hindman; Cols. Lockett, Broadwell and Ridley; Govs. Reynolds, Clark and Murrah, (the latter very sick,) and Majors Watkins and Russell.

We regret to announce that PENDLETON MURRAH, late Governor of Texas, was on Saturday lying at Monterey dangerously ill. Those with whom he conversed had very little hope of his recovery.

Mr. MURRAH is a South Carolinian, and was a devoted, honest, patriotic Secessionist from the first. He is a man of acknowledged ability.

From the Brownsville Republic, 22d.

Col. T. H. BARRETT, of the Sixty-second United States Colored Infantry, has been relieved of the command of his post. He is succeeded by Maj.-Gen. GILES A. SMITH. We understand that Col. BARRETT has been assigned to the command of a brigade.

Major-Gen. GODFREY WEITZEL, commanding the Twenty-fifth Army Corps, has arrived and established his headquarters here.

Capt. LACEY, late of Gen. STEELE's Staff, is down with dangue fever, a very disagreeable but not dangerous complaint.

Lieut. KENT, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. STEELE, is also laid up in ordinary for a few days with "break bone."

And lastly, the General himself, after escaping the dangers of many battles and hard campaigns, has surrendered to the attacks of the Brownsville epidemic. We do not wish to cause the friends of these officers any uneasiness, and repeat that the fever is not dangerous.

Major LYMAN succeeds Capt. LACEY as Assistant Adjutant-General at headquarters of the Army of the Rio Grande.

Gen. BROWN has been assigned to the command of a division. His headquarters are about two miles below the city.

A REBEL WAIL.

How the Southern Confederacy Went Up—A Voice from the Rio Grande.

From the Matamoras Daily Ranchero, July 16.

Three short months ago it was indeed a glorious privilege to be an undoubted Confederate. Not a Confederate who had been forced into ranks, for all such were only Confederates from necessity. Not a Confederate who was basking in the dollar and cent smiles of enrolling officers, for all such were under the ban of well-founded suspicion. Not a detailed or contracting Confederate, for all such were well-known to be making money out of the war. Not fifty-and-over years old Confederates, for the whole gray-headed tribe of them were indisputably nothing but a pack of old blowhards. Certainly not enlisted Confederates, for it was well-known that they went into the ranks just to keep from being conscripted. Not an exempted Confederate, for they were incontestibly exempted for no other purpose than for whippers-in and general teasers, without being Confederates at all. Not sickly, consumptive, disjointed Confederates, for there is no doubt they took sick, got the consumption or broke their legs, just to keep out of the ranks. We assuredly do not mean Northern-born Confederates, from the highest officer to the lowest private, in or out of the army; for all such labored under the most infernal band of suspicion which any set of men ever undertook to pack. We could not possibly mean an official Confederate; for their's was too clear a case of robbing the country, soldiers' families and all. But an honest, undoubted, unsuspected Confederate; to be such an one was glory enough for any man three months ago. To have been such a Confederate at that time, however, would have required the banishment of every man and woman in the Confederate States, and then to have called up the Savior, and, possibly, he would have suspected himself.

But now, how changed the scene! The glorious privilege of being and having been a Confederate, free from suspicion, is denied to no one. All that any one may claim of this recently disputed privilege is now awarded without the introduction of testimony. Even a Northern-born man can now get a sight draft cashed for as much Confederate patriotism as he is willing to draw for. The stock in bank is inexhaustible; and none are so poor at not to have unfailing interest in it. So that the long-contested privilege, so glorious in itself, has, like the rains from heaven, fallen upon the just and unjust, upon the rich and the poor.

The confederacy is dead; it was strangled in the house of its friends. It is as dead as the principles for which it contended—principles co-existing with the American Republic. But the people of the once Confederacy have no ground to complain, for they were among the first to abandon them; they allowing them to be abandoned. They allowed every vestige of human rights to be ignored, under a pretense of having them given back after the war. They allowed themselves to be robbed of their property, their inherent and natural rights, under the appalling delusion that it would strengthen their power of resistance. They tolerated the blackest act that ever disgraced a legislative record—unconstitutional and unholy—the act of conscription with its aristocratic exemptions. An act that forced the honest, industrial, laboring man from his dependent family into the ranks, without providing means of subsistence for his family, and exempted planters and their niggers; doctors, not one in ten of whom deserved a patient, and at best were but a social incubus; lantern-jawed, canting, seven-by-nine, society-disturbing preachers, and ever meddlesome and dictator-supporting editors. Exempted them for no other purpose than to combine wealth, talent and influence in support of the measure, and thereby force it down the throats of the people and the courts of the country. That act exempted three hundred thousand effective white men who could leave their families with princely fortunes, and every way provided with the comforts of life; it exempted from service of any sort, five hundred thousand powerful, able-bodied blacks, viewing them in a sacred light, and throwing the burden of war and defence of the country upon five or six hundred thousand honest laboring men whose families depend upon their toil for daily sustenance. Cruel, inhuman, diabolical act, and cruelly, inhumanly and diabolically was it in many, very many, instances executed.

Added to this the people tolerated a pack of the most infernal vampires that ever sucked human blood, in the form of petty officials, little, dirty tyrants, in official livery, who, under the pretence of robbing for the government, robbed for themselves. From brigadier-general cotton law makers down to the most insignificant pet of the government, that was not fortunate enough to come under the exemption clause, a general grab was made at whatever was in sight. In every conceivable form robbery was carried on. Innocent men, honest Confederates, who happened to have some coveted piece of property, would no sooner be pointed out than would a pack of official curs start upon the track. The best men of the country were suspected expressly to drive them into opposition, or from the country. Confederate States receivers, none of whom have we positively known to settle with their government, in many instances disgraced the name of man in their hen-roost searches after confiscated property. All these State and Confederate States officials inaugurated a system of espionage and plunder never before equaled on earth. No man was free from suspicion, and no man dared to point back to the written constitution and laws of the country; for there was no law nor constitution recognised by these petty tyrants. No one dared to suggest even the object for which the war was inaugurated, for to do so was conclusive evidence of disloyalty.

The soldiers who were fortunate enough to get furloughs for home would no sooner behold the work of official vampires than would they resolve never to return to the ranks. Nine times out of ten they would find that all they had left behind had been gobbled up, and they, in self-defence, would commence stealing to get even.

Confidence between the people and government was lost, for every new usurpation of constitutional authority only paved the way for another outrage. So soon as the government openly violated the constitution, both civil and military officers ceased to respect the laws, and the soldiery, as a consequence, ceased to respect their officers or the persons or rights of the people. All there has been to the Confederacy, in the last year or two, was an intolerable military despotism and soldier-anarchy. Under this weight it was impossible for the Confederacy to succeed. Its own weight was sufficient to crush it, and crushed it is, but not whipped.

A baser or more transparent libel was never perpetrated than that the brave soldiers and people of the South have been whipped by the Yankees. The people and soldiery, having been despoiled of every constitutional right, having given up their freedom and their liberty, under the liberty-robbing plea of "necessity," saw nothing to be gained by continuing the war. They had become worse off than slaves, and knew that any change could not be for the worse. They had seen all that was worth contending for disappear, and refused, by acclamation, to continue the struggle, when every day was plunging them deeper into vassalage. The soldiers had got tired of fighting for niggers, as they conceived, when the government would not let the niggers and masters fight for themselves.

The Confederacy is dead. With it passed away an army of official leeches sufficient to have sucked the life-blood from any certain power. The Yankees have them, and should treat them with great tenderness and consideration, for they proved more potent in destroying the Confederacy than the armies of the United States.

The Confederacy is dead, and all that is left is the glorious privilege of being an undoubted, unsuspected, unprosecuted rebel. It is, indeed, a glorious privilege, after four years of hideous nightmare and infernal persecution.

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

Reply of Mr. Adams to Maj.-Gen. Heintzelman.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4, 1865.

Editor of the Intelligencer:

SIR: You were kind enough to publish my description of the battle of Fair Oaks; will you extend a similar courtesy by publishing the following reply to a letter from Maj.-Gen. HEINTZELMAN, which appeared in your paper of the 1st instant?

Yours, &c., &c., F. C. ADAMS.

Mr. F. C. Adams to Maj.-Gen. Heintzelman.

GENERAL: You publish a letter in the *Intelligencer*, of the 1st inst., and are not content with taking exception to what I said of you at the battle of Fair Oaks, but set up for critic and proceed to pronounce judgment on my whole description in the following curt language: "The article would not be worthy of notice but for its appearance in, and apparent indorsement by, the *Intelligencer*. It is full of errors." I infer from this, General, that what you intended to say was, that it was not worthy of Gen. HEINTZELMAN's notice—a conclusion natural enough for any gentleman to arrive at under the circumstances. Such broad and sweeping assertions, however, will find little sympathy with the public, unless they are supported by facts. But in making these assertions, General, you took a liberty not justified by the circumstances, and went beyond the legitimate limits of your duty. In taking such a liberty, however, I am charitable enough to believe that you were prompted by that same spirit of insubordination which found you disobeying orders and got you into so much troubled water on the Peninsula in 1862.

My description of the battle of Fair Oaks was not written to please you or any general officer. I write to tell the truth; not to favor or flatter any officer. And I am one of those who believe, and sincerely, if more truth had been told of our general officers during the early stages of the war—if they had been held to a stricter responsibility for their acts—the country would have been saved millions of dollars, thousands of valuable lives, and much disgrace to its arms. Had our officers been equal to our soldiers during the first and second year of the rebellion, the war would not have been prolonged as it was.

Before printing, I submitted my description of the battle of Fair Oaks, which you, General, declare as full of errors, to three general officers who were on the field during the battle, and either of whose judgment would have more weight with the public than your mere assertion, and they pronounced it singularly correct in all its details. One of them says: "It is the only real flesh-and-blood description of that battle that has been written." I have the satisfaction of knowing, General, that the public will not accept you as an impartial writer in a matter where you are so deeply interested. It is also safe to say, that a corps or division commander cannot be a good judge of what is going on in other parts of the field if he attend properly to his own during a battle.

You have assumed the right, General, to pass judgment on me as a writer. I have neither the inclination nor the desire to put either your military capacity or your conduct during the campaign on the Peninsula on trial. If I had, I might follow you to the day of the battle of Savage's Station, and a little beyond, to find matter for more severe comment. On these matters Judgment has already been passed by the proper authorities, and the people are pretty well satisfied with the verdict. The portion of my description which seems to offend you most, General, is contained in the following paragraph, which you quote:

"

him in two. Death was almost instantaneous. The body was removed to the Second District Police Station, where an inquest was held on it, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. Deceased was twenty-nine years old, and was married. He entered the army as a private, was first promoted to a sergeantcy, and subsequently was, on the field, promoted to a first lieutenantcy for meritorious services. His commission bears date the 1st of May, 1864. From his mustering papers it appears that he was born in Germany, and that he was enrolled as a volunteer. He was of fine personal appearance, being nearly six feet high, with dark complexion. To some of the persons at the Refreshment Saloon he complained of having been robbed of $200, in Dock-street, near Second, and that seemed to trouble him.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 5.*

CIRCULAR FROM GEN. SHERMAN.—The following handsome and well-timed compliment explains itself:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, St. Louis, Mo., July 17, 1865.

The General commanding tenders to the officers and men of the Seventh Independent Company of Ohio Sharpshooters, his personal thanks for their long and valuable services near his person in the eventful campaigns beginning at Chattanooga, on the 1st of May, 1864, and ending with the war. He commends them as a fine body of intelligent young volunteers, to whom he attributes his personal safety in the battles, marches and bivouacs in Georgia and the Carolinas. His wishes them long life and a proud conscience of having done their duty with a cheerfulness, precision and intelligence worthy the great cause in which they were engaged, and he bespeaks for them a kindly and generous welcome back to their old homes in Ohio.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major.-General.

Official: R. M. SAWYER, Brevet Col. and A. A. G.

To Capt. W. C. SQUIRE.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival and Departure of the Ninth Connecticut Battalion.

The Ninth Connecticut Battalion, 385 men and officers, under command of Lieut.-Col. J. S. HEALEY, arrived yesterday at noon from Savannah, in the ocean steamer *J. R. Spaulding*. The command landed at Pier No. 36 North River, and marched down Broadway to the Battery for dinner and rest. The Ninth Connecticut was specially noticeable for the great number of pets brought home by the men. Numerous cages of blackbirds, robins and mocking-birds accompanied the regiment, while dogs of all sizes and breeds trotted along, seemingly quite satisfied with their first visit to the populous North. Several raccoons and opossums clung to the knapsacks of their owners. After due rest and refreshment, the Ninth departed at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by special steamer for New-Haven.

The Ninth Connecticut Veteran Battalion went out in 1861, as a full regiment, under the command of Col. WM. A. CAHILL, and was assigned to the Department of the Gulf—in 1862, joining Gen. BUTLER'e forces on Ship Island in the early months of that year. The regiment first went under fire at the battle of Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 5, 1862, displaying great gallantry. They also participated in most of the many Union expeditions sent out to destroy or capture property belonging to the enemy. During the year 1863, the Ninth remained in the Department of the Gulf, a portion of the regiment acting as provost guard at New-Orleans. The command was present at the capture of Fort Huger, April 19, 1863.

During the year 1863, the Ninth Connecticut, was attached to the Nineteenth Corps, and participated with that Corps in the Teche and Port Hudson campaigns. In the Battle of Pleasant Hill and at the siege of Port Hudson, also, the regiment was present.

In April, 1864, this regiment came home on veteran furlough and remained in the State until July 16, when it proceeded to Bermuda Hundred, Va. Afterward going to Deep Bottom, Va., it participated in the demonstration against the enemy, July 28. On the 30th, the regiment proceeded to Washington, afterward marching across the Potomac, through the mountains into the Shenandoah Valley, under Gen. HUNTER, reaching the army under Gen. SHERIDAN, at Berryville, on the 14th of August. During the Shenandoah campaign of Gen. SHERIDAN, the Ninth Connecticut distinguished itself, especially at the Battle of Cedar Creek, where its colors were the first planted upon the enemy's works.

In October, 1864, the non-veterans of the regiment were mustered out, and the remaining veterans were consolidated into a battalion of four companies. When HUNTER'S (Second) Division of the Nineteenth Corps, was sent to Savannah, as a garrison for that city, the Ninth Battalion accompanied the command, and have remained there until their departure and discharge.

The steamship *Creole* arrived from Norfolk, yesterday, bringing the First Battalion of the Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry, under command of Major HUDSON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Affairs at Headquarters.

Maj.-Gen. HOOKER is out of town and his command devolves upon Maj.-Gen. J. J. PECK of this department.

There are no movements of troops of any consequence at present. In a few days the various post assignments for guard duty will be announced.

It is said that Dr. BICKLEY of Golden Circle notoriety is insane. Gen. HOOKER will doubtless direct a Court of Investigation in this, the original papers of which must necessarily be on file at headquarters. Two years in a fortress are apt to produce some effect on the brain of a nervous man.

The Fire Department.

The regular afternoon session took place yesterday at Firemen's Hall, Mr. PINCKNEY in the chair, and a full board present.

A communication was received from STEPHEN R. KNAPP, of Engine Company No. 24, preferring charges for assault against FELIX F. FAGIN, of same company. Referred to Commissioner BOOTH.

A communication was received from the Foreman of Engine Company No. 11, requesting that the necessary alterations be made to the engine, so it can be drawn by horses. Referred to Commissioners ENOS and BOOTH.

Pearl Hose Company No. 29 sent in a request for the use of their house, to enable them to dispose of their property. Referred to Committee on Alterations.

The foreman of Hose Company No. 28 presented a paper in relation to the purchase of their carriage. Referred to Commissioner ENOS.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk of Common Council, inclosed a copy of a writ of the Superior Court reinstating THOS. R. ACKLAND to active duty. Filed.

A communication was received from foreman of Engine Company No. 44, returning Geo. GRAVES as expelled for neglect of duty. The Secretary was directed to notify the party if he can show cause why action of company should not be confirmed.

The Chief-Engineer sent in a communication in relation to the organization of a new company. Laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. ENOS, it was

Resolved, That a communication be addressed to the Erie Railroad Company, asking for additional accommodations for engine house and stables in Washington and Duane streets.

Adopted.

On motion of Commissioner BOOTH it was also

Resolved, That the Comptroller of the City of New-York be notified that this department will not longer require the house and premises No. 21 Henry-street, formerly occupied by Engine Company No. 2.

Adopted.

The Committee on Telegraph presented their report, recommending the appointment of JOHN W. SMITH as line man at $1,000 per annum, and S. S. PARKER, battery boy at $500 per annum, to take effect from date. Adopted.

On motion of the President, Mr. PINCKNEY, it was further

Resolved, That the Committee appointed Aug. 2, for the organization of certain fire companies in the Seventh District, suspend operations in regard to the house of Engine Company No. 21 until further orders. Adopted.

On motion of Commissioner BOOTH it was also

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to ascertain the cost of building tenders for the use of the Department. Adopted by Messrs. BOOTH and BROWN being designated.

A communication was received from Hose Company No. 49, requesting to have a hand-engine placed in their house. Laid on the table.

On motion of Commissioner BOOTH it was

Resolved That the wants of the Department require the return of Steam Fire Engine No. 53, loaned to the United States Government, and that the President be instructed to wait on Mr. DRAPER, Collector, in relation thereto. Adopted.

Commissioner BOOTH also offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President inquire as to the purchase of three new fire-bells of about 5,000 lbs. each, and cost of same. Adopted.

A communication was received from THOMAS S. WICKS, preferring complaint against Assistant Foreman of Hose Company No. 11, for an assault while going to fire in Broadway on the 5th inst. Referred to Commissioner BOOTH, with power.

Commissioner BOOTH offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the matter of butts and hose-couplings be referred to a committee for report. Adopted, and Committee, BOOTH and Brown.

The Board then adjourned.

Falling of a Part of the St. Charles Hotel.

NO PERSON KILLED—ONE SERIOUSLY INJURED.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning the centre building of the three which comprise the St. Charles Hotel, at No. 548 Broadway, fell, and is now a mass of ruins. Mr. KNIGHT, landlord of the hotel when it was known as the Sewell House, was buried under the mass; but policemen and members of the Fire Insurance Patrol took him out, happily, alive, but with a fractured shoulder-blade and serious internal injuries. There are three buildings, connected on the second story—front, centre and rear—all belonging to this hotel, and it was the centre building which fell. Workmen had some time past been making alterations in the centre building, such as to require altering up with jack-screws; and it is believed that the foundations upon which these jacks were based were undermined by the cataracts which were played upon the Eighth National Bank building, adjoining the St. Charles, at the time of the fire there on Saturday night; at least this is the theory of Messrs. BAKER & LONDON, the masons who were making the alterations in the St. Charles, and of others who have examined the premises. The scene at the time of the accident is described by Mr. CHARLES D. GABLE, one of the occupants, who had a room opposite Mr. KNIGHT'S bedroom. He says that when he went to bed on Sunday night, at about 10:30 o'clock, he observed that the building seemed to be settling, and that the door of his apartment could be closed only with considerable difficulty. He went to sleep, however, and was awakened about 12:30 o'clock by the loud crash of falling walls. He instantly sprang from his bed, and jumped out of the window on the ruins, escaping through the hallway below. He had scarcely entered the hall, when he heard another crash.

In the meantime the police of the Fifteenth Precinct, under command of Capt. CAFFREY, ran through the front building to the ruins, and, having learned that Mr. KNIGHT and Mr. GABLE had rooms in it, they at once commenced search for them. In this laudable work they were ably assisted by the insurance patrol. They soon found Mr. KNIGHT, and he was carried to the Tremont Hotel, where he obtained medical assistance. While the officers were looking on every part of the ruins for Mr. GABLE, that lucky gentleman appeared in their midst, and having thanked them for their hazardous kindness, he explained the mode of his escape, and told the gratifying fact that only himself and Mr. KNIGHT occupied the house.

Appointments on the Police Force.

Now that an exhaustive war no longer drains the city of such men as the Board of Commissioners desire to have on the Metropolitan Police force, a more stringent rule has been adopted in regard to petitions for position on the force, and every candidate offering must present a petition in the form following, signed by not less than five citizens of good character and habits, and if any applicant omits to comply with this rule the commissioners will pay no heed to his petition. The petition having been acted upon favorably, it will then be required of the applicant to appear personally with one of the signers to verify the signatures. The following is the blank form of application:

To the Board of Metropolitan Police:

The undersigned request the Board of Metropolitan Police to appoint —— to be —— in the Metropolitan Police force, and individually, and each for himself, states and represents to the board that he has known the said —— personally, intimately and well, for —— year past, and is qualified to speak intelligently in relation to his character and habits, and states and represents that said —— is a man of good moral character, correct and orderly in his deportment, and not in any respect a violator of law or good order; that he is a man of sober, temperate and industrious habits; that he is not addicted to the habitual use of intoxicating drinks, or to other hurtful excesses. The undersigned, each for himself, further represents that he has never seen him drunk, or known or heard of his having been drunk, nor of his having been guilty of, or arrested for, any criminal or disorderly conduct or act. And they further represent, as aforesaid, that he is a man of truth and integrity, of sound mind, good understanding, and of a temper and manner fit to be a policeman. The undersigned are willing and ready at any time to appear at the Central Department, and make affidavit to the truth of the above representations.

City Mortality.

From the City Inspector's Weekly Report, it appears that 682 deaths occurred in this city during the past week—113 men, 88 women, 237 boys and 194 girls—being an increase of 57 over the previous week, and a decrease of 43 as compared with the corresponding week of last year. The mortality of the principal diseases was as follows:

FROM ACUTE DISEASE.

Apoplexy	4	Fever, congestive	1
Bleeding	2	Fever, remittent	4
Bleeding from womb	3	Fever, scarlet	4
Bronchitis	6	Fever, typhoid	12
Catarrh	1	Fever, typhus	11
Cholera infantum	137	Whooping-cough	6
Cholera morbus	6	Inflammation, bowels	8
Convulsions, infantile	56	Inflammation, brain	16
Croup	2	Inflammation, lungs	27
Diarrhœa	27	Measles	7
Diphtheria	6	Pleurisy	1
Dysentery	22	Rheumatism	1
Epilepsy	5	Small-pox	6
Erysipelas	1	Sun-stroke	2
Fever, bilious	14	Teething	3
Total			373

FROM CHRONIC DISEASE.

Abscess of Kidneys	1	Dropsy in the chest	1
Albuminuria and Bright's disease of kidneys	5	Dropsy in the head	21
Asthma	1	Dropsy in the heart	2
Brain, disease of	10	Heart, disease of	9
Cancer	1	Hip, disease of	1
Cancer, breast	1	Kidneys, disease of	2
Cancer, womb	1	Liver, disease of	4
Cancer, tongue	1	Marasmus, infantile	63
Cirrhosis of the liver	1	Palsy	5
Consumption	63	Rupture of aneurism	1
Debility, adult	2	Scrofula	2
Debility, infantile	11	Softening of the brain	2
Dropsy	5	Ulceration of the bowels	1
		Ulceration of the mouth	1
Total			220

FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Asphyxia	1	Fracture of skull	1
Burned or scalded	1	Malformation	1
Casualties	6	Malformation of heart	1
Casualties by fall	1	Old age	5
Casualties, run over	4	Premature birth	10
Cyanosis	2	Suffocation, accidental	1
Delirium tremens	3	Suicide by hanging	1
Drowned	6		
Total			39

Abatement of Nuisances.

The following is a schedule of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection, in the abatement and removal of nuisances, &c., for the week ending Aug. 7, 1865:

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	93
Complaints for which no cause existed	1
Notices for abatement served	223
Nuisances abated, under notice	287
Sinks and water closets cleaned	281
Loads of night soil removed from the city limits	983
Dead horses removed from the city limits	125
Dead cows removed from the city limits	2
Dead goats removed from the city limits	7
Dead hogs removed from the city limits	12
Dead dogs and other small animals removed from the city limits	356
Number of barrels of offal	5,867
Unsound beef seized, lbs	1,300
Unsound mutton seized, lbs	1,100

The Late Fire in Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 7.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By your paper to-day you say I had an insurance of $1,500 on my property. Such is not the fact. The collection of ancient relics, dresses, furniture, &c., have cost me many thousand dollars, besides fifteen years of research. These together with many pictures, including my large national picture of the battle of Gettysburgh, unfinished, are all totally destroyed and no insurance. By letting the public know the facts, you will confer a large personal favor on (for the present) a ruined man. Yours, very respectfully,

M. NEHLIG.

A Reminder for the Street-Cleaning Contractors.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 7, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me to inquire, through your columns, if there is any insuperable obstacle to the sweeping of the triangle formed by the intersection of Broadway and Sixth-avenue at Thirty-second-street? Please, remind the "contractors" that this spot has not been swept for three months and upward.

B. FRANKLIN, Jr.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE POLICE COURTS.—At Jefferson Market, Mr. EDMUND M. APPERSON, of Memphis, a boarder at the St. Nicholas Hotel, appeared before Justice LEDWITH and preferred complaint against FRANCIS HURNEY, of No. 134 Laurens-street, a bell-boy at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. APPERSON alleges that he gave HURNEY his pantaloons to brush, and that, under pretence of going for a broom, HURNEY went out, taking the pantaloons with him. When the bell-boy—who, by the way, is a boy of 23 years—returned, Mr. APPERSON observed that the pockets had been unbuttoned, and on searching them, he discovered the theft of $70 therefrom; and as the money must have been taken from the pockets, which were buttoned when intrusted to HURNEY, Mr. APPERSON demanded it, and assured HURNEY that if he would deliver, nothing should be said. Whereupon the bell-boy went to the entry and presently returned with $90 only, which he claimed to have found on the floor. Mr. APPERSON then took the boy to the office and surrendered him to Policeman ROGERS, the officer detailed at the St. Nicholas, and the prisoner, on appearing before Justice LEDWITH, said that while he was brushing the clothing a roll of bills fell from the pockets, and that he restored the same thereto; that he found the $20 on the floor where the roll had fallen, but that he knew nothing of the $50 additional which Mr. APPERSON has lost; but the Justice, regarding this story as highly improbable, required the accused to find bail in $1,500 to appear before the Court of General Sessions, to be tried for grand larceny, and the required bail was given by Mr. LUKE HESSIAN, of No. 154 Laurens-street....Mr. HENRY RIEDERER, of No. 196 Eighth-avenue, made affidavit against WILLIAM MCTAGGART, of Twentieth-street, near Seventh-avenue, and PATRICK HENRY MCGOWAN, of No. 158 West Twentieth-street, for entering his store and stealing $65 05 from the money-drawer. The prisoners, who are youths of 16, confessed, and in default of $800 bail each were committed.

STEAM FREIGHT AND PASSAGE BOAT DIRECT TO SAN FRANCISCO.—The new screw steamer *Montana*, Capt. J. R. KELLY, is now lying at Pier No. 36 East River, taking in cargo for San Francisco, California, direct, touching only at Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso to land passengers. This vessel is, we believe, the first one put up at this port as a freight and passenger boat for a coasting voyage of nearly twenty thousand miles in length. Already a large number of passengers have been secured, who take this method of enjoying the delightful trip so seldom offered, of a voyage on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, a visit to Brazil, the view of the grand and sublime scenery in the Straits of Magellan, the southern extremity of this continent, and a passage along the northern shore of Terra del Fuego; a pleasant call on the west coast of South America. From Valparaiso the steamer will steam direct to San Francisco, where she will be put on a line to Oregon. Another vessel of the same dimensions is in process of construction for the same end. The *Montana* is a first-class steamer, of 1,003 tons register, and of the following dimensions: Length, 213 feet; beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 24 feet. She was built at Bath, Me., and owned by G. F. PATTON of that place. She is neatly fitted up, and has eleven first-class state-rooms in the main cabin and twenty-four in the second cabin. Her machinery was built by G. W. PATTON, of Bath. She has one direct-acting engine, with a 40-inch cylinder and 36-inch stroke of piston. She has one tubular main boiler, and is capable of making 11 knots per hour. It is expected that she will make the run to San Francisco in about 65 steaming days. It is understood that several first-class steamers are soon to be constructed on the Atlantic coast for the coasting trade of California and Oregon.

FEROCIOUS ASSAULT BY A HACK DRIVER.—JOHN GORDON, a returned soldier, complained at the Mayor's office yesterday morning that on Sunday last he engaged a man named CASSEDY, who drives coach No. 302, owned by M. L. PHILLIPS, to convey him from Cortlandt-street to the corner of Sixth-street and the Bowery. CASSEDY told GORDON to pay a man who was on the box with him $9 70 as his fare. GORDON declined, and appealed to a policeman who was standing by. The officer told him to pay $5, which he did. As soon as the officer's back was turned the man jumped off the box, and, striking GORDON in the face, knocked him down and threated to shoot him. The officer turning round CASSEDY and the man jumped on the coach and drove off. Mr. PHILLIPS was sent for and compelled to refund the $3 received by CASSEDY. Mr. MORTON, the Marshal, also told him that unless he employed a better class of men as drivers his license would be revoked. The license of CASSEDY was revoked, and a warrant for the arrest of himself and his associate has been issued by Judge HOGAN.

A CLERGYMAN ROBBED.—About 10 o'clock, on Saturday night, Rev. W. B. LEE, Pastor of the Genevan Presbyterian Church, Gates-avenue, Brooklyn, was returning home, and, to shorten distance, he cut through Beekman-street. When near William-street, and within sight and hearing of the Second Precinct Station-house, he was suddenly attacked by several ruffians, seized by the throat and thrown violently to the ground. Some held and gagged him, while the others proceeded to rob him of his valuables. He thus lost a gold watch, and a pocket-book containing nearly $50. The ruffians even went so far as to cut the gold studs from his shirt, and wrenched a gold ring from his finger. After obtaining all the booty they could, the robbers gave him a toss, and made good their flight. Mr. LEE immediately repaired to the Second Precinct Station-house, and made known his loss, but the birds had flown.

RETURNED SOLDIER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.—PATRICK BURNS, of No. 254 East Eighteenth-street, a returned soldier, having on Sunday afternoon found his child dead and his wife drunk by the side of the corpse, and having no hope of reclaiming his spouse from the life of drunkenness and abandonment into which she sank during his term of service, resolved upon self-destruction, and with this view purchased at a druggist's in First-avenue half an ounce of sugar-of-lead, which he procured by pretending that he wanted it for use in killing vermin. He swallowed the dose, but as it failed of the effect which he intended, he purchased another like quantity at another drug-store, and took this also. He was found in First-avenue, suffering from the poison, and Policeman BADDERICK, of the Eighteenth Ward, took him to Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

PERSONAL.—A. J. RITCHIE, editor and proprietor of the Halifax (N. S.) *Sun & Advertiser*, is in this city sojourning for a few days. Our Consul, Mr. JACKSON, at Halifax, indorses Mr. RITCHIE as a "gentleman who has suffered severely in Halifax for his constant, unwavering, fearless and consistent advocacy of the Union cause during the past four years, in a city filled with the bitterest Secessionists, and still more bitter rebel sympathizers and blockade runners." It is contemplated by many Union friends in New York to present Mr. RITCHIE with some substantial token of their high appreciation of his services in the cause of the Union, in order to continue the newspaper of which he is proprietor on a footing commensurate with its merits.

THE ARROW EXPLOSION.—The police theory of loss of life by the boiler-flue explosion on board the steamboat *Arrow* on Saturday evening last, based upon the number of hats that were found and taken to one of the station-houses on the west side, seems to be nearer the fact than many persons at first supposed. One passenger who was on board says that he saw four persons sink before the boat landed at Thirtieth-street. Among those that were seen to leap from the boat was Miss M. R. ERICKSON, of No. 239 West Thirtieth-street. Her widowed mother will be thankful for any information and pay a reward for the recovery of the body.

EXTENSION OF THE TRACK OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On Saturday night the Hudson River Railroad Company put a large number of men at work in Warren-street, laying a track from the terminus of their city railroad, corner of Chambers and Hudson streets, to Broadway. The men were kept at work all day on Sunday, and succeeded in so far completing the work that the cars were yesterday running on the extension.

OUTRAGE ON BOARD A STEAMBOAT.—Officer RICHARD FIELD apprehended WM. KORTRIGHT, a colored cook employed on board the steamboat *Plymouth Rock*, and the prisoner was sent to New-London to be tried for an outrage which he is alleged to have committed upon Miss MARY CROKER, on the 1st instant, while the boat lay at her pier in New-London.

FOUND DROWNED.—The nude body of a young man of about 25 was found, yesterday, floating in the dock at Pier No. 1 North River, and an inquest was held thereon by Coroner WILDEY. Deceased was stout, of about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and had brown hair. The body had been about two days in the water.

LOST BY A FIREMAN.—A valuable amethyst was lost by one of the firemen at the Broadway fire, on Saturday evening. The stone is of large size, with the letter "G" in diamonds. A liberal reward can be obtained by leaving the stone with Capt. CAFFREY, Fifteenth Precinct.

LAW REPORTS.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

The August term of the Court of General Sessions opened yesterday morning, his Honor the Recorder occupying the bench, and District-Attorney Hall appearing as prosecutor on the part of the people.

The following gentlemen were sworn in as grand jurors:

William J. Staples, foreman; Benjamin Bloomingdale, Benjamin Bennett, William B. Booth, Andrew Clark, Leopold Eidlitz, Spencer K. Green, William B. Hook, William Mannheim, William Powell, Henry E. Quinan, Anthony D. Richmond, Lambert A. Laydan, David M. Turnure, Abel Underhill, Cornelius Van Horne, John F. Zebley.

His Honor, in delivering the charge, said the calendar for the term is large, there being between two and three hundred persons in the city prisons, and most of them must necessarily have their cases submitted to the grand jury before action upon them could be taken by any court. Much attention had been given to what is called the great increase of crime in the country. He saw a statement that in the last three months over twenty thousand persons had been arrested in the City of New-York. It was not worth while for the community to become over-excited, there was no occasion for alarm, for if they would pass by the Police Courts and observe those who are arrested, they would see that they are not the worst class of persons, but mostly vagrants, drunkards, &c., who were locked up at night, sent to the Island and then returned, thus getting the name of "revolvers."

The daily papers showed that the greatest crimes which seem to indicate that their perpetrators were little less than fiends are committed in the rural districts. It was a long time since any crime had been committed in this city attended with any great degree of atrocity; but the terrible enormities where children murder their parents and fiends in human shape murder little children are perpetrated outside of this city, in towns and villages which boast a peculiar degree of virtue and a greater amount of intelligence than can be found in the community in which we live. The public officers in the city, so far as his observation had gone, had devoted themselves with great assiduity to their duties, and the man who lends his aid to attacks upon them, whether in police courts or other tribunals, does no good to society, but great injustice to them. His Honor then called their attention specially to certain statutes providing for the punishment of particular offences, and remarked that if they would meet early and sit until the business of the day was disposed of, he would be enabled to discharge them on Friday.

HELPING HIMSELF TO A WATCH.

Alexander Graham was tried on an indictment of larceny from the person, for stealing a watch from Edward Morris.

Complainant testified that on the day of the occurrence he was standing in the Park, and casually discovered that his watch-chain was hanging down, and directly afterward that his watch was missing; saw the prisoner a short distance off; suspected him of taking it; had him arrested, and at the station-house saw the watch taken from his boot.

Cross-examined.—Could not say the watch was stolen, but could swear that it dropped from the prisoner's person.

Officer Parrot testified that at the instance of the complainant he arrested the prisoner, and at the station-house found the watch in his boot.

His Honor charged that it was a clear case of petty larceny from the person, and in accordance therewith the jury found a verdict of guilty.

Ex-Judge Stewart, counsel for the prisoner, moved for an arrest of judgment, on the ground that there was no such statutory offence as petty larceny from the person.

The District-Attorney cited the case of the People vs. Sarah Williams, in which the Court of Appeals held adversely to the point raised, which was so ruled by the Court, and the prisoner sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

PLEAS OF GUILTY.

John H. Fiele, *alias* Jas. K. Thomas, *alias* Rev. J. C. Walton charged with obtaining goods under false pretences, pleaded guilty and was sent to the State Prison three years.

Domingo Parody charged with feloniously assaulting Patrick Hays with a knife on the 10th of April, pleaded guilty and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

Elizabeth Taylor charged with taking a pocket-book from William Alschwee, on the 5th of July, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 7, 1865.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '67	117¾	600	Reading R		105⅜
8,000 U. S. 6s, '81....C.	106⅝	1600	do		105⅜
123,000 U. S. 5-20s..C.	105⅜	200	do		105⅝
7,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. New Issue	104⅜	500	do	2d call	105⅝
		1000	do	b10	105⅜
25,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series	99½	50	Mich. Cen. R		108
		400	Mich. S. & N. I. R		65⅜
50,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer. New issue	97⅝	1500	do		65⅝
		200	Ill. Cen. R		125
6,000 Tenn. 6s	72	1400	Cleve. & Pitts		69⅛
5,000 North Car. 6s	76	200	do	2d call	69⅝
4,000 Missouri 6s	71½	6	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.		130
20,000 Q. & M. Cer	24⅝	200	Chi. & N. W		27⅜
1,000 Erie 5th M	96	200	do	2d call	27⅝
2,000 B., N. Y. & E. 1st M	83	800	Chic. & N. W. Pr		62½
1,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st	95	500	do		62¾
1,000 Amer. Gold	144½	500	do	s15	62
10,000 do	144⅜	200	do	s10	62
50 Quick. Min. Co	56⅜	200	do		62
40 Del. & H. C. Co	155	270	Cleve. & Tol		102
200 Brunswick Land	11⅜	300	Chic. & R. I. R		108
25 N. Y. Cen	83½	200	do		107⅞
2000 do	97⅛	300	do		107⅝
600 Erie Railway	85⅜	50	Mil. & P. du C.	1 Pr.	92
1500 do	83¼	10	P., Ft. W. & C		97⅛
100 Cbi. & Alt. Pref	104	400	do		97
100 Joliet & Chi. R	90	50	do	2d call	97⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, '81....C.	106¾	400	Reading R	s10	106⅜
75,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	106	400	do		106
2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. New Issue	104⅜	800	do		106⅛
		100	Mich. S. & N. I		65⅞
80,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s..C.	97	50	Ill. Cen. R		125⅝
4,500 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series	99⅛	100	do		125
		100	Chic. & N. W		27⅜
10,000 do	98⅞	400	Chic. & N. W. Pr		62⅝
3,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Third Series	99⅜	100	do		62⅝
		200	do	b10	62⅞
1,000 Mo. State 6s	72	100	do	b10	62⅜
200 Cum. Coal Pr	42¾	200	do	2d call	62¾
100 Bruns. L. Co	11⅜	500	Pitts., Ft. W. & C		97⅜
600 Erie R	84⅛	100	Chi. & Alt. R		101
100 Hud. Riv. R.	112				

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

1000 Erie Railway	83⅛	300	N. Y. Cen. R	s3	92¾
800 do	83⅛	300	Mich. S. & N. I		65⅛
300 Hudson Riv. R	111⅜	100	do	s3	65⅛
1500 Reading R	105⅜	100	do	s10	65⅜
200 do	105⅜	300	do		65⅜
200 do	s10	105⅜	800	Cleve. & Pitts	69⅛
200 do	c	105⅜	100	do	s10
200 do		105⅜	1500	do	s3
200 do	s3	105⅜	1000	do	s3
500 do	s3	105⅛	200	Chic. & R. I	s15
900 do		105⅜	600	do	b3
500 do		105⅝	600	Chi. & N. W	b30
200 Ch. & N. W. Pr	s3	61⅞	100	do	b15
800 do		62	200	do	b3
200 do	c	62	200	Cum. Coal Co	b3
100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C		97½			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Mich. S. & N. I	65½	200	McGr & W. R	s30	15½
200 do	65⅝	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr		62⅜
200 Cleve. & Pitts	70	100	do	b30	63
800 do	s30	69⅝	100	do	62⅞
500 do	s10	70	100	do	b3
200 Chic. & N. W		28⅛	100	do	63
200 do	b3	28⅛	500	do	b30

MONDAY, Aug. 7—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Associated National and Local Banks of New-York, now in the Clearing-house, for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 5, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year, and the Sub-Treasury balances at each date:

Decrease in Loans	$3,239,173
Decrease in Specie	1,372,775
Decrease in Deposits	8,518,997
Decrease in Legal-Tender	3,394,809

	Aug. 4, 1864.	Aug. 5, 1865.	July 29, 1865.
Local Capital	$69,927,725	$9,535,665	$10,435,665
National		67,847,700	66,947,700
Total in C. H	$69,927,725	$77,383,365	$77,383,365
Loans	185,863,507	219,102,733	222,341,966
Specie	21,159,518	19,400,390	20,773,155
Deposits	153,279,263	178,247,674	186,766,671
Legal-Tender		43,561,973	46,956,782
In Sub-Treas'y	19,046,387	60,940,687	60,489,802

The Bank movement is reduced on the present return abont eight millions and a half since last Monday on the Deposit average. This curtailment is accounted for by the loss of three and a quartor millions on Loans and Discounts; one and a half millions Gold paid out; three and a half millions Legal Tender paid out, and the small remainder in ordinary Currency paid ont. What is lost on tho Gold average is gained at the Treasury Office; the loss in Legal Tender money has probably gone into the country, though it is possiblo that a portion of the sum has found its way into tho Treasury Office.

On the present return the Capitals of the old Fulton Bank, $600,000, and of the well-known and extra-conservative Chemical Bank, $300,000, are transferred from the Local to the National System. These changes have only $9,535,665 Local Capital outside the National System, and this sum will soon be further redneed by the transfer of the People's Bank and Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, and perhaps one or two others.

The probable state of the Bank return was discussed early to-day on the Street and at the Stock Exchange, and the heavy decrease of deposits, without the proper explanations of the opposite side of the account, was used against the Railway market to the extent of 1@1½ ₱ cent. as compared with Saturday's sales. But the effect on the Money market was rather to steady the rates of interest, and there was really less talk of pressure from borrowers than at the close of last week. The rate to the Brokers on demand loan is 7 ₱ cent., on which terms the supply from lenders is not difficult.

In the afternoon the reports from the Money Market were of an easier supply at 7 ₱ cent. than on Saturday. The demand on the market to carry stocks was comparatively moderate. The gold speculators continne to borrow 7 ₱ cent. and a commission to the lendor, and this is really the only pressure upon the market. That it will continue for some time longer is quite certain, if the gold ring mean to fight the government until an export demand can be brought to their relief. Even then it will be questionable as to whether the Treasury Office or the speculators on the rise in gold will be first in the market to supply such a demand, even though it should amount to $2,500,000 per week. The Secretary has the control of sixty millions of gold, over and above his wants to pay gold interest in the first quartor of the new fiscal year, and of this very large surplus the sales in the open market thus far have been quite inconsiderable. He entered the fiscal year:

July 1, 1865, gold on hand	$35,000,000
September 30, 1865, Customs in gold	33,000,000
Together	$73,000,000
July and September, gold interest	15,000,000
Gold surplus available to Sept. 30	$60,000,000

The price of Gold opened at 144 ₱ cent. this morning on the rather firmer look of Foreign Exchange and the lower quotation by yesterday's steamers of U. S. 5-20s in London. But the quotation subsequently returned to 143⅝@143¾ ₱ cent., and finally left off 143¾ ₱ cent. The Government 5-20s on the decline of 1 ₱ cent. in London fell off only ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. here. The Bonds of the original issue are not superabundant on this market, and the comparative firmness of the quotation to-day is not surprising in view of this fact. The other Gold-bearing Stocks were steady.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the general quotations were as follows, as compared with Saturday afternoon.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—MIDNIGHT ASSAULT—LOVE AMONG THE BONNETS.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

BROADWAY—PICCOLINO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

A returned soldier was killed at Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday night, while heading a riotous crowd of young fellows who had undertaken to inflict summary punishment upon a negro who was living near that town, very peaceably, and minding his own business. His offence, as they deemed it, was in having a white wife, an Irish girl, who voluntarily married him, and with whom he had lived for a considerable period. This was thonght by the assailants to be worthy of moh justice, and, after fortifying with the requisite liqnor, they undertook to drag forth the parti-colored partners. Bnt a little accident interfered; a wide-awake old negro woman, who was not afraid to defend her house, nor even afraid of handling a gun, confronted the mob at the door and advised them to desist, at the same time firing over their heads. They were only abont fifteen to one, and after a little scare they concinded to go on with the joh. So they threw stones at the house, and made various attempts to get in. The old black woman at last fired directly into the crowd, shooting the ringleader throngh the brain. He died immediately, and his brave companions retired, giving np the job as a bad speculation. The negroes were taken into custody without resistance, and all parties were examined by the Coroner's Jury. The case was plain, it would seem, the jury found a verdict of justifiable homicide, and ordered the discharge of the prisoners, bnt not the retention of the young fellows who tesiified that they were of the party, and went on purpose to play the mischief with the darkeys. All was now over, but there seems to have been an amusing episode in the form of a volunteer addres to the chief negro hy one of the jurors, speaking, of course, for himself only. The spirit of his address was this: Yon have done just right; the law is all on your side; we must all justify and protect yon; there is nothing we can get hold of against you, bnt, if I were you I would leave here; of course, you have a right to remain, but yon are unpleasant, and our feelings ought to take precedence of your legal rights; in fact, yon have no right to be a negro, or else your wife has no right to be a white woman—or the other way—or, or—well, at any rate, I should prefer that, since yon are a nuisance, you should get ont; yon may go where yon please, of course; and if any other neighborhood objects to yon, why, keep going—in ehort, a nigger has no right to a home anywhere if his white fellow-citizens don't like to have him anywhere. I know this is all in the face of law, and justice and humanity; but—that's my opinion, and yon get it (in Connecticut, too) without charge.

Tho Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes: "You can say to the refractory Bishops Sonth, that the President has no idea of 'running the churches' in Dixie, and they can, therefore, go ahead and pray for whom they please. The feeling toward the Northern churches remains pretty mnch as it did before the war, and though conventions are to be held for the purpoee of considering the 'state of the Church,' it is not believed that there will be any change from the relations at present existing. In some sections it is expected that churches taken hy military consent, and occupied hy Northern ministers, will have to be given up, hnt in that event, I hear, it is proposed to build others, provided the needful can be raised for the purpose. If the movement is successful, the North and the Sonth will both have their houses of worship in the sunny Sonth, and that, too, without any recognized union or fellowship existing between them."

The correspondent of the St. Paul *Press*, with Gen. SULLY, writes from Fort Rice, on the Upper Missouri, July 14, stating that the expedition had arrived there the previous day. Gen. SULLY was endeavoring to make a treaty of peace, and the Indians were flocking in in large numbers, to hold a council with him. As usnal, the Chiefs and old warriors are for peace, hnt the young men go for a vigorous prosecution of the war. The correspondent says the American Fur Company are endeavoring to defeat the treaty, and through their agents have prevented some of the bands from coming in.

Among current telegraphic rumors from Montreal are these: "JOHN SURRATT has been in Canada for a long time, and is now secreted in or near the city. It is believed here by many, that the secession sympathizers who were highly offended with the execution of his mother, are harboring him. Several Canadian detectives are on the alert for him, in hopes of securing the reward offered. GEORGE SANDERS was taken home in a state of intoxication from the St. Lawrence Hotel, to his residence, near McGill College. Bnmor says that BEVERLY TUCKER is preparing to leave here, owing to lack of funds."

A dispatch from Newport, Vt., says: "There is now here, recruiting his exhausted energies at Owl's Head, a returned Andersonville prisoner, whose testimony the government should secure on the Wertz trial. During long months of terrible confinement at Andersonville, he came frequently in contact with Capt. WERTZ, and will testify that he heard him say several times, when remonstrated with for his treatment of the prisoners, that he was acting in accordance with President DAVIS' orders. His name is BURBANK."

It is reported from Washington that the Department of State has received information to the effect that orders have been issued hy the French commander in Mexico for the restoration to the United States of the property of the late rebel government, which was taken into that country on the occasion of the evacuation of Brownsville.

The race at Saratoga, yesterday, for three year old horses was won hy *Maiden*. *Oleata* was second. The others were well up. The contest was a severe one. Time 3 minutes, 18½ seconds. The second race, two miles heats, was won by the Lexington colt *Arcola*. Time—first heat, 3 minntes, 49½ seconds; second heat 3 minutes 41½s econds.

With reference to the loss of the steamship *Glasgow* hy fire, we have authority to state that no smoking is ever allowed in any part of the vessels of the Inman Line, where it would be possible for the passengers or men employed in loading the vessel to set fire to the cargo.

Gen. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. A., has returned from Fortress Monroe, whither he was several days ago ordered, it is understood on business with reference to JEFFERSON DAVIS.

EFFIRD'S cotton factory, at Petersburgh, Va., was destroyed by fire last Thursday. Loss, $200,000, which is insured for $50,000. Three hundred hands are thrown out of employment by the fire.

During the prevalence of the storm at Washington on Sunday afternoon, a mounted soldier, who was on guard near Fort Lincoln, was instantly killed by a stroke of lightning.

It is rumored that a person who could have given important evidence in regard to the murder of the JOYCE children left the country some weeks ago.

A man named MUDDLE, about 60 years old, committed suicide on Sunday, at his residence, in Albany. He was discovered hanging by a bed cord to the hall-banister.

We learn hy the way of Galveston that yellow fever prevails extensively at Havana, and that there is an unusually large proportion of deaths.

Secretary SEWARD and Attorney-General SPEED have returned to Washington from their sojourn at Cape May mnch improved in health.

The telegraph tells us that a young man named IRWIN, at Deertown, Ohio, on Saturday last, murdered his father and mother.

FROM EUROPE.

The *Damascus* at Father Point yesterday brings one day's later news from Europe. Political intelligence is unimportant. The progress of the *Great Eastern* up to the 28th ult. was satisfactory, and promised well for the success of the undertaking. About 500 miles of the cable had been paid ont, and the signals were good and the weather fine. Five-twenties were quoted at 69 to 70.

LOCAL NEWS.

The deaths in New-York during the past week were 632—113 men, 88 women, 237 boys, and 194 girls—an increase of 37 npon the mortality of the previons week, and a decrease of 43, as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of 1864. Of the deceased 400 were children under five years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Cholera infantum, 127; consumption, 63; infantile convulsions, 56; infantile marasmus, 63; diarrhea, 27; inflammation of the lungs, 27; dysentery, 22; typhus fever, 11; whooping cough, 6; small-pox, 5.

The Board of Police Commissioners have adopted more stringent rules with regard to applications for membership of the force, and will henceforth require every applicant to show, by signature of five respectable citizens, such excellence of character as the board requre among members of the Metropolitan Police.

PATRICK BURNS, of No. 254 East Eighteenth-street, a returned soldier, having found his child dead and his wife drunk by its side, and having, moreover, no hope of reclaiming his spouse from drunkeuness and abandonment, attempted to commit suicide, on Sunday, hy taking sugar of lead.

Owing to the inefficiency or indifference of the Metropolitan Police of Washington, which is maintained at a large expense, there is bnt little protection at night to human life; garroting and robbery being of freqnent occurrence.

At the Live Stock Market yesterday the supplies of most kinds of animals were lighter and the quality inferior to that at the previons market. Beef cattle sold at 15c.@17c. ℔ lb. net weight, for fair to very good qnalities; 13c.@14c. for common, and 11c.@12c. for poor. Sales averaged abont ½c. @ lb. above our qnotations last week. The advance is principally on good cattle. Veal calves sell about 1c. ℔ lb. higher. Sheep are advanced abont ½c. ℔ lb. Other animals unchanged in pricee.

The Stock Brokers were readily supplied with Money, yesterday, at 7 per cent. The market for Stocks opened lower, on the Bank Statement, but recovered in the afternoon. Gold abont same as on Saturday. Exchange on London, 108½@108¾ for Gold.

Transactions in Prodnce and Merchandise yesterday were on a very moderate scale, at irregular and generally declining prices.

The Cable—Our Interest in Ocean Telegraph Lines.

It is difficult to say, whether the success or failure of the Atlantic Telegraph would furnish the greater stimulus to a new enterprise, established on a broader foundation, and appealing more directly to the sympathy and the support of other nations beside that which ranks as the pioneer in this undertaking. Every one who wishes well to the progress of industrial science, to the success of honorable enterprise, to improved facilities of intercourse between the leading communities of the world, mnst be prepared to bid a cordial God-speed to the first Atlantic Telegraph Company. If the great cable meets the expectations formed of it, we shall find it an auxiliary of commerce and an agent of peace. But it is important, withal, that we should remember that its international character is determined by sufferance, instead of being established by treaty. Essentially, it is a British enterprise, beginning and ending on British territory. Our interest in it is great and direct. So also is our interest in the splendid fleets of German, French, English and Scotch steamships that keep the Atlantic Ferry running. In these enterprises we are not only interested, but they are most deeply interested in us. We give them all the commercial valne they possess. We fill their holds with freight, and their cabins with passengers, going East and coming West. They are American in everything but *ownership*—a state of things which, however little consoling to onr mercantile spirit and our national pretensions, is accepted uncomplainingly—for a time at least—as a great public advantage.

The same liberal estimate will be placed by our people upon the benefits which we shall derive from the transmission of telegraphic intelligence from one British island to another British island. That intelligence can find a market at the western end of the line only after it has been forwarded here. In like manner, all or nearly all the valuable intelligence delivered at the eastern terminus of the cable will come from here. So that, if we are to be dependent upon a line which is essentially foreign property, we have the satisfaction of thinking that but for us it would not be worth any one's while to build such a line at all. The Newfoundland fishermen, or for that matter the New-Brunswick and Canada lumbermen, can derive all the benefits that they need seek from the purchase of the news *second-hand* in our market. So that, even if they were *able* to support such a line as an extra-provincial luxury, they have little interest in doing so when the bulk of the news will come to the New-York wholesale market, just as the bulk of nearly everything else that Europe can spare comes; to be distributed *hence* all over the continent to suit small dealers.

Our relation, then, to the telegraph and its owners is seen to be rather a peculiar one. In a time of peace like the present, it need not work any less satisfactorily, or any more to our disadvantage, than do the fleets of foreign merchant steamers loading and unloading every day at our wharves. All the disability under which it places us resolves itself into a certain loss of that sort of credit which attaches to commercial enterprise. We *are served* instead of *serving ourselves*. We are already provided with the luxury of speedy ocean traveling accommodation, and *are to be* provided with the luxury of speedy ocean telegraphio accommodation, simply because we are able and willing to pay for both. And, as every one sees, it is well enough, so long as we are at peace with the world generally. The question is, how long can we afford to profit thus by foreign enterprise, even while we are allowed the honor of paying the highest current price for the use we make of it? Much of the energy, perseverance, labor and endurance which have been expended on this very enterprise are American, and might be traced back for a full decade to the efforts of a number of merchants of this city in 1854, to give form and practical shape to the "New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company." The strange thing, then, will be, if none of the same energy, enterprise and liberality can be utilized for the establishment of an ocean cable which should be thoroughly *international* in its character, which should have its neutrality determined by treaty, and which, above all else, should have its great western terminus in New-York. Such a line by way of the Azores, taking in St. George, Madeira, and terminating in the Eastern hemisphere, at Cape St. Vincent, would certainly present fewer natural difficulties in the way of construction than that between Valentia and Heart's Content. The longest stretch of submarine line would be something under one thousand miles; and a treaty with the Governments of Denmark and Portugal would be as little liable to rupture as any that probably could be formed with any other European Power.

Agricultural Machinery and Manures.

The manufacture of agricultural machinery was carried on largely in most of the free States, especially the West, when the rebellion broke out. During its early years, the business was unusually prosperous, mowing and reaping machines having been introduced almost everywhere, as wages arose through the scarcity of farm-laborers and the demand for their services in manufacturing establishments. In one sense, indeed, it may almost be said that these inventions fought the war, enabling the crops to be gathered at a minimum of outlay for human muscle.

The prices of these harvesters, and, indeed, most other agricultural machines, underwent little change until the month of January last, when a convention of inventors and manufacturers was held in Buffalo, and a new scale was adopted, as fixed by a committee, regardless of the inventors' or makers' prices. This appeared to be successful enough for a time; but the overthrow of the rebellion thwarted all these plans, and proved that a combination, as against the course of events, is powerless. Farmers at once got the idea into their heads that prices were destined to come down, and they refused to buy machines of any kind. Another convention was held at Cleveland, and prices were reduced. Merchants and manufacturers offered their wares at lower figures; but few could be caught even with baits which had been used in 1860. A machine which commanded nearly $200 in January, could scarcely find a purchaser at $117, when the season closed. Many articles have come down to the standard in operation before the war; and few sell at more than ten per cent. higher prices than they readily commanded in 1860. This unwillingness to purchase, at a time when farmers were disposing of their own products at war prices, is the more noticeable.

The principal establishments for agricultural machinery in this city "keep a stiff npper lip," and they will probably be all able to weather this calm, though losing pretty heavily; but it is evident that, in a business point of view, the expired portion of 1865 has not been favorable. There has also been a large falling off of orders at Chicago, Indianapolis, and other points in the West where this manufacture was carried on, partly because the people of Kentucky and other Border States sowed down unusually large portions of their lands in grass last Spring.

Like most other manufactures, that of agricultural machinery suffers from the Internal Revenne duties, which add largely to the prices and diminish profits. Thus, it is customary for the makers to have the hard-wood made use of, cut into shapes in the country and sent to town. On this process there is the usual tax of six per cent. Another of equal amount is imposed on the castings, or wrought iron and steel parts of the machines, after the metal has paid duty as pig or bar iron. Finally, a six per cent. levy is made upon the whole machine, to be paid in advance. These impositions amount to fifteen or twenty per cent. in the aggregate, so that with the taxation taken off, the purchaser gets his machine to-day fully as cheap as he could do before the war. Unless the revenne system be essentially modified, the prices of such implements must advance considerably next season.

In the manufacture of *fertilizers*, the consumption here is on the increase, though not nearly so much as in Southern New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, where the supplies are obtained from Philadelphia and Baltimore. The old Southern demand is returning very slowly, and promises to become larger than ever. The chartering of vessels to bring Peruvian guano, which was interrupted for three years, has been resumed. The demand for that brought from the guano islands by the New-York Guano Company, is largely increased, the imports having more than trebled the past four months.

The articles which properly come under the head of *manufactured* fertilizers, such as soluble Pacific guano, (a high grade of phosphatic guano, made soluble by sulphuric acid, and ammoniated with fish guano;) the Bruce fertilizer, (made by utilizing the city slaughter-house offal, giving it permanent value by the addition of foreign guano,) and the various superphosphates of other houses, are being produced in greater quantities to meet the increased demand.

The whole prodnct of these manufactured articles last year was, however, only five thousand tons for this market, while in Philadelphia there were made and sold over thirty thousand tons of superphosphates, prepared for agricultural purposes, and in Baltimore very nearly or quite as much. The farmers in the country surrounding those cities have learned the value of good concentrated portable fertilizers, while nine-tenths of the trade of New-York in them was with the Southern States, and, of course, was broken up by the war.

The home consumption is gradually increasing, but the trade anticipates its greatest advantages from a return of the Southern demand. We are informed that some of the trade from Virginia and Georgia—the States which were formerly the largest consumers—are already buying moderately, and giving hope that the demand will presently exceed what it was before the war.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTIES.—The news by the *Damascus*, received by way of Father Point, shows a slight decline in Five-Twenties. The quotation given is 69 and 70. By the *City of Boston*, one day earlier, the quotation was 70 and 70¼.

Liberal Estimates.

An evening paper contains an article on "the national debt," taking ground that when we provide for the interest (about $140,000,000 per annum,) and add ten millions to the yearly tax for liquidation, the sum will be sufficient to extinguish the debt. It adds to this sensible view the following:

"Then, where are we? *The estimate of all other expenses of the government* for the year ending June 30, 1866, *is under fifty millions of dollars.* We thus arrive at the comfortable conclusion that *a total revenue of two hundred millions a year would be our entire burden* if we should keep the debt where it is. With the present rates of taxes, the estimate of receipts for the year ending June 30, 1866, is three hundred and ninety-six millions of dollars. We might, therefore, this day cut down our taxes just one-half, and go on our way rejoicing. On the whole, we feel safe in assuming that we shall settle at a yearly taxation not one dollar above two hundred millions. That is the measure of the entire burden."

This will be news to the authorities at Washington, and for that matter to the whole American people! Fifty millions of dollars, in a depreciated currency, to maintain an army of at least 50,000 men, with all the transportation, building of fortifications, &c., in the South at the close of such a destructive war. No sensible person estimates the expenditures for the Navy Department this year at much less than fifty millions—our cotemporary's estimate for *all* purposes. To these must be added the largely-increased amounts required for the civil list and pensions—at least fifty millions more. If the military department alone does not cost a full hundred millions, in 1865–6, we shall be agreeably disappointed. "The estimates for the year ending June 30, 1866, under fifty millions!" We should like to see the government official who has presented such a statement. The conclusion adopted by our cotemporary would indeed be "comfortable," if it were not "lame and impotent" to the extent of probably $150,000,000, and possibly $100,000,000 more. In the course of two or three years the wants of the General Government may not exceed $300,000,000, perhaps even a little less; but that cannot be done in this year of grace. The exhortation to "cut down the taxes" is excellent, as soon as it can be shown that the country can be governed for anything like the aggregate guessed at.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

Our latest news from the *Great Eastern* is np to 10 o'clock on the morning of the 28th ult. She was then 450 miles out, and had laid 500 miles of the cable with entire success. She started at 5:30 P. M. on the 24th, and had consequently been under way about 88 hours. This shows a speed of only five miles an hour, and at that rate would make a voyage of over thirteen days. Should the progress be even and uninterrupted, she ought to have been off Trinity Bay yesterday afternoon. The very slow rate of five miles an hour is evidence of great care in paying out, and will strengthen opinion in ultimate success.

THE TRIBUNE ECONOMIST AGAIN.—The *Tribune* mnddles its acceptance of our correction of the stupid blunder which it perpetrated on Thursday of last week, when, in confounding (as it evidently did confound) the phrases premium and discount, it expressed its inability to see "Why our currency, that is, our public debt, should be forty to forty-two per cent. below par." It now abandons this phraseology, in an equivocal manner, substituting for it another form of expressing its utter misconception of a financial *fact* as followe:

"As the premium on Gold has for some weeks ranged from forty to forty-six per cent., we spoke of those limits as measuring the depreciation of our greenback currency."

While it now owns np that it blundered absolntely, in the instance referred to, it pleads custom in excuse, and begs "the privilege hereafter of using words in their current acceptation." Here it blunders again. It was the idea, rather than the words in which it was embodied, that was radically unsound. The idea has not now, and never has been in "cnrrent acceptation." It could not be imposed on even the merest tyro in practical business. No banker or merchant would give even the least responsible and exacting clerkship to any man, incapable of understanding how essentially distinct in meaning are the terms premium and discount. The *Tribune* urges the inconvenience of deliberation in the composition of its editorial remarks on one of the most vital topics of the day, pronouncing such mental exertion unnecessary. Does the reader doubt that any journalist worthy of the name, would betray such downright imbecility? Here then, we quote the exact words of the *Tribune*:

"*It isn't convenient to make the calculation* they (who criticised the *Tribune* blunder) insist on every time we have to speak of the depreciation of our currency; *nor can we deem it necessary.*"

To seriously discuss an important financial question with the author of such an humiliating admission as this, would be a deplorable waste of time and thought.

ROBERT BROWN MUST HAVE DREAMED.—It is all a mistake, of course, about a meeting in *this* city to raise a fund for the relief of JEFFERSON DAVIS! Such a meeting might naturally assemble, secretly, in Richmond, Savannah, Charleston, or *possibly* Baltimore. But the idea of such a meeting in New-York, attended by the Surrogate, is preposterous! And the Mayor acting on a committee to raise funds to defend the traitor who despatched his agents to burn our city is monstrous! We should as soon think of raising money to defend Jndas Iscariot.

Hence, we repeat, Mr. BROWN must have dreamed. And yet, ROBERT BROWN is a perfectly truthful man, and years ago, when we knew him as State Librarian, no dreamer. So that, after all, the Surrogate and Mayor may be called upon to explain. Indeed, they can scarcely rest quiet under a charge so damaging.

HOGARTH'S NEW PERSPECTIVE RUN MAD.—One of our enterprising cotemporaries publishes a map of the course of the Atlantic telegraph, which is certainly most fearfully and wonderfully made. Valentia Island, from which the cable is started, is represented (according to the appended scale of distances) as five hundred miles long by about half that breadth, or nearly three times the size of Ireland. A portion of Newfoundland is given on the same exaggerated scale, while the eighteen hundred miles of ocean between, in which the wires are to be laid, shrink into a space bnt a trifle more than the length of Valentia Island. And added to all this is a representation of the bottom of the ocean, from which we gather that it is a little smoother than ordinary Belgian pavement—wherefore, one may think, the cable is to have a most excellent and safe resting-place. This wonderful map, with its right and left enlarged so enormously, and its centre shriveled so absurdly, suggests that it must have been drawn by the aid of the concave lens in which our neighbor for the most part studies his theories of men, morals and politics. It may please BARNUM to know that, although a similar machine for distorting truth was lost at the burning of the Museum, he can restore it—or at least borrow one for a pattern—by applying to the newspaper here indicated.

THE BISHOP POTTER DISCUSSION.

Episcopal Ordination in America—Its History—Ordination of Bishop Seabury—Differences of Opinion—Right of Christians to Teach Christianity.

THE BEECHES, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1865.

Don't be alarmed, Mr. TIMES, I am not about to enter the forbidden ground of religious controversy. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the canons of the Episcopal Church to know who is right. I am one of the Gentiles who stand ontside, and who bnt for the love I bear to Christian unity and fellowship, would care very little how snch controversies are settled. I believe, however, with Bishop POTTER, that if either Church or State has laws and ordinances, they ought to be obeyed. I only regret that there should he such strange divergences in the Christian Church upon unimportant matters. If the angels are capable of feeling a sense of ridicule, it must be when they hear that Dr. TYNG cannot invite Dr. ADAMS to perform a religious service in his church, because it is against the canons of the Church. Bnt it is not ridicule, it is solemn sadness which will thrill through angel hearts when they look npon such scenes of human littleness.

Passing the controversy by entirely, I think it will interest the readers of the TIMES—and perhaps its Episcopal readers—to trace out the beginnings of Episcopal ordination in America. Episcopacy is common to the Roman Catholics, the Church of England, the Methodists, and, I believe, Greeks, Armenians and Nestorians. In fact, episcopacy is in some sense held to belong to nearly all Christian churches. Bnt the sense in which it is held is so different in different ecclesiastical bodies, as to make it a different thing. In the Roman Church, the eldest Bishop, or Bishop of Rome, is held to be the High Priest—the Pontiff supreme over the whole church. So in the Greek Church, the first Patriarch (who is, you know, the Emperor of Russia) is also the Primate of the Greek Church, but not like the Bishop of Rome, the sole High Priest, absolving sins. So also, in a yet inferior sense, the Archbishop of Canterbury is Primate of England; hut the church is substantially governed by the Queen and Bench of Bishops. So in America the Episcopal Church holds to its Bishops; but, in default of Queens, high priests and primates, is governed by its Episcopal Convention of Bishops, priests and laymen. I mention this merely to show in how different a sense the office of Bishop is regarded by different branches of the church. I think that a fair examination will show that in the United States the most arbitrary ecclesiastical government is that of the Methodist Church. I say this in no disrespect, bnt as a curious illnstration of the different modes in which the popular principle of freedom may be carried out.

Bnt let ns proceed to another idea. Connected with Episcopacy is the notion of Apostolic Snccession. In a very honest sense, Apostolic Succession has descended to all Christians; for, how could Christianity exist anywhere unless it had been tanght hy teachers? And how could teachers exist, unless they were taught by other teachers, from generation to generation, back to the Apostles? Suppose some private Christian left in the Sonth Sea Islands, and there, hy his teaching and his Bible, converting the poor savages to Christianity; are they no Christians, incapable of salvation, because they have no priests, and no Apostolic Snccession? The *idea* of an Apostolic Succession comes with it, of conrse—the *necessity* of an ordination hy legal snccessors of the Apostles from their day to this, without a single break in the links. Has this been the case? Is it possible, under all circumstances? This brings us to American ordination. How was it done, and where was its legality?

When the American Revolution and the peace of 1783 had separated the United States from Great Britain, these acts separated the American Episcopal Church, in the sense that it was no longer a part, as it had been previously, of the English Church. The Church was no longer part of the State, and the State was no longer a part of Great Britain. There was no Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; bnt, according to the theory of that Church, there must be a Bishop, and that Bishop must be ordained hy one in the line of Apostolic Snccession. Several of the Episcopal ministers commenced a discussion of the mode in which they should get a Bishop. Among them was Dr. JOHNSON, of Connecticut, Dr. PREVOST, of New-York, and Mr. WHITE, afterward Bishop WHITE, with several others. In this the Connecticut clergy took the lead; for, although for eighty years after the settlement of Connecticut, there was not a single Episcopal Church in that colony; yet under the infinence of numerous missionaries, commissioned and supported by the London Society for the propagation of the Gospel. Connecticut had at the end of another century, founded more Episcopal Churches, in proportion to its numbers, than any other colony. To get an American Bishop—Dr. SEABURY was elected Bishop of Connecticut. He went over to England for Ordination, hnt there met with serious obstacles. In the first place, the English Bishop (the regular Church of England) was opposed to his ordination. Whether from jealousy of an independent Episcopacy in America, or from the general principle (always governing England, so far as she has the power,) of discouraging everything American, is immaterial. The ordination was opposed, and SEABURY and his friends then turned to the Scotch Bishops. Bnt, I think yon will find, Dr. PROVOOST and some others opposed any ordination by the Scotch Bishops; and we can imagine some reason for this. The Scotch Bishops were a very irregular body, whose legal existence was very qnestionahle. They did not form a part of the Church of England at all; and in looking into their history, we find that after the usurpations of JAMES I. and CHARLES I. had exhausted their power in attempting to estabhsh Prelacy in Scotland, and Papacy in England—the Covenanters, not to be outdone, *abolished Episcopacy in Scotland by act of Parliament.* Is there any evidence that it has been legally revived? This, however, I grant, has nothing to do with the validity of ordination—a purely ecclesiastical act. But, when we remember, that the Episcopal Church had jnst emerged from a condition, in which it was literally a part of the Government of England, and to which the majority of its clergy had clung with fond reparation, even at the expense of popular dislike, in the conflict of the Revolution, it is easy to see why the high-churchmen should view with distaste and distrust, the ordination, by the Scotch Bishops. Nevertheless, Bishop SEABURY was ordained by the three Scotch Bishops, at Aberdeen, in 1784. He was the first American Bishop. Bishops WHITE and PROVOOST, were ordained by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Hence, no one can throw any suspicion on the orthodoxy of their ordination.

In this brief history we may trace out some differences of opinion, even in the beginning of the American Episcopal Church. I refer to the subject here merely as an interesting portion of ecclesiastical history. In all the great controversies of the church, when the real points of difference are sifted out, they will be found to rest finally on a question of authority. If the Church of Rome claims the sole right to absolve sins, there must always be vast bodies of Christians who reject its authority. If the Episcopal Church claims there can be no valid ministry of Christianity, except by those who have received the right by Apostolic Snccession, its authority will be rejected by great numbers of Protestant Christians, even by many of those who, on all other grounds, prefer its truly orthodox doctrines and beautiful liturgy. To my mind the teachings of Christianity cannot be limited by human authority. I think every true Christian on the earth is, by right, and ought to be in fact, a teacher of the doctrines and salvation of Christ. So I hold that every citizen of the commonwealth has a perfect right to judge and act upon the righteousness of laws, because he is, in this country, the maker of laws. Of course I do not deny the duty of rendering unto CÆSAR the things that are CÆSAR'S; nor of doing all things in the church decently and in order. I only claim the right of every Christian to teach in a proper manner that Jesus came into the world as the Saviour of men, being himself the great High Priest, beside whom there can be no other.

Let me give all religious controversialists one friendly hint. The great controversy of the times is between the scientific infidels and the Church. Why then waste your strength on ecclesiastical disputes? Why not close your ranks? Why not welcome brethren to your pulpits? Why not present the sublime spectacle and the invincible power of a united Christian Church?

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Fires in the Oil Regions.

A brief telegram, which may have escaped the notice of many readers, was published the other day, to the effect that one of the oil-wells on Pithole Creek, Venango County, had taken fire and burned several persons—three quite severely. The well, it was added, continued to burn, in spite of all attempts to extinguish the flames.

Persons who have not spent some time in the oil regions can scarcely form an idea of the frightful effects of such a conflagration in localities where producing wells are numerous. The ground is apt to be forested with derricks, shanties, tanks, &c., all saturated with petroleum, and only awaiting the falling of a spark or the scratch of a match, to blaze up with fury. Added to this, many parts of the surface are creamy with the all-pervading liquid, which settles on a thousand little pools of water or trickles lazily toward the nearest creek. Here are abundant materials to begin with; but these are not the most dangerous. Every *new* well opened, and a great majority of the old ones in operation, emit large quantities of gas, which comes up in puffs and coughs, or in an unbroken current through the tube, its escape being visible to the eyes and ears, as well as the nostrils. This gas is of the variety known as carbonetted hydrogen, being inflammable, and differing slightly from that used in illuminating our cities. The distillation of this gas, instead of carbonic acid, in the bowels of the earth, with such an abundance of water alongside, or rather mixed with it, is one of the secrets, which have not yet been revealed, as far as we are aware. Whatever the cause, it arises from single wells in quantities sufficient to supply fuel to the engines driving the pumps—may, in some instances, to two, three or four of these.

Now, suppose that, at the moment when oil is struck, when there is apt to be a rush of gas and petroleum to the surface, a single spark from the engine or a tobacco-pipe comes in contact with this ascending column, what can the consequence be but a conflagration? In a single second the blaze may leap upward fifty feet, seizing upon derrick, engine-house, and every other inflammable object in the neighborhood. If the day be windy, and plenty of other works are standing close by, the probability is that hardly one will escape. A spark falls into one of those huge oil-tanks, in an instant it takes fire and blazes up, bursting its sides and spilling out its contents on the earth, which soon becomes one sheet of flame. This is not all; for as it enters the creek it literally "sets the river on fire," communicating destruction to the boats laden with petroleum, which, in an instant catching the contagion, have their lines burned and float down stream to carry this agent of destruction perhaps for miles. This is no fancy sketch. Two or three years ago one of those conflagrations broke out on Oil Creek, the boats continuing to burn until they reached the Alleghany Bridge at Franklin, *ten miles* from the place where the fire broke out. Of course, the bridges being wooden structures, perished.

On another occasion one of those fires, near the village of Rouseville, could not be extinguished until twenty-five persons, including the proprietor of the well, had lost their lives.

There is no danger of this devastator extending down to the oil-springs from 300 to 600 feet underground, inasmuch as it has to be constantly fed by oxygen gas from above ground. Whether the flame reaches beneath the surface at all is very questionable. A more important consideration is *how to extinguish it.* This is sometimes done by directing into the orifice a column of steam from an engine to the leeward; sometimes by pushing forward a quantity of earth into the pit, when this can be done with safety; but often the mischief goes on for days, until the gas has measurably spent itself, and laborers feel safe in approaching this mouth of the infernal regions.

After all, the losses of property described above are simply *superficial*, not extending to the petroleum springs, which are as safe as if separated from the fire by the Atlantic ocean. This is, therefore, no reason why a good paying stock should be sacrificed, as was the case the other day, on receipt of the news, simply because the upper works have been destroyed by either flood or flame.

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Last night Miss KATE REIGNOLDS struggled with the absurdities of the most preposterous comedy ever produced in this country. "Piccolino," well gagged, is filled with senseless trash and abounds in vulgar commonplaces which more fitly illustrate the nightly bellings of the concert saloons than the correct representatives of a first-class theatre. Double *entendres* and innendoeing asides may be profitable, but they are not decent, and no prudent manager nor sensible actor will permit or indnlge in them. Miss REIGNOLDS looked well, dressed becomingly, and acted as much as it was possible. Mrs. TYRRELL made the most of a small part, doing conscientiously, as she always does, all that was permitted her. The other ladies, some of whom are very pretty, were dressed with rare good taste, and lent charms to a play which of itself has none. The house was well filled, and it looks as though Miss REIGNOLDS would close her engagement pleasantly, profitably and in favor. On Friday she will take a benefit, playing *Romeo*, and on Saturday will play at a farewell matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—This house was crowded again last night. The "Colleen" has been judiciously pruned since its first production, and DAN BRYANT is thereby enabled to dance an Africo-Celtic jig, which performance, of course, brings down the house, and he is compelled to duplicate. We do not hear of any change in the bill.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—"Arrah na Pogue" drew an immense house last night, beyond which fact we believe there is nothing to say.

A matinée is announced for Saturday afternoon. This is good news for the several hundred thousand people who live out of town, and dote on excursions to the city theatres.

OUR WATERING PLACES.

LONG BRANCH.

How to Go There—The Place Thronged with Visitors—Dinner as a Moral Agent—A Little Shoddy—Bathing in the Surf—Fishing and Shooting—The Hotels Classified—A "Carnival" of Children, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sunday, Aug. 6, 1865.

There are now two ways of reaching this land of long hotels, (with long bills,) long days, long lookouts and longshore. Once upon a time, the public were dependent on the Delaware and Raritan Bay Railroad line, which took its own time in making the trip, and charged, I dare say, to suit itself. But now, you pay your money and you take your choice. If you choose the new line, its boat receives you at the foot of Barclay-street, and you get here inside of two hours. The old line's boat leaves Pier No. 3, and does the distance in about the same time. If there is any choice between the two routes, it no doubt lies in the longer ride by boat, and the shorter by rail, of the new line. The *Neversink* is a small boat, but a fleet one; it is, however, to be replaced in a few days by a larger boat, which has been for some time building. The ride along the beach by the new railroad is also very charming.

I was not prepossessed with Long Branch at first sight. My spirits fell rapidly, as I got out at the raw little station-house, with its smell of new planks, and into one of the shabby omnibusses there in waiting; as I rode over a dispiriting road of Jersey's own red clay; as I descended at mine hotel, and entered with the purpose of rushing into the hospitable arms of mine host. But mine host had no welcome in his eyes. He turned his back upon me scornfully, and shut up his register with the indifference of a Cresus. Meekly inquiring if I could be allowed to inscribe my autograph according to the printed regulations of the hotel, at that moment framed and visible on the walls, I was answered, "We're all full." If by this remark, mine host meant to indicate that the dwellers at Long Branch had been dining abundantly, I did not take it so; nor was I wrong. It was the hotel that was full. All the hotels are full. I hesitate to task your credulity by an accurate statement of the number of unhappy people who sleep in chairs on the piazzas, and on sofas in the parlors, and on tables in the dining and billiard-rooms, and who roost in the trees and hang on the window-sills. It is certain, at least, that scores of people come here every day and find no beds, nor even cots. But I had been wise. I had written several days in advance, to have a large parlor reserved for me, with a four-poster bed, and on calling mine host's attention to that fact, he referred to his memoranda, and informed me that I could have a cot. This was better than nothing, and I strolled out, singing,

"Oh, give me a cot in the valley I love."

(But when I retired at night, I found that my cot was a sofa in the large reception parlor. So I *had a* large parlor, after all; and as for the sofa, why "so it, so good," unless I should roll off in the night.)

Why my spirits did not rise after that, I don't know. Perhaps it was because there was a drizzling, puny, pusillanimous rain falling. I looked at the sea, and I looked at the sky, and then I looked at my watch. Too late to catch the train back to the city, now. What do people come here for? Several desperate creatures are sitting about on the piazza, pretending they are happy. Miserable delusion! The breakers are roaring angrily on the beach; a load of hay is coming lazily up a road that winds along the shore; a man who has been mowing grass for a half hour on the lawn, in the rain, suddenly becomes conscious of the drizzle, and walks, yawning to a shelter. The fence is hung with a procession of bathing dresses, both bifurcated and continuous, in colors red, white and blue, and Confederate gray, which sozzle and drip lugubriously; a lady at the piano in the parlor is playing "No one to Love" in the most disheartening style, and I feel a tear of sympathy trickling down my nose as I listen. But come! there's the ocean! The ocean is always a grand and inspiring sight. Let's cheer up! Behold you stretch of limitless sea; witness you ocean steamer plowing the briny deep; see the swan-like ships which glide so gracefully along the horizon. I wish I was on one of 'em. Its no use! And

"To know—oh, heaviest knowledge of the whole!
That sorrow kills not, and that life holds fast
Its sordid thread long after murderous blows
Have made of it a very life-in-death."

I wonder if dinner isn't nearly ready.

The benevolent effect of a good dinner on a despairing soul, sick of the world, and longing after the unattainable, is one of the most surprising phenomena of this mere earthly life. I was greatly amused at dinner, by an exhibition of the peculiarities of a Shoddy family. That the hotel register showed the name of Shoddy in connexion with this group, I do not assert. I scorn registers. That the head of that family was entitled, by divine right, to the name of Cocias T. Shoddy, I *do* assert. *He* was well enough; shoveled his food into his mouth with his knife, it is true, but so does many an *honest* man. Mrs. Shoddy was resplendent with diamonds, and her stubby red fingers glittered with many-colored jewels; and she was fat and *not* fair, and past forty. But with neither of these was I "wrapt up." It was with "that boy." Between the parents he sat, directly opposite me at the table, and if I concealed with my napkin the visible struggle that went on within me, I trust no one observed it. He was a feeble urchin with watery white eyes and a freckeled face, who ate his food with the voracity of a starved spaniel, and blinked continually like a toad in a rain-storm. He gobbled; he gnawed and he clawed. His fingers were alternately in everything within his reach, including his hair, his coffee and his plate. He scorned knives and forks; or when he did use them it was with the energy of despair. He would seize a bit of tricasseed chicken in both hands, and as he removed the edible portion with his teeth, he tossed the rejected parts over his shoulder upon the floor. He got butter on his coat-sleeve and he wiped it off on his pantaloons; he spilled everything within his reach; he thurst his hand behind him to grab the waiters by the coat and give his order; and when anything was brought him, he would scratch his head thoughtfully and stare at it while collecting his energies for the attack. He had an eye for everything on the table; and the dessert completely nonplussed him. "Mar, what's that?" he cried, as a gaily-colored *blanc mange*, greeted his astonished vision. "That's puddin'," Mar made answer, and "gimme a lot," the young hopeful responded. Only when appealed to, however, did Mrs. Shoddy observe her child; so also, Mr. Shoddy. The parental unconsciousness of that child was something almost sublime. He might have stood on his head, I think, and they would not have wavered.

I found, after dinner, that I was prepared to look more favorably on the attractions of Long Branch; and its attractions are many. There is little of shoddy here. The example I have given is the only one that has come under my notice during my stay. The people who visit Long Branch do not run greatly to display. Leave that for Saratoga and Newport. The cause of the great influx of visitors is found in the solid and satisfactory character of the enjoyments afforded,

There are few more attractive places for the class of people who are mainly gathered here. Some of its good qualities I will enumerate:

The bathing is of the best. The surf is grand; I know not its superior. There are some popular seaside resorts where, when the tide is low, there is no surf worth mentioning—where you may paddle in shallow water to your heart's content, and nothing to disturb you. The result of this is, that the bathing is injurious to some, who do not know that *activity* in the water is an imperative necessity to those who would preserve their health. But here, quiet is out of the question; the burst of the breakers is incessant, and while you are in the water you *cannot* keep quiet. The great waves toss you about, they buffet you, they submerge you and leave you no peace; the consequence of which is, that your physical system is kept in a cheerful glow while in the water, and you get no opportunity to be chilled.

There are special hours at which it is deemed safe to bathe, and these hours—usually from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.—are marked upon a slate which hangs in a conspicuous place where all can consult it. The seven baths at the same hours, but the disrobing apartments are in separate rows upon the shore. The scene at this hour is a very lively one. It is not my present purpose to attempt any description of it; I may do that in a future letter.

But though these regulated hours are those at which the majority of the guests go into the water, it is not absolutely unsafe to bathe when the tide is high; because there are provided strong ropes, which extend from a post on shore to a buoy out in the sea; and a careful adherence to these ropes is all that is necessary for safety. And at all hours a careful supervision is kept over the bathers by an attendant in connection with each hotel. These men feel the weight of their responsibility, and are excellent safeguards. A shake of one of their wise heads is sufficient to deter the most adventuresome bather. But, in case any one should get beyond safe bounds, and be taken out by the undertow, or become involved in some insidious whirlpool, there is rescue at hand promptly. It is some six years, I am told, since a case of drowning has occurred here, while we know that these sad events are far too common at most of our seaside resorts.

The fishing is good here. Within sight are the famous Fishing Banks. As I write I see five steamers from New-York at anchor there, with parties of excursionists. There are other localities in this neighborhood also, which excursion parties from the hotels reach easily by boats or omnibuses, where are an abundance of sea-bass, bluefish and blackfish. Such parties go out daily, and very merry they are.

The shooting will be good now in about two weeks. That delicious bird, the beech-snipe, will then be plentiful. They are about twice as large as the ordinary pigeon, and much more palatable as food. When they are at their thickest—as they will be in the latter part of this month and thereafter—they may be brought down in great numbers by the skillful sportsman—twenty at one shot sometimes, or even more. For those who shoot for the mere sake of shooting, there are now the sand-snipes and the fish-hawks. The latter may sometimes be brought down while flying in from sea to their nests with fish in their talons; in which case you get the fish. But it is "dreadful unsatisfactory" employment.

The hotels are fourteen in number. Of these, about a dozen are *called* "first-class." *I* should not call them so, using my own judgment; but I suppose it is the price that regulates it, though in that case the whole fourteen are "first-class," for they all charge $4 a day, or $21 per week. There are some farm-houses and cottages, I understand, where the board per week is as low as $18. The really first-class hotels are the Mansion House, the Metropolitan, Congress Hall, the United States, the Pavilion, the Bath, Howland's, and the Lawn—and this ought to be enough, in all conscience, but it isn't. These are almost always overcrowded. *The* hotels, I conclude from personal observation, are the two first named. They are the largest, the most elegant, and have the choicest representation of fashion, beauty, wealth and refinement. (You see I put refinement last; it is usually in a woeful minority at all Summer resorts.) I cannot better indicate the real *status* of the hotels, in a way to enable the stranger to choose to his liking, than by characterizing the Mansion House as the "Astor" of Long Branch, and the Metropolitan as the "Fifth-avenue." Though their terms are lower than the Newport hotels, their fare is better. It is good, and that enough. Pretty much everything on their tables is "growed" in sight of the house—from chickens to cucumbers. The Metropolitan is "supported" on the left by a corn-field big enough for a city youngster to get lost in irrecoverably, I should think.

The amusements—I mean, of course, the in-door amusements—are varied. There is dancing in the parlors of the leading hotels every night, with good bands of music; and some of these parties are very gay. They are open to all comers, but, for obvious reasons, the participants are usually the guests of the hotel at which they dance. This routine is frequently varied. There was a grand "first of the season" hop at the Metropolitan on Thursday evening, at which the display of elaborate toilettes was quite up to the requirements of the age. It was a "perfect cruah," and brilliant in the highest degree. If my name were Jenkins, (which I confess it is not,) I should here introduce a few suggestive initials about the beautiful blonde Miss G——n, and the blushing brunette Miss B——d, *and so weiter*. But never mind. These special hops will hereafter occur weekly.

Last evening (which was deliciously cool out-of-doors) witnessed the gathering in the parlors of the Metropolitan of a "regular jam" of the guests, principally ladies and little children. Perhaps I should say, principally children. To be in the fashion, I should say it was a perfect carnival of children. The attraction was the performance of some juggleristic feats by one Signor Bosco. I could not repress an amused feeling at the thought of how willingly the guests gathered to sweiter under last night's gas-lamps here, on the prospect of witnessing the antics of a one-horse juggler, whose advertisement they would not bestow a second thought on at home. Not that the Signor Bosco *was* a one-horse performer; it proved otherwise; he was an *original*. *Blasé* as I am on the subject of city amusements, I confess I was wonderfully amused with Bosco. In the centre of the crowded parlors, with a parlor-table before him, and watching eyes on all sides of him, he performed most eye-cheating sleight-of-hand feats. He also gave several exhibitions of physical dexterity of a most novel description, such as standing on his hands on the table and drinking off three glasses of soda-water, "upside down;" blindfolding his eyes, putting a tall glass of ale on his forehead, and with it balanced there, crawling under and through the rounds of a chair, backwards, etc. The vote of that parlorful was unanimous that the Signor Bosco beat HELLER, HERMAN, HOUDIN and all the rest of the H'e quite out of sight. And besides, he was a comical little Italian, and chattered like an ape.

The present crowded state of the hotels will continue until about the 20th inst. After that period, people can come here with a certainty of getting rooms. At present, you "take your chances."

WILHELM.

LIFE AMONG THE SHAKERS.

Lebanon Springs—The Shakers and the Berkshire Hills.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEBANON SPRINGS, Saturday, Aug. 5, 1865.

In these sweltering August days the fresh breezes of these Berkshire hills are like a gushing spring of cooling water to the weary traveler. The hotel advertisement calls this the Switzerland of America; but the same title is claimed by at least a dozen other mountain resorts, to each of which it is equally appropriate. But there is no need of such comparisons to make the beautiful hills and dales of Berkshire more attractive. Bolder scenery and loftier hills there are many, but I have seen a few finer views and breathed no more invigorating air. Lebanon Springs is too old a watering-place to need description, unless it be for the younger generation. These springs were the resort of our fathers, in the days when Ballston Spa had its troops of visitors; before shoddy ruled, or oil had poured fortunes into the laps of bewildered farmers and shrewd speculators. The routine of their watering-place life may seem stiff and slow to this rapid age, but it had its solid advantages. One felt more certain of the conventional respectability of one's next neighbor at dinner, as one's ears were saved the hearing of slang stock-board and business talk. The horses were slower and the wagons clumsier, but they satisfied the respectable drivers, and their wind lasted them to climb the hills and carry good families from the Springs to far away homes. Even now, Lebanon Springs is not Saratoga nor Newport in gayety, in dress, in society or in excitement; but a steady, substantial sort of a place, where one gets comfortable fare (served, however, by too few waiters) and drinks the not very agreeable water of the warm springs, or, better, bathes in it. Certainly, the water is no great attraction to the drinker, and while its long-continued use may have noticeably salutary effects, I cannot see that it tells at all after a week's imbibing, but the venerable hotel host says otherwise, though he does (hospitable man) recommend a protracted trial for a thorough renovation of the debilitated constitution. The baths, which may be taken in tanks of sufficient size to permit some natatorial exercise, are a good feature and subject to be beneficial. But best of all is the invigorating air, and the cool breezes which daily fan the cheek, and nightly minister about the somnolent couch.

THE SHAKERS.

The drives, too, are good. To the east are the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts, with a dozen pretty towns among them—Pittsfield, Lenox, Stockbridge, Lee, Williamstown and many others. Near at hand are the Lebanon and the Kinderhook Shakers, tidy little communities, which—if they do not (so their creed is) propagate their own species very extensively, do raise good honest seed to propagate in all lands the vegetable creation—and if they do not find very high themselves, do tempt the outside world, or "the world of mankind," as they call us deluded married people, to do so, by the excellence of their apple-sauce, the fatness of their turkeys and the fragrance of their butter. These people talk very much of their sacrifices; but I fancy they live more comfortably than the majority of people of their class, (which, of course, in the matter of intelligence and education, is not a high one) and, surely, if they are in truth so thoroughly convinced as they say they are, that they have reached the height of religious development and the true paradisiacal manner of life, they ought to have a full share of happiness. The men look well enough and seem pretty well kept. But the women are a haggard set, their faces old and wizened, though they seem agile enough when they indulge in their Terpsichorean worship. A census of the communities would show that they consist chiefly of men and women well advanced in years, and young children who have been bound to them. Wicked, worldly men think that it would be an easy matter to refrain from marriage among the Shaker women, so long as they possess so few attractions of person to the "opposite sex" as they do now. I scanned them carefully at their meeting-house last Sunday, and, though they probably would not thank me for the feeling, I could not but pity them. They were fifty or sixty women, four-fifths of them, apparently, over 40, at least three-fifths over 50, and a very few younger women, whose pale, attenuated, almost lifeless faces told of sorrow, present or past, and gave sad evidence of the evil physical results of an unnatural mode of life.

But no one, no matter how weak or decrepid, failed to come to time when the dance was the order of the hour. It was quite astonishing how so aged a company of women could maintain themselves upon the floor so long as they did. Indeed, an exhausted devotee would now and again fall out of the ranks and sink into a seat, but only for a moment, and then up and at it again.

Service commenced at 10 in the morning. At 9:45, the Shakers have all arrived at the meeting-house—a large, plain building, painted white, with green blinds, and kept within and without with scrupulous neatness. The architecture of the building is peculiar, though very plain. The audience room, or rather dancing hall, is uncarpeted, the flooring skillfully laid, perfectly smooth, and admirably adapted for the calisthenic exercises of the worshippers. On one side are the benches for the community. They are plain, unpainted, though varnished benches, of light wood, and resemble the forms in a boys' school. The men and women are separated, of course, the men occupying the seats at one end, the women those at the other. In numbers, they are about equally divided, and the two sexes face each other as they sit, a space of about ten feet between the forms. The women come to meeting in three or four-seated open wagons, drawn by two horses and driven by a broad-hat. Their Sunday costume is a white hoopless dress, a piece of Shaker muslin over the shoulders and pinned at the waist, and white Shaker bonnets trimmed with Shaker muslin. In the distance they make a very neat and pretty appearance, but once they are seen near at hand, one is repelled by bony forms, haggard faces and big hands. They enter quietly, take off their bonnets, hang them on pegs on the wall, and take their seats noiselessly on the forms. Meantime, the men are entering. On tip-toe they walk over the smooth, uncarpeted floor, to rooms at one end of the house, take off their hats, and bring themselves into position on their benches. It is now time to commence worship; the raised seats provided for the world's people are filled with a well-dressed and curious company from the Springs and adjacent towns, the women separated from the men, much to the vexation of young lovers and the newly-wedded; everything is solemnly quiet, and the hand of the clock points to 10. All the Shakers rise, get themselves into parallel lines, the lines of men facing those of women. A few moments of silence, and a hard-headed, hard-featured old Shaker steps into the space between the stolid lines of males and females, and in a drawling, nasal tone expresses his joy at meeting so many of his brethern and sisters; congratulates them upon being the receivers of so pure a faith; alludes to their great sacrifices and glorious triumphs over the flesh; and thus continued in a rambling, stereotyped exhortation, embellished with frequent grammatical errors, for ten or fifteen minutes. He done, everything is silent again, until after a considerable pause, at some signal, all step back, the benches are removed, the men take off their coats, hang them on pegs or in the anterooms, and form themselves into lines lengthwise with the room; the women, having no outer garments to remove, having already got into position on a continuation of the same line, a break occurring between the males and females. The stripping off of coats reveals a lot of old-fashioned shad-bellied waistcoats, which recalls the days of the Puritans. The boys, of whom there are twenty or more sunburnt, sober-faced, repressed looking youngsters, appear primly enough in the old costume. All are now ready for dance and song, and they commence forthwith. Advancing and retreating, executing the double-shuffle in a marvellously skillful manner for so stiff-jointed a crowd; now clapping hands, they sing meantime a monotonous, repetitious song, in their own peculiar manner. The effect of a chorus of fifty or sixty cracked female voices is not unlike the music a wood-sawyer makes in sharpening his saw. It is simply horrible. Nor are the men's voices better. They call this "dancing before the Lord," "going forth in the dances of them that make merry." But it is surely an *awful* merriment, if merriment it be. One is reminded of the fun *Punch* made of SPURGEON'S remark that dancing might be well if one's partner were not of a different sex, and of the very funny picture it gave of an ideal Spurgeon ball, fat greasy ministers dancing together in melancholy waltzes and with up-rolled eyes. Not a smile illumines the hard, wrinkled features of male or female Shaker. The youngsters, who have with difficulty kept awake until now, must enjoy the gymnastics; but their enjoyment has little opportunity for display. Solemn old heads frown down the slightest demonstration of nature, (wicked human nature,) and so the boys' faces are almost as expressionless as their own. Now and then, however, I could detect a furtive smile and could see looks of suppressed merriment exchanged. After dancing and singing for several minutes, in this grave, monotonous, ludicrous fashion, all suddenly stop, drop their hands, which they have been shaking during their exercises, and, after another pause of a few minutes, a sister is moved to exhort, which she does in a cracked voice that grates harshly enough on the ear. She is glad to be there. Her soul has been elevated by this beautiful worship. She feels that she can sacrifice anything for so pure a faith. She enjoys a seraphic peace, and is ready to endure persecution, reproach, everything for so spiritual a religion. And so she drivels on for ten minutes. A man says a few words, and singing, dancing, shaking commence again. A ring is formed around a band of male and female singers, and the dancing and shaking are more violent. One wonders how these feeble old bones can stand so long-continued and so violent exercise, yet not more than two or three fall out of the ring, and they soon return to their places, having meanwhile coughed feebly and had a moment's rest by sitting. Poor old women, they probably think they are in the path of duty, and perhaps they are more harmless and useful as Shakers than they would be as the gossips and backbiters of a New-England village. And moreover, they make first-rate apple-sauce and the best of butter, and a thousand nick-nacks and ornaments for pretty girls at the Springs, and amuse the young city people who go to see them, and effectually prevent the spread of their doctrines, by showing in their own persons how unnatural those doctrines are, and how destructive of everything that gives grace, or beauty, or attractiveness to woman, or to domestic life. I care not how sadly the girl may have been jilted, how cruelly her young affections may have been trifled with, how desperate she may have become, no parent need fear that she will seek a Shaker's life of retirement from the world, once she has seen the society in which she would move, the awkward dress she would have to wear, the absurd worship she would have to adopt. It therefore happens that these people do not increase; that they, on the contrary, are steadily declining in numbers. A delusion that has so little about it that appeals to the imagination, nothing that is in the least attractive to the taste, scarcely a semblance of romance about it, cannot be very dangerous to society.

But to return to the order of exercises at the meeting-house. And here I, may say, what I forgot to mention before, that the solemnity of the opening ceremonies was rudely and ridiculously interfered with by an impudent and impious wretch of a tan terrier, who persisted in introducing a bit of nature into that melancholy place. Despite her commands to the contrary, he would follow his mistress, a pretty young girl, (of "the world of mankind," of course,) into the church; and there he would stay, though a solemn old Shaker drove him again and again, and with great asperity of demeanor, now out of the men's door, and now out of the women's. But finally Tan conquered, and watched the ceremonies until service was over, sitting the while quietly by his mistress' side, apparently as interested and amused as the rest of us wicked outsiders were.

It is not necessary to give any further account of this strange worship. I will, however, briefly give the points of an address one of the elders made to the gay world's people also were present. His argument was that the essentials of the Free Church are: 1. The community principle. 2. Celibacy. 3. Opposition to war. That there had been seven churches. 1. The Church of Christ, which was founded on the descent upon Him, a man of the Holy Ghost at His baptism, and was simply Jesus himself. 2. The Church of the Apostles. 3. The Church of the Gentiles. 4. The Church of the East. 5. The Roman Church. 6. The Protestant Church, and finally, 7, with the Shaker Church, which was the flower and fulfillment of all prophecy, the highest development of religious truth and the poorest adaptation of it to the life. He claimed that the first two Churches—that of Christ and that of the Apostles—contained the three essential doctrines of celibacy, community, peace, which characterized the Shakers and which must always characterize the true church. Into the other churches these foreign and impure elements had been introduced to prove their degradation and to destroy their highest spiritual efficiency. These are the main points of an address which must have been a full hour long, disconnected, illogical, full of misquotations of history, and every way just such a one as you might expect from a narrow-minded, uneducated man, who knew little of the world, and whom a slight knowledge of theological terms and a very little reading, had persuaded into the belief that he was wiser than other men. It was very amusing to hear the man talk, to see how very sincere he doubtless was, how wise in his own conceit, how shrewd and perfectly self-satisfied. His remarks evidently gratified the brethren and sisters who sat behind his back, and who would glance at us poor world's folk in a triumphant manner which was altogether absurd, when they thought he had made a good point, or driven home a hard argument. But I fancy not even the simplest of the people to whom he directed his remarks was at all deluded into belief.

The Shakers, it is well known, date from about the time of the declaration of the independence of this country. The year 1770, I think, marked their organization in England, and ANN LEE was their prophet. A few years later, she came to this country, accompanied by ten of her disciples. Like most such delusions, the spread of Shakerism was greatest at first, and it was not many years before it had reached its culminating point, since which time the sect has lost rather than gained. But whatever the absurdities of their faith, and the unnaturalness of their manner of life, they are a thrifty people, and their communities are the only ones which have succeeded in maintaining the community principle through a long series of years. They are admirable farmers, bear a good reputation for honesty, but exhibits no little worldly greed for money. Their houses are neat and orderly, their horses and cattle in fine condition, their fields industriously tilled, their barns full and their hands hard with honest labor. So doing they are of use to their fellows, and perhaps, considering who and what they are, they accomplish more than they would if they lived in any other way.

TRAVELER.

FROM NORFOLK.

The Weather—The Hostile Feeling between the Whites and Blacks Abating.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Thursday, Aug. 3, 1865.

The weather still continues warm. Trade is dull and will be so until the weather cools down to a bearable point. The town is quiet. Some important burglaries took place a few nights ago. The parties have been arrested and will be tried. Capt. HOFFMAN, Thirteenth New-York Artillery, did good service in obtaining the arrest of these parties. One PATRICK SAVAGE, an enlisted man in the regiment, was the main instrument in ferreting out the scoundrels who robbed MR. FORRMEN'S jewelry store.

The Thirty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers takes the place of the Thirteenth New-York Artillery, who go to Washington to-morrow. This regiment has been at this point for a long time. Matters at the Custom-house are drifting into old channels. The Quartermasters and Commissaries are vacating the buildings, and the naval officers and Lighthouse Board take their rooms.

The hostile feeling existing between the different classes is dying out. A happier feeling exists, and it is the wish of all that it should continue. Many of the soldiers of the rebel army, inspired with admiration for the gallantry of the Northern soldiers, give them the hand of friendship. The Freedmen's Bureau is endeavoring to soften down some of the harsh feelings that are so prone to be indulged against the negroes. It don't seem so much the object of this bureau to make voters, as to fit the colored people for a more enlarged sphere of usefulness, and to make the freed people the true representatives of manhood. X.

From Fortress Monroe.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. GENERAL HOSPITAL,
FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Saturday, Aug. 5, 1865.

The following persons have died at this hospital during the past week:

James C. Birch, Co. B, 28th U. S. Colored Infantry; Thomas Woodhouse, colored citizen, Va.; Benj. F. Nixon, Co. A, 11th Va., (Union;) Chester Moseley, Co. H, 127th U. S. Colored Infantry; Jeremiah Richard, Co. G, 23d Ill.; John Keuse, Co. I, 31st U. S. Colored Infantry.

Thus, in a hospital containing 2,600 patients, we do not average one death per day at the sickliest season of the year.

E. P. R.

Presidential Summer Residence.

The following is the letter, referred to yesterday by our Washington correspondent, from the Secretary of the Interior to the Commissioner of Public Buildings, instructing that officer to endeavor to obtain for present use a suitable Summer residence for the President, on the high grounds in the neighborhood of Washington, the Presidential mansion in the city being deemed unhealthy during the latter Summer and autumnal months:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, 1865.

SIR: It has been represented to me that the Executive mansion is in an unhealthy location for a summer residence, as has been thoroughly attested by the experience of every family occupying it for a long series of years, each of them experiencing severe, and some of them fatal sickness. It has also come to my knowledge that nearly every member of the family of the present Chief Magistrate, during the brief period they have been occupying the Executive mansion, has been visited with serious illness, including the President in person, to such extent as to interrupt the transaction of public business for many days together. You are, therefore, hereby requested and directed, after consultation with the President, and ascertaining that it would be agreeable to him, to procure a suitable residence for his occupancy during the Summer and Autumnal months of the current fiscal year, on Georgetown Heights, or such other convenient and healthy location as he may indicate, and to fit up the same for his convenience and comfort, being careful to avoid all unnecessary expense.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES HARLAN, Secretary.

B. B. FRENCH, Esq., Commissioner of Public Buildings, Washington.

THE LATE FLOOD IN MINNESOTA—AFFECTING AND LAMENTABLE INCIDENT.—The Ontonagon *Miner* says that the saddest incident of the disasters occasioned by the recent flood, is the drowning of five children in one family, and the almost superhuman efforts of the mother to save them. The father, BETHUEL DRAPER, living on the west side of the Ontonagon, near the crossing of the Wisconsin Road, was out on the L'Anse railroad survey, and his two eldest children were away; the mother, an Indian woman, and her five youngest children being at home, and were asleep when the water came into their shanty. One of the children, it is said, was drowned before the terrified mother could get them out, but she lashed its body and three of the others on her back and to her sides, and took the fifth in her arms, and struck out for a tree near by, to which she managed to tie the corpse, in the vain hope of preserving it for burial, but the tree soon gave way and swept down the resistless torrent, and in her maternal efforts to save the rest by swimming to a second place of safety, the frantic mother felt the child in her bosom expire, and saw the others swept under by the foaming billows and buried from her sight forever. The mother climbed a small tree, where she remained over two days, waiting for the river to subside, and on Saturday reached the Forest Landing, almost exhausted with cold and hunger.

Recognition of Gen. Pope's Services.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 7.

Gen. POPE, commanding the Department of Missouri, has been brevetted Major-General of the regular army, for meritorious and gallant service.

Tobacco steady and unchanged. Hemp stiff at $1 60 for Undressed, $2 50 for Dressed. Cotton, 43c.@44c. Receipts, 1,320 bales. Flour unchanged. Wheat, $1 65@1 90 for fair to prime; $2 17@$2 30 for choice. Corn declined 3c.@5c.; sales at 75c.@84c. Whisky, $2 19@$2 20.

A Father and Mother Killed by a Son.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 7.

A young man named IRWIN brutally murdered his father and mother, at Deertown, near Hamilton, on Saturday last.

The Canadian Premier.

QUEBEC, Monday, Aug. 7.

It is stated that Sir NARCISSE BELLEAU is to be the new Premier of Canada.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Sunday, Aug. 6.

Nine hundred and forty-four bales of cotton passed here to-day for St. Louis, and 450 for Cincinnati and Evansville.

A RELIC OF BARBARISM.—We have been shown a very curious contrivance for preventing the escape of slaves, brought from Raleigh, N. C., by Mr. ELIAS SMITH. It consists of a strong iron belt, to be fastened to the waist by a padlock, and an iron collar for the neck. An iron arm attachment to the back of belt and collar holds a bell high over the head of the victim, the course of whose escape is thus easily traced, in a somewhat similar manner to the lady of Banbury Cross, the fine noise of whose going is matter of history.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The following is the semi-annual statement of the gross earnings of the Western Union Telegraph Company:

From all sources from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1865	$1,497,686 10
From all sources for corresponding months of 1864	967,041 83
Increase	$530,644 27

TELEGRAPHIC.—At a regular meeting of the New-York District of the National Telegraphic Union, held at their rooms, No. 117 Broadway, last night, the following named gentlemen were elected delegates to the annual convention, to be held at Chicago, on the first Monday in September: F. G. Beach, J. B. Oltman, M. H. Beddings and J. L. Edwards; and H. P. Jones and J. B. Page, alternates.

EXPLOSION IN THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT'S ARMORY.—At about 11 o'clock last night an alarm of fire was caused by the explosion of a box of blank cartridges in the armorer's room of the Seventy-first Regiment, over Centre Market, and FREDERICK W. COOK, of No. 145 Mulberry-street, and THOMAS DAISY, of Marion-street, who were in the room watching for thieves, were very severely burned, but not seriously injured. They were taken home. The windows of the room were shattered, and things were scattered, but beyond this no damage was done. PATRICK HENNESSY, of No. 4 Engine Company, was run over by his own engine, in the Bowery, corner of Broome-street, the wheels passing over his breast and injuring him seriously. He was taken to the New-York Hospital. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $2; two copies one year $3. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 816 BROADWAY.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium Lock Stitch Machines, No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume. Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Consumption Curable by Herbal Remedials.

Lungs—Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN'S Acacian Balsam —will positively eradicate night sweats, deep-Lungs—seated coughs, bronchitis, asthma, marasmus, —sharp pains in the chest, difficult expectora-Lungs—tion, physical prostration, and, in fact, every —form of consumption will disappear, after the Lungs—Balsam has been used a reasonable length of —time. It is compounded of rare native and Lungs—foreign herbs, and healing balsams, whose —curative effects prove that nature has provided Lungs—a remedy for every disease. Your nearest —druggist will furnish you with a copy of my Lungs—pamphlet of 48 octavo pages, beautifully illus-—trated with colored plates, free. Price $1 per Lungs—bottle, or six for $5. To be had, wholesale —and retail of D. BARNES & CO., New-York; Lungs—JOHN D. PARKS, Cincinnati, Ohio; LORD —& SMITH, Chicago, Ill.; and by druggists Lungs—generally.

A Card.

I have concluded to treat no more CANCER. After having investigated Dr. DIXON'S treatment, at No. 727 Broadway, New-York, I find, in my opinion, he has the most valuable discovery, which is an ANTIDOTE FOR CANCER, ever brought to light. It entirely eradicates the disease, and renders the patient comfortable. Hence I take pleasure in recommending my patients, and all who are thus afflicted, to consult Dr. J. C. DIXON.
Dr. JOHN SCOTT, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Best Bricks in the United States are being made by Chambers' Patent Steam Brick Machine. One hundred brick per minute have been made, and at *one-third the cost* of hand-made. For patent rights, model and specimen of brick, apply to ABRAM REQUA, No. 21 Cortlandt-st., New-York, up stairs.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability; Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Hill's Hair-dye 50 Cents—Black or Brown Reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Writing Inks and Mucilage, the best in the world manufactured by S. C. STAFFORD, No. 11 Cedar-st., New-York.

Burnett's Cocoaine Dresses the Hair perfectly, without greasing, drying, or stiffening it.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Wheelers & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button Hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 639 Broadway. AGENTS wanted.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co. Manufacturers of Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c. Also, Linseed Oil, Raw, Bodied and Refined. For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, No. 277 Pearl-st., New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have for sale all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.
Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.
[L.S.] FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York" in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of U. S. office this 5th day of June, 1865.
Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 8th day of June, 1865.
Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to Provide a National currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 8th day of June, 1865.
Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, JUNE 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 8th day of June, 1865.
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

MANUFACTURERS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 2, 1865.

THE WEEDSPORT BANK, WEEDSPORT, Cayuga Co., has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE NEW-YORK STATE NATIONAL BANK, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of THE MERCANTILE BANK, New-York, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
EDWARD HAND, Deputy Superintendent.

WILLIAM I. SHREVE, NO. 35 WALL-ST., has for sale: 100 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad stock, 100 shares American Telegraph stock, 300 shares Western Union stock, $5,800 Hudson County bonds, $10,000 Jersey City bonds, town bonds of Wisconsin and Southern securities. Miscellaneous stocks and bonds not quoted at the New-York Exchange bought and sold on commission.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BUCHANAN FARM OIL CO., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Broad-st., August 9th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at which time an election for trustees, to serve for the ensuing year, will take place.
E. F. STONE Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

THE
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$5,000,000.

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 2 AND 3 PINE-ST., N. Y.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

Collects Warrants, Certificates, Maturing Loans and Drafts, and attends to all financial business with government.

P. C. CALHOUN, President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
BANKERS,
NO. 39 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
QUARTERMASTER'S VOUCHERS, PROMISSORY NOTES, &c.,
SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,
Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. ERUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 68 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, Jr., Merchant.
A. EHRMAN, Merchant of Heilmann, Bros. & Co.
The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.
Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

SILVER MINES FOR SALE.—PARTIES desiring to form mining companies are requested to examine properties placed in my hands, for sale by my San Francisco house.
CHARLES W. BOND, No. 78 Cedar-st.
Late JANSON, BOND & CO., San Francisco.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO.,) available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 10, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 236, Laws of 1859, and 476, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at The Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the said The Importers' and Traders' Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY May 26, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 236, laws of 1859, and 476, laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to the MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and also at the said Marine Bank, in New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons on the three years Seven and Three-tenth Notes, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, in schedules, at any time prior to the 14th inst. Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them, on the 16th inst., after 5 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest Department of this office.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 29 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 16.
CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY,
No. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of E. T. Stevenson, No. 27 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at which time the election for Trustees to serve the ensuing year will take place.
J. G. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

NEW-ORLEANS.—A GENTLEMAN GOING to New-Orleans on steamer sailing next Saturday, and intending to return within thirty days, would take charge of any business matters intrusted to his charge; he is a thorough and practical business man, and can satisfy any party wishing his services as regards honesty, integrity and capacity. Address JAMES, Box No. 2,507 Post-office.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD CO.—The holders of the Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Road will please send their names and address, with amount and description of the bonds held by them, to the office of the Treasurer, GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place, without delay.

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper or discount clerk in a bank. One having some experience may address A. B., Box No. 4,186 Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT NEW-YORK, COMPRISING FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS.—Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the annual lists containing the assessments, valuations and enumerations made and taken within this district by the assistant Assessors for the year 1864, including licenses expiring May 1, 1865, will be open at this office for said during the space of fifteen days from and after the seventh day of this present month, and that during said fifteen days the Assessor will receive appeals and determine relative to any erroneous or excessive valuation.

Assessments and enumerations contained in said annual list, and all appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid, shall be made in writing, and shall specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is required, and shall moreover state the grounds or principle of error complained of.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, No. 83 Cedar-st.,
NEW-YORK, 7th August, 1865.
S. P. GILBERT,
Assessor 32d District, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF JEFFERSON.—JAMES M. CALHOUN, Plaintiff, vs. SOPHIA CALHOUN, Sarah Calhoun, Alvan Calhoun, Mary Calhoun, Hamilton Calhoun, Mary Burt, James Burt, Charles Burt, Charles Calhoun, Samuel MacPhee and Nancy McClure, his wife, Ebenezer Calhoun, Pamelia Calhoun, Joseph Forest and Sarah Forest, his wife, Frank C. S. Calhoun, William A. Calhoun, Pamelia Calhoun, widow of John Calhoun, John Young and Mary C. Young, his wife, Defendants.—Copy summons—complaint filed.—(Revenue stamp, 50 cts., cancelled.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the above-named plaintiff, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Jefferson County, on the 19th day of July, A. D., 1865, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, in the village of Watertown, Jefferson County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
HAMMOND & WILLIAMS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Watertown, N. Y.
8?8-law7wTu.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 173 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1865.
A Dividend of Four per Cent. has been declared, payable Aug. 1.
WM. E. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.

Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.

Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. free of government tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 32 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 3d of September next for transfers.
WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay its twenty-fourth Semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from the government tax, on the 21st day of August inst. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Treasurer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company. Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State National Bank. Utica stockholders at the Oneida National Bank. Syracuse stockholders at the Syracuse National Bank. All others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.
Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego, only.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 3, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.
The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. AND government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent., free from government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 10th of August. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of government tax, payable 10th inst.
J. S. HARTSHORNE, Assistant Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.
25,000 ANIMALS TO BE SOLD DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST,
In the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Delaware, Maryland, and New-Jersey, and the District of Columbia.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

NEW-YORK.
New-York City, Tuesday and Friday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
New-York City, Wednesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 8, 200 Horses.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 15, 500 Mules.
Albany, Friday, August 25, 500 Mules.
Buffalo, Wednesday, August 30, 500 Mules.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Wednesday and Saturday of each week, 100 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Thursday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Pottsville, Tuesday, August 1, 200 Mules.
Mifflintown, Friday, August 4, 200 Mules.
York, Friday, August 4, 200 Horses.
Newville, Wednesday, August 9, 100 Horses.
Newville, Thursday, August 10, 100 Mules.
Reading, Friday, August 11, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Wednesday, August 16, 100 Horses.
Erie, Thursday, August 17, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Thursday, August 17, 100 Mules.
Williamsport, Friday, August 18, 200 Horses.
Indiana, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Wednesday, August 23, 100 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Thursday, August 24, 100 Mules.
Milton, Friday, August 25, 200 Horses.
Carlisle, Wednesday, August 30, 100 Horses.
Carlisle, Thursday, August 31, 100 Mules.

OHIO.
Columbiana, Tuesday, August 1, 100 Horses.
Salem, Wednesday, August 2, 100 Horses.
Alliance, Thursday, August 3, 200 Horses.
Canton, Saturday, August 5, 200 Horses.
Cleveland, Tuesday, August 8, 1,000 Mules.
Massillon, Tuesday, August 15, 200 Horses.
Crestline, Thursday, August 17, 300 Mules.
Cleveland, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.

INDIANA.
Fort Wayne, Thursday, August 24, 1,000 Mules.

DELAWARE.
Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Friday of each week, 200 Mules each day

NEW-JERSEY.
Trenton, Thursday, August 10, 200 Mules.
Trenton, Thursday, August 24, 200 Mules.

MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Wednesday, August 9, and Wednesday of each week thereafter, 200 Horses each day.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Each week-day, 200 Mules.

GIESBORO, D. C.
Each week-day except Wednesday, 200 Horses.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of saddle and draft animals, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public.

Through the majority of them are sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and must be sold.

Many of the mules were bought in the beginning of the war, when young, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiery.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge
1st Division, Q. M. G. O.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1865.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT WAGONS, AMBULANCES, SPRING WAGONS, &c.—Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Col. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at a point near the Ambulance Park, on "N," between 17th and 18th sts., Washington, D. C., on FRIDAY, Aug. 18, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
407 two-horse ambulances,
6 four-horse ambulances,
24 two-horse spring wagons,
2 two-horse transport carts,
3 hacks,
1 sulky,
which have been used in government service.

ALSO,
will be sold at a point north of the Railroad Park, corner of 1st-st. east and "N" st. north, immediately after the completion of the sale of the ambulances, &c., above referred to:
160 two-horse wagons,
103 four-horse wagons,
10 sets four-horse running gear.
The ambulances and wagons will be sold singly to the highest bidder, and the sale will be continued from day to day until the whole number is sold.
Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within five (5) days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash in government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1865.
AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following rolling stock:
On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Portland Company's shop, in Portland, Maine, six (6) locomotive engines.
On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at Hinkly & Williams' shop, in Boston, Mass., four (4) locomotive engines.
On MONDAY, Sept. 25, at Kennett-square, near Philadelphia, Penn., fifty (50) box freight cars, four feet eight and a half-inch gauge.
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at Wilmington, Del., eighty-four (84) box freight cars, five-foot gauge.
The above stock is all new and of the very best quality. The engines are five-foot gauge, five-foot drivers, and cylinders 16x24 inches. They can be changed to narrow gauge at a trifling expense.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT WAGONS.
MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 7, 1865.
Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION in this city, at Warehouse on G-st., above 21st-st. on FRIDAY, the 18th day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
FIFTY-TWO MEDICINE WAGONS,
which have been used in the government service.
Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within five (5) days from sale.
Terms—Cash in government funds.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A. and Medical Purveyor.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, AUG. 8, AT 11 o'clock within the store—
750 boxes Sugar Raisins,
(for account of whom it may concern.)
19 casks Bohemian Prunes, slightly damaged.
At 12 o'clock on Pier 10 East River—
10 boxes fresh Sicily oranges;
2,103 boxes fresh Sicily lemons;
Cargo brig *Mary Barden*, from Palermo.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—A modern built two-story house, containing 11 rooms; lot 108x117 ft., together with 7 building lots, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The property is situated in Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., on the south side of the Bloomfield Turnpike, within about four minutes walk of Watsessing Railroad station. For particulars address Box No. 441 Post-office, Newark, N. J.

MULES AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, August 10, a large lot of selected government mules, kind in harness, will be sold at auction in Bayonne, on circus ground, Fulton-av., five blocks from the City Hall, near the junction of Flatbush and De Kalb ave. Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
M. K. WILLIAMS, Agent.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES and other property:

AT CINCINNATI, O., UNTIL MONDAY, AUG. 28, 12 M.
For the stern-wheel steamboat D. C. Horton, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Meigs, registered 75 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Cook, formerly B. C. Levy, registered 121 tons.
And two (2) wharf-boats, registered 194 and 148 tons.
All of which can be seen at GALLIPOLIS, O., until the day of sale.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at PARKERSBURGH, Va.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at CATLETTSBURGH, Ky.
And the model barges Horace and Capitola, lying at CINCINNATI, O.
All of which can be seen at these places until the day of sale.

AT LOUISVILLE, KY., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30, 12 M., for the
Model barges Chairman, Hurley, Woolfolk, Payne No. 5 and B. Norton and for seventeen (17) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at LOUISVILLE, Ky., until the day of sale.
For the side-wheel steamboat D. A. January, registered 230 tons.
Side-wheel steamboat Ohio (wreck.)
Stern-wheel tug-boat T. D. Horner, registered 129 tons.
And thirteen (13) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ALBANY, Ind., until the day of sale.

AT ST. LOUIS, MO., UNTIL TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 12 M.
Side-wheel steamer Autocrat, registered 862 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Isetta, registered 676 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. H. Baldwin, registered 208 tons.
Side-wheel steamer John Raine, registered 620 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Metropolitan, registered 287 tons.
Side-wheel steamer R. C. Wood (formerly the Louisiana), registered 767 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Nebraska, registered 673 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Baltic, registered 700 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Emma, registered 194 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Victor, registered 99 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alpha, registered 260 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Rick W. Hughes, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel (tow-boat) steamer Newsboy, registered 126 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Silver Lake, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer M. V. Baird, registered 91 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer United States, registered 60 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Idaho (sunk).
Stern-wheel steamer Mattie Cabler, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Porter, registered 113 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alone, registered 211 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer J. S. Pringle, registered 318 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Hopkins, registered 260 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lioness (tow-boat), registered 233 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Carrie Jacobs, registered 156 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Annie Jacobs, registered 206 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lotus, registered 150 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Virginia Barton, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug J. C. Rumsey, registered 60 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Michigan, registered 128 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Huron, registered 128 tons.
Wharf-boat Dearborn, 300 tons.
ALSO.
For the model barges General Sheridan, Keokuk No. 1, Keokuk No. 2, Trenton, St. Louis, Hartford, Anna, Archie, Larimer, William Tell, Frank Dougherty, Duchess, Chantie, Phillips, Vulcan No. 1, Vulcan No. 2, Vulcan No. 3, Vulcan No. 4, Vulcan No. 5, Vulcan No. 6, Vulcan No. 7, Rosa, Glendale, Rowena, J. C. Gault, Bob Grier, Dan. Risley, Ed. Kline, Susie, Jessie, Gilmore, Southerner, Guthrie, C. J. Caffrey, Ben. Gerrish, Cartwright, and burnt wrecks of Guthrie, Haight and Hercules.
And seven (7) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at ST. LOUIS, Mo., until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 300 tons; wharf-boat, (J. C. Irwin,) 168 tons; seventy-seven (77) gunwale barges; model barges Emma, Fenny, Adam Sproule, Laure and Roanoke; six (6) coal boats; one (1) yawl boat; four (4) skiffs and two (2) small flats.
All of which can be seen at CAIRO, ILLINOIS, until the day of sale.
Also, stern-wheel steamer Lue Eaves, registered 50 tons; model barges Austrelitz, Westmoreland, Roanoke, Josephine, and No. 9; and three

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON River, between Hyde Park and Rhinebeck, about 60 acres; has a river front of 2,600 feet, embracing two bold bluffs, with river and mountain views; the house is of stone and brick, adapted for Winter and Summer, having furnace and double asphalt; supply of water throughout for kitchen, laundry and bath-rooms; hot and cold grapery, yielding the finest of fruit from June till November. In the gardens, laid out by Mr. Downing, there is an abundance of large and small fruit; the grounds, lawn and shade trees unsurpassed; 3½ miles from a station, where all the trains and steamboats stop. The beauty of the place, fine roads and neighborhood, render it a desirable residence for a gentleman of taste. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

55,000 ACRES ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, Iowa, Michigan and other State lands, $1 to $20 per acre. Large farm 300 acres, near the city, embracing valuable factory property, large mansion and thirty dwellings: several beautiful places at and near Summit, N. J.: a great variety of farms, country-seats, &c., all sizes, locations and prices, for sale or exchange for city or Brooklyn property. Inquire of S. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR THE village of Madison, Morris County, New-Jersey, 16 farms from 40 to 200 acres of land; 8 small farms from 4 to 40 acres; several village houses with gardens attached; 3 beautiful country seats from 4 to 12 acres each; beautiful sites for building, &c.; these are all good and valuable properties, and near the depot. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, near the depot, Madison.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st. New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

AN EXTENSIVE FOUNDRY, MACHINE and forge shops for sale a bargain on easy terms, being a large profitable business, convenient to the city; buildings, machinery, patterns, tools, &c., complete and all in good order. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITE, ABOUT FIVE acres, on the south side of Staten Island, near Elmgville Railroad Depot. View unsurpassed. Superior facilities for boating, bathing, fishing, yachting, &c. Price $2,500 for the plot, or $1,000 for 2½ acres. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWNSHIP OF BAYsame, on dummy car route, five miles from Jersey City, a neat house and barn, nearly new, 3¾ acres of land, in good condition; variety of fruit; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of JOHN C. POST, Bayonne, N. J.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—For sale, the block of land bounded by 90th and 91st sts., Avenue A and the East River; deep water and a good harbor. Apply to P. C BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE AND GARden well stocked with fruit and shrubbery; also, carriage-house, located on Locust Hill-av., in Yonkers. Inquire of A. H. SCUDDER, No. 223 Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON 143D-ST., BETWEEN 7th and 8th avs.; one on 101st-st., near Broadway, and one on 77th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply to CHARLES MOTT, No. 122 Broadway.

A FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, BROWNstone house, 25x61x100, near Madison-square, for sale at a sacrifice; immediate possession. Apply to URMY & COPLAND, No. 410 4th-av.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
1 large, light and airy floors.
1 100x25.
1 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 128 Broadway, New-York.

SOUTH ORANGE.—TO RENT OR LEASE—with immediate possession, a house furnished or unfurnished; billiard-room, conservatory, stables and grounds. Address Box No. 4,087 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A THREE OR FOUR-story unfurnished modern built house, in nice order, about the middle of September, by a family of adults. Location between 4th and 6th avs. and 14th and 40th sts. The lessee may desire to occupy the house for a term of years. Satisfactory references will be furnished regarding character and responsibility. Address, for two days, with real name, giving full particulars, price of rent, &c., B. W. W., Box No. 161 Times Office.

WANTED—TO HIRE OR PURCHASE, A three or four story high stooped house, between Lexington and 6th avs. and 12th and 40th sts. Address Box No. 6,284 Post-office, with terms and description.

WANTED TO HIRE—ABOVE 14TH-ST., AND between 4th and 6th avs., a medium sized house in good repair. Apply, stating terms and location, to OTIS W. BOOTH, No. 111 Water-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, for the Winter, in some select boarding-house or private family, where the comforts of a refined and liberal home may be had. Location below 30th-st. preferred. To have weary steps please address, with all particulars, C. C., Box No. 2,757 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for a gentleman, wife and one child, (8 years old;) would prefer to furnish their own rooms, except carpets. Satisfactory reference given and required. Address Box No. 2,699 Post-office.

WANTED—GOOD BOARD, THREE ROOMS, between 4th and West 34th sts., for an American family, (six adults,) at $125 per month; have bedding; or would pay $600 for a house. For particulars, address H., City Post-office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Where but few boarders are taken. Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $6 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. By communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—MR. L. H. CASS IS NOW prepared to entertain boarders during the warm season; has a very pleasant location on the Catskill and Hunter road, ten miles from Catskill and two miles from the Mountain House; rooms large and airy. Persons wishing to procure board please address L. H. CASS, Palenville, Greene Co., N. Y.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEWYork, per Morris and Essex Railroad. Pure mountain air, beautiful scenery, fine drives, &c. A double room will be vacant in a few days in the Summit House; also accommodations for a large family in a spacious cottage, with private table if desired.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWELL, CONN.—The location is among the mountains; cool and healthy; pleasant rooms, good water, and a good table; price $6 to $8. Address Rev. L. F. DUDLEY.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL DE LA PLACE DU PALAIS ROYAL, No. 170 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, CHAPUS, Proprietor. The attention of the American traveling public is particularly invited to this hotel, as offering special inducements for their patronage. Its position in the Rue de Rivoli, opposite the Palace of the Louvre, and central to the principal theatres, the opera, omnibus lines and coaches, renders it most eligible for those visiting Paris for either business or pleasure. The American can here find the comforts and conveniences of an American first-class hotel, for the reasonable consideration of 15 francs ($3, including wine,) per day, with no charge for extras, as several hotels in Europe do, and so especially annoying to the American traveler. Arrangements may be made in advance, by letter or otherwise. For further particulars address G. W. THROW, City Directory Office, No. 30 Greene-st., New-York, where a view of the hotel may be seen.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, each 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

EDWARDS' RESTAURANT, No. 14 Cortlandt-street, opposite the Western Hotel, New-York. House open day and night, Sundays excepted. The patronage of this place will be served with breakfast, dinner, and tea, at the usual hours. The traveling public, the business community, and ladies and children will here find a quiet, neat, and pleasant place for taking their meals.

TEACHERS.

ALL TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S" Application Form. Experienced Teachers are in great demand, specially for Music, French, Drawing, Classics, Mathematics and Military Drill. ALL WHO WANT GOOD TEACHERS will find best possible facilities for being suited at American School Institute's offices. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York. Philadelphia Office: 512 Arch-st.; Western Office: Chicago, Illinois.

A LADY EMINENTLY QUALIFIED AS to scholarship and experience, and who is possessed of most flattering testimonials as to her ability as teacher, desires to make an arrangement with some party to whom her offices may prove immediately available. The advertiser has taught with good success, higher English, French, Latin and Music. Compensation, other than a home, not demanded. References exchanged. Address, during one week, D, care of E. Tellering, No. 819 Broadway, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDucate children in various elementary studies and in music desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harriet, No. 146 East 36th-st.

WANTED—A LADY WHO HAS SPENT SOME time in Paris, to teach French in a New-England academy; salary $1,000; also, a gentleman to take charge of the Commercial Department; salary $1,500. Address PRINCIPAL, New-Haven, Conn.

SCHOOL WANTED.—A CLERGYMAN, WHO has been a teaching ten years, would purchase or lease an established boarding or day-school. Address BLYTHE, Station D, New-York.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY COMPETENT TO teach English, French and music, desires a position as governess. Address Box 2,115 New-York Post-office.

MACHINERY.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 47 Dye-st.; works, Paterson, N. J.; manufacture stationary and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, cabinet and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Ship.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN—building	3,000	
ENGLAND—building	3,000	
SCOTLAND—building	3,000	
ERIN	3,000	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,000	Brown.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	3,000	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	3,000	Asplit.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
ERIN.....SATURDAY, Aug. 12
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $80; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,704 tons	900-horse power.
LAFAYETTE	3,704 tons	900-horse power.
EUROPE	3,704 tons	900-horse power.
NAPOLEON III.	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power.
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE...A. BOCANDE.....FRIDAY.....Aug. 18
EUROPE.....A. DUCHESNE.....FRIDAY.....Sept. 15
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $125; second cabin, $90, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, JUDKINS commander, will sail from the company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 7½ o'clock A. M.
The OLHA will sail on the 23d of August.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD steamship TARIFA, Capt. MACAULEY, will sail on THURSDAY, 10th inst. Cabin passage, $80. Gold, or its equivalent. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, and taking passengers for London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen.
The first-class steamship
CIRCASSIAN,
Capt. ED. CAVENDY, formerly of steamer *Washington*, will sail from Pier No. 39 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 19.

First Cabin	$100 00
Second Cabin	55 00
Steerage	32 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
An experienced surgeon on board.
Vessel not accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.,
or to RUGER BROTHERS, Brokers for the line, No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 12
KANGAROO.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 16
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 19
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....95 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40
Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, Capt. E. DIXON, will sail as above, from pier No. 3 North River, SATURDAY, August 12. To be followed by the steamship ATALANTA. For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
Aug. 16.....COSTA RICA.....WILSON,
(Connecting at Panama with Colorado.)
Sept. 1.....NEW-YORK.....TINKLEPAUGH,
(Connecting via Panama with Sacramento.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.
HIBERNIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 12
Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.—REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

First class,	Second class,	Third class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, from Pier No. 20 North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. R. LOWDER, on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at noon; on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low prices, for these two trips only.
For passage apply at the office of the
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
No. 177 West-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS KATTERA, PARKER, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURKE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new and splendid steamships
VICTOR, G. GATES, Commander.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, J. R. BAKER, Commander.
ATLANTA, A. K. WILLIAMS, Commander.
The steamship VICTOR will leave Pier No. 36 North River SATURDAY, 12th August, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered Pier No. 36 North River, during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR SAVANNAH—STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
The first-class United States mail steamships
UNITED STATES.....SHARE, Commander.
AMERICA.....CLIFT, Commander.
CONSTITUTION.....GREENMAN, Commander.
NEVADA.....CARPENTER, Commander.
THE
UNITED STATES
will leave foot of Canal-st., N. R., WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9, at 6 o'clock P. M. Passage $35.
For freight or passage apply to
WAKEMAN, COOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
The AMERICA will follow SATURDAY, Aug. 12.
Agents in Savannah, Brigham, Baldwin & Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, WHITEHOUSE, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.
The new, elegant and fast steamship ARIADNE, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passages apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 26 Broadway.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Aug. 17.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line
OF
BOSTON.
The Neptune Line of Steamers,
Tri-Weekly,
FOR BOSTON, DIRECT,
VIA
LONG ISLAND SOUND.
COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS)
NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,
2,000 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
One of which will leave Pier No. 47 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY,
Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS
METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,
1,500 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE ROUTE,
will shortly follow, forming a daily line.
The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug 5.
No charge for wharfage in Boston.
Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, Central Wharf.
ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent,
Pier No. 27 North River.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail steamship Company's steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, WM. WEIR, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9, and the MORNING STAR, H. NELSON, Commander, on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
GEN. SEDGWICK, STARKEY, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 steamship EUTERPE, will leave pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships.
The PASSAGE AND FREIGHT REDUCED.
GRANADA,
R. BAXTER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 o'clock precisely.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The ALHAMBRA will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 19.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
First-class United States Mail Steamships:
MONEKA, CHAS. P. MARSHMAN, Commander.
CAMBRIDGE, JNO. A. RALEIGH, Commander.
The new and elegant A1 steamship MONEKA will leave Pier No. 26 North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agents at Charleston,
Messrs. ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON.
The first-class steamship
STARLIGHT,
Capt. E. PEARCE, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 14, East River, and will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, August 9, at 3 P. M.
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
First-class passage.....$35
The new and first-class steamship
PERIH, E. H. DELAWAY, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to—
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. BLANCHARD, will leave PIER No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
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FUNG SHUEY follows SATURDAY, Aug. 19.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—ORLEANS LINE. The splendid A 1 side-wheel steamship WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. W. B. HILTON, will leave Pier No. 11 North River on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M. precisely. The WESTERN METROPOLIS is one of the fastest steamers in the trade, her passenger accommodations being first-class. For freight, which will be taken at lowest rates, or passage, apply to
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RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 2, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highstown, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergan, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.
From Camden to the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.
Tickets can be procured at all the offices of Westcott's Express, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.
New Line Between New-York and Long Branch.
The new and fast steamer NEVERSINK leaves pier foot Barclay-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Returning, the line leaves Long Branch at 7:20 A. M. and 1 P. M.
This line runs along the ocean beach, in sight of the breakers, and offers one of the most delightful excursions in the vicinity of New-York.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2:30 and 4:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 9:40 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 6:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:20, 4, 6 and 6 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M., 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:12, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:30 and 10:40 A. M., 2:40 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:30 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturday, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:30 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

OLD SLIP CHOLERA DROPS.
Depot No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 63 Park-place, New-York.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 337 and 339 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MADAME C. MEARS
will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 35th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,
No. 161 5th-av., Corner 22d-st., New-York.
Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.
All modern languages taught and spoken.
A preparatory class connected with the institution.
Commencement first MONDAY in September.
For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 33 Station H, Yorkville, New-York.

THE ROUND-HILL SCHOOL,
AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, *in one of the most beautiful and healthful locations in the country.* Circulars, containing course of study, terms, &c., sent on application to either of the Principals. JOSIAH CLARKE, JAMES F. SPALDING.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to
Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE
Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000, 18 instructors. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 49 West 33d-st., near Madison-av., corner 40th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
"Under Mr. HAZELTINE'S superintendence, it is already taking high rank."—"Observer," N. Y. Observer, July 13, 1865.
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
WATERBURY, CONN.
A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address
Rev.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT

Remarkable Tragedy at Greenwich, Connecticut.

A Gang of Young White Men Form a Divorce Court.

They Attempt to Separate a Black Husband from his White Irish Wife.

The Opposing Parties Defend Themselves with Guns.

The Leader of the Riotous Crowd is Killed.

A CORONER'S JURY CALL IT JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

Mr. Philander Button Gives the Black Man a Little Advice.

Tells Him he is all Right in Fact, but had Better Leave.

SPEECH OF THE BLUE LAW DOGBERRY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Mouday, Aug. 7, 1865.

The beautiful and quiet neighborhood of Rocky Neck, Greenwich, which has of late years become more generally known to New-Yorkers as the Summer abode of the "Americus Club," and rapidly growing in favor as a cool and healthful resort, was, on Saturday night, startled and shocked by an attack of rowdies, most of them quite young men, and the shooting of their leader by an old negro woman, whose son and daughter they sought to maltreat. The circumstances are these: WM. HENRY (generally known as JACKSON) DAVENPORT, son of old Black JOE, residing on the point of Rocky Neck leading to the club ground, won, some two years since, the heart of an Irish maiden, who, despite all the antipathies and threatenings of her people, joined her lot to his. JACKSON is a fine, able-bodied negro, of 25 years, possessing considerable intelligence. He and his wife continued to live at his father's house on the Neck, he having improvised an ice-cream and sarsaparilla saloon for the use of the club in the Summer, and following the oyster business at No. 194 Attorney-street in the Winter. The family were considered peaceable and industrious, although, judging from some remarks of one of the jurors, there was a tendency to quarrelsomeness in JACKSON, probably originating, however, in being constantly set upon and worried by certain rowdies of the town, to whom the fact of miscegenation gave great umbrage. They could not admit of Biddy (we ask her pardon—ELLEN LOUISA) enjoying her peculiar love of color unmolested. The natural antagonism between the Irish and negro, aggravated during the last President'al campaign by highly-wrought political harangues—found its legitimate culmination in the attack of Saturday night. A party of sixteen or eighteen, headed by the unfortunate deceased, a returned soldier, named LUDLAM CHARD, who had served in the Tenth Connecticnt Regiment, and who, with his companions, had made too free with the whisky-bottle, sallied forth about 10 o'clock, with the declared intention of "whipping the nigger and sending the white wench out of the State;" or, as one of the gang expressed it, "giving her some advice." What shape their "advice" might have taken, had they succeeded in their design, it is not easy to see. Some proposed to imitate our tar-and-feathering friends of the South, by "whitewashing JACKSON and giving a coat of black to his wife," with any other harmless pleasantries that might suggest themselves to the playful, rowdy imagination.

The family of DAVENPORT had been warned of the intended surprise party which awaited them, and JACKSON had already [illegible] ago, got a foretaste of their intention, by a party (supposed to be some of the same) breaking into an ice-cream saloon he had at the depot and destroying all the contents. They were therefore on their guard so far as to keep a pistol and dilapidated double-barreled gun (one nipple broken) on the premises. When the party reached the house, all the inmates were in bed, except the old mother, aged between fifty and sixty years. She met their demand for JACKSON and his wife, (the "white wench,") by threatening to shoot any one who attacked the house, and firing a warning shot over their heads. Scared by this reception, they retired, but nrged by CHARD and some others, again returned, throwing stones and threatening to kill JACKSON. Another harmless shot was fired, whether by JACKSON or his mother, the testimony is contradictory. Again the cowardly assailants (we must use the adjective, although the unfortunate deceased may have fought, and doubtless did, as bravely as the best when under his country's banner and in a good cause)—fell back; bnt a third time some of them renewed the attack, and then the old mother, who in the meanwhile had been struck with a stone, fired into their midst, shooting LUDLAM CHARD, the oldest, and apparently, the leader of the gang. A slug penetrated over the left ear, going through the base of the brain and coming ont on the opposite side. He fell into a hole near the house, never spoke, and expired in about fifteen minntes. The party dispersed. DR. JAMES H. HOYT was sent for, and soon arrived, but too late to render any assistance to the deceased. Mr. DAYTON, the constable, came upon the scene in about half an hour, found the colored family all in the house, and took them into custody—no resistance being offered. Some members of the Americus Club, hearing the firing, came over, and the body was conveyed to the house. The deceased was single.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

On Snnday morning, JAMES MEAD, Esq., Justice, was notified, and as acting Coroner, impanneled a jury, who took evidence that day and on Monday morning. Subjoined is a summary of the testimony:

Betsy Davenport being sworn, stated: I am the wife of Joe Davenport, mother of Wm. Henry (Jacksone) Davenport; last night, after my family had retired, all of them, (my two sons, Wm. H. Jackson Davenport, Syrinus, Jackson's wife, Jane Jameson, my sister, and Charles Coes,) abont ten o'clock, when passing through the room, I saw a gang of fellows coming toward the house; I eboald think there were nearly twenty; one of them asked for cream; he walked toward the booth; they asked for Jackson; I told them he was in bed; one of them said we must see him; I told them I had no cream; they wanted to come in; I told them they must not; one of them said he would; they then went round the house and threw a stone in the window; they then went in front and threw stones at the house and broke the windows up stairs; they then went away, and came back and said they wanted to come in and kill us; I told them to keep away; I called for a gun; I got it and fired the first time; they went away; they came back and said they would kill us; I fired the second time; they cried "Murder!" and ran; the door was not fastened; I fastened it; none of the family came down until both shots were fired; they tried the door; they said they wanted to come and get the white woman out, and they would have her; I told them to stay up-stairs; Jackson did not come down until after the firing; the gun was loaded with slugs; it has been loaded over a week; there appeared to be twenty men; they all appeared to have clubs; they all spoke together, and said they would kill us; I heard no firing after my son went ont; I had a light but it was turned down; the curtains were np; the first time I fired they were scattered; the second time they were all in a gang; the clubs were all long, like bay-wood; I heard that threats had been made against us before that, bnt never heard them made; I never heard any trouble between the deceased and Jackson but once, about the 4th of July, when Jackson said that Chard slapped him in the face at the club-house.

Eilen Louisa Davenport, a white woman, wife of Jackson Davenport, being sworn, said: I was up stairs; my hneband, Syrinus, Coes and Jane Jameson were up stairs; mother was down stairs; about ten o'clock I heard the men; they said they wanted ice-cream; they asked where Jackson was, and said they wanted the white woman—that they should have him dead or alive; mother said there was no one here for them; they all rushed np to the house; they appeared to be at the corner of the house; they shook the door; I judged of the place by the sound; I did not come down until after Mr. Dayton told me, when it was all over; we all stayed up stairs until after the firing; the firing was about twenty minutes after they demanded the white woman; after the first firing they went away and were gone some minutes; they came back and said they would kill us; my mother told Syrinus to hand the gun down; the gun was up stairs; Jackson handed the gun; they threw stones the first time; I heard them the second time hallo out that they would murder us; I don't know what passed down stairs; my husband has told me that about the 4th of July, Chard came up and slapped him in the face, and spoke to him about the white woman; my husband sometimes has a pistol: I was sitting on the side of the bed; there was a shade before the bed; the party came back after the second firing; I heard but two guns; I had gone to bed; I looked out of the window; I saw two with clubs; I saw them stoop down to pick stones; I saw the pistol in the hands of Dr. Hoyt afterward; I had not seen it for three or four days; I did not hear my husband or brother outside.

Jane Jameson, a colored woman, sister of Betsy Davenport, testified: The gang of men came to the house and asked for cream; my sister said she had none; we were all up stairs; they said, "No matter, we came to murder you;" she called William Henry Jackson to come down—that they were all going to murder us; they fired stones in through the room; Jackson and Syrinus came down; I saw them when they came down stairs; I came down behind them; I saw the stone when it came through the north window and struck on the floor; it hit my sister; I went to the south window; Jackson told them if they did not go away that he had a gun and would shoot them; they said they would not until they took every one of us ont of the house; Jackson went to the door and told them he would shoot them; when they heard him say he had a gun, they went round the corner; Jackson stood by the window and fired the gun; after the firing they went out of the yard, and we all went up stairs; there was a light in the room; there was light so we could see about there; after we went np stairs, we looked ont and saw them go back; Jackson took the gun np stairs and loaded it; my sister and me came back down stairs; the men came back, determined to take us; she said she would shoot them; they said they would not go away until they had killed us; Jackson wanted to come down, and his mother would not let him; one of the men struck at me with a club, and broke the window; they said they would break in; my sister said she would shoot them—that she had a gun; they were going to come in; she then took the gun and fired it; they ran out and cried murder; the fire men (club-men) came; there were two shots fired; Wm. Henry Jackson fired the first and my sister fired the second; I first heard the man was shot after the firemen came.

Syrenus Davenport testified in substance the same as the others, and that it was his mother who fired the gun.

James Haggerty, a young man of about 20 years, one of the attacking party, was sworn, and testified: I first saw deceased in the village about half-past nine o'clock; there were three or four boys with him; I was asked to go down with them; I understood they were going to take Jackson and the white woman away from there; we went down to Davenport's; after we got there, some of the crowd went into the yard; I stayed back; there were Lndlam Chard, (deceased,) John Chard, Thomas Hitch, James McFay, Alfred Owens, John Boles, Luke Fox, Celeste Champlin, John Doran, Montgomery Morrel, (col.) H. Morrel, James Dyer, Thos. McCormick, and others—about fifteen in all; some of them went into the yard; the old woman, Betsy Davenport, wanted to know what they wanted; some of them said they wanted Jackson; some said they wanted ice-cream; most of them said they wanted Jackson and the white woman; she said they should not have what they wanted at that hour of the night; I heard Jackson come down stairs in a great fury; I was six or seven rods from the house; I think there was a tight; I heard a gun; I don't know who fired it; the boys got stones and threw at the house; I don't know if they tried the door; I think it was ten minutes after the first gun was fired that the second shot was fired; there were two or three other boys with me; we ran to the red gate after the second shot; at the red gate we made up our minds to go back again, to get Jackson and whip him, if we could; we went down about three or four rods, by a large tree, and talked; Lud. Chard was active in getting us to return; I and Morel and Boles went toward the house; a gun went off; I saw Boles and Lud. Chard fall down; I thought they were dodging; Boles stood by him when he was shot; the windows were up; can't tell who fired the gun; I did not see any one about the house; Boles told the rest of the crowd that Chard was shot; Chard was in front of a hole toward the house; I think the gun was fired out of the east window; I went after the doctor; the rest of the crowd were by the big tree at the time of the shot; stones were thrown after the first shot; most all of us had clubs; we got the clubs coming down the street, some of them at Bunnell's wood pile; they were hay-sticks; four or five of the boys went by the back road, and the rest by the way of the red gate; I think there were about fifteen in the crowd; I think Montgomery Morell and James Dyer asked me to go; the talk in the crowd was that they were going to give the white wench twenty-four hours to leave the State; I heard James McFay make the proposal; the expedition was talked of four or five nights.

John Boles testified: I started from the village with the crowd to whip Jackson and turn ont the white woman; we asked for Jackson; Betsey Davenport (his mother,) wanted to know what we wanted with Jackson; some of them said they would show d——d soon; Jackson came down and poked a gun out of the window—a donble barrel shot gun; we ran back for fear of the gun; saw Jackson fire the gun; I was on the street; he was at the window, by the door; there was a light in the house at the time; the expedition was talked of Tuesday or Wednesday night; after the first firing we went to the red gate; as I went to the gate there was a gun fired at the back of the house; the three who were at the back of the house came across to the street; about eight or ten went to the house the second time; several went into the fence; Lnd. Chard and Thos. McCormick were with me; McCormick and Champlin threw stones; just as we got there one of the wenches came to the window; the rest of the company lay under the fence by the other street; there was no light in the house at that time; the *first gun was not pointed toward us;* when Jackson came down stairs he wanted to know where the gun and revolver were; I did not hear any one tell where they was; there were no stones thrown before the first gun was fired.

Luke Fox, testified: I went with the crowd; the old woman came to the door; some asked for ice-cream; some wanted Jackson and the white woman ont; I can't say whether the gun was fired out of the door or window, or who fired it; I heard the gun at the back part of the house; stones were thrown; I did not see any one come out of the house; after the firing I went down in front of the house; Boles said Lnd. Chard was shot; before we went down Lud. Chard made himself conspicuous; I did not see Jackson outside of the building; I was near the house in the street; the second gun appeared to be back of the house.

Celeste Champlin sworn: We went down there *to take the white woman out and whip Jackson;* then somebody in the house halloed out "Get the gun;" before that we had called out for Jackson and his wife; the gun snapped and did not go off; then the boys hove stones at the house; I don't know whether they threw any before this; I was a little way off; there were no stones thrown before the gun snapped; after the boys hove stones, the gun went off; then some boys went back to the red gate and some of them returned to the house; I remained at the red gate; I heard the gun go off; I believe I heard a gun between these two; I am not certain; there was more than one made a demand for Jackson and his wife by the people in the house [illegible] they would shoot us if we did not go away; the gun snapped, then they threw stones, and then the gun was fired; it was about a minute after the gun snapped that it was fired; I saw Thomas McCormich there with Chard, before we went up to the house we talked over the matter; some said they were going to put out the white woman, and lick Jackson, and they would give her twenty-four hours to leave the State; last Saturday night was the first I heard of it; several spoke to me about it; one was Chard and Pat Downing; I could not see who fired the shot; there was a light in the room; can't say whether it was a gun or pistol; after the first firing some of them went back—a little over half; they said "Come on and get the nigger out;" I stayed by the red gate; I heard three reports in all; the second report was pretty soon after the first—five or six minntes; the third report about twenty minutes after the first, about ten or fifteen minutes after the second; we intended to whip Jackson and give the white wench some advice.

Louis Merritt, sworn: I was coming out in the village about half past ten o'clock; heard a gun go off; heard a second and third gun; about four or five minutes between first and second guns; between second and third gun about half an hour; after I heard a man was shot I went down; found the man dying; his brother came there and Alick Parks; the woman in the house halloed out she had a six-barreled revolver and would shoot any one that came.

A few other witnesses were examined whose testimony was to the same effect. Mr. JOHN DAYTON, the constable, testified that when he reached the premises, about half an hour after CHARD was shot, he found the deceased lying across the street; he then called upon the parties in the house to surrender themselves, which they all did peaceably, and he took the whole family into custody; found the sashes and glass broken in, stones lying about, and picked up a stone in the house.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The jury, after an hour's consultation, brought in the following verdict.

County of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, ss.—The undersigned jurors, being duly impanneled and sworn to inquire of the cause and manner of the death of Ludlam Chard, of said Greenwich, whose death was sudden and untimely, and the cause and manner of which was unknown, having reviewed the body of said deceased, and considered the evidence given to us, do, on our oath, say that the said Ludlam Chard came to his death by a gunshot wound, in the hands of Betsy Davenport, of said Greenwich; and we do hereby justify the act of the said Betsy Davenport, and order her and Wm. H. Davenport to be discharged from arrest. Whereof, we subscribe our names.—Dated Greenwich, Aug. 7, 1865.

JAMES H. BRUSH, Foreman.
JAMES H. HOYT, Secretary.
PHILANDER BUTTOF,
BRUSH KNAPP,
JOSEPH E. RUSSELL,
WILLIAM MORELL.

CHARGE BY ONE OF THE JURY.

Wm. Henry (or Jackson) Davenport was brought before the jury, when Mr. Philander Button, after stating the verdict, added: While the jury justify you and your mother in this matter, I deem it proper to state that we feel that your conduct in this community has been very improper; that you have done an act, in marrying a white woman, and living with her in a house with others of your own color, that tends to excite the strong disapprobation of citizens. We feel that, although there is no law against it, it is a very great impropriety; and we feel that your conduct in other respects among the community is such as to expose you to injury; that you are in imminent danger in Greenwich, notwithstanding all the care and protection which the substantial men of the town, such as are on this jury, can afford, and will continue to afford, to the best of our ability, to every man in the enjoyment of his liberty and property. Still you are exposed to imminent danger by your course of conduct—the fact of your carrying a pistol and your keeping a house where persons of both colors resort. If you consult your own safety and the good of the community, you will change your course of conduct. If I were you, I would go away from here. I do not ask you to leave your wife. That is a contract we cannot interfere with. Only the laws of the land can divorce you. But, for your personal safety and for the personal safety of your wife, you should be very careful in what you say and do. If you remain here, avoid having any words with any one. We feel that you have been doing great wrongs in the community. We know some of them; and while we discharge you and your mother from all blame in the act, we wish you distinctly to understand that for some of your proceedings you deserve severe censure, and you had better change entirely your whole course of conduct, and be careful hereafter not to provoke any one, or have any quarrel. My advice to you, as a friend, would be to leave Greenwich. Yet I wish it understood that while you live in Greenwich I shall do everything in my power to protect you, as every other man, in the possession of your house; and any one who comes from outside to assault you must take the penalty. What a fearful and sudden penalty it has been in this case we all see, and it should be a warning to the young men of Greenwich. Be sure that you take these remarks from us in the spirit of kindness.

Dr. HOYT said he had nothing to add but to fully coincide with the remarks of Mr. BUTTON. He hoped the prisoner would avoid quarreling.

JACKSON DAVENPORT—Why, Sir, I never had any quarrel with any of them till they attacked me.

Dr. HOYT—I was very sorry to see the demonstration I did at your house, after the shooting; you seemed rather to glory in the act, and did not contemplate it as a horrid one, which, although perhaps necessary for your protection, as you conceived, is yet one that must prove a dread and terror to you while you live; the idea of taking the life of a fellow-being, even under circumstances of self-defence, is no light or trifling thing. You have, by the merest accident, been saved from results that might place you beyond the pale of society. You see by the action of this jury that if we disapprove of your life—as we must, by the usages of society and laws of decency—yet we want to do you full jnstice.

DAVENPORT and his mother (who had been retained in custody down at her house) were then discharged.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Arrow Steamboat Accident.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is there no help for us? Must the stereotyped acquittal of a coroner's jury be always interposed between the public and the parties responsible for such an accident as that which occurred on the *Arrow* steamboat last Saturday? Everybody living on the river has been told by everybody who professed to know about such matters, that this boat was a mere rotton shell that should have been converted into firewood a dozen years ago; that her boilers were so notoriously unsafe as to almost determine the owners to pnt in a new set last Winter, and that her engine was as rickety and precarious as it appeared to be. Fortunately, many were indnced by these statements to avoid the miserable man-trap altogether, although, as the result shows, enough were on board of her on her last trip to constitute the premises of a most dreadful accident, had not her accidental proximity to the shore rendered escape and rescue comparatively easy. Imagine that crowd of helpless human beings, blinded, suffocated, scalded, involved in utter darkness for a long space, exposed to danger of so horrible a kind, to agony of mind so insupportable, and then think of the boat released to start again to-day with a fresh load of unwarned, unprotected victims, while the penurious owners chuckled at their success in procuring exoneration and study how near they can run to the manslaughter line without absolutely crossing it. It is pretty hard, doubtless, to prove that a boiler was old and worthless after an inspector has approved of it. Yon run against a system which has owed to be supported even against evidence, if necessary. As in the present case, it may become a coverall for every kind of neglect and malpractice that can possibly be practiced. The public care not for certificates. Those of us who live on the river, and whose families are exposed to such frightful malpractices, have a right to ask and a right to know, if, as has been said, the boat is old and unsafe, and the boilers such as no reliable man would take charge of and answer for. Let the owners answer, and show that they have not trifled with life and safety in the most criminal manner. They may know that is very much against their case to hear every other man say, "I told you so." "I knew it." "I never would go in her." "Her boilers had pne plugs in them all Summer." Bnt let us hear their pleading. N. RIVER.

Steamboat Arrow Explosion.

No. 313 GREENWICH-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 7, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a passenger on board the above named boat at the time of the serious disaster on Saturday last, I wish to correct the impression made by the public papers, that the affair was of trifling nature, and that no one can be called "culpable" in consequence. It is within my knowledge that the owners of the *Arrow* were well aware of the unfit condition of her boilers, and that they knew they were unsafe the day of the accident. Wholly aware of the great danger, they had aboard their boat 500 confiding persons, without means of saving 50, in case of any disaster, a terrific explosion of the boiler occurred, several were killed, and many of the passengers were scalded by the hot steam which filled the boat. A scene of terror which baffles description ensued, and numbers jumped overboard fearing that the boat would take fire and all be consumed, bnt providentially a dock was reached and the crowd of unfortunate passengers were rescued.

Under such a statement of facts is there no redress, or can such things be recorded daily without the responsibilities falling where it belongs? JUSTICE.

Charitable Contributions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 7, 1865.

In answer to the appeal so kindly inserted in your valuable journal on Friday last, the following sums have been received for the poor blind mother of the volunteer who died recently, and who did not get the bounty, having been discharged just before his two years expired on account of sickness.

Are there not others who will further contribute to this very deserving case? Had they been present when the money was given to her and she exclaimed, "I cannot find words to express my gratitude," and burst into tears, surely many more would assis: this stricken and bereaved widow and her daughter. They live at No. 28 Nortolk-street.

J. S.	$5	H.	$1
E. B.	2	My portion of "interest	
D. C. Spencer	10	dne on the debt"	5
A. S.	5	Newark Friend	2
G. S. Stringfield..$5) and others by him. 5)	10	Ex-Volunteer	2
		Linda	2
Cash	1	Mac.	1
F. P. S.	5	M. T.	1
Sympathy	5	Cash	2
Kahn	5	E. HURST,	

No. 243 Broadway, Room No. 14.

The Transportation of Milk.

ERIE RAILWAY, CHESTER STATION, Aug. 5, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a constant reader of your paper, I have not been uninterested in the various communications, pro and con, on the subject of high prices. I have noticed, however, a tendency to exaggeration on the part of some who write in favor of redneed prices, and in nons more than the communication of H. in to-day's issue. His statement in regard to transporting milk from Illinois, I will set off by another and leave yon to judge how near he is correct. The greatest distance that milk is transported over this road is 75 miles, and at present rates, if packed in ice as H. suggests, the cost of transportation to Jersey City would be 2¾ cents per quart—the cost being double when thus put np. Now extend the distance 800 miles, and I would ask H. how much he expects an Illinois farmer to pay him for taking his milk, in order that H. would be remunerated by selling it at 3 cents per quart? Again, his statement that milk at 2 cents pays better than bntter, is not borne out by the testimony of those who have spent a lifetime in dairy business. That yon are overcharged for milk, there is, in my mind, no doubt, but that yon are swindled to the amount claimed by some I deny. There are sent from this place daily 8,000 quarts of milk, at an average price of 3½ cents per quart, delivered here, to which cost must be added, before it reaches you, 1½ cents per quart for freight, exclusive of ferriage; thus making the cost to the dealer not less than 5 cents per quart. Therefore, while it is evident that good milk can be furnished for less than 10 cents per quart, it is none the less so that it cannot be furnished for 5 cents. H.

The Price of Milk.

NEWARK, N. J., Friday, Aug. 4, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Supposing you to be a man of figures, I respectfully request you to take the trouble to correctly inform yourself what the prices were four years ago of horses, wagons, harness, cattle-feed, labor and taxes—not forgetting the item of newspapers—and then pursue your inquiries to the tailors, the shoemakers, the milliners, and all the necessaries of life, and compare them with the prices of the same articles to-day, and see what proportion they bear of 5 to 12—the one being the price of milk before the war, the other the price at present. It is folly to attempt to talk or write down one branch of trade disproportionately below another. Millmen demanding double prices for what they buy, and still adhere to old prices for what they sell. As you have taken such an interest in the milk question, I suppose you will be generous enough to give the result of your investigation to the public.

J. H. JONES.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

THE VISIT OF THE HUDSON RIVER CLUB TO THE ENTERPRISE.

This crack club of Orange County arrived in the city yesterday morning by the boat, putting up at the International Hotel. At noon a four-horse stage, with a committee of the Enterprise Club, of Brooklyn, with which club they were engaged to play, drove up to the hotel for their guests and took them over to the Capitoline Grounds at Bedford, where, at 3:30, they began play together. In this game the Enterprise had out the same nine—with one exception—with which they played the Star, and it was soon evident that their practice together on Saturday had improved their play considerably, for they opened the game with some very lively fielding, and siding it with good batting, soon took a decided lead in the game, the totals at the close of the seventh innings standing twenty-nine to twenty in favor of the Enterprise, and by way of finishing things off in style, they ran their score up to 38, their adversaries falling short ten runs, their total at the close of the ninth being 28. It was a well-earned victory for the Enterprise, and a prettily played game. JEWELL led the score on the Enterprise side, and MAPES on the part of the Hudson River. In fly catching, FISHER made the best display on the Hudson River side, COOKE leading on the part of the Enterprise. The Umpire strictly observed the sixth and thirty-ninth rules, and hence the game was decided by good play, and required but two and a half hours. When the match was over, an adjournment was had to the club-rooms, where the whole party sat down to a chowder supper, the evening being passed in social enjoyment.

On Thursday the Hudson River Club play their return match with the Mntuals, at Hoboken.

GOTHAM VS. EMPIRE.

These clubs play together at Hoboken, at 3 P. M. to-day, and it promises to be a very lively game.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE CASE OF SUPERVISOR CHESHIRE.—Mr. CHARLES W. CHESHIRE, a member of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, and a member of the Bounty Committee of said board, also Enrollment Clerk of the Second Congressional District, in charge of Provost-Marshal WALDRON, who was charged with sundry offences, and who was arrested, tried and convicted before a General Court-martial in Washington, and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $2,000, was to have been brought before Hon. Judge LOTT of the Kings County Supreme Court yesterday on a writ of *habeas corpus*. Gen. P. S. CROOKE, President of the Board of Supervisors, is Mr. CHESHIRE'S counsel. He called attention to the fact that the writ of *habeas corpus* was to-day returnable. The United States District-Attorney, Mr. B. F. SILLIMAN, was present on behalf of the government. The keeper of the Albany Penitentiary was also in attendance, bnt the body of Mr. CHESHIRE was not forthcoming. Jndge LOTT, being busily engaged with other matters, could not at the time pay attention to this case, and it was agreed that the matter should be called up for argument at 10 o'clock this morning, the 8th inst. The charges against Mr. CHESHIRE and the findings are as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 29, 1865.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS No. 338.—I. Before a general court-martial, which convened at Washington, D. C., June 20, 1865, No. 241, dated May 19, 1865, No. 262, dated May 29, 1865, No. 275, dated June 3, 1865, and No. 279, dated June 5, 1865, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, and of which Brig.-Gen. A. B. UNDERWOOD, United States Volunteers, is President, was arraigned and tried CHARLES W. CHESHIRE, a member of the Board of Enrollment, Second District New-York.

Charge First—Neglect of duty and misconduct in office, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Charge Second—Violating sec. 23, act of Congress approved Feb. 24, 1864. Charge Third—Accepting bribes.

To which charges and their specifications the accused pleaded "Not guilty."

Finding—The Court having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused as follows: Charge 1st, of the first specification "not guilty;" of the second specification "guilty;" of the third and fourth specifications "not guilty;" of the fifth specification "guilty," except as to the words "sums of money," for which the following words are to be substituted—"amount in premium certificates representing money," and except as to the words "for assisting in the transfer of a certain lot of substitutes which had been enrolled for Queens County, N. Y., but which, by the interference and aid of the said CHESHIRE, were finally credited to Kings County; for which the following words are to be substituted: "For assisting in having a certain lot of volunteers credited to Kings County;" of the sixth specification, "not guilty." Of the seventh specification, "guilty." Of the eighth and ninth specifications, "not guilty." Of the charge, "guilty." Charge second—Of the specification and charge, "not guilty." Charge third—Of the specification, "guilty;" of the charge, "guilty," adding the words "to the prejndice of good order and military discipline."

Sentence—And the Court does therefore sentence him, CHARLES W. CHESHIRE, a member of the Board of Enrollment, Second District of New-York, to be dismissed from the service of the United States, to forfeit all pay and allowance that may be dus to him by the United States; to pay a fine of $2,000 to the United states, and to be imprisoned in such place as the Secretary of War may direct for six Months, and until the fine of $2,000 be paid, the whole term of imprisonment not to exceed one year. II. The proceedings, findings and sentence of the court in the above case of CHARLES W. CHESHIRE, a member of the Board of Enrollment, Second District of New-York, have been submitted to the President of the United States, and are approved. The Penitentiary at Albany, N. Y. is designated as the place of confinement, where the prisoner will be kept in charge of a suitable guard, under the orders of the Department Commander, for the execution of this sentence. By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed,) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-Geoeral.

It is understood that Mr. CHESHIRE has been sent to Dry Tortugas, and, if this is the case, is out of the jurisdiction of any court of this State.

A LOCAL HISTORY OF THE WAR.—The War Fund Committee of the City of Brooklyn propose to end their long and arduous labors in a suitable manner, by causing to be prepared a full and complete history of the part taken by Kings County, through its citizens, and its brave and able representatives, in the suppression of the rebellion, and for this purpose a sub-committee was appointed to take the matter in charge. The proposed history will be a large 12mo. volume, embracing a full and accurate record of each regiment, company, battalion and battery raised in or from Kings County, its naval representatives, and those in other regiments and branches of the service, the operations of its Common Council, Board of Supervisors, Christian and Sanitary Commissions, War Fund Committee, Soldiers' Aid Societies, &c., as well as biographical sketches of its most eminent military and naval men, and interesting incidents and anecdotes of the prison, the camp, and naval life. The historian selected for this work is Mr. FRANK J. BRAMHALL, the Superintendent of the Naval Division of the Bureau of Military Record, well known as an author and historian of the war. Blanks and circulars have been prepared, and may be obtained of Mr. BRAMHALL, at No. 16 Court-street, Brooklyn. As this volume is to be issued during the coming Fall, the time allowed for its preparation is brief, and the committee earnestly appeal to the gallant officers and men of our army and navy to lend all the aid and coöperation in their power, and confidently trust that the interest felt in this history will be such as to secure a prompt and full response from all who may receive their blanks. The following gentlemen comprise the sub-committee: James S. T. Stranahan, Walter S. Griffith, Benj. D. Silliman, George B. Lincoln, Moses F. Odell.

THE FUNERAL OF REV. FATHER MCLAUGHLIN.—The funeral services of the late Rev. Father FRANCIS F. MCLAUGHLIN took place yesterday forenoon from the Church of the Assumption, corner of York and Jay streets, and were attended by an immense congregation. The body, arrayed in canonical robes, and inclosed in a fine rosewood coffin, heavily mounted with silver, was placed near the centre aisle, near the altar rails, to enable the congregation to take a last look at the features of the deceased. The front of the galleries and the altar were deeply draped in mourning. Some thousands took a view of the features of the deceased pastor, occupying full three hours in passing. The services were commenced by reading the service for the dead by the attendant clergymen, among whom were Rev. Drs. Pise, Nelligan, Carroll, Gardner, McGovern, Cassiday, Moran, Creighton, McGarrish, Doras, McGuire, Trainer, O'Byrne, McDonald, Fitzpatrick, Cochrane, Mullane, Meehan and Briordy. Rt. Rev. Bishop LOUGHLIN and Bishop LYNCH, of Toronto, were also present. A grand requiem was celebrated by Father TURNER, and Father CASSIDAY preached an elognent discourse, after which the remains were taken to Calvery Cemetery for interment.

A BENZINE FACTORY DESTROYED BY FIRE—The benzine manufactory of Mr. JOHN S. LIPPS, in DeKalb, near Bedford-avenue, was destroyed by fire, yesterday, about noon. The building was of brick, three stories in height, and twenty-five by forty feet in dimensions. It was well stocked with prepared and unprepared material. The fire originated by accident, and in a very short space of time the building was enveloped in flames. There were about twelve barrels of oil on the premises, which caused an explosion, and impelled a boy named WEAVER out one of the windows. He was somewhat hurt, but not seriously. Two men were at work in the factory besides the boy, but they managed to escape uninjured. The building was owned by Mr. BADEAU. It was totally destroyed, together with contents. Total loss $8,000. No insurance.

THE BROOKLYN AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—The Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad was sold at auction yesterday, at noon, at No. 309 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, under a Sheriff's execution, to satisfy a judgment for $107,000. The property comprises the double-track from the Atlantic-street Ferry to Jamaica, cars, locomotives, depots, stables, and all. Mr. E. B. LEECHMAN, President of the company, purchased the entire arrangement for $100,000, subject to a mortgage of $200,000. The sale leaves the property in the hands of the company, and will not interfere with the working of the road which will be carried on the same as heretofore. The road was never of much value to the stockholders, who of late years have, on several occasions, been obliged to furnish means to keep it in working order.

NEW-JERSEY.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A WOMAN WITH A HATCHET.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a returned soldier named PETER WINN, residing in a tenement building known as the barracks, in Canal-street, Jersey City, became involved in a quarrel with his wife, and while laboring under great excitement seized a claw-headed hatchet and dealt the woman a murderous blow on the top of her head, cutting a fearful gash and laying the skull bare. Officer MANNING was called in and took WINN to the Station-house, where he was locked up to await an examination. While on the way to the cells, WINN, who appears to be a steady man, told the officer that his wife is dissipated, and on several occasions had broken open his trunk and taken money therefrom, which she has squandered for rum, and it was this that exasperated him to such an extent as to cause him to commit the assault, which he very much regretted.

TRAINS DETAINED AT A DRAWBRIDGE.—About 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon a vessel in passing through the drawbridge of the New-Jersey Railroad, on the Passaic River, got aground and caused a detention to several trains. Assistant Superintendent WOODRUFF, happening to be on one of the trains, immediately set a gang of men to work and had temporary bridges constructed from the deck of the vessel to the bridge, on either side, over which the passengers passed and were transferred to other cars. While there a terrific thunder storm passed over, and the lightning flashed along the telegraph wires causing a rattling sound like the snapping of packages of fire-crackers and creating great alarm amongst the passengers in the cars, especially amongst the women. The boat was got off about 3 P. M.

A BOY'S LEGS CRUSHED BY THE CARS.—A lad named EUSTIS, residing at Piermont, was run over by a Northern railroad train on Friday last, and had both legs crushed. On Friday evening one of the legs was amputated, which so prostrated the patient that the amputation of the other was deferred. His recovery is doubtful.

Evening Exchange.

100 Erie Railway	84¾	200 Chic. & N. W.	20
300 Reading B.	106⅛	100 do	63 20
200 do	b3 106⅛	300 do	20¼
400 do	106⅛	700 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	63⅛
200 Cleve. & Pitts	70⅞	100 do	b3 63¼
200 do	s10 70¾		

Market very dull, but firm; very little doing.

[Advertisement.]

SWEET-LIPS

Is the pretty name of the princess in the fairy tale, and every lady may be a Princess Sweet-Lips, if she chooses to use the fragrance-breathing SOZODONT. This rare essence of innumerable aromatic herbs, removes every blemish from the teeth, gives a blush-rose tinge to the gums, and renders the month as pure and fresh as an infant.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Bavaria	Aug. 9	New-York	Hamburg
Scotia	Aug. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Hibernia	Aug. 12	New-York	Glasgow
City of New-York	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	Aug. 12	New-York	Hamburg
Erin	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool
Hibernian	Aug. 12	Quebec	Liverpool
Asia	Aug. 16	Boston	Liverpool
Circassian	Aug. 19	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Aug. 19	New-York	Havre

FROM EUROPE.

Lafayette	July 27	Havre	New-York
Cuba	July 29	Liverpool	New-York
Bremen	Aug. 2	Southampton	New-York
Moravian	Aug. 5	Liverpool	Quebec
China	Aug. 5	Liverpool	Boston
Borussia	Aug. 9	Southampton	New-York
Belgian	Aug. 10	Liverpool	Quebec
America	Aug. 16	Southampton	New-York

Havana, New-Orleans and Panama.

Eagle	Aug. 10	New-York	Havana
Corsica	Aug. 12	New-York	Nassau, N. P.
Star of the Union	Aug. 12	New-York	New-Orleans
Manhattan	Aug. 15	New-York	Vera Cruz
Costa Rica	Aug. 15	New-York	California

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4328. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

The Second Day of the Saratoga Meeting.

Splendid Array of Ladies and Gentlemen.

GRAND CONTEST FOR THE CUP.

The Coveted Bauble Won by the Horse Kentucky.

Captain Moore is Beaten by a Length and No More.

Rhinodine, a Six-Year Old, is Distanced.

THE SECOND RACE.

A Purse of $400, for All Ages, Mile Heats.

Five Entries: Arcola, Lord Monmouth, Lexicon, Southerner and Lutestring.

Arcola Takes the Purse in Two Straight Heats.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

The day was again brilliantly fine, and the attendance even larger than on the opening day, it being computed that there were from eight to ten thousand visitors on the ground. The grand stand was densely crowded, a large proportion of the occupants being superbly dressed ladies, who appeared to enter thoroughly into the enjoyment of the sport, and the brilliant scene presented.

The Saratoga Cup was of course the great and attractive feantre of the day's programme. For this event eighteen of the most noted horses in the country had been entered, and, until within a few days of the event coming off, it was anticipated that from five to seven horses would come to the post. The field was however thianed down to three, the rest being wary of entering the lists with such a doughty turf champion as *Kentucky*, who had been the favorite at odds of two to one against the field for several days past. The night previous he rose to three to one, and on Tuesday morning $1,000 to $300 was freely laid, and even four to one in his favor would have been laid had the takers of the odds been as abundant as those who desired to back him. The horse fully merited the confidence placed in him. He was in superb condition, and replete with life and spirit. *Rhinodine*, on the contrary, appeared to have lost much of his old form, and seemed ont of sorts, giving out entirely at the end of the first mile, and being disgracefully beaten off in the finish of the race. It is quite evident that he has no chance in competing with such a thoroughbred, first-class animal as *Kentucky*, who is evidently the best horse of his years. *Captain Moore* was in excellent condition, and did his best to make the race a tight one with the champion, and his efforts merited and received just eulogy.

The track was in fine condition for the making of fast time, as the result of both races showed, and all the arrangements were of the affluently liberal and high-toned character, which distinguishes the Saratoga Association.

The Travers & Osgood stable was again in luck with *Arcola*, who, it will be seen, won the mile heat purse race in two straight heats in the most clever style, after having pocketed the two mile heats' purse of $750 on the previous day, on the same easy terms.

There will be three races on to-morrow, the third day, with every promise of another brilliant attendance.

From Our Special Reporter.

TUESDAY, Aug.-8.

SUMMARY.

The Saratoga cup of $1,000 added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, p. p. for all ages—two miles and a quarter—closed with eighteen entries.

John Hunter entered b. h. Kentucky, by Lexington, dam Magnolia, by imp. Glencoe, 4 years, Gilpatrick.....1

J. S. Watson entered b. h. Captain Moore, 5 years, by imp. Balrownie, dam Jenny Rose, by imp. Glencoe, W. Burgoyne.....2

Ward and McGrath entered ch. h. Rhinodine, 4 years, by Wagner, dam Ann Watson, Abe.....3

The following were drawn:

Philo C. Bush's ch. c. Lexicon, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam Lightsome, by imp. Glencoe.

Philo C. Bush's ch. f. Lutleme, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam Rosette, by imp. Yorkshire.

Philo C. Bush's b. c. Tipperary, 4 years old, by Ringgold, dam Roxanna, by imp. Chesterfield.

Philo C. Bush's b. h. Arcola, 4 years old, dam Topaz, by imp. Glencoe.

Philo C. Bush's ch. f. Olivia, 3 years old, by Lexington, dam Fanny Fern, by imp. Glencoe.

Philo C. Bush's b. f. Saratoga, 3 years old, by imp. Knight of St. George, dam by imp. Glencoe.

Philo C. Bush's br. f. Alexandra, 3 years old, by imp. Sovereign, dam Miss Duke, by imp. Glencoe.

John Hunter's ch. f. Mary Howell, 3 years old, by Revenue, dam Florida, by Wagner.

F. Morris' b. c. Lord Monmouth, 4 years old, by Slasher, dam by imp. Langford.

F. Morris' bl. c., 4 years old, by imp. Eclipse, dam Elizabeth, by Mariner.

J. S. Watson's ch. h. Aldebaran, 5 years old, by Commadore, dam Nannie Lewis, by imp. Glencoe.

T. G. Moore's b. c. Beacon, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf, by imp. Yorkshire. Blue and Fancy.

Dennis Reedy's gr. h. Thunderbolt, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam Blue Bonnet, by imp. Hedgford.

Robert G. Hervey's b. c. Orion, 4 years old, by Revenue, dam Mirth, by Wagner.

R. A. Alexander's b. c. Asteroid, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam by imp. Glencoe.

TIME:

First quarter, 00:26; first half, 00:52½; first mile, 1:46½; second mile, 1:49. Total, 4:01½.

No pools were sold on this race. The victory of *Kentucky* being regarded as a foregone conclusion, $1,000 to $300, and subsequently four to one being freely laid on him—the takers being few. There was some little delay in starting, owing to the restiveness of *Captain Moore*. At last a good send-off was effected, the trio getting away in close company. Passing the stand, *Kentucky* led half a length, *Rhinodine* being second, and *Captain Moore* in the rear, full three lengths at the turn; down the back, *Rhinodine* stuck close to the quarters of *Kentucky*, *Moore* still lying away. There was no alteration until a mile and a quarter was accomplished, when *Rhinodine* tired and fell back in the rear, four or five lengths, and was for the remainder of the distance out of the race. Down the back, the second time, *Moore* went up to *Kentucky*, and felt him, but could not quite reach his head, *Kentucky* going easily within himself, continuing his lead to the end, and winning easily by a length; *Rhinodine* beaten off 120 yards.

PURSE $400, FOR ALL AGES—MILE HEATS.

John Hunter's b. b. Arcola, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam Topaz, by imp. Glencoe, (Gilpatrick).1 1

F. Morris' b. h. Lord Monmouth, 4 years old, by Slasher, dam by imp. Langford.....4 2

P. C. Bush's c. h Lexicon, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam by imp. Glencoe.....3 3

Wm. Rogers' ch. h. Southerner, 5 years old, by Oliver, dam by imp. Trustee.....Dis.

J. C. Kelly's b. m. Lutestring, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam by imp. Glencoe.....2 Dis.

TIME:

First Heat—Quarter, 00:25¼; half-mile, 00:50; mile, 1:43½.

Second Heat—Quarter, 00:26¼; half-mile, 00:51¼; mile, 1:45.

In the pools, *Arcola* sold for $1,250; *Lutestring*, $900; *Lexicon*, $95; *Lord Monmouth*, $35; and *Southerner*, the last pool sold prior to the start, exhibiting only a slight improvement on the last-named horse.

First Heat.—In a good start the lot got away in a cluster, *Lutestring* taking a slight lead. At the turn she was joined by *Lexicon*, and the pair were lapt round the turn. At the first quarter *Lexicon* showed in front, *Lutestring* second, *Arcola* third, *Lord Monmouth* fourth, and *Southerner* far in the rear. *Arcola* down the back gradually closed up, and at the half-mile went in front and took the lead, with *Lutestring* as his second, *Lexicon* third, and *Monmouth* fourth. *Arcola* continued his lead round the lower turn, and up the home stretch, winning with remarkable ease by two lengths, *Lexicon* finishing a moderate third, and *Monmouth* fourth, *Southerner* being distanced.

Second Heat.—No betting; *Monmouth* jumped off with the lead, *Lexicon* second, *Arcola* third—lying off—and *Lutestring* fourth, in which order they ran round the turn. Down the back *Monmouth* and *Lexicon* were head and head, *Arcola* waiting on them. Passing the half mile, *Arcola* crept up as before and challenged *Monmouth*, the two making the home stretch in close company; but *Arcola* had the race evidently in hand, and shook *Monmouth* off within a few yards of the chair, winning handsomely by half a length—*Lexicon* moderate third, *Lutestring* distanced.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Gen. Rousseau Elected from the Fifth District—Majorities For and Against the Constitutional Amendment—Returns from a Small Part of the State.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Aug. 7.

The vote in this city for Congress is as follows: Rousseau, Administration, 4,502; Mallory, 1,789; Mundy, 121. The election of Rousseau, from the Fifth District, is conceded.

All four of the Administraion candidates for the State Legislature from this city are also elected.

Columbia gives Harding 201; Taylor, 78; Gerrard, 102.

Campbellsville—all points heard from—gives Harding 502; Taylor, 196.

Cave City gives Grider 141; Lowry, 42.

Glasgow gives Lowry 115; Grider, 228.

Colesburg gives Taylor 25; Harding, 29.

Russellville gives Grider 157; Lowry, 107.

In Franklin County the anti-constitutional amendment ticket has prevailed by 3,000 majority. But a small vote was polled.

Mumfordsville—The anti-constitutional amendment ticket has 150 to 200 majority.

Covington—The approximate vote of Kenton County gives about 1,100 Union majority.

Campbell County gives 850 Union majority.

Pendleton County—Bowling Green gives Grider 261; Lowry, 166.

Hopkinsville gives Yeaman 202; Ritter 155.

Mount Vernon gives, as far as heard from, Randall, Union, 433; Garrard, Opposition, 153.

Nicholdsville gives Franklin, Conservative, 166; Fry, Union, 91.

The Plaqnemine District gives 220 majority for Fry.

Richmond—The majority in Madison County for the constitutional amendment candidates is about 400 to 450.

Somerset gives about 700 Union majority.

Lebanon gives Harding 249; Taylor, 78.

Montgomery County gives a Conservative majority of over 400.

Danville, Boyle County, gives Fry (Union) for Congress 300; Conservative, 464.

Paris gives Franklin 279; Fry, 138.

Bourbon County will give a large majority against the constitutional amendment.

The majority of Franklin, Conservative for Congress, at noon to-day was 500.

Bagdad gives Harding 205; Taylor, 33.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Aug. 8.

In the Sixth District, GREEN CLAY SMITH is undonbtedly elected to Congress.

RANDALL appears to be elected in the Eighth District.

Oldham County gives MALLORY 455, ROUSSEAU 149.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Tuesday, Aug. 8.

The Conservatives have carried every county in this district by the following majorities: Fayette, 507; Franklin, 556; Boyle, 164; Woodford, 435; Lincoln, 300. Estimated majorities by Counties: Bourbon, 500; Scott, 800; Jessamine, 300.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Ky., Tuesday, Aug. 8.

The following is the vote of Hardin County for Congress: Hardin, 865; Taylor, 338.

Henry County gives 230 majority for Mallory for Congress.

FROM CANADA.

Another Attempt to Abduct George N. Sanders.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

A dispatch from Montreal, to the *Leader*, says:

Another attempt has been made to carry off GEORGE N. SANDERS. O'LEARY was offered ten thousand dollars to assist in the enterprize. He agreed to do it, and then went and informed the Chief of Police about it. On Monday evening O'LEARY called at SANDERS' house with a carriage, driven by one of the conspirators. O'LEARY told SANDERS that the Recorder wanted to see him at his house, on the road. Three men then jumped into the carriage, knocked O'LEARY down, and handcuffed SANDERS. Twenty of the police gave chase, captured two of the conspirators, and are in pursuit of the others.

SECOND DISPATCH.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

Last evening an attempt was made to kidnap GEO. N. SANDERS, and carry him over the lines. The conspirators offered Detective O'LEARY $10,000 to assist them. He pretended to agree, bnt warned SANDERS and the police. He then, in carrying ont his apparent complicity, induced SANDERS to get into a carriage, and they drove ont to the suburbs, where they were attacked by the kidnappers. SANDERS was gagged and O'LEARY thrown out of the carriage. On approaching the toll-gate, the police, in ambush, sprang upon them, released SANDERS and captured two of the kidnappers, CARLOS E. HOGAN and W. A. BURNS, who say they are detectives. Shots were freely exchanged with the police. Another kidnapper was captured this morning.

The Canadian Ministry.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

Sir NARCISSE BELLEAU has been appointed to the Premiership of Canada, made vacant by the death of Sir E. H. TACHE. He takes the office of Receiver-General. JOHN A. MCDONALD has been appointed Minister of Militia, and Hon. Mr. MCDOUGALL, Minister of Education.

From North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday, Aug. 3.

Parties arriving here from different parts of the State say that there is a great change in the conduct of the late rebel soldiers. Their complete submission and good intentions to the government, for the first few weeks after the collapse of the rebellion, challenged the admiration of all loyal men; but since the wholesale display of clemency to the rebel leaders of wealth and influence, this treacherous and arrogant class have poisoned the minds of these soldiers against the Union, and are now organising them for a politica conflict with the government, and a war against the Union men and negroes. They are having everything their own way in designating the delegates to the convention, which they expect will soon be called.

Unless the government interfers and excludes these leaders from participating in this body, the true Union men will have nothing to do with its deliberations, which they claim will result in a farce, and ruin al who are associated with it.

WM. P. MORE, and other wealthy citizens in Newbern, are soon to erect in that city one of largest hotels in the United States.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

The President is in good health, and this afternoon spent some time in riding out.

CABINET BUSINESS.

The unusually protracted session of the Cabinet meeting to-day afforded a fruitful topio to the sensationalists of the city, but was really occasioned by the accumulation of business during the President's illness, and the social interview consequent upon the return of Secretary SEWARD and Attorney-General SPEED from their trip to Cape May.

THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL.

JOHN G. DUDLEY, master armorer of the United States Arsenal in this city has resigned. Mr. STAHL, formerly of the Harper's Ferry Arsenal, and a refugee from Virginia, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

COMMUNICATION WITH RICHMOND.

The steamer *Keyport* this morning made her first trip to Aquia Creek with passengers for Richmond, Belle Plain having been the landing place of the steamers since the reopening of travel south. The trains are now running from Aquia to Potomac Creek, and will shortly be able to reach Fredericksburgh, thus reëstablishing the old southern route of travel.

OLD CAPITOL PRISONERS.

A military commission convened at the Old Capitol Prison to-day, for the trial of parties confined there charged with military offences, with the view of accelerating the clearing ont of that institution. Forty-five of its inmates were released yesterday.

NO COUNTERFEITS ON NATIONAL BANKS.

The statement, widely circulated, that counterfeit $5 notes of the national banks are in circulation is wholly without foundation. The difference in the appearance of some of the notes mentioned, as a distinction between the genuine and counterfeit, was created by the Treasury Department for the purpose of improving the symmetry of the letters on the face of the bills, and is no indication whatever of counterfeiting. There is not a counterfeit on the national banks in circulation. The report that the $1 notes of the General Government have been counterfeited, is discredited at the Treasury.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of internal revenue to-day amounted to over one and a quarter millions.

THE TREASURY FUNDS.

The Treasury has a sufficient amount of funds in the vaults to pay every dollar of indebtedness to the army. With the receipts of internal revenue and certificates of indebtedness, the Secretary will be enabled to meet all the claims upon the Treasury until the next session of Congress.

It is understood in official circles here that the late order mustering ont SHERIDAN'S troops will disband at least two-thirds of his army.

TEXAS.

Not the slightest apprehension is felt here of any further national difficulties in Texas, and the speculations concerning military interference with the French beyond the Rio Grande have ceased altogether. Official and private correspondence received here from that section indicate that very few of the troops will immigrate to Mexico.

SALE OF STEAMERS.

A large number of valuable United States steamers will be sold at the Washington Navy-yard on the 19th inst., including, it is understood, the Ella, well known as the dispatch-boat of the Potomac flotilla; the Victoria, Phlox, Delaware, Currituck and Fuschia, built, originally for the Chinese; the Adela, Moccassin, Dumbarton, Lillian, Banshee and Bat, former blockade-runners; the Yankee, Bell, Iris, Geranium, Lockwood, Cœur-de-Lion, Little Ella, J. M. Seymour, Keystone State, Alpha, Eureka and the sloop Granite. The iron-clad torpedo-boats Chimo, Casco, Ascntney and Swarton are ont of commission, bnt will not be sold.

MUSTERED OUT.

The Sixteenth New-York Heavy Artillery was to-day ordered to be mustered ont, and will probably reach home the latter part of this week.

A NEW REGIMENT.

The Sixteenth and Thirteenth New-York Artillery Regiments have been consolidated into an org nization, hereafter to be known as the Sixth Regiment, and will remain in the defences of Washington.

CAVALRY CONSOLIDATION.

The Thirteenth New-York Cavalry, which was understood yesterday to be immediately mustered ont, has been consolidated with the Sixteenth New-York Cavalry, and will be known as the Third Provisional Cavalry Brigade, under the command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. SWEITZER. This comprises all the cavalry in the Department of Washington.

A REBEL GENERAL IN DURESS.

The rebel Gen. B. J. HILL, committed to the Workhouse by the civil authorities on Saturday last in default of means to pay a fine for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, is still at the institution, his secesh acquaintances in the city failing to afford pecuniary assistance, although earnestly appealed to by him. He has been put to work with other prisoners, keeping the garden in order, cleaning the building, &c., no distinction being made in his case.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

From the 1st of July up to noon to-day, the receipts of the Bureau of Internal Revenue amounted to thirty-two millions of dollars. The increase has been heavy for several days past from the income tax, and will continne to be for some weeks to come.

CABINET MEETING.

The President met his Cabinet to-day, the first time for the last ten days. There was a protracted session.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that a duly licensed commercial broker may negotiate a sale of liquors from one dealer to another without additional licenses, but if at any time the liquors shall be in his custody or under his control, he will require a license as a liquor dealer on account of such negotiation of sale.

The Commissioner also rules that monthly returns of insurance companies need not include premium notes.

COLLECTOR FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

QUINCE PARKER was to-day appointed Collector of Customs for the District of Wilmington, N. C.

THE OLD CAPITOL PRISON.

A military commission convened at the Old Capital to-day for the trial of soldiers and citizens charged with military offences.

SANDERS, GEO. N.

Whatever truth may attach to the telegram about the attempted abduction of GEORGE N. SANDERS, it is certain that nobody in Washington prompted the proceeding. If the government desired to obtain possession of SANDERS, it would make application for his surrender under the Extradition Treaty.

Extensive Fire in Toronto, C. W.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

There was a fire here last night at the corner of Bay and Wellington streets. The Grand Trunk Railway's general offices, HOUTON'S Hotel and Dr. ADAMS' dwelling-house were destroyed. Loss $30,000.

It is feared that a boy perished in the flames.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Rumored Defeat of an Austrian Detachment—Cautious Statements of the Official Journals—Bold Guerrilla Operations—Maximilian's Troubles with the Pope.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Sunday, Aug. 2.

The *Sociedad* of Mexico City, in its issue for the 24th, states that rumors were in circulation that the Austrian force actidg in the Sierra de Lacapoaxtla had been defeated.

Such a report is no other than the partial defeat suffered by one of the detachments of the Austro-Mexicans in that range of mountains.

By the news from Puebla it appears that a detachment under Count THUN, took the heights of Apulco, after a fight of three hours, whilst another party under Capt. DE LA SALLA, occupied Tetela del Oro. A third detachment not sufficiently strong, and having to cross forests and mountain ravines, had to fight heroically, but to great disadvantage; in plain words it was surprised, but the Imperialist paper excuses itself for not giving the result, pleading ignorance. But from San Juan de los Llanos, they write, that Señor ORDANO, Commissary-General of the army in Puebla, and two other officers had been made prisoners and taken to Perote; the letter also cautiously refrains from speaking of the fight.

In San Luis the commanding officer gave notice that the Republicans, to the number of 400 or 500 cavalry, were seen at Portezuela when he marched with a column of light troops to meet them. The Republicans did not wait for him, but proceeded to Villa de Pozos; they were overtaken by the cavalry when at a league from there. The Liberals lost 50 killed and wounded, and disbanded in great confusion toward the mountains. Later news says the Republicans under ESCOVEDO numbered about 1,200 men, and were in Guadalcazar, Cerritos, Rioverde, and Valle del Maiz. The party which was defeated at Portezuela, I have just mentioned, belonged to ESCOVEDA'S command. Their rear guard was composed of 60 men, which was the part engaged, and were nearly all cut to pieces. The remainder, it is said, reached Santa Maria del Rio, where ESCOVEDA was, but in a few hours were attacked, and ESCOVEDA was obliged to flee with 400 men toward San Antonia de la Sanceda.

The guerrilla band under GARCIA LEAL entered the town of St. Ciro de Albercas, distant three and a half leagues from Arroyo Seco, and about fifteen from Jalpan. The Imperialist Governor ran away as soon as he heard of the coming of the enemies, leaving behind arms for 100 men, which will go to ald the Republicans.

In Ciudad-Victoria they publieb a bulletin of the campaign which, to the annoyance of the Imperialists, gives a glowing description of the triumphant entry of the Republicans, and calls npon the enemies of the Liberals for repentance and amendment; enthusiastic verses of course are in abundance, and every piece of news calculated to animate the party. It states that MENDEZ had left strong garrisons in different points toward Tula; that in Huasteca they are levying troops to act in combination with the Liberals of Tamaulipas. MENDEZ had put up two pieces of artillery at Victoria, having, with them and what he captured, sufficient artillery for any attack; it also announces the occupation of Guadalcazar by VEGA, and convokes the people of Ciudad-Victoria to choose a corporation.

The *Esperansa*, of Qneretaro, wishes to make out that ESCOVEDO has a leaning to the empire bnt is opposed to the French intervention.

The *Cronista* blames the government for having left arms in the power of the enemies of the empire, and attribntes the increase of the gnerrillas to this fault. It considers the situation of Michoacan worse than months ago, and is alarmed at the withdrawal of some garrisons in that quarter. This alarm is increased by the report of the return of Col. CLINCHANT to Leon, whence he went to help to pacify Michoacan, and also at the report that the old republican officer HUERTA, had landed at Acapulco with some officers who were taken prisoners at Puebla. These had brought arms, and at Hnetamo joined the Liberals.

The situation of the district of Txtlahnaca, according to the *Estafette*, was daily getting worse.

The Portuguese Ambassador, Viscount SOTOMAYOR, has been in Mexico since the middle of July; his mission is only temporary and in August he returns to Europe.

Letters from Catorie mention that a force sent from the garrison of Matehnela entered Cedral, and levied a fine of $3,000 for apathy at the pronunciamiento of the 30th May.

From Tacualtipan they write that people who have property there, expecting an attack from the bands of MARTINEZ and ESCAMILLA, are sending what they possess as far as possible, knowing that no defence can be made. Recently Mayor LARRANAGA was defeated by the Republicans in San Augustin, Suchitlana. He lost all his infantry, numbering one hundred and twenty men, and escaped with three dragoons and one foot soldier. To increase the confusion the political agitators increase in activity, and strive to persuade the towns to revolt and to ground on the late defeat a general insurrection.

The news from Sonora, by Guaymas, is that PESQUEIRA, the Liberal Governor, is near Hermosilla, with seven or eight hundred soldiers, and that the Imperialists had defeated one hundred of his cavalry, arriving as far as Ures, which they hoped to enter.

In Yucatan and Carmen, according to the government journal, there was perfect peace.

It is singular that the eldest Prince of the House of Hapsburg and the King of Italy should be ranged on the same side in opposition to the Pope; but so it is. For in spite of the assertions and excuses of the Mexican imperialist journals, as to the Nuncio having left on account of an important mission to Guatemala, his withdrawal has been entirely to mark the discontent of Rome, and every day the difficulties which prevent a reconciliation become greater. The Mexican ruler insists having the same rights to the church patronage as were possessed by the Spanish monarchs, especially during the reign of CHARLES III., which began in 1759.

To these pretensions the Pontiff replies, and his argument is pronounced by the *Prensa* to be unanswerable, although in my opinion it does not meet the right question, which is: "What are the respective powers of the State and the Pope in Catholic countries?" The answer, then, is that it is easy to explain and understand why those monarchs who founded and munificently endowed churches had extensive privileges of patronage, which is explained by the canonical laws and the principles of eternal justice. But that the governments which, instead of founding, had destroyed, and which, instead of upholding the church in its property, had despoiled it, without giving an equivalent; that they should make such claims is a pretension which, for nah boldness, borders on extravagance. When the Church and State thus clash, you may judge how small is the hope of an early settlement.

The *Esperanza*, of Queretaro, gives a long account of the proceedings of the Republican forces which, from Tamaulipas, fell upon the Department of San Luis de Potosi. After penetrating in detachments into the region which lies east and south of San Luis, they fell upon Rio Verde when least expected, for the authorities had just refused any aid from the sub-prefect of Jalpan. But the Republicans returned by the road of San Isidro and Angostura, and ESCOVEDO entered Rio Verde with 400 cavalry and 200 infantry. All the horses and cattle, as well as the grain, were swept away from the estates. Soon all the richest part of the country was overrun by armed bands. The contributions collected by the Republicans in this district were as follows: in the Valley Del Maiz, $20,000; in Rio Verde, $100,000; in Canada Grande, $2,000; in other places $1,500 from one person were collected; $30,000 and $1,000 from another. An attack against Santa Maria del Rio was intended, bnt a general arming of the inhabitants caused the design to be dropped. M. VIGNOTTE, the commanding officer of the department, on hearing of the movements above detailed, sent forward several companies, which halted at San Luis de la Paz. LARA.

One Hundred Thousand More Men Required to Put Down the Guerillas—Defeat of the Imperialists at Yepalia—Arrival of French Reinforcements—Proclamation from Cortinas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 7.

The *Times'* City of Mexico correspondent of the 11th ult. says, that the French organs state that they will require 100,000 more men to destroy the bands of Jaurists. The rising of the people daily takes larger dimensions. Reports of French successes are unfounded.

Gen. ALVAREZ has just inflicted a heavy blow on the Imperialists at Yepalla, completely routing them, taking three pieces of artillery. Great disappointment is felt at the failure of the combined French and Imperial forces against NEGRETE, in the pass of Buena Vista. CORTINAS reigns supreme from the gates of Matamoras to Monterey.

The receipts of the government are somewhat reviving by the French lottery, but the expenses are terribly increasing.

Ex-Minister CORWIN has written a letter to MAXIMILIAN'S Foreign Minister, from which some infer he will influence Mr. SEWARD to recognize the Emperor.

French reinforcements are arriving to fill vacancies. JUAREZ is still at Chihuahua, undisturbed.

Brownsville advices of the 2d state that a train of 150 wagons from Matamoras was corralled by a party of Liberals of eighteen. A short skirmish ensued, in which the Captain of the train was killed and an imperial Colonel wounded. The Imperialists claim a victory.

CORTINAS proclaims to the people of Matamoras that unless they support the empire, he will pronounce them traitors, and confiscate their property.

The Liberals hold the entire State of San Luis, except the City of San Luis Potosi, but have their lines within three miles of there.

From Vera Cruz, Sisal and Havana.

The New-York and Brazil steamship company's steamer *Manhattan*, Capt. TURNER, from the above ports, arrived at Quarantine at an early hour yesterday morning. The *Manhattan* brings among her passengers his Excellency A. Peon y Ripie, Minister from Mexico to Italy. Mr. Ibanond, Secretary of Legation, and Miss Ibanondo; Mr. De Hare, Consul-General to Palestine; Brig.-Gen. Marina; Colonel of Artillery. Bustamente; Commandant of Engineers, Cervyas; and M. De Urrepola, and Inspector-General of Railroads in Cuba; Commandant of Engineers, Llotge; Most Rev. Bernardo Diaz, Vicar-General of St. Domingo; Count Von Thorn, Captain in Imperial Mexican Army.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Texas Guerrillas—Robbery at Austin—Public Sentiment in Alabama.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 7.

Cotton is quiet. Sales 2,000 bales, at 42c.@44c. Sugar active; fair to fully fair 14c.@14½c. Freights declining: 1c.@1½c.

Guerrilla ontrages in Texas are numerous.

The State Treasury at Austin was broken into and robbed of $30,000 in gold.

Alabama news shows a great improvement in public sentiment, although many of the planters express their diffidence of the success of free labor.

Gens. GORDON GRANGER, from Texas, and A. J SMITH, from Montgomery, have arrived at Mobile, en route to New-Orleans.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Col. Chivington's Action Disapproved by the Government—The Tribes Invited to a Council.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

Senators FOSTER, DOOLITTLE and ROSS, Committee to investigate Indian affairs, through New-Mexico and Colorado, have returned from the Plains.

While at Fort Lyon they investigated the Sand-Creek affair, and informed the Indians interested that government disapproved of Col. CHIVINGTON'S action. They invited the Indians to meet them in council at Cow Creek, near Fort Larned, on the 10th of September, to arrange terms of peace. Favorable results are anticipated.

Col. SAM F. TAPPAN, of the First Colorado Cavalry, accompanied the Senatorial delegation, and passed through this city to-day en route for Boston.

Meeting of the Canadian Parliament—Speech of the Governor-General.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

Parliament assembled this afternoon. In the speech the Governor-General said he had called Parliament together at the earliest convenient moment after the return of the delegation from England in order to receive the report of their mission and complete important business. Correspondence referring to the mission would be laid before Parliament for consideration. He boped ere long the provinces would adopt the scheme of a federal union of the provinces. The happy termination of the civil war which had for the last four years prevailed in the United States could not fail to exercise a beneficial influence on the commercial and industrial interests of the province, and they migbt trust that the reëstablishment of peace would lead to the constantly increasing developement of friendly relations between the Canadian people and the citizens of the Great Republic. The circumstances which render it necessary to place a volunteer force on the frontiers having ceased to exist, the force had been recalled.

From Richmond.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

The *American's* Richmond correspondent says: "The municipal ticket has not yet been appointed by Gen. TERRY. The middle of the week will probably be as early as it will be done, and I have it from most respectable authority that there will be no more attempts to give to the people of this city an opportunity to hold a charter election at least until December.

A distinguished officer of the late Confederate army has just returned from Washington, where he had been to procure a pardon. He is cognisant of the fact of Gen. TAYLOR'S application to the President. It was not for permission to see Mr. DAVIS, nor for pardon; it was to be allowed to leave the country for France. President JOHNSON told him he could leave if he desired, but he had better stay and try and lead his people in the right way hereafter.

The police, carrying ont the orders of Gen. GRANT, last night pounced on the faro bank of FLANNEGAN & Co., on Broad-street, and captured fifteen people, including newly-elected magistrates of the city, and a "lay ont" for faro. The firm is from Baltimore. The Provost-Marshal will dispose of the case.

Gen. Grant in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

Gen. GRANT and party drove out this morning, and in the afternoon held a reception which was numerously attended by the élite of the city. Among the distinguished persons present were Sir JOHN NICHOL, Commander-in-Chief, Major-Gen. LINDSAY, Major-Gen. DOYLE, and Mr. BEAUDRY, the Mayor. Gen. GRANT afterwards went through Victoria Bridge, escorted by the officers of the Grand Trunk Road. He leaves for Toronto, by special train, at 7 o'clock this evening.

Homeward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 8.

The U. S. steamer *Cossack* arrived here this evening with the First Maine Cavalry from the Army of the Potomac. The regiment leaves for Augusta to-morrow morning.

From Charleston.

The steamship *Granada*, Capt. BAXTER, from Charleston, 59 hours, with merchandise and passengers to ARTHUR LEARY, arrived yesterday morning.

THE GREAT EXPECTATION.

Nothing Yet Heard of the Atlantic Cable.

News from Aspy Bay to Tuesday, 8 P. M.

No Advices at that Hour from Heart's Content.

ASPY BAY, C. B., Tuesday, Aug. 8—8 P. M.

The steamer *Clara Clarita* has not been here since Saturday night, and we have no later news from Newfoundland than was brought by her. Nothing is known, consequently, as to whether the *Great Eastern* has arrived at Heart's Content with the Atlantic cable or otherwise. The line to this point, the present Eastern limit of telegraphic communication with the United States, will be kept open till midnight nightly in expectation of news from the great cable.

ASPY BAY, Tuesday, Aug. 8—8:20 P. M.

There are no signs as yet of the *Clara Clarita*, which is confidently expected to bring good news from the Atlantic cable. It may reasonably be inferred that the *Great Eastern* had not reached Heart's Content up to last evening, as the telegraph line through Newfoundland is supposed to be in working order.

ASPY BAY, C. B., Tuesday night, Aug. 8—12 o'clock.

There are no signs of the *Clara Clarita*.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Affairs in Cuba—Commercial Reform—The Future Condition of the Slaves—The Change from Large Plantations to Small Farms—Dreadful Incident.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1865.

The recognition by the new Ministry of the right of the Cortes to interfere in colonial affairs, which was disputed by the late Minister, has given great satisfaction here, which is augmented by the declaration of the new Colonial Secretary that he intends boldly to look all questions in the face, without being frightened at the word "innovation," although not wishing to place in peril public or private interests.

A commercial reform anxiously desired, and which would affect the shipping interests of the United States, is the repeal of the Navigation Act of 1834. The Royal decree upon the duties on flour has already indicated the wish of the Ministry to change this law, which so disturbs the equilibrium of the Cuban and Puerto Rican trade with the States, and the day is not far off when a more liberal arrangement will be proposed.

The *Siglo* having jeered at the *Diario* for not publishing the address to the Queen, which I have mentioned in a former letter, the latter journal explains that the Censor would not permit its publication, and on appeal to the Governor-General, which is the civil title of the Captain-General, the refusal was confirmed. The *Diario* then places in contra-position the two following paragraphs, taken, the first from the letter to Gen. SERRANO:

* * * "The trade in Africans continues, in spite of all its degrading traffic, on the shores of Cuba, with all its train of physical and moral evils, which your Excellency has known how to paint in such dark, yet truthful colors."

But in the address, praying that Gen. DULCE might be continned in his position, it says:

"In the question, always hateful and bristling with difficulties, of the African Slave-trade, Gen. DULCE has maintained the national dignity with proper decorum, repressing with a strong hand that terrible traffic and displaying great energy for its definitive extinction and a solemn fulfillment of treaties."

This subject leads me to what is in reality the great and almost absorbing question of the day in Cuba. I mean the future condition of the slaves, and the kindred subjects of the cultivation of the land, with the effect of any changes on the welfare of the island. On this the papers are mute, and discussion is in an undertone, yet the government is keenly alive to the importance of the matter, and encourages the planters and prominent men to interchange their ideas, and freely communicate with it.

The change from immense plantations to a number of small farms has been a favorite project, yet until there is greater security for life and property in the rural districts people will be unwilling to remove to remote parts. It was bnt the other day, that the following dreadful scene occurred near Santo-Spirita:

In a farm-house, at 10 o'clock, the doors were closed and prayers begun, after which the yard door was opened, so that the servant might bring in the chocolate; the farmer's wife went ont with a servant to the pantry, and found herself surrounded by men. A blow on the head, and a hoarse "Kneel down" was the first salute, whilst the mulatto servant received a stunning blow, and the light was blown out. The cry for help brought the husband with his gun; they rushed on him as he shot one, and who can imagine the scene as the others slaughtered the unhappy planter? Seven deadly wounds attested the fury of their vengeance, for they were not robbers, nothing was stolen. In the meantime the woman had given the alarm, when, finding their wounded comrade, who was a negro, could not be removed, the murderers gave him two final wounds, of which he died shortly after, and thus, for the present, all clue has been lost as to the motives of the perpetrators.

According to the latest arrival from St. Domingo, Samara must be by this evacuated. POLANCO, in his late unsuccessful attempt near the Haytien frontier, hoisted the flag of Hayti, but whether he was encouraged by GEFFRARD or by the enemies of the latter, is unknown. The *Boletin Mercantil* says that GEFFRARD has the coast of Hayti blockaded, so that the insurgents may not receive aid. The same paper declares that the situation of St. Domingo cannot be worse.

The people of Puerto Principe, in this island, say that the yellow fever is very prevalent there, which is attributed to the excessive heat and irregularity of the rains. Neither can Havana rank this Summer as one favorable to health. Santiago de Cuba, on the 25th of July, had another slight shock of an earthquake, which disturbed the late risers, for it was at the very unseasonable hour of 5 A. M. Our new Bishop, FRAY JACINTO MARTINEZ, has written to the corporation, to inform them of his election and speedy coming. As he was formerly Rector of Matanzas, he is well known in Cuba. LARA.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Aug. 7.

At the convention of colored people of Tennessee, held for this State, to-day, Mr. NELSON WALKER was elected chairman. He stated the objects of the meeting to be to petition the Legislature, and send a delegation to Washington asking the privilege of the elective franchise, and to lay their grievances

RESTORATION OF THE SOUTH.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gen. Gillmore Issues an Order Announcing Mr. Perry Provisional Governor.

Port Royal papers received yesterday contain the following documents:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, } HILTON HEAD, S. C., July 29, 1865. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9.—It is announced for the information and government of this command, that BENJAMIN F. PERRY, of South Carolina, has been appointed, by the President, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, with authority and instructions, "as the earliest practicable period, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of said State, who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise, within the limits of said State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of South Carolina to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence; *provided*, that, in any election that may hereafter be held for choosing delegates to any State convention as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty, as set forth in the President's Proclamation of May 29, A. D. 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State of South Carolina in force immediately before the seventeenth (17th) day of November, A. D. 1860, the date of the so-called Ordinance of Secession; and the said convention, when convened, or the Legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualification of electors, and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the constitution and laws of the State—a power the people of the several States composing the Federal Union have rightly exercised from the origin of the government to the present time."

It is therefore ordered, that all officers and other persons in the United States military service, within the State of South Carolina, aid and assist Gov. PERRY in carrying into effect the foregoing instructions, and they are enjoined to abstain from, in any way, hindering, impeding or discouraging the loyal people of the State from the organization of a State Government, as hereinabove authorized and directed.

All orders and instructions now in operation throughout this department, whether emanating from these headquarters or from Headquarters Department of the South, that are not inconsistent with the foregoing distinctly specified provisions of this order, will continue in force as heretofore, throughout the State of South Carolina.

Every needful facility for taking the amnesty oath will be afforded by the military authorities, on forms heretofore supplied for that purpose.

Hereinafter Provost-Marshals and Assistant Provost-Marshals will constitute the only military officers entitled to administer the amnesty oath, a certified copy of which will, in all cases, be furnished to the individual taking it. The original oaths will be transmitted, semi-monthly, by the officer administering the same, to the Provost-Marshal General at these headquarters, by whom they will be recorded in a book kept for that purpose, and then forwarded to the Secretary of State.

Persons applying for Executive clemency will send their petition (with a certified copy of the amnesty oath attached) to the President through the Provisional Governor at Greenville, South Carolina.

By command of Major-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.
W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official: T. D. HODGES, Capt. Thirty-fifth U. S. C. T., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADVICE FROM THE EX-REBEL GENERAL HAMPTON.

From the Charleston Courier, Aug. 1.

From the Columbia *Phœnix*, of the 27th ult., we copy a letter from Gen. WADE HAMPTON, which we present for the candid and earnest consideration of every patriot in our State. No one who is acquainted with the public career and private integrity of the writer, will pass his suggestions by unheeded. Our State is languishing in her present anomalous condition, and can only be revivified by the hearty, intelligent, and united action of all of her citizens, and by the restoration of her civil government. The General Government is exhibiting its disposition to aid us to the full extent of its ability, and has provided us with an officer, appointed from amongst our own people, to guide us in our steps toward the resumption of the dignity and rights of the State. What remains must be done by the people themselves in their sovereign capacity. The advice of Gen. HAMPTON with reference to the necessity which exists for every voter to take the oath of amnesty as prescribed by President JOHNSON, can meet with no possible plausible objection from those who are sincere in their loyalty to the government.

To another point of Gen. HAMPTON's letter we direct earnest attention. The convention which is to meet in September next will be the most important political body that has ever been convened in South Carolina. It is, therefore, of the utmost consequence that this convention should be composed entirely of the intelligent and truly patriotic *men of our community*. We trust that the views presented in the letter which we subjoin will meet with the popular commendation they deserve, and that the influence of Gen. HAMPTON may permeate the hearts of our countrymen and fructify to the benefit of the State and the country at large:

To the Editor of the Columbia Phœnix:

SIR: Numerous communications having been addressed to me, proposing to form a colony to emigrate, I take this method of answering them, not only on account of their number, but because of the want of all mail facilities. The desire to leave a country which has been reduced to such a deplorable condition as ours, and whose future has so little of hope, is doubtless as wide-spread as it is natural. But I doubt the propriety of this expatriation of so many of our best men. The very fact that our State is passing through so terrible an ordeal as the present, should cause her sons to cling the more closely to her. My advice to all of my fellow-citizens is, that they should devote their whole energies to the restoration of law and order, the reëstablishment of agriculture and commerce, the promotion of education, and the rebuilding of our cities and dwellings which have been laid in ashes. To accomplish these objects—the highest that patriotism can conceive—I recommend that all who can do so should take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, so that they may participate in the restoration of civil government to our State.

War, after four years of heroic but unsuccessful struggle, has failed to secure to us the rights for which we engaged in it. To save *any* of our rights—to rescue anything more from the general ruin, will require all the statesmanship and all the patriotism of our citizens. If the best men of our country—those who for years past have risked their lives in her defence—refuse to take the oath, they will be excluded from the councils of the State, and its destiny will be committed of necessity to those who forsook her in her hour of need, or to those who would gladly pull her down to irretrievable ruin. To guard against such a calamity, let all true patriots devote themselves, with zeal and honesty of purpose, to the restoration of law, the blessings of peace, and to the rescue of whatever of liberty may be saved from the general wreck. If, after an honest effort to effect these objects, we fail, we can then seek a home in another country.

A distinguished citizen of our State—an honest man and a true patriot—has been appointed Governor. He will soon call a convention of the people, which will be charged with the most vital interests of our State. Choose for this convention your best and truest men; not those who have skulked in the hour of danger—nor those who have worshipped mammon while their country was bleeding at every pore—nor the politician, who, after urging war, dared not encounter its hardships—but those who laid *their all* upon the altar of their country. Select such men, and *make them* serve as your representatives. You will then be sure that your rights will not be wantonly sacrificed, nor your liberty bartered for a mess of pottage. My intention is to pursue the course I recommend to others. Besides the obligations I owe to my State, there are others of a personal character which will not permit me to leave the country at *present*. I shall devote myself earnestly, if allowed to do so, to the discharge of these obligations, public and private. In the meantime, I shall obtain all information which would be desirable in the establishment of a colony, in case we should ultimately be forced to leave the country. I invoke my fellow-citizens—especially those who have shared with me the perils and the glories of the last four years—to stand by our State manfully and truly. The Roman Senate voted thanks to one of their generals, because, in the darkest hour of the republic, he did not despair. Let us emulate the example of the Roman, and thus entitle ourselves to the gratitude of our country.

Respectfully, yours, WADE HAMPTON.

GEORGIA.

ITEMS FROM THE CENTRAL PART OF THE STATE.

From the Port Royal Herald, Aug. 5.

The arrival of the steamer *Augusta*, from Augusta, places us in possession of Augusta files of Aug. 1, from which we glean the following:

The Macon *Journal & Messenger* has been suppressed in consequence of the publication of some flippant editorial, smearing at the amnesty oath. The arrest of the editor and the seizure of the press, type and material of the paper, was made under the order of Gen. STEEDMAN.

The Augusta *Transcript* was also suspended on the 23d inst., for a few days, the offence against the authorities being contained in an obituary notice. The *Transcript* is again being published as usual. In its issue of the 25th it says that it regrets the publication of the notice, and reiterates the declaration that it is the settled policy of the *Transcript* to render a cordial support to the government whose protection it enjoys.

The *Chronicle* says that Gen. E. L. MOLINEAUX has tendered his resignation, and will leave for his home in New-York City. It was rumored that Gen. WARREN would succeed him.

Numerous cases of petty thieving are occurring at Athens and vicinity, much to the annoyance of the people thereabouts.

According to the Macon papers of the 20th instant, Gov. JOHNSON has returned to that city. Of his future movements they were unadvised.

The down Georgia train, upon which were Gen. STEEDMAN and staff, was thrown off the track recently, just above the Oconee river. No one was seriously hurt, though Provost-Marshal-General GEOGHEGAN sustained some slight bruises.

All the drinking saloons and bars of Augusta were closed until further orders, on the 25th ult., under penalty of confiscation of stock, by Gen. MOLINEAUX.

A hack is hereafter to leave Levy's Hotel, Hamburgh, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for Ninety-Six, (on the Greenville Railway,) via Edgefield.

It is the design of Gov. JOHNSON to repair and refurnish the State House, at Milledgeville, before the meeting of the convention in October. It is pertinently untenable at present.

Maj.-Gen. STEEDMAN and staff returned from their visit to Macon on Monday night, the 20th.

LOUISIANA.

ORDER ISSUED AT SHREVEPORT.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF SHREVEPORT, } SHREVEPORT, La., July 16, 1865. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 6.—Frequent complaints are made to the military authorities at this post of outrages upon private and public rights, committed by the numerous gangs of cotton thieves who infest the country.

For the better protection of all parties legitimately engaged in the cotton trade, it is ordered that hereafter, all persons purchasing or receiving cotton in Shreveport, or on board of any steamboat or watercraft at this post, make a daily tabular statement to the Provost-Marshal, showing from whom said cotton was purchased or received—the date of purchase or receipt—the price paid and to whom—the original mark of the cotton and the purchaser's mark—whether repacked, and if so, when, where and by whom—if shipped, to whom consigned—if resold, to whom resold—if stored, in what house, together with all information which may aid in fixing the identity of the cotton.

Bona fide holders of cotton legitimately obtained cannot object to the inconvenience to which they may be subjected by the enforcement of this order, as much public good may result therefrom, and it is expected that its requirements will be regularly and promptly complied with.

Any failure so to do will be followed by the immediate arrest and punishment of the delinquent.

The Provost-Marshal is charged with the strict enforcement of this order.

By order of Lieut.-Col. JOHN A. McLAUGHLIN.
W. E. CHURCH, Captain and A. A. G.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAD ACCIDENTS.

From the Port Royal New South, Aug. 5.

On Friday of last week the steamer *Golden Gate*, Capt. KETCHAM, went to St. Helena Sound for the purpose of towing a raft of logs for the pier extension at Hilton Head, and to obtain brick for the hospital sewer. A party of gentlemen accompanied the steamer to enjoy a little sport, in the way of shooting deer and duck on the Hunting Islands near by, which abound in these and many other kinds of game. While Capt. KETCHAM was in the act of removing a gun from the pilot-house, holding it by the muzzle, the trigger caught in the cushion, and the entire charge of heavy duck-shot entered his arm at the wrist and came out at the elbow, tearing away the fleshy part of his arm in a terrible manner. He was taken at once to Beaufort, where the wounds were dressed, and thence to the U. S. A. Hospital at this place. It was at first thought that amputation would be necessary, but the great care bestowed upon him by Dr. WEEDS, Dr. HUBER and others, whose names we do not know, combined with the salubrity of the location of our hospital, will probably save him from this operation. At the present writing he was improving, and in a day or two we hope to hear that he is entirely out of danger.

A NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.

Although we have lost the *Arago* and *Fulton*, we are to have a new and more frequent line of steamers between New-York and Port Royal. It is now understood that the *S. R. Spaulding*, *Ben. Deford* and *McClellan* will be placed on this route, giving us a steamer direct to and from New-York every five days. The former arrived here last Monday as the first of this new arrangement.

NO OCCASION FOR IT.

We have heard that quite a number of the negroes on St. Helena Island have government guns in their hands, and are organizing into squads for self-protection. We see no reason for this: in fact, we see nothing but evil in it. The colored people around here are amply protected by the military authorities, and no necessity exists for self-constituted "provisional committees" among them.

TEXAS.

Proclamation of Provisional Governor Hamilton.

TO THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS.

Whereas, by the proclamation of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, dated 17th of June, 1865, I have been appointed Provisional Governor of the State of Texas, with instructions to "prescribe, at the earliest practicable period, such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and none others, for the purpose of altering or amending the constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise, within the limits of said State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of Texas to restore said State to constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a form of State government as will entitle the State to the guarantees of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence; provided, that in any election that may hereafter be held for choosing delegates to any State Convention as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29, A. D. 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State of Texas, in force immediately before the first (1st) day of February, A. D. 1861, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession.

And whereas, having accepted said appointment, it becomes my duty to make known to the people of the State the fact, and, as far as may be at this time, to advise them of the measures that will be adopted to carry out the great object of my appointment—the reestablishment of civil government in Texas—and to make known, as I understand them, the purposes of the general government in relation to them for the encouragement of the loyal citizens and as a warning to the disloyal.

Now, therefore, I, ANDREW J. HAMILTON, Provisional Governor of the State of Texas, do proclaim and make known:

First—That preparatory to an election for delegates to a convention, suitable persons will be appointed in the different counties of the State to administer the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of the 29th of May, 1865, hereafter set forth, and to register the loyal voters according to instructions which will accompany their respective appointments.

Second—There being no civil officers in the State, and the great body of the people laboring under such disabilities at this time as to preclude electors therefor, such State, district and county officers will be appointed as may be indispensable to the convenience and well-being of the people, the enforcement of the law and the efficiency of the Provisional State Government during its existence.

Third—Those persons who are in possession of the books, records and papers pertaining to the several State and county officers will be charged with the responsibility of their safe-keeping, and their delivery to those who may be hereafter appointed to fill said offices; and this will apply to those who have charge of the books, records and papers belonging to the United States District Court within the limits of the State.

Fourth—A convention of the people of Texas will be held at as early a period as practicable, to be composed of the number of members to which the counties are respectively entitled in the House of Representatives of the State Legislature. No person will be eligible to a seat in said convention, and no person entitled to vote for members thereto, who shall not previously thereto have taken and subscribed the following oath, prescribed in the President's Proclamation of the 29th of May, 1865.

"I, ——, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existence of the present rebellion, with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God."

And no person not well affected toward the United States Government and loyal to it will, if known, be permitted to take said oath or vote in said election. This oath will not be administered to any person embraced in any one of the exceptions to the President's proclamation of amnesty except for the purpose of presenting a petition of special pardon, and when taken for such purpose will not entitle the party to vote until special pardon has been obtained.

Fifth—The convention thus to be assembled will be invested with full power to alter or amend the present constitution of the State or frame a new one, and submit their action in either case to the qualified voters of the State for their acceptance or rejection.

It is expected, of course, that the action of the convention, if ratified, will provide for all that necessarily follows in the organization of a full and complete State government.

Sixth—The general laws and statutes of the State in force immediately preceding the 1st of February, 1861, (the date of the ordinance of secession,) are to be respected and enforced.

And all laws, pretended laws, acts or resolutions of any Legislature, convention or other authority, or pretended authority, based upon a supposed dissolution of the Union or inconsistent with the idea of Texas being an integral part of the United States Government, are inoperative and void, and no longer to be respected or obeyed by the public.

Officers or citizens of the State, and in all things the courts, when established, will proceed according to the laws, usages and forms existing immediately prior to the said 1st of February, 1861, except in so far as they may be affected by the emancipation of the slaves in the State by the authority of the United States, or other acts of the said United States for the suppression of the late rebellion.

The people of the State are invited to engage in the work of reconstructing local government for themselves. I come, tendering, in the name of the United States, amnesty for the past, security and freedom for the future. Every generous heart will feel, and every candid mind admit, that the Government of the United States seeks not, and has never sought, to humiliate the people of the South. It but asks them to be friends rather than enemies.

Conquering the rebellion, the first use it makes of the power it possesses is to relieve the people from the legal consequences of their act of rebellion, and invite them to occupy, by their own act, their former position in the Union.

I shall not waste time or labor in the attempt to soothe those whose hearts are sore because of the extinction of slavery. It died because it made war upon the government to whose protection it owed its power and influence. It grappled with freedom in a spirit which admitted of no conciliation, no concession—no truce or neutrality; its challenge was to "mortal combat, and in the struggle it went down forever. There are those, I am told, who profess to believe that it is not yet extinct; that it still lingers, and by a vigorous application of stimulants may be kept in existence for some years to come; that the proclamation of emancipation was but a military order, which has now spent its force, since the war is over, and never had any effect except where, by the presence of Union armies, there was physical power to enforce it. There could be no greater delusion than this, and the man or men who encourage such opinions, if such there are, could not do the citizens of Texas, at this time, a greater disservice. If the rebellion is conquered, slavery is dead—one is as much a fact as the other.

The negroes are not only free, but I beg to assure my fellow-citizens that the government will protect them in their freedom.

For the time being the freedmen are recommended to engage with their former masters for reasonable compensation, to labor at least to the close of the season for gathering the present crop. For them, generally, to do otherwise, would be greatly to the injury of themselves and the community at large. But let it be understood that combinations among those interested in securing their labor to prevent them from hiring to persons who will pay the best price for such labor, and to ostracise in society those who oppose such combinations, will meet with no favor at the hands of the people or Government of the United States. And candor compels me to say to the people of Texas that if in the action of the proposed convention, the negro is characterized or treated as less than a freeman, our Senators and Representatives will seek in vain admission to the halls of Congress. It is indeed strange that men should take a solemn oath to faithfully abide by and support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves, and in the next breath favor gradual emancipation. It is the part of wisdom and the part of duty to accept what is inevitable without resistance, and recognise truth however unpalatable.

I could not, if I were to attempt it, satisfy those who are not willing to believe it that slavery was never a good, and emancipation not an evil. A few men in the South differ with the whole civilized world upon that subject, and I suppose that most of this few will go down to their graves sore and complaining; but, in the meantime, those who realize that a new era has dawned upon us, and who take advantage of the present, will leave far in the background the mourners over the past glory of slavery. Texas has to-day her future destiny in her own hands. Let her use power wisely, and she need not limit her power and influence in the future of our country.

In the effort to aid you in the reorganization of the civil government I shall be guided and controlled by no personal feeling, do nothing out of malice, and shrink from nothing for fear of blame. Believing that the experience of the last three years has prepared the mind of a majority of the people for dispassionate thought and enlightened judgment, I shall fearlessly challenge their scrutiny of all I may do or attempt. I hope to merit the approbation of those who are devoted to the principles of freedom and equality in government; and difficult and delicate as I know the task assigned me to be, with the aid and encouragement of the loyal men of Texas, it may successfully be accomplished.

It would afford me great pleasure to meet as many of the loyal men from different sections of the State as can make it convenient to visit the capital of the State, to confer with me upon the present and future of our State, and I now meet cordially invite them to do so.

Done at the City of Galveston on this 25th July, A. D., 1865, and of American independence the ninetieth year.

A. J. HAMILTON,
Provisional Governor of Texas.

Speech of Gov. Hamilton, Delivered in Galveston, July 30, 1865.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: To be permitted once more to stand upon Texas soil and thus address you fills me with emotion. I well remember when, and under what circumstances, I last addressed a public audience in this city. It was in November, 1860, when organized rebellion was first beginning. Even then I was informed it would not be pleasing to those who were in favor of a disruption of the government, for me to speak at all. But in the hope of effecting some good, I did speak at the market-house, all public halls being refused me—and those here now can testify how earnestly, on that occasion, I labored to dissuade the people of this city from any participation in the proposed rebellion. But the teachings of the dominant party in the South had done its work—reason was powerless, passion was in the ascendant.

To such lengths had the perverted doctrines of State Rights gone, that in the preceding Spring the Democratic party of Texas held a convention in this city, in which, among other things, it was solemnly resolved that Texas, in annexing herself to the United States, surrendered none of her original sovereignty, but only created her an agent for the purpose of exercising certain powers for her during her pleasure; that she was a mere attorney—in fact, acting under the authority of, and revocable at the pleasure of Texas. The revolutionary teachers not only claimed a legal and political right to secede, but asserted that it would be peaceful in its character, and would not involve war. The argument was, that inasmuch as the compact of Union was between independent States voluntarily entered into, they could, in the exercise of the same independence, secede from it at pleasure—the very reason urged being an unanswerable argument against the right claimed. When parties do contract, being free to contract or not, they are held to their contract, otherwise they are compelled by force.

If this be the rule under the laws of all civilized governments with regard to individual contracts, how much more necessary is it to apply the rule to the highest and most solemn of all contracts that man can enter into, that of a people, each agreeing with each and all of the others, to the formation of a government for the protection and benefit of all. Such a contract can never be violated or disregarded upon any defensible principle, except that of resistance to, such an abusive power as has changed the character of the government and made it a curse rather than a blessing. No one has ever yet charged the United States Government with a wrong to any State or citizen. But the theory of the right of a State to secede was utterly impracticable. If it is true that one State could, with or without cause, withdraw from the Union, it necessarily involved the right of all the others to withdraw from any one, and they kick her out of the Union without cause. Suppose that the other States of the Union, acting upon this theory, had determined to withdraw from Tennessee. They could have said we withdraw from you; henceforth you are an independent government—foreign to us. We will form with you no treaties of amity or commerce—we will not allow your citizens the right of way, either for themselves or commerce, across our territory; we bem you in; you are free and independent, but you shall live and die independent upon your own soil, cut off from all the outer world. What would have been said of this by the civilized world? What would we of Texas have said if we had been thus treated by the United States? Who were the parties to the contract which brought Texas into the United States? Two governments were the parties to the solemn agreement—Texas and the United States. Were the obligations of that contract not mutual—were the rights resulting from it not reciprocal? Surely no sane and dispassionate mind can dispute or doubt it.

Then if, according to the doctrine of secession, Texas could disregard the contract and withdraw from the Union, the United States could have done the same thing and driven Texas out of the Union at any time since annexation.

It will also be admitted that while other States were going out, Texas had the right to remain in the Union if she thought proper; nay more, that none of the seceding States, in such case, had any right to interfere with any privilege or interest of hers, resulting from her membership in the Union.

But after the withdrawal of Louisiana, Arkansas and Kansas, what would have been the condition? Still in the Union legally, but in fact out of it. Bound to the other States of the Union both by solemn contract and in heart and hopes, but territorially deserted and denied the right of way to her sister States.

But the assertion of the Democracy of Texas before alluded to—that Texas by annexation yielded some of her original sovereignty.

This declaration could have resulted from nothing but either stupidity or recklessness in the most aggravated form.

The Republic of Texas was a nation—a weak one, it is true, but still a nation with all the attractiveness of national sovereignty.

She was acknowledged and recognized among the nations of the earth, with whom she made treaties of friendship and commerce. She could and did make war, raise armies, equip navies, regulate trade and commerce, emit bills of credit, appoint ministers to foreign governments, and do and perform all other acts pertaining to national sovereignty. But when she entered the Union she agreed to do none of these things, but resigned such powers to the United States Government, of which she became a part, and whose constitution expressly forbids the exercise of any such powers by the States.

But it is needless to pursue the argument further. Now that the blood-letting of a terrible civil war has brought the people once to think and reason, all will be able to see how pernicious and wicked such doctrines are. Hereafter let truth be the object of our political arguments and conclusions. I have referred to these things because they were the means used to delude a people who had never been wronged by their government, to engage in armed resistance to its authority.

The Southern heart must be fired, and hence the people must be made to believe they were in some way wronged, although they were prosperous and happy.

They must be prepared to tear up the government, if only to show that they had the right to tear it up.

They must fight for their right—their right to tear down a government that had never wronged, but had always blessed them, to ruin themselves and thirty millions of people, if only to prove that a free and chivalrous people have a right to destroy as well as to institute governments. You would have it and you have got it, and now the question is what will you do with it?

By reason of your rebellion you have impaired no right of the United States, but you have sadly changed your position and standing with that government.

Under the law defining treason and providing for its punishment, you can, without the clemency of the President, unable to take any step, or do or perform any act in reorganizing State government.

The former State Government having been overthrown by rebellion, and the citizens generally laboring under such disabilities as to render them powerless to act, the question presented itself to the President, "What is to be done?"

The Constitution of the United States declares that "the United States shall guarantee to every State a republican form of government."

There being no government (State) in Texas, and the people not in the condition to act without the aid of the President, it became his duty to provide the means whereby they may reëstablish their former relations with the General Government.

To that end he has to all but a few, offered amnesty for the past, and to this day he has held, present your claims for special amnesty, and if you show merit your petition will not be refused.

He has appointed me Provisional Governor, and made it my duty to take such steps as may be necessary to give the people an opportunity of availing themselves of his amnesty upon the terms proposed, and then, when thus prepared, to provide the means for the assembling of a convention of delegates to a convention to be elected by the people to alter or amend the present State Constitution, or frame a new one, as to them shall seem best, to be submitted to the people of the State for their action. In the discharge of the duty assigned me, I can only say I have but one object; that is, to carry out, as I understand them, the views of the government at Washington, in enabling you once more to occupy your proper position in the Union. Officially, no feeling of malice or spirit of revenge will cause me to swerve to the right or to the left. I come as an humble instrument in the name of the President and Government of the United States, to tender faith, friendship and Union to those who have it in their hearts to accept the offer. All else depends upon the people.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The number of oaths of amnesty taken at the Provost-Marshal's office in Houston numbered 4,000 up to 3 P. M. on the 24th.

—The *Telegraph* says that nine-tenths of the crimes brought before the courts of Houston are perpetrated by negroes, and that the soldiers have been unjustly suspected. Capt. CHARLES W. AUSTIN shot a negro whom he discovered climbing into his bedroom window on the night of the 23d.

—The trial of W. B. LOWREY, for pulling down the United States flag, has been concluded, but the decision had not been made public on the 25th.

—Many planters were bringing their cotton into Houston. Where ownership is proved there is no military meddling with it.

—The health of Houston is remarkably good.

—The following Texas refugees returned to Galveston with Gov. HAMILTON:

Messrs. W. P. De Normandie, Postmaster at Austin; Frank Copeland, Deputy Special Agent of Treasury Department; Willis Moody, — Reed, A. B. Ferguson, H. Alexander, Frank Evans, W. B. Coffee, Thos. H. Fulton, Jesse Hanod and family, S. B. Reid, A. G. Buckington, H. B. Hamilton, brother of the Governor; A. Hendricks, Nat. Moore, P. H. Alexander, Musgrove Evans, Dan. Roberts, Lipp. Waters, Lieut. Lilly, First Texas Cavalry; Lieut. Alex. Roberts, Judge Fisk and Judge T. B. McFarland.

—The Galveston *Bulletin* says:

M. S. BENTON, Esq., commission merchant, Strand, received on Saturday last the first consignment since the close of the war, per schooner *Dan Simmons*, from New-Orleans, consisting of groceries, dry goods, millinery goods, &c.

—The Houston *News* says that a couple of preachers got into a game of fisticuffs on Main street on the 24th.

—ISAAC M. VERTCH, Most Worthy Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of the United States, having officially proclaimed that every act or declaration of any kind whatsoever, intended to impair the supreme authority of the Grand Lodge of the United States over the whole fraternity is null and void, and of no force or effect whatever, THOMAS M. JOSEPH, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Texas, calls a special communication of said lodge on the 28th day of August, in Galveston, the Grand Encampment to meet at the same time and place.

—A letter in the *News*, from Augusta, Texas, says that negroes in that part of Texas were never more quiet than at present. The more thoughtful ones regard emancipation as a misfortune. The letter says most of the blacks will remain with their old masters.

—The *News* says that upon the whole Texas will not suffer as much from loss of labor, even for the ensuing year, as is generally feared, although negro labor should deteriorate as much as is apprehended. There are compensations which have not been publicly mentioned. There are thousands of white men who have not heretofore been really wealthy enough to live without work; but have not been compelled to work, in consequence of the wealth and abundance of the country, which enabled them in many ways to live without regular and persistent labor.

—The *Quid Nunc* informs us that Col. J. H. BURNETT has been appointed by the Federal authorities to collect the public property in Houston County, through Col. ALEXANDER, who has charge of the same work in seventeen counties.

—We learn from the San Antonio *Herald* of the 15th that about 5,000 negro troops occupy the coast about Indianola, and as high up as Victoria, and that, under military orders, some of them are cutting ties to rebuild the railroad. The *Herald* has hope that the authorities will continue it to San Antonio.

—The San Antonio *Herald* has the following:

We learn, from letters received by some of our citizens, that a party of Indians, said to belong to the Kickapoo tribe, recently made a raid on our western frontier, killing and wounding several persons, and stealing a large number of horses. We have but few of the particulars. DANIEL WILLIAMS and a Mr. ENGLISH are among the killed. There were three others killed whose names we did not learn, and three wounded. The raid was chiefly upon the Frio and Leona. They stole all the horses on the rancho belonging to Dr. OWINGS, of this city—his rancho being situated on the Frio, about eighty miles from San Antonio.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Military Organization of the Department of South Carolina.

MILITARY DISTRICT OF CHARLESTON.
(First Separate Brigade.)

Comprising the Districts of Charleston, Colleton, Orangeburgh, Lexington, Barnwell and Richland.

Commanding Officer, Brevet Maj.-Gen. JOHN P. HATCH.
Headquarters, City of Charleston.
Provost-Marshal, Maj. JOSEPH T. PRATT, 32d United States Colored Troops.

First Sub-District—Comprises the City of Charleston, the district of country outside the Charleston City limits, within five miles of the fortifications on Charleston Neck, the Parishes of St. Andrew's and St. John's, Colleton, Sullivan's Island and Fort Sumter, and such part of the District of Charleston as is not included in the Second Sub-District.

Commanding Officer, Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. T. BENNETT.
Headquarters, City of Charleston.
Garrison—47th Pennsylvania Volunteers, 54th Massachusetts Volunteers, 165th New-York Volunteers, and the companies of the 3d Rhode Island Artillery now on duty in the district.
Assistant Provost-Marshal Maj. LEVI STUBER, 47th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Assistant Provost Judge, Capt. LEWIS REED, 54th Massachusetts Volunteers.

Second Sub-District—Comprises Colleton District and the country within five miles of Summerville.

Commanding Officer, Col. JAMES C. BEECHER, 55th United States Colored Troops.
Headquarters, Summerville.
Garrison—55th United States Colored Troops and one company 1st Ohio Cavalry.
Assistant Provost-Marshal, 1st Lieut. CHARLES A. CLARK, 55th United States Colored Troops.
Assistant Provost Judge, Capt. JAALAM GATES, 55th United States Colored Troops.

Third Sub-district—Comprises the Districts of Orangeburgh and Barnwell.

Commanding Officer, Brevet Brig.-Gen. A. S. HARTWELL.
Headquarters, Orangeburgh.
Garrison—54th New-York Volunteers, 55th Massachusetts Volunteers, and one company 1st Ohio Cavalry.
Assistant Provost-Marshal, First Lieut. W. GANNETT, 55th Massachusetts Volunteers.
Assistant Provost-Judge, Capt. C. C. SOULE, 55th Massachusetts Volunteers.

Fourth Sub-district—Comprises Districts of Richland and Lexington.

Commanding Officer, Col. N. HOUGHTON, 25th Ohio Volunteers.
Headquarters, Columbia.
Garrison—25th Ohio Volunteers and one company 1st Ohio Cavalry.
Assistant Provost-Marshal, Capt. W. P. SCOTT, 26th Ohio Volunteers.
Assistant Provost Judge, Second Lieut. Geo. N. IDEN, 25th Ohio Volunteers.

MILITARY DISTRICT OF PORT ROYAL.
(Second Separate Brigade.)

Comprises the district of Beaufort only.
Commanding officer, Col. JOHN D. GREENE, 6th United States Infantry.
Headquarters, Hilton Head.
Provost-Marshal, First Lieut. FRANK GEISE, 54th New-York Volunteers.

First Southern Sub-district—Comprises the parishes of St. Luke and St. Peter.

Commanding officer, G. W. BAIRD, 32d United States Colored Troops.
Headquarters, Hilton Head, S. C.
Garrison—6th United States Infantry, 9th Connecticut Volunteers, 32d United States Colored Troops, part of the 26th United States Colored Troops, and 21st United States Colored Troops.
Assistant Provost-Marshal, Capt. J. W. GRAHAM, 9th Connecticut Volunteers.
Assistant Provost Judge, Capt. S. M. SMITH, 32d United States Colored Troops.

Second (Northern) Sub-District—Comprising the Parishes of Prince William and St. Helena.

Commanding Officer, Col. C. H. HOWARD, 128th United States Colored Troops.
Headquarters, Beaufort, S. C.
Garrison—104th and 128th United States Colored Troops, Battery G 3d United States Colored Troops, and part of 26th United States Colored Troops.
Assistant Provost-Marshal, Capt. B. H. MANNING, 128th United States Colored Troops.
Assistant Provost Judge, Col. W. B. GUNNISET, 26th United States Colored Troops.

MILITARY DISTRICT OF EASTERN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Third Separate Brigade.)

Comprises the Districts of Georgetown, Horry, Marion, Williamsburgh, Marlboro', Darlington, Sumpter, Kershaw and Chesterfield.

Commanding Officer, Brig.-Gen. GEO. L. BEAL.
Headquarters, Florence.
Provost-Marshal, Lieut.-Col. B. B. MURRAY.

First Sub-District—Comprises the Districts of Georgetown and Horry.

Commanding Officer, Col. ISAAC DYER, 16th Maine Volunteers.
Headquarters, Georgetown, S. C.
Garrison, 15th Maine Volunteers.
Assistant Provost-Marshal, Capt. HENRY A. SHOREY, 15th Maine Volunteers.
Assistant Provost-Judge, Capt. LESTER DWINEL, 15th Maine Volunteers.

Second Sub-District—Comprises the Districts of Darlington, Williamsburgh and Marion.

Commanding Officer, Col. GEO. M. NYE, 29th Maine Volunteers.
Headquarters, Darlington, S. C.
Garrison, 29th Maine Volunteers.
Assistant Provost-Marshal, Capt. W. W. WHITMARSH, 29th Maine Volunteers.
Assistant Provost-Judge, Major JOHN M. GOULD, 20th Maine Volunteers.

Third Sub-District—Comprising the Districts of Sumter and Kershaw:

Commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. F. H. WHITTIER, 20th Massachusetts Volunteers.
Headquarters, Sumterville, S. C.
Garrison, 20th Massachusetts Volunteers.
Assistant Provost-Marshal, Capt. T. B. JOHNSON, 20th Massachusetts Volunteers.
Assistant Provost-Judge, Capt. E. B. CLARK, 20th Massachusetts Volunteers.

Fourth Sub-District—Comprises the District of Chesterfield and Marlboro:

Commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. C. S. BROWN, 1st Maine Volunteers.
Headquarters, Charlw, S. C.
Assistant Provost-Marshal, Capt. F. O. HOWE, 15th Maine Volunteers.
Assistant Provost-Judge, Lieut. W. E. LEIGHTON, 1st Battalion Maine Volunteers.

MILITARY DISTRICT OF WESTERN SOUTH CAROLINA.
(Fourth Separate Brigade.)

Comprises the Districts of Lancaster, Fairfield, Chester, York, Union, Newberry, Edgefield, Abbeville, Laurens, Spartanburg, Greenville, Anderson and Pickens.

Commanding officer, Brig.-Gen. JAS. B. FRESENDEN.
Headquarters, Winnsboro,' S. C.
Provost-Marshal, ——

First Sub-District—Comprises the Districts of Greenville, Anderson and Pickens.

Commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. C. T. TROWBRIDGE.
Headquarters, Calhoun or Anderson.
Garrison, ——
Assistant Provost-Marshal, ——
Assistant Provost-Judge, ——

Second Sub-District—Comprises the Districts of Laurens, Abbeville, Edgefield and Newberry.

Commanding Officer, Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. VAN WYCK.
Headquarters, Newberry.
Garrison, ——.
Assistant Provost-Marshal, ——.
Assistant Provost-Judge, ——.

Third Sub-District—Comprises the Districts of Spartanburgh and Union.

Commanding Officer, ——.
Headquarters, ——.
Garrison, ——.
Assistant Provost-Marshal, ——.
Assistant Provost-Judge, ——.

Fourth Sub-District—Comprises the Districts of Fairfield, Chester, York and Lancaster.

Commanding Officer, Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. L. CHIPMAN.
Headquarters, Winnsboro, S. C.
Garrison, ——.
Assistant Provost-Marshal, ——.
Assistant Provost-Judge, ——.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, } HILTON HEAD, S. C., July 31, 1865. }

Official—W. L. M. BURGER, Asst. Adjt.-Gen

number, or within his view, may breach of the peace, or offense already prohibited by any of the Legislature, or by any ordinance of any city, town or village within the district assigned to such police officer, may and shall arrest the person so offending, and, under the penalty of ten days' fine or dismissal from the force, in the discretion of the court, immediately upon such arrest, convey in person such offender before a magistrate of the city, village or town where the arrest is made, that he may be dealt with according to law. If the arrest is made during the hours that the magistrate does not regularly hold court, it is the magistrate in said holding court, such offender shall be confined in a station-house, or precinct thereof, until the next public sitting of the magistrate and no longer, but shall be then conveyed without delay before the magistrate, to be dealt with according to law.

It is a noteworthy truth, that this section of law has been known so imperfectly, or so utterly unknown, that when Capt. BRACKETT first began to apprehend offending hackmen, the Justices bade him go before the Corporation Attorney; and not until the Captain's officers exhibited the law to the magistrates did many of them know that it was extant.

Marshal MORRIS, of the Mayor's office, is rendering timely aid in this movement. Yesterday, MICHAEL MORRIS, the driver of coach No. 366, was arraigned for overcharging CLARK WILKINSON, of Oneida County. Mr. WILKINSON was taken from Fourth-avenue to Pier No. 4, and thence to the Hudson River Railroad Depot, for which he was charged $3. Marshal MORRIS compelled MORRIS to refund ALL his fare, and assured him that a second charge would cause a revocation of his license.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

GOTHAM VS. EMPIRE.

The Gotham Club, fresh from their signal victory of the Hudson River Club, of Newburgh, had an encounter yesterday at Hoboken with the "demoralized Empires," as some have called the Empire gents since their visit to Bedford; and though the Gothams had out eight of their nine on the occasion, they met with the most signal defeat they have sustained for a long time past, the Empires winning by the handsome total of 29 to 6, in a quickly-played game occupying just two hours. True, the Gothams did not have GEORGE WRIGHT, *alias* Cohen, in this game; but the Empires were also minus the efficient services of WHITEHEAD as centre field, who has done so much to support MARTIN'S pitching. The game opened favorably for the Empires; in fact, their batting, in the second innings, almost decided the result of the match, their totals at the close of this inning standing 12 to 1 in their favor. In the last seven innings of the game they scored 17 to 5 on the part of the Gothams, the wild throwing and lack of harmony in their nine being two prominent features of the Gotham play. The contrast in the fielding was shown by the fact of the Empires taking no less than 17 fly-balls—of which MARTIN secured 7—to 4 on the part of the Gothams, the latter marking their fielding with 19 wild throws, on which bases and runs were secured. MARTIN was also the most successful at the bat, HARRY WRIGHT taking the lead both at the bat and in fielding on the Gotham side. During the playing of this match the Hudson River Club and the Eagles made up a scrub match on the south field, and had a lively little game together of seven innings, the Eagles winning by a score of 24 to 21.

HUDSON RIVER VS. MYSTIC.

To-day these clubs play their return game together on the ball grounds, corner of Sixty-third-street and Third-avenue, at 2 P. M., and to-morrow the Hudson River Club plays the Mutuals, their closing game being with the Gothams on Friday.

ATLANTIC VS. STAR.

These clubs play their first match together this season at the Capitoline grounds, Bedford, on Thursday.

UNION VS. ECKFORD.

The return game between these clubs takes place on Thursday on the Union ball grounds, Brooklyn.

THE ACTIVE CLUB'S VISIT TO PHILADELPHIA.

A large party of the members of this first-class metropolitan organization are to take their departure, this morning, for Philadelphia, in the 6 A. M. boat from Barclay-street, for Amboy, they being engaged to play a series of matches with the crack clubs of the Quaker City. They will be met at Bordentown by the Philadelphians, and on their arrival will be escorted to the Union Hotel, which is to be their headquarters during their sojourn in Philadelphia.

This afternoon they play with the Camden Club of Camden, and to-morrow they will tackle the noted Athletics, a club all our New-York boys are anxious to win a ball from, but thus far none have been able to do it this season. Brother PAGE, of the Actives, however, seems to consider among the possibilities, if not probabilities, of the Actives achieving this desired success; but we will venture the assertion that the history of the defeat of the Athletics will not be written on the page of the Actives score-book this season.

Cricket.

SCHUYLKILL CLUB, OF TROY, VS. NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN CLUB.

To-day this well-known club of Troy visit Hoboken to play a match with the second eleven of the St. George Club, and the prospect is that there will be a pretty display of cricket to be seen. Wickets are to be pitched at 10 A. M., and the result will be decided by the first innings if the second is not played out. On Thursday the Trojans visit Bedford to have their return match with the New-Yorkers, and if we mistake not the visitors will not have such an easy time as they had at Troy with the New-Yorkers. On Friday they play the Willow Club of Bedford, and on Saturday intend paying the Manhattan Club a visit at Hoboken.

Naval Intelligence.

The *Dictator*, Commodore JOHN RODGERS, commanding, has now on board, as passengers, G. V. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Chief Justice CHASE, Hon. Messrs. RICE and HOOPER, and others. The *Agamemnon* and *Vanderbilt* are in company, and it is supposed to make a trip to Halifax.

Naval recruiting has been authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, to begin immediately at Baltimore. The *Allegheny* is the receiving-ship.

PERSONAL.

Commander D. AMMEN has been ordered to Charlotte, N. C., for the purpose of gathering together the abandoned naval property.

Capt. C. W. PICKERING has been detached from the command of the *Vanderbilt*, on completion of special duty connected with the *Franklin*, and ordered to duty at the Portsmouth Navy-yard.

Commodore THOMAS TURNER has been ordered to take charge of the laying up of such iron-clads as will go into the back channel of League Island.

A large number of volunteer naval officers, who had tendered their resignations, which were accepted, have been notified that the acceptance has been revoked, and that leave of absence has been granted. The list comprises nearly fifty names.

The screw corvette *Idaho* will be ready for steam in about twenty days.

NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SQUADRON.

The Naval Academy Practice Squadron this year is confining its cruisings to the last end of Long Island Sound, visiting New-London, Newport, New-Bedford, Gardiner's Bay and other places. The vessels are under way a large portion of the time, giving the young midshipmen much practical experience in handling the vessels. Each midshipman in turn takes temporary command of the vessel, and performs some evolution, and in this way all become familiar with the duties of an officer.

The squadron is under the command of Commander B. McN. FAIRFAX, and is composed of the following vessels:

Marion, 7 guns, sloop, 566 tons, Lieut.-Commander J. H. MILLER.

Winnepec, 10 guns, paddle-wheel, 1,030 tons, Commander J. N. GREER.

Marblehead, 3 guns, screw, 507 tons, Lieut.-Commander J. S. BARNES.

America, 3 guns, schooner yacht, 100 tons, Mate — HALL.

To afford all the classes the benefit of instruction in steam engineering, transfers in turn are made from the sailing vessels to the steamers, both paddle and screw. While on the cruise the midshipmen are required to steer, heave the lead and log, assist in sending up and down yards and masts, in managing the sails, working ship, and such other duties connected with practical seamanship, naval gunnery, practical navigation, and professional subjects generally, as the Commandant of midshipmen may deem proper to direct. The midshipmen embark in the vessels immediately after the June examination, and continue on board till about the 1st of September. It is said that the squadron have taken their final leave of Newport, and upon the expiration of the cruise will rendezvous at Annapolis, Md., to which place the Naval Academy is being removed. The sailing sloop *Macedonian* is also attached to the squadron. The last rendezvous of the squadron was at New-Bedford, Mass., where they were filling up with water.

NAVAL CADET ENGINEERS.

The intention of the Navy Department to educate a body of naval engineers for the service is to be carried out on a grand scale, one which will in a few years give us a corps of young men skilled in the requirements of this branch of our naval equipment. The war just closed has given an opportunity for the department to learn practically what is wanted, and it has been found that the engineers educated in the mercantile marine were not as a majority well adapted to the naval routine and service. Congress, at its thirty-eighth session, passed an act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to provide for the education of steam engineers.

The law limits the number of Cadet Engineers to fifty, who will be educated at the Naval Academy under the same general rules and studies as govern the Midshipmen. Applications for entering the class must be made to the Secretary of the Navy by the candidate or his relatives, when his name will be placed upon the register. The candidate must be 18 years of age, and his application must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence of moral character, mechanical aptitude, and of his having been employed at least two years in the actual fabrication of steam machinery. Before receiving an appointment he must pass a medical examination of his physical fitness, and an academic examination of his mental qualifications. He will then be admitted to the Naval Academy in the class of Cadet Engineers, and afforded every means of acquiring a scientific and practical knowledge of the principles of mechanics necessary for discharging the duties of steam engineer in the navy.

The course of study will comprise two academic years, and after graduating they will be immediately warranted as assistant engineers in the regular navy. The pay of the cadet is $500 per annum.

The Medical Board for the examination of midshipmen, last year adopted the following standard for the height of candidates: 18 years, 5 feet 4 inches. The candidates to be of proportionate size, especially with regard to chest development; 120 pounds is the minimum weight for a candidate for a cadetship. He must read clearly, write legibly, speak correctly, be versed in mathematics, posted in geometry, understand grammar, geography, and be able to sketch or draw the form of the principal elements of a steam-engine and boiler. Those who receive permission will present themselves to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, between the 20th and 30th of September, for examination as to their qualifications for admission. If both examinations result favorably, the candidate will receive an appointment of Cadet Engineer, become an inmate of the academy, and be allowed his actual and necessary traveling expenses from his residence to the academy. If, on the contrary, he fail in either examination, he will receive neither an appointment nor his traveling expenses, nor can he have another examination unless recommended by the Academic Board.

Each cadet engineer must on admission, deposit with the Paymaster the sum of one hundred dollars in legal tender currency, for which he will be credited on the books of that officer, to be expended by direction of the Superintendent for the purchase of text-books and other authorized articles. A cadet engineer who voluntarily resigns his appointment will be required to refund the amount paid him for travelling expenses.

Two steam gunboats the *Wismeper*, paddle-wheel, and *Marblehead*, screw, are attached to the academy and afford the best possible means for the instruction of the cadets in practical steam engineering. In fact every advantage and inducement is held out to young men to perfect themselves in this science and to become of service to their country.

Launch of the Steamer Old Colony.

The splendid steamer *Old Colony*, for the Newport line, was successfully launched yesterday morning from the yard of her builders, JOHN ENGLISH & SON, foot of Tenth-street, East River, amid a large concourse of spectators. The *Old Colony* is one of the finest of our Sound steamers, and in all her appointments will probably have no equal in this country. She was built by JOHN ENGLISH & SON, who built the steamer *Newport*, of the same line. She is 320 feet in length, 42 feet over all, and is 14 feet depth of hold. Her frame is of white oak, the floors are solid, the bilge strakes are oak and the ceiling of white pine. She is in every respect like the *Newport*, except she has "spondings" which aid her materially in weathering the Winter storms of the Sound, and she is the only steamer on these routes thus provided. The joiner work is by Mr. HOFFMIRE, and will be beautiful in design and finish. She has 150 state-rooms, to be elegantly furnished, and over 500 berths in the cabin, giving her accommodations for nearly 1,000 passengers.

She has one engine, with an 80-inch cylinder, and 12 feet stroke of piston. The wheels are 36 feet in diameter. She has two tubular boilers.

The *Old Colony* will be ready for service about the 1st of October, when this line can boast of two of the finest steamers on the route between New-York and Boston. Each vessel carries twelve large life-boats, an abundance of life-preservers, good fire apparatus, and excellent ground tackling.

The Hancock Recruiting Fund.

DISPOSITION OF THE BALANCE ON HAND—$6,000 GIVEN TO GEN. HANCOCK—$3,400 TO COL. COLYER FOR RETURNING REGIMENTS.

Agreeable to a call issued to that effect, a meeting of the contributors to the Hancock Recruiting Fund was held yesterday afternoon, at the office of Col. GEO. BLISS, Jr., No. 45 William-street. The purpose of the meeting was to determine upon the final disposition of the balance still in the hands of the Treasurer of the fund. A very slim attendance was present.

The meeting proceeded to business by Col. BLISS taking the chair, who stated that a number of communications had been received from various parties, asking for a portion of the unappropriated balance. Among these documents were letters from Col. COLYER, (in behalf of the Reception Fund,) PROSPER M. WETMORE, (in behalf of the Institution for the Poor,) and one from parties desirous of starting a Soldiers' Refuge.

The Committee of the Fund stated that they had agreed unanimously to give the balance—some $9,400—to Gen. HANCOCK, as a testimonial, but that they came before this meeting with the suggestion, at the same time urging the matter as the most gratifying way of disposing of the balance.

This was opposed by Mr. VERMILYEA, of the Stock Exchange Committee, who objected to all personal disposition of the money. He wanted it given to some deserving charity for soldiers.

Mr. EDWARD CROMWELL offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That $6,000 of the fund remaining in the hands of the Hancock Recruiting Committee be invested in United States Government securities, to be handed over to Major-Gen. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, and that the balance be appropriated for the entertainment of returning regiments, under the superintendence of Col. VINCENT COLYER.

The resolution was adopted, Mr. VERMILYEA dissenting.

No other business coming before the meeting, it was adjourned, and the committee discharged.

The New-York Post-office.

RAPID INCREASE OF POSTAL BUSINESS IN THIS CITY.

In 1854, when account was taken of the weights of mail matter passing through the New-York Post-office, it was found to be eighteen tons daily, nine tons coming into the office and nine going out. Now thirty-five tons are received daily, and an equal amount is sent away, making seventy tons handled every twenty-four hours.

In the past five years, notwithstanding the war, which at first materially curtailed operations here, the receipts have nearly doubled. The account is as follows:

1860—First quarter	$218,768 99
Second quarter	229,904 05
Third quarter	246,665 33
Fourth quarter	233,830 15
Total receipts in 1860	$932,169 52
1865—First quarter	440,321 67
Second quarter	415,607 85
Total receipts in six months of 1865	$855,929 52

The increase in the number of letters received here for delivery, not including the letters mailed at this office, is very great. The way-bill system, under which all the letters were counted, having been abolished, it is difficult to obtain figures that will correctly represent this increase. It was found, however, in the last week in September, 1864, that 477,143 letters were delivered in this city within that week—about 80,000 daily. A count was made in the concluding week of the last quarter but one, and it showed that 817,964 letters were delivered, equal to 135,000 a day.

The Postmaster, Mr. JAMES KELLY, has introduced a number of changes in the management of the department, which have had the effect of saving both time and money. Not the least important of these is the classifying of the boxes into which letters are to be dropped. The result of this measure is to allow the closing of the mails to be deferred to a later hour than formerly, when the matter was all dropped into one basket and no assorting was done till it passed into the hands of the post-office clerks.

The Post-office Department have now under consideration a plan for reducing the amount of labor performed in the various offices and transferring it to the railroad routes. If carried out, the result will be a more rapid transmission of mail matter and a vast extension of postal facilities.

An Opening for Capital in the South.

The following correspondence explains itself:

AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION,
No. 14 BIBLE HOUSE,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 8, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just received the inclosed letter from Col. O. BROWN, of Richmond. He is the Commissioner for Refugees and Freedmen in that State. His statement, being done officially in its character, and from a disinterested party, may safely be relied upon; and I inclose it to you, since it gives definite and specific information concerning an opening for enterprise in the South which may interest your readers.

Very respectfully yours, LYMAN ABBOTT,
General Secretary American Union Commission.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 3, 1865.

Rev. Lyman Abbott:

DEAR SIR: One of the best opportunities for an investment I have yet known in Virginia, both to give employment to the freedmen and for profit on capital, is now offered. An extensive tract of the best coal land, about 1,000 acres, in the State, within eleven miles from Richmond, a railroad within one mile of it, land covered with valuable timber, can now be bought for less than half its value. More in the matter immediately, if at all.

I would suggest that you send a competent man to examine it at once, and if it is the trade I think it is, be ready to make the purchase before it comes into market. I can see incalculable advantage to the freedmen, as well as profit to the purchasers in this.

Yours truly,
(Signed,) O. BROWN.

Proposed Procession of Discharged Soldiers and Sailors.

At a meeting held at Pythagoras Hall, yesterday, of soldiers and sailors honorably discharged from the United States service, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we, soldiers and sailors honorably discharged, citizens of America, and residents of the City of New-York, will make a procession in this city to visit the Mayor, city authorities, and leading employers in every capacity, to respectfully ask of them to give us work, and bread for our support and that of our families.

Resolved, That this public manifestation, which will take place on next Friday morning, Aug. 11, at 9 A. M., will have the character of the most peaceful and respectful solicitation to the public and employers, in order to induce them to give us employment.

Resolved, That we will gladly see with us in the procession all the soldiers and sailors honorably discharged, now in this city looking for employment, recommending them to act as honorable soldiers and peaceful citizens.

Resolved, That a general meeting will take place at No. 120 Canal-street, on Thursday morning, the 10th of August, at 9½ A. M., when all definite arrangements will be made in regard to the procession which is to take place on the following day.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DOMESTIC SERIOUSLY BURNED.—A domestic in the employ of Mr. MARSH, of No. 189 West Forty-fourth-street, whose Christian name only is reported as ANN, attempted to add fuel to a fire by pouring alcohol thereon. The vessel whence she poured the inflammable liquid burst, and, covered with burning alcohol, ANN flew to the rear yard, where Mr. MARSH speedily enveloped her in a carpet. Her attending physicians do not regard her injuries as necessarily mortal.

THE KNIFE IN A BALL-ROOM.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning several persons indulged in a fight in the Seventh Ward Hotel ball-room, at No. 173 Madison-street, and while engaged in the encounter SIMON SHERMAN, of No. 245 Cherry-street, received a serious dirk wound in the left side. WILLIAM LONG, who is supposed to have committed the offence, fled immediately after the wounding, and SHERMAN was taken to the New-York Hospital by Policeman JARBOE, of the Seventh Ward.

STRANGE, IF TRUE.—It was reported yesterday that a gang of laborers were seen in Greenwich-street with brooms and shovels, apparently engaged in cleaning that thoroughfare. There appearance is said to have created considerable excitement in the neighborhood.

UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The Union Executive Committee of the Twenty-second Ward met last evening at 8 P. M., and elected W. J. O'BRYON President of the committee, in place of ROBERT CAMPBELL, gone to Europe.

NEW-JERSEY.

DEATH OF AN EX-SLAVE AT THE ALMSHOUSE—HIS WILL.—An ex-slave named DENISON, who had been employed at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, died at the County Almshouse, on Snake Hill, a couple of days since. At the request of the dying man, a lunatic named NELSON wrote the following will:

AUGUST 3, 1865.

I, AARON DENISON, of Hudson County Almshouse, State of New-Jersey, but a native born of Newbern, Carroll County, State of North Carolina, where I had lived as a slave until the Spring of 1864, from whence I came to these parts, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament: I leave to Mr. NELSON ROLLINS, who has been attending me, one coat, one pair of pantaloons, one neck-tie, one vest, bosom and collars, together with three shirts, one black hat, and the ring on my finger.

his
(Signed,) AARON ✕ DENISON.
mark.

In presence of Mr. ROLLIN NELSON.
This includes the trunk with its contents.

SMASH-UP ON THE RAILROAD.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, as a Morris and Essex train of cars was coming from Newark to Hoboken, it ran into a wagon containing four Germans, at the crossing on the meadow, near the Mosquito Hotel. The horse was killed, the wagon demolished, and the men thrown into the air in all directions. One of them, named JOHN, was so severely injured that he died while being conveyed to Newark. Another, named JOHN OPERLY, was seriously injured, and remained insensible until Monday. The other two, HENRY WHATSBURN and HENRY WHISBEY, were but slightly injured.

THE KNIFE.—A young man, 22 years of age, named MICHAEL DUFFY, was arrested yesterday by Officer MANNING, of the Jersey City Police, on complaint of his wife, who charged him with having brandished a dirk-knife over her, and making threats to take her life. The accused gave bonds in $200 to appear for trial.

CHURCH ROBBERY.—St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, on Grand-street, Jersey City, was burglariously entered a few nights since, and the boxes for the reception of the "poor offering" were broken open and robbed of a small amount of money.

LAW REPORTS.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

The following gentlemen were sworn in as additional grand jurors: Allen Cummings, George W. Pratt, Francis H. Amsdon, Elijah K. Banks, Mortimer W. Hamilton, William Shute.

A LAGER-BEER SALOON AFFAIR.

William Rouke, indicted for larceny from the person, was placed on trial for stealing $44 from John Schloffer, a returned soldier.

Complainant testified that he was ordered out of a lager-beer saloon by the prisoner, who said, "your watch will be gone," and then ran to the street; he followed when the prisoner demanded $3, and threatened his life; afterward prisoner put his hand in witness' pocket and drew out his pocket-book.

Officer Reynolds testified that on the 26th of July he saw a crowd in front of No. 44 Greenwich-street, and on approaching found a soldier holding the prisoner and charging him with taking his pocket-book; witness arrested prisoner and at the station-house found no great amount of money on his person. There being an evident defect in the testimony, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

PLEAS OF GUILTY.

Michael Berrigan and John Sullivan, charged with stealing a watch, valued at $100, from Geo. Bruchy, on the 25th of July, pleaded guilty and were sentenced to the State Prison two years each.

James Wilson, charged with stealing a watch, worth $100, from the person of Henry W. Rowland, on the 30th of June, pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

Cornelius Dougherty, charged with taking a pocket-book from Margaret Sterr, on the 14th of July, pleaded guilty, and was remanded.

Thomas Meakin and Michael Trainor, charged with stealing a watch, valued at $40, on the 27th of June, from John Woods, pleaded guilty, and were remanded for sentence.

Rebecca Fitch, "a revolver," pleaded guilty to taking certain articles owned by Susan M. Wilbur. She was sent to the State Prison for two years.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 8, 1865.

$40,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	108⅞	500 Erie Railway	85¼
30,000 do	107	400 do ...2d call	85⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s, '62....R	113	300 Hudson Riv. R.	113½
1,000 U.S.6s, 5-20s...R.	104⅝	700 Reading R.	105¾
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...R. New Issue	104⅛	300 Mich. S. & N. I.R.	68⅛
100,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	108	100 do...2d call	68¾
500 do	108⅛	200 Chi. & Alt. Pref.	100
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C. New Issue	104⅝	1500 Cleve. & Pitts	70⅝
10,000 U.S.6s,10-40s...C.	97	400 do...s10	70⅝
1,000 U. S.6s, 10-40s...C. New issue	97⅛	200 do	70⅞
32,600 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series	99⅛	200 do	71
1,000 do	99¼	1200 Chic. & N.W.Pr.	84
4,000 N. Y. Sc. 6s, '73..	98	200 do...s10	85⅛
10,000 North Can. 6s...	75	100 do	85⅝
13,000 O. & M. Cer.	26½	100 do	85⅞
3,000 B., N.Y. & E. 1st M	98	300 Chic. & R. I. R.	108⅜
1,000 C., Bur. & Q. 8s, 1st	109	200 do...s30	108⅝
800 Cum. Coal Pr.	43	600 do	108¾
200 do...s30	43½	25 do...2d call	108¾
300 do...s30	43⅝	200 Mil. & P. du C. E.	39
200 Canton Co.	52	52 P., Ft. W. & C.	98¼
100 West. U. Telegh	73	100 do	98⅜
200 Quick. Min. Co.	56¼	300 do	98
100 At. Mail S. Co	155⅞	200 do...2d call	98½
700 N. Y. Cen.	93⅞	100 Alton & T. H. R.	35
30 do	93¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$70,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	106	100 At. Mail S. Co.	156¼
20,000 do	105⅞	300 N. Y. Cen. R.	93
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C. New Issue	104⅛	25 Erie R.	85
4,000 U.S.6s, 10-40s...C.	96⅞	100 do...s15	85⅛
2,500 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series	99⅛	100 Reading R.	108⅛
20,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	26	100 Michi. S. & N. I.	68⅛
300 Cum. Coal Pr.	44	100 Cleve. & Pitts.	70⅞
100 Quick. Min. Co	57	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	98
		100 At. & T. H. R. Pr.	60

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer...c	24½	100 Chic. & R. I.	s3 108⅝
10,000 do	s3 24⅝	100 do	108⅝
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	s3 93½	300 do	108¾
200 do	93¾	100 Chi. & N. W.	b30 29¼
400 Erie Railway...z-d	85½	200 do	s3 29
200 do	c 85½	200 do	29¼
500 do	85⅝	500 do	29
100 do	s5 85⅝	100 do	s3 28½
100 do	s10 85⅞	400 do	b3 29½
100 do	c 85⅞	200 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	68⅝
100 Hudson Riv. R.	113¾	400 do	69⅜
400 Mich. S. & N. I.	68⅛	200 Cum. Coal Co.	b3 44⅛
100 do	c 68⅝	200 do	44⅜
200 Reading R.	105⅞	100 do	44⅝
400 do	106⅛	100 do	44¾
300 Cleve. & Pitts.	71⅛	100 do	44⅞
100 Mariposa M. Co.	12½		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 Erie Railway...z-d	85½	100 Hudson R. Co.	12
400 do	85¾	300 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	69⅜
100 do...s3	85⅞	100 do...b3	69⅝
300 Reading R.	106⅝	400 At. Mail Ss. Co.	156
200 Ohio. & M. W.	26⅝		

TUESDAY, Aug. 8—P. M.

An advance of ⅛@¼ per cent. was established, to-day, in Bills on London for the *Scotia's* mail, which closes early in the morning. The rates for Bank and Bankers' 60-day signatures are 108⅛@108¼ ₱ cent., and three day's sight 109 @109¼ per cent., all for gold, which at 144@144¼ ₱ cent., gives an exchange in Currency of 156⅛@157 for 60 days, and 157@157¼ ₱ cent. for short sight. A fair business was done, the steamer being a favorite one with remitters. Some further orders received yesterday, for U. S. 5-20s, were executed for this opportunity, and the amount of bonds transmitted is reckoned at $1,250,000 or $1,500,000, chiefly drawn against at 3 days' sight. Included in the Export list, this week, we find 5,911 bales of Cotton for Liverpool, of the declared value of $1,339,000, but probably drawn against, for the greater part, last week. The general Export return shows a large improvement on the previous week. The total value of the week's export of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods is $3,894,479, against $6,463,846 same week last year, and $2,184,960 same week in 1863.

The Customs Duties are again active this week, and promise about two and a half millions in Gold to the New-York Office, part of which receipts are probably being resold, in preparation for the Currency Interest on $300,000,000 of 7-30 ₱ cents., due 15th inst. The price of Gold to-day was firmer than on Monday—144@144¼ ₱ cent.—while the abundance of Gold on the Street created about the only marked demaud for Money at 7 ₱ cent. The Stock Brokers were not large borrowers, and some of them had cash balances left with them at 6 ₱ cent. for employment, subject to call without notice. The prevailing temper of the market for Money is one of steadiness. No sanguine calculations are indulged of much cheaper terms than at present, and all the other hand, no apprehension felt of increased pressure as the season advances.

The additional decline in U. S. 5-20s in London, telegraphed from the Quebec steamer this morning, had no effect upon this market. The price is rather vaguely quoted from London 69 to 70 ₱ cent., Sterling Money, but assuming the lower figure, the equivalent in Currency in New-York is still about 108 ₱ cent., and parties who had orders left over from yesterday paid 106@106¼ ₱ cent. quite freely for Bonds deliverable in season for the *Scotia*. They were not over-abundant on the Street, and some considerable parcels have been brought from the neighboring cities in exchange for the second issue of 5-20s, (selling 1@ 1¼ per cent. less,) or for the 10-40s, 5 per cents., which are regarded as cheaper on the close approach of the 1st September Gold Interest.

In the Railway speculation there was more firmness than on Saturday or Monday, but no very decided buoyancy. The New-York and Western Roads, and also Philadelphia and Reading, appear to be held with much confidence for better prices later in the season. The adverse interest now bearing the market, though respectable in numbers, is scarcely so powerful as the party disposed to talk up, and even buy up, the market. Late in the day the feeling was dull on both sides, and there was not much done at the Afternoon Boards. The following quotations were made at 4 o'clock:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	97	97	N. West Pref.	63¼	63¼
U. S. 5-20s	106	106	Rock Island	107¾	108¼
N. Y. Central	92¾	93½	Fort Wayne	97⅜	97½
Erie	84½	85⅜	Cumb'land Coal	42¾	43⅜
Hudson	112	113½	Quicksilver	56⅜	57
Reading	106¼	106⅝	Mariposa	12¾	12⅞
Mich. Southern	68⅛	68⅝	Canton	29	29¼
Illinois Central	126⅛	126	Atlantic Mail	155	156
Mich Central	108	108	Brunswick	11⅝	12
Pittsburgh	70½	70⅝	Ohio Certificates	24⅝	24⅞
Northwest	28¾	25⅞	American Gold	43¾	144¼

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The August (half-yearly) Dividend of the Ocean Bank is 4 ₱ cent.:

Merchants'	108¼	Hanover	105
Union	118½	Irving	106
Phenix	103½	Metropolitan	115
Tradesmen's	126	Nassau	108
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Shoe and Leather	103
Merchants' Exch'ge	100¼	Corn Exchange	106¾
Commerce	104	Continental	93½
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	101	Import'e' & Traders.	103
American Exchange	116	Central National	104
Chatham	126	Fourth National	101
Bank of N. America	107	Ninth National	102½

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Alton & T. H. 2ds Pref.	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1857	81	Alt. and T. H. 2ds Inc.	70
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrip.	87	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	76
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Sel. L. & W. 2d mort.	103
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1873	103	Galena & Chi. ex	101
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100¾	Galena & Chic. 2d M. ex.	96
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	95	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100¼
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	95	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.	103
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st, M '77	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s, 1st s, '69	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	96
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds S. F., '66,	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	96
Harlem, 1st, '60-72	103	Miss. & Mo. 1st M.	95
Mich. C. new 1st s's, '82	110	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg.	96
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st s.	108	Chi. & Alton Income	87
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68	90	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	71
Alieh. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱c.	95	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	70
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875	113		

The following is the present Circulation of the Associated Banks in the Clearing-house, chiefly in National Bank Notes:

Fourth National	$1,497,055	Commerce	$979,200
Central National	998,900	Broadway	815,627
Tradesmens'	334,672	St. Nicholas	318,512
Republic	288,916	Shoe and Leather	509,966
Market	113,832	Oriental	111,973
Second National	270,000	Park	294,814
Manufacturers'	454,586	Bull's Head	126,822
Total of 14 Banks over $100,000 each			$7,182,875
Add for 42 Banks, small circulation			573,495
Total, Aug. 5			$7,656,370

The Morris and Essex Railroad Company, in our columns, to-day, advertise for proposals for another $1,000,000 of their First Mortgage 7 ₱ cent. bonds, in sums of $100, $500 and $1,000 each, redeemable in fifty years, with coupons payable in this city on the 1st of May and 1st of November. The proposed bonds are the balance of the $3,500,000 of bonds of the company, issued under the first mortgage, and are now offered for the purpose of completing the extension of the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton; and for furnishing coal, freight and passenger cars and engines. The bonds constitute a first-class security.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $5,793,644 63; including for Customs, $484,000; on account of Loan, $81,000; payments, $6,196,501 25; balance, $60,058,820 88.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.

Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

☞FOR SALE—Three hundred thousand dollars New-York Central Railroad Seven Per cent. Convertible Bonds of eighteen hundred and seventy-six. Apply to JAMES H. BANKER, at the office of R. L. Cutting & Co., No. 19 William-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 8, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 32 bbls. Ashes, 13,147 bbls. Flour, 489 bbls. and 99 bags Corn Meal; 18,124 bushels Wheat, 36,122 bushels Corn, 35,335 bushels Oats, 11,125 bushels Malt, 857 pkgs. Provisions, and 238 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in limited demand at $7 50@$7 62½ for Pots, and $7 75@$8 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been in demand and steady in price.

COFFEE—Continues quiet at former prices. We quote: Java at 25c.@26c.; Rio at 17c.@21c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; Laguayra at 21c.@23c.; St. Domingo at 17¾c.@17¾c.; Native Ceylon at 22½c.@ 23c. ₱ lb., in gold. Stock of all kinds to-day, 69,464 bags, including of Rio and Santos, 38,300 bags; of Java, 8,550 pkgs.; of Ceylon, 1,500 bags; of Maracaibo, 8,280 bags; of Laguayra, 2,741 bags; of St. Domingo, 420 bags; of Bahia, 5,973 bags; and other descri

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year..... 5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
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Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—MIDNIGHT ASSAULT—LOVE AMONG THE BONNETS.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

BROADWAY—PICCOLINO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BELVIDERE LION PARK—AFTERNOON CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Last week a destructive flood swept over Franklin, Johnson County, Md., doing an immense amount of damage. Many people living in the lowlands awoke to find their domicils entirely surrounded by water, and their fields of corn and wheat flooded and ruined by the sweeping deinge. The amount of damage to crops alone in Johnson County, may be reckoned by hundreds of thousands of dollars. The town of Franklin was a seagirt body of land. Every avenue leading to town was perfectly impassible. Every culvert and bridge on the railroad was either swept away or damaged so as to be impassible.

Senators FOSTER, DOOLITTLE and ROSS, committee to investigate Indian affairs through New-Mexico and Colorado, have returned from the plains. While at Fort Lyon they investigated the Sand Creek affair, and informed the Indians interested that government disapproved of Col. CHIVINGTON'S action. They invited the Indians to meet them in council at Cow Creek, near Fort Larned, on the 10th of September, to arrange terms of peace. Favorable results are anticipated. Col. SAM. F. TAPPAN, of the First Colorado Cavalry, accompanied the Senatorial delegation, and passed through this city yesterday en route for Boston.

A few days since Newbern was dreadfully alarmed at posters, placed in conspicuous places all over the city, in these mysterious characters: "R. C. B." Here was a plot. The Mayor called upon his officials to tear the incendiary documents down, which could mean no less, he supposed, than "Rise, Colored Brethren." When all but two or three were destroyed, the agent of a quack medicine, of which the above letters were the initials, rushed in and protested against the outrage. The joke was so good that he got a wide advertisement by the mishap to his posters.

The contributors to the Hancock Recruiting Fund, yesterday, disposed of the balance still on hand, some $9,400. After some discussion, it was resolved to invest $6,000 in government securities and hand them over to Gen. HANCOCK. The remaining $3,400 was appropriated to the reception of returning troops, under the superintendence of Col. COLLYER.

The Raleigh *Progress* states that Gov. HOLDEN has appointed the usual number of Superior Court Judges and Solicitors for the State. It is not expected at present that these Judges will hold the regular Fall Term of the Superior Courts. The object seems to be to hold courts for the trial of criminal causes only, and for this purpose a term of the courts will be ordered in every county where it may be required.

A State Convention of colored people of Tennessee was held at Nashville on the 7th ult. The Chairman stated the objects of the meeting to be to petition the Legislature, and send a delegation to Washington asking the privilege of the elective franchise, and to lay their grievances before the people of the State. Several speeches were made in furtherance of the object of the meeting.

The Fishkill *Standard* states that Rev. J. B. WAKELY has been appointed Presiding Elder by the Bishop of the M. E. Church of the Poughkeepsie District. The vacancy occurred by the appointment of Rev. Mr. Foss, late Presiding Elder, to the pastorage of the Thirteenth-street church, New-York, occasioned by the death of the Rev. Mr. HAGANY.

The New-York and Brazil Steamship Company's steamer *Manhattan*, Capt. TURNER, from Vera Cruz and Havana, arrived at Quarantine at an early hour yesterday morning. The *Manhattan* brings among her passengers his Excellency A. PEON Y RIPPIR, Minister from Mexico to Italy. We are indebted to the Purser for the prompt delivery of our papers and dispatches.

There was a fire at Toronto on the night of the 7th, at the corner of Bay and Wellington streets. The Grand Trunk Railway's general offices, HOUTON'S Hotel and Dr. ADAMS' dwelling-house were destroyed. Loss $30,000. It is feared that a boy perished in the flames.

A severe defeat is said to have been suffered by a detachment of Imperial troops in Mexico. Bands of guerrillas infest the roads, and keep the foreign troops in a constant state of excitement.

Canada papers report another attempt to carry off G. N. SANDERS. Like the previous one, it miscarried, and the police, who had been warned, captured two of the conspirators.

Guerrilla outrages are still numerous in Texas. The State Treasury at Austin, in that State, was recently broken into and robbed of $30,000 in gold.

The news from Alabama shows an improved state of public feeling, although the planters express their skepticism in the success of free labor.

A military commission convened at the Old Capital Prison, Washington, yesterday, for the trial of soldiers and citizens charged with military offences.

JOHN BELL, who is now in Nashville, is said to have failed greatly in health during the last four years. His features show the ravages of time, and care and trouble.

Yesterday, for the first time in ten days, the President met his Cabinet. There was a very protracted session.

The Canadian Parliament assembled yesterday afternoon, and listened to a speech by the Governor General.

Washington was excited and agitated on Monday by the report that Gen. LEE was in the city. The story was false.

Gen. GRANT reached Montreal, from Quebec, at five o'clock yesterday morning.

LOCAL NEWS.

WILLIAM JONES, who is better known as Jack Sheppard, having recently escaped, with a confederate, from Sing Sing Prison, was recaptured in this city, yesterday, by Detective Officers FARLEY and TIEMANN.

The body of Mr. GEORGE D. COOPER, of No. 142 West Twenty-second-street, one of the passengers who was drowned from the steamboat *Arrow*, was recovered early yesterday morning, and an inquest was held by Coroner GOVER.

A body, which is supposed to be that of Miss ERICSSON, lost from the steamer *Arrow*, was found off Pier No. 11 East River, last evening.

An improved demand prevailed yesterday for the principal kinds of produce and merchandise. Wheat, Corn and Oats were dearer. New Mese Pork opened quite heavily, but closed with more firmness. The freight market exhibited less animation.

Gold was 144@144¼ ₱ cent. yesterday. Exchange was ½@¾ ₱ cent. higher than for last Saturday's packet. Government Stocks were firm, and the 5-20s wanted for transmission by the *Scotia* this morning. Money steady at 7 ₱ cent. Railway Stocks higher, but not very active.

The live stock markets this week are generally supplied with an inferior class of stock. Beef cattle, as compared with the receipts a week ago, show a falling off of 782 head, yet were it not for the fact that the larger portion of them are poor half fed steers and cows, there would be an ample supply for all demands, and we would not have to record an advance of ½c. ₱ lb. net weight as we now do, principally on good cattle. Prices are about as follows: Good to prime bullocks, 16c.@17½c. ₱ lb.; common to fair, 14c.@15c., and poor to medium, 11c.@13c. Milch cows are selling well at previous prices. Veal calves are in good demand, with only a moderate supply, causing an advance of about 1c. ₱ lb., live weight. Sheep are scarce and sell considerably higher, namely, 7½c.@8c. ₱ lb., live weight. Live hogs are dull, selling very slowly at 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb. live weight.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

Assuming that no untoward event has occurred, we ought to hear of the arrival of the *Great Eastern* before this paper reaches the breakfast table. But the suspension of telegraphic communication across the sound between Newfoundland and Nova Scotia renders calculation somewhat difficult. Should this breach be repaired, we may have the news at any moment. Our latest advices, at this hour, (1 A. M.,) give no indication of the arrival of the great ship.

The Anti-Slavery Agitation—Its Relation to the Result.

It was said by GERRITT SMITH, in his speech at the temperance meeting in Saratoga, that "the anti-slavery reform was a failure; never was slavery stronger, or more deeply rooted, than when the rebellion broke out." This is a striking admission to be made by one of the prime movers of the anti-slavery agitation. It is entirely at variance with the claim usually put forth by his compeers, that the present freedom of the slave is the consummation of their work. Wherein is it true?

The agitation maintained by WILBERFORCE, CLARKSON and others, in England, against the African slave-trade, was unquestionably the direct cause of the prohibition of that trade by Parliament. It confronted with very little effect at first the public opinion, and the private interests, arrayed on the side of the traffic. By persisting, it gradually subdued public sentiment, and at the end of twenty years it carried Parliament, and its task was done. The result was attained slowly, but through the legitimate operation of moral means. It was the regular accomplishment of a well-advised design and well-sustained labor. The same may be said of Jamaica emancipation. It was the practical product of moral efforts—an end wrought out consistently and regularly through the agitation of moral causes. In both cases the methods employed worked with gradually increasing effectiveness, and brought the final result in the way anticipated.

With the organized anti-slavery movement of our country, this was not so. Probably not one man who had any important influence in starting or directing that movement can say that he ever supposed that slavery would be abolished through a war between the Federal Government and the Southern people. Some imagined that abolition would be effected by dint of a moral suasion of the South that slavery was a sin and a curse; others that the South would be forced into it by an irresistible moral pressure from without; others that it could be reached somehow through the formation of liberty parties and other political actions; others that dissolving the Union and leaving the South unprotected by the Federal Constitution would conduce to it; and a few even considered that the surest mode of accomplishing it was by exciting servile discontent and insurrection. In none of these ways was the institution brought to an end, or any progress gained in that direction. The South, instead of being converted to anti-slavery, under that agitation took the extreme ground, never before held, that slavery was a divine institution. The North consented to a Fugitive Slave Law in 1850, such as would have been morally impossible twenty years previous; and in 1861 its representatives in Congress agreed to an amendment to the Constitution, which erected a new protection for slavery such as had never entered the imaginations of the framers of that document. There is no doubt that the Crittenden compromise, embodying all the abominations of the Dred Scott decision, would have passed Congress by a strong majority had the Southern leaders been disposed to take it. The great principle of non-extension of slavery would have been abandoned outright and altogether, when forty years before the same principle was only partially abandoned before similar threats, the principle being still rigidly retained, so far as related to all territory above the parallel of 36 30. Distinctive liberty parties, on an abolition basis, acquired some little strength fifteen or twenty years ago—enough, it is said, to defeat HENRY CLAY for the Presidency, in 1844, by depriving him of the vote of this State—but all such parties died out before the rebellion. The number of those who were for breaking with slavery by breaking the Union did not increase during the last twenty years previous to the secession, nor did the States imbibe any new spirit of liberty. At no time during the working of the institution were there so few insurrections and so little open discontent as during the two decades prior to the rebellion.

The anti-slavery agitation was a failure so far as regards its direct scope and aims—as completely so as JOHN BROWN'S expedition into Virginia. Nevertheless, in all human probability, emancipation would have never come but for that same agitation. It was that persistent Northern agitation, and that alone, which enabled the secession conspirators to "fire the Southern heart, and precipitate the South into revolution." Without it all the attempts to arouse the Southern people to a rebellious pitch would have failed as completely as they did on the question of the tariff. It was because the Southern demagogues had an opportunity to declaim against a so-called crusade against Southern rights, and to picture in frightful colors the consequences to Southern society of a longer exposure to Northern agitation, that the secession movement was possible. This agitation was greatly magnified, and, in many respects, grossly perverted. Yet it had a positive existence; and it was that existence which gave Southern demagogueism its resistless power. Thus we may say that though the anti-slavery movement accomplished nothing in its own set path, it yet was indirectly productive of the mightiest anti-slavery results. It was an indispensable pre-requisite to the ascendancy of a rebel spirit in the South, from which sprang the war, and finally the destruction of slavery.

We think that to be the true statement of the case. The anti-slavery leaders proposed, but God disposed. They were used for the final abolition of slavery, but in a very different way from what they ever conceived. They did nothing by their own might and main; yet everything by being a "rock of offence." No moral reformers, probably, were ever more earnest, or had purer motives. Yet their devotion to their idea was their only wisdom. Their plans were all failures. They did not foresee any rebellion; yet had the rebellion, which was made possible only through them, succeeded, and the Union been broken up, they would have suffered unlimited reproach. As it is, their names will undoubtedly stand bright in history, and this simply by virtue of their having had right moral aims. Judging by the results of their personal efforts, CALHOUN and JEFF. DAVIS did as much for emancipation, by working against it, as GARRISON and WENDELL PHILLIPS by working for it. They all failed in their methods, and yet all were necessary for the final result. The difference in honor and dishonor which history will make between them, will be determined by the moral standard only; but that difference will be world-wide.

Button on the Black Man.

The recent transaction in Connecticut, in which a gang of white ruffians undertook to mob, and doubtless to murder, a poor weak woman of their own color, because they did not happen, over their cups, to approve of her choice of a husband, suggests a few words of reprobation of the spirit of lawlessness evinced in the case, and of advice to the people where it occurred. One of the ruffians—the ringleader, as appears from the testimony—was killed, and every good citizen will say that he got no more than his crime merited. We do not mean to justify violent measures for protection, unless the case demands it; and this case, so far as we can see, did demand it. Here it is: A man, recognized as a good and quiet citizen, marries a woman, who is also a good and peaceable citizen. They live together, man and wife, and for a long time no one says nay; they are quiet, industrious people, earning their living by hard work, employed by their neighbors, and generally applauded for good conduct. But it happens that they differ in color—the man is tawny, the woman is pale—the man is partly African, the woman is wholly Irish, and consequently white. It is a matter of taste—„ the law allows it and the court awards it;" there is no legal impediment to the union—no legal difference between a man of yellow skin or of blue skin. Of course the neighbors have their opinions, and many of them denounce the marriage as monstrous. Had the parties *not* been married, but simply lived in open prostitution, and kept a house for general accommodation, as scores of them do here in New-York, all would have been right—the fortunate nigger would have been a prime fellow, and the white wench would have had the best of patronage. But they, foolish people, had regard to moral laws, and audaciously stepped from illicit commerce to legal union—hence the trouble.

We are not surprised at the tragic event, unless it be that the persecuted were, for once, the victors. We see and feel on all sides the hissing fires of persecution that a brutal mob, chiefly from alien shores, is fanning by every base appeal that diabolical ingenuity can invent; and we cannot say that such outbreaks are unexpected; indeed, we know that the turbulent element to which we allude, egged on by a set of villainous politicians who use them for their own dirty work, is ready, on the slightest provocation, to hurl destruction upon the heads of any class, white or black, upon whom they may be launched by their leaders.

It is this element that the people must hold in check. Amit, if you please, the gross impropriety of the intermarriage of white and black, if the law does not forbid it by what right do the people undertake to regulate it? We know of cases where very pure-blooded and very ugly red men have white squaws legally bonded to them; yet no mob undertakes a separation. We know cases where an Indian concubine has bore many children to a white man, and instead of casting slurs upon their origin, the pale people have actually envied the half-breeds their miscegenate origin. Is not the Virginia aristocracy even to this day bragging of the blood of POCAHONTAS?

We, semi-barbarians of the metropolis, have had so many solemn lectures from the East upon our lawlessness, our mobs, our vast vagabond and unruly population, our negro riots, &c., that we cannot with justice omit this opportunity for rejoinder. And we say, in all seriousness, to our neighbor State, that her people, in the case of the negro family DAVENPORT, have committed a graver crime against law than even the rioters here in July, 1863. Not altogether in the overt act of the drunken gang led by the dead soldier, but in the extraordinary course of that ridiculous Connecticut BUTTON, a juror, who, not satisfied with administering the law, goes into an extra-judicial speech to overwhelm and confound the already justified defendant. Here stands a man fully acquitted by a lawful jury, and by implication commended for his course, (he ought to have had a vote of thanks,) when out from that jury steps a a fellow who had just agreed to the verdict of clearance, and wastes a quarter of an hour in an impudent lecture intended to prove that he (BUTTON) had been compelled to clear him, (DAVENPORT,) but he was very sorry the law would not allow them to hang him. As the report goes, the negro DAVENPORT bore himself with great dignity through this most insolent and infamous harangue, and rested quietly upon his legal rights. We understand that the cue of this man, BUTTON, has been taken up by the low rabble whose sole political capital is kicking the negro, and that some of the county officers have so far degraded their position as to go to the black man and advise him to leave, indicating that they cannot or will not protect him. Now we deprecate violent measures where they can be avoided; but in this case, as we understand it, the whole State of Connecticut is solemnly sworn to protect this man, ANDERSON, in the peace of his family, and the quiet enjoyment of his home. And the State of Connecticut, the grand fountain of lectures on the necessity of submission to the law, the fruitful source of example in morals and good behavior, must not stultify herself—she must sustain ANDERSON in all his lawful rights, and however the stomachs of her rabble may revolt at the mixing of different colors, the Land of Steady Habits must crush out that rabble—BUTTON and all—and reassert her bright example of obedience to the sovereign will, if not for her own credit, for the benefit of outside barbarians.

Agricultural Implements for the South.

There is, perhaps, nothing of which the Southern States to-day are in greater want than an adequate supply of agricultural implements. Their past system of labor has been such as to forbid the introduction of those improvements which have become of universal use in the Northern States. Where labor is performed by slaves, labor-saving machines find but a sorry market. Not only have reapers and mowers and planting-machines been unknown, but the hoe and shovel, and common plow, which Sambo has used for the last quarter of a century, would scarcely be recognized by the farmers of New-York, Ohio or Illinois; the hoe dull and heavy, the ax-helve often a straight stick, the plow a mere scratcher of the soil, hardly going deep enough to disturb the moles.

But even these tools are now mostly gone. For four years the South has not imported a single tool, except the few which ran the blockade. Her few manufactories forgot the arts of peace, in the busier arts of war. Engaged night and day in turning out ordnance of all kinds, they had no time to provide hoes and rakes and spades and plows. Their plowshares have been beaten into spears, their pruning-hooks into swords. Meanwhile the lands have not rested. The tools in the hands of Sambo, with mossa away, have worn out rather faster than they ever did before. Thus, throughout the entire South, the means of labor are lamentably inadequate, while in many regions, where raiders, foraging parties or guerrillas have gone, there is scarcely a tool left.

Not many weeks since the writer of this article met in Richmond a farmer who had three hundred and twenty acres of land, and whose entire stock consisted of two chickens and one pig. He was obliged to go forty miles for an ax, and then had to pay $4 75 for it; and a subsequent three days' search among his neighbors for the loan of a rake failed to find one. In Richmond, at the same time, tools were selling at two and three times the price asked in Northern markets, and very few were to be obtained at all. A trusty correspondent in Richmond, who has made this a matter of some special study, writes us: "The country is almost entirely destitute of tools. This is not merely through the seizure of such implements for the use of the armies, but in consequence of the wearing out of these tools during the last four years, in which no new supplies have been obtained." The same want exists in North Carolina, and is recognized by Gov. HOLDEN, who declared, in a private letter, that the people desire to work, but lack the means and implements. And another gentleman, who has been a resident of Nashville since its occupation, and is thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the people, writes to us to urge the establishment of a large agricultural warehouse in that city.

There are few openings which afford better opportunities for Northern capital and energy than this universal want. As yet almost no effort has been made to supply the demand. As we look over our Southern exchanges we find almost everything else advertised, dry goods, produce, theatres, patent medicines, traveling doctors, life insurance agents by the score, houses permanent and houses portable, books and even schools, but scarcely a single advertisement of the supply of that which the South needs more than almost anything else—agricultural implements.

Industry is the basis of all civilization. Agricultural industry, in particular, must be the basis of all Southern prosperity. For it must be a long while, if ever, before domestic manufactures or foreign commerce can become a really important element in her wealth. In no way, therefore, can capital serve the entire country better than by introducing into the South the agricultural tools and implements she needs so much, while it is one of those services that would compensate itself. An enterprising firm who should send traveling agents into Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina, furnishing them with illustrated catalogues and samples, thus affording the people a knowledge of improved agriculture, which they greatly need, and supplying the demand for tools at a reasonable profit, securing returns out of the proceeds of the crops, would render the country an invaluable service, while it would also open for itself an immense trade and lay the foundations for a royal business in the future. A company in which the various manufactures of the Northern States should unite might advantageously be formed for this purpose—a course which has already been pursued in Baltimore. We commend this matter to the consideration of the manufacturers and sellers of agricultural implements.

CANADA POLITICS.—The Canadians have got a new ministry within the last few days, and their Parliament met yesterday, to consider the terms of the conditional agreement made by their delegates with the British Government. Lord MONCK in his opening speech to the Legislature, it will be seen, uses words of great friendliness toward the United States—words, the sincerity of which would have been better attested in the crisis of our conflict, than after its triumphant close. Still, we must accept Lord MONCK'S courteous greetings in good spirit, and let the past be forgotten. The new ministry brought together is little different from that which dissolved upon the death of Sir E. P. TACHE, the late Premier. A French Canadian, and one, too, with a British title, again succeeds to the chief ministerial office. Sir NARCISSE BELLEAU, gazetted Premier and Receiver-General, is a respectable lawyer, who has been President of the Legislative Council, and in that capacity was knighted during the Prince of WALES' visit. He will do what his predecessor did—prevent the radical and tory members of the coalition government over which he presides from coming to an open fight. Nearly all the old members of the Cabinet appear to have come together again, with some changes in the distribution of offices. They will, therefore, work as before in favor of confederation, and, as far as possible, endeavor to carry out the views of the parent government on that and kindred schemes. They announce, through the Governor, the withdrawal of their militia from the frontier.

WANTED, A SENSATION.—The newspapers are in extreme straits just now for something to spread afar. While the war lasted, the grand tragic events of the several campaigns furnished abundant material for sprawling maps and big type head lines; but our descent to peace was so sudden and so perfect that we were left high and dry upon the beach of commonplace mediocrity, with not a show for our show columns—for how could petty riots, and paltry fires, and poor railroad collisions take the place of the great shocks of arms in which, as the ancients fabled, the Titans warred with the immortal gods? It is now not only high-tide of peace, but it is low-tide of city existence—Midsummer, when everybody that is anybody is anywhere but at home; the town is dull—Aldermen forget or forbear to ——; courts are stupid, or adjourned; army matters have settled into a dull routine at the desks of the paymastere; Generals are sinking to the common level of common citizens; and Admirals are nothing more than ordinary men. What shall we do? The public has been fed upon fire until plain diet is insipid to its palate. It craves splurge, sensation, long-resounding adjectives and portentous substantives. Who shall feed the cormorant? We see our neighbors struggling desperately with this public want, and floundering in the vacuity of nothingness, grasping at straws that look like weavers' beams, and magnifying moles into mammoths. We find them, in sheer desperation, rushing into the manufacture of occurrences that never occurred, and wreaking the vigor of repertorial ecstacy upon assumptions as unreal as the bushel of dollars at the foot of the rainbow. What shall be done? We struggle only to see giants where pigmies walk, and the public still cry for more giants. Would it not be feasible to return to the plain old path? True, we have sensations now and then, and possibly these may suffice. It is beyond the purpose of true journalism to go beyond the facts to make a show; and to exaggerate the facts that are worthy of record is equally detrimental to newspaper morality. Might not the press moderately curb this vicious taste, by declining to feed it, and so, in due season, lead the people back from banquets of spices and confections to the good old solid food of common sense? Do we need five or six sensations daily, or may not one or two answer for the present, with none at all by and by?

CRIME IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.—The Recorder, in his late charge to the Grand Jury, was fully justified in referring to the fact, that the most horrible of the crimes which fill the calendar from week to week, are those committed in comparatively quiet and orderly rural communities. The recent tragedies in Massachusetts and Connecticut have not been paralleled, in appalling atrocity by any felony committed in New-York for a number of years. Yet, the the moral surroundings are vastly to the disadvantage of a great city like New-York. Here, idlers and vagabonds get mad with drink, and stab and hack each other, like demons as they are. But we get almost daily reports from the rural districts of murders in cold blood—murders growing out of lustful appetites, or eordid greed—in presence of which our midnight grog-shop stabbings read tame and flat. It is awful that it should be so, with so much to wean men from passion and from crime, as the healthful, free life of the country presents.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO ABDUCT GEORGE N. SANDERS.—The telegraph has of late brought us repeated stories of attempts having been made to abduct Mr. GEORGE N. SANDERS from his abiding-place in Montreal. On Monday matters were brought to a crisis by the pretended connivance of a provincial detective with the kidnappers. The police of Montreal were warned, and the intended victim was released from his captors by the aid of a large force of the local constabulary. There is still a reward of twenty-five thousand dollars pending on the capture of SANDERS. In view of all these horrible kidnapping stories, would it not be well to reduce the amount to twenty-five cents? We really think that is about all this member of the Niagara Peace Conference is worth. If we had him here, and he should escape conviction by any chance, he would be a perpetual nuisance at large. Let the reward, at all events, be reduced to something corresponding to SANDERS' actual value.

NOTES.

—The Saturday *Press*, whose pages in the days gone by were filled with wit and wealth of humor, is revived. Mr. CLAPP'S hand is still firm on the helm, and his bark has bounded boldly among the coursers of the literary sea. The paper has changed form, but is improved; of pleasant shape and size, filled with good things, it is welcome to our table. Its first number was excellent, its promises are flattering, and we have no doubt of its entire success.

—The Saratoga races of the present season are said to surpass anything of the kind ever known in this country. The attendance has been large, orderly and entirely creditable; the display of horse flesh far better than many an English course can show, and the sport itself has initiated a new era, which promises health to the body, change for the mind and a benefit to the race in general.

—In the Sierra Nevada there are gigantic trees. Visitors who will insert a marble slab in the bark, and inclose the tree by an iron rail, have the privilege of naming a tree. Mr. BENJ. C. HOWARD, of San Francisco, while on a visit to the Sierra recently, chose one 300 feet high and 51 in circumference, whose bark was two feet thick, and named it "Henry Ward Beecher." The tree stands next to one called "Lincoln."

—Mr. BATEMAN, the Colonel, is in town. He has come thus early in the season to arrange for a series of popular concerts here and in the provinces. His artists are expected about the 1st of September, and include Mad. PAREPA, the noted prima donna, CARL ROSA, violinst, and DAURENTER, pianist. THEODORE THOMAS, with a grand orchestra, will be a prominent feature of the concerts.

—Six beautiful Circassian girls with tremendous heads of hair are en route for New-York. BARNUM has engaged them for a weekly drama. The Chinese Museum is being rapidly prepared for occupation, and soon again the gay and somewhat festive throng of curious men and "resolute" women will have a symposium. So will the children.

—GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND has been appointed assistant editor of the *Citizen*. Certain telling articles from his prolific pen have sent its circulation far beyond the most sanguine expectations of its friends. It is doing a good work, and its conductors are in the front rank of the day's journalists.

—Gen. HOOKER, who so narrowly escaped the embracings of the teetotalers at Saratoga, is out of town. Gen. PECK is in command during his absence. Gen. HOOKER has retained all of Gen. DIX'S staff, and has brought with him two or three of the members of his own old staff.

—Gov. FENTON visits the State Prison at Sing Sing to-day. His staff accompany him, the visit being an official one of inspection. The Governor and staff are to be the guests of Gen. SWAIN, Engineer-in-Chief of the State of New-York.

—The concert saloons are in full blast and making money fast. Our reporter counted eighty-four men and women in KATE STANTON'S last night, fifty in Madam BELL'S, and one hundred in the Gaieties.

—There is no truth in the rumor that JOHN MITCHEL has been quietly released and has gone to California. He still rests at the fort, and has no desire, we presume, to have any communication with the President on the subject of pardon.

—The streets of Brooklyn are filthy. We presume certain of them have not been touched in six months. In many of them the dirt is swept into little heaps where it is left for the winds to scatter.

—Our streets are thronged with Southerners. The theatres are full of them, the hotel steps are occupied by them. They seem to enjoy being here.

—We understand that Messrs. THEO. HAGAN, NICHOLSON, WINTER, PARTON and REMACK are to run a weekly paper. They are all capable men, and accomplished in their specialties.

—Mr. F. G. LE FONTAINE, editor of the Columbia *South Carolinian*, is at the New-York Hotel. He was formerly connected with a morning journal of this city.

—C. GODFREY GUNTHER will be a candidate at the coming election for Mayor; so will F. I. A. BOOLE, CORNELL, BRENNAN, and half a dozen others.

—Col. J. M. SANDERSON has received a letter from the Secretary of the Prince of WALES, congratulating him on the action of Secretary STANTON.

—We understand that Mr. A. S. COHEN is about removing to Washington City, as Assistant District-Attorney.

—We understand that Mr. OLIVER JOHNSON is soon to take charge of one of our leading morning journals.

—S. S. Cox, known better as Sunset Cox, is about publishing a book entitled *Eight Years in Congress*. Wonder if he will tell all he knows.

—Mayor GUNTHER owns and runs the Coney Island Railroad. He is likewise Mayor of New-York, and very fond of clam-bakes.

—The Fenian Sisterhood loom up as an important organization. Kincora is the name of their lodge, and Sister O'SHAY directs the circle.

—The RAVELS are coming soon. Children cry for them, and the habitués of Niblo's Garden yearn for them.

—LESTER WALLACK, with a party of choice spirits, is among the Catskill Mountains.

TAXATION—ARTICLE NO. IV.

Taxes on Sales.

It would be wrong to deny that the idea of raising all or the quarter part of the Government revenue by an impost on all commodities sold, in market, store, or on private premises, has taken hold of some of our best minds; and that it has attractions which insure it support in influential quarters, if not general acceptance. It has the charms of great simplicity and impartiality at first sight. Its advocates claim that it could be carried into effect at a minimum of expense to the Government, and of danger to the liberties of the citizen now arising from the vast amount of Federal patronage, inasmuch as the local officers, elected by the people, could be appointed collectors of the tax. Only one commissioner for each State or Territory, they say, would be required. As the aggregate of every man's sales is apt to be known to each person in his employ, no secrets would thus be violated, as in the case of the income tax.

The most prominent advocate of this measure, if not its author, is Hon. EDWARD HAIGHT, member of Congress from this State, who has proposed a tax of one per cent. on all sales of produce and merchandise, as the means of furnishing the revenue needed.

The first point to be considered is, will it furnish anything like a sufficient sum to support the government? It seems to us the rate given would fall very far short of it, even taking the figures advanced by those who advocate the scheme. Suppose it be true that the volume of our imports and exports is $700,000,000 per annum; and that the home trade is ten times as great, making a grand total of seven billions of dollars, one per cent. on this amounts to only $70,000,000. But then, argue the salesmen, merchandise changes hands probably three times on the average; so that the yearly proceeds would be really $210,000,000, and might be considerably more.

But even this large product, assuming that every payer contributed his tax honestly and punctually from the first day, would furnish little more than fifty per cent. of the grand total required for the present year. For it is proposed by the new organization, whose pet this project is, to abolish custom-houses, excises, stamps, and all other sources of income excepting the post-office.(?) Out of little more than two hundred millions, then, we are to pay say one hundred and fifty millions for interest, with a portion of the principal; sustain a respectable army and navy; pay nearly fifteen millions as pensions, with all the other expenses necessarily arising out of so costly and devastating a war as that out of which the country has emerged. The process of making "ends meet" would be a most interesting one in the science of numbers!

Suppose we say, then, *two* per cent. instead of one. Let us see what will be the probable results: A farmer sells a quantity of wheat to a miller, who grinds it into flour, and disposes of it to the agent of a wholesale dealer. The latter parts with it to a retailer, who finally sells it to the consumer. It has thus passed through *four* persons' hands, each contributing the two per cent. impost, making eight per cent. in the aggregate. But, in truth, this large rate levied for the government will increase to ten, twelve or *fifteen per cent.* to the consumer, since each intermediate owner would charge a liberal profit on his time, trouble and money advanced. The scheme has, therefore, all the defects, and is liable to all the objections, that can be produced against the existing taxes on manufactures, these being piled on the top of each other, and costing, in effect, seventy-five if not one hundred per cent. to the consumer as the price of collection. The masses of the people would only be

leaping out of the frying-pan into the fire, substituting a tax upon all the necessaries of existence, for one which now spares a large portion of these and falls more upon luxuries.

Not only so, but the instant it would be shown that from five to ten per cent. could be saved by departing from the usual course, means would be taken for bringing the consumer directly into contact with the producer, through combinations or otherwise, by which the government would be deprived of a large proportion of its revenue. It is true, the masses might be none the worse off for dispensing with the services of middlemen; but we have now to take into consideration the feasibility of this scheme for raising a given amount of revenus every year. One of two conclusions is certain. Either it will fail to meet the requirements of the country, or it will prove the most costly method that could be devised for supplying them, whether the salaries paid to officials amounted to much or little.

As to *disclosures*, there are precisely the same objections against advising the public of the amount of one's sales as of one's income. Mr. A. T. STEWART cares nothing for the publication of either; in fact, the official publication of the figures is rather an advertisement of his business, for which he could afford to pay handsomely. But his neighbor, Smith, who strives to keep up first-class appearances on a fourth-class business, would have as conscientious scruples at publishing the exact amount of his sales as he would of his net income. And he would take steps to avoid payment in the one case as certainly as in the other. The well-established morning journal which strikes off 50,000 sheets has an obvious advantage in every reference to the extent of its sales; while the *World's Illuminator*, with one-tenth of the circulation, would manifestly avoid the publication of figures which must hurt it with the advertising public. These are but samples of men or interests in every department of business, where the law is required to be modified to save the pride or vanity of individuals. Whatever may be said on behalf of this as a general principle, it ill becomes those who declaim against income taxes, on account of unnecessary exposure of private affairs, to advocate one on sales.

But the principle is further objectionable, in that *it is essentially unsound and unjust*, by discriminating against the poor in favor of the rich. By a providential arrangement, it happens that the laborers, the industrious mechanics, the working bees of the community in general, have larger families than their more affluent neighbors, while less able to make purchases, except retail. Thus the shoe pinches at both extremities. The rake, the spendthrift, the unmarried miser, make few purchases of necessity, except the clothing which protects their precious persons, and hence can snap their fingers at this system of taxation. Even the well-to-do, whose outlays are largely incurred for servants, horses and the like, with comparatively few children to support, can purchase most of their necessaries in large quantities at wholesale prices, or produce them on their own premises, avoiding the payment of one or all imposts, which would fall with almost crushing effect upon those less favorably circumstanced. On the other hand, he who toils from sun to sun the year round, must, as a rule, purchase every morsel of food consumed, every yard of clothing required, as well as the shelter which covers the heads of his family. The rich lay by a respectable surplus annually for investment, the which escapes taxation; the industrious poor expend nearly the last penny in purchases, of which every dollar contributes its dime to the government. The farmer consumes one-half of his produce in the support of his own family, on which he is never called to contribute one cent. His laborer, John, who purchases from him a portion of the potatoes, flour, fruit, meat, &c., raised by John's own hands, is met by the tax-gatherer indirectly, in the enhanced value of the articles consumed, through the government impost. The dry-goods dealer, in like manner, can supply the wants and conceits of his own wife and children gratuitously, as far as taxation is concerned; the clerk is subjected to the impost, albeit the less able of the two to pay.

Even were their families equal in numbers, their abilities to pay equal, their liabilities to pay alike, there is injustice in compelling a poor laborer to contribute as largely as the rich. In the social order or disorder of things, mind, skill, training, capital, receive a disproportionately large share of the products of national industry. The hod-carrier is as necessary as the architect; yet, whether owing to his own neglect or that of his parents, he is glad to accept two dollars for ten hours' work; the other thinks little of ten dollars for five hours' application. We could not overturn this order of things if we would. Labor can only be elevated by a higher education, which will ultimately lead to the employment of machinery for all kinds of drudgery, leaving men to direct it. But at least some consideration can be made as an offset, by directing the tax-gatherer to lean more lightly on the hands than the brains or the mere areolar tissue of society. This equitable consideration would be as nearly as possible reversed by the proposed tax on sales.

There is, further, gross injustice in the measure, since it proposes to exempt from taxation the sales of real estate, evidences of indebtedness, and the precious metals; because it is said, all such taxes affect labor and production injuriously. But does not *every other* impost affect labor injuriously? Has this not already been proved to a demonstration? Besides, do not tens of thousands make a livelihood by trading in such? Every person who followed dealing in real estate, in stocks, in bonds, even in gold to the detriment of the national credit, would thus escape "scot free." So far from exempting these, we hold that both moral and material benefits of the highest order would flow from the imposition of a light tax upon every share of stock or every bond publicly knocked down to the highest bidder. In the first place, it would preserve those evidences of indebtedness at a nearly uniform value, instead of their fluctuating violently and often causelessly from one extreme to another. Within three years, for example, Erie stock touched 7 and 129—a variation of nearly 1,750 per cent.! At both extremes it proved equally disastrous to scores of operators. A tax of only one-tenth of one per cent., would give the stock market stability; and in the end inure to the benefit of companies, whose paper is thus made a foot-ball. That the *moral* effects of such a dampener on operations, which are scarcely a remove above gambling, would be still more beneficial, requires no argumentation to prove.

In the nature of things there is no just reason why exemptions in any of the transactions alluded to above ought to be made. Every one implies a certain amount of legal protection, which again implies trouble and outlay on the part of the community. The genuineness of every stock certificate, the obligation expressed in every bond, may become a matter of most expensive litigation at any moment; why, then, should not the transaction of passing such paper from hand to hand be assessed with its quota toward the maintenance of government, if the transfer of a barrel of flour to a consumer is forced to contribute? And why not every acre of real estate, every house and lot sold, on the same principle?

The object of reducing government patronage as far as can be safely done, is a good one. Unquestionably there *are* dangers to be apprehended from the employment of large numbers of officials in every district, who may act like disciplined troops against the public interests. But is the proposed scheme calculated to insure equal efficiency with economy and safety? It has yet to be proved; in the meantime appearances are decidedly against it. Of the town officers usually chosen, how many are both honest and capable, as well as responsible, to manage a much larger and more complicated piece of machinery than that to which they have been accustomed? Is it certain that all those who might be chosen by the people would act in that capacity, when the popularity to which the candidates owed their election would certainly be compromised by accepting the new appointment, and acting strictly up to the letter of its requirements? Let us bear in mind that the tax is a *new* one; that payment of it would naturally be evaded by many; that, in order to bring them up to the mark, rigid inquiries must be made, leading to exposuree, heart-burnings, &c., such as the assessors and collectors experience in no moderate stint at present. The probability is that a professional office-seeker would either not accept the appointment at all, or that, if he accepted, he would put his glass so often to the blind eye that his popularity would be preserved only at the expense of the revenue and strict equity between man and man. He would likely be rigid toward political opponents and lenient toward friends, severe on the weak and easy on the strong. He would become of necessity an "unjust steward," asking, in effect, "How much owest thou, my lord?" and to the reply, "An hundred measures of wheat," his rejoinder would be, "Take thy bill and write down *fourscore!*" People would lose confidence in the whole system, and it would be certain to fall through, unless the appointments were made in a different manner.

But the heaviest objection against this measure is the fact that *it has never been tried in this country*, and this is not the moment to institute experiments on a large scale. Our people have become, in a measure, accustomed to almost every other form of taxation—to customs' duties, excise duties, licenses, income taxes, poll taxes, property taxes, taxes on manufactures and on articles of luxury, but of the workings of taxes on *sales* they are practically ignorant. Introduce such a system, and a child will perceive that it would yield little revenue the first year, less the second than the third, and so on. But the situation of our government is such that it requires *more* revenue the first year than the second, and more the second than the third—more *really*, as well as more in proportion to our numbers and resources. Of all times for making such an experiment, therefore, the present is the worst. With *stability* in taxation, as in everything else, the credit of the General Government will be such that it can command any conceivable amount of money at low rates of interest. With incessant changes and wild experiments, at the bidding of mere doctrinaires in political economy, all the fruits of bygone years will go to wreck, and the national credit become a bye word. It is always dangerous, and may be ruinous, for an army to change front in presence of an enemy; it would be exceedingly hazardous for a nation to revolutionize its system of raising revenue at the moment when it feels the weight of a vast public debt for the first time. How much more so, when it is susceptible of proof that it is essentially inequitable, oppressive, costly, and inharmonious, or else that it would prove utterly insufficient to accomplish the object designed by it.

Assuredly its European associations are not such as to commend it very strongly to American regard. It comes not from Great Britain, France, Holland, Germany, or even Russia, but *Spain and Naples!* What need of further testimony than the fact that it owes its parentage to the PHILIPS of Spain and the Bourbons of Southern Italy? If it be necessary to trace its lineage further, we have it in the Arabs or Moors, who appear to have invented it in order to squeeze money out of the Christians and Jews. In Spain it was originally a tax of ten per cent., which rate was subsequently increased to fourteen; but in Naples it was reduced to three per cent. before its abolition. It ruined Spanish industry in all the provinces where it was instituted, while Catalonia and Valencia, exempted from it, continued to enjoy at least a tolerable degree of prosperity until the French invasion, in which the system finally perished.

It may be said that there is no comparison between a rate of one, or at most two per cent., and one of ten or fourteen. Allowance ought certainly to be made for the great difference, although it has already been shown that the frequency of changing hands would cause many commodities now to appreciate in price from ten to fourteen per cent. before reaching the consumer. On the other hand, it must be borne in mind, that as society advances it becomes more complex in its industry, its members purchasing more in proportion to the labor of each, than they were formerly accustomed to do. Where a Spaniard, two or three centuries ago, gave one-fourth or one-half of his time and labor for money, which was converted into commodities, the American of to-day is apt to expend much the greater part, if not the whole, in this manner. As a rule, the laborer, the factory operative, the mechanic, expend nearly all their earnings this way. Consequently, the difference is not so great as on first sight it might appear; and the oppressiveness of the *alcavala* is a legitimate argument in the question before us.

The only valid argument, as it seems to us, on behalf of the scheme, is that a tax on sales belongs to the class known as indirect, like duties on tea and other articles imported; consequently, is not so apt to be felt by the payer as direct assessments. But, strange to say, its warmest advocates oppose customs' duties, because these increase to consumers the prices of commodities more than the amount yielded to the government—precisely the objection which exists to taxes on sales. "The true doctrine," says one of its advocates, "is to levy imposts not upon capital, but on its products—to tax, not production, but consumption." Is the distinction not rather nominal than real, less practical than theoretical? Is not every imaginable tax on consumption indirectly one on production and capital, and *vice versa?* But such is not "the true doctrine," and the arguments which are adduced to establish it fall short of the mark. The taxes of a community are neither more or less than the contributions paid for protection to persons, property, and revenue—a part given for the preservation of the residue. Any other considerations, like protection to industry, are mere incidentals, not the primary objects. The distinction between taxing production and consumption belongs to the same category. It is only a consideration to be taken into account when others are equally balanced. It will not serve as an offset to its inequality against the poor, and all who are supporting large families, to its utter novelty in American experience, and the other objections which have been offered to it. Doubtless, taxation does eat up a portion of a nation's capital, and to a slight extent operates against the remuneration of labor; but it is not true that it does so to *the whole* extent of the means thus said to be withdrawn from productive industry, which might never have been employed therein. Beside, even as a tax, it furnishes employment to labor, and thus creates competition for the laborer's services. Undoubtedly if ten, instead of *one per cent.* of the active capital of any country were consumed by taxation, there would be a speedy end to all useful industry; but the fact that it is not the whole amount of a community's increase in real wealth, but only a small portion of it which is thus withdrawn, makes all the difference in the world. In some countries, though fortunately not in this, capital may increase too fast to make its investment therein an object to the owner. Wherever there is an average gain of five per cent. per annum or more, no fears need be entertained about its lying idly by.

Referring to the charge of inequality, the same journal tacitly admits it, and proceeds to expatiate upon the beautiful arrangement by which an Astor or a McDonough is enabled to act as a steward toward the public by the protection thus afforded to his capital. That is, in order that employment may be active and remunerative, throw taxation chiefly on the shoulders of industry, for to this conclusion the logic inevitably tends. Poor men, having large families, may be pardoned if they cannot see it! To this affluent the arrangement is, no doubt, exceedingly beautiful. The statesman and politician, however, will remember that ultimately such points are settled, not according to the rules of æsthetics, but the number of votes, and that consumers come to the ballot-box as well as capitalists.

THE COLLEGES.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE IN THE WAR.

Commemorative Exercises—Names of the Heroes.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Friday, Aug. 4, 1865.

Away down here in the State of Maine, and in the pleasant little town of Brunswick, on the Androscoggin River, is located Bowdoin College. Going into active operation in 1802, for more than sixty years it has been quietly doing its work in the world. It has numbered among its faculty Parker Cleaveland, Thomas Upham, Roswell D. Hitchcock and Joshua L. Chamberlain; and among its alumni we find the names of William Pitt Fessenden, Sergeant S. Prentiss and John P. Hale, Longiellow, Hawthorne and the two Abbotts, Jona. Cilley, James Bell, John Appleton, George Evans, Ephraim Peabody, Presidents Goodwin, of Geneva College, and Lord of Dartmouth, and a small host of others whose names appear in italics or small capitals in the triennial catalogue.

In the war, now happily closed, the students and alumni of the college have done no mean part. They have been found in almost every field of operations, and no one of them all, so far as is known, has ever brought discredit on the college or dishonor upon himself. The whole number of living graduates is 1,126. The printed list of the graduates who have served in the army or the navy of the United States during the war contains 248 names. These are known, and probably there are many others who have not yet been reported. Forty-four have sealed their devotion with their blood. They were nearly all very young men; life had many attractions for them; in peace they might have won a name that should have honored them through a long and useful life. But they have fallen, and the name they did win is left to cheer the friends they have left behind. Their memory is sweet and shall never die.

Among the number are Col. Marshall, Seventh Maine Regiment; Capt. Robinson, of the Fourth Maine Battery; Surgeon Holmes, of the Sixth Regiment; Chaplain Bartlett, of the First Maine Cavalry, killed in battle; Lieut.-Col. Henderson, Seventh New-Hampshire; A. A. Paymaster Chapman, United States Navy, killed when the gunboat *Com. Jones* was blown up, in James River; A. A. Gen. John B. Hubbard, killed at Port Hudson; Capt. Chas. K. Hutchins, Sixteenth Maine, killed at Fredericksburgh; Capt. Frank W. Sabine, Eleventh Maine; Capt. Haskell and Lieut. H. P. Brown, Seventh Maine, killed at Antietam; Lieut. McCobb, Fourth Maine, killed at Gettysburgh; Lieut. Rowe, Thirtieth Maine; Lieut. Samuel Fessenden, Second Battery, killed at Second Bull Run; Capt. William W. Morrell, Twentieth Maine, killed in the Wilderness; Lieut. Edwards, Sixteenth Maine, killed at Fredericksburgh; Capt. Thomas H. Green, killed at Cedar Mountain; Capt. D. M. Phillips, Twelfth Maine, killed at Winchester; James H. Maxwell, Horatio F. Smith, Lieut. Rogers, Thirty-first Maine, killed at Coal Harbor—the list is already long, but it does not include all the martyr names. It is not necessary to give them here. Their lives were short, but they did their work well. They will not be forgotten.

On Wednesday evening the college welcomed back its returned warriors. The exercises took place in the Congregational Church. The Stars and Stripes had been displayed in every portion of the building. For four years, at the return of the commencement season, they have been placed there; but now bright-winged peace has come, and no longer are the flags thrown out, but are looped up in signification of that peace which blesses us. President WOODS presided, and Prof. A. S. PACKARD made the welcoming address—graceful, eloquent, and, better than all, most heartily sincere. The presence of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, who had come to Brunswick by special invitation to gratify the men who had, so far as in them lay, aided him in the accomplishment of his noble and patriotic services, added greatly to the interest of the occasion. No word escaped his lips, but his very presence brought something to the assembled alumni and their friends, which no other man now living could have afforded them.

And the ladies, too, did their part to give *éclat* to the occasion. Graceful in movement and beautiful in feature, gorgeous in attire and "stunning" in waterfall, their laughing eyes, through which love beamed on many a scarred veteran in war though young in years, also added something which, of course, the greatest crowd of male friends could not have afforded the warriors, however cordial and sincere in their welcoming. Ah, well—up here, too, under the North Star, Cupid reigns, and nowhere in the wide, wide world can he find more beautiful or more gallant subjects. Beauty and gallantry have here walked arm in arm, in the moonlight and in the sunlight, during the week now drawing to a close, and "soft eyes looked love to eyes which spake again." The soldiers have learned how to conduct themselves manfully throughout an engagement, and the experience is valuable now.

The exercises of the evening passed off most successfully. It was an era of good feeling, and the hours have made their indelible impression upon many hearts. Prof. PACKARD was followed by Hon. PLEO W. CHANDLER, of Boston, and Prof. HARRIS, of Bangor Theological Seminary, and responses were made by Maj.-Gens. O. O. HOWARD and CHAMBERLAIN.

The addresses were all exceedingly apt and appropriate, thus affording a marked contrast to one, at least, delivered at the commencement dinner. The Germans have a proverb that "speech is silver, silence golden." If a public speaker is sure to make a *faux pas*, let him grant us the golden silence. Gen. HOWARD was, as usual, peculiarly happy in his remarks. He alluded to the debt of gratitude which the soldier alumni owed to the college for the discipline they had received within those walls, for the influence had remained with them for good throughout their subsequent careers. He paid a feeling tribute to the departed CLEAVELAND, whose strict punctiliousness and faithfulness had been so impressed upon the students who had sat under his teachings. And he urged the young men who heard him to learn of such men; to remember that all the successful Generals in the war had been men of strict integrity and unflinching patriotism. In the name of his fellow-soldiers, he also expressed his gratitude to the college for the welcome which had been given them. They had been honored in private conversation and public addresses, and honored, it was true, deservedly. Yet for all this he thanked Alma Mater; and he thanked her for the honor paid to their noble Lieutenant-General. He spoke most enthusiastically of the services and abilities of Gen. GRANT, his own enthusiasm being exceeded only by that with which the encomiums were received.

Gen. CHAMBERLAIN was the last speaker, he said that he felt that there was some appropriateness in his standing there, for he had gone out as it were from among them, having long been one of them. On that stage, ten years ago that day, he had been honored with the Master's degree, and in his youthful way had endeavored to express his idea of the relation of liberty and law. Ten years had passed, and after all its trying scenes and strange vicissitudes he thought as then, that they went together. He was thankful to be there, that after so many vicissitudes he had been able to meet them again. His heart was full, for he saw there before him those who had stood shoulder to shoulder with him in the war; and he saw the Chief, also, whose sagacity, skill, patience and perseverance had rendered such glorious results possible, and not only possible but a reality. But he missed the faces of many who were there once, many who had been his pupils; and when he remembered them his heart sank within him. Yet he could "see them with the eyes of his soul." One bright example he would recall, that of a noble officer who had been under his command, who was only a type of many—Capt. WILLIAM W. MORRELL, of the Class of 1861. In the Wilderness he led his men into the thickest and most dangerous of the fight. It was a brave and heroic deed; in advance of his line he was called upon to surrender, but he defied the summons. Beckoning on his men and thrusting his sword in the face of the enemy, he fell in death.

Gen. CHAMBERLAIN also alluded to the presence of Gen. GRANT, and thanked him, in behalf of the soldiers, for consenting to come. He was a man whom they all loved, with a love which they were not ashamed to admit, for he was the foremost man of all the world.

Yesterday morning a meeting of the alumni was held, and a committee was appointed, with Prof. WILLIAM SMITH as chairman, to arrange for a memorial to the sons of Bowdoin who have fallen in the war. It is now intended to erect a memorial hall, in which will be placed tablets inscribed with the names of the fallen braves, with portraits, captured flags and relics of the war contributed by the alumni and friends of the college. It is to be hoped that the building will be speedily erected.

Some mention should, perhaps, be made of the sons of Bowdoin who have served in the war. First and foremost on the list of those who have been connected with the college as students stands the name of Maj.-Gen. OLIVER O. HOWARD. His reputation is national; the country claims the honor of his deeds. His countrymen have honored him by acknowledging his right to the title of the Christian soldier—the Havelock of America. The one-armed hero that he is, he accompanied SHERMAN when he drove the plowshare of war through the Southern territory, and beneath the turned sods buried slavery's vile weeds so deeply that they shall never spring to life again. He is not a graduate of the college, for he left it at the end of his second year to enter West Point, yet he took with him a warm and deep love for the institution and the Professors. That love has never grown cold.

First and foremost on the list of the alumni now stands the name of Maj.-Gen. CHAMBERLAIN. His reputation, too, is national, and his deeds will never fade from the memory of the loyal American citizens. Having graduated in 1852, in 1855 he became a tutor; in 1856, Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory, and in 1861, Professor of Modern Languages. In August, 1862, he entered the service of the country as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twentieth Maine Regiment. A strange story might be told of the influences brought to bear to prevent his going to the war, when the Governor first proposed to give him a commission; but perhaps it were as well not to relate it now. His record speaks for itself. Five years ago, your correspondent was one of his pupils. No Professor had the love of the students to as marked a degree as he. Indeed, however much they then respected those associated with him in the management of the college, he was the only one whom they really loved. And now, when they know the history of Gettysburgh and of Five Forks, to say nothing of the twenty other battles and more in which he has been actively engaged, their love has become deeper and stronger, while their admiration of his efforts and their pride in his deeds must be of value to him even, if he prize at all the kind feelings of those who know him so well. On Wednesday he was elected by the boards to the Professorship of Rhetoric and Oratory and Comparative Philology. Regarding the interests of the college alone, we might wish that he would consent to accept the position, yet the wish would be selfish, hard to reconcile with one's idea of justice to the individual most intimately concerned. That he may do that which will prove most to his own interests, and nearest in accordance with his own inclinations, it were better to hope. But wherever he may be placed, and whatever he may determine to do, he will certainly do it well.

Then there is a long array of Brigadier-Generals whose names are now dear to Alma Mater. Among the number are FRANCIS FESSENDEN, JAMES D. FESSENDEN and HENRY G. THOMAS. The first named, the second son of Hon. WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN, late Secretary of the Treasury, was severely wounded at Shiloh, and lost a limb while in command of a brigade in the Red River campaign. The youngest son of the honored Senator, Lieut. SAMUEL FESSENDEN, was mortally wounded at the second battle of Bull Run. As he was being borne from the field, he asked the surgeon if he thought the wound was mortal. The surgeon was compelled to tell him that he feared it was. Remaining silent a moment, he looked up and said only, "It is all right." He was a brave and efficient officer; young and endowed with unusual talent, yet he died freely for the holy cause of his country. His name, too, shall be remembered and honored, so long as New-England men remain true to the great principles which have actuated them during the four years' war.

Among the Brevet Brigadier-Generals are SEWALL, HUBBARD, CILLEY, GRANGER and HYDE. The record of each is honorable, yet that of none more so than THOMAS W. HYDE'S. He also is a very young man, but he has lived long enough and well enough to win for himself a name eminent among the many who have fought through the various campaigns of the Army of the Potomac.

Of Colonels there are APPLETON, STARBIRD, POORE, VIRGIN, TALBOT, ROBERTS, MCARTHUR, HOWARD (brother of the Major-General) and MATTOCKS. Of all these only good reports have been received. Only their names, however, can here be given; while not even so much can be done for the Lieutenant-Colonels, the Majors, and the officers of lower grades, who in their several positions have done honor to themselves, to the college and to the State. Many of these officers originally went out as privates, and their commissions were won by hard fighting, brave actions and strict attention to duty. And some of the very first young men who have graduated at the college—first in talent, in patriotism and in all good qualities—have quietly served their country in the field as privates, throughout their connection with the army. Not all could be officers. And as Gen. HOWARD said: "It is honorable even to have carried a musket in such a war as this, and years hence these men will be honored as our revolutionary fathers have been honored."

Some of the classes have done wonderfully well in the war, especially those which have graduated within the last few years. The class of 1860 graduated fifty-five members. Twenty-eight of these have served in the war, from Colonels down to privates. Maine sent seven light batteries to the war, and three of them have been commanded by members of this class—BRADBURY, MAYO and TWITCHELL. The class of 1861 graduated forty-eight members, and twenty-two have served in the war. Brig.-Gen. HYDE, Lieut. FESSENDEN, Capt. MORRELL and Lieut.-Col. MANSINO were members of this class. 1862 graduated thirty-one, and twenty-two have served, among them Cole, STARBIRD and MATTOCKS. 1863 graduated thirty-five, and sent eighteen. And so of other classes.

Something has already been said of those who have fallen; but others ought to be mentioned. Capt. THOMAS H. GREEN, class of 1862, was an aid to Gen. PRINCE. On returning to headquarters after the battle of Cedar Mountain, he found that his General was missing. Mounting his horse he started off, saying he would not return until he had found him. He never came back, and no tidings of his fate were ever received.

Capt. F. W. SABINE, of 1859, died of wounds received in action, Aug. 14, 1864. Early in the war he wrote to a friend: "I do not know that I shall make a very efficient officer; but, by-and-bye, when these boys come home, I shall feel mean if I have taken no part in this war." He went. He made an efficient officer; and he fell, fighting bravely.

Capt. HASKELL and Lieut. H. P. BROWN, both of the class of 1860, and both of the Seventh Regiment, met death in a brave but hopeless charge by their regiment on the field of Antietam. As ever before, they did their whole duty in the charge, though they knew it must be in vain.

And, now, have men been made better or worse by the war? Gen. HOWARD says very many have been made better. In his heart, though a soldier, he abhors war. Long may it be ere he and his comrades are compelled to take part in another! But if it comes they will be found doing their duty. Some, he says, have fallen in morals, but many have become firmer in their principles,—have learned more boldly to enunciate the truth, and stand to maintain it. And throughout the North too, where there was once niggardliness, and a money-clutching spirit, there is now liberality and generosity; and there is something better and nobler even than this, for we have gained patriotism and loyalty and love. The college boys have aided in restoring peace and union. Everywhere they have been found doing their whole duty. They have seen those who have been drawn to them by ties of affection, made more strong and confirming by the dangers to which they were together exposed, fall at their side. In the morning they have gathered together, while their young life was buoyant, and the blood coursed joyously through their veins; the clash of arms followed, and at night the quiet moon shone down on some of them lying stiff and cold on the blood-stained soil of the Southern States. Their comrades hastily, tearfully prepared for them the shallow grave, and left them to their long sleep. Is it strange if such scenes have made many men better and holier—if by such trials and such griefs they have been raised to a higher level than they occupied before? A lasting peace has been gained by them; they have proved themselves worthy to enjoy it.

Two Fine Portraits.

Two portraits, or rather photographs of portraits, just issued by Mr. JOHN W. DODGE, of this city, will add greatly to the deservedly high reputation of that popular artist. One of these photographs (they are of the imperial size) is of President JOHNSON, and the other of JOHN BROWN, whose soul, the song says, is "marching on." The portrait of the President, from which this photograph is taken, was painted from life on the order of Mr. JOHNSON in May last, and is in every respect an admirable production of art. Nearly all the likenesses of Mr. JOHNSON give an angularity and sharpness to his features which those who have seen him know that they do not possess. The portrait by Mr. DODGE avoids this infelicity while it gives the expression of Mr. JOHNSON'S countenance with lifelike fidelity and accuracy. Secretary MCCULLOCH, in a letter to the artist, speaks of the picture as "a most excellent likeness and a beautiful specimen of art." He adds: "I have rarely seen a portrait which pleased me so much. Many friends of the President, including the members of the Cabinet, agree with me in the opinion that it is an exceedingly happy production. I congratulate you upon your success."

Although the portrait of JOHN BROWN does not possess the same interest now that it once did, it is a study for the physiognomist. As works of art both pictures are equally creditable to Mr. DODGE. They are published at No. 713 Broadway.

Take Time by the Forelock.

The miasma which generates epidemic fevers is now rising in clouds under the blazing beams of the dog-day sun. Every living body, as well as refuse animal and vegetable matter, emits unwholesome vapors, and in crowded cities, and the dense assemblages which business and pleasure call together, the elements of disease are evolved. The pressure upon every vital organ is never so great as in the second and third months of Summer, and common sense teaches us that these organs require to be reinforced to meet it.

We hold our lives, so to speak, on a *repairing lease*, and this is the season when the process of dilapidation is most rapid, and repairs are most required. Therefore, *build up, prop and sustain the powers of nature* with that mighty vegetable recuperant, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. He who takes it may be said to clothe himself in sanitary mail, against which epidemic disease will hurl its poisoned shafts in vain. This is no gratuitous assertion but a great *medical fact*, attested by twelve years' experience in every climate of the habitable globe. Extremes of temperature always disturb the functions of the stomach, the bowels, the liver and the skin. It is through these that the most dangerous maladies assail us. Tone them in advance with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, and defy heat and malaria. Sold everywhere. New-York Office, No. 59 Cedar-st.

Cramps, Colic, Cholera, Summer Complaint, dysentery, diarrhœa, and all affections of the bowels are cured promptly and effectually by Dr. D. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. Being pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by children, and, having maintained its popularity for over thirty years, the proprietors confidently recommend it as a standard household remedy. Sold by all druggists.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 815 BROADWAY.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair
will restore Gray Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR, STRENGTHENS and PROMOTES the growth of the weakest hair; stops its falling out in three days; keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious. THE BEST HAIR DRESSING EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. It is recommended and used by the first medical authority. Sold at the drug-stores, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.
I assure all persons the above preparation will do all that is claimed for it.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.
Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-hand Safes,
In large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Caution.—Those Using the Red Jacket BITTERS are warned to beware of impositions and counterfeits. The proprietors are doing their utmost to protect the public against counterfeits. Each bottle has a private U. S. Revenue six cents stamp over the cork, and the proprietors' name, BENNETT PIETERS & CO., blown in the glass of the bottle.

Schilberg's German Ointment.—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for piles, old wounds, scrofula, salt rheum, all bone and skin diseases, &c. For sale at the drug-store, No. 99 Bowery, N. Y.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, also sideboard and parlor safes, for silver-plate, &c. At No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine,
No. 508 Broadway.

Wheelers & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button Hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Second-hand Safes for sale cheap, for cash, at No. 109 Maiden-lane.

An Old and Well-tried Remedy.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, has stood the test of thirty years. Millions of mothers can testify that it is reliable and perfectly safe in all cases. Relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, regulates the bowels, gives an infant, troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

MARRIED.

DENTON—MOORE.—On Sunday, Aug. 6, by Rev. Mr. Searls, of Brookville, JAMES DENTON and CLARA MOORE, both of Oyster Bay.

DURFEE—WIGGINS.—At Greenpoint, L. I., on Monday, Aug. 7, by Rev. Mr. Reid, WILLIAM H. DURFEE, of Greenpoint, and CORNELIA A. WIGGINS, of Newtown, L. I. No cards.

LASHER—DECKER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, DANIEL B. LASHER and EMMA DECKER, all of Brooklyn, L. I. No cards.

ROWE—BROTHERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 8, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Dr. Diller, Mr. EDWIN ROWE, of Fair-Haven, Conn., and Miss JESSIE D. BROTHERSON, of Brooklyn. No cards.

☞ New-Haven, Conn., and Demerara, B. G., papers please copy.

WOODHEAD—BROADHURST.—On Monday, Aug. 7, at Christ Church, Brooklyn, E. D., by Rev. Charles W. Homer, Mr. EDWARD WOODHEAD, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Miss EMMA BROADHURST, of Leek, England.

DIED.

BAPTIST.—Suddenly, at Northampton, Mass., on Monday, Aug. 7, SAMUEL G. BAPTIST, Jr., aged 15 years, 3 months and 7 days, son of Samuel G. Baptist, of Brooklyn, L. I.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

COOPER.—Suddenly, in this city, on Saturday, Aug. 5, GEORGE D., only son of Charles P. and L. Cordelia Cooper, in the 23d year of his age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. Ryer, No. 142 West 22d-st., on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 11 A. M., without further notice.

DEVEAU.—On Tuesday, Aug. 8, PETER B. DEVEAU, aged 75 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 74 Forsyth-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation. Remains will be taken to Upper New-Rochelle on Thursday morning. Carriages will be in attendance at New-Rochelle Depot at 12 o'clock A. M.

DUFFIE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 8, ABIGAIL FERRIS, wife of George W. Duffie, daughter of Eliza Springer.
Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 2½ o'clock, at No. 11 West 20th-st.

FURNALD.—On Sunday, Aug. 6, HARRY, infant son of Francis P., Jr., and Ella Furnald, aged 11 months and 6 days.
The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 136 East 54th-st., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HARTOUGH.—In this city, on Tuesday, Aug. 8, of marasmus, FREDDIE, infant son of Peter C. and Juliet Hartough, aged 7 months and 8 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 471 West 23d-st., on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

KEEP.—At Lockport, on Saturday, July 29, after a short illness, WILLIAM KEEP, aged 53 years.

LOWRY.—Suddenly, at Newport, R. I., on Thursday, Aug. 3, DONALDSON COURTRIGHT LOWRY, born at Erie, Penn., Feb. 28, 1859, aged 6 years, 5 months and 14 days, and the eldest son of Lieut. Commander R. B. Lowry, U. S. N., and Lizzie Courtright Lowry.
A pure and gentle child;
None knew him but loved him.
☞ Philadelphia, Washington, Erie and Wilksbarre papers please copy.

MCINTYRE.—In Tuesday, Aug. 8, at the institution of the Ladies' Union Aid Society, after a short illness, Mrs. PRISCILLA MCINTYRE, in the 76th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Henry Mann, No. 347 3d-st.

MALIBRAN Y SANCHEZ.—In this city, on Monday, Aug. 7, CARLOS MALIBRAN Y SANCHEZ, son of Don Carlos Mal

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have it all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 12 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.
SECURITY FOR VALUABLES,
In large or small amounts.

STUDIO VAULT,
OFFICE IN THE STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 15 10th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.
Unequaled Fire and Burglar-Proof accommodations for the reception of
FAMILY SILVER,
Jewel Cases, Title Deeds, Government Bonds, Bullion, Cash Boxes, Treasury Notes,
ARTISTS' STUDIES,
AND VALUABLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
ABSOLUTE SAFETY GUARANTEED.
(Hours, 8½ A. M. to 4½ P. M.)
WILLIAM A. CROCKER, Superintendent.
Private Safes and Strong Boxes with Combination Locks, to rent by the year.
PRIVATE OFFICE FOR THE USE OF CUSTOMERS

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.
Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 15th day of July, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.

Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE NEW-YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE NEW-YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 15th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
QUARTERMASTER'S VOUCHERS, PROMISSORY NOTES, &c.,
SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.
INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,
Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK BODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Mein.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. R. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, Jr., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.
The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.
Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

SALE OF CONNECTICUT STATE BONDS.

TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, July 27, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 10th day of August, 1865, at noon, for the purchase of two millions of dollars of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, or so much thereof as may be determined by the Treasurer of the State on said day.

The Bonds will be issued under authority of and subject to the provisions of, the laws of July 14 and 21, 1865, published herewith.

A deposit of ten per cent. of the amount bid will be required as guarantee for the fulfillment of the terms of purchase, and notice of award to successful bidders will be given on determination thereof.

A further payment of forty per cent. of the purchase money will be required on the 21st day of August, and on the 30th day of August the balance of fifty per cent. shall become due and payable.

Receipts will be given on payment of the above installments on which interest will be allowed at the rate of seven per cent. from the date to the final tue 1st day of October, 1865, on which day the Bonds will be dated and delivered on return of the receipts properly indorsed.

The entire bonded debt of the State will probably not exceed ten millions of dollars, inclusive of the above loan. This, therefore, will be the last opportunity of investing in bonds of the State by original purchase, and the exemption from taxation by the State or local authorities makes them the most desirable investment now offered to our citizens.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE ISSUE OF STATE BONDS.

SECTION 1. To enable the Treasurer of this State to liquidate the temporary indebtedness of the State, bonds of the State of Connecticut may be issued for the amount of three millions of dollars, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable on the first days of October and April, of each year, at the Treasury office at Hartford, in this State, with the principal payable in twenty years from date, which bonds shall be signed by the Treasurer, sealed with his official seal, countersigned by the Comptroller of Public Accounts, and registered in his office; the said bonds may be for the respective sums of one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars and one thousand dollars each, and they shall be made payable to order, or bearer, and be transferable by delivery.

SEC. 2. The Treasurer of this State shall cause to be prepared the bonds and coupons authorized to be issued under this act, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, advertise and sell the same. *Provided*, that he may reject such bids, or portions thereof, as he may deem to be not for the interests of the State; *and also provided*, that ne bonds shall be sold et less than par value thereof.

Approved, July 14, 1865.

AN ACT IN ADDITION.

SEC. 1. That the Bonds of the State of Connecticut which shall be issued under the act to which this act is in addition, shall be and remain exempt from taxation by or under State or Municipal authority.

GABRIEL W. COITE, Treasurer.

Approved, July 21, 1865.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY CO.'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (Room No 20, THIRD FLOOR,) NEW-YORK, June 15, 1865.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS.—YOUR TRUStees hereby inform and notify you, that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund, April 1, 1865, and have designated by lot, for payment, and required by the Trust Deed numbers following ($31,500) of said Mortgage Bonds, viz., numbers:

42, 85, 129, 131, 134, 147, 161, 164, 172, 183, 214, 302, 304, 305, 306, 308, 310, 347, 356, 400, 408, 447, 486, 530, 534, 544, 546, 560, 563, 590, 594, 703, 704, 57, 761, 832, 848, 898, 902, 1213, 1240, 954, 958, 1024, 1068, 1211, 1234, 1247, 1274, 1277, 1283, 1434, 1491, 1516, 1518, 1532, 1547, 1572, 1647, 1649, 1780, 1940, 1951, 2107, 2102, 2163, 2168, 2115, 2158, 2159, 2195, 2204, 2247, 2250, 2268, 2295, of $1,000 each; 2445, 2447, 2449, 2456, 2461, 2568, 2621, 2629, 2622, 2635, 2648, of $500 each.

The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the Bonds to me, at the office of SCHALL & CO., No. 56 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above Bonds will not draw interest after July 1, 1865. The next payment will be due October, 1865.

W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF THE Legislature, entitled "An act to enable the Trustee for the stockholders and creditors of 'the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Albany,' and the Receiver of the Bank of Albany, to appoint and dispose of the property and funds yet remaining under such trust, and to close up such trust," passed Feb. 27, 1865, all persons having circulating notes or bills of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Albany, are hereby notified and required to present the same for redemption to JACOB H. REYNOLDS, sole acting Trustee, or to ADAM VAN ALLEN, Receiver of the Bank of Albany, at the First National Bank in the City of Albany, on or before the eleventh (11th) day of September, 1865.

J. H. TEN BYCK, Trustee.
ALBANY, March 3, 1865. mh8—lawtsep

MANUFACTURERS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWOthirds of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert said Bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons on the three years Seven and Three-tenth Notes, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time prior to the 14th inst. Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them, on the 14th inst., after 5 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest Department of this office.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 23 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 23 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 n'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 14.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 2, 1865.

THE WEEDSPORT BANK, WEEDSport, Cayuga Co., has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE NEW-YORK STATE NATIONAL BANK, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of THE MERCANTILE BANK, New-York, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

EDWARD HAND, Deputy Superintendent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BUCHANAN FARM OIL CO., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Broad-st., August 9th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at which time an election for trustees, to serve for the ensuing year, will take place.

E. F. STONE Secretary.

NOTICE—PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT ON the 12th inst., a meeting of the Stockholders of the Empire Oil and Coal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 4 and 6 Broad-st., Room No. 14, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of August next at 12 n'clock A. M. JOSEPH WILSON, Jr., Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE INCORPORAtors of the Hempstead and Jamaica Railroad Company, held in New-York, Aug. 6, the following officers were elected: President, Wm. H. Campbell; Vice-President, Townsend B. Petit; Secretary, Lesman N. Smedikar; Treasurer, N. H. Decker.

THOS. B. MORRIS, Secretary, pro tem.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUsetts and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
BANKERS
AND GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 6 WALL-ST.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND SPECIE bought and sold at best rates, at the counter.

Four per cent. allowed on all deposits, subject to check at sight.

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, and other securities bought and sold at Broker's Board, at the usual commission.

PROPOSALS FOR
$1,000,000
MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
OF
$100, $500 and $1,000,
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, 1ST MAY AND 1ST NOVEMBER,
AND WITH PROVISIONS FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

These bonds are the balance of the $3,000,000 of bonds of the company, issued under the first mortgage, and are now offered for the purpose of completing the extension of the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton; and for furnishing coal, freight and passenger cars and engines.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended to Easton, will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Company's Road, now in the course of construction, and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Rail, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton.

These roads will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation, and it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago and the great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in the course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River, at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Phillipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the Company.

The Capital Stock of the Company, amounting to $3,200,000, has all been called in and expended upon the road, which, in addition to the amounts received and to be received from the bonds applied and to be applied to the extension of the present road and the building of the branch road, afford an undoubtedly ample basis for the security of these bonds. This will be evident from the fact that the business of the local road from Newark to Hackettstown has always been sufficient to pay 7 per cent. interest on the money invested in it.

Sealed proposals for these bonds will be received until Tuesday, the 22d August next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any portion. Ten per cent. will be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on the delivery of the bonds, which will be ready for delivery at once, or at any time within 30 days, at the option of the bidder. The accrued interest on the bonds will be charged to the date of payment.

The Directors reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids made, but if any bid be accepted all bonds bid for at a higher rate shall be awarded to the bidders at the rate of the lowest bid accepted.

The bonds will be coupon with the right of registretion or by surrender of the coupons made transferable on the books of the company, at the pleasure of the holders. Parties making proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, the denomination and price per one hundred dollars.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, New-Jersey, either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS, CENTRAL PARK AND CITY WATER LOAN bought at high prices. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1865.

A Dividend of Four per Cent. has been declared, payable Aug. 1. WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.

Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.

Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. free of government tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 2d of September next for transfers.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 21, 1865.

TWENTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 31st day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 24th day of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILroad COMPANY will pay its twenty-fourth Semiannual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from the government tax, on the 21st day of August inst. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Treasurer Agent, at the office of the Fire Insurance Company. Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State National Bank. Utica stockholders at the Oneida National Bank. Syracuse stockholders at the Syracuse National Bank. All others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego only.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Aug. 3, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the second Monday (14th) of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 14th proximo, inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. AND a government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent., free from government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 10th of August. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO., for the purpose of transacting a Banking and General Stock Commission business.

Signed
JOHN BRYAN,
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK,
RICHD. S. ROBERTSON,
JOHN F. BATCHELDER.

No. 35 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO., is dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON. The business will be liquidated by us, the surviving partners.

SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of NIMMONS & HAUGHTON.

SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

NEW-YORK, August 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm names of ROBERT & TAYLOR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. ROBERT will sign in liquidation.

FREDK. ROBERT,
FRANKLIN O. TAYLOR.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug 5, 1865.

The business, as heretofore conducted by the above firm, will be continued at the same store, No. 62 Johnst., by the subscriber. F. G. TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING UNder the firm name of G. RICHMOND & CO., expires this day by its own limitation.

GEORGE RICHMOND,
SAMUEL BRUNT.

AUG. 7, 1865.

The business of G. RICHMOND & CO., No. 788 Broadway, will be carried on as formerly by

GEORGE RICHMOND.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.

WILLIAM D. BLACK AND ELBERT B. MONROE were admitted as partners in our firm on the 1st day of March last. BALL, BLACK & CO.

OLD SLIP CHOLERA DROPS.
Depot No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES and other PROPERTY:

AT CINCINNATI, O., UNTIL MONDAY, AUG. 21, 12 M.

For the stern-wheel steamboat R. C. Horton, registered 149 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Meigs, registered 76 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Cheek, formerly R. C. Levy, registered 91 tons.
And two (2) wheel boats, registered 198 and 148 tons.
All of which can be seen at GALLIPOLIS, O., until the day of sale.
One (1) wheel-boat, lying at PARKERSBURGH, Va.
One (1) wheel-boat, lying at CATLETTSBURGH, Ky.
And the model barges Horses and Capitols, lying at CINCINNATI, O.
All of which can be seen at those places until the day of sale.

AT LOUISVILLE, KY., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23, 12 M., for the
Model barges Charmer, Harry Clay, Woolfolk, Payne No. 4 and R. Horton and for seventeen (17) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at LOUISVILLE, Ky., until the day of sale.
For the side-wheel steamboat D. A. January, registered 760 tons.
Side-wheel steamboat Ohio (wreck.)
Stern-wheel tug-boat T. D. Horner, registered 139 tons.
And thirteen (13) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ALBANY, Ind., until the day of sale.

AT ST. LOUIS, MO., UNTIL TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 12 M.
Side-wheel steamer Autocrat, registered 883 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Isetta, registered 476 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. H. Baldwin, registered 208 tons.
Side-wheel steamer John Raine, registered 620 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Shenandoah, registered 267 tons.
Side-wheel steamer R. C. Wood (formerly the Louisiana), registered 707 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Nebraska, registered 673 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Baltic, registered 709 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Emma, registered 194 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Victor, registered 80 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alpha, registered 260 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Nick W. Hughes, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel (tow-boat) steamer Newsboy, registered 125 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Silver Lake, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Laird, registered 81 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer United States, registered 80 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Echo (sunk).
Stern-wheel steamer Mattie Cabler, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Porter, registered 113 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alone, registered 211 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer J. Brazelle, registered 318 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Hopkins, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lioness (tow-boat), registered 233 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Carrie Jacobs, registered 156 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Annie Jacobs, registered 206 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lotus, registered 150 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Virginia Barton, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug J. C. Rumsey, registered 60 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Michigan, registered 128 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Huron, registered 128 tons.
Wharf-boat Dearborn, 300 tons.

For the model barges General Sheridan, Keokuk No. 1, Keokuk No. 2, Trenton, St. Louis, Hartford, Anna, Archie, Larimer, William Tell, Frank Dougherty, Duchess, Chantie, Phillips, Vulcan No. 1, Vulcan No. 2, Vulcan No. 3, Vulcan No. 4, Vulcan No. 5, Vulcan No. 6, Vulcan No. 7, Rose, Glendale, Rowena, J. C. Gault, Bob Grier, Dan. Ridley, Ed. Kilty, Susie, Jessie, Gilbert, Boatbuster, Guthrie, J. Caffrey, Ben. Gerrish, Cartwright, and barrat wrecks of Guthrie, Haight and Hercules.
And seven (7) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at ST. LOUIS, Mo., until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 300 tons; wharf-boat, (J. C. Irwin,) 148 tons; seventy-seven (77) gunwale barges; model barges Emma, Fanny, Adam Sprouls, Laura and Roanoke; six (6) coal boats; one (1) yawl boat; four (4) skiffs and two (2) small flats.
All of which can be seen at CAIRO, ILLINOIS, until the day of sale.
Also, stern-wheel steamer Lee Eaves, registered 80 tons; model barges Austrelitz, Westmoreland, Roanoke, Josephine, and No. 9; and three (3) box barges.
All of which can be seen at EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, until the day of sale.
Also, screw tug Little Giant, registered 83 tons; and six (6) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 436 tons; one (1) gunwale barge, and two (2) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at HELENA, ARKANSAS, until the day of sale.
Also, wharf-boat H. R. W. Hill, 800 tons; wharf-boat Michigan, 197 tons; wharf-boat Chancellor, 395 tons; five (5) gunwale barges, and one (1) coal-boat.
All of which can be seen at the MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brigadier-General L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the points designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payment to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the del

FOR SALE.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE his country seat, (Almont). This property is situated on the Hudson River, between Barrytown and Tivoli, and is not excelled by any in the State for the grandeur of the scenery, and old forest trees. The mansion-house is a large brick building on a stone basement, with wings, preserving a front of one hundred feet. On the eastern front there is a portico, supported by sixteen double columns of the Ionic order, extending the whole length of the first floor. The house contains twenty rooms, including library, dressing-rooms, &c. There are walks of very cool, gallery shrubbery, &c. The out-buildings consist of a large stable, with stone basement, carriage-house, cow-house with shed, ice-houses, &c. The garden contains about two acres, and in it are three graperies of choice vines and other fruits; about one quarter of the garden is stocked with fruit trees of the choicest kinds. On the eastern front of the mansion there is a park of about 40 acres, through which is the carriage-drive from the porter's lodge, through an avenue of fine old trees, to the house. The western front has a lawn of 40 acres of gently undulating surface. This front has a fine view of the Catskill Mountains, the Hudson River and the villages on the opposite or western side of the river. This is one of the most celebrated country-seats in the Hudson, and exceeds all others in the grandeur of its fine old trees and magnificent scenery. It has always been greatly admired by distinguished foreigners. It was selected by Joseph Bonaparte, when in search of a residence in this country, and a liberal offer made for it, but it was not then for sale. The situation is very healthy; the waters delightful. For particulars, apply to or address NELSON LUCKEY, Banker, No. 24S Broadway, N. Y.

BIDDLE'S GROVE, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property contains about 20 acres, mostly woodland. For the site of a mansion or a summer hotel, or a "Swiss Grove," it is unsurpassed, being easy of access from the city and having a large river front. It is admitted by all who have seen it to be one of the loveliest spots in the neighborhood of New-York. For terms, apply to A. W. WINANT, Esq., No. 248 Broadway, third story, or address J. B. SMITH, Perth Amboy, N. J.

FOR SALE—A GOOD TWO-STORY AND ATTIC House, with kitchen attached, and good cellar, large wood-shed and good well of water, with some young bearing fruit trees and one acre of ground, in the upper part of Hackettstown, Monmouth Co., N. J.; possession immediately; price $2,600 cash. Inquire of THOMAS WEST, adjoining the premises, or at No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York, between 1 and 3 o'clock. Any person wishing to see the premises can go and return the same day by the Camden and Amboy line.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR THE village of Madison, Morris County, New-Jersey, farms from 40 to 200 acres of land; 8 small farms from 4 to 40 acres; several village houses with gardens attached; 5 beautiful country seats from 4 to 12 acres each; beautiful sites for building, &c.; these are all good and valuable properties, and near the depot. Inquire of S. D. BUNTING, near the depot, Madison.

FARM FOR SALE—AT BLACK POINT, Shrewsbury River, N. J., opposite the Highlands of Neversink; 119 acres, two houses, with necessary out-buildings, stock, &c. Easy of access by steamboat and railroad, and well adapted to the raising of early truck, or could be advantageously divided into villa sites. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. M. L. PARKER, on the premises, or to W. L. TYSON, foot of 7th-st., East River.

FARM FOR SALE—ABOUT 70 ACRES OF good tillable land, including 20 acres of young oak wood, house, store adjoining land barn, a good stand for a retail-store; a rich deposit of muck on the farm. Will be sold on very reasonable terms; location Smithtown, L. I.; 3½ hours from the city. Inquire of J. E. BRUSE, No. 4 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITE, ABOUT FIVE acres, on the south side of Staten Island, near Elmaville Railroad Depot. View unsurpassed. Superior facilities for boating, bathing, fishing, yachting, &c. Price $2,000 for the plot, or $1,000 for 2½ acres. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 39 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM, SITUATED five miles from New-Brunswick, containing 143 acres, including 50 acres of wood land, large orchard of choice fruits, &c. Farm, crops, stock and utensils together or separately. For particulars, apply at 5 CHARLES H. ALLEY, Lafayette Market, Broadway and 42d-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWNSHIP OF BAYonne, on dummy car route, five miles from Jersey City, a house and barn, nearly new, 9½ acres of land, in good condition; variety of fruit; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of JOHN C. POST, Bayonne, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—1½ miles south of Yonkers, 12 miles from Madison-square; house 40 feet front; kitchen in the rear; also, carriage-house; plenty of shade trees overtopping the house; 4 to 5 acres. Apply to the owner, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—For sale, the block of land bounded by 90th and 91st sts., Avenue A and the East River; deep water and a good harbor. Apply to P. C BULKLEY, No. 48 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. 159 West 26th-st., in fine order, and a genteel family residence; price $8,000; possession this Fall. S. W. BENEDICT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TEN TENEment houses in the Fifteenth Ward. Apply to J. JOHNSON, No. 60 Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A SELECT DAY school in New-Jersey. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 176 Times Office.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR sale in New-Jersey. Apply to KELSEY & CORNWELL, No. 78 Cedar-st., N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
3 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
3 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 78th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 723 Broadway, New-York.

TO LEASE—ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS, WITHin three-quarters of an hour of the city, a nice cottage, suitable for a Summer and Winter residence, and the future, heater, horse, carriage and sleigh for sale; there is on the place a nice carriage-house, stable, cow-houses, hennery and a large garden, with all kinds of vegetables. Apply at Duffy's Hotel, Fordham Station, or address B. L., Box No. 164 Times Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A THREE OR FOUR-story unfurnished modern built house, in nice order, about the middle of September, by a family of adults. Location between 4th and 6th avs. and 14th and 40th sts. The lessee may desire to occupy the house for a term of years. Satisfactory references will be furnished regarding character and responsibility. Address, for two days, with real name, giving full particulars, price of rent, &c., D. W. W., Box No. 181 Times Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—CARE equal to that which you bestow on fine furniture will be given, and all returned in perfect order after your absence of six or twelve months. Nominal rent paid. Address J. W., No. 17 Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—TO HIRE OR PURCHASE, A three or four story high stooped house, between Lexington and 6th avs. and 124th and 40th sts. Address Box No. 6,854 Post-office, with terms and description.

STEAMBOATS.

1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. 1865.

One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PERORIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise to GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland; J. L. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Conman's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Murray-st., touching at 125th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGfield, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 5 P. M. First-class fare, $2—second-class, $1 50. These boats have first-class state-room accommodations. For further information, inquire of DAXTON & SEABURY, No. 177 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt., Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR ROSEDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cosmans, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TOMPKINS, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND OATSKILL MOUNtain House—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, as 10, 1 and 4.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception), at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

STEAMBOAT TO CHARTER.—THE PASsenger steamboat TAMERND, 320 tons burden, speed 14 miles an hour, well furnished and in complete order. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, 11 Murray-st.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 9:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MATRIMONY—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 13 White-st., New-York.

ON MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY—A PHYsiological and Medical Essay, of great value to persons of feeble health. Just published, and sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 3 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN—building	3,000	
ENGLAND—building	3,000	
SCOTLAND—building	3,000	
ERIN	3,000	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,000	Frowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	1,800	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	1,800	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	1,800	Applin.

Leaves Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
ERIN.....SATURDAY, Aug. 12
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $80; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE...A. BOCANDI.....FRIDAY.....Aug. 18
EUROPE.....A. DUCHESNE.....FRIDAY.....Sept. 15
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $125; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either cabin.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, JUDKINS commander, will sail from the company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 1½ o'clock A. M.

The OUBA will sail on the 23d of August.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD steamship TARIFA, Capt. MACAULEY, will sail on THURSDAY, 10th inst. Cabin passage, $80. Gold, or its equivalent. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
OUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,
and taking passengers for London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen.

The first-class steamship
CIRCASSIAN,
Capt. ED. CAVENDY, formerly of steamer *Washington*, will sail from Pier No. 20 North River on
SATURDAY, Aug. 12.

First Cabin.....$120 00
Second Cabin.....55 00
Steerage.....32 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

An experienced surgeon on board.

Vessel not accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.,
or to RUGER BROTHERS, Brokers for the line, No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 12
KANGAROO.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 16
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 19
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....$85 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....$95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,900 tons, Capt. B. INNMAN, will sail as above, from pier 44 North River, SATURDAY, August 12. To be followed by the steamship ATALANTA. For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 45 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
Aug. 16.....COSTA RICA.....WILSON,
(Connecting at Panama with Colorado.)
Sept. 1.....NEW-YORK.....TINKLEPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. N. ALLEN, No. 8 Bowling-green.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.
HIBERNIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 12
Cabins, $90, $60 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.—REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

First class,	Second class,	Third class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, from Pier No. 29 North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWBER, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at noon: on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, as the above low prices, for these two trips only.

For passage apply at the office of
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
No. 177 West-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, Parker, every SATURDAY, at 12 M., ALBEMARLE, Bouker, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 26 North River.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 26 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEIDRICH & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new and splendid steamships
VICTOR, G. GARDE, Commander,
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, J. S. BAKER, Commander.
ATLANTA, A. OTTLEMAN, Commander.
The steamship VICTOR will leave Pier, No. 26 North River SATURDAY, 12th August, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered Pier No. 26 North River, during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR SAVANNAH—STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
The first-class United States mail steamships
UNITED STATES.....SEARS, Commander.
AMERICA.....CLIFT, Commander.
CONSTITUTION.....GREENMAN, Commander.
NEVADA.....CARPENTER, Commander.
THE
UNITED STATES
will leave foot of Canal-st., N. R., WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage $25.
For freight or passage apply to
WAKEMAN, GOODKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
The AMERICA will follow SATURDAY, Aug. 12.
Agents in Savannah, Brigham, Baldwin & Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.
The new, elegant and fast steamship ARIADNE will leave Pier No. 30 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and sail on the 17th.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line
BOSTON.
The Neptune Line of Steamers,
FOR BOSTON DIRECT,
VIA
LONG ISLAND SOUND.
COMPRISING THE NEW AND FAVORITE SCREW STEAMERS, EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,
NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,
2,000 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
One of which will leave Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
Returning, will leave Commercial Wharf, Boston, every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS
METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,
1,500 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
will shortly follow, forming a daily line.

The first steamer will leave Pier No. 37 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug 5.

No charge for wharfage in Boston.

Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, Central Wharf.
ISAAC ORY, Freight Agent,
Pier No. 37 North River.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, WM. WEBB, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9, and the MORNING STAR, H. NELSON, Commander, on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 12 Barclay-st.

BALTIMORE AND FREDERICKSBURGH, VA.
The new and commodious steamer WENONAH, Capt. Jos. D. DAWES, runs regularly between the above ports once a week, leaving Baltimore, from pier 4 foot of South-st., every FRIDAY at NOON, at 4 o'clock, and Fredericksburgh, every TUESDAY MORNING.

Passengers and freight carried at low rates. Through freight promptly attended to. Merchandise from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, or elsewhere, consigned to care of steamer WENONAH, will be taken charge of immediately upon its arrival in Baltimore, charges paid and forwarded promptly, free of commission.

Persons from the Northern States desiring to view the battle-fields of Virginia, or to look after the bodies of friends and relations, killed in the battles of the Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburgh, or Spottsylvania Court-house, have a splendid opportunity of doing so by this route.

The WENONAH is provided with excellent state-rooms and berth accommodations, and is in every respect a first-class boat, being new, fast and commodious.

For information, freight or passage, apply to or address
JOS. WHITE, Purser, on board, or
JOHN JAMES TAYLOR, Agent,
No. 213 West Pale-av., Baltimore, Md.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
EUTERPE, KLEINMAN, Commander.
GEN. SEDGWICK, STARKEY, Commander.
The new and elegant steamship EUTERPE, will leave pier No. 26, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships.
PASSAGE AND FREIGHT REDUCED.
The
GRANADA,
R. BAXTER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 o'clock precisely.

Bills of lading signed on board.

For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The ALHAMBRA will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 19.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
First-class United States Mail Steamships:
MONEKA, CHAS. P. MARSHMAN, Commander.
CAMBRIDGE, JNO. W. BALCH, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 Steamship MONEKA will leave Pier No. 26 North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agents at Charleston,
Messrs. ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON.
The first-class steamship
STARLIGHT,
Capt. E. PEARCE, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 14, East River, and will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, August 9, at 3 P. M.
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
First-class passage.....$35
The new and first-class steamship
PERIN, E. H. DELAWAY, Commander,
will sail above from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 8, N. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 12 M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 36 West-st.
The METEOR follows WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.

3 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 6:30 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Beach-ave; and 4:15 P. M., for Highstown, Middletown, Hightstown, Bloomsbury, Kingston, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $1. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $1.

From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

Tickets can be procured at all the offices of Westcott's Express, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.
New Line Between New-York and Long Branch.
The new and fast steamer NEVERSINK leaves pier foot Barclay-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Returning, the line leaves Long Branch at 7:20 A. M. and 1 P. M.
This line runs along the ocean beach, in sight of the breakers, and offers one of the most delightful excursions in the vicinity of New-York.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10 A. M.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave Jamboy—7:15, 9:45 A. M., 12:15, 4:45, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:35, 9:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT at foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:30 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

1:30 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

6:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 6:20, 8:30, 9, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 6, 7 and 9 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M., 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:40, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30, 10, and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M.; leave Flushing at 6 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:30 A. M.

L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6 A. M., 6:15 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. On Sundays, 11:15 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. Trains run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGinated the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day and is warranted. Office, 24 Union-square.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 48 Park-place, New-York.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 257 and 259 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

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MADAME C. MEARS
will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 294 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 497, 499, 501 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President.

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Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 19 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 19 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

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Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new

TROUBLE IN BROOKLYN.

Causes of Supervisor Cheshire's Troubles.

His Arrest, Trial, Conviction, Sentence, Imprisonment and Removal.

Efforts of His Counsel and Friends—Writ of Habeas Corpus—Return of the Warden.

HE CAN'T BE FOUND—WHERE IS CHESHIRE?

Scene in the Court Room—Opinion of Judge Lott of the Supreme Court.

Kings County is in tribulation. Brooklyn has come to grief. Williamsburgh sits in sackcloth and ashes. Mr. CHARLES W. CHESHIRE, one of the Supervisors of the county—a man of unstained repute, of unblemished character, of political power and social distinction—has been tried by a court-martial, convicted of malfeasance in office, sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary, and mulcted in the sum of $2,000.

His friends—and their name is legion—while not doubting, nor intending to impugn the good faith of the court which tried him, are convinced that he is an injured man, and that the testimony on which he was convicted would bear revision, and quite likely would not stand close scrutiny. The facts of the case have excited Brooklyn from end to end, and, as the brother officials of Mr. CHESHIRE seem desirous of bringing the question to an issue, the excitement bids fair to grow rather than diminish. We have given the material history of the case, but in connection with the law proceedings of yesterday, the following

RESUME OF THE AFFAIR

will be of interest, and at all events valuable for reference.

Although a young man, Mr. CHESHIRE has made himself a desirable name in Brooklyn, where at a recent election he was chosen to the responsible office of Supervisor. When the offices of Provost-Marshal and so on were created, he was appointed, on good recommendation, as Commissioner of Enrollment, in which capacity he has acted ever since. While actively engaged as an officer of the government in the duties pertaining to the Board of Enrollment, he was also foremost in the Board of Supervisors in devising ways and means by which volunteers might be secured and the quota of his district filled. It was while thus acting that the government found fault with him, and for actions there committed for which he was tried.

The Second District seems to have been in a continual muddle from the word "go;" at no time have the affairs of the office been entirely free from supervision and a succession of Provost-Marshals have attended to its reform and conduct. However, the fact is, that being mixed up with one NATHANS, a broker, Mr. CHESHIRE, having touched pitch, became defiled; hence those griefs. The charges against Mr. CHESHIRE were substantially resolved into this: he permitted the facile hand of NATHAN to manipulate the recruits, and subsequently to recompense him, by presents of one kind or another.

THE TRIAL DEPENDED

then on the evidence of NATHAN. Who is NATHAN? On the trial it appeared that early in 1864, he entered into the substitute brokerage business, in connection with the Provost-Marshal's office of the Second District, No. 26 Grand-street, E. D., of which the accused was a member of the Board of Enrollment. His antecedents prior to that date are somewhat doubtful. Henry Summeregill, of Brooklyn, testified during the trial: "I heard of him as an emigrant runner at Castle Garden." Mr. Bergen, counsel for Cheshire, proposed to ask one of the witnesses, Edward E. Daily, several questions, the admissibility of which he wished to have determined previously by the court. The questions were, whether Daily had at any time within the past year or two had any conversation with Mr. Nathan, and if so, whether Mr. Nathan told him in the course of the conversation that he (Nathan) was a deserter from the regular army, and that he had been inducted in the City of New-York for false pretences. Counsel proposed to follow up by record proof of the indictment; also to previous statements of Mr. Nathan, giving the reason why he was not convicted, but the court decided that the proposed line of examination would not be proper. Nathan's own account of himself in connection with the second District office is simple and intelligent enough. "About the 12th of February, 1864," he says to the court, "I took charge of that office as a substitute broker."

Q.—"Who gave you charge of that office as a substitute broker?" A.—"It is pretty hard to tell. I suppose I took it."

John Capet, of No. 20 Grand-street; Jeremiah Higgins, of Brooklyn; James A. Donaldson, JR.; Charles L. Franklyn, of Brooklyn, testified they would not believe Nathan under oath; while Ferdinand Stoessel, of New-York, an emigrant boarding-house keeper; John Welcker, of Washington, D. C., and Joseph Nathan, of the same place, would believe him under oath. C. M. Still "never heard anything in his favor." Edward E. Daily testified that his general reputation for truth and veracity was "very bad;" William H. McDonald the same; Henry Summersgill, that it was "bad;" Eugene W. Spicer, of Brooklyn, the same; William Schwartzwalder, that "it is good;" and Louis Krender, that "it is good." This last witness had formed his opinion about the matter because he had heard Schwartzwalder and another man say so.

Erastus P. Pike, diamond broker, Brooklyn, says that his reputation for truth and veracity in Williamsburgh is bad. Pike is a Mason. Nathan, he had heard, had said that he was a Mason also, and that it did not amount to anything. "What was the oath of obligation good for, anyway?" That was one of his reasons for not believing him under oath. He also says: "I have heard him spoken of as a great rascal, who should not be believed in any way, manner or shape." Frederick Cochen, attached to the Provost-Marshal's office in Grand-street as special officer to make arrests of deserters, knows Nathan and says his reputation for truth and veracity in Williamsburgh is bad, and he would not believe him under oath.

Q.—Do you base your knowledge of Mr. Nathan's character on what you saw of him about that office? A.—From what I saw of him; from what he told me; from general reputation; from the records of courts; and from what I have been told by detectives in New-York and places where he resided the last ten years.

George F. Hardy, real estate and insurance agent, of Brooklyn, was placed on the stand.

Q.—Are you acquainted with A. W. Nathans, formerly a substitute broker in Williamsburgh? A.—I am.

Q.—From your knowledge of his general reputation for truth and veracity in that community, would you believe him under oath? A.—I do not think I would.

Q.—Have you heard the question of his truth and veracity discussed, or only his general reputation? A.—I heard men say that they would not believe him under oath, men who are themselves respected.

Capt. Samuel T. Maddox, at one time Provost-Marshal of the Second District, examined, said: Q.—Had he (Nathan,) the confidence of the office in common with others of his business? A.—Yes, Sir; he had a fair standing with the other brokers in the office.

Q.—Have you heard the general reputation of Mr. Nathan for truth and veracity discussed prior to his connection with that office? A.—I have recently heard people talk of transactions which they said they had before that date, and which were of a disreputable character. I have heard reports that were derogatory to him, but I do not know that I ever heard his character for truth and veracity questioned till this examination.

Charles B. Morton, the chief clerk at the office in Grand-street, said that so far as Nathan's "business engagements were concerned I always believed him to be correct and honorable."

Q.—Did you ever hear anybody speak of his reputation for truth and veracity? A.—Yes, Sir; a number.

Q.—Who were they? A.—They were generally—I might say almost exclusively—men in the same business.

Q.—Did you ever hear any one who was not a substitute broker speak of his reputation for truth and veracity? A.—I think I have.

Q.—What did they say? A.—They did not speak very well of him.

Question by the Judge-Advocate—Did you have privileges in that office as a broker which brokers did not have; if so, what were they?

A. W. Nathan replies:

I had privileges to go in and out of the office more than any one else; I took the right; I have often ordered brokers out of the office; whenever they went inside of the front railing I ordered them out; Mr. Cheshire and Capt. Waldron knew it; once in a while they blew me up a little about being too gross.

Q.—There was a private entrance which you (Nathan) used, and which other brokers were not allowed to use? A.—Yes, that was by the doctor's office; when the front office was too full, we generally came in by that door.

Q.—How did you gain entrance to the doctor's room? A.—By one knock at the door.

Q.—When it was opened from the inside? A.—Yes, Sir; generally by the doctor's clerk.

THE PRIVILEGE QUESTION

was a knotty one and engrosses the attention of the court to no small extent. J. W. HUSBY, a clerk under Provost-Marshal WALDRON, and J. B. O'BORKE, special detective for the apprehension and arrest of deserters in the Second District, gave the most intelligent account of the privilege question. Said the former, "NATHAN, acting as interpreter, would have privileges to go in and out of the doctor's room, which other brokers did not enjoy." The latter said, "I cannot say that NATHAN and SITTERLY had any more privileges, only that they knew the rules of the place more familiarly than others. Sometimes parties having recruits would make arrangements with NATHAN or SITTERLY to put them in."

It would seem from the evidence of NATHAN, that when he first went there, at the latter end of February, 1864, he was told, according to his own statement, that "all the yellow certificates belonged to CHARLIE CHESHIRE." A yellow certificate, be it understood, was given by the Provost-Marshal to certify that a recruit had been presented and accepted, and that the person presenting him was entitled to a certain premium to be paid by Kings County. The premium or hand money represented by these certificates was at first $15. It was afterward raised to $20, then to $30, and then to $100. NATHAN had at this time "charge" of the office. The recruit, as a rule, came through him; and he soon stopped CHESHIRE'S alleged interest in the yellow certificates, "only allowing him," NATHAN says, "something once in awhile." The following evidence of NATHAN speaks for itself:

I had a claim for premiums for 17 or more substitutes. * * * * * Mr. Cheshire was not willing to allow me that money; I got a list of the names made out and sent it in to Mr. Supervisor Stillwell; I afterward learned that Mr. Cheshire took it away from the Bounty Committee; he came to me one day at the Seventh-street Ferry and said to me, "I will run the risk of paying you if you will allow me half the money;" I said, "I see no risk that you run;" "Well," said he, "you have made money enough, and you may allow me that;" I said, "Very well, I will allow you to keep the $700, and let me have the $1,000;" I think that was in September, 1864. [This, it subsequently appears, was a $1,850, and not a $1,700 transaction.] Mr. Cheshire always made out the check payable to bearer or to order, and I [Nathan] had to sign my name to them; he also made out receipts which I signed and handed him back the checks.

Q.—If he only paid you, in fact, $1,000, why did he give you a check for $1,850? A.—He wanted to show by his check-book that he had paid me.

Q.—Who drew the money on that check? A.—He did.

Q.—You indorsed it, and gave it back to him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you positive he drew the money on that check? A.—To the best of my knowledge and belief he did. I will not swear positively.

There was another check for $2,700, on the Williamsburgh City Bank, produced in court, for money, Nathan testified, "which Mr. Cheshire owed me by my advancing the county bounty. I lent him money for the county a good many times." Witness subsequently contradicted himself, and said he would not swear the check was for that, but it was for money that Mr. Cheshire owed him; what the money was for, he added, "I do not know."

In regard to the

PRESENT OF A PIANO,

NATHAN said: "In the beginning of September, 1864, GEORGE SITTERLEY [NATHAN'S partner] and I told Mr. CHESHIRE that for his trouble we were willing to give him a horse and wagon. Mr. CHESHIRE said: 'I do not need it. It would cost me too much to keep it. I would sooner have a piano.' We agreed to buy a piano for him. I fooled him a little while about it, but he came up to me one day and said: 'NATHAN, now is the time to buy me that piano.' This, I think, was on Thursday or Friday in the beginning of September, 1864. We went up to Fourteenth-street, New-York, to the store of Mr. STEINWAY, the large piano manufacturer. I intended to let Mr. CHESHIRE pick one that would cost from $500 to $600. He went at it and picked out the best one in the store, the price being $1,100. We took a drink at the corner of Thirteenth or Fourteenth-street and Third-avenue. Next morning I told Mr. CHESHIRE that he might take that $1,100 for the piano out of the $2,800 that he owed me for money which I had advanced for Kings County bonds."

Q.—Did he, in the settlement with you, take out that $1,000? A.—Yes, Sir, certainly. Q.—Do you know whether or not he bought the piano? A.—That I cannot tell you; I never asked him.

When GEORGE H. SITTERLEY was called upon to give evidence as to the piano arrangement, it appeared that he was absent in Iowa at the time, and knew very little about it. No other witness was called upon to give evidence in the matter. NATHAN states in evidence that CHESHIRE had at various times borrowed $50 or $100 from him which had never been paid.

A writing-desk and suit of clothes were also, NATHAN alleges, presented by him to CHESHIRE. The former was bought from WILLIAM SCHWARTZWALEDER, of No. 9 East Broadway, and the latter from JOHN RICHARD, of No. 7 Bleecker-street, for $30. These tradesmen being called upon to support the charge, confirmed the sale of the desk and suit of clothes to CHESHIRE, NATHAN footing the bill.

Another charge brought against Supervisor CHESHIRE was his connection with the retention of a certain sum of money found on the person of WM. LATE, a deserter, and although the facts do not appear to have any weighty bearing on the case, the testimony in connection therewith is interesting. Detective O'BORKE'S account of the affair is this:

Sometime about the latter part of July or the 1st of August, 1864, WILLIAM LATE deserted from the guard-house, together with three or four others. He went in as a substitute. LATE was away three or four days after he had deserted. I found out where he was living, and watched for him. Finally I arrested him in a coach. I brought him back to the Central Office and kept him there all night. I searched him, or, as we expressed it, "went through him," and found on him $317 or $312. The Commissioner, Mr. CHESHIRE, took the money and put it in his box.

Q.—At the time this money was paid over to Mr. Cheshire, in the office, when this deserter was brought back, did you hear Major Bootes, the Provost-Marshal, give Mr. Cheshire any direction in regard to the money? A.—This man, Late, made an appeal, saying: "I want my money;" and the Major said: "You devilish scoundrel, I would go two miles, barefoot, to see you shot or hanged. You shall not have the money, because you will only jump the bounty again."

It was also charged that Mr. CHESHIRE was in business connection with the bounty brokers, to substantiate which, a man named SITTERLEY testified as follows:

Q.—Did you make any arrangement with Cheshire in regard to the sum of money you were to pay him on each substitute? A.—When I first went into the brokerage business, if Mr. Cheshire brought me a principal, I would sometimes divide with him; sometimes I would give him $10, and sometimes only $5; this was at the time of the first draft.

Q.—How long did you continue to do that? A.—Until there came an order from the War Department, which was read by Capt. MADDOX, I think, prohibiting all clerks from taking any money for recruits or substitutes; then Cheshire said to me that we must not do it any more, and that when strangers would come and ask for a substitute, he would refer them to me or Nathan.

Q.—Did you pay him any money after that time? A.—I have sent him money; he has not paid it all back to me.

Witness finally stated that, in all these transactions, he must have paid Mr. CHESHIRE as much as $4,000.

Mr. CHESHIRE, as will be inferred from the foregoing, was on trial at Washington. The witnesses against him were NATHANS and the very men who had used him. The result of the trial was his conviction and sentence, of which his first intimation was the hand of a detective, who took him from his home to the prison. He was at home attending to his business, attending the meetings of the Supervisors, and enjoying to the full the confidence of his friends and the public, when, to their unbounded astonishment, the following

ORDERS FROM THE DEPARTMENT

were promulgated, and he taken away:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 29, 1865.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS No. 304.—Before a general court-martial, which convened at Washington, D. C., June 20, 1865, No. 241, dated May 19, 1865, No. 262, dated May 29, 1865, No. 275, dated June 3, 1865, and No. 279, dated June 5, 1865, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, and of which Brig.-Gen. A. B. UNDERWOOD, United States Volunteers, was President, was arraigned and tried CHARLES W. CHESHIRE, a member of the Board of Enrollment, Second District, New-York. Charge First—Neglect of duty and misconduct in office, to the prejudice of good order and military disciplina. Charge Second—Violating sec. 23, act of Congress, approved February 24, 1864. Charge Third—Accepting bribes. To which charges and their specifications the accused pleaded "Not guilty."

Finding—The court having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused as follows: Charge first—Of the first specification, "not guilty;" of the second specification, "guilty;" of the third and fourth specifications, "not guilty;" of the fifth specification, "guilty," except as to the words, "sums of money," for which the following words are to be substituted: "amount in premium certificates representing money," and except as to the words "for assisting in the transfer of a certain lot of substitutes which had been recruited for Queens County, N. Y., but which, by the interference and aid of this said CHESHIRE, were finally credited to Kings County;" for which the words are to be substituted: "For assisting in having a certain lot of volunteers credited to Kings County;" of the sixth specification, "not guilty;" of the seventh specification, "guilty;" of the eighth and ninth specifications, "not guilty;" of the charge "guilty." Charge second—Of the specification and charge, "not guilty." Charge third—Of the specification, "guilty;" of the charge, "guilty," adding the words "to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

Sentence—And the Court does therefore sentence him, CHARLES W. CHESHIRE, a member of the Board of Enrollment, Second District of New-York, to be dismissed from the service of the United States, to forfeit all pay and allowance that may be due to him by the United States; to pay a fine of $2,000 to the United States, and to be imprisoned in such place as the Secretary of War may direct for six months, and until the fine of $2,000 be paid, the whole term of imprisonment not to exceed one year. II. The proceedings, findings and sentence of the court in the above case of CHARLES W. CHESHIRE, a member of the Board of Enrollment, Second District of New-York, have been submitted to the President of the United States, and are approved. The Penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., is designated as the place of confinement, where the prisoner will be sent in charge of a suitable guard, under the orders of the Department Commander, for the execution of this sentence. By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed,) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. PH. S. CROOKE, President of the Board of Supervisors, has been the firm friend of Mr. CHESHIRE throughout, and he at once got out a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable yesterday, before Justice LOTT. Mr. AMOS PILLSBURY, who for years has been the Warden of the Albany Prison, appeared in person without the body of Mr. CHESHIRE, and made the following

RETURN TO THE WRIT:

To the Hon. the Supreme Court of the State of New-York:

I, the subscriber, AMOS PILLSBURY, Superintendent of the Penitentiary at Albany, in the County of Albany, in the State of New-York, for a return to the writ of *habeas corpus* served on me in the above-entitled matter, say and certify:

1. That the said CHARLES W. CHESHIRE is not in my custody, or under my power or restraint.

2. I further state and show that said CHARLES W. CHESHIRE was in my custody as such Superintendent as aforesaid, at the date of the writ of such *habeas corpus*, but that such writ has been transferred to Col. FREDERICK TOWNSEND, an officer of the United States army; that such transfer was made on the 7th or 8th day of August, 1865; that the cause of such transfer was an order from and by the President of the United States, directing such transfer, and was the authority under which such transfer was made; which statement that said CHESHIRE is not in my custody, power and restraint, and as to said order and transfer, are made on information and belief derived from a communication made to me and received by me from Albany, by telegraph, announcing that such order had been received at said Penitentiary, and such transfer made in pursuance thereof in my absence from Albany, and I have and had no knowledge or information respecting such order or transfer till I so received such information thereof by telegraph.

3. That said CHARLES W. CHESHIRE was committed to said penitentiary, which had been duly designated as a military prison by the President of the United States; that such commitment was in pursuance of a judgment finding and sentence of the general court-martial and the President of the United States through the Secretary of War, as contained in the exhibit A hereunto annexed, that such commitment was on or about the 3d day of August, 1865.

4. And upon a further and separate return to the said writ of *habeas corpus*, I hereby show and state that, pursuant to the provisions in that respect contained in the first section of the act of Congress passed March 3, 1863, entitled an act relating to *habeas corpus*, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases, the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* was, by the President of the United States, duly suspended throughout the United States, and is so suspended; that said suspension remains in force, and the rebellion mentioned in said first section of said act continues; and in conformity to the provision in said section in that respect contained, I certify that the said CHARLES W. CHESHIRE was detained by me up to the time of such transfer, as a prisoner under the authority of the United States.

5. And I hereby show further and state that the said CHARLES W. CHESHIRE at the time of and prior to the service on me of such writ of *habeas corpus* was in my custody, pursuant and in conformity to the judgment and sentence of a court-martial of the United States, duly organized and held, which judgment and sentence were duly rendered and were duly approved by the President of the United States; and that said court-martial had jurisdiction of the person of said CHARLES W. CHESHIRE and of the offence of which he was so convicted, and was competent and authorized to pronounce such judgment and sentence, and to order and adjudge the imprisonment of said CHESHIRE, in the enforcement of which judgment he was so as aforesaid in my custody, and that the said CHARLES W. CHESHIRE was so in my custody and detained by me as a prisoner under authority of the President of the United States up to and until the time of such transfer.

AMOS PILLSBURY, Superintendent.

This naturally produced a

SCENE IN COURT,

where were present, besides His Honor Judge LOTT, Mr. SILLIMAN, United States District-Attorney, who appeared in behalf of the government, Gen. CROOKE, for the petitioner, and a large number of the most prominent members of the bar.

Mr. SILLIMAN read the act of Congress authorizing the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and contended that it was not incumbent on the officer to produce the body of the prisoner so long as the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* remained in force. The whole question of contempt in not producing the body of the prisoner, he thought covered by the act of Congress.

JUDGE—The return was at 2 o'clock yesterday. The return says between the 7th and 8th the prisoner was taken from the custody of Mr. PILLSBURY.

Mr. SILLIMAN said it should have been between the 6th and the 7th, instead of the 7th and 8th; the mistake was in writing out the writ.

Judge LOTT said that the return was deficient in not showing why the respondent had not produced the body of the prisoner in obedience to the writ of the Court, so long as he admitted that when the writ was received the prisoner was still in the custody of the respondent. The respondent admitted as he understood, that when he received the writ and left Albany the prisoner was still in his custody.

Mr. SILLIMAN—I have no donbt that it was so, but we contend that the act of Congress covers him and excuses him from a compliance with the writ.

JUDGE LOTT—That is another matter. The return does not exempt him. This prisoner was in his custody when he received the writ and he should have brought him here.

Gen. CROOK said that Mr. CHESHIRE was in the Penitentiary at Albany at the time Mr. PILLSBURY left there, and after he left there, Mr. CHESHIRE was taken out, and conveyed to Boston, where he was on Monday evening. He (Gen. C.) had tracked the thing. Mr. CHESHIRE was taken away on Monday morning, after Mr. PILLSBURY left Albany. Mr. PILLSBURY had taken upon himself the risk of not producing the body of Mr. CHESHIRE, in obedience to the writ which was served on him, and he (Gen. C.) conterded that he must suffer the legal consequences of his act. The point had been argued in Philadelphia, in the matter of COZZENS, before Judge THOMPSON. The point was then taken that there was now no rebellion in the United States, nor in the State of Pennsylvania, and that the passage of the act having relation only to a state of rebellion, was now void, and the writ of *habeas corpus* was now in full force. Judge THOMPSON decided that the point was well taken, and ordered the discharge of the prisoner from custody. The military authorities, refused to give him up, but on the prospect of a collision with the State authorities, they finally gave him up.

Mr. SILLIMAN wanted to know what Mr. CROOKE'S argument tended to show.

Gen. CROOKE—I am trying to show that the return is not sufficient for the purpose of moving for an attachment against Mr. PILLSBURY for contempt of court.

Mr. SILLIMAN—In what respect is the writ deficient?

Gen. CROOKE—In all respects; but the return is principally defective in not producing the body of the prisoner before this court. The counsel then went on to speak of the inutility and costliness of military courts, and stated in connection therewith, that the trial of Mr. CHESHIRE had cost the United States over $100,000. He (Gen. CROOKE,) did not understand that the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* covered any cases except such as were specially enumerated in the act of Congress. The passage of the act, he contended, did not abolish all private right. It did not authorize illegal arrests. It did not authorize the President of the United States to arrest who and whom he pleased, nor did it authorize the President to depute this power to the Secretary of War, nor did it give the Secretary of War authority to depute this power to Col. BAKER, nor for Col. BAKER to depute to one of his detectives. This law of Congress was passed at a time when the Capital was threatened, and Congress was under military fear, or else the man who drew that law up, if he was a lawyer, had forgotten all the law he ever knew. There was no law which gave the President of the United States the power to arrest anybody.

There is no authority, nor never was, in the President to arrest anybody, and that provision of the law is nothing more than sheer nonsense, and it is a provision of law which will never be tolerated by a free people in a time of peace. As a matter of fact, we know that the rebellion has ended, and so Judge THOMPSON decided in the case of COZZENS alluded to. The idea that the *habeas corpus* was wiped out by this proclamation of the President was nonsense. The writ of *habeas corpus* is not suspended and never was suspended as to anybody except those particularly alluded to in the proclamation. The sentence of the military court was that Mr. CHESHIRE should be confined in the Albany Penitentiary, and after Mr. CHESHIRE had been placed there and was serving his punishment, he (Gen. C.) contended that neither the President nor the government had any right to remove Mr. CHESHIRE from that place of confinement.

The counsel further argued at some length that Mr. CHESHIRE being merely a civilian member of the Board of Enrollment was not liable to arrest or trial by a military commission, the same as if he were a military officer.

Mr. SILLIMAN, United States District Attorney, replied on behalf of the government. He claimed that the return of the respondent showing that the relator was not now within his power or jurisdiction, was a full and sufficient answer to the writ; and, furthermore, that under the act of Congress he had not been guilty of any contempt of court in not producing the body of Mr. CHESHIRE, even if the rebellion were not ceased, and the power of the rebellion continued. The act of Congress is still in force. The rebellion still exists, and this man is held by the authorities of the United States. It is a sufficient answer to the writ to say that the prisoner is held by the order of the President of the United States, and that the rebellion still exists.

THE COURT'S OPINION.

After the close of the argument, His Honor Judge LOTT remarked substantially as follows:

I regret that I am obliged to remark that the action of the General Government, in removing the prisoner from the custody of the law, appears to me to be an attempt to evade what may be the decision of the Supreme Court of this State upon the legality of the detention of the prisoner, if advised to the right to detain. It appeared to be an expression of a want of confidence in the judiciary of the State of New-York that is not respectful. A person is restrained of his liberty; a writ of *habeas corpus* is issued, and after service of the writ upon the person in whose custody the person is, he is removed from the custody of the law, and it may render necessary a decision that will affect the person of an innocent officer of this State, if the Government of the United States have no confidence in the administration of the laws by the judiciary of the several States of the Confederacy, then our Government might as well be stamped. The courts of this State have always endeavored to sustain the action of the General Government, even in cases of questionable legality—and our courts and authority are certainly entitled to ordinary respect—the action of the government in this matter has relieved me from the necessity of a speedy decision—the fact appears, the prisoner has been removed from the custody of the law.

The matter is adjourned to the first Monday of September, when my decision will be rendered.

In the meantime the question which agitates the entirety of the City of Churches is, "where is CHESHIRE?" We do not know, but we believe the foregoing to be as fair and candid a statement of the unfortunate man's case as can be made. The statements of himself and his friends, and the records of the court are the authority on which the resume is based.

The Furman-street Disaster—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

The investigation, conducted by Coroner LYNCH, into the circumstances of the recent disaster in Furman-street, whereby three human beings lost their lives, was finally concluded last evening. The annexed additional evidence was taken, and followed by the Coroner's charge, the verdict was rendered:

David Bord, sworn: Resids at No. 258 West Forty-third-street, New-York; am a carpenter and builder; have been in business for thirty-five or forty years; have built one store in Dey-street and one in Fulton-street, New-York, for Mr. Merritt; was employed by him to do the carpenter-work on the buildings in Furman-street; I drew a plan of the front of the buildings; the plan now shown is the one I drew for Mr. Merritt; I drew the plan from the suggestions of Mr. Merritt, under his directions; do not always draw plans for buildings; sometimes the owner employs an architect to do it; the arches were to be seven feet rise; understood they were to be twelve inches thick; I think the lower centre arch was four inches thick; Mr. Bunting said once or twice that he did not intend to put the upper centre arch in the buildings; I had not drawn the plans before Mr. Bunting commenced his mason-work; I think I heard Mr. Bunting say that the lower centre arch should be eight inches thick; heard Mr. Merritt say he would be responsible for the safety of the arch; never heard Mr. Merritt and Mr. Bunting consult about the upper arch; do not know who suggested the upper arch; Mr. Bunting thought the building would be better without the upper centre arch; the centres for the arches were made by my men; the centres were taken out about five or six days after the arches were completed; the centre of the upper centre arch was never taken down; do not recollect of having any conversation with Mr. Bunting in regard to the arches; Mr. Merritt had an idea that the upper centre arch would save earth on the building, and therefore have less weight on the roof; the timbers I put in the building were three and twelve inches; there was one iron column in each building; on the first story; on the other stories there were locust posts; do not know whether Mr. Merritt was acting under instruction of any architect or not; I think the upper centre arch weakened the building; saw Mr. Merritt once or twice a week during the construction of the building; think Mr. Merritt made the remark about being responsible when the four-inch arch was being built; do not think he would know as much about an arch as a mechanic; there was nothing but the hips of the lower arches to support the upper centre arch; think the building gave way on the Furman-street side, on account of no earth being on that corner.

Thomas J. Chubb, sworn: Reside at No. 265 South Fourth-street, E. D.; am a practical engineer; my place of business is No. 69 Furman-street; have been in the building during its construction; occupied No. 95 previous to the fire in April last; was constructing machinery for the building, as I intended to occupy it again; during the construction I asked Mr. Merritt if he intended to construct the building on the old plan, and he said no; he was going to put two arches on the roof similar to a building at No. 91 Furman-street; I called his attention to the fact of there being two walls, and thought it would require something very strong to stand the pressure of the two main arches; Mr. Merritt said he intended to put some of the pieces of the old iron beams that were in the building in the lower four-inch arch; some time after I heard that they were going to put in brick arches, and spoke to Mr. Merritt about it; he said he would put another arch above the main arches; thought the lower centre arch was thicker than it really was; it was six or seven feet from the front wall; Mr. Merritt said he would increase the thickness of the walls, which was done—the walls being sixteen inches thick; there was a chimney run up in the sixteen-inch walls; they ran up both walls, and were arched at the top, making one chimney; the chimney run up some distance above the roof. The upper centre arch, in my opinion, did not add any strength to the building. There was nothing above the hatchway to keep the walls from coming together, except the chimney spoken of, and the hips of the arches. The upper centre arch had a tendency to cave in the main arches.

John T. Merritt, recalled: Thought when I put up the upper arch that it would strengthen the building; would not have put it in if I thought or had been told that it was not safe.

The Coroner then delivered the following charge to the jury:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: We are again called upon to hold inquests upon three persons who came to their death by the falling of the buildings known as Nos. 93 and 95 Furman-street. On the 4th of April last, inquests were held upon the bodies of several persons who came to their death by the falling of buildings upon the same premises, which, at the time, were on fire, and a verdict of "nobody to blame" was rendered, which was, as far as we could tell at that time, in accordance with the evidence. But this time there is some one to blame, for to say the least of it, for gross negligence. After the fire of April 4, Mr. MERRITT proceeded to rebuild the structure and employed Mr. CHARLES A. BUNTING as builder and superintendent during their erection, and Mr. DAVID BORD to do the carpenter work. Mr. BUNTING testifies that one of the walls—the northerly wall of the adjoining building—was 10 feet thick, and the southerly wall was 5 feet thick. He also testifies that he built a wall adjoining the southerly wall twelve inches in thickness, and two centre walls which were sixteen inches thick and connecting with a portion of the old walls, which were left standing after the fire of the 4th of April. The arches were sprung about one week after the said walls were finished, and that hard brick and the best quality of cement were used in constructing the buildings. The witness further states that five men were employed in filling up the yard which was on the roof of the building, and that they had been employed in wheeling earth upon the roofs of the buildings about three weeks. That one man could wheel about seven loads of earth a day. Witness told Mr. Merritt, the owner of the buildings, that the centre arch was not strong enough, and Mr. MERRITT suggested to Mr. BUNTING to build another arch in order to strengthen the main arches, in which the witness acquiesced. The arch was built, its only support being the part of it resting on the hips of the main arches. The witness further states that he believes the arch suggested by Mr. MERRITT had a greater tendency to weaken the main arches than it had to strengthen them or keep them up. Witness saw a small crack in the brick of the old wall during the completion of the work. Nothing but the walls supported the arches. There was about twenty-four inches of earth on the top of the crown of the arch. In the valleys between the arches there was between four and five feet of earth. The witness did not think that the walls had settled any. WM. H. HAZZARD, a builder of this city for the last sixteen years, testifies that the cause of the falling of the building was the result of the faults of its architectural construction; that the workmanship and materials were good. He is positive that the upper centre arch was the cause of the falling of these buildings. Mr. HAZZARD described very intelligently to you the mode of construction of those buildings and the position of the centres, and has explained to you his opinion, the cause of this calamity. He also testifies that it was not safe to put any earth on these arches, and further stated that if he had erected those buildings he would consider himself responsible to God and man for the lives of the men who were killed. JAMES LOCK, another builder, of twelve years' standing, testified that the cause of the falling of the buildings was the putting up of the top centre arch—that the centre walls were not thick enough for such buildings—that, instead of adding strength to the main arches, the centre arch weakened them. The witness says that, to make the buildings safe, the centre walls should have had good arches between them at each story, and be well anchored together, with iron anchors. JOHN J. MERRITT, the owner of the building, testifies that he employed Mr. BUNTING to superintend the erection of the buildings, and Mr. DAVID BOARD, a carpenter of New-York, drew the plans. He thinks the centre arch strengthened the two main arches, and says there were four feet of earth in the valleys between the arches. He thinks that if there had been no earth put on the arches, they would not have fallen. Mr. BUNTING stated to the witness that he did not think the four-inch arch was strong enough. Witness then saw Mr. BOARD, who said it was strong enough. Mr. MURPHY states that BUNTING told him that he did not think the small arch was strong enough to hold up the amount of earth that was being put upon it, but could not say whether BUNTING told MERRITT of this or not. BUNTING told witness to build the arch. If Mr. MERRITT thought that the dirt should not have been placed upon the buildings, it was his duty, as the owner, to cause it to be removed. But no, he let it remain there. BUNTING and BOARD seemed both to have charge of the buildings, superintending their construction. BUNTING thought that the centre arch should not have been there, while BOARD thought it should have been. MERRITT was informed of the weakness of this arch. I think that MERRITT should at least have employed a competent architect to prepare proper plans before proceeding to erect these buildings. No man was more familiar with these buildings than Mr. MERRITT. I say, in the construction of these buildings there was a disregard of human life. The whole cause of the falling of the buildings appears to have been by putting the upper centre arch in the building, which was done by the direction of Mr. MERRITT. I have always refrained from instructing a jury what their verdict should be, but I suggest to you, after you have agreed upon your verdict, to request the Common Council of Brooklyn to appoint some suitable person or persons to inspect the buildings on Furman-street, as to their safety, which have garden spots upon them.

After the charge of the Coroner, the jury retired, and some time thereafter brought in the following verdict:

"That deceased (naming them) came to their death by the falling of the building known as Nos. 93 and 95 Furman-street, and from this evidence, we consider that there was a want of ability displayed by DAVID BOARD and CHARLES H. BUNTING, builders, under whose joint supervision said buildings were erected, in building a centre arch, with its base resting on the hips of two other arches, contrary to all correct principles of architecture, as testified to by experienced builders. And further, the jury recommends, in view of such appalling accidents as this, that the proper authorities appoint a competent architect, whose duty it shall be to inspect plans for buildings; and that any buildings sought to be erected within the limits, shall have a plan drawn, and his approval obtained, before the building is commenced."

This ends the case of the Furman-street disaster.

FIRE.—About ten o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in a three-story frame house owned by D. D. WHITNEY, in Raymond-street, between Lafayette-street and De Kalb-avenue, which caused damage to the extent of about $1,000. The occupants were Mrs. LYNCH, Mrs. HAYDEN and Mrs. DAILEY, who lost nearly all they had. None of them were insured. The adjoining house, owned by PATRICK BURNS, was damaged to a small extent. Insured in the Hamilton Company. The house of Mr. WHITNEY was also insured.

Williamsburgh.

RECOVERY OF A VALUABLE HORSE.—On Friday last a young man hired a valuable saddle-horse from the stable of B. G. ANDREWS, Nos. 206 and 208 West Twenty-seventh-street, New-York, and failed to bring it back. Mr. ANDREWS advertised his horse, and Mr. GEORGE WRIGHT, keeper of a livery stable in Water-street, near Grand, Eastern District, recognized it as a description of a horse he bought the day before from a man who represented himself as a discharged soldier, and for which he paid $108. Sergt. MADDOX, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, recovered the horse, and returned it to its owner, who only loses the saddle and bridle, valued at $75, by the theft.

RUN-OVER ACCIDENT.—Late on Monday evening, a boy seven years of age, named JAMES MCKEVLIN, whose parents reside at No. 5 North Fifth-street, Eastern District, was run over by a truck driven by HARMAN CARMAN, and had his left leg badly fractured. He was taken to the Forty-fifth Precinct, and attended by Dr. NORTH, who subsequently sent him to the City Hospital.

MISS ERICOSSON'S BODY FOUND.—Last evening the First Precinct Police reported that the body of an unknown woman had been found off Pier No. 11, East River, and towed in and made fast to the pier to await the arrival of a Coroner. Capt. WARLOW'S description of the unknown, having been compared with that which the relatives left at the Central Police Telegraph Office, was found to tally completely therewith; and it may therefore be regarded as morally certain, that the body now at Pier No. 11 is that of Miss ERICOSSON, the young woman who was drowned at the time of the explosion on board the steamboat *Arrow*. A telegram was sent from Police Headquarters last evening to Mr. JAMES C. WORDEN, of No. 256 Ninth-avenue, brother-in-law of the deceased.

THE PHILADELPHIA FIREMEN'S PARADE.—The New-York Firemen's Association, of which Ex-Fire Commissioner HENRY WILSON has been elected foreman, will represent the New-York Fire Department at the grand firemen's parade which is to take place in Philadelphia on the 1st of October next. The association, which is composed of sixty officers of the old department, is to be accompanied by Wallace's band, and will leave this city on Sunday evening, Oct. 1, and return on Tuesday, the 3d. Messrs. LAMB, LAWRENCE and EVERETT, as a committee representing the association, will go to Philadelphia on Saturday, to make arrangements. It is understood that the firemen of nearly every city in the Union are to be represented on the occasion.

FIRE IN CITY HALL-PLACE.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock, last evening, a fire occurred in Mr. JAMES LEE'S stables, in the rear of No. 28 City Hall-place. The origin of the fire does not appear

The New-York Times.

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SPORTS OF THE TURF.

The Third Day of the Saratoga Congress.

The Public Interest Fully Maintained.

Baltimore Shows His Heels to the Three-Year Olds.

A Brilliant Dash for the Saratoga Stakes.

ULRICA TAKES THE COVETED PRIZE

The General Scramble for All Ages.

Arcola Takes the Purse and Wins a Name.

Programme of the Races Yet to Come.

KENTUCKY DECLINES FURTHER CONTEST.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

The Saratoga association would seem to have received a dispensation from the clerk of the weather; for, brilliant as were the two preceding days of the meeting, they were eclipsed on Wednesday. The sun was just as brilliant, but his rays less scorchingly powerful, whilst a gentle breeze fanned the cheek of beauty as it again thronged the Grand Stand. Indeed, the belles of Saratoga would seem to have taken the racing-meeting under their special protection, and the same eager faces are to be seen on each recurring day, their owners appearing to deem it a positive necessity to put in an appearance in some ravishing change of costume.

SUMMARY.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

Purse $500 for three-year olds, one and a half miles, winner of Derby or Travers stakes excluded.

Bowie & Hall's ch. c., Baltimore, by Revenue, dam Maroon; by imp. Glencoe. (Abe)..... 1
Th. G. Moore's b. f. Blue Flag, by Lexington, dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock. (Sewell). 4
C. Wheatley's b. f. Optima, by imp. Knight of St. George, dam by imp. Glencoe..... 5
John Hunter's ch. f. Oliata, by Lexington, dam Fanny Fern. (Gilpatrick)..... 2
P. C. Bush's ch. f. Gilda, 3 years old, by imp. Mango, dam Juliette, by imp. Sovereign. (Burgoyne)..... 3

TIME.—Half-mile, 00:53; mile, 1:47½; the mile and a half, 2:41½.

BETTING.—In the heavy pools sold on Tuesday evening, *Blue Flag* was the favorite, fetching $800 to the $600 of *Oliata*, the $30 of *Baltimore*, the $10 of *Gilda*, and the $10 of *Optima*, a large amount of money being laid out on the two leading favorites, especially *Blue Flag*. On Wednesday morning the pool betting underwent an entire change, *Oliata* becoming first favorite, in a pool of $1,710 she bringing $1,050, *Blue Flag* $610, and *Baltimore*, *Gilda* and *Optima* conjointly—the current outside betting at starting being even on *Oliata* against the field.

THE RACE.

The start was made from the half-mile pole at the back of the course, and at the third attempt a good one was effected, the lot going off in a cluster, *Baltimore* inside, *Blue Flag* second place, *Gilda* the third. *Baltimore* immediately showed in front, *Blue Flag* second, *Gilda* third, *Oliata* fourth, and *Optima* last. At the first quarter *Oliata* took the lead, *Gilda* being second, *Baltimore* third, and *Blue Flag* fourth; *Optima* trailed off making the turn. *Oliata* held the lead still, *Old Abe* closely pressing her with *Baltimore*,—*Gilda* and *Blue Flag* being third and fourth, and *Optima* hopelessly out of the race—making the quarter the second time, *Oliata* led two lengths, *Blue Flag* now being second, with *Baltimore* and *Gilda* neck and neck third —*Optima* fifty yards in the rear. At the half mile *Baltimore* drew through his horses, and obtained second place, *Gilda* being third, *Blue Flag* fourth—four lengths in rear, and *Optima* beaten off. At the lower turn *Oliata* still led *Baltimore* and *Gilda* side by side in her wake, the other two out of the race. *Baltimore* then shook *Gilda* off and went to *Oliata's* head, and took a slight lead. A splendid set-to up the home stretch ensued between Old ABE and GILPATRICK—on *Baltimore* and *Oliata*—the nerve and perseverance of ABE and the gallantry of his horse leading him the winner in a brilliant finish by a neck. The result was a sore disappointment to the backers of the favorites, an immense amount of money changing hands on the result, and long faces being plentiful. The owners of *Baltimore* netted a clean $10,000 at an outlay of $200 in pools, and another party $5,500 for less than $100 outlay. BOWIE & HALL merit eulogy for their persistent energy with *Baltimore*. The race will be long remembered. It was reported that GILPATRICK broke a girth in the race.

SAME DAY.

The Saratoga Stakes, $50 each; p.p.; added $500 for two-years olds.

John Hunter's b. f. Ulrica by Lexington, dam imp. Emilia by young Emilius..... 1
F. Morris's ch. f. by Prophet dam Barbarity by Sinscom..... 2
P. C. Bush's Satinstone, by imp. Lapidist, dam Rhoda by imp. Glencoe..... 3
Bowie & Hall's ch. c. by Lightning dam. Maroon by imp. Glencoe..... 4

The following were drawn.

P. C. Bush's ch. c. Maelstrom, by imp. Lapidist, dam Parachute, by imp. Yorkshire.
P. C. Bush's b. f. Bella Donna, by imp. Lapidist, dam Madonna, imp. Yorkshire.
J. S. Watson's b. c. by imp. Eclipse, dam Rescue, by Berthune.—Dress orange.
John Hunter's ch. f. Fadette, by imp. Balrownie, dam Comfort, by Irish Bird Catcher.
John Hunter's br. c. Cardinal, by Lexington, dam Blonde, by imp. Glencoe.
John Hunter's ch. c. by Lightning, dam Maroon, by imp. Glencoe.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

The day opened auspiciously, and the public interest in the races seemed to be greater than ever.

The first trial was for a purse of $500, for three-year olds, a mile and a half. It was a splendid race, closely contested throughout. *Baltimore* was the winner by a neck; time, 2:41½. The favorites were beaten, and the losses of their backers were heavy. *Oleata* came in second; *Gilda* was third, and *Blue Flag* fourth.

The second race was for the Saratoga stakes for two-year olds; distance, one mile. In this contest *Ulrica* was the victor; time 1:51¼. *Prophet* was second; *Satinstone* third, and *Lightning* fourth.

The third trial was for all ages; purse $300; distance, a mile and a-quarter. *Arcola* was the victor in 2:13¼; *Minnie Ruth* came next; *Nellie Graves* third; *Lauleme* fourth; *Climax* fifth; *Richmond* sixth.

Kentucky will not be in any race to-morrow.

SECOND DISPATCH.

It will be seen that in the race of a mile and a half for the purse of $500, both the favorites, *Oliata* and *Blue Flag*, were beaten by the extreme outsider *Baltimore*, whom *Oliata* had previously defeated. This fell like a thunder-clap on the backers of both *Oliata* and *Blue Flag*, many thousands of dollars changing hands on the issue.

There was some excuse for being out in their calculations as far as *Oliata* was concerned, as the breaking of a saddle-girth precluded her jockey from using any exertion or spurring his horse lest he should lose his seat.

Not so, however, with *Blue Flag*, who was reported by the stable to be fully equal to her stable companion, *Maiden*, who won so easily earlier in the week, and yet cut up miserably in the race, disappointing the anticipations of everybody.

The Saratoga stakes for the two-year olds was another throw in for the fieldsmen, as *Satinstone*, the great leading favorite, was beaten with ridiculous ease by *Ulrica*, the winner, and her second, the *Prophet* filly, who made a fine race of it.

TIME.—Quarter—00:31¼. Half—00:59. The mile 1:51¼.

BETTING.—*Satinstone* was the decided favorite in the pools—in the last one sold of $4,220, she brought $1,600; *Ulrica*, $1,070; the *Prophet* filly, $1,050, and the *Lightning* colt $500. A capital and speedy start was effected, the *Prophet* filly taking the lead at the turn, with *Ulrica* second, *Satinstone* third, and the *Lightning* colt four lengths in the rear. There was no change of importance at the quarter pole, or down the back, the race appearing to be entirely between *Ulrica* and the *Prophet* filly, *Satinstone* lying behind third, and the *Lightning* colt ten lengths in the rear. At the lower turn *Satinstone* closed up a little, but failed in reaching *Ulrica* and the *Prophet* filly, which two made a gallant race up the home-stretch, *Ulrica* winning cleverly by a length—*Satinstone* a moderate third; the *Lightning* colt beaten off. This result of this race will affect the three-year old events of next Spring.

SAME DAY.

The purse for all ages, which concluded the sports of the day, brought a field of six, and gave rise to considerable speculation outside of the previous favorite *Arcola*—the stable mate of *Kentucky*—who was booked the winner, and was so landed by a length.

A Summer shower set in during this race, but speedily cleared off.

It was announced from the Judge's stand that the flying four-year old would not be entered for the stake to-morrow, in order to leave it open to less doughty champions.

The affairs of the course were well managed, and everything passed off pleasantly.

SUMMARY.

Purse $300, for all ages, one and a quarter miles.

F. Morris' b. f. Nellie Graves, 4 years, by imp. Eclipse, dam Esta, by Bolivar..... 3
J. Princes' b. h. Climax, 6 years, by imp. Balrownie, dam Jewel..... 5
Bowie & Hall's gr. c. Richmond, 3 years, by Two-Bits, dam Faith, by Childe Harold..... 6
Jno. Hunter's b. h. Arcola, 14 years, by Lexington, dam Topaz, by Glencoe..... —
D. McCoon's b. m. Nannie Butler, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Tokay, by imp. Yorkshire..... 2
P. C. Bush's ch. f. Lulleme, 4 years, by Lexington, dam by imp. Yorkshire..... 4

TIME—Quarter, 0:23; half mile, 0:51½; mile, 1:48½; the mile and one-quarter, 2:13¾.

BETTING.—In the pools, *Arcola* brought $700; *Nellie Graves*, $160; *Lulleme*, $100; *Nannie Butler*, $60: *Richmond*, $60, and *Climax* $—. The start took place in a slight rain shower. At last a good send-off was effected, *Nellie* jumping off with the lead, with *Nannie Butler* second, *Richmond* third, *Lulleme* fourth, and *Arcola* fifth. Making the turn, *Nellie* had a strong lead, with *Arcola* waiting on her, *Nannie Butler* lying third. There was no change of moment down the back, with the two leading horses who made the lower turn, and came into the home stretch in the same order. *Arcola* then went in front, full of running, and finished the race cleverly by a length—*Nellie* a moderate third, *Lulleme* a good fourth, *Climax* fifth, and *Richmond* beaten off, having been nowhere in the race.

Scenes and Incidents at the Saratoga Races—Heavy Betting.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1865.

As the races progress the crowd of visitors increases rather than diminishes. That so many people can find a place to eat or sleep in a town of so limited capacity as Saratoga is wonderful, and yet they do manage to live, or rather to exist, and all appear in comfortable condition. True there are many who sit up all night, indulging in a variety of nocturnal amusements, and take a little sleep during the day, but this class of visitors is comparatively small.

Aside from the races, there are many other things to attract visitors to Saratoga the present week. Each of the large hotels has given or proposes to give a grand ball. GROVER is doing his best at the theatre to interest the promiscuous crowd, and has thus far the present week been liberally rewarded for his trouble. Last night "Aurora Floyd" was presented to a full house; to-night will be given "Married Life," with another piece—indeed there are two plays announced for each of the remaining nights of the week. Then we have a concert company, negro minstrels, serenaders, PLUMB on his violin, and a variety of other things more or less attractive, so that abundance of opportunity is afforded to kill time in one way or another, to say nothing of the Pool sales every evening at WHITE's and UNDERWOOD's.

THIRD DAY.

There was a larger concourse of people on the track to-day, if anything, than on any preceding day. There were several Major-Generals present, philosophers, poets, politicians, (an unlimited number,) and a very large number of ladies. There were also several of the clerical profession on the grand stand, who seemed to be much interested in the proceedings—indeed, every class and profession in life was represented. The same good order prevailed as heretofore. The fact that ten thousand people, from all parts of the world, can mingle together for one whole week, in the greatest harmony, and that, too, surrounded by the excitement of racing, is one worth recording.

The weather to-day has been oppressively warm, and not a few returned to their homes before the contest of the day had been decided, on account of the heat. The first race was for a purse of $500, for three-year olds, one and a half miles—winners of Derby or Travers stakes excluded. The horses entered were BOWIE & HALL'S.

Bowie & Hall's ch. c. Baltimore, by Revenue, dam Maroon, by imp. Glencoe.
Th. G. Moore's b. f. Blue Flag, by Lexington, dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
C. Wheatly's b. f. Optima, by imp. Knight of St. George, dam by imp. Glencoe.
John Hunter's ch. f. Oliata, by Lexington, dam Fanny Fern.
P. Cush's ch. f. Gilda, 3 years old, by imp. Mango, dam Juliette, by imp. Sovereign.

At WHITE'S last night, and at the Club Rooms, *Oliata* was decidedly the favorite; indeed, one pool of over $1,100 on *Oliata*. Three of the remaining horses were sold for $50. The fortunate holder of this ticket, as will be seen, won the pool.

As the horses were brought upon the track, *Blue Flag* and *Baltimore* began to come up at the pools, but *Oliata* continued to be the favorite.

The start was a fair one, and once the horses were put to their speed, every voice was hushed, every eye and every thought was centered upon the five horses. The contest was really between *Oliata* and *Baltimore* on the home stretch, but when within a rod of the Judges' stand, ABE, who rides *Baltimore*, applied the gad, passing under the rope half a length or thereabouts ahead. As *Baltimore* began to gain on *Oliata*, the pent-up feelings of the crowd burst forth in a perfect fury of enthusiasm, and the clapping of hands was continued for five minutes or more. When the excitement had subsided, Dr. UNDERWOOD again opened his pool auction for the

SECOND RACE,

for which the following horses were entered:

P. C. Bush's ch. c. Maelstrom, by imp. Lapidist, dam Parachute, by imp. Yorkshire.
P. C. Bush's Satinstone, by imp. Lapidist, dam Rhoda, by imp. Glencoe.
P. C. Bush's b. f. Bella Donna, by imp. Lapidist, dam Madonna, by imp. Yorkshire.
F. Morris' ch. f. by Prophet, dam Barbarity, by Sinscom.
J. S. Watson's b. c. by imp. Eclipse, dam Rescue, by Berthune.
John Hunter's ch. f. Fadette, by imp. Balrownie, dam Comfort, by Irish Bird Catcher.
John Hunter's br. c. Cardinal, by Lexington, dam Blonde, by imp. Glencoe.
John Hunter's b. f. Ulrica, by Lexington, dam imp. Emilia, by Young Emilius.
John Hunter's ch. c. by Lightning, dam Maroon, by imp. Glencoe.

Of these only four ran, viz.: *Ulrica*, Morris' filly, *Satin Stone*, and Bowie & Hall's colt.

The race was $50 each, p. p., with $500 added for two year olds, one mile. It was won by *Ulrica* in 1:51¼. The excitement when the horses passed the three-quarter pole was great, but as they neared the judge's stand, Morris' filly leading in the last quarter, *Ulrica* crawled up gradually, and by the aid of a switch and a last desperate effort *Ulrica* won the race. The winning horse and rider, of course, receiving the compliments of the crowd.

The pools for this race stood just before time was called—Hunter's colt, $300; Morris' filly, $350; Buah, $180; Bowie & Hall, $135.

At the close of this race rain commenced falling, but not enough water fell to materially damage the track or incommode visitors.

THE THIRD RACE

was for a purse of $300, for all ages, one and one-fourth miles. The horses entered were:

F. Morris' b. f. Nellie Graves, four-year-old, by imp. Eclipse, dam Esta, by Boliver.
J. Pincus' b. h. Climax, six-year-old, by imp. Balrownie, dam Jewel.
Bowie & Hall's gr. c. Richmond, three-year-old, by Two-Bits, dam Faith, by Childe Harold.
Jno. Hunter's b. h. Arcola, four-year-old, by Lexington, dam Topaz, by Glencoe.
D. McCoon's b. m. Nannie Butler, four-year-old, by Lexington, dam Tokay, by imp. Yorkshire.
P. C. Bush's ch. f. Lulleme, four-year-old, by Lexington, dam by imp. Yorkshire.

In this race *Arcola* was the favorite from first to last, and, as will be seen by the official report, won the race by half a length.

RACES TO COME.

The races to come off are as follows, *Kentucky* having been withdrawn:

FOURTH DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse of $300, selling race, dash of one and a half miles for all ages; horses entered to be sold for $1,500, (the highest price,) to carry their proper weights; those for $1,000 allowed 7 pounds; those for $600, 14 pounds; those for $300, 21 pounds; the winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race, and all over the price named in the entry to go to the association; the owner to retain his horse if he should not bring the price named.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $1,000, for all ages, three-mile heats.

FIFTH DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Sweepstakes of $50 each, p.p. $750 added for 3 years olds, dash of two miles; winner of the Derby or Travers Stakes £5 extra, but penalties not to accumulate.

NOMINATIONS.

John Hunter's ch. f. Oliata.
John Hunter's b. f. Saratoga.
John Hunter's b. f. Alexandra.
John Hunter's ch. f. Mary Howell.
F. Morris' b. g. by Slasher, dam Elizabeth, by Mariner.
C. Wheatly's b. f. by imp. Knight of St. George dam by imp. Glencoe, out of Mountain Maid's dam, by Eclipse.
J. S. Watson's b. c. Julius by Lexington, dam Julia, by imp. Glencoe.
Bowie & Hall's gr. c. Richmond, by Two-Bitts, dam Faith, by Childe Harrold.
Bowie & Hall's ch. c. Baltimore, by Revenue, dam Maroon, by imp. Glencoe.
T. G. Moore's b. f. Maiden, by Lexington, dam Kitty Clarke, by imp. Glencoe.
T. G. Moore's b. f. Blue Flag, by Lexington, dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
S. J. Carter's ch. c. by Highlander, dam by imp. Shamrock.
Zeb. Ward's ch. c. Conscript, by Revenue, dam Louisa Jordan.
Zeb. Ward's gr. c. by imp. Knight of St. George, dam by imp. Glencoe.

SECOND RACE.—Purse of $400, mile heats, for beaten horses.

SIXTH DAY.

FIRST RACE—Hurdle Race, purse of $500, dash of two miles, over hurdles 3 feet 6 inches high, four in each mile.

SECOND RACE—Purse of $1,000, for all ages; dash of four miles.

THIRD RACE—Purse of $500, for 2-year olds; one mile; winner of the Saratoga Stakes five pounds extra.

While all the races thus far have been interesting, the great interest is centered on the three hurdle races to come off on Saturday, on which occasion there will, doubtless, be a larger attendance than on any day of the week.

The racing, to-day, commenced precisely at 11½ o'clock, and was concluded at 2:5 o'clock P. M.

One of the riders, SEWELL, a colored boy, who rode Blue Flag, to-day, and rode the winning horse on Wednesday, is a character in his way. He has one broken leg, and the other is crooked; has lost one eye, and when in uniform looks like the veritable Jim Crow; but he is one of the best of riders, and for this reason, on several occasions heretofore, an attempt has been made to kill or disable him. Once a shot from a man who did not wish him to appear on the track took his right eye out, and I believe, one of his legs was damaged under similar circumstances.

It is estimated that $100,000, at least, changed hands on the track. One man alone losing $10,000 on Arcola.

Arrival of the Costa Rica.

The steamship *Costa Rica*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, from Aspinwall July 31, at 8 P. M., arrived at this port yesterday morning, with passengers and treasure.

TREASURE LIST.

Duncan, Sherman & Co.	$60,534 08	Lees & Waller	263,000 00
Order	12,800 00	Total	$710,316 86
H. Cohen & Co.	34,500 00	FROM ASPINWALL.	
Weil & Co.	8,320 13	Wells, Fargo & Co.	$5,448 00
Wells, Fargo & Co.	21,000 00	M. A. Asch	400 00
Wm. Seligmann & Co.	62,000 00	Flint & Hall	1,025 00
Panama R. R. Co.	22,662 00	Order	1,500 00
Schulz Bros.	2,200 00	Parsons & Petit	1,200 00
Eug. Kelly & Co.	197,800 00	Trevor & Colgate	1,145 00
Grand total		Total	$10,718 00
			$721,034 86

Attempt to Burn Galveston—Division of the State into Military Districts.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

An extensive fire occurred at Galveston on the 2d inst., involving heavy loss. It was doubtless the design of the parties to burn the town. The transactions of villains in Galveston were never before equaled.

Texas has been divided into three military districts. Gen. TURNER commands the Galveston district, relieving Gen. GRANGER.

The steamer *George Cromwell* has arrived here (New-Orleans) from New-York.

Express Robbery.

TROY, Penn., Wednesday, Aug. 9.

The safe in the office of HOWARD & Co.'s Express, in this village, was entered on the night of the 25th of July, and thirty United States 7-30 notes of $50 each, numbered from 163,737 to 163,766, and ninety United States 7-30 notes of last issue, of $100 each, numbered from 259,828 to 269,917, were stolen therefrom, which have not yet been recovered.

The public are cautioned against buying these bonds. They have never been regularly issued, and are, therefore, worthless, the government having stopped their payment.

The express company has offered a reward of $4,000 for the recovery of the bonds, and the apprehension and conviction of the thieves.

Appointment of Bank Superintendent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

Gov. FENTON has appointed Mr. EDWARD HAND Superintendent of the Banking Department. Mr. HAND has been the Deputy Superintendent for the last fourteen years.

Unprovoked Attack upon Gen. Howard.

WATERVILLE, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 9.

The Waterville College conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. on Major-Gen. HOWARD.

The Newfoundland Line.

ASPY BAY, C. B., Wednesday, Aug. 9—Midnight.

The weather is rainy with a very thick fog. Steamer *Clara Clarita* has not yet arrived from Newfoundland.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUBA AT THIS PORT.

The Ownership of Confederate Cotton in England.

Important Decision by the Vice-Chancellor.

Gen. Breckinridge Makes His Escape to England.

Dr. Pritchard Executed—Constance Kent to be Transported to Australia.

THE AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT CLOSED.

Austria Declines to Recognize the Kingdom of Italy.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The royal mail steamship *Cuba* which left Liverpool at noon on the 29th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 30th July, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Edinburgh* reached Liverpool at 3 P. M. on the 27th, and the *City of Limerick* and the *Louisana* on the 28th.

The *China* arrived off Crookhaven at 5 A. M., on the 28th, and reached Liverpool at about 5 on the morning of the 29th July.

GREAT BRITAIN.

OWNERSHIP OF CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT COTTON.

From the Liverpool Post, July 28.

A case of considerable interest arising out of the late American war, was incidentally mentioned at the Dock Board yesterday. The board were only concerned with the question to whom they were to give up certain cotton in their hands; but the subject had carried the parties into the Court of Chancery, and the board were liberated from all responsibility in the matter by a decision which had been given on a previous day by Vice-Chancellor PAGE WOOD. The motion before the Vice-Chancellor was to restrain Mr. PRIOLEAU, of the firm of Messrs. FRASER, TRENHOLM & Co., from parting with or disposing of a freight of cotton, consisting of some 1,500 bales, which had been shipped from Havana to him, as a Confederate agent, to be turned into money for the purposes of the late rebel government. The United States, as plaintiffs, claimed the property; but the defendant insisted that his title as a successful runner of the blockade was a good one, and that even if this did not hold good, he had a prior claim to the United States, in consideration of the fact that he had lost £20,000 by the Confederate Government. The Vice-Chancellor's decision appears to have been very clear. He said there could be no doubt that the United States were entitled to the cotton, but as to the force of the argument between the Southern Government and Mr. PRIOLEAU, that was a most serious matter, since it was a transaction "between a government *de facto* and the citizen of a country wholly unconnected with the rebel and *de jure* governments. It could not be doubted that when the transaction was entered upon the cotton was the property of the so-called Confederate States, they having bought it with money levied as taxes. The question then was, in what character the Southern Government must be regarded. He held that it could not be deemed a mere band of marauders, but must be presumed to be an actual *de facto* government, exercising authority and receiving submission. What, then, he asked, became of it when its power terminated, and its functions were resumed by the United States? The Vice-Chancellor considered that there could be no difficulty as to the law applicable to this state of things; for international law had settled that when a *de facto* government came to an end its property became that of its successors. He considered, however, that subject to any argument to be hereafter adduced, when the cause was thoroughly heard; these successors to such *de facto* government were bound by the agreement of those to whom they succeeded. This view had been anticipated in the arguments before him, and it had been set up in opposition to it that Mr. PRIOLEAU (or Messrs. FRASER, TRENHOLM & Co) had taken possession of this cotton, knowing that he received it from people who were substantial rebels, and conscious at the same time of the rights of the United States as lawful governors of the so-called Confederate Territory. The Vice-Chancellor considered that this proved too much, since if it were correct the United States might at any time during the war have restrained the departure of any vessel acting as a privateer against the United States, whenever such vessel happened to be in a British port, simply by filing a bill in Chancery. He put very forcibly the argument that the Confederate Government must be held to be a government *de facto*, and not a mere band of banditti, because if they had been a mere banditti, there would have been no rights against them in the United States, but only in the private individuals whose property had been plundered. He considered, therefore, that the United States must take the cotton subject to fulfilling the agreement made between the Confederate Government and Mr. PRIOLEAU; but as much dispute would arise in negotiating the settlement of the affair, and as one half of the cotton appeared to be pretty certainly the property of the defunct government under the agreement and not Mr. PRIOLEAU'S, he ordered that Mr. PRIOLEAU should be appointed receiver in the cause, which would enable him to dispose of the cotton and pay all proper charges, he giving security for £20,000, the amount which would probably be found absolutely the property of the United States. We need not tell our readers that this suit is one of a very interesting character, and that the settlement of it is likely to lead to considerable discussion, although, fortunately, the affair is so entirely in the hands of the lawyers that no diplomatic difficulty is likely to arise out of it. At the Dock Board, yesterday, there was no trouble on the subject, the board simply being freed by the Vice-Chancellor's decision from any responsibility in the matter, Mr. PRIOLEAU receiving the cotton from them upon the terms of the order of the court, and being thenceforward responsible in the matter.

BRECKINRIDGE IN ENGLAND.

Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, Ex-Secretary of War in the rebel government, had arrived at Southampton by the West India mail steamer *Shannon*.

DR. COLENSO.

The friends of Dr. COLENSO, Bishop of Natal, had presented him with a sum of £3,330, raised by about 600 subscribers, partly to make up for the loss of his Episcopal income and partly to testify to his services to the cause of free expression of opinion within the Church of England. The Bishop was about to proceed to Natal.

THE WAR IN THE PLATTE REGION.

The *Army & Navy Gazette*, in alluding to the impending war in the Platte region, points out that England may possibly be involved in the fray on account of her large commercial relations with all the states on the Platte.

DR. PRITCHARD.

Dr. PRITCHARD, who poisoned his wife and mother-in-law, was executed at Glasgow, on the 28th of July, in the presence of an immense crowd, estimated by some at nearly 100,000 people. The wretched man, when on the scaffold, briefly acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and met his fate in a calm and stoical manner.

CONSTANCE KENT TO BE TRANSPORTED.

CONSTANCE KENT would shortly be transported to Freemantle, Western Australia. It is said that the information that her life had been spared produced no visible effect upon her when it was communicated.

THE GREAT WESTERN CANADA RAILWAY.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had confirmed the decision of the Court of Error, in refusing a new trial on the application of the Commercial Bank of Canada, appellants, *vs.* the Great Western Railway Company of Canada, respondents. Appeal dismissed, with costs. The claim of the bank against the railway company was for $845,000.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France exhibit the trifling increase in the cash in hand of 250,000 francs.

The Bourse was flat and drooping. Rentes, on the 28th, closed at 67.32.

GERMANY.

A Weimar dispatch says it was officially stated that a good prospect exists of a meeting between the Sovereigns of Austria, Prussia, Bavaria and Saxony, at Salzburg.

AUSTRIA.

It is denied that Austria had made overtures to the Emperor NAPOLEON, expressive of an intention to recognize the Kingdom of Italy.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

In the Federal Diet at Frankfort on the 27th, Bavaria, Saxony and Hesse Darmstadt brought forward the following motion:

1. That the Austrian and Prussian Governments be asked what they have done, or intend to do, toward the definitive settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question; and whether they propose to call together for cooperation representatives selected by the free votes of the people of the Duchies.

2. That Austria and Prussia be requested to bring about the incorporation of Schleswig with the German Confederation.

3. That, in the event of the latter request being granted, the Federal Diet should declare its readiness to renounce its claims for the payment of the costs of the Federal execution in Holstein, and to assume a portion of the Schleswig war expenses.

The motion was referred, without discussion, to the Committee on Holstein Affairs.

EGYPT.

The abatement of the cholera at Alexandria is confirmed. There had been in all only two deaths in the American community, viz.: Mrs. LANSING, wife of Rev. GULIAN LANSING, American missionary at Cairo, and Mr. W. C. PANGELAKI, a naturalized citizen, at Alexandria.

TURKEY.

Cholera continued to spread in Constantinople. The daily average of deaths was 45.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Funds, on the 28th, were steady. Consols slightly improved, closing at 90¾.

The expected advance in the Bank rate of discount to 3½ ₱ cent. having taken place on the 27th, the discount market had become quieter, and the supply showed an increase. Good bills were taken at 3¼ ₱ cent.

The weekly Bank returns show a decrease in the bullion of £579,688.

BARING BROTHERS & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s. ¼d. @5s. ½d.; Dollars, 4s. 11½d.@4s. 11¾d; Eagles, 76s. 3½d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES had been rather dull and irregular, but were firmer on the 28th—United States 5-20s closing at 69¼@69¾; Illinois, (x all,) 80½@81½; Erie, 54¼@64¾.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 29—Evening.

COTTON—Sales to-day 5,000 bales, market closing dull, with a downward tendency. Sales to speculators and exporters, 1,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady. PROVISIONS steady. LARD—Holders demand an advance.

LONDON, Saturday, July 29.

Consols 90¼@90¼ for money. United States 5-20s, 69½; Illinois Central Shares, 80½@81; Erie, 54¼@54¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, July 30.

The Paris Bourse was firmer. Rentes closed 67 52.

LONDON, Saturday, July 29.

Five-Twenties, 69¾; Illinois Central, 80½; Erie, 54¼.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The Norwich Steamboat Train Runs off the Track—One Passenger Killed—A Large Number Injured.

NORWICH, Conn., Wednesday, Aug. 9.

The Norwich line steamboat train, from New-London for Boston, this morning ran off the track seven miles north of New-London. Four cars plunged into the river. Mr. ADAMS, of Northboro', Mass., was killed. Twelve or fifteen others were slightly injured; none seriously. The wounded are receiving every attention from our citizens.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NORWICH, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

A full list of the wounded cannot be obtained until this afternoon. The following is a partial list:

Alpheus Adams, of Northboro, Mass., is the only passenger killed. John Blaisdell, agent of the Lake Shore Railroad, is severely injured in his back. He will recover. Charles Davis, of New-York, cut in his face slightly; Mrs. P. Negley, of Hagerstown, has her arm broken and face cut badly; her daughter is cut in her face slightly; Mr. Becker, of the firm of Lowize & Becker, No. 449 Broadway, New-York, is badly hurt in his leg; Elizabeth Rose and Susie Rose, of Brook line, Mass., are slightly injured.

The accident was caused by a broken rail.

THIRD DISPATCH.

NORWICH, Wednesday, Aug. 9—7 P. M.

The following are additional names of the passengers injured in the railroad accident this morning:

Winey Worth, Nantucket, Mass., cut in head.
Maria Halsey, (colored) Wilmington, N. C., cut on the chin and over the eye.
George F. Sabin, Fitchburgh, Mass., bruised and stunned.
S. G. Johnston, Holliston, Mass., ankle sprained.
James Camey, emigrant, cut on head and hip.
Edward McDonald, emigrant, cut on head and hip.
Patrick Digan, emigrant, bruised on head.
L. P. Goullard, Boston, slightly bruised.
Wm. H. Brown, Baltimore, bruised on head and shoulder.
Mrs. Wm. H. Brown, Baltimore, bruised in head and shoulder.
H. N. Moore, Mobile, Ala., head cut and arm bruised.
Otto Van Hein, slightly cut in head.
Mrs. George W. Funk and daughter, Brookline, Mass., cut in head.
Robert G. Ferguson, Boston, cut in head.
Albert Witt, Worcester, badly bruised in side, back and head.
Richard Dexter, Worcester, neck and hip slightly.
Mrs. George W. Strickland, New-York, severe cut over eye.
Mrs. G. P. Dustan, New-York, cut on forehead.
C. Curry, Boston, face and head cut.

FROM TORONTO.

Movements of Gen. Grant and Suite.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, Aug. 9.

Gen. GRANT and suite arrived here on a special train from Montreal, this morning, and immediately embarked in a steamer for Niagara Falls.

A large crowd assembled at the railroad station, although his arrival was not generally known, and an impromptu hand shaking took place. Then there was a call upon the General for a speech, but to this call he replied with a smile and a shake of the head.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Probable Failure of the Enterprise.

Seven Hundred Miles Paid Out when Insulation was Interrupted.

CAUSE OF THE DISASTER UNKNOWN.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK DAY BY DAY.

Historical Resume of the Discovery and Progress of Electro-Magnetism.

Interesting Data Concerning Inventions in Telegraphy.

Description of the International Enterprise—Its Progress, Mistakes and Failures.

Complete Details Concerning the Last Attempt.

Present Status—Secret of the Apparent Failure.

Probably none of the readers of the TIMES were unprepared to hear that the last attempt to lay the great Atlantic Telegraph Cable had terminated disastrously. The Heavens seem to have decreed that at present Great Britain and America are near enough to each other, and all the cunning skill of man, aided by the vast power and patronage of wealth falls imbecile in the face of such opposition. Had success attended the enterprise this whole land would from end to end have rung forth psalms of rejoicing; success did not attend it, and the whole land from end to end takes the failure very coolly.

The bulletin of the TIMES announced yesterday noon the arrival of the *Cuba* with latest dates from Europe, bringing word from Queenstown that on the 29th ult., 700 miles of the cable had been paid out when "insulation was lost—cause unknown."

Unsatisfactory and meagre as is this brief announcement, leaving everything in the dark concerning the cause, the public do not seem to be greatly exercised about it, nor do they apparently yearn for details. It's gone, and that's an end of it. In view of the successive failures to lay a connecting wire between this country and the Old World, we have prepared the following

HISTORICAL RESUME

of the discovery and progress of electro-magnetism and the inventions connected with it.

All old and many middle-aged people are familiar with the announcement of Prof. OERSTED'S discovery of electro-magnetism in the year of our Lord 1819, following which M. AMPERE a noted French scientic, invented a bungling electro-magnetic telegraph with a wire for each letter, and a set of keys for the breaking or reëstablishment of the current. A single generation was destined, it would seem, not alone to discover and invent the wonders and possibilities now familiar to us, but also to perfect a system of electric communication which establishes the poles as neighbors, and renders the human race but a single family. Who of us but remembers the story told of FRANKLIN'S taming of the lightning, a story told by those who knew and talked with him; while of our own ken and eyesight we can relate the onward strides of HENRY, MORSE, JACKSON and FIELD. The child whose parents talked of MORSE'S "folly" about the infant's pillow, has lived to see the name of the man of science inscrolled upon the pillars of the temple of enduring fame; has lived to talk by the powers of the air with his friends on the other side of the continent, and now finds himself face to face, eye to eye, and mouth to ear with his Anglo-Saxon cousin beyond the ocean, while with the remoter branches of the one great family he can have as much or as little intercourse as necessity or inclination may suggest.

The earlier days and years of electro-magnetic experiment resulted in little of absolute benefit. Valuable as are all experiments, were of course the feeble attempts of the Hollander and the Frenchman, but it was, after all, left for a Yankee Professor to

MAKE THE FIRST ADVANCE

in the path of scientific progress which was to lead to the present day of successful achievement and world-about rejoicing. Indeed, the entire success of the present undertaking does not at all indicate the quality of our praise, only its quantity, for should continued misfortune attend the oceanic enterprise, it is none the less achievable, as will sooner or later be demonstrated, time alone being the uncertain element. In 1831, Prof. JOSEPH HENRY, then of Princeton College, by the construction and novel combination of magnets, demonstrated the possibility of transmitting the current over long distances. Until that time the idea of using the earth to complete the circuit, the availability of a single wire, or the practical advantage of the system as a transmitter of words or ideas, had not been entertained. Thence until the latter part of 1837 slight improvements were occasionally suggested by various parties, but at the latter period Mr. S. F. B. MORSE filed a caveat for the American Electro-Magnetic Telegraph, presenting an outline of his admirable system. Legal controversies and professional bickerings occupied the time of Mr. M

eminently successful, and which was in reality the germ of all submarine undertakings.

The first successful submarine telegraph was laid between Dover and Calais, a distance of twenty-four miles, in 1850, since when the following have been built and successfully worked:

Date when Laid.	From	To	Length of Cable in Statute Miles and Feet. M.	F.
1851	Dover	Calais	27	
1853	Denmark	Across the Belt	18	
1853	Dover	Ostend	80	½
1853	Frith of Forth		6	
1853	Portpatrick	Donaghadee	25	
1853	Across River Tay		2	
1854	Portpatrick	Whitehead	27	
1854	Sweden	Denmark	12	
1854	Italy	Corsica	110	
1854	Corsica	Sardinia	10	
1854	Perth Amboy, N. J.	South Amboy, N. J.	1	
1854	Arichat, N. S.	Ac's Lennox Pass'e.	1	
1854	Harlem, N. Y.	Across Harlem River		225
1854	Norwalk, Conn.	Across Norwalk Riv.		175
1854	Westport, Conn.	Saugatuck River		300
1854	Bridgeport, Conn.	Ac's Pequonnock R.		125
1854	Saugatuck, Conn.	Across Conn. River		300
1854	Saugatuck, Conn.	Across Conn. River		300
1855	Plaister Cove, N. S.	Port Mulgrave	1	½
1855	Egypt		10	
1855	Italy	Sicily	5	
1856	Newfoundland	Cape Breton	85	
1856	Prince Edward	New-Brunswick	12	
1856	Strait of Canso	Cape Breton, N. S.	1	¼
1856	Rouse's Point, N. Y.	Ac'e L. Champlain		450
1856	Canals, drawbridges	&c., &c., &c.	1	720
1856	Ogdensburgh, N. Y.	Prescott, C. E.	1	120
1856	Five miles above	Sorel, C. E.	1	260
1856	Sorel, C. E.	Sorel, C. E.		350
1857	Bush & Gunp'er, Pa.	Drawbridge		300
1857	Bush & Gunp'er, Pa.	Drawbridge		300
1857	Lambertville, N. J.	New Hope, Penn.		400
1857	Morrisville, Pa.	Trenton, N. J.		300
1857	Trenton, N. J.	Morrisville, Penn.		300
1857	Trenton, N. J.	Morrisville, Penn.		300
1857	New-Brunswick, N.J.	Canal Crossing		300
1857	New-Brunswick, N.J.	Canal Crossing		300
1857	Newark, N. J.	Drawbridge		300
1857	Newark, N. J.	Drawbridge		300
1857	Newark, N. J.	Drawbridge		300
1857	Newark, N. J.	Drawbridge		300
1857	Hackensack, N. J.	Drawbridge		300
1857	Hackensack, N. J.	Drawbridge		300
1857	Hackensack, N. J.	Drawbridge		300
1857	Hackensack, N. J.	Drawbridge		300
1857	Hackensack, N. J.	Drawbridge		300
1857	Havre de Grace, Md.	Perryville, Md.		¾
1857	Perryville, Md.	Havre de Grace, Md.		¾
1857	South Amboy, N. J.	Ac's Raritan River		¾
1857	New-York	Hoboken, N. J.		¾
1857	New-York	Hoboken, N. J.		¾
1857	India P't Br'e, Mass.	Providence, R. I.		125
1857	Parkersville, Va.	Across Ohio River		1670
1857	Bonte D'Lisle, C. E.	12 miles h Montreal		1500
1857	Bonte D'Lisle, C. E.	12 miles h Montreal		650
1857	Quebec, C. E.	Caronage, C. E.		3400
1857	Newark, N. J.	Drawbridge		300
[illegible]	[illegible]	Across Fiords		60
[illegible]	[illegible] months of	Danube		3
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mainland of India		30
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sicily		8
[illegible]	[illegible]	Holland		140
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hanover		280
1858	Norway	Across Fiords		16
1858	South Australia	King's Island		140
1858	Ceylon	India		30
1858	Arichat, N. S.	Across Pugwash Har.	1	¼
1858	Highlands, N. Y.	Shrewsbury River		¼
1858	Boston, Mass.	E. Cambridge, Mass.		125
1858	Parkersburgh, Va.	Ohio River		2400
1858	Black Rock, N. Y.	Crossing river		2800
1858	Camden, N. J.	Philadelphia, Penn.	1	
1859	St. Louis, Mo.	Cairo, Ill.		2600
1859	Maredosia, Ill.	Across Illinois River		¼
1859	Benicia, Cal.	Martinez, Cal.	1	
1859	Hell Gate, N. Y.	Across E. River, N.Y.		2000
1859	Guilford, Conn.	Across Conn. River		100
1859	New-London, Conn.	Across Conn. River		190
1859	New-London, Conn.	Across Conn. River		1200
1859	Terra Hante, Ind.	Ac'e Wabash R. Ind.		250
1859	Terra Hante, Ind.	Ac's Wabash R. Ind.		250
1859	St. Louis, Mo.	Ac's Mississippi Riv.		3000
1859	St. Louis, Mo.	Ac's Mississippi Riv.		3000
1859	St. Louis, Mo.	Ac's Mississippi Riv.		3000
1859	Alexandria			2
1859	England	Denmark		360
1859	Sweden	Gotland		64
1859	Folkstone	Bologne		24
1859	Across Rivers	In India		10
1859	Malta	Sicily		60
1859	England	Isle of Man		36
1859	Suez	Jubal Island		220
1859	Jersey	Piroe, France		21
1859	Tasmania	Bass Straits		240
1860	France	Algiers		520
1860	Corfu	Otranto		80
1860	Denmark	(Great Belt)		28
1860	Dacca	Pega		110
1860	Barcelona	Mahon		180
1860	Minorca	Majorca		35
1860	Iviza	Majorca		74
1860	St. Antonio	Iviza		76
1860	New-York	Hoboken, N. J.		¾
1860	Through Victoria	Bridge, Montreal	2	
1860	Through Victoria	Bridge, Montreal	2	
1860	Quincy, Ill.	Ac's Mississippi Riv.	1	
1860	Greenport, L. I.	Sag Harbor, L. I.	1	¼
1860	New-York, N. Y.	Hoboken, N. J.		¾
1860	New-York, N. Y.	Hoboken, N. J.		¾
1860	New-York, N. Y.	Hoboken, N. J.		¾
1860	Sarnia, C. W.	Port Huron, Mich.		1500
1860	Niantic River, Conn.	Across Niantic River		125
1860	Niantic River, Conn.	Across Conn. River		300
1860	Warren, Mass.	Across Fall Riv., Mass		1500
1860	Perryville, Md.	Havre de Grace, Md.		¾
1861	Philadelphia, Penn.	Camden, N. J.	1	
1861	Norway	Across Fiords		16
1861	Toulon	Corsica		185
1861	Holyhead	Howth, Ireland		64
1861	Malta	Alexandria		1535
1861	Newhaven	Dieppe		80
1862	Pembroke, W'ls	Wexford, Irsland		63
1862	Firth of Forth			6
1862	England	Holland		130
1862	Across River Tay			2
1862	Troy, N. Y.	Across Hudson River		300
1862	Henderson, Ky.	Across Ohio River		¼
1862	Paducah, Ky.	Illinois Shore, O. R.		3000
1862	Paducah, Ky.	Across Tenn. River		1000
1862	St. Louis, Mo.	Ac's Mississippi Riv.		3000
1862	Henderson, Ky.	Across Ohio River		3000
1862	Louisville, Ky.	Across Ohio River		1800
1862	Cincinnati, Ohio	Across Ohio River		1500
1862	Pt. Pleasant, Va.	Across Ohio River		1800
1862	St. Louis, Mo.	Ac'e Mississippi Riv.		3000
1862	Fortress Monroe	Cherrystone	23	
1862	Fortress Monroe	Newport News	3	
1863	St. Charles, Mo.	St. Louis, Mo.		½
1863	Albany, N. Y.	Hudson River		1200
1863	Cairo, Ill.	Ky. Shore O. River		3500
1863	New-Brighton, S. I.	Ac's the Kills, N. Y.		3000
1863	Tottenville, N. Y.	Across Bay of N. Y.		2000
1863	Troy, N. Y.	Across Hudson Riv.		2200
1863	Benwood, Va.	Bellaire, Ohio		1500
1863	St. Louis, Mo.	Ac's Mississippi Riv.		½
1863	Alburg, Vt.	Swanton, Vt.		130

Of course, no one at that time dreamed of an Atlantic cable: that was further along—a younger brother, whose birth was as yet uncontemplated from the womb of time, whose prophecied coming even would have been received with shouts of "derisive laughter." In 1851 the columns of the Loudon *Athenæum* contained a proposition from an adventurous speculator, who suggested that a wire, enveloped in a double coat of gutta percha and hemp, might easily be laid between the coast of Ireland and Newfoundland. The proposition met with no favor, but much discussion. The

SCIENTIFIC DIFFICULTIES

in the way were such as to disarm the project of possible success. For instance: In the ordinary arrangement of the wires of the telegraph, where they are stretched upon posts, and insulated by glass and the surrounding air, the current runs along as a simple stream, and with a velocity almost inappreciable, while, when the wires are inclosed in a sheet of insulating substance, and placed in a metallic envelope or moist medium, the case is materially different. The influence of induction becomes a retarding power. As soon as the central wire becomes electrically excited, that excitement operates upon the adjoining layer of metal, or moisture, and calls up in it an electrical force of an opposite kind. Each of these forces holds fast an equivalent portion of the other, and the electricity of the central wire is thus prevented from freely moving onward. In other words, it was found that a submarine cable was virtually a lengthened Leyden jar, transmitting signals while being charged and discharged, instead of allowing the stream to flow dynamically and evenly along it. When used it must first be filled, then emptied, a very simple operation, of course, but one requiring time, and time, too, depending on the length of the line, as it was demonstrated that the length increased the time proportionately.

Electricians throughout the scientific world devoted themselves to a solution of the problem, and many interesting and instructive experiments were made, resulting in great benefit to the progress of science. In 1855, when more complete and perfect instruments were available, and when new lines of telegraph afforded facilities for experiment, it was found that a current required a second and a half to discharge itself after a movement through 1,146 miles of wire. This was a rate of speed which precluded the use of the wire for commercial purposes, and putting quite beyond the power of capitalists the making of a line for the sake of profit. Experiments were then tried with different kinds of electricity over the same wire, it being hoped that the following current might clear away the preceding. The result was a success, and by the alternate working of positive and negative currents, the electric equilibrium of the wire was continually restored, each current cleaning away the inductive influence of its predecessor which had been left behind, and the operator securing a perfect record of seven or eight currents in a single second. It was also found that successive charges of electricity, either of the same or opposite kinds, could travel along lengthened conducting wires simultaneously, following each other like waves of the sea. Alternate positive and negative signals were sent along 900 miles of wire at the rate of eight signals per second, and two signals reached the terminus after the act of transmission had ended. This, therefore, indicated the overcoming of one of the difficulties, showing a way in which the rapidity of transmitting electrical currents along a submarine wire could be increased; it needed simply the use of opposite currents—positive and negative alternately.

It was also feared that a diminution of the currents' power to produce mechanical effects, and a loss of speed, would naturally occur, thereby materially interfering with the practical working of the wire. Experiments were made with the voltaic and magneto-electric currents, with large wires and small wires, and it was conclusively demonstrated that the loss of power was slight; that the maximum speed of the magneto-electric current was six times greater than that of the voltaic, and that small wires are infinitely preferable to larger ones.

These points settled, it was conceded that, theoretically, no further difficulties stood in the way of a usage of an Atlantic telegraph, once laid; it was then necessary only to ascertain whether signals actually sent by currents through 2,000 miles of cable could be accurately recorded. Under the skillful manipulation of Mr. BRIGHT, the engineer, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the electrician, ten gutta-percha covered wires, each 200 miles in length, were connected, so that a continuous circuit of 2,000 miles was obtained. Through the whole length signals were distinctly and satisfactorily passed at the rate of 210, 241 and 270 per minute. Experiment having shown that the conditions present in insulated wires under the ground and beneath the sea are analogous, the result was regarded as establishing, beyond all reasonable doubt, the practicability of working the Transatlantic Telegraph.

This brief synopsis sweeps away the rubbish of time's delay, and brings us to the threshold of the great undertaking of the age, the

LAYING OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

There need be no grand and lofty chirographicies at this point. The enterprise possesses all elements of moral and political grandeur, needing no trumpetuous heralding nor unseemly puffing. Should success crown the effort, whether it be to-day or a hundred years from to-day, the conception and undertaking of so grand an achievement can be surpassed in sublimity only by its completion. Of the company which first determined to invest its capital in the hazardous enterprise, Messrs. CYRUS W. FIELD and PETER COOPER, both of New-York, were the prominent men. Having secured a charter in April, 1854, it appointed Prof. MORSE as electrician, and proceeded to connect St. Johns, N. F., with the lines already in operation in the British North American Provinces and the United States, by submerging thirteen miles of cable across the Straits of Northumberland, and eighty-five miles in the waters of the St. Lawrence. England and the Continent had already been connected with Ireland, irrespective of any design to extend the telegraphic communication toward the West, so that there then remained but a single gap to fill in—the Atlantic Basin. The solution of the problem, where to cross and how to do it, thenceforth occupied the attention of the directors and of the distinguished professionals retained in the service of the company. Without entering at all upon the discussion of many nice questions which came before them for determination—discussions which, in a scientific journal, would be both pertinent and interestingly instructive—we will state the results of the investigations. They taught

That gutta-percha-covered submarine wires do not transmit as simple insulated conductors, but that they have to be charged as Leyden jars before they can transmit at all.

That, consequently, such wires transmit with a velocity that is in no way accordant to the movement of the electrical current, in an unembarrassed way, along simple conductors.

That magneto-electric currents travel more quickly along such wires than simple voltaic currents.

That magneto-electric currents travel more quickly when in high energy than when in low, although voltaic currents of large intensity do not travel more quickly than similar currents of smaller intensity.

That the velocity of transmission of signals along insulated submerged wires can be enormously increased, from the rate indeed of one in two seconds to the rate of eight in a single second, by making each alternate signal with a current of different quality, positive following negative, and negative following positive.

That the diminution of the velocity of the transmission of the magneto-electric current in inductive-embarrassed coated wires, is not in the inverse ratio of the square of the distance traversed, but much more nearly in the ratio of simple arithmetic progression.

That several distinct waves of electricity may be traveling along different parts of a long wire simultaneously, and within certain limits, without interference.

That large-coated wires used beneath the waters or the earth are worse conductors than small ones, so far as velocity of transmission is concerned, and therefore are not so well suited as small ones for the purposes of submarine transmission of telegraphic signals; and

That by the use of comparatively small-coated wires and of electro-magnetic inductive coils for the exciting agent, telegraphic signals can be transmitted through 2,000 miles with a speed amply sufficient for all commercial and economic purposes.

With full faith in the power omnipotent of combined science and wealth, the celebrated Atlantic Telegraph Company was formed, mainly by the influence of Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, who was sent by his American associates in 1856 to England with a view of effecting such arrangements as in his opinion promised best for the completion of the great enterprise. Three hundred and fifty shares of one thousand pounds each were taken, the charters, and grants, and privileges, and patents of the old companies were made over to the new, and everything that money could secure or science suggest was at its disposal.

THE ROUTE,

however, was yet to be selected. It's one thing to buy a horse and quite another to keep him; it's one matter to project a telegraph and buy the wire; its quite another to lay the wire and run the machine. Several routes were proposed, but as they were rejected we need not allude to them. The one which gave the greatest satisfaction is known as the telegraphic plateau, which is only some 12,000 feet below the level of the sea and extends in a continuous ledge from Cape Clear in Ireland to Cape Race in Newfoundland; the greatest depth being in mid-ocean, whence it ascends imperceptibly to the shore on either side. To verify the information then in the possession of the scientific world, Lieut. BERRIMAN was twice dispatched in the *Arctic* to make soundings along the proposed line, while as a check upon his observations, Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Cyclops* traversed the ground in an opposite direction. The knowledge thus obtained was conclusive. The plain was gently leveled, so deep as to be below the reach of disturbing superficial causes and composed of particles of shells, so minutely triturated as to render their character indetectible save with the aid of the miscroscope. The presence of these shells clearly showed by the light of science that for ages these profound depths had rested in undisturbed security, that for uncounted centuries unmoved by the warring elements or the flow of waters, entire quiet, absolute repose had reigned along the bottom of the deep. It encouraged also the hope that the cable, when once laid, might rest as tranquilly—perchance as long, while the tendency evinced by these infinitesimal fragments to agglutinate to metallic centres held out the probability that the submerged cable would soon be incrusted by them, and a fresh element—if things so old and salty can by any possibility evolve anything fresh—of security so obtained.

However, speculations to the rear, facts to the front. This route was adopted then, and is adhered to as the best for

THE PRESENT CABLE.

So that while these narratives-reminiscent are interesting historically they possess a vitality which only living subjects have. Indeed while in certain specific improvements the present cable differs in construction and uncoil from its predecessors, the main features of the several preparations and failures have been identical with each other. Of the failures made hitherto it may be ungracious to speak, but they form links in the chain of events, which, dropped from sight, destroy the symmetry of the whole. After much investigation, much experimenting, and great delay a cable was selected, which was supposed at that time to be perfect in construction. The central conducting wire was a strand made of seven wires of purest copper of the gauge known to the trade as No. 22. The strand itself was about the sixteenth of an inch in diameter, and formed of one straightly drawn wire, with six others twisted around it. This was made by the central wire being drawn from a drum through a hole in a horizontal table, while the table revolved rapidly, carrying near its circumference six reels or small drums, each armed with copper wire. Every drum revolved on its own axis, and delivered the wire as it turned. This twisted form of conducting wire was first adopted for the rope laid across the St. Lawrence in 1856, and was employed with a view to the reduction to the lowest possible amount of the chance of continuity being destroyed in the circuit. It is improbable, in the highest degree, that wire of this construction should break in precisely the same spot in any two of the wires of the strand, and all the seven wires might be broken at different points of their length, without in the least impairing the capacity of the whole as a transmitter of the electric current.

THE FIRST ATTEMPT.

Well, all things being adjusted so far as human foresight could determine, the company determined to construct a cable, and lay the same in the month of August, 1857. The *Niagara* and the *Agamemnon* were detailed for the service, and the 2,500 miles of cable were coiled away, half on each vessel, and each *twisting in different directions*. The vessels had been sent by the two governments, and were placed entirely at the disposal of the company.

It may not be uninteresting to give here a general description of the machinery for paying ont the cable used on the expedition. This machinery, as was then supposed, was perfectly adapted to meet all the service required of it—in calm and in storm—and was intended to give the most complete control and mastery of the cable under all circumstances. The *controlling machine*, as it was styled, stood behind the *Niagara's* mizenmast, and occupied the whole deck. Four cast-iron sheaves, or cylinders, about five feet in diameter, were ranged in line with one another, fore and aft. The first, commencing forward, was single-grooved; the second and third were double-grooved, and the fourth was single-grooved. The cable, as it came up from the hold of the ship, passed over one of the grooves in the second drum—then under it backward and over and around the first single drum—thence it returned over the remaining groove in the second—then it went directly across to one groove in the third, following but a small arc in its periphery—thence to the last single drum, and downward around this back to the preceding double one, and, finally, over the unoccupied groove in that to a *fifth* grooved drum standing out upon rigid arms over the stern, from which it was dropped into the sea. The grooves in all these drums were exactly adapted, in size and form, to the cable. The passing and repassing of the cable over them served to afford friction-service for controlling the velocity of the rope in passing ont. But additional checks for this purpose were provided. The four drums were so connected by gearing that their motions were exactly coincident—the motion of any one of them involving corresponding motion in all the rest. Upon two of the shafts, moreover, friction-brakes—the same in principle as those used upon railroads—were applied, to control the velocity of the drums; and to these, which were worked by a screw, was attached a balance, which was to indicate the precise amount of strain thrown upon the cable at any moment. The screw was worked by a crank, at which was stationed an officer whose duty it was to watch the balance and regulate the friction of the brakes accordingly. In the electrician's department, there were signals every second, by electrical currents, passed through the entire length of the cable. At the side of the vessels there were also patent logs, hanging down into the water, with vanes and wheels, turning faster or slower, according to the velocity with which the ship dragged them through the water. One of these wheels had been so arranged as to make and break an electric circuit at every revolution, and record upon the deck of the ship, by apparatus provided for the purpose, the speed of the vessel. A bell also sounded upon every passage of the electric current through the cable. The brakesman, therefore, watched the balance which indicated the strain upon the cable, and tightened or relaxed it as occasion required. He was also to listen for the bell, and if at any time its sound ceased—indicating an interruption in the circuit—he was to stop the machinery, the vessel would be backed, and a winding machine, provided for the purpose, and worked by a horizontal steam-engine of about 20-horse power, would be at once set to work gathering up the slack rope as the vessel moved astern—the electrician all the while testing the insulating continuity of the cable, yard by yard, until the defective portion had been discovered. This would then be cut ont and the gap supplied by joining up the ends of the uninjured parts, when the paying-out and testing would be resumed as at the first.

In ordinary weather, or even with brisk, strong winds, either ahead or astern, the work could go on without interruption, as the motion would not be so great as to prevent the machinery from retaining complete control of the cable. But if the wind should blow astern so heavily as to make it necessary for the vessel to come up head to the wind, an apparatus was prepared for paying out over the bow, similar to that already described. And in case a regular gale should arise strong enough to render it impossible for the vessel safely to retain hold of the cable at all, preparations were made for abandoning it temporarily. Upon the deck stood two large reels, each wound round with a very strong auxiliary cable, composed of iron wire only, and capable of resisting a strain of ten or twelve tons. Of this there were about two miles and a half on each reel. In case of a heavy storm rendering necessary the abandonment of the cable, it would be *cut*, and the sea end attached to the end of one of these strong iron cords [wound upon the reel. This would then be rapidly let ont, and the telegraph cable lowered to the quiet bottom of the sea, leaving the entire strain of the tempest to be borne by the iron cord. As soon as possible, moreover, the end of this cord would be attached to immense buoys, shaped like the quill-float of the angler's line, and provided with reflectors, so as to be easily seen, which would be tossed overboard and left to sustain the cable until the storm should subside, when they would again be picked up, the cable recovered and rejoined to the part remaining upon the ship, and the work proceed as before.

This looked well and promised well, but the sequel demonstrated the folly of trusting to looks or promises, or putting unlimited faith in the finite wisdom of man.

As soon as the cable was entirely coiled upon the vessels the expedition sailed. It was at first determined that the ships should proceed to mid-ocean, splice the cable, and each go its own way, uncoiling as she went. At the last moment this was altered, and the *Niagara* was directed to commence uncoiling at the Irish coast and proceed to mid-ocean, where the *Agamemnon* would join her, unite the ends of the cable and go thence to Newfoundland. Everything seemed as it should, and amid the cheers and hurrahs of an excited population the *Niagara*, accompanied by her consort and the six attendant steamers, left the beautiful harbor of Valentia on the afternoon of the 5th of August on her mission of science.

That she failed we all know. On the 11th of August, after paying out 335 nautical miles, the cable broke. There was a heavy swell on at the time. On the afternoon previous, the cable was thrown out of the controller on two different occasions, and was very badly strained. It seems that at the time of the rupture, the engine was applying a pressure of 3,000 pounds, the vessel was making four knots an hour, and the cable was paying out at the rate of six. It was thought there was not enough of it to warrant such a disbursement, and the strain was unwisely tightened. At that moment the stern of the *Niagara* was low down in the trough of the sea; as she rose, the extra strain thus occasioned was more than the cable could bear. It gave way under the pressure, and, parting at some distance from the ship's stern, it sank down like lead through the waters on that portion of the telegraphic plateau between Ireland and Newfoundland, where the Atlantic reaches its maximum depth of not less than 2,000 fathoms. Thus ended the first lesson. Though this first attempt to lay the great ocean telegraph was a disappointment, yet the people on both sides of the Atlantic had a firm faith in the accomplishment of the enterprise at some future period. First attempts are almost always failures; and after the fleet had returned to England, the general opinion among those most qualified to judge was, that enough had been learned in the first essay to render success thereafter morally certain.

A SECOND ATTEMPT

was at once resolved with the following features:

1. A junction of the telegraphic cable in mid-ocean.
2. The provision of a greater length of cable.
3. The selection of an earlier season of the year.
4. An improvement in the paying-out machinery.

The early Summer was adopted as the best season of the year, and arrangements were perfected by which the vessels employed on the first occasion should be ready by the middle of May. The improvement in the paying-out machinery was introduced while the ships were loading at Plymouth. The principle of it was very simple. There was a leading sheave, whereby the cable was guided out of the hold, or from the coil, on to two sheaves, grooved in several places, and around these grooves the cable passed. On emerging from the grooves it passed under another grooved wheel, which wheel moved up and down in a frame, so constructed as nearly to keep it vertical, according to the impulse or relaxation of impulse communicated to it by the cable. From this wheel it passed to a wheel at the stern of the vessel, and thence into the sea. The sides of the frame in which the wheel moved were graduated so as to indicate, to a few pounds, the exact weight or pressure that was being put upon the cable.

The retarding power applied to the grooved wheel was communicated by four flat wheels, two attached to the axis of each grooved wheel. Around each of these flat wheels was a brake formed by a fillet of wood attached to an external circle of iron, and the the ends of these brakes were so arranged that they could be loaded so as to produce such a pressure (and no more) as the engineer in charge of the ship might desire. The pressure was produced by weighting the extremities of the brake apparatus with small flat pieces of iron.

In the latter part of May, when the cable lay securely coiled in the holds of the vessels, a series of experimental trips were made, extending through three days and nights, and resulting in some minor modifications of the splicing apparatus, after which, on Thursday, June 10, the expedition started.

The ships met in mid-ocean, spliced and started; the cable broke, and the ships returned to the rendezvous. Again they spliced and started, again the cable parted, and the rendezvous was sought a third time. The same result attended the third splice, which was made in the evening of the 28th of June. A terrible storm arose, and, as if old Neptune desired to resent his attempted bondage, the sea lashed furiously the storm-driven ships, and disaster of the direst nature threatened them. Disheartened, they all returned to Queenstown laden with the cable and sad experiences. Then succeeded

THE GREAT FIZZLE

of the nineteenth century, a fizzle which developed the Americans as the most enthusiastic believers in fables, the most implicit dupes of "statements," the most credulous in all that pertains to glorious achievement, and the most eager for celebrations and demonstrations in the world. The expedition sailed from Queenstown on the 18th of July, and on Thursday, Aug. 5, the startling tidings reached this city that the submarine cable had been successfully laid, and that the line was in perfect working order. A dispatch from Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, a gentleman who had borne the brunt of the labor of this enterprise from the beginning, set all doubt at rest as to the probability of this unexpected piece of good news. The arrival of the *Niagara* and *Gorgon* at Newfoundland, and the safe landing of the American end of the cable, was positive intelligence—not idle rumor. The enterprise was accomplished. It was no wonder that the unexpectedly speedy fulfillment of deferred hopes elevated popular enthusiasm to fever-heat. The TIMES teemed with dispatches from all parts of the country, descriptive of the universal joy which the tidings inspired; and the confirmatory accounts published the next morning left little doubt that, unless some unforeseen disaster should occur, the Old and New Worlds would be at once within the reach of instant communication.

Such a week of excitement, such days of wondering, such hours of prayerful thanksgiving, such never-ending transports as our people indulged in, we hope never to see again. Mr. FIELD was a demi-god, Capt. HUDSON a great and glorious personage. Even the names of the humble sailors who shipped for the voyage were printed in the newspapers and graven on the tablet of municipal memory. Then, too, the Queen sent a message to the President, and the President answered her, and the directors in Europe congratulated the directors in America. An enterprising dry goods house secured a big advertisement by paying for the first message, and others followed suit. Civic displays, bon-fires in the street, illuminations in the houses, transparencies of the great man FIELD and the great man's brothers stared at us from many windows, biographies of CYRUS W. FIELD and all the FIELDS were scattered broadcast among an obliged people, and for the time being it seemed as if there was but one God, his name being FIELD, and we were all his meek and modest satraps.

Things changed. The cable no longer afforded connection for Queen or President; drygoods men could no more send their little puffs; De Santy-like, the current was played ont, our demigods became demireps; the whole thing was voted a humbug, and every man was loud-mouthed in asserting that for his part he never believed a bit of it, and knew that those messages were not bona fide. We need not discuss these points, the great success was a great fizzle.

AT IT AGAIN,

however, went the indefatigable FIELD, and although seven years have gone by since our last electric convulsion, we do not believe this gentleman has lived a day in which he did not devote the greater portion of its time to the solution of his great problem, "How shall it be done?"

A new company was formed with the following

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Joseph Whitworth, Esq., F. R. S., Manchester.
Honorary Consulting Engineer in America—Gen. Marshall Lefferts, New-York.

OFFICES.

No. 12 St. Helen-place, Bishopsgate-street within, London.
Secretary and General Superintendent—George Saward, Esq.
Electrician—Cromwell F. Varley, Esq.
Solicitors—Messrs. Freshfields & Newman.
Auditor—H. W. Blackburn, Esq., Bradford, Yorkshire, Public Accountant.

BANKERS.

In London—The Bank of England, and Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co.
In Lancashire—The Consolidated Bank, Manchester.
In Ireland—The National Bank and its branches.
In Scotland—The British Linen Company and its branches.
In New-York—Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co
In Canada and Nova Scotia—The Bank of British North America.
In Newfoundland—The Union Bank of Newfoundland.

THE LINE THAT CONNECTS THE CABLE WITH NEW-YORK.

New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company.

Peter Cooper, Esq., President.
Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Vice-President
Moses Taylor, Esq., Treasurer.
Prof. S. F. B. Morse, Electrician.
David Dudley Field, Esq., Counsel

DIRECTORS.

Peter Cooper, Esq., N. Y. | Marshall O. Roberts, Esq.,
Moses Taylor, Esq., N. Y. | New-York.
Cyrus W. Field, Esq., N.Y. | Wilson G. Hunt, Esq., N.Y.

SECRETARY.

Robert W. Lober, Esq.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Alexander M. Mackay, Esq., St. Johns, N. F.

Suffice it to say, that with the aid of American and British capitalists, he determined once more to try the experiment. The route was already determined; no scientific exploration could better that, and it only remained for him to secure

A PERFECT CABLE,

and an apparatus for making the same which would better stand the tests than did the one at first used.

The present Atlantic telegraph cable is two thousand three hundred nautical miles in length, that is twenty-six hundred English or geographical miles. The core or central conductor is composed of seven fine copper wires, "laid up" or twisted into one strand, and is insulated with Chatterton's compound. Outside of the strand are four distinct layers of gutta-percha, each layer being insulated with the same compound which inclosed the conductor. Outside this layer are wound eleven strong iron wires, each of which, before it was twisted, was itself carefully "woulded" with strands of hemp saturated with the best of Stockholm tar. The structure, therefore, contains no less than twenty-five thousand miles of copper wire, thirty-five thousand of iron wire, and more than four hundred thousand miles of hempen strands, making a grand total of four hundred and sixty thousand miles of continuous fabric; which, if knotted together, would reach around the world twenty times.

In its way, the construction of such a cable was one of the greatest feats of scientific and mechanical skill which even our times can boast. The requirements, indeed, were such as might well have appalled the most venturous of engineers. The mere selection of the design, and the choice of the materials, involved at every step considerations of the highest scientific refinement. The copper conductor had to be made of metal tested up to a quality which had never before been reached; the gutta percha covering was to possess an insulating power equally beyond what had ever been attained; the true proportion between the diameters of the conductor and the insulating coating was determined by mathematical investigations of the highest order, so as to obtain, with a given amount of material, the utmost possible rate of transmission of signals. Not less care was needed to fix the precise character of the outer coating, the function of which is simply to strengthen and preserve the core, which alone constitutes the electric cable, properly so termed. In the first place, a large measure of strength was insisted on, about double that which has been thought sufficient on the first trial. Still further to relieve the rope from the strain to which it would be subjected in the process of laying, and even after it had reached its final position, in every place where the rocky character of the ocean bed may throw it into festoons from ridge to ridge of the submarine mountains, it was determined to reduce the specific gravity of the cable far below that of its unlucky predecessor. Partly with this view, and partly in the hope of securing greater longevity, each iron strand of the outer casing was separately covered with hemp soaked in a bituminous preparation, which is expected to protect the metal for years from the risk of corrosion. It was necessary, too, above all things, that the cable should not only be constructed on the soundest principles, but that it should admit of the most searching tests before being laid, once for all, out of the reach of human hands. The Atlantic Company have in many respects been the pioneers of telegraphic enterprise, and their present work shows the progress which their own misfortunes have enabled them to make. Up to this time they have enjoyed the credit of teaching others by their failures how to succeed in attempts on a much smaller scale. Now they are applying their experience for their own guidance toward the prosperous issue which every one must hope for. The testing process is only one illustration, though one of the most striking, of the advance that has been made since the first cable entered upon its brief existence. The old company was (after the event of course) very much blamed for attempting to lay a cable which had never been tested under water, which was much the same thing as if it had never been tested at all. That it was rash to venture so large a stake on the assumed perfection of every inch of three thousand miles of delicate work is now at any rate obvious enough; but outside critics did not always take account of the real difficulties which stood in the way of effectual testing. The old cable was light, and the iron wires of the casing were not protected by an impervious coating. Testing under water would therefore have tended to corrode and weaken a rope which was known to be already dangerously weak. This time the protection of the strands, and their greater thickness, enabled the testing process to go on without any chance of deterioration. Every yard of the cable, in fact, has lived under water almost from the hour of its completion, and from morning till night its electrical pulse has been felt by means of instruments of the extremest delicacy. Yet further to assimilate the probationary state of the cable to its ultimate condition, care has been taken (for the first time, we believe, in the construction of telegraphic cables,) to surround the case with a coating through which the moisture can penetrate at once to the gutta-percha itself. While the casing of each iron strand is made as impervious as possible, the water which penetrates between the strands finds nothing but untarred jute between it and the gutta-percha, so that the effect of water in detecting the smallest flaw in the insulating material is felt as fully during the preliminary trials as it will be at the bottom of the ocean. In its manufacture about seventeen miles were made daily, and at times its outer covering was put on at

sunday morning, the 23d of July, carefully buoying the last portions of it, leaving about half a mile of cable on last deck for the purpose of splicing.

The party who started to witness the making of the splice and the final starting, left Valentia in the *Hawk*, the *Great Eastern's* rapid tender, soon after 9 in the morning. Among those on board were Lord JOHN HAY, Sir R. PEEL, M. P., the Knight of Kerry, with his daughters, the Misses FITZGERALD, Capt. WHITE, R. N., Capt. HAMILTON, Mr. W. H. RUSSELL, Mr. EDWARDS, Mrs. GLASS, &c. The western extremity of Ireland was reached in about an hour, and soon afterward the magnificent rock that carries the Skeling Light, a wild, stupendous mass of cliff which, amid deep water, rises from the ocean to a height of 800 feet and which the incessant beat of the Atlantic seems to have worn into seams and angry gaps that almost undermine its base. Abont fifteen miles beyond these rocks the *Great Eastern* was at rest, not moving to the dull, easy swell, though her two guards of honor, the *Terrible* and *Sphinx* were rolling slightly. The commencement of this enterprise had already begun when the *Hawk* arrived and the paddle-box boats of the men-of-war and the cutters of the *Great Eastern* were filled with cable, which passing through the paying-ont machine astern was being slowly towed from the great ship to the *Caroline*. The operation of splicing was one of time and difficulty, for smooth as the sea had seemed from land the regular heave of the Atlantic was deep enough. Sir ROBERT PEEL, Lord JOHN HAY, and Mr. RUSSELL managed to get on board the *Great Eastern*, bnt with such difficulty that few others were indnced to venture on the risk of the undertaking, and still fewer to accomplish it. Soon after 1 o'clock the coils of the deep sea cable were safely wound on board the *Caroline*, and the work of splicing them at once commenced. This was done by stripping both ends of hemp, ontside wires and gntta-percha for a short distance till the copper conductor of the line was laid bare, and pared down to a fine wedge-shaped point at at either end. The connecting conductors were then overlapped in the form known as a "scarf" joint, and firmly bound together with fine threads of copper wire, till the junction was made even stronger than the main portions of the line. The threads and conductor were then soldered together thickly, and stripe of soft gutta-percha, like bands of brown tape, were wound layer over layer, and their edges closely pressed, so as to form one homogeneous mass, till a certain thickness was completed. Then came a coating of insulating material called Chatterton's Compound, and then again another layer of gutta-percha tape, until the whole was inclosed in four rings of the gutta percha and three of the compound. The joint was then immersed in cold water for testing, and, the signals proving perfect, the last protection of hemp and outside wire was added, and the joint sunk again into the sea that its perfectness as to conductivity and insulation might be ascertained from the extreme end of the whole length of the cable on board the *Great Eastern*. It was past 4 o'clock before the last of these tests was concluded, not that it did not test well from the first, but simply because it was intended to exhaust every trial known to electricians before the great journey was begun. All the signals from end to end of the wire came down wonderfully distinct into the instrument room of the receiving-house at the head of Foilhommerum Bay, and at 4:30 the flags on board the *Caroline* and *Great Eastern*, which had always kept moving her paddles at intervals, had forged ahead of the *Caroline* some two or three miles, paying out the cable slowly as she went on, and leaving the latter vessel the only float by which one portion of the wire was kept above water. The instant, however, that the flags went down the last fastenings which held it to the *Caroline* were cast adrift, and with a great splash the final joint of the Atlantic Telegraph, and the first thirty miles of its length, went down slowly into the blue water and were out of sight. Long before this Sir ROBERT PEEL and Lord JOHN HAY had returned on board the *Hawk*, which at once steamed away, when the splice was turned adrift, to overtake the *Great Eastern*. This was very easily done, for while the latter was barely steaming five knots an hour, the former was running fourteen. As the tender came near, the thin, narrow rope of cable could be seen passing over the last wheel astern, and sinking gently into the foam without strain of any kind, as it seemed for a moment or so to float slowly aft before it disappeared under the swell that still kept rolling deeply in. The after deck sponsons bridge and paddle-boxes of the *Great Eastern* were crowded as the *Hawk* came alongside, and it was easy from the distance which the tender held to distinguish the faces of those on board as they waved their hats and cheered. In the midst of this the *Great Eastern* fired two guns from her bowe at 5:30 to mark the commencement of her journey, and Sir ROBERT PEEL, mounting to the little quarter-deck of the *Hawk*, marked time, while three small but earnest cheers were given by the select company on board to the success of the great enterprise. In return came back a swelling, hearty roar from all on the cable ship, as, with the last salute of waving hats and caps and handkerchiefs, the tender dropped astern, leaving the *Great Eastern* dipping slowly but steadily ahead, at the rate of about six knots an hour.

The work had then commenced in good earnest and the head of the great steamer was pointing straight toward the Newfoundland shore.

ALL ABOUT HEART'S CONTENT.

Let any ordinarily well educated man ask himself where Heart's Content is, what are its characteristics and peculiarities, and the probabilities are that he will admit that he don't know. He may have an indistinct remembrance of a statement made in the TIMES that one end of the great cable was to rest, after its wearying roli across the ocean, at the place with the pleasant name—but that's all. Newspapers are the prime educators of the people and the cyclopedia of the savant; hence these revelations. There are various ways of reaching Heart's Content, depending, of course, upon the place from which one starts, but Halifax is the common base from which all have finally to commence the journey. Newfoundland, as a whole, has a dreary, desolate significance throughout the world. Fogs, damp clouds of mystification, vast perils for mariners, and oceanic horrors, crowd upon the mind, which perforce dwells npon this island and its history. But as Heart'e Content is by no means the gay and festive spot which its felicitous but treacherous cognomen would indicate, so Newfoundland is not all the dreary waste which most people imagine. The selection of a part of its domain as the hither terminus of the cable, will bring it more prominently than ever before the eyes of the civilized world, and it may be well for us to consider some of its good and desirable points. The extreme length of the island is 420 miles, its area 36,000 square miles, and its population not far from 150,000. It was discovered in 1497 by JOHN CABOT, and in honor of the Saint upon whose day the land was made, he called it St. John; subsequently in 1583, Sir HUMPHREY GILBERT styled the entire island New Foundland, the point at which CABOT landed, retaining the name of St. John. It is calculated that at least one-third of the area is covered with fresh water, of which there are innumerable streams, none being of great size or available for purposes of navigation. The coast presents an aspect by no means inviting. Great, ragged, rugged, craggy cliffs frown along its entire length, chilly fogs surround it, never ending discomfort is shadowed forth to all who approach the coast. The climate on the island itself is by no means unpleasant, particularly at this season of the year it is delightful. Fruits of every kind are produced in limited quantities, and its mineral resources, of which more can be said hereafter, are but waiting the innovations of capital and enterprise of people from the States, to develop wonderfully. But let us go to Heart's Content, after which the general surroundings will be in order. It is much easier to start for it, than reach it. The route embraces a variety of land and water, and the chance of conveyance, always a hazard, is just now extra hazardous, requiring skill, patience, money and perseverance. From Halifax to Portugal Cove the trip is made in a lumbering coach, whose conveniences are nil, and whose charges are exhortionate. Thence by a little steamer the route continues to Carbonear, some twenty-two miles distant. Thus far the trip is confined to public conveyance; thence, however, private enterprise must take the onus. There are no stages, for there is ordinarily no travel. Nothing but a long hilly stretch of unbroken country connects the dirty hamlet of Carbonear with the cramped and miserable settlement of Heart's Content. Horses are not numerous, nor are carriages abundant. Avarice does not seem to be a controlling element with the Carbonearse, for money will not always obtain either horse or wagon. If the day be fine, the air bracing, and the walking good, there is generally but little difficulty in obtaining a conveyance, but if one desires to travel at night, or if the day be wet, the walking bad, and the ill-made apology for a road knee-deep in mud, horses are no where, wagons are not to be found, and drivers are beyond the influence of shekels.

Assuming, however, that fortune favored our venture, the dozen or so miles being safely passed, the village or settlement of Heart's Content then looms up. Henceforth and forever the name of Heart's Content will stand side by side with the great names of the world. The cable may snap asunder; eternal fate may defy its success—that makes no difference—Heart's Content was selected as the American terminus of the international coil, and can never again be forgotten or buried deep in Newfoundland fog. In the first place, there are no buildings of note; in the second place, there are no people of any consequence. Nothing in or of itself suggested its name nor secured its present prominence. The bay has done all that will hereafter make the name of the place famous. There may be a thousand people at Heart's Content, if one should count all the men, women, very small children and strangers; but we should say that seven hundred was a more rational number. These people fish for a living, and eat fish for sustenance. At the present time their chief source of amusement and profit is the great number of strangers who are accidentally thrown among them. Civilized men, with garments of modern cut, unsoiled and whole, are to these ingenuous people pregnant with curiosity. No man appears upon the narrow street from abroad without being surrounded and accompanied to his place of destination by a throng of men, women and children. These cheerful people may be honest, but their appearance belies their nature; they may be hospitable, but their infernal bills contradict their generosity. They have been accustomed to regard the magnificent harbor which swells temptingly from the neck of land, as a safe place for bathing and an excellent reservoir for fish. Now that it looms before the world as one of the two main points in the history of the age, they transfer their regard for the water to the strangers who discovered its merits; and, in their anxiety to do them honor, become boresomely omnipresent and pecuniously exacting. Hotels are unknown; boarding-houses, properly so called, do not exist: *ergo*, the honest inhabitants, seeing the great influx of people who need hotels and boarding-houses, have resolved themselves into a guard of swindlers, and adopting, with true British sagacity, the famous Wellingtonian fiction of "Up guards, and at 'em," as their war cry, are plundering right hand and left, under the fashionable guise of "accommodating a few lodgers, not for their money, but entirely for their sake." These landlords and landladies are bad enough and grasping enough in all conscience; they furnish small rooms at big prices; they spread long tables with alim bills of fare; they complain of the difficulty of obtaining food, but charge as though they not only obtained but furnished it. Then, too, the musquitoes, or rather the musquitognet, are the most persistent biters and annoying musicians this side of the infernal band that sit in the gate of Hades. Scientific investigation discloses the startling and provoking fact that the female musquito of this latitude has, in addition to its stomach, a sucking-stomach, into which the surplus blood drawn from a disturbed human is discharged; this bag when full relieves itself of the fluid, but is at once refilled, the insect seemingly indulging in the operation for the mere sake of doing it.

The grasping nature of the people, then, and the successive sucking establishments of the mosquitoes, would seem to be the two prominent traits of the inhabitants of Heart'e Content. The place itself is surrounded by hills, and at its feet, some thirty miles from the former cable terminus, lies this magnificent harbor to which we alluded. Such a harbor must have a destiny. Like that at Acapulco, it would seem impossible for the Creator to fashion it by accident or without design. For purposes of ordinary commerce, it is and can be of no avail, for there are no avennes of trade here, but for the landing-place of the cable, for the safe anchorage of great ships of war, whose protectorate may some day be invoked, for all purposes of tonnage and cableistic facility, this bey is simply superb. Should success attend the present enterprise, should the laid cable be enabled to do its duty, this place will become one of the curiosities of the hemisphere. It cannot fail to grow and become a great resort. As the seat of fashionable society during the Summer months, it would be without a rival. The broad deep basin, which sleeps in perfect tranquillity, leads directly from the little town; upon its dark bosom boating parties could emulate the pleasure of Lake George, while Waltons need seek no further for the paradise of piscatoria. The hills abound in trees of beauty and in groves of shadiest nature; drives could be made, walks could be laid—nature has done her best, and art could perfect the attempt.

A better place could not have been chosen for the safe landing of the cable. Its advantages over the former selection are obvious, and so far as mere still deep water and a quiet basin are concerned, no skilled engineer could have so well devised a harbor as did the Great Architect of this.

But fate decided adversely. The cable was not foreordained to rest in the beautiful bey of Heart'a Content. All we knew here about the prospects of success of the enterprise was obtained from the several telegrame sent back by parties on the *Great Eastern*, which have been brought hither by steamer.

THE MOST IMPORTANT

of these are as follows:

SECOND DAY.

SUNDAY, July 23—Evening.

The paying ont of the heavy chore cable, twenty-seven miles in length, was completed at 11:30 P. M. last evening by the *Caroline*. The splice with the main cable on board the *Great Eastern* was completed at 4:25 P. M. to-day, and the paying out then commenced from the *Great Eastern*.

Testing through the whole length is perfect. The weather is very fine. Her Majesty's ships *Terrible* and *Sphinx* are in company with the *Great Eastern*.

VALENTIA, Sunday, July 23.

The *Great Eastern* is now (1 o'clock) about twenty-five miles off Bray Head, and has jnst picked np her shore end of the cable. Making and testing the splice are likely to occupy at least six hours, so that it will be 6 or 7 o'clock this evening before she starts. The weather is wonderfully fine, and the sea is smooth as glass. Barometer very high, and still rising.

THIRD DAY.

VALENTIA, Monday, July 24.

A dispiriting message has been received from the *Great Eastern*, dated 4:30 P. M., announcing some defects of insulation. The mischief is supposed to exist about two or three miles west of the shore splice, believed to be caused by the *Great Eastern* pulling on her end of the cable with too much strain before the shore-end splice was properly completed.

The *Great Eastern* remains hove to in lat. 52, long. 10, about 80 miles from shore.

The *Hawk* goes away to her to-night, and the *Caroline* is going to pick up and underrun the splice and repair the fault.

Not the slightest apprehension exists as to the complete and immediate repair of the damage to insulation.

The rest of the cable remains perfect, and even now the signals to the Clearing-house are very distinct.

FOURTH DAY.

VALENTIA, Tuesday, July 25, 9:30 P. M.

Signals received from the *Great Eastern* at 9 A. M. to-day report the discovery of a fault, and perfect repair of the cable. The intelligence reached here in time to prevent the sailing of the *Caroline* to pick up the splice. The news, however, could not be sent to London, as the land lines were down between this and Killarney, and were not repaired till this evening. The last signals from the *Great Eastern* at 4 30 P. M. report that the paying out has been resumed and that all is going well. Both signals and reverse current are remarkably clear and strong.

VALENTIA, Tuesday July 25.

"The cable is all right. There has been a hitch, but all is rectified.

VALENTIA, Tuesday July 25.

The *Great Eastern* telegraphs in lat. 22, long. 12. that a small fault has been discovered and cut ont. She is now paying out again, and the signaling is now perfect. Weather very fine."

FIFTH DAY.

VALENTIA, Wednesday, July 26.

200 miles of cable laid. Signals good. All going on well.

The *Shipping Gazette* says the premium to effect insurance npon the Atlantic Telegraph Cable is thirty guineas.

SIXTH DAY.

QUEENSTOWN, July 27, 1865.

The steamship *Great Eastern* was this morning three hundred miles out at sea, paying ont the cable successfully. The signals were good and the weather fine.

A private note from CYRUS W. FIELD says: "We expect to reach Heart'a Content, N. F., about the 5th of August.

SEVENTH DAY.

JULY 28, 1865—4:50 P. M.

Five hundred and fifty nautical miles of the cable paid out; signals are perfect, and all going well.

EIGHTH DAY.

Seven hundred miles altogether paid out—150 today, Sunday, leaving only seven hundred and fifty miles unknown. Further particulars not transpired.

Thus ends the chapter. Mr. CHARLES SEWARD, Secretary and General Superintendent, No. 13 St. Helen's-place, need fear no controversy as to tariff—all is gone for the present, and disappointment sitteth at the board of those who were resting.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The following communication is furnished at the request of one of our most eminent citizens, who is fully conversant with, and has always taken a deep interest in, the success of the Atlantic Cable:

The late news by the *Cuba* is most damaging, and that too at a moment when the nation stood upon tiptoe looking East for the rising sun.

By the *Damascus*, at Father Point, up to July 29, 12 M., five hundred miles of the cable had been payed out, and the electric current was good. By the *Cuba*, via Queenstown, July 30, one hundred and fifty miles additional had been payed out, making in all six hundred and fifty miles. This brings us up to July 30. Another dispatch says that seven hundred miles had been payed out.

If this last statement be true, the connection must have continued for a further period of eight hours, unless the day ended at midnight. In that case the accident must have occurred at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 30th. No account of the accident could possibly be known, except on board of the *Great Eastern*. We might as well expect the man struck dead by lightning to tell the cause of his death, as to look for an explanation of the misfortune through the cable after it ceased to breathe.

The current flowed up to the last moment, consequently the last pulsation marked its death.

The cable must have been perfect as payed ont, otherwise no dispatches could have passed through. At one moment all is right, the next the current fails. The last end of time which marked a perfect current also np to that point, makes a perfect cable, and the first moment at its beginning without a current, marks the spot where the defection exists, and that must be on board of ship, or between the ship and the bottom of the ocean.

Having found the place, can the damage be repaired? This depends on the ability of the cable to support itself in the attempt to raise it.

The cable is intended to be equal to a strain of seven tons.

Should the damage be repaired, it cannot take long to accomplish it. If the effort fails, it is reasonable to suppose that the ship will return to Ireland and under-run the cable from the shore end, and if sufficient be found perfect, with that on board of the ship to reach Newfoundland, a splice would be made, and another attempt to accomplish this great enterprise,

The news is damaging, and will disappoint our citizens, bnt yet it is neither final nor fatal.

In laying the old cable, on one occasion, for more than three hours no current could be obtained. Yet the trouble was found, and the cable landed, although eventually unsuccessful in its working.

We have only to wait a few days at most, and then we shall know all.

The First Flag in Richmond.

Gen. GRANT has sent the following letter to a Pennsylvania Sergeant:

HEADQUARTERS
ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, July 22, 1865.

To Sergeant David W. Young, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers:

The sum of $450 was sent to me by patriotic citizens, to be presented as a reward for gallantry to the soldier who should first raise our flag over Richmond. As Richmond was not taken by assault, I have concluded that the donors' wishes will be best carried ont by dividing the sum between the three soldiers most conspicuous for gallantry in the final and successful assault on Petersburgh. You have been selected by Maj.-Gen. H. G. WRIGHT, Commanding the Sixth Army Corps, as entitled to this honor on behalf of that command, and I herewith present to you one hundred and fifty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, as one-third of the original sum. It affords me great satisfaction to receive from your Commanding-General such unqualified testimony of your gallantry and heroism in battle, and to be the medium for transmitting to you this recognition of the worth of your services, in defence of our common country.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

The following named soldiers received similar letters and the same amount of money: Sergt. THOS. MCGRAW, Company B, Twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers, selected by Maj.-Gen. JOHN GIBBON, for the Twenty-fourth Army Corps; Corp. JACOB R. TUCKER, Company G, Fourth Regiment Maryland Volunteers, selected by Maj.-Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN, for the Fifth Army Corps.

Congressional Districts of North Carolina.

First District—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Gates, Chowan, Hertford, Northampton, Halifax, Martin, Bertie, Washington, Tyrrell.

Second District—Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, Haven, Jones, Lenoir, Wayne, Greene, Edgecombe, Onslow, Cartaret.

Third District—New-Hanover, Brunewick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Cumberland, Robeson, Duplin, Richmond.

Fourth District—Wake, Franklin, Warren, Granville, Orange, Nash, Johnston.

Fifth District—Person, Caswell, Alamance, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford, Moore, Montgomery.

Sixth District—Stokes, Forsythe, Rockingham, Davidson, Davie, Yadkin, Surry, Iredell, Alexander, Ashe.

Seventh District—Catawba, Gaston, Lincoln, Mecklenburgh, Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Anson, Stanly, Cleaveland.

Eighth District—Buncombe, Madison, Haywood, Jackson, Yancy, Henderson, Rutherford, Polk, Burke, McDowell, Caldwell, Wilkes, Watanga, Cherokee, Macon.

Our Yacht Sqadron.

From the New-Haven Palladium, Aug. 7.

The New-York State Yacht Sqnadron, on its annual cruise to Newport, came into the harbor yesterday afternoon. The following are the names of the boats that came to anchor here: *Jessie, Geraldine, Evelyn, Annie, Mannering, Julia, Bonita, Magic, Widgeon, Rambler, Fleur-de-Lis, Henrietta, Sea-Drift* and *Maria*, with the steamer *America* as a tender. On anchoring, each boat fired a gun, according to custom. The reports were heard distinctly in the city, causing considerable inquiry as to "what was np," and quite a number of sanguine individuals came into our office to inquire if the guns were not annunciatory signals of the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable. We invariably replied in the negative. The squadron will leave to-day for Newport. The yachts *Washington* and *Rattler*, of this city, etart with it, with parties of New-Haven people.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 9, 1865.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '68...R.	113½	200	N. Y. Cen.....b30	93
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	106	700	Erie Railway.....	85½
16,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.		100	do.....	85½
	New Issue.....	104⅝	100	do.....2d call	86¼
32,000	do.....	104⅝	50	do.....	86
11,000	U.S.5s,10-40s...C.	97	100	do.....	86¼
3,000	do.....	99½	100	do.....b30	86
500	Ty. Notes, 7 3-10s.		100	Reading R.....s10	106½
	Third Series...	99¼	700	Mich. S. & N. I. R.....	66½
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.		200	do.....s30	66
	New issue.....	97¼	200	do.....s60	66
6,000	Mo. State 6s.....	71	50	do.....	66¼
6,000	Ohio 6s M. 1st M.	75	100	do.....2d call	66¾
1,000	N.Y.Cen.6s,'83...	96		8 Ill. Cen. R.....	126
1,000	Hnd.2dM.S.F.8s	102	800	Cleve. & Pitts.....	70
1,000	B., N.Y. & E.1stM	93	1000	do.....	70¼
3,000	Mich. So. S.F. 8s.	96	200	do.....	70
3,000	Chi. & R. I. 8s...	100	600	do.....s30	70
4,000	P., Ft.W. & Chi. 1st	104	200	do.....2d call	70½
1,000	Chic. & A. 1st M.	98	300	Chi. & N. W.....	29¾
5,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st...	78	200	do.....b30	29
4,100	Amer. Gold.....	144½	700	do.....	29
5	Ninth Nat. Bank...	104	100	do.....	29¼
80	Ocean Bank.....	90	500	do.....b60	29¾
300	Canton Co.....	39¼	400	Chic. & N.W. Pr.....	63¾
100	Cum. Coal Pr.....	43¾	400	do.....2d call	63½
500	do.....b30	43¾	200	Chic. & R. I. R.....	108½
100	do.....2d call	43½	300	do.....	108½
100	At. Mail S. Co.....	156½	100	do.....2d call	108½
650	Brans. Land Co.....	13	100	P., Ft. W. & C.....	97¼
200	do.....	12¾	100	Chic. & Alt.....	98

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	107	200	Reading R.....	106¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	106¾	200	do.....	106¾
5,000	Tenn. 6s.....	63½	100	Ill. Cen. R.....	125¾
1,000	do.....	71	10	do.....	126
1,000	Missouri 6s.....	71	200	Cleve. & Pitts.....	70¾
5,000	do.....	71¼	400	do.....	70½
100	Quick. Min. Co.....	56½	100	Chic. & N. W.....	29½
100	do.....	56¾	300	do.....	29¾
46	Cleve. Col. & Cin. R.	125	300	do.....	29¾
200	Cum. Coal Pr.....	43½	200	Chi. & R. I.....	108½
1800	Erie R.....	87	002	do.....b10	108½
400	do.....	86¾	300	do.....s10	108¾
200	do.....s30	86¾	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C....	98
100	do.....s30	86¾	100	Chi. & Alt. Pref....	96
100	do.....b15	87			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

200	Erie Railway...z-d	86½	100	Cleve. & Pitts.....	70¾
100	do.....b3	86½	100	do.....	70¾
100	do.....	86¾	200	do.....b10	71
800	do.....	86¾	200	Chic. & R. I.....s3	108½
100	do.....s15	86¾	400	Chi. & N. W.....	29½
100	do.....c	86¾	100	Ch. & N. W. Pr.....	63¾
600	do.....s10	86¾	300	do.....	63½
200	Hudson Riv. R..	113¾	100	do.....b10	63¾
700	do.....	113¾	100	do.....b3	63¾
200	Ill. Cen. R.....s3	125	200	McGr. & W. R..s10	153
1000	Reading R.....	107	100	Cum. Coal Co....b3	43¾
400	do.....	106¾	200	do.....s3	43¾
300	Mich. S. & N. I....	66½	100	do.....s30	43¾
200	do.....	66¾	200	Brans. Land Co....	13
100	do.....b60	66¾	100	At. Mail S. Co.....	156½
100	Mariposa M. Co.s10	12¾	100	do.....b60	157

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Erie R., z-d.....s3	87¼	200	Mich. S. & N. I....	66¾
400	do.....b3	87¼	200	do.....s3	66¾
100	do.....b4	87¼	300	do.....b3	66¾
100	Hudson Riv. R..s30	113	200	do.....s10	66¾
200	do.....b8	113¼	200	do.....b10	66¾
600	Chic. & N. W. Pr....	63¾	400	Reading R.....	106¾
400	do.....b10	63¾	800	Cleve. & Pitts.....	70¾
400	Cumb. Coal.....	43¾	400	do.....b3	71
100	Cary Improv't.....	13	600	do.....s3	70¾

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9—P. M.

There is increased steadiness in the market for Money, at 7 ₱ cent. to the Brokers, and the change, if anything, from yesterday, is to an easier offering from lenders. The borrowers on Stock collateral are very readily supplied at the going rate, while the speculators for the rise in Gold are paying 7 ₱ cent, and a commission where they stipulate to keep the Gold or Certified Gold Checks, which they hypothecate with lenders out of the market.

The price of Gold opened this morning with some appearance of firmness at 144¾ ₱ cent., but the free supply which appeared in the Gold Room induced lower bidding before 8 o'clock, the last price being 144¼ ₱ cent. The Customs demand this week averages over $400,000 ₱ day, but this is partially neutralised by some further daily sales for Treasury account. These sales began about the 21st July, and will probably average to the 15th August about $300,000 ₱ day; producing to the Treasury a sum sufficient to pay on that day $10,950,000 Currency Interest dne on $300,000,000 of 7-30 ₱ cents. An afternoon paper suggests that after the 15th inst. these sales will cease. We very much doubt this opinion. On the contrary, we believe the Secretary will turn a much larger sum of his Gold Customs into Currency, should the premium be kept up hy the Gold Room speculation to 143 ₱ cent. or npward. The demand upon his Gold Customs in all the month of September cannot exceed $4,300,000, and there will be nothing more to pay ont for Interest until November, and then only to the extent of something less than the October and November Customs.

The two days' later news from Europe today is to the purport that United States 5-20s were steadier in London at 69¼@69¾ ₱ cent. Sterling. Money and British Consols partially advancing and steadier. Money market since the advance of Interest hy the Bank of England to to 3½ ₱ cent. The qnotation for Erie Common Shares comes over 1 ₱ cent. bigher, say 54½ ₱ cent. Sterling; and as one of the New-York Directors had arrived ont the week before the present steamer sailed, with anthority to confer with the English proprietary on the subject of a loan to the Company, the belief is current to-day that he has succeeded in arranging the preliminaries of such a negotiation. We referred to this matter a fortnight ago, in connection with the then large rise in the Common Stock, when our information led to the belief that the money could or would be had on the other side—where more than half of the capital of the company is now owned—to relieve the hypothecations made with Mr. DREW last Winter, and all other temporary obligations growing ont of the purchase of new equipment and the extension of the donble track. We do not hear that any official or authentic information was received from the Director referred to hy the *Cuba* this morning, hnt the Common Stock advanced 2 ₱ cent., nevertheless, and the party bearing it for some days past were indisposed to follow up their sales.

After the sailing of the *Scotia* and the receipt of the mails by the *Cuba*, there was not much done in Bills on London. The rates were 108¾@108¾ ₱ cent., 60 days, for Gold, and 109@109¼ ₱ cent., for 3 days, sigbt. The steamer today took out no Specie, and an export demand appears almost as remote, so far as the calculation made upon it hy the Speculators for the rise in Gold is concerned, as it did five or six weeks ago, when this movement was shaped to "corner" the enpply of Gold.

On the Stock Exchange the Government Gold bearing Stocks were firm, and the Railways generally followed the firmness in Erie, though not at the same rapid advance. At 4 o'clock this afternoon the following quotations were made, as compared with the same hour on Tuesday. The general market left off firm.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s.....	97	97	N. West Pref.....	63¾	63½
U. S. 5-20s.....	106	106	Rock Island.....	108¾	108½
N. Y. Central....	93¼	93¾	Fort Wayne.....	97½	98
Erie.....	85¾	87¼	Cumb'land Coal.	43¾	43¼
Hudson.....	113¾	113¾	Quicksilver	57	56¾
Reading.....	105¾	106¾	Mariposa.....	12½	12¾
Mich. Southern..	66¾	66¾	Canton.....	39¾	39¼
Illinois Central..	126	125¾	Atlantic Mail....	158	156¾
Micb Central.....	108	108½	Brunswick.....	12	12¾
Pittsburgh.....	70¾	70¾	Ohio Certificates	24½	24¾
Northwest.....	26¾	29¾	American Gold..	144¾	143¾

The California Steamer, of July 16, arrived to-day, delivered $721,043 in Gold. The Gold Customs paid into the Treasury to-day amount to about half a million of dollars.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan.....	125	Chatham.....	128
Merchants'.....	103	Bank of N. America..	107
Mechanics'.....	110	Hanover.....	105
Union	115½	Irving.....	106
America.....	128	Metropolitan.....	115
City.....	180	Market.....	100
Phenix.....	102	Nassau	108
Tradesmen's.....	126	Shoe and Leather....	101
Butchers' & Drovers'.	120	Corn Exchange.....	106
Merchants' Exch'ge..	100	Import'e' & Traders..	103
Commerce.....	101	Manf. & Merchants'..	100
Mechanics' B'k Ass..	102	Central National...	104
Ocean.....	82	Fourth National.....	101
American Exchange..	114	Ninth National.....	102

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1863.....	94	Chi. & N. W. S. Fund..	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est..	98	Han. & St. Jos. L. G..	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrip.	98	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort..	85
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879...	103	Galena & Chi. ex.....	102
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883...	100½	Galena & Chic. 2d M. ex.	95
Erie 7s, 4th mort, 1880..	95¾	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort...	100
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888..	96	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.....	101
Buf. N.Y. & E. 1st, M '77	92¼	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.....	103
Hnd. R.7s, 1st, '69.....	100	Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 1st M.	103
Hud. R.7s,2ds S. F., '85.	102	Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 2d M.	95
Hnd. R. 7s, con. 1867....	95	Cleve. & P. 4th mort....	71
Harlem, 1sts, '63-72.....	101	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	35
Harlem, 3d mort., 66....	80	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg..	96
Chi., R. & Q. 8 P. c. 1sts...	106	Chi. & Alton Income....	86
N. Ind. Cosb. Line '66..	90	Mil. & Chi. West. 1st M.	96
Mich. S. & N. I. S.F. 7 P c.	96	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.....	75
Alton & T. H. 2ds Pref.	75	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	76
Alt. and T. H. 2ds Inc..	70	Mil. & St. Paul Incomes.	68

The original 5-20 Loan of 1862, payable in 1882, hnt subject to redemption by the Government, in Gold, at any time after the 1st of May, 1867, amounted to.....$514,780,500
Of which in Registered Stock..... 118,920,500

Coupon Bonds outstanding.....$395,860,000

Of these Bonds, we estimated on the 1st of May last, that about $120,000,000 were then held in Europe, and possibly $30,000,000 additional held here as for European account, making altogether $150,000,000 *then* owned abroad. Since then the additional transmissions have probably amounted to $30,000,000, so that about one-half of the original 5-20 Coupon Bonds have already left the country, and the other half will, from present appearances, assuredly gradually follow, if anything like the present currency for Exchange is kept np another six or twelve months. It is proper to add that our own estimate of the sum total now held or owned abroad is from $20,000,000 to $50,000,000 below the calculations indulged on the Street hy some of the German Banking firms, and also hy our respected neighbor of the German *Commercial Gazette*, Mr. M. MEYER.

The following additional July returns from the Western Railway traffic have been received:

	July, 1865.	July, 1864.
Northwest.....	$638,171	$477,742
Illinois Central.....	581,996	403,838
Marietta.....	106,651	89,683
Chicago & Alton.....	315,944	213,960

Attention is directed to the card of Messrs. THOMAS & KENDRICK, No. 42 Exchange-place, advertised on another page of this paper, Brokers in Bonds of States, Cities and Railways, outside the usual quotations of the Stock Exchange, and embracing the Bonds of the Southern States, and their municipalities and corporations.

The following is the report of business by the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the month of July, 1865:

Acres Construction Lands sold..	6,003.54 for	$67,376 41
Acres Interest Fund Lands sold.	303.63 for	5,092 80
Acres Free Lands sold.....	840.00 for	10,643 20
Total sales during the month of July, 1865.....	7,147.17 for	$83,112 41
To which add two town lot sales.		1,045 00
Total of all.....		$84,157 41
Cash collected in July.....		$106,347 48
Receipts from passengers.....		201,404 50
Receipts from freight.....		306,483 50
Receipts from mails.....		6,358 83
Receipts from rent of road.....		4,750.00
Receipts from other sources.....		18,000 00
Total receipts in month of July, 1865..		$531,996 33
Total receipts in month of July, 1864..		403,838 75

A London letter to one of the afternoon papers thus singularly connects the finances of the United States with the political discontents in Prussia:

"The state of political discontent in Prussia continues to excite attention, but at present the material condition of the country is too prosperous to allow much chance of disturbance on mere grounds of theoretical right. A bad harvest or any other

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1865.

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The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8¼ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—MIDNIGHT ASSAULT—LOVE AMONG THE BONNETS.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

BROADWAY—PICCOLINO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

JONES' WOOD—SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Speaking of the trial of CHAMP FERGUSON, the Nashville *Times & Press* says: "Would it not be better to hang, or burn, or fry to death in petroleum, that horrid monster CHAMP FERGUSON, and take the remainder of the evidence afterward? Enough testimony has already been taken to hang a regiment of villains. CHAMP is a concentrated example of the wickedness of the rebellion. He is a monster redeemed by no semblance of virtue."

Gen. SIGEL, who now conducts the *Wecker*, of Baltimore, one of the ablest of our German newspapers, proposes, in order to gratify those white citizens who dread coming in contact with black voters at the polls, that special ballot-boxes should be kept for the latter class, just as has been the practice with regiments of soldiers voting in the field. Perhaps the plan would relieve the negroes from a great deal of ungentlemanly and disagreeable company.

The Norwich steamboat train, from New-London for Boston, yesterday morning, ran off the track seven miles north of New-London. Four cars plunged into the river. Mr. ADAMS, of Northborough, Mass., was killed. Twelve or fifteen others were slightly injured—none seriously. The wounded received every attention from the citizens of Norwich. The disaster was caused, it is stated, by a broken rail.

The Smithsonian grounds in Washington have earned an exceedingly bad reputation by reason of the fact that thieves and robbers have made it a resort, and, after nightfall, lie in wait for pedestrians and rob them of watches, money, &c. The scoundrels travel in gangs and have regular signs and signals, and when one discovers an individual it is deemed advisable to rob, his companions are immediately signaled.

Col. C. H. Hoyt, Quartermaster, has been brevetted Brigadier-General, and Lieut.-Col. S. H. Lathrop Inspector-General, Colonel; Lieut.-Col. O. H. Hart, Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel. These officers were formerly on the staff of Maj.-Gen. HOOKER, and are now serving on the staff of Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. ORD, commanding Department of Ohio. Gen. ORD has been brevetted a Major-General in the regular army.

Kentucky has furnished to the Union armies more than twenty thousand stalwart men who wear "the shadowed livery of the burnished sun." They are all retained in service, and comprise thirteen regiments, eight of which have been ordered to Texas. It is officially estimated that the raising of these colored troops has set free over a hundred thousand slaves.

The State Auditor of Kentucky announces that there have been received at his office the tax books for the year 1865, from seventy-nine out of one hundred counties in the State, and that the slaves therein reported number 125,860, valued at $5,726,200, an average value per head of $45 50. The slaves in Kentucky, in 1864, were 203,987, and valued at $34,179,246.

Last Saturday, a refugee from Texas, visiting a relative in Dayton, Ohio, committed suicide by taking poison. Having declared for the Union when the rebellion broke out, the rebels of Texas confiscated his property, treated him outrageously, and, on attempting to escape into our lines, he was arrested on charge of being a rebel spy, on which he narrowly escaped conviction.

The first race at Saratoga yesterday for three year olds, one and a half mile dash, was won by the revenue colt, *Baltimore*; *Oliata* second. Time, 2:41½. The second race, for two year olds, one mile dash, was won by WM. HUNKER's colt. Time, 1:51½. The third race, for all ages, one and a quarter miles, won by *Arcola*; *Nellie Graves* second. Time, 2:13.

At the coming State Fair at Utica, there will be a new attraction in the shape of a grand cheese show, at which will be exhibited 1,000 cheeses, each one a specimen of the best dairy skill in America.

A gentleman who has traveled through Iowa lately says that there are at least 20,000 returned soldiers at work in that State helping to save the harvest. He saw hardly an idle soldier in the State.

It seems that N. P. STONE, Collector of Internal Revenue, who died so suddenly in Cleveland a few days since, committed suicide. It appears that he is a defaulter to the amount of from $90,009 to $140,000.

Mr. EDWARD HAND, who has been Deputy Superintendent of the Banking Department of this State ever since it was organized, has been promoted to Chief Superintendent.

MOSBY, the notorious guerrilla leader, was arrested yesterday at Alexandria, and is held in custody by Gen. AUGER, commanding in Washington.

Returning soldiers are going West over the Pennsylvania Railroad at the rate of two or three hundred a month, to take up lands in the West under the Homestead Law.

There was a large fire in Galveston on the 2d inst., kindled by incendiaries, the purpose evidently being to destroy the entire town.

The State of Texas has been divided into three military districts. Gen. TURNER commands in Galveston, relieving Gen. GRANGER.

The Minister of the Argentine Republic is translating into Spanish Mrs. MANN's life of HORACE MANN.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Cuba*, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, brings the intelligence which indicates the entire failure of the Atlantic Cable. Up to the 28th ult., all seemed to begoing on well. Five hundred and fifty miles had been paid out, and the signals were perfectly distinct. But a dispatch of the 30th states that 700 miles having been paid out, the insulation of the cable was interrupted, from causes unascertained at the time. General political news from Great Britain and the continent is unimportant.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Board of Fire Commissioners held their regular afternoon meeting yesterday. Among other unimportant routine business the board resolved to proceed at once to the organization of two engine and one hook and ladder company in each of the following districts: First, Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth. In the Fourth District no hook and ladder company will be provided at present. Commissioner PINCKNEY to organize the companies in the First and Second Districts, Commissioner BOOTH the Third and Fourth, Commissioner BROWN the Fifth and Sixth, and Commissioner EGAN to organize those designed for the Seventh and Eighth Districts.

At the quarterly meeting of the Shipowner's Association, held yesterday afternoon, a lengthy report was presented by the Special Committee, appointed at the last meeting, to examine into the abuses practiced on the shipping under the existing quarantine laws, favoring the repeal of the laws. The report stated that the Health Officer of the port had more powers than the President of the United States, and went on to show the many abuses under the present law, and concluded with some resolutions calling for the repeal of the act.

At police trials yesterday, before Commissioners ACTON and MCMURRAY, Judge MICHAEL CONNOLLY, of the Fourth District Police Court, was one of the complainants. About one hundred cases were tried.

The price of Gold was weaker by ½ per cent. yesterday than on Tuesday. Money steady at 7 per cent. The Stock Exchange firm, and higher on Erie Common Shares by 2 per cent. Government Gold-bearing Stocks in demand.

There was increased activity in the breadstuff line yesterday. Flour and Wheat were dearer. Provisions, Cotton, and Whisky attracted less attention, closing heavily. Groceries were in rather more demand. Freights were quiet, with 468 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cable—Great Expectations Disappointed.

A brief Queenstown telegram received by the *Cuba* relieves the pressure of public expectation in regard to the fate of the cable, and brings with it a disappointment which will be universally and deeply felt.

The *Great Eastern* seems to have proceeded on her voyage successfully up to the 29th ult. At that date all was reported going on well and favorably. On Sunday, the 30th, the day on which the *Cuba* called at Queenstown, a brief dispatch was received, announcing that, after 700 miles had been paid out—150 being the work of Saturday, the 29th—*insulation was lost*. The closing words of the dispatch are these: "Cause unknown. Further particulars have not transpired." Those who may still cherish a vague hope that the break may be reparable will find nothing to encourage that hope in the history—which we publish to-day—of the first abortive attempts (of eight and seven years ago) to lay the cable. There has either been an undetected flaw in the wire and its coating, or the paying ont on the 29th, which, it will be seen, was at the rate of *six miles an hour*, involved a strain upon the cable which it was not calculated to bear. We shall not have long to wait for further particulars. The *Great Eastern* could have been bnt little over two days' sail (with her full steam power on) away from Valentia. She would be back there in time for the particulars of her passage to be forwarded by the next Southampton steamer, the *Bremen*—due at Cape Race tomorrow or Saturday.

Some of the London journals—whether justly or not—seem to think that the company feared the discovery of such flaws or weaknesses in the cable as have led to the deplorable result reported. Thus, for instance, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette:*

"The Atlantic Telegraph Company appear to have declared open war upon the press. It seems that one of the daily papers, more acute than its rivals, managed to secure a correspondent among the subordinate electricians themselves. The fact was revealed in some way to the Secretary of the company, who telegraphed to Mr. GLASS, who sent an order to the *Great Eastern* by the *Hawk*, and the unlucky subordinate was summarily expelled from the ship, turned over the side without his baggage, which was taken on to America. We trust the directors have taken bonds from all their employes, and administered an oath to every sailor, because, if not, intelligence of any imperfection in the cable, which is of course the sort of thing they wish to keep from the ears of possible shareholders, is pretty sure to leak out. Should anything go wrong with the enterprise, the company will probably find that their treatment of the press, both in England and America, has not tended to make public opinion lenient. They forget that theirs is not a private speculation, but one undertaken under contracts with the State."

Without any desire to heap odium upon the directory, we cannot but think it was a most unfortunate thing for them, and for their great enterprise, that every part of their proceedings, from the time the *Great Eastern* left the Medway, was not above board, and the press, or representatives of the leading journals of both countries, invited to witness the experiment and criticise frankly, where criticism appeared justifiable. Mr. W. H. RUSSELL is doubtless fully able to do that work for a large community on both sides of the ocean. But in this instance, unfortunately, Mr. W. H. RUSSELL was and is the mere creature of the company, hired by them, owned by them and controlled by them. Everything he writes, therefore, will be read in the light of these facts. It ought to have been otherwise. However, the business before us now is to set abont an international ocean telegraph by another route. The scheme is bound to succeed, and we think the time has come when American skill, energy and pluck might *lead* in this affair.

The Government and the Tax on Bankers' Sales.

It seems to us that the action of the Secretary of the Treasury, in ordering the tax which the government had claimed to be due from brokers and bankers on sales of United States bonds for their own account, is placing the government in a very undignified attitude. As we understand it, this is the position of affairs: The government claimed that the tax was due under the Internal Revenue Act, and the bankers disputed the claim. Thereupon the government brought suits in the United States Circuit Court in this district against some of the bankers, to test the point and recover the amount of the tax. Judge NELSON, before whom it was heard, decided against the government, holding that bankers are not liable to pay a tax on sales of such bonds, made not as brokers for others, but on their own account. The government is not satisfied with the decision, and makes an appeal to have the question determined by the Supreme Court at Washington, to which there is no objection, of course.

But the Secretary has gone further and ordered the collectors and assessors to proceed to collect the tax, just as if the decree of the Court had been in favor of the government instead of against it, and the consequence is that the bankers apply to the Court to protect them by injunction and prevent the disregard of the former decree. The commencement of two such suits is reported in our law columns this morning.

We confess to being a little at a loss how the Secretary can justify such a course. If a man had sued him for a thousand dollars and the Court had decided that he need not pay, he would not think it was showing the highest respect for the law, if the plaintiff were to forcibly take the money out of his pocket, because he was dissatisfied with the decision and was able to take it from him. It seems to us that Mr. MCCULLOCH would neither be pleased to be treated so himself, nor would he treat another man so, if it were a private claim of his own. We cannot see why an official representing the government, should direct to be done as an official what he would not think it was right to do in his private capacity, and it certainly does not look well to see a United States Court having to enjoin a United States officer from disobeying its decree made in a suit brought by the United States to test the very question in dispute.

A Dominant Fact in the Southern Situation.

We know of nothing in connection with the new condition of the South so significant as the desire of the freedmen to learn to read and write, and the quickness with which they obtain this power. There can be no mistake abont this, for it is the universal testimony of all the teachers sent ont by the Freedmen's Association, and is abundantly confirmed by the reports of our military officers. It is a tremendous fact. If it continues unchanged, one of two things is inevitable: either the poor white masses must acquire new impulses and aims, or the black races must become the controlling power of the South. We may shrink from this alternative, but there is no quarreling with it; it is as inexorable as fate.

The majority of the poor whites of the South cannot read or write, and have no wish to learn. They are utterly without ambition, utterly without the disposition to make any effort to secure a better lot for themselves and their children. They have been content, for generations, to remain ignorant. They do not even understand that ignorance is a misfortune. We have not yet heard of the first indication of a feeling among them that they ought to have instruction which would prepare them for the new situation brought on by the extinction of slavery. We have watched in vain for the faintest breath of an aspiration among them to get the benefit, in the reconstruction of the Slave States, of a public system of instruction like that In the North. They seem, since the rebellion, to have relapsed into greater indifference than ever.

It seems singular that there should be such a difference between the liberated blacks and the poor whites in respect to their readiness to qualify themselves for the new situation. One would naturally say that slavery would have so stupefied and brutefied the blacks that they would be absolutely unable to appreciate the advantages of education, and would be perfectly satisfied with a freedom that would give them plenty to eat and little to do. The poor whites, on the other hand, we should suppose, would quickly understand that nothing but their own mental elevation can keep them above the blacks, now that slavery no longer exists to press the blacks under. The sudden gain of freedom has given the black men a stimulus unfelt by the poor white man of the South, though he has always possessed freedom. The truth is that it is not literally correct to say that Southern slavery has been an unmitigated evil to the black man. With all of its oppression, it has yet imposed upon him habits of industry, and has preserved him from the worst vice of the white race—intemperance. His very sufferings have tended to make his heart peculiarly susceptible to religious sentiment, and to enliven all the higher elements of his being with the hope and faith of final deliverance. Religious hope and faith are always elevating forces, under whatever condition of things, however adverse—even slavery itself. No man will deny that the present generation of Southern blacks are far superior, mentally and morally, to their ancestors who were brought from Africa three or four generations ago. In spite of the fact that their bondage was constantly growing more severe, there was a constantly increasing intelligence, mental and moral. No restrictions could prevent this. It went on at the time when the poor whites were remaining stationary, or were positively degenerating. And now, when slavery is forever lifted from them, we find that they have an eagerness to advance, while no disposition of the kind is shown by the ignorant white class around them.

A Southern letter makes mention of the circumstance that "a few days since, of 170 white men laboring on public works, but three could sign their names, while of 140 blacks, laboring at the same time and place, 92 could sign their names." Can any sane man believe that any such ratio could become a general fact throughout the South, without its resulting in a positive ascendancy of the blacks? Knowledge is power. Intelligence will always rule in any human society. No difference of race or color can prevent the operation of this social law. Nor can any constitutional regulation, or legislative enactment change the ultimate result. The blacks may for a time be kept out of the suffrage, but just as sure as they get the superior intelligence, just so sure must the suffrage, and every other political power, come into their hands.

It may be that an attempt will be made, when the Southern States completely regain their old powers, to frame legislation calculated to keep the freedmen in their old ignorance. It is even possible that the regulations of the Black Code may be revived, which made it a penal offence to give the black race instruction. But, if what is said of the anxiety of the freedmen to get instruction, is fully true, it would not be possible for any legal enactment to shut it away from them. It would be as idle as to try to deprive them of the light of heaven. The only means of keeping the freedmen from gaining upon the white race is by adopting the free school system of the Northern States, and arousing in the poor whites a new spirit that would prompt them to avail themselves of its facilities. It remains to be seen whether Southern legislators will have the wisdom and the energy to determine upon and carry out this policy, and thus give the poor white masses a fresh impulse, or whether they will content themselves with simply seeking to plant obstructions in the path of the freedmen. If they choose the former course, they may still preserve the ascendency of the white race without doing any wrong to the other. If they adopt the latter course, they will fail in their purpose, besides disgracing themselves before the world.

THE DEATH OF A DOG.—San Francisco papers give details of the killing of WILLIAM MULLIGAN, whose fate we have already announced by telegraph. This utterly devilish specimen of a villain was, after a career of wickedness that probably never had a parallel in this country, the victim of the most aggravated delirium tremens. His guilty soul was haunted by the spectres of those he had killed or grossly abused, and his closing hours were very naturally a scene of revolting horror. After the people, with mistaken clemency, had tried every means to tame the infuriated wretch, and after he had added the blood of two more unoffending men to his black catalogue of murder, an officer shot him through the head, and within the minnte he went to his long home. This MULLIGAN was a representative man of his class; a class that should have died with him. There is a romantic notion that most great criminals have certain secondary virtues, such as bravery, magnanimity, &c.; but this creature was a stranger to any such weaknesses; he was, from first to last, an unmitigated fiend. He lived too long by twenty years; the gallows was cheated of its due by just about that length of time.

GEN. GRANT IN THE PROVINCES.—Gen. GRANT has been received and entertained by the civil and military officials of Canada, from Gov. MONCK downwards, with a degree of attention and courtesy honorable to all concerned. There is no doubt that the Lieutenant-General will cordially appreciate the good will and respect of which he has been the recipient. It is the greater pity, then, that so respectable a journal as the Toronto *Globe* should make use of Gen. GRANT's name to give point to the following sensation story. The *Globe's* Quebec correspondent says:

"While here Gen. GRANT spoke without reserve to several persons on the Mexican question. He said that he had placed one hundred thousand men on the Rio Grande, as an army of observation, and that the French would have to leave Mexico peaceably, if they chose, hnt forcibly if they refused. The situation of Mexico he looked upon as one which had been created by the rebellion, and the rebellion would really not be overcome until MAXIMILIAN was compelled to depart, and the Mexican people allowed to organize a government without foreign interference. With regard to the relations between the United States and England he did not think the present friendly state would be disturbed, unless complications ensued by reason of England's mixing herself up with France in the Mexican question."

A story like this can hardly need contradiction here, where Gen. GRANT's reticence on every subject of a military or political kind has become proverbial.

NICKEL AT A DISCOUNT—SILVER WANTED.—For the first time in four years, the conductors on the city cars have this week begun to complain that they have a superfluity of nickel coin. Pennies of the oldest and newest substance and design, are fast becoming a drug. This is a good sign—although it may not immediately herald the universal return to specie payments. By-and-by we shall see the old silver bits of the smaller denominations coming out of their hiding-places. *They* are a drug in the neighboring provinces. In fact they have been formally voted a nuisance. Let them be brought into use here, then, where they will be properly appreciated.

Quarantine Abuses.

The Committee on Quarantine of the Shipowner's Association of this city presented at the last meeting of that body a report on the abuses alleged to be perpetrated on the shipping interest under existing quarantine regulations. The committee state that, after a careful examination of the laws relative to quarantine, they find that the only hope of relief from these abuses lies in a radical change of the laws themselves. The Health Officer of the port, is clothed, say the committee, with more unrestricted power than the President of the United States—acting without responsibility to any individnal or corporate body.

The quarantine laws, it appears, are so framed that all vessels arriving from foreign ports are subject to the dictation of the Health Officer, no matter what their cargoes may be, or whether they have had infectious diseases on board or not. This law they say is rigidly enforced, and the Health Officer exacts for each special visit $10, besides his regular fee of $6 50. They also allege that the steamers which are allowed to communicate with vessels at quarantine, and which are under the direction of the Health Officer, exact excessive charges for the most trifling services. The committee say in conclusion that

"the ship owners of New-York do not object to a most rigid quarantine in all cases where it may be necessary, especially if it should be promptly conducted; but the miserable farce practiced at this port under pretence of preserving the health of this city, we do most earnestly protest against. Vessels are detained a long time at quarantine, under the most trifling pretexts, the cargoes discharged there at a very heavy and unnecessary expense, not to preserve the health of this metropolis, but for the benefit of individuals who fatten upon the life's-blood of the commerce to which this city is indebted for her preëminence in this Western hemisphere, while crews, passengers, baggage and even cargoes, have been permitted to come to our wharves and be distributed through our public thoroughfares."

They recommend that a law be drafted exempting from quarantine regulations all vessels which do not pass South of Cape Henlopen, and which shall not have had on board during the passage any infectious or contagious disease, and that at the next meeting of the Legislature the whole matter be laid before that body.

The demands of the ship owners would certainly appear to be reasonable enough, and it is to be hoped that the Legislature will look into the matter and repeal such portion of the law as appears to be made, not to protect the public health, but to put fees in the pockets of certain officials.

MILK—SOMETHING USEFUL TO KNOW.—We have been shown a specimen of condensed milk, prepared by the American Condensed Milk Company. The process by which this article is prepared is simple and differing from those heretofore in use. The milk is evaporated at a temperature of 120 degrees Fahr., in vacuum receivers, this moderate heat not altering the character of the milk, nor carrying off any of its nutritive qualities, as is said to be the case with processes where a greater heat is employed. The condensed milk before us bears, according to the proprietors' statement, four parts of water to one of the condensed fluid, in order to produce the best quality of milk usually sold. We placed with it six parts of water, however, and found the result to be quite equal to the average of milk delivered in this city. A basin of bread and milk, the milk boiled and diluted at the latter rate, was excellent. From careful examination we are convinced that this condensed article is nothing but pure milk, and as such we commend it. The makers sell it very much cheaper than ordinary milk; it will keep sweet double as long, and need not be purchased every day, (it is not delivered on Sundays,) while its decreased bulk makes it much more convenient for handling and transportion. If this new condensed milk takes the place of the attenuated fluid now doled out to this city, the monopolists are rightly served.

TO FARMERS.—Some of our correspondents assume that we blame the farmers for the present prices of their produce. We do nothing of the kind. The farmers are as much injured as the public are by middlemen and speculators, for the latter snatch the profits which producers might, at least, share in if they would. Why should a market gardener sell a cabbage for three cents when the public pay fifteen? Where is the necessity for milk "companies," cattle forestallers, and a host of other extortioners? Who keeps up the price of peaches, and what do the growers get for them? This city of ours is woefully swindled. How long is it to be so?

BREAD.—The poor man's loaf is at the war price and the war size. Of course, says a wiseacre, who writes to us about the glut of paper money, the law of supply and demand and other such. But the *baker's barrel* is now at the Peace price, while its hoops have never varied in capacity. The two facts seem "kind o' mixed," don't they? An exhibition of bread with names and prices affixed would make some bakers squirm abont these times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

W. C. RIVES.

Ex-Senator WM. C. RIVES, of Virginia, whose application for pardon was filed here a few days since in the Attorney-General's office, has received from the President permission to visit the North during the pendency of his application. The conditions of the permit are that Mr. RIVES shall report and give his parole to Gen. VAN ALEN, at the residence of the latter on the Hudson.

IMPORTANT LAND DECISION.

Secretary HARLAN, of the Interior Department, made an important decision to-day respecting the even or reserved sections along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad under grant by acts of Congress, 1st July, 1862, also 2d July, 1864. In the case of a homestead entry at Junction City, Kansas, on one of the reserved or alternate sections, above referred to, question has been raised as to rate per acre, at which said reserved sections shall be held. The Homestead Law allows one hundred and sixty acres to each settler, of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre land, or eighty acres of two dollar and fifty cents acre land. The Homestead party in this case applied to take one hundred and sixty acres of reserved sections in question. The Commissioner-General of the Land Office rejected the application upon the ground that the tracts not being subject to preëmption at a sum less than $2 50 per acre, exceeded the number of acres that one party could acquire under the Homestead Act of the 20th of May, 1862. Secretary HARLAN, after a thorough examination of the whole matter, has affirmed the judgment of the General Land Office, deciding as follows: "The act entitled, An Act to extend preëmption rights to certain lands therein mentioned, approved March 3, 1853, provides that the preëmption laws of the United States, as they now exist, be and they are hereby extended over alternate reserved sections of public lands along the lines of all railroads in the United States, wherever public lands have been or may be granted by act of Congress. The even sections along the line of the Pacific Railroad must be treated as reserved sections, within the meaning of this act. Being treated as subject to preëmption, the question arises at what price may they be purchased. The proviso in the above act declares that the price to be paid shall, in all cases, be $2 50 per acre, or such other minimum price as is now fixed by law or may be fixed upon lands hereafter granted. The price of reserved sections is to be $2 50 per acre, unless changed by a price fixed, or to be fixed, by law, on granted sections. In this case, Congress has not fixed any price on granted sections until three years after the completion of the entire road, it consequently follows, that the price named, $2 50 per acre, must now be paid for reserved sections under existing legislation.

ARREST OF MOSBY.

MOSBY, the guerrilla leader, came into Alexandria this afternoon on the train from Culpepper, and was immediately arrested. He is held to await the orders of Major-Gen. AUGUR, commanding the Department of Washington.

GONE TO THE PENITENTIARY.

A number of prisoners were sent from the Old Capital prison last night to serve out sentences in the Albany Penitentiary. Among them are AUSTIN SUTTLES, a Sergeant of the regular army, who for selling enlistment papers is sentenced to three years in the prison and a fine of $10,000.

THE LAST PRISONER OF WAR.

Lieut. DAVID H. COCKRILL, First Virginia Infantry, the last prisoner of war in the Old Capitol, to-day took the oath of allegiance and was released. There now remain in the building 121 prisoners.

A FISH SALE POSTPONED.

The government to-day offered for sale at Alexandria one hundred thousand pounds of codfish and seventy-four barrels of herring, but as only one-eighth of a cent per pound was offered, the sale was withdrawn.

A SUBSCRIPTION FOR MRS. DAVIS.

The Secessionists of Washington are quietly circulating a subscription list for the benefit of Mrs. JEFF. DAVIS, who is reported to be in reduced circumstances. Application was made by Mrs. DAVIS to visit her husband at Fortress Monroe, bnt the request was not granted.

A JOUST.

A tournament takes place at Analostan, near Georgetown. Major-Gen. AUGUR and Gen. E. D. TOWNSEND act as judges.

A SPECIAL PARDON.

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia, the candidate for Vice-President with DOUGLAS in 1860, was pardoned to-day by the President, at the intercession of Mrs. DOUGLAS.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The following decisions were rendered to-day by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue: Ordinary dredging for the purpose of keeping water channels in navigable condition is considered a work rather of repair than as a labor of construction, and therefore contracts for such labor do not render the contractor liable to license. A deed executed prior to Sept. 1, 1862, if it was delivered prior to that date, requires no stamp and may be admitted to record, hnt if delivered since that date, it should be stamped and cannot legally be recorded, unless stamped. Bonds given in action of replevin and in actions commenced by capias, are held to be bonds required in legal proceedings, and therefore exempt from stamp duty.

TRIAL OF WERZ.

Maj.-Gen. WILCOX, Col. LEE, of Boston, and ALFRED ELY, of New-York, have been summoned here to testify before the Military Commission for the trial of Andersonville prison-keeper WERZ, who acted in a similar capacity in Richmond at the commencement of the war. The number of letters received here from officers and soldiers offering to testify to sufferings at the hands of WERZ average one hundred per day. The trial is not expected to take place for at least two weeks.

NEW HOUSE FOR THE PRESIDENT.

The President, last evening, accompanied by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, rode out to the Heights of Georgetown, for the purpose of viewing a place of residence selected for the President's family during the hot season, but returned with the conclusion that the distance between the White House and the proposed Summer residence would occasion too much inconvenience. As there is no eligible locality nearer than this point, however, the friends of the President will probably succeed in inducing him to adopt their selection of this retreat.

SALES OF HOSPITAL FURNITURE.

At the sales of an immense amount of hospital furniture by the government yesterday, one hundred McClellan cots sold for $1 75 each; 1,100 iron camp bedsteads, 30¼ cents each; 500 husk mattresses, 25 cents each; 3,500 blankets, 80 cents each; 75 dozen cot sheets, 32½ cents each; 8,000 dozen bottles, $1 42 per hundred; cook-stoves, $4 25; cauldrons, $5 30.

HILL RELEASED.

H. G. HILL, the ex-rebel Brigadier-General, committed last week to the work-house for vagrancy, was released on the payment of the fine by friends of the prisoner.

PRISONERS SENT AWAY.

Ten prisoners, sentenced by the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia to confinement at hard labor in the penitentiary, leave to-night in the custody of officers for the Albany prison.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS.

Inspector-Gen. STRONG, of the Freedmen's Bureau, has forwarded to Gen. HOWARD a report of his inspections in the Mississippi Valley as far north as Vicksburgh. This territory has, until recently, all been under the supervision of Col. EATON, now Commissioner for the District of Columbia, against whom charges had been made of frauds upon the government and outrages upon the freedmen. Gen. STRONG reports directly the reverse, and states that the freedmen, wherever protected by the government are in a flourishing condition. Four thousand acres of cotton and corn are under cultivation at Davis' Bend. Five hundred acres are set apart as a home for those unable to wholly support themselves. The remainder of the land is divided into tracts of from 8 to 50 acres, each freedman thus conducting an independent enterprise of his own. The crops promise a very large harvest.

DR. BRECKINRIDGE.

Rev. Dr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, chairman of the committee which renominated Mr. LINCOLN, is here for the purpose of securing pardon for his son, an officer of the rebel army.

CENSUS RETURNS.

The eighth census returns give the following exhibit of the total manufactures in the New-England States in 1860: Annual value of products, $468,698,287; annual cost of labor, $104,231,466; male hands employed, 262,834; female hands employed, 129,092; cost of raw material, $245,523,107; capital invested $257,477,783; number of establishments, 20,671.

MUDSILLS TO THE RESCUE.

The rebel Gen. HILL, committed to the Workhouse several days ago for indecent and disorderly conduct, has been released, two mechanics having yesterday paid his fine.

PRIZE MONEY.

The prize money from about five hundred naval captures is announced for distribution at the Fourth Auditor's Bureau.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

Meeting of the American Institute of Instruction—Very Large Attendance—Election of Officers—A Letter from Gen. Howard.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

The American Institute of Instruction held its second session to-day. There are present at least 1,000 delegates from abroad, mostly from the Northern States, and of whom two-thirds are ladies. B. G. NORTHRUP was reëlected President. The question discussed to-day was, "What duties does the return of peace bring to the friends of education, especially in reference to Freedmen?" Speeches were made by Rev. Mr. STREEBY and Rev. Mr. ABBOTT, of New-York; Prof. HART, of Philadelphia; Prof. E. B. BASSETT, (colored,) of Philadelphia; Bishop SMITH, of Kentucky; Mr. WOOD, of Illinois; Prof. THATCHER, of Yale, and Prof. ZACHOS, of Andover. Mr. ABBOTT said he had letters from Govs. HOLDEN and BROWNLOW urging missionary work in the North to establish public school systems in Tennessee and North Carolina. Prof. BASSETT urged coöperation with the blacks to accomplish the object. Freedmen would have more confidence in negroes as teachers.

A letter from Gen. HOWARD was read, of which the following is a portion:

I am particularly rejoiced at the proposed discussion of the subject relating to the education of American freedmen. My purpose is to aid the work of education by every means of encouragement that are, or may come, within my power, as Commissioner of Freedmen or Refugees. I will have the general superintendence of the work in the States where I have assistant commissioners, and have already provided, where possible, that the teachers shall have quarters and fuel, and they are permitted to have the army ration by purchase, which lessens the cost of board one-half. When the blacks have received money or wages enough they will feed as many teachers as the benevolent agencies may send them. So they promise. Then send the teachers and organize as many schools as possible. The difficulties will be from the opposition of blind prejudice or real ignorance. Some men will shut their plantations, as far as they can, against loyal teachers, and we must meet them in the spirit of missionaries. My agents are instructed to give full protection to the schools. They will always have the power to call for military aid; hnt I am much indnced to exercise every other method before calling for military force. We must do what we can to overcome prejudice and opposition by carrying with us the spirit of Christ into every nook and corner of the South. Rejoice over every foot of ground gained, and never be discouraged at contumely or failure. The whites need much real effort in their behalf. I scarcely ever found a white child that could read in passing through Georgia and South Carolina. The union of the different benevolent agencies is really a move in the right direction. It will harmonize and encourage the efforts of those whose hearts are longing for a successful fulfillment of the promise of this wonderful revolution. Work and schools go hand in hand when free labor is well regulated and properly settled, as will soon be the case. With a large influx of loyal immigration, and a purchase or rental of land by freedmen, more or less extended schools and churches will spring into existence and thrive. More than 200,000 people, old and young, in the insurrectionary States, have learned to read in the last three years. The soldiers of regiments and the schools established all over those States, attest the energy pnt forth with the government, the loyal Christians and the negroes on the one side, working night and day. What will be the efforts of a few blind guides on the other hut demonstrate with increasing emphasis the wickedness and folly of shutting out the light of truth. It is for the interest of the South to cooperate with us; and God grant her sons and daughters the wisdom to do so before He afflicts them further. Very truly, yours,

O. O. HOWARD, Major-General.

Gov. ANDREW will speak to-morrow.

THE BLACK SOLDIERS OF KENTUCKY.

Over Twenty Thousand Negroes Furnished to the Armies of the Union—More than a Hundred Thousand Slaves Made Free.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

Gen. BRISBIN, in his official report of the organization of colored troops, states that Kentucky has furnished 28,818 black men to the army, the One Hundred and Seventh, One Hundred and Eighth, One Hundred and Ninth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Fifteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth, One Hundred and Eighteenth, One Hundred and Nineteenth, One Hundred and Twenty-second, One Hundred and Twenty-third, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiments of Colored Infantry, are all from Kentucky. They have been retained in the service, and the first eight ordered to Texas. The Fourth, Eighth, Twelfth and Thirteenth Regiments of Colored Artillery, (heavy,) and the Fifth and Sixth Regiments of cavalry are from Kentucky, and except the Eighth Artillery, are now on duty in this State. Gen. BRISBIN says that 24,000 women and children have been freed under the act of March 3, 1865, granting freedom to the wives and children of colored soldiers. The whole number of persons made free in Kentucky through the instrumentality of the army, is 100,864.

The Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

Gallatin County, official: For Congress—WARD, 357; SMITH, 253.

PADUCAH, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

The Democratic ticket is elected throughout the entire First District, and Mr. TRIMBALL gets 5,000 majority for Congress.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

The *Union Press* makes the following estimates of Congressional majorities:

First District—Trumbull, Democrat, 3,000 majority.

Second District—Yeaman, Union, is probably elected.

Third District—This district is also close. The chances are even between LOWRY and GRIDER.

Fourth District—Harding, pro-slavery, 3,500 majority.

Fifth District—Rousseau, pro-amendment, 1,200 majority.

Sixth District—Smith, pro-amendment, 300 majority.

Seventh District—Shanklin, pro-slavery, 3,000 majority.

Eighth District—Randall, pro-amendment, 4,000 majority.

Ninth District—McKee, pro-amendment, 4,000 majority.

OUR LATE PRESIDENT.

LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Contributions to the Secret History of the War—Correspondence Preliminary to the Niagara Falls Peace Negotiations—Warning of the Organization of a Conspiracy to Assassinate Secretary Seward and Gen. Sherman—Letter from Mr. Lincoln to Count Gasparin.

Messrs. DERBY & MILLER, of No. 5 Spruce-street, have just published "The Life, Public Services and State Papers of ABRAHAM LINCOLN," by H. J. RAYMOND. It is an octavo volume of over 800 pages, and contains all of Mr. LINCOLN'S State papers, with his speeches, addresses, messages, letters, and proclamations. The text, from the pen of Mr. RAYMOND, connects them in their proper order, and succinctly details the circumstances under which they were issued or made. The documents given in this volume also comprise many not heretofore published, and which are not only interesting but highly important, because of the light they shed upon the political history of the country during the last four or five years. In connection with the famous Niagara Falls peace negotiations we have the following curious documents, one of which (Mr. GREELEY'S *ultimatum*) was reproduced in the TIMES from an English journal some weeks since. After referring to the manifesto issued by Senator WADE and Hon. H. WINTER DAVIS, the biographer says:

Still another incident soon occurred to excite a considerable degree of public anxiety concerning the immediate political future. It was universally understood that a strong desire for peace pervaded the public mind, and that the determination to prosecute the war was the dictate of duty, rather than inclination. To such an extent did this longing for peace influence the sentiments and actions of some, among the least resolute and hopeful of the political leaders in the Republican party, that ready access to them was found by agents of the rebel government, stationed in Canada for such active service as circumstances might require. Of these agents, who were then at Niagara Falls, were C. C. CLAY, formerly United States Senator from Alabama, Prof. HOLCOMBE, of Virginia, and GEORGE N. SANDERS. Acting on their behalf, and under their instructions, W. CORNELL JEWETT, an irresponsible and half-insane adventurer, put himself in communication with Hon. HORACE GREELEY, editor of the New-York *Tribune*, whose intense eagerness for peace had already commended him to the admiration and sympathy of the emissaries of the rebel government. In reply to some letter which had been addressed to him, but which has not yet been made public, JEWETT wrote on the 5th of July to Mr. GREELEY the following letter:

NIAGARA FALLS, July 5, 1864.

MY DEAR MR. GREELEY: In reply to your note, I have to advise having just left Hon. GEORGE N. SANDERS, of Kentucky, on the Canada side. *I am authorized to state to you, for our use only, not the public, that two ambassadors of Davis & Co. are now in Canada, with full and complete powers for a peace*, and Mr. SANDERS requests that you come on immediately to me, at Cataract House, to have a private interview, or if you will send the President's protection, *for him and two friends*, they will come on and meet you. He says the whole matter can be consummated by me, you, them, and President LINCOLN. Telegraph me in such form that I may know if you come here, or they to come on with me.

Yours, W. C. JEWETT.

The next day Mr. JEWETT also telegraphed as follows:

H. Greely, Tribune:

Will you come here? Parties have full power. Wrote you yesterday. JEWETT.

This letter and telegram Mr. GREELEY inclosed to the President, at Washington, accompanied by the following letter:

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: I venture to inclose you a letter and telegraphic dispatch that I received yesterday from our irrepressible friend, Colonel JEWETT, at Niagara Falls. I think they deserve attention. Of course I do not indorse JEWETT'S positive averment that his friends at the Falls have "full power" from J. D., though I do not doubt that he thinks they have. I let that statement stand as simply evidencing the anxiety of the Confederates everywhere for peace. So much is beyond doubt.

I therefore venture to remind you that our bleeding, bankrupt, almost dying country also longs for peace—shudders at the prospect of fresh conscriptions, of further wholesale devastations, and of new rivers of human blood; and a wide-spread conviction that the government and its prominent supporters are not anxious for peace, and do not improve proffered opportunities to achieve it, is doing great harm now, and is morally certain, unless removed, to do far greater in the approaching elections.

It is not enough that we anxiously desire a true and lasting peace; we ought to demonstrate and establish the truth beyond cavil. The fact that A. H. STEPHENS was not permitted a year ago to visit and confer with the authorities at Washington has done harm, which the tone at the late National Convention at Baltimore is not calculated to counteract.

I entreat you, in your own time and manner, to submit overtures for pacification to the Southern insurgents, which the impartial must pronounce frank and generous. If only with a view to the momentous election soon to occur in North Carolina, and of the draft to be enforced in the free States, this should be done at once. I would give the safe conduct required by the rebel envoys at Niagara, upon their parole to avoid observation and to refrain from all communication with their sympathizers in the loyal States; but you may see reasons for declining it. But whether through them or otherwise, do not, I entreat you, fail to make the Southern people comprehend that you, and all of us, are anxious for peace, and prepared to grant liberal terms. I venture to suggest the following

PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT.

1. The Union is restored and declared perpetual.
2. Slavery is utterly and forever abolished throughout the same.
3. A complete amnesty of all political offences, with a restoration of all the inhabitants of each State to all the privileges of citizens of the United States.
4. The Union to pay four hundred million dollars ($400,000,000) in five per cent. United States stock to the late slave States, loyal and secession alike, to be apportioned *pro rata*, according to their slave population respectively, by the census of 1860, in compensation for the losses of their loyal citizens by the abolition of slavery. Each State to be entitled to its quota upon the ratification by its legislature of this adjustment. The bonds to be at the absolute disposal of the legislature aforesaid.
5. The said slave States to be entitled henceforth to representation in the House on the basis of their total, instead of their federal population, the whole now being free.
6. A national convention, to be assembled as soon as may be, to ratify this adjustment, and make such changes in the constitution as may be deemed advisable.

Mr. President, I fear you do not realize how intently the people desire any peace consistent with the national integrity and honor, and how joyously they would hail its achievement and bless its authors. With United States stocks worth but forty cents in gold per dollar, and drafting about to commence on the third million of Union soldiers, can this be wondered at?

I do not say that a just peace is now attainable, though I believe it to be so. But I do say that a frank offer by you to the insurgents of terms which the impartial say ought to be accepted, will, at the worst, prove an immense and sorely-needed advantage to the national cause. It may save me from a Northern insurrection. Yours, truly, HORACE GREELEY.

Hon. A. LINCOLN, President, Washington, D. C.

P. S.—Even though it should be deemed unadvisable to make an offer of terms to the rebels, I insist that, in any possible case, it is desirable that any offer they may be disposed to make should be received, and either accepted or rejected. I beg you to invite those now at Niagara to exhibit their credentials and submit their ultimatum. H. G.

To this letter the President sent the following answer:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1864.

Hon. Horace Greeley:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 7th, with inclosures, received. If you can find any person anywhere professing to have any proposition of JEFFERSON DAVIS, in writing, for peace, embracing the restoration of the Union and abandonment of slavery, whatever else it embraces, say to him he may come to me with you, and that if he really brings such proposition, he shall, at the least, have safe-conduct with the paper (and without publicity if he chooses) to the point where you shall have met him. The same if there be two or more persons. Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

Mr. GREELEY answered this letter as follows:

OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: I have yours of yesterday. Whether there be persons at Niagara (or elsewhere) who are empowered to commit the rebels by negotiation, is a question; but if there be such, there is no question at all that they would decline to exhibit their credentials to me, much more to open their budget and give me their best terms. Green as I may be, I am not quite so verdant as to imagine anything of the sort. I have neither purpose nor desire to be made a confidant, far less an agent, in such negotiations. But I do deeply realize that the rebel chiefs achieved a most decided advantage in proposing or pretending to propose to have A. H. STEPHENS visit Washington as a peace-maker, and being rudely repulsed; and I am anxious that the ground lost to the national cause by that mistake shall somehow be regained in season for effect on the approaching North Carolina election. I will see if I can get a look into the hand of whomsoever may be at Niagara; though that is a project so manifestly hopeless that I have little heart for it, still I shall try.

Meantime I wish you would consider the propriety of somehow apprising the people of the South, especially those of North Carolina, that no overture or advance looking to peace and reunion has ever been repelled by you, but that such a one would at any time have been cordially received and favorably regarded, and would still be.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

Hon. A. LINCOLN.

This letter failed to reach the President until after the following one was received, and was never, therefore, specifically answered.

Three days after the above letter, Mr. GREELEY, having received additional information from some quarter, wrote to the President again as follows:

OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I am authorized to say that Hon. CLEMENT C. CLAY, of Alabama, Prof. JAMES P. HOLCOMBE, of Virginia, and GEORGE N. SANDERS, of Dixie, are ready and willing to go at once to Washington, upon complete and unqualified protection being given either by the President or Secretary of War. Let the permission include the three names and one other. Very respectfully, GEORGE N. SANDERS.

To Hon. HORACE GREELEY.

This letter of Mr. SANDERS does not seem to have been communicated to the President, but on the receipt of Mr. GREELEY'S letter of the 13th, he immediately answered it by the following telegram:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

Hon. Horace Greeley, New-York:

I suppose you received my letter of the 9th. I have just received yours of the 13th, and am disappointed by it. I was not expecting you to *send* me a letter, but to bring me a man, or men. Mr. HAY goes to you with my answer to yours of the 13th.

A. LINCOLN.

The answer which Maj. HAY carried was as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 15, 1864.

Hon. Horace Greeley:

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 13th is just received, and I am disappointed that you have not already reached here with those commissioners. If they would consent to come on being shown my letter to you of the 9th inst., show that and this to them, and if they will come on the terms stated in the former, bring them. I not only intend a sincere effort for peace, but I intend that you shall be a personal witness that it is made. Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN.

When Major HAY arrived at New-York, he delivered to Mr. GREELEY this letter from the President, and telegraphed its result to the President, as follows:

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, 9 A. M., July 16, 1864.

His Excellency A. Lincoln, President of the United States:

Arrived this morning at 6 A. M., and delivered your letter a few minutes after. Although he thinks some one less known would create less excitement, and be less embarrassed by public curiosity, still he will start immediately, if he can have an absolute safe conduct for four persons to be named by him. Your letter he does not think will guard them from arrest, and with only those letters he would have to explain the whole matter to any officer who might choose to hinder them. If this meets with your approbation, I can write the order in your name as A. A. G., or you can send it by mail. Please answer me at Astor House. JOHN HAY, A. A. G.

The President at once answered by telegraph as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 16, 1864.

John Hay, Astor House, New-York:

Yours received. Write the safe-conduct as you propose, without waiting for one by mail from me. If there is or is not anything in the affair, I wish to know it without unnecessary delay. A. LINCOLN.

Maj. HAY accordingly wrote the following safe-conduct, armed with which Mr. GREELEY betook himself at once to Niagara Falls:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The President of the United States directs that the four persons whose names follow, to wit:

Hon. CLEMENT C. CLAY,
Hon. JACOB THOMPSON,
Prof. JAMES B. HOLCOMBE,
GEORGE N. SANDERS,

shall have safe-conduct to the City of Washington in company with the Hon. HORACE GREELEY, and shall be exempt from arrest or annoyance of any kind from any officer of the United States during their journey to the City of Washington.

By order of the President:
JOHN HAY, Major and A. A. G.

Here follows that part of the correspondence which was published soon after the "negotiation" was abandoned and which appeared in the TIMES of July 22, 1864. The only additional document produced is the following telegram from Mr. LINCOLN, which is of interest as it calls forth the dispatch addressed "to whom it may concern.

INDEPENDENT TELEGRAPH LINE, NIAGARA FALLS, July 18, 1864.

Hon. Abraham Lincoln, President:

I have communicated with the gentlemen in question, and do not find them so empowered as I was previously assured. They say that "we are, however, in the confidential employment of our government, and entirely familiar with its wishes and opinions on that subject, and we feel authorized to declare that, if the circumstances disclosed in this correspondence were communicated to Richmond, we would at once be invested with the authority to which your letter refers, or other gentlemen clothed with full power would immediately be sent to Washington with a view of hastening a consummation so much to be desired, and terminating at the earliest possible moment the calamities of war. We respectfully solicit, through your intervention, a safe conduct to Washington, and thence by any route which may be designated to Richmond." Such is the more material portion of the gentlemen's letter. I will transmit the entire correspondence, if desired. Awaiting your further instruction, I remain yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

The biographer comments as follows on these negotiations:

In their note of July 20, to Mr. JEWETT, inclosing their final letter to Mr. GREELEY, the rebel emissaries acknowledge the assurance, received from Mr. JEWETT, that Mr. GREELEY "regrets the sad termination of the initiatory steps taken for peace, in consequence of the change made by the President in his instructions to convey commissioners to Washington for negotiations unconditionally." The commissioners must have misunderstood Mr. JEWETT, or Mr. JEWETT must have misrepresented Mr. GREELEY, in this report of the ground of his "regrets," or else Mr. GREELEY must have taken a position quite at variance with the facts of the case. Mr. GREELEY could scarcely have believed that the President had "changed his instructions" in the least degree; and he must have known that the result of the attempted negotiation was due to a wholly different cause.

The first response made by the President to Mr. GREELEY'S urgent entreaty that peace commissioners should be received was dated July 7, and said:

"If you can find any person professing to have any proposition of JEFFERSON DAVIS, in writing, for peace, *embracing the restoration of the Union, and abandonment of slavery*, whatever else it embraces, say to him that he may come to me."

At the very outset, therefore, the President distinctly specified the conditions on which he would receive the pretended commissioners; they must bring *written* propositions for peace from DAVIS, and those propositions must embrace two of the things which Mr. GREELEY himself had suggested—the restoration of the Union and the abandonment of slavery. So far as appears, Mr. GREELEY neither showed this letter of the President to the pretended agents of the rebel government, nor did he inform them in any way of the conditions on which alone they would be received. But in his letters of July 10 and 13, to the President, without making any reference to these conditions, he reiterates his pressing entreaty that the negotiations may be encouraged, and that the rebel agents may be received at Washington. To this the President replied, expressing his disappointment that the commissioners had not already arrived, and saying:

"If they would consent to come, on being shown my letter to you of the 9th inst., [in which the conditions of their coming were distinctly stated,] *show that and this to them*, and if they will come *on the terms stated in the former*, bring them."

Notwithstanding these explicit and peremptory instructions, it does not appear that Mr. GREELEY gave the rebel agents any information whatever as to the "terms" of their being received, nor did he show them either of the President's two letters in which these terms were stated. But he proceeded to make arrangements for their visit to Washington, and went to Niagara Falls to bear them company. There he addressed them a letter on the 17th of July, saying that, if it was true, as he had been informed, that they were "duly accredited from Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace, and in the fulfillment of their mission," he was "*authorized* by the President of the United States to tender them his safe-conduct on the journey proposed." Mr. GREELEY was not authorized to tender these agents a safe-conduct to Washington upon any such terms, but only on certain other conditions which he concealed from the agents, and of which he took no notice whatever, either in his correspondence with them or with the President. Their reply to him, however, corrected his impression that they were "duly accredited" from Richmond as negotiators for peace. They had no authority of the kind, but expressed their belief that they could get it, and upon this presumption, renewed their solicitations for a safe-conduct to Washington. On the 18th, Mr. GREELEY wrote to the President communicating this information, but still making no allusion whatever to the conditions imposed upon their being received.

The President, meantime, not understanding the cause of delay in their arrival, sent Maj. HAY, his private Secretary, to communicate directly with "any persons" professing to have authority from DAVIS to treat for peace, and to inform them, as he had twice before instructed Mr. GREELEY to inform them, that any proposition for peace, in order to be received and considered by him, must embrace "the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery." These instructions were embodied in the letter addressed "to whom it may concern"—and were delivered by Maj. HAY in person to the rebel agents. As it was the first they had ever heard of any "conditions," and as they had been informed by Mr. GREELEY that he was instructed by the President to tender them safe-conduct to Washington, without any mention of conditions—they were of course taken by surprise, and naturally enough attributed to the President the "sudden and entire change of views" with which they reproach him in their letter to Mr. GREELEY of July 21. And, strangely enough, even after receiving this letter, and being thus apprised of the charge brought against the President, Mr. GREELEY not only failed to relieve him from it by making public the facts, but joined in ascribing to Mr. LINCOLN the failure of negotiations for peace, and the consequent prolongation of the war. And, according to Mr. JEWETT'S statement, Mr. GREELEY also authorized him to express to the rebel commissioners his regrets, that the negotiation should have failed in consequence of the President's "change of views."

It is not easy now, any more than it was then, to reconcile Mr. GREELEY'S action in this matter with fidelity to the Union cause, or with good faith to the Administration, by which alone that cause was maintained. The Opposition press made Mr. LINCOLN'S alleged tergiversation the ground of fresh and vehement attack, while it was used throughout the rebel States as fresh proof of the faithless character of the Federal Government, and of the absolute impossibility of making peace except by successful war. The commissioners themselves made a very adroit use of the advantage which Mr. GREELEY'S extraordinary course had placed in their hands, and, in their letter of July 21, addressed to him, but intended to be a public impeachment of President LINCOLN'S honor and good faith, made a powerful and effective appeal to the indignant pride of the Southern people and the sympathy of their friends in the Northern States.

The President felt very sensibly the injustice done to himself, and the injury done the country by Mr. GREELEY'S suppression of these most essential facts, in his intercourse with the rebel commissioners. As the only mode of placing the whole subject properly before the people, he applied to Mr. GREELEY for permission to publish the whole correspondence—omitting only certain passages not at all essential to a full understanding of the subject, and likely seriously to injure the Union cause by infusing into the public mind something of the despondency which Mr. GREELEY himself felt and openly avowed, concerning the prospects of the country. The words which Mr. LINCOLN desired to have omitted, in the publication of the correspondence, were the following. In the letter of July 7:

In the second paragraph, the words "and therefore I venture to remind you that our bleeding, bankrupt, almost dying country also longs for peace, shudders at the prospect of fresh conscriptions, of further wholesale devastations, and of new rivers of human blood, and;" also the words "now, and is morally certain, unless removed, to do far greater in the approaching elections."

In the fourth paragraph, the words "if only with a view to the momentous election soon to occur in North Carolina and of the draft to be enforced in the free States, this should be done."

In the last paragraph, the words "it may save us from a Northern insurrection."

In the letter of July 10, second paragraph, the words "in season for effect on the approaching North Carolina election;" and in the last paragraph, the words "especially those of North Carolina."

And in the letter of July 13, last paragraph, the words "that a good influence may even yet be exerted on the North Carolina election next month."

Mr. GREELEY declined to give his assent to the publication of the correspondence, unless these phrases should be published also. The President accordingly submitted in silence to the injustice which had been done him, and committed the whole subject, in the following letter, to the judgment of a personal and political friend:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 15, 1865.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond:

MY DEAR SIR: I have proposed to Mr. GREELEY that the Niagara correspondence be published, suppressing only the parts of his letters over which the red pencil is drawn in the copy which I herewith send. He declines giving his consent to the publication of his letters unless these parts be published with the rest. I have concluded that it is better for *me* to submit, for the time, to the consequences of the false position in which I consider he has placed me, than to subject the *country* to the consequences of publishing these discouraging and injurious parts. I send you this, and the accompanying copy, not for publication, but merely to explain to you, and that you may preserve them until their proper time shall come.

Yours truly, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

This public statement of the facts of this case is deemed by the author due to the memory of Mr. LINCOLN. He has been widely censured for entering into communication with rebel agents at all;—but this correspondence shows that Mr. GREELEY'S assurances, and his pressing entreaties, had made it necessary for him, either to open the way for peace negotiations or reject the opportunity, which one of the most influential leaders of his own party thus assured him was offered, for an honorable termination of the war. He was charged with having finally insisted upon certain concessions as the basis of an interview, after having first promised it unconditionally; but this correspondence shows that these conditions were distinctly stated at the very outset, but were withheld by Mr. GREELEY from the knowledge of the rebel commissioners. It is due to justice, as well as to Mr. LINCOLN, that impressions so injurious and so false should no longer prevail.

WARNINGS AGAINST ASSASSINATION.

In the appendix to the volume are given the following communications warning Mr. SEWARD that the rebel sympathizers abroad had hired assassins to take his life. Mr. F. H. MORSE, Consul at London, wrote:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, LONDON, March 17, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: I herewith inclose for your perusal *two* private letters received this week from "B," my secret agent in France. On receiving the first, dated March 12, I immediately wrote to him for a more full statement of all he knew about its contents. I stated to him that the story seemed very improbable; that if they intended to resort to such diabolical modes of warfare, they could find instruments enough near at hand to serve them in such a capacity, and have their work done or attempted more speedily than it could be by sending assassins from Europe; that the assassins would be sure to forfeit their own lives, &c. At the same time I could not shut out from my mind the idea that the starving of our prisoners, shooting and torturing them, the hotel burnings, the piracies, the hanging of Union men in insurgent States, the murdering of prisoners of war in cold blood after surrendering, and their manifold acts of cruelty, rendered the purposes named not only probable, but in harmony with their character and acts. My letter brought the further explanation contained in the second letter of the 14th inst. You perceive the statement of "B" rests on the "declaration of ——, or a man who now goes by that name. He is a business agent of the rebels, and has the confidence of the leaders to as great an extent, perhaps, as any one employed by them, or any one under their direction. He travels most of the time from place to place, giving directions and superintending the purchase and shipment of war material. "B" has traveled much with him, and seems to have his entire confidence. I do not think —— would make such a revelation to "B" unless he believed it well founded. If they are to come out openly as professional assassins, it is not at all probable that the distinguished persons named are the only ones selected for their vengeance, or that our Chief Magistrate, or Gen. GRANT, are left out of their rôle. The dangers they see *to them* in the calm forbearance, the inflexible justice and firm determination of President LINCOLN, will not be overlooked by them.

According to my request, a full description of the man calling himself CLARK, is given in the second letter. JOHNSTON is unknown to "B." If CLARK has really set forth on such a mission, he will probably attempt to make his way into SHERMAN'S camp as a private soldier, and attempt the deed during an engagement when SHERMAN is under fire.

Whether there is any actual foundation for what is set forth in the letters or not, I think it not my duty to withhold them, for fear it may be only another added to the thousand false rumors which have got into circulation. I send you all I have been able to learn on the subject, that you may act as you deem expedient in the case. Permit me to express my earnest desire, whatever may be the wish of the rebels in regard to you, and I dare say they are the worst that fiendish brains can entertain, that your valuable life may long be spared to your friends and the service of the Republic. I remain, dear sir, most truly yours,

F. H. MORSE.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

P. S.—Please regard B.'s letter as strictly confidential, I mean as far as the *name* of the writer is concerned.

PARIS, Sunday, March 12, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: I wrote you on Friday eve late, in hopes it would reach you at your hotel last evening. I have learned only an hour since that on Tuesday or Wednesday a steamer will be in waiting at Belisle, or the island of Gleron, (the last-named some forty miles off the mouth of Bordeaux Erie,) with war material and supplies for the rams; most of the stuff is from Hamburg, reshipped on board of an English steamer, which has been chartered for the purpose. She is a Newcastle steamer, and said to be very swift. I must communicate at once with WALKER at Ferrol. Two desperate characters have just left here, (on Wednesday, I believe, but not sure,) one for the North and the other for the South; one of them I know; he has been loafing here for some time. His name is CLARK, the other JOHNSTON, but to the best of my knowledge I had never seen him, he having been here only a few days. Their object is the assassination of SHERMAN and Mr. SEWARD. CLARK is to join SHERMAN'S army and accomplish his deed. The other goes direct to Washington, and the first opportunity that offers kill Mr. SEWARD. Their expenses are paid, and if successful in the accomplishment of their murderous designs, are to receive $5,000 each. Here is a pretty state of affairs; and I fear those are not the only ones that they intend wreaking their vengeance upon, and you must take immediate steps to counter this in Mr. SEWARD and Gen. SHERMAN, as I feel positive it is true, for the party that divulged to me has the greatest confidence in me, and would not have said such a thing to me were it not true. They think by getting rid of Mr. SEWARD that it will be utterly impossible to get another as able to fill his place, as they say, so rabid for the utter annihilation of the Southern cause. And SHERMAN being the only real General that we have got, if he could be got rid of, the task is an easy one, as there is no Yankee, to use their expression, to be found that can fill his place. And only see the ingenuity of the rebels here; they have caused to be circulated, and it is quite current, that Gen. SHERMAN is dead. This is done for the sole cause to prepare the public mind to receive his death beforehand, so that they may not be taken by surprise. It is from beginning to end a deep-laid plot, and the devil himself is no match for them. I give you all the facts so far as I know, and at once, as I considered it my duty so to do as soon as possible, so that you may convey it to Washington with all dispatch. I don't know this JOHNSTON or I would describe him, so that he might be arrested at once, but to my knowledge I have never seen him. COOPER came last night, and to-day spent an hour with me. On leaving he said he would return and dine with me, but about an hour since I learned that he went off in haste to Cherbourg. I don't know what's up there, as I have heard nothing from them; but there must be something in the wind. Friday a courier was sent off, as I stated to you. I was asked to go, but, being ill, I could not, and to-day, COOPER leaving so suddenly looks suspicious. I can give you a full description of CLARK at once if you wish it. I am better, and quite able to undertake the journey to Bordeaux or Ferrol, but as yet keep myself in-doors, so that I may not be called on to go anywhere for them before I hear from you; then I can excuse myself for a few days in the country, so as to be able to get to Bordeaux. I hope you have received my note on Saturday eve, and written to me to-day. If I am to go to B—— there is no time to be lost. If you have not written me before you receive this, send me twenty pounds, so that I may be prepared for any emergency. Hoping that all the first of the note will be received at Washington in time to frustrate the fiendish designs,

I am truly yours, B.

PARIS, March 14, 1865.

DEAR SIR: Yours of yesterday came duly to hand this morning, and I answer in as brief a manner as possible to its contents in every particular, as you request.

The ram, at Bordeaux, leaves that port to go to Germany, where, report says, she is to be sold to the Prussian Government. So did the other—now the *Stonewall*, in Confederate hands, laying at Ferrol, Spain—leave Bordeaux, for the use of the Danish Government. They must see strategy to get them out of a French port—once out, they can do as they please with her. I am perfectly satisfied, and I believe it beyond a question of doubt, that the ram now at Bordeaux, belongs to and is intended for the use of the rebels, and will go into their hands, if not directly, indirectly, especially if there is any pressure used by the French Government. But my opinion is, this Government will only wink at her departure. I have repeatedly (being one of the Order of the Sons) heard the above things discussed, from time to time, by MCCULLOCH, DELEON, HEUSTIS, MACFARLAN and others of the secret order. The Captain of the *Stonewall*, Capt. PAGE, is here, and has been for some days, (I forgot to mention this in my last,) as well as several of the officers of the late rebel steamer *Florida*, and I believe they leave to-day. The *Stonewall* is lying at Ferrol, and the *Niagara* is at Corunna—two different harbors, but not far apart. I hear nothing as to when they intend to leave Ferrol, but this much I have learned—that when they are ready to go to sea, they will run one to Corunna where the *Niagara* is, and demand of the Spanish Government twenty-four hours' detention of the *Niagara*, so as to enable them to put to sea. But if Commodore CRAVEN adopts the plan I suggested when I last saw him, this plan of theirs will be easily evaded. CLARK I believe to be the real name of the party of whom I wrote you in my last. He has been hanging on here for some time. They could have no possible object in imposing on me in this particular. That's his business, and both he and JOHNSTON have gone, for the avowed purpose, as I have before stated to you, of taking the lives of Mr. SEWARD and Gen. SHERMAN. I have not the least doubt but that there are others watching for the same opportunity. The opinion is, with many of them here, that Mr. SEWARD is *de facto* the President, and does just as he pleases, and were it not for him they would come to some amicable arrangement. It would be useless for me to repeat to you all that I hear on the subject, and the arguments *pro* and *con*. This CLARK, I believe, has some other mission as well as seeking the life of Gen. SHERMAN. He is in height about five feet nine inches, rather slender, thin in flesh, high cheek-bones, low forehead, eyes dark and sunken, very quiet, seldom or ever speaks in company unless when spoken to, has a large dark-brown moustache, and large long goatee; hair much darker than whiskers, and complexion rather sallow. While here wore gray clothes and wide-awake slouch hat. He is a Texan by birth, has a very determined look, and, from all appearances, I should judge, would, if possible, accomplish whatever he undertakes. The other man, JOHNSTON, I know nothing of, as he was only here some three or four days—he came from Canada via Liverpool—nor would it be prudent for me to make any inquiries concerning him, under the circumstances, as, if anything ever transpires, and he was taken, suspicion from that fact might point to me. And I beg that on no occasion will you ever make use of my name, so that they could get any clue to me; if you did, from that moment my fate would be sealed, especially as I have bound myself to their cause, under so fearful an oath. I once entertained a very high opinion of the Southerners, but from recent facts and events I have changed those opinions, and now my firm belief is, that they would stop at no act, if necessary to accomplish their dear, cherished Confederation. The offer—five thousand dollars—is a good one, and there is to be found plenty who would gladly catch at it. You cannot for one moment have the slightest idea of their feelings toward the North, and it increases as their struggle becomes more desperate. The heads here are in daily consultation, and what is there discussed I have no means of ascertaining. It was COOPER who told me of these two men going out on their diabolical mission, or I perhaps should never have heard of the matter at all, and I considered it my duty to convey to you the facts as I got them, at once, so that, if possible, their designs might be thwarted, and every precaution taken that was necessary; for I repeat again what I have already done to you before—they are bent on destruction, and will not stop at any object, even to the taking of life, so as to attain their ends—and mark me, Mr. SEWARD is not the only one they will assassinate. I have heard some oaths, and its war to the teeth with them. I feel confident that there is some secret understanding between them and the Emperor of this government; at least I am given to understand so. The death of the Duke DE MORNY has deprived them of an interview with the Emperor, which was to have taken place, if I am rightly informed, on Sunday last. My sickness has prevented me from being fully posted to all recent movements, but I am in hopes that my health will in a short time be fully re-established, and after my return from Bordeaux, I shall be in possession of all movements. I have written at some length, but required, as you requested a full explanation of the foregoing facts. Be kind enough to see that my name is not used at Washington, for there are plenty on the sharp lookout there, and it would be heralded back here, and it might prove fatal for me. I believe I cannot add any more at present. You did not send me all I requested. Please send it at once to Bordeaux by return of mail. I leave for Bordeaux to-night, and will do as you request.

Believe me truly yours, B.

LETTER TO COUNT GASPARIN.

The following letter, addressed by President LINCOLN to the Count DE GASPARIN, one of the warmest friends of the United States in Europe, who had written to the President concerning the state of the country, will be read with interest:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 4, 1862.

To Count A. de Gasparin:

DEAR SIR: Your very acceptable letter dated at Orbe, Canton de Vaud, Switzerland, 18th of July, 1862, is received. The moral effect was the worst of the affair before Richmond, and that has run its course downward. We are now at a stand, and shall soon be rising again, as we hope. I believe it is true that, in men and material, the enemy suffered more than we in that series of conflicts, while it is certain he is less able to bear it.

With us every soldier is a man of character, and must be treated with more consideration than is customary in Europe. Hence our great army, for slighter causes than could have prevailed there, has dwindled rapidly, bringing the necessity for a new call earlier than was anticipated. We shall easily obtain the new levy, however. Be not alarmed if you shall learn that we shall have resorted to a draft for part of this. It seems strange even to me, but it is true, that the government is now pressed to this course by a popular demand. Thousands who wish not to personally enter the service, are nevertheless anxious to pay and send substitutes, provided they can have assurance that unwilling persons, similarly situated, will be compelled to do likewise. Besides this, volunteers mostly choose to enter newly forming regiments, while drafted men can be sent to fill up the old ones, wherein man for man they are quite doubly as valuable.

You ask, "why is it that the North with her great armies so often is found with inferiority of numbers face to face with the armies of the South?" While I painfully know the fact, a military man, which I am not, would better answer the question. The fact I know has not been overlooked, and I suppose the cause of its continuance lies mainly in the other fact that the enemy holds the interior and we the exterior lines; and that we operate where the people convey information to the enemy, while he operates where they convey none to us.

I have received the volume and letter which you did me the honor of addressing to me, and for which please accept my sincere thanks. You are much admired in America for the ability of your writings, and much loved for your generosity to us and your devotion to liberal principles generally.

You are quite right as to the importance to us for its bearing upon Europe, that we should achieve military successes, and the same is true for us at home as well as abroad. Yet it seems unreasonable that a series of successes, extending through half a year, and clearing more than a hundred thousand square miles of country, should help us so little, while a single half defeat should hurt us so much. But let us be patient.

I am very happy to know that my course has not conflicted with your judgment of propriety and policy. I can only say that I have acted upon my best convictions, without selfishness or malice, and that by the help of God I shall continue to do so.

Please to be assured of my highest respect and esteem. A. LINCOLN.

This work, it should be stated, is only to be procured through the agents authorized by Messrs. DERBY & MILLER to receive subscriptions.

The Fire Department.

The regular afternoon session took place yesterday, at Firemen's Hall. Present, Commissioners ENGS, BOOTH and BROWN.

In the absence of the President, Commissioner ENGS was appointed Chairman.

The minutes of the meeting of the board held Aug. 7, 1865, were read and approved.

Communications were received from the Chief-Engineer, inclosing communications from the foreman of Engine Company No. 12, naming fourteen members and the engineer, who desire to attain positions in the Metropolitan Fire Department. Laid on the table.

From Pearl Hose Company No. 28, inclosing an inventory of the property of that company now in their house. Referred to Commissioner BOOTH.

Resignation return of Hose Company No. 29, of GEO. FOSDICK. Confirmed.

From Gould Machine Company, Newark, N. J., calling attention to the hose manufactured by them. Filed.

Application of THOS. M. GOLDING for a badge, in place of one lost by him. Referred to Secretary.

From Chief-Engineer, making requisition for supplies. Referred to Committee on Supplies.

Commissioner BROWN presented report of committee to whom was referred communication of JOHN J. GORMAN, foreman of late Exempt Engine Company, accompanied with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of $150 be and the same is hereby appropriated from the item for "contingencies" for the year 1865, the same to be in full payment for furniture and other property of the late Exempt Engine Company, (as per schedule attached,) and that the Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to issue his warrant for the said amount, payable to the order of JOHN J. GORMAN, Esq., foreman.

Which report was received, and the resolution appended thereto adopted.

Commissioner BROWN presented the report of the Auditing Committee recommending the payment of sundry bills.

Report received and recommendation adopted.

Commissioner BOOTH presented the following.

Resolved, That it be referred to a committee to report to this board what alterations are required in the premises known as the "Corporation Yard," in Elizabeth-street, in order to render them suitable for the purposes of the Metropolitan Fire Department. And also that said committee report upon the expediency of establishing a blacksmith's shop thereon, for the purpose of shoeing the horses belonging to the department and doing such other iron work as may be required and profitable to do, the report to contain an estimate of the probable expenditure for the same and also furnish a statement of the useless articles which should be disposed of.

Which was adopted, and Commissioners ENGS and BROWN appointed such committee.

Commissioner BOOTH offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the following companies be immediately organized, viz.:

First District—Two Engine Companies and one Hook and Ladder Company.

Second District—Two Engine Companies and one Hook and Ladder Company.

Third District—Two Engine Companies and one Hook and Ladder Company.

Fourth District—Two Engine Companies.

Fifth District—Two Engine Companies and one Hook and Ladder Company.

Sixth District—Two Engine Companies and one Hook and Ladder Company.

Seventh District—Two Engine Companies and one Hook and Ladder Company.

Eighth District—Two Engine Companies and one Hook and Ladder Company.

Which was adopted.

Commissioner BROWN offered the following:

That the organization of companies be assigned as follows: First and Second Districts, Commissioner PINCKNEY; Third and Fourth Districts, Commissioner BOOTH; Fifth and Sixth Districts, Commissioner BROWN; Seventh and Eighth Districts, Commissioner ENGS; said committees to report what alterations are required to houses and apparatus to render them suitable for the purposes of this department.

Which was adopted.

Commissioner ENGS presented report of Committee on Counsel, in reference to the surrender of property, not needed by the department, to the city, containing opinion of J. H. PLATT, Esq. Laid on table.

Communication from JOHN DECKER, late Chief-Engineer, transmitting pay rolls of clerks, foreman of yard and employes for month of July. Also, bill of CHARLES MILLER for cartage. Referred to Auditing Committee.

Commissioner BROWN offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, with power to purchase the necessary horses, carts and wagons for the use of the Corporation Yard.

Which was adopted, and Commissioners BROWN and BOOTH appointed such committee.

On motion the board then adjourned to Friday afternoon.

Arrivals in the City.

His Excellency Gov. Fenton dined at the Astor House, yesterday, and proceeded to Albany in the evening train.

Mrs. Gen. Gaines, who established her claim to a greater portion of the best part of the City of New-Orleans just previous to the war, is stopping at the Astor House, where she arrived yesterday, and will remain for a short time, previous to visiting Saratoga and other fashionable resorts.

P. T. Barnum, Bridgeport, Conn.; J. B. Lawpont and A. H. Gilman, U. S. Navy; and M. Steal, New-Mexico, are also at the Astor House.

Maj.-Gen

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have in all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

SILVER MINES FOR SALE.—PARTIES desiring to form mining companies are requested to examine properties placed in my hands, for sale by my San Francisco house.
CHARLES W. BOND, No. 78 Cedar-st.
Late JANSON, BOND & CO., San Francisco.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.
Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 20, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.

[L. S.] FREEMAN CLARKE,
Signed. Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

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OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

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Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

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In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.

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Signed. Comptroller of the Currency.

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Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 59 Park-place, New-York.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 257 and 259 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MADAME C. MEARS
will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 36 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,
No. 161 9th-av., Corner 22d-st., New-York.
Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.
All modern languages taught and spoken.
A preparatory class connected with the institution.
Commencement first MONDAY in September.
For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32 Station H, Yorkville, New-York.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 19 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 19 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

THE ROUND-HILL SCHOOL,
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, *in one of the most beautiful and healthful locations in the country.* Circulars, containing course of study, terms, &c., sent on application to either of the Principals. JOSIAH CLARK, JAMES F. SPALDING.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 23 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to
Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE
Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000; 18 instructors. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 229 Madison avenue, corner 40th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
"Under Mr. HAZELTINE's superintendance, it is already taking high rank."—*Presbyterian. N. Y. Observer, July 13, 1865.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
WATERBURY, CONN.
A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address
Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A boarding-school for Boys,
18 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.
Get circulars of W. J. ARTHUR & Co., 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
Flushing, L. I.
Boarding-school for boys.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY
Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 128 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
Nos. 86, 88, 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
This English and French boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, September 18th.
Address CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS will open Sept. 18, 1865, at No. 54 West 22d-st., corner of Broadway. Particular attention is paid by Mr. GIBBENS to preparations for College and the Scientific School. For references, circulars, &c., apply on the premises after Sept. 1, and previously by letter to Box No. 3,911 New-York Post-office. A few private pupils received.

ARMY AND NAVY—OR MUSTERING OUT and mustering in. Hundreds of our brave soldiers, no doubt, as soon as they are mustered out of the army, muster into PAINE'S Mercantile College, No. 62 Bowery, and apply themselves to the study of Book-keeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Grammar, &c., thus preparing themselves for business, &c., for the calls of our patriotic citizens wishing to give our gallant defenders the preference.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4. Large shaded playgrounds, and facilities for obtaining a thorough academic education, English and classical. Address E. T. MACK, Principal.
FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1865.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, Beekman Hill, No. 215 East 50th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $50 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 11. Address
Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—WHITE Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.—Rev. E. W. HARRIS, D. D., and E. CHANNING MOORE, Jr., A. M., Principals. The Fall term of this select boarding school for boys will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865. For circulars address either of the principals.

N. A. LESPINASSE, FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and King's Bridge Road, Fort Washington; French is the language of the school; English, Spanish, German, classics, commercial studies and higher mathematics. Reopens Sept. 20th. Circulars, No. 723 Broadway, drug-store.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for twelve boys; location retired and beautiful; terms moderate; reopens Sept. 6. Address LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 239 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

A YOUNG MAN, 22 YEARS OF AGE, wishes to attend a first-class academy in this country; must have good gymnasium attached. Address, with particulars, average cost of living, &c., D. L. G., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 986 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and day-school for young ladies, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above until Sept 5, after which Miss V. W. will be in town.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 18. For circulars, address C. H. GARDNER, Box No. 616 Springfield, Mass., until Aug. 15.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS' ENGLISH, French, German and Hebrew Institute for young ladies will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6. Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 12. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will reopen Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. S. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 38th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. JOHN LORD'S FAMILY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, CONN.,
will reopen Sept. 18.
Circulars forwarded on application.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEwood, Pittsfield, Mass., will commence its twenty-fifth academic year Sept. 21, 1865.
The excellence and permanence of its corps of instruction, its superior facilities for physical culture, and the beauty and salubrity of its location, are widely known.
For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

MAPLE HALL—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

TEACHERS.

ALL TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S" Application Form. Experienced Teachers are in great demand, specially for *Music*, French, Drawing, Classics, Mathematics and Military Drill. ALL WHO WANT GOOD TEACHERS will find best possible facilities for being suited at American School Institute's offices, J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York. Philadelphia Office: 512 Arch-st.; Western Office: Chicago, Illinois.

A LADY EMINENTLY QUALIFIED AS to scholarship and experience, and who is possessed of most flattering testimonials as to her ability as teacher, desires to make an arrangement with some party to whom her offices may prove immediately available. The advertiser has taught with good success, higher English, French, Latin and Music. Compensation, other than a home, not demanded. References exchanged. Address, during one week, D, care of E. Tellering, No. 619 Broadway, New-York.

ADDRESS ALL APPLICATIONS FOR Teachers or schools to the National Teachers Institute, No. 693 Broadway, New-York. Teachers wanted: English, French, German, Spanish, painting, music, military tactics, and for other branches. Correspondents wanted in every State and county to introduce teachers and pupils. Salaries according to talents. Call at the National Teachers Institute, No. 693 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE.—A young lady of five years' experience in teaching desires a situation as governess in a family, or assistant in a school. Beside ordinary branches, is qualified in Latin, ornamentals, vocal and instrumental music. First-rate references. Address M., No. 93 Howard-st., N. Y.

**A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDucate children in various elementary studies and in music desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 36th-st.

WANTED—A LADY WHO HAS SPENT SOME time in Paris, to teach French in a New-England academy; salary $1,000; also, a gentleman to take charge of the Commercial Department; salary $1,500. Address PRINCIPAL, New-Haven, Conn.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS TO GO SOUTH; one capable of teaching French and music, in addition to the usual English branches. Address Box No. 581 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, EITHER IN FAMILY or seminary, by a lady qualified to teach the English branches, pencil drawing, French and music, (piano;) good references. Address Miss J., Box C, Albany Post-office.

STEAMBOATS.

1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR, 1865.
One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PEWOBIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise to GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland; J. L. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Intervale, Cozzens's, Hotel Dock, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. RITCHOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 42d-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 6. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $3; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations. For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ARNEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNtain House—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing at Newburgh, Milton, Esopus and Hall. connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

STEAMBOAT TO CHARTER.—THE PASsenger steamboat TAMINEND, 300 tons burden, speed 14 miles an hour, well furnished, and in complete order. Apply to E. CORNELL WHITE, 11 Murray-st.

FOR HUDSON, OATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp.—Steamer ORLEBE leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. B. LOVELESS PATENT.
THE HOUSEHOLD FAIRY
PETROLEUM STOVE,
DEPOT NOS. 542 AND 544 BROADWAY.
THE GREATEST INVENTION
of modern times.
Already in use in
THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES,
and pronounced by all
A MODEL OF USEFULNESS, ECONOMY AND LUXURY.
A UNIVERSAL FAVORITE
with housekeepers, doing
MORE WORK AT LESS EXPENSE
than any oil or gas stove ever presented to the public.
It will BAKE, BOIL, ROAST, BROIL, FRY, STEW and
WASH AND IRON,
at a cost of
FIFTY CENTS PER WEEK.
A large assortment of
STOVES OF ALL SIZES,
from No. 1 to No. 4, with furniture complete, always on hand.
N. B.—Mr. O. B. LOVELESS, the Patentee, will be in attendance at his office in the depot, Nos. 542-44 Broadway, daily, for the purpose of giving all required information in regard to the stoves, and for the sale of territory for the exclusive right of his patents. Some very choice districts remaining unsold, which, if applied for soon, will be disposed of on reasonable terms. The demand for these stoves is constantly increasing, and they are bound to have a large and ready sale wherever they are introduced.
There is no more valuable patent right in the United States.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriages, into these, gearing, &c., designed and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 176 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION
PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION.
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,
NO. 25 CHAMBERS-ST.
(NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS OR EMPLOYED.)
At the above office are registered discharged soldiers and sailors, of all trades and qualifications, and of all conditions of body, both disabled and able-bodied, and all are well recommended.
An urgent request is made to employers to call, and register their applications for employes. Both parties are served free of charge.
LEWIS & COX.
JOSEPH J. LEWIS, CHARLTON T. LEWIS, S. S. COX, COUNSELORS AT LAW,
No. 123 Broadway, Post-Office Box, No. 5,689
NEW-YORK CITY.
Attend to all business in the courts of the United States, and in the Departments at Washington. Especial attention given to Internal Revenue business and to claims against foreign governments, as well as our own.
Judge Lewis' experience as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Charlton T. Lewis' experience as Deputy Commissioner, will be a guarantee of thorough acquaintance with the Revenue Laws.
Mr. Cox's connection with the Committee of Foreign Affairs in Congress, and his long membership of the National Legislature, insure a thorough knowledge of legislation and practice in the departments.

MME. DEMOREST'S EXQUISITE TOILET PREPARATIONS.—Lily Bloom and Roseate Bloom for improving the complexion; Curling Cream for beautifying the hair, and Everlasting Perfume; packages 50 cents each. Sold by all druggists. Mailed free on receipt of price.
MME. DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashions,
No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PRIZE LIST NOW READY.—COLlections for all claims against the U. S. Navy, including PRIZE BAG MONEY, BOUNTIES and ARREARS OF PAY, collected at once. Call or address
L. BROWN & CO.,
No. 1 Park-place, New-York City.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(LIMITED.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Name.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,000	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,000	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,000	.....
ERIN	3,000	Grace.
HELVETIA	2,500	Brown.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,500	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,500	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,500	Asplin.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
ERIN.....SATURDAY, Aug. 12
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $80; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed on the same, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	800-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	800-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	800-horse power
NAPOLEON III.	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE..A. BOCANDE.....FRIDAY.....Aug. 18
EUROPE.....A. DUCHESNE...FRIDAY.....Sept. 15
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $125; second cabin, $80, including table wine for cabin class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD steamship TARIFA, Capt. MACAULEY, will sail on THURSDAY, 10th inst. Cabin passage, $80. Gold, or its equivalent. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.
RATES FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$133 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
RATES FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$113 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
AMERFOAN STEAMSHIP LINE
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,
and taking passengers for London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen.
The first-class steamship
CIRCASSIAN,
Capt. ED. CAVENDY, formerly of steamer *Washington*, will sail from Pier No. 36 North River on
SATURDAY, Aug. 12.

First Cabin	$100 00
Second Cabin	65 00
Steerage	32 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
An experienced surgeon on board.
Vessel not accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.,
or to RUGER BROTHERS, Brokers for the line, No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying United States Mails.
CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 12
KANGAROO.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 16
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 19
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....95 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, Capt. E. DIXON, will sail as above, from pier No. 3 North River, SATURDAY, August 12. To be followed by the steamship ATALANTA. For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.	
Aug. 16.....	COSTA RICA.....WILSON, (Connecting at Panama with Colorado.)
Sept. 1.....	NEW-YORK.....CINKELPAUGH, (Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE—NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.
HIBERNIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 12
Cabins, $90, $60 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 8 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.—REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

First class,	Second class,	Third class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, from Pier No. 29 North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. AUGUSTUS LOVERE, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at noon; on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low prices, for these two trips only.
For passage apply at the office of
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
No. 177 West-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, CARRIE, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new and splendid steamships
VICTOR, G. GATES, Commander.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, J. B. BAKER, Commander.
ATLANTA, A. K. WILLIAMS, Commander.
The steamship VICTOR will leave Pier No. 36 North River SATURDAY, 12th August, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered Pier No. 36 North River, during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
VARUNA, WEINEKUMPF, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.
The new, elegant and fast steamship ARIADNE, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Aug. 17.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE, BEFORE sailing, should purchase HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST—being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, and Great Britain and Ireland. With a railroad map corrected up to July, 1865, and a map embracing colored routes of travel in the above countries. By W. PEMBERTON PETTINGEL. Fourth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $4.
For sale in New-York by D. APPLETON & Co., No. 443 Broadway, and JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway. And in Boston, by A. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 100 Washington-st.
Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square, New-York.
Sent by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of $5.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 288 Broadway.—U. S. Passports for citizens and aliens issued by J. H. SOBIE, Notary Public.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line
FOR
BOSTON.
The Neptune Line of Steamers,
Tri-Weekly,
FOR BOSTON, DIRECT,
VIA
LONG ISLAND SOUND.
COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,)
NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,
2,000 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
One of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS
METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,
1,500 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THS ROUTE,
will shortly follow, forming a daily line.
The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug 5.
No charge for wharfage in Boston.
Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, end of Central Wharf.
ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent.
Pier No. 27 North River.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamships MORNING STAR, H. NELSON Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, and the MARIPOSA, R. HOWES, Commander, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier No. 45 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
GEN. SEDGWICK, STARKEY, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 steamship EUTERPE, will leave pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships.
PASSAGE AND FREIGHT REDUCED.
The GRANADA,
R. BAXTER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 o'clock precisely.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The ALHAMBRA will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 19.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
First-class United States Mail Steamships:
MONEKA, CHAS. P. MARSHMAN, Commander.
OAMBRIDGE, JNO. W. BALCH, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 Steamship MONEKA will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agents at Charleston,
Messrs. ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
First-class passage.....$35
The new and first-class steamship
PERIH, E. H. DELAWAY, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
LEWIS & L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship STAR

QUARANTINE ABUSES.

Regular Meeting of the Ship-Owner's Association of New-York.

Important Report on the Abuses Existing Under the Present Quarantine Laws.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Ship-owners' Association of the City of New-York, was held yesterday afternoon, at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. J. H. FROTHINGHAM, President of the association, in the chair.

The minntes of the last meeting were read and approved, as were those of the Executive Committee. The Arbitration Committee failed to report. The Special Committee on Quarantine were called upon for their report. Mr. BRETT presented a lengthy report upon the abuses existing in the administration of the quarantine laws, and the mode of enforcing quarantine upon vessels from foreign ports. We present the report entire:

To the Shipowners Association of New-York:

Your committee, to whom was referred matters pertaining to abuses perpetrated upon the shipping interest under existing quarantine regulation, beg leave respectfully to report, that upon an examination of the laws relative to quarantine they find themselves utterly powerless to effect any modifications other than by a radical change of the laws themselves, and a substitution of a more reasonable and equitable code.

At present the Health Officer of the Port of New-York is clothed with more unrestricted power than the President of the United States, the Governor of the State of New-York, or any other Federal or State official; being without responsibility to any individual or corporate body, as will appear from a few extracts from the law hereto annexed.

SEC. 4. The Board of Health, or the Mayor and Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York, or the Board of Health of Brooklyn, *or the Health Officer of the Port of New-York*, whenever in their *or his* judgment the public health shall require, may order any vessels at the wharves of the city, or in their vicinity, to the quarantine ground or some other place of safety, and may require all persons, articles or things introduced into the city from such vessel, to be seized, returned on board thereof, or removed to the quarantine or other place of safety. If the master, owner, or consignee of the vessel cannot be found, or shall neglect or refuse to obey the order of removal, the said Board of Health or Mayor and Commissioners of Health, or *Health Officer*, shall have power to employ such assistance as may be necessary to affect such removal, at the expense of such master, owner or consignee; and such vessel or person shall not return to the city without the permission of the said Board of Health, or Mayor and Commissioners of Health, or Health Officer. Whenever any person shall have been employed, as above provided, to remove any vessel, or to remove any article or thing introduced into the city from such vessel, and shall, in pursuance of such employment, effect such removal, he shall have a lien on such vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, for his services and expenses in effecting such removal. (1857, ch. 412, section 1.)

SEC. 5. Whenever the said *Health Officer*, in the performance of the duties and in the execution of the powers imposed and conferred upon him by law, or by any regulation or ordinance made in pursuance of any statute of this State, shall order or direct the master, owner, or consignee of any vessel under quarantine to remove such vessel from her anchorage, or to *do any act or thing*, or comply with any regulation relative to said vessel, or to *any person or thing* on board thereof, or which shall have been brought to said port therein, and said master, owner or consignee shall neglect or refuse to comply with such order or direction, the said *Health Officer* shall have power to employ such persons and assistance as may be necessary to carry out and enforce such order or direction, and the persons so employed shall have a lien on such vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, for their services and expenses. (Same ch., section 2.)

SEC. 7. The Health Officer of the port of New-York shall have power at all times to call upon any of the police force of the district, to a number not exceeding ten, to aid him upon any necessary emergency, in inforcing the powers and duties conferred upon his office by law, and it shall thereupon become the duty of any such member of the police force, so called upon, to obey him. But such service shall not continue longer than twenty-four hours. (Ibid, ch. 58, s. 19.)

SEC. 8. No lighter shall be employed to load or unload vessels at Quarantine without permission of the Health Officer, and subject to such restrictions and regulations as he shall impose.

SEC. 7. The Health Officer may appoint an assistant, for whose conduct he shall be responsible, and who may perform all the duties required of the Health Officer.

When we take into consideration the fact, that the more onerous the burden can be made to the shipping interest the greater the pecuniary benefit accruing to the Health officer, and further that the incumbent of the office has of late years been chosen, not for his peculiar aptness for the position, so much as for his subserviency to political party and proficiency in political wire-pulling, the result can easily be foreseen.

The particular case to which the attention of the association was called at its last meeting, was of a vessel from Cow Bay, Cape Breton Island, coming through Long Island Sound with a cargo of coal, which cargo was discharged at the foot of Twenty-first street, East River. The Captain was informed by the pilot that his instructions were to bring all vessels approaching the city via Long Island Sound to the Quarantine anchorage at Staten Island, for inspection, &c. As this requirement had not been made by any previous Health Officer, (the predecessors of the present incumbent having been satisfied with collecting the fees, $6 50, which are paid on entering the vessel at the Custom-house, without troubling themselves about the health of those on board,) led to a correspondence on the subject which is herewith submitted.

It will be observed that the law, an extract from which is here inserted,

SEC. 1. Vessels arriving at the port of New-York shall be subject to quarantine as follows: 1. All vessels from any place infected with pestilential, contagious or infectious disease existing at the time of their departure, or which shall have arrived at any such place, and proceeded thence to New-York, or on board of which, during the voyage, any such disease shall have occurred, arriving between the first day of April and the first day of November, at quarantine, or at least twenty days after their cargo shall have been discharged, and shall perform such lawful quarantine as the Mayor and Commissioners of Health may prescribe, unless the *health officer*, with the approval of the Mayor or Commissioners of Health, shall sooner grant a permit for said vessel or cargo, or both. And sec. 2. All vessels from any place (including Canada) in Asia, Africa, or the Mediterranean, or from any of the West Indies, Bahama, Bermuda or Western Islands, or from any place in America, *in the ordinary passage of vessels from such places to Europe*, and all vessels on board of which, during the voyage, or while at the port of their departure, any person shall have been sick, between the first day of April and the first day of November, and all vessels from a foreign port, not embraced in the first subdivision of this section, shall, on their arrival at the quarantine ground, be subject to quarantine and the Health Officer, but shall not be detained beyond the time requisite for due examination and observance, unless they shall have had on board during the voyage some case of infectious, contagious or pestilential disease, in which case they shall be subject to such quarantine and regulations as the Health Officer may prescribe.

is so covertly framed, as to lead the uninitiated to suppose that vessels which in their ordinary passage do not pass south of Cape Henlopen would not be subject to quarantine; but a little clause has been inserted at the close of the second subdivision which covers the whole ground, and by which *all* vessels from *any* foreign port are subject to the dictation of the Health Officer, and under which vessels bringing cargoes of coal, guano, and even salt are subject to quarantine.

The particular object of the enforcement of this law will be apparent from the fact that *ten dollars* for a special visit is charged, beside the regular fee of six dollars and a half.

Now, as will appear by a note from Mr. C. B. SWAIN, herewith submitted, that *he alone* received from *only one port* in Cape Breton Islands, during the year 1864, cargoes by 323 vessels amounting to 100,730 tons of coal; and as the Manhatian Gas Light Company have contracted for 100,000 tons from *only one mine* from that *one place* for the present year, and when we take into consideration the immense number of vessels arriving from the innumerable ports lying between the St. Croix River and the month of the St. Lawrence, every one of which is subjected to the same tax, the extent of this enormous exaction can hardly be conceived. The expense on the 323 vessels above alluded to, allowing but $15 for towage each way, and calculating an average of only $100 each for two days' detention, which is a very small estimate, would have amounted to no less than $41,990, for which there *is a shadow of law*, and to evoid which these vessels would now be required to pay $10 each, for special visit, amounting to $3,230, for which there *is no* shadow of law; but which amount passes directly into the pockets of the employes of the Health Officer, and this is beside the regular fee of $6 50 for each vessel, amounting to $2,099 50. It will be remembered that these calculations refer to vessels from *only one mine*, and that from a perfectly healthy locality, where no contagious or infectious disease has ever been known to exist.

The numer of arrivals of vessels from foreign ports during the year 1864 was 4,775, as follows:

First quarter 1864, United States vessels	232
First quarter 1864, foreign vessels	695
Second quarter 1864, United States vessels	488
Second quarter 1864, foreign vessels	1,076
Third quarter 1864, United States vessels	486
Third quarter 1864, foreign vessels	788
Fourth quarter 1864, United States vessels	362
Fourth quarter 1864, foreign vessels	648
Total	4,775

The quarantine from this source alone amounted to $31,037 50, and it is presumed that the fees derived from vessels arriving coastwise form a still greater aggregate.

During the Summer of 1858, under the *regime* of Dr. R. H. THOMPSON, the extorsion practiced, under cover of quarantine regulations, had become so intolerable as to call forth loud and repeated remonstrance on the part of the mercantile community.

In the daily papers published in this city during September of that year, we find frequent and lengthy articles upon the subject, detailing the various methods of extortion, with numerous affidavits in reference to the master; many of the exorbitant bills were published at length, of which we here give only one specimen. This was for services rendered by steamboat *Cinderella*, owned and controlled by the Health Officer, and was the only steamboat allowed to communicate with the shipping at Quarantine. It was as follows, viz.;

Bark *Greenland* and owners to steamboat *Cinderella*, Dr. to h.

July 9.	Towing to Lower Bay	$60
	Taking provisions and vegetables	10
9.	Taking provisions and vegetables, and bringing up one dead body, and one man sick with yellow fever*	50
10.	Taking water, provisions, &c.	10
12.	Taking two casks water	10
14.	Taking mate on board	10
15.	Taking provisions and vegetables	10
16.	Taking provisions and vegetables	10
17.	Taking provisions and vegetables	10
19.	Taking provisions and vegetables	5
20.	Taking two casks water	5
21.	Taking provisions, vegetables and five men	5
22.	Taking provisions and water	5
23.	Taking provisions, vegetables and mats	5
24.	Taking provisions, vegetables and two casks water	10
26.	Taking provisions and vegetables	5
27.	Taking provisions and vegetables	2
28.	Taking provisions and vegetables	1
29, 30 and 31.	Taking provisions and vegetables	3
Aug. 1 and 2.	Taking provisions, vegetables and boat down and six men up	6
3, 6 and 7.	Taking provisions, vegetables and mate down and one man up	4
8 and 9.	Taking provisions, vegetables and two casks water	3
10, 11 and 12.	Taking provisions and vegetables	3
13.	Towing from Lower Bay to Hunter's Point	40
	Total	$262

QUARANTINE, Aug. 13, 1858.
Received payment.

*The above charge was made for bringing up the Captain's dead wife, (who had died in the West Indies of yellow fever, and had been preserved in spirits,) and one sick man.

The other charges against the vessel while at Quarantine were:

Lighterage on 3,000 boxes sugar, at 40c	$1,200
Stevedore for discharging	450
Fumigating and landing sick	11

and other charges in the same proportion, making a total of $1,689, *besides storage*.

A petition was forwarded to Gov. KING, praying that he would investigate the complaints, and, if possible, extend some relief, through the exercise of his official power; but to this respectful petition the Governor did not deign to reply.

The Chamber of Commerce considered the matter through a special committee composed of Messrs. ROYAL PHELPS, N. L. MCCREADY and WILLIAM A. BATLEY, who made a lengthy and very able report upon the subject; but which failed to have any beneficial effect.

One of the editorials of that date referring to this subject, says, that, in no other part of the world, not even in Italy, the originator of quarantines, and the worst enemy of free commercial intercourse, are vessels carrying salt or coals subjected to quarantine and fumigation; and it is supposed that if a cargo of chloride of lime were to arrive from Turks Island or any of the West India Islands, the Health Officer would order it to be quarantined and fumigated

After having run the gauntlet as hereinbefore described, the vessel being now freed from the rapacity of the quarantine officials, falls into the clutches of an appointee of the Mayor of New-York, who demands a fee of $3 for going on board the vessel, and $5 for sprinkling a few handsful of lime about the deck, cabin and hold, under the pretence of fumigation.

This claim has been resisted by many shipowners, on the ground, that having been subjected to one quarantine, they are not compelled to submit to a second; but the Mayor's appointee constantly annoys those who refuse to pay, with threats of law suits, and lawyers' letters.

The section of the law under which this outrage is perpetrated, as also resolutions passed by the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, May 20, 1858, are here inserted:

SECTION 16. The Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, may appoint an Inspector of Vessels, who shall, under the direction of the Mayor and the Commissioners of Health, or of the Board of Health, perform the duties required of him in this act, and shall be entitled to receive the following fees:

For each cargo inspected by him, under such directions, $3.

For each vessel cleansed and purified by him, under the like directions, $5.

Which fees shall be paid by the owner or consignee of the cargo inspected, or vessel cleansed and purified. (Same ch., § 13.)

The following resolutions were passed by the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, May 20, 1858:

Resolved, That the Inspector of Vessels be and he is hereby directed to personally inspect the cargo of every coastwise vessel not subject to quarantine, and the cargo of every vessel which shall consist in whole or in part of fruit, cotton, wool, rags, hemp, hides, skins, bones or horns, arriving at this port between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of November.

Resolved, That the Inspector of Vessels be and he is hereby directed to cleanse and purify such vessels, arriving at or being in the immediate vicinity of the wharves of the city, as the Mayor from time to time shall direct; and that he be and is hereby required to report to this board daily the condition of every vessel and cargo so cleansed and inspected by him.

Resolved, That each and every resolution, and all directions hitherto passed upon by this board, inconsistent with the foregoing resolutions, are hereby rescinded.

The Inspector claims the right to collect his fees from each vessel coming to the wharf at New-York, although directed by the resolutions to inspect only coastwise vessels not subject to quarantine, and vessels carrying specific cargoes.

One would think that we have now, at last, finished with fees pertaining to quarantine; but under the following section of the law,

SEC. 9. The master of any vessel released from Quarantine, and arriving at the City of New-York, shall, within twenty-four hours after such release, deliver the permit of the Health Officer at the office of the Mayor. (1856, ch. 147, § 6.)

the master of the vessel is directed to report at the office of the Mayor of New-York, the same law is made to apply to Brooklyn, and on such report being made at the latter office, $1 more is demanded for permit to approach the wharves of that city, which your committee believe to be without sanction of law, justice or honesty; but the amount being so small, has been generally submitted to, rather than take the trouble to resist the dishonorable exaction.

The only appeal from the orders or decisions of the Health Officer is to the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, which body is composed of the President of the Board of Aldermen, President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, the Health Officer himself, the Resident Physician, the Health Commissioner and City Inspector. This association can readily imagine how much redress could be obtained from a board so constituted, the party from whose decision appeal is made being himself one of the judges.

That this association may be assured that the committee have not been mistaken in the facts, the section of the law, alluded to is here appended:

SEC. 25. Any person aggrieved by any decision, order or direction of the Health Officer, may appeal therefrom to the Mayor and Commissioners of the State of New-York, who shall constitute a Board of Appeal; the said board shall have power to affirm, reverse or modify the decision, order or direction appealed from, and the decision of said board thereon shall be final. (Same ch., § 22.)

SEC. 26. An appeal to the Board of Appeal must be made by serving upon the Health Officer a written notice of such appeal within twelve hours (Sundays excepted) after the appellant receives notice of the order, decision or direction complained of. Within twelve hours after the Health Officer receives such notice, (Sundays excepted,) he shall make a return in writing, including the facts on which his order, decision or direction was founded, to the Mayor, who shall immediately call a meeting of the Board of Appeal, and shall be President of said board; and said appeal shall be heard and decided within twenty-four hours thereafter, (Sundays excepted,) and until such decision is made, the order, decision or direction complained of, except it refer to the detention of a vessel, her cargo or passengers at quarantine, shall be suspended. (Same ch., § 23.)

SEC. 4. The President of the Board of Aldermen, the President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, Health Officer, the Resident Physician, the Health Commissioner, and City Inspector, shall be the Commissioners of Health. (Same ch., § 4.

The law of 1863 substitutes Commissioners of Quarantine for Commissioners of Health. This extract was taken from copy of the law furnished by the Health Officer.

The shipowners of New-York do not object to a most rigid quarantine in all cases where it may be necessary, especially if it should be properly conducted; but the miserable farce practiced at this port under pretence of preserving the health of this city, we do most earnestly protest against. Vessels are detained a long time at quarantine, under the most trifling pretexts, the cargoes discharged there at a very heavy and unnecessary expense, not to preserve the health of this metropolis, but for the benefit of individuals who fatten upon the life's-blood of the commerce to which this city is indebted for her preeminence in this Western hemisphere, while crews, passengers, baggage and even cargoes, have been permitted to come to our wharves and be distributed through our public thoroughfares.

In view of the foregoing facts, your committee would most respectfully recommend that counsel of first-class reputation be employed to prepare a draft of a law for the government of quarantine, which shall exempt from quarantine regulations all vessels which in their ordinary passage do not pass south of Cape Henlopen, and which shall not have had on board, during the passage, any infections or contagions disease; also, all vessels laden wholly with salt, guano, coal, lumber or naval stores.

And, further, to have repealed the law appointing an inspector for vessels which have already been subjected to quarantine visitation, and to prevent the exaction of a fee by the Mayors of New-York or Brooklyn, or by any other person, for a permit to come to the wharves of either city. Also, requiring all lighterage, cooperage, loading and unloading of vessels and towage, to be subject to fair and open competition, subject to all necessary and proper restrictions for the preservation of the health of the port. Your committee would further suggest that the draft of the law shall provide that a member of this association and a member of the Chamber of Commerce shall be appointed as members of the Board of Commissioners of Health.

A draft of an equitable law having been thus prepared, your committee would further recommend that some suitable person be employed to represent the Ship Owners Association, at Albany, whose duty it shall be to provide that the whole matter, together with other grievances, resulting from the Pilot laws, Sailor's Boarding House Associations, and other causes, shall be properly brought before the State Legislature.

GUSTAVUS A. BRETT,
JAS. W. ELWELL,
MARCUS HUNTER, } Com. on Quarantine.

The report was adopted, and a committee appointed to draft a new law, to be submitted at the next quarterly meeting or at a special meeting to be called for that purpose.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

OPERATIONS OF A YOUTHFUL BURGLAR.

JOSEPH ROBERTSON, and an unknown man, entered the store of Mr. JOHN H. KETCHAM, No. 303 Washington-street, with the ostensible purpose of wishing to purchase butter. The stranger engaged Mr. KETCHAM's attention in looking at the butter, and ROBERTSON entered the office, where the safe was kept, under the pretence of getting a drink of ice-water. While there it is alleged that the young thief stole $432 from the safe, the door of which was unlocked. The confederates made their escape. Soon after Mr. KETCHAM became aware that he had been duped by a brace of sharpers. He gave a description of the men to Capt. BRACKETT, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, who detailed Officer DUNN to work up the case. The latter succeeded in arresting ROBERTSON, but his confederate is still at large.

It is also alleged that $51 was stolen from Mr. JOHN A. WILLETT, No. 310 Greenwich-street, on the 31st ult., by ROBERTSON and his confederate, under similar circumstances. On that occasion the thieves pretended that they wanted to purchase flour, and while Mr. WILLETT was in the cellar with the confederate, ROBERTSON rifled the money-drawer. He was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, and committed for trial on the above complaints. The accused says that he is a bar-tender, and lives at No. 196 Varick-street.

A SEAMAN CHARGED WITH ROBBERY.

Officer REYNOLDS, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested ANDREW SCOLLIN, a seaman, on a charge of stealing $3 from JOSEPH HARTY. The latter alleges that SCOLLAW seized him by the collar, struck him in the face with his fist, and then stole the money by force. Justice HOGAN committed the accused for trial without bail.

ROBBED BY A COMPANION.

PATRICK WELSH, 17 years of age, a bartender, living at No. 55 Mulberry-street, was arrested, yesterday, by Officer GARLAND, of the Sixth Precinct, on a charge of stealing $200 and a silver watch from PATRICK O'DONNELL, of No. 69 Peck-slip. The complainant alleges that he lay down to go to sleep in his own house, the prisoner being with him. He was awakened by feeling some one fumbling about his pockets, and on getting up saw WELSH running into the street. Justice HOGAN committed WELSH for trial in default of bail.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Officer STILLWELL, of the Second Precinct, arrested THOMAS COLEMAN, recently employed as porter by Mrs. C. COCHRAN, No. 112 William-street, on a charge of having embezzled $82 75 belonging to his employer, which he had collected from JOHN J. MERRITT, of No. 18 Beekman-street. COLEMAN pleaded guilty, and Justice HOGAN committed him for trial in default of bail.

ARREST FOR AN OLD THEFT.

Officer HOBGAN, of the Second Precinct, arrested WILLIAM H. WILD, on the complaint of TIMOTHY HARRINGTON, of No. 42 New-Bowery, who alleges that, on the 15th of July, 1864, WILD stole $150 worth of wearing apparel from him. Since the theft, WILD has been absent from the city. Justice HOGAN committed him for trial in default of bail.

ARREST ON SUSPICION.

Officer CRITTENDEN, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested GEORGE MCKNIGHT on suspicion of having stolen a quantity of clothing, which was in his possession. Yesterday Justice HOGAN committed him for examination. The goods can be seen at the Fourth Precinct Station-house.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

STEALING MONEY FROM A WOMAN.

JAMES QUINN and CATHARINE RYAN were arrested by Officer JONES, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, yesterday, on a charge of stealing $125 from MARGARET CLANCY, living at No. 38½ Downing-street, on the 8th inst. The complainant alleges that she entered the apartments of the accused for the purpose of paying them some money. She laid her pocket-book on a lounge, and in a few moments it was gone. As no other person had entered the room in the meantime, the complainant caused the arrest of the accused, and Justice LEDWITH subsequently committed them for trial in default of bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Manafield.

BOARDING-HOUSE ROBBERY.

Officer CONNERS, of the Seventh Precinct, arrested EDWARD RYAN and JOHN MITCHELL on a charge of robbing EDWARD SHABRIE, a seaman, who recently arrived from Europe. The complainant alleges that on the 25th of July, he met RYAN and MITCHELL on the dock, who proposed to take him to a boarding house. He accompanied them to No. 29 Monroe-street, a sailor's boarding house, kept by Mrs. CHURCHILL, where he remained for two or three days. He then visited some friends in Brooklyn. On returning to his boarding-house, he was seized at the head of the stairs by RYAN and MITCHELL, and taken into a room where he was kept until the next night. At that time they compelled him to give up his clothing and other property, and afterwards beat him until he was almost insensible. He was then left in the room, his assailants locking the door after them. Escaping by means of a window RYAN again assaulted him, when he was rescued by Officer CONNERS, and both of the men were taken into custody. Yesterday Justice MANSFIELD committed them without bail.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE DISASTER ON THE STEAMBOAT ARROW.

The inquest on the body of Miss MARY E. ERICSSON, one of the victims of the explosion on the steamboat *Arrow*, on Saturday last, has been postponed by Coroner GOVER until Tuesday next, owing to the absence of important witnesses.

FATAL RESULT OF AN AFFRAY.

Coroner GOVER held an inquest at the Fourth Ward Station-house yesterday afternoon, on the body of BERNARD GRAY, who died from the combined effects of delirium tremens and injuries received on Sunday morning last at the hands of JOHN GRAVES. The deceased was a bartender in the porter-house of EDWARD J. KELLY, corner of New-Bowery and Madison-street. On Sunday morning he opened the saloon. GRAVES and several other men entered and called for drinks, which were served them. It is alleged that GRAVES threw a tumbler at GRAY, cutting him severely in the neck. The latter was taken to the City Hospital, where he subsequently suffered from a severe attack of delirium tremens. He continued to grow worse, and died on Tuesday evening. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death by delirium tremens, superindnced by a blow from a tumbler in the hands of JOHN GRAVES, on the 6th day of August, 1865. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and 22 years of age. GRAVES made his escape and is still at large.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Mr. DANIEL MILLER, 69 years of age, of Oswego County, this State, was run over on Tuesday afternoon, at the foot of Gansevoort-street, by a runaway horse, and fatally injured. He was taken to the residence of his son, No. 309 West Sixteenth-street, where he died yesterday morning. Mr. MILLER had come to this city to sell a cargo of lumber, and was making arrangements for its discharge when the accident occurred. The deceased was a widower, and leaves a large family of children. An inquest in the case will be held to-day.

The Explosion on the Steamer Arrow.

TUESDAY, Aug. 8, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be kind enough, for the benefit of humanity, to find out and inform the public for how long time the steamboat *Arrow* has been in an unseaworthy condition—how many accidents have happened to her within the last few years, and how many times she has passed inspection during her past and present ownership, when she should not have done so? These things will not be hard to ascertain, as her condition was pretty well known. I write this simply that wrong may be exposed, and that the public may know through what dangers they are passing. I would also like to know why the Coroner's inquest terminated (I understand it has terminated) before it was ascertained how many were lost. STEAMBOAT.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A DISPUTE BETWEEN POLITICIANS.—Two well known local politicians—Ex-Alderman COULTER and a brother of Alderman MASTERSON—had quite a lively dispute in the City Hall about noon yesterday. A large crowd collected round the disputants, and it was supposed that the quarrel—the cause of which did not appear—would not be settled without a resort to arms, or at least fists. MASTERSON informed the crowd that COULTER was not in the habit of paying his bills, whereupon COULTER, who is a builder, informed them that MASTERSON, while engaged in superintending for him the erection of a certain engine-house, charged him $2 50 per day for inspection, while he was not there one-half of the time; and furthermore, that he refused to certify COULTER's bills, in order that his time as inspector might be extended. Thereupon MASTERSON rolled up his cuffs and declared COULTER to be—untruthful in his statements. As COULTER did not appear to be at all alarmed by these demonstrations, MASTERSON subsided, and after the exchange of a few more compliments the disputants separated.

RECOVERY OF JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE CITY.—Judgments to the amount of eight or nine thousand dollars have lately been recovered against the city, for work done in the Street Department. The cause of the non-payment of the bills was the want of money—the appropriation being exhausted. Eighty-four judgments in all were recovered, in seventy-eight of which THOMAS C. FIELDS acted as attorney, and in six HENRY PARSONS. The warrants in satisfaction of these judgments have been drawn by the Comptroller, and now await the Mayor's signature; but it is understood that His Honor declines to sign them, on the ground that the costs in each suit amount to about $60, and he is advised that it is contrary to the usual legal practice to take costs in each suit when they are all of the same character. Mr. FIELDS had an interview with the Mayor's Clerk yesterday morning, and threatened that if the warrants were not signed and delivered to him immediately, he would get out an execution against the property of the corporation. Thus the matter stands for the present.

PIC-NIC OF THE NEW-YORK UNION MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.—The second annual pic-nic in aid of the Orphans' and Widows' Fund of the New-York Union Musical Association, formed by natives of Holland, took place last Tuesday evening, at Lion Park. The company was a select one, and the festival honored by the presence of the Commodore and officers of the Dutch man-of-war, the *Watergeus*, now in this harbor. The officers were welcomed by the performance of the Dutch national airs, executed by the association and a fine band of music, and were addressed by Messrs. STREITERI, DE LEEUW, LION, Dr. COSTER and others. The party was a very pleasant one, and every attention was paid by the committee to their guests.

AN UNSAFE FERRY-BOAT.—The Jackson Ferry Company run the ferry-boat *Seneca* between Brooklyn and New-York, carrying several thousand persons to and fro daily. In event of accident she has *one life preserver*, large enough to float two small cats, one boat-hook, no small boat, and one bucket. Such is the condition of her appliance for saving life in case of a disaster by collision or fire; yet a certificate may be seen in her cabin, signed by Government inspectors, who certify that "in our opinion she is in a good condition to carry freight and passengers on the waters of New-York."

FUNERAL OF BISHOP POTTER, OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The funeral of Bishop POTTER, of Pennsylvania, whose remains arrived from California in the steamship *Costa Rica* yesterday, will take place from Christ Church, Philadelphia, at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Friday next, the 11th inst.

FOUND DEAD.—Last evening, BRIDGET EGAN, of No. 154½ East Eleventh-street, was found dead in her bed. She was about 30 years of age. The cause of death is unknown. Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest this morning, at the Seventeenth Ward Police-station.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN COMMERCE.—The number of permits granted at the Mayor's office for vessels to discharge cargoes, for three months, ending July 31, was as follows: Cargoes discharged in May, 174; in June, 185; in July, 193. Total, 552. The cargoes consisted of naval stores, cotton, hides, sugar and molasses, hemp, skins, guano, wood, timber, wool, glass, iron, salt, copper, soda, coal, logwood, coffee, &c. Of the vessels 12 were ships, 51 barks, 78 brigs, 30 schooners, and 2 steamers.

DEALING IN LOTTERY-POLICIES.—JOHN RYAN, JOHN BALL and JOHN STANGER were brought before United States Commissioner NEWTON yesterday, on the charge of dealing in lottery-policies without a license, or making the proper returns to the assessors and collectors of internal revenue. The Revenue Law provides that dealers in lottery-policies shall pay five per cent. of their gross receipts, and make returns of the same, under penalty of $500 fine and two years' imprisonment. The accused were held to bail in the sum of $5,000 each. The examination of RYAN was set down for the 17th inst., STANGER for the 18th and BALL for the 19th.

ROBBING A SOLDIER.—A returned volunteer, while passing through Classon-avenue, near Van Buren-street, at a late hour on Tuesday night, was knocked down and robbed by two fellows, who took away his musket and $47 in greenbacks. The perpetrators escaped, as usual.

Williamsburgh.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday afternoon a man, named V. SCHMIDT, residing at No. 12 Grand-street, Eastern District, and who is employed in the sugar refinery of HAVEMEYER & ELDER, in First-street, was crushed fearfully about the breast by an elevator falling upon him. He was conveyed to his residence, and attended by Dr. OLCOTT. His recovery is doubtful.... About the same time, a man named MCCAFFREY, employed in a kerosene factory, on the north side, received a fracture of the right shoulder, by falling between two stills. He was taken to the Dispensary.

SINGULAR ELOPEMENT.—The wife of Capt. HOBERT WONSOR, lately residing at No. 12 Greenpoint-avenue, lately eloped from her home while the Captain was absent, taking with her $180 and all the household furniture. The parties have been living happily together for twenty-eight years. They sent two sons to the war, both of whom were killed. The third son, the youngest, was absent with his father at the time his mother disappeared, and upon learning what had happened he left for unknown parts. Mrs. WONSOR is about 45 years of age and of fine personal appearance.

ROWDYISM AT A CHUCH PIC-NIC.—On Tuesday afternoon, while the members and friends of St. Mary's Church, of Winfield, Queen's County, were holding a pic-nic at St. Ronan's Well, near Flushing, a party of some twenty young ruffians engaged in a free fight, scaring the women and disturbing the whole party. Sergeant ROCH of the Forty-seventh Precinct, was present with his family and undertook to arrest the most disorderly, but he was set upon by the crowd and very roughly handled. He succeeded, however, in arresting one of the party, named THOMAS RICE, and handed him over to Constable MCGOWAN, of Flushing.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.—Mr. JOHN B. HOUSTAIN, residing in Leonard-street, near Devoe, was arrested and taken before Judge DAILEY yesterday, charged by his son-in-law, HAMILTON BINGHAM, with forging a check on the Williamsburgh Savings Bank, by which he obtained $600. The money, it seems, belongs to Mr. HOUSTAIN's wife. The Judge gave him time to procure legal advice. Immediately after this he was again arrested on a charge of abandonment, and gave bonds to answer.

NEW-JERSEY.

TRAGIC ENDING OF A PIC-NIC.—An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of ERNEST PABST, a resident at No. 97 Colea-street, Jersey City, who died suddenly the afternoon previous, while participating in a pic-nic of the German Quartette Clubs of Jersey City, which was being held at Gleim's Mount Pleasant Park, on Bergen Hill. It had been arranged that a wedding party should visit the grounds immediately after the marriage ceremony. At 5 P. M., the party arrived, when Mr. PABST formed a circle of young ladies, who, with the Singing Clubs and the band, were to sing an ode of welcome. As the bride and groom were stepping upon the platform, Mr. PABST raised his hand as a signal for the performance to commence, and as he did so fell forward upon his face, and expired a few minuts after being conveyed into the hotel. Deceased was a carpenter, and had been engaged in erecting platforms on the grounds, a plank walk across the meadow, and stairs leading up the hill to the grounds. A verdict of death by apoplexy was rendered. Deceased leaves a widow and two children.

JERSEY CITY COMMON COUNCIL.—A special meeting of the Jersey City Common Council was held on Tuesday night for the purpose of receiving bids for cleaning the streets the ensuing year, removing the ashes and garbage, and to take action on the salary ordinance. The following bids for cleaning the streets, &c., were received and referred to the Committee on Streets, with power to enter into contract with the lowest bidder: THOMAS MARTIN, $7,800; JOHN COAR, $8,394; EDWARD CULLEN, $8,000; CHAS. MCCANN, $6,860; THOMAS S. SHAW, $6,950; WILLIAM ATCHISON, $5,500. The ordinance fixing salaries was then taken up and acted upon by sections. The Recorder's salary was raised from $700 to $1,000; the City Marshal's, from $1,000 to $1,200; Chief of Police, from $1,000 to $1,200; the Assessors' from $300 to $ 00. The remainder were left the same as last year. Upon the final passage of the ordinance, it was lost by a vote of 7 to 7.

ACCIDENT.—A child named DAVIS, three years of age, was run over by a horse car on the Plank road, near the Toll-gate, Jersey City, on Tuesday evening, and had one hand and its foot crushed by the wheel.

Evening Exchange.

$20,000 Am. Gold	s3	143¾	500 Cleve. & Pitts		70¾
300 Erie Railway		87½	100 Brunswick Land		12¾
100 do	b3	87½	300 do		12½
100 Chi. & N. W. Pr.		63½	100 do		12½
200 do	b3	63¾	100 do	s3	12¾

Market dull but firm.

[Advertisement.]

"To be, or not to be—that's the question,"

Whether to suffer with mental anguish,
Feverish lips, cracking pains, dyspeptic agonies,
And nameless bodily suffering,
From want of nerve and unfounded prejudice;
Or, whether with sudden dash,
Jump into the general current,
Seize a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS,
And, as Gnnther swears, be myself a man again.
Three months tt is since thus I thought
And spoke, with faith exceeding weak.
But Gnnther said my eyes were sallow,
My visage haggard, my breath tremendous bad—
My disposition tronblesome—in fact,
He gently hinted I was fast becoming
Quite a nuisance, and strongly insisted.
And it was thus I reluctantly yielded.
Four bottlas now beneath my vest have disappeared.
Friends say, a changed man now is Jones.
My food has relish, my appetite is keen,
My step elastic, my mind brilliant, and
And nine pounds, avoirdnpois, ts added to my weight.
A gentle hint, followed before too late,
Qnite gratifying to the tailor, as well as Dr. DRAKE.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patant Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Hibernia	Aug. 12.	New-York	Glasgow.
City of New-York	Aug. 12.	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Aug. 12.	New-York	Hamburg.
Erin	Aug. 12.	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernian	Aug. 12.	Quebec	Liverpool.
Asia	Aug. 16.	Boston	Liverpool.
Circassian	Aug. 19.	New-York	Scuth'ton.
Lafayette	Aug. 19.	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Lafayette	July 27.	Havre	New-York.
Breman	Aug. 2.	Southampton	Naw-York.
Moravian	Aug 3.	Liverpool	Quebec.
China	Aug. 5.	Liverpool	Boston.
Borussia	Aug. 9.	Southampton	New-York.
Belgian	Aug. 10.	Liverpool	Quebec.
America	Aug. 16.	Southampton	Naw-York.

Havana, New-Orleans and Panama.

Eagle	Aug. 10.	New-York	Havana.
Corsica	Aug. 12.	New-York	Nassau, N. P.
Star of the Union	Aug. 12.	New-York	New-Orleans.
Manhattan	Aug. 15.	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Costa Rica	Aug. 16.	New-York	California.
Ericsson	Aug. 19.	New-York	Nicaragua.
Montezuma	Aug. 22.	New-York	Kingston, Ja.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Mails for Europe, via Liverpool, per steamer *City of New-York*, close on Saturday at 1:30 P. M.; for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer *New-York*, at 12:30 A. M. of same day.

Mails for [illegible] P. M. per steamer [illegible] close at

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV....NO. 4330. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

The Fourth Day of the Saratoga Races.

Three Mile Contest Between Fleetwing and Captain Moore.

The Purse Won by Fleetwing in Two Straight Heats.

Contest for the Selling Stakes--Throgmock the Winner.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Thursday, Aug. 10, 1865.

The interest in the Saratoga racing meeting continues on the increase, and bids fair to culminate in a perfect blaze of triumph. More general and well-merited enthusiasm has prevailed hitherto at this meeting than at any that has previously taken place on this continent. It is little to be wondered at, for the sport has been admirably ample in quantity and admirable in quality.

This racing to-day was an instance in proof. The three-mile-heat race for the prize of $1,000 was of course the great attractive feature of the day's programme, the contestants being two of the most famous three-mile-heat horses on the turf, viz: *Fleet-Wing* and *Captain Moore*, whose meeting resulted in a racing precedent for future turf historians to revert to. Time is the great American test of equine superiority, and the first heat of this race was the fastest first heat ever run in this country, and by horses of like weight and age, perhaps, in any other. The fastest three-mile time previously in the North was five thirty-four (5:34.) True, *Brown Bess* ran in five-thirty (5:30,) and five-twenty eight (5:28) at New-Orleans; but then he had a year and the weight off. *Nellie Jackson* also made a third heat at Louisville, Ky., in five twenty-eight and three-quarters, in 1861, we think, after her owner had endeavored to draw her from the race.

The selling stakes resulted in another triumph for the backers of the field—*Monsoon*, the favorite, cutting up wretchedly.

There will be another fine programme on Friday, and on that evening the grand ball in honor of the race week takes place in the large dining-room of the Union Hotel. The previous ball, last week, was acknowledged to be the great and brilliant success of the season.

From Our Own Reporter.

FOURTH DAY—SUMMARY.

SARATOGA, Thursday, Aug. 10, 1865.

Purse of $300 for selling race; dash of one and a half miles, for all ages. Horses entered to be sold for $1,200, (the highest price,) to carry their proper weights. Those for $1,000, allowed 7 pounds; those for $600, 14 pounds; those for $300, 21 pounds. The winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race, and all over the price named in the entry to go to the association—the owner to retain his horse if he should not bring the price named.

F. Morris enters gr. g. Throgmock, aged, by Crackaer, dam Sallie Ward. To be sold at $600..... 1
C. S. Littlefield's ch. m. Madeleine, (late Kate Duncan,) by imp. Stonesplover, dam Madeline, by Boston. To be sold for $300..... 2
S. C. Kelly's b. m. Monsoon, 5 y. o., by imp. Sovereign, dam by imp. Glencoe. To be sold for $600..... 3
R. G. Mosey's b. c., 4 y. o., by Lexington, dam Gloriana, by Eclipse. To be sold for $600..... 4
Capt. Graham's br. h. Greyhound, 6 y. o., by The Hirer, dam by Telegraph. To be sold for $600. 5
A. F. Brown's b. m., aged, pedigree unknown. To be sold for $300..... 6

TIME.—Quarter, 00:27; half, 00:54; mile, 1:48; the mile and a half, 2:42.

In the pools on Wednesday evening, a disposition was manifested to make *Throgmock* the favorite, but in the pool betting on Thursday morning, *Monsoon* came with a perfect rush, and the prices he fetched fully established him as the favorite against the field at odds of four to three. In the last pool prior to the start, one of $8,405, *Monsoon* brought $2,020; *Throgmock*, $800; *Madeleine*, $400; Moore's colt, by *Lexington*, $300; Brown's mare, $40, and *Greyhound*, $40.

THE RACE.

After two false attempts the lot got away, *Throgmock* with the lead, *Monsoon* second, Moore's colt third, Brown's mare fourth, *Madeleine* fifth, and *Grey hound* last. There was little change in the first half mile, save that *Greyhound* was evidently out of the race. At the turn *Throgmock* still held a strong lead, *Madeleine* fifth. At the quarter the latter got through her horses and took second place, and the race was now entirely left to *Throgmock* and *Madeleine*, the others being out of it. *Madeleine* went up to *Throgmock* again and again; but never succeeded in passing him in the final struggle up the home stretch. *Throgmock* won easily by two lengths, three lengths between second and third, and six between third and fourth.

In accordance with the conditions of the race, the winner was put up at auction by Dr. UNDERWOOD immediately after the race, and, after some spirited bidding, was bought in by his owner for $620. Moore's colt that ran in the above race was also sold at auction. He is own brother to *Jack Malone*, and fetched $480. His purchaser was Dr. UNDERWOOD, who intends making him a steeple-chaser.

THE THREE MILE HEAT RACE—SAME DAY.

Purse $1,000, for all ages, three mile heats.

R. G. Mosey's b. c., 4 y. o., by Lexington, dam Gloriana, by Eclipse. To be sold for $600..... 1 1
Capt. Graham's br. h. Greyhound, 6 y. o., by The River, dam by Telegraph. To be sold for $600. 5 2
A. F. Brown's b. m., aged, pedigree unknown. To be sold for $300..... 6 dis

TIME.

FIRST HEAT—Quarter, 0:29½; half-mile, 0:58; first mile, 1:33; the two miles, 3:48½; the three miles, 5:31½.

SECOND HEAT—Quarter, 0:27; half-mile, 0:54; first mile, 1:49; the two miles, 3:37; the three miles, 5:40.

THE BETTING.

The above was the race in which *Kentucky*, the four-year old flyer, would have been entered, but that his owner gallantly waived his right, in order to throw the purse open to fairer competition. On the previous evening, *Fleetwing* and Capt. Moore were alternately in demand, but on the morning of the race Capt. Moore had the decided call in the betting, and was freely backed at 2 to 1 on him against *Fleetwing* for a heavy amount of money.

THE RACE.

FIRST HEAT.—No time was lost in obtaining a good start—old ABE handling *Fleetwing*, and WM. BURNSIDE *Capt. Moore*. *Fleetwing* immediately took the lead—*Capt. Moore* lying off a length behind at the first turn. *Fleetwing*, putting on the steam, wide the ring three lengths at the first quarter, and six going down the back of the course. *Capt. Moore* closed at him at the half-mile, where *Fleetwing* had three lengths ahead; at the three-quarters he was four in advance, and the same coming up the home stretch, increasing it to six on passing the stand on the first mile. Rounding round the turn to near the quarter pole, when he dropped off a length, and *Capt. Moore* letting out a hole further, *Fleetwing* had to two lengths to home-stretch again. Near the three-quarter, *Capt. Moore* closed a length, but the first *Fleetwing* came again on the losing of half of the second mile, and at the stand was four lengths ahead, carrying this lead round the turn, back the quarter, and down the back on the third mile. At the half-mile *Capt. Moore* felt *Fleetwing* again, and reduced him one to two lengths; and at the third quarter, on the home stretch, *Capt. Moore* was at the saddle-girth of *Fleetwing*, and the latter was evidently beginning to show signs of distress. Coming down the stretch, *Capt. Moore* was at his head, and the two passed the judges' stand, locked together, and were neck and neck, but coming up the home stretch, *Fleetwing* shook off the challenge, and came in an easy winner by a length and a half. *Capt. Moore* being eased up by BURNSIDE (who evidently felt that there was no use in persevering for this heat) within fifty yards of the winning-post. The time, of this heat was the fastest ever made on the Northern turf.

SECOND HEAT.—The betting now changed to 100 to 50, and 100 to 40 on *Fleetwing*, until just prior to the start 1,000 to 700 was freely and frequently laid on him.

The mind of Capt. *Moore* now changed his tactics, and, instead of making a trailing race, jumped off with a strong lead, and at the turn took the inside place, two lengths in advance, making strong running to the quarter pole, continuing it down the back past the half-mile to the three-quarter, where *Fleetwing* went up to him and reduced his lead to half a length. At the stand on the first mile, rounding the turn, *Fleetwing* having felt his opponent, eased a little, and *Moore* led a length at the quarter, on the second mile, the same down the back, to the half-mile, where he was only half that distance in advance. At the lower turn they were neck and neck, and coming up the home-stretch *Fleetwing* took the lead, and at the stand was four or five lengths ahead. At the turn on the last mile *Moore* gave way entirely, being cut-paced, and fell back twenty lengths in the rear. The race was now virtually over, *Fleetwing* going on at his leisure, *Capt. Moore* dropping further and further astern, Old ABE on *Fleetwing* walking in, *Capt. Moore* being distanced. The result created great excitement.

Fourth Day's Races—Noted Visitors—The Union League—The Sunday Evening Concert—Novel Use of Paper Cuffs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Thursday, Aug. 10, 1865.

THE RACE TO-DAY.

The races to-day were not witnessed by so large a concourse of people as on the previous days of the week. There are so many people in town as two days ago, but late hours and a satisfied curiosity has depleted the track visitors, who substitute Congress waters, a late breakfast and a short nap before dinner.

As heretofore, the experienced turfmen were all at fault as to the winning horse on the first race, which was a selling race, for a purse of $800, the winning horse being appraised at $1,800. Last night *Throgmock* was the favorite for a short time, but this morning *Monsoon* was decidedly the favorite. As will be seen by the official report, *Throgmock* (by Cracker, dam Sally Ward,) won the race squarely. The horse was bid in by the owner.

The second race being three mile heats, purse $1,000, for all ages, was perhaps the most exciting race that has yet taken place. On the first heat *Fleetwing* kept the lead with apparent ease. *Fleetwing*, who had been the favorite at first, took a secondary position, but on the second heat the latter distanced the former.

The sun has been obscured by clouds all day, but the heat has nevertheless been oppressive.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

A meeting of the State Central Committee of the Union League was held here last evening. There was a very large attendance, and several of the members who were present represent the meeting to have been entirely harmonious. A series of resolutions was adopted—one in favor of sustaining the administration of President JOHNSON, and another in favor of paying the national debt, or rather against its repudiation by the nation.

I presume each and every one of the political organizations will go through with the farce of adopting a resolution in favor of paying the indebtedness incurred by the war—as if any sane man ever thought of repudiating the same. It is a very cheap plank in a platform; everybody can stand upon it; but then the plank counts, makes the programme longer, bewilders the masses, and, moreover, has the merit of honest intent.

CONCLUDED TO OBEY.

One day this week a number of men in one of the front seats of the grand stand at the race track insisted upon standing up, much to the discomfiture of a large number of people. Mr. MONKBRIEF ordered everybody a second and third time to take their seats; but several obstreperous parties refused to obey, whereupon MONKBRIEF seized one of the party, shook him as a big dog might a little puppy, when the obnoxious individual agreed to obey orders rather than be ejected from the stand. That is the way good order is kept.

LELAND OPERA HOUSE.

The races have so increased the number of visitors here that every kind of business dependent upon the patronage of the public has been largely increased during the week. The outside pressure has been favorably felt at the Opera House, for good houses have greeted GROVER'S company. Last night "Married Life" was presented, with a strong cast, and another small piece made up the evening. To-night "Colleen Bawn" will be presented.

ANOTHER BALL.

Another $3 ball was given at Congress Hall last evening, to benefit the band stationed at that establishment. The room was full, and of course the artists' receipts were correspondingly large. At each successive ball there is a marked improvement in the ladies' toilets—apparent to the most casual observer. Early in the season, it seemed as though ladies dressed without any regard to taste, but now it is nothing uncommon to see in a ball-room at least half a score of ladies, models of good taste, which others would do well to study and imitate.

NOTED VISITORS.

Saratoga has recently received a new addition of notables, in the way of ex-rebel officers—the best known being Gen. CHEATHAM and one of the MORGANS. Of our own gallant men, Brevet Major-Gen. BARNLEY—one of the most devoted officers] in the Union service during the late war—is the latest arrival.

NOVEL USE OF PAPER CUFFS.

I once knew a field officer in the army who, just before taking his command out on drill, not being well up in tactics, used to write the words of command for the different manœuvres he wished to make each day upon the cape of his gauntlets. A similar use has been made, during the Saratoga races, of paper wristbands, now very extensively used; and it is nothing uncommon to see men whose wristbands are covered with figures, indicating the state of the pools and the numerous bets made.

PRIVATE CARRIAGES.

The following are additional private carriages to the list heretofore published:

W. L. Barber, New-York—bays—light wagon.
Mrs. Carr, New-York—bays—Victoria.
S. Leland—five bays, two blacks—barouche.
C. W. L. Randolph—bay—light wagon.
Geo. Chambers—black—————
J. W. Shields, Brooklyn—bay—————

The concert at the Opera House Sunday night was a great musical success—a better concert has been rarely given out of New-York. The artists were Madame D'ANNA, the renowned contralto; Signor MAGGIORINI, the tenore robusto of Maretzek's Italian Opera Company; Signor ARDAVANI, the well-known baritone; Signor ANELLA, the pianist and conductor, together with the excellent orchestra of Hahn KOPITZ. The concert party was still further strengthened for this occasion by the addition of Miss LOUISE GARDNER, the well-known New-York soprano, whose pure sympathetic voice and admirable school of singing, in the Home of Italian admiration in the concert-room. Madame D'ANNA, and Signors MAGGIORINI and ARDAVANI, were appreciated to the echo in their operatic selections, and Miss GARDNER, thrilled a genuine enthusiasm by her rendition of the beautiful German song of "Ich bin Dein" which elicited a simultaneous encore from the crowd, and, with musical alacrity, she responded in another, and still more difficult song. It was a matter of regret that with such a high treat of musical talent, the audience was not enabled to overflow this in place of a two-thirds audience.

S. A. E.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

FROM PANAMA.

Seizure of the Maxcalito Planes—The Wet Season—Foreigners' Cemetery—Internal Affairs.

PANAMA, Monday, July 31, 1865.

The steamer *Costa Rica* reached Aspinwall on the afternoon of the 26th, and the *Sacramento*, with her passengers and mails, sailed hence for San Francisco on the evening of the 27th.

We are quite barren of local items since the sailing of the *Costa Rica*. The principal topic in the streets of the *Maxcalito Planes*, mentioned in my last. It appears now that she has been confiscated by the Nicaragua Government, partly on account of her informal papers, made out by the United States Consul here, but principally owing to her being engaged in an illegal and piratical cruise. It is to be hoped that the government at Washington will fully investigate the facts connected with the case before allowing itself to be led into making a false claim on account of her seizure.

Our wet season keeps remarkably mild, and but little rain falls on this side of the Isthmus; in fact, the rains the past few years do not appear nearly so constant as formerly.

The British Consul here, and one or two other foreign gentlemen, having taken a great interest in erecting an iron railing round the place where foreigners have been interred, have at length succeeded in carrying out their object, and are now putting up a very creditable fence imported from New-York.

The place alluded to has never been fenced, and is so overgrown with brush-wood as to make it impossible to trace out the graves; in fact, it was in a most disgraceful state, but it will now become quite an ornament to our city.

I mention this, as many persons in the States having relatives buried here may wish to aid in the work, which is carried on by subscription, and several hundred dollars are still required. ANY money for the purpose left with J. W. HOOBLEY, President of the Panama Railway, No. 56 Wall-street, will be forwarded; and any information in relation thereto can be obtained on application to the British Consul, or J. W. BOND, editor of the *Star & Herald*, in this city.

The United States ship *State of Georgia* will shortly be relieved, and return to the United States.

The United States sloop *James*, Capt. PAULDING, is still in this port.

The flagship *Lancaster*, from the coast of Mexico, will be due here the first week in August.

The principal item of interest from the interior is with reference to the coming Presidential election. There is likely to be considerable excitement among the different contending parties, and MOSQUERA will probably be the victorious candidate.

There is nothing important from Ecuador; the rebellion appears to be entirely quelled for the present.

LATER.

PANAMA, Monday, July 31.

The *Golden City*, with 800 passengers, arrived at 6 o'clock this morning. She reports the United States flagship *Lancaster* at Acapulco, severely damaged by heavy weather, on the trip to that port, off Cape San Lucas. She will remain there some time for repairs before proceeding on her voyage to this port.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

The Privateer Stonewall Still in Port—Seaman Express a Poor Opinion of her Fighting Qualities—News from Santo Domingo—Yellow Fever.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 5, 1865.

The *Stonewall* still remains in port. We are expecting soon to see a United States vessel come after her. The *Oneida*, that happened in last Saturday, we thought came with that purpose; and on Sunday afternoon, when the United States steamship *Fort Morgan* came into port, with an Admiral's pennant flying at the main, we thought surely that the ram would leave during the week.

Those who expect to see in the ram an invincible iron-clad, will be disappointed. Admiral GORDON's opinion is general among all, that she could not stand much chance in a brush with the *Monadnock*, or other strong monitor. It would be a good idea to use her up in experiments.

The *Fort Morgan*, that arrived on Saturday from Pensacola, had on board Admiral THATCHER, wife and daughter, and Mrs. ARMSTRONG. After a stay of a few days, on the evening of the 3d she left for Key West, and, I understand, will go to New-York.

The steamer *Marigold*, from Key West, was here on Thursday.

The British steamer *Asia*, which has lately been engaged in the transportation of Spanish soldiers from St. Domingo, will leave to-morrow or next day for New-York.

The *Isla de Cuba*, aboard of which occurred the powder explosion, left for New-York, a few days ago, for repairs.

Nothing new from St. Domingo, except that by this time Santana is evacuated, and the exchange of prisoners, about which there was some trouble, has been satisfactorily arranged.

There is no doubt that the condition of the island is much worse for the inhabitants, now that the Spaniards have left.

Of Hayti we hear nothing new, except a rumor that the Haytiens were making trouble with the Dominicans.

In Puerto Principe the yellow fever is raging—something strange, as it is an inland city, and has been very free from fevers for years.

In Havana we have very little fever. The weather is warm and dry, and but little rain.

Messrs. BENJAMIN and KIRBY SMITH are still in town. They will probably go to Europe soon.

FROM THE RIVER PLATE.

Severe Engagement Between the Brazilian and Paraguayan Fleet—The Brazilians Claim the Victory.

By the arrival here yesterday of the steamship *Solents*, from Rio Janeiro, we have news from the River Plate to June 20, which gives an account of a severe naval engagement between the Brazilian fleet and eight Paraguayan steamers and eight floating batteries. The greatest bravery was displayed on both sides, and the slaughter fearful. The victory is claimed by the Brazilians.

The engagement took place June 11, at Riachuelo, a little below Corrientis, on the River Plate.

At San Borga, on the River Uruguay, the Paraguayans had carried the town, and it is said put the entire Brazilian garrison to death.

Sale of vessels at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 10.

There was a large sale of government vessels this morning at the navy-yard. A number of steamers, tugs and sailing-vessels, for which government has no further use, were sold at auction by order of government.

The attendance was large and bidding quite spirited. A number of Boston and Baltimore ship-owners were present and purchased a number of vessels.

The tug A. J. Houghton, brought $6,450; Barker & Fobes, purchasers. Tug Bonifas, $12,600; bid, withdrawn. Screw-tug Lafayette, $8,100; Fred. Stover, purchaser. Screw-steamer Norwich, $12,800; H. H. Grinnell, purchaser. Screw-tug Hercules, $18,500; S. & J. Flanagan, purchasers. Side-wheel steamer Alabama, $26,600; Harry Stokes, New-York, purchaser. Screw-tug Dunlevie, $11,100; J. C. Wright, New-York, purchaser. Screw-steamer Mary Sandford, $41,000; Francis H. Gruning, Boston. Screw-tug Wilmington, $6,100; Joseph A. Dyer, Philadelphia. Screw-steamer Siam, $30,000; Watson & Son, Philadelphia. Screw-steamer Montgomery, $33,000; Samuel Edgar, New-York. Wrecking vessel Annie, $24,100; S. & J. Flanagan. Iron-wheel steamer Bridgeton, (withdrawn) $13,000, being the highest bid received. J. W. Wright, of New-York, purchased the Potomac for $7,100. The foreign government vessels will be sold on Monday next.

Feb Kee, brought $40,000, John Sterling, of New-York, purchaser. Screw-tug Commodore, sold to J. P. Jones, Philadelphia, for $6,000. Miami, a government tug, side-wheel steamer, was purchased by J. S. Whitney, of Boston, for $12,900. Brig Perry was purchased by Purvis & Son, Philadelphia, for $5,000. The schooner Daniel Smith sold for $7,000, to Thomas Garwood, of Great Egg Harbor. The schooner P. C. Williams was purchased by Purvis & Son, Philadelphia, for $7,100. Schooner Mathew Vassar brought $7,200; A. M. Chapman, New-Bedford, purchaser. Schooner Norfolk, packet, brought $9,100; John Russell, Philadelphia, purchaser. Schooner C. H. Lee sold for $7,100; J. W. Talcott, Philadelphia, purchaser. Wooden screw-tug Martin brought $2,600; W. P. Street, Philadelphia, purchaser. Wooden screw-tug Hoyt was sold to S. N. Staples, Taunton, Mass., for $2,100.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Meeting of the American Institute of Instruction.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1865.

The Institute met this morning at 9 o'clock, and was opened with prayer by the venerable Ex-President of Yale College, Rev. JEREMIAH DAY, LL. D., who is now ninety-five years of age, and still interested in attending the meetings of this Institute.

The discussion of the forenoon was upon "The Free High School System," and was opened in an able manner by Hon. JOSEPH WHITE, of Massachusetts. A statement of what is understood by the High School System in Massachusetts was first given. It is an annual public school, supported from the public funds, by the people of the towns, precisely as the primary and common schools are supported. Ordinarily, its sessions occupy forty weeks in a year. It must be in a central location, and have an appropriate edifice, and should be handsome, with its audience-room, its lecture and recitation rooms, its library and cabinet of minerals and specimens of natural history and the better works of art. It implies admission to the school by rigid examination, and the arrangement of the studies is in an orderly, logical course, embracing from three to six years, and that the school be presided over by an able, scholarly, experienced teacher.

One of the benefits of the High School System is, that it gives a good education in the cheapest possible manner, to the children of the town. On any other system the education acquired must be obtained by sending the pupils out of town, and subjecting the parents or guardians to a very great expense. Suppose a town that ought to sustain a high school does not, but sends twenty of its children abroad to be educated. The cost cannot be less than $200 each per year, making an expense of $4,000, a sum sufficient to sustain in the best manner a high school where sixty of the children of the town might be equally well educated, at least. But generally the education obtained at home is better; for it is better for children, morally, physically and intellectually, to be educated at home. The Christian home is the place to educate the child. There, if temptation comes, the wise counsels of the father and the tender love of the mother aid to push off the temptation, or to raise the fallen, if they do fall. It is a better education that is obtained where the boys and girls are educated together—better, certainly, for the boys, and, it is to be hoped, not worse for the girls.

In a school supported by the whole town, the eye of the entire town is upon the school. Every family has a boy or girl in it, or who has been or is to be in it; it is, therefore, under a better supervision than any board of trustees—it is under the supervision of anxious fathers and mothers, and a community proud of their possession of such a school. The statement made years ago by Dr. SHARP is borne out still by the facts, that our colleges have had none better prepared to enter them than those who have been fitted in the high schools. At the recent graduation of the class in Middletown, the three best scholars were prepared for admission at high schools.

The high school exerts a powerful influence on the other schools in a town by furnishing a model to the teachers of the town, and a stimulus to study on the part of the children in order to be prepared in due time to enter it. Where there is no high school in a town, the wealthy who can educate their children abroad become indifferent to the interest of the schools, and often oppose liberal appropriations for the benefit of the common schools. Many a community has found that the influence of the high school has been such on the other schools of the place as to pay for itself, over and above the good conferred directly by the school. There must be some academies or private schools to meet certain wants of the whole community, such as at Exeter and East Hampton; but, with the high schools generally established, and a few well-endowed academies, and then the colleges at the head, the system of education is complete.

The speaker gave a word of caution in respect to the too common error of attempting to urge children forward too fast when young, so as to get them into the high schools. Children should learn to spell before they learn the formulas of algebra. There is great wisdom in the remark of the lamented EDWARD EVERETT, that a boy who can spell well, and read and cypher well, and write a good, plain, honest round hand, is well educated. There are now 120 high schools, so called, in Massachusetts. In 1647, by the most statute by which the Puritan fathers of New-England established the common school, they also provided that every town which had been so blessed by God as to have one hundred householders, should "set up a school competent to fit ye young men for ye university." In 1827 there were less than a dozen high schools in Massachusetts, although that law has been on the statute book to the present time; but when a hundred and twenty more are established, as they will be, the State of Massachusetts will be pretty well prepared to fit boys "for ye university," whether Harvard or Yale.

Mr. HEDGES, of Newark, inquired of the speaker if he would recommend educating the sexes in the same classes in the high schools, to which he replied that he would. Mr. HEDGES said his own judgment approved that course.

Prof. GILMORE, of Brown University, said he knew of no valid argument against free High Schools wherever they can be established. With some exceptions he had generally found boys better fitted to enter college who had prepared themselves in the high schools, than those who had been fitted in private schools or academies. The spelling and penmanship especially, of those educated in academies, is apt to be bad as compared with that of those educated in high schools.

Mr. CHARLES HAMMOND, of Munson, Mass., said there was danger, when speaking of preparing boys for the university, and, when speaking of a high school, of misconception of the use of the words. The word "university," as applied two hundred years ago, in the law of Massachusetts, has a different meaning from the same word applied to Harvard College to-day; and the word "high," as applied to a school, may mean one thing or another. We may make such an effort to rise high as not to rise at all. The law in Massachusetts requires that towns containing a certain number of inhabitants shall maintain a "high school"—high in respect to other schools, and not high simply from undertaking to do very high things in them. In many of them, if we understate such a work as to fit boys for college, it may be that we shall undertake too high things—not for Boston, Cambridge or Dorchester, but too high for the small town.

President HAVEN, of Michigan University, considered the High-School system simply the recognition of the principle that there must be a regular order in the classification of the pupils. The plan in Michigan is to have in every town a Union school building, where some of the grammar-school scholars are accommodated, and where there is a class under the care of a High-school teacher, so-called. He said he did not know a word that has advanced beyond the pioneer condition which has not its Union school building, and in that building there is always a high school, generally occupying only a story of the building. The result of calling the towns to erect handsome edifices for schools of this kind. The great object of High Schools is, not to prepare boys for college, but to give the best possible education to our boys and girls while they are attending school.

Mr. HAVEN, of Massachusetts, and Prof. HART, of Philadelphia, continued the discussion, the latter gentleman referring to the persistent opposition that the High-School system has met with in Philadelphia. This grew out of the early training of the people under the influence of the Friends, who, although a liberal and charitable people, had adopted a plan of education confining the school, with the church or meeting-house.

That public schools were schools for the poor; and so there came to be a prejudice against public schools, so great that even the Girls' Normal School of Philadelphia refused to send her boy to a public school because she considered it a pauper school.

Hon. JOSEPH WHITE, referring to the remarks of President HAVEN and the system of Union schools adopted in Michigan said it was only the old township system of Massachusetts, keeping up the district system that prevented the same being there. Massachusetts is called a "model State," but this pestiferous district system is an evidence of the contrary kind of humbuggism. In one of the reports from a town committee in Massachusetts there was a report of one school of four scholars, and two of those were learning to read. The report said it was a good school! That is one of the beauties of the district system.

The next hour was devoted to a lecture by Mr. WILLIAM P. ATKINSON of Cambridge, on "Dynamic and Mechanic Teaching," at the close of which the Institute adjourned till afternoon.

Educational Convention.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Aug. 10.

The third and last day of the American Institute of Instruction has been of exceeding interest. The Music Hall was crowded to-day. The morning was occupied by discussion as to the best methods of presenting moral topics, and a lecture by President HAVENS, of Michigan University, on Education. In the afternoon there was a very interesting teaching exercise in physiology by Miss MELVINA MITCHELL, of the Massachusetts State Normal School. Her manner of representing the system was much applauded.

In the evening the Institute was addressed briefly by Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts. He said: The truth is, friends, we have seen for the last four years, that while we were engaged in the work of war, made necessary by the civil strife into which we were providentially cast, it was our duty, if we would maintain our civilization, make the country worth saving, make it grand and great in the possible future as it proved to be in the warlike present, we must devote ourselves with the same energy to the maintenance of our institutions of learning with which we devoted ourselves to the rescue of our country from the rebel arms. New-England has a work to do which is aggressive—an aggressive missionary work in the country; or else she falls utterly of her higher vocation. With our population of three millions and a quarter, the richest and most powerful in all means of head and heart and external wealth, New-England is the most powerful three and a quarter million of men and women under the sun, and our country demands the utmost exertion of the peculiar power which it is the gift of New-England to wield. He congratulated the Institute that colleges and seminaries were everywhere flourishing in spite of the great expenditures of the war; and said we must go and educate the people up to more lofty ideas of human rights and absolute justice.

Signor SARMIENTO, Minister from the Argentine Republic, made a few remarks in Spanish complimentary to the American people, which were interpreted to the audience.

The Institute then adjourned for social intercourse.

CANADA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Aug. 5, 1865.

On Wednesday last the late Sir E. P. TACHE, Premier of Canada, was buried at his residence, St. Thomas, with all the honors due to a man of his position, both military, political and social. As a soldier, he was brave; as a politician, he was, what I am sorry to say is a rare thing among us now, honest; and as a private member of society, he was a gentleman.

He was created a Knight by the Queen. He was placed on her staff as Aid-de-camp, with the honorary rank of Colonel in the British army. He was also created Chevalier of the Order of St. Gregory by the Pope. He was a Colonel in the Canadian Militia, and life member of the Legislative Council of Canada.

His funeral cortege was immense, numbering between three and four thousand, including the military. The Grand Trunk Railway very kindly placed a special train at the disposal of the government, for their own use, and for the conveyance of the troops and others.

As Aid-de-camp to the Queen, he was entitled to a military funeral; and accordingly a detachment of regulars, (Seventh Royal Fusiliers,) together with the band of the regiment, was sent down as a firing party. A couple of Volunteer Militia companies also went down as a guard of honor.

From the day of Sir E. P. TACHE's death, until he was buried, all the flags in town were hoisted half-mast. On the day of his funeral the public offices were closed, as a mark of respect to the dead.

As a matter of course, the death of the Premier necessitates a new Ministry, and, as is usual in such cases, every one has some new story to tell as to who will be the "coming man." As an outsider, it is amusing to listen to all the stories told as to the new formation, some of them, in fact most of them, the most unlikely. Some say that Mr. BROWN will not work with Mr. J. A. MACDONALD, with whom he has been sitting at the same council table for many months back. Others say that Mr. CARTIER is to be ejected, and will be provided for as Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, a thing most unlikely, as that gentleman has not the slightest idea of leaving public life for many years to come. And many other reports equally trustworthy. From my knowledge, which I confess is small, I believe that the only change will be, that the Premiership and Ministry of Militia Affairs will devolve on Mr. J. A. MACDONALD, with Mr. CARTIER as his colleague from Lower Canada; and the only other change will be the appointment of a new Receiver-General, who must be a Lower Canadian Frenchman. So that you may save yourself the unnecessary trouble of quoting any of these rumors.

I have no doubt but that the appointment is already made, but it is, however, still involved in secrecy. It will be known before the meeting of Parliament, which is to take place on Tuesday next.

The coming session is likely to be one of the most interesting that has ever been held in United Canada. Mr. MACDONALD will doubtless give a lengthy account of his interview with the Imperial Government, and tell the people, through their representatives, how they were lionized by the "swells" in England, including their dinner with the Prince of WALES.

THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE, late of Wexford, will also render an account of his reception in Ireland.

It is needless to say that the project of confederation is now more likely to be carried into effect than it was six months ago, as the Imperial Government have informed the Maritime Provinces in very polite terms that they think that confederation is a most desirable thing for them, and they (the Imperial Government) would like to see it carried out with as little delay as possible. The colonial defences are all settled, and those of Quebec are now in process of construction, for which purpose a regiment of the Rifle Brigade has been encamped at Point Levi, opposite Quebec, to assist in their construction.

As a winding up of this disjointed letter, I will say a few words about that much talked-of subject—annexation. You may believe me when I say that as long as Canada can get money and assistance from England, with plenty of time to pay it back, she will not leave her to make her own living, and, moreover, did she desire to leave the protection of England, they (the Government of Great Britain) would send out every man she had to prevent it, not from any peculiar desire to hold Canada, nor that it is or ever can be any use to her except as a depot for troops, but she would feel humbled at the idea of any one of her colonies preferring to live under another flag to that of Great Britain.

The way I hear this story has been got up is this: there are six Canadians who are republicans to the back bone, either from having been born under the Stars and Stripes, or whose good sense makes them dislike that form of government. That very fact is one that the whole of Upper Canada is ready for; it is their loadstone.

MONTREAL, Aug. 7.

Since writing the foregoing, Quebec has been forty miles by having contented together at the same time a number of distinguished visitors. Major-Gen. DOYLE of the English army, Sir JOHN MICHEL, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Canada, Rear-Admiral HORN, Commander-in-Chief of the British North American fleet, and last, and not by any means the least in importance, square Lieut.-Gen. U. S. GRANT, U. S. A., and Staff. The General arrived here on Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock, and was received at the wharf, by at least a thousand admirers, who gave him on his landing three of the most hearty cheers. He dined that evening with the Governor-General. Yesterday he went to church in the morning together with Gen. DOYLE, and a couple of aides-de-camp of the Governor-General, who showed him every possible attention.

He is a great contrast to Gen. DOYLE, who acted of his chaperon during his stay here, the Governor being in the midst of a ministerial crisis. Gen. GRANT, as every one knows is most regardless of appearances, and if one didn't know who he was, he would never be suspected of being a General, especially such a General. Gen. DOYLE, on the contrary is a per-fect *Sir Harcourt Courtley*. As I write I can hear the crowd at the wharf cheering Gen. GRANT, as he leaves by the steamer *Europa* for Montreal. As a strange incident I may mention that a brother of Gen. PEMBERTON who surrendered Vicksburg to GRANT, came down yesterday morning and was staying at the St. Louis Hotel, where Gen. GRANT and his party stayed.

Relative to the Ministerial crisis, it has ended in one respect differently from what I anticipated in the preceding part of my letter. Hon. J. A. MACDONALD is not Premier, but has the office of Minister of Militia Affairs added to the office of Attorney-General West. Sir C. F. BELLEAU becomes Premier and Receiver-General, in the place of the late Sir E. P. TACHE.

The remainder of the Ministry hold the same positions. The Ministry is called the Macdonald-Cartier administration.

I will write again after the House meets.

THE ATTEMPT TO ABDUCT SANDERS.

The Conspirators Arrested.

From the Toronto Globe.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Aug. 8, 1865.

Last Thursday a party of dangerous looking fellows arrived from the United States. Detective O'LEARY got acquainted with them, and was offered $10,000 to assist in the abduction of SANDERS. He agreed, and the plot was arranged. Detective O'LEARY went last night to SANDERS' house, and got him to go and see the Chief and Recorder, who live near Monkland's. In driving through Priest's farm the gang rushed out, pitched O'LEARY out of the carriage, gagged and handcuffed SANDERS, and drove off with him. O'LEARY had a vehicle at hand and followed up. As arranged by the Chief, to whom O'LEARY told all the plot, constables were placed on each side of the roads, and the toll-gates kept shut. The gang dashed through the St. Antoine gate, and Mr. PRICE, Secretary of Police, was there; he gave the alarm, and one man leaped out and fired at him. Those in the carriage also fired. He returned their shots, and the gang getting alarmed, leaped out, leaving SANDERS, and ran different ways. Three were at once arrested. One of them, captured at Lachine, had a seven-barreled revolver. Opposite Isle Duval were found two Indians waiting with a boat to carry the gang to Caughnawaga. They stated that they were engaged to take a party across, and were to remain concealed until they saw a signal. The constables crossed and arrested one of the conspirators at 2 o'clock in the morning. He was found in bed at Caughnawaga. He had a dagger beside him. Three others were arrested at this point at 4 o'clock, while attempting to hire boats. There is as yet no evidence against them. On the four others were found photographs of SANDERS, TUCKER, and other Southerners here, and O'LEARY identifies them all. Their names are HOGAN, BURNS, CLAYTON and WAYNE. The three caught hiring the boat gave their names as BROWN BURLINGHAM, W. R. BROWN EMOS and SHERIDAN, from Rhode Island and Massachusetts. They had about $500 amongst them. They say they are horse-buyers. Three valises were found in the hotel at Caughnawaga, and are supposed to belong to the gang. HOGAN has been recognized as a notorious crimp and kidnapper named CHARLEY ADAMS. It was intended to seize TUCKER and others. It was reported that a steamer was to have been chartered to carry off one who lives on the bank of the river.

The following is TETU's statement: "When I challenged, after the carriage had dashed through the toll-gate, three of the kidnappers fired on me, and HOGAN having jumped down and taken deliberate aim, the four others then made for the fields. I went in pursuit, and when I got on top of the fence the three fired at me again, but I leaped in after them. It was a field of oats, the crop being pretty high and the ground rough, there was no chance of taking steady aim. A constable by this time had got into the field, and the men made off, after having fired at the constable. Two of the party kept straight for Dorchester-street, sometimes stooping as they ran, and at other times crawling through the oats, and finally escaping, making for the city. Of the other two, one had at once run in the direction of Lachine. He, on coming into the road, was spare-headed. The other, after running up the field, followed in the same direction; but, seeing his comrade taken, got to the bush, and escaped. BURNS was taken in the buggy. It had been driven about fifty yards behind the carriage, and was coming along at a furious rate when the firing commenced. He stopped suddenly as if stupefied, and made no resistance. He will appear before the court to-morrow. It is said that Mr. B. DEVLIN will defend him.

POLITICAL.

Union State Convention in Maine—Renomination of Gov. Cony—The Resolutions.

PORTLAND,

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Protection and Free Trade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your issue of the 4th instant there are two letters, one from a "Veteran Observer," and the other "G. H. E." on the subject of Free Trade and "Protection," in reply to which I desire, with your permission, to say a few words.

Free Trade consists in freedom of exchange, the freedom to exchange the products of one's labor for the products of any other person's labor, without being restricted by the imposition of protection duties on certain articles; to give the products of my labor for what I may consider a worse or dearer article, because it happens to be produced at home, instead of abroad. All taxes and duties are in themselves evils, and ought only to be submitted to in order to support the government under which we live and by which we are protected as regards our *lives and properties*; but when that government steps out of its legitimate sphere, and employs its power in fostering one particular species of industry at the expense of another, it is committing wrong and injustice—such wrong and injustice as may be consonant with the principles of a "paternal" government like that of Austria, but is utterly inconsistent with the principles of a Republican government, like that of the United States. I believe that the "highest commercial interest of a nation" is identified with *freedom of trade*, and that this is the growing conviction of Europe, is shown by the course of Switzerland, England, and latterly of France, on that question. But I am told that a principle which is true and applicable in Europe, is not true, and is not applicable in the United States. I believe that the principle of free trade is of *universal application*, and that it is just as absurd to say that it is not, as it would be to say that the 47th proposition of the First Book of Euclid is true in Europe, but that in the United States, for the present, at least, it is very doubtful if the square of the hypothenuse of a right-angled triangle be equal to the sum of the squares of the two sides. Lord GOSFORTH, or "Prosperity Robinson," as he used to be called, to whom a "Veteran Observer" refers, has been dead and buried about forty years, and a "Veteran Observer" must be sorely bereaved for arguments against free trade, when he refers to the *obiter dicta* of such a free trader as "Prosperity Robinson" was. That Great Britain has adopted the system of free trade, from enlightened views of self-interest, and no other, is not the point at issue; the question to be settled is, whether the United States from enlightened views of self-interest, shall not also adopt the system of free trade instead of the antiquated and unjust system of "protection."

A "Veteran Observer" says: "We do want cotton, wool, flax and iron, just as England does, and we have genius to make machinery, and hands to work it. Why should we not manufacture of that material all we need?" Why not, indeed, if you choose to do it, and can, without plundering your fellow-citizens, in the shape of protective duties, which do not go into the Treasury of the United States, but *do go into the pockets of the protected manufacturers*, who, as it is only human nature for them to do, do not exert their energies and improve their machinery, as they would do if they were framed by the healthy breeze of the world's competition, instead of being coddled and enervated by "protective" and unjust laws. If, as the "Veteran Observer" states, capital in England be worth four per cent. and here seven, and that the difference is a difference in favor of the English manufacturers, why not abolish the usury laws, which are utterly inconsistent with common sense, and allow capital to flow here unrestrictedly from Europe? The "Veteran Observer" talks about the "cheap labor" of Great Britain, and it is a favorite phrase with protectionists that "a high tariff is necessary to protect American labor from the pauper labor of Europe." Now, from a good deal of personal observation of the laborers on both sides of the Atlantic, I am not prepared to admit, upon mere assertion and without much stronger proof than I have met with, that labor is cheaper in Europe, or say in England, than it is here. The mere nominal money price may be higher here, but, under our high protective tariff, I question very much if the laborer's wages in America give him more food and clothing than they would give him in England; and I am sure that American laborers, whether native or naturalized, are more skilled and better workers—in fact, do more for their wages than the corresponding class does in England. The native American has the benefit of a good common school education; he is not hampered and held down by *caste;* his intellects are more developed, and his physique is quite as good as that of his fellow-workman in England. Then, with respect to the naturalized Americans, it is a certainty that they are of a superior class to that which they leave behind. Their energy in leaving their native country, and crossing 3,000 miles of ocean to better their condition, is ample proof of this assertion.

The "Veteran Observer" seems to think that if the American consumer pays $20 towards the protection of American manufacturers, he would have to pay that $20 in direct taxes if he did not pay that amount through the tariff; but what we free traders complain of is, that he pays his $20 for protection to American manufacturers, in the shape of enhanced price, and has to pay an equivalent tax to the government besides, for if the tariff be so high as to exclude the foreign article, the government must raise its revenue by direct taxes, and if it do not wholly exclude the foreign article, the difference must be raised in that way.

Your correspondent, "G. H. E." says: "If we understand the views of your correspondent, Mr. WOOD, he would refuse not only direct but incidental protection to our manufacturing interests." That is precisely my position, and I would raise the revenue necessary to meet the engagements of the government by a tax on *sales of commodities*, but not on sales of evidences of debt. We are all buyers from our cradles to our graves, and as the consumer eventually pays all charges of production, he would of course pay the tax on sales. Such a mode of taxation would deliver *buyers* from all interference of the tax gatherer, would put an end to all the peddling taxation on watches, pianos, silver plate, billiard tables, lucifer matches, &c., &c., and the loss on cost of collection would be very moderate, as compared with that upon the taxation of such articles as those enumerated above.

If protectionists were really in earnest, in their professed care for the interests of the laboring man, why do they not apply their favorite doctrine of "protection" directly to him, instead of indirectly through the tariff on foreign manufactures, &c., &c. His property is his labor. I presume that I am not far wrong in supposing that every immigrant man, woman and child, who lands upon these hospitable shores, is worth to the country, if their labor was capitalized, $1,000 in gold per head. Now why not protect American labor, from the competition of the "pauper labor" of Europe, by taxing each immigrant 100 per cent on his imported value, that is $1,000 in gold per head? This would be protecting native industry, and encouraging the growth of the most noble of American products, men and women. But I fancy this sort of protection to native industry would not suit the manufacturers of New England, and the coal and iron masters of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The "Veteran Observer" says that a Clyde ironmaster said that "whenever the price of iron manufactures was too low, they stopped all the great works and compelled the combination to come up to their price. This is the power of combination and rising capital. This is the power of wealth and rising capital." But it would appear from your other correspondent, "G. H. E." that, owing to the fall in prices, "seven-eighths of the rolling mills and foundries in Northern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania" had to go out of blast, and that the enormous protection given to Ohio industries by the present tariff was not enough, owing to the fall of gold, which had admitted foreign iron, and therefore he says that even now there is "a necessity of practical protection!" What a pity that a wall of iron, inaccessible to mortal manufacturers of foreign birth, could not be built round these United States!

Thirty-seven years ago, when I was a boy in this country, I heard precisely the same cry for protection to "our infant manufactures." Only let the tariffmen once get upon their feet and we can do without protection. Well, the tariffmen have been coddled, and protected for thirty-seven long years, and how they are, "still crying out for more coddling and protection, and with a hideous howl these cry-babies have succeeded in the passage of two bills by that great milk maid, Mr. CHRISTOPHER, for the benefit of "political economy of St. Andrew's," in 1824-25. By him it was taught that the prohibition of even foods worn of whatever description, was not restricted in any instance or degree. I believe these their disciples" is of absolute necessity to the United States, in order to establish us as a great, self-sustaining, heavy kind of nation. That we can do with some if we are freed from our fixation for the support of private interests, whether these be in New-England or in Pennsylvania or Ohio.

The "Veteran Observer" asks, "when all men have become shopkeepers, who is to raise the bread?" and seems to be [illegible] by the Liverpool Anti-Monopoly Association, along with the venerable WM. RATHBONE, of Liverpool, to visit one of the lodges of the shipwrights of that town. These men were in a most able Tariff and *Protectionist*. Our object was to show them that they would not suffer if the Navigation Laws were repealed. We called their attention to the fact that with all the "protection" afforded by these laws the shipping trade, as between Liverpool and the United States, for all saleable goods was entirely in the hands of the American shipowners, and no man in his senses would ship anything but coals or pilgrims, in the British built ships, which went out in the States, mainly for the return freight of cotton, and which they never got, except at a lower freight than American ships. During these twenty-five years, the British Navigation Laws have been entirely abrogated, not only as regards foreign, but even as regards the coasting trade of Great Britain. Now look at the result; British vessels carry All the valuable freight between England and the United States, and the American ships are confined to the heavy freight which used to be all that the "protected" British vessels could get twenty-five years ago. Of course, this state of matters is, to some extent, owing to the effects of the recent rebellion, but before it began things were getting very much into the state I have indicated above.

The first steamers that crossed the Atlantic in 1838, (the *Sirius* and *Great Western*,) had no protection or subsidy from the British Government, and not one of the numerous lines of British steamers now monopolizing the trade of the Atlantic, has any protection or subsidy from the British Government, except the Cunard line. That line has been a favorite object of appeal by American Protectionists. Look, say they, how the Cunard line has flourished by judicious protection. Well! it has flourished under a system of management, but I believe that with just such management it would have also flourished without any protection; and I believe, if the facts were known, that all the subsidy from the British Government and handsome profits besides, have gone into the pockets of the fortunate owners. For look at the next best known line of British steamers, the Dale line; it has flourished without any protection and *in spite of the protection given to its rival by the British Government.* And although in respect to the Cunard line, protection happens to have been coincident with success, yet this is not always the case, as was instanced in the unfortunate Galway line and in our own Collins line. And now, as I trust that American Trans-Atlantic steam navigation is going to take a fresh start, we owe the first kindness in that direction not to *any subsidized or protected* company, but to the *private enterprise and energy* of our fellow-townsman, Mr. ARTHUR LEARY. WM. WOOD.

Internal Revenue.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A paragraph in one of your late issues having been somewhat extensively copied, I would call your attention to certain facts connected with it. You remark, "We have been told by two district collectors of internal revenue that the taxes have been paid with the greatest cheerfulness, &c." This is true, every word of it, and with equal truth it might be added that had the pecuniary necessities of the country (during the late rebellion) required it, a much larger offering would have been willingly, cheerfully laid upon the "nation's altar, a sacrifice for freedom." With the close of the war, it becomes the duty of the government to examine carefully into the practical operation of the Internal Revenue Law. This is being done by the Board of Commissioners now in session, and your attention (and theirs) is called to the consideration of an important point. The tax now laid upon the manufacturing interests needs careful revision. At present the burden borne by the consumers of clothing, boots, shoes, &c., is oppressive, because of the repetition of taxes. As for instance, the manufacturers of cloth, leather, &c., pay upon their fabrics six per cent. upon the gross amount of their sales. This amount enters into the cost of the articles subsequently made by the clothier, boot-maker, &c., who also pay six per cent. upon their gross sales. Thus the consumer pays six per cent. upon the six per cent. already paid to the government, and twelve per cent. not only upon the two processes of manufacture, but also twelve per cent. upon the two profits made by the manufacturers. At present this can be borne, but in the period of prostration and reaction to which we are rapidly hastening, it will be hardly bearable; and already politicil demagogues are beginning to use it for their base purposes. Ways and means of taxation can be found which will not only supply any deficiency created by a proper adjustment of tax upon the articles alluded to, without oppressing any portion of the community, and which would have a tendency to place the burden upon the shoulders of those nations whose course has materially aided in creating the public debt. Knowledge of the material of which the Board of Commissioners is composed, leads us to leave the subject in their hands, satisfied that the wisdom which made the selection will be fully justified by the results of their labor. HIGHWOOD.

Negro Suffrage.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have not the remotest conception as to who your correspondent "Veteran Observer" is, but I am interested in his communications, and with most of them pleased and edified. I perceive that his mind has changed somewhat upon the question of questions—negro suffrage. Most of the arguments adduced by the TIMES against its immediate practicability, I have regarded as sound and conclusive.

We must all admit that the negroes, as a class, are not qualified to vote intelligently. Yet, on the other hand, it cannot be denied that three-fourths of the whites in many parts of the South are no better qualified.

The argument adduced by some, that the President has the same power to determine who *shall*, as who shall *not*, vote, does not seem to me valid. By virtue of the war-power, he can exclude rebels, because they have lost their citizenship. But when this citizenship is restored by amnesty, they come at once under the laws of the State, and they exercise their right of suffrage by virtue of those laws, and not because empowered so to do by the President.

Is this reasoning correct?

But what do you think of the following argument; By the proclamation of President LINCOLN slavery is abolished. Now with slavery passes away all its *disabilities, incidents, concomitants, relics*—in a *legal* point of view. Its *social* effects, of course, remain.

Since then the reason why blacks have not been allowed to vote is because slavery has made of them a lower caste politically, since it is slavery which has rendered their color a ground of political disability, and since now they are citizens, why are not all laws which make a distinction between white and colored persons, even the laws of the free States—for these are the direct and legitimate fruit and consequent of slavery—virtually abrogated by the President's Emancipation Proclamation? Respectfully yours.

LOOKING FOR LIGHT.

The Bishop Potter Discussion.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A "Veteran Observer," in his letter yesterday on "the Bishop Potter Discussion," is "not about to enter the forbidden ground of religious controversy." Nevertheless, in the same paragraph he declares, "if the angels are capable of feeling a sense of ridicule, it must be when they hear that Dr. TYNG cannot invite Dr. ADAMS to perform a religious service in his church, because it is against the canons of the Church." Toward the close of the letter he says: "If the Episcopal Church claims that there can be no valid ministry of Christianity except by those who have received the right by apostolic succession, its authority will be rejected by great numbers of Protestant Christians. To my mind, the teachings of Christianity cannot be limited by human authority."

The discussion being thus opened in your columns, by one who does not hesitate to range himself and utter opinions, gentlemanly the first, in unbecoming words, I ask the courtesy of a little space, not to examine the subject, but to describe the situation from another stand-point.

The questions brought under consideration in the "Bishop Potter discussion" are: First—The interpretation of the canons and rubrics of the Church. This is now an historical question. We are not called upon to-day to determine the meaning of some new law. They are laws of long standing. What we wish to ascertain is, how they have always been received; what has been the effect, practically, under those laws that, as your gentle critic, would nullify their meaning?

The other question is: What constitutes a valid ministry? This also is an historical question. Our Lord has left church with a ministry 1,800 years ago. The promise to that ordinal in the proper book spoke thus: "It is evident unto all men, diligently reading Holy Scripture and ancient authors, that from the apostles' time there have been these orders of Ministers in Christ's Church—bishops, priests and deacons. Which offices were evermore had in such reverent estimation that no man might presume to execute any of them, except he were first called, tried, examined and known to have such qualities of mind as were requisite for the same; and also by public prayer, with imposition of hands were approved and admitted thereunto by lawful authority. And therefore, to the intent that these orders may be continued, and reverently used and esteemed in this Church, no man shall be accounted or taken to be a lawful Bishop, priest or deacon in this Church, or suffered to execute any of the said functions, except he be called, tried, examined, and admitted thereunto according to the form hereafter following, or hath had before Episcopal consecration or ordination."

The Protestant Episcopal Church does make it a question of history, claiming that certain customs have obtained from apostolic days. The rubrics recognize the absolute freedom of her own action, but in so doing it happens that Dr. ADAMS is excluded from Dr. TYNG's pulpit, there can hardly be anything

[illegible] Your veteran correspondent from "The Beeches" has opened a new subject, and one which can hardly be touched upon without provoking opposition. I think he has written in a bad spirit, though he has fallen into great misfortune. I deprecate controversy with any Christian brother, and only take pen to say that there is one point in his letter which I cannot let pass unnoticed, lest it should make matters worse. The appeal *ad hominem* is always to be suspiciously admitted; but, when a personal term is given to a question, as if Bishop POTTER had said or done anything against Dr. ADAMS, it is positive injustice; almost equal to that of charging the Bishop's pastoral on the discipline of his own diocese, with the Pope's encyclical against modern civilization!

No, Mr. Editor, let us not be guilty of such folly. My Baptist brother honestly believes I was never baptized, and says so. I respect him for it, if he bears his testimony, in other respects kindly, and he not charge him with calling me, personally, a heathen, though in my view of baptism I am such, if his view be sound.

The question has no personal bearings. I admire and love Dr. ADAMS, and rejoice that he preaches Christ, as I know he does faithfully. But I also approve of Bishop POTTER's pastoral, which simply insists that *in his own church and diocese* its organic law should be obeyed; and that organic law is a simple assertion of the principle of orders, which we believe to be apostolic. In other words, we believe that the *Church Militant* is an army, and not a chaotic mass of militia, and that, to keep it from perishing, discipline must be maintained in it. Is Bishop POTTER to be held up to public odium for enforcing this principle in his own diocese, as the Baptists enforce theirs?

Respectfully, A CHRISTIAN.

On Church Matters.

TUESDAY, Aug. 8, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Without desiring to enter the arena of polemical discussion with your correspondent, "A Veteran Observer," I will content myself with simply correcting two or three inaccuracies which are perhaps natural in one who can see principles which are of supreme importance to all churchmen whether Greek, Roman or Anglican, only from the Presbyterian standpoint. First, he asserts that "in the Roman Church the eldest Bishop or Bishop of Rome is held to be the High Priest, the Pontiff Supreme over the whole church," etc. Now, the Bishop of Rome is not the Supreme Pontiff by virtue of the antiquity of the See, but as the Roman Catholics claim by authority of our Lord, specifically bestowed upon St. Peter and his successors in His celebrated charge, "Thou art Peter, and upon this Rock I will found My Church," etc. The second inaccuracy consists in declaring the Emperor of Russia to be the *first* Patriarch, and a most glaring one it is. The Russian Church is under the ecclesiastical government of the Holy Synod, and the Patriarch is Philaret Metropolitan Archbishop of Moscow, the Emperor bearing the same relation to the Synod as the Queen does to the convocation, for instance, of Canterbury, over which presides the Archbishop of Canterbury as Primate of all England, neither of them having authority in things spiritual. By the way, your correspondent agrees to the Archbishop of Canterbury, gives him a title which is not his, namely, Primate of England. He is Primate *of all* England, and the Archbishop of York Primate of England. It appears to me that your correspondent has not delved very deeply into the question he has undertaken to decide; and though the Episcopal readers of the TIMES may be interested in reading the discussion of so important a question to them, they certainly have not gained such information from "A Veteran Observer" as would cause them to alter their convictions. Yours, &c.,

A LAY CHURCHMAN.

Christian Unity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Editor of the TIMES would undoubtedly object to filling his columns with religious controversy; but an article from "The Beeches" appeared yesterday, which, although denying such intention, could be only generously presented for publication as a controversial article.

The object of this paragraph is to remind your readers with what self-satisfaction a person ignorant of facts will ventilate his opinions. The writer entered not into the merits of the question, "not being sufficiently acquainted with the canons of the Episcopal Church." He simply gives his decision according to righteousness. Therein he decides that because Episcopalians would exclude Dr. ADAMS from their pulpit, they deserve the commiseration of angels. The simple fact, as liberal men of different denominations acknowledge, is, that Episcopalians, without sitting in judgment on other men, and saying who is evangelical and who not, exclude from their pulpit all so-called ministers until they conform with what they believe to be certain Scriptural provisions for preserving and defending the truth.

The movement for Christian Unity was started in New-York City by several prominent and sound Episcopalians, and the fond hope was that other Christian persons might meet with them and agree on common ground for accomplishing this object, whereby none should give up any conscientious scruple. A few radicals have taken the matter into their own hands, and by their unguarded excesses have put back a good work. Hence the pastoral.

I do not speak of the erroneous statements in regard to Episcopacy that appeared in the article. The rapid growth of the Episcopal Church will not be checked by such arbitrary individual decisions as come from "The Beeches." A SUBSCRIBER.

The Steamer Arrow.

JUSTICE ON THE OTHER SIDE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 5th inst., two communications appeared in relation to the accident on Saturday last on the steamer *Arrow*, signed by "Justice" and "N. River," both of which were intended, seemingly, to injure the Messrs. SMITH, owners of the line of boats of which the *Arrow* is one. Who are these parties, and why do they withhold their names? Justice demands that the facts should be made known to the public; but, Sir, this wholesale onslaught upon the character of men ought not to be made. I would not justify carelessness in the Messrs. SMITH, or any other company, in insuring the lives of passengers in their charge; but the past history of this company is a perfect defense against both "Justice" and "N. River's" charges of carelessness or willful neglect, &c. The Messrs. SMITH have been running boats on the Hudson River for thirty-five years, and during that time they have carried between three and four millions of passengers, and not one passenger has ever been killed on board of their boats. There have been three firemen killed, and two engineers burned slightly by steam, all of whom were in the employ of the company. On last Saturday there was, as hastily as can be ascertained, five persons burned by steam, all slightly except one, and that one not dangerously. There were also three or four persons jumped overboard, which could not in justice be charged to the Messrs. SMITH.

Now, Sir, we challenge "Justice," or "N. River," or any one else, to produce the case of any other line of steamers, or of any railroad company, who have been running thirty-five years, and have carried more than three million passengers, without killing one, and wounding but five. These facts can be substantiated before any committee of respectable gentlemen.

WILLIAM TOORHIS,
Hyack R. Co., New-York.

The Steamboat Arrow.

HASTINGS, Tuesday, Aug. 8, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit me to say that the boilers of the steamboat *Arrow* were, as "N. River" says, in your paper of to-day, notoriously unsafe, and on Saturday morning were known to be so, inasmuch that a well-known gentleman living on the Hudson informed the inspector of the condition of the boilers, and requested of him he should examine and report to him at a certain time, which he failed to do according to promise before the boat started on Saturday afternoon.

Under the ownership of SMITH & Sons patrons had more confidence in going in her, which confidence he has very much abused, or else the inspector is not equal in the office he holds. Please investigate it thoroughly for the benefit of the residents of Hastings and humanity generally. HASTINGS ON HUDSON.

Defense of Gen. Halleck.

From the Chicago Republican, edited by Mr. Dana, late Assistant Secretary of War.

Major-Gen. HALLECK has just sailed from New-York for California, taking with him, as we of the newspaper fraternity remark, a great deal of unpopularity. This is not surprising. He has never sought to ingratiate himself with any portion of the public. Despising all the arts which others make most popular favorites, and cherishing an overwhelming repugnance for cant and humbug, he has always been found either to the disadvantage of HYDE or Gammon. This condition of mind necessarily has not been relished by the multitude. Moral personality has not been relished by the multitude. Moral personality has not been relished by the multitude. Moral personality

weather prove unfavorable, the procession will be deferred to the first fine day.

PROMOTION.—Dr. A. B. MOTT, of this city, who served as Surgeon of volunteers throughout the war, has received an autograph letter from Secretary STANTON, by order of the President, appointing him Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers. Dr. MOTT entered the service as Examining Surgeon, was then placed in charge of the General Hospital in this city. He subsequently served in the field, was on Gen. ORD's staff as Medical Inspector of the Department of Virginia during the crowning campaign of the war, and was present at the surrender of Gen. LEE.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE ARROW EXPLOSION.—On Wednesday afternoon, the body of an unknown woman was found off One Hundred and Eighth-street, North River, and Coroner WILDEY was notified to hold an inquest. Meantime, a description of the body was published, and it was recognised as that of Mrs. PRISCILLA C. ELLERBY, of Tarrytown, a widow of about 40 years of age. The deceased, who was in the city on Saturday last, missed a railroad train, and took passage for home in the *Arrow*, whence she was drowned at the time of the explosion. The remains were taken to Tarrytown yesterday.

THE CITY DEBT.—By a report made by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt, it appears that the commissioners hold city and county stocks and cash to the amount of $8,896,611 15, being an increase of $786,234 98 over the amount given in their previous report. The total amount of the funded debt of the city is $30,658,6.6 50; consequently, it will be seen that the commissioners hold more than one-fourth of the whole debt. This is an encouraging state of facts.

LOOK OUT FOR SHARKS.—Two large sharks have been caught this week—one near Fulton market, East River, and one up the North River, near Canal-street. Yesterday our reporter saw three large pilot fish, a sure indication of the presence of sharks, at Pier No. 1 North River. Boys should be careful how they bathe along our docks after these warnings. When they least expect it they may become food for fishes.

PERSONAL.—Dr. JOHN O'REILLY, of Washington-place, Fourth-street, this city, is now rusticating at the Profile House, White Mountains, New-Hampshire.

NEW-JERSEY.

A WOMAN HAS HER WEDDING RING STOLEN—HER HUSBAND HAS A DREAM.—A woman of respectable appearance went before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, yesterday, and asked to have a warrant issued for the arrest of a woman who resides near her in the upper part of the city, on suspicion of having stolen the complainant's wedding ring. It appears that on Wednesday afternoon, as complainant was about to mix up a batch of bread, she drew from her finger three rings, and placed them upon the mantle-piece by the side of the clock. Subsequently she had occasion to go down to the back yard to get some water from the hydrant, and the door was left unlocked. Shortly, after one of her neighbors came in to get her dinner-kettle, which was standing on the table near the mantle-piece, and a quarter of an hour later another woman came in to inquire the time of day. The complainant then bethought herself of the rings, and went to the mantle-piece for the purpose of putting them upon her finger, when the wedding ring was found to be missing. The husband of the woman came from his work and was informed of the disappearance of the ring. After tea he sat down in a large rocking chair and after a while dropped off to sleep. While quietly dozing the husband dreamed that the woman who came in for the dinner kettle had adroitly purloined the ring while standing between his wife and the mantle-piece; in fact, he had a vision in his sleep and saw the whole transaction. Upon waking the husband related the dream to his wife, and they were both so fully impressed with the belief that the dinner-kettle woman was the thief, that the loser of the ring yesterday went before the Recorder and made the complaint above stated. The Recorder was of the opinion that the evidence was hardly sufficient to hold a person on the charge and advised the woman to go home and perhaps the ring would turn up in some way. Should the dinner-kettle woman prove to be the thief, the husband may find profitable employment in interpreting dreams for the policy players.

THIEVES AMONGST EMIGRANTS.—A rough looking customer from New-York, who gave his name as WM. WILSON, was arrested at the New-York and Erie Railway depot on Wednesday evening, on suspicion of being one of a gang of three who had robbed a German emigrant of a watch. The thieves went on board the emigrant train as it was about leaving, and mixing amongst the passengers had succeeded in capturing a watch from one of the German emigrants, but the robbery being at once detected, an outcry was raised, and the thieves made a hurried exit and two of them succeeded in making their escape. WILSON was overhauled by some of the enraged emigrants, who proceeded to administer to him a sound drubbing, during which his black broadcloth coat was lacerated in divers places, and the drubbing not discontinued until Detective Officer FURBER came up and took the accused into custody. The watch was not recovered. Yesterday morning the prisoner was taken before Recorder MARTINDALE of Jersey City, but the evidence being insufficient he was discharged. The prisoner remained at the station-house until he could send to New-York for a new outfit, and then departed.

LAW REPORTS.

Salvage—No Imminent Danger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge BETTS.

Russell Sturges vs. *The Steamship Florida.*—This was a libel for salvage. The libel alleged that on Dec. 14, 1858, the steamtug *Achilles*, owned by the libelant, rendered salvage services to the *Florida* which had, in a dense fog, run upon a point of land in the harbor of New-York and was in a perilous position, she exposed to the violence of the winds and the waves.

The answer alleged that the court had no jurisdiction; that the service was not a salvage service, but merely towage, and that of nominal and trivial value, and was not bestowed by the libelant under lawful and equitable inducements and motives.

It appeared to the court on the proofs that the *Florida*, while running into the harbor late in the afternoon of a Winter day, through a dense fog, struck against the ground on Staten Island, and after various efforts unsuccessfully made with her machinery to back from the impediment met, or pass over it, her officers hearing the wheels of the *Achilles*, which vessel was passing near by though unseen in the fog, hailed her to come to the relief of the *Florida*. The *Achilles*, which was then towing another vessel into the harbor, dropped that vessel at once without the consent of her owner and came at the call of the *Florida*, and fastening to her bow her own cable, drew her from the difficulty she was laboring under, without other loss or obstruction than a delay of not exceeding an hour in time and a slight pull on the hawser fastened to the *Florida*, when the tug resumed the towage of the vessel she had dropped, and the *Florida* came up to the city by her own machinery. The sea at the time was calm; the tide about the last of the flood or beginning of the ebb, and the general character and quality of the bottom of the harbor at the place where the *Florida* grounded was notorious. Both vessels belonged to this port. After the *Florida* had touched ground and could not extricate herself by aid of her machinery, her master left her to come to the city to obtain the aid of a steam-tug, which was made known to the *Achilles*, when she was despoken. No terms were engaged between the two vessels for the services to be performed; no claim for compensation was made after the work was done, or sum named as expected, nor did the *Florida* tender the sum she would pay for the services; but the libel claimed to recover $5,000 salvage, while the answer denied any right to recover salvage at all.

The *Florida* and cargo were worth about $140,000, and the *Achilles* was worth about $50,000.

Held by the Court—That the subject-matter involved is one of salvage service and not one of towage merely.

That the libelant lawfully and commendably conceded to the appeal and application of the *Florida*, made to him at sea, in a period of deep darkness, of seeming alarm and distress; it being one of those calls most calculated, if addressed solely to men professionally engaged as wreckers in relieving disasters or exposure to disaster, to urge them to vigilance and activity, and if to the humane and compassionate alone, to be responded to with promptness and most earnestly.

That whatever inducements caused the meeting of the two vessels, the one desiring to procure assistance and the other to grant it, the court can but consider both parties, after the business was completed, as acting upon the full persuasion, the *Achilles* that she was the creditor, the *Florida* that she stood manifestly the debtor; and assuredly if an adjustment of the terms of the relationship could not be amicably obtained the party who stood on the footing of the obliged one would seem bound to declare what compensation she was prepared to make, or engage to secure on the spot.

She has hazarded taking the manifestly inequitable position of denying all acknowledgment of liability to the libelant for the time and services of the *Achilles*.

That the claimants therefore are placed in a wrongful position in their defence of the action, in withholding all offer of compensation to the libelant for the exceedingly prompt and serviceable interposition of the tug in taking the *Florida* off from the shoal where she was found.

But that the libelant is not to estimate the monetary advantages realized by the claimants on the interposition of the *Achilles* at all, on the amount of imagined damages, which, by adventure of winds, waves, shipwreck or bodily disaster, might, by possibility, have befallen the *Florida*, if the *Achilles* had not pulled her afloat. A more practical basis of computation must be produced from proofs of the real facts exhibited on the occasion. Fancies and hypotheses must be displaced for and by actual realities.

That on that basis of building computations of damages, the result to the libelant would be necessarily trivial, if not insignificant.

That the court, in salvage rewards, must necessarily exercise reasonable liberality of discretion in making allowances, by way of stimulating alertness and generosity in salvors, where little or no material reward is earned. The books in all maritime jurisdictions are full of instances to that effect.

That, with a view to the influence of that equity, collateral to the positive merits of the action, and the earnings pretended to have been realized, the court decrees that the libelant recover $260, salvage for the services rendered on the occasion in question, with costs.

For libelant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

A FANCY DOG AFFAIR.

William Schaffer, indicted for grand larceny, was tried on the charge of stealing two dogs from a mulatto dog doctor named H. Gardner, residing at No. 22 Thompson-street.

Complainant testified that the dogs could not have escaped themselves: had a witness who saw prisoner take the dogs, but did not bring him here, and one to whom one of them was sold; saw prisoner around the place about fifteen minutes previous to ascertaining the dogs were gone.

Cross-examined: Disrecollected the names of the dogs; they were uneducated but fancy dogs.

George Cox testified that prisoner sold him a dog about six weeks ago; paid him $20 for the animal.

Cross-examined—Had two other dogs that resembled the one in question.

His Honor charged, contrary to the theory of the prisoner's counsel, that under the laws of New-York there was such a thing as property in dogs. The jury found the prisoner guilty of petty larceny, and he was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

A GREEN-STREET AFFRAY.

Joseph Butler jointly indicted with Moses Conklin for robbery in the first degree, was tried on the charge of stripping a coat on the 24th of July from Jacob Sharman, at corner of Green and Canal streets.

Complainant testified that the prisoner struck him twice; one of the party struck him with a club; his coat was pulled over his head; his vest and watch were thrown on the street; he pursued and did not loose sight of the prisoner who had witness' coat rolled up under his own coat; the coat cost $25; the watch $35.

Cross-examined.—Belonged to the ship *Arion*; had been to a Broadway theatre that night; had drank nothing but lemonade; was out for pleasure; there were six or seven persons with the prisoner; they were on the opposite side of the street; had no conversation with them.

Officer Murphy, of the Fifth Precinct, testified that he pursued the prisoner about two blocks, and arrested him; complainant took the bundle from under his coat; complainant was sober at the time.

Cross-examined—Could not say the prisoner was drunk; the vest and watch were found in Greene-street.

The jury found a verdict of guilty, and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. The sentence was ten years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

RIFLING POCKETS.

Margaret Russel, a care-worn looking woman, was tried on a charge of taking about $318 from John Quigley.

Officer Reed testified that he arrested the prisoner and four others; she at first denied all knowledge of the affair; after having been committed by Judge DOWLING, she told witness that if he would take her to the house she would get the money, which she did, taking $307 in Treasury notes from a crevice in the ceiling.

Cross-examined—Prisoner told witness that she got the money from one of the others who were arrested.

Complainant testified that on the 31st day of July he had lain drunk in a house in Washington-street, and the prisoner came and searched his clothes; he had $318.

Cross-examined—Had been in the house about two days; went in with a girl; said girl was not in his room on the evening of the occurrence; had drank something he supposed they called whisky; first saw the prisoner when she was lying across him; it was about four o'clock; after she left the room he missed his money. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and Margaret was sent to the State Prison for two years.

A CHURCH-STREET AFFAIR.

William Marks was tried for stealing a fifty-dollar Treasury note from a soldier, on the 21st of July.

The complainant, *Louis Cautois*, testified that he went into a house in Church-street, where he saw the prisoner getting into a dispute with the sergeant of the regiment; the prisoner came behind him and took the money from his pocket.

Cross-examined—It was a house of ill-fame; had been drinking wine; saw his money about two hours before going in; never got his money back.

Louisa Lanigan testified that Marks came into the house a few minutes after the prisoner; an affray occurred, which over, the complainant said he had lost his money.

Cross-examined—Her nick-name was "old boy Charley;" had been arrested many times; once for being out late; once for being in company with two girls, and once for wearing a short dress on a rainy day.

Officer Field testified that he arrested the prisoner who had a small sum on him at that time.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sent to the State Prison for two years.

ABSCONDING WITH GOODS.

Jane Dixon, a little girl, appearing penitent for her sins, was tried on the charge of taking articles from the house of Charlotte Thompson.

Complainant testified that the prisoner, who lived next door, was put out of the house, and was taken into witness' house out of charity; that when witness returned from the theatre she found the accused gone and the goods; saw one of the stolen dresses; it was brought on a pawn-ticket; Louisa Metzer brought the dress to witness.

Cross-examined—Did not tell prisoner she had better leave, for witness was tired of keeping her.

Louisa Metzer testified that she got the dress from the pawnbroker on a ticket she received from the prisoner.

The prisoner, at this point, concluded to plead guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

TAKING A WATCH.

Margaret Lynch was tried on a charge of stealing a watch and chain valued at $520, from a man named Thurston.

Complainant testified that he went with the prisoner to the Grant House in New Bowery; was asleep, and on waking he missed his watch; saw the watch in the officer's hand.

Cross-examined—Had been up all the prior night to a wake; did not promise to marry the prisoner.

Officer Mullin testified that he obtained the watch at Greenfield.

Cross-examined—The complainant walked with the prisoner on the way to get the watch.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and recommended the accused to the mercy of the court. The sentence was State Prison one year.

PLEAS OF GUILTY.

Margaret Packwood, charged with taking certain articles from Richard French, on the 24th of July, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

John H. Bogart pleaded guilty to taking three hundred yards of canvas from Francis S. Miles, on the 30th of July, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Alonzo Jordan pleaded guilty to assaulting John Murray, on the 2d of August, and was sent to the Penitentiary one year.

Daniel Judge pleaded guilty to assaulting Marrati Smith, on the 11th of July, and was remanded for sentence.

Peter Munday and Lawrence Casey pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in the third degree, in breaking into the house of George Houghton, and were sent to the State Prison five years each.

Mary Johnson pleaded guilty to taking a shawl valued at $50, and was sent to the Penitentiary six months.

James Gordon pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, committed at the house of Michael Mantel, and was sent to the State Prison five years.

John Henry pleaded guilty to burglary committed at the house of Thos. McGrath, and was sent to the State Prison five years.

Margaret Holmes pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery, and was sent six months to the penitentiary.

Francis Barry pleaded guilty to petty laceny, in taking money from Louisa Haldman, and was remanded.

Thomas McSherry pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary at the house of Michael Kinslow, and was remanded for sentence.

Manuel Oliver, charged with stealing a watch and chain valued at $600 from Louisa Jackson, and a gold watch and chain valued at $150 from Catharine Dean, pleaded guilty and was sent to the State Prison for Five years.

Samuel Davis pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, committed at No. 600 Broadway, and was remanded for sentence.

Robert Riderback pleaded guilty to assaulting Catharine Riderback, of No. 214 Stanton-street, and was remanded for sentence.

Ellis Delphana pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison one year.

James Smith, John Collins and Patrick Shea pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and were sent to the State Prison for one year each.

Important Suit against the United States.

TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS INVOLVED.

Ex-Judge Allen has commenced a suit on behalf of the leading brokers and bankers of Wall-street, to restrain Assessor Gilbert from levying and Sheridan Shook from collecting certain taxes. The Internal Revenue authorities claim to levy a tax on all sales made by brokers on their own account, the same as for stocks, &c., sold on commission. The brokers, through their counsel, have given notice of their intention to apply for an injunction to Judge Nelson, to prevent the collection of the tax. They claim, under the decision of Judge Nelson, in favor of their position. Mr. Samuel G. Courtney, Assistant District-Attorney, intends to contest the application, on the ground that the decision of Judge Nelson having been appealed from, the taxes must be paid till that opinion is sustained, and also that the equitable powers of the court could not be invoked in a case of this kind.

The Butler Estate.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Surrogate Tucker, yesterday directed the appraisal of the estate of the late Andrew J. Butler, naming Theodore Martine and Algernon S. Sullivan as appraisers.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 10, 1865.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107	
1,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s...R.	104¾	
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	105	
43,000	do	105½	
500	do.....small	105½	
30,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C. New issue	104¾	
10,800	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series..	99¼	
5,000	do	99¾	
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer. New issue	97¾	
5,000	Ohio 6s, '81	97	
42,000	Tenn. 6s	72	
10,000	Virginia 6s	56	
2,000	North Car. 6s	75	
1,000	Mo. State 6s	71½	
10,000	O. & M. Cer	24¾	
5,000	Cleve. & Pitts. 6th	72	
10,000	Chi. & Alt. In. Rs.	98¾	
100	Phœnix Bank	108	
12	Bank of Commerce	104½	
7	Corn Ex. Bank	108	
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	42¾	
80	do	42¾	
200	Cen. Am. Tr. Co	20	
200	West. U. Teleg'h	73	
100	At. Mail S. Co	153	
5	Chi. Bur. & Q.	111	
100	Mil. & P. du C. R.	39⅞	
200	do	39⅝	
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	42¾	
400	N. Y. Cen. R.	98	
400	Erie R.	66¾	
600	do	66¾	
600	do.....2d call	66¾	
100	Erie R. Pref.	84¾	
80	do	84	
100	Hud. Riv. R.	113½	
200	Reading R.	107½	
700	do	107	
150	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	66¾	
210	Ill. Cen. R.	125	
30	do	124¾	
300	Cleve. & Pitts.	71	
400	do	71¾	
700	do.....2d call	71¾	
10	Chi. & N. W.	30	
500	do	29¼	
100	do	29¾	
300	do.....s10	29¾	
500	do.....2d call	29¾	
100	do	29¾	
500	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	69¾	
100	do	68¾	
100	do	68¾	
100	do.....2d call	68¾	
100	Cleve. & Tol.	102	
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	108½	
100	do.....b3	106¾	
100	do.....s30	106¾	
100	do	102¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	106	
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C. New Issue	104¾	
2,500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series..	99¼	
2,000	North Car. 6s	75	
3,000	do	76	
3,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	80	
200	Chi. & Alt. Pref	89¾	
400	do	63¾	
250	Chic. & N. W.	29	
100	do.....b10	29	
200	do.....2d call	28¾	
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	42¾	
400	N. Y. Cen. R.	98	
400	Erie R.	66¾	
600	do	66¾	
600	do.....2d call	66¾	
200	Reading R.	107	
400	do	107¼	
200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	98	
200	Reading R.	107	
400	do.....b30	107¼	
300	do	107¼	
100	Mich. Cen. R.	108¾	
100	Mich. S. & N. I.	66¾	
1100	Cleve. & Pitts.	71¾	

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	25	
10,000	do.....s3	24¾	
500	Erie R. x-d.....s3	87¾	
1100	do	87¾	
400	do.....b3	87¾	
100	Mich. S. & N. I.	66¾	
500	do	66¾	
100	do.....s3	66¾	
100	Chi. & R. I.	108¾	
100	do.....b10	108¾	
100	Bruns. Land Co.	12	
150	do.....b8	11¾	
100	do	11	
100	do	10¾	
600	Reading R.	106¾	
800	Cleve. & Pitts.	70¾	
100	Chic. & N. W.	29	
100	do.....s10	29	
100	do.....b3	29	
300	do.....s3	28¾	
300	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	69¾	
400	do	69¾	
100	do.....s3	68¾	
100	do	68¾	
100	do.....b3	68¾	
200	do	68¾	
100	Canton Co.	39¾	

THURSDAY, Aug. 10—P. M.

The market for Money was active at 7 per cent., to-day, to the Gold Brokers, steady at the same rate to the Stock Brokers, and from 7@9 ₱ cent. to the Discount Brokers on prime Merchant paper. The disposition to lend is not very free at Bank, but there is a large sum of outside balances offered by private lenders, on temporary use, at 7 ₱ cent. The Gold speculation is weaker, not only in price, but in the apparent confidence with which the movement is conducted, and the brokers in this clique have been lending out their Gold since Monday with more freedom, and paying all the way from 4 to 7 ₱ cent. interest to the party borrowing, and using it in place of lending free of interest, and exacting a small commission in addition, as in July. Where the Gold, or Certified Checks representing it in the Bank of New-York, are withheld from use in the market, the chief engineers in the speculation, who are understood to be strong men, have paid, and perhaps are still paying, as high as 12 ₱ cent. premium for Money to carry over the operation 30@60 days. Their calculations on an active Customs demand this month have been interfered with by the sales of Gold from the Treasury, while similar calculations on an export demand in August have been postponed by reason of the further transmission of United States 5-20s to Europe, and the increasing shipments of Cotton to England. The rate for Bills on London, in Gold, has gone up to 108¼ ₱ cent., and there is some inquiry, at this advance, today, for Saturday's mail, for Havana account. Three days' Bills have been done at 109¼ against United States 5-20s.

On the Stock Exchange to-day there was generally a firm bidding, but no large sum of business done. Governments were steady, and among the Railways, Erie Common Stock, as on yesterday, was the favorite and rose at one time to 89 ₱ cent. ex-dividend. The other New-York Roads and the Westerne were from steady to firm at an advance of ¼@1 ₱ cent. on Wednesday's sales. At the Second Board the feeling was rather dull, and at a later hour the following quotations were made as compared with the same hour yesterday.

The Railway market fell off ¼ and 1 per cent. on Erie, Reading, Michigan Southern, &c., and the general list closed weak. Gold was also further down.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	97	97	N. West Pref	63½	63½
U. S. 5-20s	108	108	Rock Island	108¼	108¾
N. Y. Central	92½	93	Fort Wayne	98	97½
Erie	87¼	87¾	Cumb'land Coal	43¼	42¾
Hudson	113¾	113	Quicksilver	56¾	56¾
Reading	106¾	106¼	Mariposa	12½	12½
Mich. Southern	66¾	66¾	Canton	39½	39½
Illinois Central	126¾	126	Atlantic Mail	156½	153
Mich Central	109¾	108¾	Brunswick	12¾	11
Pittsburgh	70¾	70¾	Ohio Certificates	24¾	24¾
Northwest	29¾	28¾	American Gold	143½	142

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	107	American Exchange	116
Mechanics'	110	Chatham	126
Union	117	Bank of N. America	107
City	180	Metropolitan	115
Phenix	103	Market	100
Tradesmen's	126	Nassau	108
Merchants' Exch'ge	100	Corn Exchange	106
Commerce	104¾	Import's' & Traders'	103
Mechanics' B'k Ass	102	Central National	104
Mercantile	126		

Gov. FENTON has done himself credit and the Banking interest of New-York a good service by the appointment of Mr. E. HAND, as Bank Superintendent, in place of Mr. VAN DYCK, recently transferred to the United States Sub-Treasury. For fifteen years past Mr. HAND has been ostensibly the Deputy, but really the Principal working man in the Bank Department, under some half-dozen changes of administration. His present promotion has therefore been honestly earned, and wholly independent of party politics.

The mail steamer of yesterday from California brought the following statement of the regular shipments of Gold and Silver from San Francisco for the first six months of the present calendar year:

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
New-York	$11,290,851	$8,650,976	$4,607,940	$6,996,794 61
England	4,216,941	15,098,427	15,585,289	9,769,572 00
China	1,007,272	1,808,058	2,910,783	378,926 00
Panama	232,007	305,036	186,205	235,000 00
Other points	85,645	190,083	462,614	267,360 17
Total	$16,832,616	$22,757,581	$23,963,711	$21,050,613 23

The amount to New-York is exclusive of about two millions transferred by steamer from the San Francisco to the New-York Sub-Treasury Office for Government account.

The stock of Cotton on hand at New-Orleans on Wednesday of last week, Aug. 2, was 59,505 bales. Later telegraphic messages place the stock at 64,000 bales.

The Paying Teller of the Phenix Bank, of this city, was arrested to-day, on the affidavit of the Cashier that he has made away with, or failed to account for, about $50,000 committed to his charge.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, reviewing the past six months of Gold and Silver mining, says:

"Our regular semi-annual treasure-statement shows that the receipts of treasure at this port from different sources during the last six months have been $29,225,007, of which amount California and Nevada contributed $25,671,792. The product of gold and silver mines on this coast for the first six months of last year was estimated at $28,000,000: so we have here an increase of $1,225,007, while the increase this year over the same period in 1863 is $3,581,989. The receipts by private hands from the interior, sometimes estimated at fifteen to twenty per cent. additional to those manifested, are not included in the total given above. If we add to the amount returned for 1865 the usual estimate for receipts by private hands, and include amount of ores sent elsewhere for reduction, we shall find the total product of the precious metals on this coast, for the past six months, so far as it passed through San Francisco, to be not less than $30,000,000. The figures for the past three years show a growing ratio in the metallic product, and fully sustain assertions previously made in this paper on that score. This fact is the more interesting when we remember that the exports of treasure for 1865 are about $7,000,000 less than they were for the same period in 1864, indicating a marked accumulation of capital. In connection with these facts we may add that the deposits at the Branch Mint yesterday aggregated about 16,000 ounces, representing a value of about $300,000."

Relative to the Government six ₱ cent bonds of 1865 issued to the Central Pacific Railroad, and offered for sale in this market through one of the leading banking houses of the city, the following paragraph appeared editorially in the *Evening Post*, a few days ago:

"The Government bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Company are not receivable at the Treasury Department as a basis for bank-note circulation at the same rate as those which represent the regular loans. If this had been allowed, they would have competed with the latter and reduced their price in the market. They are therefore admitted at 70 cents only on the dollar, while the others are taken at 90. As the bonds are equally good, the security to the people is better with 30 ₱ cent. margin above the notes issued than with only 10; but the profit to the banker is not so large. We have heard of one case in which a leading house in Wall-street has sold these bonds for bank circulating basis, representing them to be admissible at the same rate as the regular issues, or so managing the negotiation as to keep the distinction against them out of sight until their purchaser was nailed. From this we infer that knowledge of the precise fact is not so generally spread as it ought to be."

No leading house in Wall-street, or elsewhere, made any such sale of these bonds, under any such false pretences as are alleged in the second last sentence of this paragraph. We have the authority of the legal representative of the Company for stating that the exclusive agency for the sale of the bonds here was assigned by him to a leading banking house in Nassau-street. We have the very best authority, also, for stating that this house never made a sale of the bonds, directly or indirectly, on conditions, expressed or implied, which could be distorted into a justification of a charge of imposing on any purchaser of the bonds. No person acquainted with the financial position of the house in question could have given credence or currency to so discreditable and offensive a reflection on its uniform uprightness in business transactions.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $3,734,527 26; including for Customs, $402,000; on account of Loan, $103,000; payments, $3,886,492 03; balance, $61,025,935 03.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, July 26, 1865.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND OTHER SUN PICTURES.

The act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of March 3, 1865, imposes a tax on all photographs or other sun pictures, either ad valorem, under the 94th section, or a stamp duty under scedule C, section 170.

Copies of engravings or works of art, and photographs so small in size that stamps cannot be affixed, are liable to the ad valorem duty. All other sun pictures, including photographs, ambrotypes, and daguerreotypes, are liable to stamp duties, varying in value according to the retail price of the pictures.

Copies of engravings or works of art cannot be construed to include *copies of original life pictures*. All such pictures are liable to a stamp duty, at whatever price they may be sold, and all copies of engravings or works of art, when the wholesale price exceeds ten cents each, unless used for the illustration of books, are subject to a stamp duty.

From the above principles we deduce the following general rules:

1. Copies of engravings, &c., sold at a price not exceeding ten cents wholesale, 6 ₱ cent. ad valorem.
2. Copies of engravings, &c., used for the illustration of books, 6 ₱ cent. ad valorem.
3. Pictures so small that stamps cannot be affixed, 6 ₱ cent. ad valorem.
4. Copies of engravings, &c., sold at a price exceeding ten cents wholesale, must be stamped when the size will admit.
5. Copies of original life pictures, at whatever price sold, must be stamped when the size will admit.
6. All original life pictures must be stamped when the size will admit.

By the 169th section of the excise law it is enacted that any person who shall offer or expose for sale any of the articles named in schedule C, whether the articles so offered or exposed are imported, or are of foreign or domestic manufacture, shall be deemed the manufacturer thereof, and subject to all the duties, liabilities and penalties imposed by law in regard to the sale of domestic articles, without the use of the proper stamp or stamps denoting the duty paid thereon.

It is not believed to have been the intention of the law under the above provision to impose any additional duty, by way of stamps, upon pictures subject to an ad valorem duty, as hereinbefore mentioned. But when pictures are sold without stamps affixed, and it cannot be readily discovered from an inspection of the pictures themselves that they are copies of engravings, or works of art, this will be regarded *prima facie* evidence of liability to stamp duty. In all such cases positive evidence of the payment of an ad valorem duty must be given, or the stamps must be affixed.

The coloring or painting of sun pictures on which no duty has been paid, or stamps affixed, will be regarded as a part of the process of manufacture, and the liability to duty will be determined by the price at which such painted or colored pictures are sold.

The painting or coloring of pictures on which an ad valorem duty has been paid, or stamps have been affixed, will subject the same to an ad valorem duty of five per cent. on the increased value.

By the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Section of the Excise Law, in addition to the forfeiture of the picture, or pictures, there is imposed a penalty of $100 on any maker or manufacturer of photographs, &c., who shall sell, expose for sale, send out, remove, or deliver any of the same before the duty to which they were liable shall have been fully paid by affixing thereon the proper stamps.

WILLIAM ORTON, Commissioner.

Tax on Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 2, 1865.

The tax on tobacco, snuff or cigars accrues when they are sold, consumed or removed for consumption or sale, or removed from the place of manufacture. A removal from the factory to the store or warehouse of the manufacturer is not such a removal as renders the goods liable to be assessed for the tax thereon, since the ordinary storerooms connected with the manufactory are included as a part of the place of manufacture.

Whenever it is proposed to remove tobacco, or other manufactured goods or articles from and beyond the limits of the States lately in insurrection, the duty to which such tobacco or other articles are liable must be immediately ascertained. In order to do this, inquiry should be made: First, whether the goods were manufactured and removed from the place of manufacture prior to Sept. 1, 1862. If they were, no duty is to be assessed upon them. Second, whether a sale, or such a transfer or removal of the goods has ever been made as would cause the tax to accrue. Third, at what precise time was the sale, or the transfer, or the removal of the goods made. When these facts are satisfactorily determined, the assessor will have no difficulty in ascertaining the proper rates, and the amount of tax to be assessed.

All tobacco, snuff or cigars subject to tax under either of the excise laws, in the hands of the manufacturer or producer thereof on the 1st of April, 1865, will be liable, when sold, consumed, removed for consumption or sale, or removed from the place of manufacture, to the rates of duty existing on and after April 1, 1865. Tobacco, snuff and cigars may be removed from one district to another in the United States, or from any port within the States lately in insurrection to a Northern port, under bonds, as per regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. They may also be exported in bond, provided the district to which such removal is made is a port of entry.

Before any tobacco, snuff, or cigars are transported beyond the limits of the States lately in insurrection, whether in bond or otherwise, the same must be inspected and branded with the date of its manufacture, the rate of tax to which it is liable, and such marks as will enable the officers of internal revenue in every case to identify the precise lot shipped or transported.

If tobacco, &c., is to be transported, on which the tax has been paid, or which is claimed to be exempt from duty, in addition to the inspecting and marking, as indicated above, the owner or party desiring to transport will procure the certificate of the collector of the district from which it is to be removed, that the tax has been paid on that identical lot of tobacco, &c., or his certificate, indorsed by the assessor of the district, that he is satisfied that such lot, so inspected, branded or marked, as set forth in said certificate, is not liable to any duty.

All tobacco, snuff or cigars landed in any district beyond the limits of the States lately in insurrection, without the inspector's brand and marks, as indicated above, and without being accompanied by a certificate from the collector of the district from which the goods were transported that the tax has been paid, or that he has satisfactory evidence that they are not subject to any tax, will be liable to be seized, forfeited and sold for the payment of taxes, according to the rates imposed by the law now in force, in whatever district they may be found. Collectors, seizing any such goods will hold them for a sufficient time for the owner or parties interested to show, if such is the case, that the goods are not liable to any duty, or that the duty to which they were liable has been paid.

WILLIAM ORTON,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Commissioner ORTON recently made the following addional rulings:

Monthly returns of insurance companies need not include premium notes.

A builder's or contractor's license covers his business, if he makes no articles subject to duty as manufacturers; but if he makes such articles to an amount exceeding $1,000 annually, he must also have license as a manufacturer; in such case the amount of business covered by the manufacturers' license may be deducted from the amount of contracts.

Under the statutes of Kentucky, a lien is retained upon the land conveyed for the payment of the purchase sum, if in any way the amount remaining unpaid appears in the deed. If notes for such unpaid sums are also given, such notes are liable to stamp duty. The fact that the notes are taken merely for convenience, and are in one sense a repetition of the liability expressed in the deed, in no manner releases them from stamp duty, for it is a well-established ruling of this office that duplicates must be stamped the same as originals. If a person sees fit to bind himself by two different or distinct instruments both should be stamped. The stamp upon the deed in the present case is necessary to validate the conveyance, and the fact that under the statute of Kentucky certain recitals in a deed create a lien upon the land, does not relieve the notes from stamp duty. If this were not so both the evidence of debt and the instrument securing it would escape all taxation, for the stamp affixed to the deed would be the same even if the whole purchase sum were paid at the time of the conveyance. But the obligation under the deed and upon

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—(Winter Garden).—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½.—MIDNIGHT ASSAULT.—LOVE AMONG THE BONNETS.

WALLACK'S.—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

BROADWAY.—PICCOLINO.—ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—ARRAH NA POGUE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

We learn that several applications have been made to the Commissioners of Pensions, under the impression that at the last session of Congress the rate of pension for the loss of a limb had been increased. But it is now officially announced that no such change in the Pension Law for the loss of one limb has been made. The army pensioner for such loss receives $8 per month, if he was a private, non-commissioned officer, or musician; $15 a month if he was a Second Lieutenant; $17 if a First Lieutenant; $20 if a Captain; $25 if a Major, and $30 if a Lieutenant-Colonel, or of any higher grade. The same rates, according to rank, are applicable to navy pensions.

A Washington paper states that the court-martial, of which Brig.-Gen. UNDERWOOD is President, and Col. N. P. CHIPMAN Judge Advocate, is still in receipt of a large number of letters from soldiers, and others who have suffered and witnessed the sufferings inflicted on Union soldiers under the rebel Capt. WERTZ, at Andersonville. These letters are all read, and to the most intelligent a list of questions is mailed, with the request that answers be given thereto and returned. Should it then be deemed necessary to subpœna the volunteer, a subpœna is made out.

On Sunday evening last, in the midst of a discourse in Rev. Mr. WARNER'S church, on Ohio-street, Cleveland, one of the stays of the chandelier, which is supported in the central part of the house, broke, and thereby upset the several coal oil lamps of which it is composed. The lamps broke in falling, the oil ignited, and several pews began blazing instantly. Three or four ladies were covered with the burning oil, and the flames leaping over their clothing were with great difficulty extinguished.

An arrival from Rio Janeiro brings intelligence of a severe engagement between the Brazilian fleet and eight Paraguayan steamers and eight floating batteries. The greatest bravery was displayed on both sides, and the slaughter fearful. The victory is claimed by the Brazilians. The engagement took place June 11, at Riachelo, a little below Corrientes, on the River Parana. At San Borga, on the River Uruguay, the Paraguayans had carried the town, and, it is said, put the entire Brazilian garrison to death.

About noon, yesterday, a fire broke out in SHEVILLE'S morocco tannery, at the foot of Taylor-street, Williamsburgh, and communicated to the large four-story brick building known as the Empire State Flint Glass Works, belonging to LEININGER, HILL & Co. Both buildings, with their contents, were entirely destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $200,000, on which there are insurances to the amount of $60,000. Several firemen were injured by the falling of in a roof. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Very severe rain storms have recently occurred throughout Wisconsin and Minnesota, badly damaging the crops in many sections. A severe hail storm took place in the former State last Monday, extending throughout Sauk, Crawford, Richland and Iowa Counties, wilting and destroying large fields of wheat. It is estimated that two hundred farms are completely destroyed. The loss is estimated at from three to four hundred thousand dollars.

The Department of State has received, through Mr. BURLINGAME, the United States Minister to China, a copy of the recent translation of WHEATON'S *International Law* into the Chinese language, which has been made by Rev. U. A. P. MARTIN, of the American Presbyterian Union. It is understood that the translation does not include such to the notes of the late edition as were inserted in justify disloyalty to this country.

The trial of Capt. WERTZ, of the late rebel army, who is charged with maltreatment of the Federal prisoners while in charge of the Andersonville stockade and prison, will be commenced on the 15th inst. Witnesses are already arriving in Washington. They are mostly officers and soldiers who have been sufferers by reason of the barbarity and cruelty of the accused; but many Southern men will also testify as to his conduct while keeper of the prison.

The New Bedford *Standard* understands that a leading member of the bar in that city refused a retainer from the party seeking to break down Miss HOWLAND'S will. He declared that there was no ground for the case to stand on, and that he considered it wicked to attempt to frustrate the provisions of an instrument which confers such benefits on so many deserving individuals and on the community at large.

Letters from the ex-rebel Vice-President STEPHENS, now in confinement at Fort Warren, speak of his health as "very precarious," but not from any lack of nourishing food or kind treatment at the hands of those who have him in charge. It in the close confinement which he complains of as undermining his constitution, which has been very feeble for several years.

A single scull boat race, for a purse of $100, came off on the Hudson, opposite Poughkeepsie, yesterday, between JOE COBURN, the prize-fighter, and THOMAS BURNS, of Staten Island. BURNS made the distance (one half-mile) in seven minutes, beating his adversary about one length.

The recent telegram sent Major-Gen. SHERIDAN, directing the muster-out of certain troops in his command, will result in the discharge of about two-thirds of that army. The Paymaster-General has ordered $5,000,000 to be sent to Texas for the payment of those troops.

It is stated that the number of pardons so far granted by the President will not exceed five hundred. Many applications have, however, been favorably acted upon by the Attorney-General, but they await the final action of the President.

The engines for the United States frigate *Franklin*, and sloop-of-war *Quinnipiamond*, are now building at the Atlantic Works, East Boston. They will cost $450,000 and $580,000, respectively. Turrets for vessels of the *Dictator* class are also building there, to cost $700,000.

The three mile race at Saratoga, yesterday, was won by the Balrownie horse *Fleetwing*. *Capt. Moore* was badly beaten on the second heat. Time, 5:31½, 5:49. The selling race of one and a half dash was won easily by *Thrasgeneck*. Time, 2:42.

A Macon, Ga., paper says that a perfect mania for horseflesh exists in that community, and some admirers of the animal are by no means scrupulous as to the manner of acquiring an interest in this species of property.

The old rebel Gen. FRANK CHEATHAM, so far overcame his ancient animosity, as to visit recently Gov. BROWNLOW, at Nashville, for the purpose of obtaining his indorsement to his petition to the President for pardon.

The Union State Convention of Maine met yesterday and nominated Gov. CONY for re-election. There was no opposing candidate. The convention was harmonious and enthusiastic.

The coat worn by the late Col. DAHLGREN in his daring raid round the defences of Richmond, has been recovered from a rebel who had it in his possession. Five bullet holes mark this interesting relic of one of our bravest and most gallant soldiers.

A mine of solid petroleum has been discovered in Western Virginia. The vein varies in depth from 50 inches to 250 feet. A ton of the ore yields about 170 gallons of pure oil.

Gen. JO. JOHNSTON is "looking for a place." The Superintendency of some railroad, possibly the Richmond and Danville Railroad, may be given him.

The steamer *Lafayette*, from Havre July 27, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her advices were anticipated.

LOCAL NEWS.

HENRY B. JENKINS, Paying Teller at the Phenix Bank, of Wall-street, was taken from his bed at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, by Policeman MCCARTHY, and incarcerated in the Twenty-ninth-street Police-station, and, later yesterday, Mr. JOHN PARKER, Cashier of the bank, appeared before Justice LEDWITH and made affidavit charging that the prisoner had, within two years, defrauded the Phenix Bank to the amount of $250,000. JENKINS, who is said to have confessed, was committed. He has been twenty years connected with this institution—the last two as its Paying Teller. Other arrests were made last evening. Mr. JOHN MCKEON has been retained by the bank.

Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, yesterday, over the body of Mrs. PRISCILLA C. ELLERBY, of Tarrytown, another of the victims of the *Arrow* explosion, found in the North River, on Wednesday afternoon, off One Hundred and Eighth-street.

JAMES HAYDEN, of No. 122 Mott-street, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning, having died, it is believed, while under the influence of intoxicating liquors.

Gold fell off to 142 per cent. yesterday. The Railways firmer than on Wednesday in the morning, but the market weaker at the close. Money active on Gold and on Merchant paper, and steady to the Stock Brokers.

Breadstuffs were more active and much dearer, yesterday. In provisions, there was also more doing, but New Mess Pork was decidedly lower, under forced sales by speculative holders. Whisky was quiet and depressed. Cotton and Groceries were in moderate demand. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

Signs of Peace—Return of Our Troops from Texas.

The highly important order directed to Gen. SHERIDAN by the War Department, to "cause to be *mustered out of service* all volunteer white troops—cavalry, infantry and artillery—serving in the Department of Texas, that can be dispensed with," is doubtless by this time in the way of actual execution. The order was issued by the Secretary of War on the 1st instant, and reached Gen. SHERIDAN at New-Orleans, by telegraph, on the same day. The work would be one requiring little labor, as it was directed that the troops should be mustered out by "*entire organizations*, including all additions thereto by recruits, or from other sources;" and to still further facilitate it, the Paymaster-General promptly ordered $5,000,000 to be forwarded for the immediate payment of the disbanded forces.

The application of this order *will leave a smaller number* of Federal troops for post and garrison duty in the great State of Texas than are now on like service in Eastern Virginia. As we mentioned on a previous day, the troops to be retained in Texas will be mainly of the colored section of our army; and we have no doubt they will soon make themselves highly popular by keeping in check the savage Indians in the northern and northwestern quarters of the State, and in defending the inhabitants from their ever-recurring outbreaks and forays.

The energetic action of the government in thus disbanding the forces which Gen. SHERIDAN had been authorized to take to Texas prior to the collapse of the rebellion there, may be looked upon simply as the consummation of the general policy of army disbandment and military reduction, which the government commenced soon after the overthrow of the Confederacy. The last of the rebel armies to surrender was that in Texas; and partly in consequence of this, and partly from other causes, (such as the greater importance of first mustering out the larger military bodies on this side of the Mississippi,) among the last of our troops to be disbanded have been those in Texas. It would have been impossible, under all the circumstances, that the work should have been done sooner.

The order is a guarantee of the good faith of the government with the people in reducing the military establishment to the lowest possible point. It is a guarantee of their purpose to reduce the public expenditures as far as can be done, and to enforce in every quarter a policy of retrenchment and economy. It is a guarantee of their intention to maintain an honorable peace with foreign Powers, to foster no insane spirit of military adventure among the people, and to give no encouragement to those unwise military leaders who have exhibited a desire to embroil our country in unnecessary and immoral wars. In fact, to the latter class, this most unexpected but most wise action of the Secretary of War in disbanding our army in Texas, has brought sudden and absolute despair.

On this phase of the subject, the Baltimore *American* of Wednesday remarks:

"It is apparent from the prompt action of the government that it is found desirable to put an end to the continual rumors and apprehensions, here and abroad, of a war with France for the expulsion of MAXIMILIAN. The French papers have expressed grave fears of a collision, and in these fears they are joined by other powers which would be seriously affected by such a conflict. Of course, the flame has been industriously fanned by rebel emissaries who still cling to the hope of involving us in difficulty with foreign nations. All the appliances of malevolent invention and exaggeration are studiously resorted to in order to heighten ill-feeling and promote mutual resentment. The course of our government is calculated to administer to these fomenters of mischief an effectual rebuke. They can no longer point to an accumulation of men along the Rio Grande as a menace to those upon the other side. The fact remains that the Government of the United States, for reasons good and sufficient, does not intend, for the present at least, to become embroiled in a foreign war."

It is implied in remarks we have already made, that the action of the government in issuing the order we have referred to, need not be supposed to have been specially impelled by any unnecessary thought about the Franco-Mexican business. An all-sufficient explanation of it is, that it is but an item in the sweeping and comprehensive policy of military disbandment adopted by the government three months ago. But if, at the same time, it result in dispelling mischievous reports, and thwarting wicked schemes, numberless benefits will have been gained.

THE REAPPEARANCE OF COPPER AND NICKEL COINS.—The abundance of small change in nickel and copper cent pieces must shortly prepare the way for the withdrawal of some of the smaller denominations of the fractional currency. We could now probably dispense, with safety, with the five-cent and three-cent currency bills. They have, doubtless, been a great convenience. But the necessity for their continuance in circulation, we take it, has passed. And the dilapidated condition of the bulk of the postal currency of the second issue strongly invites a great reduction of the issue. Much of it has become filthy to a degree, and otherwise unfit for use.

The Absence of Excitement—Its Favorable Influences upon Reconstruction.

A great calm has succeeded the storm of war. There is no stir, either North or South. Even the election canvasses, in the few States where they are going on, are conducted languidly. Politicians are at a loss to get up any issues which can produce excitement, or even interest. Nothing serious is urged against the administration. All are placid, if not complacent; acquiescent, if not satisfied. The public mind everywhere seeks quiet.

This is a very favorable fact. Nothing can be more conducive to the restoration of a friendly feeling between the two sections than just such a period of repose. We may say that it is very easily accounted for—that it is the natural reaction from the long-continued strain of excitement which necessarily accompanied the war. Yet it might have been different. The disappointment and humiliation brought upon the South by the sudden collapse of the rebellion, might have sought a certain vindictive satisfaction in keeping up a war of words against the government, and fomenting all kinds of factious opposition. In the North, the diverse ideas respecting the true mode of reconstruction might have been, and it was generally believed would be, the occasion of vehement controversies. Both their importance and their novelty gave much reason for the expectation of this. But there has been only a limited discussion of these questions, and that in a very moderate tone. The people have been disposed to leave the matter, in its present stage at least, to the judgment of the administration. And the action of the administration has been marked by so much prudence that no party, or either section, has found any reason for complaint. The absence of all sectional passion, of all disposition to indulge in sectional crimination and recrimination, greatly smooths the way of the government in its difficult work, and is the most auspicious of all tokens of its final success.

The mere cessation of hard language between the two sections is a fact of immense account. True, it is of merely negative character. It involves in itself no positive reconciliation, no real concord of spirit. But it is a necessary antecedent. Reconstruction would be a moral impossibility under any such indulgence of mutual reproach as prevailed before the rebellion. The rebel spirit would be kept as rank as ever, and loyalty would have no chance for new growth. The military government that now exists would, of necessity, be prolonged indefinitely. But both sections, having tacitly agreed to drop the war of words with the war of arms, passion finds no aliment. An opportunity comes for calm reflection, and it needs but this reflection to convince the South that its only chance of a recovery from its present misery lies in a faithful support of the National Government. Let this truth once be fairly brought home to the heart of the South, so that it shall consistently express itself, not only in oaths of allegiance, but in the election of truly loyal men to the conventions and Legislatures, and to the various State and municipal offices, and nothing will be easier than the completion of the work of reconstruction.

Our Rights in Property of the Rebel Government.

The case recently decided in the English Court of Chancery, involving the question of the right of the United States to property in England, claimed to have belonged to the rebel government, is a very interesting one, not only in itself, but because it may be the pioneer of many cases, varying in circumstances, but coming under the same principle.

The property in this case was a cargo of cotton, shipped to Mr. PRIOLEAU, of the firm of FRASER, TRENHOLM & Co. Mr. PRIOLEAU was an agent of the rebels, and the cotton was shipped to him to be sold, and the proceeds paid over to them, or shipped for their use. Our Consul at Liverpool claimed the cotton, in the name of the United States, and applied to the Court of Chancery for an injunction against the consignees of the ship and FRASER, TRENHOLM & Co., to prevent the cotton from being delivered to PRIOLEAU or to the firm.

PRIOLEAU set up that this cotton was one of a long series of transactions between him and the Confederate Government, in the course of which he had incurred liabilities to the amount of £20,000, and that he looked to this cotton alone to protect him against these liabilities.

The Vice-Chancellor held that PRIOLEAU was entitled to be protected against these liabilities out of the cotton, and appointed him receiver of the property to sell it, pay the charges and hold the funds, giving security for £20,000, the value of the property above the amount of those liabilities.

The matter was an interlocutory one only, and the views which the Vice-Chancellor announced may, perhaps, not be sustained by the final decision of the Court. But we have here a positive judicial announcement of the same view which Lord RUSSELL declared in his dispatch in reference to the rebel privateers, viz.: That whatever was the property of the rebel government has now become the property of the United States. It is true that the Vice-Chancellor also held that the United States must take the property subject to any agreement which had been made between the rebel government and Mr. PRIOLEAU. The agreement is not set forth in the report of the case, and it may be that all the transactions were had under one agreement, so as to be really but one transaction, and this cotton thus specifically subjected to liabilities previously created. But we should doubt whether this property would be subject to any agreement not specially affecting the specific property. The rule could hardly be carried so far as to cover any agreement whatever between the parties, although the Vice-Chancellor says: "The United States Government must take it (the cotton) subject to all agreements made *in respect of it* by the *de facto* government."

We doubt whether, on final hearing, the rule will be laid down quite as broadly as this. Take the case of the *Shenandoah* for instance. Suppose, she being in an English port, we claim her, and her master should say that the rebel government had agreed to give him so much prize money, as her commander, the court could hardly say that we must take the vessel subject to that agreement, and therefore could not have her without paying prize money for the destruction of our own vessels.

That case would come within the scope of the Vice-Chancellor's words; but if it should ever arise, there will be points of difference enough between it and the case of this cotton to make this not quite a case in point.

THE SOUTHERN METROPOLIS.—The New-Orleans *True Delta* contains a glowing account of "New-Orleans As It Is." It declares that the population of the Crescent City was never before so large at this season. That the thoroughfares are thronged as in the "flush times" of old, in the height of the gay Winter, business and amusement months; that the whole city is instinct with life, that the Summer trade has been unprecedented in extent and amount; that there are continually occurring announcements of the resumption of business of old-established houses, and the opening of new ones; that the animation prevails not only in the streets of wholesale and retail stores, but among the cotton presses and warehouses, and on the levée and the canals; that accounts from all quarters in the interior speak of the renewed activity of the people and the zest with which they are again resorting to their peaceful and wealth-producing vocations; and that, though the day of her former immence foreign commerce has departed, the time is not far distant when the commercial glory of New-Orleans will reappear with increased and enduring splendor. These cheering facts are reiterated by the *True Delta* at great length and with much torrid rhetoric, indicating, we suppose, the temperature of the brilliant city in the early days of August.

We are further told of the peaceable and orderly character now possessed by the City of New-Orleans, and we are certainly delighted to learn that peace has at last dawned upon a city in which there has been ceaseless war and bloodshed for forty years, in which every youth used to be trained in the use of deadly weapons, and in which no gentleman ever went abroad without a revolver and bowie-knife about his person. Now, however, we are told, encounters, street tumults, and other scenes of disorder are very rare, and crime is well kept under by an efficient police. The city, too, is marvelously cleanly and healthy, and so forth.

We are really glad to hear of the prosperous state of affairs in New-Orleans. We know that the city is driving an immense commerce with New-York by way of the Mississippi and by sea.

THE EXPRESS BUSINESS.—A correspondent writes to inquire whether we are opposed to the formation of new express companies. The inquirer seems to find an affirmative answer in a late reference to the subject in these columns. Nothing could be wider of the mark than such a conclusion. We simply pointed out in the article in question that an express company's prospectus, which declared that the comany would *organize* under "limited liability" was spurious, and ran in the teeth of existing State laws. As to further competition in the express business, *we need it*. We need it very much. Our great companies have grown rich. Some of them have grown lazy. Many of them have grown indifferent. Not a few of them are *above* being punctual in attending to *small orders*. We have scores of complaints of rudeness suffered at the hands of Express officials, for which there is no personal redress. We want more competition, then; but when new companies propose to organize they should etate honestly that individual stockholders are liable, if the corporation should fail to meet accrued losses. Let us have more competition by all means. When it takes eight or ten days to get a parcel through from New-Haven to New-York reform—*instant reform* is needed. That can only be got by more competition.

OUR CITY DEBT.—We print elsewhere a brief statement made by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, setting forth the condition of our public debt. It is estimated in the Comptroller's office that the amount of the funded debt of the city (represented by the bonds and stocks of the corporation,) Feb. 1, 1865, was $30,658,676 50. The amount of investments (stocks and bonds) held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, on account of the fund for the redemption of the city debt, March 25, 1865, as seen by the report of the committee, was $8,875,301, or more than one quarter of the whole debt. This amount, with its accumulation from interest, and the annual revenues going to the fund, will be ample for the redemption of the entire present debt, as it becomes due, and, if properly managed, will leave a large surplus in the fund to provide for any future debt for public purposes.

POLEMICS.—A communication of one of our regular contributors on Bishop POTTER'S late Pastoral and kindred subjects, has called forth a number of rejoinders, which we publish in other columns to-day. The discussion must now end where it is. Interesting as the subject may be, the columns of a secular newspaper are entirely unsuited for it. Both parties have been heard, and there the matter has to rest finally, however much more might be said on either side.

UPON THE HILL.—The facts that a rebel General named HILL recently got drunk, and became indecent, was locked up by the Washington police, and lay in the workhouse for two or three days, because he had not money to pay his fine—that finally two mechanics ("mudsills," as HILL would call them) raised the funds and released the hero—will serve as a text for many a smart paragraph. Let the press be merciful to this HILL. If he got drunk, he simply kept up the customs of his old home; for it is down in Dixie that the flowing bowl flows most lavishly, where drunkenness has been reduced to a science, and to be habitually sober will (in the case of a white man) subject the offender to a suspicion of conspiring against the State. This HILL, who is doubtless a whole chain of mountains in his native region, ought not to be roughly dealt with. Are not the nobs of British aristocracy permitted to smash the hats of the Charleys, and upset the boxes of dozing officers, and call it a "demnition good joke?" Why should not that HILL get drunk, and brawl and brag, as his kind have done for forty years in the streets and parlors of the national capital, without being molested by a poor wretch of a watchman, who works for his living? Alas, alas! the degeneracy of modern days; when a gentleman—ay, and a General, too—can't get drunk without being arrested just like a vulgar plebeian, thrust into an odoriferous calaboose, haled before a vulgar beak, fined money, (the same to be in gold or greenbacks,) recommitted for the lack of the needful, and at last be extricated only by the suspicious sympathy of a couple of common working-men, whose object may, after all, be to humiliate the already cast-down and sadly humbled HILL. "Two mechanics paid his fine." If he had a decent regard for the opinions of mankind he would go right back to the workhouse and pick oakum until a recognized sprig of the chivalry came to the rescue. Where are the "sympathisers" in Washington? Can they see the grand nation (that was to have been,) thus humbled in one of its chief pillars without an effort at redemption? Shall Don Quixote languish in prison—the Cid Bivar blanch in a vile dungeon—until "two mechanics" come to the rescue? Alas, for the chivalry! Oh, HILL!

THE COST OF IT.—It would be interesting to know how much it cost GEORGE SANDERS to be "kidnapped." The "put-up" job is tolerably well understood now-a-days, but this one seems to have been not very cleverly managed. First, a party of "dangerous-looking fellows" arrive from the United States. There they meet (by appointment, no doubt) with a detective—one O'LEARY; they offer the detective the fabulous sum of ten thousand dollars for the worthless carcass of SANDERS. Of course, the detective at once posts SANDERS, as in duty bound, and the hirsute GEORGE goes forthwith to see the Chief of Police and the Recorder. On the way the attempt at abduction is made, and, of course, fails. Now, GEORGE, we respectfully submit that you are drawing it a little too strong. Your detective is one of the best-known men in Canada, and it is hardly reasonable to suppose that real kidnappers would have sought him for a confidant. And then to arrange for an assault while "on the road to the Recorder's office!" Why, you evidently dared not trust your own instruments, and so, instead of boldly counterfeiting suicide by a plunge from Victoria Bridge, (with half-a-dozen small boats conveniently near to pick you up,) you grandiloquently mount a kitchen chair and dive into the water-butt, splash and splurge, cry "Murder," &c., as set down in the programme, and finally crawl out and live to prove a seeming paradox—that even GEORGE SANDERS can get lower and be meaner than he ever yet has been. Oh! thou of the curly hair—oh! GEORGE, thou art becoming foolish.

Amusements.

BENEFIT OF MISS KATE REIGNOLDS.—At the Broadway Theatre Miss KATE REIGNOLDS takes her farewell benefit this evening. Her engagement here has been an entire success, nothing resulting therefrom save continued pleasure, profit and popularity. Holding her in no way responsible for the outrageous interpolations of senseless gags, we urge her claims for a full house, and trust she will go hence with pleasant memories.

"Arrah-na-Pogue" will be given at a matinée to-morrow.

The "Colleen Bawn" holds her own at Wallack's.

Barnum's afternoon performances are as popular as ever. Pantomime and curiosities are the attractions.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 10.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who left here last Saturday for New-York, with the intention of returning on Tuesday last, has been detained by illness, and it is not known how soon he will be able to resume his duties. In the meantime Deputy Commissioner ROLLINS conducts the business of the Revenue Bureau. The following rulings were made by the Deputy Commissioner of the internal revenue to-day. The assignment or transfer of a judgment should be stamped as an agreement or contract. Domestic bills of lading are considered as receipts for the delivery of property, and should be stamped as such. The bond given by the guardian of the minor heirs of a deceased soldier in order to apply for the pension, bounty or arrearages of pay is subject to stamp duty of one dollar, as a bond given for the due execution and performance of the duties of any office. A person employed by an insurance company to take the general care and supervision of the interests of the company either at a fixed place or by traveling from place to place, must have license as an insurance agent, whether he solicits risks and negotiates insurance or not. The receipts of internal revenue to-day amounted to a very little less than one million.

ORDER FROM THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

The Paymaster-General has issued an order, calling the attention of Paymasters to the forgeries or double payments of the accounts of officers of the regular army, out of the Volunteer General Staff now in service, who are entitled to draw their pay monthly on individual accounts, and directs that hereafter officers of the above classes will draw their pay from some Paymaster of the pay district in which they are serving. Chiefs of pay districts will immediately assign a Paymaster to the special duty of paying such accounts.

REIMBURSING STATES.

According to the act approved July 27, 1861, the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to pay to the government of any State or his duly authorized agents, the costs, charges and expenses properly incurred by such State for enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equiping, paying, and transporting its troops employed in aiding to suppress the rebellion. Under this act claims have been filed by the several States in the office of the third auditor as follows: Pennsylvania, $2,118,419 33; Michigan, $632,902 29; Connecticut, $1,940,638 33; Kentucky, $2,418,496 99; West Virginia, $46,918 87; New-Hampshire, $1,319,712 44; New-Jersey, $546,225 83; Kansas, $12,351 04; Maine, $1,144,319 90; Rhode Island, $559,190 98; Minnesota, $25,133 17; Delaware, $3,019 20; Indiana, $1,927,867 90; Ohio, $2,289,154 39; Massachusetts, $3,501,766 50; Iowa, $647,573 78; Wisconsin, $1,109,413 46; Illinois, $3,800,613 14; New-York, $2,948,963 66; Vermont, $718,096 64; total, $27,710,864 95.

ASSIGNED TO DUTY.

Surgeon L. H. ABODIE has been assigned to duty as Medical Director of the Department of Missouri; Assistant Surgeon G. M. SLEMMERS, U. S. A., to duty with the Thirteenth Infantry at Camp Denison, Ohio, and Assistant Surgeon D. O. FARRAND, U. S. A., with the Nineteenth Infantry at Fort Wayne, Mich.

THE TRIAL OF WERTZ.

The 15th inst. is positively fixed for the commencement of the trial of WERTZ, the Andersonville prison-keeper.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES.

At the sale of government horses and mules to-day, ordinary horses brought an average price of $68, and mules $72. A choice lot of ninety mules sold at $150 each.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

A report has been received from Gen. SPRAGUE, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmens' Affairs in Missouri and Arkansas, stating that issues of rations for August will not exceed one-third of those for June, but that he fears great destitution next Winter. All the freedmen west of Little Rock are supporting themselves. A majority of the refugees receiving aid in Western Kansas and Missouri are families and dependents of soldiers in our army, most of whom will soon be mustered out, and who will return to provide for their families.

A DECIDED SELL.

The sensation of to-day has been the sale of unclaimed packages for ADAMS & Co's. Express. The auction was characterized by all the spirit and excitement of prize lottery drawing, the articles generally bringing high prices. Among the prizes drawn were a number of boxes containing loaded shells. One individual invested $36 in a trunk, and found it filled with McCLELLAN'S campaign documents. A large number of the packages consisted of christmas gifts and clothing for soldiers, the latter in a decomposed condition.

GOING TO CYPRUS.

Gen. CESNOLA, who entered the service as Colonel of the Fourth New-York Cavalry, has been appointed Consul at Cyprus.

RE-ARREST OF HILL.

The rebel HILL committed to the workhouse on Saturday by the civil authorities for vagrancy, and released yesterday upon his friends paying his fine, was arrested again to-night by the provost guard, and after an examination released with orders to report to the Provost-Marshal to-morrow.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Returns received from Oregon show great activity in sales of public lands for settlement in that part of the Pacific coast; 3,497 acres were disposed of last month for active settlement at Juneia, Mich.

CENSUS FACTS.

The census returns represents Massachusetts as having 8,176 manufacturing establishments, with an invested capital of $122,793,227, paying annually for raw material used $19,503,720, for cotton $56,963,227; employing 146,368 male and 71,963 female hands. The annual value of products amounts to $255,745,923.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 10.

CONSUL AT CYPRUS.

The President has appointed L. P. DE CESNOLA, of New-York, to be Consul at Cyprus, and B. F. FARRER, of Ohio, Consul at Cadiz.

TO SEE THE PRESIDENT.

The Executive Mansion was again besieged to-day by a large crowd of visitors, one-third of them women. The President opened his office to all of them at the same time, and paid attention to their respective calls on business, aided by his private Secretary. The most importunate of the throng presented matters of the least importance, some of them having previously been unsuccessful with heads of departments. Several ex-members of the United States Congress, who have been prominent in the rebel service, waited in the ante-room in order to obtain a private interview with the President after the crowd had retired.

THE INDIANS.

It is probable that the Society of Friends will be represented in the commission appointed to meet the Cherokees, Chickasaws and many other Indian tribes in grand council on the 1st of September. The object of the government is to secure peace among them by improving their social condition, and by removing, as far as possible, some of the causes which have heretofore provoked them to hostilities.

MONEY COMING IN.

The receipts from customs for July are represented to be $10,000,000, and those for the present month will be much larger. Five-eighths of the revenue are collected at New-York.

MOSBY A LION.

A gentleman of this city, who was in Alexandria yesterday, says Col. JOHN S. MOSBY attracted a crowd wherever he made his appearance, and his presence occasioned much indignation among the soldiers on duty in that city. He came down from Warrenton to be admitted as a member of the Bar. But Gen. WELLS arrested him on the charge of having broken his parole. The Colonel briefly but respectfully controverted the point, and the General telegraphed to the Secretary of War for instructions.

CHOLERA AT MALTA.

Advices were received to-day at the State Department, from the United States Consul at Malta, stating that the cholera was prevailing there to an alarming extent, and that communication with the adjacent islands had been suspended. At Odessa great apprehension was felt, and the strictest regulations had been established in consequence of the malignity of the epidemic at Constantinople.

TRIAL OF CONSPIRATORS.

The Attorney-General, in response to an inquiry of President JOHNSON whether the persons charged with the offence of having assassinated the late President should be tried before a military tribunal or a civil court, gave a written opinion sustaining the former mode of trial. This opinion has been printed. It maintains that a military tribune exists under and according to the constitution in time of war; that the law of nations constitutes a part of the law of the land; and that the laws of war constitute the greater part of the law of nations. The laws of war authorize human life to be taken without legal process, or that legal process contemplated by those provisions in the constitution that are relied upon to show that military judicial tribunals are unconstitutional. The law of nations, which is the result of the experience and wisdom of ages, has decided that jayhawkers, banditti, &c., are offenders against the law of nations and of war, and as such amenable to the military. Our constitution has made those laws a part of the law of the land. Obedience to the constitution and the law, then, requires that the military should do their whole duty. They must not only meet and fight the enemies of the country in open battle; but they must kill or take the secret enemies of the country, and try and execute them according to the law. The civil tribunals of the country cannot rightfully interfere with the military in the performance of their high, arduous and perilous, but lawful duties. The Attorney-General characterizes BOOTH and his associates as secret active public enemies; and he concludes with the opinion that "the persons who are charged with the assassination of the President committed the deed as public enemies, as I believe they did; and whether they did or not is a question to be decided by the tribunal before which they are tried. They not only can but ought to be tried before a military tribunal. If the persons charged have offended against the laws of war, it would be palpably wrong for the military to hand them over to the civil courts, as it would be wrong in a civil court to convict a man of murder who had in time of war killed another in battle."

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Late Col. Dahlgren's Uniform—Sale of Government Horses—Search for a Suspicious Steamer.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

Information having been received at headquarters that the coat of the late Col. DAHLGREN was in the hands of CHARLES DAVIS, of Matthews County, Va., an order was issued to Lieut. S. J. TOWSON, Provost-Marshal at Camp Hamilton, to go and secure it. The Lieutenant accordingly left last Sunday, and on landing on the farm of one BARNEY WESTON, on North River, was treated very rudely and disgracefully by the inhabitants, and by WESTON in particular, who informed the Lieutenant and his men that they lived under civil law, and would not have the military there, and spoke contemptuously of other Union officers. They, however, ascertained that Mr. DAVIS had moved to Norfolk, and last night the Lieutenant succeeded in obtaining the Colonel's coat. It has five bullet-holes in it. WESTON'S arrest has been ordered.

The Fifth and Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, recently consolidated, arrived this morning from Richmond on the steamers *Vineland*, *Norfolk*, *Clyde* and *Charles Cooper* en route for Philadelphia to be mustered out. Col. E. M. WEST is in command.

The sale of government horses and mules commenced yesterday. Horses brought from $7 to $178 and mules from $30 to $90. Of the former 130 and of the latter 50 were sold. The sale continues to-day.

A thorough search has been made for the steamer *Effort*, reported to have left New-York under suspicious circumstances. She is not in these waters.

The work of raising the *Cumberland* will soon be resumed, although the pumps have not yet been repaired.

Respite for a Murderer.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 10.

DAVID GREGORY, who was to be executed here to-morrow, for shooting a tavern keeper, has had his time extended to the 2d of September.

Non Arrival of the Clara Clarita.

ASPY BAY, C. B., Thursday, Aug. 10—11 P. M.

There are no signs of the *Clara Clarita*. It is very clear and bright.

No News from the Great Eastern.

ASPY BAY, Thursday, Aug. 10—5:20 P. M.

There are no signs of the *Clara Clarita*.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Election Speeches and Riots—Dundreary on the Hustings—The Cotton Case Decided—The Great Eastern off—Cholera—American Affairs in Europe—Exhibitions—Mortality and Insurance—Inventions—Hanging—A Queen in London—Colenso—Meat—Strikes—Patti—Dipsomania.

LONDON, Saturday, July 29, 1865.

The elections are pretty well over. The reports and speeches come now in scattering shots. As for the speeches, they are all alike substantially. Of the hundreds delivered, about one in ten was heard, and one in a hundred was worth hearing. Mr. GLADSTONE is interesting, Mr. BRIGHT forcible, and BULWER and DISRAELI are clever, though not, perhaps, all that would be expected from the renowned authors of *Pelham* and *Coningsby*. Mr. ROEBUCK is worth hearing as a sample of English pluckyness, and the persisted in his doctrine that it was for the interest of England and Europe that the American Union should be broken up, and that the government ought to have recognized the Confederate States. Mr. HORSMAN, member for Stroud, is of the same opinion, and he gave free expression to his sentiments respecting the American party in England. He said:

"There used to be three parties, the moderate Liberal, the Radical, and the Conservative; but the Radical was an Englishman, and ready to defend his country. There was now, however, a new party—a new Democrat, who was a bad cross of the American Democrat. As a party, they were very small and very noisy; they had no admiration of our English institutions, and wanted to import everything from America. He had no sympathy with them; he had always opposed them, and he hoped he always should. He denied that they belonged to the Liberal party at all. The Liberal party was liberal, enlightened and tolerant; but the new English-Yankee was ignorant, illiberal and intolerant. They were numerically few, politically insignificant, and morally contemptible."

Lord H. THYNNE and Lord ROBERT MONTAGUU, speaking in peaceful localities, had the happiness to be heard, and were neither of them sparing of the government. Lord THYNNE said:

"The government took credit for the maintenance of peace; but this was really due to the fact that the country would not allow them to drift into war. As to France, Earl RUSSELL had insulted and estranged the Emperor of the French, and made him at heart one of the worst enemies we had. The government had encouraged the Danes to go to war by promising them that, if necessary, we would help them to preserve the integrity of their dominions; and had it not been for the good sense of the country, we should have drifted into war with Germany. The same meddling policy had been pursued with regard to Russia in the matter of Poland, and the government had to make the same ignominious retreat which they made in respect to Denmark. With regard to America, while the government talked of the British lion, and the power of England, they were perfectly aware that Mason and SLIDELL were going to be returned; and they allowed the Americans to board our ships and insult us in every way, taking no earthly notice of it, because they were afraid America might go to war with us."

Lord ROBERT MONTAGUU is a better speaker, and one of the best in Parliament. He expressed nearly the same sentiments, but with so much more force and energy, that this portion of his speech is worth the reading. He said:

"They have talked about non-intervention, but how have they observed that principle? You all know Lord RUSSELL's letter-writing proclivities. He misled Denmark by bright hopes and brilliant promises; but in the dark hour of her need he deserted her. He encouraged a useless rebellion in Poland, for which he received a snub from Russia. England was insulted in his person. He pocketed the affront, withdrew suddenly mantiering, and left the Poles to perish. There has been cringing to France, crouching to America, but bullying for Brazils, hortatory dispatches for Denmark, and slaughter for Japan, the Maories and the Ashantees. Humble remonstrances for the strong, physicial force for the weak. The strong repudiate our interference; the weak curse our meanness."

Though a lord may be as eloquent as DERBY or MONTAGUU he is not always. For example, Lord UPPINGTON, eldest son of the Earl of CRAVEN and a Captain of the Guards, was nominated as one of the Liberal candidates in Berkshire. The Conservatives had the cruelty to employ a short-hand reporter to take down his speech verbatim, and have had the additional cruelty to publish it. Those who have laugbed at My Lord Dundreary, will not object to see a specimen of what a real nobleman can do sometimes when he is put to it. The English, who usually bend low to a Lord, make up for it by being very impolite once in seven years, at election Saturnalia.

On being proposed by the Right Hon. EDWARD PLEYDELL BOUVERIE, who assured his hearers that he "was thorough-bred, with no hair about his legs," Lord UPPINGTON said:

"Gentlemen, I am in favor of the government that have governed the country for the last six years, and I am of opinion—I am of opinion—should be upheld. [Here he stopped and looked steadily into his hat, and it being observed he was endeavoring to read something, a voice cried ont, "Yon have got more in your hat than yon have in your head, guv'nor.'] The Conservatives have been opposed for six years to everything which has been for the public good. The foreign policy—[a voice—'Fetch it ont of your hat,' followed by roars of laughter.] Here it is; [the honorable candidate, taking a piece of paper ont of his hat, held it np, which was followed by roars of laughter.] It's all very fine; if you think it'e an easy thing, yon just come up and try. [Roars of laughter.] At all events, they maintained peace, but if they had had it their own way, this inestimable blessing would have been sacrificed, and—and—[a voice—'Oh! do help the poor young man, pray;' roars of laughter,]—at all events they maintained peace. As to America, they evidently wanted to fight with the Southern States. [A voice—'Who's your hatter?'] Who's yours? [Loud laughter.] On these grounds, gentlemen, I shall support the present Parliament. [Roars of laughter.] I hope you will do the same. [Renewed laughter.] Lord UPPINGTON had during these remarks been prompted by the Right Hon. E. BOUVERIE and Mr. BARRETT; and his own party put their hands up to their faces, and seemed very uncomfortable. After some minutes had passed the honorable candidate said: I don't care—[laughter]—I don't want to speak. [Shouts of laughter, and a voice: 'Give us a song, then, governor;' 'Send him back to school, BARRETT;' 'Let us have a fellow that's got some little brains.'] If yon had had three Conservative members, where would have been the treaty with France?—[loud laughter]—one of the best things out—ever so long, for the last, I should say, hundred years—[this sentence was brought out in such a hesitating manner, a word at a time, that it prodnced roars of laughter]—which not only preserved peace with the two nations, but developed, developed—[The noble candidate here turned round to those behind him and inquired, 'What is it?' which inquiry produced convulsions of laughter.] Well, gentlemen, I am not a speaker, but I intend to vote straight. [Cheers and loud laughter.]"

The French Liberal press is dismayed at the disorders which have attended the elections here, attended in a few cases with loss of life, and in many with violent mobs and serious damage to property. At one place the candidates, while delivering their speeches, were pelted with rotten eggs, and bags of flour, soot and red brick-dust, which must have made a delightful mixture. Even the beadle, heroically ringing his bell, and shouting "Silence!" was silenced by the shower of unfragrant missiles. At Waterford there was a free fight, the mob "shouting, screaming, leaping, hoarsely bellowing discordant war cries, and making a feint of throttling each other." At Cashel, the court was filled with a yelling crowd of men and women, shouting, groaning, dancing and foaming with irrepressible rage. The most violent demonstration in Ireland, where violent demonstrations seem so natural, was at Belfast. "One would have thought," says a hard-pushed reporter, "that hell itself was empty, and all the devils were there." The life of an unpopular candidate, he declares, would not have been worth a minnte's purchase if the mob could have got over the partition that separated them. Orangeism was never more violent and disgraceful; and what Orangeism is and can be no one can form an idea until he has seen it in Ireland. The destruction of property, however, seems to have been worse in England, where windows were broken, stores sacked, and butchers' shops plundered. At Chippenham a surgeon, whose house was pelted with stones for an hour, collected a wheel-barrow load and a half that had come through the windows. Forty or fifty houses were treated in this way, and the mischief extended over two miles in length. The women were particularly active in smashing windows, which may be one of the reasons why Mr. MILL wishes to extend the suffrage in that direction.

The important question is, if all these gentle and worthy people had votes, would they behave any better? It might be worth while to try the experiment. Why should universal suffrage secure the order, safety, and prosperity, of France and Italy, say nothing of America, and peril those of Great Britain? Not one Englishman in a hundred will allow that his countrymen are inferior to their neighbors across the channel; but not one in ten of those who now exercise the right or privilege of electing members of Parliament, would extend it to all their countrymen.

A decision has been given with unexampled celerity in the Liverpool cotton case. It is, briefly, that the United States Government inherits the property of the late, and now defunct Confederate Government, subject to all its liabilities, the same as with any other de facto government. The Confederate cotton at Liverpool, therefore, is decreed to belong to the United States, but subject to whatever lien there may be upon it. In this case the claim is for £20,000 advanced to the Confederate Government. The cotton must be sold, the debt paid, and the remainder will be at the order of the United States Treasury. The same rule, of course, holds good with the Confederate vessels. The Judge held that the case of the Confederate Government was the same as that of the late government of Naples, or any other, dispossessed or overthrown by a superior power. If this is good law respecting Confederate property in England, why is it not equally good, as regards similar property in the United States? And if so, then all the cotton, munitions of war, &c., which belonged to the Confederate Government, is liable to its creditors.

The *Great Eastern*, most unlucky of ships, has made a fair start at last with the Atlantic cable, and at last accounts had laid some 500 miles of it successfully. The weather has been calm, and there is, I think, a fair prospect of success. The London *Press* has sent reporters who will have a slow passage, live like fighting cocks, and have nothing to do. Among the passengers is Mr. CYRUS FIELD, who has already made thirty voyages across the Atlantic in the cause in which he has labored with so much energy; but for whose brave exertions the work would not have been undertaken. If successful he will have fairly earned the credit of its success; but, as long as the tariff is kept up to the absurd rate of five dollars a word I must beg my American friends to *either* pay in advance or send me very concise messages. It would puzzle me to put together five words which would be worth five pounds sterling, unless an order on the Bank of England could find such terse expression.

The cholera appears to have died out at Alexandria for want of victims, but it is at Constantinople with no reliable returns. At London there are premonitory symtoms and scattering cases, which, perhaps, at another time would not be noticed. The government has warned people to clean up and be decent. As the cool autumnal weather will soon be here, we may escape for this season.

On American affairs, the papers have two principal subjects of speculation, besides the stock of cotton, about which the accounts are most contradictory. These are the finances and prospects of repudiation, and the army of 100,000 men said to be on the borders of the Rio Grande. It is supposed that if such an army is there, it must be there for something. There being no enemy in Texas, it must be on account of an enemy beyond Texas. As not much Federal stock is held here, the talk about the debt is merely speculative; but a war with France would be another matter. England would make a desperate effort to keep out of it; but she could not do so without a war with France, sooner or later. With all the desire of England to reap the solid advantages of neutrality in such a contest, it would not be possible to do so. England would be compelled to choose between France and America, and very hard it is to say which horn she would prefer in such a dilemma. Gen. BLAIR doubtless understands what he is about; but before he makes any more speeches on the Mexican question, Lord PALMERSTON would like to have a little talk with him. He may also be glad to know that "before leaving Paris, the Emperor NAPOLEON signed a decree ordering four iron-clads to be built after the model of the *Tonrcoin!*"

While the French Government is preparing for the great international exposition of 1867, which is to be by far the largest and most perfect ever made, Earl DERBY has projected an immense portrait gallery, which may be ready next year. What do you say to some five miles of our ancestors, say from the Norman conquest down, in regular order? In Paris, you can see, if you have time, twenty-five miles of pictures. In England the public collections are of moderate extent, but every old castle has its family portraits. But portraits, unless by great masters, or those of very interesting personages, are not usually considered attractive. In my opinion, all the portraits of Englishmen or English women one would care to see, might be hung on a line much short of one mile in length; and such a long line of ancestors as Earl DERBY proposes to array before us will be a dreadful bore. However, if they must be shown, there is a good place along each side of the tunnel of the Underground Railway, when, lighted with gas, they could be seen, going and coming, from the railway carriage windows. This would be, with a glass of ale and a sandwich, a comparatively easy way of doing them.

The statistics of British mortality for 1863 have just been published. I do not propose to give them at full length—only a few items. There were 21 executions, 399 homicides, 1,319 suicides, 2,766 persons were burnt to death, mostly by accidents attributable to crinoline, while the entire number of accidental deaths was 13,777. While waiting at a railway station a few days ago I heard a woman tell her husband, who was about to buy tickets for the pair, "Be sure and get an insurance ticket—only a penny." There had been some heavy disasters on the line lately, and the prudent woman was going in for all the chances. There is a general insurance company against accidents, but there might be a special one for the benefit of husbands against crinoline, which in fifteen years is said have caused the death of 40,000 women.

With so many insurance companies, and so much betting on disasters, and taking the odds against the King of Terrors, we have occasional frauds based on these institutions. The cases in which people insure their lives, and then kill themselves for the benefit of their families, are not so common in England as they would be in China or Japan—the cases of murder where there is such insurance are more frequent than any one suspects, but we have frauds of a lighter character. For example, the widow or other representative of a man recently deceased receives a letter directed to the defunct, giving him formal notice that his life insurance for such a sum will be forfeited unless he pays the premium due by such a date. The chances are that the sum, a few pounds, is promptly paid, and that, somewhat later, when the insurance is applied for it is not forthcoming.

Akin to this trading on expectations is the traffic in decorations. One of our papers says that three ont of the four ROTHSCHILDS elected to the British Parliament have bought titles in Germany as they would buy a pound of butter. In London you can buy Portuguese, and I am afraid also Spanish decorations, very cheap for cash. In England they are not much worn in public. An Englishman's habitual decoration is a small flower in his button-hole. But in Paris a bit of ribbon is a distinction, and would be one of more value if there were not so many of this bogus character. The London dealers are said to drive a roaring trade.

Beside the method rendering gunpowder inexplosive, invented by Mr. GALE, and which the government seems disposed to purchase, we have two new explosives. One is a very strong gunpowder, which is made np of two portions like a seidlitz powder, each inexplosive by itself, to be mixed together before loading the rifle. It has been tried at our nearest shooting-grounds, it is said with good success. The other is a mixture for blasting, a liquid composed of one part of glycerine and three parts of nitric acid. This is poured into a very small hole in a rock, and some water—the only tamping required—is poured on top. A fuse, passing through the water, explodes the mixture with a force so much greater than gunpowder as to very much reduce the cost of such operations.

Dr. PRITCHARD, of Glasgow, the poisoner of his wife and mother-in-law, was hanged on Friday, in presence of 100,000 people, a large portion of whom came in excursion trains, run expressly to give them the opportunity of seeing this favorite British spectacle. CONSTANCE KENT, the murderess of her brother, has had her sentence commuted to transportation to West Australia. In a few years public executions in this country will cease. It is possible that the case may be reached by the new Parliament. In view of such cases as this of PRITCHARD'S, it is not likely that the death penalty will soon be abandoned. Some innocent or comparatively innocent men are hanged, but there are others for whom hanging seems altogether too mild a punishment.

The only lion we have left in London, out of the Zoological Gardens, is a lioness—Her Majesty Queen EMMA of Honolulu, who is the guest of Lady FRANKLIN, and is taking great comfort in visiting all the sights of London. She has seen the docks, a cricket match, the Charter-house, the Bank of England, and a great many other places—"at all of which places Her Majesty was graciously pleased to express the pleasure her visit gave her." I quote this bit of flunkeyism from the fashionable intelligence.

Bishop COLENSO—to continue the notabilities—having finished the fifth part of his critical and arithmetical commentary on the Pentateuch, returns to his disorderly diocese at Natal, where his clergy protest against receiving him as their Bishop. But Natal is so far off that we shall not know for a long time the result of the quarrel. Bishop and clergy may fight, or make up, or all be eaten up by the natives, in the New-Zealand fashion, before we hear any more of them. The Bishop proposes to proceed with his investigations. In the meantime, this branch of the Church Catholic is in divers tribulations. It turns out that in the matter of confession, the High Church party has the best of it. The law in respect to it was not reformed at the Reformation, and it is hard to see what was, except property and the prerogatives of the crown. We have an English Benedictine preaching in London, and English nunneries are multiplying. I met nine nice-looking Anglican nuns in a bench the other day, on a railway. The no-popery papers rave, but they cannot stop the tendency in that direction. The *Morning Advertiser* had the encouragement of a legacy of a thousand pounds the other day, for its persevering opposition to popery; but if all the old maids in England choose to dress in black, and devote themselves to works of charity, it will take more powerful organs than the "Times" to stop them. There is even a gain in the Roman Catholic representation in Parliament, as three members have been elected to the present, for one in the last. One of these, Sir JOHN ACTON, is a man of note and ability.

We have now in London, and various parts of England, tin cans of lobster put up at Boston, Mass. Now and then, but all too seldom, my eyes and some other organs are rejoiced with cans of oysters from Baltimore. About the best salmon I ever tasted was put up, fresh and sweet, on the banks of the rivers of Maine and Nova Scotia, but there is coming a trade in beef and mutton, preserved in some way, I am not quite prepared to say what, which will give new scope to enterprise. Millions of cattle are killed in South America, only for their skins, whose flesh is lost, for want of some proper mode of preservation. Jerking will not do. The air of these islands is too humid. If dried, meat must also be kept from moisture. The prices here are getting beyond all but the rich. English cattle and sheep are becoming more and more subject to disease, and unless supplies can be brought from a distance, we must all become vegetarians.

We have another formidable strike, this time in the building trade, and the masters have given notice of another lockout. The struggle is expected to be a severe one, as the men are well organized and prepared. But what a folly. Capital lies idle, and labor eats up its savings. These contents will end in trouble, unless Parliament interferes. The sensible way would be to institnte a tribunal or Court of Appeal, which could settle such differences. When employers are organized on one side, and men on the other, it is nonsense to talk about free competition. There is nothing free about it. It would be better to have fair and equitable wages fixed by a disinterested tribunal.

PATTI, Miss ADELINA, has had a grand benefit at Covent Garden, and the *Times* pronounces her the best of all the *Margarets* in "Faust." She is not going to be married. It is broken off. If you ask me which, I must tell you frankly, I do not know. I am not in the confidence of this queen of song. I read in *Le Nain Jaune* a foolish story of her engagement to the clerk of a jeweler, who had been employed to bring her presents from a Prince. She refused the presents and accepted the messenger—so says the story; but I reject it. There is another story I am inclined to credit—*en voicé*:

"M. BENAZET recently opened negotiations with Mdlle. PATTI to sing at Baden. The terms asked by the cantatrice were 30,000 fr. to appear six times in three weeks. M. BENAZET offered 25,000 fr., which was indignantly refused. Mdlle. PATTI subsequently determined to give a concert at Baden on her own account, but all the rooms suitable for any large assembly are the property of M. BENAZET, so she was obliged to make an application to him. That director had now an opportunity of revenging himself on the Patti-Strakosh Association; but, far from doing so, he wrote the following gracious letter to Mdlle. PATTI: 'Mademoiselle: You wish to give a concert on the 4th September. On that day (he great conversation-room, lighted and decorated with flowers, will be at your disposal—gratis. I shall pay for my own place to hear you.'"

Some days ago a Countess, living in one of the most fashionable quarters of London, was brought before a magistrate for being drunk and disorderly, and fined five shillings. This disease of *dipsomania* has become so common in Scotland, that an asylum has been founded for "the safe accommodation and reformation of females in a respectable position in society addicted to habits of drunkenness." Mrs. WILLIAMSON, a Scotchwoman residing in London, has been brought before the police courts over three hundred times for drunkenness. A few days ago, on being brought again before Mr. KNOX, she said she had been appointed laundress to the Prince of WALES, who had settled a thousand a year upon her. This settled her case, and she was sent to a lunatic asylum.

As there is neither news nor fun this week, it is useless to spoil paper, and I defer comments to some future occasion.

MONADNOCK.

NOTES.

—Rev. Dr. THOS. J. CONANT, who has translated the Bible from the original for the Baptist Union, has just finished the final revision of the New Testament. The book will shortly be published in elegant style, quarto form. The compilation of so grand an enterprise is an era in the history of books not only, bnt in the "book of books."

—Miss KATE REIGNOLDS, whose last prodnction at the Broadway Theatre met with crushing rebuke from the entire press, desires it to be understood that she is not responsible for the senseless and indecent gaggeries introdnced by certain members of the company.

—Mr. JAS. A. BRIGGS, formerly State Agent for Ohio in this city, has commenced his work as special revenue agent here. He does not supersede Mr. LEWIS, who, we believe, is in Washington but temporarily.

—Lieut. BARTON BEECHER, of the regular army, has been detached from the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to dnty in this city. He served with his battery with credit, and was promoted for gallantry.

—Mr. MERRITT, the unlucky proprietor of the charnel house in Furman-street, whose two fallings have occasioned great loss of life, has been before a Coroner's jury. Verdict: Not to blame.

—The Christian Union Commission has its office at Room No. 12, Bible House. Rev. Mr. ABBOTT is the great mogul of the concern, and Miss NUTTING has charge of the office. The Commission does a great deal of good.

—A correspondent of the Chicago *Republican* throws the burden of proof, in the charge of drunkenness against Gen. HOOKER, upon a Rev. Mr. ALVORD. Where is Mr. ALVORD?

—Swill milk is on the increase. We shall present some startling facts about this traffic shortly.

—FRANK DREW, the comedian, who has been starring in Canada, has returned to this city.

—It has been stated that Mayor GUNTHER is among the visitors at Saratoga. He is not there, has not been, and probably won't go.

—The *New Era* will shortly be published as weekly. Mr. JOHN BELL BOWTON will be its editor.

—Gov. FENTON was in this city yesterday. He went to Sing Sing last night.

—Signor ROMERO, Mexican Minister at Washington, is in this city.

—ADA ISAACS MENKEN has returned from Europe. She was a passenger by the *Ouba*.

Adjutant-Gen. Thomas in Elmira.

ELMIRA, Thursday, Aug. 10.

Adjntant-Gen. THOMAS was serenaded at the Hathaway House this evening by the band of the First Veteran Reserve Corps. The General came out on the balcony, and returned thanks for the serenade. He said he had come to Elmira on official business, and had hoped to escape observation. He was a perfect stranger here; did not think he knew a single person in the city, and was very much sufprised at the compliment. He had been through the war, and his whole heart had been in the cause of the Union. He said that MAXIMILIAN would have to get out of Mexico, or we would hurry him out. The Monroe doctrine must be enforced. We were now in a condition to hold our own against the world. He hoped that the soldiers would now return to the arts of peace, populate the immense territories of the West, and carry civilization with them. He hoped and felt sure that, if the safety of the Union should again be endangered, every man of them would rush to its rescue.

The General again thanked the assembly for the serenade, bid them good night, and retired, amidst a storm of cheers.

Heavy Rains throughout Wisconsin and Minnesota—Great Damage to Farms.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

There were very heavy rains throughout Wisconsin and Minnesota last night and to-day. In many sections the grain crop is badly damaged.

On Monday night there was a severe hail-storm, extending throughout Sauk, Crawford, Richland and Iowa counties, in this State, wilting and destroying large fields of wheat. It is estimated that two hundred farms are completely destroyed.

The loss is estimated at from three to four hundred thousand dollars.

Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

FARRAR, TREFFTS & KNIGHT'S Lafayette Machine Shop, on Ohio-street, near Washington-street, was destroyed by fire this evening. The loss is heavy. Messrs. L. & J. J. WHITE'S edge tool and skate factory adjoining was damaged. The Buffalo Steam Engine Works of G. W. TIFT SONS & Co. was in imminent danger, but escaped injury.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 10.

The total loss by the fire last night is about $50,000. FARRAR, TREFFTS & KNIGHT lose $30,000; insured for $10,000; L. & J. WHITE, $15,000, fully insured.

A Boat Race.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

A single scull boat race, for a purse of $100, came off on the Hudson, opposite this city, to-day, between JO. COBURN, the prize-fighter, and THOMAS BURNS, of Staten Island. BURNS made the distance (one-half mile) in seven minutes, beating his adversary about one length.

Sporting.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

At the base ball match between New-York and Philadelphia, to-day, the New-Yorkers were victorious by the following score: Olympic, 12 runs; Active, 34 runs.

FOUNDLING.—About 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, a citizen named LUKE CANIFF found an infant lying in Morris-street, Jersey City, where it had probably been abandoned by its mother. The child was sent to the Almshouse.

Personal.

Secretary Harlan and family, Washington; Mrs. Commodore Levy, John J. Cisco, Daniel Drew and family, Wm. H. Livingston and family, Mayor Gunther and family, of New-York; E. S. Sandford and family, Philadelphia; Wm. G. Fargo and family, Buffalo; H. Bartlett and family, Boston, are among the guests of the Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs.

Barnum and His New Museum.

Mr. BARNUM writes a letter to the *Nation* this week in reply to sundry criticisms, and says: "Now having made my "million" nearly twice told, I really aspire to do a good and great thing, and I ask hereby the aid of you and your writer in accomplishing it. Listen: If I build another museum—I. It will be fireproof; 2. It will be almost infinitely superior in its collections and its classifications and accommodations to the old one; 3. When I build a new American Museum, I shall also erect a large wing, or an additional adjacent building, the contents of which shall form and be a Free National Museum. There I will place classified specimens of natural history, paintings, statuary, armor (especially that worn by historical personages,) old weapons of war, musical instruments, costumes and furniture of the middle ages, and a thousand other useful and novel features which will be an honor to our country. Here, too, will be placed all free contributions of novelties from everybody, including missionaries, shipowners, foreign persons of distinction, and foreign museums. The Smithsonian Institution can loan its duplicates, the Patent-office, War and Navy Departments can lend their trophies, models, etc., gentlemen can loan their statuary and other objects, and myself, my heirs or assigns shall always exhibit the whole free, (I paying expenses by means of rent of stores and out of my own pocket,) and whenever we fail to do so, every article not loaned by individuals to the Free Museum is vested in the General Government, and may be removed to a suitable building in Central Park or elsewhere. Indeed, if my paying museum prospers as I expect, myself or heirs will eventually erect and present to the public the land and a proper building containing these curiosities, which in ten or twenty years will have accumulated to an amazing extent, if properly pushed and encouraged. I have tried to hire BAYARD TAYLOR to accur Europe with me to make purchases and obtain contributions of duplicates from institutions abroad. He will go next Summer; but this Summer I want an educated, intelligent gentleman, like the writer of the article on museums, and will pay him liberally to aid me, for, after all, his taste, so far as a free museum is concerned, exactly coincides with mine. I know Europe pretty well, and for the free museum I shall be manfully backed up by the leading officials of our government at home and abroad, and, with my experience and vim, I can in a single year accomplish more in this line for "the nation," (I mean the American people,) than the sleepy Historical Society could do in half a century. At all events, at the least I can form a magnificent nucleus for a Governmental Free Museum. I owe the youth of this nation a debt of gratitude, and I am anxious to pay it, at least partially. I hope that the fire of the late museum will have fumigated and burned out the bumbug from the public mind to such a degree, that it can discover that BARNUM has neither horns nor hoofs, and that he has as much love for refinement and the elevation of the race, especially in this country, as even your excellent writer, "or any other man." I merely hope that this writer will carefully and impartially ponder this hastily written letter, and manfully give me *justice*. If he will, at the same time, lend me a helping hand in the way of counsel, he will confer a great favor on myself, which I will endeavor to transfer for the benefit of my countrymen. In great haste, yours truly,

P. T. BARNUM.

The Remarkable Story of Four Little Children.

AN EPISODE AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

Three years ago, Mr. MATTHEW MCCARTY emigrated from Dublin, leaving his wife and four little children in their native city, bnt expecting soon to send for them to join him here. The war had not, however, opened so many avenues to wealth as he had been led to suppose were open, and he found nothing more inviting than the army. He accordingly enlisted. He served faithfully and fought like a hero until, having received a bullet in the knee, he was sent back to this city with an honorable discharge; and having again come hither, he became once more a drop in the ocean of New-York life—but distinguished above the mass of us by the thrice honored insignia of a soldier's cap and crutch. Meantime he had sent money to his family in Dublin, bidding them be of good cheer and look hopefully forward to the happy hour when he should bid them embark to meet him. But they, it seems, applied this money as he little thongbt they would. The mother had fallen into consumption, and felt that her course of life had nearly run. She had no relatives—there was no refuge for her children, save the pauper's home; and she knew that if they could reach their father, whatever his lot might be, their future would be brighter than it could be in their native isle; she therefore busbanded the means which the father sent, until she had accumulated a sum sufficient to pay their passage to America, and then, committing them unto the Father of the fatherless, she bade them adieu forever. Of the transit of the Atlantic the children have a very confused idea. They only know that they landed in Montreal, friendless and alone; that some humane person, learning that their father was in New-York, had sent them hither; that at the Hudson River Railroad Depot they were quite as far from their father as though they had been in Ireland; and that, after they had wearied of waiting they knew not whatfor, and planning, without tangible base for any plan, a policeman—unknown to them, but known to us as Officer HILLS, of Capt. BRACKETT'S force—took them to the Headquarters of the Metropolitan Police, and there entrusted them to the care of Mr. GEORGE WASHINGTON EWING, the Janitor, guardian of lost children.

The little family were received at Police Headquarters on the 23d of July, and the following record was made: Received, MARY MCCARTY, aged 10 years; ELIZABETH MCCARTY, aged 8 years; MATTHEW MCCARTY, aged 6 years, and TIMOTHY MCCARTHY, aged 4 years. Beside their father they had heard of only two persons in the city—namely, Professor MCDERMOTT and Capt. MAHONEY. To find either the father or these two persons, whom the father's letters home had mentioned as his warmest friends in America, was difficult enough; but Mr. EWING undertook the task, and after much inquiry found one of these gentlemen, and was told that Mr. MCCARTY lived somewhere up town, the gentleman thought in Harlem. Mr. EWING, therefore, went to Harlem, and caused inquiry to be made by the police; but the search yielded only vague intelligence of MCCARTY having recently moved to Eighteenth-street, and Mr. EWING went thither and prosecuted his inquiries, but without success, returning to Police Headquarters disheartened. Meanwhile, MCCARTY'S neighbors in East Eighteenth-street heard, through policemen, that a man had sought him and left tidings of his children, and they informed the astonished parent that his offspring were in the apartments for lost children at Police Headquarters. The meeting of the father and children, on the 8th inst., we shall not attempt to describe.

The Public Debt of the City of New-York—The Means of Paying It.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1865.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, held at the Comptroller's Office, June 24, 1865, the following report was adopted, and it was ordered that the same be published.

W. H. DIKEMAN,
Clerk of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1865.

To the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund:

GENTLEMEN: The committee appointed to examine the securities held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, on account of "The Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt," respectfully

REPORT

that they have carefully examined the bonds and stocks in the custody of the Comptroller, on account of the aforesaid fund, March 25, 1865, and find the same correct as compared with the annexed statement of the clerk of this board, compiled from the books of the Comptroller's Office.

The investments on the 26th of March, 1865, were as follows, viz:

Amount of stocks of the city	$5,746,971 00
Amount of bonds of the city	2,432,500 00
Amount of stock of the county	450,000 00
Amount of bonds of the county	265,000 00
Total am't of investments March 25, 1865	$8,876,471 00
Balance in bank	20,340 15
Total amount of fund	$8,896,811 15
Amount Feb. 13, 1864, (see last report)	8,109,296 38
Increase since last report	$786,514 62

It may not be improper here to add that the "bonds and mortgages" held by the Corporation March 25, 1865, the net proceeds of which, when collected, are deposited to the credit of the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt," amounted to $84,-943 93.

The balance in bank to the credit of "The Sinking Fund for the Payment of Interest on the City Debt," March 25, 1865, was $258,269 55.

Respectfully submitted,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Recorder,
LEWIS P. RYERS,
Chairm'n Fin. Com. Board of Ald.,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
Chair'n Fin. Com. Board of Coun.,
} Committee.

BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK HELD BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND DEC. 31, 1864:

5 per cent. Public Building Stock No. 3, payable 1865-6	$100,000
5 per cent. Fire Indemnity Stock, payable 1868	171,366
5 per cent. Water Stock No. 3, payable 1870	178,337
5 per cent. Building Loan Stock No. 4, payable 1873	40,000
5 per cent. Public Education Stock, payable 1873	104,000
6 per cent. Central Park Additional Fund Stock, payable 1874	401,000
6 per cent. Water (of 1849) Stock, payable 1875	97,000
5 per cent. Water (of 1849) Stock, payable 1875	6,100
6 per cent. New-York City Stock for Docks and Slips, payable 1875	8,000
6 per cent. Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, payable 1876	363,200
6 per cent. Floating Debt Fund Stock, payable 1876	1155,000
6 per cent. Water (of 1849) Stock, payable 1879	225,000
6 per cent. Croton Water Stock, payable 1883	1,363,900
6 per cent. Central Park Fund Stock, payable 1887	71
5 per cent. Water Stock, payable 1880	2,087,025
5 per cent. Croton Water Stock, payable 1890	480,500
5 per cent. Central Park Fund Stock, payable 1906	5,300
Total amount of City Stocks	$5,746,701
6 per cent. Street Improvement Fund Bonds of 1865	800,000
6 per cent. Assessment Fund Bonds of 1885	100,000
6 per cent. Street Improvement Fund Bonds of 1889	300,000
5 per cent. Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds of 1871-6	995,800
6 per cent. Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds of 1873 and 1876	145,700
Total amount of City Bonds	$2,132,500
6 per cent. County Court-house Stock, 1873-1888	$460,000
6 per cent. Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Redemption Bonds (county) of 1874	10,000
6 per cent. Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds (county) 1880	160,000
Total amount of Stock and Bonds of County	$630,000
Total amount of Investments Dec. 31, 1864	$3,439,201
ADDITIONAL TO MARCH 25, 1865.	
5 per cent. Water Stock (city) of 1895	$100
6 per cent. Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds	300,000
6 per cent. Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds (county) of 1868	25,000
6 per cent. Riot Damages Redemption Bonds (county) of 1877 and 1879	6,000
6 per cent. Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds No. 2, (county) of 1880	5,000
7 per cent. Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds No. 3, (county) of 1896	100,000
Total	$436,100
Total amount of Investments March 25, 1865	$8,875,301

W. H. DIKEMAN, Clerk.

A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT GUTTENBURGH.—The corner stone of a new Catholic church, of which Father TIMOTHY PASSIONIST is pastor, is to be laid at Guttenburgh on the 20th inst. The work has been in course of erection about two years, bnt has progressed slowly in consequence of a lack of funds. A picnic was held on Wednesday in aid of the above church at Mukert's Rock Cellar, Guttenburgh, which was quite largely attended. The church edifice will cost about $8,000.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co

Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glaze-Makers' Red Lead, &c.**

Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, No. 227 Pearl-st., New-York.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGIOON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 616 BROADWAY.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building.)
Near WALL-ST.,
have for sale all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.
Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
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Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

TRAVELING CREDITS.
Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by
L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 36 Wall-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 29, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of June, 1865.

L. S.] FREEMAN CLARKE,
Signed. Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 15th day of July, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.

L. S.] FREEMAN CLARKE,
Signed. Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 181 BROADWAY, (MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, June 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the board.

HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS, CENTRAL PARK AND CITY WATER LOAN bought at high prices. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
BANKERS,
NO. 28 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
QUARTERMASTER'S VOUCHERS, PROMISSORY NOTES, &c.,
SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.
INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,
Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 68 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, Jr., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hallmann, Bros. & Co.
The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.
Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

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DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

PROPOSALS FOR
$1,000,000
MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
OF
$100, $500 and $1,000,
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,
1ST MAY AND 1ST NOVEMBER,
AND WITH PROVISIONS FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

These bonds are the balance of the $3,500,000 of bonds of the company, issued under the first mortgage, and are now offered for the purpose of completing the extension of the road from Hacketstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton; and for furnishing coal, freight and passenger cars and engines.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended to Easton, will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Company's Road, now in the course of construction, and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Rail, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton.

These roads will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation, and it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago and the great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in the course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River, at Jersey City, to the Delaware River, at Phillipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the Company.

The Capital Stock of the Company, amounting to $3,200,000, has all been called in and expended upon the road, which, in addition to the amounts received and to be received from the bonds applied and to be applied to the extension of the present road and the building of the branch road, affords an undoubtedly ample basis for the security of these bonds. This will be evident from the fact that the business of the local road from Newark to Hecketstown has always been sufficient to pay 7 per cent. interest on the money invested in it.

Sealed proposals for these bonds will be received until Tuesday, the 22d of August next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any portion. Ten per cent. will be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on the delivery of the bonds, which will be ready for delivery at once, or at any time within 30 days, at the option of the bidder. The accrued interest on the bonds will be charged to the date of payment.

The Directors reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids made, but if any bid be accepted all bonds bid for at a higher rate shall be awarded to the bidders at the rate of the lowest bid accepted.

The bonds will be conpon with the right of registration or by surrender of the conpons made transferable on the books of the company, at the pleasure of the holders. Parties making proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, the denomination and price per one hundred dollars.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, New-Jersey, either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the tract mortgage deeds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals (inclosed, Proposals for Bonds,) addressed to Isaac Livermore, Treasurer of said company, at Boston, will be received until TUESDAY, 15th inst., at noon, for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said company to the value of sixty-seven hundred dollars.

Also, of either First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said company, to the valde of twenty-three hundred dollars.

I. M. FORBES,
H. H. HUNNEWELL,
N. THAYER,
Trustees.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons on the three years Seven and Three-tenth Notes, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time prior to the 16th inst. Holders complying with this above will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them, on the 14th inst., after 5 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest Department of this office.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 16.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY,
No. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of G. & T. Stevenson, No. 27 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at which time the election for Trustees to serve the ensuing year will take place.

J. G. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug., 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, Charles Palmer, Esq., having tendered his resignation, on account of ill health, C. S. Stevenson was appointed to fill the vacancy.

J. S. HARTSHORNE, Assistant Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first door over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

SECOND MONTHLY DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MONTANA PETROLEUM COMPANY,
Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, Room No. 9,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

A dividend of three (3) per cent. on par value from earnings of the wells for the month of July, has this day been declared by the "Montana Petroleum Company," payable at their office to stockholders of record on the 15th day of August.

The transfer books will be closed from 10th to 15th of August, inclusive.

LEWIS WAY, Treasurer. A. P. FUNK, President.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 9, 1865.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors of the Naugatuck Railroad Company have declared a half yearly Dividend of Five per cent. free from government tax, payable 15th instant.

The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th instant, both days inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICES OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th day of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the second Monday (14th) of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 14th proximo, inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Seven per cent., free from government tax, payable to the stockholders at the office, No. 409 Hudson-st., on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent., free from government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 10th of August. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent has been declared payable on demand.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1865.

A Dividend of Four per Cent. has been declared, payable Aug. 1.

WM. E. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 28, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.

Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.

Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. free of government tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 32 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 2d of September next for transfers.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay its twenty-fourth Semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from the government tax, on the 21st day of August inst. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company. Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State National Bank. Utica stockholders at the Oneida National Bank. Syracuse stockholders at the Syracuse National Bank. All others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego, only.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Aug. 3, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. AND a government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 71 Wall-st.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 49 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, July 29, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, BARGES, AND SHIP-YARD.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Bureau of Rail and River Transportation), at Washington, D. C., until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the following named steamboats, barges and other property:

Side-wheel steamer Chickamauga, registered tonnage, 207 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Grant, registered tonnage, 190 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Burnside, registered tonnage, 204 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Thomas, registered tonnage, 140 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Sherman, registered tonnage, 140 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Wauhatchie, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Knoxville, registered tonnage, 36 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Dunbar, (wreck,) registered tonnage, — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kingston, registered tonnage, 93 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kenesaw, registered tonnage, 166 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Bridgeport, registered tonnage, 184 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Holston, registered tonnage, 86 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Missionary, registered tonnage, 119 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Chattanooga, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Atlanta, registered tonnage, 221 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Resaca, registered tonnage, 182 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Lookout, registered tonnage, 173 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Stone River, registered tonnage, 214 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Clinch, registered tonnage, — tons.
Also, seven (7) gunwale barges.
One rope-ferry boat, and one coal barge.

All of which can be seen at Chattanooga, Tenn., at any time prior to the day of sale.

Also, for the buildings, ways, stationary machinery and appurtenances in the United States ship-building yard at Chattanooga.

A full description of which can be seen at the offices of the Quartermasters of Transportation at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis and Chattanooga.

Proposals are invited for each boat or barge separately; the name of the boat or description of the barge to be designated in the proposal.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Brevet Col. Arthur Edwards, A. Q. M., St. Louis, Mo.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for steamers barges, and other property at Chattanooga," "Bureau of Rail and River Transportation," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Payment to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1865.

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following rolling stock:

On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Portland Company's shop, in Portland, Maine, six (6) locomotive engines.

On TUESDAY, Sept. 21, at Hinkly & Williams' shop, in Boston, Mass., four (4) locomotive engines.

On MONDAY, Sept. 25, at Kennett-square, near Philadelphia, Penn., fifty (50) box freight cars, four feet eight and a half-inch gauge.

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at Wilmington, Del., eighty-four (84) box freight cars, five-foot gauge.

The above stock is all new and of the very best quality. The engines are five-foot gauge, five-foot drivers, end cylinders 16x24 inches. They can be changed to narrow gauge at a trifling expense.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms cash, in government funds.

H. G. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1865.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals will be received at this office until eleven o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, August fifteen, 1865, for the construction of the following street improvements viz: sewers, in Bleecker-street, between Perry and Hammond-streets; in Fifty-fourth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point four hundred and fifty feet east; in Fifty-fifth-street, from Second-avenue to a point five hundred and twenty-feet east; in Forty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth-avenues; in Hanover-square and Pearl-street, between Wall-street and Old Slip, and in Sixty-first-street, from a point five hundred feet east of Tenth-avenue to and through Tenth-avenue to Fifty-ninth-street; and Stone Block Pavements in Seventy-first-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues; in Twentieth-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues; in Fifty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth-avennes; in Forty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenues; and in Twenty-sixth-street, between Madison and Lexington-avennes.

Each proposal must be indorsed on its envelope with the title of the work to which it is offered, also with name of bidder, and the date of offering.

Blank forms and specifications can be had on application to the contract clerk at this office (Rotunda City Hall Park.)

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive written proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn.

Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.

S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO., for the purpose of transacting a Banking and General Stock Commission business.

Signed JOHN BRYAN,
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK,
RICHD. S. ROBERTSON,
JOHN F. BATCHELDER.

No. 35 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO. is dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON. The business will be liquidated by us, the surviving partners.

SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of NIMMONS & HAUGHTON.

SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

NEW-YORK, August 1, 1865.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1865.

WILLIAM D. BLACK AND ELBERT B. MONROE were admitted as partners in our firm on the 1st day of March last.

BALL, BLACK & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.

JOHN H. McCOOLLOM, of the City and County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published June 30, 1865. Creditors to appear before Hon. R. H. TYLER, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the village of Fulton in said county, on the 23d day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent estate, and he be discharged from his debts.

T. HASTINGS,
Attorney for Insolvent.
Oswego, June 30, 1865. je30-law10wF

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of ALFRED MAROHER, late of the Town of Morrisania, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the East River Bank, No. 620 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of January, A. D., 1866.

Dated this 3d day of July, A. D., 1865.

WILLIAM E. CARMAN,
EMILY R. MAROHER,
Executors.

Jy7-law6mF.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 12 M., for the

Side-wheel steamer Davenport, (ferry-boat) registered 159 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Convoy, No. 2, registered 111 tons.

Which can be seen at LITTLE-ROCK, ARK., until the day of sale.

AT VICKSBURGH, MISS., UNTIL FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 12 M., for

Screw-tug Belle Darlington, registered 84 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 796 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 787 tons.
Model barges Porter Rhodes and George B. McClane.
Nine (9) gunwale-barges.
Forty (40) coal-boats.
One (1) yawl and one (1) floating-dock.

All of which can be seen at VICKSBURGH, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 12 M., for

One wharf-boat, 709 tons.
Model barge Mollie.
Five (5) gunwale-barges.
Three (3) coal-boats.

All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the

Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.

Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.

For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.

Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.

ALSO, for the

Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registered 62 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 300 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 557 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 780 tons.
Side-wheel steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Side-wheel steamer R. J. Adams, registered 687 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 482 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Diamond, registered 362 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulton, No. 2, registered 118 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col. Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 324 tons.
Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 33 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug ——noma and ——now building.)
Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 115 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 81 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 104 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.

All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT. 12, 12 M., FOR THE

Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 783 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 466 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 621 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 351 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Iberville, registered 526 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers, registered 346 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 95 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 84 tons.
Model barge Ford; canal-boat Goldenera; canal-boat (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.

All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES,
25,000 ANIMALS TO BE SOLD DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST,
In the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Delaware, Maryland, and New-Jersey, and the District of Columbia.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

NEW-YORK.
New-York City, Tuesday and Fri

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 55 Park-place, New-York.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 227 and 229 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MADAME C. MEARS
will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 20th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS, No. 161 5th-av., Corner 22d-st., New-York.
Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.
All modern languages taught and spoken.
A preparatory class connected with the institution. Commencement first MONDAY in September.
For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32 Station H, York-ville, New-York.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

WILLISTON SEMINARY,
EAST HAMPTON, MASS.
The Fall term commences WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, and continues thirteen weeks. A large corps of teachers is employed, both in the classical and the English departments, and unsurpassed advantages are afforded to young men preparing either for college or for business life. A large and well-furnished gymnasium has just been completed, and, under the direction of a competent teacher, offers superior advantages for physical culture. For particulars or catalogues address MARSHALL HENSHAW, LL. D., Principal; or Rev. S. T. SEELYE, D. D., Secretary.
EAST HAMPTON, July 24, 1865.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE
Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000; 18 instructors. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 253 Madison avenue, corner 40th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
"Under Mr. HAZELTINE'S superintendence, it is already taking high rank."—"*Presence," N. Y. Observer, July 13, 1865.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
WATERBURY, CONN.
A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address
Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A boarding-school for Boys,
18 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.
Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
Flushing, L. I.
Boarding-school for boys.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY
Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 60 miles south of New-York City. Special attention is given to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting and French. The Winter Session begins September 20th. For catalogues address the Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MISS KENNEDY'S FRENCH AND ENGlish boarding and day school, for young ladies, No. 41 West 16th-st., New-York, will reopen on the 20th of September. Miss KENNEDY receives a very limited number of boarding pupils, who are under her own especial supervision, and have every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address as above.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4. Large shaded playgrounds, and facilities for obtaining a thorough academic education, English and classical. Address E. T. MACK, Principal.
FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1865.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INforms her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, Irvington Hill, N. Y., on the Hudson, will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

N. A. LESPINASSE, FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and King's Bridge Road, Fort Washington; French is the language of the school; English, Spanish, German, classics, commercial studies and higher mathematics. Reopens Sept. 10th. Circulars, No. 913 Broadway, drug-store.

THE MISSES HOWLAND WILL REOPEN their English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 36th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Miss HOWLAND will be at home on and after Sept. 11. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENglish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 111 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11. This school, where two hundred pupils have been admitted last year, is wanting in none of the improvements of a well conducted institution.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—Boys will be fitted for college or business; Fall term will commence Sept. 12. For particulars, address the principal, W. C. GINN.
STAMFORD, Conn., August, 1865.

BOARDING-SCHOOL IN FISHKILL.—A very pleasant village, near the Hudson River. The Principal will call on persons who shall leave him their address at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st., previously to Aug. 18. Rev. W. PECK.

ARMENIA FEMALE SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. SIDNEY P. YORK, A. M., Principal. First-class institution for young ladies. Fall session of twenty weeks opens Sept. 7. For circulars or rooms, address G. W. CENTER.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for twelve boys; location retired and beautiful; terms moderate; reopens Sept. 6. Address LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 720 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS' ENGLISH, French, German and Hebrew Institute for young ladies will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6. Nos. 173 and 175 West 38th-st.

NO. 174 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—The Misses PALACHE will reopen their French and English boarding and day school on MONDAY, 11th September.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Allentown, Penn., with chartered privileges and superior advantages, re-opens Sept. 5. For circulars address REV. M. L. HOFFORD, A.M. President.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will reopen Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. C. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. JOHN LORD'S FAMILY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, CONN.,
will reopen Sept. 15.
Circulars forwarded on application.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 28 West 38th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 2 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—TWO LADIES FOR a musical college in the City of Mexico; salaries $1,000, and board and passage paid. A governess to go to Michigan; $400 and board and traveling expenses paid. A young man for a partial engagement in this city to teach English and French; salary $600. Principals and assistants wanted throughout the country to take positions and report opportunities for other members. Address all applications for teachers or schools to the NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 498 Broadway, New-York.

ALL TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S" Application Form. Experienced Teachers are in great demand, specially for *Music*, French, Drawing, Classics, Mathematics and Military Drill. ALL WHO WANT GOOD TEACHERS will find best possible facilities for being suited at American School Institute's offices, J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York. Philadelphia Office: 512 Arch-st.; Western Office: Chicago, Illinois.

A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE.—A young lady of five years' experience in teaching desires a situation as governess in a family, or assistant in a school. Besides ordinary branches, is qualified in Latin, ornamentals, vocal and instrumental music. First-rate references. Address M., No. 22 Howard-st., N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN OF AMPLE EXPERIENCE as head teacher in a first-class boarding-school, a thorough disciplinarian, and instructor in the collegiate course and vocal music, desires a suitable situation. Call on or address M. A., 58 Carroll-st. Brooklyn.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDucate children in various elementary studies and in music desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harriss, No. 148 East 34th-st.

A PARISIAN GRADUATE, AN EXPERIENCED teacher, speaking English fluently, offers his services to schools or private families, in this city or Brooklyn; has excellent testimonials. Address FRENCH, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS TEACHER, either classical or English, by a graduate of Yale College; unexceptionable reference given and required; salary expected, $600 and board. Address, for two days, TEACHER, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GOVERNESS TO GO SOUTH; one capable of teaching French and music, in addition to the usual English branches. Address Box No. 561 Post-office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, EITHER IN FAMI**ly or seminary, by a lady qualified to teach the English branches, pencil drawing, French and music, (piano;) good references. Address Miss J., Box C, Albany Post-office.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.—THIRTY GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums, have been awarded to us within a few years for the best instruments of this class. Over two hundred of the most distinguished musicians of New-York and other principal cities declare that the instruments of our make excel all others. See particulars in circulars. Salesrooms, New-York, No. 596 Broadway.
MASON BROTHERS.

RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANOFORTES.—Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Cabinet-Organs, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Musie, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, &c.—Sole depot for Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, wholesale and retail. Price $100 to $600. Instruments at J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PIANOS.—G. & H. BARMORE, warerooms No. 249 Bleecker-st.; splendid assortment; warranted 6 years; 17 prize medals awarded; pronounced unrivaled by the best judges.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS, NO. 726 BROADway. Piano Fortes at wholesale and retail. Pianos very low for cash.

STEAMBOATS.

1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR, 1865.
One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PENOBIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise to GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland; J. L. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Depot foot of Vesey-land-ing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and CHARTER OAK, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TAPPEN, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 6 P. M.; Saturdays, 7 P. M. landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

STEAMBOAT TO CHARTER.—THE PAS**senger steamboat TAMINEND, 300 tons burden, speed 14 miles an hour, well furnished and in complete order. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, 11 Murray-st.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp.—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGinated the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day and it never fails. Office 19 Cooper Institute.

1,000 TESTIMONIALS.—DR. VAN VLECK, No. 175 6th-av., administers nitrous oxide gas, made fresh every day, and extracts teeth without pain, or no charge. Unusual inducements to those ordering teeth now.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 8 Washington-st., near Reade.

FURNITURE.

FRENCH CABINET FURNINTURE—EVery description of parlor, store and bank furniture made to order at short notice. Repairing of all kinds, and fitting up of interiors promptly attended to at reasonable prices. JOHN DREHER, F. WINTERFIELD, No. 213 East 29th-st.

BRASS FOUNDRY.—ALL KINDS OF BRASS composition and German silver castings made in the best manner, at lowest prices. F. A. BENTON & CO., No. 141 Elm-st., up stairs.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown for land passengers.

	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN, building	3,000	.....
ENGLAND, building	3,000	.....
SCOTLAND, building	3,000	.....
ERIN	1,500	Grace.
HERVETIA	1,500	Freese.
PENNSYLVANIA	1,500	Corgan.
VIRGINIA	1,500	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	1,500	Applet.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
ERIN.....SATURDAY, Aug. 12
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $80; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	2,854 tons	350-horse power
LAFAYETTE	2,204 tons	350-horse power
EUROPE	2,204 tons	300-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE...A. BOUDET.....FRIDAY.....Aug. 18
EUROPE.....A. DUCORMEY.....FRIDAY.....Sept. 15
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 2.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$113 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,
and taking passengers for London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen.
The first-class steamship
CIRCASSIAN,
Capt. ED. CAVENDER, formerly of steamer *Washington*, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River on
SATURDAY, Aug. 19.

First Cabin	$100 00
Second Cabin	55 00
Steerage	32 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
An experienced surgeon on board.
Vessel not accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.,
or to RUGER BROTHERS, Brokers for the line, No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 12
KANGAROO.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 16
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 19
at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at lowest rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,900 tons, Capt. R. DIMON, will sail as above, from pier No. 3 North River, SATURDAY, August 12. To be followed by the steamship ATALANTA. For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
Aug. 15.....COSTA RICA.....WILSON,
(Connecting at Panama with Colorado.)
Sept. 1.....NEW-YORK.....TINKLEPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.
HIBERNIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 12
Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.—REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

First class,	Second class,	Third class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, from Pier No. 29 North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWERS, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at noon; on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low prices, for these two trips only.
For passage apply at the office of
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
No. 177 West-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
THE NEW AND FAST SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new and splendid steamships
VICTOR, G. GATES, Commander.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, J. S. BAKER, Commander.
ATLANTA, A. K. WILLIAMS, Commander.
The steamship VICTOR will leave Pier No. 36 North River SATURDAY, 12th August, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered Pier No. 36 North River, during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE SEMI-WEEKLY.
The first-class United States Mail Steamships,
AMERICA.....LINDY, Commander.
CONSTITUTION.....GREENMAN, Commander.
NEVADA.....CARPENTER, Commander.
UNITED STATES.....SHAW, Commander.
THE AMERICA
will leave foot of Canal-st., N. R., SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
The CONSTITUTION will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 19.
Messrs. Brigham, Baldwin & Co., Agents in Savannah.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships.
PASSAGE AND FREIGHT REDUCED.
The GRANADA,
R. BAXTER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 o'clock precisely.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The ALHAMBRA will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 19.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
First-class passage.....$35
The new and first-class steamship CHASE,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway, New-York.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.
The new, elegant and fast steamship VARUNA, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line
FOR
BOSTON.

The Neptune Line of Steamers,
Tri-Weekly,
FOR BOSTON, DIRECT,
VIA
LONG ISLAND SOUND.
COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,)
NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,
2,000 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
One of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS
METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,
1,500 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
will shortly follow, forming a daily line.
The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug 5.
No charge for wharfage in Boston.
Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, end of Central Wharf.
ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent,
Pier No. 27 North River.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MORNING STAR, E. NELSON, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, and the MARIPOSA, E. HOWES, Commander, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
EUTERPE, ELVADOR, Commander.
GEN. SEDGWICK, STARKEL, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 steamship EUTERPE, will leave pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, August 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Aug. 31.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
Apply to C. H. CROMWELL & CO., No. 96 West-st.
The METEOR follows WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE MACHINE.

Lower Greene-Street Rises En Masse Against Policeman John Crown.

WHO POCKETED A VOLUNTEER'S BOUNTY MONEY.

SKIRMISH NEAR GREENWOOD CEMETERY

A Poor Emigrant Girl's Story—The Commissioners will Punish Somebody.

JUSTICE CONNOLLY AS COMPLAINANT.

BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ACTON AND M'MURRAY
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9, 1865.

Only two commissioners, namely, Messrs. ACTON and M'MURRAY, sat at trials during the day, Commissioner BERGEN probably having an engagement to discuss the qualities of the dioscores batatas. But the requirements of the law were fulfilled, as they would have been if not more than one commissioner had graced the scene, and in the morning when President ACTON and the reporters flew into one another's arms in fraternal embrace, the dense throng that packed the Trial Chamber were deeply moved.

The afternoon trials, which were, as usual, the most particularly entertaining, gave Trial Chamber the air of a theatre whose actors indulge in nothing but comedy—indeed, the chamber might not inaptly have been styled the Metropolitan Police Theatre. But without further introduction, let us take

A PEEP INTO GREENE-STREET.

Mrs. MARGARET SPARMAN, of Greene-street, keeper of a boarding-house where no questions are asked, testified that she has five female boarders, to whom she charges from $5 to $6 a week, and this is the sole charge that she makes; that it having been alleged that a soldier had been robbed in her place, she was arrested by Patrolman JOHN CROWN; that the officer told her that if she would give him $10 he would save her from going to Blackwell's Island; that the officer had often demanded and received money from her more than ten times; that she gave him money whenever he demanded it, and that she gave him $10 at the time in question.

Officer Crown—Your name is Margaret Spe...an? Yes. It i.. also Mary Bell? Yes. And your husband's name is Decker? It is.

The court and spectators listened attentively, and studiously observed the witness; but her cold, gray eyes, and severe, thin lips revealed no emotion. She was manifestly a female that had sold herself to Satan, and she had no fear of man, except in the garb of a policeman as the public's sentinel at her threshold. She had come to break this officer, if lying and hullying could break him—for this man had obeyed too strictly to suit herself and her household the instructions which he had received from Capt. Mills.

Mary Hopkins, one of Mrs. Sparman's boarders, testified that between twelve and one o'clock on the night of April 11, at the time of the arrest, she saw the officer take $10; that she pays Mistress Sparman-Bell-Decker $6 a week, and does not give the mistress one-half of her gross receipts for any business which she may transact in the house; that formerly Officer Crown sometimes called on one Laura, in Mary Bell'e house; that just previous to the arrest in question Laura had been released from the Tombs, and that she does not know any girl in the house who will swear that black is white to break Officer Crown.

Mrs. Clements, (since January,) formerly *Mrs Daly*, of Prince-street, recently of Greene-street, testified that when she told Capt. Mills that Officer Crown had paid her money and wanted to marry her, she was not on oath; that on this policeman's evidence she was sent to Blackwell's Island six months, and that the housekeepers and girls of the lower part of Greene-street fear Officer Crown as they never before feared an officer.

This was testimony that the commissioners were glad to hear: and when Capt. Mills and Policemen J. Quinn, P. Curley, and others, gave evidence making it manifest that, whether Officer Crown had or had not at any other time received money at Madame Bell's hands, he certainly did not on the 11th of April, as is alleged in the complaint; and moreover, when Officer Corwin testified that when he and Officer Crown went into Madame Bell's place to arrest a man who had committed a felonious assault, that the Madame put five dollars into Crown's hand, and that Crown rejected the money, saying, "I get $1,000 a year for doing my duty, and you cannot pay me," both commissioners and spectators thought that Madame Bell had consumed quite enough of the court's time in seeking to break a vigilant officer by false swearing, and with such witnesses as she had introduced, and President Acton called up

POLICEMAN EDMUND BODINE, OF THE NINTH.

Mr. WILLIAM NUNAN, of No. 88 Main-street, Brooklyn, appeared against Policeman EDMUND BODINE, of the Ninth Precinct, and demanded $75 which, between the officer and Capt. JENKINS, Provost-Marshal, had been withheld or taken from him. On the 30th of December, 1863, Mr. NUNAN was apprehended by Policeman BODINE for intoxication, and the officer told him that the penalty would be at least ten days on Blackwell's Island, and that for $25 he should be spared an experience at once so distasteful and ignominious. Mr. NUNAN would readily part with $25 rather than go to that island, but he had not that sum of money at hand. Then the officer suggested that he could get $300 by enlisting, and rather than go to the island he did enlist; but he received only $200 of the $300 that had been promised him, and now that he had returned from the field he wished either Policeman BODINE or Capt. JENKINS to pay over the $75 which was due him. Mr. JOSEPH A. STINER, who appeared in the dual character of counsel and witness, thought that he could throw a little light upon the case, and stated that at the time of NUNAN'S enlistment he, as Deputy Provost-Marshal in Capt. FARR'S office, treated with the volunteer and told him that, Mr. BLUNT having expended all of the county's available funds, there was no money at hand, and that he could get a certificate and certain men down stairs would cash it for him. This arrangement being satisfactory, Mr. STINER took Mr. NUNAN to Capt. JENKINS' office, and he there enlisted and received $200. Officer BODINE was paid $25 according to agreement, and the brokers, BOYD & MOSAE, pocketed the other $75. It was further shown that Policeman BODINE reported to Treasurer MCMURRAY the receipt of $25, and was by vote of the Board of Commissioners permitted to retain the same, the percentage for the Police Life Insurance Fund having been deducted, of course. Upon this exhibit the complaint was dismissed, and Policeman EDMUND R. STRONG was called to give a history of

A LITTLE EVENT NEAR GREENWOOD.

Mr. JOHN CONWAY, of Ryerson-street and Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, coachman, appeared against Policeman EDMUND R. STRONG, of the Forty-eighth Precinct, and made allegation that the officer stood by and saw him brutally beaten by a gang of rowdies, who mounted his coach and dragged him from the box, when near Greenwood Cemetery. Mr. LAUGHLIN CAMPBELL, florist, testified that he saw a funeral party come out Greenwood and stop at a hotel to give the men and horses an opportunity to drink. Mr. ACTON—"Did both men and horses drink from the same vessel?" The officer did not make an arrest simply because Mr. CONWAY could not indicate precisely the person who had assaulted him; Mr. CAMPBELL thinks that the officer performed his part in an officer-like manner. Policeman STRONG, on being sworn, testified that, not having seen an assault, he fruitlessly sought to learn who had committed an offence, but that Mr. CONWAY could not identify the assailant. Other respectable witnesses testified that the officer's conduct was unexceptionable.

THE TALE OF AN EMIGRANT GIRL.

MARGARET REGAN, a miss of perhaps seventeen Summers—all of which, if her piteous expression of countenance speaks truly, may have been Winters—appeared as witness against Policeman MAXIMILIAN EHLER, of the Seventh Ward. The formal complainant was Capt. WILLIAM JAMESON. The nature of the accusation was such that President ACTON felt constrained to make searching inquiry into the girl's history, and she gave it in a straightforward manner, showing that on her arrival, she went from the ship to Mr. ADAMS' boarding-house, in Water-street; thence to service for Mrs. HAYES, in Roosevelt-street; thence to Orchard-street, where she engaged as servant for Mrs. THOMAS; thence to Mrs. CLARK'S, and thence to the House of Detention as a witness against persons who are awaiting trial for a serious offence. The complainant alleges that, on the night of the 17th ult., she mistook her way home, and wandered until a late hour, when, despairing of finding her abode, she appealed to Policeman EHLER to find a place where she might lodge in security. The officer suggested the police-station; but the thought was repulsive to her feelings, and she declined the offer. The officer is now alleged to have taken her to a lager-bier lodging-house in Division-street, near Rutgers, telling her that if she wished to go to service she could do so there; the girl entered, and paid twenty-five cents for her lodgings; but scarcely had she crossed the threshold of what she now knows to be a brothel, when, she alleges, the officer made overtures, and disposed of his hands immodestly, much to her alarm. She was, however, shown to a room, and permitted to lock herself therein; but on the 15th she was not liberated, but held by the keeper of the house, and compelled to listen to the solicitations of a Captain in the navy. These she resisted, declaring that she would rather be shot than become the victim of his lusts. And here the poor girl stood out, bravely and alone, against a brutal beating at the hands of the keeper of this hell, because she would not help to swell his gains, until, at length, she found means of escape, and made her way, under the pilotage of a kind patrolman, to a police court. Policeman EHLER denied the charge, except as to conducting the girl to the house where she stood in peril, and said that he was not aware that it was a house of ill repute. Commissioner MCMURRAY instructed Sergt. FOLGER, of the House of Detention, to follow this case up, and to enable the Sergeant to do so, the further hearing was adjourned.

JUSTICE MICHAEL CONNOLLY COMPLAINED,

although he would far rather not appear, that Policeman EDMUND BURKE had not made in court the same statement that he had made at the Nineteenth Precinct Police-station, but had omitted to make known the fact that a prisoner had threatened to shoot him. It appears that on the morning of the 22d ultimo, Policeman BURKE heard a cry of murder, and, on responding, entered a dwelling on his post and found a man—one THOMAS MCCURREN—in his shirt-sleeves in the entry, very grossly intoxicated; on ascending to the second story he found two pistols on a bed, but could nowhere find MCCURREN'S wife, and for aught he knew she might have been murdered. Sergt. WILLIAM H. LEVERETT testified that Patrolman BURKE had made complaint at the station-house against his prisoner for attempting to kill his wife; but it seems that on going to court he preferred a charge of intoxication and disorderly conduct only, or Justice CONNOLLY failed to hear it if he entered any more serious complaint. Officer BURKE apprehended his prisoner with a loaded revolver in his hand. In leaving the stand Justice CONNOLLY remarked to Commissioners ACTON and MCMURRAY that it is too often the case that officers appear in court unable to substantiate the representations which they make at their respective station-houses.

FURTHER DIFFICULTIES IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. WILLIAM BUTLER, of No. 101 Hamilton-avenue, Brooklyn, liquor-dealer, preferred complaint against Sergt. WILLIAM P. WILLIAMS, of the Forty-eighth Precinct, for clubbing him without cause and taking him to a station-house, keeping him there all night; the complainant was one of a party who had been out on a pic-nic; Mr. BUTLER was taken to a police court on the following morning, and a charge of drunkenness not being sustained, he was dismissed. Five witnesses were introduced to show the commissioners that nothing had been done to require any violence on the part of the police; nevertheless it appeared that one of these witnesses was fined by the Justice of the First District Police Court of Kings County. In defence Sergt. WILLIAMS introduced Patrolman PORTER, and that officer testified that at the time of the alleged assault by Sergt. WILLIAMS, the police had made an attack upon a riotous crowd, and that Mr. BUTLER, the present complainant, had tripped Sergt. WILLIAMS, seized his club, and was about to strike the Sergeant, when the witness struck Mr. BUTLER in Sergt. WILLIAMS' defence. It was clearly shown that Mr. BUTLER and others had made a fierce fight, and that Sergt. WILLIAMS was doing his whole duty to the best of his ability. The complainant in this case placed reliance upon his dismissal by a jury before Justice WALSH, of the First District Police Court of Kings County; but it appeared to the commissioners that the jury had been packed. Mr. ACTON suggested that the jury ought to be indicted, and Capt. BROWN, of the Forty-eighth Precinct, said that he had already prepared papers for that purpose. Mr. BUTLER, on leaving the court-room, threateningly said that if this was the kind of justice meted out in Police Trial Chamber, in future he would protect himself. President ACTON—"Well, we'll protect you."

Private OWEN FOLEY, of the United States ship *Vermont*, swears that on the 2d of August he arrested two of the *Vermont's* men, who were out over their liberty, and Sergt. LEVI CROWE, of the Forty-second Precinct, took the prisoners from him, and in doing so hit the deponent on the head with his locust. ARTHUR MULLEN, of the same ship, corroborated this testimony, as did THOMAS MAHON, also of the *Vermont*. CROWE being sick and unable to attend, the further hearing was adjourned one week.

Patrolman PETER HUNT, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, was called to trial, and CHARLES KEYSER, of Wythe-avenue and Taylor-street, Brooklyn, clerk in a grocery, made oath that on the 11th of July, between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning, he (the deponent) was in HENCKE'S grocery, and that is all that he knows hence he can say nothing further. Another person gave like testimony and these being the officer's witnesses to show that he was not lying off in the grocery on the morning of the 11th ult., Mr. ACTON suggested that he might e.. ject to be fined.

TRAFFIC ON THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD.

JOSEPH P. HIPSON, of Seventy-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, Post-office Clerk, traveling on the Third-avenue Railroad, presented a check which was good for another car but worthless on the car in which he was riding, and the conductor declined to receive it, and struck him in putting him out. He then asked Policeman JOHN P. ROGERS to apprehend the conductor, but the officer did not comply with the request. Mr. ACTON—"Here you are lame; our officer cannot make an arrest except he sees an assault or has some evidence that an assault has been committed." Capt. HART—"This road carries from 60,000 to 70,000 passengers, and if we were to arrest everybody that any fuddled person requests us to apprehend, we should soon have our station-house full of prisoners." Complaint dismissed.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

HEAVY DEFALCATION IN WALL-STREET.

Policeman MCCARTHY, of the Twenty-ninth-street Police-station, appeared with a bank-teller in custody, and Mr. JOHN PARKER, Cashier of the Phœnix Bank, of Wall-street, subsequently entered Court and made affidavit as follows:

Second District Police Court, State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—John Parker, of No. 45 Wall-street, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, Henry H. Jenkins, now here, did, as deponent verily believes and charges, during the two years last past, feloniously take and steal and carry away divers sums of money, to wit: Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the property of the Phenix National Bank of the City of New-York. Deponent charges the embezzlement and felonious taking aforesaid, from the fact that Jonkins admitted to deponent that he took and embezzled the same. Wherefore deponent prays that said Jenkins may be dealt with according to law, and that he be held temporarily in order to give deponent an opportunity to make a proper complaint in the premises. JOHN PARKER.

Sworn to this 10th day of August, 1865.
THOMAS A. LEDWITH, Police Justice.

Upon this affidavit Justice LEDWITH committed the accused to the Court prison, and named 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon as the hour at which he would enter upon a formal examination; but at that hour counsel on neither side had appeared, and the prisoner, by permission of the court, was still absent down town, having been granted the privilege of leaving the prison, in charge of one of the court officers, to attend to private business in the neighborhood of Wall-street. Four o'clock came, and then Mr. JOHN MCKEON, counsel for the Phenix Bank, appeared and said that, as he had papers to prepare, and that, moreover, as at least five other persons were to be taken into custody and required to explain their connection with the case, it was desirable that for the present everything relating to it should remain profoundly secret, if possible. He would say, however, that by that time, or about 5 o'clock, three or four gentlemen of high standing in financial circles had been arrested, and that the affidavits which are to be made to-day may involve other banking institutions as well as other persons in this stupendous defalcation. He wished it understood, however, as do the officers of the Phenix Bank, that the loss to the bank will not prove to be anything like a quarter of a million—in short, that it is quite trivial and need not embarrass the bank for an hour.

Mr. JENKINS is a man of respectable address, about 50 years of age. He has been connected with the Phenix Bank twenty years—the last two as paying teller—and was highly esteemed by his associates, both in and out of the institution by which he was employed. When sought by Policeman MCCARTHY, between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, he was found in bed at his abode, quite unconscious of impending danger.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

FEMININE GARROTERS.

Patrolman MORRIS, of the Seventh Ward, entered court with FANNY MCLAUGHLIN and MARY ANN REILLY, females of the town, whom he apprehended in Cherry-street, at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, for garroting and robbing Mr. MICHAEL SAVAGE. The accused are said to be Water-street bawds of the worst depravity. It appears that shortly after midnight the two encountered Mr. SAVAGE on a Fulton Ferry boat, and there engaged him in conversation, and at length prevailed upon him to treat them to liquor on the arrival of the boat on the New-York side. They drank with him, and induced him to accompany them home, and on reaching a dark alley in Cherry-street, seized him by the throat; and one held him while the other stole $85 from his pockets. His intoxication enabled them to do this with ease. The prisoners were committed.

HIDEOUS OUTRAGE.

JEREMIAH DUFFY and WILLIAM O'NEIL were apprehended on complaint of KATE BUCKBEE, alleging that on Wednesday night, while on her way from Brooklyn, the prisoners thrust her into a stable at No. 728 Water-street, and there, having closed the door, tore her dress from her person, robbed her of the small sum of money which she had, violated her, and then summoned a gang of twenty or more to follow their example. The accused were committed for examination.

ARREST OF A SERVANT.

Policeman BURNS, of the Seventh Ward, apprehended ANNIE DUFFY, a domestic in the employ of Mrs. ELIZABETH ALTZER, of No. 176 East Eleventh-street, and Mrs. ALTZER appeared and made affidavit that having frequently missed wearing apparel, she resolved to watch the accused, and that her watching resulted in the detection of the girl in the act of stealing clothing from the house. The prisoner was committed for examination.

Yorkville—Before Justice Connolly.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.

The Twelfth Ward police apprehended MICHAEL WELSH, of Harlem, butcher, and he was held for examination by Justice CONNOLLY, on a charge alleging that he had robbed DOMINICK MARKEMAN, a returned soldier, of $183.

Office of the Detective Police.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A HORSE.

On Wednesday, one FERDINAND KONIG hired a saddle horse of Mr. C. F. DEIKEL, of Nos. 5 and 7 West Thirteenth-street, to take a ride to Central Park, but steered his course for Philadelphia, where he was found by Detective Officer COYLE, and arrested and brought back to the city.

Notes from Yesterday's Police Returns.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Capt. HUTCHINGS, of the Twenty-third Precinct Police, learned from Police Surgeon MCDONNELL yesterday, that a deaf mute, whose name does not appear, had been clubbed, and lay in a perilous condition in Eighty-seventh-street, near Fifth-avenue. Policemen were accordingly sent thither, and the sufferer was taken to Bellevue. One LAREY, who is alleged to have committed the assault, has escaped.

FIRE IN BAXTER-STREET.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning a fire in the forge communicated with the frame of MICHAEL QUINLAN'S blacksmith shop, at No. 40 Baxter-street; but the flames were extinguished with trifling damage.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.

JAMES HAYDEN, of No. 122 Mott-street, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. He was 27 years of age. He had recently drank to excess, and intemperance is believed to have been the cause of death.

THE QUARANTINE QUESTION.

Letter from Dr. Swinburne, Health Officer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this date, I find a report of the proceedings of the Ship Owners Association, containing numerous misstatements, which do me gross injustice. To reply to or correct all of them at length, would require more space in your valuable journal than I feel at liberty to ask for, but justice to myself and to the public requires that I should notice the report in the following particulars:

1. It speaks of "onerous burdens" and "abuses," growing out of quarantine regulations, and, while conceding that they are the fault of the law, seeks to convey the impression that I am responsible for any "abuses," which are the result of statutory provisions.

The quarantine act now in force was in existence at the time I entered upon the duties of my office. I had no hand in its passage, and I am simply endeavoring to administer the law to the best of my judgment, as I find it. But I submit whether if these "abuses" do actually exist, it is not a little singular that some effort should not have been made on the part of shipowners to correct them by proper legislative enactments. The provisions of the law complained of have existed, substantially as they now stand, for ten years, and yet I am not aware of a single effort on the part of merchants to have them amended. Several amendments were introduced into the Legislature last Winter, amending the law in other particulars, which were discussed in the public journals, and were submitted to many of the leading merchants. A full opportunity was afforded for incorporating amendments correcting these alleged "abuses," but none were proposed or asked for.

2. The report charges that the Health Officer, of late years, has been chosen not for his peculiar adaptness for the position, so much as for his subserviency to political party, and proficiency in political wire-pulling. It is a sufficient refutation of this charge, in my case, to say that I was appointed to the office by a Democratic Governor, with the unanimous concurrence of a strongly Republican Senate.

3. The fact that my predecessors may have neglected to comply with the law in relation to boarding vessels subject to quarantine, which enter the port through the Sound, affords no justification for my so doing.

The law is explicit that they shall be boarded and examined, and I have no alternative but to comply with the requirement; and in my judgment, a compliance is absolutely necessary to the protection of the public health. Let it be known that a vessel can escape examination by passing through the Sound, and what is to prevent the introduction of the Russian plague, yellow fever and cholera from that direction? It is a fact well known that vessels have been sent to this port through the Sound for the express purpose of avoiding detention at Quarantine, when they actually came from an infected port, and ought to have been detained, and cleansed and purified before coming to the city. As an instance of the consequences which might result from a neglect to perform this duty, I may mention the *Christopher Pendleton*, which last year came from a West India port, having yellow fever on board, and knowing that she would be quarantined if she entered here, passed on to New-London and there poisoned the whole port, and then started, with the intention, as I was informed by her consignees, of coming here through the Sound.

I accordingly ordered that she should at once report to the lower quarantine if she came here. This order had the effect to prevent her coming. Many of her crew, however, did come and sickened and died of yellow fever in New-York and Brooklyn, as I am informed, the only cases in either city last year, except one or two, which were similarly introduced. It is to guard against consequences like these, that I feel it my duty to adopt the course complained of, and I submit that these facts fully justify my action.

4. This report, by inference, though not in many direct terms, charges that I am accustomed to exact and receive $10 in addition to the fees allowed by law for boarding and examining each vessel, and a computation is made for the purpose of showing how much at that rate, I will receive on the contract of the Manhattan Gas Company for coal. This is an utter perversion of the truth, and has not the slightest foundation, in fact I am not aware of any fact which can have given rise to such a statement, except that in some instances, before any arrangement was made for boarding vessels in the East River, Captains of vessels subject to quarantine, which had entered the port through the sound, voluntarily went to my deputy and gave $10 extra compensation for coming to the city and boarding their vessels, rather than go with them to quarantine. This was an entirely voluntary arrangement, made without my knowledge, and no part of the compensation was received by me.

5. To avoid this inconvenience, the Hell Gate pilots proposed that I should station a boarding-officer in the East River or Sound, and they would guarantee him $5 for each vessel boarded by him. To this arrangement I assented, and I was informed it will yield the officer who performs the duty not exceeding $2,000, out of which he will have to pay his boatmen and other expenses. Of this sum I, of course, receive nothing.

This is the sum and substance of all, that I am aware of, that can have given rise to the unfounded charge to which I have referred.

6. It is also asserted that the more onerous the burdens of quarantine can be made to the shipping interest, the greater the pecuniary benefit accruing to the Health Officer. The very reverse of this is true, and if the gentleman who makes this assertion had taken pains to examine the history of legislation relative to quarantine, nearly all of which originated with the health officers, they would have found there has been a constant effort to lessen the burthens upon commerce, by diminishing the period of detention of vessels, so as to encourage and increase the commerce of the port. And an examination of the records of my office will show that the average period of detention of vessels is less than one-third of the time authorized by law.

7. The report erroneously states that an appeal from my decisions can only be taken to the Mayor and Commissioners of Health. The act of 1863 expressly provides that the appeal shall be taken to the Commissioners of Quarantine, and the high character of the gentlemen composing that board, I think, furnishes a sufficient guarantee that their decisions would be impartial. As an evidence of the manner in which my duties have been discharged, I may mention that no appeal to the board has been taken during my term of office. If the gentlemen who submitted that report had exhibited as much industry in examining, to see what laws are now in force, as they did in framing their charges, they would have found that their criticisms in regard to the right of appeal are based upon a statute which has no longer any existence. The same remark will apply to nearly all their references to statutes.

8. The statement that ship-owners and consignees do not object to a rigid quarantine, is contradicted by their daily practice in importuning the Health Officer to relax and remove restrictions which the law has rendered it imperative that he should impose upon vessels under his charge. Their Captains frequently make statements, even under oath, for the purpose of having these restrictions removed, which, upon further investigation, I have found to be utterly false; and not unfrequently have they declared their vessels free from infection, and that no sickness has occurred during the passage, where a rigid examination of the crew or passengers has disclosed the fact that the statement was wholly untrue.

9. The charge that my fees amount to $100,000 per annum is as groundless as the others which I have noticed. Any person interested in the question can ascertain the amount of my fees, except for coasting vessels, (which is a very small item,) by applying to the Collector of the Port. If from the figures there given him, he will deduct the salaries of my deputies, boatmen, and other employes, he will find that my income is much less than many practising physicians in the City of New-York. Nor are they increased, as the report would lead one to infer, by the business of the lightermen and stevedores. I have only a concurrent voice with the Commissioners of Quarantine in their selection, and I have no voice whatever in establishing the rate of their charges. I have never been benefited to the extent of a penny by what they may have received, nor do I expect to be. Whatever they earn is their own. If their charges are exorbitant I am not responsible for it, and I have reason to believe they are not, as I have heard no complaint about them.

There are other matters in the report which ought to receive notice, but I have already extended this reply beyond my first intention. I have stated enough, I think, to shew that the report is full of errors and misrepresentations.

By inserting this reply in your widely-circulated journal you will to some extent repair the injury which has been done by the publication of the report.

JOHN SWINBURNE, Health Officer.
QUARANTINE, S. I., Aug. 10, 1865.

Return of the Pilot-Boat Excursionists.

The pilot-boats *Mary E. Fish*, Capt. Richard Brown; *Edna C.*, Capt. Noah Mason; the *Fannie*, Capt. Woolsey; the *E. F. Williams*, Capt. Harbinson, and the sloop *Dudley*, Capt. S. D. Horton, left this port on the 2d inst., at noon, having on board Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Jones, Lieut.-Gov. Alvord, Senators Christie, Cole, Laimbeer and Williams, Commodore Jones, and several members of the Assembly.

The fleet made Indian Harbor at 6 P. M., and were entertained by the officers and members of the American Club. The President of the Club, WM. M. TWEED, Esq., addressed the guests, and Hon. THOS. G. ALVORD responded, thanking the President and the club for the entertainment they had provided, and which the guests had so fully enjoyed.

The fleet made sail on Wednesday evening, but the wind being light their progress was not rapid. The evening still through the sound was delightful, the moon being nearly full, the sky clear, stars brilliant, and the sea smooth.

On Thursday afternoon a good breeze set in. The fleet made and passed Plum Island, where a stiff breeze overhauled them, and they made Montauk Point—anchored at 6 P. M. and commenced fishing, when all sorts of fish were taken in plenty. In the evening the fleet made sail for Newport, reaching that port and coming to anchor in the harbor at midnight. Here the party were visited by Lieut. DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, of the U. S. revenue cutter *Mirand*, an old New-Yorker, who showed those of the party who had not visited Newport before all the sights, and more too.

On Friday and Saturday the sky was overcast, and a thick fog prevailed, and the fleet remained at anchor.

On Saturday afternoon the fleet made sail and stood out of Newport Harbor, but the fog being dense outside, they returned to their anchorage, and remained until Sunday morning, when they again made sail, reaching New-London in the afternoon. They anchored at the mouth of the Thames River, opposite the Pequot House, which was visited in the evening, and on Monday morning the fleet sailed to the city. Here the Mayor, learning of the arrival of the excursionists, invited them to his headquarters, where they were entertained. The party then visited the principal streets, the public edifices, and places of general interest.

Capt. JAMES CHAPMAN, of Groton, one of the oldest Sandy Hook pilots, and an owner in the pilot-boat *Mary E. Fish*, came on board at this place, and was heartily received by his late associates and guests.

The fleet sloop *Dudley*, with most of the party from the pilot boats, visited the U. S. Frigate *Sabine* during the afternoon.

On Monday morning left New London and anchored at the harbor's mouth, meeting the New-York Yacht Club going in.

On Tuesday morning made sail for New-York, wind light most of the time; anchored off City Island at midnight; started again at 9 30 Wednesday, and arrived off the Battery at 2 30 P. M.

Thus ended one of the most pleasant excursions that was ever gotten up. The boats were elegant, roomy and scrupulously clean; the company intelligent, gentlemanly and temperate, and the larder was plentifully supplied with substantials and all the delicacies of the season.

From Newport the *Fannie* and *E. F. Williams*, with the Lieut.-Governor of the State and several of the members of the Senate and Assembly, went out into the Atlantic and will return by way of Sandy Hook.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

IRVING, OF MORRISANIA, VS. AMATEUR, OF TREMONT.

A match was played between the above-named junior clubs on Thursday, Aug. 3, 1865, on the Union Ball Grounds, at Morrisania, which resulted in a well-earned victory for the former club. Owing to a shower interrupting the game only six innings were played. Below is the score:

IRVING.	R.	AMATEUR.	R.
Beals, o.	2	Mean, 3d b.	2
Bennett, c. f.	3	Simmerfield, p.	2
H. Beggs, l. f.	2	Burt, c. f.	2
Durand, p.	1	Copenhoveu, r. f.	2
C. Beggs, 3d b.	2	J. Heath, 2d b.	2
R. Meding, 1st b.	2	E. Heath, 1st b.	3
De Voe, 2d b.	2	Van Antwerp, c.	1
P. Meding, s. s.	2	Barsou, s. s.	2
Hunt, r. f.	2	Christie, l. f.	1
Total	18	Total	18

INNINGS.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Irving	5	0	5	9	1	3—14
Amateur	2	0	2	1	3	0—8

Scorers—Messrs. WOODS and VAN AMBURGH.
Umpire—JAS. JARVIS, Esq.
Fly-catches—Irving, 7; Amateur, 6.

IRVING, OF MORRISANIA, VS. EXCELSIOR, OF FORDHAM.

A match was played between the above clubs on Monday, Aug. 7, on the Union Ball Grounds at Morrisania; the result being in favor of the Irving, by the following score:

IRVING.	O.	R.	EXCELSIOR.	O.	R.
Beals, o.	0	6	Parroy, c.	2	3
H. Beggs, l. f.	5	2	Lyons, p.	4	2
Van Antwerp, p.	3	4	Guy, 1st b.	3	2
Bennett, c. f.	7	2	Booth, 2d b.	3	2
De Voe, 2d b.	2	4	Grote, 3d b.	4	1
P. Meding, s. s.	4	2	Fournet, s. s.	2	1
C. Beggs, r. f.	2	3	McGill, r. f.	3	2
Danfield, 3d b.	3	3	Walton, l. f.	1	4
R. Meding, 1st b.	1	5	Shea, c. f.	5	0
Total	27	32	Total	27	20

INNINGS.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Irving	4	9	0	3	2	2	2	2	8—32
Excelsior	0	6	3	1	3	7	0	0	0—20

HUDSON RIVER VS. MYSTIC.

The return game between these clubs took place on the grounds of the Mystic club, Sixty-third-street and Third-avenue, Wednesday afternoon, the result being the success of the Newburgh players by a score of 34 to 13 in a full game of two and a half hours' duration. The Hudson Rivers opened play, leading the score from the beginning, the total at the close of the 1st inning being 4 to 0, and at the close of the 5th inning 15 to 7. In batting MAPES led the score on the part of the Hudson River Club, and C. GLAVEN on the Mystic side. In fly-catching FISHER and BOYD were the most successful on the one side and REYNOLDS on the other.

CRESCENT VS. SHERMAN.

An interesting game of base ball was played on Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1865, between these two junior clubs, at Williamsburgh, which resulted in a victory for the Crescents. The following is the score:

CRESCENT.	Outs.	Runs.	SHERMAN.	Outs.	Runs.
Silsby, 1st b.	3	2	J. Huthwaite, p.	2	3
Nelson, c.	3	3	Slack, l. f.	4	1
Hall, 2d b.	0	6	J. Carlton, c.	4	2
Greg, c. f.	4	1	W. Huthwaite, 2 b.	4	2
McDonald, l. f.	5	1	Peuney, s. s.	3	3
Lethridge, 3d b.	2	4	Rebhand, 1st b.	0	3
Dawson, s. s.	4	2	Hetfield, 3d b.	3	1
Leek, p.	2	4	Klina, c. f.	3	2
Spence, r. f.	4	2	E. Carlton, r. f.	4	1
Totals	27	26	Totals	27	18

INNINGS.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Crescent	6	1	2	9	1	1	1	1	1—26
Sherman	4	1	1	4	2	1	2	2	2—18

Umpire—JAMES LEWIN, of the Putnam Club.
Scorers—R. SHERWOOD and C. B. JENNINGS.
Time of game—Two hours and 15 minutes.
Fly-balls caught—Crescent, 8; Sherman, 12.
Home runs made—HALL and DAWSON, of the Crescent, and J. HUTHWAITE and PENNEY, of the Sherman.

THREE MATCHES IN ONE DAY.

Three first-class games were played yesterday, two at Brooklyn and one at Hoboken. The two at Brooklyn were the first matches this season between the Star and Atlantic clubs, which took place at Bedford, the result being the success of the Atlantics by a score of 26 to 13; and the return game between the Eckford and Union clubs, the latter being for the second time the victors, their score being 34 to 22. At Hoboken the match between the Mutual and Hudson-River Clubs terminated in favor of the Mutuals by a score of 34 to 14 in a full game.

ATHLETIC VS. EUREKA.

The match between these clubs, which excited so much attention in Philadelphia on Tuesday, resulted in the success of the Athletics by a score of 38 to 28 in a full game. The Athletics also defeated the Actives yesterday. To-day the Actives play the Olympics at the corner of Jefferson and Twenty-fifth streets, Philadelphia.

Cricket.

RENSSELAER, OF TROY, VS. ST. GEORGE.

The match between the first eleven of the Troy Club and the second eleven of St. George's, played on Wednesday at Hoboken, resulted in the success of the Troy Club, the game being decided by the result of the first innings, there not being time to play the game out. We give the score below:

RENSSELAER CO. CLUB. FIRST INNINGS.	Score.	ST. GEORGE'S CLUB. FIRST INNINGS.	Score.
Fagan b. Bailey	13	Ford b. Corps	2
Vankleeck c. Haughton b. Bailey	6	Mumford b. Crow	12
Crow b. Haughton	1	Haugbton b. Corps	0
Whitehead b. Bailey	1	J. W. Gordon c. Orow b. Orow	6
Corps c. Ford b. Bailey	15	F. Van Buren b. Corps	9
Winne c. J. Gordon b. Haughton	2	Bailey b. Corps	10
Anderson b. Bailey	0	Tilt run out	4
Smith not out	10	Gisbourne not out	24
Morrie c. Richardson b. Haughton	3	G. Gordon ran out	6
Pratt b. Bailey	10	Richardson c. Whitehead b. Corps	1
Bainbridge b. Bailey	0	S. Wright, Jr., b. Crow	1
Byes 9, leg byes 5, wides 11, N. B. 3	29	Byes 2, leg byes 2	4
Total	91	Total	84

Umpires—Messrs. S. WRIGHT and HUDSON.

In the second innings of St. George's, they scored 190, with the loss of but five wickets.

NEW-YORK VS. TROY.

The following is the score of the game played between these clubs yesterday:

NEW-YORK.		RENSSELAER COUNTY.	
Oakley c. Winn b. Corps	11	Fagen b. Tyler	7
Ball b. Corps	1	Van Kleach b. Miller	0
Sullivan c. Morris b. Corps	8	Winne, Byron b. Tyler	17
Beach st. Winn b. Corps	12	Whitehead c. Podmore b. Tyler	1
Dempsey, run out	2	Craw b. Beech	23
Cleaves b. Craw	0	Corps, run out	8
Miller b. Corps	5	Morris, run out	10
Tyler, not out	14	Pratt thw b. Beech	0
Podmore b. Craw	5	Munton c. Rodmore b. Beech	6
Hill b. Corps	5	Follet, not out	9
Tripler b. Corps	0	McKinney c. Cleaves b. Beech	0
Byes	1	Byes, 3; leg-byes, 3; wides, 8; total	14

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4331. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Collision of Two Propellers on Lake Huron.

The Pewabic Run Into by the Meteor and Almost Instantly Sunk.

From Seventy-five to One Hundred Lives Lost.

The Collision the Result of Gross Carelessness.

Partial List of Lost and Rescued Passengers.

DETROIT, Friday, Aug 11.

A collision occurred between the steamboats *Pewabic* and *Meteor*, at 6½ o'clock on Wednesday morning, six miles from shore.

The *Pewabic* was struck on her port bow, just aft the pilot-house, and sank in three or four minutes.

The boats were running at full speed, and struck with such terrible force as to crush in the entire bow of the *Pewabic*.

At the time the accident occurred it was scarcely dark, and the boats saw each other six miles apart. When approaching, they exchanged signals, and the *Pewabic* bore off to pass, but the *Meteor*, for some unexplained reason, turned in the same direction and struck the *Pewabic*.

A number of the passengers on board the *Pewabic* were killed by the crushing of her timbers.

A few jumped on board the *Meteor* before the *Pewabic* sank.

Life-boats were immediately lowered from the *Meteor*, and picked up those who were not carried down with the wreck.

One hundred and seventy-five to two hundred persons were on board of the *Pewabic* at the time of the disaster. Seventy five of the passengers and twenty-three of the crew were saved.

The loss of life cannot be correctly ascertained as yet, but it will be near one hundred.

The *Meteor* remained near the scene of the disaster till morning, in the hope of picking up any persons that might be still floating on pieces of wreck; but none were found.

The propeller *Mohawk* passing down, the survivors were transferred to her from the *Meteor*, and brought to this city.

The *Meteor* was but slightly injured, and continued her trip to Lake Superior.

The following are names of passengers known to be lost:

Miss F. Homer, Houghton; Miss Frank Rider, Houghton; Miss Taylor, Tiffin, Ohio; Caroline M. Wright, Detroit; Mrs. William Wells, Ann Harbor; wife and four children of Edward Swan, Canada East; wife, son and daughter of Henry Litchell, Lake Superior; Louis James, Rockville; Miss Hannah Kelly, Illinois; William Ottell, Cleveland; Miss Julia Ramsey, Tiffin, Ohio; Mrs. Hall and two children. Copper Harbor; A. O. Neal, Cleveland; Thomas Blackwell, Ontanagon; John Tracy, Cleveland.

Names of the crew that were lost:

First Engineer, R. G. Jackson and wife, Detroit; First Cook, Samuel Bowles, Detroit; greaser, H. Chaler, Cleveland; deck hand, James Riley, Cleveland; chambermaid, Mary ——, Cleveland; third porter, Big Jones, Cleveland; watchman, Robert Margrave, Cleveland; bar-tender, Daniel Earls, Marquette.

PASSENGERS SAVED.

J. Porter and wife, Elgin, Ohio; Mrs. Charles Mills, Elgin, Ohio; A. L. Foster, Churchill, Canada West; W. Keene, Canada West; W. L. Lewis and three children, Canada West; Henry Mitchell, Lake Superior; Samuel Annenbroker, Port Huron, England; —— Peck, Newark, Ohio; A. W. Tilden, Cumberland, Ohio; Mr. Bedharn, wife and child, Bridgewater, Mass.; L. L. McKnight and wife, Detroit; Mrs. Commander Gardner, Detroit; Mrs. Ada Brush, Detroit; Kate C. Jones, New-York; Edmond James, New-York; Miss Mary M. Foote, New-York; John Jefferds, New-York; Mrs. Kaufman, Maryland, Ohio; Mrs. G. Nesalation, Canada West; J. H. Ashmead, Hartford, Conn.; Frank Marstadt, Detroit; Louis Slaser, Quebec; John Shields, Portage; Patrick McCane, Massachusetts; J. D. Baker, Detroit; J. M. Backens, Hamilton; T. R. Roberts, Ohio; B. Mercer, Columbus, Ohio; Wm. Morrison, New York; James Doyle, Eagle Harbor; John Bambew, Canada; John Bloer, Detroit; W. B. Macaller, Ohio; John Fraser, Michigan; Daniel Graham, Michigan; Joseph Martail, Portage; Benj. Bain, Michigan; Wm. Bolls, Canada; Michael Sullivan, Michigan; Michael Grahan, Marquette; Charles A. Abanand, Canada; Michael Doyle, Massachusetts; Jones Connelly, Eagle Harbor; H. A. Brano, Canada West; W. McLean, Canada; John Jameson, Canada; Henry Knight, Illinois; Theodore G. Lyster, Detroit; Wm. E. Hall, Copper Harbor; Dr. M. C. Lewis, Cleveland; Charles Harris, West Hebron, N. Y.; Thos. Fitzgerald, Philadelphia; John Brennan, Cleveland; James Rose, Cleveland; Thomas Blair, Cleveland; Andrew Flowers, Cleveland; Michael, Sullivan, Cleveland; Wm. Reid, Cleveland; Mrs. C. M. Wright, Detroit; Dr. H. S. Douglass, daughter and son, Ann Arbor; J. W. Cherry and wife, Deleware, Ohio; J. Worman, wife and daughter, Troy, Ohio.

The following of the crew were saved: Capt. George McKay, Cleveland; First Mate, George, Cleveland; Second Mate, Frank Dugo, Cleveland; "Lookout," John McKay, Cleveland; Clerk, Chas. A. Mack, Detroit; Second Engineer, Wm. Kennedy, Cleveland; Steward, John Lynch, Detroit; Porter, John Mooney, Cleveland; Second Porter, John Miller, Cleveland; Deeksweeper, John Kelly, Cleveland; Wheelsman; Ed. Mooney, Cleveland.

DETROIT, Friday, Aug. 11.

No further particulars have been received from the scene of the late catastrophe on Lake Huron. Capt. McCUE, of the steamer *Pewabic*, has gone with a small steamer to cruise about the spot where the *Pewabic* sank. It is proposed also to send a diver to the wreck. The books and papers of the ill-fated steamer were lost. It is, therefore, impossible to give a complete list of the passengers who were on board; but the list already telegraphed comprises those saved.

The *Pewabic* was built last year, and was valued at $100,000. She was insured for $60,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 11.

RESERVED PROMOTION.

Among the recent brevet promotions is that of Col. HERD. T. LOCKE, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Fifth Army Corps, to be Brevet Brigadier-General. Gen. LOCKE entered the service in April, 1861, as Adjutant of the Twelfth New-York State Militia, Col. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, and was soon after commissioned Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of PORTER'S division, the nucleus of the Fifth Corps, and Aug. 20, 1862, Capt. LOCKE was made Adjutant-General of the corps, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In November, 1864, he received the brevet of Colonel, and the brevet of Brigadier-General dates April 1, and was bestowed for gallantry at Five Forks. Gen. LOCKE has been identified with the Fifth Corps from its organization, having on the 14th of May, 1862, written the first official order, and on the 3d of July, 1865, the last—closing the official history of the corps, and filing it among the archives of the War Department. Gen. LOCKE bears a scar received in the desperate engagement of Spottsylvania, and has a proud record of duty in the field.

OUR GLORIOUS DEAD.

The Quartermaster-General has issued a pamphlet of 200 pages, giving the names of all the soldiers who have died and been buried in and about Washington, amounting, between Aug. 1, 1861, to June 30, 1865, to 26,727. These are buried in the Battle, Harmony, National and Military Asylum Cemeteries. The greatest number of deaths in hospital in one day was 84; the least number 4. The principal nationalities were represented as follows: United States, 7,173; England, 213; Ireland, 660; France, 42; Germany, 853; Canada, 167; unknown, 1,977. New-York is the largest represented of the several States. Other important statistics accompany the work, which will prove of great value to the historian.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Col. J. H. SIMPSON, United States Engineers, and Hon. SPRINGER HARBAUGH, a Government Director, have just returned from a tour of inspection of the location and construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Omaha, in Nebraska, under instructions from the War Department and Secretary of the Interior. They will, at an early day, make full reports to their respective departments, as to the character and condition of the work.

HILL SKEDADDLES.

B. G. HILL, the rebel just out of the workhouse, rearrested last night and released upon his parole to report this morning to the Provost-Marshal, has disappeared. The military authorities here want him.

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES IN VIRGINIA.

ROBERT RIDGEWAY, of the Richmond *Whig*, and JOHN S. BARBOUR, President of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, to-day announced themselves candidates for Congress from Virginia.

MUSTERING OUT.

Since Aug. 3 there have been mustered out of the service sixty regiments and batteries, including an aggregate of over 20,000 men.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Another sale of government property, comprising condemned tents, clothing, harness, &c., has taken place at Alexandria. Hospital tents sold at nine and one half cents per pound; common tents, seven and one half; Sibley tents, seven and one fourth, and shelter tents, six cents; spades brought eight and three-fourths; shovels, seven and three-fourths; camp hatchets, eleven and one half; pick-axes, twenty-five and one-fourth, and axes twenty-three cents apiece. Shirts were sold for forty cents, drawers for thirty-nine, and bed-sacks forty cents each. Harness realized from $2 02 to $2 40 for single sets, and wagon covers brought fifteen cents per pound. All the other articles brought like good prices.

REDUCTION OF LABOR FORCE.

Yesterday there was a further reduction of the force employed in the armorer's department of the Washington Arsenal, about one hundred men being discharged. A few months since there were nearly three hundred men in this department, but at present there are less than fifty. The large quantity of Springfield rifled muskets which needed cleaning and repairing will be sent to Springfield shortly, leaving comparatively but a small quantity of other arms to be fitted up here, and it is from this cause this reduction is made.

REVENUE.

The receipts of internal revenue to-day amounted to $130,599,509. The Deputy Commissioner has decided that where receipts given to parties who deposit valuables with banks for safe keeping contain guarantees for the value of the same, such guarantees are held to be subject to stamp duty, as agreements or contracts.

PRISONERS RELEASED.

One hundred and twenty-seven prisoners have been released from the Old Capital in the last six days, leaving but 104 in that institution.

VIRGINIA RAILROADS.

The railroads in Virginia are rapidly approaching completion, and will shortly all be in running order. The cars will run to Lynchburgh from Alexandria on Monday, and the Richmond and Aquia Creek roads will connect at Fredericksburgh in a few days, thus doing away with present staging of ten miles. Steps are being taken to reopen at once the Manassas Gap road to Front Royal and Strasburg. The unfinished Loudon and Hampshire road will be pushed to completion at an early day.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

The new building attached to the public printing establishment is completed, and will soon be in operation. Eighteen additional presses are being put in, which will print all the books and documents, now delayed as far back as 1863, in time for the meeting of Congress. This delay has been occasioned by the enormous amount of work done for the Treasury Department and Navy Department.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

RESIGNATION OF CLARENCE SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 11.

The professional duties of Mr. C. A. SEWARD requiring his personal attention, he has relinquished his position of Acting Assistant Secretary of State, and returned to New-York.

FROM AFRICA.

A black man who was liberated in Kentucky five years ago, and went to Africa as a preacher and missionary, recently arrived in Washington on private business. He brought a message of respect to the President from the King of the Bassas, accompanied with the request that the former would send him a "rain coat," meaning one made of india-rubber. The garment has been purchased, and will be forwarded to his African Majesty in due time.

HANDSOME PRESENT.

JAMES DONALDSON, for a long time a messenger attached to the State Department, has just been presented with one thousand dollars, the contribution of a few personal friends of Secretary SEWARD, who thus substantially manifest their appreciation of Mr. DONALDSON'S valuable services and unremitting attention to the Secretary during his late physical affliction; and as a further mark of the estimation in which Mr. DONALDSON is held, as an officer, he has been commissioned as a Justice of the Peace.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue rules that where receipts given to parties who deposit valuables with banks for safe keeping, contain guarantees for the value of the same, such guarantees are held to be subject to stamp duty as agreements or contracts.

ROLL OF HONOR.

The War Department has just published a pamphlet entitled the "Roll of Honor," giving the names of soldiers who died in defence of the American Union and were interred in the national cemeteries in the District of Columbia, from Aug. 3, 1861, to June 30, 1865. The entire number is 20,727. Of these 15,000 were white, including nearly 7,200 natives of this country, 213 from England, 660 from Ireland, 533 from Germany, and 167 from Canada; and about 30 other nationalities in small proportions are represented. The unknown whites number about 6,000, and the unknown blacks or contrabands, 5,700. The cemeteries are kept in good condition, and the names of the deceased, as far as known, are inscribed on the headboards of the frames.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES.

On inquiry at the United States Treasurer's office today, it was ascertained that of the large amount of notes presented for redemption, not more than from one and a half to two per centum, if so many, are counterfeit. The spurious notes are easily detected, and promptly branded "Counterfeit" with an iron constantly kept heated for that purpose. Of course, the holders, and not the Treasury, bear the loss. From $90 to $100 of such currency, of various denominations, is destroyed every day. No knowledge of counterfeit national bank notes has come to the bureau, nor of ones or twos of the United States currency. The latter denominations, however, are altered to represent higher amounts, and some photograph fives are in circulation. A tolerably well executed $50 note recently found its way to the redemption bureau, having previously been stamped as counterfeit by an eastern bank. The most numerous counterfeits are on the fractional currency.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed WILLIAM G. DIXON United States Marshal for the State of Georgia; DANIEL ORTON, Surveyor of Customs at Cairo, Ill.; SAMUEL D. HOUSTON, Receiver of Public Moneys at Jackson City, Kansas; HENRY W. BRIGGS, Register of the Land Office at Visalia, Cal.; ALONZO G. MAYERS, Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Missouri; and JAMES LAW, Postmaster at Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

THE PHENIX BANK DEFALCATION.

A Stupendous Robbery Being Unfolded in Spite of Reticent Counsel.

Arrest and Suicide of One of the Offenders.

INQUEST BY CORONER WILDEY.

WINE AND WOMEN LEAD A MAN TO RUIN.

The TIMES of yesterday morning contained the affidavit of Mr. JOHN PARKER, Cashier of the Phenix Bank, of Wall-street, reciting that HENRY B. JENKINS, who in the temporary absence of the first teller was acting as paying teller of the bank, had defrauded that institution of $250,000. In the paragraph annexed to Mr. PARKER'S affidavit it was added that Mr. JOHN MCKEON, counsel for the bank, who was then quite reticent, revealed the fact that several persons beside JENKINS were to be apprehended and brought to trial for complicity with him in the fraud, and that probably at that time one of these persons had already been taken into custody. This person, it now appears, was

JOHN H. EARL,

formerly a clerk in the Phenix Bank, but recently, and at the time of his arrest, yesterday, by Policeman MCCARTY and Detective Officer DE VOE, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. SMITH, MARTIN & Co., of Broad-street, brokers. The information upon which a warrant was issued by Justice LEDWITH, for the apprehension of EARL, was given by JENKINS, subsequent to his arrest, on Thursday, and the warrant was intrusted to Officer MCCARTY; but in compliance with the request of the bank officers MCCARTY associated Detective Officers SAMPSON and DE VOE with himself, and Messrs. DE VOE and SAMPSON arranged the plans by which EARL should be taken, and DE VOE and MCCARTY proceeded to the office of the brokers where EARL was found. DE VOE took him aside, and when EARL had identified himself, the officer asked him bluntly and confidently, "How much money have you received from JENKINS?" EARL, who was a man of much nerve, looked at the detective with apparent calmness, and did not at first speak; but the officer observed that his face gradually grew paler, until it was almost death-like. He replied then by assuming ignorance of the particular charge made against him, and asked if the JENKINS referred to was the one "over at the bank." The officer quietly assured him that that was the man, and that every attempt at deception was useless. EARL finally answered that he had had "about a $100,000 of JENKINS. He next volunteered the explanation that JENKINS was in trouble: that he (EARL) knew the facts, and was desirous of helping him out; so he had done what he could to make money for JENKINS by dealing in stocks. The operations were unsuccessful, however, he said, and all the money was lost. When the officer inquired if he did not know he was using the funds of the bank, EARL answered evasively that he would not say he knew where the first $50,000 came from, but he was willing to admit he was aware the last $50,000 belonged to the bank. JENKINS says the amount EARL received was $150,000.

EARL TAKEN TO COURT AND A CELL.

EARL was taken to the bank, and there he preserved perfect composure, adhering to the statement that his transactions with JENKINS had not involved more than $100,000, and adding that the entire sum had been lost in stock speculations. He was then escorted to the Jefferson Market Police Court, and there committed by Justice LEDWITH; but subsequently the Justice turned him over to Policeman MCCARTY, and he was removed to the Twenty-ninth-street Police Station, there to be held until other arrests should be effected, or until counsel should elect to go on with a formal examination. He went calmly, even cheerfully, to a cell in the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house, and was securely locked therein by Sergt. HOGHES, and left under the care of Doorman GILLESPIE for the night. He had, as is usual with all prisoners, been searched before going to the cell. But the officers had failed to find a small double-bladed pocket-knife, and this he took into the cell. He lay throughout the evening in sullen silence, resting his head on a rug which an officer had humanely given him to put upon the rough bench that was to be his couch on Thursday night, and when asked, at about 8 o'clock, whether he desired any attention, he replied: "I feel so bad that I care for nothing now." Later in the evening, and before

THE SUICIDE,

the officers again saw him. He was uncommunicative, and his features had assumed a rigidity which was remarked by Sergeant HUGHES as indicative of stern resolve; but there seeming to be no means of self-destruction at hand, the Sergeant and Doorman GILLESPIE thought that there need be no apprehension, and left him at about 11 o'clock for the night. He was again seen alive at this time by the night-watchman, at about 3 o'clock. Between 7 and 8 o'clock Policeman MCCARTY sent the doorman down to the cells to get his prisoner, that he might be retaken to Jefferson Market Court; but, after a short time, GILLESPIE returned to the Sergeant's desk and reported that he could not rouse EARL. MCCARTY at once ran down stairs, and placing his hand on EARL'S heart, ascertained that it had ceased to throb, and that his pulse was motionless. On raising the prisoner, the blood flowed from a large orifice in the neck. On the floor of the cell was found a small double-bladed pocket-knife about two inches long, with the large blade about three-quarters of an inch, and of the kind known as a lady's pocket knife. This instrument, it is supposed, he had concealed on the inside of the lower lip. An examination of the wound showed that EARL had first cut a hole near the jugular vein, and, pushing the knife in, worked round and round till he made a hole in his neck about the size of a quarter of a dollar. EARL is presumed to have lain on a bench in his cell, the second one from the front window, with his head on a rug, and deliberately removing his hat and collar and placing them beside him, committed the deed. He was heard moving as late as four o'clock A. M., and it seems, therefore, that the suicide was committed after that hour. EARL was about 5 feet 5 inches high, of dark complexion, with a large, flowing beard. He was attired with much care. He had lost the upper part of the left forefinger. When found by Doorman GILLESPIE he laid with his head on the rug, in the midst of a pool of blood, the knife beside him, and a copy of Thursday's paper near by. He had tried to sever the jugular first, but failing to do so at once, he cut through the Adam's apple, severed his windpipe and thus put an end to his existence. The cell was under the constant observation of the officer in charge, and the presumption is that EARL died to death.

It having been ascertained beyond the possibility of doubt that the man was dead, the officers at the station-house removed the corpse to an upper floor and prepared for the

CORONER'S INQUEST.

This was held by Coroner WILDEY, yesterday afternoon; but there was little testimony offered, and that being quite unsatisfactory, the Coroner deemed it prudent to adjourn over to this morning at 11 o'clock, at the Coroner's office. The depositions which were taken yesterday were as follows:

Sergeant Henry A. Waters, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, sworn—Deceased was brought in last night at five and a half o'clock by Officer McCarty; Sergt. Hughes was in charge of the desk; deceased was charged with embezzlement by John Parker, cashier of the Phenix Bank; in answer to the usual questions he gave his name as James H. Earle, his occupation as clerk; said that he was a widower, and his age as 30 years; he was searched and his watch and pocket-book were handed over to Sergt. Hughes; no knife was found upon his person; he was then placed in charge of the doorman and locked up; I went down soon afterward and found deceased sitting in his cell, his head leaning on his hand, and his eyes covered up; I asked whether I could do anything for him, or whether he wanted anything; he replied that he felt bad and down-hearted; at about twenty-five minutes past eight o'clock this morning Officer McCarty and Doorman Gillespie went to the cell to remove him to Jefferson Market Court, when they came up and informed me that he was dead; I went at once below and found deceased to have cut his throat.

Daniel Gillespie, being duly sworn, deposed as follows: I am doorman of this station-house; I came on duty at 8 o'clock this morning; I at once went down stairs for the purpose of getting the prisoners ready to go to court, but being unable to arouse deceased by calling, I touched him with a pin on the feet, and then went into the cell, when I found deceased lying on the bunk, dead; I drew him out into the passage in front of the cell, and there found that his throat had been cut; a small two-bladed pen-knife lay on the mat beside him; there was a good deal of blood on the bunk; Officer McCarty was with me when I examined deceased, as was also Sergt. Waters.

Dr. Wooster Beach, Jr., who made the external examination, gave his opinion that death was caused by hemorrhage from the superficial vessels of the throat. The windpipe had three cuts, one slight, one over the large one, and two cuts in the same place.

A certificate for $300, subscriptions for 150 shares of oil stock in the Empire City Oil Co. was found upon the body, as were also a number of receipts for large sums of money. EARL lived in New Jersey.

THE ARREST OF JENKINS.

Having become satisfied that there had been a heavy defalcation, the cashier of the Phenix Bank looked about him, and found evidences that convinced him that JENKINS was the offender. He thereupon went before Justice LEDWITH and made the affidavit which was published in yesterday's TIMES, and under this affidavit the Justice uttered a warrant. Officer MCCARTY made the capture at JENKINS' rooms, at No. 19 Union-place, between 2 and 3 o'clock on Thursday morning. Mrs. JENKINS came down to the room where the officer was, and behaved very coolly, taking the arrest as a matter of course. The prisoner was then taken to the station-house, keeping quiet all the way. On searching JENKINS' house nothing was found having any connection with the case, but he volunteered the information that a package containing every cline to the case was in his private drawer in the bank.

Thus matters rested until Policeman MCCARTY had taken his prisoner to the Police Court, and then, with Detective Officer DE VOE, accompanied by the prisoner, he went to the bank, and there, after brief search, he found the package to which we have referred, with another package and a box containing drafts not yet used and other papers, including some counterfeit bills and some genuine bills, were found in the place indicated. The value of the property thus recovered is stated at $20,000 or $30,000, though it may prove to be less. The prisoner, who had seemed frank in his manner, and willing to tell all he knew, was able to explain in much detail the facts in regard to these papers. Many of the letters were demands for money, in various forms, but usually the writers wanted to "borrow," and were peremptory in their requests for accommodations. The names of two of these individuals it is not deemed advisable to publish, but the sums one had received amounted to about $25,000. This man formerly kept a drinking saloon in Broadway, but has recently transacted no business. The other man professed to be a resident of Washington, but had been like the first a worthless character, a frequenter of vile places, and a professional ruffian. They had obtained, together, forty or fifty thousand dollars. In some cases, JENKINS said, they had followed him to Wall-street, and meeting him on a corner, would say: "I know you; you are a good old fellow, and are in a good old situation, with plenty of money; I know how you spend it, and I want eight hundred dollars to-day. It will be all right then." The money was forthcoming. JENKINS never once refused.

JENKINS MAKES A CLEAN BREAST.

JENKINS now saw that further concealment could avail him nothing, and he finished the revelations which his package of documents had begun, and the officers at once perceived that profound secrecy was desirable. They therefore sent word to Justice LEDWITH, informing him that other persons were to be captured, and desiring him to take custody of such papers as might then be in existence, and to impose strict silence on the officers of his court. Hence it was that not a lisp was uttered in this court on Thursday and yesterday, and that the press had to suck its thumbs over the one affidavit that leaked out on Thursday morning; but the officers, meantime, were busy. Among the persons against whom JENKINS informed was EARL, but the informer begged to leave EARL out of the case. The officer, acting on this information, called on EARL, at Messrs. SMITH, MARTIN & Co.'s office, No. 11 Broad-street, where he was a clerk at a salary of $3,000. When accused of participation in the defalcation, he acknowledged having received $100,000 from JENKINS, which he lost in railroad stocks. He also acknowledged that he knew that the last of the $50,000 he received was the property of the bank and that he had lost his father and his wife in that time; that he had invested $3,000 left by them to him and $15,000 more to retrieve the loss, but had lost all. EARL said, also, that JENKINS had pledged himself to secrecy as to him, if found out, so as never to implicate him. Another of the persons whom JENKINS implicated is a young woman whose real name is GENEVIEVE BROWN, but who is variously known as Vive Brown, Annie Lines, and Ida Brower, a beautiful bawd with whom JENKINS is said to have become acquainted in Mme. BELL'S pandemonium in Broadway. She prefers to be known as

IDA BROWER.

The woman IDA BROWER was arrested at her abode in Bleecker-street, at about 10 o'clock on Thursday night. The officers entered her dwelling and distinctly charged her of participation in the crime. She was haughtily indignant, insisting that the officers had made a mistake, that she knew nothing whatever of the case, and saying that they must instantly leave the house. She had meantime communicated with the servant. The officers, who were in civilian dress, informed her that they had full authority to take her into custody, and intended to do so. She then became furious, and said that whether they were officers or not, they must get themselves away as soon as possible, otherwise they would run the risk of getting their heads broken, for "her man," whom she had sent for, would be there immediately. Indeed, she added, it would be lucky for them if they escaped with their lives. She added, moreover, that if they laid hands upon her she would kill them if she could; she would never be taken from the house alive. The officers replied that they were determined to take her, whether alive or dead; but that the result would be, if she did not immediately submit to arrest, that they should deem it necessary to chain her down and carry her off on a cart. She decided, finally, that if she could be sure they were policemen, she would allow them to arrest her. Their shields, which were shown to her, she declined to consider evidence, but said that if they would find a policeman and be should direct her to consider herself in custody, she would yield. Rather than have any disturbance, which would have brought a large throng of idlers and caused the officers much trouble, they decided to accept her terms. A policeman in regulation uniform was called. It happened that this officer knew the woman, and on seeing him she quietly consented to walk to the police station with the detective officers. Arriving there she was made to confront JENKINS, for the purpose of

IDENTIFICATION.

"Yes, yes," JENKINS cried, as soon as he saw her "that's the woman! She took he money, and threatened me until I gave it to her." The woman then said that she "didn't threaten," but that JENKINS had given her the money voluntarily and in sums of $50 to $100. JENKINS interposed, saying that she had received sums sometimes as high as $1,000, which the woman tacitly admitted. CHAS. BROWER, or BROWN, who is otherwise known as SAM DAVIS, "the man" to whom IDA had referred while speaking to the officers, subsequently entered the station-house. It appears that she had sent for him, and he had followed her, being unaware of the circumstances under which she had been arrested, or the charge made against her. It was only necessary that IDA should identify him in order to justify the officers in making the arrest, and he was immediately placed in a cell. He is known to have received $8,000 or $9,000 from JENKINS, and it is said that he deposited the money in the Greenwich, Bank.

JENKINS' CAREER OF CRIME.

JENKINS, according to his own admission, began this embezzlement four years ago. He had, though apparently living economically at home, spent considerable money in concert saloons and other disreputable places. There, it appears, he had been seen by ruffians and blackguards, who had been informed in regard to his situation and circumstances, and they immediately beset him, insisting that he should lend or give them money, on condition that they should preserve silence in regard to what they knew concerning him. JENKINS gave them the money they demanded, for they had hinted to him of "some other man" who had been found out, and who had been "kicked out of his place." This was a suppositious case, but it answered the purpose of the "vampires," as JENKINS now terms them, who have since then constantly followed him. It is understood that JENKINS has paid these men the sum of $75,000 to $100,000. The remainder of the money stolen ($200,000) he has himself squandered or given to EARL for stock speculations on their joint account. He takes his incarceration philosophically, and nothing but the nervous trembling of his hand betrays the emotions of his breast. He professes to be happy in getting clear of his enemies. The total sum of his defalcations is now reported at $318,000; the cashier of

THE BANK,

whose clerks labored up to a late hour on Thursday night and throughout yesterday, examining the accounts of the institution, but were unable to discover further errors, reports that the defalcation will amount to $275,000. The bank has a surplus fund of $270,000, beside the earnings of the past six months, which, apart from the July dividends, are considerable.

Thus far it appears that six persons were concerned in these defalcations. JENKINS is a brother of Mr. E. O. JENKINS, the printer.

A Card.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Inasmuch as several of the newspapers of this city have erroneously stated that the First Teller of this bank was connected with the defalcation just discovered, we desire to state that the guilty party was the Second Teller, *acting as Paying Teller* during the First Teller's temporary absence from this city, and we shall feel obliged by your publishing this correction.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

EDUCATION.

American Institute of Instruction.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Aug. 10, 1865.

By invitation of the faculty of Yale College, the members of the institute spent an hour or more this morning in visiting the Mineral Cabinet, Trumbull Gallery, and the New Hall and Library. The meeting was opened with prayer, at about 9:30 o'clock, by Dr. CUMMINGS, President of Wesleyan University.

The topic for discussion this forenoon was "Methods of Presenting Moral Topics."

Dr. CUMMINGS, of Middletown, was first called upon to open the discussion. He expressed his satisfaction with the views, as presented by President WOOLSEY, last evening, indorsing them to the fullest extent. The difficulties connected with teaching religion and morality, growing out of political or partisan or sectarian feelings in a community, are such as to call for great skill and prudence on the part of the teacher. The propriety and necessity of this teaching cannot be questioned; and the modes of it must depend greatly—more than other subjects—upon the teachers themselves. The applications of moral principles must be drawn from actual life, or cases sufficiently parallel, to answer the purpose in view. The first thing is to have right moral principles as to the relations of scholars among each other. There must be some great but simple principles of morals laid down as fully established. These must be familiarly discussed, and such personal applications made of them as grow out of the personal relations of the pupils to each other and the community. The speaker said he had no great faith in moral lectures. Written moral essays are well enough in their place, but they rarely have much influence on the conscience. There is a wide difference between lecturing and training on this as well as every other subject. That child who is really trained to the principles of honor and integrity, and fully appreciates the principles of integrity, can never go forth and become a corrupt politician, or engage in business controlled by false moral principles.

Mr. C. F. DOUD, of Granville Academy, N. Y., thought the controlling power of conscience must be educated mainly by school discipline and by presenting present duty in the schoolroom and in the playground. The child will not certainly know what is right in all cases instinctively. It is necessary to begin with simple, moral truths, and let him grow up from these to those which are more complex.

Hon. NATHAN HEDGES, of Newark, thought it practicable for every teacher to train his pupils in morals. It is a subject attended with difficulties, but it has imperious claims upon every teacher who undertakes to mold the minds of immortal beings. No teacher can ignore it; no Christian teacher can neglect it. Illustrating, in a manner, his own method, the speaker referred to the importance of inculcating truthfulness under all circumstances. He endeavored to impress on his boys the importance of truthfulness, so that there should be no doubt of the pupil's word—no twist, no prevarication. On truth he would put honor, and on untruth dishonor. The first way to effect this is, for the teacher himself to be the personification of truth. In the simple language of the New Testament, let his yea be yea and his nay, nay. Say nothing but what is to be law—nothing but what is true. Never disappoint a pupil; never deceive a pupil; never threaten and forget the threat; never caution him and forget the caution. The teacher is the mainspring; and, if he is sound, everything around him will move in order and regularity. That simple matter is what makes some of our schools places of order, study and moral growth; and others, on the contrary, that do not possess this principle of action, are but the vestibules of bedlam.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Massachusetts, thought we had enough, and more than enough, of the preceptive in morals, in schools, if not from the pulpit and the press, but too little of the executive. In any family where you find two or three spoiled children, you will find them cased over with pure morality, that covers them as a garment, and the conscience is not akin deep in such cases. You will hear from the good, tender mother enough of talk; it will be the purest kind of preceptive morality. There is something needed to go with it, and from the lack of the executive to go with it, it is an injury. There ought to be a clearer distinction between vices and crimes, and a better understanding of the effect of vices as leading to what are called crimes. We are living at a time when there are vices right in our school-rooms. If we have laws against vice so perfect in their forms and theory as the Maine Law, for instance, that the friends of temperance are not willing to alter it, and perhaps cannot, and when we have a state of things under it that the enemies of temperance are perfectly satisfied with, we are in a very bad position.

Hon. J. WHITE, Secretary of the Board of Education of Massachusetts, wished to call the attention of the institute away from the *modes* of teaching morality. He thought the teacher who came here and listened to the discussions and lectures given, and still asked for modes of teaching morality, had not the alphabet himself. It is the duty of the teacher to form the mode out of his own brain. There is no morality, which is the second table, that is not founded upon religion, the first table. If the plant of morality is to grow, you must sow seeds that will strike their roots deep into the subsoil of Christianity. This can be done in spite of sects and parties. Teachers should always trust their boys, and never speer about to see whether a boy is doing wrong; never have a trap for a boy; wear their hearts outside, as the soldier wears his badge. Show that you love the child, and teach morality for his good, and no books will be needed to guide you.

The discussion was continued by Mr. GREENLEAF, of Brooklyn, President COWLES, of Elmira College, New-York, Dr. THOMPSON, of New-York, and others.

At 11 o'clock, President HAVEN, of the Michigan University, was introduced as the lecturer, who spoke on the subject of "The Indirect Benefits of School Education." The lecture was a very able and interesting one, and was highly enjoyed by the institute.

Railroad Catastrophe.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Friday, Aug. 11.

The train from this place to Washington yesterday afternoon broke through a bridge at Ainsworth, and one of the passenger cars was precipitated into the chasm. Four persons were killed and several wounded.

Gen. Grant.

SARNIA, C. W., Friday, Aug. 11.

Gen. GRANT and party arrived here this evening from Buffalo. A large crowd turned out. The General declined making a speech. To-night there will be a grand procession in Port Huron in his honor. The General leaves for Detroit in the morning.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

The Grand Two-Mile Race for Three-Year Olds.

Revenue Colt of Baltimore the Winner of the Purse.

TIME, 3.48 1-2.

THE SECOND RACE OF MILE HEATS.

The Lexington Horse Lexicon is the Victor.

TIME 1.49 1-2, 1.48, 1.51.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Friday, Aug. 11.

A lowering morning prognosticated a showery day, and the prognostication was fulfilled, for at intervals the rain fell in torrents, but particularly toward the close. The high prestige established by the Saratoga Association was carried out in the sports of the day, everything being done that possibly could be done to advance the amusement and comfort of the myriad of guests at this great racing carnival. Although the morning was lowering, there was the same brilliant attendance in the Grand Stand, in which the ladies—bless their bright eyes—loomed largely in the ascendant, presenting a galaxy of beauty and fashion rarely, if ever, equaled on this continent. We append the results of the day's racing. The final day of the meeting bids fair to be similarly affluent in sport, bringing the racing pastimes at Saratoga to a brilliant close.

The Saratoga Races.

To the Associated Press:

SARATOGA, Friday, Aug. 11.

In the races to-day, for the three-year olds, the two mile dash was won by the revenue colt *Baltimore*, beating *Oliata* two lengths. Time: 3:43½.

The second race, of mile heats, was won by the Lexington horse *Lexicon*. *Madestone* won the first heat. Time: 1:49½, 1:48, and 1:51.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SPHYNX AT HEART'S CONTENT.

She Was Left Behind by the Great Eastern on Thursday Evening, July 27—Has Not Seen the Cable Fleet Since that Date, but Reports Favorable Weather—Parted Company at 6:15 P. M., July 27.

HEART'S CONTENT, Sunday, Aug. 6,
VIA NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., Friday, Aug. 11.

The British gunboat *Sphynx* arrived here today (Sunday) at 5 P. M., under canvas, having been short of coal since Friday night.

The *Sphynx* was left behind by the *Great Eastern* and the gunboat *Terrible* on Thursday evening, July 27, during a strong westerly breeze and head sea, not being able to keep up with the others.

Since that time, although she steered the proper course, the *Sphynx* has seen nothing of the *Great Eastern* or the *Terrible*.

She reports the weather favourable for laying the cable when she parted, at 6.15 P.M. on the 27th ult., at which time they were in latitude 52.43, longitude, 20.02.

Capt. HAMILTON, of the *Sphynx*, says he cannot see how he could have passed the fleet without seeing them.

The weather here has been all that could be desired, but it has been thick to the seaward.

ASPY BAY, C. B., Friday, Aug. 11—11:30 P. M.

We have nothing later from Heart's Content than was embraced in the dispatches from Sydney to-day.

POLITICAL.

The Tennessee Election.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Aug. 11.

The *Press* and the *Times* newspapers this morning contain the following:

The representatives elect in the respective districts are as follows:

N. G. TAYLOR, Upper East Tennessee, almost a certainty.

HORACE MAYNARD, Knoxville District.

A. S. R. FAULKNER, over STOKES, in the Chattanooga District.

W. B. CAMPBELL, Nashville District.

D. B. THOMAS, Clarkesville District.

Col. HAWKINS over ETTHERIDGE, West Tennessee.

Dr. L

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Anxiety About Mexico—That Army of Observation on the Rio Grande—Dr. Gwin Once More—Present Position of Affairs in Mexico—The Moniteur on the New-York Times.

PARIS, Friday, July 28, 1865.

The distribution of that army of a hundred thousand men along the Rio Grande continues to disturb more and more the sleep of the French politicians. Until now, the dreams of the friends of the Mexican expedition have not always been exactly *couleur de rose*, but now you beve thrown them into a regular nightmare. It is as old as the hills in Europe, that system of distributing men along a frontier, when the distribnting party is spoiling for a fight; for every one knows how easy it is to create an international quarrel of the clearest and most orthodox kind, by planting two armies face to face across a feeble State line. So that, judging by their own antecedents in this species of quarrel-hunting, the present movements on the Rio Grande are not just the thing to quiet people's minds in this country.

It seems now that MAXIMILIAN refuses to confirm the concessions made by the Emperor to Dr. GWIN, in regard to Sonora, and that the Doctor has fallen into bad odor at the City of Mexico; at least, one of your correspondents from that city makes this statement, and he evidently is well posted on the subject about which he writes. This result was to have been anticipated, for the Emperor NAPOLEON could not make any contract with an individual concerning interior affairs in Mexico without the sanction of the Mexican Government, and between the time when the Emperor NAPOLEON made his flattering promises to Dr. GWIN and the time required for the latter to arrive in Mexico, events took place in the United States which made it obligatory on MAXIMILIAN to be careful how he made engagements which might embroil him with the United States. MAXIMILIAN never would have gone to Mexico but because of two conditions, the first of which was that the United States were likely to be broken up, and the second that if not broken up they would be so enfeebled that France could easily obtain voluntarily, or enforce, if necessary, the neutrality of the United States. This was the view, and these the positive promises of NAPOLEON to MAXIMILIAN. But now that the United States are neither broken up by the war nor even enfeebled to such a point as not to be able to undertake another war if the national honor or national interests demanded it, MAXIMILIAN is bound by his own interest not to countenance any measure which may even by the remotest possibility bring with it a chance of quarrel with the United States. The new situation compels him to do evan more than that; it compels him to seek in every possible way to conciliate the good-will of the American government and people, and it is probable that at this moment the Emperor NAPOLEON himself has changed tactics, and is counselling MAXIMILIAN to this course of caution and conciliation. The government of the United States has never gone further, I imagine, in its engagements toward the new order of things in Mexico, than to pronounce the words that it was more to the interest of the United States than of any other nation that there should be a strong and good government in Mexico, and upon these words the French Government, relying upon a mistaken hypothesis of the course of events in the United States, and upon its ability in diplomacy, has built all its Mexican policy.

But the present position in Mexican affairs cannot long last as it is; the time has come, or has nearly come, when the two governments can no longer dodge the question. Either the French Government must say squarely that it is not going to make of Mexico a French colony, and confirm the assertion by leaving MAXIMILIAN to his own fortunes, or the United States must declare whether they are going to recognize MAXIMITIAN or drive him out. It is a crime to the Mexican people to keep them longer in their present suspense. It may be that the two nations are subserving their own interests in thus waiting, watching, and dodging behind trees to conceal their movements from each other; but it is certain that they are not subserving the interests of Mexico.

An editorial article of the NEW-YORK TIMES has had the extraordinary honor of being reprodnced twice in different sized types in the *same day's issue* of the *Moniteur*. And as you would no doubt like to know what it was that could have so excited the admiration of the official paper, I may as well tell you at once that it was your commendation of Gen. SHERMAN'S peace speech at Cincinnati. Gen. SHERMAN'S speech, was no doubt very acceptable, but he was a new organ of public opinion, and may have always felt peaceably toward France and MAXIMILIAN; but it was *your* conversion to which the *Moniteur* especially called attention. The official paper charged you with having always been the most active enemy of the French "civilization scheme" in Mexico, and it remarks that not only is your conversion extraordinary, but that it is an index of a most extraordinary change of public opinion in the whole American people. How far the *Moniteur* has diagnosed correctly your position and that of the people of the United States yon can answer better than I; but the rejoicing of the official paper over this article is quite refreshing, and has served no doubt to give a hoist to the Mexican bonds.

The *Patrie* continues to amuse its readers (who must all be like itself, most incorrigibl Seecessionists, by this time,) with the most unheard-of inventions about American affairs, and I thought perhaps that you would like to hear the *Patrie's* last, which is, that the influence of France is just now so preponderating at Washington as to be able to modify in a very important way the action of the American Government! And the *Patrie* is a serious and progressive paper, and is the only paper in Paris printed on one of our friend HOE'S lightning presses.

There is no fear at Paris in regard to the cholera, partly because Frenchmen never run from epidemics, and partly because the disease shows thus far a disposition to extend east from the point of departure, rather than west or north. Nevertheless, the disease has broken ont in a mild form in Italy, at Ancona, and may eventually reach the French shore of the Mediterranean. But the measures taken to modify the malady, if it does appear, there is reason to believe will be successful, so that there is no serious cause of alarm at this point. MALAKOFF.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

PANAMA, Monday, July 31, 1865.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*, from Central American ports, reached Panama on the morning of the 15th inst., with late dates from Central America.

The *Guatemala's* cargo, composed mostly of cochineal and coffee, was mainly for European ports.

From Guatemala, as usual, the news is meagre and unimportant.

SALVADOR.

Quiet has been restored, the late revolution having been completely pnt down. Government continues undisturbed in the discharge of its duties.

NICARAGUA.

The intelligence from this section is rather exciting. You will remember that Gen. BARRIOS, after his tour in the United States, stopped in Panama some time. But when CABANAS raised the standard of revolution in Salvador, his friends wrote him to come and place himself at the head of the revolntion. Accordingly, he made application to the agent of the Central American line of steamers for passage, which he wisely refused him. He then chartered a small schooner, the *Mannelita Planas*, to take him to some of the ports of Salvador. He sailed from Panama with arms and ammunition, but before he could reach Salvador, CABANAS was defeated, and he was forced to put to sea again, chased by the brig-of-war *Experimento*. This vessel she succeeded in evading, but on account of stormy weather and want of provisions, she was forced to anchor off the port of Realejo. To prevent the Captain of the port from coming on board, Capt. LOSADA went on shore in a small boat at Corulto. While there, the authorities learned that Gen. BARRIOS was on board, with arms and ammunition, and forthwith placed LOSADA in prison. Then they brought BARRIOS on shore, and sent him directly to Leon. The schooner and cargo will probobly be confiscated, and the General will either be handed over to Salvador, or tried by the laws of Nicaragua. In either case, I fear the EX-President stands a good chance to be shot.

Another question has arisen about the schooner, which will probably lead to explanations between the Governments of Salvador and the United States, and between Salvador and the United States of Colombia. Between these latter, on account of allowing BARRIOS, with his arms, to sail from Panama, and between the former, on account of seizing a vessel that claims to be American. As near as I can learn, the *Planas* was built in Guayaquil, and on being sold to Capt. LOSADA, an American citizen, the American Consul of that place gave a certificate of American ownership. She has been sailing under the American flag, but the United States Consul at Realejo declares that the documents produced by Capt. LOSADA do not enable the vessel to claim any protection from the United States maritime laws, and he could not look npon her as American property.

No news from Costa Rica, except a rumor that a German professor has found very rich gold mines in the neighborhood of Punta Arenas. There is no telling how much truth there is in this report.

HONDURAS.

Our news from this little republic is of little importance, and dates reach to the 7th ultimo.

President MEDINA is said to have reached Yoro, where he was reinforced, and proceeded to Olancho to put down the revolution.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PANAMA, Monday July 31, 1865.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's new steamer *Pacific* arrived at her moorings in this bay, or rather at Toboga Island, on the afternoon of the 19th inst.

The *Pacific* brings dates as follows: From Valparaiso to the 2d, Coquimbo to the 3d, Caldero to the 4th, Cobija to the 6th, Iquique to the 8th, Arica to the 7th, Islay to the 8th, Pisco to the 10th, Callao to the 13th, and Paita to the 16th inst.

PERU.

The state of the country is as near anarchy as it can well be. There is little hope of quiet being restored. On the contrary, the revolution seems to gain ground every day. Gen. CANSECO, who, in the absence of Gen. CASTILLA, is the man of most note on the side of the revolution, had joined PRADO in the valley of the Janja. There they were strengthening their forces, in order to make a raid on the coast towns. Gen. FERRANCHO, who was sent by the government to crush this same PRADO, had returned to Lima, without having accomplished his purpose.

Gen. CASTILLA, who, it will be remembered, was shipped on board the brig-of-war *Guise*, was last heard from at Guayaquil. Private advices say that for fear the *Guise* crew allow CASTILLA to escape, the government has bought the American ship *White Pigeon* for seventy thousand dollars, and started her for Guayaquil to get her passenger. It is rumored that the old General will be taken to some Chinese port. Capt. FRANCISCO ROMAN, who is in command of the *White Pigeon*, received twenty-five thousand dollars for his services.

President PEZET stands in mortal fear of CASTILLA, and my impression is that he will yet be rescued by his revolutionary friends.

The ports of Islay, Arica, Chala and Pisco are no longer blockaded. The *Amazonas*, *America* and *Tumbes* were there stationed until the night of the 24th ult. On that night the guard took possession of the ship, shooting the Admiral, Captain and other officers. MONTERO took command of the ship in behalf of the revolutionists. He paroled the officers that escaped being shot, and raised at once the blockade of Arica. At Islay, he seized the *Tumbes*, and at Pisco the *America*.

Commodore HARVEY has been obliged to send a Corporal's guard of marines on each British steamer bound south, to prevent their being meddled with. In the north all is confusion. There seems to be no able or popular leader. The revolutionists seem to be concentrating at Trujillo.

CHILI.

Congress is still in session, and discussing the reform proposed to the Fifth Article of the constitution, on tolerance of other religions than the Catholic in the Republic of Chili. Many able heads have gone in favor of reform, and many fine speeches have been made, but it is yet difficult to tell how much priestly influence will weigh in the balance. Quite an excitement was created one night when Congress was discussing this question, by the arrival of a body of over two hundred young women, shouting "Death to heretics," &c., &c. It was with difficulty that the soldiers could disperse them. It appears that the Priest UGARTE, who was connected with the church conflagration lately, had been preaching to them in a very eloquent manner, and the consequence was this fanatical frenzy.

Business is dull, arrivals few, and homeward freights very low. Exchange on England, 46¾d.; on the United States nominal.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

We learn from Buenos Ayres that a severe struggle had taken place on the 25th of May, in which the Argentine forces defeated those of Paraguay, and succeeded in recaptoring the town of Currientes. The allied forces only lost 120 men and the Paraguay 600. It is more than probable that Gen. LOPEZ will meet with defeat.

It is also merely rumored that Baron YACUY gave battle to the Paraguayans with 13,000 men, and repulsed them with a loss of 2,000.

United States of Colombia.

PANAMA, Monday, July 31, 1865.

Our dates from the national capital are to the 29th ultimo. All remains quiet in the interior of the country; poverty reigns supreme; prosperity don't seem to make its abode in that direction; public revenues are in the worst of conditions; crops of grain and potatoes are failing in the States of Cundinamarca, Bogota and Tolima; trade is dull, and the election for President keeps every one in an excited, unquiet state.

It cannot yet be surmised who will be the successful candidate. Parties are all divided up. The Liberals or Golgotas are divided between Gen. LOPEZ, a hero of the independence, and the well-known Gen. MOSQUERA; and the Conservatives, though having pitched on only one candidate, Señor LEONARDO CANAL, they are divided as to the way they should prosecute the campaign. Some pretend that they ought to abstain from voting altogether, whereas others think they ought to try their best to regain their lost power.

In the neighboring coast States all is quiet, and a little tendency is shown toward progress. It appears that a Mr. KELLY has succeeded in forming a company in England for the construction of a railway from Carthagena to some point on the Magdalena River. This will be of great benefit to the whole country, whose outlet is the Magdalena River. Santa Martha has heretofore monopolized the whole interior trade, on account of the difficulty of access between Carthagena and the Magdalena River. A channel was opened some years ago by G. M. TOTTEN, to-day Chief-Engineer of the Panama Railroad, but this is always choked up, and never has amounted to anything. Carthagena possesses a fine harbor, and is the centre of a populous district.

The local news is of little importance. The Assembly continues in session, and is now trying to deal with the question of finances, ever one of imminent danger here, much like the old idea that the world was made out of nothing. The election of Senators will next come up. This will be another knotty point, as there are candidates by the dozens.

We are anxiously expecting the opening of the new French line of steamers, which will take place in August. In connection with this, the British line on the Pacific will run a third steamer per month down the South coast.

The *Wateree* (United States steamer) is in port here, as also the *Cyane*. In Aspinwall, the *State of Georgia*, which is soon to be relieved.

FROM ARKANSAS.

The State as Loyal and Peaceable as Massachusetts.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Thursday, July 27, 1865.

Organizations under the new State Constitution are now complete in every county but three. Meetings are now being held in the excepted counties, to make them complete. Sheriffs, Probate and County Judges, and all the lesser offices, are filled—all by good loyal men—and business goes on as peaceably as in Massachusetts. County and State taxes are being collected; order is restored. As yet there has been no trouble from returned rebel prisoners, all seemingly settling down and making no complaints—a majority open in their expressions of thanks that the war is over. Guerrillas have all disappeared; traveling through the State safe as five years ago.

Trade is commencing in all the villages and at cross-roads. There is considerable cotton yet to go forward from the south part of the State. Speculators are busy. Emigration from the Northwestern States o this has commenced. Many soldiers have sent for their families, and will make Arkansas their future homes. New-England mechanics begin to arrive, and are "prospecting" for a location. An exploring party for minerals has arrived. Soon you will hear of silver, copper, lead, saltpetre and iron companies, with their head offices in Wall-street. The State is full of minerals.

A law of the State, epproved in April, 1864, cuts off all rebels from voting who were then in the rebel army, or any way connected with the insurrection. This law will be rigidly adhered to, notwithstanding they take the general amnesty oath. The politicians are moving for the election of members of Congress in October. The candidates thus far who have offered themselves are, in the First District—Dr. BELOAT, Dr. MEADER, Capt. VANCE, and the friends of Hon. O. P. SNYDER will nominate him. Second District—Dr. JACKS and Col. JONES, both of Helena. Third District—Col. JOHNSON, Col. HARRISON and Col. LADUE. They are all good Union men, except Dr. MEADER, in the First District, who will be supported by the Copperheads, who are few in number.

It is estimated by the rebel Gen. ROANE that 30,000 Arkansians have been killed or died in the rebel army. The number of Arkansians who have served in the Federal army is not far from 17,000. B.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Provost-Marshals' Passes to Blacks—Effect of the Order—Mayor Trompert's Fear of Pestilence—Louisville Liable to Feel It—Condition of its Streets—Circuses and Shows—Extravagant Laudations—What Provisions Cost.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Aug. 5, 1865.

The order issued by Gen. PALMER several weeks ago, directing the Provost-Marshal here to grant passes to colored people wishing to leave the State, and requiring public carriers, under severe penalties, to convey such persons having passes, is working very important results. A similar order has since been issued authorizing Provost-Marshals throughout the State to issue passes for the accommodation of blacks desiring to go over their Ohio Jordan. Immense numbers have availed themselves of the privilege, and in the thousands who have already left Louisville for parts unknown, the city has been sensibly relieved.

The pressure of the black element here had grown inconveniently severe. Mayor TROMPPERT remonstrated with Gen. PALMER upon allowing such masses of black mortality as were pouring in constantly to remain. The Mayor dreaded pestilence when the heated term should come. He imagined sundry infectious maladies and various "chimeras dire" as about to come from the gathering here of these freedom-seeking crowds. The General's reply was the order in question. Sambo was suffered to make his exit from the Mayor's domain, which he did with great promptness and alacrity. The seals that bound the pestilence which so frightened Mayor TROMPPERT *in prospectu* remained unbroken.

It has been said that 60,000 blacks, in round numbers, have got across to the "happy land," since the issuance of this order. It is certain the number is large and growing larger all the time. So that the remark I heard the other day from an official may not prove after all much of a hyperbole, that if Kentucky didn't make haste and pass the amendment, there would soon be no "niggers" left in the State to derive benefit from the amendment, whether passed or not. Freedom would be found in universal secession from a State so obstinately determined to fight against the spirit of progress, the logic of events and the decree of God.

The pestilence so dreaded by Louisville's enlightened Mayor, hasn't come, but there are intrinsic reasons why it *might*, apart from the continued presence of overcrowded blacks. Louisville, in this midsummer time, is a city of "stenches foul." For a city of its size, wealth and pretensions its condition is positively shameful. The streets are simmering beds of filth and putridity. Over all its flat area noisome water and secretions, covered with a green scum, stand in the gutters, wafting to the unguarded nose the most intolerable smells. Here and there is seen a fetid pool, with a fat porker wallowing and grunting in it, in a state of seeming ecstasy. Swine indeed are the standing scavengers, and enjoy the perfect freedom of the city, moving about at will with none to molest or make them afraid.

The pavements, too, are in a state of roughness, seeming to proclaim that no smoothing or repairing hand had touched them for a generation. Possibly the presence here for the last four years of Uncle Sam's multitudinous army wagons, ambulances, &c., has withheld the authorities from any strenuous effort at improving their ways. They may be waiting till the military hoof and wheel are removed. They may have to wait long. Fit drainage, however, is a crying want. Health, not less than comfort, urgently demands it. There is no city where underground sewers could be more easily constructed, carrying off the foul gutter accumulations, and relieving the population of the present disgusting nuisances. Is it inherent in the system of slavery to make people inert and unenterprising? It is certain that no Northern city, with half the numbers and wealth of this, would tolerate for a single season abominations under which the people here appear to have rested contentedly for years.

This place is noted as the paradise of circuses. I am told that the gentlemen of the equestrian ring, always look forward with delight to visiting Louisville, as it excels all places beside, in the throng, sure to be present at these intellectual entertainments. It is, therefore, very much of a circus-ridden place. During a residence of several months here, hardly a fortnight has passed that has not heralded some "world renowned" exhibition of this sort, each new arrival being of course vastly more marvelous than its predecessors. The papers here do all they can to foster the illusions. They puff, each and all to the top of their bent, the show on the ground for the time getting it strongest and hottest. There is a mongrel combination show here at the present time, part circus, part theatre, 'tother part something else, a main feature in which are six brothers of the name of HANLON, who have reached rare skill in acrobatic, gymnastic, and contortionary feats. They are clever persons, no doubt, performing various, curious and cunning things. But their peers the world has hardly ever seen before, if the "opinion of the press" here for a given day are to be received as oracular. The veteran *Journal* sounds their praises in such high-wrought, smoothly-flowing periods as these: "For three days this unparalleled combination of artists have been holding a carnival of remarkable entertainments, in which our appreciative citizens have been participating in immense numbers, and with a zest that is most refreshing to behold. The HANLONS, it is superfluous to say, have nothing to compare with them, in times present, past, or, we believe, the future. They induce us to believe in the classic heroes of ancient times, that we have hitherto thought fabulous. They inaugurate the week with three new sensational acts. We are prepared to be overwhelmed with terror, wonder and admiration. The entire troupe are stars, and they appear in new phases."

The *Union Press* discourseth on the same theme in a strain of still more unreserved eulogy, thus: "The Hanlons, as usual, contribute the exciting features of the show, but a most attractive assortment of Ethiopian, vocal, comic and terpsichorean novelties, all to be furnished by the residue of the troupe. It would be a work of supererogation to say, that the HANLONS immeasurably excel all the gymnasts and acrobats who have preceded them. The universal sentiment unanimously pronounces them, not only incomparably superior to all others, but accords their displays a high position amongst the *chef d'œuvres* of the classic arts. The Hanlons are not mere performers. Their works will rank with those of poets, painters, sculptors and kindred artists."

Even the morose and uncompromising *Democrat*, which is nothing if not inimical to the other two, and at all points possible—smooths his "wrinkled front" of steadfast antagonism, and glides gently into "sweet accord" with the others, as in the following Attic sentances: "The event of the week has been SPALDING, ROGERS & HANLON'S great sensation show. We no longer have occasion for theatres in Louisville. The Portable Academy of Music is the desideratum for the heated term. It is like reducing a circus in a crucible, giving it the gist and saving it the infliction of the residuum. From what the HANLON'S have done, no one need be astonished at anything that may follow. They have already accomplished impossibilities, and we are prepared for anything they may propose to do. Decidedly, hereafter, we shall have a new standard by which to estimate the merits of shows."

That will do. This is a fair sample of the praise, that each day witnesses and repeats, in the editorial columns, while the show, and others like it, remain. No wonder the showmen have a special liking to Louisville, finding it a rich field, always ready to be reaped. Whether indiscriminating praise of this sort does anything toward improving the public taste, intelligence or morals is a question I will not undertake to answer. The people seem to demand just such exhibitions as these, and appear regarless of entertainments of a higher character. It does not speak favorably for their culture or their taste. The reading-room, the lyceum, the young men's association, the popular lecture, are not among the recognised and established institutions here. The theatre, the circus, the gilded saloon, the billiard-room, are in full blast always. Young men in search of amusement, unable to find the higher, will be attracted toward the lower, and the vitiating effect will not be long in showing itself. The means and facilities for moral and intellectual education here I should think lamentably defective. But the age is one of progress. There is special progress in store for the South. The new era will develop her wonderfully, morally as well as materially, in the right direction. Broken loose from the narrow ideas which fettered her mind and morals, as well as her resources, for generations, we shall see her ere long rising to a higher manhood, and the fair fruits belonging to a true Christian civilization will abound on her sunny soil, and cheer the hearts of her free and happy people.

Louisville rejoices in good markets supplied by a rich and productive country. The same complaint heard in New-York of the continued high prices of marketable commodities, in spite of the cessation in part, of causes that produced these prices, has been heard here, at times loudly. Within a few weeks some encouraging reduction has taken place in certain necessary articles of consumption, though others remain high enough. Potatoes, for instance, retail at $4 per barrel; butter, 40c. per pound; milk, 8c. per quart; eggs, 25c. a dozen; beef, best cuts, 25c. a pound; lamb, about the same; ham from 25c. to 30c.; chickens from 50c. to 65c. apiece; peaches, of which there are some very fine ones for sale, 6c. to 10c. each, if one wishes to indulge in the finest, or from 50c. to $1 20 by the peck. This scale is susceptible of much improvement yet. The old normal prices that prevailed before the war, are sighed for by consumers everywhere. The better time will come are long. Abundant harvests, the return of myriads to peaceful industry, the lightening of public burdens laid by the late struggle, must affect favorably the prices of living, and bring them presently to within reasonable bounds. C. V. S.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Proclamation of Gov. Perry—Feeling of the People—Trade Reviving—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Aug. 5, 1865.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. PERRY.

The event of the week has been the proclamation of Gov. PERRY in reference to the reorganization of the State. It was well known that he had been in Washington in conference with the President, and the result was earnestly looked to by the people of the State. No appointment could have been made which would have given so entire satisfaction. Of great purity of character, of high intellectual attainment, and strong practical common sense, he was peculiarly fitted for the discharge of the difficult and delicate administrative duties which devolve npon him. He was steadfast to the Union at a time of intense political excitement, and when it required great moral resolution and the most perfect conviction of right to avow and maintain his principles. He will faithfully execute the views of the government in the restoration of the State. The people have accepted his appointment as an evidence of the liberality of the administration, and of its design to assist by every constitutional means in the relief from their present distressed condition, and in their advancement and welfare as one of the States, "one and inseperable," of this great republic.

THE OBJECTS OF THE PROCLAMATION

are the reforming of the State Constitution, and the restoration of civil authority. The former is to be accomplished by a convention of the State, to meet in Columbia, on the 13th of September ensuing. The laws by which the election is to be regulated are those which were in force before the act of attempted secession. Accordingly, the class of voters are declared to be every loyal citizen who has taken the amnesty oath, and is not within the excepted classes in the President's proclamation, and who was a legal voter under the then constitution. By the act of Assembly of A. D. 1810, and which will therefore be operative in the approaching election, the following will be required for suffrage: First, the voter must be a free white male citizen, not a pauper. Second, he must neither be a non-commissioned officer or a private in the Army of the United States. This provision was enacted on account of the temporary character of their residence, and because their presence in the State was merely in the discharge of their duty as a portion of the military of the country, and not for the purpose of abode, or of establishing a civil life within its borders. Third, he must have been a resident in the State for two years immediately preceding the day of election. Fourth, he must have a freehold of fifty acres of land, or been legally seized and possessed of a town lot at least six months preceding the election, or not having such freehold or town lot, must in lieu thereof have been a resident in the election district in which he offers to give his vote, for six months immediately preceding the election. The number of the members is to be the same as in the more popular branch of the Legislature. The Senate is left entirely out of view. This is a direct blow at the parish system, by which a small territorial district, containing some threescore voters, would have in the Senate the same representation as a voting population of several thousand. The basis, therefore, for the House of Representatives is adopted, to enable the convention really to be the exponent of the popular will.

THE CIVIL OFFICERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

who were in office when the civil government of the State was suspended in May last, except such as may be in arrest or under prosecution for treason, are directed on taking the oath of allegiance prescribed in President JOHNSON'S Amnesty Proclamation, to resume the duties of their office and continue to discharge them under the Provisional Government, until further appointments are made.

THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY

are virtually reëstablished. The Judges and Chancellors of the State are required to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties which appertain to their respective offices and especially in criminal cases. The aid of the military authorities in enforcing the laws and preserving the peace and good order of the State is invoked.

THE FREED PERSONS.

The former owners are directed to be kind to the freed men and women, and to make provision for the support of the children and aged, and to make contracts which shall be just and fair.

THE EXCEPTED CLASSES.

These are admonished to forward their petitions for pardon, as an evidence of their acceptance of the events of the present, and of their intention to adhere with true fidelity and good faith to the government.

POLITICAL OPINIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

As far as I have been able to judge, there has been a most wonderful revolution in the views of the people. They are in favor of a one and undivided government, acknowledge the logic of events, and are not disposed to place any obstruction in the way of the administration in its efforts for reorganization. They admit that the destiny of South Carolina is linked for all time with that of the Federal Union, and are only anxious for the aid and assistance of the more prosperous States to retrieve the past, build up the present, and enable the State once more to pursue her prosperous career as one of the commonwealths of the Federal Union. So far as the colored race are concerned, the general opinion seems to be this: To accommodate the system of capital and labor so as to make it work for their joint and mutual benefit; to educate them to the highest point; to admit them to all civil rights, but not to the privileges of the jury-box and the ballot. It is urged that in their present condition, of the want of education and of cultivation, this would produce anarchy and confusion in the administration of affairs. That they would fall a prey to the demagogues who would promise the most, and that the first great work to be accomplished is not so much the granting of political power as the firm establishment of their freedom, regulations for the perfect security of their rights of person, and property and labor, and arrangements for their education and advancement from ignorance to intelligence. These, as "a faithful chronicler of the times," appears to be the general sentiments entertained on this subject. There has been no organized expression of opinion, nor have any candidates thus far been announced. Many utter the hope that as South Carolina was the first to secede, that so she may also be the first to renew her allegiance to and be restored to her full relations with the Federal Union.

BRIG.-GEN. WOODFORD, CHIEF OF STAFF

of the department, it is currently reported and believed, has tendered his resignation, with a view of retiring to civil life, and commencing the practice of law here. We are looking forward to capital and labor from the North this Winter. We can say to all who desire to settle among us, with HORACE:

Locus est et pluribus umbris.

"There's room enough, and each may bring his friend."

AMUSEMENTS

are at a low ebb. We are reduced to a lecture from Doesticks, and an occasional entertainment by a local "whistling and singing troupe."

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY

is good, owing to the complete and stringent regulations which are carried into effect. No vessel from the West Indies, even with a clean bill of health, is allowed to come to the wharves or discharge cargo, until after a quarantine of thirty days. It undoubtedly affects commerce, but those in authority regard the preservation of the health as of paramount importance.

THE RECEIPTS OF COTTON

for the past month in the city, were twenty-four hundred bales. There is but a small quantity in the State, but that little will scarcely be put upon this market before the Winter, on account of the impossibility of obtaining transportation until then, by reason of the destruction of the means of communication. Even where it is in the vicinity of a market, the owners have the most extravagant ideas in reference to its future value and are holding back for larger prices.

Weather sultry and cloudy. Politics dormant. Supply trade brisk. Diversions dull. SIGMA.

THE SALVADOR PIRATES.

Finding of the Military Commission—The Prisoners Sentenced to be Hung—Commutation of the Sentence by Gen. McDowell.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

The finding of the Military Commission that lately convened in this city for the trial of the *Salvador* pirates has at last been published in the form of General Orders No. 52, from which it appears that the commission found all the prisoners guilty of the charge of "violating the laws and usages of civilized war," and passed upon them the following sentence:

"And the commission does, therefore, sentence them and each of them, the said T. E. HOGG, E. A. SWAIN, JOHN S. HIDDLE, W. L. BLACK, T. J. GRADY, R. B. LYON and JOSEPH HIGGIN to be hung by the neck until they are dead, at such time and place as the proper authority may direct, two-thirds of the members of the commission concurring therein."

The order contains a review of all the proceedings, together with the complaints and objections made by prisoners' counsel, and answers them fully and satisfactorily. The objection against trying the prisoners by military commission instead of by a jury is thus met:

"It is to be borne in mind that the prisoners have not been tried by the military court as citizens of the United States violating its statute laws, but as belligerent enemies to the United States for e violation of the rules of war.

They confessedly formed part of the hostile force engaged in civil war against the United States.

In reference to such the following principles are assumed as incontrovertible: That civil wars are not distinguishable from other wars, as to belligerent and neutral rights; that they stand upon the same ground and are governed upon the same principles; that whenever a portion of the State seek by force of arms to overthrow the government and maintain independence the contest becomes one *de facto* of war. That in such contest the principles of public law in relation to belligerents must govern, and all the rights which a state of war gives to public enemies are to be allowed to the respective parties engaged in them." (SECRETARY SEWARD to PALMERSTON.) Belligerent rights have been accorded by the United States to the parties engaged in this rebellion against them. With those rights go also the duties and liabilities of belligerents. If, 'as belligerents,' persons violate the laws and usages of war, violations not provided for in any statute or by the common law, can the United States civil courts take cognisance of such violations? If not, what tribunal shall?"

The plea made on behalf of the prisoners that they had been guilty only of legitimate straagem allowed by the usages of war, is met by a citation from HALLECK'S *International Law*, as follows:

"War makes men public enemies, but it leaves in force all duties which are not necessarily suspended by the new position in which men are placed toward each other. Good faith is, therefore, as essential in war as in peace, for without it hostilities could not be terminated with any degree of safety, short of the total destruction of one of the contending parties. This being admitted as a general principle, the question arises, how far we may deceive an enemy and what stratagems are allowable in war? Whenever we have expressedly or tacitly engaged to speak truth to an enemy it would be perfidy in us to deceive his confidence in our sincerity. But if the occasion imposes npon us no moral obligation to disclose to him the truth, we are perfectly justifiable in leading him into error, either by words or actions. Feints and deceptions of this kind are always allowable in war. It is the breach of good faith, express or implied, which constitutes perfidy, and gives to such acts the character of lies."

The only and the simple question to determine is, was there, by the act of the prisoners, any breach of good faith expressed or implied?

In offering themselves to the master of the *Salvador* as peaceful passengers, paying their money as a consideration of being carried to a neighboring port, was there not an implied promise on their part that they were to conduct themselves as passengers, and not as enemies; and that they were not to rise on him and seize him and his property? Can it be presumed the master did not receive them under the implied pledge, that, if they came on his ship they were not to take it?

In so doing they were clearly guilty of perfidy, and a "breach of implied faith."

It is argued that the prisoners are guilty of no offence, because no overt act was committed. That their design was frustrated whilst yet in "bare intention," that the law allows them a *locus poenitentiæ*.

To this it is said, the bare intention of the prisoners and their *locus poenitentiæ* ended when, secretly armed and provided with manacles, they set foot on the *Salvador* with the intent to seize her.

In conclusion, Gen. MCDOWELL decides to commute the sentence of the prisoners to imprisonment, for the following reasons:

"In view of the fact that, both by statute and common law, punishment is measured, to a great extent, by the consequences that have flown, rather than by those which might have flown from the crime committed; that a man who maliciously shoots another is punished more or less, as his victim dies or recovers; that an attempt to commit a crime, accompanied by failure, is not punished with the same severity as an attempt that succeeds, and that the prisoners utterly failed; and in a view further, that punishment for violation of the laws of war has especial reference to the future conduct of the belligerent party to which the violators belong, and, as under present circumstances, such party is unable to do further harm, the sentence of death awarded by the commission is mitigated as follows:

To confinement in the State Penitentiary, at San Quentin, California,—T. E. Hogg, the leader, for the term of his natural life; and E. A. Swain, John S. Hiddle, W. L. Black, T. J. Grady, R. B. Lyon, and Joseph Higgin, each for the term of ten years."

COTTON PROSPECTS.

Interesting Statements.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 5, 1865.

The most trustworthy accounts from different portions of the South are not favorable to a continuance of the present free receipts of cotton as witnessed for a few weeks back at New-Orleans and New-York, but rather to an early falling off, and, as a consequence, a material advance in prices. Of all the letters I have seen from old factors and cotton merchants in the South, but one has favored the belief that the receipts *might* prove heavier than the general expectation; but even this writer confessed that the question of receipts was at best wholly a speculative one, more so than at any period during the past twenty years.

To quote from his letter: "In times of profound peace, when all the avenues of information were open, and when it was possible to procure the most careful estimates, there have been known to be differences in the round estimate for the crop of 600,000 bales. What then is to be expected when most of the avenues of communication with the interior are closed, and when not a word that is reliable is known of the product of the past three years? A crop of some kind or quantity was raised during each year of the war, but what do we know concerning them? Nor is it possible to give any correct data with reference to what remains of the crop that was on hand at the commencement of the war."

This writer, as I have said above, inclines to larger receipts than many others who have ventured opinions upon the subject, and he may, after all, prove correct. His views are based on the belief that a considerable amount of cotton is kept back from the want of convenient transit, bagging and rope, and the absence of responsible buyers.

With regard to the probable amount of cotton in the South, the writer ventures on no estimate, remarking that it "would not be worth a button."

There are others, however, who do thus venture, and their average is uniformly within one and a half million bales for the old stock now remaining in the South. From this amount the estimates taper down to one million four, one million two fifty, and some even as low as one million bales.

An extract from a Mobile writer before me declares the alleged Treasury estimates as "absurd—there is no such amount of cotton on hand as 'two million bales,' and those who base their calculations upon such a statement will find themselves deceived. During the war there was very little cotton grown—scarcely more than sufficient for domestic purposes—the demands for which were largely increased by the closing of our ports and the cutting off of all manufactured supplies. The South was thus compelled to increase its own manufactures to a large extent, and we do not hesitate to say that there is not at this moment over one million bales of merchantable cotton in the South."

Another writer in the same city (Mobile) says: "The accounts from the interior of our State come in very slowly, and still more so from other States, but those that we have do not warrant us in looking for a supply of cotton that will prove at all adequate to the demand. Indeed, we look for a considerable advance in our great staple before the Winter months have fairly set in. The growing crop, such as it is, seems promising, and with good weather from this out, and the necessary hands to pick the cotton, the yield in our State (Alabama) may reach 180,000 bales, and in all the States 600,000 to 700,000 bales."

Under date of New-Orleans, 26th July, a writer says: "New cotton made its appearance on the 22d. We wish we could write that the chances were good for free receipts of the new crop, but they need not be expected. Very little cotton has been planted this year, and what comes in must soon find a ready market. As far as it is possible to learn, there is nothing to warrant the prediction of a yield for 1865 and 1866 of over half a million bales, while no one dreams of a crop of one million. Texas will probably make 75,000. We have been very busy the past week receiving old cotton, and our stock now cannot be much less than 60,000 bales, but it must not be supposed that this activity is long to continue. We must rather look for a sudden pause for the want of supplies, and those who would 'make hay while the sun shines,' should not lose the present opportunity. We quote middling at 42c.; 1,200 bales were taken for France on Monday."

In this market, (New-York,) though the receipts have been heavy, (over 30,000 bales in two weeks,) prices have scarcely varied, so great has been the confidence of holders in the future. The activity and buoyancy of the market have been checked by these receipts, but a positive and general decline has not been submitted to. The government itself is not unmindful or ignorant of the situation, as it has withdrawn its few remaining thousands of "captured cotton," confident, apparently, in the anticipation of higher prices. B.

THE OIL-WELL FIRE.

Particulars of the Pithole Disaster—Six Persons Injured by the Burning Oil.

A correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* gives the following particulars of the oil-well disaster at Pithole:

Yesterday morning (Aug. 2) about 10 o'clock, a new well that had been inbed the day before on the Holmden Farm, and on lot nineteen, near the northern line of the farm, began to be pumped. It was situated on the west side of Pithole Creek, between it and the 'second bottom.' After fifty minntes pumping the well began to yield at the rate of three to four hundred barrels in twenty-four hours. The well would have flown that amount without further puming, one hour after they began. It is deemed advisable, however, to pump a well that begins to flow, on the doctrine that agitation does it good. As the owner of the well had no idea what they had when they began to pump, no tank was prepared for the reception of the oil. It was, consequently, pumped out upon the ground.

During the day considerably over one hundred barrels had been pumped upon the ground, filling all the little pools, creeping among the grass, gliding gradually down the creek bottom, and along the bluff, fifteen or twenty rods. Such things had been done before, and no serious apprehensions of danger were felt. Crowds of people visited the well during the day, for such a remarkable well was the great attraction of the day. It promised to be the largest

LAW REPORTS.

Internal Revenue—Who are Manufacturers.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *William S. Stevens and Barnard Carpio.*—This was a motion for a new trial on a case. The action was in assumpsit for the recovery of taxes to the amount of $16,000. The declaration alleged that the defendants as copartners were indebted to the plaintiffs in that sum on March 1, 1863, according to the provisions of the 75th section of the Internal Revenue Act of July 1, 1862, "for the duties on knapsacks manufactured and sold and removed for consumption and, for delivery to others than agents of the manufacturers, within the limits of the United States," &c., &c.

A plea of the general issue was interposed, with a notice annexed that on the trial the defendants would prove that the knapsacks were manufactured and sold, not by the defendants, but by one Henry S. McComb, under contracts entered into by him with the government; that the defendants had no interest in the contracts, and were neither parties nor privies thereto; that the materials used in making the knapsacks, except buckles and brass trimmings, were furnished by McComb, and that the defendants and their workmen were employed by McComb simply to strap and finish the knapsacks after they had been delivered to them by McComb in an advanced stage of completion, and were paid by McComb for such work and labor.

The case being brought to trial before a jury there was no difference between the government and the defendants as to the facts of the case, and accordingly the court directed the jury to find for the defendants, with leave to the plaintiff to move upon a case to be made, to have the verdict set aside, and have judgment entered in their favor for the amount of taxes claimed.

By the Court—According to the proofs a fabric is equally entitled to the denomination of knapsack, whether manufactured in six exceedingly simple and cheap forms, a single bag or sack, or connected with additional appendages, the union of the two comprising larger convenience, superior finish and greater mechanical skill and labor. They are, when constructed either way, a manufactured article, the complete knapsack embraced in the denomination given to the article in the revenue laws declared upon.

Two classes of citizens or subjects of the government are liable to taxation under the statute in question. The first may be said to be the producers of the article. Being an article of general and extensive merchandise and traffic, the masses in number and value of the commodities will probably be concentrated in most instances in the hands of capitalists or general dealers, and not be supplied individually by them as citizens and manufacturers. They acquire, hold and vend the articles and pay assessments upon them as marketable property and effects, equally if obtained in market overt or in fabrication as mechanics themselves.

The second general class will be that of the actual manufacturers of the commodities taxable. There, also, it will doubtless be found that practically a meagre proportion of the artisans personally are made liable to pay duties directly upon the fabrics, or that the actual makers are discriminated or known from contributors of materials, funds, labor or other aids to the general production. Where cases do exist in which manufactured property is owned and held, and sold or removed for consumption, or for delivery to others than agents of the manufacturers, &c., &c., upon whatever terms or conditions the manufacture may have been created and produced as between the mutual proprietors thereof, it will be competent to the government to deal with common property so produced and held under the law in question, with all the legal rights and remedies that might be exercised by individuals against persons standing in like relations in respect to each other, and reciprocal rights and responsibilities springing therefrom.

Upon that principle the United States, assuming that the defendants are manufacturers of dutiable products which are subject by law to the payment of $16,000 of duties or assessments, claim by implication a contract and promise by the defendants to pay that sum to the plaintiffs, and the defendants are sued as copartners, claimed by the plaintiffs to be engaged in the business of manufacturing knapsacks. But they prove themselves to have been employed therein by McComb under an agreement with him to assist and aid in that business. The only work they did in the making of the knapsacks was supplying and sewing two small straps and buckles on each one, the material being of the value of a few cents for each knapsack. All the rest of the knapsacks were made and painted, and the materials furnished by McComb, with whom the defendants were not connected in business except in these special particulars.

The declaration avers no undertaking on the part of the defendants binding them to make the knapsacks for the use of the government, or to secure or pay the duties recoverable from any party on the completion of the manufactured articles. That matter on the terms of the contract between the defendants and McComb remained in the hands of the defendants as agents, or sub-workers of McComb, or was entirely at the disposal of McComb as the producer or manufacturer thereof, or the sole agent shown by the evidence entitled to the delivery.

The incidental services performed by the defendants cannot in any propriety of speech be termed making or manufacturing the article, any more than cutting and stitching a pair of straps to the legs of boots by a bootmaker, can be called manufacturing or making indefinite quantities of boots.

Considering the suit, then, upon the pleadings and proofs offered by the plaintiffs, it must be adjudged not sustained upon grounds of legal sufficiency in technical points of view, or upon the merits, and the decision of the case must be in favor of the defendants.

Judgment for defendants on the verdict. For the United States, Mr. Courtney; for defendants, Mr. Elmore.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

BOWERY CHIVALRY.

Michael Finerty, one of the Bowery short boys, was charged with committing a very grave assault on John Hall, hitting him from behind with a stone. At seven o'clock on Sunday evening witness said he was standing talking to a lady in the Bowery, when the prisoner, with two others, came up and struck him on the back of the neck with a rock. It was about two o'clock. Witness never saw the man before.

Prisoner—Yon had no business talking to that girl.

Witness—I hadn't.

Prisoner—You hit a friend of mine and then I pitched in.

Witness—Your friend came up, and made an obscene remark to the lady, and then I sent him sprawling in the gutter, and then you came up like a coward and fired this stone from behind. Pretty Bowery boys you are.

The prisoner was convicted, and sent for one month to the island.

A DOCK THIEF.

James Slavin, a dock thief, had a narrow escape. The testimony of complainant, Capt. John R. Curtis, was that the prisoner, about 6 o'clock in the morning, came on board of the vessel, broke open the scuttle, and stole four blankets worth $24. He might have been tried for burglary, and on the evidence he would have been sent to Sing Sing.

The court sent him to the island for four months.

A LAWYER FIXES HIS CLIENTS.

Robert Morent and James Porter were charged with the larceny of a coat from the store of Aaron Diamond. Witness said four men came into his store, and one made believe that he wanted to purchase a coat. He tried the coat on and asked his friends how it fitted; they said, "First-rate." He then tried to get out with it without being seen, but when he found he was observed, he threw the coat down and went out of the store. The three men left in the store then commenced to make a disturbance. One of them took the shears up and said they would flay the tailor alive; another took the goose off the stove and chased the tailor out of his own store. In the excitement the coat was stolen.

Counsel for Porter—My client, Mr. Porter, didn't do nothing.

Witness—He didn't? ry he did the stealing; [roars of laughter;] he takes the coat, and he runs away.

Court—Do you want to cross-examine that witness, counsel?

The counsel scratched his head, stood for a second or two in as dignified an attitude as an M. P. under an awning on a wet night, and sat down, without deigning to reply to the court.

The accused were found guilty, and sent to the Penitentiary for six months each.

A PICKPOCKET—A SPECIMEN OF THE THIEVES SLANG.

James Dunn, *alias* Diamond, aged about 28, who had little of the pickpocket appearance about him, was charged with attempting to rifle the pocket of Eben C. Sheets. Sheets had been a soldier, and he lay down on the Battery to have a snooze, with two other soldiers. All he had in his pockets was seventy-five cents. That was all he knew about the case.

Policeman Abraham Conner said—This man (the prisoner) and another stood talking; this fellow here said there is three blokes over there.

Court—Blokes—what is that?

Witness—Men, and we can get away with their pokes; let's go through them.

Court—I don't understand you.

Witness—That was what the prisoner said to his companion.

Court—They spoke this slash did they?

Witness—Yes, Sir; and I piped them off, and they went through the whole three that were lying snoozing. They first went through the pockets that were up, then they took a straw and tickled them under the ear and made them turn over, when they went through the pockets on the other side; they didn't get anything, and when at the last man, Sheets, I jumped over and tried to arrest both, but one got away; when taking the prisoner to court, he tried to throw me in the gutter and escape.

Guilty. Penitentiary six months.

THEFT OF A FAMILY BIBLE.

Silas Ryer, aged 15, was charged with the larceny of a family Bible, worth $8, the property of Jos. Lodenberg, a colored gentleman, who resides at No. 55 Exchange-place. Complainant only knew that his place was broken into, and his family Bible and all the literature that he possessed in the world, his library and his MSS. were carried off.

Officer Samuel Morrison said he saw the prisoner and another boy in Ann-street with a very heavy bag; they went into an entry-way and overhauled the Bible; they did not seem to know whether to tear the covers off or what to do with it; they eventually decided to leave the Bible in the entry-way, which they did; the officer went over and got the Bible after they left, and followed them to No. 49 Ann-street, where, the officer said, they sold probably a hundred books for waste paper, after the covers had been torn off.

The accused was convicted, and sent to the House of Refuge.

The robbing of churches and school-houses, particularly Sabbath-schools, prevails to an alarming extent. Boys of fourteen and fifteen enter these places, tear the covers off the books, destroy all identity, and in fifteen minutes dispose of them for fifty cents or a dollar, for waste paper, that which cannot be replaced for a hundred dollars. And there is no help for it.

BEATEN BECAUSE HE WOULDN'T TREAT.

Joseph Kennedy on being sworn, and asked who struck him, said: "Why, sure, Tom Daley over there, the prisoner." "What with?" "His fist, to be sure. Another man struck me before that, and then he struck me."

Judge Dowling—Did he give you those two black eyes?

Witness—Indeed he did, and he made blacker spots than that, that it wouldn't be for a gentleman to show in court.

Court—How did this difficulty occur?

Witness—I went into a store on my way going home, to have a drink, and as I went in they all asked me for a treat. The first man that asked me had a crutch, and when I refused he struck me; then the prisoner pitched in.

Court—All this happened because you wouldn't treat?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Guilty; hard labor and low diet three months.

HUNGER, SIR, MADE ME STEAL.

Wm. Smith, a very intelligent looking man, a sailmaker, aged 30, was charged with stealing a piece of canvas worth $10, the property of James W. Nelson, shipchandler. The evidence was that the prisoner was caught in the act of taking the canvas.

Court—When you arrested him, what did he say?

Witness—I am hungry, Sir; I was doing it to get something to eat.

The prisoner was found guilty and remanded.

SEVERAL SMALL CASES, YET GREAT FUSSES MADE ABOUT THEM.

John McGinness, a dead-head at the Soldiers' Home, believing that cleanliness was next to religion, to keep cholera from his door stole a towel from the Soldiers' Home and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Bridget Hennessey was engaged in a prize-fight with another woman, and was getting the best of it when Mary McCarty said shame, when Bridget turned round and licked Mary. That gave her two months' prison fare and board. Eliza Reed was charged with stealing a ring worth $12, the property of William McDonald. Mr. McDonald was very reluctant to prosecute. He said Eliza looked at his hand and she looked at the ring and she admired both—the hand for its soft, feminine delicacy, the ring for its brilliancy.

Court—Did you give her your hand?

Witness—She did not take it to keep it. [Laughter.]

Court—Come to the ring.

Witness—She took my hand and I let her take the ring, and she said she would give it back in fifteen minutes.

The case was dismissed.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

INDIA RUBBER.

William Davey, George Hart and Edward Bagley, three sailors, were tried on a charge of stealing about four hundred pounds of raw rubber from the brig *Mavis*, bound from Brazil to New-York. The article was found by one of the Harbor Police in the prisoners' chests.

Charles P. Burdett, one of the consignees, testified that the cargo was not yet entirely discharged and consequently there was no way of determining that a deficiency in its amount existed.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

A STABBING AFFRAY.

Augustus Klute was tried on a charge of assaulting Adam Muler, at a certain place in Forty-fifth-street.

Complainant testified that when he entered the prisoner was sitting by a table. He asked witness something which he did not understand. Prisoner then drew a knife and struck him twice; witness struck prisoner but once, and that after he himself had received blows.

Officer Kelly testified that he saw blood on Muler's head, and that he arrested Klute at the request of complainant.

Ludwick Marks, called by the defence, testified that he saw Muler and two others beating the prisoner; Muler had blood on his head.

John Myer testified that he saw the prisoner do nothing more than to defend himself.

Cross-examined—Saw prisoner come in while he was there; he drank with the party; saw Maher take a pocket-book from the person of Reid, who was asleep on the sofa, and give it to Lowery, who put it in a drawer behind the counter; Lowery and another then took Reid out of doors.

Officer Crittenden testified that he arrested a man for stealing Reid's watch; the man was now in the Penitentiary.

Morris Jacobs testified that he was in the house at the time, but saw nothing of the robbery.

The evidence drawn out at length showed that Mary Maher was the wife of Lowery, and consequently was legally acquitted.

The jury returned a verdict finding Lowery guilty, and he was sent to the State Prison for five years.

A DISHONEST ROOM-MATE.

Antonio Marceo was tried on the charge of stealing, on the 13th of July, $126, the property of Frederick Hess.

Antonio Columbo, testified that the prisoner came to his house No. 121 Essex-street when discharged from the service, on the day aforesaid; saw him come from complainant's room and deposit something in a hole in the garret; when the officer came told him of the circumstance.

Cross-Examined—There were only four men in the house; did not see what the prisoner had concealed; heard that money was missing about ten minutes afterward; prisoner was about two minutes depositing it; was with him in the Twenty-fifth New-York Cavalry; knew him there a year.

Complainant testified that the prisoner roomed with him the night of the occurrence; left the money in his pants, near the bed; Marco occupied another bed; missed the money in the morning; it was found where Columbo saw the prisoner conceal something.

Cross-examined—Was in the room when he discovered the money was missing; Columbo told him to search all round.

Officer Herring testified that he arrested the prisoner, who said he knew nothing about it.

Cross-examined—Searched a few minutes for the money, but not finding it, Columbo told him where to look, and he found it in that place.

Antonio Columbo, recalled by the defence—Prisoner and he were paying attention to a young lady in William-street; never told him he would thrash him if he did not stop visiting her.

The District-Attorney consented that the jury should return a verdict of not guilty, which was done.

A SOUND SLEEP.

James McCormick was tried for taking money and clothes from a soldier named Carson.

Complainant testified that he first met the prisoner at the Tontine Saloon, and after going to different places, they stopped at the corner of Green and Spring streets, where they drank; they then went to an oyster saloon some distance off, where witness fell asleep; when he awoke, his money, clothes and companion were missing; the next day the prisoner was seen with his (witness') hat, pants, vest and shoes on, and plenty of money; the amount taken was $225.

Cross-examined—Gave prisoner a black silk handkerchief; there was one other person with them when they drank.

The District-Attorney consented that a juror might be withdrawn and a plea of petty larceny taken.

The prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

TROUBLES OF A WATCH PEDDLER.

Rick Ryan was tried for striking Michael Muffin and tearing off his coat pocket, which contained watches worth $110.

Complainant testified that meeting Ryan and his companion, he sold the latter a watch for $12; when about half a block away they overtook and asked him for a key; then they wanted him to step into the adjacent alley and show them how to open the watch, and while initiating them into the mysteries of so intricate a job, they demanded a return of the consideration. A scuffle ensued, which resulted in witness' coat being torn, and the pocket containing a box of watches carried away.

Cross-examined—The watch was brass; had ten of them in a paper box; bought them at No. 90 Washington-street.

Officer Richardson testified that he found Muffin and the prisoner standing on Catherine-street, the former having his coat torn; bearing the story of Muffin, he arrested Ryan.

Cross-examined—Complainant stated that he carried the watches in the skirt pocket of his coat.

Jeremiah Dugan, the prisoner's companion at the time, testified that he paid Muffin for the watch in a liquor store in Monroe-street, when a little way up Catherine-street; he overtook and accused witness of robbing him of $200, catching hold of his arm at the same time; witness then struck Muffin; an officer soon appeared and took off Ryan.

Mary Daly, who kept the liquor store, corroborated the statement of the last witness.

The jury found the prisoner not guilty.

PLEAS OF GUILTY.

Katharine Carter and Sarah Allen, charged with taking a watch and $40 from Peter West, July 11, pleaded guilty, and were sent to the Penitentiary one year.

Francis Wall, charged with stealing a horse, valued at $70, from James Smith, Aug. 4, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary six months.

John Ryan, pleaded guilty to stealing, on the 4th of July, a watch and chain, valued at $31, from Patrick McGill, and was sent to the State Prison two years and nine months.

John Cronin pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary, in taking articles worth $100 from the house of Wm. Beck, and sent to the State Prison five years.

Charles Hardy pleaded guilty to taking fifty dollars' worth of cloth from Richard H. Stillwell, on the 14th of July, and was remanded.

Ellen Smith pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

John McGuire pleaded guilty to a charge of petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary two months.

Francis M. Makin pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary three months.

Wm. J. Wood, charged with having committed petit larceny on the 29th of April, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary six months.

Martin Brady, charged with burglary in the third degree, committed on the 19th of July, at the shop of Robert J. Ellis, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary one year.

SENTENCES.

The following criminals, having been convicted or pleaded guilty, were sentenced:

Robert Riderbeck, assaulting his wife with a pistol, Penitentiary one year.

James McGovern, picking pockets, State Prison two years.

James Farrell, stealing a set of harness, State Prison two years.

John H. McKibbin, grand larceny, Penitentiary six months.

Patrick McGovern, attempt at grand larceny, Penitentiary one year.

Walter Williams, grand larceny, State Prison four years.

Thomas McSherry, assault and battery, Penitentiary one year, and fined $100.

Samuel Davis, (mulatto,) stealing billiard balls and plated ware, Penitentiary three months.

James Scott, (mulatto,) grand larceny, State Prison two years.

The court adjourned *sine die*.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 11, 1865.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	106⅝	400	Erie Railway	86⅛
1,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s...R.	104⅝	200	do	86⅜
40,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	104⅝	100	do	86⅝
5,000	do	104⅜	100	do...3d call.b10	86⅛
13,000	U.S.6s, 10-40s...C.	97⅛	100	do	86⅛
3,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Series	98⅛	8	Erie R. Pref	84½
12,000	do...Sec. Ser..	98⅜	50	do	84
50,000	do	99	300	Had. Riv. R	85½
2,000	do. Third Ser.	99	50	P., Ft. W. & C	112
500	do	98⅛	600	do	97½
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1yr. Cer	99⅛	300	Reading R	97⅛
25,000	Tenn. 6s	72	400	do	108⅝
6,000	North Car. 6s	76	1200	do	108⅝
2,000	Mo. State 6s	71½	800	do	108⅝
5,000	California 7s	113½	200	do...2d call	108⅝
3,000	N. Y. Cen. Rs	104	30	Mich. Cen. R	109½
2,000	N.Y.C.7s, '76, Con	102	100	do	108
1,000	Erie 6th M	96	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R	65⅝
2,000	Chi. & Al. S.F.B.	97	900	do	63½
200	Bk. of America	126	100	do...3d call	62⅝
50	Del. & H. C. Co	126	20	Ill. Cen. R	126⅜
100	Cen. Coal Co	51	100	do	125⅞
100	Cum. Coal Pr	42⅝	200	Cleve. & Pitts	70⅛
100	do	42⅝	400	do	70⅛
300	Quick. Min. Co	58½	1200	do	70⅛
100	Brunswick Land	11½	100	do	70
200	At. Mail S. Co	150	200	Chi. & N. W	26½
250	do	151	600	Chic. & N. W. Pr	62⅝
100	do	150½	200	Cleve. & Tol	102
400	N. Y. Cen. R	92⅝	100	Chic. & R. I. R...s10	108½
800	do	92½	100	do...s10	108¾
100	do...b10	92½	100	do...s30	108
100	do	92⅜	20	Mil. & P. du C. 1st Pr	92½
100	do...s10	92½	100	Chic. & Alt. Pr	89½
300	do...3d call	92⅜	300	Chi., Bur. & Q	113¼

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. New Issue	104⅜	100	N. Y. Cen. R	92⅛
4,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series	99	400	do	92⅜
20,800	do. Third Ser.	99	300	Erie R	86⅛
1,000	Tenn. 6s	72	100	do...2d call	86⅝
2,000	do	72⅛	400	Reading R	108⅛
2,000	do	72⅜	300	do...2d call.b10	108⅛
2,000	do	72⅜	200	Ill. Cen. R	125⅝
16,000	Missouri 6s	71⅜	200	Cleve. & Pitts	70⅝
200	Canton Co	39⅛	100	do	70⅝
50	Quick. Min. Co	58	300	Mil. & P. du C. R	39⅝
50	Chic. & R. I	108⅜	100	do	39⅝

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

198	At. Mail S. Co...s3	150	100	Erie Railway. x-d.c	86⅛
100	Cumb. Coal	42⅜	100	do...s3	86⅛
100	do...s3	42⅝	300	do	86⅛
200	Quick. Min. Co...s3	58⅛	400	do	86⅛
100	Bruns. Land Co	11⅛	100	Mich. S. & N. I...s10	65⅛
100	do	11⅜	100	Chic. & R. I	108⅞
100	do...b10	11⅜	300	Cleve. & Pitts...s3	70⅛
100	do...b5	11	300	do	70⅛
100	do...b3	11⅛	100	Chi. & N. W	26⅝
800	Reading R	108⅛	200	Ch. & N. W. Pr	62⅜
200	do...s3	108⅝	100	do...s3	62⅜
200	do	108⅜	300	McGr. & W. R...s10	15⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

198	N. Y. Cen. R...s3	92⅛	600	Cleve. & Pitts...s10	70⅜
400	Erie R...x-d	86⅛	200	do	70⅜
100	do...s10	86⅝	400	do...b3	70⅜
100	do...s3	86⅜	500	do	70⅜
100	do...s3	86⅜	300	do...b10	70⅜
200	do...b3	86⅜	300	Chic. & N. W	26⅝
400	do	86⅛	200	do	26⅝
200	Reading R	108⅜	300	Chic. & N. W. Pr	62⅜
200	Mich. S. & N. I	65⅞	100	do	62⅜
100	Chi. & R. I	108⅜	100	do...s3	62⅜
100	At. Mail St. Co	145	200	McGr. & W. R...s30	15⅛
300	Bruns. Land Co	11	200	do...b10	15⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co	58⅛	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C	39⅛

FRIDAY, Aug. 11—P. M.

The price of Gold had a further fall this forenoon, from 142 down to 140¾ ₱ cent., bnt subsequently recovered to 142 ₱ cent. again. Exchange on London opened with a firm appearance early in the day, bnt at the close of 'Change hour, the rate on London was quoted at 108¾@108¾ ₱ cent. for Gold, and only a moderate business doing for the steamers of Saturday. The market for Money was steady at 7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum to the Brokers, and not much complaint from borrowers as to the difficulty of making up their wants for the day. Gold was more readily lent ont, and the interest allowed for carrying it fell to 4@5 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Where the stipulation is made not to use the Gold in the open market, from 7 to 10 ₱ cent. is allowed.

The Government Stocks remain steady and the old 5-20s are in demand for transmission to Europe at 106@106¼ ₱ cent. The Border State Stocks show some improvement, particularly on Tennessees. The downward turn at the close of dealings on Thursday on the Railway list continued through the forenoon, but seemed to be partially checked at the Second Board. At a later hour the following quotations were made as compared with 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Railways were rather weak again at the very close. Gold fell back to 141@141 ₱ cent.

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	97	97⅛	N. West Pref	63¾	63½
U. S. 5-20s	105	104	Rock Island	103¾	103¾
N. Y. Central	93	92½	Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾
Erie	87½	86	Cumb'land Coal	42¾	42⅜
Hudson	113	112	Quicksilver	56¾	56¾
Reading	108½	108⅝	Mariposa	13¾	13¾
Mich. Southern	66¾	66¾	Canton	39¼	39⅛
Illinois Central	126	126	Atlantic Mail	155	145
Mich Central	128¾	128¾	Brunswick	11	11
Pittsburgh	70¾	70⅝	Ohio Certificates	24¾	24½
Northwest	28¾	28½	American Gold	142	140¾

The arrival of the French steamer *Lafayette* yesterday, with a very costly cargo of Continental Goods, together with the usual number of Rio and West India arrivals, made this a very busy day at the Custom-house in the way of paying duties. Over $700,000 in Gold had been sent into the Treasury at 3 o'clock, while the whole audit of the Customs of the day will probably reach $800,000.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	108	Chatham	126
Mechanics'	110	Bank of N. America	107
Union	116	Hanover	105
America	135	Metropolitan	115
City	180	Market	100
Phenix	100	Nassau	106
Tradesmen's	126	Shoe and Leather	103
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Corn Exchange	108
National	112	Continental	93
Merchants' Exch'ge	100¼	Import's' & Traders	104
Commerce	104¾	Park	141
Mechanics' B'k Ass	101	Central National	104½
Broadway	210	Fourth National	101
Mercantile	126	Ninth National	121
American Exchange	114		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1865	94	Del. L. & W. 2d mort	108
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est	87	Tol. & Wab. Equip Bds	89
N.Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrip.	89	Galena & Chi. ex	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. 1876	100¾	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	100¼
Erie 1sts, ex d	101¾	N. J. Cen. 1st mort	107
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1878	105	N. J. Cen. 2d mort	104
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	105⅞	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	108
Erie 7s, 4th mort, 1889	95⅞	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	98
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	85	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	85
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st, M '77	88	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	70
Hud. R. 7s, 1sts, '63	100¾	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	35
Harlem, 1sts, '69-'73	101	Chi. & Alt. S. F	97
Mich. C. new 1sts 8's, '82	110	Chi. & Alton 1st morig.	95
Chi., R. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1sts	108¼	Chi. & Alton Income	88
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '69.	90	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	72
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱c.	92	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	74
Alt. and T. H. 2ds Inc.	70	Mil. & St. Paul Incomes	66
Han. & St. Jos. 1s G	93		

We notice that something is said, as if on Bank authority, of a contemplated arrangement to have the Secretary of the Treasury relieve the Associated Banks of New-York of their Compound Legal-Tenders. The proposition is said to be, that he should allow the Notes, *with all the accrued Interest*, to pass into Certificates of Deposit on the Sub-Treasury, payable after 30 days. We scarcely believe anything of the sort will be done at Washington, or, if done, confined to the New-York Clearing-house Banks, without notice to the public at large, who hold $234,400,000 of these notes. The whole line of Deposits in the Treasury now authorized by law is $150,000,000. The line is already more than two-thirds full, and the remainder is held open to the receipt on Deposit of all the Legal Tender and National Bank Currency of the country alike.

The Phœnix Bank defalcation noticed yesterday, has assumed the proportions of $250,000 at least, though this sum is yet short of the surplus or undivided profits of the Bank. It is the Second Teller, Mr. JENKINS—acting, at the time of his arrest, as First Teller, in the absence of Mr. GRAHAM who is First Teller—who is mainly responsible for this great fraud. He had confederates, however, within the Bank, one of whom to-day committed suicide, while the losses of these parties are said to be traceable to the recent Petroleum mania, or it may be to the Stock or Gold Exchange. If we divide the heavy sum which has been thus indiscriminately squandered, between the three, and add that the terms speculation and fast living convey the real tenor and moral of the default, we shall not be far out of the way in describing this repetition of an old Wall-street story.

The recent upward turn to 96@98 per cent. in Erie Common Stock, which culminated on Saturday week, July 29, has brought several of the parties to the movement, *Bull* and *Bear*, before a committee of the regular Stock Exchange. The differences involved by reason of certain defaults to deliver the stock and the open purchase of the stock, at the advanced market rates, for account of the defaulting Brokers, are said to involve about $15,000, which the other party is presumed to have made secure in his own hands. These Brokers are of the Open Board; not of the regular Stock Exchange. Bnt inj appealing to the latter against the alleged irregularity and want of anthority in bnying in the stock, they surrender as their principals a William-street firm who *are* members of the regular Exchange in common with the Broad-street firm appealed against. The case is thus made one of peculiar interest as between the representatives respectively on the Stock Exchange of two wealthy and powerful and now opposing cliques of speculators. We learn that one of the claims has been decided by the Board against the William-street firm. The other was, this morning, referred back to the committee to reconcile the conflicting testimony. The litigants are Messrs. DAVID GROESBECK & Co. and Messrs. STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD.

The July traffic on the Atlantic and Great Western Road is:

July, 1865	$595,523
July, 1864	332,098
Increase	$263,425

The quarterly balance sheet of the Bank Department at Albany, for June 24, embraces only 184 local Banks in the State of New-York, as against 309 same quarter last year. Of the redneed number, a good many Banks have gone into the National system since the date of this return:

Loans and Discounts	$87,866,524
Overdrafts	394,352
Due from Banks	7,743,384
Real Estate	4,211,244
Specie	13,536,769
Cash Items	34,648,090
Stocks, United States 7 3-10s, &c	66,139,003
Bonds and Mortgages	2,073,451
Bills of Banks and United States Notes	22,785,637
Bills suspended Banks	2,749
Loss and Expense account	999,037
Add for cents	506
Total	$239,388,756
Capital	$52,874,695
Circulation	14,521,337
Profits	14,382,357
Due Banks	20,791,929
Due other than banks and depositors	1,501,849
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York	2,039,614
Due Depositors on demand	131,850,371
Not included in either of above heads	1,406,754
Add for cents	291
Total	$239,369,197

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $4,291,749 90; including for Customs, $680,000; on account of Loan, $121,000; payments, $7,210,764 72; balance, $58,106,920 21.

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $2,885,755, against $1,533,626 same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	2,629	$1,048,920	660	$263,676	907	$364,418
Man. of Cotton	1,288	321,919	157	40,179	91	20,918
Man. of Silk	513	511,134	100	183,665	67	65,792
Man. of Flax	1,370	317,573	350	83,165	167	31,659
Miscellaneous	408	134,702	20	11,022	127	14,590
Total	6,214	$2,374,248 561,507	1,286	$581,507	1,359	$527,275 2,374,248
Total entered		$2,885,755	Total marksted			$2,861,523

Canal Tolls for 1865 and the Six Previous Years.

The receipts of Canal Tolls from the opening of navigation to the 1st day of August, 1865, are $1,330,910:

Same for 1864	$1,769,880	Comparative loss	$438,970
Same for 1863	2,104,703	Comparative loss	773,793
Same for 1862	2,151,209	Comparative loss	820,299
Same for 1861	1,446,164	Comparative loss	115,254
Same for 1860	1,154,472	Comparative gain	186,438
Same for 1859	986,246	Comparative gain	344,661

The comparative losses and gains, between 1865 and the previous years, show material differences:

Lockages at Alexander's Lock, in May, June and July, 1864, were	10,650
Same in 1865	8,486
Comparative falling off	2,164

—*Albany Evening Journal.*

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,

(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Persons Opening Accounts may Deposit and Draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Interest on their daily balance at four per cent.

Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.

Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 11, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 66 bbls. Ashes, 5,499 bbls. Flour, 1,540 bbls. and 104 bags Corn Meal, 21,400 bushels Wheat, 63,791 bushels Corn, 17 bushels Rye, 540 bushels Barley, 22,223 bushels Oats, 1,116 pkgs. Provisions, and 308 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are very quiet at $7 50@$7 62½ for Pots, and $7 75@$7 87½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in limited demand at former prices. We quote: Java at 25c.@26c.; Rio at 17c.@21c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c.; Native Ceylon at 22½c. @23c. ₱ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Has been in more request at steady quotations. Middlings, 45c.@46c. ₱ lb.

EGGS—Eggs are in limited demand, and quotations

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—MIDNIGHT ASSAULT—LOVE AMONG THE BONNETS.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

BROADWAY—Afternoon and Evening—PICCOLINO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BELVIDERE LION PARK—AFTERNOON CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS

The Augusta *Chronicle* of Aug. 1 notices the presence of Gen. HOWELL COBB in that city, and says: "In a conversation with the General, he expressed a great desire to have all matters now in agitation settled at once; and wished most heartily to see Georgia once more resuming her former position in the Union. The issues which have lately convulsed this country he considers forever disposed of. Slavery, he says, can never be resuscitated in any shape. He thinks it best that all submit promptly and willingly to the United States authorities; that matters which have passed should be numbered among the things that were, and should not be dragged into the present, thereby creating discord and trammeling the movements of those who are doing all they can to settle affairs." The same paper speaks of the arrival in town of Ex-Gov. BROWN, and says: "Gov. BROWN speaks hopefully of the future, and thinks it would be well for the convention to declare slavery at an end in Georgia, without excitement or discussion. He also says that the people of Northern Georgia are anxious for an opportunity to take the oath of amnesty, and will return conservative men to the convention. He regards the question of secession as settled by the result of the war, and that any further agitation on that and kindred topics should be studiously avoided."

Capt. JAMES M. MOORE, A. Q. M., who left Washington several weeks ago, in charge of a party of mechanics, &c., for Andersonville, Ga., for the purpose of giving decent burial to the remains of our soldiers, who were cruelly murdered there, writes to J. E. POTTS, chief clerk in his office, under date of July 26, that they had arrived at Andersonville, and were encamped within one hundred yards of this prison-pen. The Captain describes it as "a pen in the fullest sense of the word—a human pen, where 30,000 of our soldiers were huddled together in an inclosure not 200 yards long and scarcely 100 wide, where they were exposed to the rays of an almost tropical sun for months, resulting in the death of thousands." The Captain also says: "This pen should not be destroyed, but it should stand until its stockade falls to the ground from decay, so that the unbelieving of the North may be able to look on this ground and convince themselves of the inhuman cruelties perpetrated by the South on our prisoners."

About 6 o'clock Wednesday evening a fearful collision took place on Lake Huron between the propellers *Pewabic* and *Meteor*. The boats, it seems, saw each other when six miles apart. On approaching they exchanged signals, and, according to the report, the *Pewabic* bore off to pass, but the *Meteor*, for some unexplained reason, turned in the same direction and struck the *Pewabic* with such terrible force as to crush in her entire bow, killing several persons. Life-boats were immediately lowered from the *Meteor*, which picked up those who were not carried down with the wreck. One hundred and seventy-five to two hundred persons were on board the *Pewabic* at the time of the disaster. Seventy-five of the passengers and twenty-three of the crew were saved. The loss of life cannot be correctly ascertained as yet, but it will be near one hundred. The *Meteor* remained near the scene of the disaster till morning, in the hope of picking up any persons who might be still floating on pieces of wreck; but none were found.

The trial of the persons charged with the burglary, &c., at Avon on the 6th of March last, commenced in the Livingston Oyer and Terminer at Geneseo on Friday, Judge T. A. JOHNSON presiding. The persons are DAVID LINCOLN, WM. S. YOUNG, ANTHONY MCCOY and CHAS. CAPRON, who were charged with committing a burglary. Three of them entered the house of Mr. CHARLES S. GILBERT and compelled him, under threat of being roasted alive upon a stove, to deliver a large of money which he had in the house. While two of the ruffians were engaged in this diabolical part of the work the third stood with a revolver threatening the lives of the daughters of Mr. GILBERT if they made an outcry.

Gov. HOLDEN has issued a proclamation ordering an election for members of a State Convention to be held on Thursday, Sept. 21. The convention is to meet in Raleigh on Monday, Oct. 2. The Inspectors of the Election are to be selected from Justices of the Peace already appointed. The amnesty proclamation of President JOHNSON is to be particularly observed, and the Inspectors are to be very careful in administering the oath to all who offer to vote, if they have not already done so. The same number of delegates are to be chosen as there are members of the House of Commons.

The British gunboat *Sphynx* arrived at Heart's Content Sunday, at 5 P. M., under canvas. The *Sphynx* was left behind by the *Great Eastern* and the gunboat *Terrible* on Thursday evening, July 27, during a strong westerly breeze and head sea, not being able to keep up with the others. Since that time, the *Sphynx* has seen nothing of the *Great Eastern* or the *Terrible*. She reports the weather favorable for laying the cable when she parted, at 6:15 P. M. on the 27th ult., at which time they were in latitude 52 deg. 43 min., longitude 20 deg. 2 min.

In Bedford, O., on Tuesday, Dr. J. W. HUGHES shot and killed a woman named FANNEY PARSONS, whom he had persuaded to marry him, because she refused to live with him when she found he had another wife living. When arrested, he declared that he was glad that he had killed the woman.

The New-Albany (Ind.) *Ledger* says that SHERMAN'S great wagon train has been encamped at New-Albany for the past eight or ten days. It is commanded by Capt. WILSON. The train will be conducted from Indianapolis to Fort Laramie, and thence to Oregon and Washington Territory.

Lieut. R. C. LOVERIDGE, Provost-Marshal at Jacksonville, Fla., administered the oath to PAINE'S father, GEORGE C. POWELL, of Lawrence County, Fla., on the 18th ult. Mr. POWELL had started for Washington, D. C., in response to a summons from his wretched son to visit him.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* is informed that Gen. ORD, now in command of that department, contemplates closing the military post headquarters of Cincinnati at the close of the present month, there now being no necessity for such an office.

Gen. C. C. WASHBURN has been talked of as a candidate for Governor of Wisconsin. He says he will have no nomination that does not proceed from the unsolicited wish of the people.

Mr. H. RIVES POLLARD, formerly assistant editor of the Richmond *Times*, and during the war connected with the *Examiner*, is lying seriously ill at his lodgings in Richmond.

A shark of the man-eater species, twelve feet long, weighing 1,300 pounds, and measuring seven feet around the thickest part of the body, was caught off Portland Harbor a few days ago.

GEORGE F. ROBINSON, the soldier who saved Secretary SEWARD'S life, was married recently, at Springfield, Me.

Mrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS lately applied to the War Department for permission to visit her husband, but was unsuccessful.

The Richmond *Times* states that the Tredegar works have resumed operations under the direction of J. R. ANDERSON.

The Georgia correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* mentions a rumor that Southern planters are shipping negroes to Canada.

A milk company is to be formed in Boston, to supply pure milk at five cents a quart, or sixteen cents per gallon.

Geo. BUTLER has written, and will soon print a pamphlet defending himself from the attacks of Chaplain HUDSON.

The horse-car fare from Boston to Charlestown is reduced from six to five cents.

It is said that SPANGLER now denies all complicity in the assassination.

LOCAL NEWS.

JOHN H. EARL, formerly a clerk in the Phenix Bank, but recently employed by SMITH, MARTIN & Co., of Broad-street, brokers, having been arrested for complicity with HENRY B. JENKINS in the Phenix Bank defalcation, committed suicide yesterday morning in the Twenty-ninth-street Police-station. He was a widower, aged about 30, and dwelt in New-Jersey.

The Gold speculation fell off to 141@141¼ ₱ cent. yesterday. The gold customs were about $800,000. The Railways closed weaker than on Thursday. The Government stocks steady. Money in good demand at 7 ₱ cent. Exchange closed for this day's steamers rather weaker than the opening rates; London, 108¾@108¾.

Produce and merchandise were in less demand yesterday, at irregular prices. The freight market was quite dull.

FRANCIS COLLINS, of No. 143 West Nineteenth-street, was drowned, while bathing off West Twenty-first-street, yesterday afternoon.

The customs revenue of the port thus far this week has averaged over $600,000 a day.

The arrivals of immigrants at this port this week number 4,104.

The receipts of cotton at this port have averaged 3,100 bales a day during the current week.

A Word to the Navy Department.

Some months since Mr. P. S. FORBES contracted with the Navy Department to build a steamer for the naval service for a stipulated sum. Having, from his own experience, very great confidence in Mr. E. N. DICKERSON as an engineer and in the principles upon which his engines were built, Mr. FORBES stipulated that these engines should be put into the steamer which he was to build, and he agreed that, in case these engines did not prove themselves fully equal to those on the other vessels built for the same service, he would take them out and put others in at his own expense. The Chief of the Engineering Bureau in the Navy Department had been engaged in a little personal controversy with Mr. DICKERSON, and has publicly and repeatedly staked his professional reputation upon the prediction that his engines will prove a failure.

Mr. FORBES' steamer, the *Algonquin*, is finished, and the time has arrived for testing the quality of her engines in comparison with those of the other vessels in the service. It was naturally assumed, by Mr. FORBES and by everybody else, that the test would be applied in the ordinary way, namely, by placing the vessel side by side with some other, and running them for a certain distance, using the same quantity of coal and subjecting each to precisely the same conditions. The result would show which was the best of the two. If the *Algonquin* failed to equal her rival, she would be condemned by that very fact. This would be a test which everybody could understand, and in which nobody could be deceived; and at the outset it was understood that it was the mode of trial which the Navy Department proposed to adopt.

But it was soon after announced that the department had changed its purpose. It was discovered that proper persons to superintend such a trial trip could not be spared from the service, and it was determined to try the vessels by tying them to the dock, and then seeing which engines would develop most power with the least fuel. Mr. FORBES represented that his engines were not made for stationary purposes, but to drive a vessel at sea, and he complained, therefore, of this as an unfair mode of testing their power. Under the circumstances, however, he declared his willingness to accept it. Hereupon the department orders the *wheels* of the *Algonquin* to be taken out and new ones put in, and its agents proceed to do this—naturally enough, against the remonstrances of her builders;—and now we are told, in some letters from Mr. DICKERSON to the proper authorities, that the department, not satisfied with destroying the *wheels* of the *Algonquin*, is changing the *engines* also, and boring holes into the steam-pipe connecting the boilers with the engines at discretion.

We must say that these proceedings strike us as most extraordinary. If Mr. FORBES is to try his steamer and engines against those of the department, he has a right to try them as *he has made them*, and not after the department has fixed them to suit its ideas and purposes. The people has no shadow of interest in the quarrel between Mr. ISHERWOOD and Mr. DICKERSON, but they have a very deep interest in getting the best possible vessels for their navy; and in a contest of this sort they will insist upon a *fair test* of the capabilities of the two vessels, without any regard to the feelings or interests of individuals. Mr. FORBES is a public-spirited citizen, who entered upon this contract far more from his desire to serve the country than from the hope of gain, and he is entitled to fair treatment at the hands of the Navy Department. If his steamer fails, he will comply with the terms of his contract. But he has a right to have it tried precisely as he has made it, and the Navy Department cannot afford to jockey him out of the fair trial which he demands. The course thus far pursued seems to justify Mr. DICKERSON'S assertion that Mr. ISHERWOOD is determined to *make* the *Algonquin's* engines fail at all hazards.

We venture to suggest to Mr. WELLES that it will be wise for him to give his personal attention to this matter, instead of leaving it wholly to the manipulations of his subordinates.

THE SUNSHINY DAYS.—These are hard times for the pessimists. They are at a loss what to assail, what to bewail, or how to make themselves and others miserable. Up to a recent day, they had, or at least thought they had, the prospect of a Mexican difficulty; and they also conjured up a financial bugaboo of unimaginable proportions. But the financial exhibit of Secretary MCCULLOCH, and the withdrawal of our troops from Texas, have dispelled both of these apparitions; and now they know not what to do. Our internal quiet and prosperity are satisfactory; our foreign relations are peaceful and amicable; the political situation is all that could be hoped for, and no clouds appear in the horizon of the nation. Will not even the bitterest pessimist now, for a season, permit himself to enjoy the glorious sunshine?

The Rage for Rumors—Mexico as a Field for Romance.

It was just about a year since that the whole North was unpleasantly electrified, through the Pennsylvania press, with stories of a prospective grand raid through that State, and perhaps New Jersey and New York, by a rebel army variously reported from 40,000 to 100,000 strong, now said to be under LEE'S command, now under JOHNSTON'S, and anon under LONGSTREET'S or EWELL'S, but never under anybody lower in rank than the terrible JUBAL EARLY. After that sort of thing had been kept up persistently, not for days only, but absolutely for weeks, a lame and impotent conclusion was tagged to the daily installments of the romance, by the simple announcement that the whole expedition consisted of a marauding gang of rebel cavalry, a few hundred strong, under BRADLEY JOHNSON and MCCAUSLAND.

Now, if seasons bring fervor and frigidity, as the case may be, to the public mind, as regularly as they do to physical temperature, the Summer ought not to go out without a display of most wonderful and apochryphal stories. Canards are in season. And, as a matter of fact, recent experience shows that the supply is abundant, however absurd the quality. A fortnight or more ago, the startling news came from Clarksville, Texas, that Gen. GRANT had killed President JOHNSON. There was no lack of particulars. The date was "the 6th inst.;" cause, "a personal altercation about the convention of GRANT with LEE;" place, "Washington City," and even "an antechamber of the State Department;" consequence, "the succession to the Presidency of Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont." "Our informant" was a Mr. THOMPSON, (with a *p*); but we are inclined to think that Mr. THOMPSON and the Clarksville Editor were the only persons sold by that story.

The next rumor was from Germany, that Gen. LEE had arrived there by a Belgian transatlantic steamer *incognito*—in disguise so perfect that it has never yet been penetrated. Yarn No. 3 narrated "the capture of Gen. KIRBY SMITH and his entire party. He was intercepted by the Governor of Saltillo, S. VIESCA, on the 4th of July, at Piedras Negras, Mexico, about fifty miles below Eagle Pass, and compelled to surrender. The victors got four pieces of artillery, nine hundred new rifles, and a train of seventy-five wagons, loaded with ammunition and provisions. The officers and men were paroled."

Could any thing be more explicit or detailed? Nothing, until news came that the ubiquitous E. KIRBY SMITH had reached Havana, with Secretary BENJAMIN and other rebel celebrities. But, still later, that remarkable sheet, the Matamoras *Ranchero*, had not got the news, has now sent up a story that KIRBY SMITH has just passed through Monterey, "steering for the City of Mexico." And, not content even to let poor BENJAMIN get into Cuba in any civilized fashion, the story was started of his escaping from Florida, being picked up by a British schooner, wrecked on one of the Bahama islands and finally finding a refuge in Nassau.

But the climax in this direction is capped by the daily absurd stories about Mexican affairs. Surely the public no longer need to be cautioned against accepting the inflated reports from Mexico. The threatening relations reported as existing between our forces and those of MAXIMILIAN are purely fabulous.

For the rest, contradiction has trodden so closely on the heels of assertion, in nearly all the recent Mexican news, that the community will be loth to trust fresh rumors from that quarter. We learned, for example, that 12,000 new French troops had been landed on the coast, and shortly after were told the true number was 1,200. "Imaginary conversations" equal in fancy to LANDOR'S best, are reported between Gen. BROWN, of Brownsville, and JUAREZ, and between Gen. STEELE and CORTINAS. Accounts of severe battles, in which NEGRETE, MEJIA, Capt. NET and ALVAREZ figure in ridiculous jumble, are only invented to be contradicted. Reports of "a conflict imminent" between SHERIDAN'S men and MAXIMILIAN'S are quite as baseless. In short, people who believed that, with the close of the war, Washington canards, Philadelphia rumors, Harrisburgh telegrams, and dispatches via Cairo, would be reckoned among the things that were, are much mistaken. Exuberant fancy will still have play in the telegraphic columns, and Mexico may as well be the land of romance as any other place.

Amateur Geologists—The Use of Hose and Water.

There is nothing more certain than the operation of the great economic law of demand and supply. A striking example may be found in the sudden and abundant crop of geologists which has sprung up, without much sowing, in simple obedience to this great principle. The period of growth required is very short, when the climate is favorable. In some parts of the country, it requires years of study and practice to develop a full-blown geologist. Not so in the fruitful West. Three months in Venango County, one month at Lake Supurior, a week in California, a day at Washoe, half an hour in Colerado, and no time at all in the Reese River County, seem to be the recognized seasons of preparation.

The less a man knows before he starts, and the less there is known of the district to which he goes, the more rapid is his progress in science, and the more certain and dogmatic his knowledge.

The following choice contribution to science, culled from the learned Colorado correspondence of a cotemporary, we cannot withhold from our readers, since it contains several facts hitherto unknown, and calculated to startle the attentive world:

"There are various methods of discovering gold mines, the most usual of which has been by surface indications. The strata, or quartz, has doubtless been thrown up to the earth's surface by volcanic eruption. In many cases it is burned and melted so that it resembles honeycomb. Quartz, in its natural state, generally decomposes on exposure to the atmosphere for a few months, but is not so apt to decompose when burned. The course of the lodes is generally northeast and southwest, and when burned quartz can be traced above the earth's surface in that direction, the prospector is pretty certain that a lode lies under it. Where the quartz thrown up has entirely decomposed, there is less vegetation upon the surface on account of the gravel lying over the lode, and a different color upon the earth's surface is produced thereby. Indications of this kind may often be observed miles distant. 'Blind lodes' are discovered by tunneling a mountain, or otherwise by washing or stripping the entire side of a mountain of loose dirt by means of hose and water."

Certain geologists of mere book learning, with, perhaps, a dozen years' useless experience, who have visited the great mineral regions of this country, without making any such discoveries as the above, should be ashamed of themselves. Let them study the correspondence of the *World*, and learn that volcanic quartz in its natural state decomposes into gravel; but burnt quartz will not decompose. And the next time a subject presents any difficulties, they will, perhaps, be wise enough to treat it with "hose and water."

The Blessed Harvest—The Provocation to General Thanksgiving.

Pent here in the arid confines of the city, we may be suspected of a dark degree of ignorance of rural affairs; yet we do not so confess, for in these days of wonder continents may be explored in libraries, and worlds are surveyed by lightning. Here, in the brick-and-mortar prison of inflexible duty, we are able to rejoice in the great and undeserved blessings showered upon our land by an ever kind and merciful Providence. Shall we not humble our hearts in thankfulness to that Providence, when we remember that through all our long civil war the guiding love of Heaven has led us to prosperity and finally to peace? Our national history will not show another period of four years when harvest so justified hope, and gave such abundant cause for thanksgiving. And even now, when the soil to a great extent lies untilled, because of the exhaustive drain of war upon our working population, we find that the loss of breadth is more than made up in the weight of the crops. Here we are in the middle of August, and the earth blooms and grows with all the vigor of June. A harvest of hay absolutely immense has been gathered; the yield of wheat has been generous and even ample, so much so that the annual croak about rust and weevil has fallen upon unheeding ears; oats and other early grains have fulfilled all reasonable expectation; and now corn, the golden-crowned King of the Continent, is striding on in this hot weather with a vigor that promises the most satisfactory results.

We have seen in this State of New-York a foot of snow fall in the second week of May. We have seen almost forty days of pitiless dronth, beginning just after the 4th of July; we see almost every year, at this period, more or less of suffering from lack of rain. But this year it would seem that a kind Providence has taken us under especial protection. The earth brings forth abundantly; the early and the latter rain join hands to overwhelm us with fatness; the garden, the field, the vineyard, have already yielded or now teem with promise beyond the most sanguine expectation; the day or two of scorching heat melts into the grateful shower, and the frequent voice of solemn thunder reminds us that we are yet within the watchful care of a Father and a Friend—that we yet live in a world and a land where "all save the spirit of man is divine."

If ever a nation had especial provocation to gratefulness, we are that nation. Precipitated into a civil war of unequaled difficulties, suddenly forced upon circumstances that might have tried and broken the power of the oldest nation on earth, we have had the kind and constant favor of Heaven to an extent so remarkable that it would almost seem like direct interposition in our behalf. Now that the great struggle is over, and the cause of liberty and progress has been justified and advanced by strong arms and true hearts, and at last sits dominant over all the land, let us not forget our great indebtedness to that kind Power whose hand has led us through darkness and deep tribulation to victory and peace.

And if we are unable, in the blindness of self-pride, to appreciate causes for thankfulness, let us imagine the result had it happened that the crops of 1862 or 1863 had failed. With a million and a half of men in the army to feed, to say nothing of the people at large, where would we have been but for the inestimable blessing of a liberal harvest? The complete failure of a single harvest would have been the complete failure of a great nation; the postponement for a century of self-government; the perpetuation for perhaps many centuries of the curse of slavery. But "He doeth all things well;" the hand of the kind Father was stretched forth to our aid; the prime necessities of life never flourished nor yielded so lavishly; the good Providence is not yet withdrawn, but, as if to mark with distinguished favor the course of our loyal people, this year crowns the whole with increased abundance. The fat earth teems with richness; the dronth and the mildew are withheld; the genial shower abates the fervor of the sun, and the fervor of the sun kisses up the tears of the shower. There is a remarkable absence of evil—a wonderful abundance of good; we bask in the smile of approving Heaven, and through the Red Sea of war march even to the rich valleys of Canaan without the long probation in the Desert.

THE INDIANS.—There is one war in this country to which time brings no surcease—that of the white man against the red man. It has been waged for over two centuries—the Indian always defeated, yet never defeated. From all their vast hunting-grounds on the Atlantic seaboard, in the Valley of the Ohio, and in the Valley of the Mississippi, they have been driven, till now, in their last refuge on the great plains and under the shadow of the Rocky Mountains, they find themselves confronted and surrounded by the old white enemy, and no possibility of further retreat. The Indians are at bay. They are bewildered; they are helpless. It is not in their nature to adopt the habits and follow the pursuits of the white man; and it is not in the nature or destiny of the white man to permit the Indian to follow his hereditary habitudes. Feuds and fights, cruelties and hatreds, wretchedness and despair, exile and extermination, constitute the present, as the past, history of the poor Indian, in presence of the white settler.

It is very hard upon the Indian. And the worst of the matter is that we can see no good way in which his career is likely to close. There is to be a great convention of all the tribes, wild and civilized, held next month at Fort Smith; and our government is to be represented by an excellent delegation, among whom will be the distinguished descendant of RED JACKET, Col. PARKER, of Gen. GRANT'S staff. But what is it possible for the convention to do? It can neither guarantee the Indians their lands, their rights, or their lives. They are scattered over an immense surface, and will everywhere be in enmity with the contiguous settlers, and we fear it is impossible to get them all to live together. If they would take it into their heads to move southward to *Mexico*, where the bulk of their race is now concentrated, it would be a happy thing for them and us.

WHY MR. GREELEY BECAME A PEACE NEGOTIATOR.—Mr. GREELEY gives two sets of reasons for having undertaken the duties of a peace negotiator twelve months ago. The first set are as follows:

"July, 1864, was a gloomy period for the Union cause. Gold was selling at about 250. Gen. SHERMAN was stopped before Atlanta. Gen. GRANT had failed in sundry bloody efforts to extend his left so as to cut off the Southern communications by railroad with Petersburgh and Richmond. The shockingly managed mine explosion had resulted in a great and discouraging disaster. The rebels were again pouring into Maryland, threatening both Baltimore and Washington, and seeming to encounter no vigorous, methodical resistance. *It was at this hour of general dismay* that I received repeated and positive assurances from Niagara Falls that certain Confederates, known to me as eminent and influential, were on the British side of the Falls, authorized and ready to negotiate a pacification of our country."

The next set, supplied in the same article in which the above appears, read thus:

"It seemed to me that, *after our simultaneous successes at Gettysburgh, Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, re-opening the Mississippi and permanently severing the Confederacy, (which Jeff. Davis had publicly proclaimed would be its death-blow,)* negotiation might wisely be trusted to finish the work—that all that was still needed was to make surely known to the Southern people that they could return to the Union on terms which they might now honorably and advantageously accept. In this conviction, I tried repeatedly—and as well before as after the Niagara overture—to bring the belligerent parties responsibly face to face, so that they might earnestly *try* to restore peace to our blood-soaked country."

It would appear, then, that Mr. GREELEY set out for Niagara unwillingly, in an "*hour of general dismay*," caused by the humiliating reverses suffered by our armies in the field; at the same time being impressed with the propriety of his peace mission, by reason of "*the simultaneous successes*," which had crowned the national arms; and which had resulted in "permanently severing the Confederacy." If anybody thinks the first set of reasons insufficient, baseless or unsound, let him fall back on the second set. The more he dislikes the former, the better satisfied he must be with the latter.

THE EMIGRATION TO THE SOUTH.—The emigration to the Southern States has thus far been quite limited. Shortly after the collapse of the rebellion, there was a great rush southward to the chief cities, for speculative and "prospecting" purposes, and to see the real condition and promise of affairs. But there has not been—and it is not natural there should yet be—any important emigration of actual and permanent settlers, such as farmers, mechanics, artisans, young merchants, and so forth. These classes will begin to penetrate the Southern States from the North in the coming Autumn months. They will look around for lands, make inquiries as to employment, and see what are the opportunities for business. They will study questions of climate, production, soil, trade, commerce and industry. They will make up their minds as to their chances. If found favorable, they will communicate with friends and acquaintances in the North; and next Spring, the border States of the South, such as Tennessee and the two Virginias, and the cities of the seaboard, will see the real beginning of a genuine tide of emigration that will yet sweep over their entire surface, carrying enterprise, industry, capital, education, prosperity and wealth.

INSULT ON INSULT.—The *Tribune* gives an account of what it calls an "insult to Gen. TERRY" at Richmond, in this tasteful style:

"Last Saturday afternoon, while Gen. TERRY and wife were returning from a carriage ride, in turning the corner of Broad and Twelfth streets, three specimens of Virginia's feminine F. F. V. indulged in the characteristic salutations of all Copperheads—hissing. *The General gave the nostrils of his proboscis a gentle elevation, and serenely passed on.*"

We should like to know which is considered the greatest insult by Gen. TERRY—the hissing of the three women, or the *Tribune's* sentence, which we put in italics?

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Once on a time, at or about Niagara Falls, a big Indian was discovered in a state of great anxiety inquiring for a certain wigwam. Some one asked him what was the trouble; was he lost? "No!" said the big Indian, straightening up and proudly striking his breast; "No! Indian no lost; *wigwam* lost—Indian *here!*"

The Irrepressible Conflict.

We used this phrase a few days ago to head an account of the outrage at Greenwich, Conn., upon the negro family DAVENPORT. As a sporadic instance of ruffianism, perhaps it may not be worthy of further attention. Similar outrages occur daily; they are chiefly the fruits of idleness and indulgence in rum. But this case is peculiar—it is of a representative character—it is one of a large family of similar tenor that will speedily follow unless prompt reprobation shall discourage the actors. The extraordinary spectacle of a jury undertaking to investigate a homicide that was confessedly the result of premeditated riot; a jury quietly listening to the important confessions of scamps who boasted of their participation and of their joining in a deliberate organization to do this very outrage—a jury thus brow-beaten and quietly submitting to the scourging, is a spectacle that excels its infamy only in its cowardice. With the hesitation and bated breath of men who were performing an unpleasant duty, these craven jurymen managed to—what? Did they promptly order the arrest of the men who had, by their own confession, undertaken murder? No; they saw nothing to punish, nothing to censure even, in the jolly little freak of trying to separate man and wife by hanging, shooting or stoning to death the two persons whose offence consisted in simple and respectful obedience to the laws of the State. No; those solid men of Connecticut—grave citizens of a State most oracular in her assumption of superior virtue—had no word of reproach for the mob, no good advice for the villains who adorned their court-room, but were with difficulty enabled to repress direct approbation of this ruffianism. We are glad to find one little thing to their credit—they did not theoretically (although they did practically) ignore the law; they mustered sufficient courage to justify the attacked man, and say that the law held him guiltless. But still no censure of the ruffians; on the contrary, the considerate jury volunteered a little good advice, or rather warning, to that or any future gang who might undertake to mob peaceable citizens; they (the jury,) assured these mobbing gentlemen that whenever they indulged in their delicate pastimes, they must expect to run dangerous risks; that they might get hurt, perhaps shot, might be killed, and still the absurd laws of Connecticut would hold the shooter guiltless—and the very excellent Accident Assurance Company of that blessed State would peremptorily refuse to take risks in any such venture.

So much for the Jury as the legal expositor of justice. They dodged, and faltered, and shrunk, until the men who ordinarily fill the largest space in the area of society had shriveled into little more than nothingness. Your unshot rowdy came forth from the jury-room six feet high—your ridiculous juryman could have walked under Tom Thumb's arm.

But this was not all. A BUTTON, fired with spontaneous zeal; a BUTTON that was but now a juryman, relieved from the restraint of an oath, and once more a Connecticutian, pure and simple, lifted up his voice and presented the smutched defendants with "advice gratis," as the quack doctors phrase it. We have already given the substance of this remarkable unbuttoning, and will not bore the reader further than to say that a more insolent outrage upon civil rights would be inconceiveable, unless by BUTTON; a more outrageous invasion of good neighborhood cannot be named, unless by BUTTON; a more flagrant attempt to set mobism above law will not be recorded, unless by BUTTON. Why, this ridiculous BUTTON—this BUTTON of Corinthian brass—after solemnly certifying to the innocence and justification of a given act, goes about to lecture the exculpated man (we should not call him defendant, since the jury were not *quite* equal to making the mob ruffians complainants,) and pick flaws with his complexion, his color, if you please; does this BUTTON; and he, BUTTON, fired with prophetic fervor, predicts that ANDERSON must give up the home he has worked so hard for, pack up his Lares and Penates, (if niggers have such things,) and "get"—that is the Dixian vernacular. Get where? No matter to BUTTON—only go, leave, put ont, keep moving—and so saying, BUTTON goes into his hole.

This may be a very small trifle for a Connecticut juryman, but it is really a matter of great importance inside and ontside of that State. Resolved to first principles, it amounts to this: Are men to be equal and to be treated as equals by the laws? Now, BUTTON, yea or nay? Do you, BUTTON, down there in Connecticnt understand you are setting a dangerous example? Already a great and influential newspaper has caught your cue, and published a leading editorial that can have no other effect than to provoke and intensify the antagonism illustrated by you, BUTTON. On this tender subject the air is full of electricity. Whether for good or evil, (and we do not undertake to judge,) our country is permeated by two antagonistic elements, the negro and a rival white class, occupying to a great extent cognate positions in business and in intelligence. We need not be surprised at the clashing of these discordant elements; the vices of human nature are all the more strongly developed where low breeding and ignorance are most profound, and uneducated human nature is inherently jealous and revengeful. We can almost count the years on our fingers when the now hounded and persecuted negro filled a score of lucrative stations just fitted to his capacity, and in which he flourished, respectable and respected. But the other helots came, like the locusts of the Nile, invaded all the land, underbid the swarthy waiter, carman, porter, scavenger, or what not, and by main pressure crowded him out. The discomfited black retreated from one defence to another, pursued with most active malice by his prolific rival, until at last he is crowded almost beyond the pale of existence. Twenty years ago, a great portion of the rougher work of this city was done by colored people; they were very generally faithful and thrifty, and not a few of them are now well-to-do farmers in the adjacent country. But white competition has wrested one after another from the black man the means of of support; and, not content with supplanting him in work, has sworn upon the altar of prejudice that he shall not live at all.

Now, we cannot expect to eradicate this wicked spirit; the two classes, or races we might say, are sworn foes. But it does not become the superior race to side in this contest with the strongest; we can surely afford to see fair play—we cannot afford to shoulder the mean prejudices and dogmatic insolence of that BUTTON. If we must have a sort of servile, sub-human war, at least let it be regulated by fair rules. We are not anxious to champion either party, although a sense of justice pleads strongly for the weaker side. We reprobate all attempts to incarnate this natural antagonism, and look upon such men as BUTTON as incendiaries; blind guides, who would lead both classes to destruction. We regret the tone and tendency of our neighbor's editorial, because it reads so much like an invitation to a new riot—a sort of prologue to the wicked teaching that we fear is to follow. We hope it is improbable that we shall soon see another serious disturbance on black account; but even such small affairs as that at Greenwich indicate an unhealthy condition of feeling. At such outrages—small though they may be—must be disowned by the people and punished by the law. It is a matter of regret that the leader of the mob was killed; he ought to have done the State some service in prison, and there is that much lost. But the dangerous indication in it all is the deference evidently paid to the mobites by the jury; the criminal neglect of that jury to arrest the rascals; the halting and reluctant way in which they exonerated the people who had the temerity to defend their own lives, and the extraordinary extra-judicial speech of that man BUTTON, who, let us hope, does *not* represent the average sentiment of his neighborhood.

We need more calmness in these affairs. It is easy to become excited, and there will be plenty of occasions. But just now we must bring people back to the recognition of the law; we must have the laws faithfully and stanrly administered; we must give every man all his rights and insist upon all our own; we must promptly meet every indication of mob and Lynch law by the statute and the strong arm of justice; we must carefully avoid irritation in the matter of black and white, and try to harmonize the freqnent differences that may arise. Some people talk flippantly of the extinction of the colored race. Had the "patriarchal institution" survived the epoch of war, the black race, might within a given period, have bleached into a paleness that would have insured the extinction of the real negro. But let not any one hastily suppose that four millions of robust and prolific people are to be brushed away by a theory. They are with us, and will remain here for centuries. It is all moonshine to dodge the question. They are a constituent and for the present an ineradicable element. It is, then, the part of wisdom to recognize the situation, and set our wits to devise means whereby justice first and then harmony may prevail. Is it not, BUTTON?

NOTES.

UNDESERVED INFLICTION.—What unknown sin has this people committed that they should be doomed to further visitation from that enterprising Bohemian DION BOUCICAULT? Can he not be satisfied with his original French-English-Hibernian drama; but must he lay his lawless hands upon our choicest traditions, and drag through his commercial mill the beautiful legends crystalized into prose poems by the genius of WASHINGTON IRVING? We see, with inexpressible disgust, the announcement that this dramatic tinker is going to paraphrase, travestie, adapt, edit, or do some other unwarrantable outrage to the romantic legend of Rip Van Winkle! Well, modesty is not one of BOUCICAULT'S weaknesses. He is a second and enlarged edition of ALPHONSO of Castile, and there never came from creative power a thing that he would not undertake to "improve"—for a clear third of the profits.

—Brig.-Gen. DE RUSSY, who has long had command of the Southern Defences of Washington, is in this city en route for his new command in Alabama. The General has just received three brevets in the regular army for gallantry and good behavior: Major, Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel. Capt. MORGAN, of his staff, accompanies him.

THE WATERING PLACES.

LAKE GEORGE.

The Loveliest of American Lakes—How to Get There.—Railroads vs. Steamboats—The Misery of the One and the Comfort of the Other—Fishing—How the Fish Taste, and the Flavor of the Flesh and Fowl—Hotels, Artists, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAKE GEORGE, Thursday, Aug. 10, 1865.

Health and pleasure seekers industriously explore this broad country for places to spend their money to the best advantage; but only a tithe of the vast annual current of Summer travel ever sets this way; Saratoga seems to be the great goal that most people wish to reach in this direction. But what physician prescribes Congress water for bilious derangements, and adds horse-races, faro banks, heavy dinners, big drunks, late hours and half-a-dozen changes of toilet per diem? And don't the mercury climb to the same altitude at Saratoga that it does in New-York or Philadelphia? And who ever felt better or stronger, either in body or morals, by spending a "season" at Saratoga? When the results of the season are summed up, havn't Pharaoh's bankers and the elegantly-garnished apples of Sodom had the best time of it, and made the most conquests? These are my opinions, Mr. TIMES, not yours. Most likely you won't believe them. Very well, "you pays your money and you takes your choice"—especially when you go to Saratoga, the choice generally being Hobson's.

Here's my congratulations to all who pass by that hot and dusty place and reach the peaceful bosoms of Lakes George and Champlain, where you can eat and sleep at rational hours, and stand a chance of getting what you are searching for. If I am to estimate the number of sensible persons who Summer it away from home by the number only who visit Lake George, I fear I should do injustice to the gallant people who have just squelched such a vast rebellion. But we are a progressive nation, and by and by most people will have learned the art of pleasure as truly as most of them have learned the art of money making. Then will be the millennium for such Summer resorts as Lake George.

I have spent a few days at Bolton Landing, on the west side of the lake, and by far the loveliest and most enchanting spot on the shores of the American Loch Katarine. It combines a greater amount of landscape and water views than is often placed within the vision. Not so much in the expanse of the scene before us, but in its pure and varied beauty. First, this sheet of pellucid water; the islands dotting its surface with their darkly green and luxuriant foliage; the bays, inlets and little harbors; the bold mountains rising grandly and gloomily to the east and north; the cool lake breeze and the entire quiet of the spot, all combine to make it just such a resort as the sincere health-seeker would prefer above all others. Then this ground is all sacred too, with living memories of the Revolution, of the earlier strife between the French and English, and with the exploits of the red men who long held kingly sway over these lakes and mountains. Some of the beautiful Indian names still attach to these localities, but the paleface has called the lake and mountains after his own manner, and the poetry of the aborigines is almost unappreciated. In this connection I must thank LONGFELLOW and Secretary WELLES for what they have done toward preserving our beautiful Indian nomenclature. I will be obliged to the latter of he will send me the translation of a few of his last. He may leave out the *Dunderberg*, for I live in its shadow, and am sure it is more Dutch than Indian.

The Indian name of Lake George was *Hor-i-con*, signifying clear or silvery water. The red-coats who fought under the banner of King GEORGE, found it a bright royal sheet of water, and they called it Lake George. When the gallantry of our forefathers had swept away the sceptre of that ruler, they were so well satisfied with the job that they forgot to change the name back, or to christen it anew. The lake well deserves its appropriate Indian title. A finer sheet of water does not exist. It is infinitely purer and better than Croton. The bottom of the lake is generally rock and sand, and can be distinctly seen at a depth of twenty-five to thirty feet. There is no limestone in the water, and housekeepers call it "soft," and these blue depths abound in the sweetest fish epicure ever tasted.

But one cannot enjoy Lake George without knowing how to get there, and as I am only doing a public service to that portion of the public which has never been here, and am not subsidized by any particular route, I will briefly tell how you *may* get here. You leave New-York either by Harlem rail or Hudson rail, it don't make any difference to VANDERBILT, as he owns them both. Perhaps he'd a *leetle* rather you'd take the Harlem, because he wants to get that well built up before he drops the Hudson. But most people take the boats, and as time is money with Americans, even on a pleasure tour, most everybody takes the night-boat. Now, a company of wise mariners, who will probably sometime own a line on the Styx, have built two immense steamers, the *St. John* and the *Dean Richmond*, marine palaces perfectly regal in all their appointments, and capable of carrying almost an untold number of people. But an untold number of people go, and the consequence is, that unless you engage a state-room a week before-hand, you will take your views of the Hudson from the cabin floor or the outer deck, and before morning the "noble Hudson" might as well be the turbid Mississippi, so far as your sentiment is concerned. The night we started there was one of the grandest rushes of the season. The state-rooms were all taken before the clerk opened his office, and several hundred people had the pleasure of distributing themselves about the cabins, rather too promiscuously either for comfort or sleep. When the boat touched the dock next morning at Albany, there was an amusing sight. Gallant gentlemen, interesting ladies, and half-dressed babies lay around like the sleepers after a carnival. It took some time to get everybody waked up, and some time longer to convince them of their condition, especially one young lady, who had slept on three chairs, and whose sleeping evolutions had nearly cast her waterfall, and one of her "rats," beside, so disarranging her crinoline as to inform every passer of the exact size of her pretty little foot—with a foot or two of stocking added. Naturally, she was somewhat alarmed on discovering herself, but I am happy to say that she is now at Saratoga, where Congress water has restored her equanimity, and if there is any lack of raiment for her person it is at the other end.

The readers of the TIMES, who are all reasonable persons, will reasonably suppose that such a rush of patronage would have a very happy effect upon the dampers of the officers of the boats and line. But it don't. Quite the contrary. It makes them dreadful cross. They don't seem to like it at all. These gentlemen are very happy to get the newspapers to glowingly describe one of the grand steamers to the tune of a column or two, but when the confiding public rush on board to patronize them, the result of the aforesaid newspaper mention, they sing another song. They don't care whether they accommodate you or not. And so on our steamer, the *St. John*, the Captain was surley and ill-natured, the clerk was really impudent, and the chambermaid, who evidently owned the boat, was the most insolent of all.

When you get to Albany, get a good breakfast at the Delevan House, which is a sure thing, and take the cars for Saratoga and Whitehall. It don't make much difference which particular car of the train you get into, as you will have to get out half-a-dozen times or more before you reach your destination. Not that there are any necessary changes to make, but that the conductor is rather deficient in calculating, and can't tell how many cars are necessary to carry his passengers, even after they are all comfortably seated. So he routs you all out into the hot sun, until he has time to count you, and then you get back into the same cars you got out of. To avoid all changes, take the engine. A large proportion of the passengers get off at Saratoga, that being the Mecca of their pilgrimage. Sixteen miles beyond Saratoga is Moreau Station, where a comfortable line of stages connects for Caldwell, at the head of Lake George, fourteen miles distant, where passengers who leave Albany in the morning arrive in time for an excellent dinner at the Fort William Henry Hotel. But all who wish to enjoy the benefit of the law of compensations, will buy their tickets for Ticonderoga, via Whitehall. Or if they start from Saratoga, will take an excursion ticket "through the Lake," via Whitehall, Ticonderoga and Lake George to Bolton or Caldwell. At Whitehall, the head of Lake Champlain, you gladly make the transfer from intolerably dusty cars to a very comfortable line of steamers, which ply between Whitehall and Rouse's Point, and form the connecting link with Montreal, by what is known as the "Lake Route." This is the end of your misery. Henceforth you are free from dust. The steamer winds its way through the sinuous channel of the southern end of Champlain for thirty miles, and in the meanwhile you have time to make your toilet, and get a very decent dinner, in which there is quite as much ceremony as victuals. But the sail to Ticonderoga just puts you in pleasant trim for the enjoyment of the afternoon. At this point Lake Champlain widens out majestically, and looks like the Champlain that McDONOUGH won his great victory upon. If you hav'nt had your dinner, there will be time enough to get it at a very good hotel at Ticonderoga, while you are waiting for the stages which are to carry you four miles to the foot of Lake George, for the Lake forms its connection with Champlain by a roaring, tearing, sparkling little torrent of a stream, just large enough to afford a fine water power, which is abundantly improved. Starting from Ticonderoga, the stage route runs past the ruins of the old fort, quite well preserved, and the walls of the old building, where ETHAN ALLEN made his early morning call on the English commander, are still standing. I said the distance hence to the foot of Lake George was four miles. That depends on circumstances. The proprietor of the stage route says it is six miles. But he has a motive in that, for he charges 70 cents fare, (in case you don't have an excursion ticket,) or about 17 cents a mile. But you forget all that, and the distance too, if this same stage proprietor goes along in your stage. He is a very original genius, and and devotes himself to the amusement of his patrons. On arriving at the Fort grounds the coach halts, and the proprietor proceeds to make a brief and eloquent speech, in which he recounts the manner in which ETHAN ALLEN took the fort, and closes with a grand peroration on the perpetuity of the Union and the "Continual Congress." The rest of the way is enlivened in a similar manner, the old stager asserting that "this is a pleasure route," and that he is bound that you shall have what you call for. You get your money's worth from him, rather more, certainly, than from some other people you patronize on the same route.

At 4 o'clock, the passengers and the trunks, the latter occupying by far the most room, are all aboard the handsome little steamer *Minnehaha*, and bound up the lake. Every foot of the way now is invested with rare beauty and interest. The loveliest of inland lakes is before you, locked in by mountains on every hand, its clear, placid waters sparkling in the afternoon sunlight, and cool, pure breeze fanning you into a delightful state of coolness. Before you get to the head of the lake, you will be ready to make your peace with all mankind, and very glad you came this way.

I stopped at Bolton, because it furnishes the most charming scenery on the lake, and the best fishing. It is also an exceedingly quiet spot, delightfully free from all fashionable style or restraint, where you can row, or fish, or walk, and eat and sleep *sans ceremonie*. The eating hereabouts is the very climax of luxury. I thought I had been eating lamb chops, veal cutlets and Spring chickens long enough to be a judge of them; but I hadn't. It must have been something else called by the same names. The meats here are perfectly delicious. Lamb is as tender as chicken, and the chicken so sweet and tender, that I could make the shrewdest Frenchman believe he was eating frogs; while the veal—"mountain veal," they call it—well, all I can say about it is, that it is the *deer-est* veal I ever tasted, and the fish are nowhere excelled. Taken from these waters they cannot be. They are served up at every meal, in every variety and style. Boiled lake trout, caught here by hook and line, in the deepest waters; pickerel, very fine, boiled or broiled; black bass, now in their greatest glory, boiled or fried; perch, the sauciest fish to bite, and a very agreeable fish to eat; and brook trout, laid on your plate crisp and brown, the daintiest morsel for the daintiest palate. You begin to grow fat as soon as you land.

The only drawback to Bolton is that it has no hotel worthy of the name. The present old rookery furnishes very poor accommodations for a few at very stiff prices. People are therefore compelled to go to Caldwell, where the scenery is not near as beautiful, but where, at the Fort William Henry Hotel, they get something near the worth of their money, though they cannot escape the reign of fashion, which finds its way to the shores of this lake, as well as to Saratoga and Newport. But it is not so stiff or exacting here, and a very good degree of comfort is enjoyed under the auspices of the Messrs. GALE.

The beauties of Lake George have been perpetuated upon canvass as well as in song and story. KENNETT'S "October Afternoon" embodies a part of the scene which is before my eyes as I write. And year after year sketch-books and easels quietly roam along these shores in quest of beautiful subjects. This year, thus far, the number of artists is less than usual. The only one I have encountered hereabout, is BARROW, of New-York, who is filling his portfolio with numerous studies of the fine mountain scenery.

The Indian Summer here is said to be beautiful beyond all conception. CYMON.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Arrah-na-Pogue closes its sixth week of unexampled prosperity with a matinee at one o'clock, and the usual performance in the evening. Our rural friends in Brooklyn, Newark, Hoboken and Williamsburgh will doubtless avail themselves of the opportunity to witness one of the most interesting dramas yet produced at this theatre.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Miss REIGNOLDS appears as the heroine in Piccolano, at a matinee to-day.

WINTER GARDEN.—The usual performances of Mr. BARNUM'S company will be given this afternoon nd evening.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Friday, Aug. 11.

One thousand eight hundred and eleven bales cotton arrived here yesterday, and 91 bales passed here for St. Louis.

The army worm is threatening the entire destruction of the cotton crop. At Wharton, Texas, one field of two hundred acres was destroyed in one night.

Receipts of cotton at New-Orleans for the week ending Aug. 8 is 19,465 bales. Stock on hand, 66,534 bales.

The steamer *Star*, with 209 bales of cotton, was burned on the Red Bayou, a tributary to the Red River, two weeks since.

A schooner wrecked on Yazoo Bar was a total loss. The crew were saved. No dates.

During a storm at Natchez, July 31, several coal barges were sunk; one containing 22,000 bushels belonging to the government.

From New-Orleans.

Arrived last night, the United States Mail steamship *Fung Shuey*, J. B. HILDRETH, Commander, from New-Orleans Aug. 5, with United States mail, merchandise and passengers, to H. B. CROMWELL & Co.

Aug. 5, fifteen miles off Southwest Pass, passed steamship *George Cromwell*, bound in; and Aug. 9, off Sand Key Light, at 4 P. M., passed steamship *Matamoras*, hence for New-Orleans.

List of Passengers—Wm. O'Key, lady and 2 children; Mrs. Byrnes and child, Mrs. R. K. Sterling, Miss Taylor, Capt. W. Stanton, Capt. John H. Bowen, D. Kelhan, Jno. Ayres, S. P. Griswold and lady, Mr. Somerville, Dr. G. W. Smith, A. W. Bains, L. G. Watson, Ed. Byrne, Capt. Bonsell, Miss Lane, W. Somerville, J. M. Parks, wife and 2 children and two servants; T. R. Somerville, Ira Cooper, child and servant; F. C. Rogers, D. R. Dunlap, Miss F. Case and two children, V. Vincent, M. Jacobson, B. F. Morgan and servant, H. Marks, Wm. Mallory, Capt. Hanson and servant, Geo. F. Flood, John Y. Clopper, Christopher Vanecker.

The Algonquin and the Navy Department.

LETTERS FROM E. N. DICKERSON.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The fraudulent and tyrannical acts of the Bureau of Steam Engineering against Mr. FORBES and the engine of the *Algonquin* have at last reached a point where we must either resist forcibly or abandon the machinery to its fate, and sacrifice the large sums of money already expended in its construction. So long as the department confined themselves to *destroying the wheels of the* engine we knew how to protect ourselves to *some extent* against the consequences; but when they send a gang of men aboard the ship and begin to cut into the boilers and engine, I know of no way but to fight or to give up the machine to the "scrap-heap"—a fate predestined for it by Capt. FOX and Chief-Engineer ISHERWOOD from the beginning, and rendered necessary to them as their only escape from a disgraceful public exposure of the monstrous crimes against this people which they have deliberately committed for the last four years.

The accompanying letters exhibit the present situation of the affair, and it now remains for the Secretary of the Navy to decide whether he, with the strong hand of power, will now, after notice, sustain his subordinates in these acts of violence as he has thus far allowed himself to be used to protect them in their frauds. Yours, respectfully,

EDW. N. DICKERSON.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 11.

Rear-Admiral Gregory:

SIR: I am this morning informed by my foreman on the *Algonquin* that your people are cutting holes into the boilers, and preparing to bore holes into the cast-iron steam-pipe which connects the boilers with the engine. It is time that this rascality of ISHERWOOD should end. When the engine is accepted by the department and paid for, it will be their right to destroy it as soon as they choose; but until it is they have no right to touch it. They have already taken off the wheels against the protest of Mr. FORBES, and now they are attacking the engine itself. It will not need much time or ingenuity to disable the machine entirely; and it is, therefore, obviously better that the fight should begin now, before they do it, than that we should await its destruction, and then have the country informed by the affidavit of some tool of ISHERWOOD that our engine is not capable of working. I have, therefore, sent the accompanying letter to your engineer aboard; and my orders to my own people will be carried out. I trust that you will see the propriety of interfering to prevent a collision.

The contract gives the department the right to test, by proper means, the power and economy of *such an engine as we make*, not the right to mutilate it, and then test its qualities; and neither Mr. FORBES nor I will quietly submit to an act of tyranny which could not be safely committed by the Emperor of the French himself against one of his subjects.

Yours, very respectfully,

EDW. N. DICKERSON.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 11.

Chief-Engineer Sprague, Navy-Yard, New-York:

SIR: I notify you that you must not bore a hole in the cast-iron steam-pipe of the *Algonquin*. The borings would go into the valves and cylinder, and Mr. FORBES cannot be at the cost of taking the engine down to clear out your chips, or take the risk of running the machine when the valves and cylinders are liable to be destroyed by them. I have directed my men to resist any attempt to perform this outrage by force. The pretence of using a thermometer in order to ascertain which engine develops the most power or runs the most economically is too ridiculous to be put forward as an excuse for this transparent trick to disable the machine. Yours, &c.,

EDW. N. DICKERSON.

The Canadian Parliament.

SPEECH OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL—THE CONFEDERATION POLICY.

The following is the speech of Lord MONCK, the Governor of Canada, delivered at the opening of the extra session of Parliament, at Quebec, on Tuesday last:

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council—Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

In conformity with the announcement which I made to you at the end of the last session of Parliament, a deputation from the Canadian ministry proceeded to London, to confer with her Majesty's Government on questions of importance to the Province.

I have now called you together at the earliest convenient moment after the return of the deputation, in order that you may receive the report of their mission, and complete the important business which, at the conclusion of the last session, was left unfinished. I have directed that the correspondence referring to the mission to England shall be communicated to you for your consideration. The happy termination of the civil war which has for the last four years prevailed in the United States of America, cannot fail to exercise a beneficial influence in the commercial and industrial interests of the Province, and we may trust that the re-establishment of peace will lead to a constantly-increasing development of friendly relation between our people and the citizens of the great republic.

The circumstances which rendered it necessary to place a portion of the volunteer militia of the Province on permanent duty having ceased to exist, the force has been recalled, and I have to express my feeling of satisfaction at the readiness with which the men responded to the call of duty, and the general good conduct they exhibited during the period of their service.

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY: I have directed that the estimates for the current year and the statement of the expenditure which has been incurred, chargeable against the vote of credit of last session, shall be laid before you. You will find, with reference to both, that economy has been combined with a due regard to efficiency.

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN: I have not failed to transmit to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for presentation to her Majesty, the addresses to which you agreed during the last session in favor of a Federal union of the Colonies of British North America. I have directed that the reply of the Secretary of State shall be communicated to you; and I trust that the mature examination of the project will, ere long, induce the Legislatures of the other Provinces to concur with you in giving their sanction to a measure which has been adopted as a great feature of imperial policy, and has been twice noticed with approbation in her Majesty's speeches from the throne.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

THE GRAND MATCH AT BROOKLYN NEXT WEEK.

The second trial of skill between the Mutual and Atlantic Clubs this season, will take place at Brooklyn on Monday afternoon, on the Capitoline ball grounds, Bedford, access to which is had direct by the Fulton-avenue cars from the Fulton ferry. The game is called for 2:30 P. M., and by that time all will, doubtless, be in readiness, for there will be no such trouble in clearing the field on this occasion as there was at Hoboken, as Superintendent FOLK, of Brooklyn, will be on hand with 100 of the Metropolitan Police, and what he undertakes will be attended to and carried out, and he is determined not only to have a clear field on the occasion, but thorough order from first to last. A corps of detectives, too, will be in attendance to lock up every noted individual of the light-fingered gentry who presents himself at the entrance way. Those who go early will get the choice seats. There is ample room for 10,000 spectators on these grounds. The game promises to be even more attractive than the previous match, and it will undoubtedly be decided on its merits entirely, as not the slightest outside interference will be permitted. The clubs are on the best terms, though rivals, and no trouble ever emanates from the ball players themselves.

GOTHAM VS. HUDSON RIVER.

The return game between these clubs played at Hoboken yesterday resulted in the success of the Gothams. The Hudson River nine obtained the lead in the first innings, and on the second score no less than 12 runs by some excellent batting, the totals at the close standing 16 to 5 in their favor. Afterward, however, HARRY WRIGHT went in to pitch in place of STEVENS, and in the last seven innings the Hudson River nine were only able to add 10 runs to the score, so effective did HARRY'S slows prove to be. The Gothams, in the interim, by plucky up-hill play, not only recovered their lost ground, but came in the victors at the close by a score of 29 to 26. It was a well-played game throughout, and this time the Gothams merited the success they achieved. BEADLE led the score at the bat, and HATFIELD in fielding, BEADLE'S base-play being also noteworthy. On the Hudson River side, MILSPAUGH was the most successful in batting, and they excelled in taking flyballs, 12 being credited to them. the Gothams taking but 5. The Newburgh Club were hospitably entertained at the close, and left for home this morning.

Interesting Base Ball Match.

THE ACTIVES OF NEW-YORK AGAINST THE ATHLETICS OF PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 10.

The hitherto unconquerable Athletic Base Ball Club, of this city, have at last been compelled to give and not receive the ball at the end of a contest with a rival club. They suffered a defeat yesterday afternoon at the hands of the Active Club, of New-York, on the Athletic grounds, Fifteenth and Columbia-avenue. The Athletics have been steadily vanquishing all opponents, both in this city and New-York, until yesterday. They have played this season twelve regular match games with crack New-York and Philadelphia clubs, and have carried off in triumph as many balls. Their defeat yesterday by the Actives took everybody by surprise, as the friends of the club began to consider them invincible.

The playing of the Actives was superb, while that of the Athletics was, for some reason, by no means up to the reputation of the Club. The Actives owe their victory, in a great measure, to their splendid use of the bat, while some magnificent fielding was done by the Athletics. Two prominent members of the Athletic were absent through indisposition, and a favorite ball used by the Club was lost at an early period of the game and while the scores were nearly equal. It is stated that this circumstance affected the playing of the Athletics. This ball was knocked over the fence that separates the Athletic play ground from the premises of the Wagner Free Institute of Science. The Principal of that Institution secured the ball and resolutely declined to give it up to the owners, a circumstance which created considerable indignation, and which it is stated has been done on a number of similar occasions. The game was witnessed by an immense assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The presentation of the ball took place immediately after the close of the game. Col. FITZGERALD was spokesman on behalf of the Athletic, and the ball was received by Mr. PAGE, of the Active.

The Athletics were desirous of playing another game with their conquerors next Saturday afternoon, but no arrangement could be effected. The utmost good feeling prevailed between the rival clubs, and the Athletics bore their defeat with becoming dignity and stoicism. The score is as follows:

ATHLETIC.	Outs.	Runs.	ACTIVE.	Outs.	Runs.
McBride, p.	4	0	Page, 3d b.	3	4
Reach, 2d b.	2	3	Vanderwerken, l f	4	3
McCleary, l. f.	4	1	Stockman, s. s.	3	4
Birkenstock, 1st b	2	0	"P" George, 2d b.	2	5
Lamagrene, c. s.	3	0	Rogers, r. f.	4	4
Bathurst, r. f.	3	3	Ebbetts, c. f.	2	4
E. A. Gaskill, 3d b	3	1	Rooney, 1st b.	1	3
C. M. Gaskill, c. f	4	0	Kelly, c.	4	1
Kleinfelder, c.	3	0	Walker, p.	4	0
Total	27	13	Total	27	26

RUNS EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Athletic	6	3	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	—13
Active	4	5	6	5	1	3	1	3	0	—26

Fly catches made—Athletic, 13; Active, 4.
Left on bases—Athletic, 4 times; Active, 6 times.
Umpire—Gibney, of the Olimpic Base Ball Club.
Scorers—Richard Benson and C. T. Williamson.
Time of game—2 hours and 35 minutes.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 11.

The Camden Club, of Camden, beat the Actives, of New-York, this afternoon in a full game of nine innings. The following is the score: Camdens, 22; Actives, 17. Five thousand persons witnessed the game. On Thursday next the Camdens and the Athletics play the first of a new series of home games. The Actives left for New-York to-night.

Cricket.

TROY VS. MANHATTAN.

The match between these clubs which took place yesterday on the St. George grounds at Hoboken, resulted in the signal success of the Manhattan eleven, who defeated their country brethren in one innings with eleven runs to spare. The Manhattans had a first-class team in hand and played a good game throughout. PEERLESS laid himself out at the bat in fine style, scoring 40 by good cricket, PLUMER running up 16 rapidly, SHAW 12, by good batting, and SEABRING 10. In fielding too, they did well, good catches being made by HUDSON, SEABRING and PLUMER, and some excellent play shown at wicket by TYLER. RUSSELL, as long-stop, only allowed three balls to pass him in the two innings. On the Troy side WHITEHEAD'S 22, and VAN KLEECK'S 13, were the only double figures. The following is the score:

MANHATTAN.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Hudson b. Crow	7	Tyler b. Corpe	3
Herbert b. Corpe	8	H. Tucker b. Follett	20
Seabring b. Corpe	10	Plumer b. Corpe	16
Shaw b. Crow	12	Russell b. Crow	4
Peerless c. Van Buren b. Crow	40	Simpson b. Corpe	4
		Sweesy, not out	0
		Byes, 7; leg-byes, 1; total	8
Total	122		

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Van Kleeck b. Hudson	8	not out	13
Fagan c. Seabring b. Hudson	1	b. Tucker	1
Crow b. Peerless	6	b. Hudson	0
Whitehead, lbw., b. Hudson	22	b. Tucker	2
Corpe b. Tucker	4	c. and b. Hudson	2
F. Van Buren c. and b. Hudson	1	b. Tucker	0
Smith c. Plumer b. Hudson	0	b. Tucker	8
Morris b. Tucker	9	b. Tucker	8
Pratt b. Hudson	3	b. Tucker	0
Follett st. Tyler b. Hudson	2	b. Tucker	1
Munton, not out	3	b. Tucker	0
Byes, 2; leg-byes, 3; n. b., 1; total	6	Byes, 4; leg-byes, 1; wides, 1; total	6
Total	64	Total	63

Umpires—Messrs. HIGHAM and H. WRIGHT.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. Fenton arrived in the city yesterday from Albany, and is stopping at the Astor House. Maj.-Gen. Thomas, Washington; Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. A. R. Dimon, Dacatoh Territory; E. B. Dorsey, San Francisco, and H. Rolando, U. S. Navy, are also at the Astor House.

Gen. Lew Wallace, Baltimore; Gen. Whitney, Boston; Gen'l, D. F. Douglass, California; Hon. Dean Richmond, Batavia; Hon. E.C. Ingersoll, Peoria; Hon. Garrett Davis, Kentucky, and Hon. A. Boody, New-York, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. B. H. Hill, U. S. Army; M. B. Moody, U. S. Navy; G. T. Belding, Chicago; and Thos. A. Rhodes, Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. A. Provost, Washington, D. C., is stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

Passing Strange.

Although we have been extracting teeth for over two years with the nitrous oxide gas, yet persons come in every day, and are astonished to have their teeth drawn without pain. They really expect to be hurt *some*, and when their teeth are drawn *without any pain at all*, and while they are enjoying a pleasant dream, they can scarcely find words to express their surprise. They often exclaim, "Why, it is just nothing at all." "I almost wish I had some more teeth to be extracted." A gentleman came from Canada West to have us extract thirteen teeth. We took them out by one dose of gas, and he was not in the chair five minutes. He wrote his name on our certificate roll, (which now contains over five thousand names!) and added, "Came five hundred miles—am well paid for it."

Our reception room is usually crowded, and those who would avoid delay in waiting should secure an appointment. When this is not done, patients will receive, on entering, a numbered ticket, and be accommodated in the order of arrival.

G. Q. COLTON,
COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—Advertisement.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Window Shades. No. 359 BROADWAY.

For stores,
For skylights,
For dwellings.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
Manufacturers.

Consumption [Curable] by Herbal Remedials.

Lungs—Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN'S Acacian Balsam—will positively eradicate night sweats, deep-seated coughs, bronchitis, asthma, marasmus, sharp pains in the chest, difficult expectoration, physical prostration, and, in fact, every form of consumption will disappear, after the Lungs—Balsam has been used a reasonable length of time. It is compounded of rare native and Lungs—foreign herbs, and healing balsams, whose curative effects prove that nature has provided Lungs—a remedy for every disease. Your nearest druggist will furnish you with a copy of my Lungs—pamphlet of 48 octavo pages, beautifully illustrated with colored plates, free. Price $1 per Lungs—bottle, or six for $5. To be had, wholesale Lungs—and retail of D. BARNES & CO., New-York; Lungs—JOHN D. PARKS, Cincinnati, Ohio; LORD Lungs—& SMITH, Chicago, Ill.; and by druggists Lungs—generally.

Burnett's Cocoaine Dresses the Hair perfectly, without greasing, drying, or stiffening it.

Ladies for the various Watering places, wishing boots and shoes for themselves and families should patronize MILLER & CO., No. 367 Canal-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents. Black or Brown—reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., old by Druggists every where.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Who is Mrs. Winslow?

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upward of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic, giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. WINSLOW is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do rise up and bless her; especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. WINSLOW has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little ones, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup. Try it, mothers—try it now.—*Ladies' Visitor*, New-York City.

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

Peace Hath its Victories.

To prevent or conquer disease is a grand achievement and as surely as bullet and bayonet will destroy, so surely will HOSTETTER'S BITTERS preserve and prolong life.

This is the most trying period of the year. The stamina of the strongest yields more or less to the consuming temperature of midsummer. Vigor oozes from every pore. The strength of man passes away in invisible vapor, and weaker woman becomes relaxed and nerveless. It was to meet such difficulties that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS were given to society. It is to prevent the evil consequences to which an unbraced, depleted, debilitated organization is liable, that they are recommended as a Summer tonic for both sexes. Old people die of exhaustion every day, who might have kept death at bay for years to come by an occasional resort to this powerful and harmless vegetable stomachic.

Nine-tenths of the community, rich as well as poor, work continually. If their hands are unemployed their brains are busy, and head work is as depressing to the vital energies as muscular toil. But tone the system with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, and the wear and tear of business life will be comparatively unfelt, even in the most oppressive weather. No languor will be experienced, for as fast as the vital forces are expended, they will be recruited and renewed by this healthful restorative. As a Summer invigorant, it is indispensable to young and old. Sold everywhere. New-York office, No. 69 Cedar-st.

It Works to Perfection,

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, is perfectly harmless. It produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It cures wind colic, regulates the bowels—gives rest to the mother and health to the child. Offices, No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 616 BROADWAY.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Best Bricks in the United States are being made by Chambers' Patent Steam Brick Machine. One hundred brick per minute have been made, and at *one-third the cost* of hand-made. For patent rights, model and specimen of brick, apply to ABRAM REQUA, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York, up stairs.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability; Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Schilberg's German Ointment—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for piles, old wounds, scrofula, salt rheum, all bone and skin diseases, &c. For sale at the drug-store, No. 93 Bowery, New-York.

Writing Inks and Mucilage, the best in the world manufactured by S. S. STAFFORD, No. 11 Cedar-st., New-York.

Wheelers & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button Hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 639 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 505 Broadway.

**Grover

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Contiguental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have for sale all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
BANKERS,
NO. 28 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
QUARTERMASTER'S VOUCHERS, PROMISSORY NOTES, &c.,
SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.
INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,
Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. E. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, Jr., Merchant.
A. SEHERMON, Merchant of Hallmann, Bros. & Co.
The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.
Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Chemical National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 15th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under the act aforesaid:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the board.

HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the BISHOP'S DERRICK AND ELEVATOR COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, at the Delamater Iron Works, foot of West 13th-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.

JOHN O. STEVENS, Secretary.

MINING PROPERTIES EXAMINED by Prof. HITCHCOCK, late of Amherst.
No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 2, first floor over Park Row.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
BANKERS
AND GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 6 WALL-ST.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND SPECIE
bought and sold at best rates, at the counter.

Four per cent. allowed on all deposits, subject to check at sight.

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, and other securities bought and sold at Broker's Board, at the usual commission.

SILVER MINES FOR SALE.—PARTIES desiring to form mining companies are requested to examine properties placed in my hands, for sale by my San Francisco house.

CHARLES W. BOND, No. 78 Cedar-st.
Late JANSON, BOND & CO., San Francisco.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Broad-st., New-York.
Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

PROPOSALS FOR
$1,000,000
MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
OF
$100, $500 and $1,000,
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,
1ST MAY AND 1ST NOVEMBER,
AND WITH PROVISIONS FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

These bonds are the balance of the $3,500,000 of bonds of the company, issued under the first mortgage, and are now offered for the purpose of completing the extension of the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton; and for furnishing coal, freight and passenger cars and engines.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended to Easton, will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Company's Road, now in the course of construction, and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Rail, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton.

These roads will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation, and it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago and the great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in the course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River, at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Phillipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the Company.

The Capital Stock of the Company, amounting to $3,200,000, has all been called in and expended upon the road, which, in addition to the amounts received and to be received from the bonds applied and to be applied to the extension of the present road and the building of the branch road, afford an undoubtedly ample basis for the security of these bonds. This will be evident from the fact that the business of the local road from Newark to Hackettstown has always been sufficient to pay 7 per cent. interest on the money invested in it.

Sealed proposals for these bonds will be received until Tuesday, the 22d August next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any portion. Ten per cent. will be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on the delivery of the bonds, which will be ready for delivery on or before any time within 30 days, at the option of the bidder. The accrued interest on the bonds will be charged to the date of payment.

The Directors reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids made, but if any bid be accepted all bonds bid for at a higher rate shall be awarded to the bidders at the rate of the lowest bid accepted.

The bonds will be coupon with the right of registration or by surrender of the coupons made transferable on the books of the company, at the pleasure of the holders. Parties making proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, the denomination and price per one hundred dollars.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, New-Jersey, either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, INSURANCE BUILDINGS, No. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

PURSUANT TO A RECENT ACT OF THE Legislature, and in accordance with the requirements of the Insurance Department, the current fiscal year of this company will be extended to and terminate on the 31st day of December next. To adjust the affairs of the company to the new period, a dividend of interest to November 1, 1865, of six per cent. on the scrip of the company, will be paid on and after that day, and a further dividend of interest to February 1, 1866, of one and one-half per cent. on the scrip, will be paid on and after the last mentioned day; after which, dividends of interest will be payable on the 1st day of February in each year. Holders of scrip are requested to present it when receiving payment of interest to have the new day of payment noted thereon.

ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the tract mortgage deeds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals, (indorsed, Proposals for S. F. Bonds,) addressed to Isaac Livermore, Treasurer of said company, at Boston, will be received until TUESDAY, 15th inst., at noon, for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said company to the value of seventy-seven hundred dollars.

Also, of either First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said company to the value of twenty-three hundred dollars.

I. M. FORBES,
H. H. HUNNEWELL,
N. THAYER,
Trustees.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons on the three years Seven and Three-tenth Notes, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time prior to the 14th inst. Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them, on the 14th inst., after 5 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest Department of this office.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 25 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 16.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY,
No. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of G. & T. Stevenson, No. 27 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at which time the election for Trustees to serve the ensuing year will take place.

J. G. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug., 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, Charles Palmer, Cashier, having tendered his resignation, on account of ill health, C. S. Stevenson was appointed to fill the vacancy.

J. S. HARTSHORNE, Assistant Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent., free from government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 10th of August. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. AND government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, Jr., Secretary.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of government tax, payable 10th inst.

J. S. HARTSHORNE, Assistant Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

SECOND MONTHLY DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MONTANA PETROLEUM COMPANY, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, Room No. 8,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

A dividend of three (3) per cent. on par value from earnings of the wells for the month of July, has this day been declared by the "Montana Petroleum Company," payable at their office to stockholders of record on the 10th day of August.

The transfer books will be closed from 10th to 16th of August, inclusive.

A. P. FUNK, President.
LEWIS MAY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 29, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.

Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.

Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be re-opened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. free of government tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 20 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 2d of September next for transfers.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILroad COMPANY will pay its twenty-fourth Semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from the government tax, on the 21st day of August inst. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State National Bank, Utica stockholders at the Oneida National Bank, Syracuse stockholders at the Syracuse National Bank. All others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego, only.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Aug. 3, 1865.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 9, 1865.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors of the Naugatuck Railroad Company have declared a half yearly Dividend of Five per cent. free from government tax, payable 15th instant.

The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th instant, both days inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Seven per cent., free from government tax, payable to the stockholders at their office, No. 400 Hudson-st., on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1865.

DIVIDENDS OF THREE PER CENT. will be paid in stock on the first and second preference stock of this company, on and after this date, at the office of "The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company," transfer agents in New-York, and at this office, payable to stockholders of the 1st of July.

WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 21. Transfer books will close on TUESDAY, the 15th, and reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst. By order.

P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

No. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent has been declared payable on demand.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German woman a situation as nurse and sewing; best of city references. Apply in the store, 65 East 1st-st.

A LADY OF EDUCATION AND REFINEment wishes a situation as companion, either to one lady or some young ladies; has no objection to travel, either in this country or abroad; references exchanged. Address, for two weeks, L. M. N., Post-office, Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y.

EUROPE.—A LADY DESIRES TO RECOMmend her nurse to a family going to Europe; she is accustomed to travel, never sea-sick, an excellent nurse, and in every way desirable to a family about to travel. Call on or address NURSE, No. 55 Catherine-st., New-York.

LADIES WISHING THE SERVICES OF a good cutter and trimmer of dresses and basques, can do so by applying at No. 440 3d-av., in the fancy-store near 33d-st.; no objection to go a short distance out of the city.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, 18 YEARS OF AGE, A returned volunteer, wishes to learn a trade or obtain a situation as clerk or light porter; is not afraid of work, and writes a fair hand. Address R. R., Box No. 161 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY one who thoroughly understands the feeding and care of horses; is willing to make himself generally useful; has first-class city references from his present and former employers. Address C., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, IN a good private family in the city; has four years and seven months' character. Call on or address MICHAEL SCANLAN, No. 128 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION IN a commission or shipping house, for a smart and reliable lad of 17, who resides with his parents. Address S. H. M., Box No. 133 Times Office, and his father will call.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; is experienced and well recommended from his last place. Call at No. 402 Broome-st., corner Centre, New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business; good reference given. Address GARDENER, Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable single man; can give the best of city reference. Call at No. 362 Broadway, saddlery-store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a single man; no objection to living in the country; has reference. Address J. J., Box No. 197 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

CANVASSERS WANTED—MALE OR FEmale, in city or country to sell, POPULAR GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE, of all the members of Congress who voted for the Amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery; a companion to that of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. It is the finest group picture ever published on either side of the Atlantic. Agents can easily make from $200 to $250 a month selling it. Address or call on G. M. POWELL & CO., Room No. 24, Bible House New-York.

BOY WANTED—A LAD OF 15 TO 16 WANTED in the office of a wholesale hardware store; he must write a fair hand, be ready at figures, and reside with his parents; an industrious lad may secure a permanent situation and advancement. Address in handwriting of the applicant, A. B. R., Box No. 146 Times Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A WHOLESALE importing-house to assist in the office and attend to stock if required; a German preferred; must be well recommended. Apply, in own handwriting, to B., Box No. 112 Times Office, and state references and expectations as to salary.

WANTED—IN A NEW ESTABLISHMENT, A young man of 17 or 18 years of age, well educated, and who can reside with his parents in the city; an opportunity to acquire a good knowledge of business. Address W., Post-office Box No. 2,059.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO TAKE charge of a gentleman's place, near this city; must understand ornamental gardening in all its branches; must be a married man, and his wife a good dairy woman. Address S., Box No. 2,930 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED.—A MAN AGED ABOUT 21, CAPABLE of keeping books; good business capacity and willing to work. Apply at No. 377 Broadway

WANTED—A BOY, FROM 12 TO 14 YEARS OF age, in a store down town; salary, $50 first year. Address H., Box No. 129 Times Office.

WANTED—AS NURSE FOR A SICK LADY, A young woman who can produce unquestionable reference. Apply at No. 29 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK, washer and ironer in a small family; must have reference. Apply at No. 239 West 34th-st.

WANTED—SILK HAT TRIMMERS. APPLY TO GOLDING & DUNBAR, Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO., for the purpose of transacting a Banking and General Stock Commission business.

Signed JOHN BRYAN,
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK,
RICHD. S. ROBERTSON,
JOHN F. SATCHELDER.

No. 25 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO. is dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON. The business will be liquidated by us, the surviving partners.

SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of NIMMONS & HAUGHTON.

SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

NEW-YORK, August 1, 1865.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1865.

WILLIAM D. BLACK AND ELBERT B. MONROE were admitted as partners in our firm on the 1st day of March last.

BALL, BLACK & CO.

HARTMAN'S PATENT ELASTIC crutches for the lame, of every nature, are the only crutches ever made on scientific principles. They only need to be tried to be preferred. For sale at No. 69 Broome-street, three doors east of Broadway, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES and other property:

AT CINCINNATI, O., UNTIL MONDAY, AUG. 28, 12 M.,

For the stern-wheel steamboat D. C. Horton, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Meigs, registered 76 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Crook, formerly R. C. Levy, registered 191 tons.
And two (2) wharf-boats, registered 72d and 146 tons.
All of which can be seen at GALLIPOLIS, O., until the day of sale.
One (1) wharf-boat, built at PARKERSBURGH, Va.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at CATLETTSBURGH, Ky.
And the model barges Horace and Capitola, lying at CINCINNATI, O.
All of which can be seen at these places until the day of sale.

AT LOUISVILLE, KY., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30, 12 M., for the

Model barges Charmer, Henry Clay, Woolfolk, Payne No. 5 and R. Norton, and for seventeen (17) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at LOUISVILLE, Ky., until the day of sale.
For the side-wheel steamboat D. A. January, registered 700 tons.
Side-wheel steamboat Ohio (wreck.)
Stern-wheel tug-boat T. D. Horner, registered 129 tons.
And thirteen (13) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ALBANY, Ind., until the day of sale.

AT ST. LOUIS, MO., UNTIL TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 12 M.

Side-wheel steamer Autocrat, registered 803 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Isetta, registered 476 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. H. Baldwin, registered 208 tons.
Side-wheel steamer John Rains, registered 699 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Metropolitan, registered 1857 tons.
Side-wheel steamer R. C. Wood (formerly the Louisiana), registered 797 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Nebraska, registered 673 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Baltic, registered 900 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Emma, registered 194 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Victor, registered 80 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alpha, registered 286 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Nick W. Hughes, registered 189 tons.
Stern-wheel (tow-boat) steamer Newsboy, registered 125 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Silver Lake, registered 142 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer M. W. Baird, registered 96 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer United States, registered 80 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Echo (sunk).
Stern-wheel steamer Mattie Cabler, registered 160 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Porter, registered 113 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alone, registered 211 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer J. S. Pringle, registered 319 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Hopkins, registered 260 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lioness (tow-boat), registered 235 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Carrie Jacobs, registered 186 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Annie Jacobs, registered 208 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lotus, registered 158 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Virginia Barton, registered 160 tons.
Screw tug J. C. Ramsay, registered 80 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Michigan, registered 126 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Huron, registered 126 tons.
Wharf-boat Dearborn, 300 tons.

ALSO,

For the model barges General Sheridan, Keokuk No. 1, Keokuk No. 2, Trenton, St. Louis, Hartford, Anna, Archie, Larimer, William Tell, Frank Dougherty, Duchess, Chantie, Phillips, Vulcan No. 1, Vulcan No. 2, Vulcan No. 3, Vulcan No. 4, Vulcan No. 5, Vulcan No. 6, Vulcan No. 7, Rose, Glendale, Rowena, J. C. Gault, Bob Grier, Dan. Risley, Ed. Kline, Susie, Jessie, Gilmore, Southerner, Guthrie, C. J. Caffrey, Ben. Gerrish, Cartwright, and burnt wrecks of Guthrie, Haight and Hawkins.
And seven (7) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at ST. LOUIS, Mo., until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 300 tons; wharf-boat, (J. C. Irwin,) 148 tons; seventy-seven (77) gunwale barges; model barges Emma, Lizzie, Allen Sprague, Sears and Roanoke; six (6) coal boats; one (1) yawl boat; four (4) skiffs and two (2) small flats.
All of which can be seen at CAIRO, ILLINOIS, until the day of sale.
Also, stern-wheel steamer Lue Eaves, registered 89 tons; model barges Austrelitz, Westmoreland, Roanoke, Josephine, and No. 9; and three (3) box barges.
All of which can be seen at EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, until the day of sale.
Also, screw tug Little Giant, registered 88 tons; and six (6) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 426 tons; one (1) gunwale barge, and two (2) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at HELENA, ARKANSAS, until the day of sale.
Also, wharf-boat R. W. Hill, 280 tons; wharf-boat Michigan, 137 tons; wharf-boat Chancellor, 305 tons; five (5) gunwale barges, and one (1) coal-boat.
All of which can be seen at the MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property endorsed thereon, and addressed to Brigadier-General L. H. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of River Transportation, at the point designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payment to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. Arthur Edwards, Assistant-Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brig.-Gen., and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

LARGE GOVERNMENT S

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 83 Park-place, New-York.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 227 and 229 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MADAME C. MEARS
will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,
No. 161 8th-av., Corner 22d-st., New-York.
Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.
All modern languages taught and spoken.
A preparatory class connected with the institution. Commencement first MONDAY in September.
For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32 Station H, Yorkville, New-York.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 19 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 19 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

THE ROUND-HILL SCHOOL,
AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, *in one of the most beautiful and healthful locations in the country.* Circulars, containing course of study, terms, &c., sent on application to either of the Principals. JOSIAH CLARKE, JAMES F. SPALDING.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 22 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally, or by letter to
Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE
Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen, daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000; 13 instructors. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 269 Madison avenue, corner 40th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
"Under Mr. HAZELTINE'S superintendence, it is already taking high rank."—*Presbyterian, N. Y. Observer, July 13, 1865.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
WATERBURY, CONN.
A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address
Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A boarding-school for Boys,
16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.
Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
Flushing, L. I.
Boarding-school for boys.
R. A. FAIRCHILD.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
Nos. 85, 86, 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
This English and French Boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, September 18th.
Address CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY
Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 125 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS will open Sept. 18, 1865, at No. 54 West 23d-st., corner of Broadway. Particular attention is paid by Mr. GIBBENS to preparation for College and the Scientific Schools. For references, circulars, &c., apply on the premises after Sept. 3, and previously by letter to Box No. 3,211 New-York Post-office. A few private pupils received.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEwood, Pittsfield, Mass., will commence its twenty-fifth academic year Sept. 21, 1865.
The excellence and permanence of its corps of instruction, its superior facilities for physical culture, and the beauty and salubrity of its location, are widely known.
For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR. Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S FRENCH AND ENG- lish boarding and day school, for young ladies, No. 41 West 18th-st., New-York, will reopen on the 20th of September. Miss KENNEDY receives a very limited number of boarding pupils, who are under her own especial supervision, and have every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address as above.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTI- TUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLAT- BUSH, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4. Large shaded playgrounds, and facilities for obtaining a thorough academic education, English and classical. Address E. T. MACE, Principal.
FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1865.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATO- GA COUNTY, N. Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $50 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 11. Address
Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE.—WHITE Plains, Westchester County, N. Y. Rev. R. W. HARRIS, D. D., and R. CHANNING MOORE, Jr., A. M., Principals. The Fall term of this select boarding school for boys will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865. For circulars address either of the principals.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY IN- FORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, Beekman Hill, No. 215 East 50th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

N. A. LESPINASSE, FRENCH INSTI- TUTE, 170th-st. and King's Bridge Road, Fort Washington; French is the language of the school; English, Spanish, German, classics, commercial studies and higher mathematics. Reopens Sept. 20th. Circulars, No. 813 Broadway, drug-store.

BOARDING-SCHOOL IN FISHKILL.—A very pleasant village, near the Hudson River. The Principal will call on persons who shall leave him their address at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st., previously to Aug. 15. Rev. W. FECK.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVER- STRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for twelve boys; location retired and beautiful; terms moderate; reopens Sept. 6. Address LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 209 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FEMALE DEPART- ment, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President; Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal. The Fall and Winter session will commence Sept. 6. For particulars, address the Principal.

MRS. ELIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 868 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS' ENGLISH, French, German and Hebrew Institute for young ladies will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6. Nos. 173 and 175 West 38th-st.

NO. 174 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—The Misses PALACHE will reopen their French and English boarding and day school on MONDAY, 11th September.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTI- TUTE, Allentown, Penn., with chartered privileges and superior advantages, re-opens Sept. 6. For circulars address REV. M. L. HOFFORD, A.M. President.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMER- CIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. JOHN LORD'S FAMILY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, CONN.,
will reopen Sept. 13.
Circulars forwarded on application.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and day-school for young ladies, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above until Sept 6, after which Miss V. W. will be in town.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, No. 16 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 13. For circulars, address C. H. GARDNER, Box No. 618 Springfield, Mass., until Aug. 15.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 38th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. C. E. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN GERMAN BY Mr. WOLTMAN, either at his own or at the pupil's residence. Terms moderate. No. 136 Waverley-place.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will reopen Sept. 20.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

TEACHERS.

ALL TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSI- TIONS should have "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S" Application Form. Experienced Teachers are in great demand, specially for *Music*, French, Drawing, Classics, Mathematics and Military Drill. ALL WHO WANT GOOD TEACHERS will find best possible facilities for being suited at American School Institute's offices. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York. Philadelphia Office: 613 Arch-st.; Western Office: Chicago, Illinois.

A LADY EMINENTLY QUALIFIED AS to scholarship and experience, and who is possessed of most flattering testimonials as to her ability as teacher, desires to make an arrangement with some party to whom her offices may prove immediately available. The advertiser has taught, with good success, higher English, French, Latin and Music. Compensation, other than a home, not demanded. Address, during one week, D., care of E. Tallering, No. 619 Broadway, New-York.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACH- ing and qualified to instruct in English, French, Latin, music and drawing, wishes a situation in a school or family. Apply, or address TEACHER, No. 174 East 14th-st., New-York.

A GENTLEMAN OF AMPLE EXPERI- ENCE as head teacher in a first-class boarding-school, a thorough disciplinarian, and instructor in the collegiate course and vocal music, desires a suitable situation. Call on or address M. A., 98 Carroll-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO ED- ucate children in various elementary studies and in music desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PERCEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 36th-st.

A PARISIAN GRADUATE, AN EXPE- RIENCED teacher, speaking English fluently, offers his services to schools or private families, in this city or Brooklyn; has excellent testimonials. Address FRENCH, Box No. 147 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, EITHER IN FAMIly or seminary, by a lady qualified to teach the English branches, pencil drawing, French and music, (piano;) good references. Address Miss J., Box C, Albany Post-office.

WANTED—A TEACHER IN THE COMMERcial Department at the Hudson River Institute. Address ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

BALTIMORE AND FREDERICKS- BURGH, VA.
The new and commodious steamer WENONAH, Capt. Jos. D. DAWES, runs regularly between the above ports once a week, leaving Baltimore, from her wharf foot of South-st., every FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, and Fredericksburgh, every TUESDAY MORNING.
Passengers and freight carried at low rates. Through freight promptly attended to. Merchandise from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, or elsewhere, consigned to care of steamer WENONAH, will be taken charge of immediately upon its arrival in Baltimore, charges paid and forwarded promptly, free of commissions.
Persons from the Northern States desiring to view the battle-fields of Virginia, or to look after the bodies of friends and relatives killed in the battles of the Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburgh, or Spottsylvania Court-house, have a splendid opportunity of doing so by this route.
The WENONAH is provided with excellent staterooms and berth accommodations, and is in every respect a first-class boat, being new, fast and commodious.
For information, freight or passage, apply to or address
JOS. WHITE, Purser, on board, or
JOS. JAMES TAYLOR, Agent,
No. 213 West Falls-av., Baltimore, Md.

1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. 1865.
One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PENOBSCOT, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise. GARDNER & CO., Cleveland; J. L. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points East and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRING- FIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing at Connecticut River steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $3; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 113 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN Capt. JACOB B. TERRY, and ROBERT L. STEVENS Capt. DAVID DAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUN- TAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 7 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—LANDING AT Fort HAMILTON. The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st., at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

STEAMBOAT TO CHARTER.—THE PASsenger steamboat TAMMANY, 300 tons burden, speed 14 miles hour, well furnished and in complete order. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, 11 Murray-st.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MATRIMONY—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 50 cents. Address No. 13 White-st., New-York.

ON MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY—A PHYsiological and Medical Essay, of great value to persons of feeble health. Just published, and sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

THE MODEL MAGAZINE OF AMERICA—SEPTEMBER NUMBER of DEMOREST'S MONTHLY, with brilliant and spicy novelties, will be out about the 20th. Single copies 25 cents. Mailed free on receipt of price. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 39 Beekman-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—PASS-BOOKS NOS. 5,626 and 20,611, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Application will be made to the bank for a new book on the 26th day of September, 1865.
SARAH WOODS, Depositor.
JAMES QUIEN, JAMES W. FISHER, } Administrators.

LOST—ON SUNDAY LAST A SMALL SCOTCH TERRIER named Jack; had on a leather collar. Any one bringing him to Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., will be suitably rewarded.

STATIONERY.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
Wholesale
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
NOS. 123 AND 125 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. Q. Keys. Removed to No. 9 Washington-st., near Reade.

DENTISTRY.

1,000 TESTIMONIALS.—DR. VAN VLECK, No. 175 6th-av., administers nitrous oxide gas, made fresh every day, and extracts teeth without pain, or no charge. Unusual inducements to those ordering teeth now.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,000	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,000	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,000	.....
ERIN	3,000	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,000	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	3,000	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	3,000	Asplint.

Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
ERIN.....SATURDAY, Aug. 12
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $80; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,200 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,200 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,200 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE..A. BOCANDE.....FRIDAY.....Aug. 18
EUROPE.....A. DUCHESNE...FRIDAY.....Sept. 15
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $125; second cabin, $60, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 00
Second Cabin Passage.....60 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,
and taking passengers for London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen.
The first-class steamship
CIRCASSIAN,
Capt. ED. CAVENDY, formerly of steamer *Washington*, will sail from Pier No. 20 North River on
SATURDAY, Aug. 19.
First Cabin.....$100 00
Second Cabin.....55 00
Steerage.....32 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
An experienced surgeon on board.
Vessel not accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.,
or to RUGER BROTHERS, Brokers for the line, No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 12
KANGAROO.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 16
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 19
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....95 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,800 tons, Capt. E. DIXON, will sail as above, from pier No. 3 North River, SATURDAY, August 12. To be followed by the steamship ALABAMA, same date, at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALI- FORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.	
Aug. 16	COSTA RICA.....WILSON, (Connecting at Panama with Colorado.)
Sept. 1	NEW-YORK.....TINKLEPAUGH, (Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.
HIBERNIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 12
Cabins, $80, $90 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.—REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUOUST AND SEPTEMBER.

First class,	Second class,	Third class,
$175.	$150.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, from Pier No. 29 North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. R. LOWBER, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at noon; on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low prices, for these two trips only.
For passage apply at the office of
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
No. 177 West-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CAROLINE Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new and splendid steamships
VICTOR, G. GATES, Commander.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, J. B. BAKER, Commandar.
ATLANTA, A. K. WILLIAMS, Commander.
The steamship VICTOR will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of Fulton-st., at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered Pier No. 36 North River, during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE SEMI-WEEKLY.
The first-class United States Mail Steamships,
AMERICA.....LINDT, Commander.
CONSTITUTION.....GREENMAN, Commander.
NEVADA.....CARPENTER, Commander.
UNITED STATES.....SHAW, Commander.
THE AMERICA
will leave foot of Canal-st., N. R., SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
The CONSTITUTION will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 19.
Messrs. Brigham, Baldwin & Co., Agents in Savannah.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT,
Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships.
PASSAGE AND FREIGHT REDUCED.
The
R. BAXTER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 o'clock precisely.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The ALHAMBRA will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 19.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
First-class passage.....$35
The new and first-class steamship CHASE,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway, New-York.
Agents in Savannah. HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.
The new, elegant and fast steamship VARUNA, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 17, at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address for sale promptly.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line
FOR
BOSTON.

The Neptune Line of Steamers,
Tri-Weekly,
FOR BOSTON, DIRECT,
VIA
LONG ISLAND SOUND.
COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,)
NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,
2,000 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
One of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS
METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,
1,500 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE ROUTE,
will shortly follow, forming a daily line.
The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug 5.
No charge for wharfage in Boston.
Agent in Boston, R. H. Rockwell, end of Central Wharf.
ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent,
Pier No. 27 North River.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MORNING STAR, H. NELSON, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, and the MARIPOSA, E. HOWES, Commander, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
EUTERPE, EDWARDS, Commander.
GEN. SEDGWICK, STARKEY, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 steamship EUTERPE, will leave pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, August 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Aug. 31.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 16th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The METEOR follows WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16.

FOR MOBILE, ALA.
The fast A No. 1 steamship FLAMBEAU, will leave for the above port on WEDNESDAY, 23d of August; has superior accommodations for passengers, and will land her freight on the wharf at Mobile without lighterage. For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE, BEFORE sailing, should purchase HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST—being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A NEW RELIGION.

Singular Baptismal Ceremonies at Staten Island.

ATTACK ON THE PARTY BY A ROWDY.

The grand baptismal excursion of the New Spiritual Baptist Church and Progressive Association, which was advertised in yesterday morning's papers, to proceed from the foot of Morton-street, North River, to the waters in the vicinity of Glen Cove, under the Auspices of Prof. EZRA NOYES WHEELER and his feminine coadjutor MRS. ELIZABETH DRAPER, or as she is otherwise known, "The Daughter of Zion," a very obese lady of over 250 pounds avordupoise, turned out to be a failure, if the financial result of the excursion is to be taken into consideration. On arriving at Glen Cove, it was the intention of MRS. DRAPER to baptise the professor anew, in the waters in the vicinity, in order to fit him for the ministry whose garments he was about to assume. At the conclusion of the immersion, the "Daughter of Zion" was to break a cruet of sweet oil on the head of the professor, and with the singing of an appropriate hymn, the excursionists were to take the barge for their respective homes, happy in their new regeneration and religious belief. Bnt as one of the excursionists expressed himself on the boat, "no one knows what a day m y bring forth," and the day was agreeably diversified by a number of incidents ludicrous or otherwise, which certainly did not appear in the printed programme of the ceremonies. Our reporter reached the *St. John* which had been substituted for the *W. H. Morton*, as early as 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and on making inquiry of the officers of the boat, ascertained that none of the excursionists had as yet made their appearance. About 8:30, however, Prof. WHEELER, carrying the large black bags, and accompanied by half a dozen or more of the "sisters" of the new church, stepped on board of the boat. On looking around the promenade-deck and discovering such a paucity of excursionists, the worthy gentleman became disheartened and gloomy, but finally consoled himself with the thought, rather loudly expressed, that "the Lord would make it all right in the end." After a short delay, the boat started, with about twelve passengers, including the cook, and proceeded on its way to Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, the second stopping-place, and about a dozen additional passengers got on board at this place; and the next landing was made at the foot of Broome-street, East River. Twenty or thirty persons, male and female, came on board there, and as the Professor was surety to the Captain for $155 charter money, the prospect for payment looked very blank, and having proceeded a distance of half a mile or so up the East River, Capt. MYERS informed Prof. WHEELER that, unless he could raise a certain sum, he would be forced to land the passengers at the point from which they started. This intimation of the Captain's was received with blank faces and disapproving nods by the majority of the passengers, and the Professor made an ineffectual attempt, seconded by Mr. LAMBERT, FRANCIS J. TUCKER and a few others, to collect the necessary funds among the passengers, to ensure the Captain remuneration for his trouble and time. But alas! the whole amount collected (about seventy-five cents) did not suffice to p y for the tobacco used by the employes of the boat while on the trip. The boat then steamed down the river, and the passengers were landed at Morton-street, their original starting-place. Before the passengers left the boat for the dock, a few of the more irreverent made a proposition to MRS. DRAPER, requesting her to perform the baptismal ceremony in a tub of water located in the hold of the steamer. The Professor declared that he had no objection, if the lady was willing to perform the ceremony, but to this request MRS. DRAPER refused to accede, declaring that she wanted to get away from the "sin floating around New-York;" and some individual in the crowd then made the suggestion that the entire party proceed to Staten Island, where a purer atmosphere reigned. This idea was received with acclamation by all parties, and the excursionists took the cars for the Staten Island Ferry at the Battery. While in the ferry-house waiting for the boat, MRS. DRAPER became entranced, and astonished the bystanders by a series of terrific yells, intermingled with incoherent sentences in the Spanish language, in the shape of an introduction to the "Great Spirit," as she termed the Divinity. On the passage down to the island the "Daughter of Zion" got into an altercation with an excited Irish woman, who denounced MRS. DRAPER in a rather harsh manner, as a "devil" and an "imposter," who was endeavoring to lead souls astray. In the course of the argument MRS. DRAPER happened to treat the name of the Virgin Mary in an irreverent manner, and it was with difficulty that the excited female Celt was kept from demolishing or tearing the "Daughter of Zion" to pieces. Having arrived at the lower landing the excursionists, after a walk in the hot sun, to a point selected for the ceremonies, nearly opposite Fort Lafayette, luncheon was spread, and every one present enjoyed themselves as far as possible, with the good things displayed on nature's carpet. The repast being concluded, the Professor and his spiritual spouse retired to a neighboring farm-house to disrobe, and shortly after reappeared in white linen garments, the lady having a pair of blue Roman sandals fastened on her feet. After a prayer by the Professor, the procession was formed; the Professor and MRS. DRAPER at head of column, and the following hymn was slowly chanted as the pair entered the water:

1. Mine ears delighted with the sound;
   It breaks in silent air:
   It rings melodions all around,
   It chords, I hear no jars.

2. In order, rank, they slowly move;
   They are to the water bound;
   All solemn faces full of love,
   Adoring while they sing.

3. Their voices echo, far and near,
   Attracting all around;
   This is the voice that I do hear
   With songs their joys abound.

4. There, on a broad, unruffled stream,
   With banks of shady groves,
   Where Jordan's startled waves do gleam,
   Full of calmness, full of peace.

5. They both step softly in the stream,
   The waters rolling by;
   Then under water plunges him,
   He cries, my friends come nigh.

While in the water preparatory to the ceremony of immersion, a nude bather made his appearance in the vicinity of the couple, and in a most ruffianly manner pounced upon Prof. WHEELER and forcibly ducked him under the water, to the horror of the Professor's disciples on the shore. MRS. DRAPER became frightened, and fears were entertained by the lookers on that she would lose her senses and drown under the excitement. The scoundrel, who it seems is a quack physician in the Eighth Ward of this city, by name Dr. BROWN, not satisfied with the brutal treatment of the reverend gentleman, now turned his attention to MRS. DRAPER, and made an attack on that lady, upsetting her two or three times in the water, until the cries of "shame," "shame" from the spectators on the shore caused him to desist from his brutal effort. He then swam down to a point below, and MRS. DRAPER proceeded to complete the baptismal ceremony by pouring the vase of sweet oil on the head of the Professor. The pair then left the water and robed themselves in the bathing-house in mundane habiliments. The Professor denounced the attempt on his person to the bystanders as a device of the evil spirit to thwart the progress of the new religion, prophesying a sudden and speedy death to the fellow who had interrupted the ceremonies. The excursion party came up to New-York on the boat, leaving the Professor behind, as he had no money to pay his fare to the city, and thus ended the first attempt of the "Spiritual Baptists to found a new religion in the waters of New-York Bay.

Trial Trip of the Propeller Nahpa.

A NEW ERA IN STEAM-ENGINEERING—INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS WITH A NEW SYSTEM—LARGE GATHERING OF DISTINGUISHED STEAM-ENGINEERS, ETC.

On Thursday evening a party of over fifty steam-engineers and engine-builders, at the invitation of Messrs. FLETCHER, HARRISON & Co., embarked on board the new propeller *Nahpa*, plying between this city and Hudson, to see the practical workings of a new direct-acting beam-engine, with the Stevens cut-off and the ordinary puppet-valve gear, which in principle is the same as has been in use for some time, but quite different in form. A few minutes after 5 o'clock the steamer left her dock at the foot of Harrison-street, and started up the river under a pressure of about twenty-five pounds of steam, the engine working up from fifty-five to sixty-eight revolutions per minute, and in beautiful style. As the steam ran up the revolutions were increased, and at one time reached the remarkable speed of seventy-one turns per minute. It has always been supposed that no beam-engine could use the puppet-valve at a speed to exceed thirty-three revolutions per minute with any degree of certainty or safety, and where beam-engines have been applied to screw propulsion it has always been in connection with gearing. By this new method economy of space, weight and cost of engine are largely gained, so that the introduction of this new system, as fully demonstrated in this trial, promises to work a great change in steam-engines of this class. The ease, rapidity and certainty with which the valves worked on this occasion gave much satisfaction to all the spectators, among whom we may mention such names as those of C. H. Delemater, Erastus W. Smith, Robert Robinson, Mr. Dromley, Mr. Pollock, Hopper, Douglass, and others well known in engineer circles. The whole affair was an unqualified success.

The *Nahpa* is a fine screw boat of 1,326 tons register, and is the largest vessel of her class on the Hudson River. She is commanded by Capt. F. M. POWER. She is 250 feet in length, 37 feet beam, and 10 feet depth of hold, and draws about 7 feet of water.

She was built at New-Baltimore, by J. K. BALDWIN & Co., and is neatly fitted up, having 64 first-class state-rooms and 80 berths. The saloons are large and airy, and she is a very nice boat for river service. She is owned by Capt. G. H. POWER and others. She has two main boilers and a large donkey boiler, having a grate surface of 72 square feet, and tested to a maximum pressure of 45 pounds to the square inch. The engine is a direct acting beam, with a 37-inch cylinder and 5 feet stroke of piston. With 25 pounds pressure she will make on an average 55 revolutions per minute, which will drive her about 12 knots per hour, and consuming about 6 tons of coal on the trip of 10 hours. The propeller screw is four-bladed, and 12 feet in diameter, and has a pitch of 20 feet.

The invited guests remained on board until the vessel was some 20 miles above the city, when they embarked on board the steamer *William Fletcher*. Supper had been served on board the *Nahpa* before embarking, and on the return trip of the *Fletcher* there was a collation served, which was amply discussed and enjoyed. A sail by moonlight, landing at Thirtieth and Thirteenth streets, Hoboken, Jersey City, Williamsburgh, and twice on the East River, brought the last of the excursionists to Harrison-street dock at an early hour yesterday morning, everybody having enjoyed themselves finely, and congratulating the builders of the engine upon its successful performance.

Our Steam Coasting Trade.

The steam coasting trade of the United States had just began to fairly develop itself when the rebellion opened, and in a few days, as it were, the result of the work of years, as well as the investment of a large amount of capital, was suddenly brought to a close, and the business was entirely suspended. For over four years, with the exception of the New-Orleans traders, and an occasional steamer to ports of less note, our steam coasting trade has existed only in a hope for the future, which is now being realized in a wonderful manner. It is true, scores of steamers have coasted along our seaboard, but a large majority were in the employ of the government, and were not entitled to the name of coasters in the true mercantile sense of the word.

The termination of the war, and the consequent release of numerous steamers from government employ, and the enterprise of our merchants, leads them to place steam lines on routes, some of which are entirely new, and heretofore supplied by sailing vessels alone. Ports that a few years ago were rarely visited by a sea-going steamer, are now in weekly communication with the great metropolis by means of fast and commodious steam vessels. Already these lines are doing a fair business, and the future promises a rich harvest for those merchants who have promptly and boldly launched ont their vessels, and invested their capital in this new field of commercial enterprise.

There are several million bales of cotton awaiting transportation from the South, and at higher rates of freight than ever known. The capital at the South at the present time is in the hands of a different class of people than formerly, while the demand for Northern products necessarily are and will be greater than ever. Prices are better, and a variety of causes combine to give promise of a large business for our coasters. Merchants and traders must have their goods as quickly as possible, and cannot brook the delays of sailing craft, which are at the mercy of the winds and weather. "Time is money," is an old and true adage, and the one which, in a measure, governs the present age, and the public will demand the quickest means of transportation for themselves and their goods.

To give our readers an idea of the magnitude of the proportions which the steam coasting trade of the United States has already assumed, we give a list of the steamers and routes of the principal coastwise lines of the country:

NEW-YORK TO ALEXANDRIA AND WASHINGTON.

Hands Line.—This line is composed of the steamers *Fairbanks, Empire, Rebecca Clyde, J. S. Green, Baltimore* and *Saiver*, together registering 2,459 tons. These vessels form a semi-weekly line, and leave Pier No. 15 North River.

Cromwell Line.—This line consists of the steamers *John Gibson* and *E. C. Knight*, representing 1,000 tons. These vessels leave New-York on Tuesdays and Fridays, from Pier No. 12 North River.

NEW-YORK TO BALTIMORE.

Commercial Steamship Company.—This line runs the fine propellers *Falcon, Kingfisher* and *Sea Gull*—total, 2,128 tons. They sail from Pier No. 11 North River.

NEW-YORK TO NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

New-York and Virginia Steamship Company.—This line is composed of the steamers *Creole* and *Yazoo*, together 2,509 tons. They leave on Wednesdays and Saturdays from Pier No. 13 North River.

Virginia Line.—This is a new line, and is started with the steamer *Dacotah*, of 338 tons—sailing weekly.

Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company.—This line has the steamers *Hatteras* and *Ariadne*, of 1,000 tons. These ships sail from Pier No. 36 North River.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-ORLEANS.

Star Line (New-York Mail Steamship Company.)—This is one of the most extensive lines of coasting-steamers in the world, and has been organized since the war. It is composed of the finest vessels of their class afloat, and fitted up in the finest possible style for speed and comfort. It is composed of the following vessels: *Morning Star, Evening Star, Guiding Star, North Star, Rising Star*, (one leaving every Saturday,) *Mississippi, Monterey, Mariposa*, (leaving on Wednesday,) from pier No. 46 North River. Together these vessels register 16,537 tons.

Cromwell Line.—This line sails on Saturday, and is composed of the following vessels: *Star of the Union, George Cromwell, Fung Shuey, George Washington, H. S. Hager*, and represents 6,105 tons. They sail from pier No. 9 North River.

Fosdick's Line—Is now composed of the *Haze*, of 600 tons, and will be increased shortly by other vessels.

Orleans Line.—From pier No. 2 North River on Wednesdays, sail the fine steamers *Republic* and *Western Metropolis*, of 2,944 tons. This company are negotiating for steamers to make weekly trips.

NEW-YORK TO SAVANNAH.

Pioneer Line.—This is a semi-weekly line, composed of the steamers *Chase, Perit* and *Zodiac*, of 1,780 tons, sailing from pier No. 11 North River.

Star Line.—Semi-weekly, and comprising the new steamers *Armenia, Nevada, United States, Constitution*, representing 3,967 tons.

NEW-YORK TO CHARLESTON.

U. S. Mail Line.—The Messrs. LEARY run a weekly line to Charleston, composed of the steamships *Alhambra* and *Granada*, and they expect to put on the line about Sept. 1, the side-wheel steamer *Quaker City*, upon which they are expending about $60,000 in new decorations and furniture. These three vessels register 3,322 tons.

NEW-YORK TO BEAUFORT AND NEWBERN.

Murray's Line.—This is a semi-monthly line, and is composed of the steamer *Carolina*, 481 tons. Sails from Pier No. 16 East River.

Leary's Line.—This line runs the first-class screw-steamer *Commander*, 921 tons, tri-monthly to Beaufort and Wilmington, leaving Pier No. 14 East River. The office is at No. 73 William-street.

NEW-YORK TO NEWBERN, N. C.

Murray's Line.—This line is composed of the steamers *Louisa Moore* and *Charles Benton*, and forms a weekly connection between Newbern and New-York. Total tonnage, 890.

Goodspeed's Line.—The steamer *El Cid* leaves Pier No. 13 East River, Saturdays, three times a month, for Newbern direct. Tonnage 430,

NEW-YORK TO PORTLAND AND CANADA.

New-England, S. S. Co.—This line dispatches semi-weekly the steamers *Franconia* and *Chesapeake*. Total 1,281 tons. These steamers connect at Portland with the Grand Trunk Railway for Montreal, Quebec and other points in Canada, and with International Steamship Company for Eastport, Calais, St. John, N. B.

NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE.

Neptune Line.—This line has accomplished more than any other steam coasting line in this country in the rapidity with which they have built up their line. They run the splendid screw steamers *Electra, Galatia* and *Oceanus* daily to Providence. These vessels represent 4,200 tons.

BOSTON TO PHILADELPHIA.

Sprague Line.—This line is composed of the steamers *Sazon* and *Norman*, one of which leaves Boston every Saturday. This line represents 2,396 tons.

BOSTON TO ST. JOHN, N. B.

International Steamship Company.—This line runs the splendid paddle-wheel steamers *New-England* and *New-Brunswick* semi-weekly to St. John, connecting at that place with the *Emperor*, for Halifax. Total, 1,500 tons.

BALTIMORE, NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.

New Line.—The Messrs. LEARY have put on between the above places the new and splendid side-wheel steamers *Geo. Leary, James T. Brady, City Point* and *Dictator*, which are unsurpassed in accommodations and comfort. They leave Baltimore daily. The *Mattano* connects with this line for Norfolk and Cherrystone. These vessels represent 3,368 tons.

Bay Line.—This line is composed of the *Adelaide, Louisiana* and *Georgiana*, and is largely engaged in carrying troops. One of these steamers leaves Baltimore daily. Total tonnage, 1,500.

NEW-YORK TO BOSTON (OUTSIDE LINE.)

This line is composed of the steamers *E. B. Hale, Jersey Blue, Ceres* and *Sazon*. Total, 1,370 tons.

In the above enumeration, it will be seen that we have nearly seventy steamers in our coasting trade, which together represent 61,145 tons. New lines are being organized daily, and as all are not quite perfected, we leave them for another notice. The above facts and figures do not, of course, include our coasting lines to California, Havana, Vera Cruz and the West Indies. This magnificent representation of our commercial strength and enterprise is the result of less than six months' labor. What will be its proportions six months hence?

Procession of Unemployed Soldiers and Sailors.

Yesterday the discharged and unemployed soldiers and sailors in this city joined in a procession through the principal thoroughfares and halted in the City Hall Park, with the intention of asking the Mayor and other city officials to aid them in obtaining employment. The procession numbered about 300 persons of all ages, sizes and conditions. In the ranks were old men of 60, and boys of 10 or 12. They carried a number of banners bearing the following inscriptions:

"We are now soldier citizens, with our headquarters at the Metropolitan Employment Agency, No. 126 Canal-street."

"We represent thousands of brave discharged soldiers and sailors now asking for work and bread."

"Our latest employers and referrers are Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Meade, Hooker, Hancock, and others."

"Our last occupation was the destruction of the rebellion and the reëstablishment of the Union 'with the modern improvements.'"

"Give us employment to support our families."

"Wanted: A definition of the republican form of government. Answer: National gratitude towards those who have saved the republic."

The procession was headed by a band of music, and was under the direction of Col. Herman, Col. Hoffman and Lieut. Zimmerman.

Having halted in front of the City Hall, a deputation presented themselves in the Mayor's Office, and as His Honor was absent, the Mayor's Marshal, Mr. GEO. MORTON, addressed the procession from the City Hall steps, assuring them that the Mayor sympathized with them, and would do all in his power to assist them, and reminded them that it would be strange indeed if a million of men could find employment at once.

The address was well received, and with three cheers for the Mayor, the procession moved off, and paid similar visits to the Comptroller, the City Inspector, the Custom-house, and the principal newspaper offices.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

THE PHENIX BANK DEFALCATION.

Voluminous papers were submitted to Justice LEDWITH by Mr. MCKEON, counsel for the bank, yesterday, but it was the desire of both prosecution and defence that these should be withheld from the public at present, and the Justice accordingly thrust them into his pockets, and instructed the officers of the court to seal their lips. So, therefore, any attempt, in this court, to fathom the mystery with which counsel have shrouded this enormous defalcation, was but a fresh pursuit of knowledge under insurmountable difficulties, and the raft of reporters that besieged the court-room were forced to be content with bird's eye views of the prisoners. These sat in the large examination-room south of the public court-room, and were permitted to converse with the officers who had them in charge and with their counsel only. But they were seated in a remote corner of the room, and not the faintest lisp of their words could be heard where the Justice usually sits. The girl, GENEVIEVE BROWN, otherwise Annie Lines, who is to figure in the case in some connection that does not now appear, is an interesting Miss of about twenty, with small, regular features and form, mild blue eyes, sandy hair, pearl-set ear-rings, jockey hat, and the inevitable waterfall, and in general appearance, is a boarding-school graduate rather than a syren taken from a concert den, and translated to a fashionably furnished parlor in Bleecker-street. JENKINS is a little old man, whose every act bespeaks the counting-house and ledger. His forehead, which is heavy, retreats from a Roman nasal organ, and his head, which is rather large, is not quite covered with a beggarly crop of curling, flaxen hair. His eye is gray, but not of the vicious gray. Conversing with his counsel, Judge EDMONDS, yesterday afternoon, he was cheerful and sometimes even happy. JENKINS, who is the head of a family, consisting of a wife and three children, is said to have been a frequenter of concert dens; and it is further alleged that to one girl in Madame BELL's infamous place, in Broadway, he gave $1,200. Officer MCCARTY, of Twenty-ninth-street, who first took JENKINS into custody, says that he remarked, "If I could only be left alone three months longer I would be all hunk;" but precisely what he meant to convey by these words does not appear. He says that he is the victim of the girl BROWN, and one BROWN, whose feminine confederate she is reputed to be. The formal examination is to take place this morning; but there are so many complications in the case that it is not probable that the entire story can be told to-morrow, or for a week to come.

THEFT IN A CIGAR-STORE.

REBECCA TICKNER, a German woman, keeping a cigar store at No. 416 Sixth-avenue, charged one WM. HILL, and made affidavit that on Thursday evening, while she was momentarily absent, HILL and a companion entered her place and stole therefrom the contents of her money drawer; that on her return she missed her money and at once pursued the accused and his confederate up the avenue, and that to divert her attention they threw the money into the street, where it was afterward found. Mr. ORLANDO L. STEWART appeared for the prisoner, but was unable to save him from imprisonment in the cells, in default of $500 bail to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

BOOT ON THE OTHER LEG.

CATHARINE STACKPOLE, of No. 63 Sullivan-street, appeared against WM. TECKER of No. 30½ Mercer, street, stone-cutter. It appears that the two had been together in a room, and that instead of the female getting the male drunk and robbing him, as usual, the female this time suffered herself to be robbed of a cloak and other wearing apparel, valued at $32. The goods were found in TUCKER's apartments and seized by Policeman ALANSON, of the Eighth Ward, who also apprehended TUCKER. The prisoner was committed in default of $500 bail.

DISCHARGED SOLDIER DEFRAUDED.

FREDERICK WALGE, a returned soldier, made an affidavit setting forth that on the 4th of November last, while on Hart's Island, he gave EDWARD STELZER, an Austrian civil engineer, of No. 120 Bowery, with whom he had recently become acquainted, his bounty money, amounting to $570, requesting him to deposit the same in a savings bank in the name of FREDERICK WALGE, but that, instead of doing this STELZER deposited the money in the Bowery Savings Bank in the name of E. STELZER F. WALGE, combining the names so as to make it seem to the bank officers that the bank account stood in favor of one name only; that, having done this, STELZER gave the deponent a certificate of deposit showing that the money had been deposited to the name of WALGE, and that on the 10th of January last STELZER drew the money and appropriated it to his own use. These alleged facts came to the knowledge of the deponent shortly after his release from Hart's Island, two or three weeks since, and he made them known to Mr. JOSEPH STRAUSS, interpreter at Police Headquarters, and that gentleman sent him to the Tombs Court, where he made the affidavit upon which STELZER was arrested, yesterday, by Officer PHELPS, of the Broadway Police. The accused was committed for trial.

SHARP PRACTICE.

Yesterday morning, Mrs. MARY ANN DINAN, of No. 9 Vandewater-street, gave a hundred-dollar Treasury note to MARY GILBERT, an Irish woman, instructing her to get it exchanged for bills of lesser denomination. The woman went to a grocer's, but was unable to get change, and on returning professed to know nothing of the money, stoutly asserting that Mrs. DINAN had given her blank paper merely, and not a hundred-dollar bill. In default of $1,000 bail, the accused was committed for trial.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

ROBBED BY HER ESCORT.

Miss MARIA REDGRAVE, of No. 95 Thompson-street, preferred a charge of robbery against WILLIAM KEAN, a young person whom she accompanied to the New Bowery Theatre on Thursday evening. She says that while on the way home, feeling dizzy, she sat on a stoop in Doyer-street, and that KEAN then garroted her and took her watch and wallet and fled therewith. The fugitive was apprehended by Policeman LEARS, and by Justice MANSFIELD committed in default of bail.

PICKPOCKET IN A RAILROAD CAR.

Policeman LARVENBACH, of the Seventeenth Ward, apprehended JOHN J. WILLIAMS, on Thursday evening, on a Second-avenue Railroad car, and Mr. ADOLPH HERSHMAN, of No. 405 Fifth-street appeared, yesterday morning, and complained that WILLIAMS had picked his pocket, taking therefrom a gold watch and chain. It is alleged that after taking the watch and chain WILLIAMS flung them to the floor of the car, and that a passenger took them thence. Declining to accept bail, Justice MANSFIELD committed the accused for trial.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS IN COAT-PATTERNS.

Officers TILLEY and MCCULLUM, of the Third Ward, apprehended JOHN HARRIS, a Polish tailor, of No. 7 Hester-street, on complaint of Mr. LEOPOLD NEWBAUER, of No. 93 Chambers-street. The affidavit against HARRIS recites that on the 19th of June he applied to the deponent for coat-patterne to make up, and that the deponent gave him six patterns, but that HARRIS, instead of making up the goods, sold them to one LOUIS JOHNSON, telling that person, at the time of sale, that they had been stolen. In like manner, it is alleged, HARRIS obtained from Mr. GEORGE W. NELSON, of No. 120 Chambers-street, unmade garments of the value of $191 68, and sold the same to JOHNSON, and of Mr. HENRY H. THOMPSON, of No. 140 Fulton-street, and Messrs. BRADFORD & Co., of Broadway and Leonard street, he also obtained goods to make up, valued at $58 57; all of which he sold to JOHNSON. The latter was arrested, yesterday, by Detective Officer TILLEY, and both prisoners were committed for trial. JOHNSON, who is a young Prussian, transacts business at No. 1 Second-street.

Yesterday Morning's Police Returns.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT UP TOWN.

MARY LOWRIE, a miss of 14, was seriously injured in Mr. PRITCHARD's weaving works, at No. 115 West Thirty-fifth-street, on Thursday afternoon, her clothing having become entangled in the machinery. One of her arms and both legs were fractured before she could be rescued. She was taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

DROWNED OFF THE BATTERY.

On Thursday afternoon the propeller *Essex*, of the New-Jersey Central Railroad line, accidentally capsized a row-boat containing two boys, whose names have not been ascertained. One of the youths was drowned, and the other was saved by a row-boat belonging to a man-of-war lying in the harbor.

A Card from Mr. Welsh.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your police reports of this morning you state that I was held for examination on a charge of robbing a soldier of $15, which, on the contrary, I was honorably discharged from custody. The soldier, DOMINICK MANNERAN, stated to the Court that he had no money, and consequently could not have been robbed; this in spite of the malicious attempt of Sergt. PHILLIPS, of the Twelfth Precinct Police, to get him to swear to a downright lie, he the (Sergeant) knowing all the facts in the case. MICHAEL WELSH.

HARLEM, Friday, Aug. 11, 1865.

The Fire Parade in Philadelphia.

The Firemen's Association of this city, representing the whole of the New-York Fire Department, have made all necessary preparations for attending the great firemen's parade in Philadelphia, on the 2d of October. There will be sixty members, principally from among the firemen and engineers of the department. They will be accompanied by the Seventh Regiment Band, under the leadership of Prof. GIAFULLA. Messrs. THOS. LAWRENCE, PETER Y. EVERETT and Assistant Engineer LAMB, the committee, leave this evening for Philadelphia to perfect the necessary preparations for their intended visit.

Engine Company No. 44, "Live Oak Association," also intend participating in the October parade. This organization has appointed Messrs. WM. F. SQUIRES, CHAS. L. MILLER, WM. M. OAKLEY and JOHN J. MILLER, a committee to make preparations for the company, and will leave this evening for Philadelphia.

Several other companies contemplate a visit to the City of Brotherly Love on the occasion of the triennal parade of the Philadelphia Fire Department.

Music in the Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that if the weather is fine there will be music on the Mall at the Park, to-day, commencing at 4:30 o'clock, by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH. The following is the

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Park March.
1. Overture, "D'Eliza et Claudio".....Mercadants
2. Song, "I Ask You, Pretty Birds".....F. Gumbert
3. March, "The Parade".....Bartholemew

PART II.

4. Grand selection from "Semiramida".....Rossini
5. La Violetta Mazurka.....Faust
6. Fantasia on song of "Beautiful Dreamer".....Foster
7. March, "Tigers".....Dodworth

PART III.

8. Overture, "Midsummer Night's Dream".....Mendelssohn
9. Soldiers' Polka.....Strauss
10. Waltz Frulingelieder.....Kuhner
11. Lucia Quickstep.....H. B. Dodworth

The Union.

Personal.

Gen. ALEX. S. WEBB has been promoted for "gallant conduct during the war," to Brigadier-General, by brevet, in the regular army, and will remain on duty as Brevet Major-General of Volunteers and Inspector-General of the Military Division of the Atlantic.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

REMOVALS AND REAPPOINTMENTS IN THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—The Croton Aqueduct Board have appointed WM. S. KING Register, *vice* THOS. B. TAPPEN removed. Ex-Alderman WALSH has been appointed Clerk to the President of the board, *vice* JOHN MCCAULEY removed. Mr. TAPPEN formerly held the office of Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Board, but was removed in 1862 to make way for the present incumbent, and was subsequently appointed Register.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The regular afternoon session of the Board of Commissioners was held at Firemen's Hall yesterday. Considerable routine business was transacted by the board, but nothing transpired of especial public interest. The expected election of the Board of Assistant Engineers did not take place.

SNAKES AROUND.—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, a gray snake between two and three feet long, was seen descending the side of a house corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirteenth-street. It is supposed to be one that escaped from Barnum's Museum, as it was quite unlike the common snakes often seen about old buildings.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—FRANCIS COLLINS, of No. 143 Nineteenth-street, was drowned while bathing off West Twenty-first-street, at about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The body has not been recovered.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE ALLEGED NAVY-YARD FRAUDS.—The examination into the circumstances connected with the alleged frauds in the Navy-yard was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner NEWTON. Mr. B. NOYES, for the defence, was recalled, and testified to working on book-cases in the shop, but did not see them removed therefrom. Was paid by the government while at work upon them. Mrs. REBECCA MAXSON, sister-in-law of one of the accused, testified to being in JOHN MAXSON's house on the evening after 1st January, 1864. Never saw a book-case or desk in the house. Would have seen it if there. Was in the habit of visiting there frequently. Mr. MAXSON resides at No. 94 Gold-street. CHAS. MAXSON, brother of accused, testified to being in the house before and after the 1st of January, 1864. Did some carpenter work. Never saw a book-case or a desk in the house. DANIEL MEHAN and EDWARD PEARCE testified to the same effect, and the examination was further adjourned until Monday next.

BURGLARY BY BOYS.—Five boys between the ages of 10 and 15 years, named Christopher Hogan, John Henry, Andrew Haines, Thomas Dolan and Daniel Cavanagh, were arrested on Thursday, on the charge of entering theresidence of SAMUEL OSBORN, No. 294 Henry-street, while the family was absent, and stealing property to the value of $25. The boys also destroyed furniture to the value of $450 with an axe. The accused were held for examination.

A NEW STATION-HOUSE.—Ground was broken on Thursday last in Gates-avenue, near Marcy-avenue, for a new station-house for the Forty-ninth Precinct Police. The building will occupy two lots, and will cost, according to contract, $18,257. It is expected that the structure will be completed by the 1st of January next.

ACCIDENT AT THE CATHARINE FERRY.—Last evening, a man named KEEGAN had both his legs crushed while sitting on the pier at Catharine ferry. The boat struck the pier before he could get to a place of safety. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

Williamsburgh.

SUDDEN DEATH ON BOARD THE FRENCH SHIP TALISMAN.—The ship *Talisman*, of Havre, France, arrived at the foot of North Eleventh-street, E. D., on Thursday, from Liverpool, and about 8 o'clock the same evening, a seaman on board, (JAMES F. LISTON,) died suddenly. Coroner BARRETT was notified, and held an inquest at 9 o'clock last night. From the evidence taken, it appeared that deceased had been in bad health during the voyage, and on the day of his death was suffering with paralysis. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with these facts. Deceased was a native of St. Malo, France, aged 51 years. The French Consul will take charge of his remains and effects,

THE LOSSES BY THE KENT-AVENUE FIRE.—The entire loss of Messrs. LEININGER & THILL, proprietors of the Empire Flint-glass Works, destroyed Thursday noon, will amount to about $100,000, on which there was only $45,000 insurance, distributed as follows: Central Park Insurance Company, $2,500; Hoffman, $2,500; Market, $5,000; Columbia, $2,500; Croton, $2,500; Citizens', $8,200; Williamsburgh City, $5,000; Fulton, $5,000; Harmony, $1,500; Exchange, $3,000: Brevcort, $3,000; Montauk, $3,000; St. Nicholas, $1,500.

A WIFE-BEATER SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.—HENRY KEATING, a wealthy grocer of Greenpoint, was sent to the Penitentiary for thirty days by Judge DAILEY, yesterday, for beating his wife unmercifully the night previous.

NEW-JERSEY.

AN ADROIT FEMALE THIEF—SHE SAILS UNDER FALSE COLORS—OVER $500 WORTH OF PROPERTY FOUND IN HER TRUNK.—A few days since, Mr. G. W. THORN, a resident of South Bergen, wishing to obtain a servant girl, applied for one at the office of Mr. HENDERSON, in Nassau-street, New-York. Among those who were desirous of obtaining the situation was a prepossessing, modest-appearing young woman, who gave her name as SARAH HENRY, and stated that her parents resided in Williamsburgh. She presented a recommendation from Mrs. F. W. HODGKISS, of Elizabeth, (with whose husband Mr. THORN was acquainted,) in which it was stated that SARAH had resided in her family for fifteen months; that she was perfectly honest; was a Protestant, and had regularly attended the Episcopal Church. Upon this recommendation, Mr. THORN immediately engaged the girl, and upon returning home at night, congratulated his wife upon their good fortune. The following morning the girl came to her new place, bringing with her a trunk and bundle of clothing. On Wednesday last, SARAH complained of being too unwell to work, and left for home, saying that if she did not get better soon she would send for her trunk. On Thursday Mrs. THORN missed quite a number of articles of wearing apparel, when her suspicions fell upon the girl, and upon further examination, it was found that by means of false keys a number of trunks had been opened and the contents overhauled. The girl's trunk was then opened, when it was found packed full of stolen goods, consisting of lace curtains, costly female under-garments, linen sheets, towels, about thirty spools of thread, half a dozen pocket-knives, a valuable diamond ring, a costly breast-pin, a gold thimble and numerous other articles, in all valued at about $500. In the trunk was also found the property stolen from Mr. THORN. Mr. THORN then proceeded to New-York and called at the office of Mr. HOPKINS, who informed him that during the fifteen months SARAH had resided in his family, they had been constantly missing wearing apparel and other articles, and during that time half a dozen girls suspected of committing the robberies had been discharged from his employ, but they never for a moment suspected the real thief until the present developments. About 6 o'clock on Thursday evening SARAH returned to Mrs. THORN's house to get her trunk, when Mr. THORN caused her arrest. Yesterday the prisoner was taken before Justice BEDFORD, and after an examination was held, she was committed to the County Jail, to await trial at the October term of court. While the examination was in progress, the prisoner exhibited no emotion, but on the contrary, her bearing was that of one hardened in crime, and apparently indifferent as to the result.

OPERATIONS OF A FORGER.—About 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a young man, having the appearance of being a business man, stepped into the ship-chandlery store of Messrs. WOOLSEY & TERRY, in Hudson-street, Jersey City, and represented that he had a vessel repairing at ALLISON's ship-yard, and desired to purchase some oakum at the same rates as they furniah it to Mr. ALLISON. This being assented to, he ordered twelve bales, and then left the store, returning again in a few minutes, when he presented in payment a check for $140, drawn on the Second National Bank of Jersey City, purporting to have been countersigned by Mr. ALLISON. Not doubting the genuineness of the check, the stranger was paid the balance, amounting to $40, and departed, saying that he was in a hurry to get the next train for Newark. After he had left, the check was sent up to the bank, when the clerk of the store was informed that it was a forgery, and that a similar one had been presented a few minutes previous. It is probable that other parties have been swindled in a like manner. Upon inquiry at the railroad depot, it was ascertained that a man answering the description of the forger had gone ont in the 5 P. M. train and word was immediately telegraphed to Chief MARSHALL of Newark, but as the train at that time had probably passed Newark, his arrest was doubtful. The forger was 28 or 24 years of age, about five feet six inches in height, dark complexion, with small dark whiskers and moustache. He had on a black silk hat, dark cassimere coat and dark pants.

FRAUD AND SEIZURE OF LIQUOR.—A couple of days since, Chief of Police MCMANNUS and Aid DOYLE, by virtue of a search-warrant, proceeded to the premises, corner of Grand and Barrow streets, Jersey City, occupied by PETER MCCLENNEN, alias George Shanning, and made a seizure of five casks of liquor, which, it is alleged, were obtained by fraudulent representations, from E. H. HELLMER, a liquor dealer doing business in Brooklyn. MCCLENNEN was arrested on Monday last by a Brooklyn detective and taken to that city, but on the following day, while being conveyed to court, managed to escape and has not since been heard of. MCCLENNEN is represented to have been frequently engaged in fraudulent transactions of a similar character to the above.

A GERMAN FUNERAL.—The fune

The New-York Times.

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NORTH CAROLINA.

Public Sentiment Throughout the State.

Loyal Manifestations in Every Quarter.

Improved Feeling in Regard to the Freedmen.

Confederate School Books — What They Contain and Teach.

Their Influence on the Rising Generation.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. HOLDEN.

An Election for Delegates to a State Convention to take place Sept. 21.

OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

A Sensation—Feeling of the People—The Freedmen.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1865.

A bombshell exploded in a peaceful camp would not have created more excitement than did the appearance of the press dispatch relative to North Carolina affairs, in the New-York papers of the 1st inst., in this community. The "Japanese"—so those who don't want Yankees to come down here are called—were in ecstacies; speculators were rampant, and the whole community exhibited marks of excitement in strange contrast with the usual quiet which prevails in political circles. The Raleigh papers made the matter a subject for their leaders next morning, and the *Progress* unequivocally denies the publication of the article attributed to it by the press agent. The *Standard* says that the writer is anxious to have the Confiscation laws enforced here, and insinuates that the dispatch was penned with mercenary motives. The *Record* congratulates itself that it is a true friend of North Carolina, and pitches into the *Progress* pell-mell on the assumption that the latter really has "denounced the reckless use of the pardoning power" since the surrenders, nothing has attracted so much attention in "ter-heel-hem" as this occurrence. It has been "the talk" of the day. The poor *Progress* catches it from all quarters, but bears the odium philosophically.

I have taken the pains to investigate the matter, and so far as I can learn, the dispatch is exaggerated. The *Progress* has oftentimes advised the very small number of grumblers here to keep quiet, and in doing so has denounced their fun at aristocracy in terms forcible, if not elegant. It has also made reference to the state of affairs if the pardoning power should be used recklessly, and the correspondent of the Associated Press quotes this remark, and adds to it comments of his own. This combination of press agent and *Progress* was published in such a manner as to make the latter responsible for the whole, and undoubtedly has been very injurious to the future prospects of the State, as regards the emigration movement, which is festering with so much care and ability.

With all due regard for the sources of information of the press agent, I think that he has been misinformed, and to do the latter justice, will make public facts obtained by close observation. A desire so nearly anonimous as to be called general, is manifested everywhere to resume the "old-time customs of before the war." A great deal of the loyalty talked of here is actuated by this motive. The people are sick and tired of the privations entailed on them by the blockade, other consequents of the war, and will do anything to remove the obstacles which are now in their way. A fair test of the Union and the old flag, which exhibited itself in opposition to the Davis usurpation, by desertions, feeding Federal prisoners and a hundred other ways during the war, is now unattempted, and seems satisfactory to any conservative observer. The great majority of the inhabitants of the State entertain these sentiments, but there is—and no one can deny it—a factious clique of "conquered but not subdued Japanese," who are the fixtures in our hive here. They are of the Wade Hampton equestrian style, and consider themselves the "high-toned gentry of the South," and talk about "Yankee mudsills" and colonization societies. This class of men is almost too insignificant in numbers to attract attention, and the great mistake made by some of the leading men here is the importance which they lend to it by their virulent denouncements of its members. It would die of incapacity and want of support—the slaves having been freed—were it not for the continual fuss which is made over it. With a very few exceptions, the people at large are nearly soreheaded over the loss of their slaves. Once in a while a man is to be found who says that he is glad that they are free. But, notwithstanding their reluctance in giving up their "property," they submit gracefully; and as soon as it is demonstrated—as it will be—that free labor is more profitable than slave, they will one and all be rejoiced. They are fast coming to this condition; and I venture the prediction that another harvest will find North Carolina all right on the "nigger." Radical changes cannot be effected in one day, and this sudden abolishing of the customs of generations has produced a shock from which it will take time to recover.

As an instance of the increase of kindly feeling toward the freedmen, I am able to cite the fact that Col. WHITTLESEY, the Superintendent for this State, of Gen. HOWARD'S Bureau, has received applications from several different parties—citizens of the State—for assistance in procuring the labor of several hundred head of workmen for farms and plantations in Edgecomb and other counties. The gentlemen interested in these movements are shrewd, far-seeing business men, who appreciate the fact that the labor of the freedmen can be obtained just now very cheap, and, owing to the impoverished condition of the State, agricultural products are very valuable. It is understood that they intend to inaugurate this ten hour system of labor, and, by careful discipline, hope to eradicate the slothfulness engendered in the freedmen by slavery. Contracts were made, specifying the amount to be paid to each individual, old and young, and were submitted by Col. WHITTLESEY, who, previous to the final arrangement, explained to them what their responsibilities would be. He told them that they need not accept these opportunities unless they were perfectly willing, which they were, and the number of volunteers far exceeded the demand.

The Salisbury *Banner*, suppressed by Gen. RUGER a short time since, has been allowed to resume publication, the editors having made satisfactory explanations, and promised to do better in the future. The suspension of this paper has had a salutary effect on the course of the few disloyal sheets published in this State, and the leniency of Gen. RUGER in removing them has come so soon is earnestly commended. In his order he ordered remarks as follows:

"Until the restoration and full operation of civil law, publishers of newspapers, as well as public speakers, will be subject to the restrictions necessarily existing under military rule, and will not be permitted to discuss and criticise the acts of the military authorities with that freedom allowed where civil law is in full operation. The power to act, under existing circumstances, the tribunal to which appeal should be made respecting the acts of the Commissioner of Freedmen or other officers of the government."

GOV. HOLDEN'S Convention Proclamation appears this morning. I have already telegraphed you its main points, viz.: that the election will be held on the 21st of September, and the meeting occur on the 2d of October. It adords me a little gratification to call attention to the fact that in a previous letter I predicted that the body of this document would be exactly what it is, and gave the dates correctly. It was forwarded to President JOHNSON, and received his approval in a telegraphic answer with an admonition to "hurry up."

The test oath continues to attract attention, but notwithstanding the conjectures to the contrary, men are to be found now who think that they can take it in the spirit of the law if not under a strict or technical rendition of its provisions. It is rumored here that owing to the fact that the Treasury is in need of money, some modification may be made in this "stumbling block," so that assessors may be appointed.

E. P. B.

Confederate School Books—What They Contain—Their Influence on the Uprising Generation.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sunday, Aug. 6, 1865.

The effects of the revolution, which has swept from the South the vestige of barbarism, so long a disgrace to our flag, are quieting down, and, so far as possible, the people are returning to their old customs and habits. But the prejudices, which exhibited themselves so freely before the war, are not dead yet—in fact, they have in many instances been increased. Time was when children were taught to love the United States; but during the war the little Confeds learned lessons filled with hate against their Northern brethren. In proof of this statement I extract the following sweet little morsels of rebellious teachings from the *Geographical Reader for Dixie Children*; Mrs. M. B. MOORE, Authoress. Second edition: ENGELSON & FARROR, Publishers, Raliegh, N. C., 1864:

THE UNITED STATES.

"This was once the most prosperous country in the world. Nearly a hundred years ago it belonged to England, but the English made such laws that the people said they would not obey them. After a long, bloody war of seven years, they gained their independence, and for many years were prosperous and happy.

In the meantime, both English and American ships went to Africa and brought away many of those poor heathen negroes, and sold them for slaves. Some people said it was wrong, and asked the King of England to stop it. He replied that he knew it was wrong, but that the slave-trade brought much money into his treasury, and it should continue. But both countries afterward did pass laws to stop this trade. In a few years, the Northern States, finding their climate too cold for the negro to be profitable, sold them to the people living further south. Then the Northern States passed laws to forbid any persons owning slaves in their borders.

Then the Northern people began to preach and lecture, and to write about the sin of slavery. The money for which they sold their slaves was now partly spent in trying to persuade the Southern States to send their slaves back to Africa. And when the territories were settled, they were not willing for any of them to become slaveholding. This would soon have made the North much stronger than the South; and many men said they would vote for a law to free all the negroes in the country. The Southern men tried to show them how unfair this would be, but still they kept on.

In the year 1860, the Abolitionists became strong enough to elect one of their men for President. ABRAHAM LINCOLN was a weak man, and the South believed he would allow laws to be made which would deprive them of their rights. So the Southern States seceded, and elected JEFFERSON DAVIS for their President. This so outraged President LINCOLN that he declared war, and exhausted nearly all of the strength of the nation in a vain attempt to whip the South back into the Union. Thousands of lives have been lost, and the earth has been drenched with blood; but still ABRAHAM is unable to conquer the 'rebels,' as he calls the South. The South only asked to be let alone, and to divide the public property equally. It would have been wise in the North to have said to her Southern sisters: 'If you are not content to dwell with us longer, depart in peace. We will divide the inheritance with you, and may be a great nation.'"

In the next verse is a mention of the people of the United States as follows:

"The people are ingenious and enterprising, and are noted for their tact in 'driving a bargain.' They are refined and intelligent on all subjects but that of negro slavery, on this they are mad."

So much for the United States, now for the

SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

"These States lie south of the United States, and possess a warmer climate, * * * * but the Confederate States possess few ships, and her cities do not grow so fast as if there were more commerce. But we have reason to hope that in a few years we shall not fall behind any nation in point of commerce or ships to carry it on. This is a great country. The Yankees thought to starve us out when they sent their ships to guard our seaport towns. But we have learned to make many things, and do without others; and above all we trust in the smiles of the God of battles. We had few guns and ammunition, and not much of anything, but food, cotton and tobacco; but the people helped themselves, and God helped the people. We were considered a weak, indolent people, but our enemies have found us strong, because we had justice on our side."

The Southern people are noted for being high-minded and courteous. A stranger seldom lacks friends in this country. Much of the field work is done by slaves. They are generally well used, and often have as much pocket-money as their mistresses. They are contented and happy, and many of them are Christians. The sin of the South lies not in holding slaves, but that they are sometimes mistreated. Let all little boys and girls remember that slaves are human, and that God will hold them accountable for treating them with injustice.

The Southern Confederacy is at present a sad country, but President DAVIS is a good and wise man, and many of the generals and other officers in the army are pious. Then there are a good many praying people in the land, so that we may hope that our cause will prosper. 'When the righteous are in authority the nation rejoiceth, but when the wicked bear rule the nation mourneth.' Then remember, little boys, when you are men, never to vote for a bad man to govern the country."

There is much more of the same stripe. For instance, "Virginia, in the war for independence suffered almost as much as any State. Richmond is the capital city of the State and also of the Confederacy. * * * * * There are many planters who own large numbers of slaves. They are generally well treated, and are as happy a people as any under the sun. If they are sick *master* sends for the doctor; if the crop is short, they are sure of enough to save life; if they are growing old, they know they will be provided for; but in time of war they generally remain quiet at home while the *master* goes and spills his blood for his country."

Of North Carolina, the author says:

"No braver men fought in the war for independence than those from North Carolina; while some few cowards refused to fight for their country, it is a notable fact that nearly all of them were of the ignorant class, and many of them did not know what patriotism was. We should feel as much pity for them as contempt, because they had not properly been taught."

Of South Carolina the lady says:—

"This was the first to secede. Many persons blamed the South Carolinians for leaving the Union too soon, but it may have been best; it is impossible for us to decide. The war would have come sooner or later. God usually punishes wicked nations by war. I mean by this that when people become too wicked, He gives them over to hardness of heart, to work out their own punishment, and sometimes destruction. * * * The people of this state are noted for their chivalry. You don't understand this? Well, when any one imposes on them, their motto is to fight. Also, if they see a person badly treated, they feel bound to help him. Their leading men have sometimes been called "bot-headed," because they are so quick to resent an injury. The upper classes are educated and refined, but the poor are generally ignorant. Most of the labor is performed by slaves. These are hardly so well-treated as in North Carolina and Virginia, but they have the gospel preached to them and are generally contented and happy."

Other States are mentioned in the same strain. Mississippi has many "gallant sons fighting for Southern Rights," and Tennessee, though she is "oppressed now and suffers much, no one fears" for her.

The following are a few of the questions and answers to be found in the back part of the book:

"Q. Which was the first seceding State? A. South Carolina. Q. For what are her people noted? A. For their chivalry. Q. Has the the Confederate States any commerce? A. A fine inland commerce and bids fair sometime to have a grand commerce on the high seas. Q. What is the present drawback to our trade? A. An unlawful blockade by the miserable and hellish Yankee nation."

The above are extracts from a single book. How far the prejudices thus implanted in youthful minds will develop themselves is a question of interest. In other works, dictionaries, &c., the word tyrant is defined and the name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN is furnished as an example.

E. P. B.

A Proclamation

BY GOV. HOLDEN TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his proclamation of May 29, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquillity restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

[Here follows the appointment.]

The clerks and sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the justices of the peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six or more than eighteen justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29, 1865, under such instructions as may be prescribed in this proclamation. The justices shall, at the same time, appoint inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The elections for members of the convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in chapter 52, Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, and and all paroled officers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the inspectors a copy of the amnesty oath, as contained in the President's proclamation of May 29, 1865, signed by himself and certified by at least two justices of the peace.

The sheriffs of the respective counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the convention; and the sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of the State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the convention.

The members of the convention thus chosen will assemble in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 2d day of October, 1865.

The attention of justices appointed to administer the amnesty oath is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29, 1865.

[Here follow the exceptions, as enumerated in the President's proclamation.]

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate Government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents, or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate Government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, for entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions or arms to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the justices to any person who is included in any of the excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justice appointed to administer the amnesty oath, and to furnish certificates of the same, which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful. While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed to in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it, without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly, to decide in every case in accordance with the law and with the instructions they have received from this office; and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the 8th day of August, 1865, and in the year of the independence of the United States the 89th.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

The Coming State Convention—Efforts to Obtain a Controlling Influence.

RALEIGH, N. C., Saturday, Aug. 5.

The wealthy leaders of the late rebellion, who expect to control the coming State Convention and the political affairs of North Carolina, have, for the past five weeks, been giving public dinners in many of the counties of this State, to the returned members of the late rebel armies.

Committees were appointed, funds raised, and a day designated for a like display of hospitality at the county seat of this county. As this looked like a public exhibition of approbation to rebel soldiers for their attempt to overthrow the government, it was suppressed by Maj.-Gen. RUGER.

Important to Relatives of Deceased Soldiers.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Aug. 4.

As the friends of deceased soldiers are either coming to this place, at great expense, to return disappointed, or writing to us to know if their friends can be disinterred, and if it is necessary for them to come and do it, the following facts should be generally known, as pertaining to Wilmington, Fort Fisher, Smithville and vicinity:

First—No bodies can be disinterred until November, 1865.

Second—The former agent of the United States Sanitary Commission, F. W. FOSTER, who was at the fall of Fort Fisher, and has been here ever since this town fell, will embalm and send North, or disinter, disinfect and send home any bodies that can be found here, on reasonable terms. He has access to all the records; will do it as cheaply as those who come here, and it will save the great expense of coming. His address is: Box No. 110, Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM G. LEONARD,
Hospital Chaplain, U. S. A.

The Boston Appointments—Alleged Violations of the Revenue Laws—Seizure of Cigars.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 12.

The *Commonwealth* learns that it is not improbable that the names of Hon. DANIEL W. GOOCH, for Collector of this port, Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, for Naval Officer, and Gen. A. B. UNDERWOOD, for Surveyor, will be sent to the President for commissions, superseding thereby JOHN S. GOODRICH, AMOS TUCK and CHARLES A. PHELPS, respectively.

The *Traveller* states that the leading hotels of this city have been visited by United States Internal Revenue officers, who seized all their stock of cigars for alleged violation of the revenue laws, and carried them to the United States Court-house, where they were placed in the custody of the United States Marshal.

Burning of the Propellar Meteor.

DETROIT, Saturday, Aug. 12.

The propeller *Meteor* took fire on Friday morning while in the St. Mary Ship Canal Basin, and was scuttled and sunk in twelve feet of water. No lives were lost. The passengers lost all their effects.

The *Meteor* is the same boat that collided with the *Prewabic*. Both boats were owned by J. T. WHEELING & Co., of Detroit.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 12.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Twenty National Banks have been created during the present week, with an aggregate capital of $2,227,040. Among them are the National Union Bank of Watertown, New-York, $147,490; Schoharie National Bank, New-York, $100,000; National Broome County Bank, Binghampton, New-York, $100,000; and the Lynchburgh National Bank of Virginia, $100,000.

PERSONAL.

It has been circulated in the West that EDWIN H. EAST, a prominent lawyer of Tennessee, was about to proceed to Washington for the purpose of accepting the post of Confidential Secretary to President JOHNSON. Mr. EAST was asked by the President to assume those relations with him, and would have done so but for the sacrifice it would entail of a large and lucrative practice. He has not yet positively declined but it is understood that the President, in view of the circumstances, will not insist on the appointment. It was not designed, had he come here, to interfere with the duties now performed by the President's Private Secretary, Col. BROWNING.

A GENERAL RECEPTION.

President JOHNSON to-day gave a general reception to all visitors having business with him. A large number of those who availed themselves of the opportunity to visit him were parties interested in securing pardons for themselves or for others willing to pay liberally therefor. Among the pardon-seekers are several females, who display their charms of face and figure on the staircase whenever such arguments are deemed by them advantageous, and unsuccessfully lavish indescribable smiles upon the ushers.

RECOVERING FROM THE WAR.

The counties of Virginia bordering on the Potomac are rapidly recovering from the devastation of the war. Refugees are returning to their abandoned homes, and society is resuming its influences upon all sections. A large number of those who have returned are Northern settlers, who were driven out in the first year of the war, and who are aiding very materially in the spread of loyal sentiments. Building and farming is going on extensively, and land contiguous to Washington and Alexandria is selling in some instances at as high rates as before secession.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 12.

PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

CHARLES H. CORNWELL, convicted in the Criminal Court of this district, of abstracting public records, and sentenced to pay a fine of $2,000, has been pardoned by the President.

COMMISSIONER ORTON.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue ORTON, having partially recovered from sickness, has returned to the duties of his bureau.

SPECIAL PARDONS.

The President to-day granted special pardons to B. F. MCDONOUGH, of Texas, and GEORGE W. MORDECAI and WM. J. HAWKINS, of North Carolina, under the Amnesty Proclamation.

THE UNITED STATES VS. PRIOLEAU.

It is said that the Government does not assent to the doctrine of the Vice-Chancellor of England as pronounced in the case of the United States against PRIOLEAU. The United States are not likely to concede very soon that the rebels are now or ever were a *de facto* government, nor very likely to consent to derive title to their own property through that imaginary concern, and being a sovereign State, dealing with other States according to the customary methods, they are not especially likely to submit without process of attachment to decrees which may be registered against them by a Court of Chancery sitting in Westminster Hall.

NAVAL MATTERS.

The Secretary of the Navy has directed that Masters and Ensigns of the regular navy and Midshipmen serving on board any naval steamer, will hereafter be taught thoroughly the duty of steam engineering.

LOSSES BY SOLDIERS.

The Acting Second Comptroller has decided that to reimburse the government for losses by soldiers, for which they are liable to stoppages of pay, disbursing and accounting officers are justified in withholding any portion of money due the soldiers either as pay, bounty, or for money deposited with Paymasters on check-books.

MUSTERED OUT.

From the 3d to the 8th of August, 1865, fifty-six regiments, batteries and companies were mustered out of the United States service, by order of the Secretary of War.

OUR CONSUL AT PARIS.

The Department of State has received information from JOHN G. NICOLAY, the recently appointed United States Consul at Paris, and formerly the private Secretary of the late President LINCOLN, that he has arrived at his post and entered upon the duties of his office.

VIRGINIA RAILROADS.

Repairs to the damaged railroads in Virginia are rapidly progressing, and it will not be long before such communication will be restored throughout the State.

By Monday next the cars on the Orange and Alexandria road will run through to Lynchburgh.

COL. MOSEBY.

Col. J. S. MOSBY left Alexandria on Thursday evening for his home in Warrenton, there to remain until further orders of the War Department.

Such was the excited feeling against him on the part of citizens and soldiers that his life was in danger while he remained in Alexandria, several persons whom he had deeply wronged during the war, having armed themselves to kill him.

IMMIGRATION FROM GERMAN PORTS.

The Department of State has official advices from the United States Consul at Bremen, in which it is represented that during the first six months of this year from Jan. 1 up to June last, 1865, the emigration to the United States through the ports of Bremen amounted to 18,700 emigrants in fifty-six vessels, against 15,663 in sixty-two ships in 1863.

During the first six months in 1865, the emigration through Hamburg amounted to 15,609 emigrants; which gives a total addition to our population of nearly 34,600 souls in six months. And from those two ports only a far larger emigration to the United States is expected this Fall and next Spring, and an unusual number of vessels have already been chartered for that purpose.

A PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTION.

The President to-day had a general reception, admitting without distinction all visitors having business with him. He appears to be in good health, though exceedingly fatigued from the rush upon his attention for several days past. Much of his time is consumed by the presentation of matters comparatively insignificant; but he seems to bear the infliction with philosophic dignity.

THE NEGRO POPULATION.

The negro population of Washington continues to be increased by arrivals from Maryland. Entire families of the new comers, carrying on their persons all their worldly wealth, are frequently seen in our streets. A census is being taken of the colored population with a view of ameliorating the condition of the destitute and assisting the idle to employment. The Freedman's Bureau has commenced the work of establishing free schools for the colored children. Campbell Hospital, which is now being divided into rooms, is sufficiently large to accommodate a thousand of such people. The old resident negroes look on the influx with disapprobation and jealousy, fearing that the demand for employment may have the effect of reducing the present wages for labor.

THE PHENIX BANK DEFALCATION

The Examination Postponed—Scene at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF EARL.

RECOVERY OF A SUPERB JEWEL.

THE PRISONERS.

The bank defalcation continues to be the most absorbing topic in city circles, and the particulars of the case, as published in yesterday's TIMES, created considerable remark. The extent of the defalcation, and the extraordinary range of characters among the operators in this gigantic swindle, make the case a peculiar one not often met with, even in cosmopolitan New-York. We give a *résumé* of the events transpiring yesterday:

PREPARING FOR THE EXAMINATION.

At 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, the private trial room at Jefferson Market was a most interesting study. Ward Detective MCCARTY had brought in, from the cells in which they had been held over night in the Twenty-ninth-street Police-station, the pale, attractive girl, IDA LYNES, the bold and dashing BROWN or DAVIS, and the methodical, clerkly JENKINS—all of whom were worn and weary, having been kept awake nearly all night by the bacchanalian revels of three prisoners who had been incarcerated for intoxication in the public streets. The reporters had come in full force, to represent nearly every daily journal in the city. Several friends of JENKINS had made their appearance, hoping to snatch a hasty word with the prisoner. Ex-Judge STUART had come to defend BROWN and his mistress IDA LYNES, and Mr. D. T. WALDEN was awaiting the arrival of Judge EDMONDS, his associate in defence of the central figure of this remarkable trial. A daughter of Judge EDMONDS, a lady of like figure, piercing eye, ornate black silk attire and superior address, entered and approached the prisoner JENKINS, but was obdurately motioned off by an officer, who informed her that the rule was imperative that no person whomsoever, counsel excepted, should be suffered to exchange words with JENKINS. The lady presented the prisoner a pretty bouquet and retired to a remote corner of the hall. At 11 came Mr. MCKEON, and the busy buzz in the hall suddenly changed to notes of hurried preparation. The lady was introduced, and Mr. MCKEON bade the officer leave JENKINS and the lady together to chat at pleasure, unmolested. But the examination was not yet to take place: Mr. MCKEON had preliminaries to arrange, and Judge EDMONDS had not reached the Court-room; so another half-hour passed over in idleness, until 11:30, when there being visible manifestations of impatience, Mr. MCKEON and Justice LEDWITH entered and proposed that the hearing proceed.

ADJOURNMENT PROPOSED.

Mr. D. T. WALDEN addressed the Court briefly, stating his fears that his associate, Judge EDMONDS, was again suffering under an attack of neuralgia, and asking that the examination be therefore postponed. Mr. MCKEON objected, though he would very much like to favor Judge EDMONDS. Ex-Judge STUART remarked with little less than his usual emphasis that a postponement would be a gross injustice to his clients, BROWN and the girl IDA LYNES or GENEVIEVE BROWN, who, he said, had been held in Station-houses without warrant of law, thrust into secret places, and badgered and threatened and coaxed until they had begun really to think themselves guilty of a felony; they were—an unusual remark to escape Judge STUART'S lips—innocent, he believed, in the eyes of the law, whatever might be the moral aspect of their case, and he thought that the treatment which they had received reflected no credit upon the officers of the law in New-York. Mr. MCKEON retorted that he intended to deal with these thieves summarily; but he would consent to postponement to accommodate counsel for JENKINS, and pending an agreement as to the day, Justice LEDWITH suggested that as the examination could not be finished at one session, it would be advisable to employ a phonographic reporter, as he could not, in the present pressure upon his court, spare one of the court clerks for that purpose. At length, Mr. AUGUSTUS F. WARBURTON was selected to make an official report of the proceedings, and Tuesday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, was named as the hour, and thereupon the court adjourned.

BAIL FIXED.

In the Supreme Court—Chambers—Judge BARNARD granted an order of arrest yesterday, and fixed BROWN'S bail at $12,000.

RECOVERY OF A SUPERB RING.

On Friday night, Detective Officer MCCARTY sought and found, in Madame BELL'S abode, in Crosby street, the girl ROSA ALLEN, upon whom JENKINS is said to have lavished much of the treasure which he abstracted from the vaults of the Phenix Bank. Making himself known, Detective MCCARTHY bade the girl deliver a costly ring which JENKINS had given her; but she professed never to have been the recipient of any jewel at his hands. But at length MCCARTY made it manifest to the girl that her better course would be to yield the ring, and she then gave him a superb cluster diamond ring, for which JENKINS paid Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., on the 28th of June last, $840. The bill of sale, which she gave up with the ring, is made in the name of "Miss ALLEN." The girl, having yielded the jewel, became communicative, and informed MCCARTY that JENKINS had often given her large sums of money—at one time a sum as large as $500.

CHARLES BROWN,

or SAM. DAVIS, or whatever may be his genuine cognomen, is a smart, apparently intelligent, butcher, who ought to have found something better to do during the past two or three years than living on the gains of a bawd. He is said to have learned, through the girls with whom JENKINS had dallied, that he was expending more money than a bank clerk could afford, and, acting upon a good detective rule, which is to regard it as morally certain that any man who spends more than his visible income may be suspected, he pursued JENKINS and found proofs of his guilt, and these he is said to have used in extorting money.

THE OTHER PRISONERS.

Little has been divulged concerning JENKINS and IDA LYNES, otherwise GENEVIEVE BROWN, beyond what has been published, and of course nothing whatever can be gathered touching the three persons who are to be taken into custody. The girl in Crosby-street, from whom the ring was taken, is described as an attractive female of about twenty summers, a native of this city, and the daughter of parents who are able and would be willing to afford her handsome support if she would lead a virtuous life; but she elects to do otherwise.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF EARL.

Coroner WILDEY resumed the inquest on the body of JAMES H. EARL, yesterday morning, at the Coroner's office; but there was, however, little to be said by witnesses, and the two that did testify merely rehashed the story as it was told in yesterday's TIMES. One of the Twenty-ninth Precinct policemen introduced a note, written in a neat, flowing and firm hand, with a pencil, on a scrap of newspaper, which had been found, with an envelope containing card photographs, in EARL'S coat pocket. The envelope containing these was addressed thus:

"Please deliver at once to WM. M. EARL, care of J. H. HARTSHORN & BRO., Exchange Place, N. Y."

In the envelope were four card photographs, two of a lady who was EARL'S wife, but who is now dead, and two of EARL'S boy, evidently five or six years of age. Both the mother, who is called "DORIE," and the child, "FREDDIE," have fine faces.

Inclosed with the photographs was a slip torn from the margin of a newspaper. It reads as follows:

"WILLIE: I give FREDDIE to EMMA or SARAH LEE. I hope he may be brought up right. Get all my effects you can together, for FRED'S benefit. Hope to meet DORIE above. Forgive me. I am innocent and wronged. Love to all. JAMES. [over.]

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16, 1865."

Across the end of the slip were these words:

"Give my watch to FREDDIE."

On the other side of the slip these lines were written:

"Over."

"Bury me beside my dear Dorie. JAMES.

The writing was performed with a firm hand. The date of the letter, it will be observed, is Wednesday—which doubtless was a mistake. The writing was undoubtedly done in the cell on Thursday evening; and the deliberation with which the suicide was committed is distinctly shown.

The policeman who searched EARL when he was taken to the station-house, neglected so put his hand in EARL'S inside vest pocket; and there the pocket-knife with which the veins were severed was probably concealed.

THE TESTIMONY.

David E. Walker, sworn—I am doorman of the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police station; deceased was brought in on Thursday afternoon, by Officer McCarty; Mr. Jenkins was brought in at the same time; I locked them in separate cells, situated some distance from each other; I was present when deceased was searched by Officer McCarty; I thought that he took everything he had in his pockets from him; I saw him frequently during the night; at four or five o'clock I noticed that he was alive and sitting up; I afterward saw that he was asleep; I left the station-house at twenty minutes before seven, when another doorman took charge.

John H. McCarty, sworn—I am an officer of the Twenty-ninth Precinct; on Thursday morning at two o'clock I arrested Mr. Jenkins; he was arrested on a charge of embezzlement; he told me that others were concerned with him in the affair, and mentioned the name of deceased; I learned that he was a clerk with Messrs. Smith, Martin & Co., of No. 11 Broad-street; I went to the store at about one o'clock on Thursday, and saw him; I told him that Jenkins had been arrested for embezzlement, and asked him how much money he had taken; I told him that Jenkins had confessed all about it; he told me that Jenkins had given him from $50,000 to $100,000, but was sure that the amount would not exceed $100,000; he confessed in the presence of Mr. Devoe, one of the detective officers of the Phenix Bank; I arrested him and took him to the Phenix Bank, where he saw Mr. McKeon, counsel for the bank; Mr. McKeon asked him if he did not know that the money he took belonged to the bank; he said the first fifty thousand dollars he was not sure of, but that the last fifty thousand he knew was the property of the bank; he said, also, that he had invested it in stocks, trying to make the first fifty thousand good, and had lost it all; during this time he said that his father and wife had died; he added that he had lost forty-five thousand dollars trying to make the loss good; I took him from the bank to Jefferson Market, where he was examined before Judge Ledwith, and was given in my charge; Jenkins was also committed in the same way; I took them both to the station-house; I searched the deceased, and also searched his pockets and the linings of his clothes; I gave everything I found to the sergeant at the desk; I saw no knife; some money was found, but nothing else to my knowledge; after the search I took both the prisoners down stairs to the cells; I put them in separate cells, some distance apart; he asked me if he could get a lawyer; he did not seem then depressed in spirits; I saw him again at eleven o'clock; he seemed in about the same state of mind; I saw him the last time at about five o'clock; I noticed nothing different in his manner or appearance; at about twenty minutes to eight I came to the station-house and asked the doorman for my prisoner; he went down stairs and came back saying he thought he was dead; I went down and found that his throat had been cut, and that he was dead; I saw the knife found near him; it was a small, white-handled knife, with two blades; one blade was open, about one inch long.

Wooster Beach, Jr., M. D., sworn—I have made an external examination on the body of deceased, lying at the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house; there were two incised wounds in the throat—one slight, just above the pomum adami, merely dividing the integuments; about an inch below there was a cut, and pene-trating an inch and a half; it severed the larynx, the external jugular vein and the thyroid artery; death was caused by the hemorrhage from these vessels, which must have taken place quite slowly, a considerable time elapsing from the infliction of the wounds till death ensued.

THE VERDICT.

There being no further testimony to offer, Coroner WILDEY submitted the case to the jury, and they returned a verdict finding that "JAMES H. EARL came to his death by cutting his throat with a pen-knife, at the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house, on the 11th day of August, 1865."

CONCLUSION.

Coroner WILDEY now took charge of Mr. EARL'S effects, and caused the corpse to be placed on ice at an undertaker's, in the Bowery, there to await the arrival of the friends. EARL, who was a native of Monmouth, N. J., had dwelt in Newark many years, and was there known as an estimable citizen. He was reputed as a successful operator in stocks—how successful, the sequel shows. The money that he lost in Wall-street amounted, according to his own statement, to $450,000. To the money which he obtained of JENKINS he says he added $50,000 of his own funds, and $15,000 that he had received from the estate of his father; and he claimed that all the efforts were directed to the replacing of the first $50,000 which he had lost. Mr. EARL stood high in society and connections in New-Jersey are of the highest character and considerable wealth; and had he lived to appear before a court there is no doubt that he could have secured the ablest counsel, and perhaps been able to clear himself of the charge of complicity with JENKINS in his astounding robberies.

NOTE FROM THE CASHIER.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

After a careful examination it has been ascertained that the defalcation in this bank will not exceed the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, ($300,000,) which does not exceed the amount of the surplus.

Please give publicity to the above. Respectfully,

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

The statement in the TIMES

THE WANT OF OUR NAVY.

The Dock-yards of England and France Compared with the Navy-yards of America.

AN IRON SHIP-BUILDING YARD NEEDED.

What Has Been and what Should Be Done.

Every now and again we have from some quarter a burst of eloquence, boasting over the immense naval and marine resources of the United States, with round assertions that our noble country surpasses the world in means and facilities for constructing a navy. England is no longer mistress of the seas, say these wiseacres, her still youthful progeny is outstripping her; and it is considered sufficient to point to the thousands of vessels in our late navy, and the amount of work so well done by them in blockading our long coast, to establish any assertion that may be made. But let us look at the truth. It is well to have a good opinion of ourselves, but in a close rivalry it is not well to have too poor an opinion of our antagonists. We propose now to glance at the provisions England and France, the only Powers that can pretend to rival us, have made for building and maintaining a navy, and to compare them with our own.

ENGLAND

for centuries the undoubted mistress of the seas, learned in the long years her commanders made every sea famous with their victories, to provide the most ample means for constructing and repairing her immense fleet, as well as yards and docks for keeping it in safety when not in actual service. There are seven of these yards situated at the following places:

1. Deptford on the Thames, containing an acre of thirty-eight acres, with a wharfage of 1,700 feet; five building slips, two dry docks and a wet dock.

2. Woolwich on the Thames, are of six acres; river front 840 feet. The yard contains eight building slips, three dry docks and two large wet basins. The foundries, factories and machine shops of this place are immense and well stocked.

3. Chatham, on the River Medway. Its surface is ninety-five acres, and wharfage 5,000 feet—nearly one mile. There are four dry docks and ten building slips, and, as at Woolwich, the ropewalks, storehouses and other appurtenances of this yard are both very large and filled to the brim. There is an island, called the Island of St. Mary's, adjoining the yard, belonging to the Admiralty, and which can at any time be converted into a dock-yard. This island covers 284 acres.

4. Sheerness, situated at the confluence of the Medway and the Thames, has an area of fifty-seven acres, one building slip and five dry docks; a wet basin covering three and a half acres, sufficient to contain ten of the largest structures in the navy.

5. Portsmouth, in the Channel, is the most complete of British dock-yards, and the most unsafe as well. It covers an area of 115 acres and has a water front of 3,900 feet, seven building slips, nine dry docks, two wet basins covering in the aggregate about four acres, a pier 660 feet long, together with the necessary storehouses and workshops, comprise its working facilities.

6. Plymouth, also in the Channel, contains ninety-two acres, with a wharf 3,500 feet long. Here are six building slips, five dry docks, a wet basin of about two acres area, a canal, or slip, from which transports can discharge or take in cargo, and five piers projecting into the river. Close by the yard, the Admiralty have a steam factory, with a water front of 1,300 feet, a wet basin of about five acres extent, besides another under construction about as large, and three dry docks.

7. Pembroke, at Milford Haven, a deep inlet of the Atlantic in South Wales, has a surface of 77 acres, a water line of 2,356 feet, one dry dock, and 14 building slips. This is one of the chief building yards in the Kingdom.

These are the regular yards of the British Government used in peace and war. They have also establishments at Deal and Yarmouth, used only in time of war, and where vessels can be constructed and repaired. They have also an establishment at Gibraltar and at Malta, in the Mediterranean, where there are dry docks and facilities for repairing the Mediterranean and other squadrons. But while the English yards are so numerous, large and well appointed, the

FRENCH NAVY-YARDS

are of even greater size and cost, and more elaborate construction.

1. Cherbourg is an entirely artificial port, being formed at great expense by the erection of an immense breakwater. After the breakwater was completed, fifty-three years were consumed in erecting the inner works and forming of the numerous wet basins and dry docks. There are three of these wet basins, having an area of thirteen acres together. There are seven dry docks and twelve building slips. The yard and all its works are faced with enormous stones, and the whole together probably forms the most extensive engineering work in the world. The cost of the yard was $40,000,000 in a country where labor is very cheap. The defences of the place cost $20,000,000 more. The whole space covered by the yard is 256 acres.

2. Toulon is the next in importance to Cherbourg. It covers 240 acres, with nine dry docks and 16 building slips. There are three wet basins, but not so large as those of Cherbourg.

3. Brest extends on each side of the river for three miles. It has a surface of 131 acres, with 11 building slips and six dry-docks.

4. L'Orient is situated on the Bay of Biscay, occupying a point of land between two rivers, and thus secures a large water front. It covers about 200 acres, has 16 building slips and two immense dry-docks.

5. Rochefort has an area of 300 acres lying on both sides of the river, and has 17 building slips and three dry-docks.

6. Indret is situated on the Loise, but of its capacities very little is known. It is an establishment for making steam machinery for the French navy, and for building iron vessels. It is an immense establishment, but is so carefully watched by the authorities, and prying foreigners excluded, that very little is known about it.

Having now examined the vast preparations of England and France for the exigencies of their naval services, let us see what the condition of

AMERICAN NAVY-YARDS

is. There are six of them on the Atlantic coast and one on the Pacific. But of those on the Atlantic side, two—one at Norfolk the other at Pensacola—were destroyed by the rebels. The particulars of these yards are as follows:

1. Portsmouth, N. H., has an area of 63 acres, but nearly five acres must be filled in before the land can be used. The yard is situated on an island, and has a water front of about 1,000 feet. It has one floating dry-dock and three building slips.

2. Charlestown, near Boston, Mass., covers 80 acres of ground, but 16 acres of this are marsh, and must be filled in. The water frontage that is of any value is only about 600 feet. The yard has one stone dry dock and two building slips.

3. Brooklyn, N. Y., covers a surface of 80 acres of available ground and 40 acres of marsh that can be filled in—120 acres in all. There is at present an available water frontage of 1,200 feet, one stone dry dock and two building slips.

4. Philadelphia yard has only 15 acres surface, and one acre of this must be filled in to be available. The yard has one floating dry dock, two building slips and a water front of about 600 feet.

5. Washington yard has an area of 42 acres, two acres of which is marsh. There is a useful water frontage of 900 feet and two building slips. The yard has no dry dock.

6. Norfolk, and

7. Pensacola yards were destroyed by the rebels, and at present no work of any importance is done at either of them.

8. Mare Island, on the Pacific, is yet unfinished, and is used only as a place of temporary repair.

THE TOTAL

of British dock-yards enumerated in this article is 9 yards, containing 1,000 acres of ground, 50 building slips and 34 dry docks. The French have six imperial yards, covering 1,120 acres, and comprising 75 building slips and 26 dry docks. The United States have seven Navy-yards, of which the five now in use contain 218 acres, 12 building slips and four dry docks. Great Britain has in her government yards 24,196 feet, or over 4½ miles. France has between 10 and 12 miles of water front, and the United States 4,300 feet, or four-fifths of a mile. There is no reason why our yards should not be improved. The wet basins of European dock-yards, rendered necessary by the excessive range of tide there are not needed here, and thus a large part of the cost of such establishments is unnecessary here.

Such is the "brilliant record" of our navy-yards. Contrast New-York, our largest yard, with Cherbourg, which the French meant to be their finest station, but which must now be virtually abandoned. The immense facilities of the French yard more than equal all our navy-yards together. So do those of Brest, Toulon and even L'Orient and Rochefort. So do those of Portsmouth, Plymouth and Chatham, in England. Talk of our "immense facilities!" The same energy that has been shown by the commanders and master workmen of our navy-yards during the late war would make any one of either the English or French yards surpass the whole amount of work done in all our yards. If any one thinks that the undoubted success of our navy during the war just past, with its thousands of miles of coast, guarded by a navy created in six weeks, proves our assertion to be untrue, an inspection of the method in which that navy was obtained, and its character, will convince him otherwise. By innumerable shifts the Secretary of the Navy in three weeks after the opening of hostilities procured enough vessels to hold the coast until blockade-running grew to such proportions. With the exception of five or six, they were merchant-built craft, unsuited to naval service, and had our enemy been a naval Power, they would have been almost worthless. Ferry-boats, tugs, North River steamers, with a few ocean and coastwise steamers, were impressed into a service for which they were not fitted, and with a few alterations were armed, and, hastening down the coast, did good service off the ports, or patrolling the intricate sea-passages of the Southern States. To accomplish so much as they did, required unremitting attention and unusual toil from their commanders. The praise we hear so lavishly bestowed upon the vessels of our navy should rather be given to the men who made a ferry-boat do the work of a corvette, and a sloop-of-war the work of a frigate. Six months ago nearly seven hundred vessels were on our navy list. Where are they now? Sale after sale has disposed of them till probably there are not four hundred left, or will not be when the auctions are all over. The truth is, we were engaged in a war that did not show us our fatal weakness in having no navy. Had we been fighting with England, what would our ferry-boats have done pitted against her navy-built men-of-war? England has a permanent navy of about 1,200 vessels, and though many of them are old, they are nearly all built in government yards. Our own navy, converted from merchant vessels, is so poor, that now that the pressure is past we must get rid of a large proportion of it.

THE FATAL ERROR

in our case was the stupidity of the universal peace party which existed before the war, and did not believe in learning war any more or making any preparation to do so. Either the pressure of this class, or an unfortunate desire of successive administrations to decrease, or appear to decrease, the cost of government; or else, what is perhaps more likely, the influence of the traitors who held exclusive control of our public affairs for years before the war—from some one or all of these causes Congress was induced to deny, a few years ago, a small appropriation which had been annually made for the purpose of stocking our yards with timber for seasoning, and gradually adding to our facilities. Had this been kept up, though shamefully inadequate to the needs of a great naval service, our navy-yards would have been in much better condition than they were at the commencement of the war. But the allowance, small as it was, was stopped, and the yards ran to neglect.

THE WANTS OF THE SERVICE

are two. First, the construction of a yard and works for the construction of iron vessels, of which our government has never built one. We have every facility of competent officers, skilled mechanics, and abundant supplies of material. Secretary WELLES has been urging this subject upon Congress for two years. Philadelphia offered to give a site for the establishment, because she wanted to get the immense amount of carting such a yard would need. She offered League Island, in the Delaware; but a board of officers who looked into the matter decided in favor of New-London, Conn., instead. Both places ought to be secured; New-London for the iron-working shops, and League Island for the Philadelphia Navy-yard, which at present is too much cramped.

THE NEXT GREAT WANT

of the service is the careful inspection of all our navy-yards, with a view to rearrangement on comprehensive and thorough plans. To tell the truth, our yards are, for the most part, badly planned. The Brooklyn yard, with 120 acres all told, has one dry dock, two building slips and 1,200 feet of wharf front. Compare it with Deptford, the smallest of British yards, which, with 38 acres extent, has two dry docks, one of them double, so as to contain two ships at once, five building slips and 1,700 feet of wharf. Besides these it has a wet basin covering more than an acre. Compare it again, our largest and most complete yard with Plymouth, the best appointed yard in England. The want of our yards is not more space, (except at Philadelphia,) so much as it is better arrangement, and that they should have at once. The subject is an important one, and should be handled by competent officers.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE

are both in trouble about their principal dock-yards—Plymouth and Cherbourg. England has planned and begun fortifications for the defence of Plymouth, which are to cost $20,000,000. But the yard is situated so near the channel that our monitor *Dictator* or any of the other monitors, for that matter, could steam under the shore batteries, calmly receive their shot, and plant her 15-inch shell in the docks, ship-houses and machine shops of the yard, Cherbourg is in precisely the same predicament. The harbor is an artificial one, formed by the construction of a breakwater, and is one of the finest pieces of engineering skill in the world. So very fine, in fact, that it cost $40,000,000 to construct all the works at the station. But the officers of the yard frankly acknowledged to our emissary sent over by our Navy Department, that a few iron-clads could easily destroy the whole place. The French as a consequence no longer add to the works of Cherbourg. They bend their efforts to perfecting Brest, Toulon and Indret. But the English, with John Bull obstinacy, work away at Plymouth all the while, confessing that when it is done it will be unsafe in war.

PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Without the aid of private establishments our navy would have made a very poor show in our late war. England and France, in addition to their immense public works, have the vast resources of their private ship-yards, which in one case are as great as our own, and in the other case much greater, to draw upon. The French Government, are empowered by law to seize private establishments in time of war, and either work them by their own employes, or else have government work done by the private owners. England, it has been calculated could turn out war vessels at the rate of one a day, indefinitely, of all sizes in the proper proportions for a navy. Hard pressed as we have been, we have not turned out one in a week.

OUR EXPLANATION OF TERMS

used in this article may be useful to the uninitiated. "Wet basins" are excavations in the earth communicating with the water. They are used in England and France where the tide rises from 20 to 30 feet. At high-tide the gate is opened, vessels floated in or out, and at the turn of the tide the gate is shut again, holding the water in the dock 20 or 30 feet above the outside level, until the return of high water. The whole operation is precisely that of locking canal-boats. "Dry-docks" are excavations communicating with the water into which ships are floated, the gate shut, and the water pumped out, when the vessel is left high and dry, ready for repairs. "Building-slips" are shallow excavations, dug with a slant towards the water. They are frequently covered with houses, and in them ships are constructed.

ENTOMOLOGY.—The Entomological Society of Philadelphia have issued a circular as to the management of that institution heretofore, and the funds now required to place it on a substantial and permanent basis. It appears that the lamented Dr. THOS. B. WILSON, late President of the Academy of Natural Sciences, had given $5,000 to the general fund of the Entomological Society, and $5,000 more in trust toward the publication of its reports. These papers have been issued with the utmost economy—the members of the publication committee themselves performing without charge most of the labor of composition and press-work. The Society is located in a two-story building, erected for and devoted to its purposes and uses, at No. 518 South Thirteenth-street, Philadelphia. The library, now including over 1,500 volumes on entomology, and a cabinet of over 50,000 specimens of insects, is well provided for in works on entomological subjects; "and here again the active interest and great liberality of the late Dr. WILSON is particularly observable, for it is to his assistance that its completeness—making it second to none in the United States in the number of valuable works on our particular department of science—is owing."

Dr. WILSON had intended himself to supply whatever deficiency there might be in meeting the annual cost of the Society's publications, but his death has deprived the committee of that resource, and they are now seeking to obtain donations toward this object from those disposed to encourage entomological investigations. A circular on the subject may be obtained by addressing the President, J. B. B. BLAND, at the Society's office as above, or E. T. CRESSON, Chairman of the Publication Committee. There are also committees in New-York and Boston who will receive subscriptions.

—The Orleans *Republican* says that on Wednesday last, B. M. ANTHONY, of Medina, one of the Commissioners of the United States Deposit Fund in this county, was arrested at the instance of his bondsmen for defaulting, and committed to jail. Mr. ANTHONY, it is said, admits the appropriation to his own uses of $3,500 of the funds entrusted to his keeping.

EDUCATION.

American Institute of Instruction—Address by Gov. Andrew.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, August 10, 1865.

The Institute this afternoon listened to an interesting exercise in recitation in Physiology, accompanied by linear representation on the black-board. At 8 o'clock in the evening the hall was filled in the galleries as well as on the floor, from which the seats had been removed to give standing room, and for promenade and social intercourse, when the first formal exercises had been concluded. About 200 children of the public schools occupied seats in the gallery, and gave great pleasure to the institute and its friends by their excellent music.

GOV. ANDREW'S ADDRESS.

The principal attraction, probably, this evening was the presence of His Excellency, Gov. ANDREW, who spoke substantially as follows, having been introduced, in very flattering terms, by the President:

I am sure, Sir, at this hour in the evening, and in a house so crowded as this, upon a sultry night, there can be no one, even if he were ten times as worthy as the very flattering introduction you have made of my humble self, would cause this audience to suppose him to be, who ought to venture upon the temerity of detaining you long. And I do not propose to say more than just so much, as one ought to say, for the purpose of expressing a cordial sympathy with the purposes of this institute, and my earnest and hearty good will toward it and its members, with my most fervent wishes for its future prosperity.

I congratulate you, Mr. President, and the institute, upon the exceedingly interesting circumstances under which this meeting has been held, not the least of which may be considered the attractions of this most charming and beautiful city, full of all the appliances and all the instrumentalities of learning, which makes it the fit temple and abode of all good educational institutions, and which I should think might, year after year, attract you to its walls.

I am not, Mr. President and friends, in any sense an educator or teacher. I have no claim upon the profession. I must continue to be, as I am now, its debtor. But if it were possible, by any humble word of mine, to say anything which might help to elevate in the judgment of the people, that profession to which you belong, to give it greater dignity and power as one of the civilizing and humanizing influences of the country, I should feel a thousand times repaid for any exertion it might cost me.

The truth is, friends, I seem myself to have seen, during these last few years, that while we were engaged in all the works and ways of war, made necessary by the tremendous civil strife into which we were providentially cast, it was our duty, if we would preserve intact our institutions of liberty, if we would maintain our civilization, and make our country worth the saving, make it grand and growing in the peaceful future, as it proved to be in the warlike present, we must devote ourselves, with the same energy, to the maintenance of our institutions of learning with which we devoted ourselves to the rescue of our country from the arms of the rebellion.

It was not enough and it is not enough now, that we should hold on to what we had and that we should disseminate the acquired and garnered learning to the higher schools; it is not enough that we should maintain the standard of our district and high schools throughout New-England. New-England has a work to do, if I may so say in such a connection, which is aggressive, an aggressive, missionary work for the country, or else she fails utterly of her high vocation. With her population of about three and a quarter millions settled together compactly, the richest and most powerful in all the means, both of head and heart and of external wealth; connected with circumstances, too, which give emphasis to these powers, New-England contains the most powerful three and a quarter millions of people under the sun. And the long future of our country demands the use of the peculiar powers which it is the gift of New-England to wield.

Let me illustrate. Col. LINCOLN, who marched from Massachusetts as the Lieut.-Col. of the Thirty-fourth Regiment of infantry, but being wounded in an engagement in the Valley of the Shenandoah, returned home, in stating to me some of the experiences of the regiment, said that when he marched from Massachusetts with a regiment of more than a thousand men, there were but twelve men on the rolls who did not sign their names in legible signatures with their own hands. All of these twelve men, if living, can read and write both, having accomplished the task of acquiring thus much of a rudimentary and elementary education in the field and camp, under the instruction of their officers. Two of those officers carried about with them their Latin grammars and other books for the purpose of continuing their preparation for college; and one of those men, having his ambition fired by what he saw, began, in the field and under arms to fit himself for college. (Applause.)

When we captured the headquarters and took a crack Virginia regiment in the Valley, we found the men who could write the exceptional men.

Now, friends, we have the broad fields and savannas of the South, the population at present there, with the influx of the wild—industrious, but yet wild—and semi-educated elements of foreign immigration, who will be attracted by all the hopes, and prospects, and ambitions of a new country delivered from slavery and baptized into freedom—all this country, all these people lie before the educated mind of New-England, as a territory to be possessed, and influenced by enlightened ideas. Now, I say this among ourselves, in what may be called a family gathering of the teachers of New-England, not in any vaunting spirit of self-assertion, but with an impressive idea of what belongs to us. It is no merit of yours or mine, or of the people of New-England, by which they ought to vaunt themselves more worthy or more prized in the eye of God; for in his good providence He has permitted to us these instrumentalities of development at home, and of carrying forward the cause of our country in the largest way elsewhere. But since it has come to pass that here are this trained and educated people, with all its means of influence, the burden and privilege both of duty and of hope is laid upon us, and woe be to us if we fail to act. And I am sure that unless the most thoroughly trained portion of New-England mind do this—I mean those who have given themselves to ideas in a large and liberal way, who have rested themselves on foundations as broad and deep as the great philosophy which underlies this great work of education—we shall fail, fail perhaps not utterly, but relatively and painfully, to say the least. I mean just this, that if we trust the lead of this great and tremendous hour, when the work of statesmanship is greater, more peremptory and commanding and difficult than ever were the works and duties of war, even in the most difficult hours of the rebellion, if we trust the lead to the unsided eye and arm of those men who are recognized as the political leaders of the country, of any sect or party whatsoever, we doom ourselves to a necessary failure. We are living in an hour when there are no precedents, and no traditions by which politicians can be guided, when they will fail us if we attempt to follow them. There is nothing which can be followed but that to which our fathers trusted when they launched themselves out upon the open sea of Providence, led by the eye of faith, and sustained by the providence of God.

Now, therefore, my friends of this Institute of Instruction, without the expectation of being able to say any thing by any mere words of mine which would either add wisdom or ornamentation to this interesting and important meeting, I accepted your invitation to come because I desire, as an official of the people and the magistracy of the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to lay upon this altar any gift, however humble, and to add the testimony of the Commonwealth in behalf of the work in which you are engaged. I think I can speak for our people that we are substantially united in promoting this work of the highest education. Not merely the dissemination of what is already known, not merely sowing broadcast the seeds of rudimentary and elementary knowledge, but pursuing in the loftiest ways the highest tasks. It will be an incident of which our people will be forever proud, and which you will be happy to learn, that at this moment, under the auspices of the Museum of Zoology at Cambridge, Prof. AGASSIZ is now prosecuting a tour of scientific exploration throughout South America, beginning at Brazil and attended and supported by a scientific staff more numerous and powerful than royalty ever sent forth, with *carte blanche* as to the expenditures of the expedition, aided mainly in that material way by the munificence of an enlightened citizen of Boston, with whom coöperates, in the spirit of the most enlightened science, as well as statesmanship, His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, whose correspondence with Prof. AGASSIZ seems so much in the spirit of everything else connected with this grand effort as almost to apologize for his being an emperor.

Throughout the war I have observed that almost all the colleges have prospered pecuniarily to an extent unparalleled before, and it is delightful to know that the distinguished university in this city has in its treasury the largest unexpended fund devoted to its uses for the purpose of extending its boundaries and deepening its foundations that it ever had since the founding of the college. This is only an illustration of what exists elsewhere. I think I know that the pecuniary condition of our colleges in New-England is very much like the pecuniary condition of Yale College. If there is anything of an impersonal and superficial character which should encourage you to every exertion and lead you to believe that you can rely upon the material as well as the moral support of the people, this is a circumstance more powerful than anything else, when you reflect that those treasures have been poured into the lap of learning, while the people have bled at every pore to maintain the war. The blessing of Almighty God seems to have been shed with richest profusion upon the people of New-England. They have been blessed even by the very necessity which has compelled them to put forth these almost superhuman exertions. To be sure, the blood of her sons has been shed upon almost every battle-field of the South, from the Atlantic shore to the Rio Grande, from the Ohio down to the Gulf, on every stream and in every bay and gulf where the thunders of FARRAGUT and PORTER and DUPONT and DAVIS have shaken the sea; from every mountain height like that where HOOKER rained down the thunders and remonstrances of the skies; from every valley where the dead have fallen like the sheaves of wheat in the autumn harvest, and where have come up the blades of grass from soil fertilized by the blood of your own brothers and sons. But the testimony of their blood is written on high; the testimony of their heroic lives will last while the history or the memory of man shall live. They have gone to the skies embalmed with the tears of millions yet to be; they have been wafted on high with the blessings and prayers of grateful millions that have sustained them at the fireside and the altar at home. They have sown the wayside seed of truth, furrowing the ground with their sabres, and moistening it and nourishing it with their blood. See to it that you follow these brave and heroic boys, and that what they began, you shall continue down to the last hour of recorded time, in the spirit of their heroic lives and the maintaining of their principles—the principles of universal liberty, of spotless truth, of deathless patriotism, for which they died.

After a brief address by Mr. BALCARCE, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Argentine Republic, the institute spent the remainder of the evening in social intercourse, closing by singing the tune "America."

The attendance at this meeting of the institute has been large, and the meetings of great interest.

THE COLLEGES.

Commencement at Middleburgh College.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Monday, Aug. 7, 1865.

Several circumstances transpire to render the sixty-fifth anniversary of Middleburgh College one of unusual interest to its friends and alumni. Dr. LABARRE, its efficient and laborious president for twenty-five years, to whom the college owes a judicious management of its finances, an increase of its endowment and library, the endowment of its beautiful grounds and the erection of its new and handsome Starr Hall, who has made it honored abroad and prosperous at home, presides over its commencement festival for the last time, and retires from the presidential office.

A new president is to be chosen, and new professorships and professors are to be discussed. Further, and perhaps final, agitation of the question whether the University of Vermont and the college can find any basis for a union, may take place. There is rejoicing over the nearly complete restoration of the new hall that was burnt last December, and, lastly, the graduating class is one of good repute in this vicinity.

In *this vicinity*, I say, for it must be known that the college, to a peculiar and remarkable degree, is an object of interest to the community in which it is situated. For miles and miles around the inhabitants flock to its public exercises, and as for the town itself, it may be said to prepare everything for commencement, to date everything from commencement, to build, repair, beautify, paint and paper for commencement—in short to bring forth its yearly blossom of stir and display at this season. Middlebury is a staid, rambling old town, gathered around some fine falls in Otter Creek, and lying in the beautiful valley of that river, half way between Rutland and Burlington. It commands a splendid view of the Green Mountains, five miles to the east of the grey Adirondacks, thirty miles across Lake Champlain to the west. The college buildings are four in number, three of them built of handsome gray limestone upon a fine elevation which commands the country for miles around. They are situated in a large park containing some fifteen hundred trees and shrubs, and other parks are scattered through the wide-spreading town.

The weather is bright and breezy, the dust just laid by showers, and the town is already full of visitors. By Wednesday it will be overflowing. Yesterday afternoon, the large and handsome Congregational Church was filled to listen to the Baccalaureate discourse by President LABARRE. This discourse was an elaborate and exceedingly interesting review of the history of the college during the twenty-five years of the speaker's administration—a period remarkable for the vicissitudes through which the institution has passed. The text chosen was Isaiah xxi., 11, 12: "Watchman, what of the night?" The watchman said: "The morning cometh." After a brief reference to the figurative meaning of the text, the speaker proceeded to apply the question and answer to the condition of the college. He passed in review the state of things at its foundation. It was never properly endowed. At its incorporation in 1800, the whole worth of its lands, buildings, library and scientific apparatus was not over $5,000. Hope was its corner-stone, the intelligence and appreciation of the surrounding people its endowment. Although the University of Vermont, established two or three years later at Burlington, was endowed by the State, Middlebury College continued to take the lead for many years. The latter was always noted for its religious spirit, its strict adherence to Calvinistic doctrines, and its frequent revivals. On the other hand, the University began to excite fears by the liberal religious opinions of its first President and Professors. They were more than suspected of being tinctured with Unitarianism. Moreover, the University became the expounder of a new philosophy, intuitive philosophy of the Coleridgian school, which the college rejected for older and more orthodox teachings. But in 1836, the two institutions became decided antagonists on religious grounds, and the opinion of the public in regard to them was reversed. In that year, the noted evangelist, Rev. Mr. BURCHARD, made his appearance in Vermont, and by questionable means produced an intense religious excitement. The college became identified with the movement, and pursued a course which its wiser friends deplored. The university, on the other hand, took a decided stand against the evangelist and his erratic ways, and came to be regarded as the champion of order. Middlebury lost public confidence, and in 1839, its troubles increased by the resignation of its President, Dr. BATES, who had presided over it for twenty-one years, and whose errors of administration, except his action in the religious movement spoken of, had been few and unimportant. At this time there was a general change by death and resignation of the college officers, and the students decreased from one hundred and sixty to one-fourth that number. The resources of the college were equal to only about one-half of its expenses. The college had hitherto had a good name, especially among the religious community, and the new President determined to struggle hard and beg stoutly. But it soon appeared that many old friends had become alienated, and matters went on from bad to worse until they culminated in 1847. In the Fall of that year, two instructors died, two resigned, and the Faculty consisted of the President and one Professor. An epidemic prevailed among the students and several died. Many hastily came to the conclusion that it was time for Middlebury to fold her robe about her and lie down to her long rest. Not so thought President LABARRE, and early in the following year the Faculty was reconstructed and a sum of $35,000 secured. Soon after, in 1850, the college held its semi-centennial celebration, old friends and alumni flocked back to it, new interest was awakened, and the college found itself in 1861 in a good condition, with a new large hall full of students. The war came and nearly one-half the students entered the army. Forty undergraduates have been in the service, only three of whom, Bennett, Crane and Williamson, lost their lives. In December, 1864, the college suffered a further loss by the burning of Starr Hall.

The speaker then proceeded to affirm that morning had now come to the college. The ravages of fire were repaired. Peace in the land would bring back the usual number of students. New funds are sure to be secured. He declared in strong terms against any centralizing of the educational powers of the State. We wanted no union of colleges. Middlebury would keep herself free from entangling alliances. What had she done to be told she must lose her identity? Out of nearly 1,100 graduates she had furnished three times as many ministers as the University, 30 of whom were missionaries. She had furnished 18 presidents and 60 professors of colleges, besides governors, senators, jurists, and men of letters. Like the State in which she is situated, she points to deeds not size.

The address to the graduating class was short and affectionate. Of the 30 original members of the class 15 remain to graduate. Four have died, HAWKINS, CONCKEY and FLINT, by disease, and NEWTON in battle near Coal Harbor. Eight of the class have seen service in the army and navy. In sending the class forth from her, the college again reminded them of the four principles she had sought to inculcate—govern yourselves; be men; love your race; fear God.

TUESDAY, Aug. 8.

The weather is superbly bright and cool. The church was crowded this morning to listen to GEORGE THOMPSON'S address before the Philomethesian Society. This renowned orator has passed the meridian of his power, and is in feeble health, but he retains his old fluency and fervor of language, and at times displays some of his old ability.

In the afternoon the Philadelphian Society was addressed by Rev. EZRA E. ADAMS, D.D., of Philadelphia. His subject was, "True Christian Manhood," which he treated with considerable eloquence.

The speaking this evening for the Parkerian prizes displayed, as it always does, the fine oratory for which Middlebury students have long been noted. The easy, natural, graceful and effective style of nearly every speaker was very noticeable. The Freshmen and Sophomores delivered declamations, the Junior's original orations. Of the Freshmen, C. H. ROWLY, of Middlebury, received the first prize, and W. T. HYDE, of Paulet, the second; of the Sophomores, J. M. SLADE, Jr., of Middlebury, the first, N. D. YALE, of Middlebury, the second; of the Juniors, J. S. GRINNELL, of Massena, New-York, the first, A. B. SHEPHARD, of Lawrenceville, New-York, the second. Not a man hesitated or was prompted during the whole performance.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10.

A long procession of students and alumni marched from the college to the church, where the commencement exercises began at 10 o'clock A. M. The weather was perfect and the crowd great. Upon the stage the doctors of divinity were unusually numerous, among the better known of whom were Dr. POST, of St. Louis; Dr. CHICKERING, of Boston; Dr. SPRING and Dr. OWEN, of New-York; and Dr. ADAMS, of Philadelphia. President LABARRE offered the prayer, and the Mendelssohn Quintette Club furnished the music. The order of literary exercises was as follows:

Oratorio Salutatoria—George Lamson Erwin, Madrid, N. Y.

Oration—The Characteristic of Modern Writing; Edmund Nichols Dorrence, Middlebury, Vt.

Oration—The Religious Mirage of the Day; Ezekiel Webster Dimond, Concord, N. H.

Historical Oration—Historic Literature of Greece; John Gilbert McIntyre, Massena, N. Y.

Oration—Elements of Reform; Evarts Bradford Kent, Ripton, Vt.

Oration—Civilization, a Progress from the Simple to the Complex; George Lyman Nims, Sullivan, N. H.

Scientific Oration—Is Animal Instinct in Kind Human Understanding? Warren Corbin Wood, Wilmington, Ill.

Poem—Universal Harmony; Marquis de la Collister, Sullivan, N. H.

Oration—The Permanency of our Republic; Henry Hattie Shaw, Peacham, Vt.

Oration—State Sovereignty; William Allen Tewksbury, Newbury, Vt.

Oration—Biography versus History; Charles Axtell Vorce, Crown Point, N. Y.

Oration—The Critics of the Puritans; Juba Howe Vorce, Crown Point, N. Y.

Philosophical Oration—Philosophy the Natural Result of Human Reason; William Allen Jenney, New-York City.

Oration—The Cause of our Reverence for the Classics; John Atkins Wilbur, Lawrence, N. Y.

Valedictory Oration—The War on our National Letters; David Judson Newland, Lawrenceville, N. Y.

Master's Oration—Richard Sill Holmes.

Mr. EDWIN delivered his salutatory in lively Latin and in good style. The undergraduates keenly relished his witty allusions. Mr. NEWLAND'S valedictory was given in a fine way, and caused visible emotion in President LABARRE, for whom he expressed, in behalf of the class, strong esteem and affection. The honorary orations were all highly creditable. The order of these orations, based upon scholarship, is as follows: Valedictory, philosophical, salutatorial, historical, scientific. As a whole, the exercises displayed an amount of mature thought, faithful investigation, and oratorical culture seldom excelled on like occasions. The class is unusually advanced in age, and has a large proportion of strong minds. Not a single case of prompting occurred.

The degree of B.A. was conferred upon the graduating class in course, and upon Mr. W. D. BRENNAN not in course. The degree of M.A. was conferred in course upon E. A. HAZELTINE, E. S. HOLMES, N. F. RIDER, C. C. SMITH, G. H. SWEET, A. F. WALKER, E. L. KNAPP, and E. GERRY; and not in course upon HENRY WALKER, CHARLES G. MEAD, — HOSES, and — BRENNAN. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon Rev. HENRY TAYLOR, of Scotland, and Rev. ISAAC S. SPRAGUE, of Caldwell, N. J. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Hon. JAS. BARRETT, of Woodstock, Vt., and upon Hon. JOHN M. PARKER, of the New-York Supreme Bench.

Commencement concert in Middlebury, always one of the chief events of the week, was delightful, of course, for its Mendelssohn's, assisted by Miss HOUSTON, of Boston, were the musicians. The programme was much the same as at Burlington last week, with the substitution of the andante of BEETHOVEN'S fifth symphony for SCHUBERT'S quartette in D minor. I understand that the Mendelssohn's consider Miss HOUSTON the finest singer in New-England, and I am inclined to subscribe to their opinion. Pecuniarily the concert was a wonderful success. The church will seat some 1,200 persons, and was packed to overflowing at 50 cent tickets, and 75 cents for reserved seats.

After the concert, President and Mrs. LABARRE held their customary elegant levée. Their large rooms were profusely decorated with choice and splendid flowers and thronged with students and their friends, citizens of the town and strangers, who came to pay their parting respects to the courtly president and his lady, to meet one another and to discuss cake and lemonade.

THURSDAY, August 10.

The crowd has thinned out and those who remain have devoted themselves to the alumni festivities of to-day with comfort and pleasure. The Hon. C. T. HURLBURD, of Brasher Falls, N. Y., delivered an address this forenoon before the alumni, taking for his theme, DANIEL WEBSTER. He sketched the biography and analyzed the character of his subject with considerable elaboration and eloquence. The poet of the day failed to make his appearance, and the alumni proceeded from the church to the Addison House to enjoy the customary dinner. The ladies attended this dinner, and it is always made a delightful affair. Eloquent toasts were eloquently responded to by President LABARRE, Prof. G. N. BOARDMAN, Dr. POST, Dr. ADAMS, Brig.-Gen. ALVORD, Hon. GEORGE THOMPSON, and others. The graduating class of this year would be less than human if they failed to be proud of the compliments showered upon them at every turn. Mr. THOMPSON declared that at the various commencements which he had attended, he had never seen their performances surpassed.

Thus closes this college festival, which has been one of rare interest and pleasure. Dr. POST, of St. Louis, has been compelled to decline to accept the presidency of the college, from the failure of his eyesight, and Dr. LABARRE will remain the nominal head of the institution, although excused from class-room duties, until a new President shall be chosen. He will continue to have charge of the finances, which he has always managed with such signal success. A new fund of $60,000 is secured to the college by subscription.

A new professorship of Latin has been established, and SOLON ALBEE, once a tutor here, elected to fill it. Two of the young alumni of Middlebury have just been invited to important chairs in other institutions,—CHAS. MEAD to the chair of Hebrew in Andover Theological Seminary, and JAMES PIERCE to the assistant chair of the same language in Auburn Theological Seminary.

Probably the incoming Freshman class will number about twenty. The class of 1835 held their first reunion yesterday, at which ten of the twenty-seven living members were present. To this class belonged Prof. BOBBINS, and it originally numbered thirty-four men, of whom eighteen became clergymen. Each of the ten men present had sent one son to the army.

SHERMAN'S GRAND MARCH.

A Picturesque Report by Himself.

We recently published Gen. SHERMAN'S account of the campaigns at the West resulting in the capture of Vicksburgh, as given in a speech at St. Louis. At the same time he revealed some of the particulars of his grand march to the sea and through the Carolinas, which portion of his remarks has just appeared in print. We give them as a valuable and interesting contribution to the history of the war:

"As the Spring came Gen. GRANT and I met at Nashville and talked the matter over, and we agreed that I should take all the armies that I could make out of the Western armies and fight JOE JOHNSTON, go where he might, while he took the more ungracious task—the command of the old Army of the Potomac. [Laughter.] We agreed upon the time at which we should be ready, and we were ready almost at the same time, and moved upon the common enemy nearly simultaneously, although a thousand miles apart. The history of that is so well known that I need not tell it. GRANT struggled at Petersburgh and I at Atlanta, and for a time things looked dark, as though at last we had come to a dead stand-still. But it was not so bad as that. As long as there is a will there is a way, and there was a will there, and that will pointed towards Jonesborough and took Atlanta. [Loud cheers.] You cannot attain great success in war without great risks. I admit we violated many of the old established rules of war by cutting loose from our base and exposing sixty thousand lives. But when a thing has got to be done, it has got to be done. [Laughter and cheers.] I had faith in the army I commanded, and that faith was well founded. But there was the old story exemplified. We had the elephant, and it troubled us to know what to do with that elephant; and again we had to put our wits together, and we concluded to kill the elephant. [Laughter.] We did not like to do it. I come now to a piece of military history which has been more discussed than any other. I contended at first, when we took Vicksburgh, that we had gained a point which the Southern Confederacy, as belligerents—so recognized by ourselves and the world—were bound to regard by all the rules of civilized warfare, and they should have surrendered, and allowed us to have restored Federal power in the land. But they did not. I claim also that when we took Atlanta, that they were bound by every rule of civilized warfare to surrender their

TEXAS.

Able and Eloquent Address by Gov. Hamilton.

PLAIN TALK ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION

The Houston *Telegraph* publishes the following report of a characteristic and able speech delivered in that place on the 20th ult., by Gov. HAMILTON:

The reporter says that his opening remarks were inaudible from the buzz of conversation. When that had subsided, he said that it had been several years since he had been permitted to address his fellow-citizens of Houston, in Harris County. More history had been enacted during that time than in all the previous years of the United States. Following the same line of remarks as in his Galveston speech, he said in substance that Texas had less excuse for rebellion against the United States than any other State. The United States found her a "famishing babe in the wilderness," and nursed and cherished the "foundling," giving it vitality and strength under the benign influences of the Constitution, and the protecting ægis of its flag.

The flag waves over us now. She had never wronged the State, or any citizen of the State, in any particular. If any man in this audience thinks he has ever been wronged by the government, let him get up here and proclaim it. So it was with all the other States, and all their individual citizens. History would pronounce the rebellion as the most unprovoked, "naked and unadorned conspiracy ever heard of against the best government ever moulded by the hand of man." But it was said it was not the government that was charged with the wrong to the South, but the majority of the people of the North. That party, Gov. HAMILTON said, had elected a President according to the forms, and without any violation of the principles of the constitution.

The people of the South forgot that the fathers of the constitution never made any provision for the separation of the States. No government on earth, monarchical or aristocratic, or republican, had ever made provision for suicide. Attempts at suicide were always punished. Why recur to these things now, it may be asked? Because we shall never realize our present position or our future duties until the people of Texas understand and acknowledge that they engaged in a most unnatural rebellion against a government that never wronged them. You forgot that the claim of the right of secession, on the part of a State, gives the correlative claim to the government of the right to "kick" any State out of the Union.

Has the whole government no right equal to the right of any one of the States? "What fool will deny it?" Suppose the government had exercised such a right to any one of the States. The whole world would have cried "shame" upon such inhuman conduct. Yet your political leaders claimed the right, and you swallowed the doctrine. A convention in Galveston, in 1860, "declared themselves the grandest set of fools the world ever saw," put it upon record, and proclaimed it to the world. They declared that Texas, on entering the Union, had surrendered none of her attributes of sovereignty!

She was once independent, and had the right to regulate commerce, raise and support armies, and coin money, "provided she had any metal out of which to coin it." But she parted with all this when she became a member of the Union. "Yet these fools, for I know no better term," taught these doctrines, and the people swallowed them, and swore by them. But it was also said by some that whether we are right or wrong, "we are mad any how." "If the people of the North have not wronged us, they will do it. We have made them rich. If we withdraw from them, grass will grow in the streets of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia. Their ships will float with their dead upon their decks, toward shore—prepared to receive them. The South will enjoy unexampled prosperity." Have you enjoyed this promised prosperity?

The crowd before me look contented, but I feel assured that it is not because of the success of the Confederate States. You were asked, in the name of past and present prosperity, and of the promises of the future, not to act rashly. The institution of slavery was made the pretext for your course. You were afraid the natural antagonism between free and slave labor—that one would eat out the other. That was true; the fear was well founded. One of the greatest of the Secessionists in the convention, or Congress, at Montgomery—evidently meaning Mr. YANCEY—acknowledged this to be the true view of his party. He said he was ashamed of any man who would base the course of the South upon any wrongs inflicted by the North.

"We have no quarrel with them. We quarrel with the principles of democratic government. We want a strong government. The men who vote in the North are laboring men, as well as capitalists. We want capital to control not only the labor, but also the government, so that the power 'shall be in the head and in the heels.' If we continue in connection with the North, their principles will gradually pervade the South, and upset our whole system."

These were the principles of the Southern leaders. The people were not told the truth. They said to you, come and vote—vote as you please—but remember the "ready rope and the convenient limb." Vote openly—you shall not fold your ticket.

Who denies all this? Many valiant gentlemen hereabouts promised to collect all the blood that would be shed in a lady's thimble. All they shed could be so collected. Some of them are here to-day, who still have the audacity to advise you as to whom you may trust. But I shall never make such a mistake in my recommendations—nor advise you to trust them. Remember all they have said and predicted, and how all their predictions have been falsified. They have lied to you from beginning to end. It may be said that all this is not conciliatory. I am done conciliating men who are at heart rebels to their government. The man who, after the experience of the last four years, does not admit that his course has been criminal, is an unconquered rebel. He is joined to his idols—waste no time upon him.

The end is near. Many of you honestly thought the South was right and would succeed. Many of the North believed that the people of the South were really actuated by a sense of wrong. But they soon found that they did not intend to live with the North at all. They wanted a stronger government. They said the United States Government is a rope of sand. We have sundered it already. I said at the time it will in the end prove "strong enough for common use." You have not yet divided the old flag. But no concession would satisfy you. You would have separation and war. You would have it and you got it.

The North, you said did not love slavery. They had a constitutional right not to love it. You seemed to think God had employed the last twenty-five years of eternity in perfecting this institution. You would not allow free thought and speech. Slavery was too sensitive. You did murder men and maltreat tender women. You would not even allow a man to be silent. If he attempted it, you made him run round and hunt up his neighbors to prove his soundness. Talk to me about a free man, with the right of free speech and conscience! The meanest dog in the community could bring you before a vigilance community.

Thank God, if the war did no other good, it has secured liberty of conscience. You never dreamed that if you were whipped, you would lose the beloved institution. You told the United States, when they offered to treat with you for peace: Go your way; we will have nothing to do with you. The Richmond papers said that not only the Confederate States, but all the slave States, must be allowed to separate unconditionally. Then we will treat with the United States, "holding our noses in the meantime."

The late President, in the kindest feelings, offered peace. You heaped every vile epithet upon him, and taught your children to abuse him. Did your papers recommend consideration of his terms? They did not dare. Mere echoes of despotism, they called Mr. LINCOLN "an old fool," and told him to come on and try his strength if he wished. They even invited me, the much abused JACK HAMILTON, to come and enforce the President's proclamation, and I am here to night in response to the invitation, though delayed by circumstances I could not control.

After using every other means to restore the Union, the Emancipation Proclamation was issued, in conformity with the constitutional authority to suppress insurrection. Mr. LINCOLN would not suffer the Union to be destroyed without availing himself of every means to save it. Slavery challenged the government to mortal combat, and one or the other had to go down. How many have told you of the wrongs inflicted upon you by this cruel war! How many lies have been told you by those who minister in holy things! They shall yet be known; their names shall hang on high, who prostituted their holy calling to political purposes, and insulted Deity himself by proclaiming that infamous falsehood, "This cruel war was waged upon us." You sent your ragamuffins to seize the public property at San Antonio. The mint was seized at New-Orleans. You were in arms, and yet the President had called out no troops. It was boasted that your troops would soon occupy Washington City. At last Mr. LINCOLN accepted the issue, and said, "Slavery shall die, by the grace of God. The world said amen, and I believe God approved.

The President advised with me as to the good effect of the proclamation, which some doubted, unless enforced by armies. I said your armies will make it effectual. Slaves escaping to your lines heretofore have been sent back to their masters; but now wherever the armies go, they will break the institution down. I told him foreign intervention was threatened, but no foreign nation dare to interfere in behalf of slavery after the promulgation of his proclamation. Recognition, after this, never would have come, though the South had waited ten years.

Some think the proclamation only a military order, and that slavery can be revived after the resumption of civil rule. This is folly. To say nothing about the constitutional argument, it is the law of war that a Commanding-General has the right to destroy the property upon which his antagonist depends, and thus break him down. You claimed that slaves were property, and only property, and the President had the right to destroy any of your property, especially slavery, which was the cause of the war. [A voice—"Do you proclaim that the slaves are free?"] I do! They are free by the majesty of the law and government, through the voice of the martyred President, and will forever be defended in their freedom. The man who now opposes it is more guilty than the man who at first favored the rebellion.

Gov. HAMILTON here addressed the vast negro throng. They were required to remain on the plantations of their former masters for the good of the country and their own, to gather the present crops. But at the beginning of another year they could make their own arrangements, without hindrance, supported by the law and government, and work for those who pay the highest. Your enemies say you will not work, that you will steal, &c. They have lied in everything they have predicted; let this be the last lie proved upon them. You who are sore upon the subject, must remember that the government could do no less than it has done. You may go down to your graves believing that slavery was right. It is dead—let us bury it out of sight.

It is hard to convince a man that it is better to work than to have another to work for him. What will become of the negro, do you ask? Tell me what will become of the white man and I will answer. If we do our duty to the negro, he will live and prosper. He is inferior, you say; it is our duty then to elevate him. Some would drag angels down rather than lift others up. Your former slaves cannot be forced upon your society, nor upon your table; nor can you force yourself upon his. Conduct and character will prove which is the better man. "I am willing to take my chances with the black man," and if he has a better moral character than I have, or better moral conduct, his claim to be the best man is just.

Now some pro-slavery man will get off and say "this man HAMILTON is in favor of social equality between the whites and the negroes;" which will be a lie, for I said every man may do as he pleases on the subject. Are you mad with the negro? For what? Had he anything to do with this trouble? Nothing whatever. All that has been done in this country will have to be accounted for some day. The midnight conclaves for murder will be known, and the names hung on high. You charged that LINCOLN would take your lands and divide them among the negroes, and you did not believe a word of it. But every negro believed in his heart, from the moment of LINCOLN's election, that he would some day be free. You said servile insurrection would be stirred up. How have the negroes behaved during the whole war? Never was there among a people so situated, and having such hopes, such order, such good behavior, such God-like patience. What do you say to it? [to the negroes: "true, true," they cried.] Make the best of the condition of things. Will you go to the black man with your superior intelligence, and talk as one Christian to another, or will you strive to have your predictions of him fulfilled? The black man has enough to attend to to let the question of voting alone for the present. Dream not of gradual emancipation—graduating what does not exist. Until your State recognizes this, her Congressmen and Senators will never be admitted. "But we must control the labor of the negro." How control it? "Well, he won't work." Well, the laws suppress vagrancy, and we shall take up and punish both white man and negro equally for it. They will be treated precisely alike.

It is painful to tear you from the idol of slavery. It is like drawing a "cat by the tail." But it has "gone glimmering." "But we want a law to make the negroes fulfill their contracts." Well, pass any law on the subject you please, so it acts equally on both white and black men, and treats them both alike. Rid yourselves of the idea of treating the negro differently from the white man in any particular. The action of any convention which compels a negro to do what a white man is not compelled to do, will not be received. Can you expect better things?

You have been told by your journals and leaders that if you were conquered you would be the most abject people, and the most thoroughly ruined, upon earth—that your property would be taken, your families mistreated, &c. The conqueror is here to-night, the representative of the government which has conquered the rebellion. How has he deported himself? Has he demanded the delivery, upon bended knee, of the keys of your city, or had your chief citizens dragged at his chariot wheels? Has any man's life been taken? Misrepresentations, deliberate falsehoods have led you to believe these things. No man suffered for opinion's sake in the loyal States. But with you no man dared to say "this is a military despotism." Many of your wives and daughters found homes in New-York, while you were fighting here. They were not driven out. You did not so treat the wives and daughters of your enemies. I mention these things that you may understand the magnanimity of the United States. The President does not desire to humiliate you, and you know it; otherwise he would not have sent me here to grant amnesty to all, except a few, who will receive it also if meritorious.

If your minds are not fixed "in the eternal rut of falsehood" you will be just to the President. If you refuse to restore civil government on the plan proposed, a government will be established for you, whether you like it or not. Every effort of my life will be devoted to the restoration of the State to the Union. I invite your help. If, then, you have done with me, remember this is all I demand. You have been spared and blest in comparison with other States, especially South Carolina. You will live to thank God that slavery does not exist. I thank God for it now. It made you arrogant to all the world, and it was rightly taken away. We can now talk about all our institutions without danger of being hung. What very fools your leaders were to say the United States would not struggle for life. We shall now be stronger than ever.

Love is not the only motive to loyalty—force must also be used. Some will yet say you are ruined. If you do as much to build up the country as you have done to pull it down, you will flourish. Let those who minister in high and holy places cease to persecute those who differed from them, and learn the sentiment uttered in the hearing of the waiting shepherds, "On earth peace, good will among men." Let all exercise Christian forbearance, and we shall see the progress of republican freedom, the United States leading in the grand march of the nationalities toward the perfectibility of mankind.

The President's Amnesty Proclamation.

HOW J. MINOR BOTTS CONSTRUES IT.

Mr. JOHN R. WOODS sends the following letter to the Richmond *Republic* for publication:

AUBURN, NEAR BRANDY STATION, Friday, Aug. 4, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of July 30, asking for my interpretation of the proclamation of President JOHNSON, of the 29th of May, 1865, has been received, and I avail myself of the first leisure moment to answer it.

I think it clear that the oath of amnesty and pardon is, by that proclamation, offered to all, with the exception of the fourteen different classes of persons enumerated, and from them the benefits of the amnesty oath are withheld until a special pardon is obtained; and this pardon, as I understand it, when obtained, only remits the penalties that have been incurred by those who have endeavored to overthrow the Government, without conferring any political privileges whatever, which are controlled in some instances by the enactments of the United States Congress, and in others by the provisions of State Constitutions and State laws, (as in this State,) neither of which are or can be disturbed by the pardon of the President.

In reference to the thirteenth section, which reads: "All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose property is over $20,000."

This clause seems to be less understood than any of the exceptions contained in the proclamation; and there are very many making application for pardon who are not at all embraced in the exceptions.

Union and loyal men throughout the war, persons of advanced age, and others who have had no participation in the rebellion, either voluntarily or involuntarily, all seem to think that because their taxable property exceeds $20,000 that it is necessarily liable to confiscation unless a pardon is obtained from the President, and by their numerous applications are not only unnecessarily increasing the labors of the President, Attorney-General, and other officials in Washington, but are throwing away their own means and time, and making a harvest for the lawyers who are engaged in that branch of business.

It is manifest that this thirteenth clause is susceptible of no such construction. To those who have not "voluntarily participated in the rebellion" this clause has no application whatever, no matter what amount of taxable property they may own; and whether they have voluntarily participated or not, is a matter that must be best known to themselves, for there may be other modes of voluntary participation than that of actually bearing arms against the United States; in other words, there were other means to be employed for the overthrow of the government than by bearing arms, for the worst of the secessionists were generally those who were the last and the least willing to take up arms. These contributed all their means and energies, some by investment in Confederate stocks for the purpose of aiding the rebellion, others by running the blockade and other "*bomb-proof*" occupations, as they were called—all for the overthrow of the Government of the United States. All this I should call voluntary participation in the rebellion.

But you ask particularly whether detailed farmers, in my opinion, would come under the class of excepted cases; to which I should answer, not necessarily. I know myself of a number of cases in which the most loyal men in the State became detailed farmers only for the purpose of avoiding military duty in the field, and of obviating the necessity for taking up arms against the United States authorities; and yet a detailed farmer might have done many things that would subject him to the exception; therefore I think each particular case would have to stand upon its own merits, as no general or universal rule could be applied.

Every man best knows his own motives, and knows whether he did what he could, whether in one capacity or another, to aid the rebellion, and upon his own conscience must rest the necessity for an application for pardon. If he is conscious of having done nothing voluntarily to aid the rebellion, then I should say it would be quite time enough to ask for a pardon when steps were taken against him for the confiscation of his property; and in the meantime to save his time and money for better purposes than that of enriching lawyers and paid agents. I am, respectfully and very truly, yours, JOHN M. BOTTS.

Legality of the Conspiracy Trial.

OPINION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL SPEED.

From the Washington Republican.

The Attorney-General, Hon. JAMES SPEED, has, in compliance with a request of the President, prepared an "opinion" upon the legality of the trial by a military tribunal of the parties charged with the offence of having assassinated the late President of the United States.

We have received a proof copy of this able document, but its great length prevents us from laying it before our readers entire this evening. We can only find room for a brief abstract. Starting with the proposition that "at the time of the assassination a civil war was flagrant; the City of Washington was defended by fortifications regularly and constantly manned; the principle police force of the city was by Federal soldiers; the public offices and property in the city were all guarded by soldiers, and the President's house was or should have been under the guard of soldiers." Mr. SPEED proceeds to show that by the constitution the law of nations is made a part of the law of the land; that wars must be conducted according to the laws of nations; that especially in a civil war, under these laws of war, public enemies are most properly tried by military tribunals. Under these circumstances he says:

A bushwhacker, a jayhawker, a bandit, a war rebel, an assassin, being public enemies, may be tried, condemned and executed as offenders against the laws of war. The soldier that would fail to try a spy or a bandit after his capture, would be as derelict in duty as if he were to fail to capture; he is as much bound to try and to execute, if guilty, as he is to arrest; the same law that makes it his duty to capture, makes it his duty to try according to the usages of war. The judge of a civil court is not more strongly bound under the Constitution and the laws to try a criminal than is the military to try an offender against the laws of war.

The fact that the civil courts are open does not affect the right of the military tribunal to hold a prisoner and to try. The civil courts have no more right to prevent the military, in time of war, from trying an offender against the laws of war than they have a right to interfere with and prevent a battle. A battle may be lawfully fought in the very view and presence of a court; so a spy, a bandit, or other offender against the law of war may be tried, and tried lawfully, when and where the civil courts are open and transacting the usual business.

After a careful review of all the questions bearing on the matter, the Attorney-General comes to the following conclusion, viz.: That if the persons who are charged with the assassination of the President committed the deed as public enemies, as I believe they did—and whether they did or did not is a question to be decided by the tribunal before which they are tried—they not only can, but ought to be tried before a military tribunal. If the persons charged have offended against the laws of war, it would be as palpably wrong for the military to hand them over to the civil courts, as it would be wrong in a civil court to convict a man of murder who had, in time of war, killed another in battle.

The Late Convention of Colored Men.

ADDRESS TO THE LOYAL CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES AND TO CONGRESS.

The following is the address adopted by the convention of colored people lately in session at Alexandria, Va.:

We, the undersigned members of a convention of the colored citizens of the State of Virginia, would respectfully represent that, although we have been held as slaves, and denied all recognition as a constituent of your nationality for almost the entire period of the duration of your government, and that by your permission we have been denied either home or country, and deprived of the dearest rights of human nature; yet when you and our immediate opposers met in deadly conflict upon the field of battle—the one to destroy, and the other to save your government and nationality, we, with scarce an exception, in our inmost souls espoused your cause, and watched, and prayed, and waited, and labored for your success.

In spite of repeated discouragements, we continued to flock to your lines, giving valuable information, guiding your scouting parties and your minor expeditions, digging in your trenches, driving your teams, and in every way lightening the labors of your soldiers; concealing and aiding your soldiers who were escaping from the prison pens of a barbarous foe, and, when reluctantly permitted, we rallied by myriads under your banner, and by the heroism illustrated at Fort Wagner, Port Hudson, Milliken's Bend and before Petersburgh and Richmond, we demonstrated our capacity to understand the ideas of the contest, and our worthiness to stand side by side with the bravest in fighting it out.

When the contest waxed long, and the result hung doubtfully, you appealed to us for help, and how well we answered is written in the rosters of the two hundred colored troops now enrolled in your service; and as to our undying devotion to your cause, let the uniform acclamation of escaped prisoners, "Whenever we saw a black face, we felt sure of a friend," answer.

Well, the war is over, the rebellion is "put down," and we are declared free! Four-fifths of our enemies are paroled or amnestied, and the other fifth are being pardoned, and the President has, in his efforts at the reconstruction of the civil government of the States, late in rebellion, left us entirely at the mercy of these subjugated but unconverted rebels, in everything save the privilege of bringing us, our wives and little ones, to the auction block. He has, so far as we can understand the tendancy and bearing of his action in the case, remitted us for all our civil rights, to men, a majority of whom regard our devotions to your cause and flag as that which decided the contest against them! This we regard as destructive of all we hold dear, and in the name of God, of justice, of humanity, of good faith, of truth and righteousness, we do most solemnly and earnestly protest. Men and brethren, in the hour of your peril you called upon us, and despite all time-honored interpretation of constitutional obligations, we came at your call and you are saved; and now we beg, we pray, we entreat you not to desert us in this the hour of our peril!

We know these men—know them well—and we assure you that, with the majority of them, loyalty is only "lip deep," and that their professions of loyalty are used as a cover to the cherished design of getting restored to their former relations with the Federal Government, and then, by all sorts of "unfriendly legislation," to render the freedom you have given us more intolerable than the slavery they intended for us.

We warn you in time that our only safety is in keeping them under Governors of the military persuasion until you have amended the Federal Constitution that it will prohibit the States from making any distinction between citizens on account of race or color. In one word, the only salvation for us besides the military power of the government, is in the possession of the ballot. Give us this, and we will protect ourselves. No class of men relatively as numerous as we were ever oppressed when armed with the ballot. But, 'tis said we are ignorant. Admit it. Yet who denies we know a traitor from a loyal man, a gentleman from a rowdy, a friend from an enemy. The twelve thousand colored votes of the State of New-York sent GOV. SEYMOUR home and REUBEN E. FENTON to Albany. Did not they know whom to vote for?

If all the colored men of that great State could have voted in 1862, HORATIO SEYMOUR would never have left his home, and the brave, noble and chivalrous WADSWORTH would have kept the honor of his State untarnished through those two dark and memorable years. How many colored men voted for MCCLELLAN? How many failed to vote for LINCOLN and JOHNSON, and could every colored man in the land have voted, what countless thousands would have been added to the majorities of the latter? All we ask is an equal chance with the white traitors varnished and japanned with the oath of amnesty. Can you deny us this, and still keep faith with us? "But," say some, "the blacks will be overreached by the superior knowledge and cunning of the whites." Trust us for that. We will never be deceived a second time. "But," they continue, "the planters and landowners will have them in their power, and dictate the way their votes shall be cast." We did not know before that we were to be left to the tender mercies of these landed rebels for employment. Verily, we thought the Freedmen's Bureau was organized and clothed with power to protect us from this very thing, by compelling those for whom we labored to pay us, whether they liked our political opinions or not! In addition, there is something said about assigning freedmen and refugees forty acres of land each, and a chance for pre-emption and purchase when it is confiscated or sold for taxes. The noble and gallant soldier at the head of that bureau said the other day to one of his subordinates, "If you find a man working the freedmen as slaves, set off his house, garden and yard, take possession of his land, and set the freedmen at work upon it yourself."

Have the employers of white voters always controlled their votes! Let the history of elections answer. But some of our friends fear we might vote with our former masters. What if we did? Whose business is it? If they legislated according to the old ideas, we would never do it a second time, and if they legislated according to the new ideas, we would vote for them again. Is it against us that we are known to possess a high regard for *gentlemen*—that like to be with them—that we prefer them to the rude, the vulgar, and the unworthy—(other things being equal)—that we would not vote for traitors, nor drunkards, nor rowdies, nor at the dictation of mitred priest nor rich rumseller? Can the mass of the white voters say as much? Is any one more skeptical now as to our capacity to use well the ballot, than almost all of you were two years ago as to our ability to use the bayonet? And yet how soon were those doubts swept into oblivion, and we affirm that the same course in regard to the ballot—trying it—will be followed by the same result. Only give us the chance, and we promise you, before God and mankind, that, by patient industry, by wise economy, by prudence and uprightness, by intense loyalty, by unremitting zeal in the cause of learning, of culture and intelligence, we will justify and vindicate before heaven and earth the wisdom of your course, and will demonstrate that the *right* way is the *safe* way.

In view of the late occurrences, can any of you doubt for a moment our fate, if left to the Legislatures and Governors of these restored States?

Look at GOV. PEIRPOINT, of this State—elected by men of unconditional loyalty, and by all supposed to be loyal to freedom and equal rights. Before he is in Richmond a month, he gives completely over to the "Virginia element," deserting his former friends, and calls together the Legislature for the purpose of re-enfranchising the rebels of Virginia, and coolly tells them they have nothing to do with negro suffrage! Behold the potency of wine and fine dinners!

When the United States Court set at Norfolk, and the Grand Jury indicted fifty-seven of the leading traitors of Virginia, the District-Attorney, through some strange chicanery, kept twenty of them off the list. He doubtless has his reward in the promise of their votes and influence to place him in Congress.

These are the men who have been regarded as our friends, and if they do such things, what may we expect from those whom you regard as our enemies?

We are "sheep in the midst of wolves," and nothing but the military arm of the government prevents us and all the truly loyal white men from being driven from the land of our birth. Do not, then, we beseech you, give to one of these "wayward sisters" the rights they abandoned and forfeited when they rebelled, until you have secured our rights by the aforementioned amendment to the constitution.

Let your action in our behalf be thus clear and emphatic, and our respected President, who, we feel confident, desires only to know your will, to act in harmony therewith, will give you his most earnest and cordial coöperation; and the Southern States, through your enlightened and just legislation, will speedily award us our rights. Thus not only will the arms of the rebellion be surrendered, but the ideas also.

The issue is too momentous, the stake is too incalculably great, to admit of delay or quibbles about the constitutionality of the thing.

Good faith, honor, gratitude, justice and right, are the elements of law that are higher than all constitutions or statutes of men's—enabling; and you have only in your omnipotence to say "let it be done," and it will be done.

It is this quibbling and compromising that have ground us to powder in the past, and plunged you into the vortex of civil war; and you by the Living God to deliver us from a repetition of this grinding process, and your children from the repetition of your late calamities.

Trusting that you will not be deaf to the appeal herein made, nor unmindful of the warnings which the malignity of the rebels are constantly giving you, and that you will rise to the height of [illegible] in the sake of justice, we remain yours for our flag, our country, and humanity.

Buried Alive.

RESCUE OF FOUR MINERS FROM A HORRIBLE SITUATION.

The Mahoning (Ohio) papers contain the particulars of the rescue of four men, named JOHN TURRILL, THOMAS BOWEN, JACOB MILLER and THOMAS MILLER, who were imprisoned in a coal mine at that place by water which poured into it during a flood on Saturday, the 21st ult. It was found that an immense volume of water had poured down the slope, but from the fact that two of the men were known to be in the highest part of the mine, it was hoped that they were still alive. On Saturday the work was begun of drilling a hole through the rock, a distance of fifty-six feet, to the place where TURRILL and BOWEN were supposed to be. Great crowds of anxious people congregated from the neighboring country. On Sunday noon the shaft reached the interior of the mine, but there were no signs of the men until Monday, when a voice called up the shaft, "Who's there?" It was found that TURRILL and BOWEN were alive, but knew nothing of their two comrades. Conversation could be easily carried on with them, and pieces of food and small bottles of brandy were lowered through the narrow aperture. They stated that as soon as they saw the flood coming they endeavored to join their companions, but were unable to do so, the water coming up to their necks in that part of the mine. They heard distinctly the sound of drilling on Saturday, and mined through a column to reach the place where the drill came through. Such quantities of water came through the drill-hole that they corked it up, fearing that it would drown them, but on Monday, the flow of water ceasing, they made themselves known. On Tuesday evening the water had lowered rapidly, but there was no news of the missing men, and attempts to reach the place where they were supposed to be failed. We copy the remainder of the story of the rescue from the Mahoning *Courier* of the 2d inst.:

"On Wednesday evening, about 4½ o'clock, the water being deemed sufficiently low in the mine, it was entered by several miners, who made their way, through water almost up to their necks, to the room where the two men, TURRILL and BOWEN, were, at the drill-hole. They were then conducted to the mouth of the pit, and one of them was strong enough to walk out alone. Attention was then turned to the brothers MILLER, and several attempts were made to reach them, but without success. It was the prevailing opinion that they were dead, and this led some who had been working faithfully to give up hopes of their recovery alive, and, consequently, efforts in behalf of the unfortunate men began to abate. However about 11 o'clock an engine, with several cars, arrived from Youngstown, and a couple of railroad men, Mr. JAMES MURRAY, foreman of the railroad yard, and the conductor of the Hubbard Branch Railroad, Mr. H. BUNNET, resolved on finding them, dead or alive. In company with a lad as guide, who, when the flood came, was driving a mule team, cut the traces, and escaped with them, they entered, and were soon making their way, neck-deep in water, dragging a small boat, made for the purpose, after them. Their progress was slow, but in time they reached a very narrow place through which they must pass. The two men found they could not carry, alone, the unfortunate MILLERS through this place without assistance. Returning to the surface, they received reinforcements, but on reaching the same place it looked so dismal all but two backed out. Again more men were called to their assistance, this time with better success. Ropes had been provided, and one man taking one end of it, took the lead, the others following at the distance of two or three yards, in single file. In this way they reached the room where the men were supposed to be, and were rejoiced to hear the barking of a dog that was known to be with them. The men were found alive in a sitting posture, the water up to their waists, almost completely benumbed, and scarcely able to speak. Afraid to expose them too suddenly to the fresh air, they were placed in the boat, taken to a higher room, wrapped in blankets, and retained there about an hour, when they were brought out, after being in that terrible room five days and six nights. It was now daybreak, nearly 4 o'clock, and the men being cared for, the excited company left for home. How the men kept themselves alive was learned as soon as they sufficiently recovered to speak. It appears that the men who were first released got through their work and started to come out, but, surprised to soon find themselves in water, continued, suspecting something went wrong; they waded till they could see the water almost touch the roof, and here they turned to go back. The room where the MILLERS were working was low, the water rushing in compelled them to retreat, but, before so doing, they made an effort to escape. At this time the four men were approaching at right angles, could hear each other wading in the water, and interchanged a few words. Finding all retreat cut off, each party retired higher up, each supposing the others were dead. The MILLERS went to the room where they were found, the water rising even there within about three inches of the roof, compelling them to throw their heads back to keep their faces out of water. Their position will be understood when we state that the ceiling was but four and a half feet from the floor. Both men slept alternately, and waked the other by vigorous shaking, until the water fell sufficiently to allow them to sit down. The men are now fast recovering, and some of them are able by this time to resume their business."

The Russo-American Telegraph.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, July 11.

Col. CHARLES S. BULKLEY, Lieut.-Col. WM. B. HYDE, and the subordinate officers of the COLLINS' Overland Telegraph, leave this port to-morrow for operations "in the field." The party take their departure on the bark *Golden Gate* and the propeller *John T. Wright*, both of which vessels have been purchased, altered and fitted up especially for the purposes of this expedition. The *Wright* has had her upper or hurricane deck taken off, a new house built on deck, reaching from near amidship to within about ten feet of the stern. New spars have been supplied and alterations made in the sailing gear, which it is thought will increase her speed under sail, and render her more easily manageable. The *Golden Gate* has been fitted up as a vessel-of-war, with officers' quarters, ward and mess rooms, and all those arrangements usually found in such vessels. She carries six small guns, 12-pounders, with an armament of small arms and cutlasses. The party will proceed to Victoria on business connected with the enterprise. This having been transacted, they will proceed from thence to Plover Bay, near Behring's Straits, which is intended as a port of supply or base of operations. While en route, Sitka will be visited, and Dr. FISHER and party, who have been sojourning in that country for some months past, collecting information for future assistance to the expedition, will be taken on board. On the upward trip, parties will be left ashore at intervals on the coast to push their way directly inland, and if possible join the party who are proceeding across the country from New Westminster.

One party will be landed at the mouth of the Kwichpak, and another at the mouth of the Anydyr River, to prospect the country between the two rivers, and eventually meet at Behring's Straits. Through these means, and in connection with the fleet, which will be engaged in taking soundings so far as practicable, making a coast survey, it is the intention to have a thorough survey of the country, which will furnish more definite and reliable information than any heretofore published. For the purpose of more thoroughly exploring the coast indentations and rivers, the expedition is provided with a small light-draft steamer. It is the intention of the explorers to carry on their inland explorations in the Winter time, at which season travel is much better, and can be easily performed with snow-shoes, or with sledges drawn by dogs, the customary mode of traveling in that country. During the Winter months, also, the lakes which abound in that country are frozen over, and the progress of travelers le not impeded by swollen streams and broad lakes, as is the case during the Summer months. The expedition will comprise a land force of about 1,500 men in all, and a cooperating fleet of five vessels, viz.: the bark *Palmetto*, which sailed from Nanaimo for Plover Bay with coal some days since; the *Milton Badger*, now at Nanaimo loading; the bark *Clara Bell*, now en route from New-York to Sitka direct; the bark *Golden Gate* and steamer *J. T. Wright*, now in this harbor. All the vessels are armed for protection from the Indians. The *Palmetto* carries 2 guns; the *Golden Gate*, 6; the *Wright*, 2; the *Milton Badger*, 2; and the *Clara Bell*, 2. The latter has as freight the cable intended to be laid across Bherings Straits, the small steamer aforementioned for navigating the inland waters and other apparatus for the use of the expedition. The expedition goes out well armed and equipped, and under the most favorable auspices. Considering this expedition in its resources and means at hand, it is probable that great things will be accomplished. In the expedition all the sciences are represented, and it is probable that new developments will be brought to light, each new specimens and species discovered, and the cause of science benefitted far beyond the mere construction of the telegraph line. The work is now commenced in good earnest, and will undoubtedly be pushed forward as rapidly as energy, ability and muscle, backed by the necessary capital can be used for its accomplishment. The officers of the expedition have adopted a uniform, neat and simple and very similar to the regulation uniform of the United States Army. Their former headquarters in the Custom House have been vacated and the sentry who formerly saluted each officer of the great expedition as he passed will now have a respite from his labors.

THE TELEGRAPH IN THE SOUTH.—Before the war the telegraph, in mercantile operations, had almost entirely superseded those laconic business epistles which commenced: "Yours of such a date has come to hand. Contents noted," &c.

During the war the numbers of its patrons, outside of the military, materially diminished, and since the occupation of Richmond, many have supposed that it was closed to all except the military authorities. Such, however, is not the case, as the public has every facility afforded them for communicating with the chief cities of the Union. We append a list of the rates charged from this city to the points annexed:

From Richmond to Petersburgh, first ten words 40 cents; additional words, 5 cents. Richmond to Washington, first ten words, 50 cents; additional words, 5 cents. Richmond to Baltimore, first ten words, 75 cents; additional words, 7 cents. Richmond to Philadelphia, first ten words, 95 cents; additional words, 8 cents. Richmond to New-York, first ten words, $1 20; additional words, 10 cents. Richmond to Boston, first ten words, $1 80; additional words, 14 cents. Richmond to Charleston, S. C., first ten words, $1 50; additional words, 11 cents. Richmond to Augusta, first ten words, $1 50; additional words, 11 cents. Richmond to Mobile, first ten words, $3; additional words, $1 75; additional words, 12 cents. Richmond to New-Orleans, first ten words, $3; additional words, 20 cents.—*Richmond Whig.*

ALABAMA.

Suggestions from Gov. Parsons Regarding Procuring a Pardon.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA, MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 26, 1865.

For the purpose of enabling those who desire to apply for pardon to do so with as little delay as possible, they will do well to notice the following points in their applications:

1. Are you under arrest? If so, by what authority, and with what offence are you charged?

2. Did you order the taking of Fort Morgan or Mt. Vernon Arsenal, or aid in taking, or advise the taking of either of them?

3. Have you served on any "vigilance committee" during the war, before which persons charged with disloyalty to the Confederate States have been examined or tried? If so, when and where, and how often? What person or persons were tried or examined by you? What sentence was passed or decision made in each case? When, where and by whom was it carried into execution?

4. Has any person been shot or hung, by your order, for real or supposed disloyalty to the Confederate States? If so, by what authority did you give that order? Who have been executed by virtue of such order? When and and where was it done? State all the facts you rely on to justify such action on your part.

5. Have you shot or hung, or aided in shooting or hanging, any person for real or supposed disloyalty to the Confederate States? If so, when, where, or how many? State all the facts and circumstances you rely on so justify this action on your part.

6. Have you ordered, or been engaged in hunting any one with dogs, who was disloyal to the Confederate States, or supposed to be? If so, when, where, and how many? State all the facts you rely on to justify this action.

7. Were you in favor of the so-called ordinance of secession at the time it was passed, on the 11th day of January, 1861?

8. No one is bound to criminate himself. Therefore the applicant can exercise his own pleasure in this behalf as to any one of the foregoing interrogatories, except the first.

9. The following must be answered in addition to such other facts as the applicant may be advised or thinks proper to state:

10. Will you ube a peaceable and loyal citizen in the future?

11. Have any proceedings been instituted against your property under the Confiscation Act?

12. Is any property belonging to you in the possession of the United States authorities as abandoned property or otherwise? LEWIS E. PARSONS, Provisional Governor of Alabama.

Gen. Cameron and Pennsylvania.

Gen. CAMERON was serenaded in Philadelphia on Thursday evening. In his speech acknowledging the compliment, he said:

"We are too much in the habit of allowing small men, in this great State of ours, to regulate our affairs. Instead of squabbling about little offices, men's minds should be turned to the great resources of the commonwealth. We have minerals enough to employ ten times the population of our State, and, connected with them, enterprises sufficient to occupy us all, and all who may come among us. Our railroad system, just now completed, reaches almost every portion of our State. We have opened up in our oil the most remarkable discovery that the world has yet known—a new and prolific source of wealth. Let the gentlemen turn their attention to developing our coal, our iron, our timber and our oil, so that every man among us may enjoy his part of these great blessings, with which God has endowed our glorious commonwealth, and then their constituents and their fellow-citizens everywhere will have reason to thank them. In this way they can best discharge the great duties they have undertaken to perform. [Applause, and cries of "That's so."]

The last time I spoke to you here was in favor of the lamented LINCOLN. It was by the exertions of the people of Philadelphia, more than any other portion of the State, that he received the vote of Pennsylvania. He has fallen. He lives in the heart of his country, and while we remember him with affection, we are proud to know that he has a successor to whom we can turn with no less assurance of safety.

President JOHNSON has, perhaps, the most difficult task ever devolved upon the Chief Magistrate of any nation. It will be your duty, gentleman, as well as mine, to aid him by your encouragement, and confidence in his good intentions (applause) and his signal ability. We may all have our theories of conciliating the men who have been in rebellion, and of restoring the States to the Federal Government; but we should remember that Mr. JOHNSON is in a position where he has all the facts before him better than we have, and we should not embarrass him by thrusting our theories upon him, but rather wait until he shall have developed a policy, the result of his mature reflection, and then give it our earnest and patriotic support."

At the conclusion of Gen. CAMERON'S speech, Mr. BERGER,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 13, 1865.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS

We learn from Washington that the counties of Virginia, bordering on the Potomac, are rapidly recovering from the waste and ravage of the war. Long exiled refugees are returning to their abandoned homes, and the social element is beginning to resume its wholesome and restraining influence over all sections. Many of those who are returning are settlers from the Northern States, who were driven away at the commencement of the war. They will aid materially in the spread of Union sentiments in the State.

The Worcester *Spy* prints a genuine curiosity, in a doctor's bill, dated no longer ago than 1830. The price of a visit in those days was 15 cents, but when the conscientious physician took one ride to see several patients, he divided the price among them, so that the most frequent item in the bill is "to part visit, 8c." The total of the bill, which is for constant attendance and medicine for a period of eight months, the visits averaging as often as once a week, is less than $5.

The Lawrence (Mass.) *American* states that a story was circulated in that city on Wednesday, that two girls had been found tied, hand and foot, with their throats cut, and their bodies taken to the City Hall. The latter place was literally besieged at noon and evening by the operatives in the mills, particularly the girls, who insisted on seeing the bodies, greatly to the annoyance of the authorities, who in vain protested that the whole story was a hoax.

Col. J. S. MOSBY left Alexandria on Thursday evening for his home in Warrenton, there to remain until further orders of the War Department. Such was the excited feeling against him on the part of citizens and soldiers that his life was in danger while he remained in Alexandria, several persons whom he had deeply wronged during the war, having armed themselves to kill him.

The Railroad Commissioners will next week investigate the causes of the recent railroad accident between Norwich and New-London. The Hartford papers censure the railroad company and say there was an attempt to conceal the facts from the public.

RICHARD TUCKER, of Westbrook, Conn., was stabbed twice in the breast by CHARLES ROYCE, of Saybrook, during an affray at the latter place, on Wednesday. ROYCE fled, but has been arrested and bound over for trial. TUCKER'S wounds are considered dangerous.

A cow is to be exhibited at the New-England Fair, to be held at Concord, N. H., Sept. 5, which the owner says he has refused $500 for. He offers to bet $500 that she will give more milk and produce more butter than any other cow in the United States.

Nearly 200,000 bushels of last year's potatoes have been shipped from Bangor, many at as low a price as 25 cents a bushel, and large quantities yet remain on hand. The new crop promises to be immense, and new potatoes are selling for 75 cents a bushel.

The propeller *Meteor*, the boat that recently ran down the *Pewabic* on Lake Huron, took fire on Friday evening, in the St. Mary Ship Canal Basin, and was scuttled and sunk in twelve feet of water. No lives were lost. The passengers lost all their effects.

A great manufacturing enterprise is in progress on the Farmington River, above Collinsville, Conn., by damming the forks of which the first water-power in New-England will be developed, the Holyoke dam alone excepted.

President JOHNSON yesterday granted special pardons, under the provisions of the Amnesty Proclamation, to B. F. MCDONOUGH, of Texas, and GEORGE W. MORDECAI and W. J. HAWKINS, of North Carolina.

Bowdoin College has had in the government service over 200 of its 1,100 living graduates, and more than fifty who were in college but did not graduate. Of the whole number, forty-four were killed or died in the service.

A photograph has been taken at New-Haven of the Yale College crew, who won the race at Worcester on the 28th ult. They are represented in their boat, pulling their best.

An African king has requested the President to send him a rain-coat, meaning an India-rubber coat. The garment has been purchased and will be forwarded.

Montpelier, Vt., is excited over recent attempts to ravish respectable young women who chanced to walk alone in the evening on secluded streets.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT and suite arrived yesterday at Detroit. In the evening he gave a reception at the Biddle House in that city.

A mine of antimony is said to have been discovered near Lockport, New-York.

LOCAL NEWS.

On the 30th of July, a man named LESTER was arrested by one of the police of Jersey City, on a charge of drunkenness. On the following morning he was taken before the Recorder and fined $2, but, upon being discharged, was immediately rearrested upon the more serious charge of threatening the life of his wife, and was detained for several days, until his employer ascertained where he was and bailed him. Mr. LESTER then disappeared from the city, and nothing further was thought of the matter. It now appears, however, that the arrest and incarceration was the result of a conspiracy of LESTER'S wife and her paramour to get him out of the way. Diligent search has been made for the absconding and guilty pair, and they were traced to Massachusetts, where, with the child, the parties had commenced keeping house. Mr. LESTER decided to take the child under his own charge, and allowed the wife to follow the downward path she has chosen.

The hearing in the great Phenix Bank defalcation case was had yesterday morning at the Jefferson Market Court, but after some little skirmishing among the different counsel the case was postponed until Tuesday morning. There were three prisoners arraigned before Justice LUDWITH. HENRY B. JENKINS, charged with the defalcation, CHAS. BROWN and GENEVIEVE BROWER, charged with complicity with JENKINS in his operations in embezzlement. All three of the prisoners appeared to take matters quite easy. JENKINS has engaged Judge EDMONDS and D. T. WALDEN as his counsel, while Mr. STUART appeared for BROWN and his paramour. The total defalcation will not exceed $300,000, and is covered by the surplus in hand.

Capt. HEDDEN and Officer WEBB, of the Sixteenth Precinct Police, last evening arrested two men named ANDREW WIENMAN and FRANK BAKER, on the charge of being connected in disposing of counterfeit issues of the new fifty-cent postal currency—a large quantity of which was found in WIENMAN'S possession. In his house in Forsyth-street, Sergeant WEBB also found $195 in counterfeit fives on the Weybosset Bank of Providence, R. I. The money is well calculated to deceive. The prisoners were held for examination before the United States Court.

JOHN MYERS was arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing $200 in Treasury notes from PAUL KEYSER.....A youth, named JOHN WELSH was arrested by Officer LUCAS, charged with stealing $200 worth of clothing from No. 24 Spring-street.....MICHAEL MILLIGAN, No. 234 West Forty-first-street, caused the arrest of WM. ROBINSON, for stealing three pieces of silk, valued at $60. Justice HOGAN committed all the prisoners for trial.

A colored man, named WILLIAM A. BROOKS, died very suddenly yesterday morning. Suspicions exist that his death was hastened by violence at the hands of a JOHN FRANCIS, at a dance house in Church-street. FRANCIS has been arrested to await the result of the inquest.

Coroner WILDEY finished the inquest, yesterday, over the body of JAMES H. EARL, the alleged confederate of JENKINS in the Phenix Bank robbery. The jury found that EARL committed suicide by cutting his throat with a penknife.

The general markets were rather tame on Saturday. Flour was steady in price, but inactive. Winter Wheat advanced 2c.@3c., while Corn and Oats were a shade lower, with a fair inquiry. New Mess Pork opened briskly at higher prices, but closed heavily. Cotton was plenty and depressed. Groceries and Whisky were in moderate demand. The freight market was quite dull.

Crimes against Civilization.

The movements initiated, and likely to be initiated, for visiting justice upon the men who, in their mad insurrection against the Government, violated all the rules of civilized war, have greatly disturbed certain journalists and public men. Incredulous, during the war, as to whether the reported outrages really occurred, they are now forced both to admit the facts and their heinousness. But they plead for mercy on behalf of their whilom protegés, in style fit "to draw iron tears down Pluto's cheek," asking a general amnesty for all offences, as the course most worthy the magnanimity of a great people. We believe in national magnanimity, but we believe also in justice. The world, astonished by a display of clemency toward the Southern rebels to which history will be ransacked in vain for a parallel, has already paid its reluctant tribute to the matchless magnanimity of the American people. The only fear lies in the contrary direction,—lest lavish generosity shall eclipse wholesome justice. We have friendly feelings toward the insurgents to cultivate; but so have we duties to perform toward posterity, duties which demand such an example to be made of crime as will be a terror to evil-doers and a safeguard to the nation, through unborn centuries. Nor shall the cries of those gallant soldier-lads who died for the country, in tortures which only savage nations could have inflicted, fall on deaf ears. It is not the offences against the law of the land that most demand our care. Justice is likely to overtake such offences. President JOHNSON has declared that "treason is a crime, and must be punished." And the great crime of treason will accordingly be fittingly expiated, doubtless, by representative traitors. But it is the offences against the laws not only of the land, but of all civilized war, of humanity, and of God, which chiefly must be reviewed and punished. These form a catalogue so long and so appalling in their atrocity that humanity will shudder to believe them possible.

The list may begin with the infamous lies officially circulated by rebel officers to inflame the license, revenge, and all the bloody passions of their men, of which the "beauty and booty" proclamation of BEAUREGARD in Virginia is a sample. Next may follow the bayoneting of the wounded and the atrocities committed on battle-fields, all across the continent, from Bull Run to Pea Ridge. Next, the employment of savages, with full liberty to scalp and tomahawk—a liberty they used in a manner worthy of "our brave Indian allies" at Wyoming. To these must be added the sharp and merciless conscription of Union men; the vigilance committees, which, as Gov. PARSONS, of Alabama, says, "shot or hung persons for real or supposed disloyalty to the Confederate States;" the hunting down of Unionists with bloodhounds, and the murder of them by whipping to death. Append next the long list of cruelties inflicted upon KIRK'S loyalists in North Carolina; the horrors committed upon the true-hearted Tennesseeans, as narrated by Gov. BROWNLOW, and the sufferings endured for the sacred cause by loyalists of either sex and all ages, throughout the insurgent States.

The "murder-pens" at Libby, Belle Isle, Salisbury, Americus, Millen and Andersonville, with their unspeakable and unconceivable horrors, next loom into view. Libby, in the very Confederate capital; Belle Isle in a bend of the James, within easy view of the rebel President and his Cabinet from dawn to dusk of those burning days, when, without shelter, the overcrowded island had every blade of grass trampled down by its teeming population; Andersonville, the scene of the reign of WINDER and WIRTZ, with its deadline, its daily wholesale deliberate murders, and its long months of that atrocity which one single night has made memorable in English annals—the Black Hole of Calcutta. Then followed the hellish plot of BLACKBURN and his associates for introducing yellow fever, small-pox or whatever plague or pestilence were possible, over the whole North; the dastardly Canada raids in open violation of the rules of civilized war; the horrible New-York hotel-burning; the robbery, brigandage and murder dignified by the title of guerrilla war; the burning of railroad bridges and the tearing up of the rails and ties, far away from possible military operations, in the pure glut of a fiendish appetite for blood; the hanging of our captured white soldiers here and there, as PICKETT hanged them by wholesale in North Carolina; FORREST'S crowning atrocity at Fort Pillow, which will affix undying infamy to his name. Through a catalogue of crimes, of which these are but specimens, we reach the end of the rebellion, which alone put an end to this chain of infamies; and we come to where "treason has done his worst," in the murder-plot of BOOTH and his accomplices.

Each of these enumerated atrocities would require a chapter to exhibit all its details. It is consoling to know that the perpetrators will not all go unwhipped of justice. For ourselves, we would desire to see the whole series of crimes reviewed and brought to light, set before the world in all their horrors, and their authors held up for the execration of mankind.

"BUTTON, BUTTON, WHO'S GOT THE BUTTON?"—A newspaper of this city accuses the TIMES of branding that wonderful BUTTON, of Connecticut, as a Copperhead. Of course the worldly-minded writer knew he was believing us; but that does not matter. Yet, as there is a principle involved in this case, we are impelled to say that we have not assumed, do not know, nor care to know the partisan bias of that loose BUTTON. We only know that he has made a very disagreeable exhibition of personal venom; has given form and substance to a most unjust and unworthy sentiment; has thrust himself—he, BUTTON—forward to figure as the tool of a very base and wicked faction—a faction that scarcely conceals its design to embroil us in another civil war, in which color and religion shall have chromatic and idealogical interests. We have not only not sought to mingle politics with this business, but have carefully avoided the slightest allusion to parties. Somebody sends us a certificate about BUTTON, to show that he is a decided Republican. We accept the statement—there are consummate fools in all parties; the Republicans need not expect exemption. Have they not such erratic lights as —— —— and —— ——? If BUTTON is a Republican, so be it; the party is not responsible for his personal idiosyncracies; he simply illustrates the fatuous condition of his soft brain.

How the People Bear Taxation.

The two great points to be settled in making taxation bearable are: Firstly, an equitable distribution of the burdens to be borne; and secondly, a careful and economic use of money collected. If these points are fairly settled—settled to the satisfaction of the intelligent rate-payer—half of the actual burden is relieved at once. On this subject HALLAM says: "It is difficult to name a limit beyond which taxes will not be borne without impatience, when they appear to be called for by necessity, and faithfully applied; nor is it impracticable for a skillful minister to deceive the people in both these respects. But the sting of taxation is wastefulness. What high-spirited man could see, without indignation, the earnings of his labor, yielded ungrudgingly to the public defence, become the spoil of parasites and speculators? It is this that mortifies the liberal hand of public spirit; and those statesmen who deem the security of government to depend not on laws and armies, but on the moral sympathies and prejudices of the people, will vigilantly guard against even the suspicion of prodigality."

Malignant and Disappointed Traitors.

A contemporary publishes the following:

"Somebody in Boston has been attempting to maim Gen. GRANT by twisting his wrist while shaking hands with him. When a similar attempt was made at the Astor House, in this city, the General showed that he knew how to take care of himself. With scarcely an effort, he twisted his assailant's hand back-again until the fellow fairly writhed with agony, and then, releasing him, said: 'I would knock you down, Sir, if I did not know that the people would tear you to pieces. Go!' The wonder is how the rascal escaped the General the second time; but they say that a Boston Alderman interfered and dragged the man off."

Probably it was not the same man, but another; for, although we feel at first as if there could not be two persons in the world vile enough to attempt such a crime as this, yet there is no doubt, and it is one of the most terrible features in crime, that for every crime which finds its way to public knowledge, there are abundance of other cases where the same disposition to crime exists, and the only difference is difference of opportunity.

There can be no doubt that the same hate which led to the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN, burns in the hearts of many men against every one who has been his helper in the great work, whose success poured oil upon the flames of that hate which directed the deadly blow at him. We can see it even in our own streets. We can point to men who walk among us with lowering countenances and burning hearts, because the cause of the nation has triumphed; and these bitter feelings will break out occasionally in different ways—sometimes in meetings to secure help for JEFF. DAVIS, and sometimes in attempts to maim Gen. GRANT.

If it is so here at the North, it must be so in a far higher degree at the South. The Ethiopian's master has not changed his skin any more than the Ethiopian. Or if he has changed his outside appearance, his inner man remains as before, full of cursing and bitterness. There will be found plenty of them, who, like the people at the Broad-street meeting of JEFF. DAVIS' helpers, are sure yet that the "South is going to succeed, though in another way," and they will do all they can to hinder the process of reconstructing the Union. We must not be surprised at such exhibitions of feeling.

We shall find, too, that this scoundrel, who attempted thus to maim Gen. GRANT, is a representative of a class. The cunning and treachery which have been so rampant during the rebellion, have not all been extirpated. There will be many who will endeavor to treat the nation in the same way. They will pretend to be very loyal and very friendly, but if the nation is not on its guard, they will seek to maim the hand of kindness which the nation is ready to stretch out to them.

We cannot repeat too often to ourselves Mr. LINCOLN'S words, "With malice toward none, with charity for all." Without that spirit all our efforts to rebuild the love of the nation in the hearts of the Southern people will be in vain. But we must none the less be watchful and firm for the right. Mr. LINCOLN exemplified his own words to the full; but he never lowered the standard of principle, or allowed his charity to lead him away from a right course, which he had determined to pursue. If we are only able to defeat Southern craft and treachery, as Mr. LINCOLN always did; if we only are as eternally vigilant for the right as he was, then shall we surely carry on to successful completion the work for which he laid down his life.

Personalities in Journalism.

A weekly paper, supposed to be under the control of a gentleman who knows something of the amenities of journalism, employs some unscrupulous person to gather up gossip—most of it entirely false—about cotemporary newspapers—their interior arrangements, their contributors, their editorial supervision, and so forth. The editor who sanctions this business is not ignorant of its unprofessional character. We trust he *is* ignorant that what he says respecting the management of the TIMES, and the position of its editor, is grossly and flagrantly untrue in every particular.

THE ABUNDANCE OF COPPER CHANGE.—One of the conductors on an "east side" city railroad took over $5 in nickel and copper change. We believe the average amount taken by each conductor daily is about $23. If nearly one fourth of the day's collection is in copper and nickel coins, it is clear that we have a superabundance of fractional currency, and that the five and three cent pieces may shortly be dispensed with without any inconvenience to petty trading operations. Too sudden a withdrawal of the fractional currency would, of course, cause a recurrence to the hoarding of nickel, as formerly. But we think no serious risk would be run in dispensing now with the smaller postage currency.

Subsidized Emigration.

We seldom take into account how much stimulus is given to emigration to this country from Great Britain and Ireland by means of private subsidies. The full amount sent from this side of the Atlantic to aid relatives in emigrating, cannot, of course, be reckoned with strict accuracy. But a record is kept of every sum thus transmitted which comes under the cognizance of the British authorities, through the Post-office or through the banks, and the aggregate of the amounts thus recorded amount to a very large aggregate. We give the figures from 1848 to 1864 inclusive, thus, in pounds sterling:

1848.....	£460,000	1853.....	£472,610
1849.....	840,000	1859.....	575,378
1850.....	987,000	1860.....	576,982
1851.....	990,000	1861.....	426,226
1852.....	1,404,000	1862.....	361,991
1853.....	1,439,000	1863.....	412,063
1854.....	1,730,000	1864.....	416,605
1856.....	873,000		
1856.....	951,000	Total.....	£13,178,929
1857.....	593,168		

It will thus be seen that while there was a great falling off during the war years, still the amounts remitted last year and in 1863, fall but very little short of the sums transmitted in 1848.

Commenting on these facts, the London *Daily News* says: "While the great war in that republic was going on, and they were running about proclaiming that it was a ruined, God-forsaken country, those who had gone out from us and were living there, were sending home £1,636,844 to enable their brothers, fathers, and sisters' husbands to join them and share their prosperity. No artificial systems for promoting emigration could produce such a result as that we have been considering, and while this spontaneous agency continues in operation nothing but an immense improvement in the lot of the people at home can avert the movement."

TAXATION—ARTICLE NO. V.

Customs Duties, or the Tariff.

To condense from a gallon to a half-pint measure all the arguments which have been advanced for or against duties on imports entering into competition with domestic industry, would be a task altogether too severe for either the writer or the reader during the dog days, to say nothing of the limits of space in a daily newspaper. It happens, fortunately for all practical purposes, that the object can be gained without any such arduous process. The issue before the people of this country is a very distinct one—namely, absolute free trade, on one hand, or such a tariff as will raise the greatest amount of revenue at the least expense, on the other, our manufactures and our commerce being alike subordinated to the wants of the nation. On the question at issue the following considerations appear to us more potent than the contents of a quarto filled with elaborate and tedious disquisitions:

First.—The United States Government is heavily in debt, in the contracting of which it pledged to its creditors the proceeds of the customs, payable in gold, toward the payment of interest and the redemption of the principal. Any great and sudden departure from that policy, unless it could be justified by the most stringent necessity, or produced the money in hand *from the outset* for the fulfillment of those obligations, would be in effect a breach of faith toward those who hold the national securities. These bonds, no matter of what kind, are property to-day, as well as when they mature. Millions of dollars, worth of them change hands every week, and now sell at certain prices in the full belief that the nation will redeem its pledges to the letter, not only in paying principal and interest, but in keeping sacred the fund set apart for that purpose. To abolish the custom-houses, whatever other legal provisions might be made for payment, would be to diminish the market value of those securities one-third or one-half. It would be making the general government enter the market for the purpose of *bearing* its own stocks!

Second.—Whatever may be said about the growth of industry, without duties on imports entering into competition with home products, the fact is that as a nation we have become accustomed to such discriminations; and at a time when our whole energies will be severely tasked to carry the great load imposed by the war, we cannot afford to make the experiment of free trade. It may be—we trust it will be—very different a quarter of a century hence, when the debt will have undergone a considerable reduction. During the past four years vast amounts of capital have been invested in various branches of domestic manufacture—woolen, linen, silk, machinery, &c. After encouraging our own people thus to expend their means, and foreigners to come hither for the same purpose, are we ready to tear up such industries, just as they are permanently taking root, and while many are suffering acutely from the effects of a sudden decline in values? One of the largest woolen manufacturers in the country, who has lately enlarged his works and greatly improved the machinery in them, informs us that not only will his profits the past season be *nil*, but his losses from the shrinkage in values will reach a full $100,000, in addition to damages from floods to a nearly equal figure. As a people we encouraged him to make those expenditures by holding out certain inducements in the shape of a home market. Our policy for three-quarters of a century has been more or less of the same character. To break down great national interests, after having fostered them ever since the formation of the Union, to force those engaged in them to fall back chiefly upon agriculture; to communicate such a dread shock to every department of trade at a moment when, of all others, stability, caution, good faith are needed, would be to evince little of the common sense characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon stock and of the American people in particular.

Third.—There is a species of "poetic justice" in the policy by which foreigners, who contributed so greatly to fomenting the rebellion, shall be forced to contribute toward the cost of suppressing it. As a whole, we had the monied interests of Great Britain and France thrown in the scale against us the past four years, a very slender minority of such men as COBDEN and BRIGHT pleading our cause. British capital, drawn out by the influence of the British aristocracy, took Confederate loans, supported Confederate journals, built and manned Confederate privateers or blockade-runners, to supply our enemies with arms and munitions. To foreign sympathy we owe the loss of a full billion of money, and a proportionate amount of human life expended. Let its [illegible] to contribute [illegible]

It may be alleged that the consumer pays the full amount of such duties in the increased price thereby caused to commodities; but this is not true in all cases, not even as a rule. The exact proportion contributed by the producer and the consumer in such a case can probably never be calculated with mathematical certainty, as it differs from day to day according to supply and demand, in both the exporting and importing markets. With a sluggish demand for iron in Great Britain, and a very active one in America, it may happen that the consumer here will indirectly pay every cent of the duties; under opposite conditions, the producer will do the same. Taking the average, they are probably about equally divided between the two parties, and hence the enmity toward high duties entertained by the foreign producer. There is not only a decreased demand for his wares, but he is forced to dispose of them at a lower price to pay his half of the customs.

Fourth.—In spite of charges that the collection of these duties is so costly that the government derives little net revenue from them, there is probably no tax which is collected at less expense. It has been stated, in certain quarters, that from twenty to twenty-five per cent. of the duties on imports is absorbed in the costs of collection. On the contrary, it can be proved to be *less than five per cent.* per annum! Thus, in the port of New-York, where about seven-tenths of these duties are collected, the receipts for the fiscal year, ending Sept 30, 1864, were, in round numbers, sixty millions *in gold*, equivalent to ninety-five millions in paper. The expense of collecting it amounted to two millions two hundred and ten thousand dollars, or *two and six-tenths per cent.*, taking paper as the standard in both cases. This sum, we are assured, covered all expenses connected with the custom-house and coast service for protection of the revenue.

It may be alleged that it is unfair to select the largest port in the Union as a specimen of the ratio between receipts and expenses for a given term. Well, let us take the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, when the custom duties at all the ports in the United States amounted to $69,059,642, less $3,812,474, refunded as drawbacks for that and previous years, leaving the net receipts $65,747,168, also in specie. In round numbers, this sum would be equivalent to eighty millions in paper. Now, in the same year the disbursements for collecting the revenue, with additional salaries, building or repairing custom houses, building and maintaining revenue cutters, &c., amounted to $3,411,980, or about *four and one-quarter per cent.*, calculating both in currency. We have not the details for 1863-4 before us, but presume there was very little difference between that year and the preceding one in this regard. If salaries had to be increased, the value of gold advanced in a corresponding degree. If additional safeguards had to be provided at our ports and along our northern and eastern frontiers, the aggregate receipts swelled up in full proportion to the increased outlay. Besides, the cost of maintaining such a police ought not to be charged in full upon the customs, but in part upon the excise. Who would think of smuggling whisky, for example, out of New-Brunswick into Maine, were it sold in the latter at the mere cost of manufacturing it and the ordinary profits? Evidently a considerable deduction for the outlays connected with a coast-guard ought to be made from the customs' account and transferred to that of excise duties.

Fifth.—If we estimate the customs for the present year at only ten millions per month, which is likely to be a good deal under the mark, and the price of specie at only 25 per cent. premium, we have an aggregate equivalent to $150,000,000 in paper. Of course, it cannot be all thus converted, about 50 per cent. having to be applied to the payment of interest in specie. But the residue *can* be converted into currency, and at existing rates would amount to nearly eighty millions in greenbacks. As a great portion of this tax falls upon luxuries, which those who buy can well afford to pay, it may well be asked how a sum so large could be raised without being more heavily felt? It is not so much the intrinsic value of the foreign fabric that is looked to as the *distinction* conferred by being able to afford the use of it. Make it as cheap as rags, and its use would in many cases be contemptuously scouted, since it could no longer minister to pride and vanity. Importers would have to look out for other objects which were both "dear bought and far fetched;" consequently, fit for those who propose to dazzle their less opulent neighbors with a display of their wealth. In the long run it may well be questioned, therefore, whether in articles of luxury the tariff extracts a dime from the pockets of the wealthy that would not have been expended on other equally costly articles from abroad for the purpose of gratifying the same disposition.

Sixth.—There is a small margin of net profit to the nation as a whole from the protection of its manufactures by discriminating duties in their favor. The system contributes *somewhat* to bringing the producer of breadstuffs and the factory employe who consumes them, more closely together to the benefit of both. We admit that it does not take the cotton-mills of New-England to Illinois, or the iron-furnaces of Pennsylvania to Mississippi. Still, it is better for the Western farmer to have a market in New-England, Pennsylvania or New-Jersey than in England, France or Germany. There is, first, the difference of much *uncertainty* in the demand from abroad, while a great diversity of employment secures certainty at home. Next, there is the outlay required for transportation across the sea, and this, though nominally but a shilling sterling on the barrel of flour, becomes a dollar to the producers, when profits, commissions and delays are taken into account. The Atlantic ocean is equivalent to about 500 miles of railroad at present rates. Now, there is not a child but can tell that the prairies would be benefitted by having their principal markets in Buffalo, Cleveland or Pittsburgh, instead of Boston, New-York or Philadelphia. In like manner, the last-named points are more advantageous, that is, they yield a greater net profit on the whole than would Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast or Havre.

Making some allowance, however, for enhanced prices, and the fact that certain of the *useful* articles imported are worked up here into more valuable fabrics, which are thus rendered more costly by customs' duties, it may well be questioned whether the net profit of the protective system to our country as a unit would exceed ten per cent. per annum. But this is supposing that the system has never been tried here, instead of the people and their business having become accustomed to it; farther, that there is no national debt to wipe off, whereas we are burdened with nearly $3,000,000,000.

It is said that consistency would require this system to be carried out to the extent of "protecting" the West against the East, the South against the North, &c. In truth, if the former had the means of surrounding herself with a *cordon of custom-houses*, and was ready to regard the East as a separate country, existing under another national government, her farmers would enjoy some pecuniary benefits from a tariff—perhaps to the amount of five per cent. annually. But if the disposition existed all round, the fact would remain that the West could no more shut itself in than can Switzerland. The expense of watching its frontiers would be vastly increased, surrounded as it is by an open country on all sides; the receipts would be diminished in proportion to the decreased population and wants of the community, as compared with the entire nation. One can thus readily see that while a tariff on imports may be profitable to *a great* community in the main, by creating a home market and diversifying its industry, it may *not* be profitable to a small one or to a mere section. To make use of a colloquial expression, "the game would not be worth the candle."

It is also conceded that with the progress of invention, the increase of capital, discoveries in science, and, above all, in improved means of communication, bringing together our coal and iron, our cotton-fields and cotton-mills, the agricultural and manufacturing sections, *the necessity* of a tariff diminishes. In the natural course of events, this necessity will ultimately disappear. It is now much less than it was thirty years ago.

Seventh.—The task of returning to a specie currency is one which has already produced a severe strain on the business of the country, and will produce still more trouble before the final point is reached. Is it advisable to add difficulty to difficulty, to pile embarrassments on the top of embarrassments? Is not "one war at a time" enough, even in financial matters?

Eighth.—A far greater benefit to manufacturers, as being attended with no risks and fluctuations, arising from the clamors of individuals and parties, will be the practice of certain old-fashioned virtues, such as living within their means, diligent application, perseverance under difficulties, &c. Let them stop despairing or even grumbling, as if the world were about coming to an end, because their annual profits do not exceed one hundred per cent. This habit of complaining has undoubtedly done much to intensify commercial disasters in by-gone times.

Ninth.—The present customs, like the excise duties, were imposed at a time when our situation was to all appearance desperate. The government may, and probably will, relax somewhat from the oppressive weight of both. If the manufacturer be relieved from paying a portion of the one, he can safely submit to a corresponding reduction in the other.

Tenth.—Whether specific or *ad valorem* duties be adopted as the permanent policy of the country, each having certain advantages and disadvantages, it is certain that *both* ought not to be resorted to in levying upon any imported commodity. There is no sense, for example, in charging upon blankets so many cents per pound, and twenty, twenty-five, or thirty per cent. *ad valorem* on the top of the former. If the object were to confuse, instead of to simplify, to defraud the government, instead of protecting it, no better device could be framed. This observation applies to cigars, ready-made clothing, spool-cotton, iron, gunpowder, and a variety of other staple articles on the list.

Eleventh.—The amount which can be safely levied upon each commodity must not be fixed by "the shrieks of locality," or the shrieks of great interests; but by consideration of the net revenue it will furnish above the cost of collection, the danger of smuggling, the extent to which it is required in other industrial pursuits, &c. Here, it seems to us, is scope sufficient for the commission appointed by Congress, assisted by the ablest minds in all parts of the country. To discharge the trust reposed in that body an intimate acquaintance with the history and uses of every article on the list, prospective as well as retrospective, is required. Let the commissioners regard the question of a tariff *settled*, and proceed to investigate the conditions of the various commodities imported—how much revenue they can severally contribute without detriment to the whole. Ought or ought not raw materials, chemicals, and the like to be exempted altogether? Is it advisable to levy heavily upon a few articles imported, or should the load be evenly and widely distributed? Where is the point above which jewelry is likely to be smuggled in, or the duty on iron and steel to retard the growth of our own prosperity? It is on such questions as these that the country is anxiously on the look out for trustworthy information; and the man who can furnish it will need no other evidence to prove that he possesses statesmanship in a high degree.

The doctrine advanced above, that from the customs must proceed the means of wiping off the national debt, carries with it the idea that as those obligations diminish in amount of principal and interest, the duties upon imports can also be lowered. Such a reduction can safely be made every decade, perhaps oftener, from one to five per cent., possibly still more on certain articles entering directly into the prosperity of our industry. If public-spirited individuals or companies step forward and subscribe a sum sufficient to discharge one-fourth or one-half of the nation's indebtedness, we might at once made a reduction in the scale of import duties to a corresponding degree. Let those who scream so lustily for free and uninterrupted commercial intercourse with mankind, address themselves to bringing it about in *this* manner, by voluntarily contributing freely toward its payment, and the nation can at once afford to admit foreign luxuries and even cloth, iron, &c., at a moderate rate of duty. Otherwise we shall be compelled to let the tariff remain substantially as it has been during the war.

In closing this article, it is well to bear in mind that in one other respect the country is differently situated from what it ever was before. The South is henceforth to be a unit with the East and West, having common industrial pursuits and interests with both. Its coal and iron deposits are to be worked as are those of Pennsylvania; its magnificent streams are to be set to spinning and hammering, like those of New-England; the manufacturer will there take his place alongside the farmer, instead of being rudely repulsed, as was formerly the custom. This will not create any sectional jealousies or asperities, as if one part of the country were growing rich at the other's expense. If we have the disadvantage of a mammoth debt, never before did we possess the advantage of such unity of interest and of feeling as is morally certain to arise. This will, we trust, take the question of a tariff out of party politics altogether, and leave those who are disposed to engage in squabbles to try their metal on other topics. With a prudent settling of the question *now*, we look to the tariff issues as being prospectively as dead as slavery or secession.

Gen. Emory and Gen. Torbert.

NOTE FROM GEN. TORBERT.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WINCHESTER, Thursday, Aug. 3, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just read an article in the Washington correspondence of your paper, of Aug. 1, reflecting severely upon Brevet Maj.-Gen. EMORY. In as much as this officer and myself have always been on intimate terms, and as the correspondent is somewhat incorrect as regards my affair, you will do but simple justice to him, while conferring a great favor upon me, by giving this letter a place in your columns.

Gen. EMORY'S standing in the army rendered it impossible for him to overlook any breach, however slight, of military propriety, and he adopted the shortest method in this case to bring the matter to the notice of the proper authority. Gen. HANCOCK did not return me to my command until Gen. EMORY had advised it, which he did in the most generous manner, as soon as the true circumstances of the case had been laid before him.

I am, Sir, with much respect,
Your obedient servant,
A. H. TORBERT,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. Vol. Commanding.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 12.

St. George's Methodist Church, in Fourth-street, below Vine-street, one of the oldest churches in the city, was completely destroyed by fire at 12 o'clock this morning. Several adjacent dwellings were much injured by the fire and water.

Ad for Hon. Hon. Chas. Smith, Speaker, Legislative Assembly, at Fair, 21 August 1866.

SARATOGA.

SPRING.—Lodgings—Locations—The certificates of Dr. Mason, Physician to the Springs, and Medicines $150, as several boarding at stirring and Medicines $150, as several boarding at stirring $1,000 to $300 on Monday evening the 6th.

FIRE ALARM.

FIRST ALARM.—This afternoon was a false alarm, occasioned by the burning of a chimney in a house in Jefferson street, owned by Mr. Jones, and occupied by Mr. Wilson. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines.

SECOND ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

THIRD ALARM.—This afternoon at 2 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

FOURTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

FIFTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

SIXTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

SEVENTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

EIGHTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

NINTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

TENTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ELEVENTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

TWELFTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

THIRTEENTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

FOURTEENTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

FIFTEENTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

SIXTEENTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

SEVENTEENTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

EIGHTEENTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

NINETEENTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

TWENTIETH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

TWENTY-FIRST ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

TWENTY-SECOND ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

TWENTY-THIRD ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

TWENTY-FOURTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

TWENTY-FIFTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

TWENTY-SIXTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

TWENTY-NINTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

THIRTIETH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

THIRTY-FIRST ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

THIRTY-SECOND ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

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THIRTY-FIFTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

THIRTY-SIXTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

THIRTY-NINTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

FORTIETH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

FORTY-FIRST ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

FORTY-SECOND ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

FORTY-THIRD ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

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FORTY-FIFTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

FORTY-SIXTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

FORTY-SEVENTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

FORTY-EIGHTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

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FIFTIETH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

FIFTY-FIRST ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

FIFTY-SECOND ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

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SIXTIETH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

SIXTY-FIRST ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

SIXTY-SECOND ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

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SIXTY-FOURTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

SIXTY-FIFTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

SIXTY-SIXTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

SIXTY-SEVENTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

SIXTY-EIGHTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

SIXTY-NINTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

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SEVENTY-SIXTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

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SEVENTY-NINTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

EIGHTIETH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

EIGHTY-FIRST ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

EIGHTY-SECOND ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

EIGHTY-THIRD ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

EIGHTY-FOURTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

EIGHTY-FIFTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

EIGHTY-SIXTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

EIGHTY-NINTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

NINETIETH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

NINETY-FIRST ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

NINETY-SECOND ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

NINETY-THIRD ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

NINETY-FOURTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

NINETY-FIFTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

NINETY-SIXTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

NINETY-SEVENTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

NINETY-EIGHTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

NINETY-NINTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDREDTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH ALARM.—This evening at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, with a loss of about $100.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH ALAR

ENGLAND AND CANADA.

Documents Connected with the Mission to England.

The Montreal papers publish the following documents:

Papers relating to the Conference which took place between Her Majesty's Government and a Deputation from the Executive Council of Canada, appointed to confer with Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the Defences of the Province.

DOWNING-STREET, Jan. 31, 1865.

MY LORDS: Her Majesty's Government are unwilling, under present circumstances, to press upon the Government of Canada any decision which, consistent with prudence, should be postponed upon a subject of so much importance to the British North American Provinces as the subject of the defence of Canada. They are sensible of the considerations which render it expedient to wait for such a decision until some further progress shall have been made in the discussion of the proposal for the union of those provinces, and until it shall have been ascertained whether the question is to be considered by the Ministers of the United British North American Provinces or by the Ministers of Canada alone. But, without anticipating that any causes of disturbance are likely to disturb our present friendly relations with the Government of the United States, they think it necessary to bear in mind the vast secession which has been made, and still continues to be made, to the military forces of that powerful country. They cannot forget the very small proportion which the numerical strength of the British troops on the North American continent bears to the forces which might at any moment be brought into the field against them. It would be cause of just reproach against the British Government if those troops were suffered to remain in a position which on the outbreak of the war they might not be able to hold until the military and naval resources of the country could be made available for their support. These considerations seem to Her Majesty's Government to render it absolutely necessary that the defenses of Quebec should be materially strengthened, and without delay they intend therefore on their own part to include in the estimates of the present year a vote for improving the defenses of Quebec. The proposed defences at Montreal are so important to the general safety of the province and to the maintenance of communications between districts west of Montreal and the naval and military power of the mother country that Her Majesty's Government trust that they may look with confidence to the Government of Canada for the immediate construction of these works. Her Majesty's Government will be prepared to provide the armaments for the work at Montreal, as well as for those at Quebec.

I have, &c.,
EDWARD CARDWELL.

[Signed,]

[Inclosure in No. 1.]

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General the 24th March, 1865.

The committee respectfully recommend that four members of your Excellency's council do proceed to England to confer with Her Majesty's Government:

1. Upon the proposed confederation of the British North American Provinces, and the means whereby it can be me most speedily effected.

2. Upon the arrangements necessary for the defence of Canada, in the event of war arising with the United States, and the extent to which the same should be shared between Great Britain and Canada.

3. Upon the steps to be taken with reference to the Reciprocity Treaty, and the rights conferred by it upon the United States.

4. Upon the arrangements necessary for the settlement of the Northwest Territory and Hudson's Bay Company's claims.

5. And, generally, upon the existing critical state of affairs by which Canada is most seriously affected.

The Committee further recommend that the following members of Council be named to form the Delegation, viz: Messrs. MACDONALD, CARTIER, BROWN, and GALT.

Certified,
WM. H. LEE, C. E. C.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Viscount Monck, Governor-General of British North America, &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: The undersigned having, by Order in Council of March 24, 1865, been appointed a Committee of the Executive Council of Canada to proceed to England and confer with Her Majesty's Government on certain subjects of importance to the province, sailed for England in April last; and having discharged the duty intrusted to them and returned to Canada, we now beg to submit for Your Excellency's information, a statement of our proceedings while in London.

The circumstances under which this mission became necessary are doubtless fresh in Your Excellency's recollection. For a considerable time past, in view of the civil war going on in the United States, and the impossibility of anticipating what international questions might at any moment arise, Her Majesty's Government felt it their duty from time to time to direct the attention of the government of Canada to the insecure position of the province in the event of disturbed relations unhappily resulting, and to urge the adoption of protective measures. In these communications it was not concealed that Her Majesty's Government expected the people of Canada to assume more onerous military duties than they had previously borne. Your Excellency's advisers were always prepared frankly to consider these proposals, and to submit for the approval of Parliament such measures as might be found just and reasonable. But they felt at the same time that to secure the hearty assent of Parliament and the country to any important changes in the military relations between the parent State and the colony, an explanation on the whole subject should first be had, so that a clear understanding as to the share of defence borne by each might be arrived at, and all ground of irritating and hurtful reproach for alleged neglect of duty by the colony entirely removed. In view also of the anticipated early union of all the British North American colonies—so well calculated to simplify the system of defence—the government of Canada deemed it highly desirable that the settlement of this important question should be reserved for the action of the government and Legislature of the new Confederation. Her Majesty's Government concurred in these views.

In the early part of this year, however, events occurred that changed the situation of affairs. The conference at Fortress Monroe for the cessation of hostilities, the disturbances on the Canadian frontier, the imposition of the passport system, the notice given by the American Government for a termination of the convention restricting the naval armament on the Lakes and other events, tended to revive and deepen the feeling of insecurity; and Her Majesty's Government urged the immediate erection of permanent works of defence at Quebec and Montreal, the cost of the former to be borne by the Imperial Treasury, and the latter by the people of Canada. Your Excellency's advisers were most anxious to meet the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, but they could not feel it their duty to propose to Parliament to vote for defensive works at Montreal while the defence of Upper Canada, on land and on the Lakes, was unprovided for. The position of affairs was further complicated by the result of the New-Brunswick elections, which postponed, at least for a time, the union of the Provinces; and, by the formal notice given by the American Government for the termination, in March next, of the Reciprocity Treaty. It became evident that the time had arrived, and could not longer be postponed, for a full and frank explanation with Her Majesty's Government on the whole state of affairs; and with that view an immediate mission to England with your Excellency's assent, was resolved upon. The state of the case was forthwith communicated to the Legislative Assembly, which were then in session; and Parliament was shortly after prorogued on the understanding that it would be summoned to learn the result of the negotiations and complete the business of the session as soon as the delegates returned from Great Britain.

On arriving in England, we lost no time in placing ourselves in communication with Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies; and a committee of the Imperial Cabinet, consisting of His Grace the Duke of SOMERSET, the Right Honorable the Earl DEGREY and RIPON, the Right Honorable WM. E. GLADSTONE, and the Right Honorable EDWARD CARDWELL, having been appointed to confer with us, negotiations were opened and continued at frequent interviews up to the close of our mission.

The subject to which we first invited the attention of the conference was the proposed Confederation of the British North American Colonies. We reminded the Imperial Ministers how largely all the questions with the discussion of which we were charged, and especially those of defence, foreign commercial relations, and internal communication, would be affected by the Union, and how greatly their satisfactory settlement would be facilitated by it. We explained the reasons that existed for obtaining the assent of all the Colonies to the Union at an early date, and the promise to which the Government of Canada stood pledged to proceed without delay with constitutional reforms for Canada alone, in the event of the larger measure failing to be obtained. We received assurance from the members of the Imperial Cabinet assurances of their hearty approval of the confederation scheme, and of their anxious desire to promote its early accomplishment, by all the legitimate influence of the Imperial Government. In the discussion of the means to be adopted for effecting confederation, we trust it is unnecessary to assure Your Excellency that the idea of coercing the maritime provinces into the measure was not for moment entertained. The end sought was to ascertain in what manner the question of Union in all its bearings could be best brought under the full and fair consideration of our fellow colonists, and the grave responsibility urged upon them, which they would assume by thwarting a measure so pregnant with future prosperity to British America, so anxiously desired by the great mass of the people to be effected by it, and which had been received with such marked satisfaction by our fellow subjects throughout the British Empire. We received assurances that her Majesty's government would adopt every legitimate means for securing the early assent of the maritime Provinces to the Union. In the course of these discussions, the question of the Intercolonial Railway came up as a necessary accompaniment of confederation, for which we sought and obtained a renewal of the promised imperial guarantee of a loan for the construction of that work.

The important question of the future military relations between the mother country and Canada received earnest and grave consideration. Before entering on the discussion of details, we referred to the recent debates in the Imperial Parliament on the subject of Canadian defences, and especially to the assertions confidently made by certain members of the House of Commons that Canada was incapable of efficient protection against invasion from her inland border. We explained the injury such statements tended to produce, and the necessity of our ascertaining, as a preliminary step to our discussions, whether or not they were well founded. We asked that a report on the whole subject of the defence of Canada, with plans and estimates, might be obtained from the highest military and naval authorities of Great Britain. Such a report was obtained and communicated to us confidentially, and we rejoice to say that it was calculated to remove all doubts as to the security of our country, so long as the hearts of our people remain firmly attached to the British flag, and the power of England is wielded in our defence.

On the part of Canada we explained the desire that a plan for the defence of all parts of the Province should be taken as the basis of arrangement; and that a full and candid discussion should be had as to the share of the cost that ought to be borne respectively by the Imperial and Provincial Exchequers. We expressed the earnest wish of the people of Canada to perpetuate the happy existing connection with Great Britain, and their entire willingness to contribute to the defence of the Empire their full quota, according to their ability, of men and money. But we pointed out that if war should ever unhappily arise between England and the United States, it could easily be an Imperial war, on Imperial grounds—that our country alone would be exposed to the horrors of invasion—and that our exposed position, far from enabling us on unusual burdens, should, on the contrary, secure for us the special and generous considerations of the Imperial Government. We explained, moreover, that though Canada continued to progress steadily and rapidly, it was a vast country, sparsely populated; that the difficulties of first settlement were hardly yet overcome; that the profits of our annual industry were to be found not in floating wealth, but in the increased value of our farms and mines; and that, at this moment especially, from the failure of successive crops, the effects of the American civil war on our commercial relations, and the feeling of insecurity as to our position, (greatly aggravated by statements of the defenceleasness of the country in the British Parliament and by portions of the British press,) Canada was laboring under a temporary but serious depression. We pointed out that, while fully recognising the necessity, and prepared to provide for such a system of defence as would restore confidence in our future at home and abroad, the best ultimate defence for British America was to be found in the increase of her population as rapidly as possible, and the husbanding of our resources to that end; and without claiming it as a right, we ventured to suggest that by enabling us to throw open the northwestern territories to free settlement, and by aiding us in enlarging our canals and prosecuting internal productive works, and by promoting an extensive plan of emigration from Europe into the unsettled portions of our domain, permanent security would be more quickly and surely and economically secured than by any other means. We did not fail to point out how this might be done without cost or risk to the British Exchequer, and how greatly it would lighten the new burden of defence proposed to be assumed at a moment of depression by the people of Canada.

Much discussion ensued on all these points, and the result arrived at was that if the people of Canada undertook the works of defence in and west of Montreal, and agreed to expend in training their militia, until the union of all the Provinces was determined, a sum not less than is now expended annually for that service, her Majesty's Government would complete the fortifications at Quebec, provide the whole armament for all the works, guarantee a loan for the sum necessary to construct the works undertaken by Canada, and in the event of war, undertake the defence of every portion of Canada with all the resources of the empire.

The question having arisen as to the time and order in which propositions should be submitted to the Imperial and Provincial Parliaments, it appeared that no action could be taken upon them during the present year; and it was therefore deemed inexpedient to complicate the confederation question by changing the basis of the Quebec conference resolutions, which might result from the present adoption of these propositions. The further consideration of the defensive works was accordingly deferred for the action of the government and legislature of the proposed British North American Confederation—but the assurance of her Majesty's Government was at the same time given, that if circumstances arose to render an application expedient by Canada alone for the immediate prosecution of the works of defence, such application would be received in the most friendly spirit.

On the subject of the American Reciprocity Treaty we entered into full explanations with the Imperial Ministers. We explained how advantageously the treaty had worked for Canada, and the desire of our people for its renewal; but we showed at the same time how much more advantageously it had operated for American interests—and we expressed our inability to believe that the United States Government seriously contemplated the abolition of an arrangement by which they had so greatly increased their foreign commerce, secured a vast and lucrative carrying trade, and obtained free access to the St. Lawrence and to the invaluable fishing-grounds of British America—and that on the sole ground that the Provinces had also profited by the treaty. We explained the immediate injury that would result to Canadian interests from the abrogation of the treaty; but we pointed ont at the same time the new and ultimately more profitable channels into which our foreign trade must, in that event, be turned, and the necessity of preparing for the change if indeed it was to come. We asked that the British Minister at Washington might be instructed to state frankly to the American Government the desire of the Canadian people for a renewal of the treaty, and our readiness to discuss and favorably entertain any just propositions that might be made for an extension or modification of its connections. We requested that the views of the American Government should be obtained at the earliest convenience, and that His Excellency Sir FREDERICK BRUCE should act, in concert with the Canadian Government, in the matter. The Imperial Government cordially assented to our suggestions.

The important question of opening up to settlement and cultivation the vast British territories, on the northwest borders of Canada, next obtained the attention of the Conference. Your Excellency is aware that the desire of the Government of Canada for a satisfactory and final adjustment of this matter has been often formally expressed. In your Excellency's dispatch of 19th January, 1864, to the Colonial Secretary, the anxious desire of the Canadian Government was communicated "for some speedy, inexpensive and mutually satisfactory plan" for settling definitely "the northwestern boundary of Canada," and the claim of Canada was asserted to "all that portion of Central British America which can be shown to have been in possession of the French at the period of the cession in 1763."

In reply to this dispatch, Mr. CARDWELL, on 1st July, 1864, requested to be informed whether the government was prepared to assist in negotiations with the Hudson's Bay Company, with the view of accepting any portion of the territory now claimed by that company, and providing the means of local administration therein; and he suggested that if so prepared it would be desirable that some person duly authorized to communicate the views of the Canadian Government should be sent to England for that purpose.

On the 11th November, 1864, a minute council was approved by Your Excellency, in reply to Mr. CARDWELL's dispatch. It set forth that the Government of Canada was ready and anxious to coöperate with the Imperial Government in securing the early settlement of the Northwestern Territories, and the establishment of local government in its settled portions; but that in its opinion the first step toward that end was the extinction of all claim by the Hudson's Bay Company to proprietary rights in the soil and exclusive rights of trade. It suggested that it was for the Imperial Government, and not for the Government of Canada, to assume the duty of bringing to an end a monopoly originating in an English charter, and exercised so long under Imperial sanction but that when the negotiations were brought to a close, the Government of Canada would be ready to arrange with the Imperial Government for the annexation to Canada of such portions of the Territory as might be available for settlement, as well as the opening of communication into the Territory and providing means of local administration. Or should the Imperial Government prefer to erect the Territory into a crown colony, the Canadian Government would gladly coöperate in the opening up of direct communication into the territory, and the settlement of the country. The minute finally suggested that the Hon. President of the Council, while in England, would communicate more fully to Mr. CARDWELL the views of the Canadian Government.

The negotiations that followed on this dispatch, satisfied us of the impossibility of enforcing the end sought by Canada without long-protracted, vexatious and costly litigation. The Hudson's Bay Company were in possession, and if time were their object, could protract the proceedings indefinately; and Her Majesty's Government appeared unwilling to ignore pretensions that had frequently received *quasi* recognition from the Imperial authorities. Calling to mind, therefore, the vital importance to Canada of having that great and fertile country opened to Canadian enterprise, and the tide of emigration into it directed through Canadian channels, remembering also the danger of large grants of land passing into the hands of mere moneyed corporations and embarrassing the rapid settlements of the country—and the risk that the recent discoveries of gold on the Eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains might throw ont into the country large masses of settlers unaccustomed to British Institutions—we arrived at the conclusion that the quickest solution of the question would be the best for Canada. We accordingly proposed to the Imperial Ministers that the whole British territory east of the Rocky Mountains and north of the American or Canadian lines should be made over to Canada, subject to such rights as the Hudson's Bay Company might be able to establish; and that the compensation to that company (if any were to be found due) should be met by a loan guaranteed by Great Britain. The Imperial Government consented to this, and a careful investigation of the case satisfies us that the compensation to the Hudson's Bay Company cannot, under any circumstances, be onerous. It is but two years since the present Hudson's Bay Company purchased the entire property of the old company; they paid £1,500,000 for the entire property and assets—in which were included a large sum of cash on hand, large landed properties in British Columbia and elsewhere not included in our arrangement, a very large claim against the United States Government under the Oregon Treaty—and ships, goods, pelts, and business premises in England and Canada valued at £1,023,559. The value of the territorial rights of the company, therefore, in the estimation of the compeny itself, will be easily arrived at.

The results of our communications with the Committee of Her Majesty's Government were placed by Mr. CARDWELL in the form of a dispatch to your Excellency; that document bears date the 17th June, 1865, and has already reached Your Excellency's hands. It contains a correct statement of the result of the conference.

Although the subject was not specially referred to us, we did not fail to call the attention of the Colonial Minister to the anomalous position of foreigners who have settled in Canada and become naturalized subjects under the Provincial Statutes. Mr. CARDWELL admitted the hardship of the case, and stated that it was the desire of Her Majesty's Government to remedy it, and that with that view he had referred the subject to the Law Officers of the Crown for their opinion as to the best mode of doing so.

It will be gratifying to many devoted subjects of Her Majesty [illegible] been omitted by the language in the Queen's Speech at the opening of the present session of Parliament, which we received from Her Majesty's Ministers the assurance that the Imperial Government acknowledges the obligation of defending every portion of Canada with all the resources of the empire.

Such, in brief, is the outline of our communications with Her Majesty's Government, and we cannot conclude this report without gratefully acknowledging the distinguished consideration extended to us as the representatives of Canada, not only by the Ministers with whom we were brought more directly in contact, but by many eminent personages with whom we had the honor of conferring on the objects of our mission. To Mr. CARDWELL we are especially indebted for unremitting kindness and attention. We are happy to believe that the result of our visit to England has been to inspire more just views as to the position and feeling of the Canadian people, and to draw closer the ties that have so long and so happily attached our province to the Mother Country.

JOHN A. MACDONALD,
GEO. ET. CARTIER,
GEO. BROWN,
A. T. GALT.

QUEBEC, July 19, 1865.

The paper contains further a dispatch of Mr. CARDWELL, giving Lord MONCK a summary of the mission, and a dispatch of Mr. CARDWELL to the Lieutenant-Governor of New-Brunswick, urging in very strong terms the Imperial view of the policy of Confederation; but as these have already appeared in the Montreal *Gazette*, we do not repeat them.

Congressional Districts.

From the Petersburgh Index.

We republish below the names of the counties composing the several Congressional Districts in Virginia, as these districts were laid off by the Alexandria Legislature:

First District—Accomac, Northumberland, Essex, Northampton, Westmoreland, Richmond, Lancaster, Middlesex, King and Queen, King William, New-Kent, Gloucester, Mathews, York, James City, Charles City, Warwick, King George, Caroline.

Second District—Princess Anne, Norfolk County and City, Nansemond, Isle of Wight, Southampton, Sussex, Surrey, Prince George, Dinwiddie, Greensville.

Third District—Stafford, Spottsylvania, Orange, Culpopper, Rappahannock, Louisa, Hanover, Henrico, Richmond City, Goochland.

Fourth District—Mecklenburgh, Lunenburgh, Appomattox, Charlotte, Prince Edward, Nottaway, Buckingham, Cumberland, Amelia, Powhattan, Chesterfield, Pluvanna, Amherst, Nelson.

Fifth District—Patrick, Franklin, Henry, Pittsylvania, Halifax, Campbell, Bedford, Roanoke.

Sixth District—Rockingham, Augusta, Rockbridge, Highland, Bath, Alleghany, Botetourt, Albemarle, Page, Green, Madison, Craig.

Seventh District—Alexandria, Berkeley, Frederick, Shenandoah, Jefferson, Clark, Warren, Louqoun, Faugnier, Fairax, Priuce William.

Eighth District—Lee, Scott, Wiso, Buchanan, Russell, Washington, Grayson, Smythe, Tazewell, Bland, Wythe, Carroll, Pulaski, Giles, Montgomery, Floyd.

Candidates have already been anuounced in several of the districts, and we presume others will enuounce themselves in due season. The election for members of Congress and the Legislature will take place, we believe, on the second Tuesday in October.

DINWIDDIE ELECTIONS.

The elections in Dinwiddie, under the recent order of Gov. PIERPOINT, occurred on Thursday, Aug. 3. A gentleman just from the vicinity of the Court-house, furnishes us with e partiel account of the result. Mr. GEO. J. BROWN, who was opposed by HENRY COUSINS, Esq., has been elected Sheriff by 55 majority.

Capt. B. J. EPPES is elected Commonwealth's Attorney. He had no opposition.

ALBERT OROAIN, Esq., has defeated his opponent, W. HODGES MANN, Esq., for Clerk of the Court, by 13 majority.

In the First District the following Justices of the Peace have been elected:

DANCE, BASS, CAMPBELL and DOYLE.

There were eight candidates voted for.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend on the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.

Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.

Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, AUG. 5, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One Half per cent. free of government tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 39 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 2d of September next for transfers.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay its twenty-fourth Semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from the government tax, on the 21st day of August inst. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Treasurer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company. Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State National Bank. Utica stockholders at the Oneida National Bank. Syracuse stockholders at the Syracuse National Bank. All others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego, only.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Aug. 3, 1865.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 9, 1865.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors of the Naugatuck Railroad Company have declared a half yearly Dividend of Five per cent. free from government tax, payable 15th instant.

The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th instant, both days inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT, ont of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Seven per cent., free from government tax, payable to the stockholders at their office, No. 400 Hudson-st., on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CHILLICOTHE, O., Aug. 10, 1865.

DIVIDENDS OF THREE PER CENT. will be paid in stock on the first and second preference stock of this company, on and after this date, at the office of "The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company," transfer agents in New-York, and at this office, payable to stockholders of the 1st of July.

WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 21. Transfer books will close on TUESDAY, the 15th, and reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst. By order.

P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

No. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent., free from government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 10th of August. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. AND government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. AND government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, JR., Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent has been declared payable on demand.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BAKERY FOR SALE.—FIRST AND ONLY time ever offered; everything requisite for baking now on the spot; splendid location; the present owner will retire from all business; the establishment has always (19 years) succeeded; fireproof dwelling and rear bakery, horse, &c., &c.; $15,000, half on bond and mortgage, or may perhaps be leased. Inquire at Fountain's India Store, 866 Broadway; or 175 28th-st., Agent, corner of Third-av., for a few days.

FOR SALE—SODA-WATER STAND, DOING A good business, corner Fulton and Cliff sts. Inquire at WILLIAM CAMPBELL'S soda-water stand, No. 103 Beekman-st.

EXCLUSIVE OR PARTIAL INTERESTS in two valuable patents for sale. Address W. T., Box No. 4,055 New-York Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 3 Washington-st., near Reade.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Screens, gauged and plans made. TALLOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

A LADY, RESIDING IN THE COUNTRY, wishes a young girl to bring up and educate with her daughter. She has a private teacher, speaking German, French and English, who will devote her entire time to them. Address HOME, Box No. 128 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS, AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have for sale all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

BANKERS,

NO. 28 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN ALL CLASSES OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

QUARTERMASTER'S VOUCHERS, PROMISSORY NOTES, &c.,

SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY

Coupons Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,

Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, JR., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.

The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.

Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse,
Paris.

Deposits received and letters of credit granted. Americans traveling in Europe can have their letters sent to the above address.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Union National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to Provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 6th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, July 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 29th day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug., 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, Charles Palmer, Cashier, having tendered his resignation, on account of ill health, C. S. Stevenson was appointed to fill the vacancy.

J. S. HARTSHORNE, Assistant Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first door over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

THE ISSUES OF

7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Broad-st., New-York.

Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Rue de la Pair, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following-named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES and other property:

AT CINCINNATI, O., UNTIL MONDAY, AUG. 28, 12 M.

For the stern-wheel steamboat D. C. Horton, registered 148 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Meigs, registered 75 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Crook, formerly B. C. Levy, registered 128 tons.
And two (2) wharf-boats, registered 154 and 145 tons.
All of which can be seen at GALLIPOLIS, O., until the day of sale.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at PARKERSBURGH, Va.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at CATLETTSBURGH, Ky.
And the model barges Horace and Capitola, lying at CINCINNATI, O.
All of which can be seen at these places until the day of sale.

AT LOUISVILLE, KY., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30, 12 M., for the

Model barges Charmer, Henry Clay, Woolfolk, Payne No. 8 and B. Norton and for seventeen (17) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at LOUISVILLE, Ky., until the day of sale.
For the side-wheel steamboat D. A. January, registered 709 tons.
Side-wheel steamboat Ohio (wreck.)
Stern-wheel tug-boat T. D. Horner, registered 139 tons.
And thirteen (13) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ALBANY, Ind., until the day of sale.

AT ST. LOUIS, MO., UNTIL TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 12 M.

Side-wheel steamer Antocrat, registered 963 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Lette, registered 476 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. H. Baldwin, registered 208 tons.
Side-wheel steamer John Raine, registered 620 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Metropolitan, registered 398 tons.
Side-wheel steamer R. C. Wood (formerly the Louisiana), registered 267 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Nebraska, registered 673 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Baltic, registered 700 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Emma, registered 194 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Victor, registered 80 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alpha, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Nick W. Hughes, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel (tow-boat) steamer Newsboy, registered 125 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Silver Lake, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer M. V. Baird, registered 91 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer United States, registered 50 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Echo (sunk).
Stern-wheel steamer Mattie Cabler, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Porter, registered 113 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alone, registered 211 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer J. S. Pringle, registered 318 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Minnie Hopkins, registered 260 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lioness (tow-boat), registered 233 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Carrie Jacobs, registered 156 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Annie Jacobs, registered 206 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lotus, registered 150 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Virginia Barton, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug J. C. Rumsey, registered 60 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Michigan, registered 128 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Huron, registered 128 tons.
Wharf-boat Dearborn, 300 tons.

ALSO.

For the model barges General Sheridan, Keokuk No. 1, Keokuk No. 2, Trenton, St. Louis, Hartford, Anna, Archie, Larimer, William Tell, Frank Dougherty, Duchess, Chantie, Phillips, Vulcan No. 1, Vulcan No. 2, Vulcan No. 3, Vulcan No. 4, Vulcan No. 5, Vulcan No. 6, Vulcan No. 7, Rosa, Glendale, Rowena, J. C. Gault, Bob Grier, Dan. Risley, Ed. Kline, Susie, Jessie, Gilmore, Southerner, Guthrie, C. J. Caffrey, Ben. Gerrish, Cartwright, and burnt wrecks of Guthrie, Haight and Hercules.
And seven (7) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at ST. LOUIS. Mo., until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 300 tons; wharf-boat, (J. C. Irwin,) 148 tons; seventy-seven (77) gunwale, herges; model barges Emma, Fanny, Alexander, Laura and Roanoke; six (6) coal boats; one (1) yawl boat; four (4) skiffs and two (2) small flats.
All of which can be seen at CAIRO, ILLINOIS, until the day of sale.
Also, stern-wheel steamer Lue Eaves, registered 50 tons; model barges Austrelitz, Westmoreland, Roanoke, Josephine, and No. 9; and three (3) box barges.
All of which can be seen at EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, until the day of sale.
Also, screw tug Little Giant, registered 53 tons; and six (6) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 426 tons; one (1) gunwale barge, and two (2) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at HELENA, ARKANSAS, until the day of sale.
Also, wharf-boat H. R. W. Hill, 800 tons; wharf-boat Michigan, 137 tons; wharf-boat Chancellor, 385 tons; five (5) gunwale barges, and one (1) coal-boat.
All of which can be seen at the MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property and proposal thereon, and addressed to Brigadier-General L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of River Transportation, at the points designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payment to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. Arthur Edwards, Assistant-Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brig.-Gen., and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS. WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 12 M., for the

Side-wheel steamer Davenport, (ferry-boat) registered 159 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Convoy, No. 2, registered 111 tons.
Which can be seen at LITTLE-ROCK, ARK., until the day of sale.

AT VICKSBURGH, MISS., UNTIL FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 12 M., for

Screw-tug Belle Darlington, registered 84 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 756 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 757 tons.
Model barges Porter Rhodes and George B. McClane.
Nine (9) gunwale-barges.
Forty (40) coal-boats.
One (1) yawl and one (1) fishing-dock.
All of which can be seen at VICKSBURGH, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 12 M., for

One wharf-boat, 700 tons.
Model barge Mollie.
Five (5) gunwale-barges.
Three (3) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the

Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.

ALSO, for the

Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomah, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registed 62 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 300 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 587 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 780 tons.
Side-whee steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 687 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 220 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 462 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 302 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulton, No. 2, registered 118 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamar Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col. Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 304 tons.
Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Fitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug (no name and new building.)
Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 115 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancor, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 81 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 104 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT. 12, 12 M., FOR THE

Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 783 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 466 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 621 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 351 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Iberville, registered 505 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers, registered 346 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 26 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ford: canal-boat GoldenErs; canal-boat (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.
All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property and proposal thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF STEAMBOATS, BARGES, AND SHIP-YARD.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Bureau of Rail and River Transportation,) at Washington, D. C., until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the following named steamboats, barges and other property:

Side-wheel steamer Chickamauga, registered tonnage, 307 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Grant, registered tonnage, 190 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Burnside, registered tonnage, 204 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Thomas, registered tonnage, 140 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Sherman, registered tonnage, 140 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Waubatchie, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Knoxville, registered tonnage, 36 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Dunbar, (wreck,) registered tonnage, — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kingston, registered tonnage, 93 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kenesaw, registered tonnage, 166 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Bridgeport, registered tonnage, 194 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Holston, registered tonnage, 86 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Missionary, registered tonnage, 119 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Chattanooga, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Atlanta, registered tonnage, 221 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Resaca, registered tonnage, 182 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Lookout, registered tonnage, 173 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Stona River, registered tonnage, 214 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Clinch, registered tonnage, — tons.
Also, seven (7) gunwale barges.
One row-boat, and one model barge.
*All of which can be seen at Chattanooga, Tenn., at any time prior to the day of sale.
Also, for the buildings, ways, stationary machinery and appurtenances in the United States ship-building yard at Chattanooga.

A full description of which can be seen at the offices of the Quartermasters of Transportation at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis and Chattanooga.

Proposals are invited for each boat or barge separately; the name of the boat or description of the barge to be designated in the proposal.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Brevet Col. Arthur Edwards, A. Q. M., St. Louis, Mo.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for steamers barges, and other property at Chattanooga," "Bureau of Rail and River Transportation," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Payment to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1865.

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following rolling stock:

On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Portland Company's shop, in Portland, Maine, six (6) locomotive engines.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at Hinkly & Williams' shop, in Boston, Mass., four (4) locomotive engines.

On MONDAY, Sept. 25, at Kennett-square, near Philadelphia, Penn., fifty (50) box freight cars, four feet eight and a half-inch gauge.

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at Wilmington, Del., eighty-four (84) box freight cars, five-foot gauge.

The above stock is all new and of the very best quality.

The engines are five-foot gauge, five-foot drivers, and cylinders 16x24 inches. They can be changed to narrow gauge at a trifling expense.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms cash, in government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals will be received at this office until eleven o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, August fifteen, 1865, for the construction of the following street improvements viz: sewers, in Bleecker-street, between Perry and Hammond-streets; in Fifty-fourth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point four hundred and fifty feet east; in Fifty-fifth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point five hundred and twenty-feet east; in Forty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth-avenues; in Hanover-square and Pearl-streets, between Wall-street and Old Slip, and in Sixty-first-street, from a point five hundred feet east of Tenth-avenue to and through Tenth-avenue to Fifty-ninth-street; and Stone Block Pavements in Seventy-first-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues; in Twenty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues; in Fifty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues; in Forty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenues; and in Twenty-sixth-street, between Madison and Lexington-avenues.

Each proposal must be indorsed on the envelope with the title of the work for which it is offered, also with name of bidder, and the date of offering.

Blank forms and specifications can be had on application to the contract clerk at this office (Rotunda City Hall Park.)

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive written proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn.

Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.

S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.

Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

DRY GOODS.

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."

FOSTER BROTHERS

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY MORNING, SOME OF THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS EVER OFFERED TO THE RETAIL TRADE HAVING BOUGHT LARGELY PREVIOUS TO THE ADVANCE. WE ARE READY AND WILLING TO GIVE OUR CUSTOMERS GOOD GOODS, AT CHEAP PRICES. BARGAINS IN BLACK ALPACAS, COLORED ALPACAS, COBURGS, PARAMATTAS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, POPLINETTS, MOZAMBIQUES, &c., &c., &c. ALSO, AN IMMENSE STOCK OF FLANNELS AT THE FORMER LOW PRICES, CONSISTING OF: WHITE FLANNELS, RED FLANNELS, GRAY FLANNELS, BLUE FLANNELS, CANTON FLANNELS, &c., &c.

The above goods will probably be much higher when our present stock, bought at low prices, is exhausted.

FROM AUCTION

A LARGE LOT OF WET TOWELS, AND HANDKERCHIEFS.

TOWELS FOR 25c., WORTH 50c.
TOWELS FOR 31c., WORTH 62c.
HANDKERCHIEFS FOR 12½c., WORTH 25c.

THE ABOVE GOODS ARE SLIGHTLY SOILED, AND ARE SOLD FOR ABOUT HALF THEIR VALUE.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF BALMORAL SKIRTS. BLACK AND WHITE SKIRTS, SKIRTS THAT ARE NOT BLACK AND WHITE, RED AND BLACK SKIRTS, SKIRTS THAT ARE NOT RED AND BLACK, ALL KINDS OF SKIRTS.

ALSO WHITE GOODS, FROM AUCTION, CONSISTING OF PLAIN JACONETS, STRIPED JACONETS, PLAID JACONETS, PLAIN NANSOOKS, STRIPED NANSOOKS, PLAID NANSOOKS, CAMBRICS, SWISSES, &c., &c. TOGETHER WITH OTHER GOODS, SUITABLE FOR WAISTS AND SPENCERS, WHITE MARSEILLES, 75 CENTS, $1, AND $1 25. TABLE LINENS AND NAPKINS. FROM AUCTION AT AUCTION PRICES, MUSLINS, BOTH BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED, AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE RATES.

P. S. AN EXAMINATION OF OUR STOCK OF GOODS WILL SATISFY ANY PERSON THAT THEY ARE RETAILED CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY.

FOSTER BROTHERS,
NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST., COR. COMMERCE.

AUCTION ALPACAS!!

GOOD BLACK ALPACAS	40 cents.
FINE BLACK ALPACAS	44 cents.
FINER BLACK ALPACAS	50 cents.
MUCH FINER BLACK ALPACAS	62½ cents.
VERY FINE BLACK ALPACAS	75 cents.
FINEST QUALITY FROM 87½c. TO $1 25.	

The above line of Alpacas comprise the best bargains offered to the public since the commencement of the late war.

ALSO, A LARGE LINE OF COLORED ALPACAS.

GOOD ALPACAS, ALL COLORS	37½c.
FINE QUALITY, ALL COLORS,	50c.
FINER QUALITY, ALL COLORS,	62c.
MUCH FINER, ALL COLORS,	75c.
FINEST QUALITY, ALL COLORS,	75c.

This line of colored alpacas has been bought during the past week at prices greatly below the former rates. For instance, the 50c. grade is as fine as the quality generally sold for 75c. The other grades are equally cheap.

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE CASH PRICES, AND MUST BE SOLD STRICTLY FOR CASH.

FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 272 Bleecker-st., corner of Commerce.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!

AND FANCY GOODS.
M. F. BROWN, Importer,
No. 136 Pearl-st., New-Yo

DENTISTRY.

DR. D. L. LEVETT, DENTIST.—THE PUBlic are invited to call at his Dental Rooms, No. 281 6th av., between 21st and 22d-sts., to inspect specimens of Artificial Teeth. Every improvement in both the mechanical and operative departments. Charges moderate. All operations warranted, and particular attention paid to the regulation of children's teeth.

1,000 TESTIMONIALS.—DR. VAN VLECK, No. 178 8th-av., administers nitrous oxide gas, made fresh every day, and extracts teeth without pain, or no charge. Unusual inducements to those ordering teeth now.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line FOR BOSTON.

The Neptune Line of Steamers, Tri-Weekly, FOR BOSTON, DIRECT, VIA LONG ISLAND SOUND.

COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,)

NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,

2,000 TONS EACH,

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,

One of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every

TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY,

Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS

METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,

1,500 TONS EACH,

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,

will shortly follow, forming a daily line.

The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 5.

*All of which can be seen at Chattanooga, Tenn., at any time prior to the day of sale.

Also, for the buildings, ways, stationary machinery and appurtenances in the United States ship-building yard at Chattanooga.

A full description of which can be seen at the offices of the Quartermasters of Transportation at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis and Chattanooga.

Proposals are invited for each boat or barge separately; the name of the boat or description of the barge to be designated in the proposal.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Brevet Col. Arthur Edwards, A. Q. M., St. Louis, Mo.

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By order of the Quartermaster-General.

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
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Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.

S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,704 tons		900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,200 tons		900-horse power
EUROPE	3,200 tons		900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)		1,400-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)		Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)		Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)		Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

LAFAYETTE	A. BOCANDI	FRIDAY, Aug. 18
EUROPE	A. DUCHESNE	FRIDAY, Sept. 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

*Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
AGLA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 00
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 00
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, and taking passengers for London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen.

The first-class steamship CIRCASSIAN, Capt. ED. CAVENDY, formerly of steamer *Washington*, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 19.

First Cabin	$100 00
Second Cabin	55 00
Steerage	35 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

An experienced surgeon on board.

Vessel not accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st., or to RUGER BROTHERS, Brokers for the line, No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mail.

CITY OF LONDON	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	Aug. 12
KANGAROO	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 16
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Aug. 19

At noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	$85	Steerage to London	$35
First Cabin to Paris	$100	Steerage to Paris	$40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $20 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 15.....COSTA RICA.....WILSON,
(Connecting at Panama with Colorado.)
Sept. 1.....NEW-YORK.....TINKLEPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)

For freight or passage apply to

D. S. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.—REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

First class, $250.	Second class, $175.	Third class, $125.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, from Pier No. 29 North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWBER, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at noon; on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low prices, for these two trips only.

For passage apply at the office of THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, No. 177 West-st., New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARKINS, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.

PIONEER LINE.

First-class passage.....$35

The new and fast-sailing steamship CHARE, M. L. ROGERS, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to

LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Burling Slip, New-York.
Agents in Savannah. HUNTER & CAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. WEEKLY LINE.

VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.

The new, elegant and fast steamship VARUNA, will leave Pier No. 26 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR MOBILE, ALA.

The fast A No. 1 steamship FLAMBEAU, will leave for the above port on WEDNESDAY, 23d of August; has superior accommodations for passengers, and will land her freight on the wharf at Mobile without lighterage.

For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamships MORNING STAR, H. NELSON, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, and the MARIPOSA, E. HOPE, Commander, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, August 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to

POTTER, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Aug. 31.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail steamship METEOR, Capt. KEMBLE, will leave Pier No. 8, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.

The FUNG SHUEY will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 12.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & C

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

The Beauties and Resources of the Park—The Great Holidays of the Week—Music, Cool Breezes and Pure Air.

The Park is an institution—we believe religiously in the Park—and we wish most devoutly that more of the people recognized the great fact that at the Central Park cool breezes—one does not ask for winds—delightful shade, pleasing landscape, unexpected surprises, and delicious vistas, can be found in every possible variety and at every step. The Park is easily reached, in a short period of time, and at a very reasonable cost. For six cents one can place his feet upon the firm and freshly-sprinkled walks of the Park—the drawback is the fearful overcrowding at the cars and the contemptible accommodations afforded those desirous of visiting Central Park. Those unable by want of time and a superfluity of greenbacks to go to the watering places, and tired of Hoboken and Jones' Wood, can enjoy themselves to great advantage in the Park.

To those desirous of pure and unalloyed enjoyment, we would advise a visit in early morning, or at sunset; then the attractions of the Park afford the most pleasing aspect, and what is far better, the crowds are not so great.

The Central Park is cool and breezy, abounds in shady walks and delightful retreats—the very antipode of the city. There you roast or melt, and groan beneath the heavy burden of the heat; but in the Park you lose all recollection of the dry and burning pavement, or the blinding sun, as the zephyrs gently kiss your cheek. You forget amid the cool and mazy paths of the Ramble the fatigues of the daily down-town tramps, or the exertion consequent on the prosecution of business; the frame renews its vigor and the mind regains its accustomed elasticity, while enjoying the many beauties of our magnificent pleasure-ground.

Sundays and Saturdays are the grand gala days for visitors. On Saturdays our Jewish citizens turn out in full force, and give vent to their enjoyment on their Sabbath, by sundry walks and strolls. Around the music-stands they congregate in large numbers, visibly enjoying the operatic selections afforded by the programme.

Yesterday the heat was great and the crowds at the Park were greater, if that could be possible, and the scenes observable were interesting and instructive. After three-o'clock the stream of visitors set in, having no tidal aspects. Constant and rapid in its flow, the onward current of fast-arriving passengers kept on its steady course through the gates, the throngs threading the various avenues towards the common centre of attraction, the far-famed and classic Mall. As one neared the wide expanse of open turf, the eye was gladdened by the sight of numerous little signs, bearing the cabalistic word "Common." Old *habitués* had learned by glad experience that these neat signs gave additional liberty to the weary feet of the pedestrian, and, following their example, nearly every one stepped upon the soft and close-cut sward, gaining at every moment fresh enjoyment and renewed elasticity of step.

As the visitor neared the Mall he found the crowds more dense in numbers and brilliant in appearance. The entire lawn bordering upon this splendid promenade was thrown open to the public, and most gladly did they take advantage of the privilege thus accorded them. Little boys rolled gleefully on the soft turf, and many family groups could be seen enjoying themselves while resting on the grass.

In the immediate vicinity of the music pavilion, the crowd became a close-wedged mass. Every seat on the benches was filled, while round and about them surged and swayed the fast increasing throng. Here and there were pitched Indian awnings, for the accommodation of the ladies, who luxuriated beneath their graceful shade. These awnings reminded one forcibly of Cawnpore and Calcutta, where the neat striped canvas is universally used as a protection against the sun's rays.

Standing for a moment beneath the shadow of the Bandstand, where DODWORTH and the Central Park Band poured forth delicious melody, the eye was filled to repletion by the ever-changing aspects of the gathering crowds. Every known degree of city life was there, from the millionaire leaning from this carriage to the humble shop girl and the hard-fisted mechanic. The man about town, the fashionable lounger, the school girl, the man of science and the professions, the blackleg, and the honest worker, all were there. As the ladies and their attendant beaux passed along the gravel walk, they were compelled to run the gauntlet of the young men of the city, who stood in awful array on either side, gazing with complacent eyes upon the fair ones passing up and down.

The terrace was also an object of interest to the visitors, who sauntered about, watching the fountains and their kaleidoscopic showers, and wandering down the steps, examined with curious eye the beautiful and diverse ornamentations abounding there in such profusion. The Lake also came in for its full share of honors, and the numerous boats were kept busily plying the rounds, each fragile craft filled to its full capacity. The swans were made happy by pieces of bread, and kept gracefully sailing near the surface of the lake, their expanded wings catching the passing breeze.

The Ramble was full, and the beauties of that romantic section of the Park had many devotees, who peered into the cave and perfled their feeding upon Swiss cakes. The Casino was thronged by a thirsty crowd, while the ice-cream tables in the Terrace were constantly occupied. Many ambitious young boys made positive demonstration of the fact that Croton water was better in company with ice, charging one cent each glass for the discovery. The day was a lovely one, and every one in the Park seemed pleased with their visit, and everybody unanimously voted the concert a success. How could it be otherwise, with DODWORTH at the helm? Nearly 40,000 persons visited the Park yesterday.

A Singular Affair.

CONSPIRACY OF A WIFE AND HER PARAMOUR—THE HUSBAND INCARCERATED—ELOPEMENT OF THE GUILTY PAIR.

On the 20th of July a man named LESTER was arrested by one of the police of Jersey City, on a charge of drunkenness, and, while being conveyed to the station-house, committed an assault on the officer. On the following morning he was taken before the Recorder and fined $2, but, upon being discharged, was immediately re-arrested upon the more serious charge of threatening the life of his wife, and upon this was detained in the cells for several days, until finally Mr. ROLLINS, his employer, ascertained where he was and bailed him. Mr. LESTER then disappeared from the city, and nothing further was thought of the matter. It now appears, however, that the arrest and incarceration was the result of a conspiracy of LESTER'S wife and her paramour to get him out of the way.

Mr. LESTER formerly resided in Paterson, where he bore an excellent character for industry, frugality and temperance. He was employed in Scott's printworks, in that city, where he earned high wages, and always carried his money home. His wife was a spendthrift, and, with company and dress, managed to get through his earnings. At the same time, they contrived to live well, sent their children to school, and occupied a very comfortable position while there. After a while they moved to Jersey City, where larger wages and a better position were offered. They had a son who enlisted in the army and is still there, and a girl about ten years of age. While residing in Paterson they became acquainted with an Englishman named TAYLOR, who visited the family at Jersey City until the husband was pretty well satisfied one day of the conduct of his wife by discovering her and Mr. TAYLOR in rather a questionable position in the lady's sleeping apartment. Mr. LESTER, hoping to heal the domestic breach, endeavored to forget the wrong inflicted upon him. The intimacy between TAYLOR and Mrs. LESTER was still maintained, the stolen interviews taking place while the deceived husband was at work in New-York. This, however, did not satisfy the guilty pair, and they determined, if possible, to enjoy a larger liberty, and to this end plotted to get LESTER out of the way. One night LESTER was induced by his wife to drink and when sufficiently inebriated she provoked a quarrel with him, when he struck her and was twice arrested as above stated and held to bail. When released, LESTER repaired to his home only to find that his wife had sold out all the furniture as well as his clothing, and taking the money and little girl, had left with her paramour for parts unknown. LESTER, in a state of mind bordering on lunacy, proceeded to Paterson, and laid the case before Officer KING, who sent him back to Jersey City after warrants for his wife and her abductor. On his return Officer KING searched the city, but could find nothing of the criminals. Subsequently, by means of a trunk which had been ordered forwarded by express, he traced them to Massachusetts, where, with the child, the parties had commenced keeping house. Upon reflection, Mr. LESTER decided to take the child under his own charge, and allowed the wife to follow the downward path she has chosen.

Grand Military Excursion to Boston.

A battalion of the Seventy-first Regiment, American Guard, S. N. Y., comprising Companies H and B, will start on their grand excursion to Boston on Tuesday, the 15th inst. Every arrangement is completed, and as the time of departure draws near, the interest manifested increases. The regimental (Hodsworth's) full Band and Drum Corps accompanies them. The officers will parade in full dress—regulation hat and epaulets. The following order has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS EXCURSION BATTALION,
H AND B COMPANIES, SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, AMERICAN GUARD, S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER.—The members of this battalion are notified to assemble at the armory, corner of University-place and Thirteenth-street, on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 3 P. M., in full fatigue uniform, knapsacks with overcoats rolled. Each member will carry one pair of white pants, two extra pair of white gloves, [illegible] formed on University-place and Thirteenth-street, at [illegible] corps will report [illegible] fore the hour [illegible]

Capt. [illegible] will act as Quartermaster.
Capt. [illegible] will act as Paymaster.
Lieut. [illegible] will act as Adjutant.
They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.
By order of A. M. UDERHILL,
Captain, Commanding Battalion.
CHARLES H. COCHRAN, Adjutant.

The line of march will be through Thirteenth-street, Broadway and Murray-street to Pier No. 50, North River, where they will embark on the Sound steamer *Metropolis*, for Boston, via Newport. Arriving in Boston at 10:30 A. M. the following day, they will be formally received by the "Independent Boston Fusileers," and escorted to the American Hotel, where they will make their headquarters during their stay. A review and dress parade will take place Wednesday afternoon on the Boston Common. The battalion will spend two days in Boston, returning home on Friday, via Providence. Company D, of the Seventy-first, ordered to parade to escort their comrades to the steamer. A noticeable feature of the excursion will be the parade down Broadway.

Sergt. Webb Gives Among the Counterfeiters, and Gets Into a Cell.

WHAT CAME OF HIS [illegible]

Recently, Capt. HEDDEN and Sergt. WEBB, of the Sixteenth Ward, learned that one HENRY THOMPSON, or ANDREW WIEHMAN, of whom they had heard as an old counterfeiter of twenty years' experience, here and elsewhere, was engaged in the manufacture of spurious fractional notes in this city, and they concocted a scheme to capture both him and his gang. The story of this scheme is as follows: Sergt. WEBB, assuming the garb of a drover, and the name of George H. Cooper, took lodgings at the Tontine Hotel, on the southwest corner of Broadway and Howard-street, and thence addressed a note to WIEHMAN, at No. 126 Forsyth-street, stating that he had heard that spurious bank notes were sold by WIEHMAN, professing that he desired to purchase a quantity for use in making his purchases in the West, and begging WIEHMAN to visit him at the Tontine, and exhibit samples. This letter was mailed early last week. The Sergeant did not expect WIEHMAN to bite instantly, but presumed that he would send a confederate or subordinate to take observations in and around the Tontine; so, therefore, he strove to act well his part as an inexperienced drover, and so well did he sustain the character that he had the gratification of being frequently cautioned by the policemen of the Eighth Ward, and informed by them that if he was not more careful some of the Broadway statues that lounge in the neighborhood of Howard-street, would yet pick his pockets. The ruse succeeded, and at length, by representing to WIEHMAN that pressing business would force him to depart for the West yesterday, he succeeded in arranging for an interview on Friday morning, and at 10 o'clock WIEHMAN went to the hotel accompanied by one FRANK BAKER, who gave his occupation as a gambler. No sooner, however, had they entered the Sergeant's room than several officers pounced upon them. WIEHMAN and WEBB ran for the same window to leap thence, but the latter manœuvred his retreat so dexterously as to cut off that of the would-be fugitive. Thus the two men, WIEHMAN and BAKER, were secured; but in order to play out their parts, WEBB and his two friends were also handcuffed, and taken in irons to the Twentieth-street Police Station. On the way thither, and while in the omnibus, Mrs. JOHN WOOD, who is personally acquainted with WEBB, entered the stage, and seeing the peculiar position of that gentleman, looked rather amazed, but caught a wink and said nothing.

Arrived at the Station, Capt. HEDDEN ordered the whole party to be searched, and it was then found that WIEHMAN had some $700 of counterfeit fifty-cent fractional currency, and WEBB some $500 of spurious bank notes, which had been furnished by the Captain for the occasion. The prisoners were locked up, and during their confinement Sergeant WEBB learned some new facts which enabled him to go, yesterday morning, to the residence of WIEHMAN, at No. 126 Forsyth-street, and there secure 2,000 pieces of worthless currency, including $196 in well-executed five-dollar notes on the Weybosset Bank of Providence, R. I. WIEHMAN'S price for the stuff was forty cents on the dollar. So well is it executed, that even good judges of money have been deceived by it. It is said that on one evening last week a gang of WIEHMAN'S emissaries passed the stuff to the amount of $300 upon our city railroad conductors. Having finished his task to the complete satisfaction of Capt. HEDDEN, Sergeant WEBB was released from irons, and when he went to WIEHMAN'S cell to take him off to the United States Commissioner's office, that worthy then learned, to his astonishment, that his fellow-prisoner, to whom he had communicated confidential intelligence, was an officer of the Metropolitan Police.

Department of the East.

ESTABLISHMENT OF DISTRICTS FOR THE DEPARTMENT—ASSIGNMENT OF OFFICERS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 10, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 64.—The following districts having been established for the Department of the East by the Commander of the Military Division of the Atlantic, the same are hereby announced:

1. District of Southern New-York, embracing the defences of the City and harbor of New-York, and first ten Congressional Districts of New-York State, Major-Gen. J. G. PARKE, United States Volunteers, commanding. Headquarters at New-York City.

2. District of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Vermont, Major-Gen. D. E. SICKLES, United States Volunteers, commanding. Headquarters at Boston, Mass.

3. District of Maine, Major-Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN, United States Volunteers, commanding. Headquarters at Portland, Maine.

4. District of Rhode Island and Connecticut, Brig. and Brevet Major-Gen. ROBERT B. POTTER, United States Volunteers, commanding. Headquarters at Newport, R. I.

5. District of Northern and Western New-York, embracing the Congressional Districts Nos. 11 to 31, both inclusive, Brig. and Brevet Major-Gen. J. C. ROBINSON, United States Volunteers, commanding. Headquarters at Albany, N. Y.

6. District of New-Jersey, Brig. and Brevet Major-Gen. ELI LONG, United States Volunteers, commanding. Headquarters at Trenton, N. J.

Brig.-Gen. H. A. BARNUM, United States Volunteers, will report for duty in Southern District of New-York to Maj.-Gen. J. G. PARKE.

The General officers assigned as above will, without delay, proceed to their stations and assume command of their respective districts.

Pursuant to Par. XIX, General Orders No. 130, War Department, A. G. O., July 28, 1865, all General officers in this department not named in this order, excepting those on staff duty and those specially detailed in orders from the War Department, are hereby relieved from duty and will report as directed.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HOOKER.
D. T. VAN BUREN, Asst Adjt.-Gen.

Arrival of the United States Steamer Home.

The United States steamer *Home*, Acting-Master S. S. MINER commanding, from Port Royal, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her officers are: Acting-Master S. S. MINER, commanding; Acting-Ensign WILLIAM JENNER, executive officer; Acting Ensign ALFRED STAG; Master's Mate, B. RUSSELL; Surgeon, M. MAGRAW; Paymaster, A. G. GREELEY.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE POLICE COURTS.—The Police Courts were tedious yesterday, affording but one case of special interest, and this we withhold for the present, in compliance with the request of Inspector DILKS. At the Tombs, PAUL KATZER, of No. 528 Pearl-street, appeared before Justice HOGAN, and complained that JOHN MEYERS, of Philadelphia, having taken lodgings with him at No. 15 Bowery, left on Saturday morning with $200 of his money, which he had concealed under his pillow before sleeping. MEYERS was apprehended by Policeman FOLLIS, of the Cedar-street Police Station, and committed in default of $1,000 bail. ....Officer LUCAS, of the Fourteenth Ward, arrested JOHN WELSH while in the act of stealing $200 worth of wearing apparel from Mr. JAMES MCALARNEY'S dwelling, at No. 24 Spring-street. Justice HOGAN committed the prisoner for trial....WILLIAM ROBINSON, of Deposit, Delaware County, N. Y., was taken into custody, yesterday, by patrolman GEARY of the Third Ward, and Mr. MITCHELL MILLMORE, of No. 224 West Forty-first-street, appeared before Justice HOGAN and made affidavit that ROBINSON and another person entered his store to purchase three pieces of silk, and that ROBINSON'S companion took the silk out under pretence of exhibiting it to his wife, but did not return. Whereupon the deponent caused the arrest of ROBINSON. Justice HOGAN committed the accused in default of $500 bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions....At Jefferson Market, Mr. MOORE, a contractor for street-cleaning in the Eighteenth Ward, appeared before Justice LEDWITH and preferred a charge against THOMAS FITZSIMMONS, a laborer. It appears that FITZSIMMONS applied to Mr. MOORE for work, and on being informed that there was no vacancy, threatened Mr. MOORE, saying that if he did not find employment for him (FITZSIMMONS) he had better move out of the Twelfth Ward, where he dwells. The accused told Justice LEDWITH that he made the threat as a joke, but the Justice failed to see the point of the joke. Mr. MOORE, however, did not press his charge, and FITZSIMMONS was released with a reprimand....EMMA GREEN and JOSEPHINE HARRIS, females of the town, fought in Prince-street, near Mercer, on Friday night, and were arrested by Policeman HALEY, of the Eighth Ward. The fight was witnessed by several Eighth Ward loungers, and by them encouraged by such remarks as "Mash her mug, fatty," and the like. The combatants were taken into custody by Patrolman HALEY, of the Eighth Ward, and committed for examination by Justice LEDWITH.

APPARATUS FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Metropolitan Fire Commissioners have ordered four new steamers of the Amoskeag Company, the builders of the new machine Metropolitan No. 1. Two of the steamers will be of the same size as the one recently [illegible]

[illegible]

DEATH FROM [illegible]—Yesterday morning, about [illegible] o'clock, WILLIAM A. BROOKS, a colored man, who lived at No. 199 Church-street, died suddenly. There are some suspicions that his death was accelerated from violence received at the hands of JOHN FRANCIS in the dance-house No. 196 Church-street. On the night of the 10th instant, FRANCIS was arrested by Sergeant LOWE, of the Fifth Precinct, and detained to await the result of a coroner's inquisition.

COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.—Spurious three dollar notes, purporting to have been issued by the Citizens' Bank, of Pittsburgh, Penn., were reported by police telegraph last evening.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 145, of which 21 were men, 12 women, 61 boys and 51 girls. The principal diseases were: Convulsions, 22; cholera infantum, 20; dysentery, 10; marasmus, 10; consumption, 9; inflammation of the lungs, 8; scarlet fever, 2; sun-stroke, 1; small-pox, 2; bronchitis, 2; croup, measles and diphtheria, 1 each, &c. Under 1 year of age, 60; natives of the United States, 117; Ireland, 17; England, 2; other countries, 9.

BURGLARIES BY BOYS.—The Forty-third Precinct Police have succeeded in tracing a large number of burglaries to the boys HINES, HENRY and DOLAN, who were arrested Friday for having robbed the house No. 294 Henry-street. The police have also succeeded in gaining possession of a large quantity of various kinds of personal property and silver-plate stolen by this gang, for which owners are wanted. Many of the articles are marked with initials, so that they can easily be identified.

NEW-JERSEY.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT UNITED STATES CURRENCY.—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a well-dressed, genteel-appearing young man was arrested by officer NUGENT, of the Jersey City Police, on suspicion of being engaged in passing forged fifty-cent United States currency bills. Upon being taken to the station, a package containing $21 of the counterfeit currency was found in his possession. Subsequently it was ascertained that the prisoner had passed three of the bills—one at MCLAUGHLIN'S saloon, corner of Railroad-avenue and Grove-street, and the other two at stores in the avenue. Accused, who gave his name as JAMES ALBERTSON, stated that the spurious money was given to him by a man in New-York, who told him to go and make his living. He was committed to await examination before the United States Commissioner.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY—ONE OF THE RUFFIANS STABBED.—Mr. THOS. HENRY, a resident of Communipaw, while returning home through Communipaw-lane, about 11 o'clock on Friday night, was accosted by three men, one of whom seized hold of him and was about to strike him in the face, when he drew a pocket-knife and stabbed the assailant twice in the breast. The three men then fled. The men probably intended to rob Mr. HENRY of his gold watch and chain, which he had taken out in their presence while riding in the cars.

ROBBED HER EMPLOYER.—A young girl named MARY KIRCHOESSNER was taken before Recorder MARTINDALE, yesterday, charged with stealing a quantity of ribbons, knives and forks, and various other articles, from Miss MARY CLEMENTS, of No. 59 Newark-avenue, with whom the accused was learning the millinery trade. The property was found in her possession. The accused was held for examination.

Barnum's Museum.

From the London Saturday Review.

It is impossible to hear without a sigh of the destruction of Barnum's Museum. Many of the inestimable treasures collected by the spirited proprietor had already passed into oblivion. The few wonders which still appealed to the curiosity of New-York were mere remainder biscuits after the feast. They were to those great strokes of genius by which BARNUM won his name what *Paradise Regained* was to *Paradise Lost*, what *Our Mutual Friend* is to *Pickwick*. The giantess who was nearly smothered in the flames may have had great intrinsic merits; but it is not the vulgar reigot or weight which makes the merit of a giantess, but the poetic halo of puffery with which her proprietor surrounds her. The giantess may, for anything we know, have been a female Goliah; but in the fact that her fame had never crossed the Atlantic we see the failing hand of the great artist who created Tom Thumb. A monster bear who allowed himself to be lowered by ropes into safety must have been a very commonplace bear. The whale, perhaps, appeals more forcibly to our imaginations. Indeed, the existence of a whale in New-York must have caused a spasm of jealousy to the gentlemen who have labored so gallantly and so fruitlessly to bring a porpoise to London. They will doubtless hear with a spiteful satisfaction of his melancholy end; the tank in which the unlucky beast cultivated friendly relations with an alligator was broken for the sake of the water, and the interesting companions were consequently roasted instead of boiled. Let us hope that the whale was insured against fire, as probably the first of his race for whom such a precaution would be necessary. The learned seal showed a remarkable tact in escaping into Broadway, for, next to a whale, a seal would be out of place in a great fire. This revelation of the present poverty of Barnum's Museum is disappointing. BARNUM, like other men, is apparently inclined to rest upon his laurels, and to cease from inventing startling novelties. Bears, and whales, and giantesses are unworthy of "the greatest showman since our world began," the man who contrived to make a profit by exhibiting one of the very greatest rubbish ever picked out of a kennel. A man who shows a bear or a whale is almost appealing to a legitimate curiosity. The essential merit of BARNUM was that he showed things utterly worthless in themselves. He was like a man who is proud of catching his fish by artificial flies, and who would never condescend to offer the substantial attractions of a worm. Any one can produce an impression by means of a real live ghost; it requires the skill of a genuine artist to make a ghost out of a turnip and an old sheet. The Feejee mermaid, which was in BARNUM'S earlier style, was intrinsically valueless; it was knocked together out of a few old fish skins and a stuffed monkey. In other hands, they would have remained mere raw material; in his they became a most excellent monster of the deep. So, too, WASHINGTON'S nurse was a mere dirty old negro woman, such as may be found by hundreds in the United States; it was BARNUM'S special glory to appeal to the patriotic sight-seers by that touch about WASHINGTON, and to make an old negress as attractive as JENNY LIND. The highest poetry is that which finds new meaning in the commonest things; and the true showman is the man whose wonders are the vilest objects invested with charming associations by the mere force of his imagination.

In the exhibition of Tom Thumb we see a slight falling-off in this respect, although Tom Thumb was perhaps BARNUM'S most successful achievement. Tom Thumb was certainly a genuine curiosity, and so far was worth seeing on his own account; but then we must add, in justice to BARNUM, that he was a curiosity simply unpleasant to all cultivated tastes. A chimpanzee is scarcely pleasing, although the amiable simplicity of character which distinguishes our present visitor almost disarms criticism. When she is observed gracefully accepting gooseberries from her admirers, or having a game of romps with her attendant monkeys, it is impossible to be too hard upon her; one forgets for a time that she is a hideous caricature of humanity, and remembers that she is an ape. Tom Thumb, on the other hand, always claimed to be a man and a brother; consequently it was an unpleasant to well-regulated minds to look at him as to look at any other unnatural deformity. BARNUM, however, was wise enough to know that most minds are not well regulated. The poor wretches who haunt our streets to extort money by exhibiting ghastly malformations produced by nature or accident simply shock people; but even they find a fit audience, whose susceptibilities are too blunt for their disgust to overcome their curiosity. By a happy perception of the exact degree to which all minds are infected by a certain morbid appetite for strange things, even when intrinsically ugly, BARNUM succeeded in attracting persons who might have been assumed to be superior to Tom Thumb. There is a disposition, which shows itself in many ways, for preferring queer things to beautiful. In some of the loveliest scenery in the world cockneys habitually turn aside to see a hill shaped like the Duke of WELLINGTON'S nose, or a stalactitic formation which resembles a petrified bear, or some other of those absurd sights which seem to have been created for the behoof of guide-book writers. Some persons affect to be altogether superior to this, and prefer, for example, the contemplation of the cliffs of the Eiger and Schreckhorn to examining the marks made by St. Martin when he leant his back against one hill and struck his stick through the other. But we fear that a certain sneaking instinct, which we should be ashamed openly to avow, lurks within most breasts, and often induces us secretly to prefer the freak of nature to the real beauty. It is a humiliating fact, like a good many others, such as that men prefer Frères to Shakspeare, or Crystal Palaces to true architecture. But it is a fact notwithstanding, although most generally true of half-educated people. BARNUM took advantage of it with inimitable skill in the case of Tom Thumb. That most unattractive little dwarf might have wasted his ugliness on the desert air to any extent had he not been turned to account by a man of genius. There were dwarfs before TOM THUMB, puffed by no BARNUM, just as apples fell before that one which attracted Sir ISAAC NEWTON'S attention; but they passed their lives unnoticed except by men of science or by the frequenters of some humble caravan, which was to BARNUM'S Museum what FULTON'S first steamboat was to the *Great Eastern*. Tom Thumb under BARNUM became a name. He produced town and gown rows in English Universities; he was known from the palace to the cottage; and he was the proximate cause of poor HAYDEN cutting his throat. It must have been cruel for a painter who believed in himself to see his high art neglected in comparison with a dwarf; but HAYDEN should have known that his ignominious rival had the advantage of genius too. The mannikin might have piped to us, but we should not have danced had not BARNUM set the tune. Tom Thomb came again to us got up, as it may be said, with new effects and scenery. He came with a wife and other dwarfs as unattractive as himself. His [illegible] has puzzled Piccadilly and St. James' street, and drawn the attention of numerous small boys. But the British public has passed him by, as though he had been so much stale. He has become stale and unprofitable, scarcely superior to the talking dog, and decidedly less attractive than SAM LAWSON. This time BARNUM has unwisely trusted to his own powers of puffery.

BARNUM, as we have remarked, seems to us to have fallen off. His taste has become less discriminative. The mere fact of his exhibiting a giantess we consider to be against him. Superficial observers might possibly suppose that, for exhibiting purposes, a giantess was at least the equal of a dwarf. We cannot think so. A giantess is, in our opinion, just on the wrong side of the line which separates the bearable from the unbearably grotesque. It is true that some people have strong enough stomachs for anything. But the appetite which can (metaphorically) swallow a giantess, must be strong indeed. We should say that the giantess is just above the bearded woman in the scale of repulsiveness; the lowest or zero point in that scale being marked by some of those delectable objects which adorn the outside of anatomical museums. We suspect, of course, answer for the still more revolting sights which may be observed within their walls. Ladies, it is credibly stated, used to kiss Tom Thumb. It is a sad reflection, and proves how much the benevolent instincts of the fair sex may be at times perverted; but no one could ever kiss a giantess. A woman seven feet high would, we should think, strike horror into the boldest breast. We should have been very sorry to have had the choice of saving the giantess or the whale; perhaps an enlightened curiosity to see roast whale might have turned our choice in favor of the giantess; but if the learned seal had appealed to us (for a seal is the most attractive of the brute creation,) we fear the giantess might have been grilled.

It can hardly be doubted that BARNUM will rise, phœnix-like, from the ashes of his museum. It is, indeed, stated that he has already dispatched his agent to Europe to buy new curiosities. This is an involuntary compliment which we are glad to accept. One would certainly have thought that in the land of the snapping turtle and the Guyas Cuti of the prairies, there could have been no dearth of natural wonders. The Guyas Cuti, we may remark, is an animal which has never been seen. He was once advertised by an enterprising Yankee as a beast of tremendous ferocity, who was in the habit of carrying Indians to the tops of the highest trees, and leaving them there to perish of hunger. The audience collected, and paid their dollars. Suddenly a rattling of chains was heard, and the showman rushed in, pale and bloody, crying that the Guyas Cuti had broken loose. The audience fled with precipitation in one direction, and the showman with the dollars in the other. Neither he nor the terrible Guyas Cuti have ever since been seen. We should recommend Mr. BARNUM to secure one of them. Meanwhile, he seems to have made a good stroke by declaring that the fire was the work of Southern incendiaries. They are represented to have been infuriated by the exhibition of the petticoat in which JEFFERSON DAVIS did not attempt to escape. Certainly this irritation was legitimate, although they took a rather strong way of expressing it. It would, we suppose, be too wild an hypothesis to presume that BARNUM fired the museum himself, because the giantess and the whale and the learned seal did not pay, by way of advertisement. He will in future have the patriotism as well as the curiosity of the North in his favor; and it would be only a graceful act to subscribe to present him with a new whale.

Mosby, the Guerrilla—He is Released and sent Home.

From the Washington Republican.

MOSBY, the guerrilla chief, a few days since had the audacity, as has already been announced to our readers, to make his appearance in the City of Alexandria. He was soon recognized by his friends, and especially by his foes, many of whom had been his victims. Demonstrations for and against him were about being made by both parties, when Gen. WELLS, Provost-Marshal General of the Defences South of Washington, ordered his arrest. Upon being brought before Gen. WELLS, MOSBY desired to know the cause of his arrest, and after repeated inquiries he was informed that there were between twenty and thirty Union men in Alexandria who had entered complaints against him as a highway robber, plunderer and common horse thief, and that those men, upon learning that he (MOSBY) was at large in Alexandria, were talking strongly of assaulting him or shooting him at sight.

Gen. WELLS informed MOSBY that it was his purpose to prevent any such violation of the peace, but, he added, there was also a class of people in Alexandria who sympathized with his (MOSBY'S) conduct as a guerrilla and were making preparations to make public demonstrations in his honor. The General notified MOSBY that such a demonstration would, under no circumstances, be permitted. MOSBY put in the plea that he had taken the oath under the Amnesty Proclamation, and supposed, therefore, that he had the right to come to Alexandria, or go where he pleased.

Gen. WELLS informed him that the Amnesty Proclamation was intended to cover men who had been engaged in honorable warfare, and not such as him, whose whole military life for the past four years was a violation of the laws of war.

The record being clear that by order of Gen. HALLECK, MOSBY had been permitted to take the oath of allegiance, (in our judgment an outrageous perversion of the intentions of the President in issuing the Amnesty Proclamation,) the Secretary of War ordered his release from arrest with the distinct understanding that he return to his home and never come again within the limits of this department without permission, upon the penalty of being arrested and confined in the Old Capitol. MOSBY accepted the release upon the terms named, and departed from the custody of Gen. WELLS.

We hope that some measures will be taken by which such criminals as MOSBY will be kept from shielding themselves under the Amnesty Proclamation.

A Relic of the Revolution.

LETTER FROM JOHN HANCOCK TO THE CONVENTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Westchester Times.

We are permitted to copy the following letter, the original of which is in the possession of a gentleman of our village. It was obtained in Raleigh, N. C., during the occupancy of that city by our forces under SHERMAN, and is, as will be seen, the letter by which JOHN HANCOCK, President of the Continental Congress, transmitted to the Convention of North Carolina the Declaration of Independence, only four days after that document was signed in Independence Hall. The letter is written in a plain hand on the thick unruled foolscap of that period, and is still perfectly legible, though brown with age. The signature is in the bold chirography so familiar to all; and the sentiments of the letter are well worthy the man who wrote them, and the occasion that called them forth. This letter, it will be recollected by many, was alluded to by Rev. W. GLADDEN, in the celebration exercises at the Congregational Church, on the eve of July 4.

The gentleman who has furnished us this letter has others of equal antiquity, and interest, which we hope to present to our readers from time to time.

Philada. July 8 1776.

GENTLEMEN:

Altho it is not possible to forsee the Consequences of Human Action, yet it is nevertheless a duty we owe ourselves and Posterity in all our public counsels to decide in the best Manner we are able; and to trust the Event to that Being who governs both Causes and Events so as to bring about his own Determinations.

Impressed with this Sentiment, and at the same Time fully convinced that our officers may take a more favorable Turn, the Congress have judged it necessary to dissolve all Connection between Great Britain and the American Colonies; and to declare them free and independent States; as you will perceive by the inclosed Declaration, which I am directed by Congress to Transmit to you, and to request you will have it proclaimed in your Colony in the manner you shall think most proper.

The important Consequences to the American States from this Declaration of Independence, considered as the Ground and Foundation of a future Government, naturally suggest the Propriety of proclaiming it in such a manner as that the people may be universally informed of it. I have the honor to be

Gentlemen
your most obedt. and
very hble Servt
JOHN HANCOCK, Presid.

Honble Convention of North Carolina.

LAW REPORTS.

Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

AN OLD STYLE OF THEFT REVIVED.

Jacob Goertinger, German, aged 40, was charged with the larceny of three unmade coats, the property of Segismund Praeger. It is the same old style of robbery. The prisoner, who claims to be a tailor, went to the store of Mr. Praeger and asked for work to do at home. He had no references as to character; was not asked to leave a deposit; but to prevent being duped, Joseph Praeger, a boy aged about fifteen, acted in the double capacity of errand boy and detective. When clothing was given out to strange hands, Joseph followed the tailor, saw that he went into the house that he gave as his address, and that he also gave the right name. Joseph acted the detective very well. He capered and played around the tailor's ear like a mosquito, and he heard all he said. When the tailor went in to get a drink, Joseph, like a sensible detective, drank water. Joseph found him trying to dispose of his three unmade coats, worth thirty dollars, to a ragman at junk dealers' prices. He again tried to dispose of them at another place. Joseph, finding that the tailor was dishonest, as soon as a policeman drove in sight, he put the prisoner in the charge of the officer. The accused was convicted, and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

YOUNG BURGLARS.

John McKenna and Francis Smith, both aged 15, were charged with breaking into the premises of Louisa Dumayer, No. 103 Prince-street. Complainant said the boys pried open the window, entered her room at 4 o'clock in the morning, and, after handling up all the property they could lay hands on, jumped out of the window. As soon as they had made their hasty exit, she mustered courage enough to scream. That gave speed and bottom to the burglars, who, however, crossed the path of Officer Holloway, who tried to intercept them. They dodged past him, threw the spoils on the ground, and after a neck and neck race of a few minutes they were captured. They were sent to the House of Refuge.

A FASHIONABLE SHOPLIFTER.

Anna Fisher, aged 32, who has been frequently before the Court, on the charge of larceny, was on this occasion charged with stealing three pairs of gloves from the store of A. T. Stewart, 10th street and Broadway.

Mr. Johnstone (the Clerk)—Do you plead guilty?

Prisoner—Oh, bless your honor, the gentleman would not give me time to pay for them.

Justice Dowling—That is the same old story.

David S. Hayward deposed that he was employed in the store of A. T. Stewart & Co.; on Tuesday, Aug. 8, the prisoner came into the store, and asked to be shown some gloves; he showed her the different styles, and other customers coming in, he left her to wait on them, and make her own selection; she did select three pairs of gloves that suited her, put them under her shawl, and was waiting to tell the clerk that Stewart's did not suit her, when Mr. Haywood came back and told her to give up the gloves; he had seen her take them, though she didn't see it.

She was convicted, and sent to the Penitentiary for six months. The prisoner is an old offender, and has served two terms in the State Prison.

THE COST OF JAW BREAKING.

Thomas Lee, a returned soldier, pleaded guilty to breaking the jaw and disfiguring the ear of John Cavanagh. Complainant said that the "thing was done without any provocation;" but upon examination it turned out that witness and defendant had both been confined in Salisbury Prison. Witness spoke of one of the prisoners there in disparaging terms, when he "pitched into" Cavanagh. Taking his friends part gave him two months in the Penitentiary, besides a fine of $50.

THE STORY OF A NEGRO.

George Washington, black, was complained of by John Sands, of the same complexion, and Falstaffian in his rotundity. John said he lived at 139 Frankfort-street.

Mr. Hutchings—You make a complaint that you were assaulted and beaten; who beat you?

Witness—That ere man that cut me with a knife; he had a beele antipathy at me, for a scrape, and said he would have revenge before I was twenty years older.

Prisoner—Judge, I gin him a long time to lib.

Witness—The way was this: A man wanted some saucers to put oysters in, and the gemen went into the kitchen. He says, "I haint got nuffin' to do with saucers." I says, "You bull-headed nigger, why don't you give that gemen his saucers." "Who you speak to?" he says. Well, he kept a growling for two or three days, and this day we was agoing to the fishing banks, and I was a cutting meat for the men's supper, and I told Mr. Washington to come ont of the corner; he wouldn't come, and he had a big knife and said he would use it. I said if he did I would put him where the dogs wouldn't bark at his beauty. All at once he shoved the knife in my bosom, but it didn't hurt me, and when he pulled it out I chucked it out of his hand, when he picked up another knife and gave me a prong; then when he came at me again I threw his hand up so, and the knife come down so.

George was convicted and sent to live on hard-tack for three months.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

AN UP-TOWN ROBBERY.

James Tyman, a lad not yet out of his teens, indicted jointly with George Meir for robbery, was tried for robbing David Carrie, of No. 418 Fourth-aven

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4332. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Moravian at Father Point.

Further Particulars Concerning the Atlantic Cable.

Twelve Hundred Miles Paid Out to the 2d inst.

Distinct Signals Received up to that Time.

They Begin to Grow Weak and Unintelligible and Finally Cease.

No Communication with the Great Eastern Since the 2d inst.

Atlantic Telegraph Shares Quoted at Merely Nominal Rates.

Insurance on the Cable Advanced to Sixty Guineas.

FATHER POINT, Sunday, Aug. 13.

The steamship *Moravian*, from Liverpool Aug. 3, via Londonderry Aug. 4, passed this point at 5:30 this evening. Her dates are five days later than previously received.

The steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived out on the 4th.

The steamships *Belgian*, from Quebec, and *City of Cork*, from New-York, arrived out on the 31st ult.

The steamships *Europe*, *City of Baltimore* and *Saxonia*, from New-York, arrived out on the 2d inst.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The accident to the cable on the 29th was speedily repaired. No particulars were received.

The latest dispatches from the *Great Eastern* to Wednesday morning, 2d inst., reported all going on well and 1,200 miles paid out. On Wednesday evening the following was received :

VALENTIA, Wednesday, Aug. 2.

Signals from the *Great Eastern* became unintelligible at noon. No communication has been had with the ship since, and no information received. The cause was unknown, and at the closing of this summary nothing additional had transpired. The land lines between Valentia had been out of order. Atlantic Telegraph old shares became quiet on the 3d, and nominal under the above—the quotation of the 3d being 400@500. Preference shares declined from ¾ premium to ½@¾ discount.

THE FEELING IN ENGLAND.

A very anxious feeling prevails in London and elsewhere with regard to the prospects of the Atlantic Cable. Up to mid-day on Wednesday, the 2d, the signals received were singularly distinct. The *Great Eastern* was then very nearly two-thirds of the way to Newfoundland. She was in the deepest water of the whole route—two thousand four hundred fathoms, or a little over two and a half miles. It was at this time that the signals to Valentia became unintelligible, and gradually ceased.

SPECULATIONS AS TO THE DISASTER.

The *Times* infers that the disaster occurred after the cable left the vessel, from the fact that it was unknown to those on board, who were signalling their messages as usual, when their signals became unintelligible at Valentia and at last ceased entirely. As to the chances of recovering the impaired part of the cable and repairing it, it may be said that this process could not be accomplished at the rate of more than a quarter of a mile an hour, which the slightest wind or rough sea would at once put an end to. For such eventualities the *Great Eastern* is amply provided. She has several buoys on board, equal, altogether to a weight of fifty tons, and she has at least five miles of powerful wire buoy ropes, which can support all that the buoys themselves can float. This effort to buoy, however, will not be resorted to till the last extremity, owing to the danger and improbability of finding the cable again.

The *Times* in conclusion remarks that if the *Great Eastern* is making successful efforts to haul in the cable and repair it, a clear renewal of the signals may be looked for in a couple of days. If, on the contrary, that time should pass without the cable giving signals of life, we fear the case must be considered hopeless as far as regards success this year.

VERY LATEST ACCOUNTS.

The following is the latest dispatch received at Londonderry, from London, on the 4th inst.:

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 4.

Communication with the *Great Eastern* remains suspended. Nothing has been heard from her since noon of the 2d instant.

Atlantic Telegraph shares are nominal at 2½ to 3. Insurance on the cable has advanced to 50@60 guineas.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The frigate *Niagara* left Deal on the 1st for the West.

JEREMIAH TOWNSEND, clerk in a Savings' Bank at New-Haven, Conn., who absconded last May with about one hundred thousand dollars, had been cleverly captured in Liverpool by two Philadelphia detectives, on arriving at that place from Havana, via Southampton. TOWNSEND sought to use his loaded revolver when captured, but was prevented. Nearly $99,000 of the stolen money was found in his possession. He sailed for New-York, in the custody of his captors, by the *Etna* on the 2d.

SATTERTHWAITE'S Circular of the evening of the 2d says : We have to report a fair amount of business in American Securities for the past week. Five-twenties steadily declined for several days until they reached 67¾, from which they have rallied to 68¼. Erie was steady at 54. Illinos new extra dividends and bonus closed at 79¼ ex al.

An alarming cattle disease was reported spreading rapidly in the vicinity of London. Serious ravages are noted. The government had taken action to check contagion, if possible.

The London *Times* advocates the recommendation of the Detroit Convention for the renewal of Canadian reciprocity, and ridicules the idea that Canada could be starved into submission.

The British Board of Trade returns exhibit a continued falling off, both of exports and imports.

Sir R. MCDONNELL, Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, has accepted the governorship of Hong Kong.

The weather in England had become inclement. Much rain was falling.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur*, on the present position of the Schleswig-Holstein question, says France continues to hope that any arrangement that may be made will be in conformity with the national sentiments of the people of the Duchies.

ABD-EL-KADER had arrived in London.

The Bourse on the 2d was heavy and lower; Rentes 67.35c.

ITALY.

There are rumors of an early interview between the King of Italy and the Pope. A correspondent says it is generally believed such a personal interview will not take place before the evacuation of Rome by French troops.

SPAIN.

Thirty cases of cholera were reported at Valentia, Spain. Cholera had also appeared in camp at Gibraltar.

Two Spanish Bishops who protested against the recognition of Italy are threatened with trouble, their protests having been referred to the Council of State. The *Epoche* says the recognition of the Kingdom of Greece will follow that of Italy by Spain.

Legitimist bands had appeared in the mountains of Spain, their watchword being "Spain and Catholicity."

AUSTRIA.

Austria proposed arrangements for the settlement of the question of the Duchies. She will consent to the acquisition of Kiel, the acquisition of Rendsburg, and further territorial acquisition by Prussia, provided she receives a corresponding acquisition of territory on the Silesian frontier. Austria also approves conditionally of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg as the future Duke of Schleswig Holstein.

Sundry ministerial changes are announced in the Austrian Cabinet—Count BELKREDI becoming Minister of State and President of the Council.

All pending prosecutions against the Austrian press had been stopped and punishments remitted.

VIENNA, Thursday, Aug. 3.

All the Vienna papers concur in attributing the fall in public funds to-day to the rumor that the Emperor and Count MENSDORFF, had left Ischell to-day for Vienna, and that the King of Prussia had left for Gastien. A banquet took place to-day to celebrate the five hundredth anniversary of the establishment of Vienna University. The evening edition of the *Abend Post* announces among the honorary degrees conferred upon the occasion, that of Doctor of Philosophy on Mr. J. STEWART MILL.

PORTUGAL.

The King of Portugal, when closing the Courts, promised a strict law for the final abolition of slavery in the Portuguese possessions.

The Queen of Portugal had been delivered of a son.

BRAZIL.

The Brazilian fleet, after a nine hours' fight, destroyed four Paraguayan steamers and six gunboats, and killed and wounded 170 men, including the Admiral. The Brazilian loss was one steamer and 700 men. The Paraguayans captured Bora after five days' fighting.

RIO, Sunday, July 9.

COFFEE 7560@7600.

THE LATEST VIA GREENCASTLE.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 4—A. M.

The *News* and *Times* city articles, say the advance in bank rate was not anticipated in the Stock Exchange, and consequently caused another general decline in prices.

Last night bank returns show it had become necessary, and the extremely sudden and unfavorable turn in the weather, which will be likely to lead to grain importations, must have furnished an additional inducement.

It is also believed that further remittance of gold to Spain may remain to be made in connection with the recent loan of £1,000,000 granted that country, but London firms otherwise assert that there is no reason to anticipate any increase of pressure since it appears the current demand for money has been chiefly for internal circulation, the amount of notes now in the hands of the public being at least half a million in excess of the total usual at this season. The demand at the bank yesterday at the altered rate was moderate.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market is generally firm. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report: Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm; holders are asking an advance, owing to recent heavy rains. Corn firm at 31s.@31s. 6d. for mixed.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market is irregular. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report: Beef, sales small. Pork steady. Bacon tending upward. Lard quiet and steady at 80s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

TALLOW, firm. ASHES, quiet and steady. SUGAR, quiet and steady. COFFEE, quiet. RICE, quiet and steady. RESIN, quiet. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, steady. PETROLEUM, 2s. 6d. for refined.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 3.

BREADSTUFFS are tending upward. SUGAR, quiet and steady. COFFEE, quiet. TEA, firm. RICE, firm. TALLOW, firmer.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 3.

The Bank of England has raised its minimum rate of discount to four per cent.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is flat. The weather is again brilliant. Wheat has declined 1d. ₰ cental.

PROVISIONS—The market is steady. Bacon has an advancing tendency.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 4.

Consols closed at 89¾@89¾ for money. The weekly report of the Bank of England shows a decrease in bullion of £46,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central Railroad, 78½@79 ; Erie Railroad, 53½@54; United States Five-twenties, 68.

LATEST COMMERCIAL,

Via Londonderry.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 4.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 42,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and 9,000 to exporters. Sales to-day (Friday) 6,000 bales. The market has been dull with a decline of ¼d. on American and ⅛d. @¼d. on other descriptions, and closed to-day dull and unchanged. Quotations are: Middling Orleans, 14¼d.; Middling Uplands and Texas, 19d.; stock in port 347,000 bales, including 31,500 bales of American.

Nothing of the Great Eastern.

ASPY BAY, C. B., Sunday, Aug. 13, 7:30 P.M.

There is no news from the *Great Eastern*.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS AND TEXAS.

Troops in Texas—Restoration, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 11.

Cotton active; sales 2,000 bales; middling 40c.@41c. Sugar active. Freights unchanged.

Large quantities of cotton are arriving daily at Houston.

Major-Gen. MERRITT arrived at San Antonio on the 1st.

The San Antonio *Herald* is informed that there are 30,000 troops at Victoria, Green Lake, Jovora and Indianola, of which 5,000 are colored.

The robberies by negroes are becoming fearful in Texas.

Reports from all quarters indicate a cheerful disposition on the part of the people towards restoration.

CAIRO, Sunday, Aug. 13.

Over 300 bales of cotton have arrived from New-Orleans.

The New-Orleans *Times* correspondent with MERRITT'S cavalry expedition through Texas, writes that Texas is a wilderness.

Very little cotton has been planted in the section traversed by MERRITT'S cavalry. Corn is so plentiful as to be a drug. Society is demoralized.

Señor AMIJO, the Mexican General residing at San Antonio, was robbed in that city, on the 20th of July, of $30,000 in gold coin and dust, by about twenty disguised men.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 12.

Cotton very dull; sales 250 bales at 40c.@41c. Freights are active but unchanged.

It is said that there will not be 25,000 bales of cotton raised in Mississippi this year.

The election in Mississippi for a convention showed large conservative majorities.

The steamer *Guiding Star* has arrived from New York.

Markets.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull; parties apart; No. 1 Milwaukie held at $1 32, and $1 30 bid. CORN firm but quiet, held at 80c.@81c. for mixed. OATS easier; sales at 56½c.@57c. BARLEY—sales of Canada at $1 00. RYE 85c. MESS PORK $32 50. WHISKEY nominal at $2 16. CANAL FREIGHTS dull:—14½c. on Wheat, 12½c. on Corn, and 8c. on Oats to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS for the last 24 hours:—Flour 4,874 bbls.: Wheat 42,442 bushels; Corn 28,000 bushels; Oats, 94,934 bushels, and for the week: Flour, 28,823 barrels; Wheat, 360,614 bushels; Corn, 679,848 bushels; Oats, 85,534 bushels; Barley, 364 bushels; Rye, 12,500 bushels. CANAL EXPORTS for the last 24 hours: Flour, 160 barrels; Wheat, 76,170 bushels; Corn, 130,030 bushels: Oats, 56,560 bushels; Rye, 15,740 bushels, and for the week: Flour, 8,160 barrels; Wheat, 417,960 bushels; Corn, 713,925 bushels; Oats, 179,880 bushels; Rye, 62,360 bushels. There is afloat on canal, destined for tide-water, including fourteen days' shipments from Buffalo, ending the 12th, and nine days' from Oswego, ending the 11th inst.: Flour, 12,787 barrels; Wheat, 895,895 bushels; Corn, 1,602,094 bushels; Oats, 335,540 bushels; Barley, 9,770 bushels; Rye, 62,350 bushels.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Aug. 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. Sales 800 bbls., at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Red Winter; $9 for White Winter, and $9 75@10 for double extras. WHEAT quiet and easier. Sales 5,000 bushels rejected Chicago Spring at $1 22½. CORN dull; 7,500 bushels No. 1 Illinois at 82½c., and 7,500 bushels, ₰ sample, at 77c. OATS and other grains scarce and quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS—41c.@42c. on Flour, 10c. on Wheat and 8½c. on Corn to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS to-day—13,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn. CANAL EXPORTS—2,600 bbls. Flour, 6,800 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 20,500 bushels Oats. SHIPPED BY RAILROAD—911 bbls. of Flour.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, August 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firmer but prices very irregular. WHISKEY.—Small sales at $2 19. MESS PORK.—Sales 990 bbls. at $30@$30 50.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 13.

BACKING DOWN.

The Democratic caucus, intended to be held here on Wednesday, to pledge the support of the Democratic party to ANDY JOHNSON, is to be broken up. The concoctors of the meeting had got it up for purely selfish purposes, to help them grind some private axes at the White House. They have met with ill success in their schemes, and now wait to hold off their Democratic friends from an indorsement of the President's policy until a more propitious moment for their own profit.

THE BRUNSWICK NAVAL STATION.

The Government having, before the rebellion, purchased an island in the Harbor of Brunswick, Georgia, and appropriated by act of Congress, $200,000 for the erection thereon of a naval station, movements are being made here to have the appropriation immediately expended in the erection of the necessary wharves, docks, store-houses, &c.

TENNESSEE TAX COMMISSIONER.

EDWARD P. CONE has been appointed direct Tax Commissioner for the State of Tennessee, vice D. T. SMITH, resigned.

REDEMPTION.

The Treasury redeemed during the past week, certificates of indebtedness to the amount of $7,982,860.

MUSTERING OUT SURGEONS.

The Medical Department is mustering out Surgeons of the Volunteer forces as rapidly as the interests of the service will admit; eleven were mustered out on Saturday.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The following National Banks have been authorized during the last week:—West Branch, Williamsport, Penn., $100,000; Roger William, Providence, R.I., $499,950; National Union, Watertown, N. Y., $147,470; Orleans County, Albion, N. Y., $100,000; Schoharie Co., Schoharie, N. Y., $100,000 ; Cumberland, Portland, Me., $200,000 ; Pawtag, Pawtag, R. I., $60,000; First National, Stillwater, Wis., $50,000; National, Broome County, Binghampton, N. Y., $100,000; Union, Mount Joy, Penn., $100,000; National, Vandalia, Ill., $50,000; National, Marshall, Mich., $100,000; First National, Pawpaw, Mich., $50,000; Second National, Cumberland, Md., 100,000; City, Manchester, N. H., $150,000; Lynchburg, Lynchburg, Va., $100,000; North Berwick, Berwick, Me., $50,000; National Bank of Martinsburgh, Martinsburgh, West Va., $50,000. The total National Bank circulation issued during the week is $3,804,520; total circulation issued, $169,698,960; total capital authorized, $387,330,241.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 13.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

The Pacific Railroad bonds, amounting to $1,258,000, mentioned in the last official statement of the public debt, were issued to the Central Pacific Railroad of California, instead of to the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The word "Union" was inserted in the statement by mistake, instead of "Central." This correction is made by authority.

PROGRESS OF PARDON.

Thus far about 2,000 applications for pardon, under the proclamation of the President, have been favorably acted on by the Attorney-General, but not more than one-fourth have been sent out by the State Department to the interested parties. The remainder await the signatures of the President and Secretary SEWARD.

THE SEVEN-THIRTIES.

The delivery of the remaining Seven-Thirty bonds will be made by the 25th inst. The delay has been caused by the exhaustion of the blank forms of the smaller denominations, six or seven millions of which, in amount, have to be printed to meet the demand.

TREASURY MATTERS.

Many unauthorized statements have been made concerning the intentions of the Secretary of the Treasury with regard to the finances. These are mere matters of conjecture. The Secretary has no present intention of visiting New-York or any other city upon that business; nor does he contemplate any immediate change of policy, as the affairs of his department are progressing comfortably.

AWFUL EFFECTS OF FREEDOM.

The proportion of blacks who visit the executive mansion to see the President on business, is not more than one in five hundred as compared with the whites.

WANTS PARDON.

Among the latest arrivals of Southerners in quest of pardon is FAYETTE MCMULLEN, of Virginia. He was one of the fiercest Secessionists, but now claims some merit for belonging to the reactionary party against JEFFERSON DAVIS. MCMULLEN was formerly a member of the United States House of Representatives, and was afterwards in the rebel Congress.

SOUTHERN POSTAL SERVICE.

The Postmaster-General is gradually extending the postal service southward from Richmond, having just concluded contracts for the conveyance of the mails from that city to Petersburgh, and from Petersburgh to Weldon, N. C., twice a day. The entire distance is ninety miles.

TRIAL FOR FRAUD.

The trial of Capt. JAMES MOONEY, of the 19th United States Infantry, charged before the Burnham Court-martial with frauds in recruiting, was concluded yesterday, after lasting three weeks. Major BURNHAM and JOHN A. WILLIS delivered the final arguments.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

Last Day of the Season—Hurdle Race—A Four-Mile Dash—The Handicap Purse—Entries, Betting, Time, &c.

From Our Special Reporter.

SUMMARY—LAST DAY.

SATURDAY, August 12.—First race—hurdle race—purse $500 ; dash of two miles, over hurdles, three feet six inches high—four in each mile.

DENNIS REIDY'S b. h. Zigzag, 5 y. o. by Ruric, dam by Zenith.

A. SMITH'S ch. m. Nannie Craddock, 7 y. o. by Vandall.

Betting $700 to $300 on *Zigzag*.

In a capital start, *Nannie* took the lead, and the first flight of hurdles *Zigzag* waiting on her at the turn, *Nannie* was a length in advance, increasing her lead to two at the one-fourth pole, and over the second flight of hurdles and down the back, there being no alterations in passing the half mile ; at the third flight of hurdles *Nannie* led six lengths, *Zigzag* apparently being out of the race ; making the lower turn, however, he began to close on the mare, and at the fourth flight of hurdles he was close on her wake, following her past the stand, and over the fifth flight of hurdles in the second mile at the quarter pole *Nannie's* lead was reduced to half a length, in which order they took the sixth flight ; but at the half mile *Zigzag* went up, challenged the mare and took the lead over the seventh flight of hurdles ; a fine struggle now ensued, round the lower turn, and up the home stretch to the eighth and last flight of hurdles, which the pair took in close company. *Zigzag* was now let out ; in vain *Nannie's* rider plied "cord and steel," for *Zigzag* came home the easiest of winners by a length and a-half.

TIME.

First mile, 2:16; second mile, 2:00½; total, 4:16½.

SAME DAY.

Purse $1,000 for all ages—dash of four miles.

Jno. Hunter's b. h. Kentucky, 4 y. o. by Lexington, dam Magnolia, by Glencoe.

Gilpatrick walked over.

Purse $500, for two year olds—one mile—winner of the Saratoga stakes, five pounds extra.

P. C. Push's b. f. Satinstone, by imp. Lapidist, dam Rhoda by imp. Glencoe..... 1

Jno. Hunter's ch. f. Fadette, by imp. Balrownie, dam imp. Comfort by Irish Birdcatcher..... 2

Jno. Hunter's ch. c. Tom Woolfolk, by Lexington, dam Florida by Wagner..... 3

BETTING.

500 to 100 on HUNTER'S two; and at the start 100 to 10. *Tom Woolfolk* had the inside place, *Fadette* second, and *Satinstone* outside. In a good start HUNTER'S two got off together, *Woolfolk* with the advantage to the turn, nearing the quarter passed *Woolfolk*, *Satinstone* taking a strong lead continued it all the way round to the lower turn, where *Woolfolk* was ten lengths behind; coming up the home stretch, *Satinstone* cut up ugly and swerved, but being pulled straight, came home an easy winner by two lengths—*Woolfolk* a very bad third.

TIME—Quarter, 00:26; half mile, 00:51; mile, 1:49.

SAME DAY.

Handicap purse, $400; mile heats, best three in five.

Mr. Robinson's ch. g. Throgsneck, aged, by Cracker, dam Sally Ward, 112 lbs..Dr.	4 4 4 3 1 1 1
Dennis Reidy's gr. h. Thunder, 6 y. o., by Lexington, dam Blue Bonnet, by Hedgford, 110 lbs.....	
P. C. Bush's ch. f. Lucleme, 4 y. o., by Lexington, dam by Yorkshire, 93 lbs..	3 2 1 0 2 2 2
J. Pincus' b. h. Climax, 6 y. o., by imp. Balrownie, dam Jewel.....	1 1 2 dis.
R. Underwood's h. c. 4 y. o., by Lexington, dam Gloriana, by Eclipse, 94 lbs..Dis.	
C. Littlefield's ch. m. Madestone, 5 y. o. by imp. Stonepiover, dam Madeline, by Boston, 93 lbs.....	2 3 3 0 3 3
J. C. Kelly's h. m. Monsoon, 5 y. o., by imp. Sovereign, dam by imp. Glencoe, 94 lbs.....	5 dis.

TIME.

FIRST HEAT—Quarter, 0:26½; half, 0:52; mile, 1:46¾.

SECOND HEAT—Quarter, 0:27; half, 0:52½; mile, 1:46¾.

THIRD HEAT—Quarter, 0:26¾; half, 0:52; mile, 1:47¾.

FOURTH HEAT—Quarter, 0:27½; half, 0:53; mile, 1:49¾.

FIFTH HEAT—Quarter, 0:27; half, 0:54; mile, 1:51¾.

SIXTH HEAT—Quarter, 0:28; half, 0:55; mile, 1:52¾.

SEVENTH HEAT—Quarter. 0:27¾; half, 0:54; mile, 1:53.

FIRST HEAT—In the pool betting *Lucleme* had slightly the call of *Monsoon*, these two being the leading favorites—the first bringing 165 to the 160 of the second—whilst *Thunder* brought 80, *Climax* 65, *Madestone* 55, and UNDERWOOD'S colt 40. In a good start *Thunder* showed in front to the quarter-pole, with *Monsoon* as his second; down the back *Climax* came out and made strong play, and at the half-mile led a length, maintaining it throughout, and winning easily by two lengths; *Madestone*, who had got through her horses, followed by *Lucleme*, finishing second and third; *Thunder* fourth; *Monsoon* fifth; and UNDERWOOD'S colt distanced.

SECOND HEAT—In the pool betting *Climax* now became second favorite, fetching 225 to the 200 of *Monsoon*, whilst *Thunder* brought 165, *Lucleme* 145, and *Madestone* 65. *Monsoon*, with the first send off, led to the quarter-pole, where *Lucleme* closed with her, and passing, made all the running to the lower turn, where *Climax*, who had laid close up, challenged, and a most exciting struggle up the home stretch ensued, *Climax* winning on the post by a short head, a large majority believing that the judges would decide it a dead heat.

THIRD HEAT.—In the pools the betting was changed—*Lucleme* selling for 195 to the 130 of *Climax*, the 125 of *Monsoon*, the 100 of *Thunder* and the 30 of *Madestone*. *Monsoon* was first off, with *Climax* as her second, *Thunder* third, and *Lucleme* fourth. Down the back *Lucleme* passed *Climax*, and the race was entirely between these two in the final struggle up the home stretch, *Lucleme* winning cleverly by a length—*Madestone* an excellent third.

FOURTH HEAT.—*Lucleme* now became first favorite in the pool betting, *Thunder* second, *Climax* third and *Madestone* fourth. *Lucleme* led at the turn, *Madestone* second, *Climax* third, *Thunder* being off fourth. At the quarter pole *Climax* gave out and was five lengths in the rear of the others—*Lucleme* and *Madestone* going on with the running and trailing off the rest. At the three-fourths these two were side by side, and in a fine race up, amid immense applause, they made a dead heat.

FIFTH HEAT—They were all together to the turn. At the quarter pole *Thunder* took the lead, closely followed by *Lucleme*. Down the back, *Thunder* led three lengths, and the same at the half mile. *Thunder* increased his lead at the three-quarters, and continuing it to the end, came home the easiest of winners by five or six lengths, *Lucleme* second and *Madestone* third: in the pool betting these three were nearly equal favorites prior to the heat.

SIXTH HEAT—Betting 100 to 20 on *Thunder*, who led round the turn, *Lucleme* second, and *Madestone* third. At the quarter pole *Thunder* was a length ahead, and continued down the back, past the half mile, round the lower turn and up the home stretch, winning easily by three lengths—about the same between second and third.

SEVENTH HEAT—100 to 5 on *Thunder*, who made all the running and won easily by three lengths.

SARATOGA.

The Crowd Lessening—The Races—A Ball—Costly Apparel—A Bit of History.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Sunday, Aug. 13, 1865.

Saratoga has taken a slight emetic, and yet is full. The racing week closed last night, and a large proportion of the people who came to assist on the turf have taken their departure. A few with more money than they brought here—a large majority with less. I asked a genial landlord who he thought had made the most money on the races. His answer was prompt and sensible: "The hotel proprietors." They hold the pools—the great eddy in the current of affairs, where a vast quantity of greenbacks sink. Well, some of them deserve it; they have made almost superhuman exertions to accommodate three where there was really only room for one, with a considerable degree of success. In doing this hurdling and doubling-up had to be resorted to; every conceivable kind of bed has been pressed into the service, and in every vacant nook was located a cot for transient visitors. The towns people have been crowded out of their houses, and tempted by the love of gain to seek quarters in the country. In a word, the people of this pleasant village are submerged—"overwhelmed," as LEE expresses it, by the surplusage of visitors. But hereafter it will be more comfortable for those who remain the balance of the season, and others who desire to make a flying visit. By the middle of the week the temporary surplus population will all be gone; fourteen car loads started for New-York at the 2½ P. M. train yesterday; as large a number left for home last evening and in the early train this morning, so that we begin to have elbow room again.

The races yesterday were the most exciting yet had: the horses generally being better matched than heretofore. It is alleged, and I believe with truth, that sporting men, and men who have all the facilities for obtaining advantageous points, have lost the most money; small and occasional betters won it, because they snapped up all bets offered at large odds. On the last race, it is believed, the losers attempted to get even, but after the first two heats, the betting was not very lively. The races, as such, have been a grand success, more so than elsewhere or here any previous year; good order has prevailed throughout; a majority of the horses entered were upon the track; no bad temper was manifested; ladies and gentlemen of the highest social standing were present each day and gave tone to the proceedings. Pecuniarily the races have been a success this season; the more satisfactory because, as is well known, the nett proceeds will be used to ornament the grounds about the course.

Another successful ball was given on Friday evening by the Messrs. LELAND in their large dining-hall; the room was full of dancers all the evening, and everything passed off satisfactorily. There were more rich and elegant toilets displayed than at any previous ball the present season—a greater display of diamonds and other precious stones, costly shawls and dresses. One lady wore a shawl that cost $4,000; another worth $3,000 graced the shoulders of a lady, and there were half a dozen or more costing as much as would furnish an ordinary lady's wardrobe for one whole year.

THE FLOOR MANAGERS

of this ball were:—C. W. McCune, Hon. D. M. Chauncey, W. S. Wyckoff, Major Geo. W. Cooney, Major S. H. Russell, W. W. L. Oliver, Wm. F. Moller, Jr., Gen. S. H. Thompson, Hon. J. Trumbull Smith, H. A. Foster, I. L. Davis, A. Mann Low, George F. Hurlburt, John E. Bylasnt.

THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Major-Gen. Frank P. Blair, Major-Gen. B. F. Butler, Major-Gen. J. J. Bartlett, Major-Gen. J. A. Rawlings, Col. Pride, Col. Peter Saxe, Mayor Fargo of Buffalo, Hon. George Dennison, Hon. Freeman Clark, Hon. John J. Cisco, Daniel Drew, W. H. Chapman, B. F. Babbitt, George Gilman, Sinclair Tousey, Hon. John M. Botts, Evan Morris, Prof. H. G. Eastman, H. B. Coggeshall, Simeon Leland, Brig.-Gen. Littlefield.

A fancy dress ball will be given on Friday night next, at the same place.

Not the least interesting bit of history is in connection with a man, young, good-looking and wealthy, well known at all the fashionable resorts throughout the world, and who is now here. Ten thousand years ago or less, a merchant in New York sent a clerk to the then village of Chicago, to collect a debt of $8,000 from a creditor, with instructions never to return without the money. The clerk finding the case a doubtful one, accepted as payment $3,000 in money and a piece of land now in the heart of Chicago, then valued at $5,000. The merchant was so indignant at receiving almost worthless land in payment for his merchandise that he discharged the clerk and cancelled the book account with the $3,000, placing no value whatever upon the land, the title of which he had received. Years rolled on, Chicago from a small pueblo had swollen to the proportions of a city, and the neglected lots were worth millions. A few years ago the merchant died. In his will he left the disgraced clerk $5,000 (it should have been $50,000,) and the young heir to-day is living a life of ease and elegance on money acquired by his father, as I have stated. E. A. P.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Loyal White Citizens of South Carolina Dissatisfied with Gov. Perry—Preparations for the Autumn Reconstruction—The Cotton Crop—Present of a House to Gen. Saxton by the Citizens of Beaufort—Thirty Thousand Dollars Rent of Houses in Charleston—Twenty Citizens Impressed into the Service of the United States.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Tuesday, Aug. 8, 1865.

There are probably more loyal white citizens in this village than in all South Carolina besides; and in the coming contest of reconstruction, they intend to take a prominent position, and make a good fight.

The address of Gov. PERRY, at Greenville, has created a great deal of dissatisfaction here, and the people have at once decided that he is not the right sort of man for the place he fills; and they consider that, because he did not know he was appointed to that position, he was at liberty to speak of the humiliation and disgrace that has come upon the State, in the manner in which he did.

This district has, with a single exception, a greater proportion of colored population than any other district in the State, being in the ratio of one white to five colored. Since the last census, however, there has been a large importation of genuine Yankees, who, in process of time, will bring about a political, social, educational, religious and agricultural revolution. In this great work all that is desired is that none shall molest us, but that we shall be allowed to work out our own salvation. We are determined to insist, through the delegates we shall send to the ensuing State Convention, upon the political equality of all classes of men, and that all intelligent and loyal citizens, irrespective of color or race, shall possess the right of suffrage. If we who live among an overwhelming majority of negroes are willing to enter the political arena side by side with them, no one can complain.

The Southern politicians have accepted the doom of slavery with remarkable cheerfulness, because by the removal of that system the balance of power has again been given them. The representable population has been increased nearly two millions, and this increased political power remains with the same oligarchy that held sway before the rebellion. Thus, we who reside in this home of secession see our safety in giving to the colored man the means to protect himself and us.

The question whether the negroes, now that they are free, will work or not, under the stimulus of the almighty dollar instead of the lash, has been settled here. The land assigned or leased to them has been faithfully tilled, and there are prospects of a larger crop of Sea Island cotton than has been obtained for five years. As the cereal crop has begun to ripen, the present necessity of issuing rations for their support has ceased, and after this month they will receive no more help from the government, except in cases of extreme youth or old age.

The arrangements made by Gen. SAXTON have been eminently successful, and the colored population reverence him with the respect and love due to a father. He has none the less the kind regard of the white citizens of Beaufort, who, at a recent tax sale of houses, bought and presented him with one of the finest residences in the place. As he refused to accept it, the fee simple was conveyed to his accomplished wife. He has just returned from Washington, having gone there to have his duties and powers more defined. Too long has he been snubbed and maligned by the different military commanders in this department, who have achieved nothing but a series of military pic-nics.

The work of the Freedmen's Bureau is being rapidly extended and carried to a successful basis. Already the rents of abandoned homes in Charleston amount to thirty thousand dollars per annum, which is appropriated, together with the income derived from abandoned plantations, to the support of this bureau; and Gen. SAXTON intends to make it, as soon as possible, self-sustaining.

Under the order issued in April, to discharge all men from hospitals, if able to go to their homes without injury, twenty men of the Thirty-second Regiment United States Colored Troops, were discharged, June 14, and their papers were given them. After embarking, via Hilton Head, for their homes in New-York, they were ordered ashore, and, under pretence of incorrect final statements, their papers were obtained, and they remanded to duty with their regiment. Since that time their papers have been destroyed, and they are detained to do duty as soldiers. Having been regularly discharged, under existing orders, and not having been re-mustered, twenty citizens are impressed into the service of the United States. The explanation of this impressment, as given by Gen. GILMORE, Adjutant-General, is that the order referred to did not authorize the discharge of colored soldiers, having been modified by a supplementary order, sent at a later date by telegraph, and because the men *had not been paid* they were still in the service. But as the men had been discharged by Order No. 77, which said nothing about color, and before the arrival of the explanatory order, the men were clearly rightfully discharged. On the record of the hospital these men stand as discharged, but on the regimental rolls they were entered as returned to duty. Another reason has been assigned, that the commanding officer, Col. BAIRD, desired to keep the size of his regiment above the minimum number to prevent consolidation. At any rate, since that time a Lieutenant-Colonel and recent Lieutenant have been mustered in as officers of that regiment, which could not have been done had the men been allowed to go home. Attention is called to this outrage on the rights of American citizens.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Soldiers Going Home—John Mitchel's Son Endeavors to Visit his Father.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 10.

The steamer *W. Whilden* arrived from Richmond to-day, bound to Baltimore, with the Thirteenth Ohio Regiment in command of Col. S. R. CLARK. They are to be mustered out of service.

The steamer *J. S. Green*, from Richmond, for Baltimore, with troops on board.

JAMES MITCHEL, son of JOHN MITCHEL, arrived from Richmond last evening and sought an interview with his father, which was refused him by Gen. MILES, Commandant of the post. MITCHEL returned to Richmond this morning.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Nashville as Thirsty—Changes of a Few Months—Hospitals—Churches—Hotels—Quartermasters—Business Tenements—House Rents—Fugitives Returned—John Bell—Doctors and Clerics—Ecclesiastical—Champ Ferguson—Colored Convention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1865.

I was much surprised on reaching Nashville the other day, to find the city and surroundings panting, not from the effect of severe heat merely, but of actual drouth. Kentucky, and the region north of the Ohio, had been visited with frequent and gushing rains, during all the season, amounting in some instances to floods, but here no rain had fallen since the 19th of July. Showers had shed their favors freely on every side of the city, and crops were smiling under their influence, but they seemed morosely to have turned their backs upon Nashville and the district for a few miles adjacent. Yesterday a tantalizing shower fell, just enough to lay the dust without giving sensible relief. The exemption is particularly awkward for a town filth-burdened as this is, and which needs, more than any place I know, frequent and thorough purifications to make life at all endurable.

The evidence that the war is over is clearly apparent on every side. The throngs of soldiers that blocked up the streets, at nearly every hour of the day, have mostly vanished from the scene. The long line of boys in blue, which the groaning cars from Louisville disembogued each evening at the depot, no longer attract the gaze of the curious. Those seen in the street are now tramping the other way, that is, homeward. The Paymaster's office is thronged still, as it has been for several months; and the crowd of discharged soldiers waiting there, soon as their dues are settled, will be hurrying northward. From twelve to fifteen millions have been disbursed to these worthy expectants since the 1st of June. A similar amount has passed at Louisville from the hands of the Paymasters into the pockets of the men that till lately formed SHERMAN'S army. A very lively and heavy business, this paying off the army, has proved to be in every department.

The hospitals are all closed, with the exception of the colored hospital and the Cumberland, which may contain a matter of eight hundred or one thousand men, and these *in transitu*. Many of these, which as I have remarked at other times, were the largest and finest buildings in the city, are in course of fitting up, to be devoted again to the uses for which they were originally designed. Two or three public school buildings, honored for three years or more as the sanctuary of our sick and wounded soldiers, will be opened in the Fall for the reception of those who need to have their young ideas taught to shoot. The churches, occupied as h

of the *principle* of secession, and if his practice seemed to belie his faith, in suffering the secession current to sweep him away from his Union moorings, a weak and irresolute will to resist the furious pressure, is the most mitigating plea that can be urged in his favor. He is spoken of in excellent terms as a citizen and man, and no doubt enjoyed personally the high regard of all classes of citizens. Many other civilians, merchants, professional men, and persons from various walks in life, have come flocking into the city, to look after their property and settle down in their well-loved home as it used to be. Among the fugitive doctors are Dr. WATSON and Dr. PAUL T. EVE—men of high local reputation, of ripe experience in their profession—Professors both, and for a long time previous to running away, in the Nashville Medical College. This institution, famous throughout the South, and keeping up its organization and regular course of lectures, during all the war, the majority of its faculty remaining here, will open in October with its full compliment of teachers. Dr. EVE returns rampantly Union, rather more ardently in love with the Stars and Stripes, to judge from his new-born enthusiasm, than those simple, staunch, undemonstrative Union people here, whom no rebel enticements could swerve from the path of right. Dr. WATSON, by penetrating deeply into the South in his wanderings, has seen so much of the abominations of the slave system, never suspected by him, it seems, before this actual autopsy, that he comes back, so he declares, a thorough-faced Abolitionist. His absence from home has made his eye-sight clearer and done him decided good.

Of the clerico these have returned: Rev. Drs. MACFERREN, MCPHERSON, SOMERS, HUESTON, and several others. These gentry were the leading spirits in the Methodist Publishing House, while that house was in its glory. They fulminated terribly against the North and fomented the strife between the sections, out of which rebellion sprang. They shouted and sang psalms over the separation of the Churches, North and South; a separation which CALHOUN gloried in, and used all his potent influence to encourage. The arch nullifier, it is known, was in direct correspondence with the Methodist leaders in this wretched movement, and they received from him constant counsel, aid and comfort. These men come back now, ask and receive pardon; subdued indeed, but unrepentant it is feared and believed. When Dr. MACFERREN called on Parson BROWNLOW, with whom he was formerly intimate, as a minister of the same church, the Governor received him with, "Well, MAC, back again I see; you make full proof of the truth, 'While the lamp holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return.'"

No man understands better than Gov. BROWNLOW what the influence of these men has been, as representatives of their church, in bringing about the uplifting of the rebel flag. No man understands better what value is to be attached to their present protestations. They will not coalesce or cordially fraternize with their brethren North, at least not for long years yet. They will not attend on the ministrations of a Northern preacher. The McKendree Chapel is ministered to by Rev. A. A. GEE, sent there by Bishop CLARK. An audience of from 60 to 100 people may be found there on the Sabbath, and these mainly sojourners from the North—not an original Secessionist present. Should one of their own preachers supply the pulpit, the large building would be at once filled. I heard Bishop KAVANAGH, of Kentucky, last Sunday morning, in a Methodist church held and occupied for three years as a post chapel for the benefit of our soldiers. The building was two-thirds filled with a class of hearers, male and female, that no Union preacher ever succeeded in attracting from their homes. It is the same with the First Presbyterian Church here, used for several years as a hospital. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church North sent hither a young man of promise and ability to minister to this church in their present disorganized condition and aid them in reconstructing. The people here turned the cold shoulder upon him, and treated him and his mission so contumeliously that he was fain to beat an early retreat from a clime so inhospitable. The large lecture-room of the church is now open for worship, and a preacher, once chaplain to a regiment of Texan Rangers, preaches statedly, with hardly room enough for the people who throng to hear him. I mention these things as evidencing the animus of the religious community here. I strongly doubt the immediate success of those excellent Northern propagandist societies which are preparing to send missionaries into the Southern country. I regard the state of feeling here as an index of what it is elsewhere. The people are loyal nominally and through constraint. But when it comes to a question of Church and conscience, they show that they have very strong convictions, or very inveterate prejudices, and that they very decidedly prefer as spiritual guides those who have had no sympathy with the Union success and have had no hand in accomplishing it. Coercion of the conscience is far more difficult than physical coercion. And as the result of some careful observation, both here and in Kentucky, I am firmly convinced that the true course to be pursued at present, ecclesiastically, is for the government not to interfere in church matters, beyond demanding absolute loyalty of all preachers, and then leaving the people free to choose the men whom they prefer to minister to them. It is easy to plant a Northern man in a Southern church, but to secure an attendance, with the confidence and affection in the minister, to prompt and continue it, is a more difficult work. And without these conditions no ministry can be successful.

Bishop SOULE, who resides a few miles out of the city, and is now far advanced in years, with no special reputation for loyalty, has called a meeting of the Tennessee Conference for the 4th of October. The course that the Southern Methodists purpose to pursue will then probably be decided on. At present, from what I can learn, they scout the idea of fraternization with the Northern Church, and wish to keep up a separate organization, abandoning the style and title of Methodist Church *South*, and adopting that of the Protestant Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States. This will be sufficiently catholic, to say the least. It remains to be seen whether their idea is practicable.

The trial of CHAMP FERGUSON, one of the most atrocious guerrillas that ever scourged a State, is now in progress before a military commission here, this being the twenty-second day since it began. Each day reveals new enormities that this monster has perpetrated on the helpless and unoffending. The blood of scores of victims cries out for his life from the ground. He will, doubtless, speedily pay the penalty his terrific crimes demand.

A convention of colored people from all parts of the State, commenced its sessions yesterday. Its object is to memorialize the Legislature on the subject of suffrage, and to ask for an enactment granting them the privilege. The large church near the Chattanooga Depot, has been packed with the gathering crowds—men and women of all ages, and of every color, from unmitigated ebony to complexions so light as to be undistinguishable from many specimens of the higher race. The assembly, as I looked in upon it, was orderly, grave and self-respecting. Nearly all were respectably dressed, many countenances were striking and intelligent. Taking the whole together, the meeting appeared as well as ordinary white mass meetings do, and far better than some I have seen. Voting in Tennessee by the blacks will be no new thing. Till 1835, when it was forbidden, free blacks with a certain property qualification enjoyed the suffrage. JOHN BELL owed two of his elections to Congress to their support. The Legislature *may* restore what was formerly taken away, and permit certain qualified classes of her colored population to vote. It will be certain not to go beyond this, and even this will mark an advance in ideas that four years ago would have been scouted as impossible. C. V. S.

NORTH CAROLINA.

AN ORDER BY GEN. KILPATRICK.

LEXINGTON, N. C., Aug. 1, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.—It having come to the knowledge of the Major-General Commanding this District, that citizens have purchased serviceable horses, mules, saddles and other government property from soldiers and other irresponsible parties, it is therefore ordered:

1. That officers in command at Greensboro, Salisbury, Charlotte, Morgantown, and other posts in the Sub-Districts of Greensboro and Morgantown, proceed at once to collect all property now in the hands of citizens, not properly obtained, and turn the same over to the chief of the respective departments, to whom such property belongs.

2. In cases where animals have been loaned or given to worthy citizens, by proper authority, they will not be taken, but papers left with the citizens securing them in the same.

3. In all cases where there is good evidence that citizens have purchased from soldiers, or some unauthorized persons, properly belonging to the government, the name will be forwarded to these headquarters, with full statement in each case.

3. Animals collected as above directed may be issued or given to worthy citizens by officers commanding sub-districts or posts; but receipts and description of animals must be taken in each case. Such animals to be returned, if called for by proper authority.

5. Authorized Quartermasters, at public sale alone, can dispose of public property, and give legal bills of sale for the same; this fact all citizens should remember, and abstain in future from purchasing or receiving from other parties public property of any description.

Sure and swift punishment will follow any future criminal cases that may be discovered.

6. All citizens having in their possession government property, obtained properly or otherwise, and for which they have no written authority, will, in order to avoid trouble themselves, report the fact to the commanding officer of the nearest post.

By command of Maj.-Gen. KILPATRICK.

L. G. ESTES,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjt.-Gen.

Aug. 7, 1865.

VIRGINIA.

Letter from B. Johnson Barbour, Esq.

BARBOURSVILLE, Aug. 5, 1865.

James A. Scott, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter, inviting me to declare myself a candidate for Congress in this district, has been received, and furnishes another assurance of your friendship and kind consideration. I noticed the paragraph in the *Republic*, to which you refer, (but which was published without my knowledge or sanction,) and I have received many similar invitations from other friends.

I am very grateful for these manifestations of public confidence; but, after mature deliberation, I have come to the fixed determination not to be a candidate. The state of my health would prevent me from rendering efficient service, and there are other reasons (with which I will not trouble you) equally controlling.

I deem it proper to say that this resolution springs in no wise from despondency. On the contrary, I am full of exultant hope for my country. After an agony of contending emotions, a terrible tension of mind and nerve, protracted through four years, it is natural to expect the languor and prostration of reaction. But it is unreasonable—nay, it is unmanly—to yield too long to this lethargy, or only to rouse ourselves from it to indulge in querulous and captious complaints. We should bear in mind how thorough, complete and emphatic has been the decision of our great controversy. It had a continent for its theatre, millions for its actors, and extended over a period of time long enough to develop all our resources and powers. Now, that the question is finally and irrevocably decided, it is worse than idle to expect that high-wrought feelings and the pride of triumph can at once be hushed into equanimity. Let us consider the matter with all the calmness we can summon, and we shall be convinced that whatever of trial or trouble surround us now, is but the inevitable consequence of the tremendous struggle through which we have passed, and to expect any other result would be illogical and absurd. The failure to rend the oak has brought the penalty of the rebound, and though we imitated the folly, yet, if we are wise, we may still escape the fate of Milo. Let us be patient and hopeful. Is it not something that war and desolation vex the land no more?—that the earth trembles no longer under the tramp of infinite cavalcades and the shock of innumerable armies? Is it nothing that the daily becatombs of gallant men, the anguish of women and children, and all the nameless horrors of war, have ceased? And is it not a reasonable hope that our country, delivered of its phrensy, will soon be seen "clothed and in her right mind," animated by an exquisite sensibility and a thrilling unity, and radiant with imperishable glory and happiness? When a mighty war, which threatened to be of indefinite duration, is miraculously closed, are we not lacking in faith to doubt that, in due time, all lesser evils will be remedied or removed? Is it right to repine over lost hopes, when the future spreads fresher and grander ones before us? Even our natural grief for the gallant dead should be softened by the thought that in their fall they have verified the spirit of the Roman fable and have closed the gulf which yawned between the North and South.

Moderation and prudence should, more than ever, be the cardinal principles of every patriot. By these alone can we restore a happy equilibrium and regain that unsuspecting confidence which a great man has said is the true centre of gravity in the moral world, and which, better than legislation or armed power, can remove all difficulties and reconcile all contradictions. Surely the North will remember that power is measured by resistance, and will not consent to degrade the quality or diminish the extent of their triumph by attempting to humiliate their adversaries. I will not allow myself to doubt that they will demonstrate that magnanimity is the true definition of greatness, and that the noblest revenge is the best. Apart from these higher motives, experience proves that the commercial world is a unit, and that one part cannot prosper whilst the other is perishing from atrophy. All history declares that the tribute wrung from subjugated provinces is "sternly limited and terribly precarious," whilst the revenues of free and happy States are bounteous and perennial.

The part of the South in the great work of pacification is equally plain. I believe, sincerely, that an overwhelming majority of our people have accepted the new order of things fully and in good faith, and it is gross injustice to charge them with any disposition to impede or defy the national authority. But they should strive more and more to construe aright the moral of our great struggle. They should remove every pretext for misconception, by selecting for office only such men, as, beyond all doubt and cavil, are true and loyal to the Union, and in their general conduct they should recognize the two great facts which the war has established—Life to the Nation, and Death to Slavery. It is our duty to deal kindly and gently with a race suddenly emancipated, even though in the first flush of freedom they should violate our traditional ideas of subordination and discipline. By calmness and patience we shall do much toward repressing that spirit of agitation which, through folly or crime, would make freedom a curse instead of a blessing to the negro. His future condition is the only difficult problem left unsettled by the war, and for the present he should be regarded as the ward of the nation. If, after fair and full trial, his residence in our midst should be found incompatible with his welfare or our own, it will become the duty of the nation to provide a congenial home for him, as has been wisely and humanely suggested by President JOHNSON.

If, happily, we can remove or avoid the difficulties and dangers growing out of this peculiar subject, I see no reason to prevent us from becoming a happy and united people, for then the sections will have been obliterated, and

> ——"those opposed eyes,
> Which, like the meteors of a troubled sky,
> (All of one nature, of one substance bred,)
> Did lately meet in th' intestine shock,
> And furious close of civil butchery,
> Shall then in mutual, well-beseeming ranks
> MARCH ALL ONE WAY."

Be kind enough to have this letter published as a general answer to my friends, who have addressed me on the subject, and believe me, Very truly, yours,

B. J. BARBOUR.

GRANT'S SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN CANADA.

He Smokes a Cigar with Admiral Hope—What the Canadians Say and Think of Him.

A correspondent, writing on board the steamer which conveyed Gen. GRANT from Quebec to Montreal, is responsible for the following incidents:

"When tourists at Quebec learned that Gen. GRANT was to go up the river by boat there was a rush for tickets. Every state-room and berth was speedily engaged. There is a crowd on board, and the steward is transforming the saloon tables into bedsteads. The passengers have improved the occasion to stare *ad libitum* at the Lieutenant-General. Many have been introduced; many have introduced themselves. His uniform courtesy to all is the theme of remark. His departure from Quebec was marked by the same enthusiasm which greeted him on his arrival. The wharf was packed with people, who cheered vociferously.

Among those who called upon him was Sir JAMES HOPE, Admiral, commanding her Majesty's navy in America. He drove up to the hotel this afternoon with three of the officers of his fleet in full dress. A second carriage contained his valet and boxes, enough to freight one of ADAMS & Co.'s express wagons. The contrast between the two men was very great. The Admiral is taller than Gen. GRANT and older by fifteen or twenty years, with iron-gray hair, white whiskers trimly brushed, a gray eye, florid face, quick and vigorous in his actions, and a good-natured countenance. Gen. GRANT is so well-known that I need not give a description of his personal appearance.

Sir JAMES found a plain man in plain clothes. The Admiral and his officers were gorgeous in gold lace, bright buttons, crimson sashes, chapeaus, nodding plumes, epaulets and stars. After the call, the Admiral sat down with Gen. GRANT and enjoyed a cigar. He gave free expression to his admiration of Gen. GRANT. He said that he was surprised to see a man so unostentatious. "He is not at all like our officers," he said. The Admiral laid aside his coat, chapeau and plumes, and appeared in naval undress—of white pants, blue coat and plain cap.

As stated in a previous letter, I am here not to speak of Gen. GRANT's movements, but simply to hear what the people will say of him. It is interesting to hear the comments. There is a large, stout white-haired man, dressed in Canada gray, accompanied by his wife and daughter on a trip.

"I intended to spend another day in Quebec," said he, "but when I found Gen. GRANT was going up river, I thought I would go in the same boat, and so secured tickets. My wife feels bad not to see Montmorenci, but then she can see Gen. GRANT."

"How does he impress you?" I asked.

"Oh, he is a gentleman. He is a plain man, and the more I see of him the better I like him. He isn't stuck up at all, but wears his honors quietly," was the reply.

On the sofa, opposite to me, is a young snob, dressed in a short, grey roundabout. He has red whiskers, of the shoe-brush pattern, and is quizzing the General through his eye-glasses:

"Aw, I don't see anything remarkable about him," he says to a fellow of the same breed who sits beside him.

If the subject of their remarks was exceedingly dignified and wore full military dress, with epaulets, stars, gold lace and gilt buttons, if he looked haughtily upon everybody present, if he was proud enough not to see any one who was not presented with formality and dignity, doubtless those fellows would see something remarkable in him. They have not sense enough to know that his unostentatious manners, his urbane treatment of all who approach him, is so very remarkable that the people recognize it at once.

I stood upon the guard when the boat left the wharf at Quebec and listened to the crowd:

"He's a brick," said one.

"That is the men who licked the rebs," said another who stood by his side.

"I had a brother who fit und er him," said a third

Walking around the citadel I fell into conversation with the soldier who conducted our party. He belongs to the Rifles. "I had a brother who was under GRANT," said he. "He was wounded in front of Petersburgh, and has got his discharge."

"What does he say of Gen. GRANT?" I asked.

"Oh, he says he is a bully boy."

Then he began to talk about the fortifications.

"These are no good. I reckon your guns, which you have got, would knock these walls to pieces mighty quick." Then looking across the river he pointed out the place where the new fortifications are to be erected at Point Levi, and said: "What good will they do when completed? They may keep a vessel from coming up the river, but if we had war with you, GRANT would come up from Maine and take us on the land side."

There was more practical wisdom in what he said than in the whole Board of Admiralty, or whatever board of the home government sat upon the Canadian defence question. Canada can't be defended any more than the Confederacy could be defended. Are the English lords and Admirals bats that they don't see it?

THE MARY HARRIS CASE.

Statement by Rev. Dr. Burroughs.

From the Christian Times.

The interest felt in the case of the girl Harris and her relations to my lamented brother, probably renders it proper that I should supply what facts are within my knowledge, not so much for the public, as for the readers of this paper, to whom I may speak as to friends, of whose kindness and sympathy in the painful duty that has fallen to my lot in connection with the case I have had many assurances, and whose candid and unprejudiced judgment I know I can rely on.

Not that I find fault with the judgment which the public has passed. On the contrary, I have been impressed with the correct moral discernment and the high sense of justice which that judgment evinces. The press of every portion of the country has shown a remarkably correct estimate of the case, especially in view of the meagreness of known facts and the distortions to which the little that is known has been subjected by the lawyers for the defence. The Chicago *Tribune*, in particular, through the intelligent letters of its Washington correspondent, and in its editorial articles, gave so correct an account of facts, and so just a judgment of the merits of the case, that I have little to add to what is there contained.

Was there ever an engagement of marriage between my brother and MARY HARRIS? On this subject I know little which is of a direct kind known to all who have read the proceedings of the trial. Since 1861, I have known that he had such an acquaintance, had seen him once or twice in her company, had possibly been introduced to her by him, and had heard him occasionally allude to her, always in terms of kindness; this was all. Though for more than two years from February, 1861, he was a member of my family, and she living much of that time in Chicago, I had not the slightest intimation or suspicion of any special intimacy between them, anything more than a friendly acquaintance. The same was true of every member of my family, so that at the time of the murder not one of us could remember her name, nor for some time identify the name which we saw in the dispatches with the person we had seen in his company. Even to those with whom he was most intimate—and there were two in particular, a sister and a male friend, with whom he was on terms of most unrestrained confidence, and to whom he freely communicated everything pertaining to his relations to ladies—even to them he had alluded to MARY HARRIS only as a friend whom he might have had more intimate relations with, but who, as things were, was out of the question.

To the same effect also is the fact that, to his wife before their engagement, and after their marriage, he always spoke in the most unrestrained way of MARY HARRIS, his intimacy with her, their correspondence—describing the playful extravagance of the latter, so that on its publication, his wife declares that there was nothing in it which she had not known from him—and yet always spoke of her in the same way, as one for whom he entertained a friendship and might have married, but only on conditions which were never realized. A month before his marriage he spent a week in Chicago, and one evening mentioned to his intended wife that he had just been to call on "MOLLIE HARRIS," had informed her of his intended marriage, and she had told him that she was engaged to a Mr. DEVLIN, of Baltimore. During the following Winter he received, in Washington, a Chicago paper, containing a notice of the marriage of HARRIS to DEVLIN, and on visiting Chicago with his wife in September following, he proposed and it was arranged that they should call on MARY on their way home through Baltimore. They were only prevented from the attempt to do so by an accident.

The presumption from these facts seems to me clear, that there was no engagement of marriage, and that he was ignorant of any such claim by her, and supposed, up to the very moment that he died by her hand, that unbroken friendship existed between them. It should be remembered that the suit for breach of promise, or the feint of that sort, he never heard any intimation of, nor had any of his friends till since his death.

In his letters, then, if anywhere, exists the evidence to contradict that presumption, and to establish an engagement of marriage. Do they furnish such evidance? On this point several things should be remembered.

1. It is not known, and probably never will be to any but Miss HARRIS and her lawyers, what the letters would establish. Only a part of the bundle shown with a flourish to the jury, and the large number of which was made so much of, was allowed to be read. Why not the whole? Why, when the reading of the whole was demanded, did Mr. BRADLEY peremptorily answer, "No! these letters are ours, and you can't come into our camp and appropriate our material?" Why but because Mr. BRADLEY knew that in these letters of the dead man, the only lips that could speak, there was material which would refute the calumny which he was determined to fasten on his memory?

2. The few which were read were mutilated in almost every way in which it is possible to mutilate manuscript. They were in no legal or just sense the letters of JUDSON BURROUGHS to MARY HARRIS. They were mutilated scraps, rent from their connection, some having neither beginning nor end, others blotted with erasures, and others with half a line or so cut out, leaving a sentence unfinished. And in this condition those letters were admitted as evidence in that court! Is it necessary to ask why? I showed these letters while they were in court to eminent lawyers having no connection with the trial. Their opinion was unanimous; the bare fact of such mutilation was alone enough to damn any cause based upon it, and any court which would permit such an outrage of the plainest principle of justice and the plainest law of evidence.

3. In the letters thus conjured into the best possible shape into which the wits of cunning lawyers could conjure them to suit their purposes, there is not a single recognition of a marriage engagement, nothing, as an eminent lawyer said to me—which of itself, could sustain an action for a breach of promise.

4. But this is more than all beside, and I think is alone enough to settle forever the question of a breach of promise, among the letters is one dated Jan. 19, 1862, nearly two years before his marriage, terminating as definately as language could the intimacy, whatever it was, which existed between them, informing her of the return, at her request, of her letters and keepsakes, instructing her to return his or burn them, at her option, and, in a postscript, sorrow at the conclusion. After this there are a few, perhaps half-a-dozen notes, but not a syllable looking to or giving evidence of the renewal of their relations. And yet we are asked to believe that he continued correspondence with her until within a month of his marriage, and then, without notice, deserted her and married another woman. The letter written a month before his marriage, by the way, was a note of four lines, asking her the number of her residence, that he might call upon her, as he did on the occasion above alluded to, nothing more.

What *is* the truth in relation to this whole matter, as nearly as from the letters or any other source I can make it out is this: In the year 1860 and 1861, the interest which my brother had at first felt in MARY HARRIS as a beautiful but friendless child, ripened into something like a lover's attachment, and at that time he entertained thoughts of marriage with her, an intention indeed to marry her if certain obstructions, his own poverty, the opposition of her parents, and probably her own Catholic prejudices, could be overcome. Those obstructions he is careful in almost every letter to keep her admonished of, and invariably implies that there is no certainty, indeed, little probability that their marriage would ever be possible. In 1861 he meets her for the first time in three years, and then it very soon become settled between them that their intimacy is to proceed no further, and it is terminated in the way above described. Now, just here is the head and front of his offending; all that, with the light that I have, I can charge as wrong; namely, that while his intention to marry MARY HARRIS was contingent, not settled between them, he writes her affectionate letters commonly known as love-letters. On this alone must she and her defenders base their claim that her affections had been trifled with.

As to the fictitious letters known as the "Greenwood letters," it is difficult for me to persuade myself to notice them. They might just as well have been charged upon me, or any other man, as on him. Not the slightest vestige of resemblance to his handwriting—so everybody who saw them in a moment declared, except those two Irish girls—and every possible probability to contradict the presumption that they were his. A man appointing an assignation with a woman within an hour and a half of the time, at a distance of a mile and a half from the place, appointed for his marriage! Of the trial I need not speak. The public have, with entire unanimity, pronounced judgment, that "farce," "mockery," "outrage," "shame," are the names by which it will pass into history. To that judgment we leave it. For me, to sit in a crowded court-room and hear myself assailed by men like VOORHEES and HUGHES, with such epithets as "hound," "perjured wretch," "doomed to eternal infamy," and the like, is not the most pleasant amusement; but worse things might be.

My part in writing these words of explanation, and, indeed, in all this sad, painful scene, has been assumed only at the call of an imperative assured duty—duty not so much to him who is gone, though he was the youngest of our number, and we loved him—as to those he has left behind and to whom the good name of husband and father is so dear. J. C. B.

—The barge *Independence* was saved from destruction by fire while going up the North River a few days since by the bravery of GEO. W. WESTCOTT. A barrel of benzine caught fire and after vain efforts to extinguish it he rolled the burning barrel some distance to the gangway and thence into the water.

—BOBT. OULDS, Ex-Collector and Commissioner Exchange, denies the story of his family having left Carlisle Springs, Penn., because the American flag was hoisted over their hotel. He proves an *alibi*. His family has not been at Carlisle Springs.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—Rev. J. MCCORMICK, of Zermatt, reports another fatal Alpine accident. He writes from the Hotel du Mont-Rose, July 19, and says that Rev. J. ROBERTSON and Mr. PHILLPOTTS, who were staying at the Riffel Hotel, yesterday evening at bedtime missed their friend, Mr. KENYON WILSON. Search was instantly made for him with lanterns. Their guides and friends divided themselves into parties, so as to sweep over the face of the mountain. The night was spent in looking for him, and the search was continued at daybreak. The body was eventually found on the rocks of the Riffelhorn, a rugged, dangerously slippery hill of serpentine rock, only a short distance from the Riffel Hotel. Mr. WILSON had mounted this rock with some of his friends in the morning, taking the proper precautions of having guides and a rope with them. He must, in the absence of his companions, have climbed up it again in the evening without rope or guide, lost his hold in coming down, and fallen backwards on his head. Death must necessarily have been instantaneous. Mr. WILSON was a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a Master of Rugby School. He appears to be most deeply regretted as an able master, a cheerful and affectionate friend, and a man of great vigor and independence of character.

—A few months back, while the Second Regiment of Life Guards were quartered in the cavalry barracks at Spital, near Windsor, an order was issued for the destruction of all the dogs in the barracks. On the morning of the day on which the canine friends of the troopers were to be destroyed, Her Majesty made an inspection of the Windsor garrison, and while passing through the quarters of the Second Life Guards, accompanied by the Colonel of the regiment, was much attracted by a small and very pretty terrier dog named "Dick," belonging to Corporal WOODHOUSE, one of the bandsmen. The Queen paused, caressed the little dog, and spoke to it. This saved its life, for the Colonel gave orders that it should be allowed to live, while the rest of the dogs were killed in accordance with the edict that had gone forth. Dick is now the favorite of the regiment, and is honored with a collar decorated with the regimental buttons, and on the plate of which are some unquestionably doggerel lines relating how the animal's life was saved.

—Some experiments have been made at L'Orient, on board the *Coligny*, the object of which is to utilize the electric light at sea. By means of a submarine reflector, the water was illuminated to a great depth, so that it was possible to look down from the deck and see the fish, attracted by the light, swimming round the lamp as if in an aquarium. A kind of diving-bell with a large glass eye in one side, and arranged to supply air to the diver, was also let down to the depth of 38 fathoms. By means of this apparatus it will be easy to inspect submarine constructions, to fish coral, &c., and recover wrecked property. Signals were likewise exchanged, by means of the electric light, between the *Coligny* and the semaphore of Bello Isle. These different applications of the electric light were made, in the presence of a military commission, by the inventor M. BAZIN, civil engineer, of Angers, and were found to give satisfactory results.

—The London papers state that a correspondence has taken place between the British, Portuguese, and Brazilian Governments, the result of which is that Brazil accepts the proposals of her Majesty's Government of February last, and diplomatic relations will be very shortly reëstablished. This happy reconciliation is in a great degree owing to the mediation of the Portugese Government and the persevering friendly efforts of Count LAVRADIO, the minister of his Majesty the King of Portugal at the Court of St. James'. The *Times'* city article adds that it is supposed the French mail steamer, which sailed on the 24th from Bordeaux for the River Plate, takes out instructions to Mr. THORNTON, the English minister at Buenos Ayres, to proceed to Rio and open diplomatic relations with the Brazilian empire.

—An inquest was held at the Royal Free Hospital, London, on the 21st, on the body of Mrs. ANN PIGGOTT, who had been burned. The deceased was nursing one of her children, when her muslin dress caught fire; she ran into the back garden, and a neighbor, named ROLF, after a terrible struggle with the woman, in which he was very badly burned, succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The woman died on the following day. The child she was nursing was severely injured, and another, that was assisting to extinguish the flames, was also burned. The jury found that the deceased was burned accidentally, and expressed a high opinion of the courageous conduct of Mr. ROLF, A policeman who saw Mr. ROLF attempting to put out the fire walked away without giving any assistance, and the jury strongly censured him.

—The close of the elections in England was accompanied by a serious riot. North Leicestershire was the last constituency to choose its representatives, and on the day of polling, disturbances broke out at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Syston and Loughborough. At Ashby, the mob had complete possession of the town for several hours. The Town Hall windows were broken, considerable damage was done to several public and private houses, and many of the police and rioters were seriously injured. Assistance had to be obtained from Leicester and Derby to quell the disturbance, and the polling was adjourned.

—Brigands are still keeping everybody on the alert in the environs of Rome. A band in the neighborhood of Subisco has been very troublesome lately. The architect of the Moraldi went out the other day to visit the source of the Marcian water, which it is proposed to bring again into Rome. The Spring is situated between Arsoli and Subiaco. The architect and his assistants were getting a pic-nic luncheon there when they were warned off by a patrol of gendarmes, who informed them that brigands were lurking about, and had just killed a young farmer for want of 2,000 scudi ransom.

—The new act for regulating locomotives on turnpike and other roads in great Britain, will come into operation on the 1st of September. Three persons are to work a locomotive, and one is to precede it on foot with a red flag, as notice of its approach. On a turnpike road or public highway a locomotive is not to proceed at a greater speed than four miles an hour, and in a city, town, or village at not more than two miles an hour. The act is only to continue in force for two years, and may be regarded as an "experiment" on locomotives in public thoroughfares, both in the metropolis and in the country.

—The Earl of Aberdeen and Mr. JOHN M'GREGOR, (barrister-at-law,) two of the foremost members of the London Scottish Volunteers, have started on a voyage in two small canoes, with double panels, and purpose to pursue the course of the Meuse, Moselle, Rhine, Maine, Neckhar and Dannbe, so as to get, if possible, to Lake Constance, in Switzerland. The lake is subject to the phenomenon of suddenly rising and falling, and only freezes when the Winters are very severe. It is forty-two miles long, with an extreme breadth of nine, its area being 200 square miles.

—The law reporter of the London *Times*, on the Home Circuit, states that there is on that and all other circuits a growing dislike among the public to the intervention of juries in civil cases. Disputes of importance are scarcely ever referred to them. They try ridiculous little cases in which the real question is one of costs, but in suits involving substantial value, the parties agree to refer the issues to the Court, with power to draw inferences from the facts—that is, really to do a jury's work.

—On the 25th ult., at Trinity Church, Marylebone, London, was celebrated the marriage of JAMES AUGUSTUS GRANT, (Captain in Her Majesty's army, and famous as one of the discoverers of the source of the Nile,) with MARGARET LAURIE, grandniece and heiress of the late Sir PETER LAURIE, formerly Lord Mayor of London. The ceremony was performed by Rev. B. SPEKE, brother of the late Capt. SPEKE, who commanded the expedition in which Capt. GRANT won his laurels.

—On the 22d the Wimbleton meeting, which has been a great success, terminated with the presentation of prizes and a review. Private SHARMAN, Fourth West York, when he came forward to receive the Queen's prize, represented by a silver tea service and a purse, was warmly cheered. The review (the Duke of CAMBRIDGE commanding) commenced about 8 o'clock. About 50,000 people were present to witness it. The total number of troops on the ground was 12,332.

—The village of Montrond, Savoy, has been almost totally destroyed by fire, caused by the imprudence of allowing a child to get at some lucifer matches. The building being thatched, the flames spread with extreme rapidity, and in a short time thirty-seven houses and twenty-four barns were entirely consumed. A woman named VIAL lost her life in an attempt to save some of her property. Two persons only were insured, so that the loss is very considerable.

—Great excitement was caused recently at the Grenelle Theatre, just as the curtain was about to rise for a new act, by loud cries of "Help! fetch a doctor," behind the scenes. It soon became known that one of the actresses, in a fit of jealousy, caused by seeing certain attentions paid to another lady instead of herself, had taken a strong dose of laudanum. Energetic remedies having been immediately administered, no serious consequences are likely to ensue.

—A recent mail from Beyrout brings intelligence of the death in that town, on the 2d instant, of Prince FREDERICK of Schleswig-Holstein-Noer, brother of the Queen Dowager of Denmark and of Duke Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. Prince FREDERICK, in company with his wife, had been for eight months traveling in the East, and had visited nearly all the celebrated spots in the Holy Land. When at Jerusalem he was seized with an indisposition, which gradually grew worse, and ended in death.

—Two poor fellows lost their lives in Whalley Colliery, Wigan, on the 25th ult., by a singular fatality. They were engaged in fixing conducting-rods to the sides of the shafts, and for this purpose they were suspended in a cage more than midway down the pit. A mass of brickwork gave way in the shaft, and, falling on the top of the cage, it snapped the rope by which the cage was suspended, and the two workmen were hurled to the bottom.

—HENRY COLEMAN, late treasurer to JEAN FRANCOIS GRAVELET, *alias* Blondin, has been once more before the London Bankruptcy Court. His unsecured debts amount to upwards of £32,000, of which nearly £13,000 are due to the celebrated rope-walker, who is now amusing the Spaniards in Madrid. The examination of COLEMAN was again adjourned, in order that certain duplicates of pawned jewelry might be given up, and the accounts amended.

—A savage husband was before the Worship-street magistrate, London, on the 25th ult. EDWARD BULL, a French polisher in Hoxton, was charged with stabbing his wife. They had a quarrel about a dress which the man did not wish his wife to wear, and he took up a clasp-knife and deliberately stabbed her. The defence was that he only intended to cut to pieces the obnoxious dress, but the magistrate said he should certainly send the case before a jury, and remanded the prisoner for that purpose.

—The King of Siam has ordered the reorganization of his fleet, and has decided on ordering a corvette and four gunboats, all iron-cased, to be constructed in France. Those vessels are intended to act against the numerous pirates which are incessantly ravaging the coast of his territory. A few months back these marauders appeared in the Gulf of Siam with fifty junks, and ascended the Meinam, spreading alarm even as far as the capital.

—A Cape of Good Hope paper says that Capt. DAVID SMITH, the commander of the cape steamer *Athens*, and who perished in her during the great storm in Table Bay, in May last, was a Scotchman by birth. The Sunday before his death he addressed the members of a Sunday-School in Cape Town on the advantages of a religious education, and illustrated his remarks by allusions to the uncertainty of human life among persons of the seafaring profession.

—The municipal authorities of Florence have decided in favor of a combination of English and Italian interests for the enlargement and improvement of Florence as the new capital of Italy. The concession includes a free grant of a large tract of land for building purposes, together with the right of construction, at a fixed remuneration of prices, of public offices and various other buildings, required by the Italian Government.

—An attempt has been made to effect a compromise in the hope of averting a lock-out in the building trade in London. The masters are willing to give an advance of a half-penny per hour, while the men demand three farthings. The masters object that existing contracts are founded on the present rate of wages. The attempt at a compromise proved a failure. 8,000 carpenters in London are supporting the demand of the trade.

—The Duchess of Leeds has just laid the foundation stones of two orphanages, at Penny-bridge and Bletchingly, near Mayfield. The buildings will contain accommodation for 100 boys and the same number of girls. The children will be provided for in every possible manner until they have been taught a trade. The cost of the buildings and endowment is estimated at about $70,000.

—The British Admiralty has received dispatches from Capt. BOWDEN, of Her Majesty's ship *Wasp*, dated Seychelles, May 26, reporting the capture of an Arab dhow, about ten miles from Zanzibar, with 283 slaves on board. The dhow was captured by the pinnace and cutter of the *Wasp*. The coxswain of the pinnace, who was the first to board, was killed, and three officers and eight men were wounded.

—The *Courrier de Saône et Loire* says: "Sepulchral news reaches us from Autun, the grave-diggers have struck! The people of Autun must not, therefore, die, unless they wish their bodies to remain unburied. We see no other way of opposing the pretensions of men who live by other people's deaths. Such a result as this it was scarcely supposed would be produced by the law on coalitions."

—The Madrid journals state that the number of American families coming from the South of the United States to seek repose at Cuba is augmenting every day. Many of these voluntary exiles are capitalists, others excellent workmen; some again are perfectly acquainted with agriculture, and all can bring an important contribution to the prosperity of the island, and to its wealth, already so remarkable.

—A singular election incident is reported from Preston. Capt. STANLEY, a son of Lord DERBY, was canvassing an old voter, who told him that he had saved his father's life (he was then Mr. STANLEY) from a Tory mob in Preston; and though Lord DERBY had changed his politics, the voter said, he himself had remained true to his Liberal principles, and would not now vote for a Tory, though he was a STANLEY.

—The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company have adopted, for experiment, an invention of a working man named GRANT, the object of which is to indicate clearly the names of railway stations at night. The plan is to hang signs of colored glass, with the names of the stations printed upon them, over the lamps at the station. These signs have been tried at the Bootle station, and are found to answer well.

—The *Building News* states that the large roof which covers the Imperial Riding School, Moscow, hitherto the largest in the world, is about to take its position as second on the list, as it is intended to cover the new London terminus of the Midland Railway Company with a wrought-iron roof of 240 feet clear span, being five feet wider than the Moscow roof.

—On the 21st ult., a Worthing young lady went to sea alone in a small skiff, and rowed to Brighton. The distance is reckoned to be ten miles, and she accomplished it, pulling against tide, in about two hours. The water was very calm at the time, but the exploit nevertheless has created some astonishment.

—The famous rose-tree planted a thousand years ago by the Emperor LOUIS LE DEBONNAIRE, in the eastern choir of the cathedral at Hildersheim, has been in particularly fine bloom this season, and looks fresher and greener than ever. Two shoots, which sprang up from the knotty millennial roots of the tree in 1863, have attained already the height of the roof.

—The London *Review* says the story recently told in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of a gentleman parading far more dreadful. They are *Joe-Holted* to death." R

THE PHENIX BANK DEFALCATION

The Examination Postponed—Scene at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF EARL.

RECOVERY OF A SUPERB JEWEL.

THE PRISONERS.

The bank defalcation continues to be the most absorbing topic in city circles, and the particulars of the case, as published in yesterday's TIMES, created considerable remark. The extent of the defalcation, and the extraordinary range of characters among the operators in this gigantic swindle, make the case a peculiar one not often met with, even in cosmopolitan New-York. We give a *résumé* of the events transpiring on Saturday:

PREPARING FOR THE EXAMINATION.

At 10:30 o'clock on Saturday morning, the private trial room at Jefferson Market was a most interesting study. Ward Detective MCCARTY had brought in, from the cells in which they had been held over night in the Twenty-ninth-street Police-station, the pale, attractive girl, IDA LYNES, the bold and dashing BROWN or DAVIS, and the methodical, clerkly JENKINS—all of whom were worn and weary, having been kept awake nearly all night by the bacchanalian revels of three prisoners who had been incarcerated for intoxication in the public streets. The reporters had come in full force, to represent nearly every daily journal in the city. Several friends of JENKINS had made their appearance, hoping to snatch a hasty word with the prisoner. Ex-Judge STUART had come to defend BROWN and his mistress IDA LYNES, and Mr. D. T. WALDEN was awaiting the arrival of Judge EDMONDS, his associate in defence of the central figure of this remarkable trial. A daughter of Judge EDMONDS, a lady of fine figure, piercing eye, ornate black silk attire and superior address, entered and approached the prisoner JENKINS, but was obdurately motioned off by an officer, who informed her that the rule was imperative that no person whomsoever, counsel excepted, should be suffered to exchange words with JENKINS. The lady presented the prisoner a pretty bouquet and retired to a remote corner of the hall. At 11 came Mr. MCKEON, and the busy buzz in the hall suddenly changed to notes of hurried preparation. The lady was introduced, and Mr. MCKEON bade the officer leave JENKINS and the lady together to chat at pleasure, unmolested. But the examination was not yet to take place; Mr. MCKEON had preliminaries to arrange, and Judge EDMONDS had not reached the Court-room; so another half-hour passed over in idleness, until 11:30, when, there being visible manifestations of impatience, Mr. MCKEON and Justice LEDWITH entered and proposed that the hearing proceed.

ADJOURNMENT PROPOSED.

Mr. D. T. WALDEN addressed the Court briefly, stating his fears that his associate, Judge EDMONDS, was again suffering under an attack of neuralgia, and asking that the examination be therefore postponed. Mr. MCKEON objected, though he would very much like to favor Judge EDMONDS. Ex-Judge STUART remarked with little less than his usual emphasis that a postponement would be a gross injustice to his clients, BROWN and the girl IDA LYNES or GENEVIEVE BROWN, who, he said, had been held in Station-houses without warrant of law, thrust into secret places, and badgered and threatened and coaxed until they had begun really to think themselves guilty of a felony; they were—an unusual remark to escape Judge STUART'S lips—innocent, he believed, in the eyes of the law, whatever might be the moral aspect of their case, and he thought that the treatment which they had received reflected no credit upon the officers of the law in New-York. Mr. MCKEON retorted that he intended to deal with these thieves summarily; but he would consent to postponement to accommodate counsel for JENKINS, and pending an agreement as to the day, Justice LEDWITH suggested that as the examination could not be finished at one session, it would be advisable to employ a phonographic reporter, as he could not, in the present pressure upon his court, spare one of the court clerks for that purpose. At length, Mr. AUGUSTUS F. WARBURTON was selected to make an official report of the proceedings, and Tuesday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, was named as the hour, and thereupon the court adjourned.

BAIL FIXED.

In the Supreme Court—Chambers—Judge BARNARD granted an order of arrest Saturday, and fixed BROWN'S bail at $12,000.

RECOVERY OF A SUPERB RING.

On Friday night, Detective Officer MCCARTY sought and found, in Madame BELL'S abode, in Crosby street, the girl ROSA ALLEN, upon whom JENKINS is said to have lavished much of the treasure which he abstracted from the vaults of the Phenix Bank. Making himself known, Detective MCCARTHY bade the girl deliver a costly ring which JENKINS had given her; but she professed never to have been the recipient of any jewel at his hands. But at length MCCARTY made it manifest to the girl that her better course would be to yield the ring, and she then gave him a superb cluster diamond ring, for which JENKINS paid Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., on the 20th of June last, $840. The bill of sale, which she gave up with the ring, is made in the name of "Miss ALLEN." The girl, having yielded the jewel, became communicative, and informed MCCARTY that JENKINS had often given her large sums of money—at one time a sum as large as $500.

CHARLES BROWN,

or SAM. DAVIS, or whatever may be his genuine cognomen, is a smart, apparently intelligent, butcher, who ought to have found something better to do during the past two or three years than living on the gains of a bawd. He is said to have learned, through the girls with whom JENKINS had dallied, that he was expending more money than a bank clerk could afford, and, acting upon a good detective rule, which is to regard it as morally certain that any man who spends more than his visible income may be suspected, he pursued JENKINS and found proofs of his guilt, and these he is said to have used in extorting money.

THE OTHER PRISONERS.

Little has been divulged concerning JENKINS and IDA LYNES, otherwise GENEVIEVE BROWN, beyond what has been published, and of course nothing whatever can be gathered touching the three persons who are to be taken into custody. The girl in Crosby-street, from whom the ring was taken, is described as an attractive female of about twenty summers, a native of this city, and the daughter of parents who are able and would be willing to afford her handsome support if she would lead a virtuous life; but she elects to do otherwise.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF EARL.

Coroner WILDEY resumed the inquest on the body of JAMES H. EARL, Saturday morning, at the Coroners' office; but there was, however, little to be said by witnesses, and the two that did testify merely rehashed the story as it was told in Saturday's TIMES. One of the Twenty-ninth Precinct policemen introduced a note, written in a neat, flowing and firm hand, with a pencil, on a scrap of newspaper, which had been found, with an envelope containing card photographs, in EARL'S coat pocket. The envelope containing these was addressed thus:

"Please deliver at once to WM. M. EARL, care of J. H. HARTSHORN & Bro., Exchange Place, N. Y."

In the envelope were four card photographs, two of a lady who was EARL'S wife, but who is now dead, and two of EARL'S boy, evidently five or six years of age. Both the mother, who is called "DORIE," and the child, "FREDDIE," have fine faces.

Inclosed with the photographs was a slip torn from the margin of a newspaper. It reads as follows:

"WILLIE: I give FREDDIE to EMMA or SARAH LIZ. I hope he may be brought up right. Get all my effects you can together, for FRED'S benefit. Hope to meet DORIE above. Forgive me. I am innocent and wronged. Love to all. JAMES. [over.]

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, 1865."

Across the end of the slip were these words:

"Give my watch to FREDDIE."

On the other side of the slip these lines were written:

"Over."

"Bury me beside my dear Dorie. JAMES.

The writing was performed with a firm hand. The date of the letter, it will be observed, is Wednesday—which doubtless was a mistake. The writing was undoubtedly done in the cell on Thursday evening; and the deliberation with which the suicide was committed is distinctly shown.

The policeman who searched EARL when he was taken to the station-house neglected to put his hand in EARL'S inside vest pocket; and there the pocket-knife with which the veins were severed was probably concealed.

THE TESTIMONY.

David R. Waller, sworn—I am doorman of the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police station; deceased was brought in on Thursday afternoon, by Officer McCarty; Mr. Jenkins was brought in at the same time; I locked them in separate cells, situated some distance from each other; I was present when deceased was searched by Officer McCarty; I thought that he took everything he had in his pockets from him; I saw him frequently during the night; at four or five o'clock I noticed that he was alive and sitting up; I afterward saw that he was asleep; I left the station-house at twenty minutes before seven, when another doorman took charge.

John H. McCarty, sworn—I am an officer of the Twenty-ninth Precinct; on Thursday morning at two o'clock I arrested Mr. Jenkins; he was arrested on a charge of embezzlement; he told me that others were concerned with him in the affair, and mentioned the name of deceased; I learned that he was a clerk with Messrs. Smith, Martin & Co., of No. 11 Broad-street; I went to the store at about one o'clock on Thursday, and saw him; I told him that Jenkins had been arrested for embezzlement, and asked him how much money he had taken; I told him that Jenkins had confessed all about it; he told me that Jenkins had given him from $50,000 to $100,000, but was sure that the amount would not exceed $100,000; he confessed in the presence of Mr. Devoe, one of the detective officers of the Phenix Bank; I arrested him and took him to the Phenix Bank, where he saw Mr. McKeon, counsel for the bank; Mr. McKeon asked him if he did not know that the money he took belonged to the bank; he said the first fifty thousand dollars he was not sure of, but that the last fifty thousand he knew was the property of the bank; he said, also, that he had invested it in stocks, trying to make the first fifty thousand good, and had lost it all; during this time he said that his father and wife had died; he added that he had lost forty-five thousand dollars trying to make the loss good; I took him from the bank to Jefferson Market, where he was examined before Judge Ledwith, and was given in my charge; Jenkins was also committed in the same way; I took them both to the station-house; I searched the deceased, and also searched his pockets and the linings of his clothes; I gave everything I found to the sergeant at the desk; I saw no knife; some money was found, but nothing else to my knowledge; after the search I took both the prisoners down stairs to the cells; I put them in separate cells, some distance apart; he asked me if he could get a lawyer; he did not seem then depressed in spirits; I saw him again at eleven o'clock; he seemed in about the same state of mind; I saw him the last time at about five o'clock; I noticed nothing different in his manner or appearance; at about twenty minutes to eight I came to the station-house and asked the doorman for my prisoner; he went down stairs and came back saying he thought he was dead; I went down and found that his throat had been cut, and that he was dead; I saw the knife found near him; it was a small, white-handled knife, with two blades; one blade was open, about one inch long.

Wooster Beach, Jr., M. D., sworn—I have made an external examination of the body of deceased, lying at the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house; there were two incised wounds in the throat—one slight, just above the pomum adami, merely dividing the integument; about an inch below there was a cut, and penetrating an inch and a half; it severed the larnyx, the external jugular vein and the thyroid artery; death was caused by the hemorrhage from these vessels, which must have taken place quite slowly, a considerable time elapsing from the infliction of the wounds till death ensued.

THE VERDICT.

There being no further testimony to offer, Coroner WILDEY submitted the case to the jury, and they returned a verdict finding that "JAMES H. EARL came to his death by cutting his throat with a pen-knife, at the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house, on the 11th day of August, 1865."

CONCLUSION.

Coroner WILDEY now took charge of Mr. EARL'S effects, and caused the corpse to be placed on ice at an undertaker's, in the Bowery, there to await the arrival of the friends. EARL, who was a native of Elizabeth, N. J., had dwelt in Newark many years, and was there known as an estimable citizen. He was regarded as a successful operator in stocks—how successful, the sequel shows. The money that he lost in Wall-street amounted, according to his own statement, to $150,000. To the money which he obtained of JENKINS he says he added $30,000 of his own funds, and $15,000 that he had received from the estate of his father; and he claimed that all his efforts were directed to the replacing of the first $50,000 which he had lost. Mr. EARL'S family and connections in New-Jersey are of the highest character and considerable wealth; and had he lived to appear before a court there is no doubt that he could have secured the ablest counsel, and perhaps been able to clear himself of the charge of complicity with JENKINS in his astounding robberies.

NOTE FROM THE CASHIER.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

After a careful examination it has been ascertained that the defalcation in this bank will not exceed the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, ($300,000,) which does not exceed the amount of the surplus.

Please give publicity to the above. Respectfully,
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

The statement in the TIMES this morning that HENRY B. JENKINS, the Phenix Bank defaulter, is my brother, is entirely erroneous. He is not related to my family even remotely. E. G. JENKINS,
Printer, No. 20 North William-street.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1865.

Sergt. Webb Goes Among the Counterfeiters, and Gets Into a Cell.

WHAT CAME OF THE IMPRISONMENT.

Recently, Capt. HEDDEN and Sergt. WEBB, of the Sixteenth Ward, learned that one HENRY THOMPSON, or ANDREW WISEMAN, of whom they had heard as an old counterfeiter of twenty years' experience, here and elsewhere, was engaged in the manufacture of spurious fractional notes in this city, and they concocted a scheme to capture both him and his gang. The story of this scheme is as follows: Sergt. WEBB, assuming the garb of a drover, and the name of George H. Cooper, took lodgings at the Tontine Hotel, on the southwest corner of Broadway and Howard-street, and thence addressed a note to WISEMAN, at No. 126 Forsyth-street, stating that he had heard that spurious bank notes were sold by WISEMAN, professing that he desired to purchase a quantity for use in making his purchases in the West, and begging WISEMAN to visit him at the Tontine, and exhibit samples. This letter was mailed early last week. The Sergeant did not expect WISEMAN to bite instantly, but presumed that he would send a confederate or subordinate to take observations in and around the Tontine; so, therefore, he strove to act well his part as an inexperienced drover, and so well did he sustain the character that he had the gratification of being frequently cautioned by the policemen of the Eighth Ward, and informed by them that if he was not more careful some of the Broadway statues that lounge in the neighborhood of Howard-street, would yet pick his pockets. The ruse succeeded, and at length, by representing to WISEMAN that pressing business would force him to depart for the West, Saturday, he succeeded in arranging for an interview on Friday morning, and at 10 o'clock WISEMAN went to the hotel accompanied by one FRANK BAKER, who gave his occupation as a gambler. No sooner, however, had they entered the Sergeant's room than several officers pounced upon them. WISEMAN and WEBB ran for the same window to leap thence, but the latter manœuvred his retreat so dexterously as to cut off that of the would-be fugitive. Thus the two men, WISEMAN and BAKER, were secured; but in order to play out their parts, WEBB and his two friends were also handcuffed, and taken in irons to the Twentieth-street Police Station. On the way thither, and while in the omnibus, Mrs. JOHN WOON, who is personally acquainted with WEBB, entered the stage, and seeing the peculiar position of that gentleman, looked rather amazed, but caught a wink and said nothing.

Arrived at the Station, Capt. HEDDEN ordered the whole party to be searched, and it was then found that WISEMAN had some $700 of counterfeit fifty-cent fractional currency, and WEBB some $500 of spurious banks notes, which had been furnished by the Captain for the occasion. The prisoners were locked up, and during their confinement Sergeant WEBB learned some new facts which enabled him to go, yesterday morning, to the residence of WISEMAN, at No. 126 Forsyth-street, and there secure 2,000 pieces of worthless currency, including $195 in well-executed five-dollar notes on the Weybosset Bank of Providence, R. I. WISEMAN'S price for the stuff was forty cents on the dollar. So well is it executed, that even good judges of money have been deceived by it. It is said that on one evening last week a gang of WISEMAN'S emissaries passed the stuff to the amount of $300 upon our city railroad conductors. Having finished his task to the complete satisfaction of Capt. HEDDEN, Sergeant WEBB was released from irons, and when he went to WISEMAN'S call to take him off to the United States Commissioner's office, that worthy then learned, to his astonishment, that his fellow-prisoner, to whom he had communicated contraband intelligence, was an officer of the Metropolitan Police.

Grand Military Excursion to Boston.

A battalion of the Seventy-first Regiment, American Guard, S. N. Y., comprising Companies H and B, will start on their grand excursion to Boston, Mass., to-morrow morning. Every arrangement is completed, and as the time of departure draws near, the interest manifested increases. The regimental (Dodsworth's) full Band and Drum Corps accompanies them. The officers will parade in full dress—regulation hat and epaulets.

The line of march will be through Thirteenth-street, Broadway and Murray-street to Pier No. 28, North River, where they will embark on the Sound steamer *Metropolis*, for Boston, via Newport. Arriving at Boston at 10:30 A. M. the following day, they will be formally received by the "Independent Boston Fusileers," and escorted to the American Hotel, where they will make their headquarters during their visit. A review and dress parade will take place Wednesday afternoon on the Boston Common. The battalion will spend two days in Boston, returning home on Friday, via Providence. Company D, of the Seventy-first, are ordered to parade to escort their comrades to the steamer. A noticeable feature of the excursion will be the parade down Broadway.

THE POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

ALLEGED RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS.

On Thursday last Detective Officers SCOTT and TILLEY, learned that one LOUIS MENDELSHUN, of Kingston, had received from LEWIS JOHNSON, of this city, a quantity of unmade garments, knowing them to have been obtained through false pretence. The detective officers therefore went to Kingston, but on reaching that town, on Saturday, they ascertained that MENDELSHUN had received a dispatch from New-York, instructing him immediately to remove the goods beyond the reach of the officers, and that the removal had been effected, and, having sought the garments in vain, Detective TILLEY apprehended MENDELSHUN and brought him to this city. The prisoner was examined, yesterday morning by Justice HOGAN, and in default of $1,500 bail committed to the Tombs.

Yorkville—Before Justice Connolly.

SHOOTING NEAR YORKVILLE.

MALLY COUGHLIN, of No. 577 Third-avenue, was shot in the breast and seriously, if not mortally wounded, by EMMERICH SCHNEIDER, at No. 637 Second-avenue, between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning. It appears that a party, of which COUGHLIN was a member, had become noisy and quarrelsome over their cups in SCHNEIDER'S lager-bier saloon; that he had put them out; and that subsequently, when he went to the sidewalk to empty a pail of slops in the gutter, they fell upon him and punished him severely. Escaping at length, he entered his saloon and with a navy revolver fired thence, with result as above. COUGHLIN was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Policeman DETTRICK, of the Twenty-first Precinct, took SCHNEIDER into custody. The prisoner was held to await the result.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

ROBBERY IN A FOURTH-AVENUE CAR.

Late on Saturday night, Mr. PEDRO PINCON, of No. 31 West Sixteenth-street, was robbed of a valuable gold watch as he was about leaving a Fourth-avenue car at Fourteenth-street. He felt a hand in his pocket, and, grasping it, kept his hold until Policeman WYNNE, of the Fifteenth Precinct, reached the spot and took the fellow into custody. The watch, however, which the pickpocket is believed to have passed over to a confederate, was not recovered. The prisoner, who renders his name as JAMES CLARK, was taken to Jefferson Market Police Court, and there, in default of bail, committed for trial. While CLARK was under examination, his companion, JAMES TUCKER, entered the court-room to see what disposition the magistrate was making of his friend, and Officer MCARTHUR, of the court, apprehended him, and he was also committed.

Fires.

STABLES CONSUMED IN LEWIS-STREET.

At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning an incendiary fire consumed Mr. JAMES HINES' stable, at No. 47 Lewis-street, and the flames, spreading thence, entered the seven stables adjoining, belonging to Messrs. ROBERT MURRAY, JOHN MUNDIGAN, JOHN HINES, J. FARRELL, R. PATTERSON, D. PATTERSON and T. BLACK, and these also were destroyed. Messrs. D. PATTERSON, FARRELL and HINES each lost a horse. Nine horses were saved by the police. The losses are estimated at $800 on the buildings and $500 on the horses, and $200 on the roof of a dwelling at the intersection of Delancey and Lewis streets, which took fire, but was not materially damaged. None of the property was insured.

SPAR-YARD IN THIRD-STREET.

Fire was discovered, at about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, in Mr. DAVID TAFT'S spar-yard, at the foot of Third-street, East River. A stream was thrown from a steam-tug lying near by, and the flames were extinguished with damage not exceeding $200. There is no insurance.

CABINET-SHOP IN ATTORNEY-STREET.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. F. GREIS' cabinet manufactory, at No. 165 Attorney-street, was damaged to the amount of about $500 by fire, which originated in a defective flue. The building, which is owned by Mr. GREIS, is insured for $4,000 in the Rutgers office. $2,000 in the Relief, and $2,000 in the Albany City. The stock is insured for $1,000 in the St. Nicholas office, and $1,000 in the St. Marks.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Cricket.

TROY VS. WILLOW.

The cricketers of the Rensselaer Club of Troy returned home on Saturday night, and for the remainder of the season they can talk of their victories won and feats accomplished in their games with the leading Metropolitan organizations, for they defeated the second eleven of the St. George and New-York Clubs, and the first eleven of the Willow, and also that of the Union Club of Newark as far as played, they only succumbing to the Manhattan eleven, by whom they were badly beaten. In the Willow match on Saturday they carried off the trophy, owing to the game being commenced so late, thereby preventing the opportunity of its being played out. The Willows allowed the Trojans to score 52 to their 48 in the first innings, and thereby lost the match, for before the second innings terminated the time arrived for drawing the stumps. WRIGHT and SLEIGH led the scores in the first innings on the Willow side, and BYRON, CROW and CORPS on the part of Troy—BYRON playing as a substitute for WINN. In the second innings of the Willow side they scored 113. The following is the score of the innings by which the game was decided:

TROY.	Score.	WILLOW.	Score.
Corps h. Crossley	14	Sleigh l. b. w., b. Corps	7
Van Kleuk b. Gibson	1	Gibson h. Crow	1
Whitehead run out	2	Torrans b. Crow	1
Byrop b. Crossley	21	Wright b. Crow	24
Smith b. Gibson	1	Stracken b. Corps	1
Follett b. Gibson	2	Gisborn h. Crow	0
Crow not out	14	Stokes st. Byrop, b. Corps	1
Manton b. Gibson	0	Wakefield c. Whitehead, b. Corps	1
Hartley b. Crossley	1	Crossley c. Smith, b. Crow	2
Morris b. Crossley	1	Henderson b. Crow	0
Kay b. Crossley	0	Stevenson not out	4
Byes 1, leg byes 4, wides 1	5	Byes	6
Total	63	Total	48

UMPIRES—Messrs. CUPP and BULL.

Base-Ball.

MUTUAL VS. ATLANTIC.

The grand match which is to take place to-day on the Capitoline Ball Grounds, Bedford, between these clubs, will decide the question for the season if the Atlantic wins, but if the Mutual Club should succeed, as their friends are sanguine they will, then a third match is to take place, and as a neutral ground will be required, the third game would take place on the Union Ball Grounds, Brooklyn. The game to-day will be called at 2:30, previous to which, however, a photograph view of the grounds and the players will be taken by Mr. BERGER, the noted photographic artist of Brooklyn, whose pictures of the late President attracted so much attention in the pictorial journals. Special seats have been reserved for lady visitors on this interesting occasion, both the covered platform seats and the club rooms having been set apart for the fair sex. There are three or four routes to the grounds, the Fulton-avenue cars being most direct, but those crossing the Wall-street and South ferries will find the Atlantic-avenue cars nearest; while those crossing Catharine and Bridge-street ferries will do best to take the De Kalb-avenue cars, getting out at Nostrand-avenue.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FUNERAL OF A SOLDIER.—The remains of JAMES H. KERSWELL, of Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, were yesterday consigned to their last resting-place, in the Episcopal burying-ground in the town of Flatbush. The funeral services took place in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and the attendance was very large. Members of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth and Fourteenth Regiments were present. Deceased was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor, on the 3d of June, 1864. His body was buried near the spot where he fell, and now the remains have been exhumed and brought home, for the purpose of being laid alongside of his deceased relatives. KERSWELL was about twenty-one years of age, and a native of the village of Flatbush, where his parents reside.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A member of the United States Marine Corps, named FRANCIS JOHNSON, was attacked and robbed, while passing along Flushing-avenue, near Washington-avenue, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. His pockets were rifled of $20 in bills. Officer DERHAM, of the Forty-fourth Precinct Police, heard the mariner's cry for aid, and hastening to his assistance, the perpetrators fled. Several citizens, however, coming from an opposite direction, succeeded in arresting three men, with the aid of the officer, on suspicion of being the guilty parties. Their names are STEADMAN GREENWOOD, CHARLES SAUNDERS and JOHN WILKINSON. They were held for a hearing. Mr. JOHNSON'S injuries, it is feared, are of a fatal character, he having been dreadfully beaten.

BURGLARIES BY BOYS.—The Forty-third Precinct Police have succeeded in tracing a large number of burglaries to the boys HINES, HENRY and DOLAN, who were arrested Friday for having robbed the house No. 294 Henry-street. The police have also succeeded in gaining possession of a large quantity of various kinds of personal property and silver plate stolen by this gang, for which owners are wanted. Many of the articles are marked with initials, so that they can easily be identified.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 145, of which 21 were men, 12 women, 61 boys and 51 girls. The principal diseases were: Convulsions, 22; cholera infantum, 30; dysentery, 10; marasmus, 10; consumption, 9; inflammation of the lungs, 6; scarlet fever, 2; sun-stroke, 1; small-pox, 2; bronchitis, 3; croup, measles and diphtheria, 1 each, &c. Under 1 year of age, 60; natives of the United States, 117; Ireland, 17; England, 2; other countries, 9.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—An attempt was made by burglars to break open the liquor-store of GEORGE FITZGERALD, corner of Bridge and John streets, on Sunday morning, by prying off the shutter. They were discovered by a watchman on the opposite side of the way, and made their escape.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 12, 1865.

$1,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s..R	105	500	Quick. Min. Co	56
23,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	106	100	do	55⅞
600	do small	105½	200	do	56
26,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. New Issue	104⅜	450	do	141
4,000	do	104⅝	100	do	140⅜
50,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s..C.	97	20	Penn. Coal Co	155
1,000	do	97½	1000	Brunswick Land	11
8,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series	99	100	Chi. & N. W	26½
75,000	do	98⅝	150	N. Y. Cen. R	92½
13,000	do	99⅜	200	do	92¼
5,000	do. First Ser.	99	100	do	92¼
26,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer. New Issue	97⅜	100	do..2d call..b30	92¼
5,000	Tenn. 6s	72½	200	do	92⅝
6,000	do	72⅜	100	Erie Railway	85⅝
2,000	Mo. State 6s	71	25	do	85
4,000	do	70¾	100	do	86¼
6,000	Erie 6th M	96½	100	do	85⅜
5,000	Mich. So. & N. Is.	97	200	do..2d call	85⅝
4,000	Mich. S. 2d M	90	400	Reading R	106
1,800	Del. L. & W. 1st	109½	200	do	105⅞
5,000	M. & P. du C. 1st M.	96	500	do	106¼
1,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	102½	300	do	106¼
100	Phœnix Bank	90	200	do	106½
10	Bank of Commerce	104⅝	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	65½
100	Ganton Co	39½	200	do	65⅝
20	Cum. Coal Pr	42⅝	300	Cleve. & Pitts	70½
100	do	42⅝	28	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	126
300	do	42⅝	400	Chic. & N. W. Pr	62½
200	Cen. Coal Co	50	200	Chic. & R. I. R	106½
6	West. U. Teleg'h	73	100	Mil. & P. du C	36¾
400	P., Ft. W. & C	97			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	Erie Rail..s-d	85¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts	70⅜
100	do	85¾	100	do	70½
200	do	86	200	do	70⅜
200	do	86¼	700	do	70½
300	do	86¼	200	do	70⅜
200	do	86¼	500	do	70⅝
200	do	86⅜	200	Cleve. & Tol	102½
200	do	86½	100	Chic. & R. I	106½
100	do	86½	100	do	106⅜
100	do	86⅜	200	do	106½
100	do	86⅜	200	At. Mail S. Co	136½
200	do	86¾	100	do	132
300	Reading R	106⅜	100	Ch. & N. W. Pr	62¾
200	do	106⅝	300	do	62⅝
100	Cumb. Coal	42⅜	600	do	62½
200	Brans. Land Co	11¾	100	do	62⅝
100	do	11¾			

MONDAY, Aug. 14—A. M.

Business was generally active, through the past week. The Import entries continue free, the Customs large, and the Export clearances of Domestic Produce on the increase. A fair trade is also doing by the Grocers and Domestic Commission houses, and an active commerce going on with the Southern coastwise ports, particularly New-Orleans, where the receipts and stock of Cotton have accumulated and freights for New-York and for Europe in demand. Thus far, the direct shipments of Cotton to Liverpool from that port have not been large, owing to the absence of responsible or well-established buyers, and the difficulty of negotiating Exchange. Bills on England, with shipping documents, have been sold as low as 100@102 ₱ cent. for Gold. Here the Money market works steadily at 7 ₱ cent., and Exchange met a partial improvement for the packets of Wednesday and Saturday, say to 108⅛ @108⅜ for Gold, while Gold has declined 2 ₱ cent., owing in part to the sales of a portion of the current Customs receipts from the Treasury Office and the discouragement which this operation and the absence of an export demand has brought upon the speculators for the rise.

The Import Entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,017,443, as against the total entries of $4,154,575, same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,894,479, against $6,463,846 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $324,018, against $341,883 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,790,522. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 16,181 bales. The number of Emigrant passengers arrived during the week is 5,136.

The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since the 1st of January are officially (to 1st July) and semi-officially (since) reported, as follows—the small entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$10,557,849	July 8	$2,764,792
February	11,366,964	July 15	3,667,174
March	15,769,131	July 22	6,206,463
April	13,937,972	July 29	4,267,328
May	12,699,024	Aug. 5	4,894,356
June	16,619,269	Aug. 12	5,017,443
Total			$108,768,711
As against same time 1864			163,711,277
Decrease since Jan. 1			$54,941,566

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported since Jan. 1, are:

January	$16,561,568	July 5	$1,757,223
February	15,730,802	July 12	4,063,538
March	14,327,718	July 19	2,947,757
April	7,711,049	July 26	2,047,249
May	8,258,275	Aug. 2	1,781,971
June	8,246,644	Aug. 9	3,894,479
Total			$88,219,011
Against same time 1864			130,116,529
Decrease to date			$43,896,518

The Exports of Specie from New-York since Jan. 1 are:

January	$,184,853	July 8	$28,858
February	1,023,201	July 15	296,280
March	320,313	July 22	182,115
April	361,026	July 29	180,715
May	7,258,071	Aug. 5	21,108
June	6,199,472	Aug. 12	324,018
Total			$18,950,630
Against same date 1864			31,445,842
Decreased Specie Export since Jan 1			$12,455,212

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, are:

January	$2,042,347	May	$1,297,651
February	898,092	June	750,448
March	1,673,444	July	1,072,804
April	2,307,024	Aug. 9	721,034
Total to date			$10,760,851
Against deliveries to date, 1864			6,785,393
Increase since Jan 1			$3,956,458

The following are the Customs received in Gold, and Gold Interest paid out at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1865:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
January	$4,276,399	January	$2,449,290
February	4,893,214	February	913,429
March	5,471,026	March	2,009,665
April	6,389,580	April	183,187
May	8,230,196	May	10,292,800
June	7,867,534	June	1,056,274
July	3,906,190	July	6,714,367
Aug. 5	2,891,648	Aug. 5	228,300
Aug. 12	2,790,522	Aug. 12	94,271
Total	$52,368,308	Total	$22,637,583

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	143⅜@140¾@141¼
U. S. 6 ₱ cents, 5-20 years	106¼@106
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40 years	97¼@97⅛
New-York Central	92⅛@92⅝
New-York and Erie	85⅝@86¼
Rock Island	106½@106¾
Michigan Southern	66@65⅝
Michigan Central	106@106¾
Illinois Central	126@124
Hudson River	112¾@112
Newyland and Pittsburgh	71¼@70¾
Fort Wayne and Chicago	97⅛@97¼
Chicago and Northwestern	28@30@28¼
Almaden Quicksilver	57@55⅜
Mariposa Gold	12¼@11
Cumberland	42¼@42⅛
Reading	106¾@106⅛
Northwestern Preferred	62¼@61@62½
Brunswick Land Co	11¾@11⅞
Canton Land Co	39@39

The week wound up with a steady market for Money at full 7 ₱ cent. The demand was less active than on Saturday week. The Banks are not free lenders at any rate to the Brokers, but there is a large amount of outside balances which are offered at the going rate to the leading and responsible Stock firms. The reduction in the Sub-Treasury balances on Friday, about three millions, gave no additional means to the Banks, as the Money is understood to have gone to New-Orleans, and perhaps other points for government account.

The price of Gold is the same as on Friday afternoon, or a fraction firmer—141¼@141⅜ ₱ cent. The speculation for the rise, after sustaining a decline of full 2 ₱ cent., is rather languid. The shipments of the week in American Gold Coin is only $62,500. In Silver and Spanish Gold and Gold bars, $261,518, making, altogether, for the week, $324,018. The Gold Customs, $2,790,522. The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise are a little over five millions; about three-fifths Dry Goods.

The Stock Exchange left off somewhat easier than on Friday on the Railways, and very steady on Governments. The Miscellaneous list was marked by a further heavy decline in Atlantic Mail Shares, which were done under 130 ₱ cent., on rumors or suspicions of various sorts, the chief of which is that the Pacific Company have threatened an independent line of their own on this side, unless better steamers are placed in service by the Atlantic than at present.

There was no Second Board, as usual, on Saturday. On the Street, at 3 o'clock, the following quotations were made. The Brokers left the Street early. Gold firmer:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	97½	97	N. West Pref	62½	62½
U. S. 5-20s	106	106	Rock Island	108½	108½
N. Y. Central	92¼	92⅝	Fort Wayne	97⅛	97¼
Erie	86	86¾	Cumb'land Coal	42¾	42⅜
Hudson	112	113	Quicksilver	56⅛	55¾
Reading	106½	106½	Mariposa	12¼	12
Mich. Southern	65¾	65¾	Canton	39¼	39
Illinois Central	124	124	Atlantic Mail	145

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—THE WITCH OF THE BLACK CAVERN.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

BROADWAY—THE IRISH EMIGRANT—ACTING MAD.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL, No. 720 Broadway—MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

South Bend, Ind., was visited on Wednesday night with a fierce and devastating tornado. Its track was about two hundred yards wide. It commenced a mile east of Notre Dame College, and swept through the centre of the town, and to a distance of ten miles. Roofs and chimnies of many substantial structures were struck off, and many frame buildings ruined. Trees and shrubbery were torn up by the roots. The Court-house, a large brick building, was unroofed. One of the churches was also unroofed. Several large brick buildings in course of erection in the business part of the town were leveled to the ground. Hundreds of residences shared in the general damage. The most serious loss to South Bend, however, is the destruction of a large bridge across St. Joseph River, some three hundred feet long, and costing $24,000, which was swept off. The entire damage in the town is estimated at $200,000. The loss outside of South Bend is not known, but must be heavy. Many persons were injured, but no lives lost.

A Richmond paper says: "It has pleased God to bless the Southern States with the most abundant and wonderful corn crop ever known, and we are, therefore, saved from all danger of famine and suffering for want of food. No contingency of drought, hail or storm can now injure that great Southern crop for man and beast. With granaries bursting with corn, all else goes well with the Southern farmer. Whites, blacks, horses, mules, oxen, cows, pigs, sheep and fowls all wax fat when the supply of corn is unstinted. During a recent trip through a portion of the Valley of Virginia, where the ruins of mills and barns still mark the ravages of war, we found the corn crop everywhere magnificent in promise. We were informed that throughout the Valley of Virginia, from Harper's Ferry to the southern extremity of the valley, the corn, oats and hay crops are better than they had been for years."

A young man named EDWARD ROGERS, lately discharged from the First Vermont Cavalry, poisoned himself with arsenic sometime Saturday night, at Georgia, Vt. He was recently married, possessed of great energy, and a naturally lively temperament, though for the last year or two he has been exceedingly despondent and gloomy. In a letter which he left he said that he was sane, but tired of life; entered the army seeking death; exposed himself continually, and even violated orders that he might be shot, but could not die. He now took the matter into his own hands.

The emigration westward this season is said to be larger than at any former time since the California excitement. It is stated that over five thousand trains and more than forty thousand head of stock passed Fort Laramie in the month of May. These emigrants are largely made up of sturdy, hard-working men, who are accompanied by their families, and are just the right material to develop the rich resources of the Western Territories. A gentleman from Iowa says that the emigration to that State this season is unprecedented.

The *Bankers' Magazine* for July contains a list of 222 savings banks in the six States of New-England, and 73 in the city and State of New-York, with the amount of deposits and number of depositors in each of those 295 institutions; the aggregate deposits being in the New-England States $119,793,425, making together $231,176,866, which is more than the savings deposits in all Great Britain, and more than in the remainder of the United States.

The *Boston Commonwealth* learns that it is not improbable that the names of Hon. DANIEL W. GOOCH, for collector of this port, Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, for naval officer, and Gen. A. B. UNDERWOOD, for surveyor, will be sent to the President for commissions, superseding thereby Hons. JOHN Z. GOODRICH, AMOS TUCK and CHARLES A. PHELPS, respectively.

Capt. ROBERT SEDDEN, one of the oldest residents of New-Orleans, died in that city on the 21st of July. He was the hero of the memorable fight of the gunboats, under Capt. AP CATESBY JONES, against the British flotilla, near the entrance of Lake Borgne, on the 14th of December, 1814. He was the last known survivor of that bloody engagement.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* says:—"We understand that an impression prevails in the county of Franklin that the officer commanding in this district has forbidden the cultivation of wheat. The idea is so ridiculous that we would not notice it if we were not assured that there are many people in that county who actually believe this idle report."

The custom-house officers at Island Pond seized one of the locomotives of the Grand Trunk Railway with some whisky stowed away in it, last Saturday night. It has been a practice, it seems, to get liquor into the State in this way, and now the officers have commenced taking the smuggled goods, "together with the vessel importing the same."

JAMES MITCHELL, a son of the notorious JOHN MITCHELL, made a journey, a few days ago, from Richmond to Fortress Monroe for the purpose of having an interview with his father. The interview was not permitted, and the young man returned to Richmond.

The question of erecting a monument in Lawrence, Kansas, to the martyrs of the QUANTRELL massacre is being talked of. Sixty-four of the martyrs were buried in one trench. There were about one hundred and fifty buried in all.

The Springfield *Republican* says there is an unusual scarcity of servant girls in that city, and recommends the Freedmen's Bureau to send colored girls to supply the deficiency.

FROM EUROPE.

By the steamship *Moravian*, which arrived yesterday at Father Point, we received five days' later news from Europe. The intelligence respecting the Atlantic Telegraph is meagre and unsatisfactory. Communication was kept up with the *Great Eastern* until the 2d inst., when the signals began to grow weak and indistinct, and finally ceased altogether. The cause of the interruption was unknown. Communication was speedily resumed after the break which occurred on the 29th ult. Atlantic Cable shares declined to nominal rates, and insurance on the cable advanced to sixty guineas.

LOCAL NEWS.

The hearing in the great Phenix Bank defalcation case was had on Saturday morning at the Jefferson Market Court, but after some little skirmishing among the different counsel the case was postponed until Tuesday morning. There were three prisoners arraigned before Justice LEDWITH. HENRY B. JENKINS, charged with the defalcation, CHAS. BROWN and GENEVIEVE BROWER, charged with complicity with JENKINS in his operations in embezzlement. All three of the prisoners appeared to take matters quite easy. JENKINS has engaged Judge EDMONDS and D. T. WALDEN as his counsel, while Mr. STUART appeared for BROWN and his paramour. The total defalcation will not exceed $300,000, and is covered by the surplus in hand.

Capt. HEDDEN and Officer WEBB, of the Sixteenth Precinct Police, on Friday, arrested two men named ANDREW WISEMAN and FRANK BAKER, on the charge of being connected in disposing of counterfeit issues of the new fifty-cent postal currency—a large quantity of which was found in WISEMAN'S possession. In his house in Forsyth-street, Sergeant WEBB also found $195 in counterfeit fives on the Weybosset Bank of Providence, R. I. The money is well calculated to deceive. The prisoners were held for examination before the United States Court.

Yesterday morning, at Jefferson Market Police Court, one G—— was arraigned for abandonment, an accomplished lady from Washington confronting him as complainant, while Mrs. EMILY FLORENCE ELLIOTT, of Niagara, Canada West, the wife of Maj. FITZGERALD, of the British army, also appeared as G——'s mistress. Justice LEDWITH required the accused to find $500 bail to appear for trial at the Court of Special Sessions. G—— appears to have been a consummate rake.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning MALLY COUGHLIN, of No. 577 Third-avenue, having been engaged with other persons in an assault upon EMMERICH SCHNEIDER, of No. 637 Second-avenue, keeper of a lager-bier saloon, was shot by him in the breast. The wound may prove mortal.

Coroner WILDEY finished the inquest, Saturday, over the body of JAMES H. EARL, the alleged confederate of JENKINS in the Phenix Bank robbery. The jury found that EARL committed suicide by cutting his throat with a penknife.

A colored man, named WILLIAM A. BROOKS, died very suddenly, on Saturday morning, of congestion of the lungs, at a dance-house in Church-street. An inquest was held on Saturday by Coroner WILDEY.

Capt. HUTCHINOS and Sergeants HICKS and MOLLWAINE, of the Twenty-first Police Precinct, surprised a gang of prize-fighters on Ward's Island, early yesterday morning. No arrests were made.

Mr. F. GREIS'S cabinet manufactory, at No. 165 Attorney-street, was damaged to the extent of about $500, yesterday afternoon, by fire which originated in a defective flue.

On Saturday evening an unknown man was accidentally drowned, while bathing in the East River, at the foot of Grand-street. The body was not recovered.

Eight stables in Lewis-street were consumed, early yesterday morning, by fire of incendiary origin. Three horses perished in the flames.

Gold left off 141¼ on Saturday. The stock market rather tame. The Gold Customs of the week were very large, and the export of Specie inconsiderable. Money in good supply at 7 per cent. One of the Gold brokers was reported in difficulty at the close of the day.

The general markets were rather tame on Saturday. Flour was steady in price, but inactive. Winter Wheat advanced 2c.@3c., while Corn and Oats were a shade lower, with a fair inquiry. New Mess Pork opened briskly at higher prices, but closed heavily. Cotton was plenty and depressed. Groceries and Whisky were in moderate demand. The freight market was quite dull.

The Necessity of Revising the Revenue System—The National Credit.

Next in importance to the great business of restoring the Southern States to their normal relations, is the duty of remodeling the revenue system, which alone gives security to our national debt. That system now hardly deserves the name. From one end to the other it is full of unjust inequalities and absurd anomalies. It is a piece of incongruous patchwork made up at different times, in Congress, without the light of experience, and for the most part by mere novices, and rendered all the worse by the multifarious and oftentimes fantastic decisions of the various commissioners of internal revenue. Perhaps it is as good as could reasonably be expected in a period of war, when the actual necessities of the government, present and prospective, were entirely uncertain, and the great concern was how to keep the armies in an effective condition from day to-day. The public mind then troubled itself little about taxation, so that the war went on prosperously; and the government was little solicitous about the manner of getting the money so that its pressing demands were met,

But now the war is over. Its entire cost can be definitely calculated. The revenue system can now be shaped with reference to particular amounts to be realised, in order to meet the interest upon the debt, and to pay the current expenses of the Government. The people, no longer engrossed by the events of the war, give more attention to the doings of the tax-gatherer, and feel, as never before, all that is inequitable. If they have not as yet manifested any special dissatisfaction, it has been because they have had confidence that present abuses would be rectified. To fulfill this expectation, in the completest manner possible, is the imperative duty of the Government.

Our own belief is that the American people would submit to any amount, or any mode of taxation sooner than permit the bonds which have been issued to maintain the war to be dishonored. We cannot conceive it possible that the people would in any circumstances discard the debt which was contracted to save the republic, and secure priceless blessings for themselves and their posterity. Yet there are tens of thousands of enemies of the government who would gladly spread this distrust. They use every complaint made against the particular method of taxation as evidence of hostility to all taxation; and just as far as they are successful in this, just so far must the national credit suffer. Though the determination of the people to pay the national debt to the last farthing be really as fixed as the hills, yet if by any management a shadow of doubt can be cast upon that fact the national bonds must fall in the market. It is the duty of the government to see well to it that its enemies get no such opportunity. The first thing necessary to this end is a system of taxation that shall be adjusted with perfect fairness, and yield the greatest returns with the least pressure. There should be the same solicitude to remove every just cause of complaint that there is to maintain the national credit, forasmuch as complaint is taken at and turned to the direct damage of the credit.

A board of three well-qualified commissioners has been appointed by the government to remodel our entire revenue system. It is now engaged in a diligent examination of the systems of other countries, and of the practical working of our own revenue laws and regulations now in operation. It is a task of great magnitude which they have before them, but we do not doubt that they will perform it with faithfulness, and that their labors will prove of the greatest value. Of course these labors will result simply in recommendations, which it will be for the government to accept, and for Congress to adopt, only just so far as it is deemed advisable. There are great questions which, whatwhatever the judgment of these commissioners may be upon them, ought to be settled only after the fullest discussion in Congress; such questions as the reduction of the income tax; the proportion which direct should bear to indirect taxation; the expediency of confining the excise, as in England, to a very few articles, largely consumed, and yet not strictly belonging to the necessaries of life; whether the present mode of repeating taxes upon the same article, at different stages of manufacture, is not inequitable and injurious; whether the tariff should be shaped with exclusive reference to revenue considerations, or be to some extent adapted to furnish incidental protection for such American manufactures as need it. If it be determined that revenue should be the sole object to be regarded in shaping the system, then will come the difficult question of deciding how much the future is to be taken into account in fixing rates. It would clearly be bad policy to tax any branch of industry so heavily that it would languish, even through the immediate product might be large. Yet there is a class of public men who, in levying taxation, never rise above the wisdom of the old woman who killed the goose that laid the golden eggs. Our national debt must exist as a public burden a great many years to come. The next generation as well as this will have to be taxed to meet its demands. We may reduce its magnitude by extorting the largest taxes from all kinds of industry; but if the effect is to depress industry, and thus retard the growth of the country, it would be injustice as well to our children as to ourselves. The great problem is how to fix the revenue so that its sources shall be continually growing larger instead of less as the years pass. We cannot shut off altogether the tax-gatherer from industry in order that it may thrive the better. Neither can we afford to let him stop its thriving by wringing from it the utmost he can. It will require great wisdom to determine his limits.

It will task the next Congress to settle all these points wisely. But the more successful it is in framing the best possible system, the more solidly established will be the national credit; the more cheerfully will the people accept every requirement, and the more difficult it will be for public enemies to draw anybody into the delusion that repudiation is possible.

The Southern Governors.

The Provisional Governors appointed by President JOHNSON for the important work of restoring the Southern States to their civil relations, on a constitutional basis, have, without exception, approved themselves singularly well adapted to their positions. Their action, in the first steps, has, in every case, been discreet, temperate and conservative. They have adopted the wise policy of interfering as little as possible with those things which enter into the character, history and institutions of each State, which were established in other times and are adapted to existing conditions. In one direction they must build anew, and radically, but in others they find the result of much valuable work, which only requires to be let alone. Belonging to the States which they have been appointed to temporarily govern, these Provisional Governors have entered upon their duties with a knowledge of the people and of the local laws and necessities which is of the highest advantage to them, and the fruits of which have already appeared in their measures and messages. While unequivocally loyal in every action and word, they do not unnecessarily stir up popular prejudices, or bear about the mien of conquerors. They all proclaim unflinchingly, however, that slavery is totally and forever abolished, and act energetically in the reconstruction of the new social state upon the basis of universal freedom.

All the Provisional Governors of the States on this side of the Mississippi River have, moreover, the good fortune of being popular in their respective States. Gov. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, and Gov. PERRY, of South Carolina, are both gentlemen who have been leaders of the progressive party, and who have been widely known as men of ability and character; while Gov. JOHNSON, of Georgia; Gov. PARSONS, of Alabama, and Gov. SHARKEY, of Mississippi, have long been recognized in their native States as men of unblemished reputation, of high principle and of great capacity.

In the initial steps which these officers have taken, and in the others which they are about to take, lie the most difficult part of their work, and the most difficult part of the great labor of reconstruction. If they manage in the future with the discretion and justice which have characterized their first movements, they will have reflected honor upon themselves and done eminent service to their country.

House Building in New-York.

We are glad to learn that the business of house building in this city has fairly begun, and is assuming considerable dimensions. Stores down town, residences up town, and houses in the suburban localities, are being erected with something like ante-war activity. Judging by present appearances, and by what is now going on, we should think that all of the old inhabitants of Church-street will get rooted out this year, and in place of the houses which have so long disgraced the locality, it will be lined from end to end with such immense wholesale warehouses as now are found in its lower part. Beside the residences being built in the upper part of town, houses have been going up in Jersey City, Hudson City, and many of the other towns on the East and North Rivers. As a consequence of this, and partly from another cause, it is not now so absolutely hopeless to find a place of shelter in the city as it has been for the last year or two. There are now such things as advertisements of houses to let, some of them, too, at reasonable prices, and many of the house agents can show quite respectable lists of vacant houses of one sort or another. The other cause, to which we referred above, is the fact that within the last two months part of the great body of Southerners, who have made New-York City their residence during the war, have now returned to their own homes in their own States. Tens of thousands from the border and other States found here safety, quiet and every sort of social enjoyment, while the localities to which they belonged were ravaged and harassed by war; and the ruin that overtook the cities of the Southern seaboard sent to this metropolis tens of thousands more. Latterly these have been flocking back to such States as Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky, and to such cities as New-Orleans, Mobile, Savannah and Norfolk, and, in fact, to all the cities and States of the South. We rejoice to see New-York populous, prosperous and cosmopolitan; but it was impossible to urge people to stay among us with such crushing rents as have lately been ruling.

The Collision on Lake Superior.

The recent dreadful collision on Lake Superior raises the question again whether our navigation laws are all that they should be.

Here were two large steamers, full freighted with passengers, seeing each other when miles apart, and yet so navigated that one runs into the other and sinks her in about three minutes. The particulars of the navigation are not given with fullness enough to tell which one was in fault, nor does it matter much, as far as the seventy-five or a hundred unfortunate passengers who lost their lives are concerned, which vessel was to blame. But we hope that the matter will be investigated and the blame placed where it belongs. It may be that the fault is with the law which Congress passed last year, for as is very well known by steamboat men, that law was one really calculated rather to increase accidents by collision than to prevent them.

If the difficulty lay with the law, let the public know it, to the end that some proper methods may be taken, as soon as Congress comes together, to have existing defects properly remedied. But if the occurrence was the result of carelessness, or of that recklessness which seems almost inherent in Americans, and which leads pilots altogether too often to run the risk of collision rather than to lose a few minutes by keeping entirely clear of danger, then let us know that too. It may tend to lessen such dangers in the future, and there will always be enough of them at the best.

The Atlantic Cable.

The Queenstown telegram respecting the cable, received by the *Cuba*, was dated Sunday, the 30th, and contained simply the announcement that up to the previous day, (Saturday, the 29th,) seven hundred miles of cable, in all, had been payed out—one hundred and fifty miles on the day named—"when insulation was lost; cause unknown."

Five days' later European news comes to us to-day by the *Moravian*, bringing intelligence of the *Great Eastern* down to noon of the 2nd of August. The interval of four days, from the 29th of July to the 2nd inst., appears to have been occupied—contrary to our anticipations—in paying out the cable at the rate of 125 miles a day; for there were 1,200 miles payed out up to 2nd inst., and to that date the signals continued good. During the day, however, they became unintelligible, and ultimately ceased, as they had done on the 29th ult.; and from the 2d to the 4th inst., when the *Moravian* sailed, the signals had not been renewed.

The news before us gives but few details, and the comments of the London press are not cheerful. It is said that the trouble on the 29th was speedily got over, but what it was we can only guess. However, the great ship went on, and at the hour the signals ceased she was about two-thirds of the way across, and in the deepest water of the route, 2,400 fathoms, or 14,400 feet. It is stated that hauling in the cable to find the weak place could only be done in very still weather, and then at the rate of only a quarter of a mile an hour. The ship is also provided with buoys by which the cable may be cut loose and the end kept afloat, but this is not likely to be resorted to, as it would be next to impossible to find it if so left to the drift of currents and storms.

Altogether the brief and jumbled report coming to us last night is unsatisfactory, and it will require a large capacity of hope to find in it a prospect of success for the great enterprise. It is hazardous to speculate upon such uncertain data, and so we leave the reader to his own good judgment.

LOOSE BANKING.—The case of JENKINS, of the Phenix Bank, like that of the defaulting teller, WINDSOR, shows a disgracefully loose system of bank management. One of the officers of the Phenix Bank appears in print to assure the public that the loss of the bank will not exceed $300,000, and that the surplus will cover this amount. Probably this assurance may bring some degree of consolation to the unfortunate stockholders. But the statement leaves untouched the grave and startling fact, that the defalcation had been going on for years, with no inspection of the accounts to show its origin or the manner in which the delinquent committed his gigantic robberies. We cannot see that the superior officers of the bank are entirely guiltless in this matter. Nothing but the very loosest management could have presented the facilities for perpetrating frauds so enormous. And we only trust that these repeated warnings we are having may not be thrown away upon other banking institutions in the city and throughout the country.

CRIME IN NEW-YORK CITY.—The country papers, taking their cue from certain New-York journals, are publishing the most frightful articles about the awful prevalence of crime in this city. They descant upon the "Carnival of Crime," the "Epidemic of Crime," the "Criminal Furore," and the "Criminal Era," in New-York, in a fashion that makes us pause to think whether it be possible that we are really living in such times, and amid such a state of things. "Crime," says one rural sheet, "is fearfully on the increase in the modern Babel. Wives are slain or shot by their husbands, brothers kill each other, parents perish by the hands of their offspring—in short, there is no form of murder with which New-York has not become familiar of late." "Every interference," we are informed, "has become useless. The police are helpless, for even the servants of the law have been so often ill-treated that they begin to shrink from sacrificing themselves in vain. In fact, it can no longer be concealed that New-York is completely under the control of the rowdy element."

We read last night essentially the same statements as these in nearly a hundred exchanges; and of course they were elaborated in the highest style of rural rhetoric, and innumerable moral and social "lessons" were deduced.

It is all nonsense. There is no such frightful prevalence of crime in this city. There is nothing like a system of general slaughter or assault here. Murders are extremely rare; personal assaults very uncommon. It is quite safe to go out at night—as safe as in any other large city of the world. Half the people on the island are in the streets every night after dark, and never think of such a thing as danger. The police are not helpless, and, except in a political sense, the rowdy element is not the ruling one. It is strange, when so many country folks are continually in town, that we should have to tell the bucolic editors these things.

There are many criminals, it is true, among a heterogeneous population numbering a million, and gathered from all parts of the world; and the aggregate of crime in a month is great. The number of arrests, too, foot up very largely; but these really give no criterion of the extent of the prevalence of crime. One of our city judges, in addressing the Grand Jury the other day, explained this matter by saying that many of the arrests were for the most trivial offences, and for over-indulgence in liquor. Among the arrested, too, are a class known as "revolvers," or petty offenders, who continually revolve from court to prison, from prison to court, and who count on the criminal list upon each occasion of their arrest, and thus swell up largely the grand aggregate.

THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.—An important concession has been made to the local government of the neighboring provinces. Heretofore, their foreign affairs have had to be managed in an exceedingly roundabout way. Such questions, for example, as reciprocity, have had to be approached by a reference of the Canadian Ministers to the Governor-General—by the latter to the Colonial Secretary in London—by that functionary to the head of the British Foreign Office—by the Foreign Secretary in London to the British Minister at Washington, and back again by the same long round of offices. This circumlocution has been so far dispensed with now, that the Provincial Government may communicate directly with the British Legation in Washington. The concession to the colonists is not unimportant. It gives them a certain control over the few foreign relations they have. It brings them one considerable stepnearer independence. And, we trust, it puts them in the way of learning to conduct themselves in a becoming and respectful manner toward their neighbors.

RECIPROCITY.—The Finance Minister of Canada has announced to the local Parliament that he is ready to give up the high duty now imposed on certain American manufactures, for the sake of reciprocity. It does not appear what the exempted articles are to include. But we judge from the tone of the Minister's speech that he fully understands that the reciprocity can no longer be all on one side, and that if we are to have free trade with the Provincials, it must be something more than the name of the thing.

DANGEROUS THOROUGHFARE.—The Broadway Police Squad is an admirable body of men, and is a necessary adjunct to the crowded thoroughfare they govern with such promptness and discretion. We do not know how one-half of the lady promenaders would be able to cross Broadway with safety, were it not for the attentive policeman. But we need another squad for Fulton-street. At the intersection of Fulton with Broadway, the crush and crowd of vehicles is positively dangerous. All day long, the crowds moving up and down town are compelled to dodge under horses' heads and climb over carts, to the no small detriment of their apparel and possible danger of their lives. There is only one policeman stationed there, whose duty it is to preserve order among the ever-clashing cartmen and drivers, and who is expected to see that the safety of the pedestrians is not imperiled. We would suggest to those in authority that the task so imposed is too great for one pair of shoulders to carry. Six men would not be too many.

ANOTHER SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.—A laudable movement is now on foot at Fortress Monroe, Va., having for its object the erection of an enduring and honorable monument to the many thousand soldiers who are buried in and about old Camp Hamilton. It is proposed by the board appointed for that purpose to collect the remains together into Hampton Cemetery, where some 2,000 soldier dead already lie buried, and after this labor of love is completed, to erect a suitable memorial, in granite, to the martyrs there sleeping their last sleep. The cost of the monument will not exceed $8,000, and we trust that the necessary funds will be speedily forthcoming. The board is composed of gentlemen well known in army circles for their Christian and humanitarian efforts among the soldiers. By all means, let us have a monument at Fortress Monroe.

CAN THE STATES TAX U. S. BONDS OR BANKS?

Constitutional Law—Decisions of the Supreme Court—States have no Power to Tax Government Securities—Injustice of the Attempt.

THE BEECHES, Saturday, Aug. 5, 1865.

A constitutional lawyer has no difficulty upon this question; but I see in some of the Eastern States an attempt to get up an excitement about it. This is only another example of what we constantly see in all the paths of life, a recurrence of the same ideas, the same scenes, the same questions—all to be gone over again, and determined anew. All the questions in relation to the conflicting powers of taxation by the National and State Governments have been settled by the Supreme Court; but it may be interesting to put the subject in a simple, popular form, and I, therefore, make the following statement:

1. There is a *concurrent power of taxation*, on all the ordinary subjects of property, between the United States and State Governments. There might be, in some cases, a conflict difficult to settle, but for certain other principles.

2. The United States Government have *a priority of payments*, and as the man who owes a tax owes a debt, the United States Government have a right to the prior payment of taxes.

3. The United States Government have a right to the full exercise of all the powers and functions granted by the constitution, *without any interference by the State Governments*. Hence—

4. The Supreme Court has decided (McCULLOUGH *vs.* State of Maryland, WHEATON'S Reports, 4th vol. 316 p.,) that "the State Governments have no right to any of the constitutional means employed by the Government of the Union, to execute its powers. Now, to issue bonds for loans, to charter a national bank, or any number of national banks, are legitimate means to carry out or execute its constitutional powers. The Supreme Court has decided all these points in the most solemn manner; and although the States have repeatedly endeavored to avoid that decision, by indirect means, they have never succeeded, and cannot succeed while the Supreme Court and the National Government do their duty. I am very much surprised that intelligent people should persist in this effort.

Any one can see, that if the Legislature of a State can tax the stocks, banks, currency or means of the United States Government, they can tax indefinitely, till the government has lost all power—self-defence. The national defence requires that the National Government should be able to exercise its constitutional powers to its fullest extent; and the framers of the constitution intended and made the constitution to give that power to the government; hence,

5. In the same case of McCULLOUGH vs. Maryland, the Supreme Court decided—that, although the National Government has limited powers, yet it is supreme within its sphere of action. Hence, too,

6. The Supreme Court has decided, in the case of WESTON vs. The City of Charleston, (2d Peters 449,) that "A tax imposed by a law of any State of the United States, or under the authority of such a law, on stock issued for loans made to the United States, is unconstitutional. This is the case direct in regard to the bonds of the United States Government, and the case of McCULLOUGH vs. Maryland is equally clear in regard to National Banks. Unless the Supreme Court (a most improbable hypothesis) should choose to reverse its own decisions, this is the law, and it must stand.

But, how stands the question on its merits? There is, I admit, a certain right of appeal to the common sense and common justice of mankind. Now, would there be either sense or justice in conceding to the States the power to tax the means and resources of the National Government out of existence? Suppose the Supreme Court had upheld South Carolina and Virginia in such a power, where would have been the need of secession? Rebellion would have been a very unnecessary thing.

But let us turn to the action of the United States Government in regard to the power of taxation, and see if it has not been in the highest degree liberal and equitable. The National Government has *concurrent* power with the States to tax all subjects of property; but, it has *not* taxed lands and homes. This great mass of property, known as real estate, the National Government has left entirely to the State. This was the most natural object of taxation, and the States only appropriated it. A double tax would be vexatious, and the National Government wisely abstained from it—and resorted to the tariff—the excise and transfer stamps. The greater part of the taxation by the National Government is on subjects the State Government could not tax at all. To complain of the National Government, on this score, is to the last degree unjust and unwise.

But, says the Hartford *Times*, why should such a mass of property escape taxation? It does not escape. It was taxed when the loan was made. It is one of the considerations which entered into the contract. The takers of the loans of the government (of whom four out of five own small quantities) loaned their money to the nation at a lower rate of interest than they could have got from individuals. In this there were three leading considerations—the high motives of patriotism, the greater safety of government loans, and the fact that government bonds were not to be taxed. Now, let the State of Connecticut, or the State of New-York, go to taxing these loans, made in perfect reliance on the honor of the government, and you will destroy the credit of the nation. No honest people will permit such an injustice. Nor would it be seriously proposed in the Legislatures if there were not such a profound ignorance of constitutional law, and such a total want of statesmanship, where there ought to be knowledge and wisdom. The mode and subjects of taxation, and the relations of the National and State Governments to the general subject ought to be much more seriously studied. Taxation involves the most complicated questions of government; but we do it all off-hand, as if we were inspired, and set the most common journeymen at the most difficult work; and if they happen to get through with their work without absolutely ruining the nation, we commence a series of laudations, by which the cashier of a bank is elevated to be a great financier, and some empty politician to be an illustrious statesman.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

AMUSEMENTS.

The grateful breezes from the Bay did more to revive the interest of the public in things dramatic, than all the attractions enumerated in our advertising columns. All the houses did well, particularly toward the latter end of the week. Wallack's, with DAN BRYANT, was crowded by an uproariously demonstrative throng of the Minstrel Boy's friends; Niblo's, with the latest Boucicaultism, was overrun nightly; the Broadway, where indecencies and buffooneries ruled for a time, had more than its share of patronage; and the fatuitudes of Winter Garden, where BARNUM holds the reins, were gazed at by an amazed number of all sorts and conditions of men, women and children.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The thirtieth presentation of "Arrah na Pogue" will be given to-night at this theatre. Mr. GLENNY, as *Shaun the Post*, has won his way by conscientious action and careful adherence to the probable, to the very van of Irish actors. Thoroughly effective in every situation, evenly balanced, natural and wholly free from exaggeration, he is entitled to the liberal applause vouchsafed him at each appearance. Miss ORTON improves nightly; could it not be arranged so that we might see more of *Arrah* and less of *Fanny*? The constant exertions of brother WHITTON in the "profession to which he belongs," have produced such pleasant sensations in the managerial strong box, that it has been determined to continue "Arrah" for an indefinite period of time. Every night this week then our stay-at-home club can invite its friends to see the pleasantest Irishism on the boards, while on Saturdays henceforth unaccompanied crinoline can monopolize the seats at the Celtic matinées.

WALLACK—MOSS—BRYANT.—No change here. Mr. WALLACK still climbs the classic Catskills, Mr. Moss still manages the Midsummer retreat, and DAN BRYANT adheres to *Myles-na-Copaleen*, giving his idea of what a quiet Irishman is when tinged with a shade of Afric's heel and toe. One interminable crowd of ready-to-laughers fill the house night after night. They seem to care nothing for anybody nor anything but DANIEL. Let Mr. Moss announce the said DANIEL as the White Knight in a pantomime, everybody would go to see him and laugh—because he is DAN BRYANT; let him be chronicled as among the dead men, and let his encoffined remains be placed in state upon the stage—the same throng would laugh, because he was DAN BRYANT; let him ride a cane across the platform, let him sit looking at the wall, let him sleep peacefully in a stage cot, let him sing an Irish song while he minstrel-like keeps time with his foot, let him dance an Afric dance as none but he can dance, let him sit in the orchestral stall—let him stalk and mouth as *Brutus*, or tower as *Coriolanus*, or sneak as *Uriah Heep*, or befool himself as the *Mummy*—whatever, it makes no difference, the house would be crowded and every one would laugh.

This week, to-night and every night, BOUCICAULT'S "Colleen Bawn," with Mr. D. BRYANT as *Myles*, and the pretty Miss IONE BURKE as the *Colleen*.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM AT THE WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. P. T. BARNUM, whose numerous screeds and various promissory notes fill column after column of the daily and weekly press, and which now comes to us likewise from the other side of the deep, deep sea, keeps open house at the Winter Garden. After passing "the magnificent" at the door, one is ushered into a broad corridor. Seated by the wall first and foremost looms up the same old Nova Scotian long-tudinarian named SWAN—gender feminine, size enormous, appetite great for fresh fish and vegetables. Then skip and hop in oriental garb three festive ladies from "Circassia." These Cassia berries are noted for their capillary attractions, every hair of which sticks up and out like the quills of an outraged porcupine; the very fat girl is also there, and she eats all that the

nall presents of curiosities. On the stage pantomimes and sundry minor dramas please the audience. Master NICOLO trapeses every day, and much pleasure may be derived by looking at them. To-day something truly great is to be presented. The aforementioned SWAN, eight feet high, will appear in pantomime, and it seems to us she will make, cannot fail to make, a tremendous hit.

BLITZ REDIVIVUS.—Signor BLITZ, the renowned, has returned. He has brought with him several hundred canary birds. These birds are wise and segacious, cunning and trained to all sorts of funny things. To-night they will be exhibited at the hall opposite the New-York Hotel, and if they are a tithe as pretty and interesting as they were years ago, our little friends will gain much by visiting them.

ARTEMUS WARD.—This hard-working and greatly written-up individual, whose friends are legion, proposes shortly a series of lectures at Irving Hall. Subject—"Mormon Life, Death and Character, Illustrated by designs on canvas, and explained by A. WARD." Mr. WARD's health is good, his recent illness having confined him to the house just long enough to restore his pristine vigor of intellect and fearful flow of humor.

BULL FROGS.—Mr. FRANK CAHILL, formerly an enterprising newspaper man, more recently a gallant soldier of the republic, has brought from the South a great number of ferocious bull frogs, which he proposes to exhibit. A comic lecture will illustrate the peculiarities of the animals, and at the same time tickle the audience.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—There will be a complimentary benefit given to Mr. COLVILLE to-night at this theatre. FRANK DREW and other first-class attractives are announced.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.—We hear of many promises for Brooklyn entertainment this Fall and Winter. MARETZEK has engaged the Academy for every Thursday night, and will give at least one performance a week, and perhaps two. JARRETT will play there for several weeks. HERMAN and BATEMAN have also engaged the house for a series of performances.

At the Park Theatre, carpenters and painters have done much for the interior, while the indefatigable manager, Mrs. F. B. CONWAY, has improved her brief vacation by engaging a company of more than ordinary excellence. In addition to herself and husband, Mrs. CONWAY will have the services of Mr. and Mrs. BARRETT, Mr. CHIPPENDALE, Mr. DUFF, Mr. DAVIDGE, and perhaps the charming Miss HAWTHORNE. Mr. GABRIEL HARRISON, the projector of the Park Theatre, and one of the most capable actors in the country, will probably play an engagement with his daughter at this theatre. HOOLEY's Minstrel Hall is near completion, and will be one of the finest of the kind extant.

NOTES.

—JOHN BRIGHT, in a note to J. E. FULTON & Co., of Boston, acknowledging the receipt of a volume of "Sermons on Mr. LINCOLN'S Death," says: "I feel much happier now than I did a year ago, for your great war was a great burden on my spirit. I think all men should feel thankful to God that it is ended, and that the main cause of it is ended with it. Henceforth you are a free people, and a great future is opening to you."

—A new church has recently been built in Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y., by Mr. DANIEL DREW, the famous steamboat man of this city, at a cost of $30,000. Doing due homage to the man of means, the good people have placed a marble slab in the front of the church, with the following inscription elegantly carved thereon: "The Daniel Drew Methodist Episcopal Church." Isn't that gratitude with a vengeance?

—Since the dismissal of ISAAC HENDERSON from the office of Navy Agent, that position has been abolished; navy officers and paymasters occupy the place and transact the business. These officers are liable to trial by courts-martial—proceedings more speedy and more sure than our courts of law.

—GOTTSCHALK, who is gradually girdling the earth with his hammered wires, is giving a series of farewell concerts in San Francisco. The Californians think he is great on the pound, but wish he would not spend so much time in getting off his gloves and attitudinizing before the audience.

—Hot corn is sold in great quantities in our streets. The shrill peaky voice which penetrates every crack and corner of Printing House Square about midnight belongs to a little old colored woman; she is at the ontside limit four feet high, and has seen seventy winters.

—The type-setting machine, of which some notice is now being taken, was invented hy a Mr. ALDEN. He is dead, and if any money is made from the invention, it will be enjoyed, as is always the case, not hy the clever hrain which produced it, bnt the lucky chaps who inherit it.

—Major-Gen. B. F. BUTLER will soon publish a reply to the pamphlet of Chaplain HUDSON. The work is now in press. Gen. BUTLER was in Pittsfield on Monday night, and had an interview with many of the pnblic men of Western Massachusetts.

—MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, one of the old settlers of Kings County, formerly Mayor and snbseqnently a silent member of Congress, is announced as a candidate for Mayor at the coming Brooklyn charter election. He was defeated once by ALFRED M. WOOD.

—WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT has purchased the homestead in his native town of Cummington, Hampshire County, Mass., and is refitting it for a Summer residence. He has been spending a part of the Summer there.

—Mr. J. R. THOMAS, a popular singer, has gone to Wales that he may attend professionally a grand festival soon to be held there. Before he left, his friends gave a pleasant dinner in his honor.

—We hear of Prof. AGASSIZ at Rio Janeiro, where he was lecturing on geology. His many friends will be pleased to know that he and his party were well.

—"The Downfall of Richmond or The Assassination of President LINCOLN," is the suggestive title of a four-act drama, now running well in Dundee, Scotland.

—Beautiful crystals are found in the neighborhood of Little Falls, in this State. This village has one of the best newspapers in the interior—the *Journal & Courier*.

—American actors are all the rage abroad. JEFFERSON is to succeed JOHN OWENS at the Adelphi, in London, and will appear in a Boucicaulted version of "Rip Van Winkle."

—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and his brother, ROBERT M., are students at the Georgetown (D. C.) College. The former is said to be an original thinker and an excellent speaker.

—Major-Gen. BURNSIDE, while riding up Broadway in an omnibus the other day, was recognized by some returned soldiers, who cheered him to the echo.

—Miss LUCY SIMMONS (wife of MUZIO) made her debut on the 15th ult. at the San Francisco Opera House, as *Elvira*. Her success was better than was expected.

—Gen. ROBT. POTTER, who has been assigned by Gen. HOOKER to the District of Rhode Island, is a son of Bishop POTTER, recently deceased.

—Major-Gen. BANKS intends to reside permanently in New-Orleans, where he will practice law.

—The tomato is one of the most powerful aperients of tho liver known to our medical masters.

—The compositors made us state the astounding fact that Dr. CONANT had just compiled a version of the New Testament—completed was intended. The New Testament was compiled several years before the eminent scholar first drew his infant hreath.

—ADELINA PATTI's foes are after her with a sharp stick, and the numerous traducers (of course) of the modst STRAKOSCH accuse him of advertising dodges of the grossest kind.

—Col. D'UTASSY, of army and sutler notoriety, is now engaged in the pleasant practice of photography at Delaware Gap.

—WILLIAM COGSWELL, who for several years has been Master Machinist at the navy-yard, has resigned his position.

—MAX MARETZEK rests from his labors on the Staten Island shore; his works will soon become manifested.

—LISZT has come to the very censible conclusion that it is more pleasant, if not more profitable, to compose masses than to read them.

—Major-Gen. MEADE now resides at Jenkingtown, near the North Pennsylvania Rail way.

—Mrs. JOHNSON, wife of the President, has taken up her residence at the White House.

—The health of Secretary SEWARD was vastly improved by his trip to Cape May.

—The *Dunderburg* awaits her machinery; her boilers are in safe and sound.

NEW BOOKS.

THE STORY OF THE GREAT MARCH: DIARY OF GEN. SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN THROUGH GEORGIA AND THE CAROLINAS. By Brevet Major GEORGE WARD NICHOLS, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. SHERMAN. 12mo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

The public have been anxiously looking for a record of Gen. SHERMAN's wonderful march, more complete and enduring than that furnished by the newspapers. The enterprise of Messrs. HARPERS has placed them first in the field, and they offer in the present work the true history of an achievement destined to occupy the pens of historians and military tacticians long after this generation has passed away. The advantages of Major NICHOLS' position were great, and he has made the best use of them in this spirit-stirring narrative. His personal connection with Gen. SHERMAN commenced at the fall of Atlanta, and he served on the staff of the commanding officer for the entire succeeding campaign, which terminated so decidedly and gloriously for the national armies. The work naturally falls into three divisions: I. The March to the Sea; II. The Campaign of the Carolinas; III. The Surrender and the End. The materials from whence it is drawn are the daily journals of the anthor, noted down at the time—whatever might be the circumstances of the command—and consequently preserving the freshness of first impressions of the scenes that passed in ever-shifting panorama—serious, tragic, or comical—before the eyes of the army. Even on another continent the sights that greeted the advancing heroes could hardly be more strange than those presented by the new country, the astonished population—suddenly exposed to the shock of novel influences—and all the circumstances connected with the unexpected blow at the vitals of the Confederacy, the effects of which were seen at once to be fatal to its pretensions. While the great qualities of the commander claim the highest acknowledgment, his penetrating glance that at once pierced the weak spot of the enemy, and the quick, comprehensive mind, fertile in combinations and expedients to take advantage of it—the meed of praise must be shared with his army, a body of men that deserved such a General as they have been favored with, to lead them. The campaign, as a whole, stands alone in history, and was conceived and executed more in the spirit of an antique Roman than that of a modern commander, and its happy results were commensurate with the heroism of the attempt. Maj. NICHOLS' book is illustrated with an excellent military map, showing, at a glance, the route and disposition of each army corps that made up the great moving column. The wood-cut illustrations give some amusing inside views of Southern peculiarities and institutions. An appendix superadds to the personal narrative what may be called the Documentary History of the Campaign, including the official returns and reports of the Commanding Officer, Engineer, Commissary, Quartermaster, &c. To insure the sale of this work a brief account of its contents is all that is necessary, or we are very much mistaken in our idea of the tastes and tendencies of the American people.

THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA DURING THE GREAT REBELLION, &c. By Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States. Second edition revised, corrected and enlarged. 8vo. Washington: PHILP & SOLOMON.

The first edition of this work was published about two years since, but the volume before us is substantially a new undertaking based upon the former, rather than a second edition. By the final close of the war in the interval between the two impressions, the editor has been enabled now to treat the subject with a thoroughness and completeness that the situation of the two contending parties at the period of the first publication of this history did not admit of. The narratives of military enterprise may have a greater charm for the mere general reader, bnt for any one who desires intelligently to understand the course and landmarks of the national policy during the time of the rebellion, this is the book. Here may be found the principles enunciated which nerved the arm of the soldiers, and filled the ranks of the country's army with the choicest of her sons. The legislative enactments, the discussions of the Congress of the United States, and the mandates of the Executive authority, supply the real spirit of history, taken without which the record of military achievements loses its special significance and purpose, and becomes a detail of the triumph of mere physical force. Having access to all the necessary documents, from the position that he occupies, Mr. MCPHERSON has done his work well, and this very official position is a guarantee for the correctness of his labors. A peculiar feature of the history in its present form, consists in the account of relations of various denominations of Christian churches with the State and General Governments, including all the addresses, resolutions, &c., adopted by them, bearing on the subject. Nor will this diversion be considered of small importance when it is considered, in the opinion of many competent to judge, that the secession of the Southern Methodist Church from the main body, may be regarded as the first overt act of the rebellion, from whence most of the following proceedings legitimately flowed. Mr. MCPHERSON'S history now forms a handsome octavo of six hundred and fifty pages, substantially got up, and worthy of a place in all our libraries.

VAN NOSTRAND'S MILITARY PUBLICATIONS. I. The Volunteer Quartermaster, containing a collection and codification of the laws, regulations, rules and practice governing the Quartermasters' Department of the United States Army, and now in force, by Capt. RECLIFF BRINKERHOFF, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, &c. 12mo. New York. II. A Treatise on the Tactical Use of the Three Arms—Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry. By FRANCIS J. LIPPITT, Esq., Colonel, &c. 12mo.

These two works are the latest additions to the collection of books on military subjects that the nation owes to Mr. VAN NOSTRAND. It is not too much to say that a more complete library of books relating to warlike theory and practice may be formed from Mr. VAN NOSTRAND'S publications, mostly issued during the heat and excitement of the rebellion, than the whole military literature of the English language previous to that time could supply. This is a fact so honorable to private enterprise in difficult and dangerous times, that it deserves to be known, and reflected on. The first book mentioned above, by Capt. BRINKERHOFF, is mostly of a technical nature, and will prove of great value to an important class of officers who were previously without any general chart or compass to aid them in the performance of complex and harassing duties. Col. LIPPITT' work is of more general interest, and relates to fundamental principles, on the mastering and proper application of which all military success unquestionably depends. It is too brief to exhaust the subject, but discusses it with spirit and intelligence.

I. NEW LAW BOOKS. I. A Manual upon the Searching of Records and the Preparation of Abstracts of Titles to Real Property; illustrated by references to the Statutes of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas. By MOSKELL E. CURRWN, of the Cincinnati bar. 12mo. cloth. Cincinnati: R. CLARKE & Co.
II. A SUMMARY OF THE LAW OF PARTNERSHIP. By Judge STANLEY MATTHEWS. 12mo. Cincinnati: R. CLARKE & Co.

These two works, from their moderate size and price, seem adapted for general circulation, and show a desire to strip the law of many of its embarrassing technicalities, and to bring its provisions within the knowledge of unprofessional men. So many business men of this region are interested in Western lands, oil wells, mineral property, &c., that a knowledge of the statutory enactments of the different States relative to real estate is now almost essential. This may be found, well and concisely condensed, in Mr. CURWEN'S book.

NINETEEN MONTHS A PRISONER OF WAR; Narrative of Lieut. G. E. SABRE, Second Rhode Island Cavalry, of his experience in the War Prisons and Stockades of Morton, Mobile, Atlanta, Libby, Belle Isle, Andersonville, Macon, Charleston, and Columbia, and his escape to the Union lines. 12 mo. New-York: American News Company.

Few persons engaged in the late war are in possession of so varied an experience of the treatment of prisoners by the enemy as Lieut. SABRE, who as an intelligent and competent witness will be listened to with interest in his account of the suffering endured by himself and his unfortunate companions in captivity. The work is well got up and illustrated, and includes a valuable list of the officers confined at Columbia during the Winter of 1864.

FINANCIAL ECONOMY. BEING AN INQUIRY INTO THE PRESENT STATE OF MONETARY SCIENCE. By JOHN EADIE, A. M. Part I., 12mo. New-York: HOSFORD & KETCHAM.

This work, the first installment of which is now before us, will, when complete, embrace a view of a wide range of questions of vital importance to the well-being of the country. Part one is devoted to a preliminary clearing of the ground by an ample discussion of MONEY—what it is, and in what shapes the idea of currency has been realized among different people, at various times in the world's history. It is dedicated to JAMES GALLATIN, one of our ablest practical financiers, and expresses opinions that he is known to coincide with.

I.—LINCOLN MEMORIAL. The Journey of ABRAHAM LINCOLN from Springfield to Washington in 1861, as President Elect, and from Washington to Springfield in 1865, as President Assassinated. 12mo. Columbus, O.: W. T. COGGESHALL & Co.
II.—LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, SIXTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. Containing his Early History and Political Career, with his Speeches, Messages, Proclamations and other Official Documents, illustrative of his Eventful Administration. By FRANK CROSBY. 12mo. Philadelphia: JOHN E. POTTER.

These works are late contributions to the history of recent events, and show how eagerly the public seeks for information respecting the scenes of transactions that will henceforward be counted among the most thrilling pages of our national history. The book of Mr. CROSBY is a complete compilation of trustworthy and reliable materials, and may be appealed to with confidence as an authority.

THE UNION COMMISSION AND ITS WORK.

Letters from Gens. Fisk and Burnside.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The inclosed letter, just received from Brig.-Gen. CLINTON B. FISK, Assistant Commissioner for the State of Tennessee, contains an official and authenticated statement of the wants of that section of the country, which cannot fail to be of interest to your readers. His statements, you will observe, strongly confirm an editorial of your own, in the paper of the 9th inst., on the need of agricultural implements at the South. I should add, by way of explanation, that this letter was in response to one from us, proffering to him the cooperation of the Union Commission, which is not only providing freedmen and refugees with clothing, but aiding all the people, of whatever rank, condition or color, to procure the means of industry, that they may help themselves. In this work we are constantly receiving the most encouraging testimonials and assurances from the public, one of which, a letter from Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE, I also inclose to you.

Very respectfully yours,
LYMAN ABBOTT,
Gen. Sec. Am. Union Commission.

No. 14 BIBLE HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, TENN., NORTHERN ALABAMA.
NASHVILLE, Tenn. Aug. 5.

Rev. Lyman Abbott, Corresponding Secretary American Union Commission, No. 14 Bible House, New-York:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 24th ult., and have perused with much interest your statement of the character and objects of the American Union Commission.

I am grateful to you, Sir, for your generous tender to myself of hearty cooperation and aid in the work to which I have been assigned. There is much to do, I assure you, and *it needs to be done now.* Every moment of the next six months should be most diligently devoted to beating swords into plow-shares, and bayonets into hoes and sickles. The restoration and encouragement of domestic industry throughout that breadth of territory in the Southern States over which the victorious legions of the Union marched and fought successfully for the restoration of the old flag, is a work worthy of every Christian patriot in the land. It should be the aim of every man North and South, East and West, to make the year 1866 memorable in our history as a nation, for its productive industry. Every foot of arable lands in the cotton States, especially, should be cultivated next year. Fences, teams, farming utensils, seeds, &c., should be provided by the first day of February next. Many of our Southern fellow-citizens who dwelt in the track of the contending armies are now too much impoverished to pay down for their actual necessities, but the majority will be able to pay from their first crops. Others will be objects of generous charity. Careful investigation should precede free distribution.

Help the really needy and worthy, especially those who have small farms. It would be a good thing for the large land-holders to sell out portions of their estates for the purpose of restocking and cultivating the balance, and there is quite a disposition to do that among many of the large planters whose possessions are all gone excepting their naked lands. Many of the stalwart soldiers of the North, and especially of the Northwest, who so lately demonstrated their ability in war on Southern fields, will ere long be marching Southward again, not with rifles and bayonet blades, but with implements of industry, to contribute their labor, capital and enterprise to the establishment of permanent prosperity throughout our Southern borders.

The freedmen are, so far as practicable, to be established in homes of their own. Twenty, thirty or forty acres of land, a mule or two, plows, seeds and hoes, a cabin with his own family therein, a school-house for him and his, near by, and *freedom*, is the picture the late slaves are painting for the future. God grant they may realize all this at no distant day, and let all the people say amen.

Every citizen of the country should labor to promote the interest of all sections of our united land. I know of no better way to do this than by advancing industrial enterprises, and elevating all classes and colors by the dissemination of virtuous intelligence.

It will afford me pleasure, while I remain in my present position, to aid yon in the judicious distribution of your patriotic gifts to the worthy and necessitous, and you are at liberty to command my service at any time.

I am, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,
CLINTON B. FISK, Brig.-Gen., Asst. Com.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Aug. 4, 1865.

Rev. Lyman Abbott, General Secretary American Union Commission:

MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your circular, and beg to express to yon my great happiness at hearing of your organization. It will be followed in its work by the prayers of all the loyal people of the country. Made up, as it is, of the late workers in those two great charities, the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, it cannot fail to do great good.

Sincerely, your friend, A. E. BURNSIDE.

The Coming Opera Season—Max Maretzek—Reply to the Herald.

STATEN ISLAND, Aug. 11.

To the Editor of the New-York Herald:

DEAR SIR: Your editorial in Friday's *Herald* about the artists for the next opera season calls for some explanation, which I hope for the sake of justice you will not withhold from your readers. First of all, I desire to state that no official list of the artists engaged for next season has yet been published, and all that until now has been said or printed about the company is mere guesswork and incorrect. I believe, therefore, that your onslaught on those innocent strangers would have lost nothing of its intended effect if yon had waited till yon really knew who they are. All that I can inform you for the moment is, that more than half of the principal artists engaged for the next season beve already sung in New-York, are established favorites, and the *Herald* has been the most enthusiastic of all the New-York papers in its praise of their merit. I hope they are still the same, believing that the merit of an artist does not change so suddenly as the opinion of the *Herald*. Concerning those who will be new to the New-York public, you state that "*you never heard of them before.*" I beg to ask whether yon have heard of BOSIO, STEFFENONE, LABORDE, MEDORI, CAROZZI, and many others before their arrival in this country? Or have yon perhaps heard of MAZZOLENI, BRIGNOLI, AMONIO, GRAZIANA, BELINI, before their appearance in New-York? Each of them were unknown, but they *came, sang,* and *triumphed!* Perhaps those who will come next season may do the same. Anyhow they are entitled to a fair trial before a damaging verdict is given against them. The pnblic will hear them, and is able to judge for itself.

Abont your remark that "we pay enongh for opera," I beg to state that in London the price for a reserved seat is about $5 in gold, and the best artists you can hear there are precisely those who have come from New-York, where they have been beard for one dollar and a half in paper money. This undeniable fact is the best proof that the public in New-York, even in paying enough, does certainly not pay too much for the opera.

Your censure of my management, and your allusion to the "Bohemians" who, in your opinion, have led me from the right path, reminds me of the old proverb, that people who live in glass houses must not throw stones et other persons; inasmuch as your determined opposition to my management has, to my best knowledge, no other cause and reason than my decision to retain, for last season some favorite artists who have incurred the displeasure of a certain party who seems to have more influence in the columns of the *Herald* than yourself. Therefore, take away first that beam from your own eye before you try to remove the splinters from mine.

Finally, your assertion that I have become useless since I have been successful, and that public opinion shall compel me to leave this country in disgrace, gives me an opportunity to declare publicly that after many years of vicissitudes and hard struggles to establish opera, my real success dates from the day that your opposition began last year; and if ever public opinion should be able to compel any one to leave this country I think the exodus will have to start from the corner of Fulton and Nassan streets.

You may, therefore, continue for a few years more your opposition, and, in return, I will then be ready to make room to any other manager better suited to your taste. A little personal abuse from the *Herald* may even increase my success, and is, therefore, respectfully solicited. Any small favor in that line will be thankfully received by

Yours, truly,
MAX MARETZEK.

About Nova Scotia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Every lover of his country should be ready at all times, and in every place, to speak a good word for it, particularly when, from comparatively little intercourse or other causes, it is but little known.

During my few day's sojourn in your city, where I have met very special attention, I have heard expressions on every side which show clearly that in many minds Nova Scotia is only known as a place supposed to be very Secesh in feeling and as a headquarters for blockade runners. In reference to locality, climate, &c., amusing questions are asked. One gentleman at table inquired what part of Canada Nova Scotia was in; another, whether it was not a frightfully cold region? Generally speaking, there is much ignorance here both as to locality and resources. This is the more surprising as yours are such a reading people, newspapers being in the hands of young and old wherever one casts his eye both morning and evening.

Allow me to say, then, that Nova Scotia is in close proximity to the States, only thirty-six hours' sail from Boston. It possesses a greater variety of resources than, for its area, is possessed by any other country on the face of the earth. Its population is not much over 300,000, but there is room for 3,000,000; and the whole province is intersected by beautiful rivers and harbors, with excellent fisheries. The scenery is magnificent and the climate salubrious, the greatest degree of heat seldom exceeding 81 degrees in the shade, and that heat is almost always tempered by cool breezes off the water. In Winter the thermometer seldom reaches zero, and rarely exceeds 12 degrees below.

Its resources comprise gold, coal, copper, lead, iron, plaster, manganese, building stone of every variety, slate, clay, valuable fisheries, fruit, &c., besides forest productions. The Province owns more shipping, and builds more vessels, than any other place of its size in the world. The soil, where rightly cultivated, is very productive, and there is scarcely any part of the Province where fertilizing matter is not easily obtained.

As a fruit-growing country it excels. Its apples have astonished the Londoners, and carried off prizes at the London horticultural exhibitions. Hundreds of thousands of barrels are sold annually.

The fields for speculation are very inviting. One of the principal gold fields is only eighteen miles from Halifax, the capital of the Province, and close to the railway line. Our coal is also near facilities for ready transportation, and the plaster may be shipped from the banks ont of which it is taken; and so it is with most of the productions. In the fruit sections small rivers enable schooners to run up to the shores of the orchards.

A country with so many advantages has only to be properly known to be appreciated; and our belief is that a few visits of some of your wealthy and fashionable people, who seek relief from business and the hurning heat of Northern cities, would make Nova Scotia as noted in this respect as Saratoga now is.

What is wanted in Nova Scotia is an infusion of the pnblic spirit and capital of your people, and an approximation to the hotel facilities of American cities.

The people are social and kindly. The love of gain which permeated a large class at Halifax during the progress of the war, by blockade-running, created unkind feelings. Many persons there have, we donbt not, cause to regret their connection with blockade-runners, and now, like ourselves, wish for a speedy restoration of the better feeling which animated your people and ours a few years ago.

I remain, very respectfully,
A. J. RITCHIE.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 8, 1865.

Returned Volunteers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed in the columns of one of our dailies (don't remember which) an article stating that the returned volunteers would parade our streets in a body to show themselves to employers as ready for any honest occupation. Now, I would suggest that, as our city seems to be infested with a dangerous class, that these men, being found worthy, and, if consistent with law, should be temporarily, if not wholly, employed as a force to put down the evils existing. The papers are filled with attacks on the quiet citizen, with evident intent of robbery. It strikes me the authorities should afford better protection, else there is bnt little safety. The taxed portion pay smartly for, and should have it. The police do all they can, but they want reinforcement, as the facts show. Should the suggestion thrown ont meet your views, then give it to the authorities.

A GOTHAMITE AND DAILY READER.

THURSDAY, Aug. 10, 1865.

The Congress and the Cumberland.

W. CHESTERFIELD, MASS., Aug. 10, 1865.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

Noticing in the columns of the DAILY TIMES several paragraphs relating to the raising of the United States frigate *Congress*, which convey the impression that it was that vessel which was sunk with her masts standing and flag nailed to the mast, I wish either to correct the impression or else to be relieved from the error myself, an error (if it be one) received on the spot.

Unless I am sadly at fault, it was the *Cumberland* that went down so gallantly, while the *Congress* was burned to the water's edge, and was drifted upon the beach.

BLUE JACKET.

Postal Currency.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why don't merchants send their dirty and dilapidated postal currency to the Post-office for stamps, instead of sending new clean national or legal tender bills. This is the mode in which this currency is most easily redeemed, and dirty bills are not paid ont again, by the government officers.

COPPER.

Soldiers' Monument at Fortress Monroe.

During the war there were nearly four thousand soldiers buried at Fortress Monroe, in and about Camp Hamilton and in neglected cemeteries. Some of these men died at regimental hospitals and at the old Hygeia Hospital, in 1861-2; some were brought there for burial from government transports; others died et the Mill Creek General Hospital in 1862; and many have died at the Chesapeake and Hampton Hospitals, now in existence as divisions of the United States General Hospital at that point.

The cemeteries in which their remains now rest may soon be plowed and the graves leveled; hence, measures should at once be taken to preserve from such desecration, the last resting place of so many true and noble patriots. Christian loyalty and civilization demand it.

It is proposed, with the sanction of the proper authorities of the government, to gather all the bodies of our dead heroes, now lying in old cemeteries and obscure places, into Hampton Hospital Cemetery, already containing about twenty-five hundred graves, of both white and colored soldiers, who have died for their country;—and then and there to erect a monument that will worthily and permanently commemorate the service of those noble men, whose lives were not wasted, but free-will offerings upon the altar of home and country.

To this end, a Monument Board was formed last July, with Dr. ELI MCCLELLAN, U. S. A., as President; Chaplain ROE, of the Hampton Division, as Treasurer, and Chaplain MARSHALL, of the Officers' or Chesapeake Division, as Secretary.

The board is composed, as will be seen by the above paragraph, of men well known in the Army of the Potomac for their humane exertions to save life, soothe the asperities of camp and hospital life, and for their repeated efforts to secure for the soldier privileges and benefits not generally found in the field. They have issued an appeal to the soldiers who have once been patients in the numerous hospitals at Old Point Comfort, for contributions toward the funds necessary for the erection of the proposed monument. Soldiers' hardships and trials make them liberal to relieve the distressed or to honor the dead, and we are glad to learn that the patients and attendants have already contributed over $700 toward the monument fund.

Dr. MCCLELLAN invested the amount in government bonds, so as to enlarge the principal with the accruing interest. Although there are countless appeals to the public for similar purposes in other parts equally worthy, yet we would call attention to this most praiseworthy effort to secure a fitting memorial of the glorious dead who now lie beneath the sands at Point Comfort.

It is the intention of the Fortress Monroe Monument Board, to erect a monument of granite or freestone, that will not crumble in that climate, worth from five to ten thousand dollars. It is desirable that the necessary funds should be forthcoming, to enable the board to fulfill their proposed undertaking, and it is still more desirable that the monument should be a noble one, for Fortress Monroe will always be central in national interest. It has been the pivot on which the loyalty of the North has turned to crush the Southern rebellion. These dead fathers, husbands, sons, brothers, relatives, friends, patriots—all pledges of national life—deepen interest in this historic point, and will render Fortress Monroe a national Mecca, whither thousands of pilgrims will come to pay homage at the shrine of patriotism, and to weep for the heroes who fought bravely, suffered heroically, and who died, that their country might live.

The board make energetic appeals to the general public for contributions. In concluding their circular the board speak earnestly in behalf of their undertaking, as follows:—

"We appeal for help to the relatives of the gallant dead. You live in every State. A Memorial at Fort Monroe will be a record of love to every soldier fallen in the War. You will thus preserve on stone, what you treasure in your hearts—their noble daring; their heroic sacrifices; their home virtues. You can visit their graves in future years with a quiet, though sad satisfaction, and plant thereon the flowers of the most sacred affection.

We appeal for help to the soldiers' friends and the nation's patriots. You rest securely to-day in your business at home, among friends, because the countless homesteads now poor and desolate sent forth, willingly, these brave heroes, praying for their safe return, but ready, if God's will, that their lifeless bodies should form a wall between rebellion and your most sacred rights."

Advantages of the Hudson Watering-Places.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

HASTINGS ON THE HUDSON, Saturday, Aug. 12, 1865.

There seems to be a lack of appreciation upon the part of the fashionable public for this majestic river, so justly the admiration of foreign tourists. Fashionable New-Yorkers swarm about the overcrowded places of resort, and sip their medicated waters in the vain hope that the mythical "Florida Spring of Life" had been invited to flow through tubes like the Croton. The Palisades, rising, seemingly from a bed of green, and crowned with brilliant foliage, the beautiful river at their base, the tiny white sails spreading themselves out to the breeze, the fresh pure country air, and the facility of access to New-York, where everything but pure air can be purchased; magnificent drives; when looking from the carriage one can take in at a view miles of lovely scenery, mountains and vales, castles and cots. Can anything better be desired by tired metropolitans? We have salt water bathing, fishing, boating. Board is as cheap with us as in the city. One can go to his place of business in the morning and return at night, for a trifle. New York markets are open to them, and the morning TIMES is upon their breakfast table.

U. S. ARMY.

A Characteristic Letter from Horace Greeley—His Relations with the Tribune.

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 5, 1865.

Every year somebody thinks it worth while to start the statement that HORACE GREELEY is going to leave the *Tribune*—that the stockholders are about to turn him out, or something of the sort. I believe it was Senator ANTHONY's paper, in Providence, R. I., that first revived the old story this time; bnt it has been repeated, and modified, and enlivened with so many varieties of the lie circumstantial, that at last people began to believe it. Somewhat puzzled, and desirous to know for my personal satisfaction, whether there could possibly be any truth in the story which, if true, was of concern to the journalism of the nation, I wrote over to the veteran, inquiring about it. His reply was so characteristic that I am tempted to betray his confidence by printing it—at the risk of acquiring the unenviable reputation of a betrayer of private correspondence:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 4.

FRIEND REID: Thank you for yours of 3d. Your inquiries are laughable. The facts are these:

We elect an editor of the *Tribune* annually by a stock vote (one hundred shares, one vote each.) Once, many years ago, *two* votes were cast against me for editor—none before nor since.

I have never heard that any stockholder desired my withdrawal from the *Tribune*.

I mean to reduce my work on it at the earliest moment, and have so stated to all who have a right to know. I am overwhelmed with labor. I grow old, and want rest and comfort. My idea is to get somebody else to take the laboring oar, receive the kicks and cuffs, and let me farm a little, fish some, and write when in the spirit. Such is my dream. I hope to realize at least a part of it during the year 1866; bnt I may not till some time later. You know how circumstances control everything.

At present I am writing about an average of two columns per day for the *Tribune*—too much; I mean to write less whenever I can.

That's all I know about the matter. Perhaps they know more at the *Herald* office.

Vol. IL, I grieve to say, does not get on so fast as it should. I have too much other work, a very sick wife, and am not very well myself, and the weather is good for corn and turnips, but bad for history. I hope for improvement in many, if not most respects.

Yours,
(Signed,) HORACE GREELEY.

If to the above it be added that Mr. SINCLAIR, now the publisher and principal stockholder of the *Tribune*, is an intimate friend of Mr. GREELEY's, and by marriage his cousin, and that Mr. GREELEY'S salary has recently been increased one-half, in spite of his protests against it, I fancy there are few who are likely to continue apprehensive that he is to be lost from journalism very soon.

AGATE.

—Rev. Dr. PALMER, of New-Orleans, is celebrated for a sermon he preached there at the beginning of the war, predicting success to the rebellion because slavery was a divine institution. He has since seen the error of his ways and returns from a long exile to preach to his old congregation, as thus reported by the New-Orleans correspondent of the Boston *Post*:

Sunday (Dr. PALMER) frankly told his people that they had all been wrong, and he the "chief of sinners;" that they had been proud and haughty, disobedient, rebellious; that he himself had been humbled before God, and received merited chastisement; that they had all been taught a good lesson of obedience to civil authority, and he hoped it would be filially received by them as the children of Christ, and laid up in their heart of hearts. His address was very touching, and dutifully received by the people, with whom he has great influence, and I have no donbt a man so strong as he, who is thus thoroughly subdued in the faith, has a great and good work before him.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**; is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

During the Process of Teething, Every mother should give her child Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, cures wind colic, and sure to regulate the bowels. Gives rest to the mother and relief and health to the child. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair

will restore Gray Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR, STRENGTHENS and PROMOTES the growth of the weakest hair; stops its falling out in three days; keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious. THE BEST HAIR DRESSING EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. It is recommended and used by the first medical authority. Sold at the drug-stores, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.

I assure all persons the above preparation will do all that is claimed for it.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

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No. 816 BROADWAY.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles celled GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you went the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-hand Safes,

in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

The Red Jacket Bitters are the Safest and mildest stimulant and the best appetizer yet discovered, as all who have used them will testify. They are sold by all druggists and dealers throughout the country.

Electricity Invisibly Connected Protects your doors and windows from burglars; rings your servant's bell, your tea-bell, and coachman's bell.
E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Dr. B. C. Perry, Dematologist, No. 49 Bond-st., wishes to inform the citizens of New-York and vicinity that his office in this city will be closed WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17, at 4 P. M.

It will be reopened MONDAY, Oct. 2.

In the meantime the Doctor can be consulted,

FINANCIAL.

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Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of L. S. office this 5th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 16.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.
Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

PROPOSALS FOR
$1,000,000
MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
OF
$100, $500 and $1,000,
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,
1ST MAY AND 1ST NOVEMBER,
AND WITH PROVISIONS FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

These bonds are the balance of the $3,500,000 of bonds of the company, issued under the first mortgage, and are now offered for the purpose of completing the extension of the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton; and for furnishing coal, freight and passenger cars and engines.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended to Easton, will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Company's Road, now in the course of construction, and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Rail, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton.

These roads will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation, and it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago and the great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in the course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River, at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Phillipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the Company.

The Capital Stock of the Company, amounting to $3,200,000, has all been called in and expended upon the road, which, in addition to the amounts received and to be received from the bonds applied and to be applied to the extension of the present road and the building of the branch road, afford an undoubtedly ample basis for the security of these bonds. This will be evident from the fact that the business of the local road from Newark to Hackettstown has always been sufficient to pay 7 per cent. interest on the money invested in it.

Sealed proposals for these bonds will be received until Tuesday, the 22d August next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any portion. Ten per cent. will be paid at the time of the award of the bids, and ninety per cent. on the delivery of the bonds, which will be ready for delivery at once, or at any time within 30 days, at the option of the bidder. The accrued interest on the bonds will be charged to the date of payment.

The Directors reserve the right to reject any or all of the offers made, but if any bid be accepted all bonds bid for at a higher rate shall be awarded to the bidders at the rate of the lowest bid accepted.

The bonds will be conpon with the right of registration or by surrender of the coupons made transferable on the books of the company, at the pleasure of the holders. Parties making proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, the denomination and price per one hundred dollars.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, New-Jersey, either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

NEVADA MINES.—WE HAVE FOR SALE, absolutely or conditionelly, to give time for personal examination, a large and choice selection of the above mines.

We are also prepared to advence to miners, or others who have valuable claims, money for developing the same.

We have in Nevada two practical surveyors, (State officials,) one experienced practical miner, and one thorough and responsible business man, who will make personal examinations and surveys of mines and report titles, the correctness of all of whose reports we guarantee.

Accurate assays of ores procured at the mines or in this city.

One member of our firm, a resident of Nevada, is now here. We invite the attention of those having or desiring first-class mining property.

CHADWICK, PEASE & CO.,
At the office of Chadwick & Co., Bankers, No. 64 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the tract mortgage deeds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals, (inclosed, Proposals for S. F. Bonds,) addressed to Isaac Livermore, Treasurer of said company, at Boston, will be received until TUESDAY, 15th inst., at noon, for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said company to the value of sixty-seven hundred dollars.

Also, of either First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said company to the value of twenty-three hundred dollars.

I. M. FORBES,
H. H. HUNNEWELL,
N. THAYER,
Trustees.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, August 11, 1865.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON BANK, Corning, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Mercantile Bank, New-York, in such manner as necessary to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

EDWARD HAND, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons on the three years Seven and Three-tenth Notes, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time prior to the 14th inst. Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them, on the 14th inst., after 5 o'clock P. M. Blank schednles will be furnished upon application at the interest Department of this office.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY,
No. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of G. & T. Stevenson, No. 27 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1865, at 12 n'clock M., at which time the election for Trustees to serve the ensuing year will take place.

J. G. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the board.

HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY will pay their SIXTH Quarterly Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, Charles Palmer, Cashier, having tendered his resignation, on account of ill health, O. S. Stevenson was appointed to fill the vacancy.

J. S. HARTSHORNE, Assistant Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

HOTELS.

SPOTSWOOD HOTEL,
RICHMOND, VA.

It having been reported that the Spotswood Hotel had been confiscated and closed, the proprietors deem it proper to assure the public that such is not the case. The house is open, as it has been from its opening day in September, 1860.

The house has been remodeled, renovated, refurnished and put in perfect order throughout, and the traveling public may rest assured of finding as comfortable accommodations with us as can be found in any first-class hotel North or South.

Our friends, patrons and the traveling public generally visiting Richmond, are cordially invited to make their home with us, and no pains will be spared to make them comfortable, as we are pledged to sustain the well-known reputation of the house.

CORKERY & MILLWARD, Proprietors.

AUGUST, 1865.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, sulle a manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway terminal. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES, 16½ hands; warranted sound, kind, and under seven; also, a full bred pony, for ladies' use. For particulars apply to A. T. VAN NEST, No. 120 Chambers-st.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following-named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES and other property:

AT CINCINNATI, O., UNTIL MONDAY, AUG. 28, 12 M.

For the stern-wheel steamboat D. C. Horton, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Meigs, registered 75 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Crook, formerly B. C. Levy, registered 131 tons.
And two (2) wharf-boats, registered 154 and 145 tons.
All of which can be seen at GALLIPOLIS, O., until the day of sale.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at PARKERSBURGH, Va.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at CATLETTSBURGH, Ky.
And the model barges Horace and Capitola, lying at CINCINNATI, O.
All of which can be seen at those places until the day of sale.

AT LOUISVILLE, KY., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30, 12 M., for the

Model barges Charmer, Henry Clay, Woolfolk, Payne No. 5 and B. Norton and for seventeen (17) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at LOUISVILLE, Ky., until the day of sale.
For the side-wheel steamboat D. A. January, registered 700 tons.
Side-wheel steamboat Ohio (wreck.)
Stern-wheel tug-boat T. D. Horner, registered 139 tons.
And thirteen (13) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ALBANY, Ind., until the day of sale.

AT ST. LOUIS, MO., UNTIL TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 12 M.

Side-wheel steamer Antocrat, registered 862 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Izetta, registered 476 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. H. Baldwin, registered 208 tons.
Side-wheel steamer John Raine, registered 620 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Metropolitan, registered 387 tons.
Side-wheel steamer R. C. Wood (formerly the Lonisiana), registered 787 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Nebraska, registered 673 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Baltic, registered 790 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Emma, registered 184 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Victor, registered 60 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alpha, registered 260 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Nick W. Hughes, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel (tow-boat) steamer Newsboy, registered 126 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Silver Lake, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer M. V. Baird, registered 91 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer United States, registered 50 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Echo (sunk).
Stern-wheel steamer Mattie Cahler, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Porter, registered 113 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alone, registered 211 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer J. S. Pringle, registered 218 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Hopkins, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lioness (tow-boat), registered 233 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Carrie Jacobs, registered 156 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Annie Jacobs, registered 206 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lenus, registered 150 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Virginia Barton, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug J. C. Rumsey, registered 60 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Michigan, registered 129 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Huron, registered 128 tons.
Wharf-boat Dearborn, 300 tons.

ALSO,

For the model barges General Sheridan, Keokuk No. 1, Keokuk No. 2, Trenton, St. Louis, Hartford, Anna, Archie, Larimer, William Teil, Frank Dougherty, Duchess, Chantie, Phillips, Vulcan No. 1, Vulcan No. 2, Vulcan No. 3, Vulcan No. 4, Vulcan No. 5, Vulcan No. 6, Vulcan No. 7, Rosa, Glendale, Rowena, J. C. Gault, Bob Grier, Dan. Daley, Ed. Kline, Sosie, Jessie, Gilmore, Southerner, Guthrie, C. J. Caffrey, Ben. Gerrish, Cartwright, and burnt wrecks of Guthrie, Haight and Hercules.
And seven (7) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at ST. LOUIS, Mo., until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 300 tons; wharf-boat, (J. C. Irwin,) 148 tons; seventy-seven (77) gunwale barges; model barges Emma, Fanny, Adam Spronle, Laura and Roanoke; six (6) coal boats; one (1) yawl boat; four (4) skiffs and two (2) small data.
All of which can be seen at CAIRO, ILLINOIS, until the day of sale.
Also, stern-wheel steamer Lne Eaves, registered 50 tons; model barges Watstrelitz, Westmoreland, Roanoke, Josephine, and [illegible] 9; and three (3) hos barges.
All of which can be seen at EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, until the day of sale.
Also, screw tug Little Giant, registered 53 tons; and six (6) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 426 tons; one (1) gunwale barge, and two (2) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at HELENA, ARKANSAS, until the day of sale.
Also, wharf-boat H. R. W. Hill, 800 tons; wharf-boat Michigan, 137 tons; wharf-boat Chancellor, 385 tons; five (5) gunwale barges, and one (1) coal-boat.
All of which can be seen at the MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river Transportation, at the points designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payment to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Brevet Col. Arthur Edwards, A. Q. M., St. Louis, Mo.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for steamers, barges, and other property at Chattanooga," "Bureau of Rail and River Transportation," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Payment to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

ALSO,

For the model barges Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registered 62 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 338 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 300 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 557 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 780 tons.
Side-wheel steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 267 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 260 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 482 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 392 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulton, No. 2, registered 118 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col. Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 324 tons.
Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug (no name and now building.)
Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 116 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kapper, registered 81 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 104 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbay.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT. 12, 12 M., FOR THE

Side-wheel steamer Jeanie Hill, registered 783 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 466 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 621 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 361 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Jeffersville, registered 503 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers, registered 348 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. S. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 95 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ford; canal-boat Golden Era; canal-boat (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.
All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river Transportation at the point designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brig.-Gen., and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following-named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 12 M., for the

Side-wheel steamer Davenport, (ferry-boat) registered 159 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Convoy, No. 2, registered 111 tons.
Which can be seen at LITTLE ROCK, ARK., until the day of sale.

AT VICKSBURGH, MISS., UNTIL FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 12 M., for

Screw-tug Belle Darlington, registered 84 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 796 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 767 tons.
Model barges Porter Rhodes and George B. McClane.
Nine (9) gunwale-barges.
Forty (40) coal-boats.
One (1) yawl and one (1) floating-dock.
All of which can be seen at VICKSBURGH, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 12 M., for

One wharf-boat, 700 tons.
Model barge Mollie.
Five (5) gunwale-barges.
Three (3) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the

Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.

ALSO, for the

Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registered 62 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 338 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 300 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 557 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 780 tons.
Side-wheel steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 267 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 260 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 482 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 392 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulton, No. 2, registered 118 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col. Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 324 tons.
Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug (no name and now building.)
Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 116 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kapper, registered 81 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 104 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbay.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river Transportation, at the points designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brig.-Gen., and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, BARGES, AND SHIP-YARD.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Bureau of Rail and River Transportation), at Washington, D. C., until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the following-named steamboats, barges, and other property:

Side-wheel steamer Grant, registered tonnage, 199 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Bayside, registered tonnage, 204 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Thomas, registered tonnage, 140 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Sherman, registered tonnage, 140 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Waahatchie, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Knoxville, registered tonnage, 86 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Dunbar, (wreck,) registered tonnage, — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kingston, registered tonnage, 85 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kenesaw, registered tonnage, 166 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Bridgeport, registered tonnage, 184 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Holston, registered tonnage, 86 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Missionary, registered tonnage, 115 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Chattanooga, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Atlanta, registered tonnage, 221 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Resaca, registered tonnage, 192 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Lookout, registered tonnage, 173 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Stone River, registered tonnage, 214 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Clinch, registered tonnage, — tons.
Also, seven (7) gunwale barges.
One row-boat, and one model barge.

All of which can be seen at Chattanooga, Tenn., at any time prior to the day of sale.

Also, for the buildings, ways, stationary machinery and appurtenances in the United States ship-building yard at Chattanooga.

A full description of which can be seen at the offices of the Quartermasters of Transportation at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis and Chattanooga.

Proposals are invited for each boat or barge separately; the name of the boat or description of the barge to be designated in the proposal.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Brevet Col. Arthur Edwards, A. Q. M., St. Louis, Mo.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for steamers, barges, and other property at Chattanooga," "Bureau of Rail and River Transportation," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Payment to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

ALSO.

For the model barges Generel Sheridan, Keokuk No. 1, Keokuk No. 2, Trenton, St. Louis, Hartford, Anna, Archie, Larimer, William Teil, Frank Dougherty, Duchess, Chantie, Phillips, Vulcan No. 1, Vulcan No. 2, Vulcan No. 3, Vulcan No. 4, Vulcan No. 5, Vulcan No. 6, Vulcan No. 7, Rosa, Glendale, Rowena, J. C. Gault, Bob Grier, Dan. Daley, Ed. Kline, Sosie, Jessie, Gilmore, Southerner, Guthrie, C. J. Caffrey, Ben. Gerrish, Cartwright, and burnt wrecks of Guthrie, Haight and Hercules.
And seven (7) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at ST. LOUIS, Mo., until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 300 tons; wharf-boat, (J. C. Irwin,) 148 tons; seventy-seven (77) gunwale barges; model barges Emma, Fanny, Adam Spronle, Laura and Roanoke; six (6)

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 227 and 229 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MADAME C. MEARS
will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 35th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 667, 669, 671 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President.

MRS. JOHN LORD'S FAMILY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, CONN., will reopen Sept. 15.
Circulars forwarded on application.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,
No. 161 5th-av., Corner 22d-st., New-York.
Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical chemistry, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.
All modern languages taught and spoken.
A preparatory class connected with the institution.
Commencement first MONDAY in September.
For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32 Station H, Yorkville, New-York.

WILLISTON SEMINARY,
EAST HAMPTON, MASS.
The Fall term commences WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, and continues thirteen weeks. A large corps of teachers is employed, both in the classical and the English departments, and unsurpassed advantages are afforded to young men preparing either for college or for business life. A large and well-furnished gymnasium has just been completed, and, under the direction of a competent teacher, offers superior advantages for physical culture. For particulars or catalogues address MARSHALL HENSHAW, LL. D., Principal; or Rev. S. T. SEELYE, D. D., Secretary.
EAST HAMPTON, July 24, 1865.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 14 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 14 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE
Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000; 16 instructors. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 253 Madison avenue, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 27th.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
"Under Mr. HAZELTINE'S superintendence, it is already taking high rank."—"*Tribune*," *N. Y. Observer*, July 13, 1865. C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
WATERBURY, CONN.
A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A boarding-school for Boys,
16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.
Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
Flushing, L. I.
Boarding-school for boys.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY
Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 13, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKE and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 60 miles south of New-York City. Special attention is given to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting and French. The Winter Session begins September 18. For catalogues address the Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MISS KENNEDY'S FRENCH AND ENGlish boarding and day school, for young ladies, No. 41 West 18th-st., New-York, will reopen on the 20th of September. Miss KENNEDY receives a very limited number of boarding pupils, who are under her own supervision, and have every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address as above.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4. Large shaded playgrounds, and facilities for obtaining a thorough academic education, English and classical. Address E. T. MACK, Principal.
FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1865.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, Beekman Hill, No. 215 East 50th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENglish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 111 Orford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11. This school, whereto hundred pupils have been admitted last year, is wanting in none of the improvements of a well conducted institution.

THE MISSES HOWLAND WILL REOPEN their English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 36th-st., Murray Hill, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Miss HOWLAND will be at home on and after Sept. 11. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—Boys will be fitted for college or business; Fall term will commence Sept. 12. For particulars, address the principal, W. O. GINN.
STAMFORD, Conn., August, 1865.

BOARDING-SCHOOL IN FISHKILL.—A very pleasant village, near the Hudson River. The address at Clark & Maynard's, No. 6 Barclay-st., previously to Aug. 13. Rev. W. PECK.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 259 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

AMENIA FEMALE SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. SIDNEY P. YORK, A. M., Principal. First-class institution for young ladies. Fall session of twenty weeks opens Sept. 7. For circulars or rooms, address G. W. CENTER.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS' ENGLISH, French, German and Hebrew Institute for young ladies will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6. Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

NO. 174 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—The Misses PALACHE will reopen their French and English boarding and day school on MONDAY, 11th September.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. YOUNG'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.
Will re-open, Sept. 4.

PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE.
No. 819 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.
Book-keeping, writing and arithmetic taught upon the basis of twenty years' experience in actual business, by VOGELSDORFF, an experienced teacher, who has fitted hundreds in this city for very remunerative positions.

THE MRS. AUBERT'S
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 236 East 13th-st. (Old No. 146,)
will be reopened THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

ANNOUNCEMENT. — GOLDSMITH'S INSTITUTE, No. 756 Broadway. Specialties—Penmanship and Bookkeeping. All may secure their Fall lessons at the half-prices of the Summer term, by entering their names this month. The Fall prices will positively be resumed Sept. 1.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. In charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will re-open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Terms, $60 per quarter. For circulars apply to Mr. J. H. Fonda, American Exchange Bank, No. 38 Wall-st., N. Y.; James M. Bates, No. 146 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway.

N. A. LESPINASSE, FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and King's Bridge Road, Fort Washington; French is the language of the school; English, Spanish, German, classics, commercial studies and higher mathematics. Reopens Sept. 10th. Circulars, No. 913 Broadway, drug-store, 701 Broadway, music store.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 659 Broadway, gives special attention to preparing young men practically for good positions in stores, offices or banks. They learn manly, business habits, become quick at figures, rapid business writers and practical book-keepers.

THE STOCKBRIDGE ENGLISH AND French Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 20. Young ladies are also received for a thorough course of musical instruction alone. For circulars, &c., apply to Dr. F. WELTER, Stockbridge, Mass.

AT PAINE'S, NO. 62 BOWERY, BUSINESS men, merchants, returning soldiers, teachers and pupils, receive special instruction in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, algebra, grammar, &c., by the lesson, month or quarter.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN WHO has been a teacher in France, Germany, England and Belgium, and for the last 13 years in New-York, and who, as to scholarship and efficiency of tuition, trusts that he can compete with the most excellent, wishes to meet with one or two young men of good habits, and anxious thoroughly to acquire a full knowledge of French, Latin, English Grammar, (in which so many remain deficient,) History, Geography, also German and Greek if required. A man of means never should send his adult children to school, where numbers and money-making is the only ambition. The Professor expects a fair compensation. For further particulars address S. O. S., care of Tho. Flammé, Esq., 14 Waverley-place.

ALL TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S" Application Form. Experienced Teachers are in great demand, specially for *Music*, French, Drawing, Classics, Mathematics and Military Drill. ALL WHO WANT GOOD TEACHERS will find best possible facilities for being suited at American School Institute's offices. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York. Philadelphia Office: 512 Arch-st.; Western Office: Chicago, Illinois.

A GENTLEMAN OF TEN YEARS' EXperience as head-teacher in first-class military and collegiate schools, a thorough disciplinarian and instructor in the classics, mathematics and vocal music, desires a suitable situation. Highest testimonials shewn from last employer. Call on, or address, A. M., No. 56, Carroll-st., Brooklyn.

TEACHERS WANTED THROUGHOUT the country for supplying schools and academies with Principals and Assistants. N. B.—Address all applications for teachers to the "National Teachers' Institute, No. 498 Broadway, N. Y." For further particulars, see *Times* of Aug. 11, and *Tribune*, Aug. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION, EITHER IN FAMILY or seminary, by a lady qualified to teach the English branches, pencil drawing, French and music, (piano;) good references. Address Miss J., Box C, Albany Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDucate children in various elementary studies and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A TEACHER IN THE COMMERcial Department at the Hudson River Institute. Address ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

PLAINFIELD.—FARM OF SIXTY ACRES, with crops and stock. Splendid apple, pear and peach orchard in bearing; an abundance of small fruit; two houses, one large and nearly new, situated in a grove of large forest trees, the other a cottage; within fifteen minutes' ride on a fine road from depot. Price for all $2,000. Terms easy. Address GEO. A. MARSH, Plainfield, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE—AT BLACK POINT, Shrewsbury River, N. J., opposite the Highlands of Neversink; 110 acres, two houses, with necessary outbuildings, stock, &c. Easy of access by steamboat and railroad, and well adapted to the raising of early truck, or could be advantageously divided into villa sites. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. M. L. PARKER, on the premises, or to W. L. TYSON, foot of 7th-st., East River.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

SEVENTY-FIVE FARMS IN NEW-JERSEY, and as many houses and lots in and near Rahway, N. J. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J. Descriptions given by N. D. Chase, corner of Broadway and Dey sts., first floor.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—PRICE $1,800; one for $2,500; also two brick houses, two-story, basement, sub-cellar, gas, water, marble mantels, &c., for $3,500 each: terms easy. Apply to B. BANKS, 18th-st., third house above 5th-av., South Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Located at Fordham, Westchester County, ten minutes walk from the depot; house 50 feet square, desirable for a school or private residence; 3 acres of ground. Apply to the owner, No. 4 Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. 159 West 38th-st., in fine order, and a genteel family residence; price $9,000; possession this Fall. S. W. BENEDICT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TEN TENEment houses in the Fifteenth Ward. Apply to J. JOHNSON, No. 60 Bleecker-st.

TO LET.

PIER NO. 3 NORTH RIVER.
To be let on lease, for term of years. Apply on the Pier to
B. J. SPALDING, Agent.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
2 10x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 723 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS three-story, brown stone house in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Apply to M. SCHEVERRIA & CO., No. 20 Beaver-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED.—WANTED A small farm or country seat on Long Island Sound, between New-Rochelle and Bridgeport; from 6 to 25 acres; good land in close proximity to the water; houses furnished preferred. Address, Box No. 1463 New-York Post-Office, stating full particulars, price, &c., as the advertiser has no time to visit places indefinitely described. Buildings must be good and modern in style and improvement.

WANTED—TO LEASE, POSSESSION IN NOvember, a moderately-sized unfurnished cottage house, suitable for a Summer and Winter residence, on the line of the Hudson River Railroad, not over forty minutes from 30th-st.; neighborhood of Audubon Park or Fort Washington preferred. Address Box No. 5,454 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A HOUSE in New-York or vicinity; water and gas necessary; rent not to exceed $600; possession as soon as possible. Address, for one week, L. B. S., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A CONVENIENT RESIdence, suitable for Summer and Winter, in some pleasant town within 25 or 30 miles of the city. Address or apply at No. 247 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 19.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH board, to let to a family now or from Sept. 1; location in 32d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.
Address W. D., Station G, New-York.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 138 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.
Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ON MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY—A PHYsiological and Medical Essay, of great value to persons of feeble health. Just published, and sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia. Peon.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line
FOR
BOSTON.
The Neptune Line of Steamers,
Tri-Weekly,
FOR BOSTON, DIRECT,
VIA
LONG ISLAND SOUND.
COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,)
NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,
2,000 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
One of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS
METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,
1,500 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
will shortly follow, forming a daily line.
The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug 5.
No charge for wharfage in Boston.
Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, end of Central Wharf.
ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent,
Pier No. 27 North River.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,320	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,676	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplit.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
ERIN.....SATURDAY, Aug. 12
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,
and taking passengers for London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen.
The first-class steamship
CIRCASSIAN,
Capt. ED. CAVENDY, formerly of steamer *Washington*, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River on
SATURDAY, Aug. 19.
First Cabin.....$100 00
Second Cabin.....55 00
Steerage.....32 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
An experienced surgeon on board.
Vessel not accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.,
or to RUGER BROTHERS, Broke.s for the line, No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
KANGAROO.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 16
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 19
CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 23
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 26
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	155	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 45 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
Aug. 16.....COSTA RICA.....WILSON,
(Connecting at Panama with Colorado.)
Sept. 1.....NEW-YORK.....TINKLEPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 6 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.—REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.
First class, $175. Second class, $150. Third class, $100.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, from Pier No. 29 North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWARD, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at noon; on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low prices, for these two trips only.
For passage apply at the office of the
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
No. 177 West-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
First-class passage.....$35
The new and first-class steamship CHASE,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway, New-York.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.
The new, elegant and fast steamship VARUNA, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR MOBILE, ALA.
The fast A No. 1 steamship FLAMBEAU, will leave for the above port on WEDNESDAY, 23d of August; has superior accommodations for passengers, and will land her freight on the wharf at Mobile without lighterage.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA, E. HOWES, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16, and the EVENING STAR, L. C. WIMPENNY, Commander, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer UORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 9th September, SATURDAY, 7th October.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
☞ No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE—SEMI-WEEKLY.
The first-class United States mail steamships
CONSTITUTION, Capt. CRIKELMAN;
NEVADA, Capt. CARPENTER;
UNITED STATES, Capt. SHORE;
AMERICA, Capt. LINDT.
The CONSTITUTION
will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to WAKEMAN, GOODIN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway.
The NEVADA will follow SATURDAY, Aug. 19.
Agents in Savannah, BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
WEEKLY LINE.
The new and splendid side-wheel steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, J. B. BAKER, Commander, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 36 North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for a limited number of passengers, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
The ATLANTA follows, leaving here on the 26th.
Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
The new and elegant steamship TWILIGHT is now receiving freight at pier No. 36, North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, August 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Aug. 31.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship METEOR, Capt. KEMBLE, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
The FUNG SHUEY will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 19.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. 1865.
One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PEROROR, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise to GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland; J. L. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 122 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt., Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cossens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS COMMELL, Capt. DAVID ARMEY, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyeck, Sing Sing, Ifaverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

STEAMBOAT TO CHARTER.—THE PASsenger steamboat TAMINEND, 300 tons burden, speed 14 miles an hour, well furnished and in complete order. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, 11 Murray-st.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD. \ NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and at 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River,

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

Lothario Under Arrest—A Curious Narrative.

WOMEN FASCINATED AND A WIFE IN PURSUIT.

Yesterday's TIMES, in compliance with the request of Police Inspector DILKS, omitted an interesting story which came to light at Jefferson Market Police Court on Saturday, and now, in putting the facts into print, the TIMES obeys the mandate of a lady and observes strict silence concerning her name, lest its publication should pain innocent persons. The narrative, which properly embraces many persons, of both obscurity and distinction, is as follows:

About fifteen years ago one G——, the petted son of a millionaire, a young man who had been trained in one of our best educational institutions, and who then held a desirable position in a department at Washington City, wooed and won the beautiful and accomplished niece of an Ex-President of the United States. The couple lived happily ten years or more, and then the wife learned, to her profound shame and sorrow, that G—— had become enamored of a captivating operatic artist whose brother has since won a Brigadier-General's star, and who is known in Brooklyn as a gentleman of fortune and roaring good fellow. It soon became painfully evident to the wife that her husband was lavishing a large share of his income upon the object of his illicit affection, and Mrs. G——, after vainly appealing to her husband, made the truth known to his opulent father. But even here she failed to exercise a wife's proper influence over the wayward husband; for he scoffed his father's threat that he should be disinherited if he persisted in neglecting his family; and G—— went on thenceforward as though no one were depending upon him, until he exhausted his father's patience and actually was disinherited. The father died about three years ago, and cut him off with a shilling.

G—— pursued not only the syren of the sock and buskin, but strange political guides also, making certain of Baltimore's bitterest Secessionists his boon companions, and the result was that he soon gained admission to the Old Capitol Prison, with permission to remain there two years. Precisely what his offence was does not appear. He served his time, and upon his release, in May last, bade his family a hurried adieu and fled to Canada. Here, having advertised matrimonially in a Montreal journal, representing himself to be a young man of fortune and good breeding, he engaged several young women in correspondence, and after much dallying secured an interview with Mrs. EMILY FLORENCE ELLIOTT, of Niagara, Canada West, a young woman who had been well educated, but unequally and unhappily mated.

Mrs. ELLIOTT, who is an engaging lady of twenty-three, having been compelled by her parents to marry Major FITZGERALD, of the British army, a person who is twice her age, did not make his home attractive; and when he returned to England he left her behind to dwell with her parents; and in her initial interview with G—— in front of Trinity Church in Montreal, she frankly said that the laws would not permit her again to marry, and then related, without reserve, her history. Other interviews, subsequently, resulted in an elopement. The couple first went to Saratoga, thence to Clifton, N. J., and thence to the Lafarge Hotel, and in all these places were known as husband and wife. At the Lafarge, however, G—— having tired of his new conquest, adopted a ruse to rid himself of her, and caused her luggage only to be taken into the house, while the expressman took his to No. 107 Waverley-place. Here he left her on the morning of the 2d inst., saying that his partner in Philadelphia had failed, and that he must go thither to arrange for a settlement of the business; and when he had gone Mrs. ELLIOTT found a letter in her room, containing $20, to pay her expenses back to Montreal.

Mrs. ELLIOTT at once packed off to Philadelphia, instead of returning to Canada, and there, striving in vain to obtain information of G—— in any other quarter, she applied to Mayor HENRY. It appears that she had ascertained, while cohabiting with G——, that he was in correspondence with several ladies, in Philadelphia and elsewhere, and she mentioned this circumstance to Mayor HENRY. Hearing which, it occurred to the Mayor that by intercepting his correspondence his whereabouts might be learned. The Postmaster of Philadelphia readily seconded Mayor HENRY, and from a letter addressed to G—— by one of his feminine correspondents it was found that he was not in Philadelphia, but in New-York, and that his address here was the Union-square Post-office, at No. 831 Broadway. This information gained, Mayor HENRY gave Mrs. ELLIOTT a letter of introduction to Sergt. JOHN S. YOUNG, of our Detective Police, and hither, again, Mrs. ELLIOTT came.

Chief Detective YOUNG bade her go to the Union Square Post-office, and in Mr. GODFREY's private room await the appearance of G——. She did so, and had not long to wait; for within an hour of her entering the office G—— appeared, and she instantly confronted him. A thousand apologies were made by G——, who said that he had missed Mrs. ELLIOTT, and, supposing that she had gone to Canada, had written to her there. The couple now went to No. 872 Broadway, and that house is at present the lady's place of abode.

During all this time Mrs. G——, having heard something of her husband's doings, and having set out to find him, and, if possible, bring him back to his old allegiance, had been pursuing him. She went to Montreal, to Niagara, to Saratoga, and at length, driven almost to despair, she applied to Inspector JAMES LEONARD, at Police Headquarters, and told him of her wrongs and her resolution. The humane inspector was ready to aid her as far as lay in his power; but he could do nothing further, on Friday night, than advise her to make an affidavit in the morning, before Mr. GEORGE KALLOCK, at the office of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, complaining of her husband for abandonment.

Detective Officer TIMOTHY GOLDEN accompanied Mrs. G—— to Mr. KALLOCK's office and thence to Jefferson Market Police Court, and the proper affidavits and warrant for arrest having been made, the officer took a minute description of the husband, and, bidding Mrs. G. adieu, went in search of G. He was not at home, but had gone out with Mrs. ELLIOTT, to walk in Union-square. Thither Detective GOLDEN went, and there he apprehended G——, at about eight o'clock on Saturday evening, and thence he took his prisoner to Police Headquarters, notwithstanding the vehement remonstrances of Mrs. ELLIOTT.

It was understood, on Saturday evening, that Mrs. ELLIOTT and G—— had been married; and the injured wife, having been driven to desperation, had resolved upon pressing a charge of bigamy, and it was with this understanding that the authorities preserved silence on Saturday, lest Mrs. ELLIOTT should fly from the city and thus render it impossible to establish the charge. But yesterday morning, when Mrs. ELLIOTT appeared before Justice LEDWITH, accompanied by Superintendent KENNEDY, she made oath that the nuptial ceremony had not been performed between herself and G——, and added that if he were her husband, she would, to save him, swear that he was not. Thus all hope of making a case of bigamy against G—— fell to the ground, and Justice LEDWITH committed him for abandonment, requiring him to find $500 bail to appear for trial at the Court of Special Sessions. Thereupon G—— was remanded to Police Headquarters, and last evening, all the arrests in the case having been completed, Inspector CARPENTER unsealed the lips of Detective GOLDEN.

We have neither the space nor the heart to undertake a description of the meeting of the two ladies in the private examination room at Jefferson Market Police Court. It was a scene which at one time the officers of the Court feared might result in a tragedy. The real wife, pale and haggard, suffering under that intense grief which refuses to yield a tear of relief, measured her words, but put them firmly, demanding of her husband whether she were his wife; whether she had been ever faithful and kind, and whether she had given him cause to abandon her; and the penitent sinner confessed in presence of his *enciente* victim, whose indignation knew no bounds.

Both ladies are in town without a dime; but the real wife has a diamond ring which cost $1,100, and this Mr. HALLADAY, of Westchester, will purchase to-day.

G—— appears to have established the closest relations with many women, and among their number, it is said, is one Mrs. WILLIAMS, of Cincinnati, who sold out her boarding-house with the intention of linking her fortunes with his; and among his letters is one, replying to his application for money, from a young lady attendant of a photograph gallery at Niagara Falls, saying that she has no money but is willing to send him a box of jewels, which he can pledge for money, and begging him not to sell the lot outright, as many of them are keepsakes.

It is possible that a settlement may be effected to-day, and that G—— may be released, under a promise to go home to Washington with his wife and henceforward conduct himself as a faithful husband.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner HESLEWOOD yesterday held an inquest on the body of a young man which was found floating off Staten Island. He was about twenty years of age, five feet seven inches high, had been in the water four or five days, had light sandy hair, no beard or whiskers, medium build, no marks upon the body by which he could be identified. Had marks of violence about head and face. Drs. SWINBURN and BURDETT held a *post-mortem* examination. Had on a white muslin shirt, dark twilled vest, dark plaid pants, linen duster, buckled gaiter boots, cotton socks, linen collar attached to shirt. On his person was found some Brooklyn ferry-tickets, (Union Ferry Company's,) a ten cent novel called "Old Hall Williams," and numerous other small articles. Any further information can be had by applying to Coroner ROBERT HESLEWOOD, Tomkinsville, Quarantine Landing, Staten Island. The Jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death by violence, at the hands of some person or persons unknown.

DEATH OF HON. JAMES M. MURRAY.—The Hon. JAMES M. MURRAY, of this city, died Saturday morning, while on a visit to Staten Island. Mr. Murray was long and favorably known in political circles, in which he took a somewhat prominent part, and was universally esteemed as a gentleman of sound intelligence and decided ability. Mr. MURRAY was for nearly twenty years clerk of the Jefferson Market Police Court, and the nominee of his party (Republican) for Police-Justice on one or two occasions. He was also President of the Pioneer Henry Clay Club of this city. Mr. MURRAY was 51 years of age, and leaves a bereaved widow and large family. Co-incidental with his death, is the demise of his aged mother, who died only a few hours previous to the death of her son. Funeral of mother and son takes place to day at Kreischerville Church, Staten Island.—*Mercury.*

PRIZE-FIGHTERS DISTURBED.—At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning a party of Mackerelville youths landed on Ward's Island and commenced preparations for a prize-fight. They were ordered off the island by Mr. SHERIHAN, one of the keepers, and instead of departing they assaulted him and beat him off; but before daybreak, observing Captain HUTCHINGS and Sergeant HICKS and MCILWAINE, whom the police telegraph had summoned to the scene, they scampered without fighting a single round. The officers were unable to make any arrests.

DROWNED.—On Saturday evening an unknown man was accidentally drowned while bathing in the East River at the foot of Grand-street. The body was not recovered. The unknown's garments, consisting of brown coat and pantaloons striped with black, drab felt hat, and common shirt and boots, were taken to the Thirteenth Ward Police-station.

THE ARROW DISASTER.—The inquest on the body of Mr. WESTLAKE, who lost his life by the explosion on the steamboat *Arrow*, will be commenced by Coroner LYNCH, this morning. A large number of witnesses have been subpœned, and considerable evidence will be taken.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Saturday morning, about 2:30 o'clock, WILLIAM A. BROOKS, a colored man, who lived at No. 190 Church-street, died suddenly in a dance-house, of congestion of the lungs. An inquest was held by Coroner WILDEY.

COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.—Spurious three dollar notes, purporting to have been uttered by the Citizens' Bank, of Pittsburgh, Penn., were reported by police telegraph on Saturday evening.

NEW-JERSEY.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE—SUPPOSED MURDER OF A FEMALE AT THE ELYSIAN FIELDS.—A story has gained currency that an unknown woman was seen lying dead at the Elysian Fields on Saturday morning, her face and clothing covered with blood, and that a short time thereafter the body had disappeared in a very mysterious manner, the supposition being that it had been thrown into the North River and washed away by the tide. It appears that a lady residing in Hoboken, who was in the habit of taking an early morning walk with her children in the Elysian Fields, discovered the unknown woman lying on the grass, to all appearances dead, her face clotted with blood, and her garments torn and disarranged. The lady, in considerable alarm, returned to the city and reported the fact, but upon persons repairing to the fields, no bloody woman, either dead or alive, was to be found. Another report is to the effect that a gentleman, while walking along the fields discovered the woman lying upon the ground, her face covered with gore, and her clothing torn and in disorder. As the gentleman was about examining to ascertain to what extent the insensible woman was injured, three ruffianly-looking fellows came up, and, not liking their actions, left, for assistance, but on returning no trace of the woman could be found, and the supposition was that the three men had previously violated her person, and subsequently threw her in the river to avoid detection. The matter coming to the knowledge of Coroner AVERILL, that gentleman instituted an inquiry, when he learned that a woman had been found lying insensible, in the condition above stated, but no further facts or trace of her could be learned. His theory is that the woman was a disreputable character, and had had a drunken fight with some of her companions, after which she had been overcome by the liquor she had drank, and had laid in a stupefied state on the ground over night, and had left after having been discovered by the parties above-mentioned. The affair at present is a mysterious one, and should be fully investigated.

ROBBERY AT A BOARDING-HOUSE.—A young man named BENJAMIN THOMPSON, who boards at No. 17 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, was arrested at noon yesterday, by Officer JOURDON, charged with having stolen a valise containing clothing and money, valued at $140, from Mrs. M. CAMPBELL, who boards at the same house. The accused was locked up to await an examination.

LARCENY ON SHIPBOARD.—GEORGE SMITH was arrested, yesterday afternoon, by FRANCIS GOODWIN, charged with having stolen three woolen blankets, valued at $21, from the hospital-ship *Cosmopolitan*. The property was found in his possession. The prisoner was committed for examination before the Recorder of Jersey City to-day.

ATTEMPT TO STAB.—A man named ROBERT OGILVIE was arrested, yesterday afternoon, by Officer VALADE, of the Jersey City Police, charged with having attempted to stab a man named WHITE. The accused gave bonds to appear for examination to-day.

Williamsburgh.

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS FROM BLACKWELL'S ISLAND—THEY ARE FIRED UPON BUT NOT HIT—CAPTURE OF ONE OF THEM.—Yesterday afternoon, while some of the Blackwell's Island convicts were taken out by their keeper to the cook-house for supper, about eleven o them ran to the shore, plunged into the water, and swam for Hunter's Point and Greenpoint. The keeper under whose immediate charge they were at the time was unarmed, and threw stones at them, but another keeper coming up at the time, discharged all the barrels of his revolver into a batch of six of them, without, however, any of the shots taking effect, it is believed. Although the distance from the cook-house to the various landings they made must have been nearly two miles, they all reached *terra firma*, although a report prevailed that two were drowned, early in the evening. The police of the Forty-seventh Precinct, having been notified of the escape, made search for them, and Officers DE PEW and DRISCWAY succeeded in finding one of them stowed away in the tar-works at Hunter's Point. He was brought to the station-house and locked up, giving his name as JOHN SMITH, which, however, is not his right name. He said the swim was more than he bargained for, and that before he got half way over he had wished himself back on the island. He is a young man, and states that he was sent up for six months for an assault committed in the Third Ward, New-York. None of the others had been found up to a late hour last night.

FIRE IN THE OLEOPHENE OIL WORKS.—Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire was discovered in the engine-room, near the boilers, of the Oleophene Oil Works, situated at the corner of Union-avenue and Water-street, Greenpoint. It was put out by the steam-pump on the premises before the firemen arrived, with a loss of about $50. It was fortunate that workmen were employed on the premises at the time of the fire, as there was a large amount of benzine within six feet of it, and on the premises there is about $60,000 worth of oil. The origin of the fire remains unknown.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT HUNTER'S POINT.—Yesterday afternoon two young men, named CHARLES SCHLANG and ISAAC LEVI, residing at No. 58 Catharine-street, New-York, were visiting the neighborhood of Hunter's Point, and, when near the bridge, were set upon by a half-dozen young ruffians and beaten and robbed. SCHLANG lost his watch and $3 in money. On making complaint at the Forty-seventh Precinct Station-house Officer PERLES started in pursuit of the assailants, and succeeded in arresting one of them, who gave his name as PATRICK HUGHES. He will be sent to Queen's County for trial, the offence having been committed there.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner BARRETT held an inquest, on Saturday evening, on the body of an unknown man found in the water foot of Broadway, E. D., by a boatman named BENSON. The body appeared to be that of a United States seaman, about 45 years of age. One of his shirts was marked, "O'Donoghue." The remains were sent to the Dead House for identification.

THE DISASTER ON LAKE HURON.

Collision Between the Steamers Meteor and Pewabic—The Pewabic Cut Down to the Water's Edge and Sunk—Statements of Passengers and Others.

From the Detroit Advertiser, Aug. 11.

It becomes our painful duty to record the occurrence of the most appalling disaster that has darkened the records of the Western Lakes for many years. On Wednesday night about 8:30 o'clock, the fine propeller *Pewabic*, Capt. GEORGE MCKAY, on her way down from Lake Superior to this port, when abreast of Thunder Bay Island, and about six miles from the light, collided with the propeller *Meteor*, Capt. WILSON, upward bound, by which the *Pewabic* was immediately sunk. The evening was a tolerably clear one, although it had been somewhat rainy, and the lights of each steamer were discernible by the other at the distance of six miles. A moderate breeze prevailed and the water was rough. The course of the *Pewabic* was on the side toward the shore, and that of the *Meteor* on the opposite tack, by which they would steer clear of each other. The movements of each steamer were plainly observed by the crew as well as passengers upon the other, and the fact of their coming together under such circumstances cannot be explained except on the hypothesis of an almost unaccountable blunder on the part of some one. When Capt. MCKAY saw that a collision appeared inevitable, he blew his whistle as a signal to the other boat to keep out of the way, which signal, so far as is known, was not responded to. He then ordered his wheel to be put to starboard, which would tend to put her out of danger by taking his boat further in toward the shore. From all we can gather, it is rendered probable that the wheelsman of the *Meteor*, not having properly understood his orders, or by mistake of some kind put his wheel to port, instead of the contrary direction, which he ought to have taken. He thus brought his bows in a direct line with the port side of the *Pewabic*, and the fact of striking the latter so squarely in the side would seem to confirm this theory of the cause of the catastrophe; although it is possible that a full investigation may present the affair in a different phase so far as some particulars are concerned. The bows of the *Meteor*, which are long and sharp, struck the *Pewabic* almost at right angles, under the pilot house, opening her to the width of twelve or fifteen feet, and cutting her down to the water's edge. There were probably at least one hundred and fifty persons on board, including the crew, and consternation and dismay at once fell like palsy upon hearts which only a few brief moments before overflowed with mirth and gladness. The scene was one which beggars description, but was soon over. Within four minutes of the collision the *Pewabic* sunk, carrying down with her from seventy to one hundred persons, as nearly as the number can be estimated. Many of those on the bows of the ill-fated steamer had the presence of mind to jump upon the deck of the *Meteor;* others were saved from drowning by the heroic exertions of friends, and many were subsequently picked up by the boats of the *Meteor*. As there were two or three sail-vessels in the neighborhood, it is possible that a few of those now numbered among the lost have been picked up by them, but as the *Meteor* remained near the scene of the disaster to pick up all that could be found, this is like hoping against hope.

Inasmuch as the statements below comprise full accounts of the terrible affair, we need add but little more. The sad fate of Mr. CALVIN M. WRIGHT, of this city, will be deplored by hosts of sympathizing friends. Mrs. WRIGHT owes her preservation to the almost superhuman exertions of Miss ADNIE BRUSH, of this city. Mr. L. L. MCKNIGHT, one of the proprietors of the line, manifested great courage and presence of mind, saving the lives of a number of passengers.

If the accident had occurred a few hours later, nearly all would have been wrapped in sleep, and very few would have been spared to recount the fearful tale.

The following is a statement made by Mr. RUSSELL, the Secretary of the meeting of the survivors, held on the *Mohawk*, which steamer brought them down to the city. The generous conduct of the officers of the *Mohawk* is appropriately referred to in the proceedings of the meeting, which are given below.

STATEMENT OF MR. RUSSELL.

At about 8:30 o'clock on Wednesday evening, 9th inst., the propeller *Pewabic*, Capt. MCKAY, on her down trip, about eight miles from shore, came in collision with the *Meteor*, Capt. WILSON, on her upward voyage. The *Meteor* struck the *Pewabic* just under the pilot house, literally smashing up her bow. The boats were running at the rate of about 12 miles an hour, and the crash was awful, causing the *Pewabic* to go down in the short space of three or four minutes. A number were killed by the crashing timbers. But few of the passengers of the *Pewabic* had time to jump from her decks upon those of the *Meteor*, ere the wreck of the *Pewabic* sunk entirely out of sight beneath the seething waters. The sight was terrible and heart-rending as the cries and groans of the unfortunate passengers rose upon the rolling swells of the surging billows. The life boats of the *Meteor* were lowered in due time, and a number saved from untimely and watery graves.

The night was loggy and forbidding, yet at the time and before the collision occurred, they were seen respectively by each six miles off. There were about 175 or 200 passengers on the *Pewabic*. We have the names of 75 of the passengers saved and 23 of the crew.

We are unable to ascertain the num ber of lives lost; as near as it can be estimated it is supposed to be about 70.

The *Meteor* remained near where the wreck sunk until morning, in order to pick up the floating bodies. The *Mohawk* passing down, was signaled, and promptly came to the rescue. The pumps of the *Meteor* were worked for safety and precantion, as she had sustained a slight injury from the shock. As soon as it was light, the boats cruised around among the floating debris to pick up passengers, but so long a time had elapsed that none were found. The leak was effectually checked, and she passed on her way to Portage Lake. The *Mohawk*, with the survivors of the *Pewabic*, came on to this city. The officers of the *Mohawk* have many hearty thanks for their timely assistance.

HEROIC DEEDS.

Several noble and heroic incidents occurred worthy of mention, one or two in particular, the most memorable of which was performed by Miss ADA BRUSH, (a daughter of E. A. BRUSH, Esq., of this city.) This lady, by her cool and determined efforts, not only saved her own life by expert swimming, but that of Mrs. C. M. WRIGHT, whose husband was drowned with a lady clinging to his neck. Miss BRUSH saw Mrs. WRIGHT struggling in the water some distance from her, and with great presence of mind she swam to her rescue, pushed a floating spar up to her, and thus saved her from the terrible fate of her beloved husband. The manifestation of such fortitude on the part of this lady will be ever remembered by those who were witnesses of the terrible catastrophe. Mrs. L. MCKNIGHT, of this city, and others whose names have not come to hand, also displayed a spirit of determination seldom witnessed.

Capt. MCKAY was one of the last upon the wreck, and upon leaving the sinking vessel, of which he was so proud, he saved the life of Miss JAMES, of New-York. Mr. CLEVELAND, the mate, worked to the last, and cut loose one of the life-boats just as the ill-fated *Pewabic* went down. He was also one of the last on board.

Mr. MCKNIGHT did not leave the wreck until he was taken up by one of the crew and thrown upon the deck of the *Meteor*. The affable and ready clerk, Mr. CHAS. A. MACK, was one of the first in the life-boat, and would not rest until he had rendered all the aid that was possible. He saved the engineer before the boats were got into the water.

Mr. JACKSON, the engineer, was a trusty man, and was well calculated for the position. He stood manfully at his post, and, with his wife, went down with the boat. The tear, that silent tribute, will often be shed in honor of his valorous deed.

STATEMENT OF OBADIAH C. WOOD.

This morning we called upon Mr. OBADIAH C. WOOD, a colored man, residing at No. 213 Congress-street, who occupied the position of barber on board the ill-fated *Pewabic*. He makes the following statement: About 8:30 or 9 o'clock on Wednesday night, while off Thunder Bay Island and several miles ahead, we descried the *Meteor* coming up; it was raining at the time, yet the night was very bright; the passengers all went forward to see the *Meteor* approach; it soon became evident that she would collide with us; the passengers became frightened and ran to the after part of the *Pewabic* for safety; Capt. MCKAY gave orders to have his helm put a port, and the *Pewabic* had just commenced to swing when the *Meteor*, whose helm had been put to starboard, ran into us, striking us almost squarely in the vicinity of the pilot-house, and cutting us down to the water's edge; the confusion among the passengers at this time was indescribable; they were perfectly panic-stricken; many escaped by jumping on board the *Meteor*, while the balance went down with the wreck, which sunk in less than five minutes after the collision; some of the persons employed on the *Pewabic*, who had retired, escaped to the *Meteor* with nothing on but their night-clothes; both boats were going at full speed; I was standing in the saloon door when the *Meteor* struck us; I ran to the after-part of the boat and intended to jump on board the *Meteor*, but found the distance too great to make the attempt; I then got on the hurricane-deck, with the same object in view, but had scarcely reached that place before the *Pewabic* made a fearful lunge forward, and sank; I was thrown forward with great violence, and struck against the smoke-pipe, and the next instant found myself in the lake among portions of the wreck, the cabin having broken to pieces; I swam to a life-boat that I saw partially drifting and attempted to get into it, but was washed off by a heavy sea and carried toward the *Meteor;* entangled in the bulwarks of the latter steamer, was the broken flag-staff of the *Pewabic*, to which I clung, until rescued by a rope being let down from the *Meteor*, Capt. MCKAY, of the *Pewabic*, remained perfectly cool and collected, doing his utmost to save the passengers, by preventing a panic, lowering the boats, etc., but as his steamer went down so quick, he was unable to do as much as he otherwise could have done. The *Meteor* remained all night in the vicinity of the catastrophe, and picked up those of the survivors who were afloat on pieces of the wreck. About 6 o'clock Thursday morning, the propeller *Mohawk* came along, and the rescued passengers and those of the crew who were saved, were transferred and brought to this city; nothing was saved from the *Pewabic*.

MEETING OF THE SURVIVORS.

A meeting was called on board the *Mohawk* for the purpose of drafting resolutions respecting the officers and crew of the *Pewabic* and *Mohawk*, and in relation to the friends of those who perished on the terrible night of the 9th inst. Prof. DOUGLAS, of the Michigan University, was appointed Chairman, and W. H. H. RUSSELL, Secretary. After brief and touching remarks by the Chairman, a committee was appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions, consisting of Messrs. RUSSELL, CHERRY and PARK. The committee submitted the following, which were adopted:

Whereas, The propeller *Pewabic*, of the Pioneer Line, collided with the *Meteor* on the evening of the 9th inst., and instantly sank, resulting in the loss of life and property; and on account of the prompt, energetic and heroic efforts which were, on the morning of the 10th, put forth on board the propeller *Mohawk*, in a destitute and suffering condition; therefore,

Resolved, That as passengers of the ill-fated *Pewabic* we feel grateful to the officers and crew of the magnificent propeller for their faithful and meritorious efforts in our behalf.

Resolved, That we freely and cheerfully commend the courteous Capt. MCKAY for his manly and heroic fortitude, and his cool and decisive manner in the trying movements of that sad and memorable ocean.

Resolved, That we heartily commend the young and gentlemanly Mr. L. L. MCKNIGHT, one of the proprietors on board, to an impartial public, as a person of trust and worthy of patronage.

Resolved, That the passengers of the *Meteor* and *Mohawk* have our heartfelt thanks for kind and sympathetic efforts after the collision.

Resolved, That we extend our sincere gratitude to the officers of the *Mohawk*, and especially the kind and obliging Capt. GIBSON, for their opportune assistance and interest in our general safety and welfare.

Resolved, That we deeply grieve with the relations and friends of those lost on the *Pewabic*, who now rest 'neath the waters of Lake Huron.

Resolved, That while we feel gratified to the officers and crews of the *Pewabic*, *Meteor* and *Mohawk*, we acknowledge that Divine Providence which prevaileth upon the waters as well as upon the land.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE EXPRESS MESSENGER.

Mr. JOHN LYNCH, the steward of the *Pewabic*, who was also express messenger, went down into his office, and while attempting to unlock his safe, with a view of taking out the valuables intrusted to his care, the steamer went down. The water closed in about him, but by the most superhuman exertions, he managed to escape through a window, and was subsequently rescued, nearly exhausted, and taken on board the *Meteor*.

DEAD BODY RECOVERED.

Only one dead body, that of Mrs. WELLS, of Ann Arbor, was found among the floating debris of the wreck. It was brought to this city, and will be forwarded to her late home for interment.

CARGO OF THE PEWABIC.

The following is a description of the cargo of the *Pewabic* which went down with the ship: 181 tons copper from Quincy mine; 45 tons copper from Ontonagon; 26 tons copper from Central mine; 65 tons copper from Smelting Works; 1 ton copper from SMITH & HARRIS; 179 gross tons iron ore; 202 half barrels fish from Ontonagon; also a few packages of fish from Bayfield; 200 ship-knees from P. S. CHURCH, for CAMPBELL & OWEN; about 10 tons mixed freight; 2½ tons potash from Portage; 27 rolls leather from Ontonagon.

THE PEWABIC.

The *Pewabic* and *Meteor* both belong to the Pioneer Lake Superior line, Messrs. J. L. WHITING & Co., managers. The *Pewabic* was built in Cleveland, by PECK & MASTERS, and came out in October, 1863, but was not entirely finished until the Spring of 1864. She was a craft of fine sea-going qualities, and was superbly finished and furnished, being valued at about $100,000. She is insured in four or five different companies for an aggregate of $60,000.

Additional Particulars—Interesting Incidents—Statements of Survivors.

From the Evening Edition of Detroit Advertiser, Aug. 11.

Passengers on the *Pewabic* inform us that when the collision occurred they were making preparations for a dance. This fascinating recreation had been indulged in every night on the way down, and it being the last night which the gay and happy throng would have an opportunity to enjoy themselves before their separation, they were calculating upon having a good time. Alas! they little dreamed that instead of threading the giddy mazes of the dance on that memorable night, they would soon be struggling for life amid the angry billows, many of them to go down amid the dark waters unknelled and uncoffined, and that in the memory of the agonized survivors, a never-to-be-forgotten scene of terror would struggle for aye with fondest love and affection for the mastery. Truly, "what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue."

THE THEORY OF THE CAUSE.

In our remarks of yesterday as to the probable cause of the collision, we expressly disclaimed all intention of putting forth a theory as a foregone conclusion, but suggested that it might very probably be modified by facts and circumstances to be developed hereafter. It must be borne in mind that we have as yet but little more than what may be called an *ex parte* statement, it being made upon the authority of the passengers of the *Pewabic*, who, if there were any question as to the blame, would naturally feel charitable toward their own officers. That statement certainly looks very fair from a landsman's stand-point, but we have some serious doubts as to whether it would stand the test in the critical mind of an expert. They say, for example, that the night was dark and thick, yet they could see the *Meteor* at a distance of six miles. Here is a manifest contradiction, for if the night was of the character they describe, it would have been impossible to see her at that distance. If the weather was thick, the accident is susceptible of being accounted for without blame attaching to any one; but if it was of opposite character, there certainly was no excuse for the collision. Capt. MCKAY is not only an accomplished navigator, but a gentleman whose probity has never been doubted, and the truth of any statement he might make would not be questioned, but he maintains a reticence which is somewhat remarkable under the circumstance. He could certainly throw light upon the matter, but, so far as we know, he does not even state whether he was on watch at the time. The sacrifice of one hundred lives is no small matter. If there is any one at fault, the public should have the facts, and will have them, and if all concerned are blameless, the publication of the truth can inflict no injury upon any one.

A TRUE HERO.

If ever a man earned the distinction of a genuine hero, it is Mr. R. C. JACKSON, the First Engineer. Last Winter he became the husband of an idolized and idolizing wife, and this was her first trip to the upper lakes. They were together in the engine-room when the collision occurred. The Second Engineer came to him and said: "Save yourself and I; I can swim, and have no one to take care of but myself." JACKSON, in all probability, had no idea that the boat was on the point of sinking, and thought only of his duty to stand by his post, and accordingly replied that he would not desert the engine to the last. His wife became frightened and clung to him, but he told her to be calm, saying he would take care of her. Neither of them left the engine-room, so that in their doom they were "not divided." Yet this sad scene was only one of many equally affecting. What a suggestive though unwritten history of love and devotion, of terror and death!

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Mr. CAARLES A. MACK, the clerk of the *Pewabic*, made a very narrow escape with his life. When the boats came together he was in the saloon. Comprehending the nature of the trouble, he made an effort to escape to the deck. There were two doors, and he went to the one on the starboard side, but found it fastened. He then ran to the hall door, but the woodwork had been so jammed up in the collision that the way was closed. He set vigorously to work in thrusting aside the broken fragments, and was soon able to see through the debris. He descried the rail of the *Meteor*, which he grasped, and the boat disengaging herself at that moment from the *Pewabic*, he was dragged out in safety, but his coat was stripped from his back.

A youth named THOMAS D. MITCHELL, son of HENRY MITCHELL, of Ontonagon, was standing on the top deck aft when the boat sunk. As she went down his arm was broken by coming in contact with a fragment of the wreck, and in this helpless condition he was thrown into the water, from which he was drawn half dead into the small boat of the *Meteor*. His brother, nine years old, who was also on board, obtained possession of a life-preserver, but lost it again. He then managed to get upon a piece of wreck, and was thus buoyed up until saved by the same small boat by which his brother was picked up.

MR. LISTER'S STATEMENT.

THEODORE G. LYSTER, Paying Teller of the Second National Bank, of this city, was a passenger on the *Pewabic*, and was fortunately saved. A party had been waiting for the last supper table to be cleared, in order to make preparations for dancing, and at the time of the collision he had left his friends for the purpose of making arrangements to secure music for the occasion. While on this errand, and about half way toward the bow on the promenade deck, the shock came. He saw the *Meteor* strike, the concussion making the *Pewabic* quiver, from stem to stern, like an aspen leaf, and he again ran aft, where he had left his party, but when he reached there they had left. He then instinctively began to provide for his own safety. Half a minute after the two steamers came together, they became disengaged, but the *Meteor* was immediately driven upon the other again by the motion of the waves. When the *Meteor* came up the second time he seized his opportunity and leaped upon her, landing safely on the taffrail. The water looked dark, and although pieces of the wreck could be seen, he could not discern those who were clinging to them. The heartrending cries of those struggling in the water could, however, be distinctly heard, and they will never be forgotten.

LOSSES.

The loss moneywise is a very severe one, and will fall heavily on all concerned, including insurers. The estimated value of the copper is about $130,000. We have no particulars as to the insurance of the cargo, but, as is customary, it is no doubt fully insured.

The Lake Superior Express Company, had about $55,000 in cash in their safe, which they will make an effort to recover. We understand they are about making arrangements through the Home Insurance Company, for the services of their diver, who was to have started for Buffalo last night to procure some extra air pipes.

Messrs. J. T. WHITING & Co., have dispatched Capt. MCKAY, late of the *Pewabic*, with a number of men, on board the *Skylark*, to cruise about the spot at which the *Pewabic* was sunk, for the purpose of recovering any bodies and property that may come to the surface. They also, as we understand, propose to send a diver to the wreck as soon as one can be obtained for the purpose.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The second mate and three others, who had been left at the scene of the wreck, were picked up by Capt. HARRISON, of the schooner *Wyandotte*, belonging to this port. After picking up a few articles of no great value their boat was driven off into the bay, and they were unable to get back. They were left at Port Huron.

Mr. WRIGHT, whose loss we recorded yesterday, was universally beloved, and his untimely fate will be mourned by thousands of aching hearts. He was a young gentleman of shining qualities, noble impulses and amiable disposition. He was a member of the firm of WALTON & WRIGHT, who had the contract for building the Flint and Holly Railroad. He was a native of Eastern New-York. Mrs. WRIGHT, who was saved, is a niece of the Hon. H. P. BALDWIN.

Mrs. WELLES, who was among the lost, was a sister-in-law of JOHN A. WELLES, Esq.

The list of passengers published in the TIMES by Telegraph) was made out from memory, the books and papers of the boat having all been lost. This being the period when pleasure seekers begin to return from Lake Superior in large numbers, and the *Pewabic* being a popular boat, it is doubtless within bounds to assume that there were in all at least 200 on board. On this hypothesis, the lost will number 100. There are no means of obtaining a complete list, and an uncertainty, terrible as death itself, will hang for a time over the fate of many a loved one. The ear will hunger for the sound of well-known footfalls, but they will come not, and slowly and terribly will the heart-sickness of "hope deferred" give way to wild despair. May He who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" abide with both the living and the dead!

The Arrow Disaster.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The residents on the Lower Hudson are greatly indebted to you for the prominence you have given to the gross recklessness of the proprietors of this old and worthless boat, which culminated so recently in sad disaster. Leaving it to others, who were in danger of losing their lives, or who lost friends by that disaster, to make public the circumstances and punish the guilty parties, I propose to offer some suggestions of a practical nature to the wealthy residents on the river.

I will, however, state my own experience of locomotion, between Yonkers, where I reside, and the city, which I presume has fallen to the lot of every one availing himself of the benefits of a Summer residence on the beautiful and healthy banks of the Lower Hudson. When I first came here last Spring, I decided on trying, alternately, the railway and the steamers for 8 or 10 days, in order to satisfy myself as to which was the most comfortable way of getting to and from my place of business down town.

In point of time, I found both routes about on a par—namely, about one and half hours to Wall-street. But the dust, heat and stench of the slaughter-houses, pig-pens and bone-boiling establishments lining the river for nearly a mile above Thirtieth-street, to say nothing of the greedy and over-reaching policy of the present managers of the Hudson River line in extorting the highest amount of commutation, soon determined me to travel by steamer, bad and insufficient as I found the accommodations. Prior to the late accident, except the early boat down, and the late one up, which carry the principal part of the freight of the line, these boats were crowded to excess, and late arrivals on board, unless they carried their own seats, were compelled to stand the whole, or greater part of the way. The meanness of steamboat proprietors who will not supply their daily customers with the cheap accommodation of a 50 cent stool, can only be surpassed by the recklessness that trifles with human life. The boats of this line, beside being old and slow, are wholly inadequate in point of size and accommodation to the routes. With fast and commodious boats, the business would be largely increased, and everybody would desert the railway, for the cool and refreshing breezes of the river.

It is a fact worthy of note that no improvement has been made in the models of river steamers in this country for more than a quarter of a century, and consequently there has been no increase of speed. In point of cabin and saloon accommodations we have, in such boats as the *St. John* and *Dean Richmond*, arrived at great perfection. As to speed, however, the *South America*, built over thirty years ago, and the *Empire*, nearly twenty-five years since, were both faster than any now on the Hudson. I made the journey from New-York to Albany in the latter, shortly after she came out, in seven hours and thirty-five minutes. It was a trial of speed between the two boats, and we beat the *South America* by about twenty-five minutes.

Admitting that high speed is not necessary for night boats, it does not follow that it is not desirable for those designed to carry business men to and from their places of business: I could state many reasons for our retrograde movement in the designs of our river steamers. A couple will suffice. The first is the circ

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4333. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The China at Halifax and the Bremen at this Port.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

No Communication with the Great Eastern Since the 2d inst.

Various Theories as to the Cause of the Disaster.

The Overland Telegraph Through Russia.

The Armed Rupture Between Prussia and Austria on Schleswig-Holstein.

Crime in England—Infanticide as a Profession.

Wonderful Production of English Inventive Genius.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton on Aug. 2, arrived at this port yesterday.

The Royal Mail steamship *China*, Capt. HERSLEY, which left Liverpool at 9 A. M. of the 5th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 6th, arrived at Halifax at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, en route for Boston. She has 198 passengers for the latter city, and 40 for Halifax.

The steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived at Creekhaven on the evening of the 4th.

The steamship *Hayti*, from New-York, passed Creekhaven on the afternoon of the 4th.

The *China* had fine weather. She sailed for Boston at about 8 o'clock last evening.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

NO SIGNALS SINCE THE 2D INST.

Much anxiety and excitement existed concerning the Atlantic cable, which had continued entirely without signals since the noon of Wednesday, the 2d.

The general feeling was one of depression and helplessness, although there were many who retained their faith in the renewal of communication.

The *Times* is despondent, although not entirely without hope.

The *Daily News* clings to the hope that the accident is not irremediable, as the weather has not been unfavorable.

The *Star* hopes that on board the *Great Eastern* they are employed slowly but surely in hauling back the cable to the affected part.

The shares of five pounds sterling experienced rapid fluctuations. On Friday they were down to 2 discount; rallied to 1 discount, closing heavy at 1¼ to 1 discount.

A test taken at Valentia shows the accident to the cable to be a total loss of insulation, nearly 1,250 miles from Valentia. This would be in almost the deepest water along the whole route.

The *Shipping Gazette* says that small insurances were done at Lloyd's on Friday at fifty guineas; but most of the underwriters declined risks at any price.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "It is understood that an astronomer of the Royal Observatory has communicated the following facts to the Atlantic Telegraph Company: At noon on Wednesday, when the signals became unintelligible, the magnetic instruments at Greenwich Observatory showed that what is termed a magnetic storm had commenced. These storms cause currents to flow through telegraph wires, and seriously affect the working of both land and sea lines. He also stated that, although the storm had much abated, currents may still be passing of sufficient strength to confuse the signals passing from the ship through the delicate instruments used at Valentia. This magnetic storm is the greatest that has occurred for many years. These explanations are somewhat reassuring, although the Atlantic Company, in their official statements, make no allusion to electrical disturbances."

Another theory is, that the ship may have encountered bad weather, and been obliged to cut and buoy the cable.

THE VOYAGE OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

The following are the telegrams received from the *Great Eastern* previous to the last interruption:

ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN, Saturday morning—10:45 A. M.

Six hundred and fifty miles of cable were payed out at 6:50 A. M. to-day. The distance run at 8:50 A. M. was 600 miles. The signals are perfect.

VALENTIA—Afternoon.

Accident to cable; cause unknown. Total loss of insulation. No information from or communication with *Great Eastern*. 700 miles payed out at 1:50 P. M. to-day.

SUNDAY, July 30.

All is going on well. The fault was removed at 1:50 A. M. The insulation is perfect.

ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN, Sunday—4:15 A. M.

780 miles payed out. 650 miles run by *Great Eastern*. Continuity perfect. Insulation perfect. All going on well.

A telegram dated on board the *Great Eastern* of Monday afternoon, July 31, says: 980 miles payed out at 1:30 P. M. to-day. 750 miles run by *Great Eastern* at 7:30 A. M. All going on well.

A telegram from Valentia of July 31, says: The line to Killarney has been out of order.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE 29TH ULT.

From the London Times, July 31.

No news has yet reached London as to the cause of the last abrupt break-down of the cable, and of its prompt repair in so short a time. Yet among electricians and electrical engineers, well used to all the sudden casualities incident to cable-laying, very little doubt is expressed as to how the accident arose, and still less as to its having been most thoroughly repaired. It will be recollected that, when the first fault was occasioned by the stray piece of wire, the *Great Eastern* was 99 miles from land, and in 300 fathoms water. This mishap, however, only caused defective insulation, and that of so slight a character as not to be discovered till nearly 11 miles of the wire had been paid out, and it had been nearly two hours under water. Yet, to haul this amount of cable back, cut out the faulty place, make a new splice, &c., occupied nearly 24 hours, the wire itself being only raised from its depth of 300 fathoms at the rate of rather less than half a mile an hour, six hours being consumed in getting on board the 11 miles. The accident which occurred on Saturday was totally different. It was not defective insulation which was then discovered at Valentia, but, as the telegram said, a total loss of insulation; in other words, either the copper conductor was stripped of all its outside protection, and was communicating with the water, or the cable had been cut or completely broken. The Admiralty charts of the bottom of the Atlantic—charts constructed from soundings especially made to forward this great undertaking—show by the distance from land that the *Great Eastern* was then in 1,800 fathoms water, or, allowing for slack, a little more than two miles of rope was stretching from her stern to the bottom of the ocean. The enormous pressure and friction of the water on the saturated outer hemp covering of the line at this depth, would render it a difficult matter to wind in this two miles' length, if it could be done at all, in less than twelve hours. It is almost certain, however, that it could not have been done at all had the cable been so injured as to leave its conductor bare—an injury that would at least take off two-thirds of the rope's strength. That such a fault could not have occurred is generally considered as sufficiently evidenced by the fact that the fault, whatever it was, was repaired in little more than half the time it would have taken to haul back the cable, supposing the accident to have occurred to the portion submerged, and even close at hand. It is therefore conjectured, with the utmost appearance of probability, that the fault was caused by a "kink" having been seen to pass into the paying-out machine, and the vessel was instantly stopped, the kink extricated, the place cut out, and a new splice made. It is certainly worthy of attention that this theory is borne out by the fact that the time consumed in repairing the accident—which is known by the cessation of signals—is almost to a minute the time that would be required to make and test such a splice on board the *Great Eastern*. Those in charge, then, knowing that all was right behind them, and that time was of vital importance, would not be likely to waste it by putting the severed end of the wire in communication with the instruments at Valentia, while the electricians at the latter station could send no response to their signals through a cut cable, but, on the contrary, there was a total loss of insulation.

The intelligence we publish from the *Great Eastern* to-day is more hopeful for the success of the undertaking than appears on the face of it; 900 miles have been paid out, which means not only that the after tank, which kept her so heavily down by the stern, and so seriously impeded her speed, is empty, but that the passage of the cable from the stern tank to that forward has been successfully accomplished, and the end is now lightening fast also. The aftermost tank held 880 miles of cable and 400 tons of water. By this time, therefore, it is vacant, and a good length will have been taken out of the forward tank, which only contained 700 miles. In round numbers, the vessel has now expended nearly 3,000 tons of cable and water, and 2,000 tons of coal. Every 1,000 tons makes a difference of eleven inches in her immersion, so that, counting the consumption of stores, &c., the *Great Eastern* is now six feet higher ont of the water than she was at starting, in perfect trim to enable all the engines to do their work fairly, and keep the vessel's course against almost any weather she is likely to meet. That the latter has been as yet singularly mild is shown by the small amount of slack paid out. As high as 25 per cent. is a usual allowance for rough weather, but up to the present the *Great Eastern* has not exceeded 12. This ought to bring her on the coast of Newfoundland with only 1,900 miles paid out, leaving still 400 miles of cable on board to complete another submarine link wanted there. Our description of the shore-end of the cable was by mistake so worded as to convey an impression that it was a continuous taper from its thickest part at Valentia out to where it terminated in its greatest depth at 100 fathoms. This is not so. The cable is of a uniform thickness of 2¼ inches throughout its entire length of 27 miles. At the sea end of this length there are 500 yards of rapid tapering, till it ends in being the size of the main deep-sea portion of the cable. This shore end is the strongest and heaviest ever constructed, weighing upwards of 20 tons a mile, and being equal to a breaking strain of 90 tons. All the massive rods which form its outside covering are carefully galvanized, to protect them from the rust which so soon consumes the stoutest iron wire when laid in shallow seas. This portion of the line was manufactured by Mr. HENLEY, the maker of the Persian Gulf cable. Mr. HENLEY himself, as one of the most experienced cable-layers, volunteered his aid at Foilhommerum Bay, and gave most efficient assistance in submerging this ponderous rope from Valentia out to sea.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is reported that Honorable FREDERICK PEEL has resigned the Secretaryship of the Treasury, and that T. S. BARING is likely to succeed him.

The London *Times* editorially expatiates on the difficulty of maintaining and feeding the liberated slaves of the South, and says: It is easy for the victorious government by a few words to strike off the slaves' fetters, and dislocate and destroy the industry of the whole community, but it is not easy for it to find an answer to the awful question, "Of what are the people to live," one which it has raised for itself, and which every day more and more importantly demands an answer.

The cattle plague continued violent, and energetic measures were progressing to check it.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in cash of 1,000,000 francs.

It is stated that the yield of the French corn crop will certainly be smaller than the last two years, which were above the average.

The Bourse was heavy. Rentes 67f. 85c.

SPAIN.

The *Epoca* asserts that orders have been sent to Gen. GANDARA to declare war against San Domingo. The statement is considered very doubtful.

AUSTRIA.

A telegram from Vienna, of July 29, says: An Imperial decree has been published to-day dissolving the Ministry of Marine, the duties of which are transferred partly to the Minister of War and partly to the Ministry of Commerce. Another decree appoints Herr VON SCHMERLING President of the Supreme Court of Justice. Count BELCREDI is appointed Minister of State for the non-Hungarian provinces, and is also to act provisionally as President of the Council of Ministers, and as Director-General of Police.

Count LAWISCHA has been appointed Minister of Finance. Herr VON KOMERS is nominated Minister of Justice for the non-Hungarian countries. Count HALLER is provisionally intrusted with the direction of the Transylvania Aulic Chancellorship.

A telegram of the 30th of July says:

The Ministry of Finance has been reorganized, and divided into two departments, upon one of which will devolve the financial administration of the country, and upon the other the preparation of the Budget and the management of matters referring to the public credit. These departments will be under the direction of Herr VON BECKE and SAVANDER. Herr VON HEIN, late Minister of Justice, has been appointed President of the Supreme Criminal Court of Vienna.

A telegram from Kiel, of July 30, says:

"Herr VON HALBHUBER, the Austrian Commissioner for the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, has sent to Baron VON ZEDLITZ, the Prussian Commissioner, an official note, protesting against the arrests by the Prussian military authorities of Dr. MAY, editor of the *Schleswig-Holstein Zeitung* of Altona, and against the expulsion of Herr FRESE. The municipality of Kiel have also resolved to protest against these acts of the Supreme Civil Court of Holstein."

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Alarming rumors had been current of the total failure of the negotiations between Austria and Prussia, relative to the Duchies, and the Vienna Bourse was affected, all funds falling. The latest dispatches say the negotiations have not been broken off, but have merely entered upon a new phase.

RUSSIA.

NEW TELEGRAPH ROUTE TO AMERICA.

A Warsaw journal announces that the plan for a telegraph line between Russia and America has been approved and signed by the Czar. The Russian Government undertakes to complete the line as far as Nicolajewsk, the remaining portion from Nicolajewsk to San Francisco being at the charge of the American Company. The capital of the latter amounts to $10,000,000, and bonds representing $8,434,600 have already been issued. It is intended that this route shall be finished in five years.

BRAZIL.

Mails are received, with additional details of the great naval victory of the Brazilian over the Paraguayan squadron. Both sides exhibited great heroism, and the slaughter is described as terrific. The battle occurred three leagues below the City of Corrientes, and lasted from 9 o'clock in the morning till 6 in the evening. The Paraguayan fleet, consisting of eight steamers and six gunboats, mounting 80-pounders, and also a battery of forty rifled cannon, was almost annihilated. The Brazilian force was nine gunboats, and their loss was three hundred men, including nineteen officers.

The main army of the Brazilians, 17,000 strong, was encamped on the banks of the Uruguay, in Entrerios; and on the confines of the Brazilian territory another wing of 14,000 men was stationed.

The condition of the Brazilian army was unsatisfactory. The typhus and dysentery were making sad ravages.

A body of 2,000 Paraguayans desolated the province of Corrientes. They afterwards burst into Rio Grande, swept the banks of the Parana, and were marching through the province.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI, Thursday, June 22.

The silk and tea trade opened briskly at Shanghai and Foo Chow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROFESSIONAL INFANTICIDE.

From the London Times, July 31.

The public mind has of late been more than usually horrified by cases of murder, and we might have hoped that it would have been for some time impossible to surpass the dreadful impression which had been made upon our minds. Yet a case has just been tried on the Western Circuit which not merely exceeds in horror the two recent cases, but, in all probability, transcends any instance within the remembrance of most of us. Last February the body of a child was found on the public road in the neighborhood of Torquay wrapped in a newspaper sewn up with worsted. It might have been dead some days, for the weather had been extremely cold, and its appearance was compatible with its death having been caused either by exposure to the weather or by suffocation. It appeared to be about four months old, and by comparing this date with the Register of Births the police were led to suspect that it was the illegitimate child of a servant girl named HARRIS. It was soon discovered that the child of this girl had been placed with a woman named CHARLOTTE WINSOR, who, with her husband and with a little grand-daughter eight years old, lived in a retired cottage in the neighborhood of Torquay. It was also made certain that the child thus placed with this woman had suddenly disappeared a few days before the body was found. The grand-daughter had one day been sent out of the room and into the village while the infant was with its mother and WINSOR, and on her return the infant was gone, and she was told its aunt had come for it and had taken it away. This little girl no sooner saw the dead body of the child than she exclaimed, "That's little TOMMY," and the body was further identified by the woman at whose house the child had been born. The story about the aunt was proved to be false, and WINSOR was detected in several other misstatements. Upon such evidence as this both WINSOR and HARRIS were tried for murder at the last Assizes, but from some incompleteness in the evidence the jury were unable to agree, and the Judge dismissed them. He ordered, however, both prisoners to be detained in custody, and they were accordingly again placed upon their trial at the present Assizes. Before this second trial commenced the prisoner HARRIS was offered and accepted as Queen's evidence, and her testimony, which we reported in full on Saturday, contains the horrible revelations to which we have referred.

There is a bare and ghastly reality about the cold details of her statement which we could hardly induce ourselves to reproduce, even if it were necessary, but the merest summary of it is horrible enough. Having obtained a place about two months after her confinement, it became necessary for the mother to find some one who would take care of her child, and after failing in one or two inquiries, she made an arrangement with WINSOR to keep it for two or three shillings a week. She accompanied WINSOR to the cottage on the day she left the child with her, and a conversation passed between them on the road which we must needs quote in the very words of the witness: "As we were taking the child to the prisoner's, I said there had been one child picked up in the country. The prisoner said, 'I wonder I had not got myself into it once before.' She had put away one for a girl who was confined at her house, who had promised to give her £2, but she did not give it her. I asked her how she did it. She said she put her finger under the jugular vein. She said she had stifled one three weeks old for ELIZABETH DARWEN, and had thrown it into Torbay, and when it was picked up it was nearly washed all to pieces; that she had put away one for her sister POONY, as her sister said she would give her £4. * * * I asked her if she was not afraid, and she said, 'To — with you; it's doing good,' and she would help any one who would never split upon her. I was leaving, and she said: 'Ill do whatever lies in my power for your child,' and I said 'All right,' and went away. A fortnight after, she said 'If I would give her £5 she would do away with the child. I said I hadn't got £5 to give her. She asked me to give her a note to the father of the child. I said I could not do that. She said, 'Get it any how else; I'll put them all by for them if these last 40.' I said I should not do any such thing. She said she did, and I could do the same." More than another fortnight must have passed before these diabolical suggestions bore their natural fruit. WINSOR endeavored to make sure of the money in anticipation, and moreover, in order to insure HARRIS' silence, was waiting for some opportunity of committing the murder when she would be in the house, and would thus be accessory to the crime. One day the mother came and found her baby sitting up in a chair playing with the granddaughter. The girl was sent away, and while the mother sat a consenting witness in one room, WINSOR took the little thing and smothered it in the next room under the bed-clothes. The mother looked in, "and saw the bed made, but no child, yet. It was soon dead, and then the two women quietly undressed it, wrapped it in newspapers, and put it into a box. The mother shut down the lid, and WINSOR locked it, and put the key into her pocket. But their work was not yet over. The child was not got rid of. WINSOR came again to HARRIS at her place and demanded 4s. more to "take it up to Exeter." She had not got 4s., but she borrowed 1s. 6d. of her mistress, gave it to WINSOR, and thought it was all over; but the iniquity of WINSOR was full, and the child was found and identified.

What can be added by comment to the unnatural horrors of this story? Was there ever a more ghastly picture of every feeling of nature reversed, and every instinct turned black, deadly and cold, where all should be brightness, warmth and life? Infanticide is lamentably common, but none, probably, ever imagined that even that barbarous crime would be invested with such a repulsive aspect as this story reveals. There is a cold barbarity about the suggestion of the murder, its contemplation for nearly two months, and the circumstantial and business-like manner in which it is arranged and accomplished, which seems for the first time to clothe such a crime in its native hideousness. Even the last and most satisfactory scene of the tragedy—the mother's circumstantial confession—is of itself a spectacle revolting enough, but it is the appropriate close to such a history. Horrible as it is, the story is not hard to understand. The girl is burdened with a child who is at once an expense and disgrace to her, and the diabolical suggestion of the woman WINDSOR, or the stories she has heard of children "picked up," tempt her with the chance of an escape from further trouble. She is already sufficiently demoralized to listen, though with fear, to such a suggestion; she "does not want the child to be done away with," and yet she wants to be rid of it, and she will not ask too many questions if the bold bad woman, her accomplice, will cut the deadly knot for her. But when the deed is done, and the burden of the child removed, the maternal instinct returns and rouses a loud remorse, and perhaps resentment against the woman who had pushed her so far. There is nothing extravagant in the mother's case. It is but the accident of a bold, vicious accomplice which drives the criminal impulse to the utmost development.

But what is said of this woman, who seems to have made a trade of child-murder at £5 a head, and to have thought no more of barbarously slaughtering an innocent child than of crushing a noxious insect with her foot? That horrible, cold catalogue of infant murder with which she overpowered the faint moral sense that remained in the younger woman, makes every other series of murders that we have heard of seem pale. Of what more horrors could not this woman tell us if she would but declare her whole history? But there is another thought which such a story suggests, more horrible still, if that be possible. Is it likely that CHARLOTTE WINSOR is a solitary criminal? It is likely that the crime can have been thus familiar, not only to her, but to the mothers of her victims, if it were so very unusual? She speaks of girls writing to her in anticipation of their requiring her infernal aid. How many more such agents of death are there in England? The statistics of infanticide compel us to believe that such crimes are by no means uncommon, and that, moreover, in the case of legitimate as well as of illegitimate children. It seems as if there were dark abysses in human nature all around us, but covered for the most part from our view, and if such crimes as these raised but for a moment a corner of the veil, and give us a glimpse of the blackness within. There was no reason whatever for disbelieving the woman HARRIS' statement; and WINSOR accordingly was convicted and sentenced to death, the Judge warning her that she must not entertain the slightest expectation of her life being spared. HARRIS is, no doubt, also guilty of murder; but if she escapes her due punishment by being accepted as Queen's evidence, there will be no doubt that justice has been done as effectually as was practicable in such a case. WINSOR, with her diabolical mercilessness, is infinitely the more guilty, and if she alone suffers, the crime will have been avenged on the greater and more responsible criminal.

A MOST WONDERFUL INVENTION.

From the London Daily News.

Mr. W. H. PREECE's plan for enabling railway passengers to communicate with the guard has been put in operation as regards the express trains on the Southwestern line. The original proposal was that when a passenger pulled a string it should cause a small semaphore arm to project from the carriage, producing an electric current which would ring a bell in the guard's van. This, however, has been modified. A small clock-like glass face is placed in each railway compartment. If a passenger wishes to communicate with the guard he breaks a plate of glass and moves a small handle beneath. This produces the electric current which rings the guard's bell. The guard then looks out, and if a carriage is off the line he communicates with the engine driver immediately, and stops the train. He will probably have his attention drawn to the carriage from whence the alarm proceeded by some passenger putting his arm, stick or umbrella out of the window, and at the next station the guard inquires into the cause of the alarm; and he can always find the carriage from whence his bell was rung by the broken glass. It has been asked why the guard should not be placed where he can command a view of all the carriages. But a guard has to attend to sorting parcels, and cannot always be on the look out. If a man were employed on each train merely to look out, an enormous additional expense would be incurred. No fewer than 500 trains run daily on the Southwestern line. It is a curious fact that the murderer of a judge on a French line, some time ago, escaped by the very means which had been designed to enable the guard to inspect the train while in motion. It would be impossible to prevent such a crime as that committed by MULLER, except by adopting the American plan of having a guard's thoroughfare through the carriages; and this the narrowness of English railways, and our mutual love of seclusion while traveling, would render impracticable. Mr. PREECE's plan, combined with the one already in use on the Southwestern Line, of a small window which opens from one compartment to another, would, however, be a great security for railway traveling.

THE CATASTROPHE ON THE MATTERHORN.

A paper appearing at Annecy gives the following account of the search for the bodies of the four persons who perished by the recent accident upon the Matterhorn:

Mr. WHYMPER and his guide, TAUGWALD, arrived at Zermatt at 11 A. M. on Friday, the 14th. A caravan of twenty-one persons, consisting of guides and peasants, was immediately organized, and left at 2 in the afternoon to search for the bodies. They repaired to the Zermatt glacier, in the hope of thence rejoining the base of the great escarpment of Mount Cervin, what they expected the remains of the sufferers would be found. Upon reaching the Stöckli, an enormous rocky mass lost in the midst of these deserts of snow, the party perceived that the glacier which ought to conduct them to the objects of their search was utterly impassable. By the aid of telescopes they thought they perceived the bodies hanging upon points of the rocks, and retraced their steps, convinced of the uselessness of further effort.

But Mr. WHYMPER was not satisfied. Hearing that two Chamounix guides, FREDERICK PAYOT and JEAN TAIRRAZ, had arrived in the valley, he sent for these men and set off with them a second time at 1 o'clock in the morning, followed by three other English tourists and three guides from St. Michel and Saas. None of the Zermatt guides would take part in the new expedition.

They attacked the giant upon the opposite side to the attempt of the previous day. Reaching the Lac Noir at dawn, they scaled the Hoernli in the hope that the ridge which connects the Matterhorn with its base would bring them to the fatal spot. This fresh attempt, however, was also unsuccessful. They then descended across broken ground, reached the Zermatt glacier, and essayed the ascent of the formidable barriers which guard the approach to the great escarpments. After two hours' climbing, amid a thousand perils, they gained the small platform which had been the scene of the catastrophe.

Marks of blood, a clot of human flesh, and fragments of clothes were soon traced at irregular distances. The rope must have broken several times during the fall. In a waistcoat pocket were found a letter to Mr. HUDSON's address, and a portemonnaie. A dozen paces further was a flattened skull with a fleshless gap representing what had been the mouth. Among other shapeless remnants of humanity were distinguished a hand and a forearm.

This wrinkled hand was recognised from old scars by the guide PAYOT as that of his unfortunate comrade. Above his dislocated trunk disemboweled by the fall were still visible portions of beard and a rag of dress containing the portemonnaie of the guide, with six pieces of gold. At the bottom of the same pocket was a string of beads, literally pulverized. Further on were scattered the remains of a third body. It was only by portions of the clothes and the beard that Mr. WHYMPER was able to recognize this as the corpse of Mr. HADDO. Search for the body of Lord F. DOUGLAS proved entirely fruitless. It is probable that, after falling from point to point of the rocks, it was finally caught in some crevice by the clothes.

During the whole time this search was going on, enormous stones constantly fell among the seekers, who were obliged to keep continually upon the watch to avoid injury. As it was impossible to carry away the remains, the party were obliged to content themselves with collecting them into a heap upon the glacier and surrounding them with heavy stones. Mr. WHYMPER was only able to bring off the hat of his guide, a glove belonging to Mr. HUDSON, and the last letter addressed to that gentleman by his wife, which was found in a fragment of his dress.

THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

A correspondent of the *Journal de Genève*, writing from Alexandria on the 19th of July, says:

You ask me for news of the cholera. It is getting on pretty well, though somewhat diminished by its excesses. For more than a month the epidemic has ravaged Alexandria in a terrible and unsual manner, and a thorough panic has seized upon the population. As early as the 14th of June, the Viceroy, in his position as Chief of the State, set the example of flight, by suddenly quitting Alexandria and Egypt with his harem, in a vessel hastily engaged, and which set oot for the open sea without any more settled purpose than that of flight. Since then he has been to the island of Chio, and afterward to Constantinople. This precipitate departure spread terror among the population of Alexandria. All the more important persons at once imitated the Viceroy; they engaged vessels for themselves and their families. The less wealthy rushed to the steamers, which left in all directions; the others embarked upon numberless sailing-ships. Everyone ran away—no matter how, no matter where. The employes and the artisans sold their watches, their clothes, to pay their passage; the dealers nailed up the doors of their shops with planks, and abandoned their interests and their goods. The number of passports obtained at the consulates is estimated at 60,000. It was no longer a flight, it was a panic of terror. Doctors have deserted their posts; priests have abandoned the church, leaving to the dead the task of making their way to the other world without their assistance. In a word the clearing out has been complete, and there is no instance of a similar display of cowardice. On account of the closed, nailed up, and abandoned shops, the following circular has been issued by the sanitary superintendent to the various consulates: "Among the large number of persons of all classes and professions who have for some time abandoned this country, there are many *bacals* (dealers in provisions of all kinds.) In the hurry of their departure several have contented themselves with securely closing their shops, leaving behind their stock, the greater part of which is of a nature to be liable to speedy decomposition. In consequence of this, the shops containing the said stores, which, it must be supposed, are now decomposed, disseminate a stench which is very disagreeable to the neighbors and very injurious to the public health. Ignorant of the nationality of these dealers, I beg of you, in the interests of the public health, to authorize the police to open, in case of necessity, the shops which occasion the most complaint from the neighbors, and especially those from which the most stench issues, so that steps may be taken to remove the causes of this nuisance."

THE POPE AT CASTEL GANDOLFO.

A correspondent of the *Débats*, writing from Rome on the 26th July, says:

The Pope is still at Castel Gandolfo. He appears to enjoy this agreeable residence, so admirably situated above Lake Albano. There he is able to emancipate himself somewhat from the slavery of etiquette, by admitting to his table the Cardinals, or other visitors, which is not possible at the Vatican, as he is always condemned to dine there alone. The Holy Father intends to make several excursions in the neighborhood, to the great joy of the churches and convents. The communes he passes through make arrangements to receive him appropriately, and launch out into considerable expense, which can only be met by loans, the interest of which will have to be paid by the rate-payers. But if the Papal *villeggiatura* is onerous for certain populations, is it not less so for the Pontifical treasury, the precarious and unsatisfactory state of which you are acquainted with. The Pope takes with him an extremely numerous suite. The salaries of all the persons attached to his household are doubled because this is counted as country service. Moreover, the village of Castel Gandolfo, affording no resources, and not even possessing an inn, all the provisions are brought from Rome, and at the palace there is a place at table for everybody. People are treated with such a splendid generosity that, if I may make use of a strong expression, it is one round of feasting. You know the deplorable position of the Pontifical budget; you know that while the receipts have diminished more than two-thirds, the expenses have not been increased a quarter; that the income does not amount to half the expenditure, and is not sufficient to pay the interest of the public debt. Yet it is during this state of things, which grows worse every day, that excessive expenses are incurred which a good Finance Minister would severely stigmatize."

SWINDLING BY A FRENCH COUNTESS.

From Galignani.

The Tribunal of Correctional Police has just been engaged for three sittings in trying, on numerous charges of swindling, the Countess DE NACQUARD, aged 50, a lady who at one time possessed a fortune of nearly 80,000f. a year. A dressmaker named GRATZ-MULLER, and an agent d'affaires named SIMONNET, were also charged as accomplices. It appeared from the evidence that until 1862 the Countess resided with her husband at the Chateau de la Preuille, (Loire-Inferieure,) but their annual income was then reduced to about 6,000f. In that year she came to Paris for the purpose of prosecuting a lawsuit in which she and her husband were engaged. Soon after her arrival in the capital she borrowed various large sums, part of which were evidently repaid, but when borrowing became difficult she had recourse to objectionable expedients. In the first place, she purchased from M. KRAMMER, a jeweler, a diamond necklace, worth 26,000f., which was immediately pawned, but ultimately recovered by the jeweler with a loss of 5,226f. M. KRAMMER had been induced to let the prisoner have the necklace by her representations, and those of her two accomplices, that she was a lady of great property. Two other dealers, M. DUMONT and M. HAMBERGER, deposed that the countess, aided by the other prisoners, had defrauded them respectively of 6,000f. and 3,500. From the firm of GALION GIGNOUX, drapers, they obtained shawls worth 7,105f.; and M. LILOUEL, another draper, lost 24,900f. by their manœuvres. In short, the total value of the goods fraudulently obtained by the prisoners, was 166,981f., and the dead loss to their victims 117,179f. The Tribunal, after hearing the Avocat Imperial, who pressed for a conviction, condemned the countess to three years' imprisonment, the woman GRATZMULLER to two years, and SIMONNET to thirteen months; likewise each to 50f. fine and costs.

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE ROAD MURDER.

The *Edinburgh Review* is responsible for the following version of the motives which induced Miss CONSTANCE KENT to murder her half-brother:—The house at Roadhill was too evidently entirely isolated from all around it. It was not on visiting terms with its neighbors—or its neighbors, we should say, with it. For a long time previous to the murder of FRANCIS SAVILLE KENT, the place, one would say, was haunted. The story, we believe, was a simple one. At a time when the late Mrs. KENT, the mother of CONSTANCE, was a hopeless invalid, Mr. KENT, in the course of his factory inspection, saw the present Mrs. KENT and loved her. She was then a mill-girl of extraordinary personal attractions; and Mr. KENT placed her at a boarding-school for a period which proved too brief, and afterward introduced her, while only half-educated herself, as governess in his own family. The girls KENT, we need hardly say, despised her; but the two elder girls had the good sense to conceal or control their contempt. Not so this unhappy CONSTANCE. She herself was better informed on most points than her so-called governess—whom, immediately on her mother's death, her father presented as stepmother. Her elder sisters had the same feeling, but they, unlike herself, had the prudence or pluck to disguise it. She came into the family a half-educated mill-girl; the mother was still lying sick; by and by the mother died; and now the mill-girl suddenly became the second Mrs. KENT, a stepmother; the whole thing was abundantly clear. CONSTANCE alone rebelled. CONSTANCE, we believe, had rebelled against this kind of thing all along. Of the last days of her mother we know nothing—beyond the single fact that they were consoled by the woman who had already been fixed upon as her successor, and who took her place at the head of the family immediately on the demise of the mother. Then a child was born. The second marriage became a prolific one. And CONSTANCE had the imprudence to revile. The punishment inflicted by her stepmother was to perform the menial offices of the household. One day, we are informed, she was ordered to scrub out the nursery, and on refusing, was lashed with a horse-whip until what is called "broken in." She got on her knees with her back in livid welts, and washed out the nursery floor; but that very night the child was removed, and shoved, with its throat cut, down the privy. This, we believe, is all. Miss CONSTANCE KENT says she herself did it—and we have no reason to doubt her word.

THE ALLEGED INCENDIARY FIRES IN POLAND.

A letter in the *Journal de Posen* alleges that the official journals, not daring to support the accusations launched by the Moscow *Gazette* against the Polish nobility, imputing to them the recent fires in Lithuania, and, on the other hand, feeling it necessary to throw the blame upon somebody, represent the Jews as the authors of these disasters. According to the official journals, the Jews, having first insured their houses for a sum superior to their real value, themselves set fire to the buildings to pocket the difference. If this criminal calculation has been made in certain cases, the supposition of its existence cannot give an explanation of all the disasters of this nature that have lately taken place; for, although insurance against fire is much practiced in Lithuania and Ruthenia, it is to be seen only in the more important towns, while a great number of fires have broken out even in the smallest towns.

THE GOVERNING FAMILIES IN PARLIAMENT.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

A list of the House of Commons in England is a document having many different kinds of interest, according to the points of view from which it is regarded. To a political man the predominant question is—who is a Liberal, and who a Conservative? Social philosophers may be expected to inquire what sort of education the bulk of members have had, and at what age they have contrived to obtain a seat. Some feel curious as to the distribution of the body into interests and classes—railway and manufacturing interests, naval men, military men, relations of peers, and so forth. But there is a historical aspect from which the House may be looked at less familiar than any of these. We may regard it as a very ancient institution, so which, in the main, people of the same kind of condition have belonged for many centuries; and we may ask what proportion of men now in it belongs to families represented there during past ages. From this point of view a list of the House of Commons throws no little light on the changes of property and the fluctuations of society in the kingdom. To examine it for such a purpose would be an endless business, and in the case of the great mass of the boroughs especially a useless business; but a note on the representation of the counties in different parts of England may indicate the significance of the inquiry, beginning in the North, we find a LOWTHER sitting for Cumberland, and one for Westmoreland. This is an old Parliamentary name. HUGH DE LOWTHER sat for Cumberland in the reign of EDWARD II., and another HUGH in the reign of EDWARD III. But where are the Skeltons, Mulcasters, Tilliols, Dentons, &c., who used to share the honors with the LOWTHER under the Plantagenets? Shall we look for them on the opposite coast in Durham? But Durham returned no members till the time of CHARLES II.; and of the names which represented it then, none appear now. Northumberland, on the other hand, sends up two members of old houses, a SMITHSON-PERCY and Sir MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY, of Blagdon, whose pedigree is proved for one or two generations beyond the reign of HENRY VIII. Yorkshire—which after long returning one member, now boasts eight—has a smaller proportion of men of ancient line among them. HOTHAM, MILTON, (FITZ-WILLIAM,) and CAVENDISH, being the only names which suggest anything to an historical genealogist. The case of Cheshire is a better one, though Cheshire did not send members to Parliament earlier than the Reformation. We find two EGERTONS, a LEE, and a TOLLEMACHE sitting for it, and it elected both an EGERTON and a LEGH to the Parliament of Queen ELIZABETH. Coming southward through Derbyshire, a CAVENDISH presents himself as one member, which his Elizabethan ancestor also was, and a COLVILE. The other names are unfamiliar, though there are families in Derbyshire, like the GRESLEYS, who were knights of the shire *temp.* EDWARD I. VERNON and CURZON also still exist in the county, but we are less sure of FOLLIAMBE, a name often found along with theirs in the early Parliamentary lists. Of the adjoining counties Nottinghamshire has chosen among its members a CLINTON and a STANHOPE, and Lincolnshire a CHOLMELEY, a cadet of the well-known Cheshire house. The town of Lincoln, too, returns HENEAGE, of Hainton, the head of an old country line. But among the twelve members for Staffordshire, Shropshire and Worcestershire, only three can be said to be of historic descent, which is all the more curious because these counties (especially Shropshire) stand high in the matter of family antiquity. In Leicestershire we have a MANNERS and a CURZON, sprung originally from the Derbyshire Curzons; while Northamptonshire, besides a Cecil, elects a Knightley of a house of real and remarkable antiquity; and Warwickshire a Mordaunt, chief of a branch of the family which produced the famous Earl of Peterborough. As we draw nearer London, names like Mordaunt and Knightley become rarer in the list. A Lindsay has indeed wandered into Berkshire by marriage; but it would be vain to look there for the De Chastillons, St. Liza and Golafres, who constantly sat in Parliament in the Middle Ages. The entire disappearance of some names from the surface of society is very singular. The Golafres, for instance, were knights of the shire, reign after reign in Plantagenet times, yet we doubt if their name is to be found now in the *Court Guide*, *Clergy*, *Army* or *Navy Lists*. The disappearance of renowned Parliamentary families is still more striking—like that, for example, of HAMPDEN, which sat in the House of Commons as far back as the time of EDWARD III. Distance from the metropolis does not necessarily save such houses. We have not observed the names of any of the present Cornish members of the House before the Restoration, though Cornwall was famous for the number of its Parliamentary boroughs. And the same may be said of Devonshire, in spite of the fact that Trefusis and Acland are two of the oldest stocks in that part of the world. The general result would seem to be that while there is a fair admixture of families of respectable age in the new Parliament, it is excessively rare to find any that were Parliamentary at remote periods. We may observe, too, that contrary to popular notions on the subject, the majority of old men in Parliament belong to the peerage. And this is easily explained. There are many families in the gentry older than many families in the peerage; but the very powerful old commoners have for the most part been absorbed into the latter body, which contains, besides, a certain class of families superior to any existing in the gentry at all.

VERY LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 5—Evening.

Communication with the *Great Eastern* remains suspended. Nothing has been heard since the noon of the 2d inst.

A Valentia telegram, dated at noon, to-day, says: "No change since yesterday in the Atlantic cable."

The original shares closed at 300@350; preference shares 2½@2¼ discount.

Another fatal accident is reported on the Swiss mountains. A party of seven were swept away by an avalanche, but fortunately only one (a porter) was killed.

Ancona, Italy, remains, as yet, the farthest point the cholera has attacked in its northwestern progress. The number of deaths in that city on the 4th inst. was 34.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Aug. 6—P. M.

The steamship *Balbec*, from New-York, has arrived.

Nothing further has transpired concerning the Atlantic cable, and it is supposed that it remains in the same state as previously reported. Earth currents were returning stronger, showing it had contact with the earth 1,

MILKY WAYS.

Description of the Orange County Milk Region.

DAIRY FARMING.

How the Milk is Treated at Home and in New-York.

What it Pays the Producer and Costs the Consumer.

Middlemen, and How They Operate.

REMEDIES PROPOSED, &c., &c.

Historians and biographers of the olden times used to begin their narratives with the *creation*; and to get at a proper understanding of the milk question, it may be necessary to follow their example in this respect. In the first place, then, good milk contains a considerable proportion of lime—a full table-spoonful to every gallon. The section of country, therefore, which nature has set apart for dairy farming, is one having large quantities of calcareous ingredients in its soil, either resting on a basis of limestone rocks or consisting the washings of such brought down from more elevated localities. This lime is decomposed by the roots of the grass and enters into the composition of the latter, which thereby becomes luxuriant and nourishing. From the plant it is transferred to the animal, and thence to the human system.

The milk region of Orange County begins at Turner's, on the Erie Railway, about 45 miles from Jersey City, and ends beyond Otisville, about 25 miles to the westward. On the southeast side it is bounded by the Highlands, which extend, in numerous parallel ranges, from West Point into northern New-Jersey, and traverse that State to the Delaware. These mountains consist of granite, gneiss, mica quartz, and other rocks of the primitive formation, and contain large quantities of iron ore, which was freely taken out during the war. On the northwest, the milk region is bounded by the Shawangunk Mountain, which is a prolongation of the Blue Ridge of Virginia and Maryland, but in New-Jersey and Southern New-York appears to be quite low, when viewed from the east side. This chain consists largely of slates of various kinds, and near Port Jervis contains deposits of lead ore, which is still being mined in considerable quantities.

On the northeast and southwest, the valley can hardly be said to have any known bounds. In the former direction it stretches to Newburgh on the Hudson; on the opposite, it passes through New-Jersey to the Delaware, forming the most valuable portions of Sussex and Warren counties. It then enters Pennsylvania, through which it extends into Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, containing, among other famous localities, Gettysburgh, Frederick City, the Monocacy Valley, and that between Bull Run Mountain and the Blue Ridge. For most of that distance, its soil is essentially the same as in the section under review, highly calcareous, the limestone rocks being within a few feet of the surface.

Along the line of the Erie road, which traverses the "divide," (streams passing from it to the Hudson, the Delaware and the Passaic,) the valley is fully 1,000 feet above tide-water. In Pennsylvania and States further southward, it is several hundred feet lower. This elevation secures it almost complete exemption from the agues and other fevers which haunt the more swampy neighborhoods adjoining the sea-coast. Indeed, if the material conditions to an earthly paradise exist on this continent or on the planet, they do in those lateral and most picturesque valleys which are inclosed in the great mountain system passing from the Eastern to the Cotton States. Physically, man appears to approach the standard of perfection, and the lower animals walk the earth as if fully conscious of their superiority to the dwarfed and hungry breeds in the mountains or the lowlands. Reversing Pharaoh's dream, the cows seem able to devour "the lean and ill-favored kine" of the lowlands, only they would scorn to exchange for their rich clover and timothy a mess that would be indigestible; while thoughts of such a dish would never be absent from their memories afterward!

We have called the region in question *a valley*, or it might be more suitably styled a series of lateral valleys, separated from each other by parallel chains of low hills, often round-shouldered, and always graceful to the eye. These vary in height from 100 to 300 feet, and are mostly cultivated to their summits, though a few of the tallest wear tufts of wood on their tops. The hills or mountains flanking the milk region on the east are from 250 to 750 feet above the valley, and on the west side, seemingly not so high. The Ramapo Valley is cut almost transversely through the Highlands. A depression of perhaps 150 feet affords a passage for the Erie Railway through the Shawangunk.

At Chesterville, some ten miles west of Turner's Station, a branch line proceeds northeastwardly to Newburgh; while another passes southwestwardly ten miles to Warwick, a thriving village of 1,000 inhabitants. It is designed to extend this line to Newton, N. J., twenty-eight miles, where a connection can be had with the Morris and Essex road, now being pushed down the valley to Easton. This will unite the Hudson and the Delaware through one of the most productive and lovely regions on the continent. It is understood that means enough have been provided to warrant the commencement of this work.

With the abundance of rain which has fallen this season, the face of the country could not look more beautiful in August. The rich bottom-lands are green, of course, and so are the hill-sides up to the woods which crown their summits. No grain of any account, except corn, was planted; and the tall plumes and green leaves of this plant never waved or nodded more gracefully than they do in this (literally) year of grace. Fruit is not very abundant, and the farmers evidently think less of choice varieties of apples than they do about the most productive breeds of cows in their lacteal secretions.

As compared with ten years ago, agriculture has manifestly undergone great improvements. Nearly every farmer has his mowing machine; still the reign of progress is far enough from a termination. Many of the finest bottoms and slopes along the bases of the mountains are covered with coarse, sedgy grasses, the effect of neglecting drainage. Ten thousand laborers could be profitably employed in this capacity, even at the existing scale of wages, which are certainly no higher, proportionally, than the price of milk. The fences are to a great extent of the zig-zag pattern, wasting both timber and land, beside being exceedingly offensive to the eye. A draft, duly enforced, upon one-half the idlers about the railroad depots and taverns would soon suffice to make the farms as tidy as a new pin in this respect. Perhaps nature has done too much for that section to develop the highest types of human industry, and the strongest disposition to improve. As in other limestone regions, the common roads are excellent, affording ample scope and verge for the frequent trials of speed in horse-flesh. This seems to be the master passion of the Orange County people. One may spend a day anywhere and not hear war, politics, trade, religion, science or literature mentioned; but it is as impossible to escape an hour from the fruitful topic of trotting-horses as from the more material discussions relative to milk, butter and cheese. Indeed, with all except the aged, the horse takes precedence of the cow or anything else.

DAIRY FARMING.

To go into dairy farming at all, a pretty considerable capital is required. "Unto him that hath shall be given;" and the farmer who drives twenty milch cows may always expect better treatment from the milkman than he who owns only two or three. If there is danger of so abundant a supply as to weaken prices somewhat, the small farmers are first made to suffer by Barebones, who neglects to send back the cans until the afternoon symbol. Sometimes this trick is played upon large as well as poor; but not so freely nor to so great an extent in proportion. The favor of a large farmer may be of importance next year, and it is not deemed advisable to rasp his feelings by frequent neglect. Wise men, in their generation, are milk-dealers.

We shall suppose a farm of 100 acres, to be owned or leased for dairy purposes. If the former, it will cost from $100 to $150 per acre, according to situation, quality and improvements. This is apt to be stocked with from 15 to 20 cows, and a team of horses; the former costing now from $75 to $80 a piece, as against $35 to $45 before the war. The price of land has not advanced in the same proportion, being, probably, not more than one-third higher than in 1860.

The quantity of land under crops of grain and vegetables, is seldom more than one acre in four, the object being to produce as much of these only as will supply the wants of the owner's family and his stock the whole year round. Wheat flour, however, is an exception to this rule, there being scarcely a barrel full produced in a township. The advantages of an improved system of drainage and deepening the soil are such that a smaller portion of land would produce as great a quantity of grass or hay, and that of a much superior quality. Deepening is, in fact, effecting an insurance against the effects of either drought or excessive rains.

The breeds of cattle used consist chiefly of natives crossed with Devons and Durhams. Aldernays are far from being common, especially in the milk districts proper. A considerable proportion of the stock is raised in Pennsylvania, where the farmers have given more attention to breeding for the market, than in this State.

A good cow is expected to produce from 12 to 14 quarts daily, during the months of May and June, and perhaps July, or an average of eight quarts from April till December—as many months in the year. This will amount in the aggregate to fully 2,000 quarts annually. The *average* yield is probably not less than 1,600, which, at the prices now ruling, (four cents,) would about repay the animal's cost in a single season. The price, however, has exceeded that figure the past year, and will probably do so during the present. Altogether the gross proceeds of a large and well-kept dairy for the year will range between $1,000 and $1,500, very few going above the latter figure.

Such a farm, stocked in this manner, can be easily managed by two men, or by one man and two boys. Excepting the hay, there is no crop which matures in large quantities at the same time, and the mowing-machine now provides for that. The horses can do all the plowing required, and not feel oppressed by the task. On the whole, the dairy farmer's life is not one of drudgery; but it requires him to be watchful, skillful about animals, and to be constantly at his post. On this account many who succeed in it tolerably well are apt to become weary of its monotony, and forsake it for some other pursuit. Those who have made up their minds to follow it for life, and do so intelligently, as well as resolutely, are apt to grow rich. Probably in no part of the United States can there be found a smaller proportion of poverty than in the milk district of Orange County.

The production of butter and cheese is certainly not on the increase there, and may be on the decrease; on the other hand, that of milk is growing largely and rapidly. Within an area of five miles on each side of the several lines of railroad, the making of butter and cheese has almost entirely ceased; so that the farmers have to buy the supply of both needed at their own tables. This goes hard with them, when paying forty-five cents for a pound of butter; but there is no resource left, the sale of milk being so much more profitable. With the extension of the railroad from Warwick to Newton, a great portion of Sussex County will experience a similar revolution.

HOW THE MILK IS TREATED—CREAMERIES.

Farmers have the option of sending milk directly to the city by the regular milk train, or selling it to the owners of creameries, which are found every few miles along the railroad. A major part of it is probably sent on individual account directly to the New-York milkmen. As only one train carries that article, half the milk must be kept in coolers for ten or twelve hours before shipping. Those who sell to the creameries have the advantage of escaping all risk and trouble, beyond its delivery morning and evening. A brief description of one at Warwick, owned by Messrs. SANFORD & SMITH, and as large as any other in the country, will suffice to give a general idea of their management. The building is a plain, two-story frame house, about fifty feet long by twenty or twenty-five feet wide. It is situated in a hollow, close by a fine spring of water, which gushes most refreshingly out of the ground. An apartment in the creamery, about twenty feet by twelve, has its wooden floor sunk so far below the waterlevel, that it suffices to immerse the milk-cans up to their necks. Into this cold spring water, with a temperature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit, the cans are placed, immediately after arriving, and there they remain during the day. About 4 o'clock P. M., after stirring the milk, so as to mix the cream which has gathered through the rest of the milk, it is taken out and shipped to New-York, where it arrives shortly after midnight, and it is served out next morning.

The afternoon's milk is differently treated. After undergoing baptism by immersion in the cans, *the cream is skimmed off*, and the skim-milk made into cheese on the premises. The cream is put into cans, which are carefully packed in ice during the day. The can is then placed inside a tub, where it is surrounded with ice sufficient to keep it cool until reaching the city. On account of the extra space taken up, and the greater difficulty of handling, the charge for transportation is double that of common milk. It sells in New-York for about 35 cents per quart.

The appearance of the creamery denotes the utmost regard to cleanliness and purity, no foul odors assailing the nostrils in any part of the building. On the outside, ranges of cans and coolers are constantly seen basking in the sun. Evidently every precaution is taken to furnish milk in the purest condition possible to the consumer.

For making cheese the milk is poured into a trough, about 12 feet long by 40 inches wide, and 20 deep, the inside being lined with tin, which is kept perfectly clean. This vessel holds 600 gallons, which will make from 350 to 400 pounds of cheese. Estimating the wholesale price of the latter at 11 cents per pound, it will be seen that it pays about a cent and half per quart for the skim-milk, after allowing for the cost of manufacturing. To return: Underneath the trough, for its whole length, extends a copper tube, nine or ten inches in diameter, containing the fire. The milk is heated to a temperature of about 85 degrees, before putting in the rennet, after which it is raised to 105 or 110, when the curd is taken off. The presses are simple screw fixtures, and suffice to make the cheese in twenty-four hours. The article, of course, is sufficiently tame to be uninteresting; but a large demand for it exists in the South and the West Indies, where it can resist the action of the climate better than cheese made of richer milk. It is said that Orange County cheese was one of the articles which ran the blockade of our Southern ports largely during the war, "Johnny Reb" having no substitute for it nearer home.

DOCTORING THE MILK.

Up to this point milk cannot readily undergo much doctoring, whether by additions of water, by skimming or otherwise. Still, there are some efforts put forth in that direction. We propose to point out these and the methods adopted for detecting them.

Milk dealers require that the article shall be delivered to them pure and fresh. If they are honest, they desire to sell it in that condition to their customers; if dishonest, they prefer to add water themselves to suit the tastes or knowledge of consumers. Many farmers, however, sell water it more or less, even after they have been detected and docked for their troubles. The mode of testing the milk is simple and effectual, so that the addition of two per cent. or more can be discovered. A small glass tube, with a large bulb at its lower end, which is filled with shot, is marked with a scale, like an ordinary thermometer. This hydrometer is made to displace an equal bulk of water, or sink in it to the upper end of the tube. If it be immersed in a substance lighter than water, it will sink to the bottom; if in a heavier, a portion of the tube will ascend above the surface. The water line is (suppose) 80 degrees, and that of the best milk 110; now every addition of water made to the milk is shown by the tube sinking to a lower figure. Thus, at or above 105 the article is considered excellent; at 100, good; at 95, rather poor; at 90, it has been "christened," and at any lower figure well washed. In such a case "the record" (more or less frequently broken) is for the [illegible]; and the good Samaritan is not only rebuked for his overreaching, but docked for all the difference between the scale of his cans and 100, which is taken as the standard. In general, he submits to the penalty with the utmost grace, and institutes a reform, which lasts until he has regained the confidence of "the party of the second part." The milk being tested, perhaps, only once a week, he may hope in time to succeed in running the blockade without being again caught, or having a portion of his cargo confiscated.

To verify the accuracy of the test, a tube, filled with milk, had a portion of it poured out and an equal quantity of water put in. The hydrometer, which had previously reached 99 degrees, fell to 80, which was fully as much as the altered proportions of the two would have warranted. It should be stated, however, that all instruments do not measure precisely alike, some being as carelessly made as are many of the cheaper weather instruments. Still, the poorest of them will show the same distinction between pure milk and that which has been well watered.

The next doctoring process is by adding skim-milk of the evening before to the morning's, which is daily shipped by the cans. One of the proprietors of this creamery assured me very positively that they sent no skim-milk to the city (an outside report had stated the contrary); but it is easy to conceive that such a piece of roguery may be far from uncommon on the part of some. The instrument in this case, will tell no tales, since skim-milk is rather heavier than fresh thing; and when the demand for cheese falls off, or appliances for making a given quantity may not exist, there are many who would never scruple about pouring in the poor milk among the richer. No doubt, on the sly, this is done to a very considerable extent by men who rebel for being the cream of the cream in good society.

As ice does not cost two cents per pound, and as it not only keeps the milk cool for a time, but is said to preserve it from curdling longer than that which has not been iced or spring-watered, to the extent of a quart or so to the can, it is reasonable that many milkmen will be liberal in using the contents of their ice-houses during the Summer months. An addition of five per cent. to the contents of a can is not considered as an unconscionable proceeding, but openly acknowledged and defended. On a small business it does not amount to much; but let this reach a dozen or twenty cans per day, and the ice-house becomes about as profitable a concern as "the cow with the wooden tail," herself.

But it is on arriving at its journey's end by rail that doctoring by the hydropathic treatment begins in good earnest. The writer of this has taken occasion to watch the manœuvres of Barebones, which are substantially as follows: The contents of the cans are partly poured into empty ones, four being emptied into five or six, according to the neighborhood through which this "pure milk" is to be served. The nature of Barebones "abhors a vacuum," and so the empty space is filled with water from a hose-pipe at Long Dock or on the other side of the river. On the ferry-boat it is sometimes done before the passengers, who look on and crack jokes at the expense of poor New-Yorkers, instead of dousing the milk-doctor. More frequently, however, the process goes on at the foot of Chambers-street, at a very early hour, when a string of milk-wagons may be seen awaiting their chance to milk the nearest croton pipe, while the drivers spend their time in cursing one another or liquoring up, according to the season and the "vacuum" existing in their own milk-pots. This done, they set out on their accustomed rounds to serve a decoction of two parts milk and one part water to thirsty customers at ten cents a quart.

The total quantity of milk shipped by the Erie Railway, during the Summer months, ranged from 30,000 to 35,000 gallons per day. From Goshen were sent 3,150 gallons; from Middletown, about the same quantity; from the Warwick Branch Road, about 6,000 gallons; from the Newburgh Branch, about 2,000; from Monroe, fully 3,000; and from Turner's, 1,000 gallons per day. These quantities have since fallen off from five to ten per cent.

The cost of transportation used to be three and a half cents per gallon; it is now five and a half cents. As a single car will hold 240 cans, containing ten gallons each, it will be seen that the freight received on a car of milk is $132. Frequently, during the Summer, the milk train earned from $1,600 to $1,800—doubtless the most profitable train on the road, considering that it ran only 80 miles and at a slow speed.

THE COST OF MILK

in Orange County, delivered at the railroad, was three and a half cents per quart during the month of June; in July and August, four cents; in May, four cents; in April, from five to five and a half, and in the three previous months, from six to seven and a half cents. From May till October, this year, the average will be about four cents. The transportation is nearly one and a half more. One-half cent additional may be allowed for losses and crosses—milk souring, cans getting lost or broken, &c. At Long Dock, therefore, in this day of high prices, the cost of pure milk, delivered by wholesale, is six cents per quart, *and no more*. Considering the diluting process to which it is there subjected, or rather subjugated, it costs to the consumer *from twelve to fifteen cents, and not unfrequently even more than this*—a pretty wide margin for profits, truly!

COMBINATIONS AMONG MILKMEN.

That pure fresh milk can be delivered at eight cents a quart during the Summer and ten cents during the Winter, needs no further testimony. One man with his horse and wagon can easily serve from two hundred to three hundred quarts daily, reckoning the customers who take large quantities. If the mass of consumers pay from fifty to one hundred per cent. more than this, the inference is that the natural law of supply and demand has been interfered with by combinations among the milkmen. But this is no mere inference from general principles; the fact can be substantiated beyond a cavil. It can be proved that combinations of bulldogs, in the shape of milkmen, and often unnaturalized persons at that, exist here, actually driving out of the business those who might interfere with their monopoly. As evidence of this charge, we submit the following facts obtained from unquestionable sources:

In December, 1861, the farmers of Orange County, feeling dissatisfied with the prices then received, (about two cents per quart,) held a meeting in Goshen and appointed two persons as agents to sell their milk in the city. They opened a store for that purpose and offered the article for sale, modifying the prices from day to day according to the supply coming forward. In other words, they determined to sell pure milk, and sell it all, at the best prices they could obtain. In a few days a bitter opposition began to develop itself. Barebones was aroused, and indignant at this interference. He swore that the milk should never be allowed to go out of that store. Other persons had been permitted to sell milk to dealers on the railroad platform; but the milkmen had succeeded in preventing its sale there by these agents, hence their removal to New-York, where they were followed by like violence. Finally, one of the agents was frightened, and he backed out of the attempt. The other held his ground resolutely; but the premises had to be guarded constantly by policemen. Seeing their threats useless, the monopolists sent up agents among the farmers offering higher prices than they were then receiving in New-York if they would sell to them. It was at the dead season of the year, when milk was scarce, and too many of the farmers who had pledged themselves to send all their products to the store in New-York, meanly accepted the offer of Barebones and broke their promises. The agents, of course, could not supply their customers regularly, and the enterprise had to be abandoned, with loss. This accomplished, the milkmen once more found themselves masters of the situation, and the farmers have ever since had occasion to regret having adopted such a short-sighted policy in that regard.

We have all heard of the story of the Dutch merchants destroying their spices, when the crops happened to be abundant, in order to keep up prices. In effect, the same rule prevails among the New-York milkmen at the present day. If the article, after being all engaged in advance, comes forward in so large quantities, that to get rid of the whole, they must reduce the price somewhat, *they keep back the farmers' cans*, or a portion of them, for one, two, or three days beyond the time. Either the milk goes to loss or a churn must be rigged up at considerable trouble and expense. As already stated, small farmers are more likely to be tricked in this manner than their richer neighbors; but the best are not always exempt.

One of the most conspicuous and profitable of those interests in the Orange County Milk Association, which started about twenty years ago as a private enterprise, but was incorporated in the winter of 1861-2, with a capital of $100,000 in shares of $100 each. Shares, we believe, are not for sale in the market; but they are understood to be worth double what they cost, in spite of outlays upon various objects. The company own a building at the corner of Greenwich and Desbrosses-streets, in this city.

On behalf of this and some other parties known as middlemen, it is claimed that the farmer has several advantages in preferring these to ordinary retailers or storekeepers. There is less risk about getting paid, and often less delay. The word of an interest like the Milk Association is regarded as all-sufficient; while strangers are required to give security in advance. With the utmost precaution, however, the producers are often woefully fleeced. On one occasion a well-dressed and very plausible-looking stranger came to a village in the milk region, offering to engage in advance any quantities at good prices. Some inquiries were naturally made about his standing as a business man, which he guaranteed to prove first-class. In order to put all suspicions to rest he produced $100—all the money then in his possession—and deposited it in bank as security to the farmers. They swallowed the bait. Before many weeks he had received over $500 worth of milk, and when the honest farmers went to look after their money, all they could obtain was the small deposit in the bank. This is only a specimen of the swindles that have been perpetrated by Barebones, whenever he can get an opportunity. Among a cautious people what could be expected but that they would adhere to the middlemen, who have grown rich out of the public; but at the same time have fulfilled their obligations in tolerably good faith toward the producers?

THE REMEDY

consists partly in giving a full and truthful *exposé* of the business, and in urging upon the public the necessity of reform. There is no earthly doubt that as good, pure milk as is produced on any dairy, might be retailed here, during the summer season, at eight cents per quart, and during the winter at not more than ten. But to enlighten the public as to the tricks of the craft is only an initial step in the right direction, to be followed up by others which will exercise a positive influence in abating the evil.

And, first, *combinations must be met and overcome by combinations*. That these exist among the milkmen is beyond a doubt, and has been sufficiently shown. To offset them the consumers ought to combine and fix the maximum price they are willing to give. There is no serious obstacle in the way—at least none but what can be overcome by two or three resolute men in any locality. Let the people residing in any half-dozen blocks of this city assemble in public meeting, and agree to act together for one year, each taking a certain quantity of milk, which *can stand the test of* 100 *degrees*, the money to be paid weekly. To establish a run of 200 quarts per day would insure a fair support from the beginning. This done, let a notice be inserted in an Orange County newspaper, calling the attention of farmers to the fact. It will elicit a favorable response in less than twenty-four hours. Indeed, the writer of this has been told by men long in the business, that they could readily take hold of an offer to furnish even less than 200 quarts, as they would expect the demand to increase so largely that in time they would be unable to supply it.

On the part of the movers in such an enterprise it would be requisite that the article furnished being such as was promised, they should not forsake the new milkman for one of their "old flames," in the event of these reducing prices to kill off the unwelcome competitors. Unquestionably they would resort to this step, if they found threats and violence useless in driving them off. But surely the sweets of monopoly have been sufficiently tasted, and the tricks of monopolists sufficiently exposed, to warrant the belief that very few persons would thus be seduced from their fidelity to the anti-monopoly association. The person, who, under such circumstances, would fall off from it after voluntarily entering into it, would deserve to have his milk cretonized to the tune of cent per cent for ever afterward.

The men who take an active part in such a laudable proceeding must be prepared to make frequent use of the hydrometer against Barebones, as Barebones now does against the farmer. The devil must be fought with his own weapons, whenever these are of an unexceptionable character, as in the case before us.

Hotel-keepers and saloon-keepers ought to take an especially prominent part in such a movement. Where others consume by the pint, they do by the gallon. It has been supposed that milk is delivered to them pretty pure, and in some cases it may be so. But we have good authority for charging that a majority of the stewards at hotels are in secret league with the milkmen. To such an extent does this prevail, that a new-comer would be laughed at for his verdancy, did he expect to succeed in serving milk to a first-class hotel, without making friends with Master Steward. For though his milk was ever so sweet, and stood ever so severe a test with the hydrometer, Master S. would find a method of destroying its character the next day. It would sour on the breakfast-table; it would be forty per cent. or more cold water; it would be anything or everything bad, so that the owner would feel compelled to discharge his milkman and be served by another, who took the precaution of securing the favor of "the power behind the throne."

There is no other route, by which milk is brought to this city, more costly than the Erie Railway. The freight is the same (55 cents per can of ten gallons) whether brought from Turner's or Otisville. Before September last the charge was only 35 cents per can. After prices shall have generally receded, it is fair to suppose that the rates will also undergo a decline. Where transportation is so very profitable a source of income, railroad companies should frown upon every attempt to establish a monopoly, knowing that as the producer and consumer are brought more closely together, it will inure correspondingly to their own benefit. While the existing rates are unquestionably too high, it ought to be said in justice to the Erie Company, that on no other road is there greater punctuality in delivering milk. That train takes precedence of all others excepting the express; and is certain to reach Long Dock about the time when due, though two or three locomotives were needed to haul it through the snow-drifts.

The grand fact, then, is that good, fresh milk, delivered at Long Dock, costs 5½ cents per quart, and that half a cent additional will suffice to cover all losses and risks, except from the carelessness of the milkmen themselves. Making due allowance for water, this milk costs the consumer from 12 to 15 cents per quart, or from 100 to 150 per cent. for mere delivery!

It only needs half-a-dozen resolute men, who are willing to sacrifice a little of their own ease and comfort for a time, to break the back of this odious monopoly—one that is waging war to the knife, not only with our property but with ourselves, our wives and children. New-York has the means, the brains, the energy required to take the wind out of this or any other kindred monopoly. It only requires a beginning. Shall it not be made at once?

The Fire Department.

The regular meeting of the board took place yesterday afternoon, at Firemen's Hall. Present—A full board.

Communications were received from the Chief Engineer, calling attention to the case of PATRICK N. HENNESSY, a member of Engine Company No. 4, who was run over by the engine while proceeding to a fire, on the 7th inst. Commissioner BOOTH moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of twenty-five dollars be appropriated and placed in the hands of the Chief Engineer, to be used for relief of P. N. HENNESSY, as may be needed. Adopted.

Communication from Hose Company No. 11, confirming action of foreman in returning J. C. Wickes, J. C. Curry, C. H. Barton and Charles Curry as expelled, and requesting that the name of Wm. Solis be erased from said return. Also from C. H. Barton and J. C. Curry, requesting a hearing in the matter. Referred to Commissioners EMES and BOOTH, with power.

From JOHN STEPHENSON, stating that there is at his factory a set of wheels for a steam fire engine. Referred to Chief-Engineer.

From W. H. LITTLE, Chief-Engineer, Danvers, Mass., desiring to purchase a hose carriage. Filed.

From Hose Co. No. 38, requesting to purchase their carriage. Referred to Commissioner BOOTH.

From Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, in relation to repairs to steamers.

On motion of Commissioner BROWN, it was

Resolved, That Steam Fire Engine No. 2 be sent to Amoskeag Company for repairs. Adopted.

Communications from Hook and Ladder Company No. 14, reporting E. H. ARNETT and W. C. MILLER as expelled. Laid on the table and parties to be notified.

From A. MESSENGER'S Sons, Troy, N. Y., in relation to bells. Laid on table and Secretary to notify.

From Hose Company No. 39, returning JAMES W. GRANT as expelled. Laid on table and Secretary to notify.

From R. H. BUSHELL, President of the Erie Railroad Company, in relation to additional accommodations in Erie Buildings for steamer. Filed.

From PERRIN & STEWART, in relation to hose tenders built by them. Referred to Committee on Hose Tenders.

On motion of Commissioner BROWN, it was

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to report to this board a system whereby the City of New-York may be arranged into convenient engineer districts.

Adopted, and Commissioners EMES and PINCKNEY ordered as the committee.

Commissioner EMES also offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That $62 38 be appropriated and paid to DANIEL TERRELL for services rendered this department, to and including 31st July, 1865. Adopted.

On motion, the board adjourned to Wednesday.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

The Uniform and Dress of Its Officers, &c.—What They Wear on a Cruise—Very Expensive Garments.

Now that the time has approached for the annual cruise of this club, and its officers, members, &c., will be seen at the fashionable haunts of Newport, &c., we have obtained the description of uniform they are compelled to wear on such occasions, for the benefit of our readers. It will be observed that the dress is very expensive, and the character of ornaments very elaborate.

FULL DRESS.

Frock Coat of navy blue cloth, faced with the same and lined with black silk serge; double-breasted, with two rows of large size yacht club buttons on the breast, nine in each row, placed four inches and a half apart from eye to eye, at top, and two and a half at bottom; rolling collar; skirts with one large button behind on each hip, and one near the bottom of each full; cuffs to be closed, and from three to three and a half inches deep.

Pantaloons of navy blue cloth or white drill.

Vests of white drill, single-breasted, with standing collar or rolling collar to button nearly to the throat, with nine small buttons.

Neckerchief of black silk.

Cape—Of navy blue cloth, not less than two and a half, nor more than three inches high, and top not more than half an inch greater diameter than base.

Shoulder Straps—Of navy blue cloth, four inches and a quarter long and one inch and a half wide, including the border, which is to be a quarter of an inch wide, and embroidered in gold.

For Commodore—The device in the strap shall be a silver foul anchor, seven-eighths of an inch in length at each end, with stock inclined inward, and three silver fine-pointed stars of half an inch diameter in line in centre.

For Vice-Commodore—Same device as for Commodore, substituting two stars in centre in lieu of three.

For Rear-Commodore—Same device as for Commodore, substituting one star in lieu of three.

For Captains—Same device as for Commodore, omitting the stars.

Cap ornaments to be as follows:

For Commodore—A foul anchor, one inch and a half in length, placed horizontally, embroidered in gold, with a silver star of half an inch diameter at each end of, and one above the anchor, with a space of 9-16 of an inch between the anchor and the stars.

For Vice-Commodore—Same as for Commodore, substituting a star below in lieu of the two stars at either end of the anchor.

For Rear-Commodore—Same as for Commodore, omitting the two stars at either end of anchor.

For Captains—Two crossed foul anchors of one and a half inches in length, with stocks below, cable entwined, embroidered in gold.

For Secretary—Same as for Rear-Commodore, substituting the letter S., in old English, in silver, in lieu of star.

For Treasurer—Same as for Secretary, substituting the letter T.

For Measurer—Same as for Secretary, substituting the letter M.

For Members—Same as for Secretary, omitting the letter.

Sleeve ornaments to be as follows:

For Commodore—Five stripes of gold lace, one-eighth inch wide, placed one-eighth inch apart; the first strip below, but joining, the cuff seam, and the others distributed upwardly.

For Vice-Commodore—Four strips arranged in like manner.

For Rear-Commodore—Three strips arranged in like manner.

For Captains, Secretary, Treasurer and Measurer—Two strips, arranged in like manner.

For Members—One strip, arranged in like manner.

UNDRESS.

Sack Coats—Of navy blue cloth, or fine blue flannel, single-breasted, with a row of four large buttons in front; cuffs closed; same straps and lace as for full dress coat.

Pantaloons—Of fine blue flannel, may be worn.

Vests—Of navy blue cloth or fine blue flannel, of the same pattern as for full dress, may be substituted for white drill.

Straw Hats—May be worn in undress in place of the cap, of the following pattern: Body to be not more than 4½ nor less than 4 inches high, and the rim not more than 3¼ nor less than 3 inches in width, with a band of black ribbon.

Neckerchiefs—Of black silk.

SERVICE DRESS.

Round Jackets—Of navy blue cloth or fine blue flannel, faced with the same, double-breasted, with two rows of medium-sized buttons on the breast, nine in each row; rolling collar, cuff closed. Same straps and lace as in full dress coat.

BUTTONS

to be of three sizes; large, medium and small, in accordance with a pattern adopted by the club.

UNIFORM FOR SAILING-MASTERS.

Round Jackets, or Sack Coats—Of navy blue cloth, or blue flannel. Same number of buttons as for members; to be of small size on the jackets, and of medium size on the sack coats, with a silver-embroidered foul anchor, two and a half inches in length, upon right sleeve in front, above the elbow.

Pantaloons—Of navy blue cloth, blue flannel, or white drill.

Vests—Of navy blue cloth, blue flannel, or white drill, same as members.

Neckerchief—Of black silk.

Caps—Of navy blue cloth, same as members, without ornament.

Straw Hats—Same as for members, may be worn in warm weather for service dress.

MATES AND CREW.

Round Jackets—Same as for master, omitting the sleeve ornament, except for mates, as hereafter specified.

Frocks—Of blue flannel or white linen, with blue cuffs and collar, stitched with blue or white thread, to contrast with the color of the collar and cuff.

Trowsers—Of blue cloth, blue flannel or white duck, to be worn without suspenders.

Neckerchiefs—Of black silk.

Caps—Of blue cloth, without visor, or Senat straw hats, with a band of black ribbon, as may be ordered.

Sleeve Ornaments—Mates will wear upon the left sleeve of their round jacket, in front, above the elbow, a foul anchor, similar to that of sailing masters, embroidered in white silk; and upon their frock a similar device, embroidered in white or blue silk, to contrast with the color of the frock.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Auction Sale at the Navy-yard To-day—Sketches of the Vessels to be Sold, &c.

To-day, at noon, BURDETT, JONES & Co., auctioneers, will sell, at the Navy-yard in Brooklyn, a number of vessels which have been in the naval service, and for which the Navy Department have no further use. From some cause unexplained, sailing vessels have been purchased at good prices at these sales, and as a general thing have been much sought after. The sale to-day will begin with this class of vessels.

The first on the list is the schooner *Savannah*, which was captured by the brig *Perry*, on the 5th of June, 1861, off Charleston, S. C. She was armed with one pivot gun, and, from the time she was put in commission as a Confederate privateer, captured only one vessel, the brig *Joseph Myers*, on the 26th of May, 1861. She was originally a pilot-boat, and is of the following dimensions: Length, 56 feet; beam, 17 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 6 feet 7 inches.

The next on the list is the centre board schooner *Orvetta* of 171 tons. She was originally purchased for $8,000 for one of the porter mortar flotilla. She is 95 feet long, 27 feet 2 inches beam, and 7 feet 5 inches depth of hold. She participated in the bombardment of the forts below New-Orleans in April, 1862, was at Vicksburgh in June of the same year, and at Port Hudson in May, 1863, and from that time until the close of the war has been on blockade duty.

The *Sarah Bruen* is a schooner of the same class, and was purchased for the mortar flotilla for $7,000. She is 223 tons register, 105 feet in length, 26 feet 7 inches beam, and 9 feet hold. She has performed similar service to the *Orvetta*.

The schooner *Samuel Rotan* is 213 tons register, and cost $11,000. She measures in length 109 feet, 26 feet 3 inches beam, and 7 feet 7 inches depth of hold. She has been attached to the East Gulf Squadron during the war.

The brig *Bohio* is 196 tons register and 100 feet in length, 24 feet 6 inches beam, and 9 feet 4 inches depth of hold. She cost $9,000. She has been attached to the Gulf Squadron during the war.

PROPELLERS.

The propeller *Dandelion* registers 111 tons, and is of the following dimensions: Length, 85 feet 9 inches; beam, 19 feet 6 inches; depth, 7 feet 9 inches. She has a single engine, with 27½ inches cylinder, and 26½ inches stroke of piston. She was a tug and dispatch-boat in the squadrons of the late Admiral DUPONT and Admiral DAHLGREN.

The propeller *Camelia* is 198 tons register and 111 feet in length, 19 feet 10 inches beam, and 11 feet hold. She has a 30-inch cylinder and 20 inches stroke of piston.

STEAMERS.

The *Honeysuckle* is a screw steamer of 294 tons, and formerly bore the name of *Wm. Burgo*. She sailed from New-York on the 24th of December, 1863. She is 121 feet in length, 21 feet 8 inches beam, and 9 feet 7 inches depth of hold. She has an engine with a 30-inch cylinder and 30 inches stroke of piston. She captured the blockade-runner *Fly*, on the 11th of January, 1864.

The *Valley City* is a screw steamer of 190 tons, 132 feet in length, 22 feet 6 inches beam, and 7 feet 6 inches depth of hold. The Navy Department purchased her in 1861, paying her owners $18,000. She participated in the attack upon Roanoke Island, Feb. 7, 1862, and was also at Elizabeth City and Newbern in March of that year, and on the 4th of May, 1863, had a brilliant skirmish with the Confederates on the Chowan River. She has always been attached to the North Atlantic Squadron. She has an engine with a 24-inch cylinder and 24 inches stroke of piston.

The paddle-wheel steamer *Fort Henry* was formerly a ferry-boat, and is of 519 tons register, and of the following dimensions: Length, 151 feet 4 inches; beam, 32 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 8 inches. She has a 26-inch cylinder and 10 feet stroke of piston. She has been stationed on the coast of Florida during the war, where she has done excellent service.

The last on the list is the screw steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, built for the Cromwell line of Savannah steamers, and named after a leading merchant of that place. She is 1,202 tons register, and cost the Navy Department $165,000 in 1861. She carries a battery of 12 guns, and is of the following dimensions: Length 232 feet 6 inches, beam 34 feet 6 inches, depth 15 feet 9 inches, height between decks 7 feet 6 inches. The cylinder is 72 inches in diameter, and the piston has a stroke of 48 inches. She is a fine vessel, and has not seen service such as would impair her vitality for the mercantile marine service. The sale will no doubt be largely attended.

ARRIVAL.

The United States steamer *Amaranthus* arrived at this port yesterday morning from Charleston. Her officers are: Wm. R. COX, Jr., Acting Ensign, commanding; Washington Van Wyck, Mate and Executive Officer; J. A. Orcutt, Mate; Chas. B. Jones, Second Assistant Engineer; Samuel Fowler, H. W. Force, Third Assistant Engineers.

The schooner *George Mangham*, from Key West, is loading with ordnance stores, and has on board the major part of the battery of the ill-fated screw sloop *San Jacinto*, lost last Winter in the West Indies.

PERSONAL.

Commander FOXHALL A. PARKER has been ordered to command the sailing sloop *Savannah*, the second at the Naval Ap

and passed her off as his wife, and on walking on Sunday morning, missed his spouse of an hour and his money also, of course. He thereupon entered complaint at the Fourth Ward Police-station, and Patrolman YANKEREN, knowing the syren, arrested her. The prisoner confessed, and restored $31 of HEIL's money, but said that she had expended the residue of $60 in having an uncommon spree. She was committed for examination.... DENNIS DESMOND, of No. 186 Madison-street, having been hit in the head by several glasses of gin, fell asleep in Water-street, and on waking wondered how it had happened that his watch had been stolen. Policeman WERNAMM, of the Seventh Ward, arrested one JOHN KEEFE for the robbery, and DAVID HENNESSY appeared before Justice MANSFIELD and made affidavit that he saw the prisoner steal the watch from DESMOND's pocket. The accused was committed for examination.... Mrs. ELIZABETH ALTZEN, of No. 176 East Eleventh-street, appeared against ADELE DUFFEE, who had been arrested by Patrolman BURNS, of the Seventeenth Ward, for stealing $59 worth of woman's garments from Mrs. ALTZEN's dwelling. The prisoner confessed, and was committed, in default of $500 bail, to answer at the Court of Special Sessions.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Mr. JOHN G. HALLIGAN, of No. 79 Canal-street, and one JOSEPH BOWERS, quarreled in a porter-house, and BOWERS, it is alleged, struck HALLIGAN on the head with a bottle, inflicting serious wounds. BOWERS, having been taken into custody, was committed, without bail, to stand trial in the Court of General Sessions.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

YOUNG BURGLARS COMMITTED.

Yesterday afternoon Officer WOOLDRIDGE, of the Sixth Ward, observed two youths—JOHN COOK and WILLIAM CARROLL by name—aged 16 and 19 years respectively, entering a second-hand clothing-store in Baxter-street with a huge bundle of garments for both sexes, and suspecting them, the officer took them into custody, and ascertained that before daybreak yesterday morning they had forced a basement window in Mr. HENRY P. WEST's dwelling, at No. 242 West Thirtieth-street, and entered and stolen the clothing therefrom. The prisoners confessed, and were committed for trial.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS IN COURT.

Mr. WILLIAM L. CRANE, agent for the Eastern Division of the Adams Express, appeared against WILLIAM MCCAMMAN, of New-Brunswick, N. J., a driver in the Company's employ, and oath was made that MCCAMMON had collected $37 80 from Mr. WILLIAM M. MAASS, of No. 21 Maiden-lane, and appropriated the same to his own use without his employers' consent. Mr. CRANE also alleged that MCCAMMAN had in like manner collected money from other persons and failed to account for the same. The accused, who says that he intended to restore every dollar belonging to the Express Company, was required to find $2,000 bail, and committed in default.

Yesterday Morning's Police Returns.

SUDDEN DEATH.

At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning JOHN MASSETT, of No. 46 Rutgers-street, reached home thoroughly inebriated, and shortly after he had retired his wife found him dead in bed.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Yesterday morning MARY COFFER, of No. 298 First-avenue, attempted to cut her throat with a common table knife; but she was seen and restrained, and her life was saved. When asked why she wished to commit suicide, she replied that her husband had abandoned her, and she had no desire to live.

Office of the Detective Police.

THE ELOPEMENT CASE.

Detective Officer GOLDEN took the persons whom he had in custody before Justice LEDWITH, yesterday morning, and an amicable arrangement was made between Mr. and Mrs. G——, and they took a train for their old home in Washington yesterday afternoon. Mrs. EMILY FLORENCE ELLIOTT, the abandoned wife of Maj. FITZGERALD, of the British army, having thus been deserted by G——, took her departure for Canada.

City Inspector's Report—Number of Deaths Last Week.

The following is the aggregate Weekly Report of deaths in the City of New-York, from the 7th day of August to the 14th day of August, 1865: Men, 94; women, 101; boys, 236; girls, 221; total, 652; adults, 195; children, 457; males, 330; females, 322; colored persons, 8; total, 652.

The number of deaths, as compared with the corresponding week of last year, shows an increase of 20 deaths. The deaths occurring in the institutions were 169, and the interments in Potter's Field for the week are reported to be 44. The annexed tables exhibit the ratio of deaths by disease and other causes:

FROM ACUTE DISEASE.

Apoplexy	2	Fever, bilious	4
Bleeding	3	Fever, puerperal	1
Bleeding from bowels	1	Fever, remittent	1
Bleeding from lungs	1	Fever, scarlet	6
Bleeding umbilicus	1	Fever, typhoid	8
Bleeding from womb	1	Fever, typhus	2
Bronchitis	8	Whooping-cough	9
Cholera infantum	11	Inflammation, bowels	23
Cholera morbus	11	Inflammation, brain	1
Convulsions, infantile	60	Inflammation, lungs	5
Croup	4	Inflammation, stomach	3
Diarrhœa	35	Measles	3
Diphtheria	4	Pleurisy	2
Dysentery	24	Rheumatism	1
Epilepsy	5	Sun-stroke	1
Erysipelas	1	Teething	3
Total			410

FROM CHRONIC DISEASE.

Abscess of Thigh	7	Dropsy in the head	19
Albuminuria and Bright's disease of kidneys	4	Heart, disease of	3
Amaurosis of the torta	1	Kidneys, disease of	2
Asthma	3	Liver, disease of	3
Brain, disease of	14	Marasmus, infantile	80
Cancer	2	Palsy	6
Cancer, breast	1	Rupture of womb	1
Cirrhosis of the liver	1	Scrofula	2
Consumption	62	Softening of the brain	1
Debility, adult	2	Tumor, ovarian	1
Debility, infantile	9	Ulceration	1
Dropsy	7	Ulceration of the bowels	1
		Unknown	1
Total			216

FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Burned or scalded	1	Lues veneres	1
Casualties	2	Malformation of heart	1
Childbirth, fever	1	Old age	5
Drowned	5	Premature birth	6
Fracture of skull	1	Suffocation, accidental	1
Killed or murdered	1	Suicide	1
Total			26

Extensive Failure in Wall-street.

At an early hour yesterday it was stated upon the Street that P. R. MUMFORD, a gold broker, having an office in Broad-street, near Exchange-place, had failed or defaulted to the amount of between $100,000 and $150,000; other reports place the amount at $175,000. This, doubtless, is too high a figure. It appears that Mr. MUMFORD drew many checks on Saturday, and received the funds upon them. When, however, the checks were presented to the bankers upon whom they were drawn for certification or payment, answer was returned that Mr. MUMFORD had "no effects."

Mr. MUMFORD's friends, and his counsel in his behalf, claim that Mr. MUMFORD's case is simply one of "failure." They add that he will be able to explain the facts satisfactorily, in the course of a day or two. It is likewise said that the funds were employed in the payment of debts.

Mr. MUMFORD's creditors—that is to say, the men upon whom he drew—insist that Mr. MUMFORD's mode of getting the money was unfair and illegal. A meeting of the creditors was held yesterday afternoon, but what course they decided upon did not transpire.

Inquests by Coroner Collin.

FATAL FALL.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, over the body of JOHN JORDAN, a young man of 27, who on Wednesday evening last accidentally fell from the rear platform of a Sixth-avenue car. JORDAN, whose late residence is unknown, was found in the hospital until Sunday evening. There being no testimony showing carelessness on the part of the railroad conductor or others, the jury found a verdict of death from accident.

FATAL RESULT OF SHOOTING.

MALACHI COUGHLIN, of No. 577 Third-avenue, a young man who on Sunday morning was shot in the breast by EMMANUEL SCHNEIDER, keeper of a lager-beer saloon at No. 627 Second-avenue, died at Bellevue Hospital on Sunday evening. He was 23 years of age. The Coroner committed SCHNEIDER to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Contested motions—Nos. 18, 22, 21, 33, 36, 49. The calendar will be called at 12 M. Ex parte motions from 11 to 12.

Fourth District Police Court and the Late James M. Murry.

On motion of Counselor Taylor, who made a few appropriate and feeling remarks to the memory of Mr. Murray, seconded by Sergt. Lefferts, this court was adjourned, after the morning business was transacted, until to-morrow morning, by Justice COMMISSIONER, who took occasion to express his sorrow at the loss of a friend of thirty years, and, in regard to the feelings of his associate Justice Kelly's clerk, who is a son of the deceased, he would have the motion entered on the records of the court.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Justice Ingraham.

Henry Barnard *vs.* Joseph Webster, &c.; injunction continued. The People ex. rel. James Mahen *vs.* The Croton Aqueduct Board, &c.; motion denied. H. W. Lee *vs.* ANN McQuade, et al.; motion granted and reference ordered to compute. Harriet Lord *vs.* Mary Fry; motion denied with $10 costs. In the matter of the application for the dissolution of the New-York Corn Exchange; report of the referee confirmed.

A SAD STORY OF CRIME.

The Defalcation and Death of A. P. Stone.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* gives a long account of the circumstances connected with the defalcation and death of A. P. STONE, of Columbus. It appears from that account that as early as the Spring of 1863 there were rumors afloat that Mr. STONE was implicated in a scheme for running off cotton from Matamoras, and thus making large profits at the expense of the interests of the nation. The investigation was stopped before completed, but there was enough disclosed to warrant the belief that Mr. STONE had invested about $7,000 in the scheme, either on his own account or that of some other person. The *Commercial* says:

Investigation into Mr. A. P. STONE's connection with this transaction by the Department of Internal Revenue was stopped for a time by a paper bestowing upon him the most extravagant compliment, which was signed by many of the most influential people of Columbus without regard to party. So strong was this document, that when complaints were made to Secretary MCCULLOUGH regarding Mr. STONE, embodying a small amount of truth, the Secretary drew the indorsement from a pigeon-hole and expressed his sense of the impossibility of Mr. STONE being other than a sober, careful business man, of remarkable integrity.

This complaint was hushed, and Mr. STONE stood A No. 1 with the officials at Washington. Mr. CHASE was known to have entire confidence in him, and indeed had given the most unmistakable evidence of his high regard by calling on him to save the credit of the State when the excessive defalcations of BERRELIN and GIBSON had shaken the confidence of the people. When Secretary CHASE left Columbus, Mr. STONE had purchased his house, and remained his personal friend. The people had repeatedly elected Mr. STONE to office, and so strongly was he fortified in reputation and friends, that it was estimated superfluous to investigate his accounts.

But it was not unknown to many persons in Columbus and elsewhere that all this time the habits of Mr. STONE were not those which command confidence. He was quite too fond of drinking and card-playing, and played for money. His fine nervous organization was easily affected by liquor, and then generous and free-handed as he was, he was an admirable pigeon for gamblers to pluck. About a year ago it was observed with deep distress and uneasiness by his near friends that he had taken to hard drinking and gambling. An effort was made to reform him, and for a time it seemed to succeed. He was sober and attentive to business for perhaps three months, but relapsed, and from that time his course was rapidly downward.

On Monday night, July 31, Mr. STONE made a last effort to retrieve his fortunes at the gaming-table. He spent the entire night at a gambling-house in Columbus, and lost $3,000. He took his breakfast in the house Tuesday morning, Aug. 1, and early in the day made a business call at a house where he had an interest, but seemed in a stupor. He would ask a question, go to sleep, and waking up, ask the same question again.

In the best of the day he walked about three miles north of the city to a graveyard, in which he had a lot, and where he had buried two children, and was observed by the sexton to be engaged about their graves, and at length lying upon one of them. His strange conduct excited the curiosity of the sexton, who, when he started to town, invited Mr. STONE to ride with him. Mr. STONE got into the wagon, and after going a short distance, left it, saying he would not be any trouble to the driver, and returned to the grave-yard. There he was found by his relatives, who had been informed by the sexton of his condition, and removed to his house, where he died on the following morning.

When in the grave-yard, Mr. STONE was observed to tear up a sheet of paper. The fragments being collected, after his death, and carefully pasted together, show that he had made a statement of a purpose of self-destruction. Another sheet of paper, not torn, was found near the grave where Mr. STONE had rested, rolled up and placed in a little cavity in the sod called a "snake-hole," probably made by a mole or mouse. Upon this Mr. STONE had written that he came into the world without any agency of his own; that life had been a burden and a curse to him, and that he took the responsibility of ending it, his regret being the injury he had done his friends.

This was duly signed. As to the question whether Mr. STONE committed suicide, opium was found in his pockets and in his room, but the analysis made of the contents of his stomach has not, thus far, shown the presence of any deadly substance. The impression, however, is universal that he took his life with some subtle poison, the nature of which is not yet discovered.

The death of Mr. STONE being announced, Mr. WILLIAM RICHARDS, Revenue Agent of the Department of Internal Revenue, was ordered to Columbus to investigate his accounts, and has been diligently engaged for some days, with the assistance of Mr. GUYER, of this city, in doing so. Ten days more, at least, will be required to complete the investigation, and ascertain the exact sum for which Mr. STONE is a defaulter. Thus far, it is shown that the deficiency is $98,000. On the 31st of March his accounts show that he was defaulter in the sum of $131,000. He is believed to have reduced this sum by means of borrowed money; and it appears he has, for several years, been about $40,000 in debt, and has been borrowing that sum here and there as he could. The rumor is, that when he quit the office of State Treasurer he was $40,000, or thereabouts, short, and raised the money in the banks. It was probably this indebtedness that ruined him, leading him into desperate speculations, and finally, to the gambling-table and the grave.

Mr. REED, a Revenue Agent, recently, we understand, was looking into the Matamoras cotton speculation matter, and accumulated the proofs that Mr. STONE was implicated in it. The papers were only a few days since forwarded to Washington. On the day of the Union Convention at Columbus, REED asked STONE to show him his accounts. STONE's excuse for not doing so was that his book-keeper had been sick, and that everything was in confusion, but he promised presently everything should be in order and open for inspection. He was exceedingly uneasy about REED's presence in Columbus, and invited him to stop in his house. The invitation being declined he invited REED to come with him to Cincinnati, and urged him to do so, offering to bear his expenses and give him a good time. This proposition, also, was refused, and STONE came alone, on, as he asserted, important business. He seemed very anxious to get the agent into his own hands or keep him ont of Columbus.

On the 1st of July, the act of Congress of March 3, 1865, directing Internal Revenue Collectors to make daily deposits of all receipts, went into operation. Before that they had been at liberty to use money for current expenditures, and it was possible to use enough to *lap over* for a few days. This means of escape from day to day being cut off, Mr. STONE opened a new book, and it seems to have been fairly kept; and the inevitable catastrophe hastened.

So far as appears, Mr. STONE's books were accurate. It is believed all the money received has been properly entered upon the books, a fact which shows that Mr. STONE never, until he came to the resolution of taking his life, ceased to hope that by some stroke of fortune he could redeem himself.

It is possible that the defalcation will not exceed $100,000—and it is possible that it may reach $200,000. The bondmen are responsible men, and, if there is no flaw in the bond, the Government will recover its money.

THE TRIAL OF CHAMP FERGUSON.

Details of Atrocious Barbarities.

The notorious desperado, CHAMP FERGUSON, is now on trial in Nashville. Between fifty and sixty murders are charged to him personally. The following testimony is no worse than that which has been given daily during the last three or four weeks:

John Huff, a witness for the prosecution, testified as follows: Am a son of Mrs. Patsey Huff, of Fentress County, Tenn.; was at her house when Wm. Delk, John Crabtree and John Williams were taken from there; Ferguson, Hans Moles, John Gregory and Thomas Riley were all I recognized out of the party of thirteen or fourteen who came to the house; it was at night, I think, at one o'clock, as near as I can recollect; they surrounded the house, and said for some one to get up and strike a light; I started to do so, and they asked who I was; I told them; don't know who it was asked me that; they told me if I got up they would kill me; some one then ordered me to get up and make a light, which I did; Hans Moles ordered me to do this; some asked who were in there; I told them I didn't know; then they asked if Preston Huff and Andrew Huff were present, and said they were going to kill them if they were there. They asked me then who all were there that night. I told them William Delk, John Crabtree, John Williams, William Huff and Preston Huff were there, and that Andy Huff was not there. Then they ordered those in the house to surrender; they hadn't seen them yet; here Delk walked out to the crowd and asked what they were going to do with them; they replied that they were going to take them to Albany, to headquarters, to have their trial; the other boys, Williams and Crabtree, surrendered themselves, and the party all came into the house, and went to searching it; then they took the straps off their guns and tied the prisoners; Delk begged them not to tie him so tight, that it hurt him; Ferguson said: "D—n you, that is what we want to do—we want to hurt you;" Delk aimed to give my sister some money to give his mother, and Thomas Riley grabbed the money; Crabtree started to give his mother a knife, which they grabbed for, but she got it. Champ then got a negro girl, saying she belonged to Eli Hatfield, and he had orders to take her. The girl belonged to Hatfield, who is a brother-in-law of mine. My mother had raised the negro. They then went to taking things from the house—bed clothing and wearing apparel. Ferguson told the men to take what they pleased, when the money was taken from Delk. Ferguson told him he (Delk) would have no further use for money. They chopped up the floor and threatened to burn the house. They chopped up two planks of the floor. Ferguson then told the prisoners that he was going to kill them. He drew his knife and told Crabtree that he was going to cut his throat. Crabtree's mother said to Ferguson, when they started, "You ain't going to kill him, are you?" and Ferguson said they were. Then they started and took Crabtree, Delk, Williams, and the negro girl with them. They got about one hundred yards from the house, and I saw the light of two or three guns, whereupon I went into the house, and there heard about twelve or thirteen guns. Heard some one say two or three times, "run." Between half and three-quarters of an hour from the time they left the house, I went to Miles place and found Delk, Williams, and Crabtree dead in the horse-lot. Didn't hear any firing after at the Piles place. Williams was shot about the centre of the forehead, and a piece of his skull came blowing out. Delk was shot through his breast, and a bayonet run through his breast—it looked like it might have been a bayonet. Crabtree I don't think was shot at all—he was just cut; he was cut all over the house, and in the forepart of his shoulder, between the neck and collar-bone; also in the back, under the shoulder-blade; in that wound was a cornstalk stuck in and cut off; my sister (Mrs. Lucinda Hatfield) and Crabtree's mother, and Miss Annie Piercy, went with me to the Piles place, where we found the bodies; saw there Vina Piles, Nannie Piles and Wm. Piles; didn't see Mrs. Piles, the mother of Vina Piles; think she was dead at the time.

Ferguson gave the orders, and had control of the party while at my mother's house. All this occurred about Oct. 1, 1862. They stayed at the house from the time they came until about daylight.

Cross-examination by the Defence.—Q.—How old were you at the time this occurrence took place?

A.—About 16 years old.

Q.—Were you disturbed while the party above-mentioned were at your house?

A.—When they first came up, I was. They made us all get up, and threatened to kill me, and threatened to take me off with them. They said I had been in the army, and John Gregory told them I hadn't, and then they let me off.

Q.—You say Preston Huff and Wm. Huff were at the house; what became of them?

A.—Why, they got away.

Q.—Were Preston Huff and Wm. Huff armed?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear them shoot? Do you know what they shot at?

A.—I heard them shoot; they said they shot at the men that came to the house; but those men shot first.

Q.—Did Delk, Williams and Crabtree belong to an independent company?

A.—Not as I know of; they said they belonged to the Seventh Tennessee Infantry.

Q.—Were they in the habit of lying out, shooting at soldiers and others passing the road?

A.—If they were I don't know it.

Q.—Did these men, Delk, Williams and Crabtree, belong to Eli Hatfield's command?

A.—Not as I know of.

Q.—How long had they been in that part of the country?

A.—I don't know how long; Delk came there after they were whipped at Huntsville; I had never seen Williams and Crabtree there before that night.

Q.—What instrument was used for chopping the floor?

A.—An axe; they got it there at our house; I don't know who did the chopping.

Q.—You saw Ferguson take away a negro girl; might you not be mistaken? Was it not Hans Moles and Alex. Evans that took her?

A.—No, Sir, it was Ferguson.

Recrimination by the Judge Advocate.—Q.—Did you see behind whom the negro girl rode, in going from your mother's house to the Piles Place?

A.—I do not know; they took her off from our house walking.

Mrs. Lucinda Hatfield, a witness for the prosecution, testified as follows: Am the daughter of the late Alexander Huff and Mrs. Paisey Huff, and the wife of Eli Hatfield; my father was killed the 2d day of May, 1865; was at my mother's house at the time Delk, Williams and Crabtree were taken from there, but don't recollect the date of the affair.

[As most of the testimony of this witness was merely corroborative of the previous evidence, presenting the same facts in similar language, we omit all, excepting such points as are new.]

Champ said by G—d he intended to burn the house, unless I would tell where my brother, Preston Huff, and my cousin, William Huff, were; the men that were with him asked what were the orders next, and he (Ferguson) told them to take just what they wanted; they took some five or six blankets, four coverlets, some calico, and some other things; they took some of the clothes that my father was killed in, some pants, a hat and a shirt, and I don't recollect what else; some of them pulled off their own clothes and put on the stolen clothes in the room. The coat we got back. We found it where Delk, Williams and Crabtree were killed. We could have sold the blankets for six dollars; the coverlets might have been worth eight dollars apiece. The coat that my father was shot in was shot so that it was not worth much of anything. They took an ax and broke up a table, besides cutting the floor. They brought Delk, Williams and Crabtree into the kitchen. Crabtree's mother begged for her boy, and Champ told her it was too late now, that she ought to have made him do better long ago, and his mother said he hadn't done anything. He said that by G—d he was going to kill them with a knife he drew. He said he had never said yet that he was going to kill a man but what he got to kill him. When he threatened to burn the house if I didn't tell where my brother was, he said if he caught him he intended to unjoint every joint in his body, and throw the pieces so far apart that we would never get them to bury them.

I county twenty-eight holes cut in Crabtree's coat when we washed it after he was cut up so; I saw two cornstalks driven in his left shoulder; I knew Ferguson well; he stayed all night at my father's house, about four years before the war; afterwards first saw him in Clinton County, Ky.; Ferguson was riding a horse I thought belonged to Daniel Kogler; I saw the horse Christmas, and Kogler had it then; I spent the Christmas holidays with Kogler, and saw the horse several days; it was after that Christmas I saw Ferguson with the horse.

Q.—When and where did you see the prisoner next after that? Who were with him, and what did they do?

A.—It was when he came to my father's and took him off; Galen Elliott, Doctor Elliot, Henry Subletts, John (Cooney) Smith, Hamp McGinnis, Jonett McGinnis, and Will Hildreth, were all that came to the house; this was on the 2d of May, 1862.

Q.—Now state what was done, and who gave orders and controlled the party.

A.—My father was sitting in the yard; he went into the house, and Jonett McGinnis told my father to go out, and pushed John Smith out to shoot him; mother and myself caught hold of Smith and told him not to kill father, and Champ said he shouldn't be hurt, for me to go back in the house and go to my work; they took my father away.

Q.—Where did you find your father, and how long after they took him away?

A.—We found my father at the old Conrad Piles place. Jeff. Piles was taken way in the morning, and about afternoon two girls came and told us they had killed him, and I went over and found my father dead.

Q.—Describe the wounds that were on your father.

A.—I saw two wounds that were on his left arm, and one through his ankle, and a bullet had entered the centre of his forehead. It had gone through the skull and lodged. I could see the bullet. They said there were more on his back, but I didn't see them.

Adjourned to 8 o'clock this morning.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 14, 1865.

$6,000 U. S. 5-20s...C. New Issue	104¼	100 Mec. B'g Assoc	101
60,000 U.S.5s, 10-40s...C.	97⅛	16 Fourth Nat. Bank	102
1,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Series	99	50 Del. & H. C. Co	136
45,000 do. Sec. Ser.	98¾	40 do. 2d call	135
80,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer. New issue	97⅞	100 Mil. & P. du C.	30¾
1,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '72	98	200 do.	30¾
2,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '78	98¼	100 do.	30⅝
35,000 Tenn. 6s	74	200 do.	30
1,000 Mo. State 6s	73	25 N. Y. Cen. R.	93
5,000 do.	71½	400 Erie Railway	26
2,000 Louisiana 6s	67½	100 Reading R.	106⅝
2,000 North Car. 6s	70	200 do.	106¾
10,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	24½	200 do. 2d call	106¾
2,000 Erie 6th M.	86⅝	1400 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	65¾
1,000 Migr. S. 2d M.	99	10 Ill. Cen. R.	124⅞
1,000 N. J. Cen. 1st '70.	102	1000 Cleve. & Pitts.	70½
1,000 Gal. & C. 1st M. Ex.	102	100 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	62⅞
5,000 B., N. Y. & E. 1st M	83½	300 Chic. & R. I. R.	106¾
10 Bank of Commerce	104½	300 P., Ft. W. & C.	97½

SECOND BOARD.

$60,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	106¾	100 N. Y. Cen. R.	93⅝
1,000 U. S. 5s, 5-20s...C.	106¾	100 Erie R.	26½
1,000 U. S. 5s, 5-20s...C. New Issue	104¾	200 do. 2d call	26¾
60,000 do.	104¾	200 Reading R.	106¾
5,000 U.S.5s, 10-40s...C.	97⅛	400 Mich. S. & N. I.	65¾
5,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series	99⅝	400 Ill. Cen. R.	125¼
14,000 do. Third Ser.	99⅝	600 Cleve. & Pitts.	70⅝
10,000 Tenn. 6s	74	200 do.	b10 70⅞
32,000 Missouri 6s	71¼	200 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	62⅝
250 Ernna L. Co.	11¾	100 Chic. & R. I.	106¾
200 At. Mail S. Co.	23½	200 Mil. & P. du C. R.	41
105 Mariposa M. Co.	12	100 do.	41¼
		100 do.	41¾

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$30,000 O. & M. Cer.	25	200 Chic. & R. I.	s3 106¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	b30 93	300 do.	106¾
100 Erie Rail. x-d.	b3 26¼	100 do.	b3 109
900 do.	26¾	300 do.	109
400 do.	s3 26¾	300 do.	109¼
200 do.	s3 26¾	100 Chic. & N. W.	b30 97¾
400 do.	26¾	100 do.	b10 97¾
200 do.	b4 26¾	100 do.	b10 98
800 Reading R.	s3 106¾	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	97½
600 do.	106¾	700 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	62¾
900 do.	106¾	100 do.	62
200 Mich. S. & N. I.	b10 65¾	100 do.	s3 62¾
100 do.	s10 66	100 Mil. & Pr. Du C.	40
200 do.	66¾	100 do.	s3 40¾
100 do.	b60 66¼	100 do.	40¾
200 Cleve. & Pitts.	s3 70¾	200 McGr. & W. R.	b10 15¾
200 do.	70¾	100 At. Mail S. Co.	23
100 Canton Co.	39		

OPEN BOARD—3¼ P. M.

600 Erie R.	x-d 26¾	200 Chic. & R. I.	106¾
200 do.	26	100 Ch. & N. W. Pr.	s10 62¾
200 do.	s3 26¼	100 do.	s3 62¾
100 Mich. S. & N. I.	65¾	100 do.	b3 62¾
200 do.	65¾	200 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	97¾
200 do.	s3 65¾	200 do.	97¾
400 Cleve. & Pitts.	s3 70¾	200 Mil. & Pr. Du C.	41¼
200 do.	70¾	200 do.	41¼
400 do.	s10 70¾	100 Clev. & Pitts.	70¾
100 Chi. & N. W.	b3 29¾	100 Cum. Coal Pr.	42¾
100 do.	29¾	300 do.	b3 42¾

MONDAY, Aug. 14—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Associated National and Local Banks of New-York, now in the Clearing-house, for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 12, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year, and the Sub-Treasury balances at each date:

Decrease in Loans	$3,643,451
Increase in Specie	762,912
Decrease in Deposits	2,509,489
Decrease in Legal-Tender	853,545

	Aug. 12, 1865.	Aug. 12, 1865.	Aug. 5, 1865.
Local Capital	$60,927,725	$58,626,625	$58,626,625
National	———	67,847,700	67,847,700
Total in C. H.	$60,927,725	$77,383,365	$77,383,365
Loans	186,074,344	215,489,302	219,102,793
Specie	21,080,909	20,168,292	19,490,380
Deposits	155,826,514	175,738,135	178,247,674
Legal-Tender	———	46,006,428	43,581,973
In Sub-Treas'y	16,971,011	56,627,293	60,940,687

The Bank return shows a further curtailment of Loans and consequently of Deposits, but the line of Legal Tender Money on hand is steady, and the Specie average $703,000 higher than last Monday. The effect of the statement, if anything, was favorable on the Money market, which is in easy supply to the Brokers at 7 per cent.

The Government 5-20s fell off only ⅛@¼ per cent. on the fall of 1½ reported from London. The original issue, used for transmission abroad is scarce on the Street, and the new issue not overbundant. The Gold-bearing stocks are generally firm to-day, and the Railway speculation, after showing much tameness at the early Board, was rather higher than on Saturday later in the day. The price of Gold advanced ⅛@1 per cent. on the calculation that the advance of interest to 4 per cent. by the Bank of England and the fall in 5-20s in London, (which by the way was more the result of the temporary depression in New York to 104 per cent. about three weeks ago,) will stiffen the rates of Exchange. These sales for the regular mail open at 108⅛@109 per cent. for Gold, but not much done to-day.

After the Second Board the general market was adversely influenced by the Gold frauds, alluded to in another place, the losses from which are supposed to fall upon some of the Brokers of the Stock Exchange. The following were about the closing quotations:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	97	97⅛	N. West Pref	82¼	82¾
U. S. 5-20s	106	106⅛	Rock Island	103½	103¾
N. Y. Central	92¾	93	Fort Wayne	97½	97⅝
Erie	26¾	26¾	Cumb'land Coal	43⅝	43⅝
Hudson	112	112	Quicksilver	56¾	55¾
Reading	106¼	106¾	Mariposa	12	13
Mich. Southern	65¾	65¾	Canton	39	39
Illinois Central	124	125¾	Atlantic Mail	130	130
Mich Central	108¾	108¾	Brunswick	11¾	11¾
Pittsburgh	70¾	70¾	Ohio Certificates	24½	24½
Northwest	26¼	29¾	American Gold	141½	142½

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	American Exchange	114
Merchants'	109	Chatham	125
Mechanics'	110	Bank of N. America	107
City	180	Hanover	105
Phenix	90	Irving	106
Tradesmen's	126	Metropolitan	115
Greenwich	145	Nassau	105
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Shoe and Leather	103
National	110	Corn Exchange	109
Merchants' Exch'ge	100	Atlantic	100
Commerce	104	Import'r & Traders	103
Mechanics' B'k Ass	101	Central National	104
Ocean	81	Fourth National	102
Mercantile	126		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

U. S. Cen. 6s, 1863	94	Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	95
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	103	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	102
Erie 7s, 3d mort.	103½	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort.	80
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	95	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	96
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	95	Galena & Chi. ex	102
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '60	101	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	106
Harlem, 1st, '69-72	101	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.	102
Mich. C. new 1st s f's, '69	110¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	96
Chi. R. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st s.	106	Mil. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	98
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2ds	90	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	96
N. Ind. Cosh. Line '66	90	Chi. & Alton 1st mort.	95
Alton & T. H. 2ds Pref.	70	Atl. & Gt. West. 1st M.	85
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	93¼	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	90
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	80¾	Mil. & St. Paul 1st Con.	72

The Gold Broker referred to in this morning's TIMES, as being in difficulty on Saturday, disappeared from the Street on the afternoon of that day, without making good his checks upon the Bank, but was in the Street again to-day acknowledging his failure, but refusing, under legal counsel, to answer particular inquires as to how he disposed of about $130,000 Gold, delivered to him early on Saturday, and not paid for. His name is P. R. MUMFORD, office Broad-street and Exchange-place. The losers by his default are six or seven in number to the amount of from $10,000 to $30,000 each. Scarcely one of them knew much about his standing or responsibility, yet delivered their Gold, in good faith, on his simple checks upon the Bank, without certification. The deliveries thus made, on Saturday, we learn, were altogether, $170,000. One party was fortunate enough to have his check for the proceeds of $10,000 certified just before the close of bank hours. Two others demanded back their Gold, and received it from the clerk of MUMFORD, to the amount of $30,000. Further developments will probably transpire through some legal investigation of the affair.

One or more of the victims to the foregoing fraud have attempted to stop payment at the Bank of New-York, (the common depository of the Bullion Brokers and Gold speculators,) of the certified Gold checks delivered to MUMFORD on Saturday. But this we apprehend will not save their loss. The checks are a direct obligation of the Bank to pay the Gold which they call for on proper indorsement. They are a negotiable instrument and cannot be arrested in the hands of a third innocent party, who makes proof that he paid value for them. We hear that the Bank of New-York will regard no *caveat* of the sort, except so far as to report by whom the Gold is demanded, and to whom paid on proper indorsement. It is probable that the attempt to stop the payment of these checks is based upon a rumor that MUMFORD, who acknowledges to heavy losses on the Street, had fraudulently assigned or paid over the Gold to some confidential creditor, or the trustee of certain funds upon which he was doing business, and the return of which was suddenly demanded of him last week.

The Mumford fraud has not more suddenly followed the JENKINS robbery of the Phenix Bank, than we have a third stupendous development this afternoon in the nature of forgery of Gold Checks on the Bank of New-York, not only of the signatures of the three or four Brokers who keep their Gold accounts with the Bank, but of the certificates of the Bank itself. The amount in the aggregate is yet to be traced out. Rumor this afternoon may possibly greatly exaggerate the sum to $200,000, but the uneasiness of the Gold Brokers and Banks and private Bankers who have advanced on

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $13.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—THE WITCH OF THE BLACK CAVERN.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL, No. 720 Broadway—MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The following persons have been elected to Congress in Tennessee:

Upper East Tennessee—N. J. Taylor, (Union.)
Knoxville District—Horace Maynard, (Union.)
Chattanooga District—Asa Faulkner, (Opposition.)
Nashville District—W. B. Campbell, (Opposition.)
Clarksville District—D. B. Thomas, (Opposition.)
West Tennessee—Colonel Hawkins, (Union.)
Memphis District—Dr. Leftwich, (Union.)
Shelbyville District—Edward Cooper, (Union.)

The Nashville *Press* expresses the opinion that "the chance of the admission of our delegates is not very flattering."

"JOHN S. RYAN," the mysterious prisoner, who was at first supposed to be SURRATT, is quite a young man who, previous to the war, published a weekly newspaper at Pine Bluff, Ark. He is a printer by profession, and being an editor also, he aspired to and obtained a position as Captain in the rebel army. He served in the line for some time, and was afterwards employed as chief detective in the Tran-Mississippi Department. On the 19th of July ult., RYAN appeared in Memphis, stating to several parties that he was about recommencing the publication of his paper at Pine Bluff. The suspicions of the military authorities here were aroused by some means, and RYAN was arrested. Upon his person were found various documents, which implicated parties of much more prominence than himself in crimes of a high order. What facts were developed by his arrest, and the papers found upon him, we know not; but the prisoner was considered of sufficient importance in the eyes of the military authorities to justify his immediate transfer, under a strong guard, to Washington.

Only two rebel officers remain on Johnson's Island, and they are detained because they refuse to take the oath of allegiance. One is Capt. GUSMAN, of Louisville, and the other Major ROBT. A. STILES, son of Rev. Dr. STILES, well known in the North before the war as agent of the Southern Aid Society. Major STILES graduated at Yale College in 1859. He was very popular. As he had a decided penchant for out-door life, combined with strong Southern sympathies, none of his friends were surprised to hear that he had entered the rebel army, and that his father's influence had secured him a staff appointment. Once or twice during the war he was thrown in contact with some of his classmates, who were serving in the Union ranks, and on all these occations he assumed a high and haughty bearing, which is perfectly in keeping with his conduct now.

Correspondence from Little Rock says that organizations under the new State Constitution are complete in nearly all the counties, and that the offices of Sheriffs and Probate and County Judges have all been filled by loyal men. Business goes on as peaceably as in Massachusetts, the taxes are being collected, the returned rebels acquiesce in their defeat and rejoice that the war is over, and traveling through the State is as safe as before the war. Speculation and trade are becoming brisk, and emigration from the North, especially of mechanics and miners, is beginning. There is a large amount of cotton in the lower part of the State.

One of the largest and finest rolling mills in the United States is already in operation in Chattanooga, Tenn., which is daily turning out the best quality of railroad iron. A blast furnace is in contemplation, and a copper rolling mill of $1,000,000 capital is soon to be put up in the neighborhood. A large blast furnace will be commenced in the Fall on the Tennessee River above Chattanooga. Several coal companies are only waiting for machinery to commence operations in different localities around the place. The old coal mines are being reworked and new ones opened.

ISAAC HALL, West Clan, Chester County, Penn., has a male calf two weeks old which has a strangely formed head. The upper jaw is double and has four nostrils; the lower is single. The front face appears double, united in the middle. There are three eyes—one in the middle of the face. It has two ears only, and they stand much further back than is usual. The calf is in good health, eats well, and bids fair to live. Should he do so, he will doubtless become a Philadelphia editor.

A curious phenomenon is reported from the Pacific Ocean. During a violent hurricane near the Society Islands, one of the Palmerston Islands was washed away, and there is left a dangerous coral reef on which several vessels have been wrecked. The reef is visible in still weather, but in a storm it cannot be detected.

The *Dictator* and the *Agamenticus*, iron-clads, had a pleasant contest of speed yesterday between Portsmouth and Portland. The latter made the fifty miles in five hours and ten minutes, about ten miles an hour. The *Dictator* was a trifle behind owing to the heating of her machinery, but practically made the same time.

In Bedford, Ohio, on Tuesday, Dr. J. W. HUGHES, shot and killed a woman named FANNY PARSONS, whom he had persuaded to marry him, because she refused to live with him when she found he had another wife living. When arrested he declared that he was glad that he had killed the woman.

Miss EMMA RICHARDS, residing temporarily in Reading, Penn., a daughter of JOHN RICHARDS, of Birdsboro', while in company with some of her friends, on last Thursday evening, ate fourteen plates of ice-cream, complained of feeling unwell on Friday morning, and died in the afternoon.

The Board of Directors of the Washington College, at Lexington, Va., have unanimously elected Gen. ROBT. E. LEE President, Col. J. K. EDMONDSON Secretary and Treasurer, and Judge BROCKENBROUGH Rector. Gen. LEE will continue to teach the young idea how to shoot.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, speaking of a camp meeting now in progress at Martha's Vineyard, says, "This meeting has been held for more than thirty years in a grove of oak trees surrounded on three sides by water."

The New-Albany (Ind.) *Ledger* says that SHERMAN'S grand wagon train has been encamped at New-Albany for the past eight or ten days. It is commanded by Capt. WILSON. The train will be conducted from Indianapolis to Fort Laramie, and thence to Oregon and Washington Territory.

The friends of the bushwhacker THOS. WILSON, who was to be hung at Quincy, Ill., on Friday, succeeded in getting Gov. OGLESBY to respite him for another thirty days. Desperate and persistent efforts are being made to get his sentence commuted.

The Light-house Board give notice that the light at Stingray Point, at the mouth of the Rappahannock River, Virginia, which was extinguished by the rebels in 1861, has been reestablished, and will, hereafter, be lighted every night.

The old frigate *Congress* has at last been raised, and towed to the Portsmouth Navy-yard.

Col. A. P. BLUNT, Assistant Quartermaster at Fortress Monroe, has been presented with a valuable gold watch and chain, valued at $700, by friends in Norfolk, where he was formerly Quartermaster.

The disbanding of the Signal Corps of the army has commenced, under orders of the Secretary of War. This corps, starting as a new organization at the beginning of the rebellion, has served in almost every battle and seige from Bull Run to Mobile, and has the commendation of nearly every General and Admiral in our service.

On Friday last, the Trustees of Washington College, at Lexington, Va., unanimously resolved to tender to Gen. LEE, the Presidency of that institution. It is probable that he will accept the position.

Prof. DANIEL C. GILMAN, of New-Haven, has been appointed Secretary of the State Board of Education of Connecticut, with the duties of Superintendent of Common Schools of the State.

A three-story brick building on Race-street, Cincinnati, used as a tenement house, fell down on Sunday morning, burying six families in the ruins. One woman was killed, and several persons badly injured.

Gen. CANBY has issued an order from New-Orleans that all soldiers who wish to remain in the South shall be mustered out at such points as may be consistent with the welfare of the service.

A Quartermaster's clerk, named RUSSELL, was arrested at Cincinnati on Sunday, charged with absconding with $20,000 in government funds, while stationed at Louisville.

The United States Telegraph Company has opened an office at the Board of Trade Rooms in Louisville, and is about extending its lines to New-Albany and Jeffersonville.

Boston has 20,614 houses now, to 15,677 in 1855. The number of families is 38,886, against 29,810; and the legal voters 33,853, against 23,242. So says the *Herald* of that city.

There are 11,651 Indians residing within the limits of the State of Michigan. The total number in the United States is estimated at 314,622.

A dispatch from Oil City says that the "Coquette" well has again stopped, caused by the Olive Branch well having pulled her chambers.

The trial of Capt. WIRTZ is to begin to-day, at WASHINGTON, before Gen. UNDERWOOD'S military commission.

On Aug. 1, 3,394 bales of cotton arrived in Mobile, the largest amount that has reached there in one day for a number of years.

The close carriage, formerly used by Mr. LINCOLN, is now offered for sale in Washington.

FROM EUROPE.

The *China* arrived yesterday at Halifax, with two days later news from Europe. Since the 2d inst., when the insulation of the Atlantic cable was completely interrupted, no communication had taken place with the *Great Eastern*, and it was the general opinion that the failure was irreparable. The cause of the disaster was the subject of much conjecture. Theories of every sort were freely pronounded, and as readily abandoned. A delicate electrical test had established the fact that the failure of insulation had taken place at a distance of more than twelve hundred miles from Valentia, where the water is deepest. The Emperor of Russia has given his assent to the project of connecting America and Europe by means of a line of telegraph through his dominions and across Behring Straits. Austria and Prussia were still at loggerheads about Schleswig-Holstein, and their relations were considered very threatening. Another fatal accident has occurred in the Alps.

LOCAL NEWS.

Quite an excitement was occasioned in Wall-street, yesterday, by the reported failure or defalcation of Mr. P. B. MUNFORD, a gold broker, of No. 19 Wall-street, for a sum variously stated at from $75,000 to $150,000. Mr. MUNFORD is said to have bought the above amount of gold on Saturday, giving his checks therefor, which, when presented for payment, were protested. It is claimed that this is a simple failure, and that there was no dishonest intent in the case. Mr. MUNFORD is in the city, and his creditors are investigating the matter.

Coroner LYNCH has recently been applied to by a number of the friends of the victims of the steamboat *Arrow*, requesting him to institute a thorough investigation into the affair. The Coroner will therefore make a full inquiry into the matter this morning in the new Court-house, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock, and all persons who have any knowledge of the matter are requested to be on hand and give their testimony.

The City Inspector's report has been received. From it we learn that the total number of deaths for the week ending Aug. 14, were 652. Of these there were 102 occurring in the institutions; 410 died from acute disease, 210 from chronic disease, and 26 from other causes. The interments in Potter's Field numbered 44. The report states that the total deaths, as compared with the corresponding week of last year, show an increase of 20.

G——, whose exploits among the fair sex were narrated in yesterday morning's TIMES, effected an amicable arrangement with his wife, yesterday morning, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and the couple took a train for their old home in Washington, yesterday afternoon. G——'s mistress, EMILY FLORENCE ELLIOTT, the abandoned wife of Maj. FITZGERALD, of the British Army, took a train for Canada.

MALACHI COUGHLIN, of No. 577 Third-avenue, who was shot in the breast, on Sunday evening, by EMMERICH SCHNEIDER, of No. 637 Second-avenue, publican, died at Bellevue Hospital, yesterday. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest, and committed SCHNEIDER to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Messrs. BURDETT, JONES & Co., auctioneers, will sell to-day, at the Navy-yard, several sailing vessels and steamers, on behalf of the government. The vessels to be sold have all been employed in the United States naval service, and are now disposed of from there being no further use for them.

The regular afternoon session of the Board of Fire Commissioners was held yesterday. The business before the board was of an unimportant character. A committee was appointed to report upon a system for the proper division of the city into engineer districts.

JOHN JORDAN, a young man whose place of abode has not been ascertained, died at Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, having accidentally fallen, on Wednesday evening last, from the rear platform of a Sixth-avenue car. An inquest was held by Coroner COLLIN.

The second contest for the base ball championship, between the Mutual and Atlantic Clubs, came off yesterday, at the Capitoline ball ground. The game resulted in a victory for the Atlantics, by a score of 40 against 26.

On Saturday there were in this port forty-six steamers, ninety-four ships, one hundred and nineteen barks, one hundred and thirty-nine brigs and sixty schooners.

The price of Gold was 142¼ yesterday. The Government 5-20s fell off ¼@¾ on the decline reported from London of 1½ per cent. The Railways were disposed to much firmness until late in the day, when the general market was adversely influenced by several new and astounding frauds on the Gold Brokers and their Bankers who had lent them Money on forged Gold Checks.

Business in produce and merchandise was rather more animated, yesterday, especially in the line of breadstuffs, which closed in favor of sellers. In the freight line, the movements of the day were unimportant; rates unsettled.

At the live-stock markets yesterday, the receipts of beef cattle were heavier than for a long time past. The markets were supplied with poor and common half fed cattle, and prices fell off nearly or quite 1½c. ₩ lb., dressed weight. Prime cattle are scarce and the decline in this grade is ½c.@1c. ₩ lb. Sales about as follows: Good to prime 15c.@17c. ₩ lb., dressed weight, and poor to common 10c.@14c. Veals are not plenty, and sell nearly 1c. ₩ lb. higher. Sheep are selling at 6½c.@7½c. ₩ lb. Prices of other animals are not changed.

THE CABLE.—The news of the cable brought by the *China* is of the same disappointing character as that by the *Moravian*. Between the 2d and the 6th inst. there had been no renewal of the signals. Our London cotemporaries speculate on the untoward condition of things—some hopefully, others despondingly—none of them with any better knowledge of the actual facts of the break, than we possess here. That the *Great Eastern* may be struggling to recover and repair the defective portion of the line is rendered not improbable, when we consider that on the 2d inst., when the insulation was interrupted, the vessel was within about seven hundred miles of Trinity Bay. It seems likely that the *Great Eastern* would make *first* for that port, either with or without the cable. If she had given up the job as hopeless, she would have been reported there before this time. That is the most hopeful conjecture we can form in the premises.

The Importance of the Life of President Johnson.

The first duty of President JOHNSON to the country is to—take care of his health. We mean precisely this. The very foremost of his public obligations is to keep well. No patriot was ever more solemnly called upon to die for country than he is to live for country. Since this republic had an existence, never was there a life of such consequence to it as his. This comes not from his special personal qualifications for his office, great though they are, but from the peculiar circumstances in which he holds that office. There is no Vice-Presidentcy behind him to furnish a successor to his place for the rest of his Presidential term, should he be taken away. Senator FOSTER, the present President of the Senate, would succeed to the Presidential position, but could occupy it only until a new President could be chosen by the people. The death of President JOHNSON would be the greatest of public calamities, because it would force the country into all the fierce excitements and agitations of a Presidential canvass, in this transitional period of reconstruction.

Repose is now the first necessity of the country. A period of general calm is all-important in order that all sectional passions may subside, and sober reflection resume its sway. We are beginning now to realize the benefits of this in some good measure. The work of reconstruction is going on favorably, because there is little or no political excitement to disturb the good sense and good feeling of the people. President JOHNSON has put into operation a plan that is generally acquiesced in, though it is certain that it involves principles and issues which would be most fiercely contested by powerful parties both in the North and the South, under the stimulus of a fresh Presidential election. The fact that the policy determined upon by President JOHNSON is a settled thing for the next three years and a half, if he lives, predisposes all to make the best of it. There is no factious opposition, because it is palpable to all that it would be unavailing. But let the matter be opened, in its whole length and breadth, to the mercies of parties contending for the possession of the government, and it would inevitably be the occasion of the most fiery excitement. It would rekindle sectional animosities that would bring all kinds of new dangers, and at the very best put back for years the return of the South to the old Union spirit.

Indeed there probably would be the most furious controversy whether the Southern States should participate in the election at all. Until Congress shall repeal certain legislation, made by it during the rebellion, the Southern States could no more legally participate in a Presidential election next November than they could last November. Their constitutional powers are still in abeyance. If they should vote on the basis of the amnesty proclamation, the validity of their votes would still be called in question; and if the result were dependent upon receiving or rejecting the votes, imagination can hardly set bounds to the tempest of excitement and confusion that would ensue. It is already portentous enough that Congress is to pass upon the qualifications of the members soon to be elected by its two branches by the States now seeking to resume their old relations. There is danger that the question of admission will take a shape very prejudicial to the restoration of harmony. If this question of accepting Southern Congressmen, so soon after the Southern rebellion, were to be added the question of accepting a President made by Southern votes, the strain upon the government would be most fearful. The perils of the situation would be all the greater, because the head of the government, who would have to meet them, would act in a merely provisional capacity, and would not possess the moral influence of a President clothed with authority by the voice of the people.

But we will not undertake to forecast the particular troubles which would come from the death of President JOHNSON. It is enough that it would open the way for vehement excitements, if not violent commotions, at a period when every interest of the country requires general tranquillity. President JOHNSON'S recent illness has not of itself been very serious, and yet it ought to remind him that even his strong constitution cannot safely be subjected to the wear and tear he has put upon it during the four months he has been in his present place. In his devotion to the public service, and through the kind feelings of his heart, he has not only discharged his indispensable official duties, but has busied himself with details that might have been committed to other hands; and has, moreover, permitted himself to be constantly besieged by crowds of office-seekers and of applicants for pardon. The fear was commonly expressed before he was taken ill that he was overtasking himself. The result has proved it. We trust that the President will profit by the lesson—that he will henceforth consider it to be a solemn public obligation to reserve an ample portion of his time for leisure and relaxation. Strong as are all his inclinations to practice all degrees and sorts of self-sacrifice, he has no right to do it. The country demands that he shall be, to a certain extent, indulgent to himself. It has an interest in this which he is bound to regard in his daily life. Public sentiment ought to enforce upon him that he will be as guilty of official unfaithfulness if he jeopards the interest which the country has in his life, as if he were unnecessarily to jeopard any other great public interest.

The Collectorship of New-York.

The President has appointed Hon. PRESTON KING, of Ogdensburgh, Collector of this Port. This announcement, yesterday, took the city by surprise, both as regards the removal of Mr. DRAPER, and the appointment of Mr. KING, very little having been heard on the subject.

Mr. KING, though educated for the law, has been most of his life in the public service; first, and for several years, in the State Legislature; and subsequently, for ten years, as a member of both Houses of Congress. He has, therefore, large experience, and is, in his character and habits, PRACTICAL. With ability, judgment, temper and integrity in his favor, he will, we doubt not, make a good and popular Collector.

It is known that, more than two years ago, the late President LINCOLN contemplated the appointment of Mr. KING as Collector, but it was deferred, for reasons not material now. Subsequently, when a change was decided upon, while Mr. KING himself did not ask or desire the appointment, his friends consented to pass him and take Mr. DRAPER. Now, it would seem, President JOHNSON has thought proper to carry out Mr. LINCOLN'S intention.

Exaggerated Estimates of the War Claims of the States Against the Government.

We have given within the last few days some figures which must have greatly soothed the nerves of those who have been looking forward with horror to an immense augmentation of the national debt, when the war claims of the various States against the General Government should be sent in and squared up. We are sure some people would not have been astonished had they learned that these claims had added a thousand millions of dollars to the public burdens. But what if it should be found that they have added less than a hundred millions, and much less than a third even of that sum? The semi-official statement, as just published in Washington, sets forth that, by the Acts of July 17 and 27, 1861, the Treasury was directed to pay any State, the "expenses properly incurred by such State for enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying and transporting its troops employed in suppressing rebellion;" and that under this act claims have been filed by the several States in the office of the Third Auditor, as follows:

Pennsylvania...	$3,118,419	Minnesota.....	$25,183
Michigan.....	632,992	Delaware.....	3,019
Connecticut....	1,940,633	Indiana.....	1,927,867
Kentucky.....	2,418,406	Ohio.....	2,089,154
West Virginia...	6,918	Massachusetts..	3,501,766
New-Hampshire	1,219,712	Iowa.....	647,573
New-Jersey....	546,226	Wisconsin.....	1,109,412
Kansas.....	12,361	Illinois.....	3,800,613
Maine.....	1,144,319	New-York.....	3,948,968
Rhode Island..	559,190	Vermont.....	718,096
Total.....			$27,710,864

Of course, it is not to be understood that these figures from twenty of the States are anything but approximately correct, regarding what will be finally audited and allowed. In the cases of some of the States portions of the debt have already been paid, other portions are in dispute, and some accounts are inaccurate or incomplete. But the table, nevertheless, has a public value, in furnishing a very sure indication that the war claims of all the States against the Government are going to form no very formidable addition to the national debt.

The Dangers of Steam Navigation—The Duty of the Authorities and the Public.

The recent conflagrations at sea, the collision on Lake Huron, and the explosion on board the steamboat *Arrow*, call for more comment than they have had. To carelessness, cupidity and an utter disregard on the part of shipowners and pilots for the safe custody of the helpless beings who are confided to their care, we may attribute these sad calamities and the great loss of human life which generally follows. The case of the *Arrow*, not yet fully decided by the officers of the law, will undoubtedly show that there was a gross inattention on the part of the persons who had charge of her steam machinery, and whose duty it was to thoroughly inspect it, and when found in a precarious condition to cause the boat to cease conveying passengers until the defects were remedied.

The awful catastrophe which occurred last week on Lake Huron is perhaps one of the most singular on record. Here two vessels in broad daylight, seeing each other at a distance of six miles apart, approached each other at full speed and collided, causing the instant death of scores of innocent persons. There can be but one common feeling in relation to this case, and that is that the pilot of the *Meteor* should be tried and convicted of wilful manslaughter in the first degree. For him there is no excuse. The rules of passing steamers are so plainly stated and so universally known, that it seems almost impossible that any one who has been on board of a vessel could mistake them. Had it been at night, or in a tortuous channel, or the lake crowded with vessels passing to and fro, making the pilotage of the vessel one of great physical or mental hardship, then there would have been some shadow of an apology; but the circumstances do not admit of a single palliatory fact to justify the act.

It is high time that an example should be made of those reckless fellows who daily hazard the lives of the traveling public, and it seems strange that the public patronize lines which will employ men who have, on more than one occasion, brought to an untimely grave scores of their fellow creatures. The proper authorities, through fear or favor, are too apt to treat these accidents lightly, and in proof, we believe that not a single pilot or engineer, who has thus murdered passengers under their care, has ever been sent to the confines of a State prison or graced the scaffold, a fate they so richly merit.

It was stated in these columns, a few days previous to the last-named disasters, that these calamities seldom came in isolated cases, and since that writing, in proof of our prophecies, we have recorded two more. It is not improbable that others may soon follow, some of which may even eclipse those just past. Our ferry-boat system needs remodeling, and the companies which run them should be brought to a sense of their duty in this matter. They are so illy provided with appliances for saving human life in case of accident, that not one tenth part of their average number of passengers could be saved by the boats and life-preservers now carried. Our steamship lines are in equally as bad condition—some of them far worse, while our sailing vessels, which carry from six to eight hundred passengers, could not boat one hundred of them in even moderate weather. This is a sad state of affairs to contemplate, but none the less true; and every dictate of humanity and justice demands that no more delay should be made in giving to the public a full guarantee of safety while on board of any kind of vessel, whether it be a ferry-boat or an ocean steamship.

Out of the hundreds of steam vessels belonging to this port alone, we venture to say that scarcely one in ten could provide, in case of fire, stranding or collision, the proper and adequate facilities for saving the lives of the passengers on board. A majority of the vessels carry far more passengers than the law allows, and thus not only endanger the lives of the lawful number on board, but incommode all on board. We must have new laws in reference to steam navigation, or the public must rise up and show their might in making the owners do right. Much interest is now felt in the subject, and it is steadily on the increase, and we do trust while the late accidents are fresh in the memory of all, that something may be done to insure greater safety. If they can give us elegant iron ferry-houses to keep us dry in stormy weather, we demand safe boats to keep us from getting wet in case of a collision. Let some of the money spent for gilt and gingerbread work be expended in furnishing life rafts. For elegance give us safety.

Proposition to Tax United States Bonds.

The *World* has come out in advocacy of taxing United States bonds, to the tune of two per cent. annually, on the ground that their exemption from all calls of the sort constitutes an inequality which ought to be removed. "True," observes our cotemporary, "Congress cannot repeal the law exempting the bonds from State and municipal taxation. * * But the bonds are not by law exempted from *federal* taxation. The *income* from government bonds is already taxed, and there is no valid objection in principle to levying a tax immediately on the bonds themselves." Thereupon it proceeds to argue that if the General Government imposed such a tax the people would be released, to a corresponding extent, from the burdens which fall upon other property. In favor of this nice little project it argues that no tax could be more easily collected, all that would be necessary being to withhold two per cent., or whatever the figure might be, from the interest, paying (say) five and three-tenths, instead of seven and three-tenths.

Nothing could be more simple than this arrangement; and if it were not *bad faith and robbery joined*, we should say "Amen" to every line of it. Congress enacted that, in order to make the bonds sell at the highest figures, the States and municipalities should not tax them. Of course, if that body had announced that it would exercise the right to any extent which might suit the whims or wants of the hour, those securities would either have been left severely alone, or been taken at either increased rates of interest or a considerable discount. In any case they would have realized so much less money from their sale, as measured by the interest and the principal to be paid.

Now that the country has enjoyed the advantage of such an exemption, and it appears probable that no more Seven-Thirty Bonds will be offered for sale, the *World* proposes that a special tax shall be placed upon them. True, it argues, the States and municipalities are prohibited, but the Federal Government is not; and any load it might see fit to impose would enable other property to escape to a corresponding degree. That is, the States may not be permitted to tax; but Congress may on behalf of the States! The letter of the law must be preserved inviolate; but we may outrage its spirit to any extent we see fit, provided it puts money in our purse. If this be not "whipping the devil around the stump," we wot not what the operation means.

See how such a proposition, were it to be seriously entertained by the American people, would work. Next year and for many years after, large sums, borrowed during the war, will come to maturity. We have no means of payment in full, and must liquidate these loans by contracting others, which will run for longer periods and at lower rates of interest. But how are such loans to be negotiated, if the treasury be ready in effect to break faith with the public creditors, as the *World* recommends? If before the last of the seven-thirties has been taken thirty days, we are to begin bearing them in market, what are the earthly chances of substituting for these bonds others bearing six, five, or perhaps four per cent.? Is it necessary to do more than cast a glance at our financial situation to comprehend how false, impolitic, and infidel is the scheme thus plausibly presented?

Eureka!

That stout, leather-headed old fellow, John Bull, has at last found out how to permit railway passengers to communicate with the guard. Thus it is: Place in each car or apartment a small clock-like glass face. Now, if a passenger wants to ask the guard for a chew of tobacco, all he has to do is to ram his (the passenger's) fist through the glass, grab a small handle which he will find there, give it a smart twist, and that sets free a current of electricity, and the lightning strikes the guard's bell, and then the bell rings, and the guard walks along the train, pops his head into each one of the sixty or seventy compartments and asks, "Vot's hup?" Before the train reaches the next station, if it is not too near, he has the pleasure of offering his paper of Solace to the tobacco-lacking, glass-clock-face-smashing passenger. But, indeed, this invention surpasses in asinine folly anything on record, not even excepting the doings of the Wise Men of Gotham. Here goes an express train, running forty miles an hour; an axle breaks, and in ten seconds half the train is in ruins, and a hundred passengers are killed. But, *if* you smash a glass plate, (never mind cutting your hand,) and *if* you find a handle, and *if* you twist it the right way, and *if* the electricity is all right through your railway cable, and *if* the guard's bell should ring, and *if* he should hear it, why then (we quote) "The guard looks out, and if a carriage is off the line he communicates with the engine driver and immediately stops the train!" And further, and highly important, (we quote again,) "He will *probably* have his attention drawn to the carriage whence the alarm proceeded, by some passenger putting his arm, stick, or umbrella out of the window, and *at the next station* the guard inquires the cause of the alarm!" Again: "He can always find the carriage whence the bell was rung by the broken glass!"

We positively assure our readers that this plan of improving safety in railway travel is *not* the sarcastic invention of *Punch*, but is described in sober earnestness as being recently put in operation on the Great South Western line. Is it any wonder that this nation of Bunsbys cannot do better with their Atlantic Telegraph?

THE STREETS.—If the contractors could so arrange their system of street labor as to have the rougher portion of the day's work done at an early hour before the sun is out, it would greatly inure to the health and comfort of the citizens. The heaps of manure that accumulate over night, and the contents of the gutters, cannot be disturbed at mid-day in August weather without serious risk. Perhaps the contractors can do no better. If so, we must endure the evil. If they can help it, by putting their men to work at an earlier hour, they will probably see the propriety of doing so.

Protection to Witnesses in Courts—The Harris Farce Once Mere.

The eminent Christian scholar and divine, Rev. Dr. BURROUGHS, of Chicago, has written to the *Christian Times* a statement of the trial of MARY HARRIS, for the murder of his brother, in Washington, in which he alludes with feeling, but without acerbity of language, to the treatment he received from the opposing counsel while on the witness stand. He remarks: "For me, to sit in a crowded court-room and hear myself assailed by men like VOORHEES and HUGHES, with such epithets as 'hound,' 'perjured wretch,' 'doomed to eternal infamy,' and the like, is not the most pleasant amusement; but worse things might be." The honorable instincts of Dr. BURROUGHS have forbidden him from quoting the most of the foul language which was applied to him by the two Western pettifoggers whom he names on the occasion referred to. It was more disgraceful than anything we remember before an American court, although it was quite in keeping with the other parts of the ridiculous burlesque upon law which Judge WYLIE permitted to be enacted in his presence, and which has cast lasting disgrace upon an American Court of Justice. It was assuredly bad enough, and shocking enough, however, that a pious, upright, devoted, learned, honored clergyman, against whom no charge was pending in the court, and who appeared simply as a witness to the truth and in behalf of public justice, should be vulgarly roared at as a "hound," "perjurer," "wretch," and even worse, merely because the lawyers on the other side thought they could thus inflame the passions of the jury and prejudice the course of the law.

We have altogether too much of this shameful and shameless sort of thing in our courts. Not only such language as was used in this case, but language much less offensive, should be sternly prohibited in the proceedings of public justice—should be prohibited by those who occupy the bench, if those who plead the cases lack the manners of gentlemen, or have not the character to prohibit it among themselves. The bench should see to it that witnesses are protected from slander and insult which they cannot resent, and which cowardly and unprincipled lawyers therefore indulge in. This sort of conduct has gone out of use, or has been prohibited in all other civilized countries, but it still flourishes in rank and abominable luxuriance in ours.

Government and Speculators First—Then the People.

In common with our neighbors, and the newspaper press all through the Northern country, we have been impelled to ask our general agent why he gets little or no news by telegraph from the South. He replies as follows:

Private to Editors:

As the best answer I can give to numerous inquiries in relation to Southern news by telegraph, I beg to hand you the following private letter from Major ECKERT, Assistant Secretary of War and Superintendent of the military lines south of Washington. Respectfully, etc., D. H. CRAIG, Agent.

AUG. 14, 1865.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

D. H. Craig, Agent Associated Press, New-York:

DEAR SIR: Your communication of the 9th inst. is received.

By an order of the War Department, no press reports whatever are allowed to be forwarded over the lines south of Washington until further orders.

The necessity for this order lies in the fact that the lines are already overburdened with government business, which has and should have preference at all times, and with the important private commercial business that is permitted to be sent. This latter class of business of course comes in order before press reports, since the absence of speedy mail communication makes it necessary that such business should be sent by telegraph.

It is unnecessary to make a detailed statement of the condition of the telegraph lines South. Suffice it to say they are in very bad shape, and will not be thoroughly repaired for some months. Gen. SHERMAN, in his route from Atlanta, thoroughly destroyed them, and they have been hastily reconstructed to suit the emergency.

They are working, in a manner, to all points, but for some time cannot accommodate a great deal of business.

When they were first opened to private business a limited amount of press matter was included in the privilege, and for a short time we were over-crowded.

Be assured that everything is being done and will be done to help you. I am in hopes it will be arranged soon.

No press reports of any kind have passed over the lines to my knowledge. Directions have been given in every instance to refuse them, and I feel confident none have been transmitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) THOS. T. ECKERT.

This most extraordinary note completely astounds us. That the government business—whatever it may be, whether of military or cotton agency importance, should have precedence we readily understand. But that the Military Superintendent of Telegraphs should deliberately interfere to shut off the newspapers and at the same time give the lines up to "private business," which means nothing less than commercial speculation, is, to say the least, surprising. But a few days since, in the anticipation of success in laying the Atlantic cable, we undertook to show that whatever the cost might be, we—the press—should be compelled to get the leading European commercial news, in order to protect the people against the schemes of speculators. And now we find Assistant Secretary ECKERT stopping us at the door of the telegraph office, with—"Gentlemen, this is a limited concern; we must first attend to government business, and then to any private messages that may be handed in—such, for instance, as 'Buy 10,000 bales; a great fire has destroyed all the cotton in Mobile; don't let this fact be known'—or, any other, say about the supply of pork, the rise in calico, the prospect of the sugar crop, the failure of Smith & Jones, &c.—anything of the kind which mainly interests private parties, must have precedence. If, after all this, there should be time, we may allow your agents to send something; but at present the lines are fully occupied with what we have indicated, and you must wait—you and your great public." This is about the tenor of the note from Major ECKERT. Our readers will understand therefrom the

reason why we get so little news from the Southern States. We have very decided opinions upon the propriety of this arrangement, and we have no doubt the people at large will readily arrive at a satisfactory estimate of it.

That the lines are in poor condition, is doubtless true; but if the War Department had handed them over two months ago to private enterprise, we are confident that by this time there would have been ten times as much wire at work, and quite possibly, under favor of Major ECKERT, some of them might have found time to send the press, at least, the current market prices from the chief Southern cities. Would such reports have endangered the safety of the nation?

PLEAS FOR CRIME.—There is frightful immorality in the plea of palliation which has been put forward in behalf of the Phœnix Bank defaulter—and which has even found newspaper advocates—to the effect that JENKINS was in some measure excusable for his plunderings because his salary was not large enough. It is said, or at least insinuated, that, as a man who gets but $1,500 a year cannot live in style, he is morally excusable in surreptitiously appropriating the balance he needs from the strong box of those who employ and underpay him. It indicates the looseness of commercial morals that prevails in certain quarters, when we find a long article in the financial columns of a journal published in a great business community like New-York, declaring that the "Mercantile Bank, the Phœnix Bank, and other similar affairs which have been hushed up within the last two years, are the legitimate fruits of a system which compels men to work for a less sum than is required to keep them comfortably in the social position which they occupy;" and asking such questions as this: "Is it wonderful that some of these clerks are tempted to be dishonest, troubled as they are to keep soul and body together in these paper-money times, from inadequate paper-money salaries, paid to them by bank managers who are heaping up riches for their banks and themselves from the use of the bank's gold and funds in huge speculation?"

To our matured readers, or to those who are possessed of conscience and honor, or who have been educated in morals and their philosophy, it is unnecessary to controvert the abominably immoral doctrine involved in these remarks, excuses and palliative pleas. But what must be the effect of spreading and enforcing them in a public journal upon the honor and character of the thousands of immature and uninstructed young men who have no fixed or logical moral ideas and training, and who are only too apt to be led astray by specious arguments in favor of a bad course? There is altogether too much of this thing, of furnishing excuses for crimes and criminals.

SPECIFIC REMEDIES.—On the back of every appalling calamity, such as the smashing up of a railroad train, the breaking through a trestle bridge, the burning of an ocean vessel, or a collision on the lakes, we are inundated with a gush of scientific views, opinions and inventions to prevent the fatality from ever occurring again. All sorts of amiable people rush into print on these sad occasions, and if nobody else is relieved, the writers themselves are. That is one of the reasons why we print so much that is sent to us under the inspiration of terrible and solemn events. A conformity to existing laws—defective as they may be—coupled with some *conscience* on the part of railway officials, ship captains, and others in similar stations, would save us nine-tenths of all the great disasters we have to report.

The Commissioner of Patents.

There is considerable talk and excitement in Washington about the resignation of Mr. HOLLOWAY, the Commissioner of Patents. The real cause of the resignation, as narrated in well-informed circles at the capital, is that Mr. HARLAN, Secretary of the Interior, (of whose department the Patent Office is a bureau,) insists upon appointing the subordinates of Mr. HOLLOWAY in his bureau. To this Mr. HOLLOWAY objected when he found his most efficient officers were about to be dismissed; and upon the Secretary's persistence, the Commissioner of Patents tendered his resignation. This the President refused to receive; but Mr. HOLLOWAY thought that justice to himself would only permit his retention of office upon the condition he originally set forth. So, after remaining in place some weeks at the President's request, he has again offered his resignation, which being peremptory, it is understood will now be accepted. It may not be generally known that prior to entering upon political life, Secretary HARLAN was a Methodist clergyman, and he is very rigid in his requirements.

ALL ABOUT MILK.—We publish to-day a long article on *milk*, describing that section of Orange County which has been converted into one great dairy farm; also the various processes for preserving the article cool and sweet in the creameries; "doctoring" it after its arrival here, together with the combinations which have been formed for keeping up an odious monopoly, with prices from fifty to one hundred per cent. higher than they ought to be.

The facts were collected by a gentleman connected with this paper, who spent several days in Orange County for that purpose. His object was not to decry an important interest, but to arrive at the *truth*, and expose "the tricks and traps" of those who are warring against the lives of sick children, having evidently less of "the milk of human kindness" in their bosoms than there is of the native article in their cans, after imbibing Croton on the ferry-boats or at the foot of Chambers-street.

We learn that the Erie Company have not made the distinction between common and condensed milk, established on another railroad entering this city. This circumstance warrants the establishment of that manufacture at places from five to fifteen miles off the railway, the milk region at present being confined to a belt of about five miles on each side of it. In other words, by condensing the milk, the whole of Orange and Sussex counties susceptible of cultivation, might be made a milk region, instead of the narrow belts alluded to. The general reader will gather much valuable and correct information from the article published to-day.

A SMALL AFFAIR.—A correspondent writing from Vermont, complains that the types made him say that Commodore NUTT entered one of the Green Mountain towns, not long since, in a vehicle drawn by "diminished goats." He wrote "diminutive goats," which is more probable, though not nearly so creditable to the Commodore

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Trial of Capt. Wertz to Begin To-day.

Charges and Specifications Made Against Him.

He is Accused of Willful Maltreatment of Prisoners.

To Injure Their Healths and Destroy Their Lives.

That He Refused Proper Shelter and Necessary Food.

That He Stole Their Blankets and Camp Equipments.

That He Ordered Rebel Soldiers to Kill Them Without Cause.

That He Caused Them to be Hunted and Killed by Bloodhounds.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 14.

THE CHARGES AGAINST WERZ.

The following are the charges and specifications for which WERZ, the Andersonville jailor, is, to-morrow, to be put upon his trial:

Charge—Violation of the laws of war.

Specification 1.—In this that HENRY WERZ, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, continuously from the 1st day of March, 1864, to the 10th day of April, 1865, then and there being an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, of the rank of Captain, and as such officer, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the so-called Confederate States, for confinement of prisoners of war taken and held by said so-called Confederate States, from the armies of the United States of America, was, as such commandant, then and there fully clothed with competent authority, and in duty bound to treat, care and provide for such persons belonging to the United States as were or might be placed in his custody as prisoners of war, according to the laws and usages of war, which he then and there well knew, but he, the said HENRY WERZ, wilfully and maliciously, designing and contriving to impair and injure the health and destroy the lives of such persons in his custody as prisoners of war, did, during the time aforesaid, in violation of his duty in that regard, and in furtherance of his said evil design, confined a large number of such prisoners of war, belonging to the United States, to the amount of thirty thousand men, in unhealthy and unwholesome quarters, in a close and small area of ground, wholly inadequate to their wants, and destructive of their health, which he well knew and intended, and while there confined during the time aforesaid, did, in furtherance of his evil design, wilfully and maliciously neglect to furnish tents, barracks, or other shelter sufficient for their protection from the inclemency of Winter, and the dews and burning sun of Summer, and with such evil intent did take and cause to be taken from them their clothing, blankets and camp equipage of which they were possessed at the time of being placed in his custody; and with like malice and evil intent, did refuse to furnish, or cause to be furnished, food, either of a quality or quantity sufficient to preserve health and sustain life, and refuse and neglect to furnish wood sufficient for cooking in Summer and to keep the said prisoners warm in Winter; and did compel the said prisoners to subsist upon unwholesome food, and that in limited quantities entirely inadequate to sustain health, which is well known; and did compel the said prisoners to use unwholesome water, with the filth and garbage of the prison and prison guards, whereby the said prisoners became greatly reduced in their bodily strength, and emaciated and injured in their bodily health—their minds impaired and their intellects broken, and many of them whose names are unknown, sickened and died by reason thereof, which the said HENRY WERZ then and there well knew and intended, and so knowing and evilly intending, did refuse and neglect to provide proper lodgings, food or nutriment for sick and necessary medicine and medical attendance for restoration of their health, and did knowingly, wilfully, and maliciously in furtherance of his evil designs permit them to languish and die for want of care and proper treatment, and when dead the said HENRY WERZ, still pursuing his evil purposes, did permit to remain in the said prison among the emaciated sick and languishing living, the bodies of the dead, until they became corrupt and loathsome and filled the air with noxious effluvia, and thereby greatly increased unwholesomeness of prison, insomuch that great numbers of the prisoners whose names are unknown sickened and died by reason thereof. All which he the said HENRY WERZ there and then well knew, and evilly and maliciously designed and intended. The second specification, charges the prisoner with "wilfully and maliciously intending and designing to injure the health and destroy lives of the prisoners under his control, to the end that the armies of the United States might be weakened and impaired thereby."

In the third specification he is charged with maliciously ordering, causing, procuring and inciting soldiers in the service of the so-called Confederate States to shoot and kill such persons as were in his custody as prisoners of war upon slight, trivial and fictitious pretenses, by means whereof large numbers of soldiers from the armies of the United States were wantonly killed and murdered while prisoners of war. In the fourth specification WERZ is accused of wilfully and with malice aforethought killing and murdering defenceless prisoners. The fifth and last specification charges him with keeping and using ferocious and blood-thirsty beasts, dangerous to human life called blood hounds to hunt down prisoners of war who had made escape from his custody, and did thus and there wilfully and maliciously suffer the said beasts to seize, tear, mangle and maime the bodies and limbs of fugitives which they there and then did, whereby large numbers of prisoners of war who did during the time aforesaid make their escape, and were recaptured, were cruelly and inhumanly injured and great numbers died by reason of such inhuman treatment, which said HENRY WERZ, then and there well knew and evilly intended.

TRIAL OF A PAYMASTER.

The Court-Martial of which Gen. SWAYNE is President, will commence the trial of Brevet Lieut.-Col. WEBB, Paymaster, U. S. V., charged with conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of internal revenue to-day amounted to $1,559,585 13.

SALE OF HOSPITALS.

The government has commenced the sale at auction of buildings used as hospitals and barracks. The prices realised are quite low, in many cases less than the annual rent of similar buildings in inferior localities. Eleven buildings were sold on Saturday for $1,100.

SALE OF EXPRESS PACKAGES.

The sale of unclaimed packages remaining in Adams Express Company was continued to-day. The articles consisting principally of large boxes, some of which are very heavy. The bidding was quite spirited and prices as good as on the first day of the sale. Very few valuables were found, and purchasers seldom received the worth of their money.

PARDONS.

It is understood that the President has determined to suspend the bestowal of pardon for a short time. An arrangement will probably be made to transfer the labor from the Secretary to some one of his subordinates, the application for pardon being first referred to the Bureau of Justice, or Attorney General, or some other business brought to his notice.

PERSONAL.

Hon. JOHN WILSON, Third Auditor of the Treasury, left town to-night for Chicago, and will be absent about three weeks.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRUSSIAN MINISTER.

The Prussian Minister left Washington to-day for New-York to attend the funeral of the Prussian Consul, Gen. SCHMIDT.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, returned to-night from a brief absence for the benefit of his health.

A WITNESS FOR WERZ.

Much surprise has been occasioned here by the report that Hon. ALFRED ELY, of New-York, would appear as a witness for the defence in the Wertz trial. Such is now ascertained to be the fact.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 14.

CURIOUS PHENOMENON—AN ISLAND WASHED AWAY.

The government has received official information, dated May 22, narrating the devastating effects of the terrific hurricane, which has visited the Society, Harny and Palmerston Islands, and most probably others. One of the Palmerston Islands, the Rear, on the north-east, has been entirely washed away, rendering navigation extremely dangerous. Nothing but the coral breakers remain, which, in case of a heavy sea, are entirely invisible to the eye, but in perfectly calm weather they are observable. All these islands are well known to whalers in the South Sea. Owing to this damage by the hurricane, several vessels have been wrecked, but, so far as known, none were American. Tahiti also suffered considerably from the same cause.

PARDONED.

The President has pardoned CHARLES FRANCIS HOWARD, convicted in Wisconsin of counterfeiting, and amnestied a number of citizens of Mississippi. He has appointed AUGUSTUS CANFIELD to be Consul at Foo-Chow, China. Collectors and appraisers of Internal Revenue have also been appointed for Texas and Georgia.

TRIAL OF WERTZ.

The trial of Capt. WERTZ, rebel commander of the Andersonville prison, will commence to-morrow before the Military Commission, of which Gen. UNDERWOOD is President, and Col. CHAPMAN is Judge Advocate. About one hundred witnesses have already been subpœnaed, and by them, as many individual cases of cruelty are expected to be proved against the accused. They will testify from personal experience.

TEXAS SECESSIONISTS.

Private letters received from prominent citizens of Texas state that very many of those who were intense secessionists, are now equally as fervent and zealous for the Union. The largest slaveholders express themselves reconciled to the changed condition of affairs, and say that well-regulated free labor will prove more profitable than servile help, the war having irretrievably demoralized the domestic institutions. The crops throughout Texas are represented as good, and the opinion prevails among the leading men that no lately rebellious State will more easily return to its former national relations than TEXAS.

THE COAL TRADE.

The large increase of coal trade and the scarcity of coasting vessels have induced the coal shippers at Georgetown, D. C., to largely increase the rates of freight to New-York, Boston and other shipping points.

CASE OF T. W. FULLER.

A statement was heretofore made, and is now going the rounds of the press, that T. W. FULLER, who is in confinement at the Old Capitol, under an order from the War Department, is the party who defrauded the Union Congressional Committee out of $45,000, by means of drafts drawn and signed in blank by the Treasurer, Mr. HARLAN, which drafts the said FULLER stole, filled up and collected and receipted for, using receipts also signed in blank. This, it now appears, is erroneous. Senator HARLAN never signed either drafts or receipts in blank for that committee. The drafts and receipts were forgeries, as well as a letter presented by the rogue as a voucher for his authority to make collections. None of the signatures were genuine. He had scarcely commenced, when, being advised by friends of his nefarious work and line of travel, he was interrupted by means of the telegraph, arrested and imprisoned, but escaped some weeks afterward, through the aid of some of his accomplices at Racine, Wis., where the arrest was made. The whole amount collected by means of this forgery, so far as the committee could learn, did not exceed $700.

NOTES.

—On the door of OAKEY HALL's office is placed a placard which announces that, during the adjournment of the court, the office of the District Attorney will be open between the hours of 11 and 1 *only*. We have called twice at 12 and were unable to get in.

—The railway between the TIMES Office and Fulton Ferry is continually blocked by impudent drivers of heavy teams. A car was detained yesterday by a huge wagon in front of SARGENT & Co's store in Beekman-street, at least ten minutes. The conductor was a boy, and the clerks of the store and the driver of the team availed themselves of that fact to delay the car.

—Brevet Brig.-Gen. JAS. SINCLAIR, of the regular army, leaves this morning for the Department of the Pacific, by the California steamer. The record of the General during the war is brilliant. At the first battle of Bull Run, in 1861, he was a Lieutenant in one of our city regiments, and was subsequently appointed to a Second Lieutenancy in the Fourteenth United States Infantry. During the war Gen. SINCLAIR has been wounded five or six times, and has been repeatedly brevetted for conspicuous gallantry, until now he ranks as a Brigadier-General.

—Commodore BARRON is at Halifax, where, with congenial spirits, he loafs at the bar of the hotel. He is described, by one who saw him recently, as in excellent health and jolly as a tub.

—The papers of Brooklyn, Republican and Democratic, rebuke the *Tribune* for unfair charges made yesterday against Supervisor CHESHIRE, who has gone they know not whither. As Gen. CROOKE says, the truth of the matter was given in the TIMES of the 9th inst.

—Capt. COULTER, who succeeded Warden SUTTON at the Tombs, is doing all things well. He is making great improvements in the provisions for bummers, having directed the making of four commodious cells for the accommodation of the better class of them.

— Dr. SIMMONDS, who has been on duty at the Tombs over eight years, celebrated his sixty-fourth birthday yesterday.

— THE KEANS.—Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES are coming here soon and will play an engagement at the Broadway. There is no truth in the rumor that the management proposes charging gold prices.

— We are glad to note the return to specie payments. A newsboy gave us in change a three cent silver piece yesterday at the ferry.

— Cannot something be done with the lawless hucksters at Fulton Ferry? They now monopolise two-thirds of the sidewalk with their booths, while underheath their stalls are rottenness and pestilence seeds.

—Who does not remember the touching story of Gov. ANDREW about the overplus of women and the scarcity of men in Massachusetts? They are now trying to balance matters by shipping some of the girls to Washington Territory. Three hundred of them are to be sent by the steamer to Aspinwall, whence they will go to California and thence to Washington Territory. Great is Massachusetts.

—Miss EDMONIA LEWIS, the colored sculptor, leaves for Florence, Italy, by the steamer of the 19th inst. She has orders for busts of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and HORACE MANN.

—Miss MORENSI, who, by the generosity of Mr. LOWBER, of Brooklyn, was enabled to visit Europe that she might finish her musical education, was at last accounts in Paris. She has a brilliant future before her.

—We hear a large button factory is soon to be started in Williamsburgh. This will be lucky in case that little city should need the services of a coroner's jury at any time. Three cheers for Buttons.

—Poor people walk much in the City Hall Park. They sit at times on the little stools provided by a generous Common Council. Is it not a good time to furnish three cheap cents, daily hacks? These people don't visit Central Park; but they do the lower one.

—Brevet Major Howard TAINTER, Commissary of Subsistence, arrived last night from Wilmington, and is stopping at the Astor House. He reports everything quiet and healthy at Wilmington.

LONG BRANCH.

Its Rural Aspects—The "Carnival" of Bathing—An Opinion in Esthetics—The Philosophy of Bathing—Plungers and Paddlers—Sharks and Porpoises—Fin and his Feathery Foe—Study of a Fish-Hawk—Sam McLain—The Dameing and the Crowd.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sunday, Aug. 13, 1865.

Neither the physical nor the moral condition of this man is to be envied, who could not be happy here, with such beautiful weather as that which has blessed us during the week that is past. Have you been sweltering with heat in the man-made city? We pity you; we, dwellers by the God-made ocean, abiders in the sweet-scented domain where

——Gates swing back from grassy lanes,
And the cows come home when the dusky eve
Its mantle throws over hill and plain.

I suppose there are many people who come here who "walk with blinded eyes" in relation to the rural aspects of Long Branch. They see the sea; they bathe therein; they are conscious of the hotels; they dine therein; they dance, and they flirt, and they yawn, "and they pay," and then they go home. They have not seen a cornfield, nor a cow, nor a hill, nor a wood, and they don't know these things exist at Long Branch. But they do, and there are two ways of making their acquaintance. One, to stroll out upon a back-road, somewhere behind your hotel, and behind the white face that gazes ever out to sea. The other, to clamber into the observatory that surmounts your hotel. Here you look out upon a scene so fair, so rural in all its aspects, that you breathe the very inspiration of rusticity and "country calm." Meadows, and fields, and gardens are on every side save that which looks seaward; on that side there is a close-cropped green lawn, which stretches to the summit of the bank behind whose sudden descent those sand-founded and ungraceful "disrobing saloons" are hidden from view. Yonder is a dusty, rail-fenced road, along which rattles a Jersey farmer in a Jersey wagon. In a meadow, so near by that you might fling a stone there, it seems, stand three haystacks—two large parent haystacks and one baby haystack—doomed, alas! never to grow to mature years. A church-spire in the distance lifts its graceful finger out of a nest of woods, and indicates a rural village. The very hotels, seen from this point, are entirely rustic in aspect. They remind one of the residences of Southern planters, with their long reach of piazzas, and their disproportionate height compared with the wide space of ground they cover; and away where the sky touches the earth, are the graceful hills and the umbrageous fringe of green groves. The landscape, as a whole, is a level one, and somewhat Western in its character. I have seen just such another in one of the oldest settled and best cultivated regions of Illinois, and its beauty is unquestionable. By the way, though, how dogmatically we say a landscape is "Western," which is low and level. If there are prairies at the West, oh, travelers, are there not also hills, mighty, majestic and grand? Mine eyes have seen such, if memory lies not, on the shores of gigantic Lake Superior—towering skyward, gorgeous in green, in spots where man has never set his foot since time was.

It is 11½ o'clock in the morning, and the bathers are wending their way from the hotel down to the beach. Of all the hours of the twenty-four, this is the chosen hour for those who love to disport in the surf with plenty of company. Your breakfast is properly digested by this time; you have had a comfortable cigar, and are in a tranquil frame of mind. The tide is low, and the waters wooing. One brief interval of preparation in one of Sam's sand-founded edifices afore-named, and you come forth arrayed for the bout with old ocean. Conscious of presenting a picturesque appearance, perhaps you squat upon the beach a few minutes, observing those already in the water. Much has been said of the hideous sight the feminine world presents in its bathing costume. As for me, "I assert boldly" that a lady who is arrayed in a neat and tasty bathing-dress is never more attractive than at that particular moment. It is something, gentlemen *confreres*, to be able to behold a divine woman minus the artificial appliances of the fashionable world. That there are hideous ones, I do admit; but that is the fact concerning them when they are not hideous—when they are "got up," and adorn the ball-room or the promenade—that is the fiction. A beautiful woman may put on an ugly bathing-dress, it is true—a dress without form and void—faded, ragged and uncouth—with perceptible bifurcated attachments—with a great torn straw hat tied with a bit of rope; but there is no good reason why she should do this, any more than that she should wear a kitchen dress at a grand ball. Tidy and graceful bathing-dresses of blue flannel, trimmed with lines of red, reaching to the ankles and fitting neatly at the waist, are to be had for money, I suppose. But even with the ragged, faded and uncouth dress, a lady whose beauty is a fact, and not a fiction, is beautiful when she once gets into the surf and the garments cling to the graceful form. I really do not see where the eyes of those people are, who cannot see beauty in you bevy of lady bathers. The brunette belle of the ball-room is there; and I admire her more here than there, as I see the honest love she has for the inspiring sport in which she is now engaged; as she leaps laughing into the line of foam that comes rolling on, knocking down the timid ones, but filling her with life and animation; as she emerges from the water with a gasp and shakes aside the rich hair that has swept over her black eyes; and the embrace of this foamy lover has left her garments soaking, and outline the graceful curves of her luxuriant form with a distinctness which might serve a sculptor. Hideous? Behold that willowy blonde, "with eyes of heaven's own azure," floating like a water-lily upon the wave; is that a hideous sight? Go to! Let us bathe.

Now there are two kinds of bathers in this world—the plungers and the paddlers. Your paddler comes to the water's edge, and puts a toe in. "Ugh, how cold!" he ejaculates; and runs backward from a wave that comes washing up the sandy slope. But he must go in; he knows he must; he has his bathing-dress on; and besides, he wants to. The fascination is irresistible, while he shudders over it. So he stoops down and gets hold of the protective rope; and out he goes, slowly, hesitatingly, with sighs and "Oh, ahs," enough to set up a first-class lover; and at last the water reaches his middle. Then he gathers slow handfuls and sprinkles his head; wets his shoulders; shivers; and goes out another yard. Perhaps he retreats at this juncture, as he sees a huge roll of surf breaking down upon him; but if he does he returns eventually, and the breaker comes again; he doubles himself up and turns his back to it; it knocks him off his feet and souses him unexpectedly; he comes forth rubbing his eyes and spouting like a whale, and protesting that "that was a—phoo! phoo!—a regular—phoo!"—ah, there's another—taking him unawares and sousing him again, filling his nostrils and his throat and half choking him to death. How anybody with the brains of a gnat could consent to be a paddler, I am at a loss to conceive. But it takes all sorts of people to make a world.

Now here comes a plunger. He has stepped back a rod or two from the water's edge, and with this start he runs swiftly down the sands, leaps high in the waters as they deepen, and meets the first breaker by plunging into it head foremost and vanishing from sight. For some seconds he swims about beneath the surface of the water, and then emerges, shaking his hair aside, empties his lungs with one strong, steady breath, opens his eyes, and commences in earnest the rollicking revel for which he has engaged. Novices look on with a certain degree of wonder at such a bather as this; there was a time when I did; but now, I am "of the brotherhood." They wonder that he does not strangle; they wonder how he can come forth so calmly, and breathe that long breath so steadily; they wonder if he is not "half a fish, anyhow." But he knows, that no one derives truest benefit from bathing, except his bathing be like this. The vigorous plunge, preceded by a short run, is succeeded by an instant glow that pervades the whole system, and exhilarates like champagne without intoxicating like it. "But supposing that glow don't come?" said a Baltimore gentleman to me the other day—an invalid, and therefore with a show of excuse for being a paddler. It is not a supposititious case; the glow surely comes, if you "follow the directions on the label."

Repeat your dose—plunge a little. Know you are able to endure that vigorous exercise of limb, muscle and lung at play; and then—wrap up your head, shut your eyes, hold your breath, and "go under" as if you intended to go to China straight; swim about, till you feel the necessity for breathing, and then rise to the surface and breathe a slow, steady, refreshing breath, exhausting and refilling your lungs to their utmost capacity. There, dash your eyes, and if you do not feel the promised glow, please to go and give your directions for your epitaph at once. You are a subject for decent interment in a graveyard.

Saga reflection engages my mind at the dinner-table on the subject of plungers and paddlers. I observe that the plungers, one and all, are blessed with "splendid" appetites and do "brilliant" justice to the meal; whereas the dabblers are troubled with a weakness in the digitorium, with giddiness of the head, and have not good appetites. It is a natural consequence of improper bathing. I would advise these people to quit bathing altogether, if they intend to pursue this course. They need not go home; the sea-air, and the rest, and rational recreations of this resort, are health-giving, even if you do not bathe. But if you are *afraid* of the water keep out of it.

Speaking of being afraid, reminds me to speak of sharks. Some people get queer ideas into their heads, and set queer stories afloat, about the dangers from sharks. The idea is a ridiculous one. No man-eating shark ever was known to come into shallow waters anywhere, I believe; certainly none ever came here. "But I have seen 'em," says Mr. Positive Green, "I have seen him, Sir, ten feet long." Now the length this speaker gives is a—exaggeration. What he has seen is the sand-shark, which never was known to attack or bite anything human; which is very timid, and could not be coaxed, even by the balls of the ball-room to "draw nigh." You can often see his black fin rise out of the water, a short distance from shore, however. Porpoises are still more common. A school of them were playing about, within stone's throw of the bathers, during the bathing hour on Monday morning—a common sight. The terrors these gentry possess are all for the littler fish upon which they feed, and among which they create great consternation, no doubt. Poor little fish has many enemies—beginning with man, and ending with the sand-snipe. One of his enemies, the fish-hawk has engaged my interest pretty deeply at times. One morning I devoted a good two hours to observing him, with the aid of an opera glass. There was a slight rain falling, and at that early hour no one was stirring on the beach. Avoiding observation by entering a bath-house, I was able to witness the fish-hawks flying about, with perhaps especial advantage; for in the apparent solitude of the deserted beach, where the hymn of "the waves that never rest" was the only sound that relieved the stillness, they flew nearer than they would have done at another time. Slowly flapping his great wings, with his head bent downward and his keen eye scanning the waters, he moves along until he sees his prey, and then he descends upon it with the rapidity of thought. You have seen the movements of a graceful skater; no illustration will more choicely express the peculiar movement of a flying fish-hawk. A dozen flaps of his great wings, and then effort ceases and the bird sails along swiftly on the air, as a skater sails on the ice, in gliding stillness. Yonder goes one, just from the nest ashore, flying straight out against the sky, against which he (he is a he; the female bird stays at home, you know;) is black in relief. Far out he descends, and against the blacker water it is no longer possible to distinguish him, save with a glass; with that aid, you can watch him long, gliding swiftly close to the water's edge; missing and recovering him again and again; till suddenly, the straining optics, enter their protest and can be strained no farther, and the speck is gone in the far-away gloom. You turn to the nearer by. It is curious to be able to scan this free floating thing so closely. Hawks have I known from my childhood, but generally as far-off specks high against the sky; but this fellow—I can see his very eye, in its watching ferocity, I can see his ugly shylock beak, (natural fish-hook, isn't it?) his long body, his longer wings, his black legs; and here comes one flying in from sea with a fish in his claws, the fish half the length of the bird's body under which it hangs. Poor, poor fishie! "Phansy his feelinks" as he spins gasping through the air, his unhappy eyes rolling in terror of the feathery foe into whose horrid clutches he has fallen. Yes, the case of feathers *vs.* fins is interminable; it beats Jarndyce and Jarndyce out of sight; we shall never see the end of it. You can see the nests of these fish-hawks plainly in the tops of some decaying trees half a mile away from the Metropolitan Hotel, and that without the aid of a glass, for the nests are monstrous things; I won't say how large, in feet and inches, lest it might be thought that I exaggerated; they are about the size of an Irishman's shanty, if you know how large that is.

I should do my feelings a damage if I permitted this letter to end without a fuller account of SAM than has hitherto been published forth to an admiring world. SAM is a character. He is, in his official sense and duties, a type of a similar worthy who is attached to each hamlet of bath-houses that sits upon the beach, in connection with each of the principal hotels. SAM spends the most of his time in that picturesque and open costume which bathers wear. At all hours when bathers are in the water, he is in it. He keeps the sharpest kind of an eye upon his sportive colony; and if perchance he sees a head too far out, and fears for the safety of the head's owner, he "goes for it," like the water-dog of a police officer that he is, and brings it into safe harbor. SAM is not strictly beautiful, if you submit him to the trying test of conventional rules; his face is swarthy; he has no killing moustache, no gushing imperial, nor coal-black eyes; but nevertheless he is the adored of the ladies, especially the married ladies, and the pet and pride of the little girls. You should see the honest-hearted fellow striding out "with his face set to the sea," and a baby in his arms, which he handles as tenderly as a mother, sousing it in quiet waters, but elevating it above the foamy crest of the angriest breakers. How long he remains in the water daily, I do not venture to say; I did half believe him amphibious at first, but a certain blueness I once noted "around his gills" exploded that theory, and proved him a land animal. Nevertheless, he looks to me almost out of his element, when I see him about the hotel in the evenings, dressed in good clothes "like the rest of us," listening quietly to chatting groups, exchanging solemn winks with HARRY, compounder of beverages, or putting his head in at the parlor window during the dancing hour. Your palm, sun-browned SAM; long may you wave!

The weekly grand hop at the Metropolitan took place on Wednesday evening. Great are the complaints of the ladies at the scarcity of young gentlemen, *en fait* in the walks and the Lanciers. The Mansion House grand hop on Friday even was a very elegant though much crowded affair.

The hotels are still thronged. Where ten go away, twenty come to take their places. Cots and sofas are in steady demand, and window-sills are wanted at the old quotations. Thus will it be until it is otherwise, no doubt. WILHELM.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Dr. B. C. Perry, Dematologist, No. 49 Bond-st., wishes to inform the citizens of New-York and vicinity that his office in this city will be closed WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17, at 4 P. M.
It will be reopened MONDAY, Oct. 2.
In the meantime the Doctor can be consulted, or addressed, at his Boston office, No. 24½ Winter-st.

U. S. Postal Currency.—In denominations to suit may be obtained in postage of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, Times Office.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 323 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Mixture.—Pure White Lead, Zinc, Lithauge, Colors, Mixed Paints, Red Lead, &c. Also, Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined. For sale by dealers and factory generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., Drug and Paint Depot, No. 57 Fulton-st., New-York.

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WITH IMPROVED APPARATUS, FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION, may be consulted at his residence,
No. 24 BROADWAY.

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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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Lungs—JOHN D. PARKS, Cincinnati, Ohio; LOSS & SMITH, Chicago, Ill.; and by druggists generally.

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Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button Hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

DIED.

RANDOM.—On Monday, Aug. 14, NICHOLS H. RANDOM, in the 68th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 259th-st, East River, on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Newport, R. I., for interment.

RATCHELLER.—On Thursday, Aug. 10, at Saratoga Springs, of cholera infantum, JAMES M. COOK, only child of George S. and Catharine P. Ratcheller, aged 6 months and 18 days.

CARNES.—At Riverdale, on Hudson, Monday, Aug. 14, MARY WAINWRIGHT, wife of Nathaniel G. Carnes.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Hudson River Railroad Station, 30th-st., at 12:30 P. M. Returning, leave Riverdale at 2:22 P. M. The remains will be taken to Mount Auburn for interment.

COOPER.—In this city, on Monday, Aug. 14, CAROLINE FOLLANSBEE, infant daughter of Charles and Sally F. Cooper, aged 3 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the parents, No. 99 1st-place, South Brooklyn.

DOOLITTLE.—On Saturday, Aug. 12, from dysentery, following chronic diarrhœa, in Rutland, Jefferson Co., N. Y., LUCY E., wife of Rev. Justus Doolittle, of the North China Mission of the American Board.

HUN

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Messrs. [illegible], Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Messrs. [illegible], Frankfort-on-the-Main

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 69 Park-place, New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 258 and 260 4th-av.—Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnastics and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MADAME C. MEARS
will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 258 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 427, 429, 431 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President.

MRS. JOHN LORD'S FAMILY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, CONN., will reopen Sept. 15.
Circulars forwarded on application.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS, No. 181 4th-av., Corner 22d-st. New-York.
Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.
All modern languages taught and spoken.
A preparatory class connected with the Institution.
Commencement first MONDAY in September.
For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 82 Station H, Yorkville, New-York.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

THE ROUND-HILL SCHOOL,
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AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, is one of the most beautiful and healthful locations in the country. Circulars, containing course of study, terms, &c., sent on application to either of the Principals. JOSIAH CLARKE, JAMES F. SPALDING.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 33d-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to
Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.
Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000; 13 instructors. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A.M., Principal.
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 253 Madison-avenue, corner 39th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
"Under Mr. HAZELTINE'S superintendence, it is already taking high rank."—"Ivanhoe," N. Y. Observer, July 13, 1865. C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
WATERBURY, CONN.
A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address Rev. E. G. WILLIAMS.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English boarding and day school, for young Ladies, No. 41 West 16th-st., New-York, will reopen on the 20th of September. Miss KENNEDY receives a very limited number of boarding pupils, who are under her own special supervision, and have every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address as above.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A boarding-school for Boys,
16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.
Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
Flushing, L. I.
Boarding-school for boys.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
Nos. 56, 58, 60 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
This English and French boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, September 18th.
Address CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY
Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 128 Madison-av., corner 29d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. FERRIS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS will open Sept. 11, 1865, at No. 16 West 33d-st., corner of Fifth-av., which has been specially fitted for the purpose. Prepares for College and the Scientific School. For references, circulars, &c., apply on the premises after Sept. 5, and previously by letter to Box No. 3,231 New-York Post-office. A few private pupils received.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass., will commence its twenty-fifth academic year Sept. 21, 1865.
The excellence and permanence of its corps of instruction, its superior facilities for physical culture, and the beauty and salubrity of its location, are widely known.
For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON & Co.'s book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4. Large shaded playgrounds, and facilities for obtaining a thorough academic education, English and classical. Address E. T. MACE, Principal.
FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1865.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDDLE, A.M., Rector. Course very extensive, English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $50 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 11. Address
Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—WHITE Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.—Rev. P. W. HARRIS, D. D., and R. CHANNING MOORE, Jr., A. M., Principals. The Fall term of this select boarding school for boys will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865. For circulars address either of the principals.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, Bostwick Hill, No. 715 East 160th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

BOARDING-SCHOOL IN FISHKILL.—A very pleasant village, near the Hudson River. The Principal will call on parents who shall leave him their address at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st., previously to Aug. 15. Rev. W. PECK.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and day-school for young ladies, No. 3 East 37th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above until Sept 5, after which Miss V. W. will be in town.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 292 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 46 West 16th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 849 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

NO. 174 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—The Misses PALACHE will reopen their French and English boarding and day school on MONDAY, 11th September.

125TH-ST. AND 8TH-AV.—COLONNADE HOUSE.—Opens Sept. 18. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Biogas used for the young ladies.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 14 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 18. For circulars, address C. H. GARDNER, Box No. 618 Springfield, Mass., until Aug. 18.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 20th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 28 West 38th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. YOUNG'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
DRUMTOP, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
No. 456 Broadway, corner of [illegible]
Book-keeping, writing and mathematics taught upon the VERY BEST PLAN. Graduates assisted to [illegible] handsome salaries. Circulars free.

THE MISS. AUBERT'S
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 724 East 138th-st., (Old No. 194),
will be reopened THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

GREAT EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES in the beautiful "Connecticut River Valley."
BURNHAM'S AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
By far the largest, most thorough and complete institution of the kind in New-England, where Young Men receive a thorough training, and are properly fitted for all Business Pursuits. GREAT IMPROVEMENT in the method of Instruction, uniting School-room and Counting-room as a place of study. Full course of all the advantages of each. The Student Runs Both Banking, Mercantile, Commercial Discounts, Insurer, and keeps his Accounts, as in Actual Business.
Prof. JOHN W. FOWLER, LL. D., for eighteen years President of the "New-York State and National Law School," Poughkeepsie, has charge of Law Department, and will devote himself to the general interest of the Students of this College.
NORMAL WRITING DEPARTMENT in charge of the best Business and Ornamental Penmen and Teacher on the Continent. LIBERAL DEDUCTIONS made to soldiers who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the country's service.
WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT IT.—"The success of this college is so great as to warrant the belief that it will eventually become the LARGEST as it already is the BEST institution of the kind in the country."—Springfield Republican, June 21, 1865.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.—Circulars, Papers, &c., giving full particulars relating to the Course of Study, exact expense of Board and Tuition, may be had by addressing LOUIS W. BURNHAM, President,
Springfield, Mass.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—A GENTLEMAN of high standing desires to find a good home for his child, six years old, either in the family of a refined and educated widow lady, of known respectability, or with a good family where there are one or more young ladies in the family, who can take the child under her especial charge, for which reasonable compensation will be allowed, besides other advantages. New-York or the immediate suburbs preferred. Address with full particulars, SPADEMI, Box No. 180 Times Office.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL AND
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 22 E. 21st-st.,
will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge and superintendence of Miss Armstrong, the former head governess, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 12 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction, special preparation for any college or scientific school; academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Fall term begins Sept. 4. Open day and evening.
Prof. J. C. FOX, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN.—A good location for the board and tuition of young children, of both sexes, may be found by application to Messrs. R. B. KINGSBURY, No. 155 Sprin[illegible]-st.; E. C. LAYTON, No. 117 Front-st.; A. A. GOOLD, No. 157 Bowery, and H. E. RUSSELL, No. 17 Wall-st.

N. A. LESPINASSE, FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and Rinz's Bridge Road, Fort Washington; French is the language of the school; English, Spanish, German, classics, commercial studies and higher mathematics. Reopens Sept. 18th. Circulars, No. 813 Broadway, drug-store, 701 Broadway, music store.

INSTRUCTION.—ANY LADY, WHOSE EDUCATION has been neglected, wishing thorough and private instruction, in any or all of the English branches and penmanship, can secure, for one or two hours daily, the services of an experienced teacher, by addressing MRS. J., Station D, Bible Houses.

THE STOCKBRIDGE ENGLISH AND French Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 20. Young ladies are also received for a thorough course of musical instruction alone. For circulars, &c., apply to Dr. F. WELTER, Stockbridge, Mass.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Fall Session begins Sept. 14. For circulars apply to
MAJOR SPRING, Proprietor; or
JARED REID, Jr., Principal.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, will reopen at No. 207 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Until then address at No. 104 West 36th-st.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address O. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—At White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. E. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MLLE. QUERIPEL'S FRENCH AND English school will reopen Sept. 11, at 128th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen on Sept. 20. No. 21 Brevoort-place.

A FRENCH LADY, WHO IS USED TO teaching, wants to exchange with a lady lessons of French for lessons of conversations in English. Address Box No. 2,109 Post-office, New-York.

TEACHERS.

ALL TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S" Application Form. Experienced Teachers are in great demand, especially for Music, French, Drawing, Calisthenics, Elocution and Military Drills. ALL WHO WANT GOOD TEACHERS will find large available facilities for being suited at American School Institute's offices. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York. Philadelphia Office: 628 Arch-st.; Western Office: Chicago, Illinois.

TEACHERS WANTED THROUGHOUT the country to fill vacancies in SCHOOLS and ACADEMIES, and report all opportunities for other members in every State and town. N. B.—Address all applications for TEACHERS or SCHOOLS to the "NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 495 Broadway, New-York." For further particulars see Times Aug. 11, and Tribune Aug. 12.

A GENTLEMAN OF TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE as head-teacher in first-class military and collegiate schools, a thorough disciplinarian and instructor in the classics, mathematics and vocal music, desires a suitable situation. Highest testimonials shewn from last employer. Call on, or address, A. M., No. 56, Carroll-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, EITHER IN FAMILY or seminary, by a lady qualified to teach the English branches, pencil drawing, French and music, (piano;) good references. Address Miss J., Box C, Albany Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUCATE children in various elementary studies and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT TEACHER OF Primary and Academic Studies for a School in West Virginia; salary $300 and board. Address, with testimonials, P. O., Box No. 247 Philadelphia, Pa.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, WHO teaches her own language as well as French, English, music, drawing and needlework, desires a situation. Address H. P., Box No. 178 Times Office.

STEAMBOATS.

1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. 1865.
One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PENOBSCOT, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Excursion tickets on sale. Passage ticket or cabin reserve to GIBERSON & CO., Cleveland; J. L. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.
For freight or passage, inquire of SANFORD & BEARSLEY, No. 113 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt., Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamer JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 7 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Clifton. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 129th-st. at 9:20, 11:20, 3:20.
Leaves Day-st. at 8:40, 12:40, 5:00.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, as 10, 1 and 4.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

STEAMBOAT TO CHARTER—THE PASsenger steamboat TAMIHEND, 320 tons burden, speed 14 miles an hour, well furnished and in complete order. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, 11 Murray-st.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:30 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.
Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:30 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, to Fort Monroe, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD—LOST FROM NO. 102 ST. Mark's-place, Saturday, July 15, a white ROUND-black back, whitish breast, light tan-colored legs, and slender, small white tip on the end; spot over each eye; ears long.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line
Boston
The Neptune Line of Steamers,
The Tradesman
FOR BOSTON, DIRECT,
LONG ISLAND SOUND.
COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS)
NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,
2,500 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
One of which will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Roosevelt-st., every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS
METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,
1,500 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
will shortly follow, forming a daily line.
The first steamer will leave Pier No. 37 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug 5.
No charge for wharfage in Boston.
Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, end of Central Wharf.
ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent,
Pier No. 37 North River.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,415	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,400	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,438	.....
ERIN	3,370	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,282	Brown.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,282	Keogan.
VIRGINIA	3,278	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	3,185	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 19
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, Aug. 26
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, Sept. 2
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, Sept. 9
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $80; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP LAFAYETTE, FOR BREST and HAVRE, will leave from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on FRIDAY, 18th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,200 tons	300-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,200 tons	300-horse power
EUROPE	2,750 tons	300-horse power
NAPOLEON III. (Screw)	4,000 tons	1,200-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 12
EUROPE.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 15
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $120; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $2 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. BERLIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,
and taking passengers for London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen.
The first-class steamship
CIRCASSIAN,
Capt. ED. CAVENDY, formerly of steamer Washington, will sail from Pier No. 20 North River on
SATURDAY, Aug. 19.
First Cabin.....$100 00
Second Cabin.....55 00
Steerage.....32 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
An experienced surgeon on board.
Vessel not accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.,
or to RUGER BROTHERS, Brake.s for the line, No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
KANGAROO.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 16
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 19
CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 23
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 26
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
First Cabin.....$90 Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....95 Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....105 Steerage to Paris.....40
Passengers are forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
Aug. 16.....COSTA RICA.....WILSON,
(Connecting at Panama with Colorado.)
Sept. 1.....NEW-YORK.....TINKLEPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.—REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

First class,	Second class,	Third class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, from Pier No. 29 North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWERY, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at noon: on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low prices, for these two trips only.
For passage apply at the office of
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
No. 177 West-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, Parrish, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, Bourne, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship POCAHONTAS, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
First-class passage.....$35
The new and first-class steamship CHASE,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 11 Broadway, New-York.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.
The new, elegant and fast steamship VARUNA will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU,
No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports for citizens and aliens issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
STAR LINE—WEEKLY.
The first-class clipper ships
CONSTELLATION, Capt. Chadwick;
NEVADA, Capt. Dapprich;
UNITED STATES, Capt. Brown;
AMERICA, Capt. Lines,
will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16 at 2 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to WAKEMAN, BOOKER & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway.
The NEVADA will follow SATURDAY, Aug. 19.
Agents in Savannah, BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
WEEKLY LINE.
The new and splendid side-wheel steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, J. S. Baker, Commander,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 36 North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for a limited number of passengers, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
The ATLANTA follows, leaving here on the 26th.
Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLLY & CO.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
TWILIGHT, Sparks, Commander.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
The new and elegant steamship TWILIGHT is now receiving freight at pier No. 36, North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, August 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Aug. 31.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship METEOR, Capt. KRIEGLE, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
The FUNG SHUEY will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 19.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR MOBILE, ALA.
The fast A No. 1 steamship FLAMBEAU, will leave for the above port on WEDNESDAY, 23d of August, have superior accommodations for passengers, and will land her freight on the wharf at Mobile without lighterage.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.
For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE. BEFORE sailing, should purchase HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST—being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, and Great Britain and Ireland. With a railroad map corrected up to July, 1865, and a map embracing colored routes of travel in the above countries. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Fourth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $3.
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PASSAGE FROM LONDONDERRY.—W. F. CORNELL'S Co.'s splendid A 1 British ships MINNEHAHA, Capt. McGRATH; STADACONA, Capt. STEWART; VILLAGE BELLE, Capt. LITTLE; LADY EMILY PEEL, Capt. PEARCE.
For passage or money orders apply to agents,
G. & J. KNOX & CO., 151 Pearl-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon

WORK ON THE STREETS.

The Paved Are Clean and the Unpaved Dirty.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT?

Condition of the Several Wards—Interesting Statistics—Facts About the Contractors and the Strikers.

DUTIES OF THE CROTON BOARD.

From many highways and bye-ways of our great metropolis arise stenches this August day that offend high Heaven and make sick the children of men. From heaps long undisturbed; from nests long crammed with filth; from corners where green scum has thickened into pulp, and from piles knee high of refuse, abominable smells of fearful character, full of disease and burdened with the breath of death.

Under a regime now happily ended, these piles of dirt accumulated, and are now being attacked by the firm muscle and the unyielding iron. The blame need not travel far for a home; its normal resting-place is not the ample chair of Inspector BOOLE—that has hurdens enough of its own; nor could His Honor the Mayor be expected from his personal wallet, well filled though it be, to expend sums sufficient for the remedying of the evil; but upon the broad shoulders of the Board, whom sworn duty it is to keep the pavements of the streets in good repair, settles with a weight not easily to be removed the dread responsibility of filthiness and the possible gloom of pestilence.

Hence most the shock we made a careful examination of the streets of the city. Everybody was grumbling at Mr. BOOLE, and all the papers howled out "corrupt BOOLE," and all the politicians echoed the cry, until dirty streets and Inspector BOOLE became synonymous terms. We were convinced, however, by personal examination at that time, and we now speak of no other, that the only dirty streets were those where the pavements were either entirely gone or else in such a terrible state of dilapidation that cleansing was an impossibility, and sweeping an absurdity.

Shortly after that the commissioners made a contract with the present street cleaners, who have now been fairly at work for several weeks, and whose efforts are now matter for criticism. By the terms of their contract, Messrs. BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP are bound to cleanse certain prominent thoroughfares every night, others two or three times a week, and others but once a week. We are convinced, by personal inspection, that they have provided the requisite force, that they are doing the best they can, and that where they do clean, the city is in excellent condition. But despite all these admissions, we find certain portions of the city dirtier than ever,

FOULER THAN BEFORE,

where filth is regnant and slime chief ruler.

Are the contractors to blame?

We think not.

We find that the contractors have at work the following men and carts in the several wards:

Wards.	Men.	Carts.	Wards.	Men.	Carts.
1	23	7	13	36	13
2	20	3	14	36	12
3	20	3	15	36	12
4	28	9	16	43	20
5	30	10	17	48	20
6	36	12	18	48	20
7	37	13	19	38	13
8	37	13	20	40	20
9	38	13	21	36	15
10	40	15	22	40	20
11	40	15			
12	37	13	Total	788	291

These men and carts are constantly at work, under the supervision of foremen, some of whom are good, while others are not worth shucks; and yet the complaints made every day about the dirty condition of certain streets are true.

A very few words will explain, we think, the whole matter. Our streets are queerly paved. No one system has governed the paving of all portions, and the consequence is, that while some are bound down by iron blocks, others have Belgian pavement, others the common cobble-stone, and others again have nothing. The iron blocks and the Belgian pavements can be attended to easily and are swept regularly. We know of no street whose horseway is provided with this kind of pavement that is not in good order, and which is not satisfactorily clean. But those streets where the

ROUNDED COBBLE-STONE

in its best estate trips and tumbles horses, the state of the paving is disgraceful and the condition of the streets simply outrageous. Let us look at some of the clean streets in detail.

Broadway is swept every night by a patent sweeper, which goes up and down from the Battery to Twenty-sixth-street. No one can complain of the condition of Broadway. There are certain places where residents throw in defiance of law stuff and ashes into the gutter, but it don't remain long, and from one end to the other the ample avenue is clean.

Fifth-avenue is likewise well paved and well swept. It is as clean as any street in the quietest New-England town. It, with Park-row, Chatham-street, the Bowery and Waverly-place, with the several side streets, are swept three times a week. The sweeping here is mainly done at night, as indeed all cleaning should be at this season of the year, when the disturbed dust beclouds the air and the stirred heaps of filth offend the sense.

Fourth-avenue and side streets to Thirty-second-street, Sixth-avenue to Forty-second-street, Stuyvesant, Whitehall-street, Wall and Cortlandt streets, Maiden-lane, Fulton-street, Chambers and west of Chatham-street, Grand-street, east of Broadway and Canal-street, west of Broadway, are swept twice a week. This is likewise done at night.

All the rest of the city is cleaned according to contract once a week, although Washington and Greenwich streets are swept invariably three or four times a week. The condition of the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Seventeenth, Fourteenth and Second Wards has furnished many a paragraph for the newspaper press, and perhaps served as an excuse for ejaculatory profanity on extreme occasion, but filthy and fearfully offensive as they are in many places, we are convinced that they will be dirtier and more unhealthy yet, if the board is not stirred up by public sentiment to the discharge of its duty in regard to the paving of the streets. Lodging one's self, it seems cruel to say it, into Rector or Morris or West streets. Provided with a bottle of strong cologne, he can look at the black rotten mass which covers the place. Then let him show how it would be possible for a sweeper of the most determined nature to clean away the muck. There are deep holes, wide chasms, whole blocks innocent of any sort or kind of pavement. On West-street we have seen and traveled over whole

BLOCKS UNPAVED,

which have been in their present outrageous condition for over a year. If hoes or shovels are used there the cleaners would never know when to stop. They might dig on forever and still, unless they struck some unlucky Chinese village, find plenty to clean. On this West-street live many poor families, and there are of course many tenement-houses and third-rate hotels. These people seem to appreciate the neglect of the city authorities, and noticing the unkempt condition of the highway, do all in their power to complete the picture and make it not only a disgrace to the city, but a nuisance to the citizens. The servants at the hotels throw slops out of the windows and refuse from the doors; the people who live in the tenement-houses empty "all sorts" in front of their doors, pile ashes as near the middle of the road as they can, add daily to the stagnations of mingled swill and offal which smell half way to heaven, and throw peelings of potato all round the edges of the pile. The hot August sun blazes down upon the heap; the heavy carts and wagons wheel over it; the hard-headed horses stamp upon it; powdered nastiness results, and clouds of fighting filth fill eyes and nose and ears of every passer. The rains fall and the powder becomes mud, and the hard heaps are made soggy, and again a new smell stanchfully rises to the pure sky.

The contractors send gangs of men there. If they go in the hot dry day the lazy hoe stirs up dust and powder; if they go on a wet damp day, the sickening odor overpowers the people on the street, makes sickness

MORE BE PAYED

if they smote the huge dean. The board has recently given out a contract for this purpose to two persons—one named McCOOL, the other WARNOCK the hatter. These gentlemen agree to keep the streets of the city in good repair for the sum of $72,000, during the five months commencing Aug. 1. Last year, we understand, Mr. BROWN performed the same work for the board, six months, for $75,000. It is absurd to suppose that any such service can be performed in these times for $12,000. Labor and material are high, and the job is simply tremendous; it cannot and will not be done, and these unpaved streets, whose horrible accumulations of all that is vile are seriously urging the hasty step of sickness and malaria, will, undoubtedly, be as free from pavement on the 1st of January, 1866, as they are to-day, as they were in 1864.

Doubtless our readers will be pleased to know the present

SENTIMENTS OF THE STRIKERS.

We yesterday walked across the Park down through the little alley at the side of the old Rotunda. There we met about sixty of our old striking acquaintances. They were looking for a job—entirely at the service of the contractors or any other men who would furnish them with work, be it ever so little. The poor fellows were not fat, nor jolly, nor happy, nor flush. They made a great mistake in listening to the nonsense of the honorable member from this or that Ward, and now they see it. Some of them have been employed, but they do not prove reliable men. They instill discontent among their fellows; they are apt to chuckle over the victory they have gained by securing work from the men they have abused, and—in short they are very far from desirable employes.

The contractors could engage to-day as many thousands as they now have hundreds. They are not only besieged by scores of the poor fellows who want work, but they are pestered by dozens of letters from Aldermen and various chaps of high and lofty position, who desire place for this friend or that friend; but most of all they are worried by persons who feel themselves destined by natural talent and culture for the career of foremen. It seems that it has been the pleasant custom hitherto for members of "foremen" and "inspectors" to draw regularly their modest stipend, and to earn the same by heavy standing around. This was all well enough when the city had to pay the bills, but as the matter is now one of more private speculation, it is not deemed advisable to continue the custom.

The amount of money thus far received is $37,000; the amount thus far expended, $60,000. The dirt and refuse is carried, as before, to the dumping grounds, where the boats, some forty in number, of the New-Jersey Transportation Company receive it, tugging it thence to their pier.

We do not see why our city should be dirty any longer. The streets which are in condition are cleaned regularly, and we have the word of those in power that when the other streets are repaired, there shall be no just complaint concerning them.

CUSTOM-HOUSE MATTERS.

Removal of Simeon Draper—Appointment of Preston King.

Mr. SIMEON DRAPER has been removed from the Collectorship of the Port of New-York, and Hon. PRESTON KING has been appointed in his place.

PUBLIC RUMOR

at once has much to say; it's necessary and quite the thing to know, you know, all about the pros and cons of the affair, and in a brief tour from one end of CROOK & DUFF'S hall to the other, we heard the following suggestions: One tall, thin man, whose angularities were pleasantly and fashionably covered in white duck, informed a crowd of gaping listeners that he "had expected this thing for a long time. DRAPER, you know, has been attempting to run the machine by himself, and in cutting loose from some of the rest of us, he made a mistake very common with men whose heads are turned with a little power. Why, he has made a regular CHASE & GREELEY barber-shop of the Custom-house, and insisted upon shaving every man by his regulation cut. He sent little Glassy—"

A VOICE—"Who's little Glassy?"

TALL THIN MAN &c.—"Great heavens, don't you know little Glassy? Why he's what we call the minute manipulator. He came up to our Primary in the—— Ward a few weeks ago, and said to half a dozen custom-house men there, that he'd have them turned out, if they didn't vote so and so. He's oldman DRAPER'S fugler, that's who he is. Well, the men didn't vote 'so and so,' and they were tured out of the Custom-house. Yes, Sir, old DRAPER has cut his own throat; he never remembered a favor nor a friend. I have known men who worked for him and spent money for him years ago when he was a nobody, and when he got where he could help them, he did not remember them. That sort of thing won't go down; but the man who tried it has gone, and I'm very much mistaken if he gets up again."

Wiping his moistened brow, the spokesman retired, followed by the wondering looks of the unsuspecting crowd behind.

At the Nassau-street side of this famous restaurant is the

OYSTER DEPOT.

There lawyers and editors, politicians and merchants, reporters and inventors, everybody of every name and nature, repair at times and seasons for oysters, clams and crackers. Meditating upon some plump clams unshelled by the short-haired GEORGE, we were the unintentional audience of two excited individuals who were discussing this latest political sensation. One of the parties draws his pay regularly from the State, the other is a physician well known throughout the city:

Scene—Nassau-street entrance—counter with plates—three persons eating clams.

DOCTOR—Well, Judge, the old boy's gone up.

JUDGE—Yes, he cooked his own fish to a turn; pity he did'nt turn right side up.

DOCTOR—Well, how was it? I have known him for twenty-five years, and I always found his parsnip among the buttered ones, and never supposed it possible that he would be found in a minority.

JUDGE—Well, I don't know *all* about it, but the gist of the matter is undoubtedly this: Old man WEED and he have never been on good terms—that is, inside terms—since MORGAN first ran for Governor. Sorer than any bile of Job was DRAPER then, and he can't think of it now without getting red in the face. Well, WEED has made friends with the powers that be and the powers that may be, (and it's always well to remember the may-be's,) and while DRAPER has cut away from him, and done all he dared to keep alive the Greeley fire, WEED has quietly worked his cards so that DRAPER'S bottom has fallen out.

DOCTOR—Have some more clams, Judge. Two half-dozen, GEORGE. Why, you don't mean to say that Sim ever expected to be Governor, do you?

JUDGE—Governor! yes; or Senator, or President or anything else under heavens. And when he reached the door of the Custom-house and found himself hi-cock-alarum of that concern, he undoubtedly thought he had the rod of iron in his hand with which to crush the whole SEWARD party, break the power of the "old man," pay MORGAN off for the old score, fasten himself tight on the neck of the party, and run his own ticket ahead of all the rest. I'm sorry, for DRAPER was intended to be a good fellow. He *is* good-hearted and all that sort of thing, but confound it, it's his vanity and headstrong will which combined have ruined him, and at last turned him out into the cold.

No, I thank you, I'm full now. Good day.

Exeunt omnes.

Among all classes not immediately interested in the personnel of the Custom-house the appointment of Mr. KING gives decided satisfaction. His experience among men is great, his urbanity and genial nature are proverbial, and his integrity beyond a question. He was born at Ogdensburgh in 1806. He graduated at Union College, was admitted to the bar, and has practised in St. Lawrence County. He was a member of the State Legislature for several years, a Representative in Congress from 1849 to 1847, and from 1849 to 1853. After this he was a Senator for the term of six years.

Grand Military Excursion to Boston.

The excursion battalion of the Seventy-first Regiment, consisting of companies H and B, will leave the city to-day, en route for Boston via Newport. On their arrival in Boston they will be formally received by the "Independent Boston Fusileers," and escorted to the City Hall, where they will be received by His Honor the Mayor of the city. From thence, escorted by the Fusileers and accompanied by the Band, they will pay a visit to the Navy Yard, and the Fusileers will, afterwards, accompany them to their steamer, (where a grand repast will be provided by the city authorities.) On the way, they will visit the various historical localities. The citizens of Boston, and of many parts the American Continent intend to visit, have decided to give the most flattering manifestations of hospitality and welcome. Their trip will be one of continued ovation. We can assure our Eastern friends that they will receive their guests our best citizen soldiers. We wish our friends of the favorite Seventy-first a very happy visit and a safe return.

We are indebted to Sergt. J. H. BENTHE, of Co. H, a member of the Committee of Arrangements, for the above and former particulars. The following orders have been issued:

HEADQUARTERS RECONNOITRING BATTALION,
COMPANIES B AND H SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
August 15, 1865.

The Committee of Arrangements will be at the armory of Company B, corner University-place and Thirteenth-street, to-day, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M.

All members of the regiment who intend to accompany the battalion must apply before 2 P. M.

A. M. UNDERHILL, Chairman Committee.
A. L. SEE, Secretary.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

THE GRAND MATCH AT BROOKLYN—THE ATLANTICS THE VICTORS—ANOTHER IMMENSE CROWD OF SPECTATORS—A FINE DISPLAY OF BATTING.

The second contest for the championship of the United States, between the Mutual and Atlantic clubs, which took place yesterday afternoon on the Capitoline Ball Grounds, Bedford, resulted in the decided success of the Atlantic club, by a score of 40 to 28, in a full game of two and a half hours duration. Both clubs were out in their full strength, as on the previous occasion, although the Atlantic nine was not the same—SPRAGUE being substituted for GALVIN, who on this occasion was left out of the nine. The arrangements for the preservation of order and for keeping a clear field were excellent, the result being that although the assemblage numbered nearly eighteen thousand spectators, not the slightest occurrence took place calculated to mar the harmony of the occasion; indeed never before was there so large a gathering of people assembled to witness any contest where such thorough good order prevailed. True, the presence of a force of police, numbering 125 officers and men, had its preventive influence; but apart from that, the crowd was an American ball player's crowd in its love of order and decorum, and not the least display of rowdyism which has characterized some of the assemblages on other occasions—such, for instance, at the Poughkeepsie boat race,—marked this interesting event. The fact is our base ball clubs pride themselves upon the preservation of good order at their match games, and it is only when they are unable to control affairs, or keep outsiders in order, that any disturbance ever occurs.

The game was commenced at three P.M., the Atlantics going to the bat. The first innings resulted in giving the lead to the Mutuals by a score of 3 to 1; but in the second innings the result was materially changed, the total being 13 to 8 in favor of the Atlantics. This lead they gradually increased up to the close of the fifth innings, when the Atlantic score stood 24 to 12, nearly 3 to 1. This almost decided the game; but still there were four more innings to play, and the uncertainty of the game yet admitted a chance for a good rally. A change of fielding led to considerable of an improvement in one respect, viz., in keeping down the Atlantic score, the champions only adding six runs to their score in the last four innings, while the Mutuals ran up a score of 16 runs by some very good batting. The final result was thus a less signal victory than the opening part of the game promised, the totals at the close of the ninth innings being 40 to 28 in favor of the Atlantics. The fielding was not up to the mark of either club, the misses being numerous on both sides, especially in fly catching business. The satisfactory decisions of the umpire were noteworthy; and the friendly spirit and good humor shown on both sides was one of the most commendable features of the contest. The following is the score:

ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.	MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.
Pearce, c	4	3	Brown, 2d b	4	3
Smith, 2d b	5	3	Wansley, s	2	4
Start, 1st b	2	5	Duffy, 3d b	2	5
Chapman, l. f	3	4	Zeller, l. f	0	5
Crane, 2d b	4	4	Goldie, 1st b	3	1
Pratt, p	0	8	Devyr, c. s	6	1
Sid. Smith, r. f	2	6	Patterson, c. f	3	3
P. O'Brien, c. f	4	3	McMahon, r. f	4	3
Sprague, c. s	3	3	Thorn, p	3	3
Total	27	40	Total	27	28

RUNS EACH INNING.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	1	12	5	5	11	0	3	1	2—40
Mutual	3	5	4	0	0	2	1	3	5—28

Umpire—Mr. GRUM, of the Eckford Club.
Scorers—Messrs. MOWLEM and DORGAN.
Time of game—2 hours and 45 minutes.
Fly catches made—Atlantic, 19; Mutual, 19.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

TRADE PIC-NIC.—The journeymen tailors, cutters, and their bosses, of this city, held their annual pic-nic at Bellevue Garden yesterady. At an early hour about 500 of them assembled at No. 281 Grand-street, and, under command of WM. TOOKER as Grand Marshal, preceded by a band, marched through Grand-street to the Bowery, through Canal-street, Broadway, Tenth-street, thence to the foot of Eighth-street where they took the steamer for the pic-nic ground. The officers—JACOB MORESTED, President, WM. BODIN, Vice-President, and WM. TOOKER, Secretary—accompanied the procession in coaches. Some 10,000 persons were on the ground during the day.

FIRE IN WATER-STREET.—Between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening fire was discovered in Messrs. EDGERTON & CO.'s cotton loft, on the upper floor of No. 148 Water-street. The flames were extinguished within an hour, with damage not exceeding $10,000. Messrs. LAGENBACH & CO., tobacconists, who occupied the first floor of the building, lost something—how much does not appear—from damage by water. The origin of the fire is unknown.

FUNERAL OF THE PRUSSIAN CONSUL.—The funeral of the late Consul-General of Prussia, JOHN W. SCHMIDT, who died on Saturday morning, will take place at Grace Church, in this city, on Wednesday next. Formal invitations to attend the obsequies have just been given to all the diplomatic representatives in this country of foreign governments, as well as to prominent officers of the United States, and of the State and city.

BOY DROWNED.—MANNING SHOTWELL, a small boy, who lived at No. 75 Oxford-street, Brooklyn, while attempting to jump aboard one of the Wall-street ferry-boats yesterday, fell into the dock, and was drowned before assistance could reach him. The body was subsequently recovered, and Coroner COLLIN notified to hold an inquest.

INFANT BODY FOUND.—The body of an infant, only a week or two old, was found floating off the Battery yesterday morning. On being brought into Whitehall-slip, the remains were discovered to have been decapitated to avoid recognition. The Coroner was notified.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ROBBERY OF AN EXPRESS WAGON AND RECOVERY OF THE GOODS.—Officer DAWSON, of the Forty-second Precinct Police, arrested a young man named CHARLES MURGO on Sunday, on the charge of robbing an express wagon owned by Mr. JOHN GAME, doing business in Myrtle-avenue, near Sandford-street, of property belonging to different persons valued at about $280. MURGO was temporarily employed by GAME on Saturday to bring a variety of articles, consisting of traveler's baggage, &c., from some of the steamboat and railroad depots in New-York, for parties residing in this city. He was accompanied by a boy to learn the route. On returning they stopped at the corner of Pearl-street and Myrtle-avenue, when the boy got off and entering a house to make some inquiries, remained absent for some minutes. On returning he found the wagon as well as MURGO missing. The vehicle was subsequently seen in charge of a colored boy, but all the goods were gone. The latter was directed by MURGO to take the establishment to the stable. The officer ascertaining that accused resided with his father in an alley near York and Gold-street, called at the house and found the stolen property, of which he took possession. MURGO was subsequently taken into custody. He is to be examined before Justice CORNWELL to-day.

ROW IN A LAGER-BIER SALOON.—A row occurred in the lager-bier saloon of PHILIP & JARDIN, in Gold-street, near Tillary, yesterday afternoon, in which several of the participants were badly beaten. It appears that Mr. JARDIN was entertaining some friends, of the Fifth Heavy Artillery, with which he was formerly attached, when a party of roughs came in and insisted upon getting some drinks without paying for them. The landlord refused, and a row was the consequence. One of the soldiers was badly beaten, and the others were also set upon with glasses, knives and clubs, and about everything in the place was either demolished or turned upside down. Mr. JARDIN, procuring a crow-bar, and others of his friends a mallet and clubs, they beat the original assailants most unmercifully and drove them off. JAMES CONLON and JOHN MCMAHON were so badly injured that it became necessary to take them to a drug-store for treatment.

THE ARROW EXPLOSION.—There will be a thorough and final investigation to-day of the cause of the late disaster on the steamboat *Arrow*, which occurred on the 5th instant on the North River, and by which several persons lost their lives. The examination will take place at the new Court-house, in Brooklyn. Persons who know anything about the disaster are requested to confer with Coroner LYNCH, or to send him their names. This investigation, which will include the whole subject, is undertaken by request of a number of citizens of Brooklyn, who will call the Coroner by all means in their power.

VALUE OF MANHATTAN REAL ESTATE.—The returns made by the Assessors for the year 1864, as compared with those of the previous year, exhibit an increase in this city, above that in the former year the amount expended, was $1,540,000, and in 1865 $1,627,000, being an increase of $87,000. The value of personal property, as assessed for the same years, is $115,823,341 for 1864, and $16,000,000 for 1865, showing an increase of $184,677.

MILITARY TARGET EXCURSION.—Target excursions, which were so plentiful before the war, but were not indulged in about these parts since the commencement of hostilities, are again being revived. The first is to take place on the 18th of September in HARPT'S Myrtle-avenue Park, in which Company G, Twenty-eighth Regiment National Guard, commanded by Capt. OSBORNE, will participate. Prizes, as in anterior times, will be shot for.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a soldier was found at the foot of Twenty-seventh-street, South Brooklyn, yesterday morning. From papers in the pockets it appeared to be that of WILLIAM MCVEE, of the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Regiment volunteers. His discharge paper proved him to be about 20 years of age. The remains were taken to the Dead-house.

THE GREAT BASE BALL MATCH.—The great base ball match between the Atlantic and the Mutual Clubs on the Capitoline grounds yesterday, attracted an immense concourse of spectators, estimated at some 20,000 persons, and the best of order prevailed throughout. The Atlantics proved the winners by 40 to 28, thus maintaining their title to the championship.

THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.—The office of the Superintendents of the Poor was yesterday removed from the basement of the City Hall to Room No. 13 in the new Court-house, where there will be more room and better accommodations.

Williamsburgh.

RECOVERY OF LOST OR STOLEN MONEY.—Yesterday afternoon, a boy named THOMAS HARRIMAN, residing at No. 115 North Fifth-street, went the Forty-fifth Precinct Station-house, and handed over to the Sergeant behind the desk $4 75, in money, and two gold studs, stating that a boy named THOMAS LACKEY, residing the same street, gave him the property, and that he (LACKEY) had more money stowed away. The Sergeant, suspecting that a larceny had been committed, dispatched Officer KROUE after LACKEY, who was found and brought to the station-house. He there stated that he found a wallet at the Roosevelt-Street Ferry, containing $54 75, two gold studs, and a receipt signed by T. R. ADAMS, of Detroit, in favor of Mrs. J. A. WILLS, for $2 78. He said he gave the $4 75 to HARRIMAN, $10 to his father, and the balance he buried for his own use. All the money was recovered and the boy locked up.

UNNATURAL ASSAULT.—FRANK SELLERS, a boy about 15 years of age, residing in Moore-street, near Ewen, E. D., was yesterday arrested by Officer NICHOLSON, of the Forty-first Precinct, for committing an indecent assault on his little niece, a child only 2½ years old, on the last Saturday in July. The mother of the little girl caught him in the act. He was locked up.

NEW-JERSEY.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A YOUNG GIRL—SHE RETURNS HOME AND ENDS HER LIFE BY TAKING POISON.—On Wednesday morning last, ELLEN OWENS, 16 years of age, an intelligent, prepossessing girl, who resided with her sister, Mrs. F. COOLEY, in Willow-street, Hoboken, disappeared from her home, and although inquiries were made in every direction, no tidings of her whereabouts could be obtained until about 8 o'clock on Sunday evening. Mr. COOLEY, who was recently a captain on one of the Southern steamers, arrived home on Sunday, and learning of the unaccountable absence of his sister-in-law, left home about 8 o'clock for the purpose of making further inquiry for her in New-York. Upon arriving at the ferry-house, foot of Barclay-street, Mr. COOLEY met the girl on the bridge, and in reply to his inquiry as to where she had been, she replied that she had been staying with her sister in Brooklyn, which statement he knew to be untrue, as a messenger had been sent there on Friday. He said nothing further upon the subject, and the two returned home. While crossing the river to Hoboken, ELLEN held her handkerchief to her mouth and Mr. C. observed her make a motion as if in the act of throwing something out of the window, and heard a splash in the water. The family spent the evening together, during which ELLEN informed a younger sister that she had taken some laudnum, with the view of poisoning herself, which fact was communicated to Mrs. COOLEY, but she and her husband supposed the statement was a fabrication. The inmates of the house subsequently retired, but about 1 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. C., feeling apprehensive that her sister might have swallowed poison, proceeded to her apartment and found her sleeping soundly, and apparently not under the influence of any drug. Mrs. C. again visited the girl's room about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and found her lying asleep in the same position that she had left her, and, feeling somewhat alarmed, had Dr. CHABERT called in. Upon examination the Dr. stated that she was under the effects of landnum, and was past recovery. Everything possible was done to restore the girl to consciousness, but without avail, and she expired about 8 o'clock A. M.

The motive for self-destruction is not known. Coroner AVERY was notified, and will hold an inquest this afternoon.

DISCOVERY OF STEEL PLATES FOR PRINTING FORGED BANK NOTES.—Yesterday afternoon as some Hoboken lads were playing about the stone wall leading to the Elysian Fields, opposite what is known as the "old cannon ground," they discovered in a crevice of the wall a piece of old carpeting, which, upon being taken out, was found to be wrapped around three steel plates used for printing counterfeit bank notes. Information being given to Capt. DAVIS, of the Hoboken Police, he secured the plates and conveyed them to the Station-house. One of them is a counterfeit $5, of the State Bank of Newark; one a $3 counterfeit of "The Chicopee Bank," Springfield, Mass.; and the other is supposed to have been designed for printing the back of the Union Bank, of Dover. The plates were well executed and were incased in wax to prevent them from tarnishing. They are supposed to have belonged to the counterfeiters FINCH and WALKER, who were arrested recently at Dover, N. J., where they had a counterfeiting establishment.

FALSE CHARGE.—It appears that the charge made against Mr. OGILVIE, for attempting to stab a man on Sunday, was both false and malicious. He was passing quietly through the ferry gates with a child in his arms, when a man sprang upon him from behind, while WHITE, the complainant, snatched away the child. WHITE then accused OGILVIE of endeavoring to stab him; although at the examination yesterday he admitted that OGILVIE was firmly held by his (WHITE'S) accomplice. Mr. OGILVIE states that he made no attempt to stab WHITE, and that the charge was trumped up to divert attention while WHITE made away with the child. Mr. OGILVIE has had some difficulty with his wife, who left his house taking with her his four children. One of these Mr. OGILVIE recovered and was taking it home when assaulted by WHITE.

NOVEL STREET STARTERS.—A trial of FRENCHES, patent street car starter, took plabe yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large number of city railroad men. It was applied to an ordinary street car, and proved itself satisfactory in every respect. The invention consists in the application of a lever, paul and ruchet, in combination with the draught rod, or its equivalent, and the axle of the vehicle in such a manner that in starting the strain exerted by the animals is lessened over one-half by the purchase of the lever, and the mode of starting. It is a humane invention, aside from the immense saving to railroad companies in the expense of horse-flesh. It is in use in Boston, but has just been introduced here by the owner, Mr. JNO. H. STARIN.

ARREST OF A SHOP LIFTER.—Yesterday afternoon, a young man giving his name as ROBERT LIVINGSTONE, was detected in the act of carrying away a bundle of undershirts and drawers valued at $20, from the store of JOHN MCCANN, No. 134 Newark avenue, Jersey City. He was taken into custody by citizen JOHN VAN EIPER and conducted to the Police Station where he was committed for examination.

INCREASED POST OFFICE FACILITIES.—The Postmaster of Jersey City has appointed three additional letter-carriers, so that hereafter the letters will be distributed twice a day, instead of once, as heretofore. Forty boxes are also about to be put up in convenient places, where letters may be deposited for the mail.

BURGLARY AT BERGEN.—Some time during Saturday night the boot and shoe store of B. PERRINE, No. 34 Bergen-street, was entered by burglars, and goods to the amount of $75 were carried away. The entrance was effected by boring out a panel of the door, so that the inside bolts could be shoved back.

Abuse of the Liquor Traffic.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the block running from Catharine-street to Market-street, in East Broadway, there are little less than twenty liquor-stores, nearly all of which keep open all night, which, together with a fire-engine house, has identified that neighborhood with one fratricide, one attempt at rescue of a disorderly whisky-store proprietor and politician, (in which a most efficient policeman, in self-defence, shot a rowdy,) and several minor rough-and-tumbles and smashings of windows—all of which have occurred within a few weeks. Now, I would suggest to temperance men to look at this subject practically, and to devote their efforts, as far as legal authority may be brought to bear to the close of the traffic in liquor, and not to the use, which should be facilitated by legal means alone. Let them get a bill enacted which will close all liquor-shops after 10 o'clock at night, shut up liquor-stores on Sunday, until 1 o'clock, and allow no man to sell liquor who has not the word "Licensed" painted and exposed in legible characters on his sign-board; and, also, that each liquor-dealer exhibit a list of his prices over his bar for every article sold by him. These liquor-dealers—who were known by the name of rum-sellers when St. Croix rum, imported via New-England, was the rage, and porter-house keepers when people drank principally what was called "Philadelphia porter"—have now become about one-tenth of our population, as whisky-sellers and lager-bier venders. By all means let them be brought under the influence of the law; and the powerful body of temperance men, under the name of Father MATHEW, should instantly take all necessary action. The Catholic bishops in Ireland, some years ago, inforced such restraint upon liquor. ABSTINENCE.

The Algonquin.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Every thing has its place. Even steamboats. Who would think of Messrs. FOX and ISHERWOOD sawing wood! Who would put his beautiful, fast, high-spirited horse on a treadmill for sawing wood to test his powers? Yet such is the usage to which our steamboats are to be subject; the only difference being grinding water instead of sawing wood—not quite so useful. The steamboats built for the navy we must now consider as reduced to their lowest stage, when classed with wood-sawyers, old spavined horses, and the like. Another illustration will not be out of place. Fancy a fine new locomotive engine butted against a post, the rails greased, and the driving-wheels set in motion; where is the little boy who would not stand amazed at the ignoble sight, and after a little consideration positively laugh at the engineer? For the proper trial of horses and locomotive engines they must be put to their every-day work. If that is the case with them, it is many times over more necessary for steamboats—properly constructed, to be in their natural position, to develop their power, for reasons obvious to all engineers. They are made to go through the water; their engines ought not to move without a corresponding result in altering the vessel's position; and therefore to try them otherwise is unnatural—even absurd. The public interest in the coming test of the engines of the *Algonquin* will, therefore, not stop there; the vessels must be tried in motion. The public, happening to have an inconvenient habit of knowing some little of what is going on, and also having a slight opinion of their own, will never be satisfied until a vessel propelled by one of DICKERSON'S engines runs alongside of one with FOX and ISHERWOOD'S engines in. Moreover, this said public having to foot the bills, ought to have a word or two to say in the matter; and I do think it would be well for Messrs. FOX and ISHERWOOD not to forget that they are the employes of the public. I have not here said nor hinted as to which are the best engines; but most unfavorable opinions are abroad of the action of the naval officers mentioned above, which can only be retrieved by fair, manly action on their part, and so if they are right, forever close the indomitable DICKERSON'S mouth—or pen.

Your obedient servant,
THEORY AND PRACTICE.

Our Revenue System.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial article, in this morning's TIMES, on the "Necessity of Revising the Revenue System," occurs this remark: "The great problem is how to fix the revenue, so that its sources shall continually be growing larger instead of less as the years pass." A true answer to this question would afford a full exposition of the whole subject of taxation. The inquiry which immediately suggests itself, then, is what are our sources of revenue, or, in equivalent and more intelligent phrase, what are our sources of wealth? In general terms, a country's sources of wealth are its agricultural, mining, and manufacturing products. Now, just in proportion as these interests flourish, the wealth of a country will increase, and, of course, its capacity for bearing taxation will become greater, *pari passu*. Hence the reason why the Government of Great Britain, and Great Britain has shown a greater ability to bear taxation than any other country—religiously abstains from levying any tax whatever upon any branch of useful and wealth-producing industry. Now it seems to us the dictate of common sense that the first and indispensable step toward a revision of our revenue system should be a repeal of all taxes on useful and wealth-producing manufactures. Let all other taxes—income, stamp and license—remain for the present, and substitute for the six per cent. tax on manufactures a moderate tax on sales of merchandise, say of one per cent. The equity and fairness of this tax is palpable, and its advocates maintain that it would be sufficiently productive to supersede all other taxes. It would, at any rate, yield as much as the tax on manufactures, and would be oppressive to no interest.

R.

Collision on Lake Huron.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 14th inst., speaking of the collision on Lake Huron between the two steamers, you say that the law of Congress passed last session is wrong. Permit me to say that if that law had been followed the collision would not have taken place. It was disregarding it caused the loss of life. The rule laid down by the law is, that steamers approaching each other from different directions shall each put the helm a-port; that is, to the left, and the steamer's head swings to the right. In what was done the *Meteor* obeyed the law, putting the helm a-port; the *Pewabic* put her helm to the starboard, disobeying the law, and thus produced the collision.

The law which passed Congress is the same as had been passed in Great Britain, and has been adopted by all the maritime nations of Europe. Men of the greatest nautical experience and knowledge prepared the rules, and having been one of those who urged its passage by Congress, I took much pains to consult with nautical men here as to its provisions, and I found no one but who was in favor of the law.

G. W. B.

Moonlight Concerts in the Park.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Knowing your willingness to impart knowledge to those requiring it, I take the liberty of asking through your valuable columns whether we are to have no moonlight concerts in the Park this year, say this Wednesday evening; for, judging by those of last year, I think they would be decidedly successful, both as regards the number and class of people present, as well as the music. Beside there are quite a number of business men who cannot get time enough to spare to go in the afternoon, and who would relish the idea of moonlight concerts. By answering the above, you would greatly oblige, among others,

WEST TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.
NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 14, 1865.

The Blind Mother of the Volunteer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following sums have been received for the blind mother of the volunteer, in addition to the amounts acknowledged in the TIMES of the 8th inst.:

S. H. H	$1	J. C	$2
Tristram	1	E. H	2
J. S. Gridley, (Hartford,)	2	C. G	1
S. J. Pooley	5	H. H., (Cleveland,)	5
J. A	3	Cash	2
G. W. U	4	Julia	1
W. H	5		

E. HURST, No. 243 Broadway, Room No. 14.
MONDAY, Aug. 14, 1865.

CONCERT AT FAIRFIELD, CONN.—A concert will be given in the Presbyterian Church at Fairfield, Conn., to-morrow (Wednesday) evening. Mr. HARRY SANDERSON will preside at the piano. Miss CLARA M. BRINCKERHOFF, (soprano,) Miss ELLA MAYER, (contralto,) and Mr. J. A. KELLY, (tenor,) will also take part in the concert.

Evening Exchange.

$60,000 Am. Gold	141		1

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4334. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE CABLE LOST

Positive Failure of the Atlantic Telegraph.

The Cause of the Suspended Signals Now Explained.

The Cable Broken on the 2d inst., Six Hundred Miles from Shore.

All Clue Lost---A Buoy Anchored Near the Spot.

This News Comes Direct from the Telegraph Fleet.

Intense Disappointment in Newfoundland.

All Visitors Give Up the Cable and Go Home.

HEART'S CONTENT, Aug. 14,
VIA ASPY BAY, Aug. 15.

The schooner *First Fruit*, from Cardiff, arrived in Harbor Grace, N. F., this morning.

She makes the following report:

On the 6th of August, at 4 o'clock in the morning, saw the steamship *Great Eastern* and the British war steamer *Terrible*.

At 6 o'clock in the morning saw a beacon buoy, with a flag upon it, marked as follows: "*Great Eastern*, number five."

The *Great Eastern* and the *Terrible* were then about five miles southeast from the beacon buoy.

The weather was quite foggy at this time.

The *First Fruit* then laid her topsails to the mast and hoisted her ensign.

At noon the *Terrible* came near the *First Fruit* and received information from her of the bearings of the beacon buoy.

The *Terrible* reported that the cable was parted on the 2d of August.

The position of the beacon buoy, by the account of the *First Fruit*, was in latitude 51 degrees 40 minutes north, longitude 38 degrees.

The weather here this morning is quite mild, but a thick fog prevails.

Another Account—Further Particulars of the Finding of the Buoy.

HEART'S CONTENT, Monday, Aug. 14,
Via ASPY BAY, Tuesday, Aug. 15, 18.5.

We have just heard, through a schooner named the *First Fruit*, which arrived at Harbor Grace Aug. 14, that at 4 o'clock, A. M., on the 6th of August, she saw the *Great Eastern* and a large screw steamer in latitude 51 40 north, longitude 38 west. At 6 o'clock, A. M., on the same day she saw a beacon buoy, with a flag marked "*Great Eastern*, No. 5." The ships were at the time about five miles southeast from the buoy, and the weather was exceedingly thick and foggy.

The Captain of the *First Fruit* endeavored to near the steamer, but owing to a calm was obliged to give up the effort.

The screw steamer went alongside the schooner and spoke with her. The Captain of the steamer (which is supposed to be the *Terrible*) informed the Captain of the schooner that the cable parted on the 2d instant, and that the buoy was the mark where the cable was last seen.

The Captain of the schooner further states that he is not certain of the exact position of the buoy, having had no observation for several days.

The news caused quite an excitement among the inhabitants of Heart's Content.

We had been expecting for several days that some disaster had occurred to the fleet, but were not prepared for the actual announcement when it reached us. We do not, however, give up the expedition as a failure, as when last seen the steamers were endeavoring to discover the location of the buoy, showing that they had not abandoned all hopes of eventually laying the cable.

Mr. MACKAY, the Superintendent of the Newfoundland Telegraph line, is yet hopeful that the *Great Eastern* will arrive in the course of a few days with the cable all right.

I cannot describe to you the deep disappointment which prevails among the people in general.

There is no disguising the fact that the general feeling is, after so many failures, that the Atlantic Cable is a thing which will never be successfully accomplished.

All the visitors from St. John's and other places have gone home, and the reporters and telegraphers are all that remain of the thousands who filled the village last week.

At the time of the cable breaking it was about six hundred miles distant from the coast of Newfoundland.

HEART'S CONTENT, Monday, Aug. 14,
Via ASPY BAY, Tuesday, Aug. 15.

As a corroboration of the news brought by the *First Fruit*, I may add that a vessel arrived at Harbor Grace on Friday last, which reported having seen, four days previously, a large buoy two miles distant from his vessel. The Captain of the *First Fruit* reports having asked the *Terrible* whether they considered the cable recoverable. The answer was: "Could not say."

From North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, Aug. 9.

J. L. PENDINGTON, editor of the Raleigh *Progress*, who is standing up manfully for the Union, and who knows more of the secret designs of the rebel leaders than any other man in North Carolina, and who has been making important disclosures of their evil intentions, is a candidate for a seat in the coming State Convention.

A man of this stamp has the same chance of being elected to an office in one of these insurrectionary States, as JEFF. DAVIS has of being elected Governor of Massachusetts. Milk-and-water Union men and rebel sympathizers are the only class the ruling aristocracy will trust.

In giving the true cause of the approaching danger, the Raleigh *Progress* of July 27 says:

"Here, as in Tennessee and elsewhere, as soon as leading rebels are pardoned, they become insolent and arrogant; and if we have trouble, it will arise from too much leniency to these classes."

In referring to the rapid increase of rebel papers, and the growing disloyalty arising from "mistaken leniency," the *Progress* of July 17 again sounds the alarm in the following appeal to the Administration:

"The fact is, with the exception of five or six, the whole press of the State shows clearly and unmistakably its sympathy with the rebellion and its affection for its leaders. These men in North Carolina who, a little over a year ago, arrogantly styled themselves 'patriots and property-holders,' and who extorted money from a trembling people, who they had helped to enslave, take courage from the extreme leniency of those in authority and are starting their organs, here and there, for the purpose of making war, covert and Judas-like at first, but eventually open and violent, on the government and those who administer it; and if allowed to go on and the leaders be pardoned and placed upon a footing with men who are really loyal, the end of strife and trouble in North Carolina is not yet. We ring these truths in the ears of the [authorities at Washington and Raleigh, and appeal to them to save those who are friends of the government from further rebellion and bloodshed; and we appeal to the loyal people throughout the State, should mistaken leniency grant the mercy of amnesty to the agitators, to show them no favor at the ballot-box."

MAINE POLITICS.

The Democratic Convention.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Aug. 15.

The Democratic State Convention met at 10:30 this morning. PAUL S. MERRILL, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, called the convention to order, nominating Hon. E. F. PILLSBURY, of Farmington, temporary chairman.

Mr. PILLSBURY addressed the meeting, congratulating them on the restoration of peace. He said that if democratic principles had prevailed there would have been no war. But, notwithstanding the great bloodshed, peace was again restored, and great responsibility now rests upon the Democracy.

An attempt is being made to destroy State sovereignty which the Democracy must frustrate. The policy of the Republican party can only be forced upon the South at the point of the bayonet, and but for one man that policy would have been adopted at all hazards, and that man is the present President of the United States. [Great applause.] For this we owe him a debt of gratitude. The Democratic party, which is the real party of the Union, seeks ascendency not for power, but for the good and welfare of the whole country.

He hopes that President JOHNSON would receive the assurance of fifty thousand men in Maine, good and true, who would seek to stay up his arm so long as he sustained the ark of the covenant.

JOHN R. HUTCHINSON, of Paris, and JOHN VARNEY, of Bangor, were appointed Secretaries.

A Committee on Credentials was then appointed.

A Vice President from each county in the State was chosen.

The Committee on Credentials, reported the whole number of delegates present as 574. The temporary organization was then made permanent.

A Committee of one from each county was appointed to prepare a set of resolutions.

The convention met again at 2 o'clock.

Hon. BION BRADBURY presented the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

The first expresses profound gratitude to God that the clash of arms is no longer heard in the land.

The second resolves that we should sacredly cherish the memory of the dead, fallen in the struggle for constitutional government, and honor the living who have perilled life and fortune in the same great cause.

The third asserts that with the cessation of war, its bloody and barbarous spirits should be banished from our midst, and hatred and vengeance should yield to Christian charity and magnanimity.

The fourth asserts that it is the duty of the Federal Government to reëstablish at the earliest moment, with the least possible interference, the true constitutional relations between itself and the late revolted States; and exert all its legitimate power to promote that fraternity and universal harmony necessary for the happiness and glory of the republic, destined to be one and indivisible forever.

The fifth resolves that the Democrats of Maine reassert the fundamental principles of equal and exact justice to all men and all nations, with entangling alliances with none; the support of State Governments in their constitutional rights, and the preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor; a jealous care of the rights of elections; absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority; a well-disciplined militia, and the supremacy of the civil over the military authority.

The sixth resolves that the ballot is the right of every American citizen, to be restricted only as the public safety demands; and that each State possesses the constitutional recognized right of prescribing the qualifications of electors.

The seventh pledges the party to demand equal taxation.

The eighth asserts that the sums advanced by towns, cities and the State are a legitimate charge upon the Federal Government.

The ninth resolves "that, banishing narrow considerations, we will cordially support ANDREW JOHNSON in the policy he has taken toward placing the rebel States in their proper situation, and harmonizing conflicting questions."

The tenth congratulates the whole country that among the acts of President JOHNSON "we find him returning to the first principles of our government in refusing to accept gratuities."

The eleventh resolves that the assassination of President LINCOLN was an act of unmitigated barbarism.

M. S. LITTLEFIELD, of Bridgeton, with a preliminary address, moved that Hon. JAMES HOWARD, of Portland, be the candidate for Governor, and he was unanimously nominated by acclamation.

After addresses by Judge RICE, of Augusta, and L. D. CLAY, of Gardiner, and the President, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Large Gathering of Teachers at Harrisburgh—Governors Curtin and Andrews to Take Part in the Proceedings.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Aug. 15.

Delegates to the National Teachers' Association are arriving here by every train.

It is expected that by to-morrow the largest representation of educators that ever assembled on any occasion in this country will be present to participate in the proceedings of the convention.

The National Normal School Association met in the State School department at 11 o'clock this morning; President EDWARD EDWARDS, of Illinois, in the chair.

The regular business of the body will commence this afternoon.

Among the distinguished gentlemen present are D B. Hagar, Principal of the Normal School of Massachusetts; Professors Green, of Rhode Island, Greenleaf and Valentine, of New-York; Wickersham and Thompson, of the Pennsylvania Normal School; Hench, of Ohio; Hoffman, of Kentucky; Wm. F. Phips, of Minnesota; E. A. Sheldon, of Oswego, and Messrs. Stearns and Sheldon, of Boston.

The National Teachers' Association will assemble to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock at the Court-house.

Gov. CURTIN will deliver his address of welcome.

On Thursday the members of the association will proceed to Gettysburgh, where speeches will be made and other proceedings had appropriate to that hallowed locality.

Gov. ANDREW will arrive and take part in the proceedings on Friday.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 14.

The propeller *Triton* sailed for Hilton Head yesterday, and soon after passing outside of Cape Henry, her machinery became disabled, and she was towed back, arriving here this morning.

The United States frigate *Constitution*, or *Old Ironsides*, sailed hence at 5 o'clock this morning.

A sale of government horses took place to-day at Camp Hamilton, at prices varying from $25 to $100. There horses were turned in from the Eleventh Massachusetts and the Twentieth New-York Cavalry.

A sale of government horses also took place at Eastville, Eastern Shore, to-day, under direction of Quartermaster Col. A. P. BLUNT.

The case of WILLIAM EVANS and JOHN BALCHER, who were arrested about four weeks ago on charge of stealing $500 from Sergeant MILLER, Co. B, Third Pennsylvania Artillery, has been investigated by the military authorities, and the parties were honorably acquitted.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Aug. 15.

Major DICK, MCCANN, formerly of the rebel army, who made himself conspicuous as a cavalry leader in this State, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having been a member of the court-martial which hung several Union citizens at Knoxville during the war. He will be taken to Knoxville to stand trial.

The scaffolding of a new building on Market street, in this city, fell yesterday, precipitating five persons to the ground. All were badly injured, and one is not expected to live.

The town of Stevenson, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, was almost entirely destroyed by fire this morning. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

WALL-STREET PANIC.

Tremendous Forgeries on Well-Known Firms.

MILLIONS OF MONEY INVOLVED.

Edward Ketchum Discovered to be the Forger.

FAILURE OF HEAVY HOUSES IN CONSEQUENCE

Statements of the President of the Bank of New-York, Morris Ketchum and Charles Graham.

Whereabouts of Ketchum---He Buys a Bag and Jams $60,000 in It.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE STREET.

The people of ancient Athens, according to St. Paul, spent the greater portion of their time in going from street to street seeking news. The people of New-York are reduced to no such extremity. The daily revelations of Wall-street alone suffice to satiate the most ravenous craving for novelty, and unless a brake is applied, ere long the city will be turned topsy-turvy, and no man will be left to record the fate of his fellows. Of late, while the mere police force has been actively engaged in tracking thieves and arresting murderers, our more active detectives have discovered among the employes of sundry moneyed institutions a looseness of living and recklessness of expenditure which argued badly for the soundness of the principles on which those institutions were managed, and indicated a laxity of espionage or proper watchfulness on the part of the managers. The case of JENKINS is still fresh upon the memory of the public, its terrible revelations of fast life and secret speculation are not yet entirely told, and while a surprised and troubled community are canvassing the possibilities of other exposes, like a clap of thunder from a clear sky comes the following

STARTLING SCOUNDRELISM

from the homes of the Bulls and Bears, from the very foot of Old Trinity itself.

Among the wealthiest and boldest houses down town was that of MORRIS KETCHUM & SON. Its operations during the past four years have been enormous, its gold bullings embarrassing to the government, and its credit, so far as mere cash was concerned, almost unlimited. The concern has smashed—gone entirely—and for the following reasons: The junior member of the firm, not content with the legitimate line of business in which his father had made a fortune and a name, dealt largely in stocks, operated heavily in gold, lost, made, lost, made again, lost more, hypothecated the securities of the house, continued to lose, forged gold checks with which to supply a margin, took up some of them with the proceeds of the stolen securities, continued his speculations, lost, continued his forgeries, lost, kept on forging and losing, until his doomsday came, the discovery was made public; and while his father's house fell crashing about his head Mr. EDWARD KETCHUM took up his bag and ran.

This, in brief, is the history of a crime which yesterday agitated the banks and brokers, and boards of the city beyond anything since the surrender of LEE to GRANT, which caused the market to throb, and the foundations of all that was deemed sound to shake. Public confidence knew not where to rest. Already stockholders of banks had worried the directors, and the directors had badgered the officers concerning the way in which matters were managed, and now, when everything was upside down, and everybody on the *qui vive* for additional misfortune, came this climax, absolutely terrible in its proportions.

On Monday afternoon there were rumors on the street that certain forged checks had been presented and passed at the Gold Room. Examination revealed the fact that rumor was correct, and that some twelve or fifteen checks for $5,000 each had been presented; where do they come from, whose name do they bear—these and other kindred questions agitated the many who are interested in everything that transpires in the money circles, but nothing could be ascertained, and the fevered brain of many a broker worried through the night impatient for the morning.

Early yesterday morning it was announced upon the street and at the Board of Brokers that the firm of MORRIS KETCHUM & SON had suspended payment. Intensest eagerness for facts followed the announcement, and the thousand tongues of rumor wagged ceaselessly and with bitter tales about the name and credit of men who but a few hours before shared the respect and confidence of their peers at bank or board.

It was said that KETCHUM & SON had operated largely in stocks and gold, and having gone beyond their depth had failed. It was charged that young KETCHUM had, during his father's absence, transacted outside business for his own account, and using the assets of the house as collaterals, had been compelled by his stupendous losses to succumb, and that the first intimation his father had of the trouble was the announcement of his cashier, who discovered the abstraction of the securities, but these and scores of other matters proved unreliable, and it soon became noised about that

TREMENDOUS FORGERIES,

involving nearly every name on the street had been discovered; that half a dozen banks were great losers, and that KETCHUM & SON were at the bottom of the mystery.

From amid scenes of confusion and accounts grossly at variance we have gathered what seems to be a truthful statement of the case, as follows: The business proper of KETCHUM & SON was that of brokers and bankers. Three or four months ago they were the great *Bears* in railway stocks; of late they have been the great *Bulls* in gold, and to carry out their theory that gold was "a purchase," and the national and greenback currency greatly inflated, they suddenly reversed their position in the railways, first covering their previous short contracts at a very heavy loss—street rumor said at the time from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000.

The recent upward gold movement was of their engineering. It was made to weigh heavily upon the money market, because there was no export demand for gold, and the Custom-house demand went only partially ahead of the July interest on the public debt. But about the middle or 20th of that month the customs demand promised to accumulate gold rapidly in the Treasury, already holding about $35,000,000, and it was believed this demand would so continue through the month of August as to advance the price of gold in the open market, from the comparative scarcity of the supply outside the large sum already monopolized by this speculation. It was then that the Secretary of the Treasury determined to convert a portion of his surplus into currency at market rates, and it was then, also, that the speculators are supposed to have resolved, at any cost, to take all the gold the government would sell, and advance the price afterward. These facts have served to render the house unpopular among the supporters of the government, and have done much toward modifying the sympathy felt for them on the street.

Mr. MORRIS KETCHUM, an elderly gentleman, has been out of town for some time past, and during his absence the management of affairs devolved upon EDWARD. The young man was disposed to go it alone outside of the parental house, and employed a brokerage house, Messrs. CHARLES GRAHAM & Co.—one of the best known and most highly respected firms in the business—to do his work. Through the medium of these people he has done an enormous business, millions upon millions were as nothing to him, and at first he was very successful.

For the convenience of themselves, certain brokers or dealers resolved to consider the Bank of New-York as the bank of actual deposit of gold, and an arrangement was made with the bank whereby it agreed, for the sum $1,000 from each dealer, to receive, count, guard and pay out the gold on paper known as

GOLD CHECKS,

which are in all essentials like any other, only that they are numbered, and need before they are good for payment,

1. The signature of the drawer.
2. The signature of the registrar.
3. The signature of the teller.
4. The signature of the payer.

Upon the payment of $1,000 any one has the right to deposit and check on gold, receiving from the bank a book filled with $5,000 checks, each one of which has its peculiar number. It is necessary that these facts be given that the reader may understand clearly the

HISTORY OF THE FORGED CHECKS.

Mr. EDWARD KETCHUM was in the habit of getting ordinary checks from Messrs. GRAHAM & Co., for purposes of exchange, accommodation, or whatever, and on one occasion he obtained a check for $1,000. He then made application to Mr. LEVERICH, the President of the Bank of New-York, for the opening of a gold account in the name of CHARLES GRAHAM, received the check book, paid his $1,000, and went off. Continuing his daily operations, and needing money for margins with which to carry gold, he has from time to time deposited with CHARLES GRAHAM & Co. gold checks, drawn, apparently, by well-known houses on the street, which checks were to be held as security, not presented at bank, and, of course, not detected as fraudulent. These forgeries were employed, as far as we are advised, only as margins to money loans made upon genuine gold checks. Thus, on a million of dollars of gold represented by genuine checks, and on $250,000 represented by forged checks, say about $1,450,000 in currency would be borrowed, being the market cost of the genuine million of dollars. And, in like proportion with other loans, the forgeries representing merely the margins between the amount which should have been advanced on the genuine checks and the market cost of the gold. The stipulation with the money lenders was in all cases that none of the checks should be put in circulation or in any way used, except in default of the repayment of the loan, after notice.

THE BUNGLING MANNER

in which the forgeries were done is most singular and suggestive. As shown above, four signatures are needed to the check before it is of the slightest value. The book given KETCHUM by the Bank of New-York contained five hundred blank checks, ranging from No. 58,501 to No. 59,000 inclusive, so that the possible extent of the operations is $2,500,000 with this book alone. The signatures then to these checks one would suppose would need to be either genuine or so nearly like the genuine as to pass close scrutiny.

They were neither.

The names were not spelled correctly, nor was there the least attempt to counterfeit the handwriting of the parties on whom the fraud was committed. How careful business men could permit millions of dollars to pass in and out of their hands on pieces of paper which were not only not genuine, but didn't even look like genuine checks, passes our comprehension.

The name of Mr. BUNKER, one of the most careful, exact and precise of tellers, was written R. BUNNER; the name of BROCKLEMAN, UNGER & Co., was written BOKELMAN, UNGAR & Co., and so on through the entire list. This may be susceptible of explanation, but to people who don't handle gold checks every day, it seems, to say the least, strange that such enormous stupidities, such absolute blunders, could so successfully be palmed upon shrewd, observing, money-grasping men, as are the brokers of Wall and kindred streets. Banks, too, are deceived and robbed by this same unsuccessful success. A forgery in result, but not in appearance, has mulcted the

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

to the tune of about $250,000. We learn that this bank actually accepted as valid collaterals, checks representing the amount of $255,000—checks not worth a rush. What kind of scrutiny do these bank officials subject paper to? Is it any wonder that dishonesty thrives and scoundrels grow fat, and women of easy life wax plethoric green-backularly, when bungling signatures, looking nowise like the genuine ones, are accepted as worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, and millions of money can be borrowed on bits of dirty, worthless paper?

Mr. KETCHUM undoubtedly made up his mind on Monday afternoon that he had played his last card, for on Tuesday morning

NO KETCHUM COULD BE FOUND,

Although the search for him was careful and prolonged. The last seen of him was about 2:30 o'clock on Monday afternoon, when he was observed going up Wall-street toward Broadway. He had an armful of packages containing greenbacks, and carried them so carelessly and exposed that a friend whom he met said: "KETCHUM, that is a very careless way to carry so much money; I could take a package myself if I wanted to."

KETCHUM said he would take care of it, and wrapped the paper in which the packages were inclosed more tightly round the bundle.

The two parted near the corner of Broadway, and KETCHUM went into the trunk-store of Mr. CATTNACH, in the basement on the corner. He placed the money upon a desk in the coolest and most indifferent manner.

"You've got a pretty big lot of money there," said Mr. CATTNACH.

"Oh, no," said KETCHUM. "There's only $20,000. It's all in small bills."

"Well, that's not very small—that package," said Mr. CATTNACH. "I see it's marked $10,000; and there's another with nothing but five hundred dollar bills in it."

"I want to get a toilet bag," said KETCHUM.

He was then shown some traveling toilet bags, but he said he would purchase a plain bag instead. He finally bought a No. 4 Pelesier bag, about twenty inches in length, a foot wide, and with an expansive capacity of about a foot, and paid $16 for it. Having selected the article, he placed it on the desk beside the money packages, and, with the assistance of Mr. CATTNACH, put the money in one side of the bag, which it filled completely. There were in all about fifteen packages, and Mr. CATTNACH thinks there must have been about $60,000 worth of greenbacks in them.

After locking the bag he again looked at some toilet bags, but said, "I guess I won't get one now; I'll wait till some other time."

He then left the place, and that was the last seen of him by Mr. CATTNACH, who thought nothing strange in the circumstance, as KETCHUM was a regular customer, and had purchased bags there before in which to carry money.

Of course when it was ascertained that KETCHUM & SON stopped payment, and that young KETCHUM had absconded, the excitement grew intense. No one felt entirely sure, everybody was, in fact, very uncertain as to the genuineness of his own checks. There were then three points of interest, and to each and all every body went. They were the Bank of New-York, on which the checks were drawn, the office of KETCHUM & SON, whence they were presumed to have been issued, and the office of CHAS. GRAHAM & Co., the brokers, who had transacted all of KETCHUM's business.

AT THE BANKS

we, in common with other interested parties, found Mr. LEVERICH, the President, and from him we learned the following facts: "Mr. EDWARD KETCHUM was introduced here to Mr. ——— last June, when he made a written application in behalf of Mr. CHARLES GRAHAM to open an account. We gave him a gold check book, which contained five hundred checks running up from No. 58,501. These checks need the four signatures of deposition, register, teller and indorser, before they can be of any service. They are numbered and checked so there can be no possibility of fraud here. Mr. KETCHUM handed us a check for $1,000 drawn by Mr. GRAHAM, but since the book was taken Mr. GRAHAM has neither made a deposit nor drawn a check, although he paid $1,000 for that privilege. On Monday I heard that there were forged checks out. I looked for them, and found three, one signed BROCKLEMAN, UNGER & Co., and two signed HALLENBERN & HERRFIELD; after I went out of town, at 5 o'clock, twelve others turned up, each for $5,000. It is a singular fact that none of these checks, and there is no telling how many of them are out, as the book cannot be found, have been presented either for deposit or payment. It is more than probable that the forged checks were used simply as margins, and that the proceeds of the securities which he is said to have taken from the house, were used to take up the checks when the margin was exhausted."

Mr. LEVERICH, to whom we are under obligations for courteous attention, states that the average amount of gold held by the bank is $8,000,000. He showed us the fire-proof, burglar-defying vault, which encases a series of safes containing millions of golden dollars, and endeavored unsuccessfully by the sight to impress us with the idea of the importance of money.

We called also upon

MR. MORRIS KETCHUM,

feeling that he was entitled to a hearing before the public. Of course, now that he is down, all the people will vail their faces and shout aloud: "We knew it would be so;" but that's only habit, a cheerful custom which obtains among respectable people, and is by no means reliable in all cases. We found Mr. KETCHUM at his office, in company with a number of friends. He is a short, stout man, with silvery hair, a quick, keen eye, thin lips, and what would be termed a "smart" face. He said that he had no desire at present to make any formal public statement, although he might conclude to do so. Said he: "My son EDWARD has committed a great crime. He has taken from me between

TWO AND THREE MILLIONS

in securities—the assets of the house—besides, I fear, doing other wrongs of great magnitude in connection with the gold checks. The house cannot go on, of course. I stopped payment this morning, partially that I might understand our condition and know exactly where we stand; but I don't see how we can go on. Our remittances this morning were very heavy, and were all deposited to the credit of our customers. I have no idea where my son has gone. What could have tempted him to do this thing I cannot say. He had everything which could make his life pleasant; and his position here was pecuniarily such as must have satisfied him. He was at my house on Sunday night, since when I have not seen him."

There is much sympathy felt and expressed for

MR. CHARLES GRAHAM,

the broker who by the rascality of his customer and the faithlessness of his friend has been brought to the verge of ruin, compelled to break up his business and acknowledge himself unable to pay his liabilities. Mr. GRAHAM is spoken of by all parties as a man of irreproachable character. As a broker he has for thirty years sustained an unblemished reputation, and this loss coming as it does upon his maturer life is relieved of its crushing sorrow only by the kind expressions of regard and esteem which greet him at every hand.

Through Mr. GRAHAM, EDWARD KETCHUM transacted his business, although it is due to Mr. GRAHAM to state that these checks seem to have been used mainly during his absence while the junior partner was in charge, a partner who has evinced his entire innocence in the matter by taking in on Monday $285,000 of these forged checks. From Mr. GRAHAM, who naturally was averse to saying much, we gathered the following facts:

"I was Mr. KETCHUM's broker. He was a very heavy operator; some time ago he made a great deal of money, but lately he lost. When I was home I frequently checked by my advice his operations, and quite likely had I been here, I being older, would have cautioned him about getting in so deep. The check-book was kept here, but it was entirely in his charge. We had nothing to do with it. Having perfect confidence in him we did not scrutinize the checks as closely as we should. We took it for granted that he was all right, and so were his checks. We always took the number of the check, the signature, &c., so that in case of wrong they could be traced, but we never looked carefully at the signatures, supposing, of course, that they were correct. The checks were used to carry gold. The Banks prefer that it shouldn't be known how much they lose, and other parties are interested in keeping the matter quiet. I have been compelled to stop payment. I was out of town when this occurred; my partner telegraphed for me to come down at once. I did so, suspended, made an assignment to DAVID GROSBECK. I have no idea where KETCHUM has gone, nor what is the amount of his forgery."

THE FOURTH NATIONAL

Bank, whose name has been bandied about much in this connection, sends the following

CARD TO THE PUBLIC:

The suspension of the house of KETCHUM, SON & Co., the senior partner of which was formerly President of this bank, has given rise to a report that the bank will be a heavy loser by that house.

It affords the undersigned pleasure to assure the friends of the bank and the public that KETCHUM, SON & Co. are not now, and never have been in any way indebted to the bank.

The only possible loss the bank can suffer is on $250,000 of gold certificates, which are supposed to be forged, and which the bank holds as collateral security on loans made to other parties.

The condition of the bank is perfectly sound, and its capital unimpaired. Its earnings for the last six months largely exceed the amount of forged certificates held by it. P. C. CALHOUN, President.

EDWARD KETCHUM

is a young man, not more than twenty-four or five, married, and quite popular. In person he was short and stout, quick and smart. He was well known on the street, and very generally a favorite. Bitten by the love of lucre, he indulged in speculation until irretrievable ruin overtook him, and leaving wife and home behind, rushed forth upon his fate.

The detectives are after him, and it is but a question of time as to his discovery, capture and return.

A Card.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Various rumors are in circulation in regard to losses sustained by different parties on account of the recently developed forged checks, and among others the name of this bank is mentioned. I would state, for the information of the public, that this bank holds $335,000 of these said to be forged checks, as collateral security for loans, which amount, should it prove an entire loss, is nearly covered by the present surplus and earnings. JAMES BUELL, President.

Death of a Telegrapher.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 15.

Mr. JAMES F. MATTINGLY, for the last sixteen years manager of the American Telegraph office in this city, died last night of consumption. He was highly respected by our citizens, and greatly beloved by his associates. His death will leave a void in the telegraphic fraternity that cannot easily be filled, while his loss to the American Telegraph Company, whose interests he had ever at heart, is almost irreparable.

Admiral Farragut at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 15.

Admiral FARRAGUT's reception was attended by a large crowd of citizens. At 12:30 he sailed for Portsmouth in the *Agamenticus*.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD DISASTER.

A Passenger Car on the Housatonic Railroad Run Into by a Locomotive.

The Boiler Bursts Among the Passengers.

SEVEN PERSONS INSTANTLY KILLED.

A Large Number Fatally Wounded and Scalded.

Fearful Scenes at the Place of the Accident.

The Disaster Caused by Gross Carelessness.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Aug. 15.

A frightful railroad disaster occurred this morning on the Housatonic River Railroad.

The morning freight train going up the Housatonic Railroad became disabled several miles above Bridgeport, and the 10:30 train following found it on the track, and hitched on and backed toward Bridgeport with it.

A new engine was out on trial on the track, and coming up about three miles above Bridgeport, ran into the rear of the passenger train.

The locomotive struck the hind car and split it in two, passing directly through, and the boiler burst just as it reached the second car from the rear, making awful havoc.

Seven were killed outright, and eleven were terribly mangled and scalded. President CHARLES HUNT, of the Housatonic Road, was on board. Everything is being done for the relief of the passengers.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BRIDGEPORT, Tuesday, Aug. 15,

An extra freight train was sent up the Housatonic Road this forenoon. By an accident to the cylinder of the engine the freight train stopped on the track, near the paper-mill at Trumbull, about three miles from this city. A flag was sent back on the track by the conductor of the freight train to warn the passenger train of the danger. When the latter train came up, it hitched on to the freight train, and was slowly drawing it back to Bridgeport, at the rate of about eight miles an hour. When near the Pequonnock Mills the train was met by a new locomotive coming up the track on a trial. At a curve on the road the new engine came suddenly in collision with the train backing down.

Several of the cars were entirely demolished, the engine going literally through the rear passenger car. Six persons, three of them ladies, were instantly killed, twenty more were severely wounded, and several more slightly wounded. Very many were scalded by the steam issuing from the locomotive boiler.

Mrs. E. O. Wakeman, of Westport, who was recently married, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Henry Lamberton, of New-York, daughter of Robert Spencer, Esq., of that city, were instantly killed; also Miss D. A. Smith, whose residence is unknown; a man named Crofut, Thomas O'Brien, a boy six years old, and another boy of the same age, (names unknown,) Mrs. Thomas Thorne of New-York, Mrs. Cahill and an old lady, have since died.

Miss Thorn and Miss Cabell were scalded. Miss Cabell has since died.

Charles Davidson, of Milford, was scalded, bruised in the head, left arm and leg.

Miss Eliza L. Tucker, of No. 128 West Twenty-third-street, New-York, was slightly bruised.

Mrs. Richard Marshall, of Bridgeport, was severely scalded.

Mrs. H. B. Taylor, of Bridgeport, was scalded and otherwise injured.

George W. Mansfield, of the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery, and a native of Falls Village, was badly scalded and is unable to answer questions. He had his discharge and $280 in money in his pocket.

S. B. Denning, of No. 44 Morton-street, New-York, had his hands and feet scalded and his face badly cut.

Juliet Hurlburt, of Milton, Conn., had her head badly bruised and is injured internally.

Mrs. John H. Hurlburt, of Norwalk, was badly scalded.

Mrs. Eagan, an elderly lady, of Newtown, was badly scalded, and had one leg broken.

Timothy Farrell, of Hawleyville, Conn., had his foot badly crushed.

Maria Prouly, of Twenty-seventh-street, New-York, had a leg broken. She lives with a Mrs. Dunn, in New-York, and is a servant girl.

James Ward, brakeman, had his face badly cut, and is hurt inwardly.

Mr. Larned, of Philadelphia, was bruised and scalded.

Mrs. Mallory, of Bridgeport was slightly bruised.

Mr. C. Pattison, express agent, was slightly bruised.

Mr. Charles Hunt, the President of the road, happened to be on the train, and though he was considerably cut and bruised about the feet, yet, regardless of his own injuries, he was indefatigable in his exertions to assist the wounded.

Capt. Plum was somewhat bruised, but went to Bridgeport, and immediately returned with a special train attended by Drs. Nash, Bennette, Hubbard, Norton and Burnett, all of whom at once gave their united energies to alleviate the distressed.

The citizens of Bridgeport and the people residing near the scene of the catastrophe were promptly in attendance to relieve the wounded in every way which sympathy and kindness could suggest. The valuables and mementoes of the persons killed were taken possession of by Hon. CLAPP SPOONER, of this city.

Another Account—Horrible Scenes at the Place of Accident.

From the Bridgeport Farmer.

A terrible and fatal accident took place, about 11 o'clock this morning, on the Housatonic Railroad, three miles and a half from the depot in this city, by which a number of lives were lost, and a large number of persons injured—some fatally, others slightly. Early this morning an extra train going up started on its trip about 9 o'clock. When near Trumbull the engine broke down, and as the passenger train which leaves this city at 10.30 A. M. came up, the engine was hitched on to the rear of the freight train, and both trains were backing down to this city, there being no turnout short of the depot. When about midway between the paper-mill and the Pequonnock Mills, with no precautions taken to prevent such an accident, no flag or signal out, and no man in advance of the backing train, the rear car was run into by a single engine, the "Fairfield," proceeding north at a high rate of speed, on a sort of trial trip. The engine cut straight into the car, tearing and rending all before it, and stopping almost at the extreme forward part of it. One man, name unknown, was impaled through the bowels on some portion of the machinery, and wedged so tightly in his horrible situation on the hot engine as to render it impossible to remove him. Of course he was dead. The escaping steam scalded a number of the wounded passengers horribly. One man, three women, a boy and a girl, were dead at 12 o'clock, when our reporter visited the scene, and there were three women who could not live, so badly were they injured.

The scene at the place of slaughter is described as horrible. The car and engine were a complete wreck, from which the wounded and dying were taken in a helpless condition. The only house near by was a small one belonging to a German. The wounded who could help themselves or be helped were taken to the shade of the woods close at hand.

At about noon a wrecking train was dispatched to the scene of accident, conveying Drs. HURRDAR, BENNETT, NASH and BURNETT, to attend to the injured.

We hope there will be a rigid examination into the causes of this *murder*, for it is nothing else, and on the heads of some person or persons rests the responsibility of this fearful crime. "*Nobody to blame*" will not answer now. The accident is the result of criminal and culpable carelessness.

RESTORATION.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Views of Hon. J. A. Gilmer—He is in Favor of the Federal State Government.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 3, 1865.

Hon. John A. Gilmer, Greensboro, N. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: Old party associations and sympathies suggest this note. The impression seems to prevail in the public mind that you are ill-disposed toward the National and State Governments. Remembering your past conduct as a public man—the intense love which you formerly bore to the Union of the States—the denunciations and persecutions which you patiently endured for your patient defence of the same in the national councils, when the voice of almost the whole people in the chambers of the South had been silenced, I have hesitated to believe that this impression could be justified by anything you might have said or done.

I trust that my impression is correct, and that of the public here, and desire to know from yourself. For the gratification of your many friends in this State, I desire permission to publish your reply.

With sentiments of high regard, I am very respectfully, your obedient servant, WM. H. BAGLEY.

MR. GILMER'S LETTER.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Aug. 8, 1865.

Wm. H. Bagley, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 3d would have been answered sooner but for ordinary pleasure from home. The impression that I am ill disposed to the National and State Governments, which you say prevails in the public mind, is certainly erroneous, and without the least foundation. What I have referred to, and review of my political life, will satisfy all fair-minded men of its fallacy of this impression. Until after actual hostilities between the two sections commenced, I continued to address the people in favor of the Union, and for adjustment and peace. Half as many champions all over the South then appeared, and as boldly fought with me, in the same ring, we would have had no war.

During the four years that I was in Congress, the country's history will attest my anxiety and exertions to calm the public mind, and to avoid the rupture which has proved so disastrous to the South. In my speech in the House of Representatives on the 26th of January, 1861, after addressing myself as best I could to the various issues that were then most fearfully threatening the peace, prosperity and happiness of the whole country, and more especially, as I believed, my own section, I concluded as follows, to wit:

"Now, Mr. Speaker, I have presented these considerations, hoping thereby to get us in proper frame of mind and disposition to work for the peace of this country, because I desire to do my duty, and my whole duty, while I am in the Union; and if I am forced to go out of it I may be also enabled to do my duty there. I tell gentlemen that if, in spite of all the efforts of wise and good men, the State from which I come decides to dissolve her connection with this government, my destinies are, and will be, with her. I know full well what great odious pertain to such a fearful contingency. A war, a horrible war, will ensue. While over the people of the North and South have been expanded by the God of battles, the which I look with most fearful apprehension, a civil war will follow that will end only in the destruction of all the great interests of the sections of the country. Whatever that event occurs, I know my duty; and whether I have the power to be there myself, or not, I know that such will be my duty, and that it will also be my duty to devote to the service my means, myself and my children. Whenever that struggle comes you will find, North and South, that the men who have sought most to preserve the Union, who have been the last to give it up, will be the first men to be found in the rank and file on both sides the bloody contest, their means most liberally and freely devoted to helping and maintaining the great, terrible and bloody struggle, and they will enter it on either side for victory or death; and if they find in their efforts for the first, they will be found with their back to the field and their feet to the foe.

I want gentlemen North and South to mark my words: when these things come, when this bloody strife comes, as it certainly will unless this spirit of dissunion can be checked; when, mark you, this country shall be laid waste; when all our channels and communications of trade shall be hemmed up; when the shipping in our ports shall be destroyed; when our institutions of learning and religion shall wither away or be torn down; when your cities shall be given up for plunder and for slaughter; when your women and my sons, your neighbors and my neighbors, shall be carried from this bloody field of strife and our mothers, our sisters, our wives and our daughters, shall cascade around us, and, with weeping eyes and aching hearts, say: 'Could not you have done something, could not you have said something that would have averted this dreadful calamity?' I want to feel in my conscience and in my soul that I have done my duty. [Suppressed applause.] I want you, fellow men of the North, to be able to say that, upon a mere abstraction, that upon a question of no practical importance, you have not held out and refused to yield for the sake of giving peace to the country? I ask you, again, if you cannot give up this mere abstraction? For, with all due respect, I can never envy the feelings of the man, North or South, who, when that day of butchery and destruction shall come, will feel in his heart that he stood out on a mere point of etiquette; that if he had yielded a matter of no practical importance to him, or his constituents, all trouble could have been avoided. I ask gentlemen, North and South, if they will not unite in settling these abstract questions, and give peace to the country?"

For the exertions which I made in Congress for peace, for the Union, for the constitution, and for the enforcement of the laws, as you truly say, was not only denounced and persecuted with unusual bitterness, but in social intercourse was slighted and regarded as a sympathizer with abolitionists and a traitor to the South. But few then displayed courage or zeal for me or peace.

All this I endured, as you say, patiently, because in my conscience I felt satisfied that I was struggling for the very best interests of all the States, and especially for the Southern States, where I was most reviled and abused.

Before leaving Washington in March, 1861, it is well known by many that I expressed in private to President LINCOLN to use his very best exertions and all the powers of his office to avoid bloodshed, to give time for reflection, and to await the results of the sober second thought of the people, then excited and maddened; I urged him, that, if compelled to take action to maintain and execute the laws, he would not proceed further than by the use of our navy to blockade completely all the ports of the seceded States, from Charleston to Galveston inclusive. This advice Mr. LINCOLN received so kindly that I did hope he would have pursued it, and try whether the seceded States on reflection, and when for a season left to themselves, would not call conventions and return again to the Union. I represented to him that this course would give further time to review the conduct of the precipitators, and adjust and compromise the causes of difference. This advice I know was respected by many of Mr. LINCOLN'S political friends, and by them declared judicious. Although differing with the President, I knew I had his comdidence, because he tendered to me a seat in his Cabinet. And when I left Washington, on the 5th of March, 1861, I still had hope for peace and the Union, and so I declared in many addresses to the people in my own section on my return home. I felt satisfied that if hostilities could be suspended for a reasonable period, no other State would secede, and many, if not all, that had seceded, would return. But strenuous efforts were made to defeat the policy which I was endeavoring to set on foot. War was precipitated and blood shed at Charleston. The whole South and the whole North were thrown into a blaze, the result of which all now know, and which the South now so severely feels.

The Legislature instantly called her convention, and also passed an act as follows:

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, That treason shall consist only in levying war against the State, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort, or in establishing, without the authority of the General Assembly, any government within its limits, separate from the existing government, or in holding or exercising in such usurped government any office or performing any duties appertaining thereto, or assisting the execution of the laws, under color of authority from such usurped government; and such treason, if proved by the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or by confession in open court, shall be punished with death." (Ratified 11th day of May, 1861.)

Death was enacted for all the advocates of the Union in North Carolina after that date. The people of all the counties in the State elected their delegates to the convention, by whose unanimous vote the State was declared out of the Union, but this not until all her surrounding States had gone.

All this having occurred, I conceived it a duty to yield to and obey the laws of my own Legislature. But not simply for this, or the idea that I should be for my country, right or wrong; nor to avoid the criticism, if the South was conquered, that it would have been otherwise if I had done my duty; not for the purpose of escaping trial and death, but because I did verily believe that if the Southern States—although they had been led to act so rashly and so unwisely—were conquered, ruin to them would be the result. This I said in many conversations and in some speeches, and urged the people to stand together until terms of peace could be agreed on, honorable to them, and by which they could live; and notwithstanding the errors and blunders of the Executive, to stand united until reasonable and safe terms of peace could be agreed on, for which no one was continually and constantly more anxious than myself.

Under the hope that something would turn up by which I might in my position be able to aid in securing a peace, I became a candidate and accepted my election to the last Confederate Congress. My colleagues will attest to the exertions which I made, whilst for a brief period in that Congress at Richmond, to prevail on the President to consent to the sending of commissioners to try the efficacy of negotiation. The journal shows the proposition which I thought ought to be made to the Government of the United States, to begin, at least, the subject of negotiation for peace. A full detail of my labors, whilst in Richmond, in this direction, (too long to go into this letter,) would remove from the minds of all such impressions as you mention. And it is known to all how I fall in the respect and confidence of the friends of the President, when I voted against laying on the table Gov. FOOTE'S resolutions, proposing to refer to a committee to inquire whether Congress could not do something to secure peace on fair and honorable terms.

I was always for any proposition that seemed to me likely to secure negotiation, always preferring that proposition which promised most for success, and which would avoid angry disputations and wranglings among our own people, under the belief that a united and brave people, even in negotiation, would be more respected, and stand the better chance.

In and out of Congress I opposed all the measures of the administration which I considered rash, oppressive, or calculated unnecessarily to create dissatisfaction and division among the people; among these I reckon the attempt to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. Those who served with me will attest with what success.

I held no place or position in the army. The only [illegible] and which I gave the contest, other than that which I have stated, [illegible] my own [illegible] to [illegible] my opposition, [illegible] have the needy [illegible] to [illegible] to clothe the [illegible] to [illegible] wrongs of all [illegible] many superintendents [illegible] to vise against [illegible]

I [illegible] opposed against the war, and endeavored to avert [illegible] and the only regret I have in this is that so very few came then to my aid, (in cases,) either in Congress or out of it. When the country was precipitated and fully committed to the war I ventured to advise and say what I conceived would be the consequences if conquest ensued. For this war, before God and my country, in my conscience and in my heart, I am guiltless.

This brings me to the point in which you desire more especially to hear me. I am for peace and order—I am for the Federal Government and for the State Governments, and am for getting the same into operation as speedily as the same can be safely and peacefully done, and on the terms proposed. We are governless. We are in a state of submission. I have yielded (and in a manner satisfactory to my slaves, and to the government, I trust) to the emancipation required. True, I should have preferred other terms. But to talk of these now is useless and out of place, and in my opinion it is unwise to think of or suggest any further resistance—I am opposed to all further rebellion. Let us strive, by willing and ready submission, to secure amnesty and a modification of the confiscation and other laws. Let us keep the peace, and infuse brotherly kindness among ourselves, and banish forever all heart-burnings growing out of past differences of opinion. Let all these be buried in the past. We should honestly unite in putting the management of our affairs into the hands of our wisest and best men, and ask the blessing of Providence on their deliberations and labors. Let our united exertions be directed to the elevation of the material, moral and social condition of the State, rather than wrangle about petty differences; and in due season, with God's blessing, all will be well with us again. Let us be honest ourselves, secure industry and fair dealing among men with all, white and black, and get back to the good old times, when the farmer's grain was safe in his pen or his crib without the aid of locks or bolts, and his stock safe in his pasture—when all could lie down at night and soundly repose, under full confidence that they would rise in the morning and find nothing disturbed. Let us have charity for each other, and love our neighbors as ourselves. Give proper care and attention to moral and religious culture—give no car to useless disputations—give every man his own and do hurt to no one, and I feel confident that in a few years we shall have a State improved, rather than ruined or injured. I am a friend to the State Government and of the Federal Government, and shall sustain President JOHNSON in his efforts to bring peace and order out of confusion and war. His efforts in his last Congress in which we served together, and more especially his speech of the 5th and 6th of February, A. D., 1861, of which I distributed many thousands, show that he loved his country and his whole country.

Yours truly, JOHN A. GILMER.

Fayetteville Garrisoned.

Of the present condition of Fayetteville, and how the people of that town brought it on themselves, the Wilmington *Herald* of the 8th says:

"A short time ago, on the pledge of prominent citizens that the authority of the United States should be respected, its laws obeyed and the proclamations of the President be considered as law until otherwise legally determined, the national troops were withdrawn from our neighboring town of Fayetteville, and the place surrendered to the control of the civil government appointed by Provisional Governor HOLDEN. We have no authentic information of the conduct of the people of that town under this pledge, but if we may infer what it has been from the time of the infamitic newspaper printed there, it was anything but creditable. The people were advised by that newspaper to go to the State Convention with no purpose of carrying out the policy of the government. The delegates elected to that convention were urged to have the slavery question untouched. Sectional animosities were sought to be revived and the people counseled to prevent immigration and the full development of the State. The officers of the national army were sneeringly called "elevated bodsericers," and the former soldiers of the rebel army put in contempt with them as "true Southern gentlemen." The result of all this was of speedy development. A day or two since Gen. ABDIL, commanding this district, mustered a regiment of colored troops to that town, and hereafter, until the people of Fayetteville have learned that the United States will assert its authority everywhere in these States, they must submit themselves to the rule of the "elevated bedcarriers" and "our former slaves."

We refer thus at length to these cases—and these are merely samples of many that might be cited—not to dictate, censure, praise, blame or excuse, but simply to spread the facts before the people. It is folly to kick against the pricks. Every act of resistance; every indication of hostility; every manifestation of a want of respect for the authority of the United States Government, will surely react against the actor. It has cost the United States three thousand millions of dollars and a quarter of a million of valuable lives to reclaim these Southern States from the possession of its enemies. This immense cost has enhanced the value of the prize. No power on earth can now compel a separation of these States. The General Government will hold the reclaimed states at any and every sacrifice. This is an established fact, beyond all dispute."

VIRGINIA.

Sale of Government Animals Stopped.

From the Richmond Republic, Aug. 14.

The average price of government animals sold in Richmond up to this time having been found to be considerably less than that obtained for animals of similar quality in the Northern cities, the Quartermaster-General has ordered the discontinuance of sales here. This order was received here on last Thursday by Col. WILLIAM L. JAMES, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Virginia, who immediately stopped the sales then about to take place.

At the more recent sales here animals have been bringing much better prices than heretofore, from the fact that citizens from remote parts of the State had found it to their interest to attend. On the last day of sale the purchases by parties from a distance had been quite heavy.

Our State has been stripped by the requirements and ravages of war of almost all of its draught animals, and it has been the hope of our farmers to refurnish themselves at government sales. Should these sales be permanently discontinued, the result will be calamitous. The area of land to be seeded in wheat and oats this Fall depends upon the supply of horses and mules that can be put to work in the country during the next two months. Should the government carry its animals north for sale, the poorer class of our farmers, who are the majority, being unable to afford the additional expense that would necessarily be incurred by attending distant sales and bringing animals back from distant points, will have no source from which they can supply themselves, and a serious injury will be inflicted upon the agricultural prosperity of the State. We understand that Col. JAMES has represented this view of the subject to the Quartermaster-General, and suggested the further sales of animals in this State upon the grounds of political economy.

We would suggest that, the wheat crop and all the tobacco now in the country being on its way to market, the farmers and planters will shortly, for the first time since the war, be in funds and in a condition to purchase animals; and we feel assured from the fact, that at the next sales, should the government determine to authorize their continuance, animals will bring better prices in proportion to their actual value than ever before. Up to this time, farmers and planters have had no money except small sums of specie, which some few of them succeeded in hoarding during the war, or even more insignificant amounts, which they have been able to borrow since. The money they are receiving, or are about to receive, for their wheat and tobacco, will all be expended in rehabilitating their farms, and the most important and indispensable articles are horses and mules. We hope the government will see proper to recommence the sales here and continue them during the next two months at least.

Military Matters in Virginia.

From the Richmond Republic, Aug. 14.

Maj.-Gen. ALFRED HOWE TERRY, commanding the Department of Virginia, has received his promotion from the War Department as a Major-General in the regular army of the United States by brevet. This promotion, while most flattering to the recipient, is universally acknowledged to be highly deserved.

Gen. GEORGE B. DANDY, United States Volunteers, commanding Second Brigade in Maj.-Gen. R. S. Foster's division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, has been brevetted by the President respectively, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the regular army of the United States, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. Maj.-Gen. J. W. TURNER, who holds the rank of Captain and Commissary of Subsistence in the regular service, has received the same series of brevets for the same reasons. Such a series of brevets, being rare in the service, are complimentary in no ordinary degree.

Maj.-Gen. R. S. FOSTER is about to retire from the service. He will return to Indiana, his native State.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN GIBBON, of the late Twenty-fourth Corps, is to be assigned to the command of Petersburgh, under Gen. TERRY, in place of Maj.-Gen. HARTRUFF, who, under the late order of the War Department is unassigned, and therefore returns to his rank in the regular army.

Brig.-Gen. J. R. POTTER, Gen. MCKENZIE, (cavalry,) Gen. THOMAS O. OSBORNE, Gens. T. M. HARRIS and B. C. LUDLOW, will be relieved from duty in this department within the next few days, and directed to report from their various homes to the Adjutant-General, at Washington. This prefigures the final retirement of these officers from the service.

Gen. R. E. Lee.

From the Richmond Republic, Aug. 14.

We have already announced that Gen. R. E. LEE had been offered the Presidency of Washington College, Lexington, Va. Judge JOHN BROCKENBOROUGH, one of the Visitors of the college, was sent to inform him of his election, and at our latest advices from Lexington had not returned. It is, therefore, not known whether Gen. LEE will accept the position; but in the absence of positive information on the subject, we are inclined to think that he will not. He has recently expressed the intention of leasing a grazing farm in Albemarle, and residing upon it with his family. During the past week, he and Mrs. LEE have been on a visit to Bremo, the plantation of Gen. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE, fifteen or twenty miles above Cartersville, and was met there by Judge BROCKENBOROUGH.

Washington College is, next to William and Mary, the oldest institution of learning in Virginia, and is the Alma Mater of some of the most prominent citizens of the State. It before the war, stood next to the

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Pardons.

From the Richmond Republic, Aug. 14.

The applications of many citizens of Richmond have been approved by the Attorney-General, but the instances in which the pardons have been actually signed and delivered are few. We know of but three well-authenticated cases. There are some noisy politicians, who go about bragging that they have their pardons "in their pockets," but implicit credence is not given to their statements.

Fashions for August.

From Le Follet.

We have at last the satisfaction of informing our readers that the eccentric costumes lately so much in vogue are rapidly disappearing, to be replaced by elegant and ladylike toilettes. For the past few weeks it has been the fashion to wear the most peculiar materials, made in the most remarkable manner—anything so as to attract attention, no matter how incongruous that attention turning the article. So many ladies adopted this manner of dressing that we began to despair of their ever returning to anything approaching good taste.

The fashion of making promenade toilettes with the skirts fastened up over very short petticoats is now fairly discarded; they are still worn looped up, certainly, but fastened in such a manner as to admit of being lowered if required. Walking dresses are only so made when intended for morning wear, and then the petticoats over which they are fastened are only a few inches from the ground.

For toilette de visite, the dresses are never worn thus shortened, as the style of having one skirt looped over another must not be confounded with the dress looped over petticoat; as when the dress is made in the manner we have just described, the underskirt is cut quite to the full length, and forms a train on the back.

Morning toilettes are generally made en suite—that is, dress, paletot, and petticoat of the same; the three being, of course, trimmed to correspond with the skirt. A body of foulard, alpaca, or muslin is generally worn under the paletot. Nevertheless, there always is a body of the same material, in case of the paletot being required without sleeves. These paletots are generally made with the sleeves arranged so as to look as to the armhole, the fastening being concealed by an epaulette, in case of the white body being desired underneath; as the different sleeve showing through the armhole of the cloak is only considered suitable for very young girls.

Morning dresses are made in any light material, such as muslin, poil de chevre, percale, alpaca, and foulard. The last-mentioned material is still in great request for toilettes of all kinds, as there are so many different patterns and qualities that it can be adapted for any style or make. When made in the materials we have mentioned, the cloak is of the paletot form, half-fitting or quite tight, and is worn quite short, and generally accompanied by a hood.

Muslin dresses are made with either a scarf or sleeve, the half-fitting jacket seldom looking well in such light materials, without it is lined with silk, as is generally the case with white muslins. In another portion of this article we shall describe the makes and trimmings of a few of these dresses.

For more dressy toilettes, the lightest materials possible are selected—very fine Indian muslin, Chambery gauze, tulle de soie, very fine poil de chevre, and light foulards. These dresses are generally worn over colored slips, of either taffetine or silk, according to the taste and age of the wearer. When the underskirt is of silk the upper one is mostly looped up on each side of the front breadth, so as to show the silk slip. Token materials, such as silks, are generally made either with two skirts or in a style giving the same appearance; for instance, the front breadth trimmed with one flounce or more, and another trimming down each side, which gives the rest of the skirt the appearance of a tunic.

Skirts are made very full and very long, and the circumference as large as ever. Some few ladies have discontinued them, but there does not seem the least symptom of their general decrease, excepting for balls and evening concerts. On these occasions they are small below the waist, and so very flexible that the least pressure will compress them; so that they have none of the unpleasantness and inconvenience of the more common makes.

Many bodies of dresses are made with a basque either round the waist or merely at the back, and with the skirt separate, so that it can be worn over the basque, with a band, and thus form two distinct styles of basque.

Loose bodies, of a different material from the skirts, are very much worn, and are made of foulard, alpaca, Llama and muslin. The foulard or figured alpaca, of the same color as the skirt, and trimmed with colored buttons and very narrow velvets, is remarkably pretty. Some of these are made with several loops of velvet fastened on the epaulette and hanging as low as the elbow. These bodies are made either slightly fulled in at the waist, both back and front, by a coulisse and cords, or tucked and stitched with some color. Some have flat tucks both back and front; others merely in front, and drawn in at the waist behind.

The more dressy corsages of muslin are made in a variety of elegant styles, with lace or insertion. Many of these are trimmed with loops of insertion down the front and round the arm-holes. A colored velvet or ribbon is passed through these loops, and a band or sash with long, broad ends accompanies the body. The sleeves are either of the form called "bishop," and set into an embroidered poignet, or puffed all the way down. Some are made of the coat-sleeve shape and trimmed round the wrist.

We have seen several corselets made of fine linen and trimmed either with braid or crossway pieces of colored linen, double stitched on. Now that almost every household possesses a sewing-machine, these trimmings are very easily and quickly made.

The narrow crossway bands of colored washing linen, or fine gingham, are also much used for trimming on white petticoats. We have seen one with two narrow fluted flounces, edged with a pink band. Above them were seven very narrow tucks, and crossway bands of pink gingham, stitched on in the form of diamonds, at equal distances on the tucks. These petticoats, trimmed with black in this way, are more useful and economical, as they can be worn with any colored dresses.

When worn with transparent dresses the petticoats are made with fluted flounces, headed with lace insertions, under which a colored ribbon to match the dress is passed.

For morning wear the striped materials are the most fashionable. Those intended to wash have trimmings that can be easily removed and replaced. We have seen several trimmed in different designs with black velvet with a white edge; in the centre are sewn white pearl buttons. We noticed one petticoat of maize, with white and black stripes, bound with black, without any flounce. Falling over the hem was a band of black and white velvet about an inch and a half wide, from which hung loops of narrow black and white velvet, and from them grelot hanging buttons, alternately black and white. Above the band of velvet was a very handsome Persian cashemire trimming.

Blue is a very fashionable color, though only suited to delicate complexions and fair hair. We see many blondes dressed in blue literally from head to foot, the very gloves being blue; but this has rather a heavy effect. When the gloves are a pretty grey or stone color, the ensemble is much more elegant.

For ladies with dark hair, maize is a very fashionable and becoming color. Our dark haired elegantes (among whom are included many of the most distinguée) are wearing straw hats of the brigand Diana shape, edged with black velvet, and trimmed with maize and black feathers or flowers. One that especially attracted our attention had rather a high crown; and the borders, slightly pointed both back and front, were bound with black velvet; a plain tulle scarf was tied loosely round, the ends drooping behind. In the front was a bunch of yellow tea roses and small black grapes with frosted leaves. The scarf was placed over some of these flowers and under others. With this hat was a drab veil, spotted and trimmed with straw.

The Fanchon and Dutch bonnets are still the favorites. Some of the Empire bonnets, with the high crown and stiff curtain, seem to have been invented as a warning to show how ugly things can be made if carried to excess; when of a moderate shape, they are rather pretty. Certainly the chignon, being worn so much higher than formerly, requires a peculiar shaped bonnet; but many of the Fanchon shape are made so as to accommodate this fashion.

As to the different ways of dressing the hair, it is impossible to describe a hundredth part of their number; we can only refer our readers to the fashionable coiffures and the fashion-plates.

The parasols are more elegant than ever, the handles being very richly ornamented, and the body made of either silk or satin, richly bound, or covered with lace.

White is very much in favor for toilettes of all kinds. The white alpaca dresses and cloaks, so much in vogue a month ago, have become quite common at all places of fashionable resort, and have therefore been discarded by those ladies who do not care to continue a style after it has been adopted by the masses. White foulards, with colored flounces or patterns, and white muslins richly embroidered, or trimmed over colored slips, are substituted for alpaca.

The foulards with colored patterns make very elegant dresses when trimmed with colored ruches, or bands of Cluny lace, over ribbon. For ladies of a more advanced age, they are made with silk or chenille fringes, and tassels of passementerie. The silk girdle cords make a very pretty and simple trimming for a young lady's dress.

For out-door coverings, the Yak lace half shawl or burnous is very fashionable. The silk grenadine circular is also pretty, though of course not so dressy. The black silk mantles, worn with dresses that have not mantles of the same, are nearly tight-fitting, short, and magnificently trimmed with passementerie and guipure. The fashion of fastening the sash outside is certainly worn, but it is very ugly, and has an untidy appearance. The little, double-breasted, loose jacket, cut up at the sides to the waist, and fastened with large buttons, is very distinguée and well worn.

From the many models submitted to our inspection we have selected the following toilettes as most likely to meet with the approbation of our readers:

Toilette de ville of white and maize striped foulard; the skirt scalloped, with bias-pleated flounce under the scallops. A ruche of maize silk on the scallops. Small Figaro jacket without sleeves. Round the jacket and arm-holes, a thick crimped Talbot fringe. Under this vests is a white foulard tight-fitting body, embroidered down the front and sleeves with wheat-ears in gold silk. Black velvet sash, with long broad ends falling behind, and embroidered like the body. Black lace rotonda. Diana hat, with gold wheat-ears and black feathers.

White Indian muslin, with double skirt, the under one trimmed with eight rows of insertion, lined with mauve. Over this skirt is another, cut in pointed scallops, and trimmed round with lace. In each scal-

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THE PHENIX BANK DEFALCATION

INVESTIGATION BEFORE JUSTICE LEDWITH.

Jenkins Waives Examination and is Committed Without Bail.

The Other Prisoners to be Examined on Thursday.

The private examination chamber at Jefferson Market Police Court was again thronged, yesterday morning, by counsel and reporters, the prisoners in the Phenix Bank defalcation case and their friends, several officers of the Phenix Bank, a few loungers, and two artists for the illustrated newspapers. Half-past ten was the hour at which the hearing was to have commenced; but it was quite 11:30 o'clock when Justice LEDWITH took the bench, and ex-Judge STUART'S associate counsel, who said that as Mr. STUART could not possibly reach the court-room before noon, he would regard it as a favor if his Honor would adjourn the hearing until afternoon.

Judge EDMONDS said that he had no connection with the branch of the case which was represented by Judge STUART or his associate. He represented Mr. JENKINS; but, having read the affidavits in the case, he felt bound to say that there was sufficient evidence to warrant a committal of his client.

Justice LEDWITH—Then you want to waive an examination in the case.

Judge EDMONDS replied in the affirmative, and said that he wanted to have the amount of bail fixed.

Justice LEDWITH remarked that the amount of money involved in the case was very great, and, therefore, the bail should be proportionately large. The counsel could apply to the Supreme Court to have the amount of bail fixed.

The Justice then committed the prisoner for trial, without bail.

Application was now made for the affidavits which Justice LEDWITH holds; but counsel soon made it manifest to the reporters that the Phenix Bank, which has been closely reticent from the time of the first discovery of the defalcation, does not desire the publication of official papers.

SAM. DAVIS-BROWN-BROWER AND GENEVIEVE LYNES.

Justice LEDWITH'S decision concerning JENKINS having been rendered, Mr. MCKEON informed the court that developments were being made which would have an important bearing upon the case, and hence he desired a postponement of the hearing in the complaint against SAM. DAVIS-BROWN-BROWER and GENEVIEVE LYNES-BROWER, the postponement to be until to-morrow (Thursday) morning, and after mutual explanations between Mr. MCKEON and Justice LEDWITH, the hearing was so adjourned, Ex-Judge STUART'S associate assenting.

THE USUAL EXAMINATION BEFORE COMMITMENT.

The preliminary examination of JENKINS, previous to his committal, then took place, Judge EDMONDS standing by his side, and whispering into his ear the answers he should make.

Having been informed that he was at liberty to answer, or not, all questions put to him, he replied as follows:

Q.—What is your name? A.—HENRY D. Jenkins.

Q.—How old are you? A.—Forty-nine.

Q.—Where were you born? A.—I decline to answer, by advice of counsel.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—I decline to answer, by advice of counsel.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—I decline to answer, by advice of counsel.

Q.—Have you anything to say, and, if so, what, relative to the charges here preferred against you? A.—I decline to answer, by advice of counsel.

Judge LEDWITH (to prisoner)—You are committed for trial.

Judge EDMONDS here asked that the prisoner be sent to the Tombs, and Justice LEDWITH said that he would so dispose of him. The prisoner's counsel inquired whether the papers were to be sent to the District Attorney's office, but Justice LEDWITH decided to hold them until the close of the examination of the other prisoners. JENKINS then left the court in the custody of Detective Officer MCCARTY, and was taken to the Tombs.

EX-JUDGE STUART APPEARS.

At about noon Ex-Judge STUART entered the court-room, and demanded that the hearing in the case of his clients proceed, but Justice LEDWITH enlightened him with respect to the adjournment which had been made with his associate's consent, and the Ex-Judge, after protesting against the incarceration of his clients in the dark, narrow, unwholesome cells of the Jefferson Market Court, whither officers were to be sent to extort confessions from them, subsided, and accepted Justice LEDWITH'S promise that he should see the prisoners whenever he might elect so to do.

APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONERS.

JENKINS seems careworn, his confinement and anxiety of mind apparently beginning to affect his strength. He exhibited deeper emotion yesterday than on any previous day, and evidently fully realizes the enormity of his crime, and the injury it will inflict upon his relatives and friends. The girl BROWER also begins to appear exhausted, and yesterday displayed none of her former nonchalance. She avoided observation as much as possible. BROWN, or DAVIS, was the least concerned of the prisoners, not being in the least disconcerted by the many glances of contempt which he encountered on all hands.

FIRES AT SEA ON SHIPBOARD.

Some Facts in Relation to Precautions Against Accidents at Sea—What Can and Should be Done—The Fire Department of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers—Description of the New Steamer Henry Chauncey, &c.

The recent disasters at sea, caused by the burning of the ship *Wm. Nelson* and the steamer *Glasgow*, have again directed public attention to the condition of the appliances on board passenger vessels for extinguishing fires, and otherwise guarding against the fearful sacrifice of human life, so liable on these not unfrequent occasions. We should not hear of such frightful tragedies on board of passenger ships, were it not for the niggardly manner in which ships are too frequently fitted out by men who claim to be Christians and good citizens. This trifling with the lives of hundreds of helpless souls should at once be terminated, and those who persist in disregarding the warnings of the past should be held up to the scorn of the world, and their ships be allowed to rot at the wharves.

It is a well-known fact that very few vessels are properly provided with boats and fire apparatus. Of the first-named, age, ill usage and neglect destroy the vitality of the only hope in the last extremity of distress and peril, and this, too, often is crushed very speedily because the fire apparatus is powerless, through inefficiency to cope with the devouring elemen which entails certain destruction to the vessel, and perhaps a large majority of her poor passengers. It is with no view of harrowing up feelings of horror, or of painting over colored pictures that we refer to this important subject; it is for the purpose of endeavoring to pursuade owners and masters of ships to do what in common humanity and law they are bound to do, but which they neglect because it would cost a few dollars. There is no excuse for this culpable negligence. That security can be given we propose to prove to any candid mind, by giving a detailed statement of a visit to the new steamship *Henry Chauncey*, built by W. H. WEBB, for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and now lying at the Novelty Iron Works in this city. The *Henry Chauncey* is a magnificent side-wheel steamer of 4,000 tons, and is 320 feet in length, 43 feet 6 inches beam, and 27 feet depth of hold. We will not at this time go into the details of her construction or fittings up, but confine our writing to the fire department on board of her and all the new steamers of this line. The system as developed here was designed by Mr. W. H. VANDERBILT, the superintending engineer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. In the extreme bow of the vessel and on the main deck is placed a large donkey boiler, which furnishes steam to an engine with a 16-inch cylinder and 12-inch stroke of piston. The engine is connected to and works a pump with a 9-inch cylinder and 12-inch stroke, and is capable of throwing 1,200 gallons of water per minute.

In the main engine room are two donkey engines worked either from the main boiler which furnishes steam to an engine which furnishes water for washing decks, pumping the water out of the vessel in case of a leak, and hoisting cargo. Each of these engines has a 16-inch cylinder with 12-inch stroke of piston, and drive pumps with 9-inch cylinders and 12-inch stroke. Together these three fire-pumps throw 3,600 gallons of water per minute, or, in twelve hours 2,592,000 gallons, a quantity equal to the capacity of the vessel from her keel to the main deck.

A 6-inch iron pipe with screw joint, that cannot be melted, runs the entire length of the vessel below the spar deck, and is connected to the three large force pumps. On this deck there are ten 2½-inch hose cocks, two being placed opposite each hatchway, to which are attached at all times 50 feet of hose, making a total of 100 feet of hose at each entrance to the cargo deck. This hose is of the same size and pattern as is now in use by the Metropolitan Fire Department. In addition to these cocks, there are eleven others of the same size, located at convenient points on the hurricane, saloon and spar decks, making a total of twenty-one two and a half inch fire cocks, to which are always attached hose, making a total of [illegible] 2,000 feet of fire hose, ready in case of fire. Where it can, every day water is passed through the hose, and the fact noted on the log by the Captain.

To reach the lower and cargo hold or the coal bunkers, in case of fire arising from spontaneous or any other cause, a steam pipe connected with the main and also the donkey boilers runs along under the main deck with branch pipes leading into the wings and centre of the cargo space. Five of these steam jets enter the bunkers, so that if a fire is discovered in the lower holds, the simple turning of a valve located near the place immediately into a volume of steam in which no fire can possibly burn. In addition to these steam appliances, there are also two hand-pumps, one forward and the other aft, each having several lengths of hose attached. There is also a small steam pump, and before enumerated, which also has a connection of hose to reach fire and off the vessel. All of the steam pumps can be used in case of springing a leak or stranding. There are 200 fire buckets always filled with water; three dozen axes for cutting away decks, bulkheads, &c., &c.

The *Henry Chauncey* carries ten iron life-boats of BRADDOCK'S patent. Six of them are 30 feet long, feet 6 inches wide and 2 feet 10 inches deep. Four of them are 22 feet long and two are 20 feet in length. Each boat is bountifully supplied with sails, oarlocks and having all these on board a compass, 20 pounds of bread in hermetically-sealed packages, and 10 gallons of water. These boats are always in a condition to be lowered at a moment's warning, and when at sea have a regular officer and boat's crew assigned to them.

It is a law on board of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessels on the other side of the land, that the passengers and crews are to be exercised in the "fire drill" at least twice on each voyage. Notices are posted in the cabins stating that a fire alarm will be sounded without warning, and that everybody must repair to their stations. In this way they become familiar with the evolution, and in event of a fire they go mechanically to their stations, not knowing but that it may be a false alarm. Each passage has its place in the boats, or "passing" buckets, the name, boat-falls, sails, &c., and there can be no apprehension that a vessel provided as the *Henry Chauncey* and the other steamers of this line all could be destroyed by fire. Here is a pattern ship, and our steamship owners should be compelled to provide all their vessels with appliances like these we have enumerated for the safety of the passengers and freight confided to their care. They are responsible to God and the public, if after so many and oft-repeated warnings, they neglect to do something to make traveling at sea as much more safe than it has been in times past and especially at the present day.

A Melancholy Affair.

DANIEL S. ELLISON, of Brooklyn, was drowned, Monday evening, on Rye Beach. He had arrived that day at 12 o'clock, on a visit to his uncle, Rev. Wm. Ross, of Rye, and at 6 P. M., while bathing at the beach, and in sight of his relative and a lady friend, he was seen to sink. His lady friend, who was rowing in a boat at the time, hastened to his assistance, but did not succeed in saving him. His body was soon recovered, but life was extinct. He was a most estimable young man, just of age, and had been married about six months.

Music in the Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce the gratifying fact that there will be music upon the lake this afternoon (Wednesday) at 3:30 o'clock. The Park Cornet Band will be under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, and the concert will continue until 6:30 P. M. These lake matinees are enjoyable affairs.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SEIZURE OF THE TOWN.—Everybody has wondered why the police authorities so long tolerated the sale throughout the city of a libidinous publication known as *The Town*. It appears, first, that the police required time to ascertain precisely where the sheet was printed, and, secondly, no citizen took it upon himself to prefer a complaint upon which they could proceed, without fear of being tripped by shrewd and well-paid counsel. These matters stood with the beastly publication, until last week, when several citizens of high respectability appeared before Superintendent KENNEDY, and made formal complaint, setting forth the fact that this print had made its way into families, and was corrupting our youth of both sexes. The Superintendent having, meanwhile, learned whence the paper came, assured the gentlemen that measures should be taken to suppress *The Town*, and, accordingly, yesterday morning, when the packages which come to and through this city from Boston were due, Detective Officers MCDONOUGH and GUERNSEY entered the New-Haven Railroad Station at Twenty-seventh-street, and seized the entire edition of more than ten thousand copies, in packages, which were addressed then: THOMAS W. TIMPSON, No. 29 Ann-street, New-York City. Paid.—F.—(150.) JOHN BARRY, No. 162 Nassau-street, New-York City. Paid.—F.—(50.) JOHN FLANNIGAN, No. 23 Ann-street, New-York City. C. O. D.—$149 50—(125.) SAMUEL N. RAMAKER, No. 23 Ann-street, New-York City. F.—Paid. (75.) SAMUEL YATES, No. 109 Nassau-street, New-York City. C. O. D.—$100.75—(75.

...ing and to close up, exploded, but the flames were extinguished with trifling damage.

PERSONAL.—Hon. A. W. CLARK, of Watertown, N. Y., recently appointed United States Consul at Valparaiso, Chili, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, en route for his future residence. He sails in the Costa Rica steamer, via Aspinwall and Panama.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE, &c.—R. A. JOHNSON, Esq., of the West Indies, will deliver the opening address at the Wednesday evening discussion on negro suffrage and reconstruction, at Metropolitan Hall, Sixth-avenue, near Eighth-street, to commence at 8 o'clock.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

PICKING POCKETS IN THE MARKET.

Robert Booth, aged 28, was charged with assaulting an unknown woman, with intent to pick her pocket. George Witten, the witness, said that last Wednesday he saw the prisoner insert his hand into two women's pockets, but he got nothing. Amos Stokey said he followed the prisoner through the market for about twenty minutes, and during that time he saw him put his hand in five or six pockets.

Guilty, Penitentiary six months.

BITING A NOSE AND ITS COST.

Terrence Murray, a rather respectable looking young man, was charged with assaulting and biting the nose of Morris Barran. The two met in a barroom, a row occurred and ended in the enamored getting the worst of the fight, when he attempted to bite the nose of complainant. The nose was so strapped up that it was impossible to tell the amount of injury inflicted. The most curious portion of the case was the singular position of the parties when the mayhem occurred. Witness said they both stood up at the bar, when defendant made a spring at him and seized his nose. The prisoner was sentenced to two months imprisonment and fined $25.

A SERIOUS ASSAULT.

Patrick Hussey, a boatman, was charged with striking George Blum, proprietor of a lager-bier saloon, under the following circumstances: Four men came into the saloon and after taking drinks, the prisoner struck him and then held him while the three others walked deliberately behind the counter and took all the money that was in the drawer and walked coolly out with it. Guilty, fined $50.

PLAYED A SERIOUS JOKE.

John Kelly, a butcher in Baxter-street, and Michael Welsh, a laborer, were charged with stealing a basket worth $2. The taking of the basket was not denied. Kelly said he went down to purchase meat, and the basket he took with him to market gave out at the bottom, and the meat rolled into the street. Seeing this basket, he seized a man that he supposed to be the owner if he could have the loan of it for half an hour. The man, for a lark, said "certainly." After doing so, he sent the police after the accused, when they were arrested. The accused were discharged.

A QUEER STORY.

Jacob and Barbara Beers were charged with keeping a disorderly house at No. 177½ Division-street. For some reason the police made a descent on the house, and arrested the two prisoners and Margaret Regan, who claimed to be a virtuous girl. The girl said she was looking for a decent lodging-house, when she was taken there by a police officer. There she remained two weeks, knowing it was a place of bad repute, and left the house as virtuous as when she entered it. All the quarreling she ever saw there was between herself and the madam. No neighbors or policemen testified against the house. The accused were consequently acquitted. Barbara was however tried on the charge of assaulting Margaret Regan, and on this she was convicted and fined $50.

TOLD HER OWN STORY.

Alfred Richardson and Margaret Brown were charged with assaulting Margaret Richardson. The prisoners desired their case postponed, but Mrs. Richardson said she wanted to get home to Boston, and so the case went on. Witness said: I went down to Mott-street, where I was told the prisoner was living. He is my husband. When I went down there I found that he was living with this woman; he was not in, and I went and got an officer to help me get my husband, but the policeman could not stay till he would come in, and I went and got a warrant for him; when I went to the house the first time, he went in the bedroom and took the roller off the bed and struck me on the head; then he took me in the room to wash the blood off; he put his arm around my neck and said, "Now, you —, I'll have your life;" the woman Brown then seized a bottle and said, "If you don't strike her I will;" then she struck me with the bottle; he has abandoned me ten months.

Cross-examined—When I went in I got hold of my husband's arm, and says I, "Alfred, I want to speak to you;" she said, "you shan't speak to him;" I then said, "I think you are doing wrong;" I have been married to him five years.

Counsel—Hadn't he to enlist on account of your bad conduct?

Witness—No, Sir; he had to leave the city because he had——

Counsel—Stop.

The Prisoner Richardson—She is one of the worst women living. She has been a number of times, indeed, her whole life has been spent in station-houses. She is never sober. No man could or would live with her.

The appearance of the woman indicated that there was some truth in Richardson's statement, and judgment was suspended.

FORGOT HIS NAME.

A man named James Flaherty, who pretended to have forgotten the name he gave when he entered prison, answered for Thomas Gannon. He was tried as John, for assaulting his alleged sister. The witness did not look at the prisoner, and he was tried and convicted, and the sister pleaded very hard to have judgment suspended. As soon as this very smart young man found that he was to be sent up to the Penitentiary he awoke to consciousness.

Prisoner—I guess she is mistaken as to identity.

Court—Come back young woman, is that your brother?

Witness—O dear no; that ain't my brother.

The prisoner was remanded. The trick was very smart, but it did not succeed. The real Thomas Gannon was brought out. He pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Island for two months.

PILFERING DOMESTICS.

Sarah and Rosanna McCann, sisters, were charged with pilfering from the house of Sarah M. Partridge. Complainant testified to the loss of fifty pounds of flour, and other articles. Sarah was the cook, and the family had great confidence in her, and of course everything was intrusted to her. She believed now, after the discovery of this theft, that the household expenses were much greater than they should have been.

Officer James Farley said—On Sunday morning, about 7 o'clock, I was on post in Bleecker-street; this woman (Rosanna) came across me, and I asked what she had; she said she had some flour her husband had brought down town, and that he had left it in Sullivan-street; I said people didn't buy flour in pillow-cases; I took her to the station-house, when she owned up to it and took me to the house of Mrs. Partridge; Sarah admitted to selling the flour, sugar, bread and butter, and giving the same to Rosanna.

The one sister was sent to the Penitentiary for six months, and the other for two months on the Island.

A NOVEL DEFENCE.

Floyd W. Patrick, a carman, was charged with stealing a barrel of potatoes from the pier of the New-Orleans Transportation Company. When caught he rolled it off the cart and offered to pay for the potatoes. The goods were on the pier and in the custody of *Lewis G. Young*. The defence set up was, that the defendant carted a number of barrels of potatoes to the dock, and that he had left them all on the pier, and even if he had gone off with that barrel, not yet having passed into Mr. Young's possession, no larceny had been committed. Mr. Young, however, said he had given a receipt for the potatoes. The prisoner was convicted and remanded.

SHOULDN'T HAVE INTRODUCED CHARACTER.

Charles Lee, aged 15, was charged with stealing $25 from the bedroom of Gerom Koonts. Complainant is in the milk business, and has a number of men in his employ. The prisoner drove a route for complainant, and lives over his store. In the back of the store there is a bedroom and the door leads up stairs to Mrs. Lee's room, who was in the habit of bringing down a cup of coffee in the morning to Mr. Koonts. This door was always kept bolted. Mr. Koonts could only testify to the loss. James F. Price was left in charge of the store, and the last time he counted the money there were $10 in stamps and $11 in bills. No one was in the room but Lee, and he was in it twice, and knew the money was kept in the bedroom. The last time Lee went in the room Price heard the bolt withdrawn; the door open and shut. He then went in immediately; Lee was not there and he rebolted the door. Ten minutes after this he had occasion to go and look at the money to get change, and it was gone. The partner of Koonts and the policeman obtained a confession from the boy while he was locked up in his cell; when he said he took the money and gave it to his mother. The mother, in behalf of her son, said she was arrested and all the money she had in the house, $51, was taken from her. The money taken from her was all in tens and fives. Her boy never gave her any money except his wages, and he was paid in pennies, and the bills were usually short. Evidence of good character was then given. In rebuttal, it was proven that the boy had been once arrested for collecting a bill of a former employer and pocketing the money. The prisoner was convicted and remanded, to give time for inquiry to be made into his character.

Court Notice.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.

Until further notice the calendar of the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Justice SUTHERLAND, will be called at 11 o'clock A. M. By order of the Court.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Justice Garvin.

George, the Count Joannes vs. Stephen B. Fiske; motion denied with $7 costs. Mary Vrelning vs. Caspar L. Schoesler; motion granted.

By Justice Barbour.

The People of the State of Michigan vs. The Phenix Bank; motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, This Day—Aug. 15, 1865.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	106⅝	100	Had. Riv. R.		134½
7,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.		200	do		104½
New Issue	104⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.		103
42,000 do	104⅜	50	do		103⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	103⅜	100	do		103⅝
20,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, Second Series	99⅝	200	Mich. S. & N. I.		61⅞
20,000 do	99⅝	100	Ill. Cen. R.		120
10,000 Tenn. 6s	73	400	Cleve. & Pitts		67⅛
5,000 Missouri 6s	71	600	do		67⅜
20,000 Amer. Gold	140⅞	200	do	s10	67⅜
600 Cumb. Coal Pr	40	100	Chic. & N. W.		77⅛
400 Quick. Min. Co	68	200	do		77
300 N. Y. Cen. R.	93¼	500	Chic. & N. W. Pr.		91
200 do	93¼	300	do	s10	91
100 Mariposa M. Co	13	200	do	s10	91
100 Erie Railway	81	100	Cleve. & Tol.		100
600 do	81¼	200	Chic. & R. I.		104⅛
100 do	81⅛	400	do		104¼
1000 do	81⅛	100	do		104
100 do	81⅜	300	Mil. & P. du C. R.		40
1000 Reading R.	102	200	do		39⅜
500 do	101⅝	100	do		39⅝
100 do	101⅝	100	P., Ft. W. & C.		92
1000 do	101⅝	100	do		92⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	106⅝	100	Had. Riv. R.		134½
7,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.		200	do		104½
New Issue	104⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.		103
42,000 do	104⅜	50	do		103⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	103⅜	100	do		103⅝
20,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, Second Series	99⅝	200	Mich. S. & N. I.		61⅞
20,000 do	99⅝	100	Ill. Cen. R.		120
10,000 Tenn. 6s	73	400	Cleve. & Pitts		67⅛
5,000 Missouri 6s	71	600	do		67⅜
20,000 Amer. Gold	140⅞	200	do	s10	67⅜
600 Cumb. Coal Pr	40	100	Chic. & N. W.		77⅛
400 Quick. Min. Co	68	200	do		77
300 N. Y. Cen. R.	93¼	500	Chic. & N. W. Pr.		91
200 do	93¼	300	do	s10	91
100 Mariposa M. Co	13	200	do	s10	91
100 Erie Railway	81	100	Cleve. & Tol.		100
600 do	81¼	200	Chic. & R. I.		104⅛
100 do	81⅛	400	do		104¼
1000 do	81⅛	100	do		104
100 do	81⅜	300	Mil. & P. du C. R.		40
1000 Reading R.	102	200	do		39⅜
500 do	101⅝	100	do		39⅝
100 do	101⅝	100	P., Ft. W. & C.		92
1000 do	101⅝	100	do		92⅛

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000 C. & M. Cer.	24	200	Ill. Cen. R.		113⅜
400 N. Y. Cen. R.	s2	50	do	s3	113⅝
100 do	s60	82⅝	600	Cleve. & Pitts	s60	67⅛
1000 do	s2	80	do	c	66⅞
200 do	c	80⅛	800	do	c	66⅞
200 do	s3	80⅛	500	do	c	66⅞
700 do	s10	80	200	do	b3	66⅞
100 do	s3	80⅛	500	do	c	66⅞
100 Erie Railway	c	79⅛	400	Chic. & R. I.		104⅜
300 do		79⅛	300	do	c	104⅜
2000 do		79⅛	200	do	s3	104⅜
200 do	c	79⅛	100	do	c	104
200 do	s3	79⅛	400	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	c	90½
300 do		79⅛	600	do	c	90⅜
200 do	s3	79⅛	400	do	c	90
600 do		79⅛	300	do	s3	90
100 Had. Riv. R.		132	400	do	c	90
200 do		102⅜	200	Chic. & N. W.	c	90½
100 do	c	102⅜	200	do	s3	90⅜
300 do	s3	102⅜	200	do		90⅜
1200 Reading R.		100	400	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.		92⅜
2000 do	s3	100	100	At. Mail S. Co.	c	126
200 do		100⅛	100	Canton Co.		39
2000 do	s3	100⅜	200	do	s3	39
100 Mich. S. & N. I.		60	100	do	b3	39
500 do	c	60⅛	100	Cum. Coal Co.		38
200 do		61	100	do	c	39
1800 do		61⅛	100	do		39
100 do	c	61⅛	400	Cary Improv't		13
100 do	s3	61⅛	100	Quick. Min. Co.		53
100 do	s3	61⅛				

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 C. & M. Cer.	24	100	Mich. Cen. R.		103⅛
100 New-York Cen.	s3	90⅛	1000	Cleve. & Pitts		67⅛
100 do		90⅛	200	do		67⅜
300 Erie	r-4	81⅛	100	do	s3	67
100 do	b3	81⅛	100	Chi. & R. I.	s3	104⅛
300 do		81⅜	800	do		104⅛
200 do	s3	81⅜	100	Chi. & N. W.	s3	90⅜
300 do	s3	81⅜	100	do		90⅜
2000 Had. Riv. R.		102⅜	100	Ch. & N. W. Pr.		91
100 do	s3	102⅜	100	do	c	91
300 Reading R.		101⅜	200	do	b3	91⅜
200 do		102	200	do		91
300 do	b10	101⅜	200	do		90⅞
100 Mich. S. & N. I.		60⅛	700	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.		93
100 do	b3	62⅛	100	do		93
900 do		62	200	McGr. & W. R.	s10	15⅛
1000 do		61⅝	100	Cum. Coal Pr.		40⅛
1000 do	s3	62	100	Quick. Min. Co.	s10	53⅝
200 do		62⅛				

TUESDAY, Aug. 15—P. M.

The failure of the house of Messrs. MORRIS KETCHUM, SON Co., of Exchange-place, heretofore esteemed one of the wealthiest of the Stock Exchange and private banking firms in the city, though not, perhaps, enjoying at any time a credit, in the higher sense of the term, equal to their reputed wealth, was announced this forenoon. A junior member of the house, Mr. E. KETCHUM, was a member of the Stock Exchange, and operated to an enormous figure in stocks and Gold, but chiefly through other bidders, one of whom, Mr. CHARLES GRAHAM, is compromised by the difficulties of his principals, and this morning announced at the Stock Exchange Board his inability to meet his engagements. Mr. GRAHAM, up to the announcement of yesterday's Gold check forgeries, had been out of town for several days at the Springs. During his absence, young Mr. KETCHUM opened a Gold account in his (GRAHAM's) name at the Bank of New York, paying for this himself $1,000 as the first annual tax upon the account, and receiving a check-book from the bank, containing 500 checks, numbered from 58,501 to 59,000, which book, it is alleged, was never in Mr. GRAHAM's private office, but was under the exclusive control of young KETCHUM. No Gold deposit has been made in the Bank of New-York, and no check drawn in the name of Mr. GRAHAM. But to many of his blank Checks, (furnished from the Bank and duly numbered as above,) the names of some three or four Brokers who do keep active Gold accounts with the Bank, were forged, as were the certifications of the Bank itself—both, for the most part in a very bungling way. These forgeries were employed, as far as we are advised, only as margins to Money loans made upon genuine Gold Checks. Thus, on a million of dollars of Gold represented by genuine Checks, and on $250,000 represented by forged Checks, say about $1,450,000 in Currency would be borrowed, being the market cost of the genuine million of dollars. And in like proportion with other loans, the forgeries representing merely the margins between the amount which should have been advanced on the genuine Checks and the market cost of the Gold. The stipulation with the Money lenders was in all cases that none of the Checks should be put in circulation or in any way used, except in default of the repayment of the loan, after notice. The forgeries were first discovered yesterday by a private Banking-house, whose notice being attracted to the awkwardness of the signature of a German firm of Brokers well known to them, sent the Checks to the Bank for verification, where they were at once pronounced spurious.

In other instances it is supposed to-day that these forgeries were used as margin upon the stock contracts of young KETCHUM and his party, but to what extent is not ascertained. This operation, if as rumored, would necessarily involve a loss to other Brokers, equal to the decline in the Stocks contracted for. But we very much doubt whether such loss, or the loss of the Banking firmsawho have lost upon Gold, will amount to any considerable sums, unless there should be a heavy break in the Gold market, and a much more serious decline in the Railway Stocks than occurred to-day. We cannot learn that any Money has been borrowed directly and exclusively upon the forged Checks, though where the wrong doing has been so desperate and unprincipled, it is impossible to know at present to what extent it may have been carried.

The house of KETCHUM, SON Co., three or four months ago, were the great *Bears* in Railway Stocks; of late they have been the great *Bulls* in Gold, and to carry out their theory that Gold was "a purchase," and the National and Greenback currency greatly inflated, they suddenly reversed their position in the Railways, first covering their previous short contracts at a ... from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

The ... upward ... movements of their engineering. It was made to weigh heavily upon the Money ... that there was no export demand for Gold, and the Custom-house demand ... only partially ... of the July interest on the Public Debt. But about the middle or 20th of that month the Customs demand promised to accumulate Gold rapidly in the Treasury, already holding about $35,000,000, and it was believed this demand would so continue through the month of August, as to advance the price of Gold in the open market, from the comparative scarcity of the supply outside the large sum already monopolized by this speculation. It was then that the Secretary of the Treasury determined to convert a portion of his surplus into Currency at market rates, and it was then, also, that the speculators referred to are supposed to have resolved, at any cost, to take all the Gold the Government would sell, and advance the price afterward. To do this additional Money loans and additional margins on such loans had to be provided. And how some of the latter were provided for is now told.

It was not believed until this morning that the Banking-house of MORRIS KETCHUM, SON Co., strictly as Bankers holding large current accounts and deposits for the New England and other interior Banks and Bankers, could well be compromised, in view of the large reputed wealth of the senior partner. But the shock to their general credit, from the developments referred to, induced their stoppage of all payments at an early hour; the remittances of the morning from their country correspondents being handed over, for their account to the Fourth National Bank.

The Stock Market last night, after our regular report for Monday was made up, became highly excited, first on the rumored Gold Check forgeries, and secondly on immense peremptory orders to sell the Railways at the Evening Exchange up town. These sales were understood to be for account of Mr. GRAHAM or his principals, Messrs. KETCHUM, and were continued through this forenoon. Other sellers appeared, either for *short* account, (on the calculation of a further decline,) or from fright at the general distrust created by so considerable a failure on the Gold and Stock markets. The sifting out of the Railways, and of contracts to mature in the Railways, was not only pretty general throughout the list, but to all appearances quite thorough, so that at the Second Board prices assumed a partial degree of steadiness. The extreme decline since Monday morning is from 3 to 8 ₩ cent.; the closing differences as below are not so wide, although the market has still a very feverish look. The total amount of Stocks held under hypothecation, or on contract by Messrs. KETCHUM, is vaguely stated at two hundred thousand shares, while the sales and settlements last night and to-day are not much short of this amount. The market, it may therefore be said, has stood the shock of this sudden great supply better than might have been anticipated, and other signs are not wanting on the Street of a disposition by strong parties, in or near the Exchange, to make the present decline the basis of a fresh speculative movement "as soon as bottom is supposed to be reached."

The effect on the Gold-room was not so severe as on the Stock Exchange. The decline is 2 ₩ cent., and no very heavy amounts of Gold have come out from hypothecation to-day, although a German firm of Brokers is reported to have sold heavily on Broad-street late yesterday afternoon. Exchange for the Boston mail ranged 106¾@109¾ ₩ cent. for Gold, a fair business being done. Government Stocks were steady through the day; the old 5-20s selling at 106 ₩ cent.

At 4 o'clock, the market for the Railways at the Open Board of Brokers, on Broad-street, was disposed to firmness; but, at a later time on the Street, prices were weak again. The Evening Exchange sales will appear on another page of this paper.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	97½	97	N. West Pref	62¾	60½
U. S. 6s	106½	106⅝	Rock Island	103⅞	104½
N. Y. Central	92⅜	93	Fort Wayne	91½	92⅜
Erie	80¾	81	Cumb'land Coal	42⅞	40
Hudson	112	104	Quicksilver	55¾	53¾
Reading	101¾	101	Mariposa	12	11⅜
Mich. Southern	69⅞	68	Canton	39	37½
Illinois Central	123½	120	Atlantic Mail	126	126
Mich Central	103⅜	103	Brunswick	11¾	10¾
Pittsburgh	79¾	77¾	Ohio Certificates	24½	24
Northwest	28¾	27½	American Gold	143¾	141

The change of hands of the large amount of Railways sold last night and to-day caused some stir in Money among the Brokers, at 7 ₩ cent., but there was a good supply to the leading firms of the Street, and the market steady and quiet at the close of Bank hours. There is a good deal of overhauling among the collateral of the Brokers and the accounts of Bank Tellers, Book-keepers, &c., since the recent frauds, but no new sensation since the Gold check forgeries.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	108	Bank of N. America	105
Union	115	Hanover	106¾
America	125	Irving	106
City	185	Metropolitan	115
Phenix	90	Shoe and Leather	104
Tradesmen's	102	Corn Exchange	107
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	St. Nicholas	100
Merchants' Exch'ge	100	Import's' & Traders'	108
Mercantile	126	Central National	103
Pacific	155	Fourth National	102
Chatham	125		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	101½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. 1876	100	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100
Erie 2d, 7s, 1859	90¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	93
Had. R. 7s, 1875, '90	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	88
Harlem, late '58-72	109	Chi. & Alton 1st morg.	95
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2ds	87	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	70
N. Ind. Cons. Line '65	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	75
Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	94		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,164,551 95; including for Customs, $230,000; on account of Loan, $108,000; payments, $2,291,194 75; balance, $56,683,086 18.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railway for the month of July, 1865, were $1,152,803 17; earnings month of July, 1864, were $994,316 85; increase, $158,486 32.

The week's exports from this port of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the value of $3,303,616, against $6,804,167 same week last year.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.

CARD.

The suspension of the house of E. Ketchum, Son & Co., the senior partner of which was formerly President of this Bank, has given rise to a report that the Bank will be a heavy loser by that house.

It affords the undersigned pleasure to assure the friends of the bank, and the public, that Ketchum, Son & Co. are not now, and never have been, in any way indebted to it.

The only possible loss the Bank can suffer is of $200,000 of gold certificates, which are supposed to be forged, and which the Bank holds as collateral security on loans made to other parties.

The condition of the Bank is perfectly sound, and its capital unimpaired. Its earnings for the last six months largely exceed the amount of forged certificates held by it.

F. O. GALHOUN, President.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 15 bbls. Ashes, 2,677 bbls. Flour, 180 bbls. and 400 bags Corn Meal, 58,674 bushels Wheat, 99,046 bushels Corn, 400 bushels Barley, 24,855 bushels Oats, 2,750 bushels Malt, 1,070 pkgs. Provisions, and 100 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue dull and heavy, at $7 50@$7 62½ for Pots, and $7 75@$7 87½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, yet held firmly, including Java at 28c.@30c.; Rio at 24c.@28c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; Laguayra at 21¼@22c.; St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c.; Native Ceylon at 22½c.@23c. ₩ lb., in gold. Stock of all kinds, to-day, 94,278 ...

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, the engagements included 7,000 bushels Corn at 4½d. ₩ bushel; also, by steamer, 1,000 bushels Cheese at 40s. ₩ ton. For Antwerp, 50 bbls. Apples at 9s.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—FROM OCT. 1, WITH furnished rooms on second floor, by lady and her son; three rooms, with or without parlor table; house must have all modern conveniences, and location between ... and ... streets, and ... Address, with particulars, Box No. 1,741 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—APARTMENTS AND BOARD BY A ... must be within ... for a study and reception-room; ... Address ... Apply to PHYSICIAN, care ...

WANTED—BY SATURDAY, AUG. 19, A NICE furnished room and partial board for a gentleman and wife, in a private family, between 14th and 23d sts., near Broadway or 4th-av. Terms must be moderate, and none but those of respectability need apply. Address A. B. C. D., Box No. 128 Times Office.

PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARD CAN be made for the family of an officer of the army, in a private house and a private family, by a family of adults willing to pay liberally. Address ..., September, Box No. 122 Times Office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, WITH DESIRABLE ... front room, wanted by three gentlemen; location between 14th and 20th sts., Broadway and 6th-av. Address R. G. D., Box No. 126 Post-office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 126 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—THOSE VERY DESIRABLE PREMISES, ... on the Hudson River, ... Orange County, N. Y., ... miles from ... and ... miles from ... with ... acres of land, ... fruit trees, ... house, ... barn, ... Apply to ... on the premises, or address ... Box No. 1,741 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO VALUABLE LOTS and buildings, Nos. 23 and 24 Frankfort-street; lots 20 feet 9 inches by 100 feet; buildings cover nearly the whole ground; suitable for manufacturing or the leather trade, with or without steam power; two open floors 20x80, basement and cellar, same size, with arched wall in centre; six vaults under sidewalk; the property will pay 15 per cent as an investment. Apply to

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 98 Broadway.

AT NEWBURGH, N. Y., VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at the Orange Hotel, in Newburgh, on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, 1865, at 12 o'clock Noon, a lot of two acres; one of the most beautiful building sites on the Hudson; situated north of Newburgh, adjoining and immediately on the river bank, and directly south of the residence of Warren Delano, Esq.; views unsurpassed; well watered, beautiful woods, fine shore, &c. For further particulars inquire of JAMES W. TAYLOR, Esq., 51-st., Newburgh.

BIDDLE'S GROVE, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property contains about 23 acres, mostly woodland. For the site of a mansion or a Summer hotel, or a pic-nic grove, it is unsurpassed, being easy of access from the city, and having large rivers front. It is admitted by all who have seen it to be one of the loveliest spots in the neighborhood of New-York. For terms, apply to A. W. WINANT, Esq., No. 220 Broadway, third story, or address J. B. SMITH, Forth Amboy, N. J.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN New-Jersey, on the bank of the Raritan River, within 20 miles of New-York; 45 acres tillable land, with a great variety of fruit, &c.; house 40 feet square, with gas and water in; beautiful lawn, well shaded; farm house, cottage, barn, carriage house, stable, chicken-house, &c., &c., with the stock and farming utensils. Apply to C. J. FISHER, No. 119 Wall-st., New-York.

PLAINFIELD.—FARM OF SIXTY ACRES, with cottage and barn. Splendid apple, pear and peach orchard in bearing; an abundance of all fruits for a house, one large and nearly new, situated in a grove of large forest trees, the other a cottage; within fifteen minutes' ride on a fine road from depot. Price for all $12,000. Terms easy. Address GEO. A. MARSH, Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE.—LOTS ON 6TH AND 8TH AVS., OPposite Central Park.

For sale.—Lots on streets adjacent to Central Park.

For sale.—Lots on the principal avenues and streets.

For sale.—Several desirable plots of ... above the Park.

For particulars apply to

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 98 Broadway.

TENNESSEE LANDS.—TWO LEGAL GENtlemen, connected with the Tennessee Land Company, go to Tennessee soon, to examine titles, pay taxes, and make surveys for the company, and will take charge of other legal business. Call at the office of the New-York and Tennessee Land Company, No. 1 Rector-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM, SITUATED five miles from New-Brunswick, containing 143 acres, including 40 acres of wood land, large orchard of choice fruits, &c. Farm, crops, stock and utensils together or separate. Possession given. Apply to CHARLES H. ARLEY, Lafayette Market, Broadway and 42d-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND ... acres nearly, beautifully elevated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and ... to let for the season or year. HENRY R. BLACKWELL, No. 99 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 9 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWNSHIP OF BAYonne, on dummy car route, five miles from Jersey City, a neat house and barn, nearly new, 5½ acres of land, in good condition; variety of fruit; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of JOHN C. POST, Bayonne, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Of 7 acres, at Fordham, Westchester County, ten minutes walk from the depot; house 50 feet square, desirable for a school or private residence; 5 acres of ground. Apply to the owner, No. 4 Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house southeast corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., 25 feet front, with all the modern improvements. For permits to view and particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—MURRAY HILL property; a first-class brown-stone front house on Murray Hill, a few doors from Madison-av.; the house was built in 1862, and will be rented with the furniture if not sold. Address R. S. D., Box No. 2,883 Post-office.

$1,200 TO $1,500 RENT WILL BE paid for a house in a good neighborhood, and buy the furniture; possession this month. B. H. TAYLOR & CORBIERE, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR SOMERVILLE, HIGHLY productive farm, 75 acres; choice fruit; magnificent view; excellent water; will be sold cheap. JAQUES No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. 159 West 20th-st., in fine order, and a genteel family residence; price $9,000; possession this Fall. S. W. BENEDICT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE PLOT OF LOTS, with the improvements, on 8th-av., and between 124th and 125th sts., Harlem. Apply to LEHMAN & BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—

1 store, light and airy floors.

2 100x25.

2 50x25.

Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 729 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, PARTLY furnished, and grounds, fruit and garden and poultry; situated at Mott-Haven; possession immediately. Inquire of NORTHRUP, HALL & CO., No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS, three-story, brown stone house in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Apply to M. SCHEVERRIA & CO., No. 20 Beaver-st.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF five rooms, to a family of three adults—Americans. Apply at No. 19 Essex-st., in the basement.

LOFTS, OFFICES AND STUDIOS TO LET—In the new marble buildings, Nos. 504 and 506 Broadway. Apply to E. AYERS, No. 102 Nassau-st.

PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER TO BE LET ... lease for a term of years. Apply on the pier, to E. J. SPALDING, Agent.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR; FURNITURE FOR sale; No. 823 Varick-st. Apply for two days.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED.—WANTED A small farm or country seat on Long Island Sound, between New-Rochelle and Bridgeport; from 6 to 25 acres; good land in close proximity to the water; house furnished preferred. Address, Box No. 1,882 New-York Post-Office, stating full particulars, price, &c., as the advertiser has no time to visit places indefinitely described. Buildings must be good and modern in style and improvement.

A LARGE HOUSE OR HOUSES WANTED. —Any person having two houses together, or one very large house, with from 40 to 100 rooms, to be used as a well-kept boarding-house, in a good neighborhood above 14th-st., on the East side, is invited to address R. L. S., Times Office. N. B.—A large tenement house, to be remodeled and refitted, would serve.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR WELL FURNISHed rooms with excellent board by two couples; location to be between 34th and 42d sts., and 6th and 9th avs.; undoubted reference given and required. Address DELTA, Box No. 2,883 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—HOUSES AND lots in good locations.

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 98 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD ON GRIMES' HILL, Staten Island, about ten minutes' walk from the second landing; four large airy rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen; the house commands a fine view of the bay and New-York; the location is very pleasant, healthy, and no mosquitoes; table and accommod

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00

Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$3 00

Two copies 1 year.....5 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

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Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—THE WITCH OF THE BLACK CAVERN.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL, No. 720 Broadway—MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM.

BELVIDERE LION PARK—AFTERNOON CONCERT.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The failure of the great Atlantic cable is at length confirmed. A dispatch from Heart's Content, by way of Aspy Bay, states that on the 14th inst. the schooner *First Fruit*, which arrived at Harbor Grace, N. F., reports having on the 6th passed a buoy marked "*Great Eastern*, No. 3." A few hours later she communicated with the *Terrible*, the consort of the *Great Eastern*, and learned that the cable parted on the 2d inst., and that the buoy marked the place where it had disappeared. As the parting took place where the water is about 14,000 feet deep, there is little probability that the cable can ever be recovered.

We have to chronicle another fatal railroad accident this morning, resulting, according to all accounts, from the most culpable neglect of ordinary precautions. A freight train, with passenger cars attached, is run into, while backing, by a locomotive driven at full speed. The passenger cars are completely wrecked, and to add to the horror of the situation, the boiler of the locomotive bursts among the dead and dying passengers. Seven persons were instantly killed, and about thirty received mortal injuries.

A correspondent, writing from Elizabeth, N. J., to the Newark *Advertiser*, says: "Coming East last Spring, I was detained at the Mansion House, at Buffalo, where I met my old schoolmate, JAMES H. EARL. We went to Niagara together, and were together several days, until the flood subsided, when we came to New-York. In our conversation, I noticed his mind was much deranged, being confused by having visited many spiritualists and mediums. He told me of having had dreams interpreted correctly by them, and his future correctly told. At that time I imagined his mind diseased, and you will not think it strange if I say that I consider he acted under a delusion, and was not really guilty, as I have always considered him a good Christian gentleman, and believe he was used by JENKINS when his mind was diseased, and committed suicide when in a deranged condition."

The New Orleans *Picayune* says: A prominent politician of a very radical persuasion, from this city, recently visited Washington and waited on President JOHNSON. After the exchange of the customary courtesies, our citizen asked the President what word he had to send his friends in Louisiana. "Tell them," said the President, "to go to work and organize the Government as quickly as possible, and send on their Representatives to Congress. In this way they can manifest their patriotism, and insure a speedy return to the old ways of the constitution, of honor and civil government."

A planter from the parish of St. Charles, who considers himself fully posted on cotton statistics, informs the New Orleans *Times* that there never were over 400,000 bales of cotton raised any season west of the Mississippi. He thinks that there were nearly 300,000 bales between the Mississippi and the Rio Grande when KIRBY SMITH surrendered, and that 40,000 bales will be added by this year's crop. Of the old crop a great deal has already been hurried to market, and the new crop as well as the old will be entirely cleared out of the country before the 1st of March next. With the limited stock on hand and the crop prospects now before us, he thinks sixty or seventy cents per pound will be the prevailing price in January next.

Gen. EDWARD JOHNSON, late of the Confederate army, is now in Richmond, purchasing stock, farming utensils, &c., preparatory to engaging in planting on his farm in Chesterfield. Gen. HARRY T. HAYS and Gen. DANIEL ADAMS have returned to New-Orleans. Maj.-Gen. DABNEY H. MAURY advertises that he will open a classical and mathematical school in Fredericksburgh.

A "Mr. S.," of Burlington, Vt., eloped last week with the wives of three of the most respected citizens of Nashua, N. H. They crossed to Canada on a lumber barge, under cover of night, and were last heard of at St. Leon, C. E., closely pursued by one of the injured husbands. Why didn't he take a dozen or two of "anxious and aimless," and go to Utah?

At Leavenworth, says the *Conservative*, almost incalculable damage has been done in store cellars by the recent rains. Some of the losses go far into the hundreds, and some reach thousands of dollars. Gutters have been undermined, and where there is no curbing the damage to sidewalks is general. The street commissioner has a strong force at work.

A pictorial history of the United States Armory at Springfield, Mass., is soon to be published. It will contain several fine photographic views of the armory grounds, some of the principal buildings on the hill, and the water-shops, with elegant letter-press descriptions, and a brief history of the armory from its foundation.

The White Mountain travel is just now immense, and tasks to the utmost capacity all the hotels and boarding-houses. Crawford's, large as the hotel is, cannot accommodate the rush of travel.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Phœnix Bank defalcation case was up again yesterday, before Justice LEDWITH, and JENKINS, the defaulter, waived an examination, and was committed without bail. The other prisoners are to be examined to-morrow morning, provided counsel do not contrive to hush the matter up. The girl, ROSA ALLEN, from whom Detective MCCARTY took the $340 cluster diamond ring, has instituted a civil suit to compel him to restore the jewel. This being the only jewel that remains to her, she is naturally anxious to retain it.

Early yesterday morning Policeman THOMAS WALKER, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was murdered by a gang of Sixteenth Ward outlaws, whom he had sought to arrest for debauching a bawd in a cooper's shop in Seventh-avenue. The Police have arrested Allen Cameron, James Murray, Matthew Smith, James Farrell, Terence Quinn, Thomas Brady, Joseph Murray, Henry Miller, James Gill, Patrick Smith and Patrick Collins. An inquest was commenced yesterday, but adjourned until this afternoon, by Coroner COLLINS.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, a resolution was adopted appropriating $70,000 for the payment of expenses incurred in taking the census. A communication was received from the comptroller stating that the banks and insurance companies that have paid taxes on United States securities, are now demanding repayment. The communication was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes. A quantity of routine business was disposed of, and the board adjourned to Monday next.

Yesterday afternoon FERDINAND BOEHM stabbed his partner, ENEAS J. PETERSON, in the left groin, inflicting a wound which may prove mortal. The

[illegible] the day's prisoners. Rogers was arrested and imprisoned in the Third Police-station, and Farrington was taken to the New-York Hospital.

At the Live Stock Market this week, the receipts of animals are heavy, especially of cattle, which foot up 8,751; milch cows, 101; veal calves, 1,457; sheep, 15,877; live hogs, 12,340. For months past the receipts of beeves have not been so large, and, excepting one market, they are the largest so far this year. A heavy decline in prices has been the inevitable result, with considerable loss to drovers. The mass of the stock has been made up of thin, half-fed steers and dry cows. A considerable portion of the cattle have been entirely unfit for the butcher, and to this class the decline is principally confined. Prime fat cattle are scarce, and therefore have sold but little lower. The prices range from 9c. to 17½c. ₩ lb., net weight, for all grades; good to prime cattle, 16c.@17c.; common to fair, 13c.@15c.; and poor, 10c.@11c. Milch cows are in fair demand, and sell about as last week. Veals are are rather scarce, and sell a trifle higher. Sheep are more abundant, and prices range from 6½c. to 7½c. ₩ lb., live weight. Live hogs sell at 11½c.@12c. ₩ lb., live weight.

There was much excitement in the Stock market on the Railway speculation which broke down on the failure of KETCHUM, SON & Co. An immense business was done at the reduced prices. Government Stocks were steady. Gold 141 per cent.

There was less activity in general business yesterday. Breadstuffs opened buoyantly, but closed heavily. The tendency of other articles was generally downward.

The Telegraph Gone.

We have hoped almost against hope that some good fortune would ultimately bring through the great Atlantic cable. That hope is gone. We have news direct from the fleet as late as the 6th instant, by an arrival at Heart's Content, (name of mockery!) whereby we learn that the cable broke on the 2d, the day the signals to Valentia failed. All that could be done, as our news indicates, was to fix a buoy as nearly as possible to the place where the fatal break occurred. It is almost ridiculous to think of searching in the wide waste of the Atlantic in fifteen thousand feet of water, for a cable but the thickness of one's thumb, and we may as well make up our minds that the second great and expensive experiment is a complete failure. The public have been gradually prepared for this announcement, yet it will be felt everywhere as a disappointment, not alone to the projectors and their interested friends, but to the world and mankind at large.

The Navy Department Again.

We have already referred to the action of the Navy Department in regard to the war steamer *Algonquin*, built for the service by P. S. FORBES, Esq., under a special contract to make her engine equal in power and economy to that of the other vessels of a similar character built by the department. We publish this morning a letter from Mr. FORBES to the Secretary of the Navy, setting forth the treatment he has received in connection with this contract, and protesting against the manner in which the department is proceeding to test the comparative capacity of his engine.

The Navy Department has hitherto declined to take any notice of the public complaints made on this subject, because they came from parties having no apparent connection with the case. This reason will not apply to Mr. FORBES. He is one of the parties to the contract, the Navy Department being the other. He has agreed to build an engine equal in power to certain others,—and he has a right to a fair, impartial trial which shall determine whether he has fulfilled his contract or not. He alleges, and with apparent reason, that the department does not intend to give him such a trial. He alleges that Mr. ISHERWOOD, the Chief of the Engineering Bureau, has threatened to destroy this engine, and that, under his directions, and for the purpose of fulfilling this threat, the department is *mutilating* his engine, and subjecting it to a mode of trial utterly unfair and unjust both to him and the country. He states that in the original contract he inserted a clause that the trial should be made by running the two vessels together with weighed coal,—the mode which every one instantly recognizes as the only one from which a just decision can be obtained; but the department objected to this on the ground that as the country was at war, they could not be certain of being able to spare a war vessel for that purpose. This objection no longer exists. The war is over, and the entire fleet of double-enders is perfectly at liberty for such a trial. Nevertheless the department insists on trying the engine *at the docks;* and not satisfied with this, it has taken off the wheels of the *Algonquin*, and is substituting others of its own construction; it has altered the engine to suit itself, and it proposes to test the performance, not by actual results, but by calculations based upon an "indicator card" taken at one revolution every half hour, and from which the performance of the engine, during all the other revolutions, when no indicator card is taken, may be guessed at! Mr. FORBES protests against this as a flagrant injustice to him, and a gross imposition on the country.

We find it very difficult to reconcile the action of the Navy Department in this matter, with common justice and a proper regard for the public interest. It looks very much like an attempt to *force* a result which shall conform to its own wishes, than to determine, fairly and impartially, the relative merits of the two engines. What possible interest has the Navy Department in any but a just and proper test? Is its reputation so involved in the engines it has already built,—and is its confidence in *them* so weak that it dare not allow a competition which the whole world shall acknowledge to be fair? Such an assumption would be fatal to its reputation for common honesty; yet the course it is pursuing invites and almost compels its adoption.

We beg to assure Secretary WELLES that this matter will not rest where the pending action of the department seeks to put it. The public will not permit an interest so vast and so dear to them as that of the naval service to be sacrificed to the caprices, the resentments or the private interests of officials, high or low. They will demand a fair and just trial of the question at issue; and if it be not granted, they will know the reason why.

WHERE SHALL REST BE FOUND?—We suppose the reason that certain malcontent Southerners are now proposing to emigrate to the Brazilian empire is, that Brazil is the only country on the American continent in which *negro slavery* is tolerated. The faith of some of our countrymen in the "divine institution" is so profound, that they are unwilling to live in a land where it is not established. Such devotion is certainly calculated to excite admiration; it is a rare thing in the history of the human race. [illegible] forsaking their native land for Brazil, to make [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] there, they find an agitation for its abolition, and if begun they are still settled down, they should find that it is actually in process of extinction, where, oh! where will they then move to? And we may as well give them the news before they go, that there is actually an important movement at this time in Brazil, looking to the abolition of the institution of negro slavery.

Shall the Rebel Barbarities be Remembered or Forgotten?

The government agent sent out to give Christian burial to the thousands of our soldiers murdered at Andersonville, writes to Washington in favor of preserving the prison-pen as a monument of the wickedness of the rebellion. This recommendation raises a serious question. There can be no good reasons for saving this memorial of the fiendishness of the Richmond Government that will not apply with equal force to many others. The decision must, in consistency, initiate and establish one of two definite policies: either the policy of keeping up, for ourselves and our children, the memory of the abominations of the rebellion, or the policy of consigning them all, as far as possible, to oblivion.

We use the word policy, for it is purely a question of public expediency. No one, we take it, would go for perpetuating the remembrance of those iniquities for the mere sake of nourishing spite and keeping alive old grudges. None but an evil nature—a nature savage, not Christian—will treasure up injuries for vindictive or malignant purposes. Quick forgetfulness is a duty unless some positive good is to come from the remembrance.

We believe that such a positive good is to be gained by preserving the memorials of rebel cruelty. *The thing most needed since the prostration of the rebellion is to make it odious and infamous.* It is not so now in the South. The great body of the people there yet speak of it with respect. They look upon it as a gallant, though ill-fated struggle, to secure Southern rights and interests. They have submitted to the power of the National Government, but for the most part, simply because physical force has compelled them. There is, as yet, no general show of real heart-felt repentance for the rebellion. The South, as a whole, is still proud of it, rather than ashamed of it. There can be no genuine loyalty until this spirit is changed. It is morally impossible that loyalty should spring up in the soul which still admires the rebellion.

But how shall the Southern people be purged from the sympathies that have possessed them for the last four years. The mere military failure will not do it, for there is no discredit in being overcome by superior force. There is no power in mere material coercion to accomplish it, nor will it be effected by any revival of the debate about the right of secession. All that can be said upon the subject was said to the South before the rebellion, without any good result. What we must rely upon to sicken the South with the rebellion, is not physical force or intellectual controversy, but moral influence. We must so show up the real infamy of the rebellion, as carried out by the Jeff. Davis Government, that the Southern people will be constrained, in sheer moral self-defence, to disavow it. When the Southern people once come up to the point of repudiating the action of the Jeff. Davis Government as dishonoring them before Christendom, they will find it very easy to renew their allegiance to the old government with their whole heart and soul. It is a mistake to suppose that the Southern people are indifferent to the opinion of the civilized world. They are exceedingly sensitive to it. One great reason why they have acquiesced so completely in the abolition of slavery by the National Government—not opposing that abolition even when their Northern sympathizers were protesting against it—is the fact that they have been made sensible, during their rebellion, that slavery is hated not only by the North, but by all Europe. It has been brought home to them as never before, that the institution made them a reproach to the world; and, great as are the troubles that emancipation will bring upon them, they yet feel a positive relief in finding themselves clear of the old opprobrium. When President LINCOLN was assassinated, they made haste to denounce the act, recoiling from the chance that they would be held morally responsible for it. If it could be clearly proved that the Richmond Government was privy to that assassination, every Southern man would consider it a disgrace to be known longer as its friend.

This wholesale violation of the laws of war in the torture and murder of thousands of our prisoners, carries with it an infamy that the Southern people will never consent to live under. If the facts of the case, in all their infernal blackness, are exposed to the view of the world, the South will never accept any responsibility for them. It will sooner shift them upon the Richmond Government. But that government was the embodiment of the rebellion. Its public acts make up the history of the rebellion. The world only through its measures and policies, judges of the rebellion. Whatever brings shame upon it brings shame upon the rebellion. It is not possible for the Southern people to repudiate it without repudiating the rebellion.

We say, then, that it should be the policy of the National Government to bring out into the boldest relief all the abominations of the Jeff. Davis rule. It has great piles of Confederate documents and letters in its possession; these should be searched with the closest scrutiny. No pains should be spared in any direction to get the completest exposition of the secret history of the Confederacy. Throw all the light possible upon the concern; it will not bleach, but blacken. We have not one particle of doubt, that if the Southern people were brought to a complete understanding of all the doings of the Richmond Government, especially for the last two years of its existence, they would contract even a greater hate of it than exists in the North. It was their interest and their honor specially that were betrayed by the turpitude of that government.

Undoubtedly the trial of the Superintendent of the Andersonville Prison pen will take a very wide range, and bring out all the general system of barbarity practiced wherever Union soldiers were in the power of the Confederate Government. The world will get an [illegible] [illegible] reports, and other sources that may be called irresponsible, but from which a fair estimate of a quality and quantity that will satisfy the most incredulous, and defy even the most brazen effrontery to gainsay. The barbarities, unprecedented in Christendom for their infernal character and the persistency with which they were kept up, will be brought before the moral judgment of the world in all their hideous reality; and unless human nature changes, they cannot fail of evoking universal execration. The Southern people must join in that execration, or else be considered approvers and participants, and share in the infamy of the crime. They have still, we trust, good sense and good feeling enough to keep them from any such infatuation.

Until the Southern people are thoroughly cured of all esteem for the rebellion—until they learn to shrink from the very name of it, the government should take care that every proof and token of its real character should be preserved. All loyal men, too, should aim to keep alive the remembrance of its infamy. The public sentiment should consolidate itself into the severest shape of abhorrence and detestation. This perhaps may not now suit the South. They may prefer that everything calculated to bring the rebellion into disrepute should be at once and forever cast out of mind, so that they and their children may in peace keep up the flattering fancy that all this fight against the government, though it turned out badly, was after all a very heroic piece of business. "Show me what you admire," said a wise philosopher, "and I will show you what you are." So long as the South has an admiration for the rebellion, so long will the South be rebel at heart. When this admiration ceases, and the memory of the rebellion becomes gall and wormwood to the Southern spirit, then will be the time when every trace of the rebellion should be swept from existence. True patriotic devotion should redeem any portion of the Republic from reproach. It should bury forever every memorial calculated to perpetuate dishonor and disparagement.

Maniacs.

The omnibus-load of fossils formerly known as the Maine Democracy, yesterday went through the motions of a State convention. PILLSBURY spoke, and said he "hoped that President JOHNSON would receive the assurance of fifty thousand men in Maine, good and true, who would seek to stay up his arm so long as he sustained the ark of the covenant." Precisely what PILLSBURY means by the ark is not clear, but we suppose it is a sort of metallic coffin, containing the "principles" of the late Democratic party. There were 574 delegates to this convention. Last year it was held in Augusta, but as the population of that city was not large enough to furnish delegates from all the towns, it was wisely decided to move the concern to Portland, and the result is any required number of delegates, and Aroostook was fully represented. BION BRADBURY, once a candidate for Governor, thrust a platform into the convention. The platform thanks God that fighting is over; cherishes the memory of the dead who have, &c., &c.; honors the living, &c., also; wants a "bloody and barbarous spirit" banished "from our midst" (at the request of LINDLEY MURRAY, we guess;) wants the government to go its utmost length to restore "constitutional relations between itself" (mark the phrase,) "and the late revolted States." The fifth resolution is a mangled quotation from JEFFERSON, with the usual platitudes about "equal and exact justice," and other things. Further, a splurge on the ballot; next, equal taxation; then, to get back from the government all the money advanced to prosecute the war; next, and very polite, "banishing narrow considerations," we go for ANDREW JOHNSON. Why? Because he is "returning to first principles, in refusing to accept gratuities." J. HOWARD was nominated for Governor, and the convention adjourned *sine die.*

The Trial of Wertz, the Andersonville Jailor.

The Military Commission, with Gen. UNDERWOOD as President and Col. CHAPMAN as Judge-Advocate, convened in Washington for the trial of WERTZ, the Andersonville jailor, has entered upon its task. The simple charge of "violation of the laws of war" is accompanied by a horrid array of specifications, a catalogue of atrocities which humanity shudders to lay to the account of any one man.

It is with intense satisfaction that the American people view the slow-rolling car of justice turning in this direction. It is a proceeding of national importance and of interest inferior only to the arraignment of the President's assassins. Even the trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS himself would hardly awaken greater popular attention. And why? Because a hundred thousand personal sufferers by the horrors and cruelties of Southern captivity cry out to unlock the secrets of Confederate prison-houses. Because the kith and kin of these hundred thousand, their friends and acquaintances, and all who have heard their moving stories, join the cry. Because the mothers and daughters, the sweethearts and wives, of those who were tortured even unto death in Libby or Belle Isle or Andersonville, can never forget to execrate the memory of the guilty. Through weary months, stark and haggard prisoners, exchanged just before death would have given them final release, have looked to see the government mindful of their patriot sufferings, and in sleepless remembrance of the past, have awaited the hour when Andersonville should be avenged. As some evidence of the deep feeling which is stirred, witnesses to the cruelties of WERTZ have offered themselves by scores and hundreds. Letters have been pouring to Washington in mails from all parts of the Union, detailing the personal facts to which the writers were eager to testify. Horrible as the chain of specifications is, there is a surplus of evidence for the government on every count.

It has been feared that the public press would prejudice opinion against WERTZ. Some journalists, affecting a misplaced candor and calmness, deprecate the forestalling of popular judgment upon this case. We can hardly understand at what they aim. MACAULAY speaks of men who had doubted the existence of a Deity, afterward humbly worshipping a wafer. And these people, who, with ten thousand living (but barely living) victims of Andersonville, still hollow-eyed, pulseless and hunger-pinged in our hospitals and homes, pretend to consider the cruelties of Andersonville if not apocryphal, at least exaggerated,—these same skeptics can trust implicitly the cards of professional attorneys, whose only business it is to defend the accused. The truth is, one must have formed long ago some opinion on this question, and it must now believe that evidence which is least incredible. If it be almost impossible to credit a human being with becoming fiend enough to commit the crimes charged against WERTZ, yet, on the other hand, it is absolutely impossible to doubt the agonized tale told by a thousand mouths, of personal experience in what Gen. BUTLER styles the Andersonville "murder-pen." What, then, becomes of this affected suspension of opinion? We like cool blood and candid judgment. But there are some crimes so atrocious and so palpable that the damning evidence of their truth calls for instant indignation and execration. Such was the case at the trial of the President's murderers, and such is the case now. But the Military Commission, in any event, is not composed of a dozen jurors, picked at random, with prejudices inflamed, and judgment controlled, subdued, and led captive by the daily press. They are competent officers, and like their predecessors who tried the President's murderers, they will discharge their duty honestly, impartially, skilfully, and thoroughly. They are not to be influenced by that natural outburst of feeling which is proper and fitting when so great a crime as this is haled up to public exhibition and detestation. And, as for public opinion, that was long ago formed. No single "Georgia planter" influenced it. It was molded by months and years of testimony and personal experience. In secluded hamlets, by mournful hearth-stones, where never printed news penetrates, the broken voice of the soldier or the last message of the dead patriot, has found a public opinion about Confederate prisons. You might as well have expressed doubt, when PAYNE was on trial, whether he had attempted the life of the Secretary of State, as whether it was under WERTZ's rule that these prison enormities were committed. And, as in PAYNE's case, the counsel struck dumb by the weight of evidence, could only admit the facts, and murmur "insanity," so here the attorneys, so sensitive to public opinion, had better plead "brutality of character"—that it was no human being but a fiend incarnate that originated these tortures,—a tiger anthromorphized.

But what the defence will probably attempt to prove, is that WERTZ acted under orders. They will not try so much to gloss the facts, as to shift the responsibility. For the sake of our common humanity we could almost wish the attempt successful, and that the facts would bear out the forensic theory. It is so terrible to contemplate a man brutalized enough to commit voluntarily crimes of such number and magnitude—crimes, too, against captives, and against those who, having fought like gallant men, would awaken sympathy in all honorable breasts—that we half hope it may be proved that some mistaken fidelity to orders, or some neglectful cruelty of official machinery will account for a part of the offences. On the other hand, for the sake of Southern character in general, one would desire to relieve and concentrate the deep blot with which Andersonville now stains it, and to affix the guilt to some few persons, who would bear off the whole infamy and punishment. But whether one or many are inculpated by the evidence, it will go hard with the convicted. We are glad, upon the whole, that this point is to be made by the defence, because it will bring out possibly the hidden history of the true responsibility of the Confederate Government in the matter. It is not WERTZ that the people desire to have punished, but the author, or authors, whoever they may be, of horrors unquestioned and unquestionable. When the guilt is affixed on its real perpetrators, let them all be punished—from the least even unto the greatest.

THE ANGLO-SAXON ELEMENT.—We talk at random a great deal about the Anglo-Saxon race. Look at the *names* in the list of our American Commanders-in-Chief, from the first commissioned by Washington, in 1791, down to the present time. Here we have Gen. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, a Scotch Celt; ANTHONY WAYNE, an Irish Celt; JAMES WILKINSON (Saxon or Gothic;) HENRY DEARBORN, a Welsh Celt; JACOB BROWN, a Welsh Celt; ALEXANDER MCCOMB, an Irish Celt; WINFIELD SCOTT, Scotch; GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, Scotch; H. W. HALLECK, Saxon; U. S. GRANT, Scotch. Thus we have eight out of the ten Commanders-in-Chief of our armies during the last seventy-five years, whose origin is no more Anglo-Saxon than it is Tartar. Look at the Celtic names, moreover, that stand in the fore front of the late war: GRANT, MEADE, SHERIDAN, MCPHERSON, GILLMORE, ANDERSON, TERRY (Welsh,) SHERMAN (Welsh,) THOMAS (Welsh,) MCCLELLAN. It is a matter, perhaps, of minor consequence whether our great martial heroes have more Celtic than Saxon blood in their veins or the reverse, so long as they were all true Americans. But it is not out of place to let the Celt have a fair show, in a field of human exertion where he is so clearly entitled to preëminence.

THE READIEST WAY TO CONVICT JEFF. DAVIS.—The speediest and surest way of reaching a conviction in the case of JEFF. DAVIS would be to name a military commission composed of ex-rebel generals, JOHNSTON, LEE, BEAUREGARD, EWELL, LONGSTREET, &c. The late head of the Confederacy could hardly be put on trial for any crime, of which his late military subordinates would not be prepared to find him guilty. This is the opinion of an ex-rebel General.

SPORTS.—Athletic sports and games, which were indulged in a great deal before the war, and remained in abeyance while it lasted, are again generally revived. Clubs for base ball, and even for the not very popular game of cricket, have been organized in large numbers during the Summer, and add their quota to the healthful recreation of the people. We even hear of a reorganization of the numerous boat clubs that three years since made the noble Hudson, on a favorable Summer's afternoon, the arena of exciting and well-contested rowing matches. Our young merchants and clerks are again devoting their leisure hours to this invigorating exercise, and excursions of ten or fifteen miles are made almost every evening to some of the pleasant resorts near the city, which are often enlivened by "little brushes" of a friendly character. On Saturday, at 4 o'clock [illegible]

A Contest of a more formal character is arranged between the Columbia and Atlantic clubs, in six-oar outrigger boats, from the foot of [illegible] st. The race is exciting a good deal of interest among amateur boat-jockeys, as it will doubtless prove the precursor of similar contests during the summer and autumn. We hail this revival of the healthful pastime of rowing with great satisfaction.

A Suggestion Promptly Complied With.

Some weeks since we alluded to a very distressing case that had occurred at the Tombs. A poor woman, leaving her five children at home—one of the little ones being a nursing babe—went to a neighboring grocery to make some purchases. The proprietor of the store suspected her of a design to steal his cabbages, and caused her arrest on suspicion. A ready policeman escorted the protesting prisoner to the Police Court, and the Justice, on complaint of the groceryman, committed her to the Tombs for trial at the Court of Special Sessions. Three days elapse before the case is reached on the crowded calendar of the court; and, meanwhile, the wretched woman finds herself entirely cut off from communication with her friends. True, the prison rules permit her to employ a messenger, authorized to run errands for persons in her case; but alas! she has not the wherewithal to make his feet move nimbly, and, perforce, must mope, disheartened, in her cell, awaiting the "law's delay," under the dread consciousness that her husband and children are ignorant of her misfortune, and in painful anxiety concerning her disappearance. This story was told to us as an instance of the hardships which oftentimes were endured by prisoners, both innocent and guilty. We at once invoked the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to devise means for redressing this cruel wrong, and prompt heed was given to our request. The outrage was scarcely known ere the relief was applied. For three weeks past a printed notice has been posted in each cell of the City Prison, to the effect that any inmate who may desire to communicate with family or friends, will be supplied by the keepers with paper, pencil, envelope and postage stamp. It is a great satisfaction thus to chronicle the success of a plea made on behalf of the outcast and unfortunate.

The American Minister in Venezuela.

On the 8th of March last, there appeared in this and several other New-York journals an article purporting to be made up from a letter from Puerto Cabello, of date 20th of February last, to the effect that there was "great excitement there in consequence of the American Minister having attempted to smuggle goods into that port." We are assured the charge is utterly groundless. The Collector of that port certifies that, so far from there being any "excitement," as alleged, he never, either officially or otherwise, even *heard* of it; and to the same effect certify the Consuls. The Collector further certifies that he believes the libelous report to be the criminal work of a secret enemy of the official charged. The Minister resides in Caracas, nearly 100 miles from Puerto Cabello, and we are assured on the very highest authority that he never introduced, or attempted to introduce, an article into that port, either contraband or free; and that the first he ever heard of the "great excitement" spoken of was when he saw it in the New-York papers. He has no doubt as to the author of the letter, or the motives that dictated it. He is known to be a bitter secession sympathizer, an enemy of the Minister, and of the government he represents. The Ministers' friends in New-York are in possession of full documents showing that the Government of Venezuela and the authorities at Puerto Cabello fully exonerate him from the charge.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 15.

WERZ AND WORSE—A POSTPONEMENT.

The trial of WERZ, the Andersonville jailor, which was to have begun this morning, was postponed until to-morrow, on consultation with the counsel for the accused. WERZ is defended by HUGHES, DENVER & PECK, Democratic lawyers of this city. HUGHES was one of Miss. HARRIS' counsel, and DENVER was formerly Governor of Colorado. It is asserted that the defence will set up the plea that whatever WERZ did, was by the order of his superior officer, WINDER, and that he cannot therefore be held responsible. If so, the responsibility of his crimes will in the end come back upon JEFF. DAVIS. WERZ is a Swiss by birth. He married in Louisiana, and before the war owned a large plantation and a number of slaves. He was in Richmond at the time our troops went up the Mississippi River and took possession of his plantation. In 1863 he was sent to Europe on a secret mission by the rebel authorities. After an absence of eight months he returned, and was appointed Captain, and assigned to duty on the staff of the rebel Gen. WINDER. Afterward he was placed in command of the Andersonville Prison.

THE NEW-YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

The appointment of PRESTON KING to the Collectorship of New-York, though made yesterday, was not permitted to be made public till it was telegraphed back here from New-York to-day. The cause of Mr. DRAPER'S resignation is that he became aware of the President's desire to appoint Mr. KING, and accepted it as an indication that his resignation would be very acceptable.

PRISONERS CAPTURED.

Statistics of the War Department show that during the rebellion our armies captured over 500,000 prisoners of war, beside paroling about one hundred and sixty thousand more of the final surrender of the different rebel armies. These records are now undergoing a complete compilation, and the facts developed thereby are of much interest.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

The irrepressible conflict rages in Washington. Hardly a day or night passes that there is not some assault upon a black man or woman who happens to be without protection. Particularly is this the case on the Pennsylvania-avenue line of cars. Last night a parcel of street boys, who happened to be white instead of black, assaulted a lonely mulatto girl in these cars, and literally tore her garments from her body. Her only offence was that she was better dressed than her assailants. The conductor winked at the outrage.

APPEAL FOR THE DESTITUTE.

JOHN L. STANSBURY and JOHN L. MARKE, committee, make a public and pitiful appeal for food and clothing for the starving and destitute citizens of Spottsylvania County, Va. They say the story of the past and present suffering of the people of this district would be a long, sad, desolate and harrowing one, that may be summed up in the words that their present and pressing need is food and clothes, until their scanty crops of corn can be gathered. This appeal is intended personally for every person who has enjoyed plenty and repose within the Union lines the past four memorable years. The TIMES gives them the benefit of their appeal, and trusts it may meet with a liberal response.

POST-OFFICE BUSINESS.

The military business of the Washington Post-office has decreased to such an extent, that the department known as the Military Division of the Post-office has ceased to exist, and thirty-nine clerks have been dismissed. The others will, however, be retained. The Northern mails are now held open until an early hour in the morning, instead of being closed at an early hour of the night.

ANOTHER PROMOTION.

Major-Gen. HOOKER has recently been made Major-General in the regular army. His commission as Brigadier-General in the regular army dated from Antietam.

PARDONS.

But two or three pardons were granted by the President to-day. Among them, however, was BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, formerly U. S. Senator for Alabama, who resigned his seat on the secession of that State, and went home, but never took any active part in the

two hundred and fifty South Carolinians, nearly all of the twenty thousand dollar class, were recommended by the Attorney-General to-day. Applicants will save themselves much trouble if they will recollect that their applications must be indorsed by the Provisional Governor before they can be considered here.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.

TRIAL OF WERTZ POSTPONED.

The trial of Capt. WERTZ was to have commenced to-day, but has been further postponed until to-morrow.

This morning several government witnesses were in attendance, and there are others in the city who can get any moment be summoned.

The accused has for counsel Judge HUGHES, Gen. J. W. DENVER, and Messrs. PECK and SCHADE.

The prisoner is a Swiss by birth.

When the United States forces, captured New-Orleans he deserted his plantation and negroes in Louisiana, and, with his wife and three children, went to Vicksburgh. In 1863 the rebel government sent him to Europe as a military commissioner. He remained there eight months, when, returning to Richmond, by running the Wilmington blockade, he was appointed an Assistant Adjutant-General with the rank of Captain, and assigned to the command of the Andersonville prison.

ERRORS CORRECTED.

Publications have recently been made of reports, speculations and inferences about differences of opinion between the President and his Cabinet with regard to the policy proper to be pursued in restoring the Southern States to their former relations to the Union, and particularly involving the question of negro suffrage in the work of reëstablishing the civil government, the initiatory measures to secure which have already been taken through the agency of the Provisional Governors. The proceedings are strictly private, and it is not known that any of the members are in the habit of improperly revealing them. Therefore the publications professing to give reports of what take place in the cabinet council are, to say the least, unreliable. But it may be said with confidence, as an answer to many of the speculations, that there is not now, nor is it believed that there will be any substantial or material difference between the President and his Cabinet with regard to the restoration of the Southern States. One reason for this opinion, is the fact that all the proclamations appointing the Provisional Governors are precisely in the same words, founded on the Tennessee arrangement, and maturely considered by the President and approved by the Cabinet, showing a carefully considered plan, the Amnesty Proclamation being in accord with that document. The President, it is known, from the representation of his intimate friends, is determined to pursue substantially the reconstruction programme thus laid down, having reasonable evidence from the South that it will be successful. Many of the accounts from that section are exaggerated, and misrepresent the true and favorable condition of public opinion. As the result of careful inquiry, it is believed that there is an unwillingness on the part of a portion of the Cabinet to have JEFFERSON DAVIS tried for treason; while there is reason for asserting that the President is persistent in having him brought before a civil tribunal. Chief Justice CHASE is expected to arrive here, in the course of a few days, for consultation with the President as to the time, the manner and the place which shall be designated. The ablest counsel in the United States are also being consulted upon the subject. There is a fixed determination on the part of the EXECUTIVE that there shall be an immediate and fair trial, by a jury of the country, for high treason. It may in addition to this be confidently asserted that the President has determined, as soon as practicable, to withdraw the order suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to dispense with military courts.

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Hon. THOMAS C. THEAKER, of Ohio, one of the Chief Examiners of the Patent Office, has been appointed Commissioner of Patents, in the place of HOLLOWAY, resigned.

COUNTERFEITING.

The Solicitor of the Treasury has issued a circular in reference to counterfeiting, stating that Congress has appropriated a considerable sum of money for the purpose of meeting any expense in detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons engaged in counterfeiting Treasury notes, bonds or other securities of the United States, as well as the coin of the United States. It being expected that further appropriations of a like nature will be made, the Secretary of the Treasury has directed that the administration of the funds thus created, and the prosecution of the measures contemplated by Congress, shall be committed to the Solicitor's office, and that there be organized therein a division, under the direction of a competent head, to have immediate charge of the measures in question, which has accordingly been done. Col. Wm. P. WOOD has charge of this division, under the supervision of the Solicitor, who says:

"The mode of operation adopted by the office are two-fold; first by the offer of rewards for services or information tending to the suppression of counterfeiting; and, second, by direct efforts to collect information and make seizures and arrests through the instrumentality of persons acting under the direction of the chief of the division. In order to secure the rewards it is not necessary that the parties seeking them shall act to any extent under the direction of this office. They may proceed with their operations on their own account and in their own way, until they shall reach their consummation, when they may present their results to this office, and claim proper reward, which will be given with fairness and on the most liberal scale. But it must be borne in mind that in such cases the parties can only look for reward for what they actually accomplished, as the office will not undertake to remunerate them for loss of time, or to reimburse any expenses, which they may have incurred in unsuccessful efforts. Neither is it necessary that such parties shall perform any acts whatever beyond the mere communication of information which shall be found to be of value; and no person possessing such information need apprehend that his just claims will be overlooked or disregarded, since books will be kept in the office in which will be entered every item of information received, together with the name of the party who communicates the information, and before any reward is awarded a careful examination will be made of the whole case, in order that each person who has contributed to the general result shall receive the proper share of the reward."

The Solicitor has also issued a circular to District-Attorneys, Marshals and clerks of courts of the United States, specifying the particular services which he expects of them, and the kind of information to be furnished, including any defect which may be observed in the laws relating to the counterfeiting of United States currency and securities, or in the practical administration thereof in the several districts.

DEFAULTER.

A. P. STONE, Collector of Internal Revenue, of Ohio, was, it is ascertained, a defaulter to the amount of $93,000. His sureties are bound in the sum of $100,000; they are perfectly responsible and will satisfy the government.

A GOOD RECORD.

Nearly $400,000,000 have passed through the Internal Revenue Bureau since its organization, and so far it has not sustained the loss of a single dollar by misconduct of any of its officers.

REVENUE RECEIVED.

The last day's receipts from internal revenue are about $1,500,000.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed FRANKLIN MARTIN Collector of Internal Revenue for the seventh district of Ohio, and FRANCIS FULLER, Surveyor of Customs for the district of Wilmington, N. C.

AMNESTY.

The President to-day amnestied a number of rebels, principally from Alabama and North Carolina. J. T. SOUTHER, of New York, is included in the list.

THE NEW-YORK COLLECTOR.

The appointment of Hon. PRESTON KING to the Collectorship of New-York was known to but few officials here yesterday. For some reason not given it was purposely kept by them as a profound secret.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 15.

The steamship *Asia's* mails will close at 7 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, but she will not sail until about 10 o'clock.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT AND THE ALGONQUIN.

Letter from P. S. Forbes, Esq., to the Secretary of the Navy.

He Protests Against the Action of the Department.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 7.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: The action of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in regard to my contract for the engine of the *Algonquin*, makes it necessary for me to ask for your decision, in order that a case may be made on record for appeal, if need be, or for such other action as the ends of justice may require.

At the suggestion of Assistant Secretary FOX, I assumed the responsibility of making a contract for the construction of an engine in a "double-ender," with the view of reducing to the test of actual demonstration the question, whether the world has been hitherto mistaken in acting upon the theory discovered by JAMES WATT, that a great economic advantage is to be gained by using the expansive power of steam, as developed by the employment of a "cut-off," or whether the Navy Department has been mistaken in building an entire navy upon the hypothesis advanced by Mr. ISHERWOOD, and sustained by an experiment tried on an old steamboat fastened to the dock in Lake Erie, that there is *no economic advantage* in using the expansive power of steam beyond very narrow ranges, and that the point of greatest efficiency for an engine is to fill a cylinder seven-tenths full from the boiler before the valve is closed.

The question is one of vital importance, and involves in its practical decision the relative standing of our navy in comparison with the navies of the world. My own experience, in a number of steamers, had proved to me that in proportion to the use made of the "law of WATT," so was the gain in power and economy; and I was therefore anxious to prevent the further expenditure of our national resources in building a navy upon the hypothesis which stood on no broader foundation than an obscure experiment tried on a worn-out engine tied fast to a dock. The Assistant Secretary seemed to agree with me that the object was of vital importance, and to favor this method of determining the question practically.

When the contract was prepared by the department it contained extraordinary conditions, tending rather to deter than to encourage any effort to aid the government in this important matter; but I thought the subject worthy of the attempt, although I became bound by the contract to remove the engine and replace it with another, made according to the navy pattern, in case it fell short of the others in excellence, and although one-third of the total price was withheld as a security to the government that I would perform the agreement, whereas in all other cases only one-fifth is retained for this purpose.

As soon as the contract was made Mr. ISHERWOOD announced that he intended to destroy this engine when built; and to Mr. CORNELL he said, that if "Mr. LINCOLN was reëlected he would have military power to do as he pleased," and he threatened various outrages which he would commit upon this engine and the engine of the Idaho, also building by me for a similar purpose. To these threats I paid no attention, supposing that the department would protect me in the effort I was making to serve the country; an effort which, I may be permitted to say, I was making without any possibility of profit, and thus far with a large loss, and with no expectation of advantage except that which I might share with all my fellow-citizens who hope to see the United States maintain itself on the ocean, as it has on the land, in the front rank of nations.

By terms of the contract, the payments of the two-thirds were to be made in "six equal parts, as the work progresses, with a reservation of 33⅓ per cent. of each part," of which the last was due when the engine was completed, leaving one-third as a guarantee that I would perform the remaining conditions of agreement. The engine was completed about the 1st of July, and run at the dock for four days, as required by the department; and the bill for the sixth installment was duly certified for payment by the engineer of the department, under whose superintendence the engine was built, and countersigned by Mr. WOOD and Admiral GREGORY, as by regulation it was required to be. When presented to Mr. ISHERWOOD for his signature, he refused to affix it, although he had before him the official certificate of the completion of the engine according to contract, from which alone he could know anything about it. Mr. GARDNER, my agent, went to Washington to demand the necessary signature, and he was refused by Mr. ISHERWOOD, who assigned for his reason, not that he had any right under the contract to withhold it, but that he feared I would not comply with my part of the agreement, in case it should be found on trial that the engine did not perform as well as was expected, and that he intended to reserve this sixth payment, in addition to the one-third reserved by the terms of the agreement, as a further guarantee for my honesty and responsibility.

Against this outrage I protest as a gross violation of the agreement on the part of the department; and I demand that Mr. ISHERWOOD be compelled forthwith to sign the bill, in order that I may receive the money due me under the contract. On this point I request your decision, that I may, if necessary, take such further steps for enforcing my rights as may be open to me.

By the terms of the contract, the engine, being completed, must be tried, in order to determine the very important question (if it may be called a *question*) whether the laws of steam have been unknown to the world till the year 1860. The trial stipulated for in the contract is to be made by comparing the engine of the *Algonquin* with a specified machine, namely, with a machine similar to those which are in twenty-five other "double-enders." When the contract was written, I introduced a clause that the trial should be made by running the two vessels together with weighed coal; but the department struck it out, assigning as a reason that they could not be certain to have one of this class of vessels out of use for such a trial when needed, and I assented to the reason, thinking it not fit to require a vessel to be withdrawn from active duty in time of war, even for so important a service as this. But that reason does not now exist, and a whole fleet of these "double-enders" are at command for this purpose. The *Algonquin* was brought to New-York on Saturday, the 22d July, by an officer of the navy, and on Monday, the 24th, the department ordered her to be coaled (and she was coaled) for a trial trip in the harbor of New-York, as it was alleged, for the purpose of determining the questions at issue; and the standard of comparison by which the engine was to be measured, according to this order, was a report made by a congressional committee of the performance of the *Eutaw* in the Potomac River. This order recognizes the very obvious necessity of trying the question when the vessel was in motion; and there was no pretense made by the department that the true method was to remove the peculiar wheels of the *Algonquin*, which constitute a part of her excellence, tie her up to a dock, and ascertain how well she ought to be able to perform by calculations made by persons appointed by the department for that purpose. But there were two fatal objections to the proposed standard of comparison, one of which was that the *Eutaw's* engine differed from the specification which established the contract-standard in a very important particular, and the other was that the *Eutaw* was run in fresh water as cold as floating ice could make it, and the *Algonquin* must be run in salt water of a summer temperature. These objections, after some opposition by Mr. ISHERWOOD, prevailed; and it then seemed that the only proper course for the department was to substitute one of the vessels of the specified class for the *Eutaw*, and run the two boats in the North River, *where Mr. Fox had ordered the Algonquin to be run when he supposed the report of the Eutaw's performance would be accepted as a fair standard of comparison.*

But instead of this, I am officially notified by Admiral GREGORY that he is ordered to mutilate the engine of the *Algonquin* by removing the wheels which are adapted to the use of high measures of expansion in the engine, and essential to the best results; to substitute wheels of some other form and proportion, and to have the engine run at a dock in the city of New-York, in comparison with an engine of the specified class, where the power is to be measured, not by the revolutions of similar wheels, but by calculations based upon an "indicator card," taken *at one revolution every half hour;* and from which the performance of the machine during the five hundred other revolutions, when no "indicator card" is taken, may be guessed at.

That the engines of the *Algonquin*, when "cutting off" very short, will not perform as well tied up to the dock and deprived of the momentum of the vessel, has been discovered by the department, by comparing her run at the dock with her run from Providence, and is admitted; while, on the other hand, the engines of the department, taking steam for six-tenths of the stroke of the piston, do not need the equalizing force of the great fly-wheel which, in effect, the ship is. But this engine was not built to run at the dock. If it had been, a large fly-wheel would have been applied to it, as is the case with all stationary engines ever since Mr. WATT first applied a cut-off. It is true that a fly-wheel, to take the place of the momentum of the boat, could now be applied to the *Algonquin* at a considerable cost; and then the economy would be produced as perfectly as if the vessel were under way; but when it is considered that it would cost nothing to allow the boat to run up and down the North River, it would seem very useless to substitute, at great expense, an extraordinary for the ordinary momentum which belongs to the vessel itself when in motion; and I shall not defray the expense of constructing such a fly-wheel, in order to make a trial at the dock a fair one.

There are other objections to every trial involving calculations, to be made by experts, which are insuperable. The persons proposed are all more or less under the control of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, either as contractors or employes; and I certainly would not submit to have them decide, upon abstruse calculations which I do not understand, that the *Algonquin ought not* to be able to do what I am entirely

River.

I am [illegible]

[illegible] that [illegible] the Assistant [illegible] [illegible] the whole [illegible] [illegible] in observing the "law of WATT," I built an experiment in 1860 in Lake Erie, and proved that he had a bad steam-engine to work with, instead of proving that the science of economy in using steam was ignorance, his position would certainly be untenable. But I cannot understand why the department should desire to prevent its exposure, if the truth really requires it; for although it is very late now, after untold millions have been spent, to abandon the error, yet every day only aggravates the evil, and the sooner the truth is known the sooner we will be able to rectify our mistake. *In any case*, I do not see how it can be secured that our navy is really superior to any other in the world because of the important discovery upon which it is built—a discovery so novel and startling that its author says of it, in 1861, in his official report, that the contrary theory had become so well established, "that up to *within the last one or two years the assumption of economy gained* such *ground* by the engineering profession," and was only overturned by the Lake Erie experiment.

I, therefore, protest against any mutilation of the engine of the *Algonquin*, or any trial with indicators at the dock, for the purpose of determining the question at issue.

If, however, the department desire a public exhibition of the two engines at the dock, I have no objections to it. On the contrary, I should be very willing to have it made, because it would give the *Algonquin's* engine some use which it needs to smooth the working parts preparatory to a trial, and because it would enable our fellow-citizens to see the two machines at work, and so diffuse knowledge on a subject which appears to me to be of vital importance to our standing in the family of nations.

On this point I request your decision.

Very truly, P. S. FORBES.

NOTES.

—We are gratified to learn that the dangerous thoroughfare, corner of Fulton and Broadway, has received due attention at the hands of the Police Commissioners. Two more patrolmen have been stationed there, and the public may now have some chance of a safe crossing during the heat of the day. The additional force ought to be still further augmented, to insure perfect safety to pedestrians.

—The newspaper returns of Chicago show that the sales for the year ending May 1, of the Chicago *Tribune*, were $363,600; of the Chicago *Times* and *Journal*, $100,000 each. The receipts for advertising of the *Tribune* were $190,844; the *Times*, $76,896; the *Journal*, $63,950, and the *Post*, $26,556.

—We believe there is good authority for the statement that Mr. ROBERT LINCOLN, son of the late President, is shortly to be married to a daughter of Secretary HARLAN.

—Copper and nickel change continues to circulate superabundantly in the city railroad cars. This is the best index of the asundance of it throughout the city. We can clearly do with less of the fractional currency than is now in circulation.

—A very neat edition of MONTALAMBERT'S eloquent essay on the suppression of the rebellion has been issued by the publishers of the *Messager Franco-Americain* in this city. It should have an extensive circulation.

Fire in Troy—Gen. Hooker.

TROY, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 15.

The extensive machine-shop of the Troy and Boston Railroad in the upper part of this city was totally destroyed by fire at 11 o'clock to-night. The fire originated in the paint-shop, and was accidental. Loss about 30,000; fully insured.

Major-Gen. HOOKER is in town, the guest of Mr. J. M. FRANCIS, editor of the *Times*. The General is to take part in the celebration of the Battle of Bennington, to-morrow, with Major-Gen. CASS.

From New-Orleans.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 15.

The steamer *Pauline Carroll*, from New-Orleans on the 9th, has arrived, with 125 bales of cotton for Cairo and 111 bales for St. Louis.

The three military divisions of TEXAS are commanded, with headquarters as follows: Eastern, Gen. A. J. MOWER, Galveston; Central, Gen. D. S. STANLEY, Victoria; Northern, Gen. F. STEELE, Brownsville.

The Mexican *Ranchero*, of July 28, which the New-Orleans *Times* says is rather doubtful authority, reports the sacking of Corpus Christia and the desecration of a family vault, by the United States troops.

Gen. LOPEZ has left Matamoras for Mexico.

Politics in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 15.

The political pot is beginning to boil here. The Democrats, to-day, nominated DANIEL S. FOX for Mayor, and other officers. Much quarreling took place in the Ward Conventions, and in one of them a fight occurred, in which two delegates were stabbed. Both will probably die. The Union party have held their ward elections. Mayor HENRY has declined the nomination.

The Explosion on the Steamboat Arrow.

INVESTIGATION BEFORE CORONER LYNCH AND A JURY.

An investigation into the cause of the explosion of the steamboat *Arrow*, in the North River, off the foot of Thirteenth-street, New-York, whereby several lives were lost, was commenced before Coroner LYNCH and a jury yesterday morning. The evidence taken is in substance as follows:

Amos R. Clark, sworn—Testified that he was a merchant doing business in New-York and resided in Tarrytown; was on board the *Arrow* on the 5th of August when the explosion occurred, while off the foot of Thirteenth-stret, North River; was on the upper deck at the time; after the accident, got over the rail, and remained there until the steam all escaped; always considered the boilers of the *Arrow* to be poor; did not see any one in the water; threw over a settee to get upon.

E. S. Chapin, sworn—Resides in Irvington, N. Y., and is a salesman in New-York City; was on board the steamboat *Arrow* on the 5th instant; heard a noise as he sat on the main deck; passengers rushed up the hatchway; witness got on the guard outside the wheel-house, and soon saw that water came out of the smoke-pipe; remained on the guard of the boat about half a minute, and then succeeded in getting into a small room back of the paddle-boxes, where he shut himself in until the steam and smoke passed away; there was a great deal of confusion, and many were alarmed; the officers tried to quiet them; did not see any one jump overboard; was acquainted with a Mr. Cooper, who jumped overboard and was drowned; heard of a gentleman who left the boat because an accident had occurred that morning; the boat was believed to be faster than the *Coffin*, which runs on the same line; talked with a number of persons in reference to the accident; did not know when the boilers were examined by the inspectors; witness had several hemorrhages, as a result of the accident on the *Arrow*.

David E. Smith, of Nyack, sworn—Am a merchant and part owner of the *Arrow*; was not on board on the 5th inst.; bought the *Arrow* on the 10th of April; my brother and myself own the boat; she was built about 27 years ago in the yard of Lawrence & Sneeden, New-York; rebuilt the first time about 1837 or 1838; about six years after she was built she took fire and burned down; was rebuilt and ran until 1848 or 1849, when she was again burned; both conflagrations occurred at the wharf at Nyack; my older brother then owned her; her average rate of speed was about 15 to 16 miles an hour; was a boat of ordinary speed; her present boilers are about six years old; soon after the last rebuilding, the boat was sold to Bradford & Cox; was rebought by us in April last; know nothing of the boat during the time it was out of our possession; the boilers were inspected about the 1st of July last, when the old certificate ceased; a new certificate was then obtained, and it pronounced the boilers in good condition; consider steamboat owners entirely at the mercy of the Government Inspectors; everything was done that the law required in reference to the safety of the boat; never heard a word against the safety of the boat before the accident; we have a boiler inspector named Nicholas St. Pierre, whom we pay to inspect the boilers; he does nothing else; has been in our employ for ten years; know of no other line which does the same thing; he has done repairing (patching) on this boiler in all parts; the inner part of the fire gave way; the flues are fifteen feet long; the hole remaining is about the size of a man's two hands; one of the flues may have been patched at the end, but never in the centre; the present one gave way about six feet or more from the end; the Government Inspectors test the strength of boilers by hydraulic pressure, which is the only way this boiler could be got at where the collapse took place; the name of the engineer is Peter Vanorman; he lives at Haverstraw, N. Y.; he was burned about the face and arms while trying to stop the engine after the accident; there were two firemen on the *Arrow*.

After the above witnesses were examined, the investigation was adjourned until Thursday next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CASE OF MR. SHELLY.—The *Tribune* correspondent, whose dismissal from New-Orleans has been noticed, is named SHELLY. It seems that when Gen. CANBY was in command here, Mr. SHELLY was on duty by order of the Secretary of War. Some informality about commission involved him in pecuniary trouble, which was, however, settled at headquarters. While at New-Orleans, as the *Tribune's* correspondent, he wrote letters which didn't suit Gen. CANBY. Soon after this old charge was revived, and he was sent here. He has a letter from Gen. BANKS to Senator WILSON, strongly urging the Senator's interference in the matter. The *Tribune* stands by him, and counsel has been employed to see that justice is done. This is the case as given by Mr. SHELLY'S friends; the other side has already been published.

A WEST-SIDE TRAGEDY.

The Sixteenth Ward Banditti Inaugurate a Reign of Terror.

THEY ARE ARMED AND READY FOR ANY CRIME.

Murder of a Metropolitan Policeman—Arrest of Twelve Suspected Persons.

INQUEST BY CORONER EDWARD COLLIN

Recently, in Police Trial Chamber, President ACROSS declared with emphasis that he would break and scatter the Sixteenth Ward banditti, if it required the entire force of the Metropolitan Police to do that work. He had listened to Capt. HAUSER'S appeals for more men and heard the well-grounded complaints of peace-loving and worthy residents of the ward until it had become painfully manifest to him that in that region of New-York there was danger that thieves and outlaws who adroitly cover their tracks might inaugurate a reign of terror. He had no men to spare; for the Metropolitan force, strong and trustworthy as it is, is yet lamentably deficient in point of numbers. Therefore, he bade the officers in that slum of the city, exercise the greatest vigilance, and never hesitate to capture a thief and defend themselves, at all hazards. The reign of terror which was apprehended appears to have been by no means a myth; for in the testimony which was given yesterday, before Coroner COLLIN, by Mr. JOHN FOX, and which we reproduce below, shows that he, if no other resident of the Sixteenth Ward, was "afraid to say anything," lest the outlaws who infest that region should waylay and murder him. But this is subject for editorial comment, and the reporter will hasten to detail the particulars of the latest Sixteenth Ward tragedy.

On Monday afternoon a wretched female of the town, whose name is unknown, because she has fled into that obscurity whence she came, entered ALLEN CAMERON'S bar-room, at No. 95 Seventh-avenue, and there drank with the loungers—or loafers, if you will—who were in the place, and after repeating the fearful dose that the bar-keeper styled Bourbon whisky, fell, unconscious, to the floor. She was taken into JOHN FOX'S cooper or carpenter shop to sleep away the poison. Later at night a gang of vagabonds, who have skeleton keys that admit them to places where they may skulk the police, learning that this lost female lay in one of their lurking places, entered and debauched her against her will, and her piercing appeals for aid drew to the spot two trusty guardians of the night. One of these—Officer THOMAS WALKER, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police—the felons murdered. The other, providentially, lives to stand a witness against the murderers. The testimony which we reproduce below succinctly narrates the story of the murder.

All but one, JOHN WARD, escaped at the time of the murder; but later yesterday morning, Officer WALKER having died at the Jews' Hospital, a detachment of police went out and arrested Allen Cameron, James Murray, Matthew [Smith, James Farrel, Terence Quinn, Thomas Brady, Joseph Murray, Henry Miller, James Gill, Patrick Smith and Patrick Collins, all of whom are known as associates of WARD, and some of whom are believed to have been concerned in the debauchery and murder. These were committed to the cells and held to await an

INQUISITION BY CORONER COLLIN.

Policeman Arthur York, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, sworn—By order of the Acting Captain, [John J. Ward,] Mr. Walker and myself patrolled together in civilian attire; at about two o'clock on Tuesday morning we went down Sixteenth-street to Seventh-avenue, and then up Seventh-avenue to Seventeenth-street; I walked up Seventeenth-street at a slow pace, and heard loud talking on the west side of Seventh-avenue; Officer Walker and myself concealed ourselves in the shade behind a wagon and listened; the language indicated a disturbance, some of the speakers accusing others of not having done their duty; we heard a door broken open, and immediately thereafter a female screamed for help; I told Mr. Walker that a soldier's family dwelt in that neighborhood, and that in my belief a gang of rowdies had gone there to assault an unprotected woman; we went on down toward Seventh-avenue, and when we had reached the cooper's shed where we had heard the screams a man passed; we then saw a crowd of about five, who on our approach went to the opposite side of the street; presently two more came from the cooper's shop and joined the gang; the screams still continued, and therefore we presumed that there were yet men inside the building; when we went to the door the deceased stood on my left side; the screams, which seemed to be muffled, were continued, and we thought that a woman was being choked; the deceased drew his revolver and cocked it; I drew my revolver, and holding it in my left hand, strove to open the door with my right; Mr. Walker demanded admittance, saying, "We are officers, you villains—what are you doing to this woman?" I made an effort to pull open the door, and at the same time persons inside endeavored to push it open; we stepped back, and one man sprang out to the left and ran toward Sixth-avenue; Mr. Walker turned to grasp the fugitive, and at that moment a pistol was fired from the inside; the door was very nearly open; just at the time of the firing a man ran out past me on the right, and I fired upon him, but without effect; I pursued him up Seventh-avenue, and when at the centre of the block, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, I fired again, but failed to wound the fugitive; I again tried to deliver another charge, but the exploded caps had clogged my pistol, and it would not revolve; in Sixteenth-street, about a hundred and fifty feet east of Seventh-avenue, the fugitive threw off his hat, coat and waistcoat, and took refuge behind a tree-box; I reached the spot, and struck him on the head with my revolver, knocking him to the pavement; I then took him down Seventh-avenue, and met a civilian, who informed me that two men lay dead in Seventeenth-street, around the corner; I found no person there but deceased, lying flat on his back, with his feet toward the house; I shook him and called him by name, but he did not speak; his left arm was extended nearly at right angles with the body, and his right hand, grasping his revolver, lay on his breast; I went to the corner, and, seeing one of the gang approaching, and supposing that he intended to take my prisoner from me, I fired upon him, and the crowd fled; I hurried with my prisoner to the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house, and on the way met Officer Underwood; I bade him go down where Officer Walker lay, and there remain; I turned the prisoner over to Sergt. Taft, of the Sixteenth Precinct, and then, accompanied by another officer, I returned to the spot where Officer Walker lay, as I thought, dying; I stepped into the cooper's shop and saw a woman; she said she had never seen the men previous to the attack which they had made upon her; I took deceased to the station-house; a physician ordered that he be taken to the hospital in Twenty-eighth-street.

AFRAID OF THE THIEVES.

John Fox sworn: I live at No. 206 West Sixteenth-street, and occupy the repairing shop at No. 120 West Seventeenth-street, where the woman was heard to scream; a rear door opens into the yard, and a front door opens into the shop; several young men about there have keys to the front door; when I went to the shop on Tuesday morning, I found that both the front and rear doors had been burst open; I knew that these persons had keys to my place, *but was afraid to say anything!* I recognise four of the prisoners as persons who have frequently visited my place; JOHN WARD, here under arrest, is one of the number, and JAMES FARRELL is another.

THE SIXTEENTH WARD BANDITTI.

Allen Cameron, of No. 95 Seventh-avenue, publican, sworn—At about 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon a woman entered my bar-room and inquired for James Revensburg, the man who kept the place before I took it; after several questions concerning the whereabouts of the former landlord she called for a drink and invited the four or five persons who were in the house to join her; after conversation with Boylan, Scullen, and Gleason, three of the men who were there, she treated again, and fell by the side of the counter; Scullen threw cold water on her face, and two or three bystanders took her into a little room back of the bar; I spoke of calling officers to take her away; but the bystanders protested, saying that she would soon revive; at about seven o'clock Boylan and Joseph Murray took her into the carpenter's shop, and there left her, saying that they would take her away at about eleven o'clock; she was about forty-five years of age, of light complexion, and was attired in a dark dress with white waist; I think her a prostitute; never saw her before; closed my bar-room before ten o'clock; there is a rough crowd in the neighborhood, and I close early, for fear of trouble; some of the men who visit my place work, and what others do I cannot say; Boylan and Joseph Murray work.

Here, the hour being late, Coroner COLLIN adjourned the case until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

THE POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

At 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, Dr. THOMAS ROBINSON made a post-mortem examination of the body at the Jews' Hospital. The face of the deceased and his attire were covered with blood. It was found that the ball had entered the brain in the region of the right ear. It passed through the ear, the skull, and the right hemisphere of the brain, producing an extensive fracture over the entire surface.

Policeman THOMAS WALKER, who is the second officer of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, that has fallen within nine months, in attempting to deal with the Sixteenth Ward banditti, was a vigilant officer and estimable citizen, a native of England, aged 35 years. He has left a widow and young daughter, dwelling at No. 145 East Thirty-fifth-street.

Newly Invented Process for Saving Gold and Silver.

Mr. JOHN N. WYKOFF, of No. 131 Pearl-street, is now busily engaged in testing a newly invented process for saving gold and silver, while extracting the precious metal from the ore. From a cursory examination of the process, we are satisfied that it is destined to prove the great desideratum so long sought for by mining companies.

The process is extremely simple, and consists in subjecting the ore to a fine dust, then placing it on iron pan with a deposit of mercury, covered with water. A fire is then placed beneath the pan, and by the action of the boiling fluid the mercury is sent bubbling up through the water, in minute globules, thus catching every particle of gold or silver that may be floating in the water. The system has proved a grand success.

From the old method of washing an immense amount of precious metal was lost by the particles being so minute as to float off with the superabundant water. One of the great points in favor of the new process is, that no matter how fine the ore may be crushed, the gold is not lost. On the contrary, the finer it is ground the better. In cases where tailings have been worked over, $50 per ton has been extracted where $1 per ton had been considered a fair rate. In some instances as high as $600 per ton have been taken from tailings which had yielded $20 per ton on first working. The simplicity of the process is such that the veriest tyro in the mining art may successfully work it. Mr. WYKOFF is constantly on hand at his office, testing samples sent him, and will afford all necessary information regarding his patent.

DR. VON EISENBERG—whose specialty is the treatment of the eye and ear—continues to astonish the old fogies of the medical profession by his cures of what have been given up as hopeless cases. We have heard of several very curious operations, recently performed by this skillful practitioner, that ought to be reported by the Medical Society.—*N. Y. Dispatch.*

Heat and Exhaustion.

It requires a constitution and physique of unusual strength to resist the effect of the enervating heat of July and August. Unless the system is toned and sustained by a wholesome stomachic during these oppressive months, it is likely to be so severely debilitated as to render it an easy prey to the epidemics which prevail in the Fall. "A wholesome stomachic! Where is it to be found?" asks the reader, who has, perhaps, been told by his physician that a little *good* brandy is a serviceable stimulant, and has sought for that obsolete article in vain. It would be as idle to expect *wholesomeness* and *purity* among the liquors of commerce as to look for miracles of piety in the State Prison or wisdom in an Idiot Asylum.

There is one *safe resource*—but *one*—for those who need a protective tonic as a health-sustaining invigorant. Let them commence at once, as the torrid season opens in all its intensity, a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Ask the returned officers and soldiers of the Union army, who have used this elixir during the war, what *they* think of it. They will tell you that it keeps up the vital forces under the wilting beams of a vertical sun without vitiating the blood or creating any undue excitement in the circulation. As the poet Cowper said of tea, "it cheers, but not inebriates." It braces the nervous organization and regulates all the functions of the body. No other stimulant can compare in purity with the essence of rye, which forms its basis, and the tonic, aperient and anti-bilious herbs, with which it is medicated, are the best of their kind on the face of the earth. Sold everywhere. New-York office, No. 29 Cedar-st.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth, use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, which greatly facilitates the process, and is sure to regulate the bowels. It relieves the child from pain, corrects acidity and wind colic, and, by giving the infant quiet, natural sleep, gives rest to the mother. Office, No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOR THE CURE OF ALL
DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH,
LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 218 BROADWAY.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair

will restore Gray Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR, STRENGTHENS and PROMOTES the growth of the weakest hair; stops its falling out in three days; keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious. THE BEST HAIR DRESSING EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. It is recommended and used by the first medical authority. Sold at the drug-stores, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.

I assure all persons the above preparation will do all that is claimed for it.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Dr. B. C. Perry, Dematologist, No. 49 Bond-st., wishes to inform the citizens of New-York and vicinity that his office in this city will be closed WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17, at 4 P. M.

It will be reopened MONDAY, Oct. 2.

In the meantime the Doctor can be consulted, or addressed, at his Boston office, No. 24½ Winter-st.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Window Shades. No. 359 BROADWAY.

For stores,
For skylights,
For dwellings.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, Manufacturers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-hand Safes,

In large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

The Red Jacket Stomach Bitters are a very agreeable and healthy stimulant, very pleasant to the taste, have a soothing influence, and create a good appetite. We notice that druggists generally sell no Bitters so rapidly as these.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, also Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Schilberg's German Ointment—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for piles, old wounds, scrofula, salt rheum, all bone and skin diseases, &c. For sale at the drug-store, No. 82 Bowery, New-York.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 505 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks,

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

DEALERS IN ALL CLASSES OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

QUARTERMASTER'S VOUCHERS, PROMISSORY NOTES, &c.,

SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY

Coupons Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,

(Continental Bank Building.)

Near WALL-ST.,

have for all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000, of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 68 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. R. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Co., Cashier.
HENRY CARLTON, Jr., Merchant.
A. EHRBORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.

The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.

Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

E. R. McILVAINE

NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,

DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 9 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
have circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO.), available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 4th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.

Signed, FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 16, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 16, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Manufacturers' National Bank of Troy," in the City of Troy, in the County of Rensselaer and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Manufacturers' National Bank of Troy," in the City of Troy, in the County of Rensselaer and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 2 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

SECURITY FOR VALUABLES.

STUDIO VAULT,

OFFICE IN THE STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 58 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

Unequaled Fire and Burglar-Proof accommodations for the reception of

FAMILY SILVER,

Jewel Cases, Title Deeds, Government Bonds, Bullion, Check Rolls, Treasury Notes, &c.

ARTISTS' STUDIES,

AND VALUABLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
ABSOLUTE SAFETY GUARANTEED.
(Hours, 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.)
WILLIAM A. CROCKER, Superintendent.

Private Safes and Strong Rooms with Combination Locks, to rent by the year.

PRIVATE OFFICE FOR THE USE OF CUSTOMERS

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

THE ISSUES OF

7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,
No. 128 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.

Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.

UNITED STATES,
WESTERN UNION, and
RUSSIAN EXTENSION
TELEGRAPH STOCKS FOR SALE.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 45 Pine-st.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 63 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEVERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 41 Park-row.

TRAVELING CREDITS.

Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by
L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st

PROPOSALS FOR

$1,000,000

MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
OF
$100, $500 and $1,000,
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,
1ST MAY AND 1ST NOVEMBER,
AND WITH PROVISIONS FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

These bonds are the balance of the $3,000,000 of bonds of the company, issued under the first mortgage, and are now offered for the purpose of completing the extension of the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton; and for furnishing coal, freight and passenger cars and engines.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended to Easton, will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Company's Road, now in the course of construction, and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Rail, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton.

These roads will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation, and the latest becomes one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago and the great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in the course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Phillipsburgh, including all the real estate, rolling stock and other property of the Company.

The Capital Stock of the Company, amounting to $3,200,000, has all been called in and expended upon the road, which, in addition to the amounts received and to be received from the bonds applied and to be applied to the extension of the present road and the building of the branches recently undertaken, will furnish the ample security of these bonds. This will be evident from the fact that the business of the local road from Newark to Hackettstown has always been sufficient to pay 7 per cent. interest on the money invested in it.

Sealed proposals for these bonds will be received until Tuesday, the 22d August next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any portion. Ten per cent. will be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on the delivery of the bonds, which will be ready for delivery at once, or at any time within 30 days, at the option of the bidder. The accrued interest on the bonds will be charged to the date of payment.

The Directors reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids made, but if any bid be accepted all bonds bid for at a higher rate shall be awarded to the bidders at the rate of the lowest bid accepted.

The bonds will be coupon with the right of registration or by surrender of the coupons made transferable on the books of the company, at the place of delivery.

Parties making proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, the denomination and price per one hundred dollars.

Each proposal should be sealed and endorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, New-Jersey, either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

MILWAUKIE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY CO.'S OFFICE, No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (ROOMS 23, THIRD FLOOR.) NEW-YORK, June 14, 1865.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS.—YOUR TRUSTees hereby inform and notify you, that the Company have made the payments due the Sinking Fund, April 1, 1865, and that we have distributed by lot, in presence, as required by the Trust Deed, the following (287,000) of said Mortgage Bonds, viz., numbers:

[illegible]

The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the same, with coupons of 1st of July, at the office of DONALD & CO., No. 49 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above Bonds will not draw interest after July 1, 1865. The next payment will be due October, 1865.

DONALD & CO.,
H. A. GOUDREY, } Trustees.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF THE Legislature, entitled, "An act to enable the Trustees for the stockholders and creditors of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Albany, to wind up the affairs of the Bank of Albany, to apply such disposition of the property and funds yet remaining under such trust, to close up such trust," passed Feb. 27, 1865, all persons having [illegible] Notes or bills of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Albany, are hereby notified to present the same for payment to the undersigned, JACOB P. TEN EYCK, sole acting Trustee, at the office of the Receiver of the Bank of Albany, at the First National Bank, in the City of Albany, on or before the eleventh (11th) day of September, 1865.

J. H. TEN EYCK, Trustee.
Albany, March 3, 1865. 8lm—1awtu

OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, INSURANCE BUILDINGS, NO. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

PURSUANT TO A RECENT ACT OF THE Legislature, the shareholders with the payments of the Insurance Department, the present fiscal year of this company will be extended to and including the 31st day of December next. To enable the Company to comply with the provisions of said act, a dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the scrip of the company will be paid on and after that day, and a further dividend of interest to the extent of 3½ per cent and one-half per cent. on the scrip will be paid on and after the last day of January, 1866, when all certificates of interest will cease. All holders of scrip are requested to present it without further delay for payment of interest to have the new day of payment noted thereon.

ISAAC R. WALKER,
Secretary.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, July 31, 1865.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON BANK, Corning, has this day filed in this office a notice of its discontinuance as a National Bank by the City of New-York, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled [illegible] and the several acts [illegible]

EDWARD HARRIS,
Superintendent of the Bank Department.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (MERCANTILE BUILDING,)
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, C. S. Stevenson
[illegible]
Health.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO. STOCK, ST. LOUIS COUNTY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, WANTED at the highest market rates. Apply to
GEORGE G. DUNBAR,
No. 45 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 6th-av., open daily, from 1 to 3 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per Cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,

BANKERS

AND GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 2 WALL-ST.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD
bought and sold at the Stock Exchange.

Four per cent. allowed on all deposits, subject to call.

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, and other securities bought and sold at Regular Board, at the usual commission.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 58 Broad-st., New-York,
Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 126 Broadway, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000
ASSETS AUG. 1, 1865 ..... $1,211,000

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the past six months has this day been declared, payable on demand.

Also, a scrip dividend to dealers entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending July 31, 1865, of THIRTY PER CENT., certificates for which will be issued Oct. 31, 1865.

Also, an Extension declared of SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable Oct. 31, 1865.

Interest on the new capital at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum from date of payment of final instalment to Aug. 1, 1865, is also payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 28, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for the quarter ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.

Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.

Both payable from the government tax, on MONDAY, the 14th day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office.

Interest on the registered holders of stock of the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO., No. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the following Dividends, out of the profits of the past year, viz.:

1. A Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable to shareholders on demand.

2. A Scrip Dividend of Forty (40) per Cent. on the earned participating premiums of the past fiscal year, (said earned participating premiums being $218,000;) the scrip certificates to be ready for delivery on and after Oct. 1.

3. An Interest Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. on outstanding scrip, payable on and after Oct. 1, all free of government tax. By order,

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 29, 1865.

TWENTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the first day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 24th day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per cent. free of government tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 32 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 2d of September next for transfers.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay its twenty-fourth Semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from the government tax, on the 21st day of August inst. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company. Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State National Bank. Utica stockholders at the Oneida National Bank. Syracuse stockholders at the Syracuse National Bank. All others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego, only.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 3, 1865.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 9, 1865.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors of the Naugatuck Railroad Company have declared a half yearly Dividend of Five per cent. free from government tax, payable 15th instant.

The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th instant, both days inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
ALBANY, July 25, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
MARIETTA, O., ELLICOTT'S, Aug. 10, 1865.

DIVIDENDS OF THREE PER CENT. will be paid in stock on the first and second preference stock of this company, on and after this date, at the office of "The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company," transfer agents in New-York, and at this office, payable to stockholders of the 1st of July.

WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a Quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 21. Transfer books will close on TUESDAY, the 15th, and reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst. By order.

C. FERGUSON, Secretary.
No. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY will pay their SIXTH Quarterly Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. IN GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 20 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND WASHOE MINING COMPANY will pay their SECOND Quarterly Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. IN GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 20 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND REESE RIVER MINING COMPANY will pay their Second Quarterly Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. IN GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 20 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

CENTRAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.

DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent., free from government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 15th of August. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. AND a government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, Jr., Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent has been declared, payable on demand.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Ever Ready National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment. Now ready and do not corrode pens. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by HENRY A. DE PEYSTER & CO., successor to A. G. Kays. Removed to No. 9 Washington-st., near Reade.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD ENGINES AND CARS.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at MANCHESTER, opposite Richmond, Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 3d:

Twenty-five (25) new first-class Locomotive Engines, five (5) feet gauge, five (5) feet drivers, cylinders 16x24 inches; capacity of tank, 1,200 gallons.

Five (5) Baggage and Accommodation, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge.

Two hundred and sixty-five (265) new Box Freight Cars for 6 feet gauge.

Fifteen (15) new Platform Cars, five (5) feet gauge.

Two (2) Freight Cars, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge.

The sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brev. Col. and A. Q. M.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,

Will sell on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, 1865, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton agent, about

1,000 BALES NEW-ORLEANS AND NORTH CAROLINA COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and can be seen in bale at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and at No. 15 State-st.

Samples can be seen at the office of the auctioneer, No. 39 Pine-st., two days before the sale.

AUCTION SALES.

GRAND SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD ENGINES AND CARS.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1865.

Will be sold at CITY POINT, Va., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., about four thousand (4,000) tons Railroad Iron.

At PORTSMOUTH, Va., on FRIDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 M.:

Five (5) first-class Locomotive Engines.
About fifty (50) Freight Cars, and one (1) Passenger Car.

At NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 13, at 5 P. M.:

One new Locomotive Engine, 4 feet gauge.

At ALEXANDRIA, Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 17:

Eighteen (18) new Platform Cars, 5 foot gauge.
Twenty-five (25) new Box Cars, five (5) foot gauge.
About three hundred and fifty (350) Box Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About two hundred and thirty (230) Platform Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About thirty (30) Stock Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Twenty (20) Passenger Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
One (1) Wrecking Car, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Two (2) new Trucks.
Stock of new Trucks, framed.
Fourteen (14) Flats, framed.
About two thousand (2,000) tons Railroad Iron.

Sales to commence at ALEXANDRIA at 10 A. M., and to continue from day to day until all are sold.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Military Railroads.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8, 1865.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT WAGONS, AMBULANCES, SPRING WAGONS, &c.—Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Col. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at a point near the Ambulance Park, on "N" between 17th and 18th sts., Washington, D. C., on FRIDAY, Aug. 18, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.:

677 two-horse ambulances,
6 four-horse ambulances,
24 two-horse spring wagons,
2 two-horse transport carts,
3 hacks,
1 sulky,

which have been used in government service.

ALSO,

will be sold at a point north of the Railroad Park, corner of 1st-st. east and "N" st. north, immediately after the completion of the sale of the ambulances, &c., above referred to:

160 two-horse wagons,
108 four-horse wagons,
10 sets four-horse running gear.

The ambulances and wagons will be sold singly to the highest bidder, and the sale will be continued from day to day until the whole number is sold.

Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash in government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

J. E. HALSEY & Co., Auctioneers, No. 55 Beekman-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—CLOTHS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

We will sell, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 55 BEEKMAN-ST., the entire balance of stock of
GEORGE BRODIE,
not received in time for former sale, comprising 20 pieces cloths and Union cassimeres, cloaks, mantillas, berthas, mantles, fringes, velvets, and trimmings generally. By order of MAJOR THOMPSON, Assignee.

Also, on the same catalogue,
Linen damask table cloths, 400, assorted sizes.
——Pieces table linen, all in good order.
Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF WHISKY AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at public auction, on FRIDAY, Aug. 18, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 3 Bridge-st., near State-st.,
161 BARRELS RECTIFIED WHISKY.
25 BARRELS BOURBON WHISKY.

Samples at my office, No. 45 Nassau-st., and at No. 3 Bridge-st.

Sale positive. Terms, cash. By order
Col. H. F. CLARKE.
A. C. G. S., United States Army.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT WAGONS.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7, 1865.

Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION in this city, at Warehouse on G-st., above 21st-st. on FRIDAY, the 18th day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.:

FIFTY-TWO MEDICINE WAGONS,

which have been used in the government service.

Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within five (5) days from sale.

Terms—Cash in government funds.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A. and Medical Purveyor.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesrooms 51 Liberty-st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, by auction, a large stock of fine furniture, including parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites; etagures, superb double wardrobe, mantel mirrors, secretary and library bookcases, lounges, easy chairs, hall stands, one fine Brussels carpet, &c.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEP., COR. WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, ——, 1865.

SALE OF HAY PRESSES, &c.

Will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at Pier No. 52 North River, six hay presses and fixtures, no longer required by the government.

Terms, cash in government funds.

The property to be removed within three days after sale.

S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 12 Bowling Green, NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 15, 1865.

BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL COMMANDING the Department, I shall sell at public auction, at the Battery Storehouse, at 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 18th inst., a quantity of condemned Quartermasters' property, viz.: Saddlery, frames ranges, stoves, parts of do., smoke-pipe, anvils, vices, old iron, tinware, cooking utensils, paint-cans, hydropults, hose, bepaches, tables, &c., &c., &c.

Terms cash on weighing and delivery. Further information in regard to the property can be obtained on application to WILLIAM H. VAN VLIET, Esq., at the Storehouse, or to the undersigned.

E. C. MORGAN, Capt. and A. Q. M.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HARNESS LEATHER.—To be sold on THURSDAY, Aug. 17, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at Spofford, Tileston & Co.'s storehouse, No. 27 West-st.,

25 cases best English Harness Leather.
5 cases French Calfskins.

For particulars and catalogues inquire of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 20 Broadway.

CORPORATION SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, on MONDAY, Aug. 21, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.: Will be sold at public auction, on the premises:

The BUILDING ON THE BATTERY, formerly used by the County Volunteer Committee.

Also, at 12 o'clock,
in front of the Comptroller's office, City Hall Park,
FOUR IRON SAFES.

By order of
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMERS ARAGO AND FULTON will be sold at auction, unless sooner disposed of, at private sale, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of September, 1865, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., auctioneers.

Both the steamers will be iteroded two new feathers for the arago, fully complete and ready to be placed in the vessel, that have cost about seventy thousand dollars.

For further particulars apply at the office of the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, No. 7 Broadway.

T. B. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:

1,000 bales Malaga lemons.
150 boxes Malaga lemons landing.
200 barrels Sicily lemons.

OLIVE OIL.

25 cases olive oil, quarts and pints.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on THURSDAY, Aug. 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 63 Liberty-st., a BORRELL HORSE, kind and gentle in all harness, and an excellent saddle horse.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S SALE OF STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT CHICKAHAN, O., UNTIL MONDAY, AUG. 28, 12 M., for the
For the side-wheel steamboat D. C. Horton, registered [illegible]
[illegible] Gen. Meigs, registered [illegible

INSTRUCTION.

A Collegiate School for young ladies will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. G. LEVERETT, M.A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.

Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 55 Park-place, New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 39 and 39 5th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MADAME C. MEARS

will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 294 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 20th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

H. M. PIERCE, President.

MRS. JOHN LORD'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, CONN., will reopen Sept. 18.

Circulars forwarded on application.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 21, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

PROF. L. J. BORCK'S

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS, No. 202 5th-av., Corner 23d-st., New-York.

Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.

All modern languages taught and spoken.

A preparatory class connected with the institution.

The next session commences first MONDAY in September.

For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 22 Station E, Yorkville, New-York.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE

Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $2,000; 16 instructors. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 253 Madison avenue, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th. Mrs. M. will be at home from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

"Under Mr. HAKELTINE'S superintendence, it is already taking high rank."—"Evening N. Y. Observer," July 15, 1865. C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

WATERBURY, CONN.

A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address Rev. E. G. WILLIAMS.

MISS KENNEDY'S

French and English boarding and day school, for young ladies, No. 41 West 16th-st., New-York, will reopen on the 20th of September. Miss KENNEDY receives a very limited number of boarding pupils, who are under her own especial supervision, and have every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address as above.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

A boarding-school for Boys,

20 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.

Get circulars of W. H. Ashley & Co., No. 20 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,

Flushing, L. I.

Boarding-school for boys.

R. A. FAIRCHILD.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY

Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 22, 1865. For circulars, address

Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 136 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

THE LATE MRS. G. ASTHON CALLENDER'S

French and English Boarding and Day School,

No. 32 E. 21st-st.,

will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge and superintendence of Miss Armstrong, the former head governess, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 45 miles south of New-York City. Special attention is given to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting and French. The Fall Term commences, boarding, September 18. For catalogues address the Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Terms, $60 per quarter. For circulars apply to Mr. J. H. Tyndale, American Exchange Bank, No. 32 Wall-st., N. Y.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence on Sept. 14, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN. A good location for the board and tuition of young children, of both sexes, will be granted by the Misses E. & B. KINGSBURY, No. 115 North-st.; E. C. LAYTON, No. 117 Front-st.; A. A. COOLD, No. 197 Bowery, and H. E. RUSSELL, No. 27 Wall-st.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, GOSHEN. Orange County, N. Y., will reopen August 27. Circulars containing references, terms, &c., will be sent on application to the Principals. MRS. M. L. READ. MISS A. E. BROWN. MISS M. L. MOLOUD.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 111 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11. The school, which has been for years past so admitted last year, is wanting in none of the improvements of a well conducted institution.

THE MISSES HOWLAND WILL RE-OPEN their English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 38th-st., Murray Hill, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Miss HOWLAND will be at home on and after Sept. 11. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4. Large shaded playgrounds, and facilities for obtaining a thorough academic education, English and classical. Address M. T. MACK, Principal, FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1865.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Manhattan Hill, No. 215 East 50th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

BOARDING-SCHOOL IN FISHKILL.—A very pleasant village, near the Hudson River. The Principal will call on persons who shall leave him their address at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st., previously to Aug. 12. Rev. W. PECK.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, STAMFORD, DOONN.—Boys will be fitted for college or business; Fall term will commence Sept. 12. For particulars, address the principal, W. G. GINN.

STAMFORD, Conn., August, 1865.

ARMENIA FEMALE SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. SIDNEY P. YORK, A. M., Principal. First-class institution for young ladies. Fall session of twenty weeks opens Sept. 7. For circulars or rooms, address G. W. CENTER.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FEMALE DEPARTMENT, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President; Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal. The Fall and Winter session will commence Sept. 6. For particulars, address the Principal.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 220 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 969 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

NO. 174 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—The Misses PALACHE will reopen their French and English boarding and day school on MONDAY, 11th September.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 35th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. YOUNG'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

CHILTON HILL, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

MRS. AUBERT'S

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 20 East 20th-st., (Gramercy Park,)

will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

GREAT EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES in the beautiful "Connecticut River Valley."

BURNHAM'S AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF COMMON BUSINESS, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

By the first session of the Legislature of the new Constitution of the State of Massachusetts, the Common Council of Springfield will receive a thorough training in Book-keeping, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations, Business Correspondence, Commercial Law, &c., &c. Full Business Practice, Lectures, Essays, Debates, Mercantile Papers, Conditional Contracts, Lectures, and Thought for Apprentices, &c., in Actual Session.

Prof. JOHN W. FOWLER, LL. D., for eighteen years President of the "New-York State and National Law Institute," and formerly has charge of Law Department, and Prof. BURNHAM, for the general interests of the Students in Actual Business.

NORMAL WRITING DEPARTMENT in charge of the Chief Instructor and Commissioner of Penmanship on the Government. LIBERAL DEDUCTIONS made to soldiers and their families. Terms reasonable and favorable to all. Their course is complete.

WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT IT.—"The success of this college is so great as to warrant the belief that it will eventually become the largest as it already is the best institution of the kind in the country."—Springfield Republican, June 8, 1865.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.—Circulars, Papers, &c., giving full information relating to the Course of Study, exact expenses of Board or Tuition, to be had by addressing LOUIS W. BURNHAM, President, Springfield, Mass.

PROF. E. TELLKAMP, NO. 210 BROADWAY, established 1838, will be happy to receive a day, Saturdays excepted, one or two young lads, of good habits, wishing thoroughly to acquire from a private tutor, French, German, English grammar and composition, (in which so many remain deficient,) Algebra, geography, also German and Greek, if required. Particulars on application.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 28 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction, special preparation for any college or scientific school, academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Fall term begins Sept. 4. Open day and evening.

Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 699 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seizas, No. 811 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 699 Broadway.

N. A. LESPINASSE, FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and King's Bridge Road, Fort Washington; French is the language of the school; English, Latin, Greek, classical, mathematical, scientific and higher mathematics. Reopens Sept. 18th. Circulars, No. 813 Broadway, drug-store, 701 Broadway, music store.

TO PRINCIPALS.—THE TEACHER OF Natural Sciences, (Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy,) in one of the Chartered Colleges of this city, is open for engagement in private institutions during the coming season. Address M., care of Messrs. Lahane & Co., No. 659 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.—ANY LADY, WHOSE EDUCATION has been neglected, wishing thorough and private instruction, in any or all of the English branches and penmanship, can secure, for one or two hours daily, the services of an experienced teacher, by addressing MISS J., Station D, Bible House.

THE STOCKBRIDGE ENGLISH AND French Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 20. Young ladies are also received for a thorough course of vocal instruction alone. For circulars, &c., apply to Dr. F. WELTER, Stockbridge, Mass.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Fall Session begins Sept. 14. For circulars, address MAJOR SPRING, Proprietor; or JARED REID, JR., Principal.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, will reopen at No. 207 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Until then address at No. 194 West 23d-st.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address O. EUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—At White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. C. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 9 West 20th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 28 West 20th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

TEACHERS.

ALL TEACHERS, SCHOOL OFFICERS, PARENTS and PUPILS are mutually interested in the plan of the NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE and AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION.

Teachers wanted throughout the country to fill vacancies in SCHOOLS and ACADEMIES, and report opportunities for other members of the Institute and Union in each STATE and TOWN. N. B.—Address all applications for TEACHERS or SCHOOLS to the "NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, 486 BROADWAY, N. Y."

Wanted this day, four Lady Teachers as ASSISTANTS in a Union School near this city. If one of the candidates can sing Alto, she would receive $200 additional salary. Also wanted, four or five French Ladies to teach in this city; must have the Parisian accent. For other particulars go to rooms, as per Time Table, 11 and 12 Astor House, Aug. 12. Call at the INSTITUTE, 486 BROADWAY.

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WANTED—A COMPETENT TEACHER OF Piano and Vocal Music for a School in West Virginia; salary $200 and board. Address, with testimonials, P. O., Box No. 267 Philadelphia, Pa.

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CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

MR. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

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GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

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RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANOFORTES.—Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Cabinet-Organs, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains from $50 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Musique, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 Times Office.

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LONG ISLAND SOUND

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NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,

2,000 TONS EACH,

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE ROUTE,

One of which will leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of ——-street, every

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Returning, will leave Commercial Wharf, Boston, every

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The first steamer will leave Pier No. 3 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 5.

No charge for wharfage in Boston.

Agent in Boston, E. H. ROCKWELL, end of Central Wharf.

163 AND 165 WEST ST., Pier No. 3 North River.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

QUEEN—building	2,600	——— Commander.
ENGLAND—building	2,600	———
SCOTLAND—building	2,600	———
ERIN	2,200	Grace.
HIBERNIA	1,800	Thomas.
PENNSYLVANIA	1,800	Creesy.
VIRGINIA	1,800	Lewis.
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Leaves Pier No. 42, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 12

ENGLAND ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 26

LOUISIANA ..... SATURDAY, Sept. 2

PENNSYLVANIA ..... SATURDAY, Sept. 9

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

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WASHINGTON	3,200 tons	800-horse power
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ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
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LAFAYETTE....A. BOCANDY.....FRIDAY.....Aug. 18

EUROPE.....A. DUCHESNE.....FRIDAY.....Sept. 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $125; second cabin, $90, including table wine for either cabin.

Passengers forwarding to land at Brest will be furnished with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second cabin.

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SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.

CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.

CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 66

Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00

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Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

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AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,

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The first-class steamship

CIRCASSIAN,

Capt. ED. CAVENDY, formerly of steamer *Washington*, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River on

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First Cabin	$100 00
Second Cabin	55 00
Steerage	32 50

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Vessel not accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

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KANGAROO	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 16
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Aug. 19
CITY OF CORK	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 23
ERIN	SATURDAY	Aug. 26

at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
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Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

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UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

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DEPARTURES.

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Sept. 1.....NEW-YORK.....TUKKLEPAUGH,

(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)

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First class,	Second class,	Third class,
$200.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, from Pier No. 20 North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWERS, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at noon; on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low prices, for these two trips only.

For passage apply at the office of the company.

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D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

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GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M., ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 26 North River.

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Freight received on our covered pier, No. 26 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

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REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

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The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.

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FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.

PIONEER LINE.

First-class passage.....$25

The new and first-class steamship CHASE,

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No. 17 Broadway, New-York.

Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. WEEKLY LINE.

VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.

ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.

The new, elegant and fast steamship VARUNA will leave Pier No. 26 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR MOBILE, ALA.

The fast A No. 1 steamship ALAMBRA, will leave for the above port on WEDNESDAY, 23d of August; has superior accommodations for passengers, and will land her freight on the wharf at Mobile without lighterage. For freight or passage apply to

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NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

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FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

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NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY WEEKLY LINE.

The new and splendid side-wheel steamship HENRY LIVINGSTON, J. E. Berry, Commander, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for a limited number of passengers, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., 141 Broadway.

The ATLANTA follows, leaving here on the 26th.

Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLLY & CO.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT,

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular weekly United States Mail Line.

TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.

RUTHERFORD, ELDRIDGE, Commander.

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For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

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FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 9th September, SATURDAY, 7th October.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45

Passage money to Havana.....60

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. S. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, August 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Aug. 31.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.

Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships.

PASSAGE AND FREIGHT REDUCED.

The ALHAMBRA,

R. B. BENSON, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 o'clock precisely.

Bills of lading signed on board.

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ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The GRANADA will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 26.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail steamship METEOR, Capt. KENNEDY, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.

The FUNG SHUEY will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 19.

Passage, with superbaged accommodations, $60.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 62 West-st.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 20 Broadway.

PASSAGE FROM LONDONDERRY.—McCORNELL'S Co.'s splendid A 1 British ships MINERVA, Capt. McGILTON; ST. LADARON, Capt. STEWART; VILLAGE BELLE, Capt. LITTLE; LADY EMILY PEEL, Capt. PERRY.

For passage or money orders apply to agents,

G. & J. KNOX & CO., 191 Pearl-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:20 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 28th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:30 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN.

from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squanpum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $2.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.

From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

Tickets can be procured at all the offices of Westcott's Express, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.

New Line Between New-York and Long Branch.

The new and fast steamer NEVERSINK leaves pier foot Barclay-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

Returning, the line leaves Long Branch at 7:20 A. M. and 1 P. M.

This line runs along the ocean beach, in sight of the breakers, and offers one of the most delightful excursions in the vicinity of New-York.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10 A. M.

Leave New-York for

THE KINGS COUNTY PENITENTIARY

Grave Charges Against the Keeper of the Prison.

Prisoners Improperly Fed and Brutally Beaten, and the Discipline of the Prison Loose.

ACTION OF THE SUPERVISORS.

The Keeper is Exonerated and Re-elected.

WHAT THE MINORITY REPORT HAS TO SAY.

The Board of Supervisors for Kings County have been for some time past greatly exercised regarding sundry specific charges presented by an assistant keeper of the County Penitentiary against the head keeper, Mr. McNEELEY. These charges were of a grave nature, and consisted of a series of specifications, in which it was charged that McNEELEY had been in the habit of employing the prisoners and the keepers at work for his individual benefit; had kept cattle and swine at the county expense; that he had failed to enforce proper discipline among the prisoners, and had permitted and ordered several of the prisoners to be whipped, both men and women; that some of the prisoners had become intoxicated; that the food furnished for the assistant keepers and the prisoners was not of a wholesome description, and many others of a similar nature.

ACTION OF THE BOARD.

These charges having been placed before the Board of Supervisors, at the meeting held on the 1st of August, just as they were about to proceed to the election of a prison-keeper for the ensuing three years, a committee was appointed to investigate the matter, and make due report upon the same. The committee consisted of the Standing Committee having the superintendence of the Penitentiary, and Supervisor CLARK, of the Seventeenth Ward.

The committee examined some eighteen witnesses, whereupon the old Penitentiary Committee made a majority report, stating that the charges had not been sustained, and offered a resolution to the effect that the keeper be exonerated from the same.

Supervisor CLARK, however, made a minority report, in which he differed materially from the deductions of his colleagues, claiming that although some of the charges had not been positively proved, yet enough had been acknowledged by Mr. McNEELEY to warrant the board choosing a keeper more fit for the position, and reflecting severely upon the general conduct of the prison.

THE MEETING, YESTERDAY,

the Supervisors met in solemn council on the merits of the case. Both committees presented their report, the majority one having been laid over from the last meeting, in order to afford time for the minority report to be prepared. The evidence taken by the Committee had also been ordered to be printed; but, when the board was called to order yesterday afternoon, only eight copies had arrived from the printer's.

After some routine business was transacted, the order of business was suspended to enable the minority report to be presented.

The following is the

MINORITY REPORT,

as presented by Supervisor CLARK:

To the Board of Supervisors of Kings County:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, a minority of your committee, to whom was referred the charges of JAS. J. JONES (an assistant keeper,) against FRANCIS McNEELEY, the principal keeper of the Penitentiary, dissenting to the report of the majority, would respectfully beg leave to report:

That he was present with the rest of the committee and heard all the testimony, and as the case was progressing Mr. McNEELEY admitted all the charges, except the following:

"He has furnished both keepers and prisoners with insufficient food, and that of a bad quality."

"He has extracted the marrow from the soup bones," &c.

"It is currently reported among the keepers that sound prisoners are kept on the sick list," &c.

"He has, in the roughest language, abused his assistant keepers before the prisoners."

"He raises marketstuff at the county expense, and has allowed his keepers to be on duty while intoxicated."

I shall therefore only review the testimony hearing upon these charges.

The evidence upon the first of these is conflicting. Mr. JONES swears that he has seen rotten meat and rotten fish served up; has seen the butter so rancid that the keepers refused to eat it; has seen green and rotten potatoes cooked, and had often seen the prisoners reject their rations.

Mr. MCKANNA sweare that he has seen meat served up that was spoiled; has seen it badly cooked; that the fish was quite good, and that the keepers were sometimes dissatisfied with the quality of their food.

WILLIAM H. QUINN (formerly a prisoner,) swears that the beef was poor; the fish very bad; has had bean soup with the meat so bad that he was compelled to reject it, and has often seen prisoners reject their rations.

Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL swears that he has seen prisoners reject their rations, but that the board of the keepers was good.

WILLIAM NEWSAM swears that he never saw prisoners reject their rations, but had seen the butter for the keepers very bad.

Ex-Supervisor CROPSEY swears that the supplies came fully up to the contract.

Ex-Supervisor KIRBY swears that the never heard any complaint from the keepers that the food was insufficient or of a bad quality.

Supervisor TALBOT swears that he had made a special visit to the prison and an examination of the supplies, and found the food as good as he useds at home; and never heard that Mr. McNEELEY was furnishing to the keepers and prisoners food of an inferior quality.

THOS. GASCOIGNE swears that the meat is as good as the contract calls for; always sees that they are of right weight and quality, and that the food of the keepers is good.

SAMUEL RAY (formerly a prisoner) swears that his food was not bad.

Undoubtedly the contract calls for what the laws of the State require: "Food of an inferior quality, but healthy." And undoubtedly among such food some can be found that is spoiled. It may for the want of proper care on the part of the reviewing officer, pass into the storeroom, and from there into the kitchen, or it may become spoiled while in the storeroom, and if but a small piece of spoiled meat or fish should be put into the mess, it would spoil the whole, and hence be rejected by the prisoners. There is no doubt but that all these parties have told the truth, and it goes to show that the person selecting the food for the mess should exercise the strictest care that none be used but what is healthy.

The following is all the testimony in relation to extracting the marrow from the soup-bones:

Mr. JONES swears that he has seen prisoners take the marrow out of the bones; all the marrow was taken out; it had been done ever since he had been there; had known some of the keepers to use the marrow to rub on their hair; didn't know what was done with it, whether it was sold or not.

WILLIAM H. QUINN had seen the marrow taken out of the bones; it was done by a man named JOHN BURNEY; the bones were shins and shanks; and the marrow passed into the kitchen; saw it tried out and placed in tubs or half-firkins and covered over with paper or cloths, and saw it put on butchers' wagons and taken away.

THOMAS GASCOIGNE swears that he has seen MARROW taken out of the bones; the keepers would sometimes get a piece for their hair; never received orders from Mr. MCNEELEY to have it done; when he wanted a piece he would go and ask for it.

RICHARD NEWMAN swears that he had access to the kitchen; had seen the marrow taken out of the bones; it was a small quantity for his own use; it was not taken out as a general thing.

Messrs. NEWMAN, MCKENNA, and CAMPBELL the other keepers, who were examined, each swear that they never saw it taken out; that they were outside keepers, and did not visit the kitchen.

The weight of the testimony unquestionably sustains the charge of Mr. JONES; indeed your committee does not to be overwhelming and conclusive; but admitting that this was not a matter of business, that the article was not sold, still the fact remains that the keepers used the marrow for their hair, your committee deems it exceedingly reprehensible for keepers to make up a toilet with that which Dr. CHAPIN swears is the principal nutriment of the food, consisting as it does of only shins and shanks; nothing is left but the bones to strengthen the broth; but subsequent inquiry on the part of this committee shows the soup to be a sort of *olla-podridda*.

The witness QUINN, swears that he visited the storerooms, and there saw a quantity of meat lying in a barrel, which smelt very bad; that he examined it and found it to consist of bits of bones, pork, beef, shoulders, &c.; and further inquiry shows that these bits were thrown into the pot with the shin bones and the whole refuse mess converted into soup.

This accounts for the further evidence of the same witness, that "he often had been soup, with the meat in it so bad, that he couldn't eat it." No fault can be found with the keeper for using up every bit of meat. Indeed, economy in such an institution is truly commendable; but he should be exceedingly cautious lest some of the bits be not spoiled, for if they are the whole will be unfit to be eaten. Another thing should be noticed, that under this system of cooking the prisoners would never have any fresh meat.

The next charge which is disputed is, "It is currently reported among the keepers that sound men are kept on the sick list," &c.

It should be borne in mind that a charge so vague as this, based on mere hearsay, the keeper was not compelled to answer, but touching as it did, the physician of the prison, it was eagerly entered into, with the following result:

Mr. JONES swears that he knows a sound man named JOHN DUGAN, a prisoner, being kept on the sick list; also a prisoner called JACK, who attends the store.

Dr. ZABRISKIE swears that he never certified to any bills for Mr. MCNEELEY for the board of sick prisoners who were not sick; knew JOHN DUGAN; he was in a very bad condition when he came to the prison, but was better now; had not prescribed any medicine for him for two months.

JOHN STRICKLAND swears that he thinks DUGAN to be a sound and hearty man; and JAMES CAMPBELL swears that he don't know whether DUGAN is sick or well; at any rate DUGAN attends to his duties as a hale man.

Your committee does not doubt Dr. ZABRISKIE's fidelity to his trust, or that he would wrong this county; nor that he would put a well man on the sick list; but he might accidentally leave a prisoner too long on the list. Another thing seems somewhat remarkable.

The witness SAMUEL RAY swears to doing work all the time while in the prison, and for two weeks over his time, and was all the time on the sick list.

Another thing appears somewhat singular, that infants and small children should be committed as prisoners, and allowed to remain during the terms of sentences of delinquent mothers, surrounded with the moral miasms of a felon's prison, when there is a County Nursery for children within one mile of the place.

Dr. ZABRISKIE swears that the number of this class of prisoners will average thirty, and all on the sick list.

Of the charge of raising and selling garden truck, and of using rough language to the assistant keepers in the presence of the prisoners, the charge is conflicting; the charges are, however, immaterial; but the last charge that "he has allowed his keepers to be on duty while intoxicated," is a serious one and deserves attention. Mr. JONES swears that on the 4th day of July, one year before the last, that two keepers, RICHARD NEWMAN and JOHN MCKANNA were intoxicated. JOHN MCKENNA swears that he did not think he was, it must have been some other person. Mr. NEWMAN swears that he did not consider himself to be on regular duty at the time; he went out and drank two or three glasses; it being a holiday, he wished to glorify it; he might have taken a nap upon his return, and thinks he did take a nap. There is nothing in the evidence showing that Mr. MCNEELEY permitted it, or that he was made acquainted with it afterward; the charge therefore cannot affect Mr. MCNEELEY.

The above is an analytical review of all the testimony hearing upon the charges which were not admitted by Mr. MCNEELEY. It was the desire of your committee to ascertain whether any of the articles had been sold. The haste with which the investigation was brought to a close precluded the possibility of seeking witnesses off the premises. Mr. GASCOIGNE, the book-keeper, swears that he kept no account of them. Your committee, therefore, proposed to put Mr. MCNEELEY upon the stand, to which he gently protested, and the chairman excused him, (very appropriately,) with the remark that anything which he might say in his own favor amounted to nothing, and that he could not be compelled to criminate himself. And now, taking a general review of the whole, what has been proven?

He has made wagons and furniture; he has manufactured manure; he has raised swine; he has sent keepers and prisoners to work on his own property outside of the prison, and he has whipped prisoners with the cowhide, as stated in charges. This is conclusive, for Mr. MCNEELEY has admitted it, and your committee contends that the charges of bad meat, of taking the marrow out of the bones, and also of having sound prisoners on the sick list, are proven.

Therefore your committee must dissent from the report of the majority, to wit: that Mr. JONES has failed to prove his charges; on the contrary, that it is incontestible that JAMES I. JONES has substantiated his charges against FRANCIS MCNEELY. But who is accountable, Mr. MCNEELY or the system of management? It has been the object of your committee to find out errors as well as frauds, if any existed, in order to have them remedied, more than it has been to personally try the keeper; and it has been a cause of regret to be under the necessity of giving pain to Mr. MCNEELY while moving for the truth.

As to the charge of sending keepers and prisoners to work on his own property outside of the prison, that must attach to the keeper personally. It has been proven and admitted. No power or authority can be found for it; it is an abuse against the people of this county, and it is indefensible. All the other charges of a serious nature (except the whipping) can be construed under the head of perquisites, and perquisites like vegetables well grown. If the keeper is allowed to transact a number of businesses in the institution, it is the fault of the system, and not of him. If he has increased the amount, it is an evidence of fair enterprise and ingenuity, which are necessary to make up an able man, and it requires a man of ability to make a good keeper; that is the logic of the thing.

But the evidence of the members of the former Penitentiary Committee threw the entire responsibility upon the keeper. Ex-Supervisors CROPSEY and KIRBY, and Supervisor TALBOT, each swear to distinct questions put to them, that they never gave the keeper authority to make anything for themselves, and that they never knew that there were any perquisites attached to the office. And yet Mr. CROPSEY, who was the senior of the ex-committee members examined, swears that he told Mr. MCNEELY to exercise all the privileges which Mr. HOLMES, his predecessor, enjoyed. Under this state of the case, I leave this Honorable Board to solve the question of accountability, whether the system or the keeper is to blame.

Mr. MCNEELY says he run into the difficulties because he did not know how far he could go, and if he was only told what privileges he was entitled to, he would not complain of being tried, and would call it just to condemn him if he went beyond them; but applying the principle of double-entry to this case, that where there is a debit there is a credit, what credit is given to Mr. MCNEELY by the testimony? Dr. CHAPIN, Resident Physician of the Lunatic Asylum, swears that Mr. MCNEELY was for seven years steward of that institution, and all the time was active, energetic and kind to the patients; he never before heard his integrity questioned, and that his character was above reproach. This is truly flattering testimony and comes from a source which cannot be treated with indifference. Ex-Supervisors CROPSEY and KIRBY and Supervisor TALBOT are equally flattering, and Ex-Supervisor KIRBY testifies to that which deserves more than a passing notice: "That Mr. MCNEELY was especially strict in regard to the female portion of the institution, and not even a keeper was allowed to speak to them except on business."

This, above all the rest, is commendable; it is the acme of praise; one step further would reach anti-climax, and yet is but a simple performance of a plain duty. But now-a-days we should be extra thankful to public officers for doing that, and these gentlemen will, however, find, by perusing this testimony, that Mr. MCNEELEY has come near falling from his high moral estate by coming in contact with perquisities.

There is one thing developed by this investigation which appears revolting—it is the cowhide and the manner of its application. Mr. WM. H. BUTTS, formerly a Deputy Keeper, swears that he tied up a man by the hands and applied the cowhide to his bare back. The following is the testimony: "The man I spoke of was in a dark cell with two others, and while the prisoners were at church I was on duty inside and near the cell, and I heard talking; we were particular not to allow the prisoners to converse, the prisoner commenced talking about licking some of the keepers; I listened for some time; one of the worst of them was talking about getting away from any of the keepers on Crowhill; I went down and told him to come out and I would see if there was any fight in him; I threatened to cowhide him, and he said I might shoot him, but I could not cowhide him: I told Mr. MCNEELY of it, and we came to the conclusion that it would be a poor plan to cowhide them; I would have done the same thing myself if Mr. MCNEELY had not been there." And in that prison, during the sacredness of the Sabbath, while the minister was in the chapel expatiating on the mercies of the Redeemer, the lower hall was profaned and the ears of heaven offended by the groans of a victim lashed up by the hands and the cowhide cruelly applied to his naked and quivering flesh, for whispering in confidence a little foolish bravado to a fellow-prisoner, and that while confined in a dark cell, behind bolts and locks; and the evidence further shows that the assistant keeper would have done it whether the principal had been present or not, thus showing a free and unrestrained use of the lash by all the keepers about the place.

The evidence further shows that one keeper cowhides a man, that another keeper cowhides a woman; and the principal keeper admits the last charge, that is of cowhiding three women, which is sufficient to show that it was an established custom to apply the lash. There is to the philanthropic mind something so revolting in this mode of punishment that humanity shudders at its contemplation, more particularly when applied to women. They bear the form of our mothers; and the history of the Magdalen—she who "was last at the tomb and first at the cross"—shows that woman is seldom so morally sterile but that some basis remains in the desert soil in which reformation may take root, and so assert her claims to man's reverence and respect. But the lash is the thing to destroy the last vestige of self-respect, and send the victim forth not only a moral wreck, but also filled with vindictiveness toward her race—for if you only can eradicate every vestige of self-respect from the bosom of a woman, you have the true exemplification of a monster. The real object of prisons are, or should be, reformation. Penitents, not demons, should be their inmates; useless in them are your chapels, so long as you retain the lash. But a few years ago, an Austrian General, who had acquired an honorable fame in the field, was hooted out of England, and Hanau, (a name doomed to eternal infamy,) after passing a few wretched years through a pillory of curses, was hidden by a charitable grave from the frowns of mankind. And why, what had tarnished his fame? He had lashed the woman of a subjugated Province of the Austrian Empire. Not one month has elapsed since the moral sensibilities of this community were shocked by a poor boy being flogged to death in the House of Refuge at Randall's Island.

The disgusting cat no longer disgraces our navy; the lash is banished from our State Prisons, and yet the cowhide remains a part of the discipline of the Kings County Penitentiary. It is a disgrace to humanity; it is a lack of genius to contrive some more human mode; it is a persistance in a wrong against the force of example; it is an obduracy toward wretchedness and misfortune; it is a relic of barbarism, and it should be abolished.

But who is responsible for the cowhide? Ex-Supervisors CROPSEY and KIRBY and Supervisor TALBOT each swear that they never gave power or authority to the keepers to cowhide prisoners. This would seemingly throw the responsibilities upon the keeper. But Ex-Supervisor CROPSEY also swears that he purchased raw hides at the request of Mr. HOLMES, the predecessor of Mr. MCNEELY, he, (Mr. HOLMES) telling him that he could not preserve discipline without them. I shall never stand up as an apologist for a man who can cowhide a woman, but the truth is, the whip was first introduced into the Penitentiary, with the sanction of the Board of Supervisors, and the keeper who first used it was only following the example of his superiors. Your committee cannot, therefore, in justice to the keeper, censure him for the use of the whip, but they do censure the Board of Supervisors for having introduced it, and they censure the keeper for having used it in the manner he did. Your committee must dissent from the report of the majority. It is because it disregards the terms of the resolution which created them, viz.: "For the purpose of considering the foregoing charges, and of making a thorough investigation into the management of the Penitentiary, as well as the conduct of the principal keeper, and all others connected therewith, and any abuse they may find on the part of the officers, which they may deem detrimental to the interests of the county, they should, in their judgment, suggest a remedy for the same." If the report of the majority should be adopted, Mr. MCNEELY would stand exonerated, and Mr. JONES condemned, and everything remain without change.

Your committee cannot conscientiously subscribe to that, particularly after Mr. MCNEELY had admitted several of the charges, in which charges much abuse toward this county has been made manifest, and which it was understood by the committee should be remedied, which the majority, in their haste to reach a conclusion, entirely overlooked. This committee would note one instance, and that in regard to the manufacture of this article, that the soil was taken off the premises of an adjacent property, that the teams were used, that hired men drove the teams, and that two gangs of prisoners did the work (which of course took two keepers) and that they were employed a long time at it. Is this a matter to be overlooked? Is it an abuse to be continued? Is this nothing? Has the moral vision of the majority become so obscure that they can see no wrong to the county in this transaction? Must one individual have a preeminence over the interests of this county? Why, here is a larceny—the soil of private property taken to manufacture manure, and that by an institution erected for the punishment of larceny; the thing is so outrageous that reason must have become dethroned ere it could have arrived at such a conclusion.

The committee is of the opinion that the testimony urges the following suggestions:

That the perquisites of the office be limited and fixed, and in view of the testimony of the witness QUIN, that when he went to job outside of the premises he took lumber, lath, nails, glass, paint, oil and turpentine, that nothing, not even a pound of nails, be allowed to be used on or off the premises without a requisition from the keeper upon the Penitentiary Committee for the same; and that the book-keeper be appointed by the board.

That the rawhide be abolished, and something else substituted.

That no prisoners be allowed to be hall or door men in the future.

Not to have infants committed as prisoners.

That the keeper never reprove his assistants, nor even give an order aloud in the presence or hearing of a prisoner.

That they have some competent person to examine the food before it is cooked, and see that none enter the mess but such as is healthy.

That the keeper or other employer of the prison be allowed to hire prisoners.

That no mechanical work be allowed to be done on the premises unless it be a part thereof or appertains thereto.

And in view of the testimony of Mr. BUTTS, that when the committee was expected to visit, they, the keepers, had a clearing-up time, that they make it suggestive of instituting another sort of time—a clearing-out time—and that the Penitentiary Committee carry out these reforms.

As a simple act of justice, some mention should be made of JAMES T. JONES. Your committee never spoke to the gentleman until about a month ago, and then upon this matter; his fellow keeper testifies to his fidelity, to his trust, and to his efficiency as a keeper. In his locality he bears the reputation of being a man of integrity and sincerity, and the committee learns that he has made this expose for the public good; but whether he made it from that or from a personal motive, it is the fault of this board if the public be not incidentally benefited by it.

He has been abused in his locality and elsewhere for this exposition, and the most of his party seem to be arrayed against him.

Your committee deem it to be a solemn duty to protect and defend him, not only as an act of justice, but also as an act of public policy; but if every man is to be crushed that exposes either real or apparent wrongs practiced upon the public, then there will be none who will dare to expose them, and frauds will be multiplied and revel with impunity, fearless of detection. In fact, the public should feel itself indebted to JAMES T. JONES, in the language of a martyr, "with malice toward none, with charity for all."

Your committee has moved in this matter, and has endeavored to rail about the slough of party. The characters of two men, JONES and MCNEELY, have been brought into conflict, and to sustain one and not mind the other has been the desired consummation.

Between JONES and MCNEELY—and also of personal feelings—there arose a third party which overshadowed the other, and before which they sank into insignificance. It was the people of Kings County and the amelioration of the unfortunate and wretched that your committee has labored.

The following resolution is subjoined:

Resolved, That JAMES T. JONES has substantiated his charges, and that the suggestion in this report be referred to the Penitentiary Committee, and that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the matter.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

STEPHEN S. CLARK, Chairman.

The discussion resulting upon the reading of this document was both animated and energetic. The supporters of the majority report, and the avowed friends of Mr. MCNEELEY, urged immediate action in the matter, and desired the reports to be taken up. Those who favored the minority report wished a postponement, in order that the report of Supervisor CLARK could be printed and digested. This was bitterly opposed by the other side. The whole matter, however, was settled by the majority report and accompanying resolution being taken up for consideration.

The Supervisor for the Seventh Ward claimed that the evidence, as presented by the committee, did not sustain the charges made against Mr. MCNEELEY, and he reviewed the matter at length. He said the charges were trumped up to defeat or delay the reelection of the present head keeper, but that they would not prove successful.

Mr. CLARK and the Sopervisor for the Nineteenth Ward made some remarks upon the general conduct of the prison, and the latter animadverted upon the admitted practice of cowhiding prisoners, and spoke of the fact that flogging had been abolished in prisons throughout the country and in Great Britain.

It having been claimed by the majority report that from evidence adduced the prisoners and keepers were living as well as the families of the witnesses, the fact was elicited that the contract rate for feeding prisoners was twelve cents a day, and the keepers twenty-five cents a day, the Supervisor for the Nineteenth Ward said that the gentleman trying to defend Mr. MCNEELEY had said too much, when they claimed that prisoners and keepers were well fed.

The debate was continued at some length, and became quite exciting and recriminative in its nature, the members contradicting each other, and some charges were made by Supervisor CLARK that the evidence as printed was not all that ought to have been furnished.

After a great deal of time had been consumed, the majority report was adopted. The election of a prison-keeper for the next three years was then called for, and combatted by the supporters of the minority report. They wished it printed, and the whole matter reconsidered at the next meeting. The board decided to proceed to an election for prison-keeper. The ballots having been cast, Mr. MCNEELEY was declared to be elected by a vote of fifteen to eight, thus ending the whole matter, the audience present manifesting their approbation by applause.

The board decided to defer the election of the assistant keepers until the next meeting. Some routine business of no especial interest was transacted by the board, when it adjourned.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Census—Harlem Bridge—Return of Taxes on United States Securities.

The Board met at 2 o'clock, P. M., yesterday Mr. TWEED in the chair.

A resolution was offered appropriating $70,000 for the defrayment of expenses incurred in taking the Census.

Mr. ELY said unless the law was obligatory in regard to raising this money, he hoped the expenses incurred would not be paid without a thorough investigation being first had.

The work, he said, had been prrformed in a most shameful manner, and the city had been recorded as having some fifty per cent. less inhabitants than it was known to possess. The President said the law appeared to leave the board no option or discretion in the matter of raising the money.

The resolution was then adopted.

A resolution directing the Comptroller to pay one-half the bills incurred in the erection of Harlem Bridge (the other half being paid by Westchester County), was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

A communication was received from Gov. Fenton, acknowledging receipt of a copy of resolutions adopted by the board, complimenting him for defending the rights and franchises of the city by vetoing the Underground Railroad and other bills.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, stating that the banks and insurance companies who have paid taxes in error on United States securities are now demanding repayment, and as there is no provision for returning these amounts, he begs to refer the matter to the consideration of the board.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

A bill of J. K. HACKETT, for professional services rendered in defending suits against the city for damages sustained during the riots, was referred.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next at one P. M.

Debtors to the City.

In the annual reports of the Finance Department appear, from year to year, a list of officials who have collected money on account of the city and failed to pay it over to the Comptroller. It is to be presumed that the Board of Supervisors will not suffer the performance of this duties, and it may naturally be asked why their brethren have not called upon to make good the deficiencies. In the report for 1864 the following list of delinquents appears:

James W. Dodge, late clerk in the Bureau of Arrears, $120 68; Wm. L. Ling, Deputy Collector of Assessments, $56,788 82; George S. Campbell, Deputy Collector of Assessments, $3,676 88; Samuel Allen, $484 29; Walter Conley, Deputy Collector of Assessments, $36,115 82; Joseph H. Taylor, Collector of Assessments, $36,268 82; James Ackerman, $134 56, and Robert McKinstry, $660 48.

Here is a total of over $130,000 owing to the city. In the cases of Messrs. LUDDY and CARLISE, it appears that bonds were given for $30,000 each, which were placed in the hands of the Counsel to the Corporation in March, 1862, for collection. Three years have now elapsed, but it does not appear that the bondsmen have been compelled to make good the deficiencies.

The Suicide of a Young Girl by Poison in Hoboken.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE—A LOVE AFFAIR—A BOARDING-HOUSE FOR LADIES IN FIFTEENTH-STREET—CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

The inquest on the body of the young girl, ELLEN OWENS, who died early Monday morning at the residence of her sister, Mrs. F. COOLEY, at No. 313 Willow-street, Hoboken, from the effects of poison, took place yesterday afternoon at Oddfellows Hall, before Coroner AVERY and a jury. It appears that on Thursday noon last Mrs. COOLEY sent the deceased on an errand to New-York, and requested her to return home by 4 o'clock that afternoon. It appears that the girl ELLEN proceeded to the ferry, where she met an acquaintance of here named ANNA MYER. The latter, at the request of ELLEN, introduced her to one of the deck-hands on the ferry, whom she stated she was crazy to get acquainted with. They crossed the ferry back and forth three or four times, and, landing on the New-York side, proceeded to the residence of ANNA MYER'S sister, in Greenwich-street, where they remained until about 5 P. M., when they again went on board the ferry-boat to chat with the two deck-hands, and, after crossing the river several times, the girls took a stroll up to the Elysian Fields; remaining there until between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening, and again going on board the ferry-boat, crossed the river a number of times; then left, and walked up Sixth-avenue, over into Broadway and into Fifteenth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. At this time it was very late, and ELLEN complaining of feeling very unwell, the two sat down upon the front steps of a house, when ANNA MYER urged her to go in, stating that she was acquainted with the woman who resided there. ELLEN declined to go in or to have anything done for her, and they accordingly sat upon the steps about two hours. They then started to go to the house of ANNA'S sister, and, after proceeding about half way, and ELLEN feeling worse, they sat down for an hour, when it became daylight, and the girls went down and crossed the river a number of times, in order to have a chat with the two deck hands. The ferry trips were repeated two or three times during the day, and toward night ANNA MYER left her companion and went home. ELLEN remained on the boat until it was laid up for the night, when her new-found lover, MIKE PEER, urged her to go home. She consented to go, provided he would accompany her; but, after proceeding up town a short distance, she refused to go home, and all of MIKE'S arguments and entreaties failed to change her mind, and finally, at her request, he accompanied her to the Elysian Fields, where they remained until between 10 and 11 o'clock. MIKE again endeavored to induce the girl to go home, to which she consented, but subsequently refused, saying that she was afraid her sister would scold and beat her, and declaring that she would return to the Elysian Fields and sleep there until morning. MIKE PEER dissented to this, and said he would rather remain up all night than have her expose herself in that manner. She then said if he would go with her, she would go down and remain at the ferry-house until morning, and then would return home. PEER went down to the ferry-house, and watched over the girl until 3 A. M. Saturday morning, and then went home, got his breakfast, and returned an hour later to go on duty. When the boat commenced its trips at 5 o'clock, ELLEN went on board, and sailed back and forth until about 8 o'clock, when she went ashore, and that was the last PEER saw of her until he heard of her death on Monday. Where the girl spent her time from Saturday morning until Sunday evening, when she was found on the ferry bridge by her brother, there is no evidence to show, and her movements during that time are an entire mystery. The above are some of the facts elicited at the inquest.

The following is the testimony taken before the Coroner:

Frank Cooley, being duly sworn, testifies: I reside at No. 313 Willow-street, Hoboken, and am a mariner by profession; was acquainted with deceased who was my sister-in-law; she was sixteen years of age; I arrived home on Sunday about 2 P. M., and found deceased missing; my wife told me she sent her over to the barge for a valise which had come down from Rhinebeck; that she had made inquiries for her, and had searched, but had heard nothing of her; has sent to her sister in Brooklyn and found that she had not been there; my brother-in-law brought ELLEN home about half-past eight o'clock on Sunday evening; she came in and smiled, but said nothing to me and I did not speak to her; at the request of my brother-in-law we left the room to allow him an opportunity to talk with her; what conversation they had I do not know; I went to bed about 11 P. M., and deceased and her sister were preparing to retire; afterward my sister-in-law, Josephine came to my room and informed me that Ella said she had taken laudanum on the ferry-boat; I went up and smelled her breath, but could not detect it and did not think she had taken any, and told my wife it was all a fabrication; I got up again about five o'clock and deceased was then asleep, breathing heavily and rather unnatural, but it did not excite my alarm; I then went to New-York on board of my ship, and about nine o'clock my wife came and said Ella was dying; upon arriving home I found her dead; never knew deceased to absent herself over night before except we knew where she was.

James H. Owens testified: I reside at No. 220 Hudson-street, New-York, and am an engineer; deceased, Ellen, was my sister; I met her about 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, on the Hoboken ferry-bridge, foot of Christopher-street; she said she had been to her sister's in Brooklyn, and stopped there on Wednesday night; I told her that she was telling a falsehood; that she had not been there; she then said that she was at Mrs. Welch's, but did not state where Mrs. Welch resided; I then went with her through the ladies' cabin to the forward end of the boat, and stood outside, she at one window and I at the other; she sat down on a cleet under the window, and a young man I presumed to be a deck hand came and sat down by her and bid her good evening; they conversed together, but I could not understand what they were saying; saw the man look at me, and he then got up and went away; my sister then stood up and rested her arms on the window-sill, with both hands to her face and her handkerchief in her hand nearest to me; I saw a splash in the water, and looked up to see who was throwing something overboard, but deceased was occupying the same position as before; on the arrival of the boat at Hoboken we walked up to Mr. Cooley's house; while going down Ninth-street I said, "Ella, I want you to tell me the truth, as to where you have been and what you have been doing;" at first she did not answer me, and I said, "Will you tell me?" she said, "Yes, sir," but said nothing further; when we got to the house I requested Mr. and Mrs. Cooley, and my sister Josephine, to go into the other room until I would have a talk with her; they retired, and I then asked Ella where she had been; she told me that she had been to Mrs. Welch's, and that she had been nowhere else; I asked her where she got the money she had, and she replied that she borrowed it off Mrs. Welch; asked her if any one had turned her out of her home, to which she made no reply; asked her if she did not have a good home there at Mr. Cooley's, to which she replied that she did; then asked her why she wanted to disgrace the family name, by living with strangers and borrowing money from them, to which she made no answer; I then told her that if she did not make up her mind to tell me the truth by the time I came over in the morning, I would put her on the Island; I remained about fifteen minutes and then left for home, and did not see her again alive; deceased did not intimate to me that she had taken any poison; there was no violence used toward her at the house except what I used; I slapped her in the face with my open hand; it did not cause her to cry; met my sister on the ferry bridge by accident.

To a Juror—Do not know that deceased ever kept company with any young man; do not know that she was on the moonlight excursion of the Hoboken Ferry Association, a few nights since.

Mrs. Louisa Cooley testified: I reside at No. 313 Willow-street; am a sister of deceased; was at home on Sunday evening when my sister arrived there, about half-past eight o'clock; my brother was with her; when I come to recollect, I think it was on Thursday noon I sent her over to the barge for the purpose of getting my valise; it was the barge *Enterprise*, lying at the foot of Harrison-street, New-York; she promised that she would be home at four o'clock that afternoon; when she returned with my brother on Sunday evening I said, "Well, Ella, where have you been?" She said, "To Mrs. Welch's;" I said, "Mrs. Welch's? why, she is a perfect stranger; why did you go there?" she said she met Anna Myers, Mrs. Welch's sister, on the boat, and Anna asked her to go there as Mrs. Welch was sick; that she went with Anna, who returned; and that at the request of Mrs. Welch she remained all night; I said, well, Ella, if Mrs. Welch had locked the door, you should have jumped through the window and come to me; I did not ask her anything further as it was Sunday night, pretty late, and thought I would let everything drop until morning; I was up several times during the night, as Ella was subject to the headache, and thinking she was exhausted from taking care of Mrs. Welch, I put a wet towel on her head; between two and three o'clock, my sister Josephine knocked at the door and told me to get up, saying that Ella was restless; I went up and found her moaning; she sat up, and said, "O my head, my head;" I told my sister to pick out of her where she had been all the time she had been absent; she got nothing further from her, except what she had told me; Josephine told me that Ella said she had taken laudanum; we could not believe it; Josephine said, "Yes, she says she bought ten cents worth at Knapp's drug store on Greenwich street; I said it is outrageous, and in order to see what kind of a game she was playing, I said to her in the shortest and most unfeeling manner, "Ella, you can go to bed;" she said yes; after that she commenced to get drowsy; I told my husband and he said it is not so, the girl has never done such a thing; I repeat her words, but could not smell anything at all; my husband went into the room and smelled her breath and said it was nothing, she was playing possum; I remained in the room about an hour talking and laughing with Josephine and had no alarm about Ella; a little after, in the morning, I thought Ella's breathing began to sound rather unnatural, and tried to arouse her; I sent for Dr. Chabert; Dr. Chabert told a lady with me that she had taken laudanum; I left immediately for my husband, and when I came back she was dead; deceased was of good disposition and very easy; she could be led into almost anything by a kind word; she has never absented herself from home except I knew where she went; she was not headstrong, but easy and of a quiet disposition; about daylight, her headache having stopped, Josephine said, "Ella, now you can go to sleep;" deceased in a laughing way replied. "Yes, I can go to sleep, and I don't care to wake again." I believe when she went out she intended to return, but whatever happened while she was gone has been the cause of her death.

Dr. R. F. Chabert testified: I made a post-mortem examination of the body of deceased; the stomach contained the food that was eaten on the previous evening, and the smell of laudanum was very apparent; saw her previous to death, and every indication was that she was suffering from a powerful narcotic; a tablespoonful of laudanum would produce death; from the pupil of the eye and the manner of her death, it is evident that death was caused from some powerful narcotic; I made no further examination of the person, except of the stomach.

Miss Josephine Owens testified: I reside at No. 313 Willow-street; deceased was my sister; was at home on Sunday night last when deceased came home with my brother; she had been absent since Thursday; she told me she would have been home had she not met Anna, who coaxed her to go back to her sister's, Mrs. Welch; said she staid at Mrs. Welch's until Saturday night; that she came over Saturday night, and stayed that night and all day Sunday in Hoboken, at the house of a Mrs. Doherty, in Bloomfield-street; that she went down to the bath-house on Sunday morning and took a bath; that Maria Doherty accompanied here there; said she did not intend to come home; I slept with her on Sunday night; she complained of headache; did not observe anything peculiar about her; after we had been to bed a few minutes she told me, in a laughing way, that she had taken poison, but I did not believe anything of it; we remained talking some time; somewhere about one or two o'clock, I went and informed my sister what Ellen had told me about taking poison; my sister came in and asked Ella about it, and she denied having taken any poison; Ella told me she threw the bottle which had contained the laudanum off of the boat; said she procured it at Knapp's, in Greenwich-street.

To a Juror—My sister had no young gentlemen keeping company with her.

Ann Myer testified: I reside at No. 43 Garden-street, Hoboken; was acquainted with deceased, Ellen Owens; was in her company on Thursday morning last; met her at the ferry-house; went to New-York with her; I proposed to her to go up to my sister's, Mrs. Welch; told her my sister was ill; she told me she was going on the barge to get a satchel; I accompanied her to the barge; we then went to my sister's house in Greenwich-street, corner of Barrow street; we got there about four o'clock, and remained a couple of hours; we went from there to Christopher-street ferry and crossed the river to the Elysian Fields; we remained there a short time, and then went back on the Christopher-street boat, and sailed back and forth several times, and finally landed on the other side, after nine in the evening; we walked from there up Sixth-avenue, and from thence to Broadway; we walked up Broadway a ways, and then went back to my sister's; we went from there up to Fifteenth-street; she said she was sick, and sat down on a stoop; I knew the lady of the house, Mrs. Modmore, in Fifteenth-street, between Eighth and Ninth-avenues; I asked her if I should ring the bell and we would get in; she declined and we sat there about two hours; she fell into a doze, and on rousing up said, "Anna, where are we?" I said, we were in Fifteenth-street; I asked her if she would go home; she said "No, I will get a licking;" she asked her if she would go into the house; she declined and then agreed to go to my sister's; this was two or three o'clock in the morning; we started, and on getting about half way she sat down and we remained until daylight; we then went on board the boat and sailed across the river to Hoboken and back again; I then left her and went to my sister's house; she would not go, and said she would rather sail about eight o'clock she came to my sister's and took dinner there; we remained there until four and a half o'clock, when we went down to the Christopher-street ferry and crossed over; I went ashore, and she refused to accompany me; the two deck-hands told her that she had better go off and go home; deceased

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Important Postal Arrangements in the South.

The Department to be Self-Sustaining.

A Further Postponement of the Wertz Trial.

Opposition to Colored Schools by Property Owners.

THE PAYING OFF OF OUR IMMENSE ARMY

VARIOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

POSTAL SERVICE IN THE SOUTH.

The reëstablishment of the Southern mail service is now engaging the earnest attention of Postmaster-General DENNISON, and the country will be glad to learn that Mr. DENNISON will not, in so doing, reëstablish the high-priced contracts which, before the war, did so much toward rendering the Post-office Department a burden upon the government. During the war, the department has become self-sustaining, and it is Gov. DENNISON's intention to keep it as near that condition as possible. To this end, the whole system of Southern railroads has been classified into four different classes, viz.: Branch of spur roads, local roads, semi-local roads and through roads. A rate of compensation has been fixed for each class, viz.: $50, $60, $75 and $100, per mile per annum, respectively. A circular letter has been sent to each of the Provisional Governors, notifying them that the Department is ready to restore the mail service upon the Southern railroads, so soon as the said Provisional Governors can certify that they are in operation and controlled by proper persons. The fixing of the compensation at the prices named is not an arbitrary act of the Postmaster-General, but is the result of a careful systemization of the whole business, and is fixed with a view of having it bear a reasonable proportion to the prospective revenue to the department. This was not the case before the war, when political preferment obtained contracts at exorbitant rates, viz.: $300 to $325 per mile, and which was one of the chief elements in causing a deficiency in the postal revenue. In the reorganization of this mail service Gov. DENNISON proposes to keep in view the point that the facilities for the South must be regulated in a great measure by the revenue to the Department from the same source.

OPPOSITION TO COLORED SCHOOLS.

The "irrepressible conflict" has developed another phase in this city.

The Washington Secesh who reside in the aristocratic locality of Fourteenth-street and Massachusetts-avenue, object to the colored schools established in that vicinity by Gen. HOWARD of the Freedmen's Bureau. They beseech him to have them removed, and assign, among other reasons, that it will depreciate the price of real estate, and thereby injure property. If colored schools will depreciate the price of real estate in Washington so that people can buy it at reasonable prices, and live here, it is to be hoped there may be a large increase of colored schools. The complaints are not likely to effect much in this case.

THE WERTZ TRIAL.

The WERTZ trial went over again to-day, and it may not begin for a week. It seems, after all, that the prosecution is not fully ready, new evidence constantly coming in, which may cause some changes in the charges and specifications.

THE KETCHUM SUSPENSION.

The financial news from New-York has created a very considerable sensation here, and the details are sought for with the greatest avidity. The suspension of the house of KETCHUM, SON & Co. was canvassed with much vigor in the Treasury Department.

ARRIVAL OF MAJOR OULD.

Among the arrivals here to-day is ROBERT OULD, formerly rebel Commissioner of Exchange, who comes for ten days, by permission of the War Department. His object is to obtain medical treatment for an old disorder, which his former family physician treated with success. He reported to the Provost-Marshal on his arrival.

TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

The Sixth New-York Heavy Artillery, composed of the consolidated remnants of the Sixth, Tenth and Thirteenth Heavy Artillery Regiments, together with the Fourteenth New-York Heavy Artillery, and the First Vermont Heavy Artillery, doing duty in the garrison of Washington, have been ordered to be mustered out of service. They are a part of the eight thousand recently ordered to be mustered out in Gen. AUGUR's command.

ACCIDENT AT THE CAPITOL.

The work on the House wing of the Capitol having been completed to-day, the scaffolding was removed this evening, when it fell, killing one man, and severely injuring two others.

PERSONAL MOVEMENTS.

Among the arrivals to-day were Vice-President FOOTE, Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, Adjutant-Gen. SHERBURNE, Senator BELL, of New-York, and Mrs. Gen. ROUSSEAU, of Kentucky. Mr. Secretary SEWARD has again repaired to Cape May, where his son FREDERICK and daughter FANNY, still sojourn.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has made the following appointments: Newton Edwards, to be Governor and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Dakotah Territory, and Edward B. Taylor to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern Superintendency. Maj.-Gen. Curtis, Brig.-Gen. H. H. Sibley, Henry W. Reid and Gen. Guernsey have been appointed commissioners to negotiate under the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior a treaty or treaties with the several tribes of Sioux and Cheyenne Indians.

The President has also appointed PHINEAS J. MOSHER, M. D., Chief of Medicines and Surgery of the United States Navy, to be Visitor of the Government Hospital for the Insane.

Hon. ROBERT VAN VALKENBURGH, of New-York, is to be Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs during the absence of Judge COOLEY with the Indian Commission.

SAMUEL A. PASCOAST has been appointed Direct Tax Commissioner for the District of Georgia.

PARDONED.

Ex-Senator of the United States BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, formerly of Alabama, has, among others, just been pardoned by President JOHNSON.

All the soldiers now in the field, with the single exception of those in the military division under Gen. SHERIDAN, have within a few days been paid up to and including the 30th of June last, and for SHERIDAN's department over ten millions of dollars were sent two weeks ago to the Paymaster, with which to settle all demands against the government.

So, too, in the West and far West, including California, have the requisite funds been forwarded to pay the dues of the soldiers.

PAID, OFF.

On the 1st day of May last there were more than one million of soldiers actually in the service of the United States. Since then at least five hundred thousand have been mustered out and paid off, while about two hundred thousand more are either en route or waiting muster out at the various State rendezvous. Only two regiments of this enormous army have failed to receive their pay with reasonable promptness.

One of these is a New-York regiment; but the only reason of failure to receive their pay is found in the neglect of their officers to properly complete their pay-rolls.

REVENUE.

The receipts at the Internal Revenue Bureau to-day, were $1,460,000.

ACTING ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

HORATIO N. COGGAR, Commissioner of Emigration, has been appointed Acting Assistant Secretary of State during the illness of FREDERICK W. SEWARD.

VISITORS TO THE PRESIDENT.

An unusually large number of visitors were at the Executive Mansion to-day. Many of them had been in waiting for more than three hours, when, about 1 o'clock, the door was thrown open and all were admitted to the room of the President at the same time. The throng filled the apartment and crowded upon him in an inexcusable manner. Most of their business was of a trivial character. Several prominent Southerners had come to procure the Executive signature to their papers for pardon, but they will have to wait for their turns.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA'S MAILS.

Speculations on the Failure of the Atlantic Telegraph—The Trial of Jeff. Davis—An Impartial Estimate of Northern Feeling Toward the Rebel Chief—Arrest of Townsend, the New-Haven Bank Robber.

The mails by the *China* reached this city last evening. We give the following interesting extracts from our foreign exchanges:

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

SPECULATIONS ON THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

From the London Times, Aug. 4.

The announcement of an accident to the cable which was telegraphed from Valentia at midday on Wednesday, coupled with the long silence since then, and other collateral circumstances, if possible, still more grave, all justify the fears which are now entertained as to the present success of this great undertaking. Up to midday on Wednesday the signals received were singularly distinct, and the insulation as nearly perfect as electrical insulation ever can be. At that time the *Great Eastern* was in 51 degrees north latitude, and 36 degrees west longitude—a position which reference to the map will show was very nearly two-thirds of the way to Newfoundland. She was then in the deepest water of the whole route—2,400 fathoms, or a little over 2½ miles, with a soft oozy bottom of mud on which to lay the rope. It was at this time the signals to Valentia became unintelligible, and gradually ceased, leaving no communication between Ireland and the ship. Since that time no signals have been sent out and none have been received home, but in their stead the cable has given warnings of the most ominous kind—either that it has totally severed from the great ship, or else is lying in such an injured state at the bottom of the Atlantic as to be virtually destroyed for telegraphic purposes, unless it can be hauled in again from its ocean depth on board the *Great Eastern*, the fault found, the place cut out, and a new splice made. How the accident has arisen, whether the end has been buoyed, whether it has been broken, and the cable staff are now trying to recover it, none know. All surmises on these points are matters of vague conjecture. As far as reasonable probabilities can lead to the formation of opinions, it is generally considered by electricians as tolerably certain, first, that the fault was not caused by stress of weather; and secondly, that it occurred after the rope had left the ship. Bad weather seems out of the question, for the reason that the amount of slack paid out has been so small and so uniform throughout the whole voyage. It was true that during the last 100 miles run it seems to have slightly increased, but not more than might have been expected from the increasing depth of water. The instruments used at the Valentia end are of such exquisite delicacy, also, that they even show by deflection of the needle when the *Great Eastern* rolls, and this so distinctly that special alterations had to be made in the code of signals to obviate this possible source of confusion. Yet up to the cessation of signals, the needles always indicated that the great ship had been very steady indeed. That the disaster occurred after the cable left the vessel is evident from the fact that it was unknown to those on board, who were sending their messages as usual when their signals became unintelligible at Valentia, and at last ceased entirely. Yesterday it was stated that the tests applied to the line from Valentia, gave "dead earth," or in other words a total loss of continuity and insulation—a severed cable, in fact. We give this statement, however, merely as a rumor, though we fear it must be regarded as having a great deal of truth in it, from the fact of its being nearly corroborated, on the very best authority, by the announcement that during part of yesterday "earth currents" were coming through the cable to the instruments at Valentia. The presence of these earth currents in the wire means either that the cable has parted, or that there is a considerable piece of its copper conductor exposed, and in communication with the earth or water. In each case, of course, this is a fatal fault. It was sought to allay alarm yesterday by advancing the theory that the cable was influenced by the curious electrical storms known as "deflections," which pass from east to west, and which sometimes affect both land and submarine lines most extensively. One of these "deflection" storms was certainly present yesterday, as a telegram from Valentia stated that the working condition of the land lines in the south of Ireland was "much impeded by strong deflections." This supposition, however, in the face of the known loss of communication with the great ship, was counted as of little worth, and the best test of the feeling of despondency which existed may be found in the fact that, though hitherto it has been always easy to insure shares at 25 per cent. premium, as much as 60 per cent. premium, offered yesterday, found no takers at LLOYD's.

With regard to the chances of recovering the injured part and repairing it, it is almost impossible to speculate. At the depth of water in which the *Great Eastern* now is, hauling up three miles of rope would, under the most favorable circumstances, be a slow and most precarious undertaking. Carried on with all the care which such an operation would require, it could hardly be recovered at the rate of more than a quarter of a mile an hour, while the slightest wind or rough sea would at once put an end to it, and the rope would have to be buoyed and cut adrift to avoid the certainty of its breaking if it continued fast to the great ship. For such eventualities the *Great Eastern* is amply provided. She has many buoys on board equal altogether to a weight of 80 tons, and she has at least four or five miles of powerful wire buoy-ropes which can support all that the buoys themselves can float. This effort to buoy, however, will not be resorted to till the last extremity, as, apart from the special dangers of such an expedient, the greatest of all is the extreme uncertainty of ever finding the buoy again when once cast loose in the middle of the Atlantic. If the *Great Eastern* is making a successful effort to haul in the cable and repair it, a clear renewal of signals may be looked for at latest within a couple of days. If, on the contrary, that time should pass by without the cable giving any signs of life, we fear the cause must be considered hopeless so far as regards success this year.

The *Great Eastern* left with about 2,350 knots of cable on board, of which, up to the time of the accident, 1,200 miles, or about one-half, had been laid. It is known, from the rate of paying out and the distance run, that there must have been at least 200 miles still in the forward tank when the fault arose. The break was evidently, therefore, not caused by passing the rope from the forward tank to that amidships, which contains 870 miles of wire. Supposing, then, that the worst has happened, and the cable is hopeless, at least 400, if not 500 miles may be still recovered by underrunning and hauling it in from the shore end at Valentia. This would leave a deficit of 700 or 800 miles necessary to be supplied before again commencing the work—not a very great amount, certainly, considering what is at stake, but quite enough to put an end to any chance of the attempt being renewed before next year. Of course, all that we have now stated is mere conjecture, based upon the most reliable information. In a day or so at most the public will be able with certainty to judge for themselves, for if, as we have said, at the end of that time there are still no signals, they will need none to tell them how total and irremediable has been the third failure to lay a telegraph under one of the deepest, and certainly one of the stormiest, seas in the world.

THE APPROACHING TRIAL OF DAVIS.

AN IMPARTIAL AND TEMPERATE ESTIMATE OF NORTHERN FEELING.

Correspondence of the London Times.

As the time of Mr. DAVIS' trial draws nearer, the interest which is felt in its result increases. It was thought that by postponing the event public opinion in the North would soften towards DAVIS, but there is no indication of such a change; on the contrary, circumstances are always occurring which strengthen the general desire to see the heaviest of punishments fall upon his head. Nothing will satisfy a very large portion of the people but Mr. DAVIS' life. Even the most moderate men express a feeling of anxiety lest the government should be contented with his banishment. This eager craving for vengeance on an individual, notwithstanding the awful visitation which has fallen upon the entire South, and which might seem enough to appease the demands of the most vindictive, may appear very reprehensible to people in England, but *it is not so unreasonable as it looks at a distance. Not only can it be explained, but justified; it does not arise from party passion, but from the remembrance of deeds which are more horrible than the English public can have any idea of, and it is constantly fed by new proofs of barbarity perpetrated upon Federal prisoners.* If there is any bitterness entertained by the Northern people toward the South—and very rarely indeed have I seen evidences of it—it springs from the same cause which makes them talk of DAVIS as of a being scarcely human. That cause is the incredible and infamous treatment which the Northern captured soldiers received in Southern prisons.

The evidence upon which the charges of cruelty rest is *overwhelming and unanswerable.* A Sanitary Commission was appointed by the government to inquire into the circumstances, and the members of it examined a great many men who had been prisoners in the South, some of whom were at death's door when they told their story. The testimony has been published by official sanction, and photographs of a few of the prisoners are prefixed to the narrative. Photographs do not lie, and these pictures of living skeletons, covered with horrible sores and wounds, speak for themselves. But still more painful witnesses against the prisons of the South are to be met with in almost every village in the presence of poor young fellows who have returned in a state of idiocy, or paralyzed, or eaten up with scurvy. A wretched object was pointed out to me the other day. There were still the traces of a robust and strong man about him, but he was physically a wreck, and his mind was utterly gone. When it is considered that at Andersonville the Confederates put the Northern prisoners on a piece of land without even a tent to cover them, that a tropical sun beat down upon their heads, and that they had not food enough given them to keep a dog alive, it cannot cause surprise that mind and body alike broke down. It is a fact, and an awful one to realize, that around that prison-field of Andersonville 15,000 Northern soldiers, taken captive, lie buried. Fever and starvation laid them all low. In the regular prisons, where at least shelter from heat or cold was provided, the men were huddled together so that it was almost impossible to breathe in the rooms. When they went to the windows to get a little fresh air, they were shot down from outside by the sentinels. This crime is proved to have been committed in scores of cases. The evidence, as I have said, is before the world; the Southern leaders do not attempt to contradict it. They only say they did as well as they could, and *all one's wishes and hopes would lead one to believe them. But here again, unfortunately, the evidence is too strong in disproof of their words.* At Libby, close to DAVIS' house, the prisoners were literally starving. Their friends in the North heard of this, and sent them boxes of provisions. These boxes were stored in sheds directly in front of the prison, so that the men could see them from their windows, but the authorities refused to disturb them. The prisoners died from hunger in the sight of plenty. The Southern defence is that this was a retaliatory measure, used because there had been a complaint about the treatment of Southern men in the North. But it is proved beyond all doubt—and every Confederate soldier, private or officer, who is questioned on the subject admits it—that in the Northern prisons no distinction whatever was made between Federal and Confederate; *both were carefully looked after, and always had proper clothing and food.* * * *

"It is very easy for you Englishmen to talk about mercy and forgiveness," said a lady talking of this subject, "but how would you have felt toward the Russians if they had starved and murdered 15,000 of your soldiers in one prison? It is this feeling which extends through every class of society in the North. To condemn it without weighing the circumstances which produce it is to *do less than justice to a people who are ready to shake hands with every Southern man, and to help him with money, provided we was not a leader among them.* As a body the Northern people are impatient to be friends with the South. It is only against the leaders that they bear animosity, and it is chiefly concentrated upon the head of DAVIS; for he lived within a stone's throw of Libby Prison, whence the corpses of starved men were daily carried out in large numbers. It may be asked, Did DAVIS and Gen. LEE know of the manner in which Southern prisoners were treated? The North *believe* they did, and, therefore, as I have said, the cry for their lives, however repulsive it may sound, is not a cry raised without provocation. It is not the wild clamor of a mob; and it is so far deep and general that I believe the government will have to resist the whole force of public opinion in the North if Mr. DAVIS is to save his life. "If," says a writer who truly reflects the views of the people on this subject, "Gen. LEE had been determined not to have prisoners starved or abused, does any one doubt that he could have prevented these things? Nobody doubts it." And so of DAVIS—"The chief of a so-called Confederacy, who could calmly consider among his official documents incendiary plots for the secret destruction of ships, hotels and cities full of peaceable people, is a chief well worthy to preside over such cruelties; but his only just title is President of Assassins, and the whole civilized world should make common cause against such a miscreant." I do not know whether this argument and this language will be deemed conclusive or satisfactory in England; they are certainly held to be so here, and, after all, it is in America that Mr. DAVIS is to be tried. His friends might see a worse fate befall him than his death in Fortress Monroe.

THE NEW-HAVEN BANK ROBBERY.

ARREST OF TOWNSEND IN LIVERPOOL.

From the Liverpool Post, Aug. 3

It is somewhat singular that whenever anything like a "big robbery" takes place in the United States, if the robbers evade the law in their own country they generally make for the Mersey. A case of this kind has just occurred. On the 22nd of May last, the Townsend Savings Bank in New-Haven, Conn., was robbed of $100,000 by one of the confidential clerks, named JEREMIAH TOWNSEND. On the evening of the robbery, TOWNSEND requested to be allowed to stay in the office as he was desirous of posting up his books. The money was lodged in an iron safe, which was opened and shut by one of the celebrated "combination locks." TOWNSEND by some at present unknown means managed to secure the "cypher" and keys from one of the head clerks of the bank, and in the course of the evening he must have opened the safe, abstracted his booty, and "made tracks." When the discovery of the robbery the excitement was intense, and information was at once sent to all the principal cities of the States and to Europe. Several weeks elapsed, but no traces of the robber could be obtained until the 16th of June, when it was discovered that a draft of indebtedness for $5,000 had been negotiated at Drexel's Bank, Philadelphia, it being presented by a man named RYAN. RYAN was communicated with, and it was found that he came into possession of the draft honestly enough. He stated that when on his way from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati he became acquainted with a man named STRAWBRIDGE, (an alias of TOWNSEND's,) and went with him to Havana. On leaving TOWNSEND there the latter gave him the $5,000 note to go to Philadelphia with and get cashed for gold. RYAN was then to go to Newhaven and give the money to a young lady at the place, telling her at the same time to take the steamer and meet TOWNSEND at St. Thomas, while he (RYAN) was to proceed at once to Liverpool and take apartments in the Queen's Hotel, at the place where they were all to meet. TOWNSEND having left Havana for St. Thomas, information was given to CARLIN and CALLAHAN, two Philadelphia detectives, who at once, in company with Dr. TOWNSEND, one of the directors of the bank, proceeded to Boston, where they caught the Cunard steamer *China* on the 19th ult., and arrived in Liverpool on Saturday morning last. Here they ascertained that the *Shannon*, one of the West India mail steamers, had reached Southampton that morning. There was no time to lose; so, under assumed names, the Yankee detective went and took apartments at the Queen's Hotel; but Dr. TOWNSEND, from a matter of prudence, was placed in private apartments. On Saturday night, about 10:20 o'clock, on the arrival of the down train from London at the Lime-street station, TOWNSEND jumped lightly on to the platform, and after making some inquiries from the parties, proceeded to the Pelican Hotel, on the Islington flags, close to the station. The lynx-eyed detectives, however, were on his trail, and watched him to the Pelican. He made arrangements for lodgings for the night, and after some refreshments sauntered down to the Queen's Hotel, and inquired if a Mr. RYAN was there. Receiving an answer in the negative, he proceeded unmolested back to the Pelican, where he passed the night in peace and quiet, we presume, little dreaming what was in readiness for him in the morning. In the meantime the assistance of the Liverpool detectives, HORNE and CARLISLE, was procured, and early on Sunday morning the four detectives were on the *qui vive*. As soon as the doors of the Pelican were thrown open CARLIN walked in, while the others were conveniently placed. A few minutes before breakfast Mr. TOWNSEND made his appearance, when he was confronted by CARLIN. TOWNSEND placed his right hand behind his back, but before he could do mischief he was secured by the other detectives. On being searched a loaded revolver was found in his coat pocket, and in other parts of his clothes, $42,000 in notes. His luggage was next examined, when a second loaded revolver was discovered, besides $56,000 in gold, and a quantity of jewelry. There being no mistake about the young gentleman's identity, he was safely and well cared for until this afternoon at 4 o'clock, when he and his custodiest, on board the steamer *Etna*, sailed away for the "Land of Liberty." What has become of the "young lady of New-Haven" and the $5,000 in gold we know not.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH

Sentiment of the People of Alabama.

Condition of that State and of the Freedmen.

Progress of Reconstruction in Florida.

Arrival of Gov. Marvin—His Reception and Proclamation.

The Approaching Election in South Carolina.

THE GEORGIA RAILROADS, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Tuesday, July 26, 1865.

It was a slow, military train which brought me here from Nashville. You have no conception, unless you have experience, as to what process of locomotion traveling on a military railroad is. Perhaps you would think it is simply "riding on a rail," under charge of some officers and soldiers; but when you know it is crowding into a very poor second-class coach, where men of all degrees of littleness are engaged sometimes in smoking, then drinking whisky, then playing euchre, in the presence of the ladies—for there is no other coach—when you have a ten hours' ride before you, at the rate of ten miles an hour, the mercury standing at 110 degrees in the shade—when there is not a swallow of water cooler than the freshest of fresh milk brought into the car during the whole journey—then you can imagine the pleasures of a military railroad ride.

But, with this great difference between flying over your celebrated "Central" and great "Erie" lines, and jogging along in this "advance guard" manner, a trip to this point is immensely interesting. Huntsville is situated in certainly the most beautiful country I ever have seen. The scenery is not of that bold, awe-inspiring character afforded at Harper's Ferry; nor of that "truly rural" description found in the vicinity of Elmira, N. Y., or Bowling Green, Ky. But it is, as it were, in nature, a harmonious combination of all the charming "designe" in creative fancy. In the distance are seen the towering hills which quite loom into mountains—on the right, a large and beautiful woodland—on the left an astonishingly transparent stream, which is born in a cool spring, bursting forth from a ledge of rock fifty feet high, and within fifty yards of the best part of the city—while, stretching deep and wide in front, sleep undisturbedly, rich, productive plantations, composed of thousands of acres, clear of impediments, ready to bloom at the touch of the industry and skill of man. The renowned Genesee Valley, of New-York, or Pennsylvania "Paradise," between Lancaster and Philadelphia, or splendid grain farms of the Prairie State, does not compose so delightful a country as this. The farm-land of the whole of Northern Alabama, and especially in that part beginning some fifty miles east of this, north of the Tennessee River, stretching west, and widening as we go clear to the Mississippi, on either side of the Memphis and Charleston Railway, is of the most fertile and admirable description. Within this broad belt of country, over two hundred and fifty miles long, the most superb cotton plantations abound. The climate is temperate, exhibiting neither extreme. Snow seldom falls, and when it does, lingers but a few hours, therefore, the ease with which stock may be fed during Winter. They often graze every month throughout the year. The warm weather begins earlier, and ceases later, than at Cincinnati—that's about the only difference in Summer heat. I have in my life experimented on four weeks of a mid-Summer temperature in this locality, and speak from "practical" knowledge. And how sad to reflect that the hell-born institution of human slavery has ever been a black wall, debarring the influx into and occupancy of any portion of this splendid country by New-Englanders, or any other "Yankees." Thank God, and the brave boys in blue, the wall is crumbled, and the South is open to industry and enterprise.

The surging of the contending armies in Tennessee and Alabama swept most of the houses, fences, stock and vehicles away. Thousands of the slaves turned their faces to the North star, and struck for liberty; thousands followed in the wake of the Union armies. We often see magnificent mansions, (unaccountably saved from the torch,) the personification of splendor, indicative of the affluence of the occupant, standing midst a little paradise of choice shrubbery and evergreens, with no surrounding fence, no out-houses, no orchard left, no barn or stables, every rail, or plank, or post, gone within miles. The planter and family remain; but his glory, and annual income of thousands—product of unrequited toil—have taken wings, and flown away.

Though corn, and smaller cereals, as well as every species of vegetable, grow remarkably well here, COTTON produces the most *gold*. Here, and more so as we proceed westward, toward Memphis, cotton is king. Thousands of acres are, and have been for years, growing up with weeds and grass. Innumerable plantations will be leased next Winter, and large numbers sold. Excellent chances will be offered capitalists to invest profitably. Companies composed of small capitalists will have equal chances with the most wealthy. I have prepared a tabular statement of what, under favorable auspices, may be done on a cash-in-hand capital—say $23,400, and 800 acres of good cotton lands, in Northern Alabama, where there are houses, but no stock or implements:

NECESSARY EQUIPMENTS.

Forty mules	$3,000
Implements and wagons	1,000
Harness and sundries	2,000
Total	$6,000

EXPENSES IN CULTIVATION.

Fifty laborers at $240 per year	$12,000
Horse feed, &c.	3,000
Rent, at $3 per acre	2,400
Total	$17,400
Grand total investment	$23,400

PRODUCT.

800 acres at 225 lbs. per acre	200,000 lbs.
Gross receipts, at 20 cents per lb.	$40,000
Add value of stock	3,000
Total assets	$43,000
Deduct amount invested	23,400
Total profit, net	$19,600

Experienced planters have inspected this golden "theory," and pronounce it "practical." It is certainly not an exaggeration on what has often been done, even in the ordinary course of plantation experience. I am personally cognizant to an instance which occurred less than fifty miles from Huntsville, where five gentlemen invested a less sum than I require above, perfected a crop of cotton, paid all expenses promptly, and cleared a neat net "balance" of $62,000! They were, however, fortunate in every respect.

By invitation of the Chaplain in charge, I visited, a few days ago, the "Contraband Camp" near this city. It occupies an abandoned plantation about two miles from town, and under the Chaplain's superintendence the negroes are growing some 400 acres of cotton and corn. They are cleanly, happy and industrious, proving the absurdity of the hypothesis that negroes in bondage will labor sufficiently to support themselves and families, their owners and families, and enrich a whole country, while negroes free will simply constitute a class of paupers, to be warred upon by the community and expatriated by the law.

It is clear to me, condensing the evidence I obtain from all classes of white people here, that in the estimation of nine-tenths of such folks, negroes "have no rights which white men (or women) are bound to respect." They may not (and who would?) like to labor under the direction of men who do not respect their rights as human beings. They are learning that they are free, and are citizens of the United States, not chattels. But very many of the whites, former owners, abuse and maltreat them, and thus discourage them in their hope to do better in a condition of freedom than in slavery. Many people sincerely believe that so soon as the "State"—to them the *nation* is subordinate to *State*, for they believe even the "Black Republican" President thinks so!—so soon as their Legislature sits at Montgomery laws will be enacted reducing the negroes to a condition of serfdom hardly less loathsome than the abhorrence from which they are disenthralled. I met a highly educated native of Charleston, who reveled in wealth prior to the rebellion, but who is forced to engage in the laborious pastime of school-teaching to keep "body and soul" together now, yet the revolution had taken a deep effect in that mind. From the most rabid pro-slaverism, reasoning had produced a condition of progress far in advance of the most progressive abolitionist, and not only was that heart happy in the fact of the abolishment of slavery, but hoped and prayed that every "nigger" in the land might be transported to some "foreign clime" where he or she could be provided with a home! Having lost the power, by law, over the negro—the right, in law, to imbruit him, sell him, whip him, torture him, and indulge every passion on the "inferior race," they would now expatriate him in toto. Their principle is rule or ruin. The war has knocked quantities of brains out of the chivalry, but very little into this unfortunate relic of barbarism. The "chivalry" part of Southernism has considerably played out, but the virus, in a completely subdued form, remains. I cannot refrain from citing an instance of the change wrought by the war, the reversing of the *status* of things. There are many instances like that so laconically described in the last *Harper*, viz: "A negro soldier on guard at a camp for rebel prisoners, observed his old master amongst the captured. His salutation of his 'white brother' was: 'Hello, massa; bottom rail top dis time!'" But there are many more of a sterner reality than Ethiopian wit. For instance, I have occupied, since my arrival here, a large and pleasant second floor, front room, in the dwelling-house of Gov. C. C. CLAY, father of the notorious rebel bearing the same name. In the year of our Lord 1860, the CLAYS, of Huntsville, Ala., were the autocrats of all they surveyed. They possessed wealth, influence, power and rank. Yankeeism cowered before their imperious will. A brother of C. C., Jr., at that time edited a paper here, and demanded the warfare of the black flag to the Union armies. The Canada Cuthroat CLAY, now a captive, occupied a splendid mansion near the city, and had a fine office in the best street, well stocked with legal works and a general library. The old Governor lived in a large and comfortable old mansion nestled down in a "landscape garden," where ample shade was furnished by fine, old trees, whose foliage had fallen in forty Autumns. His plantations were well stocked, slaves and all, and producing annual thousands. In 1865, "a change has come over the spirit of our dream." The editor is a poverty-stricken loafer, begging at the back door of his decrepit and aged father's house for family bread. The younger C. C. is a captive traitor, charged with even blacker crimes than common, defiant, bloody treason encompasses. The eminent sire, who is, by the way, a genial and kind-hearted old man, tottering into the grave, is compelled to lease to an enterprising Yankee speculator the front or main part of his dwelling to procure means of subsistence. Hence, while the Yankee boldly marches in at his front door, into his parlors and best chambers, to dream loyal dreams, and rest, now that the warfare's o'er, the quandom aristocrat must plod around to the rear, and there eat the (corn) bread of mad passion, with a conscience weighed down with remorse.

Notwithstanding the appeal to the ballot has decided the physical supremacy of the loyal people, the negro question is yet in solution. Would to God 'twere settled once and forever! But it is not, and never will be while

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless millions mourn."

One of the teachers of the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Relief Association, Mr. ARNOLD, formerly of New-Hampshire, invited me to visit his "contraband" school, and I embraced the opportunity to see the progress in education made by genuine plantation African bloods. Copperhead logic would convince us that the negro cannot learn any more than could a monkey or a mule. Mr. ARNOLD was a prejudiced Democrat all his life, while teaching in his New England home, and came South to satisfy his mind on this vexed question. He concludes that the negro children learn the rudiments more easily than white ones of equal age; but he thinks when we reach a little higher, where more powerful *reasoning* is necessary, the negro *at present* is inferior. In memorising, they are astonishingly expert—far superior to white children, but deficient in deduction or analisation. I think he is correct. The scholars manifested their prowess in education principally in the reader, the copy-book, and on the outline map. I reviewed them singly and by classes, in reading and geography, including urchins of eight Summers, and married women 25 years old. Three to four months in school had brought them to very good inflection, pronunciation and speed in readers of the 3d series. Some rather bashful little curly-heads dashed along the "lessons" of the 2d series cavalierly. The outline maps were introduced but a month since, and in that branch of geography, requiring good mechanical judgment, and exact memory, they had made sterling progress. In this study they seem to take particular delight. Cooped up in a little domestic pandemonium, yclept a plantation—knowing that "massa" goes to "town" after "whisky," &c.—observing the flying train with a superstitious ignorance as to whence it comes or whither it goes—not having known that a map was more than a picture to ornament its space against the mansion wall—a newspaper being crooked Greek to them—worked to the last inch of life, stripped and whipped for pastime, imbruited and every way abused, it is to their benighted souls and stunted information a literal flood of golden light, to hold up to their understanding this great, living, moving world! What unlimited fields for philanthropic and Christian labor there are in these rebellious States! Send no more sectarian missionaries to foreign shores till the unlettered and uncivilized blacks and "poor white trash" of the "Confederate States of America" are fished up from the cesspool of ignorance, and the scales are washed off them. This can be done, as I have seen amply demonstrated; and I was gratified to see these heretofore imbruted people obtaining, with such speed, that information which prepares them for the citizenship the logic of events has unto them bestowed.

In the Huntsville "contraband" school you will see one little, bright, blue-eyed, straight golden-haired boy of ten Springs, whose extraordinary precocity will at once attract your attention. Surprised at his appearance there, also, and on such familiar terms with his black and bronze fellow-scholars, you will closely scrutinize his physiognomy for evidences of the "nigger," but in vain. The hands are white and small; the little form is perfect; the head is a model; the hair soft, straight and "blonde;" the lips thin and firm; the face pretty, eyes blue as azure, and voice melodious. Then you turn to the memory of other days, of a political campaign North, when the minds of the Democratic Press was "Abolition—Amalgamation." Your picture, from said Press, the founder of American slavery, with all the happiness and virtue it brought to both races South; while, on the other hand, you have, in memory, depicted a dozen cases of black-republican-negro amalgamation! Then you ask some questions about the little white boy in the negro school. "Oh; he is a son of JUDGE CLEMENS, the deceased Southern author and politician," says your informant. That's one case of thousands. Not even do the proud Southern *ladies* always avoid such curious little mistakes. A genteel-looking white woman purchased two tickets at the depot of the Tennessee & Alabama Railroad, a few mornings ago, and presented herself, in company with a very black girl, some twelve years old, for admittance into the ladies' car. She was told her negro must take a forward car. She promptly informed the conductor that she was accompanied *by her daughter*, and wanted a first-class seat, declaring her indignation at the suggestion of separating mother and child. But the conductor was incorrigible as well as incredulous, and persisted in his refusal to admit the black girl into the ladies' car, as the white woman's daughter. Upon inquiry, however, he ascertained the truth of her statements, learning also, that she is a native Southern lady worth considerable property.

About the only religious zeal expressed in this section of Cottondom, is in the "called race." I witnessed what was to me an unusual sight on Sabbath. One hundred and forty negroes, male and female, having experienced religion in the Baptist faith, were immersed. They are an excitable people. Some of their gyrations upon their exit from the water were ludicrous in the extreme, and, with certain utterances, forced laughter through the solemn countenances of the vast concourse of spectators. The female converts indulged their passions most unreservedly. As one of them emerged from the water, she threw up both her long, bony arms with the accompanying shout, "Bully! bully!" Another came forth leaping with joy, and was heard to scream out distinctly: "Freed from slavery—freed from sin—bress God and Gen. GRANT!" These joyful people coming from the immersion, far excel in gymnastic phenomenon, the contortionist trying to jump through himself before a surprised and delighted audience. Hands, arms, head, body and legs are brought into "active service" to demonstrate their inexpressible joy. A half dozen stout deacons officiated—especially in carrying out by main force, picking up by legs and shoulders, the unruly. Occasionally an unexpected and unusual struggle of a happy one would knock an old deacon off his "pins," and over he'd go, clear under out of sight, to the irrepressible amusement of the throng. But with all its novelty and attendant levity, it was a solemn scene to note the fanatical sincerity of the new recruits to the side of RIGHT.

I suppose you have Gov. PARSON'S proclamation, &c. Space forbids any suggestions as to how the reconstruction policy is accepted. T.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Among the nominations for the Convention which is to reorganize civil government in Alabama, were those of Hon. JOHN FORSYTH and W. B. HAMILTON. Both decline owing "to circumstances of a controlling nature." Two tickets are "up" at Mobile, on both of which is the name of C. C. LANGDON, Esq.

The Selma *Times* thinks the *Register & Advertiser* mistaken in announcing that railroad communication would soon be open between Richmond and Mobile. It says:

"Surely not by any of the Southern routes, for at last accounts the road from Augusta to Branchville was not being repaired, and the road from Charleston to Columbia would not be in running order for some time to come. The East Tennessee route will not be open in many months yet, at least for the present.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* understands that the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company has lately increased the working force on the road very largely, and it is expected that the grading as far as Union Springs will be completed during the present year.

Col. HARMONY, Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau at Mobile, has gone to Washington, report says, for the purpose of getting more definite instructions about the status and condition of the negroes.

Some enterprising individual has been hauling away iron from the scene of the late fire in Mobile, until he had 10,000 pounds of it, not his own, loaded on a vessel about to start for Cowes and a market.

Brevet Major-Gen. JOHN F. MILLER has taken command of the District of Mobile, Brig.-Gen. KIRBY SMITH remaining in command of the post of Mobile. The district includes ten counties.

The Mobile *Register & Advertiser* is publishing "Enoch Arden" in full, and a "Description of Brazil" in serials. There's enterprise.

H. BALLENTINE, Esq., of the *Tribune*, has also been nominated for the convention, but declines.

FROM FLORIDA.

Hon. Wm. Marvin Provisional Governor—Major-Gen. Foster Assumes Command of the Department—Marshal Remmington and Confiscation—Prosperity of Jacksonville—Cotton in Large Quantities Arriving—The Governor's Speech in Jacksonville—An Enthusiastic Reception—His Policy.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Friday, Aug. 4, 1865.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The work of reconstruction has comm

military authorities. From such a course no confusion from conflicting authorities can arise.

THE CONFISCATION OF REBEL PROPERTY

by United States Marshal REMINGTON has been carried on for some time past on a large scale. Among other property, the newspapers of Tallahassee and Lake City have been seized. On Aug. 7, a large part of the City of Jacksonville was to have been sold. Many plantations in the surrounding country were also embraced in the list. It is said that a land company has been organized in this place, which proposes, for the most *patriotic purposes*, to bid in the property advertised. Now it is intimated to you that many dreams of wealth have vanished into thin air by the arrival of Gov. MARVIN. The remorselessness with which confiscations were made, the haste with which the property was to be sold was made known to Gov. MARVIN before he left New-York. A statement of the fact was made to the Attorney-General, and an order was issued authorizing him to postpone these sales for the present, and putting into his hands in part the work of confiscation in the future. Gov. MARVIN believes that confiscation is not the only nor the best way to punish for the crime of rebellion or restore the State to its former peace and prosperity, and his administration will be governed accordingly. His action in these particulars will give great and general satisfaction.

JACKSONVILLE

is recovering something of its ancient prosperity. New saw-mills are in operation, and large quantities of goods have been brought to the place. Pretty stiff prices yet prevail. Some refugees have returned to their homes in the country, and a few business men, who had left the place for the rebel service, have returned. Northern men, mostly discharged officers and soldiers, have gone into business here. But the arrival of

LARGE QUANTITIES OF COTTON,

much of it Sea Island cotton, has done more than any thing else to set business in motion, and direct attention from the calamities of the war. Much of this article it was supposed had been committed to the flames, but it was simply concealed. Since the surrender of the rebel armies it has been waiting for the completion of the various railroads that one or the other party in the war had destroyed, that it might find access to market. I have heard no estimate made of the amount which there is probably in the State, but the large quantity brought in by every train surprises everybody.

GOV. MARVIN'S RECEPTION

by the people of Jacksonville on the 2d inst., was of the most flattering character. Delegations of various kinds occupied his attention nearly all the following day, till towards night an immense crowd gathered about a music stand, near his quarters, and His Excellency was called upon for a speech, which he delivered in excellent taste.

From this speech and the Governor's proclamation which I herewith inclose, it explains that in the reconstruction of Florida, it is intended to do the work thoroughly, and make the State a homogeneous part of the Union. The Governor is full of faith and energy, and in all his notions of right and duty is as firm as a rock. It is predicted that no Governor will succeed better in the work of government restoration than the honorable gentleman who has charge of affairs in Florida.

Hot Weather—Sudden Deaths—Revival of Business in Florida—Confiscation—Florida a Military Department—Major-Gen. Foster in Command—Gov. Marvin Arrives in Jacksonville—His Policy—The People Hopeful and Anxious for the Restoration of the Civil Government.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sunday, Aug. 6, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The weather during the past month has been unusually warm, even for this Southern latitude. That reliable old dame, or gentleman, "the oldest inhabitant," says the like has seldom been experienced. The mercury has been oscillating above and below the figure, one hundred, as if it were anxious to remain at that point as much as possible. It has, however, had to tarry below most of the time when in the shade. Yet the breeze from the sea, which visits us nearly every day at about 10 o'clock, so tempers the sun's almost vertical blaze as to make life and living not altogether unpleasant. I cannot see that our Northern people suffer any greater inconvenience from these Midsummer heats than do those who were to the manor born. The colored people make no complaints, yet during the past few weeks a number of very sudden deaths have been reported as having occurred at Hilton Head and other places along the Southern coast. Men have gone to bed at night in apparently good health, and were found dead in the morning. A few have died of congestion after a very brief illness. There is, however, no general epidemic, and little sickness. It is thought by physicians that these sudden deaths are the result of heating the blood by too much exercise in the middle of the day. The advice given is for every man to be lazy and keep cool during the dog days.

BUSINESS IN JACKSONVILLE,

and to some extent throughout Florida, is assuming its former character. New saw-mills have been built, schooners are taking on board loads of lumber, new buildings are going up, our stores are well filled with goods, new warehouses have been completed, and the conversation of the people has changed from war to business. Since the completion of the railroad large quantities of cotton have been brought in, and every train adds largely to the supply. Our wharves are lined with schooners, which are loaded to their utmost capacity with this article for transportation to New-York or some other market. I have no means of judging of the probable amount of cotton which was in Florida at the close of the war, but every one is surprised at the quantities already brought to light. Many of the reports of the burning of cotton which we used to hear, meant no more than that the article was concealed. The cash which this trade is scattering throughout the State will be a great help to the people, and do something toward the revival of business. Were the State enjoying even a moderate business prosperity, the military power could be dispensed with, and a civil government be inaugurated at once and without difficulty. Florida is now

A MILITARY DEPARTMENT BY ITSELF,

with Maj.-Gen. FOSTER, one of the best of men and ablest of military commanders, in charge of it. The State could wish for nothing better. The country, and especially all who know Gen. FOSTER personally, will be glad to know that he is recovering from the wound received in Mexico, and that the cure this time is likely to be permanent. He will save his leg, and hopes, in case his services should be needed, to be able to take the field again. It is expected that the General has come among us to stay, all indications favor the presumption. He has located his family in St. Augustine—the healthiest place probably in America—where they will remain till the hot season is over, and has gone himself to Tallahassee to take command of the department. The General claims to be no politician, and evidently has no heart for that business, but, speaking as a soldier, he says, in reference to the colored people, that the colored troops have fought well, that they have stood by him nobly, and have done their country great service. The excessively sympathetic policy of one class, and the faithless and heartless notions of the opposite class, he alike repudiates. He recognizes the present lowly condition of the freedmen, and would have the country and churches engage heartily in the work of their social, moral and intellectual elevation. The colored people of Florida will have nothing to fear but everything to hope from Gen. FOSTER as military commander. On the 1st inst.,

HON. WM. MARVIN,

the Provisional Governor of Florida, arrived in Jacksonville. He came from New-York on the same steamer with Gen. FOSTER, and I learn that, after a long and minute interchange of views in reference to the work of reconstruction, an entire unity of sentiment prevails between them. Gov. MARVIN was born and educated in the State of New-York entered upon the practice of law in Ontario County, and at once gave promise of success. About twenty-five years ago professional business took him to St. Augustine, Fla.; the result of which was he has since been a resident of the State. The fact that he has filled many prominent offices in the State is evidence that he never warred against the "peculiar institution," at least not with much zeal. It is quite likely he became a little Southern in his views and feelings. At the commencement of the war he held the office of Judge in Key West, and always kept the old banner floating over his house and office. Though at one time secession rags were floating all around him, yet he stuck out his colors. About two years ago, in consideration of his health, he left Key West, and since has been engaged in the practice of law in New-York City. His early education, his late residence at the North, his kith and kin general acquaintance in Florida, his high-toned character and solid attributes made his appointment a particularly appropriate one. It is probably the best that has been made.

Gov. MARVIN will not, as some Provisional Governors have done, undertake to establish a civil government by appointment. He regards himself as simply the agent of the Government, sent here to enable the people to do this. The Government of the State will remain in the hands of the military authorities for the present. The course adopted will render a collision of authorities impossible.

THE GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION,

on the 2d inst. was most enthusiastic. The following day a large concourse of citizens and soldiers gathered about his quarters and demanded, in the true Southern style, a speech. He was pleased to respond as follows, as reported by Chaplain MOORE, of the army:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I am happy to meet this large audience, and discuss the important subjects which are claiming the attention of every one. I have a right to address you, because I am one of the oldest citizens of Florida. I came here whilst we were yet a territory, and assisted in the organization of the State Government. Florida is my State by adoption and affection. Her prosperity and happiness are linked with my own. I have a right, also, to address you, because I have been appointed by the President of the United States to aid you in the reconstruction of your State Government. I shall make known to you the plan of the President and call your attention to those subjects which are deemed most essential to your welfare. I trust, therefore, you will give me, on this occasion, your patient attention.

At the outbreak of the rebellion, the so-called Confederate Government confiscated the property of all Union people, and had the insurgents been successful in the war, the property of such citizens would have been permanently confiscated and lost to them. The United States Congress also, as a means of strengthening the government, and crippling the rebellion, confiscated the property of its most guilty instigators and adherents. In this category was embraced a large class—for nearly all were rebellious. The action of government in this matter was in accordance with the usual practice of nations under similar circumstances. By the failure of the rebellion the property of Union people is restored to them, and that of the insurgents is forfeited. We are utterly helpless, and its passive in the hands of the victors. However humiliating it may be to confess it, we are, nevertheless, a conquered people, and at the mercy of the government. In this condition of affairs, what does the government propose to do? Still press us with its armies? Glut its sword of vengeance with our blood, or confiscate all our property? Not at all. Its majesty and might are no greater than its clemency and mercy. It comes to us as the father went out to meet his prodigal son. It says lay down your arms and return to the peaceable pursuits of life. Nearly all of you I freely pardon, restore into you your property, and civil and political rights. The cases excepted from this general amnesty are Generals, Judges, Governors, members of Congress and a few others. You may ask why pardon was not extended to those who were worth over $20,000 of taxable property. Several reasons may be given. Their presumed superior intelligence, their ability to take some pains to secure pardon, their greater responsibility and obligations to the State, may have been among the reasons which led the President to make that exception. But, though these wealthier persons stand unpardoned, their case is by no means hopeless. They are in the same category as the Generals, the Judges, and others excepted from the general amnesty. Many of all these classes will, I have no doubt, receive executive clemency. It may be necessary to make examples of a few of the most wicked and malignant persons, and confiscate their property. In my official position I shall take pleasure in recommending to the favorable consideration of the President all who are truly penitent and give good evidence of a determination to be good citizens in the future.

Having presented these general remarks I wish to make an application of them to a case in hand in which many of you are personally interested. While the war was still raging, and many of the inhabitants of this part of the State were within the rebel lines, a District Court of the United States was held at St. Augustine, then and now occupied by Union troops, and a large number of decrees of confiscation of lands and houses was entered up in the absence of the owners and without their appearing. They were, in many, and perhaps most instances, in the rebel country, where they ought not perhaps to have been, but where they, in fact, were. The owners of these lands and houses, in many instances, are now as well disposed to become loyal and good citizens as any in the State. Since these decrees were passed they have been embraced within the Amnesty Proclamation. Under these circumstances, it appeared to me desirable that they should have an opportunity to be heard—that the sales advertised for the 7th of August, should be suspended, and the decrees opened, and the owners allowed to appear and make such explanation, and set up such defences as they should be advised by their counsel are proper to be made—in other words, that they should have a full hearing on the merits—and plead their pardons, if such plea should be deemed admissible in their cases. I accordingly wrote to the Attorney-General on the subject. And his answer was so prompt, so ready, as to give full assurances, that the government at Washington does not desire to confiscate any persons lands without giving him every possible opportunity to be heard. The Attorney-General ordered the sales to be suspended until the further order of the department, and he directed the District-Attorney to consent to the opening of the decrees in these cases. By means of these orders, time and opportunity is now given to the owners, after the country is quieted, to cast about, look up their testimony, take advice and counsel, and see what defence they can make. It is possible the houses and lands of some will be confiscated. In other cases explanations will be made or defences established. Besides, Congress may deem it wise before long to repeal these confiscation laws. Accept, fellow-citizens, this prompt and cheerful action of the Attorney-General in response to my application as an omen of good—the olive-branch held out by the civil authorities to all persons who are now sincerely willing to do right, however much they may have erred in the past.

I have heard some censures cast upon the Judge, the District Attorney, and the Marshal for executing these confiscation laws. I have listened to all complaints from every person who had anything to say, and so far as I can now judge, I think these censures are unjust; these complaints unreasonable. So far as I have learned, these officers have done their duty under the laws and according to the law. If they have committed mistakes or errors, it is not so much their fault, as the fault of the owners or claimants of the property, who, had they not, in many instances, left their homes and gone within the rebel lines, would have been present in court and would have interposed their claims and saved the court from committing any errors or mistakes. The Judge, the District Attorney and the Marshal it must be presumed, throughout all this business, have done their duty according to law, unless the contrary is plainly proved. I have heard of no such proof, and you, instead of indulging a spirit of criticism and censure, should be thankful that the Attorney-General has been able to give you all the relief desired, and at the same time has cast no censure upon the proceedings of the Judge, the District-Attorney or the Marshal.

As one of the results of the great rebellion, slavery has ceased to exist. With the fall of the Confederacy, its corner stone crumbled to dust, and the winds have scattered it. The war which was commenced, among other reasons, for the purpose of perpetuating the black man's bondage, has, in the providence of God, brought him freedom. He can never be enslaved again. [A great shout among the colored people.] No form of slavery can ever be established again in this country. From all I can learn, I think, too, that the people of this State not only recognize the fact, but they are now generally becoming glad of it. The constitution which you will be called upon to form will recognize the new order of things and secure freedom to all alike.

With slavery out of the way, there will be nothing to hinder a restoration of our constitutional relationship with the General Government, and our becoming a great, prosperous, homogeneous and happy people. In the United States Senate, Florida will become the peer of New York, and in the Lower House she will be fitly represented. The restoration of civil government will be through a convention to be called at no distant day to alter or amend the State Constitution. No time should be lost in becoming qualified to vote for members of the convention.

In the meantime, the preservation of peace and order will continue in the hands of military authorities. Their administration of affairs here, so far as I have been able to learn, has been so wise and so mild that there will be no impatient and unreasonable anxiety for a change. But some will ask, "Why don't you assume control at once of the civil administration, as we prefer civil rule"? I answer, I have no authority to reconstitute the civil authorities or to appoint any one to office, beyond what is necessary to the calling of a convention. My business is to assist and you to inaugurate a government. I trust you will cheerfully acquiesce in this arrangement.

But what will be your conduct when the wheels of the civil government are set in motion, and the strength of the military force is greatly reduced in the State. Will we behave better than formerly? I remember the organization, called the "Regulators," and the terrorism exercised by them, and the lynching and the murders which occurred in some parts of the State. I trust when the civil authorities are once more established, that you will all yield to them and to the law the heartiest support. The spirit of malice and revenge must be banished from among us, and every one must embark in a mission of peace and good will. If you would see your fair land happy, inviting capital and good citizens to come among you, you must see to it that Judge Lynch and his infernal cohorts are never allowed to scourge the country again. Let every one yield supreme obedience to the laws and prosperity will follow.

And you, freedmen, have now exchanged masters—you must now make law your master, for it is the law which is to protect you in your freedom; no other course leads to happiness and honor. Will you stand by me and other officers who may be in authority and obey the laws? Obedience to the laws is freedom. My knowledge of the past makes me earnest in this matter.

We are about to enter on a new career. Between the two races a good understanding must be created and continued. Some persons, disappointed and vexed, will not have any faith in the colored man. They do not think of him with pleasure, now that he has become free. They have no anxiety to see him socially and morally elevated because they have not faith in his capabilities. Let me say in all plainness to such, try him. Give him a fair chance. Teach and encourage him. Your happiness and prosperity are now inseparably connected with the welfare of this people.

The [illegible] will add to the power and prosperity of the State. They cannot remain in a stationary condition. Their movement will be upwards, or they will decay. In many cases the [illegible] and rest like an incubus upon the [illegible]. In proportion the white man is enlightened [illegible] its responsibility is correspondingly increased. To make the colored people loyal, in their manners and temper the State has immense work; but that they may be made profitable as a race, treat them kindly, give them an education, and make them an honorable part of the body politic. And you, my colored friends, must not be idle or lazy. Labor is the law which God has imposed upon us all. I have been and expect to be one of the most laborious men in Florida. If you are respectful to all and industrious, you will be protected by the law in the enjoyment of all the rights of humanity. You must keep away from taverns and try to educate your children in the fear of the Lord. Send them to the Sunday-school. The white man, too, must school himself to this new order of things. His responsibilities and duties are of the most important character. He must meet them like a hero, or the work of consequences will follow to himself and family. Schools must be established all over the land. Northern teachers must be welcomed—some of them have their peculiarities, but what of that, let them come among us. You must also send out missionaries and teachers from among yourselves, and interest yourselves in promoting the intelligence, virtue and general elevation of all the people of the State. The Ministers of the Gospel have a heavy responsibility in this matter. They should be instant in season and out of season in exhorting and rebuking with all long suffering and patience, and in teaching and instructing the ignorant and the wayward in a knowledge of their moral and religious duties, and in promoting peace on earth and good will to men. Let every man, woman and child throughout the State cease to murmur or complain against the dispensations of Providence, but cheerfully and hopefully accept the new order of things as coming from Him whose ways are not as man's ways, and whose thoughts are not as man's thoughts. There is a bright prospect in the future for our beautiful State. The storm is past. The rainbow of promise is seen in the dissolving clouds. Let each man do his own duty and God will bless us.

The above speech and the following proclamation very clearly indicate the policy which is to be pursued in the reconstruction of Florida:

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA.

The civil authorities, in this State, having engaged in an organized rebellion against the Government of the United States, have, with the overthrow of the rebellion, ceased to exist, and the State, though in the Union, is without a civil government.

The Constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence.

In order to fulfill this guarantee and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of this State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquillity insured and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property, the President of the United States has appointed me Provisional Governor of the State, and made it my duty, at the earliest practicable moment, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of the State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the constitution of the State; and with authority to exercise within the limits of the State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable the loyal people of the State to restore it to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence.

In the performance of the duty thus enjoined upon me by the President, I shall, as soon as the people of the State have had the opportunity to qualify themselves to become voters, appoint an election, to be held in the different counties in the State, of delegates to a State Convention, to be convened at a time and place to be hereafter mentioned.

The persons qualified to vote at such election of delegates, and the persons eligible as members of such convention, will be such persons as shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29, A. D. 1865, and as are also qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State in force immediately before the 11th day of January, 1861, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession. Where the person is excepted from the benefits of the Amnesty Proclamation, he must also have been previously specially pardoned by the President before he can become a qualified voter or eligible as a member of the convention. This interpretation of the two proclamations of the President I received from himself in person, and also from the Attorney-General.

The oath referred to may be administered by and taken and subscribed before any commissioned officer—civil, military or naval—in the service of the United States, or any civil or military officer of a loyal State or Territory, who by the laws thereof is qualified to administer oaths. The officer administering the oath is authorized and required, on request, to give to the person taking it certified copies thereof.

In order to give to the well disposed people of this State time and opportunity to qualify themselves to be voters for delegates to the convention, the election will not be held until a reasonable time has elapsed for them to take and subscribe the oath required, and to procure the special pardon, where such pardon is a pre-requisite qualification. The election will be held immediately thereafter, and no allowance will be made for unreasonable delays in applying for pardons.

Applications for pardon should be in writing, and addressed to the President of the United States, and state the ground on which a special pardon is considered as necessary. The application should have attached to it the original oath or affirmation contained in the proclamation of amnesty. In most cases, the application for pardon will not be acted upon by the President until he has received the recommendation of the Provisional Governor. It will save time, therefore, to seek his recommendation in the first instance. The application should then be sent to the office of the Attorney-General.

I have been informed by the military authorities, that a considerable number of posts have already been established in the State, and others soon will be, with officers attached, authorized to administer the oath required, had to give certified copies thereof, so as thereby to give every facility for taking the oath, with little or no inconvenience or expense to the applicant.

In the meantime, and until the reëstablishment of a State government, it is left to the military authorities to preserve peace and order, and protect the rights of persons and property.

An understanding has been had with the commander of the department, whereby persons occupying the offices of Judges of Probate may continue to take proof of wills, and issue letters testamentary and of administration, and clerks of Circuit Courts may take the proof or acknowledgment of deeds and mortgages, and record the same, as heretofore; and all persons occupying ministerial offices may continue to perform such duties and offices as are essential and convenient to the transaction of business. If any doubt should hereafter arise concerning the validity of their acts, such doubt can be removed by a legislative act of confirmation.

By the operations and results of the war, slavery has ceased to exist in this State. It cannot be revived. Every voter for delegates to the convention, in taking the amnesty oath, takes a solemn oath to support the freedom of the former slave. The freedom intended is the full, ample and complete freedom of a citizen of the United States. This does not necessarily include the privilege of voting. But it does include the idea of full constitutional guarantees of future possession and quiet enjoyment. The question of his voting is an open question—a proper subject for discussion—and is to be decided as a question of sound policy by the convention to be called.

Upon the establishment of a republican form of State Government, under a constitution which guarantees and secures liberty to all the inhabitants alike, without distinction of color, there will no longer exist any impediment in the way of restoring the State to its proper constitutional relations to the Government of the United States, whereby its people will be entitled to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence.

Dated at Jacksonville, Fla., this 3d day of August, 1865.

WM. MARVIN,
Provisional Governor.

In all the other States there has been more or less of disturbance, calling for interference from Washington, since the surrender of the rebel armies. That we have enjoyed almost uninterrupted quiet, and especially that the new relations between the late planters and the freedmen, is due to a large extent to the careful and wise attention Gen. VOGDES has given to the interests of his district. Of the officers under him, he has been careful to keep the right men in the right place. The General, though a West Point military scholar, has given a great deal of thought to the character and interests of the negro, and is ever disposed and determined to do him ample justice.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Elections for the Convention—Taxation of Lands—Gov. Perry—Gen. Gillmore—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Aug. 12, 1865.

We have had a dull and quiet week, with scarcely anything to break the monotony of thought. No murders, riots, "Mary Harris" cases, or other touching and startling occurrences, which seem so much to form the passion of the age. Everything is quiet and serene, with hardly a ripple to disturb the current of events.

The election for the convention is but three weeks off, and yet there are no candidates in the field, and the matter is but little discussed. The desire, so far as Charleston is concerned, appears to be, that those who were prominently connected with the late war, and who were conspicuous in the attempted secession from the government, should restrain their ambition, and stand aside and make way for new men and new measures. The people are aware that there can be no true prosperity until they are enabled to establish their internal administration of affairs, and by the admission of their members in Congress once more to affiliate with and form a component part of the Union. They appreciate the efforts of President [illegible] toward this end, and are desirous of [illegible] the constitution to the letter [illegible] their early admission to all their rights and privileges with the other States. [illegible] has made a display of [illegible] but many of them have proposed to make their contracts as witnesses in court. There is no doubt that the parish system will be abolished, where a few planters, with their overseers, were enabled to have as many representatives in the Legislature as districts of much larger size and increased population. It was a close corporation. It was equivalent to the "rotten-borough system in England." In some of these parishes, which polled about seventy votes, there was scarcely a man of any intelligence who had not at some time been in the Legislature. Mostly in the vicinity of Charleston, they had no sympathy with her progress, and almost always were in antagonism to her interests. There was much more community of sentiment between this city and the up country, both in politics and in measures for her advancement. They were the sturdy supporters of separate State action, the opponents of the State being represented in any convention of the various political parties in the country, and denounced every man who did not come up to their extreme ideas as utterly unsound and unworthy of confidence. They were the agitating sections of the State. Any attempt to modify their representations, and place this upon the basis of true taxation and upon the population, was immediately decried as an effort to subvert the compromises of the constitution, and overturn the landmarks of the past. Although the justice of a change was apparent, and the causes which had led to this arrangement had long since ceased, yet by their activity and appeals, they succeeded in defeating every effort made to establish equal rights. This system is of course now doomed, and will therefore open the way for free speech and expression.

Your readers may not be aware that lands in this State are not taxed according to their real value, but on arbitrary calculation, made ever since indigo was the principal product of the country. Every bill, therefore, for supplies, passed by the General Assembly, contained this clause: so much "on every hundred dollars of the value of all lands granted in this State, *according to the existing classification as heretofore established.*" The tax was therefore not on the actual worth of the property, but on the artificial classification, fixed in 1786, before cotton and rice had become valuable staples of production, and somewhat modified by the act of 1805. Thus all tide-swamps of the first quality, and not generally affected by the salts and freshes, were estimated at only $26 per acre; tide-swamps of the second quality, not affected by salts or freshets, at $17 per acre; tide-swamps of third quality, not generally affected by salts or freshets, at $8 50 per acre; and so on down to the pine lands, which were rated at 20 cents per acre. Plantations, therefore, which really brought on the Cooper River and the Wacoamaw and the Edisto from $60,000 to $100,000, and which produced the largest crops of rice and of sea island cotton, were often estimated for taxation at not more than one-eighth of what they would bring in the market, while all property in villages and towns were placed on a different footing, and were taxed in proportion to their real worth. Repeated efforts were made to reform this anomalous condition of things, but failed of success, from the opposition and influence of the parishes, to what they regarded as detrimental to their interests. This state of affairs will pass away, and representation be distributed according to the actual value of the lands and the whole number of those who may be entitled to suffrage.

The choice of the Electors for President and Vice-President, and of the Governor, will also be given to the people. They have heretofore been appointed by the Legislature. The consequence was that the people were, practically, not consulted, and had no voice in the matter. It was all arranged at Columbia by cliques and combinations. The result will be that there will be different candidates, and the people will be enabled to have discussed before them the various measures affecting the interest and welfare of the country. Called upon to express their choice, they will examine, each for himself, the situation of affairs, will feel personally interested in them, and will be enabled to form a clear idea of the various issues and express a well-formed opinion.

Gov. PERRY'e presence in the city is much needed. His headquarters are at Greenville, in the extreme north of the State, and where he is effectually separated from the low country. All communications by mail are cut off, and the only chance of any correspondence is by chance opportunities of such persons as may be traveling to and fro by wagons. He has had no interview yet with Gen. GILLMORE.

It is all important that there should be the most complete accord between the military and provisional civil authorities.

Gen. GILLMORE passed through the city two days ago on his way from Columbia. He waited there to have a conference with Gov. PERRY, who was delayed by the imperfect communication. Gen. GILLMORE could not delay, as he had business at Hilton Head. The people are very anxious for Gov. PERRY to come here, and arrange and harmonize all measures needful for the full return of the State to the Union by December ensuing.

The provost-court is in full operation. The presiding member is Capt. REED, of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, who is assisted by several of the local magistrates. They adjust all cases which have arisen, whether between citizens, or citizens and soldiers, since the military occupation of the city, and which are not within the province of the courts-martial.

Our citizens are fast returning with a view to recommencing their various avocations of life. The principal business, though, is in the supply of the materials for life. Large quantities are carried into the interior, to be trafficked for cotton, rice and other products.

The stoppage of the rations by the government to all except the freedmen has created great distress. There were many families, formerly wealthy, who had been deprived by the ravages of war of their all, and were entirely dependent on these for their support. They could get into no business, and many of them were females, and had no other resource.

The quarantine regulations are strictly enforced. A bark arrived from Sagua la Grande, with a clean bill of health, and no sickness on board. Some of the passengers were old, and acclimated residents of the city, not subject to the stranger's or yellow fever. The rule of thirty days was rigidly adhered to, and neither the vessel nor the passengers have been permitted to come up to the city. The authorities are determined to test the theory of the importation of disease.

By orders published this morning, the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers (colored) are directed to be mustered out of service. The former has been the garrison in the upper portion of this city, the latter at Orangeburgh. Gen. AMES, who has been ordered to report for duty to Gen. GILLMORE, commanding the department, it is expected will be assigned to the charge of this district in the place of Brevet Maj.-Gen. HATCH. Very few troops will be left in the State; just enough to maintain order during the "transition state."

Robberies on a small scale are frequent. Gen. HARTWELL, on his way from Hilton Head, on the steamer *Fannie*, was robbed of his valise, personal effects and all of his official papers. No trace either of the "man who paused in his honesty," or of the property has yet been discovered.

Among the pardons recently granted is that of THEO. D. WAGNER, Esq., of the firm of JOHN FRASER & Co., of this city. Mr. WAGNER was a member of the seceding convention of 1860. He was not however in the political line. His whole tastes and habits were those of the merchant. He is noted principally for his benefactions to the poor and needy, which on account of his success and large estate, he was enabled to do on a handsome scale.

The Charleston *Daily News*, an additional paper, will make its appearance on Monday, so that we will be blessed with two daily chroniclers of events. Now, if the Getty and Leary lines of steamers would only start from New-York on different days, we would have what is much needed—a semi-weekly communication with the great metropolis of the country, and we would indeed be "looking up." As it is, although there are two lines, we still have but a mail once a week, and there results no advantage, except the reduction of the passage-money some ten dollars.

There is a great deficiency of building materials and implements. There is scarcely a mechanic who has not ample work in the work of erecting new build[illegible] where the destructive [illegible] repairing those which have [illegible] by the [illegible] mistakes from the [illegible] and yet it is almost impossible to procure the necessary material. It is estimated that there is not over one thousand feet of finishing lumber in the city. Glass, shaking tools, carpenters' tools, wheelbarrows, and all which concern the builder, would meet with a ready market.

The railroads are progressing very slowly. The want is money. It is absolutely essential that the South Carolina Railroad should be speedily finished, or the products cannot come to market. The President is now at the North with a view to raise the funds sufficient. We hope he will be successful.

Cotton is coming in slowly. The usual crop of the State is about five hundred thousand bales. But little will be made this season. It is estimated that there are, of previous years, about two hundred thousand bales in the State, still in the hands of owners, and which will become available as soon as communications by rail are open, which will scarcely be until December.

A munificent legacy has just been left the Charleston College, one of our most valuable local institutions. Mr. EPHRAIM BATNARD was one of the wealthiest planters on Edisto Island. He was an old bachelor of eccentric habits. From his dress you would infer he was in extreme poverty. He spent nothing except what was absolutely necessary to support life. He died worth several millions of dollars, and bequeathed to the college $166,000 in city six per cent. stock. This liberal bequest in the cause of education is worthy of commemoration, and will restore the college to its former usefulness.

We have lately lost two of our most valuable citizens, —Rev. T. J. SULLIVAN, of the Catholic Church, and B. R. CARROLL, Esq. The former was well known for his unostentatious charity, unaffected piety, and devotion to all in sorrow or distress. The latter was one of the most intellectual and successful instructors of youth. He was the author of "Carroll's History of the United States," and of several works on the subject of education.

Admiral RADFORD, the new commander of the North and South Atlantic squadrons, arrived on Wednesday last. He was honored by a salute from the various vessels in the harbor, which quite startled the quiet of the city until the cause was known.

Weather cool and pleasant. Gold at from 145 to 150.

SIGMA.

FROM GEORGIA.

The Government and the Railroads—Signs of Want and Destruction—The Quantities of Cotton.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Sunday, Aug. 6, 1865.

With the exercise of much patience, the endurance of many discomforts, and the expenditure of no inconsiderable amount of greenbacks, I have reached this point. In such a trip one must of necessity receive some new impressions, and the one most firmly fixed upon my mind is that government cannot run a railroad to the satisfaction of the traveling public. The roads from Nashville to Atlanta are run by the military authorities, and the vexatious delays and annoyances suffered by civilians are innumerable. For the good of the whole country it is to be hoped these great routes of travel may soon be turned over to the management of those whose interest will be fusthered by furnishing all the accommodations within their power. To one who was acquainted with this country before the war, and contrasts its former with its present appearance, the desolation and destruction is something terrible. What the people along the line of the road from Chattanooga to Atlanta are to do for food the coming Winter, is a question constantly recurring to the mind of the thoughtful traveler. While the corn and oat crops of the Middle States have suffered from the superabundance of rain, this region has been parched by drouth. What little corn there is planted will not yield one-half a crop. From Atlanta to Columbus it is but little better, but more has been planted. The scarcity of money and the pressing wants of the people are shown by the crowds of pale, sickly-looking white women, of ragged but more robust black women, and by the children of all colors, ages and sizes, with baskets of fruit, eggs and pies to sell, which press about the train at every stopping-place. Should there be a want of food the coming Winter, the condition of the freedmen can be better imagined than described. The feeling against them among all classes is intensely hostile and bitter, and in such a case, unless the power of the government was put forth for his protection, the poor freedman, being between the upper and the nether millstone, would be ground to powder. The old leaven of slavery still works in the minds of former masters, and they comfort themselves in secret with the idea that when State Government is reëstablished they will be powerful enough to inaugurate a system of peonage which will be the old institution with a new name. Unless there is a radical change in the minds of this people, I fear Military Governors will have to be continued for some time.

Coming south from Louisville, the first cotton fields are met a few miles from Nashville. South of that point, for some 30 or 40 miles, there is considerable cotton which promises a fair yield, but from Chattanooga to this point there is none. On the Atlanta and West Point Railroad we first saw a few bales of old cotton at some of the stations. At La Grange several hundred bales could be seen from the train, and there was probably some stored in warehouses out of sight. At West Point there was said to be 5,000 bales awaiting the rebuilding of the bridge across the Chattahoochee before it can be shipped North. At Columbus there is some cotton, how much it is difficult to say, as WILSON'S raiders destroyed all the warehouses, and it is stored in all sorts of places. Buyers are more plenty than cotton, and they are searching in every direction for the coveted staple. The price paid ranges from twenty to twenty-five cents in gold, and thirty to thirty-five cents in greenbacks for middling, according to locality and condition. The impression here is that the amount of cotton in the South is greatly overestimated in the North, and those who have managed to retain a little are holding on to it as long as possible, expecting to get much higher prices. The damage done by WILSON'S raid to this place I have never seen fully stated. Columbus was one of the largest manufacturing towns in the South, and, before the war, heavy cotton goods and yarns made here were well known in the New-York market. Every mill, shop, foundry, depot and bridge were utterly destroyed, and then the soldiers, aided by the mob, sacked the town. Not a store and hardly a house escaped either in the city or for miles around. The plunder was indiscriminate—friend and foe suffered alike. Such acts ought to disgrace the officers and soldiers of any command.

TRAVELER.

TAKING THE OATH IN GEORGIA.

Maj.-Gen. STEEDMAN has issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
AUGUSTA, July 31, 1865.

In order to afford ample opportunity to the people of Georgia to take the oath of amnesty prescribed in the President's amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865, it is ordered that:

I. District commanders will at once select, for the purpose of administering the oath of amnesty, one Assistant Provost-Marshal for every four counties in his district, reporting the names of such officers so elected to this office. These officers, however, will proceed at once to administer the oath of amnesty.

II. District commanders will designate the four counties assigned to each Assistant Provost-Marshal, and the same will be numbered as a sub-division of the district.

III. The Assistant Provost-Marshals so designed will visit the county seat of each county in his sub-division as often as practicable, and remain in each county seat three or four days, first causing public notice to be given of the time, in the newspapers of the district or otherwise. All possible dispatch must be used by the Assistant Provost-Marshals in administering the oath to citizens, consistent with their duties and the public interest.

IV. For information on the subject of the duties of Assistant Provost-Marshals in administering the oath, and form of report to this office, attention is called to Circular No. 6, Headquarters Military Division of the Tennessee, June 22, 1865. By command of

Maj.-Gen. JAMES B. STEEDMAN.

C. H. GROSVENOR,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Provost-Marshal-General.

MARTIAL LAW IN COLUMBUS.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
COLUMBUS, Ga., Aug. 1, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—The undersigned hereby assumes command of this place, under authority from Brig.-Gen. JOHN CROXTON. It is ordered for the present, (subject to the approval of the Commander of the District,) that the functions of the Mayor, City Council, City Marshal and the police force cease from this date.

The Colonel-Commanding hopes for the same courteous treatment from the citizens toward the soldiers that he intends to enforce from his men toward all persons. By order.

FRENCH WOODALL, Colonel-Commanding.
G. GOELE, Captain and Provost-Marshal.

THE NIAGARA PEACE NEGOTIATION.

Explanation by Mr. Greeley of His Share in the Matter.

From the Tribune, Aug. 11.

I print on another page the account given in Mr. HENRY J. RAYMOND'S forthcoming History of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration of the abortive attempt to institute negotiations for Peace, made in July, 1864, through correspondence at Niagara Falls, omitting only the already printed letters there interchanged and the manifesto thereupon put forth by the Confederates concerned. Most of the documents herewith given are new to the public. And now for the requisite explanatory comments:

July, 1864, was a gloomy period for the Union cause. Gold was selling at about 250. Gen. SHERMAN was stopped before Atlanta. Gen. GRANT had failed in sundry bloody efforts to extend his left so as to cut off the southern communications by railroad with Petersburgh and Richmond. The shockingly mismanaged mine explosion had resulted in a great and discouraging disaster. The rebels were again pouring into Maryland, threatening both Baltimore and Washington, and seeming to encounter no vigorous, methodical resistance. It was at this hour of general dismay that I received repeated and positive assurances from Niagara Falls that certain Confederates, known to me as eminent and influential, were on the British side of the Fall, authorized and ready to negotiate a pacification of our country.

My own judgment that negotiations for peace on our part could not be much worse managed than the war had usually been, was not now first formed. I felt that our government had needlessly given its enemies great advantage, in seeming to repel overtures looking to peace, made through A. H. STEPHENS and others. The leaders were constantly telling their dupes, "We may as well die fighting as otherwise; for LINCOLN will listen to no conditions, but insists on unconditional surrender, to be followed by military execution and universal confiscation." I felt that the desperation thus excited was a grave obstacle to our success, and ought somehow to be obviated. So I wrote privately to

Funeral of the Consul-General of Prussia.

The funeral of the Consul-General of Prussia, Mr. JOHN W. SCHMIDT, took place at Grace Church at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

A large number of the relatives and friends of the deceased were present, and also nearly all the representatives of foreign governments now in the city. Among them were Baron Von Gerolt, the Prussian Minister; Baron Von Grabeur, Secretary of Legation; the Chancellor of the Prussian Legation; the Chevalier Leconey, Austrian Consul-General; Mr. De Lus, the Swiss Consul; Mr. Archibald, the British Consul; R. Gerard Johnson, Vice-Consul for Oldenburg; Leopold Schmidt, the son of the deceased, Prussian Vice-Consul and acting Consul for Saxony; H. D. Lepsugh, Consul for the Governments of Prussia and Saxony; Mayor Gunther, Mr. Gulian C. Verplanck, Messrs. Kesler and Albrecht, executors of the deceased, and a number of other prominent gentlemen.

The pall-bearers were appointed by the vestry of the church, where the pall-bearers assembled. The coffin was closed and covered with flowers. At 11 o'clock precisely the body was removed into the church, the following gentlemen acting as pall bearers: A. C. Roosters, Wm. B. Astor, Ch. Delmold, Chas. Heckshaer, Judge Roosevelt, A. F. De Luze, E. Dutilh, Adam C. Norrie, Dr. Hosack, G. Lemoine, of Cold Spring; P. Meade, of Cold Spring; Wm. Rumble, of Cold Spring.

At the porch of the church the coffin was received by Rev. Drs. WAINRIGHT and HILL, who preceded it down the aisle, repeating the beautiful selection of Scripture prescribed in the burial service. The body being deposited in front of the altar, the burial service, without music, was read, and the remains were then removed to Trinity Church Cemetery for interment.

The deceased was in his 64th year; he had been in this country for sixty years, having arrived soon after obtaining his majority. He had held the office of Consul for Prussia for nearly fifty years. Beside this appointment, Mr. SCHMIDT was Privy Commercial Councillor of His Majesty the King of Prussia; Consul-General of Saxony, Baden and Oldenburg to the United States; Knight of the Red Eagle of Prussia, with the Star; Knight Commander of the Albrechts Order of Saxony; Knight of the Zahringer Lowen Order of Baden and of the Peter Friedrich Ludwig Order of Oldenburg.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Bowling.

A WOMAN DESCRIBED AND ROBBED.

Wm. Tucker, aged 23, a native of Boston, was charged with robbing Catharine Stackpole under very peculiar circumstances. Witness said: I lost a silk basque, a set of sleeve buttons, and $7 in money; I suppose the prisoner took them; he was in my company at the time; he wore a moustache then, but he has shaved it off since; the things were found in his possession; I lost them, I think, at No. 68 Grand-street; I was in the room with him, and he gave me a little spirits and immediately I was stupefied; although I could not move, I knew everything that was going on; when I awoke he was gone and so were my things; I gave a description of the things to the police, and they were found in the prisoner's apartment in Mercer-street; he even took a white skirt off at the same time.

Mary Ann Dolley, the chambermaid of "furnished apartments" in Mercer-street, testified to finding the goods in the room which Tucker had occupied.

Judge Dowling—Tucker, you went and dragged this girl, then stole her money and her clothes; then took the things to your own lodging-room, where they are found and identified. From the information the court has received, you must be a very bad man. That same morning you broke into a blind man's room and tried to rob him.

Guilty; penitentiary six months.

MARKET PICKPOCKETS.

Wm. Walker and John Keating, the first an old offender and well-known pickpocket, were charged with assaulting an unknown woman, with intent to steal as pickpockets. John Cox, a clerk in Washington Market, said the two men the Saturday previous had been pointed out to him as pickpockets. He had often seen them there. He followed them for half an hour, out and in crowds of females. Walker did the pocket-picking, while Keating covered his body when the hand was fumbling at the pocket. They tried their skill on a great many women.

Charles Fleming said he saw Walker have his hand in a woman's pocket in Washington-street, near Barclay, and she shoved him back; he said "pshaw, the woman is crazy," and laughed and walked off with Keating to a liquor saloon and had a drink.

The Court—Walker, you are an old offender. Less than a year ago you were arrested, and when searched, you had half a dozen stolen pocket-books on your person.

Prisoner—No, Sir; they were mine.

The Court—You are in the habit of going down to the market on Saturday evening and robbing women of their husband's hard won earnings. You deserve no sympathy. I shall send you to the penitentiary six months and fine you $50. As for you, Keating, you are not so well known—penitentiary two months.

A BOUNTY BROKER AND BOUNTY JUMPER.

James Keegan, a bounty broker, was charged with assaulting Edward W. Kidd, a bounty jumper. Witness said: He owed me money; I enlisted in the United States navy last February; I remained till the 20th of June; I deposited with Keegan $300, and when I returned I asked it of him, but he kept putting it off; I went into a lager gambling saloon on the 20th of July, and after I went in he struck me; I did not say a word when he blackened my eye and thickened me.

The Court—Were you honorably discharged?

Witness—Well, I—I—I wrote to him for money.

District-Attorney Hutchings—Answer the question.

Witness—No; I deserted.

Morris McDonald said he saw the fight, but did not see the commencement, and could not tell who struck first.

District-Attorney Hutchings said he would not ask for a conviction on the uncorroborated evidence of a deserter.

The Court—Keegan, you robbed this man of his money, and he robbed the government of his service. You can go.

A WARNING TO FAST-GOING MEN.

Walter Keith, aged 19, said to be very respectably connected, was charged with robbing John McCormick of a pin worth $25. Prisoner and a half a dozen companions were coming home from a dance when the robbery took place. Witness said: On the 17th of July, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, I was going home, across the Harlem Bridge, when six fellows came up to me, and Keith said: "I'll show you where you live," and snatched the pin out of my bosom. He was arrested almost immediately by the officer; I had a perfect view of his face; I was not intoxicated; I had only drank two glasses of lager; the affair occurred about fifteen feet from the second light; four were arrested at the time, but two got away.

Officer Alonzo testified that about twenty minutes past three he saw the complainant start to go across the bridge; he walked perfectly straight, and seemed to be sober; in a few minutes after he heard a noise on the bridge, and in walking up to the drawn, four men came up and said: "We have got nothing to do with it; we will pass you." They pointed to the prisoner, who was arrested with three others; prisoner said, "Search me." Next morning the prisoner told the officer that he did it, and threw the pin away at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street. The officer said he hunted around that vicinity for an hour, but failed to find the pin.

The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and fined $50. Had the larceny been accompanied with a threat, he would have been tried for highway robbery. The mother of the prisoner fainted when she heard the sentence pronounced.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, This Day.

FIRST BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81	R.	106¾	2000 Reading R.		102
500 U. S. 6s, '81	C.	106	1500	do	101¾
4,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.			100 Mariposa M. Co.		12
Third Series		96¾	200 Mich. Cen. R.		105
10,000 U.S. 5-20s, '67 Cer.		92¾	200 Mich. S. & N. I.		62¼
New Issue		91¾	1200	do	62
60,000 C. & M. Cer.		25¾	100 Chic. & N.W.Pr.		60¾
105 Canton Co.		37½	200	do	60½
200 At. Mail S. Co.		120	100 Ill. Cen. R.		119½
100 Cumb. Coal Pr.		39¾	1300 Cleve. & Pitts.		68¾
100	do	39¾	500	do	68
100	do 2d call	39¾	1200	do	77¾
200 Quick. Min. Co.		88	200 Chic. & N. W.		27¼
100 Hud. Riv. R.		105	200	do	27
200	do	107	100	do	26¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R.		90¼	300 Cleve. & Tol.		100
200	do	90¾	200 Chic. & R. I.		105
200	do	90¾	300 P., Ft. W. & C.		94¼
200 Erie Railway		80¾	100	do	94
200	do	80¾	400	do	94
100	do	80¾	100 Alton & T. H. R.		33
200	do	80	100 Chi. & Alt. R.		99
100	do	80¾	50 Chic. & Alt. Pr.		89¼
200	do 3d call	80¾			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$20,000 C. & M. Cer.		25¾	600 Cleve. & Pitts.	s3	68¼
25,000	do	24	400	do	68¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R.		89¾	1000	do	68¾
200 Erie Rail.	s-d	78	1500	do	68¾
200	do	78¾	2000	do	s-c 68¾
200	do	78¾	400	do	s3 68¾
100	do	s3 78¾	200	do	s3 68¾
200	do	78¾	1300	do	s3 68¾
200	do	s3 78¾	200	Cleve. & Tol.	100
100	do	78¾	100	Chic. & R. I.	104
200	do	78¾	200	do	s3 104
100	do	78¾	1000	do	c 104
100	do	78¾	200	do	104¼
100	do	78¾	400	do	c 104¾
1000	do	79	200	do	s3 104¾
100	do	c 79	400	do	c 104¾
100 Hudson Riv. R.		105½	100	do	104¾
100	do	s3 106¼	200	do	b3 104¾
1100 Reading R.		100	100	do	104¾
200	do	s3 100¾	100	Chic. & N. W.	c 26¾
200	do	b30 101	100	do	c 26¾
200	do	c 100¾	200	do	26¾
200	do	b10 100¾	200	do	s3 26¾
200	do	101	200	do	26¾
200 Mich. S. & N. I.		61½	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	80
200	do	s3 61¾	200	do	b3 80
100	do	61¾	200	do	b5 80¾
200	do	s3 61¾	300	do	s3 80¾
200	do	61¾	1000	do	80¾
100	do	s3 61¾	100	do	s3 80¾
200 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.		93	100	do	c 80¾
100 Canton Co.		b5 37	100	Quick. Min. Co.	s3 51¾
200	do	c 38¾	100	do	s3 51¾
600 Cum. Coal Co.		39	200	do	s3 51¾
100	do	39½	100	do	b10 52

OPEN BOARD—2½ P. M.

$20,000 C. & M. Cer.		24	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	s30 68¾
100 New-York Cen.		91	100	do	68¾
200 Erie R.	s-d	82	600	do	68¾
200	do	s3 82	100	do	b3 68¾
200	do	82¾	100	do	68¾
100 Hud. Riv. R.		107	100	do	s10 68¾
100	do	s3 107½	100	Chi. & N. I.	b3 80¾
100	do	107½	200	do	106¾
200 Reading R.		102	100	do	b3 106¾
400	do	101¾	200	Ch. & N. W. Pr.	s30 80¾
200	do	b5 101¾	100	do	80¾
600	do	101¾	100	do	80¾
200 Mich. S. & N. I.		s3 62¼	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	s3 94¾
100 Quick. Min. Co.		c 52¼	200	At. Mail S. Co.	c 125
100	do	52¼	100	Canton Co.	38
150	do	52¼	200	Cary Improv't.	12

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16—P. M.

There is happily no new sensation on the Street to-day. The excitement of yesterday growing out of the Ketchum failure, and the forgeries and escapade of young KETCHUM, was too intense to be kept up to fever heat in Wall and William streets for more than twenty-four hours at a time. The actual losses growing out of the whole affair were, for a wonder, rather over-rated, yesterday forenoon. The forged Gold Checks used by young KETCHUM, as intimated in our last notice, devolve no very considerable loss upon the Brokers and private Bankers of the Street. The nominal totals of one or two millions resolve themselves into a few hundreds of thousands, when the actual losses came be figured out.

The Banking-house of Mr. KETCHUM, SON Co. have not yet made out their balance sheet, and nothing is yet definitely known of their ability as to a dividend to their New-England Bank correspondents and other out of town creditors. It was rumored to-day that the means of the house are very largely compromised by the Stock and Gold operations which have been going on for six or eight months on their credit; but the heaviest losses in this way which have been named on the Street are by no means equal to the reputed wealth of the senior Mr. KETCHUM six months ago.

The Money Market was not a difficult one to the sound and old-established Brokers to-day. On the contrary, private lenders appeared in the Street, offering Money at call at 7 ₩ cent. The Banks were extra fastidious as to collateral, where the borrowers were not especial favorites or of undoubted credit; but this feeling, it may be presumed, will pass off in a few days, and Money lent at Bank as freely as it is on the Street. On sound Stock collateral, Loans upon Gold are not so much in favor, though the steady price of Gold, and the business in Exchange on London, have prevented the calling in of previous negotiations on genuine Gold checks, or Gold in Bank.

The Stock Exchange was again very feverish, and in the forenoon it seemed difficult to know whether the Railway market was bound upward or tending to much lower prices. A very large business was done at the early Board, and the prices after the Board broke up were somewhat firm. At the Second Board an increased demand appeared, and at advancing prices; and the opinion expressed yesterday that a good many parties were closely watching the turn of the market, to come in for a new speculation, seemed to be strengthened. The new buyers are acting upon the calculation that the redistribution of the heavy mass of Railway Stocks, sold yesterday and night before last for account of Messrs. KETCHUM and their Brokers, will afford a safer basis for a rise than while they were monopolized in one or two hands, and the public distrustful as to when or how they might be precipitated upon the Street.

The following prices were made at 4 o'clock this afternoon, as compared with Tuesday at the same hour. The Railway market still feverish. Government Stocks steady. Gold about 141@142 ₩ cent.:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	97	97	N. West Pref.	69¼	69¾
U. S. 5-20s	105¾	106¼	Rock Island	104½	105¼
N. Y. Central	89	89¾	Fort Wayne	120	120¾
Erie	81	82¼	Ohio & Miss.	29¼	29¾
Hudson	104	107	Ohio & Miss. Pref.	69½	69¾
Reading	101	102¾	Mariposa	11¾	12
Mich. Southern	61	62¼	Mariposa Pref.	17	18
Illinois Central	120	119¾	Atlantic Mail	125	125
Mich. Central	104	105¾	Quicksilver	50¼	52¼
Cleveland	67¾	68¾	Ohio Certificates	26	26
Pittsburgh	77¾	78¾	Sterling Gold	141	142

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Union	115	Commercial	91
Phœnix	90	Pacific	105
Tradesmen's	105	Continental	105
Dry Dock	110	Hanover	105
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Irving	105
Mechanics' Banking	120	Metropolitan	114
American Exchange	120	St. Nicholas	95
Central National	105		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1860	94	Han. & St. Jos. 1. G.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrip.	93	Lack. & West'n Bonds	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. 1876	100	R. J. Con. 1st mort.	102
Hud. Riv. 2d mort.	102	R. J. Con. 2d mort.	102
Erie 7s, 1st mort.	100	Mich. S. & N. I. 1st	95¼
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1859	92	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	86¼
Read. R. 6 M. L. 1st M '77	95¼	Cleve. & P. 6th mort.	85
Read. R. 6 M. Loan, '70	100	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg.	85
Harlem, Loan, '69-'72	101	Chi. & Alton Income	85
Ill. R. R. 6 ₩ c. 1st	102	Atl. & Gt. West. 1st M.	86
New Cent. Coal, 1st M.	90	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	72
Mich. S. & N. I. 7 ₩ c. 1st	98	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	74

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,056,818 58; including for Customs, $401,000; on account of Loan, $62,000; payments, $4,783,742 83; balance, $53,905,633,60.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 16 bbls. Ashes, 6,115 bbls. Flour, 496 bbls. and 600 bags Corn Meal, 42,063 bushels Wheat, 46,583 bushels Corn, 10,055 bushels Oats, 11,973 bushels Malt, 903 pkgs. Provisions, and 45 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in limited demand, at $7 50@$7 62½ for Pots, and $7 75@$7 87½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been inactive, at former prices, including Java at 25c.@26c.; Rio at 17c.@21c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c.; Native Ceylon at 22½c.@23c. ₩ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Is depressed and declining, under liberal arrivals. Middlings close at 42c.@43c. ₩ lb. The week's receipts have been 21,000 bales; sales and resales, 9,900 bales; exports, 4,305 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately inquired for, at a shade firmer prices. Sales since our last amount to 9,800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $6@$6 50; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 65@$7 10, chiefly at $6 65@$6 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 20@$8 40 ₩ bbl.

Superior State and Western.....$6 00 @$6 50
Extra State..... 6 65 @ 7 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 6 70 @10 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands 8 20 @ 8 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.. 8 45 @10 00
Extra Genesee..... 7 15 @10 00
Poor to choice extra Missouri..... 7 25 @11 75

Southern Flour is unaltered. Sales since our last, 500 bbls., at $5@$9 35 for poor to good, and $9 25@$12 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is a shade higher. Sales 400 bbls. Extra at $6 75@$9 35 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour rules dull, including Superfine at $5 50@$5 10 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $5 15@$5 25 for Jersey, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 450 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand at drooping prices. Sales, 70,000 bushels, including Amber Michigan at $2 07; Amber Milwaukee at $1 45@$1 46, and Chicago Spring at $1 39@$1 45; ₩ bushel. Corn has been in good request, closing firmly. Sales, 90,000 bushels, at 85c.@86c. for unsound, and 87c.@89c. for sound mixed Western; 89½c. for Yellow mixed Western ₩ bushel. Western Oats have been in demand at 66c. @67c. ₩ bushel. Rye and Barley are dull and nominal.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	Aug. 16, 1865.
Price of gold	226	142
Superfine Flour, ₩ bbl	$9 60@ 9 85	$6 00@ 6 80
Extra State Flour, ₩ bbl	10 00@10 40	6 65@ 7 10
Extra Western Flour, ₩ bbl	10 10@15 00	6 65@11 75
Extra Canada Flour, ₩ bbl	10 90@12 00	6 75@ 9 35
Southern Flour, ₩ bbl	10 60@18 00	6 80@12 50
Rye Flour, ₩ bbl	8 75@ 9 00	5 50@ 6 10
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	7 75@ 8 80	5 15@ 5 25
Wheat, ₩ bushel	2 50@ 2 70	1 90@ 2 30
Red and Amb. Wheat, ₩ bu	2 20@ 2 50	1 40@ 2 07
Corn, ₩ bushel	1 76@ 1 90	85@ 89½
Rye, ₩ bushel	1 70@ 1 72	96@ 1 09
Barley, ₩ bushel	1 80@ 2 05	1 00@ 1 30
Oats, ₩ bushel	1 00@ 1 09½	55@ 67

HAY—Has been in moderate demand at 95c.@$1 10 for old, and 55c.@80c. for new, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been more sought after, at from 12½c. @30c. for very inferior to fancy, ₩ lb.

LATHS—Have been in request at $2 25 for Eastern, per thousand.

LIME—Rockland is in demand at $1 35 for Common and $1 75 for lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is quiet, at unaltered prices.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited demand, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 30@$1 35 ₩ gallon, and Rosin at $5 25@$17 50 ₩ 200 lbs.

OILS—Continue in moderate request at our revised quotations, including Crude Whale at $1 45 @$1 50; bleached do. at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 35; unbleached do. at $2 35@ $2 45; Lard Oil at $1 95@$2 07½; Linseed at $1 19 @$1 21; Red Oil at 95c.@$1 05 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in demand at 32½c.@33c. for Crude; 51½c.@52½c. for Refined, in bond; 69c.@ 72c. for do., free, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, but closes quite heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,800 bbls., in lots, at $32@$32 50, closing at $32, cash, for New Mess; $30@$30 50 for 1863-4 Mess; $27 for prime Mess; $24 for prime, ₩ bbl. Sales were also made of 2,750 bbls. New Mess, August and September delivery, s. o., at $31 50@$32 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are heavy and lower, closing at 14½c.@ 16¼c. for Shoulders, and 19c.@23c. for Hams. Sales equal to 580 pkgs. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard continues quiet, at former prices. Sales, 1,000 tierces and bbls. at 19½c.@24½c., the latter rate for very choice kettle-rendered, ₩ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand at $10@$14 50 for Extra Mess; $8 50@$12 50 for Plain Mess. Sales, 400 bbls. Prime Mess Beef is unaltered. Butter is in fair demand at 20c.@36c. for poor to good, and 37c.@40c. for fancy State, and 20c.@28c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is in moderate request at 9½c.@16c. for poor to very choice, ₩ lb. We now quote:

New Crop Butter,

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ₩ lb	35 @40
Essex, Warren and Rivers—fresh pails	35 @38
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	33 @34
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	31 @32
Welch tubs—first quality	32 @33
Welch tubs—second quality	30 @31
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	33 @34
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	30 @32
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow	28 @30
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	26 @28
Grease Butter—original packages	15 @16
Western—light colored	32 @34
Western—common	30 @31

New Crop Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	15½@16
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	14½@14¾
Farm Dairies—first quality	14 @15¾
Farm Dairies—second quality	12 @13
Farm Dairies—common and ordinary yellow	10 @11
Orange County—fair skimmed	9½@11

Prices of Provisions in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	Aug. 16, 1865.
Price of Gold	226	142
Mess Pork, ₩ bbl	$39 37½@41 00	$20— @$22 00
Prime Pork, ₩ bbl	34 50 @ 35 25	— — @ 24 00
Hams, ₩ lb	19 @ 23	19½@ 23
Shoulders, ₩ lb	17½@ 18	14½@ 15½
Bacon, ₩ lb	20 @ 23	19½@ 19½
Plain Less Bf., ₩ bl	19 00@ 22 00	6 00@ 12 00
Lard, ₩ lb	23 @ 24¾	19¾@ 24¾
State Butter, ₩ lb	45 @ 50	30 @ 40
Cheese, ₩ lb	15 @ 24	8½@ 16

STEARINE—Sales 48,000 lbs., at 20½c.@22½c.

SUGARS—Have been very quiet and rather heavy to-day. Sales, since our last, 370 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11¾c.@13¾c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue dull and heavy at 14¼c.@19¼c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 114,000 lbs., at 11¾c. @12c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 350 bbls., at $2 19 ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been rather more active, with 447 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements included 14,000 bushels Corn at 4d. ₩ bushel; also, by steamer, 100 bales Cotton at ½d. ₩ lb.; 1,500 boxes Cheese at 30s. ₩ ton. For Bremen, 250 hhds. Tobacco at 12s. 6d. ₩ ton; also, by steamer, 7,500 bushels Grain on private terms. For Genoa, a Bremen ship, with Tobacco, at 37s. 6d.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

Stocks are unsettled. Pennsylvania Fives, 90; Morris Canal, 78; Reading Railroad, 50; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57½; American Gold, 141¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 16, 1865.

At the Live Stock market this week, the receipts of animals are heavy, especially of cattle. For months past the receipts of beeves have not been so large, and, excepting one market, they are the largest so far this year. A heavy decline in prices has been the inevitable result, with considerable loss to drovers. The mass of the stock has been made up of thin, half-fed steers and dry cows. A considerable portion of the cattle have been entirely unfit for the butcher, and to this class the decline is principally confined. Prime fat cattle are scarce, and therefore have sold but little lower. The prices range from 9c. to 17½c. ₩ lb., net weight, for all grades; good to prime cattle, 16c.@17c.; common to fair, 13c.@16c.; and poor, 10c.@11c. Milch cows are in full demand, and sell about as last week. Veals are rather scarce, and sell a trifle higher. Sheep are more abundant, and prices range from 8½c. to 7¾c. ₩ lb., live weight. Live hogs sell at 11¾c.@12c. ₩ lb., live weight.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AND COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY NIGHT, AUG. 15, 1865:

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	8,781	161	1,687	19,577	12,240
Last week	8,224	131	1,840	16,858	7,177
Two weeks ago	6,015	125	2,230	17,773	10,350
Corresp'd'g week last year	5,290	137	2,836	15,440	6,577
Weekly average of beeves for 1864					5,136
Weekly average of beeves for 1863					5,029
Weekly average of beeves for 1862					4,582

Total number of animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 40,326; total received last week, 36,730.

Of the 8,781 cattle received during the past week, the following were sold at Allerton's, on Forty-fourth-street, this week, are credited as follows: 1,043 from Illinois, 488 from Iowa, 205 from Ohio, 197 from New-York, 114 from Missouri, 146 from Canada, 63 from Michigan, 111 from Indiana, 47 from Kentucky, and 10 from Pennsylvania. They came in over the following routes: Harlem Railroad, 2,900; Hudson River boats, 664; Erie Railroad, 727; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 179; Hudson River Railroad, 185; and on foot 55. The Erie Railroad brought in 175 cars of live stock, including 138 of beef cattle, 23 of live hogs, 17 of sheep, 2 of horses, and 1 of calves—an increase of 73 cars from last week.

CATTLE TRADE ON FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

This market opened on Monday morning with about 4,000 head of beef cattle in the yards, not including the 560 sold during the closing days of last week. The arrivals and sales at other yards, previous to the opening here, have been unusually large, amounting to over 2,100 Head. The weather has been very warm, and the market was supplied by an undue proportion of inferior cattle, causing a glut in this grade, and a considerable fall in prices; while really fine animals were by no means plenty, and therefore sold well. Trade was better for drovers, as is frequently the case at the opening, than later in the day. The market fell off in the afternoon, and those having good steers could not get offers within ½c. ₩ lb. of the morning's rates. A better market has not occurred this year for buying a fair grade of animals for Fall grazing, and a few farmers, fortunate enough to be on hand, bought a considerable number for this purpose. Prices were lower on Tuesday, and it was only with difficulty that owners were enabled to work off the 58 fresh cattle coming in during the night.

Taking the average of the sales, they were about as follows, the weight being estimated for the four dressed quarters:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Extra or premium	— @17½c.	— @—
Prime	15c. @16½c.	16c. @17½c.
Medium to good	13c. @14c.	14c. @15c.
Poor quality	11c. @12c.	12c. @13c.
Poorest quality	9c. @10c.	— @11c.
General selling price	13c. @15c.	14c. @16c.
Average of all sales	14c. @ —	14c. @ —

The following extracts, taken from our copious notes made in the yards during the progress of the sales, will give the distant reader an idea of the character of the transactions and the prices of the different grades of cattle:

GEO. MARTIN sold for MCPHERSON, 32 prime Illinois steers at 17c. ₩ lb., on weights of 825 lbs. net. This was probably the finest bunch of prime fat steers in market.

G. & H. BARNES sold 86 good fair Western steers, bought up [at the market, at 16c. ₩ lb., on weights of 750 lbs. net.

J. W. HATCH sold to P. S. CARY, 35 common Illinois steers at wholesale, for $98 ₩ head, on weights of 675 lbs. net.

DUDLEY & COLWELL sold at Bergen, 66 common to fair Illinois steers for GEO. GREGORY, at 13c.@15c. ₩ lb.; on weights of 575 lbs. net. Also 67 fair to good Illinois steers for T. B. FETTERPLACE, at 14c.@15c. ₩ lb.; on weights of 625 to 700 lbs. net. Also, 20 common heifers and cows for Mr. HENRY, at 12c.@13c. ₩ lb.

GEO. W. MCMAHN sold 55 common Illinois steers for RANKLIN, at 12c.@13c. ₩ lb.; on weights of 600 lbs. net.

P. F. CARY sold 85 common to fair Illinois steers, for H. R. SMITH, at 13c.@15¼c. ₩ lb.; on weights of 625 lbs. net.

J. H. WILLIAMS sold 47 prime choice Kentucky steers at 16c.@17c. ₩ lb., on weights of 900 lbs. net. Also, 31 good Ohio steers at 15c.@16c. ₩ lb., on weights of 675 lbs. net.

H. S. ROSENTHALT sold 167 common and poor Illinois steers at 12c.@13¼c. ₩ lb., on weights of 600 lbs. net.

LAWLESS & TRAINOR sold 72 fair Illinois steers at 12¾c.@14c. ₩ lb., on weights of 600 lbs. net.

PHIL. MCCORMENT sold 60 good Indiana steers at 16c. ₩ lb., on weights of 900 lbs. net.

T. C. EASTMAN sold 101 fair to good fat Illinois steers for JAS. DOLBY, at 14c.@16¼c. ₩ lb., on weights of 750 lbs. net. Also 45 fair Illinois steers for EASTMAN & Co., at 14c., on weights of 625 lbs. net.

C. C. COLT sold 19 poor to common State oxen at 12c. @14c. ₩ lb., on weights of 650 lbs. net.

J. BUDLONG sold 24 good State steers at 16c. ₩ lb., on weights of 700 lbs. net. Also 19 poor Michigan steers at 12c. ₩ lb., on weights of 525 lbs. net.

T. GILLIS sold 93 fair to good Ohio steers, at 14½c. @16c. ₩ lb., on weights of 725 to 775 lbs. net.

GLOVER & SORRET sold 47 good State steers at 15c.@ 15½c. ₩ lb., including a few choice bullocks at 17c., on weights of 700 lbs. net.

J. FLASHAUER sold 79 common to good Illinois steers at 12c.@16c. ₩ lb., on weights of 550 to 700 lbs. net.

E. LAUGHMAN sold, for WM. TOOLES, 68 pretty good Illinois steers at 15c.@16c. ₩ lb., on weights of 725 lbs. net.

O. WHITE sold 31 fine, fat Southern Indiana steers at wholesale, for $122 ₩ head, on weights of 775 lbs. net.

MILLER & MORRISSON sold, partly at Bergen, 150 common to pretty good Illinois steers, for CRUNK & THOMPSON, at 13½c.@15½c., ₩ lb., on weights of 650 lbs., net. Also, for SEYLER & VERGIN, 96 fair to good Illinois steers, at 14c.@16c., ₩ lb., on weights of 650 lbs., net. Also, 127 common Illinois steers for W. H. MORRISON, at 13½c. ₩ lb., on weights of 550 lbs., net.

J. S. OTIS sold 60 common Illinois steers, at $80 ₩ head, on weights of 650 lbs., net.

BEACH, BRAY, TOFFEY & CRUMBEN sold, at Bergen, 300 scallawag Iowa steers, at 10c.@13c., per lb., on average weights of 525 lbs., net.

BEACH, BRAY, & TOFFEY sold, also, at Bergen, 70 poor Illinois steers, cows and heifers, at 11c. ₩ lb., on weights of 475 lbs., net.

MILCH COWS.

The receipts of milch cows foot up 101, against 131 last week. The demand seems to be a trifle better, at the following rates: Good milkers, $75 and upward; fair, $60@$65; common, $50@$55; and poor, $40@$45.

VEAL CALVES.

The receipts of veal calves, though heavier than last week, were insufficient to meet the regular demand, and prices therefor are a shade higher, as follows: Good veals, 11c.@$12½c. ₩ lb.; fair, 10½c.@11c.; common, 9½c.@10c.; and poor, 8c.@9c.

SHEEP.

Until the close of last week, the arrivals of sheep were scattering, and prices ruled high, but the large receipts at the opening of the market on Monday caused prices to drop to our present quotations. Good to choice sheep bring 7¾c.@7¾c. ₩ lb., live weight; fair, 6¾c.@7c., and common, 6¼c.@6¾c. Lambs are in brisk demand and sell at $4 50@$6 50 ₩ head.

SHEEP DROVERS AT BROWNING'S.

From New-York—Hugh Carten, 578; Samuel Beckwith, 105; P. Wright, 235; Daniel McGraw, 323. From Ohio—H. Hallett & Co., 1,171; H. B. Clapp, 187. From Indiana—P. R. Kellock, 364. Total, 3,493.

Sales reported by Capt. B. MCGRAW in lots as follows: 578 sheep, at $3,851 80; 105

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—THE WITCH OF THE BLACK CAVERN.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL, No. 720 Broadway—MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

WM. P. JOHNSON, of Brazoria County, Texas, has recently been in Washington a visit to his brother, the President of the United States, whom he had previously seen only once, at their mother's deathbed, since 1839. WILLIAM is four years older than the President, being sixty-five years of age, is a carpenter by trade, and uncompromisingly opposed to slavery, but does not believe in giving the negroes the ballot. On this latter question he says "ANDREW would not give me any definite information" as to what he intended to do. WILLIAM was a strong opponent of secession, and two of his sons were soldiers in the national army.

The Columbus *Enquirer* of the 1st, says that Gov. PARSONS is proceeding briskly with the work of appointing the higher county officers, and every indication points to the speedy restoration of the State to its former *status* in the Union. A dispatch from Mobile, July 24, to the Selma *Daily Times*, says: "The civil officers here are rapidly qualifying themselves under Gov. PARSONS' proclamation. By to-morrow all the civil officers will be qualified, and military rule will conditionally cease."

Miss CLARA BARTON, under date of Aug. 2, writes from Andersonville, Ga., that up to that time there had been buried 6,822 of our noble defenders. Denham-avenue, through the centre of the grounds, is 40 feet wide, and lined on both sides with plants brought from Arlington Cemetery. The grounds are nearly all inclosed, and it was thought it might be necessary to send to Washington for an additional supply of headboards, as those taken out were nearly exhausted—some 8,000.

Gen. GRANT received a public reception at the Biddle House, Detroit, on Saturday. In response to a long address of welcome, he merely replied: "I bid you all good night." The General was introduced to a large number of ladies and gentlemen, and until a late hour in the evening he was kept remarkably busy in hand-shaking. Later in the evening Gen. GRANT and friends visited the venerable Gen. CASS at his residence on Fort-street, where an hour or so was spent in social intercourse.

The Albany *Journal* of Tuesday says: "Three children of JEFF. DAVIS arrived here this morning on the *St. John*, stopped at the Delavan House for a few hours, and left on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad for Montreal. There were two sons and a daughter, younger. The names of the sons were JEFFERSON and WILLIAM. They were accompanied by the mother of Mrs. DAVIS, a white servant girl, and a man servant."

The Kentucky Senate will stand, 21 Conservatives and 17 Union. The gains in the eastern part of the State for the Lower House will secure a Union majority if the southern part of the State has not done worse than supposed. The Democratic candidate for State Treasurer is dead, and the Union candidate is dangerously sick. The Union candidates for Congress in the Second and Third Districts were defeated by 1,000 each.

AMOS STETSON, of Greenfield, and WILLIAM E. Brown, of Deerfield, Mass., who were arrested at Montreal, last week, on suspicion that they were concerned in the plot to abduct GEORGE N. SANDERS, were released after a confinement of two days and one night. Their business in Canada was to buy horses, and they didn't want to abduct SANDERS or any other man.

Among the passengers by the *Etna*, arrived yesterday, is Mr. E. G. CARLIN, of the Philadelphia detective police, having in custody JEREMIAH TOWNSEND, the absconding clerk of the Townsend Bank of New-Haven, Conn., whom he arrested in Liverpool. The detective recovered $100,000, being the whole amount stolen from the bank.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Middlebury, Vt., has recently buried with appropriate honors the celebrated Merino buck "Gold Drop," which died of lung fever or consumption, after an illness of three or four weeks. Mr. HAMMOND has refused $10,000 for him, and it is said the buck was valued as high as $25,000.

GARRETT DAVIS, of Kentucky, is in Washington, endeavoring to see the President, for the purpose of making representations about military interference in the Kentucky election. Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, arrived on Wednesday morning. Secretary SEWARD has again left for Cape May. Gen. SCHOFIELD has gone North.

"Want to see GRANT mighty bad, do you?" said a blue-coated veteran to the people crowding aboard the cars the other morning, on their way to get a squint at our famous General. "W-a-a-ll, why in thunder didn't you come down to the front, when he wanted to see you, hey?"

Commander FOXHALL A. PARKER, late in command of the Potomac flotilla, has been ordered to the command of the naval apprentice schoolship *Savannah*, which will soon sail for Annapolis, Md.

A tremendous explosion occurred at Richmond two days since. It was a large quantity of rebel powder, shells, &c., accidentally fired. One or two persons are supposed to have been killed.

Dr. JOHN W. HUGHES, the Bedford wife murderer, was arraigned before a Cleveland magistrate last Sunday, but he waived an examination and was remanded to jail.

The notorious guerrilla, DICK MCCANN, has been arrested and committed to prison. He will be sent to Knoxville to be tried in the civil court for murder.

SAMUEL WHITNEY, a printer, was killed at Memphis, the other day, by JAMES A. TORREY, a sort of sporting character. Rum was the cause.

The safe of STEPHEN PATTON, of Portland, was blown open by burglars on Tuesday night, and $25,000 in money and bonds stolen.

Canal Commissioner BRUCE is rapidly recovering from his recent severe illness. He was on Tuesday able to ride out a short distance.

LOCAL NEWS.

At Police Trials, yesterday, before Commissioners ACTON, BERGEN, and MCMURRAY, Captain NATHANIEL R. MILLS, of the Eighth Ward, was required to answer for imprisoning a witness who had appeared against a youth that had smashed in a window of his den, in Greene-street. The Captain said, in defence, that arrests had been made at this person's house, but that the landlord had neglected or refused to appear at Court as complainant, and that he had resolved in this instance, that he should appear. Many other complaints of lesser interest were heard, but, as usual, decision in nearly every case was reserved.

There was no new development, yesterday, in the KETCHUM defalcation case of any importance. The losses are now supposed to amount to four million dollars. No clue has been obtained to the whereabouts of the defaulter, but detectives have been sent to watch the Boston steamer and other vessels sailing for foreign ports. It is not supposed that KETCHUM carried off with him more than the amount originally stated, about sixty thousand dollars.

Mr. MUMFORD, a broker, who gave, as is alleged, checks to the amount of $100,000 on various banks, in which he had no funds, in payment for gold, was arrested yesterday on complaint of one of the parties who had received Mr. MUMFORD's check for $28,000, and taken before Justice DOWLING, who will give the case a hearing at 10 o'clock this morning, at the Tombs Police Court.

The funeral of Mr. JOHN W. SCHMIDT, Prussian Consul General, took place at Grace Church yesterday morning. A large attendance of the relatives and friends of the deceased were present, including the Prussian Minister, Baron VON GEROLT, and most of the representatives of foreign governments residing in this city. The remains were interred in Trinity Cemetery.

A considerable business was transacted yesterday in the principal kinds of domestic produce and foreign merchandise. Prices of Flour and Corn were rather firmer. Wheat, Cotton, Hay, Pork and Cut Meats were depressed. There was rather more doing in the Freight line, with 447 vessels of all classes in port.

Wall-street and the Stock Exchange were free from new sensations yesterday. Gold was steady, and the Railway speculation on the recovery, though much excited early in the day. Money easy at 7 ₰ cent.

The National Currency—Vicious Attempts to Create Distrust.

The financial power of the government thus far is omnipotent. In the very nature of its care and control over the national currency it must continue to be so. Mr. JAMES L. ORR, of South Carolina, once the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and (for a rebel) a fair and able man, is reported to have said, since the war ended, that the South was not beaten in the field, *but in the Treasury*. He is not far out of the way. The *greenbacks* of the United States practically prosecuted the war, and by their prompt support to our gallant armies in the field, won the crowning victory over the great and formidable insurrection against the government. If the present time should fail adequately to acknowledge this service, impartial history will be sure to render it immortal. To the firmness of the Secretary of the Treasury in 1861–62, and the prompt and able support with which he was seconded by Congress, in establishing this legal tender currency, in place of relying upon bank loans and the caprice and cupidity of great financiers (so-called) and capitalists of the Atlantic cities, is due the perseverance of the government to the final and triumphant end, against incompetent Generalship and repeated defeats in the field in 1862 and the early part of 1863. The crisis of this currency was in the Summer and Fall of 1864, when faction and disloyalty at the North joined hands with treason and rebellion at the South, to stamp the war a failure and to supersede the war administration of Mr. LINCOLN. It bravely withstood the shock of a Presidential canvass, unparalleled for personal and party bitterness, and unequaled for the direct and sinister support which the opposition derived from the New-York Gold market, and after this trial and the subsequent fall of Richmond, came out vindicated before the world as the right arm and strong arm of the government in backing up our brave armies through all the vicissitudes of their trials to the crowning triumphs of the war in April, 1865.

More need not be said of our greenbacks. They have served their first and chief purpose so truly and faithfully that the people will never again distrust them—if they ever have done so—will never part with them as a paper currency, save by the substitution of a circulation equally national and bearing the same stamp and seal of the Treasury. Such a circulation is now growing into use in the shape of national bank notes, based upon the pledge of the public stocks of the United States at the Treasury Department. In virtue of this pledge the government has stamped and sealed every national note, no matter where issued and where to be redeemed, with the same identical impress as its own greenbacks. This signet of national credit and sovereignty is already hallowed by the results of the war. The true and unerring purpose of the national currency system is, that it shall not be less respected, less uniform in value in restoring and subserving the employments of peace. There is not one of our readers, we presume, who has not seen, if he has not admired, the pink seal upon our greenbacks. It was said of the red cross of the Crusaders, "under this sign we conquer." Of our Treasury seal it may be said, *under this sign we have conquered.*

But a committee of the Associated Banks of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, about a fortnight ago, gravely undertook to localize the credit of this national stamp. They suggest to their respective clearing-houses that the uniformity of the national bank note currency be not respected. They propose to throw out all country national bank notes not made redeemable in one or other of the three cities, and to send home all that are so redeemable, without giving them reëmployment on the seaboard. They further propose that any bank, local or national, in either of the three cities, which declines to discredit that portion of the national circulation redeemable under the law at Baltimore, Albany, or in the West, or to assort and seal up all circulation redeemable in the three cities, shall not be permitted to make their exchanges through the Clearing-house. The gratuitous and mischievous report of this committee has happily been rejected by a majority of the city banks, or in other words, laid upon the table. We hope the agitation is at an end, though we notice some mutterings of its renewal.

Is it asked why this attempt is made, at this time, to create a distrust or difference in the credit and uniformity of the national bank currency, when neither the government nor the public recognize the slightest distinction between greenback national bank notes and greenback legal tender? We can only reply that the leaders of the movement mean nothing more nor less than war upon the uniformity of the national banking system itself. They do not mean to have it uniform, if a New-York Clearing-house control can possibly defeat the main intent and purpose of the law. They understand well enough that all national bank notes are a legal tender by and to the government in all its transactions, save such as are equally excepted in the receipt and payment of greenbacks. They also understand that every deposit with, and every loan made by the national banks in the Atlantic cities, as elsewhere, can be paid off in any description of national bank notes. They are equally aware that nearly all the country national banks keep their surplus funds deposited in one or other of the three cities, and that against these deposits the city banks are required to hold only 25 per cent. of legal tender, and are free to employ the other 75 per cent. until called upon to redeem the notes and checks of their national bank correspondents in the interior.

The main pretexts of the agitation are that the national banks of the interior do not all redeem in the Atlantic cities, and that their notes are a *local* and not a national obligation. The first of these reasons is technically true, but has little or no force, while all the banks of the country are in a state of suspension so far as specie payments are concerned, and the second is not true at all, as every national bank note is amply secured and its payment in legal tender strictly cared for at the Treasury. The demands of the law and the seal of the Treasury make the obligation strictly *national*, and the credit and currency of the notes uniform and universal throughout the country.

The agitators referred to propose that the clearing houses of the three cities shall act in common, or as a unit. All national bank notes redeemable in either city, shall be recognised as par currency on their receipt, but shall be immediately assorted, sealed up and sent home in redemption. And all notes not redeemable in one or the other of these cities, are to be wholly discredited, as far as the banking law will permit, which by the way is not very far. We are advised that one thousand national banks have already designated one or the other of the Atlantic cities as their place of redemption. They have never thought of any other place; six hundred and fifty of the number give the preference to New-York; two hundred and fifty to Boston, and one hundred to Philadelphia. Only two hundred and three organizations redeem at Albany, Baltimore, or in one of the eight Western cities authorized by the law, while their redeeming banks in these cities keep their own accounts in one or other of the three Atlantic cities, and are prepared at all times to check upon New-York, Boston, or Philadelphia, in payment of any national bank notes which may be sent to them for redemption. Practically, there is not the slightest difference in credit and currency, and the merest trifle of cost in converting at New-York every national bank note in the country. And it is proper that the whole country should understand that the government has pledged its faith, and will direct its whole financial care and supervision to preserve this uniformity intact, come what may of local or factious opposition. The national bank note circulation is of its own creation. Its securities are identical with the gold-bearing public stocks of the United States, in trust for their redemption. Every attempt to impair its credit or uniformity, is simply a thrust at the public faith of the government. Every panic sought to be created in national bank notes, if anything of the kind should ever be attempted, will be, in purpose and meaning, an essay to break down the government stocks, and will have about the same chance of doing serious mischief. Nothing more; nothing less.

Nonsense About the Census.

There is a great turmoil in the columns of some of our cotemporaries about the State census, now nearly finished, the point of quarrel being the enumeration in this city. It appears that the sum total is likely to disappoint those sanguine people who expected New-York to put Paris to shame and challenge London to an even contest within the next decade. We shall be quite satisfied if the result shows five instead of thirty per cent. increase since the last census. Of course, the increase has been, in fact, about in equal ratio with the previous five years, but the people are no longer residents. The want of houses, and especially the enormous charges for rent have driven us forth into the country. We swarm over three other counties of our State; we make up whole villages and cities in New-Jersey, and even invade distant Connecticut. There are hourly and half hourly trains on a dozen railroads; there are a score of horse railways piercing the suburban regions in every direction; there are a hundred steamers that make regular trips to adjacent points, besides twenty-five ferries that merely cross the rivers. Not less than one hundred and fifty thousand business men and working men and women come to and leave our city on every secular day; and these people represent in their non-resident but really New-York families, a population of a third of a million. Ask for our increase, indeed? Why, we radiate from Sandy Hook to West Point, from Trenton to New-Haven, from Port Jervis to Patchogue. And when a complete enumeration is made over a circle of seventy miles diameter, we shall know where the really vast increase of our people is bestowed.

Mr. Greeley at Niagara.

We copy in another part of this morning's paper some comments by Mr. GREELEY upon that part of Mr. RAYMOND's *Life and Public Services of President Lincoln* which relates to his attempted peace negotiations at Niagara Falls. The subject has ceased to be one of public interest, except from its bearing on the political history of the past four years; and as Mr. GREELEY's letter is mainly explanatory of his own motives in the part he took in that affair, it calls for no special comment. Mr. RAYMOND's purpose was to state the facts of the case, and to set forth the particular points in which President LINCOLN believed Mr. GREELEY to have done *him* great injustice in that transaction.

Mr. GREELEY says that the gloomy prospects of the country in the Summer of 1864, prompted him to urge Mr. LINCOLN to initiate negotiations for peace, and he assured him, from information in his possession, that there were agents of the rebel government at Niagara Falls, prepared and empowered to enter upon such negotiations. Mr. LINCOLN assented, and authorized Mr. GREELEY to bring these agents to Washington, *provided* they were prepared and authorized to accept the Union and abandon slavery, as the basis of peace. Mr. LINCOLN's first letter to Mr. GREELEY specified these as the conditions on which alone they could be received; and in a second letter, written six days after, he reiterated them, and directed Mr. GREELEY to show those agents *both* letters, and then, if they assented to those conditions as thus laid down, to bring them on to Washington. Mr. GREELEY did not show those agents either of those letters; he did not inform them that *any* conditions were required from them, and he *did* inform them that he was authorized to bring them to Washington, without mentioning conditions of any kind. In this he utterly misrepresented and falsified Mr. LINCOLN's attitude, and placed him in a false position before the country. And still worse—when the rebel agents, after learning from Mr. LINCOLN's open letter "to whom it may concern," that conditions were required, denounced Mr. LINCOLN for having played them false, in first inviting them *without conditions*, and then *practically* conditions. Mr. GREELEY assented to the denunciation, and virtually indorsed its justice; and that, too, when he knew, what they did not, that Mr. LINCOLN had prescribed exactly the same conditions from the very outset.

These are the facts which the documents in Mr. RAYMOND's book establish beyond controversy. What Mr. GREELEY has to say about them is substantially this:

1. He did not think any terms should be required as the basis of negotiation—and he told Mr. LINCOLN so. But Mr. LINCOLN thought differently, and it was for him, and not for Mr. GREELEY to decide. When Mr. GREELEY consented to go to the rebel agents at all, he consented to go as the representative of the President, and not on his own hook. He had no right to invite them to Washington on any other terms than those which the President directed him to prescribe; nor had he the slightest right to withhold those terms from their knowledge. Yet he did both.

2. Mr. GREELEY intimates that he did not receive Mr. LINCOLN's second letter—or, at any rate, that he has no recollection of having received it. Whether he remembers it *now* or not is of no consequence. That he received it, and knew its contents *then*, is perfectly certain. Mr. LINCOLN's first letter was as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1864.

HON. HORACE GREELEY—*Dear Sir:* Your letter of the 7th, with inclosures, received. *If you can find any person anywhere professing to have any proposition of Jefferson Davis, in writing, for peace, embracing the restoration of the Union and abandonment of slavery*, whatever else it embraces, say to him he may come to me with you, and that if he really brings such proposition, he shall, at the least, have safe conduct with the paper (and without publicity if he chooses) to the point where you shall have met him. The same if there be two or more persons. Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN.

On the 10th, Mr. GREELEY acknowledges the receipt of *this* letter, setting forth very clearly the conditions on which the rebel agents would be received. On the 13th, he writes again to Mr. LINCOLN, urging him to assent to their visiting Washington. On the 15th, Mr. LINCOLN telegraphs him that he sends a letter by Major HAY, which reads thus:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 15, 1864.

Hon. Horace Greeley:

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 13th is just received, and I am disappointed that you have not already reached here with these commissioners. *If they would consent to come, on being shown my letter to you of the 9th instant, show that and this to them, and, if they will come on the terms stated in the former, bring them.* I not only intend a sincere effort for peace, but I intend that you shall be a personal witness that it is made.

Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

That he received this letter, read it, and knew its contents, is proved by the following telegram from Major HAY to the President:

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK—9 A. M., July 16, 1865.

His Excellency A. Lincoln, President of the United States:

Arrived this morning at 6 A. M., and *delivered your letter a few minutes after.* Although *he thinks* some one less known would create less excitement and be less embarrassed by public curiosity, still he will start immediately if he can have an absolute safe conduct for four persons to be named by him. *Your letter he does not think will guard them from arrest*, and *with only those letters* he would have to explain the whole matter to any officer who might choose to hinder them. If this meets with your approbation, I can write the order in your name as A. A. G., or you can send it by mail. Please answer me at Astor House.

JOHN HAY, A. A. G.

This makes it perfectly certain that Mr. GREELEY received *both* letters,—that he knew the rebel agents would be received only on certain conditions, which he was directed by Mr. LINCOLN to *show* them as the *sine qua non* of their coming. Yet he did not show them either of those letters,—he said not one syllable to them of conditions,—but wrote them the following letter:

NIAGARA FALLS, July 17, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I am informed that you are duly accredited from Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace: that you desire to visit Washington in the fulfillment of your mission: and that you further desire that Mr. GEORGE N. SANDERS shall accompany you. *If my information be thus far substantially correct, I am authorized by the President of the United States* to tender you his safe-conduct on the journey proposed, and to accompany you at the earliest time that will be agreeable to you. I have the honor to be gentlemen, Yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

To Messrs. CLEMENT C. CLAY, JACOB THOMPSON, JAMES P. HOLCOMBE, Clifton House, C. W.

It seems to us perfectly clear that Mr. GREELEY was *not* authorized by the President to do any such thing. He entirely misled them as to the President's position; and it was *his* fault, far more than theirs, that they believed Mr. LINCOLN to have "changed his views," when they received the very next day this letter from Mr. LINCOLN himself:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

To whom it may concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the *integrity of the whole Union and the abandonment of slavery*, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

This is the whole case, and nothing that Mr. GREELEY says can change it. He misstated, flagrantly and injuriously, Mr. LINCOLN's position to the rebel agents; and when they denounced Mr. LINCOLN, on the strength of Mr. GREELEY's statements to them, he quietly assented to the justice of that denunciation.

We do not care to controvert the opinions expressed by Mr. GREELEY, on the general subject of the war, in the letter copied elsewhere. Few, we presume, will now concur in the opinion that President LINCOLN ought to have shared Mr. GREELEY's despondency, or to have accepted his advice to solicit unconditional peace negotiations, even to help the draft, or aid the election in North Carolina; and the temporary injury done to the Union cause by the Niagara movement, was due to the fact that the leading friends of that cause seemed so despondent of its success as to be eager to negotiate for peace, on any terms, with any and every adventurer who might, with or without credentials, claim to represent the rebel government.

A CONSCIENCE.—Glancing over one of SABIN's admirable reprints of ancient pamphlets, bearing on the history of this country, entitled *The Stats Revolution in New-England*, and originally dated 1639, we find a fresh illustration of the old proverb, "there is nothing new under the sun." The people of New-England, determined no longer to endure the oppression of the Governor, Sir EDMOND ANDROS, rose in revolution, deposed and imprisoned him. The following attitude, relative to this transaction, has a familiar ring: "We have also Advice, that on Friday last, towards Evening, Sir *Edmond Andros* did attempt to make an Escape in Woman's Apparel, and passed two Guards, and was stopped at the Third, being discovered by his Shoes, not having changed them."

Rather a striking correspondence in an important crisis in the lives of the first tyrant and the last traitor of America!

The Raising of Cotton by Free White Labor.

It is important in a hundred ways, that a large crop of cotton be planted in the Southern States next Spring. It is important to the North and to the South, to all the business interests and to the general well-being of the United States. It is important that this country maintain its ascendency as the chief cotton producing country of the world, and retain the dominancy it formerly held in the markets of Europe.

The slave-labor by which our great cotton crop was formerly planted is now done away with; and there is no doubt whatever that the existing condition of things in the South, both among the blacks and the whites, is such as to forbid the thought that, under present circumstances, there will be more than a quarter the average crop raised next year. Negro labor is greatly unsettled throughout the planting districts, and the war has made the planters very deficient both in capital proper and in other means.

We do not believe that the months which intervene between now and Spring-time will prove anything like sufficient to get society and labor in working order under the new conditions that must hereafter govern both. We do not believe that one-quarter of the negroes who formerly worked on cotton plantations are likely soon to be again engaged in the same employment.

Under these circumstances, or even though all the circumstances were to be different, there is now offered an unequaled opportunity for the profitable employment of free white labor and Northern capital, in the production of cotton.

Since the cessation of the American production and supply of cotton, the price of the staple has ruled very high. It is now something like four times its value before the war, and it is not likely to be very much lower until the American supplies at least approximate their former magnitude. At this rate—at the rate of (say) forty cents a pound, a small planter, who raised even six bales a year, would obtain for his annual crop over ten thousand dollars in money. At but twenty cents a pound, the little crop of a dozen bales would, of course, return as much, which is certainly quadruple the value that can be obtained from an equal amount of land, labor and capital, by any crop in any part of the United States. Even if cotton were to fall to the price in 1860, of twelve cents a pound, it would still be far the most profitable staple crop to which labor could be applied; but corn is likely to sell for twelve cents a bushel before cotton sells for twelve cents a pound.

All the cotton that can be raised in the Southern States will rapidly find markets throughout the world. We could market ten million bales a year at prices enormously profitable.

There is no doubt whatever that white farmers and laborers can, so far as health and strength are concerned, engage in raising this great staple upon the cotton lands of the South. The cotton-raising regions of Middle South Carolina, of Central and Southern Georgia, of Middle and Northern Alabama, of Western Tennessee, together with the greater part of the vast area of Texas, are highly salubrious. Much of the country alluded to lies high, is well watered, and has facilities for reaching market; and there would be little difficulty, with local aid that could be obtained, of Northern men quickly learning the whole art and mystery of cotton-raising.

The subject is well deserving the attention of farmers, laborers and capitalists, and of all who desire a pleasant occupation and an easy fortune.

OPINION AS AGAINST ACTION AT THE SOUTH.—Undoubtedly, not a few of the late prominent insurgents carry with them the *mens sibi conscia recti*, and although they yield, now and forever, to the authority of the Union, and will from henceforth, let us hope, be loyal among the loyal, yet they only bow to the will of the majority. We do not care to conceal the fact. They recognise the reign of power, of intelligent superiority, and obey its dictates; in their own hearts, nevertheless, they have been arraigned at the bar of individual conscience, and many believe themselves acquitted. Perhaps better could not be expected. We never asked these insurgents to condemn themselves *in foro conscientiæ*. We demanded only an honest submission of the individual will to the general will, of the person to the lawfully constituted government, of private conviction to public law. Freedom of thought, devotion to peculiar ideas of duty, it was never sought to restrain. The mutinous expression of sentiments, the rebellion of the governed against the loyally constituted governors, the wide-spread and disastrous anarchy which results when men, having partaken of the benefits of society, resolve to be solely and supremely "a law unto themselves," was what we sought to avert. That end, we trust, has been reached by the war.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—The inquiry yesterday into the death of a boy in the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, resulted in the exoneration of the officers of the institution from the charges made against them in connection with the death in question. The unfortunate inmate had subjected himself to punishment some short time previous to his death by persistent disobedience. But no unnecessary severity was shown to have been used. It is satisfactory to make this record, as it is of the utmost consequence that the management of such an institution should be above reproach. The inquiry will have this good effect, that it will show the conduct of the institution to be open to free and full investigation whenever it seems to be called for.

THE PUPILS OF CALHOUN.—Trained in the school of CALHOUN, it cannot well be expected that the present generation of insurgents shall entirely forget or disavow the teachings in which they have been nurtured. The Gamaliels at whose feet they sat, thirty years ago, are responsible for the theories taught and slaughter they have practiced against the Union. The vagaries of secession have caused them to stray too far away from American principles, to wander in thought too extravagantly from the simple democratic republicanism on which our country is grounded, for us to expect an entire and speedy return of the leaders of the rebellion, during the present decade of years. No, we are not of those who look for a crop of neophytes among the chiefs of secession. What we confidently expect is rather a half submission to the will of the whole; a silent but not genuine and lasting confession that secession has been tried and failed; weighed in the balance and found wanting.

IMMEDIATE AND MIRACULOUS CONVERSION.—The belief that it is impossible to expect an immediate and miraculous conversion of the whole South is the key to much of the policy of the present Administration, complained of, for opposite reasons, by hasty, thoughtless cavilers. No miraculous conversion in interior convictions is claimed by it of the life-long disciples of State rights. It only seeks that wise bending to the clearly expressed and intelligent will of the majority which forms the basis of popular suffrage and of all republican institutions. To adopt a contrary course would be fatal. It would rear a harvest of hypocrites, rather than a nation of believers. To be loyal, and law-abiding, and law-supporting citizens, is what is required. Meanwhile, the seeds of a bitter experience will germinate and fructify. The lessons taught us at such a fearful cost during the last four years will sink deep into the hearts of the people. They will grow as the years grow, and in another generation, the doctrine of secession, even as a silent, suppressed idea, will have disappeared.

THE PEABODY CHARITY IN LONDON.—It seems that Mr. PEABODY's magnificent donation of $750,000 for charitable purposes in London, has been used by the trustees to build a block of model lodging-houses—sets of apartments which are rented at two, three, and five shillings sterling a week. The London press complain that the trustees have not carried out Mr. PEABODY's design. The "Poor of London," it is alleged, cannot afford even to pay two shillings sterling a week, which is at the rate of twenty-six dollars a year. The hard-working needle-women are excluded even at that low rental. It would leave them actually nothing to eat. Hard as times have been here in bad seasons, New-York has no such picture of unrewarded toil as this to present. Still, we want model lodging-houses in New-York quite as much as they want them in London.

AN IMPROVEMENT.—The London *Times* appears at last to find it to its interest to allow the publication of truthful reports in its columns respecting this country. The new correspondent, Mr. JENNINGS, has an admirable letter, dated from Saratoga, in the issue of our London cotemporary of the 4th inst. It required a peculiar faculty, which we trust Mr. JENNINGS does not possess, to do the work assigned to his predecessor. A steady outpouring of the dullest kind of malignity was marketable six months ago where it is not marketable to-day. Hence this agreeable change. Mr. JENNINGS will be listened to now by his great constituency on the other side of the water, even if he speaks the truth fully and frankly, in accordance with the tastes and instincts of a gentleman.

MAKING GOOD TIME.—Until the last few months we, in New-York, had steady and sufficient reason to complain of the slow-coach arrangements by which we received the European mail, via. Halifax and Boston. The remedy has been applied. Let us hope it will prove to be permanent. The *China's* mails, only ten days old, reached us last night. Considering the time lost at Halifax and the time lost at Boston, this may be called really a splendid passage. We do not remember that anything equal to it has ever been made before, by the same route.

THE TOMBS.—A visit to the Tombs yesterday brought under notice several gratifying facts. The officials, from the Warden downwards, are obligingly civil; the place, in the main, is cleaner than we had any previous notion of; the ventilation is, apparently, very good, and we presume there are few down-town habitations so cool in this weather.

There may be noted an exception to the courtesy of the officials in the case of an employe of the Police Court—over whom, we presume, the Warden has no control. This person is in a position where he can make his rudeness and impertinence tell upon visitors. He is a sort of janitor to the court, and he has the manners of a Common Councilman.

Tremendous Explosion in Richmond.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

The Richmond *Republic* of yesterday says:

"The most intense excitement was caused in this city, yesterday afternoon, by the explosion of a magazine containing a large quantity of powder, situated on a flat lying between the river and the canal, about 200 yards below the Pump-house. The first report was heard at 4 o'clock, and was quickly followed by the rapid explosions of shells, vividly recalling the fearful scenes of the ever memorable 3d of April. The ammunition was the property of the late rebel government, stored in small wooden houses known as the Tredegar Arsenal. It is supposed that they contained 2,000 rounds of shell, shot and rifle cartridges. A large quantity of percussion caps were also stored in one of the houses.

Fragments of shells were thrown for miles around. Persons living near Oregon Hill had to flee for their lives. Several houses were struck, but the inmates escaped. Many narrow escapes are reported. There are various reports and theories as to the origin of the explosion. It is believed to have been accidental. It is reported that a member of the Eleventh United States Infantry, named HALEY, and a negro, were killed by the explosion."

New-York Soldiers at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

Two companies of the Seventy-first New-York regiment arrived here shortly before noon to-day. They were received by the Boston Fusileers and welcomed by Mayor LINCOLN with an appropriate speech. They subsequently visited the Navy yard and Bunker Hill. Their headquarters are at the American House.

Gen. Grant at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT and staff arrived here this morning, and will remain until Friday morning, when he will go to Galena, where he will stay several days.

Nothing from the Great Eastern.

ASBY BAY, Wednesday, Aug. 16, 9 P. M.

There is no news from the *Great Eastern*. Weather clear; wind East.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

GRAVE CHARGES OF BRUTAL TREATMENT

Death Said to be Caused by Severe Whipping.

Investigation by the Board of Managers, the Counsels for the Prosecution and Defence.

Evidence of Superintendent Jones, Mr. Edward Hallock, Two of the Nurses, Dr. Whittlesey, Rev. Mr. Price, and the Mother of the Boy.

CONCLUSION, NO TRUTH IN THE CHARGE.

Of the many benevolent institutions in and about this city which command and receive public confidence and support the House of Refuge on Randall's Island ranks among the foremost. For forty years and more it has been the receptacle of youths of both sexes whose vicious tendencies had led them to the commission of crime, or whose unhappy home associations had made them roaming, disorderly and ungovernable. Thousands of boys and girls taken mainly from the very scum of society have there found a shelter, a home, clean clothing, enough to eat, kind treatment and good advice, while many hundreds of them have been taught and practiced in trades and occupations, thereby fitting them for self-support, an honorable calling and public sympathy when released from the institution.

On the eastern bank of the Harlem, directly opposite One Hundred and Twentieth-street, stand the superb structures which the liberality of our fellow-citizens has erected for the purposes of reformation. The buildings are of brick, erected in the Italian style. The two principal structures front the river, and form a facade nearly a thousand feet in length. The line of their fronts is exactly parallel with the city avenues. The larger of the two buildings is for the accommodation of the boys' department, the other for the girls'. Other buildings are located in the rear of these, and are inclosed by a stone wall twenty feet high. A division wall, of like height, separates the grounds of the boys' department from that of the girls, and in each department, walls separate the inmates into two divisions. The boys' house is nearly six hundred feet long. The dome-surmounted portions are devoted to the use of the officers; the central mass also contains the chapel; while the extreme portions contain the hospitals and lavatories. There are six hundred and thirty-six dormitories, five feet by seven, and seven feet high, in the portion between the centre and end buildings. In the rear is the school and dining-hall building, seventy by one hundred and thirty-eight feet. A central brick wall divides the building in each story into two equal parts, one for each division. The lower story is appropriated to dining-rooms, and the upper story to school-rooms. In the rear of the school building are the kitchen and bakery, occupying a space twenty-five by ninety feet. The workshops are at the southerly and southerly extremities of the yard, and are each thirty by one hundred feet, and three stories high. The girls' house is two hundred and fifty feet long—the central portion of which contains the apartments of the matron, assistants and female teachers, while the wings contain two hundred and fifty dormitories for the inmates. In the rear, connected by two corridors or covered halls, is a building for school-rooms and dining-halls—the hospitals, sewing-rooms and lavatories being at each end, with the laundry in the rear. The whole establishment is supplied with Croton water, brought across the Harlem River in a three and one-quarter inch lead pipe. Tanks are in the cities of the principal buildings, and a reservoir, one hundred feet in diameter, located beyond the inclosure, affords a reserve for extraordinary occasions, as well as a plentiful supply of ice in the Winter.

Without at all entering at the present time upon the peculiarities of the institution, it is proper to remark here that every convenience which experience can suggest or money secure is provided in the establishment for the benefit of the youth there detained, while a Board of Managers, who regard with a tenderness akin to the ludicrous the interests of the place, hover about it at all times and seasons, guarding it as a mother would her babes, and devoting more time to its care and conservation than many men do to their own homes.

In the Senate and Assembly which met at Albany in the Winter of 1860, the following

AMENDMENT TO THE INCORPORATION

act was passed on the 10th of April, 1860:

SEC. 1. The act entitled "An act to incorporate the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, in the City of New-York," passed March 29, 1824, is hereby amended, by adding to the fourth section thereof the following words:

The managers of the said society shall receive into the House of Refuge, established by them in the City of New-York, whenever they may have room for that purpose, all such children as shall be taken up, or committed as vagrants, in any city or county of this State, and might now, if convicted of criminal offences in such city or county, be sent as directed by law to said House of Refuge, if, in the judgment of the court or magistrate by whom they shall be committed as vagrants, the aforesaid children shall be deemed proper persons to be sent to said institution.

The powers and duties of the said managers, in relation to the children whom they shall receive in virtue of this act, shall be the same in all things as now provided by law, in case of children convicted of criminal offences and committed to the charge of said managers."

In consequence of this the Recorder and Police Justices of the city have sent very many boys and girls to the island, where they have been kindly nurtured and educated, taught trades, and in some cases bound out to responsible parties. Among those was a boy, whose real name we suppress, but who, for convenience sake, we will call FRANK WILLIAMS, whose recent death under what were deemed

SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES,

has attracted unusual attention to the institution. It seems that FRANK was a clerk in a lawyer's office in this city. He was a bright-faced, handsome lad, perhaps fifteen years old, and by his pleasant ways won the confidence, love and esteem of his employer. He was occasionally sent to the bank with deposits, and having a desire for money, gratified it in the following way: If, for instance, he was to deposit $260 in check, he would draw the money on the check, pocket $50, deposit the $200 in bills, and alter the figures in the book so as to deceive the officers at the bank and escape notice at the office. This was found out after he had succeeded in clearing about $300. Not desiring to ruin the boy, his employers called in Recorder HOFFMAN, advised with him in the matter, and, finally, with the consent of his mother, who is a very prepossessing and lady-like person, sent him to the House of Refuge at Randall's Island. He had been there some time when he was taken sick and died. Certain bruises on his body were noticed by his mother and nurse, who, putting that fact by the side of another, which showed that he had been whipped by the Assistant Superintendent, came to the conclusion that the boy had met with

BRUTAL TREATMENT,

from the effects of which he had died. Charges of this purport were publicly made, and a report of the same rumor found its way to the columns of the newspaper press.

Touched in the tenderest vital by the rumors and charges, the managers of the institution insisted upon an investigation, and yesterday, at the House of Refuge, the board assembled in order that the mother of the boy, who appeared personally and by counsel, might introduce testimony, and also hear what was to be said on the other side.

The board met at 12 o'clock. There were present: Mr. OLIVER M. STRONG, the President; Mr. Benjamin B. Atterbury, Mr. James M. Ehbisel, Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Mr. Cyrus P. Smith, Mr. Wm. M. Prichard, Mr. Henry A. Cram, who appeared as counsel for the Board, Mr. Miller, who appeared as counsel for the mother, and Mrs. Williams, the lad's mother.

THE INVESTIGATION

then proceeded.

Mr. CRAM.—Mr. MILLER, we have invited you here to-day because a very grave and serious charge has been made against the officers of this institution, that may be ruinous if not met before the public. We, gentlemen, as Commissioners into everything connected with that institution, gratefully ask and care particularly. The made thing, way of proceeding are for you to direct. We are at your disposal, and you have fallen plainly to proceed as you may elect. All my associates agree with me in regard to the matter, and you have but to suggest.

Mr. MILLER.—It is due to these gentlemen that I should state the manner in which I became connected with this affair. The lad was employed in my office. He deported himself there so well that he became a great favorite with us all, and really obtained our love and affection. To our surprise he was detected in robbing us by altering the bank-book, drawing money on checks, keeping part and depositing the rest. We did not want to ruin him, and after consultation with Mr. CRAM and Recorder HOFFMAN, had him sent here. We heard no more of him until his mother came to the office, said that he was dying, said that he would like to see my partner, Mr. NORMAN, to whom he would disclose what he had done with the stolen money. NORMAN went up, but the boy's mind was wandering, and nothing came of it. Mrs. WILLIAMS then said he had been beaten, whipped severely, and injured in the neighborhood of his kidneys, and that the Doctor had stated that he could have cured his disease but not his bruises; that his health had been reduced by poor food and overwork, and he had been made a weak, sickly boy. The next word was that he was dead. This was all we knew. I had no reason to doubt the statement. I mentioned it to a reporter of the Times, in which paper it subsequently appeared, and then Mr. CRAM and Mr. STRONG insisted upon my coming here to substantiate or withdraw the charges.

Mr. STRONG.—It seems to me that this statement resolves into three distinct charges.

1. Improper feeding.
2. Overworking.
3. Severe punishment, resulting in injuries which caused his death.

Mr. MILLER.—Well, let us take these charges in their inverse order, beginning with the beating, and as Mrs. WILLIAMS is my sole authority, I would like to have her present during the examination.

After some conversation between counsel,

MR. ISRAEL C. JONES

was introduced. He is Superintendent of the institution, and gave the following evidence:

I find by the record that FRANK came here on the 13th of May last in company with another boy; he was committed for grand larceny; after examination concerning antecedents, crime, &c., I concluded to put him in the Second Division, where the more hardened boys are; he was assigned his place in the house, shop and school, and went about his business as do the rest; after he had been there about a month his mother called on me; I talked with her about him, and thought some of putting him in the First Division, where the smaller and better boys are, but upon examination I concluded that he would do better where he was and I kept him there; he was a good boy, but would shirk work when he got a chance; on the 20th July his mother told me he had been punished; it was the first I had heard of it, and I sent for Mr. HALLOCK, the Assistant Superintendent, who told me the circumstances in his mother's presence; he said he didn't whip FRANK hard, but that the boy felt badly that he had been whipped at all; I was satisfied and FRANK was satisfied; the case was dismissed, and I heard no more of it; he was soon after reported as on the hospital list, and the doctor told me he was very ill; he went into the hospital on Wednesday, the 26th July, and when I saw him he was very sick; the doctor then expected him to recover; I wrote to Mrs. WILLIAMS on Friday, the 28th; she was also notified by Miss STORKWEATHER, a teacher; she came up on Saturday; I was in the hospital that evening with the doctor, who said that the nurse reported marks on FRANK's buttocks, from which the blood had stained the sheets; on Sunday Mrs. WILLIAMS spoke to me of the marks; said she believed they were the cause of his illness, and that she should have an investigation; he died on the morning of the 2d of August.

On cross-examination, Mr. JONES said that when FRANK went to the House of Refuge he was perfectly well, and that his general health was good; he was whipped by Mr. HALLOCK.

THE DIET OF THE BOYS

he said was as follows:

Breakfast, 7 A. M.—Bread, molasses and water.

Dinner, 12 M.—Soup, boiled meat, bread and vegetables.

Supper, 4 P. M.—Bread, molasses and water.

This is occasionally varied at dinner-time, a stew or hash being given. They have an unlimited quantity of soup, but in meat they are guided by rations; bread for larger boys 26 ounces of dough, 20 of baked bread; one-quarter pound raw meat and bone, when cooked it is of course reduced. They work between meals. No other food is given. Bread is given in allowance. They eat a great deal of it, and it is very good. The rations are determined by the Superintendant, the steward, the baker and the doctor.

THE WORK

is let out to contractors. The majority of the boys make parts of shoes. Some thirty of them are at the wire business. Mr. J. O. WHITEMORE, the shoeman, is the contractor. He furnishes stock, fixtures and overseers, besides which we have an overseer in each shop. The work is assigned in stents—after an experience of many years, we know about what is right. It is done in pairs, so that no one boy does all the work on a shoe; the stent is fixed by the Superintendent, and the contractor's representative; the contractor can do nothing about the amount of work; he can fall back on his contract, and demand the eight hours' work, but he can't say so much must be done; when a boy goes into a shop, a capable overseer instructs him, gives him a little to do at first, and gradually increases his duty, until he reaches the highest stent: a full and detailed record is kept of the boy's progress, and when a stent is assigned he is asked if he can do it; the highest number required is 40 pairs per diem; boys can learn to make the whole shoe, but we don't ask them to; it is not a part of the system to teach trades; he did not complain of his task; he had but 36 pairs to do, and some boys have done as many as 60; I am required by the by-laws to be present when punishment is inflicted; I was not with FRANK at the time, but Mr. HALLOCK, the Assistant Superintendent, was; he did the whipping; the punishment was recorded in the book; no one can punish but myself and the Assistant Superintendent.

EVIDENCE OF EDWARD HALLOCK.

Mr. EDWARD HALLOCK, Assistant Superintendent, the person whose duty it seems to be to castigate the unfortunate youth. He said: "I first talked with FRANK on the 7th of July. He was reported 'short' by the overseer, and I sent for him. He gave no reason for his delinquency. The same thing occurred on the 8th. I told him I was surprised that he should give me any trouble, as he had always been a good boy, &c. I told him I should have to give him two marks, and did so. He could or would give no reason still. I told him I should mark him again, and that he would have his badge changed. I made up my mind he was engaged in a conspiracy with some of the other boys who had determined to resist the Overseer and break up the gang. I charged him with it, and he made no reply. He was not weak, but perfectly well, nor did he complain of overwork. He was very secretive, although quiet and generally unexceptionable in behavior.

THE WHIPPING.

Finally I whipped him. It was on the 15th of July, with a slight rattan. There was no one there but myself; I gave him three or four slaps on his bare bottom; I consider it safer to administer the whipping on the exposed person, and always do so; he went to his work and was again reported "short" on the 18th; I sent for him and said: "Now, FRANK, what's the matter with you? You've been a good boy hitherto, and have always done your tasks; what's the reason you don't do them now?" He said he had no reason. "Are you perfectly well?" "Yes." I then said: "Well, FRANK, if you can give no reason for neglecting your work, I must punish you again." I did so; I whipped him again in the same spot, with the same rattan; he was lying face downward, on the box, and the rattan struck the fleshy part of his bottom; I saw no marks on his flesh; he went right to work, and the next day, the 19th, was in the yard playing at 3 o'clock. This matters went along, he doing his work, until on the 26th of July he came to me and said: "I have a little pain in my stomach." I made a note for the doctor to see him, but the nurse forgot it, and he passed to the next day, when he was reported short; the doctor saw him the next day, and then he went to the hospital.

On a cross-examination Mr. HALLOCK said—There was nothing severe in the punishment; he took it quietly and made no fuss nor outcry; I knew nothing of his being sick until he told me; he said before that nothing was the matter of him; I whipped him lightly; others were whipped at the same time and nothing has resulted from it.

EVIDENCE OF MRS. MANY.

I am a nurse here and have been since April last; I did not know I was to be examined, and only guess what I am here now for; I first saw FRANK in the hospital on the 26th July; he was in my charge; he complained of pain in the chest and said it hurt him to breathe; he obtained an order from the doctor to stay in the hospital, and lay upon the bench for about an hour; I then went to him and found he had a high fever; I determined to put him to bed; he attempted to walk to the closet but fell back, and I called the attendant to help him to the closet; he was then bathed and a clean shirt put on him, after which he was put to bed; he was very sick; the other nurse agreed with me that he was sicker than the doctor thought and we sent for him; he came on Thursday morning; I told him about FRANK's fever and he prescribed spirits of nitre; fever was still high; poultices were put on the small of his back and on his chest; his mother came on Sunday; he wandered in his mind, but knew her and his little sisters; he suffered a great deal and finally died on Wednesday.

THE MARKS AND BRUISES.

I examined his back, and found marks and bruises. They were very plain, and were undoubtedly made by a rattan. There was one on each hip and one below. The smallest one was two or three inches long—the others were longer. I could cover them with my finger. They had scabs on, but lying in bed the boy worked them off, and the sores bled. On

On Sunday he raved; was delirious nearly all the time. He seemed afraid of something. He talked continually about his mother and sister Ella, whom one would, perhaps, think he disliked, as he said he would be whipped. Once, while standing at the bedside, he pulled up his shirt, and his mother saw the scars. "What's that?" said she. "I don't know," said I. She then examined him, and, after looking at the scars, said: "This shall not go unpunished." The wounds did not heal; they were covered with healing-salve.

Mrs. MANY then went into a minute description of the difficulty experienced by the patient in his attempts to do various things, for which we have no space.

Cross-examining, she replied to the questions of Mr. CRAM: "I have not talked myself with Mrs. WILLIAMS. I saw her sitting with others as well as myself. She said many things about the boy, of course, and about his death. I gave her no advice or counsel. Heard her say it should be seen into and should not go unpunished. She parted from me and all the rest on friendly terms. She was here at the funeral of the boy and took the body away with her. She complained of his treatment and of his punishment, and considered that the work and treatment together caused his death."

EVIDENCE OF MRS. CANNON.

Mrs. CANNON, who is a nurse of the establishment, corroborated to a great extent the evidence of the former witness.

EVIDENCE OF DR. WHITTLESEY.

I have been physician here during the past eleven years; I had charge of this boy; he came into the hospital on the 26th of July, and was treated for inflammation of the lungs or pleuro pneumonia; there was no other cause of prostration; I saw him daily; sometimes twice or three times a day; on Sunday I examined his body, and found on his buttocks two or three marks, an inch and a half in length, of the size of a pen-handle; the cuticle was broken and the true skin bare; they did not discharge; there was a sore on the right leg which discharged; I only saw his back once, but that was entirely sufficient; I had a consultation with Dr. COLLY, of Harlem, on Tuesday—the day before his death—the marks on his body were not discussed, as they did not enter at all into the case; the kidneys were affected on the last day; the disease could not have been caused by whipping; there was no appearance of prostration when he came into the hospital; his delirium took a form which led him to resist food or medicine; I believed if I could support him I could have restored him.

Mr. CRAM.—Of what did the boy die?

A.—Of inflammation of the lungs and pleura pneumonia.

Q.—Do you think the marks caused his death?

A.—I do not.

Q.—Did they have any connection with it?

A.—They did not.

The doctor then entered at length and *con amore* upon the subject of diet, which he conceives to be all it should be, and upon the general excellencies of the institution, for which we have no room.

The chaplain, Rev. Dr. PRICE, was then called. He gave a very interesting account of the boy's last hours, his baptism, in company with his two little sisters, and a general statement regarding the mental and moral condition of FRANK just before he died—all of which was very satisfactory.

EVIDENCE OF HIS MOTHER.

I saw, as others saw, the marks upon FRANK's back, and I expressed my indignation to Mr. JONES. There were three long cuts, from two to three inches in length; I laid my finger in one of them; on Saturday, when we were changing the bed, I first saw the stains; I supposed they were in consequence of blood from the bowels; I told the doctor so; I afterward saw the marks; Mr. JONES found me crying, and I told him in plain terms that the matter required and should have an investigation; I examined the sores every day, and arranged the plasters myself; two of them were on the fleshy part of the bottom, and one higher up near the bone; they discharged very much; there were others that looked like blood-blisters; the pustule on the leg looked as if it had been hit with the rattan; the doctor said he could manage the disease, but the kidneys were hurt; I did not see FRANK's body after he died, until it was placed in the coffin.

The doctor was recalled and stated that he made no such assertion as was attributed to him. It was a mistake.

THE CONCLUSION.

Mr. MILLER, the counsel for the mother of the boy, said that, in view of the testimony offered, he deemed it his duty to say that there was no evidence to show that the whipping had any connection with the death of the boy.

The board then adjourned.

FROM CANADA.

Approaching Removal of the Seat of Government to Ottawa.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

The government removes to Ottawa next month, when Parliament closes. The buildings are now being finished, and will be ready for occupation in a month.

Several members to-day asked the minister his intention as to the Potter-Wood annexation letter and speech. Mr. CARTIER replied that the matter was now under government consideration. Hon. GEORGE BROWN and other ministers assailed WOOD and POTTER. The ground taken by the opposition was that the speech of Mr. POTTER was made at a private caucus in the United States, and therefore the Canadian Government had no right to interfere.

The ministers have agreed to adjourn the House till Tuesday.

The motion for enabling members to take a trip to Saguenay at government expense was defeated on a division.

The Confederation Scheme Postponed Until Next Year.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

Attorney-General CARTIER, for the government, to-day, stated the policy of the ministry to be to defer the confederation, inter-colonial, railway and defence questions until 1866. It will legislate upon the purchase of the Hudson's Bay territories and endeavor to obtain a renewal of the Reciprocity treaty.

A commission composed of delegates from each of the provinces is to meet at Quebec next month to arrange the preliminaries, and they will also make changes in the customs tariff.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Aug. 15.

The steamer *Thomas Collyer* ran into an old wreck in the James River, near Richmond, yesterday, doing some damage. She left for Baltimore last evening, for repairs. Her pumps were sufficient to keep her clear of water.

The sales of government horses and mules at Camp Hamilton came off yesterday. The one hundred mules sold at an average of $73 26.

The steamer *Columbia* has arrived from Richmond with the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, en route home.

Brig.-Gen. PENNYPACKER, who was severely wounded at Fort Fisher, was to-day removed from Chesapeake Hospital to Norfolk. The hospital building before the war was a female college, and will soon be cleared out and turned over to the original owners.

The steamer *Guide* has arrived from Savannah with the Twelfth Connecticut. She is bound to New-York. Gen. H. W. BIRGE accompanies the regiment.

The National Teachers' Convention.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, Aug. 16.

The National Teachers' Convention reassembled this morning, 500 delegates being present.

Govs. CURTIN, and BRADFORD, (of Maryland,) and Gen. GRANT were invited to seats in the convention.

They made appropriate speeches.

The members of the convention will visit Gettysburgh battle-field to-morrow.

The business this afternoon will be devoted to the reading of essays on educational subjects.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, Aug. 16.

The following papers were read before the National Teachers' Association to-day: "The Mechanism of School Teaching," by W. H. BARRINGER, of Troy, N. Y.; "Normal Schools should be Established and Maintained in each State at Public Expense," by Prof. B. EDWARDS, President of the Normal University of Illinois. These papers elicited general approval. The Secretary read letters from Dr. F. WAYLAND, of Rhode Island; Dr. THOMAS HILL, President of Harvard University; Maj.-Gen. DOUBLEDAY and others, expressing their regret at being unable to be present at the meeting of the association.

From North Carolina.

NEWBERN, Saturday, Aug. 12.

The Northern emigration to North Carolina has already set in. People are arriving by the thousands from all quarters.

The health of Newbern and the rest of the State was never better. In point of health, North Carolina has always been the second State in the Union, which position she is destined to keep.

The Murray line of steamers which run from this point to New-York, and also the Goodspeed line, are each building a number of first-class packet steamships, to run on this route, which will make a trip two hours sooner.

HOUGH & Co., of this city, intend to build a similar class of steamers for the Newbern and New-York trade.

These steamers are to be constructed with the view

[illegible] Wednesday, Aug. 16.

The safe of Sergeant PATTON, of this city, was [illegible] by burglars last night, and robbed of about $30,000 in money and bonds, including $10,000 five-twenties.

The Yacht Clara Clarita at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Wednesday, Aug. 16.

The steam yacht *Clara Clarita* arrived here last evening, and will leave for New-York, after coaling, to-morrow.

The Asia Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

The steamship *Asia* sailed this forenoon, with 25 passengers for Halifax and 60 for Liverpool. She takes out no specie.

Accident at Peak's Island.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 16.

The Rev. Mr. LEE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was dangerously injured by falling from the rocks at Peak's Island to-day.

Arrival of the Etna.

The steamship *Etna*, from Liverpool Aug. 2, via Queenstown Aug. 3, arrived at this port this morning.

Among the passengers by the *Etna* is Mr. E. G. CARLIN, of the Philadelphia detective police, having in custody JEREMIAH TOWNSEND, the absconding clerk of the Townsend Bank of New-Haven, Conn., whom he arrested in Liverpool. The detective recovered $100,000, being the whole amount stolen from the bank.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

EMPIRE VS. ENTERPRISE.

The match between these clubs yesterday, on the Capitoline grounds, Brooklyn, resulted in a victory for the Empires, by a score of 37 to 33, in a game occupying three hours. It was a singularly uninteresting game, and a poorly-played one, too, as far as the fielding was concerned, only one or two of the players on each side at all playing up to the best mark of the two clubs—WATERMAN, of the Empires, and CROW, of the Enterprise, alone playing in good style throughout the match. The Enterprise only lost the game by mismanagement, for had they not resorted to unwise changes in the position of their players, the lead they obtained in the first and third innings would have given them the match. SMITH led the score on one side and MARTIN on the other. The Empires took the lead in taking fly balls by a score of 13 to 12.

GOTHAM VS. OLYMPIC, OF PATERSON.

The match between these two clubs, on Tuesday, resulted in the overwhelming success of the Gothams, by a score of 77 to 18—HATFIELD alone getting 12 runs. It was quite a one-sided affair, as far as the batting was concerned.

Obsequies of Policeman Thos. Walker.

IMPOSING DISPLAY BY THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Inspector CARPENTER promulgated the following order yesterday, addressed to the Captains of Police in all the New-York precincts, but the Thirtieth or Carmansville Precinct:

POLICE HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 16, 1865.

The funeral of our late brother officer, THOMAS WALKER, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who was shot on the morning of the 14th by a gang of ruffians whom he was endeavoring to arrest, takes place to-morrow (Thursday) forenoon. The force of this city will parade to pay a last tribute of respect to his memory. You will, therefore, order your off platoon to report to Capt. COPELAND, in Washington-square, north side, at 9 o'clock punctually. Dress—Summer uniform, blue caps, belts and batons. Captains will report to Inspector CARPENTER at the same time and place. DANIEL CARPENTER, Inspector.

The off platoons of the twenty-five precincts that have been ordered out will number about six hundred men.

Arrivals in the City.

Jay Cook, Philadelphia; Hon. R. S. Dounell, Washington; Hon. A. W. Loomis, Pittsburgh, and H. B. Hurlburt, of Cleveland, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Major-Gen. Schofield; Brig.-Gen. Wherry; Judge W. R. Clough, Oregon; Hon. R. Beaurais, St. Louis; J. J. Grotzan, Louisville, and W. Maden, Cardenas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. McGuyan, steamer *Etna*; D. Benito, Guatemala; Ellis Clawes, England; and H. Rose, Edinburgh, are at the Brevoort House.

Seaton Munroe, Washington; Fred. Hall and E. G. Francis, England, are at the New-York Hotel.

Luis Molina, Washington, is stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

—In the *Methodist* of this week will be found Rev. Bishop JAMES' address before the British Wesleyan Conference; also, a report of the proceedings of that body—it being the *first*, and thus far, only account of the late session of said conference published in any of the Methodist papers in this country.

The Algonquin Controversy.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 10.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The accompanying letters exhibit the present state of the *Algonquin* controversy. I regret exceedingly that the venerable Rear-Admiral GREGORY, for whom, personally, I certainly have the kindest feelings, should find himself in so disagreeable a position as his relations to the department seem to have placed him; but my respect for him as a man cannot interfere with my opposition to his official acts, done under orders, and for which he is not personally responsible, when they are unjustifiable, as in the present case. Yours,

EDW. N. DICKERSON.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 12.

SIR: In a letter addressed to you under date Aug. 4, 1865, you were distinctly informed that I should not enter into any correspondence with you in relation to the pending matters between Mr. PAUL S. FORBES and the Navy Department.

To your presumptuous and extraordinary communication of yesterday I have no other reply to make than that, if you interfere with my duties on board the *Algonquin*, the probabilities are that you will find yourself "off soundings" immediately.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H. GREGORY, Rear-Admiral.

EDW. N. DICKERSON, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

Rear-Admiral Gregory:

SIR: Your letter of the 12th instant reached me only this morning—hence the delay in answering it.

You say that you will "not enter into any correspondence with (me) in relation to the pending matters between Mr. PAUL S. FORBES and the Navy Department." Why not? Has not Mr. FORBES the right to appoint his own agent to conduct his own business? I am authorized by him to manage this affair, and shall continue to do it.

You characterize my letter, in which I notify you that I shall resist forcibly any attempt to cut holes in the engine of the *Algonquin* as "*presumptuous and extraordinary.*" The Navy Department undertakes, *by force*, and without a shadow of right, to cut into an engine which *is not theirs* until paid for; and I, to protect Mr. FORBES' rights, order force to be met by force. Therefore I am charged with *presumption*. I retort the epithet. The *presumption* is on the part of the Navy Department, which violates private rights by sheer force; not on my part, when I defend private rights against unlawful violence. I trust that four short years of *necessary violence* have not so far degraded our country that an American citizen who resists *tyrannical* violence can be consistently branded as *presumptuous*. May God grant that we have not fallen so low that the orders of the chief of a bureau in Washington are superior to law, justice and private rights!

But you *threaten* me, in your official character, that if I am faithful to the trust reposed in me by Mr. FORBES, and to the cause of justice, I "will find (myself) off soundings immediately." What may be the terrors implied by the threat of "finding myself off soundings?" I am so ignorant of the slang of the Navy Department as not to fully understand; but I am sure they must be very horrible, or the department would never submit to the public contempt which now overwhelms it rather than permit one of their "double-enders" to "find *itself* off soundings," in company with the *Algonquin*.

Your threat evidently implies nothing less than Fort Lafayette, or a "file of marines," in case, as you say, I "interfere with your *duties* on board the *Algonquin*." Is it one of your "duties" to execute any order of the "Bureau of Steam Engineering," even though it requires you to violate private rights? Has Mr. FORBES no rights which can be asserted against your "duties?" Must he submit to have his engine destroyed, if the bureau so orders, because your "duties" require you to obey such orders?

I shall continue to [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 20, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the County of New-York, in the State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 20th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 23, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 26th day of July, 1865.
(L.S.) FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 31, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE BROADWAY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE BROADWAY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 28, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 28th day of July, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States.—No. 1 Sophia-st., Room No. 1, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

ADELBERG & RAYMOND,
METALLURGISTS AND MINING ENGINEERS,
No. 25 Broadway, New-York.
Western Branch, BOART & STETEFELDT, Austin, Nevada.
Correspondents, MAYNARD & TIEMANN, Central City, Colorado.
Confidential agents in Lake Superior, California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Idaho, and other mining regions, and a corps of able assistants at the central office.
Dr. Adelberg having just returned from a six months' absence in the Pacific States, with full field notes, we can furnish private and reliable information concerning mines and mineral lands in those States, especially in the Washoe and Reese River country. Also, from similar sources, and through our correspondents, reports concerning gold, silver, copper, lead, coal and other mines or mineral lands, including quicksilver, salt and timber lands, in all parts of the United States and Canada.
Mineral surveys, assays and analyses thoroughly and promptly made. Professional advice as to the management of mines or the treatment of ores given. Working plans for mines and furnaces furnished, and capable superintendents procured for mining companies.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 120 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.
Gold bought and sales of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.
Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP
for sale by
WM. C. GILMAN,
Dealer in insurance scrip,
No. 46 Pine-st.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Broad-st., New-York.
Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

ADG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 2 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Clinton Building, No. 49 Park-row.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.
UNITED STATES
WESTERN UNION and
RUSSIAN EXTENSION
TELEGRAPH STOCKS FOR SALE.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

PROPOSALS FOR
$1,000,000
MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
OF
$100, $500 and $1,000,
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS.
WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,
1ST MAY AND 1ST NOVEMBER,
AND WITH PROVISIONS FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

These bonds are the balance of the $3,500,000 of bonds of the company, issued under the first mortgage, and are now offered for the purpose of completing the extension of the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton, and for furnishing coal, freight and passenger cars and engines.
The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended to Easton, will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh and Susquehanna Company's Road, now in the course of construction, and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Rail, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton.
These roads will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation, and must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago and the great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.
These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in the course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Phillipsburgh, including real estate, rolling stock and other property of the Company.
The Capital Stock of the Company, amounting to $3,200,000, has all been called in and expended upon the road, which, in addition to the amounts received and to be received from the bonds applied and to be applied to the extension of the present road and the building of the branch road, affords an undoubtedly ample basis for the security of these bonds. This will be evident from the fact that the business of the local road from Newark to Hackettstown has always been sufficient to pay 7 per cent. interest on the money invested in it.
Sealed proposals for these bonds will be received until Thursday, the 23d August next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any portion. Ten per cent. will be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on the delivery of the bonds, which will be ready for delivery at once, or at any time within 20 days, at the option of the bidder. The accrued interest on the bonds will be charged to the date of payment.
The company reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids made, but if any bid be accepted all bonds bid for at a higher rate shall be awarded to the bidders at the rate of the lowest bid accepted.
The bonds will be coupon with the right of registration or by surrender of the coupons made transferable on the books of the company, at the pleasure of the holders. Sealed proposals will state the amount of bonds that is desired, the denomination and price per one hundred dollars.
Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, New-Jersey, either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 238, Laws of 1865, and Chapter 116, Laws of 1865, that the stockholding notes of THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, [illegible] in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at [illegible] and the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York, for six [illegible] from the date hereof, and not thereafter.
The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and paid within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF BENNINGTON AND RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
NORTH BENNINGTON, VT., Aug. 14, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A certificate of the consolidation of BENNINGTON AND RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, executed by the persons holding a majority in amount of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage upon the Western Vermont Railroad, and that the articles of association of said corporation were filed in the office of the Secretary of State, on the 1st day of August, A.D., 1865, and a copy thereof was filed and recorded in the office of the clerk of each of the counties through which the said railroads operated, to wit: the County of Bennington and Rutland, on the 2d day of the same August.
T. W. PARK, President.
C. W. HARMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, August 11, 1865.
THE GEORGE WASHINGTON BANK, Corning, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a [illegible] of the appointment of the Mercantile Bank, New-York, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
EDWARD HAND, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 120 BROADWAY, (MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.
THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the board.
HENRY E. GATES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO. STOCK, ST. LOUIS COUNTY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, WANTED at the highest market rates. Apply to GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO suit applicants, on first-class real estate. Apply to CHEVALIER & CO., No. 9 Cedar-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH $5,000 TO invest on Stocks and money business in the city; a very good opening for the right kind of man with good reference. Address Box No. 22, Post-Office, Astoria, Long Island.

A CHINA, GLASS, &c., STAND AT A sacrifice, established over 20 years, with an excellent run of trade; corner store. For particulars, see W. ROWLAND, No. 208 Madison-st., corner Christopher.

EXCLUSIVE OR PARTIAL INTERES in a very valuable patent for sale. Address W. T., Box No. 1,287 New-York Post-office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ON MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY—A PHYsiological Essay, of great value to persons of both sexes. Just published, and sent by mail in sealed envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. [illegible] Locust-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] SALE.
[illegible] MAIL-ROADS.
[illegible] Office, }
[illegible] 1865. }
[illegible] SALE OF [illegible]
[illegible] will be sold at public auction, on the Market Square, in the town of [illegible], Ohio, [illegible]
[illegible] Office, }
[illegible], D. C., July 31, 1865. }
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named, viz:
NEW-YORK.
New-York City, Tuesday and Friday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
New-York City, Wednesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
[illegible], Tuesday, August 1, 200 Horses.
[illegible], Tuesday, August 8, 200 Mules.
[illegible], Thursday, August 10, 200 Horses.
Buffalo, Wednesday, August 16, 200 Mules.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Wednesday and Saturday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Tuesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
[illegible], Tuesday, August 1, 200 Mules.
[illegible], Friday, August 4, 200 Mules.
[illegible], Friday, August 4, 200 Horses.
[illegible], Tuesday, August 8, 200 Horses.
[illegible], Tuesday, August 15, 200 Horses.
[illegible], Tuesday, August 15, 200 Mules.
[illegible], Friday, August 18, 200 Horses.
[illegible], Friday, August 18, 200 Mules.
[illegible], Wednesday, August 23, 200 Horses.
[illegible], Wednesday, August 23, 200 Mules.
[illegible], Thursday, August 24, 200 Horses.
[illegible], Thursday, August 24, 200 Mules.
[illegible], Wednesday, August 30, 200 Horses.
[illegible], Wednesday, August 30, 200 Mules.
OHIO.
Columbus, Monday, August 7, 200 Horses.
Salem, Wednesday, August 9, 200 Horses.
Alliance, Thursday, August 10, 200 Horses.
Canton, Saturday, August 12, 200 Horses.
Cleveland, Tuesday, August 15, 1,000 Mules.
Cleveland, Thursday, August 17, 200 Horses.
Cleveland, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
INDIANA.
Fort Wayne, Thursday, August 24, 1,000 Mules.
DELAWARE.
Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Friday of each week, 200 Mules each day
NEW-JERSEY.
Trenton, Thursday, August 10, 200 Mules.
Trenton, Thursday, August 24, 200 Mules.
MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Wednesday, August 9, and Wednesday of each week thereafter, 200 Horses each day.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Each week-day, 200 Mules.
GIESBORO, D. C.
Each week-day except Wednesday, 200 Horses.
An opportunity to purchase a superior class of saddle and draft animals, for less than their true value, is now offered to the public.
Though the majority of them are sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and must be sold.
Many of the mules were bought in the beginning of the war, when young, accompanied the armies in all their marches and counter-marches, are thoroughly broken, hardened by exposure, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.
Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge
1st Division, Q. M. G. O.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARS, ENGINES, AND RAILROAD IRON.
UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.
Will be sold at CITY POINT, Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., about four thousand (4,000) tons Railroad Iron.
At PORTSMOUTH, Va., on FRIDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 M.:
Five (5) first-class Locomotive Engines.
About fifty (50) Freight Cars and one (1) Passenger Car.
At NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 15, at 2 P. M.:
One new Locomotive Engine, 5 feet gauge.
At ALEXANDRIA, Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 17:
Fifty (50) first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Eighteen (18) new Platform Cars, 5 feet gauge.
Twenty-five (25) new Box Cars, five (5) feet gauge.
About three hundred and fifty (350) Box Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About two hundred and thirty (230) Platform Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About thirty (30) Stock Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Twenty (20) Passenger Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
One set Turning Lathes, 5 feet gauge.
Two (2) sets Planers, 5 feet gauge.
Sixty (60) new Trucks, framed.
Fourteen (14) Flats, framed.
About two thousand (2,000) tons Railroad Iron.
Sales to commence at ALEXANDRIA at 10 A. M., and to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Military Railroads.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5, 1865.
SALE OF GOVERNMENT WAGONS, AMBULANCES, SPRING WAGONS, &c.—Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Col. C. B. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at a point near the Ambulance Park, on "N" st., between 17th and 18th sts., Washington, D. C., on FRIDAY, Aug. 18, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.:
407 two-horse ambulances,
6 four-horse ambulances,
24 two-horse spring wagons,
2 two-horse transport carts,
3 hacks,
1 curky,
which have been used in government service.
ALSO,
will be sold at a point north of the Railroad Park, corner of 1st-st. east and "N" st. north, immediately after the completion of the sale of the ambulances, &c., above referred to:
160 two-horse wagons,
103 four-horse wagons,
10 near four-horse running gear.
The ambulances and wagons will be sold singly to the highest bidder, and the sale will be continued from day to day until the whole number is sold.
Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within five (5) days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash in government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
WHISKY AT AUCTION.
Will be sold at public auction, on FRIDAY, Aug. 18, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 2 Bridge-st., near State-st.,
161 BARRELS RECTIFIED WHISKY,
23 BARRELS BOURBON WHISKY.
Samples at my office, No. 25 Nassau-st., and at No. 2 Bridge-st.
Sale positive. Terms, cash. By order
Col. H. F. CLARKE,
A. C. S., United States Army.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT WAGONS.
MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7, 1865.
Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION in this city, at Warehouse on G-st., above 21st-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of August, A. D., at 10 o'clock A. M.,
FIFTY-TWO MEDICINE WAGONS,
which have been used in the government service.
Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within five (5) days from sale.
Terms—Cash in government funds.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A. and Medical Purveyor.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEP., COR. WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, ——, 1865.
SALE OF HAY PRESSES, &c.
Will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at Pier No. 8 North River, six hay presses and fixtures, no longer required by the government.
Terms: Cash in government funds.
The property to be removed within three days after sale.
S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 19 State-st., NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 15, 1865.
BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL COMMANDING the Department, I shall sell at public auction, at the Battery Storehouse, at 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 18th inst., a quantity of condemned Quartermasters' property, viz.: Cauldrons, furnace ranges, stoves, parts of do. smoke-pipe, anvils, vices, old iron, timbers, scantling, tarpaulins, paint-cans, hydrogulls, hose, benches, tables, &c., &c., &c.
Terms cash on weighing and delivery. Further information in regard to the property can be obtained on application to WILLIAM VAN VLIET, Esq., at the Storehouse, or to the undersigned.
R. C. MORGAN, Capt. and A. Q. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part; and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel and furniture.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 13, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon, on said day.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 30, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865. 8|9-lowtaug30

Joseph Hoffman, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, AUG. 18, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Centre Salesroom, Willoughby, corner Fourth-st., Brooklyn, regular weekly sale of household furniture, mattresses, pianos, mirrors, carpets, &c.; also, one house, range, furnace and masonry, brick.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.
FOR
STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.
AT CINCINNATI, O., UNTIL MONDAY, AUG. 28, 12 M., for the stern-wheel steamboat D. G. Horton, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Miller, registered 78 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Crook, formerly R. C. Levy, registered 140 tons.
And two (2) wharf-boats, registered [illegible] and [illegible].
All of which can be seen at GALLIPOLIS, O., until the day of sale.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at PARKERSBURGH, Va.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at GALLETTSBURGH, Ky.
And one (1) barge Horace and Capitola, lying at GALLIPOLIS, O.
All of which can be seen at these places until the day of sale.
AT LOUISVILLE, KY., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30, 12 M., for the
Model barges Observer, Henry Clay, Westfolk, Payne No. 1 and H. Norton and [illegible] for seventeen (17) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at LOUISVILLE, Ky., until the day of sale.
For the side-wheel steamboat D. A. January, registered 700 tons.
Side-wheel steamboat Ohio (wreck.)
Stern-wheel steamboat T. D. Horner, registered 220 tons.
Also, seven (7) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at NEW ALBANY, Ind., until the day of sale.
AT ST. LOUIS, MO., UNTIL TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 12 M.
Side-wheel steamer Anticosti, registered 863 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Imatia, registered 476 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. H. Baldwin, registered 248 tons.
Side-wheel steamer John Raine, registered 320 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Minerva Stifel, registered 207 tons.
Side-wheel steamer R. C. Wood (formerly the Louisiana), registered 197 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Belvidere, registered 222 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Belle, registered 209 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alpha, registered 194 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Victor, registered 99 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alpha, registered 280 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Nick W. Hughes, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel (tow-boat) steamer Mountain, registered 125 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Silver Lake, registered 146 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer M. V. Baird, registered 91 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer United States, registered 80 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Rebo (sunk).
Stern-wheel steamer Mattie Cabler, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Porter, registered 115 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alpha, registered 81 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer S. S. Fringle, registered 218 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Hopkins, registered 200 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Limpus (tow-boat), registered 253 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cattle Jacobs, registered 126 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Annie Peoples, registered 206 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Virginia Barton, registered 120 tons.
Screw tug J. C. Ramsay, registered 60 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Michigan, registered 128 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Monroe, registered 196 tons.
Wharf-boat Dearborn, 200 feet long.
ALSO
For the model barges General Sheridan, Keokuk No. 1, Keokuk No. 2, Trenton, St. Louis, Hartford, Anna, Archie, Lariner, William Hall, Frank Dougherty, Ingram, Quantic, Phillips, Vulcan No. 1, Vulcan No. 2, Yalem, Dispatch, Vulcan No. 3, Vulcan No. 4, Vulcan No. 5, Vulcan No. 7, Rose, Glendale, Rose Anna, Dr. Gault, Bob Grier, Dan Bixler, Ed. Kline, Susie, Jessie, Gilmore, Southerner, Guthrie, C. J. Gaffney, Ben Gorman, Copperlight, and burnt wrecks of Guthrie, Knight and Herndon.
Also, 20 gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen in ST. LOUIS, Mo., until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 300 tons; wharf-boat (J. C. Irwin), 168 tons; seventy-seven (77) gunwale barges; seventeen barges James Adams Sprouls, Laura and Mary Jane; six (6) coal boats; one (1) yawl boat; four (4) skiffs and two (2) small boats.
All of which can be seen at CAIRO, ILLINOIS, until the day of sale.
Also, stern-wheel steamer Lizz Reves, registered 80 tons; model barges Australia, Westmoreland, Roanoke, Josephine, and No. 9; and three (3) tow barges.
All of which can be seen at EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, until the day of sale.
For the side-wheel steamboat D. A. January, registered 700 tons.
Side-wheel steamboat Ohio (wreck.)
Stern-wheel steamboat T. D. Horner, registered 220 tons.
Also, seven (7) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at NEW ALBANY, Ind., until the day of sale.
AT ST. LOUIS, MO., UNTIL TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 12 M.
Side-wheel steamer Anticosti, registered 863 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Imatia, registered 476 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. H. Baldwin, registered 248 tons.
Side-wheel steamer John Raine, registered 320 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Minerva Stifel, registered 207 tons.
Side-wheel steamer R. C. Wood (formerly the Louisiana), registered 197 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Belvidere, registered 222 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Belle, registered 209 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alpha, registered 194 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Victor, registered 99 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alpha, registered 280 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Nick W. Hughes, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel (tow-boat) steamer Mountain, registered 125 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Silver Lake, registered 146 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer M. V. Baird, registered 91 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer United States, registered 80 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Rebo (sunk).
Stern-wheel steamer Mattie Cabler, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Porter, registered 115 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alpha, registered 81 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer S. S. Fringle, registered 218 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Hopkins, registered 200 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Limpus (tow-boat), registered 253 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cattle Jacobs, registered 126 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Annie Peoples, registered 206 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Virginia Barton, registered 120 tons.
Screw tug J. C. Ramsay, registered 60 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Michigan, registered 128 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Monroe, registered 196 tons.
Wharf-boat Dearborn, 200 feet long.
ALSO
For the model barges General Sheridan, Keokuk No. 1, Keokuk No. 2, Trenton, St. Louis, Hartford, Anna, Archie, Lariner, William Hall, Frank Dougherty, Ingram, Quantic, Phillips, Vulcan No. 1, Vulcan No. 2, Yalem, Dispatch, Vulcan No. 3, Vulcan No. 4, Vulcan No. 5, Vulcan No. 7, Rose, Glendale, Rose Anna, Dr. Gault, Bob Grier, Dan Bixler, Ed. Kline, Susie, Jessie, Gilmore, Southerner, Guthrie, C. J. Gaffney, Ben Gorman, Copperlight, and burnt wrecks of Guthrie, Knight and Herndon.
Also, 20 gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen in ST. LOUIS, Mo., until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 300 tons; wharf-boat (J. C. Irwin), 168 tons; seventy-seven (77) gunwale barges; seventeen barges James Adams Sprouls, Laura and Mary Jane; six (6) coal boats; one (1) yawl boat; four (4) skiffs and two (2) small boats.
All of which can be seen at CAIRO, ILLINOIS, until the day of sale.
Also, stern-wheel steamer Lizz Reves, registered 80 tons; model barges Australia, Westmoreland, Roanoke, Josephine, and No. 9; and three (3) tow barges.
All of which can be seen at EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, until the day of sale.
For the side-wheel steamboat D. A.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERVIEW INSTITUTE.

A Collegiate School for ... will commence its third year on the third MONDAY in September.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.

Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 2 Spruce-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 66 Park-place, New-York.

BOOKLAND'S FEMALE INSTITUTE,
AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 257 and 259 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

MRS. JOHN LOVE'S FAMILY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, CONN., will reopen Sept. 15.
Circulars forwarded on application.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,
No. 21 5th-av., Corner 22d-st., New-York.
Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining and topography, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.
All modern languages taught and spoken.
A preparatory class connected with the institution.
Commencement first MONDAY in September.
For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32 Station E, Yorkville, New-York.

THE ROUND-HILL SCHOOL,
AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, on one of the most beautiful and healthful locations in the country. Circulars, containing course of study, terms, &c., sent on application to either of the Principals. JOSIAH CLARKE, JAMES F. SPALDING.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 37 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to
Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new scientific course. 96 6 instructors. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 387 Madison-av., corner 49th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
"Under Mr. HAZELTINE'S superintendence, it is already taking high rank."—"Presbyterian." *N. Y. Observer*, July 13, 1865.
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
WATERBURY, CONN.
A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and other facilities equal to any in the country. For circulars, address
Rev. E. G. WILLIAMS.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English boarding and day school, for young ladies, No. 6 West 16th-st., New-York, will reopen on the 20th of September. Miss KENNEDY has devoted a very limited number of boarding pupils, who are under her own especial supervision, and have every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address as above.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A boarding-school for Boys,
16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.
Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 30 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
Flushing, L. I.
Boarding-school for boys.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY
Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON
CALLENDER'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 37 E. 21st-st.,
will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge and superintendence of Miss Armstrong, the former head governess, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN.
A good location for the board and tuition of young children, of both sexes, may be found by application to Rev. E. B. KINGSBURY, No. 165 South-st.; R. O. LAYTON, No. 117 Front-st.; A. A. GOOLD, No. 187 Bleecker, and H. E. RUSSELL, No. 27 Wall-st.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4. Large shaded playgrounds, and facilities for obtaining a thorough academic education. English and classical. ADDISON E. T. LOE, Principal.
FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1865.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER A.M., Rector. This very selected limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 809 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Beltrus, No. 211 Broadway, and at Conwin's, No. 820 Broadway.

N. A. LESPINASSE, FRENCH INSTITUTE, Port-st., and King's Bridge Road, Fort Washington; pupils received at any time. Latin, English, Spanish, German, classics, commercial studies and higher mathematics. Reopens Sept. 20th. Circulars, No. 213 Broadway, drug-store, 7th Broadway, music-store.

TO PRINCIPALS.—THE TEACHER OF Natural Sciences, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy,) in one of the Chartered Colleges of this city, is open for engagement to advantage immediately during the coming season. Address B., care of Messrs. Lahmo & Co., No. 455 Broadway.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, at Harlem Hill, No. 215 3d-av., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters, addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

BOARDING-SCHOOL IN STAMFORD.—A lovely, pleasant village, near the Hudson River. The Principal will call on persons who shall leave his card-address at Chas. A. Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st., previously to Aug. 18. Rev. W. PECK.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—Boys will be fitted for College or Business. Fall term will commence Sept. 12. For particulars, address the principal, W. C. GLEN.
STAMFORD, Conn., August, 1865.

ARMENIA FEMALE SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. SIDNEY P. YORK, A. M., Principal. First-class institution for young ladies. Fall session of twenty weeks opens Sept. 7. For circulars or rooms, address G. W. CENTER.

THE STOCKBRIDGE ENGLISH AND French Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 20. Young ladies are also received for a thorough course of musical instruction alone. For circulars, &c., apply to Dr. F. WESTON, Stockbridge, Mass.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Fall Session begins Sept. 14. For circulars apply to
MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor; or
JARED REID, Jr., Principal.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 9 Bond-st. Letters addressed to the above will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

MRS. BLIGHT'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 6 West 16th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 369 Fort-Hill, Newport, R. I.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and day-school for young ladies, No. 6 East 37th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above until Sept 5, after which Miss V. W. will be in town.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5, West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

NO. 174 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—The Misses PALACHE will reopen their French and English boarding and day school on MONDAY, 11th September.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, will reopen at No. 827 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Until then address at No. 18a West 38th-st.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. C. E. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 38th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 21.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MISSES WOLFE,
No. 9 East 16th-st., will reopen their English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
Address as above, or Box No. 5,078 Post-Office.

MADAME C. MEARS
will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 324 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address, until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address, until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

MR. YOUNG'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
will re-open Sept. 6.

THE MRS. AUBERT'S
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 289 East 38th-st., (Old No. 149)
will be reopened THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 26, 28, 30 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
This English and French boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, September 18th.
Address CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D.

GREAT EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES in the best location in New-England, where Young Men receive a thorough training, and are properly fitted for all Business Positions. New York Business Men's Establishment of Instruction, uniting Actual Practice and Counting-room upon a plan that secures all the practical advantages of each. The Student Signs, Sells, Receives, Ships, Consigns, Discounts, Insures, and keeps his Accounts, as in Actual Business.
Prof. JOSEPH W. FOWLER, LL. D., for eighteen years President of the Vermont Univ., State and National Law School Professorships, has charge of Law Department, and will devote himself to the general interest of the Students of this College.
NORMAL WRITING DEPARTMENT in charge of the best Business and Ornamental Penman and Teacher on this Continent. LIBERAL DEDUCTIONS made to soldiers who have received disabling and honorable wounds while in their country's service.
WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT IT.—"The success of this college is so great as to warrant the belief that it will eventually become the LARGEST as it already is the BEST institution of the kind in this country."—*Springfield Republican*, June 28, 1865.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.—Circulars, Papers, &c., giving full particulars relating to the Course of Study, exact expense of Board and Tuition, may be had by addressing LOUIS W. BURNHAM, Proprietor,
Springfield, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT CHESTER, PA., 15 miles from Philadelphia. The session will be resumed on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 4 P. M. Cadets may pursue either a classical or scientific course of study under experienced and thorough instructors. In the primary department the usual English branches are taught. Military instruction is given in the three arms of the service. The academy is furnished with horses, for cavalry and horse artillery exercises. All appointments of the institution are of the first order, and no expense or effort is spared to advance the education and military training of the cadets. The religious instruction of the cadets is carefully attended to. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Science will commence on the 14th September. Full information may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

MR. R. A. GERRITSE'S CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS will open Sept. 19, 1865, at No. 24 East 23d-st., corner of Broadway. Pupils will receive instruction in all branches, to prepare for College and the Scientific School. The references, circulars, &c., apply on the premises, New-York, and Newburgh, N. Y., or by letter to P. O. Box 1,017, New-York Post-Office. A few private pupils received.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEwood, Pittsfield, Mass., will commence its twenty-fifth academic year Sept. 21, 1865.
The excellent reputation of the corps of instruction, its superior facilities for physical culture, and the beauty and salubrity of its location, are widely known.
For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

BUSINESS EDUCATION FOR FOUR BOYS.—E. P. CARTER, A. M., Principal of Commercial College, Pittsfield, Mass., will receive into his family four boys, to educate for business. References: J. D. Adams, Esq., No. 28 Wall-st.; T. S. Berry, Esq., No. 344 Broadway. Circulars obtained of these gentlemen.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE No. 12 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction, special preparation for any college or scientific school, academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Fall term begins Sept. 4. Open day and evening.
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y. A first-class commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $200 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 11. Address
Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—WHITE Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.—Rev. R. W. HARRIS, D. D., and R. CHANNING MOORE, Jr., A. M., Principals. The Fall term of this select boarding school for boys will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865. For circulars address either of the principals.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—BOOK-KEEPING, PENmanship, &c., at GOLDSMITH'S Institute, No. 754 Broadway. All who enter their names prior to Sept. 1, will secure their instruction for the Fall at the half prices of the Summer term.

E. DE CRAUZAT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, No. 55 East 29th-st., will open Sept. 19. Office hours from 2 to 3 P. M.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS' ENGLISH, French, German and Hebrew Institute will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6; at home after Aug. 30. Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, No. 16 East 26th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. For circulars, address C. H. GARDNER, Box No. 616 Springfield, Mass., until Aug. 15.

MISS BALLOU'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 23d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. WILLIAMS'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 28 West 38th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

TEACHERS.

ALL TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S" Application Form. Experienced Teachers are in great demand, especially for Music, French, Drawing, Classics, and Middle and Primary Grades. Also, those who WANT GOOD TEACHERS will find unequalled facilities for being suited at America's School Institute's offices. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York. Philadelphia Office: 58 Arch-st.; Western Office: Chicago, Illinois.

A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching, desires an engagement for the higher English, mathematics or commercial branches. Recommended as a conscientious, efficient and successful instructor. Address THOROUGH, Station F, New-York City.

COMPANION OR GOVERNESS.—A LADY (white) of refinement wishes an engagement as companion, or as governess in a private family. Acquirements, music, vocal and instrumental; French, German and drawing. Address F. M. B., Box No. 32, Brampton, C. W. Unexceptionable references given and required.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, EITHER IN FAMily or seminary, by a lady qualified to teach the English branches, pencil drawing, French, algebraic, (piano;) good references. Address Miss J., Box O, Albany Post-office.

**A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDucate children in various elementary studies and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 26th-st.

A FEMALE TEACHER WANTED FOR a young ladies' class in a school in Brooklyn. Address D. W., Box No. 192 Times Office, stating qualifications and place of residence.

TEACHER WANTED.—FOR MILITARY TACtics; a good disciplinarian; one who can teach French and mathematics preferred. Address NEWMAN, Station D, New-York City.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT TEACHER OF Piano and Vocal Music for a School in West Virginia; salary $600 and board. Address, with testimonials, P. O., Box No. 347 Philadelphia, Pa.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—STOLEN ON THE NIGHT of Aug. 7th from the farm of E. Bush, formerly owned by Henry A. Knight, on the Dutchess Turnpike, three miles from the Poughkeepsie Court-house, a SORREL MARE, WAGON AND HARNESS. The mare is of the Morgan breed, dark sorrel, with some gray hairs; also, a white spot down the face; long tail and mane, tail not docked nor cropped, and "travels" large. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the same to WILLIAM MARSHALL, on the farm, or by JOHN SMITH, at the Manhattan Gas Works, corner 14th-st. and Avenue C, New-York.

LOST.—PROMISSORY NOTE DATED BALTImore, July 1, 1865, drawn by S. E. Hooper in favor of J. G. Loane, at 30 days, for $300—indorsed by J. G. Loane and G. C. Charles. All persons are warned not to negotiate said note, as payment has been stopped. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it with Mr. O'MALLEY, No. 129 Mulberry-st.

LOST OR STOLEN.—PASS-BOOK NO. 39,267 OF the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Application will be made to the bank for a new book, on the 18th day of September, 1865.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Depositor.

LOST OR STOLEN.—PASS-BOOK NO. 39,088, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Application will be made to the bank for a new book, on the 18th day of August, 1865. JOHN BREWER, Depositor.

STATIONERY.

HIGGINS & KELLOGG,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
Wholesale
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
NOS. 123 AND 125 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—
National Writing Fluid, and American Union Ink, warranted durable and to not corrode the pens. Manufactured by the sole proprietor, C. C. Keys. Removed to

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line
BOSTON.
The Neptune Line of Steamers
FOR BOSTON, DIRECT,
VIA
LONG ISLAND SOUND,
COMPRISING THE NEW AND SWIFT AND POWERFUL STEAMERS EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,
NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND ICHLAEUS,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE.
One of which will leave Pier No. 2, North River, foot of Rector-st., every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY,
THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAMER
METIS, THETIS AND DORIS
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
will sail from Pier No. 2, North River, on
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY,
at 5 o'clock P. M.
No change for Steamers to Boston, Providence or Fall River.
Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, end of Central Wharf.
ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent,
Pier No. 2 North River.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
ENGLAND—building	3,000	
SCOTLAND—building	3,000	
ERIN	3,000	Green.
ERIN	3,000	Prowse.
CAMBRIA	3,300	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	3,000	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	3,100	Asplint.

Pier No. 47, North River, foot of Perry-st.

VIRGINIA	SATURDAY, Aug. 19
SCOTLAND	SATURDAY, Aug. 26
LOUISIANA	SATURDAY, Sept. 2
PENNSYLVANIA	SATURDAY, Sept. 9

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
Bills of exchange of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM T. QUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAM A. QUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The first and only mail steamer on this favorite route for the season, as follows:

WASHINGTON	3,300 tons	350-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,300 tons	350-horse power
EUROPE	3,300 tons	350-horse power
NAPOLEON III.	(Nearly ready)	1,000-horse power
LOUIS NAPOLEON	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

LAFAYETTE	A. BOGARDUS	SATURDAY	Aug. 12
EUROPE	A. DUPOUSSET	FRIDAY	Sept. 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $125; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either cabin.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second cabin.
Medical surgeon on board. No charge.
For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. EVELYN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120 00
Second Cabin Passage.....60 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....55 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,
and taking passengers for London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen.
The first-class steamship
CIRCASSIAN,
Capt. ED. CAVENDY, formerly of steamer *Washington*, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River on
SATURDAY, Aug. 19.

First Cabin	$100 00
Second Cabin	55 00
Steerage	35 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
An experienced surgeon on board.
Vessels not accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.,
or to RUGER BROTHERS, Brokers for the line, No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Aug. 12
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Aug. 19
CITY OF CORK	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 23
ETNA	SATURDAY	Aug. 26

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the fast sailing screw Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mail-steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, 50 Old Broad-st., London, and 22 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 1.....NEW-YORK.....TENNESSEAN, (Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Sept. 16.....OCEAN QUEEN.....BLODUM, (Connecting at Panama with Golden City.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. K. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.—REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

First class,	Second class,	Third class,
$200.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, from Pier No. 29 North River, the new steamship ERICSSON, Capt. ——, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at noon, as the above low prices, for these two trips only.
For passage apply at the office of
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
No. 177 Broadway, New-York.
D. M. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS ALBEMARLE, PARRIN, every WEDNESDAY, at 10 A. M., from pier No. 38 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 38 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Fulton-st.
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt. THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
First-class passage.....$35
The new and fast screw steamship CHARK,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway, New-York.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, Wenzmann, Commander.
ARIZONA, Crary, Commander.
The new, elegant and fast steamship VARUNA, will leave Pier No. 29 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR MOBILE, ALA.
The fast A No. 1 ... steamship HARRIMAN, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new and splendid side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, August 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Aug. 31.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships.
PASSAGE AND FREIGHT REDUCED.
The ... steamship COLUMBIA,
R. B. BENNET, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 o'clock precisely.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. HAYNE, No. 71 William-st.
The GRANADA will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 26.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new and splendid side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, now receiving freight at Pier No. 34 North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
The MONTEZUMA will leave on her regular day, THURSDAY, Aug. 24.
Agents at Charleston—ARCHIBALD GETTY & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship METEOR, Capt. KEMBLE, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
The FUNG SHUEY will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 19.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 26 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. HUPPENTZ, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 26 West-st.
The REPUBLIC follows on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and splendid steamer for the above ports on the 1st and 16th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.
BRITANNIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 26.
CALEDONIA.....SATURDAY, Sept. 6.
Cabins, $60 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 7 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE FROM LONDONDERRY.—McCORNELL'S Co.'s splendid A 1 British ships MINNEHAHA, Capt. MCGRATH; MADAGONA, Capt. WILLOUGHBY; ARCHER, Capt. LITTLE; LADY EMILY PEEL, Capt. PERRY.
For passage or money orders apply to agents,
G. & J. KNOX & CO., 191 Pearl-st.

TRAVELLERS TO EUROPE, BEFORE selling, should purchase HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELLERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST—being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, and England. Revised to date. With a colored map corrected up to July, 1865, and a map embracing colored routes of travel in the above countries. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Fourth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $5.
For sale in New-York by D. APPLETON & Co., No. 443 Broadway, and JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway. And in Boston, by A. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 100 Washington-st.
Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square, New-York.
Sent by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of $5.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 208 Broadway.—U. S. Passports for citizens and aliens issued by J. S. NOWES, Notary Public.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at City with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:45 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY

THE KETCHUM DEFALCATIONS.

The Total Losses Estimated at Over $4,000,000.

A Card from the President of the Importer's and Traders' National Bank.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF MR. EDWARD KETCHUM.

Wall-street was calmer yesterday. The excitement produced by the announcement of the Ketchum defalcations had, in a measure, subsided, and holders of the forged gold certificates declared that they believed KETCHUM was able and willing to make good their losses. This is somewhat doubtful, however; as a rough estimate the total defalcations are supposed to amount to $4,000,000. The largest losers are KETCHUM & Co., CHARLES GRAHAM, the Importers' and Traders' National Bank and the Fourth National Bank. The following card has been issued by the Importers' and Traders' Bank:

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1865.

Various rumors are in circulation in regard to losses sustained by different parties on account of the recently developed forged checks, and among others the name of this bank is mentioned. I would state for the information of the public that this bank holds three hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars of these said to be forged checks, as collateral security for loans, which amount, should it prove an entire loss, is nearly covered by the present surplus and earnings.

JAMES BUELL, President.

Brokers and other persons share in the losses in sums from $40,000 or $50,000 to $150,000 in one instance.

A full and searching examination into the transactions of young KETCHUM is being conducted by a committee of the Board of Brokers, and it is probable that their report will bring out the true facts in the case, and that all that is now enveloped in mystery will be cleared up.

For how long the abstraction of the securities in the charge of KETCHUM & Co. has been going on is not known, as young KETCHUM, as manager of the business of the firm, had every facility for obtaining the securities without the fact being discovered. He knew what securities would be called for at any given time, loans having been effected for stated periods; and he used his knowledge in such a manner that there was not even the faintest suspicion of his acts up to the day of his flight. Some of the envelopes in which bonds were kept are found neatly folded or tied, and laid away, as though complete, though their contents are no longer to be found, and there is no evidence of their existence.

The amount of cash actually carried off by young KETCHUM is believed not to exceed the amount originally stated in the TIMES—about $60,000. He is known to have drawn a check on the afternoon of the day of his flight for $700,000, but $250,000 of this sum he paid out before his departure.

As to KETCHUM'S whereabouts, or the direction in which his flight was taken, nothing is known. Detectives were sent to Boston yesterday to search the steamer leaving for Europe, and officers were sent to watch other foreign steamers. There are, however, persons to be found who believe that young KETCHUM did not leave the city on Monday, and that he is still here.

The Ketchum Failure.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your money article of this morning, and, to a less extent, those of other daily papers, contain imputations and misstatements as to the character of our business dealings which are calculated to greatly injure not only ourselves but the interests of our creditors.

It is not true that we have ever engaged in excessive speculations in stocks or gold, or made any "heavy losses" thereby. We had nothing to do with the recent upward movement of gold," beyond owning a very moderate amount—*not increased since July* 20, and most of the time not sufficient to supply the wants of our *short* customers.

We have not been recently or ever *borrowers* of money, and consequently have not had to "provide margins on loans," either in the ordinary way, or as insinuated by your money editor—by dishonest practices.

We have and have had *no stocks* or *gold* "under hypothecation," but, on the contrary, have always been large lenders of money upon the various securities dealt in in the Street.

Owing to the frequent absences from town of Mr. GRAHAM, we ceased giving him orders in February last, and have not since that time employed in any manner the services of himself or his firm.

Our suspension is brought about solely by the unhappy speculations and the frauds upon us resulting therefrom, of one who, however unworthy he may have proved, commanded, so far as we are informed, the confidence of all who knew him.

Respectfully yours,

KETCHUM, SON & CO.

THE MUMFORD GOLD FRAUDS.

Arrest of Mr. Mumford—Investigation Before Justice Dowling.

AFFIDAVITS OF ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

Mr. PETER R. MUMFORD, a gold broker recently doing business at No. 57 Exchange-place, whose mysterious disappearance from the midst of the busy Bulls and Bears created a lively but short-lived sensation in Wall-street on Monday morning, was arrested, yesterday, by Detective OBER, of the First Ward, and arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, on the complaint of Mr. CORNELIUS WARD, a member of the firm of Messrs. GREENLEAF, MORRIS & Co., bankers and brokers, of No. 44 Exchange-place. On Saturday MUMFORD obtained large amounts of gold from various brokers, which are estimated as high as $150,000, giving therefor his checks on the Mechanics' Bank of this city. On presenting the checks at the counter of that institution, it was ascertained that there was no deposit to MUMFORD'S credit to meet his obligations, and his creditors found that they had not only sold their gold but been "sold" themselves. Madame Rumor immediately said that MUMFORD had fled the city, taking his plunder with him. Madame Rumor, however, was at fault, for MUMFORD had not left the city. The bankers, brokers and gamblers, who usually congregate in Wall-street, for a time forgot the defalcation of JENKINS and the tragic death of EARL, and the disappearance of MUMFORD was an interesting theme of gossip, until it was completely overshadowed by the forgeries and flight of young KETCHUM.

On Monday morning, Mr. WARD, of the firm of GREENLEAF, MORRIS & Co., entered the following complaint against MUMFORD, before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs:

Police Court, First District, City and County of New-York, ss.:

CORNELIUS WARD, of No. 44 Exchange-place, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That on the 12th day of August, 1865, at the City and County of New-York, he received from PETER R. MUMFORD the paper hereunto annexed, purporting to be a check drawn by himself to the order of GREENLEAF, MORRIS & Co., for the sum of twenty-eight thousand and two hundred dollars, in payment for gold sold and delivered to him to the amount of twenty thousand dollars. Deponent has since been informed that there was no funds in the bank upon which it was drawn to meet the same.

(Signed,) CORNELIUS WARD.

Sworn to before me, the 14th day of August, 1865.

JOSEPH DOWLING, Police Justice.

The paper referred to in the above complaint is a check, No. 4,301, drawn on the Mechanics' Bank of this city for $28,000, to order of GREENLEAF, MORRIS & Co., signed "P. R. MUMFORD." It is indorsed, "For deposit, GREENLEAF, MORRIS & Co."

Attached to the original complaint of Mr. WARD is an affidavit, of which the following is a copy:

City and County of New-York:

WILLIAM F. DICKINSON, of No. 44 Exchange-place, says that he is servant boy for the firm of GREENLEAF, MORRIS & Co.; that he presented the annexed check to the teller of the Mechanics' Bank, and was informed by him that it was not good.

(Signed,) WM. F. DICKINSON.

Sworn to before me, this 14th day of August, 1865.

JOSEPH DOWLING, Police Justice.

On the above affidavits Justice DOWLING issued a warrant for the arrest of MUMFORD, which was placed in the hands of Detective OBER, of the First Precinct. MUMFORD was arrested in this city yesterday afternoon, and arraigned before Justice DOWLING. Mr. W. T. B. MILLIKEN appeared for the prosecution, and the prisoner was defended by Messrs. THOMAS H. ROBMAN and THOMAS S. SOMMERS.

Justice DOWLING read the above affidavits, when Mr. ROBMAN, on behalf of the prisoner, moved to quash the warrant of arrest, and dismiss the complaint, on the ground that there was no criminal offence charged on the face of the complaint, and there was no evidence on which to hold his client even for examination. There was scarcely sufficient evidence to issue a warrant.

Mr. MILLIKEN said that all of the requirements of the statute had been complied with, and the prosecution were ready to go on with an examination, with a view of completing their case.

Justice DOWLING decided that there was evidence of criminal intent, and he would hold the accused for examination, which could be proceeded with immediately.

Mr. ROBMAN objected to the decision, and the clerk was directed to note the exception. The counsel also said that he intended to [illegible] this case before the Supreme obtained.

Justice DOWLING [illegible] Monday of the week until 10 o'clock the morning of the [illegible] Pending the examination the prisoner in bail Murray-road to bail in the sum of $20,000, and in default thereof the prisoner was committed to the Tombs.

THE PERILS OF OUR NAVIGATION.

Condition of our Ferry-Boats—Lack of Appliances for Saving Life in Case of Accident, &c., &c.

The recent disasters at sea by fire, the explosion on board of the *Arrow*, and the collision on Lake Huron has again awakened the liveliest feelings in reference to the persistent disregard manifested by shipowners for providing for the means of the preservation of human life in case of accident by fire, collision or explosion. Time after time we have recorded the scenes of horror, but we have had excitements which have followed so soon after, that these awful tragedies have been crowded into the background of our memories. As a journalist we did our duty at the time, and if we abandoned this topic it but too faithfully reflected the public apathy. We again invite attention to this important subject, and will set forth details, intimating that other and even worse calamities are likely to occur any day upon our own waters. In the present writing we propose to devote the space to directing attention to our ferry-boats and the loose if not worse manner in which they are provided to save life in case of fire or collision.

No one will deny that such probabilities are impossible. Nearly 100,000 persons are daily obliged to cross our ferries on steamboats expressly provided for that purpose. In case of accident, what proportion of this large aggregate of humanity would stand a chance of being rescued? Not a foggy day or dark night passes without narrow escapes, more than the confiding occupants of the easy cabins ever dream of. To bring the dangers more forcibly to the comprehension of the public, let us suppose, for instance, one of the ferry-boats on an evening trip, say between 6 and 7 o'clock, when there are from 900 to 1,200 persons on board. A dense fog envelopes the river, making it almost impossible to see a boat's length ahead. A sailing vessel, under whole canvas, in a hurry to make her port, comes sweeping down the river, her speed increased by a strong tide. Before she can by any manœuvre clear the ferry-boat crossing her bow, she is seen; the passengers rush frantically to the opposite side of the boat, which is suddenly depressed; the lee air ports are open, tons of water are taken in the hold of the ferry-boat, on the one side, while the bowsprit enters the other side, and in an instant the boat begins to fill. No entreaties on the part of the two or three deck hands can prevent a scene of the wildest confusion. The boat is rapidly sinking; in vain the steam whistle screeches out a signal of distress; the water reaches the fires under the boilers, the steam reaches the deck, enveloping the victims in the fog of death. Scores plunge into the dark, swift tide, and are borne away to a watery grave. Where is the miserable little cockle-shell of a boat, or even the two boats, which for years have been securely lashed upon the hurricane deck, without oars, or even a painter to lower them into the water? Where are the few life-preservers which are stowed, if they have any on board, in locked boxes on the hurricane deck? The boats would be lost or stove in launching. The life-preservers would not be found, or, even if found, would not be distributed. Even allow this steam whistle should attract attention from the shore—how much time must elapse before the rescuers could find the ill-fated craft and her victims in the fog? This is by no means an overdrawn picture. The same result would accrue from fire. It is not probable that one-tenth part of the passengers on board would be saved. Many of the boats are dry, and so old that they would burn up like chaff.

Our reporter has, for the past few days, been engaged in making trips on the ferry-boats which ply on our waters, and gives the general results of his observations below.

The Union Ferry Company is perhaps the largest and most influential ferry company in the world, and employs boats which for size, speed and general passenger accommodations, are seldom surpassed. Their ferry-boats are provided with two small boats each averaging fifteen feet in length, stowed on the hurricane deck, lashed down so securely that it would require a person some time to cast her adrift, because it is not every man that carries a good knife, such a one as would be required to cut the lashings. It is the work of from five to seven men to launch one of these boats properly, and it would by no means be improbable if in attempting to do so they would be swamped or capsized. Even if they were safely launched they could not accommodate more than fifteen persons, but the probabilities are that they would be instantly sunk by the crowd that would in their frenzy rush for them. In Winter time, amid ice and snow, just think of the small chance of saving life with these small boats. The bare thought is painfully ridiculous. As to life preservers we were unable to discover any, although they may have a few dozen stowed away somewhere out of the reach of anybody but the pilot, who should be at the helm in such times as these. It is time that this company should be compelled to provide the proper means of escape for their passengers in case of an accident. The President of the company, who is now enjoying himself at Saratoga, would not even read of the destruction of life liable to occur at any hour on his boats. Mr. MEAD, the Superintendent of the line, should urge this matter at once. He is a kind and humane individual.

The Staten Island Railroad Ferry Company, which runs boats from the foot of Whitehall-street, are even more culpable; they run longer trips and are oftener outside the reach of aid. These boats carry one little wooden egg-shell, hung up under the deck, out of everybody's reach, capable of carrying about ten persons. The officers of the boat had better put new and larger tackle-falls to them, or they will fall down and hit some one on the head. No life-preservers are to be seen on board of these boats. The chances [illegible] are very great on board of these boats, and as they have about eight miles to go in making a trip, all hands could burn up before any succor could be sent to them. Sometimes there are over 2,000 persons crowded on board at one time. The statement of this fact is sufficient to furnish food for thought and reflection.

The Jersey City Ferry Company run five boats, but they are as ill-provided as almost any of the other companies. They have two boats stowed over 20 feet from the water, where it would be impossible to reach them in case of fire. Yesterday we saw on one of these boats, that there was only *one* oar for two small boats, and were unable to discover any life-preservers, although one hundred are said to be on each boat.

The Hoboken Ferry Company claims to be the best provided, in case of collision, of any of these lines. Let us see. Take the *Morristown*. She is a new boat, put on in January last. She has one iron and one wooden boat, each 17 feet in length. Each boat has four oars and a rope at each end, said to be of sufficient length to lower them from the hurricane-deck to the water. She has 40 fire-buckets and 102 life-preservers, stowed in a box on the hurricane-deck. They are all in good condition, for we saw them; and when asking permission to look at them from the Captain, he called a fireman out of the hold, told him to pass up a ladder, which was passed up from the gangway on the opposite side of the boat from where they were stowed, came around and placed it in position, and then we ascended and looked at them. This occupied several minutes. Had it been in the time of fire or collision, where would have been that fireman? Either killed, drowned or scalded. He would not have been where he could have passed up that ladder if he could have got it through the narrow gangway, and it might have been impossible to pass it through the excited crowd to place it in its proper position. This boat has iron tanks, said to be 410 in number, stowed in the sides of the hold, capable of floating the vessel in case of a collision; perhaps they will. All the Hoboken boats have tanks like this. The *James Watts*, 454; *Patterson*, 361; *John Fitch*, 126; *C. Livingston*, 126; *Passaic*, 261, and each about 100 life-preservers. These boats make 30 trips daily, carrying, on an average, 500 persons per trip.

The Chambers-street Ferry run the new boats *Pavonia* and *Susquehannah*, each carrying two boats, one of wood and the other an Ingersoll life-boat. These boats are in good condition. Those of the *Susquehannah* are carried in davits, ready to be lowered; and the company are entitled to the credit of being the first and only one that has made any step in the direction of providing for the safe launching of their boats. Each of these ferry-boats has twenty-four fire-buckets and one hundred life-preservers, stowed away where they can't be seen.

The Jackson-street Ferry run a miserable, rickety old tub, which can barely stem the tide, called the *Seneca*. She has no boats; one pair of swimming corks, tied together with a string, which would float two small cats comfortably, one boat-hook and a leaky bucket complete her inventory.

The South Seventh-street line runs the *Superior*, *Arizona*, *Warren*, *Oneida*, and others. These boats are dry as a tinder-box, except when the rain leaks down through them. Each have two little boats which, if they could be launched, would carry a dozen persons. Each have two corks for life-preservers.

The Grand-street line runs the *Nebraska*, which carries no boats, and has two life-preservers visible to the naked eye. None of the passenger-boats of this line have any small boats, and each carry two life-preservers. The ferry-boat *Canada* has two little boats and four preservers.

The *Kings County* has 75 life-preservers and two boats; *Queens County* one boat and two life-preservers; *Lonins* one boat and two life-preservers.

The *Martha*, of the Greenpoint Ferry, is an old boat and carries one boat and two corks for life-preservers. We have by no means cited all the bad cases which have come under our observation in visiting our ferry-boats; nor have we exhausted the subject, leaving it for another time to state some other facts, which need only to be made known to show how reckless these custodians of human life are in carrying out their contracts with the traveling public.

The Staten Island Railroad Company's ferry-boats average, on their Sunday evening trips 1,500 passengers, and in case of an accident we do not believe a dozen persons could be saved by the appliances of the boats. We submit these facts to the public and authorities, especially praying that speedy action may be taken in the premises to bring the company to a sense of their duty. Some of them to-day defy the law, and refuse to take out a license. This is the case with the great Union Ferry Company.

Base Ball.

A match will be played on Friday next between the Atlantic and Eureka Clubs, at the Eureka Grounds, Newark, N. J. This match was erroneously stated as taking place on THURSDAY.

Description of the Steamship Twilight.

THE STEAMSHIP ANDALUSIA.

This vessel is up for Wilmington, N. C., by the well-known firm of Messrs. LAWRENCE, FOX & Co., for which port she will sail on the 19th inst. She has just been finished, and her construction reflects credit upon her builders, as she is a craft well calculated to give satisfaction on her proposed route of service, possessing speed, strength of hull and a variety of elegance of finish in her passenger department.

The *Twilight* is 180 feet long on deck, 29 feet breadth of beam, 15 feet depth of hold, has three decks, draws 10 feet 6 inches of water when cargo-laden, and is 644 tons burthen, new measurement. Her frame is of white oak, chestnut, &c., and is fastened in style of superior workmanship with iron and treenails; the frames are spaced 26 inches from centre to centre, and the floors are filled in solid for the whole length of the vessel.

The mess-rooms are on deck, and will be very pleasant in every kind of weather, and they are fitted in excellent style, with all that is convenient or comfortable in departments of this character.

She has a vertical direct engine, having one cylinder, 30 inches in diameter, with a stroke of piston of 2 feet 6 inches. Her boiler is of the tubular description, and a blower is used to her furnaces. Her rig is that of a schooner, and she is fitted with the requisite pumps, bilge-injections, valves, &c., a vessel of her class requires.

The *Twilight* was erected in Mystic, Conn., by CHAS. H. MALLORY, and her machinery constructed by the Mystic Iron Works.

THE STEAMSHIP ANDALUSIA.

Messrs. LEARY & BROTHERS, of William-street, will soon put upon the route hence to New-Orleans this vessel, in command of an excellent seaman. Her accommodations will be of a character to sustain the high reputation which these gentlemen have always possessed in connection with their vessels, and deservedly, as all who have traveled in them testify to the superior deportment of all the officers and crew, from the Captain down.

The *Andalusia* will be found to be an excellent seagoing steamer, having lines that insure speed and proportions that testify of comfort. She is 197 feet in length on deck, 31 feet 4 inches breadth of beam, 19 feet 6 inches depth of hold, has two decks, draws when loaded 13 feet 6 inches of water, and is 925 tons burden, old measurement. Her frame is of white oak, &c., of the choicest quality, and is fastened in an excellent manner with copper, iron and treenails. The floors are molded 13½ inches in the angles, are sided 9½ inches, and the frames are 26 inches from centre to centre. Around these frames are iron straps, double and diagonally laid, 3¼ by ½ inches, thus adding greatly to her strength. The bottom of the hull is coppered, and her rig is that of a brigantine.

Her motive power consists of two horizontal engines, having cylinders 40 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of 2 feet. The propeller is of cast iron, and 11 feet in diameter. Steam is supplied from one tubular boiler, having a blower attached to her furnaces.

In pumps, anchors, injections, life-preservers, &c., this vessel is especially well provided for, and all who make the passage in her to or return from the Crescent City will speak in her praise.

She was built in Fairhaven, Conn., by S. H. POOKE, and her machinery constructed in New-York by the Delamater Iron Works, foot of Thirteenth-street, North River.

THE STEAMSHIP VICKSBURG.

This steamer is on the route hence to Mobile, and for this service is well adapted. She is owned by Messrs. C. C. & H. M. FABER & Co., of Pearl-street, who have caused her to be made a first-class vessel in every respect. She was constructed by Messrs. MASKEN, FISH & Co., of Mystic, Conn., who used the very choicest materials in her erection, and gave her a model of beauty, and one that betokens speed. She is 171 feet long, 33 feet wide, 17 feet deep, has two decks, draws 12 feet 6 inches of water when cargo laden, and is 522 tons burden, new measurement. Her frame is of white oak and hacmetac, and is fastened in a superior manner with iron, copper and treenails; her floors are molded 12 inches, are sided 12 to 14 inches, and her frames are 27 inches apart from centre to centre. Her bottom is coppered, and her rig is that of a brigantine.

She is fitted with a vertical direct acting engine, having one cylinder, 36 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of 3 feet. Her propeller is 11 feet 6 inches in diameter, and of cast iron. Her boiler is of the tubular description, and generates a sufficiency of steam without the aid of a blower.

Her equipment is of a character that will not omit any article, either contributing to the safety of the ship, the comfort or convenience of the passengers. It is first-class in every respect, and in all its details.

The machinery of the vessel was constructed by the Mystic Iron Works.

THE STEAMSHIP H. S. HAGAR.

The steamship *H. S. Hagar* was constructed in Richmond, Me., by Messrs. H. S. HAGAR & Co., who own the vessel, and in every respect she is a steamer well adapted for the route hence to New-Orleans, which she is now on, in Messrs. H. B. CROMWELL & Co.'s line.

Her accommodations for passengers are excellent; her cabins are roomy and well finished and furnished, and her galley is well arranged, and of a character that speaks well of those that designed and executed the work.

She is 230 feet in length, 34 feet 5 inches in breadth, 24 feet 8 inches in depth, has three decks, draws when cargo laden 14 feet of water, and is 1,313 tons burden, old measurement.

The materials used in her construction are of the best quality white oak and hacmetac, and these are put together in a masterly manner. The frame is fastened with copper and treenails, and the floors are molded 14 inches, sided 12 inches, while the frames are spaced 30 inches from centre to centre. Around these frames are iron straps, double and diagonally laid, 4 by ½ inches, which are of great advantage in increasing the vessel's strength. Her bottom is coppered, and her rig is that of a brig.

Her motive power consists of one vertical direct acting engine, 48 inches diameter of cylinder, and a stroke of piston of four feet. Her propeller is 12 feet in diameter, and of cast iron. Her boiler is of the tubular description, and is of a character that does not use blowers to her furnaces. In pumps, anchors, bilge-injections, bottom valves, life-preservers, boats, &c., &c., this vessel is fully equipped, and of articles of the first quality. That she will give satisfaction on the route of her service, no one acquainted with her at all doubts. Her machinery was constructed by the Hope Iron Works.

Coroner's Inquests.

THE SECOND-AVENUE HOMICIDE.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday, on the body of MALACHI COUGHLIN, who died from the effects of wounds received on Sunday morning, as it is alleged, at the hands of EMMERICH SCHNEIDER. We publish the most important testimony taken before the Coroner's jury, together with a statement of the accused in regard to the affair.

Patrick O'Brien testified that on last Sunday morning, about 3 o'clock, he stopped in a lager-beer saloon in Second-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, with Robert Russell; witness talked with some young man who were playing cards in the saloon; the landlord told the young men that they should pay for four glasses of lager and a segar; the landlord had a dispute with a man named Callahan, and told the latter he wanted him to pay for the liquor; Callahan said he would pay for the liquor, but not for the segar; the men then went out on the sidewalk, and Schneider, the proprietor, went out to empty a pail of water, when some of the crowd threw against him; his hat fell off, when he run in and came out at the door with a revolver, which he pointed at the crowd; one of the young men said "don't shoot, Schneider;" Schneider then turned round and shot the man next to him, who was the deceased; Schneider then threw the revolver *down*, and said "I've shot him:" he then ran round Thirty-fifth-street, and witness saw no more of him.

Cornelius J. Callahan testified that on Saturday night he went to Schneider's lager beer saloon in company with Michael Courtney and Ed. Fitzgerald; there was several more there playing cards; the friends of witness walked out after drinking a glass of lager, but he remained; Schneider locked the door, when witness said, "you need not lock the door, I'll settle for them; how much is it;" Schneider replied, "twenty-five cents;" witness asked, "what for, for four drinks;" he said, "one man had a segar;" witness told him he knew nothing about it; and then said, "sooner than raise any disturbance, I'll give you twenty cents;" Schneider did not take the twenty cents; and opening the door, told the men in the room to go out; witness walked around the corner of Thirty-fifth-street, and stood there four or five minutes waiting for a car; he heard the pistol fired, and saw the man run; a policeman caught hold of witness and asked him where he was going; witness replied that he was going home, when the officer took him back to the station of the Grand Jury.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A colored woman named [illegible] died, at her residence, No. 36 Fifth-street, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, on account of injuries received the evening previous by the falling of a kerosene lamp, which exploded, and her clothes becoming ignited, she was dreadfully burned. She lingered in great agony until death relieved her of her sufferings.

Williamsburgh.

FOUND DROWNED.—Early yesterday morning, the body of an unknown man was found floating in the dock foot of South Sixth-street, Eastern District, by Officer MARSAM, of the Forty-fifth Precinct. Coroner BARAGWAY held an inquest shortly afterward, and sent the body to the dead-house for identification. Deceased was a young man, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, with red hair and sandy whiskers. On his right arm was a diamond, mark made by India ink. The only article of clothing on the person of deceased was a pair of old-fashioned striped pantaloons.

DIED FROM OLD AGE.—Mrs. CATHARINE MCCAFFERY, residing in North Ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth, Eastern District, died on Tuesday, at the age of 106. She was the mother of the extensive contractors of that name, and was a native of the County Tyrone, Ireland.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An old lady named SARAH GARLIN, 60 years of age, residing at the corner of Second and North Third streets, Eastern District, died yesterday, after an illness of five minutes, caused by the rupture of a blood-vessel.

Evening Exchange.

$5,000	C. & M. Cer.	94	100	Chic. & R. I.	104¾
100	R. I. Cer.	90¼	100	do.	104⅞
100	do.	90⅝	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	86¼
100	do.	90⅝	400	do.	86⅛
50	do.	90⅝	400	do.	86⅛
100	Erie R.	97¾	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	60
100	Hud. Riv. R.	123¼	100	P., F. W. & C.	94¾
400	Reading R.	102	100	Quick. Min. Co.	22
100	Mich. Cen. R.	105	100	do.	85¼
200	Mich. S. & N. I.	61¾			

Market steady.

[Advertisement.]

Has Nature an antidote for acquired diseases?—All who suffer believe they ought to and can be cured. The PLANTATION BITTERS prepared by Dr. DRAKE, of New-York, have no doubt benefited and cured more persons of dyspepsia, nervousness, sour stomach, loss of appetite, sinking weakness, general debility and mental despondency than any other article in existence. They are composed of the purest roots and herbs, carefully prepared, to be taken as a tonic and gentle stimulant. They are adapted to any age or condition of life, and are extensively popular with mothers and persons of sedentary habits.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Among school announcements will be found an interesting card of Burnham's American Business College, located at Springfield, Mass.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Matoor, for New-Orleans—John O. Douglass, Lorenzo Gonzales Trevino, Jesus Gonzales Trevino, Edgar Maxwell, Jesse Hall, R. Austin, J. Cramer, C. Boscovan, Wm. Donovan, Manuel Martinez, F. Wolf, W. H. Cuyamaca, E. W. Brenner, Henry Wolf, Mrs. Marston, Mrs. O. B. Curtis, Mrs. Hayes, C. B. Curtis, A. Marks, A. Towle and daughter, Mrs. R. T. Mullen and daughter, Juan Dominguez, M. Meeker, George McClerken, Mrs. Fairweather, Miss Hester Mangin.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG 16—*In steamship Star, from Aspinwall*—Rose, H. Rose, Geo. Clay and lady, W. J. Rankin and lady, Rev. J. Middleton, Mrs. Middleton, Mary and Charles Middleberg, Miss Pash, Miss Wedmayer, J. S. Reid, M. Green, C. Kingston, C. Miles, J. J. Dewey, lady and son, E. Randall, Rev. P. C. Keen, Miss Elston, C. M. Robins, J. Hines, C. W. Abey, L. Cleveland, Mrs. Nardin, Mrs. Vogt, Miss Mantle, Mrs. Bradbury, E. Cowan, Mrs. Grant and 3 children, Mr. Drummond, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Lena, Mr. Sloper, R. C. Cox, Rev. T. C. Pinkle, Rev. J. Curtis, Rev. Mr. Stanton, Rev. C. [illegible], Miss Chesshire, C. T. A. T. Townsend, [illegible], E. C. Carlin, M. A. Cooper, M. Mansen, Miss L. Robinson, Miss R. Barnett, A. E. Mastin, [illegible] and lady, Miss Peters, Mr. Hodgson and lady, [illegible], George Dewey, A. Speight, C. A. Chamberlain, Mrs. [illegible] ham, F. Schuil, Mrs. P. Mason, M. Normandin, Mrs. Jalliett, W. R. Walker, J. Irving, J. Dean, Rev. P. Farrelly, Rev. J. Cunningham, Rev. J. McCormack, Mrs. Race, Mr. Marmot, Mr. Condran, and 375 in steerage.

In steamship Nevada, from Savannah—Mrs. and Miss Copp, P. H. Stafford, lady and servant, T. Cora and lady, C. Robinson, F. J. Brown, H. G. Bump, A. D. Lyons, C. Depp, C. W. Hotchkiss, E. Stafford, Mrs. and Miss Dedgrass, Miss A. Danforth, Jno. Connelly, D. Bailey, H. Blum and lady, A. Fawcett, J. Rutherford, C. Dalayraki and lady, Miss E. King, Mrs. R. Furse, T. Wayne, E. M. Partridge, A. K. Hillard, D. H. Corbett, W. R. Woodbridge, D. Hoppmann, Mr. Lonenthal, R. S. English, T. Veil, G. H. Holmes, O. K. Lane, J. Ross, A. Waltham, Capt. D. R. Barnett.

In steamship Zodiac, from Savannah—Mrs. J. S. Clark, Mrs. L. Desaigle and 2 children, Mrs. Valentine, Mrs. King and 2 children, Mrs. Christian, Mrs. Pace, 2 children and servant, B. H. L. Holt, wife and servant, Mr. and Mrs. A. Poindexter, T. W. Nesly, Mr. Schuster, J. McQueen, Capt. James Kelly, G. W. Haines, S. W. Millette, Mr. Peters, Mr. Fairbanks.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 12 | Sun sets..... 6 57 | Moon rises.. 1 44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 45 | Gov. Island.. 5 34 | Hell Gate.... 6 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16.

Cleared.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.

Ships Franklin, Barnely, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley & Co.; J. Baker, (Br.,) Allen, Muaquash, Walsh & Carver.

Barks W. E. Anderson, Price, Mobile, J. E. Ward & Co.; Merrimac, Hoyt, Sisal, Brett, Son & Co.

Brig J. R. Nevius, (Br.,) Cole, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool Aug. 2, via Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and 260 passengers to John G. Dale. 2d inst., off Point Lynas, passed steamship City of Baltimore, bound E. 15th, 5:40 A. M., lat. 53½, lon. 60, steamship City of Dublin, bound E.; 3:30 P. M., lat. 53 57, lon. 6 [illegible], spoke steamship Erin, bound E. 16th, 6:40 A. M., 440 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steamship City of New-York; 7 A. M., steamship Bremen; 10:30, steamship Erin, all bound E.; 12 M., lat. 41 21, lon. 65 35, ship Good Hope, from Shields for New-York.

Steamship Nevada, Carpenter, Savannah Aug. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Wetsman, Gookin & Dickinson, 14th inst., 30 miles N of Hatteras, passed brig Almore, of Boston, bound N.

Steamship Zodiac, Bulkley, Savannah 30 hours, with mdse. and passengers to I. L. Jones. Aug. 15, 25 miles S. W. of Frying-pan Shoals, passed steamship Ariadne, bound S.; also steamer Perit, hence for Savannah. 16th, 15 miles E. W. of Hatteras, steamer Linda, bound S.; also steamer America, bound S.

Steamship Moosehead, Hendrick, Fortress Monroe 28 hours, with barge Jamie R. Craig in tow, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Brig George Downs, Duell, of and from Barbados, 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge & Sons.

Brig Anna D. Jordan, Parker, Guantanamo, P. R., 25 ds., with sugar to H. D. & J. U. Trowbridge.

Brig Forester, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Marcaybo, Henly, Lingan 17 ds., with coal to C. S. Hatch.

Schr. L. M. Stroat, Daniel, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Abby Gale, MacDonald, Belfast 9 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Julia A. Rich, Higgins, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

SAILED—Steamers Constitution, Albemarle.

WIND—At sunset, S., light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 16—ARR. steamer City of Bath, from New-York; ship Golden Rule, from Montevideo; bark Williams, from Rabbinovo; brig Abby Jones, from Gonaives; Mechanic, from Baltimore; Edwin, from Newburgh.

Spoken, &c.

Norwester—ship, from New-York for San Francisco, July 25, lat. 10 N., lon. 40.

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT.

TRUTH WILL PREVAIL.

HIOKRENE,

OR LIFE REJUVENATOR.

The uses of this powerful Vegetable Invigorant may be summed up in a few words. It relieves with absolute certainty all disabilities, cures nervous debility of every type, restores the exhausted powers, after long-continued sickness; prevents and arrests premature decay; is a vitalising, strength-renewing cordial to the aged; may be relied on by woman in all her physical difficulties as a harmless and sure restorative. It is an antidote to the consequences of early indiscretion, has no equal as a stomachic in cases of dyspepsia, sustains not only the physical strength but the constitution itself, and is in all respects the best tonic depurative and anti-bilious cordial in existence.

Below read a few extracts from letters daily received:

FREDONIA, N. Y., April 4, 1865.

Messrs. Hutchings & Hillyer:

GENTS: Your HIOKRENE, OR LIFE REJUVENATOR, is a wonderful article, and is doing my wife a great deal of good.

I have recommended it to a neighbor of mine, for nervous debility, and it gives excellent satisfaction. In cases of nervousness it acts like a charm. Send me six bottles by express. I shall still continue to recommend it to others. Yours, LEWIS HENRY.

METAMORA, Mich., July 8, 1865.

Messrs. Hutchings & Hillyer:

I have used two bottles of your HIOKRENE, and find it all that it is recommended for. Inclosed is $6; send me ½ dozen more, as I wish some for my husband, Rev. S. F. Klots, and my mother. In haste,

Yours truly, Mrs. S. P. KLOTS.

XENIA, Ohio, June 15, 1865.

Messrs. Hutchings & Hillyer:

SIRS: Inclosed please find $12, for which you will send me 1 doz. HIOKRENE. What you sent me has done me great good. Gratefully yours, D. MIDDEKER.

NEWARK, N. J., May 22, 1865.

Messrs. Hutchings & Hillyer:

The HIOKRENE sells well, and gives good satisfaction. It is a good thing, and I recommend it strongly to my customers. Yours, &c., C. B. KINSEY, Druggist.

One dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by druggists generally.

Sent by express anywhere by addressing,

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER,

Proprietors.

No. 28 Dey-st., New-York.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PLEASANT REUNION.—We had the good fortune to be present Tuesday evening at the *abschiedsabeig*, or farewell supper of Messrs. BOALT & STETTEFELDT, who go to Austin, Nevada, to establish in that central point of the famous Reese River County, a Western Branch for the well-known house of ADELBERG & RAYMOND, mining Engineers, of this city. The *kneipe* was numerously attended, and among those present we noticed eminent representatives of science, art, education and the press. Dr. ADELBERG, who has just returned from the Pacific, was the recipient of an enthusiastic toast, accompanied with three cheers and a tiger. The gentlemen about to depart were toasted generally and specially, generously and frequently; and a succession of happy speeches from the members of both houses and their friends contributed largely to the enjoyment of the occasion. The *kneipe* was conducted in the true German student-fashion, under the efficient direction of Dr. CREDNER, *Praxes* of the evening, who is as much at home with *Salamander*, *Gansel*, *Silentium*, and *Stiefel*, as with granite, gneiss, and *Palæontical Ignatus*. Messrs. BOALT & STETTEFELDT sailed yesterday in the *Costa Rica*, followed by the best wishes of a large circle of warm personal friends and business acquaintances. We understand that Prof. TIEMANN, (of MAYNARD & TIEM

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 1336. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Direct and Important Intelligence.

Abstract of the Diary of Mr. Cyrus W. Field.

The Terrible and Galatea Arrived at St. John's.

The Great Eastern Returned to England.

HISTORY OF THE BREAKING OF THE CABLE

It is Grappled For, and Supposed to be Caught, but Lost at Last.

THE GRAPPLING MACHINERY FAILS

The Great Eastern Returns to Get New Apparatus.

Hopes Entertained that the Cable May Yet be Found.

HEART'S CONTENT, Tuesday, Aug. 15, Via ASBY BAY, Thursday, Aug. 17.

The British war-steamers *Terrible* and *Galatia* arrived at St. Johns, N. F., at 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening, the 15th inst.

The steamship *Great Eastern* returned to Sheerness on the 12th inst.

Capt. NAPIER reports as follows:

The cable parted on Wednesday, the 2d inst., at noon, in nineteen hundered and fifty fathoms of water.

It was then grappled for three different times, and raised twelve hundred, nine hundred and six hundred fathoms respectively.

Each time the grapplings broke, but the cable remained unbroken.

The *Great Eastern* returned to England for stronger and better grappling-gear.

Mr. VARLEY, one of the electricians, writes most encouragingly in regard to the cable. He says:

"We found no difficulty whatever in grappling the cable, even in the greatest depth of water. As soon as proper tackle is prepared, we will probably commence grappling for the cable again, one hundred miles east of the break, where the water is only fifteen hundred fathoms deep. The buoy rides the gales well, being fastened by pieces of condemned cable.

Mr. FIELD is in good health and spirits."

DIARY OF MR. C. W. FIELD.

The following is Mr. FIELD's diary:

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, ATLANTIC OCEAN, NORTH LAT. 51 25, WEST LON. 39, Friday Evening, Aug. 11, 1865—6 o'clock.

The steamship *Great Eastern* sailed from the Nore, off Sheerness, on Saturday, July 15, at 12:30 o'clock.

At 2:30 o'clock on Monday afternoon, the 17th, she overhauled the *Caroline*, that left London on the 5th inst., with the shore end on board. She had been detained by bad weather. We took her in tow, and arrived off Valentia at 6:45 o'clock A. M. of Wednesday.

As the weather was unfavorable, the *Caroline* went into Valentia Harbor and the *Great Eastern* to Beerhaven, Bantry Bay, followed the next day by Her Majesty's steamers *Terrible* and *Sphynx*.

The twenty-seven miles of the heavy shore end were successfully laid by the *Caroline*, towed by the steamer *Hawk*.

On Saturday, the 22d, at 5:15, the next afternoon, the splice between the main cable and the shore end was completed, and the *Great Eastern*, the *Terrible* and *Sphynx* steamed toward Newfoundland, while the *Caroline* and *Hawk* returned to Valentia.

All went on in the most satisfactory manner until 2:20 A. M., on Monday, the 24th, when a partial loss of insulation suddenly showed itself.

Shortly after this, the speed of the ships was reduced and the cable paid out more slowly, while tests were applied to locate the fault, which was found to be in the water some miles astern of the *Great Eastern*.

At 8:50 A. M. the cable was transferred to the picking up apparatus at the bows, and we began to haul in the cable.

This operation was frequently suspended by want of steam in the boiler attached to the picking up apparatus, and during the day a portable boiler was connected with the former.

At five minutes past 8 o'clock the next morning the fault was brought on board, and found to have been caused by a piece of iron wire similar to that used in the manufacture of the cable, about two inches long, having been forced between the outer wires, and through the gutta percha into the copper wire.

Ten and a quarter miles of cable were recovered, the fault cut out and a new splice made, the cable readmastered to the paying-out machine at the stern, and at 4:10 A. M., Tuesday, the 25th, all was again in perfect order, and the fleet on its way to America, having been detained 37 hours and 50 minutes.

At noon on Wednesday, the 26th, the *Great Eastern* was 173 miles from Valentia, and there had been paid out, including the 27 miles on the shore end 198 miles of cable. Depth of water, 750 fathoms. Tests very good.

THURSDAY, July 27.

The ship ran in the last 24 hours, 141 miles, and paid out 158 miles of cable. Depth of water, 2,460 fathoms. Tests very good.

FRIDAY, July 28.

Distance made, 158¼ miles. Cable paid out, 174 miles. Depth of water, 1,950 fathoms. Tests very good.

SATURDAY, July 29.

Distance run 160 miles. Cable paid out 176 miles. Depth of water, 1,900 fathoms. Tests very good.

At 12.06 P. M. it was discovered that there was a serious fault in the cable, which entirely cut off communication with the shore. The ship was stopped, and the cable transferred to the picking-up gear, which commenced hauling it in at 9:14 P. M. After picking up 2¼ miles of cable, the fault came on board, and on examination proved to have been caused by a steel piece of wire having been driven entirely through the cable.

The 2¼ miles of cable were recovered from a depth of 1,900 fathoms.

The operation of picking up from this great depth was frequently interrupted by want of steam.

The night being very dark and foggy, the operation of lowering the splice and transferring the cable to the paying-out machinery, at the stern, was postponed until the next morning.

The *Great Eastern* was, by the able management of Capt. ANDERSON, kept up all night to the cable, and so prevented any strain, beyond the cable's own weight, coming on it.

At 8:10 A. M. the splice had been successfully lowered, and the ship was again on her course.

The detention by this fault was eighteen hours and forty-four minutes, and most anxious hours and minutes they were.

On Sunday, July 30, the distance made was 24 miles, and 37 miles of the cable were paid out. Depth of water 1,960 fathoms. Tests very good.

MONDAY, July 31.

Distance run, 134 miles. Cable paid out, 158 miles. Water, 1770 fathoms. Tests very good.

TUESDAY, Aug. 1.

Distance made, 155 miles. Cable paid out, 179 miles. Water, 1709 fathoms. Tests very good.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2.

At 5:27 A. M., on resuming the insulation tests, it was discovered that there was a partial loss of insulation. The ship was soon afterward stopped and the cable transferred to the picking-up gear at the bows. The operation of hauling in commenced. By noon the engine used for picking up stopped for want of water for a considerable time. Two miles had been recovered and the cable was cut to see whether the fault had come on board. At about 12:30 P. M. the cable caught and chafed on the mouth or the "horse-pipe," and was with considerable difficulty removed, and at 12:36 it parted on board, where it was injured, just behind the stoppers, and in a moment the end disappeared in the water.

Distance run in the last 24 hours 116 miles. Cable paid out 132 miles. Recovered two miles. Depth of water 1,950 fathoms.

Total distance from Valentia, 1,063 miles. Total distance to Heart's Content 600 miles. Total cable paid out 1,312 miles, equal to 14 per cent.

Steamed back toward Valentia twelve miles, and commenced dragging for the cable.

Thursday, at 4 A. M., it being evident from the strain that the grapnel had caught the cable, we began to haul it; and at 11:50, when 1,150 fathoms of grappeling rope had been got on board, a shackle broke near the ship, and 1,400 fathoms of the rope sunk with the cable to the bottom of the Atlantic.

A buoy was lowered with 2,400 fathoms of cable, and a "mushroom" to hold it and mark the spot. During the operation of picking up, the machinery gave way. It is supposed that a tooth broke off by the strain, and this getting in between the "spur" wheel, smashed the latter. This accident happened twice, and the operation of hauling in had to be performed by the capstan.

FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

Weather unfavorable for recovering the cable.

MONDAY, Aug. 7.

Lowered another grapnel. At 12:10 P. M. commenced dragging for the cable. At 8 P. M. began to haul in, and continued to do so slowly all night.

TUESDAY, Aug. 8.

At 7:30 A. M. 1,600 fathoms of grapnel rope had been hauled in, when the shackles broke just inside the ship. Lost in this attempt 1,500 fathoms of rope. A second buoy was lowered to mark the spot.

The balance of this day and all the next was fully occupied in having new shackles made for the hauling-in rope, altering the capstan and making preparations for another attempt to recover the cable.

Had the apparatus been ready, the weather on Wednesday was much too rough to attempt any operations.

The two buoys rode out the gales in this depth perfectly.

THURSDAY, Aug. 10.

At 7 o'clock A. M. we began to lower the grapnel, and at 8:55 had out 2,460 fathoms—all that was on board the ships—and commence dragging for the cable and continued to do so until the evening when we began to haul in slowly.

FRIDAY, Aug. 11.

At 6 A. M. we finished hauling in the 2,460 fathoms of rope, when the grapnel came up foul with its own chain.

At 11 A. M. we began to lower the grapnel again, and as soon as all the 2,460 fathoms were paid out we commenced dragging until 3:55 P. M., when we began to haul in slowly.

It was soon evident by the great strain that the grapnel had caught the cable.

At 7 P. M., when 710 fathoms had been recovered the rope parted.

As there was not sufficient rope on board the *Great Eastern* to resume grapneling it was decided that she should return at once to England.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 17.

THE WERTZ TRIAL.

The court for the trial of WERTZ is being reconstructed and more rank put into it. Three Major-Generals will be added, viz.: Major-Gen. LEW WALLACE, as President of the Court, and Brevet Major-Gens. JOHN W. GEARY and GERSHOM MOTT. The court again adjourned, to-day, and it is not certain when the case will begin. Letters from soldiers in all parts of the country, who have suffered imprisonment and torture at Andersonville, still pour in upon the Judge-Advocate, offering to testify to all manner of acts of cruelty.

THE ALGONQUIN CASE.

Secretary WELLES has written a reply to the letter of Mr. P. S. FORBES, published in yesterday's New-York papers. The Secretary's letter will not be published unless Mr. FORBES prints it. The Navy Department has instructed Admiral GREGORY to forego his intention to bore a hole in the *Algonquin's* cylinder.

A BUREAU OF PARDONS.

The *Republican*, of this evening, says: "The creation by the President of a Bureau of Pardons, with an able and fair man at its head, has been recommended, and is now under consideration by him. We hope, for the peace and health of President JOHNSON, that he will act upon the suggestion.

MINISTER TO PERU.

Maj.-Gen. ALVIN P. HOVEY, an officer who has served with much distinction in the West throughout the war, has been appointed Minister to Peru, a position with a salary of twelve thousand dollars per annum. Gen. HOVEY recently married a daughter of the late Secretary of the Interior, Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, and will leave at once for South America.

THE KENTUCKY SENATOR.

Senator GARRETT DAVIS, of Kentucky, is here, endeavoring to get the President to listen to his tale about the conduct of Gen. PALMER, the Military Commandant of Kentucky, during the recent election in that State. GARRETT DAVIS will never get over his habit of much talking.

DISHONORABLY DISMISSED.

By direction of the President, the following named officers of the First New-York Cavalry are dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, to date July 21, 1865, for violation of orders and neglect of duty, in absenting themselves from their commands, thus embarrassing the public service, and neglecting the enlisted men under their control: First Lieut. MILES SULLIVAN, Second Lieut. JOHN A. BORDAMER, Second Lieut. THOS. DUNLARA, First Lieut. A. W. WARREN, First Lieut. JOS. W. COOLEY.

FORD'S THEATRE.

The bids for converting Ford's Theatre into a fire-proof building were opened to-day at the Quartermaster-General's office. There were ten bids, ranging from $28,000 to $34,000, and the contract will be awarded to-morrow. While the building is in process of alteration, the Bureau of Rebel Archives, in charge of Dr. LIEBER, will have quarters on F-street, near Eighteenth.

AN OVERLAND MARCH.

The Quartermaster-General has ordered that five hundred six-mule teams be at once organized for an overland march, from this city to Leavenworth, Kansas. They will go out in charge of officers of the Quartermaster's Department, in two detachments of two hundred and fifty teams each, with every equipment necessary to make this extraordinary march fully equal to SHERMAN's march from Chattanooga to Raleigh.

THE COTTON SEIZURE BUSINESS.

Hon. W. P. MELLEN, Special Supervising Treasury Agent, and Hon. T. C. CALLICOTT, Assistant Agent, at Vicksburgh, are in the city. Their business relates to the seizures of rebel cotton by the government in the Southwest. It is said that Major-Gen. SHERIDAN indorses the proposition of the merchants and planters of the Southwest, to tax all cotton fifteen per cent., and to abandon its attempt to confiscate any of the staple on account of any supposed right acquired by the United States, on account of its having been claimed by the Confederate Government as its property.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 17.

THE CROPS—OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The Department of Agriculture has just completed its tables showing the condition of the crops on the 1st day of August, as reported by its correspondents. At that time the harvest had not been secured; but from the correspondence since then it is believed that the wheat crop had not received additional injury, excepting, perhaps, in Wisconsin and Minnesota, where the rains have extended since the 1st of August.

The department has issued another circular, which will be returned on the 1st day of September, renewing its inquiries relative to the wheat and other crops; also to the amount of old wheat in the country; and when this circular shall be received the information will be more definite and complete, but it is believed that the deficit will not be less than is now reported.

The table formed on the August circulars show the following decrease of the crops of 1865 from those of 1864.

Crop of 1864, bushels	160,695,823
Estimates for 1865, bushels	134,454,125
Decrease	26,241,698

The loss is as follows:

In the New-England and Middle States	657,363
In Maryland and Delaware	1,719,575
In Western and Northwestern States	23,864,744

All other crops, particularly corn and potatoes, are most promising, except tobacco, of which considerable less has been planted. The oat crop is very large, and the hay crop in the West is much injured by the wet weather, but is still abundant.

The above is published by authority of ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture.

APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON.

Several hundred applications for pardon, including one from the rebel Brig.-Gen. CAMPBELL, of Tennessee, were received to-day.

VISITORS TO THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day, as usual, opened his doors to all visitors, one-third of whom were women. The throng was not near so large as it was yesterday, twenty or thirty persons only being in the office at 1 o'clock. Then business was consecutively transacted.

ANDERSONVILLE BURIALS.

Capt. JAMES M. MOORE to-day telegraphed from Andersonville, that he yesterday finished the suitable interment of the Union prisoners who died at that prison.

DISCOURAGING TO CLAIM AGENTS.

The Secretary of the Interior has issued an order forbidding the clerks in his department from giving th claim agents any information concerning pending business or claims, except by order of himself or the Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

SAD ACCIDENT.

Last night at Camp Barry, near the city, a sentry on duty was ordered to fire on an escaping prisoner, and in doing so accidentally shot Miss MARY GOOD and Miss ELIZA WARD, who were walking in the vicinity with a gentleman. The wound inflicted upon Miss WARD was slight, but Miss GOOD was shot through the back and lung, and her injuries are supposed to be mortal. She is a resident of Baltimore.

SERENADE TO GEN. CURTIS AND SECRETARY HARLAN.

Major-Gen. CURTIS was serenaded, to-night, and acknowledged the honor in a patriotic speech. The serenading party then proceeded to the residence of Secretary HARLAN, and after the band had played several airs, the Secretary was called out by the crowd and spoke as follows:

"I have no doubt that nothing but a feeling of friendship for me can account for the presence of the greater number of you here to-night. If any are prompted by any other motive, I do not doubt that it is on account of their respect for the Government, which now dominates over our entire and common country, and for the Administration that is now enforcing the laws of the republic from Maine to California, and from Minnesota to Texas. And possibly I may be indebted for this compliment on account of my connection with this Administration. You must not expect me to-night to develop what will be in the future the policy of the individual elected to the highest position in the gift of the American people. No one is authorized to speak for him but himself; and I doubt very much whether he now knows what will be the policy which he will be compelled by circumstances to follow in the future. We may, however, judge of the future from his official acts in the past. I know a large portion of the American people feel a deep solicitude on the subject of the probable success of his Administration, and there are those who are the enemies of this Administration as they were of that of his predecessor, who are anxious to array against him those by whose votes he was elevated to his present position. Many, I doubt not, have much solicitude on this subject. Some may fear that now that he has be enelevated to place and power he may turn against those who elected him. Those who fear know but little of the man thdy have honored by their votes. [Cheers.] I would ask those who have fears npon this subject, was he not nominated by the same convention that nominated the lamented LINCOLN. Did he not accept the nomination, and place himself voluntarily upon the same platform? Was he not elected to the second place by the same electors who chose the lamented ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the first? And after succeeding to the chair made vacant by the foul act of the assassin, was not his first act a notice to the Cabinet officers of his predecessor that he desired a continuance of their services? And have they not continued, each with his accustomed portfolio, with a solitary exception; and that change was made in pursuance of an arrangement made by his predecessor? Did he not, when the time came, reiterate the proclamation of emancipation, which had been issued by his predecessor, and distinctly inform the leaders of the rebellion that they must accept as one result of the terrible struggle through which we had passed, that slavery cannot hereafter exist in the United States. [Applause.] Has he ever faltered in the declaration of the doctrine that the rebellion is a great crime, and that those who perpetrated it must suffer the penalty of the law, unless they apply to the Executive for clemency. [Cries of "No" and "Good."] What act of President JOHNSON differs from those of his predecessor in any material point of view? Does any one suggest the policy for the restoration of the Southern States? When he came into office seven States previously in rebellion had been entirel or partially reorganized by his predecessor—Missouri, Arkansas, West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana and Texas—I am reminded that I may include the State of Maryland also. I believe, however, that the latter State was no *pro forma* out of the Union. In short, may I ask, does the plan President JOHNSON now proposes for the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi differ from that applied to the other States I have mentioned by President LINCOLN? Can any one name any important difference between the two classes? I apprehend not. Nor can any one suggest that the question of suffrage was settled differently in the States first named from the latter. Now may I inquire of the friends of the late President, those who thought his policy good enough for the American people, what cause have they to complain of the policy of President JOHNSON? Does any one believe that if President LINCOLN had occupied the Presidential chair, his own policy would be changed by himself without a material change of circumstances? If not, who has a right to complain of his successor? We may have our individual opinions on the collateral questions which have arisen, and which may arise; but we had these differences of opinion while President LINCOLN occupied the Presidential chair. If they were not then a sufficient cause for sundering the Union party, and as a result suffering the country to be destroyed, are they now a sufficient cause to permit this great party to go to pieces and the country to ruin as a consequence? The party which through the military power, suppressed a rebellion which has had no parallel in history, has now the great responsibility imposed upon it to keep its columns intact and its men massed until the disorganized States are reorganized, and a feeling of friendship and unity is restored throughout our whole country. If, then, we, as Union men, have no cause to complain of the President for anything which we could not allege with equal force against his predecessor, let us see that we give him no cause to break with us. Allow me, in retiring, to thank you for the honor of this call.

Secretary HARLAN then retired, amid cheers and music by the band.

THE KETCHUM FORGERY

Additional Particulars—Yesterday's Developments.

The Check-Book Found—Three Hundred and Forty-five Checks Used, Each Good for $5,000.

Pursuit of Ketchum—The Pursuers Cannot Catch Him.

SUNDRY IMPORTANT CORRECTIONS

Gossip of the Startled Street—Last Words of Madame Rumor.

Assignment of Ketchum & Son—They Owe Three and a Half Millions—Ketchum's Property Seised.

MUCH MORE MONEY MISSING.

The troubles of those who deal in bonds and stocks, in money and securities, were very many and very serious yesterday. Luckily no one believes what any one may say now-a-days; we say luckily, for if one should credit one in twenty of the rumors and stories which yesterday flitted about the street, his brain would soon be crazed. At an early hour the trains from up the river, the ferry-boats from Brooklyn and Jersey City, the various craft from the Metropolitan suburbs, brought full loads of eager-eyed members of the boards, anxious to be first on the ground, anxious to hear the latest and freshest news, ready to listen to everybody and prepared for any and all revelations of dishonest clergymen, fraudulent missionaries and opulent bankers. Confidence seemed lost—there was no room for faith, and Trust Companies' stock fell far below par.

We visited the haunts of the money-changers, and calmly reviewed the excited situation. The first thing that caught our watchful eye was a crowd of

EXCITED MEN

in front of the new marble Exchange in Broad-street. There were at least a thousand people on the sidewalk and street. Every man shouted; each wore his hat on the top of his head; nearly every man had a moustache, and it seemed to us if twenty bedlams could unite their most violent voiced roarings in one vast and deafening howl, they would fail to parallel the absolute maniacrison of the scene. Buyer and seller, speculator and invester, operator and spectator, agent and principal, met face to face, upon the curb and beneath the sweltering sun, opened their months wide and screamed all manner of seeming nonsense at each other, while their hats tipped far toward the small of their backs, their eyes strained fiercely and their arms waved wildly above their heads, from which rolled rivers of profuse perspiration.

They said that Messrs. KETCHUM, SON & Co. had utterly gone under; that the firm was rotten to the core; that it was a remarkable circumstance that old man KETCHUM and CHARLEY GRAHAM were both out of town at the crisis; that it was a very easy matter for GRAHAM to take up forged checks if young KETCHUM had given him $250,000 to do it with; that the youthful scion of the ambitious house was hid in his father's garret; that he had committed suicide; that he had gone to Cuba; that he had bought a sailing vessel and gone nobody knew where; that all the Connecticut banks had stopped payment; that DABNEY, MORGAN & Co. had suspended; that the whole affair would be settled by the firm's quietly taking up the notes, and —— but what's the use of telling more? They were at it at 9 in the morning and rested for dinner at 6 in the afternoon, between which times more lies were told and more sensational rumors started, than would suffice any well-regulated community for an ordinary twelvemonth.

Naturally enough a house which has pursued the independent course of KETCHUM, SON & Co. have enemies by the score. Mr. KETCHUM, Sr., is, and always has been a hard man to deal with; his natural bias is toward self-interest, and money has been with him not only an object of search and labor, but when gained a weapon of power. Many stories are of course revived at such a time as this, of which the famous Mariposa case is a fair specimen. The testimony in this case, which was spread before the public in the columns of the TIMES, will be readily recalled by our readers, and the character of the feeling entertained by very many people in the street may be inferred from that.

THE CARD OF KETCHUM, SON & CO.

has provoked unfavorable criticism. It was the theme of conversation in bank parlors and brokers' offices, at the Stock Board and the Gold Exchange. To many its terms were incomprehensible. The columns of the daily journals for the past six months have frequently alluded to the enormous transactions of the house in terms sufficiently explicit for the apprehension of those interested, and the fact that Mr. CHAS. GRAHAM, the recognized broker of the house, was in the constant habit of turning over thousands upon thousands of shares, involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, goes far to establish, by inference, the truth of the stock-dealing charge. A man who should have gravely remarked a week since that KETCHUM, SON & Co. were not in the stock market, would be laughed at; and had he asserted that they were among the heaviest operators, he would have been believed.

The course taken by the house has deprived it, in a large measure, of the sympathy which would have been extended to it under ordinary circumstances, and the unsatisfactory manner in which amounts and facts are withheld from the public in no way serves to alter the tone of sentiment.

In regard to the arrangements made for the pursuit and

CAPTURE OF KETCHUM,

we are not at liberty to give full details, although we can state approximately the facts. In the first place, there is no inducement offered for his arrest. No rewards have been offered by MORRIS KETCHUM, SON & Co., who claim to have lost millions by his fraud—this is creditable to human nature; no reward is offered by CHARLES GRAHAM & Co., who claim to have lost hundreds of thousands of dollars—this is explainable, possibly on the ground of friendship, possibly of interest. No one else has any reason to desire his pursuit and arrest, if KETCHUM Senior will

MAKE GOOD THE LOSSES,

but if not, and we have had nothing from him which would indicate so fathomly and unselfish a determination, why do not the banks which have suffered to the extent of $595,000, and the house in Exchange-place which has lost $100,000 by his operations, offer a reward?

So far as we can learn, Mr. EDWARD KETCHUM was no fool. He had lived in New-York all his life. He was brought up in a school where he learned smartness as a trade, and he graduated at a house whose reputation in that line is among the foremost. Why, then, are we treated to such a sublime farce as the mission of the

POLICE OFFICERS TO BOSTON?

They "thought perhaps KETCHUM would take the *Asia*, which sailed on Wednesday thence to Europe." What ineffable nonsense. They might as well think to find him astraddle on the cross above Trinity Church. Officers are in New-Haven, Springfield, Chicago, Washington, Portland and Canada, but the New-York detectives have not been put on the track in this city, and we don't believe they will be. The universal opinion among thinking men on the street is that KETCHUM has not left the city. This would of course involve his friends with whom he hides; quite likely. If KETCHUM had $60,000 with him, New-York is his place for two months to come; if by that time the checks are made good, withdrawn and destroyed, what proof is there against him? None; and why, then, should he go away—*cui bono?*

We have traced many rumors to their sources, and find them absurd. A

NEW CORRECTIONS

will better inform the public:

1. It is said that KETCHUM was a pious and remarkably good man.

He was not what is in slang phrase a pious man. He was devoted to money-making; thought of but little else, devoted his time and talents to that end, and with his small vices the world has naught to do. He was neither better nor worse than the majority of men, detected or undetected, on Wall or other streets.

2. He is reported to have written a long and touching letter to his father, confessing everything, explaining all his forgeries and frauds, and advising him what he would better do.

This is an insult to Mr. MORRIS KETCHUM. No such letter was written; had there been, Mr. KETCHUM's subsequent conduct and assertions would by no means parallel with those of an innocent man.

3. The story about his going up Wall-street with his arms loaded with greenbacks, about a friend playfully abstracting a package, and his badinage about the trifling amount, is reduced to the moderate proportions of the recollection of a customer who saw him standing on the corner of Wall and Broad streets at 10:30 in the morning.

4. It has been truthfully stated that CHARLES GRAHAM & Co. paid on presentation $285,000 of the forged gold checks on Monday, and that EDWARD KETCHUM gave them on that morning $250,000 to do it with. The public viewed this transaction with some distrust, and we deem it due to the honorable name of Mr. GRAHAM to record the facts, as drawn from him in a conversation yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, in Wall-street.

TIMES—Mr. GRAHAM, you paid $285,000 of these forged checks on Monday. We know that EDWARD KETCHUM drew a check for $300,000 before he went off; did he give you the money to pay those checks with?

Mr. GRAHAM—He gave me no money, but as was his constant custom he gave me a check with which to meet his obligations. The check was for $250,000. I deposited it and drew against it. But what do you think is the result? MORRIS KETCHUM

REFUSES TO HONOR THE CHECK,

and I find it thrown out by his bank, returned to my bank, and I am notified of the overdrawing of my account to that amount. It is a most extraordinary and cruel business. The check was drawn by MORRIS KETCHUM, SON & Co. before they suspended, was received by me in good faith, deposited in bank, drawn against, and passed to the bank where KETCHUM, SON & Co. deal. It seems rather hard that I should have to suffer to this extent in addition to what I have already borne.

So much for that story.

5. As an evidence of KETCHUM's shrewdness, it was stated that he had carried off or destroyed the check-book, and that, as all the checks were probably used, the forgery would amount to at least $2,500,000.

The fact is, that the book was found at an early hour at KETCHUM's house. To all intents and purposes the book belonged to EDWARD KETCHUM, although Mr. GRAHAM's check had paid for it. There were only

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CHECKS

used, each being for $5,000, making a grand (and awful) total of ONE MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. Of this the following amounts are already accounted for:

The Fourth National Bank has	$260,000
The Importers' Bank has	335,000
An Exchange-street house	100,000
Total	$695,000
Other cautious and well-managed institutions down-town have	350,000
Total	$1,045,000
Mr. GRAHAM has paid up	285,000
The balance was doubtless taken up by EDWARD KETCHUM, in the normal course of his business	420,000
Which makes the grand total	$1,750,000

THE HISTORY OF THE BOOK

has been partially given in the statement of Mr. LEVERICH, President of the Bank of New-York, (copied, mistakes and all, by the *Herald*, *Tribune*, *Sun* and evening papers,) but in connection with the facts given, to-day, it will bear repetition. In June last KETCHUM was introduced at the bank by Mr. ——. He said he wanted to open an account in the name of CHARLES GRAHAM, paid $1,000 for the privilege, and received a book of checks, whose numbers are given in Wednesday's TIMES. On these checks KETCHUM has forged the names of divers parties, borrowed money by the use of them, and involved himself and others in ruin. When the matter was detected a search was made for the book. Mr. GRAHAM's office was looked through, but no book could be found. Mr. KETCHUM's office was examined; but no book could be discovered; the amount of the forgeries and the extent of the swindling could only be known by an examination of the book, and until it turned up the public, at least, were in the dark. At last

IT IS FOUND.

Where? Strange to say at KETCHUM's house. How came it there? When was it taken from the office? Why wasn't it missed, and if missed no notice taken of it? Gold check-books can only be had by the payment of $1,000; and although we are aware that $1,000 is but a flea-bite to such great financiers, it seems just a wee bit queer that this book should have found its way so very quietly to Madison-avenue, and that it should rest there in spite of all the talk and worry about it, until yesterday. However, the fact is, it did rest until Mr. HIRAM KETCHUM found it and brought it down town. He took it to Mr. GRAHAM who declined to acknowledge it as his, and it was then taken to Mr. LEVERICH, the President of the bank on which the checks were drawn. What was taken and what remained is told above.

THE EFFECT

upon KETCHUM, SON & Co., as developed yesterday, is disastrous. What it will be eventually when the storm of excitement has passed, is another question. Thus far the case sums up thus:

1. They have lost in stolen securities between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

2. They have suspended payment, and all operations.

3. They have assigned their property to P. C. CALHOUN, President of the Tenth National Bank, and R. BEMENT, a former partner of MORRIS KETCHUM, JR., for the benefit of their creditors.

4. The balances due their customers, mainly New-England Banks, amount to the tremendous sum of $3,500,000.

5. They have published a remarkable card, in which they have given the public an idea of their business, which differs materially from the idea previously entertained.

Proceedings were commenced

IN THE SUPREME COURT

yesterday by Mr. GRAHAM, who was represented in the person of his assignee, DAVID GROSSBECK, by Messrs. MANN & PARSONS. These gentlemen moved for an attachment against the property of EDWARD B. KETCHUM; the motion being made in accordance with the statute of the State providing for the protection of creditors against absconded or concealed debtors. Mr. DAVID GROSSBECK made the following

AFFIDAVIT,

after which Justice SUTHERLAND granted the motion.

DAVID GROSSBECK, the plaintiff herein, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that EDWARD B. KETCHUM, the above-named defendant, is indebted to the above-named plaintiff in the sum of $100,000, as deponent is informed and verily believes, and that the grounds of the plaintiff's claims are as follows, to wit: That said defendant, on the 15th day of August inst., was indebted to the firm of CHARLES GRAHAM & Co., composed of CHARLES GRAHAM and GERSHAM W. VAN LOAN, with said sum of $100,000 and upwards, for money paid, laid out and expended by said firm on or about the 14th day of said August, to and for the use of said EDWARD B. KETCHUM and at his request; and the plaintiff further says that on said 15th day of August the said GRAHAM and VAN LOAN sold and assigned the said debt on demand for valuable consideration to the plaintiff, who is now the owner thereof.

And this deponent further says that the defendant has absconded and departed from this State with intent to defraud his creditors, or keeps himself concealed therein, with like intent; that said KETCHUM, on said 14th day of August, after contracting large debts, and committing numerous and extensive frauds and forgeries, (as deponent is informed and verily believes,) suddenly absconded and left his usual places of business and residence, and has remained absent or secreted ever since. Deponent is unable to state positively whether he has left the State, but is informed and believes that he has left it to avoid his creditors and the consequences of said crimes, and gone to Boston. DAVID GROSSBECK.

Sworn to before me this 16th day of August, 1865.
JAMES BETTS METCALF, Notary Public.

Messrs. KETCHUM, SON & Co., we are informed, and other parties, made similar motions, and the warrants were issued in favor of all. The warrants were placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriffs, and last evening those useful but annoying members of society took possession of KETCHUM's house in Madison-avenue, and hold it for the benefit of his creditors.

Singular misstatements are current in relation to the

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS,

who are reported to have appointed a committee of investigation. It would be interesting to know what they have to do with the matter, or by what right they could create themselves the investigators of anybody's affairs. At all events, the story is unfounded in fact; no committee has been appointed, and we don't believe any will be.

The New-England banks were reported as badly run, one of them having collapsed. That's fiction.

The Manhattan Banking Company was reported as in trouble; the teller was absent from his desk, and it was reported that heavy forgeries had been detected. This is fiction; the teller—happy man—is off on a pleasure excursion, and the only forgery of which the bank has any cognisance is that which its neighbors, the Fourth National and Importers', are interested in.

Thus much for the developments of Thursday; doubtless to-day will furnish its quota of wonders to the astounded and astonished public.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The Naval Battle Between the Paraguayans and Brazilians.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Monday, June 26, 1865.

The stirring news from the United States, assuring us that the last rebel force east of the Mississippi has surrendered, has been received with unbounded joy. But we have no heart to celebrate the event while the fall of our great and good President is fresh in our memory. There is a sadness in all our rejoicings. The regret meets us everywhere that he did not live to close the campaign begun with so much anxiety.

The 4th day of July is to be celebrated here in a style never before equaled in this country. It will be a glad day among all true Americans everywhere.

The war here progresses slowly. The arming and equiping of 25,000 men, chiefly in this city, has caused delay in marching. There is also a natural reluctance to place men in camp in midwinter. But Paraguay makes no delay, and we must not. The Winter is very severe on the Brazilian troops, and the mortality of the camp from colds, fevers, &c., is greater than that of the battle-field. Last week President MITRE left for headquarters at Concordia as Commander-in-Chief of the allied powers of this confederation, Uurugusy and Brazil.

The Paraná River is the only outlet for Paraguay, and the only channel of importations. To keep this open, President LOPEZ has been gathering a fleet for years, second, in South America, only to Brazil. The Brazilian fleet had passed up the Paraná to the point occupied by the Paraguayans, and here the two fleets met, and the first great naval battle of South America occurred.

It was on June 11, Sunday, and was fought by the Paraguayans with a fleet of eight war-steamers, six flatboats, with 68-pounders, and a battery on the shore with forty rifled cannon. The Brazilian fleet consisted of nine gunboats. The battle began at 10 A. M. and lasted till 6 P. M., and was marked by prodigies of valor on both sides. The result was the lose of one Brazilian gunboat, and four Paraguayan war-steamers and all six of their flatboats, and a large number of prisoners. The killed and wounded of the day are supposed to be about 800. The Paraguayans left, and repaired to the Fortress of Humatai, leaving the Brazilians masters of the river.

The Paraguayan land forces are now in three grand armies. One has crossed the Uruguay River at San Tomé, and has taken San Borja in Brazil; another is now passing toward the same point; these number, it is said, respectively, 15,000 and 22,000 men. They claim that they have a reserve of 20,000 men at Humatai.

The allies are concentrating their forces, and as these bodies are so far apart there is hope of taking them in detail.

The scientific expedition, under the direction of Prof. AGASSIZ, is progressing. Two of the explorers are here, Messrs. CARY and COCK. The two great valleys of the Amazon and La Plata are to receive a thorough exploration.

The first experiments in legitimate beef-packing here, have been successful. An American gentleman has taken fat, large animals, and, after treating the beef in the careful style of the Chicago butcheries, he salts it in the true American style. Some beef thus cured has been sent to New-York, and it has been pronounced as good as the North American product.

An extradition treaty has been formed between this country and Uruguay, I believe the first of its kind in South America. Formerly, rogues of every grade could pass with impunity by escaping across the river; not so now.

The interior is in a high State of prosperity. The section has been good. Sheep farmers and cattle breeders are doing better than for many years. There is very little interruption of work on the railroads on account of the war. Only one province has been seriously harmed by it—that is Corrientes. That has been the seat of war up to the present, and it has been laid waste everywhere.

The report of abundance of stone-coal on the Falkland Islands proves to be a hoax. Why it was published here for a fact, with all the details of the discovery given, I cannot tell, unless it was a time of scarcity of news.

Last week one of the works here received from Brazil and England one and a half million dollars in English gold.

President LOPEZ was at Humatai, awaiting the news of the naval battle of June 11, and had cables ready to tow the Brazilian war-steamers into port, when his own came in defeated. He said: "Paraguay can easily lose 2,000 men and four steamers."

There is a fearful mortality among the Brazilian soldiers here in camp. Of 15,000, there died 15 to 20 per day.

There are six American vessels in this harbor at present. The winding up of the war has not increased them yet.

CORRIENTINO.

Earthquake at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt here this morning, also at Cairo. No damage was done.

The Indian Commissioners from the East, en route to Fort Smith, arrived this afternoon.

Base Ball Match.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 17.

The Athletics beat the Camdens, to-day, in the presence of 5,000 spectators. The score stood: Athletic, 16; Camden, 10. The return game will be played next Wednesday

TAXATION—ARTICLE NO. VI.

Direct and Indirect Taxation.

The question relating to direct or indirect taxation has been prolific of almost endless disputes in days gone by, but is effectually put at rest by the necessities of our present situation, and consequently needs comparatively little discussion. We have not been left a choice in the matter, but must resort to *both*, the only points to be settled being to what extent and on what commodities.

The advantages of direct over indirect taxation are as the following: First, it is likely to be less burdensome to the public, the expenses of collection being less than the addition made to the price of merchandise to compensate the payer for his risk, trouble, advance of money, &c. Second, coming home directly to the payer, he is apt to be more watchful about the conduct of officials than he otherwise might be. There is thus a wholesome check exercised upon extravagance on the part of the public servants. Third, in their State and municipal affairs the people have become accustomed to direct taxes, and a habit thus formed is, to a considerable extent, the equivalent of a policy which may be otherwise more equitable, as well as more economical. New taxes always create more or less dissatisfaction and attempts at evasion, which only time and experience can overcome. This species of "blockade-running" is quite as detrimental to honesty and loyalty as are inequalities in assessing or expensive modes of collecting, up to a given point. We do not here plead for the perpetuation of abuses, in either the management of our finances or anything else; but insist that, before making essential modifications of established modes, the advantages offering must be positive and so considerable as to do more than neutralize the losses certain to arise until the new system has adapted itself completely to the public. There is, further, a power of adjustment in society by virtue of which the defects of an imperfect system are partly overcome, so that the losses and crosses arising therefrom are not so great as they seem at first sight.

The advantages of indirect taxation are as follows: First, by means of it government can derive a greater amount of revenue without its being severely felt, than by any known direct method; consequently it has found favor in European countries, and must do so in our own, until the national debt is materially reduced. Second, the citizen, as a consumer, has the power of taxing himself as much or as little as he chooses to pay. If the tax be imposed on liquors, he can find a substitute in water; if on tea or coffee, in some other beverage; if on foreign textile fabrics, he can either use them or those produced at home. In any case, the quantity of taxable commodities consumed can be reduced. Third, this system stimulates invention in the discovery or application of substitutes for the articles subject to the duty. Fourth, the tax is paid when it is most convenient to the payer—that is, when he purchases the goods or pays for them. Fifth, it is not accompanied with any inquisitorial search into individual affairs, or exposure of them to the public gaze.

These advantages are sufficient to do more than counterbalance those derivable from direct taxation; and it is evident that the General Government must resort to the indirect system largely for many years to come. Duties on foreign merchandise, on tobacco, liquors, and certain other articles manufactured at home, also charges for licenses to carry on certain pursuits, belong to this category. At a rough estimate it would seem probable that one-third of the national revenue must come from the tariff, another third from excise duties and licenses, and the remaining third from direct taxes on incomes, persons, property, or all three. As, however, the several States and municipalities require large revenues, which have usually been derived from poll-taxes or property-taxes, it would seem prudent for Congress not to lay its hand on these—at any rate, not on the latter—so that incomes, profits and the like will have to meet whatever deficit may exist after the tariff and excise have supplied their respective quotas.

FROM NORFOLK.

The Garrison—The Freedmen—Progress of Improvement—Business Prospects—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, VA., Thursday, Aug. 10, 1865.

The Thirty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers has relieved the Thirteenth New-York Heavy Artillery, at this place. The former regiment, with the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, garrison the city, and the fortifications extending around the city. The authority of the city police has been superseded by the military, but the Mayor's and other civil courts are still open for the trial of all cases wherein white persons not soldiers, and not charged with military offences, are concerned. The courts in the counties of Nansemond, Princess Anne, Southampton and Isle of Wight have not yet been reorganized. Lieut. JNO. H. KEATLEY, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers—a lawyer by profession—has been selected by the Freedmen's Bureau, and by the military authorities, to try all cases in which freedmen from these two cities, Norfolk and Portsmouth, are concerned, either as parties or witnesses, and to try all cases springing up in the foregoing counties, except military offences. Suits have been brought by the owners of land who held commissions in the rebel army, to recover rent from free-born negroes for the occupancy of the land during the absence of the owner. It was held, upon a hearing of the cases, that if rent were due for the period of the owner's absence, instead of being paid to him, it should be paid to the Freedmen's Bureau.

A large sale of government horses and mules took place to-day in this city. The prices were ordinarily low, competition being dull, and confined to the farmers. Some negroes, lately discharged from the army, were purchasers. They contemplate starting a farm on a small scale, this Fall, and are about to build cabins and break the land.

Trade with the country, is still dull. This is owing to the fact that nearly all the produce—which was at best a meagre quantity, has been brought to market, and the oyster trade not yet having commenced, merchants and tradesmen are waiting. Peaches and water melons are abundant and command low prices. Small quantities of cotton are selling. One lot of government cotton sold at forty cents per pound; ten thousand bushels government corn raised on government farms brought eighty cents per bushel. This was a good price. With all the complaints indulged in by disappointed speculators who came down here with the "Virginia Fever," the people still manage to sustain three newspapers, two National Banks, and a host of private banking establishments. The railroads leading southward and westward have not yet been repaired and put in running order. The Seaboard and Roanoke Road—the owners of the stock in which are principally northern men—has been obtained from the United States authorities, and the Directors are at work gathering up the property belonging to it. The Superintendent of the Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad has a gang of workmen relaying the track beyond Suffolk on that part which Gen. PECK removed, to prevent the rebels from using it. As soon as this road is completed, excursionists from the north can pass by rail over some of the grounds upon which transpired many of the most important events of war. Leaving Norfolk they will skirt the Dismal Swamp—whirl past the beautiful shady village of Suffolk, wind slowly over the Blackwater, whose steep banks kept at bay the army of Gen. LONGSTREET, and lastly they will sever the long and strong lines that defended the City of Petersburgh. A horseback ride through this almost a wilderness at the close of the war, led the writer to think the lack of energy in the people of that back country had more to do with their poverty than the sterility of the soil. Were the people of the North as anxious to supply the white people of the South with plows, seeds, horses, mules, carts, &c., &c., as they are to furnish them with choice liquors, the wail of poverty would soon cease to go up. In nearly one-half of the business places of this city, intoxicating liquors are sold, and there are at least twenty-five wholesale establishments in the same compass; yet there are in the same limits but two seed and implement stores. This is not intended for a temperance lecture, but to show what the South needs to bring her out of trouble. She don't want the cup, but the plow and anvil.

X.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE MACHINE.

Greene-Street's Ablest Representative Appears Against Court Assistant M. Bill.

A School-Teacher in Court, and What He Made.

A RAFT OF COMPLAINTS.

Police Trials.

BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ACTON, BERGEN AND MURRAY.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16, 1865.

"Is this the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police?" inquired an elderly but yet beautiful lady, leaving her coach at the door and dodging into Room No. I, at No. 300 Mulberry-street. A polite attendant replied in the affirmative. "What! this marble palace a hovel within?" The polite attendant again replied that it was verily so, and that it was but another illustration of the hollowness of all mundane things and affairs. "Indeed," he added, "the smile of joy, the tear of woe, deceitful shine, deceitful flow, and carpets should be given, with curtains damask, lounge or so, a clock and desks, and fine bureau; but 'tisn't done, by Heaven!" Hearing which, the lady fainted, as in duty bound; but when President ACTON, the lithe; Inspector LEONARD, the obese; Inspector CARPENTER, the figure-head of all public marches, and all the rest thundered down the uncarpeted staircases to the rescue, the uproar brought madame again to consciousness, and bestowing a glance of pity on the attendant standing on the naked floor of Room No. 1, she vanished into her coach, and was driven off to her uptown mansion. What business this lady may have had at police headquarters may never be known. She may have visited that palatial pile to bequeath a third of her fortune to the Police Life Insurance Fund, or she may have been

ONE OF GREEN-STREET'S SMARTEST EMISSARIES,

deputed to act for the street, and make a case against the policemen of the Eighth Ward, as was WILLIAM H. LEWIS, the keeper of a den at No. —. [We will not advertise your place, Sir.] The pandemonium in lower Greene-street has long been at loggerheads with the officers that the Police Commissioners have kept therein, and twice or thrice, recently, the lesser members of the Satanic gang have appealed to the commissioners, hoping to outswear the Eighth Ward policemen in the Trial Chamber. And now, like Monsieur Tonson, they have come again—this time in the person of WILLIAM H. LEWIS, the brilliant but "wayward" son of a wealthy and worthy couple in Brooklyn, whose only sorrow is that their child should wed himself to such associates as he finds in the Eighth Ward of New-York. The complaint is against

CAPT. NATHANIEL R. MILLS,

and recites that on the evening of the 7th instant CHARLES B. TRUE, book-keeper, and other giddy youths, entered LEWIS' place, and, having created a disturbance about the loss of a watch, were thrust from the house by the landlord; that they subsequently dashed a paving-stone through one of the windows; that Patrolman BROWNING being called, took TRUE into custody; that LEWIS accompanied the officer to the Eighth Ward Police-station, and there preferred complaint alleging malicious mischief, and that Capt. MILLS committed TRUE to the cells and locked LEWIS up also, and held him until morning as a witness. TRUE, it appears, was taken to court, on the morning of the 8th, and fined by Justice LEDWITH $10 for having been guilty of lawless mischief. These statements having been made, Commissioner MURRAY, highly incensed, remarked that he should be careful not to travel in the Eighth Ward if it was Capt. MILLS' custom to incarcerate complainants as well as offenders; but the statements of Capt. MILLS and others gave the case quite another phase. Capt. MILLS said that arrests had previously been made in LEWIS' house, and that, LEWIS having declined to appear at court, the magistrates had been compelled to release the prisoners; that the Police Justices never failed to reprimand officers for appearing in court with prisoners against whom there were no complainants; that LEWIS kept an unlicensed place which was understood to be a resort of masculine outlaws and abandoned females, and that the best surety the police could have that LEWIS would appear in court on the morning of the 8th was the assurance that he was safely locked within one of the cells of the Eighth Ward Police-station. LEWIS protested on oath that he did not keep nor had he kept a boarding-house for females, and Mr. HENRY BOSUET, of No. 181 Greene-street, cabinet-maker, made oath directly the reverse of this, as did AUGUSTUS SAXON, of Twenty-sixth-street; but Policeman CARPENTER'S testimony was the most interesting to the Commissioners, as it brought one of their number into the case. It appears that LEWIS, despairing of securing immunity for his den in any other way, had industriously circulated a report among the policemen of the Eighth Ward that Commissioner BERGEN was his

"UNCLE JOHN,"

and that one word from him to "Uncle John" would break any officer on the post. He went over occasionally, he said, and "fixed up Uncle John's books for him, and had more influence with the Police Commissioners, through Uncle 'John, than any other man in the Eighth Ward." Mr. BERGEN listened attentively until the tale had been told, and then made a descent upon the impostor. Mr. BERGEN—"You have represented that I am your uncle?" "Well, Mr. BERGEN, as a matter of pleasantry, I——" Mr. BERGEN—"Did I ever have anything to do with you?" "You once ordered the arrest of a drunken man at Fulton Ferry, and I volunteered to——" Mr. BERGEN—"And I told you to go about your business. Was I ever in your den?" "No." Commissioner BERGEN here explained to his brethren of the Board that the fellow was in his earlier and better days clerk in the store of Mr. LEWIS, a respectable tradesman of Brooklyn, and that he (the Commissioner) had frequently made purchases there, and had been known as "Uncle John."

The Police Commissioners, who may, by way of variety, administer a mild reprimand to Capt. MILLS, for imprisoning a civilian who could easily have been found in his lair when wanted, are nevertheless aware that if any Police Captain in the city has an infernal region to manage, it is Capt. MILLS, and that, so fearlessly does he execute his trust, that the thieves of the Eighth Ward shun him as they shun truth and light.

SCHOOL TEACHER IN COURT.

Mr. ANTHONY P. GERRAGHTY, of No. 1,321 Third-avenue, teacher in Ward School No. 53, appeared against Boundsman WILLIAM H. BURNS, of the Twenty-third Precinct, alleging that on the evening of the 3d instant the officer took him into custody without cause, and bit his fingers while escorting him from Bellevue Gardens to the police-station. Roundsman BURNS called in Roundsman CONNOLLY, and that officer swore that Mr. GERRAGHTY was intoxicated at the time of the arrest. Counsel appeared for Mr. GERRAGHTY, and cross-examined the witnesses after the usual manner of the courts.

COUNSEL—Did Roundsman BURNS bite Mr. GERRAGHTY?

WITNESS—GERRAGHTY had his hand in Officer BURNS' mouth, and—

COUNSEL—Never mind where Mr. GERRAGHTY's hand was, but go on and—

Mr. ACTON—Go on, officer, and let us know precisely where Mr. GERRAGHTY's hands were, and what he was doing.

COUNSEL—Now, officer, on your oath, what was Mr. GERRAGHTY's condition?

WITNESS—He was——

COUNSEL—Recollect, officer, that you are on oath.

WITNESS—Mr. GERRAGHTY was——

COUNSEL—Did you see Officer BURNS club Mr. GERRAGHTY?

WITNESS—Mr. GERRAGHTY had been drinking, and——

COUNSEL—We want to know something of the clubbing.

And so the examination went on, getting considerably mixed up as it progressed, until a witness was introduced who described himself as a "mason by trade, but now keeper of a gin-mill," and this witness, who thinks a man is sober as long as he can stand at a bar, testified that Mr. GERRAGHTY was quite sober at the time of the clubbing. Further queries brought out the fact that one of the officers of the Twenty-third Precinct once employed Mr. GERRAGHTY to write a letter to President ACTON, informing the Board of Police Commissioners that BURNS owed money, and either would not or could not cancel his indebtedness, and that at Bellevue Gardens Mr. GERRAGHTY, who in the opinion of several witnesses was not sober, accosted the officer, calling him an impostor, a bad man, a villain, a knave, &c., behaved in a disorderly manner, and interfered between Officer CONNOLLY and Officer BURNS. Whereupon Roundsman BURNS took Mr. GERRAGHTY to the police-station and thence to the Yorkville Court, where Justice CONNOLLY dismissed Mr. GERRAGHTY, and caused the arrest of Officer BURNS. Mr. ACTON—"We have enough of this case; your own witnesses show that Mr. GERRAGHTY was not precisely sober, and he ought to be dismissed by the Board of Education for being drunk. The teachers of the public schools must keep sober."

A DUNNING EXPEDITION.

BRUNO ULBRICH, of Forty-third-street, between Avenues B and C, went to Mr. LYONS' cabinet shop, in Ann-street, to get $11 that, in his opinion, was due him; but Mr. LYONS not being in, he saw the foreman of the shop, and that person told him that he would do well to go home; he did not go, and was ordered out; and at length Policeman SIMON MARTIN, of the Second Ward, having been called, took him out, and advised him to go home. Witnesses were called to show that ULBRICH, while in Mr. LYONS' shop, was intoxicated and abusive, and had preferred a claim for money which was not due him, and that because of his abusive language the officer had been summoned to take him from the place. Mr. ACTON—"Keep sober, Mr. ULBRICH; you did your duty like a gentleman, Officer MARTIN; good day."

TIME REQUIRED TO WIND A WATCH.

Policeman LEON A. NONES, was called to trial for [illegible] in connection with a certain female [illegible] and [illegible] Dr. WM. P. LAWRENCE, in the Twenty-fourth Ward Police-station, [illegible] school, and that [illegible] his watch. Mr. ACTON—"And it took you [illegible] wind your watch." Mr. LAWRENCE—"Not [illegible]." Mr. ACTON—"We have an officer who [illegible] Monks, and swears it twenty minutes by his time-keeper, and we must obtain his oath, as it was his special duty to be sure of his time on that occasion."

NOT MAKING COMPLAINT AT COURT.

Sergt. MONMOUTH B. WILSON, of Jefferson Market Police Court, preferred a complaint against Patrolman AUGUSTUS E. EDWARDS, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who, on the night of the 5th inst., arrested WILLIAM M. OAKLEY and took him to court, but there failed to make any affidavit upon which Justice LEDWITH could hold the prisoner. Officer EDWARDS, in defence, said that there had been a riot in the Fifteenth Ward, and that, seeing an officer clubbing OAKLEY, he assisted and took the victim to the Fifteenth Police station. He expected his brother officer to appear at court and prefer a charge, but could himself make no affidavit, because he knew nothing of the circumstances under which an officer had found it necessary to use his baton upon the prisoner. Mr. ACTON—"We want our officers to be prepared to make proper charges in all cases; it is through officers' failure in this particular of their duty that the Sixteenth Ward banditti are still at large and murdering policemen. We intend to break up these gangs, and it is the interest as well as the duty of every officer to aid by making sure that they get evidence upon which to convict."

TWO OFFICERS DEMAND TRIAL.

LAWRENCE J. PEELAN and GEORGE T. PEARCE, of the Forty-second Precinct, (patrolmen,) having been on post in Fulton-street, Brooklyn, on the morning of the 31st ult., demanded a hearing, so that it should be clearly shown that they were not to be blamed for a burglary which had at that time been attempted in Mr. JOSEPH A. ARMFIELD'S store, at No. 13 Fulton-street. Mr. ARMFIELD said that burglars had entered his place, either with false keys or over the awning, and drilled into his safe, but had been surprised before they had stolen anything. He thought that the officers, by the ordinary routine of trying doors and windows, could not have discovered the burglars, and he would not complain. The case was, therefore, dismissed.

VALUE OF UNIFORM.

Officer JOHN REYNOLDS, of the Fifteenth Precinct, appeared at Jefferson Market Police Court, in civilian attire, with a prisoner. The officer, having been sent, while out of uniform, to take a person who had been held at the Sixteenth Ward Police-station, took the man directly to court, not having time to go to his own station to get his clothing. Mr. ACTON regarded the excuse as good, but bade the officer hereafter always to have his uniform on, as it was worth as much as himself, and he was sorry to add, of much greater worth than some officers on the force.

OFFICER M'GLOIN SHOULD HAVE HAD AID.

Under the Commissioners' orders Capt. JOHN WILLIAMSON, of the Fourteenth Precinct, preferred a complaint against Patrolman EDWARD T. MCGLOIN for permitting a prisoner to escape. The facts appeared to be that there had been a hostile encounter in the Bowery, near Grand-street, and that the officer had taken three persons into custody and been sent with them from the Fourteenth to the Police station Tombs. On the route the three made a combined attack, one with an iron bar with which he attempted to strike the officer, but the latter used his club and pistol, and seriously wounded this man, who escaped; but Officer MCGLOIN took the other two prisoners to court. Mr. ACTON—"Captain, this officer should have had at least another policeman to aid him."

SHOULD HAVE TAKEN A MAN TO THE STATION.

Sergeant REID, of the Eighth Ward, complained that Policeman JOHN REILLY had been guilty of disobedience of orders in refusing to take a drunken man into the station-house after he had made an arrest, on the morning of the 6th instant. Officer REILLY presumed that it was sufficient defence to say that on taking the man into custody he found him to be a deaf mute, but not intoxicated, and therefore thought it wrong to take the man in. Mr. MCMURRAY—"You are not the judge; you should have taken the man in, and made your statement to the Sergeant in charge; then there could have been no possible ground for suspicion that you released the prisoner for a consideration."

NO COMPLAINANT.

Patrolman BERNARD BLESSING, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, responded to Mr. ACTON'S summons with a valise capacious enough to hold all of KETCHUM'S ill-gotten greenbacks. He also had a small box closely resembling a common draught-board. A twinkle in his eye promised lots of fun, and Mr. ACTON was in a mood for merriment. President ACTON—"JAMES J. LEARY, of No. 261 Bleecker-street!" No response. Mr. ACTON—"Well, BLESSING, what have you done with LEARY? How much did you pay him to absent himself? What have you there?" The officer unfolded his treasures, and displayed a "sweat-board" and complete faro bank that he had seized in LEARY'S place. It appeared from the officer's statement that LEARY, intending to "get square" on him for breaking up his place, had preferred a charge of drunkenness. There being no witness, the complaint was dismissed, and the "faro" bank was turned over to the Police Property Clerk. As Officer BLESSING was retiring from the presence, he remarked that he had brought ten or twelve witnesses, and President ACTON begged him, in the name of common sense, to take them home.

MORE LIGHT NEEDED IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. W. W. ARMFIELD'S safe having been blown open by burglars, in his coal office, near the Peck Slip ferry, in Williamsburgh, on the morning of the 1st instant, Officer DAVID MCFARLAND, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, who was on the post at the time, was called to account, Capt. WOGLOM being the complainant. The officer exhibited a diagram showing that he had been required to cover sixteen blocks, and that he must have been, at the time of the burglary, on a part of his "beat" remote from the ferry; and moreover, he added, "there was no gas-light to aid me in seeing anything at a distance, the moon having been advertised to shine." Another like complaint was preferred by Capt. WOGLOM against Policeman BENJAMIN F. CONNER, but in both cases it was demonstrated to a nicety that, 1. Brooklyn has an insufficient number of policemen; and, 2. Brooklyn is not properly lighted.

CITIZENSHIP.

Capt. JACOBS, of Brooklyn, having heard that PETER LENAHAN, of his force, had not been one year a citizen, having been naturalized in Boston in January last and appointed a policeman here in June, took the matter before the board. The officer testified that he had dwelt in Brooklyn more than one year, and that he went to Boston to be naturalized, because he had friends there who could make the requisite oath. On referring to the police law, Mr. MCMURRAY found that it is only necessary that a person shall "have *resided* within the State during the one year next preceding his appointment," to be eligible to position on the police force, and it was thereupon decided that PETER LENAHAN was properly a Metropolitan policeman.

THE MUMFORD FRAUD.

Another Affidavit—The Hearing before Justice Dowling Postponed to This Morning.

The hearing in the case of Mr. CORNELIUS WARD, for Messrs. GREENLEAF, NORRIS & Co., against PETER B. MUMFORD, for defrauding them of $28,200 by making a check for that sum upon the Mechanics' Bank when he had no assets in that institution, was to have taken place yesterday morning at 10 o'clock; but counsel not being ready, an adjournment was agreed upon to this morning at 10, and the following supplementary affidavit was made and handed to Justice DOWLING:

Cornelius Ward, of No. 7 Macdougal-street, sworn—I am a clerk in the employ of Greenleaf, Norris & Co., of No. 44 Exchange-place; on the 12th inst. I was instructed by said firm, in the usual order of business, to deliver to one Peter B. Mumford certain papers, documents, or certificates of deposit, generally known among business men as gold certificates; said certificates were genuine, and legally transferred the amount in gold of $20,000; deponent delivered said certificates to said P. B. Mumford, and received in payment therefor a certain check on the Mechanics' Bank for $28,200, signed by P. B. Mumford, payable to the order of Greenleaf, Norris & Co.; when deponent delivered said certificates to said Mumford, the defendant, they were to become the property of said Mumford until deponent could ascertain that said check was good, and there were funds in said bank to meet said check; said check was presented at the bank within five minutes thereafter, and as deponent was informed and believes, there were no funds whatever in said bank to the credit of said Mumford; thereupon deponent demanded the return of said gold or said certificates from the clerk of said Mumford, and was informed by him that the same had been sold or disposed of, and had been transferred to other parties; deponent is informed and believes that said Mumford made and delivered a large number of checks, amounting in the aggregate to $150,000, all of which were worthless, and that said Mumford gave said check to deponent well knowing that he had no funds in bank to meet the same; wherefore deponent charges that said Mumford falsely, fraudulently, and feloniously, and with intent to cheat and defraud said firm of Greenleaf, Norris & Co., gave said false and fraudulent token or check, and by the false and fraudulent pretences thereby made, did cheat and defraud said firm of the sum of $28,000; deponent is informed and believes that said Mumford has since kept himself concealed, and has remained away from his office and not been at his dwelling-house.

CORNELIUS WARD.

Sworn before me this 16th day of August, 1865.

JOSEPH DOWLING, Police Justice.

The following is a copy of MUMFORD'S check, which is on white paper, printed in red and blue:

P. B. Mumford.

No. 4,901. NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1865.

MECHANICS' BANK,

Pay to the order of GREENLEAF, NORRIS & Co.,

twenty-eight thousand two hundred dollars.

Int. Rev. Stamp. $28,200 00.

P. B. MUMFORD.

Previous to the adjournment Justice DOWLING said that the court was prepared to receive bail in $30,000 for MUMFORD'S appearance, but bail not being offered, the prisoner was remanded to the custody of Detective Officer OBER, of the First Precinct. Messrs. THOMAS S. SOMMERS and THOMAS H. RODMAN appear for MUMFORD and Mr. W. T. B. MILLER for the prosecution.

THE PHENIX BANK ROBBERY.

Further Hearing Before Justice Ledwith.

EXAMINATION OF MR. JOHN PARKER, THE CASHIER.

HOW THE DEFALCATION WAS DISCOVERED.

CONFESSIONS OF GENEVIEVE LYONS.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the examination of witnesses against GENEVIEVE LYONS and CHARLES BROWN, two of the persons who are alleged to have hounded JENKINS on to the commission of the Phenix Bank robberies, was resumed before Justice LEDWITH, at Jefferson Market Police Court. The first witness was Mr. JOHN PARKER, Cashier of the Phenix Bank, and he was examined by Mr. JOHN MCKEON, counsel for the bank, and cross-examined by ex-Judge SIDNEY H. STUART, counsel for the prisoners. We reproduce the material parts of

MR. CASHIER PARKER'S TESTIMONY.

He said that he was made Cashier of the Phenix Bank on the 1st of March, 1864; Henry D. Jenkins had been employed twenty years in the bank in various capacities—since March 1, 1864, as teller; as receiving and paying teller it had been his duty to receive all moneys that were due the bank, and to disburse money to cancel the bank's indebtedness, and during the year he had been custodian of millions of money belonging to the bank or its depositors; I discovered his defalcation while looking over the teller's books to ascertain our strength in legal tender notes; finding several mixed money packages, I called Jenkins' attention to the fact, but he made no satisfactory reply; he said that some of the notes were down stairs, but he did not go to get them; the porter went down and brought up a trunk of State currency, but there did not seem to be sufficient to meet the last items; after 3 P. M., I examined more fully the accounts of the bank, and went to the desk of Jenkins, when he called off the items of cash; when I went to the fourth pigeon-hole of the desk, I called off the items, and when I asked Jenkins for the money that should have been in each, he said it was in the vault; this proving untrue, he looked into a trunk under the table, and said the money was in that; I saw at once that it could not be there; Jenkins repeated it was there; I then insisted on seeing the money, and he said that he did not know where it was; Jenkins then looked up into my face and said, "I'm a ruined man," and he then stated that he had taken the money.

QUESTION—State what occurred at the interview with Miss Lyons in the court.

Mr. Stuart objected; he did not believe that such evidence was legal or proper, and he defied any public officer to show such a record of evidence.

Mr. McKeon supposed that the counsel would assume that the confessions were extorted, but that was not the place.

Justice Ledwith admitted the question.

WITNESS—I was present when the prisoners were first brought into the court-room.

QUESTION—Do you recollect what she was asked?

Mr. Stuart—I object. State what she said. The counsel is leading the witness.

Justice Ledwith—State what she said.

WITNESS—She said that she had received money from Jenkins from time to time, and that the amount might be $6,000; on making a thorough investigation I ascertained that JENKINS' defalcation amounted to about $300,000.

Cross-examination by Ex-Judge Stuart.—All that I know of the defalcation I learned from Jenkins; neither Jenkins nor Brown was present when Genevieve Lyons made these statements; cannot describe the money which has been taken from the vault; had no personal knowledge of an offence against the bank until the discovery; have not, since the larceny, seen any of the stolen money of the bank; Jenkins was a regularly appointed officer of the bank; never saw Brower or the girl in the bank or anywhere about; never saw or heard of them until they were arrested; Jenkins was committed for an offence against the bank.

QUESTION.—When did you first see this girl, Genevieve Lyons?

WITNESS—I first saw her in this room several days ago; Mr. John McKeon had been employed as counsel of the Phenix Bank; the girl was sitting near where I am giving evidence; Mr. McKeon was near her; did not know whether the girl was conducted from one part of the room to another; was near witness at the time when she made the statement; two or three officers might have been about her when she made the statement; knew that one was there; there were several persons around her; did not hear the girl ask whether she could not see her friend or counsel before she made her statement; her statement was made in answer to Mr. McKeon, who occupied the seat now filled by Justice Ledwith; the officer did not tell her that she must answer the questions; nothing was said to make her believe that Mr. McKeon was not a magistrate; did not see her statement written; it was read soon after she made it.

Ex-Judge Stuart offered to prove that the woman had been morally coerced to make a confession.

Justice Ledwith excluded the testimony until the prosecution had concluded their case.

Policeman John H. McCarty is a special officer of the Twenty-ninth Precinct; he first saw the prisoners one week ago, when he called at their house in Bleecker-street; one week ago on Wednesday, on going to his police-station he met Mr. Parker in conversation with acting Capt. Ward; witness went with Mr. Parker to the house of Jenkins, and arrested him; afterward arrested the woman, upon information which he had received from Jenkins; the woman refused to go at first; she attempted to close the door; witness finally took her to the station-house; Jenkins identified the woman, and said she had obtained from him between seven and eight thousand dollars; she was asked what she had done with the money, when she said that she had spent it in visiting watering places; Brown was afterward arrested, and Jenkins said that he was the man that was called Davis; Jenkins said that he had given Brown between eight and nine thousand dollars at different times; Brown said that he had received between $2,000 and $3,000; Brown never gave Jenkins receipts for the money, but supposed that Jenkins had taken a fancy for him; Jenkins said that Brown had met him in Wall-street, and also in front of his house, at which time he had demanded money of him; Jenkins said when parting with the girl that he was very sorry for her; that he had done her a great wrong, and that she did not know where he got his money. The examination of Policeman McCarty was continued until he had repeated the details of the arrest, as they have been published in the TIMES, and then Detective Officer De Voe was placed on the stand. Pending his examination, the court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning, and the prisoners, after a brief consultation with ex-Judge Stuart, were delivered to officer McCarty and taken—the girl now for the first time weeping—to their respective cells in the Twenty-ninth-street police-station.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

EUREKA, OF NEWARK, VS. THE CHAMPION, ATLANTIC AT BROOKLYN.

The match between the second nines of these champion organizations took place on the Capitoline ball grounds, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, the result being the signal success of the Atlantic nine, the game being marked by as fine a display of batting as any seen on the same field this season. Neither party were out in their full strength, but both had good players present, the Atlantics taking the lead in fielding as well as batting, their opponents never having played together before as a nine. Considering this fact they did remarkably well. The Eurekas opened the game with a lead of 6 to 5, their batting at first being excellent; but the Atlantics soon got well into their work at the bat, and before the close of the fourth innings had obtained the lead by the totals of 27 to 19. From this point they held up a little until the seventh and eighth innings, when they again went to work and ran up their score to 72—this being the largest score made this season by any nine of the Atlantics. Under the circumstances, the Eurekas did well to score 34 runs against them. The game was quite a social and pleasant meeting, and a good opening for the Eureka second nine. We give the score below:

EUREKA.	Outs.	Runs.	ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.
Vanhouten, 1st b..	1	0	Joe Oliver, 2d b....	2	6
Rogers, c....	3	5	L. Pike, c....	3	8
Shugard, p....	3	5	Jones, r. f....	3	8
Hewson, l. f....	2	4	B. Pike, s. s....	1	10
Plum, 3d b....	4	2	Kenney, c. f....	3	6
Parker, s. s....	4	3	Giddings, 1st b....	1	6
Dawson, 2d b....	2	3	Delany, p....	2	9
Bedford, c. f....	4	2	Cahill, 2d b....	2	9
Breuningsdorf, r. f.	4	2	Powers, l. f....	4	7
Totals....	27	34	Totals....	27	72

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Eureka....	6	6	1	6	4	6	0	6	5	—34
Atlantic....	5	13	20	0	2	6	15	10	3	—72

Umpire—Mr. CHADWICK, of the Star Club.
Scorers—Messrs. BROWN and MONK.
Time of game—3 hours 20 minutes.
Flg-catches—Eureka, 6; Atlantic, 12.
Home Runs—Eureka, 3; Atlantic, 9.

To-day the grand match between the first nines takes place on the Eureka grounds at Newark, corner of Ferry and Adams streets, at 3 P. M., and it is expected that another large assemblage of spectators will be present.

UNION VS. ACTIVE.

These clubs play their return game together to-morrow, at Hoboken, and in view of the fact of the recent victory obtained over the noted Athletics by the Actives, and the Unions having already defeated the Actives this season, though they were twice beaten

by the Athletics, the match promises to be an interesting one.

THE [illegible] CLUB.

This club will open [illegible] on their new grounds at [illegible]

THE ARROW BOILER EXPLOSION.

Reopening of an Inquest by Coroner Gover.

EXAMINATION OF A GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR—TOO MUCH STEAM.

In compliance with the request of a number of gentlemen who desire that a thorough investigation shall be made into the boiler explosion on board the North River steamboat *Arrow*, on the evening of the 5th inst., Coroner GOVER reopened the inquest, yesterday, upon the body of one of the victims of the disaster. The first witness was Mr. JOHN S. TAPPAN, of Irvington, a passenger who was on board the *Arrow* at the time of the explosion. Mr. TAPPAN details his experience thus:

I took passage on the *Arrow* and arrived about thirty minutes before the time of starting; I found a large crowd assembled and obtained a seat on the lower deck on the starboard side, a few feet forward of the ladies' cabin, near an open window, and was in conversation with Mr. LUFF; about fifteen minutes after we had left the dock the explosion took place, filling the vessel with black smoke and steam; my first impulse was to see which way the wind blew, and I then placed myself to the windward and found ladies breaking the windows in the ladies' cabin and trying to get out; where I stood there was considerable smoke; the consternation was great, and some passengers came to me and told me that the boat was burning up; I told them to be quiet; I have traveled on this boat for the last six Summers; I cannot travel on the cars on account of my health; I have often heard that the boat was unsafe; Mr. Coffin, of Irvington, obtained some information some time ago that she was unsafe, and his wife forbade him traveling in the boat; I have never heard it publicly stated that the *Arrow* was unsafe; I was talking to Mr. Lowe a few minutes before the explosion; I told him that I did not think she would carry enough of steam to set her on fire; I do not know how much steam she carried; I had no conversation with anybody upon that subject; previous to the accident I had no confidence in the Captain of the *Arrow;* there was not a proper number of life-preservers on board at the time, and I think it showed carelessness on the part of the owners; I had no knowledge that the boilers had been recently patched; there were two other boats beside the *Arrow* on this line.

Mr. John Murphy, of No. 12 Lewis-street, boiler-maker, and *Mr. James Gavin*, of No. 14 Lewis-street, foreman of the boiler department of the Novelty Works, who had been to Nyack and examined the boilers of the *Arrow* since the explosion, testified that they found the fine in a rather weak condition, the iron being thin and the fine patched; the witnesses think that the iron might have been strong enough originally, but that it was, at the time of the explosion, too thin, being only 3-16 of an inch in thickness. Neither of the gentlemen were able to reach the point where the fine burst, and cannot testify as to the thickness of the iron in that part of the fine.

The testimony of Mr. Alexander D. DOUGLASS, Government Inspector, was the most important that was elicited, and we therefore reproduce it entire, as follows:

Mr. Alexander D. Douglass, of No. 213 West Seventeenth-street, sworn: I am a Government Inspector of Boilers; inspected the boilers of the *Arrow* for the first time about the 22d of July, 1865; asked the engineer what steam he wanted to carry; he replied that he would like to carry thirty-five pounds of steam if I deemed it safe; I examined the boilers by hydrostatic pressure, and got as high as 45 pounds pressure to the square inch, when the flanging of the head of the steam-drum gave out; a steam-drum is that portion of the boiler with which the steam-pipe is connected, and is about fourteen feet above the water-line of the boiler; I ordered the engineer to have this fractured piece of the head of the steam-drum cut out before he could leave the dock; he replied that he had not time to do it that afternoon, and asked permission to go out with one boiler; this I gave him; on the 24th, two or three days subsequent to my first visit on board, I examined the head of the steam-drum that had previously given out, to see whether the repairs had been done to it according to my orders; the repairs proved to have been thoroughly done; on the 26th of July I subjected the boilers to another hydrostatic test, and the engineer requested me to test them for thirty pounds; by my orders the pressure was applied, and when we reached thirty-seven pounds to the square inch, some person said that there was a leak in one of the flues of the port boiler; I then ordered the pumps to be stopped, and went into the furnace of the port boiler, where I examined the flue and found a small leak at the mouth; took the boiler-maker into the flue with me, and gave him orders to have it thoroughly repaired; he replied that he did not have sufficient time; I gave him permission to put a small patch on and make the trip with it, and at the same time ordered the engineer not to carry over twenty pounds of steam until the work that I had ordered to be done had been completed; I went aboard the *Arrow* a few days afterward, and found that the work had been done as I had ordered; I gave the engineer permission to carry twenty-five pounds of steam, considering that pressure perfectly safe; by law, from the first, the *Arrow* was allowed to carry thirty-four pounds of steam, being three-fourths of the hydrostatic pressure test; this test does not injure the boiler, but merely shows its weak points; the only difference between the hydrostatic pressure and the steam carried in the boiler is one-half

machinery, and they have yet her together in a masterly manner, only using materials of the first quality and workmanship.

She is finished and furnished in a style of much neatness, and her accommodations of every character are planned in the extreme. Her equipment, consisting of anchors, chains, boats, &c., is very complete. The cabins are commodious for a vessel of her class, and in fact the whole internal arrangements of the craft are marked with neatness and comfort.

The Wm. G. Gibbons belongs pioneer vessel of her class in Southern waters, we have collected the full details of her construction, and give them to our readers. The hull of this vessel is 203 feet in length on deck, 26 feet breadth of beam, 5 feet 6 inches depth of hold, and is 176 50-100 tons burthen, new measurement. Her frame is of wrought-iron plates, 5-16 of an inch in thickness, and fastened in place by 9-16 inch rivets; the floors are molded 3¼ inches, sided ⅜ of an inch, and the frames are spaced from centre to centre 20 inches. Iron knees are on every alternate frame, and the water-wheel guards extend five-eighths for full width, tapering to a point forward. Her keel is ⅜ of an inch in thickness, the garboard-strake 5-16th of an inch, the bilge 5-16, and the clamps ⅜ and ⅛ of an inch in thickness. Around the frames of hull are ten belts of from 7 inches deep, thus greatly adding to her general strength. Her motive power consists of two high-horizontal pressure engines, cylinders being 39 inches in diameter by six feet stroke of piston. Her fuel boilers are of the locomotive boiler pattern, and have no water-bottom. The boilers are covered with iron, and the chimney room is lined with iron. The water-wheels are 20 feet in diameter, and the independent steamfire and bilge-pump is located in its appropriate place, the main deck. Blowers are not used to the furnaces of the boilers, and the coal-bunkers are of iron, and water-tight.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' PROTECTIVE SOCIETY.—The members of this society, numbering now about five hundred, will meet to-morrow, Saturday, the 19th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., at Pythagoras Hall, No. 136 Canal-street, to organize the society, by the election of officers, and the adoption of other necessary measures to insure success. The object of the association, is to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors to help each other morally and materially. Those who wish to receive tickets of membership and admission to the meeting, should call before Saturday, 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 136 Canal-street, office of the Metropolitan Employment Agency, and bring their discharge papers with them.

RETURNING REGIMENTS.—The Twelfth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers arrived yesterday morning from Savannah, in the steamer *Guide*, and left during the afternoon for Hartford. The regiment numbers 918 officers and men. The following is a list of officers: Lieut.-Col., G. M. Lewis; Major, Sidney R. Clark; Quartermaster, Henry H. Tuttle; Surgeons, James R. Cummings; Assistant Surgeon, James T. Lines; Capts. James D. Roach, Hiram F. Campbell, James E. Smith, Francis Smith, John Brennan, John Mullen; Lieuts. Coe, Gibbons, Phelps, Gray, Hine, Swan, Lane, Shipman, Kelly, Goss.

NEW-JERSEY.

ARREST OF AN ENGLISH BURGLAR—HE ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE AND IS SHOT.—Wednesday morning, about 8 o'clock, as Officer RING, of the Hoboken Police, was about returning home from duty, he saw a stranger, with a large bundle in his possession, coming from the plank walk leading across the meadows to the hill, and making his way toward the ferry. The actions of the man excited the officer's suspicion, and he conducted to watch his movements. While passing down Washington-street, Officer RING met Capt. DAVIS, to whom he communicated his suspicions, and they concluded to take the man to the station-house, for the purpose of examining the contents of his bundle. While thus engaged, the man suddenly sprang up, and making his exit, ran off up the street, pursued by the officer. After an exciting chase through several streets, without any perceptible advantage on either side, and as they passed from Meadow-street into the First, the fugitive observed three men standing over the fence, Capt. DAVIS then fired a shot over his head, to which he paid no attention, when he fired a second time, the ball taking effect, when the fellow halted and staggered up to the fence for support. He was then conveyed to the station-house, and Dr. TUTHILL was called in, and upon examination it was found that the ball struck over the center of the shoulder blade and glancing forward lodged in the muscles of the shoulder, where it still remains, the Doctor being unable to extract it. Search being made, a bundle of a dozen skeleton and night keys was found in the lot where the prisoner was seen to throw them. The bundle contained valuable silk dresses, furs, a variety of female wearing apparel, and other articles, probably worth $300, supposed to have been taken from the residence of a Mr. BOGART, (whose family is absent,) on Palisade-avenue, Hudson City. The prisoner, who gives the name of WM. SMITH, is an Englishman, and is evidently a professional "knuck," as the articles stolen were selected with care and an eye to their market value.

SALARIES OF CITY OFFICIALS.—The Common Council of Jersey City, at their meeting on Tuesday night, fixed the salaries for the present year as follows: Recorder, $1,000; City Clerk, $1,600; City Marshal, $1,200; Comptroller, $1,500; Treasurer, $1,000; City Physicians, each $300; Corporation Attorney, $1,800; Overseer of Poor, $700; Street Commissioner, $1,000; Superintendent of Ferries, Wharves and Piers, $50; Chief Engineer of Fire Department, $750; Clerk of Board of Fire Commissioners, $200; Clerk of City Clerk, $500; Assessors, each $600; Collector of Revenue, $1,500; Commissioners of Assessment, each assessment, $10; Special Commissioner of Assessment, $20; Judges of Election, each $15; Ward Clerks, each $15; Chief of Police, $1,200; Aids to Chief of Police, $800; Policemen, $800.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—The boy mentioned Wednesday as having been run over in Montgomery-street, Jersey City, by the Bergen Point horse cars, died of his injuries early on Wednesday morning at the residence of his parents in the Darcy House. His name was MCKINLEY. The child, who is but six years of age, attempted to jump upon the front platform of the second car, (two of them being coupled together,) when he fell on the track, and the wheels passed over his thigh and the lower part of his body, crushing and lacerating him in a frightful manner. An inquest was held by Coroner FARREL, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

BOY MISSING.—A lad 11 years of age, named JAMES M. REILLY, left the home of his parents in Bergen township on Saturday last, since which time no tidings of his whereabouts can be ascertained. He had on a dark jacket and pants, soft brown hat and a pair of old boots. He has dark hair, and may be recognized by a small mole on his nose.

SHOP-LIFTING.—Yesterday afternoon two men entered the clothing store of MOSES WHITE, in Newark-avenue, Jersey City, and while one of them engaged the attention of the clerk, the other stole a silver watch from the window, valued at $50, with which they succeded in making their escape.

FIRE IN A LOCOMOTIVE SHOP.—About 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon a fire occurred in the Jersey City locomotive shop, situated on Warren-street. The building being provided for in such emergencies, the fire was soon extinguished by the workmen. Damage slight.

PEACHES.—Forty-three cars, containing 22,000 baskets of peaches, arrived in Jersey City Wednesday forenoon. About sixty wagons and carts were in waiting to convey them to New-York.

LAW REPORTS.

Gen. Butler Arraigned for Contempt of Court.

SURROGATE'S COURT—AUG. 17.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

In Re the Estate of Andrew J. Butler, deceased.—Quite an excitement was created yesterday in and around the Surrogate's Court, in consequence of the attendance of Gen. Butler under circumstances which led to the impression that he was in contempt of court, and would be severely reprimanded if not punished by fine and imprisonment, when he should make his appearance before the court. It seems that the General was, during the latter part of 1864, appointed the executor of the will of his brother, Col. A. J. Butler. Parties most interested in having the will of the deceased Colonel proved, have been most assiduous in trying to secure the attendance of the General, and in having him file the proper inventories. The case was put off from time to time by the Surrogate, for the purpose of accommodating Gen. Butler, until it was found necessary to summon him in the usual way. The time fixed in the summons for him to appear and file his inventory was the 28th of July ult., and the summons was served on the 24th, eight days before. On the 28th the General did not appear, but had a representative in court who had the matter adjourned to the 8th inst. On the day last named another adjournment was effected until yesterday, on account of the inability of the General to attend. Considerable excitement was created in certain circles by the report that Gen. Butler had not only not filed his inventory, but that he did not intend to do so, and hence, that being in contempt of court, a heavy fine and imprisonment awaited him.

Upon the opening of the court, at 11 o'clock, Gen. Butler was in attendance with his counsel, Messrs. Wm. Cott and Hackett. After some delay, attending the adjournment of other cases, Mr. Hackett arose and stated that his client, Gen. Butler, was in court; that the delays which had heretofore taken place were from inadvertence and mistake, (the latter having arisen from the blunder of some clerk of the Surrogate's office, who had stated the wrong day for the appointment on the inventory,) and under the circumstances the counsel asked that Gen. Butler's contempt be overlooked, and that a further time be given him to respond to the order of the court.

Gen. Butler then asked leave to address the court, which being granted, he stated that he had first supposed his personal attendance unnecessary, but having now been informed that it would be, he hastened to attend, and was ready to obey the mandate of the Surrogate in all respects; that his negligence hitherto had not arisen in any degree from a disrespect of the court, or from an unwillingness to obey its summons, but from a misunderstanding, and from his own ignorance of the provisions of the law in this (New-York) State.

The Surrogate said that after the full explanation and disapproval made by the executor and his counsel, he was satisfied that no contempt of the authority of the court had been intended, and he should therefore refrain from issuing an attachment. He was of opinion that five days' notice would be necessary for taking the inventory which the executor had now declared himself ready to proceed with. He would therefore appoint Messrs. J. S. Sullivan and Theodore Martine, as the appraisers of the estate, and direct the appraisal to take place on Tuesday, 22d inst., and that the inventory be returned to this court under the oath of the executor, on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock.

Notes of Admiralty Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Betts.

COLLISION—DUTY OF STEAMER TO AVOID SCHOONER—LIGHTS.

Mott Bedell vs. *The Steamship Potomac.*—This was a case of collision. The libel was filed by the owners of the schooner *A. F. Bedell*, which was sunk by the steamer in the Chesapeake Bay, near the mouth of the Rappahannock River, about midnight on the 7th of July, 1859. The schooner was bound from New-York to Alexandria. The steamer was bound from Baltimore to Norfolk, and heading due south. The schooner was running nearly north, close hauled. The weather was calm; stars were visible in the sky, and each of the vessels could see the other when a half or a quarter of a mile apart, so as to distinguish the character of the objects and the direction of their apparent courses.

The vessels had neared each other to within a few yards, when it was discovered that they were coming in contact, and each called out to the other to get out of the way. Each vessel attempted to change its course, but after a few minutes' fright and hopeless outcry on board of both, they came together about end to end, and the schooner was instantly sunk.

The claimants insisted that the schooner was in fault in carrying no light, and a good deal of testimony was taken on both sides as to the various manœuvres of the two vessels, each claiming that the other was not skillfully navigated.

Held by the Court—That it is needless to attempt to ascertain and adjust the reliable evidence gatherable out of the hurried and indefinite observations and impressions of the witnesses as to which vessel was most skillfully navigated; because, in the opinion of the Court, that whole matter was definitively determined as a principle of law as soon as the schooner was discerned from on board the steamer. The testimony had no further agency to fulfill in the case in respect to the rights and responsibilities of the parties, after it had clearly designated that a steam and sailing vessel were exposed to a mutual meeting in the night, approaching head and head in close collateral lines, if not actually on a coincident one.

That as Judge Grier remarks (2 Wallace C. R. p. 273) no reliable evidence exists in the books that the law requires sailing vessels navigating the high seas at night to carry signal lights—(9 N. Y. Leg. Obs. 232; Sprague's Ad. Dec. 160; Parson's Mar. Law 192, note 3.)

That in this condition of the law it cannot be pronounced that the schooner in this instance was guilty of an illegal act, or dereliction of maritime duty in not displaying lights conspicuously at the time. Besides the evidence is equivocal as to the fact.

That a gross irregularity, and not being clearly explained, constituting a marked fault, was committed by the steamer in continuing to come upon the schooner without stopping or even easing her engine for a distance of half or quarter of a mile, and during that period it is not proved that any efficient act was done by the steamer for their common protection and safety.

That the actual offence and dangerous fault of the steamer was the disobedience of the plain and peremptory mandates of the law, emphatically declared to managers of steamers who are meeting with sailing vessels, that "the steamer shall keep out of the way of the sailing ship." The *corpus delicti* of the *Potomac* on this occasion was a disobedience of that plain rule. She had ample time and clear ability to fulfill it by stopping her movement until the danger would cease or be safely avoided; and because the steamer did not faithfully execute that duty directly charged upon her, the interdicted offence has been perpetrated, and she must pay the penalty denounced by the law, without regard to the mistakes or ignorance under which her officers or crew may have acted.

Decree for libelant.

For libelant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for claimant, Messrs. Man & Parsons.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

WHAT FOLLOWS THROWING DICE ON SUNDAY.

Silas Haight, aged 26, a resident of Poughkeepsie, was charged with assaulting Frank Bunkers, the proprietor of a lager-bier saloon. Witness said the prisoner came in his place with three other men, who asked for drinks. The drinks were given, and they asked for the dice-box. When they got the box they asked the landlord if he would "go a throw;" he said he would. The dice were thrown and the landlord lost, and liquored the crowd. They threw again for cigars and the landlord won. Defendant and his friends were going out without paying for them. This Bunkers didn't like, and he stopped one of the party and said: "Please pay; I gives you bier and treats you like shentlemen." No sooner had Bunkers said that than the prisoner christened him with a glass of beer, and then threw the glass at him and struck him on the head.

Judge Kelly—Do you keep this place of yours open on Sunday, to sell rum and gamble?

Witness—No, Sir.

Judge Kelly—The date of the complaint shows that to be the case.

The prisoner was convicted and fined $25.

POLICEMEN MUST NOT BE INTERFERED WITH.

Dennis Carroll and Patrick Coleman, two Eighteenth Ward voters, were charged with rescuing a prisoner from Policeman John Shove, of the Nineteenth Precinct. Witness said he had a prisoner under arrest and was taking him to the station-house, when the prisoners and five or six others jostled around him. Coleman seemed to be the spokesman. He said, "What is all this about?" He then laid hold of the prisoner, after having given him a slight shove, and took the prisoner from him. Carroll then jumped in and hit the officer twice. An *alibi* was attempted to be proven, but it did not succeed, and the accused were sent to the penitentiary for two months each. In passing sentence, Judge KELLY remarked that it was acts of this kind that lead to murder, the shooting of policemen and citizens. When a person is in the custody of an officer, no one has a right to interfere with him.

Carroll, on leaving the dock, exclaimed, in an excited tone, "The next time I go up, I won't go up innocent."

ROWDYISM PUNISHED.

Patrick Nugent, a laborer, pleaded guilty to assaulting Officer Thomas Foy, but not guilty to beating Jno. Muhlfeldt. Witness said: "This man came into my place on the 4th of July, between 10 and 11 at night. He came over from his stables, and as soon as he came in the saloon, he said: "you so and so, ain't you going to fight?" I said "what is the matter?" he then came behind the bar, and struck me twice in the face, and tried to put the lights out; he had a dozen of man with him; then he took a glass of beer, and as soon as he got it he threw it in my face; I said "there is a sick man sitting there, let him get out," and he got out, but in going he was struck; finally I got him out and put out the lights, and took the stamps out of the money-drawer, and put the shutters up, when he broke the windows in; the policeman then came up and arrested him.

The Court—Was he drunk or sober?

Witness—He was a little tight.

On his plea of guilty he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and on the other charge four additional months—seven in all—besides being fined fifty dollars.

HOW RIVER THIEVES STEAL.

Thomas McEarly and John Maloy, young river and dock thieves, were charged with stealing twenty-five pounds of coffee, worth thirty cents a pound, from one of the docks. After the ownership and value of the coffee stolen was proven, Officer Hamlin said: This coffee lay on the dock and I was watching it. While looking at it I saw these two young men come over slyly in a small boat and scull under the dock. They remained there three-quarters of an hour, and when they came out I arrested them with the coffee in the boat.

The Court—If the coffee was on the dock and they were under it, how could they get at it?

Witness—O, there is a big crack on the dock, and all the thieves had to do was to cut a hole in the bags, and the coffee ran down into the boat. That is done every day.

Guilty—penitentiary four months each.

A BOLD ATTEMPT TO ROB.

John McDonald, one of the Eighth Ward "Short Boys," was complained of by Charles Johnson, a soldier, who had two black eyes, one of them being entirely closed up. Witness said: He tried to go through me, struck me, knocked me down and beat me; I had my discharge to get my pay, that would fetch $800, in my bosom, and he tried to get the papers; I held on to my coat and let him bang away; there was another man helped him; all I drank that day was two glasses of whisky.

Guilty—penitentiary six months.

A SWELL-MOBSMAN ON TRIAL.

Thomas Clark, a noted Scotch swell-mobsman and hotel thief, dressed exactly like Sothern in *Lord Dundreary*, was charged with entering Room No. 218 of the Metropolitan Hotel, and stealing a gold locket worth $26. The complainant, Robert B. Kingsley, proved his loss, and the fact that when he left the room he locked it. The clerk of the hotel testified that Clark did not board there, although he had seen him hanging round there a good deal. He found the prisoner in complainant's room. Mary Dugan, a chambermaid, happened to be making the bed of the room next door, and hearing the click of a key, she looked out, and saw the prisoner enter the room and close the door behind him. She stole softly along the corridor, and called for help through the call pipe; this brought the housekeeper and others up, who arrested the thief. Detective Joseph Eustace searched the prisoner, and found on him a revolver and a package of snuff. The prisoner does not snuff, and it was no doubt intended for his use, if necessary, to blind a victim in making his escape. The officer also found on the prisoner a small jimmy used by thieves, and twelve skeleton keys.

Guilty—penitentiary six months.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 17, 1865.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81....R.	113	400 Hudson Riv. R.	167¼
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81....C.	108⅝	100 do.	167
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81....R.	108½	100 Harlem Pref.	80
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	106⅜	300 Reading R.	102⅝
10,000 do.	106⅜	500 do.	102⅝
15,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		500 do.	102⅝
New Issue....	104⅝	1000 do.	102⅝
5,000 U.S. 6s, 10-40s. R.	96⅜	300 do.	102⅝
102,000 U.S. 6s, 10-40s. R. ex-int.	93	700 do.	102⅝
1,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Series....	99	75 Mich. Cen. R.	107
124,000 do. Sec. Ser.	99	100 do.	107⅝
4,000 do. Third Ser.	99	500 Cleve. & Tol.	92½
2,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97⅜	200 Mil. & Pr. Du C.	82½
4,000 Tenn. 6s.	72	300 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	65⅜
11,000 do.	72½	1000 do.	65⅜
2,000 Mo. State 6s.	70⅝	200 do.	65⅜
1,000 do.	70⅝	100 do.	65⅜
20,000 Ohio 6 M. Cer.	94¼	1000 do. 2d call.	65⅜
1,000 Hud. Riv. 1st M.	102	200 do.	65½
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	80	150 Ill. Cen. R.	121
1,000 P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	102½	100 do.	122
11 Union Bank.	118	100 Cleve. & Pitts.	b10 67⅛
276 Cum. Coal Pr.	40⅛	1400 do.	67⅛
300 do.	40	10 Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	124
100 Canton Co.	b30 36¾	10 do.	125
380 Quick. Min. Co.	80	600 Chic. & N. W.	27½
200 do.	83¼	400 do.	27½
200 Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	16	200 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	61½
40 N. Y. Cen. R.	91½	100 do.	61½
100 do.	s30 90¾	700 do.	61½
200 do.	91	100 do.	r.s10 61½
120 do. 2d call.	b30 91½	400 do.	s30 61½
350 do.	91½	100 do. 2d call	61
250 do.	91	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	106
1300 Erie Railway	82	100 do.	105⅞
200 do.	s15 81¾	500 do.	105⅞
200 do.	82⅛	100 do. 2d call	105⅞
300 do.	82⅛	400 P., Ft. W. & C.	95
100 do.	82⅛	200 do.	94⅞
500 do. 2d call	82	200 do.	94⅞
100 do.	81½	100 do. b30	95
200 do.	s30 81	100 do. 2d call	94½
100 do.	s30 81¼	100 do. b30	94¼
100 Chi. & Alt. Pref.	89½	400 do.	94¼

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81....C.	106⅛	2000 Reading R.	101
105,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	106	1000 do. s30	101⅛
5,000 U.S. 10-40s. C.	96⅞	1000 do. s30	102⅛
15,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Series....	99	100 Mich. Cen. R.	106⅜
2,000 do.	96⅞	200 do.	106
13,000 U.S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer. New issue.	97⅜	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	93½
1,000 Missouri 6s.	70½	200 do. s30	92⅜
5,000 do.	70½	100 do. s10	93
100 Canton Co.	37¾	60 Mich. S. & N. I.	64⅝
400 Comb. Coal Pr.	39	60 do.	64
100 do.	b15 39	700 do.	65⅜
100 do.	38¾	800 do.	65⅜
200 Quick. Min. Co.	82½	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	65⅜
100 do.	83	200 do.	b10 65⅜
3000 do.	80½	3000 do.	64¾
100 do.	80¾	600 do.	s10 64¾
800 Chic. & N. W.	b30 27	400 do.	27
400 do.	27	100 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	62½
1200 do.	62½	100 do.	62½
100 do.	62½	100 Cleve. & Tol.	92½
100 Cleve. & Tol.	92½	100 Chic. & R. I.	104¼
200 do.	s30 92¾	200 do.	104¼
100 do.	s10 93	100 Mil. & P. du C.	82½

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$60,000 U. S. 6s, '81....C.	106⅝	100 Chic. & R. I.	105
50,000 do.	106⅝	200 do.	104⅝
1100 Erie Rail. x-d.	81⅞	100 do.	104⅝
500 do.	81⅝	700 do.	104⅝
300 do.	81⅝	100 do.	104⅝
1100 do.	81⅝	100 do.	104⅝
400 do.	81⅝	100 do.	104⅝
1200 do.	81⅝	200 do.	104⅝
800 do.	81⅝	200 Cleve. & Tol.	93
1600 do.	81⅝	300 Chic. & N. W.	27⅝
980 Hudson Riv. R.	168⅜	100 do.	28⅛
100 Reading R.	102	300 do.	28⅛
500 do.	101⅞	300 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	93½
200 do.	101⅞	100 do.	93½
100 Mich. S. & N. I.	66	100 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	60
1000 do.	64⅞	700 do.	60
100 do.	65	200 do.	60½
100 Ill. Cen. R.	120	200 do.	60½
900 Cleve. & Pitts.	66⅝	1200 do.	60½
200 do.	66⅝	200 do.	60½
200 do.	66⅝	400 do.	60½
400 do.	66⅝	800 do.	60½
400 do.	66⅝	200 do.	60½
1200 do.	66⅝	2000 Canton Co.	36
200 do.	66⅝	200 Quick. Min. Co.	83
200 do.	66⅝	100 do.	82½
200 do.	66⅝	100 do.	82¼
100 Cary Improv't.	11½	100 do.	82
100 Cum. Coal Co.	39½	100 Mariposa M. Co.	12

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 New-York Cen.	s10 89¾	100 Chi. & R. I.	104½
100 Erie R. x-d.	s6 80⅛	380 Cum. Coal.	39
100 do.	80½	100 do.	38¾
500 do.	80⅝	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	b30 60
500 do.	b10 80½	200 Quick. Min. Co.	82½
100 do.	b8 80½	100 do.	b10 82½
100 do.	s3 80⅝	100 do.	s3 82½
400 Hud. Riv. R.	b8 166⅞	700 do.	s8 82
100 Cleve. & Pitts.	66⅝	200 do.	s10 82
200 Cleve. & Tol.	93	100 do.	81¾

THURSDAY, Aug. 17—P. M.

The Official Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of July have been rendered. They show the following results, compared with the same month last year, to which are added the comparative figures for the first seven months of the calendar year.

The Import entries for July, at New-York, compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	July, 1865.	July, 1864.
Dutiable Goods direct	$10,175,820	$6,382,928
Dutiable Bonded	7,845,947	14,954,635
Free Goods	886,431	917,684
Total July entries	$18,908,198	$22,255,247

There was also entered during the month foreign Specie of the value of $253,640 as against $128,052 same month last year. The value of foreign Merchandise of previous importation withdrawn from Bond, is $3,612,411—or $766,464, more than went into Bond during the month. So that the amount of Merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $19,674,662, on which the Gold Customs collected amounts to $9,778,276, or at the average rate of duty on all the marketed imports, (including free articles,) of 49¼ ₩ cent. The amount marketed in July, 1864, was $10,684,485, and the Customs $3,585,848.

The comparative values of Foreign Goods entered at the port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed for the first seven months of the calendar years 1865-4 are as follows:

	1865. Jan. 1 to July 31.	1864. Jan. 1 to July 31.
Total entries	$99,868,427	$159,186,772
Total marketed	$104,450,598	$125,714,395
Customs paid	46,437,853	46,049,073
Average Duty	44½ ₩ cent.	36⅝ ₩ cent.

The Export clearances to Foreign ports, from New-York, for the month of July were:

	July, 1865.	July, 1864.
Domestic Produce	$12,521,246	$26,251,673
Foreign reëxported	290,829	5,386,864
Gold and Silver	723,986	1,947,329
Total July Clearances	$13,536,061	$33,585,866
Average price Gold	142 ₩ cent.	254 ₩ cent.

The Exports of all descriptions for the first seven months of the calendar year are:

	1865. Jan. 1 to July 31.	1864. Jan. 1 to July 31.
Domestic Produce	$80,670,013	$111,688,595
Foreign Reëxports	3,068,747	9,876,384
Specie	18,630,476	31,099,450
Total	$102,378,505	$152,614,429
Average of Gold	155 ₩ cent.	183 ₩ cent.

We hear to-day that the house of KETCHUM, SON & Co., have made a general assignment to Messrs. P. C. CALHOUN, President of the Fourth National Bank, and E. BEMENT, a former partner of Mr. MORRIS KETCHUM, for the benefit of their creditors. The liquidation, we presume, will be entered upon forthwith, but no statement of the affairs of the house has yet been made public, beyond the report that the balances due to country Banks, (nearly all in New-England,) Bankers, &c., amount to about the round sum of three and a half millions.

The card of the firm in the TIMES this morning, (and duplicated to the other morning papers,) is read and construed on the Stock Exchange and in Wall-street circles generally with much surprise and incredulity. It is deemed scarcely ingenuous as a technical defence of the firm; it is less than candid as an emanation of the senior partner and principal capitalist of the concern, so far as he designs to relieve his own name from the supposed taint or sin or banking discredit of Stock and Gold speculations. But the main purpose was probably intended to explain to the public outside of Wall-street, and especially the New-England creditors of the Banking-house of KETCHUM, SON & Co., why and how they were reduced to the necessity of stopping payments, and why, from the systematic and enormous abstractions of young KETCHUM, the capital employed in the house—which is now reported to be less by one-half than the previous reputation for private wealth of the senior partner—is more than swallowed up; in consequence of which it may become necessary, as the liquidation goes on, to beg time or make other composition with the Country Bankers keeping their New-York balances with them. These balances are reported as $3,000,000; the Money capital of Mr. MORGAN KETCHUM $2,000,000, employed in the house, or subject to its use, and his wealth altogether, including this capital, about two and a half millions. As an explanation directed to this particular object, the card may prove serviceable, and we certainly have no disposition to traverse its statements either as respects the relations of the house to Mr. GRAHAM, the frauds of young KETCHUM, or the non-complicity of the other junior member, or of Mr. M. KETCHUM, with the dishonest practices of young K. We cannot see that any of the money reporters of Tuesday's failure designed even to intimate such complicity. We certainly did not.

Since the following was written we find the following in the *Commercial Advertiser* of this afternoon, confirmatory of our own report of what is thought of the card down town, where the senior Mr. KETCHUM, as an active spirit in the Stock and Money market, is best known:

"The card of KETCHUM, SON & Co., published this morning, elicits much comment, and not a little surprise, especially the following statement:

Owing to the frequent absence from town of Mr. GRAHAM, we ceased giving him orders in February last, and have not since that time employed, in any manner, the services of himself or his firm.

So firm has been the conviction of the whole 'Street' that GRAHAM & Co. have acted until now as the agents of KETCHUM, SON & Co., that even this formal assertion to the contrary is not fully credited. The whole tenor of the card, indeed, is so opposed to what has been generally believed respecting the operations of the firm, that its effect is to mystify rather than explain these strange developments.

The check-book from which the forgeries were issued has been found, with 350 checks missing, which, if all were used by EDWARD KETCHUM, would make the total issue about $1,750,000."

The amount of forged Gold checks taken from the check-book of Mr. GRAHAM, (during his absence,) and borrowed upon in his name, is ascertained to be considerably less than $1,750,000, which figure is assumed from the circumstance that each check (about 350 altogether) was filled up for $5,000, and all the checks actually used. Mr. GRAHAM finds outstanding about $1,045,000, of which $595,000 are in the Importers' and Fourth National Banks and $100,000 with a banking firm in Exchange-place, all without being mixed or associated with genuine Gold checks. The remainder, $350,000, are mixed up with other collateral and variously distributed among lenders on Gold and Stocks. The checks supposed to have been taken from the book at various times since the 27th of June would seem to be about 140 checks in number and $700,000 in amount, supposing each check to have been filled up for $5,000. More than half the number have been retired, through GRAHAM or KETCHUM, SON & Co., and the remainder probably destroyed and new checks substituted.

There was a further decided recovery on the Railway list at the early Board to-day and the market showed more firmness up to 1 o'clock than some of the operators believed would be maintained. Acting on this opinion, sales were rather pressed at the Broad-street Open Board, and when the regular Stock Exchange convened at the Second Board, various rumors of New-England Bank difficulties—no doubt growing out of the fact that some of their checks on KETCHUM, SON & Co. were returned home for payment, and of an active demand for money at 7 ₩ cent.—assisted the reaction. Before the Brokers left the Exchange Room, however, the turn of the market was upward again. The Street was not without the usual number of rumors of failure and defalcation, (some of the most absurd nature,) incident to the great explosion of Tuesday; but no one of which was verified up to 4 o'clock.

The Gold market was steady through the forenoon, and the price subseqneutly stiffened up ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. on the firmness of Bills on London, which, for Saturday's mail, are qnoted 109¼@109½ for best Bank and Bankers' signatures.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with the same hour on Wednesday. The Government Stocks are well supported, the 5-20s 106, and more demand for the 7-30s. The Railways left off rather steadier than at the Second Board. See Evening Exchange for very latest sales:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	97	96⅜	N. West Pref	60⅝	86½
U. S. 5-20s	105¾	106	Rock Island	104⅜	104½
N. Y. Central	90¼	90	Fort Wayne	94½	93⅞
Erie	80¼	80¼	Cumb'land Coal	38½	36⅜
Hudson	107	106⅜	Quicksilver	53⅞	51½
Reading	101⅝	101¾	Mariposa	13	11⅝
Mich. Southern	62⅜	61⅛	Canton	37¼	37½
Illinois Central	119⅜	119¾	Atlantic Mail	102	102
Mich Central	103½	103½	Brunswick	10½	10½
Pittsburgh	66⅜	65½	Ohio Certificates	24	24
Northwest	28⅜	27	American Gold	142	142½

The bidding for the Bank Stocks is weaker, as follows:

Union	118	Bank of N. America	105
America	130	Hanover	106
Phenix	90	Metropolitan	114
Tradesmen's	125	Market	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Nassau	108
National	110	Corn Exchange	106½
Commerce	105	Import'r & Traders	95
Ocean	90	Central National	104
American Exchange	113	Ninth National	102¾
Chatham	125		

The following offers were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrip.	88
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	103
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	103⅛
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st, M. '77	92
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '90	101
Harlem, bnds, '59-72	101
Mich. C. 8% c. bnds, '69-72	105
Mich. C. new bnds 6's, '82	110
Chi., R. I. & P. 6's, 1st, '70	96
N. Ind. Geab. Line '68	90
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7's, c.	96
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1875	112
Alt. and T. H. 2ds 1st	99
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	91
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	93
Illin. & St. Jos. 1s, G.	100
Del. L. & W. 1st mort	103
Del. L. & W. 2d mort	102
Tol. & Wab. 1st mort	86½
Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex'd	86½
Tol. & Wab. 2d mort	72
Tol. & Wab. Equip Bds	60
Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	96
Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	100½
Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	94½
N. J. Cen. 1st mort	100
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	101½
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	90
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	86
Cleve. & P. 2d mort	85
Cleve. & P. 4th mort	72
Chi. & Alt. S. F.	95
Chi. & Alton 1st mortg.	94
Ohio & Miss. 1st-2d	74
Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	75

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows:

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Two copies 1 year..... 5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year..... 5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—THE WITCH OF THE BLACK CAVERN.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL, No. 720 Broadway—MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

We learn, from the Edgeville (S. C.) *Advertiser*, that the branches of the South Carolina Railroad between Branchville and Johnston's Turn Out, and from Orangeburgh to Columbia, are under contract, and are being rapidly pushed forward toward completion. The Greenville and Columbia road is in running order from Greenville to Alston, and the remainder of it, which is of not much length, is being rapidly put in order. The Northeastern Railroad is now running its entire length from Charleston to Florence. The Wilmington and Manchester road is running from Kingsville 97 miles of its length, and will be in order its entire length, it is said, by middle of this month. The Cheraw and Darlington road also is now running its entire length. The Columbia and Hamburgh road has a large force of workmen on it, and is rapidly being pushed forward. The Charleston and Savannah Railroad is running its whole length.

The Union State Committee of New-York met yesterday at the Astor House in this city, and prepared a call for the State Convention. It will be composed of three delegates from each Assembly District, and will meet at Syracuse on the 20th of September. The officers to be nominated are, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Engineer, Canal Commissioner, Prison Inspector, two Judges of Appeals and Clerk of Appeals.

Hon. AMASA J. PARKER, who has been sojourning at Fire Island with his family, has just met with a serious accident. While loading a pistol, for the purpose of firing at a mark, the weapon, which was cocked and capped, went off, the bullet entering the palm of the left hand and coming out at the wrist. No more serious consequences were anticipated than such as attend a painful wound.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Thursday has this paragraph: "Up to yesterday, nothing had been heard of the Third-street broker who carried off $25,000 of his partner's and of borrowed money. It was supposed that he had gone to Indiana, and the partner started in pursuit more than a week ago, and he has not been heard from by the detective officer who had the matter in hand."

Gen. W. S. HARNEY, U. S. A., has been added to the Special Commission, consisting of Gen. HERRON and others, who were appointed to treat with the Indian tribes to be assembled at Fort Gibson early in September. On Saturday last he received President JOHNSON'S order to that end, and will start in a day or two for the scene of conference with the Indians.

The rebel Gen. FORREST, of Fort Pillow massacre infamy, who is now at Memphis, cannot in safety visit his old home on the Mississippi without the protection of Union soldiers, those of his old neighbors and friends whom he deluded into the rebellion being now his worst enemies.

It is proposed that the memorial to the sons of Waterville College, Maine, who fell during the war, shall be the endowment of a military professorship, at an estimated expense of $50,000; and without turning the college into a military school, to engraft upon it some military features.

The Cunard steamship *China*, from Liverpool, in coming up Boston Harbor, Wednesday morning, ran ashore on Castle Rocks, near Fort Independence, and it was necessary to send her mails and passengers to the city on tugs. It was thought she would float off at high tide.

Hon. HENRY W. HILLIARD publishes a card in the Montgomery, Ala., papers, announcing that he will give his personal attention to the preparation and presentation of applications for special pardon in Washington City.

Brig.-Gen. LORENZO THOMAS has visited New-Haven, Conn., and Newark, N. J., on an official tour of inspection, to ascertain and report what posts and hospitals can most conveniently be abandoned.

The Union Convention of Pennsylvania yesterday nominated Gen. HARTRANFT for Auditor-General, and Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL for Surveyor-General. No Governor will be voted for this year.

The preliminaries have not been completed, and therefore there is a further postponement of the trial of Capt. WIRTZ. His counsel are engaged in gathering witnesses, and several have already been secured.

Major HERON, of the 6th Illinois Cavalry, who was sentenced to be hanged, has had his sentence commuted to ten years' imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary.

It is said that GARRETT DAVIS has had an interview with the President on the subject of the Kentucky election, and is the guest of FRANK P. BLAIR, Sen., at Silver Spring.

The Leavenworth *Conservative* proclaims a great dearth of competent teachers in that city and throughout Kansas, and calls upon Eastern teachers to move to the rescue.

It is now reported that the American Company propose to have their line in working order in two years.

The Secretary of War has ordered the immediate discharge of the Fourteenth and Sixteenth New-York Heavy Artillery.

In 1860 Maine had 3,601 manufacturing establishments, employing a capital of $20,044,020, and producing to the value of $38,198,754.

Gov. JOHNSON, of Georgia, left Columbus for Milledgeville Aug. 6.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of the explosion on board the steamer *Arrow* was re-opened yesterday. Mr. ALEXANDER B. DOUGLASS, Government Inspector of Boilers, testified that he examined the boilers of the *Arrow* last Monday, and, in his opinion, the explosion was caused by over-pressure of steam, the boilers being capable of bearing a pressure of thirty pounds; whereas, he thought there must have been at least fifty pounds of steam on when the boiler gave way. The further examination was adjourned to Wednesday afternoon next, at 1 P. M.

The funeral of Police-officer THOMAS WALKER, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who was shot by one of a gang of rowdies, on Tuesday morning last, in Seventeenth-street, took place yesterday. The funeral procession comprised nearly 700 of the police force. The services were performed at Trinity Chapel, and the remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

The inquest in the case of Police-officer THOMAS WALKER was concluded last evening. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death by a pistol-shot wound at the hands of JOHN WARD; PATRICK COLLINS, JOSEPH MURRAY and JAMES FARRELL being accessories to the murder.

The hearing in the case of Mr. PETER B. MUNFORD, a broker, who is charged with defrauding Messrs. GREENLEAF, NORRIS & Co., of $28,200 by means of worthless checks, will take place this morning at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice DOWLING.

The Twelfth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, Col. LEWIS, arrived in this city from Savannah yesterday, and went on to Hartford during the afternoon.

There was an active market for Stocks yesterday, but the speculation in the Railways very feverish. It was rumored that KETCHUM, SON & Co. had made a general assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Money active at 7 ₰ cent. Gold, 142¼. Exchange firm at 109¼@109¾ for Gold.

An improved demand prevailed yesterday for the principal kinds of domestic produce and foreign merchandise, at generally firmer prices. The freight engagements were limited.

The Present Sentiments and Teachings of Southern Leaders.

"With malice toward none and with charity for all," we have been for several weeks very carefully studying the "tone of the South," as expressed by their newspapers and their public speakers.

If any number of people in the North have looked for anything like humiliation on the part of Soutern people—anything even going so far as to conspicuously confess defeat—we are not of that number. While we yield to none in abhorrence of the atrocious crime of rebellion, and reprobate as zealously as the most extreme the course and conduct of Southern leaders, we must confess that we have indulged in the hope that a great number, indeed, in many localities a large majority of the people in the rebellious States were really loyal, and only seeming traitors by the all-compelling power of military despotism. We had hoped that when the yoke of JEFF. DAVIS should be lifted from their necks, a very considerable majority would rejoice in their enfranchisement, and gladly come back to the protection and defence of our great Union.

With much regret we confess our disappointment. Admitting many honorable exceptions, we conclude (from every source of information within our reach) that public sentiment is still as bitter and unloyal as in 1861, and that cohesion in that section of the Union but too often means "military superiority." We have, by public and private advices, the ever-recurring assertion that the people of the South are conquered, not conciliated; that they submit to force, not to reason; that they are still truculent, revengeful, and equal to any retaliatory action that may promise success; that they treat the Emancipation Proclamation as of no effect; that they retain by force, and coerce by the old style of flogging, the men and women who now owe them no service; that they look upon with suspicion, and treat with the utmost contumely, the Northern men whose duty or inclination leads them to their vicinity; that they almost unanimously regard the oath of allegiance as a thing of form only—a soda powder after a grand debauch—an oath that it is not only permissible to break, but, in fact, a virtue not to keep—as if it were taken under duress, and that, therefore, the takers were not only excusable but commendable for breaking it. Loath as we are to believe such a state of morals possible in a fairly civilized community, we must confess to the broad and disgraceful fact—for it is too true—that thousands of men have taken the oath only for the purpose of betraying its spirit, in voting for most notoriously disloyal men for office.

Since the close of the war, there have been several elections in the South. With a liberality that will challenge the admiration of the world, the government has generously permitted the standard of suffrage to be just what the seceded States themselves established, with the simple addition of taking the oath of loyalty. What has been the result? In Richmond such notoriously obnoxious men were chosen to office that the commander there deemed it his duty to prevent their accession to power. In other States, some of them professing an extra amount of loyalty, men have been chosen who not only favored and labored for disunion, but who now openly denounce the policy of the government, and, with characteristic effrontery, proclaim null and void the laws of Congress and the proclamations of the President most nearly affecting their social condition.

To be plain, thus it is: There is a very wide-spread idea among the Southern people that the abolition of slavery is not an actual verity—that Mr. LINCOLN did not really mean it, and that by-and-by the good old institution will be restored. Hence most wicked maltreatment of freedmen, refusal to pay them for labor, utter disregard of contracts, the denial of employment, and forcible expatriation; all with the view of showing the ignorant black that his government liberty is worthless, and that his safety consists only in still and ever remaining, practically, at least, a slave. Hence the half-concealed spite against the presence of Northern men in Southern cities; the silent contempt and open virulence with which they (most of them compelled there by duty) are treated; the solemn and often ridiculous pride with which the more extreme Davisites glare upon outside barbarians, and point to their vest patterns, whereon the awe-struck stranger is expected to see, in letters of flame, "Subdued but not conquered." Hence the more moderate and more dangerous coquetry of the Southern leaders with the fragments of the late Democratic party, and the hope that the said Southern leaders, with the aid of the yet unbaked doughfaces of the North, may be able to control the great legislative body of the nation. We read soft platitudes in our Southern exchanges about crops and cotton stock, and the heart-rending scenes that necessarily follow the fiery track of war; we are regaled now and then with reports of reconstruction meetings; but under, over, in and through all these—permeating, coloring and intoning all—moans the grand theme of "subdued, not conquered—outnumbered, not beaten—unsuccessful this time, but hoping for better luck in the next venture—victory postponed, but not despaired of—the Union triumphant, but only for a little while—our treason strongly repressed, but watching for the first promising opportunity to blaze anew."

It gives us no pleasure to record this unloyal and revengeful spirit, but we are compelled to do so, or leave most vital facts unstated. We had hoped, but we confess with much diluted faith, that the sudden and complete collapse of the rebellion would have revived a generous national sentiment over the Southern States. So far as the North is on record, we only state a patent fact when we say that, with the exception of a few extreme theorists and a few of the most virulent prorebel organs, the press and people of this section have been guided by most generous sentiments; they have kept silence, or talked; they have forborne the statement of unkind topics; they have sought every feasible occasion to assure the Southern people of a willingness to forgive and forget; they (the Press) have, in many prominent instances, incurred damaging censure at home by pleading for mercy in conspicuous instances of guilt. In short, the whole tenor of the victorious North, since LEE's surrender, has been that of generous and almost unrestricted forgiveness. We challenge the world to show an instance more creditable to the better instincts of the human heart.

And how are we met? It is, perhaps, too soon to arraign the leaders and exponents of sentiment in the lately rebel States; but it is not too soon to say that every indication of their policy—as we have to some extent specified above—seems to be in the wrong direction; that it is the manifest intention of the Southern leaders to foster and perpetuate the antagonism of old times; to embitter the gall so long fed and encouraged by CALHOUN and his followers; to rebuild the wall of sectional division, and again man the fortress of local prejudice. We have searched with great diligence in every place likely to yield information—and we have the advantage of many private letters on the same topics—and we say with sincere regret, that our best judgment more than justifies the estimate herein made of the tone and temper of the Southern people—or at least of their representative men.

This spirit will have a powerful reaction. Already we are conscious of a decided change of feeling in this section. In the natural exultation of success, our people were open-handed and open-hearted with forgiveness. Even the horrors of Belle Isle and Andersonville were momentarily forgotten, and all that was necessary to wash the past in the waves of oblivion was a frank extension of the hand, and an honest acknowledgment of the results of the contest, accompanied by a graceful submission to the decision of the tribunal of arms—that tribunal to which the South had so solemnly appealed. The Union is still generous and magnanimous, even under the provocations here cited; but certainly none can be so infatuated as to suppose that the Union will continue to look lightly upon that incendiary malice which seeks to reopen old wounds and provoke, or perhaps undertake, another national assassination.

The Cable—A Determined and Gallant Struggle against Failure.

The transcript of Mr. FIELD'S journal, which we are enabled to publish this morning, presents a deeply interesting, if not consoling statement, in brief, of the operations connected with the laying of the cable.

The main, central, melancholy fact in the journal, is reported in these words:—"At 12:30 P. M. (August 2) the cable caught and chafed on the mouth of the hose pipe, (picking up a defective portion of the cable having commenced at 5:27 A. M. of that day,) and was, with considerable difficulty, removed, and at 12:35 *it parted on board where it was injured, just behind the stoppers, and in a moment the end disappeared in the water.*"

What happened before and after this are secondary matters. The cable broke on board, broke within sight of, and *after five minutes of warning had been given to the operators*, and "the end disappeared in the water." The catastrophe was followed, as Mr. FIELD succinctly describes, by *nine days of strenuous* and well-meant exertions to grapple for the lost treasure in the bottom of the Atlantic, at a depth of 1,950 fathoms. And if we could reach the same conclusions as Mr. FIELD respecting the actual results of the grappling business, we should yet have hopes that the cable might yet be recovered. Mr. FIELD'S *opinion* is, that several times the grapnel caught the cable, and that it was drawn up toward the surface, (on Thursday, Aug. 3,) a distance of 1,150 fathoms, when a shackle broke. Mr. FIELD did not, of course, *see* the cable thus partialy recovered, but he knew by the strain on the grappling rope that it *was* the cable, and therefore a buoy attached to a separate portion of the cable was lowered to mark the place of the partial recovery.

After an interval of bad weather, the grapnel was again tried—on the 8th—when the shackles broke once more. New shackles were applied on the 9th, and further grappling followed on the 10th and 11th. Once the grapnel came up foul of its own chain. On the other occasions of hauling in, the rope or the shackles broke. And upon these actual occurrences Mr. FIELD'S theory is based, to wit: that the lost cable was partially recovered in sundry attempts at grappling, extending from the 3d to the 11th of August.

The accidents prior to the final break were repaired with more difficulty than ought to have attended the operation. The hauling-in machinery was exceedingly defective. The steam was constantly giving out, and other defects that might have been provided against were visible. Still, with all these drawbacks, the cable, until the final parting, could be picked up and the necessary repairs made at about the rate of ten miles in 37 hours.

If the lost section of the cable could be successfully grappled for—which is more than doubtful from all that appears in Mr. FIELD'S record—there is still enough of the wire on board the *Great Eastern* to complete the remainder of the line—only 1,312 miles having been paid out on a stretch of 1,063 miles. We fear, however, that the enterprise, if it is to be carried to successful completion, must be begun anew. Meanwhile, the enterprisers will everywhere get credit for no common share of energy, determination and pluck, and it is impossible not to regard the failure of their efforts with the sincerest regret.

WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?—We trust that the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company will hold everybody and everything on board the *Great Eastern* to his, her or its share of responsibility for the disaster which has overtaken the enterprise! And first of all, let them find out whether "the attention of the engineers was distracted from their duties" by conversation with any of the elect few who were permitted to take passage on board the big ship. The fear lest the loquaciousness of some correspondent might result in this disaster, caused the exclusion from the vessel of every individual of that class, and at the last moment one luckless wight who had the faintest odor of a newspaper upon him, was bundled out of the vessel neck and heels—as unceremoniously, in fact, as if he had had the small-pox or Russian plague. The failure of the cable is not chargeable to any newspaper correspondent; that is certain. But who is to blame?

The Progress of Reconstruction—False and Ineffectual Conservatism.

The Mississippi State Convention, elected under the proclamation of Provisional Governor SHARKEY, has just assembled. It is the first body of the kind which has come together since the collapse of the rebellion, and its proceedings will command peculiar interest. Mississippi was the adopted State of JEFF. DAVIS, and was next to South Carolina in its rebellious ardor. But two other of the "Confederate States" had a greater number of slaves, and no other produced so much cotton. Therefore, if she moves into her place in the Union in truly loyal style, with a constitution that will meet the full approval of the government, we shall be able to dismiss all further apprehensions concerning the action of any of the Southern States, and may assume that the restoration of all will go on smoothly and speedily.

The majority of this convention are classed as "conservatives." We are not yet sufficiently versed in the new political dialect of the South to understand precisely what this name is intended to signify. Literally, "conservative" is a word that can apply only to the present or the past. But the present, in Mississippi, if we have any just idea of the condition of things there, is chaos plus provost marshals. Is it meant that this condition shall be *conserved?* The people of Mississippi, in electing true "conservatives" have hardly pronounced for that, we imagine. But is their conservatism made to apply to the old order of things, existing before the rebellion? The foundation of that old order of things was the institution of slavery, and that institution has been swept away in the deluge of the war. To dream of *conserving* it now is sheer lunacy. If it be said that Mississippi "conservatism" relates to principles, rather than to particular institutions or laws, we should like to know which of her old principles Mississippi is bent on *conserving*. Is it State sovereignty? That abominable heresy has been blown by our national cannon into annihilation. Is it repudiation? There can be nothing in that rottenness which any sane Mississippian would care to conserve. We know of no principle, either political or moral, that belonged to the old Mississippi which can be resurrected. They are all forever defunct. The word "conservative" has now no business in the political vocabulary of the South. It can have no legitimate application to the new era. Old things in the South have passed away. All things *must* become new. The man stultifies himself who calls himself a Conservative in the South, and really means what he says.

If these Mississippi "Conservatives" take the name simply to denote that they are opposed to freedmen suffrage and other extreme measures, it is an abuse of language, but it is hardly worth while to complain of it. Undoubtedly, in settling the relations of the black race to the white, there will be different policies, more or less liberal, upon which the people of the South will differ, and have a political right to differ. But even those who take the least advanced ground will have to cut completely clear from the past. The most "conservative" of them all, so-styled, must hold a position which had no place in the old order of things, and which would universally have been deemed practically impossible. The simple fact that property can no longer be held in man in Mississippi—that the negro is no longer an object of purchase and sale—in itself puts Mississippi under a completely different firmament; and every man in the State, whether he will or no, must accept the altered situation, and adapt his conduct thereto, so far as slavery is concerned.

We do not apprehend anything from Mississippi "conservatism" in respect to the old institution. It is there powerless. But there is some reason to suspect that it has chosen its name in a spirit of half-nurtured loyalty, and that its aim will be to harrass and hinder the government. At all events, whether this suspicion is well-founded or not, it cannot be too distinctly understood by the Mississippi convention that its work of framing a new constitution, suited to these new times and in harmony with the logical consequences of the war, must be performed in good faith, or it will go for naught. There are three things which the government is bound to secure from the people of every Southern State—practical loyalty to the Union, practical acquiescence in the extinction of slavery, and such a settlement of the *status* of the colored race as will insure them against any future oppression in any form. It is the last of these points, we fear, which will cause the government the most trouble.

HIGHLY-SPICED RECREATION.—There is no easy-going imperturbability in the American constitution. As a people, our temperaments do not come under the phlegmatic classification. There is an energizing, vitalizing quality in the air conducive to nervous and intense action in everything we undertake. We think fast, move fast, eat fast, make money fast and spend it fast. In fact we live fast, and some of us in consequence doubtless die fast. Even in the matter of amusements our national peculiarity in this respect crops out. We must have something sensational to make our highly-oxygenized blood course more swiftly than at its normal rate. Gymnasts whose feats are the most perilous, inspiring an audience with instinctive and lively apprehension, as well as thrilling it with admiration, are, perhaps, more popular in this country than anywhere else in the world. The other night, at Cincinnati, a member of the well-known Hanlon troupe of acrobats, in pandering to this morbid appetite for sensational and dangerous aërostation, while at a height of forty-seven feet from the stage, made a leap for a vertical rope suspended several yards distant, which, failing to clutch, he fell to the ground. He did not break his neck, which is somewhat remarkable, and doubtless will resume his dare-devil exhibitions as soon as he recovers from his bruises, unheeding the wise saw about the "pitcher that goeth often to the well," &c., until some day his life will be the forfeit of his temerity. Of a truth, such high-strung performances as these of the gymnasts do nothing more than cater to the unhealthy emotions of an audience. They are a relic of that perverted and irrational enjoyment which almost renders the Spanish people delirious with excitement while looking at the brutal sports of their cherished bull-ring. We object to this sort of recreation, and it would be well for all good people to set their faces like a flint against it.

The Agitators and the Scholars of the Country—Their Share in the National Conflict.

It has been said, and with some truth, that the original Abolitionists—that is to say, the men who made emancipation the supreme public duty—contributed very few fighting men to the war. There was no change in this respect after the Emancipation Proclamation was issued by President LINCOLN. The liberation of the slaves thereby became directly dependent upon the success of the war, and yet the absolute Abolitionists kept out of the war as generally as before. They gave it best wishes, and many of them wrote and spoke for it with great zeal. But they did not ask for muskets, and go to the front where more men were greatly needed. One looks almost in vain upon the list of officers, and upon the muster rolls of the rank and file, for any of the names that used to figure in the abolition gatherings. This is an indisputable fact. The mental and moral constitution which predisposed and fitted these men to agitate with words, without limit or reserve, somehow made them shrink from the bloody fray. We do not deny that in their way they did a good work. They did much to intensify the anti-slavery spirit, which spirit heightened the fighting temper of the North not a little. But yet all agree that the most heroic form of public service is the personal grappling with the enemy who seeks the destruction of the country. It is in that life-periling service that the "one-idea men" notably failed.

Our colleges have always had an anti-slavery spirit, but it has been subordinated to high patriotism; and when time came to put that patriotism to the supreme test, there was no faltering. The men who had been bred by them were among the first to lead the way to where the blows would fall fastest and thickest. These institutions have proved themselves the nurseries of the highest style of patriotism. The principles which they have implanted, and the motives which they have inspired, have been demonstrated to be those which give security to the republic in war as well as in peace. It has been practically shown that our highest forms of American education are in complete harmony with all of our civil necessities; that they do not simply furnish the understanding, sharpen the perceptions, enrich the imagination, polish the tastes, but they infuse into the hearts of our young men a positive living force, which operates vitally upon personal character, and makes them to be in all points men who can be relied upon in every crisis. This developed fact should commend our colleges more than ever to the regard of every lover of his country. It should encourage the rich to grant them liberal benefactions, so that no appliance or facility needful for the promotion of their ends shall be wanting. It should stimulate those less favored with worldly means to seek the advantages for their sons which will most powerfully incline and most effectually qualify them to act their part nobly in this stirring American life. It should elicit from all, in every condition, a more respectful salutation than ever for the classic halls that have surrounded themselves with this new martial glory.

The Late Bank Defalcation—Remedies Suggested.

The recent defalcation in the Phenix Bank has called forth, as such things always do, a good deal of discussion about ways and means of prevention, and one has suggested one plan and another another, all pointing to some new device of checks and balances which shall of itself disclose any misapplication of the funds of a corporation.

No such infallible device will ever be discovered. The attempt to seek for it is simply an effort to discover a means which will relieve careless officers from the effects of negligence in the performance of their duty, and it will forever prove a failure.

The real and only remedy for such deplorable losses to corporations is to fasten the responsibility for them upon the officers of the corporation. If a judgment were to be recovered in favor of the stockholders of the Phenix Bank against the directors and officers of that institution for the $300,000 which has been taken from the funds committed to their care, it would be a safeguard against future defalcations which would be invaluable to all stockholders in any corporation.

It is in this direction that efforts for protection may be made successfully. If the law is such now that officers of a bank cannot be held liable for such defalcations, let the law be amended so that they will be made liable. But is it clear that they are free from liability now? This is a question which depends of course upon the facts of the particular case. The principles of law which are applicable to such cases are very plain and simple. The directors of a corporation are trustees for the stockholders, and the rule in the civil law as to their liability, which has been adopted by our courts, is laid down by DOMAT in these words: "They are answerable not only for any fraud and gross negligence which they may be guilty of, but also for all faults that are *contrary to the care required of them.*" This care required of them has been held to be the care required of bailees who, being benefited by the bailment, must answer for ordinary neglect, for "the omission of that care which every man of ordinary prudence takes of his own concerns."

These rules are very simple. Whether any case will come within them will depend upon the particular facts. If in the case of any defalcation it should appear that it has been going on for a length of time, that the forms of examination have been gone through with, without the substance, that the directors have taken the defaulter's entries to be correct without verifying them, have assumed his balances to be accurate without going over them, his statements of cash and property in hand to be true without themselves seeing and counting it, in short, if it should appear that they have assumed the statements of the defaulter as to his own action to be correct instead of verifying them, as they are bound by law to do, how could they expect to escape liability for gross negligence? Is not this contrary to the care that is required of them?

The case would turn, of course, upon what, in the minds of a jury, was that ordinary care which a man of common prudence takes of his own concerns. But if a jury could be found who should be willing to say that it was common prudence in any man, in these days of dishonesty and defalcation, to trust an agent with immense sums of money for years, without once thoroughly verifying his accounts and statements, then perhaps it would be time to see if some greater stringency could not be imparted to the law.

But, as we said before, it is in this direction alone, in our opinion, that the remedy can be found. Let every director or officer who has our funds in his charge, feel that he is incurring a personal liability, if he accepts a balance-sheet without verifying it; that when he accepts a paying-teller's statement, without knowing that it is correct, he becomes a security for its correctness, and we may rely upon it that the business for which directors and trustees are appointed will be done, and stockholders may lay their heads on pillows less haunted by doubts and uncertainties than they can find under the present system.

Emigration to the Southern States.

The Southern States undoubtedly offer very tempting fields to young men of energy and enterprise; fields, in some respects, more tempting than any which the West ever offered. The pioneer work is done. The general features of the country are known. Roads are constructed, railroads are built; and though for a time demolished, are being very rapidly put in running order again. The inconveniences usually attendant upon settling in a new country, the long and dreary journey in the emigrant wagons, the uncertain explorations, the rude life in a log hut, the contests with wild beasts, and sometimes savage tribes, the at first unpaid toil of clearing the forest and breaking the sod, the remoteness from market—all these and other difficulties with which the Western and the Californian settler has had to contend, the Southern settler will avoid. The country to which he goes is known. He may study its geography before he leaves his home. He may travel by rail almost if not quite to his chosen farm. He will find upon it a comfortable dwelling, or the means accessible to build one. A sufficiency of his land he will find already cleared. His first year's industry will produce a profitable crop, and the railroad and the steamboat are close at hand to convey it to the best markets of the world. In the history of America, never has there been promised such speedy returns to energy and enterprise as are now proffered in the Southern half of the Union.

All this is understood; but there is an undefined impression which deters many from availing themselves of these openings—that Northern emigration is unwelcome to Southern men. It is supposed that the Yankee will be an object of dislike, if not of positive aversion; that he will live in a community full of prejudice against him, surrounded by neighbors who will hate him; that the universality of this dislike will render his home excessively disagreeable, if not absolutely dangerous. We even hear men talk of the necessity of going in companies and colonies for self-protection, and carrying their loaded musket to stand in their house by night and in their field by day; their constant companion, as though they were surrounded by the hostile Indians. This impression is strengthened by the accounts which come to our ears of occasional acts of violence which follow war, as the waves continue to beat upon the sea-coast after the storm is wholly past; and it is, unfortunately, sedulously cultivated in certain quarters for the sake of political effect.

This apprehension is certainly unfounded. Occasional acts of violence and robbery are perpetrated. Not, however, as many as might be reasonably expected in the present disorganization of State and local governments. Northern men travel to and fro throughout the South; military men and newspaper reporters traverse, unaccompanied, unfrequented roads; explorers and investigators, and commercial tourists are already to be found in almost every State and locality. Nor do we remember to have seen a single well-authenticated case of violence proffered by Southern men to Northern visitors in many weeks. The occasional émutes between white and black are not more than might be anticipated.

THAT WASHINGTON JUDGE AGAIN.—Judge WYLIE, of the Criminal Court in Washington, "has written a letter to the Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs, protesting against the establishment of colored schools in his section of the city. The communication has excited no little comment, particularly from the *animus* which it betrays, and will probably precipitate the movement already contemplated to procure a reorganization of that court." If so, all good people will rejoice. Under Judge WYLIE'S active supervision and management this court did its utmost to cover the American judiciary with infamy in the trial of MARY HARRIS. During that shameful episode the Hall of Justice was made a perfect bear-garden, where decency was trampled under the hoofs of counsel who meant to and did blackguard the prosecution out of court. And in doing this, they were protected and indirectly encouraged by Judge WYLIE; he permitted a latitude of abuse on one side that might have disgraced the tribunal of Judge LYNCH, while every attempt to reply was literally at the risk of being summarily put down. So openly partial to the defence was the course of Judge WYLIE, that at last the public prosecutor practically threw up the case; and why should he not, when, before his closing argument was finished, he was assured by the Bench, in almost so many words, that the jury were going to acquit the prisoner? The reader may ask what has this to do with negro schools? Not much, directly; but the eruption of WYLIE in this school matter adds another argument—if any were needed—for the reorganization of the court suggested as probable in the dispatch above quoted.

HOW TO DO IT.—We have a suggestion to make to the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph. The next time they try to lay their cable, let them order every living thing, engineers included, from on board the *Great Eastern*, fill her furnaces with coal, point her nose toward Heart's Content, then open the valves and "let her slide." She would steam

a fair chance of reaching her destination in safety, and the attention of the engineers would not "be distracted from their important duties" by untimely conversation.

THE PRUSSIANS WAKING UP.—The agitation in Prussia begins to assume a more serious aspect; and King WILLIAM and his ministers may find it a much more dangerous thing to meddle with a man's dinner than to levy an unconstitutional tax. It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back. For years the Prussians have submitted to BISMARCK'S tyranny and insolence with a patience which seemed to imply a total want of manly spirit. But they were judged too hastily. They had spirit enough, only they didn't want to show it too soon. They were waiting for a suitable occasion for the grand display, and their patience has received its due reward. The occasion has arrived. Not content with levying unconstitutional taxes, insulting the members of the Legislature in their own hall, and governing the country in direct opposition to the popular will, Herr BISMARCK breaks up a harmless dinner party by military force, and forbids all future demonstrations of the kind. This event causes a most painful impression throughout Germany. Numerous workingmen's societies have held meetings at Berlin and other cities, for the purpose of insisting on the right of public meetings; and the three hostile political parties in Cologne, including even the Ultramontanes, are said to have come to an understanding, with the view of acting together in defence of the position taken by the Liberals. In view of the grave and threatening complications of the Schleswig-Holstein question, and the possible rupture with Austria, it is surprising that the Prussian Ministry do not see the danger of forcing an already disaffected people into open revolution.

"IT'S A POOR RULE THAT WON'T WORK BOTH WAYS."—We respectfully commend this novle maxim to the careful consideration of Major ECKERT, "Assistant Secretary of War, and Superintendent of the Military Lines South of Richmond," &c., &c. A few days ago that official informed us that the pressure of government and private commercial business precluded the forwarding of telegrams to the press over the lines under his control, yet we find that dispatches are permitted to be sent to Southern papers from points within the proscribed limits. To-day, for instance, we get a dispatch from Jackson via New-Orleans, Memphis and Cairo, giving some facts regarding the Mississippi State Convention now in session at the place first named; and this telegram, be it observed, was forwarded to the New-Orleans paper. Why might it not have been sent directly North just as well? Can Major ECKERT tell us? Possibly some electrical law which the scientists under the Major's control have not yet promulgated prevents the currents from running northward as readily as they do in the opposite direction. We should like to be informed upon another point. What rule is observed in forwarding the "private commercial" dispatches which shut off the press from the use of the telegraph in the Southern States? It certainly cannot be that a favored few enjoy this monopoly. If they do not, when will the limit to this "private commercial" business be reached? The public would like to be informed on these points.

IS IT ALL RIGHT, DE SAUTY?—One important item in the telegram from Heart's Content should not be overlooked, viz: "Mr. FIELD is in good health and spirits." But why are we not told *where* Mr. FIELD was located at the latest dates? Did he come to Newfoundland on the *Terrible* or *Galatea*? did he go back to England on the *Great Eastern*, or was he left astride the buoy to which the end of the cable is so loosely attached? Wherever he may be, however, it is satisfactory to know that "Mr. FIELD is in good health and spirits." Meanwhile, how is it with that other fast friend of the Atlantic Cable? Is it all right, DE SAUTY?

A TROUBLESOME COUSIN.—The Emperor of France is obliged to keep a sharp eye on his erratic cousin, whose liberal principles are apt to get the better of imperial discretion. The Prince is now, or was lately, traveling in the south of Ireland, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* learns "that he has been requested by the Emperor to abridge his visit," fearing, it is alleged, that his Ajaccio speech would be made the subject of a political demonstration in his favor. This is warning number two, and according to the press law of France, a third will render the Prince liable to total suppression.

PROFOUND BUT MISTY.—Count BELCREDI, the leader of the reform movement in Austria, in his circular on the new policy of the government, announces that "subjective considerations are to be set aside, and the judicial power is only to be appealed to to give full effect to the laws when an objective appreciation of the case appears worthy of punishment."

NOTES.

—We saw at Randall's Island a little fellow aged fifteen, who a short time since swam from his keeper. He was followed to New-York, where he was found in the Albany boat. Seeing the keeper, he jumped into the water and swam to the Troy boat. He was there caught and given in charge of a policeman. From him he escaped, and swam back to the Albany boat, which he reached as she was leaving the pier. He held on by a stanchion under the guards in front of the paddle, and there he remained twelve hours wet to the skin. While there his head was hit by the paddle and split open. Undaunted, he held on till the boat reached Albany. The telegraph had notified officials there, and in a boat he saw men waiting for him. He took to the water and baffled pursuit for two hours. He was caught, taken back to Randall's Island, and now does a man's work in the shoe shop. He's a smart boy.

—The steamships *Arago* and *Fulton*, which, for several years, have been employed as government transports, are now in process of refitting, preparatory to resuming their places on the line between this port and Havre. Doubtless they will at once find that place in the high favor of the traveling public which they held before the war. The *Arago*, under the superintendence of her experienced Commander, Capt. HENRY A. GARDNER, is receiving new boilers at the foot of Beach-street, North River, and is to be renovated throughout, regardless of expense. She is comparatively a new vessel, but at the present high prices, it is thought that nothing less than $200,000 will suffice to put her in that elegant condition necessary to a first-class European passenger ship.

—The political cauldron bouls in Kings County fiercely. The Democrats are divided as of old; some desire to run for Mayor Mr. ISAAC VAN ANDEN, the proprietor of the *Eagle*. He is an old resident, wealthy, and a Democrat of the hardest kind. Mr. MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, likewise a Democrat, has similar aspirations for himself. He has been Mayor once, but at a subsequent trial was beaten by the present incumbent. Of the two he is the weaker. The Republicans are gradually settling on Mr. SAMUEL BOGERT, a Supervisor. He is one of the best known men in the city, has worked hard in the recruiting line, and would make an excellent officer. HENRY L. PIERSON, President of the Brooklyn City Railway, is urged as candidate for Senator in place of DENIAS STRONG.

—In former times, say a few months since, it was the pleasant custom to crowd from eighteen to twenty prisoners into the unventilated omnibus, sheet-iron lined, en route to the Penitentiary. Happily this is changed, and now only fourteen are put in at once. As these are generally drunken, dirty, filthy men, with pipes of fearful tobacco in full blast, and bloated, dissipated, unclean women, with rags soaked in the results of debauchery, and babies loud-voiced with bitter crying—'tis quite possible that they are comfortable, and that the new arrangement is is an improvement worthy of commendation.

—The *Tribune's* type is given to error. Mr. MCNEELEY, keeper of the Kings County Jail, was recently charged by Mr. JONES with sundry offences. The charges were investigated by the Supervisors. The majority report did not sustain the charges. The minority report, presented by Supervisor CLARK, did. Mr. MCNEELEY was reelected by a decided vote, and Mr. CLARK'S report rejected. The *Tribune* states that Mr. MCNEELEY was ousted from his position, the charges proved, and Mr. CLARK, the Supervisor, chosen keeper. Happy CLARK, unfortunate MCNEELEY, wonderful *Tribune*.

—The Secretary of War has presented to each guest of the government who was present at Fort Sumter on the occasion of raising the old flag on the 14th of April last, a very handsome memento of the interesting visit. The gift consists of three large photographs, admirably executed, showing the ruins of the fort from different points of view, and beneath each picture is beautifully engrossed the name of the donor and the favored guest, with a brief statement of the circumstances connected with the presentation.

—The *Tribune*, *Herald* and *Sun*, copy without credit, portions of the Times' version of the Ketchum defalcation. Let them hereafter, when short of matter, or when beaten by a cotemporary, copy as much as they please, but we suggest that they correct the typographical and composing errors which in the haste of preparation are overlooked in the original.

—Hon. MOSES F. ODELL has suddenly become one of the most popular men in the city. Cards of hundreds of his appreciative fellow-citizens already burden his table.

POLITICAL.

New-York Union State Convention.

The Union electors of this State, who supported the administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN in the prosecution of the war against treason, and all who are in favor of sustaining the administrations of ANDREW JOHNSON and REUBEN E. FENTON are requested to appoint three delegates from each Assembly district to a State Convention to be held at Syracuse on Wednesday, the 20th day of September next, at 12 o'clock M., to nominate candidates to be supported at the ensuing general election, to fill the following offices, to wit: Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons, two Judges of the Court of Appeals and Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1865.

R. F. ANDREWS,	FRANK HISCOCK,
WM. E. STEWART,	B. BRADFORD,
L. W. JEROME,	O. H. ROPPING,
CHAS. JONES,	G. J. J. BARBER,
H. D. ROBERTSON,	F. S. FISHER,
J. B. DUTCHER,	W. S. LINCOLN,
H. HARRIS,	C. H. THOMSON,
J. W. FREEMAN,	WM. WATSON,
J. A. COOKE,	J. D. BOKER,
W. M. POTTER,	W. L. ROBBINS,
J. M. STEVENSON,	J. M. SCHERMERHORN,
B. USHER,	BEN. FIELD,

Union State Committee.

Pennsylvania Union State Convention.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Aug. 17.

The Union State Convention met in the House of Representatives at NOON to-day. The convention was called to order by Gen. CAMERON, the Chairman of the State Central Committee. Hon. JOHN CESSNA was elected temporary President.

Committees were appointed on contested seats and permanent organization.

Mr. TODD, of Cumberland, offered the following:

Resolved, That this convention, representing the loyal people of Pennsylvania, recognize the claims of our soldiers on its confidence and gratitude as superior to those of all others, and that, in token of the sincerity of this declaration, it will nominate none as candidates for office except those who have proved their loyalty and patriotism by services in the field against the enemies of the republic.

Mr. STEVENS moved its reference to the Committee on Resolutions, which, after some debate, was modified by instructing the committee to report this afternoon, and then adopted.

A committee, consisting of one from each Senatorial District, was appointed on resolutions.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reassembled at 4 o'clock.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported H. C. JOHNSON, of Crawford, for President, with a Vice-President from each Senatorial District.

Mr. MCKNIGHT, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented a report. The resolutions express confidence in the administration of President JOHNSON and indorse his reconstruction policy; compliment Gov. CURTIN and Secretary E. M. STANTON; recommend the confiscation of the property of Southern rebels, amounting to over $10,000 in value, to pay pensions, &c., to the soldiers; advert to the revision of the revenue law, so as to insure protection to American industry; indorse the Monroe doctrine, and maintain the claims of soldiers to offices and posts of profit and honor.

Mr. TODD again offered the resolution submitted by him at the morning session relative to the recognition of soldiers' claims to offices, &c., as a substitute for the one on the same subject presented by the committee. After considerable debate, the substitute was negatived by a vote of 17 yeas against 111 nays.

The resolutions as submitted by the committee were then unanimously adopted.

The convention proceeded to ballot for Auditor-General, which resulted as follows:

Gen. John F. Hartranft, of Montgomery County, 63; John A. Hesaland, of Lancaster, 30; B. B. Macomb, of Lawrence, 20; Gen. Charles Albright, of Carbon County, 3; Gen. James S. Selfrid, of Northampton County, 5.

On motion, the nomination of Gen. HARTRANFT was declared to be unanimous.

The following is the balloting for Surveyor-General:

Col. Jacob M. Campbell, of Cambria County, 92; Gen. James Nagle, of Schuylkill County, 27.

Hon. JAMES CESSNA, of Bedford County, was elected by the convention as Chairman of the State Central Committee.

The members then proceeded to indicate their choice for members of the State Central Committee, after which Gen. HARTRANFT and Col. CAMPBELL, being presented to the convention, made brief addresses.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

The Mississippi Convention.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

The New-Orleans *Times* has a special dispatch from Jackson, Miss., dated the 15th instant, which says:

The Mississippi Convention met on the 8th instant. The ablest and most talented State representatives were present. The following resolutions were offered and carried:

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of fifteen to inquire and report to this convention, such alterations and amendments in the Constitution of the State, as may be proper and expedient, to restore the State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and protect its citizens against invasion and domestic rebellion.

Resolved, That two of that committee of fifteen be appointed to inquire into and report to that body such action as is proper to be taken in relation to the Act of Secession adopted and approved Jan. 9, 1861, by a convention of delegates of this State; to report, also, what legislation is necessary to be taken in regard to executive, legislative and judicial measures that have been acted on since the act of secession was passed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

The *Times* has the following special dispatch:

JACKSON, Miss., Wednesday, Aug. 16.

The Mississippi Convention reassembled to-day.

Resolutions were offered to amend the constitution so as to require the Probate Judge of each county to act, by virtue of his office, as Clerk of the county—the present method of transacting the Judge's business appertaining to the Clerk's office being unsatisfactory.

These resolutions were referred to the Committee on the Constitution.

The convention then adjourned, pending the action of the committee appointed yesterday to revise the constitution.

The convention will reassemble to-morrow, when the Committee on the Constitution will make their report.

The Minnesota Democratic State Convention.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Wednesday, Aug. 16.

The Minnesota Democratic State Convention met in this city to-day.

Resolutions were adopted to sustain the reconstruction policy of President JOHNSON; in favor of the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine; opposing a protective tariff, and denouncing the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

To-night the members held a caucus to consider the propriety of adjourning the convention over until October.

THE SOUTHWEST.

Sale of Texas Cotton—Our Cavalry Going to the Rio Grande—Letter from the Rebel Gen. Slaughter—Mexican News.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

The first bale of TEXAS cotton arrived here to-day, and sold at 51½ cents per pound.

The Matamoras *Ranche* of the 8th inst. understands that Gen. MERRITT, with 9,000 Federal cavalry, was recently at Austin, TEXAS, and is now en route to the Rio Grande.

The rebel Gen. SLAUGHTER publishes a letter fully exculpating Gen. MEJIA and the Imperial forces from the charge of assisting the Confederates. He says that not a rifle or a musket ever crossed the Rio Grande, or otherwise entered the Confederacy through the Imperial lines. Being offered some pieces of artillery, he called on Gen. MEJIA to make arrangements to get them into TEXAS. The latter replied unhesitatingly that he would take active steps to maintain a strict neutrality; consequently the artillery was not purchased.

Goods have advanced from 50 to 100 per cent. in Matamoras.

The defection of Gen. CAVALOS and his son from the Liberal cause, and the imprisonment of the latter by the Republican Government, is reported.

Travel on the Rio Grande is now considered safe.

The banditti of CORTINAS are not allowed to smuggle through Brownsville any longer arms and munitions of war.

The New-Orleans cotton market remains without change. Sales to-day, 1,700 bales, at 41c. to 42c. for middling. Sugar dull. Checks on New-York, ½ to ¾ per cent. discount.

Gov. HAMILTON has commenced making appointments for the State of TEXAS.

The report of Col. DEGARMOS' death was premature. It was another person resembling him that died.

The city at this time is unusually lively, and it was never before so prosperous in Summer. The indications point to an unusually successful Fall and Winter business season.

The Connecticut Billiard Championship.

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 17.

The fourth contest for the billiard championship of this State and the emblematic golden cue, was played last evening before a fine audience. Many ladies were present on the occasion. The champion, GERSHOM B. HUBBELL, of this city, was again successful by a score of one thousand to nine hundred and fifty-six. The game was very closely contested throughout, as the slight difference in the count of the players shows.

The Hartford Banks.

HARTFORD, Thursday, Aug. 17.

There is not the slightest idea of a run on the banks of this city. They are all in good condition, and have the entire confidence of the community. It is understood that the losses through KETCHUM will be small; or at all events will not be enough to affect the standing or security of any of the banks.

The Battalion of the Seventy-first Regiment.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 17.

The battalion of the New-York Seventy-first Regiment left for home, this evening, by the Providence and Stonington route. Their visit has apparently been a very agreeable one.

The Railroad Accident in Connecticut.

NORWICH, Thursday, Aug. 17.

No decision has as yet been rendered by the Railroad Commissioners, who have been investigating the recent accident on the New-London and Northern Railroad.

From Port Royal.

The U. S. steamer *Catalpa*, HOWORTH, Port Royal and Charleston, via Fortress Monroe, 36 hours, arrived yesterday morning.

The *C.* went into commission last August at Philadelphia, and has remained in the South Atlantic Squadron till ordered home. She was the first vessel to pass the obstructions after the evacuation of Charleston, and the second to reach the city, having stopped to plant the stars and stripes on one of the forts; was the first vessel to reach Georgetown, S. C., at its evacuation, and planted the first flag there upon the Courthouse. The articles for the capitulation of the town were signed on board, and the public documents and keys of public buildings delivered over to the senior officer then present, Lieut. Commander HENRY.

The following is a list of her officers: Acting Master Commanding, W. L. HOWARTH; A. Ensign and Executive Officer, George E. Wing; Mates, Nathan Brown, J. H. Richetson; Second Assistant Engineer, Timothy McCarty; Third Assistant Engineers, Nicholas Cassen, John Walls, William Bastaris; Paymaster's Steward, George C. Coffin; Surgeon's Steward, Geo. E. Wells.

Immigration to the South.

From the Richmond Republic, Aug. 8, 1865.

Northern skill and capital are much needed at the South, and when they come will be warmly welcomed, notwithstanding the stories put in circulation by disappointed Northern speculators, who, because they fail to get Southern lands upon their own terms—that is, for almost nothing—publish in the newspapers that there is an universal conspiracy to sell no lands to Yankees. The last Legislature of this State refused to charter the Virginia Land and Immigration Company solely, we believe, from want of time to consider the merits of the scheme. They met to remove the franchise disabilities, and were unwilling, for reasons unnecessary to mention here, to legislate on other matters. Had this company been chartered, it would by this time have been well under way, prepared to offer inducements to immigrants, and, with its agents in the principal cities of the North, to blazon the advantages settlers among us would enjoy, and ready to secure to our State its fair proportion of the immigration that is about to flow into the South. Our next Legislature will assuredly do everything possible to put us on an equal footing with other Southern States in this regard. In the meantime, other States are up and doing.

The North Carolina Land and Immigration Agency at Raleigh, with Gov. HOLDEN at its head, is in full blast, and already one hundred thousand acres of land, with township and city lots, and sites for mills, have been offered to it for sale upon very reasonable terms, owing to the scarcity of ready money in the State. Branch agencies are in process of formation at the North, and the prospect is fair for a very large immigration into North Carolina early in the autumn.

The State of Missouri is making similar efforts, particularly at New-York, where the enormous influx of Germans from abroad offers rich material. But many must be deterred from immigrating to Missouri by the outrages that have recently been committed in that State by over-zealous patriots. Immigrants—foreigners especially—will, the whole South being equally open to them, avoid those States and regions where Judge Lynch is in authority.

Tennessee is also preparing to receive immigrants. A proposition is now before her Legislature, which, should it become a law, as there is little doubt it will, must at once tempt thither thousands in search of homesteads. Citizens of Tennessee, and among them a considerable number of Germans, have already been favored with charter privileges, which have greatly facilitated the settlement of larger or smaller parcels of land. A Dr. SANDER, of Nashville, has been conspicuous among those engaged in this scheme, and his countrymen are taking note of his efforts in their newspapers and addresses, and are rapidly availing themselves of the advantages he indicates. In Mr. GERRE, of North Carolina, Dr. SANDER has an energetic coadjutor. Louisiana and Georgia are both agitating the subject of immigration, and Texas gives evidence that she will soon be largely in the same business.

No State can—soil, climate, and the vast area of our uncultivated lands considered—offer greater advantages to emigrants than the State of Virginia, and it only needs that all the facts be properly represented to insure us our full proportion of the human tide that must shortly move southward.

Since the above was written, our attention has been attracted to a circular of the American Union Commission; and we observe that in the prosecution of the general purpose for which the commission was established, it contemplates, among its specific objects, "the encouragement of a healthful emigration by the publication of trustworthy information as to the character and price of lands." Upon inquiry, we learn further that the commission having its central office in New-York City, and branches already organized in Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, Nashville, Richmond, and other places, desires to obtain and disseminate information on these subjects. It would be well for brokers, agents and others having real estate to sell, and persons in want of laborers, to communicate with Rev. LUMAN ABBOTT, General Secretary American Union Commission, No. 14 Bible House, New-York City. The work of the commission in this particular, undertaken through motives of purest and loftiest patriotism, will, at least for the present, subserve all the purposes of an immigration company.

The Result of Obstinacy.

From the Washington Herald.

Gen. AMES, Gen. DUNCAN and Col. DOWNERMAN have recently returned from an official visit to Fayetteville and vicinity. From these officers we learn that we were premature in announcing the march of troops to that place. Gen. AMES and company went there with a view of ascertaining the truthfulness of certain reports that have come down here regarding the treatment of colored people in that vicinity. The result of this visit, we are informed, is the substantiation of the fact that the negroes have been cruelly treated by not only civilians but the civil authorities there. Two negroes were tied up and publicly whipped by the Sheriff, on the sentence of a magistrate in the town of Fayetteville. Other negroes were tied to trees and whipped, and then left tied until a storm prostrated the trees, and the poor negroes fell with them, and laid a long time before being relieved. Citizens, too, have presumed to exercise the authority of masters over these people, and punish them at their will with such severity as to them seemed fit. It is even reported that negroes have been killed by the cruelty of those who should be brought to punishment.

All these things are not only contrary to the policy of the government and military orders, but positively forbidden by the laws of the State of North Carolina. *All negroes are now free.* Why will not the people learn this fact and be wise? Because the people of Fayetteville would not admit this fact, they have now got to submit to it by the compulsory power of the bayonet in negro hands. The troops are now under orders to go there. The government *will* enforce its policy. If people will submit willingly, well and good; otherwise they will be compelled to submit.

LETTER FROM O. W. HOLMES.—The Rutland (Vermont) *Herald* says that a few days ago Capt. BEAMAN, of a Vermont regiment, forwarded the handkerchief belonging to O. W. HOLMES, Jr., which he picked up on the Bull's Bluff battlefield, and received the following neat and feeling letter from the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table:"

BOSTON, Aug. 7, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I have just received the handkerchief which you have had the kindness to send, and I return you the most grateful acknowledgments for it. His mother unfolded it, and said, as she read his name, "I marked it." To you it was a curious relic, and as such I can understand that you valued it, and only parted with it from a generous impulse, which is honorable to your feelings. But to us and to our children's children it is, and will be, something more than a relic; it records the baptism of blood of my first-born on one of the most dreadful fields of this hard fought war. My son has the fatal bullet which tore his breast on that fatal day. He has the large ball from a spherical case which was dug out of his heel at Fredericksburgh. But this handkerchief, returned after so long an interval, calls up the recollection of that day when he was so near death more vividly than any other memento could do, and will always be precious to him and to all of us.

My son is taking a vacation among the mountains, as I believe I mentioned, but I thank you in his name, as well as in my own, and in that of all our family, for your prompt and cheerful kindness.

Very truly yours,

O. W. HOLMES.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE POLICE COURTS.—At Essex Market, before Justice MANSFIELD, Policeman HAWES, of the Thirteenth Precinct, appeared with MORITZ MEYERS, whom he had taken into custody for robbing, in the Bowery, near East Houston-street, at about midnight on Wednesday, LEONARD WEIRICH, of No. 275 Bowery. MEYERS is alleged to have been one of a gang of four outlaws, who first knocked WEIRICH to the pavement and then robbed him. Justice MANSFIELD declined to take bail for the prisoner, and committed him for trial....JOHN GRAHAM, JOHN BARRY and CHARLES PETERSON were arrested by Policeman ROBERT CONNER for stealing 100 pounds of sugar from the ship *Young America*, moored at Pier No. 46 East River. The prisoners, on Wednesday night, rowed a boat up the East River, and having made fast to the ship, went about the work of loading the sugar as coolly as though they had been employed by the owners. The three were committed for examination.... Officer GEORGE E. TOWNS took JOHN HAYWOOD into custody for entering LEOPOLD LEKMAN'S jewelry-store, at No. 54 Allen-street, and stealing a dozen watches. Mr. LEKMAN stepped out at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, leaving his wife in the store, and HAYWOOD stepped in, seized the watches and fled, but Mrs. LEKMAN'S cry of "Stop thief!" attracted Policeman TOWNS' attention, and the thief, after a sharp chase, was captured. This prisoner also was committed without bail....Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, committed JAMES TAYLOR in default of $2,000 bail to answer the complaint of Mr. ORLANDO C. FORSYTH, Jr., Claim Agent, alleging that recently TAYLOR entered his place, and, pretending that his name was JAMES ALLEN, that he had been sergeant of Company A, Tenth Maine Volunteers, and the government owed him $409 25, sold his alleged claim to the complainant, and received $388 79 therefor. A day or two thereafter Mr. FORSYTH discovered the omission of ALLEN'S signature to two essential papers, and, on meeting him yesterday, desired him to attach his signature to the documents; but ALLEN repudiated the entire transaction, saying that his name was TAYLOR, and not ALLEN. TAYLOR was arrested yesterday by Policeman LAMLEIN, of the Fourteenth Ward, and committed in default of $2,000 bail....On Wednesday night, Mr. PAUL GREENSMITH caught HENRY BURKS with a black leather bag, containing $600 worth of silk goods, which he had stolen from Mr. ARCHIBALD P. BACHMAN'S silk net manufactory, at No. 103 Franklin-street. BURKS had burglariously entered the store through a rear window. He was committed for trial.....Officers MCCARTHY and FLANNIGAN apprehended GEORGE ANDERSON, and found in his possession $100 worth of silk and cotton goods that he had stolen from Messrs. WOODWARD, ANDERSON & Co.'s warehouse, at No. 41 Worth-street, which he had entered through the scuttle on the roof. This prisoner, also, was committed....Officer LENG, of the Twenty-third Precinct, while on duty at Pier No. 34 North River, observed a suspicious-looking man coming off the Hudson steamer *Nubya*, and on searching him found two fine Marseilles bedquilts and a long linen tablecloth, rolled up tightly and secreted under his coat. He was taken back to the boat, and the Captain (POWERS) fully identified the property as belonging to the steamer. The Captain then went before Justice DOWLING, and he made complaint against the prisoner, who gave his name as GEORGE MARTIN, aged 20, waiter. He was committed for trial, in default of $500 bail....Justice LEDWITH, at Jefferson Market, committed JAMES JAMESON, whom Policeman THOMAS LINDSAY, of the Broadway police, had arrested, upon complaint of Mr. HIRAM HITCHCOCK, of the firm of HITCHCOCK, DARLING & STEVENS, for stealing a white Marseilles counterpane from the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The prisoner, whose attire is seedy genteel, confessed, and said that, being without money, he had taken a room at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and packed the counterpane in his valise, intending to pawn it for a sum sufficient to pay his expenses to Boston, and that on reaching that city he intended to remit the value of the counterpane to the owners. ....Mr. FREDERICK MORNING, of No. 549 Second-avenue, having been with a crowd witnessing a hostile encounter between canine quadrupeds, in Fourth-avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth-streets, on Wednesday night, lost a gold watch and chain, and accused CHARLES ECK of the theft. ECK was taken into custody by Policeman GLEASON, and committed in default of $1,500 bail.

NOTES FROM YESTERDAY MORNING'S POLICE RETURNS.—Detective Officer IRVING, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested ISAAC BRENNAN, alias "Butler," and WM. KELLY, alias "Little Sport," on Wednesday night, having in their possession a quantity of silverware, which they were endeavoring to sell, and which is supposed to have been stolen. The property consists of a whole tea set, forks, knives, spoons, &c. Two small goblets bear the inscription, "Presented to WM. H. EBBETT, by his grandfather, WM. EBBETT." Some of the other articles are marked "Hudson," and some "P." They are valued at $200.... MINA GERSTEN, a German maid of 25, took a dose of laudanum at her abode, at No. 20 Fifth-street, on Wednesday evening, intending to commit suicide.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE SHOOTING OF A BURGLAR IN HOBOKEN—HE ADMITS HAVING OPERATED FOR THIRTEEN YEARS.—The examination of the English burglar, who was shot in the shoulder by Capt. DAVIS while attempting to escape, took place before Recorder AVERY, of Hoboken, yesterday forenoon. The property found in his possession, consisting of silk dresses, velvet goods, linen under-garments, furs and other articles, valued at $265, were identified by Mr. HENRY C. BOGART as his property, it having been taken from his residence on Palisade-avenue, during the absence of the family on Tuesday night. The Recorder committed the prisoner to the county jail to await trial at the October term. While on the way to the county jail, the prisoner became communicative, and stated to Capt. DAVIS that he had been a professional thief for the past thirteen years, but had never before been caught, and he would not now be in custody, had not the leaden messenger overtaken and disabled him.

ABDUCTION OF A WOMAN AT ELIZABETH—CRIES OF MURDER HEARD.—About 10 o'clock on Tuesday night last, the inhabitants residing in Jersey-street, West Elizabeth, were startled by cries of "Murder!" and on going to the door, a covered wagon, with a single horse attached, was seen going up the street at a rapid rate, which apparently contained three men and a woman, the latter calling for assistance. As the party approached the railroad crossings a gentleman and lady, who were riding in a buggy on a side street, heard the cries for help, and immediately made chase, calling on the policemen for assistance as they passed along the road. After some little time another gentleman came up with others and vaqueros, and joined in the pursuit; but, it being very dark, they were unable to overtake the unknown parties, who were provided with a fleet animal. What became of them is not known, but the affair has created quite an excitement in Elizabeth, and the Chief of Police of that place is making every effort to ferret out the mystery.

ON THE RAMPAGE.—On Wednesday evening, a woman named BRIDGET BURNS, while wild from the effects of liquor, conducted herself in a most disorderly manner in Hamilton-square, and flourishing a large knife, threatened to take the life of any one attempting to approach her. She was finally captured by a couple of policemen, who disarmed her and with much difficulty conveyed her to the police-station. Yesterday morning, BRIDGET was taken before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, who imposed a fine and banished her from the city.

MARCUS L. WARD CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A largely-attended meeting of citizens of Hoboken was held at Harmonia Hall on Wednesday night, for the purpose of forming a "Marcus L. Ward Campaign Club." The following-named gentlemen were elected permanent officers: President, BRADLEY H. BALDWIN; Vice-Presidents, Andrew Fletcher, Charles Wehle and Gustavus Perres; Recording Secretary, Wm. A. Macy; Corresponding Secretary, S. R. Koehler; Treasurer, Wm. A. Palmer.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—Some time during Wednesday night an attempt was made by burglars to effect an entrance to the residence of J. D. HUNTER, No. 256 Grove-street, Jersey City, by boring holes in the rear basement shutter, but from some cause they left without accomplishing their object. The only occupant of the house was the servant girl, the family being absent in the country. On the night previous, the clothes-line in the yard of the same house was robbed.

DISEASE AMONG HORSES.—Diphtheria prevails to a considerable extent among horses in Hudson County. Several animals have died in Jersey City and Bergen within a few days past. The disease appears to be contagious, and there is said to be no known remedy for it.

SMASH-UP ON THE RAILROAD.—On Wednesday night an empty peach train of forty-four cars was thrown from the track at Dean's Pond, on the New-Jersey Road, by the displacement of a switch. Some of the cars were badly smashed up, and the engine was considerably damaged.

Arrivals in the City.

Major-Gen. B. F. Butler, Lowell; Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell; Edmund Rice, Minnesota; Col. W. Crook, Minnesota; Major-Gen. A. W. Hover, Indiana; Gen. J. G. Hazard, U. S. V.; Hon. F. C. Sherman, Chicago; Gen. O. M. Gvist, Cleveland; and Gen. E. W. Leavenworth, Syracuse, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. J. W. Porter, U. S. A.; Judge S. B. Moore, Pa.; Judge E. Detrick, Nevada; Hon. Haller Kilbourn, Ind., and J. H. Ardinger, Mo., at the Metropolitan Hotel.

T. Buchanan Read, Cincinnati, is at the Hoffman House.

Major Hall and F. E. Daldy, of England, are at the New-York Hotel.

Maj. Hauffmand and Lieut. Wolff, Denmark, and S. Krapotkert, Russia, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Dr. V. C. King and wife, New-Orleans, are at the Everett House.

Edward Dawmer, Manchester, England, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co

Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.**

Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, No. 257 Pearl-st., New-York.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair

will restore Gray Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR, STRENGTHENS and PROMOTES the growth of the weakest hair: stops its falling out in three days; keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious. THE BEST HAIR DRESSING EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. It is recommended and used by the first medical authority. Sold at the drug-stores, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.

I assure all persons the above preparation will do all that is claimed for it.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,

INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS

AESTHETICO-NEURALGIOON,

THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION, may be consulted at his residence, No. 618 BROADWAY.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

These who suffer from liver complaints may rely upon the RED JACKET BITTERS, because the drug derive from its anti-bilious properties immediate and certain relief when all the usually prescribed remedies have proved useless.

Ivory and Pearl Sleeve Buttons and Studs, initial and fancy patterns, a great variety; also, Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, latest styles, wholesale and retail. WM. M. WELLING, No. 371 Broadway.

Attention is Called to Knox & Corrister's Fluting Machine, No. 748 Broadway. It is simple, easy to operate, and never out of repair, and will do the work of hours in a few minutes.

Hill, Inimitable Hair Cutter, in every conceivable style, neat, suitable, executed in the best manner only, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye 50 cents black or brown.

Marsh's Radical Cure Truss and Bandage Institute has removed to No. 542 Broadway. Silk elastic stockings, elastic belts, shoulder-braces, &c., constantly on hand. A lady attendant. Open till 9 P. M.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 265 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 639 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheelers & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,

(Continental Bank Building,)

Near WALL-ST.

have for sale all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPITAL, £1,200,000, OR $5,000,000,

Of which £100,000 or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE-MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. HIGEMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 69 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, Jr., Merchant.
A. EHRENBORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.

The above Bank is now open for business, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.

Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.

Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP
for sale by
WM. C. GILMAN,
Dealer in insurance scrip,
No. 46 Pine-st.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.
UNITED STATES,
WESTERN UNION, and
RUSSIAN EXTENSION
TELEGRAPH STOCKS FOR SALE.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 63 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 41 Park-row.

E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

TRAVELING CREDITS.
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

TRAVELING CREDITS.
Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by
L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 15th day of July, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 29th day of June, 1865.

[L.S.] FREEMAN CLARKE,
(Signed) Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 24th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 29th day of July, 1865.

[L.S.] FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 28th day of June, 1865.

[L.S.] FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT OF Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank, Auburn, N. Y., No. 1,284, dated July 31, 1865, for $1,000, payable to order of Ferdinand Goldsmith and F. H. Cossman, and indorsed by Ferdinand Goldsmith and F. H. Cossman. All persons are cautioned against buying or negotiating said certificate, and payment of the same is hereby stopped, and application made to the bank to issue a duplicate of said lost certificate. All persons interested are called upon to show cause why a new certificate shall not be issued in place of the lost one.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States.—E. J. Beckman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

No. 44 WALL-STREET,

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

THE ISSUES OF

7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

A CARD.

GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK.

This Company, having in operation Branch Offices in London and Liverpool, with a special deposit of Cash Capital in the hands of its London Bankers, issues Policies on Cargoes of Cotton, Flour, and other merchandise from ports in the United States to any port in the world; risks to be binding from time of mailing letter of advice, or other notice, at the port of shipment. Certificates will be issued, when desired, payable to order in sterling, gold or currency, at London or New-York; the same being conditional bills of exchange, payable in case of loss, to the holders of the certificates, and convenient to be attached to, and transmitted with, the bills of lading of the property insured.

The Company returns 75 per cent. of its annual profits to policy holders, (amounting last year to 40 per cent. on the premium,) but a cash discount, if desired, will be made in lieu of scrip; reducing the net premiums to the lowest rate of responsible companies in Europe or America.

THE COMPANY REFERS IN EUROPE TO

CITY BANK OF LONDON	London.
CONSOLIDATED BANK	Manchester.
MESSRS. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.	London and Liverpool.
MESSRS. FIELDEN, BROTHERS & CO.	Liverpool.
MESSRS. B. F. BABCOCK & CO.	Liverpool.
MESSRS. J. F. JAMIESON & CO.	Glasgow.
SEBASTIAN DE NEUFVILLE, Esq.	Paris.
MESSRS. JOHN MUNROE & CO.	Paris.
WILLIAM ISELIN, Esq.	Havre.
MICHIELS LOOS, Esq.	Antwerp.
MESSRS. JOHN LOUIS LEMME & CO.	Antwerp.
MESSRS. JOHN BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO.	Hamburg.
MESSRS. VAN EEGHEN & CO.	Amsterdam.
MESSRS. CARL F. PLUMP & CO.	Bremen.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Broad-st., New-York.

Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

PROPOSALS FOR
$2,000,000
MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
OF
$100, $500 and $1,000,
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,
1ST MAY AND 1ST NOVEMBER,
AND WITH PROVISIONS FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

These bonds are the balance of the $3,500,000 of bonds of the company, issued under the first mortgage, and are now offered for the purpose of completing the extension of the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton; and for furnishing coal, freight and passenger cars and engines.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended to Easton, will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Company's Road, now in the course of construction, and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Rail which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton.

These roads will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation, and it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago. The great Western Railway, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and to be completed in course of construction, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Phillipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the Company.

The Capital Stock of the Company, amounting to $3,200,000, has all been called in and expended upon the road, which, in addition to the amounts received and to be received from the bonds applied and to be applied to the extension of the present road and the building of the branch road, afford an undoubtedly ample basis for the security of these bonds. This will be evident from the fact that the business of the local road from Newark to Hackettstown has always been sufficient to pay 7 per cent. interest on the money invested in it.

Sealed proposals for these bonds will be received until Tuesday, the 22d August next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any portion. Ten per cent. will be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on the delivery of the bonds, which will be ready for delivery at once or at any time within 20 days, at the option of the bidder. The accrued interest on the bonds will be charged to the date of payment.

The Directors reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids made, but if any bid be accepted all bonds bid for, at a higher rate shall be awarded to the bidders at the rate of the lowest bid accepted.

The bonds will be coupon with the right of registration or by surrender of the coupons made transferable on the books of the company, at the pleasure of the holders. Parties making proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, the denomination and price per one hundred dollars.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, New Jersey, either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF BENNINGTON AND RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
NORTH BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 14, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A corporation with the name of BENNINGTON AND RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, has been formed by the persons holding a majority in amount of the principal of the bonds secured by the mortgage upon the Western Vermont Railroad, and that the articles of association of said corporation were filed in the office of the Secretary of State, on the 1st day of August, A. D., 1865, and a copy thereof was filed and recorded in the offices of the clerks of each of the counties through which the said railroads passes, to wit: The Counties of Bennington and Rutland, on the 2d day of the same August.

T. W. PARK, President.
G. W. HARMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, August 14, 1865.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON BANK, Corning, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Mercantile Bank, New-York, formerly designated to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

EDWARD HAMD, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (EXCHANGE BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the board.

HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per Cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
E. H. BULL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO. STOCK, ST. LOUIS COUNTY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, WANTED at the highest market rates. Apply to GEORGE C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

$30,000 WANTED—FOR A TERM OF years on improved property in this city; parties having that amount of their own to lend will address S. B., Box No. 114 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
ASSETS AUG. 1, 1865.....$1,312,000

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the past six months has this day been declared, payable on demand.

Also, a scrip dividend to dealers entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending July 31, 1865, of THIRTY PER CENT., certificates for which will be issued Oct. 15, 1865.

Also, an interest dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable Oct. 15, 1865.

Interest on the new capital at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum from date of payment of final instalment to Aug. 1, 1865, is also payable.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RIVER MINING COMPANY will pay their SECOND Quarterly Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 20 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 100 BROADWAY, August 15, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand at the office of the Company, No. 100 Broadway.

AUGUSTUS CHAPIN, Jr., Secretary.

Invites Free Immigrant Quarters.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent. has been declared [illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 100 BROADWAY, New-York, Aug. 16, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the following Dividends, out of the profits of the past year, viz.:

1. A Cash Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable to stockholders on demand.

2. A Scrip Dividend of Forty (40) per Cent. on the earned participating premiums of the past fiscal year, (said earned participating premiums being $250,000;) the scrip certificates to be ready for delivery on and after Oct. 1.

3. An Interest Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. on outstanding scrip, payable on and after Oct. 1, all free of government tax. By order.

E. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Aug. 4, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. free of government tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 32 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock, who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 15th inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 2d of September next for transfers.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SPOUT COAL CO.,
ROOM NO. 44 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. payable at the office of the company on and after Sept. 1. Transfer books closed from 25th inst. to 2d proximo.

G. S. COMSTOCK,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Wall-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 25th day of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CELLULOTTE, O., Aug. 10, 1865.

DIVIDENDS OF THREE PER CENT. will be paid in stock on the first and second preference stock of this company, on and after this date, at the office of "The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company," transfer agents in New-York, and at this office, payable to stockholders of the 1st of July.

WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 21. Transfer books will close on TUESDAY, the 15th, and reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst. By order.

P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

No. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY will pay their SIXTH Quarterly Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 20 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND WASHOE MINING COMPANY will pay their SECOND Quarterly Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 20 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1865.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, BARGES, AND SHIPYARD.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Bureau of Rail and River Transportation) at Washington, D. C., until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the following named steamboats, barges and other property:

Side-wheel steamer Chickamauga, registered tonnage, 207 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Grant, registered tonnage, 190 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Burnside, registered tonnage, 204 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Thomas, registered tonnage, 14 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Sherman, registered tonnage, 140 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Wauhatchie, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Knoxville, registered tonnage, 36 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Dunbar, (wreck,) registered tonnage, — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kingston, registered tonnage, 93 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kenesaw, registered tonnage, 166 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Bridgeport, registered tonnage, 194 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Holston, registered tonnage, 86 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Missionary, registered tonnage, 119 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Chattanooga, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Atlanta, registered tonnage, 221 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Resaca, registered tonnage, 182 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Lookout, registered tonnage, 173 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Stone River, registered tonnage, 214 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Clinch, registered tonnage, — tons.
Also, seven (7) gunwale barges.
One row-boat, and one model barge.

All of which can be seen at Chattanooga, Tenn., at any time prior to the day of sale.

Also, for the buildings, ways, stationary machinery and appurtenances in the United States ship-building yard at Chattanooga.

A full description of which can be seen at the offices of the Quartermasters of Transportation at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis and Chattanooga.

Proposals are invited for each boat or barge separately; the name or boat or description of the barge to be designated in the proposal.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Brevet Col. Arthur Edwards, A. Q. M., St. Louis, Mo.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for steamers barges, and other property at Chattanooga, Tenn., Rail and River Transportation," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Payment to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
TO IRON-FOUNDERS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 28, for the supply of CAST-IRON WATER-PIPE of the following dimensions, viz.:

For 200 straight pipes, each 12 feet 5 inches long, of 6 feet internal diameter; 70 straight pipes, each 9 feet 5 inches long, of 6 feet internal diameter; 60 straight pipes, each 5 feet 6 inches long, of 6 feet internal diameter. In all, 2,675 tons (of 2,240 pounds each) of pipe of 6 feet internal diameter.

Also for 1,800 lineal feet straight pipe of 20 inches internal diameter.

Also for 5,200 lineal feet straight pipe of 12 inches internal diameter.

18,000 lineal feet straight pipe of 6 inches internal diameter, and

23 tons of branch-pipes and other special castings.

Separate proposals will be received for the whole of the six-feet pipe, or the whole of the twenty-inch pipe, or for all the other pipe and special castings. Each proposal must be in writing, and must state the price which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its offering. Forms for the bids and all necessary information can be obtained at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Aug. 14, 1865.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1865.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals will be received at this office until eleven o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, August fifteen, 1865, for the construction of the following street improvements viz: sewers, in Bleecker-street, between Perry and Hammond-street; in Fifty-fourth-street, from Fifth-avenue to a point four hundred and fifty feet east; in Fifty-fifth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point five hundred and twenty-feet east; in Forty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth-Avenues; in Hanover-square and Pearl-streets, between Wall-street and Old Slip, and in Sixty-first-street, from a point five hundred feet east of Tenth-avenue to and through Tenth-avenue; and Stone Block Pavements in Seventy-first-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues; in Twentieth-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues; in Fifty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues; in Forty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenue; and in Twenty-ninth-street, between Madison and Lexington-avenues.

Each proposal must be indorsed on its envelope with the title of the work for which it is offered, also with name of bidder, and the date of offering.

Blank forms and specifications can be had on application to the contract clerk at this office (Rotunda City Hall Park.)

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
} Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO BRASS FOUNDERS.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Brass Stop-cocks," also with the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 28, for the supply of

1,200 6-inch brass stop-cocks.
800 4-inch brass stop-cocks.
25 3-inch brass stop-cocks.

Forms for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
} Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.

SURE CURE FOR CORNS.—WITHOUT PAIN or inconvenience.—E. J. H. GARDNER, Corn Doctor, (graduate,) continues to cure in five minutes; corns given incurable; 25c. Cure to be had at No. 289 Broadway, Room No. 10, second floor.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, and other property:

AT CINCINNATI, O., UNTIL MONDAY, AUG. 28, 12 M.

For the stern-wheel steamboat D. C. Horton, registered 148 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Meigs, registered 78 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Crook, formerly R. C. Levy, registered 98 tons.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, registered 764 and 146 tons.
All of which can be seen at GALLIPOLIS, O., until the day of sale.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at PARKERSBURGH, Va.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at GATLETTSBURGH, Ky.
And the model barges Horace and Capitola, lying at CINCINNATI, O.
All of which can be seen at those places until the day of sale.

AT LOUISVILLE, KY., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30, 12 M., for the

Model barges Charmer, Henry Clay, Woolfolk, Payne No. 5 and R. Norton and for seventeen (17) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at LOUISVILLE, Ky., until the day of sale.
For the side-wheel steamboat D. A. January, registered 700 tons.
Side-wheel steamboat Ohio (wreck.)
Stern-wheel tug-boat T. D. Horner, registered 139 tons.
And nineteen (19 gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ALBANY, Ind., until the day of sale.

AT ST. LOUIS, MO., UNTIL TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 12 M

Side-wheel steamer Autocrat, registered 668 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Inetia, registered 638 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. H. Baldwin, registered 239 tons.
Side-wheel steamer John Raine, registered 699 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Metropolitan, registered 398 tons.
Side-wheel steamer R. C. Wood (formerly the Louisiana), registered 767 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Nebraska, registered 672 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Rhine, registered 399 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ione, registered 264 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Victor, registered 93 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alpha, registered 280 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Nick W. Hughes, registered 190 tons.
Stern-wheel (tow-boat) steamer Mowabey, registered 126 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Silver Lake, registered 149 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer M. V. Baird, registered 91 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer United States, registered 50 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Echo (wreck.)
Stern-wheel steamer Mattie Cabler, registered 186 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Porter, registered 113 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 198 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Hopkins, registered 220 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lioness (tow-boat), registered 128 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Carrie Jacobs, registered 126 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Annie Jacobs, registered 206 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lotus, registered 150 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Virginia Barton, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug J. C. Rumsey, registered 60 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Michigan, registered 128 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Huron, registered 128 tons.
Wharf-boat Dearborn, 200 tons.

ALSO.

For the model barges General Sheridan, Keokuk No. 1, Keokuk No. 2, Trenton, St. Louis, Hartford, Anna, Arabia, Larimer, William Tell, Frank Dougherty, Duchess, Chantie, Phillips, Vulcan No. 1, Vulcan No. 2, Vulcan No. 3, Vulcan No. 4, Vulcan No. 5, Vulcan No. 6, Vulcan No. 7, Rose, Glendale, Rowena, J. C. Ganil, Bob Grier, Dan. Risley, Ed. Kline, Susie, Jessie, Gilmore, Southerner, Guiaris, C. J. Caffrey, Ben. Gerrish, Cartwright, and burnt wrecks of Guthrie, Haight and Hercules.
And seven (7) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at ST. LOUIS, Mo., until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 300 tons; wharf-boat, (J. C. Irwin,) 148 tons; seventy-seven (77) gunwale barges; model barges Emma, Fanny, Adam Sprouls, Laura and Roanoke; six (6) coal boats; one (1) yawl boat; four (4) skiffs and two (2) small flats.
All of which can be seen at CAIRO, ILLINOIS, until the day or sale.
Also, stern-wheel steamer Lee Eaves, registered 50 tons; model barges Australitz, Westmoreland, Roanoke, Josephine, and No. 9; and three (3) box barges.
All of which can be seen at EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, until the day of sale.
Also, screw tug Little Giant, registered 83 tons; and six (6) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 436 tons; one (1) gunwale barge, and two (2) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at HELENA, ARKANSAS, until the day of sale.
Also, wharf-boat H. R. W. Hill, 300 tons; wharf-boat Michigan, 127 tons; wharf-boat Chancellor, 385 tons; five (5) gunwale barges, and one (1) coal-boat.
All of which can be seen at the MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and address

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 59 Park-place, New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,—NOS. 257 and 259 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium, and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

MRS. JOHN LORD'S FAMILY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, CONN.,
will reopen Sept. 18.
Circulars forwarded on application.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,
No. 151 3d-av., Corner 82d-st., New-York.
Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.
All modern languages taught and spoken.
A preparatory class connected with the institution.
Commencement first MONDAY in September.
For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32 Station H, Yorkville, New-York.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 37 West 19th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to
Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 19 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Circulars may be obtained at No. 19 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE
Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000; 10 instructors. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 288 Madison avenue, corner 40th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
"Under Mr. HAZELTINE'S superintendence, it is already gaining high rank."—"Ivanhoe," N. Y. Observer, July 13, 1865.
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
WATERBURY, CONN.
A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circulars, address
Rev. E. G. WILLIAMS.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English boarding and day school, for young ladies, No. 61 West 16th-st., New-York, will reopen on the 20th of September. MISS KENNEDY has only limited number of boarding pupils, who are under her own especial supervision, and have every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address as above.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A boarding-school for boys,
15 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.
Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
Flushing, L. I.
Boarding-school for boys.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY
Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 22, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. FERRIS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON
GALLENDER'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 32 E. 21st-st.,
will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge and superintendence of Miss Armstrong, the former head governess, and will be conducted with the same talent, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 40 miles south of New-York City. Special attention is given to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting and French. The Winter Session begins September 12. For catalogues address the Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Sciences will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON & CO.'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN.—A good location for the board and tuition of young children, of both sexes, may be found by application to Messrs. E. B. KINGSBURY, No. 138 Fourth-st.; R. C. LAYTON, No. 197 Front-st.; A. A. GOOLD, No. 187 Bowery, and H. E. RUSSELL, No. 27 Wall-st.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4. Large shaded playgrounds, and facilities for obtaining a thorough academic education, English and classical. Address E. T. MACK, Principal.
FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1865.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A.M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school recomes on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 609 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seitas, No. 611 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 906 Broadway.

TO PRINCIPALS.—THE TEACHER OF Natural Sciences, (Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy,) in one of the Chartered Colleges of this city, is open for engagement in private institutions during the coming season. Address M., care of Messrs. Lehmé & Co., No. 860 Broadway.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 6 East Fifth-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—BOOK-KEEPING, PENmanship, &c., at GOLDSMITH'S Institute, No. 455 Broadway, where one hour daily for a few weeks will secure their instruction for the Fall at the half prices of the Summer term.

THE STOCKBRIDGE ENGLISH AND French Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 20. Young ladies are also received for a thorough course of musical instruction alone. For circulars, &c., apply to Dr. J. WELTER, Stockbridge, Mass.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Fall Session begins Sept. 14. For circulars apply to
MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor; or
JARED REID, Jr., Principal.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 220 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 49 West 12th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 548 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for twelve boys; location retired and beautiful; terms moderate; reopens Sept. 6. Address LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Allentown, Penn., with chartered privileges and superior advantages, re-opens Sept. 5. For circulars address REV. M. T. HOFFORD, A.M. President.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE Home will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 20th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS' ENGLISH, French, German and Hebrew Institute will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6; at home after Aug. 30. Nos. 173 and 175 West 35th-st.

NO. 174 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—The Misses FALAOHE will reopen their French and English boarding and day school on MONDAY, 11th September.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, will reopen at No. 207 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Until then address at No. 264 West 54th-st.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. S. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

HIGHWOOD,
Mrs. E. P. WILLIS will open her school, in which there are a few vacancies, Sept. 1st.
Address Meeker, Orange County, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS
will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 236 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

MR. YOUNG'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.
Will re-open, Sept. 6.

PRIVATE TUTOR.
Prof. R. TELLERING, No. 625 Broadway, established 1853, will be happy to receive daily, Saturdays excepted, one or two young men of good habits, wishing thoroughly to acquire French, German, French, English grammar and composition, (in which so many remain deficient,) History, Geography, also German and Greek, if required. Particulars on application.

THE MRS. AUBERT'S
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 256 West 12th-st., (Old No. 148,)
will be reopened THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

GREAT EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES in the beautiful "Connecticut River Valley."
BURNHAM'S AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,
By far the largest, most complete and thorough institution of the kind in New-England, where Young Men receive a thorough training, and are properly fitted for all Business Pursuits. GREAT IMPROVEMENT in the Business Department, writing School-room and Counting-room upon a plan that secures all the practical advantages of each. The Student Buys, Sells, Barters, Ships, Consigns, Discounts, Insures, and keeps his Accounts, as in Actual Business.
Prof. JOHN W. FOWLER, LL. D., for eighteen years President of the "New-York State and National Law Institute," Poughkeepsie, has charge of Law Department, and will devote himself to the general interest of the Students of the College.
NORMAL WRITING DEPARTMENT in charge of the best Business and Ornamental Penman and Teacher on the Continent. LIBERAL DEDUCTIONS made to soldiers who have received disabling and honorable wounds while in the country's service.
WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT IT.—"The success of this college is so great as to warrant the belief that it will eventually become the LARGEST as it already is the most meritorious of the kind in the country."—Springfield Republican, June 21, 1865.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.—Circulars, Papers, &c., giving full particulars relating to the Course of Study, exact expense of Board and Tuition, may be had by addressing LOUIS W. BURNHAM, President,
Springfield, Mass.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 20th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT DOWNINGTOWN.—The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 4 P. M. Cadets may pursue either a classical or scientific course of study under experienced and thorough instructors. In the primary department the usual English branches are taught. Military instruction is given in the three arms of the service. The academy is furnished with horses, for cavalry and horse artillery exercises. All appointments of the institution are of the best order, and no expense or effort is spared to advance the education and military training of the cadets. The religious instruction of the cadets is carefully attended to. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 111 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11. This school, where two hundred pupils have been admitted least years, is unrivalled in none of the improvements of a well conducted institution.

THE MISSES HOWLAND WILL REOPEN their English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 23 East 38th-st., Murray Hill, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Miss HOWLAND will be at home on and after Sept. 11. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 26 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction, special preparation for any college or scientific school, academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Fall term begins Sept. 4. Open day and evening.
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA FEMALE SEMINARY,
AMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. SIDNEY F. YORK, A. M., Principal. First-class institution for young ladies. Fall session of twenty weeks begins Sept. 7. For circulars or rooms, address G. W. CHITTER.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6. For circulars apply as above.

MISS RALLOU'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN GERMAN, BY Mr. WOLTMANN, either at his own or at the pupil's residence. Terms moderate. No. 156 Waverley-place.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

TEACHERS.

ALL TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S" Application Form. Experienced Teachers are in great demand, especially for Music, French, Drawing, Classics, Mathematics and Military Drill. ALL WHO WANT GOOD TEACHERS will find best possible facilities for bringing them together. School Institute's offices, J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York. Philadelphia Office: 512 Arch-st.; Western Office: Chicago, Illinois.

A GRADUATE OF NEW-ENGLAND University, accustomed to instruct in the various branches usually taught in our best colleges, desires a suitable situation; can instruct in bookkeeping and military tactics if required; would lease school property if suitably located. Address TEACHER, Box No. 174 Times Office.

ADDRESS ALL APPLICATIONS FOR teachers, schools or pupils, to the "AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 656 Broadway, N. Y." Teachers wanted for all branches to fill vacancies in SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES, also to report opportunities for other members.

WANTED—IN A DAILY MISSION SCHOOL, A female teacher competent to give instruction in the rudiments of English education and in vocal music. Apply by letter, or in person, to No. 28 West 41st-st., New-York City.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDucate children in various elementary studies and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harris, No. 149 East 34th-st.

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GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (fathers and sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.—THIRTY GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums, have been awarded to us within a few years for the best instruments of this class. Over two thousand of these instruments are now in use in New-York and other principal cities; testify that the instruments of our make excel all others. See particulars in circulars. Salesrooms, New-York, No. 596 Broadway.
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RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANOFORTES.—Warerooms No. 128 Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and Upright Piano-Fortes, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains from $60 to $200. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

NINE PIANO-FORTES, ONE MELODEON and one Harp to let, at $2, $3 50, $4, $5, $6, $7 50 and $8 a month; or for sale at $60, $84, $125, $150, $225, $300 and three pianos. Music taught in a few lessons, and pianos tuned by Prof. DUMBDAY, No. 125 Grand-st., corner of Mulberry-st.

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$5,000.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES to invest this amount in a manufacturing or other legitimate business; is competent to attend to office, outside travelling, or general management of a business of fair proportions; references exchanged. Address ENTERPRISE, Box No. 228 Times Office.

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The Neptune Line of Steamers,
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COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,)
NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,
2,000 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE.
One of which will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS
METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,
1,500 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE ROUTE,
will shortly follow, forming a daily line.
The first steamer will leave Pier No. 37 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug 5.
No charge for wharfage in Boston.
Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, end of Central Wharf.
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NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
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NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,413	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,400	.....
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ERIN	3,300	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
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Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 12
SCOTLAND ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 26
LOUISIANA ..... SATURDAY, Sept. 2
PENNSYLVANIA ..... SATURDAY, Sept. 9
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $80; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
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STEAMSHIP LAFAYETTE, FOR BREST and HAVRE, will leave from Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Morton-st., on FRIDAY, 18th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST
The first vessel will sail on this favorite route for the continent as the following:

WASHINGTON	3,200 tons	500-horse power
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NAPOLEON III.	(Nearly ready)	1,200-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
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DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE ..... FRIDAY ..... Aug. 18
EUROPE ..... A. DUCHESNE ..... FRIDAY ..... Sept. 15
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $125; second cabin, $80, including table wine for cabin passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 00
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FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 00
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
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Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
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BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,
and taking passengers for London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen.
The first-class steamship
OLDENBURGH,
Capt. Ed. CAVENDY, formerly of steamer Washington, will sail from Pier No. 42 North River on
SATURDAY, Aug. 19.
First Cabin $100 00
Second Cabin 55 00
Steerage 32 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
An experienced surgeon on board.
Vessel not accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 72 William-st.,
or to RUGER BROTHERS, Brokers for the line, No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mail.

KANGAROO	.....	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 16
CITY OF BOSTON	.....	SATURDAY	Aug. 19
CITY OF CORK	.....	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 23
ETNA	.....	SATURDAY	Aug. 26

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin ..... $100 | Steerage $30
First Cabin to London ..... 95 | Steerage to London 35
First Cabin to Paris ..... 120 | Steerage to Paris 60
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold, or its equivalent by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 9th September, SATURDAY, 7th October.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 80
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on days before sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers as follows, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
Sept. 1 ..... NEW-YORK ..... TENNESSEAN,
(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Sept. 16 ..... OCEAN QUEEN ..... SLOCUM,
(Connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. T. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

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First class,	Second class,	Third class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, from Pier No. 29 North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. Lowden, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at noon; on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, as the above low prices, for these two trips only.
For passage apply at the office of the
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
No. 177 West-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK,
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARKER, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 20 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 26 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 2, North River, foot of Fulton-st.
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship ORACLE, Capt. THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
Passengers' accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE, ALA.
The fast A No. 1 steamship FLAMBEAU, will leave for the above port on WEDNESDAY, 2nd of August; has superior accommodations for passengers, and will land her freight on the wharf at Mobile without lighterage.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will despatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 16th of each month.
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SHIPPING.

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NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
The new and splendid side-wheel steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, J. S. BAKER, Commander,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 32 North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for a limited number of passengers, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
The ATLANTA follows, leaving here on the 26th.
Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLLY & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
The first-class United States Mail steamships
NEVADA, Lieut. [illegible],
UNITED STATES, [illegible],
AMERICA, Lieut. [illegible],
CONSTITUTION, GREENMAN.
The NEVADA
will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to WAKEMAN, COOKIN & DICKINSON, No. 10 Broadway.
The UNITED STATES will follow WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23.
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
TWILIGHT, STRONG, Commander.
EUTERPE, BLANCHARD, Commander.
The new and elegant steamship TWILIGHT is now receiving freight at pier No. 32, North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

NORTH CAROLINA.
EDENTON, PLYMOUTH, WILLIAMSTON AND HAMILTON.
Freight for the above points can be shipped per steamships HATTERAS and ALBEMARLE, leaving every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 20 North River, and will be forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, Mr. R. G. ELLIOTT, free of charge, by steamers direct from Norfolk to those points.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships.
PASSAGE AND FREIGHT REDUCED.
The
R. B. BENNON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 o'clock precisely.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 72 William-st.
The GRANADA will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 26.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
The favorite and elegant side-wheel steamship
QUAKER CITY,
WILLIAM H. WEST, Commander,
having been fitted and furnished in the handsomest manner, will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 72 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new and splendid side-wheel steamship
GUSTAVUS, BERAND, in now receiving freight at Pier No. 20 North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
The MONEKA will leave on her regular day, THURSDAY, Aug. 24.
Agents at Charleston—ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.
The new, elegant and fast steamship ARIADNE, will sail as above from Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
First-class passage $35
The new and fast sailing steamship
ZODIAC, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway, New-York.
Agents in Savannah. HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.
REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
VICKSBURGH ..... Capt. E. O. WILLIAMS.
KALORAMA ..... Capt. Jos. DENTY.
GENERAL CUSTER ..... Capt. ROSE.
The steamship
KALORAMA
will sail SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 65 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The COASTWISE COMPANY will dispatch on the 26th of August at noon.
The A 1 steamer FLAG, G. W. BROWN, Master, from pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, $30. SECOND CABIN PASSAGE, $20. Freight 25 cents per foot. Large lots by agreement. Insurance guaranteed and effected at the lowest rates. Consignments forwarded at cost. Charges advanced. Apply at No. 177 West corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship METEOR, Capt. KEMBLE, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
The FUNG SHUEY will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 19.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. M

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Protection and Free Trade.

CLEVELAND, O., Monday, Aug. 14, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With no intention of engaging in a lengthy discussion, with your correspondent "WILLIAM WOOD," upon the respective merits of protection and free trade, I yet desire room in your columns for a few words, in reply to portions of his communication of the 5th inst.

I agree with "WILLIAM WOOD" that "all taxes and duties are in themselves evils;" but government must have the means from some source, for the discharge of their own functions, and those who enjoy the protection of the law must supply them. There is doubt, neither about the existence of the obligation, or of our flexibility to escape it.

At this point, however, commences our controversy with the advocates of free trade, on the question of method. Whether the revenue policy of the government shall be such as will give to foreign interests the control of our markets, or whether it shall be one that will discriminate in favor of our own. Now, "WILLIAM WOOD," on the ground that free trade is of universal application, assumes that all discriminating duties are illogical and wrong, and that the government that imposes them, "steps out of its legitimate sphere, because it thereby fosters one particular species of industry at the expense of another." If this be true, and such be the effect of duties, discriminating in favor of our own industry, it would be recognised as a valid objection. But we deny that discriminating duties operate thus unfairly. We hold that the various branches of our home industry have a *common interest* in this matter; that their natural free relations are such as to render them, not antagonistic, but friendly and helpful to each other; that if discriminating duties bring prosperity to the manufacturer, the farmer and the mechanic share the advantage in proportion to capital invested, equally with him; and we insist, and we are ready to prove the position by facts; developed under the operation of our revenue laws at different periods, that inordinate profits to the manufacturer, are always immediately checked by the competition that they inevitably produce, so that the farmer and the mechanic soon receive the wares of the manufacturer at the lowest possible prices, and in some cases, the competition has brought prices down below the duty. And yet in the face of these facts free trade never falters, but takes up the old refrain, that "protection enriches the manufacturer at the expense of the consumer." "Fosters one branch of industry at the expense of another."

We need hardly allude to the additional interest which the farmer and the mechanic have in the prosperity of the manufacturer, from the fact that it creates a home market, at enhanced prices, for the labor of the mechanic and the produce of the farm.

No. The manufacturing interests of this country have no interest in this question that is not common to the other great branches of our industry. They prosper or decline together. And our history furnishes many illustrations in proof of their absolute mutual dependence, and community of interest. It is because we realize these things here at the North-west that we have ceased to be alarmed or disturbed by the old free-trade outcry against manufactures whenever the revenue laws have been so modified as to give protection. Farmers and mechanics, as we are principally in this region, we have learned by hard experience what the stopping of mill-wheels and the putting out of furnace fires means. We know what it is to have no home market for our produce and our skilled labor; to sell corn for ten cents, and wheat for twenty-five cents per bushel, and then with our own manufacturers driven out of our own markets to be asked to pay the foreign manufacturer his own price for goods.

We advocate protection on the very ground that it will *foster a varied industry*. The inevitable effect of the opposite policy is to contract the scope of our industry, exclude it from some of its most profitable fields, and make us an agricultural dependency of foreign manufacturers. What that means, we know from the history of those nations whose policies have discouraged a varied industry upon their own soil, and who have persisted in exporting their own raw products. The result has always been exhaustion of the soil, then poverty and weakness.

But one of the effects of a protective policy is to diminish the exportation of our raw products, and insure their conversion upon our own soil. This will stay that process of deterioration and exhaustion of the soil, which has already largely diminished the annual yield per acre of the cereals in the States of New-York and Ohio.

It will also tend to enhance the price of the raw material to the foreign manufacturer, at the same time that he loses the control of our markets. The result of this is, that his business declines, and he can no longer give employment to the skilled workmen whose labor has contributed so largely to his success. They come, then, to us, when free institutions and a prosperous manufacturing system, invites their labor, and for it can pay them a larger amount of the comforts and the really desirable things of life than they could ever hope to gain abroad. But foreign capital follows the skilled workman hither also;—and the labor and the capital are firmly planted on *American* soil—engaged in building up *American*, instead of British interests, and in paying the *American*, instead of the British debt. This is the direct and the natural operation of our policy, and we "protect our native industry"—not as Free Trade suggests, by taxing every immigrant 100 per cent. upon the estimated value of his labor to the country,—but by *encouraging and promoting immigration*,—thereby increasing our wealth-creating capacity, and by extending thus the basis of taxation, lightening the burden to each individual.

But on the authority of Dr. CHALMERS, we are told that "Free Trade is of universal application;" "and to say that it is not, is just as absurd as it would be to say that the Forty-seventh Proposition of the First Book of Euclid is true in Europe, but that in the United States, for the present at least, it is very doubtful if the square of the hypothenuse of a right-angled triangle be equal to the sum of the squares of the two sides." This is begging the whole question, of course. The very point in dispute between Protectionists and Free-traders is, whether conditions *are* equal—whether circumstances *are* the same—whether the United States in framing its revenue policy is not bound to take into view a class of reasons that are peculiar to its own condition and circumstances. We claim that our policy should be framed under an intelligent view of our national peculiarities of soil, climate and population—the degree of our development and our financial requirements. British, French and German policies are, of course, based upon like conditions, peculiar each to itself.

It is absurd to say that conditions are equal, and circumstances identical in the cases of our own and other countries. Great Britain *has always had the right-angled triangle*. We *never* have; nor should free trade rail when we protest that we cannot make bricks without straw. Give to our people the *right-angled triangle*, instead of an acute one, and we will see to it that "the square of its hypothenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of its two sides."

In closing this communication, a word of explanation seems necessary respecting the iron interests of Western Pennsylvania and Northern Ohio, whose depressed situation was adverted to as an illustration in my former communication. At any previous time, and under ordinary financial conditions, the present tariff, as we understand it, would be protective; but the internal revenue taxes laid at every one of the numerous steps of the manufacture, from the ore to nails and bar-iron and steel, are so heavy as to result, as we stated, in a *want of practical protection*. But furnaces and rolling-mills could and did keep in blast as long as the foreign iron-maker had to pay 260 for his gold for duties. The moment gold declined, our English *friends* took possession of our markets and *our furnaces and rolling-mills went out of blast*. We need hardly advert to the injury to the substantial interests of this whole region, from the non-employment of the vast capital represented by these works themselves, and by the coal, shipping and railroad interests connected with, and dependant upon them. But, in addition to this, the government is now losing the enormous revenue which the active operation of their interests last year poured into the treasury—a revenue larger than it demands from the British iron-maker for the privilege of putting out our furnace fires.

But we do not advocate protection for any particular branch of manufactures; we claim it for all. We insist upon such a revenue policy as will enlarge the scope of our industry, instead of one that will contract it, and by giving it the use of our unequaled advantages of soil, climate and position, enable it to trade into into wealth and power the vast resources God has given us. Through such a policy, and only through such an one, shall we reach solid ground in respect to the security of our financial obligations. *Their sole guarantee we believe is in the wealth-creating capacity of a varied and a protected industry.* Free trade rejects and trsamples upon this resource for maintaining the public credit, and then without offering a substitute for it stands mute before the problem.

G. H. E.

A Tariff for Protection.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I always read with pleasure the letters of "Veteran Observer;" they are invariably racy and full of pith. I think, however, his communication in the TIMES of the 4th, contains some logic that is far from sound. He argues that a farmer who pays twenty dollars increase of price on his cottons and woolens through the imposition of a protective tariff, only pays in that way what he would otherwise have to pay to the tax-man directly on his house and land. It appears to me that in this he confounds a revenue with a protective tariff. Under a tariff whose object is revenue, the more English goods that come in the better, for the more the revenue will be; while, if English goods come in as freely under a protective tariff as they did before it was put on, it manifestly fails in the object for which it was made.

A protective tariff is a tariff made to protect our manufactures from English competition, and so far as it succeeds, it wholly prevents importation, and so far as it prevents importation it does not produce revenue.

Our manufacturers complain that the English sell their goods too cheap for them, and with their protection friends, they desire to stop this, English competition, and prevent the great bulk of our people—the consumers—from buying so cheap. Suppose a sufficiently high tariff is put on to effect this object, the price of goods rises to a point at which our manufacturers can monopolize the market. The farmer friend of a "Veteran Observer" will then find few English goods to buy, but plenty of American; and he will also find that what cost him twenty dollars before, now costs him thirty. Suppose, some fine morning, he asks a "Veteran Observer" how it comes that he has to pay ten dollars more than he used to for his woolens, and who gets the benefit of the $10 additional he is paying. Can a "Veteran Observer" honestly tell him that the government gets it? Assuredly not. The true answer would be that this is one of the beauties of protection; that not only must the farmer pay his taxes to the government, but he has also to pay this additional sum to start in business those poor New-England manufacturers. Unless a protective tariff gives the manufacturer a higher price for his goods than he would otherwise get, I ask a "Veteran Observer" how it protects or helps him, and if he gets a higher price who has to pay it but the great bulk of the people, the consumers? If the farmer buys British goods at an advance of $10, through that amount of revenue being imposed, then indeed will the government get the benefit of the rise in the price; but if he be compelled to buy American goods at the advanced price, through British goods being excluded by protection, then the American manufacturer and not the Government has the benefit of it.

Free trade in contradistinction to protection does not mean, as I understand it, the absence of the duties necessary for revenue, and which are put on solely for that purpose, but means trade freed from all those imposts and restrictions which are put on through a foolish idea that it is the interest of our government to prevent our people from buying cheap foreign goods, and to compel them to buy dear American goods. Certainly it is a very strange thing to aim at, to compel the great bulk of our people to buy dear goods, and prevent them from buying cheap. When a trade is free from all protective duties, it is then technically free, although it may still be subject to duties necessary for revenue. In this sense the trade of England is free. She imposes no duties for the protection of any of her manufacturers, believing that such duties are taken from one portion of the people—the consumers—for the benefit of the few manufacturers.

It is not my intention to occupy your space with an extended argument for free trade, but I could not allow the arguments of a "Veteran Observer" to pass wholly unchallenged, and should be ever come into the vicinity of Milwaukee, I will show him several free traders, who will be most happy to go through the Northwest with him or any other protective Goliah, and see who will make most progress. We, out here, go for free press, free speech, free labor and free trade.

WISCONSIN.

A Plea for Mercy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Secession," so termed, is no new theory. THOMAS JEFFERSON, LEE, ARNOLD and their cabal did all they could, as the country then was, toward splitting the young republic into sectional governments, of which they would have been the leading spirits. Even so early as '75, jealousy of New-England had begun to manifest itself by hesitating concurrence with, or open opposition to, the straightforward, rational policy of HANCOCK, the elder ADAMS, and others, as representing a thorough union of all the States. The premature death of WASHINGTON gave them renewed vigor; and AARON BURR and BLENNERHASSETT, beyond all doubt, were motived by separatist views in the plot which, for domestic reasons, took the outward title of an "Invasion of Mexico." The abortion of their scheme gave things the quietus for a while, until JOHN C. CALHOUN once more revived it in an attempt openly met and as decisively repressed by President JACKSON. Since 1831, matters have been slowly simmering until 1861. Just 30 years brings the question to issue once and finally, by one of the deepest-laid and bloodiest rebellions which history records. Just in proportion to the length of time the plot has been brewing, (now nearly a century,) and judged by the talent of the chief actors, their deep-laid agencies and the immense facilities and resources which they surreptitiously possessed themselves of, just in such wise should the finale now be accepted by the people of the South, and those of others who sympathize with them, as once and forever settled. There is a latent, but none the less firm and determined resolution with the majority of the people of this country, that any fresh attempt to revive treason shall be met with the utmost severity, without show of charity or mercy.

The example of certain States of Europe, and unfortunately of South America, becoming alternately the prey of anarchy and civil war, and consequent foreign interference and national prostration, is ever before their eyes, and they see their only safety in determined and united action for the preservation of the Union of this country, no matter what ambitions and wrong-brained men may urge about fallacious "State rights."

The rights of each State mean federatively the greatest good of the greatest number, as a universal basis of action of all the States combined; whereas the "States Right" doctrine of BURR, JEFFERSON and JEFF. DAVIS means dismemberment, disunion, and the triumph of sectional and local interests over those of one comprehensive, united whole. Republican government is indirect in its action, acting unseen, impartially and noiselessly, while monarchical government is demonstrative, direct and oppressive. The first rules by moral force, the last by material. The temper, habits and whole education of the American people are diametrically opposed to action under compulsion, because that submission to material and forcible coercion in governmental, social or religious affairs, forms the antithesis of the principle on which this country first became a colony of Europe, viz.: self-government by the greatest number.

The States Rights party have long sought to controvert this principle, and have finally brought the terrible issue to trial by the bloodiest ordeal that any nation ever suffered. It is to be hoped they will now allow the question to rest forever.

The cause of strife being then set at rest, the question of what punishment to inflict on the chiefs of the rebellion very naturally comes up before the country. Much blood has been both needlessly and savagely shed, possibly on either side, property destroyed, personal injury inflicted, some of it of a heinous description; our own beloved Chief Magistrate slain, the family of our patriotic and devoted Secretary of State maimed, and prostrated by grief and trial; widows and orphans made to form the rule, instead of the exception, throughout the land; a huge national debt burdened upon us for generations to come; all of this, and volumes more that could be written of injury, misery, and misfortune done and suffered to preserve this Union intact, and, as Secretary SEWARD truly observed, to decide whether we preferred to be "a nation or not a nation at all;" and now the last act in the tragedy stands awaiting completion by the voice of the people. The chief of the conspirators lies within the walls of a fortress, and almost in sight of the very town whence he sought to enslave the whole North; what to do with him?

Can his death expiate aught, cure aught, compensate for aught, or give us back one drop of the blood which has been shed like water, until the stench and unwholesome effluvia from near-by battle-fields fairly pestify the capital of the country? Can he strike out effectually from the history of the country which gave him his education, and which he more than once solemnly swore to maintain in its integrity of government, as the great WASHINGTON left it to him and to us, can he obliterate by death on the scaffold the epithet of traitor which he has voluntarily and with open eyes, at a mature age, brought upon himself and those who come after him? If all or any one of these results can spring directly or indirectly from meting out to him the merited death which he by every human law deserves, then let there be haste made to do it; but if, as is true, he will suffer a thousand living deaths in being set free to wander in exile—his life rendered doubly a curse to him from the thought that those whom he strove to crush, ruin and annihilate utterly as a people, extended him mercy when every sentiment of justice demanded extreme punishment—then let JEFFERSON DAVIS wander, let him live, to remember this land as our fathers left it, and then reflect on what he would have brought it to. The world's highway is broad enough for all, and it is the lot alike of the cleanest and the purest to be jostled by the bloodiest and the foulest in the common journey through life. None know surely whither or to what! Mercy, then, not justice, for JEFFERSON DAVIS.

R. D. W.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 17, 1865.

The "Race" Between the Dictator and Agamemticus.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The account of the race between the ocean monitors *Dictator* and *Agamemticus*, published in yesterday's papers, omits the important fact that the *Dictator* was running with only half her furnace power. It should have been stated that the *lower* tier, containing twenty-eight furnaces, was alone in operation, the upper (twenty-eight furnaces) being shut up. It will be seen, therefore, that the inference drawn, that "the vessels are evidently fairly matched for speed," is quite erroneous. The public will be interested to learn that the two vessels have engines of similar construction, viz., Capt. ERICSSON'S vibrating lever engine, the peculiarity of which is, that while the ordinary short stroke of piston common to all screw vessels is employed, the crank on the propeller shaft is twice the usual length; this desirable feature being attained by the intervention of a rock-shaft and two levers of unequal length. It is known in naval circles that the contriver of the *Dictator* offers to run the ship for any sum, if the Government will only furnish the coal. Should the Navy Department undertake a test before the ship is laid up, the curiosity of the public to know the actual speed of our most powerful iron-clad ship would be satisfied. It will be well to bear in mind that the great speed of the English *Warrior* (fourteen knots) has only been attained during the run over the measured mile in Stokes Bay. For continued running, the *Warrior* is scarcely rated at twelve knots.

A. POSLOCK.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1865.

Protection of Witnesses.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks on Tuesday relative to the protection of witnesses in courts, are to the point, and should be heeded. Unfortunately, few witnesses know what their rights are in a court of justice, and fewer still have the courage to insist on them. A few determined men could, however, do much toward abating the impertinences of pettifoggers, if they were to set about it as occasion might arise.

An eminent Christian merchant in a Western town was once on the witness-stand in behalf of the plaintiff, and when the defendant's counsel was summing up, he utterly misstated the testimony of the witness. Whereupon, the witness at once arose and appealed to the court against the course of the lawyer. The Judge, knowing the character of the man who addressed him, replied that all that would be just right by the opposing counsel. "I care nothing for that," answered the witness; "I will not sit here and suffer words to be put in my mouth which I did not use." And the Judge sustained him in his protest.

I knew of another case, which occurred in a neighboring State, before a Judge who now sits on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. In this case the plaintiff's counsel, who, by the way, had himself been a County Judge, abused a witness without stint. Before the opposing counsel had the opportunity of vindicating his witness, the case was by counsel adjourned for a few days. During the interval the difficulty between the parties was settled. This settlement left the witness *out in the cold* in so far as the abuse was concerned. Determined not to occupy this false position, he went before the court on the day which had been fixed for the hearing of the case, and availing himself of the first opportunity, arose and stated to the court that he stood there an abused and slandered man; that the court had suffered the counsel to proceed with his injurious remarks without check or restraint; that the case in which he appeared as witness, having now been settled, he had no redress but to ask, as matter of right, that he should be heard in his own defence in the place where he had been thus wronged. The Judge, adjusting his spectacles, replied: "I believe, Mr. SMITH, the facts are as you state them. I remember the course of the counsel, and ought to have checked him, which I did not. What you ask is entirely unusual; you are not a member of this bar, but your request has justice in it. If you will sit down for a few moments, we will send for the counsel of whom you complain." The lawyer came on the summons and inquired of the court why he was sent for. The Judge answered that Mr. SMITH had something to say which the court wished him to hear. When the witness had vindicated himself from the lawyer's aspersions, he sat down, with thanks to the Judge for his courtesy. The lawyer, meanwhile, walked back and forth across the court-room, chafing at the unusual position he was compelled to occupy; and as soon as the witness concluded, he opened in reply. But the Judge at once arrested his movement and said: "No, Sir; no more must be said on this subject. These proceedings are entirely irregular. The court ought never to have allowed your course of remark, and Mr. SMITH was perfectly right in demanding the opportunity to retrieve his character from the injury you had done it. And *hereafter, the court will be more particular in protecting witnesses*, of which the members of the bar will please take notice. Here the affair ended, and the large number of gentlemen of the long robe who had witnessed the unusual episode in a court—of justice—stared wildly.

A few such episodes in our own courts would quicken the perceptions of all parties concerned as to the rights of witnesses very considerably. The Judges—some of them, probably—as well as the lawyers, would flinch at first; but in the end, the manners of the learned company that make up our courts would be improved.

A FRIEND OF MR. SMITH.

The Grievances of Small Capitalists.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that the government are less dependent in the matters of loans from the public—for a time at least—no exception will be taken to referring to two objections on the part of small capitalists to investing in United States securities. As they may be easily remedied, no harm will arise from thus referring to them.

The first is the fatigue and loss of time in collecting small coupons.

In the crowd yesterday I saw a female waiting for a few dollars interest, with probably one hundred persons between her position and the cashier's desk.

Another objection, more serious, is that certificates of indebtedness must be sent by mail from New-York to Washington at the owner's risk for redemption, through a check on New-York returned to him, also by mail.

It is no answer that the latter is indorsed or drawn to the order of the owner of the certificate, to prevent final loss, since the whole difficulty may be avoided by redeeming the government obligations here, and at other points where the United States Treasury is similarly represented.

I am sending one of these certificates to Washington to-day, but I hope to have the next paid in Wall-street.

G.

A Loyal Georgian.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The writer of the following letter has been a resident of Georgia for more than twenty years, and has married and raised a family there. Through the whole of our struggle he has been constantly and persistently true to the Union. Enemies denounced him, and under false accusations he was arrested and sent to prison in irons. When arraigned for trial his accusers dare not appear, and nothing appearing against him, he was discharged. Afterward he was conscripted and forced into the Confederate army, but he never fired a gun or raised an arm against his country or its defenders. Such men are heroes and should be honored as such.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15.

GEORGIA, July 23, 1865.

MY DEAR SISTER: I have long looked for a letter from you or some one at the North, but as yet I have looked in vain. I have received but two letters in five years. We have had hard times here that you can never know of, because no one can understand them that has not been through them. I presume that you have heard of my being in prison, in the army, and in almost every other place for the last four years, all of which is true. I have been through the mill; I have seen it all. I have heard the prison bolts, as well as the bullet's whistle and the cannon's roar. I have been in camp, in military hospitals, &c. I have seen the elephant.

I have stood up for the Union through thick and thin, and everyone knew it. I am proud to-day that I have done just as I have, and I am now thought more of than those who wanted to kill their best friends at the North. There are lots of men that are now ashamed of what they have done.

This war has turned out just as I knew it would. The niggers are all free, and I am glad. But such a time they are having and will have, is worse than they have ever seen; but they are all free, and there will be no more war on their account.

Defacement of Natural Scenery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The atrocious defacement of natural scenery and of everything ornamental and beautiful, in town and out, goes swimmingly on. Knights of the paste-pot, paint-brush and stencil-plate lord it everywhere; the rising generation's growing taste for the picturesque and artistic is vitiated, our wives and daughters hourly insulted by flaming, shameless exposures of all that is vile and filthy in the human economy, and the preventive law enacted by the last Legislature is a dead letter.

Now, Sir, there is a remedy for this. The late developments of the whisky swindle in the revenue department have shown the propriety of establishing a self-interested protectorate, by rewards to informers; a system of assisting the law never much in favor with the masses, but requisite till men universally reach that elevated point, in the good time coming, whence all social and political questions are to be regulated solely by the highest moral convictions.

If, in a country like ours, where, in time of peace, "the chief end of man" seems to be to make money, that which primarily relates to its financial condition, and the lightening of heavy taxes, and is therefore to every taxpayer's interest to look after a matter with which esthetics certainly has no concern—must depend for even a tolerable safety on other stimulus than pocket-virtues, how much more necessary must be such incentive in a question which, if it now and then [illegible] I did not leave the house until eight o'clock the next morning; I went up to Mr. CLEMENTSON'S store between seven and eight o'clock the next morning and had a drink; I heard of the man being shot; I went home and did not hear who shot him; I heard then they took this woman into the place, and was there walking back and forth when an officer came along and one of them shot him; I heard that Ward was there; a man named Curley took a man home; the only man I heard of being there was Ward.

George C. Robertson, Patrolman of the Sixteenth Precinct, sworn.—I arrested one Michael Flinn on the 7th of April for firing a pistol at Patrick Hickey and Judy McMahon; he fired two shots; I recognise the prisoner, John Ward, here present, as Michael Flinn, whom I took into custody in April for shooting at McMahon.

Mr. Christopher Rader, of No. 126 West Seventeenth-street, grocer, was examined, but nothing bearing on the case was elicited, and the Coroner called

John Ward, of No. 176 West Twentieth-street, who, being sworn, deposed as follows:—On Monday evening, at about six o'clock, I was in the bar-room at the corner of Seventeenth-street and Seventh-avenue, to get a drink; I think that a woman was in the back room; the bar-tender and five or six men that I do not know were in the store; I know them by sight, but not by name; I remained long enough to take a drink; after that I went down to Fourteenth-street and Eighth-avenue; I drank until I did not know where I went; at about twelve o'clock I think that I returned, and went into the copper-shop, on the corner of Seventeenth-street and Seventh-avenue; I pulled the staple, and went in at the front door; found a woman there; she was asleep, and I tried to wake her; nobody else was there; I had heard from persons on the corner that a woman was to sleep there; none of the men that have been arrested gave me this information; I went to the cooper-shop late at night, alone; I saw two fellows in Fourteenth-street; had a drink with them, and left them; I had been in the cooper-shop about ten or twenty minutes, when two men entered, and when they came in, the woman began to scream; I got the woman awake by that time; I don't know who the men were; they were not any of the persons that have been arrested; I did not make any arrangement to return to the woman; I told the two men that I would come back; I think that I could recognize them; they were about the size of myself: they wore sack coats; one had a white hat, and the other a Derby; when the woman began to scream, I asked the men what they wanted; they said nothing; I heard the policemen outside; three of us went to the door; two of us went out, and I ran; I saw two policemen with their pistols out; I don't know what became of the other man; I did not hear a pistol shot before a policeman fired on me; the policeman fired two or three shots at me, and arrested me in Sixteenth-street; he took me around to the place from which we had started, and I then saw an officer lying dead on the walk; I don't know that any of the men in the cooper-shop had a pistol; I don't know the woman and cannot recognize her; I have seen the woman present at some time previous to this; I saw her at the corner of Seventeenth-street and Seventh-avenue; I knew that the woman in the bar-room was to be in the cooper-shop that night.

This rambling and contradictory testimony having been concluded, the case was given to the jury, and after deliberating two hours they returned with the following

VERDICT.

"We find that THOMAS WALKER, the deceased, came to his death by a pistol-shot wound in the head; and, from the evidence produced, we think at the hands of JOHN WARD; and we think that PATRICK COLLINS, JOSEPH MURRAY, and JAMES FARRELL are accessories to the killing."

This verdict having been rendered, Coroner COLLIN committed COLLINS, JOSEPH MURRAY and FARRELL to the Tombs; and JAMES MURRAY, MATTHEW SMITH, HENRY MILLER, and MARGARET MCCUNE as witnesses to the House of Detention.

The policemen of the Sixteenth Ward, on the morning of the murder, went abroad and took into custody every alleged thief that could be found in their precinct, and these—twelve in number—they took to their station-house. Five of their prisoners were released on Wednesday evening by the Coroner, and the remaining seven have been held as principals and witnesses. It is a noteworthy fact that during their incarceration not a friend has visited them, and no reputable citizen of the ward has manifested any interest in them, or seemed to care what might be their fate.

The Randall's Island Case.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 17, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial comments on the case of the inmate of the House of Refuge, you seem quite delighted with the result of the investigation, it appearing conclusive to your mind that there was no unnecessary severity exercised on the occasion. But the facts of the case, according to your own report, don't quite justify your sanguine conclusions. It appears that the boy had been unable, or had failed, to complete a certain task given him, and is thereupon subjected to a castigation, which is productive of several welts, an inch or two long, on certain portions of his body. I extract a portion of Dr. WHITNEY'S testimony, taken from your own columns:

"On Sunday I examined his body. I found two or three marks, an inch and a half in length, of the size of a pen-handle. The cuticle was broken, and the true skin bare."

The worthy doctor omits to state how the aforesaid marks came there, presuming the public, probably, could solve the problem themselves. This may seem to you very moderate punishment, but there is a difference of opinion on that subject. I am inclined to think, if a man should strike you a blow hard enough to leave a mark an inch and a half long, you would think it no joke. In your editorial, you announce that "It is satisfactory to make this record. It is of the utmost consequence that such an institution should be above reproach." I agree with you, and consider it the duty of the authorities to thoroughly investigate the matter, and vindicate the fair fame of our city from this reproach.

J. V. POST.

Moonlight Concerts.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am much obliged to West Twenty-second-street for calling attention to Wednesday evening concerts, "by moonlight," in the Park, in your issue of this morning.

Saturday afternoon concerts are a good and "big thing," to be sure, although I never had the delectable opportunity of attending any one of them; but they are of no avail to a large class, of whom I am one, who cannot find leisure from business, even on Saturday afternoons, at 4 o'clock, "if the weather is fine," to attend them.

The fact of it is, DODWORTH'S fine programme rendered on the Mall on Saturday afternoons, is almost entirely monopolized by the "upper ten," who have plenty of money and leisure; while many of those who are engaged through the day, cannot enjoy them, because they take place at an hour when they cannot be spared from their business.

Whether the experience of last year demonstrated Wednesday evening concerts, "by moonlight," to be failures I do not know; but if it did not, and the cost is the only reason they are not had, let those who have the matter in charge review their penurious determination, and have the Wednesday evening concerts "by moonlight" instanter.

This, it seems to me, is a duty they owe to a large class of men and women who have other matters than mere dress and fashionable dissipation to think of; also a duty they owe to hundreds of business men, who, though staid and blessed with plenty, can not tear themselves away from business, to attend a concert on the mall, at 4 o'clock on Saturday, P. M.

And now when the mercury ranges in the 90's, and the streets are redolent with decay, when news of the cholera reaches us from the East, filling us with apprehension, and when the physical energies languish and the agency of good air is needed to revivify the wasted system, let not the benefit which would arise from the Wednesday evening concerts be withheld. Let the money be forthcoming, the arrangements be made with DODWORTH or "any other man;" and let "moonshine love and music" run rampant on the mall on Wednesday eves, as fashion and elegance do on Saturday afternoons.

For the sake of suffering, enerpated and super-heated humanity, let us have Wednesday evening's concert "by moonlight."

R. S. W.

A Bridge for Broadway.

No. 922 BROADWAY, Tuesday, Aug. 15.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed your remark yesterday about the necessity of having more policemen at the crossing of Fulton-street and Broadway. Why not have a substantial bridge there? I see no good reason for our City Fathers neglecting this important measure. It has been spoken of, time and again, and for one, I never heard a solid objection brought against it. Every one traveling there would be benefited, and no one injured. I trust you will give this article an insertion, and thus bring it before the people; and, if you approve, "keep it before them" by your own efforts.

TRAVELER.

Dangerous Thoroughfares.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You deserve thanks for your article, yesterday, on the "dangerous thoroughfare" at the junction of Fulton-street and Broadway. What a capital opportunity there is now for the city authorities to arrange that the new buildings to be erected on the site of BARNUM'S and KNOX'S ruins shall be set back, so that at least the width of the present sidewalk shall be added to the street. This would save the expense of at least some of the six policemen you desire to have stationed there.

IMPROVEMENT.

THE MURDER OF OFFICER THOMAS WALKER.

Conclusion of the Inquest by Coroner Collin—Verdict Against John Ward.

MARGARET MCCUNE, the woman whose appeals for aid attracted Policeman THOMAS WALKER to the spot where he was murdered on Tuesday morning, having been apprehended on Wednesday evening by Policeman ROBE, Coroner COLLIN was enabled to obtain definite testimony, yesterday, throwing light upon the murder. The woman's testimony, which was the first that was taken yesterday, is as follows:

Margaret McCune, of No. 170 West Eighteenth-street, sworn—On Monday afternoon I was at a friend's in Ninth-avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets until nine o'clock; I went from there to Mrs. DIXON'S, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, on Ninth-avenue; I there saw my husband pass; I went out and spoke to him; I went from there to Twenty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; I remained there until the next day at 2 o'clock; I was not in Seventh-avenue in the afternoon; I went to Mrs. Kane's house after I left my husband; I staid there until the next day; Mrs. Kane's is in Twenty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; I was not on the corner of Seventeenth-street and Seventh-avenue on Monday afternoon; on Monday evening I was not in the liquor store; I did not see my husband again after I met him in the avenue; I don't remember taking any drink that day; I was in the same condition as I am now; I know (Scullin) by sight; I know Murray; I did not leave Mrs. Kane's until two o'clock in the afternoon.

James Scullin, recalled—I recollect this woman; I saw her in Cameron's liquor-store, at the corner of Seventeenth-street and Seventh-avenue, on Monday afternoon; she came up first to the bar and had a drink; then she had another drink, and then fell on the floor; I am positive that this is the woman (pointing to Margaret McCune;) I have known her some time; I could not possibly be mistaken about this woman; I spoke to her, shook hands with her, and called her Mrs. McCune; I saw Gleason and Murray drinking with the woman.

Allen Cameron, recalled—I think I recognize this woman as the one that was in my store on Monday evening.

Coroner Collin—Can you see the woman present?

Witness—I can; this woman is the one; she was not dressed then as she is now; I recognize her by her face; I am positive that this is the woman; it is the woman that had been treating the boys, and that we had taken into the back room; she had on a dark dress and white skirt that day; I had not been drinking, and am pretty positive that this is the woman.

John Gleason sworn—I live at No. 224 West Sixteenth-street; on Monday afternoon I was in Mr. Cameron's store, and under the influence of liquor, but still I will testify to the best of my knowledge; I went in at about half-past two to get a drink; while there I saw Scullin, Donohue and Joseph Murray; in the course of our conversation a female came in and called for a drink, took it herself, and afterward called for drinks for the party; I never saw her before; I identify the woman now present, positively, as the woman; I cannot mistake about it; she does not wear the same dress; after she took the second drink she fell insensible on the floor; some one called for water, and they bathed her head; she was not fit to go into the street, so, at the solicitation of some, Mr. Cameron had her put in the back room; he locked the door and kept the key, so that no one could get in there; I heard Boylan and Joe. Murray say that they would take her out through the carpenter-shop into the street; I remained at the bar about an hour after that, when a friend of mine came in and wanted me to go home, and I went home; this was about six or seven o'clock; I did not see her after she was put in the

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE ALLEGED NAVY-YARD FRAUDS.—The examination into the alleged navy-yard frauds was resumed, yesterday morning, before United States Commissioner NEWTON. The evidence taken was on behalf of the defence. WM. H. BLAUVELT, MARTIN CONNERY, MICHAEL BROWN and CHARLES HASTINGS, were examined. Their testimony was to the effect that they had visited Mr. MARSDEN'S house (one of the accused,) but did not see any book-cases or closets, such as accused are charged with having manufactured in the navy-yard by the aid of workmen in the pay of the government. After the examination of these witnesses the further hearing of the case was adjourned until Thursday, the 24th inst.

Williamsburgh.

OPERATIONS OF BURGLARS AND SNEAK-THIEVES.—The safe manufactory of TILTON & MCFARLAND, in Dunham-place, E. D., was entered by burglars on Wednesday night, and robbed of 150 safe keys. The entrance was made in the rear of the factory.... The residence of MICHAEL POWERS, No. 240 Second-street, was entered and robbed of wearing apparel to the value of $55, on Wednesday afternoon. About the same time the apartments of JOHN FOLEY, North First-street, between Seventh and Eighth, were entered and robbed of clothing to the value of $60.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—An old man named STEPHEN STREETER, residing at No. 404 North Second-street, E. D., was yesterday found on the Baekus Farm, by Officer DOTTER, of the Forty-seventh Precinct, suffering from the effects of morphine, a grain of which he had taken for the purpose of self-destruction. On being taken to the station-house he stated that this was the third time he had tried to leave this sinful world, but was prevented by the interference of the police. Poverty and family difficulties are the cause of his troubles.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a boy about 15 years of age was found at the Greenpoint Ferry yesterday forenoon. The letters "J. D." were marked on his right arm. His head gave evidence of foul play, and Coroner BARRETT sent his remains to the dead-house, with the intention of holding a *post-mortem*.

Evening Exchange.

$70,000	U. S. 6's, Cer.....	99⅝	100	Hud. Riv. R.....	107¼
300	Erie R.....	62⅝	100	Mich. S. & N. I..s3	62
1900	do.....	62⅝	100	do.....	62⅛
500	do.....	62⅛	100	do.....	62⅛
100	do.....b3	62⅛	400	do.....b30	62⅛
200	Chi. & N. W. Pr....	60⅛	200	Cleve. & Pitts.....s3	66⅛
100	do.....s6	60⅛	100	Chic. & R. I.....	105
200	Reading R.....	103⅜	100	Chi. & N. W.....	27
400	do.....	102⅛	100	Quick. Min. Co....	82½
100	do.....s30	102			

No sales of Gold. Stocks not very active but firm.

[Advertisement.]

THE DANGER OF DELAY.

When teeth begin to show symptoms of decay, avert all danger of their loss by promptly resorting to SOZODONT. The thoughtful and prudent use it before any such symptoms appear, and thus prevent them. But better late than never. This peerless vegetable disinfectant will stop the mischief at once.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

Without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Costa Rica, for Aspinwall—Rev. R. Whyte, Daniel Ford, A. Perdella, George S. Boyle, Mrs. H. Boyle and daughter, Surg. R. D. Payne, H. F. Carr and wife, Miss Nndd, Miss Sawyer, C. Chipman, J. Hartman, E. W. Francis, T. Sabbata, H. Whitakin, J. W. Haskins, Rev. J. P. Moore and wife, Rev. C. H. Pope and wife, C. A. Stitefeldt, F. H. Boalt, Miss Butler, F. V. Booth, Jos. Booth, W. H. Jeans, A. M. Peterson, Mrs. S. Brown and child, D. Bandaman, Miss Bandaman, E. Kranz, F. Magher, Dr. J. D. Murphy,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV....NO. 4237. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE LOST CABLE AGAIN

More Complete Account of the Misfortune.

The Discovery of Imperfections in the Wire.

Efforts at Detection and Emendation.

Cutting, Trial, and Splicing Resorted To.

How the Picking Up and Hauling in the Cable was Done.

THE CROWNING AND FATAL MISFORTUNE.

Breaking of the Cable by Chafing Against the Ship.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

The Efforts to Grapple and Raise the Wire.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Aug. 16, }
VIA ARPT BAY, C. B., Aug. 18. }

The following is an abstract of the report of the cable expedition from the 2d of August—the time of the breaking of the cable—until the *Great Eastern* parted company with the *Terrible*:

GREAT EASTERN, Aug. 2, 1865.

A sad, a memorable day in the annals of Atlantic telegraph.

After midnight the wind arose, accompanied by heavy showers of rain and dense drifts of fog, and increased to a strong gale to the southwest; but the ship scarcely felt it, and went on paying out the cable without hindrance at a high rate of speed—seven knots an hour. About daybreak the wind suddenly shifted to north northwest, and fell to a light breeze, and at 4 A. M. the course was altered to northwest by west half west, the sea following. Morning broke in beautiful, and the cable ran out easily at the rate of seven miles an hour.

At 5:35 A. M., ship's time, the paddles were stopped, and at 5:45 the ship was stopped by orders from the electrician's room. In fact, at 8 A. M., Greenwich time, or a minute after, whilst the electricians were passing the first of the half hourly signals of currents to the shore, the galvanizer suddenly detected a flow of electricity which indicated a serious fault. The test gave no result as to locality, for the fault was very varying; but it was generally believed to be not far from the stern of the steamship. It appears that while Mr. Cyrus FIELD was on the watch in the tank, a little before the time of the accident, a grating noise was audible as the cable flew over the coil astern. One of the experienced hands immediately said, "there is a piece of wire," and called to the lookout man above to pass the information aft; but no notice appears to have been taken of the circumstance. After the ship was stopped and the remainder of the flake paid out, a piece of wire was seen projecting out of the cable in the flake, underneath that in which the fault was suspected to exist, and on one of the men taking it in his fingers and trying to bind it down, the wire broke short off. It was nearly three inches long, and had evidently been of hard, ill-tempered metal, which had flown out through the threads in the tank. The discovery was in some measure a relief to the men's minds that one certainly, and possibly the second of the previous faults, might have been the result of accident. It was remarked, however, that this fault occurred in the same watch as all the previous ones had. The fault was too serious to be overhauled, and as there was a difficulty in detecting its situation, preparations were made to get the picking-up apparatus ready.

Previous to doing so two cuts were made in the cable, the first near the old splice, between the main and the fore tanks. Cable all right. The second cut was three miles on board, which showed the fault to be overboard. The wire rope and the chain wire were secured to the cable forward, which showed a maximum strain of twenty-three and a half hundred weight; and at 9:5 o'clock, Greenwich time, the cable was severed and went over the stern, one thousand one hundred and sixty-six miles having been paid out when the end splashed into the water.

With less difficulty than usual—in fact, with comparative facility—the cable was hauled in over the bows. At eight minutes past 10 o'clock A. M., Greenwich time, it had been hauled by the port side of the ship, and as the wind stood, she drifted over the course of the cable, but came up readily. The strain on it, according to the indicator, being from fifty to fifty-five hundred weight, although the latter figure represented the maximum, only reached on one occasion. We were, however, nearly in two thousand fathoms of water, but it was considered a favorable circumstance that we had not got in a few miles further, as we should then have been in the Atlantic plateau. As far as could be ascertained the ship was now over a gentle elevation, on the top of which there was only one thousand nine hundred and fifty fathoms of water.

The picking up was, as usual, exceedingly tedious, and one hour and forty-six minutes elapsed before one mile was got on board. Then one of the engine's eccentric gear got out of order, so that a man had to stand by with a handspike, aided by a wedge of wood and elastic band, to assist the engines. Next the supply of steam failed, and when steam was got up it was found that there was not water enough in the boilers, and so the picking up ceased altogether. Then occurred the great misfortune.

Lunch was just over. Some had left the table, others were about leaving. The scientific gentlemen had very much cheered us by their stating that they believed that the fault was only six miles away, and so one dead night falls we might hope to have the fault on board, make a new splice, and proceed on our way to Heart's Content, geographically about six hundred miles away. Suddenly Mr. CLIFFORD appeared in the saloon, and in a manner which told all, and said, "It is all over. It is gone,' then hastened onward to his cabin. Ere the thrill of surprise and pain occasioned by those words had passed away, Mr. FIELD came from the companion into the saloon and said, with composure admirable under the circumstances, though his lips quivered and his cheek was blanched, "The cable has parted and has gone overboard." All were on deck in a moment, and there indeed a glance revealed the truth.

I will endeavor now to explain to you how the fatal accident occurred. I say fatal, for although as I write we are drifting down upon the spot in the hope of getting hold of the cable with grapnels, I scarcely venture to hope the attempt will be crowned with success.

Let the reader turn his face toward a window, imagining that he is standing on the bows of the *Great Eastern*, and then, of course, on his right will be the starboard, and on his left the port side of the ship. When the cable was hauled around on the left hand side and passed over the four wheels, it was carried over a drum, which we must suppose to be behind the spectators, and coiled up as fast as it was delivered from the picking-up apparatus; but when the engines failed to work this apparatus of course the cable remained motionless; and as the ship was drifted by the wind from right to left, and slightly forward, at last the cable came close up to the bow and under the forefoot of the ship. There are at the bows of the *Great Eastern* two large hawser holes, the iron rims of which project for more than a foot beyond the line of the stem. Against one of them the cable caught on the left hand side, while the ship kept moving to the left, and thus chafed and strained the cable greatly against the bow. The *Great Eastern* could not go astern lest the cable should be snapped, and without motion some way there is no power of steerage. At this critical moment, too, the wind shifted so as to render it more difficult to keep the head of the ship to the cable, which then chafed so much that in two places damage was done to it. A shackle chain and a wire rope belonging to one of the cable buoys were passed over the cable and secured in sight below the hawser holes. These were hauled so as to bring the cable to the right hand side of the boat, the ship still drifting to the left. It was necessary to do this instead of veering away, as we were near the end of the cut of the cable in the boat. There is a large iron wheel with a deep grove, and the circumference technically "A V" wheel, from the groove, by the side of which is a "Remitar," or smaller wheel, on the same "axis." The cable and the wire rope together were coming in over the bows and the groove in the larger wheel, the cable wound upon a drum behind by the machinery, which was once more in motion, and the wire rope being taken in around the capstan, by bars, but the rope and cable were not coming up in a right line, but were being hauled in with a great strain on them, at an angle from the right hand side, so that they did not work directly in the "V" in the wheel. Still the strain was shown on the indicator to be very high, but not near breaking strain. At last up came the cable and wire rope, shackling together on the "V" wheel in the boat. They were wound round it slowly, wire passing over these wheels together, the first damaged part being on board, when a jar was given to the dynamometer, which flew up from sixty hundred weight, the highest point marked, with a sudden jerk, three and a half inches. In the chain shackle and wire rope chamber, as it were, up out of the groove on the right hand side of the V of the wheel, got on the "top" of the rim of the V wheel and rushed down with a crash on the small wheel, giving, no doubt, a severe shake to the cable, to which it was attached. The machinery was still in motion, and the ropes traveled aft together, one toward the capstan and the other toward the drum, where, just as the cable reached the dynamometer, it parted, and with one bound leaped, as it were, over a few feet of intervening space, and splashed into the sea.

It is not possible for any words to portray the dismay with which the sight was witnessed and the news heard. When a man came aft with a piece of the inner end leashed still to the chain and one saw the tortured strands, from wires and lacerated core, it is no exaggeration to say that strange feelings of pity, as though some human creature had been mutilated and dragged asunder by brutal force, passed through the hearts of the spectators. Capt. MURIARTY was just coming to the foot of the companion to put up his daily statement of the ship's position, having had excellent observations, when the news came.

"I feel," he said, "we will not feel much interested now in knowing how far we are from Heart's Content." However, it was something to know, although it was little comfort, that we had now run 116 miles since yesterday, that we were 1,062 miles from Valentia, 680 miles from Heart's Content, that we were in lat. 51 25, long. 32 96.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

H. B. M. STEAMSHIP TERRIBLE, Aug. 11, 1865.

H. B. M. steamship *Terrible* is about the *Great Eastern* steamship this 11th day of August, 1865, having been in company with her since July 23, when the splice was made with the shore end of the cable, twenty-seven miles from Valentia, since which date one thousand two hundred and twelve miles of cable have been paid out, the distance from Valentia being one thousand and sixty-three miles, and Heart's Content, Trinity Bay, N. F., six hundred miles.

The cable parted on the 2d of August, at 12:35 P. M., in soundings of two thousand nine hundred yards, latitude 51 25, longitude 32 96, under the following circumstances:

A partial loss of insulation having been discovered on Aug. 2, the ship stopped to pick up six miles of cable, within which it was supposed, by electrical test, that the fault lay. The cable was passed from the stern to the bow of the ship, for the purpose of recovering it. After getting in, by steam machinery, two miles of cable, the fault being still overboard, the cable broke about ten yards on board of the wheel at the bow, being injured by chafing on the stern of the ship. Two previous faults had been discovered in soundings of half a nautical mile and two miles in depth, and had been successfully picked up by the same machinery and the faults cut out. In the first case ten miles, and in the second two and a half miles were hauled in when the cable parted. The grapnel was let overboard, with two and a half miles wire-rope, the ship being so placed as to drift over the line of cable; the cable was hooked after the expiration of several hours. When two thousand and two hundred yards of the wire rope had been hauled in a swivel in the latter gave way and two thousand six hundred yards of rope were lost—having lifted the cable one thousand and two hundred yards from the ground. A buoy with a flag was moored, with five thousand yards of rope to mark the place it is in—lat. 51 28, long. 36 42.30.

[] A second attempt was made to grapple 7th of August, and was unsuccessful from the same cause, two yards of rope being hauled in. Another buoy was placed in lat, 51 26.30, lon. 3. 56.

A third attempt was made on the 10th of August. The grapnel came up with chain foul around the fluke, the bottom covered with ooze. It is believed the grapnel touched the cable a couple of hours after it touched the ground.

The fourth attempt was made on the 11th of August, which also failed, having raised the cable six hundred yards from the bottom. Having now exhausted the stock of rope, any further attempts became impossible.

The following practical conclusions have been arrived at by those engaged in various capacities in the expedition:

First—That the steamship *Great Eastern*, from her size and sea-going qualities, can carry and lay an Atlantic telegraph cable safely in any weather.

Second—That the paying-out machinery, constructed for the purpose by Messrs. CANNING & CLIFFORD, works perfectly, and can be confidently relied on. That the insulation of the gutta percha conductor improved by reason of the reduction of the temperature and the great pressure at the bottom of the ocean, and was more than double what it had been before starting, proving itself to be *the best insulated cable ever manufactured, and many times higher than the standard required by the contract.* The cause of the two faults which were picked up was in each case a perforation of the gutta percha through to the copper by a piece of iron wire found sticking in the cable. Electrically, the third fault was analagous to the first. The difficulty can be guarded against in the construction of future cables.

Fourth—That nothing has occurred to create the least doubt, in the minds of practical men engaged in the expedition, of the successful laying and working of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, but, on the contrary, their confidence in the undertaking has been largely increased by the experience thus obtained.

Fifth—That with the *Great Eastern* steamship, and with stronger tackle, and with improved picking-up machinery, there is a possibility of recovering the lost end of the cable and completing the line, already two-thirds laid.

SAMUEL CANNING,
Chief Engineer.
JAS. ANDERSON,
Captain Great Eastern.
C. F. VARLEY,
Electrician to Atlantic Telegraph and Maintenance Company.
C. V. DE SAUTY,
Electrician to Telegraph and Maintenance Company.
W. THOMPSON,
Professor of Natural Philosophy, Glasgow College.
H. L. CLIFFORD,
Telegraph and Maintenance Company.

THE DEFECT BELIEVED TO BE AN OLD ONE.

From one of the officers of the *Terrible* we get the following statement:

When the interruption in the current was discovered, the cable was got on board. The defect was occasioned by the crushing of the wires. It is impossible to say what could have caused this injury, but it is not believed to have been recently done.

The cable sank in one thousand nine hundred and fifty fathoms, and not one thousand, as reported by the *First Fruit*, and was grappled three times, on one occasion being brought to within six hundred fathoms of the surface; but the tremendous strain was too much for the grappling rope, which parted and dropped the cable again. The *Great Eastern* then returned to England, having buoyed the end of the cable,

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 18.

THE CABINET.

A Cabinet meeting was held as usual to-day, and the President was free from the bores who beset him on every other day. The clerical labor of the executive mansion seems to be on the increase. Much of it might properly go to the departments.

PROGRESS OF PARDON.

Applications for pardon still pour in by the hundred every day. About four hundred were received to-day. Gov. SHARKEY sends them up from Mississippi, Gov. PERRPOINT from Virginia, Gov. PARSONS from Alabama, and Gov. HOLDEN from North Carolina. From Georgia come fewer than from any other State. Gov. JOHNSON does not believe in the efficacy of pardons as strongly as some of his brethren. He thinks reflection, meditation and true repentance better than amnesty oaths and lip-service loyalty. Neither does he believe that the appointment of a Provisional Governor confers unlimited powers, nor that it authorizes him to usurp the functions conferred only by the constitution; and until the Constitution of the State of Georgia strictly conforms with the Constitution of the United States, and the proclamation of emancipation, he will not fill the local offices in the State. Twenty Virginians of the twenty thousand dollar class were pardoned to-day.

EXPATRIATION.

Major JOHN B. CASTLEMAN and Lieut. WM. E. MUMFORD, of the rebel army, arrested last Winter as spies within our lines, and confined at Indianapolis, have been paroled by the President to leave the country immediately, never to return.

THE WERTZ TRIAL.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, Assistant Adjutant-General of the War Department, has been added to the court for the trial of WERTZ. There is now rank enough in the court to try JEFF. DAVIS or any other man. The trial of WERTZ will begin next week. The following is the official order convening the commission:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 18, 1865.
[EXTRACT.]

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 447.—3. A special military commission is hereby appointed to meet in this city, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 19th day of August, 1865, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the commission: Major-Gen. L. Wallace, United States Volunteers; Brevet Major-Gen. G. Mott, United States Volunteers; Brevet Maj.-Gen. J.W.Geary, United States Volunteers; Brevet Major-Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General United States Army; Brig.-Gen. A. B. Underwood, United States Volunteers; Brig.-Gen. E. S. Bragg, United States Volunteers; Brevet Brig.-Gen. John F. Ballier, Colonel Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieut.-Col. T. Allcock, Fourth New-York Artillery; Lieut.-Col. J. N. Stibbs, Twelfth Iowa Volunteers; Brig.-Gen. J. Holt, Judge-Advocate-General, Judge-Advocate of the commission. The commission will sit without regard to hours.

By order of the President of the United States.
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The present location of the court, which is in F-street, will probably be changed to more roomy quarters.

CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE.

It is currently rumored, and the rumor has possibly more foundation than such rumors generally have, that Chief-Justice CHASE, who arrived here last evening, comes by invitation of the President. There is nothing very strange about it, even if true. The Chief-Justice had an interview with the President this morning before Cabinet meeting.

DEFINITION OF "DURING THE WAR."

In response to the complaints of soldiers who now demand that they be mustered out because they enlisted for three years, or during the war, Maj.-Gen. TERRY, commanding the Department of Virginia, defines the term "during the war" to mean "as long as any military necessity exists in the late insurrectionary States."

COMPLAINTS ABOUT CONSOLIDATIONS.

The contemplated consolidation of the Veteran Reserve Corps into six regiments, and the consequent mustering out of superfluous officers, give rise to loud complaints from a great many severely disabled officers. Unless the government provides in some thorough manner for these men, injustice and suffering will follow. It is earnestly hoped that the unfortunate consequences which must ensue if the consolidation takes place, may be obviated in some effective manner. No class of men better deserve the good offices of the government.

CHOLERA IN SPAIN.

The State Department this morning received intelligence from the United States Consul, dated July 27, Port Mahon, that he had received official notice that the cholera had made its appearance on the coast of Spain. The civil Governor of the Island had given directions that proper care should be given to prevent the spreading of the disease, should vessels arrive having it on board. The Consul remarks, in his dispatch to the State Department, that "this is the principal quarantine station in the Mediterranean, and the information may be accepted as true."

M'MULLEN ON THE NEGRO.

FAYETTE MCMULLEN, of Virginia, member of the rebel Congress, arrived here yesterday, armed with a letter from Gov. PERRPOINT to the Secretary of War, recommending the withdrawal of the colored troops from that State, because they are highly obnoxious to the loyal Virginians. Mr. MCMULLEN had an interview with Secretary STANTON to-day. The order for the withdrawal of the said black troops has not yet been issued.

THE BOSTON APPOINTMENTS.

The Boston appointments were finally ground out to-day, but are not exactly according to Congressional agreement. Ex-Vice-President HAMLIN is Collector in place of JNO. P. GOODRICH; Brig.-Gen. A. B. UNDERWOOD, now on the Military Commission sitting here, is Surveyor, vice CHAS. R. PERKINS, and Congressman D. W. GOOCH is Naval Officer, vice AMOS TUCK. The announcements are printed wrong in the evening papers. The above list is correct. Gen. UNDERWOOD will ask to be relieved from the Military Commission, for the purpose of tendering his resignation, and will proceed to Boston to enter upon his duties.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 18.

COUNTERFEITS.

Several counterfeit one dollar United States notes were recently presented at the Treasurer's office for redemption, but were readily detected by the experts in that bureau. There were numerous counterfeit fifties, but none, so far as is known, of the denominations of one thousand, five hundred and two dollars. All others are counterfeited.

PARDONED.

The rebel Gen. J. A. SMITH, of Tennessee, is among the applicants for pardon. Several special pardons were granted to-day.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSESSORS.

The President has appointed the following-named Assistant Assessors for Massachusetts; Third District, Hiram G. Young, Thomas Adams, Charles H. Brown, Elbridge G. Wallis, Charles Smith, Charles W. Clapp, Amos Baker, Edmund D. Dearborn, Benjamin Merism, Thomas Paine, Asa Wyman, J. W. Monroe, William C. Culver, William H. Mason, George Griggs, Alden Graham and Jere Plympton, and for the Seventh District, Joseph J. Judkins and Samuel G. Cressey. Charles H. Roosevelt, has also been appointed Assistant Assessor of the Sixth Division, Tenth District of New-York.

FORD'S THEATRE.

The contract for converting Ford's Theatre into a fire-proof building, as a depository for the rebel archives, has been awarded to RICHARD DURBAR, of Brooklyn, at $28,000.

DEATH OF A CENTENNARIAN.

Mrs. MARIA THORNTON, who has just died in this city at the advanced age of one hundred years, was the widow of Dr. THORNTON, the original architect of the Capitol and the first Commissioner of Patents.

RETURN OF JUDGE CHASE.

Chief-Justice CHASE has returned to Washington.

BOSTON APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Collector, D. W. GOOCH, Surveyor, and A. B. UNDERWOOD, Naval Officer of the port of Boston.

CHOLERA IN SPAIN.

The government has been officially informed by a letter dated Port Mahon, Minorca Island, July 27, that the cholera had made its appearance on the coast of Spain. The civil Governor of the Island had given directions that proper care be taken to prevet the spreading of the disease, should vessels arrive having it on board.

TRIAL OF WERTZ.

The Werts trial will not take place until next week. The number of members of the military commission is to be increased, and a larger room than that now occupied procured as a preliminary.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee of New-York—Call for a State Convention.

ALBANY, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 18.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held at the Delavan House to-day, it was unanimously resolved to call a Democratic State Convention of one delegate from each Assembly District, to meet at Tweddle Hall, Albany, on the 6th of September next, for the nomination of State officers.

The Ohio State Sovereignty Convention.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 18.

The Democratic State Sovereignty Convention assembled at Columbus yesterday. Mr. MITCHELL, of Knox County, was appointed Chairman, and W. H. MUNNELL, of Highland County, Secretary. ALEXANDER A. LONG was nominated for Governor, and CHILTON A. WHITE for Lieutenant Governor. Strong State sovereignty resolutions were adopted.

The Mississippi Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 19.

The *Times* has a special dispatch from Jackson, Miss., dated to-day, giving the proceedings of the Mississippi Convention.

An ordinance ratifying all judicial proceedings in the courts, including all judgments, decrees, deeds and indictments; also ratifying all marriages, contracts and sales; also ratifying all State laws passed during the war, was passed to a first reading.

An ordinance prohibiting the Legislature from passing any law imposing any civil disability, or punishment, or forfeiture of estate upon any citizens engaged in the late war with the United States, or for the political opinions occasioned thereby, was also passed to a first reading.

A memorial was adopted to be presented to the President of the United States, praying him not to garrison the State with negro troops, which was referred to Gen. OSTERHAUS, to be by him forwarded to the President.

A memorial was also presented praying that steps be taken in behalf of JEFFERSON DAVIS and Gov. CLARK.

The Constitutional Committee made a report that such change be made in the constitution of the State as will hereafter prevent slavery or involuntary servitude except for crime, and striking out all portions of the old constitution relating to slavery.

An ordinance was also reported providing for the election of Congressmen; Members of the Legislature, Governor and other State officers on the first Monday in October, to serve two years; also providing that all judicial and ministerial officers, now in office, shall continue to hold their offices for the remainder of their unexpired terms.

The second committee also presented an ordinance ratifying all the acts of the State officers not made in aid of the recent war, and not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States and the State of Mississippi.

Both reports will be adopted.

THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH.

Destruction of a Whaling Bark.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 18.

The whaling bark *Pearl*, of New-London, while on the passage from Honolulu to the Arctic Ocean, was destroyed by the pirate *Shenandoah*.

This capture is additional to the fleet before reported destroyed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 21.

The latest accounts from the *Shenandoah* are to the afternoon of the 23d of June, when she was near Cape Thaddeus, steering northwest toward where a fleet of sixty whalers were known to be previously. Capt. NYE had left the bark *Milo* during a fog in a small boat, for the purpose of warning the fleet of the danger. The *Milo* also spoke a French whaler, which immediately put away toward the fleet, having considerable start of the *Shenandoah*.

While the *Shenandoah* was at Ascension Island in April, she burned the New-London bark *Pearl*, the New-Bedford ship *Young Hector*, besides a San Francisco and a Hawaiian whaler. She next burned the New-Bedford bark *Abigail* in Ochotsk Sea, then the *Thompson* in Kamtschatka Sea, and then several New-Bedford whalers, as reported yesterday in Anadair Sea, where she arrived on the 20th of June.

It was feared that unless the French ship's open whale-boat could succeed in warning the fleet, all would be captured, as the *Shenandoah* knew exactly were to find them. They were hovering along the southern edge of the ice-fields, drawing closer together as the ice drifted toward Behring's Straits, through which they were seeking a passage to the Arctic zone, as the ice permits.

The steamer *Moses Taylor* arrived to-day from Nicaragua.

Sailed yesterday, steamer *America* for Nicaragua.

There being no efficient government war vessels nearer this port than Acapulco, the merchants are circulating a petition to the Navy-yard Commandant asking him to telegraph to Washington for permission to charter and arm the steamer *Colorado* and dispatch her immediately in pursuit of the *Shenandoah*.

Arrived to-day, ship *Byron*, from New-York.

A bank, limited with a capital of $5,000,000, is announced, under the management of Ex-Senator LATHAM.

EDUCATIONAL.

The National Teachers' Association.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Friday, Aug. 18.

The National Teachers' Association reassembled this morning.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—J. P. WICKERSHAM, of Lancaster, Penn.
Vice-Presidents—Richard Edwards, of Normal, Ill.; T. W. Valentine, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. F. Phelps, of Wenona, Minn.; John S. Hart, of Trenton, N. J.; D. W. Frank Wells, of Iowa City, Iowa; A. J. Rickoff, of Cincinnati, Ohio; C. S. Pennel, of St. Louis, Mo.; G. W. Haas, of Indianapolis, Ind.; J. W. Bulkley, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; D. B. Hagar, of Salem, Mass.; J. M. Gregory, of Kalamazoo, Mich.; S. S. Greene, of Providence, R. I.
Secretary—S. H. White, of Chicago, Ill.
Treasurer—S. P. Bates, of Harrisburgh, Penn.

The committee appointed at the last annual session, to consider the Oswego system of "object" teaching, submitted a lengthy report commending the plan.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, Aug. 18.

The session of the National Teachers' Association, this afternoon, was devoted to a discussion of the Oswego system of object teaching, the reading of a paper proposing a National Bureau of Education, by Prof. RICKOFF, of Cincinnati, and a lecture on education as an element of the reconstruction of the Union, by Prof. WICKERSHAM.

The evening session opened with discussion on the resolutions proposed by Prof. HART, of New-Jersey, relative to the establishment of a National Bureau of Education, which, after amendment, were adopted.

Short addresses were made by different delegates, and the association passed a resolution of thanks to the railroad companies, &c., and after a few remarks from Gov. CURTIN, adjourned *sine die*.

The selection of the place for the next annual session of the association is left to the Board of Councilors. After the final adjournment, the delegates proceeded in a body to the State Capital Hotel, and partook of a sumptuous banquet provided by the citizens of Harrisburgh.

AN EARTHQUAKE.

A Shock Felt at Memphis and Along Western Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Aug. 17.

The shock of an earthquake was felt here this morning, shaking buildings, tumbling down chimneys, upsetting loose articles, and as from safe establishment was thrown over.

The shock was even more plainly felt at Holly Springs, Miss., and at Lagrange, Tenn.

It lasted about ten seconds.

No particulars of the amount of damage done so far are known.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 17.

The *Times* has a special dispatch from Jackson, Miss., of this date, which says:

"An earthquake shock was seriously felt about 9 o'clock this morning at Memphis, Lagrange, Holly Springs, Oxford and Grenada.

At Memphis the shock was severe enough to cause the people to run out of their houses."

MEXICAN NEWS.

Reported Defeat of the Liberals—Exiled Rebels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 17.

Matamoras dates of the 15th instant are received.

The *Moniteur* contains the news of several defeats of the Liberals near San Louis and Reblo. Small forces on both sides only were engaged, and the results were unimportant.

Many exiled confederates were in Mexico, and becoming naturalized citizens of the empire.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.

The Spirit of Fire After Connecticut Buttons—Heavy Loss.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Aug. 18.

The large button factory of MALTBY, MORTON & Co., in Waterbury, Conn., was totally destroyed by fire this morning at 3 o'clock.

The building was entirely of wood, three stories high, and it burned like a cinder. The loss is $80,000. Insured $40,000.

The fire was probably the work of an incendiary.

A large number of hands are thrown out of employment.

The building is to be immediately rebuilt.

GREAT FIRE AT QUEBEC.

Sixty to Eighty Buildings Destroyed.

QUEBEC, Friday, Aug. 18.

At 11:30 last night, a fire broke out in a house on the corner of Curran and Queen streets. It was occupied by JEAN PAGET, grocer. The flames extended, despite the utmost exertions of the firemen, along Curran, Queen, Richardson and King streets, destroying between sixty and eighty buildings. The loss is not yet ascertained.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 18.

A fire this morning destroyed the sash factory of A. B. LENTZ, on Third-street, above Poplar. The loss on the building was $30,000, and the insurance small. HALL & GAMBON, molding manufacturers, suffer a loss of $20,000, which is insured for $6,300. GRAFF & Co., picture-frame makers, lose $10,000; no insurance. JOHN H. HILGERT, tin foil manufacturer, loses $4,000. The total loss is about $60,000.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 18.

Five thousand troops are soon to be mustered out of service in this department. The One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment will soon leave for home.

Gen. TORBERT will, next week, succeed to the command at Norfolk, now under Gen. MANN, the former ranking the latter. Gen. MANN has given universal satisfaction.

Steamer *Charles C. Leary*, from New-Orleans the 6th, put into Hampton Roads for coal and water. Reports head wind all the way. On the 13th, passed, off Key West, steamer *Thetis*, bound to New-Orleans. The health of that city was never better, though the weather was excessively warm.

Surgeon WILLIAM A. SMITH, of the Forty-seventh New-York, who was seriously wounded in 1863 at Suffolk, and has since been on detached duty hereabouts, has been ordered to his regiment.

Gens. FITZHUGH and MANN are here to-day.

At the sale of government mules and horses two days past, at Eastville and Drummondtown, on the Eastern Shore, twenty-four horses sold at an average price of $53 apiece, and twenty mules at $54 each. The animals were not appreciated on the Eastern Shore, and the balance were brought back to Old Point.

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Aug. 16, }
via ARPT BAY, Friday, Aug. 18. }

The steamship *Tarifa*, outward bound, passed Cape Race at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and the steamship *Britannia*, outward bound, about an hour earlier.

The steamship *City of Cork*, from Liverpool, passed at 6 o'clock this morning. Her dates are the same as those brought by the *China*.

Gen. Grant at Home.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 18.

Gen. GRANT and party left for Galena by a special train this morning. He was enthusiastically received all along the route, and arrived at Galena at 2 o'clock, where preparations for a grand reception have been going on. An immense concourse of people were awaiting to greet him; and the demonstrations of gratification were of a most overwhelming character. The General was led to a platform prepared for the purpose, and was welcomed by Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE in an eloquent speech.

CONNECTICUT.

The Sea-Shore of Connecticut—Its Watering-places—Accommodations—Visitors—Guilford Point—Bathing, Sailing, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GUILFORD POINT, Thursday, Aug. 10, 1865.

Let the skeptic who, having spent a week [illegible] Saratoga, vows that it can't be beat, or a week in Newport and says there is no place like it, or a night at the Pequot, New-London, and believes that they don't have mastresses in the State; let him who bows the knee to Fashion and lives but in the light of her smile, or courts staid etiquette and sits within the pale of aristocracy; let him, we say, visit some of the quiet little places on the sea-coast of Connecticut, and fall into the quiet ease and spirit of the place, and if he does not enjoy himself and feel satisfied and happy at his surroundings and amusements, why then the fault is his own, and the throng of people who throng these Summer resorts will agree with me in this inference. Starting from New-Haven and going toward Providence, there are ten or fifteen of these quiet little spots where one may find a little rest and relief from the oppressive heat of an August sun. Morris Cove, Shore Beach, Indian Neck, Branford Point, Stony Creek, Sachem's Head, Guilford Point, Madison, New-London, etc., all are filled to overflowing. Here at Guilford, the Pavilion is and has all the season been very full—there being some eighty persons waiting for room. Your correspondent, during his short stay there, was perched up in the garret, or sky-parlor, as it is facetiously termed, in company with a dozen or so others, with broken chairs, cracked pitchers, a magnifying looking-glass, three-legged tables, "relics of our ancestors;" a miscellaneous collection of broken china, worm-eaten furniture, and all the other usual attic pleasures. And yet it was comfortable and even pleasant up there. Pleasant to listen to the babies shouting in concert below you, and to think how far above such things you were. Pleasant to be awakened at 4 A. M. by "mine host," who, in ghostly garb, holding his lamp in hand, rouses you from sweet dreams of sea-side pleasures with the inquiry if "there is not room for one more in your bed." Pleasant to wake in the morning to find that some kind friend has transferred the water in your pitcher to his own bowl, or that another has by accident dropped your bowel into the dirty water, and, begging your pardon, he offers you a piece of a newspaper, which he assures you will do on a pinch, and is a very good substitute, as he has already used it and is through with it; your soap is wandering through every one's hands, and a long file, brush and comb in hand, stand before the solitary looking-glass. But what of this? These petty little annoyances let us cheerfully put up with for the sake of being away from the inland heat. Mr. HUNT, the proprietor, is pleasant and obliging, and among a jolly pleasant set of people, with "hops" twice a week, a Sound view, sand in quantities, rocks unlimited, bathing pleasant, oysters good, and plenty of them; sailing possible and pleasant when there is any wind; driving, riding, walking, &c., practicable *ad libitum*; what more, O, uneasy mortal, can you desire?

To get a room in the Guilford Point House this season is a work of no little magnitude, and names might be mentioned of parties who, for the sake of being at the Point during the day, lodge a mile away in the town, being brought to and fro in a carriage. Croquet, that game so much in favor with the fair sex, finds numerous admirers here, and two sets are hard at work at the moment of my writing. In the bowling-alley near by, some ladies are as busy at work knocking down the pins as though they were so many men's hearts, (or heads,) which they have only to strike to cause them to lie prostrate at their feet. Sometimes an unruly pin will not fall, and it defies their skill. Some fine bowls have been made by the ladies, and I noticed marked upon the wall 300, 276, 280, 240, and many other such high numbers as having been reached by them.

A dance upon the piazza, with music from New-Haven twice a week, and young and old take part in the "Lancers" or "Plain Quadrille." "Fancy" or "Round" dances seem to have gone entirely out of fashion, and all attempts to revive them here prove lamentable failures. The same round. "Lancers," "Quadrille," "Lancers," "Quadrille," has to content musicians and dancers. Much fun is evoked at the efforts of novices, and even those well-skilled are sometimes bewildered at a sudden change in the figure caused by their evolutions. Your correspondent having ventured to "tread the boards," becoming separated from his partner, had the pleasure of dancing half through the set with some one else's, and to him no move in the dance seemed to tend to restore to him the lost one, though, as she consolingly remarked, "bad pennies will return," after frantic efforts had brought him again to her side. There are several private carriages here, and not to be personal, several pretty young ladies. Of gentlemen there seems to be a dearth, as there is, I suppose, all over the land. Of military and ex-military there were some, of course, and we could not help contrasting, as we watched the two on the piazza—the full uniform of the volunteer Major, with his brass, bright buttons, and the quiet, soldier-like bearing of the regular Captain and ex-Colonel in plain dress. Why cannot our young men lay aside the garb of war as quietly and as willingly as they put them on. Of notabilities, we had but few if any. FITZ GREENE HALLECK, the poet, may be daily seen at the Point, an object of curiosity to some, of pleasurable intercourse to others.

A cottage has been built on the "Point" grounds by two New-York gentlemen, who, with their families, are constant visitors here; the ground being given to them on condition that at the end of fifteen years the house becomes the property of the proprietors of the hotel. The table is good, two-thirds of the bill of fare being crossed off, and the remaining third "gone." But what you do get is palatable and well cooked. To get much, go early and call for everything. This is a practical rule. But, incautious stranger, beware of soft custard and hot water flowing under your feet in gentle streams, or you may get your custard into your vest pocket, if not as a new kind of pomatum on your head. The waiters are few, hard-pressed, industrious and conscious, with but few exceptions. Fourteen persons to each waiter is a little too much for them. Still, putting all the petty annoyances on one side of the scales, and all the pleasures on the other, the latter will be the weightiest. The bathing is fair, without the surf, of course. A sail to Faulkner's, or Falkland's Island, I forgot the, proper name, is pleasant; an oyster roast is not to be scorned, a walk on the pleasure is good for digestion, or with a fair companion good for the spirits, thus combining utility and pleasure; a seat under the trees is cool, and to watch the bathers is fun. To meet all the elements for having a good time are present. We are happy to be able to say that B. C. F. need not fear any of the Newport Metamorphoses at Guilford, and he may weigh "fourth 240" all day without seeing anything else come out than what goes in. But I will close my rambling letter. Let him who wishes a pleasant summer resort visit Guilford Point, and if he be so lucky as to get a room, let him thank the Fates and enjoy his luck, if not, let him take a bed in the sky-parlor and console himself with the thought that it is as high in that direction, probably, as he will ever get.

R. W. R.

SIX NEGROES KILLED.—We learn from Col. LAWRENCE, Commandant of the post at Goldsboro, that six negroes were killed at or near Warsaw, some two weeks ago. The facts as related to Col. LAWRENCE were as follows: The former owner of the blacks left on the approach of the Union army, the negroes remaining. They went to work and made a crop. The former owner returned recently and ordered them to leave. The negroes refused, and the proprietor of the place, getting some neighbors together with arms, ordered them off again, and on their refusal to go, attacked them, killing six. These facts being reported to the Commandant at Wilmington, a company of soldiers were sent up, and the affair will be investigated by the authorities at Wilmington, if it has not been done already.—*Raleigh Progress.*

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

CANADA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1865.

Parliament has been in session for a week, and with the exception of the ministerial explanations concerning the late crisis, nothing of consequence has been done. The speech from the throne was, as usual, non-committal; it merely informed the House that the deputation sent to England by him, had returned, and will produce a report of their mission. He also states that he is glad "the cruel war is over" in the United States. He thinks that the dispatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governors of the maritime Provinces, should bring about confederation, and doubtless will, if they give it mature examination. The subject of defence was not mentioned in the speech. I believe, however, that the matter of defence (that is of Upper Canada) will be postponed until after confederation takes place. Confederation will take place when the Lower Provinces agree, and the North-west Territory will be handed over to Canada when Canada is well defended, so that, you see, everything rests on New Brunswick and Nova Scotia who, I do not believe, were ever in such a position of importance before.

I send you with this a copy of the papers in connection with the mission to England, should you think them worth reprinting.

To turn now to the late crisis, and the fight for the Premiership. On Wednesday last, Mr. J. A. MACDONALD rose from his seat in Parliament, and read a document concerning the late negotiations. It seems that after the funeral of Sir E. P. TACHE, the Governor-General sent for him (Mr. MACDONALD) to lead the administration, desiring, however, that those who were at present in office should remain, and that Mr. MACDONALD should be Premier. For this purpose he consulted Mr. BROWN, who refused to act under him as Premier. Mr. MACDONALD then proposed Mr. CARTIER, to whom Mr. BROWN also objected. This was the means of bringing about two or three notes between the "belligerents," which ended in the appointment of Sir NARCISSE FORTUNAT BELLEAU, Knight, who is not only Fortunate by name, but by circumstances. Sir NARCISSE is a lawyer of medium standing, of no very brilliant abilities, but has had the good fortune to be made a life member of the Legislative Council. When the Cartier-Macdonald Administration were in power, he represented the Quebec District in the Cabinet, as Speaker of the Legislative Council, an appointment which was then held by a cabinet minister. As such he was knighted by His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES, when in Canada, and now, by another stroke of good fortune, was made Premier, not from his ability, but because he could do no harm. After the memorandum was read, Mr. BROWN arose, and made his explanations, saying that he did not refuse to work under Messrs. CARTIER or MACDONALD from any desire to be Premier himself, but he didn't think the great Reform party in Parliament would permit of his doing so. But, above all things, the Premiership he objected to, most decidedly.

Now to turn to things more celestial than politics, and turn to Grimsick N. SANDERS, who was so nearly being carried off, "hoius bolus," without even time to take a "cocktail." To any right-minded person, if this story were true, it would seem diabolical, but the very idea of the government at Washington taking the trouble to send over a posse of men to capture a carcase like that of SANDERS is absurd.

The very mention of O'LEARY's name is enough to take all the romance out of it, as O'LEARY, it is said, was mixed up in the Conrad affair; he is now suspended from the police force for receiving "hush money" from keepers of houses of ill-fame. I am afraid that SANDERS had "cocktails" on the brain when he planned this little capture.

In a recent issue of the Toronto *Globe*, the Quebec correspondent gave out an opinion purporting to come from Gen. GRANT on affairs in Mexico, which, I think, is most improbable, as I doubt very much whether this veracious correspondent spoke to the General during his stay here, and from the character that this worthy has, according to the Canadian press, I doubt whether Gen. GRANT ever spoke of Mexico while here.

This *Globe* correspondent is indeed a genius; he will, I venture to say, furnish more startling news, with as little truth mixed up in it, as any newspaper writer in America. I do not say, however, that he does so willfully, but people get hold of him and fill him with most absurd stories which he retails to the *Globe*. It would be better, therefore, to see a thing corroborated before you trust to an assertion of the *Special* of the *Globe*.

It is the intention I believe of the government to send a couple of departments to Ottawa this Fall, as a guarantee that their intention is good toward the people of that city. The departments will be, I hear, the Department of Public Works and the Post-Office Department.

We received a visit from a very pretty little yacht, the *Juwista*, from Philadelphia; she went away this morning for a cruise among the salmon rivers.

Quebec is very crowded at present with visitors from the States. On Sunday night, notwithstanding that Mr. RUSSELL has greatly enlarged his hotel, many visitors had to sleep on the Montreal and Saguenay steamers, and "the cry is still they come." N.

Debate in the Legislative Assembly.

The Toronto *Globe*, of Aug. 15, gives the following report of a debate which transpired in the Legislative Assembly on the day preceding:

Hon. Mr. DORION asked if the government were now prepared to announce what steps, if any, they were about to take on the measures referred to in the report of the delegates to England, the Intercolonial Railway, the Reciprocity Treaty, the purchase of the Hudson's Bay territory, and the defences of Canada.

Attorney-General CARTIER said he would read an announcement of the intentions of the government which would be found to embrace an answer with reference to each of the points named. He proceeded to read the following paper:

1. On the subject of confederation, the government do not propose to recommend any further action to Parliament during this session.

2. It is not the intention of the government to introduce any measures for the construction of fortifications, nor do they intend to expend the vote of a million dollars passed last session, before the meeting again of Parliament.

3. The whole subject of militia, in all its branches, is now undergoing a strict revision, under the able officer who has been appointed Adjutant-General; and it is not expected that the government will be prepared this session to reconsider the provisions of the Militia Act, though possibly some minor amendments may be required. The estimates for militia service are now being prepared, and when submitted, will explain the action to be taken by the government, pursuant to the understanding entered into in London.

4. The subject of reciprocity has been and is still engaging the anxious consideration of the government. Under the authority of the Imperial Government, a meeting of delegates from the British North American Provinces, under the Presidency of the Governor-General, entitled a Confederate Council to advise on treaties of commerce, will meet in Quebec next month, with the view of arranging for united action in regard to the Reciprocity Treaty. As this conference is to take place shortly, it is not at present considered advisable to indicate the policy of the government, further than to state that they are prepared to enter into negotiations with the American Government on the most liberal and friendly footing.

5. The government have no occasion to make an application to parliament on the subject of the Intercolonial Railway. They can but reiterate the declaration already made by the Parliament of Canada, that they regard the construction of the Intercolonial Railway as a necessary accomplishment and condition of confederation, to be prosecuted without delay on the accomplishment of confederation.

6. It is the intention of the government to bring the question of the Northwest Territory before Parliament this session. As the delegates to England were not prepared, absolutely, to undertake that the guaranteed loan would be applied for; the committee of the Imperial Cabinet did not demand it. It advised to enter up in the details, but intended that their Queen would be to provide all terms both as regards this period and the future, and to take such steps as would be the means that would best promote the interest of the Province.

7. It is not intended to make any material alteration in the Customs Duties or Excise Duties this session.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said he thought the paper just read would be accepted by the House as a fitting finale to that system of stupid and impotent of which the House had been made a victim ever since the accession of this government to power. [Oh, oh," and laughter.] They had now the avowal from the mouths of those honorable gentlemen themselves, that every intelligent man in the country knew before, that this vaunted mission to England resulted in a miserable failure, a ludicrous fiasco. What were the circumstances under which this mission was undertaken? When the scheme of confederation received what the Attorney-General West called the first serious check; when, in fact, it was completely overthrown, in consequence of the refusal of the people of New-Brunswick to hear of a union with Canada, these honorable gentlemen suddenly found that there was an imminent exigency for their going to England. They said there were dangers of war, and they were receiving dispatches by every mail representing the urgency of some steps being taken for the defence of the country. He told them at the time that there was no danger of war, and that this was but a shallow pretence on their part to evade the difficulties of their position. They insisted, however, on hastening to England straightway to make provision for the defences and to do something about confederation. [Laughter.] He told them that they would not do anything of the kind. They would receive moderate [illegible] from the Imperial Government, and would return to Canada with the report of their mission. But he warned them that the people of those conferences did not look for the Imperial government to bring in a measure of confederation, notwithstanding the opposition of the Lower Provinces. Certain newspaper articles, particularly the organ of Lord PALMERSTON, warranted that inference, but they found the Imperial government would not adopt that suggestion to strike at the very foundation of the rights of the colonies, and having failed in this they could do nothing and had nothing to submit to this House. Reciprocity was another point they went to England about. As to that they were told by Hon. Mr. CARDWELL that the Imperial Government had already instructed Sir FREDERICK BRUCE to open negotiations with the American Government on that subject, and beyond that, so far as the records before Parliament showed, the delegates did nothing. But the great question they went about was the fortifications, them to make sure the country would not be overrun at some unexpected moment by these terrible "Rushes"—they had to go immediately and would not allow Parliament to sit long enough to vote the supplies. When they returned they reported that the Imperial Government would undertake to repair the fortifications of Quebec, which we knew before they started. This was all the Imperial Government would do, but they would allow us to build fortifications elsewhere if we wanted them, and on our giving sufficient and ample security they would indorse our bill to enable us to raise a loan for the purpose. He should like to know something of the nature of the security expected. He supposed, on some future occasion, the Finance Minister would be ready to explain all that passed between Mr. GLADSTONE and himself on that subject. These gentlemen had brought back from England no result on which they dared to invoke the action of the House this session. Why, then, was Parliament summoned to meet now? The country had been the victim of the hugest system of imposture ever attempted by men pretending to deserve the confidence of intelligent people.

Mr. ROBERTS said if anything were necessary to prove the entire failure of the mission to England, the exasperation shown by the member for Chateauguay was sufficient to establish it. Going over the figures from an entirely parliamentary point of view, he had ventured to make statements which he would not dare repeat when the public accounts were before the House. He had ventured to make charges in regard to the expenditure of the public money which there was not a particle of foundation to justify; and not content with this, he had charged the members on the treasury benches with fraud, deception, and imposition on both the House and the country. He (Mr. BROWN) threw back those charges on the hon. gentleman with indignation and contempt. [Cheers.] He reprehended there had never been a word addressed to this House by the Administration of which he was a member which was not strictly true, and not a trust given to them, the discharge of which they were not prepared to justify. They had been intrusted by this House with the expenditure of two millions of money. They had spent it to the best of their judgment, and he believed, when the full details were brought down, they would be able to show that they had not, in expending it, deviated from the law to the extent of a single shilling. [Hear, hear.] The member from Chateauguay had stated that the mission to England had been a failure, and that the delegates had come back without doing anything. What did the member from Chateauguay desire they should have done which they had not accomplished? Did he consider that fortifications were immediately necessary? Did he want that the Administration should come down now and propose the expenditure of millions of Canadian money for the purposes of defence? He was free to say that he (Mr. BROWN) had not been anxious for the expenditure of large sums of money for warlike purposes. [Hear, hear.] He had always considered that it might be necessary to spend money for defence, and he was always prepared to give his vote for such expenditure, for that purpose, as might be shown to be absolutely necessary. He did heartily rejoice at the result of the mission to England, and he confessed at no portion of the result more than at the fact that we are likely to get along peaceably with our neighbors, that we have arrived at a good understanding with the British Government, and yet that the expenditure of a large sum of Canadian money for military works at the present moment has been avoided. He thought the honorable member, instead of parading this as an accusation against the government, should be desirous of strengthening that good understanding which had been established with the Imperial Government. [Hear, hear.] Then he charged them with coming back without having done anything in regard to confederation. Did he charge them with having done anything wrong in that matter?

Hon. Mr. ROBERTS—Yes.

Hon. Mr. BROWN—Yes, he charged the delegates with having urged the application of coercive measures to the Lower Provinces. With that hardihood which he frequently assumed on the floor of this house, he ventured to state directly that this was done now. He (Mr. BROWN) was here to assert that there was not a shadow of truth in that statement. [Hear, hear.] The delegates repeated, from first to last, during the conference with the Imperial Government, that they were the last to desire any coercive measures being adopted toward their fellow-colonists. [Hear, hear.] The honorable member had talked of what had appeared in some of the London newspapers. What mattered it what appeared in the newspapers of London or Canada, regarding such a matter? Editors would write what they chose, to the extent of the information they had, but when the member for Chateauguay ventured to assert from what he happened to find in a newspaper, that coercive measures were demanded by the Government of Canada, he took a course unworthy of a gentleman in his position. [Hear, hear.] The honorable member said they had not done anything about reciprocity. How could he tell what they had done? If he really felt that interest in the prosperity of Canada which he ought to feel, he should know it was a delicate question, which did not admit of their entering into full explanation. [Hear, hear.] But he (Mr. BROWN) was assured that the House and the country would believe that they were quite as alive to the importance of having the Reciprocity Treaty renewed as was that honorable gentleman, and that no stone had been or would be left unturned by this administration in their efforts to secure its renewal on a fair basis. If they were in a position to show the records of the Executive Council Office, it would be seen that they had not failed to do their duty on that question to the utmost extent of their power. [Hear, hear.] He (Mr. BROWN) had never complained of the administration of the member for Cornwall when in office, that they did not bring down information of what they were doing in that matter. It was impossible, under the circumstances which existed, that they should have done so, and he (Mr. BROWN) was always the first to say that if the member for Cornwall was unable in that matter to accomplish all he desired, he ought to get credit for doing all he could. He hoped the time was coming when on questions of a national character like this, honorable gentlemen on both sides would give up casting reproaches which ought not to be indulged in, when they were approaching delicate negotiations involving the most important interests of the country, and in conducting which they could only be actuated by a hearty desire for the advancement and prosperity of Canada. [Hear, hear.] Then, the honorable gentleman asked what they had done about the guarantee promised by the Imperial Government? Why they did not tell all about it? How the debentures were to be shaped, and what sort of security was to be given? He did think that, if the honorable gentleman could only have seen the spirit in which the Imperial Government had acted toward them, he must have felt that the reproachful manner in which he had spoken of the language used by the Imperial Government, contrasted very ill with the frank and fair spirit in which they had treated us. Nothing could have been more liberal than the way they dealt with us on this question of guarantee and the security we should give.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON—What is it?

Hon. Mr. BROWN—The honorable gentleman must see that it was only right that the Imperial Government should insert in the document language of the nature that was used about security as to a future transaction, but when the state of our finances had been explained, he believed the explanation gave entire satisfaction to the members of the Imperial Government, and he apprehended no question would be raised in regard to the security which would be given by Canada in any negotiations which might follow from the mission to England, and he was bound to say that nothing was more to be regretted than that language such as had been used by the honorable member should have been applied to the course of the members of the Imperial Government in this matter. When they were proposing to give a guarantee to Canada which had been refused to other colonies, and when they did it in such good feeling, it ill became any honorable member to insinuate that it was done in a mean and insincere spirit.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON—We will know that when we know what the security is.

Hon. Mr. BROWN—He could scarcely hope the honorable gentleman would be satisfied, but he had no doubt that the large majority of the House and of the people in this country would be satisfied that the conduct of the Imperial Government was what he had stated it to be. [Hear, hear.] The honorable gentleman, in the course of his remarks, had allowed an expression to drop from him which, had he known the circumstances, he (Mr. BROWN) scarcely thought even he would have uttered. He would scarcely have alluded, as he had done, to the Minister of Agriculture, if he had known that he was laboring under very severe sickness. [Hear, hear.] The honorable gentleman said the government had done nothing, and had taken care to keep out of sight altogether the question of the Northwest. Perhaps this was because he had no sympathy for the opening up of the Northwest, but, on the contrary, was opposed to it. Indeed, the honorable gentleman was opposed to a right settlement of the questions intrusted to the delegates. He was against Confederation, against defences, against opening the Northwest, and he (Mr. BROWN) had doubts in his own mind whether the honorable gentleman was really in favor of a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty. He knew at all events that a large class of persons who held that the honorable gentleman would rather that reciprocity would not be granted. [Hear, hear.] The member for Chateauguay said, "they had not succeeded on the Defence question." He (Mr. BROWN) contended they had fully succeeded on the defence question. They had established a full and satisfactory understanding with the Imperial Government as to the defence of the Province and the proportion of cost to be borne by the Imperial and Provincial Governments respectively, and he thought if they had done nothing more than to obtain that understanding and establish a hearty feeling of sympathy between England and the Colony, their mission would not have been in vain. [Cheers.]

Hon. A. A. DORION considered, notwithstanding the warmth displayed by the President of the Council, that his honorable friend from Chateauguay was right in stating that the mission to England was a failure, and that statement of the expenditure of the vote of credit showed gross extravagance and an amount of unauthorized expenditure not equaled since 1864. He proceeded to comment on the documents connected with the mission to England, and accused the ministry of pledging the country to the adoption of both of measures, as he alleged, that council and subsidy of the Secretary of State for War in the expenditure of the money which would be necessary. With reference to the statement of the delegates that other and more profitable channels for our trade might be opened in the event of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, he insisted they should tell the House what those channels were, that we might get the benefit of them. He had opposed the giving of $50,000 to the St. Albans banks, because there was no proof that the money was due to the banks, but they were assured by the Finance Minister, and he thought by the President of the Council also, that the money would not be paid unless there was a judgment of the court sanctioning the payment. [Cries of "no, no."] The member for Bonne had put a question, and received an answer to that effect.

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Hon. Mr. BROWN desired to explain what he had stated in regard to the defenses of the country; as he did not wish that the sentiments put into his lips by the member for Hochelaga should go abroad as the sentiments he held. What he had desired to convey was this: He had not himself at any time regarded the danger of war with the United States as imminent, and not believing that there was serious danger of war, he was by no means desirous of incurring a large military expenditure; but in saying this, he desired at the same time to state that he was most heartily desirous of maintaining and perpetuating the connection with Great Britain. [Hear, hear.] He had put that in the fore front of his political principles, and the defence of this province, be there peace or war, being committed to the Imperial Government. He held that it was our duty and our interest to act cordially in concert with the Imperial Government on such matters. [Hear, hear.] Beyond this, he thought the exposed position in which Canada had been placed had tended greatly during the last four years to reduce the value of our securities, and to excite a feeling of insecurity with regard to the future of this province at home and abroad, and especially in England, and in these circumstances he had certainly thought it was absolutely necessary that we should come to a complete understanding with the Imperial Government as to what, with the better knowledge they had of the disposition of the United States they felt to be necessary, and what they considered to be the proper duty of this country in the matter of defence; and what he rejoiced at was, that he had obtained that understanding, and had ascertained from the Imperial Government what they considered to be the duty of this country and the duty of England in that matter. He was prepared, too, to say that it was a fair settlement that had been arrived at, of the military duties of this and the mother country; but in the present state of our finances, and in view of the present relations of the United States and Great Britain, he was glad that the English Government felt such confidence in the maintenance of peace, that they had thought it necessary to incur an immediate military expenditure, (hear, hear,) and especially at a moment of monetary depression in this Province.

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Seventh—The *Shaker Church*, founded by a people who came up out of the Quaker order, which is the last link of the chain of the "two witnesses" that, as *male and female*, have prophesied throughout the 1,260 years of the Apostacy, and have ever been the objects of persecution by the "Beast and its Image," from Pontius Pilate down to JOHN ENDICOTT.

The Christ Spirit, which baptised Jesus, as the first man, into the Seven Christian Principles, found access to a woman, and baptised her into those same Seven Christian Principles, so that her life and character were conformed to that of Jesus; her "Lord and Master." And true Shakers are "the virgins, *her companions*," who follow in the same path:

First—Believing in Divine *Revelation*.

Second—Being the very fountain from whence *Spiritualism* has proceeded, and has now gone forth into the world.

Third—Standing as *Non-resistants* through the late terrible *Christian* war, or war of Christians.

Fourth—Living a chaste *Celibate* or virgin life, in the midst of an adulterous *generation*—in a land of *rapes*.

Fifth—Having all *things* in common.

Sixth—Isolated from Church and State.

Seventh—A *rational*, or *scientific* system of Theology, which invites the investigation of all seekers after spiritual truth, or candid inquirers for a true Christian Religion.

F. W. EVANS,
Mount Lebanon, Columbia County, N. Y.

Abolitionists and the War.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 18.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial of this morning you remark that "one looks about in vain upon the list of officers, and upon the muster-rolls of the rank and file, for any of the names that used to figure in the abolition gatherings. This is an indisputable fact."

With only a limited knowledge of the present condition of the families of the early and prominent abolitionists, a few moments' reflection enables me to recall the following names of prominent abolitionists who have had either sons, grandsons, or sons-in-law actively engaged in the military service of the country during the war. They have filled all ranks, from private to major-general. Most of them have been in fighting positions, or others of equal exposure, and I do not know that any of them ever flinched from duty or danger. I name

Arthur Tappan,	Jacob H. Eaton,
Lewis Tappan,	Samuel May, Jr.,
Wm. Lloyd Garrison,	Dr. H. I. Bowditch,
James G. Birney,	James Fenton,
William Jay,	Robert Purvis, colored.
Gerritt Smith,	Fred. Douglas,
Henry Ward Beecher,	Joseph P. Thompson,
Joshua Leavitt,	S. S. Joselyn,
Salmon P. Chase,	Rev. Dr. Ides,
Dr. Abraham L. Cox,	Charles G. Finney,
Joseph W. Alden,	W. H. Burleigh,
Charles Jewett,	Charles Follen,
John Rankin, of Ohio,	Henry Wilson,
Samuel Fessenden,	Joshua R. Giddings,
Francis G. Shaw,	William Slade.
Leonard Brown,	

This list might be extended to any length, but it is not necessary for the present purpose. Perhaps your informant can furnish an equal list of names equally conspicuous, who had children, but none in the army. Perhaps further inquiries may show it to be "an indisputed fact," that no class of the community have furnished so large a proportion of men for the war as the abolitionists. J. L.

What Milk Is Not Made Of.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your "highly calcareous" milk correspondent astonishes us hereabout with his account of the lime (chalk?) to be found in milk, and of the way it gets there. "In the first place, then, good milk contains a considerable proportion of lime—a full table-spoonful to every gallon. The lime is decomposed by the roots of the grass, and enters into the composition of the latter, which thereby becomes luxuriant and flourishing." This is his account; does he not mean chalk? an element in milk well known in London. Chalk and cheese are also sometimes confounded by inexperienced persons. Your correspondent evidently has taken his milk from fountains as pure as those of London, and describes what he has seen and tasted.

There is no lime in milk. Chemists find less than one part in a thousand of phosphate of lime in milk, with nearly as much of each of the earths or elements, potash, soda, magnesia and iron. Calcareous soils are not good dairy districts; but, on the contrary, are distinguished for grain raising, while slates, shales and upland loams are the favorite dairy districts. The point is of little importance, except for the authority you seem to afford for mixing chalk with milk—at least "a spoonful to a gallon." We protest against it. The practice has just begun here, and the timid milkman blushes when, by accident, we get sight of the bottom of his can, where some of this lime (chalk) is in a state of imperfect solution. The innocent grass roots cannot convey lime to the grass stems, and from the stems to the lacteal organs of the cow in such proportions as your correspondent supposes.

Let this writer on Orange County go and spend a week in Oneida or Chautauque; see the shales where no limestone exists; drink the pure water there found, and then a cup of pure milk, looking carefully at the dregs as he drains it to his lips. He will find, to his amazement, that there is no lime or chalk in it.

...of 1,000 tons burden, and 19 feet depth of hold. She is to have new and powerful engines.

Three are also building and a new boat to replace the *Eastern Queen* of the Boston and Bath route. She will be a fine vessel of 240 feet in length, 34 feet beam, and 12 feet depth of hold. Gardner W. Quintard, of the Morgan Iron Works, will put in a beam engine, with a 54-inch cylinder and 11 feet stroke of piston.

Wheelwright & Son have two very fine sidewheel steamers on the stocks, the *Niagara* and *Saratoga*, intended for the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, and to ply between this port and Richmond, Va. These vessels are each 220 feet in length, 38 feet beam, and 12 feet depth of hold. The *Saratoga* will be ready for launching in about three weeks, and the *Niagara* in a fortnight afterward.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIRST AMERICAN STEAMER FOR EUROPE SINCE 1861.

This afternoon the U. S. M. steamer *Circassian*, Capt. Jno. Cannedy, sails for Southampton via Brannon from Pier No. 20 North River, and is the first American passenger steamer to cross the Atlantic Ocean since 1861. The event argues well for the spirit of enterprise of her owners, Messrs. Leary, and the promise of what will be done in this trade in a few months hence. No doubt her departure will be witnessed by a large concourse of people.

The boilers and machinery of the steamer *Quaker City*, Capt. W. H. West, late commanding the U. S. S. *Massachusetts*, were inspected yesterday by the Government Inspectors, and she will sail in the line for Charleston, S. C., on Wednesday next. She is in splendid order.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Return of Gen. Hooker—Gen. Sickles at Boston—Rumor About Gen. Butler—Mr. Shelly's Case—Whereabouts of Superviser Cheshire—Vice-President Stephens.

Major-Gen. Hooker, who has recently made a partial tour of the Department of the East, has returned to the city, and relieved Major-Gen. Peck, who had command during his absence.

Gen. D. E. Sickles, whose headquarters are at Boston, is rapidly mustering out of service the remaining Massachusetts regiments. He is having prepared a document for Gov. Andrew, which will show in detail the date of entrance into the service of every regiment and man; the date of mustering out, the times of payment, and amounts paid.

Maj.-Gen. Butler, who is now here on private business, will not be permitted to resign until after the meeting of Congress. It is rumored that in case Congress modifies the law pertaining to the rank of Brigadier-General in the regular service, Gen. Butler may receive such a commission.

Mr. Shelly, the *Tribune* correspondent from New-Orleans, has reported to Provost-Marshal Dodge. It is very doubtful if his case is brought before any tribunal, as, although he had no commission, he did act under orders from the War Department, and his acts were approved and paid for at headquarters. There has quite likely been some irregularity in the matter, but Mr. Shelly has not apparently violated any law or order.

Supervisor Cheshire, of Brooklyn, was sent, as we learned, to Fort Warren. His health is said to be unimpaired, and he will doubtless find the ample accommodations of the fort more agreeable than would have been the cramped cells of the Penitentiary at Albany.

Vice-President Stephens, of the defunct Confederacy, is allowed more liberty than at first. He now walks about the fort all day, or can do so, and is permitted to go upon the ramparts. Correspondence with him is permitted, under certain regulations.

BILLIARDS.

The Match for the Connecticut Championship—Hubbell Still Holds the Cue.

Just one year ago the first State Billiard Tournament was held in Connecticut; and on that occasion Mr. Gershom B. Hubbell, a fine amateur billiard-player, succeeded in vanquishing all competitors, and was awarded the champion's cue. Since that event Mr. Hubbell has been called on four times to prove his right of title, and on each occasion has vindicated himself handsomely. His first challenge was from M. Woolahan, an excellent professional player. This match was played on the 17th of September last. G. W. Hunt, Esq., the Superintendent of the Housatonic Railroad, was the next to suffer defeat at Hubbell's hands; their match came off on the 21st of February last. Mr. M. H. Hewins, another professional, then challenged him, and the game was set for May last; but Hewins being ill when the time came around, he forfeited. Hubbell was next challenged by Ralph Benjamin, of Bridgeport, one of the veteran professors of the science of billiards. In fact some fifteen or eighteen years ago Benjamin was considered one of the best players in the country. He will be remembered by the older billiard community, as a contestant of Michael Phelan, in a match at the French carom game, which was played in Philadelphia, on the 30th of December, 1859. On that occasion Phelan gave him the odds of three points in sixteen, and won nine games out of eleven, taking the purse of $2,000. Since that time Benjamin has been engaged in the business in New-York, San Francisco, Virginia City and at Bridgeport, at which latter city he now keeps rooms. He declined entering the Tournament; but when it appeared that no other person in the State could vanquish Hubbell, he determined that the cue should come to Bridgeport; thus he challenged the champion, and the game was played at Allyn Hall, in the City of Hartford, on Wednesday evening last.

Hartford is considered a real billiard city, as the announcement of public playing is sure to bring together a large audience. However, on this occasion the assemblage was unprecedented. Besides the home population, there were large delegations from Bridgeport, New Haven, Meriden, Berlin, Springfield and the surrounding country for miles, and in the dress circle nearly half the seats were occupied by ladies.

The game was one thousand points up—carom—with 2¼-inch balls, and governed by the established rules. At the appointed time these terms were stated, and the game commenced by Benjamin winning the lead. It was readily observable that Hubbell was suffering from indisposition, and this fact, added to the well-known fatiguing propensities of his veteran opponent, gave the champion a more than usually careworn expression. Benjamin was the first to score, finishing the second innings with a run of 31. Hubbell recovered this on his eighth innings, which closed with the score standing H. 55, B. 47; but the latter soon began to gain an advantage, and as H. usually left the balls favorably for him, he gradually made a gap of 126 points. In fact, during the first 700, B. was in the vicinity of 70 points ahead. At this last-mentioned stage, H. had in a measure recovered his nerve, and when in his 120th innings his score showed a majority of 5, the applause was deafening. Still the old man was not to be summarily shaken off, audibly remarking, "This game is not won yet," and making strenuous efforts to regain his lost ground. This he partially accomplished, when H. seemed to recover something of his usual spirit, and after this it was all up with Benjamin. He was winner, with just 44 points to spare.

Of course the greater portion of the audience were Hartford people and the friends of the champion—thus on several occasions they gave marked expressions of gentlemanship; a request, however, that this feeling would be abated was promptly responded to on all sides, although from first to last, the game was one of the slowest ever witnessed. A member of the Hartford press remarked that Benjamin was "slower than molasses in Winter;" yet the excitement continued even more intense than any game we ever witnessed, not even excepting the great Phelan and Seereiter match at Detroit in 1859. When it is remembered that there was no money consideration, but purely the post of honor depending, this fact may be considered as remarkable.

THE SCORE.

Hubbell—6, 6, 11, 6, 2, 6, 5, 28, 6, 0, 0, 6, 0, 2, 7, 6, 2, 0, 5, 5, 6, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 4, 5, 2, 7, 0, 6, 1, 0, 27, 0, 2, 15, 11, 0, 0, 0, 1, 4, 2, 2, 5, 11, 27, 1, 10, 5, 1, 4, 5, 2, 5, 11, 12, 6, 4, 2, 5, 2, 4, 5, 2, 0, 1, 41, 2, 5, 0, 6, 0, 2, 5, 0, 6, 28, 4, 0, 0, 2, 2, 0, 0, 17, 1, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 24, 7, 12, 7, 22, 5, 4, 4, 0, 0, 0, 20, 2, 29, 15, 0, 2, 14, 6, 0, 10, 0, 3, 14, 7, 0, 4, 2, 28, 13, 0, 2, 0, 0, 28, 14, 26, 22, 4, 12, 20, 7, 3, 4, 0, 4, 1, 3, 4, 0, 5, 3, 5, 0, 0, 2, 28, 2, 5, 5. Total, 1,607.

Benjamin—0, 31, 0, 4, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 1, 5, 0, 3, 5, 18, 0, 11, 9, 18, 28, 5, 0, 7, 0, 2, 0, 0, 7, 4, 28, 0, 6, 2, 2, 2, 0, 0, 6, 4, 0, 11, 7, 22, 2, 3, 0, 0, 2, 12, 6, 6, 2, 5, 18, 0, 1, 5, 0, 0, 16, 1, 0, 5, 18, 2, 5, 0, 6, 2, 7, 0, 20, 0, 0, 0, 11, 2, 18, 3, 3, 0, 12, 0, 31, 1, 5, 0, 0, 1, 0, 21, 0, 0, 11, 0, 1, 0, 11, 8, 4, 17, 3, 18, 4, 5, 0, 0, 0, 2, 2, 0, 0, 0, 5, 0, 1, 2, 0, 0, 13, 7, 2, 26, 10, 14, 0, 4, 10, 0, 14, 0, 7, 18, 28, 10, 0, 5, 0, 2, 7, 18, 0, 0, 0, 12, 1, 0, 0, 4, 5, 1, 3, 1, 0, 4, 0, 4, 3, 2, 0, 11, 6, 20, 0, 0. Total, 998.

SUMMARY.

For the Championship of Connecticut, at Allyn Hall, Hartford, on the evening of Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1865, Gershom B. Hubbell, champion, and Ralph Benjamin; one thousand points up, caroms, with 2¼-inches balls, on a Phelan & Collender four-pocket standard table, according to the established rules.

Grand Score—Hubbell, 1,001; Benjamin, 956. Running—Hubbell, 168; Benjamin, 101. Average—Hubbell, 6-22; Benjamin, 5-146. Highest runs—Hubbell, 58; Benjamin, 32. Time—6 hours 6 minutes. Umpire for Hubbell, M. Woolahan, of Hartford; for Benjamin, Wm. J. Kennedick, of Bridgeport. Referee, Michael Phelan, of New-York.

As far as could be heard from, it was understood that no person has a desire to challenge Mr. Hubbell at the present time. Thus the chances are that he will now be allowed to repose on his well-earned laurels.

THE AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

The seventh match for the American championship will be played in the City of Rochester, N. Y., one week from Thursday evening next, Sept. 7. The contestants are the present champion, Louis Fox, of Rochester, and John Deery, of Washington, D. C. Thus far the affair has created scarcely a ripple in billiard circles; but ex-Deery has hosts of friends, who have made up their minds that he will win the golden one, possibly the Western New-Yorkers will have an ample opportunity for investment.

COMMITTEE TO REVISE AND CREATE BY-LAWS.

Philip Tieman, of Cincinnati, President of the A. B. C., has appointed Louis Fox, of Rochester, N. Y., Vernon Esterbe, of Philadelphia, and Gershom B. Hubbell, of Hartford, the committee authorized at the last meeting of the Congress to revise and create by-laws, etc. The committee will meet at Rochester, on Wednesday, Sept. 6.

STATE OF MAINE TOURNAMENT.

This affair will commence at Augusta, on the evening of Monday, Sept. 4. It is expected there will be about eight contestants.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The White Star Union.—The first anniversary meeting of the "White Star Union," an association comprising the officers of Grant's old division, will be held in the City of Philadelphia on the 2d day of September next. The precise hour, and the hall of session, will be duly announced in the papers of that city. This association, designed to "perpetuate the ties of friendship formed during service in the field," now has enrolled a membership of about 500. It is expected that nearly all former officers of that division will be enrolled on its books. It is also proposed to compile a record book, containing the name and history of every officer of the division who has lost his life in the service. There will doubtless be a large attendance of members and their friends at this anniversary meeting, at which Major-Gen. Grant, the first President, will preside. The Vice-Presidents for the first year are: Brig.-Gen. H. A. Barnum, of New-York; Brig.-Gen. A. Pardee, of Pennsylvania; Col. E. Forrait, of New-Jersey; Lieut.-Col. J. K. Mitchell, of Ohio. The Secretary is Lieut.-Col. W. F. Forbes, A. A. G., of New-York City. Chairman of Executive Committee, Brig.-Gen. P. H. Jones, of New-York.

Frontier Mission and Protestant Orphan Asylum.—Rev. Theodore Schneider, a missionary on the North-Western Frontier, and of the Fox River Christian Mission, Brown County, Wisconsin, is in this city to solicit aid for that mission and for the Andrew Johnson Protestant Orphan Asylum for deceased soldiers' children. He will speak in aid of these causes to the German Young Men's Christian Association, Monday evening, August 21, at 8 o'clock; Tuesday evening, at Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, admission 25 cents; Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the German Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison and Montgomery streets.

Aquatic.—This afternoon a six-oared boat-race will come off between the members of the Atalanta and Columbia boat clubs, of this city. The course will be from a stake-boat anchored off the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, up the Hudson to Day's Point, and return, making a distance three of miles. Both boats will be rowed by amateurs. The start will take place at 3 o'clock P. M. The contending boats are "outriggers," and named respectively after their clubs, the *Atalanta* and *Columbia*.

Suit Against the City.—Mr. R. A. Smith, patentee of a street-sweeping machine, has commenced a suit against the city for infringement of his patent. Mr. W. H. Devor, one of the street-cleaning contractors, is made a party to the suit. It is alleged that Devor, who cleaned Broadway by special contract with the City Inspector, used a machine infringing on Smith's patent. The damages are laid at $250,000. Judge Whiting has been retained as counsel by Smith.

Charges Against City Officials.—The statement in one of the morning papers that copies of certain charges made before the Governor against the Comptroller, City Inspector and Corporation Counsel, had been sent to these individuals is untrue, no such documents having been received.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Robbing a Seaman.—A seaman, named Alexander Thompson, made complaint to the Police, on Thursday night, that he had been relieved of $270 at the house of Mrs. Sarah Kelly, in Hudson-avenue, where, the night previous, he had obtained board at the rate of $6 per week, which he paid in advance. The sailor became somewhat jolly and treated everybody, and at last, becoming tired, fell asleep. When he awoke he found himself on the sidewalk, and all his money gone. Mrs. Kelly was arrested, and a portion of the money was found under the carpet in the room where she had placed it for safe-keeping, fearing that Thompson might lose it. About half the money being refunded, the sailor was satisfied, and refused to make a complaint. The case was consequently dismissed by the Justice.

Pickpockets on the Cars.—A gentleman who visited Leffert's Park on Thursday had his pockets picked of $90 while returning to the city on one of the Myrtle-avenue cars. Another gentleman, in the employment of the Dekalb-avenue Railway Company, was relieved of $55 yesterday while riding in the cars. One of the conductors of the same line, while looking over his money when near Leffert's Park, was relieved of it by some fellow who grabbed it out of his hands and was speedily out of sight. The conductor lost about $4 by the operation.

Watch Robbery.—James Moore and Bernard Wiley, charged with robbing Thomas Bird of a watch near Litchfield's Woods some time since, were brought before Justice Cornwell yesterday, and committed to await the action of the grand jury.

NEW-JERSEY.

A Girl Seven Years of Age Abducted to New-York.—Yesterday afternoon, a man 30 years of age, giving his name as J. K. Barker, and who claims to be a naval officer, was brought to the Police-station in Jersey City, on a charge of having abducted a child named Mary E. Kenney, 7 years of age, from her home at the foot of Bergen Hill, near Christ' farm, and attempted to outrage her person. It is alleged that the accused decoyed the little girl from the vicinity of her home on Thursday afternoon, and induced her to accompany him to the house No. 104 Leonard-street, New-York, where he had hired, a night or two previous, a furnished apartment. Here he gave the child some beer and wine to drink, which had the effect of partially stupefying her, after which he attempted to outrage her person, but the girl screamed when she discovered the nature of his intention, and Reeves, the keeper of the house, went up stairs to ascertain the cause. Barker met him at the door and quieted his apprehensions with a plausible story that the child was his cousin and wanted to go home; but as she lived in the country, he could not take her there until the following day. This quieted Reeves' suspicions, and he withdrew. The villain then renewed his attempt upon the girl, when she again raised an outcry, and Reeves at once called in Officer Barkett, of the Sixth Precinct, who proceeded to the room and demanded to see the child. Upon seeing the officer, she at once disclosed the facts, when Barker was taken into custody and was locked up for the night. Ascertaining from the child that she had been abducted from near Hoboken, officers were sent over yesterday to make inquiries, and, her story proving correct, the prisoner was brought to Jersey City and committed for examination.

Robbery at a Hotel.—Madame De Villiers, a music teacher, residing in New-York, arrived in Jersey City by a late train on Thursday evening, and stopped at Taylor's Hotel over night. When about to depart, yesterday morning, she discovered that her room had been entered and a costly plaid cloak, trimmed with black velvet, had been stolen therefrom. A search-warrant was obtained, and the servants' rooms were examined, but without finding the missing garment.

Fatal Kerosene Accident.—Mrs. Malvina Wayne died yesterday morning, at her residence in Beacon-avenue, Hudson City, from the effects of burns, caused by the accidental upsetting of a kerosene lamp on Tuesday night. Her mother and sister were also severely burned, in trying to save her life. Mrs. Wayne leaves two small children, who were dependent upon her for support.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.—Two young men, giving their names as Henry Sherals and John Rodgers, were arrested in Jersey City yesterday afternoon by Officers Jordan and Lee, charged with attempting to pass a $10 counterfeit bill of the Thompson Bank, Connecticut, at several business places. Five of the counterfeits were found in their possession. They were committed for examination.

Burglary.—The house of J. L. Geer, Palisade-avenue, South Bergen, was entered on Thursday night while the family were absent in the country, and thoroughly ransacked. Silver ware and wearing apparel are missing, but to what amount is not known.

LAW REPORTS.

Internal Revenue Law and the Policy of Dealers.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
Before Commissioner Osborne.

United States vs. G. W. Van Vorst.—The defendant was arrested on a charge of violating the Internal Revenue law by not taking out a license and filing a bond in $1,000 for his business as policy dealer.

Mr. S. S. Cox appeared for the defendant. He argued that the law recognized a difference between ticket-sellers and policy dealers, and that the latter were not required to provide themselves with a license.

Mr. Joseph Bell, for the United States, claimed that the principal or dealer was as much bound by the provisions of the act as the petty seller of the tickets, and that a policy-dealer and lottery-dealer were one and the same thing.

The commissioner reserved his decision.

COUNTERFEITING CASE.

Judson C. Pruyn was arraigned on a charge of passing counterfeit postal currency. When arrested a bundle containing a large quantity of the worthless stuff was found on him. He was committed for examination.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 18.
By Justice Sutherland.

George Chapman vs. *Lyman Elmore*; motion granted with $10 costs. Samuel B. Ashley vs. Nathaniel M. Terry et al.; motion denied without costs. Harriet Cox vs. Charles H. Cox; referred back for further evidence.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
By Justice Barbour.

Isabella J. Dickson vs. Erwin A. Hussey; motion granted. O Wilson vs. J. Hoyt et al.; motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 18, 1865.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81.....R.	106¾	200	N. Y. Cen. R.		92¾
2,000 do.....c	106¾	200	do	b30	93
2,000 do.....c	106¾	200	do	c30	93
2,000 do.....c	106¾	200	do	c	93
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s.....C.	103	200	do	c	93
1,000 U. S. 6s.....C.	103	200	do	c	93
New Issue.....	106¾	200	do	c	93
1,000 do.....	106¾	200	do	c	93¼
61,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40s.....R.	103	100	Erie Railway		39¾
ex-int.....	98	200	do	c	39¾
22,000 U. S. Notes, 7 3-10s, Second Series.....	99⅛	100	do	c	39¾
4,000 do. Third Ser.	99⅛	100	do	c30	39¾
1,000 Tenn. 6s.....	72½	100	do	c	39¾
10,000 do. Three-Year Certificates.....	92	100	do	c	39¾
1,000 Miss. State 6s.....	72½	100	do	c	39¾
1,000 do.....	72½	100	do	c	39¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. 6s.....	112	200	Reading R.		102¾
1,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	100	200	do	c30	102¾
1,000 Chi. & R. I. R. 2d.....	100	200	do	c	102¾
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.....	92	1000	do	c	102¾
2,000 do. 2d.....	80	200	do	c	102¾
4,000 Cleve. & Pitts. 6th	73	200	do	a10	102¾
10 Ninth Nat. Bank.....	100	50	Mich. Cen. R.		106
100 Canton Co.....	38	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		61¾
100 Pacific Mail S. Co.....	130	600	do		61¾
200 Cum. Coal Pr.....s30	60	100	do	c30	61¾
400 American Coal.....	60	200	Cleve. & Pitts.....s30		68
10 Week U. Telegh.....	73	1000	do		68
100 Atl. Mail S. Co.....	130	400	Chic. & N. W.		26¾
100 Clev. & P. R. R.....	108	50	do		27
100 Chic. & R. I. R.....	102	200	do	b30	27
100 Mil. & Pr. Du C.....	39	100	do		26¾
200 do.....	39¾	200	Cleve. & Tol.....s5		97
200 P., Ft. W. & C.....	93¾				

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 U. S. 6s, '81.....R.	106¾	200	Reading R.		102¾
6,000 do.....c	106¾	100	do	2d call	102¾
28,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s.....C.	103¾	100	do		102¾
4,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	106¾	200	Mich. S. & N. I.		61¾
7,000 Missouri 6s.....	72	100	do		61¾
2,000 Amer. Gold.....	143	200	Ill. Cen. R.		123¾
200 Cumb. Coal Pr.....	39¼	60	do		122
50 Atl. Mail S. Co.....	130	200	do	b30	122¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R.....	92¾	100	Chic. & N. W.		27¼
200 Erie R.....	77	100	do	c	27
100 do.....2d call	77	100	P., Ft. W. & C.		94
100 Hud. Riv. R.....	107¾	100	do		94¼
100 do.....s30	107¾	100	Chic. & R. I.		106¼
100 do..2d call.b10	107¾	100	do	s30	106¾
400 Cleve. & Tol.....	98				

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer....	28¾	400	Reading R.		102¾
20,000 do.....	28¾	600	do	s15	102
200 Erie Rail. x-d.....	81¾	200	do	s3	102
300 do.....	81¾	600	do	c	102¼
500 do.....s3	82	1300	Clevel. & Pitts.		68
600 do.....b3	82	100	do	c	68
600 do.....c	82	200	Cleve. & Tol.....b10		98
400 do.....	82	200	Chic. & R. I.	s	104¾
200 do.....	82	100	do		104¾
200 do.....s3	82	200	Chic. & N. W.	c	27
100 Hud. Riv. R.....b3	107¾	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	c	86¾
200 do.....	107¾	400	do		86¾
100 do.....b15	108	100	do	s3	86¾
100 Mich. S. & N. I.....s3	61¾	100	do	c	86¾
100 do.....c	61¾	100	do	c	86¾
100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C....	94	100	Cum. Coal Co.....		39¼
100 do.....s3	93¾	200	do	s3	39¼
200 do.....s3	93¾				

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer....	28¾	100	Mich. S. & N. I.....s3		62
100 Erie R. x-d.....s3	82	100	do		62¼
400 do.....b3	82	500	do	s3	62¼
400 do.....	82	400	do		62¾
200 do.....	82¼	100	do	b3	62¾
200 do.....s3	82¼	100	do	b4	62¾
200 do.....	82¼	200	Cleve. & Pitts.		68¼
300 Hud. Riv. R.....b3	108	300	do		68¾
200 Reading R.	103¼	600	do	s3	68¾
600 do.....	103¾	100	Chi. & R. I.		105¾
500 do.....	103¾	100	do	b3	105¾
100 Ch. & N. W. Pr.....s3	86¾	200	Chi. & N. W.		27
600 do.....s3	86¾	100	Cum. Coal		39¼

FRIDAY, Aug. 18—P. M.

The leading drawers on London for Saturday's mail advanced their rates to-day to 109¼@109⅜ ₱ cent., which, being so close on the point at which it pays to ship Gold, caused the Gold Room to advance 1@1⅛ ₱ cent. on yesterday's sales, in anticipation of a moderate export demand next week. It is also said that a considerable fresh *short* interest has been made since Monday afternoon, when the Gold check forgeries were first discovered, on the calculation that the loans on genuine Gold Checks would be extensively called in, and the Gold itself forced on the market. The advancing tendency in Foreign Exchange, however, and the circumstance that no important sales are supposed to have been made from the Treasury Office since about Wednesday of last week, have kept the market comparatively steady through the week, between 140⅛@142⅛ ₱ cent., until this afternoon, when the price went up to 143⅛ ₱ cent. on the stiffness of Exchange.

There is a comparatively quiet state of affairs in the Money market to-day; another twenty-four hours having passed over without any *new* sensation. The Street was also freer from fresh rumors than yesterday, and a considerable amount of Money was let loose to the Brokers of good credit and ample collateral, which it was difficult to come at on any terms for a day or two after the Ketchum failure. The rate on demand is in few or no instances below 7 ₱ cent., at which there is a sufficient supply to stay the further forced sales of the Railways at the Stock Exchange. But, on the other hand, we have reason to suppose that a good many parties, though by no means the majority of operators, are acting on their distrust of the recovery in the market, and are selling *short* of the leading New-York and Western Railways. The market was less active in this department to-day than yesterday, and Stocks are not pressed for cash.

The firmness in Government Securities has been marked throughout the week, and to-day was quite prominent both at the Stock Exchange Board and with the large money dealers on Wall-street. The United States 5-20s are in demand at 106@106⅛ ₱ cent., and 6s of 1881 at 106⅛ ₱ cent. The 7-30 ₱ cents have advanced ⅛@⅛ ₱ cent., and are in large demand at the counters of the houses prominent in the purchase and sale of Government funds. It may be that the payment of the 15th August Dividend on the first series of 7-30 ₱ cents has led to the reinvestment of the money in the same security, while the general distrust in the Street, which extends for the moment to the management of surplus balances left with Banks and Bankers, has excited a fresh interest in the more solid security and higher interest of the 7-30 ₱ cent. Currency and 5@6 ₱ cent. Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States.

But few additional developments in the Ketchum affair appeared to-day. Nearly the whole of the forged Gold Checks are now accounted for. The statement which we made yesterday left $1,045,000 known to be in third hands, and $350,000 not positively known to be retired through Mr. Graham or Ketchum, Son & Co. We now learn that the latter had a temporary loan with one of the Banks (the City Bank we believe) in which their accounts were kept, which the Bank discovered, late on Monday evening, was on forged Gold checks for about $300,000. The loan was called in early on Tuesday, and in prospect of its non-payment, the cash balance of the house in the same Bank, quite equal, it is said in amount, was applied to the loan, and the Currency checks drawn on the Bank the day before were refused payment. The escape was a narrow one, if as related, while the want of care in scanning the collateral when it was placed with the Bank, was quite as prominent as in the less fortunate instances of the Importers' and Fourth National.

Mr. Morris Ketchum has made a separate assignment of his real estate and certain of his personalty, valued, altogether, at half a million of dollars, to Messrs. Moses Taylor, President of the City Bank; Mr. Calhoun, of the Fourth National, and Mr. Bement, his former partner.

At and after the Second Board this afternoon, the Railway market showed much firmness, on account of the favorable feeling in the Money market, and the absence of new failures, or other excitements. The following quotations were made at 4 o'clock:

	Thurs.	Fri'd.		Thurs.	Fri'd.
U. S. 10-40s.....	98¾	98	N. West Pref....	85½	86½
U. S. 5-20s.....	106¾	106¾	Rock Island.....	104¾	104¾
N. Y. Central....	93	93¾	Fort Wayne.....	83¾	84¾
Erie.....	82¾	82¾	Canada Land Coal.	30½	29½
Hudson.....	108½	108¾	Quicksilver.....	51½	53
Reading.....	103¾	103¾	Mariposa.....	11¾	11¾
Mich. Southern..	62¼	62¾	Canton.....	37½	38
Illinois Central.	119½	122¾	Atlantic Mail...	128	135
Mich Central....	106	106	Brunswick.....	10¼	10½
Pittsburgh.....	93¾	93¾	Ohio Certificates	24	25¾
Northwest.....	27	27	American Gold...	143¾	143½

The following bids were made for the City Bank shares:

Union.....	118	Bank of N. America.	107
Phœnix.....	96	Hanover.....	105
Tradesmen's.....	125	Metropolitan.....	115
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Market.....	101
Mechanics'.....	110	Corn Exchange.....	106
Greenwich.....	91	Mechanics' & Traders'	81
Leather Manufact.	98	Mercantile.....	100
Broadway.....	200	Commercial.....	100
Mechanics' Bk. Ass.	90	Continental.....	104
Manufacturers'....	90	Fourth National....	97
Phœnix.....	105	City Bank, Brooklyn.	120
Citizens'.....	120		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cent. 6s, 1883.....	94	Chic. & R. I. 1st mort.	103
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrip.	97½	Chic. & R. I. 2d mort.	102
Erie bonds, ex d., '58, '59	82½	Chic. & Wash. 1st mort.	89½
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	102	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex'd	86½
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100½	Galena & Chi. ex.....	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '84	109	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	103½
Mich. Cen. new bds, '82	111	N. J. Cent. 1st mort.	100
Chi., R. & Q. 8's 1st...	103	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.	104
Mich. So. 7's, 1st m., ex.	92	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	101½
L. Ind. Cent. 1st m., ex.	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	92
Mich. S. & N. I. 1st 7's s.	87	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	86
Ill. Cen. 7's, c., 1875...	112	Cleve. & P. 4th mort...	73
Alton & T. H. 1st Pref.	91	Chi. & Alton S. F.....	93
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund...	83	Chi. & Alton 1st mort..	95
Chi. & N. W. 1st m., '85	96	Chi. & Alton Income...	86
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.....	89	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort..	74
Lack. & West'n Bonds..	100	Mil. & St. Paul. 1st mor.	76

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $6,196,655 85; including for Customs, $873,000; on account of Loan, $211,000; payments, $6,654,399 40; balance, $52,212,544 18.

We have been requested to again call attention to the advertisement for proposals for one million dollars Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds. These proposals are to be opened on Tuesday next, and great pains have been taken to secure a fair award.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,

(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N.Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Persons Opening Accounts may Deposit and Draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Interest on their daily balance at four per cent.

Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

$5,000 REWARD.—THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK will pay the above reward for the arrest and committal to prison of EDWARD B. KETCHUM, who is supposed to have absconded after having committed extensive forgeries of gold checks in this city. He is 35 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, thick set, with full, round face, short neck, hazel eyes, long nose, full at the end, dark brown hair and moustache, weighs about 165 pounds, and has a nervous, restless deportment.

JAMES BUELL, President.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Aug. 18, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last: 15 bbls. Ashes, 9,001 bbls. Flour, 2,863 bbls. and 900 bags Corn Meal, 72,204 bushels Wheat, 45,329 bushels Corn, 31,764 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Malt, 1,842 pkgs. Provisions, and 84 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been lightly dealt in at $7 50 for Pots, and $7 62½@$7 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been in demand at steady prices.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request, at former prices, including Java at 26c.@26c.; Rio at 17c.@21c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 17¼c.@17¾c.; Native Ceylon at 22½c.@23c. ₱ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Has been more sought after at firmer prices. Middlings, 43c.@45c. ₱ lb.; sales and resales, 2,400 bales.

EGGS—The receipts for the greater part of the week have been small, and the market dull, but toward the close, the stock being light, with an active demand, prices improved. We quote: State and Jersey, 27c.@29c.; ordinary Western, 24c.@26c.; Western, by express, 26c.@27c.; Canada, 26c.@27c. ₱ dozen.

FISH—Have been more inquired for, and generally held with firmness.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in brisk demand, partly on speculation, to-day, at an advance of 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 22,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $6 10@$6 75; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 95@$7 45, chiefly at $6 95@$7 15; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 60@$8 75 ₱ bbl.

Superior State and Western.....	$6 10	@$6 75
Extra State.....	6 95	@ 7 45
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 00	@10 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 50	@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..	8 80	@10 75
Extra Genesee.....	7 50	@10 50
Poor to choice extra Missouri.....	7 75	@13 75

Southern Flour is dearer to-day. Sales since our last, 750 bbls., at $8 50@$9 75 for poor to good, and $9 80@$13 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand, at an advance of 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl. Sales 450 bbls. Extra at $7@$10 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour rules dull, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 10

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC ENTERTAINER, AND SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—THE WITCH OF THE BLACK CAVERN.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL, No. 720 Broadway—MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM.

BELVIDERE LION PARK—AFTERNOON CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

An inventory taken by direction of the Chief of Ordnance, of rebel stores captured at Macon, Ga., by Gen. WILSON, shows 87 pieces of artillery, 10 steam engines, 150 pieces of various kinds of new machinery, a great many naval stores brought up from Pensacola, together with the books of the Pensacola navy-yard; 60,000 pounds cordage, lighthouse furniture of every kind, 100,000 pounds copper in sheets, bolts and rods, 400 tons bar iron, fresh from John Bull's dominions; immense quantities of chemicals, 10,000 rounds shot and shell, freshly cast; 1,000 tons cast iron, 30,000 stand captured arms, together with a large lot of pistols in process of completion. The estimated value of these stores is $2,000,000.

The Hartford *Times*, of Thursday evening, says: A number of gentlemen interested in the Ketchum failure went to New-York on Tuesday evening. They have learned all the facts that could be obtained, and their friends here to-day are not hopeful that the house will pay a very large per centage of its indebtedness. One gentleman interested says he would be glad to get 50 cents on the dollar for his claim. Mr. MORRIS KETCHUM (the senior partner) stated to a gentleman on Wednesday, that he considered himself worth $2,000,000 before the late troubles; and that his splendid farm at Westport, Conn., where he resides, *belongs to his wife*. He does not own it.

An opportunity has been afforded by the government, to owners of farms upon which forts have been erected, to receive the buildings and other property left in dismantling the works as compensation for the occupation of the land. A few have already accepted the offer, but as there still remains a large amount of valuable property unaccepted, requiring guards for its protection, it is probable that the government will shortly withdraw the offer, remove the buildings, &c., and leave the owners of lands the unpromising alternative of getting their claims for compensation through Congress.

The Montreal *Herald* of Aug. 17 says: "The voluntary examination of the four prisoners, WALTER CLAYTON, WILLIAM AMES BLOSSOM, WAYNE W. BLOSSOM and CHAS. HOGAN ADAMS, was brought to a conclusion yesterday afternoon, when the men were fully committed to take their trial at the next Court of Queen's Bench, on five charges, viz.: one of conspiracy, one of kidnapping, and three of shooting, with intent to murder. We understand that Mr. DEVLIN, the advocate of the prisoners, intends to make application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, with a view to bail, on Friday next.

The Washington *Republican* understands that Maj.-Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN indorses the proposition of the merchants and planters of the Southwest set forth in their petition to the President, to tax all cotton 15 ₰ cent., and to abandon its attempt to confiscate any of the staple on account of any supposed right acquired by the United States on account of it having been claimed by the Confederate Government as its property.

The *Saratogian* says the amount of Congress-water drank at the spring, during the height of the season, is doubtless greater than many people suppose. A count was kept one morning this week, when it appeared that four boys dipped at the rate of fifty glasses a minute, or three thousand glasses per hour. The amount drank that morning, in three hours, was about nine thousand glasses.

A dispatch from Matamoras, by way of New-Orleans, says that the *Monitour* contains the news of several defeats of the Liberals near San Louis and Reblo. Small forces only on both sides were engaged, and the results were unimportant. Many exiled Confederates were in Mexico, and becoming naturalized citizens of the empire.

The shock of an earthquake was felt at Memphis Thursday morning, shaking buildings, tumbling down chimneys, upsetting loose articles, and an iron safe establishment was thrown over. The shock, which lasted ten seconds, was even more plainly felt at Holly Springs, Miss., and at Lagrange, Tenn.

The large button factory of MALTBY, MORTON & Co., in Waterbury, Conn., was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock. The building was entirely of wood, three stories high, and it burned like a cinder. The loss is $30,000; insured $40,000. The fire was probably the work of an incendiary.

The Boston *Traveller* has this paragraph: The New-York detective who came to this city in search of the wholesale forger, EDWARD KETCHUM, has returned to New-York, satisfied that the gold speculating and peculating scoundrel did not come to Boston.

A Lexington dispatch says the Senate of Kentucky will stand—Union, 17; Democratic, 21. We have gained enough in this part of the State to give us the Lower House, but we cannot tell how the Southern portion of the State has voted.

The steamer *Matanzas* collided with the steamer *Carlotta*, on Thursday, opposite New-Orleans. The latter was sunk, and is supposed to be a total loss. No lives were lost. The *Matanzas* was uninjured.

The Nashville *Dispatch* is informed that the rebel Gen. ROBERT was arrested in Louisville a few days ago and taken to that city. He will be taken to Knoxville, its informant states, in company with DICK MCCANN to stand his trial for murder.

We learn from Boston that the whaling bark *Pearl*, of New-London, while on the passage from Honolulu to the Arctic Ocean, was destroyed by the pirate *Shenandoah*. This capture is additional to the fleet before reported destroyed.

A singular bird was shot by E. E. COLEMAN on the Windsor Pond last week. It measured 6 feet across its wings, and was about 5 feet high. Its bill, which was flat, was 6 inches and its legs 3 feet long, and its color dark blue.

The census of the blacks of Memphis is being taken, and it is estimated that there are over 20,000 of them in that city, or more than half of the white population.

The case of TOWNSEND, the bank robber, and of BOOTZ, his accomplice, will probably come before Judge SANFORD, at New-Haven, Conn., for the preliminary hearing, next Monday.

The Albany *Evening Journal* is now printed on paper made from bamboo.

LOCAL NEWS.

The hearing in the case of PETER B. MUMFORD, who is alleged to have defrauded Messrs. GREENLEAF, NORRIS & Co., of Exchange-place, of $25,000, by means of worthless checks, was resumed at the Tombs yesterday, before Justice DOWLING. Mr. AUGUSTUS W. GREENLEAF was the only witness examined, but his evidence was not of great importance. The case was adjourned to August 30, at 10 A. M., and in the meantime MUMFORD was remanded to the Tombs.

The investigation in the case of the Phenix Bank defalcation was resumed yesterday. The girl GRANVILLE LOGUE and her paramour BROWN made statements denying that they had any connection whatever with the robbery of the bank. Evidence was adduced to show that BROWN now has several thousand dollars standing to his credit in the Greenwich and other Savings Banks. The case is to be resumed at 2 P. M. to-day, and will, probably, be then concluded.

Real estate belonging to Mr. MORRIS KETCHUM, valued at half a million of dollars, was seized yesterday by the Sheriff, on behalf of certain creditors of MORRIS KETCHUM & Co.

NICHOLAS WASSON, of No. 282 Third-street, a youth of 10 years, accidentally fell through a hatchway at No. 270 Third-street, yesterday, and was instantly killed.

A son of Mr. DAVID H. GOODMAN, of No. 53 Third-street, was accidentally run over and instantly killed last evening, in Third-street, by Car No. 11 of the Second-avenue line.

A large fire occurred Thursday night in one of the suburbs of Quebec. Between sixty and eighty buildings were destroyed.

The internal revenue system has yielded an average income of $1,875,000 a day, to the National Treasury, thus far, in the current week.

The Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners have resolved to purchase three new fire-bells, to weigh 5,000 pounds each.

The arrivals of immigrants at this port this week number 4,419.

Flour, Grain, Cotton and Groceries were in lively request yesterday at advancing prices. Provisions were less active; new Mess Pork was lower. A fair inquiry prevailed for Fish, Fruit, Hay, Hops, Leather, Petroleum, Linseed Oil, Salt, Tallow, Wool, Tobacco and Whisky. Freights were inactive.

The money market was free from excitement, and is again in fair supply to the brokers at 7 per cent. Government stocks very firm and the railways advancing. Exchange is up to 109¾ on London for gold, and this closeness to the point at which it pays to ship gold. There is an advance in gold to 143½ per cent.

The customs revenue of the port thus far this week has averaged over $340,000 a day.

The receipts of cotton at this port have averaged 3,700 bales a day during the current week.

The American Indifference to the Cable—The Reason of It.

It is curious to note the little interest taken by the American public in the late attempt to lay the Atlantic Telegraph cable, as contrasted with that excited by the previous effort. Then every stage was watched with the closest attention; every temporary disappointment saddened all hearts, every successful advance was hailed with delight. When finally the tidings came that the cable was laid and in perfect order, and the fact was verified by messages actually received from England, an excitement followed altogether unexampled in the history of our people. The whole breadth of the land was moved to transports of rejoicing. There was a spontaneous universal jubilee. Even the soberest participated in it. Our very churches resounded with anthems and prayers of thanksgiving. The announcement with which that eventful week closed, that the communication was lost, was received with general incredulity. It was too painful to be believed. When the truth forced conviction, every man and woman received it as a personal misfortune, and a heartfelt sorrow everywhere prevailed. Now, on the other hand, the whole enterprise, though involving far greater labor and cost, and far more complete in all of its securities and facilities, has been regarded by our people generally with a feeling closely bordering upon absolute indifference. A passing inquiry or a chance remark has been the only token that the popular mind had knowledge of the work. The prospect of its success caused no perceptible elation, and no perceptible depression comes from the certainty of its failure.

In England no such contrast has manifested itself. Every grade of society appears to have taken quite as much interest in the present effort, as in any of the previous ones. When the shore end of the cable was fixed at Foilhommerum bay, the rugged cliffs were crowded with shouting peasantry, and made bright with their extemporized flags and streamers; and the English papers tell us that when the news came of the break of communication, the general feeling, not only in commercial circles, but through the kingdom at large, was one of great disappointment.

What is the cause of the comparative lack of interest now evinced by our people? Is the fact that the cable is no longer a novelty a sufficient explanation? It is no more a novelty in England, and yet the interest there is as strong as ever before. Can it be said that the many stupidities and illiberalities displayed in the management of the enterprise have prejudiced our public mind against it to an extent that destroyed interest in its success? Such a cause would be entirely disproportionate to the effect. The American mind is not so petty as to lose all concern in a great public end because not exactly suited with some of the particular operations of the agency which secures that end. Its main care is for the practical result, and it is always liberal in allowing for the imperfections of the instrumentalities. Can this want of interest in the cable be accounted for by assuming that our public mind is in a state of reaction from the high strain to which the late terrible war kept it, and that it is now too listless to be excited by anything? To some extent it may be true that our feelings now are rather inclined to repose. They do not, as at some other times, positively *seek* excitement. But the time never has been, and until the American temperament changes, never will be, when our people will positively shun excitement. Their quick sensibilities will always respond to any real stimulus. It is a frequent change in the provocatives to excitement that suits them, rather than any cessation of the excitement itself. They would naturally have taken to a cable sensation, and have found an agreeable change in it from the war sensations with which they have been cloyed, had there been no other positive influence to put them in a different mood.

The real fact is that our people have now cared little for the cable, because they are not now well-affected toward the land to which it was designed to connect them. Nobody would swing his hat for being brought closer to the man he was in ill humor with. Nor has Brother Jonathan, feeling as he does, been moved to do anything of the kind, at the prospect of being able to whisper into the very ears of John Bull. We were never on so good terms with England as during the last years previous to the rebellion. The old grudges left by the two wars with her had gradually died out, and the natural affections of blood-relationship were asserting themselves with constantly increasing force. No people anywhere in the British dominions could have welcomed the Prince of WALES with an enthusiasm exceeding that which met him everywhere in his American visit of 1860. It was this deepening attachment to Old England which was the chief spring of all the excitement attending the success of the trans-atlantic telegraph two years before. The first use of the cable was for an interchange of messages between the Queen and the President, expressive of the cordial friendship cherished by the two nations, and pledging them forever to peace and good-will; and our people in all their celebrations, with wholesouled fervor, made that the burden of their speech and song. No one who witnessed the enthusiasm of that occasion could possibly doubt that its glow, its spirit, its *animus*, all came from a partiality to Old England. The inspiring, controlling thought everywhere was that a new and indissoluble bond of mutual sensation and sympathy had been formed between the two mighty kindred nations.

Now there is no chance for the play of any such feeling. Americans consider that they have been deeply wronged by the government, and by a majority of the people, of England. They believe that the friendship which on the other occasion was pledged with such emphasis has since been flagrantly betrayed. Our national existence was put in jeopardy by traitors. We had to go into a very death-grapple to save it. At the very first demonstration of these parricides, the English Government hailed them as good and true belligerents, and the English people hastened to put weapons in their hands, or to encourage them with plaudits and with assurances that their final success was certain. This, incredible as the prediction of it six years ago would have been deemed, is a fact that no mortal man can now deny. It is impossible for Americans to forget it. There is not water enough in the ocean that rolls between us and England to wash out the memory of it. Thus it is that the very love we bear our country makes it morally impossible that we should now cherish love for England. You can have no liking for him who attacks that which is dearest to you, or for him who in anywise aids that attack. Neither reason nor nature will allow it. This turning not simply away from us but positively against us, in the day of our peril, has sunk deep in the American heart. We care not for mere fair-weather friends, and thus are well content that a fortnight shall continue to separate us from England.

Is this to be ever so? We do not suppose it. We believe that there are affinities between the two nations which will yet draw them together, and that when this is finally consummated, the attachment will be genuine and lasting. But this will not be realized for many years yet—not until those who now govern England have passed from the stage, and have been succeeded by statesmen who believe in popular rights and can wish well to popular institutions; and not until the majority of the English people have learned that the mere accumulation of wealth is not the great end of social existence. Meantime, we can, if need be, easily make shift to get along with our present trans-atlantic communications. If better are furnished us, we will accept and use them. If they are withheld, we shall know how to submit with excellent philosophy.

The Real Question as to the Future Political Status of the Negro.

The real question is not whether the freedmen shall have the suffrage or not, but whether they shall be protected by constitutional safeguards against injustice and oppression. Will these Conservatives undertake to *conserve* the spirit of slavery, though compelled to abandon its form? Will they leave the way open for legislative enactments that will only be a dilution of the old black codes? Will they proceed upon the principle that the colored race are to be kept in a state of subordination, and made the subject of peculiar restraints and exactions? It is just here that the North will particularly watch the action of the Mississippi Convention, to which we referred in yesterday's TIMES. It will be taken as the great index whether or not the restoration of the Southern States to their constitutional relations will be soon effected. The government, anxious as it is to hasten this end, can make no concession here. It is bound by the most solemn obligations to take care that the race which remained true to it when all around them were recreant, and which was transferred into another condition of social existence to suit its own military and other purposes, should not suffer by the change. It is under a most sacred guardianship of these helpless people, which it cannot give up if it would. What is more, the sentiment of the Northern people is just as firmly fixed upon this moral necessity for securing complete protection for the freedmen. Their Senators and representatives in Congress, if the occasion comes, will pronounce this sentiment with an emphasis not to be mistaken, and will give it any practical application the occasion may demand. It may invoke the continuance of military government, and other painful and humiliating consequences, but there will be no alternative, if the South should have the folly to refuse to protect the rights of the freedmen.

We adjure the Southern people to reflect calmly upon their duties and their interests in connection with this matter. Their action upon it in these constituent conventions will be the great test of the quality of their new loyalty and of the value of their new-found wisdom. The government and the Northern people are alike anxious that they should soon recover their old rank in the Union and be in the possession again of every legitimate constitutional power; but this does not depend upon their will, but upon right Southern action—such action as is demanded by honor, justice and patriotism.

OHIO BOURBONS.—A pocket convention of those fossil Democrats who never forget nor never learn anything, was held, a day or two since, at Columbus. They nominated ALEX. LONG for Governor, with CLINTON A. WHITE for his successor, in case he should be elected and should sink into a premature grave under the burden of his official duties. Rip Van Winkle would have been delighted with their resolutions—they are not only antediluvian but absolutely pre-Adamite. They are against everything; against the war; against the government; against the suspension of *habeas corpus;* against military rule; against any other rule, (except that of themselves;) against public debt, or any other debt; against national currency, or any other currency; against emancipation, or any other potion; against negro suffrage, "sure pop;" against colonization; against "spoils;" against everything that has transpired since Gen. JACKSON was President, with the Monster Bank under his galorious feet, and MARTIN VAN BUREN a looking on with both eyes fast fixed on the chances of succession.

Our Merchant Marine Personnel.

"A good Captain makes good officers, and good officers make good men," is an adage familiar to the ear of the merchant sailor. That it is true is unquestionably the fact, and it is established by an acquaintance with what we have seen in our experience among men of the sea.

It should be one of the first duties of the ship-owner, after fitting out his vessel, to provide a good Captain. We say good, not so much in the sense relative to his qualifications as a navigator, a practical seaman and a faithful employe, as in the bearing of his moral and social deportment toward his officers and crew. We know of ship-owners who do not care a fig how much their Captains abuse the crews of their vessels, so that they make quick passages, and do not get into law scrapes, and their inhumanities are put into the public prints. The almighty dollar builds the bulwarks which keep from their not over-tender consciences any sting of remorse, if a poor fellow is clubbed from a topsail-yard and falls into the sea, a victim to the brutal treatment of some sea-devil, whose only trait is to drive his ship a knot or two faster than those of a rival line. That these things have occurred, and not unfrequently, the records of our courts too plainly show.

The close of the war brings with it the return of many of our mercantile marine officers to their former occupations, and already we see faces and forms on the quarter-deck of our merchantmen which for the past four years have nobly stood up under the flag for freedom and the Union. Many of these officers are better men and disciplinarians than they were when they left their peaceful craft to join in the realities of war; their experience in the government of men has been of a character which will lead to good results.

As we are beginning a new era in our mercantile marine history, it behooves us with it to start anew in our system of manning our ships. The days of mutinies and murders on shipboard should be numbered with the past, and the greatest harmony should prevail at all times on shipboard. The Captain should treat his officers as if they were gentlemen, not as tools to carry out his ideas of labor, and, if inclined that way, passion. The officers should be compelled to use the sailors like men, and not like dogs, as many of them are too often treated. A ship with her crew represents a little floating world, and despite the variety of temperaments, we believe can be govered by rules humane and just, and capable of producing the best results.

The Movements Inaugurated to Promote Emigration to the South.

It is true that there are some in the South who still remain sullen and intractable, who refuse to sell their lands or to open trade, or to coöperate in patriotic and philanthropic movements with Northern men. It is also true that there are but few true Union men discoverable—few, that is, who did not yield to the current and support for the time the cause of slavery and secession. But it is also true that the great majority of sensible Southerners acquiesce in the result of the war. They abandon slavery. They abandon secession. They do this not sullenly, but cheerfully. We have talked with a great many rebel soldiers and officers in the army, proud of their rebellion, glorying in the valor of their soldiery, and proud of their LEE and LONGSTREET and EARLY, but we did not find one who did not say, "I am glad slavery is abolished. It will make Virginia happier and richer than she ever could have been before." We did not find but one or two even in the City of Richmond who manifested any inclination to exclude Northern energy and enterprise from their State.

On the contrary, we are in receipt of letters from prominent men in different sections, inviting and urging Northern immigration. Bureaus or societies for the purpose of promoting it have been already formed in Missouri, Tennessee and North Carolina. Another is in process of organization in Virginia. The newspapers abound in articles promising a warm welcome to all actual settlers. The Governors of the different States have already, by published speech or in private letters, invited the ingress of Northern teachers, and the establishment of schools upon Northern systems. We print in another column an article from the Richmond *Republic* on this subject, which gives some account of the movements already inaugurated in the Southern States for the promotion of immigration. And there now lies before us, as we write, a letter on this subject from Gov. HOLDEN's Private Secretary to the Secretary of the Union Commission, from which we extract a significant paragraph:

"I have no doubt the proffer made by your commission, (to aid in promoting free schools and Northern emigration,) will be kindly and gratefully received from North Carolina, the great mass of whose citizens are anxious to bury all past feelings and animosities, and to resume fraternal relations with the Northern people. Indeed, there has been in the State, throughout the entire war, a strong Union party. * * No Northern man, who desires to emigrate to this State, need hesitate a moment, so far as political feeling is concerned. The statement going the rounds of the papers that there is a strong disposition on the part of some men in this State to persecute the Union men and freedmen is, in my opinion, (and I think I have ample means of knowing the truth,) a gross libel on the State, to use no harsher term."

The Northern settler may meet with some scowling, scornful faces, but the few who hate him will be impotent, while the dominant party, already in control of the government, and growing stronger every day in numbers, influence and position, will give him a warm welcome as a friend certain to add strength to their power at the polls, and wealth to their impoverished State.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOLDIERS' MESSENGER CORPS.—Some months since we suggested the formation, from among the ranks of our disabled soldiers, of an organization similar to that of the *commissionnaires*, or licensed messengers, which was founded in London soon after the conclusion of the Crimean war. We take great satisfaction in recording the fact, that our suggestion has been acted upon by the Bureau of Employment for Disabled and Discharged Soldiers and Sailors, at No. 35 Chambers-street. Yesterday the operations of the Soldiers' Messenger Corps were initiated in this city. A one-armed veteran, uniformed in blue, occupied a station at No. 69 Wall-street, and in the course of a day or two, others of these deserving men will take their places at various public buildings, situated at convenient points throughout the city.

A movement of this character, aside from its charitable aspect, is certain to meet at once with success. The public, and especially business men, have long needed just such facilities for prompt and faithful delivery of messages, letters and packages as the Soldiers' Messenger Corps promises. Express companies and the city postal arrangements are notoriously so tardy in their operations that the disabled veterans will find a field almost free from competition. We commend the undertaking to the lively interest of the public, expecting that after a brief and full trial there will be a general expression of surprise that so useful an enterprise should have been so long left unestablished. Great care has been taken on the part of the officers of the Employment Bureau to select for messengers only such men whose character for promptness and faithfulness has been perfectly tested. The scale of charges fixed upon are in every respect moderate.

STABILITY OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The gigantic frauds in the financial circles of Wall-street and Exchange-place, have disturbed public confidence to an unusual extent, as shown by the increased stringency in the money market, the extraordinary chariness of money-lenders in granting accommodation, and the violent changes in railway and miscellaneous stock values. In the first flush of the excitement and dismay which followed the earliest developments in the KETCHUM forgeries, the shares of the leading railroads of the country were forced off the hands of the panic-stricken holders—whether for investment or on speculation—at a reduction in prices varying from 3 to 12 per cent., as compared with the rates current at the close of last week. A partial recovery from this extreme depression has since been noted, but it is only a partial, and, by no means, an assured improvement. People have not regained confidence in the stability of the stock market for any other than government securities, which, through all the explosions of the week, have remained "as firm as a rock;" and have been sought after with an eagerness proportioned to the progress of distrust in other financial and commercial values.

We allude to this significant evidence of strength in the market for the national gold-bearing bonds and treasury-notes, as the strongest proof of the soundness of the opinions so frequently urged in these columns, relative to the superior advantages of the funded stocks of the United States as a permanent and profitable investment. Government securities possess, in an unrivaled degree, every attribute of a most desirable investment. They are based on and protected by the wealth and credit of the whole country. They bear an unusually liberal rate of interest, in coin or currency, which is assured, and paid with unfailing promptness. They are convertible into cash, in any of the business centres of the country, at a moment's notice, and without danger of serious depression in price. They are, of necessity, and through the efficacy of the organic law of the land, subject to taxation by no other power than that of the government, by which they have been issued. In view of all these advantages, which they admittedly possess, in a measure altogether unequaled—indeed unapproached—by any other "stocks in the market," it is not surprising that they should not only "hold their own," but absolutely gain in popular esteem, as all other values are disturbed and depreciated, by frauds, forgeries, embezzlements, and panics, such as have been the pregnant theme of conversation and discussion, through the stormy week now drawing to a close.

A CLOSE CORPORATION.—The Democratic State Committee of New-York met at Albany yesterday, and resolved to have a convention on the 6th of next month, at Tweddle Hall—historical Tweddle, where the same Democracy initiated their opposition to the late war. In order to prevent diversity of opinion and secure harmony at the grand council, they admit but one delegate from each Assembly District. A proposition to have the number only one from each Senatorial District was not received with favor, since it would not admit more than one-half the list of delegates *in perpetuum*, whose official existence begins in DEAN RICHMOND, and ends only in the grave. Only fancy the "Happy Family" (no allusion to BARNUM's broiled monkeys) in this city settling upon *one* delegate from each district!

DOUBTFUL.—An evening cotemporary holds that the recent embezzlements and defalcations, as well as JENKINS' love for the fair sex, are directly attributable to the Legal Tender Act. How it may be with the forgeries and frauds we shall not here say, but it is certainly much more probable that the propensities of JENKINS are rather chargeable to an Illegal Tender Act.

HONORS WELL DESERVED.—The pageant at the funeral of Officer WALKER, on Thursday afternoon, and the respect universally accorded to the remains as they passed our streets to their last resting place, must have affected every good citizen with melancholy pleasure. There is no class of our people that deserve better of the whole community than the members of the Metropolitan Police. Every New-Yorker traveling in Europe must have returned to his native city proud of their manifest superiority to the guardians of foreign cities. The London policeman is faithful and stolid; the gens-d'armes of Paris is a wheel in an admirably managed machine, but he must not be operated out of his narrow sphere; the clerical-looking custodians of the peace in the Italian cities are gentlemanly, soft-spoken and cowardly; the gens-d'armes of Germany are—nothing in particular; while their New-York brother is not only shrewd, but intelligent; not only bold, but brave—destitute alike of arrogance and servility, in short, a well-appointed citizen, moving among his fellow-citizens as a man among his peers, and at once a terror to evil-doers and the natural friend and protector of every honest man.

When such an officer falls in the courageous performance of his duty, he lays the whole community under an obligation akin to that which we so readily concede to the soldier who dies in battle. Let his name be spoken in civic praises, let his widow and orphans be cherished by those he had served, and feel safer by the assurance of protection by such devotion to duty, and let vice, fence and crime cower away before it into hiding-places, recognizing in their temporary triumph only the harbinger of a coming retribution.

CHARITABLE SUBSCRIPTION.—We have received $1 from "A Friend" for the benefit of the widow of the murdered Police Officer WALKER. Subscriptions, however, ought not to be sent to the TIMES Office, but, we presume, will be received at the Headquarters of the Metropolitan Police, Mulberry-street.

BRITISH POLICY TOWARD THE UNITED STATES.

Early British Policy—Views of a Correspondent—British Legislation—British Anti-Slavery Movement—Real Causes of the Overthrow of American Slavery.

THE RESCRIPS, August, 1865.

When I speak of the "policy" of a country, I speak of *the direction of its governing mind*. I do not speak of those persons, who may wish it otherwise, nor of that thoughtless multitude, who have little to do with public affairs. I speak of those, who with a talent for statesmanship, instinctively and logically perceive the interests of a nation, and adapt the national policy to it. In every country, there are interests clearly perceived but not always acknowledged. From the beginning of our Colonial prosperity, Great Britain perceived the danger of making the American colonies her rivals. She not perceive very clearly the immense empire so rapidly to rise on the western horizon. But, she did see vast shores, and rivers, and mines and forests, which in time would furnish the materials for a commerce and manufactures greater than her own. She determined, as far as policy could do it, *to repress all American manufactures*, while she suffered the colonies to grow. On this subject I have received a letter from New-England, the main portion of which I give with some historical notes. The following is the letter:

To the "Veteran Observer":

SIR: I allege that from the period of the fall of JAMES II. to the fall of Richmond, before the American armies, British commercial policy has steadfastly pursued the idea of making the Anglo-American peoples, an agricultural population, spread abroad over one vast farm, while the residents of the British Isles were to become a manufacturing population, living in close contiguity, in one grand workshop.

Under this general purpose, our colonial experience from the "home" government is marked by enactments, all tending to strangle factories on our side of the Atlantic, and build up the agricultural industry of the land. Hence, laws to favor the importation of African slaves were made, while colonial laws against the traffic were vetoed. Slaves would never become profitable factory operatives; therefore, so much territory as might be handed over to slave company was secured to agriculture.

The war for American Independence having been successful, British commercial policy prevailed still against our factories; and until the advent of the war of 1812 England continued to be our workshop. So true is this remark, that from non-intercourse with European factories, while hostilities continued, the common article of "pins" attained to the fabulous price of two dollars ($2) per paper, at retail, or eighteen dollars per package of twelve papers—owing to the scarcity of the article in New-York.

But the three years' war partially released us from the yoke, and established the nucleus of our present magnificent manufacturing industries, though, at one time, they had to struggle for existence against that policy which nearly overwhelmed them, by measures whose general character may be shown by one example—of paying a bounty of 3d. sterling per square yard upon every piece of printed calicoes cleared for American ports, thus enabling the manufacturer to sell his wares in a market of the other hemisphere at a price less than the cost of production.

No way deterred by the improvements of machinery and the inventive genius of labor-saving devices, this policy attacked the "American system" of duties established in the United States upon imports from foreign countries. And in 1832, CALHOUN, having been engaged as "manager in America," and through his voice proclaimed the doctrine that each "Sovereign State" of the American Union, had a perfect right to trade with the nations of the earth, unrestricted by Federal authority, and to that end might nullify all laws for the import of duties, made by Congress, in so far as her own ports were concerned.

The failure of "Nullification" under Gen. JACKSON's vigorous arguments, only compelled a change of base without disturbing a steadfast purpose.

West India emancipation, just concluded, left the Briton free to propagate the "humanities" toward enslaved races from home opposition. By commencing a crusade against slavery in America, there might be engendered a bitterness of feeling between the sections, North and South, which must eventuate one day into separation and secession, &c.

My correspondent continues, in further remarks, to attribute the anti-slavery agitation very much to the stimulus afforded by Great Britain, for the purpose of separating the South, and giving free trade in cotton, &c., &c. On this subject I make the following notes, which will, perhaps, add a little light:

1. "Strangle factories," &c. As early as 1702, woolen manufactures had been begun in New-England, and actually exported, when the British Parliament made a law that no woolens should be *exported* from her colonies to any country out of Great Britain. As late as 1820, the *exportation of machinery and artizans* from Great Britain was prohibited, the former under the penalty of death! And one of the best machinists in New-York was *smuggled* out of Ireland. But the continual efforts of Great Britain to prevent the rise of manufactures in this country is well known.

2. "Territory secured to agriculture," &c. Perhaps my correspondent is not aware that to make his whole country agricultural and have our workshops in Europe is what the "free-traders," even in this country, think altogether the best. It is a part of their theory. If pauper labor and three per cent. capital in Europe can manufacture bar iron, cotton cloth, and woollens cheaper than our well off laborers,—nay, even if boots and shoes, and household furniture—why not? On the theory of the free-traders every article of manufacture ought to be made in Europe, (if it can be made cheaper,) and the whole American people engaged in agriculture. The independence of the country, the increase of domestic markets, and the various interests and employments make no part of their theory.

3. "Paying a bounty," &c. I know very little about the British bounty system, but it is certain that they resorted to bounties, as they did to the prohibition of exporting machinery, artisans, &c., and in fact to every possible device, to prevent the growth of American manufactures. I said, in another article, that we do not blame them for this, for they were preserving instinctively their obvious interests. This will necessarily happen in every country. But, surely, it is little short of judicial blindness for Americans to quote the example and doctrines of British theorists, all of which were adopted for their own special interests, and those interests in antagonism to our own.

4. I differ from my correspondent in supposing that British interference in the slavery controversy has had any material influence, or was directed to any great extent by English manufacturers. At the same time, it is beyond dispute that the slave-trade in America was encouraged and carried on chiefly by the British. In a very few years they imported into the West Indies and the colonies 700,000 slaves! The British began the slave-trade before the settlement of Plymouth. The British are the last people on earth to claim any liberality or principle on the subject of slavery. It is fashionable to quote the English decision in the *Somerset* case—declaring that slavery could not exist in England—as the origin of anti-slavery law; but the same decision was made by a Massachusetts court two years before. It is fashionable to talk of British emancipation in the West Indies; but it is evident to those who read the history of the proceeding that it had very little to do with philanthropy. I am willing to believe, however, and should be sorry not to believe it, that the great body of the British people are now sincerely anti-slavery, and that their weight will hereafter be thrown in favor of human freedom. The history of the

anti-slavery conflict in this country is not yet written. It cannot be written till some painstaking historian shall arise in another generation. The British agents could have had little to do with it, when we recollect that the fiercest and severest *political* conflict we have had on it, was that of the Missouri Compromise in 1820. How did that arise? And why was the restriction on slavery sought and demanded, till the war came and ended slavery? This belongs to the philosophy of society and religion, which very few people look into. The *exciting* cause was, that the South had already *commenced* the system of slavery extension, and of slavery predominance, which continued till it culminated in the administration of BUCHANAN, and the enormities in Kansas. The intention was to make the whole territory purchased by the Louisiana Treaty, slave territory, and to go on as they did, as long as possible to acquire Texas, Cuba and Mexico. But, why, let me ask, was not the South allowed to go on uninterruptedly? Why should she be prevented from doing what was really for the aggrandizement of the American Empire.

There were three elements at work, either one of which would, in the end, prove fatal to slavery. *First*, New England was intensely and religiously opposed to slavery in all forms. The religious anti-slavery principle extended throughout the whole Congregational and Presbyterian churches throughout the country, embracing millions of people, and quite largely in other churches. But this New England feeling extended over the whole continent. It is easy to say that New Englanders made the worst of slaveholders. Yes; but how many of them went South, or became slaveholders? Where, in the far-extending West, did they not go? And where did the New England mind not influence society? *Secondly*, one of the greatest causes of hostility to slavery was the constitutional representation of slavery. This was a fatal political blunder, and gave palpable inequality in the election of Congress and President. it created a jealousy of politicians, and was a tangible wrong—assailable by the political opponents of the South. *Thirdly*—The antagonism of free and slave labor became in recent years one of the strongest elements in the opposition to slavery. The European immigrants, nine out of ten, went to the free states, and there found the antagonism of slave labor opposing them at every step;—in the attempt to establish free trade, and ruin the home markets; in the attempt to out-vote them by blank negro votes;—in the attempt to keep up the price of public lands; and the attempt to expand the cotton trade by supporting British manufactures. I will not dwell upon the subject. I have thrown out these facts and hints to show how consistently British policy and American slavery have worked together in suppressing, if possible, American Manufactures.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

NOTES.

—It is really provoking that a much-promising publication, one, too, to which we were looking for a great deal of solid, instructive wisdom, should have taken the measles at the tender age of one month, and fallen from measles into marasmus, or a sort of dry rot, that indicates an early death. Perverse natures grow more perverse with age. The laughing philosopher has degenerated into the confirmed cynic, and futile attempts to galvanize his rusty pen into the vigor and freshness of younger days, only discover the ravages that time and care have made. The flowing bowl has its lees; the beer-barrel will finally run emptins. Alas!

—Gen. GRANT has reached his home at last, and will forthwith proceed to fix that sidewalk. Despite the frantic efforts of a hundred thousand men to dislocate his arm, of a hundred thousand women to fries off his moustache, of a hundred thousand politicians to slip the cable with which he anchored his tongue, the Great Captain, king of silence and master of himself, has passed the dreadful ordeal. "Grand, gloomy, and peculiar, he stands, wrapped in the solitude of his own originality," thinking—not of a nomination for the Presidency, but how to improve that sidewalk.

—Certain city and across-the-river journals have recently howled long and loud because Supervisor CHESHIRE, of Brooklyn, had been spirited away from the Albany prison, and sent like a felon to the barren aridities of the Tortugas. They will be comforted to know that Mr. CHESHIRE is comfortably and even pleasantly lodged at Fort Warren, where his health is good and his spirits not greatly depressed.

—Somebody says that a renowned lingual Bohemian has a new book in progress. The announcement will startle sinners. What is it MACAULAY says:

> "All shrink, like boys who, unaware,
> Ranging the woods to start a hare,
> Come to the mouth of some dark lair,
> Where, growling low, a fierce old bear,
> Lies amid bones and blood."

—Pursers of our sea-going steamers are generally very polite to the press, taking extra pains to furnish late papers on the moment of their arrival. Among those to whom we are under obligations is Purser W. J. STARR, Jr., of the *Empire City*, who hands us very late Savannah papers.

—Attention is desired to an advertisement of a "General Southern Land Agency," printed in another column. We are assured that the movement is one of responsible character and of great importance, and on that assurance we recommend the reader to call and inquire and satisfy himself.

Amusements.

MATINEE AT NIBLO'S.—To-day, at 1, "Arrah na Pogue" will be given at Niblo's with the same cast as at night. The decided coolness of the weather and the extraordinary cleverness of Mr. GLENNEY, combined, will doubtless crowd the house.

LAST NIGHT OF THE COLLEEN BAWN.—To-night, at Wallack's, the "Colleen Bawn" will be given for the last time. DAN BRYANT will essay a new *rôle* on Monday.

BARNUM'S, (WINTER GARDEN)—As usual.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

A Steamer Sunk—Condition of the Cotton Market—Scarcity of Ice.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 17.

The steamer *Matanzas* collided with the steamer *Carlotta* opposite this city. The latter was sunk, and is supposed to be a total loss. No lives were lost. The *Matanzas* was uninjured.

Cotton is declining. Sales to-day 1,700 bales at 43c. for middling.

The sales of cotton for the week foot up 12,000 bales, and the receipts 23,000. The stock on hand is 88,000 bales.

Freights are unchanged.

Ice is scarce and sells at 15c. a pound. The stock is nearly exhausted.

The Housatonic Railroad Disaster.

BRIDGEPORT, Friday, Aug. 18.

The jury of inquest assembled in the City Council Rooms, at 7:30 o'clock, as per adjournment this afternoon, and at this hour of writing they are still in session. It is evident that the jury are rigidly examining the testimony elicited the preceding days, and that a just and unbiased verdict will be rendered. It is now generally conceded that a verdict censuring the company severely will be rendered. Many persons are collected outside of the council chamber, anxiously awaiting a verdict. The session will probably be postponed until to-morrow evening.

LATER.

The jury adjourned till Monday morning at 8 o'clock, and are agreed the verdict will be officially promulgated on Monday.

Grand Festival at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Friday, Aug. 18.

The Committee of Arrangements have decided to give the grand fancy dress masquerade military and civic ball on Friday, the 26th inst, at the Leland Opera House.

Arrival of Cotton.

CAIRO, Friday, Aug. 18.

The steamer *City of Alton* has passed up from Memphis with 260 bales of cotton. The *Silver Spray* has 800 bales for Cincinnati.

EUROPE.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Ocean Telegraph Silent—Feeling in the British Provinces—Fate of the Nagreee—Cholera and Cattle Plagues—Strikes—Child-Murder—Stamps—Literary Paupers—News from Europe and Africa.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 5, 1865.

The *Great Eastern*, on Wednesday last had got two-thirds of the way across the Atlantic. The signals from her were clear and distinct. The electricians on the Irish coast could note her progress and even tell from hour to hour how much she rolled, by the deflexions of a sensitive needle. All at once, when she was steaming calmly along in the deepest part of the Atlantic, the signals became confused, and then ceased altogether, and the only sign that has come since is that of moist earth, which considering that the cable is between two and three miles under water, are probably correct. The cable has failed. Whether it has broken short off and gone to the bottom, or whether some other accident has happened to it, no one can tell but the correspondents of the press on board the *Great Eastern*, and they will be obliged to bring ashore their own letters. It may be that the cable may be hauled in and mended, but that at such a depth, must be a difficult business. The underwriters will no longer insure, and the past laid down, except the hundred miles or so that may be underrun at this end is probably lost. There is enough left on the great ship, with the addition of five hundred miles, to relay the cable, but it can hardly be done before another season; and as the Czar of Russia has signed the concession or ukase for the Siberian line, I think you will get your first telegram from London via Behring's Straits.

Which reminds me that the Commissioners of the British North American States are very busy with the Secretary of the Colonies in Downing-street, while the special correspondent of the *Times* is making a tour of the provinces to feel the pulses of their loyalty. Having got as far as Montreal, he writes us that the French Canadians are for independence; the Yankee Canadians for annexation to the Great Republic; while all the British, Scotch and Irish Canadians are loyal to the Crown, and will not hear of either annexation or independence. Having arrived so early at this conclusion, I do not see why he need go any further. He may as well return to New-York. If only *l'habitan* sigh for independence, they are in a powerless minority, and as the Yankees who would consent to live in Canada must be few and far between, they are not likely to bring the rest of the population to their way of thinking. Whenever, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for the government of the United States to control both sides of the great lakes and the entire length of the St. Lawrence, and hold the eastern as well as the southern great natural highway into the heart of the continent, the scattered populations between Lake Superior and the coast of Labrador will not make a very powerful resistance. It is only a question of time, and every wise man on either side of the Atlantic must see it. English statesmen are perfectly aware of the absurdity of attempting to hold a strip of wild land on the frontier of a great nation, when it may become an annoyance or a nuisance. The Canadians threaten, if they cannot have such a reciprocity treaty as they require, to adopt free trade, and deluge the whole frontier with smuggled goods. I wonder how long it would be before United States custom-houses would be established at Quebec, St. John's and Halifax!

In the dearth of domestic political news, the press turns its attention to the fate of JEFFERSON DAVIS and the negroes. The former is supposed to be dying at Fortress Monroe; the latter, according to the *Times*, are mostly to starve to death during the coming winter. Some estimate that a million have already perished. In the West Indies, in the larger islands, the negroes refused to work, though the planters with their own wealth and the twenty millions of pounds distributed among them for compensation, were able to pay them. In the South there are no longer any rich, and few able to pay for labor, even were the negroes willing to work. In the West Indies it was possible to live on the spontaneous productions of the soil. Not so in the Southern States. "It is easy," says the *Times*, "for a victorious government, by a few words, to strike off the fetters of the slave, and suddenly dislocate and destroy the industry of a whole community, but it is not easy to find an answer to this awful question"—the awful question being the probable fate of a million or two of negroes suddenly thrown upon their own resources in the midst of an exhausted and impoverished community.

In this view of the case there is not much sympathy with the negroes, and still less with the government which has made them free and is held responsible for what it anticipates as the consequences of their freedom. But it might have been supposed that a nation powerful enough to conquer a rebellion of six or eight millions of people, would be able to feed and govern two or three millions. The President of the United States is a Southerner—he knows the South, and its uncolored, colored, and discolored population. I think he may be trusted to do what is needed for the present, and to propose to Congress what may be required for the future; if the reorganization of the States do not relieve the General Government of all trouble in the premises.

As for us in England, our chief local troubles are a plague among the cattle and a dread of cholera. One may be a portent of the other. The cholera is increasing in the Levant, but has been kept out of Odessa. I do not see any more of its increase in Italy. But the cattle-scourge here is very unpleasant. Thousands are dying of a contagious disease, and there is too much reason to believe that the greater part are sold and eaten. I mean that as soon as attacked they are killed to save them, and sent to market. The sheep are dying of small-pox. The government is pottering, but excuses itself from doing anything effectual for want of adequate powers. What is the use of a government, if it have not all necessary powers? But a British minister never wants an excuse for his own inefficiency. He must have an act of Parliament or a precedent. Of course, there cannot be an act of Parliament ready made for every emergency; but one would suppose that among the high-handed acts of the Tudors and Stuarts there might be found precedents for anything. A minister who does what is wise and necessary never need be troubled about precedent or authority. A just act carries its own justification. No ruler ever suffered for a stretch of power in the right direction.

The high prices of animal food, which the working classes in these prosperous times have got somewhat in the habit of eating, are producing strikes for higher wages. The house-builders have carried their point, and got an addition to their beef-steaks and mutton-chops. Now the colliers of the northern counties are at it. A meeting of 20,000 of Lancashire and Yorkshire is about to be held, to force an increase of pay, if possible, by a single overwhelming demonstration. If food rises with wages, and wages must rise again with food, one would like to know where would be the limit of elevation?

No sooner had Dr. PRITCHARD been hanged in presence of one hundred thousand persons at Glasgow, than the country was horrified by the conviction of a woman for systematic, professional, mercenary infanticide. It was at the beautiful sea-side resort of Torbay, in Cornwall. There could not be a more cold-blooded murder—the suffocation of a child four months old, for the sum of five pounds, with the understanding that she was to put all the rest the mother might have out of the way "if there were forty of them." Of course the miserable hag, who has probably murdered scores, will be hanged without pity; but will that be the end. England is more given to this unnatural horror of infanticide than any Christian country in the world—more perhaps than any heathen one not entirely savage. Most or all the nations of continental Europe have foundling hospitals. In England we are too moral to allow such institutions, which might save the lives of hundreds—perhaps of thousands.

The truth is that this habit of child-murder has grown up here until people have been accustomed and hardened to it. When a girl kills her own new-born child, juries will not convict, except, in very rare cases of anything but concealment of birth, which is only a misdemeanor. Then the greater part of the murdered children are killed slowly with opiates and neglect. They are entered in burial societies so that there is sometimes a profit in their dying. In the case which has just been tried the disgrace of having an illegitimate child was not the motive—it was only the cost and trouble of its maintenance. It cannot be said that there is much if any disgrace in England, Scotland or Wales, in illegitimate birth among the lower classes. The public sentiment of Ireland is entirely different. In the other countries I have mentioned it is too common a thing for people to care. But there will now be some effort made to establish foundling hospitals, in spite of the ridiculous pretence that they would increase immorality. At least, they would diminish murder. The real difficulty would be that there would be no limit to the numbers who would be abandoned to the care of such an institution. Below a certain rank of life a large proportion of children born in as well as out of wedlock, would be sent to the foundling. Still, in some way it must be contrived to take care of the children of the poor, or risk the murder of a certain portion of them as at present. The continental system seems more humane and decent, and it cannot be more immoral.

Having accepted the stamp act, about which there was some difficulty in the days of my two grandfathers, you may be interested to know how large stamps they sometimes have in this country. The personal property in the will of the late RICHARD THORNTON has just been sworn to as under £3,800,000, and the probate stamp obtained. It cost £40,500, say $202,500. Such a stamp as that might be worth fighting about, but every estate in England pays taxes in that proportion on the personal property.

Perhaps the most interesting event of the week in a literary point of view was a visit paid by Mr. DICKENS and several other men of letters to Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, where they had a dinner, some eloquent speeches, and a dance. The object was to inspect three cottages erected on Sir EDWARD's estate for decayed men of letters, artists, &c., out of funds raised by the performance of "Not so Bad as We Seem"—a comedy which Punch said was also "not so good as we expected," by a company of amateurs, of which Mr. DICKENS was a distinguished member. The meeting of the guild was a very pleasant one, but the *Times* and *Pall Mall Gazette* have opened a war upon the institution and the system of genteel almshouses, which would make British authors and artists a popular show for all time to come. This criticism, however, applies as much to the Dramatic College, and all similar institutions. But as no successful writer or artist can want such charity, it is not much consequence.

In the absence of English news I am forced to turn my eyes to the Continent. Prussia is in a ferment; but German ferments commonly end in the froth and smoke of beer and tobacco. They talk much—they sing more—they drink and smoke more than all. Why should people fight when there are so many things more agreeable?

There seems to be no doubt that the Emperor of Austria has reconciled himself to Hungary in a way to very much strengthen his position. England and Austria will soon have a commercial treaty.

Spain, in consideration and in support of the late treaty, has acknowledged the Kingdom of Italy. I predict a speedy reconciliation between VICTOR EMANUEL and the Pope. The question of Venetia will then be the only difficulty. *La France* takes the trouble to assure us that those who consider the courtesies now being interchanged by the French and English navies as signs of a serious political fact, are not mistaken. This can have but one meaning. There is but one power against which France and England would now unite.

Finally, you will be happy to learn that the Emperor of Morocco has put an end to the exercise of arbitrary power in his dominions, and determined that all persons shall have equal justice, and all offenders be tried according to law. We have next to hear from Abyssinia, where Mr. PALGRAVE, the Arabian traveler, has gone to attempt to relieve the British Consul, who at last accounts was being led about the country with a brass collar round his neck. If that wonderful British institution, the writ of *habeas corpus*, has been introduced into Morocco, and can be naturalized in Abyssinia, there is hope for Timbuctoo and Dahomey.

I do not write of fashion or amusements. Fashion is at the sea-side, bobbing up and down in eight inches of muddy salt water, at the tail of a bathing machine; and the amusements, in the shape of hand-organs, negro minstrels, German bands and ballad singers, are on the beach entertaining her. The opera has gone to Baden-Baden—the drama has eloped to the provinces.

In the absence of other excitement we are enjoying in London the presence of our two distinguished visitors, ABD-EL-KADER and the EX-Queen of the Sandwich Islands. The former has brought his suite, but as I have not seen his sweet wives, I presume he has left them in Paris. He has been to the Crystal Palace, and the Turkish baths in Jermyn-street.

The harvest in France is said to be a third less than an average, and is not expected to be up to the average in England, though prices have fallen from what they were a month ago.

MONADNOCK.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Moniteur and Constitutionnel on Affairs in Texas—Singular Change of Views—Panic at Lyons—Silk Manufactories in the United States.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 4, 1865.

How strangely circumstances alter cases! Only a few days ago the *Moniteur* and *Constitutionnel* were trying to convince people that Texas was not yet brought back into the Union, and that owing to its inaccessibility, and the large number of desperate rebel troops still scattered throughout the State, it could not probably be subdued for a long time to come. Now that it is announced that the Federal Government is collecting a large army on the Rio Grande, that a panic has seized the dealers in Mexican funds, and that these funds are tumbling down at the Bourse, the two papers above quoted are devoting all their energies to proving that Texas is perfectly subdued; that there is no need of a large army to preserve order, and that they have reason to know that not more than twenty or twenty-five thousand men are to be garrisoned on the Rio Grande, and as many more distributed throughout the State. These papers go further, and state that they have reason to believe that the government of the United States has given and is giving every assurance to the government of France that the army of Texas is in no way meant as a menace to Mexico, and that there is no probability of any difficulty arising between the two countries. The official paper speaks, in fact, with such positiveness on the subject, as to attract general remark, and people's minds are once more quieted on this uneasy question.

So that the official prints only give up at last their defence of the rebel cause when forced to it by what they now say was a false report on the size of the army of Texas. There is thus no telling how long these papers would have maintained the French public in the belief that the rebellion was yet on its legs, and that anarchy still reigned, if the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, and other papers, had not invented that big army on the Rio Grande and thus have sounded the alarm. The character of their defence of the rebel cause is well demonstrated by this incident, and if the manner in which they have committed themselves will only serve to prevent their relapse into their former course of misrepresentation, we will have no cause of regretting this last panic about Mexico.

Another panic, on a smaller but not less interesting subject, has taken place about the development of silk manufacture in the United States. American agents, it is reported, have been lately making arrangements with a number of the best silk-workers of Lyons to go to the United States to put looms in operation there. This announcement, as you may well suppose, shook the empire, to use a strong phrase, to its very centre, for if there be any one industry more than another on which the French pride themselves, and on which reposes the wealth of the country, it is on the manufacture of silk. To touch this manufacture is to touch a vital point; and if the nation which buys the largest proportion of silk of any other should enter successfully into competition in this important industry, the blow would be a most fatal one. It is not astonishing, therefore, to see the journals attempting, by all sorts of stories, to discourage the workmen from leaving France; and in order to do this, they do not hesitate to tell the most unheard-of things as having happened to other French workmen who have gone to the United States on contracts signed in France.

At the present moment there is a general panic amongst the politicians for the sea-side and the watering-places of Germany, and it is therefore the fashion to say, not only that nobody is in town, but that nothing is doing in matters of State. The alarmists manage to get up stories about the Emperor's health which throw the town into an excitement for an hour or two, but the telegraph soon takes care of these, and then everything relapses into its original calm.

MALAKOFF.

Concerts in the Park.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, R. S. W., says that he never had an opportunity of attending an afternoon concert, and then remarks that they are "almost entirely monopolized by the Upper Ten." Now, if he never was there how does he know what kind of people are attracted thither? The fact is that the "Upper Ten" are not found there at all, but thousands of the "plain people" and their children, the best behaved and most thoroughly democratic crowd I ever saw on such occasions. I do not believe that there are "thousands of business men, blessed with plenty," who cannot afford twelve Saturdays in the dullest time of the year, to "attend a concert on the Mall" at 4 P. M. If this were so, I pity my fellow-clerks unfortunate enough to be in their employ. I spend a great deal of my time in the Park with my family, and I deprecate the introduction of "moonlight concerts," unless the police force be increased an hundred fold, and I have no doubt that the commissioners understand this fully as well, if not better than

SEVENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.

The Arrow Explosion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While the steamer *Arrow* investigation is progressing, cannot an examination be made of the condition of the steamers *J. P. Smith* and *P. G. Coffin*. I do not mean simply a boiler examination, but also an examination of the vessels' woodwork. Considerable has been said about the condition of the *Arrow's* boilers, but little or nothing about her hull. What is the condition of the hulls of the three vessels?

STEAMBOAT.

THE CREAM OF THE POLICE COURTS.—At the Tombs, Justice DOWLING being engaged on the Mumford examination, Alderman JONES assisted. Ward Officer RICHARD FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct, appeared with ALFRED WOHLTMAN, distiller, and CHAS. WOHLTMAN, his clerk, and both were committed by Justice DOWLING, to answer at the Court of General Sessions for stealing $50 worth of spirits from Messrs. HOFFMAN & CURTIS, of No. 360 Greenwich-street, and selling the same to WM. MOHRMANN, of No. 369 Greenwich-street. ALFRED WOHLTMAN, who has long been employed by Messrs. H. & C., having been caught in this instance, confessed that he had frequently stolen liquors from them. MOHRMAN, hearing of the arrest, fled from the city.... JAMES K. BARKER, an officer of the navy, was taken into custody by Policeman BARRETT, of the Sixth Ward, for decoying MARY E. KINNEY, a child of 7 years, from her parents' abode, at Bergen Hill, N. J., drugging her with liquor at a den in Leonard-street, and attempting then to commit a hideous crime. Justice DOWLING sent the accused to New-Jersey for trial....On Thursday night Policemen OLDEN and HALLORAN, of the Twelfth Precinct, arrested AUGUST HERRMAN and JOHN FISHER, having in their possession, on Harlem Bridge, $100 worth of clothing which had been stolen from Mr. JOHN WILKINSON'S dwelling, at West Farms, which had been burglariously entered. Justice CONNOLLY sent the prisoners to Westchester County for trial.... WILLIAM CLARK, a young Canadian, was apprehended by Officer HAYS, of the Broadway Police, for stealing $148 worth of wearing apparel from Mr. THEODORE CLARK, of No. 64 Prince-street, Brooklyn. When taken into custody, CLARK had a suit of the complainant's garments on his person. He confessed, and took the officer to a place in Twenty-sixth-street, near Ninth-avenue, where he had pawned a coat and other articles. Justice LEDWITH committed the prisoner in default of $1,500 bail....Sergt. DAVID J. HUGHES, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, complained that ALLEN CAMERON kept a resort for thieves and abandoned women at No. 95 Seventh-avenue, the place near which Officer THOS. WALKER was murdered. Justice LEDWITH required CAMERON to find $500 bail for his appearance at the Court of General Sessions. This is an earnest of what the Police authorities intend to do at once for the banditti of the Sixteenth Ward.

THE KETCHUM DEFALCATIONS.—Upon the application of creditors of MORRIS KETCHUM & Co., Judge SUTHERLAND, of the Supreme Court, yesterday morning granted attachments against the firm property. The affidavits set forth that MORRIS KETCHUM and EDMUND B. KETCHUM were copartners; that MORRIS KETCHUM was a non-resident, and EDMUND B. KETCHUM an absconding debtor. The Sheriff placed these processes in the hands of Deputy MURPHY who has attached the following real estate belonging to MORRIS KETCHUM: The premises Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway; the premises No. 25½ Wall-street; house and lot in Thirty-eighth-street, near Fifth-avenue; house and lot in Thirty-eighth-street, near Fourth-avenue; the house and lot No. 424 Fifth-avenue. The real estate thus seized is estimated at over half a million of dollars.

METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Little business was transacted by the Fire Commissioners, yesterday, Mr. BROWN not being present at the meeting. Hose Company No. 4 asked permission to visit Philadelphia, and the petition was referred to Commissioner ENOS. A communication was received from Chief Engineer KINGSLAND concerning certain employes in his office. Hose Company No. 29 was authorized to purchase fire apparatus for $250. The board ordered that a contract be made with Messrs. MENEELY & Co., of Troy, for three new fire-bells, to weigh 5,000 pounds each. The meetings of the commissioners are still strictly private.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday morning NICHOLAS WARNUM, a youth of 10 years, accidentally fell through a hatchway at No. 270 Third-street, and was instantly killed. The body was taken to the parents' dwelling, at No. 282 Third-street....A son of Mr. DAVID H. GOODMAN, of No. 53 Third-street, was accidentally run over, and instantly killed, last evening, in Third-street, by car No. 11 of the Second-avenue line. The boy was 5 years of age.

OFF FOR EUROPE.—United States Marshal ROBERT MURRAY sails at noon to-day in the Inman steamship *City of Boston*, for Europe, intending to be absent two months. He will visit Scotland, Ireland and the continent before he returns. The duties of the Marshal's office, during Mr. MURRAY'S absence, will devolve upon First Deputy JOSEPH P. THOMPSON.

JERSEY CITY COMMON COUNCIL—PASSAGE OF THE TAX ORDINANCE.—The Common Council of Jersey City met last evening, and passed the ordinance for the assessment of an annual tax for the year ending May 1, 1866, exclusive of poll tax, amounting to $267,600, for the following purposes: For street repairs, $4,000; Belgian pavement, $6,000; lighting streets, $15,000; police, $37,000; support of poor, $3,000; Fire Department, $8,000; public schools, $22,000; payment of salaries, $17,500; printing, $5,000; election expenses, $500; repairs, supplies, &c., $7,500; payment of interest, $115,000; legal expenses, $70; public health, $800; stationery, $1,000; Fourth of July, $5; cleaning streets, $7,625; deficiencies, 1863, $9,000; for building public school in the Fifth Ward, $500; opening Montgomery-street, $3,000; for sinking fund to pay the war debt, one mill on the dollar.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire at 8:30 o'clock last evening, was caused by the mosquito net taking fire from a lighted candle, while a woman was hunting out the pests, in the dwelling over the dry goods store, at No. 47 Newark-avenue, Jersey City. The bed-clothing took fire from the net, and was damaged to the extent of about $15.

To Surprise and Amuse.

It may surprise and amuse the reader to see the remarks which patients add after writing their names on our certificate roll—a roll which is 150 feet long, and contains over *five thousand names!*

We have extracted teeth for so many thousands, without a single accident, that the safety and efficiency of the nitrous oxide gas is established beyond all question.

"I thought I was sailing."

"I thought the tooth was still to be extracted when I awoke."

"Second trial; if occasion requires will come again."

"Without the least knowledge of it when extracted, and all out at one dose."

BY A LADY WHO HAD EIGHTEEN EXTRACTED:

"A sensation so pleasing no tongue can express."

"Came 80 miles! Would go 80 times 80."

"No feeling but that of quiet sleep."

"Words are inadequate to express my thankfulness."

"Can hardly believe it."

"The inhalation of the gas is beautiful—no pain in extracting."

"If that is the way you do it, I would as lief have them all out."

"Tip top! I would walk ten miles to have one drawn."

"I wish I could always dream like that."

"*Vive le* nitrous oxide."

G. Q. COLTON,
No. 19 Cooper Union.

Colton Dental Association.—Advertisement.

Thirty Lines of Common Sense.

Reader, having glanced over the editorials and the news in this journal, you turn to the advertisements, saying to yourself, "These are published by the writers to serve their own interest."

Perhaps so. But it is no less true that *it concerns your interest to read these thirty lines.* If you are healthy, it is presumed you wish to continue so. If sick, of course you desire to be relieved. In either case, it is important to you to know that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the safest, surest and best Tonic and Alterative ever advertised in any country. This is a period of the year when the strongest need an invigorant; for the oppressive heat drains the system of strength faster than the most potent and vigorous organization can recruit it. Therefore, as a preservative of health, as a protection against the debilitating action of heat and malaria it produces, you should sustain the good constitution and sound stamina with which Nature has blessed you with this PEERLESS VEGETABLE TONIC.

It can scarcely be necessary to urge upon the weak and ailing the importance of acquiring, by safe means, the strength which unassisted Nature denies them. All who are thus circumstanced are invited to give the BITTERS trial. Before they have taken the elixir three days, in conformity with the directions, they will acknowledge with gratitude its genial operation. They will find that it imparts mental as well as nervous energy, and regulates all the internal functions admirably. This is the experience of the debilitated and depressed, and in making these statements, the proprietors only echo the language of innumerable testimonials. Sold everywhere.

New-York Office, No. 59 Cedar-st.

It Operates Like Magic.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Thirty-five cents a bottle.

Offices, No. 43 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

The Success of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts,

in substitution of cheaper goods, is based upon their merit. The best are the cheapest.

General Southern Land Agency.

ALL SOUTHERN STATES REPRESENTED.
EMIGRATION INVITED.

Land offices in every State, managed by the best business men, aided by eminent legal advisers in each county; will bring surplus lands, of untold agricultural and mineral wealth into market, without cost to the purchaser.

Offices established in the chief cities of the North and Europe, will furnish information gratis to those desiring to purchase or lease.

Particular attention given to titles, and no land subject to confiscation sold until released.

Parties wishing to sell or buy lands will apply to the offices in the States, or to this office; and lands offered for sale through the General Agency will be platted, exhibited and advertised without charge in their newspaper and otherwise.

For the present, KEMP P. BATTLE, Esq., will be Corresponding Secretary of the General Agency, and communications should be addressed to him, at the New-York office, No. 62 Broadway and No. 21 New-st.

The Boston and Philadelphia offices will soon be announced.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,

INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION, may be consulted at his residence, No. 616 BROADWAY.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any

of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even in the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

U. S. Postal Currency—

In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkarchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Window Shades.

No. 359 BROADWAY.

For stores,
For skylights,
For dwellings.

G. L. & J. R. KELTY,
Manufacturers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality

and adaptability; Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Ivory and Pearl Sleeve Buttons and

Studs, initial and fancy patterns, a great variety; also, Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, latest styles, wholesale and retail. WM. M. WELLING, No. 871 Broadway.

Marsh's Radical Cure Truss and Bandage

Institute has removed to No. 543 Broadway. Silk elastic stockings, elastic belts, shoulder-braces, &c., constantly on hand. A lady attendant. Open till 9 P. M.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine,

No. 508 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium

Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure

Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS

HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing

Machine and Button Hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DICKINSON—DICKINSON.—At the Cathedral, Manchester, England, on Thursday, July 6, by Rev. J. A. Pocklington, JOHN DICKINSON, Esq., of New-York, and Miss ANNA M. DICKINSON, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Dickinson, Esq., of Manchester, Eng.

ESSE—COLTON.—On Thursday, Aug. 17, at Emanuel Church, Newport, R. I., by Rev. L. P. W. Balch, D. D., ALLEN ESSE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and JENNIE N., daughter of Charles Colton, M. D., of Newport.

NICHOLS—WESTCOTT.—At Goshen, on Tuesday, Aug. 15, by Rev. Wm. A. Westcott, EDWARD I. NICHOLS, of Jersey City, and SARAH W. WESTCOTT, of Goshen. No cards.

PACKER—KENNARD.—At the Simpson M. E. Church, on Thursday, Aug. 17, by Rev. M. E. Ellison, Mr. ROBERT B. PACKER, of South Bergen, and MELISSA A. KENNARD, only daughter of John Kennard, Esq., of Hudson City.

YATES—PARSONS.—On Friday, Aug. 18, by Rev. Chas. Shrimpton, WM. W. YATES, of this city, and Miss JENNIE A. PARSONS, daughter of J. T. Parsons, Esq., of Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y. No cards.

DIED.

CURRAN.—At Newport, on Thursday morning, Aug. 17, Mrs. MARY CURRAN.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of her son-in-law, Nathaniel Bogert, on Palisade-av., Hudson City, at 4 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon.

DODGE.—In this city, on Friday, Aug. 18, JANE ELIZABETH VAUGHN, wife of Jeremiah P. R. Dodge, and sister of Edward R. Wilson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 27 Leight-st., on Monday, the 21st inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

DEBROW.—At Middletown Point, on Thursday, Aug. 17, Mrs. MARY DEBROW, wife of the late Nicholas M. Debrow, Esq., in the 70th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 20th inst., at the Presbyterian Church of the village.

GRAY.—At Ghent, Columbia County, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 18, Rev. JOHN GRAY, aged 73 years.

Funeral services in the Reformed Dutch Church, Chatham Four Corners, on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 12 M. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery on Monday afternoon. Carriages in waiting at the Harlem Railroad Depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., at 3:45 P. M. His ministerial friends and acquaintances, and those of his sons, John A., Robert H. George H., and Joshua W. Gray, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

HOPERTON.—In this city, on Thursday, Aug. 17, after a brief and severe illness, ALFRED HENRY HOUGHTON, aged 22 years, 6 months and 6 days, son of A. Houghton, M. D.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 222 4th-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

LAMBERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 17, FRENCH ALLEN, only child of Adrianna and Andrew J. Lamberson, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Henry M. Burtis, 126-st., near M-av., on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

HIGGINS.—In this city, on Thursday, Aug. 17, ANNE MORAN, in the 65th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 28 West 17th-st., on Sunday afternoon next, at 2½ o'clock.

NICHOLS.—On Thursday, Aug. 17, DEBORAH ANN, wife of Edwin Nichols.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her son-in-law, Samuel S. Thorp, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 148 Allen-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

OGDEN.—At Eliz

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,

(Commercial Bank Building,)

Near WALL-ST.,

Have it all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

ready for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

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LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000.

Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:

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Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK BODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS A. Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 68 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
C. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
BERRY CRAIGHTON, Jr., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Brop. & Co.

The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.

Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
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BANKER,
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SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.

Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

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WM. C. GILMAN,
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NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
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No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 63 WALL-ST.,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO.,) available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.

[SEAL.] FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 16, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 16th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, June 15, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 290, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to the late [illegible] Bank, [illegible] Directors and Company of [illegible] Bank, [illegible] City of New-York, will be redeemed at par, by the Superintendent of the Bank Department, at the New-York [illegible] Bank, [illegible] City of New-York, for six months from the date hereof.

The outstanding [illegible] of the said Bank are payable [illegible] years from the date hereof, and [illegible] years from the date hereof, and will be presented for redemption and [illegible] from the time [illegible] specified, will [illegible] be paid [illegible] from the funds in the hands of the [illegible]

H. WARD [illegible], Superintendent.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS

and other States—Mr. [illegible], Massachusetts, 8, third door [illegible] Park Row.

MINING PROPERTIES EXAMINED

by Prof. HITCHCOCK, late of Amherst,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,

BANKERS
AND GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 6 WALL-ST.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND SPECIE bought and sold at best rates, at the counter.

Four per cent. allowed on all deposits, subject to check at sight.

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, and other securities bought and sold at Broker's Board, at the usual commission.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 32 Broad-st., New-York.

Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL CREDITS AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000

MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
OF
$100, $500 and $1,000,
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,
1ST MAY & 1ST NOVEMBER,
AND WITH PROVISIONS FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

These bonds are the balance of the $2,500,000 of bonds of the company, issued under the first mortgage, and are now offered for the purpose of completing the extension of the road to Easton, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton; and for furnishing coal, freight and passenger cars and engines.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended to Easton, will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Company's Road, now in the course of construction, and nearly completed, and with the New Jersey Central, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton.

These roads will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation, and it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions, and will also form a part of the great through line from Chicago and Chicago and the great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed, and in course of completion, and upon the branch from Dunvills to Newark, from the Hudson River at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Phillipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the Company.

The Capital Stock of the Company, amounting to $3,200,000, has all been called in and expended upon the road, which, in addition to the amounts received and to be received from the bonds applied and to be applied to the extension of the present road and the building of the branch road, afford an undoubtedly ample basis for the security of these bonds. This will be evident from the fact that the business of the local road from Newark to Hackettstown has always been sufficient to pay 7 per cent. interest on the money invested in it.

Sealed proposals for these bonds will be received until Tuesday, the 22d August next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any portion. Ten per cent will be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on the delivery of the bonds, which will be ready for delivery at Newark, or at any time within 30 days, at the option of the bidder. The accrued interest on the bonds will be charged to the date of payment.

The Directors reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids made, but if any bid be accepted all bonds bid for at a higher rate shall be awarded to the bidders at the rate of the lowest bid accepted.

The bonds will be coupon with the right of registration or by surrender of the coupons made transferable on the books of the company, at the pleasure of the holders. Parties making proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, the denomination and price per one hundred dollars.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, New-Jersey, either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF BENNINGTON AND RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
NORTH BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 7, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A corporation with the name of BENNINGTON AND RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, has been formed by the persons holding a majority in amount of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage upon the Western Vermont Railroad, and that the articles of association of said corporation were filed in the office of the Secretary of State, on the 1st day of August, A. D., 1865, and a copy thereof was filed and recorded in the offices of the clerks of each of the counties through which the said railroads passes, to wit: The Counties of Bennington and Rutland, on the 2d day of the same August.

T. W. PARK, President.
G. W. HARMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, August 11, 1865.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON BANK, of Corning, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Mercantile Bank, New-York, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

EDWARD HAND, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the board.

HENRY K. OATES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily, from 1 to 4 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per Cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
E. H. BULL, Secretary.

$30,000 WANTED—FOR A TERM OF years on improved property in this city; parties having that amount of their own to lend will address S. B., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

LORILLARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000
ASSETS AUG. 1, 1865 ..... $1,812,000

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the past six months has this day been declared, payable on demand.

Also, a scrip dividend to holders entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending July 31, 1865, of THIRTY PER CENT., certificates for which will be issued Oct. 15, 1865.

Also, an interest dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable Oct. 15, 1865.

Interest on the new capital at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum from date of payment of final instalment to Aug. 1, 1865, is also payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. free of government tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jessup & Co., No. 32 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of stock who may be registered on each at the close of business hours on the 31st inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 2d of September next for transfers.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY will pay their SIXTH Quarterly Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 32 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer books will be closed until the 3d proximo.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND WASHOE MINING COMPANY will pay their SECOND Quarterly Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 32 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer books will be closed until the 3d proximo.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND RESSE RIVER MINING COMPANY will pay their Second Quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT., in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 32 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer Books will be closed until the 3d proximo.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have ordered a quarterly dividend of Two per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 21. Transfer books will close on TUESDAY, the 15th, and reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst. By order.

D. C. WEMPLE, Secretary.

No. 41 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 146 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAIG, Secretary.

RIVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent has been declared payable on demand.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the following Dividends, out of the profits of the past year, viz.:

1. A Cash Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable to stockholders on demand.

2. A Scrip Dividend of Forty (40) per Cent. on the earned participating premiums of the past year, to yield certificates for premiums being $250,000; the scrip certificates to be ready for delivery on and after Oct. 1.

3. An Interest Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. on outstanding scrip, payable on and after Oct. 1, all free of government tax. By order,

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 26th day of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. AND a government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, Jr., Secretary.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of government tax, payable 10th inst.

J. S. HARTSHORNE, Assistant Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.

VIIth, Xth, XIIIth, and XIVth Wards of the City of New-York.

Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled, "An act to provide additional Revenue to support the government, and to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, as amended by the "Act of March 3, 1865," notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties and taxes, under said act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said district has received from the Assessor thereof, his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1866; that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 363 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 21st day of August, A. D. 1865, until the 11th day of September, A. D. 1865, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1865.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector of Fifth District, State of New-York.

N. B.—Said duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

IN THE SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH H. COLTON against HENRY H. DICKSON.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendant, HENRY H. DICKSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the twenty-seventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his residence, number sixty-five West 32d-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and seventy-three dollars, with interest from the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 27, 1865.

aug18-6tawSa* EDWARD VAN NESS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 66 Wall-st.

U. S. MUSTERING AND DISBURSING OFFICE,
No. 25 ST. MARK'S-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all just and proper claims for expenses incurred in recruiting volunteers must be immediately presented at this office for adjustment.

NATHANIEL PRIME,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A.,
Mustering and Disbursing Officer.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. P. ASCOUGH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Robb & Ascough, No. 60 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of December next. June 16, 1865.

jel7 lawdm8.* JOHN D. ASCOUGH, Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, BARGES, AND SHIP-YARD.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1865.

Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Bureau of Rail and River Transportation,) at Washington, D. C., until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the following named steamboats, barges and other property:

Side-wheel steamer Chickamauga, registered tonnage, 397 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Grant, registered tonnage, 190 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Burnside, registered tonnage, 204 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Thomas, registered tonnage, 14 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Sherman, registered tonnage, 140 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Wauhatchie, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Knoxville, registered tonnage, 36 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Dunbar, (wreck,) registered tonnage, — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kingston, registered tonnage, 93 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kenesaw, registered tonnage, 186 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Bridgeport, registered tonnage, 184 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Holston, registered tonnage, 86 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Missionary, registered tonnage, 119 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Chattanooga, registered tonnage, 99 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Atlanta, registered tonnage, 221 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Resaca, registered tonnage, 182 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Lookout, registered tonnage, 173 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Stone River, registered tonnage, 214 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Clinch, registered tonnage, — tons.
Also, seven (7) gunwale barges.
One new boat, and one model barge.

All of which can be seen at Chattanooga, Tenn., at any time prior to the day of sale.

Also, for the buildings, ways, stationary machinery and appurtenances in the United States ship-building yard at Chattanooga.

A full description of which can be seen at the offices of the Quartermasters of Transportation at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis and Chattanooga.

Proposals are invited for each boat or barge separately; the name of the boat or description of the barge to be designated in the proposal.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Brevet Col. Arthur Edwards, A. Q. M., St. Louis, Mo.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for steamers barges, and other property at Chattanooga," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Payment to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
TO IRON-FOUNDERS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 28, for the supply of CAST-IRON WATER-PIPE of the following dimensions, viz.:

For straight pipes, each 12 feet 5 inches long, of 6 feet internal diameter, 80 straight pipes, each 9 feet 5 inches long, of 6 feet internal diameter; 80 straight pipes, each 6 feet 5 inches long, of 6 feet internal diameter. In all, 2,675 tons (of 2,240 pounds each) of pipe of 6 feet internal diameter.

Also for 1,200 lineal feet straight pipe of 20 inches internal diameter.

Also for 5,200 lineal feet straight pipe of 12 inches internal diameter.

18,000 lineal feet straight pipe of 4 inches internal diameter.

3,600 lineal feet straight pipe of 4 inches internal diameter, and

32 tons of branch-pipes and other special castings.

Separate proposals will be received for the whole of the six-feet pipe, or the whole of the twenty-inch pipe, or for all the other pipe and special castings. Each proposal must be indorsed with the title of the supply to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its offering. Forms for the bids and all necessary information can be obtained at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Aug. 14, 1865.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF DIRECTOR AND GENERAL MANAGER OF MILITARY RAILROADS, U.S.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1865.

FOR SALE.—CHATTANOOGA ROLLING MILL. Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865, to purchase the United States Military Railroad Rolling Mill at Chattanooga, Tenn., with the machinery, tools, buildings, fixtures, and track connecting the rolling mill with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

The mill and machinery constructed to reroll railroad iron are entirely new, and of the most improved character.

For full description and details of operation, capacity, &c., apply in person or by letter, to T. W. YARDLEY, Superintendent, Chattanooga, Tenn.

All bids should be indorsed "Proposals to purchase Chattanooga Rolling Mill."

D. C. McCALLUM, Brevet Maj.-Gen.
Director and General Manager Military Railroads, U.S.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO BRASS FOUNDERS.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Brass Stop-cocks," also with the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 28, for the supply of

1,000 6-inch brass stop-cocks.
800 4-inch brass stop-cocks.
20 3-inch brass stop-cocks.

Forms for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following-named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES and other property:

AT CINCINNATI, O., UNTIL MONDAY, AUG. 28, 12 M.,

For the stern-wheel steamboat D. C. Horton, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Meigs, registered 95 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Crook, formerly B. C. Levy, registered 128 tons.
And two (2) wharf-boats, registered 754 and 146 tons.
All of which can be seen at GALLIPOLIS, O., until the day of sale.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at PARKERSBURGH, Va.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at CATLETTSBURGH, Ky.
And the steamboat barges Horace and Capitola, lying at CINCINNATI, O.
All of which can be seen at those places until the day of sale.

AT LOUISVILLE, KY., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30, 12 M., for the

Model barges Charmer, Henry Clay, Woolfolk, Payne No. 5 and R. Norton and for seventeen (17) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at LOUISVILLE, Ky., until the day of sale.
For the side-wheel steamboat D. A. January, registered 900 tons.
Side-wheel steamboat Ohio (wreck.)
Stern-wheel tug-boat T. D. Horner, registered 139 tons.
And thirteen (13) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ALBANY, Ind., until the day of sale.

AT ST. LOUIS, MO., UNTIL TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 12 M
Side-wheel steamer Autocrat, registered 682 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Alliance, registered 476 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Lotta, registered 476 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. H. Baldwin, registered 268 tons.
Side-wheel steamer John Raine, registered 620 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Metropolitan, registered 397 tons.
Side-wheel steamer R. C. Wood (formerly the Louisiana), registered 797 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Baltic, registered 709 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Emma, registered 194 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Victor, registered 80 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alpha, registered 260 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Nick W. Eugene, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel (tow-boat) steamer Nowabey, registered 128 tons
Stern-wheel steamer Silver Lake, registered 149 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer M. V. Baird, registered 97 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer United States, registered 50 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Echo (yacht).
Stern-wheel steamer Cahaba, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Porter, registered 113 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alcona, registered 211 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer J. S. Pringle, registered 318 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Hopkins, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lioness (tow-boat), registered 233 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Carrie Jacobs, registered 156 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Annie Jacobs, registered 206 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lotus, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Virginia Barton, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug J. C. Ramsey, registered 60 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Michigan, registered 128 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Huron, registered 128 tons.
Wharf-boat Dearborn, 300 tons.

ALSO.

For the model barges General Sheridan, Keokuk No. 1, Keokuk No. 2, Trenton, St. Louis, Hartford, Anna, Archie, Larimer, William Tell, Frank Dougherty, Duchess, Chantie, Phillips, Vulcan No. 1, Vulcan No. 2, Vulcan No. 3, Vulcan No. 4, Vulcan No. 5, Vulcan No. 6, Vulcan No. 7, Rose, Glendale, Rowena, J. C. Gault, Bob Grier, Dan. Risley, Ed. Kline, Susie, Jessie, Gilmore, Southerner, Guthrie, C. J. Caffrey, Ben. Gerrish, Cartwright, and burnt wrecks of Guthrie, Haight and Hercules.

And seven (7) gunwale barges.

All of which can be seen at ST. LOUIS, Mo., until the day of sale.

Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 300 tons; wharf-boat, (J. O. Irwin,) 146 tons; seventy-seven (77) gunwale barges; model barges Emma, Fanny, Adam Sproule, Laura and Roanoke; six (6) coal boats; one (1) yawl boat; four (4) skiffs and two (2) small flats.

All of which can be seen at CAIRO, ILLINOIS, until the day of sale.

Also, stern-wheel steamer Lue Eaves, registered 50 tons; model barges Austrelitz, Westmoreland, Roanoke, Josephine, and No. 9; and three (3) box barges.

All of which can be seen at EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, until the day of sale.

Also, screw tug Little Giant, registered 83 tons; and six (6) gunwale barges.

All of which can be seen at MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, until the day of sale.

Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 426 tons; one (1) gunwale barge, and two (2) coal-boats.

All of which can be seen at HELENA, ARKANSAS, until the day of sale.

Also, wharf-boat H. R. W. Hill, 800 tons; wharf-boat Michigan, 137 tons; wharf-boat Chancellor, 385 tons; five (5) gunwale barges, and one (1) coal-boat.

All of which can be seen at the MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property endorsed thereon, and addressed to Brigadier-General L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, at the points designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payment to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. Arthur Edwards, Assistant-Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brig.-Gen. and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following-named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 12 M., for the

Side-wheel steamer Davenport, (ferry-boat) registered 159 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Convoy, No. 2, registered 111 tons.
Which can be seen at LITTLE-ROCK, ARK., until the day of sale

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 49 AND 51 4th-st., Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. MACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnastics and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September. Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson. Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 2 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y. The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. MACAULAY'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 293 Madison-avenue, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NOS. 467, 469, 471 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. H. M. PIERCE, President

MRS. JOHN LORD'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, CONN., will reopen Sept. 15. Circulars forwarded on application.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 21, 1865, at Nos. 39 and 41 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS, No. 253 4th-av., Corner 23d-st., New-York. Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy. All modern languages taught and spoken. A practical course connected with the Institution. Commencement first MONDAY in September. For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 22 Station H, Yorkville, New-York.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed No. 10, 19 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and practical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen, daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $4,000; 12 instructors. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal. Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J. "Under Mr. HAZELTINE'S superintendence, it is already taking high rank."—Evening N. Y. Observer, July 20, 1865. C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WATERBURY, CONN. A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address Rev. E. G. WILLIAMS.

MISS KENNEDY'S French and English boarding and day school, for young ladies, No. 47 West 16th-st., New-York, will reopen on the 20th of Sept. Miss KENNEDY has received a very limited number of boarding pupils, who are under her own especial supervision, and have every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address as above.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. A boarding-school for Boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson. Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

PLUSHING INSTITUTE, Flushing, L. I. Boarding-school for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY Mount Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 21, 1865. For circulars, address Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 252 Madison-av., corner 29d-st. Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 33 E. 17th-st., will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge and superintendence of Miss Armstrong, the former head governess, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. In charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will re-open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Terms, $400 per quarter. For circulars apply to Mr. J. H. Fonda, American Exchange Bank, No. 78 Wall-st., N. Y.; James M. Bates, No. 166 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 173 Broadway.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON & CO.'s book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN. A good location for the board and tuition of young children, of both sexes, may be found by application to Mrs. S. KINGSBURY, No. 185 Court-st.; or C. P. LATON, No. 117 Front-st.; A. A. GOOLD, No. 187 Seney-st., and H. E. RUSSELL, No. 27 Wall-st.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4. Large shaded playgrounds, and facilities for obtaining a thorough academic education, English and classical. Address E. T. MACK, Principal. FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1865.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A.M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school resumes on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 989 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Selmes, No. 811 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 969 Broadway.

TO PRINCIPALS.—THE TEACHER OF Natural Sciences, (Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy,) in one of the Chartered Colleges of this city, is open for engagement in private institutions during the coming season. Address M., care of Messrs. Adams & Co., No. 166 Broadway.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 2 Bond-st., (late 1 East 14th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—BOOK-KEEPING, PENmanship, &c., at GOLDSMITH'S Institute, No. 708 Broadway. All who enjoy their present price to Sept. 1, will secure their instruction for the Fall at the half prices of the Summer terms.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FEMALE DEPARTment, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President; Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal. The Fall and Winter session will commence Sept. 6. For particulars, address the Principal.

THE STOCKBRIDGE ENGLISH AND French Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 21. Young ladies are also received for a thorough course of musical instruction alone. For circulars, &c., apply to Dr. F. WELTER, Stockbridge, Mass.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Fall Session begins Sept. 14. For circulars apply to MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor; or JARED REID, Jr., Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—Boys will be fitted for College or business; Fall term will commence Sept. 12. For particulars, address the principal, W. C. GINN. STAMFORD, Conn., August, 1865.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 230 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 587 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for twelve boys; location retired and beautiful; terms moderate; reopens Sept. 6. Address LAFAYETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Allentown, Penn., with chartered privileges and superior advantages, re-opens Sept. 7. For circulars address REV. M. L. HOFFORD, A.M., President.

125TH-ST. AND 8TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 20. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages meet for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address, as above.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS'S ENGLISH, French, German and Hebrew Institute will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6, at home after Aug. 20. Nos. 118 and 120 West 38th-st.

NO. 174 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. —The Misses PALACHE will reopen their French and English boarding and day school on MONDAY, 11th September.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, will reopen at No. 808 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Until then address at No. 134 West 38th-st.

MISS HALLOU'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD. Mrs. N. P. WILLIS will reopen her School, in which there are a few vacancies, Sept. 20. Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 228 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 39th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I. A. CRITTENDEN, PH. D., PRINCIPAL. The Twenty-first Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865. This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home, by addressing Prof. EATON, No. 118 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn. For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. C. EATON.

THE ROUND-HILL SCHOOL, AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS. AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, in one of the most beautiful and healthful locations in the country. Circulars, containing course of study, terms, &c., sent on application to either of the Principals. JOSIAH CLARKE, JAMES T. SPALDING.

MR. YOUNG'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J. Will re-open, Sept. 4.

THE MRS. AUBERT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 228 East 19th-st. (Old No. 146,) will be reopened THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

GREAT EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES in the beautiful Connecticut River Valley. BURNHAM'S AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, SPRINGFIELD, MASS. By far the largest, most complete and thorough institution of the kind in New-England, where Young Men receive a thorough training for any business field for life. Business Penmanship, &c., taught personally in the best manner of instruction, uniting School-room and Counting-room upon a plan that secures all the practical advantages of each. The Student Buys, Sells, Barters, Ships, Consigns, Discounts, Insures, and keeps his Accounts, as in Actual Business. Prof. JOHN W. FOWLER, LL.D., for eighteen years President of the New-York State Normal and National Law School, Philadelphia, has charge of Law Department, and will devote himself to the personal interest of the Students of this College. NORMAL WRITING DEPARTMENT in charge of the best Business and Ornamental Penmen and Teachers on the Continent. LIBERAL DEDUCTIONS made to soldiers who have received disabling and honorable wounds while in their country's service. WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT IT.—"The success of this college is so great as to warrant the belief that it will eventually become the LARGEST as it already is the BEST institution of the kind in the country."—Springfield Republican, Dec. 1864. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.—Circulars, Papers, &c., giving full particulars relating to the Course of Study, exact expense of Board and Tuition, may be had by addressing LOUIS W. BURNHAM, President, Springfield, Mass.

MRS. WILLIAMES' English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 39 West 20th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT WESTCHESTER.—The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 4 P. M. Cadets may pursue either a classical or scientific course of study under experienced and thorough instructors. In the primary department the usual English branches are taught. Military instruction is given in the three arms of the service. The academy is furnished with horses, for cavalry and horse artillery exercises. All the appointments of the institution are of the first order, and no expense or effort is spared to advance the education and military training of the cadets. The religious instruction of the cadets is carefully attended to. For circulars, apply to CHRO. HYATT, President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS will open Sept. 18, at No. 54 West 38th-st., corner of Broadway. Particular attention is paid by Mr. GIBBENS to preparation for College and the Scientific School. For references, circulars, &c., apply on the premises after Sept. 5, and previously by letter to Box No. 2,231 New-York Post-office. A few private pupils received.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 12 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction, special preparation for any college or scientific school, academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Fall term begins Sept. 4. Open day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEwood, Pittsfield, Mass., will commence its twenty-fifth academic year Sept. 21, 1865. The excellence and permanence of its corps of instruction, its superior facilities for physical culture, and the beauty and salubrity of its location, are widely known. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $50 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 11. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

ALGEBRA, BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, Arithmetic, Spelling, $15 to $20 per quarter. Ladies' writing lessons, $2. No. 62 Bowery. Gov. King writes: "Col. Paine's plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious."

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and day-school for young ladies, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above until Sept 5, after which Miss V. W. will be in town.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE.—WHITE Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.—Rev. R. W. HARRIS, D. D., Principal. The Fall term of this select boarding school for boys will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865. For circulars address principal.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to reopen his school, at No. 58½ West 32d-st., on MONDAY, September 18. Circulars may be had at the school, or by addressing Mr. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

DE CRAUZAT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, No. 56 East 26th-st., will open Sept. 19. Office hours from 2 to 5 P. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, No. 16 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 12. For circulars, address C. H. GARDNER, Box No. 619 Springfield, Mass., until Aug. 15.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MLLE. QUERIPEL'S FRENCH AND English school will reopen Sept. 11, at 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. H. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

TEACHERS.

ALL TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS in the best "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S" Application Form. Experienced Teachers are in great demand, specially for Music, French, Drawing, Classics, Mathematics and Military Drill. ALL WHO WANT GOOD TEACHERS will find best possible facilities for being called at American School Institute's offices, 5, Beekman-st. HENRY MORE, Secretary, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York. Philadelphia Office: 512 Arch-st.; Western Office: Chicago, Illinois.

A GRADUATE OF NEW-ENGLAND University, accustomed to instruct in the various branches usually taught in our best colleges, desires a suitable situation; can instruct in book-keeping and military tactics if required; would keep school properly if suitably located. Address TEACHER, Box No. 174 Times Office.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH TUTOR TO TAKE charge of a boy 10 years old; his services will be required for five or six hours daily; must be a good classical scholar and instruct Latin with the English pronunciation. Address M. C., Box No. 288 Post-office, N. Y., stating terms, name and address.

A LADY OF EDUCATION AND REFINEment wishes a situation as teacher or governess; would be willing to act in any honorable capacity which should offer. Address HELEN CASTLEY, Box No. 147 Times Office, for one week.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDucate children in various elementary studies and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRIORP-TRIED, care Dr. J. Harris, No. 149 East 34th-st.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY. Delightful Steamer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:46 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 3:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

PACIFIC LODGE, NO. 233, F. & A. M.—EXCURSION TO WEST POINT.—The excursion of the above Lodge will take place on FRIDAY, Aug. 25. The steamboat Selma Shew has been chartered for the occasion, and will leave Harlem at 6½, 56th-st. at 7½, Peck-slip at 8, Murray-st. at 8½, and 14th-st. North River, at 9 o'clock A. M., and will proceed to West Point for a day's recreation, returning in proper season. Tickets, price $3, may be obtained from Bro. Costello, Valentine, and M'Gowan, of the Committee.

JAMES HYDE, Secretary.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.—The steamer POMONA leaves foot of Harrison-st. every SUNDAY, at 7:30 A. M., landing at 23d-st., Yorkers, Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—THE IMMENSE stock now in the three large warerooms, entrance No. 460 Broadway and No. 14 Crosby-st., will be sold at greatly reduced prices; 300 sets harness, several second-hand carriages. C. WITTY, No. 460 Broadway.

PURE GROUND BONE-DUST FROM A. FISHER & BROTHER. Price $45 per 2,000 pounds. For fertilizers of all kinds. R. H. ALLEN & CO., Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line TO BOSTON.

The Neptune Line of Steamers, Tri-Weekly, FOR BOSTON, DIRECT, VIA LONG ISLAND SOUND.

COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,) NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS, 2,000 TONS EACH, BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE. One of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY,

THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS METIS, THETIS AND DORIS, 1,500 TONS EACH, BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE ROUTE, will shortly follow, forming a daily line. The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug 5. No charge for wharfage in Boston. Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, end of Central Wharf. ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent, Pier No. 27 North River.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.) NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,000	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,000	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,000	.....
ERIN	3,300	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Frowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,972	Gregor.
VIRGINIA	3,256	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	3,188	Asplint.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 19
SCOTLAND ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 26
LOUISIANA ..... SATURDAY, Sept. 2
PENNSYLVANIA ..... SATURDAY, Sept. 9
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $80; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to JAMES BARROW, GUION, No. 11 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST. The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,150 tons	350-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,150 tons	350-horse power
EUROPE	3,150 tons	350-horse power
NAPOLEON III.	(Shortly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
FEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE ..... A. BOCANDE ..... FRIDAY ..... Aug. 18
EUROPE ..... A. DUPERRIER ..... FRIDAY ..... Sept. 15
Carrying the United States Mail.
First cabin, $125; second cabin, $90, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage examined in Paris, at an additional charge of $6 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York. At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.) At Havre, WM. IRELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
ORINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $122 80
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 80
Second Cabin Passage 75 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON. AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, and taking passengers for London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen. The first-class steamship CIRCASSIAN, Capt. ED. CAVENDY, formerly of steamer Washington, will sail from Pier No. 20 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 19.

First Cabin	$100 00
Second Cabin	55 00
Steerage	30 00

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
An experienced surgeon on board.
Vessel not accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 72 William-st., or to RUGER BROTHERS, Brokers for the line, No. 65 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carry the United States Mails.
KANGAROO ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Aug. 16
CITY OF BOSTON ..... SATURDAY ..... Aug. 19
CITY OF CORK ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Aug. 23
ETNA ..... SATURDAY ..... Aug. 26
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the Inman steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA. VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA. Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
Sept. 1 ..... NEW-YORK ..... TENNESSEAN, (Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Sept. 16 ..... OCEAN QUEEN ..... SLOCUM, (Connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
For freight or passage apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.—REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

First class,	Second class,	Third class,
$225.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, from Pier No. 29 North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWERS, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at noon; on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low prices, for these two trips only.
For passage apply at the office of THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, No. 177 West-st., New-York. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK. GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND. THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND. REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE. Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st. The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M. The steamship OREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates. The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 315 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT. REGULAR LINE. The first-class steamships VICKSBURGH ..... Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS. KALORAMA ..... Capt. JOS. DENTT. GENERAL CUSTER ..... Capt. ROSE. The steamship KALORAMA will sail SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 45 South-st.

FOR MOBILE, ALA. The fast A No. 1 steamship FLAMBEAU, will leave for the above port on WEDNESDAY, 23d of August; has superior accommodations for passengers, and will land her freight on the wharf at Mobile without lighterage. For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ. The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 208 Broadway.—Passports for citizens and aliens issued by J. C. HOWE, Notary Public.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. THURSDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 A. M., from West Mail Steamship Pier, foot of Canal-st., North River, the new and splendid steamship EUROPA, Commander, will sail as above. Also, on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River, the steamship CHARLES MORGAN, Commander, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M. Both vessels have just been thoroughly overhauled, and have their Cabins refitted in the most elegant manner. Passage $60. For freight or passage, apply to MORGAN'S LINE, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. WEEKLY LINE. The new and splendid side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, J. S. BAKER, Commander, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 36, North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for a limited number of passengers, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway. The ATLANTA follows, leaving here on the 26th. Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT. STAR LINE. SEMI-WEEKLY. The first-class United States Mail steamships NEW-YORK, DANIELS; UNITED STATES, SHAW; AMERICA, LINDT; CONSTITUTION, GREENMAN. The NEVADA will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage, $25. For freight or passage, apply to CHAKEMAN, GOODIN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway. The UNITED STATES will follow WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23. Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT. ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Regular weekly United States Mail Line. TWILIGHT, SPEER, Commander. RUTTER, KENNEDY, Commander. The new and elegant steamship TWILIGHT is now receiving freight at pier No. 36, North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

NORTH CAROLINA. EDENTON, PLYMOUTH, WILLIAMSTON AND HAMILTON. Freight for the above points can be shipped per steamships HATTERAS and ALBEMARLE, leaving every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River, and will be forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, Mr. R. C. ELLIOTT, free of charge, by steamer direct from Norfolk to those points. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT. PASSAGE AND FREIGHT REDUCED. Regular United States Mail Line of first-class steamships ALHAMBRA, R. R. BENSON, Master. GRANADA, R. BAXTER. ANDALUSIA. QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST. The favorite and elegant side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander, having been fitted and refurnished in the handsomest manner, is now receiving her cargo at Pier No. 14, East River, and will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M. Bills of lading signed on board. For freight or passage apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 72 William-st. The GRANADA will follow on SATURDAY, 26th inst.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. The new and splendid side-wheel steamship CUMBERLAND, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 36 North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway. The MONEKA will leave on her regular day, THURSDAY, Aug. 24. Agents at Charleston—ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. WEEKLY LINE. VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander. ARIADNE, CRANE, Commander. The new, elegant and fast steamship ARIADNE, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway. Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT. PIONEER LINE. First-class passage ..... $35 The new and fast sailing steamship ZODIAC, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander. Will sail as above from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 11 Broadway, New-York. Agents in Savannah. HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. The COASTWISE COMPANY will dispatch on the 20th of August at noon. The A 1 steamer FLAG, G. W. BROWN, Master, from pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, $35. SECOND CABIN PASSAGE, $30. Freight 25 cents per foot. Large lots by agreement. Insurance guaranteed and effected at the lowest rates. Consignments forwarded at cost. Charges advanced. Apply at No. 177 West corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. The U. S. Mail steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to H. P. CROKWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st. The REPUBLIC follows on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT. The United States mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, A

THE PHENIX BANK DEFALCATION

The Examination Drawing to a Close--Counsel to Sum Up To-day.

Ex-Judge Stuart Reads the Interesting Statement of Genevieve Lyons.

Statement of Brown-Fowler-Davis, Otherwise Edgar F.....

Jenkins in the Tombs--His First Statement.

WHAT ROSA ALLEN SAYS.

The examination, before Justice LEDWITH, at Jefferson Market Police Court, of the two remaining prisoners in the Phenix Bank defalcation case, approached its culmination yesterday, and will, we dare say, be concluded to-day. The prisoners, IDA BROWER, or BROWN, or GENEVIEVE LYONS, and her paramour, CHARLES BROWN-BROWER or SAM. DAVIS, as everybody now knows, are accused of hounding HENRY B. JENKINS on to the robberies for which he has been committed to answer. Ex-Judge SIDNEY H. STUART, their counsel, contends that there is no evidence that his clients had guilty knowledge of JENKINS' peculations, they having understood him to be an operator in petroleum; but Mr. JOHN MCKEON, counsel for the Phenix Bank, insists that the prisoners were privy to the robberies.

The examination was resumed at 10-40 o'clock, the first witness being

POLICEMAN JOHN MCGOWAN,

of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and by this witness it was shown that BROWN, BROWER, DAVIS, or whatever his name may be, took a bundle of wearing apparel to the girl, GENEVIEVE LYONS, at a late hour on the night of her arrest by Ward Detective MCCARTY, thus establishing the relation which BROWN holds toward the girl; but it has not for an instant been deemed that the fellow was, is, and perhaps may continue to be the vassal IDA's poodle canine biped, and hence this officer's testimony merely consumed time to no purpose. The next witness was

MR. WILLIAM K. FOWLER,

of the Greenwich Bank, and this gentleman swore that CHARLES BROWN had no money on deposit in the vaults of that institution. But

MR. CLINTON GILBERT,

President of the Greenwich Savings Bank, testified that the amount of a deposit of CHARLES BROWN in that bank was $3,000; it had last week been claimed by an assignee of BROWN; within six months BROWN had drawn out $2,000--making $5,000 in all. On his cross-examination the witness said the bank refused to pay the claim of BROWN's assignee.

Mr. MCKEON then proposed to prove that BROWN had a deposit of from $2,000 to $3,000 in the Union Dime Savings Bank; but a witness who had been expected not having appeared in court, this branch of the case was for the time abandoned, and ex-Judge STUART, moving for a discharge of the prisoner, here proposed that the Court listen to

A STATEMENT BY GENEVIEVE LYONS,

who, the ex-Judge said, would speak truthfully and reveal all that she knew concerning JENKINS; what amount of money she had received, and how she had expended the same. But on second thought Mr. STUART deemed it prudent to reduce this statement to writing, and with Justice LEDWITH's consent he retired with the girl and the Judge to a private room, and the proceedings in open court were suspended while counsel was writing the statement. On the return of Justice LEDWITH, ex-Judge STUART, and the girl,

MR. FRANK H. CHAPIN,

clerk in the Union Dime Savings Bank, was called to testify that BROWN made a deposit of $2,500 on the 26th of May last, in that bank.

Mr. STUART objected, saying that the evidence was irrelevant; the fact was admitted.

Mr. MCKEON proposed to show that at the time when this deposit was made, BROWN, rendering the name of Brower, offered the money, and said that his place of residence was No. 159 Bleecker-street--the abode of the girl "Vieva"--that her home was his home, &c.

Mr. STUART again objected, saying that it was unnecessary to go into any such inquiry.

Mr. MCKEON said that Mr. STUART fully appreciated the importance of the question; and for the reason that the counsel for the prisoners objected, the prosecution would insist that the subject should be explored, as it was the right of the Phenix Bank to know where the money that had been stolen from it was, in order that it might be recovered.

Judge LEDWITH said that the testimony might be taken under protest.

Mr. CHAPIN then said that the amount of BROWN's deposit in the Union Dime Savings Bank was $2,500; that the depositor gave the name of Charles Brower, with his residence at No. 159 Bleecker-street, and that the money had since been claimed by an assignee of Brower.

Mr. STUART now cross-examined the witness, who described the process of depositing money, and undertook to explain how he knew that BROWN made the deposit.

Mr. STUART asked him whether he knew anything about the case, except from the books.

Mr. CHAPIN replied in the negative, and added that he made the entries and had looked over them. There was no doubt in regard to the facts that he had stated. The witness here commenced to argue that BROWER must have been the man, when Ex-Judge STUART promptly asked him:

"Are you a counselor-at-law, practicing in this State?"

WITNESS--No, Sir. [Laughter.]

Ex-Judge STUART--Then don't argue the case with me.

Mr. MCKEON--The money belonged to the bank, and I mean to say that whenever we can get at our stolen money we shall take it.

Ex-Judge STUART--Go to your thief and get it.

Mr. MCKEON--Your thieves have it.

This sally was received with laughter, and here the prosecution rested.

THE DEFENCE.

In opening the case for the defence, the usual formal examination papers of the court were brought into requisition, and, as usual, the defendant was informed that she was about to be examined, and could answer or not such questions as might be propounded. The examination proceeded and was duly recorded, thus:

QUESTION--What is your name? Answer--GENEVIEVE LYONS.

Q.--How old are you? A.--Nineteen years.

Q.--Where were you born? A.--Massachusetts.

Q.--Where do you live? A.--In the City of New-York; No. 159 Bleecker-street.

Q.--What is your occupation? A.--I have been a saleswoman and a waitress in a saloon.

Q.--Have you anything to say, and if so, what, relative to the charge here preferred against you?

The girl turned to her counsel, and he, motioning her to silence, produced the paper which had been written in Justice LEDWITH's presence, and read the

WRITTEN STATEMENT OF GENEVIEVE LYONS,

signed by her own hand, and confirmed by her oath, and ex-Judge STUART's affirmation of his belief in its perfect truth, as follows:

When I first came to this city, I obtained a situation as sales-girl in a corset and trimming store, where I remained, at low wages, until the proprietor stopped business. I could get no other place; I had no money, and no friends to give me any. Afterward I saw an advertisement in a newspaper for a waiter-girl in a refreshment saloon, and went and got the place, at a great deal more wages than I ever had before, beside a premium for wine which I sold. I had been there but a few days, when Mr. JENKINS came there, with three or four others. He had a good deal of wine, and called me to wait on him. The proprietor told me his was worth more than all the other three customers in his house; that I must not wait on any other man while he was in the house; that he always wanted a waiter-girl to himself; that if he took a notion to me he would give me a great deal of money, and that he was to a great many interests and spent thousands of dollars, and gave money to all the girls that he liked; that night he gave me $10, and the proprietor gave me $5 for the wine I had sold for him; after that he came there every week, and sometimes every night, and gave me money. There would be ways different persons in the saloon, and

HIS UNBOUNDED GENEROSITY.

He always had great rolls of bills; he always gave me money--sometimes a ten dollar bill, and ten or three times a fifty-dollar bill; once he gave me a hundred-dollar bill to buy me a watch, and I used it to pay my little brother's schooling; all the other girls were jealous of me, because he liked me more than them; after a little while, he told me he liked me better than any girl he ever saw; that he would take me out of that saloon, as it was no place for me; he said he would send me to school and give me a better education; he said he was very rich, and owned oil wells, and had as much money as he could spend; that he was a broker, and had a share in a good many railroads; he told all such things as this, but he never told me he was in any bank; I did not know where he lived, and never asked him; and did not think he wanted me to know; and I did not wish to know; he was so good to me; one night he told me to find some rooms, and he would pay the rent of them; I found the rooms in Bleecker-street, where I was arrested; he gave me eight hundred dollars to furnish them; he supported me, and came to see me every week, and sometimes every night; I never met him in the street but once, and that was accidental; I was never in a bad-house; Mr. Jenkins did not know that BROWN ever came to my rooms; and in this way I may have been WRONG to him (JENKINS.) I honestly believe I have received of JENKINS only about two thousand five hundred or three thousand dollars. He gave me also some money to pay two doctors' bills. He was very good to me when I was sick. The doctors' names were BRUNSTEAD and WALLACE. I have been out of the city but once, and that for about two weeks; since I knew Mr. JENKINS, and with that exception; which did not cost over two hundred dollars, I never spent a dollar. This money, all of it, was spent for his convenience and comfort. I never gave a dollar to any human being--never. I have nothing now but my clothing and that furniture. This is a truthful statement of the facts, whether they be in my favor or against me.

GENEVIVE LYONS.

Having read the foregoing unadorned tale, Ex-Judge STUART remarked, his voice tremulous with emotion, that he felt in his heart the girl had been perfectly ingenuous, and that she ought to be liberated. The Court next entered upon the

EXAMINATION OF CHARLES BROWN,

the usual record being made, as follows:

Q.--What is your name? A.--CHARLES BROWN.

Q.--How old are you? A.--Twenty-four.

Q.--Where were you born? A.--Massachusetts.

Q.--Where do you live? A.--City of New-York.

Q.--What is your occupation? A.--I am a butcher.

Q.--Have you any anything to say, and if so, what--relative to the charge here preferred against you? Here Ex-Judge STUART again read, as follows, the

STATEMENT OF CHARLES BROWN.

I am innocent of any guilt or criminal conduct in my connection with, or in relation to the affairs of the HENRY B. JENKINS and the Phenix Bank; I accidentally made the acquaintance of JENKINS in some of the public places in this city; having seen him on different times and different places, and formed a friendship for him and he for me. After the existence of the relations between us, he on different occasions loaned me several sums of money, never exceeding $100, and seldom exceeding $10, excepting on one occasion, he was to loan me $1,000; he did let me have $900 with which to go into business, mutually understood and agreed upon between us; I always supposed he was a rich broker and banker in Wall-street, but his precise place of business I never knew, or sought to know; I never said anything, nor gave any signs of a threatening or intimidating character, or I never knew he was a wrong doer in any respect toward any person; I often assured him I would pay back all the money he lent me, and he would tell me I might pay him if I was ever able, and if I was not, it made no difference, for he was rich, and making money every day--sometimes a $1,000 a day; that he was interested in oil wells in Pennsylvania, and he promised to send me out there and give me a share in his oil business, by which he said I could make from $20,000 to $50,000 in six months. This is the truth, and all I have to say at present about the matter.

CHARLES BROWN.

This closed the examination of both prisoners, and after recess of three-quarters of an hour, Mr. STUART made a motion to

SIFT OUT JENKINS' STATEMENTS

against the prisoners, it not being proper evidence against them. He had, he said, previously presented his arguments in favor of the motion, and he added that the statement of JENKINS, so far as it affected these prisoners in their absence, formed no part of the reagents of the case, and could not be urged in a civil or criminal case against any citizen. The law was well established on that point. The prisoner, who was charged with embezzling money, could not be a proper witness to send others to State Prison. If JENKINS were in court, and were to declare that the prisoners made him steal the money, even that statement could not be taken or entertained for a moment by the court; and if that were true, was it possible that what a criminal had said outside of that court against prisoners, in the absence of the sacred test of an oath, but in the subornation of interested parties, could be introduced there as evidence? He said, with profound respect and in deference to the opinion of the court, that no lawyer in the land would assume such a position. The books were overwhelmingly full on the subject. This man, himself a criminal, attempts to transfer his iniquity to the shoulders of those who are not only innocent in fact, but who cannot be bound by anything that he says. JENKINS cannot be heard as a witness in the court, and therefore all of his declarations must be excluded. "Shall these persons," the counsel asked, "be confined to a felon's cell because a thief and confessed embezzler has said that they have known of his frauds? If the statements of JENKINS against the accused were to be received, who would be safe from the calumnies of his tongue?" Mr. STUART defied his learned friend to procure a sentence of law to establish a different position. Mr. STUART then appealed to the books to establish his point.

Mr. MCKEON, in reply, contended that the statements JENKINS had made, when the defalcation was discovered, were a part, in law, of the act of discovery, and should be admitted and retained on the record. The prisoners had confessed that they had received money from JENKINS, and the evidence showed they were all coconspirators in the robbery, hence this part of the evidence should not be stricken out, on the ground that it was

1. Part of the res gesta.
2. The declaration of one of the coconspirators; and
3. The statement made by one of the parties in the presence of the prisoners.

Judge STUART responded that he was surprised to hear Mr. MCKEON say that the confessions of a criminal were a part of the res gesta of the case.

MR. MCKEON--No, no.

Judge STUART--You say that the statements of a prisoner and a criminal is a part of the evidence of crime. The counsel assumes that JENKINS, a criminal, can make statements which are presented as evidence, against others whom he is made to implicate. Mr. STUART then contended that JENKINS, being a criminal, his confession could not criminate anyone but himself. Even JENKINS' crime depended only on his own confession. The bank did not know of it otherwise. In closing, Mr. STUART claimed that, as a right of law, the portion of the evidence to which he had objected should be stricken out.

Justice LEDWITH, being favorably impressed by Mr. STUART's argument, said that he would examine the points and render a decision at 2 o'clock to-day, and to that time the further hearing was adjourned. Counsel will then sum up, and it is probable that Justice LEDWITH's final decision will be reached before the adjournment to-day.

Counsel who have no interest in this case have no scruple in expressing the opinion that there is nothing upon which the girl can be held, except, perhaps, as a witness, and counsel for the girl ROSA ALLEN, of Crosby-street, is confident that he can recover her ring from

WARD OFFICER JOHN H. MCARTY,

who, by the way, has been reduced to the ranks, by order of Superintendent KENNEDY, the order to take effect when he has done with the bank robbery. The cause of Mr. KENNEDY's action does not appear. ROSA ALLEN's counsel has written a letter and secured her signature thereto, wherein it is said that she knew nothing of JENKINS, except what he told her, previous to his arrest; that she believed him to be realizing a fortune in the petroleum line, and that, as he now confesses himself to be a thief, she presumes that she must believe him.

ROSA ALLEN ADDS!

But when Mr. JENKINS said, if he ever did say, that my ring was bought with the money he stole from the Phenix Bank he was not only a thief but a liar. I say this in advance of a legal investigation, which, will soon follow; but as I have never been proved to be a thief, either on trial or by confession, I think my statement entitled to a little more credit than that of HENRY B. JENKINS. The ring in question I bought myself, at TIFFANY & CO.'s, on the 26th day of June last, from a gentleman whose name, I believe, is SQUIERS. I paid for it $240, my own money, the saving of a long time, and I continued in peaceable possession of it until the 11th day of this month, when Officer MCCARTY came to my boarding-house, in company with another man, and without warrant or authority of law, forcibly took it from me (snatching it out of my hand) on the ground that it was bought with money belonging to the Phenix Bank. This is the story of the ring. I have never been arrested. I have never acknowledged that the ring was bought, in whole or in part, with money given me by JENKINS. I never tried to entice JENKINS into buying me a house. These stories, and the thousand others in circulation about me, are pure fictions. I am a poor, fallen woman. I know my position, but I have as much right to my property as the Phenix Bank, and as much right to have the truth spoken about me as Officer MCCARTY.

JENKINS IN THE TOMBS.

JENKINS, who is confined in one of the parlors--such as they are--at the Tombs, and whose food is supplied from a restaurant in the neighborhood, was visited by a reporter yesterday. He conversed without reserve, and professed to be prepared for any fate that might await him. He said that he had been led to the commission of the first peculation by RANDEL, then assistant teller in the bank, that person claiming to have knowledge of the ins and outs of the stock business. That led into temptation, he tried another and failed in it, and to save himself took money from the bank, all of which was well known to RANDEL, who was his business man. In this way matters went on with varied results, JENKINS losing at times $30,000 and more. Then, to outlive the excitement incident upon this, JENKINS had to seek counter-excitement in the cup and in the society dens, and there encountered the girl BROWER. He visited her nightly, and she soon learned who and what he was. She came down into the "street" and pay his residence and asked for a little money, which he gave her. Her "pony" Davis did the same, and what the different sums so had by them JENKINS cannot tell; but he never withheld, and it needed no effort to extract money from a man in JENKINS' circumstances. With these, JENKINS says, $200,000. Passages ado:

"The statement of the paying teller took me off my desk, and then the defalcation was discovered, for the young man who took my place could not foller the thing nor conceal it. Finding that longer concealment was impossible, I, on Wednesday night last, wants to enjoy myself, well knowing that it would be my last night in liberty for a long time to come. This is all that I care about telling you now. I know I have been doing a great wrong, and deserve severe punishment, and if the courts are lenient to me, I take it as kindness to my distressed friends and relatives. My counsel, Judge RICHARDS, an uncle of mine by marriage, is quite prostrated by this case, but he will do for me what he can."

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

An Exciting Base Ball Match at Newark.--The Champion Atlantics Nearly Defeated--A Large Concourse of Spectators.

One of the most striking illustrations of the "glorious uncertainty" of base ball seen this season, was shown yesterday afternoon at Newark, on the occasion of the contest for the championship between the Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, and the Eureka, of Newark, which took place on the Eureka's grounds at Newark, in the presence of some six or seven thousand spectators, among whom were about as handsome a delegation of the fair sex of New-Jersey as we ever saw at a match before. A grand contest was anticipated, of course, and hence the large attendance of people, but not even the knowing ones in base ball matters dreamed of such a result as marked the match, the majority fully expecting the champions to carry back the trophy by a score of at least two to one, inasmuch as the Mutuals had achieved such a triumph over the Eurekas in their game with them, and as the Atlantics had defeated the Mutuals by a score of 40 to 26, it naturally followed that they would be expected to beat the Eurekas still worse. But base ball, as we said before, is an uncertain game; and, as it proved in this instance for the Atlantics, instead of defeating their gallant adversaries by a score of 2 to 1, thought themselves fortunate in being able to return home with the trophy by a score of 21 to 20--those being the total figures at the close of the game.

The champions had out their full nine, the same they had in the Mutual match last Monday, and were apparently in fine trim for play when they went into the game; but five innings had not been played before their first and third base men--hitherto the last to commit errors--were found to be foremost in the ranks for inferior fielding, and the nine in anything but tip-top order for play, their batting being quite below their usual mark. Their opponents, on the contrary, though they went into the match without either NORTHRUP or SOLLIDS--two valuable members of their nine--played one of their best games, both as regards fielding--their peculiar forte--and batting, and but for one weak spot in their nine, would have come out the victors in the contest--at least the chances were ten to one in favor of them doing so had they have had their full nine out, both the absentees being fine batsmen. Under these circumstances the result--though a defeat--instead of discredit becomes in a measure quite a brilliant success, and one they have a right to be well proud of. The excitement toward the close of the match, when the Eurekas had but two runs to get to win, was very great, but no disorder was shown, the crowd behaving very creditably under the circumstances. A more interesting game was never played in Newark, and the thousands who were present were well repaid for their trouble. The following is the score of the match:

ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.	EUREKA.	Outs.	Runs.
Pearce, c	5	1	Calloway, l. f	1	4
Smith, 2d b	2	4	Thomas, s. s	3	3
Start, 1st b	1	4	Littlewood, c. f	4	2
Chapman, l. f	3	3	Pennington, 2d b	3	2
Crane, 3d b	4	2	Rogers, r. f	4	2
Price, p	2	3	Brentnal, c	5	2
Sid. Smith, r. f	3	3	Pattock, p	3	2
P. O'Brien, c. f	3	1	T. Bomeister, 3d b	3	2
Sprague, s. s	4	0	Mills, 1st b	1	3
Total	27	21	Total	27	20

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantics	0	1	4	0	5	2	1	5	3--21
Eurekas	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	5--20

Umpire--Mr. HUDSON, of the Union Club.
Scorers--Messrs. MOWLEM and HOLDEN.
Time of game--2 hours and 10 minutes.
Fly catches made--Atlantic, 8; Eureka, 12.

Music at the Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that if the weather is fine there will be music on the Mall at the Park, to-day, commencing at 4:30 o'clock, by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH. The following is the

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Park March.
1. Overture, "Fra Diavolo".....Auber
2. Song March.....Kochkeller
3. Finale and chorus to third act of "La Favorita," "Sire, Lo ti diggio".....Donizetti

PART II.

4. Promenade, "La Belle Ettie".....Dodworth
5. Grand selection from the opera of "Rip Van Winkle".....G. F. Bristow
6. Mazurka, "Gruss aus der Ferne".....Heinsdorf
7. Overture to "Wm. Tell," four movements; first, Adante; second, Storm Movement; third, Andantino; fourth, Allegro Vivace.....Rossini

PART III.

8. Quick March, "Alexandria".....Rudolphson
9. Grand Duetto from "Indra".....Flotow
10. Song, "Why do I Weep for Thee?".....Wallace
11. Galop, "Trab, Trab".....Gommeriatt

The Union.

Soldiers' Messenger Corps.

A system of public messengers has been organized in this city under the auspices of the Bureau of Employment for Discharged Soldiers. The messengers are placed at various stations where they can be called upon to convey parcels, messages, &c., to any part of the city. The first messenger, a one armed veteran, took his station at No. 69 Wall-street, yesterday. Others will be placed at Nos. 88 Wall-street, and Nos. 20 and 32 Broad-street in a day or two.

The officers of the Employment Bureau furnish the following certificate to each messenger:

"UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION,
PROTECTIVE WAR-CLAIM ASSOCIATION
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED AND
DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,
No. 26 CHAMBERS-STREET,
NEW-YORK, ——, 186—.

We have been furnished with satisfactory recommendations as to the integrity of ——, a disabled soldier, honorably discharged, and a member of Company —— Regiment ——, which recommendations are now on file at the 'Bureau of Employment,' No. 26 Chambers-street, and, if desired, can be seen at any time.

HOWARD POTTER,
WM. E. DODGE, Jr.,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Ex. Com.
——, Secretary."

The scale of charges fixed for the services of the messengers are as follows:

From this building to Chambers-street and below.....10c.
From this building to Canal-street and below.....15c.
From this building to Tenth-street and below.....20c.
From this building to Twenty-third-street and below.25c.
From this building to Thirty-fifth-street and below..30c.

The uniform of the messengers is blue, and they will wear on their caps a badge, with the letters "S. M. C.," signifying Soldiers' Messenger Corps. Each member of the Soldiers' Messenger Corps has the following commission:

"To all whom it may concern: Having obtained permission from the proper authorities to occupy the position in this building, No. 69 Wall-street, of general messenger; and having satisfied the Executive Committee of the 'Bureau of Employment for Disabled and Discharged Sailors and Soldiers,' by satisfactory evidence of my honesty and trustworthiness, I appeal to the occupants of this building for their patronage in carrying messages, &c., &c., feeling well assured that by my promptness and general usefulness I shall soon win the entire confidence of all my patrons, and will thereby obtain an honest livelihood, which my disability prevents me from earning by my former occupation."

Arrivals in the City.

Col. Anson Stager, Cleveland; Wm. M. McPherson; St. Louis; and Rev. R. A. Holland, Georgia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Stonehouse, Albany; Hev. O. L. Eagan, Washington; Gen. George Vickers, Maryland; Major A. Webster, Washington; and Hon. James Bell, Albany, are at the Astor House.

Wm. Bostock, Jr., England, is at the Everett House.

Baron Stoeckle, Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

G. Smallhouse, London, is at the New-York Hotel.

Williamsburgh.

INCENDIARY FIRE.--About 8:20 o'clock last night, the stable of EDMUND WALL, corner of North Seventh and Fourth streets, E. D., was discovered to be on fire, but the flames were extinguished with slight loss. The fire was kindled in the manger during the temporary absence of the stable-boy. The same place was fired once or twice before.

CAPTURE OF A DESERTING SEAMAN.--A seaman belonging to one of the ships of war lying off the Brooklyn Navy-yard, attempted to desert by swimming to the shore early yesterday morning, but was captured shortly after landing by Officer W. GUMBERD, of the Forty-fifth Precinct. He was handed over to the Commander of the ship, who stated that his name was AUGUSTUS WILLIAMS.

IDENTIFIED.--The body of the boy found drowned at the Greenpoint Ferry, on Thursday forenoon, has been recognized as that of JOSEPH DUNN, whose parents reside at No. 100 West Fifteenth-street, New-York. It seems that the boy was drowned while out boating with some other boys on Monday last in the East River. The contusions found on the head were probably caused by the grappling-iron used for his recovery.

DIED FROM BURNS.--A young son of Mr. JOHN CALLAHAN, residing in North Seventh-street, near Fifth, E. D., died last evening from the effects of accidental burns received six weeks ago by his clothes taking fire. Coroner KESSLER held an inquest last night. Verdict in accordance with the facts.

Evening Exchange.

N.Y. Cen. R.	96	Clev. & Pitts.	84
"	96	"	84
"	96	"	84
"	96	"	84
R. & O.	96	"	84
"	96	"	84
"	96	"	84
"

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4337. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 20, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE PHENIX BANK DEFALCATION

Closing Arguments of Messrs. John McKeon and Sidney H. Stuart.

Justice Ledwith's Decision Reserved Until Monday.

GENEVIEVE LYONS VISIBLY FAILING

Brown Shudders Under Mr. McKeon's Terrible Scathing.

There was a large and appreciative audience in the Private Trial-Chamber at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon, composed mainly of financiers, who had been drawn thither to hear the closing arguments which Messrs. McKeon and Stuart had promised to make before Justice Ledwith. Brown and the girl, Genevieve Lyons, were taken into court by Ward Officer McCarty at 2 o'clock. The girl is manifestly sick and failing under her imprisonment in the noisome and filthy cellar cells of the Twenty-ninth-street Police-Station.

Justice Ledwith entered at about 2:20 o'clock, and said that as counsel, who had agreed to submit their points at 11 o'clock had omitted to do so until 1 o'clock, he had not been able to read their papers; hence he was unable to render a decision on the motion to strike out Jenkins' testimony against the prisoners, Charles Brown and Genevieve Lyons; he proposed, however, that counsel should proceed with argument, and he would render a decision at the close of the hearing. It having been agreed that no further testimony should be introduced, Mr. Stuart submitted the points of law for which he should contend, and upon which he should claim that Jenkins' statements should be set aside, and his clients released from restraint, as follows:

There is no proof whatever that the money had by the prisoners from Jenkins was the same he had taken from the bank. The property recovered must be the same taken from the bank.

There is no proof to show what kind of property was stolen, bonds, stocks, securities, gold or silver. The prisoners must be charged with some specific receiving. Nothing that Jenkins confesses can be taken as evidence. All that Jenkins has said about this matter is hearsay evidence merely, and the fact that what he said, not under oath is not evidence by having his words repeated by one under oath.

It is understood that both these persons had some money from Jenkins, but it is denied that it may be the same he stole; and it is further denied, with much earnestness, that they knew it had been stolen, even if it were the same.

The receiving, then, is nothing. There must be a guilty knowledge shown. In this case it is signally defective. There is no proof that the defendants had substantial reason to know that he had stolen the money.

Jenkins has never said they knew he was stealing, and no one else pretended to have any knowledge on the subject. All, at most, that Jenkins feared from Brown was that he might tell the bank, not that he was stealing, but that he was spending his earnings in improper places.

As to the girl, there is nothing whatever against her.

If Brown has made any statements to the officers and to McGowan, they were drawn from him under such circumstances as will exclude them. Both he and the girl thought that McGowan was a magistrate when they were before him, and the officers and he both represented him to be so. This examination before McGowan was planned and conducted with a view to impressing the prisoners, and they were impressed, and having been so impressed, the officers said to them that they must now tell the truth. This is abundantly sufficient to exclude the admissions which were then made.

Mr. Stuart, in opening, assumes that his Honor would reject Jenkins' statement concerning the prisoners, because any confession, when unfairly obtained by extortion or otherwise, is not admissible evidence, and upon this point the law is well settled. Mr. Stuart produced books to establish the point. The confessions, which are alleged to have been made by the prisoners Brower and Genevieve Lyons, were obtained fraudulently. The prisoners were brought into this court-room with the understanding that they were to be legally examined, and the prosecution told them that they must reveal all that they knew, if they would escape with light punishment. Mr. McKeon, counsel for the bank, sat in the Justice's seat, and the Cashier of the Phenix Bank sat where counsel usually sits, and thus the girl was led to believe that Mr. McKeon was the Justice and Mr. Cashier Parker counsel. Under this this belief, and with neither friend nor counsel present, Genevieve Lyons said that she had from time to time received money from Jenkins, amounting in all to $4,800; and this is all that she has ever said, notwithstanding all of the appliances that have been brought to bear. She is reported by one of the officers of the police to have said at the station-house that she had caused Jenkins' ruin. In this, either the officer must have misunderstood her language, or he must have borne false witness—for before this girl was ten years old Jenkins began his career of peculations. But whatever the girl may have said is inadmissible at this court as evidence against her. It should be observed that Brown and Genevieve Lyons are not joint offenders, it being only to avoid waste of time that, yielding to the court's suggestion, the defendants are jointly examined; hence whatever Brown may have said should have no influence upon the court in a decision in relation to the girl. Brown had been closeted in a private room in this court-house, and a confession had been extorted from him under threats of imprisonment at Sing Sing. It should be noted, however, that Brown confessed that he had $3,000 in the Greenwich Savings Bank. If he made this statement under coercion, it is inadmissible as evidence; and if he made it voluntarily it is the highest evidence of his innocence; for no thief will confess and indicate precisely where he has concealed the proceeds of theft. There is not the slightest proof against the prisoners outside these inadmissible confessions and the statements which have been made by the felon Jenkins. Ex-Judge Stuart asked, "Whoever said that of his own knowledge the money which Brown had on deposit in the Greenwich Savings Bank had been stolen by Jenkins—who knows what Jenkins stole?" Mr. Stuart, therefore, desired to know for what Brown and Genevieve Lyons were to be indicted. Whatever property has been lost must be particularly described by the prosecution, and in this case the officers of the bank do not know precisely what they have lost. The law requires that it shall be shown that an offence has been perpetrated; and in this case the State must show positively that there has been a receiving before the prosecution can maintain a case against the accused. No crime has been shown affirmatively and primarily against them; they must be accused of receiving a specific sum on a specified day, and a general charge of receiving money cannot be entertained.

Ex-Judge Stuart further contended that it had not been shown that either of his clients knew that Jenkins had any connection with any bank, and they could not, therefore, be presumed to have received money with guilty knowledge. Therefore, they could not be held to answer, and their counsel appealed to the court to protect them as against the officers of a bank, who came here to thrust them into prison; and he, therefore, asked the discharge of both prisoners.

Mr. McKeon said that, under the express authority of the District-Attorney, he should endeavor to do his duty, and strive to have the prisoners held for further examination. He therefore read from Barbour to show that this, not being a final trial before a jury, but an examination to ascertain whether there is reasonable ground upon which the accused may be held for examination, it is not necessary that the prosecution shall prove guilt, it being sufficient if they show that there is reasonable ground for suspicion that the prisoners may be guilty; and if this fact is established, it is the magistrate's duty to hold the accused to bail to appear for further examination. Mr. McKeon asked whether there is not reason for suspicion that the prisoners have a part of the $300,000 which Jenkins stole from the Phenix Bank. One man who received money escaped by committing suicide; but we are after other men in this community who received a share of the money; we are just entering upon this investigation; the public little know who are interested in in this case, and who received Jenkins' money; we are in pursuit of higher game than we have yet reached; and we shall soon put our hands upon men whom the community now do not suspect. Mr. McKeon would show, 1. That there had been an embezzlement; 2. That money had been received by the prisoners; and, 3. That it had been received with guilty knowledge. He proved the embezzlement from the affidavit of Mr. Parker, Cashier of the bank; the receiving, from the acts and statements of Jenkins, Brown and Genevieve Lyons, and the guilty knowledge from inference and Brown's admissions.

Mr. McKeon dwelt upon the character of Genevieve Lyons, and administered to Brown a terrible scathing, saying that it was impossible that he, a young lecher about town, having received thousands of dollars from a man whom he knew to be employed in a banking institution, could be innocent of the knowledge that this money had been fraudulently obtained. Brown winced under the invective with which Mr. McKeon belabored him, and the audience were about to applaud, but were checked by the officers of the court. Mr. McKeon having concluded,

Justice Ledwith begged counsel not to press for an immediate decision, as he had not been able to weigh the evidence; he would, however, commence examining, strive to be prepared on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

The court then adjourned, and Officer McCarty took the prisoners back to the Twenty-ninth-street Police Station.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 19.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

The special military commission, of which Major-Gen. WALLACE is President, met this morning for the first time, in accordance with the order of the War Department. Judge-Advocate Gen. HOLT was absent. The commission, in secret session, merely organized and adjourned till Monday. Prisoners other than Capt. WIRZ, may be tried before it. The charge and specifications against him will not be made known until his arraignment.

FIRE IN A HOSPITAL.

At a late hour last night four of the wards of the Lincoln Hospital, in the eastern part of the city, were destroyed by fire, and four others were pulled down to prevent the spread of the flames to the dry and, therefore, readily combustible timber of which the buildings were composed.

The patients were several days previous removed. The hospital had been fitted up for a government repair shop and a commissary depot.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS REDEEMED.

The certificates of indebtedness redeemed at the Treasury, for the week ending to-day, amount to over nine millions of dollars, and during the same period four hundred and ten thousand six hundred dollars of mutilated currency have been destroyed at the Redemption Bureau.

THE BOSTON APPOINTMENTS.

Gen. A. B. UNDERWOOD to-day received his commission as Surveyor of the Port of Boston, and as a consequence, resigned his military commission in the volunteer service.

Hon. D. W. GOOCH is appointed Naval Officer at Boston.

THE MASSACHUSETTS WAR DEBT.

It is said that the President to-day ordered the payment of $621,000 to Massachusetts, towards the settlement of the total amount due on her war debt, which is expected to be about three millions of dollars.

SALE OF USELESS VESSELS.

The next sale of useless vessels lately employed by he Navy Department is ordered to take place at the Washington Navy-yard on the 15th of September.

GEN. EWELL VISITS THE PRESIDENT.

Among the visitors at the President's house to-day was Lieut.-Gen. EWELL, of the late rebel army.

PARDONS GRANTED.

A large number of pardons were granted to-day, principally to citizens of Virginia of the twenty thousand dollar class.

APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON.

Among the new applications for clemency is that of Brig.-Gen. TYRRELL, of Tennessee.

NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The issues of national currency for the week ending to-day amount to $3,065,500.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Interview with Champ Ferguson—What He Says for Himself.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Aug. 18.

The *Dispatch* of to-morrow morning will contain the account of a long and interesting interview between the local editor of that paper and the noted guerrilla-chieftain, CHAMP FERGUSON, now on trial in this city.

The interview was granted by Major-Gen THOMAS.

This is the first correspondence he has had since his arrest with his counsel. He gives a complete history of his career, and expresses himself freely on every thing relating to the charges against him. He denies ever having committed many of the acts charged against him, and states that those whom he killed were seeking his life, were in arms hunting him down and waylaying him. He says he has never harmed a Federal soldier in regular service. He has taken many prisoners. He states that he could not have been taken in ten years if he had remained in Clinton County, Ky., his home, and not surrendered; that he surrendered in good faith as a regular Confederate officer, not anticipating prosecution.

Major-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Saturday, Aug. 19.

Major-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES, lately appointed to the command of the Second District, Department of the East, comprising the States of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Vermont, was serenaded last evening, and made a short speech from the steps of the Parker House, in which he said that the state of his health would prevent him from making any extended remarks; but he would take the opportunity to offer his congratulations at the successful close of the war and the honorable peace which had been won. He spoke of the good conduct and valor of the New-England troops which it had been his fortune to command, and expressed his belief that the military supervision of the three New-England States which he had the honor to command would not be a very arduous task.

The General was received with much enthusiasm.

Repairing the Bridges on the Union Pacific Railroad.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Saturday, Aug. 19.

A long train of cars loaded with HOWE'S truss bridges, to replace the bridges recently destroyed on the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, by the unprecedented high waters in the Kansas rivers, passed West to-day in charge of Major HENNING, the General Agent. Meantime the business of the road continues without interruption, temporary bridges having been constructed to enable trains to pass along. The present energetic directors of the road are sparing no expense to make the road first class.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 18.

The steamer *Favorite*, owned by Mr. CYRUS E. STAPLES, commenced to-day to make daily trips between Norfolk, Suffolk and Smithfield, leaving Norfolk on the arrival of the Baltimore boats.

Pilot-boat *Protection*, No. 2, of Norfolk, commenced to cruise to-day about Capes Henry and Charles, to furnish pilots for these waters.

The bark *Eagle*, of Kennebunk, and forty other sailing vessels, are in this harbor wind-bound.

Items via Cairo.

CAIRO, Saturday, Aug. 19.

The steamer *Bella Donna*, with 500 bales of cotton, sunk in the Red River on the 10th inst. Boat and cargo a total loss.

A fire at Little Rock, Ark., had destroyed the building owned by the government and occupied by the Special Agent of the Treasury. Loss $15,000.

JOHN FORSYTH has been appointed Mayor of Mobile.

The steamer *Marble City* has arrived here with 77 bales of cotton for this city and 164 bales for St. Louis.

Burning of the Schooner Lizzie.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, Aug. 19.

The schooner *Lizzie*, Capt. GLOVER, from Rockland for Norwich, with lime, struck on the rocks near Welch Hill early on Friday morning, took fire and was burned to the water's edge. She was not insured. Her sails and rigging were saved.

Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, Elected President of Antioch College.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 19.

Gov. ANDREW has been unanimously invited by the trustees of Antioch College to become the President of that institution. His acceptance of the office is considered doubtful.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 24.

Sailed ship *Wild Hunter*, for Boston, with 7,000 hides, 15,000 sacks of copper ore, and 650 bales of wool.

The week opens favorably for increased exertion in commercial circles. Stocks of imported goods in first hands are light, and jobbers show more disposition to replenish stocks.

The mining stock market is dull.

The Movements of the Dictator and Vanderbilt.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Aug. 19.

The iron-clad monitor *Dictator* and steamer *Vanderbilt* sailed from here, at 4:30 this afternoon, for Philadelphia.

The Constitutional Convention at Denver.

DENVER, Colorado Territory, Monday, Aug. 14.

The Constitutional Convention adjourned Saturday night. The election for the adoption or rejection of the constitution is fixed for the third Tuesday of September.

Burning of the Steamer Traveler.

DETROIT, Saturday, Aug. 19.

The steamer *Traveler* was burned at Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior, yesterday. No lives were lost. The boat is a total loss. She was valued at $40,000, and insured for $20,000.

The Monitor Agamenticus.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 19.

The monitor *Agamenticus* returned from Portsmouth last evening, making the passage in seven hours.

SARATOGA.

The Returning Crowds—Who Remain—The Matrimonial Market—Amusements and Pleasures.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Thursday, Aug. 17, 1865.

The trains of the last three days have taken away a large portion of that class of visitors who came here solely to see the races, or remaining a few days, leaving mostly the old *habitués*, who propose to have a quiet, cosy time again until the Autumn. A few families belonging to the latter class propose to migrate to some other locality, disgusted by the discomfiture experienced during the last week, by the transient classes crowding them out of places at table, in parlor and hall, and almost out of their very sleeping apartments. This state of things has naturally created much ill-feeling; but then there is not much opportunity for exclusiveness at any watering-place, and much less at this popular place of resort, with its ten thousand visitors, and accommodations for less than five thousand. Another year there will be increased accommodations. One other monster hotel—the States—will certainly be in readiness to receive guests by the 1st of July next, and possibly another, subscriptions for the stock of which is now being received, to be located on Circular-street, adjoining Congress Spring Park—one of the most eligible sites for a hotel in the village of Saratoga. More than this, the rush of visitors the present season seems to have infused new life into the citizens owning property here, and many of them propose to build new houses, and others intend to enlarge their present buildings—all with a view to a great crowd of new residents next year. In this last respect, they doubtless will not be disappointed, for Saratoga to-day is the most popular place of resort in the country, and will remain thus so long as Congress water cures diseases caused by a disturbed state of the liver, or Columbian water contains properties acting directly upon the kidneys.

Besides the class of visitors named who have already gone away or propose to leave at an early day, there is still another—a limited class of extreme fashionables, who flit about from one place to another—the time of their sojourn at any one place being governed by the dimensions of their trunks and the contents thereof. This class, comparatively small though it be, nevertheless is peculiarly *distingué*, and consider it vulgar to wear a dress a second time in public at the same hotel. One of the fraternity who has about three wagon loads of baggage, told me regrettingly that she only brought with her forty-five dresses, and the last one she should wear that night, and hence must leave the next day for another fashionable resort, where *second-hand* dresses could be worn without losing caste among her acquaintances and associates. Some, at least, of the unfortunate husbands of such women feel in full force the lifelike truthfulness of the ancient poet, and seek comfort therein, who said:

"A spendthrift wife's a troublesome appendage,
Nor lets man thrive as likes him; yet the jade
Yields goodly traits also, children; tall yon sick,
She tends your bed with ministering care;
In sorrow clings she by your side; in death
Swathes with fond hand your limbs and smoothes your grave.
Look then to this, when daily frets annoy,
For thus you'll lightliest bear the appointed burden."

Yet there is still another class who slip off occasionally, and the most interesting perhaps of all to the general reader. All the billing and cooing in the park, in parlors and cozy corners, has not been for naught—so much I can vouch for; but for me, if, as all sensible people believe, a wife's true dowry is virtue, modesty, and desires kept in due subjection, I would not look for a wife with such endowments at any watering-place; this kind of dowry is not indigenous to the atmosphere of such localities; such qualities are rarely to be found, except among those who find delight and shine most in the home circle, and not amid the semi-criminal dissipations of fashionable life. "Nor house, nor lands, nor heaps of labored ore" can make up for the absence of these virtues. But how seldom it is that reason and love keep company? The disposition of mankind is the same now as when Adam and Eve fell in love, and men and women rush headlong into the matrimonial halter, too soon to learn that man's highest state is when he has a good helpmate.

"Such is the equal progress of deceit,
The early dupe oft closes in the cheat."

And,

"With equal foot stern and impartial fate,
Knocks at the cottage and the palace gate."

The illusions of hours of dalliance gradually give way to the practical realities of life, and the young find too soon that if there is a silver lining to every cloud, in assuming the married state, they incur responsibilities little dreamed of in their imaginatory philosophy.

But this is something of a digression. The notorious fact is, that never before were there so many marriageable ladies in Saratoga as during the present season. First of all comes the somewhat jaded but highly powdered and rouged old stagers, anywhere above twenty-five years of age, who have sighed and sued in vain for so many seasons that the oldest habitués can hardly call to mind when first they came upon the theatre of action. Some of these ancient belles have traveled almost the entire world over to secure that much-coveted article yclept a husband; and yet they toil on as assiduously as ever, wondering all the time why men don't propose. If the truth must be told, a majority of these damsels could have made somebody miserable long, long ago; but in the heyday of their loveliness, they were coquettes, or had entirely too high notions. They looked at matrimony as a means of securing position, and not as a source of rational happiness; they were not prompted to seek for happiness through love for oneself alone, but through golden delusions of the future; instead of pledges of love, cradles, rattles, and Russian sheeting, their minds run on handsome equipages and a titled sahib. Now, Icarus-like, from their airy height they find themselves immersed in a sea of realities they cannot control. Of this class are several antiquated females well known to the frequenters of this place, who ten years ago considered it a condescension to dance with an American, albeit they sprung from the humblest walks of life. Twelve years [illegible]

After having been Europe instantaneously, are open for the first offer. One (pic-alley) dressed last night with a hardware merchant who sells patent fish-hooks on the sidewalk of Broadway.

Then there is an unusually large stock of widows on hand, some of whose partners died a natural death, others by violence in the field. While the first-class mentioned are dead stock, the last have gone, of late, hot sales, particularly if endowed with just a little of this world's goods, to make the pot boil coolly. Four of this class went home last Saturday night to make arrangements for the interesting ceremony—they could not wait for cool weather. Strike while the iron is hot is the pretty widow's motto, and I presume it is the sure guide to success. There are a few more left of the same sort hanging in a horrible state of uncertainty as to the future.

There is still a third class—young ladies—fresh from school, with all the gushing buoyancy of uncontaminated youth, as pure as virgin snow and as lovely and graceful as the fawn; they have just shed their pantalets and short gowns, and look wonderfully charming in their freshly donned long dresses and waterfalls. Escorted by lynx-eyed cicerones, though they be, nevertheless Love's young dream in a hundred cases has disturbed their rest and nights, and a large portion of this number have plighted their faith, and are now in that semi-spiritual existence that all lovers are, until some obstruction, causes them to realise that they are yet human.

So far as heard from the matrimonial market stands thus: Old stock married off, none; old stock hopeful of success, 1; widows of first class married or soon will be, 10; widows of second class married or soon will be, 25; young ladies married, 17; engaged and day fixed for wedding, 65; betrothed and gone to get consent of paterfamilias, 57; still billing and cooing, 99; matches broken up by stern parients, 11; come together again, 3—but they have to dodge parient; in love, but not reciprocated, 87½; no one to love, 49; elopements, 1; private marriages, 2.

The above is a semi-official condition of affairs, and may be relied on as approximating to the true state of facts.

Of the exact condition of marriageable gentlemen, I have only isolated facts to guide me. One old stager—a very desirable man, I should say if a woman, and the best looking match in the village—has been on his knees twice, and both times got laughed at for his pains. His courage is good yet, and his hopes run high; last evening he got locked in Congress Spring Park while walking with an old maid. This little misfortune may be the initiatory paragraph of the history of a "Coquette and an Old Bachelor; How he Came to Marry." Who knows? Stranger things have happened. Prominent among the young gallants who aspire to matrimonial honors is my Lord Dundreary, from the sea-girt isle, who, one would think, had engaged the park for life, so assiduous are his attentions. There are scores of others who still hope to change their state before the ending of this season. At as early a moment as possible, I shall give the names of the ladies and gentlemen who have taken the final leap, or who expect to do so soon.

The arrivals the present week have exceeded the expectations of every one. There were 150 new comers at the Union alone on Monday, and nearly as many more on Tuesday and Wednesday. The same is true at Congress Hall, and I believe also at the other hotels, and the indications are that the place will be crowded all the season.

There is an unusual number of bank men, stock brokers and speculators here this season. The panic these men were in from Tuesday afternoon to Wednesday forenoon was painful to behold. The current rumor was that not less than three wellk nown banks had gone under, and there was no end to reports of swindling transactions. A few rushed for Wall-street by the first train; the philosophers increased the number of champaigne cocktails, and nerved themselves for the worst. All were much relieved yesterday, upon the arrival of the 2:30 o'clock P. M. train, upon learning that the disaster was not so bad as reported.

GROVER closed his dramatic season at the Leland Opera House last Saturday night, and his departure is much regretted. The present week opened Sunday night with a sacred concert, for the benefit of Mr. KOPPITZ, the leader of the orchestra. Tuesday evening, Mr. C. JEROME HOPKINS, the distinguished pianist and composer, gave a concert in presence of a highly respectable audience, who were delighted with his "musical poetry" for upward of an hour and a half. The arrival of Mr. HOPKINS has created quite a musical furore. He is accompanied by Mr. E. TRAUTOUR, with whom he plays his magnificent duets for two pianos, reminding one of the Gottschalk days.

During the week, three more piano concerts will be given, and in accordance with numerous requests of hotel guests, Mr. HOPKINS has promised to give a private organ performance at one of the churches on Monday.

Last night Congress Hall gave a ball, and Friday night the LELANDS give another. Next week Madame Rumor says we are to have the French opera troupe.

At about 3 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in S. B. TERWILLEGEN'S hardware-store on Broadway, directly opposite the American Hotel. It was promptly discovered, and the alarm was duly given by the town bells, and not many minutes had elapsed before every person was not only up, but in the street. People in the country, even city people, who, when at home, hear without noticing, fire-bells ring a dozen times during every twenty-four hours, are wonderfully nervous when in the country, and as well may be supposed, between the residents and visitors, there was quite a crowd of excited individuals, until the location of the fire and the real extent of the danger had been ascertained. At the time the alarm was given, I had just finished the preceding paragraph of this letter, and instinctively visited the scene of the conflagration.

At this time the fire had made but little headway, having apparently caught in the rear of the building, but some time elapsed before the fire-engines were on the ground, and before they arrived the fire had got under considerable headway. Engine Companies Nos. 1, 2 and 3, as soon as they arrived, went to work without unnecessary delay, and were assisted by a large number of New-York firemen and citizens, who instantly went to work with a will. At one time it seemed as though the whole block from St. Nicholas Hall to Congress Hall was bound to be destroyed; but there being only a light wind, the firemen were enabled to confine the fire to the building where it originated, and the adjoining one occupied by Mr. KNICKERBOCKER as a jewelry and fancy-store. Some damage was done to the rear buildings for some rods on either side in the rear of the burnt buildings, and also to awnings and shades by the falling cinders. The loss on buildings will not probably exceed $10,000. The loss on stock a like amount. I take it for granted that the loss is covered by insurance. The fire is looked upon as a fortuitous circumstance, because it occurred just where the townspeople said everybody else want a new street cut through. Maliciously-disposed people think it a wonderful coincidence. Being a foreigner, I have no opinion to express about the matter.

While standing on the steps of the American Hotel, the flames burst up through the upper stories of TERWILLEGEN'S store, when a gentleman at my side exclaimed, "My God! there are fifty pounds of powder up stairs there!" Supposing that to be unnecessarily alarmed, I remarked mildly, "How do you know that, Sir?" "I ought to know," he said, "for it is my store!" Scarcely had he uttered the last word when the "fifty pounds" of powder exploded, fortunately without injuring any one so far as yet ascertained. Engine No. 3 was playing in front of the building at this time, and the men at the nozzle were standing within ten feet of the building; while almost every one of its ten men, they never budged an inch, displaying a nerve which would have been creditable even to a New-York fireman. Chief-Engineer SCHENCK was early on the ground, and was particularly active during the fire. The most energetic citizen present was Mr. HALSTEAD, proprietor of the American Hotel, who was everywhere rendering most efficient service, as did also Mr. GEORGE W. HILL, of the Leland Club-House, and other citizens whom I do not know.

R. A. P.

FROM THE WEST.

The Crops—Growth of Chicago—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 17.

In my last, written from Urbana, Champaign County, I gave you a pretty extended description of matters and things in what is called the "Wabash country." I have seen no accounts during the present week to vary my quite favorable impression of the crop prospects in that region.

Last week I made a flying trip by rail up into Wisconsin. The telegraph has, undoubtedly, given you an account of the great hail-storm which devastated three or four counties, doing damage to the crops to the estimated amount of $500,000. I saw in Rock the devastations which it caused. The destruction of the grain crops appears to be utter. The small grains are pulled down and threshed out—corn is stripped of its leaves and ears. Many of the hail-stones, I am told, were as large as hens' eggs. Four counties were visited: Sauk, Crawford, Iowa and Richland. The track of the storm shows that it must have been one of fearful violence.

In this section the railroads were all deranged by the rain-storm of Wednesday afternoon and night. Some of them have not got into regular running order yet. The rain came down in sheets; culverts were washed away, bridges torn from their foundation, and the streams were on a rampage generally. Such a summer storm was never known by the "oldest inhabitant." It also did a large amount of damage to the crops. It appears to be a general time of commotion with the elements. There were tornadoes at South Bend, Ind., Sparta, Wis., and near Vinden, in this State, last week. The nights are cold, betokening the early coming of frost; so that between all these adverse influences our crops, corn especially, are in a precarious condition. Should there be, as is now apprehended, an early frost, look out for a rapid advance in grain and pork. Speculators are on the *qui vive*, and the weather is now an important element in their calculations.

The following particulars of the condition and growth of Chicago I copy from the advance sheets of the *Directory for 1865*, now in press. The industrial, manufacturing and commercial establishments are as follows:

"Agricultural implements, 13; boiler makers, 46; wholesale boot and shoe manufactories, 17; breweries, 21; clothing establishments, exclusively wholesale, 21; coal-yards, 25; coffee and spice mills, 12; commission merchants, 561; distilleries, 20, druggists, wholesale exclusively, 11; flour mills, 18; furniture factories, 26; grain elevators, 19; groceries and provisions, retail, 550; groceries, wholesale exclusively, 46; hardware and cutlery, wholesale exclusively, 21; hotels, 93; iron foundries, 21; lumber yards, 103; malt houses, 21; machine shops, 31; packing houses, 67; paper warehouses, 8; physicians and surgeons, 263; printing establishments, 44; railway lines, (running into Chicago,) 13; (ditto foreign companies with agencies in Chicago,) 7; tanneries, 27."

When you read the criminal statistics of our city, in the daily papers, you need not be astonished, but turn for an explanation to the fact that 1,800 liquor-selling licenses are in operation, 1,250 saloons, 31 breweries, 21 malt-houses and 20 distilleries.

In regard to religious, benevolent, educational, and similar institutions, we present a fair record. There are ninety-two benevolent and trade societies, and societies and associations for other purposes. In the matter of charitable institutions, it is conceived that Chicago is not surpassed by any other city of its size in the world. There are six public and society hospitals, and four free dispensaries located in different parts of the city, and also a new city hospital in course of erection. There are also five orphan asylums, two asylums for erring women, one charitable institution for the reformation of inebriates. There are one hundred and twelve churches of all denomination. There are 31 mission schools and nine Catholic convents. Under the important head of "Educational Institutions," we enumerate one high school, 17 public schools, two theological seminaries, two universities, three medical colleges and two commercial colleges. Besides these, there are 31 private academies and church schools. In the public schools of the city for the year ending May, 1865, there were 16,549 scholars enrolled, with an average attendance of over 12,000. The number of scholars enrolled in the German schools for the past year, is estimated at 2,000; for the Catholic schools at 6,000, and for the private academies and schools at 3,000—making in the aggregate 11,000 enrolled scholars independent of the public schools. This, added to the enrollment of the public schools, gives a grand total of between 27,000 and 28,000 scholars, which is believed to be very near the true figures.

There are printed in this city forty-four periodicals, comprising thirty-three newspapers and eleven magazines. There are four English exiles, political; two commercial, and two German. There are fourteen National Banks and the State banks, fifteen local insurance companies, with foreign agencies innumerable; three savings banks, and brokers without number; there are 615 licensed express wagons, 500 drays, 113 hacks, 180 transportation wagons, and 411 newsboys!

The increase in the number of names contained in this volume is 11,089 over that of last year's book. The following table exhibits the number of each letter:

A	1,229	P	2,015
B	4,294	Q	178
C	3,294	R	2,615
D	2,363	S	5,369
E	967	T	1,455
F	2,139	U	169
G	2,380	V	124
H	3,411	W	3,256
I	157	Y	134
J	1,622	Z	163
K	2,469		
L	2,289	Total this year	50,173
Mc	1,363	Total last year	39,114
M	3,707		
N	957	Increase	11,089
O	909		

In this you have an outline of the Western Metropolis. It will tend to give some idea of the dimensions we are attaining—the business we are doing, and the prosperity the past four years have brought us. We shall soon know the extent of our population, as the State census is nearly completed. I estimate it will be in the neighborhood of 180,000. It is, however, the general opinion among our citizens that it will exceed 200,000. We shall know in a week or two.

Regiments continue to arrive. The Seventy-second Illinois was the last in. It is what is known here as the First Board of Trade Regiment. That patriotic body, it will be recollected, sent out three—the Seventy-second, Eighty-eighth and One Hundred and Fifteenth—all of which have done good service. The Seventy-second had a grand reception on Saturday—dinner, speeches, &c. It presents rather a singular spectacle of having had its Lieutenant-Colonel, STOCKTON, promoted a Brigadier, while its Colonel, STARING, has not been promoted.

The weather has been fine for three days now, which is something unusual. It is, however, very cool for August. Business is good in all departments, though quiet. The notorious Miss HAKEN spent a few days in this city last week, in company with a man named PHELPS, from Washington. She had the audacity to call upon the widow of the man she murdered; but was not permitted to see her. It was feared that she might have another insane impulse, and kill BOOTH'S child. Mr. DANA has got well to work in the *Daily Republican*, and a great improvement is the result. The Soldier's Orphan's Home, incorporated by our last Legislature, has been organized. The Board of Trade are to have a grand demonstration on the opening of the new Chamber of Commerce, on the 30th. A Real Estate Exchange, and a Mineral and Petroleum Exchange have just been organized in this city.

FROM RICHMOND.

Treasury Department Agent—Mineral Wealth.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1865.

W. H. GODBURY, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, Washington, has arrived here, and will at once proceed to investigate the accounts of the Custom House and Treasury Department in this city. Mr. W. has for the past two months been engaged in similar business in Philadelphia.

A party of scientific gentlemen who have just returned from a minute examination of a portion of the gold regions of this State, give the most astounding accounts of the undeveloped mineral resources of the interior of Virginia. Not only does gold abound, but they found the whole district teeming with iron, silver, lead, tin, plumbago and other valuable minerals.

There seems to be little doubt that the peculiar institution hitherto existing in the State of Virginia has retarded, if not altogether prevented, the development of the material resources of the wealthiest portion of this continent. Now that the great barrier is removed, and Virginia is open to free immigration from all parts of the world, there can be little doubt but her commercial position, financial[illegible]

Settle lands, great wheat-growing, [illegible] mines, more mineral wealth known to be contained within her, will speedily bring about a rapid increase of capital and emigration within her borders.

The counties of Goochland, Fluvanna and Buckingham are especially rich in mineral wealth.

R. A. P.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of the Gen. Creswell from New Orleans.

The steamer *Gen. Creswell*, from New-Orleans, Aug. 13, arrived here yesterday morning. Editions of New-Orleans papers that she brings contain no news.

TEXAS.

HERRITT'S EXPEDITION.

Correspondence of the N. O. Times.

AUSTIN, Capital of Texas, July 28, 1865.

From the dome of the State House floats that national banner. The capital of Texas has been occupied by the cavalry forces under command of Gen. MCKINNEY, and the citizens seem well satisfied with the position of affairs. Brig.-Gen. H. MCKINNEY and escort arrived here, Capt. ROCKWELL, of the Eighth New-York, ordered upon the duties of Provost-Marshal. The quarters of Gen. MCKINNEY were taken up in the Governor's house, an order was issued for the granting of paroles, and the other duties of organization were carried out. It was with satisfaction that unmistakable evidences of loyalty were observed in this city, the loyal citizens welcoming the entry of the column by the display of the flag.

There has been in this city an building that for nearly four years has lain perdu. Secured to host to down during these times which we all remember, the few loyal citizens preserved it from harm. The brother of Judge HANCOCK, of this city, kept it intact, guarded it in secret and defended it from meritorious touch. The four-year storm burst upon the country and passed away, while the flag still remained under guard. Yesterday it was hoisted again, the halyards were hauled taut by citizen hands; citizens greeted the emblem of nationality with shouts that made ring the welkin, that for four years only resounded with shouts that chronicled the triumph of Confederate arms; crowds of citizens looked upon the flag with expressions and joy. The flag was raised at Hancock's Corner, in this city. Judge PASCHAL spoke in terms of rough and manly eloquence. Spoke in an assembly of officers of the command and citizens, and his remarks were applauded vociferously, while the band enlivened the whole scene with patriotic airs. That banner, star-spangled, floats, the token of restoration.

The march of the cavalry expedition, chief of the first division led by Gen. WEBB—has been conducted in admirable order. The troops of this command—that consist of the Eighteenth New-York, Third Michigan, Tenth Illinois, First Louisiana, Fourth Wisconsin and Second Illinois—have, as a whole fulfilled the high expectation that was entertained of their efficiency. Much of the good conduct is owing to the management of the forces under Gen. WEBB, Col. MERRITT and Col. STEWART, commanding the two brigades, being of well-tried services.

There are always certain incidents that are incidental to the march of any troops. Even the purists of the best disciplined will commit excesses. Some are bound to escape from the sower of military training. Less of these troublesome matters have happened in the history of this march than in that of any it has been the good or ill fortune of your correspondent to witness. Negroes stealing their masters' horses and mules, and joining the command, were, upon application, returned to their plantations, horses and all. It is the testimony of the people of the district of country lying between Shreveport and Austin that the conduct of the whole command has been remarkable for all those qualities which belong to a high state of discipline.

The conduct of Gen. WEBB'S division in its march through the country may, perhaps, be accepted as an omen of the disappointment that surely awaits those croakers who have prophesied that army habits were certain to create a disregard among the rank and file for the rights of men of town. No sooner was this force notified that they were the protectors of the inhabitants of the country through which they were marching, than the old habits of picking up unconsidered trifles—such as chickens, eggs, pigs, fruit, and such articles as have been hitherto considered the legitimate spoils of a marching column—ceased entirely, and all property was exempt from pillage. Admirable arrangements in the Provost-Marshal's department contributed somewhat to this end, but the credit for decorum is mainly due to the men themselves.

GALVESTON.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF GALVESTON,
GALVESTON, TEXAS, Aug. 4, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9.—For the maintenance of good order, and to secure the enforcement of rigid measures for the preservation of the health of the city, the following order is published for the information of all concerned:

1. The acts of the existing municipal authorities of Galveston will be recognized and sanctioned in all matters relating to the city government so far as citizens are concerned, until changes are made in the legal way, exceptions being made in cases where civil officers or laws come in conflict with the necessary orders of the officer in command, and those officers of the city who are excluded from the rights and benefits of citizens as expressed in the President's Proclamation, dated at Washington, May 29, 1865.

2. The proper officers of the city are authorized to proceed at once to the collection of the harbor dues, market dues, licenses and property taxes, under the assessments that

The Evening Sentinel

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU

Organization of the Freedmen's Bureau—Its Objects, and What it Has Accomplished.

INTERESTING SPEECH BY GEN. HOWARD.

The Freedmen of South Carolina.

Their Character from Gen. Howard's Observation.

Address of Gen. Palmer to the Militia of Colored Men Yesterday.

Negroes in Kentucky.

Gen. Howard in Maine.

Speech at Bangor.

Visit to Bucksport, Where he Addresses the People.

Gen. Howard at Augusta.

Speech at the State House.

Visit to Hallowell.

Speech at Gardiner.

Arrival at Portland.

Speech at the City Hall.

Gen. Howard at Lewiston.

**Speech at Auburn

most or some kind as prior to property, and no person is to assume to take from any person such property.

JOHN B. KING,
Agent, Asst. Treasury Department.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD SUB-DISTRICT,
DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA,
COLUMBUS, Ga., Aug. 6, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

The following extract of an order is published for the information of all concerned:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA,
July 14, 1865.

[EXTRACT.]

* * * * * * *

GENERAL ORDER No. 4.—The aged and decrepit and helpless women and children made free by the President's Proclamation, living in the cabins of their former masters, will not be deprived of such homes until provision has been made by the State or General Government for them; but this protection will not extend to those able to work, who will not be permitted to loiter in idleness. By command,

Major-Gen. STEEDMAN.

S. B. MOE, Brevet Colonel and A. A. G.
Official: FRENCH WOODALL,
Colonel Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, COLUMBUS, Ga., Aug. 3, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER No. 5.—By an act of Congress, the United States currency of "greenbacks" has been made a legal tender, and it has been practiced to some extent by certain individuals to make a discount on these notes. Hereafter those that are found discounting said "Treasury notes will be looked upon as committing treason, and will be punished accordingly.

By order of FRENCH WOODALL, Col. Com'g.
G. GORDON, Captain and Provost-Marshal.

THE ALLATOONA MILITARY DISTRICT.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, Aug. 5.

The District of Allatoona, Third Military Division of Georgia, has been formed, and is under command of Brig.-Gen. H. M. JUDAH, whose headquarters are at Marietta. It embraces the Counties of Whitfield, Cobtown, Hylton, Pumpkin, Gilmer, Gordon, Murray, Dawson, Lumpkin, Union, Towns, Cass, Floyd, Chattooga, Gwinnett, Forsyth, Milton, Cherokee, Paulding, Carroll, Haralson, Polk, Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton, Campbell, Spalding, Butts, Henry, Fayette, Clayton, Heard, Cowsta, Troup and Meriwether. We observe that Gen. JUDAH has subdivided the district, and appointed a Provost-Marshal for each subdivision, consisting of three or four contiguous counties, for the purpose of facilitating the work of administering the amnesty oath.

The Atlanta and West Point Road—Report of its President, Hon. John P. King.

The following report, which appears in the Augusta *Transcript*, gives an idea of the extent of damage done to the Atlanta and West Point road by Gen. SHERMAN:

ATLANTA, Ga., Sunday, June 25, 1865.

To the Stockholders of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad Company:

Since July, 1863, the stockholders have not before met in general convention. The causes of this interruption have been mentioned by the Superintendent, and are too well known to require special notice. As portions of the road and its business have often been beyond the control of its managers, the usual reports by the officers and board cannot be made with fullness and accuracy. But an outline of management and present condition may be seen by the report of the Superintendent and the statements of the Treasurer, annexed to this report. The past history of the company has been that of unprecedented prosperity; with a full capital, large profits, a good reserved fund, and no debt beyond immediate means, its dividends have been regular and liberal, and these seemed scarcely a limit to the rapidly-advancing value of the stock. Like most other Southern interests, however, and especially railroad interests, its prosperity has been rudely checked by the violence of war, and for the first time in the history of the company an unfavorable balance was exhibited by the profit and loss account on the 1st of July inst. The balance sheet on that day exhibits a loss of $49,-647 66, to which the Superintendent thinks should be added about $200,000 besides, an estimate for deterioration of property. This unfavorable result is purely the effects of war and its incidents, as may be seen by the items charged to profit and loss account. The emancipation of the negroes of the company and the losses, directly or indirectly, by the collapse of Confederate credit, make up nearly the entire sum of $557,867 83 charged to profit and loss on the 1st of July.

Very onerous and costly duties have also been forced upon the company in transporting paroled and discharged prisoners without compensation, and this gratuitous service still continues to a considerable extent. Could we feel assured of an early return to our former prosperity, these losses and deficiencies would soon be balanced by net profits; but this we cannot reasonably expect. The country is much exhausted by the ravages of war, its labor system suddenly and rudely changed, most of its active and productive capital destroyed, and the whole mass of its credit, whether current or funded, public or private, either greatly impaired or utterly annihilated. From such rude shocks, affecting every material interest in the country, we cannot expect immediate recovery and readjustment. The recent change in our labor system, whatever its ultimate effects, must at least for a time greatly diminish the production of that exchangeable wealth upon which the business of Southern railroads mainly depends. From the present extreme depression, however, we may soon expect some relief. Government has very wisely, and doubtless with a generous motive, which we should fully appreciate, released the war contribution of one-fourth upon the remnants of cotton remaining in the country. This, when sold, will furnish a much needed currency, the want of which checks and paralyzes all enterprise. It will, also, furnish a return business to railroads in the transportation of commodities for interior consumption. The quantity of cotton now in the country is, no doubt, overestimated, but the price is a good one, and it will probably bring as much money into the country as a full average crop has sold for in past years.

The business of the next year will probably be limited; but a small crop of exports is planned, and provisions afford but little profitable business to Southern roads. Let us not, however, despond too much of the future. No human capacity can foresee or foretell the effects of an untried experiment, operating upon an extensive and complicated interest. Have we no compensations to expect for the present losses to our business by this sudden revolution in the labor system of the country? May we not expect some compensation from an increased product of exports by white labor, and by small proprietors, with hired freedmen? Will not the emancipation of four millions of bondmen, with the future control of their own earnings, and their own movements, add greatly to the local travel of the States where they are domiciled? May we not expect an accession to our business by the influx of white emigrants, which the abolition of slavery and the inviting fields of the South are likely to attract? Such hopes are not unreasonable, and the board makes these suggestive inquiries that no reasonable ground of hope may be overlooked.

* * * * * * *

We are suffering greatly in our business by the temporary loss of valuable stock impressed by the late Confederate Government, and out of upon the Carolina road, as stated by the Superintendent. We are, also, suffering very much from the want of open railroad communication with the seaboard, and our "imposed connections with the Southwest, Odden will not move freely until it can be transported to the coast with expedition and safety and at reasonable cost. We shall also lose considerable travel, property belonging to our road, until we have continuous railroad communication between Montgomery and Atlanta. The board is informed that the Montgomery and West Point road will be opened to Montgomery by the 1st of September, and the Chattahoochee bridge at West Point, it is believed, will be finished by the same date. With all disadvantages, the road is believed to be making current expenses, with the prospect of a satisfactory increase as soon as its connections are completed and its lost stock recovered. Though in imperfect condition, the road is now being run its full length from Atlanta to West Point, and its connection with the Montgomery and West Point road only broken by the destruction of the Chattahoochee bridge.

By a rigid system of economy, and a careful reduction of expenses, to correspond with reduced receipts, the stockholders may reasonably hope, at no very distant day, to regain at least a fair portion of that prosperity which the company once enjoyed. Although, from the situation of affairs already referred to, the officers of the company have not been able at all times to remain at their posts and continue in the regular discharge of their duty, yet the board take pleasure in stating a belief that they have generally performed the duties of their several positions with an honest zeal for the interests of the company and to the best of the their ability, under the many difficulties by which they have been surrounded. In behalf of the board,

JOHN P. KING, President.

ALABAMA.

Moralizing by a Mobile Editor.

A LETTER FROM HON. JOHN FORSYTH.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, editor of the Mobile *Register*, moralizes as follows in a letter dated at Montgomery, July 26:

"My first visit to the capital since its occupation by the forces of the United States. As to heat and dust, the city wears its usual Summer livery, but the activity and bustle in the streets, filled with people, and crowded with army and country wagons, remind you of Montgomery in December, in the height of the cotton season. I find the people here, as with us, settled down under the new order of things political, and determined to make the best of it. The doctrine of "precipitation," which originally had its most prurient hot-bed in this capital, is quite abandoned as a political theory, and would be expunged as a memory.

How times change, and men with them, in this world of transitory events and opinions! The wheel of political fortune rolls on, and the zenith of to-day is the nadir of to-morrow. This mutability at least has the merit of giving everybody a chance who fastens himself upon the revolving circle. The present dead calm in political action is most favorable for reflection. We people of the South will soon spring again into active political life, and we shall have our weight in shaping the destinies of the re-United States. The South still lives, as those short-sighted men will find out who have given themselves over to sullen despair because of present gloom. The land has been scarred and furrowed by the iron ploughshare of war, but the soil and climate are still our own, and the people, with their distinctive characteristics, are still here—a sadder and a wiser people. The logic of the position teaches unity among ourselves, and discountenances of all party divisions which will impair the strength we are bound to throw into the balance of the political conservatism of the United States.

THE MAILS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

We are gratified to have it in our power to state that the Postmaster-General has ordered the transmission of the mails daily on the railroads of this State, and a weekly mail to each country seat. The Presidents of the North Carolina and Raleigh and Gaston Railroads have already signified their readiness to carry the mails on their roads, and we may, therefore, soon expect a through mail from Weldon to Charlotte.

We publish below a letter from Hon. WM. HEMMER, Postmaster-General, to Gov. HOLDEN, in relation to the weekly mails referred to. Proposals for carrying these mails will appear in a few days:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1865.

SIR: With a view to furnishing mail facilities at the earliest practicable moment to persons residing at and upon country seats in the State of North Carolina, I have been induced to direct that proposals, on such a rate as I consider fair for the transportation of the mail and service on routes running from such country seats to the nearest post-office on the railroad routes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. DENNISON, Postmaster-General.

Hon. W. H. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh.

N. B.—By temporary mail service is intended service to Dec. 31, next, previous to which time all the routes in the State will be advertised for reletting from Jan. 1, 1866.

—*Raleigh Standard.*

GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Probable Course of the Southern Bishops—Important Letter from Bishop Elliott, of Georgia.

The following remarkable letter from Bishop ELLIOTT, of Georgia, touching the possible reunion of the Episcopal Church, appears in this week's *Church Journal*, to a letter from the editor, of which it is a rejoinder. The letter is dated Augusta, Aug. 1, 1865:

"I am very glad that you have gone so much at large into the question of the reunion of the Church, as it gives me an opportunity of placing before you my views in regard to the matter, which differ somewhat in regard to your own, as expressed in your letter to me, and also from the action of the Church in the Diocese of Texas.

My objection to the action of the Diocese of Texas is not so much as to what she has done, as to her manner of doing it. The reunion will take place, and that very soon, I have no doubt; but it ought to take place in such wise as to preserve our good faith to our brethren and to each other. Texas seems to have forgotten that as the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States we performed certain acts which need recognition and confirmation, and which should not be left, in justice to others, without settlement in the very act of reunion.

Of course the consecration of Bishop WILMER is the most important, not only on his own account, but because it involves all his official acts since his entrance upon his Episcopate. Besides this we have admitted Arkansas as a diocese, and have elected Bishop LAY as its Diocesan Bishop. These acts do not, indeed, involve such momentous consequences as the other, but they are, nevertheless, of importance enough to demand recognition.

Besides, I think that it is our duty to guard the memory of our deceased Bishops, MEADE, OTEY, and especially our beloved POLK. Not that we should expect any inducement from the General Convention of their views and actions, but that we should feel assured that no reproach, either direct or implied, will be cast upon their graves. About ourselves, the living, we care but little; we are here and can defend ourselves; but the reputation of the dead is in our keeping, and we can fraternize with nobody who would willingly disturb their ashes. They have lived and died for us, and however wrong others may think them, we revere their memory and weep over their graves.

Nor, I frankly say it, do I anticipate when recalling the worthy, high-toned men who once formed our General Convention, any action that would be disparaging to them or painful to us; but yet I feel it to be the duty of the church over which I have been called temporarily to preside, to guard against any such possibility. Silence, if you please, but let it be distinctly understood that there shall not be a word of obloquy or dispraise. Let them stand or fall to their Master and our Master; one far more competent to judge of them and us than we are of each other.

In pursuance of these preliminary views my opinion is, as I have already expressed to Bishop H. POTTER, in reply to the letter to which you make allusion in yours, "that if at the meeting of the General Convention in October, that body was to pass a joint resolution, returning thanks for peace, expressing the hope and desire that it might lead to a reunion of the dioceses, and appointing a committee of bishops, clergy and laity to meet a like committee from our council, which sits in November, with full power to conclude an arrangement, there will be no further difficulty.

I cannot now speak authoritatively for anybody, but my opinion is that by this method we can be saved from much trouble in the future. God knows that I, for one, desire nothing more heartily than peace; but then it must be peace which is pure, sincere and without hypocrisy. I have been, probably, as earnest a Southern man as anybody, and yet I never found any fault with the church up to the moment of our secession. What has happened since, on either side, has not arisen from the normal action of our organization, but from extraneous influences which have now partially ceased, and will soon entirely cease.

"I like this plan better," so I continue to Bishop POTTER, "than our going back and casting ourselves upon mercy and sufferance, not because of any false pride, but because I think that the reunion will be more cordial and the feelings of self-respect will be better preserved on both sides. And the Church should desire to maintain and uphold the self-respect of all its members, remembering that they are of the Body of Christ. In this way shall we become, in our reunion, the admiration of the country, as we were for so many years, during all the fierce wrangling which preceded secession, its wonder, for our reticence and self-control."

So much for the Church; now for myself. You wonder, in your letter, that the Bishop of Georgia did not lead the way in such action as the Bishop of Texas has taken. I could not conscientiously have done so, for the reasons given above, even had I desired it, and I confess that I was not anxious to be the first to submit myself to the yoke which has been prepared for me. It is very easy for you, sitting in the midst of plenty, with everything flourishing about you, with the world thriving upon the business of success, with a future seemingly as bright as prosperity can make it, to wonder at our backwardness in acknowledging the blessings of peace and reunion; but the case is very different with us whose homes are desolate, whose friends and relatives and children are utterly impoverished, whose social order is totally subverted, whose future is dark and almost hopeless. I can humble myself under the mighty hand of God, and I can call my people to patience and endurance; but, even through these, I can do no more. I do not mean to complain; we entered upon this struggle, which was irrepressible and forced upon us, after having counted the cost; but I should be a hypocrite if I came forward, with any smile upon my face, and said that I rejoice in it. I do not rejoice in it; but I have taken the oath of allegiance, and mean to keep it; and I have advised my people to take it and be good citizens, and above all to do the best for the poor, unfortunate negroes, whose future is dark and miserable beyond conception. Already they are perishing by thousands, and the whole race will now go out before civilization (so called) and competition, as the Indians are doing. We can survive the change, and one day flourish again; but not they; their fate is sealed; and the edict of Puritanism has already gone forth. "If you cannot and will not work, you must die." The farthest I can go in behalf of these fanatics is to cry, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

I cannot write any more now. My heart is too full. I have written to you frankly and fully, and you can make any use of this letter you please. My opinions I desire to be known; I wish nothing concealed before reunion, and therefore am I glad that my sermon over the body of my beloved friend and brother, POLK, was republished in the *Christian Witness*. If I have erred, and can be shown my error, I shall be ready, by the grace of God, to humble myself and acknowledge my sin; but until then, I wish all my words and deeds to be "before all Israel and before the sun." I am afraid of only one judge, and He is the judge of the conqueror as well as the conquered. Success with Him, is not the measure of right and reward.

KILLING OF REV. E. P. LOVEJOY.

Interesting Episode in the Early History of the Anti-Slavery Struggle.

The St. Louis *Democrat* publishes the following:

Editors Missouri Democrat:

In a recent edition of your paper I observed an article headed, "An Interesting Chapter of History," in which a singularly distorted account appears of the death of Rev. ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY, at Alton. I have seen a great multitude of versions of that deplorable event, but never yet one which even approximated the truth. I was an eye-witness of the affair, and of most of the events which immediately preceded it. In 1837, the office of Mr. LOVEJOY'S paper—the *St. Louis Observer*—was visited by a mob, and his press and materials destroyed. He removed to Alton soon afterward, and continued the publication there of his paper, under the title of the *Alton Observer*. Alton at that time was pretending to rival St. Louis, depending principally on Southern pro-slavery influence for success. Her apparent prosperity was great, and most of her prominent citizens were enquirers of making her the metropolis of the West. Mr. LOVEJOY'S advent was therefore looked upon almost as a calamity. A meeting of the citizens was called to discuss the matter, and Mr. LOVEJOY was invited to be present. At this meeting he expressed his intention of conducting a purely religious journal, without discussing the question of slavery at all, although no pledge or assurance was given that he would not do so. This was not very satisfactory to the people of Alton, who did not want Mr. LOVEJOY there on any terms, and considered his performance as a release on the city; but, as he was violating no law, and drew his support, not from Alton, but from a distance, where there was no means of complaining his departure without violence, which

[illegible]

[illegible] Alton, on a cloudy night, and in the absence of Mr. LOVEJOY, came to Alton, on a visit, and put up at the house of Mr. LOVEJOY. [illegible] of the citizens of Alton were opposed, and many personal friends of Mr. LOVEJOY, [illegible] the removal of the press, but [illegible] Alton not only, on [illegible] the female members of their families. True, no names were mentioned, but the parties were sufficiently indicated, to render them unmistakable. Under the renewed excitement a company of persons disguised as Indians, visited Mr. LOVEJOY'S establishment one dark night and broke up his press and scattered his types in the muddy street. Up to this time the popular feeling in Alton was almost unanimously opposed to Mr. LOVEJOY. But there were many citizens who were not prepared to go to such lengths, and who were consistent believers in the right of free speech and free press. These gradually rallied around Mr. LOVEJOY, and he soon had a considerable party to support him. A subscription was taken up and a new press and types purchased. Many pro-slavery persons contributed to it, who were adverse to Mr. LOVEJOY, but still more adverse to mob law and illegal violence. The press arrived at Alton in the evening on a steamer, and the same or another party of persons similarly disguised, went on board and destroyed the new press before it was landed. A popular excitement was the consequence of this act as soon as it was known, and a civil war very nearly resulted. Arrangements were immediately made to procure a third press, and this time a force was organized to escort it safely landing. It was known that the agents of the mob were watching all ascending boats, so the press was sent on a boat which did not stop at Alton, and was landed at a point higher up from which it was shipped to Alton on a descending boat. It was deposited in a warehouse occupied by GODFREY GILMAN & Co., fronting on Water-street and running back to Short-street. The rear of it was nearly opposite the lower corner of the penitentiary wall. It was a large and strong stone building, three stories high in front, and two stories high in the rear. It stood in the middle of a block, with a vacant lot on each side. I have been thus particular in describing it, because it cuts a considerable figure in what follows, which could not be so well understood without. The press, type, and all necessary materials for the issue of the *Observer* remained secreted there for some days. In the meantime, a number of persons friendly to Mr. LOVEJOY and his cause—I think about the minimum necessary for a military company—organized under the State militia law, drew arms from the State arsenal, and used the third story of the before-mentioned warehouse for a drill-room, where they met regularly every evening. So soon as they had acquired the necessary skill in company evolutions to give them confidence, they began to parade the streets under arms, and proclaimed that their object was to support and defend the publication of the *Observer*. The arrival of the press and material was also made known, and many taunts were thrown out to the adverse party, such as "come on with your mob, we are ready for you," &c. It required but a very slight knowledge of human nature to enable any one to foretell the consequence of this course. The publication of the *Observer* being resumed under such circumstances and a military guard standing over the press while it was printed, the mob, or rather the parties in whose interest the mob acted, determined to have the press at all hazards. No violence to Mr. LOVEJOY'S person was at any time contemplated. Several numbers of the paper had been thus issued, when, on a concerted occasion, a mob, to the number of several hundreds, assembled in the rear of the warehouse for the purpose of forcing an entrance and destroying the press. It was known that the military guard was inside under arms, but very few persons of the mob were armed. By far the larger portion were there as spectators, from curiosity. It was in exceedingly bright and calm moonlight night, in the Fall of the year, the moon being nearly full and shining fair on the front of the building. All the mob were assembled in the rear, the front being purposely kept clear that the persons inside might have an unmolested exit in case they wished to retire. It was supposed that they would be frightened by the largeness of the multitude and run away if they had a chance, in which case the mob would have quietly gone in and destroyed the press, and retired without further violence. Such was the programme, but the event was quite different. A large number of persons who aided and abetted the mob, but who did not wish to take any active part in the proceedings, unless in an emergency, were congregated in a ravine a short distance from the scene of action. In case they were needed, a pistol was to be fired as a given point, as a signal for them to come on. That portion of the mob which was assembled in the rear of the warehouse demanded of the persons inside the surrender of the press, which was refused. An ineffectual attempt was then made to force the doors, but they were too strongly barricaded. Many other means of entrance were tried with little effect. Up to this time there was no noise or excitement, and so quietly were the proceedings conducted that but few citizens who were not informed beforehand were aware that anything of the kind was in progress. The mob having tried and failed in all the measures previously discussed or agreed on for effecting an entrance, concluded to call in the services of the reserves before adopting any more violent measures. The pistol was fired as a signal from the point agreed on, a building in progress in the neighborhood known as Townsend's warehouse. Immediately Mr. LOVEJOY raised a window in the second story of the rear, and fired on the mob, lodging five slugs in the breast of a spectator named BISHOP, causing his death in a brief period. He was about leaving the city, and had his baggage on the landing in front of the warehouse waiting for a boat. The assembling of the mob attracted his attention, and he went around from curiosity to see what was going on, and arrived just in time to receive his death at the hands of Mr. LOVEJOY. Then arose a howl for vengeance, and the death of Mr. LOVEJOY was resolved on by the active participants of the mob.

The building proving so much stronger than was anticipated, a hurried debate was held as to the best mode of effecting an entrance, and it was decided to get some State cannon from the penitentiary adjacent and batter down the walls. Two or three cannon were brought down, as well as balls and powder, but on attempting to load it was discovered that the balls were for guns of a larger calibre. This plan was then abandoned, and a long ladder was was set up against the eaves on the north side of the houses on the vacant lot, and a man went up with brands to set fire to the roof. No persons had yet assembled in front of the building, for the reasons before assigned, and as soon as the persons inside discovered what was going on they sallied out at the front entrance and commenced firing at the man on the ladder. Hon. Judge KEITH, of St. Louis, was at that time Mayor of Alton, and when the firing began was standing on the elevated ground on the corner of the penitentiary wall, opposite the vacant lot when the ladder was put up. He had been passing around among the mob, using his personal as well as official influence to persuade them to disperse, but without effect. He had no force at his command able to preserve the peace, so he had nothing to do but remain a silent spectator, or to retire. The first shot that was fired passed directly over his head, and I think through his hat; at least it was so reported at the time. I stood close by, and finding the position rather unsafe, went around the square to the front, where there was a pile of scantling on the vacant lot in a line with the front entrance. From behind this scantling I thought to have a safe point for observation. On arriving there, I found a noted young man of the city—noted both for his good and bad parts—with a gun in his hands. He told me he was waiting there to kill LOVEJOY. While I was trying to persuade him from this purpose, Mr. LOVEJOY—who was one of the persons firing at the man on the ladder—came out of the building with a double-barreled gun in his hand. He was not ten steps distant from us. He raised his gun and fired one barrel, and the cap of the other barrel snapped. He turned around to the moonlight to adjust another cap on the tube, presenting a full front toward the young man who was in wait for him. I was struck with the singular determination of his countenance, and its resemblance to that of the portraits of MARTIN LUTHER. Before he got the cap adjusted, the young man beside me raised his gun, and before I could prevent him, fired, and sent the same ball directly through Mr. LOVEJOY'S heart. The blood spouted out in a torrent, and Mr. LOVEJOY fell backwards exclaiming, "Oh, my God! I am killed." Astonishment, despair and agony were equally mingled in his tones. He had been so long persuaded by his friends that he was a peculiar instrument in the hands of God, and was invulnerable, that he had come almost if not quite to believe it. As soon as he was killed the rest of the party inside fled, and the mob then destroyed the press and retired.

I knew Mr. LOVEJOY intimately. He was my next door neighbor, and in all the relations of life, so far as I could judge, he was the most exemplary. He was a man of considerable erudition and of charming conversational powers, and with the exception of a few ruffians, had not a personal enemy in the city. On the contrary, individually, he was almost universally admired and esteemed. It may prove interesting to know that the young man who killed him was himself killed in the most barbarous manner, a short time afterward, in a frolic, in a bar-room of the St. Charles Hotel, at New-Orleans, and that the man who fired the rest died in the Ohio Penitentiary, where he was sentenced for seventeen years for highway robbery in Cincinnati.

JOHN G. DILL.

THE INDIAN EXPEDITION.

Order by Gen. Conner.

Gen. CONNOR, commanding the Indian expedition from Fort Laramie, has issued the following circular, which indicates the policy to be exercised toward the red-skins:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
FORT LARAMIE, D. T., July 25, 1865.

CIRCULAR, No. 11—During the absence of the General commanding on the Powder River Indian Expedition, he places the utmost confidence in his sub-District Commander to protect the overland mail, telegraph, freighters, emigrants and settlers within their respective sub-districts.

It is possible that the hostile Indians may perth of these headquarters may, in small bands, attempt to gain the rear of the advancing columns of the Powder River Indian Expedition and commit depredations upon the mail and telegraph lines. While it is thought that these lines can now, or soon will be, sufficiently protected against all efforts they may make, it is deemed advisable that sub-district commanders are instructed accordingly, to be always prepared to concentrate a sufficient force to immediately pursue and chastise any band of Indians who may exhibit enough temerity to venture upon such a depredating.

Every such depredation have, as a band twenty (20) days' rations of ground coffee and hard bread and bacon (the latter when obtainable), to be carried on their horses, so that they may be moved, and promptly supplied, receiving any information of hostile Indians, and

[illegible]

Ex-Gov. Seymour at Law.

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"About fifty years ago, a man named JEREMIAH PRICE built, or helped to build, the Auburn State Prison, New-York. From Auburn he removed to St. Joseph, Mich., about thirty-five years ago, and from there he removed to this city, about 1834 or 1835. On the 9th of May, 1835, Mr. PRICE entered into an agreement with HORATIO SEYMOUR, father of Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, of Utica, N. Y., by which the latter was to advance $5,000, and with this Mr. PRICE was to buy lands in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and the then Territories of Michigan and Wisconsin. The lands purchased were to be sold at the end of five years from the 9th of May, 1835, and out of the profits of the purchase and sale, after charging to the investment the taxes and other charges, if any, together with seven per cent. interest on the investment, there was to be paid to PRICE one-half of the same, which one-half the profits were to be in full of his services and expenses of every kind, in making the explorations and searches for the lands, &c. It was understood by the agreement that the purchases were to be made during the year 1836, and that no payments for services or expenses were to be made by SEYMOUR, except from the profits from the sale of lands.

It appears that when the five years transpired the lands could not be sold on account of the great decline in real estate from the speculative times of 1835. PRICE, however, continued to pay the taxes for some time longer; in fact, until the death of HENRY SEYMOUR by suicide in 1837. And after Mr. SEYMOUR'S death, PRICE continued to pay the taxes and act as agent for the property till his own death, by cholera, in 1854. During nearly twenty years he had sold none of the lands. At Mr. PRICE'S death, JOHN HIGH, Jr., Esq., was appointed his administrator. He procured a power of attorney, and sold some sixty or seventy thousand dollars worth of the lands. After some time he began to look more closely into the contract, and the result was that he concluded PRICE'S heirs were entitled to a division of the property not sold, and of the profits on the sales already made. The demand for payment was then made on the heirs of SEYMOUR, who refused to pay, upon which Mr. HIGH filed a bill for a partition of the property for the benefit of both the heirs of PRICE and SEYMOUR.

It may be proper here to state that that part of the property of Mr. PRICE not in controversy was sold by Hon. L. C. P. PERRY, Master in Chancery, in this city, in 1856. The amount realized was $466,000. The sale was to about eighty different parties, and the Master in Chancery collected the whole of this large sum of money, save between seven and eight hundred dollars. Some of the property is in Grundy, Will, La Salle, and other counties, and a large portion on the prairie, about five or six miles west of the city. A great part of the property would not now realize half what it sold for in 1856, at which time speculation in real estate waxed high in this region of country."

The *Republican* then gives a detailed and technical statement of the issues involved, and says:

"At the last term of the United States Circuit Court, held in this city, Judge DAVID DAVIS, presiding, the court decided in favor of the heirs of PRICE, and declaring the contract upon which the bill was filed, as a valid existing contract. By this decision some one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand dollars is transferred from HORATIO SEYMOUR and the other heirs of the late HENRY SEYMOUR, to the heirs of JOHN HIGH, Jr., and other heirs of the late JEREMIAH PRICE. Mr. PRICE was a bachelor, and died almost absolutely alone in the small house in which he resided for many years on Washington-street, east of Portland block. He died worth probably, in all, including this disputed claim, some $600,000."

Rebel Generals in Mexico.

A communication, published in the St. Louis *Republican*, says:

Having seen various reports as to the names and number of those officers of the Confederate army who went to Mexico, I submit the following, having been one of the party, and returned to this city yesterday, from Monterey.

Gen. MAGRUDER, upon whose staff I was when the war closed, determined to take his parole and join his family in Europe. With this in view he went to Galveston with his staff, June 9, where he met President JOHNSON'S proclamation; and being exempted from the Amnesty, from having been a graduate of West Point, he at once determined to leave the country by way of Mexico. We left Houston on the 11th on horseback, having with us three pack mules, and reached San Antonio on the 18th; where we met Gen. SHELBY with a force of about three hundred men; also, Gens. E. K. SMITH, PRICE, WILCOX of Mississippi, HAWS, FRANK GORDON, JACKMAN, GOVS. ALLEN and MOORE of Louisiana, and Gov. MURRAH of Texas. The whole party left San Antonio on the 20th, and traveled without interruption, reaching Eagle Pass on the 26th. We were treated civilly, yet were closely watched by the Liberal party, who were in possession of Piedras Negras. From here we pushed on rapidly to Monterey. Some of the party report having been stopped by robbers, though I saw none.

We reached Monterey July 3, and found the place occupied by the French, 1,000 strong, the Liberal General having fallen back upon Monclova with 5,000 men. He was in possession of one of the strongest passes in the mountains, and made every preparation for a fight, but, upon the approach of the French, he fled rapidly to Monclova. The French treated us with great kindness, and they seem to look upon their trip up to the mountains as a Summer excursion. They keep no pickets nor guard in the city. Every other night the great band plays in the plaza till midnight, where all Monterey assembles and enjoys itself. The odd nights the theatre is opened and again all Monterey is present.

At Monterey we found Gen. PRESTON, of Ky.; Gen. HINDMAN, Gen. HARDIMAN, of Texas; T. C. REYNOLDS, of Mo.; Col. BROADWELL, of the Cotton Bureau; besides many Colonels and officers of lesser note. At this place the party dissolved. Gen. SMITH went to Havana, Gen. MAGRUDER to Germany, where his family is, Gen. PRICE to Rio, all by the way of the City of Mexico, as the roads to Tampico and Matamoras were in the possession of robbers. Beside there is a weekly line of steamers from Vera Cruz to Liverpool, via Havana.

Ex-GOV. THUSTEN POLK left San Antonio on the 25th of June, and I heard of his reaching Eagle Pass in safety. Gen. JOHN B. CLARK, Sr., in company with an Ex-Senator from Louisiana, also passed through San Antonio a few days after Gov. POLK.

The French admire SHELBY very much, and were anxious he should join their service. From what I saw, and from what the Duke of ECKLEMBURG told me, I think SHELBY will be offered a Brigadier-General's commission, if he will accept it. They allow each Lieutenant-General four years and upward in the cavalry, and give them fifty dollars per month.

Goods were high in Monterey, owing to the blockade of the roads, and at Matamoras, "dirt cheap." Fine boots were five dollars, and clothing for anything you would give. I reached Matamoras in the stage, after having been robbed three times, and captured by Cortinas within fifteen miles of Matamoras.

I see his force was set down at six hundred; he had just eighty men in the fight with LOPEZ. I should think there were about eight hundred Confederates, officers and men, in Monterey when I left, and I have heard of several parties going in since.

Champ Ferguson.

ORANGE SELLS gave the following testimony regarding CHAMP FERGUSON, now on trial in Nashville:

I belonged to the Twelfth Ohio Cavalry, and was in the first battle of Saltville; I saw the prisoner, CHAMP FERGUSON, at Emory and Henry Hospital in the 3d day of October, 1862; afterward saw him on the 7th or 8th near LITTLE BETTY, of the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, [illegible] was with me in my room; [illegible] was badly wounded and perfectly helpless; he was wounded at the battle of Saltville, at 4 o'clock on the evening of the 7th. Capt. BARTLETT, of the Twelfth Ohio Cavalry, Lieut. BETTY, and myself were in the room with seven [illegible] of rank. I heard a young [illegible] Tennessee and another man, whose name and pointed out that [illegible] 16 me, without saying a word outside the hospital. The Indian dragged near the door, while FERGUSON advanced to the bedside of Lieut. BETTY, presented a pistol and said: "SAYER, is that you?" Upon receiving no answer he fired, and said: "CHAMP, for God's sake, don't shoot me!" He then fired [illegible] time. FERGUSON then stepped out and [illegible] pistol shot him dead, as he was, at that time, [illegible]

The man who acted by his side, "CHAMP FERGUSON, your work is well done." Both of them exam-

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Capture of a Professional Highwayman and Burglar in Cincinnati.

A DESPERATE STRUGGLE IN THE DARK.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 12th has the following:

"Some time since a couple of the night police made the capture of a very suspicious character, under very suspicious circumstances. As nothing could be proven against him he was set at liberty—very unfortunately, as the sequel shows. At about 3 o'clock of yesterday morning, the same fellow, who is nothing more nor less than a professional burglar and highwayman of the most desperate character, came across a citizen named JOHN P. GUTTERLEY, who, laboring under the soporific effects of heavy midnight potations, had fallen asleep on the doorstep of his residence on the south side of Fifth-street, between Vine and Race streets. The night-prowling "crossman" searched the sleeper, and took from him a watch valued at sixty dollars, and proceeded westward, probably to carry out a plan of a burglary already matured. At any rate, it happened that at about 4 o'clock of yesterday morning the same individual, after making his way somewhat, and out-houses, effected an entrance into one of the rear rooms of Mrs. McGEE'S boarding-house, on Sixth-street, between Central-avenue and John. The gas, burning dimly in the room, disclosed to him the form of ROBERT MCGEE, a son of the landlady, who had made a bed for himself on the floor, and was sleeping there. Awakened by the noise of the burglar, the young man discovered a man just applying his fingers to the burner. Thinking it was some person belonging to the house, he was about to go about operations to regain the light when down, and they will report to these headquarters any operator who fails promptly to report breaks on the line and to call for necessary assistance to repair them.

The headquarters of the district will remain at Fort Laramie, D. T., to which point all reports, returns, correspondence, etc., will be directed as heretofore.

P. E. CONNOR, Brig.-Gen. Com'd'g.

Ex-Gov. Seymour at Law.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, 1865.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

It is reported that Gen. SHERIDAN has telegraphed a reply to the order for him to disband all the white forces in his department that he could dispense with, but the nature of the reply has not transpired. His friends here assert that the order will touch him keenly, inasmuch as he has been "spoiling for a fight" with the usurpers in Mexico for a long while, and has entertained the hope that the President, true to his strong adherence to the Monroe doctrine, would encourage him in it. But the President is not that way inclined just at present. His purpose is rather to avoid entanglements with foreign powers, unless they should be forced upon him, and therefore to leave to Mexico the fighting of her own battles.

The Hartford *Times* of Friday says: "Gentlemen of this city, who went to New-York on Tuesday, report that young KETCHUM did not use any of the bonds or securities owned in this city, and specially deposited with the KETCHUM house; and that all of this class of property has been recovered—a very important item to those interested. It is also reported that the senior KETCHUM remarked on Wednesday that he would be able to pay 50 per cent. of the deposite held by his firm within thirty days. Though it appears that his entire capital is swept away, it is hoped that the depositors will be paid in full. Still, as the failure is evidently a very bad one, so much as this may not be accomplished.

The War Department, through Major-Gen. RUCKER, has ordered the movement of five hundred six-mule teams, with wagons, harness, equipments, &c., all complete, from Washington to Leavenworth, Kansas. The animals will be driven all the way, and the journey will occupy several weeks. There will be two detachments of two hundred and fifty wagons each, and the trains will start as soon as the organization can be effected.

The special military commission, of which Maj.-Gen. WALLACE is President, met yesterday morning, in accordance with the order of the War Department. Judge-Advocate Gen. HOLT was absent. The commission, in secret session, merely organized and adjourned till to-morrow. Prisoners, other than Capt. WIRZ, may be tried before it. The charges and specifications against him will not be made known until his arraignment.

At a late hour on Friday night four of the wards of the Lincoln Hospital, in Washington, were destroyed by fire, and four others were pulled down to prevent the spread of the flames to the dry, and, therefore, readily combustible timber of which the buildings were composed. There were fortunately no patients in the building.

Major-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES, lately appointed to the command of the Second District, Department of the East, comprising the States of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Vermont, was serenaded in Boston Friday evening, and made a short speech in acknowledgment of the courtesy.

Adjt.-Gen. SCHOULER, while driving on Chelsea beach, Thursday evening, with Col. WARD, of Ohio, was thrown from his wagon, his horses taking fright. One of the General's wrists was broken, and he received some severe contusions on his head. He remained insensible for some time. Col. WARD had his left arm dislocated.

There are only five persons at Fort Warren now—ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, Vice-President of the late Confederate States; JAMES H. REAGAN, Postmaster-General of the same; CHARLES CHENNIER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in for recruiting frauds; a Captain of a British blockade-runner, and another man that wouldn't take the oath.

MARTIN RYAN, the man to whom TOWNSEND, the New-Haven defaulter, intrusted a five thousand dollar bond to sell, was before the Police Court in Philadelphia on Friday. He gave bail in the sum of $5,000 for appearance two weeks hence.

At Kalamazoo, Michigan, for the first time since his departure from Detroit, Gen. GRANT spoke to the people. He said: "I am not going to reply to the address, gentlemen: I could not do so, if I should try."

The Troy *Times* of Friday, gives a report that young KETCHUM was seen passing through the depot, in that city, late the same night that he purchased the carpet-bag in New-York. If so, he is in Canada.

Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, has been elected President of Antioch College. It is said to be doubtful whether he will accept the position.

A fire at Little Rock, Ark., has destroyed the building owned by the government and occupied by the Spanish Agent of the Treasury. Loss $15,000.

Col. J. BUCHANAN CROSS, the noted forger, terminated a five years' imprisonment at Cherry Hill, near Philadelphia, on Thursday last, and was set at liberty.

All the papers published in the hop districts represent the crop as very poor, and in some localities it is said to be an entire failure.

The certificates of indebtedness redeemed at the Treasury for the week ending yesterday amounted to more than $9,000,000.

Gen. EWELL, of the late rebel army, had an interview yesterday with President JOHNSON.

The Aroostook (Me.) *Pioneer* says the crop of bears promises well this season.

LOCAL NEWS.

Messrs. JOHN MCKEON and SIDNEY H. STUART, appearing respectively for the Phenix Bank and CHARLES BROWN and GENEVIEVE LYONS, two of the many persons who are alleged to have had guilty knowledge of JENKINS's peculations, summoned up before Justice LEDWITH, yesterday afternoon, at Jefferson Market Police Court; but the Magistrate's decision was not rendered, as he required further time to investigate the evidence. Mr. STUART contended that not a particle of evidence had been adduced to establish any relationship between his clients and the $300,000 defalcation, and that they should therefore be released from constraint; and Mr. MCKEON quoted the books to show that where there was reasonable ground for suspicion that a person had been concerned in an offence against the statutes it was the Magistrate's duty to hold that person for examination. Justice LEDWITH will make known his decision on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock. The girl, GENEVIEVE LYONS, is visibly sick and rapidly failing under her incarceration in the noisome cellar cells of the Twenty-ninth-street Police Station.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday over the body of LOUIS GOODMAN, a child of four years, who was accidentally run over and almost instantly killed, on Friday evening, by a Second-avenue railroad car. The jury exonerated both conductor and driver.

Justice LEDWITH, yesterday manifested a determination to second the Metropolitan Police in their resolve to scatter the Sixteenth Ward banditti. One HUGH FERGUSON, a Seventh-avenue loafer, if nothing worse, having been apprehended by Serg't. HUGHES, for disorderly conduct in JOHN KEEGAN'S porter-house, Seventh-avenue and Seventeenth-street, was required to

the police, his recently came.

Popular Education and College Professors.

A certain class of radicals have always sought either to prove or create an antagonism between the interests of collegiate and of popular (or common school) education in this country. Men who take enlightened and liberal views of the scope and purpose of education, appreciate the narrowness of such notions, and well understand that these causes are not only harmonious, but are parts of the same great whole, and so, complementary to each other. But it must be confessed that the Presidents and Professors of our colleges are guilty of a kind of negative indorsement of the heresy alluded to. When have these gentlemen manifested any special interest in the great work of educating the people, except so far as it might be identical with that of building up their own particular institutions? When have they been known to take efficient measures for consultation and debate, even among themselves, and for the benefit of their own department of education, upon systems and modes of instruction, text-books, discipline, and kindred topics?

These reflections are prompted by the list of names which appears in the proceedings of the National Teachers' Convention, now assembled at Harrisburgh. Surely there never was a time in the history of the country, when the attention of thinking men was more aroused to the importance of this great theme; never did the Educator come up to his work with a more exhilarating sense of its dignity, and of its value to his country, than now, when all men, looking back to the fearful peril through which she has just passed, acknowledge that, so far as the masses are concerned, fidelity to her sacred cause has been found everywhere commensurate with the spread of knowledge and religion. To enlarge the sphere, multiply the means and improve the methods of Popular Education—is not this a business vast enough and august enough to engage the best hearts and intellects, particularly of those who have made teaching their profession? And yet whom do we recognize in this interesting body, at this time, of special interest? Why the old names and faces—always honored, and never more so than now—and beside, plenty of Governors and plenty of Generals, (and not one too many of either,) but, with the exception of Prof. GREEN, of Brown University, who laid the foundation of his celebrity in the service of the common schools, not a single President or Professor of any of the colleges of the land.

Why is this? Do not these gentlemen *need* the opportunity of comparing their views with those of workers and thinkers in the humbler walks of the profession? Who will assert it? Who that is familiar with the unvarying and weary round of most college recitations and prelections, but will acknowledge that what these "heavy-business" educators most need is an infusion of the life and energy which characterizes the class-room performances of our common schools. So far as the mere art and science of *teaching* are concerned, some of the men who throw the light of their experience into these school conventions, may be reckoned among the foremost masters of the world, and, for real effective force upon the hearts and minds subjected to their influence, as far superior to most of the Dryasdusts of collegiate halls as HENRY WARD BEECHER to Dr. THOMAS DUN SCOTUS. If we could prevail upon some of these latter dignitaries to avail themselves of the skill which almost invariably awakens an undying thirst for knowledge in the bosom of the common-school scholar, and makes him, notwithstanding his limited range of study, a bright, practical, useful citizen, we should less seldom be called to deplore the apparently stupefying influence of the college curriculum, which is so often completed with no other evidence of benefit received than the addition of a sheepskin to the original donkey.

But even if this be otherwise, has the College Professor no responsibilities to the cause of the people's education, in its lower, but necessarily larger application? Does he not owe it to his country and to the general cause of which he stands forth as the special representative—the cause of science, of philosophy, of literature, of art, to give to his less distinguished brother the full benefit of his superior learning and cultivation? When the uniform course of that illustrious man, (henceforth, alas! to be named only among the sainted!) the author of "The School and the Schoolmaster"—professor, lecturer, thinker, talker, worker, Bishop ALONZO POTTER, of Pennsylvania, comes to be more imitated in this respect by his brethren of the University, it will be better for the country and the world.

The Proposed Tax on Sales.

The *Commercial Advertiser* replies to the arguments recently advanced in this journal against the proposed tax on sales. At the outset it concedes that a rate of two per cent., instead of one, on all commodities sold would be requisite; and, further, that this would probably amount to eight, ten or twelve per cent. of an increase of price to the consumer, through intermediate profits. But then, it asks, "is not this equally the case with excises levied on home manufactures, and with duties imposed on foreign importations?" Now, we hardly expected anything so weak as this from our able cotemporary, in view of the fact that the TIMES has taken strong grounds *against* the excise duties on home manufactures; while the tariff is looked to chiefly, if not solely, as a resource for meeting the interest and principle of the national debt. Besides, when one advocates a radical revolution in finance, it is not enough that his system be "equally" defective with that already established. It must be free from such defects, else why make any essential modifications at all? Clearly it would be only leaping out of the frying-pan into the fire.

We questioned the fact that local officers, elected by the people, both could and would collect faithfully the Federal taxes on sales; consequently, that the objection to employing officers for that special service would still hold good. The *Commercial* does not see fit to notice this consideration, but reiterates its original objection, as if it had never been noticed. This is by no means the only instance of the kind in the article before us.

It thinks there are few persons who will not agree with it, "that disclosing the amount of one's sales would be just as objectionable as disclosing the amount of one's income. If there be such an agreement it is probably because the one exists in fact, while the other only in imagination; the one has been tried, the other is only proposed. In their actual workings, we doubt not, the one would elicit as much fault-finding as the other.

To our objection that the proposed method would fall with crushing weight upon the poor, the *Commercial* replies that "the accumulations of the rich would no more escape the tax than the earnings of the poor, for if the rich invest their savings in the construction of houses, ships, railroads, manufactories, or any other productive investment, everything required to construct the houses, &c., would pay the tax." This meets the argument only in part; since a large portion of their savings is invested in lands, stocks, bonds, government securities, and the like, which are not taxed. Beside, the outlays for *wages*, which constitute so large a proportion of the expenses in buildings, railways, &c., would, in like manner, be exempt. But then, continues the *Commercial*, "taxes on capital and production are invariably transformed into taxes on consumption, so that the capitalist, under no system of taxation, ever bears the burden of taxation except so far as he is a consumer." This is altogether erroneous in respect to taxes on property and income, which begin and end with the capitalist, no matter how scientifically the subject be viewed. But we showed conclusively that the proposed scheme, as in the cases of the farmer and his laborer, the merchant and his clerk, bears directly with crushing weight upon labor, while partly passing by the capitalist.

Our cotemporary has fallen into a mistake in taking for granted that we would tax the sales of stocks, bonds, specie, &c., *at the same rates* as other commodities sold. On the contrary, in consequence of evidences of indebtedness changing hands so frequently, we suggested a tax of only one-tenth of one per cent. upon each transfer, which we fully believe, would be beneficial to those interests themselves.

Finally, the *Commercial* waxes sarcastic. In meeting our objection that the tax on sales has never been tried in this country, it breaks out in this lively strain: "Then, according to this mode of reasoning, anything that has not been done before should not be done at all. A most wise and sapient conclusion, worthy of such a thoroughly conservative paper as the TIMES; but one which is not likely to be accepted by a people who boast that they will try every new idea that presents itself, if it is likely to be an improvement on past processes or measures." We have examined at some length the merits of this proposed "improvement," without the slightest regard to conservatism or radicalism, and arrived at the deliberate conclusion that it is *not* an improvement at all, but the reverse; that it is not adapted to the situation of the government, which would be dishonored by it before the first twelve months of the experiment elapsed. When the *Commercial* proves it to be a net gain to the government and people, we shall be ready to throw up our caps and advocate it. Is not that fair? And is it not reasonable that until then we should prefer to abide by the old methods, correcting them where they are unsound in principle or oppressive in their actual workings?

And here let us submit our further consideration for professed radical reformers in finance—one that has not been sufficiently dwelt upon by writers on political economy. A system of taxation may be, *to some extent*, unsound in principle, impolitic, inequitable; yet the public, as a whole, may be losers from replacing it by one which is less objectionable. The reason is that people in time adjust themselves to the taxes, if they cannot adjust these to themselves, and the breaking up of that adjustment may cost more than the net benefit amounts to. A very simple illustration will demonstrate this: The government, we shall suppose, is supported by a tax levied upon *cotton goods*. The effect is that a large portion of the buildings, machinery, skilled labor, &c., which used to be engaged in the manufacture and sale of such fabrics, are transferred to others—woolen, linen, silk, hemp, &c. Only the well-to-do can purchase cotton goods henceforth. Now, equity and policy alike exclaim that such a system ought to be abandoned, and replaced by one which will bear equally on all interests, all departments of industry. But before legislating on the subject it would be necessary to take into consideration the capital, skilled labor, &c., transferred to other pursuits; the complete break-up in business on the part of many, the loss of money, the loss of employment, and the like, certain to follow. This is an extreme case, not likely to occur here or anywhere else. But it is a consideration, nay, a great principle, to be taken into account whenever essential modifications are advocated. Will the *net* (not gross) advantages warrant the change? In disturbing industry to any extent, the community is indirectly a sufferer; will the net benefits of a proposed revolution be such that it is clearly warranted If to weigh both the advantages and disadvantages carefully be conservatism, we *are* conservative. And dreading the effects of radical experiments at any time, we think that of all occasions this is the last for breaking up our entire system of taxation and replacing it by one which has never been tried here, and never tried in any European country except Spain and Naples.

The Patriotism of the Colleges.

No one who has read our reports of the recent college commencements can have failed to mark the intense patriotic spirit which has reigned on every occasion. Every institution has proudly shown its long roll of sons who went forth to the war, has rejoiced to rehearse their deeds, and has girded itself to raise enduring monuments to their honor. Each has figured this year rather with spear and shield than in toga; and its talk has been more of the camp than of the academic grove. Graduates of all ages and of all professions have streamed to the *Alma Mater* from city, town and hamlet, and have mingled in a jubilee of patriotism with an enthusiasm quite throwing into the shade the ardor of any political gathering.

At Yale and Harvard it was brought out that one out of every four of their living graduates had been engaged in the war. Many other colleges have shown a similar proportion. Considering the number of these graduates who were old men, or were otherwise physically incapacitated from military service, or were ministers of the Gospel, who could not easily detach themselves from their churches, this is a most remarkable record. No other class of men, taking all ages and conditions indiscriminately, could show anything like such a ratio of persons contributed to the public service. It has been conclusively proved that the colleges are foremost not simply in inspiring patriotic sentiments, but in inciting to patriotic sacrifices. The notion which has to some extent prevailed, that classical education fitted men rather for sentimental dreaming than for the stern demands of practical life, has been effectually put at rest forever. There has been no bolder front in this war than that which the Greek had directed toward the stars, no firmer step than that which imperial Rome had disciplined to the tread that carried her eagles round the world.

Prior to the rebellion, the general influence of our colleges was decidedly conservative. We do not use that word in any such sense as the old Democratic party employed it—of all misnomers the most false, and stupid, and mischievous. The conservatism of the colleges did not consist in any blind adhesion to the slave power of the South; or any calculation that yielding to the demands of the South was the only true Union-saving policy. On the contrary, it was that very spurious conservatism which more than anything else was opposed by all the moral influences of these institutions. It was at mortal variance with all the high principles of justice and right to which their whole course of education led. In no Northern college that we know of, was there ever any effort by the college authorities to draw the students to any political party. Yet the fact is notorious that of their young men not one in half a dozen went into active life a follower of the miscalled Democratic party. Yet just as few of them used to fall in with the radically subverting movements of the day. Their almost universal disposition was to maintain law, and to stand by all the constitutional safeguards. As a body, they were the last men who would yield to Southern dictation, and yet were the readiest of all to carry out every public covenant, and fulfill every national duty. Impressed as they had been with moral ideas, they could not but hate slavery; but their dominant spirit was always the spirit of nationality. They were neither dough-faces nor disorganizers, but governed their political conduct by the principle that fidelity to our civil system, in spirit and act, is the only safe rule, and universally obligatory.

A Lesson from England About Railroads.

We have often been compelled to laugh with our readers, at John Bull, for his persistent stupidity and refusal to be anything else but stupid, in relation to railway trains, and we have had good reason. But all the more does it behoove us all not to fall into the same error. If we can find anything in the management of railroad business in England, in which they do manifestly better than we do, we ought to profit by their example.

We desire, therefore, to call attention to one thing which has been done in England, which might well be repeated here. On the 26th of July last a man, named HENRY BENGE, was brought up for trial at Maidstone, on a charge of manslaughter. He was in the employ of the Southeastern Railway, and was superintending some repairs on the road, in the course of which he had directed some of the rails to be removed. While this break was made in the line, the repairs on which would have been finished in an hour, an express train from Folkestone came up, and, owing to these rails being gone, it was thrown over a bridge, and eight or nine persons were killed, and several others severely injured. This train, as it appears, left Folkestone at a varying time each day, depending upon the state of the tide, a certain state of the tide being, as we understand, necessary for the landing of boats, in connection with which the train ran. Regular tables were made out, one of which the accused had, showing the time of starting and arrival of these trains for every day. There happened to be two successive days, June 8 9, in which the time of the starting and arrival of the train was the same, viz.: 3:19, while on the next day it was not due till 5:20. The accused, not noticing the two successive days without change, took the time on June 10 instead of the time on June 9, and thinking the train would not come for two hours later than it did, began the repairs, and the train was thrown off, with the fatal results we have mentioned. The witnesses, however, all said that if the engineer had paid attention to a signal, which was given 550 yards off, he might have stopped the train in time. And this was urged as a ground of defence. But the court said that this was no defence; it was no answer to this charge that other persons had contributed to the event, because, if it were allowed to be so, each would throw off the blame upon the other. The Judge also charged that it was the duty of BENGE to have taken proper care that he read the time correctly, and to see to it that he had sufficient time for the completion of the work before any train came up. And the jury found BENGE guilty of the manslaughter charged.

Now this case, as it seems to us, is by no means so strong a case of negligence as the one upon the Housatonic Railroad. It is shown by the evidence on the inquest in that case, that the rules of the company require that "a red flag must always be exhibited upon an engine when an engine other than that of a regular train is to follow." It is also shown that in this case the master mechanic told the engineer of a train that he need not comply with this rule, and then started an extra engine up the road, and that this engine ran into a train backing down, which would have expected this engine but for the absence of the red flag, and the death of several passengers was the result. The only attempt at excuse given is that they were only going to run the extra engine a little way, and that they had done so very often before. But we need hardly say, that the fact of having violated the law frequently before, is a poor excuse for any subsequent violation of it.

We are unable to see wherein the principles laid down by the court in England in the case which we have cited, do not apply, and with still greater force to the potion of Mr. WINSLOW, this master mechanic, who was guilty not of carelessly overlooking a time-table, but of violating a known rule.

Baron PIGOTT, in the Benge case said: "It would be a very lamentable thing, indeed, where such a calamity as this had taken place, if some one or other had not come forward and taken steps to institute an inquiry into the causes of it." And so we say that it will be a very lamentable thing if an inquiry should not be made into this case, and if the law should not be enforced and the guilty ones punished as strictly here as in England. If nothing is done, at least, let us be careful how we find fault with English railroads and their management.

The Army of Observation on the Rio Grande.

Upon the fall of the rebellion, military attention, so far as active operations went, centred upon Mexico. Some fire-eating warriors, not yet content with the blood and desolation of four wretched years; some puzzle-headed patriots, well-intentioned but with confused ideas, whose political catechism contained but one article of faith, repeated always like SOZZO'S *Carthago est delenda* at the end of every opinion, to wit, that the Monroe Doctrine must be preserved, and not only preserved in our minds, but jabbed into MAXIMILIAN'S with a bayonet's point; in fine, some gallant young officers eager to win their spurs, or to add a star or two to their shoulder-straps, or, at least, to impart fresh lustre to those they already wore—all these looked longingly for a war on the Rio Grande. In spite of all this, however, Mexico is to-day as placid as Maryland as to our international relations, and the "all quiet" character of the Rio Grande is as marked as that of the traditionally tranquil Potomac.

Picketed by vigilant troops on hither and further bank within hailing distance, whom an idle word might have fatally imbroiled, the waters of the Rio Grande have nevertheless been tinged by not a single drop of French or American blood. The stream pursues its course to the Gulf as "unvexed" as the Mississippi, in Mr. LINCOLN'S accomplished dream.

The delicacy and felicity with which a question of such grave complexity as the Mexican one has been hitherto managed is a matter of sincere congratulation, both to the political and military authorities. It has demanded tact, courage and caution to hold the helm between Scylla and Charybdis. Other developments and phases of the question will be looked for in due time. At present it is clear that a large part of the "army of observation" will soon return to the North, having been mustered ont of service under Mr. STANTON'S circular letter to Gen. SHERIDAN. They will have stories to tell of flood and field, of the tribulations of transports and the disagreeable doses of daily drill. They will relate adventures with voracious and bloodthirsty insects, equalling the renowned Birdofreedum Sawin's. Sand and sun, fever and foul water, they can speak of as amongst the enemies they contended with. But, thanks to wise management, they have no story of pillage or slaughter, no epilogue to the bloody drama of rebellion.

Private Schools.

As the vacation season draws to a close, some thoughts on private schools are suggested. The subject is also one largely affecting the future welfare of the community. The right education of a child consists in the drawing out or cultivation of its inate moral, mental and physical attributes. These are placed in the order of their real importance, but in elucidating the subject, their position will be inverted, and parents are advised to turn their attention first to the physical branch of education. Through the gates of the senses children are constantly receiving instruction, either for good or evil, and those lessons which are not specially appointed, are usually best learned and longest retained. For these reasons the material circumstances surrounding children are of primary importance. Perfect cleanliness and strict order, as well as beauty and harmony, should be the lesson first instilled by the appearance of the school itself. One of the very best guides to parents in the selection of an academy for their children is the observation of the order and decorations of the room in which their sons and daughters are to receive their daily instruction.

As the government of a school is patriarchal, in which the edict of the master is and should be the supreme law, it is both requisite and necessary for parents to investigate, as far as they can, the character of the despot. Under a wise and good ruler despotism is the best form of government. But any one who holds a position above the laws is apt to degenerate. This applies to schoolmasters as well as to emperors. Real affection is also as necessary a quality in a teacher as firmness. If a hatred of school has not been instilled into a child, it will be a better judge if this attribute is to be found in a teacher than the parent. Bogus affection does not often pass muster with the innocent. After firmness and affection, knowledge and the ability to impart instruction are requisites. The first of these a parent may be supposed to have previously inquired into, and a tolerably accurate estimate of the latter can be obtained in the course of an hour's conversation with the principal of the school.

The question whether the preference should be given to a day or boarding-school may next be considered. If the former be selected, home attention can be given to the training of the affections. It may safely be asserted that morality cannot be properly inculcated in any large school. It needs constant, careful and individual supervision. But it may be asserted that, if good be instilled at home, evil is often acquired in the streets of our cities, and, for this reason, a child may be said to be less exposed to bad influences in a boarding-school than in a day-school; added to this, there is usually in a boarding-school a greater degree of order, and less time wasted. But the parent is sanguine who expects to maintain his hold in the affections of his child, and delegate his position to another man ten months out of twelve. Filial affection is a plant of slow growth, requiring constant cultivation.

Instructors of youth are divided in their opinions with regard to the number of pupils required to form a school. To congregate hundreds of children in certain centres under a corps of efficient instructors is the system advocated by many. On the contrary, there are teachers who consider the whole attention of a competent principal is needed for the superintendence of a class of thirty, or even twenty pupils. Less delegated authority is of course required under the latter system, and a far greater degree of individual attention can be given to the mental and moral improvement of the pupils. As a general rule large schools produce the smartest men, whilst it may fairly be presumed that small schools will develop the best men. A child has to fight for its position in society as well as an adult, and the larger the number of competitors, the harder will be the struggle, and the greater the necessity for a constant defence of its position. This training fits it to go forth into the world, but is not unfrequently obtained at the expense of morality. Success is its idol, the means to which are often not rigidly inquired into. Under the other system, the mental force is directed more toward the means than the end, and the training is generally more thorough. The former might be expected to produce that decision of character needful for men of enterprise, the latter to develope the faculties required by men of science and of thought. Of course to these rules there will be found to be very many exceptions, but as the reasons are given on which the rules are based, they can easily be weighed by those parents who are in search of a school.

TAXATION—ARTICLE NO. VII.

Poll-Taxes.

Governments are instituted for the protection of person and property; but under the term "protection" must be comprised many services looking toward convenience and comfort rather than the mere warding off of danger. As national, State or municipal, it improves harbors, opens highways, carries the mails, as well as provides for the administration of justice, and for the public security against invasion. But in all cases the benefits inure to person, to property, or to both; and in many, as education, they anticipate danger, by providing antidotes or preventives far in advance of its possible occurrence. An attack on the personal or property rights of the poorest in purse, or the weakest in body or mind, is, therefore, resisted by the whole force of the community, if necessary. All the machinery of law and justice; all the outlays for fortifications, military and naval purposes, have been created primarily with this object in view, the welfare of the individual and his estate.

There seems to be a fitness in the imposition of a poll tax, in which, to use an Old Testament phrase that related to a tax somewhat akin to this: "The rich shall give no more and the poor shall give no less." Whatever its amount may be and howsoever it may be applied, the *man* should feel that he contributes something toward supporting the government as a *quid pro quo*, whether he have property to be assessed or not. In a certain sense every government which properly discharges its functions is a national insurance company, issuing policies, first, upon the *lives*, and second, upon the *effects* of the individuals assured, who are all its citizens or subjects. This may by some be regarded as taking a mere commercial view of a great institution; yet whose notions of its nature and functions are so etherealized that he utterly forgets its duties to him, in return for the loyalty and sacrifices made by him for its maintenance?

The view advanced above is opposed by Mr. JOHN STUART MILL, who terms this adjustment "a false air of nice adaptation very acceptable to some minds." His first objection to it is that it is not admissable that the protection of persons and that of property are the sole ends of government." It is manifest, however, that the logic of the argument will remain the same, if, for the word "protection," we substitute "welfare," which includes the former. The objection, therefore, becomes only a verbal criticism. "In the second place," says Mr. MILL, "the practice of setting definite values on things essentially indefinite, and making them a ground of practical conclusions, is peculiarly fertile in false views of social questions. It cannot be admitted that to be protected in the ownership of ten times as much property, is to be ten times protected. * * * If we wanted to estimate the degrees of benefit which different persons derive from the protection of government, we should have to consider who would have to suffer most, if that protection were withdrawn; to which question, if any answer could be made, it must be that those must suffer most who were weakest in mind or body, either by nature or by position. Indeed, such persons would almost infallibly be slaves. If, therefore, there were any justice in the theory of justice now under consideration, those who are least capable of defending themselves, being those to whom the protection of government is most indispensable, ought to pay the greatest share of its price; the reverse of the true theory," &c.

Now, with all respect to the judgment of a writer on political economy, perhaps the ablest of the day, it seems to us that this conclusion is pushed beyond its legitimate length. Assuredly the same argument could be turned against Mr. MILL, as a reformer, no matter *what* inequality or injustice in taxation he might propose to remove. In such an attempt at adjustment an opponent would only have to advance the assertion that he was "setting definite values on things essentially indefinite," and thus advancing "false views of social questions." Again, the author contends strenuously for equality in taxation, as respects *property*, thus: "If any one bears less than his fair share of the burden, some other person must suffer more than his share; and the alleviation to the one is not, *ceteris paribus*, so great a good to him as the increased pressure upon the other is an evil. * * * This standard cannot be completely realised; but the first object in every practical discussion should be to know what perfection is." It seems to us that if equality of taxation should be aimed at in matters of property, there can be nothing amiss in principle in distributing the burden upon both person and property, since this distinction runs through every act, if not every clause, on the statute-books.

In a previous article we have offered another reason why a poll-tax should be established, if not by the General Government, yet by the States and municipalities. On election days, the citizens vote *as men*, not as property-owners. Throw all public burdens on the shoulders of property, and those who own little or none, always constituting a majority in our large cities and towns, have direct encouragement given them to support all kinds of extravagance. It needs only that the day laborers of New-York be thoroughly organized, under the leadership of a bold, reckless individual or clique, to make them practically omnipotent in all matters of expenditures. What better proof of this assertion could be required than the fact that the taxes of this city alone for the present year amount to one-thirty-sixth part of the value of all the real and personal estate between the Battery and Harlem? We may complain loudly; write articles ever so trenchant; pass resolutions ever so unanimously; all will amount to just a row of pins,

...ing the...

...other hand, the latter pay the taxes; while one pays...

...other should. But [illegible] as every [illegible] is felt by the laborer as true [illegible] as by the opulent merchant, and the former will not [illegible] as resolutely against "*King*-strock of" [illegible] as surely as the latter. Then, and not till then, shall we have a reform that is thorough-[illegible].

For the best of reasons, a poll-tax has never been popular in England. The masses of its people do not exercise the elective franchise, and hence feel no direct interest in the support of a government which denies them all the rights of electors. Naturally enough, from the days of WAT TYLER to those of WILLIAM III., in whose reign the tax was finally abolished, they broke out every now and then in opposition to the imposition. Establish universal suffrage there, and the English *citizen* will feel a pride and a privilege in contributing directly to maintain the institutions which have conferred that citizenship upon him, and his. It is no novelty in this country, though in some States it has been abolished. This was probably owing to the circumstance that a moderate property-tax was, until lately, sufficient to provide for all the wants of the State and municipal governments, while our revenues from the tariff and the public lands sufficed for all national purposes. That condition of affairs, however, no longer exists. Money is the great, the immediate article in demand.

If we estimate the number of legal voters in the United States at six millions, which is probably not far from the mark, a poll-tax of five dollars per annum would realize twenty-five millions, and might reach thirty, if the privilege of voting were confined to those who had actually paid up. So far, the supposition has been that the general government will surrender its right to impose this tax; but if it should levy only two dollars per head, the result, ten millions would be no inconsiderable sum. Those liable to the payment of such a tax, in return for protection, would indeed be not only the voters, but also all aliens who have opportunity of becoming such, and even the freedmen of the southern plantations. But it is questionable whether the latter should be called upon to contribute as long as the respective States in which they live deny them the right of suffrage. It is different with those who have the privilege offered, but refuse to avail themselves of it.

It may at first sight appear harsh to extort alike from poor and rich a fixed sum annually for the support of the government; but, in truth, it is only an indirect contribution toward discharging the immense debts created by the war. Nobody supposes that because a man is in humble or even indigent circumstances, he shall be released from the obligation of paying his debts; and why should he be from those owing to his country any more than to his neighbor, seeing they were incurred for his benefit as a citizen? Besides, it is not proposed by objectors that the poor shall escape taxation to meet the expenses of this war. Those who advocate taxes on sales, on manufactures, on travel, even on tobacco and whisky, do so on the ground that rich and poor will be alike forced to contribute. It has been shown that to raise the entire revenue from sales, would impose more than a just share of the load upon labor—a tax of not three, four, or five dollars per annum, but probably *ten times* that amount. A poll-tax is, therefore, not only in itself equitable, but light and merciful, as compared with the loads which it is proposed to place upon every necessary of life, and from the payment of which the industrious poor would have no possible means of escape.

Nor is there anything oppressive in the requirement that taxes should be paid before the assessed is permitted to deposit his vote in the ballot-box. In all cases a sufficient period, say three months, should elapse between the day when taxes fell due and election day, allowing sufficient time to meet this just claim. The good citizen and honest neighbor would scarcely ever find himself cornered by this requirement; while it would exercise a most wholesome check upon the disorderly, the factious, the mercenary, who have all along constituted the dangerous classes politically. At all events, this would seem to be the only method by which those who consent to become the tools of demagogues can be reached directly. The man who cannot find an hour or a dollar for his country, but has abundant leisure and money to waste upon his depraved appetites, is no valuable accession to the ranks of citizenship.

Reward a Gallant Policeman by Relief for his Family.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I sincerely thank the person who, by sending a contribution for the relief of the family of Policeman WALKER, who lost his life in the discharge of his duty, reminds others of their duty.

We all know that policemen are exposed, in these days of violence and outrage, to frequent danger. Their lives are in constant peril. They should, therefore, feel that if they hazard so much to protect the lives and property of citizens, their families will be remembered if they fall victims to duty. In the hope that a liberal sum will be contributed for the family of the deceased Officer WALKER, I inclose $5 to you, rather than to the Police Department, so that by reiterating the suggestion others will contribute.

T. W.

The Press as the Instructor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 12th inst., I and many others read, with great pleasure, your remarks on "The Blessed Harvest," and "The Provocation to General Thanksgiving."

We rejoice to find such sentiments so aptly expressed in the columns of your journal.

With the wide circulation that your valuable paper enjoys, how great must be the influence for good on the minds of its readers when they peruse such forcible truths, especially at the present moment, when, after four years of intense excitement, arising from a vast civil war, we are led to reflect that "the guiding love of Heaven has led us to prosperity, and finally to peace."

Who is there that has enjoyed the privilege of visiting the country this season, that has roamed through its hills and valleys, that has viewed in every direction the bountiful provision of Providence for the happiness of mankind, in the abundant harvests, in the richness of the foliage, in the flowers by the wayside, in the rivers and running brooks, on the mountains and the plains, on the "little hills that seem to rejoice on every side," but has been led to exclaim from the depths of his heart, that "the earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof," that "He has crowned the year with his goodness, and His clouds have dropped fatness," and "that He maketh the morning and evening to rejoice."

With the return of peace in our borders, and surrounded as we are on every side with such manifest display of God's goodness toward us, hard, indeed, must be the heart that does not beat in gratitude for His many mercies to us as a nation and individuals.

While there are many who are denied the privilege of viewing the works of God's creation by a sojourn in the country, there was never, perhaps, greater facilities for traveling and visiting our various places of resort than at this season.

Some travel to see everything, some to be seen; some to admire, some to be admired; some *for* health, and some for pleasure; but he who travels to adore the wonders of God, sees in every direction that which elevates the soul, that inspires the heart with joy and gratitude; and will enable him to realize the truth of those words of Holy Writ: "What is man that Thou art so mindful of him?"

As a nation, we may now almost feel that, in one sense, we are the chosen people of God. We stand as a "beacon light" before the world. To our shores are flocking myriads of the oppressed from distant lands; toward our country do many look as the "promised land" for their children, if not for themselves; and in the influence of our institutions do the oppressions of Europe look and tremble.

Then how important with all our privileges that the influences of us all should be for the good of mankind:

[illegible] our light may so shine [illegible] seeing our good works, they may glorify our Father which is in heaven.

In no way can we [illegible] as through our influence [illegible] votes to fill its [illegible]. [illegible] many who never exist [illegible], and thus are never brought in any way under the influences of moral and religious instruction. We are [illegible] of the [illegible] to more or less [illegible] evil, religious or political, by the daily journal that he reads. How important that all the secular papers in our land should conscientiously strive to inculcate on the minds of their readers the duty they owe to their country in their country's God, what a happy world it would be to live in, what the holiness, and how soon it would develop itself for good to a community, and to a nation at large! By a steady continuance in the example you have set in this respect, we may hope to see others of our daily papers induced to do likewise, to the gratification of many of their readers, and, we trust, to the benefit of all.

P. W. G.

FLUSHING, Mon., Aug. 14, 1865.

A Suggestion to the Belt Railroad Co.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you are at all times ready to lend your influence to suggestions for the benefit of the people, could you not propose to the managers of the "Belt Railroad Company" to run a line of cars in connection with their South-street and West-street routes, and transferring from one to the other—say commencing at Catherine-street, corner of South, through Catherine to Bowery, through Bowery to Canal, and through Canal to West-street. Such a line would not interfere with any other company, and if you will look at the map of the city, you will see it would not only be a great public convenience, but would prove one of the best paying routes in the city.

If a new street was opened, the same width as Canal, from the corner of Canal and Bowery to the corner of Division and Market streets, and Market-street widened to the East River, it would be a great improvement to the city in every way—in appearance, convenience, and morally—as experience has proved that the wider and opener the streets the cleaner they will be kept, and, consequently, the tone of the inhabitants improved.

I suppose it is too much to expect our City Fathers to attend to these matters.

EAST RIVER.

What Constitutes a Basket of Peaches?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Not being a rich man, but one of very moderate income, with a family of children remarkable for good healthy appetites, the alarming decrease in the size of fruit baskets comes home to my pocket sadly. Your lively columns tell us that so many thousand *baskets* of peaches come daily over the Camden and Amboy and other railroads, but if they resemble the new baskets just now the reigning style in Fulton Market, the quantity of "fruit" is not very great after all. The baskets sent from peach orchards held now about five half pecks, (when I was a boy, and I am no Methuselah, they held a bushel,) but the Fulton Market baskets only three half pecks. Any one not afraid to venture into that dirty edifice may see the dealers carefully emptying *country* baskets into *city* ones; five of the latter holding about three of the former. I do not sell sugar or flour by the cup full, or at my option, but by weight. Why should not fruit be sold by a well-defined *legal* measure? Every year adds another item to the list by which the poor man is defrauded.

MALACATOON.

Milk.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Milk *does* contain a quantity of lime in its composition, though possibly less than stated in the article to which "A Dairy Farmer" objects. According to *Appleton's Cyclopedia*, in pure cow's milk there is 86.28 per cent. of water. The residue consists of butter, sugar, caseine (cheese,) and various salts, the last named being 0.27 of the whole, or two per cent. of what remains after the water evaporates. Of these salts the most important is *phosphate of lime*. Your correspondent's *wot* about "chalk" is duly appreciated.

THE WRITER.

PERSONAL.

—The Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia have elected C. S. VENABLE, Professor of Mathematics. Professor VENABLE was Assistant Professor of Mathematics in Hampden Sidney College at 16 years of age, and served two years in that position. At 19 he was made full Professor, and served seven or eight years. During this latter period he was permitted to go to Europe for eighteen months to pursue his studies, and there studied astronomy and mathematics under ENCKER, ARGELANDER and BRICHARDT. While there, he was tendered the appointment of Assistant Professor in the Observatory at Washington, but declined. On his return, he was elected, in 1856, Professor of Mathematics, Philosophy and Chemistry in the University of Georgia. He accepted the position, and served one year, at the expiration of which time he was elected Professor of Mathematics in La Grange College, Tennessee, but declined. He then came to the University of Virginia to try and establish the licentiate system of the German universities. While there he was, in 1858, elected Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in the University of South Carolina, where he served until the Fall of 1861. In 1860 he was selected by the Superintendent of the Coast Survey as one of the astronomers for the Eclipse Expedition to Labrador, and went on that expedition. Besides the above appointments and elections, he has been asked to accept professorships in the University of Mississippi and in William and Mary College, and the Presidency of the University of Georgia, but declined each position before election. He was on Gen. LEE's staff throughout the war, and among his letters of recommendation was a very earnest one from the late General-in-Chief.

—The proprietors of the *Southern Field & Fireside* propose to bring out a medition of poems by GEORGE HORTON, "the negro bard of North Carolina." The Raleigh *Progress* says of this anomaly: "GEORGE was a slave; but if he had let strong drink alone, he could easily have purchased his freedom and become a very distinguished man of letters. Several times the students subscribed money enough, in sums of one dollar each, to pay for his liberty and set him up comfortably in the world; but as he collected in the money he would squander it in strong drink until it would all be consumed. He was quite a pet of the students of the university, and also of some members of the faculty, and many a belle of the South has doubtless now in her possession little treasures of rhyme, sent her in letters from her lover at the Hill, and with his compliments, but really written by this African poet. His propensity for rhyming showed itself on all occasions. Once, being intoxicated, he became very annoying to a student mooning in the south building, who, after ordering him out of the room, forced him to the door and kicked him down the steps. The poet, as he recovered his feet, bad adieu to the angry student in verse, winding up in the following lines:

> 'And now I leave these academic bowers,
> And cease to cull the scientific flower.'"

—The Caddo (Shreveport) *Gazette*, of the 4th, has the following:

"From a private letter from HENRY W. ALLEN, late Governor of Louisiana, dated Monterey, Mexico, July 4, we learn that Gens. SMITH, MAGRUDER, SHELBY, LEADBETTER, WILCOX, HAWES, and PRICE, Govs. MOORE, MURRAH and CLARK, arrived in that city on the 3d inst. The party were in perfect health. They found, upon their arrival at Monterey, Gens. WALKER, HARDEMAN, HINDMAN, PRESTON, and Gov. REYNOLDS. He states that the French are in possession of Monterey, and that all is quiet. He expresses the opinion that they will soon have possession of the whole country. The soldiers he pronounces excellent, and under perfect discipline. The only political allusion, if it could be called one, was an earnest wish that the people of Louisiana would be treated kindly, and be permitted to retrieve their broken fortunes; if such a policy is adopted, he promises to bury forever the hatred he once entertained for the United States. At the close of the letter his warm and generous heart is deeply affected, and he says, "Oh, how I would like to see you all again. Louisiana, may God bless her! I shall ever love her, and in my exile I will pray for her and her noble people!"

—Hon. JOHN T. LAMKIN, of Mississippi, has applied for a pardon. His residence is at Holmesville, near Magnolia, Pike County, and he was a member of the Confederate Congress, to which he was elected as a conservative or opponent of the policy of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. Mr. LAMKIN opposed secession; but when it was resolved upon, his two sons went to the war, while he also embarked on the ship with the hope of guiding it into peaceful waters. He is a native of Georgia, and before the war would have come about four times under the $20,000 clause. He is a man of cool, calm judgment, a lawyer by profession, and, though not accounted an orator, is a most agreeable and effective speaker. The New-Orleans *Picayune* thinks it would not be strange if he should go to the United States Congress.

—Mr. F. G. LA FONTAINE, of the Columbia *South Carolinian*, has been in Washington trying to get pardoned. The *Republican* says of him: "LA FONTAINE's father is a Frenchman, but the son was born on the soil, was educated in the North, and for many years was an enterprising reporter. In 1860 he was employed by the official reporter of the Constitutional Convention of Massachusetts to assist in making the phonographic reports of the debates. He was afterward regularly employed upon the New-York *Herald*, and was in the service of that paper as a correspondent, at Charleston, when Sumter was fired upon, and chose to turn against the government under which he and his father had lived, and against the people amidst whom he was educated and who furnished him and his father with the means of support.

—The Troy *Times* has the following: In the Baptist Church yard at Hoosick Falls may be seen a rude board which marks the grave of MAT. SHIPMAN, the original of FENIMORE COOPER'S *Deerslayer*, in the well-known novel of that name, and of *Hawkeye* in "The last of the Mohicans." There are documents to show beyond any doubt the authenticity of this grave; and we are glad to hear that there is a movement on foot among the residents of Hoosick Falls to erect a monument worthy of a character immortalized in the [illegible] Falls. Let the good work proceed.

—A few days since a man named POLLOCK who had been in the City of Washington, returned to his home in Maryland, and found his wife in the parlor entertaining a lady named MCCARTY. POLLOCK, deeming the visit ill-timed, and drawing his revolver, fired at McCARTY, who fled with the ball still sticking in his arm. She fell, and POLLOCK supposing she was dead then placed the pistol to his own head and fired; when heard from he was not expected to live. The wife, who was not badly hurt, was going about again as usual.

—JOHN BEAN, of Salisbury, N. H., aged 73 years, his wife, 69 years old, and their eleven surviving children, were in Concord on the 9th inst., and had their portraits taken at an one plate. They have had thirteen children, of whom eleven survive, all of whom are married and have families, and all are members of visible churches. The aged couple have forty-one grand-children, and six great-grand-children. Their golden wedding was celebrated on the 18th of May last. So says the *Independent Democrat*.

—The lawyers of New-Bedford are not so virtuous as they came near getting a reputation for being. A story was afloat not long ago that one of them indignantly rejected a retainer offered him to secure his services in trying to break Miss HOWLAND's will. It is now stated that not one of those to whom a retainer was offered declined it.

—Prof. CROSWELL, of Amherst College, has collected and published in the Amherst *Express* a list of all the members or graduates of the college who have been connected with the army. He desires to make the list as accurate as can, and any information addressed to the Librarian of the college will be very gratefully received.

—A man named SEELEY, of Coldwater, Michigan, has thrown the aristocrats of Detroit into spasms by returning an income of $250,000 for 1864. They are disgusted that a citizen of a rural town should make so much larger a return than the wealthiest men of their city.

—Brig.-Gen. STEVENS, late C. S. A., and formerly on duty at Galveston as Lieut. STEVENS, United States Engineers, has gone to Mexico to engage in railroad engineering. He is accompanied by C. C. TALCOTT, late Superintendent of the Danville and Richmond Railroad.

—W. T. AVERY, of Memphis, for some time agent of the Confederate Post-office for the Trans-Mississippi Department, and W. R. S. SMITH, member of the rebel Congress from Alabama, have both been pardoned by the President.

—The Chippewa Chief, "HOLE IN THE DAY," is one of the solid men of Minnesota, as far as "the ducats" go. He has a farm a mile square, a fine dwelling, and an income of $3,000 a year free of the income tax.

—Ex-Gov. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, is hard at work in Washington trying to secure the pardon of his brother-in-law, Senator FULLER, of Florida, who is confined in Fort Pulaski.

—Lieut.-Col. J. M. BENEDICT, of the Eighteenth Ohio Infantry, has been appointed commander of the post of Augusta, and has entered upon his duties.

—The Louisville *Journal* doubts the stories about attempts to abduct GEORGE SANDERS. It does not believe any body contemplates such a piece of petty larceny.

—MARK BAILEY, Esq., Professor of Elocution in Yale College, is to take charge of the same department at Dartmouth, and will divide his time between New-Haven and Hanover.

—BENJ. EVERETT, Sen., late of Poughkeepsie, died in Fishkill on the 28th ult., aged 101 years, 2 months and 20 days. He was a soldier in the revolution and remained among the last of the survivors.

—Married—in Williamston, Mass., Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS and Miss BETSEY WILLIAMS; for particulars see small *Bills*.

—A sign in front of a Hartford saloon, which is kept by a Teuton, reads "Bosedevele Nodrushed." Was der leufel is dat? "Positively no trust."

—HAMDON A. RISLEY has reached Memphis whither he has been ordered to investigate Custom-house defalcations.

—The *Memphis Bulletin* gives the particulars regarding JOHN S. RYAN, whose arrest and removal to Washington lately caused so much excitement.

—Brevet Maj.-Gen. STANNARD received the honorary degree of A. M. from the University of Vermont, on Wednesday.

—Gov. CURTIN was hastily recalled from Saratoga to Harrisburgh on Wednesday night, by the death of his youngest child.

—St. Louis friends of Gen. SHERMAN have raised $30,000 for the purpose of purchasing him a residence in that city.

—The Mobile *Register* notices the return of Miss AUGUSTA J. EVANS to her home in that city, after a visit to the North.

—Brig.-Gen. SWAYNE, who is in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau of Alabama, arrived at Montgomery on the 26th ult.

—A "skedaddler" has been refused papers at Machias, Me., on the ground that he is not a citizen of the United States.

—Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN has returned to Maine from Washington, and is now on a visit to Calais.

—Mrs. ANNA CORA MOWATT RITCHIE gets $25,000 for eight months' engagement at the Boston Theatre.

—BENJAMIN's law books sold in New-Orleans for about thirty-five cents a volume, six hundred of them.

—The citizens of Norfolk, Va., have kindly invited Gov. PEIRPONT to make them a visit, and he is going.

—EDWARD C. CARRINGTON, U.S. Dist. Attorney for the District of Columbia, has just been reappointed.

The United States and Mexico.

From the Saturday Review.

There are English critics who are determined to find nothing to approve of in anything that may be done by the Government of the United States. If the tone of the Washington Cabinet is warlike, this is the natural expression of democratic bluster and democratic insolence. If the tone of the Washington Cabinet is peaceful, this is the natural expression of the readiness with which democratic bullying cowers into silence at the first symptoms of rising wrath in great and good nations like England and France. But, except to critics who think in this way, the recent foreign policy of the United States seems honorable, prudent and courteous. It is true that common sense recommended that a nation suffering from the calamity of a long war, and weighed down under the burden of a vast debt, should not waste more lives and squander more money in a useless contest with a European Power. But then it is creditable to any nation that it should be governed by common sense; and even very sympathizing friends of the North prophesied that, as soon as the South was conquered, the victorious legions of the republic would press on to Mexico and force the French into the sea. Nothing of the sort has happened, and it has not happened simply because the government of the United States has been too wise and prudent to allow it to happen. The popular feeling in favor of a Mexican expedition has been strong enough to have been easily fanned into a flame if the President and his advisers had been bent on war. The advocacy of the Monroe doctrine, and the inclination to support it, has been strongest in the party to which the President owed his election. But from the first moment when the policy of the Cabinet had to be decided, a firm resolution was expressed that a war with France for Mexico should not be undertaken; and the nation, being thus forced to consider the objections to it, has learnt to acquiesce in the policy of the government, and to acknowledge that it was right. The evils necessarily attendant on a war with France are very obvious, but the evils of any war are not very likely to frighten a people flushed with victory, and proud and conscious of its strength. The less obvious evils that must flow from a war for Mexico, even if successful, have had greater weight in proportion as reflection has made them apparent. It would add greatly to the difficulties with which the North has to contend if it had to govern, not only the South as it now is, but a new province inhabited by a demoralised Spanish population of alien habits, principles and religion, and barely able to hold its own against the pressure of innumerable savages. That the Americans could simply restore a Mexican Republic, and leave a kindred and congenial government to preside over a happy and contented people, is impossible. Annexation would be a necessary consequence of the conquest of Mexico, for no native Mexican party is in the slightest degree capable of governing Mexico; and if the United States by force of arms placed the Republican party in power, the follies and crimes of the protected would soon oblige the protectors to relieve the country from the misery for which they would be virtually responsible. The Americans have therefore to ask themselves the simple question whether they would gain by having Mexico, even if they could get it at a less cost than that of a French war; and no sensible American, who has the slightest idea of what Mexico really is, can possibly think Mexico a desirable acquisition. It has nothing to offer that the Americans have not got already in abundance, and it would introduce into their political system an accession of the very evils against which they have most assiduously to guard.

It must also be encouraging and consolatory to the Americans to observe how very little the French are gaining, or are likely to gain, by possessing Mexico, and what a very great mess they have got into by going there. There is only one way in which the French expedition can be regarded. It is an act of disinterested benevolence, and it is represented as such in France and Mexico. The Emperor NAPOLEON has tried to do a very good action on a very large scale, and, now that he has begun to do it, he finds it impossible to leave off. In France it is often said that this good action was a silly one; but that does not alter the facts. This good action, whether silly or not, is being done, and the honor of France is engaged in carrying it out. Whether it is really a silly one or not, is a very different question. In all probability, the French will be successful. They have created an Emperor of Mexico, and they are making great progress toward creating an empire also. Their troops are always receiving [illegible] it is possible to [illegible]

[illegible] advantage. The opposition in the southern provinces, which gained a [illegible] last autumn, [illegible] hopes of American [illegible] are [illegible] and [illegible] are [illegible] to any open resistance on the part of the Mexicans. The country is in the full possession of the French, and nearly one-half of the Mexican soldiers, who nearly one-third of the [illegible] from the visit of malefactors and murderers. But, in the long run, a strong firm government, with plenty of money and first-rate European troops at its command, [illegible] to put down [illegible]. If the [illegible] are not [illegible] they will be [illegible] to [illegible]. When the main roads are safe, the by-roads will begin to be safe, and gradually the country will be tranquillised. But nothing except force, plentifully supplied and punctually paid, can effect this. The Mexicans will only be quiet when they are thoroughly convinced that all the trouble they can give will not drive the French away. But the French must persevere out of pure benevolence. They never can get anything out of Mexico as plunder there. It was also supposed they were to have Sonora and some of the other provinces rich in mineral wealth, as a guarantee for the payment of what is due to them. A notorious Californian adventurer was even supposed to have authority to treat between the two Emperors, and went backward and forward between Mexico and Paris as if charged to settle the terms of the transaction. But the Government of Mexico is furious at the base insinuation that it would ever, even on any of the Empire. JUAREZ certainly has offered to give the Americans as much territory as they like, if they will but help him; but the Emperor MAXIMILIAN is far too careful of the interests of Mexico for that, and will never help the foreigner to enrich himself at the expense of the Mexican nation. The official *Gazette* republishes in the most vehement terms all connection with the busy Californian, and professes sorrow and astonishment at finding that respectable European journals have thought the transaction a probable and natural one. Not only would the Emperor of Mexico never betray the sentiment for a moment a proposal he would think so dishonorable, but the Emperor MAXIMILIAN would never spoil the peculiarly distinguished character of his intervention by getting a material [illegible]. There is some sense in this. As there is nothing to be got out of Mexico by the French, the Emperor had much better not pretend to get anything, but be content with the fame and consciousness of satisfaction of having wrought a great work of pure and unadulterated benevolence.

The Emperor of Mexico is said to be looking about for an heir, and rumors point to the family of the King of the Belgians as the quarter whence this heir is to be obtained. Assuming that the empire is now established, it is obviously necessary that there should be some one to continue it; and as the royal family would allow none of its members to accept the position of heir unless with the approbation and under the protection of France, the French Government will give a new pledge of its resolutions to defend the present order of things in Mexico by consenting to guarantee the position not only of the Emperor but of his successors. It might seem as if this would only be a new imprudence on the part of the Emperor NAPOLEON. But he has shown that he is quite aware he cannot extricate himself from his present embarrassment except by going further into the risk, and by committing France as deeply as possible to the enterprise. He has taken one or two very decisive steps lately. He has told the Cabinet of Washington that war with Mexico means war with him. He has induced the poorer classes of France to lend six millions sterling to Mexico, on the invitation of French Government officials. He is sending considerable reinforcements to Mexico, and all talk of getting the expeditionary force soon home again, which was once the favorite theme of official journals in France, has now ceased. If, by sanctioning the choice of an heir to MAXIMILIAN, he indicates that he binds himself to support not only the present Emperor of Mexico, but the empire itself, he will not be really doing much more than he has already done; but he will give a public and unmistakable sign of his policy. What keeps Mexico still agitated, and its credit low, and its society uneasy and timorous, is the thought that perhaps, after all, the French will not stay in the country, and then things will be worse than ever. But as long as there is this uneasiness, and as long as everything is consequently in a state of perpetual insecurity, the French cannot go. They are pledged to hand over a tranquillized Empire to the Emperor, and so long as it is thought possible that they may go, the empire cannot be tranquillized. Therefore they must make up their minds to stay here, not perhaps for ever, but for a period of which no man can see the end. And if they do this, they may fairly calculate that the United States will not interfere with them. Every precaution has been taken on both sides of the Rio Grande to avoid a collision. The Americans have stationed a large army there, and perhaps this was the best way of assuring peace, for it will prevent persons disaffected to the government of the United States from making Mexican territory the centre of their intrigues; and as there must necessarily be some ill-will between the Federal forces and the Mexicans, in whose ranks many Confederates are said to be serving, the presence of a responsible General at the head of a considerable force is the best means of insuring discipline, and of avoiding irregular communications with those whom a little provocation would turn into enemies. Before long, this army may be greatly reduced with safety, for the South has been too thoroughly subjugated to think of fresh risings; and the Mexican Imperialists will no longer be looked on with a hostile feeling when it has become an accepted maxim of American policy that the French are to be left to try their great experiment in their own way, and when the Monroe doctrine is seen not to apply to acts of pure and hazardous benevolence.

The Era of Rebel Atrocity.

PARTICULARS OF THE MURDER OF GEN. M'COOK—THE MURDERER KILLED BY OUR SOLDIERS—INTERESTING LETTERS, ETC.

The following interesting facts connected with the atrocious murder of Major-Gen. McCOOK, are furnished by his uncle, Dr. JOHN McCOOK, of Steubenville, Ohio:

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIV., CAV. CORPS, M. D. M., PULASKI, Tenn., July 28, 1865.

DR. JOHN McCOOK—*Dear Sir*: An occurrence took place near this town on yesterday, that can't but interest the relatives and friends of your nephew, the late Gen. ROBERT McCOOK. It may not be known to you that the notorious Capt. KIRK, who had charge of the gang that murdered the General, has for a short time been confined here as a prisoner—on yesterday, (he being an old resident of the county, and well acquainted with the country,) was sent out as a guide to a scouting party. When some four or five miles from this place, he made a desperate effort to escape. He first attempted to get the revolver from one of the guard, and failing in that he seized the holsters from the man that led his horse and took for the woods, when he was fired upon and instantly killed. Thus has ended the career of a bloodthirsty villain.

There is no mistake in the matter; he was well known in this place, and his death is lamented by rebels and sympathizers in this neighborhood.

Yours truly, A. L. BREWER.

KIRK'S HISTORY.

LEWIS KIRK was a citizen of this county for several years before the war broke out. He was a poor, illiterate man, a blacksmith by trade, and very intemperate. When sober (which was rarely the case) he was considered rather a peaceable man; but when intoxicated was a noisy, quarrelsome, reckless and a dangerous man. From his habits and herculean strength he was the terror of the community.

A short time before the rebellion broke out he killed a man by the name of WESTMORELAN in a drunken row, and was sent to the penitentiary for the term of fifteen years for the act. When the war broke out he was pardoned by Gov. HARRIS, of this State, upon the express condition that he would join the rebel army. This he readily did, and was employed in hunting up conscripts and forcing them into the rebel army, a business perfectly congenial to his habits and disposition. In this kind of service he distinguished himself by his cruelty in killing refugees and contrabands. He had an inveterate hatred towards any one that favored the Union cause. He killed one WILLIAM KELLY, in cold blood, for refusing to hurrah for JEFF. DAVIS; another, by the name of WEBB, was killed by him while his prisoner, without the least cause whatever. He often boasted that he had killed many a straggling Federal soldier. Such was the character of the man up to the time he murdered Gen. McCOOK.

On the commission of that cold-blooded murder he was, on the strong recommendation of Gen. FORREST to Gen. BRAGG, promoted to a Captaincy in the rebel army, and placed in command of a gang of desperadoes of the same stamp as himself—a gang of thieves, robbers and cut-throats.

On the downfall of the rebellion, he, with his gang, surrendered with either Gen. RODDY or Gen. FORREST. KIRK came back to this county; fearful of a righteous retribution of his deeds, and the vengeance of some of the Union men of this county, he kept himself secreted among his old confederates until he was fortunately captured by Capt. BENNETT, of the Eighth Michigan Cavalry, under the direction of Col. MIX, commanding division at this place. He was confined in prison until the time he was shot, trying to make his escape.

When this desperado fell he had no less than five shots in him. He fought desperately to the last, but the guard that had him in keeping were too powerful for him.

If anything further is necessary to identify this man KIRK as the murderer of Gen. McCOOK, we have the written statement in detail of Lieut. LAMB, Eighth Michigan Cavalry, in our possession, of the time, mode and manner of the capture of the rebel General GILBERT at Lamb's Ferry, on the Tennessee River. GILBERT, on handing his sabre-belt to Lieut. LAMB, remarked that the belt belonged to the Yankee General McCOOK, who was killed by KIRK, and that the belt had been given him by KIRK, who stated that he had taken it from McCOOK after he had been shot.

The belt is now in the possession of Maj. BREWER, of New-Lisbon, Columbia County, Ohio, and at the urgent request of Lieut. LAMB will be forwarded by express from Louisville, Ky., to the mother of Gen. McCOOK.

The friends of Gen. McCOOK duly appreciate and acknowledge the kindness of Lieut. LAMB and Maj. BREWER in this matter.

THE ABDUCTION OF MRS. SAYERS, OF NEW HAVEN.—The New Haven *Journal* gives these particulars of the abduction of Mrs. HENRY SAYERS of that city which has already been alluded to by a city paper:

"The facts in the above case are as follows:

About a month ago Mrs. ADELIA B. SAYERS, wife of HENRY SAYERS, who resides at No. 94 Washington-street in this city, went to New-York to attend a medical college in Fourteenth-street for the purpose of undergoing treatment for a chronic disease. After remaining there two weeks she went to her brother's in Ludlow-street. This was two weeks ago to-day. She remained here until the following Tuesday, when she left to go to the residence of the mother of her husband, who lives in Eleventh-avenue. Since leaving her brother's residence she has not been seen. A few days ago Mr. SAYERS received a letter from his mother stating that his wife had been abducted by one FRENCH, SOLL, a bounty-jumper, and taken to the house above referred to, drugged, and then made the victim of this villain's lust. The object of this letter was to [illegible]

[illegible] to pay [illegible] Mrs. SAYERS [illegible] Friday [illegible] President Johnson's Position—His Views on Southern Financing.

A letter addressed to the Cincinnati *Commercial* correspondent, an interview with Mr. W. E. JOHNSON, the only living brother of President JOHNSON, who is now on his way from Washington to his home in Brazoria County, Texas. We subjoin:

Mr. JOHNSON is short of stature, stout and muscular, has brown, gray eyes and a truly patriarchal beard. He is voluble and rapid in his utterance, fond of telling or hearing a good story; quick to make his ground by apposite, homely comparisons; of keen insight into character, and his conversation filled with practical facts, collected in the long time of his observation. He has more of the naiveness of a politician, his sentiments being pronounced on all questions and unmistakable, and his hatred of slavery and negroes, secession and negro equality alike cordial. He is eminently a self-made man, and his views have the strength without the brutality which is peculiar to such characters. As a shrewd, clear-headed observer of Southern men and institutions through a long life-time, I deem his views worthy of much consideration. He makes no pretension of being an exponent of his brother's sentiments of policy; as he has not seen him, except for twenty-four hours at their mother's death-bed, since 1860, till he met him a few weeks ago in Washington.

"What," I asked him, "do you think is the average profit on slave labor?"

"Not more than six per cent."

"No higher than that?"

"Not at all. 'Twould not be more than two and a half per cent., if it were not for the increase of the negroes."

"How, then, do we find so many of the planters so immensely wealthy?"

"O, that was by squatting on new land. They took up at $1 25 per acre, and the advance of the land alone would make them rich. If a planter owns a stock of negroes, to employ which he was obliged to rent land, even if they increased rapidly, his income from them would not exceed one per cent. of their value; while if they were unproductive, as they always are in the great cotton regions, and he realized nothing but their labor, he would not; I am confident, not more than two and a half per cent on his investment. The slaves are wasteful. They have so much waste matter in the cotton in picking that the wastage is very great. The buyers always prefer the poor man's bale, because they know it has been picked cleanly by him and his children, and will try it first."

"What kind of a plan do you think it would be to set Texas off, and put all the negroes in it by themselves?"

"I would like to see it done. I wash them all out of the country. But they wouldn't stand it long. In three years they'd relapse into barbarism, and we'd have to feed them."

The Illness of Gov. Brough.

The illness of Gov. BROUGH, of Ohio, from which there are now hopes of his recovery entertained, has been of a very singular character. The following letter from Surgeon-General BARE to Secretary STANTON makes an interesting statement of the case:

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington City:

SIR: From your telegrams I judge that you have felt much interest in the case of Gov. BROUGH, and much anxiety for his recovery. I have, therefore, taken the liberty to explain his condition a little more fully than I can do by telegraph. To be brief, in the first place he had been much broken down by over labor and anxiety since the death of President LINCOLN. About five or six weeks since, he slightly injured his foot by stepping on a small pebble, one evening—an injury which he supposed to be simply a bruise or sprain of the foot, and to rest that foot walked about for a week after, leaning heavily on a cane, which produced the same condition in his left hand. Violent inflammation of the periosteum and entire cellular structure of both hand and foot followed, with phagedenic sloughing and gangrene of soft structure, which was followed with much irritative fever and deterum, death of some of the bones of the toes, and also frequent hemorrhages from sloughing of small arteries and enormous abscesses in different parts of the limbs and body. He was at his home in Cleveland at the time of the most violent onset of the attack. Not apprehending so serious a matter, I had, three days before he telegraphed me to see him, advised him to go home and rest, and nurse his sores. Immediately on seeing him the first time, on consultation with his family physician, I advised free, deep, numerous incisions in his hand and foot. These gave him great relief, but owing to the condition of his system and the virulency of the attack, much sloughing and frequent hemorrhages followed; and as I suppose by absorption of morbid material through the lymphatics, or from great prostration and poverty of blood, followed these terrible abscesses.

By the most perfect ventilation of his apartments, diligent use of antiseptics, with free use of wines and iron, with a nutritious diet, I have been able to keep life in him. To-day the sloughing process, for the second time, seems to be arrested at all points, and the process of granulation and suppuration seems fairly commenced and his general condition as favorable and comfortable as could be expected.

Very respectfully, your obed't serv't,

R. N. BARE.

John Bell.

A LETTER FROM GOV. BROWNLOW.

We find the following in the latest Knoxville *Whig*:

NASHVILLE, Aug. 5.

Rev. Dr. SEHON, after an absence at the South for some time, has returned, and is on his way to Washington in search of pardon. He talks like a man of sense, and admits that he did not act like a man of sense when he joined in with the rebellion. The Doctor is thoroughly subjugated, and intends to make a good citizen from this out.

I have had a long interview with JOHN BELL. He is ten years older in appearance than when the war began. His teeth are out, and that affects his speech. His hair and whiskers are very gray, and he is very much stooped, and leans upon his staff like an old man is expected to do. I treated him very kindly. He talks very freely about the rebellion, and in opposition to it. He says the Secessionists in the South are all lunatics, without any lucid intervals—that is to say, they are crazy all the time. I believe it is a principle in law that if a lunatic has lucid intervals at times, he is responsible for acts perpetrated in those intervals. And medical writers say that lunatics without lucid intervals are incurable.

I accompanied the old gentleman to the headquarters of Gen. THOMAS, and after a short but agreeable interview with the General, we went to the office of the Provost-Marshal-General, where the old gentleman took the amnesty oath, and placed himself right on the record.

Those who are so greatly displeased with my course as Governor, and who see such revolting doctrines in my editorials and proclamations, are of the following classes, in nine cases out of ten:

1. They are rebels, and have been guilty of trying to destroy the government.

2. If not rebels, they are rebel sympathizers, and have rebel kin involved in the rebellion, and my teachings have not aided any in their release.

3. Last of all they are persons who have lost their dear negroes, and they are outraged with the Federal Government, and at war with all who do not regard LINCOLN's emancipation proclamation as unconstitutional and contrary to God's word!

W. G. BROWNLOW, Editor of the Whig.

A CURIOUS AFFAIR AT CAVE C

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Aug. 19, 1865.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN [illegible] Apply to J. J. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE VILLAGE PROP- [illegible] Apply to E. B. [illegible]

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEW TWO- [illegible] Apply to [illegible]

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND [illegible] Also, country seats and [illegible] Apply to [illegible]

FOR SALE—THREE HOUSES AND LOTS.— [illegible] Inquire [illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN WEST- [illegible] Apply to [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY [illegible] Apply to [illegible]

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE PLOT OF LOTS, [illegible] Apply to LEHMAN & BROWN, No. 1,325 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE THREE-STORY AND [illegible] Apply at No. 139 West 39th-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BRICK COACH-HOUSE [illegible] Apply to [illegible]

FOR SALE—FOR $6,000, ONE-THIRD CASH, A [illegible] Apply to [illegible]

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—EIGHT LOTS IN 115TH [illegible] Apply to LEHMAN & BROWN, No. 1,325 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—ON 5TH-AV., AN ELEGANTLY FURnished house, with stable; rent $1,000 per month. [illegible]

TO LET—ON 5TH-AV., AN ELEGANT HOUSE AND STABLE FOR $700.—Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER— [illegible] Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 70th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A GENtleman wishes to rent a first-class furnished house in an unexceptionable neighborhood, to the 1st of May next, or for a longer term than that date. Any person going abroad, and wishing to rent, their house, will find this an excellent opportunity, as the family is small and very careful. Address Box No. 4,856 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PARTY OF HIGH STANDING CAN secure a spacious suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, (parlor, dining and four bedrooms,) in a large house on Madison-av., occupied by a family of four adults, who offer a strictly first-class home and a private table. Address, with name, W. W., Boyd's Express Post, until September.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, where there are no other boarders, by a gentleman, wife, and daughter 5 years old, from the middle of September; location above 4th-st. and between 6th and 8th ave. Address F. W. S., Box No. 3,127 N. Y. Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY THE 20TH OF SEPtember, for gentleman, wife and daughter; desired location near Union, Stuyvesant or Madison squares; two rooms, second floor, good size and well furnished. Address REALITY, Box No. 5,367 Post-office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 128 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be secured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. [illegible] per week. The location of the house is very [illegible] shade; fine scenery; pure moun- [illegible] daily communication with New-York by steam- [illegible] Nyack, town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE, AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—Accessible by steamboat and cars. Families and others having been vacated during the present season in this delightful resort, transient or permanent parties desiring the same will please apply early. This is one of the most delightful resorts on the banks of the Hudson. Fine bathing on the premises. W. P. MUNROE, Proprietor.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer [illegible] and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, within a few minutes' drive of the Parks, Theatres, Bazaars of fashionable resort, Clubs, Libraries, &c. It contains a number of apartments, suits a manager and by a [illegible] elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, &c. Within a short drive of all the railway [illegible] For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF RESPECTABILITY, a situation as housekeeper; unexceptional references required and given. Address EMMA ORAY, Hempstead, Long Island.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW A situation as housekeeper in a good family. Call at No. 37 Market-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AMERICAN woman, a situation as housekeeper in a hotel or private family. Address A. B., Station G.

EUROPE.—A LADY DESIRES TO RECOMmend her nurse to a family going to Europe; she is accustomed to travel, never sea-sick, an excellent nurse, and in every way desirable to a family about to travel. Call on or address NURSE, No. 66 Catherine-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

HANDS WANTED—TO MAKE FINE COATS, pants, vests and overcoats; experienced workmen, well recommended, can have steady and good prices. CARTER, KIRTLAND & CO., No. 260 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE, A strong boy—one residing with his parents. Address H. A., Box No. 82 Post-office.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY—MALE OR female, to engage in a pleasant business at home. Only $3 to be capital required, and profits $5 to $10 per day. Address, enclosing two red stamps, for particulars, T. WAXELL, Post-office Box No. 4,781, Chicago.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-motors are of proportional wheels, of every variety, for driving all kinds of machinery, from the largest to the smallest. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed and set in operation. Send for circular. TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, Fulton Iron Works, No. 178 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All persons having claims against [illegible] to [illegible] Richmond, Va.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, [illegible] LAW. [illegible] Thursday, Sept. 28. [illegible] Degrees. [illegible] All the advantages of the professors, including academic [illegible] apparatus and library, will [illegible] Circulars containing full particulars [illegible] at the Book-stands and School.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September. Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson. Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Hanover-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 48 Park-place, New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y. The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & U. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. MACAULAY'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 Madison-avenue, corner 29th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NOS. 49, 51, 53 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. H. M. PIERCE, President

MRS. JOHN LORD'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, CONN., will reopen Sept. 18. Circulars forwarded on application.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 39 and 41 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS, No. 161 Sheep-s., Corner 33d-st., New-York. Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy. All branches taught by experienced professors. For circulars containing full particulars,

The Iron-Clad Fleet in the James—Why Repose at League Island?—Visit of Iron-Clads to the Lady Up in "Spare Chamber"—Etc., Etc.

Iron-Clad Naval Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 14, 1863.

To-day I have visited the celebrated League Island, with a view of seeing the preparations which are being made to lay up our iron-clad navy. The Navy Department have selected one of the mouths of the Delaware River, which forms the Back Channel to the port of League Island, as the spot best calculated to place the iron-clads which have rendered so much service during the war. A brief sketch of the early history of this island will, perhaps, be not uninteresting at this time, and in connection with our present writing. The island was first laid out at the first obstruction of the country by the English colonists, and was taken up by a land company of London in 1680, a fort being erected on it for defense. It was occupied as farms as early as 1700, and titles descending from these have been regularly derived by a number of occupants and residents down to the present time. The old island, farmed and occupied in this way for a hundred and fifty years, contained two hundred and thirty-five acres, by the original and official survey of 1680. It was, from the beginning, protected against extreme high tide by an embankment of earth, now made more secure by a strong stone wall. Within the last fifty years a "new meadow" has been reclaimed and added to the original island, on the western or Schuylkill side. This new portion contains one hundred and seventy-four acres, and is inclosed by a stone wall.

The water at League Island is fresh, the mean point of brackishness being about Wilmington, Del., and brackish water never approaches nearer than ten miles of the place where it is proposed to moor our iron-clads until they are wanted for active service. Back Channel is about one mile in length and has water enough in it at mean low tide to float the monitors. The lightest draught vessels will be placed the furthest up the water-course and securely moored, head and stern, and as the mouth of the channel is reached two vessels will be placed side by side. The list of iron-clad vessels thus proposed to moor away for safe keeping will, if placed in line one ahead of the other, reach just one mile and a half, and together will form a sight not only new and novel, but singularly interesting. To those who are acquainted with their individual history, the sight will recall the memory of thrilling scenes and some of the grandest achievements of a war yet unparalleled in the history of the world.

Before visiting League Island I procured a boat and went on board of the iron-clad fleet which lies at anchor below the Navy-yard. The sight in its every aspect was one of the grandest it has been my lot to witness for many months. The day was warm and a peculiar haze hung over the water, aiding in making up a picture of great beauty and rarity. Nearly three-score war vessels were anchored in groups of twos and threes, some with yards "a-cock-bill," and in the various phases of ships in ordinary. But few of the fleet are in commission, and from their mastheads and peaks drooped the colors of the greatest naval power of the globe. Space will not permit me to dwell upon the scene, and I must rest content to give plain facts rather than attempt to pen-picture the emotions which filled my breast in my trip over the placid water dotted with vessels whose histories will be handed down to posterity.

The first of the iron-clad fleet, beginning down the river, is the *Atlanta*, once the pride and hope of the people of Savannah, and which sailed forth from that city on the 17th day of June, 1863, to crush out the Yankee gunboats and iron-clads in Warsaw Sound. Hundreds of vain and deluded people, among them many ladies, accompanied her in less formidable vessels to see the fight, and, as they supposed, to rejoice over a Confederate victory. But alas! for them, the *Weehawken*, now no more, changed the programme, and by a few well-directed shots soon compelled the monster to succumb. Fifteen minutes and all was over, and the Stars and Stripes floated over what was once the British steamer *Fingal*, and afterward the ram *Atlanta*. She was brought North and refitted at this yard, and joined the James River flotilla, but seldom has had an opportunity to test her merits with shot from her constructor's guns, while under the flag she now flies when in commission. She looks grim and deserted, but the day may come when from her sloping sides will roll volumes of smoke, and throwing with unerring aim missiles against and through the sides of ships under the flag which protected her in her voyage across the ocean and into an enemy's port.

Pulling up stream, aided by the flood-tide, we visited the iron-clad torpedo boats *Modoc* and *Nahuc*, the latter having an 11-inch gun mounted on her forward deck. These vessels belong to the famous "Stimer's light-draught monitor" class. According to their original plans, the *light draught* applied to the light amount of air they drew above water. They are now fitted with Chief Engineer Wood's torpedoes, and for special service are valuable adjuncts to our navy.

Next we come to the monitor *Sangamon*, built at Chester, Penn., in 1862, and launched on the 27th of October of that year. She made her entry into actual warfare on the 4th of August, 1863, on a reconnoissance up the James River, in company with three or four wooden craft. Subsequently she was transferred to the South Atlantic Squadron, arriving at Port Royal on the 11th of February, 1864. Her turret bears the marks of having met the enemy. To-day she looks rusty and deserted; her sides are covered over with green grass, varying in hues by the rust drippings which course down her plating. The extra deck-plates, the chain armor around the smoke-jacket, the punctured smoke-chimney, and the indented hull, show that the *Sangamon* has been tried and found true to the trust placed in her.

The *Nahant's* deck next gave us a solid footing. Boston claims her as one of her contributions to our iron-clad navy. She made her debut at Fort McAllister, Ga., on the 3d of March, 1863, and for eight hours plied shell into the sand works, and, in company with her consorts, was obliged to withdraw, not having effected the full object of their mission. A month later she participated in the first attack upon Fort Sumter, and in June she was present at the capture of the *Atlanta*, in Warsaw Sound. On the 10th of July she attacked the Morris Island batteries, and on the 17th of August, two years ago, she attacked Fort Wagner, and in five days after participated in the night attack upon Fort Sumter. Eighteen deep scars mark her turret alone, a long scar shows that a heavy shot glanced her pilot-house and fell far astern. Her hull, sides, deck and smoke-stack show that she has played no mean part in the contests in which she has been engaged.

Moored alongside of her is the *Suncook*, a light-draught monitor, whose curved deck and snow-white turret is unscathed by shot or shell. She has no history, but in alterations and remodeling. Next comes the *Nagat*, a torpedo boat, with an eleven inch gun on the forward deck.

Now we board the *Canonicus*, built by LOBDEL, of Boston, and launched on the 1st day of August, 1863. It is just two years ago to-day since she was put in commission. She participated in the attacks upon Fort Pulaski, and bears a few marks of having seen service. Her smoke-stack looks like a huge pepper-box patched up.

In this group we found the *Monadnock*, the crack two-turreted monitor, iron-clad. A vessel always going alone, requiring no towing assistance, and one that can outstrip any vessel of her class afloat. She was built at the Boston Navy-yard, by W. L. HASWORTH, naval constructor. She is a credit to our navy and her constructor. She first saw active service at Fort Sumter, where she rendered excellent service. She is still in commission. Just ahead of her is the *Passaconaway*, a vessel of the same class, but drawing more water. She looks very nice. She had seen no service.

Nearby is the *Catskill*, built by T. S. ROWLAND, at the Continental Iron Works, Greenpoint, L. I. She was launched on the 9th of December, 1863, and participated in the attacks upon Fort Sumter, Morris Island batteries. On the 17th of August, 1863, poor Commodore BOGGESS and Paymaster WOODWARD, while in the pilot-house, received their death strokes. She bears many marks of her active operations, and looks like a terrible fighter, as she has always been.

A few minutes of the oar, and our boat brought us alongside the *Passaic*, another of Ericsson's unsightly craft, and the first one of the "first class" of her class. She was launched by Mr. CAMPBELL, of Philadelphia, in 1862. She has the misfortune first of any iron-clad to be sunk. She has the misfortune first of any iron-clad to be sunk.

[illegible]

The Fight with Fort Sumter—Letter from the Comptroller to the Governor.

The following is the letter from Comptroller ROBINSON to Governor FENTON, on the subject of bureau expenditures—being a matter of much comment:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 6, 1863.

His Excellency Reuben E. Fenton, Governor:

SIR: I think it my duty to inform you that the great falling off in the canal revenues, and the largely increased expenses of superintendence and repairs, render it certain that the $600,000 required by the Constitution to be contributed from those revenues toward the expenses of the State Government, and the $250,000 on account of the general fund debt, will not be received. This will take from the general fund $850,000, usually received about the 1st of October.

The appropriations made by the Legislature for military and other purposes are very large, and are scattered through a great number of acts. The full extent of them cannot be accurately known until the session laws, between seven hundred and eight hundred in number, shall have been published. It is believed, however, that the taxes ordered to be levied for the ensuing fiscal year will be sufficient to cover them, less, perhaps, the amount to be lost as above stated. But the taxes will not be received until April, 1864, and only about one-half of them then. The residue, being from the City of New-York and some other cities having special tax laws, will not be received in full until near the close of the year 1864. As the bounty loan has exhausted the power of the state to borrow money, it is not likely that the taxes can be anticipated to any very large amount.

It will be seen, therefore, that unless the most rigid economy be practiced, the treasury must become seriously embarrassed before the taxes for the next fiscal year can be received. But I have full confidence, that with the exercise of such economy, all really necessary expenditures may be met without difficulty.

I trust that you will pardon me for suggesting in this connection, that the large appropriations for military purposes were made by the Legislature whilst the war was still in progress, and when there was no certainty as to the period of its duration. As it has now happily closed, will not the people expect, and have they not a right to expect large reductions in the expenses which were caused by its existence?

Will you also allow me to ask your attention to sections 173 to 177 of the Militia Law, and the amendments thereto, providing a lower rate of compensation for military services in time of peace than is allowed in time of war? The rebellion having been completely suppressed, must not the rates provided for a time of peace be established? Undoubtedly a reasonable period must be allowed for the transition from a state of war to a state of peace; and any object is not to raise any issue as to the rates of compensation to be paid to the members of your staff and other military employes, but to submit for your own consideration and decision, whether the time has not come when the force should be diminished and the pay reduced to the standard which the law prescribes for a state of peace?

The condition of the treasury, present and prospective, arising from the causes above referred to, is my excuse for these suggestions. I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. ROBINSON, Comptroller.

Frightful Accident in the Cincinnati Opera House.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 14.

FALL OF THOMAS HANLON FROM THE TOP OF THE THEATRE—WONDERFUL ESCAPE FROM DEATH—HIS INJURIES SEVERE, NOT DANGEROUS.

The Opera-house was the scene, last night, of an accident of thrilling horror, such a one as it is the misfortune of few assemblages to look upon, and such as none who saw it last night, will ever forget.

The Opera-house, as has been the case since the engagement of these celebrated brothers began, was full, hardly a vacant seat appearing in the spacious auditorium. The first part of the programme, consisting of comic songs, dances, &c., passed off as usual, when the *Echelle perilleuse* (the dangerous ladder) which concluded that part, was reached. The apparatus for the act consisted of a ladder with three rounds, suspended from the middle of the proscenium arch, at a height of *forty-seven feet*. This was fastened in a horizontal position by four ropes, to prevent any oscillation whatever. THOMAS HANLON, who is the eldest of the brothers, came promptly on the stage when this feat was rung on, and immediately ascended to the ladder by means of a perpendicular rope. Once there, he went through a series of perilous gymnastic exercises—swinging by his hands from end to end of the ladder, hanging by his feet to its rounds, and performing other characteristic feats that never fail to inspire in an audience a feeling of admiration mingled with instinctive and lively apprehensions. The conclusion of this act is of the most sensational character. Suddenly recovering himself from a position in which his head is hanging downward, the gymnast stands upright on the end of the ladder, gives a powerful spring toward the proscenium boxes, and seizes a vertical rope that hangs suspended at a distance of eighteen or twenty feet from the point of departure.

HANLON, having accomplished his other feats, with the utmost fearlessness and apparently without a moment's calculation, appeared a moment gathering himself for the terrific spring, and the next moment was flying in a dizzy arc toward the rope, the lower end of which was held by two of his brothers.

He reached the rope, grasped for it, missed it, and fell with a confused flash in the air, striking the stage with fearful momentum, and rolling over, unconscious and bleeding, into the parquette. The audience, on whose lips an expectant sigh of relief had hovered, rose to their feet with a murmur of horror, subdued, but universal. Some ladies cried out, and some parties, in their consternation, turned to leave the theatre. The wings of the stage immediately became peopled with members of the company, and the auditors nearest the unconscious gymnast lifted his form to the stage, across which it was borne out of sight, a mass of bloody finery—a strange contrast to the light-footed athlete who, a few minutes before, had scaled his way to his dizzy perch with all the ease and indifference of a squirrel.

In a few moments one of the company appeared on the stage, called for a surgeon in the audience, and stated that the injuries were not serious—a statement made with a view of quieting the alarm of the audience, who appeared undecided whether to remain or not. The performance, after a very short delay, was resumed, and while the counterfeit negroes went through their—considering the occasion—ineffectual mummeries, a pale group was gathered around the senseless artist behind the scenes. The *danseuse*, with her skirts gathered lightly in her hand, looked on with colorless face, and an occasional murmur of terror, and the contrabands hovered around on confused errands of mercy. The prostrate man lay on a cot, breathing heavily, a fearful gash over his left eye, another on the chin, and a slight one on the thigh. His shirt was saturated with blood, and his tights dappled here and there with moist, repulsive waters.

Dr. MILLER, who was in the audience, examined the wounds, and was presently joined by Drs. MUSSEY and BLACKMAN, who found no fracture of the skull, and strange to say, no broken bones or serious contusions of the limbs or body. The gash over the eye was about two inches in length and exposed the skull. The cut on the jaw was not severe.

The patient recovered consciousness in about fifteen minutes, and seemed more concerned about the middle finger of his right hand, which he repeatedly manipulated, than for his other injuries. His wounds were carefully dressed, and he was removed to his hotel in a carriage. Two hours after the accident he had recovered almost entirely from the shock, and expressed a desire to be permitted to reappear during the week.

It has been seven years since THOMAS HANLON fell before. The accident occurred in St. Petersburgh, and was, perhaps, less serious than that of last evening. His training has evidently included the art of falling with composure and ease, for few men could repeat the accident without a fatal result.

These six brothers—THOMAS, GEORGE, WILLIAM, ALFRED, EDWARD and FREDERICK, varying in ages between eighteen and thirty-two, resembling each other in stature and general appearance, as brothers do not realize the popular notion of athletes. On the contrary, they would more readily be taken for students of law, divinity or medicine, from their quiet, gentlemanly organization, and we [illegible]

Two years ago, when these gentlemen [illegible] the whole front of this establishment, gymnastic [illegible] were frequently seen known in Europe and America, they [illegible] St. Petersburgh to enthusiastic Frenchmen [illegible] the accomplished Thomas with his theory that [illegible] he had in the city more than seventy [illegible] Thomas Hanlon, the eldest of the brothers, [illegible] Cincinnati, and is a general favorite with [illegible] Hanlon's Theatre, and is [illegible] Hanlon's Theatre, and is [illegible] Hanlon's Theatre, and is

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4338. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Our Bulls and Bears—Who and What they Are.

History of the Board of Brokers from the Start in 1792 to 1865.

The Original Meeting at the Foot of the Wall-street Butternut.

Immense Transactions for those Days—One Share at a Time.

The Great Jacob Little, Morris Ketchum and Other Notables.

The Only Three Expelled Members—History of their Little Games.

The Brokers' New Building in Broad, New and Wall Streets.

Sketch of the Rise, Progress and Results of Wild Stock Speculation.

Whereabouts of Young Ketchum—His Expulsion on Saturday.

A week of excitement unparalleled in the annals of American finance has gone, and ere the sacred Sabbath, which should serve as a barrier between the confusion of past and the calm of coming time, is over, new and equally startling rumors of defalcation and infidelity fill the ears of an amazed and much abused community. The revelations of the police court in the case of JENKINS have had their effect upon the purely presidents and the bland directors of our banking institutions, and the result will doubtless be that many a gay and dashing teller will rusticate for a few weeks in the country, while his confiding friends and sureties will quietly pay down hundreds of thousands of dollars, that the bank credit may be maintained and the public be reassured. There is no use in trying to hide these things—defalcations, like murders, will come out. The president and directors of every bank in the city, so far as our observation extends, are mortal and extremely like other people. If in the course of their earnest examinations last week they discovered losses, thefts, abstractions and defalcations—and some of them did—their first thought was to keep it from the public. So, only in confidence each man told his particular friend, and from lip to ear the word has passed through the street until the thing has become too ludicrous for serious mention.

The lesson taught is a bitter one, but if our harassed men profit by it, it will not be a dear one. Stricter rules, more frequent personal and actual examinations are needed; larger salaries, perhaps, should be paid to those in places of temptation, and the people, whose all is confidingly trusted to these institutions, should be made easy on the possibility of fraud and deceit.

The prompt

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS

in the case of KETCHUM is creditable and just. Much attention has been drawn of late years to the membership of this body, whose corporate title is the "New-York Stock Exchange." The public press has done much to spread its reputation, and the people of the entire country are familiar with its operations. Despite this wide-spread repute, it is doubtful if many persons outside of an extremely limited range know anything concerning its origin, its history, or its actual character—for in this, as in most cases, character and reputation are by no means identical.

In the early part of the sixteenth century, sundry merchants met at the house of a well-to-do personage in Bruges, Flanders, whose name was VAN DER BORSE. They then and there instituted a kind of Exchange for mutual convenience, and public transfer of moneys and valuables. As their organization grew numerically, they left the shelter of the house and met on the streets, where vast dealings in all kinds of securities were made. In London, too, the merchants of Lombard-street, during the same remote period, when the love of gain and barter was as potent as now, met each other on the street for purposes of exchange, until Sir RICHARD GRESHAM, who had traveled in Germany, where, after a few years, the merchants adopted the plan of building awnings across the street, offered through his son, Sir THOMAS GRESHAM, to put up a suitable building if the merchants would provide the ground. The did so, the site north of Cornhill, in the City of London, being purchased for this purpose, in 1566, for about $18,000.

On January 23, 1570, Queen ELIZABETH caused it to be proclaimed the Royal Exchange. The structure was destroyed in the great fire of 1666. It was rebuilt and again destroyed by fire in 1838. The corner-stone of the present Royal Exchange was laid in 1842, by Queen VICTORIA. It is an imposing edifice, embellished with many statues. The area appropriated to the meetings of the merchants is 170 feet by 112, of which 111 by 53 is uncovered. There the English, French, German, and other foreign merchants all have their appropriate place and corner and meet daily for the transaction of business. On Tuesday and Friday an extra meeting for transactions in foreign bills of exchange takes place, previous to the regular board, which is attended by the principal bankers and merchants in London, and which derives great importance from the immense business transacted within about half an hour. The whole foreign commerce which centres in London is here concentrated in a handful of bills of exchange. There is much less excitement than at the general exchange; a few brokers pass between the bankers and merchants, and the bills are bought and sold almost in a whisper.

The most celebrated Continental Exchange is the Bourse of Paris, which was inaugurated in 1824. The building has the shape of an ancient peripteral temple. The exterior measures 224 feet by 164, interior 168 by 80, exclusive of galleries, or 6,372 feet square, and is calculated to hold more than 2,000 persons. The Paris Exchange is a combination of stocks and bills of exchange, and confines itself chiefly to those branches of business.

The St. Petersburg Exchange approaches the Paris Bourse in splendor; it was built between 1804 and 1810. The Hamburg Exchange resembles also that of Paris in the shape and the grandeur of the building. The Exchange of Amsterdam was finished in 1613; it is an edifice of great magnitude. The Bourse of Antwerp, one of the oldest and most remarkable of Europe, was totally destroyed by fire in 1858; a large portion of the business of the world was transacted in it for a considerable time. At Madrid, Lisbon, Marseilles, Trieste, Vienna, Odessa, Smyrna, Frankfort, the Exchanges are numerously attended; but the Exchange of London stands unrivaled in Europe for the magnitude of the transactions. Next to it in commercial importance rank the Exchanges of Amsterdam and Hamburg.

While the people of the Old World around have for years been familiar with the superb palaces wherein the merchant princes, the bankers and brokers transact their daily business; while strangers visiting these places are shown these edifices as part and parcel of the notabilities of the several cities, the people of this city, the metropolis of the Western Continent, are mainly ignorant not only of the interior

HISTORY OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE,

but do not know, one in a thousand of them, where is located the home of the bulls and bears of whose transactions they daily talk and read. Probably nine out of every ten of the readers of the TIMES, on being asked "Where is the Stock Exchange?" would say, "Really I don't know, but I think it is down Wall-street somewhere."

It is not "down Wall-street somewhere;" and now that the Board is soon to occupy its magnificent triumph of architectural skill and beauty on Broad-street, we deem it, in connection with the fearful revelations of the past week, a fit time to pass in review its origin, early days, growth, prosperity and present standing, with such cognate matter as we have in possession.

In the year of our Lord 1792, before the wilds above Fulton-street were absolved from the pasturage of cows and the day's shooting of youthful Knickerbockers; when men looked at the tumultuous rollings of the North River with wonder and asked the guiding hand of Providence ere they tempted the billows of the Bay, there were many staid and reputable merchants, who in knee-breeches and wide-tailed coats, leisurely piled up golden treasures in the vicinity of Pearl and Water and Wall streets. To these sage old fellows timid correspondents who lived in the recesseful towns of Albany, and the like, would occasionally send money for investment. They would, perhaps, desire a share of bank stock bought or sold, or a bill of exchange negotiated, and the only means of procuring the same was by letter to Mr. —— in New-York. The duties pressing upon the merchant might be onerous, and desiring to oblige his country correspondent, he would turn the job over to some less busy friend, who would transact the operation and charge a little something—a mere trifle—for his trouble. This gradually grew to be a business with several active men, who by their honest and invariably correct agency established a reputation, which in time was serviceable and profitable. When, however, these half-dozen street agents or brokers found that they were cutting into each other's business, that A, for instance, would do work a little cheaper than B, and that C in his anxiety to do more business would undersid B. it became evident to them that mutual agreements would be advantageous, and that while the interests of their principals demanded a moderate charge for the work done, the interests of the agents or go-betweens demanded that there should be permitted no underbidding nor competition in rates.

The majority of our readers remember the

OLD BUTTERNUT TREE

on Wall-street, which stood so many years in front of the *Courier & Enquirer* office, and which stood the sune of Summer and the winds of Winter many years before the *Courier* was dreamed of. Well, about the base of that venerable relic of the forest met day after day the shrewd members of the ancient régime. Who cannot see the knowing tip of the cocked hats, the quiet movings to and fro of the neatly-tied queus, the shining silver buckles, the portly fronts, the red silk handkerchiefs, the animated discussions of those eminently proper and entirely successful dealers in shares, as they canvassed the rise of the river, compared advices concerning the coming crops, or transferred a single share of this or that company, in the name of their correspondent?

Sometimes they met in the attic of the old Tontine Coffee-house on the corner of Wall and Water streets. They were well-to-do, well-fed, well-informed men, who knew to a fraction what everything was worth; they never made mistakes, nor involved their correspondents in trouble, but initiated the present stupendous system of stock operations with an integrity of purpose, and an eye single to the interest of their principals, and the securing of their commission, which, we trust, has continued to these later days. At this time it was deemed by these half dozen brokers, well to organize so that all transactions could be known, and public confidence be felt to such an extent as would result in a normal increase and growth of business.

Of the members who met in the back room of SAMUEL BEEBE'S office one bright afternoon in 1817, we believe the only one remaining in full standing at the board, is Mr. WILLIAM LAWTON, a highly-respected and well-known operator. He in common with the rest thought that the institution needed remodeling. It had then gone on some twenty-five years in the most primitive way. No transaction memoranda had been kept, save as entries were made in a little pocket blank book, wherein the marriage or death of any member was recorded, or the prevalence of high winds was stated, or any great social topic was noted—all being mixed up with such intelligible statements as "A sold T one share Manhattan" and so on, no full names nor prices being given. The Stock Exchange at Philadelphia was, in point of time, somewhat in advance of the one in New-York, and as Mr. LAWTON, who had just taken to himself a blooming bride, was about visiting Philadelphia on a honeymoon trip, it was resolved by the board, after full and serious deliberation, that the expenses of Mr. LAWTON'S trip be paid by the organization and that he be requested to examine carefully the *modus operandi* of the Philadelphia Exchange, so that hints might be obtained for the reorganization of their own. Mr. LAWTON did his work well and we trust enjoyed his trip; as all events he brought back with him a fund of information which resulted in the adoption of the

PRESENT CODE OF BY-LAWS,

which has stood, with the exception of certain amendments, from that time to this. The sales as yet were very small, and no printed record was at that time deemed desirable; indeed the same primitive manner of record alluded to above was followed for many years, and the book which is in the archives of the Exchange is full of all sorts of odd and characteristic paragraphs.

Gradually, as time wore on and stocks of various kinds came before the public and the board, the organization became of importance in the community, and its operations of such interest that the utmost publicity was given them.

The officers of the Exchange are:

1. President. His position is honorary, and he has no salary. He may preside at the board when he sees fit, but only then. The present incumbent is Mr. R. L. CUTTING, a highly-respected and influential member of the board. The election is annual, so that the honor, which is highly appreciated, may be passed around.

2. There are two Vice-Presidents. Each has a good salary; that of the First Vice-President being $7,500. On these gentlemen devolve the conduct of the board. They preside at its sessions, call the lists of stocks, and enforce the rules of the board. The First Vice-President is not permitted to operate at all in stocks, and the Second Vice-President cannot while he presides. The present officers are: Messrs. M. A. WHEELOCK, First Vice-President, and A. H. DYETT, Second Vice-President. The officers are rarely changed, it being optional with good men to retain or resign the position.

3. There is a Secretary, who has an Assistant. This is a very important office, and the board is fortunate in retaining the services of the same officer who, since 1849, has acted in that capacity. Mr. GEORGE H. BROOKHEAD is the man—quick, competent, courteous and conscientious. His assistant is Mr. JOHN W. MUNRO. Their duties are the making of a full and faithful record of all sales at the board, which record is binding upon the members; the recording of the proceedings of the board in a book of minutes, and the safe keeping of the books and papers of the association.

It is not the easiest thing in the world to

BECOME A MEMBER

of the Exchange. Years ago, when there were but few applicants, when transactions rarely run up to more than a hundred shares, and sometimes did not exceed half a score, and when older men were alone considered safe operators, it was necessary only that a person should express a desire to join the body, pay $100, sign the roll, and proceed to business. As time advanced, and the population of the city increased, business grew upon the hands of merchants, and more brokers were needed; then the rate advanced to $400, at which figure it stood for many years; then it was still further advanced to $1,000, and now none can pass the doorkeeper as a regular operator without the payment of $3,000, unless he has served as a boy and clerk in a broker's office for the three years immediately preceding his application; to him the charge is but $1,500, for a very satisfactory reason, of which more elsewhere. The greatest care is taken by the membership to prevent the admission of any save men of irreproachable character, for where thousands of dollars depend upon the yea or no of a dealer, and hundreds of thousands hang upon the memory of an operator, it becomes a matter of first importance that none are admitted there whose word cannot be regarded with confidence—or whose memory would, under pressure, become treacherous. No person can become a member unless he has been a broker (or a clerk) for a year; the names of candidates must be conspicuously posted in full view of all members for at least ten days; the vote is by ballot, and eleven black balls shall exclude him.

THE STOCKS DEALT IN

by members of the board of the present day contrast formidably and strangely with the half dozen securities which engrossed the attention of our grandfathers. Then there were a few banks, a few insurance companies, the solid United States Bank, and some foreign companies whose shares were bought for permanent investment, or sold on account of unexpected pressure. Speculation was not dreamed of, and the long list of State stocks, of railway bonds, of mortgages and securities, almost without end, in which our brokers of to-day deal, would have bewildered the projectors of the enterprise and amazed the most venturesome merchant of the time. To-day we find the various United States Bonds, the Sixes, Five-Twenties, Ten-Forties, Seven-Thirties, the Certificates of Indebtedness, the Oregon War Debt, the bonds of all the States of the Union, the bank stocks, railway stocks and bonds, including scores of miscellaneous securities, the special companies, such as steamship, coal and mining—the vast range of insurance stocks, including fire, marine and life—these, in their ramifications, lead men from the rocks of New-England to the big trees of California, and from the wilds of Oregon to the luxuriant growths of the Isthmus of Panama. A well-informed broker needs to be posted on the situation of every interest in the world. "Kingdoms and thrones to God belong," says the hymn book, but the broker who fails to make himself familiar with the financial and diplomatic status of every one of them—who is unable to tell at a glance the effect of combinations and the result of treaties, is not fit for his place. Sharp and keen as these men are, they need solidity and vigor to place them in the front rank of their fellows.

Of the

CHARACTER OF THE MEMBERS,

we hear a great deal that is not founded in truth. It is the popular impression that brokers are unscrupulous, sharp-witted fellows, who make their living by gambling in stocks; men not worth a straw, who deal in securities of immense value, rarely handling the actual property, but gaining or losing as their virtual bets may result. We see the necessity of truthfulness and of honest dealing in the board; deceit would set every man on his guard, and none would trust his fellow, while dishonest practice would result in the immediate dissolution of the Exchange. The fact is, that so careful have been the members of the board in their scrutiny of applicants, that during the long term of years since its organization, there have been

BUT THREE EXPULSIONS

from the membership.

These parties were RAY TOMPKINS, who was charged with buying stocks for which he gave his checks; pocketing the stocks, his checks were left to take care of themselves. The board investigated the charges and expelled the operator.

Mr. HALL, who was expelled not very long ago under the following circumstances: A stranger called upon Mr. BROOKHEAD, the Secretary of the board, and asked for the price of Hudson River on a specified day. Having the fear of a lawsuit before his eyes, and not knowing the questioner, Mr. BROOKHEAD gave him at first no satisfaction. Persisting, the querist ascertained the price, and then told him he had been cheated by his broker. The matter was brought to the notice of the board, who were convinced that the transactions were improper, and after returning the broker his initiation fee expelled him.

The third and last expulsion was that of

EDWARD KETCHUM,

on Saturday. After the opening of the board, Mr. WM. H. NELSON rose in his place, and said substantially: "Mr. President, a great crime has been committed by a member of this board. We owe it to ourselves, to the dignity of the Exchange, to public opinion and to justice, that the guilty member be turned from our midst. I therefore move, Sir, that EDWARD B. KETCHUM be expelled from this board and that his name be stricken from the rolls."

The motion was seconded and unanimously carried, so that Mr. KETCHUM no longer has the right to sit at the table of the money-changers.

Aside from these facts, namely, the necessary caution which the brokers, for self-interest, exercise in the admission of new members, and the startling record that but three members have been expelled, there are other interesting points concerning the integrity of this class of men. It is one of the rules of the Exchange that a boy or clerk who has served three years as an assistant in a broker's office, can by the payment of $1,500 secure that for which another must pay $3,000. The reason for this is as follows: The boy who is educated in a broker's office has grained into his every-day life the habit of paying his debts promptly. If his master loses $5,000 or $20,000, the boy notices that his first duty is to pay it; if his master makes that difference, the boy notices that at once the loser sends in his check for the amount. It is an every-day occurrence. Differences are continually made one way or another, and their immediate settlement is a matter of course. Brought up in this way, the habit of the master becomes the habit of the boy, and he enters the board as a member prepared to make and receive, or lose and pay. Pay if he can, make an honorable settlement if he has gone beyond his depth. Of all men most avoided by brokers, are those good, industrious creatures who, after an earnest plodding, early and late, of fifteen, twenty or thirty years, find themselves possessed of as many thousands, and being bitten with the greed for more, enter the stock lists. Their little pile, accumulated slowly and carefully, they regard as the apple of their eye; they gladly hail any accession to its amount, but oh, how they squirm and wriggle, and attempt to get clear, when the day of loss dawns upon them. They can't bear to see the instant destruction of twenty years' labor, and they are almost invariably the ones who attempt unfair settlements. This is the experience of every professional broker, and they would rather take into their midst boys, or rather young men reared to the business, at $1,500, than older men, whose money has been made by rough contest with the world, at $3,000.

Again, the difference between

BROKERS AND OTHER MEN OF BUSINESS

is well illustrated by the following transactions, both of which took place here not long ago:

Scene Twenty-eighth-street and Fifth-avenue. [*Dramatis personæ*—Mr. Bull a broker, Mr. Wheezy, a rich real estate owner.

Mr. BULL (walking down the avenue)—Good morning Mr. WHEEZY. Do you want to sell that lot in Thirty-ninth-street?

Mr. WHEEZY—Yes.

Mr. BULL—What do you ask?

Mr. WHEEZY—$5,000.

Mr. BULL—I'll take it. Good morning.

They meet again next day.

Mr. WHEEZY—Oh, good morning, Mr. BULL. Do you really want that lot?

Mr. BULL—Really want it, of course I do.

Mr. WHEEZY—Oh, because I've had a better offer than $5,000.

Mr. BULL (disgusted)—Well, I can't help that, Sir; the bargain was made, and that's the end of it.

Mr. WHEEZY—Oh, but we had no *written* agreement.

Mr. BULL (indignant)—Hang your written agreements. I said I'd take the lot; so I will. If you want to take advantage of the other offer, do it. [*Exit in a huff.*]

This is the other side. The scene is in Wall-street. Two brokers, each in a hurry, meet.

Mr. BULL—Do you want 500 Erie?

Mr. READY—Yes. What rate?

Mr. BULL—Eighty—ten days.

Mr. READY—I'll take 'em.

Both go about their business; both make a memorandum of the operation, and both expect and do stick to it. The word and the memory of ninety-nine brokers in every hundred are as good as the bond of ninety-nine of every hundred in or out of the board.

THE GREAT OPERATORS

in early days were JACOB LITTLE, JOHN WARD, SAMUEL J. BEEBE and J. W. BLEECKER. These men instituted a species of large operations entirely unknown before 1825, and, by the magnitude of their transactions, outgeneraled their compeers. Mr. LITTLE was particularly bold, and although in the presence of more recent operatives he is dwarfed to a mere nothing, he was in those days a truly powerful man. He was strictly honest and candid in all his dealings. He made and lost many fortunes; but it was his pride to make good whatever his friends or dealers had lost by his failure. His last great break-down was deemed by many so crushing that he would be unable to recuperate; but, with the pluck and self-confidence which always characterized him, he went at his work again, and when suddenly taken off he left his family a handsome competence. But a short time before his death he said to a friend and fellow-broker, that the mainspring of his life and efforts was the attainment of enough to pay up all his indebtedness, one hundred cents and interest.

The few years immediately preceding the smash-up of

THE UNITED STATES BANK,

were pregnant with the beginnings of a new era in stock brokerage. In fact, the days of absolute frenzy in speculation were not far off. The community was divided into two great parties—the friends and foes of the great institution. Those who had faith in the ultimate victory of the bank, adhered to its fortunes, and through all rumors of good and ill report, were faithful to its interests. The thousand and one stories which filled the public ear as to the probabilities and possibilities of success or defeat, were capital for the operators, and well they were availed of. The stock fluctuated up and down, and fortunes were made and lost every day—that is, fortunes as they were then regarded. Along about 1840 matters began to look bright, bottom seemed to be struck, and the structures raised had firm foundations. But little of note thence transpired until 1857, when the era of

COLOSSAL SPECULATION

was inaugurated by men of brain and money from the West, who went to work at the market with a reckless daring that astounded the more moderate operators. This clique of innovators "beared" stocks of vast magnitude and reputed value. They tackled great railway interests and hesitated at nothing. The consequences were tremendous; houses of long standing were caught napping and met the fate of all men who attempt to breast a flood-tide; gigantic corruptions, which had for years festered beneath apparent probity, were unveiled and cut off; the Ohio Trust Company was shown up in its true light and brushed off as so much scum. The bold movements of the leaders in these schemes found brokers unprepared; they could not fight them with their own weapons, for recklessness and courage are born with men, not grafted on them, and when scheme after scheme succeeded and all the little fish who followed in the wake of the boldest grew sick, while those who stood still were ruined, a panic seized the people, credits were everywhere shaken, and everybody looked at everybody else, wondering what under Heaven these Western people would do next. Having succeeded in bearing the market to the point just this side of nothing, these operators turned about and began to bull the very stocks they had brought down. They made enormous fortunes, millions, by the fall and as much more by the subsequent rise. These shocks were too much for the sensitive market; specie payments were suspended, the worst was realized and the people breathed more freely. The stocks most favored by these parties were Erie, Harlem, Hudson, New-York Central and several prominent Western roads.

Prominent among the banking and brokerage houses of the city, we find during a period of at least thirty years, the honored name of KETCHUM.

MORRIS KETCHUM

has been known, well known in moneyed circles during the better part of half a century. As a poor boy, he commenced life here, and by hard knocks compelled the world to give him what he wanted—a fortune and a name. He was, if we are correctly informed, first connected with the house of MOREAN, KETCHUM & Co., then KETCHUM & DURREE, then KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, and finally MORRIS KETCHUM, Son & Co. Mr. KETCHUM has always been a hard man to deal with. His integrity and fairness have never been questioned, his credit has always been high, and all through New-England the KETCHUMS have ever been regarded with greatest favor, esteemed highly, and dealt with almost to the exclusion of every one else. The connection of Mr.

KETCHUM WITH THE BROKERS

was never a pleasant one. He was hard, ungenial, proud, imperious and overbearing. His opinions were with him final, his decisions arbitrary, and those who did not agree with him were apt to feel the effects of his displeasure. After a long membership, a difference arose between him and a fellow-broker. It was left to the board, who appointed a Committee of Arbitration. The committee, greatly to Mr. KETCHUM'S disgust, decided against him; whereupon, taking his stock-book under his arm, he left his seat, bade them an ironical good-bye, and has not since resumed his connection. Confining himself to banking operations, the advancement of railway, and, to some extent, mining interests, Mr. KETCHUM'S name was gradually withdrawn from the echoes of the Stock Exchange, and it was not until the tremendous developments of the past four years that either he, or the house of KETCHUM, SON & Co., attracted any very great degree of public attention. During the Chase régime the house was a recognised confidant of the Finance Minister, and did much toward placing loans in the market. It has been reported that Mr. KETCHUM boasted, not many months since, that he had it in his power to make the price of governments; whether he did so or not, it will probably not be disputed that the operations of the house have not always been in the government interest. The history of the

CELEBRATED MARIPOSA CASE

was considered at the time one of the most remarkable that has been written on the page of sharp financiering. In brief, the story is this: Gen. FREMONT was sole proprietor of a superb estate in California, known as the Mariposa. From it millions upon millions of gold had been taken by squatters, but its proprietor was enabled to get but little. He tried many plans but failed; he had many agents, some of whom were faithful, others were not. The former generally lost their time, and the latter made fortunes out of the estate. Finally, when in 1863 the estate was greatly encumbered, Gen. FREMONT executed a mortgage to MORRIS KETCHUM for $1,500,000. A company was organized and the estate purchased. The amount paid by the company for the estate, with all its improvements, was the sum of $10,000,000 in stock of the company, subject to the mortgages, which stock was divided into 100,000 shares of $100 each, and was, as appears by the stock ledger of the company, issued in the first instance as follows: To MORRIS KETCHUM 75,000 shares, and to Messrs. BULLIONS & SELOVER, 12,500 shares each, the latter gentlemen having received from Gen. FREMONT an interest of one-eighth each prior to the sale.

Here, then, we have the company organized and launched upon the market with a capital of $10,000,000 and a debt of $1,500,000, without a dollar reserved for working capital.

There was literally nothing for it to work with. Still the name of KETCHUM, SON & Co. gave it an impetus, and the stock and bonds sold readily. Some shares were sold as high, we believe, as 75 cents, but it was first sold at the Stock Exchange in October, 1863, at 55 cents. In January, 1865, it was quoted at 8 cents. Gen. FREMONT, who in business matters is as gentle as a girl and as confiding as a woman, perfectly upright and square in all his dealings, was as nothing in the hands of New-York speculators, and the charming naiveté with which he gave testimony before the court, when the celebrated Opdyke case was under scrutiny, will not soon be forgotten by the friends or enemies of the gallant Pathfinder.

But passing hastily, without recurring to several railway operations of interest, we find that young KETCHUM

JOINED THE STOCK EXCHANGE,

only two or three years since. As a member of the board he was quiet, reticent, undemonstrative, watchful, and by no means a large operator. Indeed, had the operations of KETCHUM, SON & Co., been confined to those done in the board room by EDWARD KETCHUM, they would have been small enough. But as is the case always, we may know why and we may not. Bankers, and other large operators, have a *penchant* for keeping shady. They don't want their matters talked about; they prefer to keep entirely quiet. So they invariably employ a broker, a third party, through whom they transact their larger dealings. It is very much after the manner of the ostrich, who sticketh his head into the sand and exposeth his tail to the gaze of the passer; for every man knows very well that this broker represents such a house, and that broker the other. So here Mr. CHARLES GRAHAM, a well-known and highly-respected member of the board, was very generally understood to be acting for KETCHUM. His "bearings" in New-York Central and Erie were tremendous; his operations generally were such as none but a house of great wealth could stand, and while no one could have sworn that GRAHAM'S operations were for the account of KETCHUM, yet every one was morally certain of the fact, and the result, as developed during the past week, confirms that belief. Gradually the troubles of the country grew greater and greater, and then came the

GREAT GOLD GAMBLING

mania, which from the very first has been frowned upon by the Stock Exchange, but into which went many of the best and keenest operators. What the operations of the house in gold were we do not profess to state, but the operations of EDWARD KETCHUM are unfortunately matters of record, and in the crash which succeeded exposure, the pillars of the parent house gave way, and in one common wreck lie buried the father, son and company. Young KETCHUM'S expulsion we have told. Flight from home, loss of place and character, eternal infamy and ever-gnawing remorse resulted from his conduct, reckless and incomprehensible as it was. As yet his whereabouts are not made known to the public. One bank has offered a reward for his detection, others have instituted suits for the recovery of lost property, and the slow machinery of the law has begun to grind to powder all that is left of the once fortunate house of KETCHUM.

That EDWARD KETCHUM is in the city, there can be no reasonable doubt. He surely was quick-witted enough to know that of all places in the country, New-York affords the greatest opportunity for concealment. His person was not striking. He could walk the streets for an age without attracting the attention of man or woman. He could even now appear in ninety in every hundred streets undetected, and if any of his family friends should by any accident be kind-hearted enough to afford him a shelter, he is safe from molestation—as long as his money lasts; and we are inclined to believe he has enough of the filthy lucre about him to keep comfortable for a couple of centuries to come—perhaps enough to make good the $2,000,000 of securities, more or less, which "he took from the vault, the exact amount of which cannot, of course, be known." Who knows?

THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD

numbers some three hundred in all, of whom about two hundred and seventy-five are active members. They are noted for their liberality, the donations of the board ranging in the neighborhood of millions to all sorts and kinds of societies, domestic and foreign. They are at present transacting business in a cramped and out-of-the-way place, but they will ere long occupy their

MAGNIFICENT NEW BUILDING

on Broad-street, extending through to New-street, with a private entrance on Wall-street. The edifice, which is built of marble, fronts on Broad-street, and when completed will have cost not far from $600,000. It is thoroughly fire and burglar proof, being made entirely of iron, stone and brick, no wood being used in any way about the premises. The vault is superbly arranged. It is built of solid granite, has two entrances, and two great iron doors at each entrance. Inside the vault are three tiers of iron safes—some two hundred in all—for the use of such members of the board as have securities to deposit. The present custom of depositing tin trunks in the banks is absurd, unsafe and reckless. Each vault door has a patent lock, each lock a patent key, each key a patent twist; each safe has a different patent lock, and it must be patent to all thinking men that no rogue or burglar can even hope, by long and patient picking, to reach the interior.

On the floor above is a large public room for the use of the open boarders, who do their business on the curbstones all day long. It is 45 feet wide, 154 feet long, and 22 feet high. The floor is tesselated, the light is perfect, the conveniences great—admission, $208.

On the next floor, at the New-street side, is a room 84 feet by 60 feet in extent, for the use of the Stock Exchange. It will be arranged as is the room in which the board now meets. Then there are committee rooms, officers' room, and one large apartment which can be used by the people at large for the buying and selling of governments whenever it becomes necessary to have a room for that special purpose, and at the top of the building is a printing-room. There will be no janitor or porter.

Hastily we have brought the history of the Stock Exchange down to the present time. From the humble starting point about the base of the butternut tree in Wall-street, to the magnificent assemblage which will meet in the palatial structure on Broad-street, is a long stride; from the single sale to the operations involving millions, is a greater; from the absolute honor of the men who have illustrated the channels of traffic by the untarnished probity of their dealings, to the scoundrelism which has brought disgrace and dishonor on the name of the Exchange during the past week, is the greatest.

A Guerilla Outrage.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, Aug. 20.

Some soldiers left Jackson, Tenn., a few days ago, to hunt up some horses which had been stolen. They were attacked by a large number of guerillas, driven back, and, obliged to abandon their horses. It is reported that three of the soldiers were killed after falling into the guerillas' hands. Two of the guerillas have been captured.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Saturday, Aug. 19.

The special report of the Committee on the Amendment to the Constitution was discussed at length, but no action was taken. The report of the committee, as telegraphed, will be substantially adopted, giving Mississippi a free State constitution.

THE SOUTH AS IT IS.

Results of the Late Election in Tennessee.

The Men Elected to Congress and their Politics.

What Gov. Brownlow Proposes to do About it.

Renewed and Implacable Hatred of the Yankees.

John Bell Says the Southern Leaders are Crazy.

The Late Convention of Colored Men at Nashville.

Incomprehensible Political Muddle in Alabama.

The People Still Clinging to the Idea that Slavery is Alive.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 14, 1865.

The conflict is over; and the smoke is clearing away, leaving the results before us. The enemy, though defeated, is not routed. His condition is undefined—ours, chaotic. Affairs are greatly in the predicament so graphically described by Hon. LEW. D. CAMPBELL, of Ohio,—"confusion confounded." Candidates have been nominated, run and elected to Congress in this State, whose political *status* is not fully understood by the best informed men at home capital. This looks, superficially, strange and paradoxical, but it is an absolute reality. Forty Philadelphia lawyers could not disengage the Gordian knot of Tennessee politics! The mystery is unfathomable. How eagerly have turned the faces of the loyal millions of the North to the President's State for practical criterions and indices, in the political horoscope. But let me assure you that nothing has been prognosticated in these elections, in Tennessee and Kentucky, unless it be the fact that where traitors rule the people mourn.

I know the people North of MASON and DIXON'S line will wonder at the result, and ask "why is it that in Tennessee, where by State legislation all rebels and rebel sympathizers are excluded from the polls, and none but loyal men are permitted to vote, that the vilest copperheadism triumphs?" Were it at all possible, I should be pleased to explain briefly, yet fully, the elements composing Tennessee politics. Could there have been a plain, broad issue between simple loyalty and disguised or blatant treason, the result would have been known as well beforehand as after the election. But the masses of the voters were so completely muddled by the intrigues of the politicians that their loyalty was wasted in the poisoned waters of the dead sea of States Rights.

Jumping down to Chattanooga, the Third District of the State, we have a very peculiar condition of affairs. First, a regular Ben Wood or Jeff. Davis Copperhead, Mr. FALKNER, is in the race. Second, Col. STOKES, an unequivocal patriot, stands out as the Copperhead's opponent. Third, Mr. HOON, always considered a loyal man, a recent member of the loyal Tennessee Legislature, Postmaster under Mr. LINCOLN, and Editor of the loyal journal, the Chattanooga *Gazette*, runs as the "Administration" candidate. FALKNER claims to support lustily the "Reconstruction Policy" of the President. Hoon goes further, supports the State Government, the legality of the Emancipation Proclamation, but opposes the "radicalism" of the Franchise act, and the confiscation law of Congress. Col. STOKES stood by the General Government *in toto*, without any mental or expressed reservation. FALKNER was first reported elected; next, Mr. HOOD was said to have been successful; now it is settled that Col. STOKES is the Congressman elect from that district.

Mr. LEFTWICH is the reported successful candidate in the Eighth or Memphis District; but in vain have I tried every avenue of political intelligence to ascertain his "rank." Notwithstanding the election occurred on the 3d, I could not find a word about it, giving the most meagre result, in a copy of the daily Memphis *Argus* of the 6th! I am informed, "on hearsay" that Mr. LEFTWICH had several opponents, of various political opinions, and that he is a "Conservative." Poor EMERSON ETHERIDGE (who *didn't* turn the Federal House of Representatives over "body and breeches" to JEFF. DAVIS a few years ago by a Copperhead *coup de main*) got a most woful annihilation at the instance of Col. HAWKINS, who is elected as his opponent by nearly two thousand majority. Ex-Gov. CAMPBELL, of Nashville, went boldly before the people, appealing to their basest prejudices, and depicting the wildest, most improbable, and most repulsive results of the "social equality" now being forced, as he assumed, on the Southern people. Personally popular, and having a fair ability as a debater, he wended his way through the labyrinthine paths of Tennessee politics to a triumph. Mr. THOMAS, a man of CAMPBELL'S stamp, did a similar thing in the Sixth District. In the Fourth District Mr. COOPER, a conservative Whig, who supports the administration and the abolishment of slavery, succeeded admirably, there being no opposition. Messrs. TAYLOR, of the First, and MAYNARD, of the Second or Knoxville District, both loyal, are supposed to be elected. The result then is, tabularly specified, as follows:

First District—H. G. Taylor, Union.
Second District—Horace Maynard, Union.
Third District—Col. Stokes, Radical.
Fourth District—Edmund Cooper, Conservative.
Fifth District—Ex-Gov. Campbell, Copperhead.
Sixth District—D. B. Thomas, Copperhead.
Seventh District—Col. Hawkins, Radical.
Eighth District—D. Leftwich, Conservative.

It is on the hypothesis of the correctness of what reports and returns are already received here, and known to have been received elsewhere, that I base my conclusions.

The mail and telegraphic intercommunication of Tennessee is in the condition of the soldier discovered on a 2:40 retreat from the front on the Rapidan—"considerably demoralized." But about fifty out of nearly a thousand post-offices in the State are yet opened. Hence the meagre returns received, and the apparent uncertainty of all "earthly things" down here.

The *Press & Times*, of this city, says:

"As far as heard from only four Union men voted for ETHERIDGE, the rest of his supporters being guerillas and returned rebel soldiers, who all got drunk before they would stoop to vote for him."

Gov. BROWNLOW, writing to his paper, the Knoxville *Whig & Rebel Ventilator*, under date of Nashville, Aug. 5, says:

"The election went off quietly, as far as I can learn. The Franchise Act was disregarded, as I learn. I will have this question investigated; and having proclaimed that the law shall be enforced, I will not back down, no matter what may be the consequence. Such counties as have not made that law, will have their votes set aside. I have from now until December to give Congressmen their certificates of election; and before doing it I must know, from a thorough investigation of the polls, that the law was carried out

Continued on Eighth Page.

PURCHASE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Or the Entry of the Same Under the Pre-emption and Homestead Laws.

The following circular has just been issued:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE, July 19, 1865.

Numerous questions having arisen as to the mode of proceeding to purchase public lands, or acquire title to the same by bounty land locations, by pre-emptions or by homestead; this circular is communicated for the information of all concerned.

In order to acquire title to public lands the following steps must be taken:

1. Application must be made to the Register of the district land-office in which the land desired may be situated.

A list of all the land offices in the United States is hereto appended, with the seat of the different offices, where it is the duty of the Register and Receiver to be in attendance, and give proper facilities and information to persons desirous of obtaining lands.

The minimum price of ordinary public lands is $1 25 per acre. The even or reserved sections falling within railroad grants are increased to double the minimum price, being $2 50 per acre.

Lands once offered at public sale, and not afterward kept out of market by reservation, or otherwise, so as to prevent free competition, may be entered or located.

2. If by the applicant filing with the register his written application describing the tract, with its area, the Register will then certify to the Receiver whether the land is vacant, with its price; and when found to be so, the applicant must pay that price per acre, or may locate the same with land warrant, and thereafter the Receiver will give him a "duplicate receipt," which he is required to surrender prior to the delivery to him of the patent, which may be had either by application for it to the Register or to the General Land Office.

3. If the tract has not been offered at public sale it is not liable to ordinary private entry, but may be secured by a party legally qualified, upon his compliance with the requirements of the preemption laws of 4th September, 1841, and 3d March, 1843; and after such party shall have made actual settlement for such a length of time as will show he designs it for his permanent home, and is acting in good faith, building a house and residing therein, he may proceed to the district land-office, establish his preemption claim according to law by proving his actual residence and cultivation, and showing that he is otherwise within the purview of these acts. Then he can enter the land at $1 25, either with cash, or with bounty land warrant, unless the premises should be $2 50 acre lands. In that case the whole purchase-money can be paid in cash, or one-half in cash, the residue with a bounty land warrant.

4. But if parties legally qualified desire to obtain title under the Homestead Act of 20th May, 1862, they can do so on complying with the inclosed circular, dated 30th October, 1862.

The circular herewith, dated April 18, 1864, shows how parties in the military or naval service may, whilst in actual duty, acquire the inceptive title without going to the district office. After entry, the soldier or sailor stands excused from actual residence during the period after entry in which he may be in actual service; but when discharged, must immediately go on the tract, reside there, and cultivate for the residue of the full period of five years from date of entry. The five-year settlement is an absolute, unconditional requirement in regard to all persons, except as stated, as to soldiers or sailors in actual service, who only for the period in which after entry they are in such service are relieved, but with the positive requirement that after discharge they must go on the land and reside upon and cultivate it as their home until the expiration of the five years.

5. The law confines homestead entries to surveyed lands; and although, in certain States and Territories noted in the subjoined list, preemptors may go on land before survey, yet they can only establish their claim after return of survey, but must file their pre-emption declaration within three months after receipt of official plat, at the local land-office where the settlement was made before survey. Where, however, it was made after survey, the claimant must file within three months after date of settlement; and where actual residence and cultivation have been long enough to show that the claimant has made the land his permanent home, he can establish his claim, and pay for the same at any time before the date of the public sale of lands within the range of which his settlement may fall.

6. All unoffered surveyed lands not acquired under preemption, homestead, or otherwise, under express legal sanction, must be offered at public sale under the President's proclamation, and struck off to the highest bidder, as required by the act of April 24, 1820.

J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner General Land Office.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE, April 18, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: Annexed is the act of Congress, approved March 21, 1864, amendatory of the original homestead law of May 20, 1862, and for other purposes:

1. The first section of this act is designed to enable persons in the United States military or naval service to take preliminary steps, while absent on duty, to secure for themselves homesteads on the public lands. To this end—

The affidavit herewith, No. 1, corresponding, as near as the case will admit, with B, on 6th page of circular dated Oct. 30, 1862, may be made by the party before his commanding officer, who may be any commissioned officer immediately commanding by land or sea, and who, in certifying to the fact that the oath has been duly administered, should add that, at its date, he was commanding, giving his rank and particular service.

The affidavit thus taken should be accompanied by the application of the party, (also to be attested by the said commanding officer, according to Form No. 2,) which, for this class of cases, takes the place of Form A on page five of said circular of Oct. 30, 1862. As the absent military or naval homestead party would not be likely to know the exact official designation of the land selected, the form of application No. 1 requires this to be done by the wife or other representative of the party; which designation must be attested by the Register, and his certificate of verification must also be appended according to said form.

Upon the affidavit and application being filed by the wife or representative of the absent party, the same will take effect from the date of filing; and if regular in all respects, the entry will have legal inception from that date, provided the fee and commissions are paid as hereinafter specified, viz:

SEC. 2. This section of the said act of 1864 requires, beside the $10 fee to be paid at the time of entry, that there shall likewise be paid to the Register and Receiver each one per centum on the cash value of the land as fixed by law, with like commissions when the claim is finally established and certificate issued as basis of the patent, thereby increasing the fees over the tariff fixed by act 1862.

3. The effect of the 3d section of this law is merely to relieve parties from personal attendance at the district land office, in making homestead entries, who are prevented from such attendance by reason of distance, bodily infirmity, or other good cause. This class of persons the law allows to make the affidavit required by the original statute "before the clerk of the court for the county in which the applicant is an actual resident."

Form B of affidavit in circular of Oct. 30, 1862, may be used in this class of cases by adding, in the body of the affidavit, the averment, under oath, stating explicitly the cause of disability. Then the clerk of the county administering the oath must certify under seal as to the making of the affidavit, and also as to the actual residence of the party in the county.

4. The fourth section increases the fee to $1 each to Register and Receiver for services in acting upon each preemption case; but as in many instances the parties do nothing more than file the "notice" required by law, his office has long since determined that there is no objection to the Register receiving his fee (now $1,) at the time of filing such notice, making subsequently no further charge; but that as the Receiver has no labor in the case until the proof is filed and submitted for his action, the latter officer has no right to the fee until he shall be called upon to perform the duty for which payment is to be provided.

As the proviso in the last section of said act was passed in this connection, it will hereafter be necessary for the Register and Receiver to account in all cases for preemption fees received as revenue, using the form of fee statement already provided.

There is another service, however, contemplated in said fourth section, which involves personal labor and perhaps occasional clerical assistance, which is not to be accounted for as fees constituting a source of revenue; and that is the authority the said section gives to the Register and Receiver for receiving, "jointly, at the rate of fifteen cents per hundred words, for the testimony which may be reduced by them to writing for claimants in establishing preemption or homestead rights."

The Register and Receiver, however, will be careful in this service to have the record condensed as far as consistent with the presentation of all the facts, so that claimants may not be unnecessarily taxed with costs in the matter.

5. The 5th section of this statute deals with cases in which the preliminary steps have been taken by a preemptor to give legal inception to his claim, but who is called away from his settlement by being in the military or naval service. To such preemptors this law allows the claimant a period of six months after the expiration of his military or naval service in which to file his affidavit as called for by the 18th section of the preemption act of 1841. This extension, however, can only be secured by compliance with the legal requirement that the preemptor shall cause to be filed with the Register "satisfactory proof, by affidavit or the testimony of witnesses, that" he "is in the service." The affidavit must be filed before the expiration of the period stipulated in the preemption act of 1841 for proving up and payment, and must explicitly state the date of the expiration of such term of military or naval service.

6. By the 6th section of this enactment, the Registers and Receivers in California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Colorado, Idaho, New-Mexico, and Arizona, are allowed, "in addition to the fees and allowances provided by law, by this act, fifty per centum of said fees and allowances as compensation for their services."

The said States and Territories have all been organized into land districts, except Idaho and Arizona. In those now organized, and in the two last mentioned when they shall be so organized, the registers and receivers will each be entitled as follows:

1. For services to each officer in acting upon preemptions, $1 50.

2. For homestead commissions to the Register and Receiver, each, $3 on 160 acres or $1 25 lands at time of entry, and also a like sum when finally established. Like sums on 80 acres of $2 50 lands, and in same ratio on the different classes of lands in lesser subdivisions.

3. For taking down testimony jointly, as contemplated by fourth section, the sum of 22½ cents per hundred words.

It will be observed, however, that the proviso in the said section as hereinbefore alluded to, expressly restricts the salary and fees to an aggregate not exceeding $2,500 per annum, or in that ratio for any part of an official year.

The receipt of this [illegible] acknowledged.

[illegible], Commissioner.

(Form No. 1.)

AMENDATORY HOMESTEAD ACT OF MARCH 21, 1864.

AFFIDAVIT.

State of ——, County of ——, (Date) ——.

I, ——, of ——, being now in the [military or naval service] of the United States, and proposing to file my application, No. ——, for an entry under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 21, 1864, amendatory of the original homestead act of May 20, 1862, and for other purposes, do solemnly swear that [Here state whether applicant is the head of a family, or over twenty-one years of age; whether a citizen of the United States, or has filed his declaration of intention of becoming such; or, if under twenty-one years of age, that he has served not less than fourteen days in the army or navy of the United States during actual war; that he has never borne arms against the government, or given aid and comfort to its enemies; that said application, No. —, is made for his (or her) exclusive benefit; and that said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not, directly or indirectly, for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever.]

Sworn to and subscribed, this —— day of ——, before ——, United States Commanding Officer of ——, at ——. [Rank and service.]

(Form No. 2.)

AMENDATORY HOMESTEAD ACT OF MARCH 21, 1864.

State of ——, County of ——. (Date.) ——.

APPLICATION No. ——.

I, ——, of ——, being in the (military or naval) service of the United States, do hereby apply to enter, under the provisions of the act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory of the homestead act approved May 20, 1862, and for other purposes, a certain tract of land which (A. B.) (my wife or duly authorized representative) is hereby authorized to designate, at the foot of this application, as my homestead, and which I hereby agree to hold as my own selection.

Attest: ——, Commanding Officer
At ——.
[Rank and service.]

I, ——, [wife or duly authorized representative] as named in the foregoing application, No. ——, do hereby designate the tract selected for his homestead as the —— section, township ——, range ——, containing —— acres.

Witness my hand this — day of ——, 186—.

Attest: ——, Register.
Land Office at ——.

MURDER TRIAL EXTRAORDINARY.

A Wealthy and Accomplished Young Lady Murders a Negro Woman—Trial by Military Commission—The Murder Proved—Admission of Negro Testimony.

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

SALISBURY, N. C., Monday, Aug. 7.

A new era has dawned, and indicated rules, in Salisbury.

The trial of Miss TEMPERANCE NEELY, of Davie County, in this State, for the murder of a negro woman, GALINA, formerly her slave, has just been concluded before a military commission, convened at this place by order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. W. SCHOFIELD. The commission was composed of the following named officers:

1. Lieut.-Col. Reuben Kise, One Hundred and Twentieth Indiana Volunteers.
2. Capt. John Messick, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers.
3. Capt. John Q. Washburn, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteers.
4. Capt. George Crouse, One Hundred and Thirtieth Indiana Volunteers.
5. Capt. John W. Hannah, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers.
6. First Lieut. A. G. Wood, One Hundred and Twenty-third Indiana Volunteers, Judge-Advocate.

The prisoner introduced Hon. N. BOYDEN and J. M. CLEMENTS, Esq., as her counsel. Both are very able lawyers, and the former has been an uncompromising Union man throughout the war, and the only one in this county, with perhaps a single exception.

The charge and specification were as follows:

CHARGE—Murder.

SPECIFICATION—In this, that the said TEMPERANCE NEELY did, on or about the 1st day of July, A. D., 1865, in the County of Davie, State of North Carolina, willfully, maliciously, and with felonious intent, shoot GALINA, a freedwoman, formerly a slave, the property of PROVIDENCE NEELY, wounding her, the said GALINA, so severely that from the effects thereof she, the said GALINA did die, on or about the 1st day of July, A. D., 1865.

The prisoner submitted the following plea in bar of trial:

"The prisoner, TEMPERANCE NEELY, pleads that she is no officer, soldier, sutler, retainer to the camp, or other person serving with the army, but is a citizen, or a resident of the County of Davie, State of North Carolina, and therefore is not amenable for trial before this military commission, inasmuch as the offence, if committed at all, was committed in time of peace, when there was existing neither rebellion or invasion, and when the prisoner could have a speedy trial by a jury of the county in the civil courts of law, the offense charged being a violation of the civil law of North Carolina, and no military offence; and this she is ready to verify and prays the judgment of this commission thereon."

To this plea the Judge-Advocate demurred generally, and the prisoner joined in demurrer. The court, after hearing the arguments of the counsel, and of the Judge-Advocate, overruled the plea, when the prisoner pleaded as follows: To the specification, not guilty; to the charge, not guilty.

In opening the evidence for the prosecution, SALLY, a free woman of color, was introduced and duly sworn, whereupon she was objected to on the part of the prisoner as an incompetent witness by the laws of North Carolina, in force prior to May 20, 1861, and not since changed, by which a negro cannot be a competent witness against a white person.

The court overruled the objection, and the witness testified substantially as follows:

MY name is SALLY NEAL; I live with Mr. PROVIDENCE NEELY; am acquainted with the prisoner, and knew GALINA; was at home on the 1st of July last; saw Miss TEMPERANCE NEELY; saw her have a pistol and fire it at GALINA; the hands were in the field harvesting; they got through at four o'clock; Mrs. PROVIDENCE asked GALINA'S daughter, after they got through, why she did not come to the house, as she had plenty of work for her to do; she then told her to go after a bucket of water, and that she should have no supper that night; she replied to Mrs. PROVIDENCE that she would have supper, and that she could not hinder her neither; then Mrs. PROVIDENCE told her she would whip her when she came back for talking to her so; the girl replied, "no you won't whip me;" when she returned, Mrs. PROVIDENCE went to whipping her; then GALINA, the mother of the child being whipped, went into the house and pushed Mrs. PROVIDENCE down; the prisoner told her not to come in, if she did she would shoot her; GALINA said she would; she was going to have her child; then Galina got her child and came out, and the prisoner fired at her as she was coming out; Galina said something to the prisoner, which I did not understand, when she jumped down off the porch, ran around her, and shot her in the breast.

Cross-examined—Galina did not attempt to strike Mrs. Providence; she only pushed her down and got her child; both Galina and her child were raised on the place; she had had six children; she was never married; the girl Ellen, who was the one whipped, was eleven years old; she had been directed by Mrs. Providence to leave the plantation shortly before, but Miss Tempe had persuaded her mother to let her stay; Galina was a great favorite with Miss Tempe, so much so as to make the other servants jealous; at the time the shooting took place, I was standing in the yard in front of my door; I was right in front of the door, and about two yards from it; the pistol was fired above her head, into the air, the first time, as if to frighten Galina; Miss Tempe was about five steps from the piazza when the second shot was fired; Ellen was standing on the ground, close to Galina; Mrs. Providence was in the piazza; Galina was on a raised log leading to the cook-house; she had just turned around toward Mrs. Providence, and had lifted her hands, but not as if to strike, and her fists were not drawn; she was about five steps from Mrs. Providence; Galina died soon after from the effect of the shot; she was shot in the left breast.

Two other colored witnesses were examined on the part of the prosecution, and both were objected to on the same grounds as stated above, and the objections were overruled by the Court. The evidence was not as minute as that of the woman SALLY, as neither of the other witnesses saw the whole transaction; but it was so strongly corroborative of the testimony given by SALLY that the Judge-Advocate rested the case on the part of the prosecution, although he had two other witnesses who had not been examined. The fact of Mrs. PROVIDENCE having kicked the girl ELLEN when sending her for water was established, and is referred to here, as it has a slight bearing upon the kind and mild treatment which the defence insisted had ever been the rule on her plantation.

Mrs. PROVIDENCE NEELY, who had been indicted as an accessory, was discharged by the court, on motion of the defence, no evidence appearing to implicate her in the killing, and was admitted as a witness for the defence.

After taking the oath of allegiance, she was duly sworn, and testified at length concerning the matter.

Her testimony did not differ in any material point from that of SALLY, except that she stated GALINA'S position to be half-way between the mansion-house and the cook-house when the second shot was fired. The object of this evidence was to impeach SALLY'S testimony, as from the door of the house near where SALLY said she was standing the middle of the log cannot be seen. Witness went to look at GALINA after she was shot; did not see the wound; felt her pulse after awhile and judged she was dying.

The prisoner was nearly distracted when she found she had killed GALINA; attempted to catch a horse to go for a doctor; did catch one, with the help of the witness; witness went with her for the physician; she was crying and fretting all the time, and exclaimed: "What shall I do? I never expected to have my hands put in human blood. GALINA was our favorite servant."

Cross-examined—GALINA did not attempt to strike me; after pushing me down, she picked up her child and started off; GALINA was twenty-four years old; did not hear the prisoner threaten to shoot GALINA if she came into the house; there was not a word spoken on either side till the second shot was fired, when the prisoner said, "Why, GALINA, did I shoot you?" Did not see any pistol in the hands of the prisoner; I was so astonished I hardly knew what I was about.

ANDREW NEELY, on the part of the defence, testified that shortly after the firing, prisoner came to his house crying—said she had shot GALINA, that she had no intention of killing her, that she shot to frighten her, that when she pitched at [illegible] again, and then she shot her. She was in [illegible]

[illegible] NEELY has always [illegible] her word, and her character for truth is not good.

JOHN D. JOHNSON, a [illegible], was introduced, and presented a plat of the premises on the family Plantation, the object of which was to prove that the witness SALLY could not have seen the second shot fired, but unfortunately for the success of this impeaching testimony, the court had not been accustomed to place much reliance upon plats and drawings which, in proportion and relative position of parts, called forcibly to mind the celebrated Western painting of ADAM FOX'S encounter with the Indian. Two witnesses were introduced to prove that they had on different occasions assured Miss TEMPE that her pistol would not kill a man, and it also appeared in evidence that the prisoner was one of the most ladylike and accomplished young women in this county; that she had a remarkably kind disposition, and had always treated the servants well on the place, and protected them when they were hired out. Three white witnesses for the defence testified that SALLY'S reputation for truth was "very bad" among colored people, and that Miss NEELY'S was undoubted.

The evidence for the defence here closed, and the Judge-Advocate presented a very clear and concise summing up of the testimony, claiming that the effort to impeach SALLY'S testimony had utterly failed; that the surveyor's plot bore impeachment on its face, and could have been but a deliberate effort to deceive: that Mrs. NEELY'S evidence corroborated SALLY'S testimony in every essential particular, and that the case on the part of the government had been fully made out.

Both of the gentlemen employed for the defence then presented written and lengthy arguments to prove that neither murder nor manslaughter had been proven, but that the case is clearly one of killing by misadventure, and on that ground claimed that the prisoner should be discharged; that she was also acting as a peacemaker between contending parties, and her efforts in that view were to be commended, though the result could be but deplored.

Except in the plea to the jurisdiction of the court, and the objections made to the introduction of negro testimony, the counsel for the defence did not allude to the changed condition of affairs in the State which the case indicated, only as the act of GALINA—one from whom the accused had been taught to expect servile obedience—in laying violent hands upon her mother, was urged in mitigation of the offence.

Military commissions, in passing sentence, are obliged to guide themselves by the laws of the State in which the crime was committed.

By the President's proclamation, all laws in force in this State prior to the 20th of May, 1861, and not since repealed, which are not in conflict with the acts of Congress or the proclamations regarding slaves, are still in force.

The punishment for murder in North Carolina is death. The penalties for manslaughter are, branding on the left thumb with the letter M, and fine, to either of which may be added imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding one year.

THE CITIZENS EXASPERATED.

Notwithstanding it has been the practice of military courts to admit the testimony of negroes in all parts of the Union, both before the war and since it begun, the people here look upon this case as a most atrocious abuse of power.

Under the old system of affairs the case could not even have been brought to trial, as both the mother and daughter would have been jointly indicted, and then no evidence could have been obtained to convict of any crime, as the testimony of blacks was worthless against whites.

But a new era has dawned, and one of the most wealthy and accomplished young ladies of the county has been brought to trial upon the statements of those once her slaves, and the only testimony taken against her rendered by slaves. Of course, the citizens are greatly excited, and the town is alive with reports calculated to increase this state of feeling. Although the court has been an open one, still half the inhabitants are denouncing it as a secret inquisition, upon the [report that it was sitting with closed doors. It is also regarded as a fact that the girl, GALINA, knocked Mrs. NEELY down, and was choking her at the time Miss NEELY shot her, but that the court had ignored those facts. The story in town also is that upon Mrs. NEELY informing the court that a certain negro was a mile off at the time of the shooting, and his evidence should not therefore be believed, that the court informed her that the evidence of a negro two miles off would be preferred by the court to her own. In this way, through facts, and the exercise of a vivid and depraved imagination, the rebels of this place have managed to lash themselves into quite a storm of rage.

Those who have cared enough for the truth of the matter, have attended the trial. But feeling called upon to express their disapprobation in the only way open to them, they have exhibited a cast of countenance whose fearfulness was only limited by the control of each spectator over his or her facial muscles. It would have been awful to have seen the corners of so many mouths reach so near the chin, if the very helplessness of these brokers in contempt had not made expressions ridiculous.

Miss NEELY is in town awaiting sentence, which will probably be published in orders the last of this week or the first of next. In case of conviction involving anything beyond fine, a strong effort is to be made to secure a pardon from President JOHNSON. Little doubt is entertained by the rebels of obtaining this.

Five murder cases are still awaiting the action of the Commission, each being the deliberate shooting of negroes by white men. These cases have all arisen in this sub-district alone within a few weeks. A pardon from the President in the first case would make the business brisk.

H. V. N. B.

THE CANALS OF THE STATE.

Statement of the President of the Detroit Board of Trade Corrected.

The following letter from Canal Auditor BENTON appears in the Albany papers:

CANAL DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Aug. 14, 1865.

To the President of the Board of Trade of Detroit:

SIR: In your address at the recent meeting of the Trades' Delegatious at Detroit, you are reported to have used the following language:

"The West has long felt the exorbitant tax levied by the State of New-York upon its products, passing through the Erie Canal, which is assessed regardless of the demand or value of the property at the place of destination, and oftentimes exceeding (1) the canal and Hudson River freight to New-York, or (2) lake transportation of 1,000 miles, (3) sometimes equaling the latter and ocean freight from New-York to Europe together, or (4) even what the Western farmer realizes on coarse grains at the place of production."

Now, Sir, you have either been most shamelessly reported, or you are grossly ignorant of the subject about which you undertook to enlighten your audience; or, what is worse, you are endowed with a mind capable of concocting and uttering palpable untruths.

I propose to examine and expose these fabulous charges against the State of New-York. The rates of toll on our canals are uniformly fixed before navigation opens in the Spring, and are not changed during the season. The highest rates of toll on a barrel of flour, two hundred and sixteen pounds, from Buffalo to Albany, three hundred and fifty-two miles, has not exceeded twenty cents since 1851.

In 1861 the canal tolls on sixty pounds of wheat from Buffalo to West Troy, three hundred and forty-five miles, was five cents, one mill and seven fractions. The average charge for Lake freights that season from Chicago to Buffalo, on wheat, was eleven cents, five mills and three fractions per bushel, and the average freight charge for the season, from Buffalo to New-York by canal and Hudson River, was ten cents, five mills and eight fractions per bushel, exclusive of canal tolls.

The highest rates of toll charged on Western products of any description since 1850 has not exceeded three mills per 1,000 pounds per mile. The highest lake freights in 1861, from Chicago to Buffalo, was twenty-six cents per bushel on wheat, and the highest canal and river freights to New-York was nearly twenty-five cents, exclusive of tolls.

In 1863, 0963, 1864 and 1865, the tolls on wheat from Buffalo to West Troy were fixed at 6 21-100 cents per bushel, and remained at those figures without any change.

	Cts.	M.	Fr.
In 1862 the average lake freights on a bushel of wheat from Chicago to Buffalo was.....	10	4	9
Average of canal and river freights, tolls deducted.....	9	6	3
Total lake, canal and Hudson River freight	20	1	2
In 1863 the average of lake freights as above was.....	7	5	1
Average of canal freights, tolls deducted.....	9	1	8
Total as above.....	16	6	9
In 1864 the average of lake freights as above was.....	9	5	5
Average of canal freights, tolls deducted.....	12	5	8
Total as above.....	23	1	3

The ocean freights from New-York to Europe during the above periods have ranged from six to twelve cents per bushel on wheat.

These statements are made from official documents collected from the daily commercial reports published at Chicago and Buffalo.

Contrasting these figures of the cost of lake, canal and Hudson River and ocean freights, where do you find any ground to support your bold assertions?

First—That the toll or tax levied by the State on Western products 'oftentimes exceeds the canal and Hudson River freights to New-York;' or,

Second—Where do you find any evidence to sustain your fabricated assertion that the Erie Canal tolls have exceeded or equaled the 'lake transportation of one thousand miles?' or,

Third—Where but in the antics of your own capricious brain do you find anything to uphold you in declaring that the Erie canal tolls sometimes equal the "lake freights" on Western products and "the ocean freight from New-York to Europe together?" and

Fourth—I shall meet the assertion of yours "that our tolls have equaled what the Western farmer realizes on coarse grains at the place of production," with a broad and direct denial.

When you will cite to me a case where and when a Western farmer ever sold a bushel of coarse grain at the place of production for five or six cents a bushel, I will most cheerfully recall the denial.

The trade of the Western States is important to our State and her commercial metropolis, but not so important that our people will ever consent to pay two or three millions of taxes annually to retain that trade and maintain the canals. When it comes to that, and come it will when the canals fail to give a revenue equal to their support, then the Western shipper may have the privilege of sending his product to market by canals owned by corporations.

If New-York holds a local position advantageous to exterior trade and interior traffic, is this a crime for which she must or should be denounced and punished? If, by her own means and the wisdom and [illegible] of her statesmen she has [illegible] advantage, not only to [illegible] but to the whole [illegible] of her [illegible] is [illegible] as [illegible] must and will do when she abandons the tolls on her canals? Any government that imposes burdens upon all its citizens to benefit individuals, must soon lose public confidence, and will richly deserve the contempt of the world. Our toll rates are not, and have not been, any higher than they were in 1857 on agricultural products, when the tolls were paid and were payable in gold and silver, or an equivalent. Does the West complain of this? Has she felt this conduct on the part of New-York to be wrong, oppressive and exorbitant taxation.

Our rates of toll are not fixed upon a sliding scale, to rise and fall with the price of gold in New-York, or the price of wheat and corn at Chicago, Buffalo, New-York, or in London. In this fact the Western producer has secured an important advantage.

Your ob't. serv't,
N. S. BENTON.

A Richmond Editor up for Congress.

ADDRESS OF ROBERT RIDGWAY.

ROBERT RIDGWAY, formerly editor of the Richmond *Whig*, is up for Congress, and has issued the following address:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I respectfully announce myself a candidate to represent you in the next Congress of the United States. The day of election is called for the second Thursday in October; and as the district is very large, and the time for a canvass brief, even if it were desirable in the present afflicted condition of the country, I avail myself of this method of acquainting you with the fact of my candidacy, and soliciting your support.

I am not a candidate of any party or any faction. Old political issues have passed away and new ones have taken their place. We live in a new era and under a new dispensation. To deal practically and wisely with the present, and to keep a wary and vigilant eye upon the developments of the future, is the simple and urgent duty of the hour.

Four of the most eventful years in human history have just completed their bloody cycle, and the country still reels from the effects of the violent convulsion through which it has passed. The sad marks of ruin and desolation stand more thickly over the land, than would the monuments of the fallen brave, should a marble shaft rise upon every hero's grave that has perished in the conflict. And alas! how many have fallen! How many hearts, too, from which the sunshine has departed forever, now brood in solitary grief, watching for the footsteps that shall never return, and waiting for the voice that shall be heard on earth no more forever! The war, indeed, has left few homes without a vacant chair—few hearts without an abiding sorrow—in all the length and breadth of the land. And in view of this melancholy fact, does not every humane and Christian heart cry out, "It is enough!" Do not good men and patriots, everywhere, now pray for peace and good-will to prevail from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande? Has not Virginia, especially, suffered enough? For myself I envy not the heart of that man, who would add one drop to the cup of her bitterness. But strange as it may seem, there are men, who still cry for blood, for proscription, for punishment to be visited upon a brave and chivalrous people in their hour of destitution and distress. To a police so cruel, so unnecessary and so fatal to the restoration of permanent peace and harmony, I am unalterably opposed, and shall resist it, both in my individual and representative capacity, with all the means and influence at my command. Not another drop of blood, North or South, should be shed in consequence of the late revolution—not another dollar's worth of property should be confiscated—the inmates of every prison, from the highest to the humblest in such misfortune, should be instantly set free. Such is my deliberate judgment, and such the fervent aspiration of my heart.

Honestly and conscientiously believing at the outset—and proclaiming that belief boldly and without reserve—that secession was not a remedy for any political ill, real or imaginary, and that it would inevitably result in the destruction of the institution of Southern slavery, and in the probable prostration of the civil and political liberties of the Southern people, I opposed that ill-judged and disastrous movement with all the might and energy and enthusiasm of my nature. And in view of the wide-spread suffering and ruin which have followed in the track of that movement, I not only feel no regret for the course I pursued in regard to that question, but I derive supreme consolation from the reflection that I did all that I could to save the people of Virginia and the South from the sad and fearful calamity which has overtaken them. And now, in this dread hour of trouble, anxiety and distress, I only desire to do all in my power to repair the ravages which the war has made, to relieve the people of Virginia of the burden which bows them down, and to restore to them, as speedily as possible, the protection and security of civil government, with the enjoyment of unalloyed peace, prosperity and happiness. To this end my endeavors, whether in private or public life, shall be zealously and untiringly devoted.

The abolition of slavery is one of the acknowledged results of the war, and it becomes the duty of the people of Virginia to accept the result in entire good faith, dismissing from their minds the chimerical idea—if any such is entertained by them—that it can, in any event, ever be reëstablished. Let us adapt ourselves as promptly as possible to our new condition and earnestly exert all our energies, as good and loyal citizens, in behalf of a full, harmonious and complete restoration of the Federal Union. With the Union our destinies, as individuals and as States, and for weal or woe, are indissolubly blended; and let us strive, to the utmost of our power, to make it a Union such as its illustrious founders meant it to be—a Union based on the consent, the admiration and the love of the people. And with such a Union, sustained by the devoted loyalty and affection of her citizens, North and South, East and West, I think I clearly foresee that there awaits in the future a measure of prosperity and glory for this country which "eye hath not seen, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive."

A Virginian by birth, by education, by the associations of the past, and by all the ties of interest and affection, I can safely assert that I never entertained a thought or cherished a feeling inconsistent with the truest and loftiest fidelity to the honor and welfare of my native State. And to uphold and defend the ancient and hereditary liberties of the people of Virginia—to stand by and protect them against any effort that may be made to degrade their manhood, or to humiliate their pride, or to peril their safety by putting an inferior race on a footing of social or political equality with them—to aid in the development of the unrivaled resources of our venerated old Commonwealth, and in advancing her to a pitch of power, prosperity, and grandeur, which she has never realized before—constitutes the sum and substance of whatever ambition may actuate me in requesting your suffrages for a seat in the next Congress of the United States.

Permit me to say, in conclusion, that if you shall elect me as your representative in the national councils, I shall feel grateful for the confidence reposed in me, and shall endeavor so to discharge the duties devolving upon me, as not only to meet with the approval of my own judgment and conscience, but to elicit, as I trust, the cheering commendations of all who truly love Virginia, or take pride in the thought of an undivided Union and a common destiny forever.

Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen,
ROBERT RIDGWAY.

AUG. 11, 1865.

The Form of a Pardon.

The following is the form of the pardons granted by the President:

ANDREW JOHNSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all whom these presents may come, greeting:

Whereas, —— ——, of Richmond, Va., by taking part in the late rebellion against the Government of the United States, has made himself liable to heavy pains and penalties:

And whereas, the circumstances of his case render him a proper object of executive clemency:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, divers good and sufficient reasons me thereunto moving, do hereby grant to the said —— —— a full pardon and amnesty for all offences by him committed, arising from participation, direct or implied, in the said rebellion, conditioned as follows, namely: This pardon to begin and take effect from the day on which the said —— —— shall take the oath prescribed in the proclamation of the President, dated May 29, 1865, and to be void and of no effect if the said —— —— shall hereafter, at any time, acquire any property whatever in slaves, or make use of slave labor; and that he first pay all costs which may have accrued in any proceedings hitherto instituted against his person or property:

And upon the further condition, That the said —— —— shall notify the Secretary of State, in writing, that he has received and accepted the foregoing pardon.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 12th day of August, A. D., 1865, and of the Independence of the United States the ninetieth.

[SEAL.] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Gen. Kilpatrick.

We find the following address from Maj.-Gen. KILPATRICK to the Third Division of Cavalry, in the Raleigh, N. C., *Progress*:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, LEXINGTON, N. C., July 25, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27.—SOLDIERS OF THE THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION.—The order has at last reached us which will send you to your various homes, and sever forever the military organization of which we have been most justly proud; and now, although I know full well that this order will gladden your hearts and the hearts of many anxious, loving friends at home, yet to me the duty of writing a few farewell words to men who are endeared to me by the strongest ties, formed amid dangers, trials and hardships, weary marches and brilliant victories, shared alike in a sacred cause, is the saddest of my life.

From the time you first gave me, a stranger from the army of the East, a soldier's welcome, up to this parting hour, I have witnessed only that cheerful obedience to orders, patient endurance of hardships and glorious enthusiasm on the field of battle that ever characterizes the true soldier, and has for you wrenched from a brave and determined foe, on every field of battle, the laurel crown of victory.

I have not the words that can express my full appreciation of the entire command, its unflinchingly [illegible] thank officers and men [illegible] encouragement and personal kindness I have [illegible]

I can only say [illegible] I have come to [illegible] before, that when [illegible] the object, you have marched [illegible] through the day, and, without a murmur, [illegible] through the swamps of the Carolinas or on some doubtful field like Lovejoy's Station, Waynesborough or Monroe's Cross-road, when all seemed lost, you rallied to the bugle's call, and by reckless bravery, such as the world never saw, rode down your foe, then, as now, I cried, "God bless the brave soldiers!" and my parting words to you now are, "May God bless you." A grateful republic, with its great warm heart full of gratitude and love, may and will build towering monuments to your fallen comrades, and praise forever in song and story your glorious deeds, but it can never know how much it owes you and your comrades, living and dead.

But the proud thoughts of duty nobly done—that you helped to uphold the honor of our flag, and save and purify the nation—is all the reward you will need; and as the record of your fame is pure and spotless, so let your actions in the future be. In civil life remain true to those principles for which you have risked so much, and by precept and example strive to crush out every semblance of discord and disloyalty throughout the land, and perpetuate forever universal freedom and the unity of States.

By command of Major-Gen. J. KILPATRICK.
LEWELLYN G. ESTES, Brevet Colonel and A. A. G.

Death of a Parisian Notable.

Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Saturday, July 29.

On Wednesday last were borne from the church of St. Eugène, in the Rue du Conservatorie, to their last resting-place, the remains of a man who for nearly forty years had been one of the notables of that portion of the Parisian population who inhabit the Faubourg Poissonnière, or who frequent the Bibliothèque Impériale in the Rue Richelieu. I allude to the Armenian Kasangian, commonly called the "Arménien de la Bibliothèque, who had been for so long the constant visitor to that treasury of learning that he came to be considered as one of its fixtures. Librarians, attendants, porters, as well as the habitues, were in consternation when, on missing him from his familiar place in the reading-room, they were told he was no more; for they had seemed to regard him as almost exempt from the law of mortality. His age could only be guessed at. Persons who have hardly missed a day at the library for thirty years affirm that the Armenian looked as old when they first knew him as he did up to the last moment. The punctuality of his attendance in the library was something wonderful. It was even said that when the timepieces of the establishment got out of order they were regulated on his appearance. It is certain that the last stroke of 10 still rung in the ears when his well known person was seen at the entrance. He was tall, lank, narrow-chested, with thin legs, terminating in feet of prodigious size. His neck was long as a crane's, scraggy, and always bare. He had a horror of neckcloths of every description, and he had for years tried to induce the employés of the establishment, with whom he was a great favorite, to discard their cravats. His features were long, emaciated and pale, though it was not known that he was ever seriously ill. His costume consisted of a loose black stuff robe, like a dressing-gown, with wide sleeves, open in front, and reaching half-way below his knees, a vest and pantaloons made in the Turkish fashion, and bound round at the waist with a sash. His head-dress used to be a little green *calotte*, like that worn by the clergy; to this, however, he lately added a hat made of black stuff. When passing before the office where the walking-canes and umbrellas are deposited, he mechanically nodded his head to the left by way of salute, and to the porter's lodge on the right, whether there was any one there or not. He then strode on to the fountain in the court, which the hospitality of the establishment keeps always supplied to the thirsty, who ref

He has about $ 4 into keep and removed him, a prisoner, to the Third Precinct Station-House, where he, having been made aware of the discovery of his fraudulent transactions, disclosed the fact that during the year past he had frequently robbed his employers of money, in sums of from $25 to $60 daily, and that the aggregate of these thefts will reach from $7,000 to $12,000. The firm allege that they have lost the latter sum. SPICER, in making confession to Capt. GARVEY, added that he had expended among his friends every dollar of this money, not even having laid aside his legitimate salary as clerk and book-keeper. How the young man spent the money among his friends—whether in wine-bibbing in concert dens or at the gaming table—does not yet appear, as there has been no formal examination. The prisoner was taken to the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, and there committed by acting magistrate Alderman JONES. An attractive and accomplished young woman, to whom SPICER was to have been united in marriage at 8 o'clock this morning, was a deeply interested spectator at the Tombs Police Court until the officers conducted her affianced to the cells below.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

THE ECLECTIC CLUB [OPENING.

This organization, which entered the National Association at the last convention, opened play on their new field at Hoboken on Friday, the proceedings being suspicious of a successful season's play, there being a good muster of players, and some very fine displays of fielding and batting. Dr. BELL is at the head of the club, and his devotion to the game and his ability as a practical exemplar of its attractive features, warrants us in anticipating some good games by the club. Their practice days are Tuesdays and Fridays.

THE JEFFERSON CLUB.

This formerly first-class club has lately been reorganized, and this week will begin play on their old grounds at Hoboken. They already have a good nine on hand, and doubtless will soon begin match-playing.

MATCHES THIS WEEK.

Some four or five first-class games are announced to take place the present week. To-morrow the Gotham and Mutual Clubs play together at Hoboken; and the same day the Eckford and Enterprise Clubs have a match on the Union Ball Grounds, Brooklyn. On Wednesday the Atlantics visit Hoboken to play the Active. On Thursday the Star and Newark Clubs have a match together at South Brooklyn, and on Friday the first grand match between the Eckford and Mutual Clubs take place on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn.

THE TURF.

Trotting at the Hoboken Course, N. J.

A trotting match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, play or pay, came off Saturday afternoon at Secaucus, between DAN MACE's dark chestnut mare *Up-and-Up* and J. PAULDING's black gelding *Black Oak*. The sportsmen of New-Jersey were out in strong force, as well as a large delegation of New-Yorkers. The match was made play or pay, and a finer day or better track could not have been procured. The mare *Up-and-Up* was the favorite at the start at about 100 to 40. She lost the first heat, having made a bad break before reaching the first quarter-mile pole, and with difficulty was brought to a trotting gait again. Her admirers, however, stuck to her manfully, which showed their good judgment of horseflesh; for she went the second heat admirably, without making a skip or break. The odds were now $100 to $20 in her favor. She took the next two heats handsomely, thus winning the race with the greatest ease imaginable.

SUMMARY.

TROTTING.—Hoboken course, Saturday, Aug. 19.—Match for $1,000, mile heats, p. p., best 3 in 5, in harness.

D. Mace named ch. m. Up-and-Up.....2 1 1 1
J. Paulding named bl. g. Black Oak.....1 2 2 2
TIME.—2:41; 2:41¾; 2:36½; 2:41¼.

AQUATICS.

Race Between the Boats Atlanta and Columbia—The Atlanta the Victor.

Quite an exciting contest took place Saturday, in the bend of the North River near the Elysian Fields, between the crews of the six-oared outriggers *Atlanta* and *Columbia*, representing the Atlanta and Columbia boat clubs.

A large number of persons congregated in the Elysian Fields to witness the contest, and waited for many hours after the time the race, according to notice, ought to have taken place. About 5 P. M. the stake-boat was anchored off the club-house in the Elysian Fields, and soon afterwards the race boats appeared and took their stations. The course was from the stake-boat up the river and around a flag-boat anchored off Day's Point and back, the distance being three miles.

The *Atlanta's* crew wore white shirts and the *Columbia's* pink. The *Atlantas* got the inside track, and a start being effected, soon got ahead of their opponents. There was not much betting—glasses of lager being the principal wagers laid on the issue of the contest; but what betting there was was all in favor of the *Atlantas*, whose style of rowing was greatly superior to their opponents. Up to the flag-boat, however, and for two-thirds of the way home, it was anybody's race apparently, but then the *Atlantas* put on a "spurt" and came in the winners by ten or twelve lengths. The time was said to be 23¼ minutes.

The License Bureau.

Mr. GEORGE W. MORTON, City Marshal, has furnished a statement of the number of licenses issued from the Mayor's office, with the amounts received therefor, from the 27th of April last to the 16th of August. By an ordinance of the Common Council the issue of licenses, which was formerly done partially by the Clerk of the Common Council and partly by the City Marshal, was transferred entirely to the Mayor's office in April last, and is now under the entire superintendence of Mr. HINCHMAN, Deputy Marshal, assisted by Messrs. HENRY VOLLERS and JOHN WATERS. The statement furnished is given below, from which it appears that the labors performed by the Bureau of Licenses are very considerable:

PAID INTO CITY TREASURY.

Licenses.	Number of Licenses.	Rates.	Amount.
Intelligence Office, new	19	$25 00	$280 00
Intelligence Office, renewal	21	12 50	262 50
Boarding-house	17	10 00	170 00
Gun powder, new	20	2 50	50 00
Gun powders, renewal	61	50	30 50
Venders, new	396	5 00	1,980 00
Venders, renewal	173	50	86 50
Public Carts, new	595	2 50	987 50
Cartmen, new	138	1 00	138 00
Cartmen, new	141	5 00	705 00
Kindling Wood, new	65	2 50	162 50
Kindling Wood, renewal	24	50	12 00
Charcoal, new	20	2 50	50 00
Charcoal, renewal	1	50	50
Dirt Carts, new	173	1 00	173 00
Dirt Carts, renewal	100	25	25 00
Public Porters, new	33	1 00	33 00
Public Porters, renewal	62	25	15 50
Coach Drivers	843	1 00	843 00
Car Drivers	257	25	239 25
Stage Drivers	629	25	165 75
Chimney Sweep	1	3 00	3 00
Pilots	222	800	400 00
Total	4,313		$6,749 50

PAID INTO SINKING FUND.

Junk shops, new	97	$25 00	$1,675 00
Junk shops, renewal	250	12 50	3,250 00
Coaches	1,110	5 00	5,550 00
Stage owners	138	20 00	2,060 00
Stage or coaches	2	1 00	2 00
Second-hand dealers	272	25 00	6,500 00
Pawnbrokers	69	50 00	3,450 00
Junk carts, new	85	10 00	850 00
Junk carts, renewal	350	5 00	1,725 00
Junk boats, new	18	10 00	180 00
Junk boats, renewal	57	5 00	285 00
	2,450		$25,284 00
Amount paid in city treasury not by law assigned to the sinking fund			6,343 50
Amount paid for fines			405 00

Since the above statement was made out, 111 stage owners' licenses were granted, amounting to 2,220 00

Total $33,238 50

The whole number of licenses granted or renewed was 6,813.

There are over 6,600 public carmen who will be required to renew their licenses before Oct. 31, at which date all now existing will expire. This work of renewal will commence about the 20th of September. City expressmen, of whom there are about 750, are under the same rule.

The dirt carts, about 1,300; public porters, 350; charcoal and kindling wood venders, 400; venders of fish, fruits, &c., 1,300, receive their licenses, to continue one year from date of issue. Their licenses are issued at any time during the year.

The Wallet-Droppers Resume Operations.

ARREST OF TWO OF THE GANG.

Mr. JAMES DAVIS, of Newburgh, a gentleman who clearly does not read the newspapers, appeared before Alderman JONES, M. C., acting magistrate at the Tombs, and preferred complaint against WILLIAM MOORE, otherwise "Woolly Moon," and THOMAS FITZGERALD, a First Warder, who is naturally nicknamed "Big Oz." It appears that early yesterday morning the two prisoners dropped a well-stuffed wallet at Mr. DAVIS' feet while he was walking in West-street, near Fulton, and that the unsuspecting Mr. DAVIS bit at the bait. Whereupon one of the fellows proposed that Mr. DAVIS should keep the wallet and lose him $10 to cover the expense of advertising, he volunteering to attend to that duty, as he was then on his way to the vicinity of the TIMES office, and could readily drop in an advertisement. Our unsophisticated friend—to whom the demoniac visages of the strangers ought to have been sufficient caution—drew his wallet to get the required $10, and no sooner had he done this than one of the thieves snatched it and fled round a corner. The accused were subsequently arrested by Officer BURNHAM, of the Third Ward, and after examination at the Tombs, they were committed. MOORE, who is a ruffian, has lost one eye, and the other was seriously injured in a fight, long ago, with a panel-thief. The police describe him as an old offender, known in the Superior Criminal Court as "Mr. DAVIS" wallet, which contained $170, has not been recovered.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE CREAM OF THE POLICE COURTS.—At Essex Market, before Justice MANSFIELD, private JOHN COONEY, of No. 143 Avenue A, late of Company C, Twelfth United States Infantry, appeared against WILLIAM FARRELL, of No. 242 East Fourteenth-street, and made oath that on Friday evening, while he was drinking in a porter-house he exhibited a wallet containing $178 and his discharge papers, and FARRELL, snatching his treasure, fled with it to the street. FARRELL, having been taken into custody by Sergeant PORTER, of the court, was committed for examination.

....MRS. SUSAN BROWNLEE, of No. 4 Madison-street, entered complaint against GEO. BROWNLEE, seaman, of No. 4 Madison-street, alleging that on the 15th of October, 1849, she was united to him in marriage, at Belfast, Ireland, and that since then she had borne him three children; that in 1863 he abandoned her, and on the 8th of November, 1863, was married, by Rev. ALEXANDER MCGHARREN, to Mrs. MARY BRADY, of this city. Under this affidavit Justice MANSFIELD issued a warrant, and BROWNLEE, having been arrested by Officer ANDERS, was committed for examination.....At Jefferson Market, Sergt. HUGHES, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, appeared with HUGH FERGUSON, one of the Sixteenth Ward gang, who is familiarly known as "Crutchy." The prisoner is one of the fellows that the police arrested on the morning of the murder of Policeman THOMAS WALKER, and is said to have served a term on Blackwell's Island. Sergt. HUGHES made a complaint that the prisoner had been guilty of disorderly conduct in JOHN KEENAN's porter-house, in Seventh-avenue, corner of Seventeenth-street, and upon this complaint Justice LEDWITH required the accused to find $1,000 bail. This returns him to Blackwell's Island, and shows that our magistrates intend to second the Metropolitan Police in scattering the banditti of the Sixteenth Ward.....LAWRENCE RILEY, who is said to be another of this gang of outlaws, was committed for trial for burglariously entering Mr. PHILIP SMITH's plumbing establishment, at No. 109 Seventh-avenue, and stealing therefrom brass cocks and other materials. At the Tombs, CHARLES LEONARD, otherwise Charles Hawkins, a recent graduate of Sing Sing Prison, was committed for trial, without bail, for knocking down and robbing, in Park-street, at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, Private ROBERT THOMPSON, a veteran soldier who has been on duty at Fort Columbus. The complainants against LEONARD were the soldier and Policeman MCGUIRE, of the Sixth Ward, who witnessed the robbery and made the arrest.....Mr. JAMES G. STEVENS, of Fink's Hotel, accused EMMA O'BRIEN of stealing his wallet, containing $60, while the two were in a Division-street den on Saturday night. The accused, having been taken into custody by Policeman WOODWARD, of the Seventh Precinct, was committed by Justice MANSFIELD.....Alderman JONES, sitting as magistrate at the Tombs, in the absence of Justices DOWLING and HOGAN, committed WM. SMITH, a boarder at the Hotel Jegel, at No. 47 Barclay-street, the prisoner having been arrested by Ward Officer TILLEY, of the Third Precinct, on a complaint accusing him of attempt to commit robbery. Dr. THURM, one of the boarders at the hotel, having found him concealed under his bed. Gold watches and other valuables have recently been mysteriously lost in this hotel, and the guests think that they have been stolen by SMITH.....JOHN EGAN was apprehended yesterday by the Fourteenth Ward Police, for entering, through a rear door, Mr. PETER CAFFERATA's store, at No. 175 Grand-street, and attempting to steal a quantity of cigars. Mr. CAFFERATA found the accused concealed in his store, and detained him until the police arrived. In his possession were skeleton keys and other burglars' implements. Alderman JONES declined to accept bail for the prisoner, and committed him for trial.

RECOVERY BY THE DETECTIVE POLICE.—On Saturday afternoon Detective Officer DUERENBURY observed a noted thief in Canal-street, near West Broadway, engaging a cartman. Feeling quite sure that something was wrong, the detective watched the movements of the thief and cartman, and saw them take up a case of goods in West Broadway, near York-street, and remove the same to Elm-street, near Howard. Arrived there, the thief espied Detective MCDOUGAL, and dashed off up the street. He was pursued, but not captured. Returning to the cart, the detective found that the case of goods belonged to Messrs. BENTON & WILLIS, of No. 84 Leonard-street, and contained gentlemen's furnishing goods of the value of $833.... FRANCIS HOEY, a shoplifter, having been caught in the act of stealing pistols in Messrs. FITCH, WALDO & BARRE's warehouse, at No. 15 Maiden-lane, was pursued and arrested by Detective Officers MCDOUGAL and GILMORE, and committed to the Tombs by Alderman NORTON, acting as magistrate.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on Saturday at the Seventeenth Ward Police Station, over the body of LOUIS GOOTMAN, a child of four years, whose death by being accidentally run over by a Second-avenue Railroad car was reported in yesterday's TIMES. The jury rendered a verdict as follows: "We find that deceased came to his death by injuries caused by accidentally falling under the wheels of car No. 11, Second-avenue Railroad, while running alongside said car; and we exonerate the driver and conductor from all blame in the matter."

LAW REPORTS.

Damage to Cargo—Interest—Stevedore Named by Charterer.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT, NEW-YORK.

Fletcher Westray et al vs. *The Ship Miletus, &c:*

SHIPMAN, J.—This suit was instituted to recover damages for injuries to a cargo of teas shipped at Amoy, China, in September, 1861, on board the ship *Miletus*, and consigned to the libelants at the port of New-York. On arrival here, the packages were found to be in a damaged condition, some from sea-water, and others from deliquescent of the labels by cockroaches. On the original hearing before this court no claim was made by the libelants for any damage done by water. They did claim, however, to recover for the injury done by the detacement of the labels by the cockroaches, and also for damage done to the packages while they were being unladen, in consequence of their being cut open by the stevedores and others.

The claimants insisted that the ship was not liable for any damage resulting from either cause. The Court pronounced in favor of the libelants, holding that they were entitled to recover whatever damage had been done to the packages by cockroaches. No written opinion was filed, but the court held the case to be covered by the principle decided in the case of the bark *Fame*, determined in this court in December, 1861, and referred the counsel to the opinion in that case, and the authorities there cited.

But the Court reserved its decision on the question of damages resulting from cutting open the packages, until the return of the report of the referee, to whom the cause was referred, with direction to ascertain the damage done to the cargo by other causes than sea water, and to distinguish, in the report, the damage done by the stevedores cutting open the packages during the unlading of the ship, from that done by vermin.

The commissioner's report is now before the court, in which he finds damages done to the cargo (other than by sea-water and the stevedores) amounting to seven thousand one hundred and fifty dollars sixty-three cents, to which he has added interest one thousand one hundred and twenty-six dollars and twenty-two cents, making a total of this item of eight thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars eighty-five cents.

The report set forth the damage done by the stevedores in cutting open the packages, at one thousand four hundred and thirty dollars and thirteen cents, to which he has added two hundred and twenty-five dollars and twenty-two cents interest, making one thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars and thirty-five cents, as the amount of this item.

To this report the claimants have filed exceptions objecting to the assessment of damages made by the commissioner. The exceptions go both to principal and interest of both items of damage—that resulting from the alleged injury by the vermin, and that from cutting the packages.

After an examination of the proofs, I have concluded not to disturb the report so far as the first item is concerned. I think the evidence, on the whole, sustains the amount found in the report.

So far as the question of interest is concerned, I understand the rule heretofore adopted by this court is to sustain the allowance. The suggestion made, that the interlocutory decree does not call for an allowance of interest, is not very material. The interest would be added, by direction of the court, on the coming in of the report, if the commissioner had omitted to compute it. The *Joshua Barker*, 1 Abb. Ad. R., 215. The *Gold Hunter*, 1 Bla. & How. R., 300.

The remaining question is, whether the ship is liable for the damage done by the stevedores in cutting open the packages, during the unlading of the teas. This depends upon the fact whether or not the stevedores were the agents of the ship or master. Ordinarily the master employs the stevedores, and of course selects them. In that case the well-settled law of Agency regards them as his agents, as well as the agents of the ship, in performing that particular service, and holds that he impliedly warrants their fidelity and competency. But here the stevedores were, in pursuance of an express provision of the charter party, selected by the consignees and libelants. The law will not imply that one, who has no choice in the selection of an agent, warrants his competency and fidelity to the party who does select him. Here the master had no notice in the selection of the stevedores. They were named exclusively by the libelants, and that nomination was never withdrawn or revoked. The law therefore raises no implication of a warranty of their fidelity to their libelants by the master, and consequently neither he nor the ship can be held liable for their failure to perform in a faithful and careful manner the service for which the libelants selected them.

For these reasons the report of the commissioner is affirmed so far as the first item is concerned only. Let a decree be entered for the libelants for that amount.

No costs are allowed on the exceptions to either party, as the report could not, according to the terms of the interlocutory decree, settle the whole question of damages without a further hearing before the court.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

STRUCK BECAUSE SHE WAS COLORED.

Charles Thrall, apparently a mechanic, aged 26, assaulted Julia Burke, a colored woman. Witness said: Last Tuesday, going to No. 19 Greene-street, to see my mother, I met a crowd in the vicinity. I saw this young man and he pushed me over on the street. I asked him what he did that for, and he said, "Why don't you talk to a white man?" He then struck me on the face and kicked me on the side.

Judge Kelly—What do you belong young man?

Prisoner—Hartford, Connecticut.

Guilty—Penitentiary two months.

AN OLD SHOP-LIFTER.

Margaret Burns, a regular revolver, one who is no sooner out of prison than she finds her way back again, was charged with stealing a pair of pantaloons worth $8, the property of Abraham Cain, of No. 90 Catharine-street. The prisoner, when she entered the store on Wednesday last, asked to be shown some carpet-bags. None were big enough, and witness went up the store to get a larger bag, leaving the prisoner standing by ten pairs of pantaloons. When he came back the woman and one pair of pantaloons were gone. An officer brought the woman back to the store and he identified his pantaloons. Officer Haubelt said he saw this woman go into several stores; the last was the complainant's. When she came out she had something under her cloak. He followed her half a block when he arrested her, took her back to the store, found the pants under her cloak, and Mr. Cain identified them.

Court—What have you got to say Catharine?

Catharine—Your worship, I bought them. [Laughter.]

Guilty—Penitentiary three months.

AWFUL ASSAULT.

Robert Quinn, a very respectable looking young man, was charged with assaulting Paul Rief. Mr. Rief said: That man came in mine place and ask three lager drinks with two men, and after he drinks he strikes me here and here, and I lost two quarts of blood. He first drinks the lager and then he throws the glass at me. He called me a Dutch son of, &c., and I said, mine friend, don't talk that way, and then he threw the glasses. Jacob Roehle said the prisoner and two others came in the saloon and talked kind of rough, when complainant said he did not like that. He wanted them to behave themselves like gentlemen or Yankees, or leave. With that they threw the tumblers. He could not say the prisoner's shots took effect on complainant.

Guilty—fined $20.

A PLAUSIBLE DEFENCE.

Daniel Foley, a soldier, aged about 20, was charged with stealing a coat and vest, worth $20, the property of Isaac Jacobs. Sophia Jacobs said the prisoner came into the store and priced a coat, and as soon as he had put it on he rushed out of the store, she after him, screaming. Officer Hays said the prisoner was about three doors away, running, when he was caught. Prisoner had not a cent of money, and was pretty drunk. In explanation the prisoner said that, passing Jacobs's door, a person took hold of his arm and asked him to buy a coat. He had $22 in his pocket, and he gave $19 for it. They then wanted him to buy a vest for $3. He wanted some spending money, and, throwing down $1, he picked up the vest and ran out with it, thinking he had paid enough for it. The cry of "thief" was then raised, and he was arrested. Jacobs denied receiving a cent from the soldier. Guilty—Penitentiary two months.

A YOUNG SNEAK-THIEF.

Mary Ann Caffray, aged 11, was charged with stealing a coat, the property of Samuel Scholtick. The adroit manner in which the coat was taken and disposed of, shows a wonderful precocity for her years, or else she has had regular tutors in crime. The complainant is a dealer in clothes, and the property in question was taken from the outside of the shop, hanging at the door. David Turley, clerk in a pawnshop, said the prisoner came into his office with a coat and got a loan of $3 on it; a day or two after she came with a pair of pants, apparently new. Before this, complainant had been to the pawn-shop and seen his coat and identified it. As soon as she offered to pledge the pants, Turley detained her and had her arrested. Young as she was she had a defence, and who knows but it was true? A woman gave her both the coat and pants to pledge for her. She was found guilty and was remanded to inquire into her character.

HOW TO SERVE A THIEF.

John Bryan, a rough-looking laboring man, stole a pair of boots worth $6, from the store of James Clark, in Catharine-street. Patrick Clark, the brother, saw him commit the theft. He said: I saw him put them under his coat and go off with them; he took them from the outside of the store; I immediately ran after and knocked him down and the boots fell too.

Court—What did he say?

Witness—Oh!

Court—That was all?

Prisoner—I have been ten years in the city and I never put foot in a court in my life.

Guilty—Penitentiary three months.

HO! FOR THE FISHING BANKS.

There are two rival boats, the *New Haven* and the *Massasoit* that start from the same pier and at the same hour for the Fishing Banks. The steamboat that reaches the dock first has the inside berth. The steamboat coming next lays outside. On this occasion, a sloop lay next the dock, the *New-Haven* lay next and outside lay the *Massasoit*. On the day in question George R. Hoffmire, son of the master of the *Massasoit* was accompanying a party of ladies across the *New-Haven* to his father's boat, when he received a crack on the back of his head that sent his hat rolling in the water. Turning round to see who had done it, he received another blow on the mouth from the defendant, Benedict J. Fisher, pilot of the *New-Haven*, and was told to get off the boat. He had the right to go to the boat that way, when the *Massasoit* could not be reached in any other manner. For the defence Edwin J. Post, Captain of the *New-Haven* was sworn. His testimony shows what a bitter feud exists between these rivals. He said:

I have often seen young Hoffmire and his sisters on the boat; he keeps his sisters on the dock for a "stall," and I altered my hour to go before them; I was on the dock at the time, and when I saw the rush I went on the boat, and Mr. Hoffmire said, you put my son off the gang-plank; I said it was lucky for him I was not there, or I would have shoved him overboard; he stands with these ladies on the dock, as I said, for a "stall," and when they see ladies going to the Fishing Banks they say: "We are going to the Fishing Banks, won't you go with us;" Hoffmire said he would carry the matter through if it cost him a thousand dollars.

It is proper to say that Mr. Hoffmire denied the insinuations of Capt. Post.

Guilty—fined $25.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 19, 1865.

$3,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s..R.	104¾	200	Erie Railway		82¾
15,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	104½	200	do	s60	82
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. New Issue	104⅝	100	do	b30	82½
		200	do	s10	82½
36,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40s C.	97	200	do		82¾
150,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		100	do	b30	82
Second Series..	99½	400	do		82⅞
20,000 do	99¾	100	Reading R.		102½
75,000 do. Third Ser.	99⅝	500	do		102⅝
2,000 Mich. S. 2d M..	90	300	do	3d call	102⅞
2,000 Mich. C. 8s, New Loan	112	15	Fifth-av. R.		135
		100	Mich. Cen. R.		106
2,000 Chic. & A. 1st M.	86½	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		62¾
2,500 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d..	86½	200	do		62¾
45 Am. Exchange Bk.	114	100	do		62¾
25 P., Ft. W. & C.	98	100	do		62½
100 do	94½	200	do	2d call	62½
50 do	94¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	s10	66¾
500 do	94¾	100	do		67
200 Canton Co.	39	1,000	do	s30	66¾
300 American Coal	68	200	Chic. & N. W.		27½
25 West. U. Teleg'h	73	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.		60¾
20 Quick. Min. Co.	22	200	Chic. & R. I. R.		106
50 At. Mail S. Co	135	50	Chic. & Alt. Pf.		99
200 Cum. Coal Pf.	40	100	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf.		39
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	91	100	Joliet & Chi. R.		90

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

160	Erie Rail..s-d..s6	82⅞	200	Ill. Cen. R.	123
400	do b3	83	100	do	123¼
200	do s3	82¾	100	Cleve. & Pitts	66¾
1302	do	83	400	do	67
100	do s6	83	100	Chic. & R. I. s10	105¾
200	do do	82⅝	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf. b10	60¾
280	Reading R. b3	102¾	200	do b5	60¾
600	do	103½	100	do s3	60¾
700	do	103	200	do b5	61
100	Mich. Cen. R.	105	200	do	61
100	Mich. S. & N. I.	62¼	400	do s6	61
200	do	62¾	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. s3	94¾
200	do b3	62½	100	do	95
400	do b5	62½	100	At. Mail St. Co.	136
200	do s3	62½			

MONDAY, Aug. 21—A. M.

Notwithstanding the startling financial explosions of last week, which will probably devolve an ultimate loss on the Stock and Gold Brokers of $100,000 by the Mumford fraud, $150,000 on the Stock Brokers by the failure of Mr. GRAHAM, the Broker of KETCHUM, $500,000 on two of the Banks and one or more of the Banking-houses, by the same failure, from the forged Gold Checks, which KETCHUM hypothecated in GRAHAM's name, and finally on the New-England and some of the Western Banks, the large deficiency—the probable sum not yet arrived at—in the assets of KETCHUM, SON & Co., owing to the abstraction and diversion of their means to Stock and Gold operations by young KETCHUM, the regular trade of the week was active and remunerative. The Import entries continue on a liberal but not excessive scale for the season of the year, and the demands of the market which is found to be very active, as well in Domestic as in Foreign Dry Goods and in General Merchandise. The Gold Customs in July and August are unusually liberal, and they come the more acceptable to the Treasury, because like the working of the old *ad valorem* Tariff of 1846, ten millions a month at New-York do not imply thirty-five or forty millions of Foreign Goods marketed for each month. The amount marketed in July was something less than twenty millions, while in August the sum may reach $22,000,000, in which case the Customs will closely approach $11,000,000. To the present date the latter amount to $7,454,659, with ten business days to be added—six this week and four next week—to the close of the week ending, Sat., Aug. 26. Exports of Domestic Produce are on the increase, and the corresponding week of October, both have and at New-Orleans, encourage the belief that this movement will not soon fall off. The rates of Exchange on London are now so close to the point at which Gold can be exported to a small profit by the Bankers, in the absence of a sufficient supply of Merchant bills drawn against Produce and other bills made against United States Stocks, that we regard an early resumption of Specie shipments as probable, though not on a scale inconsistent with the present large stock of Gold in the Banks and Treasury Office, and the semi-monthly receipts from California.

The market for Money, after the Wall-street events referred to above had severely borne for a day or two on the confidence of lenders, has resumed a steadier tone at 7 ₰ cent. The Government Stocks are conspicuously firm as having withstood this great shock, and are likely to be the gainers by it, since the inclination of the public is to convert a portion of their idle balances in Bank, and their balances with private Bankers at an interest of 4 or 5 ₰ cent., into 7-30 ₰ cent. Treasury Bonds, or into 5 or 6 ₰ cent. Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States.

The Import Entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,076,588, as against the total entries of $2,842,641, same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,808,616, against $6,808,167 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $245,365, against $44,280, same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,072,489. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 19,404 bales. The number of Emigrant passengers arrived during the week is 5,936.

The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since the 1st of January are officially (to 1st August) and semi-officially (since) reported, as follows—the small entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$10,557,340	June	$16,619,229
February	11,366,964	July	18,908,186
March	15,189,131	Aug. 5	8,494,366
April	13,357,972	Aug. 12	5,017,443
May	12,660,024	Aug. 19	5,076,580
Total			$115,445,806
As against same time 1864			170,726,248
Decrease since Jan. 1			$55,277,440

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported since Jan. 1, are:

January	$16,561,598	June	$8,246,644
February	15,730,992	July	12,912,076
March	14,367,716	Aug. 2	1,781,971
April	7,711,982	Aug. 9	3,894,679
May	8,266,273	Aug. 16	2,303,516
Total			$92,718,826
Against same time 1864			141,028,004
Decrease to date			$48,304,178

The Exports of Specie from New-York since Jan. 1 are:

January	$2,184,863	June	$5,199,472
February	1,023,201	July	723,966
March	361,913	Aug. 5	21,308
April	981,026	Aug. 12	324,018
May	7,255,071	Aug. 19	245,366
Total			$19,220,013
Against same date 1864			31,573,724
Decreased Specie Export since Jan 1			$12,353,711

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, are:

January	$2,042,347	May	$1,297,681
February	896,022	June	782,466
March	1,673,444	July	1,096,804
April	2,307,024	Aug. 9	728,034
Total to date			$10,740,851
Against deliveries to date, 1864			6,786,398
Increase since Jan 1			$3,955,458

The following are the Custome received in Gold, and Gold Interest paid out at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1865:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
January	$4,276,289	January	$2,449,290
February	4,585,384	February	2,009,695
March	5,471,026	March	2,009,695
April	6,389,880	April	158,187
May	8,230,195	May	10,292,800
June	7,987,554	June	1,005,774
July	9,908,190	July	5,714,367
Aug. 5	2,891,645	Aug. 5	228,300
Aug. 12	2,790,322	Aug. 12	94,271
Aug. 19	2,677,439	Aug. 19	45,709
Total	$54,440,797	Total	$22,883,292

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	141¼	@146¾	@143¼			
U. S. 6 ₰ cents, 5-20 years			106	@106¼		
U. S. 5 ₰ cents, 10-40 years			97¼	@97⅝		
N. York Central	92¾	@93¼	@93⅛			
New-York and Erie	86¼	@76¼	@83⅝			
Rock Island	103¼	@102¾	@105			
Michigan Southern	65¾	@63¾	@62¾			
Michigan Central			108¾	@108		
Illinois Central	124	@119	@123			
Hudson River	112	@108½	@103			
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	76¾	@64	@67¼			
Fort Wayne and Chicago	97¼	@88	@94¾			
Chicago and Northwestern	28¼	@26	@27¾			
Almaden Quicksilver	55¾	@51	@53			
Mariposa Gold	12	@11¾				
Cumberland	42¼	@39	@40			
Reading	106¾	@98	@103¼			
Northwestern Preferred	62½	@58	@60½			
Brunswick Land Co	11¾	@10¾				
Canton Land Co			39	@37	@38	

Quiet is completely restored to the Stock Exchange and to the Money circles of Wall-street, after the tremendous excitement in the early days of the week, growing out of the Ketchum explosion. It is found that the Stock Exchange Brokers will lose less than $150,000 altogether, and the Banks holding the forged Gold Checks only about $500,000, owing to the liberal cash dividend which the estate of Mr. CHARLES GRAHAM is expected to yield at an early day. It was fortunate for the Importers' and Fourth National Banks, and the banking firm in Exchange-place, that the loans on the forged Gold Checks, which they hold to the aggregate of $795,000 altogether, were made in the name of Mr. GRAHAM. He held a large amount of KETCHUM's money in pledge with the Trust Companies by way of deposit on his Stock contracts, in some instances 20 ₰ cent. on the par value, and in all others at least 10 ₰ cent. A portion of this Money now comes into the hands of Mr. G.'s assignees, and with his private estate, will make up a dividend of not less than 35 or 40 ₰ cent., and in certain probable contingencies nearly or quite 50 ₰ cent.; to be divided on his Stock differences about $225,000, and on loans made in his name by young KETCHUM to the amount of about a million of dollars.

The Stock Market continued to improve Saturday, and money was free of access to the Brokers at 7 ₰ cent. Erie shares led the market for the railways, and sold one time as high as 84 per cent. The Government Stocks are firm,—a large business doing in 7-30 ₰ cent. at the counters of the Wall-street Money Brokers.

At 3 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Friday Afternoon. Gold firm, 143¼ ₰ cent.

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	97	97	N. West Pref.	60¾	60¾
U. S. 5-20s	106¼	106¼	Rock Island	105½	105¾
N. Y. Central	80¾	80¾	Fort Wayne	94¾	94¾
Erie	82¾	83¼	Cumb'd and Coal	39¼	40
Hudson	108½	108¾	Quicksilver	53	53
Reading	102¾	103¾	Mariposa	11¾	11¾
Mich. Southern	62¾	63¾	Canton	38	38
Illinois Central	122¼	123	Atlantic Mail	135	135
Mich. Central	106	106	Brunswick	10½	10¾
Pittsburgh	95¾	97¼	Ohio Certificates	23¾	23¾
Northwest.	57	57½	American Gold	143¾	143¾

The following bids were made Saturday for the City Bank shares:

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.
We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.
VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC ENTERTAINMENTS AND SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—PANTOMIME ON HORSEBACK.

WALLACK'S—BORN TO GOOD LUCK—A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL, No. 720 Broadway—MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The several executive committees of the different political parties in Colorado, in compliance with the request of a large portion of the people, some weeks ago issued a call for a Territorial Convention, to consider the propriety of forming a State Government and applying for admission into the Union at the earliest possible moment, submitting said constitution to the people, and providing for an election under it. The call provided for an election of, precinct delegates on the 27th July, who, on the 29th, should appoint, for each county, delegates to meet at Denver, Aug. 8, for the purposes set forth. The Denver *News*, of that date, said: "Judging from the tone of the press, there seems to have been quite a revolution in public sentiment since the Coloradans voted on the question, and we conclude that Colorado will pass out from her wardship within a year. We since learn that the convention has voted in favor of the formation of a State Government.

Down in the lower part of Maryland, the other day, a political meeting was held, at which a dozen candidates for sheriff were put forward. One was distinguished especially for his loyalty. A speech was being made in his behalf by somebody, and an old negro had the good sense to applaud. Thereupon, about half a score of white men, most of them overseers on plantations, pitched into the negro, knocked him down, pounded him savagely, got a rope around his neck and began to hang him; but somebody interceded, and the old man was permitted to live. We are assured that similar outrages are common in that part of the State, and that the government is devoting special attention to the matter, with a view to their suppression.

Gov. CURTIN has caused to be printed a list of Pennsylvania soldiers, prisoners of war, who died in the terrible pen at Andersonville, Ga., from Feb. 26, 1864, to March 24, 1865. It was prepared from the record of the prison by CHARLES LOSE, Hospital Steward, One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and is believed to be accurate. It gives the name of each unfortunate, with his rank, company, regiment, disease, date of death and number of grave. The whole number of names is 1,718, and it is not unlikely that many others were buried of whom no record was taken.

LE GRAND BYINGTON, and other leading Democrats of Iowa, have issued a call for a State Convention, to be held in Iowa City, on the 17th prox., on which they invite the cooperation of those in favor of "the revival of the Democratic party as it was before the late abolition war, and opposed to the usurpations and judicial decrees of the Federal Executive, and in favor of preserving the reserved rights of the sovereign States, and confining the Federal power to the express grants of the constitution."

The Sandusky *Register* says that COWELL, found guilty of the murder of the absconding banker, TREADWELL, was executed at Napoleon on Friday last. He was attended in his last moments by Rev. Mr. CARROLL, of the Catholic Church, Defiance. While on the scaffold he confessed that he was the murderer of TREADWELL, and that his punishment was just.

A young man named VOORHIS, a lawyer, at Monroe, Mich., who was a favorite in the town, attempted to commit suicide by poison last Tuesday, to escape a charge of forgery that was about to be brought against him. He was found in almost a dying condition, but medical aid relieved him, and he was lodged in jail. He has a wife and child at Pontiac, of that State.

Crime still rages at Jeffersonville, Ind., and no one is arrested. Last Tuesday the body of a negro soldier was found in the suburbs, who had been shot through the head by some person unknown. On Monday morning another colored soldier was found in Port Fulton, pinioned to the ground with a bayonet. This crime was also committed by some person unknown.

The Rochester *Union* and other journals, which have called young KRETZMER, the forger, "a loyal leaguer," are answered by the statement of the Chicago *Journal* that this fast individual kept open house in that city, and made a great splurge, during the sessions of the convention which nominated MCCLELLAN.

The Union Mill Company of Fall River is building a new mill, which will give them 70,000 spindles; the Linen Mill Company is adding from 30,000 to 50,000 spindles to their large factory; a new mill is to be erected on Rattlesnake Hill, and the BRAYTONS are about to build the largest mill in Fall River, at a cost of $1,200,000.

A man by the name of STODDARD, in Cass County, Iowa, was carelessly handling, on Saturday last, a loaded gun, when it was discharged, fatally wounding a young lady by the name of DECKER, who was standing near by. STODDARD and the unfortunate victim were to have been married in a few days.

The crop of bears in Aroostook County promises well this season. The children who go after berries along the margin of the woods are often frightened by them, and tracks are frequently seen along the byroads leading to and from the back settlements.

Miss ANN PAMELIA CUNNINGHAM was the most prominent of the ladies who formed the Mount Vernon Association for the purchase of Washington's estate. When the war broke out she became an open and bitter rebel.

Gov. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, has appointed MARCUS BROWN, State Treasurer, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. GARRARD, late incumbent, and Conservative candidate for re-election.

The next sale of useless vessels lately employed by the Navy Department, is ordered to take place at the Washington Navy-yard on the 15th of September.

The steamer *George Cromwell*, from New-Orleans, arrived yesterday. She brings no news of special interest. We are indebted to the purser for courtesy favors.

A monument to JOHN BROWN is talked of in Torrington, Conn., where he was born.

FROM EUROPE.

By the *Belgian*, arrived at Father Point, we have two days later news from Europe. Our English friends were still in the dark (to the 10th inst.) about the Atlantic telegraph and the *Great Eastern*. They had become satisfied that the trouble was about twelve hundred miles out, but what it was of course they could only guess. The company had a special meeting on the 9th, and resolved to convert their preference shares into consolidated eight per cent. preferential stock, and issue £30,000 additional capital [illegible] personal favorite and financial oracle—were continuous upon the policy of the Secretary, his mode of raising money, and his license of greenback and national currency. Everything said was to exaggerate the notion of currency expansion *and high gold*. And it was this last-named opinion, and not legal tender, that really proved the ruin of the house. The absconded son was the dupe of the gold ring, and the house the easy victim of false teachings and worse clamor against the greenback currency.

The gold gambling in this instance was less effectual to the ruin of the house than it was damaging to its promoters among the money-lenders. When the opinion of the great house was understood to be that gold must go up, and greenbacks down, and the public stocks of the United States suffer in credit because of currency expansion, certain banks on the Street could not do too much in the speculation. They could hold no collateral so good as checks, stamped as calling *for gold* at the Bank of New-York, and when the genuine paper gave out, they were ready to take badly-executed counterfeits, so the magic word *gold* was retained. They were ready, when so requested, to withhold all such tokens for gold, good and fraudulent, sacredly from presentation at the Bank of New-York and from circulation or employment in the market. The avowed object was to *corner* gold; to force the price above 150 or 160 per cent.; to make it appear that currency expansion was creating popular distrust, and that a "privilege" to deliver United States 5-20s at 95 or 90 to any responsible friend of the public credit in all this year might prove a trump worth holding!

We might add something about the other frauds of the street which several of our neighbors have traced to "Legal-Tender." But it must suffice that in at least one of these instances the Stock and Gold Brokers were victimized by a party, wholly unknown to the street a year or eight months ago, who entered it to join the clamor against greenbacks when the war was at its crisis, and who was trusted long after his predictions of a ruined currency had been falsified, for no other reason yet discovered, than that he dealt exclusively in gold and hated greenbacks. He received the gold from his neighbors and drew his checks freely on the bank for greenbacks; but the latter were not found to his credit. He contemned them so consistently that he considered his own plain checks the best currency of the two, the more so, that he had reserved a gold basis for their future payment!

Had ROBERT SCHUFELDT moved in such times, he might have been commiserated as long as he lived for the New-Haven fraud as a victim to "Legal-Tender," and canonized when dead as a martyr to "a vicious greenback currency!"

LOCAL NEWS.

Messrs. JOHN MCKEON and SIDNEY H. STUART, appearing respectively for the Phenix Bank and CHARLES BROWN and GENEVIEVE LYONS, two of the many persons who are alleged to have had guilty knowledge of JENKINS's peculations, summed up before Justice LEDWITH, on Saturday afternoon, at Jefferson Market Police Court; but the Magistrate's decision was not rendered, as he required further time to investigate the evidence. Mr. STUART contended that not a particle of evidence had been adduced to establish any relationship between his clients and the $300,000 defalcation, and that they should therefore be released from constraint; and Mr. MCKEON quoted the books to show that where there was reasonable ground for suspicion that a person had been concerned in an offence against the statutes it was the Magistrate's duty to hold that person for examination. Justice LEDWITH will make known his decision on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock. The girl, GENEVIEVE LYONS, is visibly sick and rapidly failing under her incarceration in the noisome cellar cells of the Twenty-ninth-street Police Station.

Justice LEDWITH, on Saturday manifested a determination to second the Metropolitan Police in their resolve to scatter the Sixteenth Ward banditti. One HUGH FERGUSON, a Seventh-avenue loafer, if nothing worse, having been apprehended by Sergt. HUGHES, for disorderly conduct in JOHN KERRAN's porter-house, Seventh-avenue and Seventeenth-street, was required to find $1,000 bail. This is equivalent to returning him to Blackwell's Island, whence, according to the police, he recently came.

A fearful and sanguinary riot occurred at the intersection of Delancey and Ridge streets at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Fire Engine Companies Nos. 6 and 41 having met in mortal combat. Two firemen were mortally wounded, and many others were seriously injured. The police of the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Eighteenth Precincts, having been summoned to the scene, fell upon the rioters, quelled the riot, and took many prisoners.

Mrs. CATHARINE MCGEE was apprehended yesterday, and held to await examination by Justice KELLY and Fire-Marshal BAKER, on a charge alleging that she had set fire to a woodshed attached to the tenement dwelling at No. 184 East Thirty-sixth-street.... JOHN SCHAFFER was also held, yesterday, on a charge of incendiarism, it being alleged that on Sunday morning he fired his lager-bier saloon, at No. 504 West Forty-first-street.

From a statement compiled by Mr. GEORGE W. MORTON, City Marshal, it appears that 6,510 licenses were issued or renewed from the 27th of April to the 16th of August last; the total amount received for the same, including fines—($406,) being $35,233 50.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on Saturday over the body of LOUIS GOOTMAN, a child of four years, who was accidently run over and almost instantly killed, on Friday evening, by a Second-avenue railroad car. The jury exonerated both conductor and driver.

JOHN CONOR, of No. 60 Baxter-street, quarreled with his wife, ELLEN, last evening, and after throwing her to the floor touched fire to her garments. She was fearfully burned.

There was a restored quiet in Stock and Money affairs on Saturday. Money in good supply at 7 per cent. to the Brokers; Government Stocks firm; the Railways advancing; Gold 144¾ per cent. at close, after selling at 144@144¾. Exchange firm, 109¾@109¾ for Gold.

Produce and merchandise were less active on Saturday, but the leading articles were held with more firmness. Freights were dull, with 426 vessels of all classes in port.

The Wall-street Lesson.

We have not the slightest disposition to follow up the painful events of last week in Wall-street, on considerations personal to the parties involved. We have had quite as little wish to discuss the politics or financial views of the principal broker and banker, whose great credit has been ruined and whose family has been distressed in their most sacred relation, by stock and gold gambling, chiefly on means intrusted to the more legitimate management of his house by the New-England and other distant bankers. Some of our city cotemporaries have thought proper to taunt the Administration with the downfall of one of its prominent friends; others have ascribed the crimes and speculations of his son to the "Legal Tender Act," and yet another, in a more benevolent spirit, though with scarcely less disregard of facts well known to Wall-street, has invoked extreme sympathy for the senior of the house, because of his uniform support and consistent service to the national credit.

The ambition of this gentleman may have been in the early years of the war, through his credit for sagacity or shrewdness and supposed great wealth, to run the Treasury to his own way of doing business on the less important arena of the Stock Exchange. At one time he was doubtless trusted by Mr. CHASE; at another he was patiently listened to by Mr. FESSENDEN, but by neither suffered to shape the great measures of the Government or to divert the Treasury from the prime policy of popularizing the Public Loans, except in one or two supposed rather than real emergencies when Mr. CHASE was induced, on the assurance of large and liberal bids, to anticipate the popular sales of his gold-bearing stocks by offering to award $50,000,000 or $75,000,000 at a time to banking competition. This he regretted but once and that we presume was for the whole remaining term of his service. Mr. FESSENDEN was induced to try the same experiment, before committing his 7-30 Currency Loan to popular subscription. He was disappointed in the rates bid and the amounts which he felt authorized to award at such rates, in we believe each instance. We do not say that this gentleman determined either Secretary to these mistakes, for his advice had ceased to be regarded as altogether disinterested. But he was at all times listened to at the New-York Treasury Office by one, if not both the predecessors of Mr. VAN DYCK, and his views, concurring with certain other banking interests that usually surrounded the Sub-Treasury, may have led to the occasional "public proposals" and "private lists" for raising money through the great bankers—while the popular subscriptions were necessarily suspended by the experiment—and the whole of which combined since the beginning of the troubles in the Spring of 1861, amount to less than one-tenth the grand total of the public debt.

From this "leading friend of the Administration" in Wall-street, Mr. Secretary MCCULLOCH has received neither favor nor affection, *nor taken advice*, simply because he is too practical to suffer any other influence, interested or otherwise, than the convictions of his own judgment, *as banker and statesman*, to shape his policy, much less direct his negotiations. The consequence is that, until very recently, the attacks of one of the city journals—professedly in the support of the General Administration, and with whose editors [illegible] policy and the decrees of the Executive. There are madmen at the South who evidently still dream of maintaining this irreconcilable antagonism to the national authorities. We regret to find that there are madmen here who think it policy to conceal the facts, and who hope by a strenuous devotion to that miserable work to be favored with special grace.

"Going With My State"—Treason Under the Pretext of Duty.

JOHN A. GILMER, of North Carolina, whose explanatory letter concerning his past and present position we have published, says that he resisted secession until the act was accomplished, and then "conceived it a duty to yield to and obey the laws of my own Legislature." Mr. GILMER is a representative man of a class of old Henry Clay Whigs of the South, who, after manfully struggling in and out of Congress against the enemies of the Union, went over to those enemies just as soon as they carried the outworks. It was a most extraordinary defection; and what is most amusing about it is that the excuse which is made for it embodies the very heresy which they had always before denied and denounced. Were these men to plead that they had not the nerve to stand out for the Union after its foes had gained possession of the State governments, we could see the force of that; for it is no more given for all men to be heroic than for all men to be wise. But, for shame's sake we suppose, that plea seems to be avoided. It is not fear, but *duty* which these men present as a reason. This is sheer stultification; and, what is worse, it has "the primal curse upon it."

The very marrow of the whole secession doctrine lies in this assumption that a State Legislature, or a State Convention, has a right to establish a duty in opposition to the Government of the United States. A duty implies an antecedent right to impose it. If the Legislature of North Carolina had the right to require obedience from JOHN A. GILMER to its law of the 11th of May, 1861, declaring that "treason shall consist only in levying war against the State, or in adhering to its enemies," and prohibiting, under the penalty of death, all professions of allegiance or fidelity to the Government of the United States, then it had the right to withdraw North Carolina from the United States, or to authorize a convention which should execute that act. Mr. GILMER's plea of duty is equivalent to an assertion of the right of secession, in its whole length and breadth.

The very legislators to whom Mr. GILMER attributes this dispensing and absolving power had been sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, in compliance with the sixth article of that instrument, which provides that "the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution." In passing the laws which Mr. GILMER adduces as his justification, they violated their oaths, and what they did was absolutely null and void. To treat it as possessed of a binding sanction is to tread into the dust the Constitution of the United States, which declares itself to be "the supreme law of the land," and do the act of an unqualified traitor.

We tell Mr. GILMER, and all like him, who opposed, or professed to oppose secession, that this plea of the duty of "going with my State" is an insult to the understanding of every Union man. If they have nothing better to say for themselves they should either seal their mouths or quit the country. We think, however, that there were men in the South who, from the beginning to the end, remained true to the National Government, though it exposed them to persecution, poverty and death itself. The present President of the United States is one of that heroic number. This doctrine of "going with my State" they believed to be only a refuge for moral cowardice; and they had manhood enough to treat it with all the contempt it deserved. We do not care, however, to press upon Mr. GILMER that invidious difference. Let all that rest. It is no time for either personal or sectional upbraiding concerning the past. But now that Mr. GILMER seeks again to reinstate himself as a Union man, we ask that he should adopt the true language of loyalty, and not cast into our faces apologies and justifications that are rank with the very spirit of secessionism.

The government to which these men are again swearing allegiance claims paramount authority. It recognizes no such thing as any State power to annul or set aside that authority. It does not require that the Southern States should repeal their secession ordinances, for the reason that it considers those ordinances absolute nullities, and therefore not a subject for repeal. Its whole plan of "reconstruction" is based entirely and precisely upon the principle that the States have never been out of the Union; that they have no power to put themselves out of the Union, and that the allegiance of their citizens is due primarily to the Union. That is the fixed principle of this government. It was what our fathers intended to secure when they established it. This war has settled it more firmly than ever. It has been cemented with the blood of a half-million of patriots, and it is now the very adamant in the foundations of the republic. There is no possibility of any Southern man living in this republic and yet not living upon that principle. Those who take the oath of allegiance commit themselves to it, and invoke not only human but divine penalties upon themselves if they hereafter fail to abide by it. If it does not suit them, and they are determined not to keep it, let them not dare to perjure their souls with a mockery of the oath. Let them quickly seek, in some other land, some other system of government that better fits their theories. Our belief is that this search will be in vain. Foolish as are many portions of the human race, we cannot suppose that any of them, outside of the moon-struck Southern Confederacy which has now vanished, have been so mad as to undertake to found a nation without authority, sovereign for the purposes of its own self-preservation. But if any of the late rebels think otherwise, and can be satisfied with nothing less, let them forthwith take to their travels.

Our Generals as Statesmen—The New Minister to Peru.

President JOHNSON has just appointed Major-Gen. HOVEY, of Indiana, to the important position of Minister to Peru. This is the first instance of the appointment to a high diplomatic post abroad of any of the distinguished officers who did service in the late war. It is an admirable beginning, and we have no doubt will be followed by other appointments to similar positions from among the meritorious officers who are now being thrown out of service. Many of these officers have been rendered unfit for immediately entering again upon the ordinary business of life, or for scrambling for a livelihood amid the competitions of the day. Some have lost an arm, others a leg, others have been partially disabled, physically, in other ways, while yet their intellect remains vigorous, and all their mental faculties perfect, and while their general manly character and ability have been greatly developed and enlarged by their experiences in the field. There are many desirable positions in the gift of the government, at home as well as abroad, which might be offered to such men. There are important diplomatic positions like that given to Gen. HOVEY, and higher posts still, and there are also scores of consulates which would be gratefully accepted and ably filled by numerous brave and patriotic officers of character and ability. Many of these are now occupied by politicians who were appointed before the opening of the war, and who would doubtless gladly return home, and give place to those who have served their country.

We are satisfied that the republic could have no better diplomatic representatives or consular agents abroad, than might be selected from the class of whom we are speaking. The field is a great school for developing the higher qualities of manhood, and the profound issues that were debated in the late war, were such as to educate men not only into patriotism but into statesmanship. There need be no fear that such men would prove belligerent at foreign courts, or that they are the kind of representatives who would be likely to involve us in wars. Of all men in the country, these would be the least likely to do so.

Gen. HOVEY is a soldier who served with high distinction in the West throughout the war. He fought in nearly all the great campaigns from Donelson and Vicksburgh, to Atlanta, was frequently wounded, and with his splendid Indiana troops achieved a reputation for heroism, skill and success, second to that of no one. In connection with his present appointment, we may add that he is an able lawyer and an accomplished scholar, as well as a soldier. His salary as minister is $7,500 in gold.

FOOLISH FELLOWS—Those journalists who are struggling like over-taxed plantation hands to win Executive favors by concealing, palliating and apologizing for the bad temper that still characterizes certain sections and classes at the South. Let us disabuse these silly people. The greater the license and the larger the concession to popular feeling and prejudice at the South, granted by the President's plan of reconstruction, the more shame and the more sorrow to the South if these privileges are abused. No people similarly situated have ever been so leniently and generously treated in the history of nations. Every honest Southerner (and we should hope the majority are still honest) knows this. And every honest Southerner knows also that *the greatest crime as well as the greatest folly* the late seceded States can now be guilty of, is to set up further pretensions in conflict with the constitutional [illegible] the loss of the cable, the directors of the company have resolved to make an effort at once to raise £80,000 sterling to complete the undertaking. Whether their stock and bonds will be found marketable after the actual facts are reported, we shall learn by and by. We doubt exceedingly if a new attempt to lay the cable can, in any case, be made before next Spring.

A Point for Charterers of Ships.

We call the attention of shipping men to the decision which we publish this morning, in the case of the ship *Milatus*. It involves a point which will be of interest to many owners and charterers of vessels.

It is well known that it is not unfrequent, when a ship is chartered, to have the parties agree that the charterer shall name the stevedore by whom the ship is to be stowed. Where a stevedore thus named has been negligent in doing his work, questions have arisen as to who was responsible for it, the ship-owner or the charterer. The ship-owner has urged that he did not choose the stevedore, and was, therefore, not responsible for his actions; while the charterer has retorted that, no matter who named him, he was the agent of the ship, paid by her for doing work which she was bound to do, and do well.

In the case of the *Milatus*, Judge SHIPMAN has held, in just such a position of affairs, that the ship was not responsible for the stevedore's acts, but the charterer; because, as he says, "the law will not imply that one who has no choice in the selection of an agent warrants his competency and fidelity to the party who does select him."

We suspect that this decision will make charterers less desirous of the insertion of such a clause in their charter parties, and that the effect of it, if it is maintained, will be to almost entirely stop a custom which was becoming general.

Our Mercantile Marine Service—The Standard of Qualification.

In the rise of our renewed mercantile marine strength we call upon our merchants to be more discriminating in the selection of the officers of our ships. Let not men be selected for these important positions who have no other qualification than the results they produce from brutal force. In years gone past we have too often recorded the free use of the handspike and the belaying-pin; and while our faces burn with shame to think that these things were committed on board of American vessels, we can say with truth that most of these acts were the handiwork of foreigners, the scum of creation picked up in the *purlieus* of Liverpool and London. As Americans we do not like to hear our captains spoken of as "Bully Slasher," instead of Captain Slasher. We have too many "bullies" on shore, claiming to be citizens, without having any more afloat.

Each American vessel should take, according to the tonnage, one or more boys, and educate them for officers. These boys should be brought up differently from the manner in which they were formerly, and in time we should have a body of mercantile marine officers unequaled by any country on the face of the globe. Until something is done in this direction, our shipowners will labor under many disadvantages. We throw out these suggestions, hoping that from the present time forward we are to have a mercantile marine which, in its *personnel*, can boast of good captains, good officers and good men. To accomplish this is but the work of a few years, and will be of vast importance to all interested. As a national enterprise it will reflect credit upon us, and lead all the world to respect us and admire our thoroughness in carrying out the details of the greatest commercial and naval power of the world.

Accessories Before and After the Fact—The Proper Treatment for Professional Rowdies.

It is a common circumstance in this city, and probably in others, that the highway robber, the burglar, the murderer, belongs to a "crowd" with whom he "travels," by whom he is aided in the commission of his crime, who hide him from the police until the hue and cry is over, who bail him or bribe witnesses for him if he is caught, and who regard him as a hero all the while. This "crowd" provide the criminal with aid and with sympathy. Like him they are wild beasts, excepting that unlike wild beasts they carry knives, revolvers and slung-shot.

It strikes many no doubt as strange that the true position before the law of this "crowd" is so little regarded. We will say, for instance, that some street "muss" occurs. Some half-dozen of "the boys" have been "round the block," and having "smiled" often, are "screwed," "tight"—otherwise, drunk. They crowd the sidewalk in their progress by walking abreast, and presently shoulder a citizen into the mud. He remonstrates, and is probably shot, or at least terribly beaten. The police arrive and one of the assailants is arrested, and the others quietly walk off unmolested to fresh fields of conquest.

Or, take another case. The same "crowd" quarrel over their cups, and fight; a dozen revolvers are produced, and presently a dying man lies upon the ground, murdered by "some person or persons unknown." No one saw the shot fired; no one can be punished.

Now there is such a thing as a person being found guilty as an accessory before the fact. The law is clear enough, we take it, upon this head. A man was seen in the company of a burglar just before the commission of a robbery; the possession of burglars' tools is traced to both; the burglar is not at once arrested; is harbored, hidden away, by his companion. Are not these circumstances regarded as conclusive that both are guilty—one of burglary, and the other of being accessory to the crime? What difference is there between this case and that of a party of rowdies, one of whom actually fires the fatal shot, or inflicts the deadliest kick, while the others looked on with open knives or loaded weapons, with brutal approval?

The whole matter ought to be looked into at once. The very carrying of deadly weapons by unauthorized persons in, properly considered, just as much an evidence of readiness to commit, or aid in committing murder, as the possession of a pile of counterfeit currency, or a set of burglar's tools, is evidence of an intention at counterfeiting or burglary.

But, says some cautious reader, you cannot [illegible] Of course not. But there is no more reason why a well-known rowdy should not be regarded a *suspicious character, and liable to be examined, than any other criminal.* And if that were not sufficient, a small reward to informers would cause the discovery of a vast armed mob, such as quiet citizens little dream of.

UNFOUNDED RUMORS.—Several of the sensational Sunday papers of yesterday attempted by unfounded and extravagant statements to cause a breakdown of public faith in many of the city banks and other money and trust institutions, and thereby produce a panic. Nothing could be more criminal than to throw out suspicions, insinuations and doubts concerning institutions in whose stability all classes of the community are interested, when there are not specific and positive grounds of distrust known to those who suggest it. The heavy failures and frauds of the past fortnight have not affected the solvency of any of our city banks, though they have, of course, greatly damaged the repute of some of them, and cast discredit upon the fashion of their management. As for the rumors concerning numerous frauds discovered but as yet unpublished, it is but a matter of course that such rumors should be plentiful after the late actual occurrences and revelation; and it is almost equally a matter of course, that they should turn out to be fictitious.

CONSISTENT SILENCE.—The greatest General of the age has endured a long and triumphant march from the scene of his splendid victories to the peaceful portals of his modest home in the West. In all this victorious pilgrimage, he has, in spite of provocation that might have unsealed the lips of the Sphynx, preserved an almost absolute silence—he has withstood the voluble batteries of all sorts of political and non-political committees and delegations; he has never flinched even under the fearful infliction of municipal welcome; he has been shaken, crowded, stared at, spoken at, run after, admired, flattered as no other man ever was on this continent. Yet, grandly silent as when he sat watching at the gates of Richmond, he has never been betrayed, coaxed or forced into a speech. His first was: "Gentlemen, I thank you for your kind reception;" his last was:

"GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Rev. Mr. VINCENT, who has come out on the train from Chicago, has kindly consented to return my thanks for this hearty welcome which you have given me."

Yankee shrewdness and moral dignity were never before so singularly combined.

A HINT TO SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT-MAKERS.—The adulterations of milk have been exposed over and over again in these columns, as well as the exorbitant price which the public are *coerced* into paying by, we were going to say, illegal combinations. The latter of these evils has, to some slight extent, been mitigated in a few localities, but in only a few. Adulteration is an evil, a *crime*, which can be guarded against by all. The little instrument called the lactometer ought to be adopted by every household, and it is so simple that none need be deceived by their milkman. A small glass tube, with a bulb at one end, and containing a few shot, constitutes the whole affair. The bulb placed on water, sinks, tube uppermost, to the bottom; on pure milk it floats or is but partially submerged. If the "milk" is half water, the bulb will sink to half the length of the tube, and so on. There is no reason why lactometers should not occupy as honorable a place in the kitchen as the measure or the scales. And if some enterprising instrument-maker will make them at a low price—say fifty cents—and make them properly known, he will realize a handsome profit and benefit his fellow-citizens.

WANTS.—There are two great wants to the perfect enjoyment of the manifold beauties of Central Park. The first is *shade*. Much more shade is needed for an August day. But it cannot well be had till the trees grow. The second great want is better accommodation for refreshment seekers. It is no fault of the lessees that the building—mismamed "Casino"—is ugly, cramped, exposed on a pinnacle of rock, without a handsbreadth of shade, and altogether the most uninviting object in the park. What is wanted is a plain, comfortable structure in some of the few shady spots above the lakes, in which refreshments could be had in the old-fashioned way. The mass of our people are not accustomed to the *imported* style of serving a cracker with a glass of ale. They think the native American fashion might be adopted without any greater risk of rowdyism.

More Swindling.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 18, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have noticed with much satisfaction the attacks of your able journal upon the milk swindlers of our city, and now beg to call your attention to another swindle, of less extent, but equally reprehensible. A few days since I visited Blackwell's Island, in company with a gentleman from Philadelphia, and seeing some milk arrive and opened, we tried it. It was probably two-thirds water—certainly more than half—and actually in process of souring at the time of delivery. Now the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction are all gentlemen of standing, and surely they will see that a better article is provided, if their attention is called to the matter. Please do so, as an act of justice, and another case against the milkmen. M. D.

There can be no doubt of the commissioners investigating this matter, which must have escaped their attention. Blackwell's Island is, however, not the only victim to the "cow with the iron tail." We have been shown numerous specimens, from many localities, of milk of so cerulean a hue, and so attenuated a flavor, that wonder was the only sensation caused by sight and taste thereof.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Efforts at Reconstruction—Beauregard in Trouble.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Aug. 19.

A committee appointed to confer with Gov. HAMILTON, of Texas, regarding measures to restore the State to civil government, are at Austin to carry out their instructions. They were appointed by citizens representing nearly all Northern Texas, who pledge themselves to abide by and defend all lawful authority.

Over 175 bales of cotton arrived to-day for Cairo, 670 for St. Louis and 1,000 bales for Cincinnati.

A. W. WHEELY, editor of the Mobile *Argus & Gazette*, died at Jackson, Miss., on the 8th.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 19.

Gen. BEAUREGARD'S house was surrounded a few nights since, and BEAUREGARD, with others, was kept in a cotton press until morning. It was supposed that KIRBY SMITH was concealed in the house.

BEAUREGARD complained to Gen. SHERIDAN of the manner in which the military had invaded his premises. Gen. SHERIDAN was greatly annoyed at the occurrence, and righted the matter with BEAUREGARD.

Hon. JAMES H. BELL has been appointed Secretary of State in Texas.

Cotton steady, 1,200 bales sold at 41c.@42c. Sugar dull. Louisiana Corn 16½c. Freights to New-York ¾c.@1¼c. Checks on New-York ¼c. 9¾c. discount.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 20.

THE WHEETS COMMISSION.

The Wirtz Military Commission has undergone another reorganization. Gen. Underwood having resigned to accept the position of Surveyor of the port of Boston, Brig.-Gen. FRANCIS FESSENDEN has been placed on the commission in his stead. Col. N. P. CLIFFORD will continue to be Judge-Advocate of the commission with such assistants as may be necessary, in place of Judge-Advocate Gen. HOLT, named in the order printed Saturday. The commission will positively meet to-morrow morning at the Court of Claims room in the Capitol, and the trial of WIRTZ will begin. Some people have an idea that the magnitude of this commission—it really having more rank than the one that tried the assassins—means the trial of a more important prisoner than the miserable WIRTZ.

OUTRAGES IN MARYLAND.

Depositions were taken yesterday by Col. EATON, of the Freedmen's Bureau, against a number of citizens of Maryland, charged with committing a gross outrage on loyal men. It appears that on Tuesday last a political meeting was held at Crackintown, Charles County, Md., at which the friends of the candidates for County Clerk assembled. The candidates number four a dozen, but one of whom, Mr. THOMAS CH. MILLER, is regarded as a loyal man. Mr. HAWKINS was speaking in favor of Mr. MILLER, and in support of the Administration, and upon being cheered by an old colored man named ISAAC CRAIG, a number of citizens attacked CRAIG, beating him in a horrible manner. A rope was procured, put about the old man's neck, and an attempt made to hang him, but at the intercession of several parties the perpetrators desisted. Those participating in the assault were Henry Burch, John Mosen, Jos. Padgett, O. Padgett, Kish Canter, Knighton and Dudley, overseers for Col. J. D. Bowling; Samuel Smoot, Peter Mattis, Frederick Dent, magistrate, and Dr. George Mudd, brother of the assassination conspirator. The colored man was subsequently sent to jail by the magistrate, DENT, for attempting to defend himself. The same party also made an attack on a discharged soldier, named MARSHALL WILKINSON, who approved the remarks of Mr. HAWKINS, beating him shamefully. The subject will be immediately investigated, and the authors of the outrages rigorously punished. Complaints are constantly being received by the military authorities of outrages committed by citizens of Charles and St. Mary's Counties, and it is determined to adopt the severest measures, if necessary, for their correction.

GEN. UNDERWOOD.

Brig.-Gen. UNDERWOOD, just appointed Surveyor of the port of Boston, was yesterday relieved from duty on the Military Commission, tendered his resignation as Brigadier-General, was brevetted Major-General of Volunteers, and left for home last night. Gen. UNDERWOOD has a most honorable record, and still suffers from his wound received at the battle of Lookout Mountain.

GEN. SCHOFIELD GOING TO EUROPE.

Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD has been brevetted Major-General in the regular army, and received a two years' leave of absence to visit Europe.

GEN. HOOKER'S RANK.

I attempted to say, the other day, that Gen. HOOKER had been brevetted Major-General in the regular army, but the telegraph made him a full Major-General. That list is full, and no more Major-Generals in the regular service can be made until Congress changes the law which prescribes the personnel of the regular army.

MASSACHUSETTS DEBT.

Gov. ANDREW has been here for several days, said to have had frequent interviews with the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the payment of the war debt of Massachusetts. Yesterday the President ordered the payment of $621,000 toward the settlement of the total amount due, which is about three millions. Gov. ANDREW left for home last evening.

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS.

The principal matters of Washington news about these days are facts worthy of but brief mention, and in this connection I may mention that the President, his Private Secretary, and a few guests went down the Potomac yesterday on an excursion, and will be back to-morrow morning; that Secretary SEWARD and family have returned from Cape May; that the rebel Gen. RYNEL was among the President's callers yesterday; that the rebel Brig.-Gen. BALL, of Tennessee, has applied for pardon; that a sale of thirteen navy vessels will take place at the yard on the 15th of September; that the government buildings at Vienna, Va., have been turned over to the Freedmen's Bureau for a freedmen's village; that the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery left for home this morning; that droves of Southerners still continue to arrive, seeking pardon; that the receipts of Internal Revenue yesterday were $1,755,-238 88; that nine millions of certificates of indebtedness were redeemed at the Treasury last week; that $418,885 of mutilated currency were destroyed, and that a refreshing shower is falling this evening, the first rain for nearly two weeks.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 20.

SOUTHERN MAILS.

The Postmaster-General has just concluded a contract with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company for the daily conveyance of the mails between Weldon and Raleigh. This establishes continuous postal communication between the Northern States and the Capital of North Carolina.

PENALTIES FOR USING THE SIGN UNITED STATES MAIL.

The act of Congress forbidding, under heavy penalties, the placing of the words "United States Mail," &c., on a steamboat or other vessel not employed in carrying the mail, and the publishing in a newspaper or otherwise that any such steamboat or vessel not so used in carrying the mails of the United States, having been recently evaded in many instances, the Postmaster-General has given instructions to postmasters to take the necessary steps to promptly enforce its provisions against all offenders.

THE WIRTZ TRIAL.

Col. U. P. CHIPMAN, A. A. D. C., continues to be the Judge-Advocate of the Military Commission, which has been organized and enlarged for the trial of Capt. WIRTZ. Although the charges and specifications will not immediately be made known until the arraignment of the prisoner, there is reason to believe that these include the charge of conspiring with certain leading rebels to cause, by starvation and other means, the death of Union soldiers in Southern prisons.

SOUTHERN MODESTY.

Some of the Southern visitors to Washington behave as if they had an undisputed right to the pardon for which they have applied, and are correspondingly importunate. This retards rather than facilitates their object, for the President continues to act in such a manner as to assure them that pardon is an act of clemency and not of right. The larger number of applicants are, however, more considerate.

THE PARDON OF MR. FOSTER.

It has been stated in some of the papers that a Mr. FOSTER procured, the other day, a pardon under the Amnesty Proclamation by giving a claim agent of Washington a fee of $800. The facts in the case are substantially as follows: Mr. FOSTER applied to a gentleman in Richmond to prepare the papers for his pardon and urge its passage. That gentleman did so, and the warrant was made out and forwarded to the President. It lay on his table, with hundreds of others, for some time, awaiting his signature. At length Mr. FOSTER became impatient, and offered a claim-agent of this city a fee of five hundred dollars to procure it from the President. This gentleman, who has a national reputation, called upon the President at one of his general receptions and requested him to take up Mr. FOSTER'S pardon and sign it, indorsing the applicant and leaving the impression that Mr FOSTER was a personal friend of his, and that he asked for it upon that ground. He in no manner represented himself as Mr. FOSTER'S attorney. The request was granted, and the pardon was delivered to him. There is authority for stating that hereafter no pardons will be delivered to agents and attorneys. They will be delivered either to the applicants in person, or (what is more convenient and less harassing to the President) will be sent to the applicants, by the mails, from the State Department.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCOTIA AT FATHER POINT

Speculations on the Fate of the Atlantic Cable.

Action of the Company—The Shareholders Encouraged to Persevere.

ADVANCE IN AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Rumored Reinforcement of the French Army in Mexico.

Unfriendly and Critical Relations Between Prussia and Austria.

War Between the Great German Powers Not Improbable.

FATHER POINT, Sunday, Aug. 20.

The steamship *Belgian*, which left Liverpool at 1 P. M. on the 10th inst., and Londonderry the next day, passed this point last night. Her dates are five days later than those of the *China* and *City of Cork*.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, reached Liverpool at 2 15 A. M. on the 10th.

The steamship *Pennsylvania*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 10th.

The steamship *Hansa*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton early on the morning of the 10th.

The steamship *North American*, from Quebec, arrived out on the 9th.

The United States frigate *Niagara*, from France, passed Plymouth on the 8th, bound to New-York.

The illness of the King of Spain had assumed a more serious aspect.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The condition of the Atlantic cable remains unchanged. No news had been received of the *Great Eastern* or of her consorts. The delay at her return strengthened the impression that something might have happened to the tanks in which the cable was stowed, and that it might have been necessary to buoy the cable until the tanks were made good.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Atlantic Cable Company, held in London on the 9th, it was resolved to convert the preference shares into consolidated 8 per cent. preferential stock, and to issue additional capital to the extent of 80,000 pounds sterling to complete the present cable and construct and lay down a second. The Chairman, Hon. J. S. WORTHLEY, said he had no information to give the meeting, but hoped for reliable information in a day or two. He said the shareholders should be encouraged and persevere. The meeting was large and unanimous.

The latest tests from Valentia indicate that the fault is 1,178 miles out. But it is thought that the previous tests, showing it at 1,260 miles, are more likely to be correct. It was reported that the company were about to take immediate steps to replace the lost cable.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SAUNDERSWAITE'S Circular of the evening of the 9th, says: "American securities remained steady for some days, until the arrival of telegrams per the *North American*, reporting a rapid advance in Erie shares, and the declaration of dividends. This caused much excitement in London, and a large business was done at about 58; but on sellers appearing to realize profits, they gave way to 56¾. Illinois shares dull and declining. Five-Twenties have fluctuated between 66 and 66, closing steady at 66¼. Considerable business was done in the Atlantic and Great Western debentures at 86@87."

Queen VICTORIA and the junior members of the royal family had arrived at Antwerp, and proceeded to visit the King of the Belgians.

A terrible tragedy had occurred in London. A man took three children to lodge temporarily at a coffee-house, and murdered them all in their beds by suffocation. The murderer had escaped.

The *Daily News* says there is no prospect whatever of any further payment of dividend or principal of the Confederate Loan.

The *Times* highly eulogizes Gen. SHERMAN for his modest speech at St. Louis.

The new Parliament was further nominally adjourned till the 1st of November.

ABD-EL-KADER had quitted England for Paris; it was reported on account of lack of attention in high quarters.

The Liverpool Chambers of Commerce had memorialized the Postmaster-General for a Cunard steamer to sail on Fridays instead of Saturdays.

FRANCE.

Political news was unimportant. The Bourse continued heavy. Rentes, 67f. 90c.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* says the popular subscription of ten centimes for a gold medal for Mrs. LINCOLN was still progressing. There were 25,000 subscribers and a committee appointed to raise the number to 100,000.

It was rumored in Paris that reinforcements to the extent of 6,000 troops were on the point of being sent to Mexico, 3,000 from France and 3,000 from Algeria.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The *Neue Freie Presse*, of Vienna, says Count BLANC, who had proceeded to Gastein to resume negotiations with Prussia relative to the Duchies, is to consider Austria's concession of July 10 as definitive and unchangeable. Should Prussia insist on the strict fulfilment of the conditions she proposed last February, Count BLANC will declare negotiations broken off. A *casus belli* would only be considered to exist in the event of Prussia flagrantly violating Article 3 of the Treaty of Peace, concluded at Vienna. A special telegram from Vienna to the *Times*, says Count BLANC is the bearer of most pacific dispatches. Austria has concluded not to break with Prussia, for the sake of the Duke of AUGUSTENBURG.

SPAIN.

In consequence of a conference between Marshal O'DONNELL, Gen. PRIM and Señor MADOZ, the Progressist party will abandon the policy of abstention from public affairs.

Ministers have under consideration the state of affairs at St. Domingo.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI, Wednesday, July 5.

Silk active and advancing. Exchange 6/.

CANTON, Wednesday, July 12.

Shirtings lower. Exchange 5/4.

The steamers *Cores* and *Chanticleer* are missing.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds on the 9th and 10th dull and unchanged—discount demand moderate.

Negotiations were commenced at London for a new Brazilian loan of four million sterling.

Consols for money, 89½@89¾.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 10.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

COTTON opened with a declining tendency, but closed firmer, all qualities having advanced a trifle. The sales of three days past foot up 23,000 bales, including 4,000 bales to speculators and exporters.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market closed dull.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs Market is still advancing. The weather is more unfavorable for the crops, for which reason there is an improvement in most articles of breadstuffs. CORN, however, is tending downward. Messrs. RICHARDSON, BIDGOOD & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH, & Co., report FLOUR tending upward; sales at 31s.@35s. WHEAT firmer, at the advance of 2d.@4d.; sales quoted at 9s. 6d. @9s., for Winter Red. CORN is easier at 30s.@31s. 6d., for mixed.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision Market is firm. Messrs. RUSLAND, ATHYA & Co., GORDON, HUGH & Co., and the usual authorities report: BEEF steady; PORK tending upward; BACON advanced 1s.; sales at 49s.@50s., closing quieter. LARD firm, at 38s.@39s. TALLOW active and advanced 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES—Sales small. SUGAR quiet and steady. COFFEE steady. RICE inactive. RESIN quiet and steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Sales small, at 40s. PETROLEUM steady.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 10.

WHEAT advanced 1d. @2d., on the week. FLOUR firmer at the advance of 6d. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE firm. TEA steady. TALLOW steady at 43s. 3d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE 40s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Illinois Central Shares, 77; Erie Shares, 56¼@57; Five-Twenties, 66¾.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

(*By Telegraph to Londonderry.*)

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 11.

COTTON.—The market opened dull at a decline of ¼d. @¾d., and closed active. The decline was fully recov-

NOTES.

—A well-known and experienced navigator informs us that in his opinion the great Atlantic cable might have been safely laid by adopting the following plan for "paying out." Take a dozen ordinary-sized metallic life-boats, house or deck them over, fasten them together, and tow them in a single line behind the big ship. At the bow and stern of each boat have a roller, over and under which the cable alternately should pass to find its ocean bed. These boats could not sink under any circumstances, and their buoyancy and flexibility would prevent undue strain upon the cable, even in the heaviest sea; while the process of reeving under and over the rollers would of itself furnish a natural check or brake by which the cable would be governed, and made to pass out at an almost uniform rate. If, by any possibility, the cable should part, it would only be necessary to cut the boats adrift, and the lost end, thus effectually buoyed, could be recovered without difficulty. This plan seems feasible, and, as the suggestion of a practical mind, is worthy of attention in future attempts to lay the ocean telegraph.

—A laughable mistake occurred the other day at one of the first-class hotels up town. A gentleman dining with some friends in the restaurant of the huge caravansaria, proposed Kirsch-wasser with their café noir. He inquired of the bald-pated, white-cravated, Milesian waiter, for the cordial. "Have you any Kirsch?" said he. Wonderingly came the prompt reply, "Is it cash ye want, sur?" Then, putting his hand in his pocket, and producing a greasy wallet, the waiter added, "I have fifty cints, sur, at your service."

—Why does the Union Ferry Company persist in the abominable practice of sweeping its bridges and boats in the day-time when travel is at its height? Almost at any hour between sunrise and sunset its employes may be seen busily wielding their brooms apparently with no other motive than the stifling of passengers with dust. Some of the bridge hands reserve their sweepings until the boat is within a few feet of the landing, and then dash the dirt plump into the faces of the helpless passengers.

—The American Institute proposes to have a grand exhibition this year at the Armory on Fourteenth-street. It will open on the 12th of September and continue until October 12. Parties desiring to exhibit machinery or whatever, must make early application.

—This journal had an article, the other day, on the "Raising of Cotton by Free White Labor," in which it was said that six bales at the rate of forty cents a pound would return over ten thousand dollars in money. It should have been printed *sixty* instead of *six* bales, of course.

—Professor LOWE'S balloon entertainments at had No. 489 Fifty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue (Central Park) ought to attract thousands of the young folks, where they now attract hundreds. The inclosure is admirably provided with shaded seats.

—Pennies promise to be a glut in the market before long. The city conductors already begin to look *almost* shy at the sight of them. Four years ago they were voted a nuisance.

—Major HENRY, C. S. U. S. V., has left at this office, a token of British neutrality, in the shape of an Armstrong shell, which he found at Fort Fisher.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—To-night, in a new rôle, DAN BRYANT makes his bow. He will likewise achieve a success; that's settled beforehand. With DAN'S friends there's no such word as fail for him, and they will pack the house, cheer him with a cordial greeting, and put him through by storm-wind of applause. The evening's entertainment will open with "A Pretty Piece of Business," and conclude with TYRONE POWER'S delightful drama of "Born to Good Luck." Manager MOSS owes it to the ruralistic admirers of the Boy to give a matinée on Saturday next. Do ye mind that, now?

At Niblo's there is no change on the bill. JOSEPH takes it all in his drawer. "Arrah na Pogue," pleasant, successful, tender and dualistically authored, will be continued for an indefinite period of time. The place is very full and the house is particularly cool.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Greeting to MARETZEK! The brave impresario is at home again, and with his hand upon his baton he is ready for business. He has leased the Academies of New-York and Brooklyn, has engaged artists and choruses and orchestra and prepared for a vigorous prosecution of a Winter's campaign. Of his troupe a competent judge says: Of the four *prime donne* who are to head the list of the strongest opera troupe that we have had in perhaps, fifteen years, three are known to our public, while the fourth has yet to receive its applause. Their names are: Signora CAROSKI-ZUCCHI, Miss CLARA L. KELLOGG, Signorina ORTOLANI, and Signorina BOSSINIO. The two contralto will be Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS and Signora BIKE DE ROSSI. A tenor trio of proportionate ability is secured in the voices of Signor MAZZOLENI, Signor MASSIMILIANI, and a new *tenore di grazia* from Italy, Signor IRFRE. The baritoni will be those established favorites, Signors BELLINI and ARDAVANI, while the Imperial Italian Opera of Paris has been robbed of its great basso, ANTONUCCI, and it is quite probable that either HERMANNS, or a newly-arrived German basso, who is said to have a most remarkable organ, will be retained. The list of principals concludes with the name of Signor ROVERE, the accomplished buffo, who we remember made a great hit at Castle Garden and Niblo's some years ago, having come here under the auspices of Madame ALBONI. What was most wanting in last year's company was an able basso, and it is very satisfactory to know that Mr. MARETZEK has had the sagacity and liberality to detach from the leading opera-house of Paris an artist so highly esteemed as ANTONUCCI. During the last two seasons, his name has been constantly before the Parisians with those of ADELINA PATTI, VERALI, ZUCCHINI, NAUDIN, and SCALESE. Previous to this time, he appeared in Milan, Lisbon, Madrid, and other capitals, besides singing for three years in Havana, where he left a most enviable reputation.

If we remember aright Signor IRFRE was singing with success at La Scala, Milan, two years ago, and afterward at the new theatre of Barcelona. He has had at least a ten years' steady career in the best Italian theatres, and since the translation of "Faust" into Tuscan, has been recognized as being one of the best representatives of the *rôle* of that name in all Italy.

Mdlle. BOSSINIO, is a belle just turned of twenty Summers, or thereabouts, and has been only three years before the public. She has, however, sung with universal success in Turin, Trieste, Malta and Florence, and is looked upon as a rising Italian star. Her good looks will commend her before she utters a note. Her repertoire is unusually extensive—running clear through the whole range of modern Italian opera. Previous to entering upon her public career, this donna obtained the first prize at the Milan conservatoire. She was the favorite pupil of Maestro PATRELLA, who prepared her for her debut, selecting for that occasion the character of *Ione* as the medium through which she was presented. He recently wrote a comic opera for her—"Il Foletto di Geely," or the "Will-o'-the-Wisp," which Mr. MARETZEK will produce at an early date.

Of Signora BIKE DE ROSSI all we hear is that she has arrived here from one of the South American theatres, that of Rio Janeiro being mentioned, and that those who have heard her in private give a gratifying report of her voice. The strength of the company may be summed up thus: Four soprani, two contralti, three tenori, two baritoni, two bassi, one buffo basso, making a total of fourteen principal artists, of whom eight at least are known to be among the finest singers of the day. We need not refer to the comprimarii, who will be, of course, competent.

MARETZEK has extracted from it all that was conspicuously good in ANSCHUTZ'S late German opera company, to wit, the chorus, and in addition has procured the services of twelve (12) male voices from the chorus of Her Majesty's Theatre, London. There are to be eight soprani, six for the coming season, being already engaged. Also the following terza

[illegible] Academy of Music, during the season of [illegible] Lucrezia Borgia, Martha, Don Pasquale, Il Barbiere, Norma, Sonnambula, and one other not mentioned, in the cast. These two operas and the "Foletto di Geely," are to be produced during the Fall season. From the combination of the different artists comprising the company, it is easy to foreshadow the cast of the absorbing sensation of the hour—"L'Africaine." We venture the following statement:

Zelika	Signora Succhi.
Inez	Mdlle. Bossinio.
Vasco di Gama	Signor Massimiliani.
Nelusco	Signor Bellini.
Don Pedro	Signor Antonucci.

For this great competition, for which the judgment of Paris has predestined immortality, the impresario has procured full copies and models of all scenes and dresses, from the management to whose supervision MEYERBEER himself intrusted its original production, and we risk nothing in asserting that it will be presented in New-York in most attractive style.

MARETZEK'S application-book is already full; the success of his season, which will probably open about the 1st October, is already assured. If the new-comers are at all worthy their companionship, we hesitate not to predict pleasure for the public, profits for the manager.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—Through the present dull season of the publishing trade Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS have kept up the activity of their presses, and deserve the thanks of the lovers of light reading for the variety and excellence of the works of fiction that they have supplied for the Summer season's use. One more of their announced list of novels remains to be issued, *Can you Forgive Her?* by ANTHONY TROLLOPE. This is brought out in monthly numbers in England, and is just complete, so that we may shortly expect the American reprint. Messrs. HARPERS announce (some more solid books for the Fall, including Dr. DRAPER'S new work, *Thoughts on the Future Civil Policy of America*. This will form one volume in crown octavo, and is said by those who have seen the yearly sheets, to be worthy of the author of the *History of the Intellectual Development of Europe*. Prof. WRIGHT'S thorough and complete book on the *Oil Regions of Pennsylvania*, embraces both the natural and civil history of the country, from its geology and the physical conditions that accompany, in nature's laboratory, the production of the oil, and the various methods employed to invade its secret depositories and render them useful to mankind.

—Capt. BRACKETT'S *History of the Cavalry of the United States* is also one of the books they have nearly ready, and their great pictorial *History of the Rebellion* is approaching completion, when it will form one splendid volume in folio. Their elegant edition of *Vanity Fair* has proved a decided success, and buyers of fine books are eagerly looking for the remainder of THACKERAY'S works in uniform style.

—Decidedly the most striking book of the late London publishing season (which was brought to a sudden termination by the general election) is WILLIAM GIFFORD PALGRAVE'S *Narrative of his Journeys Through Central and Eastern Arabia*. Endowed with a rare familiarity with oriental languages and customs, Mr. PALGRAVE passed through regions never before visited by a Frank in the character of a Syrian hakim or physician, and was able, by the medical skill he really possessed, to make himself acceptable in quarters where the life of a European would have been instantly forfeited. The kingdom founded by the Wahabees, the most ferocious of Mahomedan sects, and, in their own eyes, the puritans, or restorers of the true faith of Islam, had remained sealed to all outward intercourse until Mr. PALGRAVE penetrated it, and disclosed the existence of a fanatical spirit of persecution among them, more like what one imagines to have reigned in the dark ages than to be flourishing in full vigor in the nineteenth century. No modern book of adventurous travel excels these Arabian wanderings in interest and novel information. The English edition forms two handsome octavos, with maps and illustrations. A reprint is promised us by Messrs. HARPERS, in a smaller form.

— Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH has just republished his *Lectures on the Study of History*, originally delivered at Oxford, in 1859. Like all his publications, it is small in size, comprising three discourses only, with an appendix on the *Doctrine of Historical Progress*, in which the professor combats the theories of Mr. BUCKLE. It is to be regretted that Prof. SMITH has not yet produced some work of greater consequence that would exhibit his undoubted powers of reasoning and composition to a fuller extent than anything he has yet brought out. A *History of England* is announced as in preparation by him; but it is understood to be merely a compendious manual for the use of students.

—Messrs. APPLETON & Co. have the new edition of LYELL'S *Elements of Geology* nearly ready for publication. The book has been out of print for some years in England, and Sir CHARLES LYELL has resisted all the arguments urged on him for a new issue, until he could make it fully equal with the latest discoveries and progress of the science. The new researches on the evidence of the early existence of man on the earth, is now worked into its proper place in this book, as well as the results of other geological explorations, now carrying on with great activity in various regions of the world, as the survey of the British Provinces of North America by Sir WILLIAM LOGARD and others. The care bestowed on it by the author will always render LYELL'S *Elements* the classical book on the science it illustrates.

—*Library of Old English Divines* is the title of an important series of books, undertaken by Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON, of New-York, and Messrs. DUTTON & Co., of Boston. It is intended to furnish in its volumes editions of really fine execution, such as may match with the best library books of the day, of the standard authors in Theology and the kindred studies that have won an enduring place in the literature of the country, without whose writings every library of any pretension is felt to be incomplete. Among those whose names naturally occur are JEREMY TAYLOR, Bishop BUTLER, CHILLINGWORTH, Dr. SOUTH, the judicious HOOKER, the angelic LEIGHTON, and many others. The series is intended to comprise entire works and treatises without abridgment. Dr. W. G. T. SHEDD, author of the *History of Christian Doctrine*, and Professor in the Union Theological Seminary, will assume the editorship of the library. It will be furnished to subscribers at the price of $3 per volume, and to all others at an advance of fifty cents per volume.

—At no former Parliamentary contest has literature and literary men been so well represented as at the late general election in England. Among the members returned are many who have won eminence by books, and will bring to political discussion the prestige derived from successful authorship. Foremost among them, unquestionably, is Mr. JOHN STUART MILL, who owes his return to the impression made on the public by his thoughtful and admirably reasoned works. The position occupied by a man of this class, when he stands representative of the metropolitan borough of Westminster, is a proud one, that authors in England have heretofore rarely aspired to reach. The new member for Lambeth, THOMAS HUGHES, whose familiar *Tom Brown at Rugby* reflects a good deal of his own manliness and heartiness, has always been an able advocate of the rights of the lower classes. Mr. TORRENS, the member for Finsbury, is author of several books, including an *Industrial History of Free Nations, Life of Sir James Graham*, &c. Mr. GOSCHEN, one of the members for the City of London, has written a really scientific book on that puzzling subject, *The Theory of Exchanges*, and is a gentleman of high mathematical talent. Mr. HENRY FAWCETT, returned member for Brighton, is Professor of Political Economy at Cambridge, and author of a manual of that science. The list might be further extended, proving undoubtedly that the old stigma against "theorists" and literary men is in a fair way to vanish before the spread of information and intelligence.

—Though complaints are often made of the scarcity of American humorous writings, it is certainly not the want of encouragement that keeps back this branch of the Belles Lettres. Among publishers Mr. G. W. CARLETON and Messrs. PETERSON & BROTHERS seem to have made it their *specialité*, and with very satisfactory results to themselves. Messrs. PETERSON'S *Library of American Humor* embraces some twenty-five volumes, including the various scenes

Amusements of Saratoga.

At SMITH'S, corner of Fourth-street and Broadway, are two pictures on exhibition, by J. A. OERTEL, representing scenes of the war so happily over. Mr. OERTEL spent three months in Virginia, with a Rhode Island Cavalry Regiment, early in the war, and these pictures are the fruit of sketches then made. Mr. OERTEL'S unusual skill in the expression of *movement*, has found ample scope in the treatment of the subjects he has chosen—the *Struggle* and the *Virginia Turnpike*. In the first, a herd of stampeded cattle is making a blind, pell-mell rush for nowhere in particular, crowding and trampling each other in utter fright and disorder, no doubt to the great dismay of the unhappy drivers, but affording the satisfied artist a fine opportunity to display his vigorous drawing and effective color. In the second picture a number of vicious little mules are making desperate efforts to drag a heavy army-wagon up a narrow road, rendered next to impassable by frequent rains and the passage of army trains. The drawing and individualization of these animals are admirable, and exhibit close observation and a facile pencil. These fine pictures, by far the best war-pictures yet exhibited in New-York, belong to Mr. DOYLE, of Providence. They are, we understand, the first of a series representing army life in its various phases, which Mr. OERTEL has in contemplation. The value of such a series, showing, in a manner which no mere "word-painting" can, the living realities of our great war, is beyond expression. Pity 'tis that more fine war-pictures were not produced, or materials for them gathered, while the golden opportunity was present.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Condition of Public Feeling—Consequences of Withdrawing the Troops.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Monday, Aug. 14, 1865.

Mr. ADRIAN DICKINSON, a leading merchant of this city, who has recently returned from a trip to Fayetteville in this State, reports that it is not safe for a Union man to express his sentiments in that city.

Two women, school-teachers who were recently sent from Wilmington to Fayetteville, to establish a school for colored children, were informed by the Sheriff of the county, that they would not be allowed to start their schools, nor would they be allowed to land; but they might remain on the steamer until her return to Wilmington, inasmuch as they were women; if they were men they would receive such treatment as was awarded to such meddlesome characters before the war.

Mr. DICKINSON says that while he was in Fayetteville a negro was strung up by the thumbs, in the public square, and received forty-nine lashes from a civil officer recently appointed by Gov. HOLDEN.

Collisions are continually occurring in these insurrectionary States between the military and the representatives of the so-called provisional governments, which the officers of the army, the legal fraternity, and intelligent classes generally, regard as the greatest humbug and political farce of the age.

The Wilmington *Herald*, of the 8th, says:

"A short time ago, on the pledge of prominent citizens that the authority of the United States should be respected, its laws obeyed, and the proclamations of the President be considered as law until otherwise legally determined, the national troops were withdrawn from our neighboring town of Fayetteville, and the place surrendered to the control of the civil government appointed by Provisional Governor HOLDEN. The delegates to be elected to that convention were urged to leave the slavery question untouched. Sectional animosities were sought to be revived, and the people counseled to prevent immigration and the full development of the State. The officers of the army were sneeringly called 'elevated bed carriers,' and the former soldiers of the rebel army put in contrast with them as 'true Southern gentlemen.' The result of all this was of speedy development."

The same paper, of the 10th inst., also says:

"Gen. AMES, Gen. DUNCAN and Col. DONNELLAN have returned from an official visit to Fayetteville, where they went to ascertain the truth of the reports coming from there in regard to the treatment of the colored people.

The result of their visit substantiates the fact that the negroes have been cruelly treated, not only by the civilians, but also by the civil authorities there.

Two negroes were tied up and publicly whipped by the Sheriff, on the sentence of a magistrate.

Other negroes were tied up to trees and whipped, and left tied to the trees until a storm came up and prostrated the trees, and the poor negroes fell with them.

Citizens exercised the authority of masters over the negroes, and punished them at their will with such severity as to them seemed fit.

It is even reported that negroes have been killed in the most cruel manner.

The authors of these outrages should be brought to punishment. The troops are now under orders to go to Fayetteville. The government will enforce its policy. If the people will submit willingly, well and good; otherwise, they will be compelled to submit."

The Raleigh *Progress*, which has been predicting this state of things, as soon as the national troops were withdrawn from this State, says in its issue of the 11th inst.:

The people of Fayetteville, like those of some other towns in North Carolina, were extremely anxious to rid themselves of the Union troops, and made, through their prominent secessionists, all sorts of promises as to good behavior and loyalty, until finally, the national authorities, deceived by their hypocrisy, as the honest masses were in 1861, withdrew the troops and allowed the millenium to take place. And what was the result? Secession and treason again reared its head, the old abuse of the national troops commenced, the inferiority of the "Yankee" again became a common theme in press, street and parlor, until finally, after a few weeks of revelry and debauchery in secession and treason by the disloyal portion of the people of that staid, steady and respectable town, it is found necessary to garrison it, and *negro* troops are used for that purpose. We trust that those who are so anxious to hustle the troops off from Raleigh, before the Department Commandant, the Governor or the President is disposed to withdraw them, will take a lesson from the fate of Fayetteville."

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For the present, KEMP P. BATTLE, Esq., will be Corresponding Secretary of the General Agency, and communications should be addressed to him, at the New-York office, No. 62 Broadway and No. 11 New-st.

The Boston and Philadelphia offices will soon be announced.

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Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of business compels them to attempt imitation, even in the advertisement. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

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Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out, keeps the head clean; stands above competition with any other hair dressing. Sold at the drug stores and at my office, No. 1,128 Broadway.

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OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 15th day of July, 1865.

[L.S.] FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

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OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Chemical National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 15th day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 16th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Bank of Commerce" Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Bank of Commerce" Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 15th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF BENNINGTON AND RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
BENNINGTON, Vt., June 1, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A corporation with the name of BENNINGTON AND RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, has been formed by the persons holding a majority in amount of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage upon the Western Vermont Railroad, and that the articles of association of said corporation were filed in the office of the Secretary of State, on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1865; and a copy thereof was filed and recorded in the offices of the clerks of each of the counties through which the said railroad passes, to wit: the counties of Bennington and Rutland, on the 2d day of August.

T. W. PARK, President.
G. W. HARMAN, Clerk.

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ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Broad-st., New-York.

Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR

$1,000,000

MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

OF

$100, $500 and $1,000,

REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,

WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,

1ST MAY AND 1ST NOVEMBER,

AND WITH PROVISION FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

These bonds are the balance of the $2,850,000 of bonds of the company, issued under the first mortgage, and are now offered for the purpose of completing the extension of the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, and supplying the means for furnishing coal, freight and passenger cars and engines.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended to Easton, will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Company's Road, now in the course of construction, and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Rail Road, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton.

These roads will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation, and it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago and the great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in the course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Phillipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the company.

The Capital Stock of the Company, amounting to $3,200,000, has all been called in and expended upon the road, which, in addition to the amounts received and to be received from the bonds applied and to be applied to the extension of the present road and the building of the branch road, afford an unquestionably ample basis for the security of these bonds. This will be evident from the fact that the business of the local road from Newark to Hackettstown, has always been sufficient to pay 7 per cent. interest on the money invested in it.

Sealed proposals for these bonds will be received until Tuesday, the 22d August next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any portion. The bonds will be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on the delivery of the bonds, which will be ready for delivery at once or at any time within 30 days, at the option of the bidder. The accrued interest on the bonds will be charged to the date of payment.

The Directors reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids made, but if any bid be accepted all bonds bid for at a higher rate shall be awarded to the bidders at the rate of the lowest bid accepted.

The bonds will be coupon with the right of registration or by surrender of the coupons made transferable on the books of the company, at the option of the holders. Parties making proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, the denomination and price per one hundred dollars.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, New-Jersey, either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, (MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the board.

HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

$30,000 WANTED—FOR A TERM OF years on improved property in this city; parties having that amount of their own to lend will address S. B., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

DIVORCES LEGALLY PROCURED without publicity; other good cause prosecuted on liberal terms. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counsellor, No. 78 Nassau-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

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DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

LORILLARD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 104 Broadway, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL	$1,000,000
ASSETS AUG. 1, 1865	$1,512,000

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the past six months has this day been declared, payable on demand.

Also, a scrip dividend to dealers entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending July 31, 1865, of THIRTY PER CENT., certificates for which will be issued Oct. 15, 1865.

Also, an interest dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable Oct. 15, 1865.

Interest on the new capital at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum from date of payment of final installment to Aug. 1, 1866, is also payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 29, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of TEN AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.

Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.

Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 31st day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
INSURANCE BUILDINGS, No. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

PURSUANT TO THE RESULT OF THE Legislature, and in accordance with the requirements of the Insurance Department, the current fiscal year of this company will be extended to and terminate on the 31st day of December next. To adjust the affairs of the company to the new period, a dividend of interest to November 1, 1865, of six per cent. on the scrip of the company, will be paid on and after that day, and a further dividend of interest to February 1, 1866, of three and one-half per cent. on the scrip, will be paid on and after the last mentioned day; after which, dividends of interest will be payable on the 1st day of February in each year. Holders of scrip are requested to present it when receiving payment of interest to have the new day of payment noted thereon.

ISAAC R. WALKER,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. free of government tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 32 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 2d of September next for transfers.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 21, 1865.

TWENTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the first day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 24th day of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STOUT COAL CO.,
ROOM NO. 44 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable at the office of the company on and after Sept. 1. Transfer books closed from 25th inst. to 1st proximo.

G. S. COMSTOCK,
Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILLAND MINING COMPANY will pay their Second Quarterly Dividend of Five Per Cent., in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 20 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer books will be closed until the 31st proximo.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND WASHOE MINING COMPANY will pay their SECOND Quarterly Dividend of Five Per Cent., in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 20 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer books will be closed until the 31st proximo.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RIVER MINING COMPANY will pay their second Quarterly Dividend of Twenty Cent Cent., in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 20 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer Books will be closed until the 31st proximo.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 21. Transfer books will be closed on TUESDAY, the 15th, and reopened on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst. By order.

P. G. PENNING, Secretary.

No. 41 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE [illegible]

A DIVIDEND [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE [illegible]

DIVIDEND [illegible]

BANKER [illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO., is dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON. The business will be liquidated by us, the surviving partners.

SAMUEL SIMMONS,
M. C. HAUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of SIMMONS & HAUGHTON.

SAMUEL SIMMONS,
M. C. HAUGHTON.

NEW-YORK, August 1, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm of WM. M. BRUNDAGE & BRO., for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold on commission, at No. 24 Pine-st.

WM. M. BRUNDAGE.
FRANK BRUNDAGE.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1865.

WILLIAM D. BLACK AND HERBERT B. MONROE were admitted as partners in our firm the 1st day of March last.

BALL, BLACK & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

In the Wards of the City of New-York.)—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 22 of "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and amended by the act of March 3, 1865, that the annual list of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the first day of July, 1865, has been returned to me by the Assessor of this district, that the duties and taxes thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend for the collection of the same at my office, No. 27 Ribbs House, Astor-place, in the City of New-York, on and after the EIGHTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1865, until the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1865, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., each day. The assessments on said list include the taxes on incomes and licenses, and payments may be made at any time before said period.—Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1865.

MARSHALL B. BLAKE,
Collector Seventh District, New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid taxes, for the years 1863, 1864 and 1865, together with the regular rents for Croton water, for the years 1863, 1864 and 1865, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 4th day of September, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, and to be continued from day to day, until the whole of said property shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Daily Transcript*, a daily new paper printed and published in the City of New-York. Copies can be had on application at the office of the New-York *Daily Transcript* and at the Bureau of Arrears.—Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, New-York, May 26, 1865.

By order of the Comptroller.

JAMES J. GEMBLETON,
Acting Clerk of Arrears.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE

OF

STEAMBOATS, BARGES, AND SHIP-YARD.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Bureau of Rail and River Transportation), Washington, D. C., until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the following named steamboats, barges and other property:

Side-wheel steamer Chickamauga, registered tonnage, 297 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Grant, registered tonnage, 190 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Burnside, registered tonnage, 204 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Thomas, registered tonnage, 14 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Sherman, registered tonnage, 140 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Washatchie, registered tonnage, 89 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Knoxville, registered tonnage, 36 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Dunbar, (wreck,) registered tonnage, — tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Kingston, registered tonnage, 93 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Kenesaw, registered tonnage, 166 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Bridgeport, registered tonnage, 184 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Holston, registered tonnage, 86 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Missionary, registered tonnage, 115 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Chattanooga, registered tonnage, 99 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Atlanta, registered tonnage, 221 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Resaca, registered tonnage, 122 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Lookout, registered tonnage, 173 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Stone River, registered tonnage, 214 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Clinch, registered tonnage, — tons.

Also, seven (7) gunwale barges.

One row-boat, and one model barge.

All of which can be seen at Chattanooga, Tenn., at any time prior to the day of sale.

Also, for the buildings, ways, stationary machinery and appurtenances in the United States ship-building yard at Chattanooga.

A full description of which can be seen at the offices of the Quartermasters of Transportation at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis and Chattanooga.

Proposals are invited for each boat or barge separately; the name of the boat or description of the barge to be designated in the proposal.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Brevet Col. Arthur Edwards, A. Q. M., St. Louis, Mo.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for steamboat barges, and other property at Chattanooga," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Payment to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
TO IRON-FOUNDERS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 28, for the supply of CAST-IRON WATER-PIPE of the following dimensions, viz.:

For 320 straight pipes, each 12 feet 5 inches long, of 6 feet internal diameter; 70 straight pipes, each 9 feet 5 inches long, of 6 feet internal diameter; 80 straight pipes, each 8 feet 5 inches long, of 6 feet internal diameter. In all, 2,675 tons (of 2,240 pounds each) of pipe of 6 feet internal diameter.

Also for 7,300 lineal feet straight pipe of 20 inches internal diameter.

Also for 5,200 lineal feet straight pipe of 12 inches internal diameter.

18,000 lineal feet straight pipe of 6 inches internal diameter.

3,000 lineal feet straight pipe of 4 inches internal diameter, and

32 tons of branch-pipes and other special castings.

Separate proposals will be received for the whole of the six-feet pipe, or the whole of the twenty-inch pipe, or for all the other pipe and special castings. Each proposal must be indorsed with the title of the supply to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its offering. Forms for the bids and all necessary information can be obtained at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT I. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Aug. 14, 1865.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO BRASS FOUNDERS.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Brass Stop-cocks," also with the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 28, for the supply of

1,500 ¾-inch brass stop-cocks.
500 ½-inch brass stop-cocks.
25 1-inch brass stop-cocks.

Forms for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT I. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1865.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED ON FRIDAY, 25th inst., at the office of the company, Athens, Greene Co., New-York, for filling about 50,000 cubic yards, for building 200 feet of dock, and freight shed 800 feet long. For further information, apply at the engineer's office, as above.

D. DREW, President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A LARGE HAT MANUFACTORY, situated in Orange, well found in every particular, and at the head of a fine stream of water running the whole length of the property. The buildings are in a good state of repair. Apply to H. FARMER, Box No. 81 Post-office, Orange, N. J.

$5,000—THE ADVERTISER WISHES to invest this amount in a manufacturing or other legitimate business; is competent to attend to office, outside traveling, or general management of a business of fair proportions; references exchanged. Address ENTERPRISE, Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH $5,000 TO extend a florist and nursery business near the city; a very good opening for the right kind of man with good reference. Address Box No. 22 Post-office, Astoria, Long Island.

EXCLUSIVE OR PARTIAL INTERES in two valuable patents for sale. Address W. T., B No. 3,066 New-York Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FROM A PUBLIC STOREHOUSE IN Washington, D. C., on or about April 20, 1865, the following CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, viz.: No. 363, for 25 shares Lake Superior Silver Lead Co., and No. 347, for 25 shares Meadota Mining Co., both standing in the name of Col. O. B. Comstock. All persons are cautioned to show cause why new certificates should not be issued in lieu thereof.

FOUND—ON WEDNESDAY, 9TH INST., ON THE Fulton ferry-boat, a PURSE, containing some money. The owner can receive the same by applying to E. P. BUSH, at Hunt & Dusenbury's, Nos. 4 and 5 Astor House, by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All persons having claims against us, will please forward statement of same to our address, HUGHES, CALDWELL & CO., Richmond, Va.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT [illegible] OF AUGUST.

In the States of [illegible], Ohio, Indiana, [illegible] and Pennsylvania.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named, viz:

NEW-YORK.

New-York City, Tuesday and Friday of each week, 200 Horses each day.

New-York City, Wednesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.

Elmira, Tuesday, August 1, 200 Horses.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 15, 200 Mules.
Albany, Friday, August 25, 100 Mules.
Buffalo, Wednesday, August 30, 200 Mules.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 200 Horses each day.

Philadelphia, Wednesday and Saturday of each week, 100 Mules each day.

Pittsburgh, Thursday of each week, 100 Mules each day.

Uniontown, Tuesday, August 1, 200 Mules.
Millinstown, Friday, August 4, 200 Mules.
York, Friday, August 4, 200 Horses.
Newville, Wednesday, August 9, 100 Horses.
Newville, Thursday, August 10, 100 Mules.
Reading, Friday, August 11, 200 Horses.
Shippensburg, Wednesday, August 16, 100 Horses.
Shippensburg, Thursday, August 17, 100 Mules.
Williamsport, Friday, August 18, 200 Horses.
Indiana, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
Chambersburg, Wednesday, August 23, 100 Horses.
Chambersburg, Thursday, August 24, 100 Mules.
Milton, Friday, August 25, 200 Horses.
Carlisle, Wednesday, August 30, 100 Horses.
Carlisle, Thursday, August 31, 100 Mules.

OHIO.

Columbiana, Tuesday, August 1, 100 Horses.
Salem, Wednesday, August 2, 100 Horses.
Alliance, Thursday, August 3, 200 Horses.
Canton, Saturday, August 5, 200 Horses.
Cleveland, Tuesday, August 8, 1,000 Mules.
Mansfield, Thursday, August 10, 200 Horses.
Crestline, Thursday, August 17, 500 Mules.
Cleveland, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.

INDIANA.

Fort Wayne, Thursday, August 24, 1,000 Mules.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.

Wilmington, Friday of each week, 200 Mules each day

NEW-JERSEY.

Trenton, Thursday, August 10, 200 Mules.
Trenton, Thursday, August 24, 200 Mules.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Wednesday, August 9, and Wednesday of each week thereafter, 200 Horses each day.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Each week-day, 200 Mules.

GIESBORO, D. C.

Each week-day except Wednesday, 200 Horses.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of saddle and draft animals, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public.

Though the majority of them are sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and must be sold.

Many of the mules were bought in the beginning of the war, when young, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Animals will be sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge
1st Division, Q. M. G. O.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARS, ENGINES, AND RAILROAD IRON.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at CITY POINT, Va., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., about four thousand (4,000) tons Railroad Iron.

At PORTSMOUTH, Va., on FRIDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 M.:

Five (5) first-class Locomotive Engines.
About fifty (50) Freight Cars and one (1) Passenger Car.

At NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 12, at 6 P. M.:

One new Locomotive Engine, 5 feet gauge.

At ALEXANDRIA, Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 17:

Fifty (50) first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Eighteen (18) new Platform Cars, 5 feet gauge.
Twenty-five (25) new Box Cars, five (5) feet gauge.
About three hundred and fifty (350) Box Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About two hundred and thirty (230) Platform Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About thirty (30) Stock Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Twenty (20) Passenger Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
One (1) Wrecking Car, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Two (2) new Trucks, framed.
Sixty (60) new Trucks, framed.
Fourteen (14) Plate, framed.
About two thousand (2,000) tons Railroad Iron.

Sales to commence at ALEXANDRIA at 10 A. M., and to continue from day to day until all are sold.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Military Railroads.

LARGE AND VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

ACTON COPPER MINE OF CANADA.

Will be sold on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at the Merchants' Exchange, Boston, by J. L. HENSHAW & BRO., Auctioneers, this large and valuable property, situated at Acton Vale, C. E., on the line of the Grand Trunk Railroad, and half a mile from Acton Station. It contains one hundred acres of land, and is one mile in length on the strike of the vein. The mine is very thoroughly equipped with all buildings, machinery and fixtures necessary for raising, dressing and shipping from 600 to 800 tons of marketable ore per month. The machinery comprises among other items, four steam engines, of from 12 to 45 horse-power each, with heavy boilers; one Blake's Rock Breaker; a large and powerful crushing mill, pumping and hoisting machinery, &c.

There are extensive arrangements for dressing ore by water; also, blast furnaces, with large blast engines, &c. All of the machinery is nearly new and in complete order. The "supplies" and stores on hand boost over $7,000.

The entire property will be sold in one lot. For further particulars inquire of the Treasurer of the Southeastern Mining Company, No. 13 Exchange-st., Boston, or of ROBERT LECKIE, Esq., on the premises.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD ENGINES AND CARS.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at MANCHESTER, opposite Richmond Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 3:

Twenty-five (25) new first-class Locomotive Engines, five (5) feet gauge, five (5) foot drivers, cylinders 16x24 inches; capacity of tank, 1,200 gallons.

Five (5) first-class Locomotives, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.

Two hundred and sixty-five (265) new Box Freight Car five (5) foot guage.

Fifteen (15) new Platform Cars, five (5) foot guage.

Ten (10) Freight Cars, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.

The sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brev. Col. and A. Q. M.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT Q

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, 49th-st. and 5th-ave., Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.D., President; Hon. RICHARD B. BACON, LL.D., Vice-President, with nine salaried instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial, and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnastics and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charges. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September. Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson. Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 2 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 48 Park-place, New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y. The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. MACAULAY'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 Madison-avenue, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

THE MISSES BUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NOS. 62, 64, 66 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. H. M. PIERCE, President

MRS. JOHN LORD'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, CONN., will reopen Sept. 18. Circulars forwarded on application.

MISS BEACH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20, at Nos. 37 and 39 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS, No. 191 4th-av., Corner 20th-st., New-York. Practical engineering, surveying, mechanical engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy. All modern languages taught and spoken. A preparatory class connected with the institution. Course commences first MONDAY in September. For circulars or other information, address or call on Box No. 32 (Station E, Yorkville, New-York.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 22 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 16 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 16 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversational lessons, gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, with extra charges. A new gymnasium, 40x60, 18 feet high. A few boarding pupils can be received. Sept. 21. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J. "Under Mr. HASKELTINE'S superintendence it is already taking high rank."—Preacher, N. Y. Observer, July 20, 1865. C. G. HASKELTINE, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WATERBURY, CONN. A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and other facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address Rev. J. G. WILLIAMS.

MISS KENNEDY'S French and English boarding and day school, for young ladies, No. 6 West 14th-st., New-York, will reopen on the 20th of September. Miss KENNEDY has devoted 12 years to the education of boarding pupils, who are under her own especial supervision, and have every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address as above.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE, A boarding-school for Boys, 20 miles above New-York, on the Hudson. Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 59 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, Flushing, L. I. Boarding-school for boys. R. A. FAIRCHILD.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE TERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 125 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. FERRIS and Miss C. V. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 23 E. 22d-st., will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge and superintendence of Miss Armstrong, the former head governess, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. Is under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will re-open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Terms, $60 per quarter. For circulars apply to Mr. J. Ford, American Exchange Bank, No. 54 Wall-st., N. Y.; James M. Bates, No. 185 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 173 Broadway.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y. Twenty-fifth annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN.—A good location for the board and tuition of young children, of both sexes, may be found by application to Messrs. R. M. KINGSBURY, No. 120 Beekman-st.; R. C. TAYLOR, No. 117 Front-st.; Messrs. GOLD, No. 187 Bowery, and E. G. RUSSELL, No. 27 Wall-st.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 111 Quincy-place, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11. This school, whose two hundred pupils have been admitted last year, is wanting in none of the improvements of a well conducted institution.

THE MISSES HOWLAND WILL RE-OPEN their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 21 East 20th-st., Gramercy Park, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Miss HOWLAND will be at home on and after Sept. 11. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4. Large shaded play-grounds, and facilities for obtaining a thorough practical, classical, English and chemical. Address E. T. MACK, Principal. FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1865.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Cambridge, Mass., Rev. CHARLES D. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very popular and select English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 849 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstores of Mitchell & Stebbins, No. 311 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 697 Broadway.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 Madison Hill, No. 215 East 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING GUARANTEED.—Mr. DOLEHAN, No. 499 Broadway, engages by his system, in TEN LESSONS of one hour each, to improve the worst hand-writing or hand-printing of any person, however old or however long the practice has been in one week, and enable any lady or gentleman to write with ease, style and quickness.

THE STOCKBRIDGE ENGLISH AND French Boarding School for Young Ladies will re-open Sept. 20. Young ladies are also received for a thorough course of musical instruction alone. For circulars, &c., apply to Dr. T. WELTER, Stockbridge, Mass.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Fall Session begins Sept. 14. For circulars apply to MARCUS SPICER, President or JARED REID, Jr., Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—Boys will be fitted for college or business. Fall term will commence Sept. 22. For particulars, address the principal, W. C. GUNN. STAMFORD, Conn., August, 1865.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at 19 East 16th-st. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 49 West 17th-st., will reopen on the first of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

ARMENIA FEMALE SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. SIDNEY F. YORK, A. M., Principal. First-class institution for young ladies. Fall session of twenty weeks opens Sept. 6. For circulars or rooms, address C. W. CENTER.

125TH-ST. AND 8TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 20. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Supply apart for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 4 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York will reopen Sept. 20.

MRS. HERBERT SIMONS'S ENGLISH, French, German and Music Institute will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at house after Aug. 28. Nos. 123 and 125 West 38th-st.

NO. 124 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—The Misses FALCONER will reopen their French and English boarding and day school on MONDAY, 11th September.

REV. J. H. TING'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, will reopen at No. 49 Bleecker-way, on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Until then address at No. 124 West 38th-st.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6. For circulars apply as above.

MISS SALLOU'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 26 East 52d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

Mrs. W. F. WHEELER will receive pupils, for whom there are a few vacancies, Sept. 5. [illegible] Address Stamford, Conn.

MADAME C. GRARE will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 724 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 20th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 16 East 38th-st. (cor. Madison and 5th avs.) will reopen Sept. 19. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MR. YOUNG'S BOARDING AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS, CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J. Will re-Open, Sept. 6.

THE MRS. AUBERT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 680 Sixth-av., (Old No. 146,) will be reopened THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 459 Broadway, corner of 13th-st. Book-keeping, writing and arithmetic, 40, received in first-class boarding houses, taught at this institute by VOGELSDORFF, practical teacher and recent wholesale merchant.

GREAT EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES in the beautiful "Connecticut River Valley." BURNHAM'S AMERICAN INSTITUTE AND COLLEGE OF MECHANICAL ARTS, SPRINGFIELD, MASS. By far the largest and most complete and elaborate institution of the kind in New-England, where young men receive a thorough practical education in the arts. Board $3 per week. For catalogues, address the principal, Rev. JOHN BURNHAM, A. M. The method of instruction, uniting School and Shop, and the long-room upon a plan that secures all the practical advantages of each. The finest Steam Hall, Harness, Shoe, Carriage, Dressmaking, Tailoring, and Repair Establishments in Actual Business.

Prof. JOHN W. BOWLER, LL. D., late Professor upon Equity Jurisprudence in Columbia College, New-York Law School, is now engaged, and has charge of LAW Department, and will devote himself to the personal instruction of the Students of this College.

NORMAL WRITING DEPARTMENT in charge of the best Penman in the Country. SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL aid made to soldiers who have received disabling and honorable wounds while in their country's service.

WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT IT.—"The success of this college is so great as to warrant the belief that it will eventually become the LARGEST as it already is the BEST institution of the kind in the country."—Springfield Republican, June 24th, 1865.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.—Circulars, Reports, &c., giving full particulars relating to the Course of Study, exact expense of Board and Tuition, may be had by addressing LOUIS W. BURNHAM, President, Springfield, Mass.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 9 MADISON-AV. French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies. This institution, founded in N. Y. 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

PRIVATE TUTOR. Prof. E. TELLKAMPF will be happy to receive, at his recitation-rooms, No. 37 Broadway—establishment limited to one or two young men of good habits, wishing to thoroughly prepare for a private tutor, French, Latin, Greek, Italian grammar and composition, history, geography; also German and Greek, if required. Further particulars on application.

MRS. WILLIAMES' English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 21 West 38th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST CHESTER.—The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 2 P. M. Cadets may pursue either a classical or scientific course of study. In the primary department the usual English branches are taught. Military instruction is given in the three arms of the service. The cavalry is furnished with horses, the cavalry and horse artillery exercises. All the appointments of the institution are of the first order, and the progress of the cadets is carefully watched by the military training of the officers. The religious instruction of the cadets is especially attended to. For catalogues apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly situated on the Delaware River, 25 miles south of New-York City. Special attention is given to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in vocal and instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting, and the Languages. Winter session begins September 20. For catalogues address the Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 12 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction, special preparation for any college or scientific school, academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Fall term begins Sept. 4. Open day and evening sessions. Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—GOLDSMITH'S PENMANship and Book-keeping, No. 849 Broadway. All may secure the best of Penmanship in half the time of the ordinary terms, by entering their names this month. The full prices will positively be required Sept. 1. OLIVER S. GOLDSMITH.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to reopen his school, at No. 37½ West 38th-st., on MONDAY, September 18. Circulars may be had at the school, or by addressing Mr. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, on the Hudson.—Fall term will commence, Monday, Oct. 2. For circulars apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Brook, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MR. CUMMINGS WILL RECOMMENCE his lessons in Art-Drawing and Painting on MONDAY, the 18th of September. Apply at residence, No. 125 East 20th-st.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

MLLE. QUERIPEL'S FRENCH AND English school will reopen Sept. 11, at 75th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 2 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

TEACHERS.

ALL TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S" Application Form. Experienced Teachers are in great demand, especially for Music, French, Drawing, Classics, Mathematics and Military Drill. ALL WHO WANT GOOD SITUATIONS will find such by applying at or writing for prospectus to the School Agency Institute's office, 5 SUTHERMEIER AGENCY, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York. Philadelphia Office: 625 Arch-st.; Western Office: Chicago, Illinois.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR ENGLISH, French, German, Classics, Painting, Music, Military Tactics, and other branches, to fill vacancies, and to report vacancies from time to time; also to other members of the Instructors and Tutors' Agency, West, North and South: service range from Canada to Cuba. E. B. SANFORD, Secretary, No. 70 Broadway, New-York. Circulars sent to applicants. NATIONAL TEACHERS' BUREAU, No. 420 Broadway, New-York.

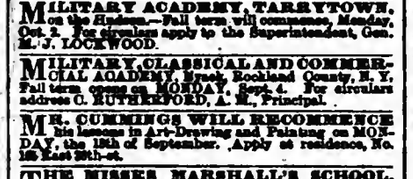
WANTED—AN ENGLISH TUTOR TO TAKE charge of a boy 10 years old; his services will be required for five or six hours daily; must be a good classical scholar and instruct Latin with the English pronunciation. Address M. C., Box No. 228 Post-office, N. Y., stating terms, name and address.

WANTED—IN A DAILY MISSION SCHOOL, A female teacher competent to give instruction in the rudiments of English education and in vocal music. Apply by letter, or in person, to No. 2 West 31st-st., New-York City.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUcate children in various elementary studies and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harris, No. 146 East 35th-st.

A PARISIAN LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as French teacher in a school; has had long experience in teaching and can give good references. Address D. R., Tattersall, Mass.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.



STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No postmarks; flow freely and do not corrode; sold by the trade everywhere. Manufactured by KEYS & CO., successors to G. Keys. Removed to No. 3 Washington-st., near Depot.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE, Stationers, Printers and Paper-makers, Agents of Rose Manufacturing Company, Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c., at lowest prices.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery guaranteed to give satisfaction. Pamphlets sent free. JAMES LEFFEL & CO., Springfield, Ohio, and 110 Liberty-st., New-York. Hydraulic Engineers, No. 116 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PRIZE LIST NOW READY.—COLlections of all claims against the U. S. Navy, including PRIZE AND MONEY, BOUNTIES and ARREARS OF PAY, collected at once. Call or address JOHN C. BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

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Outside Steamship Line BOSTON.

The Neptune Line of Steamers. Two Weekly Trips FOR BOSTON, DIRECT, VIA LONG ISLAND SOUND, COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS, NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS, 2,000 TONS BURTHEN, BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE. One of which will leave Pier No. 3 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS METIS, THETIS AND DORIS, 1,500 TONS BURTHEN, BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE ROUTE, will shortly follow, forming a daily line. The first steamer will leave Pier No. 3 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 5. No charge for wharfage in Boston. For freight or passage apply to Agent in Boston, E. M. BOUTELLE, end of Central Wharf. ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent, Pier No. 3 North River.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (American.) NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN (building)	3,000	
ENGLAND—building	2,500	
SCOTLAND—building	2,500	
ERIN	2,500	Green.
ERIN (building)	3,000	Crown.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,500	Brown.
VIRGINIA	2,500	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,500	Asplitt.

Pier No. 47, North River, at foot of Morton-st.

SCOTLAND	SATURDAY, Aug. 26
VIRGINIA	SATURDAY, Sept. 2
PENNSYLVANIA	SATURDAY, Sept. 9

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER. The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line. Cabin passage, $80; Steerage, $30—payable in currency. The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for goods or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM T. GUION, No. 71 Wall-st. For steerage passage apply to WILLIAM T. GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR. BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23. ORIBA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30. PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6. ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13. SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 20. ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120 00
Second Cabin Passage.....60 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110 00
Second Cabin Passage.....55 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Having met unequaled success during the past season, these steamers will be continued during the present season, and will be commanded by the following officers: CUBA, Capt. Stone; ORIBA, Capt. Lang; PERSIA, Capt. Leitch; ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; SCOTIA, Capt. Shannon; ASIA, Capt. Stephens. Passengers booked through to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Berlin, Copenhagen, Stettin, Vienna, Trieste, Florence, Rome, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Lisbon, Oporto, Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Constantinople, Smyrna, Athens, Corfu, Alexandria, Egypt, Aden, Bombay, Calcutta, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Japan, and all parts of China. Through bills of lading signed and baggage checked at the railway depots in Liverpool. Steamers not responsible for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor. For freight or passage apply to H. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Famous Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails. CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 23 CITY OF LIMERICK.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 26 CITY OF BALTIMORE.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 30 CITY OF DUBLIN.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 2 and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 42 North River. RATES OF PASSAGE. BY THE MAIL STEAMERS EVERY SATURDAY. First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage to Londonderry.....$30 First Cabin to London.....105 | Steerage to London.....35 First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40 PAYABLE IN GOLD. Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $80; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by parties sending for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID IRON MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST. The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,150 tons	300-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,200 tons	300-horse power
NORMANDIE	3,200 tons	300-horse power
NAPOLEON III. (Nearly ready)	4,000 tons	Great power.
ST. LAURENT (Building)		Great power.
FERDIE (Building)		Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS (Building)		Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK. EUROPE.....DECEMBER.....FRIDAY.....Sept. 15 LAFAYETTE or WASHINGTON, Oct. 15. PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD. First cabin, $135; second cabin, $60, including table wine for either class. Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with tickets for cars to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class. Medical attendance free of charge. For further information apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York. At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.) At Havre, WM. HELLIN & CO.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES. Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 66 South-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA. VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA. Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865. THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES. Sept. 1.....NEW-YORK.....TENNESSEAN. (Connecting at Aspinwall for Sacramento.) Sept. 16.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SLOCUM. (Connecting at Panama with Golden City.) For freight or passage apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK. GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND. THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, Passaw, every SATURDAY, at 12 M., ALBEMARLE, Rogers, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway. Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our care forwarded promptly.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND. REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE. Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Fulton-st. The steamship COSCO, Capt. COGGIN, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M. The steamship CAROLE, Capt. THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M. Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates. The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to G. HEBBERT PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT. STAR LINE. NEW-YORK AND SAVANNAH. The first-class United States Mail steamships IDAHO, Bursley, Commander, ARIZONA, Lewis, Commander, COMMODORE, Lewis, Commander, HENDRICK, CASTNER, Commander, will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage apply to WATKINS, COGGILL & DICKINSON, No. 9 Broadway. The AMERICA will follow SATURDAY, Aug. 26. For freight or passage apply to BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN. CUMBERLAND, Capt. MURRAY. The powerful steamship MONEKA will leave Pier No. 37 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway. The CUMBERLAND leaves on THURSDAY, Aug. 31. ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO., Agents, Charleston.

NORTH CAROLINA. EDENTON, PLYMOUTH, WILLIAMSTON AND HAMILTON. Freight for the above points can be shipped per steamship HATTERAS, ALBEMARLE, leaving every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River, and will be forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, Mr. S. C. ELLIOTT, free of charge, by steamers direct from Norfolk to those points. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT. The United States mail steamship EAGLE, J. J. LEWERS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana. For freight or passage apply to SHUFORD, THURSTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The favorite steamship COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave Sept. 7.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CUBA FOR Liverpool. The CUBA, Jas. STONE, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY, next, 23d inst. A steamtender will leave the company's wharf, at Jersey City, at 9 A. M. Passengers and baggage on board. The PERSIA will sail on September. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE, BROADWAY. FAREWELL APPEARANCE OF MR. EDWIN BOOTH. ATTENTION OF CALL IS INVITED TO THE very large and varied assortment of PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, &c., &c., at the Warerooms of HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway. The very low prices at which they are now selling for CASH, or part CASH and balance in monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS. MASTER TIMOTHY, MLLE. AUBIOL, AND MISS NELLY will appear in their new and original specialties, at the GRAND ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN BY THE FIVE TALENTED CHILDREN OF DE BALLET Previous to Departure. GRAND ENTERTAINMENT. FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF THE FIVE TALENTED CHILDREN OF DE BALLET. FANCY DANCING, PAS DE QUATRE, PAS DE TROIS, PAS DE DEUX, and Master TIMOTHY, W. B. WOOD'S GREAT SOUTH-WESTERN MINSTRELS. THE GRAND SOUTH-WESTERN PICCOLO, THE WONDERFUL LITTLE GIANT, ON THE TRAPEZE. THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES, MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, Weighing 700 Pounds NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, over 8 feet high. THE CORDASHIAN FAMILY. DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK. Admission $1; Children, under ten, 15 cents: Private Boxes, $5. Open Sundays. Our Exhibitions of Curiosities in the NEW MUSEUM remain on CHESNUT BUILDING, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.

SCOTTISH GAMES. Ninth annual games of the New-York Caledonian Club will take place at JONES' WOOD, on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, 1865. Tickets $1 each. Members who wish tickets can procure them from the Secretary, No. 12 Beaver-st., New-York.

MEETINGS.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE NO. 266, F. & A. M.—The Members of Empire City Lodge No. 266, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to appear at the Asylum, Church-st., cor. 30th-st., on TUESDAY morning, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, WILLIAM W. SCHUTZ. By order of GEO. VAN VLIET, W. M.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Fair in London, 1862. The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that they have in progression of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 72 East Fourth-st., between Union-square and Broadway, New-York.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 181 East 18th-st., will reopen on the 4th of September. Those who are a few vacancies in the Class of Piano, Singing and Musical Science, for which subscriptions will now be received from 12 to 2 until the same are full. Terms, including tuition, $25. EDW. MOLLENHAUER, Musical Director. JNO. C. WHITE, Secretary.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.—THIRTY GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS or other first premiums, have been awarded to us within a few years for the best instruments of this class. Over four thousand are now in use, and the verdict of the New-York and other principal cities declares that the instruments of our make excel all others. See particulars in circulars. Salesrooms, New-York, 596 Broadway. MASON BROTHERS.

RAVEL & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANOFORTES.—Warerooms No. 128 Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, are now offered to the trade and to purchasers on liberal terms. Our facilities enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Cabinet-Organs, wholesale and retail; at reduced prices. To let, and sold allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains from $60 to $200. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PIANOS.—G. A. & H. BARMORE.—Warerooms No. 265 Bleecker-st., corner of Seventh-av., warranted 5 years, 27 pianos made to-day; testimonials from the most distinguished artists; fine second-hand piano cheap.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatories of Paris. Clavier, thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address M. F., Box No. 188 Times Office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—Sole depot for Prichner's superior Harmoniums, wholesale and retail. Price $120 to $600. Instruments at J. M. PRITCH, No. 661 Broadway, New-York.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS. On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 28th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.

1 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

THE SOOTH AS 'IT IS.

Affairs in Alabama.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTEVILLE, Ala., Monday, Aug. 14, 1865.

The "bonded term" is so persistent that one is loth to venture further into Dixie at present. Soon we scurry back into border-ways, and swallow up in a mercurific manner all our tales and tattle. We must subdue into obscurity the doings of the mountain belt of communities which extends from Tennessee to Texas, or thereabouts, and which is not to be touched upon in a hurry. These re-creation centres are de-organizing political scratches. A hundred tadpole heads choke a politician's throat. A hundred tadpole heads are a nuisance; A; is a nuisance; B; is a nuisance; C; is a nuisance; D; are Administration men. Then re-creation centres are the nurseries which clamorously plead for amnesty. Now, amnesty is a single pr a combination, and cannot be sought in a hurry. Amnesty—Amnesty—Amnesty—

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4339. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE REBEL ASSASSINS.

Trial of Henry Wirz, the Andersonville Jailer.

Meeting and Organization of the Military Court.

Reading of the Charges and Specifications.

He is Charged With Conspiring with Lee, Seddon and Others to Kill Union Prisoners.

Rehearsal of the Terrible Atrocities Perpetrated at Andersonville.

Defendant's Counsel Pleads Against the Jurisdiction of the Court.

They Plead that Wirz Should be Discharged Without Punishment.

They Further Claim that he is Protected Under Johnston's Surrender.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 21.

After many hitches and seeth, the WIRZ case has at last got fairly started, and will no doubt be tried now uninterruptedly. The commission held its first session this afternoon in the Court of Claims' Hall, at 1:30 o'clock, when the prisoner, HENRY WIRZ, was brought into the court-room, guarded by eight soldiers of the Veteran Reserve Corps.

As WIRZ entered, all eyes were directed toward him, this being the first time he had been subject to public observation since he was arrested and brought here.

The prisoner is a man apparently about 41 or 42 years of age, five feet eight inches in height, hair and whiskers dark, slender, angular form, stoop shouldered, sallow face, thin, pinched nose, full forehead; dark blue intelligent eyes, somewhat restless; a face, in fine, denoting much intelligence, but impressing you with the idea that its owner is a man of iron will, determined in purpose, and heartless in the execution of it.

During the hearing of the case, and especially whilst the specifications were being read by the Judge-Advocate, WIRZ was quite demonstrative to his counsel, and made running commentaries upon the several charges, now and then emphatically denying their truthfulness, more particularly when the charge was made that he had ordered poisonous vaccine matter to be used in the vaccination of Union prisoners under his charge.

The prisoner's counsel are Judge HUGHES, late of the Court of Claims; Ex-Gov. DENVER, of California; GEN. J. PECK, of Illinois; and LOUIS SCHADE, a German lawyer of this city.

This array of counsel discovers much greater ability in its composition than was found in the counsel that defended the assassins of Mr. LINCOLN, and thus far, in the matter of argument and in the substance and forms of pleadings, they have been remarkably pertinent, commendably concise, and free from that redundancy so noticeable, and sometimes verging upon the ridiculous, in attorneys of the assassination case.

Col. CHIPMAN, the Judge-Advocate, is a lawyer of fine ability, and pleasing, dignified address, who tries his case with impressive earnestness, but justly and fairly.

There is reason to believe that this investigation will not be lumbered with a thousand outside issues, and with endless cumulative evidence, as was the case in the assassination trial.

The reading of the specifications concluded, the prisoner's pleas were filed. Some of them present questions of grave importance for the determination of the commission.

WIRZ first pleads to the general jurisdiction of the court—next that he being quietly and peaceably at his home in Andersonville was offered safe conduct to and from Gen. WILSON'S headquarters in Georgia, for the purpose of imparting certain important information. That he repaired to headquarters unattended by a guard, gave the required information, and was then arrested in violation of the promise of safe conduct and brought here and imprisoned.

Third—That he was a naturalized citizen of the United States, and had never been in the land or naval service of the United States, and now that peace was declared the commission had no power to try him.

Fourth—He protests against a trial, and says he ought to be discharged, claiming that he was included in the terms of surrender agreed upon between Gens. SHERMAN and JOHNSTON.

Fifth—He moved to quash the charges and specifications because they were so indefinite and vague that defendant ought not to be required to answer any of the charges, and that he was not guilty of any offence punishable under the laws of war.

The defendant's counsel give notice that they will argue in full these several pleas hereafter, and also objections to the form of the order emanating from the President convening this commission.

At about 3 o'clock the commission adjourned to meet again at noon to-morrow.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 21.

The Special Military Commission convened this afternoon in the Court of Claims Room at the Capitol, Major-Gen. WALLACE, President, and Col. CHIPMAN, Judge-Advocate.

At 1:30 o'clock, Capt. WIRZ, the prisoner to be tried, was brought into the room, guarded on each side by a soldier. The prisoner was requested to rise, when Col. CHIPMAN said:

"Capt. WIRZ, you are to be tried by this Military Commission. Have you any personal objection to any of its members?"

Judge HUGHES, of the counsel, said he proposed to make no objection of a personal character. They would, however, at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, ask to be heard on the plea of general jurisdiction, especially objecting to the mode of constituting the court. But, if the prisoner was to be tried by a Military Commission, he would as soon be tried by this one as any other.

The members of the commission were then sworn.

The Judge-Advocate informed the prisoner that he was arraigned for trial under the name of HENRY WIRZ. Was that the name?

The prisoner replied that it was.

Judge HUGHES desired to say that the charges and specifications were not delivered to the prisoner until yesterday afternoon, and were not seen by his counsel till this morning. Therefore they had not sufficient time to examine them.

Col. CHIPMAN said the counsel could ask for delay after the arraignment; and then proceeded to read the charges and specifications preferred against HENRY WIRZ, as follows:

CHARGE FIRST—Maliciously, wilfully and traitorously, and in aid of the then existing armed rebellion against the United States of America, on or before the 1st day of March, A. D. 1864, and on divers other days between that day and the 10th day of April, 1865, combining, confederating and conspiring together with Robert E. Lee, James A. Seddon, John H. Winder, Lucius D. Northrop, Richard B. Winder, Joseph White, W. S. Winder, R. R. Stevenson, —— Moore, and others, unknown, to injure the health and destroy the lives of soldiers in the military service of the United States, then held and being prisoners of war within the lines of the so-called Confederate States, and in the military prisons thereof, to the end that the armies of the United States might be weakened and impaired, in violation of the laws and customs of war.

Specification—In this: That he, the said HENRY WIRZ, did combine, confederate and conspire with them, the said Robert E. Lee, James A. Seddon, John H. Winder, Lucius H. Northrop, Richard B. Winder, Joseph White, W. S. Winder, R. R. Stevenson, —— Moore, and others, whose names are unknown, citizens of the United States aforesaid, and who were then engaged in armed rebellion against the United States, maliciously, traitorously, and in violation of the laws of war, to impair and injure the health, and to destroy the lives, by subjecting to useless and great suffering, by confining in unhealthy and unwholesome quarters, by exposing to the inclemency of Winter, and to the dews and burning sun of Summer, by compelling the use of unclean water, and by furnishing insufficient and unwholesome food, of large numbers of Federal prisoners, soldiers in the military service of the United States of America, held as prisoners of war at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, within the lines of the so-called Confederate States, on or before the 1st day of March, A. D. 1864, and at divers times between that day and the 10th day of April, A. D. 1865; to the end that the armies of the United States might be weakened and impaired, and the insurgents engaged in armed rebellion against the United States might be aided and comforted; and he, the said HENRY WIRZ, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States, being then and there Commandant of a military prison at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, located by authority of the so-called Confederate States for the confinement of prisoners of war, and as such Commandant, fully clothed with authority, and in duty bound to treat, care and provide for such prisoners held as aforesaid, as were or might be placed in his custody, according to the law, of war, did, in furtherance of such combination, confederation and conspiracy, and incited thereunto by them, the said Robert E. Lee, James A. Seddon, John H. Winder, Lucius H. Northrop, Richard B. Winder, Joseph White, W. S. Winder, R. R. Stevenson, —— Moore, and others, whose names are unknown, maliciously wickedly and traitorously confine a large number of such prisoners of war, soldiers in the military service of the United States, to the amount of thirty thousand men, in unhealthy and unwholesome quarters, in a close and small area of ground, wholly inadequate to their wants and destructive to their health, which he well knew and intended, and whilst there so confined during the time aforesaid, did, in furtherance of his evil design, and in aid of the said conspiracy, wilfully and maliciously neglect to furnish tents, barracks, or other shelter sufficient for their protection from the inclemency of Winter and the dews and burning sun of Summer, and with such evil intent, did take and cause to be taken from them their clothing, blankets, camp equipage and other property of which they were possessed at the time of being placed in his custody; and with like malice and evil intent, did refuse to furnish or cause to be furnished food, either of a quality or quantity sufficient to preserve health and sustain life, and did refuse and neglect to furnish wood sufficient for cooking in Summer and to keep said prisoners warm in Winter, and did compel the said prisoners to subsist upon unwholesome water, reeking with the filth and garbage of the prison and prison-yard, and the offal and drainage of the cook-house of said prison, whereby the prisoners became greatly reduced in their bodily strength, and emaciated and injured in their bodily health, their minds impaired and their intellects broken, and many of them, to wit, ten thousand, whose names are unknown, sickened and died by reason thereof, which he, the said HENRY WIRZ, then and there well knew and intended, and so knowing and evilly intending, did refuse and neglect to provide proper lodgings, food or nourishment for the sick, and necessary medicine and medical attendance for the restoration of their health, and did knowingly, maliciously and wilfully, in furtherance of his evil designs permit them to languish and die from want of care and proper treatment. And the said HENRY WIRZ, still pursuing his evil purposes, did permit to remain in the said prison among the emaciated sick and languished living, the bodies of the dead until they became corrupt and loathsome, and filled the air with fetid and noxious exhalations, and thereby greatly increased the unwholesomeness of the prison, insomuch that great numbers of said prisoners, to wit: the number of one thousand, whose names are unknown, sickened and died by reason thereof. And the said HENRY WIRZ, still pursuing his wicked and cruel purposes, wholly disregarding the usages of civilized warfare, did at the time and place aforesaid maliciously and wilfully subject the prisoners aforesaid to cruel, unusual and infamous punishment upon slight, trivial and fictitious pretences, by fastening large balls of iron to their feet, and binding large numbers of the prisoners aforesaid closely together with large chains around their necks and feet, so that they walked with the greatest difficulty; and being so confined, were subjected to the burning rays of the sun, often without food or drink for hours and even days, from which said cruel treatment, large numbers, to wit: the number of one hundred, whose names are unknown, sickened, fainted and died. And he, the said HENRY WIRZ, did further cruelly treat and injure said prisoners, by maliciously confining them within an instrument of torture called "the stocks," thus depriving them of the use of their limbs, and forcing them to lie, sit and stand for many hours without the power of changing position, and being without food or drink, in consequence of which many, to wit: the number of thirty, whose names are unknown, sickened and died. And he, the said WIRZ, still wickedly pursuing his evil purposes, did establish and cause to be designated, within the prison inclosure containing said prisoners, a dead-line, being a line around the inner face of the stockade or wall inclosing said prison, and about twenty feet distant from and within said stockade, and having so established said dead-line, which was in many places an imaginary line, and in many other places marked by insecure and shifting strips of boards nailed upon the tops of small and insecure stakes or posts, he, the said WIRZ, instructed the prison guards stationed around the said stockade to fire upon and kill any of the prisoners aforesaid, who might touch, fall upon, pass over, or under, or across the said dead-line, pursuant to which said orders and instructions, maliciously and needlessly given by said WIRZ, the said prison guard did fire upon and kill a large number of said prisoners, to wit: the number of about three hundred. And the said WIRZ, still pursuing his evil purpose, did keep and use ferocious and bloodthirsty beasts, dangerous to human life, called blood-hounds, to hunt down prisoners of war aforesaid, who made their escape from his custody, and did then and there wilfully and maliciously suffer, incite and encourage the said beasts to seize, tear, mangle and maim the bodies and limbs of said fugitive prisoners of war, which the said beasts, incited as aforesaid, then and there did, whereby a large number of said prisoners of war, who, during the time aforesaid, made their escape and were recaptured, and were by the said beasts then and there cruelly and inhumanly injured, insomuch that many of said prisoners, to-wit: the number of about fifty, died. And the said WIRZ still pursuing his wicked purpose, and still aiding in carrying out said conspiracy, did use, and cause to be used for the pretended purposes of vaccination, inmates and prisoners vaccine matter, which said impure and poisonous matter, was then and there by the direction and order of said WIRZ, maliciously, cruelly and wickedly deposited in the arms of many of said prisoners by reason of which large numbers of them, to wit: one hundred, lost their arms, and many of them, to wit: about the number of two hundred, were so injured that they soon thereafter died. All of which the said HENRY WIRZ well knew, and maliciously intended, and in aid of the then existing rebellion against the United States, with the view to assist in weakening and impairing the armies of the United States, and in furtherance of the said conspiracy, and with the full knowledge, consent and connivance of his co-conspirators aforesaid, the said WIRZ then and there did.

CHARGE SECOND—Murder, in violation of the laws and customs of war.

Specification 1—In this, that the said H. WIRZ, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the 5th day of July, A. D. 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located, by the authority of said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did make an assault; and he, the said H. WIRZ, a certain pistol called a revolver then and there loaded and charged with gunpowder and bullets, which said pistol the said HENRY WIRZ in his hand then and there had and held, to, against and upon a soldier belonging to the Army of the United States, in his, (the said HENRY WIRZ's,) custody as a prisoner of war whose name is unknown, then and there feloniously and of his malice aforethought did shoot and discharge, inflicting upon the body of the soldier aforesaid a mortal wound with the pistol aforesaid, in consequence of which said mortal wound, murderously inflicted by the said H. WIRZ, the said soldier thereafter died.

Specification 2—In this that the said H. WIRZ, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the 20th day of September, A. D., 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located, by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war, taken and held as such, from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously, willfully, and of his malice aforethought, did jump upon, stamp, kick, bruise, and otherwise injure with the heels of his boots, a soldier belonging to the army of the United States, in his (the said HENRY WIRZ's) custody as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown, of which said stamping, kicking and bruising maliciously done, and inflicted by the said WIRZ, he, the said soldier, soon thereafter died.

Specification 3.—In this, that the said HENRY WIRZ, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the 12th day of June, A. D., 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located, by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war, taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously, and of his malice aforethought, did make an assault, and he, the said HENRY WIRZ, a certain pistol called a revolver, then and there loaded and charged with gunpowder and bullets, which said pistol the said HENRY WIRZ, in his hand then and there had and held, to, against and upon a soldier belonging to the army of the United States, in his, the said HENRY WIRZ's custody as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown, and there feloniously and of his malice aforethought did shoot and discharge, inflicting upon the body of the soldier aforesaid a mortal wound with the pistol aforesaid, in consequence of which said mortal wound, murderously inflicted by the said HENRY WIRZ, the said soldier thereafter died.

Specification 4—In this, that the said HENRY WIRZ, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the 13th day of May, A. D. 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison, then located by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously and of his malice aforethought, did jump upon, stamp, kick, bruise, and otherwise injure with the heels of his boots, a soldier belonging to the army of the United States, in his (the said HENRY WIRZ's) custody as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown, and there feloniously and of his malice aforethought did shoot and discharge, inflicting upon the body of the soldier aforesaid a mortal wound with the pistol aforesaid, in consequence of which said mortal wound, murderously inflicted by the said HENRY WIRZ, the said soldier thereafter died.

Specification 5—In this: That the said HENRY WIRZ, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the 20th day of August, A. D., 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war, taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously, willfully and of his malice aforethought, did make an assault, and he, the said HENRY WIRZ, a certain pistol called a revolver, then and there loaded and charged with gunpowder and bullets, which said pistol the said HENRY WIRZ, in his hand then and there had and held, to, against and upon a soldier belonging to the army of the United States, in his, the said HENRY WIRZ's custody as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown, and in pursuance of said order, so as aforesaid, maliciously and murderously given, as aforesaid, he, the said rebel soldier, did, with a musket loaded with gunpowder and bullet, then and there fire at the said soldier, so as aforesaid, held a prisoner of war, inflicting upon him a mortal wound with the said musket, of which he, the said prisoner, soon thereafter died.

Specification 6—In this, that the said HENRY WIRZ, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the 28th day of May, A. D., 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously, willfully and of his malice aforethought, did order a rebel soldier, whose name is unknown, then on duty as a sentinel or guard to the prison, of which said HENRY WIRZ was commandant as aforesaid, to fire upon a soldier belonging to the Army of the United States in his the said HENRY WIRZ's custody as a prisoner of war whose name is unknown, and in pursuance of said order, so as aforesaid, he, the said rebel soldier, did, with a musket loaded with gunpowder and bullet, then and there fire at the said soldier so as aforesaid held as a prisoner of war, inflicting upon him a mortal wound with the said musket, of which he, the said prisoner, soon thereafter died.

Specification 7.—In this, that the said HENRY WIRZ, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the 20th day of July, A. D. 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located, by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously and of his malice aforethought did order a rebel soldier, whose name is unknown, then on duty as a sentinel or guard to the prison, of which said WIRZ was commandant as aforesaid, to fire upon a soldier belonging to the Army of the United States, in his the said HENRY WIRZ's custody as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown, and in pursuance of said order, so as aforesaid, maliciously and murderously given as aforesaid, he, the said rebel soldier, did, with a musket loaded with gunpowder and bullet, then and there fire at the said soldier so as aforesaid held as a prisoner of war, inflicting upon him a mortal wound with the said musket, of which he, the said prisoner, soon thereafter died.

Specification 8—In this, that the said HENRY WIRZ, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the 1st day of July, A. D., 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by authority of the said so-called Confederate States for the confinement of prisoners of war, taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously and of his malice aforethought, did order a rebel soldier, whose name is unknown, then on duty as a sentinel or guard to the prison of which said WIRZ was commandant as aforesaid, to fire upon a soldier belonging to the army of the United States, in his (the said HENRY WIRZ's) custody, as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown; and in consequence thereof the said bloodhounds did then and there, with the knowledge, encouragement and instigation of him, the said WIRZ, maliciously and murderously given by him, attack and mortally wound the said soldier, in consequence of which said mortal wounds, he, the said prisoner, soon thereafter died.

Specification 9—In this, that the said HENRY WIRZ, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the 27th day of July, A. D. 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war, taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously and of his malice aforethought, did order a rebel soldier, whose name is unknown, then on duty as a sentinel or guard to the prison, of which said WIRZ was commandant as aforesaid, to fire upon a soldier belonging to the Army of the United States, in his the said HENRY WIRZ's custody as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown, and in pursuance of said order, so, as aforesaid, maliciously and murderously given, as aforesaid, he, the said rebel soldier, with a musket loaded with gunpowder and bullet, then and there fired at the said soldier, so as aforesaid, held a prisoner of war, inflicting upon him a mortal wound with the said musket, of which he, the said prisoner, soon thereafter died.

Specification 10—In this, that the said HENRY WIRZ, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the 20th day of August, A. D., 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war, taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously and of his malice aforethought, did order a rebel soldier, whose name is unknown, then on duty as a sentinel or guard to the prison, of which said WIRZ was commandant as aforesaid, to fire upon a soldier belonging to the army of the United States, in his, the said HENRY WIRZ's custody as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown, and in pursuance of said order so, as aforesaid, maliciously and murderously given as aforesaid, he, the said rebel soldier, did, with a musket loaded with gunpowder and bullet, then and there fired at the said soldier, so as aforesaid, held a prisoner of war, inflicting upon him a mortal wound with the said musket, of which he, the said prisoner, soon thereafter died.

Specification 11—In this, that the said HENRY WIRZ, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by authority of the said so-called Confederate States for the confinement of prisoners of war, taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously and of his malice aforethought, did cause, incite and urge certain ferocious and bloodthirsty animals, called bloodhounds, to pursue, attack, wound and tear in pieces a soldier belonging to the army of the United States in his, the said HENRY WIRZ's custody, as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown; and in consequence thereof the said bloodhounds did then and there, with the knowledge, encouragement and instigation of him, the said WIRZ, maliciously and murderously given by him, attack and mortally wound the said soldier, in consequence of which said mortal wounds, he, the said prisoner, soon thereafter died.

Specification 12—In this, that the said HENRY WIRZ, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the 27th day of July, A. D. 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war, taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously and of his malice aforethought, did order a rebel soldier, whose name is unknown, then on duty as a sentinel or guard to the prison, of which said WIRZ was commandant as aforesaid, to fire upon a soldier belonging to the Army of the United States, in his the said HENRY WIRZ's custody as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown, and in pursuance of said order, so, as aforesaid, maliciously and murderously given as aforesaid, he, the said rebel soldier, did, with a musket loaded with gunpowder and bullet, then and there fired at the said soldier, so as aforesaid, held a prisoner of war, inflicting upon him a mortal wound with the said musket, of which he, the said prisoner, soon thereafter died.

Specification 13—In this, that the said HENRY WIRZ, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the 3d day of August, A. D. 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States for the confinement of prisoners of war, taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously and of his malice aforethought, did make an assault upon a soldier belonging to the army of the United States in his, the said HENRY WIRZ's custody, as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown, and with a pistol called a revolver, then and there held in the hands of the said WIRZ, did beat and bruise said soldier upon the head, shoulders and breast, inflicting thereby mortal wounds, from which beating and bruising aforesaid, and the mortal wounds caused thereby, the said soldier soon thereafter died.

N. P. CHIPMAN,

Colonel and A. A. D. C., Judge-Advocate.

Col. CHIPMAN asked the prisoner: What answer have you to make?

Judge HUGHES replied that the charges were delivered to the prisoner only yesterday afternoon, and were not seen by his counsel, viz.: Messrs. HUGHES, DENVER, PECK and LOUIS SCHADE, until this morning. He submitted the question whether a reasonable time should not be given to the prisoner to prepare for defence or not? What made an extension of time still more important was, that three or four weeks ago a totally different set of charges were served to those who proposed to defend him, and on which preparations to that end alone had been made.

The charges just read were different in substance and form, and certainly twenty-four hours' notice was not sufficient to consider them.

Col. CHIPMAN felt it to be his duty to state that the charges served two or three weeks ago embraced precisely the substance, but not the form, of those just preferred. The only addition in the charge of conspiracy, which includes the acts heretofore alleged. Therefore, the counsel should be prepared to meet them. There should be no unreasonable delay. We had subpœnaed a number of witnesses from the South, and a hundred witnesses for the government were now in attendance.

Judge HUGHES replied that the counsel designated no time. They asked no undue or unnecessary indulgence, but wished to facilitate the business of the commission. As to the substance of the charges to which the prisoner pleads not guilty, they were different from those heretofore prepared. One not called upon him to defend his own life only, but the other just read to this court, required him not only to defend his own life, but that of GEN. LEE, and half a dozen others.

Col. CHIPMAN desired the gentleman to indicate for whom he appeared, and to what charges.

Judge HUGHES replied: We appear for the prisoner now on trial. The Judge-Advocate was, no doubt, aware that when the proof of a conspiracy is once made out, the prisoner is responsible for the acts of all engaged in it.

Col. CHIPMAN desired the entry to be made that these gentlemen appear only for the prisoner, and it should be understood whether, without authority, they should defend anybody else.

Judge HUGHES—We only desire to defend Capt. WIRZ. We may object to the form of the charges, the first of which is a conspiracy, and not only a conspiracy, but actual crimes under it. The other charge is murder with thirteen specifications. If these specifications of murder come under the civil law, then we propose that this court cannot take jurisdiction, but if they come under military law this court might take jurisdiction. I wish to submit to the court that they lay down some rule by which they are to be governed during this trial. This is an order emanating from the President of the United States, appointing a Military Commission, not to try in particular case, but any case that may be brought before it, and it does not appear that this case has been sent here. The one sentence gives military courts jurisdiction over civilians in cases where persons are found lurking about as spies. No jurisdiction is conferred in case of conspiracy. The prisoner is charged with treasonable conspiracy and murder. Then, do we know that it was the intention of the President to send such a case here? We have no evidence that the charges emanated from any other source than the Judge-Advocate of this court.

Judge CHIPMAN said, while not designing to answer the fallacy of Judge HUGHES, he would merely remark that the practice has been to try any case properly coming before the court. The order reads "for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before the court." All the books lay down the rule that the Judge-Advocate shall prepare the cases for adjudication. Several cases have already been decided; the point is not a new one. The case is not required to be formally prepared and sent to the court. The court is constituted for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it, and the prisoner is here to be tried.

The Court, with closed doors, decided to overrule the plea of the counsel for the accused.

Judge HUGHES, in order, as he said, to facilitate proceedings, filed several pleas. First, denying the jurisdiction of the court to try the prisoner, it having no authority to do so, either by statute or well-established usage. Second. That this case is not brought before it by competent authority. Third. That the prisoner is a naturalized citizen, and was never in the land or naval service of the United States. Now being at peace, and civil war ceased, there is no authority to punish him. The prisoner protests he ought not, therefore, to be tried, but discharged from custody. He also claims that just before the time of his arrest at Andersonville, Capt. HOWES, on duty near that place, applied to him for information, which he cheerfully communicated to him, and he accompanied Capt. HOWES to Gen. WILSON'S quarters, the former promising him safe conduct and giving him an assurance that he should not be arrested. The prisoner relied on the good faith of Capt. HOWES; but notwithstanding the above repeated assurances, the prisoner was seized, held in confinement, and brought to Washington. The prisoner further protests that he ought not to be held any longer for the reason as set forth at length, that he came within the terms of the capitulation between Gen. JOHNSON and Gen. SHERMAN. The defendant also asks the court to quash the several charges and specifications, because they are each and every one uncertain and indefinite as to the time and the offence, and the allegations are so indefinite and vague that he ought not to be tried upon them; and, further, that they do not charge him with any offence punishable under the laws of war.

Mr. DENVER inquired what rules were to govern, whether the rules of court-martial or some other rules.

Gen. WALLACE, the President of the Court, replied that the Court would serve the counsel with a copy of the rules relative to the argument and the motions.

The Court adjourned till to-morrow.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Scheme to Exterminate the Colored Race.

From the Southern Christian Intelligencer of Aug. 5.

If one-tenth part of the reports are true in regard to the ill treatment of the blacks, which are coming from all parts of the South, thicker and faster, a most shocking state of things exists. From localities where there are no national troops comes reports that these unfortunate creatures are being hunted down like dogs and dispatched without ceremony. The newspapers in the South are filled with accounts of the brutal murders which foot up to an aggregate of several hundred deaths per day, which is doubtless only a small fraction of the number noticed. An Alabama paper says that this business has become so extensive and common that some planters even boast that they could manure their lands with the dead carcasses of negroes. Seriously speaking it is a matter which demands the prompt attention of the authorities at Washington.

If negroes can be shot down daily in garrisoned towns where the authorities are unable to stop this state of things, it is very reasonable to suppose that this brutal work is carried on more extensively where the blacks have no protection. This wholesale murdering of human being is, we fear, the practical working of the conspiracy to exterminate the colored race, which is revolting to the Christian age. A just God will hold the Government of the United States, which is responsible for the welfare of these people, to a strict accountability for every life thus sacrificed. Deserting these innocent and helpless beings and denying them proper assistance and protection in the hour of need, and thus leaving them to their fate, is an inhumanity as cruel as the grave, a crime for which the nation will be punished by financial bankruptcy, chaotic discord and dissension, or a pestilence, which will not leave enough of the living to bury the dead.

Our neighbor of the *National Democrat*, an ex-member of the "Golden Circle" and a reformed rebel, in referring to this subject in his recent issue, says: "This alarming increase of death amongst the blacks is, we fear, but the developing of the extensive conspiracy alluded to by us in our last, which has for its object the reënslavement of the negroes *or their entire extermination*, (more likely the latter,) which was not expected would be apparent to the public until after the withdrawal of the national troops, and our readmission to the Union had been secured. Good behavior and discretion having accomplished this, then they—the Knights of the Golden Circle—count on the protection and assistance of the State and local authorities, even if the Southern States are obliged to ratify the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, which is claimed will be a dead letter, in any event. The armies disbanded, all fears of renewed hostilities removed, and the secession of the Democratic party to power, is, according to their figuring, also to be realized as a matter of course. Those whom the gods seek to destroy they first make mad. Therefore, we again say that, unless this barbarous work ceases, we fear that Gen. BUTLER will succeed in his project of organizing a black battalion in every county in the South, to be maintained by the proceeds realized from the confiscated lands of the disloyal, which he claims is the remedy, together with negro suffrage, which will secure tranquility to the government, protection to the colored people, and justice to all concerned. All this will be realized, unless the Southern people withhold their sympathy and encouragement from these malcontents. In thus exposing their fiendish designs, we hope to destroy their evil influence, and secure our prompt return to the Union, which will not be accomplished for years to come, if these confirmed and irreconcilable disunionists are left to prosecute their suicidal work."

From the Raleigh Progress, Aug. 16.

SIX NEGROES KILLED.—We learn from Col. LAWRENCE, Commissioner at the post at Goldsboro, that six negroes were killed at or near Warsaw some two weeks ago. The facts, as related to Col. LAWRENCE, were as follows: The former owner of the negroes left on the approach of the Union army, the negroes remaining. They went to work and made a crop. The former owner returned recently, and ordered them to leave. The negroes refused, and the proprietor of the place, getting some neighbors with arms, ordered them off again, and on their refusal to go, attacked them, killing six. These facts being reported at Wilmington, a company of soldiers was sent up, and the affair will be investigated by the authorities at Wilmington, if it has not been done already.

THE HOUSATONIC DISASTER.

VERDICT OF THE JURY OF INQUEST.

The Disaster Caused by Culpable Negligence on the Part of Railway Officials.

DISSENTING MINORITY REPORT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Monday, Aug. 21.

We present below the verdict of the jury of inquest on the Housatonic Railroad murders. As will be seen, it is signed by but ten of the jurors, two of the gentlemen dissenting, and making a minority report, which we also give.

This verdict goes to the Superior Court now, and it will be the office of the State-Attorney to prosecute the guilty or culpable parties, coroners' juries having, under the Connecticut statutes, no authority or power to punish or determine the extent of guilt of the parties whose acts have caused the death of any person or persons, being restricted to simply inquiring into the cause.

VERDICT OF THE JURY OF INQUEST.

Fairfield County, ss.: Bridgeport, Aug. 18, 1865.—The undersigned jurors being duly impannelled and sworn to inquire of the cause and manner of the deaths of Mrs. E. O. Wakeman, Mrs. Henry Lamberton, Mrs. Maria Thorne, Mrs. Sarah Eagan, Mrs. Charlotte Cable, and Samuel Croful, Wm. Mammott, Thos. O'Brien, Geo. W. Mansfield and Samuel B. Demming, do find said persons came to their deaths on the 15th and 16th days of August, 1865, they being passengers on the Housatonic Railroad, about four miles of Bridgeport, in consequence of a collision between the locomotive "Fairfield" and the regular morning passenger train from Bridgeport to Pittsfield; said passenger train having overtaken a disabled freight train near Trumbull Church, was backing toward Bridgeport, in connection with the said train, at the time of the collision. The passenger train left Bridgeport at 10:45, and the locomotive "Fairfield" about fifteen minutes later. The locomotive was sent out on a trial trip by Mr. ANDREW WINSLOW, Master Mechanic of the Housatonic Railroad, and was under the charge of EDWARD R. LYMAN, engineer. The collision occurred at a curve in the road, at about 11:20 A. M. The passenger train was in charge of Mr. H. L. PLUMB, Conductor, who was accompanied by Mr. CHARLES HUNT, President and Superintendent of the road. The instructions from Mr. WINSLOW to the engineer were either to "go a short distance up the road," or to "go four or five miles," the evidence being conflicting on this point. The jury find among the printed regulations of the Housatonic Railroad, with which the master mechanic, all conductors and engineers were furnished, the following, viz:

Rule 5.—Station agents are required to hand the conductor of each train a memorandum of the departure of the preceding train; if trains are stopped on the road the conductor must always send signals in each direction, and the conductor of trains delayed at stations on the line of another train, must send signals to warn the approaching train.

Rule 12.—A red flag by day and a red lantern by night must always be exhibited upon an engine when an engine other than that of a regular train is to follow, and in case a regular train is divided into two or more distinct trains, flags will be kept flying upon the engines of all the trains except the last. A white flag displayed upon an engine is a signal that an extra train is to pass in an opposite direction.

Rule 26.—In all cases of doubt, take the safe side.

The jury find that regulation twelve was violated by Mr. ANDREW WINSLOW, master mechanic, and EDWARD R. LYMAN, engineer, by omitting to place a flag on the preceding train, they having the entire control of the locomotive "Fairfield." We also find that regulation five was violated by Mr. CHARLES HALL, President and Superintendent of the road, and also by Mr. HENRY L. PLUMB, conductor of the passenger train, by omitting to "send a signal in each direction when the train stopped upon the road," it being the duty of said conductor to insist upon a strict adherence to the regulations, notwithstanding the presence and direction of his superior officer. We also find that Rule No. 26 was violated by all of the above-named parties. Had not these proper and salutary regulations been disregarded, these terrible results would not have occurred. In consequence of the careless neglect of these simple precautions by the officers and employes of the road, ten human lives have been sacrificed. We, the undersigned jurors, having considered the evidence given to us, do on our oath say Mrs. E. O. Wakeman, Mrs. Henry Lamberton, Mrs. Maria Thorne, Mrs. Sarah Eagan, Samuel Croful, William Mammott, Thos. O'Brien, Geo. W. Mansfield, Samuel B. Demming and Charlotte Cable, came to their deaths from a collision on the Housatonic Railroad, on the 15th day of August, 1865, between a passenger train and the locomotive "Fairfield," which collision occurred in consequence of the culpable negligence and want of proper care and caution on the part of CHARLES HUNT, President and Superintendent, HENRY L. PLUMB, conductor, ANDREW WINSLOW, master mechanic, and EDWARD R. LYMAN, engineer, on said railroad.

DWIGHT MORRIS, Foreman,	JOSEPH A. BANKS,
J. E. DUNHAM,	L. MYRON SLADE,
SAM'L B. SUMNER,	E. TOMLINSON,
WM. B. HOLCOMBE,	WM. WAY,
LEVI HUBBELL,	GEO. W. OLMSTEAD.

MINORITY VERDICT.

The minority dissent on some parts of the whole; especially to so much of the above verdict as relates to Mr. ANDREW WINSLOW, master mechanic of the company, and EDWIN R. LYMAN, engineer of the engine "Fairfield." We fully concur with the rest of the jury to that part of the verdict relating to CHAS. HUNT, President of the company, and HENRY L. PLUMB, conductor of the passenger train. We are unable to give our assent, taking the fifth regulation by itself. We understand it requires a train that has been stopped to flag approaching trains only. We think this the true and just construction, whether this regulation is viewed alone or in connection with the twelfth regulation, and it is admitted that such has always been the construction given by the officers and employes of the company. No flag was placed on the engine of the passenger train, and under the twelfth regulation no engine or train had a right to be on the track at all until fifteen minutes before 12 o'

THE SOUTH AS IT IS.

FROM CHATTANOOGA TO ATLANTA.

Railroad Speed South—Historic Ground Passed Over—Impressions from the Country Traversed—War's Ravages—Appearance of Atlanta—The Hospital—The Commandant—The Negroes and What They Need.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, GA., Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1865.

The railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta, a distance of 136 miles, has been in running order for about three weeks. Having been at Murfreesboro two or three days ago, I was fortunate to find at the depot, which I purposed to take the cars for Chattanooga, a car furnished specially to members of the Sanitary Commission, to convey them, to this point, and possibly as far South as Macon, Ga.

On this car was Judge E. Root, of Milwaukee, who has been for nearly two years over the operations of the Nashville branch of the Sanitary Commission, a gentleman well known all along the Southern route, and who has rendered vigorous and effective services in behalf of the great cause, to which he has devoted his energies with unwearied zeal and earnestness. With him were Capt. BRAYTON, for a long time connected with the Soldiers' Home of Nashville; Capt. MILLS, one of the efficient Quartermasters of the city at the time when the Quartermasters' duties were the most arduous; Messrs. NEWBERRY, SILL and HOLMOOD, of the Louisville branch of the Sanitary Commission; Messrs. MOLEARY and JENNINGS, and Senator BOWLIN, one of the new United States Senators from Tennessee, and a very genial and intelligent gentleman. Several ladies, the near kin or friends of the foregoing, were also of the party, which consisted in all of some twenty-five persons. Your correspondent was invited to take a seat in the cars provided for this party, and at their kind invitation was induced to extend his visit from Chattanooga, which was its proposed limit, to the famous city of Atlanta, a place, by the way, which he had long desired to see, and which he rejoiced to be able to see under circumstances so favorable.

Starting from Chattanooga at 8 A. M., the point of destination was reached at 7¼ P. M. This rate of speed, being only about 11½ miles an hour, is about the usual rate on this road at the present time. The number of stoppages is large, and the stay at most of them is long. The rate of speed on the Nashville and Chattanooga route is no faster, the whole distance, which is 151 miles, being performed usually in from thirteen to fourteen hours.

It would hardly do to designate the train conveying passengers between Nashville and Chattanooga, or from the latter place to Atlanta, as the "lightning express." For this class of trains usually does its work, including stoppages, at the rate of 30 miles the hour. I left Chattanooga not long since, one morning at 6 o'clock. The next morning at 8 o'clock, I got off the cars at Schenectady, a distance of 730 miles, run in twenty-six hours. This is doing things in the true modern railroad style. The southern roads, however, as indeed nearly all things southern, are at present, in little more than the embryo state of progress. Growth can only come to them gradually. Within a quarter of a century, with the smiles of Providence on the sunny land, we may expect to see them rival the enterprise and swiftness of locomotives marking the grand region lying north of Mason's and Dixon's line.

Chattanooga and the whole region south of it bordering the great Southern railroad lines, is now historic ground. The places along the track, insignificant in themselves, have been lifted into immortality by the momentous events of which they respectively constituted the theatre. The little streamlet Chickamauga, which winding among the hills south of Chattanooga, and crossed several times by the cars in their southward progress, within a few miles of the latter town, is a name familiar as a household word to the ear of the world.

Its name is forever synonymous with the terrific and most bloody struggle which its banks witnessed a short two years ago, and which, but for the indomitable tenacity of THOMAS, had resulted in one of the most overwhelming disasters to our army that the war had brought forth. Ringgold is reached 20 miles from Chattanooga; Tunnel Hill, where the cars plunge through a hole in the side of the mountain, seeming like a rabbit's burrow looked at from the distance of a mile; Buzzard's Roost, a wild, ragged-looking pass, through a series of high, cone-shaped hills on either side, on which a small and determined force perched, would seem quite able to hurl back twenty times their number of foes; Dalton, a pretty rural village once, lying among romantic hills and noble forests, now glaring grimly upon the passers-by from the ruins of burnt houses and homes desolated, speaking in eloquent and most affecting language how direful is the energy of war, failing, as it is so apt to do, upon peaceable communities,—these are all places which, as they rise one by one upon the view, suggest vivid and pregnant memories.

At Dalton, amid the wreck of what was once regarded, no doubt, as the beauty of the quiet hamlet, arose the plain, humble-looking spire of a neat, rural church, and this spire surmounted by a small United States flag. Had this flag only continued from the first to wave, through all the sunny South, what a world of misery had been spared the poor people, who madly following a wretched phantom raised by a few mad rebels, brought dire disaster and calamity on themselves and their children. Then follow Resaca, Calhoun, Adairsville, Kingston, from which a lateral road branches off to Rome, 15 miles distant; Cartersville mostly burnt, Allatoona Pass, ninety-six miles from Chattanooga, every one of which places is associated with some skirmish, a struggle of our heroic advancing army with the stubborn enemy, having one uniform result—the pressing back of the rebels' ranks, the pressing forward of our irresistible masses. Kenesaw Mountain next rises before us as we roll on, famous for one of the fiercest and least satisfactory struggles of the stern conflict—a name associated with the dying groans of hosts of our noble men, and with the death of one of the most chivalrous and heroic of the many self-denying leaders whose blood sealed their devotion to the cause of their country, Major-Gen. McPHERSON. Then a few miles further on, and twenty miles from Atlanta, we reach Marietta, the largest town yet met on the route—at least the largest before the rebellion, and from even present appearances a place, when in its palmy state, of no common beauty and advantages—lying now in sackcloth and ashes. The Chattahoochie is next reached, six miles from Atlanta, a mere creek, hardly as large as those which at Catskill and Rondout empty into the Hudson—a sweet and gentle little stream, however, flowing through a picturesque valley, and seeming to scout all idea of its volume ever being increased by human blood shed on its banks and mingling with its placid current. A little time more and we are whirled into the midst of a perfect network of rails, and scores of locomotives and cars of all sorts standing on the intersecting tracks, and we at once are sensible that our destination is reached and we are in Atlanta. It is now, however, night-fall, and nothing, except glancing lights and a dim outline of diminished buildings, is to the fore, and we must patiently await the morrow.

Before commencing our survey, however, it may be proper to note the general impression received from the sights seen along the route between the two points already named. The face of the country throughout nearly all the distance is rough, in some localities hideous, and covered with a dense forest growth, of which oak, in several varieties, predominates. Some hickory and pine are interspersed, but beech and chestnut are rare. Here and there clearings are met, with occasional patches of sugar-cane and corn, the latter bearing no comparison indeed with what the fields of middle Tennessee present. The country along the route may in fact be called a vast wilderness, so far as cultivation is concerned, and one wonders confusedly how the people throughout the region contrive to live. They look a shiftless, poverty-stricken race, their appearance indicating them unmistakably as belonging to the numerous race known as "poor whites."

Of the people seen at the various stations where the cars stop, this class is sure to be present in large numbers. Men, women and children, in coarse and often tattered garments, proclaiming as well pinching destitution as a very low grade of intelligence. Many of these people had poor, half-ripe apples and small hard peaches to sell, the latter the fruit of the common peach tree, grown for generations through the region, without graft or inoculation. In fact, no evidence of anything like careful or intelligent cultivation could be discovered. Here and there a field of corn appeared where [illegible] no [illegible] was growing, or [illegible]; no [illegible] hardly about the [illegible]; the [illegible] of [illegible] here and there [illegible] of place in the prevailing barrenness—were all that relieved this grim picture of unthrift and penury. Even the valley of the Chattahoochee, which seemed as fertile naturally as beautiful, lay spread out before the eye an ugly barren, broken by a few acres of corn in one direction, a mere speck upon the broad, weed-and-thistle-covered acres around it.

This may be partly the effect of the war that has wasted the region. The track of Sherman's army is marked by the ruins of buildings and the destruction of property. Every place on the route shows what a desolation was done. The business part of every town is in ruins, and private dwellings have often shared the overthrow. The real cultivators of the soil, the blacks, were freed from the pills by the stern march of the victorious army, and the lands they tilled now lie, a [illegible] [illegible] without their people. Crowds of contrabands are found at every station along the line, the most of them with no fixed employment, and with no definite purpose. Numbers of the poor white people of the country gather also at these points, as purposeless as oppressed, as wretchedly destitute, and with a prospect of little changing for the future as their newly-emancipated fellow-paupers of the sable race. The country needs all its labor-hands to repair the waste and exhaustion of war, and in the lack of these, the supplies, always scanty for the poor whites, must be scarcer still. The cold season will soon be here, and the prospect is dismal enough. I know not what miracle is to save multitudes of these poor, black and white, from fearful suffering during the wintry months.

The first view of Atlanta, after reaching the spot where its depot stood, is painfully saddening. Wreck and ruin before and behind you; wreck and ruin on every side. The order to destroy applied only to its business portion—the very heart of the city—but the execution of the order involved the destruction of other property unavoidably. The depots, ear-houses, machine-shops, manufactories of various kinds, insurance and other offices, banks, hotels, stores and shops of every name and variety—these have been swept away by the fiery flood, and with them, of course, not a few private dwellings. Indeed, on the bluffs above the city, the ruins of many a dwelling appear, the effect, probably, of the shelling, which is not apt to discriminate a private residence from a public or business one.

The number of buildings destroyed is put down at about 450 of all kinds—nearly half of the entire number of buildings that the city contained. The buildings destroyed are vastly more valuable than those which remain, a large proportion of them having been constructed of brick or stone, their very ruins showing many of them to have been stately and costly edifices. In fact, Atlanta, with a population before the war of not more than 15,000 or 16,000, had become a business centre of great importance. Its aid, as a manufactory of many articles needed to carry on the rebellion, was regarded as of essential moment. The efforts to hold it were tremendous. The fall of the place was felt to be a blow of deadly force and consequence.

A stroll through the town reveals many things curious and striking. Passing through several streets encumbered with various rubbish and masses of fallen houses, the old court-house stands before you, the most conspicuous structure that the fire has left. It is a large square brick building of two stories, crowned with a quaint pepper-box shaped tower, with rude dials, which, however, do not tell the minutes as they pass. Federal guards are in it and around it. A jail is also here for refractory contrabands, the ground windows being barricaded with iron rails planted upright. Near this building are four churches, a Presbyterian, a Baptist, Methodist and Roman Catholic—all small and unpretentious structures, the two former rejoicing in modest wooden spires. An Episcopal Church has been burned—the only edifice of this character that fell a victim to the flames. Adjoining the spot where it stood are the First Presbyterian Church, a Baptist, a Methodist and an African—the sum of all the churches that the city contained. These last are at the northeast corner of Atlanta, where at times the shelling was severe. The Presbyterian Church was struck several times, damaged much, but not destroyed. Many buildings around it bear the marks of the shells thrown from our batteries. The effects of the shelling were greatly destructive and not unfrequently fatal. Many more lives were lost by the fearful missiles, that fell at times among crowds, than the papers have recounted. Persons on the ground during the fearful ordeal were witnesses of occasional scenes of thrilling interest and horror.

Few appearances of "reconstruction" are visible as yet. Very many of the citizens sent away by Gen. SHERMAN have returned to find stores and homes in ashes, and with no means to erect others. I noticed not over half a dozen buildings going up on the ruins of those toppled down. A number of wooden shanties have been run up for temporary use by greedy money-seekers; but the people seem too exhausted or paralyzed by the shock received to have attempted anything toward rebuilding. The walls of a brick building, which the fire thus far spared, have been covered over rudely with boards, and a barber, of fourteen years' professional service in his art there, is now briskly plying his accustomed work. The inevitable Adams Express has an office opened among the ruins, and several government offices keep it company near by. A small wooden structure or two have been erected by the railroad powers for present exigencies, and with these exceptions, with a few wretched liquor-saloons thrown in, there is nothing in Atlanta that deserves the name of business.

There is but one hospital in the town, located in the old Medical College, on the outskirts. There are only about 100 patients in it, of whom a fourth are colored. Dr. H. A. BUCK is surgeon in charge, who courteously showed us through the wards and the museum of the establishment. The most noticeable thing in the latter, was a large tank containing seventeen dead bodies, deposited therein in pickle before the rebellion, and designed, probably, to be used scientifically, about the time that rebel notes were announced redeemable, viz: "six months (or thereabouts) after the declaration of peace between the United States and the Confederate States of America." Two of the subjects in the interesting collection named, were persons who had been hung for crime.

The commandant of the post is Brig.-Gen. SALM SALM, late of the Sixty-eighth New-York Infantry. This regiment, with two colored ones, are the force stationed at Atlanta, and thought sufficient for all needful purposes. The rations issued hitherto by the government with as liberal a hand to black and white, are suspended by a recent order so far as the whites are concerned, and will be continued to the blacks only twelve or fifteen days longer. I do not see how it will be possible to shut off the blacks thus suddenly from this necessary relief. The General informed me that the number of blacks, of all ages, who have flocked into the city from the surrounding region, cannot be less than 10,000. They encounter you, indeed, everywhere, in dense masses. They live under old tents, in huts built of tin and sheet-iron gathered from the ruins, under boards resting, one end on the ground, the other against a ruined wall, in the inside of demolished houses—everywhere the late slaves, men, women and children, are huddled together, where anything can be found to shelter them, while many sleep with out other shelter than the sky, and with no hope of the morrow's daily bread, beyond what the good government affords.

The mass of these are without employment. The government employs many, and individuals in the city employ some, giving them from 50 to 75 cents a day, for which sum Sambo often refuses to work, declaring the price wholly insufficient, especially if he has others depending on him. The farmers in the country offer still less; are unwilling, in fact, to give much beyond board and clothes, and care nothing for the employe's wife or children, whether they live or die. The immediate future of these people at the South is anything but bright. The government must aid them, for the present at least, else suffering, and disease and death must be the lot of multitudes in the [illegible] months. The Freedmen's Bureau is doing much, under its efficient head. There is no office of this bureau yet established in Atlanta, though there is crying need for one immediately. These untaught masses, rejoicing in the freedom God has given them, are throwing themselves upon the protection of the government with the confiding spirit of little children. They will receive protection, no doubt, but they need something more. They need a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

remember anything about the heat or silkworm silge the
Adjourned until Tuesday at 7:30 P. M.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Superior Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

THE PHENIX BANK ROBBERY.

The decision which Justice LEDWITH was to have rendered in the case of the Phenix Bank against CHARLES BROWN and GENEVIEVE LYONS, yesterday, was withheld by request of Mr. JOHN MCKEON, for the complainant, with the consent of Mr. SIDNEY H. STUART, counsel for the prisoners. Many spectators were present at the opening of the court, and deep disappointment was visible on their countenances when Mr. MCKEON informed the magistrate that he desired further time to consult authorities to sustain his motion to detain the prisoners. Mr. STUART, remarking that he had nothing to fear from delay, said that he would not oppose the motion to postpone; but as one of his clients, GENEVIEVE LYONS, was ill and liable to faint, he hoped that a decision might soon be reached, and that the accused might be either released from restraint, or committed to more savory quarters than the cellar cells of the Twenty-ninth-street Police-station. Justice LEDWITH said that inasmuch as he had been unable to give due attention to the authorities that counsel had quoted, he should be glad to comply with Mr. MCKEON's request, and he would therefore reserve his decision until 2 o'clock this afternoon. Thereupon the prisoners were again taken under the escort of Ward Officer MCLARITY, and returned to the station-house.

ALLEGED ROBBERY IN TWENTY-NINTH-STREET.

JOHN MCNAMARA, of No. 339 Tenth-avenue, made oath that on Friday afternoon, while he was walking through Ninth-avenue, having in his hand a $20 Treasury note, JAMES HUGHES and JAMES CUMISKY, who were riding in a coach in Twenty-ninth-street, stopped thence, and CUMISKY seized him by the throat, while HUGHES pulled a knife from his pocket and threatened to kill him unless he delivered what money he had in his possession, and at the same time snatched the $20 note from his hand, jumped on the coach, and drove away. The accused were arrested by Policeman FITZGERALD, of the Twentieth Precinct, and both denied having seen the complainant on Friday last. Nevertheless, the magistrate committed them for trial.

A CURIOUS CASE.

Two Irish women, who had been arrested for disorderly conduct, appeared, each having an infant oddment on her arm, and both claiming that a young negro who accompanied them was the father of their children. The putative father, whose name is JOHN HENRY HAWES, did not seem to know or care much about either of the women, and as they had been entrusted for fighting, and were said by the policeman who took them into custody to be troublesome and drunken wretches, the Justice committed them to Blackwell's Island. The female offspringstions, on leaving the court-room, were fearful. HAWES was sent home about his business.

FORGERY.

Mr. JAMES J. FOX, of No. 57 West Thirty-third-street, made affidavit that on the 23d of July THEODORE LACY, of No. 37 West Forty-first-street, a young Canadian, from Toronto, entered his store, and representing himself to be THOMAS KERR, son of Mr. JOHN KERR, of the Seventh-avenue Railroad, desired to purchase a half-set of harness, of the value of $70. Mr. FOX sold the harness, and young LACY gave him a check on the Leather Manufacturers' Bank for $90; Mr. FOX accepted the check, but did not give LACY the difference between its face and the value of the harness, as he had no ready money at hand. On the 24th ult., Mr. FOX having learned that the check was a forgery, communicated the fact to the police, and search was made for LACY. He was found, yesterday, and taken into custody by Policeman IRVING, of the Twentieth Ward, and committed by Justice LEDWITH, in default of $2,000 bail, to answer for grand larceny.

ROBBED BY HIS BEDFELLOW.

On the night of the 15th inst., CARL OLSEEN, of No. 208 Spring-street, took HANS CLUSEEN, of Brooklyn, photographer, home to sleep with him, and on the morning of the 16th, both CLUSEEN'S and OLSEEN'S watches were missing. CLUSEEN, who is a Swede, was arrested yesterday by Policeman ROBERTS, of the Eighth Ward, but OLSEEN'S wallet, which contained $200, was not recovered. The prisoner was committed, in default of $1,600 bail, to answer a charge of grand larceny.

DOMESTIC ARRESTED.

Mr. CHARLES FRIEDMAN, of No. 106 Eighth-avenue, appeared against ELIZA THOMPSON, a young domestic that his wife had recently dismissed, but whom Policeman REILLY, of the Sixteenth Ward, had arrested on a charge of larceny, in stealing $95 worth of jewelry from Mrs. FRIEDMAN. The girl professed to be perfectly innocent, but, under the charge, the magistrate felt constrained to hold her for examination, in default of $500 bail.

CAPT. SPEIGHT AND THE SIXTEENTH WARD BANDITTI.

On Sunday night Sergt. HUGHES, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct police, acting under Capt. SPEIGHT'S orders, made a descent upon CHRISTIAN HANSON'S place, at No. 133 Seventh-avenue, and took HANSON and five other males and one female. HANSON'S den is said to be a resort of abandoned women and the lowest class of thieves. Later on Sunday night, Capt. SPEIGHT and Policemen CROWLEY and ROWLAND entered CONRAD HOSSENS' lager-bier saloon, at No. 598 Sixth-avenue, and made prisoners of HOSSENS and two others, but found no females. The prisoners were committed for examination.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

ADVENTURES OF A TRAVELER.

Mr. GEORGE W. CHARLES, of Illinois, recently took a room at Lovejoy's Hotel, and depositing $100 with the book-keeper, received a receipt therefor. This he presented on Sunday, and the clerk through error gave him a package containing $360; but he did not discover the error, as he thrust the money into his pocket without counting. In the evening he wandered through New Chambers-street, and having indulged in many "lagers" and became intoxicated, he was duly robbed by HANNAH STAFFORD, of No. 68 New Chambers-street, the female taking $100. He departed from the female's house to prefer complaint at the Fourth Ward Police-station, but on the route encountered FRANK and JOHN ROBINSON, thieves of Canadian importation, and after they had filled him with further libations of Fourth Ward "Bourbon," they contrived to get the remaining $207 from his pockets. The three thieves were apprehended, yesterday, by Policemen MULLEN, BYRNES and GILSMEE, and committed by Justice HOGAN in default of bail in $1,000 each.

A JUVENILE PECULATOR CAUGHT.

Mr. ARNOLD SCHULTZE, of No. 152 Chambers-street, having recently missed upward of $600 worth of spool silks from his warehouse, set a watch on his employes, and the result was that yesterday morning Detective TILLEY and Patrolman DENNISON, of the Third Ward, detected ANDREW FERN, a youth of 13, in the act of theft. The lad confessed that he had stolen large quantities of silk and sold the same to JAMES BROWN, of Barker-street, junk dealer, and upon this confession the officers took BOYCE into custody. They were, however, unable to find any silk in his premises. BOYCE and FERN were committed for trial.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE.

ELIZABETH HOLFORD, of the town, made affidavit that on Sunday evening ANDREW KNOWLES and four other seamen enticed her to the pier between Roosevelt and James streets, and there attempted a hideous outrage. Her screams attracted Policeman HENNESSEY, and he captured KNOWLES. Subsequent to the arrest, the female sat on the pier and fell thence into the dock, where she was nearly drowned. KNOWLES was committed for examination.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

ALLEGED THEFT OF GARMENTS.

Mr. MARTIN BRAKE, of No. 79 Delancey-street, preferred complaint against HENRY OTTENMANT, whom he accused of grand larceny. Mr. BRAKE alleges that for some time he has missed wearing apparel from his person, and on Sunday night missed his overcoat and other articles. Suspecting OTTENMANT, who is a boarder in the same house, his caused his arrest by Officer SWANSON, of the Thirteenth Precinct. Some of the stolen garments were found on his person. He was committed for trial.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENIES.

Mrs. MARY MILLER, an aged tradeswoman, whose place is at No. 122 Christie-street, made complaint against JAMES LINGARD, whom she accuses of robbing her money drawer. Mrs. MILLER states that about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, while standing in the door of her store, LINGARD dashed in, seized the money drawer, and was in the act of taking its contents when the was caught by Mrs. MILLER, who called for assistance. He was arrested by Officer HENNESSEY, of the Eleventh Precinct, and committed without bail....On Sunday evening Mr. SAMUEL BIDOF, of No. 3 New-Canal-street, went abroad and cultivated the acquaintance of the Fourth Ward bar-keepers, and was taken home "obvious muchly." In the morning, not finding his wallet, which contained $275, and his watch, which he valued at $50, he accused ANDREW DARWARTH and GARRETT DEAR, the persons who took him home, of having robbed him. They were apprehended by Policeman HODGSON, of the Third District Court, and under BIDOF'S complaint the magistrate committed them for examination.

Yorkville—Before Justice Kelly.

CAPTURE OF ALLEGED BURGLARS.

Late on Sunday night, a private watchman in Forty-seventh-street, near Seventh-avenue, gave an alarm cry, and Policeman CORNELIUS SMITH went to the spot, and ascertained that two burglars had entered the dwelling No. 145 West Forty-seventh-street, by forcing open the scuttle on the roof, and descending into the house. At the approach of the officer, one of the burglars, JOHN SMITH by name, fled, but was pursued and fired upon by the officer. The fugitive thereupon surrendered, and was taken to the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house, and locked up. The other burglar, named JOHN WILLIAMS, was found cowering in the cellar of the house, and was also committed for examination.

Williamsburgh.

REMARKABLE BILLIARD PLAYING—A LOVE MAN BETWEEN HENRY ARD FOSTER—THE WINNER'S AVERAGE NEARLY 90 IN A GAME OF 1,000 POINTS UP.

At the opening of A. BELMONTAY'S new billiard room at Norfolk, Va., on Friday evening last, a game of 1,000 points up was played between JOHN DEERY, of Washington, and MELVIN FOSTER, of New-York, which resulted in the following extraordinary score:

DEERY—115, 6, 171, 2, 151, 8, 55, 22, 11, 27, 126, 254, 4, 13, 0, 143; total, 1,117.

FOSTER—56, 2, 142, 9, 0, 5, 24, 19, 2, 29, 89, 116, 17, 21, 267, 5—total, 881.

SUMMARY—Innings, 16 each. DEERY'S average, 69.13; FOSTER'S, 51.15.

It will be observed that FOSTER led off with a run of 96, and DEERY closed the first inning with a run of 115, a circumstance without a parallel on record. In the 32 innings there is one run of over 200, two over 200, and seven over 100. This is certainly fine playing, and at least equal to any yet taken note of. Yet it must be remembered that it was not a test game for a stake, but merely a "love tilt" for exhibition. Should DEERY make even one-third of this average in his match for the championship of America with LOUIS FOX, which game is to be played at Rochester, N. Y., on the evening of Sept. 7, he will undoubtedly capture the champion cue.

THE UPPER CANADA TOURNAMENT.

This affair is definitely arranged to commence at Toronto, Canada West, on the evening of Monday, Sept. 18. WM. JAMES, of Coburg, is now the champion of that province. By their rules the cue is held by the winner for one year, and each Autumn another tourney takes place, at which the champion must again establish his superiority. There are already six entries.

JOHN M'DEVITT.

This great demonstrator of billiards, whose unequaled average in the late Goldthwait-McDevitt match, at Cincinnati, obtained him the designation of "Chain-Lightning," is expected in New-York this morning, on a visit to Mr. FRELAN.

Aquatics.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE BOAT RACE.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 21, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I, the undersigned, referee in the late match race at Poughkeepsie, between the four-oared boats *Samuel Collyer*, of New-York, and *Floyd T. F. Fields*, of Poughkeepsie, have read a card in the *Clipper*, of Aug. 19, purporting to emanate from the Poughkeepsie "crew," which is false in all its particulars. I was not intimidated by any threats; saw no pistols or knives drawn, and rendered my decision in favor of the *Samuel Collyer*, of New-York, as, in my opinion, she won the race and money fairly and squarely, and I rendered my decision to the best of my knowledge and belief of the rules of boat racing.

CHARLES GAUSMANN, Referee.

A CHALLENGE TO THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

Mr. JOHN J. SACKERSON, of the Great Eastern House, corner of Christopher and West streets, desires us to state that he will match any crew from St. John N. B., or any other portion of the British Provinces or the United States, to row a four-oared race of five or six miles, upon the Charles River course, Boston, Mass., for the sum of $5,000 a side. The race to be rowed within four weeks from the signing of the articles.

Death of Justice McCarthy.

FLORENCE MCCARTHY, one of the Justices of the Marine Court of this city, died on Sunday, at his residence at No. 64 West Forty-eighth-street, after a long and painful illness. Deceased has served for several years last past, as one of the most active judges of the Marine Court. Previous to his election as Judge of the court above named, he officiated as a member of the Board of Councilmen of the city. The deceased was about forty-two years old. He has left a widow and three children, the eldest of whom has served with much credit in the Union army during the late rebellion. The funeral will take place on Wednesday of this week from the family residence in West Forty-eighth-street. Some action will be taken this morning by his associate Judges, in regard to the funeral ceremonies.

The Firemen's Riot.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having come upon the scene of the firemen's riot Sunday morning, about the time it was culminating, and having made considerable inquiry of non-participants of both sides, permit me to make free to speak of several misstatements in the report of the TIMES this morning. First, the police were not on the scene for full twenty minutes after the fight began. On their arrival, they kept back until both the contending parties had spent their fierceness, from sheer cowardliness. Then a few outsiders had to receive the full vent of valorous police officers, who are always very brave in the newspaper columns.

Second—The police arrangements were bungling and lacked ordinary direction, apparently without any head to direct, as it always is in any turmoil in that ward. This is proverbial, if you can get the mind of any citizen of the ward who is not a "hanger-on" of the precinct. It would be good for the morale of the force, as well as an example, if officers could be chosen who are not fussy, impatient and intolerant, and very illiberate in the most common administrative qualifications.

Thirdly—There are several parties who question the statement that the foreman of No. 6 did not fire several pistol shots, from more than one pistol.

Fourthly—Many of the parties arrested yesterday had nothing to do with the fight at all.

Fifthly—Nearly all who were arrested were taken yesterday, (for effect,) and not Sunday morning at the fight. OLD THIRTEENTH.

HALL OF AMERICUS ENGINE CO. No. 6,
NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 21.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be kind enough to correct the mistake made in your journal of Aug. 21, stating that the Seventh Ward Police took the apparatus of Engine No. 6, from Grand-street to their house in Henry-street, and placed the same under the care of the police, as such is not the case. The members of Engine No. 6 brought their apparatus home as usual, without the aid or attendance of any police force whatever.

Respectfully yours,
ANTHONY BURKE,
Foreman Engine No. 5.

City Mortality.

From the report of the City Inspector for the week ending Aug. 21, it appears that 617 deaths occurred during that time—101 men, 71 women, 223 boys, and 222 girls; being a decrease of 35 as compared with the previous week's report, and of 128 as compared with the corresponding period of 1864. The mortality of the principal diseases was as follows:

FROM ACUTE DISEASE.

Apoplexy	3	Fever, yesterbeal	1
Bleeding	1	Fever, remittent	1
Bleeding from bowels	1	Fever, scarlet	2
Bleeding from lungs	3	Fever, typhoid	13
Bronchitis	5	Fever, typhus	5
Cholera-infantum	111	Whooping-cough	17
Cholera morbus	3	Inflammation, bowels	15
Convulsions, infantile	60	Inflammation, brain	12
Croup	5	Inflammation, lungs	20
Diarrhea	23	Indigestion, stomach	2
Diphtheritis	6	Jaundice	1
Dysentery	22	Measles	5
Epilepsy	4	Pleurisy	1
Fever, bilious	9	Small-pox	2
Total			367

FROM CHRONIC DISEASE.

Abscess of liver	1	Dropsy	10
Albuminuria and Bright's disease of kidneys	8	Dropsy in the chest	1
Asthma	2	Dropsy in the head	11
Brain, disease of	14	Heart, disease of	8
Cancer, womb	2	Liver, disease of	3
Consumption	97	Marasmus, infantile	74
Debility, adult	4	Palsy	2
Debility, infantile	17	Softening of the brain	2
Total			317

FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Casualties by fall	1	Killed or murdered	1
Casualties by shooting	1	Lues, venerea	1
Casualties by railroad	1	Old age	8
Casualties by machinery	1	Premature birth	4
Cyanosis	2	Strangulation	1
Delirium tremens	2	Suffocation, accidental	1
Drowned	8	Suicide	1
Total			35

Abatement of Nuisances.

The following is a schedule of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection, in the abatement and removal of nuisances, &c., for the week ending Aug. 19, 1865:

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	108
Notices for abatement served	284
Nuisances abated, under notice	412
Sinks and water closets cleansed	278
Loads of night soil removed from the city limits	1,064
Dead horses removed from the city limits	123
Dead cows removed from the city limits	3
Dead hogs removed from the city limits	21
Dead dogs and other small animals removed from the city limits	396
Number of barrels of offal	4,970
Unsound mutton seized, lbs	700
Unsound fish seized, lbs	300

LAW REPORTS.

An Interesting Question of Practice in Divorce Suits—What is a Condonation of the Offense of Adultery.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM, AT CHAMBERS, AUG. 21.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Ann Kennedy vs. *James Kennedy.*—This action was brought by Ann Kennedy, the wife of the defendant, for the purpose of obtaining a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony, on the ground of adultery committed by the defendant. The defendant put in an answer denying the charges of adultery, and setting up a condonation of the offense by the plaintiff. The plaintiff replied to the answer, denying the condonation, and setting up the fact that the defendant had been guilty of adultery since the commencement of the suit. The issues joined upon the pleadings were referred to a referee, who reported in favor of the plaintiff, that the suit was at an end, but not only by the decree of the Supreme court, but also by the statute law of the State, no further action could be taken on the plaintiff's part.

The court—Justice SUTHERLAND—said that, from the proofs now before him, he felt constrained to say that if he allowed the motion he would thereby be opening a wide door for fraud and collusion. The affidavits in the case showed that subsequent to the commencement of the suit the husband had gone to the residence of the wife, and by making certain representations had succeeded in cohabiting with her. It was now sought to show that a condonation of the offence had been effected, and that the statute and the rules of the Supreme court relating to this subject had been violated. The Court thought that the whole question came within the well-settled law of this country and England, namely: that "a man could not take advantage of his own wrong." But, inasmuch as he was in doubt as to some of the points of law involved, he would reserve his decision and order a reference.

Counterfeit Money.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborne.

United States vs. *Jamie Smith.*—The defendant in this case was brought before the commissioner, charged with passing counterfeit money. The complainant, Margt. Henwright, stated that she met Smith on the street about 2 o'clock Sunday morning, when he paid her $4 50 counterfeit money for a cost which he had purchased from her. He was arrested, and $50 to $60, in State bank bills and fractional currency, all counterfeit, were found in his possession, which, by his own story, he had found on the street. He was committed for trial, and in default of $1,500 bail remains in custody.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM, AUG. 21.

By Justice Barbour.

Elizabeth M. Brady vs. Charles B. Mumer; motion granted, and bail reduced to $800, without costs. Adolphus Scheoen vs. The Sun Mutual Insurance Company; motion granted. The Chemical Bank vs. Albert Phyle et al.; defendant must pay $15 within twenty days after service of order; no penalty to be incurred.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 21, 1865.

$2,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	106¼	100 Erie R. Pref	62
11,000 do	106⅜	25 do	64
11,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.		100 Hudson Riv. R	106⅝
New Issue	104⅝	200 do	106⅞
6,000 U.S. 6s, 10-40s...C.	97½	200 Reading R	103
18,000 do	97⅝	100 do	103
1,300 do Small	98	200 do	103¼
1,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		100 Mich. S. & N. I. R	63
First Series	99¼	100 do	63⅝
8,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		100 do	63⅝
Second Series	99⅛	100 do...2d call	63⅝
1,000 do	99⅜	200 Cleve. & Pitts	67
1,000 U.S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer.	98	200 do	67⅛
New Issue	98	300 do	67⅜
4,000 Mo. State 6s	76½	200 do...3d call	67⅜
20,000 Virginia 6s	58	100 Chic. & N. W	27⅝
26,000 do 3 Cer	58	200 Chic. & N. W. Pr	61⅛
4,000 Had. Riv. 1st M.	102	100 do	61⅜
1,000 Mich. So. & N. I. 8s	97	100 do	61⅜
5,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref	75	100 do	61⅜
1,000 Ga. & Chi. 2d M	93	300 do	61⅜
20 Am. Exchange Bk	115	100 do...2d call	61⅜
15 Mer. Ex. Bank	99	100 Cleve. & Tol	100
10 West. N. Y. Tel. Co	71	100 Chic. & R. I. R	94½
100 N. Y. Cen. R	91½	100 do...2d call	94⅝
300 do	91	200 Chi., Bur. & Q	113
100 do...2d call	90½	100 Mil. & P. du C	39¾
100 Erie Railway	64⅛	100 P., Ft. W. & C	95
200 do	64⅜	100 do...2d call	95
200 do	64⅝	50 do	94½
200 do	64⅝	200 do	94½
100 do...2d call	64		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	105¾	200 Reading R	103¾
25,000 U.S. 6s, 10-40s	97⅝	100 do	103¾
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	106⅛	200 Chi. & Alt. R...2d	98
10,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		400 Mich. S. & N. I	63
Second Series	99⅛	100 do	62⅞
170,000 do. Third Ser.	99⅜	200 do	62⅝
200 Erie R	64⅜	200 Cleve. & Pitts	67⅛
25 Quick. Min. Co	64	400 do	67⅜
100 do	64⅛	200 Chic. & R. I	105⅞
100 N. Y. Cen. R	90⅝	200 Mil. & Pr. Du C	40
100 do	91	100 P., Ft. W. & C	94¾
100 Hud. Riv. R	106⅜		

OPEN BOARD—2½ P. M.

200 Erie R	s3...64⅛	100 Mich. S. & N. I	s3 62⅛
1300 do	64⅜	300 do	s3 62⅜
100 Hud. Riv. R	106⅛	100 do	62⅝
200 Reading R	103	200 Chi. & R. I	s3 105⅝
400 do	s3 103	600 Cleve. & Pitts	67⅛
1000 do	s3 103⅛	200 do	67⅜
200 do	s3 103⅜	200 do	67⅜
100 Ch. & N. W. Pr	s3 61	200 Chi. & N. W	27⅛

MONDAY, Aug. 21—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Associated National and Local Banks of New-York, now in the Clearing-house, for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 19, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year, and the Sub-Treasury balances at each date:

Decrease in Loans	$4,631,781
Decrease in Specie	583,656
Decrease in Deposits	1,145,169
Increase in Legal-Tender	2,677,560

	Aug. 20, 1864.	Aug. 19, 1865.	Aug. 12, 1865.
Local Capital	$69,927,725	$9,535,665	$9,535,665
National		67,847,700	67,847,700
Total in C. H	$69,927,725	$77,383,365	$77,383,365
Loans	185,998,407	210,827,581	215,459,362
Specie	20,794,368	19,609,636	20,163,292
Deposits	156,536,217	174,593,016	175,738,185
Legal-Tender		45,583,968	43,906,428
In Sub-Treas'y	21,599,251	53,396,378	58,627,293

The Banks curtail their Loans four and a half millions, but gain two and a half millions in Legal-Tender Money since last Monday. The curtailment, we presume, is partly on United States Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, paid off during the week. In the Gold average, the Banks lose about half a million, and the Treasury Office gains about two millions from Customs since this day week. Out of this last sum it is believed the Government sold little or no Gold during the week.

The favorable Bank statement to-day, and the restored quiet on the Street at the close of business on Saturday, have had the effect on Money lenders to increase their offerings to the Brokers on call, and in some instances at 6 ₰ cent., in place of 7 ₰ cent. The general report of ease in the market to-day, induces the opinion that before the week is out 6 ₰ cent. will be the rule of the Street for loans on demand. This sudden change of confidence has its influence, of course, on the Stock Exchange, and prices are again on the advance, on a stiff demand for Government Securities, and a fresh upward and vigorous movement in Erie shares.

The general market for Stocks in the afternoon was firm, and speculation looks upward, though the favorable change in the Money market is so sudden that operations on the Railway list have not yet become very active. On the Miscellaneous Shares there is a rise of 1½ ₰ cent. since Saturday in Quicksilver. At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday; the Railways not so firm as earlier in the day:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	97	97½	N. West Pref	60¾	60¾
U. S. 5-20s	105¾	105⅞	Rock Island	105¾	106
N. Y. Central	90⅝	90⅝	Fort Wayne	94⅝	94¾
Erie	63⅝	64¼	Cumb'land Coal	40	40
Hudson	106⅛	106⅜	Quicksilver	38	34½
Reading	103	103⅜	Mariposa	11¼	11¾
Mich. Southern	62⅝	63	Canton	38	38
Illinois Central	122	122⅝	Atlantic Mail	135	135
Mich Central	106	106⅜	Brunswick	10¼	10¼
Pittsburgh	67⅛	67⅛	Ohio Certificates	23¾	24
Northwest	27¾	27⅝	American Gold	143⅝	144¼

The rates of Exchange on London are fairly established at the advance to 109¾@109¾ Gold, but business to-day is reported dull, and buyers for the Cunarder on Wednesday have not, to all appearances, yet entered the market. The reduced quotation for United States 5-20s from London had no effect here to-day, as the Bonds are not over-abundant in the market, and to fill the orders to-day an advance of ⅛@¼ ₰ cent. was paid on Saturday's sales. Gold opened with a firm appearance at 144¼ ₰ cent., but gradually fell back to 144¼ ₰ cent.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares, the market very dull in this department, owing to the developments of the fortnight past:

America	130	Irving	105
Phenix	95	Metropolitan	115
Tradesman's	126	Corn Exchange	106¼
Commerce	105½	St. Nicholas	100
American Exchange	115	Central National	104
Chatham	126	Fourth National	90
Bank of N. America	107	Ninth National	100
Hanover	105		

The following offers were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N.Y. Cen. 6s, 1865	94	Del. L. & W. 1st mort	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sterling	102	Del. L. & W. 2d mort	102
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1859	92	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M	98
Erie 7s, 1st mort., 1859	102½	Galena & Chi. 1st	103
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	90	Chi. 1st & R. I. 1st mort	100
Pacific R. 1st M., 7 ₰ ct	97	Chic. & Tol. 1st mort	92

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $4,104,500 20; including for Customs, $457,000; on account of Loan, $200,000; payments, $6,126,986 10; balance, $51,574,-592 16.

A National Cotton-Growing Convention

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the issue of Aug. 3, your editorial headed "The Necessity of Beginning the Old Cotton Crops—How to Do It," and remarks, are worthy the immediate, serious attention of every man of the nation. You properly say that cotton must "hereafter, as before, be the great regulator of our foreign exchanges, and thereby the great conservator of our financial soundness. Our other agricultural produce can meet but comparatively little of the heavy balance that yearly accrues against us. Without cotton, gold, the life-blood of our currency, must be continually drained away to satisfy these demands. How soonest to get our cotton production back to its amount before the rebellion—five millions of bales—is one of the most important problems of the day."

These sentiments stand on the basis of incontrovertible statistical facts. From 1821 to 1860, our exports of "breadstuffs and provisions" were $1,006,-951,238; of raw cotton for the same time, $2,074,-844,091. From 1847 to 1860, our exports of the products of the sea, of the forest, of agriculture, and of manufactures, were $1,852,-079,868; of raw cotton, $1,489,859,591; of breadstuffs and provisions for the same time, $642,124,702. For the year ending June 30, 1860, of breadstuffs and provisions, $45,271,866; of cotton, $191,806,555. If we allow for one-third of the crop for our own manufactures, then this cotton crop of 1860 was worth at seaports $367,709,832. It was in this year the crop reached 5,000,000 of bales. If the country can manage to grow next year a crop of that quantity, it will be worth $600,000,000 at gold prices, ready money. This would be a sum over two-thirds of England's entire exports for 1863, the energies of British legislation being expended upon the manufacturing and commercial industry of the nation. In is stated in reliable sources that the cotton imported into England during our four years of civil war cost $500,000,000 extra, or more than for the four years previous, the quantity besides being much less. It is now ascertained by consumers of the fabric that it is better to pay 9d. a yard for cloth made of our staple, that will wear three years, than to pay 6d. a yard made of India cotton, lasting but one year. Herein is Nature's prolific endowment to us—a superior staple, which must soon drive the India from market.

It is for a next year's crop, especially, that the most strenuous efforts be put forth early to secure it. It must be apparent that the cotton crop holds an intimate relation to our ability to return to specie payments. Our circulation of bank paper in 1859, by 1,562 banks, was $207,102,477, with specie in bank of $83,594,537. If we call the present circulation of State banks $50,000,000, then the circulation proper of paper money is at least $926,780,741, and must soon reach $1,000,000,000—the specie in bank rather less than in 1860, and in circulation nothing. But with such a cotton crop in 1866, reversing the out-flow current of gold, we may have specie payments in the fore part of the year following, and by a proper direction of the nation's labor in cotton-growing early initiated, we can be saved the terrible revulsion always attendant on the resumption of specie payments, and maintain that status with a paper circulation of $600,000,000. It is the opinion of some that without a good crop of cotton next year, we shall experience a financial collapse in a transition from a state of war to peace.

But why have a National Convention? We answer: Cotton, though sectional in climate, is national in the grown crop. A larger amount of the nation's labor enters into its production than of any other article, or all others of export, as is demonstrated by the above figures. This labor is distributed in every section of the land. In analyzing the annual statement, Aug. 31, 1860, of the New-Orleans Board of Trade, wherein the receipts of produce at that port, at current value, were $185,000,000 for that crop year, we came to the conclusion that the products of the upper river States, from Tennessee to Minnesota, and bordering on the Ohio River, consumed in the cotton States, required, as capital in farms, $300,000,000. The manufactures of the East consumed in the cotton States is also to be considered, and is of large amount.

The cotton States, for these reasons, devote more land to cotton and a larger working force to its cultivation, (but only 1½ per cent. of the area of the cotton States in the crop of 1859,) thus showing that the nation resolves itself into a grand theatre for the division of labor on such a scale of extent as is nowhere else seen, and enriching all sections. It is this vast, constant exportable labor of the nation in this shape, that should be kept in view. Even the oats, the eggs, the chickens, that float down the great rivers, never exportable in that shape, are virtually turned into cotton to swell the amount of crop. A vast amount of national labor is protected—a protection of which no one will complain. It is in this light freedmen employed in general farm work in the State of Virginia, and receiving but $5 a month, is a waste of national labor, when that labor in cotton States would be worth to the nation five times as much. We say nothing of the greater benefit to the cotton grower and the laborer himself.

Again, in many parts of the cotton regions, the old-fashioned wooden mold-board plow is the only one used, and in all there is a great lack of modern agricultural implements. A successful machine for planting cotton-seed is just out, saving the labor of five or six men. It is stated that near Nashville, a planter this season agreed with his former slaves to raise crops on shares. They planted forty acres in cotton, eighty in corn, six in sorghum, and two in vegetables. These proportions are supposed to have been in accordance with the planter's directions. But as to cotton and corn, the proportions should have been one hundred acres in cotton, and twenty in corn, and these proportions should be maintained on all navigable rivers and principal railroads leading therefrom, where a deficiency of corn can be supplied cheaper by purchase of that grown in the up-river country, leaving the land and working force for the more remunerative cotton crop.

It is eminently appropriate, then, that a national convention should be held, taking cognisance of many other measures not here enumerated, of which the subject of the levees of the Mississippi would be an important one. Such a convention should be composed of men representing all the practical pursuits of life—farmers, cotton-growers, mechanics, manufacturers of all kinds, merchants, financiers, men in commercial, transportation and shipping business, hemp-growers, bagging manufacturers, agricultural implement makers, &c.

We propose that such a convention assemble in Washington at an early day, not later than the 1st of December next, to concert such measures as will insure a large crop the coming year. Lancashire has its permanent "cotton associations;" why shall not the United States hold such convention, pregnant as it would be of vastly increased wealth and financial strength early augmented?

Cotton is of such importance in the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial industry of the nation, that it not buremized, should receive the constant and special attention of some one of the departments of the government. There should be a periodical devoted exclusively to cotton. A. P.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 21, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last: 10 bbls. Ashes, 16,836 bbls. Flour, 25 bbls. and 15 bags Corn Meal, 194,389 bushels Wheat, 245,432 bushels Corn, 810 bushels Rye, 36,685 bushels Oats, 1,381 ₰ bgs. Provisions, and 45 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive at $7 50 for Pots, and $7 62½@$7 75 for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in more demand and steady, including Java at 25c.@26c.; Rio at 17c.@21c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c.; Native Ceylon at 22½c.@23c. ₰ lb. in gold.

COTTON—Continues in fair demand at rising prices. Middlings, 44c.@44c. ₰ lb.; sales and resales, 2,100 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in brisk demand to-day, partly on speculation, at an advance of 20c.@30c. ₰ bbl., the market, however, closing less buoyantly. Sales since our last amount to 18,000 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $6 45@$7; poor to choice Extra State, at $7 25@$7 75, chiefly at $7 25@$7 50; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 85@$9 ₰ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$6 45 @$7 00
Extra State	7 25 @ 7 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 30 @8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 65 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 10 @11 00
Extra Genesee	7 80 @11 00
Poor to choice extra Missouri	8 25 @14

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1865.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—PANTOMIME ON HORSEBACK.

WALLACK'S—BORN TO GOOD-LUCK—A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

ELITE'S NEW HALL, No. 720 Broadway—MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The jury of inquest on the late disaster on the Housatonic railroad, have rendered a verdict to the effect that the collision occurred in consequence of the culpable negligence and want of proper care and caution on the part of CHARLES HUNT, President, and Superintendent HENRY L. PLUMB, conductor, ANDREW WINSLOW, master mechanic, and EDWARD R. LYMAN, engineer, on said railroad. The verdict was signed by ten members only of the jury. Two members dissented from so much of the verdict as relates to Mr. ANDREW WINSLOW, master mechanic of the company, and EDWIN R. LYMAN, engineer of the engine "Fairfield," but fully concurred with the rest of the jury to that part of the verdict relating to CHARLES HUNT, President of the company, and HENRY L. PLUMB, conductor of the passenger train.

Capt. HENRY WIRZ was arraigned yesterday before the Military Commission, charged with maliciously, willfully and traitorously combining, confederating and conspiring, together with ROBERT E. LEE, JAMES A. SEDDON, NORTHRUP and others, to injure the health and destroy the lives of Union soldiers in rebel and Southern prisons, and also with murder, in violation of the laws and customs of war. The specifications allege the most cruel practices, such as starvation purposely, the vaccination of soldiers with impure matter, the furnishing of rotten food, the employment of bloodhounds, &c. After preliminary proceedings the court adjourned until to-day.

A Washington correspondent writes that Chief-Justice CHASE had a long interview with President JOHNSON on Friday evening, at the White House. It is generally understood that the subject under discussion was what disposition should be made of Jeff. DAVIS, whether he should be tried by a civil court or a military commission, and whether the trial should take place soon or be postponed till after the conclusion of the WIRZ trial. What conclusion was arrived at, of course, is unknown to the outside world; but it is fair to infer that nothing will be done in JEFF's case until the WIRZ trial is concluded.

The Yantic (Conn.) Woollen Mills, recently destroyed by fire, are being rebuilt, with an energy and a thoroughness not often equaled. On the 16th of August the foundations of the new mill were completed and the corner-stone laid, and the intention is to put up a story every twelve working days, until the roof is reached. The mill is to be furnished with twelve sets of cards, warmed by steam and lighted with gas. One of SWAIN's water-wheels will set everything in motion.

Since Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, has filled his present position, he has signed three death warrants, viz.: For the execution of ALEXANDER DESMARTEAU, who committed rape and murder at Chicopee, and was hung in Boston, April 26, 1861; GEORGE C. HERSEY, who murdered by poison Miss BETSEY F. TIRRELL, and was hung Aug. 8, 1862, at Dedham; and JAMES CALLENDER, colored, who was found guilty of rape and murder at Otis, and was hung at Lenox, Nov. 6, 1863.

The President has requested the Attorney-General to suspend the issue of warrants for pardon until further orders. This action has been taken in order to facilitate a general clearing up of the numerous and complicated petitions now before the President, to give him the opportunity to adopt some plan which will prevent unnecessary and shameful intervention by the pardon brokers.

The Calais, Maine, *Advertiser*, says that the rust has struck the potato crop in that region more severely this season than it has done for many years past. Many of the farmers have commenced digging them up, hoping to save some of them. Whole fields which looked finely a week ago, now look as black as if a fire had run through them.

The best whaling voyage on record has been made by the bark *Pioneer*, of New-London, which sailed June 4, 1864, for Hudson's Bay. She has been heard from at St. Johns, Newfoundland, with 1,800 barrels of oil and 30,000 pounds of whalebone, the whole cargo being worth about $150,000, of which at least $100,000 is profit.

Gen. ESTY, of Ohio, is stopping at Willard's Hotel, in Washington. Gen. ESTY was in every battle fought by the Army of the Cumberland, from Donelson to the fall of Atlanta, and from thence proceeded upon the great SHERMAN campaign, and was present at the surrender of JOE JOHNSTON, which concluded the war in the East.

In reference to the frequently repeated rumor that Gen. BUTLER has several times tendered his resignation, and that its acceptance has been as often declined, it is now stated that the officers who would naturally receive such a document, have no knowledge whatever that it has ever been tendered.

Boston has 1,922 places where intoxicating liquor is sold, but the State constables are thinning them out. Eight prosecutions were made on Friday, and a fine of $35 and costs imposed in each case. One man paid, but the rest appealed, and the rumsellers' association got bonds for them.

WILLIAM QUIMBY, of Chicago, fell off a train of cars while in motion on the Stonington Road on Thursday, and but for some of the passengers catching him by the legs, would have been killed. He was dragged forty rods, and his clothes were all torn from his body, but no bones were broken.

It is said that a party of scientific gentlemen who have explored the gold mining region in Virginia, represent the interior of the State to be very rich in gold, silver, iron and other metals, in an undeveloped condition.

We call attention to some important statements copied from North Carolina papers, and printed in another column, as indicating something of the tone and temper of certain classes in the South.

Mr. DUNLAP, a Baltimore merchant, left Norwich on Friday with a crate of Maltese kittens, to supply the demand in Baltimore, where the feline species are very scarce.

At Fitchburgh, Mass., last Friday, a man calling himself "Scratch Gravel," and who would give no other name, has been sentenced to three years' hard labor in the State Prison for housebreaking.

President JOHNSON has returned from his excursion much refreshed, and is reported to be in unusually good health.

Gen. JOE JOHNSON passed Fortress Monroe on Sunday, on his way to Washington.

The rebel Gen. B. F. CHEATHAM had an interview with President JOHNSON yesterday.

LOCAL NEWS.

The deaths in New-York during the past week were 617—101 men, 71 women, 223 boys and 222 girls—a decrease of 25 from the mortality of the previous week, and of 123 as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of 1864. Of the deceased, 402 were children under five years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Cholera infantum 117, infantile marasmus 74, infantile convulsions 69, consumption 57, dysentery 23, inflammation of the lungs 20, inflammation of the bowels 16, dropsy 10, disease of the heart 8, measles 5, small-pox 2, cholera morbus 2, deaths from external causes 33.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GOVER in the case of Mrs. ELLEN CUSICK, who was alleged to have been burned to death by her husband setting fire to her clothing. The evidence showed that deceased was grossly intoxicated at the time and set her own clothing on fire. The prisoner CUSICK was therefore discharged.

A disastrous fire occurred yesterday in the building No. 204 South-street, and spread to the adjoining bonded warehouses in Water-street, which contained large quantities of tea and coffee on storage. The total losses by fire and water will probably exceed $600,000.

A man, supposed to be Mr. JOHN E. DEAN, of Eighty-fifth-street, near Fifth-avenue, was instantly killed, yesterday afternoon, at the Yorkville station, by an inward-bound express train from New-Haven.

The decision of Justice LEDWITH in the Phenix Bank defalcation case was not rendered yesterday; counsel for the bank and the accused both consenting to its postponement until 2 P. M. today.

The money market suddenly eased up yesterday, and some loans were made to the Brokers at 6 per cent. The impression was that this rate would be the rule of the street before the close of the week, in place of 7 per cent. Government stocks were firmer and in good demand, especially the 5-20s and 7-30s. The railways were looking up. Gold 144¼. Exchange 109¼@109⅝ per cent.

The Live Stock markets are fairly supplied this week with a better grade of beef cattle than at the previous market. The sales yesterday were rather dull, and the afternoon rates lower than last week. The best cattle went at 16c.@17½c. ₩ lb., estimated dressed weight, and from this down to 12c. for poor grades. Sheep are abundant, and sell at 6½c.@7c. ₩ lb., live weight. Other animals range about as last week.

A fair business was transacted in Produce and Merchandise yesterday. The leading kinds of Breadstuffs were much higher, under an improved demand, partly speculative. Provisions were somewhat depressed. Groceries were on the advance. Heavier freight engagements were reported for Liverpool, chiefly of Cotton, Breadstuffs and Provisions.

Is the South Still to be its own Worst Enemy?

Had it chosen, the South might have dictated its own terms of union before it fired the first gun of rebellion. Without any Southern urging, Congress, of its own accord, by an almost unanimous vote, passed its resolution for an amendment of the constitution, guaranteeing perpetual inviolability to slavery in the States. Had it been clear that the South would have been thereby appeased, Congress would have bound itself and its successors to place no restrictions upon the extension of slavery into the Territories, and to abide by all the extra-judicial principles of the Dred Scott decision. It is difficult to say what it would not have done in the way of propitiation to avert the war. To have stopped the war after it began, the government at any time during the first twenty-one months—up to the issue of the Emancipation Proclamation—would have saved slavery as it was, and all its old constitutional rights, barring, perhaps, the assumed right of extending itself into the Territories. Even afterward, up to the very last stage of the war, the rebellion, by agreeing to throw down its arms at once, could have got terms. This is implied in all that President LINCOLN said and did in connection with the attempted peace negotiations at Niagara Falls, and in connection with the conference at Hampton Roads. Of course these terms would have been limited; yet had the right spirit been displayed by the South, they might have embraced provisions whereby emancipation would practically have been made gradual, or perhaps, even some compensation given for the loss of the slaves. The anxiety of the government to stop the dreadful effusion of blood, and the immense drains upon the Treasury, would have impelled it to do the utmost for peace, short of a positive sacrifice of the Union and of emancipation.

The end of this willfulness of the South was that it had to make its submission without terms. The final surrender of the rebellion was unconditional. The government was left entirely to its own discretion to exercise whatever severity or clemency it might please. It has chosen great clemency. It has engaged itself to the most liberal amnesty and pardon, and to the earliest restoration of the Southern States to the full enjoyment of every constitutional power possessed by the other States, if the Southern people will govern themselves by a truly loyal spirit, and show that they will perform in good faith all their constitutional obligations. The government, and all the loyalty of the country, now wait to see what the South will elect to do—whether to reciprocate this liberal spirit, and seriously devote itself to its own regeneration and to the harmony and prosperity of the whole country, or to continue in the perverseness which has already cost it so dear.

As yet, it is impossible to say what the Southern action will be. We only know that both loyal and disloyal influences are struggling for the ascendency there, and that each are expecting to carry the day. It would be far easier to determine how this will turn, if we had only ordinary human nature to calculate upon. Petty piques, vulgar passions, humiliation and misery on the one side; common sense, patriotic duty, good repute and substantial thrift on the other. There could not be much doubt which set of incentives would prevail with the ordinary civilized man. But, unfortunately, the Southern people for generations have been subjected to a peculiar institution, which has so much perverted their hearts and their judgments that it is impossible ever to assume that they will act wisely and rightly, as the best motives prompt. It is a law of our being that long association with a great evil not only vitiates the conscience, but darkens the understanding; and it is morally impossible that the Southern people should have been so long exposed to the influences of such an institution as slavery without being prodigiously injured in these respects. Their lack of wisdom has been shown in the fact that they have never attempted to do anything for their institution which did not recoil against it. They undertook in the beginning to put down agitation by attacking the right of petition and freedom of speech, and the result was an increase of agitation. They undertook to extend slavery by getting up a war with Mexico, and the result was the enlargement of the area of freedom with California and all the territory acquired from Mexico. They undertook to make Kansas a slave State by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the result was all the territory south of the line of that compromise was opened to freedom. They undertook to get from the Supreme Court an extra-judicial political decision that slavery had a constitutional right to all the Territories, and the result was a political revolution against slavery, without precedent in the history of the country. They undertook to break up the Union that they might establish a confederacy, the corner-stone of which should be slavery, and the result is the absolute annihilation of slavery. How they showed this want of judgment at different stages of the rebellion, in not getting the terms they might, we have already noted. It is not possible for any one who remembers these facts, to take it for granted that the South will now shape its action in accordance with its highest duties and best interests.

With all our soul we hope that the South will now at last gain and practice wisdom. The whole Northern people are yearning to bury the past, and to join the South in cementing a closer and more blessed Union than ever. The same feeling inspires all the words and acts of the government. But both the government and the Northern people are helpless, so far as relates to the Southern reciprocation of this spirit. If the Southern people will still persist in shutting their eyes to their true interests, and in making themselves their own worst enemies, there is no earthly way to prevent it. We sometimes see accounts of a spirit manifesting itself in some parts of the South, which make us apprehend that the old fatal spell is still upon its people, and that they will oblige the government to retain military rule over them for months, and, perhaps, even years to come. The government certainly cannot restore to them the full exercise of their constitutional powers, until it is morally certain that they attach a binding obligation to the oath of allegiance which they are taking, and will faithfully conform all their political action to its letter and spirit. Until the government can be assured of their consistent loyalty, it is bound to take care that they shall be in no condition to do mischief. It is not in the power of the government to infuse genuine loyalty into them against their own disposition and purpose; but it is in its power to disable disloyalty. It has the means of bringing every amount of repression upon them that can possibly be required. The loyal people of the land will sustain it in using these means to any extent that may be necessary. It would be madness in the South to force the government to any such stern policy. The result could only be its being cast into deeper humiliation and misery than ever. Enough has already been sacrificed to the spirit of perverseness. Now that the South is rid forever of its old evil genius of slavery, which used so to befool it, let it at once gather up its natural sense and turn square round into the plain path of duty and interest.

The Heavy Receipts of Cotton at New-York.

The large supplies of cotton from the South, which were for some time expected in vain, are at last arriving in full measure at this port. The receipts in this market alone, during the last six weeks, have been over *one hundred thousand bales*, (103,648,) or an average of more than seventeen thousand bales a week. Last week we had close upon twenty thousand bales (19,404.)

According to the advices from the seaboard and river cities, and from the cotton-growing region of the South, the volume flowing hitherward bids fair to increase largely during the coming autumn months. At New-Orleans, on the 11th inst., there were 81,568 bales on hand, with large daily receipts, and the stock at Mobile is also considerable, though it is kept down by the deficiency of inland water transports to fetch it from the interior. This, however, was being remedied by the construction of a fleet of light flat boats to be employed expressly in this work.

It is only that part of the staple lying most convenient to the seaboard cities which has thus far been brought into them. The break in the South Carolina Railroad, between Orangeburgh and Columbia, has prevented the upland cotton in that State from reaching Charleston. The damage done to the Georgia Central Railroad, and to the Savannah and Gulf Railroad, by SHERMAN, has heretofore cut off the greater part of the cotton-growing region of Georgia from Savannah; but we suppose that by this time both of these lines are in running order. A letter from Jacksonville in a city cotemporary yesterday, said that in Florida but little of the cotton crop had been brought in, except such as was stored near the railroad, and added that it was estimated there that there were 50,000 bales in the State at the close of the war. The cotton of Central Alabama has been detained in the up-country by the cause we have already mentioned. Probably the Southern State which has had the largest proportion of its stock brought to market is Mississippi; but that in the western parts of the State is as yet almost untouched. Western Louisiana and Southern Arkansas (as the receipts at New-Orleans show) have also forwarded abundantly.

Of course much of this cotton in the Gulf States we have named, and also in the State of TEXAS, will not be brought to this market, but will be purchased on European account, and shipped there direct.

There has as much cotton arrived at New-York, New-Orleans, and the other cities of the Southern seaboard, within the past three months, as some of the speculators estimated to exist within the entire South, in May last. And yet the greater part of the cotton-growing region has not been reached.

We rejoice at the large receipts, present and prospective, of this important staple. It has already set the spinning mills of New-England into activity, and has literally given employment to tens of thousands of men and women. It will cheapen the prices of goods, and supply us with the home-made article. It is increasing commercial and business activity. It is being carried to England in the steamships and sailing ships that leave our port daily, and will presently tell in our behalf, in turning the balance of trade in our favor, in regulating exchanges, and in adding to the value of our currency and decreasing the price of gold; and by these and other means will magnify the prosperity of the nation.

ANOTHER MISSION FOR FRANCE.—They are having a lively time of it in the Black Republic of Hayti, as appears by the news from that quarter this morning. Cannonading by "National troops," "Rebels still holding Cape Haytien," "the port blockaded by two steamers," "attempts to mediate between the belligerents," &c. Such are the sprightly items of news from that interesting region. It will be noticed that the American and British Consuls are supposed not to be strict *neutrals* in the case, and are threatened with reprisals. The opportunity for France to step in on a mission of regeneration will possibly be embraced by the Emperor. Having undertaken that work for the Latin race in the Western Hemisphere, we have no doubt he will be ambitious to try his hand with the African division of the human family. Hayti, at this crisis, presents a good field for intervention.

Wanted, a General!

The Albany Democratic Regency, under the control of RICHMOND, CAGGER and SEYMOUR, is just now in search of a General—"under difficulties."

At the late meeting of the Democratic State Committee, at Albany, we understand the important question where to find a General officer, more or less distinguished in the late war, to head the ticket of "the party" for the nomination of Secretary of State in the campaign, upon which "the party" is just now entering, was the principal question entertained, discussed and debated.

The prospects, upon all sides, were admitted to be gloomy enough. The attitude of "the party" during the war had been such as to make its resuscitation and reentry upon the field, all but an impossibility. The State was evidently "joined to her idols" of freedom and loyalty. So the Regency State Committee, drooping and despondent, sat down in the famous Room No. 57 of the Delavan House, and devoted themselves to the consideration how and where to find a General to head their ticket.

Quaint, inconsistent and desperate enough, if we may rely upon our information, were the suggestions offered. RICHMOND asked about Gen. SLOCUM; to which JOHN A. GREEN replied that SLOCUM had been spoken to, and had declined. CAGGER named Gen. CURTIS, of St. Lawrence, but was answered by Judge DODGE that CURTIS had also respectfully begged off. Somebody suggested Gen. PECK; but the response was, that PECK wanted nothing to do with the Regency. Surrogate TUCKER nominated Gen. SICKLES; but SICKLES, also, was understood to have positive objections to a participation in the November defeat. This brief record appeared to complete the roll of available Generals, all of whom were dismissed from consideration for the worst kind of non-availability.

Supervisor TWEED, however, continued to persist in the search, and brought forward the name of Gen. SPINOLA. Street Commissioner CORNELL thought Gen. COCHRANE might be induced to "come over." And the list was closed by somebody's presenting the name of Gen. BUSTARD. As the end had surely then been reached, the committee adjourned to dinner.

The Democratic party, seriously, is in want of a General as its candidate for Secretary of State. Salary of the office, $2,500 and no stealings, and chances of election not worth considering. Who bids? Where is the lucky General who wishes to lead the forlorn and disorganized host? Don't all speak at once, gentlemen with the stars!

The War in South America.

While our soldiers are daily returning from camp and garrison to farm and workshop, armies of very respectable proportions are assembling on the banks of the tributaries of the Rio de la Plata, in South America, to test the question of the possession of the broad and magnificent plains which those streams water, and for which they furnish the means of communication with the Atlantic, and with the commerce of the world. South American wars are proverbially perennial, and of little consequence. But this one starts on a grander scale than any war which has been waged on that turbulent continent for many years, and the interests at stake are relatively important.

In another place in this morning's paper will be found an able and accurate summing up of the history of this conflict, of the causes which led to it, of the operations thus far conducted, and a consideration of the merits of the quarrel. It will be seen that the little State of Paraguay, over which LOPEZ, of *Water Witch* notoriety, presides, is engaged single-handed with Brazil, the Argentine Republic and Uraguay; that, though defeated absolutely and irretrievably upon the sea in a naval fight, which, for profuse bloodshed and determined fighting, takes a prominent place among sea-fights, the Paraguayans have still some chances of ultimate success on the land; that they have a force of perhaps forty or fifty thousand in the field, or ready to be put there, while their allied enemies are likely to oppose them with armies not greater, if as strong; that there are chances of a long and stubborn war; and that Great Britain, whose commercial interests are involved in the contest, may be called upon to interfere, as she has already done once before in the quarrels which have for fifty years, with occasional intermissions, raged upon the banks of the La Plata.

Though there are no complications with this country, the fact that the opening and development of a million of square miles of the richest country of South America are involved in the issue of the war, cannot fail to make the account we give of it deserving of a careful reading.

THE HUBBUB OF THE HACKMEN—HOW THE RASCALS SHOULD BE SUPPRESSED.—It is very unusual indeed for us to growl, but, in common with many of our readers, we are justly provoked thereto, in consequence of the atrocious conduct of that class of rogues known as hackmen, who rule the roast at the steamboat landings and railroad depots. On the arrival of the various boats and trains these vultures flock together and nearly drive travelers mad. They clog the gangways, jostle rudely against women, upset small children, snap their whips in men's faces, and generally make themselves disagreeable, if not positively insulting, by their loud-mouthed and repeated offers of "Carriage, Sir." This is altogether wrong, and, as far as we know, is peculiar to New-York. No other city would tolerate the disgraceful annoyance for an hour. Why, then, should we submit? Have the police no power over the rascally crew? Surely they have, and they ought to exercise it, at least to the extent of requiring every one of these blatant and impertinent scamps to remain on his box until his services might be required. In this way all confusion would be avoided; the hackman would still get his fare, and the tempers of travelers would escape sore trial. We commend this suggestion to Capt. BRACKETT, of the City Hall Police.

Another reform in this matter of hackmen would be to require each driver to wear, conspicuously, a number, that he might be identified in case of overcharging or insulting his customers, as frequently happens. As the case now etands, these scoundrels are seldom brought to a reckoning for their offences, simply on account of the difficulty of identifying them.

The whole hack system of the city is mismanaged and a nuisance. The charges are high, the vehicles are uncomfortable and often filthy, and the drivers are, generally, insolent robbers. What we want here, for the accommodation of city travel, are light coupés and Hansom cabs, such as are used in London. A few months since an enterprising Frenchman made an experiment of establishing a stand for a few coupés at Union-square, and fixed upon moderate charges. Success met him at the outset, and it is rarely that one of his vehicles can be found unemployed. This being the case, we wonder that enterprising stablemen do not show their wisdom by following his example. Fifty of these coupés should immediately be placed at Union-square, and fifty more at the City Hall Park. Our word for it, there is a rapid fortune for him who supplies this absolute need for the public.

Confederate Violations of the Laws of War—Cruelty and Treason Compared.

It would be well if the Wirz trial, which commenced yesterday, should prove only the initiative for a series of trials of similar offences, which have occurred during the war. WINDER and WIRZ and TURNER, and people of that ilk, are guilty enough, God knows. But they are not the only men who have committed crimes as foul. The Forrests, the Fergusons, the Picketts, and others, are charged by our officers and soldiers with deeds of the same nature. Confederate Generals, as well as Confederate jailors, have something to answer for at the bar of public justice. We speak not now of offences against loyalty, but of offences against humanity; not of breaches of the law of the nation, but of flagrant outrages against the laws of all nations, against civilization and the laws of God.

Of one thing we may be sure. History will arraign at her august bar the fame and the memories of all these culprits. What her judgment will be upon the crime of treason, upon the folly and wickedness of secession, we need not now forecast. We are still too near the results themselves, have ourselves participated in them too hotly, to play the rôle of censor and of judge. Let impartial history be judge betwixt them and us.

But there is another class of crimes chargeable against the late rebellion, for which no excuse, no extenuation remains. Treason, "greatest of crimes" though it be, has at least this in its favor, that it may sometimes imply allegiance and fidelity to the opposite of what is betrayed. Treason is often a question of disputed allegiance, and the treacherous will try to balance against their guilt the duty they owe elsewhere. They always pretend to regret the dilemma they are condemned to, claiming to have chosen between two evils. But what shall palliate crimes against the laws of war, of all nations, of civilization, humanity, against the laws of men and God? Can any subterfuge of divided allegiance avail here?

What we propose, therefore, is a general review and examination of these rebel crimes against civilization from first to last, and a general punishment of the detected and condemned offenders, from private up to President. Let the charge be simple and general—violation of the rules of war. And let the specifications include all the manifold atrocities. For the moment, we leave out of question the crime known as treason. President JOHNSON will take care of the due punishment of that. We speak of offences which the whole world condemns. Nor is it for the dead or suffering soldier boys of the North alone that we plead. It is as well for the honor and fame of the manly and humane among the insurgents themselves, who, whatever their political feelings, shrink with disgust and abhorrence from the reputation of consenting to these atrocities against humanity, or of conniving at them, much more from the charge of committing them. For the sake of our common nation, let us remove the stigma now attaching to millions, and fix it upon the hundreds to whom it belongs. It is not the cause of the North or of the Union alone, which will be benefited by such investigations, but that of mankind.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—In Gov. PERRY's recent speech at Greenville, S. C., which we publish this morning, we find some very remarkable statements in regard to public sentiment in that State. The Governor declares that South Carolina is ready to reform her constitution and abolish slavery, give the election of Governor and Presidential electors to the people, and equalize the representation of the State. Although no man has better opportunities than Gov. PERRY for forming a correct estimate of the state of public sentiment in South Carolina, these positive statements must be taken, we fear, with some grains of allowance. That a strong undercurrent of Union sentiment exists in that State we do not doubt, but a conversion so radical as that indicated above would be little short of miraculous.

The Cable.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 21, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"A well-known and experienced navigator" suggests a means of laying the Atlantic cable safely, in your issue of this morning. Will you allow one unknown and inexperienced (in that line) to suggest a method? and will you also state why the plan would not work, if so you think? It is as follows:

Attach buoys, say of cork, at equal distances, say one mile, or half a mile, or less, of sufficient capacity to nearly support or float the cable. The great strain would, it seems to me, be avoided, and it would sink gradually to the bottom. These floats could be so arranged that they could be attached almost instantaneously, and after a little time would detach themselves, leaving the cable at the bottom.

Two thousand fathoms of cable, reaching from the bottom of the sea to the stern of the ship, supported at short intervals by buoys, would lessen the strain very materially. What think you of the plan?

T. M.

We know of nothing against this plan. But we presume that and others have been submitted to the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company before they set out on their last great undertaking.—ED. TIMES.

THE TRIBUNE AND THE UNION STATE CONVENTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I cut the following editorial from the *Tribune*, for the purpose of nailing it to your counter, so that other base coinage may be detected:

From the Tribune.

ODD.

The Union Committee of our State met at the Astor House on Wednesday evening, to fix the time for holding our annual State Convention. Owing to a sudden conversion, those who are not Radicals had a majority of one.

By a curious coincidence, that majority was found on postponing our convention to a late day; while the "Radicals" wanted an earlier one.

Those who are *not* Radicals triumphed, fixing the day at the 20th of September, by a "strait" vote.

Next day, the Democratic State Committee met at Albany, and fixed their convention for the 6th of September—which was the day designated by the "Radicals" for ours.

It is settled, therefore, by the Anti-Radicals in our party organization, that our adversaries shall have two weeks the start of us in the approaching canvass.

That start—eight weeks to our six for the canvass—must be worth to them from five to ten thousand votes.

Now for our inferences:

1. We infer that one controlling mind fixed the day or holding each of the State Conventions.

2. We infer that this is the same that engineered SEYMOUR's election as Governor in 1862.

3. We infer that he proposes to repeat the process substantially in 1865.

4. We infer that, as he has "sold short" before and been unable to deliver, it may be so in this case.

5. We infer that the Union party will have to win this Fall, not by means of its organization but in spite of that same. And

6. We infer that it should arouse at once and go in.

It would be difficult if not impossible to compress the same measure of malignity and falsehood into a quarter of a column. Its assumptions and "inferences" are alike bald, naked inventions; and highly as I once thought of Mr. GREELEY, I am now constrained to believe that he intended to "bear false witness." He knows me well—as I *thought* I knew him—and knows that I am incapable of duplicity, either to my friends or my party; that what I say or do is said and done openly. In my long life, with the habit of thinking, however defectively for myself, my opinions have never been concealed. However they conflict with those entertained by the great men of my party, I avow them frankly. Worth, therefore, less or more, there is nothing equivocal in my friendships, or my enmities, or uncertain in my principles.

There is not the slightest color of truth in the *Tribune's* assumption that I "fixed" or attempted to fix the day for holding the Union State Convention. Though differing for more than twenty years with Mr. GREELEY, about early conventions, I thought it would be well, this year, to meet early in September, but in a conversation with Mr. HARRIS, he reminded me that the State Agricultural Fair would use the first week in September, and for that reason only I acquiesced in the suggestion of a later day.

I saw five members of the committee, simply because Messrs. LINCOLN, HARRIS, JONES and USHER called upon me. Mr. BARKER, who met me in the Rotunda, remarked that he was then going to my room. To neither of these gentlemen did I express, suggest, or intimate any word in favor of a late convention, for I had no such wish. If I had deemed the question important, either way, I should certainly have found Messrs. STEWART, JEROME, ROBERTSON, DUTCHER, FREEMAN, COOK, &c., &c., and consulted with them. As it was, I only saw such members of the committee as called upon me, and spoke on the subject only in reply to their questions.

The point Mr. GREELEY makes, or seeks to make, is, that our committee was beguiled into a late day for its convention, so that the Democrats might take the field first. If the Democracy had determined to be first in the field, what was to prevent it; or what necessity was there for collusion? But I will not let the matter rest here. I had not spoken a word, nor had I any understanding with any Democrat, on or off their State Committee, or in relation to the approaching election. So that, instead of fixing the day for *both* conventions, I did not interfere with, and took no part in fixing *either*.

Mr. GREELEY accuses me of "engineering SEYMOUR's election in 1862." I am frequently asked if my quarrel with Mr. GREELEY cannot be made up? My answer is "no." But I invariably add that this need not disturb others, or the party, inasmuch as I never bring our differences into public view unless forced to do so by unprovoked and wanton assaults from the *Tribune*. I was cruelly deceived in Mr. GREELEY's character. I thought him truthful, patriotic, unselfish. I find him ambitious, selfish and false. I lose respect for him when he thus falsely accuses me of defeating Gen. WADSWORTH. If he *believed* it, as thousands do, who read his calumnies, I could excuse him, as I do those whom he misleads.

Mr. GREELEY knows that the father of Gen. WADSWORTH was one of my early, constant and most valued personal and political friends. For more than twenty-five years JAMES WADSWORTH, one of the great men of his generation, consulted me about all his educational and philanthropic enterprises. It was at my suggestion that he inaugurated District School Libraries. His son, JAMES S. WADSWORTH, generally accompanied his father, knew the relations that existed, and became himself imbued with our sentiments and sympathies. And when, later in life, he concluded to adopt the Democratic side in politics, I was, as he said, the first person to whom he avowed that purpose. I remonstrated, but failed to change his determination. When, years afterwards, he was unable to endure the encroachments and exactions of slavery, he came to me, deprecating the idea of turning Whig, and urging an organization, irrespective of old parties, opposed to slavery extension.

While acting with the Democratic party Gen. WADSWORTH conceived an enduring prejudice against Gov. SEWARD. This was an honest but most unjust prejudice, as I often but vainly endeavored to satisfy him. With me, however, close personal and social relations were preserved by Gen. WADSWORTH, through all the political changes; and when the Republican party had organized, and was in the ascendancy, after the usual consultation with prominent friends, I informed Mr. WADSWORTH, through his then confidential personal and political friend, Col. D. E. ARNELL, that we intended to nominate him for Governor. The information was acceptable, and we proceeded to the choice of delegates, with this purpose, until most unexpectedly a letter appeared from Mr. WADSWORTH declining the nomination.

Subsequently, when a Senator in Congress was to be chosen, several prominent Republicans of Democratic antecedents, organized, separately, to control this question. Mr. WADSWORTH acted with these gentlemen. But the Republican members of the Legislature, responding to a sentiment clearly indicated among the people, sent Hon. PRESTON KING to the Senate. That organization, unfortunately, was perpetuated, and, with the *Tribune* as its organ, exasperating and perverting the popular mind, obtained sway in our State Conventions. In the meantime, Gen. WADSWORTH, who, heart and hand had espoused the Union cause, adopted the Chase-Sumner-Greeley Abolition doctrine, and, as its representative, was presented as a candidate for Governor. The time and circumstances were inauspicious. I saw the danger, and endeavored to avert it by urging the nomination of Gen. DIX for Governor. But Messrs. GREELEY, OPDYKE, &c., &c., were

president of the election, and Gen. WADSWORTH was nominated. That done, I instantly and earnestly took steps to secure the nomination of a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor that would strengthen and save the ticket. I suggested JAMES M. COOK, E. W. LEAVENWORTH, or R. M. BLATCHFORD, so that, while a Democratic-Abolitionist was the nominee for Governor, a Conservative Whig would be placed on the ticket for Lieutenant-Governor. But the Greeley sentiment was as rampant as restless. It demanded the nomination of another radical for Lieutenant-Governor; and the late CURTIS NOYES came to me to say that if I would ask the New-York delegation to go for Mr. TREMAINE, he could be nominated by acclamation! I replied, that "that acclaim will be the knell of your ticket. The party, strong as it is, cannot stand the nomination of two Radical Abolitionists. If Mr. TREMAINE is sensible, he will decline in favor of an old Whig". But I remonstrated in vain. Mr. TREMAINE, who, after the rebellion broke out, had made a pro-slavery speech in a Democratic State Convention, *was* nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by ACCLAMATION!

The infatuation did not end there. An inexperienced State Committee was appointed. That committee established itself in New-York, away from the archives of the party, rejected the wise counsel of Gov. MORGAN, dispensed with the services of Mr. TERWILLIGER, its invaluable Secretary, and excluded me from its meetings.

Toward the close of the canvass, after squandering fabulous sums of money, and floundering about in the dark, the committee invoked the aid of Mr. TERWILLIGER, while I found it necessary, along with Messrs. WAKEMAN and KELLY, to replenish its empty treasury.

At this moment of doubt and danger, the committee conceived the idea of bringing Gen. WADSWORTH to New-York to make a speech. I remonstrated, urging that the City of New-York, of all places, was the last for an abolition demonstration. But I remonstrated in vain. Gen. WADSWORTH was sent for and came. I remonstrated with him personally, pointing out the danger—telling him, indeed, that he was perilling his election. I am not likely to forget his reply: "*You are croaking. My majority may be less than that of last year, but it will be larger than Morgan's.*"

Gen. WADSWORTH made his abolition speech inside of Cooper Institute, while GREELEY, STANTON, &c., &c., made their abolition speeches outside. I was "there to see" groups of Union electors walk away annoyed and discouraged. Directly the Democrats, taking advantage of this blunder, constrained their candidate for Governor to make a comparatively loyal speech in Brooklyn. I say constrained, because Gov. SEYMOUR'S affinities with VALLANDIGHAM and other Copperheads, shows that his proclivities were in the other direction. But he made a tolerably good Union speech, and it told in the election, to his advantage.

The Union party of the State, out of New-York and Brooklyn, did its whole duty. Gen. WADSWORTH was defeated by largely-increased Democratic majorities in New-York and Brooklyn. The official canvass demonstrates this fact. Mr. GREELEY knows it, and he knows also that my friends—the regularly organized, working Republicans—were faithful to a man.

While, therefore, it is true that Gen. WADSWORTH'S election was recklessly thrown away; while, in fact, he was "slaughtered," neither my own garments or those of my friends, are stained. The sacrifice was effected in the way I have stated. But in actual responsibility my assailant was Gen. WADSWORTH'S slayer. For with Mr. GREELEY, as with Cardinal WOOLSEY, "ambition" mars all. Here is the simple solution of the whole question. As things then stood, Gov. MORGAN ought to have been renominated. But Mr. GREELEY aspired to the United States Senate. Gov. MORGAN, a Whig, and a resident of the city, was in his way. Hence he demanded the nomination of a Western man, of Democratic antecedents, for Governor, that the field for Senator would be open to him. He did not, of course, expect that Gen. WADSWORTH would be beaten, for it was not to be supposed that 90,000 majority could be used up in a year. But Radicalism was very blind, reckless and profligate; and a political inheritance, the work of long years of toil and experience, was dissipated in a single year!

And now what sort of POLITICAL RECORD has my assailant made for himself? How long is it since he attended a dinner in honor of FERNANDO WOOD, complimenting that known and notorious abettor and sympathizer in secession and rebellion, as a distinguished friend of peace? How long is it since he was about the House of Representatives conspiring with "Copperhead" members of Congress? How long has he been in correspondence with the family of JEFFERSON DAVIS? How long after the renomination of President LINCOLN, did he sign and send circulars to distinguished men asking whether it was not best to bring a third candidate into the field? What was the nature of his correspondence with VALLANDIGHAM?

And what has been his course on the question of secession, and what sort of *war* record has he made?

While the Southern States were threatening secession, and while they were preparing for rebellion, Mr. GREELEY not only justified, but *incited* and *stimulated* them to action. Here is the evidence from the *Tribune*, in his own language:

From the New-York Tribune, Nov. 26, 1860.

If the cotton States unitedly and earnestly wish to withdraw peacefully from the Union, we think they should and would be allowed to do so. Any attempt to compel them to remain by force would be contrary to the principles enunciated in the immortal Declaration of Independence, contrary to the fundamental ideas on which human liberty is based.

From the New-York Tribune, Dec. 19, 1860.

If it (the Declaration of Independence) justified the secession from the British Empire of three millions of colonists in 1776, *we do not see why it would not justify the secession of five millions of Southerners from the Union in 1861.*

From the New-York Tribune, Feb. 23, 1860.

* * *Whenever* it shall be clear that the great body of the Southern people have become conclusively alienated from the Union, and anxious to escape from it, *we will do our best to forward their views.*

From the New-York Tribune, 1860.

If the Cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better *out* of the Union than *in* it, WE INSIST ON LETTING THEM GO IN PEACE.

From the New-York Tribune of same date.

I reiterate *every word* of this, as I have often reiterated it, WITH REGARD TO THE PACIFIC STATES AND TERRITORIES.

I do insist that a people possessing within themselves the elements of an independent national existence, have a *right* to have *such institutions* and enter into *such relations with other political communities* as they may deem most conducive to their own well-being.

And now, when the rebellion, at a sacrifice of half a million of Northern lives, and four thousand millions of Northern treasure, ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, Vice-President of the Confederate Government, and other rebels, plead, in justification of their offence, that the leading journal and organ of the Federal Government, insisted, encouraged and justified secession.

Early in the war, Mr. GREELEY, in a spirit of conceit and arrogance peculiarly his own, assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, and issued his order, "On to Richmond," as authoritatively as RICHARD the III. exclaimed, "To horse," or as WELLINGTON said, "Up guards and at 'em." And such was the power of a popular, widely circulating journal, the government was actually forced prematurely into the disastrous "Bull Run" battle. When it was over, most disgracefully, GREELEY saw the mischief he had done, and appalled and haunted by spectres of dead and dying soldiers, he confessed in a letter to Mr. LINCOLN, and in the *Tribune*, that he had done a great wrong. It was said by those around him that for several days his remorse was agonizing. But it soon subsided, and he resumed the habit of insolent dictation to the army, to the President, and to Congress.

Subsequently, at a dark hour, and after a disastrous result of a general battle, Mr. GREELEY became morbid again, and proclaimed to the world in his *Tribune*, that "if, after sixty or ninety days more of hard fighting," we were unable to conquer the enemy, it would become the duty of the government "to make the best attainable peace." This craven, cream-faced display of the "white feather" in a leading Northern journal inspirited the rebel government and army. If, as they were told, we could only "fight on for sixty or ninety days," they were sure of their independence.

During the entire last year of the war Mr. GREELEY embarrassed the government, demoralized the army and bewildered the people, with perpetual croakings and muddled negotiations for "Peace"—"Peace" upon the best attainable terms—"Peace" upon any terms. While SHERMAN was preparing for his great and triumphant campaign; while the army and navy were demonstrating upon North Carolina; while GRANT was "fighting it out on this line," Mr. GREELEY, bamboozled by "Colorado JEWETT," persisted in drawing the government into negotiations for "Peace" with the Confederate miscreants in Canada who were there hatching conspiracies for arson, piracy, bank robberies and assassinations. In his letter to Mr. LINCOLN Mr. GREELEY implores him to remember that "our bleeding, bankrupt, almost dying country longs for peace." And then, after slavery had cost us half a million of lives and three millions of treasure, Mr. GREELEY, in the same letter, proposes that we should offer $400,000,000 to slavery, for peace!

When in the sequel it appeared that SAUNDERS & Co. had no authority to act or speak for the Confederate Government, Mr. GREELEY endeavored to cover his mortifying retreat by abusing the President. SAUNDERS says that Mr. GREELEY told him that though Mr. LINCOLN had acted the blackguard, there *were gentlemen* in the States.

But the Canada conspirators were not willing to "give it up so." Feeling that Mr. GREELEY had been shabbily treated by the President, Mr. C. C. CLAY drew up a call for a public meeting to sustain Mr. GREELEY, which was sent to this city for signatures. I have seen this original call in the hand-writing of Mr. CLAY. The meeting, however failed, as nobody would sign the call. But Mr. GREELEY, discreditably as his mission terminated, is compensated by the regard and sympathy of SAUNDERS, CLAY and THOMPSON, who, while negotiating with Mr. GREELEY for "Peace," occupied the intervals in conspiracies to rob and murder at St. Albans, burn the City of New-York, and assassinate the President and Secretary of State, the Confederate Government having appropriated and placed in their hands a large fund for this mode of warfare!

And finally, after Mr. GREELEY, as "Peace" Ambassador, had played himself out, he reappears, playing second to "old BLAIR," who is found in "everybody's mess and in nobody's watch." By Mr. BLAIR'S importunity, the government was again drawn into abortive negotiations for peace. This officious interference occasioned further embarrassment and demoralization in our army, where delusive hopes of peace were raised only to be disappointed.

Had Mr. GREELEY or Mr. BLAIR, separately or "jintly," by intimidation or sophistry, succeeded in drawing the government into a premature and inglorious peace, all the fruits of the war would have ripened for the enemy, while its shame would have fallen upon ourselves. We should have left Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and Richmond unconquered; deprived GRANT, SHERMAN, TERRY, SHERIDAN, PORTER, and their compatriots, of the laurels so justly due; robbed our gallant soldiers and sailors of the victories which reward their years of hard service; exposed ourselves to perpetual aggression at home, and to scorn and contempt abroad. These were the humiliations Messrs. GREELEY and BLAIR endeavored to inflict, in the name and form of peace, upon our country, just as the day of triumph, after a long night of disaster, was dawning! Not only were we called upon, after nearly four years' war, exhausting our treasure, and bleaching and fertilizing rebellious soil with the blood and bones of our sons, to submit to a shameful peace, but Mr. GREELEY, who had vociferously manded the Emancipation Proclamation, proposed to offer slavery $400,000,000 of bonus for a dishonorable peace! Thanks to a patriotic and inflexible President, and an invincible army, their officious and pernicious dreams and schemes were thwarted, and an honorable peace was achieved by the crushing out of the rebel government and armies.

In conclusion, though I might fill a page of the TIMES in exhibiting Mr. GREELEY'S absurdities—letting "slip the dogs of war" to-day, puling and whining for "peace" to-morrow, denouncing "Copperheads" in the *Tribune* while corresponding and cuddling with them personally, professing to support Mr. LINCOLN, while intriguing to get up a convention at Cleveland to nominate a third candidate—in conclusion, I repeat, I content myself with showing the utter falsehood of his two accusations, viz: that I "fixed" the time for holding both State conventions, and that I "engineered Gov. SEYMOUR'S election in 1862."

THURLOW WEED.

NOTES.

—At 1 o'clock this morning our parched city enjoyed the refreshment of a brief shower of rain. Yesterday was one of those peculiarly terrible specimens of saltriness, when the air seemed to be the exhalation of a Babylonian furnace. Fortunately there was a gentle breeze now and then; but the wretch who passed for even a moment out of the current of air into the sunlight, wilted as quickly as a tender cabbage-plant in dry ground. We believe we are yet in the dog-days; at any rate, yesterday was old Sirius' particular holiday, and might have served to madden all the dogs that ever lolled and panted into hydrophobia. Had it not been for the grateful land breeze at midnight, and the brief shower to which we have alluded, the delighted reader would not have had this excellent note—for how could we write, when the very pen we use hissed spitefully in the boiling ink, and the paper crisped into hot rolls under our burning fingers? Dog days, August, the watering season, and other fiery torments (mundane, we mean,) will soon be over, thanks to old Time, for this year.

—GRIMES, a black colored man, known as "Old GRIMES," died a day or two since at New-Haven, in the Butternwood-nutmeg State, at a good old age. He was a general favorite, and no Coroner's jury ever advised him to "move on" because of his color. This immunity is doubtless owing to the fact that he dwelt and shone under the shadow of Yale College, where the gospel is taught early in the morning, and where ponderous professors sonorously read of Solomon, the husband of Pharaoh's and several other men's daughters, that he—the wise king—absolutely boasted in these incendiary words: "I am black, but comely." And so was GRIMES—that is to say, he was black, but we cannot speak positively as to the comely; and so he lived in peace, ninety years, and died in peace, Yea, even without the knowledge of Button.

—The Housatonic road has a code of regulations, of which No. 13 says:

"A red flag by day and a red lantern by night must *always be exhibited upon an engine*, when an engine *other than that of a regular train is to follow*, and in case a regular train is divided into two or more distinct trains, flags will be kept flying upon the engines of all the trains except the last. A white flag displayed upon an engine is a signal that an express train is soon to pass in an opposite direction."

In view of the recent slaughter on that busy thoroughfare, we would rank all other conductor, engineer or brakeman over new and cool.

—The city cars are doubtless too often overcrowded. But the distorted statement of a morning journal that there is car-gentlemen, or special diseases dangendered by traveling in these conveyances, is foolish, mischievous and unwarranted. There are enough of real grievances to cause us anxiety without inventing sensational rubbish.

—When Rev. Mr. BURTON commenced preaching in Plymouth Church, during Mr. BEECHER'S vacation, the congregation, thinned by the watery contributions of sundry weak brethren of the faith, numbered about 200. By successful exertions and really admirable discourses, he has gathered a regular attendance not much less than 2,000.

—The managers of the House of Refuge at Randall's Island have abolished the use of the rattan. The end of the rattan, when cut, is apt to be sharp, and when slivered makes an unpleasant welt upon the body. They have substituted a strap, cut into strips, which tingles but does not bruise. Our boyish recollections of a strap with five slim tails are vivid.

—As a consequence of the investigation at the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, last week, concerning the alleged improper whipping of a boy, the managers have decided that rattans shall no longer be used to flog with. A leather strap with slit ends has been substituted.

—Our city will soon be known by its bells—of its bells we need say nothing; they speak well enough for themselves. All the old bells of the Fire Department are to be melted and recast by Messrs. MENEELY & SONS, of Troy, who have just turned out three new bells for us, each weighing 3,000 pounds.

—It is said we shall ere long have another beautiful monument, erected in our metropolis, to the memory of the brave ones who have fallen during this rebellion. The Seventh Regiment have already taken steps to have one erected either in the square opposite their armory or in the Central Park.

—There is no truth in the statement that Gov. ANDREW has accepted or will accept the Presidency of Antioch College. He is altogether too busy; his entire time is occupied in guarding the movements of Senators SUMNER and WILSON.

— JOHN MEYER, Corporal Co. B, Seventh Regiment, New-York Volunteers, has been missing since Aug. 15, when he was seen in this city, and his brother advertises for information regarding him in another column.

—Hon. JOHN COVODE is expected to open a very full budget of news very soon. He has reached Washington, and will soon publish an exposé of New-Orleans depravities and notabilities.

—Mr. PAUL MORPHY, the eminent chess-player, arrived in town yesterday.

Opera without Subvention from the Herald.

[LETTER NO. II.]

To the Editor of the Herald:

DEAR SIR: Having repulsed your attack on the new artists engaged by me for the forthcoming season, you have taken a week to search for a new base of operations; and now, having intrenched yourself behind the walls of a "contemplated new opera-house," you open your masked batteries, not daring to attack me in open field. You substitute the Emperor of Russia for the editor of the *Herald*, and the imperial intendant of musical matters in St. Petersburgh for your humble servant.

You inform the public that the Emperor of Russia has withdrawn his subvention from the manager of the opera at St. Petersburgh, who, you say, is probably nothing more than "a German adventurer." This is a very pretty piece of news; it lacks, however, one great essential—TRUTH! The Emperor of Russia has not withdrawn his subvention from the opera at St. Petersburgh, which will go on as before; nor is the *impresario* there a German or a Scotch adventurer, but a Prince of the Russian Empire, a General in the Russian Army, and a man of such power that he would, probably, in a similar case, have sent you to Siberia (without much regret on the part of the public) for your insolence in prejudging persons whom you admit you never heard.

As to your paltry attempts to injure my business because I determined to carry on the opera without advice or assistance from the *petticoat government* of the *Herald*, I will in return do good for evil, and inform you that it is not St. Petersburgh, but Moscow, where the opera, after a three years' trial, is to be abandoned; not, however, for want of a subvention, but from the difficulty, even with the Emperor's subvention, of finding, now-a-days, good singers. After you have heard my opera company for next season, you will probably be obliged to confess that the business tact and musical knowledge of a New-York opera manager can accomplish more than the subvention of the Emperor of Russia. Why will you not, then, help the Emperor of Russia out of his difficulty, by sending those surplus managers and singers under your paternal care to Moscow, instead of letting them run loose in the streets of New-York?

Your story about St. Petersburgh being incorrect, the parallel you attempt to draw cannot apply to the present operatic situation in New-York; but I am willing to give you the benefit of your fiction.

I am, therefore, to understand that you withdraw your subvention from the New-York opera! This is really a terrible blow for the manager! for the opera! for the public! and for the proprietors of the Academy!! As a matter of course, the opera, *without the Herald's subvention*, is a preposterous idea!!! As impossible to succeed in New-York without the *Herald* as in St. Petersburgh without the Emperor! These are the ideas which the *Herald* tries to disseminate. Let us now calmly investigate the items of the *Herald's* subvention. They are as follows:

1st. The *Herald* deigns to take a private proscenium box, for ten persons, which, at the rate of $25 per night for about eighty nights in the year, would bring to the manager	$2,000
2d. Ten of the best reserved seats for the "*Herald's staff*," at $2 per night—eighty nights	1,600
3d. Extra seats and admissions for matinées, and for Brooklyn, &c., say	600
4th. Advertising and printing, at double that charged by any other establishment in New-York, say $300 per week for about twenty-five weeks	7,500
5th. For *black mail* to reporters, roving diplomats, &c.; for being forced to give employment to persons not wanted; for silk and velvet dresses borrowed from the theatrical wardrobe and not returned; for extra advertisements in the *Play Bill*, and other like superfluities	3,000
Total	$14,700

These are only the *direct* contributions, or *subventions*, as the *Herald* more properly calls them. Add to this the *indirect* contributions in the shape of interference from the *Herald's* petticoat government, with orders that such and such artist shall be engaged, though utterly useless, and such other dismissed, though absolutely necessary; that "Traviata" should be given in preference to "Robert le Diable," to the prejudice of the treasury; besides other vexatious demands of this character, and we shall find that the *Herald's* subvention *from* the opera will not be less than $20,000 per annum.

The *Herald* therefore costs the managers, directly and indirectly, *more than the entire rent of the Academy of Music.*"

Is it then astonishing that the opera could not flourish when the *Herald* swallowed up double its earnings? Is it strange that all the other managers who bent their knees before the "Juno" of the would-be thunderer of Nassau-street have utterly failed? I shall, therefore, in future do without the *Herald's* subvention, *believing that one prima donna more and one Herald less* will be more to the taste of the patrons of the opera.

Let me say a few words about "the contemplated new opera house." You know as much about this as you admit you know about the new artists engaged for next season; as much as you know about the St. Petersburgh opera; and just as much as you usually know about things pertaining to art. It would be unjust to take advantage of an ignorant adversary. I will therefore inform you that the more you puff and herald "the contemplated new opera house," the more, perhaps, you are "grinding my own ax."

In conclusion, if you are still without information in reference to the new artists engaged for next season, and are desirous to know something of them, I should recommend you to pay forty cents currency, and go, on their first appearance, to the amphitheatre of the Academy, and you will obtain all the information you require.

Yours truly,

MAX MARETZEK.

STATEN ISLAND, Monday, Aug. 21, 1865.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 21.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

The President returned much refreshed from his excursion, and is reported in unusual good health.

THE RECEPTION.

The usual public reception was given to-day, and the number of visitors was quite large. Among those who called and saw the President were the rebel Gen. B. F. CHEATHAM, of Tennessee; HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia, and Ex-Congressman SEWARD, of Georgia. The two latter received Executive clemency some time since.

THE MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.

The proceedings of the Mississippi State Convention are attracting much attention and comment here, and a general feeling prevails that the convention is doing all it can to keep the State out of the Union. The President, however, is known to have the highest confidence in Gov. SHARKEY, and believes his loyalty and ability will give a proper direction to the affairs of that State.

WARRANTS FOR PARDON.

The President to-day requested the Attorney-General to suspend issue of warrants for pardon until further orders. This action is taken with the view to a general cleaning up of the numerous and now complicated petitions for pardon, and to give him an opportunity to adopt some plan which will prevent the pardon brokers from intervening where they are not only not required, but are absolutely a source of annoyance.

GEN. BUTLER NOT RESIGNED.

In regard to the numerous statements put forth of late to the effect that Gen. BUTLER had repeatedly tendered his resignation, but that the government refused to accept it, it may be said that the officers who would naturally receive such a document have no knowledge whatever that Gen. BUTLER has ever tendered his resignation, and furthermore, do not believe he ever did tender it in any manner which would leave it open for acceptance. It may also be stated for the assurance of all general officers who really desire to resign, that there will be no hesitancy whatever in accepting their resignations.

HON. ALFRED ELY.

A report was current last week that Hon. ALFRED ELY, ex-Member of Congress from Rochester, N. Y., had been subpenaed to testify in behalf of WIRZ. As such the report appeared in the TIMES. Lest any unjust inferences be drawn from such statement, it should be stated that Mr. ELY is here in response to the subpena of the government, and does not expect to testify in behalf of WIRZ. It may also be stated that the witnesses for both the prosecution and defence are subpenaed by the Judge-Advocate, who directs the attendance of any witnesses required by the defence.

BAKERS FINED FOR SHORT WEIGHT.

It is worthy of mention as a remarkable fact in the municipal government of Washington, that half a dozen bakers who have long been swindling the public by selling bread at short weight, were arrested by the police on Saturday and fined two dollars for every loaf discovered short in weight. Quite a revenue resulted. This is a sign of decided improvement in the city government. It is to be hoped that the police may find laws under which to apprehend others of the hucksters, shopkeepers, retailers, &c., than whom there is not a more dishonest, extortionate and swindling class in any city in the country.

THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.

SOMMERVILLE NICHOLSON has been assigned to duty as commandant of the Navigation Department of the Washington Navy-yard.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 21.

THE NEW-YORK FIFTEENTH HEAVY ARTILLERY.

The Fifteenth Regiment of Heavy Artillery, New-York Volunteers, has muster-rolls completed, and will be mustered out to-day or to-morrow, and immediately leave for home. This regiment left the defences of Washington in March, 1864, and joined the Army of the Potomac at Brandy Station. It participated in twenty-one engagements, the principal ones being those of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Poplar Grove, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run, and with the final movement resulting in the fall of Richmond and the capitulation of the entire rebel army under LEE. The regiment left the defences numbering two thousand and seventy, rank and file; recruits joining in the field swelled the aggregate to twenty-one hundred. It returns with less than nine hundred, while its torn and tattered flags and shattered flag-staffs bear ample testimony to the desperate and bloody struggles through which it has passed. This regiment has been repeatedly congratulated in general orders for its gallantry in action.

NORTH CAROLINA—APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed GEO. W. BROOKS United States District Judge, DANIEL R. GOODLOE, Marshal, and D. N. STARBUCK, Attorney, for the District of the State of North Carolina. The three gentlemen heretofore appointed to these offices having technically involved themselves in the rebellion, could not take the prescribed oath. The gentlemen just appointed are embarrassed with no such disability. Mr. GOODLOE, a native of North Carolina, is well and favorably known to the newspaper fraternity of this city, having for some years been an editor in Washington.

JEFF. DAVIS' COMMISSION.

A witness called for the defence on the WIRZ trial exhibited to various citizens to-day the original commission issued to JEFFERSON DAVIS as a Second Lieutenant of Dragoons. It is signed by ANDREW JACKSON as President, and LEWIS CASS as Secretary of War. The possessor of the parchment procured it at the home of DAVIS on the Mississippi.

PARDON OF CAVE JOHNSON.

Among the special pardons recently granted by the President was one to CAVE JOHNSON, of Tennessee, formerly a member of the United States House of Representatives, and ex-Postmaster-General.

REVENUE APPOINTMENT.

BARCLAY HARDING has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of his father.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts at the Internal Revenue Bureau for the last seven days amounted to nearly nine millions of dollars.

NEW-JERSEYMEN AWAKE.

Quite a gathering of Jerseymen, the friends of Hon. MARCUS L. WARD, the Union nominee for Governor of New-Jersey, took place to-day on the occasion of his visit to Washington, speeches were made and resolutions adopted pledging additional and generous support to him.

The Revolution in Hayti.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 21.

By the arrival of the brig *Example*, at this port, we have advices from Cape Haytion to July 25.

The rebels still hold the place, sustaining a daily cannonading from the national troops, who had failed to inflict much damage, only three persons having been killed and a few houses damaged.

It was thought that so long as the rebels could obtain a supply of ammunition and provisions they could hold out.

A vessel recently ran in with a supply of provisions, although the port is blockaded by two steamers.

Provisions were getting short in the city. There was only seven days' supply on hand.

The foreign Consuls attempted to mediate between the belligerents, but without success.

The lives of the American and English Consuls had been frequently threatened by the rebels, owing to their supposed sympathy with the cause of GEFFRARD.

FIRES.

Disastrous Conflagration in South-street—Loss over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a disastrous conflagration, involving loss of property valued at upward of $600,000, occurred in South, Water and Catharine streets. The fire originated in Messrs. T. BAXTER & R. McVOY'S ship joiner's shop, on the second floor of No. 204 South-street, and was first discovered in a heap of shavings near a hearth on which one of the workmen—Mr. ANDREW RIKER by name—was preparing a pot of glue. The loft being filled with combustible materials, the flames dashed through the second story as though they were in a powder magazine, and the workmen barely escaped with their lives, and so speedily did the fire leap through the building, that when the firemen reached the scene within ten minutes of the first alarm, the upper stories were enveloped, and the windows of Messrs. S. ADAMS & F. WEBB'S rigging loft, on the fourth floor, were belching forth dense volumes of black smoke, which indicated that the fire had reached the tarred shipping furniture and become uncontrollable so far as the building at No. 204 South-street was concerned. The firemen, therefore, made no effort to save this place, but bent their energies to the saving of adjoining property. This was no holiday task; for by 1:30 o'clock the fire had entered VANDYKE'S Hotel, in Catharine-street, and the intense heat had sprung and burst an iron shutter on the rear of Mr. J. J. HICKS' bonded warehouse, at No. 401 Water-street, thus giving admission to fire there. In this building, also, the flames spread with great rapidity, and soon baffled the fire machinery that had been brought to bear. But in Mr. E. G. KLEIST'S Steamboat Hotel, on the northwest corner of South and Catharine streets; Mr. WILLIAM W. MONK'S store, at No. 205 South-street, and Messrs. L. E. P. SMITH & Co.'s warehouse, at Nos. 207 and 209 Water-street, all of which buildings were on fire at 2 o'clock, the firemen were more successful, confining the flames to several small rooms, and at length extinguishing them utterly.

The losses by this conflagration are very heavy. In Mr. J. J. HICKS' bonded warehouse, at No. 401 Water-street, Messrs. JOHN CASWELL & Co., CAREY & Co., and W. H. FOGG & Co., had on storage about 11,000 half-chests of tea, and Messrs. STURGIS, BENNETT & Co. about 9,000 bags of coffee, and in the basement was a consignment of crockery, all of which valuable merchandise was either consumed or rendered worthless before the firemen gained the mastery at about 4 o'clock. The building, which is owned by Mr. HICKS, is damaged to the extent of about $6,000, and is understood to be fully insured. A stock of goods on storage in the bonded warehouse at No. 403 Water-street, was very seriously damaged by water; but we have heard no estimate of the loss. Many of the tenants on the west side of Water-street, apprehensive of danger, moved their goods, and suffered loss from breakage and theft. Messrs. BAXTER & MCVOY, of No. 204 South-street, ship-joiners, lose about $700, and are insured for $500; Messrs. S. ADAMS & F. WEBB, in the same building, lose about $3,000, and are insured in the Market office for $2,000; Mr. JOSEPH MUNSON, on the first floor of the same building, liquor dealer, loses about $1,000, and has no insurance; and Mr. JOHN HUGHES, who kept a junk-shop in the basement of this building, is estimated to have lost $1,000; he has $2,000 insurance in the Manhattan office; the damage to the building is estimated at $5,000. Messrs. W. W. MONK, liquor-dealer; D. HOOPER, rigger; SHELTON & SMITH, sail-makers, and W. A. MOORE, stevedore, occupants of No. 205 South-street, lose about $2,000, and have some, but we did not hear how much insurance; this building, which is owned by Mr. VALENTINE, is damaged to the extent of $500. The Steamboat Hotel, at No. 202 South-street, which may be repaired for $1,000, is insured for $2,500. Van Dyke's Hotel, at No. 13 Catharine-slip, may be repaired for $2,000, and is fully insured. Messrs. L. E. P. SMITH & Co., dealers in old iron and copper, at Nos. 207 and 209 Water-street, lose about $500, and their building, which is owned by Mr. C. V. ROOSEVELT, is damaged to the extent of $1,000.

During the progress of the fire an end wall of the building at No. 204 South-street, fell on the roof of No. 203, where several firemen were at work, and two of their number—namely, J. D. TAMAN, of Hose Company No. 56, and MICHAEL CRANE, a member of Fire Engine Company No. 21.—of No. 124 North-street, were severely wounded. The former was taken to the New-York Hospital, and the latter to his home. JEREMIAH D. CALLAHAN, formerly of Hose Company No. 56, was taken from under the ruins. He is very seriously burned and otherwise injured. He was taken to the New-York Hospital. J. D. LANNAHAN, one of the three firemen injured by the falling of the wall, was taken to Bellevue Hospital. J. WEIR, of No. 21 Engine, while standing behind LANNAHAN, was also injured. PATRICK GAVAGHAN, foreman of Engine Company No. 21, in attempting to save LANNAHAN, had his leg broken. Platoons of Metropolitan Policemen were present from the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Tenth and Thirteenth Wards. Steam Fire Engine Metropolitan No. 1 remained playing upon the ruins until a late hour last night.

SERVANT FATALLY BURNED IN TWENTY-NINTH STREET.

Early yesterday morning, ELLEN MURRAY, a servant in the employ of Mr. G. BROW, of No. 153 West Twenty-ninth-street, poured kerosene oil on a bundle of kindling wood with which she was making fire in a stove, and the oil vessel burst, setting her garments on fire. The girl sprang to the hall and shouted for aid, but it came too late. She was removed to the Jews' Hospital, and it was there ascertained that she had inhaled flame and suffered mortal injuries. Mr. BROW'S furniture, which was slightly burned, is insured for $700 in the New-York Ætna office.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co

Manufacturers of Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.

Also, Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,

INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS

AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,

THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION, may be consulted at his residence, No. 815 BROADWAY.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, TIMES Office.

Wood Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium Lock Stitch Machines, No. 808 Broadway, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

Ivory and Pearl Sleeve Buttons and Studs, initial and fancy patterns, a great variety; also, Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, latest styles, wholesale and retail. WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway.

Marsh's Radical Cure Truss and Bandage Institute has removed to No. 542 Broadway. Silk elastic stockings, elastic belts, shoulder-braces, &c., constantly on hand. A lady attendant. Open till 9 P. M.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability; Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

The Great Desideratum of the Day. THE AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 107 6TH-AV.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cts., black or brown, reliable; depot No. 1 Barclay-st.; sold by Druggists everywhere.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 265 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Second-hand Safes for sale cheap, for cash, at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

The Great Desideratum of the Day, the AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK. Office, No. 107 6th-av.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 639 Broadway, Astor House.

Burnett's Toilet Preparations and FLAVORING EXTRACTS were submitted, reasonably, to the public, in the belief that their quality would insure them success. In this the proprietors have not been disappointed.

Batcheler's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button Hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

WHEELOCK—SCRIBNER.—On Thursday, Aug. 17, at the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. A. A. Willits, D. D., GEORGE H. WHEELOCK, of Milwaukee, and ADELAIDE, eldest daughter of the late Wm. H. Scribner.

DIED.

BOARD.—At Montville, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 21, after a lingering illness, JOHN H. BOARD, late of New-York, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at Montville, N. J., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CORNELTOUW.—At Matteawan, Monmouth County, N. J., on Sunday evening, Aug. 20, infant child of Peter L. and Jane Cornelyou.

DUMONT.—At Newport, R. I., on Friday, Aug. 18, MARY GIRRE DUMONT, widow of the late Rev. A. Henry Dumont, D. D., in the 87th year of her age.

DRINKER.—On Sunday, Aug. 20, at Paramus, N. J., STELLA, infant child of Joseph and Harriet Drinker, aged 2 years, 3 months and 27 days.

The friends of

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have on all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.
INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,
Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON, London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 68 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, Jr., Merchant.
A. HERRORON, Merchant of Helhmann, Bros. & Co.
The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.
Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 120 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.
Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.
Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP
for sale by
WM. C. GILMAN,
Dealer in insurance scrip,
No. 46 Pine-st.

E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 63 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on any part of Europe, &c.

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
ISSUED IN 1864,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(L.S.) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(L.S.) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(L.S.) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(L.S.) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF RECEIVERSHIP AND RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
NORTH BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 21, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A corporation with the name of BENNINGTON AND RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY has been formed by the persons holding a majority in amount of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage upon the Western Vermont Railroad, and that the articles of association of said corporation were filed in the office of the Secretary of State, on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1865, and a copy thereof was filed and recorded in the office of the clerks of each of the counties through which the said railroads passes, to wit: The Counties of Bennington and Rutland, on the 7th day of the same August.

T. W. HART, President.
C. W. HARRIS, Clerk.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 2 Bookman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Broad-st., New-York.
Government securities, gold, and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL....$2,000,000. SURPLUS....$1,200,000.
This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR
$1,000,000
MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
OF
$100, $500 and $1,000.
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,
1ST MAY AND 1ST NOVEMBER,
AND WITH PROVISIONS FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

These bonds are the balance of the $3,500,000 of bonds of the company, issued under the first mortgage, and are now offered for the purpose of completing the extension of the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton; and for furnishing coal, freight and passenger cars and engines.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended to Easton, will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Company's Road, now in the course of construction, and nearly completed, and with the Great Pennsylvania Road, which is proposed to be extended from Easton to Harrisburg.

These roads will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation, and it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in the course of completion, and upon the track from Dunville to Newark, from the Hudson River at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Phillipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the Company.

The Capital Stock of the Company, amounting to $3,200,000, has been called in and expended upon the road, which, in addition to the amounts received and to be received from the bonds applied and to be applied to the extension of the present road and the building of the branch road, afford an undoubtedly ample basis for the security of these bonds. This will be evident from the fact that the business of the local road from Newark to Hackettstown has always been sufficient to pay 7 per cent. interest on the money invested in it.

Sealed proposals for these bonds will be received until Tuesday, the 22d August next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any portion. Ten per cent. will be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on the delivery of the bonds, which will be ready for delivery at once, or at any time within 30 days, at the option of the bidder. The accrued interest on the bonds will be charged to the date of payment.

The Directors reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids made, but if any bid be accepted all bonds bid for at a higher rate shall be awarded to the bidders at the rate of the lowest bid accepted.

The bonds will be coupon with the right of registration or by surrender of the coupons made transferable on the books of the company, at the pleasure of the holders. Parties making proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, the denomination and price per one hundred dollars.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, New-Jersey, either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 10, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 236, Laws of 1858, and 476, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at "The Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany," and at the said The Importers' and Traders' Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said bank must be presented as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all under which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, May 26, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 236, laws of 1858, and 476, laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to the MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and also at the said Marine Bank, in New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT ON Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank, of Brooklyn, N. Y., No. 1,894, dated July 18, 1865, for $2,000, issued and payable to order of Ferdinand Goldstein, and indorsed by Ferdinand Goldstein and F. H. Gerssenheimer. All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating said certificate, payment of which has been stopped and application made to the bank to issue a duplicate of said lost certificate. All persons interested are called upon to show cause why a new certificate shall not be issued in place of the lost one.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 121 BROADWAY, (MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the board.

HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily, from 1 to 3 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per Cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
E. H. BULL, Secretary.

ENRIQUETTA GOLD COMPANY, OF ARIZONA.—A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 32 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, August 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

ARIZONA MINING COMPANY.—AN ADjourned meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 32 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, August 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO. is dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON. The business will be liquidated by us, the surviving partners.

SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of NIMMONS & HAUGHTON.

SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

NEW-YORK, August 1, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm of WM. M. BRUNDAGE & BRO., for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold on commission, at No. 24 Pine-st.

WM. M. BRUNDAGE.
FRANK BRUNDAGE.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1865.

WILLIAM D. BLACK AND ELBERT B MONROE were admitted as partners in our firm the 1st day of March last.

BALL, BLACK & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH $6,000 TO extend a dairy and nursery business near the city; a very good opening for the right kind of man with good reference. Address Box No. 39 Post-office, Astoria, Long Island.

EXCLUSIVE OR PARTIAL INTERES in two valuable patents for sale. Address W. T., B No. 4,239 New-York Post-office.

NOTARY'S COMMISSION, NEAR TWO years to run, for sale. Address NOTARY, Box No. 142 Times Office, for three days.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST A CLUSTER DIAMOND RING, with one stone missing. Was in a box when lost. Pawnbrokers will please stop if offered, and if already pledged, the above will be paid in addition to the advanced money. Address L. P. MORTON & CO., No. 23 Wall-st.

LOST—FROM A PUBLIC STOREHOUSE IN Washington, D. C., on or about April 20, 1865, the following CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, viz: No. 363, for 25 shares Lake Superior Silver Lead Co., and No. 363, for 25 shares Mendota Mining Co., both standing in the name of Col. C. P. Comstock. All persons are called on to show cause why new certificates should not be issued in lieu thereof.

FOUND—ON THE 16TH INST., IN A 12TH-AV. horse-car, a POCKET-BOOK, containing money and papers. P. S. FREESE, Allerton's Yards, West 40th-st.

NEW PRICE LIST NOW READY.—COLlections for all claims against the U. S. Navy, including PRIZE BAG MONEY, BOUNTIES and ARREARS OF PAY, collected at once. Call or address
L. BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

DIVIDENDS.

SEVENTH.
LORILLARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 126 Broadway, N.Y.

CASH CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
ASSETS AUG. 1, 1865.....$1,271,021

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the past six months has this day been declared, payable on demand.
Also, a scrip dividend to depositors entitled to participate in the profits of the FIVE ceasing July 31, 1865, of TEN PER CENT., certificates for which will be issued Oct. 10, 1865.
Also, an interest dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable Oct. 10, 1865.
Interest on the new capital at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum from date of payment of final instalment to Aug. 1, 1865, is also allowed on said scrip.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 193 Washington-st., New-York, July 24, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.
Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.
Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 31st day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, this place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the following Dividends, out of the profits of the past year, viz:
1. A Cash Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable to stockholders on demand.
2. A Scrip Dividend of Forty (40) per Cent. on the earned participating premiums of the past fiscal year, (said earned participating premiums being $218,000;) the scrip certificates to be ready for delivery on and after Oct. 1.
3. An Interest Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. on outstanding scrip, payable on and after Oct. 1, all free of government tax. By order,

E. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. free of government tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 32 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed and reopened on the 2d of September next for transfers.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY will pay their Quarterly Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 20 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND WASHOE MINING COMPANY will pay their SECOND Quarterly Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 20 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND WASHOE MINING COMPANY will pay their SECOND Quarterly Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 20 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND REESE RIVER MINING COMPANY will pay their Second Quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT., in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 20 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 21. Transfer books will close on TUESDAY, the 15th, and reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst. By order.

P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

No. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent has been declared payable on demand.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 39 and 41 49th-st., New-York. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.D., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the branches of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its thirty-first year on the third MONDAY of September.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M.A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 9 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spalding, No. 35 Park-place, New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 268 Madison-avenue, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.
MRS. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until that time, address by letter as above.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 687, 689, 691 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

MRS. JOHN LORD'S FAMILY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, CONN., will reopen Sept. 12.
Circulars forwarded on application.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 12, 1865, at Nos. 36 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 9 West 14th-st., New-York,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to
Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Circulars addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE
Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen, are given with no extra charges. A new gymnasium erecting. $6 per week. 16 instructors. Term opens Sept. 6. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

THE ROUND-HILL SCHOOL,
AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, in one of the most beautiful and healthful locations in the country. Circulars, containing course of study, terms, &c., sent on application to either of the Principals. JOSIAH CLARK, JAMES F. SPALDING.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
"Under Mr. HASKELTINE'S superintendence, it is already ranking high rank."—*Examiner, N. Y. Observer*, July 13, 1865. C. G. HASKELTINE, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
WATERBURY, CONN.
A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address
Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English boarding and day school, for young ladies, No. 6 West 14th-st., New-York, will reopen on the 20th of SEPTEMBER. Application is made for a limited number of boarding pupils who are under her own personal supervision, and have every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address as above.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A boarding-school for Boys,
10 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.
Send circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 28 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
Flushing, L. I.
Boarding-school for boys.
R. A. FAIRCHILD.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY
Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 13, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. E. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 26 Madison-av., corner 23d-st. Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. FERRIS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 25.

THE LATE MRS. G. ASTHON CALLENDER'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 32 E. 21st-st.,
will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge and superintendence of Miss Armstrong, the former head governess, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried on.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS will open Sept. 18, 1865, at No. 44 West 23d-st., corner of Broadway. Particular attention is paid by Mr. GIBBENS to preparation for College and the Scientific School. For references, circulars, &c., apply on the premises after Sept. 5, and previously by letter to Box No. 3,301 New-York Post-office. A few private pupils received.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEwood, Pittsfield, Mass., will commence its twenty-fifth academic year Sept. 21, 1865.
The excellence and permanence of its corps of instruction, its superior facilities for physical culture, and the beauty and salubrity of its location, are widely known.
For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON & Co.'s book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

BUSINESS EDUCATION FOR FOUR BOYS.—E. F. CARTER, A. M., Principal of Commercial College, Pittsfield, Mass., will receive into his family four boys, to educate as business. References: T. W. Adams, Esq., No. 20 Wall-st.; S. Berry, Esq., No. 388 Broadway. Circulars obtained of these gentlemen.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4. Large shaded playgrounds, and facilities for obtaining a thorough academic education, English and classical. Address R. T. MACK, Principal.
FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1865.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Circulars, with references, &c., may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Solmes, No. 311 Broadway, and at Cerwin's, No. 930 Broadway.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Beekman Hill, No. 216 East 26th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $80 per quarter. Pupils are taken under the care of the principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 11. Address
Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to reopen his academy, 27 West 33d-st., on MONDAY, September 18. Gymnasium part by lead or the school, or by addressing Mr. MORRIS, at Stag Hall, N. Y.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and day-school for young ladies, No. 9 East 37th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above until Sept. 5, after which Miss V. W. will be in town.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE.—WHITE Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.—Rev. R. W. HARRIS, D. D., Principal. The Fall term of this select boarding school for boys will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865. For circulars address principal.

THE STOCKBRIDGE ENGLISH AND French Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 20. Young ladies are also received for a thorough course of musical instruction alone. For circulars, &c., apply to Dr. E. WELTER, Stockbridge, Mass.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Fall Session begins Sept. 14. For circulars apply to
MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor; or
JARED REID, Jr., Principal.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 220 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 326 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 20. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 30th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS' ENGLISH, French, German and Hebrew Institute will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6; at home after Aug. 20. Nos. 178 and 179 West 25th-st.

NO. 174 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—The Misses FALACHE will reopen their French and English boarding and day school on MONDAY, 11th September.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, will reopen at No. 907 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Until then address at No. 484 West 24th-st.

MISS BALLOU'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

DE GRAUZAT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, No. 38 East 26th-st., will open Sept. 18.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS will receive into her family a few pupils, to which there are a few vacancies, from Sept. 1st.
Address Hoodus, Guilford County, N. C.

MADAME C. MEARS
will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 22 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HASKELTINE, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 20th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 16 East 38th-st. (bet. Madison and 5th avs.) will reopen Sept. 18. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MR. YOUNG'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.
Will re-open, Sept. 6.

THE MRS. AUBERT'S
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 252 East 32th-st., (Old No. 146),
will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
No. 849 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.
Book-keeping, writing and arithmetic, as required in first-class counting houses, taught at this institute by VOGELDORF, practical teacher and recent wholesale merchant.

GREAT EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES in the beautiful "Connecticut River Valley."
BURNHAM'S AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
By far the largest, most complete and thorough institution of the kind in New-England, where young men receive a thorough training, and are properly fitted for all Business Pursuits. GREAT IMPROVEMENT in the method of instruction; unrivaled Students'-room and Counting-room upon a plan that possesses all the practical advantages of each. The Student Buys, Sells, Barters, Ships, Consigns, Discounts, Insures, and keeps his Accounts, as in Actual Business.
Prof. JOHN W. TOWLER, LL. D., the chief editor of the "New-York State and National Law Reporter," has charge of Law Department, and will devote himself to the general interest of the Students of this College.
MILITARY DRILLING DEPARTMENT in charge of the celebrated U. S. Army Officer, CHARLES MORRIS, late on the Continent, LIBERAL EMOLUMENTS made to soldiers who have received disabling and honorable wounds while in their country's service.
WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT IT.—"The success of this college is so great as to warrant the belief that it will eventually become the LARGEST as it already is the BEST institution of the kind in the country."—*Springfield Republican, June 21, 1865.*
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.—Circulars, Papers, &c., giving full particulars relating to the Course of Study, exact expense of Board and Tuition, may be had by addressing LOWIS W. BURNHAM, President,
Springfield, Mass.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
NO. 20 MADISON-AV.
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies. This institution, founded in N. Y. 1836, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PERVOST.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 West 38th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT WESTCHESTER.—The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 4 P. M. Cadets may pursue either a classical or scientific course of study under experienced and thorough instructors. In the primary department the usual English branches are taught. Military tactics is given in the form of a daily exercise. The military equipments consist of horse, for cavalry and horse artillery exercises. All the appointments of the institution are of the first order, and no expense or effort is spared to advance the education and military training of the cadets. The religious instruction of the cadets is properly attended to. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

THE ENGLISH AND SPANISH POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Weehawken, Hudson, New-Jersey, G. VILLALOBOS, M. A., Principal, will open on the 15th of September next. This is the best school to learn languages. Boarders and day scholars are received at any time. Circulars may be had at No. 49 Exchange-place, of Mr. F. YZQUIERDO, and at the Institute.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 28 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction, special preparation for any college or scientific school; academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Fall term begins Sept. 4. Open day and evening.
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, on the Hudson.—Fall term will commence, Monday, Oct. 2. For circulars apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MR. CUMMINGS WILL RECOMMENCE his lessons in Art-Drawing and Painting on MONDAY, the 18th of September. Apply at residence, No. 228 East 23d-st.

MLLE. QUERIPEL'S FRENCH AND English school will reopen Sept. 11, at 78th-st., between 1st and 4th avs.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 12, 1865.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, AT HACKensack, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4.)

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR young ladies; one of the most desirable locations in New-England; two hours' distant from New-York City. Terms easy. Address J. D. C., No. 88 Beekman-st., New-York.

TEACHERS.

ALL TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S Application Form." Experienced Teachers are in great demand, specially for *Music, French, Drawing, Classics, Mathematics and Military Drill.* ALL WHO WANT GOOD TEACHERS will find best possible facilities for being suited at American School Institute's offices. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York. Philadelphia Office: 518 Arch-st.; Western Office: Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH TUTOR TO TAKE charge of a boy 10 years old; his services will be required for five or six hours daily; must be a good classical scholar and familiar with the English pronunciation. Address M. C., Box No. 220 Post-office, N. Y., stating terms, name and address.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUcate children in various elementary studies and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harris, No. 249 East 34th-st.

A LADY FULLY COMPETENT TO GIVE instruction in English, music and French, (which language she speaks fluently,) desires a situation as resident or visiting governess in this city. Address TEACHER, Union-square Post-office.

A SUCCESSFUL TEACHER SEEKS AN engagement; he teaches the common and higher English branches; also, French, German and Spanish; satisfactory testimonials. Address TEACHER, No. 5 Orchard-st., New-York.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, desires an engagement as resident or daily governess in this city or vicinity. Address TEACHER, No. 111 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION to teach English; French and music; highest references given. Address, for one week, MENTOR, Harlem Post-office.

A PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER, HAVING a few leisure hours, desires an engagement as tutor in a private family or first-class school. Address H. J. R., Box No. 107 Times Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ON MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY—A PHYsiological and Medical Essay, of great value to persons of feeble health. Just published, and sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

MATRIMONY—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser, by WM. EARL, M. D. 200 pp.: mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 50 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, also a manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious dining and writing room, &c. Within a short drive of all the railway terminal. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced its exhilarating influence desire it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We are only gas that is made fresh every day and it never fails. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, hoisting, hoisting, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for main carriage into the mountains. Strength ensured and plans made. TALLOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 179 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line
FOR
BOSTON.
The Neptune Line of Steamers,
THIS COMPANY,
FOR BOSTON, DIRECT,
VIA
LONG ISLAND SOUND
COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,
NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,
2,000 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE.
One of which will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY,
Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS
METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,
1,500 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE ROUTE,
will shortly follow, forming a daily line.
The first steamer will leave Pier No. 37 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 5.
No charge for wharfage in Boston.
Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, end of Central Wharf.
ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent,
Pier No. 37 North River.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited).
NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN, building	3,000	.....
ENGLAND, building	3,000	.....
SCOTLAND, building	3,000	.....
ERIN	2,500	Orton.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,500	Freeman.
VIRGINIA	2,500	Crogan.
LOUISIANA	2,500	Lewis.
MARYLAND	2,500	Asplin.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
SCOTLAND ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 26
LOUISIANA ..... SATURDAY, Sept. 2
PENNSYLVANIA ..... SATURDAY, Sept. 9
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations are large, those steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $80; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuable parcels unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAM T. GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Saturday, Sept. 2.
AFRICA leaves Liverpool Saturday, Sept. 16.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $120 00
Second Cabin Passage 60 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 55 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
No specie or treasure to be shipped.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carries the United States Mails.
CITY OF CORK ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Aug. 23
CITY OF LIMERICK ..... SATURDAY ..... Aug. 26
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... SATURDAY ..... Sept. 2
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin ..... $80 | Steerage $30
First Cabin to London ..... 85 | Steerage to London 35
First Cabin to Paris ..... 100 | Steerage to Paris 40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $80; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST
The finest splendid vessels on this favorite route for the coming season, the following:
WASHINGTON ..... 3,564 tons ..... 800-horse power
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NAPOLEON III. (Nearly ready) ..... 1,500-horse power
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DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
EUROPE ..... A. DOUDEREZ ..... FRIDAY ..... Sept. 15
LAFAYETTE or WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $90, including table wine for other meals.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $6 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
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At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
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UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.	
Sept. 1	NEW-YORK ..... TUSCARORA. (Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Sept. 16	OCEAN QUEEN ..... BLOOMER. (Connecting at Panama with Golden City.)

For freight or passage apply to
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FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
THE NEW AND FAST SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARKER, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to ourselves promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.
The steamship YADOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship ORODLE, Capt. THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
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FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
The first-class United States Mail steamships
IDAHO, HOLMES, Commander,
AMERICUS, CLARK, Commander,
CONSTITUTION, GREENMAN, Commander,
NEVADA, CARPENTER, Commander.
The IDAHO
will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage, $25. For freight or passage, apply to WAKEMAN, GOODIN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway.
The AMERICUS will follow SATURDAY, Aug. 26.
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN.
CUMBERLAND, Capt. MURRAY.
The new and elegant steamship MONEKA will leave Pier No. 26 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
The CUMBERLAND leaves on THURSDAY, Aug. 31.
ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO., Agents, Charleston.

NORTH CAROLINA.
EDENTON, PLYMOUTH, WILLIAMSTON AND HAMILTON.
Freight for the above points can be shipped per steamships HATTERAS and ALBEMARLE, leaving every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River, and will be forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, Mr. S. O. ELLIOTT, free of charge, by steamers direct from Norfolk to those points.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamship COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave Sept. 7.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 25 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CUBA FOR Liverpool. The CUBA, JAS. STONE, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 23d inst. A steamboat will leave the company's wharf, at Jersey City, at 7 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The PERSIA will sail 6th September.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports for citizens and aliens issued by J. B. JONES, Notary Public.

SHIPPING.

NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamer UNITED STATES, G. BRADLEE, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. HANNON, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
PASSAGE AND FREIGHT REDUCED.
Regular United States Mail Line of first-class steamships,
ATLANTA.
GRANADA.
ANDALUSIA.
QUAKER CITY.
The favorite and elegant side-wheel steamship
QUAKER CITY,
W. H. WEST, Commander,
having been altered and furnished in the handsomest manner, is now receiving her cargo at Pier No. 46, East River, and will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 13 Wall-st.
The GRANADA will follow on SATURDAY, 26th inst.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.
REGULAR Line.
The first-class steamships
YUCATAN ..... Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.
KALORAMA ..... Capt. Jos. DENYL.
GENERAL CUSTER ..... Capt. ROSE.
Loading their cargoes at the wharf at Mobile without lighterage.
The steamship
KALORAMA
will sail from Pier No. 28 E. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 66 South-st.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS,
DIRECT.
The new and fast steamship
CATHERINE WHITING,
Capt. MERRYMAN,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.
The new, elegant and fast steamship ARIADNE will leave Pier No. 38 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
First-class passage $25
The new and fast sailing steamship
ZODIAC, R. M. BUCKLEY, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 77 Broadway, New-York.
Agents in Savannah. HUNTER & GAMMELL.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
MARYLAND LINE.
The new and splendid steamship
ATLANTA, A. K. WILLIAMS, Commander,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 36 North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for a limited number of passengers, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
The STAR OF THE SOUTH follows, leaving here on Sept. 2.
Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
The new and elegant steamship EUTERPE is now receiving freight at pier No. 36, North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The COASTWISE COMPANY will dispatch on the 26th of August at noon,
The A 1 steamer FLAG, G. W. BROWN, Master, from pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, $25. SECOND CABIN PASSAGE, $20. Freight 25 cents per foot. Large lots by agreement. Insurance guaranteed and effected at the lowest rates. Consignments forwarded free of charge, advanced. Apply at No. 177 West corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

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The steamship REPUBLIC, Capt. DOLLARD, will leave Pier No. 11, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, at 2 P. M.
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FOR MOBILE, ALA.—ATLANTIC COAST Mail Steamship Company.—The fast A 1 steamship FLAMBEAU, Capt. REMER, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 38 North River, and will leave for the above port on Wednesday, 23d August, at 2 P. M., landing her cargo on the wharf at Mobile without lighterage. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply to
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STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID BRITish iron steamship ATLANTIC, 4,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PERKINS, will sail as above from Pier No. 43 North River, on TUESDAY, Sept. 12. For passage, at lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 25 Broadway. For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
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TRAVELERS TO EUROPE, BEFORE sailing, should purchase HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST—being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, and Great Britain and Ireland. With a railroad map, corrected up to July, 1865, and

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

THE CONTEST FOR THE LA PLATA.

Its Origin, Objects, Progress and Probable Results.

A Great Naval Fight—English Interests Involved in the Contest.

Wars in South America have been of too frequent occurrence and of too little importance to the people of other and less turbulent continents to receive or to deserve much of the world's attention. Scarcely a year passes without one or several petty conflicts in the southern half of this Western hemisphere. It is either the clashing of one State with another, or of one party in a single State with its factious opponent. It is one triumphant leader to-day and another to-morrow. The lapse of time does not appear to heal party wounds, nor does there seem to grow up any settled and conservative party to save the States from the strifes which have made their governments unstable, life in them every way unattractive and commercial adventures oftentimes extremely hazardous.

Undoubtedly much of this disquiet grows out of the character of the people. They are a mixed race, with all the vices and weaknesses of such a race. They are insufficiently educated, and have no general system of instruction. Their climate is enervating and provocative of passion. They are easily influenced by designing leaders, and, though most of the States are ostensibly republican, nearly all are under a practical military despotism.

Though their wars are as a rule very petty and of too little importance to merit investigation as to their causes and probable results; just now, however, four of their States are engaged in a conflict which in the importance of the results aimed at, the numbers engaged, and the spirit with which it is contested, possesses an unusual share of interest to the outside world. It is, moreover, the only war which now disturbs the profound peace which reigns over the civilized world. It occurs just as the United States is sending back, their work accomplished, to peaceful pursuits, the million of soldiers who have for four years waged war on a grander scale than the world has ever seen before; when France and England are celebrating their fifty years of peace; when we just begin to discern the almost certainty of a peaceful solution of that Mexican question which once threatened such warlike results; when our last army, that of the Rio Grande, is rapidly receiving its discharge papers and transportation homeward again; when throughout all her wide possessions, Great Britain, with perhaps one insignificant exception—in New-Zealand—has no active work for her great army; when France, and Russia, and Austria, and Prussia, are quiet; when even China, long devastated by civil war, is gradually resuming its normal stagnancy; as such a time, the volatile and pugnacious people of South America, are resuming their favorite work of fighting amongst themselves.

It is very difficult to comprehend the intricate politics of the South American States. The savage tribes of Africa alone excepted, there are no people whose history is less understood than those mixed races who inhabit the continent which the Isthmus of Darien joins with ours. Perhaps there would be less ignorance if the subject were more attractive. However that may be, one must search long and far to find works which will give him a connected history of the South American States for the last half century. And if it were found, few would care to study it, and it would, likely enough, convey no valuable lesson to the world. Of the war now waging, however, it is possible to speak quite intelligently, and the facts which may be presented will be found to be deserving of attention.

THE PARTIES TO THE WAR.

The parties to the war are Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Uraguay on the one side, and Paraguay on the other. The contest would at first sight seem to be a very unequal one and the result therefore not doubtful. Paraguay, with a population estimated at from six hundred thousand to a million, fights against Brazil, the largest of the South American States, with a population exceeding three millions; the Argentine Republic, with a population of about a million, and Uraguay with about quarter of that number. But Paraguay has this advantage—she has enjoyed a fifty years peace, during which none but very minor conflicts have disturbed her development or exhausted her resources. Hér people have been under a military despotism which has made them apt for warlike pursuits, for which, indeed, they have a natural taste. Besides this, they perhaps exceed in physical strength and endurance the inhabitants of any other South American State. Their territory, which is comprised between the Paraguay and Parana rivers, is admirably fortified, and their enemy must fight them at a great distance from available bases of supplies. These advantages the Paraguayans seem resolved to use vigorously and with their best skill. So far, certainly, their armies have not had reason for discouragement. On the land, though they have encountered defeat, they have balanced their ill-fortune by important successes. On the sea, as we will find hereafter, they have lost almost everything except the credit of brave and determined fighting. It is estimated that Paraguay can put a force of not less than 80,000 men into the field, against which her enemies will not be likely to oppose a force much, if at all, superior. Brazil, it is said, will not be able to send more than 30,000 men, in spite of her great size. The republic cannot muster for aggressive war more than 25,000, and little Uraguay has killed off her men so extensively in the internecine wars which have ravaged her soil for fifty years, that she can contribute but a very small force, though she, like the republic, can send soldiers who have been trained to fighting through long years of practice. Brazil, in addition, has a comparatively respectable navy to employ against the common enemy. Thus are the parties divided. But now as to the

ORIGIN OF THE WAR.

This is not easy to discover without some knowledge of the history of the contestants. But it may be briefly stated thus: Brazil has long been covetous of the control of the La Plata River, which, as it is well known, is formed by the confluence of the Parana and Uraguay Rivers, into the former of which flows the Paraguay; these streams draining a country a million of square miles in extent, the fairest and most fertile region of the whole continent. Paraguay, which lies at the head waters of two of these rivers, has so restricted navigation upon the Paraguay River, as to substantially shut up from development the northern and northwestern part of the Argentine Republic. The same restrictive policy has seriously interfered with the prosperity of Bolivia, lying to the north of the republic, and separated from the Pacific, not only by the lofty Cordillera of the Andes, but equally by the great desert of Atacama. Were the navigation of the Paraguay River free, the vast resources of Bolivia would find ready development, and her products easy transportation to the sea by the La Plata and her tributaries. The republic, therefore, has selfish views of her own in relation to Paraguay, to enforce which she is willing to enter into alliance with her life-long imperial enemy. She wishes by force to bring Paraguay back into the confederacy which she left by force fifty years ago. Once Paraguay is repossessed by the republic, the river can be opened, the northern part of the confederacy unsealed to enterprise, Bolivia unbound, and a million square miles of fertile land made available. Thus it will be seen that the republic and the empire, though they are now allied, when hitherto they have always been inimical, have each selfish views of their own to satisfy—views which, in some particular, do not fail to conflict. But, inasmuch as Paraguay stands in the way of the extension of the power of the one, and of the development of the territory of the other, they strike hands and make common cause against a common obstacle to their progress. As to Uruguay, she is of but little importance in the conflict; is overshadowed by Brazil, and is now thoroughly under the control of the empire. Paraguay, of course, fights in self-defence and to sustain her policy; but she has also aggressive objects in view. The Argentine Provinces of Corrientes and Entre Rios stand in the way of any extension of her territory to the sea. The possession of these Provinces will not fit she is prepared to make a great fight. To justice to Paraguay it should be said that the younger Lopez, who, while his father, Don Carlos Antonio Lopez, is the ostensible head of affairs, virtually has the power in his own hands, is described as an able ruler, possessing more enlarged views than his predecessors, and from whom it was confidently expected would soon come a peaceful removal of the commercial restrictions which are one of the causes of the present war.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

As we have said, Paraguay has been pretty uniformly successful, so far, in her land operations. On May 25, however, at Corrientes, the capital of the Argentine Province of the same name, and which is situate near the confluence of the Paraguay and Parana Rivers, the advanced forces of the Argentine Republic defeated the Paraguayans, and gained possession of the town. But on the following day Corrientes was abandoned by its captors, on their receiving news of the approach of reinforcements for their enemy. The Paraguayans, whose army had been divided into two bodies, had, with the other portion, whipped the forces of the republic, and were now seeking to effect a junction. In such a position of affairs, the City of Corrientes was hastily abandoned. Meanwhile, detached bodies of Paraguayans have been raiding into their enemy's territory. The Province of Corrientes has been completely overrun and desolated, so that it presents as great a contrast to its former appearance, as did the Valley of the Shenandoah after Sheridan's brilliant march. The Province of the Rio Grande do Sul has received a like treatment, and the raiding bands are still pushing on. The main Brazilian army, seventeen thousand strong, was at last accounts encamped on the banks of the Uruguay. Before it had encountered the Paraguayans it was already suffering a sad devastation by those great scourges of all armies, typhus and dysentery. The latest advices from Rio Janeiro state that the Emperor was to leave immediately for Rio Grande do Sul, and that it was thought probable the Marquis of Caxias, Minister of War, would be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Brazilian armies.

General (or President) Mitre, who leads the Argentine forces, was at last accounts at Concordia with six thousand men, within supporting distance of his Brazilian allies. President Flores, of Uraguay, was also transporting his troops to the same point. It was undoubtedly to break up this concentration of forces, and to cause a serious diversion that the Paraguayan Gen. Lopez ordered the raids into Corrientes and Rio Grande. Though the plan does not seem to have succeeded, the Paraguayans are not baffled. They are prepared to meet this concentrated force with a well-appointed body of twenty-five or thirty thousand men now gathered about Corrientes. At this point Gen. Lopez had established his headquarters.

But while the opposing armies were thus getting into position, and, in doing so, occasionally clashing, a great fight took place on the sea, which demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt, that Paraguay must hereafter look for success upon the land alone, to sustain the objects for which she is fighting.

THE NAVAL FIGHT

took place on the morning of Sunday, the 11th of June, near Riachuela, on the Parana River, about half a league below Corrientes. The Times has already briefly alluded to this fight in its foreign news, but it was of sufficient importance to deserve a minuter description than has been given in the brief paragraphs published.

In the first place, the Paraguayan fleet consisted of eight small steamers, besides six floating batteries. These were aided by a battery on shore, which during the action kept up a hot fire. The fleet and floating batteries carried 47 guns. These were 68, and, what are described as, 80-pounders. Their land-battery was armed with forty rifled guns, described as of heavy calibre, but probably nothing more than light field pieces. Their fleet carried boarding crews, numbering seventeen hundred men, and the land-batteries were manned by two thousand horse and foot. The Brazilians had nine vessels in their fleet, carrying 62 guns of large calibre, and most of them rifled.

The ball was opened by the Paraguayans. Their fleet forced its way down the river and speedily came into contact with the Brazilians. Two Paraguayan vessels, the *Tacuari*, (the flagship) and the *Marquis d'Olinda*, boldly attacked the *Parenahiba*, a Brazilian steamer carrying 8 guns. The two were speedily joined by a third, the *Salto*, and soon all three were engaged in a brisk fight with their single antagonist. A boarding party sprang on deck and soon were masters of the whole of the afterpart of the *Parenahiba*. A Paraguayan officer had even seized the helm and was giving orders to the engineers. The Brazilian flag, too, was already hauled down, and the steamer apparently captured beyond redemption, when the Brazilian ship *Amasonas* came to the rescue. The aid was timely and successful. The *Salto* was sunk; the *Tacuari* and *Olinda* were compelled to draw off, the latter getting so badly aground as to compel her abandonment, and the *Parenahiba* was again safe in the hands of the Brazilians. This was only accomplished after a desperate and bloody fight, the consequences of which decided the fate of the battle. The commanders of the *Olinda* and the *Salto* were captured, Admiral Meza, of the *Tacuari*, was severely wounded, and many of the Paraguayans put *hors de combat*. The *Amasonas* followed up her success by sinking another Paraguayan vessel, and capturing five of the flatboats used as floating batteries. The Paraguayans, who had fought with such desperation as to win the admiration of their enemy, now made haste to get away. They succeeded, however, in saving but four of their steamers, from which the crews had already swam ashore. The fight, which had commenced at 9 in the morning, had lasted until 6 in the evening. If we are to believe Brazilian accounts, the loss of the Paraguayans was so great as to make this one of the most sanguinary of naval battles. The official bulletin from Rio Janeiro fixes it at 1,300 in the fleet put *hors-de combat*, and 500 killed and wounded in the batteries. The Brazilians acknowledge a loss on their side of 300, including 19 officers. They also lost one of their gunboats, and 34 Brazilians, who swam ashore, fell into the hands of their enemy.

It is said that Lopez confidently relied on success; that he had even provided his ships with cables to tow the Brazilian vessels he was to capture. A proclamation was found on board his steamers addressed to the boarding crews, styling them the "flower of his armies." Yet, when the news of defeat came to the Paraguayan leader, he is reported to have said, with a smile: "I can easily afford to lose three thousand men and four steamers."

Many stories are told of the ferocity of the Paraguayans. This is the most striking: "Among the wounded prisoners who fell into the hands of the Brazilians was Roble, the commander of the *Salto*, one of the sunk steamers, and a brother to the Commanding-General of the Paraguayan army in Corientes. His wounds were tenderly dressed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Brazilian fleet, Barroso, but Roble, with his teeth, tore off the bandages from his wounds, preferring death to captivity. Most of the commanders of the Paraguayan vessels are among the dead."

As we have already said, this naval misfortune is not likely to prove of such serious injury to the Paraguayans as their enemies encourage themselves to believe. The main reliance of Lopez has always been on the land operations, and there he is still stubbornly and generally successfully resisting the combination against him. The war is of especial interest to Great Britain, which has extensive commercial relations with all the States on the Plata, and the London *Army & Navy Gazette* thinks it not improbable that they will be brought into the fray. England has already mediated between these quarrelsome people, and she may do so again; or, if unsuccessful in that way, she may lend her influence where she thinks it most likely to subserve her interests.

Rescued From Drowning.—An instance of daring and manly rescue from drowning occurred off this beach at East Hampton, Aug. 9, which should be recorded in honor of the parties who promptly rendered so efficient service in the hour of danger. A little son of Mr. H. F. Pelham, of Irvington, N. Y., aged 10 years, was bathing and learning to swim, in charge of William Dunn, who was a strong swimmer and quite fond of little Pelham, having been many years in Mr. Pelham's employ. While swimming at a short distance from the other bathers, the little fellow, who was suddenly and unconsciously carried out by a current, exhausted his strength in endeavoring to combat it, before he was noticed, and was sinking, when his younger brother, seeing it, screamed to Dunn, who instantly turned out, seized the boy who was still vainly trying to keep to the surface, kept his head above water with one hand while swimming with the other, but, owing to the current, could not get in, and becoming exhausted, called for help. Mr. Lyon Roberts Fuller, only 17 years old, son of Rev. Mr. Fuller, of Middletown, Conn., seeing their danger, promptly swam quite a distance to them and took the boy on his shoulders, while Mr. Jesse Van Buskirk, of Washington, and Mr. Robert Wilcox, of Syracuse, N. Y., swam out and brought in Dunn, who in his determined efforts to save the boy had become helpless, and being a large man, gave his rescuers a heavy task, although he had worked bravely until almost exhausted. Mr. Fuller is said to have rescued another lad from drowning, who broke through the line last winter. All the parties, although much fatigued, were finally rescued. The whole affair was exciting and dangerous, and the promptness, nerve, pluck and energy of the rescuers, were an honor to the manhood and bravery of this country.—*Long Harbor Reporter, Aug. 17.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ANOTHER SPEECH OF GOV. PERRY.

Interview with the President and the Members of his Cabinet—Their Opinions on Affairs in the South.

The following speech was delivered at Greenville, S. C., by Gov. Perry, on August 1st, on his return from Washington:

Fellow-Citizens: I have met you this morning, not to make a speech, but to talk over the incidents of my late visit to Washington. I started there, three weeks since, as your delegate, to ask for the appointment of a Provisional Governor, and the restoration of civil authority in South Carolina. On my way, I met a messenger from his Excellency President Johnson, bearing a commission appointing me Provisional Governor of the State. This was an honor which I had not anticipated, and never aspired to.

On my arrival in Washington, I addressed a note to the President, asking the honor of an audience for the purpose of receiving his instructions, and communicating to him my views in reference to the political tone and temper of the State. After waiting that evening and the next day, without hearing from the President, I paid a visit to Gov. Dennison, Postmaster-General. This gentleman received me most kindly, and seemed gratified at the account I gave him of South Carolina. He assured me that the President had not received my note, and very obligingly ordered his carriage and visit to the Executive mansion to ascertain the truth of the matter. In a short time afterward I received a note from President Johnson, stating that my communication the day before, had not been received, and that he would see me at 3 o'clock. In reply I stated that I would do myself the honor to call on His Excellency at the hour designated, and that my friends Cols. Orr, Elford, Williams, Beaco, and Messrs. Leifeh, Grady, Gibbes and Blodgett would accompany me. We were received very cordially, and remained an hour or two with the President. I told him that the people of South Carolina accepted the terms of his proclamation, and were disposed to return to their allegiance to the Union. That from having been the most rebellious State in the South, I was satisfied South Carolina would, henceforth, be one of the most loyal of the Southern States. That she would reform her constitution and abolish slavery, give the election of Governor and Presidential Electors to the people, and equalize the representation of the State. I gave it as my opinion that the dissunion feeling of the South had originated in the parishes.

The President expressed himself gratified at the course South Carolina was likely to pursue, and instead of manifesting any bitter or revengeful spirit, he evinced great kindness, solicitude and magnanimity. The whole delegation was deeply impressed with the courtesy, dignity and ability of his Excellency. His political views expressed to us were those of a patriot and a statesman. He wished to see the country once more quiet, peaceable, happy and prosperous. In regard to the relative powers of the State and the Federal Government, his opinions were identical with my own, so long expressed in South Carolina. He was equally opposed to the centralization and consolidation of powers in Congress as he was to the secession of the States. It must be left to the Legislature of each State to decide who shall be allowed to vote in the State. Any attempt on the part of Congress to control the elective franchise of a State would be unwarrantable usurpation. He expressed an ardent wish to see the constitution of South Carolina popularized by abolishing the parish representation, and equalizing the political power of the upper and lower country, giving the election of Governor to the people, and also the election of electors of President and Vice-President.

On leaving the President, he requested me to call and see Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, and give him the same information I had given His Excellency in reference to the public feelings and sentiment of South Carolina. This I did in company with the South Carolina delegation. We found Mr. Seward kind and cordial, and gratified at the information we gave him with regard to the politics of South Carolina. Before visiting Mr. Seward, I had been to call on the Attorney-General, Mr. Speed. He expressed himself surprised and mortified at my speech, made to you on the 3d of July. But I soon discovered that he had only glanced over the speech, and did not comprehend the tone and temper of my remarks. I told Mr. Seward what the Attorney-General had said. He replied, I read your speech this morning attentively, and considering the standpoint from which you made it, I think it a very good one. When I was Governor of New-York, said Mr. Seward, I used to make speeches which were very severely criticised in Charleston, and I said to myself, what the devil have the people of Charleston to do with my speech made in New-York? I did not speak to them or for them, but to the people of New-York. And I suppose, Mr. Perry, you intended your speech for South Carolina and not for Washington.

The Attorney-General expressed a wish that while reforming our constitution, we should give the election of Governor to the people, and invest him with the power of appointing all State and district officers, with the advice and consent of the Senate. I told him my theory had always been to give all the important elections, President, Governor, members of Congress and members of Legislature to the people, and relieve them of the trouble of assembling so often to make petty elections, which generally tended to corrupt and demoralise them.

I called on the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McCulloch, and was very much pleased with him as a gentleman, a public officer and a statesman. I was furnished in the Treasury office with a list of appointments which I had to make. In doing so, I endeavored to fill all the offices with men of capacity, integrity and experience.

I likewise paid my respects to the Secretary of War, in company with the South Carolina delegation, and endeavored to lay before this high functionary the true condition of affairs in South Carolina. I regretted not seeing Gen. Howard, who is at the head of the Freedmen's Bureau in Washington. But I addressed a letter to him, giving him my views in reference to the freedmen and asking his instructions. The whole South Carolina delegation were earnest in their efforts to impress the President and his Cabinet with the impolicy of garrisoning South Carolina with colored troops. I had hoped to see Gen. Gillmore on this subject as I returned through Columbia.

The last interview I had with the President, he requested me to write him, and kept him informed as to any difficulty which I might meet with in organizing a provisional government. I said to him, "I have already, Mr. President, organized a provisional government for South Carolina, by adopting the State Government. I have issued my proclamation, ordering all civil officers in South Carolina to take the oath of allegiance, and resume their official duties." "Well," said he, "you are a most expeditious Governor." I replied by saying that my appointment came high, and and I thought it necessary to work rapidly. I further said to him that I would have the State ready, with the constitution reformed and her members of Congress elected by the first Monday in December, when Congress convened.

In conclusion, let me say to you, fellow-citizens, that I am well pleased with all that I saw and heard at Washington in reference to the Southern States. Let us now do our duty, take the oath of allegiance, elect good and wise men to the convention, reform our State Constitution, abolish slavery, equalize the representation of the State in the Senate, give the election of Governor and Presidential electors to the people, and all will be well. Immediately after the convention has reformed the constitution, the Legislature will be convened to elect United States Senators, and provide for the election of members of the House of Representatives in Congress. This may all be done by the first Monday in December next, when the State will be fully restored to all her rights under the constitution and laws of the United States.

THE SING-SING CAMP-MEETING.

Great Gathering of Methodists—How they Live and What they Do—The Origin of Camp-Meetings—Tenting on the Old Camp Ground—Scenes and Incidents.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Sing-Sing, Monday, Aug. 21, 1865.

The great Methodist Camp-meeting, which has been looked forward to with so much interest by the religious community, especially the Methodists, was inaugurated here to-day.

Although meetings were held here yesterday, and also last week, yet to-day was considered as the grand opening day of the season. A great many people came up two or three weeks ahead, as is the case this year, and have a grand pic-nicing time in the woods, enjoying themselves in good style, and sleeping as comfortably under their canvas canopy as though they were in their private residences in the great metropolis. The time of camp-meeting is always looked forward to by the followers of Wesley, as a great time of "refreshing," as it is called, when the several congregations turn out en masse and repair to the tented field. The young especially enjoy this season, as there are ample opportunities offered for flirting, courting and love-making generally, which are employed to good advantage in that line. Many a flirtation has been carried on, matches have been made and unmade, and young hearts have test in unison with those they loved, while at twilight many a soft eye may be seen looking love to eyes which speak again. The largest meeting of this nature is expected here this season, as the war has come to an end, and people are more at liberty to take a stroll into the country than they have been heretofore. The boat which arrived here this morning brought several hundreds to the ground, among them a number of clergymen, and each train brings a fresh arrival. If they continue to come in at the present rate, by the end of the week we shall have twenty thousand. The meetings are very lively and interesting to those who are concerned. The sky looked very black this morning, and it was feared we were going to have a storm, but the lowering clouds have disappeared, and the bright sun of day is marching on in all his glory; but his genial rays are quite agreeable, when compared with that of the early part of the day.

THE ORIGIN OF CAMP-MEETINGS.

Though camp-meetings, in the religious way we speak, are mostly monopolized by the people called Methodists, they are attended by many other denominations, yet the honor of originating them does not belong exclusively to the Methodist. Camp-meetings were originally started by a Presbyterian minister more than half a century ago. He was soon after aided by the Methodists, who have ever since in some and remote parts of America and Europe, continued to improve upon them from year to year, and no doubt thousands will, in eternity, offer up praises for the institution, and perpetuation of camp-meetings, or with the poet will sing:

"The service completed, first tongues. Her man learned
To hear the text and the architrave,
The lofty pulpit, the holy book,
And the sacred [illegible] wood,
And the seat and [illegible] down,
And allowed to the Highest his thanks
For preservation, for his grace heard
And [illegible] regard, no more
Of the [illegible] of the place,
And from the gray old trees, that high in Heaven
[illegible] heard prayer, [illegible] and the sound
[illegible] once
All [illegible] gone, each [illegible] power,
Shall [illegible] the [illegible] Ah! the
Shall we, in the [illegible] priest, neglect
God's ancient sanctuaries, and adore
Only among the crowd, and under roofs
That our frail hands have raised? Let me, at least,
Here, in the shadow of this aged wood,
Offer one hymn thrice happy if it find
Acceptance in Heaven."

HOW TO GET TO CAMP-MEETING.

For the benefit of those who have never visited the Sing Sing Camp-meeting, we will give a brief description of the location and the manner of getting there. By taking the boat at the foot of Harrison-street, which runs about twice a day, you will have a pleasant sail of about two hours up the noble Hudson, with its magnificent scenery on either side, which never fails to attract the eye of the beholder. After passing several landings, where groups of smiling faces always meet the eye, you arrive at Sing Sing.

The most noticeable feature when approaching this place is the State Prison, which can be seen far off in the distance, with its white walls and grated windows, and the curling smoke winding its way over the hills from the chimneys of the work-shops, where the felon and the murderer are engaged in the useful arts of life. On arriving at the wharf, where several scores of vehicles are in waiting, you jump into one, and in about twenty minutes you are safe on the old campground, covered with dust from head to feet, and almost jogged to pieces by the bad roads and the steep hills which have to be ascended. The grove is situated about one mile to the northwest of the village of Sing Sing, and is very pleasantly located. It contains several acres of very fine land, which have been much improved by draining and other means, which renders them free from being flooded in case of a great storm. There is also an excellent spring of water on the ground.

The camping-ground is laid out in the form of streets and avenues, with the sleeping tents facing on a large square, while the boarding tents are situated in the rear. In the centre of the square are placed seats enough to accommodate about ten thousand people. On one side of this square is placed the preachers' stand; it is also used as a platform, and is capable of seating about twenty persons. From this sacred desk the orator of the day generally holds forth, and oftimes produces a lasting conviction on the minds of the careless and indifferent. Services are held almost every hour during the day. There is preaching three times, while the hours intervening are devoted to prayer meetings, which are largely attended, especially when they are very noisy, which is often the case, for free vent is given to the feelings by the devotees.

THE PRAYING BAND—CONVERSIONS.

This well-known band of prayers is also on the ground. They conducted the services altogether, yesterday, under the leadership of the Halstead Bros. Their shouts of "hallelujah" and "amen" resounded many times through the grove, and were audible for a long distance. In the afternoon several conversions were announced to have taken place. There was one female who jumped up in the midst of the meeting, and shouted for about half an hour, causing all who were on the ground to repair to the spot to inquire what was the matter. On approaching her we found she was a woman about 40, of a rather dark complexion, and a muscular frame, as tough as whit-leather. She was shouting and hallooing at an awful rate, and going through various gesticulations. She had to be held for a considerable length of time, by two men and a woman, for fear she would dash herself on the ground, for there was apparent danger of her doing so. On inquiring the cause of her making so much noise, we were informed by some bystanders, who seemed to understand something of physiology, that she was "bilious;" another said her nervous system was out of order; but turning to a pious old matron of sixty, she informed us, in a very quiet way, that the woman had just been "converted." Not knowing which to believe, we concluded that she was having a little out-door exercise at her own expense.

HOW THEY LIVE IN CAMP.

A great many people suppose that it is a rather hard way of living to lie down at night with no shelter but a canvas covering overhead—but it is quite different. To enjoy camp-meeting as a person should, there are several things to be observed. It has been conceded by those who are in the habit of attending year after year, that the only way to enjoy it is to remain all the week, and go provided with thick, heavy clothing, so that in case a rain-storm should come, the clothes need not be spoiled. Toward morning the air becomes very cold, and a sufficiency of bed-clothing is also necessary. Those who attend camp-meetings generally become early risers for the time being. Nearly all are up at 5 o'clock in the morning. The young lady who lays abed till 10 o'clock in the city, is up and around the ground at 6. Breakfast is taken at 7; then the devotional exercises commence, first with a prayer-meeting, which lasts till 10:30.

The first sermon of the day is then preached, and when 12 o'clock arrives, the "boarding tents" are once more patronized. Preaching begins again at 3 o'clock, and again at 7:30.

After the sermon in the evening, the different congregations represented go to their several tents and conduct prayer-meetings until 10, when the sound of the bell is heard, and all retire for the night, except "outsiders," who are requested by the committee to get off the ground.

The tents are generally boarded, so as to prevent dampness, or to allow the water to run under them.

The food obtained on the ground is generally of a very good quality, and board can be obtained at $6 per week, which is considered quite cheap.

PREACHERS AND THEIR AUDIENCES.

The smartest preachers in the Methodist denomination are generally selected to preach during the week, as no dull, lifeless man will "take," and that fact the committee well know. At 10 A. M. the first sermon is preached. If the preacher is of the "sensation" class he will have a large and attentive audience; but if he is so unfortunate as to be unpopular, the young folks generally wend their way to the woods to enjoy a promenade, while the old folks remain behind for the sake of showing respect to the speaker. During the delivery of the discourse, the noise of the horses and wagons constantly arriving from all parts of the country, generally causes an interruption or turning of the eyes in the direction of the road, each one anxiously expecting the arrival of some well-known friend.

THE SERVICES YESTERDAY

were very interesting. About five thousand people were present, the greater portion of whom were from the surrounding country and from the village. Hundreds of carriages were continually arriving with their precious freight. In the afternoon a meeting was held for the benefit of the children, which was conducted by some of the lay brethren, who interested about six hundred young people in a simple manner by the delivery of short addresses, the singing of Sunday-school hymns, and other exercises appropriate to the occasion.

A verse of one of the hymns sung is as follows:

And must I be to judgment brought,
And answer in that day,
For every vain and idle thought,
And every word I say?
Chorus.—Oh you must be a lover of the Lord,
Oh you must be a lover of the Lord,
Oh you must be a lover of the Lord,
Or you can't go to Heaven when you die,

AN UNFORTUNATE DOMINIE.

A great deal of excitement was occasioned on Saturday afternoon by the announcement that Rev. J. H. Inskip was nearly choked. It seems that the reverend gentleman, while at dinner, was eating a peach, the pit of which was inclined to take root in the good brother's stomach, but unfortunately it lodged in his throat for half an hour, and could not be got either up or down. Hundreds gathered around the tent, expecting every moment that he would be choked to death. His face was at this time quite black, his breathing had almost ceased, and every exertion was made to remove the pit from the throat, but, after considerable labor, it made its way downward, and, to the great joy of those who were present, the brother was enabled to communicate his thoughts once more, and was praying and shouting yesterday and to-day as loud as ever before.

After the pit went down, a hymn of praises was sung, and an old lady some distance away cried out at the top of her voice: "Bless God, I know it's down, for they are singing!"

Another brother, shortly afterward, came up and expressed his joy to Rev. Mr. Inskip, when he found he had recovered, and also continued the conversation by saying: "Brother Inskip, I had the pleasure of hearing you preach once where I came from, in the land of potatoes and shamrocks." The reverend gentleman was quite delighted in seeing one whom he had been instrumental in saving from ruin, and they both entered into quite a friendly conversation which lasted some time. V.

Returning Regiments.

The Second Regiment Connecticut Heavy Artillery, 649 men, Brevet Brig-Gen. Hubbard commanding, arrived in this city yesterday morning. The men were furnished quarters at the Battery Barracks, and left for home yesterday. This regiment entered the service in September, 1862. Since that time it has seen much hard service, having lost 1,100 men in killed, wounded and missing, out of 2,000 who have been on its rolls. At Cold Harbor the regiment lost 231 men, including its commanding officer, Col. Kellogg. On the 29th of September, 1864, the regiment lost 200 men at Winchester, and on the 19th of October, 1864, it lost 200 men at Cedar Creek.

The Second Provisional New-York Cavalry has arrived at Hart's Island for muster out. It is commanded by Lieut.-Col. Harrison Wright, and numbers about 1,000 men. Col. Wright has seen four years' service, during as a member of the Sixth New-York Cavalry. The discipline and bravery of the Sixth New-York is well known—the active movements as part of Sheridan's cavalry in the valley will alone be a most valuable history. Col. Wright commanded the regiment during the severe battles which ended the war, in which his reputation for skill and bravery was sustained, and was brevetted "for conspicuous gallantry in action." Since June, the regiment has, with the Fifteenth, constituted the Second Provisional New-York Volunteer Cavalry.

A Man Waylaid, Robbed and Thrown Over a Ledge of Rocks.

About nine o'clock on Saturday night, as a young man named Frank Halstead, residing in the vicinity of the Five Corners, Hudson City, was passing down the long line of steps leading from the public grounds on Mount Pleasant, Bergen Hill, to the plank walk across the meadows in the rear of Jersey City, he was set upon by two highwaymen, who knocked him insensible with a club, robbed, and then threw him over a ledge of rocks, where the poor man lay for several hours in an unconscious state, in a terribly bruised and lacerated condition, caused by falling upon a pile of sharp and jagged stones, the refuse from a quarry. The facts of the case are as follows: About six o'clock on Saturday afternoon, young Halstead, who is a nephew of "Uncle Tommy Weldon," who was the owner of Mount Pleasant, until it was recently purchased and fitted up for a public resort, and who had resided on the place with his uncle for a number of years, called upon his friend, Mickey Free the pedestrian, whom he invited to accompany him up to the old homestead to see how it looked since it had been fitted up for a public resort. Mickey accepted the invitation, and the two spent a couple of hours at the grounds, during which young Halstead treated those present liberally with beer, getting a couple of five dollar bills changed to pay for it, and talking somewhat in a boasting manner of being worth a considerable amount of money. At the time a stranger sat near the company, but took no part in their sociable chat. About 8 o'clock Mickey Free returned home and retired for the night, Halstead concluding to go home to the Five Corners by a shorter route. About 9 o'clock the citizens along Newark-avenue, at the outskirts of Jersey City, were startled by piercing and repeated cries of murder in the direction at the foot of the stairs leading to Mount Pleasant, and search was instituted, but no person could be found who knew anything of the matter.

On Sunday morning Mickey Free, fearing that harm had befallen his friend, proceeded to Mount Pleasant to make inquiries, but could learn nothing further than that a bundle and hat had been picked up on the steps, and upon their being shown to him, he at once identified them as the property of Halstead. Among other articles, the bundle had contained a pair of new pantaloons, which were missing. Mickey Free then proceeded to Halstead's residence, and found him lying there in a terribly bruised and mangled state, his head badly swollen and bruised, and his bodily injuries of a serious nature, being blackened and lacerated, and causing him to raise considerable quantities of blood. Halstead states that he started for home down the long stairway, when some person approached from behind and knocked him down with a club. He quickly regained his feet, and ran down the steps with all possible speed, crying "Murder," but the ruffians again overtook and struck him a second blow across the side of his face, when he fell and became insensible. The ruffians then rifled his pockets of about $8 in money, and when he returned to consciousness, about 2 o'clock in the morning, he found himself lying upon a heap of stones at the foot of a ledge of rocks some 25 feet high, where the robbers had thrown him. Being unable to stand from the injuries sustained, he crawled on his hands and knees to a spring of water about thirty rods distant, across the New-Jersey Railroad track, and after bathing his head and drinking the cool water, revived somewhat, when with great difficulty he made his way home, arriving there about 5 o'clock in the morning, and a physician being called in, and after being properly cared for appeared much better during the day, but yesterday was much worse, and it is feared that the injuries may terminate fatally. No clue as to the whereabouts of the robbers has yet been obtained, but every effort will be made to bring them to justice.

Dreadful Accident to a Brooklyn Clergyman.

Rev. W. B. Lee, Pastor of the Genevan Presbyterian Church, Gates-avenue, Brooklyn, a few days since met with a very serious accident in Maine, which came near proving fatal. The circumstances, as narrated by the members of his church, are as follows: Mr. Lee was on a visit at Portland, whither he had gone to escort his wife and family to Brooklyn; and while at Portland he joined a party of friends in an excursion to Peak's Rocks. While moving from crag to crag in this wild and romantic region, he missed his footing and fell into the gorge beneath, striking his head upon some sharp-pointed rocks in his fall. He was taken up insensible, and in this condition was speedily removed to the ferry-boat en route to the house of his friends. While on the boat a surgeon was met with, who applied bandages, and thus stopped the flow of blood. Arriving home, the aid of several of the best physicians was called into requisition, and a consultation ensued. They pronounced the case as almost hopeless, and proceeded with a surgical operation, in the course of which they removed several pieces of the skull, and discovered that the membrane over the temple (the region of injury) was not penetrated. During the operation Mr. Lee somewhat recovered his consciousness, but all recollection of facts, locations or faces was entirely gone. His physicians pronounce the case as extremely hazardous, and express the belief that, if he should recover, his intellectual faculties will be so impaired as to preclude the possibility of his resuming his pastoral functions. Mr. Lee's family and congregation are deeply affected by this sad blow. It was but a week or so since Mr. Lee was garroted and robbed in Beekman-street, losing his gold watch, gold studs and some $50 in money. Mr. Lee has been made to feel most singularly the force of the old saying, that "troubles never come singly."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Burning of Mrs. Cusick.—Mrs. Ellen Cusick, of No. 60 Baxter-street, who was alleged to have been burned by her husband, James Cusick, setting fire to her clothing, on Sunday night, died at the New-York Hospital yesterday. Coroner Gover held an inquest on the body. It appeared from the testimony that the woman was grossly intoxicated at the time of the accident, and set fire to her clothing. The Coroner discharged Cusick from custody.

Fatal Railroad Accident at Yorkville.—Yesterday afternoon a man, supposed to be Mr. John R. Dean, of Eighty-fifth-street, near Fifth-avenue, butcher, was instantly killed, at the Yorkville station, while attempting to go on board a train bound to Harlem, having been struck by an inward-bound express train from New-Haven. The body was taken to the Eighty-sixth-street Police-station, where an inquest is to be held to-day.

Good News.—There will be a Prophet's meeting to-night, 8 o'clock, at the Cooper Institute, room No. 24, at which the Prophet will tell some good news. The proceeds, above expenses, will be given to an orphan asylum.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Downfall.—The examination of Carrie Smith and three young men, named Knowles, Hillington and Greene, employes on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, mentioned yesterday as having been arrested at 3 o'clock Sunday morning by the police of Jersey City on a charge of disorderly conduct, took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock before Justice Benford, acting Recorder, and resulted in the discharge of all the parties. The young woman made the following statement: She said that she was married to a young man in Alexandria, Va., and lived for some time happily and contented, and with a good prospect for the future. Her husband, however, became neglectful of her, grew debased in his actions, and finally, to add to his other base deeds, committed a rape on a young girl. About the same time he removed his wife to a house of ill-fame; she being ignorant of the character of the house, but soon discovering what kind of a place it was, she left and applied for and obtained a divorce. In the meantime, he was arrested for committing the rape and was sent to prison. The woman then procured employment in Philadelphia, but in a short time was induced by a man with whom she became acquainted to give up her business and live with him. After awhile he also deserted her, and she then formed the acquaintance of a brakeman on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, who paid her fare from Philadelphia to New-York. In the latter city she obtained a situation in a concert-saloon, where she receives five dollars a week and pays seven dollars per week for her board. On Sunday morning she came to Jersey City on the arrival of the owl train to meet the above

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THE TRIAL OF CAPT. WIRZ.

Unexpected Adjournment of the Commission.

The Prisoner Remanded to the Old Capitol.

THE TRIAL TO BE RESUMED TO-DAY.

No Truth in the Rumor that the Government Abandons its Charges.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 22.

At 11 o'clock this morning the WIRZ Military Commission met. The prisoner, though in the building when the commission convened, was not brought into the court-room, nor was he present at any time during to-day's proceedings. Immediately after the meeting, the Judge-Advocate moved that the court be cleared, which was done.

After several minutes' consultation the doors were opened, and the record not having been read, the Judge-Advocate said, "I have remanded the prisoner to the Old Capitol, and move that the court adjourn."

The President of the Court answered that will be the action. Judge HUGHES then said, "Before the court adjourns, I desire to be heard." The Judge-Advocate said it was not in order for the counsel for the prisoner to say anything. Judge HUGHES replied: "The counsel for the prisoner will discharge their duty. What I desired to say was this, that on behalf of the prisoner. I protest against an indefinite adjournment of the court after the plea of not guilty is entered and recorded without a trial or a discharge of the prisoner." The court thereupon adjourned.

There are surmises of various kinds indulged in as to the cause of the abrupt adjournment, and the impression prevails that the government intends to abandon the charge against the defendant for conspiracy. We are authorized to say that there is no intention to abandon any of the charges, and that the trial will be resumed to-morrow and progress regularly thenceforward.

The cause of the abrupt adjournment, to-day, was the fact that the Judge-Advocate-General deemed the prisoner not regularly brought before the commission, as his name did not appear in the order upon which the commission was convened.

It was therefore dissolved, and another order immediately issued reconvening the same commission.

The order expressing upon its face the fact that it is convened for the trial of HENRY WIRZ, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it.

The commission will meet to-morrow at 11 o'clock, and the trial will probably begin anew.

The question involving the fact that WIRZ has once been arraigned, and according to well settled principles of common law cannot be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence, will undoubtedly arise, but it is understood that the proceedings thus far had are held as entirely irregular, because WIRZ had not been ordered before the court by any competent authority. This is the case as it stands at a late hour to-night.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 22.

The motion to quash the charges and specifications against Capt. WIRZ, made by the defendant's counsel, was argued principally by Judge HUGHES, who contended that they were too general and uncertain, and that the offences charged were cognizable by civil and not military courts.

The commission overruled the motion, and the prisoner then pleaded "Not guilty" to the charges against him.

Col. CHIPMAN, the Judge-Advocate, to-day suggested that the prisoner be remanded to the Old Capitol, and that the court now adjourn.

In this the court, without a formal vote, acquiesced.

Judge HUGHES wished to know to what time the court had adjourned.

Colonel CHIPMAN replied that he would notify counsel of the reassembling of the court, and then requested the witnesses in attendance to give information as to where they resided, and instructed them not to leave the city until properly discharged.

Judge HUGHES said he would like to be heard.

Col. CHIPMAN replied that under the parliamentary law there could now be no debate.

Major-Gen. WALLACE said: "The court stands adjourned, consequently there can be no argument."

Judge HUGHES—The prisoner having been arraigned, we enter our protest against breaking up the court or an indefinite adjournment. We ask for the discharge of the prisoner, or that the court proceed with his trial.

Major-Gen. WALLACE repeated that the court had adjourned.

During this colloquy the prisoner was removed from the court-room by the military guard.

The adjournment, without a day having been named for the reassembling of the court, took the counsel and spectators by surprise.

No reason is as yet known for this course, though there is a suspicion that the charge of conspiracy may be withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 22—9 P. M.

SECOND DISPATCH.

There seems to be no doubt that the charges and specifications against Capt. WIRZ will be amended by the prosecution in several important particulars. His counsel will take issue that this cannot be done, the prisoner having already pleaded not guilty to the charges on which he was arraigned yesterday.

The Prisoner WIRZ.

The appearance of WIRZ on his trial is thus described in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

"WIRZ is a middle-aged man, apparently between 45 and 50 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of thin, spare figure, dark hair, whiskers and mustache, slightly mixed with gray. He has a high forehead, long nose, a keen, piercing, dark eye, which wanders restlessly around the room, and his actions betoken a quick, nervous temperament.

He looked ill at ease, care-worn and flurried. He was dressed in a black cloth coat and pantaloons, with a white shirt, collar turned down, a la Byron, over a thick, heavy black silk neckercief. His head gear consisted of a wall-worn, greasy-looking old silk hat, and this, with his seedy-looking, threadbare clothes, gave him a shabby-genteel appearance.

He appears to take intense interest in the proceedings, sitting cross-legged, with his right hand constantly to his mouth, pulling his mustache with his thumb and forefingers in a nervous, agitated manner. He evidently appreciates the solemnity of his situation.

His counsel conversed with him frequently, but his answers seemed to be given mechanically and in monosyllables, in a low tone.

When the court-room was being cleared he was taken into the lobby, and as he passed out the spectators crowded round him for a moment, and one or two soldiers said: 'How are you, Wirz?' as if wishing to get him to recognize them. The guard promptly prevented any one coming near him or speaking to him, but he seemed to have an instinctive dread of the spectators, for he shrunk back and sought protection of the guard, as if he apprehended some violence being done him."

THE TRIAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

A Note from Mr. Gillett, his Counsel.—A Letter from Mr. Davis.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 22.

Mr. R. H. GILLETT, one of the counsel of JEFFERSON DAVIS, in a note to the Albany *Argus*, says:

"Mr. DAVIS has no more information concerning his trial than others have."

In a letter from Mr. DAVIS, dated the 15th inst., to Mr. GILLETT, he says:

"I am still ignorant of the charges against me, the source of them, and the tribunal before which I am to answer. Your letter gave me the first notice of the Washington indictment."

Mr. DAVIS requests Mr. GILLETT to have a conference with Mr. CHARLES O'CONNOR, his only other counsel, so that they may be prepared for the trial whenever it may be brought on, with as little delay as the nature and importance of the case will permit.

A direct application to the proper department, asking to be informed, if not improper, when, where and before what tribunal Mr. DAVIS is to be tried, remains unanswered, because, as is supposed, neither has been actually determined by the President.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 22.

THE PARDONING BUSINESS.

In consequence of the President's action yesterday, in directing the Attorney-General to issue no more warrants for pardon at present, the crowd at the rooms of the latter, to-day, was largely increased, and much anxiety was manifested by those present in regard to the condition of their applications. The clerks of the office were besieged by the applicants without mercy, who appeared much chagrined at the action of the President. The President will examine at his leisure those cases which the Attorney-General has passed upon, but no new applications will be entertained at present. In regard to the scene at the President's reception, yesterday, the *Republican* of this evening has the following:

"Some fifty persons were present, most of them seeking pardons. A Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, (not LAWRENCE M., he having been killed by a loyal bullet at Fort Wagner,) approached the President, and informed him that he desired a pardon. 'What have you done?' asked Mr. JOHNSON. 'I opposed secession until my State decided to go out of the Union, and then I determined to go with it. I never joined the army. I did nothing to bring on the rebellion,' was the reply. 'You,' rejoined the President, 'are like all the rest; you did nothing. Now,' he added, 'my experience is, that the men who didn't join the rebel army, but who acquiesced in rebellion, were the most mischievous and dangerous men we had. I cannot pardon you, Sir.' Mr. KEITT made several other efforts. Among other things he reminded the President that he had come all the way from South Carolina and had been in Washington some time; that hotel living here was very high, and that altogether his daily expenses were extravagantly large, and that he would like to get away as soon as he could go. The President responded that the hardships of which he complained were the direct results of the rebellion; that he did not bring on, or contribute to bring on the rebellion; that he was not responsible for and could not extricate Mr. KEITT from the difficulties he complained of, nor listen to his pardon on account of them. The President was firm. His answer was finality. Exit KEITT. Mr. BIRCH, member of the late rebel Legislature of Virginia, next approached the President and applied for a pardon. Similar questions were put to him by the President as were asked Mr. KEITT. From the answers it appeared that BIRCH did nothing, only, as a member of the Virginia Legislature, in obedience to instructions, he voted that Virginia should secede from the Union of the United States. That is all he did that was—'nothing.' The President refused to pardon him. [Exit BIRCH.] Next came a rebel clergyman who asked the President to grant him a pardon. 'What great sin have you committed that you come here in clerical robes and crave Executive pardon?' 'I was a rebel,' was the answer, 'and I desire your Excellency to pardon me that I may be restored to citizenship and be able to support and live under the government of the United States.' 'You rebel preachers,' responded the President, 'have done the government a great deal of harm. You have proclaimed devilish doctrines and misled the people. You forgot that it was your duty to yield obedience to the powers that be. You must rest awhile upon the stool of repentance. I decline to grant you pardon at present.' Exit reb. clergyman.

The President then remarked, addressing the entire crowd in the room, that it was a little singular that most of the non-combatants who had come here from the South for pardon assert that they did nothing, were opposed to the rebellion at the beginning, only acquiesced, and thought the rebel government ought to have surrendered earlier and stopped bloodshed; yet not one of them took advantage of the amnesty proclamation offered by Mr. LINCOLN, an act which would have shown sincerity on their part, and contributed so much toward saving the enormous expenditure of life and treasure. 'I will grant no more pardons for the present,' was the emphatic conclusion of the President, and turning to Col. BROWNING, he directed him to issue the order to the Attorney-General."

MR. ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

The President has ordered the commandant of Fort Warren to do all in his power to render ALEX. H. STEPHENS, the distinguished prisoner in his possession, as comfortable as possible.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The sentiments of Gov. PERRY, as expressed in his latest speech at Greenville, S. C., quoted and commended in this morning TIMES, are the same that he expressed to the President when here, accompanied by the assurance that the reforms in the political condition of South Carolina would be accomplished at an early day. He also expressed the same sentiments in public, and they were quoted in this correspondence at the time.

LABORERS WANTED.

The demand for farm hands, laborers, and house servants upon the Freedman's Bureau from the Northern, Eastern, and Middle States is very large, and threatens to go much beyond the supply. Orders have been sent to Richmond to forward several hundred hands, and the indolent planters who have haggled over the pitiful allowance of $5 per month will, ere long, find themselves minus hands at any price. The practical working of the free-labor system will solve the social and labor status of the South much quicker than Southern people generally suppose.

GEN. EWELL AFTER PARDON.

The rebel Gen. EWELL was before the President to-day seeking a pardon for his wife, who is quite wealthy. EWELL did not urge his own claims for pardon, though his application is on file.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 22.

REVENUE AFFAIRS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has addressed the following to SHERMAN SHOOK, Collector of the Thirty-second District of New-York:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23, 1865.

SIR: I have been informed that the opinion prevails to some extent among the bankers and brokers of your city, that the provisions of the third section of the act of March 3, 1865, which requires collectors to deposit daily in the treasury all moneys received by them for internal duties supersede the provisions of section 44, of the act of June 30, 1864, which authorizes the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to remit, refund and pay back all duties erroneously or illegally assessed or collected, or unjustly assessed, or excessive in amount; and therefore, that it will not be in the power of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to pay back at a future time the taxes which may be held by the Supreme Court to have been illegally assessed and collected.

A brief examination and comparison of the two sections referred to, will show this apprehension to be without foundation. The act of March 3, 1865, is an amendatory act, and repeals only such provisions of former enactments as are inconsistent with the amendments. (See section 16, to require daily deposits of all collections by each collector, and not inconsistent with the provision authorizing the refunding of taxes illegally, or in any manner improperly collected.) The authority conferred upon the commissioner to refund such taxes by drawing his draft upon the Collector of Internal Revenue, is inconsistent with the provision requiring such collectors to deposit all collections in the treasury. It became necessary, therefore, not to refuse repayment in such cases, but to substitute another mode; and taxes collected erroneously are now refunded with as much promptness as before the act of March 3, 1865, took effect.

The same section, 44, which authorized the commissioner, to draw against moneys in the hands of collectors, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to preserve regulations under which taxes erroneously collected could be refunded; and these regulations have been changed to meet the requirements of the amended law. The commissioners are now required to make application from time to time to the Secretary to have the necessary sums placed to his credit with the Assistant Treasurer at New-York upon which he draws in the manner as if the monies were in the hands of collectors. It will be seen, therefore, that neither the ability to pay nor the facility with which such payments may be made to the parties have been rendered in the slightest degree by the operation of the act of March 3, 1865.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM CROSS, Commissioner.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day made the following decision: That vessels are not to be regarded as merchandise within the meaning of section 92 of the act of June 30, 1864, and the tax of one-eighth of one per cent. imposed by said section upon the sale of merchandise, is not to be assessed on the sale of vessels. In regard to dividends, the commissioner has rendered the following decision: It is held by this office that all dividends declared by any of the institutions mentioned in section 120 of the Excise Law, since the 1st day of July, 1864, are subject to the tax of five per cent., without regard to the time when the profits upon which such dividends are based were earned.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed JOHN K. GOCDLOE United States Attorney for the District of Louisiana, and JOHN L. WILLIAMSON Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee.

SLAVERY IN VIRGINIA.

A Virginia State Convention, which assembled at Alexandria some months ago, adopted the proposed Anti-Slavery amendment to the Constitution of the United States. It appears, however, from newspaper articles and other indications, that there is total ignorance on that subject in the vicinity of Richmond; also there would not be such earnest advocacy of a convention to do what has already been done. As Gov. PEIRPOINT and the Legislature which assembled at Alexandria are recognized by the leading men of Virginia as legal, it occasions much comment here, that they should ignore the State Convention which assembled there under the same executive authority.

THE MATTERHORN ACCIDENT.

A Thrilling Narrative by a Surviver.

Mr. EDWARD WHYMPER, the leader and one of the survivors of the ill-fated party which recently ascended the Matterhorn, and lost four of their number in making the descent, has addressed to the *Times* a very interesting narrative of that eventful and tragic journey. The incidents of the first part of the journey did not differ from the usual course of Alpine travel. They pursued their way leisurely enough, and at 12 o'clock, having found a good position for their tent at a height of 11,000 feet, they surrendered themselves for the remainder of the day to enjoyment and scientific recreation. "Long after dusk the cliffs above echoed with our laughter, and with the songs of the guides, for we were happy that night in camp, and did not dream of calamity."

Very early the next morning the party started for the summit, and they went on smoothly until they had reached an altitude of fourteen thousand feet. Owing to the perpendicularity of the rocks they were compelled to make a detour at this point, and they then proceeded to climb up the only part of the mountain which presented considerable difficulties—difficulties occasioned, as Mr. WHYMPER explains, by the irregularities in the face of the rock having been filled up by snow and partially glazed by ice; but "still it was a place over which any fair mountaineer might pass in safety," and only some three hundred feet high. All the party, with the exception of Mr. HADOW, who lacked not courage but experience, and had therefore to be continually assisted, completed the ascent in safety and with comparative ease. The only suggestive remark was made by poor CROZ, who, in answer to an observation which Mr. WHYMPER made on reaching the summit, that they had come up very slowly, said "Yes; I would rather go down with you and another guide alone than with those who are going." After describing the circumstances attending the ascent, the only striking feature of which was the assistance which Mr. HADOW, from want of experience, frequently required, Mr. WHYMPER proceeds as follows:

I have been requested to describe particularly the state of the party on the summit. No one showed any signs of fatigue, neither did I hear anything to lead me to suppose that any one was at all tired. I remember CROZ laughing at me when I asked him the question. We had, indeed, been moving less than ten hours, and during that time had halted for nearly two. The only remark which I heard suggestive of danger was made by CROZ, but it was quite casual, and probably meant nothing. He said, after I had remarked that we had come up very slowly, "Yes; I would rather go down with you and another guide alone than with those who are going." As to ourselves, we were arranging what we should do that night on our return to Zermatt.

We remained on the summit for one hour, and during the time HUDSON and I consulted, as we had done all the day, as to the best and safest arrangement of the party. We agreed that it would be best for CROZ to go first, as he was the most powerful, and HADOW second; HUDSON, who was equal to a guide in sureness of foot, wished to be third; Lord F. DOUGLAS was placed next, and old TAUGWALDER, the strongest of the remainder, behind him. I suggested to HUDSON that we should attach a rope to the rocks on our arrival at the difficult bit, and hold it as we descended, as an additional protection. He approved the idea, but it was not definitely settled that it should be done. The party was being arranged in the above order while I was making a sketch of the summit, and they were waiting for me to be tried in my place, when some one remembered that we had not left our names in a bottle; they requested me to write them, and moved off while it was being done. A few minutes afterward I tied myself to young TAUGWALDER and followed, catching them just as they were commencing the descent of the difficult part described above. The greatest care was being taken. Only one man was moving at a time; when he was firmly planted the next advanced, and so on. The average distance between each was probably 20 feet. They had not, however, attached the additional rope to rocks, and nothing was said about it. The suggestion was made entirely on account of Mr. HADOW, and I am not sure it even occurred to me again.

I was, as I have explained, detached from the others, and following them; but after about a quarter of an hour Lord F. DOUGLAS asked me to tie on to old TAUGWALDER, as he feared, he said, that if there was a slip TAUGWALDER would not be able to hold him. This was done hardly ten minutes before the accident, and undoubtedly saved TAUGWALDER'S life.

As far as I know, at the moment of the accident, no one was actually moving. I cannot speak with certainty, neither can the TAUGWALDERS, because the two leading men were partially hidden from our sight by an intervening mass of rock. Poor CROZ had laid aside his ax, and in order to give Mr. HADOW greater security by absolutely taking hold of his legs and putting his feet, one by one, into their proper positions. From the movements of their shoulders it is my belief that CROZ, having done as I have said, was in the act of turning round to go down a step or two himself; at this moment Mr. HADOW slipped, fell on him, and knocked him over. I heard one startled exclamation from CROZ, then saw him and Mr. HADOW flying downwards; in another moment HUDSON was dragged from his steps and Lord F. DOUGLAS immediately after him. All this was the work of a moment; but immediately we heard CROZ'S exclamation, TAUGWALDER and myself planted ourselves as firmly as the rocks would permit; the rope was tight between us, and the shock came on us both as on one man. We held; but the rope broke midway between TAUGWALDER and Lord F. DOUGLAS. For two or three seconds we saw our unfortunate companions sliding downwards on their backs, and spreading out their hands endeavoring to save themselves; they then disappeared one by one, and fell from precipice to precipice on to the Matterhorn glacier below, a distance of nearly 4,000 feet in height. From the moment the rope broke it was impossible to help them.

For the space of half an hour we remained on the spot without moving a single step. The two men, paralyzed by terror, cried like infants, and trembled in such a manner as to threaten us with the fate of the others. Immediately we had descended to a safe place I asked for the rope that had broken, and to my surprise—indeed, to my horror—found that it was the weakest of the three ropes. As the first five men had been tied while I was sketching, I had not noticed the rope they employed, and now I could only conclude that they had seen fit to use this in preference to the others. It has been stated that the rope broke in consequence of its fraying over a rock; this is not the case, it broke in mid-air, and the end does not shew any trace of previous injury.

For more than two hours afterward I thought every moment that the next would be my last; for the TAUGWALDERS, utterly unnerved, were not only capable of giving assistance, but were in such a state that a slip might have been expected from one or the other at any moment; I do the younger man, moreover, no injustice when I say that immediately we got to the easy part of the descent he was able to laugh, smoke, and eat as if nothing had happened. There is no occasion to say more of the descent. I looked frequently, but in vain, for traces of my unfortunate companions, and we were in consequence surprised by the night when still at the height of 13,000 feet. We arrived at Zermatt at 10:30 on Saturday morning.

Immediately on my arrival I sent to the President of the Commune and requested him to send as many men as possible to ascend heights whence the spot could be commanded where I knew the four must have fallen. A number went and returned after six hours, reporting they had seen them, but that they could not reach them that day. They proposed starting on Sunday evening, so as to reach the bodies at daybreak on Monday; but, unwilling to lose the slightest chance, Rev. J. M'CORMICK and myself resolved to start on Sunday morning. The guides at Zermatt being threatened with excommunication if they did not attend the early mass, were unable to accompany us. To several at least I am sure this was a severe trial; for they assured me with tears that nothing but that which I have stated would have prevented them from going. Rev. J. M'CORMICK and Mr. J. PHILLIMORE, of Eagley, however, not only lent us their guide, FRANZ ANDERMATTEN, but also accompanied us themselves. Mr. FULLER lent us the brothers LOCHMATTER; F. PAYOT and J. TAUGWALDER, of Chamounix, also volunteered. We started with these at 2 A. M., on Sunday, and followed the route we had taken on Thursday morning until we had passed the Hörnli, when we went down to the right of the ridge and mounted through the snows of the Matterhorn glacier. By 8:30 we had got on to the plateau at the top, and within sight of the corner in which we knew my companions must be. As we saw one weather-beaten man after another raise the telescope, turn deadly pale, and pass it on, without a word, to the next, we knew that all hope was gone. We approached; they had fallen below as they had fallen above—CROZ a little in advance, HADOW near him, and HUDSON some distance behind; but of Lord F. DOUGLAS we could see nothing. To my astonishment, I saw that all of the three had been tied with the club, or with the second and equally strong rope, and, consequently, there there was only one link—that between TAUGWALDER and Lord F. DOUGLAS—in which the weaker rope had been used.

The letters of Rev. J. M'CORMICK have already informed you respecting the subsequent proceedings. The orders from the government of the Valais to bring the bodies down were so positive that four days after the events I have just related 21 guides accomplished that sad task. The thanks of all Englishmen are due to these brave men, for it was a work of no little difficulty and of great danger. Of the body of Lord F. DOUGLAS they, too, saw nothing; it is probably arrested in the rocks above. No one can mourn his loss more deeply or more sincerely than myself; for, although young, he was a most accomplished mountaineer, hardly ever required the slightest assistance, and did not make a single slip throughout the day. He had only a few days before we met made the ascent of the Gabelhorn, a summit far more difficult, I believe to reach, than the Matterhorn itself.

I was detained in Zermatt until the 22d of July, to await the inquiry instituted by the government. I was examined first, and at the close, I handed in to the court a number of questions which I desired should be put to the elder TAUGWALDER; doing so because that which I had found out respecting the ropes was by no means satisfactory to me. The questions, I was told, were put and answered before I left Zermatt; but I was not allowed to be present at the inquiry, and the answers, although promised, have not yet reached me.

This, Sir, is the end of this sad story. A single slip, or a single false step, has been the sole cause of this frightful calamity, and has brought about misery never to be forgotten. I have only one observation to offer upon it. If the rope had not broken you would not have received this letter, for we could not possibly have held the four men, falling as they did—all at the same time, and with a severe jerk. But, at the same time, it is my belief no accident would have happened had the rope between those who fell been as tight, or nearly as tight, as it was between TAUGWALDER and myself. The rope, when used properly, is a great safeguard; but whether on rocks, or whether on snow or glacier, if two men approach each other so that the rope falls in a loop, the whole party is involved in danger; for, should one slip or fall, he may acquire, before he is stopped, a momentum that may drag down one man after another, and bring destruction on all; but if the rope is tight, this is all but impossible.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HASLEMERE, Aug. 7. EDWARD WHYMPER.

Death of Prof. Aytoun, Editor of Blackwood's Magazine.

We copy from the *Scotsman* a brief notice of Professor WILLIAM E. AYTOUN, the well-known editor of *Blackwood's Magazine*, and son-in-law of Professor WILSON, (CHRISTOPHER NORTH,) the preceding editor. He died on the 4th inst. The *Scotsman* says:

The death of Prof. AYTOUN, which we have this morning to record, will excite regret and awaken a sense of loss far beyond the limits of this his native city, with which his life and its labors have been so intimately associated. For a number of years his state of health had been unsatisfactory. No acute or local disease had laid its hand upon him; he was rather, as he has himself on occasion expressed it, uneasy, than unwell, and he hoped and sought, by change of air and keen entrance, so far as his duties allowed, into the enjoyment of a country life, to repair the breaches of the past, and prepare a store of health against the future. For a year or two he had retired, for at least part of the Summer recess, to Blackhills, near Elgin, a residence which he had leased for the sake of the shooting and fishing, and the other country recreations of which he was so fond; and it was there that, early on Friday morning, he died, at the too early age of 52. WM. EDMONDSTOUNE AYTOUN was born in 1813, of an old Fifeshire family. He received his education at Edinburgh University—being distinguished among his class-fellows at the former by the elegance and excellence of his English and Latin compositions. In 1831, he gave to the public his first work—a poem on "Poland," the inspiration of which his impulsive and romantic spirit had doubtless drawn from the stirring events of the Polish Revolution; but the poem met with no very cordial reception. In 1840 he was admitted as an advocate. At the bar he did not make any marked figure, though he had some little reputation in criminal business. His geniality and ready wit, however, made him a favorite among his fellows of the robe. In 1845 he was fortunate enough to be appointed to the chair of Literature and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh, and in 1852 the Conservative government further advanced him by making him Sheriff of Orkney and Shetland. Shortly after his appointment to his chair, we believe, he married the youngest daughter of Prof. WILSON. From Oxford University he received, a year or two later, the degree of D.C.L. The "Lays of Scottish Cavaliers" was Mr. AYTOUN'S most ambitious, and it has been his most successful work; it has run through seventeen editions—at the rate of one per annum, and, from its subject and spirit, it bids fair to hold a good place in popular favor. Many of the best of the "Bon Gualtier" ballads, too, we owe to Mr. AYTOUN'S fancy and humor. "Firmilian, a spasmodic Tragedy," which he published in 1854, under the pseudonym of "T. Percy Jones," was unquestionably Mr. AYTOUN'S most effective and beneficent work. Provoked by an intelligible and praiseworthy irritation against the inflated, excited and unprincipled productions of certain youthful poets, whose heroes were always, like *Bottom*, calling out for "a part to tear a cat in, to make all split"—"Firmilian," almost without the author intending it, made an end of the "spasmodic school." "Bothwell, a Poem," the plot of which was taken from the tangled history of Mary Queen of Scots, was published in 1856, and has passed through three editions; but, though the author spent considerable pains on it both before and after it saw the light, it was not throughout nearly of even the same merit as the "Lays." In 1858, Mr. AYTOUN edited a collection of the *Ballads of Scotland*; and in the same year appeared the graceful and classical translations of the *Poems and Ballads of Goethe*, executed in common by Mr. AYTOUN and THEODORE MARTIN. In 1861 was republished from *Blackwood* the novel of *Norman Sinclair*, which was certainly the least meritorious and successful of all the literary efforts of Mr. AYTOUN, since then, excepting a "nuptial ode," on the marriage of the Prince of WALES, he has published nothing with his name.

MISSISSIPPI.

Important Action of the State Convention—The Extinction of Slavery Recognized—Freedman to be Protected.

JACKSON, Miss., Monday, Aug. 21.

The following constitutional amendment has just passed the convention, by a vote of eighty-six to eleven:

The institution of slavery having been destroyed in the State of Mississippi, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall hereafter exist in this State; and the Legislature, at its next session, and thereafter as the public welfare may require, shall provide by law for the protection and security of the persons and property of the freedmen of the State, and guard them and the State against any evil that may arise from their sudden emancipation.

FROM FORT MONROE.

After a Stolen Steamer.

FORT MONROE, Monday, Aug. 21.

Last evening, Major-Gen. MILES received information that the steamer stolen, or said to have been stolen, from New-York about four weeks since, was seen, yesterday, passing into Watchapreague Inlet. The General consequently dispatched a detachment of about 30 men, in charge of Lieut. BOWMAN, of the Third Pennsylvania Artillery, to go in search of the steamer. They left here at 11 o'clock last evening, on the steamer *Blackbird*, and have not returned up to this hour, (5 P. M.)

The North Carolina "Stories" of Outrages Upon the Negroes.

The Wilmington *Herald*, of the 15th inst., contains an official communication from Mayor MCLEAN, of Fayetteville, in which he states that, instead of two negroes being tied up and publicly whipped in Fayetteville, that one negro, after being tried and convicted of larceny, was whipped according to the sentence and laws of the State.

Also that the statement of negroes being "tied to trees and whipped and left tied until a storm prostrated the trees" is false, the report originating from the fact that a military officer caused two sheep-stealing negroes to be tied by their thumbs to a lamp-post for two hours as a punishment for their offence.

The Mayor knows of no case of cruelty to negroes either by civilians or the civil authorities.

R. W. HANDIE, Sheriff of Cumberland County, states that the report that he publicly whipped two negroes at Fayetteville is false.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Important Statement by General Hitchcock.

THE TERMS OF THE ORIGINAL CARTEL.

How and on What Pretext it was Broken.

The Inhuman Robbery of Our Prisoners.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Aug. 21, 1865.

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

SIR: On the second page of your issue this morning, I observe an article taken from the Chicago *Republican* in reference to what is called a "new statement," published in the New-York *Tribune* by Mr. JULIUS HENRI BROWNE, from which I infer that Mr. BROWNE takes exception to the action of the Secretary of War with respect to the exchange of prisoners of war, in that the Secretary directed his efforts on the subject of exchange on the basis that our colored troops in the hands of the rebels should be exchanged on principles applicable to the white troops of the Union army who might have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

I have not seen the publications of Mr. BROWNE on this subject, nor those of Mr. RICHARDSON, if he has published anything, as I understand he has, of a similar character; and in the few words I propose to say I wish it understood that I felt and still feel great sympathy for those gentlemen, because of their suffering in the hands of the enemy, and have no disposition to enter into a controversy with either of them; but I feel called upon by a sense of duty to explain a few points in connection with the business of exchange, by which the public may the better understand various references to it which, from time to time, appear in the public prints.

At an early period in the rebellion, a regular carte for the exchange of prisoners was agreed upon, based upon a full recognition of belligerent rights in the South, the agreement, signed by Gen. DIX and Gen. HILL for the respective powers at war, being duly announced in public orders by authority.

So long as the cartel for the exchange of prisoners was respected in the South, it was faithfully observed by the Government, and there is no reason to doubt its faithful execution by the government until the end of the war, unless properly revoked by competent authority, if the rebel authorities had not most distinctly violated its terms, under circumstances, indeed, of great aggravation.

The first indication on the part of the rebels of a disposition to disregard the cartel became public through a message of JEFFERSON DAVIS to the rebel Congress, in which he distinctly informed that body Union officers who might be captured while serving with colored troops should be delivered over to the State authorities within the States where they might be captured, to be dealt with by those State authorities under State laws providing for the punishment of the crime of inciting insurrection among the slaves.

When the message just referred to became known to the President, he saw at once the necessity of meeting it, and gave instructions to retain such rebel officers as might be captured, in order to be in a position to check the rebel government and restrain it from the execution of its avowed purpose in violation of the cartel.

This proceeding, initiated by the rebel government in violation of the cartel, ultimated in that cessation of exchanges which, as the history of the matter shows, became unavoidable, and which, with all its awful consequences, was entirely due to the rebel government.

Coincident with the proceedings with regard to the exchange of prisoners of war, the rebels inaugurated a system of seizing unoffending citizens of the United States, and subjecting them to maltreatment in various ways, in order to effect a particular object, which became apparent when a demand was made for their release. For this purpose quite a number of citizens of Pennsylvania were carried into captivity by Gen. LEE when he penetrated into that State in 1863.

When a demand was made for the release of this class of prisoners, it was met by a most positive declaration that no citizen prisoner in the rebel hands should be released, unless the government would enter into an agreement with the rebel authorities not to arrest any one on account of his opinions, or on account of his sympathy with the rebel cause; and this declaration was repeated again and again by the rebel authorities, whenever the government demanded the release or exchange of said citizen prisoners, among whom were included Messrs. BROWN and RICHARDSON, against whom the rebels bore a special grudge, because of their connection with the New-York *Tribune*.

It will require but the slightest glance at this subject to convince any one of the utter impossibility of acquiescing in the demand of the rebel authorities as a prerequisite to the release of the citizens they thus held in bondage. Such an agreement on the part of the United States would have been a virtue acknowledgement of the independence of the rebel Government, and would have foreclosed all proceedings of the United States against all persons whomsoever engaged in the crime of treason and rebellion. It was absolutely impossible to acquiesce in the demand of the South on that point; and this is the reason why Messrs. BROWNE and RICHARDSON, among others, were beyond the reach of the government, except through the power of its armies, which finally solved the entire question by putting an end to the rebellion itself.

At the commencement of the cessation of exchanges the rebels held a few prisoners of war over and above the number of rebels held by the government; but the capture of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson threw the balance largely the other way, and as the prisoners captured by Gen. GRANT and Gen. BANKS were left in the South on parole, the rebel authorities determined to make use of them, not merely in violation of the cartel, but in open contempt of the laws of war. They first ordered that body of men to be assembled at a place called Enterprise, on pretence of facilitating measures for their supplie, but in reality with the distinct purpose, as we are now compelled to believe, of throwing them into the rebel ranks to meet the anticipated conflict, which, it was seen, was near at hand in East Tennessee, and which accordingly took place at the memorable battle of Chickamauga and Chattanooga; in which battles the captured prisoners paroled in the South by Gens. GRANT and BANKS took part, without having been duly exchanged, although the rebel authorities made an *ex parte* declaration of exchange in their favor without proper authority, and which was protested against by the United States.

It must be understood that the rebels might at any time have resumed the system of exchanges agreed upon in the cartel by receding from the assumed right of bringing before their State authorities Union officers captured while serving with colored troops, and agreeing to the exchange of the colored troops themselves; but, although they never exercised or put in force the threat against officers, they would never agree to acknowledge the right of colored troops to treatment due to prisoners of war; and, as the Government of the United States had exercised the right of employing colored troops as a part of the force against the rebels, their claim to such protection as the government could give was one which did not admit of discussion.

When the rebels discovered that the suspension of exchanges was operating against them, they resorted to the horrible expedient of subjecting the prisoners they held to starvation and exposure to the elements without the possession of quarters or tents, after first robbing them of their money and most of their clothing, and, without regard to seasons or their inclemencies, in the hope of forcing the government into a system of exchanges which should have the effect, not only of leaving in their hands all of the colored prisoners they had taken, but of throwing into their ranks the entire body of prisoners held by the Federal power, them greatly in excess over the prisoners held by the rebels. This fact is proved by the declarations of the Richmond papers, at the time when a few exchanges were made, that their agent, Col. OULD, had not sent over the lines the number of prisoners equivalent to those received, but only a proportionate number, the rolls being disarranged by Col. OULD in view of the number of prisoners held in the South against those held in the North—the claim to hold in reserve the colored prisoners in the South having never been abandoned. This fact was further established by the official reports of the Commissary-General of Prisoners, by which it appeared that, after sending several boat loads of exchanged prisoners each way, the rebels were decidedly falling in debt. Upon observing this fact, and noticing the publication in Richmond, I called upon the Commissary-General of Prisoners for a tabular statement of the results, and the statement showed an indebtedness in our favor of over five hundred men; which statement was handed to the Secretary of War, who thereupon directed an order to Gen. GRANT to assume the entire direction of the matter of exchanges, with authority to give such orders as he might think proper on the subject. Gen. GRANT at once reverted to first principles, and directed that Col. OULD or the rebel authorities should be notified that colored troops should be treated as prisoners of war when captured; and as the rebels were not willing to accede to this requirement, no further exchanges were made.

Upon the receipt at the War Department of the first intelligence of the inhuman treatment to which our prisoners were subjected at Richmond, the Secretary of War, without a moment's hesitation, gave instructions to our agent of exchange at Fortress Monroe to send forward supplies from the public stores for their relief; and large quantities of provisions and clothing were accordingly sent for distribution among the prisoners, and every possible effort was made to afford that sort of relief, even at the hazard of large portions of the supplies being wasted, or, what was worse, misappropriated to the benefit of our enemies, who, it soon appeared, made use of those supplies for their own advantage, leaving our prisoners still to suffer. But even this did not destroy the hope of the Secretary that some portion of the supplies would at least be permitted to reach their destination, and the orders to send that relief were left in force until the rebels themselves, shamed, perhaps, by the scandalous state of things, then likely to become historical, refused to receive any further supplies through the agents of the government.

In the meantime, the sympathies of friends in the North naturally became awakened, and large quantities of supplies of all kinds were sent to Fortress Monroe, whence they were forwarded for the relief of the prisoners at Richmond; but the moment they passed beyond the control of our agents, they fell into the hands of the most unprincipled and shameless scoundrels that ever disgraced humanity. It is in proof that large quantities of supplies, furnished by the benevolence of the North for the relief of suffering humanity in Southern prisons, were piled up in sight of the objects for whose relief those supplies were sent, but beyond the line of the prison guards; and while the prisoners were thus in sight of their own boxes, they were not only forbidden to touch them, but compelled to witness depredations upon them by the guards themselves, who feasted upon their contents, leaving the victims of war a prey to that merciless barbarism which will make one of the darkest pages in the history of a rebellion which will itself remain an astonishment to all posterity for its almost causeless existence.

Many have supposed that it was in the power of the government to afford relief to the prisoners in the South by a resort to a retaliatory treatment of rebel prisoners in the North. It is difficult to meet a suggestion of this kind by an appeal to the instincts of civilized humanity, because the mere suggestion supposes the absence of those instincts, and implies a willingness to

TAXATION—ARTICLE NO. VIII.

Property-Taxes.

To a certain extent, direct and indirect taxes are the complements of each other, as are also poll-taxes, income-taxes and property-taxes. Each reaches a class or condition which the others would have overlooked. "He that escapeth from the sword of Hazael shall Elisha slay." A poll-tax and an income-tax alone would enable the owner of vast tracts of uncultivated lands, near large cities, to go "scot free," while that property, though producing nothing, was daily augmenting in value sufficient to make its owner a millionaire. In this dilemma to the public, down comes the tax on real estate, providing not only that the community shall derive a share of the profits from that enhancement of values, but that the owner shall be forced to sell or make improvements—a most important consideration, since otherwise the inhabitants of every city and town might be shut in as closely as if they were besieged by an enemy. Viewed in this light, a tax upon property becomes, in certain localities, a blessing of no small magnitude, furthering instead of retarding the march of improvement.

For very obvious reasons such a measure has long found disfavor in the United Kingdom. So considerable a proportion of the property of that country is locked up in castles and parks, in costly collections of works of art or rarities, that the aristocracy and wealthy interests have set their faces sternly against any equitable and general assessment on real and personal estate. The land-tax, though not yielding one-tenth of what it ought to do to the Crown, is a specimen of the abuses which are still perpetrated there by the ruling classes. It was first imposed by Parliament in 1692, to replace the various subsidies previously granted. The valuation then established has never since been changed, though the rate per pound on the rental has gone up from one shilling to four, at which it has been made perpetual, and in many parts capitalized and redeemed. In 1692 rents did not average ten per cent. of their present amounts throughout the northern counties, while there was the further injustice done of rating the properties of landlords favorable to the reigning Stuart dynasty too low. For the year ending Sept. 30, 1864, the proceeds of this tax amounted to about three and a quarter millions of pounds sterling.

"Direct taxes on property," says BRANDE'S *Cyclopædia*, "have been the curse of every country into which they have been introduced; and are at once a consequence and a cause of a low and an impoverished state of society. To evade them people that are not poor counterfeit poverty; some of the most powerful incentives to industry and economy are, in consequence, destroyed, at the same time that inferior stock, machinery, &c., are made use of. Such taxes are, besides, most unpopular, as well from their providing an odious, though ineffectual, inquisition into the affairs of individuals, as from their being direct." We quote this extract, which is in accordance with prevalent opinions on the other side of the Atlantic, rather as a curiosity in its line than with a view of refuting its errors in theory and fact. In examining the subject of an *income*-tax we shall have occasion to show that precisely the same objections are preferred against it that the writer brings against one on property, and with about equally good reason in both cases.

Another writer (MCCULLOCH) objects to tax on property, because it would operate against civilization and the fine arts, discouraging the formation of private libraries, collections of paintings, statuary and the like. The experience of this country, we think, does not bear out the idea as to libraries; and the growth of the fine arts is now proceeding at probably as rapid a rate on this continent as in Europe. There seems, however, a propriety in either exempting altogether, or assessing at a lower rate than ordinary, certain articles of this description, in return for which the owners ought to exhibit them occasionally to the public, either on their own premises or elsewhere. What could have a more wholesome effect, for example, than the exhibition of a set of excellent pictures for an hour or two in our public schools, accompanied with suitable remarks on the characteristics of first-class works of art? The benefits to be derived from such an occasional display before our "young barbarians," would be almost incalculable.

The only objection of weight to a property-tax is inequality in assessing, either from the ignorance or partiality of the officers chosen for that purpose. Nothing is more certain than that vast amounts, both of real estate and personal property, thus escape altogether, while in different localities various *rates* of valuation are established, all productive of more or less inequality. The selection of officers is usually left to the people, and it is natural that some of "the elect" may so far desire to seek public favor as to lean as lightly as possible upon their friends and neighbors. It has long been a standing complaint that while houses and lots in cities have been assessed well up to their true value, farms, and other property in the rural districts, are commonly rated at barely one-half or two-thirds of what they would bring if publicly offered for sale.

The best method of obviating this abuse would seem to be a State valuation of all property, made say once in five or ten years. One or two commissioners appointed for this purpose, could cooperate with the local officers, and thus arrive at a pretty accurate valuation in each case. In the large cities, where wealth consists chiefly of personal property, and the wheels of fortune and misfortune revolve rapidly, it seems advisable that a State agent should go his rounds annually with the local officers. No mere conference of assessors in cities or counties can do more than make a loose approximation to the reality.

In many localities there is apt to be very unjust method of assessing, desirable tracts of land on the outskirts of cities being valued, not at what they would bring at public auction as building lots, but at what they are worth as farm lands or commons, the worth being measured by *income*. This is a piece of favoritism to the owners granted at the expense of the whole community, and is essentially unjust. No such distinction ought to be recognized in any case whatever. There is one only correct method of assessing property, namely, rating it at what it would bring if then offered publicly for sale. It is no favor to the proprietor to reduce the amount one-fourth or one-third, provided the rule be adopted universally, for in all such cases loss arising from this false mode of valuation has to be made up by the imposition of a higher rate; and if it be not universally adopted, the lenity shown to one is at the expense of the community.

Real estate and mortgages or other liens held upon them ought not both to be taxed at their full values, since the amount of the latter is by so much a deduction from the worth of the former. But, inasmuch as the giving of such obligations is of frequent occurrence, and involves a vast deal of litigation in the aggregate, it would seem only reasonable that mortgages should be taxed sufficiently to defray all expenses connected with them, for which purpose a charge of one-fourth of one-third of one per cent. would not be too heavy upon the holder of such a claim.

Whether the mortgager should pay the full tax assessed upon his property, or the mortgagee for the amount of his claim upon it, is a question which it is difficult to decide in the light of either strict equity or sound political economy. If the law did not authorize a rule of interest, beyond which it is made criminal to go, payment of the tax, like the rule of interest, might be left to the parties making the contract. A few general observations will not be out of place here: First, laws should not be altered with reference to the past, so that the tax which was assumed by or imposed on one party, at the time of making the contract, can be shifted from his shoulders to those of the other. As the statute originally stood, it was one of the considerations that led to the engagement, which might be either advantageous or the contrary, according to the party taxed. Second, since it is desirable that rates of interest in adjoining States should be as nearly as possible uniform, until they shall cease attempting to regulate that matter, it seems proper that where six per cent. is the rate, the mortgager should pay the tax; and *vice versa* where the rate is higher. Third, there is great need of occasional conferences between the Legislatures of neighboring States for the purpose of establishing laws as nearly uniform as may be on valuing and assessing property, taxing mortgages and the like. But, fourth, all such measures should have reference only to future engagements, any retrospective action being equivalent so far to the annulling of contracts. Fifth, the imposition of the tax upon this or that party in future is of less consequence to the public interests than adhering strictly to the rule after it has been established. Sixth, believing all usury laws to be detrimental rather than beneficial in the end, to borrower as well as lender, we should be glad to see them abolished, a specified rate of interest being chargeable only when the parties have failed to put it in the agreement. With the disappearance of such relics of feudalism, the tax on mortgages will also "regulate itself."

In the classification already made, property-taxes have been set apart exclusively for State or municipal purposes; consequently they are not supposed to come before Congress for action during the forthcoming revision of our tax laws.

THE WATERING PLACES.

LONG BRANCH.

The Flirtation Question—Juvenile Flirtations—Adult Flirtations—Flirtations Ordinary and Extraordinary—Married Flirts—Flirts Classified and Dismissed—The Hebrew Hotel—Watering-Place Landlords—Who are at Long Branch—The Chivalry, the Nobility and the Military—The Coming Hop.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sunday, Aug. 20, 1865.

The longer I stay at Long Branch, the longer I long to stay, and am grieved at the reflection that all things have an end—except wedding rings and the beach; for each day brings forth a new delight. People talk about the monotony of the ocean; but are there any two days when the broad sea presents the same aspect? I arise every morning and go down and look at it, as if I had never seen it before; and I feel like shaking hands with it every time I make its acquaintance. And why not shake hands with it, pray? If you can rush into its foamy arms, (and the poets say you can,) why can't you shake its foamy hand? We have the testimony of the psalmist that the waves clap their hands—which settles the point that they have 'em. If there were nothing to do at Long Branch but to pay assiduous court to the sea, it does seem to me that the employment would never grow wearisome—at least while the Summer stays. There would, no doubt, be a change in the character of the frequenters of this resort, however, in that case; there would possibly be more of refinement and culture, and less of shoddy and show—which would not be "near so lively" a condition of things as now, whatever else it would be.

After deliberate cogitation, I have quite settled in my mind the fact that more people come here to "flirt" (what a pretty word!) than for any other one purpose. The thing is going on continually, under my very eyes and knows. I did mean to give the subject the go-by, but I am convinced of the absurdity of so doing the longer I live. Why, the very babies flirt! You should look into the parlor of our hotel just after supper, when the children are dancing. They have precedence for a half-hour or so, before the grown-up dancers come. There you see hilarious boys and elastic little girls taking their first lessons in the art of flirtation, while the mammas sit by and look on admiringly. There is even a belle among them—a darling little flaxen-haired angel in a white pinafore, whose giggle is full of budding promise. They have their little jealousies, their little preferences, their heart-trials and triumphs; and, like their elders, they carry the ball-room "attachment" to the beach, where they build sand-houses in partnership, and dwell in them amicably. As for the elders, they do not build sand-houses, perhaps, but they erect castles in Spain. Much may be said in excuse of those young men who pass the hours in gentle dalliance, for there are beautiful women here to tempt them—dark-eyed houris and fair-haired blondes—who exhale the "perfume of delight" (to say nothing of musk) wherever they move. I forgive the young men; but what excuse can I make for the ladies? A "humbler" lot of young chaps than are on exhibition here, I do not think were ever got together by any mere accident at an American watering-place before. Indeed, the ladies make complaint on that score—and flirt all the same.

To be sure, Fitz Frisky is here. He is always in bloom. That young man never grows old like the rest of us. I met him, some centuries ago, when I was young, at Niagara—my first watering-place; and I have met him every summer since wherever I have traveled. I bade him adieu, last Summer, on a Lake Superior steamer, and now I find him here—changed in no sense—still dawdling with Araminta, still parting his hair in the middle, still wrestling with his eye-glass, still fondling his adolescent whisker. He is ubiquitous. I cannot fly him. He steps at all the hotels. I escape him at the Metropolitan, and he turns up at the Mansion House. There is one place where he never is seen, namely, at the bath. I have suspicions that he is hanging distributed on various hooks in one of SAX's bath houses during the bathing hour, but in the surf he never is.

And flirting goes on night and day.

It is early morning. I stroll across the lawn to one of those cool summer-houses, where you sit at ease and gaze out upon the beautiful sea. These summer-houses have a very intellectual aspect. They are "all top," like SHAKESPEARE, and Dr. PRITCHARD, the wife-murderer. The delicious morning breeze plays through open arches coolingly. Here sits a comfortable looking old gentleman, happy with his cigar, his TIMES and his dog, all at once, the latter dozing on his master's lap. Some have opera glasses, and gaze out upon the sea, or watch the flying fish-hawks—always objects of interest. Mature married couples sit squarely, and—yes, it is inevitable, there is a young fellow looking "unutterable things" into the eyes of a gushing damsel who is toying tenderly with his long silky side whiskers. Let us go to breakfast.

One would think that at the table people might eat. But just above me, on the opposite side, a desperate young lady is "at it," talking the silliest things (in view of the elevated tone she is forced to use,) to a young man half-a-dozen seats further up, and across the table from her. There is no help for it. The young man is evidently "unwilling," but his monosyllables and devotion to his breakfast, do not have the effect of silencing the desperate young lady. She "fights it out on that line" during the continuance of the meal, and renews the contest afterward on the piazza.

The bathing hour brings a brief lull in this employment—for who can "look love to eyes that speak again," when the roaring surf is ever at hand to upset the parties, *nous savons nous?* There are honest lovers—married and other—who take their ladies valorously round the waist, in the water, and assist them with downright earnestness in the glorious sport of the hour; but there's no "flirting" about that. An earnest, honest manifestation of affection is a thing I much admire; but there's no true love about a "mere flirtation," you know—the truth's so trite that it's a platitude to mention it. An acquaintance between a fair lady and gentleman, which leads ultimately to matrimony, has nothing to do with this subject. Indeed, the most confirmed female flirts I see, are married ladies; and they *do* do it with a relish. What would you think to see a lady sitting on a bath in the parlor, with her husband lying fast asleep, with his head in her lap and a handkerchief over his face, and by her side a killing moustache with a young man attached, with whom she holds low conversation, into whose eyes she looks with meaning gaze, and whose cheek she playfully taps with her fan? What would you think? That is what I saw, the other day, and I decline to say what I thought.

Let us exhaust the subject, and dismiss it finally. There are four distinct types of the flirt masculine. First, the timid, who blushes, (unnecessarily, certainly!) who says, "Yes'm—hah!—y-es—yes," and who finally disgusts. Second, the confident, who waltzes divinely, who quotes BYRON, and who is the especial favorite of the sex. Third, the surly, who is not handsome, who stands on his dignity, who has a serene contempt of good-looking fellows, and is on nettles about them all the time. Fourth, the merry, who does it "just for fun," and distributes his favors with the widest impartiality. This last class, we may suppose, furnished the wag who put up, among the other notices on the door-post of the Metropolitan, an announcement that he had lost his heart, requesting the finder to return the same to the office and receive the owner's thanks.

The hotels are still full and running over. Rooms are very scarce, all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. I have been able at last to bid adieu to sofas, and though my room is not a palatial apartment, it is a good deal better than none; be it ever so humble, there's no place like a room—when hotels are crowded. One gets to entertain a profound respect for these watering-place landlords, after a brief acquaintance. Your genuine watering-place landlord is no mere commonplace grubber after dimes, Sir; he is a monarch—and his subjects pay him tribute—at the rate of $4 a day per *loaf*. I have a great awe of him. Those who are under the dominion of the hotel-keepers of Long Branch at present are, as is well known, in large part New-Yorkers and New-Jerseymen; but, as is not so well known, there are also here Tennesseeans, Georgians, Havanese, Marylanders, Alabamians, Illinoisians, Missourians, Louisianians, Canadians, Californians, Londoners, Bostonians, Kentuckians and Mexicans. There are also representatives of Nebraska and Utah, at least one Lord and one Count, a sprinkling of Major-Generals, and smaller officers in larger numbers. So far as I have had an opportunity to observe, the Southerners are all good Union men here—whatever they may have been at home—and avoid all "airing" of the old "plantation manners," with which they were wont to obscure their title to the reputation of gentlemen in former days. The army officers are (as they have, I hope, earned the right to be) the special heroes of the hour, here as otherwhere; and there is some little jealousy manifested toward them by gentlemen of the Fitz Frisky stamp, who have a great contempt for shoulder-straps. No doubt their offence—if I may be allowed a pun—is rank.

The third grand hop of the season at the Metropolitan occurs on Thursday evening of this week, and is being looked forward to with especial interest, for this is the high noon of the hop season. Expect a remarkable "crush," and the most magnificent toilets yet displayed, when Thursday evening comes.

WILHELM.

SARATOGA.

Height of the Season Passed—A Retrospective Glance—Jeff. Davis—How he was Ironed, what he Said and Did, by an Eye Witness of the Scene—Miserable Accommodations for Travelers—An Exception.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Sunday, Aug. 20, 1865.

The height of the season at this place has already passed by, and gradually the hotels are being thinned out by families and single individuals taking their departure for home, or a temporary sojourn in the mountains, or on the sea-coast, preparatory to resuming the normal condition of their lives respectively. Of course every train brings in a greater or less number of fresh visitors, who, tired of the Summer haunts elsewhere, come to the Springs—some to get their stomachs cleansed for the Fall campaign—more, I opine to say, they have visited Saratoga,—it is so fashionable. Spasmodic attempts are made to extend the season into September, but with only partial success. The regular "hops" and the semi-weekly balls are given at the more pretentious hotels; but while the ladies dress as richly and look as charmingly as ever, there is a terrible falling off in number—a fact more agreeable to a majority of those who participate in the pleasures of Terpischore than to the landlords—a not unnatural difference of feeling; but the hotel-keepers have made a pile of money the present season, and can well afford to look on now in an amiable mood and see people enjoy themselves in a rational way.

In taking a retrospective glance at the scenes of the last six weeks, a disinterested observer is amazed at the vast amount of money squandered, and the great inconvenience submitted to by well-to-do people, just to be uncomfortably fashionable. Hundreds of husbands and fathers have expended their thousands upon thousands in the heartless endeavor to shine brilliantly in the social sphere, or outshine somebody else, and have received in return nothing but headaches, heartaches, and the consciousness of time and money expended to no useful purpose. One gentleman—and a model man in most all the relations that adorn life—says to me, "The season has cost me $25,000, including preparations for the visit and incidental expenses;" and this man is only the representative of a large class. I could not help thinking how much real good all the money thus wasted might have done, had it been appropriated to the relief of the really needy throughout the land—for instance, if it had been given to the widows and children of soldiers, (whose protectors laid down their lives that these very men might live,) who are now struggling and toiling to keep the wolf from their doors. How many deserving young men, with refined, amiable and respectable families to support, a few thousand dollars would place in easy circumstances; how many outcasts from society might be reclaimed; and what a host of children now in the slough of despond might be placed on the right road of life, and be prepared for future happiness, by the proper use of these wasted sums. If it is wicked to hoard money, it is certainly criminal to waste it upon useless or imaginary pleasures. I do not desire to carry the idea that all, or even a majority of those who visit Saratoga, are of this class—but there are enough of them to give color and tone to society; enough to excite the emulation and arouse the jealousy of the less fortunate in worldly affairs. As a rule, these people are the very parvenues of society. Having suddenly acquired wealth, a want of proper education, and early associations, unfit them to enjoy themselves in the new sphere in which they move in a rational way. As a class, too, wealthy people are proverbially mean, with here and there a brilliant exception; while they scatter money lavishly, right and left, to gratify their own prurient desires, it would be like squeezing a dead man, to obtain a liberal donation from some of them to assist the suffering or aid in establishing any institution tending to elevate the people or give dignity and character to the nation. I remember some years ago, a now popular musical genius was fired with an idea, which since, to some extent, has been developed to the vast benefit of the people of this country and elevation of the nation, as such abroad. The press had duly chronicled the liberality of a certain wealthy gentleman, and the young aspirant for fame and honors, in the simplicity of his soul, thought this man, of all others, would be most likely to listen to his project and aid it, if meeting with the approval of his judgment. The enthusiastic individual spent two weeks in the vain effort of finding an opportunity to speak of his scheme, and when, finally meeting face to face the object of his adoration, and in whom he had centred all his hopes, and after explaining briefly the mission, was met with the chilling response, "That is not in my line," and walked off as unconcernedly as if a fly had rubbed against his nose. The poison was more in the manner than in the refusal itself. How many bright hopes have been crushed unnecessarily by sordid, pecurious men, whom even an encouraging word might have been a seed sown in good time, with an abundant harvest in the future, never can be known until that great day when the hearts of all men shall be brought up for analysis.

Yet there is a bright phase of Saratoga society—a refined class, both in manners and mind, who shrink from its dissipations and have enjoyments peculiarly their own; but so small is this class as not to be noticed except by the close observer. Men and women of culture flit about noiselessly and unobtrusively, drinking Congress water regularly, partaking of their regular rations of food, and enjoying many hours of sleep. If they attend the fashionable resort, it is as sheltering lambs in pious shape, being overwhelmed by the powerful, unclothed and over-dressed parvenus, millionaires or hundred-thousandaires, who should bear in mind that this poet says:

"Though wealth thy native impotence inflame,
An upstart ever is the same."

Of the scores who have left this and other similar places for home, with tarnished reputations and blighted hopes, heartsick and despondent, who have become absorbed in the present and reckless of the future, it would be in vain to speak. The best lessons in the world are those purchased by experience, and if this does not produce a change for the better, nothing else can. But Saratoga is no exception to watering-place generally.

A WORD FOR THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

In behalf of the host of people who may wish to visit Saratoga another season, let me beg that more attention be paid to the comfort of passengers between New-York and this place than has been the case the present year. The railroad routes and some of the steamboat lines are conducted in a manner disgraceful to all concerned. I have traveled some in my day, and if there are any worse managed routes in the country (always excepting the one connecting the metropolis with the capital of the nation) I have yet to find them. The railway routes are deficient in accommodations and too many of the employes are deficient in the commonest courtesies of life. Reaching the cars in New-York, the best of the old-fashioned cars (for there are no modern cars) are reserved for "gentlemen accompanied by ladies;" and single gentlemen without crinoline are unceremoniously thrust into what is inappropriately known as a "gentlemen's smoking car." It should be called "the loafers' groggery," for smoking, drinking, tobacco squirting, profanity and gambling are indulged in to the fullest extent. The car or cars thus appropriated are generally crowded to excess, more or less full-fare passengers being compelled to stand in these pest-houses until room is made by the arrival of passengers at their places of destination, or by some more knowing than the rest, stealing an opportunity to secure a seat in one of the half-filled ladies' cars. Remonstrance is in vain. I have tried that, and upon asking for a seat have been coolly told, "You should have thought of that before buying your ticket." If on the trip a gentleman is so fortunate as to secure a seat surreptitiously in one of the ladies' cars, he is not free there from unnecessary annoyances; for the trains on these roads seem to have been turned into traveling peddlers' vans, and every few minutes one is jostled by some person who has the run of the train to sell what few care to buy, or, if they do, could and should provide themselves with before starting from the depot. Water is dealt out by the half tumbler-full, and if some thirsty wight wants more, he is abruptly told that he can't have it—the water-boy, being one of the speculators, tries to economize his time. The annoyances on the railroad routes are quite too numerous to mention, and on the steamboat lines the accommodations are little better; for if a passenger secures something to eat and a place on deck to sleep, and escapes being robbed by some of the numerous gangs of thieves, male and female, who haunt the night boats, he may consider himself fortunate. A man alone can manage to get along very well, but if he has a lady with him it is not so pleasant. To secure a moderate degree of comfort, state-rooms should be engaged a long time beforehand, or the traveler will find all the spare ones in the hands of speculators or others, who ply a profession on these boats not to be mentioned to ears polite. Perhaps these evils cannot be corrected; but I think it could be done by a little management. To the general condemnation of the carrying routes between Albany and New-York there is one creditable exception, and, so far as the experience of all travelers whom I have heard express an opinion, only one. I refer to the People's Line of day boats—the *C. Vibbard*, Capt. HITCHCOCK, and *Daniel Drew*, Capt. TALLMAN. Travelers returning to New-York will find these boats not only comfortable, but managed by courteous officers and polite attendants, and a bountifully-supplied table—rare things to meet with in these times, when a majority of men hold a penny so near the eye as not to see the dollar.

JEFF. DAVIS.

As some doubt has been felt in regard to the conduct of JEFF. DAVIS and CLAY when brought to Fortress Monroe, and what was said and done at that time, the following statement, coming as it does from a witness to the whole proceedings, may not be without interest, even at this late day. Preparations were commenced to receive DAVIS and his co-conspirators as early as the 15th day of May last, when it was supposed all the persons captured with DAVIS would be incarcerated at this fort; and for their accommodation the officers on duty there were required to vacate ten casemates overlooking the parade-ground. CLAY and DAVIS arrived on the 22d of May, and were as quietly landed as possible near the water battery. Col. PRITCHARD, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, and DAVIS, entered the fort arm in arm, surrounded by a guard of soldiers. DAVIS assumed a defiant air and marched with a firm step to the quarters assigned him; while CLAY, on the contrary, appeared to feel the weight of his sins or else feared what was to come. DAVIS had on a military cloak, gray pants, light-colored slouched hat—brim turned up on either side; hair quite gray, and his face covered with beard. Notwithstanding his erect carriage, he was evidently much emaciated but determined not to quail in the presence of his captors. Taking a look at the cell—he did not like it, said it was damp, and made other futile objections to being incarcerated there; objections were also made as to the quality of the food—soldiers' rations; indeed, wonderful as it may appear to some, he did not much relish any of his surroundings. But when the leg irons were produced, he remonstrated against the use of such means of securing him, referring to the cell as being strong enough for all practical purposes, and finally demanded to see the commanding officer. This officer was absent; so Capt. STILLAN, who had the rebel chief in custody, finding that force must be used to carry out his orders, ordered up a number of soldiers, who, as gently as possible, laid the traitor upon his back on a bedstead, and while being held in this position, the ankle irons were put on and riveted. The culprit remonstrated all the while, declaring himself to be "an innocent man, a soldier and a gentleman." A few days after this affair DAVIS was quite unwell, when the irons were removed from his legs and have not since been put on, though his health is now good—better, it is said, than for several years past. He is now permitted to walk on the parade every morning between 5 and 6 o'clock, accompanied by two sentinels with an officer. Sometimes it is Gen. MILES, sometimes other officers on duty in the fort. He talks freely, and is in much better spirits since allowed this liberty and a better quality of rations have been furnished. Two sentinels are his constant companions night and day. The furniture of his cell consists of an army bedstead, two blankets, with sheets and pillows, one chair, small pine table, two lamps, a Bible and prayer-book.

E. A. P.

EASTERN WATERING PLACES.

Rye-Beach—Admiral Farragut—Isles of Shoals—The Dictator and Agamenticus.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RYE BEACH, N. H., Thursday, Aug. 17, 1865.

Summer resorts on the Atlantic seaboard are much less numerous than on the Sound and in the vicinity of New-York. This may be owing to the proximity of the mountains and more northern situation of this region, or to the ocean sea breezes, which penetrate inland to a considerable extent. Probably the most extensive summering resort east of Nahant is Rye Beach, 50 miles from Boston, on the Eastern Railroad. Aside from the farmers' houses, very many of which "accommodate" visitors, there are four hotels. There are nearly a thousand people here and at the Isles of Shoals. Boston is most strongly represented in this number, although before the war there used to be large representations of families from the West and South. Boston gives character to the place, and the order and propriety of the "Hub" is perceptible. Fashion bears sway to a sufficient extent, although the place is more retired and practical in its character than our largest Summer resorts, visitors appearing to live in, on, and from the water, and deriving sufficient excitement and pleasure therefrom.

The beach, though but a mile in length, is preeminently the finest of all we are acquainted with. Others are longer and graced with a handsomer background, but nothing can exceed the hard sand of this, in which the wheel makes no indentation on its even and gentle inclination, far out into the waves, with hardly a rock to mar it. Nothing but the artistic skill of nature could have formed such a beautiful and grand landing-place as this from the waves of the ocean. Such an opportunity for bathing is well improved, but not so much so as the bathing. That is the fashion of fashions here. Neptune's democratic bath-tub of the ocean must be patronized by great and small, old and young. About 10 o'clock bathing begins, and the beach from the bordering bath-houses beyond the furthest breakers is a scene of life and frolic. The hotel attendants ring the bathing-bell, parties from the private houses cross the pastures knapsacked with *robes d'eau*. It is curious to observe the multitude in their oceanic uniform enjoying the flow of spirits which the waves impart. Different parties dot the beach throughout its length. In the surf they take hold of hands, and the electrical circle receives its shock from the breaking, foaming, blood-prompting wave. When out fishing we have heard the shouting further than the voices of the waves. In the afternoon the bathing clothes line the fences and railing; walking and studying the ocean air is in order. The place is eminently fitted for recuperating the jaded system and fitting it for the wear and tear of city work. Truly, the contrast is agreeable between sitting on the piazza here and enjoying the murmur of the waves, and working in the counting-room with the unceasing clatter of the street dinning the ear. We do not wonder that the place is increasing in its fame and number of visitors every year. It is agreeable to add to this a still greater falling off in the number of mosquitoes, so that now one is a curiosity.

Admiral FARRAGUT has been staying for three weeks at the Atlantic House. The visitors at this and the Ocean House have rendered him two receptions, which were the gayest affairs of the season. The Admiral is extensively engaged in correspondence connected with the department at Washington. Probably statements respecting those who had previously been connected with the United States Navy, but afterward joined the rebellion, and in furtherance of President JOHNSON'S Amnesty mechanism. The Admiral rarely bathes. It probably is a matter of surprise to the conscientious every-day bathers that the Admiral, old sea-dog as he is, does not find it necessary to dip in the Atlantic once in twenty-four hours. May-be he thinks that hearty, fresh ocean air is a good enough "sea-weed tonic" for sailor or landsman.

The Isles of Shoals are distant nine miles from the beach and 14 from Portsmouth. With the latter place they are connected by the steamer *Pioneer*, which leaves Portsmouth daily at 10½ o'clock. The Appledore House has 250 guests. It is our beau *ideal* of a Summer recruiting place. There are no bathing opportunities. But to bathe one's lungs with the rich, invigorating sea air is, perhaps, as satisfactory as either extreme of external application of the bath, as at the beach, or internal ditto, as at Saratoga. The thermometer and wind on this island vary but little day after day. You have all the advantages of ship-life without any of the inconveniences. Of course there is the usual list of natural curiosities—the Spaniards' graves, JOHN SMITH'S monument, the old windmill, Miss UNDERHILL'S chair, &c. At Rye-Beach, and more particularly at the Isles of Shoals, there is a simplicity and soberness of dress and life, as rare as hopeful, in these times of moral and financial recklessness.

We have visited both the *Dictator* and *Agamenticus*, at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, the former before and the latter after their race to Portland. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* probably expresses Eastern sentiment on their relative merits, when it calls the *Agamenticus* "a fine vessel;" and says of the *Dictator*, "the best thing the Navy Department can do with her, is to lay her up, and say no more about her." We do not profess to be a naval expert, but from a careful observation of the two ships and their working, we must conclude that the *Agamenticus* is not superior, if equal, in *speed*, to the *Dictator*. True, the latter was badly beaten in the last trip from Portsmouth to Portland. So she was in the trip from Boston to Portsmouth, until both vessels reached the Isle of Shoals. But in both cases the hull of the *Dictator* was foul, and her boilers foamed so that her speed was materially checked, while neither of these difficulties impeded her rival. In the first trip the boilers of the *Dictator* ceased foaming off the Isle of Shoals, when she overhauled the *Agamenticus* and entered Portsmouth ahead. This was done with only half of her furnaces under fire. She may never equal her contract speed of 15 knots, but we think under equally favorable circumstances that she is the faster of the two vessels. But we must candidly own that the speed of the *Dictator* will never correspond to the tremendous motive power within her. Sailors say that "a vessel can go no faster than her legs will carry her." So, however powerful may be the engines of the *Dictator*, her construction seems to be such that that power is not wholly available. But they are both noble and effective vessels, and we have no doubt that Commodore RODGERS was in earnest when he said that with these two ships he could "thrash the whole English iron-clad fleet."

C.

From Lake Oscawana.

LAKE OSCAWANA, Friday, Aug. 18, 1865.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The troubadours of the TIMES have abundantly sung the praises of Lake Mahopac and Lake Mohegan; but no literary howadji, this Summer, at least, has devoted his genius to portraying the merits of Lake Oscawana. Yet, why not? This latter is one of a series of three adjacent lakes, whereof the other two have been immortalized in print by metropolitan reporters. *Incipe, musa mihi*—begin then, muse of mine, and narrate the attractions of this secluded but delicious sheet of water, clad in less gay apparel than her neighbors, so far as fashion adorns, but as bountifully decorated by nature—a Cinderella among her stylish sisters.

RIDING ON A RAIL.

But to begin at the beginning. The first requisite of the tourist is, obviously, to get to the lake—a more serious task, by far, than getting *into* or *upon* it, since it lies remote from river and rail, and the stage-road, though not tortuous, is yet difficult and tiresome. We will suppose the voyager to have cut loose from affairs material and monetary at the anchorage in Printing-House-square, New-York. His first port to make is the Hudson River Railroad station, or the steamboat pier. He will devote half an hour to the transit from City Hall to Thirtieth-street, if he takes the railroad, and will thereby come about thirty minutes short of his mark. The Broadway stage, if he takes that, will be blocked at divers and sundry points on the route; so will the Chambers-street car, if he has taken that. Suppose we do take that car, as it will give us an aspect of traveling at the outset, and particularly as it connects with the train. The delightful, circuitous passage through Tenth-avenue and neighboring streets is passed. "One for Peekskill," sounded through the ticket-seller's aperture, produces the required pasteboard—what the jovial and fire-proof BARNUM would call "the card of admission," vulgularly called ticket.

Now for the beauties of the Hudson! But first for the peculiar ideas of comfort, regardless of beauty, maintained by the Hudson River Railroad. You have a wide choice of trains. For example, take the "Poughkeepsie way, Freight and Passenger," at 12:20 P. M., and you will reach Peekskill at 4:10 of the same day. Perhaps it would be better to take the 4 P. M. Express, because in that case you are due at Peekskill at 6:27. The chances are, that, on one of the fast trains, you don't get a seat. If you do, it is on the sunny side. If you get on the shady side, you have a view from your window, two to ten feet in extent, of the hillsides and rock through which the road is cut. The other side is the river side, and the river side is generally the sunny side; so you pull down your blinds, and read your newspaper. If, however, by a happy chance, the sun don't shine, then O, then fortunate early bird who hast secured a riverside seat, gaze on the beauties of the Hudson!

SOUND AND SENSE.

First, however, as we remarked before, it will be necessary to have experienced the railroad corporation's idea of fitness of things. The odors of Tenth-avenue reminds you of COLEMAN'S trite lines on Cologne; or of DEAN SWIFT'S not so familiar, but quite as vigorous verses, on London filth. You did not murmur "Amby the blest," as the fragrance was wafted through the horse-car, strong, continuous, constant; but you might have remarked, "Arrah-be-hanged." It was no souvenir of the scented ball-room, no false remembrance of boyhood's new-mown hay, that perfumed the breezes. But a more pungent odoriferous sensation swathed you. Let no pen attempt the description. It was the bone-boiling nuisance—linked sweetness, a long mile drawn out!

The nostrils satiated, the ears now assert their supremacy of sensitiveness. You suddenly awake to the conviction that the Hudson River Railroad is the noisiest in the country. And so it is. A most infernal racket is kept up from the start to the stop; and then, at last, "silence, like a poultice comes, to heal the blows of sound." The other day, a severe thunder-storm burst upon the sky, as the *Albany train* reached Dobbs' Ferry. The crash of the thunder-bolts frightened some people outside, but within the cars it was like a penny trumpet in JULLIEN'S monster orchestra. However, the sound, unlike the scents, is the misfortune only, not the fault of the corporations; and therefore it must be passed gently by.

THE LAKE.

Peekskill made, we debark, select one from the ambitious coachmen or waggoners, and demand to go to Lake Oscawana—taking care not to be carried off to Mohegan by mistake. Probably Mr. BUZAN SAGE'S team, euphuistically called a "stage," will be on hand. In that case we get a seat in it, and put in carpet-bag and that basket of city fruit, which, despite the proverb of carrying coals to Newcastle, seldom comes out of place in the country. The ride to the lake is a fine one, and occupies an hour and a half, or more or less, according to the varying elements of load, driver and horseflesh. The road was well mended last Spring, but the heavy rains have badly washed it. One of the early objects of interest is the country residence of HENRY WARD BEECHER—a substantial, not showy, farm-house, surrounded by extensive, beautiful and productive grounds. Not far from Mr. BEECHER'S house is the magnificent establishment of Mr. CHASE, of the Associated Press. Wealth, taste, skill, time and experience have been lavished upon this splendid seat. It is the finest in the neighborhood. The house is far retired from the main roads, and the grounds are of extraordinary extent and cultivation. Art has added to the beauties nature was prodigal of. Great sums of money have been expended upon it, and have produced an elegant residence, and grounds which an alliterative wag pronounced to be "acres of parks, ponds and peaches." Very soon we came upon the old grave-yard, with the ancient Revolutionary church within the inclosure, and the tomb of PAULDING in one corner. A neat granite shaft is erected over the remains of PAULDING, whose name is immortal in American annals as one of the captors of ANDRÉ. Next is met on the road, the grave of the gigantic, so called from an extraordinary resemblance in three hills to portions of the human figure. Half way to the lake is the microscopic village of Oregon, where there is a store and a paper mill, the latter run by the stream which conveys Lake Oscawana to the Hudson.

Hitherto, the road has been good, but from Oregon to the lake it grows precipitious and wilder. The ascent is more difficult; and, in fact, Oregon is called half-way in time, rather than in distance, as it is nearer "the dock" at Peekskill than the lake. Here, also, we pass the boundary line of Westchester County, in which Peekskill is situated, into Putnam County, where the lake lies.

The lake is a beautiful sheet of water, two or three miles long and, on an average, perhaps half a mile wide, fully three-fourths, in its widest part, but varying greatly in width, and winding in contour. Points project into it here and there, and five fine, wooded islands lie along its main shores. It is a shelving basin, about 40 feet deep in its deepest part. It contains between 900 and 1,000 acres of surface, and, accordingly, remains as individual property, and is not claimed by the State. It is inclosed in beautiful thickly wooded hills, always pleasant to the eye in outline and foliage. The wood is chiefly black oak, and there are other varieties of oak, with chestnut, maple, hickory, butternut, and so forth. The first view of the lake, from an eminence on the road, is very fine and memorable, and there are other elevations which are equally good for purposes of observation.

There are but two public houses at present on the lake. One of them, and the main one, is the hotel of Mr. ARIJAH SEE, sometimes familiarly called by his neighbors "Uncle 'Bijah." The other is the boarding-house of Mr. CROFT. The latter has been established only two or three years, the former for seven or eight. The hotel accommodates, when crowded, about 160 guests, and this being the height of the Summer season, it is now filled to its greatest capacity. It is a quiet and pleasant place, this lake, and no extraordinary developments in ultra fashionable life, at this point, can be recorded for the readers of the TIMES. But there are all the means for rational enjoyment in a tranquil way. There are plenty of row-boats on the lake, and a couple of sail-boats, though these latter are private. There is pretty fair fishing and a little shooting. There is fine scenery and forest, inviting exploration. Above all, there is a wealth of undying beauty in the scenery, and priceless blessings in the healthful air. The lake is 1,070 feet above the Hudson, and the air is pure, bracing and invigorating.

On the lower shore of the lake are the neat cottage and grounds of Mr. LYON. There are, however, but few residences near the lake at present. This result is due to its

...ance, and a chief watch was kept on his boarding-house. The despatch was received at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and all of the jewelry he had purchased from Mr. SAMPSON was recovered. The prisoner was brought to this city yesterday afternoon.

After reaching the city, he told Capt. JOURDAN that he had found the draft, together with seven $1,000 bonds of the Tiffin and Fort Wayne Railroad Company, and other valuable papers, in Broadway. He had left the bonds, he said, at the store, of Messrs. ROSENBAUM BROTHERS, corner of Broadway and Reade-street. He also confessed that he had forged the name of Mr. THOWBRIDGE on the draft. Capt. JOURDAN told the prisoner that he had not found the draft and bonds, and that he might as well tell the truth in regard to his transaction.

GLADWIN finally acknowledged that he had obtained $36,000 worth of the Tiffin and Fort Wayne Railroad Company's bonds from the St. Nicholas Hotel safe, without the knowledge of the proprietors or clerks. The manner in which GLADWIN secured the bonds exhibited much ingenuity on his part. It appears that when the draft was returned to him from the safe, he saw a large package addressed to AARON SMITH, and carefully noted the indorsement. He also saw the signature of Mr. SMITH on the receipt-book. GLADWIN repeated the operation of depositing and withdrawing the draft from the safe several times, on each occasion taking notice of SMITH's handwriting. GLADWIN practiced writing the name of "Aaron Smith" on cards, until his counterfeit became an exact the simile of the genuine. He then boldly asked for the same SMITH's package, which the clerk unhesitatingly gave him, GLADWIN signing SMITH's name to a receipt for the same. The bonds were then placed in charge of other persons for safe keeping, from whom Capt. JOURDAN recovered them yesterday afternoon. The prisoner will be arraigned before Justice HOGAN this morning.

It is a somewhat singular fact that at the time of the arrest of GLADWIN, the clerks at the St. Nicholas Hotel were not aware that the bonds had been abstracted from their keeping.

FIRE ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Destruction of the Large Workshop—Loss Estimated at $20,000.

UNFOUNDED RUMORS OF THE ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

Considerable excitement was manifested in the city yesterday in consequence of a rumor that the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island had been destroyed, and that several hundred prisoners had escaped. A number of persons declared that they had seen at least a hundred men swimming across the river, some of whom reached the Long Island shore, while others sunk midway in the river, sending up piteous appeals for help. It was also stated that the fire was the result of a conspiracy, and that some of the keepers had been thrown into the flames, and, of course, burned to death. On inquiry in the proper quarters, our reporter ascertained that about 7 o'clock last night a fire broke out in a building on Blackwell's Island used for miscellaneous purposes. The building was an old one, three stories in height, about 100 feet in length and 40 in depth. One portion of it was used as a wash-house, another as a blacksmith's shop, and another for the manufacture of shoes. It was located near the water, between the Penitentiary and the warden's house. In the wash-house were about 300 suits of penitentiary clothing. It was here the fire broke out, and it is supposed to have been caused by one of the washerwomen throwing her pipe among the clothing. All that is known is that Mr. KEENE, the Warden, closed the building in the usual hour, and soon afterward the fire broke out. The engines on the island, under the direction of Mr. KEENE, were soon at work, drawing an abundant supply of water from the river, but the flames quickly destroyed the entire building and contents. Commissioners BELL & NICHOLSON arrived soon after the fire broke out, and strong guards were placed around the Penitentiary and other buildings, and also at the landing places, so that any effort on the part of the prisoners to escape during the excitement would have been fruitless. A number of firemen arrived from New-York and Brooklyn, and rendered efficient service in working the engines. By 12 o'clock P. M. the flames were subdued.

The total loss will not exceed $20,000.

We are assured by Commissioner NICHOLSON that the rumored escape of prisoners is entirely untrue, and that no attempt at escape was made, so far as known.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

BURGLARY IN MULBERRY-STREET.

JAMES MURRAY was arrested on Monday night by Officer CORBETT, of the Sixth Precinct, while committing a burglary in the store of DANIEL RUKEDOMEYER, No. 70 Mulberry-street. The store was entered by means of forcing the padlock from the front door, and robbed of goods valued at $500. The officer found the store door open, and on going in secured the burglar. The goods, which had been removed, were not recovered. Justice HOGAN committed the accused for trial in default of bail.

THEFT OF TREASURY NOTES.

RICHARD RIDGWAY was arrested at Coney Island on Monday by Officer FOX, of the Forty-second Precinct (Brooklyn) Police, on a charge of stealing $230 from LEONARD JOHNSON, living in Fifty-ninth-street, near Eleventh-avenue. The complainant alleges that on the 20th inst. he was with the accused, and, after drinking freely, the complainant sat down on a stoop in Eighth-avenue, where he fell asleep, with RIDGWAY sitting beside him. When JOHNSON awoke both his money and companion were gone. The latter was not seen again until Monday last, when the men met at Coney Island. JOHNSON caused RIDGWAY's arrest, and he was brought to this city, where Justice HOGAN committed him to the Tombs in default of $1,000 bail. The prisoner is a native of New-Jersey, lives in Jersey City, and is 28 years of age.

Essex Market—Before Justice Kelly.

ARREST OF BURGLARS IN FORTY-NINTH-STREET.

Three suspicious looking men were seen to enter the unoccupied dwelling of Mr. MARTIN, No. 148 West Forty-ninth-street, on Monday evening. Capt. SLOTT, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was notified of the fact, and sent Sergeant ALDIS and Officers CORBY, BRUSH and MOHR to secure the burglars. They entered the premises, and pursued the thieves across the roofs of several houses, and succeeded in arresting two men, who gave their names as JAMES MURDOCH and JAMES NELSON. The search was continued for the third man, who was found in the residence of Mr. MARINER, No. 139 Forty-ninth-street, he having forced open the scuttle, descended to the lower rooms, and was engaged in collecting goods to take away when arrested. He gave his name as CHARLES TURBETT. The contents of closets, trunks and bureau-drawers were found strewn on the floors. A counterfeit United States Treasury note, skeleton keys, knives, &c., were found in possession of the prisoners. Justice KELLY committed them for examination.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY—DISORDERLY HOUSE.

FRANCIS O'NEIL, EDWARD NEILAN, JOHN MCGONVILLE, THOS. BUTTERLEY and JAMES KENNEDY, were arrested yesterday on a charge of highway robbery, preferred by THOS. SHANLEY. The complainant alleges that at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, while passing the porter-house "Red Patch," corner of First-avenue and Fifteenth-street, he was assaulted by the accused, who were standing in the door at the time, and robbed of a silver watch, which was snatched from his pocket by NEILAN. The accused, who are a villainous-looking set of vagabonds, were arrested by the Eighteenth Precinct Police and taken before Justice LEDWITH by Capt. CAMERON. The Magistrate committed them for trial, in default of $1,500 bail, each.

Capt. CAMERON also arrested JAMES DONOHUE, proprietor of the "Red Patch" saloon, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house, which is said to be a resort for thieves and vagabonds of the vilest description. DONOHUE was held to bail in the sum of $500 to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house before the Court of General Sessions.

THE PHENIX BANK ROBBERY.

The decision in the case of GENEVIEVE LYON, and CHARLES BROWN, charged with having been associated with HENRY B. JENKINS in the embezzlement of $200,000 from the Phenix Bank, has again been postponed. The prisoners appeared before Justice LEDWITH, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, in company with their counsel, ex-Judge SEDGWICK, on taking his seat, Justice LEDWITH said that he had received a note from Mr. MCKEON, counsel for the prosecution, in which the latter said that his engagements had been such that he had not been able to prepare the proper authorities to lay before the judge. Mr. SEDGWICK said he would willingly accommodate Mr. MCKEON, but the case was an important one, and a decision should be rendered at once. He was satisfied that Mr. MCKEON could not get any authorities bearing on this case that had already been read to His Honor. It was, similar to keep his clients in prison any longer. Justice LEDWITH said he was very sorry Mr. MCKEON was not present. He had read the testimony in the case, and had the authorities cited, and was prepared to render a decision in the case. He said he would certainly give his decision to-day at 1 o'clock, whether Mr. MCKEON was present or not.

Judgments Against the City.

It was stated in the TIMES, a few days ago, that the Mayor had declined to countersign certain warrants for work claimed to have been done on the public roads, on the ground that the attorney, Mr. Hon. C. FERGUSON, who prosecuted them claims and obtained judgment therefor against the city, had, subsequently, filed his bill of costs. It appears, however, that this was not the Mayor's only objection to countersigning the warrants. It is alleged that just before Superintendent ALEXANDER PARKER requested that a number of extra hands might be employed on the roads in his district. The Superintendent of Roads told him to put on such men as he might choose, and a number of extra hands were therefore employed, but before their claims were sent in to the Street Department they were repudiated on the ground that the work was unauthorized. The Superintendent of Roads, however, refuses to countersign the warrants in satisfaction of the claims. It is also alleged that some of these claims are made in the names of parties having no existence. The Mayor's clerk, Mr. AULD, is now engaged in tracing fictitious claims on the part of the defendants, and the result will probably come to light.

Base Ball.

GOTHAM VS. MUTUAL.

The match between these clubs yesterday, at Hoboken, resulted in the success of the Mutuals, as will be seen by the appended score. The rain began falling at the close of the fifth innings, and when the sixth terminated, the game was called, it being useless to play longer:

GOTHAM.	Outs.	Runs.	MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.
Hatfield, 1. f	2	1	Duffy, 2d b	1	4
Beadle, 1st b	2	1	Zeller, 1. f	2	2
Dockney, c	1	3	Patterson, c. f	2	3
W. Wright, 3d b	2	3	Geddis, 1st b	1	3
Sweet, c. f	3	1	Thorne, p	2	1
Devyr, p	3	0	Reed, c	2	1
H. Wright, s. s	1	2	Harris, r. f	5	2
Courtney, r. f	2	1	McMahon, 2d b	1	3
Cohen, 2d b	2	0	Devyr, s. s	1	1
Totals	18	12	Totals	18	19

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Gotham	1	2	0	4	1	4—12
Mutual	2	1	2	4	2	7—19

Umpire—Mr. JEWETT, of the Empire Club.
Time of game—1 hour and 35 minutes.
Fly-catches—Gotham, 7; Mutual, 6.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS AND SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 14, 24, 30, 31, 32, 33, 41, 50, 53, 57, 61.

In Court of Appeals—June Term, 1865.

The People, Plaintiffs in Error vs. John Brausley, Defendant in Error.—This was a criminal prosecution for an assault and battery, committed upon the body of Ida Kleebe, in an attempt to have forcible connection with her by the defendant.

The defence was that the said Ida Kleebe assented to the criminal connection, and that, therefore, the defendant should have been acquitted; and that he was convicted in consequence of an erroneous charge of the judge.

The Court held that a criminal conviction for an assault could not be sustained where no battery had been committed, or attempted, intended or threatened, by the accused.

That it was indispensable to such offence that violence to the person should be either offered, menaced or designed.

That there is no exception to this rule in the case of indignity offered to a female, where she is a consenting party to an act involving her own dishonor.

That in a court of review, the charge of a judge on the trial should be interpreted in the light of the evidence, and in accordance with the ordinary and popular import of the language, as it would naturally be understood by the jury.

That an erroneous instruction by the presiding Judge will not authorize the reversal of a judgment, where it appears from the form of the finding as a matter of legal necessity that the error did not affect the result, and wrought no actual prejudice to the party. Judgment affirmed.

Samuel Brabin vs. Milton A. Hyde.—Requisit of a contract of purchase and sale of personal property when the amount exceeds $50.

The plaintiff was in possession of the property at the time it was taken by the defendant. The defendant claimed the property under a contract of purchase and sale. The property was not present at the time of the making of the contract. The consideration of the purchase was an agreement to apply the amount of the property to the payment of a debt due from the vendor to the defendant, so far as the same would go; that is, to give the vendor credit for the agreed value of the property.

The court held that to render valid a contract of purchase and sale of personal property, amounting to over $50, something more than mere words must pass between the parties.

That, under the statute for the prevention of fraud, &c., there must have occurred one of these acts therein mentioned, namely:

1. The memorandum, if in writing, must have been signed by both parties thereto.

2. If the delivery of the goods, in whole or in part, be relied upon to render valid the contract, that delivery must have been made by one party, and have been accepted by the other.

3. If payment, in whole or in part, of the consideration or purchase-money be relied upon, such payment must have been offered by one and accepted by the other party.

That the object of this statute is to require something more than words expressive of the meeting of the minds of the parties, to pass between the buyer and the seller.

That the purchase-money, or consideration of the contract, being the payment of a note or the discharge of an indebtedness, the payment or discharge must be consummated at the time, so as to bind both parties by their acts rather than by their words.

Judgment for the plaintiff.

Passing Counterfeit Money Sclentar.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborne.

Joseph Murphy and Samuel Clay, examined on the charge of attempting to pass a twenty-dollar treasury note which had been, to their knowledge, pronounced counterfeit, were held for trial, and, in default of $1,000 bail each, were detained in custody.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 22.

By Justice Barnard.

Hendricks et al. Trustees, &c., vs. Curtis et al.; motion granted. Roberts *vs.* Carnee; motion denied, with $10 costs; Cox *vs.* Cox; referred back for further evidence.

By Justice Barnard.

Henry E. Foot *vs.* Edward Phillips; order granted as asked for.

SUPERIOR COURT—AUG. 22.

By Justice Barbour.

Joseph S. Longe *vs.* Patrick Murray; motion granted on payment of $5 costs. Clara W. Warren *vs.* The Western Transportation Company; interrogatives, &c., settled. Adelaide Beaumont *vs.* Dominick Lynch; motion granted. Abraham Robertson *vs.* the Tradesmens' Fire Insurance Company; complaint dismissed with costs. Moses Chamberlain *vs.* Edward Richardson; motion granted and reference ordered.

By Justice Garvin.

A. Cola *vs.* Emma Lich, et al.; motion denied with $10 costs. George the Count, &c., *vs.* Stephen R. Fiske; motion denied. Thomas P. Loper, et al. *vs.* Frederick Rollwager; motion for injunction denied with $10 costs, and order to show cause and injunction; order discharged. Margaret Irwine, administratrix *vs.* Amasa Spring, et al; motion granted, and report of referee confirmed. Papers in the above cases are on file with the clerk.

COMMON PLEAS.

By Judge Brady.

Charles Devlin *vs.* The Mayor of New-York, &c.; motion granted conditionally. See opinion.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

A STREET-PREACHER ON HIS MUSCLE.

William H. Faulkner, the celebrated street-preacher and temperance lecturer, and his son, Thos. Faulkner, were charged with assaulting Edward J. Anderson, lawyer. On the 20th of July, defendants and complainant were in the Surrogate's office, both interested in the same case, but having different interests in the suit at issue, their opinions did not altogether link together. A motion was made by Mr. Anderson to postpone the case in which he appeared, and it was necessary to go to the chief clerk to speak to him and thus enter an inclosure of dimensions about three feet by two, when young Faulkner came up to Mr. Anderson and put his finger in his face, almost touching it, and accompanied the act with some language that might be classical before an audience at the Hoyt, but not everywhere. Mr. Anderson took the open palm of his hand to push him away from him, and as he did this the old man struck him on the eye, and followed the assault up. Mr. Anderson struck neither a blow.

Faulkner—the orator—Did my son touch you before you caught him by the throat? A.—I never caught him by the throat; he was exceedingly abusive; he put his finger on my nose.

Faulkner—Did you get hold of him by the throat, and throw him over the table? A.—No.

Two other witnesses swore to the same state of facts. One gentleman, in particular, a highly respectable lawyer, was grossly insulted. He said he would not cross-examine a man that would be guilty of committing perjury.

Both Faulkners were found guilty; the son was ordered to find bail to keep the peace. The street preacher, beside being ordered to find bail to keep the peace, was fined $25.

A POLICEMAN KNOCKED SENSELESS.

Alexander Dafoe, aged 28, was charged with assaulting Richard D. Shocls. The officer said he was on his post in Laurens-street. On his beat there are a great many idle men, and he was ordered to drive them off the sidewalk. About 4 o'clock in the morning he found six or eight on the corner, and he told them to go home, when they got indignant, and they went into different buildings and threw stones at him. Some time after, as he was passing the same corner, a coal box was thrown out of a window which hit him on the head and knocked him senseless. Who threw it he could not say. Two witnesses said that while the occurrence, they heard the defendant and one Wash Murray say, they never saw anything so good as the pitching of the ash-box on the policeman's head. The evidence was insufficient to warrant a verdict of guilty.

CURIOUS TESTIMONY.

James Johnston, a noted pickpocket, was charged with larceny from the person—James Segar, the complainant, was very reluctant to appear in court, and his attendance could only be obtained by issuing an attachment. He said also was on board a ferry-boat, and had between $7 and $8. She did not know who took it; there were three together. A witness said they were together.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 22, 1865.

$500 U. S. 6s, '81	C.	106¾	20	N. Y. Cen. R	91
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s	R.	105	400	do	90⅝
500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s	C.		300	Erie Railway	83⅞
Small		104⅜	600	do	b30 83⅞
33,000 do		106⅜	900	do	b30 83⅝
20,000 do		106⅝	800	do	83⅝
5,500 do		106⅝	400	do	s30 83½
500 U. S. 5-20s	C.		400	do	s30 83¼
New Issue		104¾	400	do	83⅛
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s	C.	97½	100	do	s60 83
50,000 do		97⅝	100	Erie R. Pref	82
500 do		97¼	100	Hudson Riv. R	107⅞
4,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s			100	do	2d call b3 108½
First Ser		98¾	100	Mich. S. & N. Ln	62¼
49,000 do	Sec. Ser.	98¼	700	do	62
1,700 do	Third Ser.	98⅛	200	Reading R	102¾
9,500 do		98⅞	100	do	b30 102¾
12,000 U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer.			400	do	102¾
New issue		98¼	1400	do	102¾
10,000 Tenn. 6s		72½	1000	do	s30 103
2,000 Mo. State 6s		70¾	100	Mich. Cen. R	s30 106
30,000 O. & M. Cer		28⅛	20	Panama R	222
55,000 do		28¼	200	Cleve. & Pitts	s15 67
1,000 Mich. C. 8s, New Loan		111	200	do	67¼
7,000 Cl. & N. W. Ist lien		79	3700	do	67⅛
5,000 do		78	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr	87½
3,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.		89½	300	do	89¾
200 Canton Co		38	30	Chic. & R. I. R	103
100 Cum. Coal Pr	b15	39¾	100	do	h10 106¾
100 do	b20	39¾	100	do	105½
100 do	2d call	39¾	100	do	105¼
40 West. U. Telegh		73	200	do	2d call 105¼
50 P., Ft. W. & C		94½	100	Mil. & P. du C	39½
100 do		94½	200	do	40
200 do	2d call	94	100	do	40¼

SECOND BOARD.

$2,500 U. S. 6s, '81	R.	107	600	Erie R	83⅛
25,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s	R.	105	200	do	s10 83½
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s	C.	106⅜	200	Reading R	s30 102¾
30,000 do		106⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R	106
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s	C.	97⅜	10	Ill. Cen. R	122
10,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s			400	Cleve. & Pitts	67¾
Second Series		99¾	200	do	s10 67⅝
20,000 Ohio & M. Cer		29¼	100	Chic. & R. I	105
5,000 C., Bur. & Q. 8s, 1st		109½	20	do	106
30 Bank of Commerce		104¾	200	Mil. & Pr. Du C	41
200 Cumb. Coal Pr		39½	100	do	41¾
200 Quick. Min. Co		54⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C	94¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R		90¾			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s			200	Reading R	102⅛
Old Issue		106¾	400	do	s5 102¼
10,600 O. & M. Cer	s3	28¾	300	Mich. S. & N. I	62¼
100 New-York Cen	s30	90	500	do	s10 62
400 Erie R	s3	83¼	100	do	s3 62¼
2000 do		83⅜	200	Cl. & Pitts. R	67⅛
900 do	s5	83	200	do	s3 67¼
200 do	c	83¼	200	do	67⅜
100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C	s30	94¼	100	Chi. & R. I	105¾
200 Mil. & P. du C. R		40¼	100	do	106
100 do	b3	40¾	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr	86¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Erie R		83⅝	100	Mich. S. & N. I	s3 62½
200 do	b3	83¾	300	Chi. & R. I	106
600 Reading R		102⅝	400	Cleve. & Pitts	67½
200 do		102⅝	100	do	b3 67½
100 Hud. Riv. R	s3	107½	100	Ch. & N. W. Pr	61
100 do	s60	107			

TUESDAY, Aug. 22—P. M.

The change in the market for Money from 7 ₱ cent. firm and in difficult supply last week to 6 ₱ cent. easy this week was made complete today by very large offerings from lenders at the lower rate. In some instances 5 ₱ cent. was accepted for large sums to remain at call with undoubted borrowers. For five or six weeks before last Tuesday's explosion we reported from day to day that the Gold speculation was the chief pressure upon the Money market. The fact was patent to the whole Street, that the large and repeated loans on Gold and Gold Checks at from 7 to 12 ₱ cent. per annum, (the rate being scaled according to the time on which the hypothecations were made,) were the main cause of keeping money up to 7 ₱ cent. at call. This operation is now, for the greater part, at an end. It is not liked by prudent lenders, and the smaller Gold "rings" attempted in the Gold Room since the KETCHUM affair, find it difficult to work the price up by borrowing money in this market on Gold bags or Gold checks. Rumor says that they drew a million or so out of the bank at the close of last week to send to other markets for hypothecation. But the story is scarcely reasonable.

Exchange suddenly declined ¼@¾ per cent. this afternoon, before the remittances were made up for the *Cuba* to-morrow. A leading drawer who talked of 109¾, yesterday, accepted 109¼, and other Bank signatures were done at 109¼@109¾ ₱ cent. on London. The cause of this relaxation is variously accounted for. It may be owing to the signs of a larger sum of Bills on England made or to be made on Cotton from New-Orleans direct or by way of New-York. But we apprehend that remitters have shown more reluctance to buy at the advance to 109¾@¾ ₱ cent. than was expected. The price of Gold fell ¼@¼ ₱ cent. to 143½ ₱ cent., and the fresh movement for a rise inaugurated at the close of last week on the advance in Exchange makes but indifferent progress.

The Government Stocks, both Currency and Gold bearing, made a further advance in price and demand, to-day. The United States 5-20s brought as much as 107 ₱ cent. this afternoon, and 7-30s were done at 99¦@99½ ₱ cent.

The Railway Speculation fell back about 1 ₱ cent. on Erie, and most of the other New-York and Western Roads. The market dragged through both sessions of the regular Exchange, on a disposition manifested to put out 10@30 day sellers' options. At the close in the afternoon the offerings fell off, and prices appeared steady. Among the Miscellaneous Shares there was a sudden rise in Atlantic Mail from 135 ₱ cent to 148@150 ₱ cent. The Pacific Mail divides 5 ₱ cent. cash as the regular quarterly dividend, and 25 ₱ cent. as an extra dividend in Scrip, the Scrip being subject to future assessment either in Cash or in Scrip dividends to the amount of 75 ₱ cent. so as ultimately to double the Capital (from $4,000,000 to $8,000,000,) under the authority of a recent Act of the New-York Legislature.

At 4 o'clock, the following quotations were made as compared with Monday afternoon. Market firm for Governments and steady for Railways:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s-20s	106¾	107	N. West Pref	89¾	89¾
U. S. 5-20s	105¾	106	Rock Island	105	105¾
Cen. Central	90¾	90¾	Fort Wayne	98¾	98¾
Erie	84¼	83¾	Cumb'land Coal	40	40
Hudson	107¾	107½	Quicksilver	54¾	54⅝
Reading	102¾	102¾	Mariposa	11¾	11¾
Mich. Southern	62¾	62¼	Central	28	27¾
Illinois Central	122¾	122¾	Atlantic Mail	135	150
Ill. Central	106¾	106¾	Panama	220¾	222
Pittsburgh	67¾	67¼	Ohio Certificates	24	23¾
Northwest	39¾	39¾	American Gold	144¾	143½

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

America	120	Bank of the Republic	91
Phenix	93	Bank of N. America	127
North River	110	Hanover	105
Tradesmen's	126	Irving	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Metropolitan	114
National	115	Nassau	106
Commerce	108¾	Corn Exchange	106
Mechanics' B'k Ass	100	Commonwealth	98
American Exchange	114	Central National	103¾
Chatham	127	Fourth National	95

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95	Han. & St. Jos. L. G	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Mich. & West'n Bonds	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. 1876	100	Del. L. & W. 2d mort	102
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	103½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex'd	86
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100¾	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort	70
Erie 7s, 4th mort, 1880	93	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M	97
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st, M '77	83¼	Galena & Chi. ex	100½
Buf. N. Y. & E. 7s, '80	101	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	100¾
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds, S. F., '65	101½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	91
Harlem, 1sts, '59-72	101	N. J. Cen. 1st mort	100
Mich. C. new, 1sts, 8's, '82	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	102
Chi., R. & Q. 8's, 1sts	103½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	95
N. Ind. Cons. Line, '66	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	88
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7's, o.	86	Cleve. & P. 6th mort	78
Alton & T. H. 1st Inc	70	Chi. & Alton 1st mort	95
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	92	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	75
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	80¾	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort	90

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $5,213,494 60; including for Customs, $577,000; on account of Loan, $1,418,000; payments, $5,826,846 73; balance, $50,761,740 03.

The week's exports from this port of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the value of $3,395,622, against $4,269,373 same week last year. Gold was quoted yesterday at 143¼@143⅝; same day, last year, 257¼@257⅝.

The following is a comparative statement of the number, capital and circulation of the National Banks actually organized for business purposes throughout the country at the close of 1864, and of the week ending with Aug. 19, 1865:

	No. of Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
Dec. 31, 1864	643	$135,618,874	$86,769,375
Aug. 19, 1865	1,530	390,000,000	172,664,460
Increase	887	$254,381,126	$105,895,085

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, 41 hhds. Ashes, 4,710 bbls. Flour, 1,127 bbls. and 576 bags Corn Meal, 28,414 bushels Wheat, 52,028 bushels Corn, 7,650 bushels Rye, 867 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Malt, 218 pkgs. Provisions, and 71 hhds. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet yet steady at $7 50 for Pots, and $7 62½@$7 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is scarce and in demand at full prices.

CANDLES—Attract more attention, at buoyant prices.

COFFEE—Is in more request and held with more firmness; including Java at 25c.@26c.; Rio at 17½c.@21½c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c.; Native Ceylon at 22½c.@23c. ₱ lb., in gold. The week's sales of Rio add up 10,100 bags, including 4,000 bags to-day. The stock of all kinds, to-day, amounts to 101,895 pkgs., including of Rio and Santos, 71,564 bags; of Java, 6,000 mats and 545 bags; of Ceylon, 1,500 bags; of Maracaibo, 8,500 bags; of Laguayra, 5,913 bags; of Bahia, 5,973 bags; and of other descriptions, 1,900 bags.

COTTON—Is in good demand at advancing prices, including Middling at 45c.@47c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb. The receipts at this port, thus far in the current week, average 3,400 bales a day; sales and resales in this market, 2,800 bales a day. The week's exports of Cotton from this port amount to 4,564 bales, including 4,439 bales to Liverpool.

FISH—Have been in good request, and generally very firm in price.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand to-day, opening more firmly, but closing decidedly in favor of buyers. Sales since our last amount to 14,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 45@$7 10; poor to choice Extra State, at $7 35@$7 85, chiefly at $7 35@$7 50; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 70@$9 ₱ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$6 45	@$7 10
Extra State	7 35	@ 7 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 40	@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 70	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 10	@11 00
Extra Genesee	7 90	@11 00
Poor to choice extra Missouri	8 35	@14 00

Southern Flour is in less demand. Sales since our last 600 bbls., at $9@$10 10 for poor to good, and $10 15@$14 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is unsettled. Sales 400 bbls. Extra at $7 40@$10 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 10 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $4 90 for Western, $5 10@$5 15 for Jersey, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 150 bbls.

FRUIT—An improved demand prevails for the principal kinds, at unaltered prices.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active, closing with Spring quoted down 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. Sales, 90,000 bushels, including White Western, at $2 18; Amber Michigan at $2 16; Red Western (Winter) at $2 10; Amber Wisconsin at $1 58@$1 55; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 46@$1 54 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in less demand at former prices. Sales, 78,000 bushels, at 91c. for unsound, and 92c.@93c. for sound mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt have been dull and nominal. Western Oats have been in request, at 63c.@64c. ₱ bushel. Rye has been more active; sales, 13,000 bushels Western, at 97½c.@98c. ₱ bushel.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	Aug. 22, '65.
Price of Gold	22⅝	143½
Superfine Flour ₱ bbl	$9 60@ 9 90	$6 45@ 7 10
Extra State Flour, ₱ bbl	10 00@10 40	7 35@ 7 85
Extra Western Flour, ₱ bbl	10 10@15 00	7 40@14 60
Extra Canada Flour, ₱ bbl	10 90@12 00	7 40@10 75
Southern Flour, ₱ bbl	10 60@15 00	9 00@14 00
Rye Flour, ₱ bbl	6 25@ 9 30	5 50@ 6 00
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl	7 75@ 8 80	4 90@ 5 80
White Wheat, ₱ bushel	2 35@ 2 70	2 10@ 2 30
Red and Amb. Wheat, ₱ bu	2 20@ 2 50	1 46@ 2 16
Corn, ₱ bushel	1 76@ 1 90	91@ 93
Rye, ₱ bushel	1 70@ 1 73	97@ 1 09
Barley, ₱ bushel	1 80@ 2 05	1 00@ 1 30
State Oats, ₱ bushel	1 00@ 1 09½	62@ 64

HAY—Is more abundant and in less demand at 80c.@$1 for old, and 60c.@70c. for new, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in lively demand at from 15c.@50c. for inferior to fancy one year old, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been in more request and held with more firmness.

LEATHER—Has been in good demand at full and buoyant prices.

MOLASSES—Has been sparingly purchased at previous figures.

NAVAL STORES—Are in limited demand, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 25@$1 30 ₱ gallon; Crude Turpentine at $7 25@$7 50 ₱ 280 lbs., and Resin at $6 25@$17 50 ₱ 200 lbs.

OILS—Are in fair demand at buoyant rates, including Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 56; Bleached do. at $1 60@$1 65; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Unbleached do. at $2 35@$2 45; Lard Oil at $2@$2 10; Linseed at $1 30@$1 31; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Grease Oil at $1 35@$1 45 ₱ gallon.

New-Bedford Market—Week ending Aug. 21—There is considerable demand for both Sperm and Whale Oil, with large advance in prices, and the sales for the week, which have been for manufacturing, are: In Sperm, three parcels amounting to 1,450 bbls., at $2 25 ₱ gallon. In Whale, the transactions include sales of 2,930 bbls., in lots, at $1 50 ₱ gallon. In Nantucket a sale was made of 300 bbls. Humpback, of the *R. L. Barstow's* cargo, to parties in this city, at $1 25 ₱ gallon, delivered there. The market closes with further inquiry.

*Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Wh

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC ENTERTAINMENTS, &c. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—MONSIEUR DUCHAUVINEAU.

WALLACK'S—BORN TO GOOD-LUCK—HANDY ANDY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL, No. 720 Broadway—MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM.

BELVIDERE LION PARK—AFTERNOON CONCERT.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Wilmington *Herald*, of the 15th inst., contains an official communication from Mayor MCLEAN, of Fayetteville, in which he states that, instead of two negroes being tied up and publicly whipped in Fayetteville, that one negro, after being tried and convicted of larceny, was whipped according to the sentence and laws of the State. Also that the statement of negroes being "tied to trees and whipped and left tied until a storm prostrated the trees" is false, the report originating from the fact that a military officer caused two sheep-stealing negroes to be tied by their thumbs to a lamp-post for two hours as a punishment for their offence. R. W. HARNE, Sheriff of Cumberland County, states that the report that he publicly whipped two negroes at Fayetteville is false.

The miners in the Scranton coal region, who have been on a strike for two weeks past, still hold out, and there is yet no prospect of a compromise—the employers refusing to accede to the demands of the workmen, and the latter, who are said to have a fund of $80,000 to fall back upon, as resolutely refusing to submit to the terms of the former. The strike extends for miles along the Lackawana Valley, but does not reach the coal fields of Wyoming—a district which is constantly improving in its developments of mineral wealth.

The following are the deaths in the U. S. General Hospital at Fortress Monroe, during the week ending Aug. 19: Jacob Lightner, recruit, 5th Indiana; Geo. S. Dove, Confederate sailor; Henry Grugan, Co. A, 58th Pennsylvania Vol.; John K. Smith, Co. B, 34th New-York Vol.; Isaac Brown, Co. C, 8th U. S. Col'd Infantry; John M. Yost, Co. E, 188th Pennsylvania Vol.; Oliver Johnson, Co. C, 31st U. S. Col'd Infantry; Corp. F. Birdswell, Co. G, 8th U. S. Col'd Infantry; Joseph Miller, Co. A, 58th Pennsylvania Vol.

The three days' festival of the German Target Rifle Association, of Baltimore, commenced on Monday. There was a large gathering at the grounds, which were handsomely decorated; and there was an illumination and fireworks at night. The prizes contended for were very beautiful and costly, and a number of competitors from other cities were present. FREDERICK CRAMER, of Baltimore, won the King's gold medal.

The demand upon the Freedmen's Bureau for farm hands, laborers and house servants, from the Northern and Middle States is very large and threatens to exceed the supply. Orders have been sent to Richmond to forward several hundred farm hands without delay; and the planters who have higgled over the pitiful allowance of $5 per month, may soon find themselves short of hands at any price.

It is at last determined that Hon. G. H. YEAMAN is defeated in the Second District of Kentucky. The majority against him is from ten to twelve hundred. No Southern member of Congress took a more decided position for the constitutional amendment, and his reelection would have been a great moral triumph. But Kentucky is in the line of progress, and he can afford to wait.

Orders have been received by Col. ELLISON, United States Quartermaster at Chicago, to prepare the Camp Douglas garrison property for sale at auction at an early day, and before many days the fences, barracks and all other buildings and property belonging to that camp will be sold off and the camp abolished, preparatory to its final "evacuation" as a military post.

In consequence of the President's action in directing the Attorney-General to issue no more warrants for pardon at present, the crowd of applicants at the rooms of the latter was yesterday largely increased, and much anxiety was manifested by those present as to the probable fate of their petitions.

The Mississippi Convention has adopted, by a vote of 86 to 11, an amendment to the constitution recognizing the extinction of slavery, and declaring that it shall no more exist. There is an additional section making it the duty of the Legislature to provide for the protection and security of the freedmen.

Grand-Master C. G. WINTERSMITH, of Kentucky, has issued an appeal to the leading members of the Masonic Order in the United States, calling a convention to meet in Louisville on the second Monday of October, to aid in bringing back the old harmony between all sections of the Union.

The express train from Iowa on the Dixon and Fulton branch of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, Monday night ran into a culvert which had been washed away by the rain. Three persons were instantly killed, and several were seriously injured.

The New-Haven *Journal* of yesterday notices the arrest, in that city, of a man who registered himself at one of the hotels as Mr. LANGDON. He was apprehended on a charge of having forged the name of a Mr. TROWBRIDGE, of this city, to a note for $4,000.

A cut recently made for the Dighton and Somerset Railroad, through a quarry in North Raynham, Mass., struck a layer of peculiar white rock and lots of antediluvian trees, shrubs and vertebra of extinct monsters. One of the trunks of the trees bore plain marks of an ax.

A spring, cold, clear, powerful, and from a scum on the surface supposed to be medicinal, has lately been reunearthed in West Springfield, Mass. The water has never been analyzed, but in the olden time was used and recommended as now for scrofulas affections.

The Toledo *Blade* reports in the course of construction, in that city, 246 buildings, ranging in cost from the modest home of the industrious laborer to the hundred-thousand-dollar block of stores and the sixty-thousand-dollar church, and of an aggregate value of over $800,000.

The ram *Albemarle*, which was sunk by Lieut. CUSHING, near Plymouth, N. C., has been placed in the dry dock at the Gosport Navy-yard, and will be thoroughly repaired and fitted for service.

The letter from Major-Gen. HITCHCOCK, which will be found in another column, gives a clear and full statement of facts relative to the course of Secretary STANTON in regard to the exchange of prisoners.

The President has directed the commandant at Fort Warren to do all in his power to render ALEX. H. STEPHENS as comfortable as possible under the circumstances.

Robberies and murders are still the order of the day in Memphis. Many persons have had large sums of money and other descriptions of property stolen from them.

Rev. Mr. LEE, who met with the accident a few days since at Peak's Island, Me., is improving slowly. His physician says every indication is favorable for his recovery.

The Louisville *Journal* thinks that if JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE were to run for Governor of Kentucky, he would get nearly all the vote cast for the anti-amendment ticket.

The health of Newbern continues good. There is no possible danger of the reappearance of the yellow fever, which visited the city last season.

HOXIE SHERMAN, brother of the General, has just been nominated for Representative to the Legislature by the Republicans of Polk County, Iowa.

Gov. BROUGH, of Ohio, is reported somewhat better. The gangrenous action is suspended, and his symptoms are more favorable.

The Franklin County (Ohio) Union Convention passed a resolution at its meeting on Saturday, indorsing Gen. Cox's Oberlin letter.

Col. J. J. STEKELS, formerly Minister to Belgium under the administration of President PIERCE, died recently at Montgomery, Ala.

LOCAL NEWS.

Coroner GOVER held an inquest, yesterday, at the Delancey-street Police station, upon the body of MATTHIAS BITTMAN, victim of the disgraceful and sanguinary conflict which occurred on Sunday morning last, at the intersection of Delancey and Ridge streets, between Fire Engine Companies Nos. 6 and 41. The testimony being conflicting and unsatisfactory, the jury were unable to hold any person; but they censured the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners for tardiness in organizing the Paid Fire Department, and recommended that Fire Companies Nos. 6 and 41 be immediately disbanded.

On Monday night the large workshop on Blackwell's Island took fire and was entirely destroyed. Several hundred suits of penitentiary clothing, in the building, were also consumed. The loss is estimated at $20,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by ashes from a pipe, thrown among some clothing in the washouse. The reported escape of prisoners during the time the fire was raging proves to be untrue.

GEORGE GLADWIN, a carpenter, 32 years of age, was arrested yesterday on a charge of forging the name of H. TROWBRIDGE to a draft for $3,966 76, and also of forging the name of AARON SMITH to a receipt for $204,000 worth of Fort Wayne Railroad Bonds. The property has been recovered.

The decision of Justice LEDWITH in the case of GENEVIEVE LYONS and CHAS. BROWN, charged with having been implicated with HENRY B. JENKINS in the robbery of the Phenix Bank, was to have been rendered yesterday, but by request of the prosecution it was postponed to 1 P. M. to-day.

The annual pic-nic of the Convention of Irish Societies, which was to take place to-day, has been postponed, partially on account of the disagreeable weather.

Exchange fell ¼@¾ ₱ cent., and gold ¼@1 ₱ cent., yesterday. The government 5-20s rose to 107 ₱ cent., and other descriptions firm. The rate for money fell to 6 ₱ cent. to the brokers. The railway speculation was dull, and rather lower. The Pacific Mail Company made an extra scrip dividend of 25 ₱ cent., besides the usual quarterly dividend of 5 ₱ cent. Atlantic Mail rose from 135 to 150 ₱ cent.

The Live Stock markets this week have been supplied with more than an average number of beef cattle, the majority of which are still composed of inferior grades, though the proportion of good stock is larger than last week. All grades of animals were in fair request at the opening on Monday; but trade soon languished, and prices fell off considerably. The decline on good cattle is about ½c. ₱ lb., estimated dressed weight, the selling rates being 16c.@17c. for good to prime bullocks, a few extras bringing 17½c.; common to fair animals, 13c.@15c., and poor down to 9c.@10c. Milch cows are in better request, at previous rates. Veal calves are selling at 10c.@12½c. ₱ lb., live weight. Sheep are plenty and lower, selling at 6½c.@7c. ₱ lb. Live hogs are active, the market being only lightly supplied, and prices range at 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

In produce and merchandise a fair business was transacted yesterday, opening at buoyant prices for the leading articles, especially flour and grain, which, however, closed in favor of buyers. The freight market was more active.

United States Stocks—Customs in Gold.

Less than ten months ago the *croaking* against the public debt was so great, in certain partisan and semi-secesh quarters, and the doubt thrown by the same parties upon the ability of the government to raise a sufficient sum in gold from its customs revenue to pay the gold interest on the funded debt of the United States, so persistent, that the Treasury Department deemed it proper to move with extreme caution in its funding process. A thousand millions of funded debt, involving about $58,000,000 annual gold customs, for the support of its interest, was looked to as a prudent maximum. At that time, Sept. 30, 1864, the sum funded was $923,085,941, and the gold interest thereon $54,608,445. There was even then no good reason to doubt that seventy-two millions gold customs would be collected for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1865. The policy of Mr. FESSENDEN, however, was to err on the prudent side. When Congress convened in December, he had barely reached the limit of a thousand millions. Before he left office, about the 1st of March, seeing that his customs would exceed his calculation on $72,000,000—the actual result proved *eighty-six millions*—he resolved to increase the sum total to $1,100,361,241—statement of March—at an annual charge in gold of $64,016,631; and at about this figure it remained through the whole negotiation of the 7·30 currency loans, under Mr. MCCULLOCH.

This caution, though not called for by the public confidence in the Gold-bearing Public Debt, was at least commendable as wresting from a factious opposition the last pretext for throwing doubt upon the gold resources of the Treasury to meet the annual interest. But one of the consequences of this prudence was to carry into the new fiscal year thirty-five millions surplus gold and silver balances, and to leave these balances quite as large on the 1st of August, (instant,) after paying the July interest on the public debt, and converting several millions of gold into currency preparatory to the 15th of August interest on the temporary 7-30 per cent. public debt. Since the 1st inst., the gold customs have come in so rapidly that a further conversion of gold has been made into currency, so that the entire sum of $10,950,000 due 15th inst., on the first series $300,000,000 of 7-30 currency-bearing Treasury bonds, has been provided at a cost to the customs revenue of not much over $7,500,000 in gold.

The clamor of last Fall against the *ability* of the customs revenue, has given place this Summer to a peevish discontent at its *power*. It has provided all the needful for the gold interest; it has gold to sell and then to spare, and because a portion of this surplus has been sold and converted to pay currency interest at the rate of 7-30 per cent. on a temporary loan, which might and would have been made 5 per cent. gold on a funded stock but for the cry of inadequate customs, the Secretary is arraigned for the control, which the state of things is now supposed to give him over the gold market. We have not heard that he has attempted to exercise any such control. He had gold to sell, and wanted currency. He sold the former, and pays out the latter by way of interest on the public debt. He has still a large and growing gold surplus. He wants but little of it for gold interest until November. It may be that he will gradually continue his sales, not to control the market, but because the use of the proceeds in currency may be quite as convenient to the government as the use of the gold itself for export to the importing merchants or their bankers. A good deal will depend, we presume, upon the course of exchange, and the price at which other supplies of gold may be held in the market.

But there is one other point on this subject that we set out to refer to. We mean the gratifying development of the customs revenue since the new fiscal year opened on the 1st July, and its relation to a reasonable increase over last year in our import trade. The country is prepared to consume this year three hundred millions (gold value) of foreign merchandise. This will give the Treasury at least $132,000,000 in gold for customs at an average of 44 per cent. It may possibly give much nearer $150,000,000. The goods marketed in July and August are found to pay close on to 50 per cent. Of course, this estimate was utterly scouted by the Opposition six weeks or two months ago. If not rejected as improbable, in all instances, it was treated as impossible without draining the country of its gold and advancing the market premium beyond all bounds. But the estimate stands good, nevertheless. It is neither improbable, nor will it demand an excessive export of gold. The element of cotton alone will more than supply the difference between about two hundred millions of goods marketed last year and the three hundred millions expected to be marketed this year.

In conclusion, we repeat the satisfaction with which we record the fact of such ample customs revenue, without the falsifying fear of excessive importations. A tariff which can work out this result we submit can scarcely be deemed prohibitory, nor can it be called unwise or impolitic because it secures the largest sum of customs in gold required for the support of our war debt, when the whole shall be funded into gold-bearing stocks, on the most reasonable consumption of foreign goods consistent with the wants of the people, and not in excess of the ability of the country to pay for them.

Growth and Manufacture of Silk in America.

The great development of the growth and manufacture of wool in this country during the four years of war, has not only benefited a special interest, but the general public. The largely increased extent to which woolen garments, exterior as well as interior, are now worn by our citizens, is frequent subject of remark. Cotton also we have not only been in the habit of supplying ourselves with, but furnishing to half the world beside. But the article of *silk*, so largely used by the other sex, is all imported from abroad, though there is no reason why all the silk we require should not be raised and manufactured in our own country.

Our French correspondent, in a recent letter, mentioned that there had been quite a panic in the southern part of France about the development of silk manufacture in the United States. It was reported that American agents had lately been making arrangements with a number of the best silk-workers of Lyons to go to the United States to put looms in operation. "This announcement," we are told, "shook the empire, to use a strong phrase, to its very centre, for if there be any one industry more than another on which the French pride themselves, and on which reposes the wealth of the country, it is on the manufacture of silk. To touch this manufacture is to touch a vital point; and if the nation which buys the largest proportion of silk of any other should enter successfully into competition in this important industry, the blow would be a most fatal one." In consequence of these reports the French journals attempted, by all sorts of stories, to discourage the silk-workers from leaving France; and in order to do so did not hesitate to tell the most unheard of things as having happened to other French workmen who have gone to the United States on contracts signed in France.

We have understood that there have been some projects of late, by Frenchmen resident here, and by others who are familiar with silk culture, to introduce the industry into this country. Not exactly to introduce it, for silk, in small quantity, has been raised and manufactured here for two centuries; but to establish it on a large scale, and in a skillful fashion. Their plan is to bring from France a small colony of those who are familiar with the culture, and commence operations in one of the Southern States, Virginia, Georgia, or South Carolina. These States, as a considerable experience during the last century, and a small experience in this, have proved, are extremely well adapted to the production of silk. The soil is especially favorable; the mulberry is indigenous; and the climate is particularly well adapted for rearing the worms. All that is needed is the right kind of labor. With this the business might grow to great magnitude in the mere supplying of our own wants, and would assuredly prove immensely profitable.

Journalists and Artists.

Without the least purpose of intervening in the quarrel between Mr. MAX MARETZEK and a city cotemporary, we are interested in seeing such a relationship should be established between managers and the press as would not only prevent the imposition which is charged by Mr. MARETZEK, but which would make such charges impossible. It is abominably degrading to New-York journalism that it should be in the power of an operatic manager or any other manager to denounce a leading newspaper for the extortion of black mail to the tune of thousands of dollars. Whether in the form in which the indictment is laid in this instance the charge can be sustained, is a question which we shall not presume even to conjecture. The mere fact that the indictment *is laid* shows that the relations of the parties—which we believe are altogether exceptional—have had the *tendency* at least to reflect grave dishonor upon journalism on the one hand, and on the other, to cast a certain discredit upon operatic management in New-York.

By the very nature of the quarrel between Mr. MARETZEK and our cotemporary, it is clear that their relations have not been those simply of artist and critic—relations in which the public had its interests, either represented or consulted. The relationship, profitable as it may possibly be shown to have been to the one, and unprofitable as it may have been to the other, was evidently, in its very nature, one of *mutual accommodation*. This fact may not bar the right of the aggrieved party to complaint, but it certainly does not fully relieve the aggrieved party from the charge of consenting to a league which, to a certain degree, was aimed against the honest expression of public opinion. It is probably the best atonement Mr. MARETZEK can make to his patrons to confess that he spent thousands of dollars to propitiate the favors of a powerful journal, and to bribe the hordes of scoundrels that hang on—often without the knowledge of the proprietors or responsible managers—to nearly every great daily journal. But we think—putting the most kindly interpretation possible upon Mr. MARETZEK's peculiar relations with the newspaper he has undertaken to fight—that if he was drawn unwittingly into these relations, he should have rebelled at an earlier date against the confederacy.

The feature in the quarrel which relates to free admissions, or "dead-heading," ought to force upon the attention of the *leading* journals, at least, the absolute necessity for a revision of the whole system—or, rather, for its complete abolition. In a newspaper business, where from three-quarters of a million to a million dollars are turned over yearly, the payment of the regular admission charge for the editors or reporters, whose business is to look after amusements, would be but the merest bagatelle. And we see no more reason why it should not be a regular charge upon the expenses of a journal than any other item in the weekly or daily bills. The advantages of *paying* are manifold. The manager and the journalist need be brought into no professional—or rather *unprofessional*—communion at all. They would each sustain their proper independent relation to the public, and each would cherish a greater respect for the other. Both would be vastly the gainers in ridding themselves to some extent of the grand army of impostors that vagabondize over the country and crowd into places of public amusement, *assuming* a connection with leading newspapers, and *swindling* right and left upon the credit they thus obtain. The "dead-head" system should be speedily and utterly abolished.

The Career of Cortinas—Some Scraps from History.

To insure the success of a cause, it is often essential to make its advocates heroes. Mankind in general is not sufficiently abstract and theoretical to follow a grand idea, without observing who and what its disciples are. It demands something personal for its admiration, the concrete and representative, and not simply the abstract and theoretic. In the grand effort of restless and ambitious intriguers to embroil our now happy country with Mexico and with Europe, this philosophical fact has not been forgotten; but, unfortunately, there never was less ground for hero-worship than among the rival leaders of the Mexican factions.

Prominent among these chieftains is CORTINAS. And, certainly, there is no harder task than to convert this soldier of fortune—for the American nation, at least—into a patriot and hero. Lapse of time and the interposition of great events have, indeed, hidden from popular remembrance some of the more disagreeable features connected with his biography. But enough is still recalled of his prior record to make any attempt at whitewashing him a very sorry affair. One might as well try to paint in bright colors SANTA ANNA or JEFFERSON DAVIS. CORTINAS is now, to be sure, a Brigadier-General of the so-called Republican forces in Mexico. But, for all that, he is simply a guerrilla galvanized into a General. If any one doubts it, Major-Gens. HEINTZELMAN, STONEMAN and RICKETTS, and many officers of less grade in our service, with officers in plenty of the late rebel service, including R. E. LEE himself, can testify to the fact from personal experience.

Just six years ago CORTINAS first attracted general attention. His previous life had been wild and desperate. His youth was passed among the Indians of Mexico, who trained him in their arts of theft and murder. His subsequent career around Matamoras was as a horse-thief, on his own account, graduating in the chieftancy of a band of marauders whose robberies and murders were the pest and terror of the country, since all efforts to capture him and bring him to trial at Brownsville had failed. At length, he came voluntarily where capture could not bring him, entered Brownsville, six years ago, shot the Marshal of the place, and escaped. A little later, he again crossed the Rio Grande at the head of his gang, killed a few of the people of Brownsville, and committed other outrages upon life and property. It is true that he claimed to be seeking revenge for wrongs done him by the citizens of Brownsville, and for their efforts to entrap him. And doubtless he had been maltreated in some respects.

But this murderous way of taking vengeance, this open invasion of American soil by a notorious Mexican highwayman, was sufficient to raise an excitement in the region, to which the present one there is a tempest in a teapot. The celebrated Gen. TWIGGS had succeeded in withdrawing the frontier troops from where they were most needed, and it was the knowledge of this fact that gave CORTINAS boldness. The good people of Brownsville were left to shift for themselves, and having once persuaded the outlaw to spare their city, no sooner found him outside, than they began to arm themselves. However, he kept them within their streets for several months, and the blood of a few venturesome explorers outside deterred the rest from running his blockade.

Meanwhile, Major HEINTZELMAN had been dispatched by TWIGGS to Brownsville, with Capt. STONEMAN's company of the Second Cavalry, which, on arriving, fought CORTINAS in two sharp combats between Brownsville and Ringgold Barracks, driving him across the river, and away from American soil. In a stealthy, brigand way, however, the vindictive CORTINAS continued to cross into our territory, and plundered and murdered when he could. Nor was it our population alone which he honored with his attentions. He infested both sides of the Rio Grande, waylaid and shot travelers, followed the river, captured boats, and devastated property, private and public. Accordingly, when Col. R. E. LEE moved against him in the following Spring, (of 1860,) he found GARCIA, the Mexican commander at Matamoras, quite as ready as himself to hunt down this pest of the country like a mad dog. The Mexicans, in fact, conducted the whole pursuit; found CORTINAS in this same State of Tamaulipas, of which he is now a Brigadier-General, and, after a sharp conflict, dispersed his band, failing to capture CORTINAS, indeed, but taking some of his leaders, whom they shot or hung. If anybody finds the distance of six years leading enchantment to the career of CORTINAS, we advise him to reduce that distance by a glance through the telescope of History.

The Firemen's Fight.

With commendable promptness the Coroner has investigated the cause of the death of one of the victims of the fight between Engine Companies Nos. 6 and 41, and the verdict is an average specimen of "crowner's quest" wisdom. The sharpest point, perhaps, is a censure upon the Fire Commissioners for not being more efficient in organizing the new department. What that has to do with the fight may be a question, but there is truth in it, notwithstanding. We are not in possession of the doings or plans of the commissioners, but we are inclined to think that they have been too easy with the bitter elements opposed to them, and that a little more severity would have advanced the public interests. It is undeniable that there still exists a powerful element that means to make the new organization inefficient and odious. It is the duty of the commissioners to meet boldly and crush out this element. Only yesterday a citizen of most responsible position and judgment assured us that this disorganizing opposition was so strong that he feared every fire might be a disastrous conflagration, and that the new department, necessarily a little timid and not yet in good working order, would be quite driven from the field by the truculent opposition of those who mean, by any means, fair or foul, to get back their old political power.

The riot the other day fully confirms all that has been urged against the old system on the score of rowdyism. But it is too late to argue that point; they are cutting their own throats as rapidly as need be—their bloody battle abundantly justifies the act by which the volunteer system passed out of existence, and to-day there is scarcely a shadow of sympathy for them (as an organization) among peaceable citizens.

It behooves the commissioners to deal promptly and with strict justice with these offending companies. Not one of the men participating in or consenting to the riot should ever again be a member of a fire company; the companies as they are should be disbanded, and their engines taken to another part of the city. The case is one of more importance than it could be as a mere quarrel; it is to test whether the commissioners or the rowdies shall control the department. The people anxiously await a decision.

RENEWED ACTIVITY IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—There has been a marked improvement in the demand for the public stocks of the nation within the past week, coming, this time, mainly from buyers for permanent investment.

The demand has been quite comprehensive, running on the whole list of government securities, though giving an obvious preference to old issue of the 5-20 six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, and the several issues of the 7-30 currency loan. The inquiry for the notes of the latter popular loan has been especially brisk,—the leading commission houses reporting daily transactions approaching in magnitude the daily average sales of the loan, while it was in process of distribution by the government banker and his sub-agents throughout the country. Recent occurrences in business circles, here and elsewhere, have given a most emphatic impetus to popular partiality for the national gold-bearing bonds and Treasury notes. Depositors of money—whether in large or small sums—in the banks, as well as with private bankers, show a strong inclination to withdraw their surplus means from all private depositories, where they are exposed to the peculating propensities of adventurers of the Ketchum and Jenkins stamp, and to invest them in government stocks, as being by all odds the most desirable form of investment which the market affords.

These stocks are protected by the whole credit of the nation; bear an unusually liberal rate of interest; are always marketable, and measurably independent of the violent fluctuations to which other financial and commercial values are subject. Hence they commend themselves to popular favor, especially in times when confidence in moneyed institutions is disturbed by the discovery of a series of gigantic frauds and embezzlements, such as we have had recently to notice in these columns. The renewed demand for the national bonds and notes finds the market very moderately supplied with all classes of these securities, particularly the old issue of 5-20s and the first and second series of the 7-30s, which are in most request, and which are rapidly advancing in price, carrying up with them the less popular public stocks, such as the new 5-20 six per cents and 10-40 five per cents.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.—We publish to-day an interesting article on our water supply, tracing it from its source in the Croton Valley to its distribution in our dwellings. From this it appears that our Water Commissioners have not moved at all too early in the matter of providing additional reservoirs. It seems that during a certain portion of the year, the daily supply is considerably less than the consumption, and consequently, in very dry seasons, the reservoirs are drawn upon to such an extent that the flow of water through the distributing pipes is greatly diminished.

The condition of a certain portion of the aqueduct, six miles in length, is affirmed to be so bad that it would be dangerous to fill it to its utmost capacity. As the aqueduct can only carry about 60,000,000 gallons of water, and as the daily consumption is over 50,000,000 gallons, and is steadily increasing, this matter demands immediate attention.

We would also call to the notice of our readers the recommendation of the commissioners to use the water as economically as possible. Pure water is a blessing which can only be fully appreciated by those communities who have it not, and certainly the supply should not be wasted.

A NOVEL STYLE OF POLITICAL TALK.—In an excellent speech by Gen. HOWARD, recently delivered before the Maine Freedmen's Relief Society, the following remarkable language occurs, with reference to the prejudice against color, which is found (not in the South alone) to interfere with the elevation of the negro: "Let me tell you my method of solving the problem, how to rid ourselves of this prejudice. It is, get more of the spirit of Christ. That will substitute love for hate in our prejudices. But you will say: 'This is not practical; the love of Christ is not so widespread as to render this available.' Well, then, fire-cat will do it," &c., &c.

Very unusual sort of talk, this, for the stump, and calculated, we fear, to be exceedingly distasteful to that wholesome public sentiment which turns with indifference from every species of sectarian shibboleth, and reprobates the needless introduction of religious considerations into secular discussions. If Gen. HOWARD could be transferred into some terribly-swearing department—some army of Flanders—he might be useful as a missionary. We do not, however, believe that his preaching will solve the great problem involved in the condition of the emancipated negro.

COOK.—The living representative of dead rebeldom in the New-York press, speaks of the people and government of the United States as the "reigning faction of this country." Then, we suppose, the legitimate dynasty, (no pun intended,) now smokes the consolatory pipe and reads its long-neglected Bible in Fortress Monroe. That *is* a sad state of things!

The same paper accounts for the sufferings of Federal captives in Southern prisons, during the war, as having been caused partly by retaliation of the Confederate authorities for similar acts of the U. S. Government; partly by the improvidence of the Federal soldiers, in selling their clothes for whisky and tobacco; partly by the willful neglect of their own health and comfort on the part of the same singularly infatuated thousands; and partly by the "sheer cussedness" of the sufferers themselves in maltreating one another! A correspondent of this pleasant journal, professing to have been a Union soldier imprisoned at Andersonville, admits that escaping prisoners were hunted with bloodhounds, "not for any love of barbarity, or from the sport it affords, but simply from its *superior effectiveness*;" and proceeds to affirm that the men so captured were not often "severely lacerated," and to argue that, upon the whole, it is preferable to any other way of being pursued. "Lord bless you, Sir, they rather likes it!"

NEW MAPS.—H. H. LLOYD & Co. have just issued a fine map of our territorial region, from the western bounds of Missouri to the Pacific Ocean. We judge, on a hasty inspection, that it is as full and accurate as can reasonably be expected. They also print a map of the Adirondack region of this State—a place growing every year more famous as a good one to go to when the mercury is at 88. Furthermore, they have just got up a startling map of the Union, all covered with little pustules of red, white and blue, each pimple representing a county, and all most dreadful to behold; for the highly aggravated colors pain the eye almost as badly as the similar chromatic excesses of Fourth of July fire-works. About two hundred thousand square miles of the Atlantic Ocean are covered with our glorious ensign, which three gigantic fellows are flinging to the breeze; and on the opposite corner half of Mexico, the whole of Lower California, and a big slice of the Pacific Ocean are sunk beneath an imprint of rainbow hues, which declares the wonderful kaleidoscope before us is "H. H. LLOYD & Co.'s new Union map of the United States, showing battle-fields, railroads, counties, territories, &c., &c." The map looks like a good one, and very probably it is a good one; but the extra-extravagant and highly high-toned and profuse profusion of red paint renders it impossible for any one to scrutinize it who has respectful regard for his eyesight. As a general principle, photographs, maps and women are injured rather than improved by paint daubing.

THE WISH IS FATHER TO THE THOUGHT.—The Toronto *Leader* mentions, as a pleasant incident, that while the mother-in-law of JEFF. DAVIS was in that city, a few days ago, having in charge three of Mr. DAVIS's children, the eldest, a boy of eight years, "sported a little sword, and when asked by a gentleman what he wanted with the weapon, he replied—'to lick the Yankees.' 'Yes, JEFF., but you know you are too small a boy to lick the Yankees,' said the gentleman. JEFF. promptly replied—'I know I am now, but when I become a man I will not be too small to do so.' Who knows but that in twenty years hence that little fellow may be trying to carry his threat into force at the head of a Southern army?"

Of course no one knows what may happen in twenty years; but it is hardly probable that Nature will perpetuate in this now innocent child the terrible crimes of his father; neither great virtues nor great vices are hereditary—at least, not more so than genius—and it is a cowardly act thus to predict that a little, innocent boy, at most the victim of vicious teaching, is foredoomed to be the enemy and the assassin of his country. It is most disgraceful to journalism, that these unfortunate children cannot travel to their chosen home without being rudely dragged before the public, and made notorious in connection with memories that, for their sakes, all generous men would gladly avoid reviving.

DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CONSUL.—J. W. SHERMAN, Esq., our Consul at Prince Edward Island, died on the 11th of August, of congested lungs. Capt. SHERMAN has been at his Consulate more than three years, with weak lungs, upon which the climate acted unfavorably. Thirty-five years ago Capt. SHERMAN, as master of the Hudson River steamer *De Witt Clinton*, was extensively and favorably known. Indeed, his family was very early identified with steam-navigation, his father being the commander of *Walk-in-the-Water*, on Lake Erie; as early as 1820, while his brother commanded a beautiful steamer on Lake Champlain. They were all gentlemen of culture and refinement, with popular manners and unblemished character. The late Consul was 63 years old.

The Sing Sing Camp Meeting.

SING SING, Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was sorry to observe in the TIMES of to-day a flippant communication from your special correspondent, giving an account of the camp meeting at this place, which is calculated to do the cause of religion an injury—unintentional, perhaps, but still none the less harmful. The present camp meeting at Sing Sing is presided over by our Bishop, and some of the most eminent among our clergy have also lent it the sanction of their presence. These meetings are intended to vivify religious feelings, and to strengthen the bonds of religious communion.

I am well aware of the flippant manner in which the secular press generally treat these matters, but I must say that I was surprised to find in so respectable a journal as the TIMES a communication calculated to harm the cause of religion, and to wound the feelings of a religious denomination whose members may be numbered by thousands, and among whom the TIMES is more read than any other daily paper. R.

There was nothing in our report condemnatory of camp meetings. True, portions of the account might be characterized as *flippant*, but among the heterogenous congregation which assembles at these gatherings, the religious aspect is almost certain to be occasionally shut out by the exhibition of something ludicrous. It is

got the intention of the TIMES to cast ridicule in any way upon religion; and in printing the letter referred to, there was no desire to reflect in the slightest degree upon the mode of worship which finds favor among so large and respected a body of Christians as the Methodists.—ED. TIMES.

A Suggestion to the Park Commissioners.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was debarred entrance to the Park on Saturday last until I had removed from my button-hole a tube rose and geranium leaf, purchased from a poor soldier on my way up. The policeman (who by the way was extremely polite) could give no explanation except the orders of the commissioners. After mature consideration and much inquiry amongst my friends, I have come to the conclusion that this order has connection in some way or other, with the preservation of the flowers in the Park, though I cannot exactly see how. Wishing full protection to our noble "city lung," however, I shall not grumble, but merely offer the suggestion to the commissioners, that in future ladies wearing *waterfalls* be excluded, with a view to the protection of the Croton reservoir and the lakes, hoping they may take this suggestion *as it is meant*.

J. H. B.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 21, 1865.

Amusements.

DAN BRYANT IN A NEW ROLE.—On Monday night, the festive friends of the popular Irish comedian, BRYANT, assembled in great force at the pleasant house called Wallack's, to witness the gay gambolings of the brogusy boy, *Pat O'Rafferty*. After a preparatory "Pretty Piece of Business," in which IOHE BURKE tumbled and tittivated to the intense gratification of groundlings and grandees, and Mrs. JENNINGS displayed grace and beauty, the Boy DAN made his appearance in TYRONE POWERS' sketchy nothing of "Born to Good Luck." Paddy is Pat and Pat is Paddy the world over; and whether it is the obfuscated Irish emigrant on the gravel of the Battery, or Paddy O'Rafferty in the streets of Venice, or gentleman Patrick in the *salons* of society, if we may believe the revelations of the stage, he is always the same scratching, pawing, jigging, happy-go-lucky chap, with sense in his head, but none in his pocket.

Mr. BRYANT'S success was undeniable. The boys *pit*-ted, the girls snickered with fond admiration, and uproarious applause induced encores on sundry and divers occasions. The bill will continue during the week, and will conclude the Mosaic dispensation.

HERRMANN, THE MYSTIC.—This renowned individual, who makes men miserable and happy as he may elect—whose fingers' ends are in league sympathetic with the Oldest Boy on record—who can beat the Chinese, the Indian and the Yankee in transformation and deceptions—is once more upon our native heath. He proposes shortly a series of entertainments at the Academies of New-York and Brooklyn.

ADOO, ADOO; so says the programme of Artemus Ward, whose magic (mis) spell is upon the people, and who will, on Monday night, at Harrison's gaily decorated Irving Hall, commence a lingering series of farewells to the living. He promises to be very funny. If his lecture is half as absurd as are his schedules, the entertainment will be worth the price of admission. Ward is a Mormonaniac on the subject of Brigham Young and his own profits, and will doubtless spread himself on his subject with as much skill as the subject is already spread by the artist on the canvas.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN.—At the Broadway Theatre these eminent actors will shortly appear; after a little they will disappear; whether they will ever reappear we know not; they say not. Their farewells are on the bills; twenty-three of them, commencing next Monday night. The programme for the ensuing week is as follows: Monday, "Henry VIII." and "Jealous Wife;" Tuesday and Friday, "Louis XI.;" Wednesday, "Merchant of Venice;" Thursday and Saturday (matinée) "Hamlet." The box-book is now open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—At the Winter Garden the mountain is laboring and brings forth daily a pantomime. The gianties stalks the stage like a big thing of life, and is really very funny. All sorts of moveable curiosities are on exhibition, including the woolly winged girls from Circassia and a market, the fat woman from Maine, and the tallest woman in the world.

FRENCH THEATRE.—We learn that the new French Theatre has been tendered to Mr. BATEMAN, whose daughter proposes to appear in this city on or about the 1st of January next. The theatre when completed will be a most charming addition to the number of like establishments.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The present is the most successful week of the season at this popular house. "Armand Pogue" runs steadily, draws continually, and improves nightly. On Saturday a matinée will be given at one. These performances are ended at an early hour in the afternoon, and ladies can reach their suburban homes by a full nap before dinner.

FROID.—We confess ourselves astonished and displeased. Twenty hours ago we were in a state of liquefaction from excessive heat—now we are slowly congealing in a Februarian temperature. Yesterday morning we went freaking home in perspiring disgust with all tropical inventions; yesterday noon we rushed shivering home and dragged forth our Winter trousers, sought out our thick boots, evoked a heavy fall hat, and returned to our den in full Icelandic costume. During the afternoon a dreary drizzle, that was intended to be a shower, and would have been but for scarcity of water, made the city dismal; the wind grew high and cold, and teeth-chattering became an involuntary exercise. The night was doleful—it was a November night out of place—the distressful wind sighed and moaned around the desolate streets, the fitful rain swirled up and down on the fitful gales; the heavy clouds shut out all starlight, the temperature was down somewhere near sixty, and everybody felt and looked and behaved uncomfortable. Only doctors and undertakers manifested satisfaction.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

METROPOLITAN FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—Messrs. SPINGARNE, BOOTH and ERES held another strictly secret meeting Monday, and at 6 o'clock in the evening, as usual, Mr. CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE, their Secretary, gave the reporters an abstract from his minutes, as follows: Chief-Engineer KINGSLAND sent in a schedule of all the old fire material in the corporation yard which can be dispensed with; he also filed complaint against Fire Engine Companies Nos. 6 and 41, for rioting. Mr. ANTHONY BURKE, foreman of Fire Engine Company No. 6, preferred a formal charge against Fire Engine Company No. 41, for making an unprovoked assault upon Fire Engine Company No. 6. The commissioners resolved that No. 2 Engine-house, in East Broadway, be immediately prepared for the accommodation of horses, and that such other alterations as may be necessary shall be made at once; and a like resolution was adopted in relation to Engine-house No. 12, in William-street. The contract for altering the houses of Engine Company No. 22, Hose Company No. 26, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, was awarded to Mr. A. S. PEARSON. It was ordered that an examination concerning the qualifications of engineers be made, and such as may be found incompetent be relieved from duty; and it was proposed that henceforth all applicants for position in the Fire Department shall pass examination before a competent surgeon, and that no person who shall prove unsound shall be eligible to appointment; but this resolution was tabled.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.—Monday afternoon WM. CAHILL, a youth of five years, fell from the roof of the three-story building at No. 128 Washington-street, and sustained a compound fracture of the left leg. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.... PATRICK RILEY, of Twenty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, was severely injured by falling from a stairway at the intersection of Prince and Mercer streets. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, and it was ascertained that his skull had been fractured.... Mr. JOHN MALLOY, of No. 207 West Twenty-sixth-street, tinman, fell from his cart at the intersection of Ridge and Grand streets. He was seriously injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

DESCENT ON A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—On Monday night Capt. CAMERON and Officer HARRIS, of the Eighteenth Precinct, made a descent on the house No. 112 East Twenty-third-street, kept by NATHANIEL S. ALDEN and his sister, MARGARET ALDEN, which is said to be a resort for males and females of the vilest class. The proprietors, together with a number of males and females, were arrested. Justice LEDWITH required ALDEN and his sister to give bail to answer the charge, and the other prisoners were committed for examination.

NEW-JERSEY EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION.—The next meeting of the New-Jersey Editorial Association will be held at Lake Hopatcong, Morris County, on the 7th and 8th of September next. The gathering of the New-Jersey luminaries will be for recreation and business combined; and it is expected that this will be one of the pleasantest affairs of the kind that they have ever held.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

Where It Comes From and How it is Distributed.

Description of the Croton Valley, River, Lake, Dam, Aqueducts and Reservoirs.

THE DAILY SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION.

Sketch of the Various Schemes for Supplying New-York with Water Previous to the Year 1842.

ANCIENT WATER WORKS.

Boston has its Cochituate, Philadelphia its Schuylkill, Brooklyn its Ridgewood and New-York its Croton. The Bostonians brag of their water as being the best in the world, and it certainly is very pure and good. The Philadelphians say the Schuylkill water has no equal for the manufacture of lager-beer, which may or not be true, but it is certain that the water from the Schuylkill has a mawkish taste, and deposits a thick sediment. The water with which Brooklyn is supplied is very good indeed, but it may be safely said that our own Croton has no superior either in this country or Europe. In fact, compared to the water with which the great City of London is supplied, Croton water is purity itself. An eminent chemist says that the Thames water near London contains twenty grains of solid matter per gallon, sixteen of which are carbonate of lime. London has for some years past been partially supplied by the New River, but several of the water companies yet draw from the Thames at some distance above the city.

Our Croton contains but four grains of solid matter to the gallon. Before its introduction, the water taken from the wells in Chambers and Reade streets contained 125 grains of solid matter per gallon, and there was little water to be had that did not contain twenty grains. It is a well-known fact since the introduction of the Croton in 1842 a painful disease, to which New-Yorkers were peculiarly subject, and which is frequently caused by drinking hard or impure water, has been diminished 50 per cent.

We have become so accustomed to find a never-failing supply of Croton, that we seldom pause to reflect that but a few years ago—twenty-two, only—New-York was dependent on wells for its water supply. But wells dried up, or often produced very impure water, and the question of obtaining a bountiful supply of good water was agitated for many years.

SCHEMES FOR SUPPLYING THE CITY WITH WATER.

In 1741 a law was passed by the General Assembly for mending and keeping in repair the public wells and pumps of the city. In 1746 CHRISTOPHER COLLES contracted to construct a reservoir on Broadway, between Pearl and White streets, and the plan was partially carried into effect before the Revolution. In 1776 the corporation raised several thousand dollars for the construction of water works, by the issue of paper money, but it does not appear that the designs were ever carried out. Some of the notes issued are yet in existence, one of which we have been permitted to copy. It reads as follows:

Face of the Note.

NEW-YORK WATER WORKS.
No. 1,267.

This Note shall entitle the Bearer to the sum of
EIGHT SHILLINGS,
Current Money of the Colony of New-York, payable on demand by the
MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COMMONALITY
Of the City of *New-York*, at the Office of the Chamberlain of the said city of this date. Dated the Fifth day of *March*, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-six.
By order of the Corporation.
ANDREW GAUTIER.
H. BRASHER.

Back of the Note.

Picture of a Steam Engine. Picture of a Fountain. Picture of a Fountain.

In 1786 schemes for supplying the city with water were again agitated, and a number of surveys and examinations were made, but they led to no immediate result. In 1799 the Manhattan Company was formed ostensibly to supply the city with water—really as a banking institution, with a perpetual charter and large privileges. The principal well owned by this company was at the corner of Duane and Cross streets, where the water was raised by steam power and distributed through pipes; but the supply was limited, and the water was very impure. During the succeeding thirty years various schemes were proposed for constructing common and artesian wells, and open canals from the Bronx and other streams in Westchester County and Connecticut, and several companies were formed, but there the matter ended. In 1829 it was proposed to construct a reservoir on a rock in Thirteenth-street, and distribute the contents by means of iron pipes. The idea was ridiculed; the supply, it was said, would not fill a tea-kettle, much less answer the demands of the city. "Give us the tank and pipes, and we engage to fill them if we have to carry the water in quart bottles," said Mr. SAMUEL STEVENS, a member of the City Council; and this gentleman, thirteen years afterward, as President of the State Board of Water Commissioners, had the satisfaction of filling this very tank and these same pipes, not by emptying quart bottles, but by opening the gates of an almost resistless torrent. The successful accomplishment of this plan led to the grand undertaking—the Croton Water Works.

On the 2d of May, 1834, an act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the city "to supply itself with pure and wholesome water," and to issue its stock to defray the cost. The Governor, with the concurrence of the Senate, appointed a commission, comprising Stephen Allen, R. M. Brown, Chas. Dusenberry, Saul Alley, T. T. Woodruff and Wm. W. Fox, who, after due deliberation and examination, recommended that the water of the Croton River be taken near its mouth, and brought in an aqueduct to a reservoir on Murray Hill, 114 feet above tide-water. This plan was approved by the Mayor in March, 1835, and the people ratified it soon afterward by a vote of 11,267 to 5,963. Mr. DAVID B. DOUGLASS was appointed chief engineer, but was soon afterward superseded, and Mr. JOHN B. JERVIS appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. JERVIS commenced operations in the Spring of 1837, and on the 4th of July, 1842, water was admitted into the distributing reservoir on Murray Hill. The completion of the work was commemorated by a grand civic celebration in October of the same year. The cost of the work was $8,575,000, including water rights and lands, besides $1,000,000 for distributing pipes. Strange to say the expense exceeded the engineer's estimates by only five per cent.

THE CROTON VALLEY

is the source whence our supply of Croton water is derived. A survey of the valley was begun in 1857, with a view of ascertaining its topography minutely, the better to decide upon the construction of future reservoirs or other structures. The ridge line, or watershed, inclosing the valley above the Croton dam, is 101 miles in length. The total area of the valley is 352 square miles, and within it are 21 natural lakes and ponds, many of which are available as reservoirs. It has been estimated that the average amount of water falling daily in the valley, tributary to the works, is 677,674,267 gallons, or, allowing for evaporation, &c., 388,332,128 gallons. During the dry season, however, extending from the middle of June to the 1st of September, the total yield of the valley is only about 36,000,000 gallons. This is considerably less than the daily consumption, which, by accurate observation, has been found to be 82,000,000 gallons.

THE CROTON RIVER, DAM AND LAKE.

The Croton River is 30 miles in length, and its tributaries 126 miles. Its source is in Putnam County. It is divided into three branches, called the East, Middle and West Rivers, and during its progress southward its volume is increased by supplies from Lake Mahopac, Kirk, Berry, and Yorktown Ponds, and Muscoot River. The water is beautifully clear, flowing over a bed of gneiss and limestone, and its banks are fringed with soft green turf and umbrageous trees, rendering it one of the loveliest streams in the country. Six miles from its mouth, and on the south shore, is the dam, which raises the water 40 feet, or 166 feet above tide level. The dam, which is constructed on a bed of gneiss rock, is built with great care and shows considerable engineering skill. The water thrown back by the dam forms the Croton Lake, a beautiful body of water, of irregular form, having an area of four hundred acres. Its average depth is six feet, and it contains 500,000,000 gallons of water. It is situated five miles below the confluence of the Muscoot River with the Croton.

THE AQUEDUCT

is a covered canal of solid stone and brick masonry, arched above and below. It is 8 feet 5½ inches in height, 7 feet 6 inches in width, at the widest part, and 40½ miles in length. It has a descent of 13 inches to a mile, and a capacity for supplying 60,000,000 gallons of water per day, but the flow is seldom more than 37,000,000 gallons per day. At intervals of about one mile, are small towers which answer the purpose of ventilators. The aqueduct passes through sixteen tunnels pierced in the rock, varying from 160 to 1,368 feet in length, their aggregate length being 6,841 feet. In Westchester County it crosses twenty-five streams, besides numerous brooks. Harlem River is crossed by the High Bridge, a stupendous granite structure, 1,450 feet long, 21 feet wide between the parapets, and 114 feet above the surface of the river at high tide. It rests upon fifteen arches, eight of which are of 80 feet span, and seven of which 50 feet. On this bridge are laid two 48-inch mains, and in 1863 an additional pipe of wrought iron, 7 feet 6½ inches in diameter was placed in position. Through these the water from the aqueduct passes.

Those who have visited the bridge, the best view of which is obtained from the river, are struck with its appearance of solidity; yet it is by no means devoid of elegance, and harmonizes well with the surrounding scenery. On one of the piers, too far up to be read by the naked eye, is an inscription reciting the date of construction and names of the Water Commissioners, which have been already given, and also those of the contractors, GEORGE LAW, SAMUEL ROBERTS and ARNOLD MASON. The aqueduct is continued from the bridge to the Manhattan Valley, a depression 4,171 feet wide and 122 feet deep. This is crossed by an inverted siphon of iron pipes, six in number, and 4,180 feet in length. The masonry is then resumed, and the aqueduct is carried to the receiving reservoirs in Central Park, crossing, before reaching the Park, the Clendenning Valley, which is 1,900 feet across and 50 feet deep.

In the last report of the commissioners, it is stated that six miles of the aqueduct is in such a condition that it would be unsafe to fill it to its utmost capacity. This is certainly a very serious matter, for the full capacity of the aqueduct is said to be only 60,000,000 gallons per day, while the present daily consumption of the city is over 50,000,000 gallons, and is annually increasing. It would certainly appear to be necessary that some action should be taken in the matter immediately.

THE RESERVOIRS.

The first reservoir constructed was that on Murray Hill. It has a water surface of about four acres, and can contain 20,000,000 gallons. It is generally known as the distributing reservoir. The lower reservoir in the Central Park was next constructed, to answer the increasing demands caused by the growth of population. It may be said to consist of two reservoirs. It has a water surface of thirty-one acres, and contains when full 150,000,000 gallons. A few years ago it became evident that the supply must be increased, and a new reservoir was commenced, also in the Central Park. It was finished on the 19th of August, 1862. It has a water surface of ninety-six acres, is about thirty-two feet in depth, is constructed in the most substantial manner, and has a fine promenade on the top of its embankment. Its capacity is 1,030,866,145 gallons. It is 114 feet above tide water. Thus it will be seen that the three reservoirs contain nearly 1,200,000,000 gallons of water. But as the daily consumption is over 82,000,000, this enormous quantity would last only twenty-four days—in fact less, as, of course, when the reservoirs become three parts empty, the pressure on the pipes would be so small that the water would not rise in them. The daily consumption a few years ago was ascertained to be only 30,000,000 gallons. It is believed that the present estimate, large as it seems, is correct, very careful tests of the quantity consumed having been made on two occasions.

The flow of water through the existing mains, where they cross Fortieth-street, is assumed to be about as follows:

Diameter of main.	Position.	Delivery into the city in 24 hours. Gallons.
30-inch	Eighth-avenue	9,000,000
36-inch	Fifth-avenue	14,000,000
36-inch	Fifth-avenue	14,000,000
48-inch	Fourth-avenue	7,000,000
30-inch	Third-avenue	10,000,000
Total		54,000,000

NEW RESERVOIRS.

The commissioners have for several years past urged upon the community the necessity for a new reservoir. At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed "to facilitate the acquisition of land for the extension of the Croton Aqueduct Water Works, and for the construction of impounding or storage reservoirs in the Counties of Putnam and Westchester, and to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty to borrow three hundred thousand dollars for the purposes aforesaid."

It is probable that the construction of a new reservoir will at once be commenced. It will be located at Carmansville, near the High Bridge, will contain about 10,000,000 gallons of water, and will supply that portion of the city north of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth-street. It will probably take two years to complete.

As showing the necessity for the construction of additional reservoirs, the commissioners, in their report for the last year say, "from the 27th of June to the 18th of August, a period of 52 days, no water passed over the weir at Croton dam. On the 3d of August, the supply had been so much reduced that the surface water behind the dam was four feet six inches below the lip of the weir."

DISTRIBUTING PIPES.

The pipes by which the water is distributed through the city vary from 4 inches to 48 inches in diameter. In 1849, when the present department was organized, 193 miles of pipes were laid. These have been added to every year, until at the present time there are about 300 miles in operation.

In 1842, and until 1849, the city was connected with the receiving reservoir by two mains, each 36 inches in diameter, both leading down Fifth-avenue, and connecting with the distributing reservoir at Forty-second-street. In 1849 a main 30 inches in diameter was laid from the receiving reservoir, through Seventy-ninth-street to Third-avenue, and thence through Forty-second-street to the distributing reservoir. In 1856, another 30-inch main was added, leading down Eighth-avenue; and in 1862, a 48-inch main was laid down Fourth-avenue, both connecting with the reservoir in Forty-second-street. There exist, then, nominally, five leading mains; virtually, however, there are but four, for the largest stops at Thirty-eighth-street.

Formerly, the bursting of a main was a very serious occurrence, not only to those who suffered from the overflow of water, but to the city generally, for it made a considerable diminution in the water supply. But at present, if one main should burst there are plenty of others to distribute the water, and the effect on our supply would be comparatively trifling.

WASTE OF WATER.

The commissioners say that one-fourth, and perhaps more, of all the water distributed through the city is wasted. This waste arises chiefly from letting taps run when the water is not wanted. Much water is also used recklessly in washing pavements, engines and engine-houses. The commissioners, in every one of their annual reports, earnestly call these facts to the attention of our citizens, but apparently with little effect.

ANCIENT WATER WORKS.

Although the Croton Water Works surpass in extent all of modern construction, yet they are dwarfed into insignificance when compared with some of the ancient structures. The Aqua Magia of Rome, we are told, was thirty-eight miles in length, and was supported on seven thousand arches, and, in conjunction with the other aqueducts which the city possessed, supplied daily 312,000,000 gallons of water, or about 312 gallons for each inhabitant. The remains of the vast structures in Peru, supposed to have been constructed by the Incas, extend over 1450 miles, winding round the sides of the Andes, spanning horrid chasms, and piercing gigantic rocks, and even mountains. The latter must ever remain among the wonders of engineering skill, when it is remembered that these vast works were constructed without the aid of iron tools.

Of more modern times, the aqueduct supplying Marseilles, which is sixty miles in length, and which took twenty years to build, is a vast and splendid structure; and that on which Versailles is dependent, has, perhaps, in beauty no equal in the world. The water works of Lisbon are also deserving of mention, more from the skill displayed in their construction, and from the almost insurmountable difficulties which were met and overcome during the progress of the work, than from their extent.

New-York may certainly be proud of her water-works, and of their management. The Croton Department has always enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best conducted under the City Government. This is not, perhaps, paying it a very high compliment, but it may be truly said that the department is managed with a view to economy and the public convenience.

THE ARROW EXPLOSION.

Continuation of the Inquest Before Coroner Lynch, of Brooklyn.

The investigation into the circumstances connected with the explosion of the steamboat *Arrow*, which occurred on the 5th inst., was resumed last evening before Coroner LYNCH. The following is the evidence:

Alex. D. Douglass, sworn—Reside at No. 213 West Seventeenth-street, New-York; am an engineer by profession; have been such for thirteen years; am a United States Inspector for Steamers at the present time; have been in such employ for five months; there are four inspectors—two for boilers and two for hulls of vessels; boilers are inspected at least once in each year, and as often as we think it requires; I commenced the inspection of the *Arrow's* boilers on the 22d of July, 1865, and finished her on the 26th ult; Joseph W. Hopper is my associate in boiler inspection; I inspected the boilers by a hydrostatic pressure; I had reached a pressure of 45 pounds to the inch, when I discovered a crack in the steam drum; as they had no time to fit it, I gave them permission to use one boiler; on the 26th ult. I went on board and found the steam drum had been repaired; on putting on a pressure of 37 pounds, I found a leak in one of the flues; went down stairs and found that the iron was very thin, and I directed them to put a patch on large enough to cover the thin iron and reach the solid iron, so that it would hold the patch; as they had not time to make the repairs, I gave them permission to use one boiler to carry 20 pounds of steam; I went on the boat again to see if this work had been done according to my orders; I think they only used one boiler; told the engineer not to carry more than 20 pounds of steam until the repairs I had ordered done had been completed; when the certificate came from the office it only allowed the boat to carry 20 pounds of steam; I wrote on the head of the certificate permission to carry 25 pounds of steam after the work had been done according to my orders; Mr. Hopper was on the dock on the 22d when I made the first inspection; he did not make the inspection on that day; I brought him down with me in consequence of some remarks the engineer had made to me; the remarks were to the effect that he did not think it necessary to make the repairs I had ordered; I threatened to revoke his license if he did not comply with my instructions; Mr. Hopper told the Captain that the boat should not leave the dock unless the engineer made an apology to me; Mr. Hopper asked me if I could not give a certificate allowing them to carry 25 pounds of steam, as the boat could not do much with 20 pounds; I told him I could not until they had made the repairs ordered by me; Mr. Hopper was not in the boat at the time I made the inspection, and did not inspect the boilers while I was there; I stated that it would not be safe to carry 25 pounds of steam with the flue in the condition in which I found it; there were several patches on the boilers; I consider the boilers of the *Arrow* perfectly safe to carry 25 pounds of steam; the boilers are connected by valves with the steam drum on the hurricane-deck; if the valve was shut the steam from the boiler could not escape in the other boiler; my opinion in regard to the explosion is, that the stop-valve was shut on the port boiler, which caused the explosion; I am certain that it would not have taken less than fifty to seventy pounds of pressure to explode the flue; we generally have a hull inspector go with us to inspect the hulls of vessels at the time we inspect the boilers; if the stop-valve had been open at the time of the explosion, the engine could not have worked at all, as all the steam could have escaped from the boilers; I am more particular in examining vessels that have been running five or six years than I am in examining new vessels; was on board the *Arrow* since the explosion; found the stop-valve on the port boiler shut down, as the boat went up to Nyack with one boiler; if a stop-valve is in good order it does not require a wrench to open it; I consider it to be the engineer's duty to attend to the stop-valve; machinists make the best engineers, being practical men; the *Arrow* had about 200 feet of fire hose, also a donkey pump, which could have been used in case of fire; she also had deck pumps to connect the hose; in my opinion, if the stop-valve on the port boiler had been open the explosion would not have taken place; I think the iron used in the *Arrow's* boilers was of good quality; the certificate the *Arrow* had previous to my inspection allowed the boat to carry 37½ pounds of steam; none of the owners of the boat were on board at the time the inspection took place; the Captain was on board at the time of the explosion; the door of the furnace where the flue exploded was blown completely off the hinges, and out into the fire-room, where I saw it; did not observe any other damage.

The investigation was adjourned after the examination of the above witness until Thursday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE UNION PRIMARIES.—The Kings County Union General Committee met at No. 9 Court-street last evening, and fixed the time for holding primaries on the 14th of September, to elect delegates to the Assembly Convention, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the State Convention at Syracuse.

Williamsburgh.

DEATH OF A CHILD UNDER PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCES—A DOCTOR AND A DRUGGIST INVOLVED.—On Saturday morning last, an infant named IDA M. WATSON, whose parents reside at No. 1 Third-street, E. D., died under circumstances which induced its friends to notify Coroner BARRETT. An inquest was accordingly held last night at the residence of the child's parents. The following facts were elicited: Deceased had been suffering from whooping-cough, and Dr. JOHN A. BRADY, of South Sixth-street, near Fourth, was called in to attend to it. He gave a prescription, which was compounded at the store of Mr. WATSON, corner of Fourth-street and Broadway. The medicine consisted of six powders, one of which was to be taken every four hours. The first powder given the child caused it to vomit and purge, and when the time came for the second dose to be taken, the ladies attending only gave half a dose. This immediately made the child worse, and from that time until its death it was in great pain. Previous to its death Dr. BRADY was sent for, and he asked to see the powders given. When he saw them he said they were all wrong. A lady in the house then took them to the store of Mr. WATSON and stated what the doctor said. Coroner BARRETT then went after these powders, and the box which he received from the druggist was last night shown to the lady who administered to the child during its illness, and she swore positively that the label upon it was different from the one on the box which contained the powders used; she also swore that the powders in it were smaller and of a different color. The clerk who put up the prescription swore directly to the contrary. Further testimony was taken, but it was of a conflicting character. The coroner stated to the jury that he had ordered a post mortem examination in the case, but the gentlemen whom he sent to perform it, merely made an external examination, and reported to him that the child had died from natural causes. This was not satisfactory to the jury nor Coroner BARRETT, and an exhumation will take place to-day, for the purpose of a thorough internal examination. There are some very bad features in this case between the doctor and the druggist, but a thorough and satisfactory examination will take place and be laid before the public. The inquest will be resumed on Friday evening, at six o'clock, at No. 1 Third-street.

MUSIC AT THE CENTRAL PARK.—The third of the series of Wednesday afternoon concerts on the Central Park Lake, by the Park Cornet Band, will be given today, weather permitting, and will continue from 3:30 o'clock till 6 o'clock in the evening. These concerts are very popular, and there is reason to believe that if extended to a later hour they would attract many who cannot be present during the day.

We shall be doing a favor to all our friends visiting Brussells, who make purchases in lace, to let them know that the well-known house of JULIE EVERAERT & SISTERS has removed from No. 12 Rue de Dominicans to No. 89 Rue Loyal, Brussells.

Evening Exchange.

200	Erie R.	60½	100	Erie Rail	b10 60½
100	do	b5 60½	200	Reading R	102
200	do	s5 60½	400	do	b5 102
100	do	b5 60½	400	Mich. S. & N. I.	b5 62½
400	do	60½	200	Chic. & R. I.	b5 100

Market dull but steady.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Cryptographic Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
OLD EYES MADE NEW.
Without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

Per steamship Montezuma, for Kingston, Jam.—G. Fischer, Mrs. Hildebrand, Miss Rebecca Hildebrand, Alfred de Cordova, R. S. Miles, L. L. Ducet, Charles Ward, Mrs. Louisa Ward, John Marshall, James Scott, Richard O. Dauvroll, Robert O. Strauchen, T. A. Freeman, Mrs. M. H. Freeman, Harry W. Reid, Wm. B. Hamlin, Mrs. Hamshaw, 2 Scotch.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 22—*In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Wm. Wilson, Miss J. Fraser, R. Fraser, F. Fraser, Mitchell, C. Wetherbee, J. Kell, Mrs. Capt. Sadler, W. Wedderburn, C. Reddish, Wm. Kelly, Miss Esden, Miss Finkerton, J. Hopper, A. Anderson, A. Davidson, M. Gunderson, L. Bonghan, R. Robinson, J. Schofield, R. Patterson, Mr. Berriman, Mrs. Berriman, two children and nurse, M. Bennett and lady, Mr. Middleton, lady and son; Mrs. Campbell and son, Miss Allen, Mr. Gray, Miss Lockyear, Mr. Wagot, Miss Mary, Miss Isabella, Dr. Nefsel, lady and son; Mr. Pasbarel, R. Marshall, J. Albee, C. Marks, F. Hahn, C. Greenway, L. Manners, H. Hanson, H. Roberts, J. Gerson, Mr. Lempel, lady, two children and nurse; Mrs. Hall and two children, M. Reedel, A. McCombie, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Leafer, M. J. Brundage, Wm. Little, A. Leary, A. Albert, A. Carson, A. Shoppenson, J. Fay, C. Gallegs, Jr., Alsack, A. Martin, H. Hampton, R. Boardman, F. Dolby, Mr. Curry and lady, Mr. Young and lady and Miss McVea, Mr. Leigh and lady, Mr. Haigh, lady and child; Mr. Harrison and lady, Mr. Lafferton and lady, Mr. Van Winkle, Mr. Caldwell and lady, Miss Rossiter, Mrs. S. Chase, J. Walter, C. Barnes, M. Woodford, R. Dammentdeen, J. Falkner, J. J. Pipe, J. Lagnett, G. Byron, Mrs. Whitewright.

AUG. 23—*In steamship Europa, from Boston*—R. L. Baker and wife, P. Smith, E. White and wife, J. Hansen, E. Lovengaard, C. Germann, wife and child, C. Denmark, Betty and Clara Gisseeke, Karl and Emma Gopel, Emilie Weissmann, J. Streb and 4 children, R. Muhlenfort, J. Klippart, wife and daughter, F. Heydrick, wife and child, J. A. O. Ahlen, O. D. Turabat, P. Gruner, H. Obenhaus, P. Dan and wife, J. Strob and wife, P. Espin, Mary, Dick and children, G. Rumpp, B. Artzmeier, G. Hellmuth, Thos. Hasbeed, F. Kopp and wife, A. Naumann, M. J. Plein, F. Boensck and wife, A. Kaltz, P. Nephutsch, C. Habl, P. Aldack, W. Louisson, F. Haslach, F. Roth, Anna Schumann, H. Laue, H. Eadige, H. Kurtzschild, H. Rittel, C. Lebve, D. Scheelhaase, H. Wegs, R. Hermann, Ernestine Bachr, Mr. Steinbrenk and wife, G. Tiedemann, C. Bleeger, F. Holder, C. Brun, C. Reesbe, Mrs. Seehahn and child, Mrs. Webster and 3 children, Geo. Schick, J. H. F. Filchner, wife and children, R. Salzer, E. Salzberger, H. Stubb, Hans Stubb, C. and R. C. Anderson, A. H. Moth, T. Weidenhotte, Mrs. Schumalbe and child, Anna Miedersachen, H. W. Hahles, P. Jacob, C. Hefner, F. Himstadt, wif. and child, J. Dold, R. Cassel, F. Holzinger, J. Rogger, F. Lenz, Caroline Lenz, C. Lotich, G. Habegh, Johanna Habegh, J. Eisenbach, R. Koppe, Louise Koppe.

In steamship Granada, from Charleston—R. O'Neill, T. W. Bliss, C. B. Sheridan, George O. Sweet and lady, Mrs. and Miss Knox, L. J. Patty, Wm. Dougherty, J. Hirschfeld, E. S. Ripley, lady and daughter, Mrs. Glover, J. A. Hatch, Miss Hatch, W. F. Wood and lady, Mrs. Oahill, R. White, Mrs. H. P. Walker, Miss Anna Walker, Mrs. Porcher and 2 children, Mrs. J. F. Walter and daughter, Mrs. W. B. Fitch, Mrs. A. Patty, Miss A. Patty, Mr. Daly, G. H. Lindstedt, J. B. Morton, R. Morris, James Cosgrove, R. Hampbell, Mrs. Jones, Miss Jones, T. C. Ryan, O. C. Kidder, and 9 in the steerage.

In steamship Arabian, from Savannah—Mrs. H. B. May and child, H. Granger, wife, child and servant, W. C. Vanderbilt, L. Nordheimer, A. Richelberger, Mrs. Kalbdeinch and child, Mrs. E. B. Goodrich and child, Miss E. Gealy, T. A. Goodrich, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Williams and 3 children, Charles Gordon, N. F. Marsh, S. L. Hall, wife and child, T. McCorkle, H. Guidry, W. H. Dontaier, J. A. Semple, C. P. Buckingham, A. S. Welch, W. J. Farr.

In steamship Roberts, from Wilmington, N. C.—J. H. Anderson, C. Nelson, R. Horner, G. F. Jessup, E. M. Emanuel, Mrs. Wilderfield and 2 children, L. C. Lineburg, F. W. Thornton, C. M. Van Orsdell, W. Burr, J. M. Pierce, J. R. Cummings, J. W. Emanuel, E. Thomas, S. Boone, W. Arrenburg, Mrs. Maddison, J. P. Ramsey, W. H. Smith, H. Faulk, J. J. Gilchrist, J. M. Williams, Mrs. J. Steen, Mr. Pemberton, Geo. Singer, E. Cooley and daughter, Mr. Churchill, J. Easterbrook, W. F. Hayward, James Harris.

In steamer El Old, from Newbern—Mrs. F. Janey and daughter, P. T. Wells, Dr. Schmeisser, B. Emanuel, Wm. Cummings, V. V. Dodd, C. A. Nelson, J. P. Mason, Lieut.-Col. Dunbar, W. A. Albright, J. B. Bacon, Capt. Wicks, Brig.-Gen. S. A. Duncan, Mrs. Bishop and 3 children, W. Chandler.

In steamer Carolina, from Beaufort, N. C.—Mrs. McChesney, Col. Raven, Lieut. Parrett, Geo. W. Davis, E. Robinson, N. Scales, J. H. Hughes, Capt. T. D. Kimball, W. W. McChesney, T. E. McChesney, Mr. Dagald.

An Excellent Article.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is an excellent article for all diseases of children. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, and, by giving health to the child, comforts and rests the mother. During the process of teething, its value is inestimable; cures wind colic and griping in the bowels.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even in the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

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Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all part of Europe, &c.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, AUG. 11, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, AUG. 21, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, JUNE 16, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 16th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, JUNE 26, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 16th day of June, 1865.

(L. S.) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, JUNE 26, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, located at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been authorized to commence the business of banking under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864.

Witness my hand and seal of office, this 26th day of June, 1865.

(L. S.) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, JUNE 26, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE BUTLER NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE BUTLER NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 16th day of June, 1865.

(L. S.) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, JUNE 26, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 16th day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, JUNE 26, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 49 and 49 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.D., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September. Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. EVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.

Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry E. Spaulding, No. 63 Park-place, New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address I. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. MACAULAY'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 28 Madison-avenue, corner 29th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 27th. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NOS. 67, 69, 71 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30.

H. M. PIERCE, President

MRS. JOHN LORD'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, CONN., will reopen Sept. 15.

Circulars forwarded on application.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 17, 1868, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 33 West 15th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30. Applications may be made personally or by letter to Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their French and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30. All letters addressed 25 No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation and Young's gymnastics for ladies and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, costing $6,000; 18 instructors. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal. Clavarack, Columbia County, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WATERBURY, CONN. A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular address Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

MISS KENNEDY'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 6 West 19th-st., New-York, will reopen September 30. Miss Kennedy receives a very limited number of boarding-pupils, who are under her own constant supervision, have a French resident governess, and every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE, A boarding-school for Boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson. Visit circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, Flushing, L. I. Boarding-school for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1868. For circulars, address Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 125 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 28.

THE LATE MRS. G. ASTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 E. 21st-st., will reopen Sept. 28, under the charge and superintendence of Miss Armstrong, the former head governess, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 45 miles south of New-York City. Special attention is given to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting and French. The Winter Session begins September 16. For catalogues address the Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence on Sept. 19, 1868. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. In charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will re-open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Terms, $60 per quarter. For circulars apply to Mr. J. H. Fonda, American Exchange Bank, No. 35 Wall-st., N. Y.; James M. Cruse, No. 145 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, GOSHEN, Orange County, N. Y., will reopen August 27. Circulars containing references, terms, &c., may be sent on application to the Principals. MRS. M. L. READ, MISS M. E. BROWN, MISS M. L. McCLURE.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4. Large shaded playgrounds, and facilities for obtaining a thorough academic education, English and classical. Address E. T. MACK, Principal. FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1868.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 111 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14. This school, where two hundred pupils have been admitted last year, is receiving in some of the improvements of a well conducted institution.

THE MISSES HOWLAND WILL RE-OPEN their English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 20 East 35th-st., Murray Hill, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Miss HOWLAND will be at home on and after Sept. 11. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 800 Broadway, corner of 30th-st., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 3. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Baxter, No. 511 Broadway, and at Cozwin's, No. 800 Broadway.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Peekskill Hill, No. 215 East 50th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 21. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—Boys will be fitted for college or business; Fall term will commence Sept. 23. For particulars, address the principal, W. C. GINN. STAMFORD, Conn., August, 1868.

AMENIA FEMALE SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. SIDNEY F. YORK, A. M., Principal. Thirty-first year. Institution for young ladies. Fall session of twenty weeks opens Sept. 9. For circulars or rooms, address G. W. CENTER.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FEMALE DEPARTMENT, Florida, Orange Co., N. Y. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President; Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal. The Fall and Winter session will commence Sept. 4. For particulars, address the Principal.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to reopen his school, at No. 26½ West 33d-st., on MONDAY, September 14. Circulars may be had at the school, or by addressing Mr. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE STOCKBRIDGE ENGLISH AND French Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 23. Young ladies can also received for a thorough course of musical instruction alone. For circulars, &c., apply to Dr. F. WELTER, Stockbridge, Mass.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Fall Session begins Sept. 14. For circulars apply to MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor; or JARED REID, Jr., Principal.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 280 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 46 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 248 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 21. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 8 West 34th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS'S ENGLISH, French and German School for Children will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, at home after Aug. 31. Nos. 113 and 115 West 34th-st.

NO. 174 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—The Misses PALACHE will reopen their French and English boarding and day school on MONDAY, 14th September.

REV. J. H. TING'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, will reopen on No. 57 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Until then address at No. 124 West 34th-st.

MISS BALLOU'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREUS'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 6.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MISSES WELLS Mrs. M. F. WELLS will open her school for girls, in which there are a few vacancies, Sept. 8.

Address Meadow, Orange County, N. Y.

MADAME LE BRUN will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 25 Madison-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30. Address by mail, as above till Sept. 15, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J. "It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—Rev. N. Y. Cor. Advertiser. C. C. HAZELTINE, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Address, until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 12 West 35th-st., will reopen on the 23d September. Address as above for circulars.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 18 East 38th-st. (bet. Madison and 5th avs.) will reopen Sept. 24. C. E. GARDNER, Principal.

MR. YOUNG'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J. Will re-open, Sept. 4.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I. A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., PRINCIPAL. The Twenty-first Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, at 9 A. M. This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home, by addressing Prof. EATON, No. 115 Montague-st., Brooklyn. For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. S. EATON.

PRIVATE TUTOR. Prof. E. TELLKAMPF will be happy to receive, at his recitation-rooms, No. 818 Broadway—established 1857—one or two young men of good habits, wishing thoroughly to acquire from a private tutor, French, Latin, English grammar and composition, history, geography; also German and Greek, if required. Further particulars on application.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 78 MADISON-AV. French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies. This institution, founded in N. Y. 1844, will reopen Sept. 30, under the direction of Miss. L. B. PREVOST.

HENDERSON. The Misses HENDERSON will reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, on MONDAY, the 6th of September, at Mott-Haven, Bronx-River.

MRS. WILLIAMS'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 2 West 35th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MRS. AUBERT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 22 West 23d-st., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

GREAT EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES AT LOW RATES. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL, SPRINGFIELD, MASS. By far the largest, most complete and thorough institution of the kind in New-England, where Young Men receive a thorough training and are properly fitted for all Business Pursuits. GREAT IMPROVEMENT in the interest of instruction, in uniting School-room and Counting-room upon a plan that gives the pupil the advantages of each. The Student Employs Labor, Captures, Ships, Consignees, Discounts, Insures, and Keeps his Accounts, as in Actual Business.

Prof. JOHN W. FOWLER, LL. D., for eighteen years President of the "New-York Book and Normal Law School," Poughkeepsie, has charge of Law Department, and will devote himself to the general interest of the Students of this College.

NORMAL WRITING DEPARTMENT in charge of the best Business and Ornamental Penman and Teacher on the Continent. LIBERAL DEDUCTIONS made to soldiers who have received disabling and honorable wounds. For circulars, containing

WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT IT.—"The success of this college is so great as to warrant the belief that it will eventually become the LARGEST as it already is the BEST institution of the kind in the country."—Springfield Republican, June 21, 1868.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.—Circulars, Papers, &c., giving full particulars relating to the Course of Study, exact expense of Board and Tuition, may be had by addressing LOUIS W. BURNHAM, President, Springfield, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT WESTCHESTER.—The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 4 P. M. Cadets may pursue either a classical or scientific course of study under experienced and thorough instructors. In the primary department the usual English branches are taught. Military instruction is given in the three arms of the service. The academy is furnished with horses, for cavalry and horse artillery exercises. All the appointments of the institution are of the first order, and no expense or effort is spared to advance the education and military training of the cadets. The religious instruction is strictly evangelical and unsectarian. For catalogues apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 28 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction, special preparation for any college or scientific school, academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Fall term begins Sept. 4. Open day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

L'ESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, Fort Washington. French is the language of the school: English, Spanish, German, classics, commercial studies. Circulars at No. 115 Broadway, at Appleton's, and at C. A. Roberts', No. 42 Barclay-st. Reopens Sept. 21.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY.—No. 232 Clinton-st., reopens Sept. 23. The boarding department offers superior advantages to young ladies from abroad. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M. Principal.

GOLDSMITH'S INSTITUTE.—NO. 768 Broadway, corner of 9th-st., exhibits Penmanship, Book-keeping and Business affairs. Notice.—Pupils will be received at the reduced charges of the Summer term until Sept. 1 only.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, EBBITT HALL, Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 23d-st. English, French and Classical. Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, On the Hudson.—Fall term will commence, Monday, Oct. 2. For circulars apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Eyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 7. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MR. CUMMINGS WILL RECOMMENCE his lessons in Art-Drawing and Painting on MONDAY, the 28th of September. Apply at residence, No. 165 East 26th-st.

MISS BEAD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding-school for young ladies, No. 22 Brevoort-place, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30.

POUGHKEEPSIE, (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, A Military Boarding School. C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal. Opens Sept. 14.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 5 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 16, 1868.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL—AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM PITT, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars apply as above.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 128 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR young ladies; one of the most desirable locations in New-England; two hours' distant from New-York City. Terms easy. Address J. D. C., No. 55 Beekman-st., New-York.

TEACHERS.

ALL TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S" Application Form. Experienced Teachers are in great demand; specially for Mods. Pinch, Drawing, Classics, Mathematics and Military Drill. ALL WHO WANT GOOD TEACHERS will find best possible facilities for being suited at American School Institute's offices, J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York; Philadelphia Office: 518 Arch-st.; Western Office: Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—A GERMAN LADY AS RESIDENT governess, capable of teaching German and music and to speak French; also an English resident governess, to teach English in all its branches. Apply on Thursday and Friday, Aug. 27 and 28, to Mrs. ST. SIMONS, Nos. 170 and 172 West 38th-st.

WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, in Western New-York, a lady to teach vocal and instrumental music, and to assist if necessary in the English branches; must be an accomplished vocalist. Address, stating age, reference, &c., H. J. K., Washington, Penn.

WANTED—IN A DAILY MISSION SCHOOL, A female teacher competent to give instruction in the rudiments of English education and in vocal music. Apply by letter, or in person, to No. 28 West 43d-st., New-York City.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUCATE children in various elementary studies and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harris, No. 149 East 20th-st.

A CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL teacher of varied years' experience as Principal, a good disciplinarian, and highly recommended, desires a situation. Prepares young men for business or college. Address ADELPHOS, Station O, New-York.

A LADY FULLY COMPETENT TO GIVE instruction in English, music and French, (which language she speaks fluently,) desires a situation as resident or visiting governess in this city. Address TEACHER, Union-square Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, desires an engagement as resident or daily governess in this city or vicinity. Address TEACHER, No. 111 West 35th-st.

A PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER, HAVING a few leisure hours, desires an engagement as tutor in a private family or first-class school. Address H. J. H., Box No. 197 Times Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON THE 26TH INST., IN A HERSE-car, a POCKET-BOOK, containing money and papers. F. S. FREES, Allerton's Hotel, West 42d-st.

THE EXCURSIONS' RIOT.

Outside Steamship Line FROM BOSTON

The Neptune Line of Steamers, Two Weekly FOR BOSTON, DIRECT, VIA LONG ISLAND SOUND.

COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,)

NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS, 2,000 TONS EACH, of 2,000 HORSE MACH. BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE, One of which will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS METIS, THETIS AND DORIS, 1,500 TONS EACH, BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE ROUTE, will shortly follow, forming a daily line. The first steamer will leave Pier No. 37 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 29. No charge for wharfage in Boston. Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, end of Central Wharf. ISAAC OGDEN RICH, Freight Agent. Pier No. 37 North River.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.) NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN—building	3,000	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,000	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,000	.....
ERIN	3,000	Green.
HELVETIA	2,125	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,000	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,000	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,000	Lapthe.

Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, Aug. 29
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $80; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

For steerage passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 26.
CELTIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 26.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 2.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 9.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 16.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mail.

CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 26
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 29
CITY OF LIMERICK.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 30
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 5

AND EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY THEREAFTER, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $80; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. currency.

Drafts also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,200 tons.....800-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,200 tons.....800-horse power
EUROPE.....3,200 tons.....800-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,500-horse power
ST. LAURENT.....(Building).....Great power.
PEREIRE.....(Building).....Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS.....(Building).....Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

EUROPE.....A. DUCHESNE.....FRIDAY.....Sept. 18
LAFAYETTE or WASHINGTON.....Oct. 24.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $150; second cabin, $90, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1868.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch their elegant semi-monthly mail steamships from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 1.....NEW-YORK.....TENNESSEAN.
(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Sept. 15.....COLORADO.....SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with Golden City.)

For freights or passage apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS ALBEMARLE AND JAMES, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, Bowers, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 26 North River.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 26 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our pier address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,

The steamship YAMOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship OREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, 5th September, SATURDAY, 7th October.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamship COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave Sept. 7.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY WEEKLY LINE.

The new and splendid steamship ATLANTA, A. K. WILLIAMS, Commander, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 26 North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for a limited number of passengers, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

The STAR OF THE SOUTH follows, leaving here on Sept. 5.

Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLLY & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE COASTWISE COMPANY will dispatch on the 29th of August at noon,

The A 1 steamer VIAS, C. W. BROWN, Master, from pier No. 29 North River, foot of Canal-st.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, $60. SECOND CABIN PASSAGE, $30. Freight to seaports, Texas, Mexico and California, $1 per cubic foot. Lower rates by agreement. Insurance guaranteed and effected at the lowest rates. Consignments for forwarding at cost. Charges advanced. Apply at No. 277 West corner of Warren-st. D. M. CARRINGTON, Agent.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The steamship REPUBLIC, Capt. DOLLARD, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with first-class accommodations, $60.

For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

The GEO. CROMWELL will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, from Pier No. 9, North River.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Mail Steamship Company's steamship UNITED STATES, G. SEARS Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, and the NORTH STAR, G. COUES, Commander, on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M. Pier No. 43 North River. Company's Pier, No. 43 North River. For freight or passage apply to JAMES L. RAYNOR, No. 19 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.

PASSAGE AND FREIGHT REDUCED.

Regular United States Mail Line of first-class steamships.

ALHAMBRA.
GRANADA.
ANDALUSIA.
QUAKER CITY.

The favorite and elegant side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, WM. LYNCH, Commander, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., for the above port, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M.

Bills of lading signed at the office of the Company, No. 19 William-st.

For freight or passage apply to WM. LYNCH, Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., or to the Company's office, No. 19 William-st.

The GRANADA will follow on SATURDAY, 29th inst.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.

REGULAR LINE.

The first-class steamships

VICKSBURGH.....Capt. R. C. WILLIAMS.
FLORIDA.....Capt. JOS. DEHYT.
GENERAL CUSTIS.....Capt. ROSE.

Loading their cargoes at the wharf at Mobile without lighterage.

The steamship KALORAMA will sail from Pier No. 38 E. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 45 South-st.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The new and fast steamship CATHERINE WHITING, Capt. MERIHAN, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

STAR LINE. SEMI-WEEKLY.

The first-class United States Mail steamships IDAHO, HOLMES, Commander. ARIZONA, LOVELL, Commander. CONSTITUTION, LUDLUM, Commander. NEVADA, CARPENTER, Commander. The IDAHO will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage, $20. For freight or passage, apply to WAKEMAN, GODKIN & DICKINSON, No. 11 Broadway.

The AMERICA will follow SATURDAY, Aug. 29.

Agents in Savannah, BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. WEEKLY LINE.

VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.

The new, elegant and fast steamship ARIADNE will leave Pier No. 26 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 27, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

PIONEER LINE.

First-class passage.....$35

The new and fast sailing steamship ZODIAC, E. M. SULLIVAN, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway, New-York. Agents in Savannah. HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Regular weekly United States Mail Line. TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.

EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.

The new and elegant steamship EUTERPE is now receiving freight at Pier No. 26, North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

NORTH CAROLINA.

EDENTON, PLYMOUTH, WILLIAMSTON AND HAMILTON.

Freight for the above points can be shipped per steamships HATTERAS and ALBEMARLE, having every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 26 North River, and will be forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, Mr. J. L. SCOTT, free of charge, by steamers direct from Norfolk to the above points.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN.
CUMBERLAND, Capt. MURRAY.

The new and elegant steamship MONEKA will leave Pier No. 26 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 27, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

The CUMBERLAND leaves on THURSDAY, Aug. 27. ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO., Agents, Charleston.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO. No. 86 South-st.

FOR MOBILE, ALA.—ATLANTIC COAST Mail Steamship Company.—The fast A 1 steamship FLORIDA, Capt. BERRY, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 38 North River, and will leave for the above port on Wednesday, 26d August, at 3 P. M., landing her cargo on the wharf at Mobile without lighterage. For freight or passage, having very fine accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., 141 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CUBA FOR Liverpool. The CUBA, JAS. STONE, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 23d inst. A steamboat will leave the company's wharf, at Jersey City, at 1 P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The PERSIA will sail 6th September.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE S

MUNICIPAL SQUABBLES.

ATTACKS UPON OUR CITY OFFICIALS.

History of the Street Cleaning Contract.

Official Minutes of the Proceedings of the Commission.

Why the Contract was Not Given to Some—Why it Was Given to Others.

PRESENT POSITION OF ALL THE PARTIES.

ANIMUS OF THE ATTACK.

We had hoped that the question of street-cleaning was at rest. We supposed that the action of the Legislature, the signature of His Excellency the Governor, the award of the commissioners, and the steady working of the contractors, would, for a time at least, lay the perturbed spirits of lobbyists and politicians, while the sprinkling-carts of the city did the same by the dust of the pave. Our lot le otherwise: unto dust we must return; and the charges of Mr. GREGORY in behalf of himself and others furnish the broom of discontent which has again stirred up the dirty controversy. Surely our readers have not forgotten the pleasant name of HACKLEY, nor do we believe that the contract of that name has entirely faded from their memory. They will doubtless be encouraged when they learn that that little venture upon their rights has at all events been thoroughly disposed of, and they will be interested, not pleased, to know that poor HACKLEY was virtually ruined by the same, and that those rash individuals who attempted to carry on the contract are completely played out, used up, defunct.

Last year the City Inspector and the Corporation Counsel managed the affair, and drew up specifications which really looked so very much like those of the celebrated Hackley contract, that unless one was told that they were different he would never think it. This Street Commission of 1864 advertised for proposals, of which they received but two. One was from a Mr. BADGER, who offered to do the work for $300,000; the other was informal and was not read. When the Mayor opened Mr. BADGER'S bid he made a trifling mistake of $200,000, so that it appeared that Mr. BADGER wanted $500,000 instead of $300,000. Mr. BADGER was not present to correct the mistake, and as $500,000 was more than the commission was authorized to give, it was not accepted. Mr. BADGER naturally felt aggrieved, and threatened to hold the commission responsible for damages; he commenced a suit, which, we believe, was soon after dropped.

From this time, and in consequence of this action, the

CITY INSPECTOR UNDERTOOK

the work by direction of the Board of Health, which, near the close of the Opdyke administration, assumed the control of matters. How clean the city was kept, and what it cost, are items of record. Many of the streets were filthy in the extreme; and, while we in no way propose to enter into the question of responsibility as between the City Inspector and the Board of Health, we should be false to the fact if we did not state that the streets are very far from clean, and the bills very far from small. Not far from a $1,000,000 was the footing, while complaints, numerous and constant, arose from a suffering and impatient people. The energy with which Mr. BOOLE attacked parties and measures, the business tact which he displayed in private and public affairs, and the success which attended him whenever he made a decided effort at cleanliness, convinced the people that he could do better if he chose, and they thought it very strange that unlimited means should fail under any circumstances to produce absolute nicety.

However this might be, the Legislature of the State took the case in hand, and on the 1st of May, 1865, passed an act appointing certain city officials a commission to make a contract for the cleaning of the streets of the City of New-York. The commission consisted of

The Mayor—C. GODFREY GUNTHER.
The Recorder—JOHN S. HOFFMAN.
The Comptroller—MATTHEW T. BRENNAN.
The City Inspector—FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE.
The Corporation Counsel—JOHN E. DEVELIN,

These gentlemen met, received proposals, and awarded a contract. Their action has been impeached, charges have been preferred against them, their removal from office is demanded of the Governor, and they are directed to make answer to the charges. In view of this startling attempt to change the entire *personnel* of the municipal organization, a

FULL AND RELIABLE HISTORY

of the mode in which the commission came to their conclusion, the details of all their discussions, the minutes of their private sessions, and the terms of the contract awarded, are of grave and wide-spread interest.

THE FIRST SESSION

was held at the Mayor's office on the 6th of May, 1865, all the members of the commission being present. The representatives of the press, and the public generally, were not invited, and this is the first official publication of their meeting. Mayor GUNTHER was elected Chairman, and Recorder HOFFMAN Secretary. The terms of the act were read, the duties of the commission defined, and the full scope of its power discussed. On motion, Corporation Counsel DEVELIN was requested to prepare specifications, which should be presented at the next meeting. They then adjourned to the 8th of May.

Pursuant to adjournment, the commission met on the 8th, at which time Mr. DEVELIN read a line of specifications, which were, in the main, such as were desired, but failed to meet the views of the commission altogether. It seems that the manure of the city belongs to the Sinking Fund, for whose benefit it is sold, and no provision was made in the first drawing of the specifications for a payment from the contractor as an equivalent for the value of the manure. This and other points were overlooked, and in order that everything might be correctly prepared, they adjourned again, this time to the 12th of May.

The third session was a very important one. The specifications, as finally adopted, with some exceptions, were presented, meeting the approval of the full board.

THE CONTRACT

has ten specifications in all, a brief summary of which it is desirable to print. The sections provide severally as follows:

1. All the paved streets and avennes, and all lanes and alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips shall be thoroughly cleaned.

2. All the paved streets and avenues, and all lanes, alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips shall be swept at least once in each week, unless prevented by frost or snow, subject to determination of a majority of the commissioners, and the sweepings immediately removed.

3. All ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings of every kind, which may be delivered to the contractor, or that may be placed in barrels and other vessels upon the sidewalks, or elsewhere, shall be removed every twenty-four hours, Sundays excepted.

4. The driver of each cart shall cause a bell to be rung, to give notice of the approach of the cart.

5. Broadway, from the Battery to Twenty-sixth-street, shall be swept during the night, and before the hour of 7 A. M., every twenty-four hours. Park-row, Chatham-street and the Bowery, and the Fifth-avenue, from Waverley-place to Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway, from Twenty-sixth to Fifty-ninth streets, shall be swept during the night, and before the hour of 7 A. M., at least three times in each week, viz.: on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Fourth-avenue to Thirty-second-street, Sixth-avenue to Forty-second-street, Eighth-avenue to Forty-second-street, State-street, Whitehall-street, Wall-street, Cortlandt-street, Maiden-lane, Fulton-street, Chambers-street, west from Chatham-street, Grand-street east from Broadway, and Canal-street west from Broadway, each shall be swept at least twice in each week, unless prevented by frost or snow, subject as aforesaid.

In case of a parade, or any public demonstration, any street shall be cleaned, on written notice by the commissioners. All streets below Chambers-street, except around the markets, and where the market wagons stand, (which shall be cleaned daily in the forenoon,) shall be cleaned during the night, and before the hour of 7 A. M., between the 1st day of May and the first day of October, and before the hour of 9 A. M., between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of May in each year.

6. All dirt, of every kind, which the contractor shall remove, and all manure, shall belong to the contractor, who shall pay therefor, twenty thousand dollars, ($20,000,) per annum, in equal monthly payments, to the Comptroller of the city, for the benefit of the Sinking Fund, for the payment of interest on the city debt, and said dirt shall be removed from the city in boats or scows, the construction of which shall be approved by the City Inspector, or a majority of said commissioners. Said boats or scows shall not be allowed to remain at their berths a longer time than shall be permitted by the City Inspector, or a majority of said commissioners, if, in his or their judgment, the public health is endangered thereby.

The dumping-grounds and places of deposit for sweepings and manure, now used for street-cleaning purposes, or purposes of dumping or deposit, are hereby assigned to such contractor for the purposes aforesaid, to be used free of charge.

7. The streets shall be kept conveniently passable for vehicles during the winter, and the cross-walks, and all gutters, intersecting the same, shall be kept clear of snow and ice, and the culverts of the sewers shall be kept free and clear, so that the water shall not be prevented from flowing through them.

8. The streets shall, in all instances, be sprinkled in advance of the sweepers employed thereon, and from the 1st of May to the 1st of November in each year, the gutters shall be washed out as often as the contractor may think necessary.

9. The purposes of the provisions of this contract are to secure clean streets in this city, and protect the public health, at a limited expenditure of money, for the period of ten years. The work shall be performed under the immediate supervision of the City Inspector. If the City Inspector shall at any time consider that the contractor has failed, in any respect, to comply with any of the obligations of this contract, or any other commissioner shall notify him of any such failure, he shall forthwith notify the contractor in writing of the default.

Alterations of the terms of this contract may be made from time to time by the consent of the said commissioners, or a majority of them, and the contractor and his sureties, or in case of the performance of the work by the said sureties, or any of them, by a majority of said commissioners, and such sureties as are performing this contract, in such manner as in the judgment of a majority of the said commissioners will more effectually secure the interest of the City of New-York in the premises.

10. In case the said contractor or sureties shall fail to make any of such payments or damages at the time specified, then the Corporation Counsel shall have the right, in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, or of said commissioners, to institute legal proceedings against them to collect the same.

The contractor shall well, truly and faithfully do, perform and observe all things required of and incumbent upon the contractor for carrying the aforesaid sections into full and complete effect, and for the best interests of the city and its inhabitants.

The contractor shall well and fully indemnify and save harmless said parties of the first part, of, from and against all damages, costs, charges and expenses, which said parties of the first part may sustain or be put to, for or by reason of any misconduct, or any negligence, on the part of the contractor, agents, or servants, in carrying this agreement into effect; and all such damages, costs, charges and expenses may be retained and deducted out of the compensation which said contractor would otherwise be entitled to receive.

Ten per cent. of each semi-monthly installment of the contract price, as herein provided, shall be retained by the Comptroller until the expiration of each contract year. If, at the expiration of each year, this contract shall have been faithfully performed on the part of the contractor, or sureties, the Comptroller shall issue to said contractor, or sureties, his warrant for the ten per cent. so retained by him.

For the true and faithful performance of this agreement, the parties of the first part will pay said part of the second part, the sum of dollars, each and every year, so long as said agreement shall remain in force, the same to be paid by the Comptroller of said city, drawing his warrant semi-monthly for a proportionate amount thereof, after deducting therefrom ten per cent. as hereinbefore mentioned, in favor of said contractor, subject, however, to the qualifications mentioned in this agreement.

The last specification also fixed the period of

TEN YEARS

for the continuation of the contract. Mr. DEVELIN moved that ten years be the term assigned, and the Recorder seconded the motion. Mr. DEVELIN contended that the powers of the commission were unlimited, and that they could, if they saw fit, make a contract for fifty years, which would be perfectly binding on the city. The Recorder thought otherwise. He said that the maximum period placed by the first law was five years; but this provision had been altered by the Legislature, so that now the minimum term was five years. This he thought was obviously for the protection of the contractor. Time and money are needed to perfect a system of machinery fit for the tremendous work of cleaning the City of New-York, and it would, he contended, be manifestly unfair to expect men to go to great expense for material, horses, carts and machinery of various kinds, when, at the expiration of a brief period, their contract would close and their material be left upon their hands. Five years would be too short a term, fifty years would be absurdly long; it would virtually grant a monopoly of the work to whoever should now receive it. Ten years he deemed a sufficient period. It was not so long that the interests of the city could suffer, it was not so short that the contractors could complain of useless outlay. It would afford the contractors opportunity of making a fair profit, and if a judicious award was made the city would be the gainer.

The rest of the commission agreed with the Recorder, and a unanimous vote settled the question. The next step was to

ADVERTISE FOR PROPOSALS,

and on the following day the papers made known to the public the fact that the commission would receive propositions from contractors, and that on the 22d of May the award would be made, the commission reserving to itself the right of rejecting any bid they might deem inconsistent with the interests of the city. Before the day of award arrived it was determined that $200,000 should be the amount of the security demanded.

On the 22d the commission met, with the several bids before them. Before proceeding to their consideration, it was suggested that in some respects the specifications, as given above, were too onerous upon the contractors. After some discussion, it was concluded that on the whole it would be best not to open the bids, but to return them to their authors, reconsider the specifications and reopen the entire matter. The office was thrown open, the several parties competing were admitted, and Mr. DEVELIN announced the decision of the commission, and the Mayor returned the envelopes to each bidder.

Mr. DEVELIN, at this session of the Board, suggested that it would be well if the specifications could be so amended that a literal compliance with their terms could be demanded of the contractors, and that the same should be so drawn that not only law but equity would enforce their provisions. Judge WHITING, who represented the Sanitary Compost Company, suggested an amendment in No. 6, which originally read as follows:

"All dirt, garbage, ashes, rubbish, and sweepings of every kind, which the said contractor shall collect and remove, as herein provided, and all manure, shall belong to the contractor, who shall pay therefor twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) per annum, in equal monthly payments, to the Comptroller of the city, for the benefit of the sinking fund, for the payment of interest on the city debt, and said dirt, garbage, ashes, rubbish, sweepings and manure, as fast as the same can be collected, shall be removed from the city in boats or scows, the *construction of which shall be approved by the City Inspector.* Said boats or scows shall not be allowed to remain at their berths a longer time than shall be permitted by the City Inspector if, in his judgment, the public health is endangered thereby. No deposit of any kind shall be made within the city, except such as in the judgment of the City Inspector, and any two other commissioners, may be suitable to fill up low ground or sunken lots, and which may be required for such purpose. The dumping-grounds and docks, now used by the city for street-cleaning purposes, or such others as the said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall or may, from time to time, designate in lieu thereof, shall be furnished to the contractor free of charge."

He objected that this was leaving too much in the hands of the City Inspector, and it was finally amended as above. Certain factories and hotels are also compelled to keep their premises free from accumulative garbage at their own expense. This, Mr. BOOLE said, had been the invariable custom, and in deference to his experience the amendment was accepted.

Mr. DEVELIN thought that it would be well to consider the specifications as a *basis* of contract, so far as mere work was concerned; not, however, binding so far as legal requirements were concerned. To this Recorder HOFFMAN objected, and the idea was not adopted.

The new advertisement was published in the city papers for ten days, and suggestions were asked for from any party who might think he knew of something worthy of adoption. On the 29th of May the specifications in their amended form, as given in the summary above, were presented, considered and adopted. Numerous

ABSURD SUGGESTIONS

were received from venerable men whose ideas had come down from several generations, and who felt it their duty to aid the city in its endeavor to keep clean.

On the 3d of June the commission met and

OPENED THE PROPOSALS.

The contractors or their representatives were present, and the Mayor announced the right of the commission to reject any bid they might deem inconsistent with the interests of the city. There were seven a mystic number; the number of the family of the girl by the roadside; the eventful number of the Hindoo magician; the lucky number of the Druidistic and bearded priest; the exact number of men ambitious to clean the streets of the great Western Metropolis.

They were:

1. Edwin B. Helmbold	$400,000
2. Pat McCafferty, Charles Guidet, W. C. Kingsley	476,000
3. John McQuade	500,000
4. New-York Sanitary, &c., &c.	500,000
5. New-York Sanitary, &c., &c., with a sliding scale running from $400,000 to	260,000
6. New-York Sanitary, &c., &c., offering to do whatever the commission desired	500,000
7. Brown, Knapp & Devoe	498,500

After the bids were opened and read aloud, they were sealed up and left in the hands of the Mayor. The meeting then adjourned.

On the 5th of June the bids were again opened, and their respective merits discussed. Upon examination it was developed that MR. HELMBOLD, who was all very well so far as he went, didn't go far enough. He had no sureties, and although he promised to obtain them, and place himself right before the commission, it was decided not to receive his proposal.

The propositions of the New-York Sanitary and all that sort of thing Company were then considered. Two of them proffered to do a higher grade of work than the commission desired, and it was doubtful whether they had a right to do any work of the kind at any price. After due deliberation—for the New-York Sanitary people are very anxious to do the work, and were considerably persistent in their determination to get the contract—the commission concluded that it was not contemplated by the Legislature to give the contract to companies, and that, second, the cleaning of streets was not one of the objects of the company, as indicated in its incorporation, and the legality of their contract might become a matter of litigation. The certificate of incorporation, which is on file in the County Clerk's office, was examined, and it being evident from this that the corporators had not intended to clean streets, the proposals were not received.

And here it may be proper to remark, that in the opinion of persons who should be posted, all

DIFFICULTY ARISES

now between the commission and the public as a normal sequence to the action of this company with the alphabetical and elongated title. Regardless of Recorder HOFFMAN'S politics, regardless of his reputation as an upright, square-dealing administrator of law and justice, we know that, as a man, his character stands before the people without a blemish, his reputation without a stain. Until now, no man has charged him with corruption, or bargaining, or malfeasance, and it is left for the originators of the present complaints to initiate a warfare against a pure man and an upright officer. We say against him, because, as the legal adviser of the commission, these important points, these questions of law, were left mainly to him and to Mr. DEVELIN, and the action being impeached, they are impeached.

The Recorder then moved that the contract be awarded to

THE LOWEST BIDDER,

exclusive of those whose cases had already been disposed of, viz.: HELMBOLD and the the N. Y. S. & C. Company. This was seconded and lost. The Mayor and Recorder voting in the affirmative, and the rest in the negative.

Mr. DEVELIN moved that the contract be awarded to MCQUADE & Co. It was seconded, but lost. Mr. DEVELIN voting aye; all the rest no.

Mr. BRENNAN, who seems to have kept very quiet all along, but who turns up like the sucking pig in time to get the fat, moved that the contract be awarded to Messrs. BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP. Before putting the motion, which was seconded, to a vote, the

CHARACTER OF THE MEN

was freely discussed, their antecedents canvassed, and their merits ascertained. It seems that Mr. BROWN has been a scale-maker, but that for a period extending through thirteen consecutive years he has been a contractor. He introduced Ridgewood water to the benighted inhabitants of Brooklyn; he laid the mains all the way from the lake to the city, and the pipes all through the streets—some ninety miles in all. No leak has yet been found; no complaint yet made. He built the sewerage on the east side of this city, and graded, a few years since, the Third-avenue. His credit stands high. He is a man of wealth, of established character, an estimable citizen, and a man of his word. These are all excellent points, and superadded is the prime recommendation that he is a professional contractor, who takes contracts for the purpose of doing the work, getting paid for it, and making a fair profit—this in distinction from the unprofessional contractor, who takes a contract to sell it out, not caring whether its provisions are kept or not.

The commission wisely concluded that this was what they wanted. It was their duty to secure the cleansing of the streets, and ignoring politics they very properly looked at the man's points rather than his poll popularity. They awarded the contract to the firm of which Mr. BROWN is the chief and head, and since then the

WORK HAS BEEN DONE

to the satisfaction of the commission, and very greatly to the benefit of the city. At first, as the TIMES has before now shown, politicians and rascally strikers attempted to bluff them; horses' throats were slashed, their legs were cut, and their blood let out. Barns were burned, wagons smashed, laborers beaten, threats bandied; Aldermen and other notorieties did their worst to break the spirit of the contractors. They failed, and now the milder form of opposition is invoked. What will be the result time alone can decide. Thus far, as we have intimated, there has been no trouble between the commission and the contractors. The Mayor says the work is well done, the City Inspector is pleased, and thinks the city is as clean as it has been for a long time; the Comptroller has no complaint to make, and the rest are satisfied, we presume.

There were

SOME COMPLAINTS

in the early part of July. It was said that Tenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues was not clean; that on Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets the garbage boxes were not emptied. But we believe the streets, as a whole, where it is practicable, have been and are cleaned in strict conformity with the terms of the contract, and we presume the contractors, supported by the Mayor, the Recorder, the Comptroller, the Inspector and the Corporation Counsel thus far, will find themselves upheld by the great people in time, if they continue faithful to their trust and don't yield a peg to mere politicians or party hacks.

THE CELTIC ELEMENT.—"Laffan," the New-York correspondent of the Boston *Pilot*—the foremost of the few thoroughly loyal Irish-American Catholic journals—citing the editorial paragraph relative to the Celtic leaders of the national armies, which appeared in the TIMES of the 16th inst., adds: "The TIMES might have added that not only in the military line, but in the various walks of civil life, Celtic mind and muscle lead the van. Take, for example, the single field of journalism. In the City of New-York—the foremost city of the Union, and the third city of the world—the most influential morning newspapers are the TIMES, edited by HENRY JARVIS RAYMOND, (late Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New-York, and Member of Congress elect from the Sixth District in this city,) whose family is immediately of Welsh, and remotely of Norman origin; the *Tribune*, edited by HORACE GREELEY, who proudly proclaims the fact of his descent from Ulster (Ireland) stock; and the *Herald*, owned and edited by JAMES GORDON BENNETT, a Scotch Celt. The representative evening journals are the *Evening Post*, of which the great American poet, WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, whose family is of Irish origin, is chief editor and proprietor; and the *Commercial Advertiser*, which is mainly owned and edited by CHARLES MORAN, (late President of the New-York and Erie Railroad,) who is one of the most philosophic writers of the free trade school of political economists in America, and who avowedly is of Irish stock. All these are purely and unmistakably of the Celtic race."

FENIAN PIC-NIC.—The first grand annual picnic of the Fenian Brotherhood of Elizabeth, N. J., will take place at Sommer's Grove, on Wednesday, Aug. 30.

SUMMER NIGHTS' FESTIVAL.—The Teutonia Mannerchor hold a Summer nights' festival at the gardens corner of Sixty-first-street and First-avenue, on the 4th of September next.

THE FIREMEN'S RIOT.

Inquest by Coroner Gover at the Delancey-street Police-station.

CONFLICTING AND UNSATISFACTORY TESTIMONY.

Verdict Censuring the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners for Delay, and Recommending the Immediate Disbandment of Six and Forty-one.

NO PERSON HELD TO ANSWER.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner GOVER impanneled a jury at the Delancey-street Police-station, and proceeded to make an investigation concerning the riot which occurred at about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning last, at the intersection of Delancey and Ridge streets. A great multitude of citizens of the Thirteenth Ward were interested spectators from the beginning to the close of the investigation, and when the jury returned, at nearly 9 o'clock, with a verdict censuring the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners for tardiness in organizing the Paid Fire Department, the audience greeted the verdict as one eminently fit to be made. We publish below the substance of the voluminone testimony which was taken, omitting only those portions that are mere repetitions. The gentleman who published a card in yesterday morning's TIMES, alleging that the Thirteenth Precinct Police were not on the ground until the fiercest of the fighting had been done, may observe that although the witnesses nullify each other's evidence on other points, they yet agree on the one point, that the police were in at the beginning, and fought like brave men until they had won a substantial victory. Further remark concerning the conflicting and unsatisfactory testimony which was given by the members of the contending fire companies is hardly necessary, since it can be seen at a glance that each company, to use the firemen's vernacular, had "put up a job" for the other. It may be remarked, however, that the jury, which was composed of a most respectable and intelligent class of our citizens, evidently tossed this chaff aside as worthless, and probably argued in this wise: These companies are striving to outswear each other; they have had their fill of rioting, and the Metropolitan Police have come out of the contest victors; the injured are mainly "bunkers" and "runners," a class of citizens that we do not care to encourage; the testimony does not fasten the riot upon any person in particular, and we might as well drop the case here by making such suggestions as may tend to prevent a recurrence of these disgraceful scenes. The testimony was as follows:

ENGINE COMPANY NO. FORTY-ONE FIRED FIRST.

Anthony Burk, of No. 38 Scammel-street, sworn: I am foreman of Engine Company No. 6; between 12 and 1 A. M., on Sunday, the bell struck for the Sixth District; I turned out with my company, and went up through Montgomery and Ridge streets, and on reaching Ridge-street found the lights all out; I brought my company to a halt near Delancey-street, where No. 6 Hose had stopped; No. 41 Engine Company followed us down Ridge-street, and I heard some of their company say, "Give it to them! Kill the sons of b——s!" Forty-one's men, who had no fire-caps on, drew their engine up just by us; my assistant foreman was standing by me, when he was struck by a stone in the hands of a man that I cannot recognize; then pistol-shots began to come from a party standing opposite my engine; Officer Gray asked me what was the matter, and I requested him to assist me; he thereupon attempted to arrest some of the assailants; I think that they had fired about fifty shots at that time; subsequently a party came from the sidewalk and made an attempt to upset our engine, and while they were in the act of doing so several shots again came from the opposite side of the street; they were aimed toward the engine; my men protected themselves and their engine as best they could; my men did not return the fire; I noticed clubs in the hands of the men on the opposite side of the street; only twelve men were on my rope when I went to the fire; I did not anticipate any difficulty when we started out, although we had been threatened by Forty-one's Company, and they had said they would "get hunk on us;" I received three pistol shots—one across the ear, one on the right cheek, and one near the right eye; the wounds were superficial; the police came to our assistance, and quelled the riot; by orders of the Chief Engineer I took my engine back to the house: one of my men, named Charles Oram, was shot in the neck, and several of the men were injured by missiles; the street having been dark, I am not able to identify any of the persons who made the assault upon us; the assault was commenced upon us as soon as Engine No. 41 stopped.

ENGINE COMPANY NO. SIX NOT PREPARED.

Charles Oram, of No. 269 Henry-street, sworn: I am a member of Engine Company No. 6; about five minutes after our engine had reached the intersection of Ridge and Delancey streets, Forty-one engine came up and stopped a little ahead of us, about half the length of the engine, on our right; as soon as they stopped, I heard the Foreman of No. 41, William Hennessey, say: "Shoot the sons of b——s;" he repeated the order, prefixing the word Irish; Forty-one Engine Company then struck out with clubs, and within two seconds, fifty or more pistol shots were fired by these men; I then went to Mr. Burk, and while standing by his side received a pistol shot in my neck; I cannot say who shot me, but to the best of my recollection the bullet came from one of No. Forty-one's men; having been wounded, I went to the Seventh Ward Police-station to procure surgical aid; remained there until the Foreman sent for me; I then went to the engine-house; the fighting was going on when I left; we had not more than twelve men, and I think that Forty-one had twenty; on account of the darkness and confusion, I cannot recognize any of the persons that attacked us; Forty-one's men wore no fire-caps; none of our men fired back on Forty-one; not anticipating any difficulty, our men had not prepared for the encounter; I heard at the fire in Water-street, about a week ago, that Forty-one's men intended to "get square" with us at the next fire, and our meeting on Sunday morning was the first subsequent to that threat; when we reached Ridge-street, I saw no fire.

FORTY-ONE ATTEMPTS TO UPSET SIX ENGINE.

Thomas Clerksen, of No. 17 Scammel-street, sworn:—I am a member of No. 6 Engine Company, and turned out to the fire on Sunday morning last; at the beginning of the riot I was knocked down; I rose and walked toward the engine, and was again knocked down by a fire-horn; on rising and reaching the engine I perceived that there was an attempt to upset her; I was here again knocked down and struck, by what I do not know; again on my feet I saw something thrown at me; picked it up, and found it to be a pistol; when I reached the sidewalk Officer Gray approached and demanded the pistol; I gave it to him; our Foreman now gave the order to take up, and I went home with the engine; *the police reached the scene of the difficulty almost at the commencement;* I did not expect any difficulty, and therefore was unprepared for it; the men that fired upon us were not more than seven or eight feet distant; the pistol which I found between our engine and sidewalk having been taken from me by Officer Gray almost at the moment of my finding it, could not identify.

ENGINE COMPANY NO. SIX FIRE FIRST.

Wm. Hennessey, of No. 134 Division-street, sworn: I am Foreman of No. 41 Engine Company; was in Grand-street when the alarm was given on Sunday morning; waited until the engine had reached Grand-street, and then took command; at the intersection of Ridge and Delancey streets I found No. 6 Engine standing in the middle of the street; had to run our engine in close to the curb to pass her; we stopped about half the length of the engine ahead of No. 6; when we stopped I noticed a body of men all standing together on the left hand side of Engine No. 6; a volley of shot came from this body just as we stopped; I then told my men to stand by their engine; just as I gave this order, Bartlett McGee, a member of my company, shouted, "I'm shot!" the firing was too heavy for me, and I had to get away from the engine; the police rushed in and began clubbing every one; I was caught and beaten pretty badly; I tried to get back to my engine, but could not at that time; after a while I reached her, and ordered the men to back the engine round the corner and go home with her; on my way home the Chief Engineer ordered me to stop the engine, and I did so; he then directed me to take her home and lay her up; after we had taken the engine home, the police came and took charge of the engine and house: I cannot recognize any one that either fired upon or clubbed us; there were about fifty men in Grand-street when we turned the corner of Ridge and Grand streets; it was one of this crowd that told me that there was firing in Ridge-street; I did not see any firing when I reached Delancey and Ridge-street; several other companies beside No. 6 were there when I arrived; I did not order any person to "kill the sons of ——," and made no remark of that nature while on the ground; did not strike any person with my trumpet; did not see any of our men use pistols, clubs or pipes; I was not struck by any other person than the police; *the police arrived in about half a minute after the shooting commenced;* I do not know the deceased; I heard of his death on Sunday; he did not belong to my company; Quigley, who was shot, was not a member of my company; only one of our men was shot; I know that two of our men had their fire cape on; I did not have mine.

BITTMAN'S FUNERAL.

At this stage of the investigation MATTHIAS BITTMAN'S funeral train passed the Station-house, and there was a momentary cessation in taking testimony.

KNOW NOTHING.

Michael Kells, of Sullivan-street, near Spring, and *Charles Albright*, of No. 21 Ridge-street, were the next witnesses, but they knew nothing of the riot.

Owen Dermody, of No. 195 Delancey-street, sworn—I am a member of No. 41 Engine Company; we ran past No. 6 Engine in Ridge-street below Delancey; as I was going off the sidewalk into the street, some person hit me on the top of the head with a club; I now heard reports of pistols; saw the flashes in the direction of Delancey-street, where No. 6 Engine lay; saw a member of No. 6 Engine Company with his fire-cap on; saw this member of No. 6 fire a pistol; do not know and could not identify this man; saw a hook and ladder truck at the scene, but do not know whether No. 6 Hose was there; do not know whether the fireman that had the cap was a member of No. 6 Engine or No. 6 Hose; saw no member of No. 41 use either pistols or clubs; I had heard of no difficulty between Nos. 6 and 41 at a fire in Water-street; none of No. 6's men ever threatened me; the police reached the ground immediately on the commencement of the fight.

SIX ENGINE COMPANY THE AGGRESSORS.

Patrick Bolger, of No. 6 Morris-street, sworn—I am a member of Engine Company No. 41; I was near our engine, and saw a pistol flash; was then struck on the head and severely hurt; a policeman took me to the station-house and locked me up; while near engine No. 41, I saw six or eight pistol-flashes, all from where Engine Company No. 6 stood; I was in rear the close of the difficulty; the police had then surrounded us; while I was on the rope and about to return to our house, a man sprang upon me, saying: "I'll give it to you, you son of a b——," and he then hit me on the head with a wrench; I was immediately arrested by a policeman; saw none of our men use clubs or pistols; when struck with the wrench, I did not strike back, and cannot recognize the man that struck me.

INNOCENT AND INJURED FORTY-ONE.

Thomas Cheever, of No. 200 Stanton-street, sworn: I am a member of Fire Engine Company No. 41; I went with the engine to the scene of the fire, and when we stopped I heard a cheer, and this was immediately followed by a volley of shots from the side of the street on which No. 6 Engine Company stood; the police rushed in immediately to quell the disturbance, and Mr. Hennessy ordered us to take up the ropes and go home with the engine; I am positive that one member of No. 6 Engine Company fired three shots; I can swear that this person was Mr. Anthony Burk, foreman of that company; I saw a pistol in his hand; he had on a fire cap and was in full fireman's rig; this was at the time of the firing of the volley; Chief-Engineer Kingsland halted our company near Broome-street, in Ridge; we had to stand fast until No. 6 passed; I left our engine in Grand-street; I saw a number of caps with 6 thereon, but it was so dark that it was impossible to say whether they belonged to No. 6 Engine or No. 6 Hose; Burk aimed directly at our engine when he fired; the police quelled the disturbance, resorting to no unnecessary violence; I do not know that any member of our company fired a shot; the wound which I have was not received at the fight, but is one of Capt. Steers' private marks.

John Murray, of No. 172 Delancey-street—I am a member of Fire Engine Company No. 41; was sitting on the stoop at my house with my wife; had not previously run to a fire for two months or more; saw something burning thrown from a roof; ran by the side of our engine to Ridge-street, and on reaching the spot where No. 6 Engine Company stood, I heard a cheer, and the crowd shouted: "Now, look out for yourselves, boys; here they come!" this was instantly followed by a volley of shot, and I received a spent bullet in the breast; went to my father's house, at No. 30 Ridge-street, and my wound was dressed by Dr. Blivin, Police Surgeon; I do not know who shot me; have heard that Companies Nos. 6 and 41 had previously had a disturbance in Water-street, but never heard any threats.

FOREMAN BURK IN FOR IT.

Edward A. Pembroke, of No. 92 East Broadway, sworn—I am a member of No. 41 Engine Company; was at the fire; saw Mr. Anthony Burk, foreman of No. 6 Engine Company, fire four shots; there was considerable firing; our machine went about twenty paces down Delancey-street, and was thus far from No. 6 Engine when the firing occurred; I stopped on the southeast corner of Delancey and Ridge streets, about ten or fifteen paces distant from our engine; the firing occurred at the moment when our machine stopped; I had heard firing previously; I saw Burk come from behind No. 6 Engine and fire four shots; he aimed toward our engine; I can recognize no other person that fired; I do not know that any member of our company fired; saw clubs and wrenches used, but do not know who used them; I entertain no unfriendly feeling toward Mr. Burk. To a juror—The street lights were not burning.

THE POLICEMEN'S TESTIMONY.

Officer Robert W. Gray, of the Thirteenth Precinct Police, sworn—I was in Grand-street when the fire-bell struck, at about half-past twelve o'clock; I ran toward the spot, and found Fire Engine Company No. 6 at the intersection of Delancey and Ridge streets; two or three fire companies were near No. 33 Ridge-street, whence the alarm of fire came; the alarm was occasioned by the burning of a straw bed on the top of the house; did not hear how the bed took fire; while I was making inquiry concerning the origin of the fire, I heard a noise, and learned that Engine No. 41 was coming; they stopped on the northeast corner of Delancey and Ridge streets; as soon as No. 41 stopped, I heard a cheer, but do not know which company cheered; there was then firing from both sides; I stood in the street, near the curb, about fifteen feet from No. 41 Engine, and only a few feet from Engine No. 6; saw a man fire from Engine Company No. 41; I at once arrested this man, and took him to the station-house, where he rendered his name as Owen Dormody; I failed to get his pistol; after he had been committed, I went back and saw a fireman that I do not know about to hit Thomas Cheever, of No. 41, and I knocked him down with my baton; the crowd was so great that I was unable to take this man into custody; I then heard Mr. Hennessey order his men to get on their engine and take her home; Mr. Burk now approached and requested me to protect him; I did not see him fire, nor had he a pistol that I saw; I advised him to take his engine home, assuring him that I would do all that I could for him; he then started his engine on down toward Rivington-street; I then saw a crowd rush, and I ran up to the engine No. 6, and saw Mr. Clerken with a revolver in his hand; I demanded the weapon and he said that I could not have it; I then seized the pistol and told him the station-house would be responsible for it, as I should deliver it to Capt. Steers; I then followed No. 6 Engine up Ridge-street; Forty-one was behind moving in the same direction; in Ridge-street, near Broome, the companies again indulged in a lively brush, and the police again separated them; I then heard the foreman of Engine No. 41 order his men into Broome-street, so that they might not enter Grand-street, but they did not obey his order, and pursued No. 6 up into Grand-street; a squad of fifteen policemen followed No. 41 up to Grand-street; a squad of Seventeenth Ward Police also followed Engine Company No. 6; we went with No. 41 to her house; I took McGee and Bittman to Bellevue Hospital; I cannot swear positively which company fired first; No. 41 had about the usual number of men; the main firing was at the intersection of Ridge and Delancey streets.

Officer Henry Eulner, of the Thirteenth Precinct Police, sworn—I heard the alarm and entered the house where the bed had been set on fire; several men aided in tossing the bed from the roof; I then went to the intersection of Ridge and Delancey streets, where Engine No. 6 stood, on the southwest corner; then Engine No. 41 came and took the opposite corner, and almost immediately thereafter I saw many pistol flashes from both sides; Officer Gray and myself went in between the combatants, and had a warm reception; Fire Company No. 41 undertook to throw No. 6 machine over; I bade them desist, as the engine was the property of the city and not of the company; I drove them off thrice, and then, hearing bullets fly about my head, I went back to the station-house to get reinforcements; I saw Clerken and Dermody with pistols in their hands; when I returned with reinforcements both companies had made ready to go to Grand-street; at the intersection of Ridge and Broome streets they made another halt and fought again, but were separated by the police; I was struck by an ax, and my shield was flattened on my breast, but I suffered no injury; the police followed both companies to Grand-street; there the two companies separated, and the Seventh Ward Police took charge of No. 6, and the Thirteenth Ward Police accompanied No. 41 to her house.

Henry Eiseman, of No. 53 Attorney-street, sworn—I saw Bottman running in Grand-street, toward Ridge, at about quarter past twelve o'clock on Sunday morning; he was on the sidewalk; I merely spoke to him, and that was all; he did not say where he was going; I did not witness the fight; on Sunday morning I heard that he had been shot; I reached the station-house just as they were about to take him to the Bellevue Hospital; I never knew him as a "runner" with any engine; he was single; had been in the army; I went with him to the hospital; he made no statement touching the shooting.

Officer James H. Johnson, of the Thirteenth Precinct Police, sworn—At the time of the hostilities in Ridge-street, near Broome, I saw one Albright with a hose-pipe in his right hand, raised in a striking attitude; his left hand was on the tongue of No. 41 Engine; I went up, and taking the pipe from him, arrested him, and Officer Haas and myself took him and the pipe to the station-house; the pipe, which was somewhat spattered with blood, was marked 6; another hose-pipe was taken by Officer Leach; when I reached the station-house Bittman, the deceased, was lying wounded in the front office; I felt his pulse; he did not say how he had been shot; he told me that he had received his wound in the battle at the intersection of Delancey and Ridge streets.

Lefay Schulwes, of No. 89 Pitt-street, sworn—I am

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TRIAL OF CAPT. WIRZ.

The Military Court Convened Under a New Order.

Amendment of the Charge and Specifications.

The Names of Gen. Lee, Secretary Seddon and Others Omitted.

Counsel for the Prisoner Abandon the Case.

The Judge-Advocate Appears for the Defence.

The Trial to Go On as Speedily as Possible.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

At the hour of convening of the commission for the trial of WIRZ, this morning, the court-room was packed with spectators, among them a number of ladies.

As stated in our dispatch of last night, the first commission was dissolved, and a new one organized, including the same members, with the addition of Major HOMMES, as assistant Judge-Advocate.

The orders dissolving the first, and calling together the second commission, were read this morning, and only differ in this: that the new order directs the commission to try WIRZ, whereas the old order did not direct the trial of any one specially. The charges and specifications are different from those read yesterday, and to which the prisoner entered the plea of not guilty, only in this: that in the new charges the names of ROBERT E. LEE, JAMES A. SEDDON, LUCIUS D. NORTHROP and MOORE are stricken out of the charge of conspiracy, and at the conclusion is added the words, "by order of the President of the United States."

After the reading of the charges, the defendant was called upon to plead. Judge HUGHES, one of the counsel for the prisoner made a statement to the effect that it was by mere chance that some of the defendant's counsel had received notice that the commission would convene to-day, and two of his associate counsel were then absent. For himself he had received, at about eight o'clock this morning, a note from the Judge-Advocate of which the following is a copy.

AUGUST 23d, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: I inclose herewith a copy of the charges and specifications, with such amendations as will occur in them when presented to-morrow. It is proper for me to say to you now what I could not sooner, that the court will assemble to-morrow at eleven o'clock A. M., in the Court of Claims rooms, and will proceed without further delay, I trust with the hearing of the case. The objections made by you are in part met by orders which will be read to-morrow. There remain, however, the two pleas: first, the jurisdiction; second, the plea based upon Capt. NOYES' action and the similar one based upon JOHNSON and SHERMAN's arrangement. These, I hope, we can dispose of to-morrow, so as to get into the evidence. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. CHIPMAN, Colonel, &c.

Upon the reading of this note some controversy arose between the Judge-Advocate and the defendant's counsel as to the date of the note; after which Judge HUGHES announced that his connection with the case had terminated; that he felt that he could no longer be of service to his client, who was now at liberty to employ other counsel.

Thereupon Judge HUGHES quietly packed up his books, took his hat in hand and walked out of the court-room.

This proceeding, so unexpected, produced quite a sensation among the lookers-on. The prisoner looked amazement from his restless, gray eyes, and this merged into consternation, when his only remaining counsel, Mr. PECK, arose and announced that he also retired from the case.

WIRZ called Mr. PECK to him and with flowing tears expressed his regret at this determination on the part of his counsel. He was assured by his late counsel that they could be of no service to him; that he would probably fare better in the hands of the Judge-Advocate than if defended by special counsel; that it was impossible for them (Messrs. HUGHES and PECK) to remain in the case under the circumstances, when it is clearly apparent that the commission would not be governed by the well-known principles of law; and that if the proceedings of yesterday and to-day could be sustained and tolerated as good law, the same proceedings could be repeated at any stage of the trial hereafter, and as often as the prosecution might deem it proper to revise erroneous action, as the same should occur from time to time.

The President of the commission suggested that the prisoner was not without counsel; that the Judge-Advocate was, by law, the attorney for the defendant.

Thereupon the commission adjourned until to-morrow, to give the Judge-Advocate time to prepare for the defence of the prisoner.

Immediately upon the convening of the commission this morning Judge HUGHES offered a motion which he said would take precedence of all other proceedings, and he desired that the motion be heard.

The President replied that this motion could be heard hereafter.

The language of the motion is as follows:

HENRY WIRZ, the prisoner, now present by his counsel, moves and asks this Military Commission to discharge him from further peril and proceedings upon the charges heretofore presented against him, and which the said commission, and each member thereof, was sworn to try, and to whiob charges and specifications, each and every one of them, he has in person entered his plea of "not guilty," for the following reasons: That after the swearing in of the President and members of said commission, and after his plea of not guilty thereto, to wit, on Tuesday, the 22d day of August, 1865, the said commission having met and convened in pursuance of previous adjournment, he, the said HENRY WIRZ, not being present, the said commission did, without his presence or consent, either express or implied, adjourn not to any time or day certain; and for the further reason, that since the said adjournment his counsel have received official notice from the Judge-Advocate of said commission that material changes and alterations have been made in the charges and specifications, and that it is proposed to try upon charges and specifications so altered and amended in their altered and amended form, to which he does not consent. He prays, therefore, that as to said original charges and specifications he may go free and acquitted.

(Signed) HENRY WIRZ.

By his counsel, HUGHES, DENVER and PECK, and LOUIS SCHADE.

After the withdrawal of his counsel, WIRZ addressed a letter to the commission stating his case in a frank and manly manner, and the commission resolved to see him supplied with able counsel.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The WIRZ Military Commission met this morning at 11 o'clock, in the Court of Claims Room, at the Capitol.

Judge HUGHES, of counsel for the accused, said that as the prisoner should be brought into court he would submit a motion.

Maj.-Gen. WALLACE remarked: "Time enough will be given for that purpose."

Judge HUGHES—I will present it at the earliest moment.

The prisoner was, at this stage of the proceedings, brought into court, in custody of a military guard.

Judge-Advocate CHIPMAN called the roll of members, all of whom answered to their names.

He then read an order from the War Department, dated the 22d of August, in substance that the Military Commission, which was to convene on the 20th inst., is, by order of the President of the United States, dissolved; and then read another order, dated yesterday, convening a special commission, to assemble to-day at 11 o'clock, for the trial of HENRY WIRZ, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it, the detail of officers being the same as that of the previous commission.

Maj. A. A. HOSMER has, on application of Col. CHIPMAN to the proper authority, been appointed Assistant Judge-Advocate.

Judge-Advocate CHIPMAN asked the prisoner whether he had any objection to the members of the court.

Mr. PECK, of counsel, said that there was none, personally to the members.

The members, Judge-Advocates and the official reporters were then sworn, promising, in addition to an impartial performance of duty, that they would not improperly disclose the secret proceedings and sentence of the court.

Jngde-Advocate CHIPMAN, addressing the prisouer—You are charged under the name of HENRY WIRZ; is that your name?

The prisoner said it was.

Judge-Advocate CHIPMAN—The charges and specifications will now be read.

Major-Gen. WALLACE, the President of the Court—Let the prisoner stand up.

Capt. WIRZ rose to his feet, when the charges and specifications were read.

They are substantially the same as those upon which he was arraigned on Monday.

He is first charged with maliciously, willfully and traitorously, and in aid of the then existing armed rebellion against the United States of America, on or before the 1st day of March, A. D., 1864, and on divers other days, between that day and the 10th day of April, 1865, combining, confederating and conspiring together with JOHN H. WINDER, RICHARD B. WINDER, JOSEPH WHITE, W. S. WINDER, R. R. STEVENSON and others unknown, to injure the health and destroy the lives of soldiers in the military service of the United States, then held and being prisoners of war within the lines of the so-called Confederate States, and in the military prisons thereof, to the end that the armies of the United States might be weakened and impaired, in violation of the laws and customs of war.

The above differs from the former charge in this, namely: That the names of ROBERT E. LEE, JAMES E. SEDDON and LUCAS D. NORTHROP are now omitted.

The other charge is that of murder, produced by heartless, brutal and cruel treatment.

The specifications are fourteen in number.

Judge-Advocate CHIPMAN asked the prisoner what answer he had to make to the charges.

The prisoner gave no reply.

Judge HUGHES, of counsel, said that these new charges and specifications, or the fact that any amendments or changes had been made in those heretofore presented, reached him now for the first time. The counsel has received an official note this morning from the Judge-Advocate which he would read, accompanied by a copy, as he supposed, of these charges. This note was received at 8 o'clock, or a little sooner, this morning, addressed to the firm of which he was a member, viz., HUGHES, DENVER & PECK, dated Aug. 23, 1865.

The note from Judge-Advocate CHIPMAN is, in substance, briefly as follows:

"I inclose a copy of the charges and specifications, with such changes as may be presented to-morrow. It is proper to say now what could not be said sooner, viz., the court will assemble to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, in the Court of Claims Room, and I will proceed without further delay with the case. The objections made by you will in part be removed by the orders of to-morrow. There remain but two points raised by you to be settled:

First, as to the jurisdiction of the court; and, secondly, as to the immunity of Capt. WIRZ, claimed under the arrangement with Capt. NOYES, and the capitulation as concluded between JOHNSTON and SHERMAN.

These, I hope, will be disposed of to-morrow, or as soon as we get into the evidence."

Judge HUGHES said the note was not dated yesterday but to-day, this being the 23d.

Judge-Advocate CHIPMAN said the note was written yesterday, but was wrongly dated in the hurry.

Judge HUGHES remarked that he saw by a morning paper only that the court was to meet to-day, and it was mere accident that he came here. The authorities were ample that the prisoner should have time to plead and prepare for defence and to consult counsel, and on the prisoner's behalf he asked the commission to give him sufficient time. The prisoner, without any fault of his, would now be under the necessity of employing new counsel, as he, Judge HUGHES, was inclined to think that he had rendered all the professional service required by his obligations. It was necessary for them to give the reasons for withdrawing from the case, but this ought not to prevent the court from determining the question of giving further time.

Judge-Advocate CHIPMAN did not object to his note being read as an official paper. He placed the amendments of the charges in the hands of the counsel as soon as possible. The note was written at dark and sent by an old and faithful orderly and delivered at the office which he supposed the gentlemen occupied during the day; but they may have been out at the time. He had nothing to say against a proper adjournment to enable the prisoner to prepare for defence. He should certainly part from the gentlemen with regret, yet he did not feel that either himself or the court ought to be intimidated by the threats of counsel. If there was any hard grievance, he supposed the court would proceed properly and legally. He proposed to curtail no right or cut off any privilege to which counsel are entitled. He left the question of postponement to the court.

Judge HUGHES remarked that this was a new court just brought into being. The court would not subject the prisoner to the disadvantages of the reorganization of the court, and deny him the benefits which might result from it. This court knew nothing of the other or former charges. If he had said anything calculated to intimidate the court, as intimated by the Judge Advocate, he was not aware of it. Even had he been so disposed, he would have had an admonition in the countenances of the officers composing the court, and in the past conduct of these gentlemen that it would be labor lost—they had been in the smoke of battle. Perhaps he would make a similar remark applicable to his friend, the Judge-Advocate, if he was aware that the latter had ever been in battle; but he had not heard of it.

Mr. PECK, one of the counsel for the defence, suggested to the court that the recent action would bring up an entirely new class of defence, and would necessarily take up more time.

Judge HUGHES here took up his hat, and placing a pile of law books under his arm, walked out of the court-room.

Mr. PECK, resuming, said, as the prisoner had once been arraigned, and his life placed in jeopardy, he was entitled now either to an acquittal or trial on the former charges. He believed that all the authorities, civil and military, were conclusive on the point that, if not acquitted, the prisoner, under the circumstances, was entitled to all the benefits of an acquittal.

The President of the court inquired of Mr. PECK whether he was still here in the relation of counsel.

Mr. PECK replied that he was not.

The President said the Judge-Advocate was here as the counsel for the defendant, the gentleman and his associates having withdrawn.

Judge-Advocate CHIPMAN said, as the responsibility now attached to him of appearing for the prisoner, he asked an adjournment until to-morrow. He was not unmindful of the rights of the prisoner. He regretted the retiring of the counsel. Judge HUGHES had left on record the remark that he made no allusion to him as a soldier, not being aware that he had been in battle. In reply to this, he merely referred to the official record on file in the War Department.

The commission adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow, noon.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

THE PRESSURE FOR PARDON.

The President was again overwhelmed to-day by a crowd of visitors, among whom were a dozen ladies. Most of those in waiting were pardon-seekers, in whose cases the Attorney-General has already issued warrants, but which yet await the signature of the President. The crowd was so great as even to encroach upon the private office of the Private Secretary, interrupting the public business and annoying the gentlemen in charge. Visitors will remember that the occupants of the executive mansion have a few rights on the premises, and that they are guilty of a serious impropriety, if they intrude upon the private apartments of the mansion, as many are in the habit of doing.

A LOOK AT THE SOUTH.

Maj.-Gen. MEADE, accompanied by Brevet Maj.-Gen. WEBB, Inspector-General; Col. BATCHELDER, Quartermaster, and Lieut.-Col. MEADE, A. D. C., arrived in the city last evening, and to-morrow morning they will depart on a tour of inspection through the Departments of Virginia, North and South Carolina, of the Military Division of the Atlantic. They will be absent several weeks, and visit all the important points in these departments. They will first visit Richmond, via Gordonsville and some of the old battle-fields. Though the President has not seriously contemplated any visit to Richmond, as has been so frequently stated by the Richmond papers, it is, after all, not unlikely that he may make the proposed trip.

FINANCIAL.

The finances of the Treasury are moving along quietly and easily, the cash receipts from internal revenue and the customs being so liberal as to enable Mr. MCCULLOCH to meet all the urgent demands for cash which is now, from the certificates of indebtedness, falling due. About thirty millions of these mature this month, and about twenty millions during September. This will relieve the Treasury from its principal burden between this and the approaching session of Congress. The Secretary has the discretion, if required, of making a further issue of compound interest notes.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decided this morning that if a hotel-keeper or other person employ laborers to can and hermetically seal up tomatoes, corn, beans, or other vegetables or fruits, to be used or consumed by him, where the annual product of such preserved fruits, vegetables, &c., shall exceed the rate of six hundred dollars, he is liable to pay a duty thereon of six per cent., under the provisions of sections 93 and 94 of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the 5th section of the act of March 3, 1865.

THE FREEDMEN IN ARKANSAS.

The Commissioner for the Eastern District of Arkansas reports for the month of July no increase in the number of rations issued to the destitute since his last report. He says in order to guard the freedmen from oppression and abuse he has sent two companies of infantry to Madison, on the St. Francis River, and two companies to Laconia, those two localities being the centre of a community opposed to the freedmen.

REBEL CONGRESSMEN.

J. L. PUGH, of Alabama, and ELI S. HORTER, ex-members of the United States Congress, and late members of the rebel Congress, have arrived in the city.

RESTORED TO SERVICE.

Col. T. INGRAHAM, Provost-Marshal of the defences north of the Potomac, whose regiment, the Thirty-eighth Massachusetts, has already been mustered out, has been retained in the military service by a special order from the War Department, in honor of his long and faithful services.

ALABAMA PARDONS.

Gov. PARSONS, of Alabama, telegraphs to the President: "Please suspend all petitions for pardon recommended by me prior to this date." It is not explained what prompted the Governor to make this request, but it is believed that the object was to head off a batch of Alabamians who arrived here yesterday to urge their own petitions for pardon.

RELIEVING HER MIND.

A noted woman of the Southern persuasion, now in Europe, writes a most violent insulting letter to the President, pouring out her wrath for the "murder," as she calls it, of Mrs. SURRATT.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

SEEING THE PRESIDENT AND GETTING PARDON.

The President to-day was occupied several hours in giving audience to more than a hundred visitors, some of whom came from the South expressly to importune for pardon. They presented no convincing reasons why their cases should have priority of those previously filed. The President granted two pardons yesterday and two to-day. Gen. EWELL was again at the Attorney-General's office this morning, endeavoring to procure a favorable report on his own application.

THE TWO JOHNSONS.

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, formerly a candidate for Vice-President on the Douglas ticket, who was lately pardoned, succeeded in obtaining a long private interview with the President.

SOUTHERN FEELING.

Whatever may be thought of the disposition of the Southern people, it is certain that all the prominent men from that section, as well as others, represent a general acquiescence in the policy of the President in regard to the restoration of the Southern States to their constitutional relations to the Union.

SURVEYOR APPOINTED.

The President has appointed A. T. STONE Surveyor of Customs for the District of New-Orleans.

A SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

Col. THOMAS BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed by President JOHNSON Commissioner on the part of the United States, to adjust the claims under the recent amended convention between the United States of America and the United States of Colombia.

THE CONVENTION WITH COLOMBIA.

The convention between the United States of America and the United States of Colombia, supplemental to that of September 10, 1857, has just been proclaimed.

It extends for nine months the joint commission heretofore appointed for the examination and adjustment of such claims as were presented, but not heretofore settled.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

Postmaster-General DENNISON will not, as many of his friends desire, be a candidate for the Senatorship of Ohio, as Mr. SHERMAN's successor.

BUENOS AYRES HONORS MR. LINCOLN'S MEMORY.

Information has been received at the Department of State from the Minister of the United States at Buenos Ayres, of the passage of a law by the legislature of the Provincial Government of Buenos Ayres, authorizing the Governor to call the first town to be located in the Province "Lincoln," in commemoration of the late President of the United States.

MAIL SERVICE IN THE SOUTH.

The Postmaster-General has just ordered the resumption of the daily mail service from Macon to Columbus, Atlanta, Chattanooga, and to other important points in Georgia, by railroad.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 25.

Arrived steamer *Constitution*, from Panama. Sailed ship *Lookout*, for New-York, with 38,000 sacks of copper ore, 3,800 hides, 310 bales of wool, 100 cases and 26 pipes of California wines.

There are indications of a gradual increase of business. Whale oil advanced 20 per cent. since the news of the Shenandoah atrocities. Other oils are firmer.

ANOTHER RAILROAD DISASTER.

Passenger Train on the Norwich Road Thrown Off the Track.

TEN OR TWELVE PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The *Palladium* says that about 7½ o'clock last night, the evening train from New-London ran over a cow, three miles this side of Branford, and the baggage, mail and first passenger cars were thrown from the track.

The baggage car turned a complete somersault down an embankment, and rolled over twice, and was badly smashed.

Almost all the employes of the road, ten or twelve in number, were injured, some seriously, but none fatally. But one passenger was badly injured.

A special train returned to this city with the wounded, at 12 o'clock in the night.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The following is a list of those injured by the accident on the Shore Line last night:

L. P. HEMPSTEAD, mail agent, head bruised, mouth cut, and right knee injured.

IRA HICKS, express messenger, hurt in the back, and it is feared has recieved internal injuries.

CHARLES PETTIBONE, baggage-master, slightly bruised.

HIRAM DAVISON, bridge-builder—slightly injured in foot and leg.

E. F. STRICKLAND, conductor—in right foot.

CLINTON SHEPPARD, conductor—head cut and leg bruised.

WILLIAM BROWN, water-boy—badly bruised; was taken up for dead, but will live.

THOMAS CAHILL, brakeman—knee cut.

WILLIAM BISHOP—badly burned.

Eight persons were in the baggage-car, which turned a double somersault down the embankment.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

From the New-Haven Journal, Aug. 23.

Last evening, about 7:30 o'clock, as the evening train from New-London to this city was about three miles from Branford, the engine ran over a cow. No headlight is used on this train, as it usually arrives before one is needed; moreover, the train had just reached a curve, and there would not have been time to stop if the obstruction had been seen. The engine passed safely, and was not throw off, but the baggage and mail car, and first passenger—a new sleeping-car—were thrown from the track. The baggage-car was pitched down a considerable embankment, and rolled completely over twice—some say three times—and was of course considerably broken. The sleeping-car was dislodged from its truck, and simply thrown up on its side, where it rested comparatively uninjured. The other cars were not dislodged.

There were seven persons in the baggage-car when it went over. It seems almost incredible that not one of them was killed, and no one, it is believed, dangerously injured, although all were more or less hurt, and some quite badly. It was at first thought that the water boy was killed, but he afterward revived and is said not to be in danger. The mail agent was badly hurt; another person, a passenger, severely injured in the leg; and all cut or bruised considerably; but all were amazed to find themselves alive after such a somersault. The passenger car was a new sleeping car recently put upon the road, and is not, we believe, very much damaged. One of the passengers in it was considerably and several others slightly bruised.

We have not been able to learn the names of any of the sufferers, as the train did not reach this city until half-past twelve. Conductor SHEPPARD, who is said to have received some injury himself, nevertheless walked to East Haven, rode in on a milk wagon, and returned with a car, workmen to clear the track, the master mechanic and Superintendent CALHOUN, by whom the wreck was overhauled as rapidly as possible. The night baggage and passengers for Boston by this route were forwarded by the Hartford trains, but we presume the track will be ready for use again this morning.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The St. Hyacinthe Races.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The St. Hyacinthe races opened yesterday.

RACE No. 1.—*Chargers' Race*—Weight, twelve stone; ridden by officers, half-mile dash. Entries—*Miss Boswell*, six years; *Garryowen*, aged; and *Picquett*, aged. *Picquett* was the winner by a length and a half; *Miss Boswell* second. Time, 56¾ secouds.

RACE No. 2.—*Province Bred Horses*—One mile and a half; Montreal Turf Club weights; winners fifty pounds extra. Entries—*Post Boy*, five years; *Evening Star*, four years; *Tom Whiffler*, three years; *Bella*, six years; *Minnie Grey*, six years; and *Don Juan*, aged. *Post Boy* won by three and a half lengths. The others came in in the following order: *Don Juan*, *Minnie*, *Whiffler*, *Bella*, and *Evening Star*. Time of the winner, two minutes and 58¼ seconds.

THIRD RACE—*Montreal Cup*—Two mile heats; open to all horses; entrance $30, for a purse of $300; Montreal Turf Club weights. Entries—*Flash*, four years; *Lorline*, four years; *Thunder*, six years; and *Crozzer*, four years. First heat—*Flash* came in first, *Thunder* second, *Socline* third, *Crozzer* distanced; time of first mile, 1:55; time of second, *Flash* also winning, 1:47¾; total, 3:54½. Second heat—*Flash* was withdrawn in consequence of an injury to his hoof, and the contest lay between *Thunder* and *Lorline*; the latter came in first, but gave in on account of a mistake of his jockey, and *Thurder* had a walk over; time of the first mile, 1:55; second mile, 1:54.

FOURTH RACE—*Corinthian Cup*—Valued at $200, for horses the property of officers quartered in Canada; one and one-half mile; weight ten stone seven pounds; English and American bred horses seven pounds extra. Entries: *Sunshine*, four years; *Miss Boswell* and *M. D.*, aged. *Sunshine* won easily, *M. D.* was second, and *Boswell* last; time, 2:59¼.

This ended the first day.

Sporting at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The trot on Hampden-park to-day, which was to have taken place between *Empress*, owned by PETER JONES, of Amherst, N. H.; *Harry Clay*, owned by WM. WALTER MEYER, of New-York, and *Frank Vernon*, owned by DAN MACE, of New-York, did not take place, *Empress* being withdrawn and shipped for Boston, and the others declining to trot.

A scrub-race came off between *Hot Water*, owned by HUBBARD, of Pittsfield, and *Dolly Dutton*, owned by BRANCH, of this city, which was won by *Hot Water* in two heats: 2:51 and 2:49. To-day's operation is denounced as a greater swindle than yesterday's, although fewer persons were present.

Base Ball Match.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The Athletics beat the Empires to-day in a full game of nine innings by a score of 40 to 28. Over 20,000 people, including 1,500 ladies, witnessed the game. The Athletics made eight home runs, the Empires three. The game was splendidly contested throughout.

The Athletics play in Washington on Monday. The Empire play with the Camdens to-morrow.

Sentenced.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

In the Superior Court, to-day, JOHN NORTHIDGE, ANTON VON WERNER, PATRICK SHAY and JOHN DOLAN, the perpetrators of the brutal outrage on Mrs. BATES on the night of the 13th inst., were each sentenced to State Prison for life.

From Montreal.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The St. Hyacinthine races opened yesterday. The first race, half mile dash, was won by *Pickee*, in 56¾ seconds, and the second, one mile heat, by *Portboy*, in 2:58¾. In the third race for the Montreal cup, two mile heats, the first heat was won by *Flash*, 3:54½. In the second heat *Flash* was withdrawn on account of an injury to his hoof, and the contest lay between *Thunder* and *Lorlieue*. The latter came in first, but gave in on account of mistake, and the jockey of *Thunder* had to walk over the course. The fourth race, one mile and a-half, for the Corinthian cup, valued at $200, was won by horses owned by English officers, and was won easily by *Sunshine* in 2.59¼. This ended the first day.

From the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The steamer *Superior* has 340 bales of cotton for Evansville, and the *Continental* has 150 bales. The first bale of Texas cotton received in New-Orleans, raised in Brazos County, was sold on the 16th at 51½c.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, always an unconditional Union paper, contains a denunciation against Gov. BROWNLOW's letter against the Jews.

The worms are ravaging the cotton fields on the Tallahatchie.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Occupation of Tetela del Oro by Austrian Troops—Continued Depredations by Guerrillas—Seizure of a French Merchant by Them—Sad Condition of the Country.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 19, 1865.

The steamship *Vera Cruz*, from the port of the same name, brings news to the 13th.

In Tulancingo, news had been received of the occupation of Tetela del Oro by the Austrian troops, which had been divided into three detachments. The first, under Count THUN, took the heights of Apulco after a fight of three hours; the second occupied Tetetla del Oro; the third, buried in the depths of the forests, had a desperate struggle.

The guerrillas again swarm in Chalco, and among other exploits, had seized a French merchant, M. AUDIFRED, and demanded $10,000 for his ransom. The value of the merchandise seized by UZALDE, near Tzilahuaca, amounted to $100,000. In Litacuaro had arrived the news that Col. MENDEZ had caught ARTEAGA, and also RIVA PALACIO. The French troops at Toluca were not yet in movement. At Monterey it was resolved to raise some irregular troops, under Col. QUIROGA.

From Morelia, the *Cronista* has a letter which mentions the arrival of the troops of VANDER-SMISSEN and MENDEZ, bringing the arms and prisoners captured at Tacambaro. The prisoners, among whom are some officers, have been paroled, and even, it is said, received *their pay*.

It is reaffirmed that REGALES is dead of typhus fever. He quarreled with ARTEAGA, not wishing his party to fight at Tacambaro, and so left the latter, who, in escaping from the enemy, slipped down and broke his arm. In spite of the troops at Morelia, the guerrillas are close to the city, and the farmers cannot resist their demands.

The journal *Dona Clara* gives a sad picture of the state of the country, and begs the Emperor to change his political course. The same paper states that the use of the hall for the corporation meetings was refused to the Solicitor-General for the trial of the action brought by Gen. ZULOAGA against the editors of the *Orquesta*, because a municipal law expressly forbids its use for any other purpose than civic meetings. The Solicitor-General replied that he did not *ask* for but *demanded* the use of the hall, by virtue of the sovereign power of his Majesty.

The official journal of Orizaba announces an insurrection in Zongolia, which it says is not of importance. It may be so; but the proximity to the coast makes it of importance to the Republicans. Who is the leader is not mentioned, but probably it is AMADOR.

The *Pajaro Verde* mentions the arrival of the Liberals in Durango, numbering 2,600 men. PATONI is chief, acting as Governor. The French Governor of the city declared martial law, and has raised intrenchments and is now making a moat. The latest news mentions that the Republicans had retired to Guanacevi.

The companies of the Foreign Legion quartered at Matamoras had sailed for Tampico, and having arrived, were preparing an attack on Ciudad Victoria. All the communications between these points are infested with guerrillas. MEJIA was about to send a strongly-guarded convoy to Monterey, which proves that he did not fear for Matamoras.

PATONI has divided his forces, according to the tactics now followed of harassing the Imperialists. They threatened Santiago Papasquiaro, but were driven back.

NEGRETE went to Huajuquilla with only infantry, for all his horses perished in the desert, and even a great part of his troops, for want of water. On the 7th inst. NEGRETE was in Parral.

Capt. NEY announces from Cadereita that 50 chasseurs had surprised and defeated, near Teran, the little band of RODRIGUEZ. On their return they met a strong force of Republican cavalry belonging to ESCOBEDO's command. The Republican cavalry were defeated, losing 110 horses.

With relation to the guerrilla bands of UGALDE and TRONCOSO, in the capital, the government has issued a dispatch stating that the latter leader with 200 men came to Tazlahnaca and burnt the toll-house, but being resisted, retired with their booty to attack a valuable convoy, and then joined the forces of ARTEAGA. UGALDE has 300 infantry, 3 pieces of artillery, and 400 cavalry. He is said by his opponents to punish any man who does not rob, and both officers and men wear on their hats a piece of ribbon with the words, "Money and girls" (Pesetas y Muchachas), and, continues Gen. HUELAS, of course they commit atrocious crimes.

From San Luis Potosi we are told of the defeat of a party of Republicans. The forces under Gen. NEIGRE are expected, and also some of the staff of Gen. DOUAI, who is previously to review the troops in Queretaro.

Letters from Tampico state that the road to that port will be well guarded by French troops.

The colonists under Capt. TONOVILLE, who are to found the settlement of Zongoliga, have begun to arrive at Orizaba. The engineer who was charged with the survey of the lands for the colony has been arrested in that city, but why is unknown, but some assert that he is connected with the insurrection in that district.

Mr. WOLF has left the capital to make the surveys for the railroad in Sonora.

A dispatch announces a fight at Ahuacatlan, near Zacatlan, between a party composed of 55 Austrian lancers and a company of Mexican infantry against a large Republican force who besieged them in the church. After several hours' resistance the Imperialists had to surrender, when the commander, Capt. KURZOOK, being conducted before the leader PEREZ, was shot by the latter through the head; a Mexican officer and 17 of his men were then shot. In the meantime Count THUN obtained great success at Huasteca.

The *Ferrocarril* of Orizaba observes that the Mexican press is in a false position. In Matamoras as in Puebla, and other places, the newspaper writers are badly off. Whilst some are sent to prison others are banished. This latter case has happened in Matamoras. Two editors were put in prison without a written order, and afterward put on board a ship of war which took them to Vera Cruz. They are ignorant of their offence, except that they edit a paper which supports things as they are. Evidently the freedom of the press is totally eclipsed. In Puebla the editor of a paper is in prison awaiting a trial.

UGALDE gives us his reason for shooting the brothers TRONCOSO, that they were concerned in the murder of COMONFORT. With them were shot 12 officers, and UGOLDE drafted their guerrillas into his infantry, and cut up the gold-laced hats the men wore so as to suit the infantry dress, and no doubt to insult the men.

The *Era* insists that the only true guarantee from attack by the United States is to convince the Americans that the consolidation of the empire is their true interest.

The day before yesterday there arrived in this port of Havana a vessel from Greenock, whose cargo of coal was on fire. It was towed into the harbor and scuttled in a part of the bay where the fire could not communicate to the shipping. The vessel was the *Lephenstrath*, Capt. MCDONALD.

LARA.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA AT THIS PORT.

Europe Still Ignorant of the Fate of the Atlantic Cable.

A QUINTUPLE MURDER IN LONDON.

Another Annexation Scheme of Louis Napoleon's.

WESTWARD MARCH OF THE CHOLERA.

The Differences Between Austria and Prussia Adjusted.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. LOTT, which left Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 12th and Queenstown on the evening of the 13th August, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Pennsylvania* reached Liverpool on the morning of the 11th inst. The *Africa* arrived off Crookhaven about 10 o'clock on the night of the 11th.

Lord LYONS is to succeed Sir HENRY BULWER as British Ambassador to Constantinople.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Atlantic Telegraph—A Royal Migration—The Cholera Coming—The Cattle Plague Increasing—Infanticide, Murder, and Brutality—British Taxation—The American Wanderer—Amusements—Winans' Yacht—A Remedy for the Office-seeking Nuisance.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 12, 1865.

"No news from the cable." This has been the news of the week. The *Great Eastern* should have arrived on Thursday; has she gone to the bottom with the wire? Has some great submarine maelstrom or monster sucked them both in, or taken one to draw in the other? The *Times* receives half a ton of letters on the subject daily, and the other papers in proportion, and as the less the people know the more they can guess, imagine and dispute, we have theories in abundance. One learned pundit tells us that under a pressure of two miles of water, gutta-percha becomes solid, and a good conductor. To that the company answers that they have got signals through the deepest part of the ocean, and hope to get more. Another proves by a x z —x y w, that the cable stretched and the copper conductor gave way, and that made the mishief. Meantime we wait for the *Great Eastern*, whose insurance rate has risen a little, while that of the cable is out of sight. On the sour grapes principle, we are told that the telegraph to India is useless and unreliable. Bad news comes fast enough—good news is worth waiting for. We may as well abolish telegraphs altogether, which newspaper correspondents would not be sorry for. It is discouraging to write old news, but we can fall back upon invention, like graver historians. The company has increased its capital stock, and will "try, try again." If I had the management, I would make the next attempt with one small wire, which would cost little to make or to lay, and which would be quite as likely to succeed as the more heavy and elaborate structure.

The Queen is absent, on a visit to Germany. At the period of our glorious revolution, I mean the English revolution of two centuries ago, when the STUARTS were superseded by the House of Brunswick, one of the clauses of the act of settlement was that no sovereign of England should leave the kingdom without the permission of Parliament. The STUARTS had a troublesome habit of running off to France when there was any trouble. I do not believe this "clause in the constitution" has ever been repealed, or that her Majesty has got leave of absence. The vast library of English acts of Parliament, contains numerous laws which could be enforced, but are generally forgotten. Even recent acts are repealed by common consent, unless some fussy person chooses to revive them. It is against the law to smoke in railway carriages, but it is seldom enforced. It is against the law to sell even a glass of porter to a policeman on duty, and for a wonder, a publican has been fined for doing it. There is a law against beggars, and beggars swarm.

As the Prince and Princess of WALES, and I presume their two children—both boys, thanks to Lord PALMERSTON and a liberal Cabinet—have followed the Queen to the Continent, we are almost destitute of objects of loyalty, and can give our entire attention to the cattle disease and the Atlantic telegraph.

The cholera is carrying off 800 or 1,000 a day at Constantinople. It is in Malta and Ancona, and is said to be spreading in Italy. There is a report of its appearance at Marseilles. Travelers complain of vexatious quarantines, and we are assured that if it is to visit England it cannot be shut out. Free trade—any trade forbids. We must prepare for it. We must clean up and make ourselves decent. But the cholera, at its former visits, ravaged places accounted the most healthful. I know that it was so in America. Where would one look for a finer, or more healthy place, for instance, than Sandusky and where was the cholera worse? It appeared to me then that a morbific influence pervaded the atmosphere, and that I could feel it stronger or weaker, day by day. I was able to indicate by this feeling the days of greatest mortality. The strong resisted this influence—the weak succumbed to it. Of course other conditions had their influence; but it was only when men in one way or another fell below a certain power of resistance—a certain force of vitality, that they became victims of the destroyer. It seems very probable that we shall have the cholera in London. It is likely that 50,000 persons will die of the disease here, and 280,000 in the United Kingdom. A case of true Asiatic cholera is reported at Belfast.

The cattle disease, now recognized as the murrain that has destroyed some hundreds of thousands of cattle in Russia, is spreading alarm in all parts of England. The cattle attacked with it die sometimes in a few hours. Whatever may be the fact in respect to cholera, this cattle plague is highly contagious. Some advocate innoculation. Our slow and discordant government is trying to do something to check the disease, but Englishmen are so afraid of despotism that it is hard to get anything done in the greatest emergencies. Cattle are killed wherever people choose to kill them. The sick are hurried off to be slaughtered. Sometimes inspectors see the meat—oftener they do not. Happy Paris, with *abattoirs* and inspectors, and a tolerable assurance of healthy viands! The last comfort is that the disease is confined to cattle. Pork and mutton are not touched by it. As for the roast beef of Old England, we must learn to do without it. And this reminds me that there ought to be enterprise and skill enough to supply England with American beef as well as lobster. The cattle on a thousand hills, to say nothing of the prairies, can all find a market here, if you can find some way to send them in eatable condition.

I am not sure that I have mentioned the name of this cattle disease. It is popularly known as *pneumonia pecorum epizootica typhosa*, and as a good name is half

the battle, we shall soon know how to deal with this disorder.

We discuss the question of infanticide, but the wretched woman WINDSOR, the destroyer of illegitimate babies in Devonshire, is not to be hanged. To the disgust of all right-feeling people a question has been raised of the legality of her conviction. She was tried once before and the jury failed to agree. Could she have been lawfully tried a second time for the same offence? The crown lawyers hesitate, and the judges are to decide. But, whether the murderer of babes is hanged or not, the stern morality of England has decided that there shall be no foundling hospitals to encourage vice. Now there are born and registered in England fifty thousand illegitimate children a year, besides those made away with, or otherwise unrecorded. Would it not be a pity, in such a country, where it is no longer a shame among the common people to be or to have a bastard, to save a few babes and a few mothers from the fate and sin of murder? But the political economists and the superfine moralists are agreed that the Pagans were right, and the Christians who rescued exposed infants were wrong, and they, wink at murder and keep down the rates.

One day this week, a man brought three children, the oldest ten years old, to a public house in Red Lion-street, Holborn, and two mornings after, they were found dead in their bed—poisoned, it is supposed, by prussic acid. The next day, e man shoots his wife and daughter at Ramsgate, and declares himself to be the one who poisoned the three children in London. It is all the fault, he says, of Lord PALMERSTON, Sir RICHARD MAYNE, and the government generally. I do not often trouble you with records of crime, but there is too little care of maniacs everywhere. According to the correspondents of English papers, there are cases of crime enough in America to feed the most morbid appetite; and the publishers of a sensation evening paper here never want for a "horrid murder" to fill the mouths of the newsboys. It is rare that two or three columns of an English daily paper are not filled with records of crime and brutality more or less like the following, which I have just clipped from a trial reported in a "cotemporary:"

"JOHN CHARLESWORTH, an interesting little fellow of ten, and the son of the prisoner and the prosecutrix, was then examined. He said: 'I was in bed on the night in question, when I heard my mother screaming down stairs. I got up, and went down to see what was the matter. Father was then pulling mother's hair, and punching her. He then throttled her, and afterward dragged her out of the house, and attempted to throw her over the yard wall into the dike. He then dragged her into the house again, and attempted to pitch her down the cellar steps, and subsequently knocked her head against the cellar and kitchen doors. He next jumped on her with his feet, bumped her head on the floor, and trailed her by the hair of her head all about the kitchen.'"

The London *Times*, during the absence of Dr. MACKEY to investigate Canadian loyalty, has a vigorous "own correspondent" in New-York, who is determined on making a sensation. His first letter was a success, for it informed us that the great body of the Northern people insisted that Mr. DAVIS should be hanged, if he did not die in prison, not for treason, not for complicity in the assassination of President LINCOLN, but for having caused the ill-treatment of Northern prisoners at Richmond and at Andersonville. Hereupon the *Index* announced its surrender of all hope for Mr. DAVIS, and the *Herald* declared that "a horrible, cruel, cowardly crime is in contemplation—a crime which, if consummated, will brand not merely the actual perpetrators, but every American citizen who does not protest against it with voice and vote to the utmost of his power, with indelible infamy." Next, Col. FREMANTLE, of the Coldstream Guards, in a letter to the *Times*, declares that the Federal prisoners in the South were treated with all the humanity the circumstances admitted, and that Mr. LINCOLN, and not Mr. DAVIS, was responsible for their not being exchanged, and appeals to Mr. LAWLEY, the *Times'* Richmond correspondent. He also testifies to Gen. LEE's regret that he could not exchange at once the prisoners taken at Gettysburgh, and not compel them to march to Richmond. The *Times'* letter, which was dated at Saratoga, has brought out very strong expressions of feeling. It is not to be disguised that the two Americans most admired in England at this moment are JEFFERSON DAVIS and Gen. LEE. Thus, at the university of Oxford, a few weeks ago, when the undergraduates gave free expression to their sympathies, "three cheers, loud and prolonged, were given for JEFFERSON DAVIS," and there was "tremendous cheering for Gen. LEE." It is certain that the condemnation of either of these Southern leaders would produce a feeling here far beyond any incident of the war. The hanging of KOSSUTH by Austria, or of GARIBALDI by the Italian Government, would have been less felt than the execution of LEE or DAVIS.

A nation enjoying the credit of a debt of respectable proportions, and thereby fitted to take its place "among the nations of the earth," must be interested in the methods of raising e revenue without too heavily burdening e people. I give you, therefore, some of the results of the long experience of this prosperous country. For the year ending March, 1865, the following amounts (net) were received by the Inland Revenue Department: Probates of wills, &c., $19,250,000; on inhabited houses, $5,000,000; servants, $1,000,000; dogs, $1,000,000; bills of exchange, $3,600,000; receipts, drafts, &c., $2,500,000; railways, $2,500,000; gold and silver plate, $350,000; armorial bearings, $300,000; race horses, $40,000; patent medicines, $275,000. These are among the smaller items, yet they count up. The spirit duties for the same period were over $50,000,000. The science of taxation is in laying the taxes where they either are not felt or are not considered a burden. Appeal to men's appetites, as in the spirit duties, or to their vanity, as in the case of fine houses, servants, and armorial bearings, or some weakness as with patent medicines. If there were in America some honorary decoration, like the French Legion of Honor, and the ribbon or star paid a certain tax, there would result an immense revenue. I presume the whole debt could be paid off in six months, if it were desirable, by creating an Order of N. B.'s—National Benefactors—of say ten grades, who should be entitled to wear and transmit to their posterity the insignia of their rank. Those who pay off $1,000,000 to take the first rank; $500,000 the second, and so on. But as it is not clear that the nation can spare such a cement to its power, and such a security for its permanence as a great public debt, it is scarcely probable that such an order of merit or nobility will be created. In case it should, I make a present of the suggestion, without stipulating for star or ribbon as a reward.

The British system is to heap the revenue upon as few things as possible, and at the same time make them cover the largest surface. The bulk of the revenue comes from spirits, beer and tobacco. The notion that these taxes are voluntary, that anyone can avoid them, is a fallacy. Though I may neither drink nor smoke, food, rent, service, everything is higher in price from the taxes on these articles. These things distribute themselves over the whole community.

The happy and glorious termination of the war having permitted ADAH to return to her native land, Miss BATEMAN being on her triumphant tour in the Provinces, PATTI off to Baden, Miss HARRIS having warbled her last delicious note at Her Majesty's, the American element of London amusements being so reduced, I went a few nights ago to see the great American panorama, and got whisked about so rapidly from New-York to Niagara, Quebec, Richmond, New-Orleans, and the burning prairies of the West, that my head has not ceased swimming. The truth is, I wanted to see "Mr. EDWARDS, the American Wanderer," whose portrait was in all the windows. I have been somewhat of a wanderer myself, and thought we might compare notes, so I invested a shilling in the panorama, and got its full value. This "American Wanderer" has never stepped foot in America. He is a cockney of the vulgarist type, who talks about "Nehawgra" for Niagara, "Hiris Highland" and the "'Oss Shoe Fall." His panorama was made up of odds and ends, mostly painted from the illustrated papers, and full of droll blunders. Got up in the early part of the war, when Southern sympathy was strong and almost universal in England, the war pictures were Confederate victories; but some slavery scenes have been judiciously interspersed, to meet the present exigencies, notably a large drove of our colored fellow-citizens, or "civilians," as I see them politely designated in some of the American papers, chained together and being driven to e Southern market, the whole party, men, women and children, being, with the exception of a very narrow strip of cotton, as naked as they might have been, without scandal, in Dahomey. The Wanderer was too thorough a cockney of the Whitechapel breed to make himself well understood, even by the Englishmen about me, who complained of his "Yankee twang;" he had very little idea of what he was talking about; his artist had made the grossest blunders in enlarging the scenes from the Illustrated papers; but my crowning proof that he had never been in New-York, came in what he announced as a night view of New-York on the Fourth of July. Scene—Union-square; windows all lighted, and a torchlight procession of firemen. This is not usual on the night of the Fourth, but it was something like Union-square, for there was the equestrian statue of WASHINGTON, which, the "Wandcrer" informed us, his geping euditors, was elways, on theso occasions, *drawn in the procession by eight horses*. I was happy when the next turn of the panorama took us from Broadway to Jerusalem.

The Lord Chamberlain has approved of the plans for a new theatre in Holborn, under the management of Mr. SEFTON PARRY. A son of the singer, RUSSELL, who used to get so sentimental over "Woodman Spare That Tree," has written a comedy for the Haymarket. Mr. ALFRED MELLON has opened his Summer concerts at Drury Lane, and JULLIEN will follow him at Her Majesty's. Cricket, however, beats music and the drama. At the match between Eaton and Harrow the other day at Lord's grounds, there were 12,000 spectators, including many of the rank and fashion of the kingdom. But you will, perhaps, be surprised to learn that Spain goes beyond England or America in public emusements. Last year there were in thet country 983 artistic companies—123 devoted to drama, 145 to comedy, 139 to music, and 576 to various performances. There are 293 theatres in that happy country, of which, I suspect, we have no very correct notion.

If you take a fancy to build a balloon and ride on the wings of the wind, don't name it *Garibaldi*. Capt. ADAMS went up the other day, at Manchester, in a balloon of this denomination. It was all very nice going up, but, as often happens in ballooning, the coming down was the difficulty. Capt. ADAMS came down in a crowd of Irishmen, some of whom could read, and who recognized the name of their enemy, the ex-candle-maker of Staten Island. They attacked the balloon, and, in spite of the efforts of the police, came near tearing it and Capt. ADAMS in pieces.

In London we have the French balloon *L'Espérance*, which the inventor hopes to be able to navigate. I think, in e dead calm, it might be made to go two miles an hour. They do get steerage-way on it and turn it round. It can be elevated and depressed, also, with its horizontal propeller, with some effect. This is all. Your Hoboken machine, of which I have seen an account, has too many propellers. You might as well have a bird with six wings. Two are sufficient for every purpose. There must be two to balance each other and keep the body from whirling about, but the same force that raises the propelling power into the air will carry it in any direction. The common error in such matters is to begin with a too complicated apparatus.

Reading, with commiseration for all concerned, of the manner in which President JOHNSON is overwhelmed with delegations of office-seekers, who come not singly, but in battalions, I beg to recommend for his adoption the English system of competitive examinations. Every applicant for office in England, below the grade of Cabinet Minister, must pass an examination of his qualifications for the post to which he aspires. The appointments are then made from those who have shown the highest qualifications. In America a certificate of partisanship and oath of allegiance could be added, according to circumstances. In the diplomatic service, for example, every candidate must pass a careful examination in orthography, handwriting, general intelligence, précis writing, Latin, arithmetic, geometry, geography, French, German, Constitutional History of England, History of Europe and the United States, political economy, maritime and international law, commercial and political relations. Candidates for attachéships must be qualified in this fashion, and be 21 and not over 26 years old. Think of that, my nice young gentlemen at Willards', waiting to fill your testimonials of having made so many stump speeches, and acted as Secretaries of so many political caucuses.

The only way to save the lives of Presidents from the office-begging Booths, who assassinate them with petitions instead of pistols, will be to adopt some such system of thinning off the applicants, which I hope will be done as soon as my commission is made out and forwarded.

MONADNOCK.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Austrian and Prussian Difficulty—Reinforcement of the Mexican Army—The Work of Civilization to go On—The Great International Naval Show—Candidates for the Legion of Honor—A Funny Story from a French Paper.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 11, 1865.

Just as the political world had made up its mind to a universal calm, just as the baggage of the last diplomat was being strapped for the Summer vacation, here come big words from Germany, words of war and defiance, about that mysterious and fatiguing bone of contention, Schleswig-Holstein. The idea of a war between Prussia and Austria about *anything* is so absurd and so impossible that people naturally exclaim: "*Querelle d'Allemand!*" But in fact, so much has been said to Austria about the desire of Prussia to swallow up all Germany, so constantly has that power been cautioned about the ambition and the intrigues of the statesmen of Prussia, that it is no wonder if she at last takes alarm and tries the efficacy of big words. It will all end in big words, however, and the peace of Europe is not likely to be disturbed again about this little corner of earth on the Baltic.

A paper states positively that three thousand men are soon to be taken from one place, and three thousand from another, to be sent to the Army of Mexico, and this statement has not been contradicted by the official press. This press declared a month ago that no troops were to be sent to Mexico, except to make good the losses in the regiments already there, but is not this number of six thousand rather a large figure for one installment? Another journal stated the other day without being contradicted, that it would require more troops, that is to say, a larger army than the present army of occupation of Mexico, to establish peace and order in the country. This seems to be in fact the general opinion, and if that army is to be increased Mexico will become nothing more nor less than a French colony. There was a moment of hesitation in the French Government, a hesitation caused by the renewed attempts of the National party in Mexico, during which the government did not know whether it was best to give up the contest or to send out more troops. But the pressure brought to bear in favor of the latter course was too tremendous to be resisted, and the "work of civilization" is to go on. The termination of the term of election of President JUAREZ in November was the principal inducement in favor of a continuance of the war. We shall soon see whether this circumstance will put a stop to the efforts of the National party, and whether, if it does not, the French Government will have the courage to continue the struggle. One would suppose that the patience of the French people, and even of the government, would not resist much longer.

The great international naval exhibition, which is to take place next week at Brest, is the subject of much talk and excitement in certain quarters. We hear the question often asked why the United States is not to be represented on the occasion by some of her new model men-of-war, but nobody seems to be able to answer the question.

Another excitement is that which reigns among the candidates for the Legion of Honor. Every year, as the great national jubilee of the 15th of August approaches, this "decoration fever," as it is called, breaks out, for it is on this day that the majority of decorations for the year are conferred, and it rages till long after the passage of the critical date, for the successful are too happy and the unsuccessful too miserable to allow the fever to subside all at once. This year the claims of Madame GEORGE SAND and of M. PAUL DE KOCK have been urged on the government, but neither of them will perhaps be granted.

The *Patrie* continues its campaign against what it calls "the ex-grand republic of the United States," and in a long article this morning labors to demonstrate that not only are the men at the head of the government at Washington incapable of reorganizing the Union, but that no man or set of men can do it, since the task is an impossible one. Anarchy and confusion, the *Patrie* says, must continue to reign until the secession element has time to organize, and then the North, worn out with the struggle, and willing to admit the vital incompatibility between the two sections, will resist but feebly and ineffectually against this second appeal to force. I ought to say, however, for the honor of the *Patrie*, that it credits these ideas to the *Courrier des Etats Unis*.

The *Monde*, Catholic and legitimist paper, takes the Count DE MONTALEMBERT seriously to task for what it calls his apostacy to Catholicism in writing a pamphlet in glorification of the victory of the North over the South. The South, the *Monde* says, is Catholic, and the North Protestant, and then this paper branches off into a history of the barbarities and extravagances of Protestantism in the United States and elsewhere, which is enough to make the hair stand on one's head. Among other things the *Monde* tells of a Protestant congregation somewhere in America, which cooked alive and then ate their pastor. The *Monde*, to make the story complete, ought to have told us what sauce the cannibals ate the poor man with.

MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

A FREE-TRADE POLICY URGED.

The London *Times*, of Aug. 11, editorially expatiates on the advantages a free trade policy would financially secure both to the United States and Canada, and the article winds up with the following remarks on a proposition recently put forth by the New-York Chamber of Commerce:

"The New-York Chamber of Commerce have thrown out a suggestion which shows how great a change has come over the minds of men on another subject. They suggest that the imperial government should guarantee to the North American Provinces the liberty to preserve a strict neutrality in all foreign wars in which they have no interest, in which case they may count on perpetual tranquillity and uninterrupted commercial relations with the United States. On our part there would be no difficulty in obtaining such a guarantee, nor do we think there could be any doubt as to its observance. As the weaker party on the North American continent, we should clearly have an interest in observing such neutrality, for nothing would be more absurd than to imagine an invasion of the United States from Canada or Nova Scotia. Putting aside any question of honor, America might be quite sure that our interest would bind us to its observance. But these very considerations of interest make it equally unlikely that the neutrality we should be ready to guarantee would be also respected by the United States. Is it likely that in the anger and excitement of a great war the United States would forbear from attacking a point so vulnerable, where they could hardly fail of one of two things—either lowering this country in the eyes of foreign nations by exhibiting it as unable to defend its own colonies, or compelling those colonies, in order to avoid immediate ruin and devastation, to annex themselves to the American Union? This expedient of neutrality would work exceedingly well only until it was wanted; it would then infallibly break down, and must therefore be reserved for those happier times when states and individuals can be trusted to adhere to their promise, while every passion and every interest loudly calls upon them to violate it."

TEARS FOR JEFF. DAVIS.

A SENTIMENTAL WAIL OVER THE TRAITOR.

From the London Herald, Aug. 12.

The Roman historian, in contrasting the characters of NERO and DOMITIAN, tells us that while the former had the grace to turn his eyes away from the horrors of his reign, the latter kept a register of the sighs and groans of his victims, and enjoyed the increasing pallor of the cheek and the failing brilliancy of the eye. If we may not compare ANDREW JOHNSON with DOMITIAN, we may at least find a parallel for the cruelty of the infamous Emperor in the temper of the many-headed mob of the Northern States of the American Union. The Yankee public demands a daily bulletin of the agonies of the noble spirit that now languishes in prison, and derives a fiendish satisfaction from knowing that hour by hour the manly form is wasting away, and the lofty mien is bending beneath the yoke. We read of JEFFERSON DAVIS that his gaolers are coldly calculating the number of days that he may possibly endure the tortures of his confinement. It is *pleasing to the moral sense of the million to know that the prisoner pines in his solitude, and yearns for the society of his wife and the prattle of his children*; that as he gazes from the gloomy casemate upon the sparkling waters of Chesapeake Bay, he longs for the beautiful world from which he is shut out; that denied the privilege of receiving books and papers, and being therefore without a knowledge of human events during these many mournful weeks, he has yet learned, in some mysterious way, of the execution of the conspirators, and the information has reduced him to despair. But there is yet a keener delight, "a something more exquisite still," for the Yankees. *A thrill of joy runs through New-England; men and women are gloating over the idea in the Great West—Jefferson Davis is going blind! One eye has long been useless, and the other is happily slowly undergoing a sympathetic extinction.* Only let the trial be postponed a little longer, and this convenient blindness may settle down upon the illustrious traitor. Mr. BURKE was astounded that a thousand swords had not leapt from their scabbards in behalf of the lovely and unfortunate MARIE ANTOINETTE, and declared that the age of chivalry was gone forever. We may well stand aghast that such cruelties as those inflicted upon JEFFERSON DAVIS can be circumstantially set before the world, can be transferred to all the journals of Europe, and read by intelligent people of many nationalities, and that the moral indignation of mankind does not speak out in tones that may startle the perpetrators of them across the Atlantic.

* * * * *

The pretext of retaliation will be available, if available at all, for other murders than that of JEFFERSON DAVIS. If the world can be brought to excuse such an atrocity upon the ground of vengeance for past wrongs, real or imaginary, it will not deal hardly with its authors for committing a second and a third, until the last man of the South who is hated or feared shall have been offered up as a sacrifice to the passions of the mob. One other great "leader of the rebellion" is in the power of the North; a man who, for the purity and elevation of his character, the singleness of his patriotism, and the strength of his genius, may stand with JEFFERSON DAVIS before the world; and the correspondent of the *Times* hints that his execution also might be justified by *lex talionis*. This man is ROBERT EDMUND LEE. Will not the whole civilized world be branded with shame if it calmly looks on at the immolation of such a victim? And yet, would it in any manner be more atrocious than the execution of JEFFERSON DAVIS?

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Nothing had been heard of the *Great Eastern* or her consorts, and nothing additional had transpired in regard to the Atlantic Cable when the *Persia* left Liverpool.

The London *Times* of the 12th suggests that the *Great Eastern's* engines may have broken, and in case of such a break down, neither the *Sphinx* nor the *Terrible*, nor the united efforts of both could effect much in the way of towing such a mass as the *Great Eastern* through the swells of the Atlantic. No tow-rope, in fact, would hold her, and to tow her with chain would be equally impossible except during the calmest weather. Any disaster to herself would, therefore, quite account for her being overdue, and would equally explain the absence of her consorts, both of which would, of course, lie by her while her machinery was disabled.

The experiments through the cable confirm the impression that the fault is about 1,230 miles out.

A SHOCKING CRIME.

MURDER OF A WOMAN AND FOUR CHILDREN.

On the 10th inst. a most cruel murder of three children was found to have been committed at the Star Coffee-house and Hotel, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London, and on the following day the murderer added to the already appalling crime by murdering his wife and a fourth child. The circumstances of thie extraordinary case are as follows: On Saturday a respectably dressed man called at the above-named hotel, and inquired if three children could be accommodated with e bed for a few nights. Being informed that one room would be unoccupied, he said that the children were aged respectively six, eight and ten years, and that that accommodation would be suitable. He called again on Monday evening with the three children, and saw them to bed. He told the proprietor of the house that they were about to proceed to Australia, and the accommodation kindly afforded would only be for a few days. The next morning the children were down stairs by 6:30 in the most cheerful mood, and stayed in the coffee-room until the arrival of the person who had brought them, which was before 8 o'clock. After breakfast he left, but returned at 1 o'clock, when the children dined, and again he departed, saying he would see them in the evening. About 6 o'clock he came again and the children partook of tea and bread and butter. Their supposed guardian then said that as they might be tiresome he would take them to bed, first, however, inquiring if another room could be provided. This was accorded, when he went up stairs and put the children to bed, the two younger in the room formerly occupied by them, and the eldest in the newly-appointed chamber. He then went out, saying he would shortly be back, and he again made his appearance at 9 o'clock. He asked for a candle, to see that the children were all right, and after remaining up stairs a short time, he left the house, saying that he would return on the following (Wednesday) morning. He did not, however, make his appearance, and, as the children were down stairs early the previous morning, some doubt existed as to whether they should be awakened. Half-past eight arrived, when one of the chambermaids entered the first room in which the two younger children had been placed in bed, and, to her extreme horror, found they were dead. She immediately raised an alarm, when the proprietor of the hotel and others entered the room in which the eldest child had been placed, and there found that he also was in the sleep of death. Medical assistance and the police were instantly summoned, the surgeon first arriving, and upon his examination of the bodies pronounced life to have been extinct for some hours, the limbs being perfectly rigid and cold. The children, when brought to the hotel, were not well dressed, but their manners were open and affable. They conversed with a waiting-boy, and during the conversation said that the person who brought them was not their father. They added that they were taken from their father either to go to school or abroad. On each occasion when the suspected murderer left, he apologised for the trouble the children might cause, but was assured that they were not at all in the way, which appeared to satisfy him. On each occasion he paid for their several requirements, and appeared to have some silver in his possession. The eldest child told the waiting boy that their father believed they were dead, but gave no reason for such an expression. They all ran on in simple unconcern and childish chattering, even up to the time that they were taken to bed. A painful scene took place with the reputed father of the deceased children. He is a schoolmaster, named WHITE, living in London, and was fetched in a cab to the hotel. After looking at the deceased, one of whom had a smile upon his countenance, his feelings gave way, and with difficulty he was led down stairs. It has been learned that for some considerable period the husband and wife have been separated owing to the wife's cohabitation with the now suspected murderer, a billiard marker and betting man, named ERNEST SOUTHEY. On the separation the children were given up to the mother, but ultimately they were returned to the husband. From some unexplained cause, the three deceased were again given up by the sanction of the husband, under the impression that the absent wife, her paramour, and the children were going to Australia. The appearance of the bodies clearly showed that they had expired without much struggling, if any. That is borne out to a great extent from the fact that the youngest child has firmly clinched in his hand a half-penny. The police began at once to search for the murderer, for whose apprehension the Home Department offered a reward of £100, and police officers in plain clothes were placed in nearly all the London railway stations. The inquiries which they instituted at the hotel led to the discovery that the three children were respectively named HENRY WHITE, aged ten years; THOMAS WHITE, aged eight years, and ALEXANDER WHITE, aged six years. On the dressing-table near the eldest boy was found a silk neckcloth, crumpled up, and having the appearance as if it had been used to wipe up a little fluid. Near the neckcloth was a small bottle, which it is believed contained poison with which there is every reason to suspect the children were deprived of life. The children were not in good physical condition; indeed, the body of THOMAS was almost emaciated. They were all three handsome and intelligent looking, their fair complexions and auburn hair giving them an innocent and joyous appearance. From the fact of the bottle being found in the eldest boy's room, it is inferred that the two younger children were poisoned first, and that the murderer then completed his diabolical crime by getting the eldest boy to drink off the remainder of the drug.

On the day following the murder of these children, SOUTHEY went to the residence of his own wife, from whom he had been separated for several years, and deliberately murdered her and their daughter. He was immediately arrested. SOUTHEY had been long known to the police as a bad character. He is the same who a short time ago brought an action, in conjunction with Mrs. WHITE, against the Earl of DUDLEY for assault. The assault was said to have been committed in the noble Earl's house, where Mrs. WHITE had come with a begging petition for money for SOUTHEY, who she said at the time was "more than her husband," and had been her savior from starvation after she had been deserted by the Earl of DUDLEY'S brother at Brighton. Besides the particulars of the trial, which were published at the time, a long statement by SOUTHEY appeared in the newspapers of the day, respecting his wrongs and the sufferings of Mrs. WHITE, whom he had felt it his duty to rescue from an erring husband and a life of shame.

FRANCE.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France exhibits a decrease in the cash on hand of nearly 7,000,000 francs.

The Emperor had quitted Plombieres for the camp at Chalons.

The Paris Bourse, on the 11th, was heavy. Rentes closed at 67f. 85c.

YOUTHFUL PRISONERS.

The *Débats* makes the following observations on the result of the investigation instituted by the Empress into the condition of youthful prisoners, particularly at La Roquette:

"The official journal publishes the report made by M. MATHIEU, member of the Legislative Body, in the name of the commission appointed under the Presidentship of the Empress, to examine the penitentiary system adopted in the prison of La Roquette. The commission first examined whether the cellular method, in vigor in that prison, was in conformity with the prescriptions of the law of 1850, the only one which regulates the condition of young prisoners, and it came to a unanimous negative conclusion. The next question examined was whether the said system, though illegal, was at least justified by its superiority and by the excellence of its results. On that point, again, the conclusions of the commission are altogether unfavorable, and recognize no excuse for the unfortunate system now in force, contrary to the law of 1850. To be convinced of the justice of these decisions, nothing more is required than to follow the commission in its statement of the principle and effects of the penitentiary system of La Roquette, the defects of which are especially condemned by a comparison with the reformatory of Mettray: for the system followed at the latter is just as remarkable for its beneficial effects as that practised at La Roquette for its inutility, when it has not even produced results directly contrary to those intended. In such a case fifteen years' experience is decisive; and, therefore, the commission has concluded in favor of the thorough application of the law of the 5th of August, 1850. We must add, however, that the votes of the members being equally divided on this point, the resolution was only adopted through the casting vote of the Empress."

FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

A NEW HEIR TO THE CROWN OF MEXICO.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 10.

The *Epoque* publishes at the head of its columns a remarkable article, which to a certain extent corroborates the report which I noticed yesterday, relating to negotiations said to be pending with e view to promote the annexation of Belgium to France, and the transfer of the royal Belgian family to Mexico. The *Epoque*, however, gives out thet thie Belgian business is only part an parcel of a gigantic scheme for the redistribution of what heavy politicians call the balance of power in Europe. The *Epoque* states thet it has reason to believe, from information derived from high enthority, that the plan in question is seriously contemplated, and quotes a Vienna correspondent, who supplies details of a very circumstantial character, though they are set forth in a form hardly so serious as the nature of the snbject would require. It says:—

Our correspondent states that Mexico is the keystone of the whole system. He adds: "I must ask you to bear in mind certain conversations, the drift of which you know as well as I do, and which took place at various times between persons belonging to the *entourage* of certain other persons of the highest political importance. Remember that in the quarter in question it has been deliberately stated that France would gain possession of Belgium or the Rhine without firing a shot. Recollect, also, that in the same circles, when the expediency of the Mexican expedition was questioned, the familiars and those best informed used to reply: 'When the idea which led to the Mexican expedition is known, people will fall down and worship it.' You may probably fancy that there is no connection between these two apparently diametrically opposed ideas, the annexation of Belgium and the conquest of Mexico. But suppose the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, who has no direct heirs, should adopt the Duke of BRABANT, and that France should guarantee to that young prince and his heirs the peaceful possession of the Mexican throne. Suppose that on the demise of King LEOPOLD, the Duke of BRABANT should, to secure a Transatlantic crown for his son, give up a throne so precarious as that of Belgium. Suppose, that to obtain the assent of the German Powers to this great increase of territory on her part France ratified the absorption of the Elbe Duchies by Prussia, and helped Austria to the Danubian principalities; suppose this transfer should lead to an amicable adjustment of the Venetian question—would you captious French critics then not readily admit that the employment of 50,000 Frenchmen in Mexico had been a very cheap way of arriving at such a grand result?"

So far the Vienna correspondent of your cotemporary. As I said yesterday, I believe there is e foundation of some kind for the negotiations concerning Belgium and Mexico, but the plan above set forth involves nothing less than a remodeling of the whole map of Europe, touching which Russia and England might possibly have something to say. It will also strike you that the correspondent is partial to hypothesis; he asks his readers to suppose a great deal. However, the *Epoque* thinks that Russie has plenty of work to do; and as for England, it supposes that with Lord RUSSELL and Mr. GLADSTONE in office, the only thing she will care about will be to negotiate treaties of commerce with the remodeled Continent. What with rumors of Congresses, and the known disposition of the Emperor of the French to settle pending questions by means of negotiations, it is impossible to deny there is some plausibility in all these speculations—but, after all, they may be but a magnificent dream.

RUSSIA.

The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* gives the following details respecting the solemnity of taking the oath of fidelity by the hereditary Grand Duke ALEXANDER on the occasion of his majority. The Grand Duke, heir to the Imperial Throne, having entered on his 21st year on the 10th of March last, the 20th of July was fixed for the ceremony of swearing fidelity to the Emperor and to the country, as well as to maintain the established order of succession:

"The day was ushered in by the ringing of all the bells in the churches, and before noon the Imperial Guard and detachments from the army marched to the Winter Palace, in the great chapel of which the ceremony was to take place. Before 1 o'clock all the dignitaries of the Orthodox Church, of the Roman Catholic Church, and of the Dissenting communities, had assembled in the sanctuary of the chapel. At 1 precisely Gen. PLUVIANE, Prince PAUL GARGARINE, and Prince MENSCHIKOFF entered the chapel bearing the Imperial insignia on velvet cushions, and deposited them on a table prepared for the purpose. Immediately after the diplomatic body entered, headed by the Duke D'OSUNA, the Spanish Ambassador; next came the high dignitaries of the empire, the wives of the Ambassadors and of the Russian dignitaries. After all had taken their seats, the Emperor and the Empress, followed by the Imperial family, arrived, and were met at the door by the Metropolitan of St. Petersburgh and the Holy Synod. As soon as the Imperial family had taken their places, the services commenced. When the time came for the Grand Duke to take the oath, the Emperor conducted him to a desk on which lay a crucifix and the Holy Gospels. The Metropolitan handed the formula of the oath to the Grand Duke, who, holding it in his hand, and with his right raised toward Heaven, repeated the words. The Metropolitan next asked his Imperial Highness to sign the document, which he did. The Grand Duke then bowed low to the Emperor, who stepped forward and embraced him, as did also the Empress. At this moment the cannon fired a salute, and the bells rang forth joyfully. After the conclusion of the service, the cortège was again formed and proceeded to the throne-room, where, as soon as the Emperor had taken his seat on the throne, the Grand Duke took a second oath to serve His Imperial Majesty faithfully according to all the military regulations. After the conclusion of the ceremonies, their Majesties left the Winter palace and went to the Palace of Yéguine."

On the occasion of taking the oath by the Grand Duke, his name was inscribed on the muster-rolls of all the regiments and corps of which his Majesty is chief, and of which his Imperial Highness did not already form part.

The Czarewitch is busily engaged in perfecting his education, which, according to the rules affecting the younger sons of the Imperial family, had been chiefly a military one during the lifetime of his brother. The Emperor has, however, been pleased to command that in the present instance the studies of the Czarewitch shall be shared by the Grand Duke WLADIMIR, his brother next in age. General Count PEROVSKI, a nobleman of great talent and high intellectual culture, has been intrusted with the superintendence of their studies.

SPAIN AND ST. DOMINGO.

HINTS AT ANOTHER INVASION.

The *Nord*, of Aug. 8, writes in the following terms respecting the new policy adopted by Spain toward St. Domingo:

"The intention of Marshal O'DONNELL to reconquer St. Domingo is day by day becoming more clearly defined. The Spanish papers make us acquainted with the tenor of the proclamation of Gen. GANDARA, mentioned three days ago by telegraph. Taking his stand upon the refusal of the Dominican Government to sanction certain stipulations of the evacuation treaty, the General declares, 'in conformity with the instructions he has received from his government,' that in surrendering the island the Spanish Government had reserved all the rights which had accrued to it by its provisional reincorporation with Spain, and that it will put them in force by whatever means it may deem fitting; that subject to fresh decision the war will continue between Spain and St. Domingo; that in addition to the measures which Spain may think fit to take for executing the preceding declaration, the coasts and the territory of St. Domingo will remain blockaded. The eagerness of Marshal O'DONNELL to give to the commander of the Spanish troops in St. Domingo such precise instructions for the renewal of hostilities clearly shows that he has been glad to find a pretext for resuming toward the old Spanish colony the policy he followed during his previous ministry, and which was abandoned, despite his and his friends' opposition, by the Narvaez cabinet. Fresh negotiations might, perhaps, have removed the difficulties which have arisen with the Dominican Government, but that was not the game of Marshal O'DONNELL, who sees in the recovery of Saint Domingo not only a question of personal *amour propre*, but, perhaps, also a means of diversion from the home difficulties he finds it so hard to overcome."

Upon the same subject the *Opinion Nationale* says:

"A strange fact relative to the American policy of the Marshal Duke DE TETUAN has been brought forward in Spain. It was O'DONNELL, who, as President of the Council and Minister of War and the Colonies, conceived, in 1861, the deplorable idea of subverting the liberty of the Dominican people, and seizing upon their territory by violence. People remember the painful impression created in Europe by the ill-advised attempt. The Dominicans expressed their true sentiments by continual insurrections, and by an obstinate struggle which resulted, a few months ago, in opening the eyes of Spain, and making her comprehend the great fault that had been committed in her name, and feel alarm at the ruinous expense caused by the war and at the thousands of soldiers she would have to sacrifice to preserve a territory, the revenues of which would never cover the expenses. The Narvaez cabinet therefore judged that it was both for the interest and the dignity of Spain to renounce a conquest which had already absorbed one hundred and fifty millions of francs. The Cortes, after long and animated discussions, approved of the judgment, and the evacuation of the Dominican Republic was ordered; a treaty was concluded with the Dominicans, and the Spanish troops began in succession to quit the country. But Narvaez is now fallen; O'DONNELL resumes the direction of affairs; and, in spite of the decision of the Cortes, in spite of the solemn adhesion of the Queen, in spite of the convention between the Dominicans and the Spanish Government, the Duke DE TETUAN, taking as a pretext some imprudent and regrettable acts of the Dominicans, is resolved, it is said, to resume the inauspicious work of 1861, and to reconquer the Dominican Republic. It even appears that he has transmitted positive orders to Gen. GANDARA, and that at the moment we write, the war has recommenced in the eastern part of the Island of Hayti. We have applauded without reserve some of the last acts of the new Spanish Cabinet, but we also combat as unreservedly this second claiming of the Dominican territory, because it is an attack on the principle of nationalities which O'DONNELL himself has just consecrated in Italy; because it is contrary to the interests and honor of Spain; and because it tends to substitute, in countries beyond the Pyrenees, for the deliberations of the Cortes, the dictatorship of the President of the Council, and to compromise the national representation, by making it condemn on the morrow what it had approved on the day before."

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Aug. 11.

It is almost incredible, and yet it would appear to be nearly certain, that Marshal O'DONNELL, now Premier of Spain, has resolved on the reconquest of St. Domingo. He, it will be remembered, first attempted it, but after an expenditure of four millions, and the loss of 18,000 men, the Government of Narvaez abandoned an undertaking against which all Dominicans were in arms. Orders were issued and approved by the Cortes and the Queen for the final evacuation of the island, but before they could be executed the Narvaez Ministry fell, and Marshal O'DONNELL has resumed his interrupted design. Orders have been transmitted to Gen. GANDARA to continue the state of war, and reinforcements are immediately to be dispatched to the island. The Spanish Government should remember that the South has submitted, and that the forcible upset of an American Republic by e sleveholding power is not likely to be agreeable to Washington.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The Vienna *Tremblatt* says that the differences between Austria and Prussia may be regarded as adjusted. A complete understanding has been arrived at on the principal points in dispnte. Satisfactory concessions have been made to Prussia, relative to the military question. The Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia will meet at Gasliur in e day or two. The latter has injured his eye while hunting.

ITALY.

It is stated that Signor VACCA had resigned the Ministry of Justice and that Signor CORTESE had been appointed in his place.

Cholera continued its ravages at Ancona. On the 9th there were 98 cases, of which 62 proved fatal.

ROME.

The Roman Government had ordered the Pontifical Army to be increased by a further levy of 3,000 men, and it is stated that 1,000 men in foreign countries had already entered into engagements to serve.

The Pope had authorized a loan of ten million Roman crowns to be contracted in order to cover the expenses of the government.

SPAIN.

The *Epoca* says the negotiations between the Pontifical and Spanish Governments, which followed the recognition of Italy by Spain, have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The Spanish Government has promised to protect the Pope and the interests of religion in Spain.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The July mails from the varione places on the West Coast of Africa are to hand. Accounts from the rivers and gold coast state that the general health was tolerably good, and that business was unusually brisk.

There was very little doing at Sierra Leone. A raid had been made

harvest operations. There are also some reports current that the potato disease is appearing in some parts of Ireland. Under these circumstances, the Corn Market has been firmer, and prices of Wheat and Flour have advanced. Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., report: Flour firm, and 6d.@1s. dearer; quotations 28s. 6d.@29s. Wheat in good demand, and prices yesterday again 2d.@4d. ℔ cental higher, making the week's improvement about 6d. Winter Red, 8s. 9d.@9s. 2d.; Chicago, 8s. 3d.@9s. Corn in fair request at steady prices; mixed, 30s. 6d.@31s. 6d. ℔ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and GORDON, BRUCH & Co., report: Beef firm at full and advancing prices for good, but very irregular for other descriptions. Pork, held for 2s. 6d. advance, the market being nearly cleared of all the new. Bacon advanced 1s. more yesterday, making the week's improvement 3s.@4s. ℔ cwt. Lard steady, 78s.@80s. Cheese in good request. Butter of fine quality wanted. Tallow very firm at full rates.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes—Easier for Pots, at 27s.@27s. 6d.; Pearls 31s. Sugars very quiet and rather easier. Coffee inactive; Rio, 62s.@63s. Rice very steady. Wax—Sales of American at £10 ℔ cwt. Linseed rather dearer. Linseed Cakes sold at £9@£9 12s. 6d. for American. Linseed Oil, 33s. Hemp and Jute very firm. Sperm Oil—Small sales at £95. Resin in fair demand at steady rates. Spirits of Turpentine—Sales of French at 46s.@47s.

PETROLEUM—BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report small sales of Refined Pennsylvania at 2s. 6d. ℔ gallon; Spirits, 1s. 4d.@1s. 6d. for American.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. quote: English Wheat, 2s. and foreign 1s.@2s. dearer per quarter, under the unfavorable weather; White American, 43s.@44s.; Red, 41s.@44s. Flour, 23s.@27s. Iron quiet; Bars and Rails, £7; Scotch Pigs, 54s. 6d. Sugar dull and 6d. lower. Coffee quiet and 6d.@1s. cheaper. Tea quiet at 11d.@1s. for Congou; Green in good demand for America at extreme rates. Rice very firm. Tallow active at stiff rates; Y. C., 42s. 6d. Linseed Cakes dull; best New-York in bags, £9 17s. 6d; ex ship and in barrels, £10 2s. 6d. French Spirits of Turpentine, 46s. 6d. on the spot. Petroleum—2s. 7d. paid for Refined Pennsylvania ready for delivery; to arrive from October to December, the quotation is 2s. 4d.@2s. 5d.; Crude, £20. Sperm in more demand; no sellers under £90.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday evening.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm.

PROVISIONS—The market is steady. Beef has an upward tendency. Pork and Bacon both are advancing.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 12—Evening.

CONSOLS closed at 89¼@89¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales were: Illinois Central Railroad, 75; Erie Railroad, 54½@55; United States 5-20s 67@67¼.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 58, 61, 76, 38, 40, 62, 70.

The Death of Judge McCarthy.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COURTS YESTERDAY.

Owing to the announcement made in the morning journals that some action would be taken yesterday in the courts relative to the funeral of the late Judge Florence McCarthy, the spacious court-room, No. 1, of the Marine Court, was pretty well filled with Judges, members of the bar, and personal friends of the deceased. We noticed among the audience many leading members of the legal profession in this city, and also several of the Brooklyn bar. As the time drew near for the opening of the court, it became quite evident to the most casual observer that numbers of the younger lawyers, the personal friends and admirers of the deceased, were in attendance for the purpose of delivering themselves of speeches, which they had prepared with much care, and in the hope, no doubt, that the scribes of the press would report them in full. These were destined to be disappointed. Soon after 10 o'clock, Judge Hearne entered and took his seat upon the bench. After the court was opened with the usual formality, the Judge immediately, and before any of those in attendance had time to utter a word, said substantially, and with much emotion, as follows:

JUDGE HEARNE'S REMARKS.

GENTLEMEN: Since the last meeting of this court a sad event has transpired in our midst. Death has entered, and taken from us a member of this court. Judge Florence McCarthy is no more. He has been stricken down, after a long and painful illness, in the prime of life, and in the midst of his usefulness. It has been customary, hitherto, upon occasions of a like nature, to have some member of the bar, most intimately acquainted with the deceased, to move the court for an adjournment, and by resolutions, or in a few appropriate remarks, refer to the merits of the departed, and offer words of condolence to the mourning friends. In this instance, the court said, it had been thought best to forego anything like a display by way of speechmaking, and following a recent, and he thought, illustrious example, he should direct the adjournment of the court, out of respect to the memory of the deceased. He thought that silence would be more expressive than words, of the grief which they all felt at the present time.

The deceased had been long and favorably known in this community. As a jurist he was industrious, faithful and honest. He was a man possessed of a very strong sense of justice, and was careful and diligent in the investigation of all cases which were submitted to him for adjudication. As a friend he was genial, generous, and unselfish, to the last degree. Judge Hearne said that if deceased had been his own brother, he could not more deeply and sincerely mourn his loss. As the members of the bar would see from the morning journals, the funeral would take place from the late residence of the deceased, at 2 P. M. Out of respect to the memory of the departed, he should adjourn the court for one week from that time, and the clerk was directed to enter an order to that effect on his minntes.

In the Supreme Court Chambers, after the transaction of some ex parte business and the argument of one or two contested motions, Justice Sutherland, on motion of a member of the bar, whose name we did not ascertain, directed an adjournment until this morning, to enable the bench and bar to attend the funeral. The clerk was requested to enter the fact of the adjournment and the cause thereof on the minutes of the court. The same action was taken in the Superior Court Chambers before Justice Barbour, and also in the Common Pleas before Judge Cardozo.

Important Decisions in Admiralty and Equity.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge NELSON has sent down decisions in the five following cases, which we give in full:

COLLISION ON HUDSON RIVER—NAVIGATION IN CHANNEL—FOG.

R. H. McKibbin vs. *The Steamer C. Vanderbilt.*—This was an appeal on behalf of the steamer from a decree of the District Court against her in a case of collision. —NELSON, C. J.—The collision in this case occurred between the canal-boat *Canisteo*, one of the tows in charge of the tug *O. C. Hibbard*, and the steamer *C. Vanderbilt*, on the morning of the 16th May, 1863, on the west shore of the Hudson River, about opposite the Arsenal at Troy. The tug had left with her tow that morning, starting from the upper side ent at Troy, on the west side of the river, descending along the same, one hundred and fifty or two hundred feet from the shore. The *Vanderbilt* was coming up the river on one of her usual trips, and making for the dock on the east side of the river. There had been a considerable freshet in the river, so that the water was some six or eight feet higher than at its usual rate. There was no difficulty, therefore, as to sea room, for the steamers to pass to the right and east of the descending tow. Indeed, upon the proofs, even in an ordinary stage of water, the *Vanderbilt* could easily have passed to the right in going to her dock. Both vessels, however, were in a dense fog at and before they discovered each other, and, as it respects the navigation of each, under the circumstances in which they found themselves, very little, if any, exception can be taken. The point pressing upon the steamer is, that she was too far to the west of the channel of the river, and, therefore, ont of her proper course. This view was taken by the court below, and upon it a decree was rendered for the canal-boat. We are inclined to concur in this result. The west side is the natural and ordinary track for descending vessels; and the *Vanderbilt*, we think, was bound to take notice of this fact, and to have kept nearer to the mid lle of the river. She had no right to act upon the idea that the descending boat would take that course, and expect her to pass to tho left or starboard, between her and the west shore. What makes the case more marked in this respect, is the fact that the steamer's dock was on the east shore, some mile above the place of collision.

Decree affirmed.

For libelant, Mr. Morris; for claimant and appellant, Mr. Jones.

COLLISION BETWEEN SCHOONERS—RUNNING OUT TACK—JURISDICTION.

Jonas Smith vs. *Schooner Nellie D.*—This was an appeal in Admiralty, on the part of the schooner *Nellie D*, from a decree of the District Court against her for a collision with the schooner *Sea Bird*. After the libel was filed, the owners of the *Nellie D* appeared and gave bonds in the action, but on the hearing urged that the schooner was not, at the time of issuing the process, within the district, and that the court therefore had no jurisdiction.

For libelant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohne; for claimants and appellants, Mr. Haskell.

NELSON, C. J.—This is a case of collision between two schooners, the *Sea Bird* and *Nellie D.*, which occurred on the morning of the 21st of November, 1860, in beating up through the entrance into the lower bay of New-York at Sandy Hook. The wind was northwest, or west by north, and a five or six-knot breeze. Both vessels being on the starboard tack, going toward Sandy Hook beach, the *Sea Bird* leading, and slightly windward, tacked about, and on her larboard tack eastward, passed the *Nellie D.*, which vessel, after going some thirty or forty yards also tacked about, passing the other vessel on her tack eastward. The *Sea Bird*, after running out her course as far as it was prudent to go, came about, and while her sails were filling on the near tack—the starboard—and before she got under way, the two vessels came in contact, their larboard bows together, doing considerable damage to each.

We have looked with some care into the pleadings and proofs, with a view to ascertain whether either or both vessels committed any fault in navigation, and, as both were sufferers, whether or not the case could be fairly disposed of, on the hypothesis that neither were in fault. But, after the most careful scrutiny, we feel bound to say that we can see no fault in the navigation of the *Sea Bird*. On the contrary, she ran out her tack and came about according to usage and safe seamanship, and could have done nothing more to avoid the disaster. The *Nellie D.*, following her, on the tack eastward, was bound to know that the leading vessel was obliged to come about on running out her course, and about the time and place the manœuvre must necessarily take place, and should have taken the proper measures to permit the movement without dangerous proximity. This was clearly in her power, and she should have exercised it early enough to have avoided coming together.

It is urged that the *Nellie D.* was to the windward, and that the *Sea Bird* was in fault in coming about with the two vessels in that relative position. But the answer is, the *Seabird* had no choice in the manœuvre adopted. If she had not tacked she would have gone upon the shoals.

Besides, we do not agree that the *Nellie D* was to the windward; on the contrary, the weight of proof is otherwise; and, indeed, it would be difficult to account for the collision of the two larboard bows together at all, on this hypothesis.

We see nothing in the point, that the service of the process, on the part of the libelant against the vessel, took place while she was out of the district and jurisdiction of the court.

Decree below affirmed.

COLLISION—BOTH VESSELS IN FAULT.

James B. Henry vs. *The Steamer Parkersburgh.*—NELSON, C. J.—The collision in this case occurred between the steamer *Parkersburgh* and the schooner *J. R. Price* on the morning of the 10th of April, 1859, in the night, below Barnegat, on the coast of New-Jersey, some eight miles below, and three or four miles from shore. The steamer was on her way from New-York to Baltimore; the schooner from Brandywine, Del., to New-Haven. The night was somewhat cloudy, and the weather hazy, the moon, which had shone through the clouds, about setting at the time of the collision; the wind light, so that the schooner had very little motion in the waters. There was no light exhibited on the schooner, though she had seen the steamer several miles before the accident.

The steamer was in charge of the second mate, and his watch consisted of himself and two hands—Davis, at the wheel, and Antone De Saut on deck as a lookout. At and before the collision, the lookout had been sent to a house at the stern to get the line ready to throw the lead, and was thus engaged at the moment it occurred. The only lookout at the time was Dobbin, the second mate, who was in the wheel-house, and had the care and management of the navigation of the vessel. This pilot-house was between forty and fifty feet from the bow of the steamer.

We have frequently held that the officer in charge of the navigation of the vessel is not a competent lookont, as the various duties, as officer of the deck, are incompatible with the undivided attention exacted of a lookout in the discharge of his duty; and, also, that the pilot-house is not the proper place for the lookont. We think it clear, therefore, for these reasons, the steamer was in fault.

We also think the schooner was in fault for not showing a light, especially after discovering the steamer, which the hands saw was approaching them.

We concur, therefore, with the court below that the damages should be apportioned, and affirm the decree. No costs on either side, as each party has appealed.

For libelant, Mr. Lord; for claimant, Messrs. Man and Parsons.

PATENT FOR MAKING BONNET FRAMES.

William E. Doubleday vs. *Thos. Bracher.*—NELSON, C. J.—The bill, in this case, is filed to enjoin the defendant from the infringement of a patent to William Osborn for a new and useful improvement for pressing all kinds of bonnets and similar articles, and pressing and forming buckram frames for bounets.

A full description of the means of pressing and forming the bonnet and like articles is given in the specification. The means consists of two dies, an upper and lower, of the form or shape required. The lower of marble or other material that will not rust; the upper of cast iron. An arrangement is made for heating, by which the upper die is heated so as to press the articles. The bonnet or bonnet-frame is put upon the lower die, and the upper one is lowered on to it by a crank, and is pressed by one impression, or, in other words, *is pressed all over at the same time.*

The patentee then claims:

First—Pressing the whole of a bonnet-frame, or similar article, at one operation, by dies, substantially as specified, whether formed of one or of several pieces, and irrespective of the particular size or shape. I also claim forming the side, crown and flaring facepiece of a bonnet-frame, in one piece, or at one operation as specified.

Whether we regard the patent as a combination of the former, and upper die in the manner described; or as a process producing the useful result, is not at all material in this case, as the means used by the defendant are substantially different, in either aspect. The only instrument similar to the plaintiff's arrangement used in the former, which is not claimed, and could not be, as it is old. No upper die is used, but, in place of it, simply a stretcher, which draws tightly the material over the former to produce the requisite shape, excluding the idea of pressure, so important in the arrangement of the plaintiff's improvement. Several advantages are obtained in this mode of forming bonnets and similar articles—an important one in avoiding the pressure upon the outer surface, which pressure has a tendency to deface and destroy its beauty as in the case of velvets and similar fabrics.

The patentee disclaims the separate parts of his arrangement, and to the pressing of the crown-piece of bonnets, separately, by means of dies, but he insists that he was the first to discover the application of dies to the pressing of the *whole surface* of the bonnet-frame *at one operation*, whereby the whole article is pressed to its proper shape; and, that by the dies acting upon the whole surface, it became possible to press the frame or bonnet at one operation.

The whole scope of the language of the specification, as well as the claim, shows that the means used and relied on by the patentee for forming the shape of the bonnet, is pressure upon the whole surface by means of the face of the two dies.

Without pursuing the case further, we are satisfied that the plaintiffs here failed to make out any infringement, and that for this reason a decree must be entered for the defendant.

For complainant, Mr. Gifford; for defendant, Mr. Darling.

PATENT FOR MAKING LANTERNS.

Hugh Sangster vs. *Daniel D. Miller and Others.*—NELSON, C. J.—The bill in this case is founded upon a patent for an improvement in lanterns. The original patent was issued 10th of June, 1851, and, after describing the invention, claims *the mode of attaching the lamp to the lantern by means of the springs and flanges as therein substantially described.* A suit was tried upon this patent in the District of Massachusetts, at the May term, 1855, upon pleadings and proofs, in which the novelty of the improvement was attacked, and a decree rendered for the defendants. The patent was afterward surrendered, and a re-issue on the 21st August, 1855, in which the patentees disclaimed the fastening of the lamps to lanterns by springs, and, also, the fastening of the springs to the upper part of the lamp and extending down so as to spring outward over a flange in the lantern; but claimed the *constructing and arranging the springs to cause the attachment of the lamp to the lantern by the operation of pressing the lantern down upon the springs.* And, also, arranging thumb-pieces at the base of the lamp, by extending the springs toward each other horizontally, and thus forming an elbow-catch to rest against the shoulder of the flange of the lantern.

The amendment of the claim will hardly help out the novelty of the improvement against the proof of lamps previously in use, embracing substantially a similar arrangement of the parts connecting the lamp with the lantern. Causing "the attachment of the lamp to the lantern by the operation of pressing the lantern down upon the spring catches," is not well distinguishable from the process of causing the attachment by pressing the lamp upwards through the aperture into the lantern—the mode of fasteuing being the same—which seems to have been in general use at the date of this discovery. The construction of the parts is the same, in substance in the re-issue, as described in the original patent, but the patentees suppose that they have avoided the objection by changing the form of the claim. We think they have fallen into an error; that the claim itself, as set forth in the re-issue, is not the subject of a patent, but a mere result from the arrangement and combination of the parts.

Then, as to the second claim—the arrangement of the thumb-pieces attached to the springs. This is but a change of form. The springs may, perhaps, be worked with greater facility than when the thumb-piece is straight, instead of being bent, but it is only in degree. The change involves no invention. It is simply the device of the mechanic.

Upon the whole we think it quite clear that the improvement described in the original patent was the one which the patentees supposed they had made, and that the change of the claim in the re-issue was an afterthought resorted to after the trial in May, 1855, in the District of Massachusetts. And further, that upon the proofs, there was nothing original or novel set forth in either patent.

We have looked into the other points made in the case, but as the ground stated disposes of it, we forbear to notice them.

A decree must be entered for the defendants, dismissing the bill.

The Same vs. *E. M. & E. H. Alderman.*—The like decree to be entered.

For complainant, Mr. Birdseye. For defendant, Mr. Kingsley.

The Estate of Andrew J. Butler—Gen. Butler Files an Inventory.

SURROGATE'S COURT—AUG. 23.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Counsel for Gen. Butler appeared before the Surrogate yesterday and filed an inventory of property of Andrew J. Butler, deceased, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $76,391 04—this being the value of property alleged to be within this State.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 23.

By Justice Sutherland.

Nicholas Crower *vs.* Conrad Crower, &c.; motion denied without costs. Julius Fisch *vs.* Delia Fisch; divorce granted. Charles Kelsey *vs.* Robert Murray, &c.; five per cent. allowed on the amount due, Amanda Peugnet *vs.* Caroline L. Phelps; motion denied without costs. Francis Gerion *vs.* James McElvany; motion granted, John Mullaly *vs.* The Mayor, &c.; judgment for $1,496 15. The Commercial Advertiser Association *vs.* The Mayor, &c.; judgment for $3,729 80.

COMMON PLEAS—AUG. 23.

By Judge Cardozo

Cahn *vs.* Cahn; report confirmed and judgment granted. Travis *vs.* Lord; judgment for plaintiff for the amount claimed. Martha *vs.* Glas; injunction dissolved. $10 costs to abide the event. Hurson *vs.* McCausland; motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 23, 1865.

$35,000 U. S. 6s, '81..C.	107	100	Mariposa M. Co....		11¼
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	106¾	73	Del. & H. C. Co....		140
1,350 de .....Small	105	200	Quick. Min. Co....		84¼
30,000 do. 5s, 1 yr. Cer.	106¾	100	Pac. M. S. Co...b60		280
50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s....C.	¾	1000	At. Mail St. Co....		150
New Issue....	105	11	N. Y. Cen. R.....		91
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74:..O.	97	100	Erie Railway.....		83½
15,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40s..O.	97¾	200	do.....		83½
1,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		200	do.....s30		83
First Series....	99⅞	100	Hudson Riv. R..s10		107⅜
7,000 U.S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer.		100	Reading R.....		102⅝
New issue....	98¼	200	do.....b10		103
1,000 Rio. State 6s.....	70¾	200	do.....		103
3,000 North Car. 6s....	74	100	do..2d call.b30		103¼
30,000 O. & M. Cer.....	24	13	Ill. Cen. R.....		120
2,000 Erie 1st M.....	102¾	180	Cleve. & Pitts..b10		67½
5,000 Harlem 1st M....	102	200	do.....		67¾
1,000 N.Y.Cen.7s,'70..	100¾	400	Mil. & P. du C....		43
3,000 Mich. So. S. F. 8s.	97	150	do.....		41¾
1,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref	75	300	do.....2d call		42½
2,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	80½	100	do.....		42¾
5,000 Clev. & Tol. S. F. 8.	94	400	do.....		43
3,000 Amer. Gold.....o	142¾	160	Chic. & N. W. Pr...		80¾
50 Bank of Commerce	104½	27	do.....2d call		9¾
21 Bank of Republic..	102	15	P., Ft. W. & C....		95
25 Cen. National B'k..	105	100	do.....		94¾
60 American Coal....	6½	50	Chi. & Alt. Pref....		96
100 do.....	65				

SECOND BOARD.

$21,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107	100	Erie R.....		84¼
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	106¾	200	do.....2d call		84¼
4,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	105	200	Reading R.....		103
1,000 - do.....	104⅞	10	Ill. Cen. R.....		120½
100,000 U.S.5s,10-40s...O.	97¾	100	do.....s30		120
30,000 U. S. 5s, 1 yr. Cer.		10	Mich. Cen. R.....		107
New issue....	98¼	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr...		61¾
1,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		100	Mil. & Pr. Du C....		44¾
Second Series..	99¾	200	do.....		44¾
20,000 Ohio & M. Cer...	24¾	45	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr..		40
2,500 do.....	24	100	P., Ft. W. & C....		95¾
50 Canton Co.....	37¾	100	Chic. & Alt. Pr....		97
100 N. Y. Cen. R.....	91	25	Olavs., Col. & Cin. R.		125

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer.....	24	100	Cl. & Pitts. R.....e		67¾
10,000 do.....b10	24	200	do.....b3		67¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R.....	90¾	200	do.....b3		68
300 do.....s3	91	400	do.....s3		67¾
300 Erie R.....s3	84¾	100	Chi. & R. I.....s3		106¼
400 do.....b3	84¾	100	do.....b3		106¼
100 do.....b3	84¾	100	Chic. & N. W.....		27¾
150 do.....	84½	500	Chi. & N. W. Pr....		61¾
100 do.....o	84½	100	do.....b10		61¾
100 do.....s3	84¾	200	do.....s30		61¾
500 do.....	84¾	100	do.....b3		61¾
200 Hud. Riv. R.....	108	200	do.....b3		61¾
800 do.....	108¼	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C..s30		95
100 Mich. S. & N. I....	62¾	100	do.....s3		95
100 do.....b3	62¾	100	Mil. & P. du C.R....		43¼
300 Reading R.....	103¼	100	do.....		44
100 do.....s3	103¼	400	do.....		43¾
200 do.....s10	103½	100	At. Mail S. Co.....		151
400 Cnm. Coal Co....	40¼	300	do.....		153

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300 Erie R.....	84¾	200	Mich. S. & N. I....		62¾
100 do.....s30	84	100	do.....		62¾
100 do.....b4	84¾	600	Cleve. & Pitts.....		68
100 do.....s3	84¾	200	do.....s3		68
500 do.....	84¾	200	do.....s3		68¼
100 do.....b3	84¾	200	do.....		68¾
400 do.....	84¾	1000	do.....b3		68¼
700 do.....	84¾	200	do.....h15		68½
300 do.....s3	84¾	100	Chic. & N. W.....		27¾
500 do.....s3	84¾	300	Ch. & N. W. Pr....		61¾
4300 do.....	85	300	do.....s3		61¾
500 do.....s3	85	100	do.....		61¾
100 do.....b15	85	100	Chi. & R. I.....b3		106¾
100 New-York Cen. ..	91¼	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C....		95
100 Hud. Riv. R.....	108¼	300	Mil. & P. Du C....		45
200 Reading R.....	103¼	100	do.....		45¼
100 At.-Mail S. Co.....	153¾	100	do.....s3		45

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23—P. M.

Increased ease is shown to-day in the supply of Money to the Brokers at the reduced rate of 6 ℔ cent. at call, and 7@9 ℔ cent. on good Merchant paper. The offerings on temporary loan to the Brokers is largely in excess of their present wants, owing to a light speculation on the Stock Exchange, and a very dull and halting movement among the *Bulls* of the Gold Room. Indeed the latter find themselves rather unpopular borrowers, even if they were bold enough or had means sufficient to advance the market materially. Some of the leading Stock Exchange houses have refused Money to-day at 5 ℔ cent. They have not the collateral in excess of the daily demand made upon them for Government and other good Securities to borrow upon. The Gold market is ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. firmer than at the close of business yesterday, but the speculative transactions in the Gold Room have fallen off more than one-half since the Ketchum explosion of last week. The daily demand for Gold this week to pay Customs continues very active—over a million of dollars on Monday and Tuesday. Several additional and valnable Dry Goods cargoes by steamer from Europe will be entered to-day and to-morrow.

Although the *Persia's* quotation for United States 5-20s is a weak one, 67 sterling in London and 70½ in Frankfort, the comparative scarcity of the Bonds in this market keeps up the price to 106⅞@107 ℔ cent., and other Gold-bearing Bonds are firm on the home demand. The 7-30 Currency Loans are also in request and very firm at 99⅛@99½ ℔ cent.

The Railway speculation opened quite tame at the early Board, but it seemed quite evident that the market was bare of cash Stocks, while short sellers were indisposed to press time contracts. The business was light at the Board, but soon after the adjournment a rise of 1¼ ℔ cent. was made on Erie Shares, and a further rise of 1 ℔ cent. in the afternoon, the quotation advancing, altogether, from 83½ to 85½ ℔ cent. The purchases after the Second Board amounted to 5,000 shares, and the other New-York and Western Roads stiffened up on this demand for the leading Stock, the whole list closing firm and upward, about as follows, compared with Tuesday afternoon:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s.....	97⅞	97½	N. West. Pref.....	60¾	61¾
U. S. 5-20s.....	106¾	106⅞	Rock Island.....	103¾	105⅛
N. Y. Central....	90½	91¾	Fort Wayne.....	94½	95
Erie.....	83⅞	85½	Cumb'land Coal.	39½	40½
Hudson.....	107⅛	108¾	Quicksilver.....	54¾	54½
Reading.....	102⅝	103¼	Mariposa.....	11¾	11¾
Mich. Southern..	93¾	93	Canton.....	37¾	38
Illinois Central.	120¾	120½	Atlantic Mail....	150	154
Mich Central....	106½	106½	Brunswick.....	10½	10⅝
Pittsburgh.....	67¾	68¾	Ohio Certificates	23½	24½
Northwest.....	27¼	27¾	American Gold..	143¾	143¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

Merchants'.....	107½	Bank of N. America..	107
America.....	135	Irving.....	106
City.....	185	Metropolitan.....	116
North River.....	120	Peoples'.....	109
Tradesmen's.....	126	Shoe & Leather.....	100
Butchers' & Drovers'.	120	Corn Exchange.....	106½
Commerce.....	103½	Marine.....	140
Mechanics' B'k Ass..	98	Importers' & Traders'	80
Broadway.....	200	Park.....	138
American Exchange..	114½	Manuf'ak Merchants'.	100
Pacific.....	155	Central National....	105
Chetham.....	126	Fourth National.....	97
Bank of the Republic	103	Ninth National.....	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883.....	95	Chic. & N. W. 2d M.....	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1867.....	91	Lack. & West'n Bonds.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....	100	Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. 1876.	100	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	104
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883.	102	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex'd	86
Erie 7s, 4th mort, 1880..	88	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort...	70
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st, M '77	92	Galena & Chi. ex.....	100
Hud. R. 7s, late '63.....	101	Galena & Chic. 2d M. ex.	95
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds, S. F., '65.	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort...	100¼
Harlem, late, '68-72.....	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund..	94
Mich. C. & C. late, '69-72.	111	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.....	100¼
Mich. C. new, 1sts, 8's, '82.	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	95¼
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. late..	109¼	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	86
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2ds.....	89	Cleve. & P. 2d mort....	90
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	96¾	Galena & P. 1st mort...	95
Alton & T. H. 2d pref.,	75	Chi. & Alton 1st mort..	95
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs...	78	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort..	74
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.....	80¾	Mil. & St. Paul. 1st mor.	75

The Share speculation on the Stock Exchange, since the temporary panic of last week, growing out of the Ketchum affair, excites much remark as well as a great variety of opinion and judgment as to the future working of the market through the Fall months. Some of the professedly Commission Brokers are supposed to have sold themselves *short* of their customers' stocks on the news of the failures of GRAHAM and of KETCHUM, and are talking the market *down* in order to replace these Stocks subject to the future orders of their customers. Others are charged with having been saddled with a large amount of Stocks by the same failures, and to get rid of which they are now talking, and perhaps buying, the market *up*. As between each conflicting rumors we do not feel called upon to decide, or even express an opinion, except so far as to state that few or none of the Railway Stocks are pressing upon the market from outside or *bona fide* holders, and that the Railways themselves have every prospect of a very large, if not unprecedented Fall traffic, after having passed through the Summer months with a material increase on the business of the corresponding season last year. How far this traffic will really prove profitable in its net results, or to what extent *the Wall-street managers* of some of the lines will find it their personal interest to make it appear profitable when their next dividend days roll round, we cannot undertake to say. At the moment, the Erie Directors in the neighborhood of the Stock Exchange, are evidently *Bulls* in their own stock, while the New-York Central and Michigan Southern people are talking down their own prospects.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, 44 bbls. Ashes, 12,891 bbls. Flour, 160 hhds. Corn Meal, 50,973 bushels Wheat, 100,269 bushels Corn, 18,762 bushels Rye, 9,999 bushels Oats, 9,620 bushels Malt, 1,087 pkgs. Provisions, and 80 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet yet steady at $7 50 for Pots, and $7 62½@$7 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in good request and buoyant, including Java at 25c.@26c.; Rio at 17½c.@21¼c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c.; Native Ceylon et 22½c.@23c. ℔ lb., in gold. Sales to-day include 10,500 bags Rio within our range.

COTTON—Has been more freely offered at less buoyant prices. The demand has been fair. Middlings close at 44c.@45c. ℔ lb. Sales 2,300 bales. By suction, 658 bales New-Orleans Cotton were sold on government account, at from 34½c. for low ordinary to 48c. for middling fair; and 353 bales North Carolina at from 34c. for rebaled to 46c. for Middling; included in the offerings of both kinds were some pickings, which sold at from ½c.@18½c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less request, opening at an advance of 15c.@25c. ℔ bbl., but closing in favor of buyers, under an effort of some speculative holders to realize. Sales since our last amount to 13,650 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 65@$7 25; poor to choice Extra State, at $7 50@$8, chiefly at $7 50@$7 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 85@$9 15 ℔ bbl.

Superior State and Western.....$6 65 @$7 25
Extra State..... 7 50 @ 8 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 7 60 @11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands 8 85 @ 9 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.. 9 20 @11 25
Extra Genesee..... 8 10 @11 25
Poor to choice extra Missouri..... 8 50 @14 00

Southern Flour is doing better. Sales since our last 800 bbls., at $9 25@$10 36 for poor to good, and $10 40@$14 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is dearer. Sales 450 bbls. Extra at $7 10@$11 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 10 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $4 90@$6 for Western, $5 10@$5 15 for Jersey, and $5 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 375 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request, opening at an advance of 3c.@5c. ℔ bushel, but closing 1c.@2c. off the highest figures of the day. Sales, 101,000 bushels, including Amber Michigan at $2 18@$2 20; Red Western (Winter) at $2 14; Amber Wisconsin at $1 57@$1 59; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 52@$1 57, and Amber State at $2 12½ ℔ bushel. Corn has been in good demand at firmer prices. Sales, 96,000 bushels, at 92c. for unsound, and 93c.@94c. for sound mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt have been dull and nominal. Western Oats have been quite heavy at 60c.@61c. ℔ bushel. Rye has been pretty active; sales, 7,000 bushels Western, at 98c. ℔ bushel.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	Aug. 23, 1865.
Price of Gold.....	226	143½
Superfine Flour ℔ bbl.....	$9 60@ 9 90	$6 65@ 7 25
Extra State Flour, ℔ bbl....	10 00@10 40	7 50@ 8 00
Extra Western Flour, ℔ bbl.	10 10@15 00	7 60@14 00

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—MONSIEUR DUCHALUMEAU.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH EMIGRANT—HANDY ANDY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL, No. 720 Broadway—MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The WIRZ Commission reassembled yesterday morning. Col. CHIPMAN read an order from the War Department, dated yesterday, dissolving the former commission, but appointing another, consisting of the same members. These were again sworn, and Capt. WIRZ again arraigned, when the charges and specifications were read. They are, in the main, substantially the same as those heretofore presented. The alterations include the striking out of the names of ROBERT E. LEE, JAS. A. SEDDON and LUCIUS D. NORTHROP, as some of those with whom the prisoner is accused of combining and conspiring to impair and injure the health, and to destroy the lives, by subjecting to torture and great suffering of large numbers of Federal prisoners, to the number of 30,000, soldiers in the military service of the United States, held as prisoners at Andersonville, &c. The charge of murder is retained. The specifications include the most cruel punishments and acts of barbarity. Judge HUGHES spoke of these proceedings, arraigning the prisoner on a new set of charges, &c., without giving counsel due notice, as extraordinary, and asked that additional time be given to enable the prisoner to prepare for his defence. This was granted, and the court adjourned till to-day at noon. The counsel for WIRZ have retired, conceiving they have done all they could under the circumstances.

Private accounts report much excitement during recent debates in the Mississippi Convention upon the slavery question, some of the members declaring that the issue could not thus hurriedly be forced upon the South, while others advocated letting the subject rest altogether. On Friday last it was resolved by the convention that the old clause, in the constitution relating to slaves should be stricken out, but when it came to putting in place of these a stipulation that slavery should no longer exist, there was a fierce opposition, and a final adjournment without action. Subsequently, as the telegraph has reported, this clause was adopted.

The Richmond *Republic* says that after the surrender of Gen. LEE, his son, WILLIAM H. F. LEE, without loss of time, repaired to the White House, determined, notwithstanding the lateness of the season, to attempt to make a crop of corn. Three young men, formerly of his command, attended him, a German and an Irishman, and two freedmen were subsequently added to their force. They began ploughing on the 29th of April, and have made a splendid crop of corn, estimated at 1,500 bushels. This example is worthy of imitation by others of the F. F. Vs.

The St. Paul *Press* of Friday has crop reports from various sections of Minnesota, all of which show an encouraging prospect. The injury done the growing crops by the late storms was not nearly as great as was reported, and the prospect for an abundant yield of all kinds of grain is flattering in the extreme. Farmers are busy with their harvests now, and if the weather continues favorable for a week or two longer, the grain will be safe.

Col. J. J. SEIBELS, of Montgomery, Ala., died in that city on the 8th. He was formerly United States Minister to Belgium, was a Douglas man in 1860, but afterward gave in his adherence to secession, and joined the rebel army. He was a candidate for the Provisional Governorship of Alabama, and has recently been laboring earnestly to promote reconstruction.

The Department of State has received information of the passage of a law by the Legislature of the Provincial Government of Buenos Ayres, authorizing the Governor to call the first town to be located in the province "Lincoln," in commemoration of the late President of the United States.

Tuesday evening, a passenger train on the Norwich Railroad was thrown from the track near Bradford, by running over a cow. Ten or twelve persons, mostly employes of the company, were seriously injured, but none fatally. Eight persons were in the baggage-car, which turned a complete somersault down the embankment.

The convention between the United States of America and the United States of Colombia, supplemental to that of September 10, 1857, has just been proclaimed. It extends for nine months the joint commission heretofore appointed for the examination and adjustment of such claims as were presented, but not heretofore settled.

The Mississippi State Convention has repealed the secession ordinance, and adopted the Wilmot proviso as a part of the constitution. In their individual capacity all the members of the convention unite in a petition for the pardon of JEFF. DAVIS and Gov. CLARK, of their State.

Mrs. ELIZABETH LEE, a widow woman residing in Portland, Me., was burned to death Monday evening by her clothes taking fire from a kerosene lamp. When found her body was burned to a crisp, and the floor about her in flames. She was about 50 years of age.

The Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows, now in session at Utica, have agreed to consolidate the two organizations of that order in this State.

G. ST. LEGER GRENFELL, who was condemned to death by a military court held in Cincinnati, has had his sentence commuted by the President to imprisonment for life at Dry Tortugas.

The Postmaster-General has just ordered the resumption of the daily mail service from Macon to Columbus, Atlanta, Chattanooga, and to other important points in Georgia, by railroad.

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia, candidate for Vice-President on the Douglas ticket in 1860, yesterday had a long interview with the President.

A man named LEMOS, was arrested at Fort Wayne on Tuesday. He is believed to have been concerned with BOOTH, the assassin.

The government has closed the machine shops at Norfolk and discharged all the workmen.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Persia* arrived yesterday morning at this port, bringing intelligence to the 13th inst. Up to that date no news had been received in Europe of the *Great Eastern*, and the uncertainty created much anxiety. A terrible sequel had followed the murder of three children in London, as reported by last steamer. The murderer, after committing the deed in London, proceeded to Ramsgate, and there killed his wife and daughter, from whom he had been parted for several years. Lord LYONS is to succeed Sir HENRY BULWER as British Ambassador to Constantinople. A rumor was in circulation that the Emperor NAPOLEON is considering a scheme for annexing Belgium to France after King LEOPOLD'S death—the Duke of BRABANT receiving the Mexican instead of the Belgian crown—and for giving the Danubian Principalities to Austria, territories in Northern Germany to Prussia, and Venetia to Italy. The cholera had reached Marseilles, and great excitement existed among the cities in Southern France and Spain, in regard to the spread of this disease. It is reported that the differences between Austria and Prussia had been adjusted, and that a complete understanding had been arrived at on the principal points in dispute. Satisfactory concessions were made to Prussia, relative to the military question. The Roman Government had ordered the Pontifical Army to be increased by a further levy of 8,000 men, and it is stated that 1,000 men in foreign countries had already entered into negotiations to serve.

LOCAL NEWS.

At police trials, yesterday, Secretary of State CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, School Commissioner JAMES M. TUTHILL and Supervisor WILLIAM R. STEWART were interested spectators. Sergt. ROBERT P. SCHOFIELD was tried for incarcerating Alderman MICHAEL NORTON in one of the filthy cellar-cells of the Wooster-street Police Station, the Alderman having been taken to the station-house by an officer to whom he had spoken with abusive profanity in response to the order to "move on" in the Eighth Ward, at 4 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 30th ultimo. The commissioners sustained their officers, and bade the community understand that they intend to break up the gangs of thieves, bawds and murderers who have turned the Eighth Ward into a Pandemonium, or they will perish in the attempt, and they further say that if citizens will not sustain them in this good work, other men must be found to fill the Police Commissioners' chairs.

DAVID BARTLETT, an old State Prison bird, and WILLIAM COLEMAN, a lad, were brought before Justice HOGAN yesterday, on a charge of having broken into the store of Mr. FRANCIS WM. COOPER, No. 125 Macdougal-street, one night last week, and stolen therefrom $10,000 worth of diamonds and about $3,500 worth of silver-ware, finger-rings, watches, &c. No portion of the property has been recovered. The prisoners were committed for trial.

Justice LEDWITH yesterday rendered a decision in the cases of CHARLES BROWN and GENEVIEVE LYONS, charged with being concerned in the Phenix Bank robbery, discharging the girl LYONS and holding BROWN for future action.

GEORGE GLADWIN, arrested on a charge of forging the name of Mr. TROWBRIDGE to a draft for several thousand dollars, was yesterday arraigned before Justice HOGAN, and after confessing his guilt was committed for trial.

Capt. CORNELIUS BURDICK, of the Twenty-first Police Precinct, tendered his resignation yesterday, and it was accepted by the Board of Commissioners of Metropolitan Police. The name of his successor has not been made public.

Gold was a fraction firmer yesterday, closing at 145¾. Money, 5@6 ₱ cent. to the brokers. Government Stocks in demand and prices firm. The Railways opened dull in demand, but left off firm and advancing.

Breadstuffs were in fair demand yesterday, opening generally at advanced prices, but closing with a downward tendency, under efforts to realize on the part of some speculative holders. Provisions were in good request; new mess Pork was dearer. Groceries were more sought after, and were advancing. Hay was plenty and heavy. Whisky attracted more attention. Freights were quiet, with 476 vessels of all classes in port. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

Shall the South be Cleared of Colored Troops?

The Mississippi Convention has solicited the President, by memorial, to withdraw all colored soldiers from Mississippi; and Gov. PEIRPOINT, of Virginia, has recommended that the same course be taken in regard to that State. It is easy to foresee that the South generally will call for the same action. No people can relish being kept in order by armed forces made up of their former bondmen.

How shall this complaint be met? By removing or continuing the cause of it? This question should be determined by justice and sound policy alone. No sensible man will go for forcing colored garrisons upon the Southern whites unnecessarily, simply to increase the humiliation of the whites, and the exultation of the freedmen. The great ends to be secured are, first, social order, and second, the regeneration of Southern loyalty. The only real point of inquiry is, whether colored troops can advance those ends.

The dangers in respect to social order spring from two sources—the remnants of the rebellion-spirit, and the ill-feeling between the white and black races. Of the rebellion-spirit there is probably too little left to produce, of itself, anything more than a mere local disturbance, even were all the government troops, white and black, withdrawn. The revival of a wide-spread rebellion throughout the South is, at the present time, both a moral and a physical impossibility. Possibly some particular act of the national authority might be resisted by mob-violence, or guerrilla warfare, in particular towns or districts, but the general spirit of the South, whether it be loyal or disloyal, is certainly a spirit of submission. For the mere purpose of preventing any local outbreaks against the government, but few soldiers, at most, can be necessary. But the case is different in regard to the maintenance of order between the two races. Their old relations were so suddenly disrupted that, even with the best spirit on both sides, they could not be readjusted to mutual satisfaction without great difficulty. But this difficulty is vastly aggravated by the disposition to coerce and oppress and persecute which, in many cases, possesses the whites; and, by the distrust, more or less general, which fills the hearts of the blacks, coupled with the natural intoxication of fresh freedom, collisions between the races have already occurred. If these outrages occur when there are near at hand Provost-Marshals to arrest the guilty parties, and troops to enforce the punishments they may pronounce, there would surely be great danger in withdrawing the troops altogether. It is the duty of the government to avoid any such danger. It would be nothing short of a high crime in the government to take any action which should compel the freedmen to choose between submission to flagrant wrongs and bloody resistance.

If it be said that the use of the troops to protect the blacks from the whites only alienate the latter all the more from the government, and prevents all growth of loyalty, it does not affect the duty of the government. *The loyalty that can thrive only in oppression is not worth the cultivating.* Every true American must loathe and spurn it. If it ever really comes to this, that loyalty can only be had from the Southern whites at the price of full license to inflict wrong upon the freedmen, and to bring on a social war against them, then we shall have to renounce all expectation of that loyalty, and look only to the colored race and to the military power for the support of the national authority in the South. This is the plain truth of the matter, and it cannot be too clearly understood.

The government is first of all bound to secure public order throughout the South—an order involving not only civil subordination, but peaceful relations between the races. To withdraw the troops is to abandon that duty, *unless* the Southern people shall have previously shown a desire and determination to maintain such order. Hitherto the Southern people have failed to do this. Their general temper and bearing have not been such as to justify the belief that the weaker race would receive its legitimate rights, and that the two races would live in harmony, in the absence of all military intimidation. As this temper and bearing are changed for the better, the necessity of continuing the garrisoning of the South will disappear. When this shall be, it lies for the Southern people themselves to determine. Until they so act as to inspire the government with a moral assurance that they can be depended upon to maintain the public order by voluntarily fulfilling all the civil and social duties incident to their new position, they will have no right to complain that government troops are still kept amongst them. They have no grievance outside of their own willfulness.

The first requisite, we say, is such behavior on the part of the South that the government shall be able, without risk to the public order or to the rights of the freedmen, to withdraw all troops from the South, both black and white. It is unreasonable to expect that the government will make a distinction against the white soldiers. The government has deemed it proper to muster the white rather than the black soldiers out of service, inasmuch as the former have generally seen longer and harder service, were more anxious to return to their homes, and would be worth more to the industry of the country. Probably there are not white troops enough now in service to meet the necessities of the government for all the immense region between the Potomac and the Rio Grande. There can be no good reason for relying upon white troops alone to garrison Mississippi and Virginia, which would not apply with equal force to every other Southern State. There is no necessity in the North for soldiers of any description. If the colored soldiers ought to be withdrawn from the South, they ought to be disbanded; for there is no call for their services elsewhere. That time is not distant, if the Southern people will but demonstrate by their actions that they can be trusted with full self-control, when both white and black soldiers will be withdrawn. They can show that in their approaching elections, and in the fundamental laws adopted by their constitutional conventions. They can if they please, within three months settle upon a line of action so thoroughly loyal and so palpably just and proper in their circumstances, as to induce the government at once, with the general approbation of the North, to withdraw from their limits, every soldier black and white, not necessary for the care of the forts and other public property. Let the Southern people make their own conduct what it ought to be, and they will insure themselves against every grievance.

Homes for the People—A Commendable Enterprise.

We are glad to learn by the advertisement in to-day's paper that the enterprise which we referred to a few days ago is so far advanced toward completion that the Home Building Company offer for sale six of the houses they have just completed. Others are already commenced, and the whole twenty-four they contemplate building will be completed before Winter. We heartily approve of this practical attempt to bring within the reach of the working classes the comforts of a home, and think that capital cannot be better or more satisfactorily employed than when, while earning a fair return, it ministers directly to the wants and comforts of humanity. The efforts now being made by the Home Building Company are preliminary to future and more extensive exertions, to illustrate in this city how best the comforts of the masses can be made consistent with the safe and profitable investment of capital.

It is the intention of those connected with the present association to increase largely their capital in the Fall, and we would therefore urge those interested in the movement to inquire into the plans of and unite with the Home Building Company in their well-designed effort to improve the dwellings of the non-wealthy class.

We have seen the houses, which contain seven well-lighted and good-sized rooms, and several closets, gas, water, &c., and are well built. One part of the company's plan consists of obtaining a loan from an insurance or other company for such purchasers as are not provided with the whole price of the houses. This loan is secured by a mortgage, which can be paid off in small sums as convenient, while the addition of a life policy, which must be executed by the borrower, provides any unpaid balance remaining on the supposed case of his death, and thus secures the property to the survivors without incumbrance.

Austria, Prussia and the Duchies.

Our advices by the *Persia* indicate the amicable settlement of the dispute between the two leading Powers of Germany, which for sometime threatened to culminate in open rupture. It is now stated that a complete understanding has been reached in the principal points in dispute, and that the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia were to have a friendly confab to decide upon a division of the spoils. Meanwhile the Prussian lawyers have decided that the right of succession to the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein belonged to King CHRISTIAN, and has been legally transferred by him to his conquerors.

The German Diet and the Schleswig-Holsteiners are naturally indignant; but they cannot help themselves. Austria and Prussia waged the war against Denmark in their own interest; and ever since the declaration of peace, have declared themselves co-proprietors of the Duchies. As such, they have bowed out the Prince of AUGUSTENBURG, and every other claimant, and have given the people to understand that no interference on their part will be tolerated. The poor Schleswig-Holsteiners begin to feel that they haven't gained much by the change of masters.

THE LONDON JENKINS RAMPANT.—A correspondent of one of the London papers gives a glowing account of the reception of ABD-EL-KADER at Bordeaux. He admires the personal appearance of the Emir, "especially his teeth, which were of a whiteness and transparency sufficient to drive a nun of twenty-eight to despair." What special adaptedness there might be in these Arabian grinders to operate so disastrously on the spirits of a female religious recluse, at the particular age mentioned, J. of L. does not go on to depone. Perhaps when nuns arrive at twenty-eight in Arabia, they eat them.

Other ladies in France, however, do not stand in such awe of the distinguished barbarian; indeed, they dote on him rather. They crowd the windows of the houses, and throng the streets, in carriages and on foot, to look at him. "Many of the fair sex," says the enthusiastic chronicler, "had given much for their places—many would have given more to be allowed to kiss the naked feet of the Emir, which are, they say, of great beauty." To complete the reader's idea of the value of this coveted privilege, he ought to know, on the same authority, the additional fact that the wives of the distinguished oriental "dnckie-darling" are already "forty in number," and that the present "wife *pro tem.*" (by which is probably meant his traveling wife—his carpet wife) is a negress. Our American ladies, long upbraided for provincial rusticity by the arbiters of elegance across the water, have been making rapid strides, of late, toward the standards of European refinement, but yon will hardly be able to stick them with any such "Arabian gum" as this, we think, for some time yet to come.

But notwithstanding all his gushing descriptions, one is not to imagine J. jostled from his philosophic centre. He says: "In London, probably, I should not have regarded him any more than if *he had been Mr. Tupper;* perhaps not so much. But here I had nothing better to do." It is pleasant to note this disclaimer of anything like finnkeyism on the part of our brilliant friend.

Public Order in the South—The Fate of the Bravos.

In looking over our exchanges received from all parts of the Southern States, we are struck with the infrequency of any mention of those personal assaults with bowie-knife or pistol, which used to be so very common in that section. Prior to the war, we could hardly take up a paper published in Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, or any State of the far South, without learning of a fracas in which two or more hot-headed individuals had taken part, in which knives or pistols were drawn, and in which there was either killing or maiming. Now, we should judge, Mississippi is as free from this kind of thing as Maine; Arkansas knows as little of it as Vermont.

The fact is—and it is a terrible fact, though not without its compensations—that during the war the greater part of these Southern hot-heads were *killed.* They were in the rebel army of course; they were brave, beyond a question; and in all desperate adventures, in charges upon artillery, or upon works, or with the bayonet, or in cavalry service, they were first and foremost. They carried their recklessness to the field of battle, and there the career of most of them was brief.

A gentleman of this city, on meeting a rebel officer recently from the South, made inquiry concerning the *bravos* in a certain Southern town in which both parties were well acquainted. "Where is A?" asked the New-Yorker. "Why, he is dead." "Where is B?" "He was killed in the Shenandoah Valley." "Where is C?" "He is at home, with his right arm shot off." "Where is D?" "He fell at Fredericksburgh." "Where is E?" "Died in a Northern hospital of his wounds." "Where is F?" "He was taken prisoner, and shot in attempting to escape." And so the inquiries continued, until it appeared that of all the fire-eating bullies living in that Southern town five years ago, only a few were left alive, and most of these were lacking of an arm or a leg. Such is the tragical experience of many a Southern town and county. It is tragical enough in itself; but their loss will inure to the peace and quiet of many Southern localities. And they are not likely to have successors of their own kind, for the system of slavery, of which they were the foul blossom, has passed away.

THE FENIANS.—The Roman Church prescribes the duties and the faith of its members in a way and with an authority that cannot be misunderstood. Notwithstanding the repeated denunciations of Fenianism by many priests and high ecclesiastical dignitaries in this country and in Ireland, and notwithstanding that Fenianism is virtually included in various of the categories of bodies authoritatively condemned from Rome, there are still members of the order who claim that it or its objects have the sanction or the tacit permission of the Church. It has been thought worth while, therefore, to have the question definitely and finally set at rest for the benefit of the faithful and as a warning to the contumacious. We call the special attention of the Fenians to the fact and to the missive, that so they may speedily put their consciences and their conduct in order. And we desire to direct to this important document the attention not only of the "Fenian Brotherhood," but also of the recently organized "Fenian Sisterhood," the "circles" of which are actively holding their meetings in these times. We are sure that though the Brotherhood may prove stiffnecked, the Sisterhood will have some regard for their souls and the warnings of the Church, through the sacred congregation. We give the document both in the original Latin and in English, so that no member either of the Brotherhood or the Sisterhood can henceforth plead ignorance of its terms:

Illme et Rme Dne:

S. Cong. Ven. Inq. mihi eub die 6to hujus mensis commisit ut Amp. Tuse significarem falso omnino assertum fuisse a quibusdam foliis periodicis quod sequsns data fuerit a S. Sede declaratio, *Fenianos non esse inquietandos.* Hoc erat jussu landati S. Consilii communicandum Tibi, ne quid fore in favorem dictse Societatis censeretur prodiisse ab Apostolica Sede, et interim precor Deum, &c.

Rome ex Aed. S. C. de P. P. F.
die 13 Julii, 1865.
Uti frater addictissimus.
AL. C. BARNABO, Pref.

R. P. D. FERDO, JACOBO WOOD,
Episcopo Philadelphiensi.
B. CAPALTI, Secret.

[Translation.]

The Sacr. Cong. Ven. Inq. has desired me to signify to your Lordship that the assertion made in certain newspapers to the effect that the following decision had been given by the Holy See, to wit: "*Fenianos non esse inquietandos,*" "*The Fenians are not to be disturbed,*" *is utterly false.*

I communicate this at the request of the aforesaid congregation, lest it should be supposed by any one that anything in favor of this society has emanated from the Holy See. In the meantime, &c.,
ALEX. CARD. BARNABO.

Right Rev. JAMES F. WOOD, Bishop of Philadelphia.
H. CAPALTI, Secretary.

☞ "ARTHUR FREMANTLE, Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain Coldstream Guards," impugns the accuracy of the correspondent of the London *Times*, in relation to the inhuman treatment of Northern prisoners, but immediately impeaches his own veracity by alleging that Southern prisoners were simultaneously "rotting at Johnson's Island." It is not even alleged, by Confederates, that we ill-treated their prisoners. Instead of "rotting" they were fattening in our prisons.

But this "Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain Coldstream Guards" is shocked to hear the "widely-honored name of Gen. LEE mixed up with these allegations." He professes, also, to know all about JEFFERSON DAVIS' views, having been in the South during the rebellion, doing, doubtless, all he could to aid rebellion, as he is endeavoring now to pervert its history.

But all the friends of the rebellion, in London or elsewhere, will fail to weaken the evidence of unparalleled cruelty to our soldiers in Southern prisons.

SAIREY'S LAST.—The London *Morning Herald* (*Punch's* "Sairey Gamp" of the English Press,) is out again with emphasis on the enormities of American tyranny. Hear her: "A thrill of joy runs through New-England; men and women are gloating over the idea in the great West—JEFFERSON DAVIS *is going blind!* One eye has long been rayless, and the other is, happily, slowly undergoing a sympathetic extinction." The small caps and italics are Sairey's—not ours.

What a blessing it is that that "other" eye still holds its own! We seem to see the illustrious sufferer—unilluminous but unconquered still—with his fingers on his nose, solemnly winking with that eye, acknowledgment to his scarcely less illustrious sympathizer across the Atlantic.

We like the London *Herald's* diatribes. There is something in strongly-marked natural defects that disarms resentment. "Sir," said an old physician to a shallow youth, who had been assailing him with a string of foolish impertinencies, "I cannot be angry with you, for I see you have an incurable disease." "An incurable disease? Good heavens, Doctor, what is it?" "You are a *fool!*"

WESTWARD MARCH OF THE CHOLERA.—This dreaded disease appears to be slowly but steadily advancing westward. It had already, at last accounts, reached Marseilles, and was spreading consternation throughout the southern cities of France and Spain. As the season is now far advanced, it may not cross the Atlantic this year, but we ought to be prepared with all the necessary sanitary measures to meet it whenever it comes. Too much attention cannot be given to keeping the streets clean, and to the inspection of those overcrowded districts where the disease will find its first and most numerous victims.

HANDSOME CONCESSION.—In yesterday's *Tribune* Mr. GREELEY says: "I now see that God's way was better than any that I contemplated."

PARTIAL RETRACTION.—"And yet, in view of the constant and very fearful peril of a collapse of our finances, or of such a Copperhead accession to power as the elections of 1862 showed to be imminent, I am not sure that, if it were all to be begun to-morrow, I could be more patient than I actually was."

USES AND ABUSES OF CITY CARS.—Painfully aware, as we are, of the great necessity of reform in the management of our city railroads, we cannot sympathize in the panic over their unhealthiness which a city cotemporary is now so busily employed in exciting. To judge from the fearful array of physiological miseries daily set forth in this connection by our neighbor, reinforced by thronging letters of nervous correspondents, who have detected in this new box of Pandora the source of all the mysterious diseases with which they have, for indefinite periods, been afflicted, one would infer that there is no fleshly ill, from elephantiasis to a gum-boil, which a ride in one of these city cars is not competent to produce. Of course, by a singular, but well-defined law of human sympathy, a thousand sufferers hereupon start up—wriggling, scratching and twisting—all affected by one or another of the symptoms described in "your valuable journal," and all tracing their sorrows to the same nefarious cause. The town swarms with protesting invalids, who now distinctly remember absorbing scald-head by fundamentally mistaken confidence in "reeking cushions," imbibing fistula and carbuncle from the infectious atmosphere, and qualifying for long and lively proficiency on the Scotch fiddle, by incautious contact with the hand-strap.

Now, far be it from us to discourage any healthy effort for improvement. That the street cars are often overcrowded, and that this overcrowding is not only inconvenient and uncomfortable, but to a certain degree unwholesome, surely no one can deny. Let the demand for reformation of this and other abuses be as loud and long as the most earnest can desire. We proffer them our "God-speed" not only, but our helping hand. But we deprecate an unfounded prejudice and an irrational clamor which is calculated to frighten all the timid old ladies and nervous old bank clerks out of the ordinary use of these convenient vehicles, which they must necessarily, and may safely, make.

But above all, we trust that out of this excitement, be it more or less, may grow an increasing demand on the part of our citizens for the great Cab-and-Hansom reform, which we long to inaugurate. When we see a plentiful supply of these neat, cheap and handy carriages plying about our streets, we shall know that the "good time coming" has already arrived, when all these car-and-omnibus evils will cure themselves. Monopoly is the root of the curse, and spontaneous, legitimate, healthy competition, rather than governmental interference or editorial indignation, is the republican process for extracting it.

THE ROOT OF THE MATTER.—The London *Medical Times & Gazette* concludes an article on "Child Murder," (the topic which more than any other, just now, is absorbing the horrified faculties of the English public,) with the following oracular utterance: "Meanwhile, we affirm that illegitimate children will be murdered somehow, and that the only way to hinder it is to hinder the children from being begotten."

The doctor's *remedy* for the disorder of which he furnishes so brilliant a diagnosis, seems to have been postponed to a future number of the paper.

SPIRITUAL INVOCATION.—The London papers tell of a "medium" who holds *séances* in Fleet-street, and, on account of the noisy traffic in that mighty thoroughfare, commences proceedings with the solemn adjuration, "Sperrits is requested to rap up loud, 'cos o' the 'buses."

THE NEW ROOMS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association are preparing to remove from their old quarters in Washington-street, to their new rooms on the corner of Fulton-avenue and Gallatin-place, which they expect to inaugurate on the 7th of September. The rooms are on the second floor, and are 46 by 75 feet in dimensions, which will afford ample accommodation. The association has never been in so prosperous a condition in all respects as at present.

EUROPEAN SOCIAL REFORMS.

A Visit to the Low Lodging-houses of London—Sanitary Legislation.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 7, 1865.

A very practical method, carried out in England, for checking overcrowding, has been the supervision and regulation of the "Common Lodging-houses," both by sanitary inspectors and the police. Formerly, the low lodging-houses of London were nests of fever and centres of crime, as many are still in New-York. Men and women, boys and girls, lay about on the floors, crowding rooms to the utmost, or they occupied miserable and filthy beds, without regard to health, decency or comfort, breeding disease and stimulating every species of crime. The evil became so flagrant that legislation had to be resorted to, and the act of 1848, with other subsequent acts, before described in these letters, were passed to check this source of mischief and disease. Ten years ago I went over the low lodging-house of London to see the working of the act of 1848, and again on this visit have made a similar investigation. The contrast between these houses in these ten years and still more the immense contrast between the present lodgings for the poor and wandering population of the city and the former, shows what judicious legislation can accomplish. We began our journey about 2 o'clock, far within the "city," in company with three sanitary inspectors, whom Sir RICHARD MAYNE had kindly detailed for the purpose.

The first visit was in a thieves' lodging-house of the worst kind. Various small boys, with familiar faces, and seedy-looking men and a few women were busy over the fire cooking their food.

The keeper, a woman, seemed not in the least surprised at the call, but at once, in reply to the request of the inspector, lighted one of the bits of candles allowed to each lodger, and took us up the low stairways to the bedrooms. In each room was a notice on the wall, giving the number of lodgers allowed, (I believe five hundred cubic feet is generally permitted to each person.) In every room was a ventilator in the chimney, and a perforated plate in the window, beside the upper sash being let down. The air was quite good. Our inspector looked into everything, even the condition of the vessels of the room. One man was smoking in bed, and two or three woke up, looking at us with not unfriendly eyes. The inspectors say that the lodgers understand that all this inspection is in their favor.

We looked also into the female bedrooms. Any keeper who should admit males, however young, into these rooms, would be at once indicted by the inspectors. The closets and the drainage were also examined. Everything, though of the cheapest and lowest order, was in a good sanitary condition. The officers say the lodgers are mainly counterfeiters and thieves. The hard-working woman who keeps it looked much relieved when we left. The charge here was five cents a night. In going on to the next, we looked in for a moment at a "penny gaff," where the little thieves and vagabonds take their nightly amusement. The benches were crowded with a throng of ragged, sharp-faced street boys, who were watching with intense interest a pantomime. They pay their penny, the officers say, and then go out in the intervals to thieve.

Our next visit was to a large three-penny lodging-house, for laborers and vagabonds who can afford no better. Here the effects of legislation, (and perhaps of competitors with the model lodging-houses,) were remarkably apparent. These houses, as they were formerly, were nuisances—dirty, over-crowded, badly ventilated, scattering disease and educating in crime.

In this lodging, we entered first a decent-looking coffee-room, with separate stalls, and good light; adjoining was a small reading-room, with some papers and pictures on the walls. The attractive room of all, however, was a great kitchen, with a large bright fire, and rows of neat tin dishes and cooking utensils, where each man cooked his own meals. The flooring was a handsome tiling. A small candle about an inch long, and as large as one's little finger, was handed to each, and we went up stairs. Here long bed-rooms, for thirty or forty persons each, airy and as well ventilated as any in private houses; a notice on the walls that "any person going to bed in his outside clothes would be fined three pence!"

Many beds were occupied, and the sleepers turned over uneasily as we passed. In the basement was a wash-room, and another (imitated from the model lodging-houses) with little lockers, where each lodger kept his own valuables and property.

The closets and conveniences were in perfect order. The whole house accommodates some hundreds of lodgers. All this, be it remembered, not philanthropy or charity, but pure business, under the eye of judicious legislation. The officers said (I have no doubt truly) it had taken years to bring such a house to this condition. Many a prosecution, many an indictment, many an inspection, the competition of houses which escaped these public exposures, and a great deal of talk and work upon public opinion—all these before the landlords saw it for their interest to promote health and morality in their lodgings.

We visited a number similar to this, all well regulated and decent, and at the lowest price.

One received married persons. But here each couple are obliged to be separated by a partition so many feet high, and no promiscuous sleeping of the sexes—the great evil among the laboring poor of England—is for a moment allowed. All was decent and in order. Ten years ago, I remember, even in the registered lodging-houses, no such decency could be secured.

The act, however, I believe, is not considered to touch the brothels.

The most wretched place we visited was a lodging for syphilitic women, which is registered, and where the admission of a male lodger would at once bring a severe prosecution. This was required, to fulfill all the sanitary provisions of the Lodging-house Acts. Yet the arrangements were evidently most inadequate for the treatment of the disease; but, as a private affair, it could not be any further interfered with.

In every bed-room of all these lodging-houses was a printed notice, showing the number allowed for each room, and this the inspector required strictly to be observed, though we did not find an instance of its violation. The police tell me that they never have any trouble now with these lodging-houses, though formerly they were notorious centres of disturbance and crime; and the effect of their improvement on the health of the city is shown in the low death-rate of these localities, as compared with that of the adjacent.

Why cannot there be such a sanitary inspection in New-York? In England, according to the wording of the act, every room or lodging is considered a lodging-house where "more than one family" inhabit the same quarters; so that any tenement-house where the rooms are crowded with more than one family each, (as they notoriously are in New-York,) comes under the act, and must be inspected, and can be indicted for breaking the law. All English sanitarians feel that this does not reach far enough; that what is needed is an act limiting the number of persons to a given space, whether of one family or not, and breaking up underground tenements (with certain exceptions.)

Legislation like this in New-York, giving authority to inspect lodging-houses, limiting the number of lodgers, providing for ventilation, cleanliness, and insisting on separation of

homes, would be an invaluable blessing to the city.

But it would be but a tithe of what might be conferred on our poor, if we could also control tenement houses, limiting numbers, promoting ventilation and cleanliness, and compelling in new structures a proper regard for health, and requiring so much space between buildings, (as in the late London and Liverpool Acts.) When one thinks of the vast city, (surpassing London,) which is yet to cover our island, and what immense interests, both moral and physical, depend on the proper arrangement of our tenement houses and the regulation of our sanitary condition, and then how utterly indifferent the mass of our citizens are to the whole matter, (though our death-rate is one of the worst in the civilized world,) one is almost discouraged at the prospect of our future.

Will not the leaders of public opinion arouse our people to the great reforms yet to be carried out if we would have New-York the city which it ought to be. C. L. B.

NOTES.

—In the early days of the Internal Revenue Department the papers were flooded with letters to this, that and the other manufacturer, from the Commissioner at Washington. After a while Mr. LEWIS, the Commissioner, finding the work too hard, resigned. He was succeeded by Mr. ORTON, who became sick immediately. We are glad to learn that he has recovered, and sorry to notice that he has commenced writing letters.

—The proprietors of several of the principal Broadway hotels permit crowds of pimpish-looking ruffians to hang about the steps, day and night. They are the worst advertisement any respectable hotel could have. Half of them are known gamblers of the lowest class. The remainder are usually *greenhorns* from the country.

— The painters and decorators are doing wonders for our theatres and halls. The Academy of Music, the Olympic, the Broadway and Irving Hall are in their hands, and next week Wallack's will be taken hold of. Winter Garden is to be opened about the 11th of September, with a stock company, after which Mr. CLARKE will play an engagement.

—The village of Yorkville, from Seventy-ninth to Ninetieth streets, swarms with young thieves. They are chiefly bred in the shanties, but their ranks are recruited every week from the better brought up class in the neighborhood. More vigilance is required of the police in that district.

—Scores of well-dressed Southerners may be seen daily on the steps of the New-York Hotel. They are in the best of spirits, flush, and in no whit changed from the style of ten years ago. The same crowd of hangers-on that toadied to them in years gone by, may be seen with them to-day.

—Gen. MANSFIELD LOVELL is in town. So is Gen. CHEATHAM. The latter thinks JEFF. DAVIS a great rascal, but would not have him hanged. He believes that JEFF. would be properly taken care of by his late army if he could be turned over to them. Not much grass in the streets, is there, General?

—Mr. MULLER, formerly of Albany, has been appointed organist of Plymouth Church in place of ZUNDEL. He will commence in his new sphere on the 1st of September. The new organ will not be ready for some time.

—At SCHAUS' Gallery, on Broadway, we noticed some fresh importations. His German selections are always choice, salable and easily taken up by those who know what is what.

—Mr. S. B. MILLS has returned to his city duties. He has been among the mountains all Summer. Mr. WM. MASON has also returned.

— The friends of EDWIN BOOTH report him as determined not to appear in public again. Others express the hope that he will appear.

Ammaements.

ITALIAN OPERA.—The sounds of saw and hammer, the smells of paint and turpentine, fill the Academy of Music. Preparations extensive, and of the most elaborate nature, are making for the approaching season, and ere long the graceful baton of MARETZEK will wave in front of the lights, and to the inspiring orchestral harmonies, the superb array of artists, whose names and fame have been given in the TIMES, will make melodious the vast expanse. Singular as it may seem, Mr. MARETZEK has undertaken to run his own machine this Winter. He has conceived the insane project of managing his own business, and has announced that fact in startling phrase to the gaping multitude. No manager has ever done so much for art in this city as MARETZEK. His promises have ever been fulfilled, his artists were as he announced, his seasons were memorable in the pleasures of his patrons, and his integrity has yet to be questioned. Of the several artists who are now here, or will be in the course of a few days, many are established favorites already. The name of MAZZOLENI is a host in itself; those of ZUCCHI, KELLOGG, BELLINI, PHILLIPS, are familiar as of those most popular; the strangers will sing for themselves. If they are good, no detraction can injure them; if bad, no puffing assist them. The programme for the season will shortly be published. We can only state at present that there is every prospect of a brilliant season. The manager feels that his obligations to the public, which has always sustained him, are manifold, and we believe he will do what he promises when he says he will abundantly satisfy the people.

He has arranged to give a series of performances at the Brooklyn Academy, having engaged that house for every Thursday night.

The Prince Imperial of France.

Recently, the youthful Prince, only child and heir of NAPOLEON the Third and EUGENIE, became ill. To the surprise of those who are not fully aware of the precarious tenure of the Napoleonic party in France, great uneasiness was evinced by its members, until the life of the Prince was pronounced out of danger. He was attacked by typhoid fever, and as the malignant disease progressed, the pulse of the nation, the Paris Bourse, rose or fell. The bulletins issued from the Tuileries, by the physicians of His little Highness, had immediate effect upon stocks. As the fever was reduced, the quotations went up, but to decline when it was later on announced that the child was worse. When at last the entire recovery of the Prince was made known through the official and semi-official organs of the Empire, France breathed more freely—stocks rose, and the Emperor went shooting, the latter fact being commented upon as an evidence that the Prince was indeed quite well. Those who have never witnessed the ceremonious attendance upon the Prince Imperial's everyday existence, who have not seen him in his drives, surrounded by an armed escort, with a Grand Equyer riding at the portal of the carriage, who have not witnessed the Prince accompanying his imperial sire at reviews or great ceremonies gravely removing his little cocked hat as the shouts "Vive le Prince Imperial" rose from the masses who love children and take pleasure in greeting this pretty one; those who have not seen him, I repeat, under all these imposing circumstances, will find it difficult to understand the vast importance attached to this life—will not readily appreciate the great alarm evinced when it seemed menaced.

[But those familiar with the position of NAPOLEON III. readily comprehend his alarm and that of his adherents, when the life of their only hope for the future was endangered. The people of France have learned by sad experience the evil results of revolutions, and they will not now so readily turn to this expedient for a change of government. They have benefited to a great extent by the rule of LOUIS NAPOLEON; and though a formidable party opposes him—the bourgeoisie—the middle classes, who like quiet and steady government, will be averse to any sudden revolution, and will support, or, at any rate, will not resist the Emperor in his efforts to establish his dynasty. They will not act against him while he carries out his plans for the accomplishment of that purpose. To state the matter clearly, they desire no more changes of government, and see in the little Prince a successor to NAPOLEON, who shall, in due time, quietly assume the position he is so ostensibly being well fitted for. They look upon the present Emperor as a tutor, a preceptor in the art of governing for this promising boy, who shall, under proper training, unite in himself all the qualities necessary to the career he seems destined to fulfill. The Emperor makes it a matter of constant and untiring effort to impress upon the minds of his subjects that the safety of France, her future welfare, depend upon the successful establishment of the Napoleonic dynasty, and that they may all the more readily accept his views, he publicly educates his son for the throne of France. He takes the people into his confidence, he tells them how he shall train up their future sovereign, so that he may be worthy of that exalted honor. From the moment the Prince was born he has been a public spectacle, an imperial show. His baptism was one of the most gorgeous sights the Parisian had ever witnessed. It was grand, magnificent, imposing. That the people might have a lasting remembrance of this event, the Empress founded a charitable institution in the capital, which bears the name of the Prince, and the Emperor announced officially that their Majesties might be considered the *parains* (godfather and godmother) of all children born in France on the same day that ushered into existence this precious baby. It was also decided that his birthdays to come should be marked by acts of grace to those of high and low degree, but more especially the latter. Then, that the child might at once be viewed with favor by the army, he was made a member of a grenadier regiment of the Guard, and promotions, crosses and medals were granted in commemoration of the event. An English woman, a Miss SHAW, was placed in charge of the Prince, as soon as he was taken from the wet-nurse who had the honor of suckling the Imperial scion, and under her care he remains to this day. She taught him to speak English, but he was at the same time made to understand French, as the servants and the lady of the court who officiated as his gouvernante always spoke to him in that language. A number of persons were appointed to what was termed the "Household of the Prince," and apartments were specially designated for his use. He had carriages, outriders, horses, all furnished for his service; in fact, the "maison du Prince" was completed in great style.

His visits to his parents were not informal. They were matters of state. Toddling along by the side of Miss SHAW, he was preceded by "Huissiers," (ushers,) who announced his advent: "Monseigneur le Prince Imperial!" When the afternoon drive of the little fellow took place he was saluted by the guard as he left and returned to the palace, while a formidable escort of cavalry galloped after and preceded the carriage. It was all matter of parade, of state, and one of the principal sights of the city was this turnout of the Prince. As he grew older he was made more and more a show of. Dressed in his grenadier uniform, he accompanied the Emperor to races, reviews and public ceremonies. He was made to assist at dinners given in his name and the children belonging to the army, "Les Enfants de Troupe." Was tutored to rise and say, in the most dignified manner, a few words, which the next day were duly recorded with exclamations of wonder and praise in the *Moniteur* and *Constitutionnel*. In short, the attention of the people was constantly being called to him. He was taught to assume a grave air, which sat quaintly upon his baby face; was made to bow and wave his little hand with courtly grace, was restrained, remonstrated with, checked, until he assumed a grave and solemn air which caused people to remark, "What an extraordinary child—how quiet, how thoughtful, how precocious"—and the Parisian *badauds* grew to be fond and proud of this wonderful child, who, at an age when little boys twaddle and make dirt-pies, was already a "little man"—*un petit homme*.

The object of all this training, this public show, is evident. The Emperor wishes to interest the people in this child, to cause them to admire him. In short he makes much of him, that others may naturally do the same. He is well aware that to associate ceremony and state in the minds of the masses, with the very existence of the Prince, is to render him all the more important to them, is to accustom them to look upon him as a superior, an imperial being; a fact which may, even in case of reverse and exile, be of great service at some future date, vide his own case, where the memory of the First Great Emperor was so instrumental in foisting the Third. Of course it must strengthen the rule of NAPOLEON to make the people feel that it is to be carried on by this boy, who to their entire knowledge and satisfaction is being rendered so well fitted to govern. They learn, through the medium of the journals, that spite of all his state and his glory he is at times made to associate with boys of his own age, on terms of perfect equality, so that with a sense of his greatness may be mingled a knowledge of the fact that "a man's a man for a' that." Then he is advanced in grade, in his regiment, according to routine and length of service, and will be sent, as is publicly announced in France, to one of the military schools of the country, with his friends, young CONNEAU, the son of the Emperor's physician, and JEAN, the eldest son of the Duke of PERSIGNY, who at play completes the trio;—it being impressed upon the people that all this training must render the future sovereign of France a more than usually well-fitted person to govern.

For years this scheme has been carried out with the tenacity of purpose and concentration of will which mark the Emperor NAPOLEON's character. He has rendered most things subservient to his well-known desire that his dynasty may be perpetuated No wonder, then, that dismay should have seized upon himself and his adherants when they saw that precious life, that promise for the future, menaced by disease. They were aware that the death of the Prince would leave them with no definite object in view, with no hope of continuance of power, no cause for present labor, that future benefits might accrue. It would indeed be a case of "*apres moi le deluge*," for the Emperor NAPOLEON, were he to lose his heir now. He is not friendly to his cousin, Prince NAPOLEON, the son of JEROME, who would in that case be the direct heir to the throne, unless the Empress bore another child, a fact said to be not likely, from the results of surgical operations which Her Majesty was some time since obliged to undergo. The recent quarrel between the Emperor and his cousin is a matter well known. Of course NAPOLEON III. would be averse to such a successor. They have never been on good terms, and are now enemies. Besides, the Emperor is aware that the French would never accept the rule of Prince NAPOLEON as Emperor. He may some time be called to the Presidency of a French Republic, but as Emperor he would not be popular. Any other heir to NAPOLLON III. the people of France would never allow to rule, so that the way would remain clear to the Orleans Princes, whom NAPOLEON fears and hates, not only as his rivals, but as the future opponents of the Prince Imperial.

All these things taken into consideration, the value of the life lately threatened becomes much enhanced, and one may readily understand the constant care and watchfulness bestowed upon it. In the Prince Imperial the Napoleonic party see the promise of a continuance of their power, and the Emperor knows the Prince to be, to a certain extent, the security for *his* reign. His chief purpose, his great aim and ambition are to pave the way for the future power and success of this child who shall render the name of NAPOLEON still more famous—who shall continue an empire which future generations shall pronounce infinitely greater than was that of CHARLEMAGNE or of CESAR. Endowed by nature with great advantages, the Prince Imperial seems worthy of all this parental solicitude, this ambitious scheming. He is a fine boy, handsome, of winning manners and remarkably intelligent. He possesses a good memory, and considerable application. Is affectionate, bold, and as a natural result of his surroundings and the deference paid to him, a little hasty in temper. The materials are there for a future Emperor, who shall be all and perhaps even more than his father may hope. It is not strange then that his illness should have so disturbed political circles in France. They value that life at its full price, and are aware of the probable consequences of its loss.

Canadian Affairs.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The Canadian customs returns to June 30 of the present year, just issued, show that there was imported during the year merchandise valuad at $44,500,000, of which $21,000,000 came from Great Britain and $19,500,000 from the United States. There is a falling off of $417,000 in customs receipts as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

In answer to an inquiry Hon. Mr. MACDONALD announced in the House to-day the intention of the government to enlarge all the canal system of Canada at the earliest possible moment that the financial condition of the provinces would allow it, for the purpose of attracting the trade of the Western States to Canada. He would not pledge the government to go on with the enlargement this year.

THE MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.

Repeal of the Secession Ordinance—The Members Petition President Johnson to Pardon Jeff. Davis and Gov. Clark.

JACKSON, Miss., Tuesday, Aug. 22.

The convention passed the ordinance declaring the ordinance of secession null and void, and repealing all the ordinances of the convention of 1861, except the revenue ordinance, which the Legislature will act upon.

At an informal meeting of the delegates in their individual capacities, a memorial was presented expressed in eloquent terms, petitioning President JOHNSON to extend pardon to JEFFERSON DAVIS and Gov. CLARK, which was acquiesced in by all present.

THE SOUTHWEST.

Maj.-Gen. Wright at Galveston—Elton Burned—Movements of Steamers.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 22.

The steamer *Star of the South*, from Philadelphia, and *Western Metropolis* and *Morning Star*, from New-York, have arrived.

Maj.-Gen. WRIGHT, Commander of the Department of Texas, has arrived at Galveston. The pressure for appointments at Austin is very great.

Two cars containing seventy-two bales of cotton were burned, between Galveston and Houston, on the 14th. Loss $10,000 in specie.

Cotton active; sales 3,000 bales at 42c.@43c. Molasses (Louisiana) 65c. Sugar unchanged. Freights on cotton to New-York ¾ to 1¼ cents.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Shutting up the Government Machine Shops—Selling off Old Property.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Aug. 22.

The government machine shops at Norfolk have been discontinued and the hands all discharged, by an order from Washington.

One hundred horses and fifty mules, the property of the government, will be sold at auction at Camp Hamilton, Aug. 28.

The expedition which left here Sunday night in search of the steamer *Effort*, said to have been stolen from New-York, has not returned, and has not been heard from.

From Richmond.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

Richmond papers of this morning have been received.

The *Whig* says MARMADUKE JOHNSON has resigned the position to which he was so flatteringly elected a short time ago, of Commonwealth Attorney, in consequence of the fact that he is ineligible, according to the Governor's construction of the constitution. Having held a position in the Confederate service, he was thus obnoxious to the authorities.

The *Whig* commends his example as one worthy of emulation, and says there are others in other parts of the State who would do well to imitate the example.

The *Whig* has another article advocating the constitutional amendment for the abolition of slavery, and urges the propriety of an extra session of the Legislature on the 1st of November, to give the people an opportunity of putting themselves right, and in full accord with the recommendation and feeling of the General Government on the subject of slavery before the meeting of Congress.

Close of the Spiritualist Trial.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The Colchester spiritualist case was closed last evening, after the summing up of counsel on each side and a lucid charge by Judge HALL. The court then adjourned to this morning, when the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty."

Mr. HIBBARD applied for time to present questions of law on the following points:

First, constitutionality of the revenue law, imposing a fee for license; second, sufficiency of indictment; third, were the performances so public as to require a license; fourth, was the occupation of defendant in any sense a trade, business or profession requiring a license; fifth, constitutional questions respecting guarantee of freedom of religious belief.

The court granted three or four days, and more if required, for presentation of the questions technically.

Affairs in Missouri and Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

Gen. FREMONT, at the head of a company of Eastern men, is about to purchase an extensive tract of mineral lands in this State, with the view of erecting an establishment in this city for the manufacture of railroad iron.

The *Democrat's* (Lawrence) special says, that Mr. BUTTERFIELD, the superintendent of Butterfield's Overland Dispatch, has completed the arrangements for the transportation of freight from Lawrence to New-Mexico and Arizona, and will send coaches from Lawrence to Denver City, *via* Smoky Hill route, as soon as the Missouri and Pacific Railroad is completed.

The Government Commissioners to the grand Indian Council have arrived at Leavenworth.

Pennsylvania Politics—The Democratic State Convention—Sale of a Cotton Factory.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, Aug. 23.

Delegates to the Democratic State Convention are already here in considerable numbers. The impression gains here that the old incumbents for Auditor's and Surveyor-General's offices will be renominated. Mr. BARR, for Surveyor-General, comes very strongly enforced from the West, while ISAAC SLENKER, the old Auditor-General, is ready to accept a renomination, sanguine that he can succeed in being re-elected on his merits as an officer.

The Harrisburgh cotton mills were sold to-day at public sale, to J. D. CAMERON, of this city, for $100,000.

The New-York State Sabbath-school Convention.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The New-York State Sabbath-school Convention is holding its tenth annual convention in this city. There is a large attendance. The exercises are full of interest. The secretary's report shows the number of teachers in the State 62,983; scholars, 416,651; increase of teachers, 4,558; increase of scholars, 33,433; schools reported, 4,169.

It is the largest convention ever held in the city. Every county in the State was represented. Wilting Hall was densely packed at every session. The citizens of Syracuse and vicinity entertain not less than 2,000 delegates. The most intense enthusiasm is felt by all in attendance.

From Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The standing committee of the United States Sanitary Commission, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS presiding, closed its session to-day. The object of the meeting was to decide as to the manner and form of the report of the operations of the commission to be presented to the public.

We have been visited with a sudden cold snap, the thermometer ranging down among the fifties. Fires are burning in the parlors and rooms of the hotels, and the place looks quite winterish. Large numbers are leaving by the evening train.

Suspicious Characters Arrested—A Supposed Accomplice of Booth.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

A man named LEMOS, supposed to be an accomplice of BOOTH, the assassin, and a woman believed to be JANIE LIPPING, were arrested at Fort Wayne, Ind., yesterday. Both are now in the military prison here. LEMOS is the man who was recently arrested at New-Haven, Conn., for robbery, but who subsequently escaped.

Odd Fellows.

UTICA, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows have agreed to merge the two jurisdictions of this State, by a vote of 117 yeas against 27 nays.

UTICA, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The Grand Encampment have agreed to report in favor of merging the two jurisdictions, by a vote of 47 ayes against 2 nays.

From New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The thermometer on the top of Mount Washington at 7 o'clock this morning stood at 28 degrees. The wind is west and very strong. The weather is clear, and ice has formed one half of an inch thick.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LAST EVENING'S NEWS GLEANINGS.—A lager-bier keg fell from the second story of the brewery in Fifty-seventh-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and, striking JOHN KERNER on the shoulder, broke his collar-bone. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and his injuries were pronounced mortal.... Yesterday afternoon, a piece of timber fell from Messrs. WEST, BRADLEY & CARY'S hoop-skirt manufactory, in Chambers-street, and struck WM. NESBITT on the nose. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, and there attended by Dr. SABRIE.... A fire of unknown origin was extinguished by the police, at 10 o'clock last evening, in a stable at No. 17 Little Twelfth-street.... Counterfeit fives on the Union Bank of Troy, and spurious one dollar Treasury notes, were circulated last evening.... Capt. CORNELIUS BURDICK, of the Twenty-first Precinct Police, tendered his resignation yesterday, and it was accepted by the Board of Commissioners of Metropolitan Police. The name of his successor has not been promulgated.... Fire-Marshal BAKER'S twenty-second semi-annual report to the Mayor and Common Council was received from the hands of the printer last evening.

METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Secretary GILDERSLEEVE supplies the following minutes of proceedings at the Commissioners' meeting yesterday: A communication from Mr. HENRY BEDES, asking that Hose Company No. 26 be placed in active service, was laid on the table. Mr. GEORGE GAINE, of Hose Company No. 24, sent in an offer to purchase the carriage now in use by his company, and the paper was referred to Commissioner BOOTH. On motion of Commissioner ENGS, the Secretary was instructed to notify Comptroller BRENNAN that certain articles which the Chief Engineer had reported to be encumbering the Corporation Yard are no longer required by the Fire Department, and that the board are prepared to dispose of the same; and it was further ordered that the Comptroller be requested to deposit with the City Chamberlain $50,000 on account of the appropriation for the Fire Department for the year 1865, subject to the drafts of the board on and after this date. After other unimportant business, the board adjourned.

COLLISIONS.—The steam-tug *Wm. Fletcher* came in contact yesterday afternoon with the tug *A. F. Willmarth*, striking the latter forward of the boiler, cutting her through and sinking her. At the same time the steamboat *City of New-York* ran into the schooner *Rosina*, lying at anchor off the Battery, carrying away her jib-boom and head-gear. She also ran alongside of a small sloop but did her no damage.

PERSONAL.—Lieut.-Col. STEWART, United States Engineers, left the city Tuesday, in the steamer *Empire City*, for Hilton Head, on temporary duty in Florida.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A WOMAN.—A lady named AMELIA DECKER, residing in Dean-street, near Flatbush-avenue, attempted suicide yesterday afternoon by swallowing a dose of arsenic. Her situation being discovered in time, a physician was called in, and by application of the stomach-pump the poison was extracted. She was last evening in a fair way of recovery. Jealousy is alleged to have been the cause.

ANOTHER HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—PATRICK CROWELL, while walking through Park-avenue, near Hampden-street, on the evening of the 17th inst., was attacked by three ruffians and robbed of a silver watch worth $20 and $3 in money. He was so badly beaten that he was confined to his home for several days. No arrests have been made.

POLITICAL.—The three different Kings County Democratic General Committees are discussing the propriety of settling minor differences, and uniting in the support of one ticket this Fall, instead of running two or three, as at the last election. Meetings are soon to be held to compare notes.

Williamsburgh.

BURGLARIES.—The residence of JOSEPH COLEMAN, corner of Myrtle-avenue and Wilson-street, E. D., was entered at 3 A. M. yesterday, and robbed of a quantity of silverware...About the same time two men tried to get into the residence of Mr. ARIEL PATTERSON, No. 2 South Ninth-street, by means of a ladder, but an alarm was made and they ran away... The stable of CHRISTIAN SWAB, corner of Graham-avenue and Wyckoff-street, was robbed last night of a set of harness, valued at $50.

SEIZURE OF WHISKY BY THE GOVERNMENT.—Two hundred barrels of whisky, lately arrived at the foot of South Fourth-street, E. D., and consigned to DUDLY P. ELY & Co., corner North Fourth and First streets, has been seized by United States Inspector MARLEY, for alleged non-payment of duty. The consignment came from Providence, R. I.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A man named JOSEPH PHISTER, employed at SCHNEIDEBECKER'S brewery, Sixteenth Ward, was yesterday severely injured by a keg of lager falling through the hoistway and striking him upon the back.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—An infant named JACOB GRANT, whose parents reside in the rear of No. 99 North Sixth-street, E. D., died on Tuesday from scalds received from pulling a cup of hot coffee off the table.

NEW-JERSEY.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.—About 11 o'clock on Tuesday night a German, named JULIUS HELLER, a cutter in the employ of SAMUEL KROUSE, keeper of a clothing-store at No. 114 Newark-avenue, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself. HELLER had been out during the evening, and returned home about 11 o'clock, and, upon being let in, proceeded to the basement, where a moment after two reports of a pistol were heard. Mr. KROUSE hurried down to the basement, and there found HELLER lying upon the floor, with blood flowing from his left breast, and a navy revolver lying by his side. He was conveyed to an upper room, and Dr. FEENY being called in, found that a ball had entered the breast about half an inch above the heart, passing out under the shoulder blade. One of the enots did not take effect. The injured man refused to assign any reason for the act, and expressed a regret that he did not succeed in terminating his existence. Last evening the physician expressed hopes of his recovery. On Tuesday HELLER remitted $200 to his friends in Germany, which he had just received from his employer. He is a single man, about 30 years of age, and was highly esteemed by his employer and others who were acquainted with him.

TROUBLE APPREHENDED AMONG THE STEVEDORES.—Tuesday morning, Chief of Police MCMANUS, of Jersey City, having been applied to, sent a squad of twenty-five policemen to the tobacco warehouses, foot of North Fifth-street, to prevent, if possible, a threatened disturbance between Jersey City and New-York stevedores. It appears that the New-Jersey stevedores had been employed to stow cargo on board ship, but not understanding the business, their services were dispensed with, and a gang of men from New-York were employed. The discharged men threatened that they should not be allowed to go to work. The presence of the police prevented any breach of the peace.

THE GARBAGE AND VEGETABLE-DUMPING NUISANCE.—Some of the most prominent citizens of Jersey City have united in calling a public meeting, to be held at the City Hall on Thursday evening, of this week, for the purpose of adopting measures to prevent the further dumping of garbage and vegetable matter into the docks in the cove south of the city. The signers of the call say: "This subject demands the earnest consideration of every resident of the city, and nothing but an efficient means will prevent the breaking out of some pestilential disease, which in its ravages may be more direful than the cholera, which already threatens us."

A FOUNDLING.—On Monday night a female infant about six weeks old was found on the stoop of house No. 46 Essex-street, Jersey City. Upon being taken to the Almshouse, it was identified by a female inmate as belonging to ANN COOPER, a woman who has been separated from her husband for the past four years.

ARREST OF A HORSE THIEF.—A man named THOMAS CLAREMONT was arrested, and committed to the county jail, on Monday afternoon, on a charge of having stolen a horse, valued at $300, from WM. S. OGDEN, at East Newark. CLAREMONT was captured at Elizabeth, with the horse in his possession.

Evening Exchange.

$25,000 Am. Gold		143¾	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.		63
10,000	do	s3 143⅝	200	do	63¼
200 N. Y. Cen.		s3 92⅛	500 Cleve. & Pitts.		63⅛
100	do	92⅝	200	do	s3 63⅛
100	do	92⅛	300 Chi. & N. W.		27⅛
1200 Reading R.		103¼	100	do	27⅛
300 Erie R.		85¾	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr.		61⅝
100	do	s10 85¼	100	do	61⅞
500	do	s3 85⅛	100 Mil. & P. du C.		44⅜
100 P., Ft. W. & C.		94⅜	100	do	45

Market very dull.

[Dr. KEYSER is a physician of over twenty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.]

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:

DEAR SIR: In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about *Buchu*, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired in my judgment is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of *Buchu*—the powdered leaves, the simple decoction, tincture, fluid extracts,—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits, and without prejudice or partiality I give yours precedence over all others. I do not value a thing according to its bulk; if I did other *Buchus* would out-do yours, but I hold to the doctrine that bulk and quantity do not make up value; if they did a copper cent would be worth more than a gold dollar.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu, or any other proprietory compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

AUG. 11, 1865. GEO. H. KEYSER.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

[*Advertisement.*]

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to one moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, are given. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates. Payments invariably in advance.

Burnett's Toilet Preparations and FLAVORING EXTRACTS were submitted, years ago, to the public, in the belief that their quality would insure them success. In this the proprietors have not been disappointed.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium Lock Stitch Machines, No. 306 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
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THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION, may be consulted at his residence, No. 816 BROADWAY.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Dr. Bickmell's Dysentery Syrup is purely vegetable and contains no opiate, and pleasant to take, and never fails to cure dysentery diarrhea, cholera morbus, &c. Excellent for children.
DEMAS BARNES & CO., Agents,
No. 21 Park-row.

Ivory and Pearl Sleeve Buttons and Studs, initial and fancy patterns, a great variety; also, Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, latest styles, wholesale and retail. WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway.

Marsh's Radical Cure Truss and Bandage Institute has removed to No. 542 Broadway. Silk elastic stockings, elastic belts, shoulder-braces, &c., constantly on hand. A lady attendant. Open till 9 P. M.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Everdell's Wedding Card Depot, No. 302 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—All the latest and most elegant styles of wadding cards and note paper.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cts., black or brown, reliable; depot No. 1 Barclay-st.; sold by all Druggists.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 639 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button Hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CRAGIN—HILL.—On Wednesday, Aug. 23, by Rev. Mr. Williams, HENRY A. CRAGIN and EMMA D., only daughter of Mrs. Sarah Hill, all of this city.

MCKINLEY—SQUIRES.—On Wednesday, Aug. 23, at Flushing, by Rev. William McAllister, CHARLES MCKINLEY, of Commerce, State of Michigan, and MARY E., daughter of Richard Squires, of the former place. No cards.

STRANG—REEVES.—In this city, on Wednesday, Aug. 23, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. M. S. Hutton, CHARLES E. STRANG, Jr., and SARAH, youngest daughter of James Reeves, Esq., all of this city.

☞ Mobile, Ala., papers please copy.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 22, at the residence of her brother, Rev. A. G. Wylie, Duanesburgh, N. Y., Mrs. A. L. ALEXANDER, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 25th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

☞ California and Texas papers please copy.

BRUSH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 23, SARAH, wife of Jarvis Brush, aged 66 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at No. 99 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BLISS.—At New-Rochalls, on Wednesday, Aug. 23, at the residence of C. H. Hurd, Dr. ELA L. BLISS, aged 26 years, late Surgeon in the U. S. Army.

His remains will be taken to Plainfield, Ill., for interment.

DAVENPORT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 23, after a lingering illness, of tubercular consumption, which he bore with Christian fortitude, JEROME R. DAVENPORT, aged 31 years and 5 months, much and deservedly regretted.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, on Sunday next, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 221 Degraw-st.

FOOT.—At Utica, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 23, THOS. J. FOOT, in the 67th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FOWLER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 22, MARY ANN, wife of Halsted P. Fowler, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 106 Vanderbilt-av.

KETCHAM.—At Jericho, L. I., on 4th day, 8th month, 23d, JOHN KETCHAM, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Friends' Meeting-house, Jericho, on 6th day, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at Hicksville, L. I. R. R., on the arrival of the train leaving James-slip at 8 o'clock.

LOW.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 23, at No. 32 Tompkins-place, JAMES WILLIS LOW, in the 76th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in Friday morning's papers.

O'GORMAN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 22, at Sands Point, Long Island, FLORENCE MARY, youngest daughter of Richard and Mary Ann O'Gorman.

She was interred at the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, at Flatbush, on the 23d inst.

PHELPS.—In Westport, Conn., on Tuesday, Aug. 22, JONAS H. PHELPS, aged 56 years.

ROBBINS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 22, after a lingering illness, ARTHUR W. ROBBINS, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 142 Fulton-av., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

SHANNON.—On Saturday, Aug. 19, GEORGE W. SHANNON, in the 66th year of his age.

His remains were interred in Greenwood.

SCOTT.—At his residence, in West Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 23, THOMAS R. SCOTT,

FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—We offer for sale two fine mill-sites, two elegant residences, together with a variety of farms and city property. Binghamton is unsurpassed for beauty, and is rapidly increasing in permanent wealth. There can be no more desirable place of residence in the State. It is situated at the junction of two fine rivers; is traversed by four lines of railroad and a canal. Heavy contracts on the Chenango Canal and the Albany and Susquehanna Road are now creating a great demand for labor here. ISBELL & VERPLANCK, No. 93 Washington-st., Binghamton.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated on the banks of the Hudson River, within a short distance of the Railroad Depot. It is located on high ground and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. There is on the premises a large dwelling, gate-house, carriage-house, barn, sheds, ice-house and other buildings, built of the best materials and nearly new. It will be sold with the horses, carriages, sleighs, &c., if desired. Apply to WM. MALLORY, Staatsburgh, N. Y., or to JOSEPH DELLA GORRE, No. 105 South-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE SPLENDID country seat, replete with every improvement and convenience, spacious grounds, graperies, hot houses, stables, &c., recently owned and occupied by Judge Baldwin, and situated in the beautiful village of Yonkers. Apply to I. M. SINGER, Esq., on the premises, or at office of the Singer Manufacturing Company, No. 458 Broadway.

$6,500—FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—The house and lot No. 68 Warren-st. The house is two and a half stories, with two-story extension; has gas and water, and is in excellent order. The lot is 22 feet front and rear, and 256 feet deep, laid out with peach and other fruit trees, with a grape arbor 75 feet long. Can remain on mortgage. Inquire of Mr. CHARLES SMITH, No. 153 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE IN THE TOWNSHIP OF RYE—Fronting on the turnpike road and running to tide-water, a pleasant residence, one quarter of a mile from a railroad depot; house contains 10 rooms; been built 8 years, and is in good order; stable for two horses and room for four carriages; plot of ground 73x357, with a good garden and plenty of shade and fruit trees. Apply to F. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Janncey-court.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—CASTLE HILL NECK, THE RESIdence of Gouverneur M. Wilkins, containing 340 acres, situated on the East River, in the county of Westchester, and within an hour's drive of this city. This place is beautiful, improved, fertile and accessible by land or water; the woodlands are fine and the grounds and views beautiful. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE HOUSES AND LOTS.—Three-story and basement, brown-stone; all modern improvements; beautiful location; first-class; south side 87th-st., 225 feet west of 1st-av; 100-feet street. Inquire of FRANCIS GRIMM, on the premises, from 9 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON 114TH-ST., BETWEEN 3d and 4th avs., in the vicinity of good improvements. If sold in a few days they will be sold at a bargain. LEHMAN & & BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to corner of 34th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IMPROVED building lots, situate in Hardison-st., Brooklyn; also, several desirable country seats, farms and western lands. Apply to WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a three-story high stoop brown-stone front house and lot, on 2d-av., near 48th-st., in first-rate order. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 98 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON EASY TERMS, ONE of the most pleasant residences in Newark; large, fine house, lot 120x240, abundance of fruit, and all in perfect order. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE, THREE-STORY high-stoop house and lot, No. 155 Lexington-av. Inquire on the premises from 2 to 5 P. M. Possession given immediately.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS RESIdences, on Madison and 5th avs. For particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 98 Broadway.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—A PRIVATE FAMILY OWNing a first-class four-story, brown-stone house, on Murray Hill, near 5th-av., wishes to rent the same, reserving the second story, with board, as part equivalent for rent. For further particulars apply by letter to V. R. D., No. 509 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 floors.
2 floors.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—ROOMS ON THIRD AND FOURTH floors of No. 17 and 19 E. Ann-st. Apply to F. CHANDLER, No. 23 Wall-st.

THREE LOFTS TO LET—ON READE-ST., between Church-st. and West Broadway. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—A GENtlemen wishes to rent a neatly furnished house in an unexceptionable neighborhood, from Oct. 1 to the 1st of May next. The family is small and very careful. Address, stating terms, J. H. A., No. 170 Broadway, Room No. 3.

COTTON FACTORY WANTED.—A COTton factory, capacity 2,000 to 10,000 spindles and looms. Parties having such to rent for one or a term of years, will address ROBERT C. GWYER, No. 91 Water-st.

ANY PERSON WHO FROM INDISPOSItion or disinclination wishes to give up housekeeping, can find an American family who wish to take a house and board in the proprietor for the present. Address HOUSE, Station F, 3d-av. References exchanged.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM OR COUNTRY seat, located near the city; payment part cash, and balance in good stocks. Apply to WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 152 Broadway.

WANTED TO HIRE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, several houses, in good locations for first-class tenants. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 98 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—GOOD BOARD AT REAsonable rates for a family of four adults. One large room and two small ones required; location between 15th and 30th sts., and 3d and 6th avs. Address BROOKLYN, Station D, Bible House.

55 AND 57 WEST 11TH-ST.—NOW READY for Fall and Winter arrangements. Houses and furniture first-class; private tables, if desired. References exchanged.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM, WITH board for a gentleman and wife; private family preferred. State location and terms, which must be moderate. Address B. H., Box No. 4,878 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOR A young lady, in a private family. Terms not to exceed $10 per week. Address W. C., Box No. 1,605 Post-office, New-York.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure water. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—A few choice rooms to let to families, accommodations first class. Take either the Staten Island Railroad, New-Jersey Railroad, or steamer Magenta; time from New-York 1½ hour. JOHN C. TULLY, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, RARITAN Point, on the Kill Von Kull, will remain open through the Autumn months. Having direct access to the Northern watering-places, and desiring to be within easy access of New-York, will find this an excellent location to spend the balance of the season. Communication by boats from Pier No. 2, North River, and New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st.; time 25 minutes. WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

GRAND ANNUAL HOP OF THE SEASON will take place at S. Laird's Mansion House, Long Branch, N. J., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 25, 1865.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, single rooms from 10s. to 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

STORK HOTEL, LIVERPOOL—CONtains upward of 80 bedrooms, drawing-rooms, &c.; ladies' coffee-room; billiard and smoking-rooms; is happily situated in a quiet and retired position, yet in the neighborhood of the principal streets, within three minutes' walk from the railway station, and ten from the pier-head. Every comfort and attendance from Mr. and Mrs. BALLARD, (late Thomas,) with moderate charges.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD—LOST OR STOLEN, A CLUSter diamond ring, with one stone missing. The above reward will be paid, in addition to any advanced money, (if pledged,) by applying to S. P. MORTON & CO., No. 35 Wall-st.

LOST OR STOLEN.—PASS-BOOK NO. 39,087 OF the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Application will be made to the bank for a new book on the 18th day of September, 1865. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Depositor.

FOUND—ON 3D-AV., A POCKET-BOOK CONtaining a small amount of money, which the owner can have by paying for this advertisement. S. SIMMONS, No. 17 East 16th-st.

FOUND—ON THE 18TH INST., IN A 19TH-AV. horse-car, a POCKET-BOOK, containing money and papers. F. J. FREESE, Abattoir's Yards, West 40th-st.

NEW PRIZE LIST NOW READY.—COLlections for all claims against the U. S. Navy, including PRIZE BAG MONEY, BOUNTIES and ARREARS OF PAY, collected at once. Call or address E. BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have on all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000.

Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, Jr., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.

The above Bank is prepared to transact in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.

Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.

Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

E. R. McILVAINE

NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all part of Europe, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

ISSUED IN 1864,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "an act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE.
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under said act.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal [L.S.] of office this 15th day of July, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, and 476, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes of THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, a banking association located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to ha a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons of the Loan of 1864, (10-40s,) maturing on the 1st of September, are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time prior to the 30th instant.

Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them, on the 31st instant, after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at this Interest Department of this office.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the board.

HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

ENRIQUETTA GOLD COMPANY, OF ARIZONA.—A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 32 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, August 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

ARIZONA MINING COMPANY.—AN ADjourned meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 32 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, August 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

$250,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in sums to suit, on improved city property. S. F. IRELAND, 152 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.

Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL....$2,000,000. SURPLUS....$1,200,000.

This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

LOST—LAST NIGHT, ON THE HARLEM RAILroad, the following bonds, viz.: $4,000 U. S. 10-40 bonds, Nos. 1,552, 1,553, 1,554 and 1,555, $1,000 each; also, $3,000 in U. S. 7-30 notes. Purchasers and others will please mark above numbers, and give notice to subscriber if any one offering them for sale.
THOMAS DOUGLASS, No. 70 Beekman-st.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per Cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1865.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings for the quarter ending July 31, payable at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, 30th inst. The transfer books will be closed on FRIDAY, 25th inst., and reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 1. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day ordered an issue of four million dollars of scrip stock to the stockholders, recorded on the closing of the books on the 25th inst., share for share, upon which twenty-five (25) per cent. is declared paid, leaving seventy-five (75) per cent. to be called for at the pleasure of the company.

The certificates will be delivered to stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the following Dividends, out of the profits of the past year, viz.:

1. A Cash Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable to stockholders on demand.

2. A Scrip Dividend of Forty (40) per Cent. on the earned unexpiated premiums of the past fiscal year, (said earned participating premiums being $675,000,) the scrip certificates to be ready for delivery on and after Oct. 1.

3. An Interest Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. on outstanding scrip, payable on and after Oct. 1, all free of government tax. By order,

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. free of government tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 3d of September next for transfers.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of government tax, payable 10th inst.

J. S. BARTSHORNE, Assistant Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION.
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,
NO. 35 CHAMBERS-ST.
(NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS OR EMPLOYED.)

At the above office are registered discharged soldiers and sailors, of all trades and qualifications, and of all conditions of body, both disabled and able-bodied, and all are well recommended.

An urgent request is made to employers to call, and register their applications for employes. Both parties are served free of charge.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for marketage into the most distant places. Steam gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All persons having claims against us, will please forward statement of same to our address, HUGHES, CALDWELL & CO., Richmond, Va.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of returning his sincere thanks to his many friends, who so nobly done duty in his behalf on Monday afternoon last, at the fire at his place. Through their exertions, under Divine Providence, he owes the saving of his hotel, for which he is truly grateful. He also wishes to inform his numerous friends and the public in general that there will be no break in the bill of fare, but that meals will be served promptly and regularly as heretofore as though no fire had occurred. Thankful for past favors he hopes for a continuance of the same.

M. M. VAN DYKE,
Nos. 17, 19, 21, 23 and 23 Catharine-slip, N. Y.

HARTMAN'S PATENT ELASTIC CORUTCHES, for the lame of every nature, are the only Crutches ever made on scientific principles; they only need to be tried to be preferred. For sale at No. 478½ Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts., N. Y.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dey-st.; works, Paterson, N. J.; manufacture stationary and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp tow, cak m and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting

ROOFING—IN ROLLS READY TO BE NAILED down. Durable and cheap. Samples sent by mail. READY ROOFING CO., No. 73 Maiden-lane.

8,000 TO 9,000 FIRST QUALITY STEEL point railroad picks for sale low, in lots to suit purchasers. W. W. TAULMAN, No. 76 William-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000.—A PARTY HAVING EXtraordinary facilities in the China trade, where $50,000 can be advantageously used to large profits, desires a partner, active or silent. None but principals with the means need apply. References exchanged. Address, appointing interview, BANKER, Box No. 156 Times Office.

FOR SALE—COAL AND TIMBER LANDS ON the Big Sandy river, Kentucky; 10,000 acres covered with the most desirable hard wood timber, and underlaid with the best bituminous coal. Is readily accessible by boats on the Big Sandy and tributaries, and only 140 miles from Cincinnati. Parties desirous of purchasing may apply by letter to T. R., Box No. 1,179 Post-office.

EXCLUSIVE OR PARTIAL INTERES in two valuable patents for sale. Address W. T., B No. 4,055 New-York Post-office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

BARGAINS IN WATCHES AT ORIGINAL JACOBS' 407 BROADWAY N.Y.

PERSONAL.

IF P. V. LONERGAN, OF PORTAGE Villa, Wyoming County, State of New-York, or elsewhere in America, is still living, he is earnestly requested without delay to communicate with his sister, ELIZA KELLEY, formerly ELIZA LONERGAN, late of No. 14 Steven-st., Lieson Grove, in the County of Middlesex, London—now residing at No. 30 Frederick-st., Portland Town, in the aforesaid county.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day and it never fails. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following-named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES and other property:

AT CINCINNATI, O., UNTIL MONDAY, AUG. 28, 12 M.

For the stern-wheel steamboat D. O. Horton, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Meigs, registered 75 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Crook, formerly B. C. Levy, registered 131 tons.
And two (2) wharf-boats, registered 154 and 145 tons.
All of which can be seen at GALLIPOLIS, O., until the day of sale.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at PARKERSBURGH, Va.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at OATLETTSBURGH, Ky.
And the model barges Horace and Capitola, lying at CINCINNATI, O.
All of which can be seen at those places until the day of sale.

AT LOUISVILLE, KY., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, AUG 30, 12 M., for the
Model barges Charmer, Henry Clay, Woolfolk, Payne No. 5 and B. Norton and for seventeen (17) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at LOUISVILLE, Ky., until the day of sale.
For the side-whee steamboat D. A. January, registered 700 tons.
Side-wheel steamboat Ohio (wreck.)
Stern-wheel tug-boat T. D. Horner, registered 139 tons.
And thirteen (13) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ALBANY, Ind., until the day of sale.

AT ST. LOUIS, MO., UNTIL TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 12 M
Side-wheel steamer Autocrat, registered 862 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Izetta, registered 476 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. H. Baldwin, registered 208 tons.
Side-wheel steamer John Raine, registered 620 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Metropolitan, registered 327 tons.
Side-wheel steamer R. C. Wood (formerly the Louisiana), registered 787 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Nebraska, registered 673 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Baltic, registered 200 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Emma, registered 134 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Victor, registered 80 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alpha, registered 260 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Nick Wenger, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel (tow-boat) steamer Newsboy, registered 126 tons
Stern-wheel steamer Silver Lake, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer M. V. Baird, registered 91 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer United States, registered 50 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Echo (sunk).
Stern-wheel steamer Mettie Cahler, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Porter, registered 113 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alone, registered 211 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer J. S. Pringle, registered 318 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Hopkins, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lioness (tow-boat), registered 233 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Carrie Jacobs, registered 156 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Annie Jacobs, registered 206 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lotus, registered 150 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Virginia Barton, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug J. C. Rumsey, registered 60 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Michigan, registered 128 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Huron, registered 128 tons.
Wharf-boat Dearborn, 300 tons.

ALSO.

For the model barges General Sheridan, Keokuk No. 1, Keokuk No. 2, Trenton, St. Louis, Hartford, Anna, Archie, Larimer, William Tell, Frank Dougherty, Duchess, Chantz, Phillips, Vulcan No. 1, Vulcan No. 2, Vulcan No. 3, Vulcan No. 4, Vulcan No. 5, Vulcan No. 6, Vulcan No. 7, Rosa, Glendale, Rowena, J. C. Gault, Bob Grier, Dan. Risley, Ed. Kline, Susie, Jessie, Gilmore, Southerner, Guthrie, O. J. Caffrey, Ben. Gerrish, Cartwright, and burnt wrecks of Guthrie, Haight and Hercules.
And seven (7) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at ST. LOUIS, Mo., until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 300 tons; wharf-boat, (J. C. Irwin,) 148 tons; seventy-seven (77) gunwale barges; model barges Emma, Fanny, Adam Sprenle, Laura and Roanoke; four (4) coal boats; one (1) yawl boat; four (4) skiffs and two (2) small flats.
All of which can be seen at CAIRO, ILLINOIS, until the day of sale.
Also, stern-wheel steamer Lue Eaves, registered 50 tons; model barges Austrelitz, Westmoreland, Roanoke, Josephine, and No. 9; one three (3) box barges.
All of which can be seen at EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, until the day of sale.
Also, screw tug Little Giant, registered 38 tons; and six (6) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 426 tons; one (1) gunwale barge, and two (2) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at HELENA, ARKANSAS, until the day of sale.
Also, wharf-boat H. R. W. Hill, 800 tons; wharf-boat Michigan, 137 tons; wharf-boat Chancellor, 305 tons; five (5) gunwale barges, and one (1) coal-boat.
All of which can be seen at the MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brigadier-General L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of River Transportation, at the points designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payment to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. Arthur Edwards, Assistant-Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brig.-Gen., and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 12 M., for the
Side-wheel steamer Davenport, derry-boat) registered 139 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Convoy, No. 2, registered 111 tons.
Which can be seen at LITTLE-ROCK, ARK., until the day of sale.

AT VICKSBURGH, MISS., UNTIL FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 12 M., for
Screw-tug Belle Darlington, registered 84 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 796 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 787 tons.
Model barges Porter Rhodes and George B. McClane.
Nine (9) gunwale-barges.
Forty (40) coal-boats.
One (1) yawl and one (1) floating-dock.
All of which can be seen at VICKSBURGH, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 12 M., for
One wharf-boat, 700 tons.
Model barge Mollie.
Five (5) gunwale-barges.
Three (3) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the
Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of s

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 237 and 239 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.

A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.

Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. P. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 253 Madison-avenue, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NOS. 467, 469, 471 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

H. M. PIERCE, President

MRS. JOHN LORD'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, OONN., will reopen Sept. 15.

Circulars forwarded on application.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

THE ROUND-HILL SCHOOL, AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, *in one of the most beautiful and healthful locations in the country.* Circulars, containing course of study, terms, &c., sent on application to either of the Principals. JOSIAH CLARK, JAMES F. SPALDING.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE

Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $4,000; 18 instructors. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal. Olaverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WATERBURY, CONN.

A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

MISS KENNEDY'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 41 West 16th-st., New-York, will reopen September 20. Miss Kennedy receives a very limited number of boarding-pupils, who are under her own constant supervision, have a French resident governess, and every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE, A boarding-school for Boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson. Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, Flushing, L. I. Boarding-school for boys. R. A. FAIRCHILD.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 13, 1865. For circulars, address Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 235 Madison-av., corner 33d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. D. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 E. 21st-st., will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge and superintendence of Miss Armstrong, the former head governess, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

THE ENGLISH AND SPANISH POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Weehawken Heights, New-Jersey, C. VILLAVERDE, A. M., Principal, re-opens on the 11th of September next. This is the best school to learn languages. Boarders and day scholars are received at any time. Circulars may be had at No. 40 Exchange-place, of Mr. F. YZQUIERDO, and at the Institute.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS will open Sept. 18, 1865, at No. 54 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway. Particular attention to the English Course preparation for College and the Scientific School. For references, circulars, &c., apply on the premises after Sept. 3, and previously by letter to Box No. 3,201 New-York Post-office. A few private pupils received.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass., will commence its twenty-fifth academic year Sept. 21, 1865.

The excellence and permanence of its corps of instruction, its superior facilities for physical culture, and the beauty and salubrity of its location, are widely known.

For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

BUSINESS EDUCATION FOR FOUR BOYS.—E. F. CARTER, A. M., Principal of Commercial College, Pittsfield, Mass., will receive into his family four boys, to educate for business. References: J. D. Adams, Esq., No. 30 Wall-st.; T. S. Berry, Esq., No. 393 Broadway. Circulars obtained of these gentlemen.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $50 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 11. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S' book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DEOWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4. Large shaded playgrounds, and facilities for obtaining a thorough academic education, English and classical. Address E. T. MACK, Principal. FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1865.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 900 Broadway.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Beekman Hill, No. 715 East 50th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to reopen his school, at No. 33½ West 32d-st., on MONDAY, September 18. Circulars may be had at the school, or by addressing Mr. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and day-school for young ladies, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above until Sept 5, after which Miss V. W. will be in town.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE.—WHITE Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.—Rev. R. W. HARRIS, D. D., Principal. The Fall term of this eclectt boarding school for boys will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865. For circulars address principal.

THE STOCKBRIDGE ENGLISH AND French Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 20. Young ladies are also received for a thorough course of musical instruction alone. For circulars, &c., apply to Dr. F. WELTER, Stockbridge, Mass.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Fall Session begins Sept. 14. For circulars apply to MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor; or JARED REID, JR., Principal.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 259 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No 5, West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

NO. 174 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. —The Misses PALAOHE will reopen their French and English boarding and day school on MONDAY, 11th September.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, will reopen at No. 907 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Until then address at No. 134 West 24th-st.

E. DE CRAUZAT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, No. 56 East 29th-st., will open Sept. 19.

MISS BALLOU'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 21d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH SPECIAL CARE and instruction. Rev. JAS. TUFTS, Malden, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

Mrs. N. P. WILLIS will reopen her school, in which there are a few vacancies, Sept. 20.

Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEALIS will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 294 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above, till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 18 East 26th-st. (bet. Madison and 5th avs.,) will reopen Sept. 19. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MR. YOUNG'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J. Will re-open, Sept. 4.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV.

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies. This institution, founded in N. Y. 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MRS. WILLIAMES' English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MRS. AUBERT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 258 East 13th-st., (Old No. 146,) will be reopened THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

GREAT EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES in the beautiful "Connecticut River Valley." BURNHAM'S AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

By far the largest, most complete and thorough institution of the kind in New-England, where Young Men receive a thorough training, and are properly fitted for all Business Pursuits. GREAT IMPROVEMENT in the method of Instruction, uniting School-room and Counting-room upon a plan that secures all the practical advantages of each. The Student Buys, Sells, Barters, Ships, Consigns, Discounts, Insures, and keeps his Accounts, as in Actual Business.

Prof. JOHN W. FOWLER, LL. D., for eighteen years President of the "New-York State and National Law School," Poughkeepsie, has charge of Law Department, and will devote himself to the general interest of the Students of this College.

NORMAL WRITING DEPARTMENT in charge of the best Business and Ornamental Penman and Teacher on the Continent. LIBERAL DEDUCTIONS made to soldiers who have received disabling and honorable wounds while in their country's service.

WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT IT.—"The success of this college is so great as to warrant the belief that it will eventually become the LARGEST as it already is the BEST institution of the kind in the country."—*Springfield Republican, June 21, 1865.*

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.—Circulars, Papers, &c., giving full particulars relating to the Course of Study, exact expense of Board and Tuition, may be had by addressing LOUIS W. BURNHAM, President, Springfield, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT WESTCHESTER.—The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 4 P. M. Cadets may pursue either a classical or scientific course of study under experienced and thorough instructors. In the primary department the usual English branches are taught. Military instruction is given in the three arms of the service. The academy is furnished with horses, for cavalry and horse artillery exercises. All the appointments of the institution are of the first order, and no expense or effort is spared to advance the education and military training of the cadets. The religious instruction of the cadets is carefully attended to. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Young Ladies' Department, No. 445 West 22d-st; Young Gentlemens' Department, Nos. 307 and 371 West 23d-st. The new terms will begin on MONDAY, 11th of September. The principals will be ready to receive day scholars and boarding pupils from the 1st of September. Regular school stages will facilitate the communication with the eastern portion of the city. Copies of the programme, containing full particulars, may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st.; at B. Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway; at T. W. Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the Institute. H. GERKE, P. D.; ROSALIE T. HERRMANN, T. SHUTZ, P. D.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 12 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction, special preparation for any college or scientific school, academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Fall term begins Sept. 4. Open day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

L'ESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, Fort Washington. French is the language of the school; English, Spanish, German, classics, commercial studies. Circulars at No. 913 Broadway, drug-store, and at C. A. Roberts', No. 42 Barclay-st. Reopens Sept. 11.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY.—No. 202 Clinton-st., reopens Sept. 13. The boarding department offers superior advantages to young ladies from abroad. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M. Principal.

GOLDSMITH'S INSTITUTE.—NO. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st., established 1840. Penmanship, book-keeping and business affairs. Notice.—Pupils will be received at the reduced charges of the Summer terms until Sept. 1 only.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, EBBITT HALL, Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. English, French and Classical. Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, on the Hudson.—Fall term will commence, Monday, Oct. 2. For circulars apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MISS SCHENKBERG DESIRES TO FILL a few vacancies in her class of young ladies, which will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 107 (old No. 65) West 21st-st.

MR. CUMMINGS WILL RECOMMENCE his lessons in Art-Drawing and Painting on MONDAY, the 18th of September. Apply at residence, No. 105 East 30th-st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, on MONDAY, the 4th of September, at New-Rochelle, New-York.

POUGHKEEPSIE, (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, a Military Boarding School. C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal. Opens Sept. 14.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL—AT HACKensack, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. E. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

INSTRUCTION GIVEN BY A FIRST-CLASS actress, in elocution, parlor and dramatic reading, acting and stage business. Address TEACHER, care of Theodore Ritter, No. 28 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR young ladies; one of the most desirable locations in New-England; two hours' distant from New-York City. Terms easy. Address J. D. O., No. 45 Beekman-st., New-York.

TEACHERS.

ALL TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S" Application Form. Experienced Teachers are in great demand, specially for Music, French, Drawing, Classics, Mathematics and Military Drill. ALL WHO WANT GOOD TEACHERS will find best possible facilities for being suited at American School Institute's offices. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York. Philadelphia Office: 512 Arch-st.; Western Office: Obicago, Illinois.

A LADY, NEARLY DEPRIVED OF fortune and friends, but not of resinement, energy or the strength of young womanhood, wishes a position as governess, teacher or housekeeper in the house of some gentleman, who will act as guardian and friend. Address MILDRED LAWTON, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GERMAN LADY 'AS RESIDENT governess, capable of teaching German and music and to speak French; also an English resident governess, to teach English in all its branches. Apply on Thursday and Friday, Aug. 24 and 25, to Mrs. ST. SIMONS, Nos. 173 and 175 West 32th-st.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion in a school or family, in or near the city; has had experience in teaching, drawing and painting; English branches and rudiments of music; is a fine vocalist. Address B. A., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, in Western Va., a lady to teach vocal and instrumental music, and to assist if necessary in the English branches; must be an accomplished vocalist. Address, stating age, reference, &c., H. J. K., Washington, Penn.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUcate children in various elementary studies and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as companion to a lady intending to go abroad, or as governess to young children; salary no object; good references given and required. Address, for one week, V. C., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

A LADY FULLY COMPETENT TO GIVE instruction in English, music and French, (which language she speaks fluently,) desires a situation as resident or visiting governess in this city. Address TEACHER, Union-square Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, desires an engagement as resident or daily governess in this city or vicinity. Address TEACHER, No. 111 West 16th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—THE IMMENSE stock now in the three large warerooms, entrance No. 456 Broadway and No. 15 Crosby-st., will be sold at greatly reduced prices; 300 sets harness, several second-hand carriages. C. WITTY, No. 450 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line FOR BOSTON.

The Neptune Line of Steamers, Tri-Weekly, FOR BOSTON, DIRECT, VIA LONG ISLAND SOUND.

COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNOH SOREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,)

NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS, 2,000 TONS EACH, BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,

One of which will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every

TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS METIS, THETIS AND DORIS, 1,500 TONS EACH, BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE ROUTE,

will shortly follow, forming a daily line.

The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug 5.

No charge for wharfage in Boston.

Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, end of Central Wharf.

ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent, Pier No. 27 North River.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.) NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,413	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	3,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, Aug. 26
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, Sept. 2
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, Sept. 9

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 23
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 26
CITY OF LIMERICK.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 30
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 2

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....95 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

This first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,224 tons.....960-horse power
EUROPE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Nearly ready).....1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT.....(Building).....Great power.
PEREIRE.....(Building).....Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS.....(Building).....Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

EUROPE.....A. DUCHESNE.....FRIDAY.....Sept. 15
LAFAYETTE or WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.) At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 1.....NEW-YORK.....TINKLEPAUGH, (Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Sept. 16.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SLOCUM, (Connecting at Panama with Golden City.)

For freight or passage apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PAMLICO, every SATURDAY, at 12 M., and ALBEMARLE, Captain every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,

The steamship CAHOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamship COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave Sept. 7.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to OHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY WEEKLY LINE.

The new and splendid steamship ATLANTIC, J. K. WILLIAMS, Commander, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 36 North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for a limited number of passengers, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

The STAR OF THE SOUTH follows, leaving here on Sept. 2.

Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The COASTWISE COMPANY will dispatch on the 25th of August at noon,

The A 1 steamer FLAG, G. W. BROWN, Master, from pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, $30. SECOND CABIN PASSAGE, $20. Freight 25 cents per foot. Large lots by agreement. Insurance guaranteed and effected at the lowest rates. Consignments forwarded at cost. Charges advanced. Apply at No. 177 West corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE, BEFORE sailing, should purchase HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST—being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, and Great Britain and Ireland. With a railroad map corrected up to July, 1865, and a map embracing colored routes of travel in the above countries. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Fourth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $5.

For sale in New-York by D. APPLETON & Co., No. 443 Broadway, and JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway. And in Boston, by A. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 100 Washington-st.

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square, New-York.

Sent by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of $5.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports for citizens and aliens issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamships NORTH STAR, A. G. JONES, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, and the MONTEREY, W. G. FURBER, Commander, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 42 North River. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 19 Barclay-st.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PASSAGE AND FREIGHT REDUCED.

Regular United States Mail Line of first-class steamships.

ALHAMBRA.
GRANADA.
ANDALUSIA.
QUAKER CITY.

The favorite and very fast steamship GRANADA, RODNEY BAXTER, Commander, is now receiving cargo at Pier No. 14, East River, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, AT THREE P. M.

Bills of lading signed on board.

For freight or passage apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 72 William-st.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.

REGULAR LINE.

The first-class steamships

VICKSBURGH.....Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.
KALORAMA.....Capt. JOS. DENTY.
GENERAL CUSTER.....Capt. ROSE.

Landing their cargoes at the wharf at Mobile without lighterage.

The steamship KALORAMA will sail from Pier No. 23 E. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The new and fast steamship CATHERINE WHITING, Capt. MERRIMAN, Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.

STAR LINE, SEMI-WEEKLY.

The first-class United States Mail Steamships

AMERICA.....LINDT
CONSTITUTION.....GREENMANN
NEVADA.....CARPENTER
IDAHO.....HOLMES

THE AMERICA

Will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage $35.

For freight or passage apply to WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway.

The CONSTITUTION will follow Wednesday, Aug. 30.

Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

STAR LINE, SEMI-WEEKLY.

The first-class U. S. Mail Steamships

AMERICA.....LINDT, Commander.
CONSTITUTION.....GREENMAN, Commander.
NEVADA.....CARPENTER, Commander.
IDAHO.....HOLMES, Commander.

The AMERICA will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M.

Passage $35. For freight or passage, apply to WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway.

The CONSTITUTION will follow WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30.

Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. WEEKLY LINE.

VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.

The new, elegant and fast steamship ARIADNE, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

PIONEER LINE.

First-class passage.....$35

The new and fast sailing steamship ZODIAC, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway, New-York.
Agents in Savannah. HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular weekly United States Mail Line.

TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.

The new and elegant steamship EUTERPE is now receiving freight at her pier, No. 36 North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

NORTH CAROLINA.

EDENTON, PLYMOUTH, WILLIAMSTON AND HAMILTON.

Freight for the above points can be shipped per steamships HATTERAS and ALBEMARLE, leaving every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River, and will be forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, Mr. S. C. ELLIOTT, free of charge, by steamers direct from Norfolk to those points.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN.
CUMBERLAND, Capt. MURRAY.

The new and elegant steamship MONEKA will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

The CUMBERLAND leaves on THURSDAY, Aug. 31. ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO., Agents, Charleston.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Freight redu

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE MACHINE.

Alderman Michael Norton Imprisoned at the Eighth Ward Police-station.

Mr. John Sedgwick and the Commissioners Have a Pleasant Tilt.

The Police Commissioners Resolved to Preserve the Public Peace or Perish in the Attempt.

The Secretary of State and Other Distinguished Visitors Attend the Trials.

Subscriptions for the Widow of the Murdered Policeman, Thos. Walker.

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioners Acton, Bergen and McMurray.

Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1865.

Trials were few in number, but of more than ordinary importance. The actual number of complaints was seventy-eight. The attendance, however, was nearly as great as when the number of trials has been double that of this day. Among the distinguished visitors were Messrs. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, Secretary of State; JAMES M. TUTHILL, School Commissioner for the Fifth Ward; WILLIAM R. STEWART, of the Board of Supervisors, and Rev. Dr. HOGE. The morning session of the board yielded several noteworthy trials, in which policemen were complainants against policemen; but the afternoon session, when civilians appeared against officers, was prolific of entertainment, as usual. It was clear that there was fun brewing when, punctually at 2 o'clock, the classic head of JOHN SEDGWICK was seen above the multitude at the threshold of the trial chamber; and when President ACTON called up the complaint against Sergt. ROBERT P. SCHOFIELD, of the Eighth Precinct, for thrusting

ALDERMAN MICHAEL NORTON INTO A CELL,

at the Wooster-street Police-station, and Mr. SEDGWICK took position at the bar as counsel, expectation stood on tiptoe. Alderman NORTON did not appear in person, his counsel not having deemed it prudent to produce him; but in his stead, Mr. JOHN COX, of No. 15 Renwick-street, Clerk of Washington Market, put in an appearance, and made affidavit that at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 30th of July, Roundsman RAY apprehended himself and Alderman NORTON, and took them to the Eighth Precinct Station, where they were committed by Sergt. SCHOFIELD. The deponent further added that they were taken thence, later in the morning, to Jefferson Market Police Court, and there released by Justice LEDWITH, who administered a rebuke to Sergt. SCHOFIELD for imprisoning a member of our illustrious Board of Aldermen. It appears that Alderman NORTON and Mr. COX were standing on a street corner in the Eighth Ward, at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 30th ultimo, and that Roundsman RAY, in pursuance of his duties as a policeman, bade them "move on." It appears, moreover, from Roundsman RAY's testimony, that Alderman NORTON inelegantly informed the officer that he would be "G—— d——d if he would leave the spot where he stood," at the same time making other ill-advised remarks, to which no self-respecting policeman could for a moment listen. Upon which the officer, obeying instructions that every policeman receives from his superior officer, took Alderman NORTON into custody, and rapped for his side-partner to fly to his aid and apprehend Alderman NORTON's companion. The officers—RAY and G. W. BARKER—then escorted Alderman NORTON and Mr. COX to the Wooster-street Police-station, and there reported that they had been guilty of disorderly conduct, and informed the sergeant in charge that they had "taken the prisoners to be common loafers." Under the charge, Sergt. SCHOFIELD had no option, but was required by police regulations to incarcerate Mr. COX and Alderman NORTON. In prosecuting the complaint against Sergt. SCHOFIELD, Mr. SEDGWICK desired to establish the point that policemen must give civilians timely and sufficient warning; and this, he held, had not been given his clients. But unluckily for Mr. SEDGWICK's point, which the commissioners conceded, the officers were able to show that Alderman NORTON and Mr. COX spent nearly half an hour at or near the corner where the arrest was made, and that NORTON had impolitely told Roundsman RAY that if a gang of thieves or a number of colored men had congregated there, he would have passed by without observing them. Mr. SEDGWICK doubted the commissioners' right to compel peaceable civilians to move from a sidewalk, and he added, "If you want the disorderly classes to obey the law, you must give them opportunity, or there will surely be revolt." Mr. SEDGWICK was not disposed to clog the wheels of the Metropolitan Police machine, but he believed the machine to have been out of gear in the case of his clients' arrest. Mr. ACTON replied that

THE COMMISSIONERS SUSTAIN THEIR OFFICERS,

who had acted under one of Superintendent KENNEDY's general orders. The Eighth Ward, Mr. ACTON continues, is notoriously a Pandemonium of thieves and prostitutes and murderers, and I understand that Alderman MICHAEL NORTON has taken it upon himself to become the champion of these desperate and dangerous classes; if such is the case, we of the Metropolitan Police Board desire to know it. No man can with safety walk through the Eighth Ward after nightfall, strong as our police force is in that worst of all sinks of iniquity—the worst on the face of the globe—more dangerous even than God-forsaken East Houston-street. You see, Mr. SEDGWICK, the condition of this city at the present time—our police courts daily filled with highway robbers; our firemen turning out at midnight expressly to engage in brutal and sanguinary riots, and our policemen murdered while in the discharge of their duty. We intend to stand by our officers. The Eighth is an unsafe ward, populated by the self-same outlaws that have murdered so many of our subordinates. We will break up these gangs of thieves and murderers, or we will perish in the attempt; and to do this we must see to it that they do not congregate in formidable numbers at night. Hence we have instructed our officers to keep their corners clear; and no good citizen, be he Mayor or Alderman, will for a moment tarry when our officers bid him "move on." Mr. MCMURRAY—" The Police Board have unanimously resolved to pursue and break up these gangs, and if citizens will not sustain us they must find other men to fill our chairs."

THE COMPLAINT AGAINST DOORMAN CHAS. EBLING,

of the Seventeenth Precinct, was the sole case of the day wherein an officer was shown to have been grossly wrong. The complainant was Mr. OWEN MCMAHON, of No. 181 Avenue A, stone-cutter, who, on the night of the 10th inst., had been imprisoned in the Fifth-street Police-station, and there held as a witness, and who charged that because he had accidentally broken the iron door of his cell, Doorman CHARLES EBLING had clubbed him within the cell, drawing, he said, about a pint of blood.

Mr. ACTON—EBLING, you have no right to club a man in a cell. Club a man if you are fighting with him.

Other officers testified that MCMAHON had been arrested for intoxication, and Mr. MCMURRAY was glad to hear that the present complainant had been incarcerated for a crime and not as a witness. Next came a case wherein

THE OFFICER WAS RIGHT.

Mr. MICHAEL SULLIVAN, of No. 155 Leonard-street, grocer, preferred complaint against Policeman PATRICK SHORT, of the Sixth Precinct, alleging that on the morning of the 14th inst., that officer clubbed him from the sidewalk in Leonard-street. Officer SHORT introduced testimony showing that he had been ordered to disperse a crowd near the police station, and that SULLIVAN, saying that he had a right as indefeasible to the sidewalk as that of any policeman, had resisted. The Commissioners dismissed this complaint, and next attended to the case of

PATROLMAN PETER O'SHAUGHNESSY,

who had stood talking with a civilian twenty-two minutes, and who might have taken all this time, Mr. ACTON thought, to give the civilian his name. This, Mr. MCMURRAY thought, was in imitation of the exceedingly urbane Gov. BOUCK, who is said once to have devoted ten minutes to making a polite bow. Officer O'SHAUGHNESSY informed the board that he was speaking upon matters pertaining to the Police Department, and the board informed Officer O'SHAUGHNESSY, in turn, that if any civilian desired more than two minutes' conversation, it was the officer's duty to send him to talk with the officer in command at the station-house. This third of an hour lost in conversation probably puts a stamp on Officer O'SHAUGHNESSY's papers, or, in other words, will subject him to a fine of perhaps one day. An interesting case was one touching

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS.

Mr. GEORGE P. GOFF, Treasurer MCMURRAY's bookkeeper, preferred complaint against Sergeant JEREMIAH T. BROOKS, of the Fourteenth Precinct, alleging that he had taken usurious rates in discounting a bill for $60, which MARTIN NIEPOTH, a discharged policeman, had held against the Police Department. Sergt. BROOKS explained that NIEPOTH desired him to cash his bill, and offered $5 in payment for that service; the Sergeant, however, declined to accept the proffered $5, and counted out the face of NIEPOTH's bill, and NIEPOTH tossed out a $5 note and departed from the station-house. Mr. GOFF also appeared against Policeman JAMES BARR, of the Fourth Precinct, charging that that officer had tendered him $10 as a consideration for cashing his bill against the Treasurer. Mr. MCMURRAY informed these officers that he had caused the present complaints to be brought against them, so that he might make it known to the police force that he would honor no order, check, or other paper demanding a policeman's salary, when presented by a third person, it being his intention and practice to pay the officers of the force personally, and to require every man to affix his own signature to the pay-rolls. Mr. ACTON—"Live within your income. We want no Ketchum transactions in the Police Department; if you wish to get checks discounted, go down among the thieves of Wall-street!"

VIGILANT PRIVATE WATCHMAN.

On the night of the 12th inst., Mr. A. B. BANCKMAN'S silk lace establishment, at No. 103 Franklin-street, was entered by a burglar, who stole $600 worth of silk lace. Mr. GREENSMITH, lace-maker, who is employed by Mr. BANCKMAN, and sleeps at No. 103 Franklin-street, saw the burglar departing from the building with a valise in his hand, and suspecting something wrong, pursued and catechised the fellow, but could learn nothing satisfactory, and thereupon summoned private watchman QUIRK. GREENSMITH and QUIRK then accompanied the burglar through Franklin, Church, and White-streets, and on reaching the latter street the burglar fled, and an alarm was raised, but neither Officer O'ROURK, Officer CALHOUN, Officer SEE, nor Officer REGAN—through all of whose posts GREENSMITH and QUIRK had accompanied the burglar—could be found. Hence the complaint before the Police Commissioners. It was shown that girls who are employed by Mr. GILSON, of the International Hotel, sleep in the building where the burglary was committed, that there is a long entry which is always open, and that ordinarily a policeman would have no reason to suspect any person that might come therefrom with a valise in hand. It was shown that the police could not readily have discovered the burglary, and that Policemen O'ROURK, SEE, REGAN, and CALHOUN were properly patrolling their respective posts, at the time when GREENSMITH and QUIRK shouted for them. Mr. ACTON—"It does not appear that our officers have been in fault; but I would advise you, QUIRK, to resign as private watchman; for if you were a member of our force we should break you."

LITERATURE SENDS A REPRESENTATIVE TO TRIAL CHAMBER.

Mr. RICHARD J. SMITH, of No. 296 Third-avenue, a gentleman of letters, complained that on the 3d of August, while in Cooper Institute reading-room, Officer JOHN B. SUTHERLAND, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who had been detailed at that hall of learning, arrested him without cause, in retaliation for remarks that he had made, and insulted him while on the way to the police station. Mr. SMITH was taken to Jefferson Market Police Court, and thence by Justice LEDWITH committed to the Tombs. The officer, in defence, presented the following paper: "The keeper of the City Prison and Bridewell will receive and safely keep for examination by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, the body of RICHARD SMITH, for disorderly conduct; supposed to be insane. New-York, Aug. 4, 1865. Officer SUTHERLAND. THOMAS A. LEDWITH, Police Justice." The Commissioners having listened respectfully to Mr. SMITH, read this paper, and dismissed the complaint.

A DEAD MAN IN COURT.

Mr. CHARLES JOHNSON, of No. 51 Union-street, Brooklyn, appeared against Policeman FRANK FINNERTY, alleging that at about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 11th instant, the officer clubbed him dead. Mr. ACTON thought it a modern resurrection that had enabled Mr. JOHNSON to make this complaint. Mr. JOHNSON said that a misunderstanding had existed between himself and the officer, whose cousin he had married. On the evening of the clubbing he had spoken to the officer the first time in a year, and the officer had replied by inviting him to osculate his person, but he had declined the invitation, and hence the clubbing. The officer, in defence, said that JOHNSON had threatened his life, and on the night in question was prowling about on his (the officer's) beat, in a suspicious manner. The officer desired to know JOHNSON's business, when JOHNSON seized him, and he used his baton in self-defence. Officer FINNERTY also alleges that JOHNSON was in liquor at the time of the difficulty. Mr. ACTON—" Mr. JOHNSON, you would do better to get home earlier, if possible."

Subscription for the Widow of Policeman Thomas Walker.

Seldom, if ever, has a worthier officer or better citizen fallen. The murdered policeman, THOMAS WALKER, we hear from his old comrades of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was a model officer and good man, always faithful and vigilant; and it was because of his superior qualities that he was selected for the perilous duty in which he perished. An ostentatious funeral was given him, it is true; but it cost the public nothing, the officer's brethren of the Twenty-ninth Precinct having cheerfully borne the entire expenses of the obsequies. Therefore the New-York TIMES has proposed that the public be permitted to contribute to a fund for the benefit of Policeman WALKER's widow and child, so that they may feel that they have something whereon to depend beyond the annuity of $150—the highest sum that the Police Life Insurance Fund guarantees. Commissioner MCMURRAY has volunteered to become custodian of any contributions that may be made. Yesterday Mr. S. FRENCH, of No. 443 West Twenty-second-street, sent in to the Treasurer, through Sergt. M. E. BRUSH, of the Sixteenth Precinct, a five-dollar bank-note, and on Monday Mr. MCMURRAY received a letter from a citizen, whose name does not appear, as follows:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1865.

To the Police Commissioners, Headquarters of the Metropolitan Police, Mulberry-street:

GENTLEMEN: As the New-York TIMES refers to you to send subscriptions for the benefit of Mrs. WALKER, wife of the brave and vigilant officer murdered in Seventeenth-street, I hereby inclose $2, all the money I can possibly spare just now, as my tribute for his noble defence of our city's reputation.

AN ADOPTED CITIZEN, WHO IS IN FAVOR OF THE POLICE PUTTING DOWN ROWDIES.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

THE ST. NICHOLAS ROBBERY—GLADWIN ADMITS FORGING THE NAME OF TROWBRIDGE.

Yesterday GEORGE GLADWIN, who is charged with forging the name of H. TROWBRIDGE, to a draft on the Manhattan Company for $3,966 76, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs yesterday. Mr. JOSEPH E. MINOR, salesman in the store of THOMAS KILPATRICK, No. 205 Broadway, of whom GLADWIN purchased a large amount of jewelry, giving in payment therefor the forged draft, preferred a complaint of forgery against the prisoner. Mr. HENRY TROWBRIDGE, of the firm of H. TROWBRIDGE & SONS, doing business in New-Haven, testified that the indorsement of "H. TROWBRIDGE," on the back of the check was a forgery, and was not written by himself nor any member of the firm.

Capt. JOURDAN testified that GLADWIN admitted having committed the forgery, and the examination closed. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and Justice HOGAN committed him for trial.

No action has yet been taken against the prisoner for abstracting the Tiffin and Fort Wayne Railroad bonds from the safe of the St. Nicholas Hotel, and forging the name of AARON SMITH.

ROBBING A SEGAR-STORE.

Captain WARLOW, and Officers DOYLE and CONNOR, of the First Precinct, yesterday arrested five boys, named Timothy Ash, Timothy O'Teole, Patrick Barry, John Greenwood and Florence McCarthy, ranging from nine to thirteen years of age, on a charge of entering the segar-store of Messrs. STEVENS & CRONIN, No. 30 Broad-street, on Sunday last, and stealing therefrom $302 worth of goods. The young thieves attempted to escape from the officers by getting under Pier No. 10 East River, and afterward plunging into the river and trying to swim beyond the reach of their pursuers. A small boat was sent out, the boys secured, brought ashore, and subsequently committed by Justice HOGAN. A portion of the stolen goods were found in their possession, and the remainder was lost in the river.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

ARREST OF A BIGAMIST—HE HAS FOUR WIVES.

HIRAM KENNEY was arraigned before Justice LEDWITH yesterday on a charge of bigamy. The accused, who lives at No. 392 West Twenty-seventh street, is said to have four wives. From the evidence taken it appears that on the 19th of November, 1850, KENNEY was married to MARY LOUISA SMITH, at the M. E. Church in West Thirtieth-street, by Rev. Mr. BEACH. Before the death of his first wife, the accused married a young lady living in Mount Pleasant, N. J., and at a later period married a third young lady. KENNEY, not satisfied with his diversified matrimonial experience, on the 19th of November married a fourth wife, in the person of MISS EMMA JANE DEPUGH, living at No. 324 Ninth-avenue. He was not only married on the anniversary of his first marriage, but in the same church, Rev. J. B. HAGANY officiating. His first wife is married again, and the last one appears as complainant—his other two wives appearing as witnesses against KENNEY. He was committed for trial in default of bail.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN—DOMESTIC INFIDELITY THE INCENTIVE.

Yesterday Coroner GOVER held an inquest on the body of Mrs. MARY HUGHES, who committed suicide by taking poison. It appears that in January last deceased married JOHN A. HUGHES, and for a time lived happily with him. After a time HUGHES became jealous, and charged his wife with inconstancy. She denied the charge, and said that she would destroy herself if he persisted in his unnatural conduct. On Tuesday Mrs. HUGHES visited a friend in the Fifth-avenue and returned home in the evening, a short time after which she swallowed a quantity of creosote, and died yesterday morning. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts. Deceased was 18 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

BOY DROWNED ON A DANGEROUS PIER.

Yesterday, Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the body of AUGUST ROSE, six years of age, who was drowned on Monday last by falling through a hole in the pier foot of Twenty-eighth-street, North River. The jury rendered the following verdict: "That deceased came to his death by falling through a large hole in the dock at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, North River, on Monday, 21st August, 1865, and that we further censure the owners and lessees of the said dock for allowing the said dock to be in a very dangerous condition, it being unsafe for man or beast to go upon."

THE INQUEST IN THE WATSON CASE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the morning issue of your paper, under the head of Williamsburgh items, is a report of the inquest in the Watson case. It contains several errors, which you will please correct. The inquest was held merely to ascertain the fact if the druggist had made a mistake in compounding my prescription. I am not implicated in the matter in any manner, shape or form, and as no one supposed that I was until the exceedingly incorrect (in that respect) report of your reporter appeared this morning.

JOHN A. BRADY, M. D.

WILLIAMSBURGH, Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1865.

DIAMOND ROBBERY.

Thirteen Thousand Dollars Worth of Diamonds and Silver-Ware Stolen.

ARREST OF THE ROBBERS.

On the night of the 16th instant, the silver-ware manufactory of Mr. FRANCIS W. COOPER, corner of Macdougal and Amity streets, was entered by burglars, and robbed of $13,000 worth of jewelry and silver-ware. On the night in question Mr. COOPER closed his manufactory at 6 o'clock, but returned at 9 o'clock in the evening, bringing with him a large watch-dog, which he left in his place as a precautionary measure against thieves. Before he went home, Mr. COOPER noticed a person watching the premises, who had visited his place on pretence of purchasing goods. Mr. COOPER, however, thought but little of the matter at the time. On entering his manufactory the next morning, the circumstance was brought to his mind, by discovering that his premises had been entered by burglars, his two safes opened and robbed of diamond jewelry and silver-ware, valued at $13,250. The watch dog lay dead on the floor, having been killed with strychnine which the thieves had administered to him. The room was in a disordered condition, the boxes and papers which had contained the goods being strewed over the floor. The robbery was immediately reported to the detective police and to Capt. JOURDAN of the 6th Precinct Police. Detective ELDER and Capt. JOURDAN obtained a description of the man who was near his place on the night of the burglary, from Mr. COOPER. The officers were also informed that about a month ago the man called on him, and said he wished to sell a hundred ounces of silver which he had brought from California. Mr. COOPER said that he was not in the habit of buying goods from strangers, but if he would bring a specimen of the silver he would look at it. The man left, but returned in about two weeks, when he said that he would not sell the silver, but wished to get some goods made up from it, and asked to look at some samples. Mr. COOPER opened his safe, and exhibited some fine goods to the stranger, when the latter said that he would have his wife look at them before ordering any goods. He then left, and was not seen again until the evening of the 16th inst. From the description of the man given by Mr. COOPER, Detective ELDER and Capt. JOURDAN became satisfied that the burglar was an old offender named DAVID BARTLETT. In company with Roundsman MCDONNELL, of the Sixth Precinct, the officers succeeded in arresting BARTLETT in company with a young man named WM. COLEMAN. CATHARINE MALOY, a little girl living at No. 117 Amity-street, and a boy named EDWARD O'FAILE, identified the prisoners, and said that they saw them at the side entrance of Mr. COOPER's manufactory on the night of the burglary, attempting to open the door. The girl asked the men what they wanted, when BARTLETT said they were waiting for a man to come down stairs. On going into the building she could find no man, and when she came down stairs the men moved away, saying they would wait for him round the corner. She then left, but in a short time heard the dog bark, and saw the gleam of a light in Mr. COOPER's place.

Yesterday the accused were arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, and committed for trial. On their examination both of the prisoners refused to answer any questions except as to their names and ages. BARTLETT, who appeared to have had some experience in Police Courts, said he wanted to consult a lawyer before answering any questions. He told Capt. JOURDAN that he had promised to let him have counsel, when the latter replied that he had more important business than finding counsel for the prisoners. BARTLETT said that on a former occasion he answered some questions at Jefferson Market and was committed to the Tombs without further examination or having the advice of a lawyer. He did not appear to be any more fortunate yesterday, the Justice considering the testimony sufficient to hold the accused for trial. BARTLETT is an old and notorious burglar, about 45 years of age, who has done much service in various State prisons. One officer says that he has served eighteen years and six months in the States of New-York and Massachusetts. COLEMAN is a good-looking young man of about 22, and was born in Connecticut. None of the stolen property has been recovered. The officers deserve much credit for arresting the accused upon the slight information placed in their possession.

THE PHENIX BANK ROBBERY.

Decision of Justice Ledwith in the Cases of Brown and Lyons.

THE GIRL LYONS DISCHARGED, AND BROWN HELD FOR FUTURE ACTION.

Yesterday afternoon GENEVIEVE LYONS and CHAS. BROWN, charged with being implicated in the robbery of the Phenix Bank by the teller, JENKINS, were again arraigned before Justice LEDWITH. Judge STUART, counsel for the accused, and Mr. MCKEON, for the bank, were present.

DECISION OF JUSTICE LEDWITH.

Justice LEDWITH, on taking his seat on the bench, rendered the following decision:

The defendants, LYONS and BROWN, were arrested pursuant to sections 61, 62 and 63 of article 5, of title 3, of chapter 1, of the fourth part of the Revised Statutes, and are sought to be held more particularly under the provisions of the 63d section, which provides that every person who shall by or in any way receive any money, goods, right of action, or any valuable security, or effects whatever, knowing the same to have been embezzled, taken or secreted, contrary to the provisions of the two last sections, shall, upon conviction, be punished in the same manner, and to the same extent as therein prescribed upon a conviction for such embezzlement.

In order, therefore, to warrant the holding of the defendant, it must be proved:

1. That a larceny of certain specified property was committed.

2. That the identical property was received by the defendants, with a knowledge of the way and manner by which it was obtained by the party from whom received.

The larceny and receipt of the property must be positively shown; while the guilty knowledge may be inferred from all the surrounding facts and circumstances. Before proceeding with the examination of the testimony, my first duty is to dispose of the motion of defendant's counsel, to "strike from the record the admissions and statements of the prisoner JENKINS, made in the absence of the prisoners, LYONS and BROWN, and never assented to or concurred in by them." After a careful analysis of the authorities presented in support of and against the motion, I am only strengthened in the opinion that such admissions and statements are inadmissible, and must therefore be stricken from the record. While larceny from the bank may be proven technically by the testimony of PARKER, the cashier, independent of the admissions of JENKINS, I am unable from a thorough examination of the testimony to discover the slightest evidence connecting the defendant LYONS with the receipt of the stolen property, or showing a knowledge by her of the manner in which the prisoner JENKINS obtained the money given by him to her.

There are, however, some circumstances in the case which do not warrant the same conclusion, as to complicity and guilty knowledge, in reference to the defendant BROWN. I therefore discharge the prisoner LYONS, and hold the prisoner BROWN for future action.

When the decision was rendered, Judge STUART said he would move for a writ of certiorari, to have the proceedings reviewed by the Supreme Court, in order to obtain the discharge of BROWN.

The girl LYONS was then discharged from custody, and having obtained the keys of her apartments in Bleecker-street, which had been taken possession of by the police, she left the court-room in the company of her friends.

A Singular Case—The Exploits of an Aged Female Imposter.

An account was given a couple of days since of the finding of a respectable-appearing old woman wandering the streets of Jersey City in an apparently deranged state of mind; that she was taken to the Almshouse Hospital, and on the following morning (Saturday) appeared quite rational. She gave her name as MARGARET HARTLEY, a resident of Springfield, Ill., and stated that she had been robbed of $200 in money, a check for $400, and her baggage ebecks, after having been drugged. It now appears that the old woman, who is of good address and intelligent, is an imposter, and a successful actor in that line of business. About ten days since she played the drugged and robbed game in Boston, and considerable sympathy was manifested by citizens who heard her story. The case coming under the notice of a gentleman named PRIESTLY, he took a great interest in the old woman, and fearing that she might again be robbed, came on with her to New-York, expending for her in clothing and otherwise about $60. After arriving in New-York, Mr. PRIESTLY consulted with Messrs. COLLIERS & TIFFT, commission merchants, No. 32 Dey-street, (with whom he had business relations,) as to the best mode of sending Mrs. HARTLEY to her friends in Illinois. These gentlemen also took great interest in the matter, furnished her with money, paid her fair to Springfield, Ill., procured a double berth for the entire trip, supplied her with provisions and delicacies sufficient for the journey, and supposed that the old woman had arrived home among her friends until apprised to the contrary, by the publication of the article in the papers, Mr. TIFFT went to the Almshouse in Jersey City yesterday, when the above facts were made known. The woman attempted to explain the matter by saying that she had remained for the purpose of endeavoring to recover her baggage. This story of course was a fabrication, and the woman, whose story had created considerable interest and was likely to result favorably in a pecuniary point, was required to take a sudden departure. Mrs. HARTLEY is between sixty and sixty-four years of age, slim built, five feet seven or eight inches in height; long features, face very much wrinkled, very lady-like in her deportment and apparently well educated.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

ACTIVES VS. ATLANTICS.—The first match between the Active Club, of New-York, and the champion Atlantics took place at Hoboken yesterday, in the presence of the most numerous assemblage of spectators seen at Hoboken since the first Mutual and Atlantic game, considerable interest being taken in the contest. The Actives had out their strongest team, and were in fine trim for play. The Atlantics, however, were minus the services of PEARCE, PRATT and SID. SMITH, their catcher, pitcher and right fielder, two of them being sick and the others in Philadelphia. They had good substitutes, however; but owing to bad judgment in placing their field, the nine did not play up to their mark at all, the game being marked by alternate good and bad play throughout the match. The Actives were weak at left field and short field, though they had good men in these positions, but they did not play up to their mark at all. The decisions of the umpire were thoroughly impartial, and though he had several close points to decide upon he was very correct in all cases, though the partisan portion of the crowd did not seem to think so. It is surprising to see how like boys some men will act when their prejudices are aroused. The result of the match was a victory for the Atlantics, as will be seen by the appended score:

ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.	ACTIVE.	Outs.	Runs.
Smith, c.	4	3	"Redman," 2d b.	3	3
Start, 1st b.	2	5	Vanderwerker, l.f.	3	3
Chapman, p.	1	5	Stockman, s. s.	3	2
Evans, 2d b.	3	3	"George," 3d b.	3	2
B. Pike, s. s.	3	2	Rogers, r. f.	3	2
Galvin, 3d b.	3	1	Ebbitts, c. f.	2	3
Kenney, r. f.	4	1	Rooney, 1st b.	2	2
P. O'Brien, c. f.	3	2	Kelley, c.	3	1
L. Pike, l. f.	4	0	Walker, p.	6	—
Total	27	24	Total	22	19

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	2	0	7	1	0	0	3	6	0—24
Active	4	0	3	0	0	8	3	1	4—19

Umpire—Mr. BOMMELER, of the Eureka Club.
Scorers—Messrs. MOWLEM and WILLIAMSON.
Times of game—3 hours and 15 minutes.
Fly catches made—Atlantics, 10; Actives, 12.

Cricket.

MANHATTAN VS. ST. GEORGE.

The match between these clubs—first eleven *vs.* second—yesterday, at Hoboken, resulted in favor of the Manhattans, by a score of 146 in one innings, to 123 in two. The following is the score:

MANHATTAN.

Seabring, c.	Mumford, b.	Boyd, b.	Bailey 38
Peerless, b.	Bailey 44	H. Tucker, run out	7
Hudson, c.	Mumford, b. 4	Plumer, b.	Edwards 2
Talbot, c.	Simpson, b. 31	Walker, b.	Bailey 4
Hadfield, c.	Gordon, b.	Simpson, b.	Bailey 1
Kendall	2	Livesey, not out	0
Tyler, c.	Gisborne, b.	Byes, 4; leg-byes, 1; wides,	
Wylde	28	2	7
Total			145

ST. GEORGE.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Bailey, not out	41	Bailey, c. Walker, b. Hudson	2
Ford, b. Hudson	6	Edwards, c. Tyler, b. Hudson	7
Gordon, l. b. w., b. Hudson	5	Ford, b. Hudson	3
Lang, b. Hudson	2	Lang, c. Plumer, b. Peerless	4
Mumford, c. Simpson, b. Hudson	12	Gordon, b. Hudson	16
Edwards, c. Walker, b. Hudson	2	Gisborne, not out	14
Kendall, c. and b. Tucker	0	Mumford, c. Peerless	3
Talbot, b. Tucker	0	Kendall, l. b. w., Peerless	5
Gisborne, c. Plumer, b. Tucker	1	Talbot, b. Peerless	0
Mackie, c. Walker, b. Hudson	0	Mackie, b. Peerless	1
Wylde, c. and b. Tucker	0	Wylde, b. Hudson	0
Byes, 1	1	Byes, 1; leg-byes, 2; wides, 1	4
Total	84	Total	59

Umpire—Mr. BYRON J. WRIGHT.
Scorer—UNCAS J. LOVE.

[Advertisement.]

FOR EVERY DAY USE.—There is no truer maxim than that "Prevention is better than Cure."

PLANTATION BITTERS

Should always be used whenever the first symptoms of disease is felt. Heartburn, Headache, Cold Feet, Pain in the Back, Low Spirits and Indigestion, are the sure forerunners of Dyspepsia and other horrid nightmare diseases.

For all such symptoms PLANTATION BITTERS are a certain and Ready Relief. An immediate good effect is always felt from the first trial. They are easy to procure, pleasant to take, and sure to do good.

"Never give up; it is wiser and better,
Always to hope, than once to despair;
PLANTATION BITTERS break care's fetter,
And drive out the demons of sickness and care."

Fatigued, overworked men, merchants, students and all persons whose occupation wears out the body and racks the brain, find in PLANTATION BITTERS

EXHAUSTED NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 23.—*In steamship Cuba, for Liverpool.*—P. R. Norton, Kentucky; Miss Brown, Virginia; J. Klee, Pittsburgh; H. Piaggio, Italy; C. Opperhelmer, P. Echeverria, Mrs. and Miss Patrullo, and Mrs. Greenfield, New-York; Mr. Hazleton, Belfast; A. Wilson, Toronto; Wm. Bushe, London; Wm. Sellers, Philadelphia; G. M. Jacobs and Mr. and Mrs. Hall, New-York; Col. and Mrs. Preston, South Carolina; Mrs. Gibson and daughter, Virginia; D. L. Davis, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. P. Lippincott, two children and servant; C. Lippincott, W. Lippincott, Mr. and Mrs. Ch. Phillips, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Binsmer and two sons, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Hy. Schollkopf, Chicago; C. Preston, New-York; J. D. Johnston, Glasgow; D. Ramsden, England; Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Knight, Mrs. Hinntoon, Easthampton; Mr. and Mrs. A. Peterson, Wisconsin; A. F. Heaton, G. C. Townsend, W. Magee, P. A. Rath, H. N. Palmer, G. M. Curtis, A. Strauss, New-York; Mrs. Schley, daughter and two sons, Savannah; J. Muspratt, New-York; F. Andreae, E. C. Evans, Manchester; H. J. Kennard and servants, England; Wm. Brand, Madame Lomelins, New-York; W. C. Watts, Liverpool; L. Rosenheim, Wm. Gibson, I. Eagster and 2 children and 2 servants, Wm. Bairden, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. Lyall, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lyall, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. A. Grant and son, Miss Gammon, San Francisco; C. H. Sheehan, B. Sondheim, Miss Frederick, New-York; Mrs. McNamara and daughter, Milwaukee; Mr. Leake, J. J. Murphy, New-York; H. E. Groves, New-York; R. Rutherford, Scotland; J. W. Hughes, M. Hughes, Pennsylvania; J. Saxton, Boston; J. Beenigh, Roxbury; P. Buchan, England; Ed. Donner, Manchester; Vt. Merino, Spain.

In steamship Republic, for New-Orleans—D. Golding, Mrs. J. C. McGuire, W. J. McGuire, B. White, Rev. A. Vega, L. M. Planchet, H. F. Little, Major C. S. Underwood, Wm. Shewanerker, A. Frans, Joseph Mart, Jno. Casmer, J. Warner, John Foloh, W. Burch, H. Buskirk, R. D. Tompkins, A. D. Forsyth, and others.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 23—*In steamship Persia, from Liverpool*—M. S. Gillado, Mrs. Munay and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Herrmann, Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Sutherland, Miss L. Roe, Mrs. Clegg, Mr. and Mrs. Victor and 3 children, Mr. McKendrick, Mr. and Mrs. T. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clark, Mrs. Celeste Elliott and maid, Mrs. T. D. Johnson, Mrs. Thomas and daughter, C. Cook, Mr. Thomas and 2 brothers, Mr. Callander, Capt. Golding, Mr. Miller, Mr. Latham, S. L. Levy, J. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Stinde, 3 children and nurse, Mr. Arbuthnot, Alexander Bell, Rev. Dr. Devlin, J. S. Rockwell, J. B. Braithwaite, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, Jr., Col. and Mrs. Ely, J. C. Griswold, lady, 2 children and nurse, R. G. Hoare, S. S. Colin, Mr. Kohn, Mr. and Mrs. L. Aspinwall, 2 children and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McGregor, E. H. Durfee, Mr. and Mrs. Wild, H. Cromey, G. B. English, Mr. Harrison, J. Crossfield, W. Nixen, Geo. A. Clarke, T. M. Taylor, D. S. Jackson, Mr. Ferry, J. McCarter, Mr. Gsontenkempaer, E. Morse, H. Meakin, H. Lentz, Geo. Wicks, Geo. C. Keiller, Mr. and Mrs. de Landos, 3 children and 2 servants, D. H. Holmes, W. J. Florence, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. Metsenott, L. Raas, L. Haas, L. Edgerton, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr and daughter, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Rosenbaum, L. Lovey, Mr. Lippert, Mr. Cerero, Mr. Knbitzcheck, A. Escando and lady, B. Frenkel, Goldbacher, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wilson, Mr. Lazarus, A. Oechs, Mr. Pollock, Mr. Kemner, J. A. Sanders, Mr. Fraisans, Mr. Hinme, Wm. Findlay, A. H. Randall, D. M. Davis, W. McCloeky, S. Robinson, A. Dolby, H. G. Borel, Mr. Barnett, Mr. Davis, Mr. Mackenzie, A. Becker.—Total, 199.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Fairchild, Miss E. Fairchild, Miss Grace Parmelee, P. Mora and son, J. A. Durraty, wife and son, L. G. Mathon, H. S. Olivares, J. Lanz, N. Sharden, A. Gili, C. G

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4342. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TRIAL OF CAPT. WIRZ.

Objections as to Regularity Overruled.

Preliminaries Settled and Witnesses Called.

He is Abundantly Supplied With Able Counsel.

Full Report of the Testimony Taken Yesterday.

Much Interest in the Trial Manifested by the Public.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 24.

WIRZ TRIAL.

Again to-day the court-room was crowded with spectators to hear the Wirz trial, and many were compelled to go away without getting a peep inside, there being no room for the hundreds continually applying for admission.

The prisoner seemed more composed and reconciled to-day than at any previous time since the commencement of the trial. He evinces greater intelligence as we become more familiar with him; and, looking at the man, and judging by his features and deportment, it becomes hard to reconcile the alleged acts of cruelty with his seeming character.

This day's session was devoid of highly interesting incident. The trial progressed quietly, and sometimes sluggishly, the attorneys not even getting up a warm debate on any subject.

Mr. SCHADE, one of the defendant's counsel, mentioned heretofore, and who was absent yesterday, appeared for the defence this morning, in connection with O. H. BAKER, Esq., of the Washington Bar.

The same pleas substantially as those put in by defendant before the dissolution of the first commission, were filed to-day, besides one new plea, which is as follows:

"The prisoner, HENRY WIRZ, further pleads and says, that heretofore, to wit, on the 21st day of August, 1865, in the City of Washington, and District of Columbia, he was arraigned and put in peril, on his plea of not guilty, which he put in upon charges, an official printed copy of which is hereto annexed, before a military commission, constituted by the same authority as this one and composed of the same members, with the exception that Major A. H. HOSMER, Assistant Judge-Advocate to the commission, was not assigned to duty with nor a member of the said first commission; and that said charges include the charges now presented against him before this commission; that afterward such proceedings were had after the issue so joined as aforesaid; that said first military commission was dissolved and broken up without the consent or agency of the said HENRY WIRZ, and that the same has ceased to exist. Also, that said first commission, before its dissolution, to wit: on the 22d of August, 1865, held a session at which this deponent was not present, and adjourned without any time or day certain for reassembling. The defendant further says that no record was made, to his knowledge, of the proceedings of said commission, but that the facts above stated are personally known to every member of this commission, and that if there is any record, it is unknown to them. These facts he is ready to certify by the record, if any exists, and by the oaths and evidence of the members of this commission, Major HOSMER excepted. He, therefore, says that having once been put in jeopardy upon the same matters as now charged against him, he cannot lawfully or rightfully be tried or put to answer a second time therefor."

The defendant's counsel waived argument on the several pleas at this time, reserving comment on them for concluding speeches.

The plea to the jurisdiction of the commission was also reserved for the final argument.

The commission having overruled the first-named pleas, the Judge-Advocate proceeded to call witnesses, and the remainder of the session was occupied in taking testimony.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 24.

The Wirz Commission met at noon.

Judge-Advocate CHIPMAN asked the prisoner if he had counsel.

LOUIS SCHADE, Esq., begged permission to make a personal explanation. He said he had been engaged as counsel with Messrs. HUGHES, DENVER and PECK. These gentlemen had had the case in hand three or four weeks; but he was not so fortunate, having been called in at a late hour. They had withdrawn and left him all alone. Why they had abandoned the case was well known to the gentlemen of the court.

Major-Gen. WALLACE replied that the court did not know, nor was it necessary that they should know the reasons.

Mr. SCHADE resuming, said he would have followed them, if it had not been he had a regard for his honor. But being an adopted citizen, like the prisoner, he never would forsake one so helpless, especially as he believed, from the testimony in his possession, that the defendant was innocent. He was, at the same time, fully convinced of his inability alone to compete with the array of talent on the other side. He fully appreciated the momentousness of the issue at stake, and the high responsibility which rested upon him. For the reasons just stated, he asked the court for a postponement of the trial for eight days, so that the prisoner might procure additional counsel, and that the latter might have opportunity and time enough to inquire into the *facts* of the case. Believing, as he did, that justice and right were the chief ingredients of American liberty, and that under the government, and under the present enlightened statesman who were controlled the destinies of the nation, no citizen, however humble, should be deprived of the right of a fair and impartial trial. The present excitement will soon pass away, and if we do a harsh thing now, history, the great and impartial judge, will soon punish us for the wrong.

Judge-Advocate CHIPMAN said the court were well aware that the gentlemen who had just addressed them was associated with the retiring counsel for some time. It could not, therefore, be properly or safely presumed that he was uninformed of the proceedings and facts in the case. The court were bound to believe that he was prepared and to go on with this trial. He thought the court should come to an issue to-day, and that the prisoner should be called upon to plead. He did not ask that the prisoner should be urged to a hasty trial. But the counsel was fully informed of the theory of the prosecution; and as to what would be brought out in proof against the prisoner. He would not oppose the motion, as it presented itself to the discretion of the court.

Mr. SCHADE appealed to the generosity of the court for a postponement and hoped they would appreciate his position and the responsibility resting on him.

The court, by a vote, decided against the motion and that the prisoner should at once plead.

O. S. BAKER, Esq., who was in the court-room, volunteered his services as assistant counsel for the defence.

Mr. SCHADE then presented several pleas. 1. That the prisoner is entitled to his discharge in consequence of the promise of Capt. NOYES, of the staff of Brevet Major-Gen. WILSON, in command at Macon, Ga., that if he, WIRZ, would accompany him to headquarters, for the purpose of giving certain information, he should not be arrested or held as prisoner. The accused accepted the offer, and claims to have been since held in violation of the pledge of his personal liberty. 2. The prisoner denies the jurisdiction of the court to try him on these charges and specifications. 3. The war is ended and civil law restored, and there is no military law under which he can be tried. 4. He moves to quash the charges and specifications, upon the ground of the vagueness and indefiniteness concerning the time, place and manner of the offences charged. 5. That on the 21st of August, 1865, he was arraigned and put on trial, on his plea of not guilty to these charges, before a military commission composed like this; that the commission was broken up, without his agency or consent, and adjourned without a record. Having been once put in jeopardy on these charges, the prisoner claims that he cannot be arraigned again as before, but is entitled to the benefit of an acquittal. 6. He claims that he should be discharged because he was an officer of the so-called Southern Confederacy, and entitled to the terms agreed to between Gens. SHERMAN and JOHNSTON, which were complied with by him, and in accordance with which he is ready to give his obligation in writing not to take up arms against the government.

Mr. SCHADE said they were not disposed to discuss these pleas now, but wished them to go over to the final argument.

Judge-Advocate CHIPMAN desired the gentlemen, if they had anything to say, to do so now. There was but one plea—the question of jurisdiction—which could properly go over. The others constituted a plea in bar, and should be decided before the court could hear the case. It was proper that they should argue all at this time except the plea of jurisdiction.

Mr. SCHADE said that if the commission insisted on the argument before proceeding further, he must ask for an adjournment until to-morrow so as to afford the counsel, Mr. BAKER, who had just come in, an opportunity to examine the case.

Mr. BAKER said that as it was but a moment since he had anything to do with the case, the court would readily see that he could have no information as to the pleas put in or the charges against the prisoner. He had not even read the charges. He was almost inclined to consent to go on, in view of the changes and delay that had already taken place; but he could not think he would be doing his duty to the prisoner if he should attempt to argue pleas he had not read. This was a grave offence charged; it might cost the prisoner his life; and after the sudden termination of the case yesterday, and he might say somersault, they ought not to go on without affording time to the counsel. If, however, the court decided it not to be proper to adjourn over one day, he would proceed to argue the case to the best of his ability.

The Judge-Advocate remarked that the leading counsel was present at the previous arraignment, and must be familiar with the case.

Mr. BAKER, resuming, said the principal plea to be discussed was the motion to quash the proceedings in consequence of the vagueness and indefiniteness of the charges and specifications. The court, however, was not going to discharge the prisoner on a technicality; nor would it convict him on such; and with the court's consent he would let the argument of the case go over until the close of the case.

The Judge-Advocate insisted that the defence should close up their pleas now.

Mr. SCHADE said he waived argument, and would join issue at once on the simple plea of not guilty.

Mr. BAKER said he was also ready to put in the plea of not guilty, alone, if the court would let the argument on the pleas go over, and thus not waste time.

The Judge-Advocate stated he would enter a demurrer to the pleas interposed, with the exception of the pleas of jurisdiction.

The President, Gen. WALLACE, asked the Judge-Advocate if he could not reach the pleas by a motion as well as a demurrer.

Judge-Advocate—Yes.

The President—A demurrer is not known in a court of this character. It is not intended to follow the formalities of civil courts.

The Judge-Advocate accepted the suggestion, and moved that the pleas, with the exception of that of jurisdiction, be overruled.

Mr. BAKER hoped that if the court passed at all on the pleas, it would do so without argument, written or oral, by the Judge-Advocate, as the counsel would be unable to answer them in so short a time as they had to argue the pleas.

The Judge-Advocate said that after making that motion he supposed he had the right to mention his reasons so that he might be placed properly on the record.

A vote was then taken by the court resulting in a permission for the Judge-Advocate to proceed in his argument on the motion to overrule.

The Judge-Advocate said that aside from the question of jurisdiction there remained really but four questions. 1. A motion to quash the charges and specifications for vagueness and indefiniteness. As the question had already been decided by the court on a previous occasion he would not make any remarks upon the subject. 2. That the court constituted of the same members having taken cognizance of the case, and the prisoner having been once arraigned, and his life put in jeopardy, therefore the court could not now proceed to try the prisoner. In reply to this Col. CHIPMAN said he would only read an official opinion from Judge HOLT, the Chief of the Bureau of Military Justice, who is the law-expounder so far as the army is concerned. This opinion is in substance that a party who has been arraigned should not be regarded as having been tried until the government has pursued the case to a conclusion, and be has been actually acquitted or convicted, and the judgment of the court has been thereon announced. There must be a formal acquittal or conviction. The next question raised by the counsel for the defendant was that the prisoner should not be held to trial, but ought to be discharged, because Capt. NOYES, an officer of the staff of Gen. WILSON, had promised Capt. WIRZ that if he should give certain information, which he did to Gen. WILSON, he should have safe conduct going and returning to his home; and the final question was that the agreement between Gens. JOHNSTON and SHERMAN absolved the prisoner from the consequences of the violation of the laws of war.

In support of his motion that the pleas were insufficient, and should be overruled, Col. CHIPMAN read an argument, which he had reduced to writing. If, he argued, there was a violation of a compact between a staff officer and WIRZ, the latter's remedy was against Gen. WILSON, and not before this court. If, after the defendant was brought to Gen. WILSON, it was discovered that WIRZ was guilty of great crimes, he would have been answerable to his superiors for letting him off. Gen. WILSON had no power to absolve the prisoner from crime; a promise of safeguard did not work a pardon of the offence. The plea presents a case of a police officer, who says: "Come with me to the magistrate; I will see that you are not injured." The magistrate, discovering that the man is guilty of a crime, takes means for the trial of the prisoner. It was not alleged that Capt. NOYES acted on the instructions even of Gen. WILSON. The cases were similar, therefore the plea should be overruled. The court must bear in mind that the plea in bar does not assume that there has in this case been a formal acquittal or conviction. There now remains only one plea, based on pardon. According to ARCHBOLD'S and WHARTON'S criminal law, the plea must set out in form the pardon granted. In the absence of this the plea of the counsel is therefore bad. It was very certain, by the action of the government and the opinion of the Attorney-General, that neither the Amnesty Proclamation of the President, nor the terms of surrender between Gens. GRANT and LEE, and SHERMAN and JOHNSTON, were intended to pardon those who had been guilty of great crimes. The later proclamation of the President showed that these capitulations did not work pardon to those coming within their terms; else why did they see men who had been engaged in the rebellion, every day besieging the President and asking pardon? It would be recollected that a Judge of the United States Court had charged the jury to inquire into offences under the rebellion, and in the criminal court of this district the Attorney-General pronounced the rebellion still existing. Suppose the assassin of the late President had been a rebel soldier, and after committing the act had escaped and returned to JOHNSTON'S army, was it supposed the terms of the capitulation would prevent the assassin from being brought to trial?

Mr. BAKER, of the counsel, supposed that according to the universal custom of law proceedings, they were required to say something in answer to their adversaries. In the first place, the prisoner was an humble servant in the employment and under the orders of an officer of the so-called Southern Confederacy. Distasteful as it might be, we must look upon it as a fact that there was a civil war for four long and distressful years. The prisoner, he repeated, was the servant and instrument in the hands of the Southern authorities. As such he had charge of our prisoners because it was his duty. In defending the prisoner he must do his duty. The defendant was criminally charged with atrocious crimes, which may never be proved to be facts. It would be a most inhuman thing to take it for granted at the threshold that he *is* guilty. The charges are merely on paper, and it was the duty of the court to investigate and see whether they are true. It was alleged that he, as an individual, starved the Union prisoners. His counsel deny that he did it at all. But he was there. The Union prisoners were starved; some came away, and some never returned. Would any member of the court say that any Lieutenant or Major-General in the Union army should be held accountable to any tribunal for every outrage and indecency, for every murder under the laws of war—perhaps unknown to them, perhaps, as he had seen it, under their very eyes. In some instances he might, but not for all the atrocities. The charge against the prisoner is, that he committed these acts. If one-half of what is alleged against the prisoner should be proved true, he should suffer to the full extent of the law. The prisoner was invited to come within the Union lines, and was promised he should have safe conduct to depart. What justification could there be for a violation of the usages of civilized warfare? Where would they find the pledge of a commanding officer violated? The Judge-Advocate had said a commanding General can violate or set aside his orders, but if any commanding General, well-deserving of his stars, should invite an humble servant to come within his lines and should there violate his promise of safe conduct, and hold him as a prisoner and try him for murder, would it not be one of the most atrocious violations of the rules of war and of good faith? Where did the Judge-Advocate get his authority? Certainly not in the books or under the authority of the United States. This was one of the points of the defence. The prisoner was held wrongfully. The counsel would say this with respect. The prisoner was enticed within our lines, and the pledge given him of safe conduct broken. There might be an excuse for the officer breaking his pledge; but this should inure to the benefit of the accused. The learned Advocate compared the bringing of the prisoner under promise that he should not be harmed into our lines, to a constable enticing a party before a magistrate who holds him for trial. Most assuredly and certainly the gentleman did not design to bring this case to such a low and degrading condition. But the difficulty in the first case is that the magistrate has no right to make the promise, and no right to break it in the second. A Commanding-General has the right to make the promise, and then according to the law of God and man he is required to respect it. As to the plea of the unconstitutionality of trying a man after once being put on his trial, he would not argue the point. He could not be twice put in jeopardy of his life. If the court should concur in his pleas he would be gratified. If not, he would be content to go on with the case.

The court was cleared for deliberation, and when the doors were reopened it was announced by the President that the court overruled the plea, except as to jurisdiction, which is not yet argued.

Mr. BAKER—We plead the general issue—not guilty of the charges and specifications.

Judge-Advocate CHIPMAN—The court is now ready to go on with the case.

The rules adopted by the court were read, providing among other things that the hour of meeting shall be 10 A. M., and at 1 o'clock a recess till 2 o'clock; that the examination of witnesses shall be by one of the Judge-Advocates and one of the counsel for the prisoner; the arguments to occupy five minutes on each side.

The Judge-Advocate said he would offer in evidence a letter dated Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 9, 1864, and signed by the accused.

TESTIMONY OF MARTIN E. ROBINSON.

MARTIN E. ROBINSON, having been sworn, testified that he is a clerk to the Military Commission. The letter was shown to the witness. This, he said, was the letter he exhibited to the prisoner at the Old Capitol last Sunday, the first time he ever saw him. He asked the prisoner on that occasion whether that was the letter which he wrote to Gen. WILSON. The prisoner replied it was a copy; a true copy of the one which was sent.

The court overruled an objection made by Mr. BAKER, when the letter was read as follows:

ANDERSONVILLE, Ga., May 7, 1865.

GENERAL: It is with great reluctance that I address you these lines, being fully aware how little time is left you to attend to such matters as I now have the honor to lay before you; and if I could see any other way to accomplish my object, I would not intrude upon you.

I am a native of Switzerland, and was before the war a citizen of Louisiana, by profession a physician. Like hundreds and thousands of others, I was carried away by the maelstrom of excitement and joined the Southern army. I was very seriously wounded at the battle of the Seven Pines, near Richmond, Va., and have nearly lost the use of my right arm. Unfit for field duty, I was ordered to report to Brevet Gen. JOHN H. WINDER, in charge of Federal prisoners of war, who ordered me to take charge of a prison at Tuscaloosa, Ala. My health failing me, I applied for a furlough and went to Europe, from whence I returned in February, 1864. I was then ordered to report to the commandant of the military prison at Andersonville, Ga., who assigned me to the command of the interior of the prison. The duties I had to perform were arduous and unpleasant. I am satisfied that no man can or will unjustly blame me for things that happened here, and which were beyond my power to control. I do not think I ought to be held responsible for the shortness of rations; for the overcrowded state of the prison, which was in itself a prolific source of the fearful mortality; for the inadequate supplies of clothing, want of shelter, &c., &c. Still I now bear the odium, and men who were prisoners here seem disposed to wreak their vengeance upon me for what they have suffered, who was only the medium, or I may better say, the tool, in the hands of my superiors. This is my condition. I am a man with a family. I lost all my property when the Federal army besieged Vicksburgh. I have no money at present to go to any place; and even if I had I know of no place where I could go. My life is in danger, and I most respectfully ask of you help and relief. If you will be so generous as to give me some sort of a safe conduct, or what I should greatly prefer, a guard, to protect myself and family against violence, I shall be thankful to you; and you may rest assured that your protection will not be given to one who is unworthy of it. My intention is to return with my family to Europe, as soon as I can make the arrangements.

In the meantime I have the honor, General, to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY WIRZ, Captain C. S. A.

Major-Gen. J. H. WILSON, U. S. A., commanding Macon, Ga.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. BAKER. He was sent to the prison to serve a copy of the charges and specifications; was clerk to the commission. He took the letter to Capt. WIRZ to ascertain whether it was a copy or original; Col. CHIPMAN gave it to him for that purpose. The prisoner did not read all of it; only a portion; he sketched or skipped over it; he did not read it aloud; could not swear he read a single word of it, but to the best of his knowledge he thought the prisoner did; but he could not swear positively.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. E. NOYES.

Capt. H. E. Noyes, sworn: I am Captain and Adjutant to Gen. WILSON; have seen the letter before at Gen. WILSON'S headquarters; an officer was sent to Andersonville and brought this paper to Gen. WILSON; the indorsement bears the signature of that officer.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker—Was at the Lanier House in Macon when I saw the letter; it was handed to me to read by Gen. WILSON'S Adjutant-General; I returned it; this was about the 1st of May; I won't be certain. I again saw the letter within a week or two. It was delivered to me by Gen. WILSON'S Adjutant-General. I put it into my pocket, and brought it to Washington. I gave it to Gen. TOWNSEND, the Assistant Adjutant-General of the army. I never saw it again until yesterday. I do not know whether it is in Capt. WIRZ'S handwriting.

TESTIMONY OF G. C. GIBBS.

G. C. Gibbs, having been sworn, said: He had been in the army of what was called the Confederate States Government. He resided in Andersonville, and was on duty there as commandant of the post of Camp Sumter. An order was shown to him, which he recognized as the original one, assigning him to duty. It is dated Oct. 9, 1864, and signed by Gen. JOHN H. WINDER. Witness also identified a pass in the handwriting of Capt. WIRZ, who was the commander of the prison at Andersonville. The witness had no control over the prison; WIRZ had control exclusive of him. WIRZ was in command of the prison when he went there. In the absence of the witness sometimes WIRZ commanded the post. He did not know whether the prisoner granted furloughs or not. The witness visited the prison before he was assigned to the post about the middle of August last. He saw that the prisoners were very much crowded. Did not go into, but could see the interior of the stockade from the battery. He never saw so many men together in the same space in his life. It was more like an ant-hill than anything else. The Surgeons of the prison hospital received their orders from Capt. WIRZ, and he had seen those issued to them. The only instance of punishment that he witnessed was that of a man who failed to report the escape of a prisoner. The man was put in the stocks a little while until the Surgeon interfered. A "dead line" was established. He did not know whether WIRZ had anything to do with its construction. The object of the "dead line" was to keep prisoners from approaching the stockade. The stockade was built of hewed timber projecting from the ground ten or eleven feet, and inclosed sixteen or seventeen acres of land. A stream ran near the centre of it. The stockade was surrounded by several batteries. There were guns on only two of the four sides. It was built as well for the security of the prisoners as to defend the place. There were twelve-pounder howitzers and six-pounder guns, and perhaps some rifle pieces. There was an outer stockade and ways leading from battery to battery. The witness walked into the prison very often. The prisoners at the time were comparatively few—6,000 or 7,000. They were bad off for clothing and shelter. The accused told him that twelve or thirteen thousand prisoners had died there some time in the Spring. WIRZ was in command of the prison about one year. Thirty-three thousand prisoners were subsequently confined there. Witness knew Gen. J. H. WINDER, who was at Andersonville several months, probably in October, 1864. He commanded the military prisons east of the Mississippi River. WINDER and WIRZ were both at Andersonville together. Shortly after the witness went thither WINDER left. Witness knew RICHARD B. WINDER, who was a Quartermaster at one time on duty at Andersonville. He found on duty there in Oct., 1864, Capt. LAWSON, who was Quartermaster. Witness knew JOSEPH WHITE; he was a Surgeon at Andersonville. W. S. WINDER was a Captain and his father's Assistant Adjutant, and was also on duty at Andersonville, but left there. R. R. STEVENSON, after WHITE left, was Surgeon at that place. He was there till the senior surgeon came in. The two Capt. WINDERS located the Andersonville prison, probably about the commencement of November or December, 1863. Dogs were kept at the prison, intended for the tracking of escaped prisoners; they were subsisted on food furnished by the Commissary; they were mustered in the same as horses; a man named DUNN had them in charge; the witness did not know what has become of him; he saw the instrument called the stocks, the prisoner never told him the use of them; WIRZ told him, however, of the ball and chain, and he had heard the prisoner at the bar speak of the chain gang, and that there had been such an one.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker—The witness said that he thought he went to Andersonville the 10th or 12th of October last, and remained there until the 19th of the ensuing April; WIRZ was there all that time, excepting one or two days; the witness was WIRZ'S superior in rank; in many respects WIRZ was under his command, but so far as the prison was concerned he was not; he knew there was food enough to feed all; the rations served to the troops and the prisoners were equal; he could not tell exactly what the ration was; he did not remember even his own ration; the ration, however, included meat, corn-meal, peas, (you call them beans,) molasses and flour; the ration ought not to have varied; the requisition was made daily; witness did not know of any change in the ration; if the quality of the ration was unsound, a board of survey could have been summoned to condemn it.

Gen. WALLACE said it was understood that the witness now on the stand was for the defence.

Mr. BAKER—If so we dismiss him.

Judge-Advocate CHIPMAN—This witness was subpœnaed by the defendant.

Mr. BAKER—But was not put on the stand by the defendant. When we come to cross-examine the witness, we are not to be told he is to be considered our witness; it is arbitrary, and contrary to the books. We are not to be switched off and told the witness is ours. Do you not know (to the witness) that Capt. WIRZ complained to the board on account of bad food?

Judge-Advocate CHIPMAN objected.

The court, after a deliberation with closed doors, sustained the objection.

Major-Gen. WALLACE remarked the understanding of the court was, when the question was asked as to the ration, the counsel for the defendant adopted the witness as their own; but for that understanding the court would not have permitted the interrogatory to be made.

Mr. BAKER—Then we strike out all questions asked since.

Maj.-Gen. WALLACE—You cannot strike out anything in a military court.

Mr. BAKER—We cannot allow ourselves to be entrapped.

Maj.-Gen. WALLACE—Your language is not of the most respectful kind. If there is any trapping, it is not on the part of the court. I am of opinion it is a mistake of the counsel for the defence.

Mr. BAKER—In my mind I can conceive how the Judge-Advocate would make use of it.

The cross-examination was resumed by Mr. BAKER.

The witness said the dead line was established previous to his going to Andersonville. He did not know Capt. WIRZ shooting anybody at the dead line, nor did he know of WIRZ giving an order to execute any one. The dogs spoken of as an adjunct to the prison were the ordinary farm or plantation dogs, not bloodhounds; perhaps there were not more than six or seven of them. They were kept about the eighth of a mile from the prison. He believed they were part and parcel of the prison discipline. He did not know by whose orders they were kept. TURNER had charge of them, and was acting under the orders of WIRZ. He never knew of WIRZ using them himself. TURNER was a detailed soldier. The dogs were little, middle-sized and big. He did not know whether they were ferocious. The witness was further cross-examined.

TESTIMONY OF DR. JOHN E. BATES.

Dr. John E. Bates testified substantially as follows: Have resided four or five years in Georgia; have been a practitioner of medicine since 1850; was an Acting Assistant-Surgeon, called a "Contract Surgeon," at the Andersonville prison; reported for duty there Sept. 22, 1864, and left there March 26.

The witness here was shown and identified a pass given by Capt. WIRZ Oct. 17, 1864, to Assistant-Surgeon Bates.

I was ordered to report to J. H. WHITE, the Surgeon in charge, but hearing he was injured by a railroad accident, I reported to R. R. STEVENSON. On going into ward 15 of the hospital, I saw a number of men and was rather shocked. Many of them were lying partially naked, dirty and lousy, in the sand. Others were crowded together in small tents, the latter unserviceable at the best. I examined all who were placed in my charge.

On further investigation of matters to make myself acquainted with the mode of doing business, the disagreeable impression at first made on me wore off more or less as I was becoming more familiar with the effects of misery; I inquired into the rations, and talked about them; I felt disposed to do my duty and aid all the sufferers I could; they frequently asked me for a teaspoonful of salt, or for orders for a little sifting that came out of meal, as they wanted to make some bread; if I found something better than siftings I ordered it; I spent considerable of my time in waiting orders; the meat rations was cooked in a different part of the hospital; the men would gather round me and ask for a bone; of clothing we had none; the living were supplied with the clothing of those who died; there was a prolific crop of vermin and lice; I understood the term lousy from prison experience; on retiring from the hospital I examined myself, it was impossible for a surgeon to leave there without bringing some with him; as to medical attendance I found the men destitute, and of clothing and bedding; of fuel there was only a partial supply; as the officer of the day, shortly after I arrived there, I was in supreme command, and it was my business to rectify anything wrong; I found the men as a general thing destitute, partly naked, sick and diseased; their disposition only was to get something to eat; they asked me for orders for potatoes, biscuits, siftings of meal and other things; the following morning I sat down and mailed a report on the condition of things I found at the hospital; the report was sent up; being a novice, for some of the things I said, I received a written reprimand, signed by Dr. DILLARD, for Dr. R. R. STEVENSON; medicines being scarce, I gathered up a large quantity of what were the best attainable anti-scorbutics, as well as to soothe the alimentary canal, and to cure complaints of gangrene; I think the reports were not heeded; my attention was called to a patient in my ward, who was only 15 or 16 years of age. I took much interest in him owing to his youth. He would ask me to bring him a potato, bread or biscuit, which I did; I put them in my pocket. He had the scurvy and gangrene; I advised him not to cook the potato, but to eat it raw; he became more and more emaciated; his sores gangrened, and for want of food and from lice he died; I under stood that it was against the orders to take anything into the prisoners, and hence I was shy in slipping food into my pockets. Others in my ward came to their deaths from the same causes. When I went there there were 2,000 or 2,500 sick. I judge 20,000 or 25,000 prisoners were crowded together. Some had made holes and burrows in the earth. Those under the sheds were doing comparatively well. I saw but little shelter excepting what ingenuity had devised. I found them suffering with scurvy, dropsy, diarrhea, gangrene, pneumonia, and other diseases. When prisoners died they were laid in wagons, head foremost, to be carried off; I don't know how they were buried; the effluvia from the hospital was very offensive; if by accident my hands were abraded, I would not go into the hospital without putting a plaster over the affected part. If persons whose systems were reduced by inaction should perchance stump a toe or scratch the hand the next report to me was gangrene, so potent was the regular hospital gangrene; the prisoners were more thickly confined in the stockade, like ants and bees; the dogs referred to were to hunt the prisoners who escaped; fifty per cent. of those who died might have been saved; I feel safe; in saying seventy-five might have been saved had the patients been properly cared for. The effect of the treatment of the prisoners was morally as well as physically injurious. There was much stealing among them. All lived each for himself. I suppose this was superinduced by their starving condition. Seeing the dying condition of some of them I remarked to my student: "I can't resuscitate them. The weather is chilling. It is a matter of impossibility." I found persons lying dead sometimes among the living; thinking they merely slept I went to wake them up, but found they had taken their everlasting sleep; this was in the hospital; I judge it was about the same in the stockade; there being no dead house, I erected a tent for that purpose, but I soon found that a blanket or quilt had been clipped off of the canvass, and as the material could not be readily supplied for repairs, the dead-house had to be abandoned; I don't think any more dead-houses were erected; the daily ration was less in September, October, November and December than it was from the 1st of January to the 26th of March; the men had not over twenty onces of food for twenty-four hours.

Without concluding the examination, the court at 5 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

Pen Pictures of Prisoner, Counsel and Court.

Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 21, 1865.

Scorned, loathed, despised, hated of all men and women, HENRY WIRZ, late Captain in the armies of the so-called Confederate States, sat in the midst of a strong guard of soldiers, came down through the crowd of citizens, soldiers and sailors gathered in the halls of the basement floor of the Capitol this afternoon, to the rooms of the Court of Claims, to be tried for his inhumanities while in command of Andersonville prison. One almost wondered that there was no outraged soldier to take the law into his own hands and shoot the miserable creature as he walked with his guard, or set on the luxuriously cushioned lounge between his counsel. That he was safe as any man in the crowd, is new evidence to the inherent worth of our humanity.

The rooms of the Court of Claims are large, airy and pleasant, handsomely carpeted, and furnished with plush-covered and easy seats. The contrast with the horror of Andersonville could not be greater. One end of the room is occupied with a long table, at which sit the members of the Military Commission, with the tables for the counsel and the reporters at the right of the President of the court; while in the other end of the room are a dozen of these handsome lounge-seats. The room looks out through two large windows into the leafy and pleasant park west of the Capitol.

At the head of the long table sits Major-Gen. LEW WALLACE, President of the Commission—small and dark, thin and lithe, cold and bloodless in face, with the blackest of hair and the sternest of countenances, with very long black moustache and slight chin whiskers, and, chiefly, eyes that seem never to sleep and never to see, and yet whose observation nothing escapes. Next him, on the right, is Brevet Major-Gen. GERSHOM MOTT—tall and straight as an arrow, with the air and appearance of a first-class business man, or say a man who, having long been at the head of a leading retail store, has recently become a wholesale merchant down town. Next to Gen. MOTT sits Brevet Major-Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, Adjutant-General of the Armies of the United States—a thorough soldier, yet easy, affable, and pleasant of face, with thin side-whiskers and abundant white hair—an old man who seems to carry a young man's heart. Still lower down on the right sits Brig.-Gen. E. L. BRAGG, a black-haired and dark-skinned officer of apparently 32 years and 140 pounds, with full whiskers and moustache, and a sort of squarishly cut face. Last on that side of the table is Brevet Col. THOS. ALLCOCK, of the Fourth New-York Artillery—of complexion, sandy; of face, wrinkled; of moustache and chin-whisker, reddish brown; of hair, light and curly; of manner, earnest and cordial. Next to the president of the commission on the left of the table is Brevet Major-Gen. JOHN H. GEARY, of national reputation even before the war began—a tall and large man with wrinkled and genial face, having the hearty and companionable ways of a Westerner, head slightly bald in front, whiskers and moustache full and long and dark brown in color. Below him is Brig.-Gen. FRANCIS FESSENDEN—with finely cut classical face, head prematurely bald in front, eyes grayish brown and kindly, moustache reddish and equal to Gen. WALLACE'S in length. Still lower sits Brevet Brig.-Gen. JOHN F. BALLIER, Colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania—a man of German descent, probably, whose face is as much like an Indian's in its general contour as is that of the Indian chief on Gen. GRANT'S staff, whose eyes are small and sunken and whose hair is just beginning to show the gray. Last on this side is Lieut.-Col. J. H. STIBBS, of the Twelfth Iowa—a young officer of good-humored face and easy Western manners. At the foot of the table, and facing Gen. WALLACE, is Col. N. P. CHIPMAN, Judge Advocate—tall, straight, honest of face and pleasant of voice, with light-brown hair and very long and flowing sandy whiskers—a most courteous gentleman, and a clear-headed and able lawyer.

Yet the central figure in the room is, after all, this Swiss-American, HENRY WIRZ, whom God probably made, and yet whom no man thinks of as brother. Is there family relationship among fiends? Let us be thankful that this one can claim neither American birth or education; let us mourn that our sister republic of Switzerland must own his parentage. WIRZ came in with a quick step and a slightly embarrassed manner. He is about five feet eight in height, and of about 135 pounds weight. He wears a black coat, dark vest, dark brown pants, with reddish tinge, and white shirt. His appearance is slovenly, and he is round-shouldered and stooping. His head is high over the ears, wanting in the rear, and deficient in the upper forehead. His hair is dark brown, and he begins to be bald in front. He has full whiskers and moustache, cut to about half an inch in length. He is thin of face, dark of skin, bloodless of lips, dark and very keen of eye. His nose is thin and sharp, his mouth straight and inelegant. There isn't much of the original villain in his appearance, though he looks like a man utterly without conscience, and ready to do, for a consideration, almost any infernal deed set for him by a superior. He sat with his legs crossed most of the time during the reading of the charges and specifications, with his right hand against his cheek in a precise sort of way—speaking a word now and then with his counsel, and looking up occasionally to the soldiers who stood, with bayonets fixed, on either side. He looks like a man of forty years, but has one of those faces always deceptive about age. He answered "yes" and "no" two or three times, but it was not enough to show how well he speaks English.

Messrs. HUGHES, DENVER, PECK and SCHADE are his counsel, of whom the first three constitute one law firm. Judge HUGHES was formerly on the bench of the Court of Claims, was third counsel in the recent MARY HARRIS "temporary insanity" case, and is the leading counsel now. He is short and square, smooth and florid of face and bald of head. His manner is colloquial and prosy. Gen. DENVER is ponderous in body and in manner, and is reported a ready and able lawyer. His hair is brown and tumbled, his face leathery and wrinkled, his chin solid and double. Mr. PECK is a younger man, and seems to have charge of the papers in the case. He is noticeable for his broad forehead, large and sleepy eyes, and a curl in the upper lip which may be a sneer, and may be the result of a peculiar conformation of the jaw. Mr. SHADE is a foreigner, though probably not a German, as many seem to suppose. He is very short, very stout, very full in the face, very florid in complexion, very bald of head. Against this array of counsel Judge-Advocate CHIPMAN appeared alone to-day. There need be no fear on his account—though it is understood that he will have assistance before the week is over.

DIXON.

RICHMOND.

President Johnson and the Cabinet Invited to Visit Richmond.

From the Richmond Times, Aug. 23.

A highly respectable and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Richmond convened at the City Hall last evening. On motion, A. M. BAILEY was called to the chair, and WILLIAM S. GILMAN was appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were presented, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the citizens of Richmond have learned with feelings of the most lively satisfaction, that there is some probability of their city being honored, at no distant day, by a visit from His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON, the present able and patriotic President of the United States.

2. That the chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of twenty-five persons from each ward in behalf of the citizens of Richmond, to act in conjunction with the committee of the press, in extending to the President and the members of his cabinet a cordial invitation to visit this city, at such time as may suit their convenience.

3. That in the event of the acceptance of the invitation tendered by said committee, the chairman of this meeting shall call a general meeting of the people of Richmond to make all the necessary arrangements for giving to the President a reception and welcome worthy of our high appreciation of his distinguished ability as a statesman and patriot, and of our profound respect for the exalted office which he fills.

4. That this meeting recommend that a mass meeting of the citizens of Richmond convene for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in reference to our present political condition.

5. That a committee of five be appointed by the chairman of this meeting to make all necessary arrangements for the said meeting; and that a committee of eight be appointed, in like manner, to prepare suitable resolutions for consideration of the meeting.

In obedience to the resolutions offered, the chairman appointed the following committees:

Committee of Arrangements.—H. Exall, W. Goddin, L. D. Crenshaw, R. R. Howison and John Enders.

Committee on Resolutions.—Judge Meredith, R. T. Daniel, P. H. Aylett, F. J. Smith, Robert Ridgway and R. W. Hughes.

On motion, adjourned.

The Montreal Races.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Aug. 24.

Yesterday was the last day of the St. Hyacinthe races.

The first race was a hurdle race of two miles, eight flights, hurdles three feet six inches high, weight eleven stone.

The entries were: *Minnie Grey, Nancy Craddock, M. D.*, and *Zigzag*. Only three of the horses started, *Minnie Grey* being counted out.

Zigzag won the race, *M. D.* was second, and *Nancy Craddock* fell.

The second race was also a hurdle race, three miles dash, open to all horses of the Montreal Turf Club weight. There were four entries, but only two horses started, both belonging to the same owner.

The course was almost walked over by *Consolation*.

The third race was a handicap, half-mile heats. There were five entries. The race was won by *Minnie Grey*.

The Springfield Races.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 24.

The race at Hampden Park to-day was between *Harry Clay* and *Ella Sherwood*, of New-York, and *John Morgan*, of Boston. *Harry Clay* won in three straight heats. Time, 2:40, 2:38 and 2:38. The trot was for a purse of $300, and was cleverly contested.

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POLITICAL HISTORY.

THE WAR—POLITICAL CONTROVERSY.

MR. GREELEY'S REPLY TO MR. WEED.

ALL ABOUT THE WAR.

From the N. Y. Tribune, Aug. 22.

The Union State Committee met here last week, and designated, by a close vote, what seems to me a deplorable late day for our ensuing State Convention. The Democratic State Committee met next day at Albany, and designated a day two weeks earlier for their State Convention. In commenting next morning on these facts, I added my inference that one master mind had controlled the action of both committees, and that this mind was the same that engineered the election of Gov. SEYMOUR in 1862.

Mr. THURLOW WEED takes this to himself, and, in a long and bitter letter to the TIMES (herewith printed,) denies not only that he fixed the time for holding our State Convention, but that he defeated, or even opposed Gen. WADSWORTH'S election as Governor in 1862! And he proceeds to rake up and hurl at me much of the spent ammunition of five years' angry political and personal warfare.

Now, no person can be more conscious than I am that the two individuals, T. W. and H. G., their loves and hates, attractions and antipathies, are of no public consequence. Were only these in dispute, I should certainly refrain, as I have usually refrained, from noticing Mr. WEED'S elaborate attacks. But there are questions of principle and points of history involved in Mr. WEED'S diatribe which seems to me of wider interest; and, now that the war is over, and its pressure on public attention and newspaper columns withdrawn, there is space for their discussion and time for their consideration. Let me, therefore, once for all, review the chief accusations brought against me by Mr. WEED; and, that I may do so more incidly, I will respect the order of time, rather than that chosen by my assailant.

I. Mr. LINCOLN had just been chosen President, November, 1860, when the long-threatened movement for disunion was begun in South Carolina, awaking responsive echoes in other slave States. The government was yet, and for four months must remain, in the trembling hands of JAMES BUCHANAN, with COBB, FLOYD, JACOB THOMPSON & Co. as his Cabinet advisers. It was clear that nothing would be done by or could be done through these men in the way of resistance to the secession conspiracy, wherein nearly all the Governors, State officers, legislators and other influential Democrats of the slave States were already involved. From the political South but two voices were heard, one saying, "We will not wait; we want no compromise, no concession; we will have nothing but disunion;" the other responding, "We will give the North one more chance to back square out of its resistance to slavery extension, and if she does not, we too are for disunion." And the Democratic presses and politicians of the free States all raised their voices in concerted, clamorous demand that we (Republicans) should back down, and expressly consign forever to slavery all Federal territory, present and future, southward of lat. 36 deg. 30 min.

The alternatives presented to us were these: 1. Peaceful disunion; 2. Civil war; 3. A fresh debauchery of the North through its extorted assent to the extension of slavery. Of these alternatives, all experience proved the last the most likely to be adopted. And this, in my deliberate judgment, was decidedly the worst. For the North stood conspicuously, emphatically pledged not to do this very thing. Mr. LINCOLN, our President elect, though a cautious, conservative man, had ever stood publicly opposed to slavery extension. He had, in 1854, united in dissolving the Whig party and forming on its ruins the Republican, expressly on this issue. He had, in 1858, canvassed Illinois as a candidate for United States Senator against DOUGLAS, on this and no other. Mr. HAMLIN, our Vice-President elect, had, in 1856, publicly renounced the Democratic and joined the Republican party, on the very same platform. And our National Convention of 1860, held at Chicago, had, before nominating any ticket, unanimously and emphatically adopted a platform, whereof the most important and thoroughly considered plank was this:

Resolved, That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of Freedom; that, as our republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our Northern territory, ordained that "no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law," it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, or a Territorial Legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States.

And, now that we had triumphed on this cardinal principle, Mr. THURLOW WEED, a professed Republican, swelled by *his* voice the vehement, vociferous demand of all the Fusionists of the North and "Conservatives" of the South, that we should belie our professions, betray our vital principle, by consenting to and coöperating in the extension of slavery.

Faithless and shameful as such betrayal would have been, there was great danger that it would prevail. Business stood still. Industry was paralyzed. The free States, suddenly confronted by the gory spectre of civil war, recoiled and shuddered. Every one intent on money-making, especially if bound by ties of business or interest to the South, clamored for a settlement on some—on any terms. Had a popular vote then been taken on the Crittenden Compromise so-called, I have no donbt that it would have prevailed, through the abstention of hundreds of thousands who had voted for LINCOLN.

For more than forty years we had seen the North driven from pillar to post hy threats of disunion. Whenever she proposed to act on her moral convictions adversely to the incessant exactions of slavery, she was told, "Back ont, or the South will secede!" I had all my life been listening, at intervals, to these threats, and I was thoroughly sick of them. They all assumed that the Union was *a favor conferred on the North by the South*—a favor which we were to reciprocate by saying and doing whatever the slave power should at any time see fit to require of us. Successive exactions on one side, concessions on the other, had established a quite general impression that the Union was a one-sided affair, to be counterbalanced by Northern submission on collateral questions to Southern dictation; that we of the North owed our prosperity to the patronage of the South, and should be willing to see through our benefactors' spectacles, whenever our own pecuniary interests did not forbid.

For my own part, I had had "something too much of this." I had always lived by my own labor, never by Southern impartiality. I believed the Union quite as beneficial, quite as necessary, to the South as to the North. I wanted no boom across the Mississippi at the mouth of the Ohio; but, if New-Orleans should insist on having one there, I believed New-York could stand it. I did not seek the bringing down of the Canada line (so far as slavery was concerned) to the Potomac, the Ohio, the Missouri; but, if the slave power chose to have it there, I would shed no lake of blood to push it back to the great lakes and the St. Lawrence. And so, in preference to the perfidy and abasement demanded by the Democrats, and urged by Mr. WEED, I proposed that the South should be invited to make her own deliberate, unbiased, peaceful choice whether to remain in or go out of the Union.

There may be those who believe that the great Mississippi Valley can be permanently divided: I do not. There are probably those who believe that the South fairly canvassed, and relieved from the irritating threat of Northern coercion, would have voted to dissolve the Union: I do not. I firmly believe that, if the North had been great enough, wise enough, to say to the South, just after Mr. LINCOLN'S election: "You must decide this question for yourselves. We will not buy you, nor bribe you, nor hire you, whether with money or with servility, to stay with us; we deny the pretended constitutional, legal right of secession; but we affirm the right of revolution—the right of each people to be governed as they see fit. Choose, then, once and forever, whether to remain with us or leave us, and as you choose it shall be"—we should have insured the defeat and downfall of the conspirators for disunion. We certainly beat them as it was in the aggregate popular vote of the Slave States for and against secession in that memorable Winter of 1860–1, after LINCOLN'S election; but thousands voted with the disunionists to indicate their defiance of Northern coercion, and tens of thousands more hoping and expecting to force or terrify us into a new compromise. Had we promptly and frankly quieted them, by offering to leave the whole matter of disunion to a fair, unconstrained, popular vote of the Southern States, after mutual explanations and ample discussion, I think we should have saved the Union without bloodshed, and demolished the vocation of those who were insultingly and incessantly threatening that, if the North did do this or didn't do that, the South would punish her by dissolving the Union and leave her to her natural insignificance.

Doubtless wiser men than I saw all this in quite another light; I am here to listen and learn; but I must look through my own eyes; and, after much consideration, I am yet firm in the faith that the course I advised was the true one. But the Democrats and Mr. WEED were so intent on pushing us into a new compromise—that is, a now recreancy—that it had no chance of a trial.

II. Secession proceeded; compromise failed; war was waged upon us; Sumter was reduced; Washington was threatened; Baltimore streets were reddened with Northern blood, South, treacherously ahed; we were suddenly whelmed in the abyss of civil war. There was no way ont but to fight out; and I, loathing war intensely, was among those who desired and demanded the most rapid concentration of national forces in order to strike hard blows quickly at the heart of the rebellion. I believed then, as I believe now, that we might and should have had an army of one hundred thousand in Richmond by the 4th of July, 1861, and that thus the war would soon have been ended. And it seemed to me the dictate of humanity as well as policy that we should have.

But, instead of concentration, we had dispersion; instead of vigor, imbecility; instead of patriotic ardor, treason working in our military counsels and directing the movements of some of our armies—all culminating in that most needless, shameful discomfiture—Bull Run. I knew those living quietly at home who died of this—not so much for what it was as for what it argued and foreboded; I survived it, that was all. Mr. WEED has ever since treated it as *his* triumph. Here is what he says of it now:

"Early in the war, Mr. GREELEY, in a spirit of conceit and arrogance peculiarly his own, assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, and issued his order, 'On to Richmond,' as authoritatively as RICHARD the III., exclaimed, 'To horse,' or as WELLINGTON said, 'Up, guards, and at 'em.' And such was the power of a popular, widely-circulating journal, the government was actually forced prematurely into the disastrous 'Bull Run' battle. When it was over, most disgracefully, GREELEY saw the mischief he had done, and, appalled and hannted by spectres of dead and dying soldiers, he confessed, in a letter to Mr. LINCOLN, and in the *Tribune*, that he had done a great wrong. It was said by those around him that for several days his remorse was agonizing."

WEED here asserts that I issued the order "On to Richmond," and that, after Bull Run, I "confessed, in a letter to Mr. LINCOLN, that I had done a great wrong." If Mr. WEED is allowed the use of any of my private letters, I insist that he shall print them *verbatim*, and not pretend to give what he chooses to say is their purport. In default of this, I can only say that no letter I ever wrote will justify his assertion; and, as to what I "confessed" in the *Tribune*, here it is, quoted in full from the article entitled "Just Once," July 25, 1861:

"I wish to be distinctly understood as not seeking to be relieved from any responsibility for urging the advance of the Union grand army into Virginia, though the precise phrase, 'Forward to Richmond,' is not mine, and I would have preferred not to iterate it. I thought that that army, one hundred thousand strong, might have been in the rebel capital on or before the 20th inst., while I felt that there were urgent reasons why it *should* be there if possible. And now, if any one imagines that I, or any one connected with the *Tribune*, ever commended or imagined any such strategy as the launching of barely thirty thousand of the one hundred thousand Union volunteers within fifty miles of Washington against ninety thousand rebels, enveloped in a labyrinth of strong intrenchments and unreconnoitered masked batteries, then demonstration would be lost on his closed ear. But I will not dwell on this. If I am needed as a scapegoat for all the military blunders of the last month, so be it. Individuals must die that the nation may live. If I can serve her best in that capacity, I do not shrink from the ordeal."

If I ever alluded afterward to the subject, it was with distinct reference to this statement, as the sum and substance of what I thought and said with regard to Bull Run and the responsibility therefor.

Is THURLOW WEED a man of truth?

III. His assertion that I proposed to stop fighting "after sixty or ninety days," is just like the foregoing. What I *did* propose, at no particularly dark hour, was, that we should strengthen our forces in every quarter, call ont our uniformed militia to garrison Washington, Baltimore, &c., and make one general, determined advance and effort; and, if the rebels should really prove too strong for us, so that we could make no headway against them, we should frankly "acknowledge the corn." To the stand-still, dawdling, shilly-shally strategy of too many of our early commanders, I was inflexibly opposed. I did not see how these would ever put down the rebellion; and I did not like the fruitless rolling up of mountains of public debt, to tax the bread of our children and grand-children. I believed that we might as easily beat the rebels first as last, and I wished to have our soldiers led on to try. I now see that God's way was better than any that I contemplated, in view of the great end of ridding our country forever of Slavery. And yet, in view of the constant and very fearful peril of a collapse of our finances, or of such a Copperhead secession to power as the elections of 1862 showed to be imminent, I am not sure that, if it were all to be begun to-morrow, I could be more patient than I actually was.

IV. Mr. WEED strongly intimates that he and I were quite at variance with respect to "peace." Very likely. Let us see:

My idea was and is that a government so causelessly, so wickedly, yet so formidably assailed as ours was, should at all times evince a spirit of conciliation—an earnest desire to stanch the flow of fraternal blood. It is not enough that it should wish for peace—it should let the world see, especially those who have been decided and Red into frenzied, parricidal attacks upon it, that it is fighting only under compulsion and in righteous self-defence. Hence, if I had had my way, I would have welcomed every overture looking to pacification, and, if compelled to decline the proposed terms, would have shown the world *why* I must do so. I would have made the whole country, but especially the same rebels, *feel* that these terrible slaughters, conscriptions, taxations, debts, were all *forced* upon us—that I had no choice in the premises but to fight on so long as the rebellion was persisted in. I think this course, studiously and wisely persisted in, would have been worth an army to the national cause, and would have saved a full year of the war.

Mr. WEED quotes as from GEORGE N. SANDERS what I never said to him, and says that C. C. CLAY (whom I never saw and never addressed, save in the letters long since published) sent hither a call for a public meeting to sustain me. I know nothing of this, and it is of no consequence, any more than his deliberate falsehoods with regard to rebel raids and burnings, from the Confederates in Canada, while I was negotiating with them. All I had to say to those persons began and ended within three days, in the middle of July, 1864. And I never had any speech or correspondence respecting peace with any other rebels whatever.

Mr. WEED is shocked at my privately suggesting to the President, in July, '64, that we should agree to "offer $400,000,000 to slavery for peace." I proposed an offer of that sum *to be rid* of slavery and rebellion evermore—which is not exactly the same thing. I proposed to pay this amount in bonds to *all* the slave States, loyal and rebel alike, as compensation to their loyal citizens for their slaves, on condition that the rebellion should be given up, slavery forever abolished, and the Union declared perpetual, thus precluding all future secession or civil war. This may have been a bad suggestion, but Mr. LINCOLN surely did not so consider it, or he would not have sent me to Niagara as he did. Had it been proposed and accepted, the South would have been firmly pledged not only to the Union, to Emancipation, but to the payment of the national debt, which debt would have been far less than it now is, while we should have saved many thousands of precious lives, and have set the whole regenerated South fairly on its feet. The $400,000,000 would have largely come back to us for the purchase of food, clothing, implements, animals, &c., by means of which the South would have grown immense crops of cotton, sugar, rice, &c., to be sold at high prices. Let those who will rail at my suggestion; it was made in confidence, with no idea that it would ever become public; but I do not regret nor apologize for it.

Some matters of a more local and personal nature must be left over. They shall be as frankly dealt with to-morrow.

H. G.

GEN. WADSWORTH, MR. WEED, EMANCIPATION, &c.

From the Tribune, Aug. 24.

I. Mr. THURLOW WEED, in his letter to the *Times*, printed in our last, denied that he aided to defeat Gen. WADSWORTH for Governor in 1862. That denial surprised me, and especially as he says,

"While, in fact, he was 'slaughtered,' neither my own garments, nor those of my friends, are stained." Mr. GREELEY knows that my friends were faithful to a man."

If Mr. WEED has any "friends" in this city, I have always supposed Messrs. A. OAKEY HALL, (District-Attorney,) JAMES E. COULTER and A. D. BARKER (then Harbor Masters) were such. Mr. OAKEY HALL openly renounced the Republican party in that canvass, on the assumption (fully sustained by Mr. WEED'S daily assertions) that it had been perverted and abolitionized, supported SEYMOUR & Co., and has ever since acted with the Democratic party; Mr. BARKER was zealously, efficiently busy throughout the canvass in getting Republicans to vote for SEYMOUR and against ROSCOE CONKLING for Congress; while Mr. COULTER (unless I am grievously misinformed) worked openly for SEYMOUR all election day at the poll of his ward and was expelled therefor from the Union Association of that ward. Mr. JOHN A. KENNEDY, (Superintendent of Police,) ROBERT MURRAY, (U. S. Marshal here,) and JOHN BUTLER, Jr., (an associate in city railroads,) were certainly known as zealous personal and political friends of Mr. WEED; and I was informed that neither of them voted for Gen. WADSWORTH. I might name others like these of whom I have heard the same; but need I? I may be misinformed with regard to one or two of these; if so, I shall gladly stand corrected; but I cannot be wrong with regard to all of them. Indeed, I was told, two or three days after election, by an active Democrat of this city, that his folks did not feel sure of success till they discovered that Mr. WEED'S especial friends was voting for SEYMOUR. And Mr. WEED'S public and pungent allusion, not long afterward, to the "hissing vipers" who had been scotched by WADSWORTH'S defeat, gave me to understand that he had not only contributed to that defeat, but gloried in it. *Can* I be mistaken as to *that* circumstance?

II. Mr. WEED states truly that he desperately opposed, while I inflexibly supported, the nomination of Gen. WADSWORTH. He now says that "the time and circumstances were inauspicious" for such nomination. Let us consider:

President LINCOLN'S first Proclamation of Freedom appeared on the 22d of September, 1862. Our State Convention met at Syracuse on the 24th. That proclamation was in every hand, on every tongue. Gen. WADSWORTH had been an early and was an ardent champion of the emancipation policy, sincerely believing it essential to our military success. The President had hesitated long and pondered deeply before adopting it. Now that he *had* adopted it, what *could* he gain by shirking the issue thus made up? Manifestly, we must sink or swim with emancipation. By attempting to ignore, to evade, to dodge it, we might create a popular impression that it was wrong, and certain to result in national ruin. It seemed to me that if there had been room for doubt before, there was room no longer—that we should unhesitatingly proclaim, by our platform and our ticket, that we stood square up to the President's advanced position, thanked him for taking it, and bade him God speed in maintaining it. Hence I, with an immense majority of the convention, could see no man so eminently fit to head our ticket as was Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH.

Mr. WEED held strongly to the opposite view—no doubt, sincerely. He was—as he had a perfect right to be—for somebody, anybody for Governor but Gen. WADSWORTH; especially any one not openly committed to the policy of emancipation. He fought desperately to the last; but it was no use; if I and twenty more such could have been won over, it would have availed nothing—the convention would nominate the man after their own heart; and that man was Gen. WADSWORTH.

From that hour, but especially toward the close of the canvass, we felt that Mr. WEED was against us. His talk was discouraging, or (as he says Gen. WADSWORTH told him) "croaking." He protested against Gen. WADSWORTH'S making an emancipation speech at Cooper Institute. He says the State Committee excluded him from its meetings. If that was so, it was simply because it was felt by that committee that he was working against us. He called publicly on the Republicans of Massachusetts to defeat Mr. SUMNER'S return to the Senate—as if the public would not see that the reason for defeating SUMNER held good against WADSWORTH. His undertone was all against us. And if he did not chuckle over WADSWORTH'S defeat, then both parties were grossly deceived.

III. Emancipation having been established as the policy of the government, most of the supporters of the administration who had demurred or objected either acquiesced or held their peace. Mr. WEED stood forth a signal exception, persisting in harking at the heels of that policy, to the great advantage and gratification of its Copperhead antagonists. Here are a few samples that, having no file of his paper, I am able to recall:

"The great issue of subduing a formidable rebellion and preserving our government, upon which we were united, was narrowed down to an anti-slavery war, about which the people have been and will remain divided.—*Albany Evening Journal, Dec. 19, 1862.*"

"Still, the masses of the Democracy, and most of their prominent men, are truly devoted to the Union, and remain willing to contribute their money and peril their lives to sustain the government. But in this there is no merit, unless they adopt the anti-slavery platform, and accept the dogmas of the New-York *Tribune*."

"Will those of our old Whig friends, now so impatient with, and differing so widely from us, turn their minds a few years backward, and remember what they then thought of abolition; and what its course and action [illegible]? Was it not narrow, narrow and mischievous? Did it not exert a vicious and baleful influence?

"If the North rejected abolition as a merely political test, will it be accepted when the lives of our sons and brothers and the preservation of the country are involved? If we refused to follow "one-sided" men, when it cost us only votes, shall we summon all that is sacred and precious to their leadership?

We ask these questions now, in view of the concerted effort to narrow this mighty struggle for national existence down to an abolition crusade. We ask them, in the hope of arresting a popular delusion, which is drawing tens of thousands of patriotic, devoted men into a vortex which bodes inevitable ruin and destruction to themselves and their country. We ask them at this moment, in view of the studied attempt to classify all who do not work up to their standard as enemies. And finally, we ask earnestly whether the experience of the first year and a half of war, with all parties heartily engaged in it, justifies the hope that the rebellion can be crushed and the Union preserved with a united South and a divided North?"—*Albany Evening Journal, Jan. 12, 1863.*

Finally, in taking formal leave of the *Evening Journal* as its editor, Mr. WEED gave the following reason for his retirement:

"But we have fallen upon evil times. Our country is in immediate and imminent danger. I differ widely with my party about the best means of crushing the rebellion. That difference is radical and irreconcilable. I can neither impress others with my views, nor surrender my own solemn convictions. The alternative of living in strife with those whom I have esteemed, or withdrawing, is presented. I have not hesitated in choosing the path of peace as the path of duty. If those who differ with me are right, and the country is carried safely through its present struggle, all will be well, and 'nobody hurt.'"—*Albany Evening Journal, Jan. 27, 1863.*

Even so late as July 18, 1863, Mr. WEED could not send Mr. H. J. RAYMOND $500 toward the relief and sustenance of our colored sufferers by the sanguinary pro-slavery, pro-rebel mobs of that week, which committed so many utterly unprovoked murders and so nearly laid our city in ashes, without indulging in this fling at the emancipation policy and its supporters—this indirect apology for the negro murderers:

"For the persecution of the negro there is divided responsibility. The hostility of Irishmen to Africans is unworthy of man who themselves seek and find, in America, an asylum from oppression. Yet this hostility would not culminate to murder and arson, but for the stimulants supplied by fanatics. Journalists who persistently flame and exasperate the ignorant and lawless against the negro, are morally responsible for these outrages. But what cares WENDELL PHILLIPS how many negroes are murdered, if their blood furnishes materials for agitation?

There is abundant occasion for the public abhorrence of mob violence. But when all the circumstances have been reviewed, the popular condemnation of those who, while the nation is struggling for existence, thrust the unoffending negro forward as a target for infuriated mobs, will become general and emphatic. Ultra-Abolitionists were hailed in South Carolina as the 'best friends' of secession. Practically, they are the worst enemies of the colored man. But for the 'malign influence' of these howling demagogues in Congress and with the President, rebellion would not, in the beginning, have assumed such formidable proportions; nor is its progress would the North have been divided, or the government crippled."

Be it clearly understood that I do not reproach Mr. WEED for this persistent, unyielding hostility to the emancipation policy. I presume it was honest, and impelled by a patriotic anxiety for the triumph of the national cause. I stand up for free thought and free speech. But does it become him, who is conspicuously on record as deplorably mistaken with regard to the most vital element in our great struggle, to reproach me with having been, in his judgment, mistaken on other and less important issues? We were called to act promptly, decisively, on the gravest questions, under circumstances wherein the experience of mankind, the lessons of history, afforded no precedent. I presume no one of us has been exactly right on every issue as it was presented; happy is he who can truly say, "I may have sometimes misjudged, but, from first to last, I honestly tried to serve and save my country."

IV. But Mr. WEED says I am "ambitious, selfish and false," and that I aspired to the United States Senate at the hands of the Legislature to be chosen in 1862. Possibly, he thinks this latter charge true; but, if so, he is grievously mistaken. The *World* alleged, early in that year, that I wanted to be Governor or Senator—I forget which; and I promptly replied that I would accept neither of these positions. There was no moment during the war when I desired or would have accepted any office whatever. And, if there be one person on earth to whom I ever indicated a desire to be a candidate for any office of honor or profit, I release him from all implication of confidence, and beg him to stand forth and state the fact to the public. True, I *was* once a candidate for the Senate before the Legislature of 1861—the canvass and election taking place during my absence from the State—but, if I ever indicated to *one* member of that Legislature a wish that he should support me, I beg him to come forward *now* and say so, to my confusion.

I presume and trust that I shall never henceforth be a candidate for any coveted post; but, if we should ever again during my life have a Constitutional Convention in this State, I shall ask to be supported in some district for delegate thereto; and one of my main inducements is an earnest desire to be instrumental in the overthrow and abolition of that shameful, pernicious, systematic traffic in legislation, franchises, grants, and immunities, whereby THURLOW WEED has become rich and infamous. But, if I know my own heart, I desire that trust without the smallest reference to him or his fortunes. His race must be nearly run; but the system will remain after its master-spirit has departed; and it must be put down or it will work the ruin of our country. Whether I shall or shall not be a delegate, I beseech our citizens of all parties to be careful to send men to that convention who shall be heart and soul devoted to the radical extirpation of that monstrous, deadly cancer on the body politic, the Albany Lobby.

H. G.

FROM THE WEST.

The Census—The Crops—Politics—Gen. Grant, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 21, 1865.

The census of this State is completed, but the returns are not all in. I understand the grand total will be in the neighborhood of 2,200,000. The returns for this city show a population of 177,956, an increase of a little over 70 per cent. in five years—which is doing pretty well. The aggregate is within abont 2,000 of what I estimated it, and falls considerably short of the figures made by the more sanguine, some of which were as high as 230,000. An increase of 13,500 a year for five consecutive years in a time of great civil war, ought to be satisfactory, especially as along with this has come a vast augmentation of the general wealth of the city.

I was somewhat surprised at the result of the census of our neighborhood at the lower extremity of the great lakes—Buffalo. The result shows that her increase, too, has been nearly 70 per cent., which, considering that she is the older city, is doing rather better than Chicago has done. The war period appears to have added to the population of our cities, while it has lessened that of the country; or at least operated so as to prevent any very great increase.

The census of all the Western States, taken this year, show a marked increase. The "Star of Empire" is hovering over the "great valley." And it will long remain here, as the country beyond is not so well adapted to attract and maintain a dense population. The Mississippi will forever remain the garden of the nation—the centre of its political power. Take ont the great cities of the east, and we cannot expect for a long time a very great augmentation of population. In some parts it has already about reached its maximum, while the richer lands of the West attract the young and adventurous. But recent events have shown that we are one people, and that geographically, distinctions cannot disunite us.

POLITICAL.

We are begin ning to have some political discussion in view of the election which takes place in October. However, as there are nothing but county and judicial officers to be chosen, the excitement is not likely to run very high. The Democrats are casting about for some ways and means to resuscitate their party organization, with a view of entering the field once more. But they are troubled for a platform. The collapse of the rebellion removed their principal planke, and left them high and dry.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The weather has been fine since my last—only one rain storm, accompanied by hail, and that not very serious. Corn has improved the occasion to take a decided step forward, and the prospects of a full crop are much brighter. I notice that a report from the Bureau of Agriculture estimates the deficit in the wheat crop of the present year, as compared with last, at 26,000,000 bushels, and this principally in the West. I think this is altogether too high, it being about equal to the ordinary production of two of our best wheat-growing States. I think it is too high by half, judging from personal observation and the statements of the local prese. In many localities the yield is better than it was last year, and were it not for the damage sustained from rain there would be an excess instead of a deficit. The estimate of the Bureau is, of course, only approximate, based upon information from different localities. I have observed that when the crop is a failure, or has been seriously injured hy rain, or rust, or hug, the reports are more sure to be made than when there is nothing unusual—nothing hut the ordinary crop.

THE GREAT FAIR.

We have at length a report of the Anditing Committee of the Great Fair held in this city in June. The result foots np as follows:

Receipts	$358,070 38
Expenditures	117,257 35
Net receipts	$240,813 03

Of this sum the Christian Commission received $50,000, and the balance was equally divided between the Sanitary Commission and the Soldiers' Home, giving each $95,406.

GEN. GRANT.

Gen. GRANT spent several days in this city last week. He reqneated to be "let alone," and his request was generally complied with by our citizens. He was neither "received" nor lionized, but came quietly, remained here quietly, and departed quietly, and thus was prepared to encounter the demonstrations which assailed him on the route, and on his arrival at his old home in Galena. We "did" him thoroughly while he was here during the fair, and consequently did not feel inspired to go through with the performance again, and his expressed wish to come and go like any other man was very opportune [illegible] Galena there was a perfect ovation. The whole region round about turned out, and gave to the citizen who left them four years ago, almost unknown, such a demonstration of popular appreciation as is seldom witnessed.

AROUSED.

The frequent occurrence of riots and murders in our city of late has at length aroused our people to the necessity of taking some action for the suppression of the primary cause—the liquor traffic. Public meetings have been held, and the result has been to close the saloons on the Sabbath, which, under the present licensing system is about all that can he done.

The failure of KETCHUM & Co. has carried down at least one banking-house in this city—that of JAMES BOYD & BROTHERS.

Business is quiet, yet good. The Board of Trade are to have a grand opening of their new Chamber of Commerce on the 30th.

The Soldiers' Chapel at Fortress Monroe.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL,
FORTRESS MONROE, Va, Thursday, Aug. 17, 1865.

It has occurred to me that some facts relative to the soldiers' chapel recently completed at this place might be of interest to your readers. It is at least due to the generous donors that full recognition should be made of their good deeds, and that they should be assured that lasting benefits have been secured through their liberality. A beautiful, substantial and permanent church has been erected on the grounds of this hospital. It is gothic in its architecture and cruciform in its shape. At the foot of the architectural cross rises a graceful spire sixty feet high, surmounted by a double cross. The main room is thirty feet by sixty, and has a high, arched ceiling. All the interior of the building is lathed and plastered, and has a fine, hard, white finish. Nearly all the wood work is stained black walnnt, and the gothic frames are filled with stained glass. Where the head of the cross should have been, there is a small projection, forming an alcove, or recess to the main room. Back of this recess are three windows of stained glass, the centre one being the largest. In the middle of this is beautifully painted the device, "No Cross, no Crown." The left arm of the architectural cross was designed as a library and reading-room. It is a large, airy apartment, 24 feet by 30, and contains about three thousand books. It does one's heart good to see the almost continuous stream of men coming and going with these. Our library is a fountain from which many rills of knowledge are flowing. There are long tables in the room, surrounded by chairs, where the patients may sit and read papers and magazines to their heart's content. The right arm of the building will serve as a parsonage or quarters for those engaged in the religious work of the hospital. Beside the four religious services each week, this building is opened daily as a place of instruction. I had long noticed in the colored soldiers a very general and strong desire to learn to read and write. As soon as the work was sufficiently advanced, I opened the chapel as a school, stating to the men that my main object was to enable them to read the Bible for themselves. A large and interesting reading school was organized, which meets daily, morning and afternoon; and also a writing school, which gathers nightly in the library. They both continue flourishing, and the grown-up sable scholars are making very encouraging progress. It is deeply interesting to see these strong men patiently conning their A B C's. A white soldier by the name of JOHN D. LOCK has direct charge of the schools, and he is a very efficient teacher. For this substantial structure and the good work which it is doing we have to thank mainly kind friends in Brooklyn. We have also received considerable aid from New-York City, and several donations from the interior of the State. Altogether we have received about twenty-four hundred dollars toward this enterprise, but there remains a small debt which I hope to pay off this Fall.

Directly in the rear of the chapel is the hospital burying-ground. Here also it is designed to lay ont a general cemetery, and gather into it all the soldiers buried in the vicinity. The soldiers' monument, so handsomely noticed in the TIMES recently, will be erected upon these grounds. Thus, long after the din of war has died away, and when the bare and newly-made graves shall have become green and mossy, side by side will remain these two tributes to the worth of the American soldier, both the result of gratitude for invaluable services.

E. P. E.

Promotion Well Deserved.

We learn that Col. A. C. M. PENNINGTON, late of the Third New-Jersey Cavalry, has recently been promoted by brevet to the rank of Brigadier-General in the volunteers and Lieutenant-Colonel in the regular army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. Graduated at West Point with distinction in June, 1860, he was immediately commissioned Brevet Second Lieutenant in the artillery, (his favorite and chosen arm of the service,) in which he has since most honorably distinguished himself, especially as commander of the famous battery with which his name is identified. The battery to which he was attached was one of the two selected for service in Washington at the first inauguration of President LINCOLN, and in April following he was dispatched with his company to reinforce Fort Pickens, Florida, where he commanded a battery at the bombardments in November, 1861, and January, 1862. In February, 1861, he was promoted to the full rank of Second Lieutenant; in May following to the rank of First Lieutenant, and subsequently, on the recommendation of the veteran Col. BROWN, then in command of Fort Pickens, to the rank of Captain by brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct at that post. Relieved from this service he was attached to the Army of the Potomac in February, 1862, and participated effectively in the following engagements in the Peninsula that year: Yorktown, from April 8 to May 4; Williamsburgh, May 5; New Bridge, May 23; Mechanicsville, May 24; Gaines Mills, June 27; Malvern Hill, July 1, and Seven Days Retreat which closed the campaign in the Peninsula. For gallant and meritorious conduct in these engagements he was promoted, on the recommendation of Gen. HUNT, then Chief of Artillery, and Gen. MCCLELLAN, then in command of the Army of the Potomac, to the rank of Major by brevet. He afterward participated with conspicuous gallantry and skill in the following engagements in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania in 1862; Boonsboro, September 15, Antietam, Sept. 16 and 17; Willis msport; Sept. 18; Shepardstown Ford, Sept. 19; Martinsburgh, Oct. 2; Noland's Ford, Oct. 12; Philimont, Nov. 2; Union, Nov. 3; Upperville, Nov. 4; Barber's Cross-roads, Nov. 6; Amissville and Corbin's Cross-roads, Nov. 11, and in 1863, STONEMAN'S raid, May; Beverly Ford, June 9; Hanover, June 30; Hunterstown, July 2; Getiyshurgh, July 3; Monterey Springs, July 4; Williamsport, July 6; Boonsboro, July 8; Hagerstown, July 12; Falling Waters, July 14; Battle Mountain, July 24; James City, Oct. 10; Brandy Station, Oct. 11; Buckland Mills, Oct. 19; and Morton's Ford, Nov. 26.

On March 30, 1864, he was promoted to the full rank of Captain, and afterwards participated in the following engagements, under Gen. SHERIDAN, in Virginia, in 1864: Craig Chapel and Wilderness, May 5—7; SHERIDAN'S Raid, May, Meadow Bridge, May 12; SHERIDAN'S Raid, June; Trevilian Station, June 11–12; Winchester, Aug. 17; Summit Point, Aug. 21; Kearneystown, Aug. 25, and Opequan, Sept. 13.

During the last two years of this period he was in command of the battery known as PENNINGTON'S battery, and, from considerations of duty to the service, declined several most flattering offers of promotion, including the Colonelcy of the Fifteenth New-Jersey Infantry, then in the field, tendered to him by Gov. PARKER. In September, 1864, he was invited by Gov. PARKER to take the Colonelcy of the Third New-Jersey Cavalry, which he accepted on the earnest solicitation of Gens. SHERIDAN and TORBERT, with a view to his assignment to the command of a brigade in the cavalry corps. He was at once assigned to the command of the First Brigade of the Third Division of that corps, and continued to command it until the close of the war, when the brigade was disbanded, and he resigned his commission in the volunteers to resume his position in the regular army.

During the period of his cavalry service he participated with marked distinction in the following engagements in Virginia, in 1864: Tom's Brook, (Roper's Run,) Oct. 9; Middletown, Oct. 19; Back road, Nov. 12; Mount Jackson, Nov. 22; and in 1865, Waynesboro, March 2; SHERIDAN'S raid, March; Dinwiddie Court-house, March 31; Five Forks, April 1; Sailor's Creek, April 6; and Appomatox Court-house, April 8 and 9. His brigade, while under his command, captured upward of 50 pieces of field artillery, 15 battle-flags from infantry in the field, 400 army wagons, 1,000 horses and mules, and 3,000 prisoners. His career has been singularly fortunate and brilliant, and few, if any, can show such a record of active participation in battle and exposure to danger.

His active service began with the first inauguration of President LINCOLN, and closed only with the last battle in Virginia and the surrender of LEE'S army, at which he was present. He has been only twice wounded, and then but slightly. He has never been on the sick list, nor, from any cause, absent from his command when it has taken part in any engagement.

He is now on his way to another and far distant field of duty, having embarked at Baltimore on Saturday last with his regiment for California, where the good wishes of his many friends, and, as we trust, his good fortune will attend him.

NEW STEAMSHIPS FOR THE SOUTHERN TRADE.

Description of the Steamships Euterpe, Catharine Whiting, Flag, Varuna, Glaucus, Aries, Ariadne and Agnes.

THE PROPOSED ROUTES OF SERVICE, &c.

THE STEAMSHIP EUTERPE.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company will dispatch this vessel for Wilmington, N. C., on the 26th inst. She is a well built, well fitted and well-officered vessel, and will make a valuable acquisition to the list of steamers in the employ of this well-known company. The *Euterpe* is 176 feet 6 inches long on deck, 31 feet breadth of beam, 17 feet 6 inches depth of hold, has two decks, draws, when laden with cargo, 12 feet of water, and is 799 tons burden, new measurement. Her frame is of white oak, chestnut and cedar, and fastened with copper and iron; the frames are molded in the angles 12½ inches, sided 8 inches, and the frames are spaced 26 inches from centre to centre. The floors of this vessel are filled in solid for whole length, and there is a full set of knees under both decks. Her topsides are built in the hull, the water-ways are of white pine, on both decks, and scarphed; the bottom planking is of oak 3 inches thick; she has no bulkheads, and her rig is that of a foretopsail schooner.

A three-quarter poop cabin, with mess rooms above, is situated on deck, and they are fitted in excellent style with all that is essential to comfort and convenience.

This steamer has two vertical direct acting engines, having cylinders 26 inches in diameter, with a stroke of piston of 2 feet 6 inches. Her boiler is of the tubular description; does not use blowers, and her propeller is of cast iron.

In pumps, chains, anchors, boats, &c., she is well fitted with, of large size.

The hull of the *Euterpe* was built by CHARLES H. MALLORY, Mystic, Conn., and her machinery was constructed by the Delamater Iron Works, foot of Thirteenth-street, New-York.

THE STEAMSHIP CATHARINE WHITING.

The old and well-known house of Messrs. STAFFORD, TILESTON & Co., Broadway, advertise this vessel for Galveston, for which port she will sail on Thursday, August 31. Her capacity

increased to $20,000, and that amount has been safely invested by Mr. JOHN E. WILLIAMS, the treasurer.

In the circular referred to, it is stated that, according to a resolution of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, "the chief feature of the work should be a full-length representation of SHAKESPEARE, this face and costume conforming as nearly as possible to the only trustworthy authorities, namely, the monument at Stratford-upon-Avon, and the Droeshout print prefixed to the first edition of SHAKESPEARE'S Works, and that it should be entrusted to an American sculptor."

The committee have now given notice that "they are prepared to receive and consider any proposal or design which may be submitted to them for the work, with the express understanding, however, that any drawing or model transmitted must be sent to the committee gratuitously, as no portion of the funds in their hands can be applied to payments for drawings or designs." These plans should be sent before the 1st day of November next, either to the Chairman, CHARLES P. DALY, or to the Secretary, JAMES H. HACKETT, both of this city, or to any other member of the Executive Committee.

It is to be hoped that our ablest artists will send in designs for the monument, which is intended to be placed in a position where it cannot fail to attract the attention of the multitude who visit the Central Park.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

NEW FEATURE OF THE BOUNTY-BROKERAGE BUSINESS.

While Col. BAKER was spreading consternation among the bounty-brokers and other thieves in this city, last Winter, the TIMES was able to make revelations which astounded the community; but now and then an honorably released soldier returns and tells us a tale, showing that not half the truth concerning the outrageous thefts that were committed, a year ago, by the bounty-brokers, has been disclosed. The case of private THOMAS EAGAN, of No. 72 Lewis-street, as presented before Justice MANSFIELD, is not isolated, but is one of many that have recently come under the cognizance of the Police Magistrates. Private EAGAN makes affidavit that about a year ago he enlisted, and, having been shrewd, kept every dollar of his bounty money. This annoyed the bounty-brokers, and they resolved that if they could not get his money in the usual way, through the connivance of officials, they would adopt other tactics. Therefore, they sent one DANIEL CONNOLL to the rendezvous whither private EAGAN had been taken, and CONNOLL, engaging the volunteer in conversation, inquired whether his bounty had been paid, when private EAGAN unsuspectingly exhibited $200, which CONNOLL, it is alleged, immediately seized. CONNOLL fled on the instant, and private EAGAN started in pursuit, but was stopped by the guard. CONNOLL, having been ferreted out by the returned soldier, was taken into custody by the police, and Justice MANSFIELD committed him, in default of bail, to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

THE MACKEREL VILLE YOUTHS' DIVERSIONS.

PATRICK COSGROVE, of No. 143 Avenue A, liquor-dealer, made oath that on the night of the 15th inst., JOHN MONAHAN and a crowd entered his place and drank several rounds, and that when requested to pay their bill one of the gang seized a bottle and dashed it into a case containing a number of tumblers. COSGROVE bade them desist, and three of the fellows fell upon him, knocked him to the floor, and punished him severely, while MONAHAN, it is alleged, leaped over the counter and stole the contents of the money-drawer, amounting to $20. The gang fled, but MONAHAN was apprehended, yesterday, and committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

THE VOLUNTEER FAMILY AID FUND.

Officer SMITH, of the court, appeared with Mrs. MARY BARRY and MARY QUINN in custody, and complaint was preferred against them by Mr. JOHN A. GARDNER, of No. 319 Ninth-street. It is alleged that on or about the first of May, 1864, ELIZABETH QUINN applied to and at the office of the Fourteenth Ward Fund Relief Committee, and on representing that she was the wife of PATRICK CONNOR, a soldier in the Army of the Potomac, obtained $12. Mrs. BARRY is alleged to have appeared with ELIZABETH QUINN before Mr. GARDNER, and to have sworn that ELIZABETH was the wife of private CONNOR. The prisoners were permitted to go on their own recognizance until Saturday next.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

THE OLD STORY OF A DEN.

MICHAEL WELSH, of No. 12 Vandewater-street, entered LOUIS and LOUISA KENODA'S lager-bier den, in a William-street cellar, and, after drinking lots of slops, lost his wallet, containing $140, it having been snatched from his hands by one of the feminine inmates of the institution. He then made complaint at the Oak-street Police-station, and Capt. THORNE sent Officer MULLEN to the saloon; but the money was not recovered, of course, and LOUIS and LOUISA KENODA, who are Italians, and LEONARD HORN, their aptly-named musician, were taken into custody. The prisoners were required to find $500 bail each for their appearance at the Court of General Sessions.

STEAMBOAT STATEROOM ENTERED.

JOHN TURNER was committed upon the affidavit of Mr. SAMUEL IRWIN, of No. 5 Cortlandt-street, alleging that on Wednesday night he entered the deponent's stateroom, and stole from his pantaloons pocket a wallet containing $50. In the morning Mr. IRWIN missed his wallet, and accused TURNER of theft, and on the steamboat—the *Dean Richmond*—neared her pier, TURNER leaped overboard. He was, however, rescued, and after a bearing at the Tombs committed for trial.

THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL FORGERY.

Mr. TIMOTHY THOMPSON, clerk for Mr. HAWES, of the St. Nicholas, and Mr. ADAM SMITH, appeared yesterday and made joint affidavit against GEORGE GLADIN, alleging that he had brought forgery obtained on two hundred and three $1,000 bonds of the Tiffin and Fort Wayne Railroad Company, which had been deposited in the St. Nicholas Hotel safes in the name of ADAM SMITH. It appears that GLADIN observed the superscription on the two packages containing these bonds at the time when they were delivered to a clerk in the office of the hotel, and that subsequently he appeared with an order for the packages, purporting to have been signed by Mr. SMITH. This order seeming to be regular, Mr. THOMPSON delivered the bonds to GLADIN. The bonds are the property of Messrs. JAS. BUTLER, W. H. GIBSON, W. M. REDFIELD, A. C. BALDWIN, and others, and were brought hither for conversion. GLADIN pleaded guilty, and was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

District Attorney's Office.

RE-ARREST OF AN ALLEGED BURGLAR.

Yesterday morning Policemen HARRIS and VERMILYEA, of the Eighteenth Ward, having ascertained the whereabouts of THOMAS FOLEY, a youth of 15, who, having been arrested two years ago on charge of burglary in entering Mr. JAMES FRIEL'S drygoods store, at No. 357 Fourth-avenue, fled and forfeited his bail, obtained authority from the District-Attorney's office, and took the boy into custody. The prisoner was recommitted to the Tombs.

The Fire-Marshal's Report.

The semi-annual report of Fire-Marshal BAKER, for the six months ending on the 31st May, has just been presented to the Common Council. In the introduction Mr. BAKER says, speaking of petroleum:

"One of the sources of danger from fire to which I have been most earnest in calling your attention for several years back, is the indiscriminate storage of petroleum within the city limits. As the article gets into more general use and the amount stored accumulates, the danger increases with it. Commercial foresight, I regret to say, takes but few precautions to guard against it. It is this recklessness which renders it all the more necessary for the city authorities to be on the alert, and to compel attention to the ordinary rules of safety. Fully impressed with the risks arising from the present state of things, I have neglected no means of awakening others to a sense of it. Ordinances have been drawn and submitted to the Common Council, but for some cause unknown to me they have never been effectually carried out. The subject was brought before the Legislature during its last session, and a general act passed regulating the storage of petroleum within the corporate limits of all the cities of the State of New-York, but curious to say, it is made to take effect only from the 1st of May next. Why an enactment intended to meet a pressing danger should allow such an interval to elapse before its operation is to be enforced is more than I can understand. There may be some motive of legal policy in it, but it is one that may prove very costly in the wholesale destruction of property in the interim."

Of the Paid Fire Department, the Marshal says:

"It is curious to note, that, while we are thus resorting to the English plan of paid fire brigades, there is a disposition on the part of the English to imitate our volunteer system. In London it is getting so much into vogue that even the heir apparent, and the leading members of the aristocracy, make it their pride to run with the engine. At the recent fire at Marlborough House, the Prince of Wales distinguished himself by the successful exertions that he made in this his new vocation. I mention the fact not by way of disparagement to the paid system, but by way of consolation to the feelings of those whose pride and sense of self-respect have been wounded in the controversy that has led to the present change of system. As to my own objections and preferences it would not be only out of place, but improper for me to indicate them. A short experience of the new system will test its merits, and it is to the interests of all that it shall receive a fair and unprejudiced trial."

The number of incendiary fires during the six months was eighty-two, being eight less than occurred during the corresponding period of 1864.

During the half-year ending 31st of May, 1865, there were thirty-nine arrests on charges of arson, or attempts to commit that crime. Of this number, two were indicted, tried, and convicted of arson; six discharged by the Grand Jury; eleven discharged by police magistrates; six indicted, and now awaiting trial; four held to bail, two of whom have fled the city, and forfeited their bail, ($10,000;) two discharged on their own recognizances; one held as a witness; and seven committed pending an examination.

The total number of fires is 176, being nineteen less than occurred during the corresponding six months of 1864, and seven less than during the previous half-year.

The aggregate of losses is heavy, and may be attributed to the large destruction of property on storage in the South and Water-street stores, which caught fire from the heat of a burning cooper's building on the opposite side of the street. The burning of the steamship *George Washington*, supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion, also adds $238,000 to the total amount of loss.

The following are some of the principal causes of fires and alarms during the past six months:

Candles and lamps	4	Stoves and stove pipes	15
Chimney flues	11	Sparks	8
Children with matches	9	Rats	1
Dripping fat	2	Backdraft	1
Fireplaces	6	Ashes	3
Gas	9	Furnaces	7
Kerosene l'mp explosions	7	Window curtains	2
Spontaneous combustion	2	False alarms	19

DEATHS BY BURNING.

1864.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
December	1	2	2	2
1865.				
January	1	1	3	—
February	—	2	1	2
March	—	1	2	2
April	—	—	—	1
May	—	1	1	—
Total				23

The monthly statement of fires, losses and insurances is as follows:

1864. Month.	No. of Fires.	Alleged Loss.	Insurance.	Am't Paid.
December	36	$791,445	$1,738,050	$713,168
1865.				
January	29	321,156	1,993,525	263,121
February	26	210,002	232,800	112,487
March	31	217,962	704,450	180,066
April	37	2,322,674	2,954,900	155,906
May	17	139,504	477,100	147,077
Totals	176	$4,062,643	$8,100,825	$1,571,855

The great difference between the amount of the alleged loss and the amount of insurance paid is partly accounted for by the fact that a claim for $1,786,456 on bonded goods burned or damaged at the fire in April in the warehouses Nos. 549 to 555 Water-street, belonging to M. S. DRIGGS, has not yet been settled.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

MUTUAL VS. ECKFORD.

The first grand match between these clubs takes place this afternoon on the Union Ball Grounds, Brooklyn, and it promises to be quite an interesting match.

AMERICAN VS. WARREN.

A spirited game of ball took place on the 23d inst. between American Hose Company No. 19 and Warren Hose Company No. 33, resulting in favor of the former. The following is the score:

AMERICAN.	Outs.	Runs.	WARREN.	Outs.	Runs.
Parker, p	4	5	Byrnes, 1st b	1	4
Williams, c. f	1	7	R. Johnson, 2d b	3	3
Ayres, 1st b	3	9	Liddle, 3d b	1	5
Thomas, s	4	5	Dolwell, l. f	0	6
Pendleton, 2d b	2	5	Lagrian, p	2	4
McKibben, r. f	3	6	Forshay, s. f	4	2
Beeckler, 3d b	2	7	J. Johnson, c	1	6
Striker, l. f	1	7	Murphy, s. s	5	0
Graham, c	1	7	Denman, r. f	3	2
Total	21	57	Total	21	32

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
American	16	6	5	7	8	10	3—57
Warren	3	1	3	9	4	6	4—32

Umpire—Mr. ISAAC EVENS.
Scorers—Messrs. CRAWFORD and KETTELL.
Time of game—2 hours and 48 minutes.
Fly catches made—American, 4; Warren, 1.

Cricket.

SATELLITE VS. UNION.

The match between these clubs, which was played at Brooklyn yesterday, resulted in the success of the Satellites, they defeating the Newarkers with nine wickets to fall:

UNION.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
McLaren b. Palin	4	c. Farrell, b. Palin	7
Burdett, l. b. w., b. Tilly	7	b. Palin	1
Middleton, b. Palin	0	not out	36
Elsun, b. Tilly	1	b. Tilly	2
Elphicke, b. Tilly	6	b. Hatfield	3
Sharp, b. Tilly	0	b. Tilly	10
Beattie, c. Wilson, b. Palin	3	b. Hatfield	4
Smith, st. Wilson, b. Palin	0	c. and b. Palin	4
Bidett, b. Tilly	0	l. b. w., b. Tilly	2
Foster, not out	0	b. Tilly	0
Reynolds, absent	0	absent	0
Byss, 1	1	Byes, 8; wides, 2	10
Total	21	Total	67

SATELLITE.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Tilly, b. Elphicke	6	not out	8
Metcalf, run out	6		—
Wilson, b. Elphicke	5		—
Palin, b. Elsun	26		—
Farrell, b. Elsun	0		—
Hadfield, l. b. w., b. Elphicke	4	not out	18
Bridge, c. Middleton, b. Elsun	17		—
Silsby, c. Beattie, b. Elsun	2		—
Till, l. b. w., b. Elsun	2		—
Brown, c. and b. Elphicke	0		—
Baker, not out	0	b. Elphicke	9
Byes, 9; leg-byes, 2; wides, 4	15	Byes, 1; wides, 2	3
Total	88	Total	21

Umpires—Messrs. PINK and HOLLIS.

Death of Dr. Sinclaire.

At a meeting of the physicians and surgeons of the Demilt Dispensary, held Aug. 23, on the occasion of the death of Dr. THOMAS SINCLAIRE, Dr. D. S. CONANT in the chair, the following preamble and resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In God's providence, our fellow physician, THOMAS SINCLAIRE, M. D., LL. D., has been removed from us by death; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. SINCLAIRE, the Demilt Dispensary, in which he has so earnestly and disinterestedly labored, is called to mourn one who, by his devoted and intelligent efforts, largely contributed to realize the benevolent objects of the institution; and that we individually have to lament a friend who, by his mature scholarship, unfaltering professional zeal, uniformly courteous and unobtrusive manners, simplicity of character and kindliness of heart, had won, in a very high degree, our esteem and respect.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased our sympathy for their bereavement, and that we attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Secretary to said family, and copies for publication in the NEW-YORK TIMES, and to the New-York *Medical Journal*.

ISAAC CUMMINGS, M. D., WM. B. BIBBINS, M. D., JAMES R. LEAMING, M. D., Committee.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

A PROVOKED ASSAULT.

Henry and Yetta Hein were charged with assaulting Abraham Feuchtwanger. Witness said he went to these parties with a marshal's lien, and when he went in Mrs. Hein, his sister-in-law, struck him on the head with a pan. Then she ordered him out, and he did go, and she followed him with a hatchet. She then threw the hatchet down and picked up a stone and struck him in the face. On his cross-examination he denied having put on a deputy sheriff's badge; declined to answer the question if he had ever been convicted of forgery in Wisconsin. Charles V. Lyons said he was asked to go in by complainant and leave a summons. He said he would point out the man to him. The moment he went in he was ordered out. The witness told complainant to go when he was ordered, but he refused, and then quarreled with the defendants, when the lady took the frying pan and knocked the spectacles of Feuchtwanger off; at the same time Mr. Hein took hold of him by the throat, and thrust him off the premises. Complainant put on a deputy sheriff's badge. He did n't go out when ordered. Witness requested complainant to leave, but he would n't go. If he had gone out when requested, the assault would not have been committed.

The accused were acquitted.

A DOG CASE.

Charles Smith, a respectable merchant, was charged with stealing a dog, the property of Henry V. Walker. Witness valued his dog at $50, and could only say that the day it was lost it was found with the prisoner, three blocks from where it had been stolen. He could say nothing about the dog. Defendant, who claimed the dog, was never seen near the premises where the animal was.

Verdict: Acquittal.

ASLEEP ON THE STREET.

Michael Crowley and Henry Wilson, noted street thieves, pleaded not guilty to stealing $14 from the pocket of James Murray, a sailor, who seemed to have been on a drunk. Witness said he laid down on the sidewalk, and awoke as the smallest of the prisoners was drawing his hand from his pocket. The tallest one stood over him. He followed the thieves and undertook to arrest them when they beat him. Officer Henry McFarland said, about half-past one in the morning he saw the prisoners near where the robbery took place. After Murray was robbed, he gave him a very good description of the thieves, and he knew in a moment who they were. Before morning he met the thieves and arrested them, when they were immediately identified.

Verdict: Guilty; remanded.

SHARP PRACTICE.

John Brant was charged with assaulting John Jones, errand-boy in the employ of Mme. Demorest, the fashionable dressmaker, under the following circumstances: Mr. Brant's sister was about to get married, and the assistance of the dressmaker was called into requisition to make the outfit for the wedding. Complainant was sent with a portion of the bridal costume, with the strict injunction that the bill ($41) should be collected or the goods brought back. When the complainant took the goods there, Brant received them, demurred to the bill, and shoved the boy out of the house. Mme. Demorest said she sent the boy there to collect the bill or bring back the goods. Since then she had only been able to obtain a portion of the bill from Brant. The defendant was found guilty and fined $25.

BOUND TO HAVE A FIGHT.

John McEwen was charged with assaulting Patrick Cornell. In this and in a great many other cases the Justices of this court complain of the magistrates' clerks, who neglect to put the names of witnesses on the complaint. It is an evil that can be very easily remedied. The complainant himself in this case was under bail for cutting a man named Ryan. Witness said: About half-past five o'clock on the 30th of July, I had a walk on the Ninth-avenue with another man; we were standing talking, when Kingsley, McEwen and Ryan came up; Ryan had a club, and asked if I would fight him; I said no; he said I had to, and as he took off his coat and said I would have to fight him, I took to my heels and ran; Ryan overtook me and bit me on the head; I recovered and tried to get away, and Kingsley headed me off, and Ryan came at me again and tore my coat; Kingsley again headed me off, and Ryan again got hold of me and beat me; I could not help myself, and I cut Ryan.

Two witnesses, who saw the difficulty, swore that McEwen never lifted his hand to Cornell.

Verdict: Acquittal.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 24.

By Judge Cardozo.

Figge *vs.* Figge; motion granted conditionally; see memorandum. Levy *vs.* Levi; motion to discharge arrest denied, with $7 costs to plaintiff, to abide the event, with leave to renew on affidavits, on payment of costs. G. Fuessel *vs.* Graves; motion denied; see memorandum. Cosgrove *vs.* Jones; motion to dismiss refused; see memorandum. Serril *vs.* The Mayor, &c.; the application in this case should be made to Judge Daly.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Justice Barbour.

Kenzie Bale *vs.* The Mayor, &c.; new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event. Leon Cohen *vs.* James Lynch, Sheriff, &c.; case and amendments settled; papers on file. Francis W. Hutchins *vs.* George Levie; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—AUG. 24.

By Justice Sutherland.

Max Goepp *vs.* George F. Britton impleaded, &c.; motion denied with costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend in ten days, on payment of costs. Frederick A. Marriner, Receiver, &c., *vs.* Carlin, et. al; order granted.

By Justice Barnard.

Henry Babcock *vs.* Joseph Webster, &c.; order settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 24, 1865.

$7,500 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107	200 Erie Railway	85¼
150,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	106¾	2800 do	85¾
4,500 do	106¾	200 do	85¾
1,700 do Small	104¾	500 do	85¾
3,000 U. S. 6s, '67	119¼	1000 do	86
1,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	97½	100 do	86¼
500 do Small	96¾	500 do	86¼
16,500 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Third Series	99¾	200 do	85½
75,000 do	99¾	100 Hudson Riv. R.	108¾
2,000 do Sec. Ser.	99¾	200 do	109
1,000 U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer. New Issue	98¾	100 do	109¼
5,000 Ind. State 5s	87	200 Chi. & N. W.	27¾
7,000 Tenn. 6s	72¾	300 do	27¾
3,000 North Car. 6s	74	800 Reading R.	103¾
10,000 O. M. Cer	94¼	2200 do	104
10 Park Bank	140	400 do	104¼
400 Canton Co	39	100 do	104¼
100 do b30	39¼	200 do	63¾
200 American Coal	65	300 do	63¾
200 Quick. Min. Co	55¼	100 do	63¾
100 At. Mail Ss. Co	122	200 Clave. & Pitts. b10	69½
200 do 2d call	121	1000 do	69
100 Bruns. Land Co	9¼	400 do	69¼
200 Cospke Iron Mine	1¾	1300 do	69¼
400 Camb. Coal Pr	41	500 Chic. & N. W. Pr	62¾
50 Pfd. M. S. Co b60	265	200 do 2d call	62¾
216 N. Y. Cen. R.	92¾	400 Chic. & R. I.	107
100 do s15	92¾	200 do b10	107
100 do	92¾	100 Mil. & P. du C. s30	45½
200 do	92¾	50 M. & Pr. DuC. 2d Pr.	78
200 do 2d call	93	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	86¾
100 Chi. & Alt. Pref	97	100 do s10	86¾
50 Mar. & Chi. 2d Pr	22	100 Al. & T. H. R. Pr.	60

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	106¾	50 Erie R. Pref.	83
50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	106¾	800 Reading R.	104
2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	97¾	100 do 2d call	103¾
10,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		100 Hud. Riv. R.	108¾
Second Series	99¾	50 M. S. & N. I. R.	63¾
3,000 Tenn. 6s	72¾	200 do	63¾
3,000 North Car. 6s	74	100 Chic. & N. W.	27¾
10,000 Ohio & M. Cer	94¾	300 Mil. & P. du C. R.	46
100 Cumb. Coal Co. Pr	65	200 do	46½
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	92¾	200 do	46½
100 do s30	92	1100 P., Ft. W. & C.	86¾
50 do	92	24 do	86¾
500 Erie R.	86	100 N. J. Cen. R.	120
800 do	86¾		
100 do 3d call	86¾		

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100 Erie R. s3	86¼	200 Mich. Cen. R.	107
500 do	86¼	200 Cl. & Pitts. R. c	69¼
100 do b3	86¾	200 do	69¾
100 do c	86¾	400 do s3	69¾
100 do b3	86¾	600 do	69¾
100 Hud. Riv. R.	108¾	1000 do b3	69¾
400 Reading R.	104	700 do b3	69¾
200 do b3	104	200 do s5	69¾
400 do b3	104¼	100 Chi. & R. I. s3	106¾
600 do b3	104¾	100 do s90	106
300 Mich. S. & N. I.	63¾	100 do	106¾
100 do	63¾	100 Chic. & N. W.	27¾
100 do b3	63¾	100 do b3	28
100 do b3	63¾	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	62¾
100 Cum. Coal Co	40¾	100 do s3	62¾
100 do	41	200 do b3	62¾
100 do s3	41	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. b3	86¾
100 Canton Co	39	10 Mil. & P. du C.	46
100 Quick. Min. Co	55	100 do s3	46

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 New-York Cen.	92¾	100 Cleve. & Pitts.	69½
100 do s30	92	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. s3	86½
300 Erie R.	86¾	100 Cb. & N. W. Pr.	62
100 Hud. Riv. R.	108	do s10	62¾
100 Mich. S. & N. I.	63¾	do	62½
100 do	63¾	200 Mil. & P. du C. s3	45

THURSDAY, Aug. 24—P. M.

The price of Money to the Brokers has further yielded to-day, and more was done at 5 ₱ cent. ₱ annum than at the rule of yesterday, 6 ₱ cent. The balances offered by private lenders are large, while at Bank there is more freedom in placing Money at call than last week, and at the reduced rates. During the recent pressure on the market at 7 ₱ cent., beginning with the first week, and ending with the third week in August, about $10,000,000 were withdrawn from deposit in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, of which $7,500,000 had been running at 6 ₱ cent., on ten days' notice, and $2,500,000 at 5 ₱ cent., on demand, to the Clearing House Banks. These deposits are already returning to the Treasury, and about $3,000,000 have been deposited within the four days of the present week.

The price of Gold has scarcely varied ⅛ ₱ cent. to-day, and speculation in the Gold-Room is reported extremely dull. The Customs demand keeps up very steady—about $2,000,000 in the four days of the week—and but for the sales of Gold supposed to be making by Government, this continued large requirement to pay duties would doubtless be availed of by the Gold-Room to stimulate the price.

Exchange on London has scarcely opened for Saturday's market. The Bill Brokers were filling the market to-day, more as sellers, however, than buyers, and the rates are reported weak at 109⅛@109¼ for 60 days on London for Gold. This quotation mainly governs the Exchange on Paris and other Continental points, and is too low to admit the export of Gold, even in bars of which there is something like half a million of dollars held over from late California arrivals. Another steamer from California is about due. The heavy Importers are either too actively engaged, both in time and money, in getting their Goods through the Custom-house and making sales from store, to attend to their remittances, or else they indulge a strong confidence that Gold and Exchange will be lower instead of higher as the season advances. The Gold rate for Bills cannot, of course, go very much higher to reach the shipping point; but the price of Gold itself wherewith to purchase Exchange, is the real test of confidence or judgment as to the future of the market. And this, it is now believed by many parties, will turn more upon the export movement of Cotton and somewhat more on the orders from abroad for Breadstuffs in the next month or two than was calculated on five or six weeks ago. That the stocks of Cotton are rapidly accumulating, both at New-York and New-Orleans, is a fact that cannot be overlooked and ought not to be underrated.

Government Stocks and 7-30 Treasury Bonds are again firm to-day, though there is a better offering of the original 5-20s. The 10-40s, which pay their Gold Interest next Thursday, Sept. 1, are in much more demand, and not freely offered, at an advance of ¼ ₱ cent.

The upward Railway speculation showed increased force, to-day, and was more generally distributed over the New-York and Western list. The Erie party are not only heavy buyers, but have sold "privileges" very extensively to the outside speculators under the protection of which they in turn are free buyers for the rise: That is, the leading *Bull* in the Stock, whose responsibility is undoubted, sells for say one per cent. the privilege of delivering him 500, 1,000 or 5,000 Shares at a given rate, (somewhat below the immediate market price,) in 30 or 60 days. The holder of this privilege can then afford to buy the Stock for a rise, and limit his loss to 1 or 2 or 3 ₱ cent. in the contingency of disappointment. This operation has been going on this week to a large extent. It is not new to the Street, but is a new feature in the present *Bull* speculation in Erie, which speculation has, in turn, carried up nearly the whole list. The Miscellaneous Shares are also firmer. Among the Western Roads, Prairie du Chien common shares have again been revived, and sold to-day as high as 46¼ ₱ cent. They were below 40 a short time ago. A strong demand is also shown for New-York Central, Reading, Pittsburgh and Michigan Southern, chiefly in sympathy with Erie, though Reading has a certain support from Philadelphia this week, which was wanting during the panic of last week. The Coal tonnage over the road is very large, and the deficiency of the early months of the fiscal year is being brought up rapidly.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with the same time yesterday. The *Bear* interest against Erie, Michigan Southern, &c., had rather the advantage at the close, though no important decline was effected:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	97¼	97¾	N. West Pref	61¾	62¼
U. S. 5-20s	106¾	106¾	Rock Island	106¾	106½
U. S. 7-30s	99¾	99¾	Fort Wayne	95	95¾
N. Y. Central	91¾	92¾	Cumb'land Coal	40¾	41¾
Erie	86½	86¾	Quicksilver	54¾	55
Hudson	108¾	109	Mariposa	11¾	11¾
Reading	103¾	103¾	Canton	38	38¾
Mich. Southern	63	63¾	Atlantic Mail	154	150
Illinois Central	123¼	121¾	Brunswick	10	9¾
Pittsburgh	69½	69½	Ohio Certificates	24½	24¾
Northwest	27¾	27¾	American Gold	143¾	143¾

The New-York Stock Exchange Board, and also the Open Board of Brokers, to-day resolved to have nothing more to do with the Fifth-avenue Evening Exchange. The resolution to prohibit their members from attending, or directly or indirectly executing orders at this Exchange, was passed almost unanimously at the regular board, and by a vote of 97 to 17 at the Open Board. The penalty for violating the new rule is suspension of membership.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

Union	118	Bank of the Republic	100
America	130	Bank of N. America	107
City	185	Metropolitan	115
Tradesmen's	126	Peoples'	110
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Nassau	108
State of New-York	110	Corn Exchange	106⅝
Commerce	103½	Importers' & Traders'	80
Mechanics' B'k Ass	98	Park	140
American Exchange	114	Central National	105
Pacific	155	Fourth National	100
Chatham	127		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. 1876	100	Del. L. & W. 2d mort	108
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	102	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex'd	86
Erie 7s, 4th mort, 1880	90	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort	72
Buf. N. Y. & P. 1st M '77	86¼	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M	95
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, 1885	101	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	104
Harlem, 1sts, '59-72	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	94
Mich. O. new, 1sts, 6's, '82	111	N. J. Cen. 1st mort	100
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2ds	66	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	73
N. Ind. Gosh. Line, '66	90	Chi. & Alton S. F.	96
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	96	Chi. & Alton 1st mort	96
Alton & T. H. 2ds pref.	75	Chi. & Alton Income	86
Chi. & N. W. 1st Ss	80	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort	74
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	90¾	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor	75
Del. L. & W. 1st mort	102		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $3,047,057 51; including for Customs, $612,000; on account of Loan, $711,000; payments, $2,638,059 40; balance, $55,047,527 14.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FOR SALE—Three hundred thousand dollars New-York Central Railroad Seven Per Cent. Convertible Bonds of eighteen hundred and seventy-six. Apply to JAMES H. BANKER, at the office of R. L. Cutting & Co., No. 19 William-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 24, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, 24 bbls. Ashes, 10,805 bbls. Flour, 304 bbls. and 500 bags Corn Meal, 55,428 bushels Wheat, 64,151 bushels Corn, 3,243 bushels Rye, 5,968 bushels Oats, 800 bushels Malt, 500 pkgs. Provisions, and 135 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been inactive, at $7 50 for Pots, and $7 62½@$7 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in fair request and buoyant, including Java at 25c.@26c.; Rio at 17½c.@18½c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c.; Native Ceylon at 22½c.@23c. ₱ lb., in gold. Sales 4,500 bags Rio.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand at uniform prices. Middlings close at 44c.@45c. ₱ lb. Sales 2,100 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active to-day. Prices opened 5c.@15c. ₱ bbl. higher, but closed heavily. Sales since our last amount to 15,000 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $6 80@$7 40; poor to choice Extra State, at $7 50@$8 20, chiefly at $7 60@$7 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 85@$9 15 ₱ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$5 65	@$7 40
Extra State	7 50	@ 8 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 65	@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-boop, ship'g brands	8 85	@ 9 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 20	@11 25
Extra Genesee	8 10	@11 25
Poor to choice extra Missouri	8 50	@14 00

Southern Flour is a shade firmer. Sales since our last 600 bbls., at $9 80@$10 40 for poor to good, and $10 40@$14 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is again dearer. Sales 350 bbls. Extra at $7 90@$11 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in more request, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 15 ₱ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Corn Meal is in demand, at $4 90@$5 for Western, $5 10@$5 15 for Jersey, and $5 40 for Brandywine, ₱ b

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.
We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.
VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—MONSIEUR DUCHALUMEAU.

WALLACK'S—THE WHITE HORSE OF THE PEPPERS—HANDY ANDY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL, No. 720 Broadway—MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS

The Wirz Commission assembled yesterday morning. Mr. SCHADE stated that as his associates for the defence had retired, he was left alone to manage the case, and he therefore asked that there be a postponement for eight days, in order that he might become better acquainted with the subject, and prepare for the defence. Col. CHIPMAN stated the reasons why there should be no further postponements, remarking that the gentleman was already fully informed of the theory of the prosecution. The court overruled the request for postponement. O. S. BAKER, Esq., volunteered for the defence, and is therefore associated with Mr. SCHADE. The prisoner put in several pleas why he should not be tried, denying the jurisdiction of the court, and insisting the charges ought to be quashed. The court overruled the pleas of the counsel for the prisoner, and proceeded to trial. Among the witnesses examined was Col. GREEN, who commanded the post at Andersonville. He said that WIRZ had exclusive control of the prison. The prisoners were crowded so close as to remind him of an ant-hill. He gave a circumstantial account of the discipline and the disgusting condition of the prison, and remarked that one of the rules was that whoever crossed the dead line should be shot. Dr. JOHN C. BATES, ex-rebel, who was a physician at the prison, another witness, gave a long and interesting account of that place, and the shameful treatment to which the prisoners were subjected, stating as his opinion that with proper care, the lives of seventy-five per cent. of those who died might have been saved. Both of these interesting witnesses testified as to the keeping of dogs as prison instruments.

The revenue-cutter *Cuyahoga*, Capt. JOHN FAUNCE, commanding, will leave New-York tomorrow for the Caribbean Sea, for the purpose of endeavoring to recover the balance of the $1,500,000 which went down in the *Golden Rule* when she was wrecked on her passage to San Juan. The *Cuyahoga* will take out experienced divers, and it is possible that other portions of the large sum may be recovered. The Treasury Department desire to be certain that it has been destroyed or forever lost, so that they can strike it off their books, and, if needed, issue other notes in their place.

The steamer *Argosy No. 3*, Capt. VANDEGRIFT, from Cairo for Cincinnati, with the Seventieth Ohio Infantry, about three hundred strong, was blown ashore in a rain-storm on Monday evening, near Hatfield's Landing, eighty miles below Louisville. The concussion exploded the mud-drums, and the steam, coming aft, scalded twelve, two of whom died, and two are expected to die. Between thirty and forty jumped overboard, eight of whom were drowned.

A collision took place yesterday on the Oil Creek Railroad, by which nine persons lost their lives, and ten to fifteen were seriously wounded. The disaster was caused by the engineer of a freight train running his engine on the track out of time, and at an hour when a passenger train was due, coming from an opposite direction. The trains met near a curve, and nearly every car was broken up. It is a wonder that more persons were not killed.

Day before yesterday a man named GEORGE A. CLIFFORD, clerk in the Internal Revenue Bureau, Treasury Department, jumped from the fifth story of the National Hotel. He was instantly killed. It is supposed that the cause of the act was depression of spirits. He once before attempted to kill himself by jumping from the window of a boarding-house on F-street. He leaves a wife and five children. One of his children was with him when he died.

We are informed, says the *Chronicle & Sentinel* of the 18th, that the ladies of Georgia have addressed a petition to President JOHNSON for the purpose of obtaining the pardon and release of Mr. DAVIS. The petition is now being circulated in this city for signatures. The ladies of that city and vicinity were to have a meeting, in connection with the purpose of the petition, yesterday morning.

An excursion train filled with passengers, returning to Boston Wednesday evening from a pic-nic party at Abington, on the Old Colony Railroad, came in collision with a hand-car on the track, in which were two men. The engine, tender, baggage, smoking and four passenger cars were thrown from the track, three of the latter being capsized down an embankment. None of the passengers received serious injuries.

The trial at Boston of ANTOINE VAN WEIMER, GEORGE W. NORTHRIDGE, PATRICK SHAY and JOHN DOLAN, charged with rape, was commenced and closed in the Superior Court on Wednesday, and at a late hour at night the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Judge RUSSELL at once sentenced the four criminals to the State Prison for life. The crime was committed on Sunday night, the 13th inst.

A public meeting of the citizens of Richmond was held on the 22d inst., for the purpose of inviting the President and his Cabinet to visit that city, and for the additional purpose of making arrangements for a mass meeting of the people of Richmond at an early day. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and was attended by a large number of leading and influential citizens.

A Detroit officer, who was taking a female prisoner from Saginaw in the cars, left her for a few minutes to go into another car, when the conductor came along, and the woman refusing to pay her fare, he put her off the train. The officer was not a little chopfallen on learning how he lost his prisoner.

A gentleman who has traveled through Iowa lately says that there are at least 20,000 returned soldiers at work in that State, helping to save the harvest. He saw hardly an idle soldier in the State.

LOCAL NEWS.

From Fire Marshal BAKER's report for the six months ending May 31, 1865, it appears that 176 fires occurred during that time, 82 of which were of incendiary origin. The total losses were $4,052,643; insurances, $3,100,825; amount paid, $1,571,855. Thirty-nine persons were arrested on charge of arson, of whom two were convicted, four were held to bail, seven were waiting examination, and the remainder have been discharged.

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, GEO. GLADIN was committed to answer for obtaining, through forgery, from Mr. TIMOTHY THOMPSON, a clerk at the St. Nicholas Hotel, two hundred $1,000 bonds of the Tiffin and Fort Wayne Railroad Company, the property of Messrs. JAMES BUTLER, W. H. GIBSON, W. M. REDFIELD, and others.

SOLOMON BARNES, of Fortieth-street and Eleventh-avenue, a youth of 16, was accidentally drowned on Wednesday. He was sitting on a spile at the end of the West Fortieth-street pier, and an outward-bound steamboat ran into the pier, broke the spile, throwing him into the Hudson. An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner COLLIN.

Twenty thousand dollars having been collected for the erection of the Shakespeare Monument in the Central Park, the committee now invite artists to send in proposals or designs for the monument, which is to consist of a full length representation of the bard. The designs are to be furnished gratuitously.

Mr. HOLLAND L. KNIGHT, formerly landlord of the Sewell House, who was crushed under the ruins of that part of the St. Charles Hotel which fell on the morning of the 7th inst., died at the Tremont House, No. 665 Broadway, and Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday.

Mr. ROBERT P. WINTRINGHAM, of Metropolitan Steam Fire-engine No. 1, whose right leg was accidentally broken while at a fire in Water-street, near Maiden-lane, on the evening of the 14th inst., died at the New-York Hospital yesterday. An inquest was held by Coroner COLLIN.

MORRIS FITZGERALD, a youth of eight years, was run over by a Harlem Railroad freight train at the Seventy-fourth-street crossing, yesterday afternoon, and sustained a compound fracture of the skull. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

Mr. EDWARD ANDREWS, a boarder at the Union-place Hotel, leaped from a third-story window, on Sunday evening, while suffering under an attack of delirium tremens. He died on Monday morning.

Sergeant MONMOUTH B. WILSON, of Jefferson Market Police Court, has been made Captain of the Twenty-first Police Precinct.

There was a further rise in the railway speculation yesterday. Government stocks steady. Gold very quiet with the speculators. The demand continues large to pay duties at 143¾. Money fell to 5 per cent. to the brokers on first-class collateral.

A good inquiry prevailed for the leading kinds of Produce and Merchandise yesterday, at generally full and buoyant prices. Freights were rather more active. The Wool sales passed off spiritedly.

Political—The State Election.

We publish elsewhere Mr. GREELEY's response to Mr. WEED's reply to his charge, that he fixed the time for the Republican State Convention so as to answer the purpose and meet the wishes of the Democratic party. As always happens in such cases, the scope of the discussion far transcends the immediate issue involved. Other topics are canvassed, utterly irrelevant to the main question, but not without at least historical interest to the political public.

Both Mr. WEED and Mr. GREELEY are men of sufficient political prominence to command attention and respect. Even their personal differences are of public concern, because they turn, of necessity, more or less upon grave differences of sentiment as to public measures or public men. It seems to us unfortunate that we should be compelled to attend to these discussions on the eve of an important State election. What good object Mr. GREELEY hoped to serve by making the call for a State Convention the occasion of a savage assault upon Mr. WEED, he may possibly explain, but we cannot conjecture. Nor is the motive any more apparent for his assertion that Mr. WEED caused the defeat of Mr. WADSWORTH in 1862. The charge, we are aware, has been made and repeated so often and so emphatically as to the command the belief of many members of the Union party; but we did not suppose the time had yet come when its truth could be assumed with so much impunity as Mr. GREELEY evidently expected when he made himself responsible for it.

The Editor of this paper, a warm personal and political friend of Gen. WADSWORTH, felt constrained at the State Convention to concur with those who deemed his nomination for Governor inopportune. But after it was made he devoted the whole canvass to a diligent and laborious advocacy, in every part of the State, of his election. He apprised Gen. WADSWORTH, by private letters, from time to time, of the state of the canvass, and his last advices, sent less than a week before the election, were that, if the adverse majority in New-York City could be kept below 25,000, the chances were in his favor,—otherwise not. The effect of the Emancipation Proclamation, just issued, was still uncertain;—Gen. WADSWORTH's open hostility to McCLELLAN, manly as it was, and just as it proved to be, alienated many Union men;—the lack of victories, the apparent unsteadiness in the national councils, the startling and unaccustomed invasions upon personal rights, the vague dread of an invasion of negro labor into the Northern States, all combined to confuse the public mind and shake public confidence in a party which committed itself so unreservedly, by the nomination of Gen. WADSWORTH, to extreme views upon all these points. And it was impossible to traverse the State without feeling that these influences were threatening the ascendency which the Union party had established the year before. Still the State would have held her ground, if New-York City and Brooklyn had held their own. Why did they not? Mr. GREELEY says, because Mr. WEED opposed WADSWORTH. Mr. WEED denies this, and says it was because WADSWORTH's friends made the mistake of getting him to make abolition speeches in those very cities on the eve of the election. We leave those who know the political sentiment of those cities to judge which is the most probable explanation.

We are on the eve of another election. It will be very easy, by ignoring public sentiment, and yielding to passion and prejudice, to throw the State into the ranks of the Opposition. It is possible, by a wise, prudent and patriotic regard for public sentiment, and by the avoidance of new issues upon which wise men differ, and which no man has any right to force upon the Union party, to retain New-York as the bulwark of the National Administration. We hope that both the distinguished parties to this controversy, and all other Union men, will combine their efforts for such a result.

STRANGE WORK FOR THE MILITARY.—It seems that, from one cause or another, there is a scarcity of houses in Richmond. A portion of the city was blown up, and another portion burnt down when the late Confederate Government fled from the place. Negroes have flocked into the city, since that memorable exodus, by the thousand. Speculators and enterprisers of every degree have rushed thither by the hundred. And the place to-day is full and more than full. Rents, therefore, are high; some say exorbitantly high. Every effort to make the landlords reasonable—according to the tenant's notion of reasonableness—has failed. And in the emergency, we see it reported, the aid of Gen. TURNER and the military has been invoked. We have no notion that Gen. TURNER will pay any attention to this invocation. But it would not be altogether out of place if he should read a short lecture on common sense to the foolish people who have appealed to him in this matter. They may conceive that they are aggrieved in not finding sufficient house accommodation in Richmond; but they have no right to seek to make the military authorities ridiculous, and Gen. TURNER should frankly tell them so.

The Navy Department and Mr. Forbes.

We publish this morning a letter from Mr. B. F. ISHERWOOD, Chief of the Engineering Bureau in the Navy Department at Washington, in reply to the letter of Mr. P. S. FORBES, printed in these columns a few days since. It will command attention from its subject, as well as from the high official position of its author.

Mr. FORBES contracted with the government to build a steamer, with a peculiar engine, guaranteed by him to at least equal the engines of other steamers in the service. That steamer, the *Algonquin*, is finished, and is offered for the trial which is to determine whether she is, or is not, equal to others of the same class. The Department has decided that the trial must be made, not in the open sea, but at the dock; and has proceeded to change the paddle-wheels, to alter the engines, and to dictate other preliminaries at its own discretion for the pending trial. Mr. FORBES protests against all this as utterly unjust and unfair, and as tending to show that the Department, acting under the direction of Mr. ISHERWOOD, does not intend to give him a fair trial, but has prejudged the question against him, and is simply seeking to justify that "foregone conclusion." To this protest, Mr. ISHERWOOD makes the response which we publish to-day.

To its main allegations we shall leave Mr. FORBES to respond for himself, if he sees fit so to do. On one or two minor points we have a word to say.

Mr. ISHERWOOD alludes to our publication of Mr. FORBES' letter as having been "paid for." This is impertinent, and, what is still worse, it is untrue. That letter was not paid for—any more than is this from Mr. ISHERWOOD. We published it, as we do this, because we deem the full and free discussion of this subject important to the public interest.

Mr. ISHERWOOD, in referring to Mr. FORBES, assumes the tone of insulting arrogance which subordinate officials very often assume in dealing with those who happen, for the moment, to be transacting business through them with the government. Always in very bad taste, this happens, in the present instance, to be specially unfortunate. We have not the pleasure of knowing anything of Mr. ISHERWOOD except as the head of an important bureau in the Navy Department; but, whatever his personal character and social standing may be, neither will warrant him in speaking of Mr. FORBES as he does in the letter in question. We shall be very much surprised if the aspersions upon the integrity and public spirit of that gentleman, in which he so flippantly indulges, are not made to recoil very disastrously upon his own personal and official head. Mr. FORBES is too well known, where he is known at all, to render such attacks creditable or safe to the man who makes them.

We renew the suggestion we made a few days since to the Secretary of the Navy. He will do well to take the management of this matter into his own hands. It has attracted the attention, and is challenging the intelligent scrutiny, of the public at large. The Secretary is inclined to submit the whole affair to Mr. ISHERWOOD; we beg him to consider whether the tone and temper of the letter which we publish this morning, are such as to impress the public, or the Secretary himself, with a conviction of Mr. ISHERWOOD's freedom from prejudice and fairness of judgment in the issue involved.

Patriotic Service a Prerequisite to Pardon—Professed Loyalty to be Tested.

It is stated that out of twenty-five thousand applications for pardon, not more than one hundred have yet been actually granted. There may be some mistake in these figures, but it is certain that President JOHNSON has thus far been exceedingly chary in extending his clemency in this direction. This is a wise course, and all the loyal sentiment of the land will sustain him in it.

The general impression throughout the South has been that the government is impatient to win Southern favor, and that, as soon as asked, it would give full amnesty to all, or nearly all, excepted from the Amnesty Proclamation. Many of the Provisional Governors seem to have had this idea, and have indorsed memorials for pardon without stint. For a time applicants considered that such indorsements were quite equivalent to an actual obtainment of the pardon; and very many of them, on the strength of this assumption, did not hesitate to recommence their contumelions and factions talk against the government. There has generally been little recognition that the extension of amnesty was the forgiveness of a public crime, and an act of grace, which put its recipients under obligations of personal gratitude to the government, as well as of peculiar patriotic duty.

The pardoning power of the President, in respect to the late rebels, does not differ in its essential character from the pardoning power he uses in any other case. Its exercise depends absolutely upon his discretion. It comes not from any prior claim or title, but from sheer clemency. In granting these pardons, the President, in justice to the public, must have the same regard to the question whether a personal reformation has taken place as in granting other pardons. No Executive would pardon a murderer who still maintained his murderous disposition, or a thief who still wanted to steal. No more can the President pardon a rebel who still is full of the rebellious spirit. Nobody understands better than he himself does that he would be doing a great public wrong to relieve from the penalties of the law any man who has committed treason, without first being fully convinced that the offender has become, and is ever resolved to remain, a loyal man. But this cannot be known until the offender has satisfactorily sustained some kind of probation. The mere taking of the oath of allegiance is not conclusive. The fact is notorious that thousands of Southern men have taken that oath only to plead afterward that they did it under duress, and to violate its letter and spirit without compunction or scruple. Nor ought mere words to satisfy, however ardent. Professions are cheap, and, as a general rule, those are not the most trustworthy men who are the most lavish of them. The proof of new loyalty should be looked for in their conduct alone. To apply this test time is requisite.

It is brazen hardihood for rebels whose hands are still reeking with the blood of the defenders of their country, to rush to Washington for pardon, as many of them have done, and to spend weeks there in urging the demand for it upon the government. It is no ordinary presumption for rebels of the same class to ply their efforts for pardon by letters and agents, while they themselves are resting sullenly at home, either taking no part in the endeavors to bring the South back to its loyalty, or making the task more difficult by their unsympathetic language and demeanor.

The men who have been excepted from the Amnesty Proclamation, and who are now applicants for pardon, are, as a body, the men through whose work and influence the Southern people were induced to go into the rebellion, and to hold on to it long after it lost every chance of success. Before granting them the pardon they seek, the government may properly demand that *they shall labor as earnestly to reëstablish loyalty, as they did to break it down and keep it down.* If the loyalty which they now profess with their lips has any real place in their hearts, it must irresistibly impel them to labor to the utmost to undo the injury they have done. The government needs their help. The masses of the Southern people would be easily reconciled to the government, and would give it their hearty support, if those they have been accustomed to follow would seek to move them to this by active effort and by consistent example. The excepted classes compose the chief part of the intellect, the wealth and the social power of the South. Were they to exert themselves as they might do, and as their duties under the circumstances require, they could within two months bring the entire South up to the highest work of loyalty. The ability of these men to facilitate reconstruction ought, long ere this, to have been earnestly engaged in the cause of the government. It is a shame to them that they themselves did not appreciate this, and, of their own accord, render that service. If they will not do it voluntarily, they should be made to do it. If they have not manhood enough to prompt them to try to make some amends for their past misdeeds before asking for pardon, the necessity of it should be sternly brought home to them. Executive clemency should be rigorously withheld until the applicants have proved practically *by their works* that they are as loyal as they profess. *Faithful service to the government in helping to redeem the South should be invariably a condition precedent to all pardons.*

The worst fact of the times is that the South is not impressed as it should be with the gravity of the work of reconstruction, and the responsibilities it devolves upon the government. Its public men and its people generally seem to imagine that the President and Congress are bound to accept a compliance with certain forms as fully satisfactory, and have no concern with the spirit which is maintained behind these forms. Their conduct does not show at all that they realize that positive loyalty is the first of all civil duties, and that they who do not practice it have no claim upon the government, and deserve to live under its ban. The juggling fiend of secession has confused all their ideas of the relations of government and citizen, and they require almost as much instruction and training in this matter as would absolute novices. It is the part of the government to commence this teaching. It has a magnificent class to begin with, in these tens of thousands of influential men who are now seeking the pardon of the government for the crimes they have committed against it. These men have their lives, their liberty, and all that they value at stake. There is no danger that when once fairly sensible of their real position, they will not give close heed, and make very apt scholars. They should be made to understand, once for all, that the government has no boons for those who are rebel, either in spirit or act, and that it is their first concern, when seeking the boon of pardon, to be loyal both in spirit and act. They should learn that this nation can accept no loyalty which is not whole-souled, and ever ready for any patriotic duty—that its government cannot and will not lower its standard of loyalty one iota to accommodate either their likings or their dogmas. The patriotic service which the government ought to require of them before granting their pardons, will be a capital school for their new political life, as well as prove of very great value in diffusing the right spirit throughout the South, and promoting reconstruction. The pardon, rightly managed, will be really the most potent of all instrumentalities for Southern redemption.

Our Rivals in Cotton-Raising.

It is an interesting question whether the United States, in resuming the culture and export of cotton, is likely to find, in the foreign markets, dangerous competitors in those countries where the growth of the staple has been so actively stimulated during the past four years. The English, when shut out from our Southern ports, went busily to work to find or raise cotton in all the countries of the world that were adapted to its production. The Cotton Supply Association distributed seed wherever there was a prospect of its growing, and furnished, on easy terms, steam plows, steam machinery, and improved agricultural implements. But the latest report of the result of these operations is not encouraging. Much is *expected*, but little has been realized, from Turkey. Egypt gives promising returns; but there is trouble from the decrease in the production of grain. There were hopes of increasing returns, in future years, from the Arab districts of Syria, the regions bordering on the Persian Gulf, the southern parts of Asia Minor and adjacent regions; and there were both hopes and prospects in Greece, Italy, Central and South America, the West Indies, Australia, Natal and various parts of Africa. Disappointment came from India, for although the supply had not diminished, it had not increased; nevertheless, it was, beyond all things, expedient for British interests to foster the cotton trade of India.

It will thus be seen that, though a very respectable stock of cotton has been obtained during the last three or four years from other countries than our own, there are, for the future, more hopes than assurances. It must be remembered, too, that the cotton has been gotten from these various countries with the greatest difficulty, and that the chief power which has drawn it out has been the enormous price that it commanded.

Were the United States to enter the markets of Europe on anything like the old terms, there would be no competitor that could make even a show of standing against it. And should white labor and machinery, aided by the black labor, enter in proper force and style upon cotton cultivation, we shall have even better conditions than formerly, and shall control the cotton markets of Europe.

ONE PEST LESS.—We shall hear no more of the so-called Evening Exchange, as a business centre. As such, its doom is sealed.

Our leading bank directors, we are assured, have adopted a new code of regulations for the guidance and government of their employes which, among other rigid requirements, exacts a written agreement from each teller, clerk, &c., that he will have nothing whatever to do, directly or indirectly, with the so-called Evening Exchange, or its *habitués*, under penalty of the loss of his place and the forfeiture of such bonds as he shall give, for his faithful adherence to the agreement, in spirit as well as letter.

The New-York Stock Exchange, (almost unanimously,) and the Open Board of Brokers, (by a vote of 97 to 17,) have also resolved to hold no further intercourse with the seductive Evening Exchange; and to suspend and expel any member of either board who shall violate this rule by attendance, personally or by proxy, at this nocturnal pest-house, which, from its organization, has been very much more of a social evil than a business convenience, and which of late has become an utter abomination. Henceforward, every stock-broker in good standing in financial circles will carefully eschew the haunt familiarly known as the Evening Exchange.

WANTS LIGHT.—An evening cotemporary is unable "to explain the apparent firmness of United States 7-30 notes," and is desirous to know "what are the considerations," "what are the advantages" that should produce such a result? Our people subscribed for eight hundred and thirty million dollars' worth of these notes, eagerly and at par. They are now as eagerly buying up the notes at a discount of one-half of one per cent. They practically regulate the market price of their investments, which, in view of the convertible privilege attached to them, are generally regarded as the very best purchase now within the reach of our thrifty citizens. To those who really own, and positively mean to hold, $830,000,000 worth of United States 7-30 notes, we therefore confidently refer our bewildered cotemporary, for a satisfactory explanation of the mysterious circumstance which seems to have so completely obscured his vision.

THE RAILWAY MASSACRES.—Several more railroad massacres are reported this morning. At or near Boston sundry cars full of excursionists run against a hand-engine, and are tumbled over an embankment. Near Erie, Pa., a passenger train runs into a freight train; nine persons are killed, and an indefinite number are wounded. The daily reports of these massacres are stereotyped. In almost every case, looseness of management is at the bottom of the whole. Coroner's juries simply append their little farce to the tragedy, and the whole is forgotten amid the horror of some new but almost identical catastrophe which turns up a few hours later.

THE WHOLE CASE FOR THE SOUTH.—Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, formerly of the Confederate army, having been asked by some of his fellow-citizens to give his views as to the political situation, tenders them some wholesome advice in a brief letter, which we publish elsewhere. He puts the whole case in a nutshell when he says:

"We of the South referred the question at issue between us and the United States to the arbitrament of the sword. The decision has been made, and it is against us. We must acquiesce in that decision, accept it as final, and recognise the fact that Virginia is again one of the United States."

This is the sum of the whole matter. So soon as the citizens of Virginia *practically* recognize that "Virginia is one of the United States," so soon will they prove that they are entitled to all their ancient franchises, and so soon will the presence of a military force for the protection of the really loyal against the disloyal, and for the enforcement of the supreme law of the country, become unnecessary. Men like Gen. JOHNSTON can exercise no little influence for good among their neighbors. They can also earn their title to a complete condonation of the crimes and errors of the past.

THE POLICE AND THEIR DUTIES.—In dismissing a complaint against a police officer by two citizens who had been locked up for disobeying the order to "move on" from some suspicious corner, the President of the Board of Commissioners took occasion to justify his decision in these terms:

"The Eighth Ward is notoriously a pandemonium of thieves and prostitutes and murderers, and I understand that Alderman MICHAEL NORTON has taken it upon himself to become the champion of these desperate and dangerous classes; if such is the case, we of the Metropolitan Police Board desire to know it. No man can with safety walk through the Eighth Ward after nightfall, strong as our police force is in that worst of all sinks of iniquity—the worst on the face of the globe—more dangerous even than God-forsaken East Houston-street. You see, Mr. SEDGWICK, the condition of this city at the present time—our police courts daily filled with highway robbers; our firemen turning out at midnight expressly to engage in brutal and sanguinary riots, and our policemen murdered while in the discharge of their duty. We intend to stand by our officers. The Eighth is an unsafe ward, populated by the self-same outlaws that have murdered so many of our subordinates. We will break up these gangs of thieves and murderers, or we will perish in the attempt; and to do this we must see to it that they do not congregate in formidable numbers at night. Hence we have instructed our officers to keep their corners clear, and no good citizen, be he the Mayor or Alderman, will for a moment tarry when our officers bid him 'move on.'"

It is very probable that all this is true as to the facts, and just as to the special conclusion reached by the board. But there *are* cases where the order to 'move on' is given needlessly, offensively, and in a way which calls for emphatic rebuke from the commissioners. On East Houston-street—so emphatically designated by the President—citizens have to wait for the Bleecker-street cars every day and every night. And there have been instances where the police have interfered without any cause. The cases may be exceptional. But the commissioners have to see that the subordinates in all such instances exercise *discretion* as well as zeal.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY.

Meeting of the State Convention—Organization and Resolutions—Nomination of Col. Davis for Auditor-General.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Aug. 24.

The Democratic State Convention met at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and was temporarily organized by electing ROBERT L. JOHNSON, of Cambria, President, and A. D. BOILLEAU of Philadelphia, BENJAMIN WHILMAN of Erie, and D. H. NIEMAN of Northampton, Secretaries. Recess was taken to permit delegates to indicate the Committee on Organization.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Aug. 24.

The committee, after a short consultation, returned and reported RICHARD VAUX, of Philadelphia, as permanent President of the convention, with a Vice-President for each Senatorial District, and twenty-nine Secretaries. Mr. VAUX, on taking his seat, made a spirited address.

A Committee on Resolutions, composed of one from each Senatorial District, was appointed, to whom all resolutions on national and State affairs were referred without debate.

Mr. W. H. PETERKEN offered a resolution that the soldiers of 1861 and 1862, having enlisted with little or no bounty, should receive 160 acres of land, and urging upon the next Congress the justice of maintaining such an appropriation. This resolution was referred.

THIRD DISPATCH.

The convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Auditor-General. Col. W. H. H. DAVIS, of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, received 86 votes on the third ballot, and was declared unanimously nominated.

A series of resolutions was reported and adopted, of which the following is a digest:

The preamble asserts the betrayal of their trust by the party in power since 1861. The resolutions affirm the fidelity of Pennsylvania Democrats to the Union, and declare that the slaughter, debt, and disgrace of the civil war was a consequence of their counsels being disregarded; that the constitution ought to be obeyed at all times, under all circumstances and in every part of the country, the oath to support it being universally binding, and it is only by a rigid enforcement of its provisions that we can hope for liberty or peace. The palladium of all our constitutional rights consists of trial by jury, the *habeas corpus*, a free press, free speech, immunity from punishment except upon legal conviction by an impartial jury, and the right of white citizens to vote at the State elections according to State laws.

The convention concurs with President JOHNSON in the opinion that State ordinances of secession are nullities, and the States, therefore, are all as much in the Union as ever, the people owing the same duties, and being clothed with the same rights as before. The resumption of their old position shall not be impeded by that portion which always opposed the Union which now declares it legally dissolved, and is malignantly laboring to prevent its restoration.

The resolutions are strongly against negro suffrage, as a high crime against the constitution, and a deliberate and wicked attempt to degrade the white race to the low level of the black; express willingness to support President JOHNSON in restoring the States, giving them a representation in Congress and saving them from the curse of negro equality; but can only give full approval to the administration if he adheres to the constitution and laws punishing kidnapping and robbery when committed by his own officers, and suffers no person to be murdered by military commission.

JOHN P. LINTON, of Clearfield County, was unanimously nominated for Surveyor-General.

On motion, the President was authorized to appoint one person from each Senatorial district as a State Central Committee, and Hon. W. A. WALLACE, of Clearfield County, was chosen by the convention Chairman of the State Committee.

Mr. PETERKIN of Lycoming, reoffered his resolution that in the estimation of this convention the soldiers of 1861 and 1862, who enlisted with little or no bounty, are entitled to and should receive an appropriation of 160 acres of land or a fair equivalent in money and that such an appropriation be urged upon the next Congress.

This resolution was discussed for some time, and finally passed, modified as follows:

Resolved, That we are in favor of so equalizing the bounties paid to soldiers in 1861 and 1862, that they shall receive the same pay and bounty as the soldiers of 1863 and 1864, and that Congress should make an appropriation for this purpose.

The Convention then took a recess to afford the members an opportunity of selecting a State Central Committee.

After addresses by Judge BLACK and RICHARD VAUX, Esq., the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Doings of the Mississippi Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 22.

The *Times*, of this city, has a special dispatch from Jackson, dated yesterday, giving the proceedings of the Mississippi Convention:

An ordinance was passed designating the 1st Monday in October for the election of Congressmen, Governor, members of the Legislature, and other State officers.

A motion was made for the appointment of a committee to draw up a memorial to be presented to the President of the United States, praying him to exercise clemency toward JEFFERSON DAVIS and Gen. CLARKE.

The motion was adopted.

The Chairman then appointed the committee, who will report on Wednesday.

LETTER OF GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

His Views on the Duty of the South—The Decision of Arms Final.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 24.

The Fredericksburgh, Va., *Ledger*, of Tuesday, publishes the following letter of Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

BUFFALO SPRINGS, MECKLENBURGH COUNTY, Va., Aug. 17, 1865.

You ask my views of the future course and future interests of us all. The case is so plain that very little can be said or written upon it.

We, of the South, referred the question at issue between us and the United States to the arbitrament of the sword.

The decision has been made and it is against us. We must acquiesce in that decision, accept it as final, and recognize the fact that Virginia is again one of the United States.

Our duties and interests coincide. We shall consult the one and perform the other, by doing all we can to promote the welfare of our neighbors and to restore prosperity to the country.

We should at once commence the duties of peaceful citizens by entering upon some useful pursuit, qualifying ourselves to vote, if possible, and at the polls our votes should be cast for conservative men—men who understand and will maintain the interests of Virginia as one of the United States.

This is the course which I have recommended to all those with whom I have conversed on the subject, and that which I have adopted for myself, as far as practicable. Very truly yours,

J. E. JOHNSTON.

From Fortress Monroe—Sad Casualty—Sale of Horses and Mules.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

Yesterday Mr. JOHN F. WILKINS, a teacher of Norfolk, took his scholars on a pic-nic excursion to Sandy Point, Elizabeth River. As they were returning home, his son, a lad about ten years old, fell from the steamer and was drowned.

A government sale of two hundred horses and one hundred mules will take place on the 31st of August, at Norfolk.

The steamer *Mattano* has arrived from the Eastern Shore with passengers. We learn of no damage being done by the severe storm last night, except to the schooner *Kate Kallahan*. The latter had her sails carried away, and is leaking badly.

Loss of the United States Steamer Commodore McDonough.

The United States steamer *Donegal*, Acting Master GEO. H. AVERY, commanding, Port Royal, via Charleston, Aug. 17, having in convoy United States steamers *Philadelphia*, *Gladiolus* and *Commodore McDonough*, parted company with the two former off the Chesapeake, they being ordered to Baltimore. On the morning of 23d, the *Commodore McDonough* sprung a leak, the wind being northwest, and blowing a furious gale, with a heavy sea running, which caused her to fill so rapidly as not to admit of the officers or crew saving anything belonging to them. The boats of the *Donegal* were lowered, and the officers and crew taken off in safety. Laid by the wreck until 10:30 A. M., when, finding she was breaking up, left her. Her commander was the last to leave her.

Return of a Maine Regiment.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Aug. 24.

The steamer *Kamac*, with the Thirtieth Maine Regiment, arrived here this afternoon from Savannah.

NOTES.

—Of all the helps for soldiers which the exigencies of the war have initiated, the celebrated refreshment saloon for volunteers, near the Philadelphia depot, stands foremost. Tens, yes, scores of thousands of hungry, thirsty, dusty soldiers have been fed and brushed by the fair hands of the noblest women in the City of Brotherly Love; hundreds of thousands of meals have been prepared freely and without price to the gallant men who obeyed the call to arms, and joined the "tramp, tram, tramp" of the army for the Union. We learn, by card of invitation, that the closing ceremonies of this memorable place will be held at the Academy of Music, in Philadelphia, on Monday next. What an audience there would be, if all the well-fed men, who have tasted of their bounty, could be present; what a contrast there might be drawn between the throngs who went and the squads that returned.

—The Central Club of Kings County is ambitious. Its founder and cash supplier, Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN, is on the course for the Mayoralty nomination. Its President, Mr. S. M. GRISWOLD, would like to fill Senator STRONG'S seat at Albany; and Mr. STUDWELL, its Secretary or Director, would kindly act as Alderman for the First Ward, if his fellow-citizens could be induced to ask him. The probabilities are that the Mayoralty contest will be between Messrs. WOOD and BOOTH; that for Senator, between DEMAS STRONG, the present incumbent, and HENRY R. PIERSON, Ex-Senator and President of the Brooklyn City Railway. These last-named gentlemen are old residents, honored members of the Republican party from the word "go," popular with their fellow-citizens, and men of irreproachable character.

—There is but one weekly paper in Brooklyn. It is called the *Standard*, is owned by a soldier of the Union army, Col. JAMES R. DEL VECCHIO, Quartermaster, and edited by an able and cultured gentleman—BIRCH, by name. The politics of the peper are War Democratic; its material is good, and its circulation improving. There are three dailies—the *Eagle* is the Democratic paper, some thirty years of age, keen, smart, full of enterprise, and up to the times. The *Times*, a full fledged Republican journal, rather slow, but generally sure; and the *Union*, recently started, with a tremendous run of job printing and a "Committee of the First Citizens of Brooklyn," who carefully superintend its management. Its *extracts* are really admirable.

—Theatricals in Kings County are like temperance societies in New-York—they are hard to run. Many years ago, BOOTH played there, his son JOHN WILKES appearing as a supernumerary. From that time on, occasionally transient companies have endeavored to beguile the time of the good people, but they signally failed, until HOOLEY, with his famous band of songsters, came and conquered. Then the Park Theatre was built, and after a brief season under the able management of GABRIEL HARRISON, Mrs. CONWAY undertook it. She has made it a pleasant resort, and we are glad to know that she cleared some $12,000 last season. She will soon reopen, with an excellent company.

—It may be interesting for our readers to know what becomes of the scores of thousands of emigrants who arrive here monthly. Of the 17,000 who landed at Castle Garden since August 1, 850 went direct to Richmond, Va., 200 of them were Swiss, with neither money nor knowledge of our language; as capable farmers, however, they will be welcomed in the tilling regions. The vast majority of the people who come here go West. The Germans have money and go at once; the Irish have friends, and after loafing about the city go in squads. Many girls seek and find service here, but being raw and green, their work is by no means in every seuse a "halp."

—The London *Times* and other authorities think that "police and custom regulations will be of no avail against the expected cholera." Quite likely; What if they should try wholesome diet and clean linen?

—Our colored brethren are great on picnics. On Monday next they hold e moneter Union picnic at Leffert aPark, in Brooklyn. May we be there to see.

—GEORGE CARLETON, the pnblieher, is a comic artist of no mean talent. He has in press a book of sketches made by him while in Cuba.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

North Carolina.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a North Carolinian, on a short visit to this city, and as I am heartily desirous of seeing a cordial reunion of the people lately divided by the passions naturally arising out of the war, I address this communication to you, with the hope that my statements will tend somewhat to that end. It is unnecessary to allude to the well-known opposition of my people to the inauguration of the war, or to the energy, sacrifice and bravery which they exhibited in upholding it when forced to take part in it. If the character of the people of North Carolina for conservatism, modesty and honesty, is not already established, it is useless for them to lay claim to those qualities now.

Whatever their character has been, it is now, and is likely to continue; but there is a disposition among those people at the North, who, with the fanatics of the South, forced her into hostility to the General Government, to misrepresent and persecute her citizens even in this the day of their calamity, and to place every obstacle in the way of the restoration of the State to her position in the Union. If these efforts were based upon an honest belief of the disloyalty of the people arising out of acts done by them since the cessation of hostilities, it would be well.

If the honest belief existed, *without* the facts to support it, I could make allowances for it; but when I see a persistent disregard of the truth, a seeming determination, in spite of disavowals and proofs of innocence, to fasten disgrace and infamy upon us, it rouses my deepest indignation. I call upon you, as the conductor of an influential public journal, as a patriot and as a *man*, to give to the slandered people of North Carolina justice and a fair hearing. I do not expect nor desire fanatics, hypocrites, broken-down politicians or other scoundrels to exercise the virtue of charity toward us. Such were the characters that involved us in all our troubles and sorrows, (which, God knows, are heavy enough,) and to gratify malice or political ambition, would be glad to make the burden heavier. But I do expect and desire the conservative, patriotic and good citizens of the North, who have been and are now being daily misled by false reports, diligently circulated through the press, in regard to the sentiments and conduct of the people of North Carolina, to be correctly informed upon the subject, and in their opinions and legislation to do us justice.

The vote in the convention which will assemble on the 2d of October, will be almost, (I believe entirely,) unanimous in acknowledgment of the abolition of slavery. Nobody that I have seen there, and my acquaintance extends from the sea to the mountains, regards slavery otherwise than as a dead letter. A man is considered a fool who talks or attempts to act otherwise. All the talk of the newspaper correspondents about a "return to the old ways as soon as the military pressure is withdrawn," &c., &c., is stuff and nonsense, or worse. There is no State in the South where a mob or general and sincere desire exists to accept all the legitimate results of the war, as a necessary condition precedent to the return of the State to the Union. It does not spring from a base, whipped, cowardly spirit, but from a manly, frank acknowledgment of defeat, and an intelligent wish to retrieve misfortune. All they ask is a fair chance and less inclination on the part of the Northern people to believe every lie that corrupt and paid newspaper correspondents may circulate in regard to them. They are acting and will continue to act in good faith toward the government. I see every day or two some horrible tale of cruelty practiced by the people of North Carolina upon their former slaves. The story about the civil authorities at Fayetteville has been officially denied by them in the newspapers. The report of six negroes being shot by their former owner, near Warsaw, is to my certain personal knowledge a lie made out of the whole cloth. Two negroes were killed, murdered in cold blood, near Warsaw, three or four weeks ago; but, though arrests were made of innocent persons, it turned out that the crime was not committed by citizens. I heard the evidence of other negroes who were present at the time the murders were committed, given before Gen. DUNCAN, and they swore that the perpetrators were strangers wearing blue coats. Now, though there are bad men in North Carolina as elsewhere, you will find that in nine cases out of ten there is no more truth in these stories of cruelty to negroes and disloyalty to the government, than in the case I have cited. The assertion that such a spirit generally, or to a considerable extent prevails, is absolutely and unqualifiedly false. Yet newspaper correspondents and others keep up the cry, and the people of the North, believing their stories, are naturally indignant, and less disposed to see the restoration of North Carolina to the Union. One of these fellows went so far as to say that the whole tier of southern counties in the State had instructed their delegates to the convention to vote against abolishing slavery, when the truth was that not even a primary meeting had been held to nominate a delegate from a single county! These people furnish the only evidence to you here at the North in regard to us, and you may judge how much of what they say is to be relied on by this exposure of their rascality.

I do not wish to trespass on your courtesy further, and will therefore draw this note to a close; but there are other matters of a political nature touching the people of North Carolina which I would like to enlarge upon.

I ask the sensible, patriotic people of the North to take the statements discreditable to North Carolina with many grains of allowance, and as sure as the rising of to-morrow's sun shs will vindicate the truth of what I have said in her behalf.

I am, Sir, respectfully,

A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Is Slavery and the Vocation of Slave-drivers Abolished or Not?

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 21, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning the "News from North Carolina," which you give us, is almost beyond belief. Can it be possible that now, *now* when they are daily reaping the benefit of President JOHNSON'S leniency (who, no doubt, in that respect follows the policy of the late lamented ABRAHAM LINCOLN) and the almost too great indulgence of the North; when they are graciously permitted to try self-government and go in "the pursuit of happiness," the late rebels practice such barbarities and outrages as we are told of? Can it be true that they still oppose the progress of knowledge and liberty, and the execution of justice? I ask, can it be believed when we are told that

"Two women, school teachers, who were recently sent from Wilmington to Fayetteville to establish a school for colored children were * * * * not allowed to start their school, nor even would they be permitted to land; they might remain on the steamer until her return to Wilmington, *inasmuch as they were women; if they were men they would receive such treatment as was awarded to such meddlesome characters before the war!*"

And again:

"A negro was *strung up by the thumbs and received forty-nine lashes.*"

Are these fiends and ignoramuses blind to the result of the war, or do they persistently and intentionally close their eyes to it? or have they set up for themselves an idol, "cruelty to the negro," and worship it? Are the ferocious instincts (*men only* have *reason*) of the slave-driver second nature to them, that they thus give them free vent in defiance of law and humanity? Surely even rage must turn to pity at the thought. But what is the remedy? For the sake of the Union patriots smother their just anger; in the hope of an early restoration, and for the enjoyment of much coveted peace, they are willing to compromise, and say "go and sin no more!" But can we look on in "masterly inactivity" and behold such outrages as the above on *loyal citizens* by *quasi loyal rebels*? There are cases when leniency is equal to criminality, and I think these instances are of the number, and it is reasonable to ask what steps are being taken to remedy these evils? What is the government doing toward their snppression? or have we indeed labored under the hallucination that slavery is abolished, and now find that a mere "chimera?"

J. L. L.

The Fenians.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In its issue of the 22d inst., the New-York *Herald*, in an editorial headed "The Fenian Rampage," contains the following: "The object of the meetings they (the Fenians) are now holding, is to raise the sum of $50,000. We are afraid that this money, like the old Irish Relief Fund, will go into the pockets of the lawyers who are managing the affair and getting up the meetings, and we cannot advise anybody to subscribe." Deeming this article highly injurious both to the raising of the proposed sum, and to the progress of our organization, I beg leave, Mr. Editor, to make, through your columns, the following remarks: 1. All moneys appertaining to the Fenian Brotherhood, repose with one officer, the Central Treasurer. 2. This officer can dispose of no amount whatever without an order from the head centre and central council. 3. He is reponsible for all sums not satisfactorily accounted for in his reports, or not represented by equivalent receipts and orders on hand, ample bonds being required from reliable parties on his assumption of office. Lastly, all transmissions of money from the different circles to the Central Treasurer, must be accompanied by explanatory reports in duplicate form, copy of each being retained by every officer through whose hands it passes. These reports are respectively audited by the different circles, and also by the general congress. Such are the measures we enforce, not only to prevent and detect, but also to recover all damages that might be practiced upon us. The only attempt which can be made to defraud the organization is by overstating the costs of requisites for the society. This, however, is of such paltry consideration, that no one would be tempted to hazard it; and even if attempted, considering the great number of officers and members who take cognizance of all business transactions, it must, in most cases, prove abortive. Who will fail to see, then, that malpractice, to any considerable extent, is impossible in the Fenian brotherhood? This is especially so with regard to such a sum as fifty thousand dollars. If, then, the *Herald* is acquainted with these facts, by what miracle of malice and impudence can it advance the above suspicions? If not, if it ignores our mode of transacting business, how can it venture on such an assersion? Can it so readily brand every member of our vast organization either as a dupe or a swindler? Does not the valiant editor himself know many of us who are neither the one nor the other? Forgets, even in the *Herald's* long career of journalistic rowdyism, can exceed this. The baseness of the insinuation is only equaled by the effrontery of preserving it.

Accept, Mr. Editor, for your kindness in publishing this, the sincere thanks of

A TARA FENIAN.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 23, 1865.

The Central Park Carriages.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the repeated and well-directed blows you are aiming at the abominable hack nuisances of this city, you are doing yeoman's service for the public. While your hand is in, would it not be well to devote a little attention to the hacks at Central Park.

Some time ago the commissioners announced that for the accommodation of the public, certain persons would be authorized to occupy stands within the Park, and that the charge would be one dollar an hour. Under this arrangement my family enjoyed many pleasant rides, with civil drivers. But for some unknown reason the plan has been discontinued, and now, the same dishonest exactions which have rendered New-York hackmen so meanly notorious, are practiced upon those who ride in the Park.

I have attempted several times to hire one of them for an hour or two, but they will make no such arrangement. Their terms are four dollars for a drive round the Park. Desiring to show a lady the extent and beauty of our City Garden, I engaged one of them on his own terms, as I could make no other. We were whirled through about one-half the usual drive of the Park, at locomotive speed, and put out at the starting-point in just thirty-five minutes from the time we started; and it strikes me that four dollars for a thirty-five minutes' drive on Central Park road, equals any piece of extortion of which you have complained.

The result of this sort of thing is, that I give these fellows a "wide berth." They are very much mistaken, if they suppose they promote their own interests by such dishonest charges and practices. I should give my family an airing in the Park two or three times a week, if I could be fairly served at reasonable charges, and there are thousands who would do the same. But as matters are now conducted, I would no more think of wooing a rattlesnake than of coming in contact with one of these Central Park hackmen. One whirl round the Park, in their style, for four dollars, is quite enough for a lifetime.

In roughness and right-down impudence, too, these Central Park jehus will compare with any of their peers to be found around the steamboat or railroad landings.

It would be a genuine luxury to thousands, if the Park Commissioners, or some other of the "powers that be," would reform this matter, and give us an opportunity to ride in the Central Park, with the same civility and economy with which we may enjoy a ride through Greenwood Cemetery. Why not?

J. W. O.

The Fire Department.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the issue of the daily papers of the 19th inst., I notice that the Board of Commissioners of the Fire Department, at their meeting on the previous day, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That arrangements be made with Messrs, MENNELLY & SONS, West Troy, N. Y., to recast broken bells now in the hands of this department; that MENNELLY & SONS cast three bells of 5,000 pounds each, and the adjustment of account to be as follows, to wit: The bells, with hammer, to be weigbed and charged at the rate of 55 cents per pound, and the old metal to be credited to this department at the rate of 30 cents per pound; that this department pay Messrs. MENNELLY & SONS for labor and expense of putting up each bell in its tower $100, all old metal to be removed by them without charge.

My object in calling your attention to the above is not to complain of the price paid, but of the manner of awarding such contracts.

Some few weeks before the appointment of the new board, I was informed, incidentally, that there might be some bells required by the department, and officially waited on His Honor the Mayor, and was referred by him to Supervisor SMITH, as having at that time charge of the alarm-bells. From the latter I learned that it was not contemplated to order any bells then, but due notice should be given, by advertising for proposals. Supposing that all manufacturers would be allowed to compete, I was much surprised to learn that the work had been awarded without public notice. Should this system of expenditure be pursued, we shall be favored with another "jobbing bureau."

G. E. L.

Lactometers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON, Monday, Aug. 21, 1865.

A few days ago you advised the milk consumers to arm themselves against the adulteration of milk with an instrument called a lactometer, made on the same principle as all other aerometers.

Now, if the milk of all cows, despite all difference in feeding, season of the day and the year, temper and quality of the cow, similarity of adulterating substances, would always show in its pure state the same specific gravity at a certain temperature, a lactometer would be the thing.

But under existing circumstances it is the most fallacious of the many got up for that purpose. The most eminent chemists in Europe have come by this time to this conclusion.

You can buy in your city of any chemical store these lactometers at seventy-five cents per piece, but in the hands of the public they would prove a nuisance, and would make any smart milk-dealer chuckle in his sleeve; as nothing is so easy as to give milk the proper specific gravity.

In Europe they have used a number of different contrivances, whereby the police tried to control that class of trade, but to no purpose.

Till something rational turns up it would be best for the people to patronize the manufacture of condensed or solidified milk; as these manufactures, from the nature of their business, can only work well with pure milk, and have or can have the scientific control these demands.

One of the simplest, best, worth relying on, is: To evaporate the milk over a waterbath and find the solid constituents of the milk. This amount in average milk is from 12 to 14 per cent. But these easy tests would require at least an outlay of $2 or $3 for a scale, besides some hours' patience.

If agreeable, I may later give you a more comprehensive idea on the subject.

Yours truly,

A. THEO. MOITH, Chemist.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Steamer Algonquin and the Navy Department.

REPLY OF CHIEF ENGINEER ISHERWOOD TO THE LETTER OF MR. P. S. FORBES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 18, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 16th instant, under the caption of "The Naval Race," Mr. PAUL S. FORBES, contractor for the patent machinery of the United States steamer *Algonquin*, has, in a long letter addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, made statements concerning the action of the Navy Department, and of the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in reference thereto, which, because they appear in a newspaper of the respectability of yours, though paid for as an advertisement, require a reply.

It is necessary to premise that this letter, though signed by Mr. FORBES, was written by E. N. DICKERSON, a patent lawyer of New-York, whose various patents are used in the machinery of the *Algonquin*, and the value of which will be determined by the issue of its trial with that of the *Winooska*.

Mr. FORBES solicited, and urgently, from the Navy Department this contract, in order to introduce these patents of Mr. DICKERSON, in which, judging from their relations, it is presumed he has community of interest. So far was the department from requesting such proposals that, in order to compel their acceptance, they were made so favorable that it was very difficult to refuse them.

The contractor offered to place his patent machinery in the *Algonquin*, and in the event, after a trial, "by such persons as may be directed by the Secretary of the Navy," of its not equaling, "either in amount of power developed or in the cost of that power *pro rata* in coal," the machinery already in progress of construction with which it was to compete, and with the specifications and drawings of which he was familiar, he would "remove it and replace it at his own cost" with the machinery to which it proved inferior.

He has thus at stake on the competitive trial the value of his patents, but not the cost of the new machinery, the latter alone probably about $100,000, for as soon as be obtained the contract he transferred it to Mr. GARDNER, (whom he calls his agent,) of the Providence Steam Engine Works, who took it with all its conditions and assumed all its guarantees.

Mr. FORBES never had any pecuniary interest in it, further than what belonged to the success of the patents, which made the operation one of all gain to him if he succeeded, and no loss if he failed. After thus shifting all of the burdens of the contract upon another, reserving only its benefits for himself, he has forfeited every right to the patriotism for which he claims so much consideration and to which be devotes so large a portion of his letter.

The magnitude of the patent interests alone, however, will warrant a liberal expenditure in newspaper advertisements, either to give them publicity, if successful, or to prejudice the public into the idea that be has not had fair play should they fail.

It may not be out of place to add that Mr. FORBES is also the contractor with the Navy Department for the *Idaho*, a first-class sloop-of-war, the contract for which is $600,000, embracing the entire vessel, bull and machinery.

The same patents are used here as on the *Algonquin*, and their failure in the latter will carry down the former in a common ruin.

The contract for the *Idaho*, like that for the *Algonquin*, was obtained by urgent solicitation, and the offer of terms and guarantees which the department could not decline, whatever might have been its opinion of the prospects of success.

To return to the machinery of the *Algonquin*. The principal conditions of that contract were published in your issue of the 3d inst., over the signature of "Justicia," and I must ask space to reprodnce them. They are as follows, namely:

"It is further agreed, and mutually understood, that the variations from the specifications [of Mr. ISHERWOOD'S machinery] hereunto attached, and forming part of this contract, are to be in the dimensions and arrangement of the cylinder, and such parts as are thereby affected; in the design of the valve-gear; and in the design and errangement of the boilers; and also in the surface condenser.

These changes are not to increase the weight of machinery, nor the space occupied by it, nor to decrease the strength of the vessel in the bankers within the limits allowed for the engineer department, with the machinery described in the attached specifications.

And it is also agreed and mutually understood that if, on the completion of the machinery, and a careful trial thereof by such persons as may be directed by the Secretary of the Navy, it shall be found by them that its performance, either in amount of power developed, or in the cost, pro rata, of that power in coal, is less than those of the machinery described in the attached specification, they, the said parties of the first part, will remove it, and replace it at their own cost with the machinery described in the attached specifications."

Now the terms of the payments are that the sixth payment is to be made when the "contract is completed under all its conditions." It will be observed that the completion of the machinery is one thing, the completion of the contract is another. The former is done when there remains nothing to be added to it, in which state it is ready for trial. The latter is done when the trial, having been made, has proved by the performance that the guaranteed amount of power and economy has been produced. Then, and then only, is the contract completed under all its conditions and the payment due.

Mr. FORBES' statements of the reasons of the withholding of the payment until after the test trial is both absurd and false, attributing it to personal motives, when the slightest exercise of intelligence on his part must show him that the payment is not due; and that it cannot be made, as he thinks it might, on confidence in his honesty and responsibility. No, Mr. FORBES, not even if that confidence were much greater than it is.

But it is not a little singular that after Mr. FORBES' declarations of taking this contract from pure patriotism, feeling that the safety of the country—to say nothing of the putting down of the rebellion—depended on his supplying the navy with his patent machinery, and his parade of his responsibility and freedom from pecuniary motives, he cannot wait a fortnight for the few thousand dollars he claims to be due, for the test trial will have been made in that time, and if successful he will receive the money, and if a failure, he certainly will not have the hardihood to ask it.

The action of the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering on the subject of this payment, has been confirmed by the department, after a careful examination, and the opinion of its solicitor taken.

To suppose the Navy Department would unjustly, and to gratify personal motives, of which it is entirely unconscious, refuse the payment of a few thousand dollars on a public contract open to the inspection of all, is too preposterous to find credit with any other person than Mr. FORBES.

The certificates of the superintendents and inspectors cited by him, are only to the effect that the machinery, not the contract, is completed.

A large portion of Mr. FORBES' letter is devoted to a depreciation of the machinery constructed by the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and a laudation of his own patent machinery. Although he is a merchant, and has not the slightest knowledge of the subject, yet DICKERSON has here dressed him in borrowed plumage and makes him attempt the rôle of an expert. DICKERSON has been engaged in this kind of warfare on the Bureau of Steam Engineering for a number of years, and has published many dull pamphlets, besides letters in newspapers innumerable, in which he has repeated all the arts of quacks in advertising himself as a patent lawyer, and his patent nostrums in machinery.

The whole subject of naval engines was ably investigated, and in an exhaustive manner, by the House Committee on Naval Affairs, and the practice of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and the character of its chief triumphantly sustained by the report of its Chairman, the Hon. A. H. RICE. (Report No. 8, Thirty-eighth Congress, Second session.)

The remainder of Mr. FORBES' letter is occupied by his objections to the manner in which the trial test of the *Algonquin's* machinery is to be made. The programme of the trial has been published, and every engineer approves it. These objections are the same which have again and again been presented by his "agents," and as often shown to be baseless; it would seem useless to attempt refuting such ostrich style of ignoring both facts and demonstration, and the lady's argument of continued iteration, but as the points reviewed, when stripped of verbiage and irrelevant matter, are few, it may be as well once more to dispose of their unscientific and mistaken twaddle.

The contract simply requires the machinery of the *Algonquin* to develop a certain amount of power, and with a certain amount of coal. How is this amount of power and its pro rata cost in coal to be ascertained? There is but one method, namely, to work the engine and measure, by means of the indicator, the power developed. The weighing of the coal gives the quantity consumed, and the division of the indicated horse-power into the pounds of coal consumed per hour, expresses the economy of the fuel.

There never has been any other method than this used. It is employed all the world over, and the economic performance of steam engines is always expressed in pounds of coal consumed per hour per indicated horse-power.

DICKERSON asserts that the engines of the *Algonquin* at their wharf trial in Providence, tested in this manner, made the indicated horse-power with 2¼ pounds of coal per hour.

If this were so, he has nothing to fear from repeating that trial against the *Winooska*; but if, instead of 2¼, the indicated horse-power on that trial, required 7½ pounds of coal per hour, according to the record of the naval engineers who witnessed, but who did not make it, then the reason why he objects to such a test is evident enough.

Mr. FORBES, instead of being willing to have his machinery tested by the usual method, and which is the only one known that will meet the requirements of the contract, demands a race. Can a race show how many horse-power his engine develops? Can it show the *pro rata* cost of such power in coal? A mere statement of the problem to be solved according to the contract, and of Mr. FORBES' way of solving it, shows how absurd the latter is. The race would determine nothing which the contract requires to be determined, and that is the reason why the department declines to make it, and institutes the test in a way that will determine the facts required by the contract.

The vessels were intended to be duplicates, but there is no certainty that they are. It is a well known fact, that two vessels built from the same lines will differ materially, and have considerable variations of speed with equal power applied. The problem to be determined is not speed of vessel or relative merits of paddle-wheels, but simply amount of power developed by the engine and its cost in coal. The determination of this problem is what Mr. FORBES desires to evade.

Were the two vessels to be raced together, the power developed would still have to be measured by the indicator, just the same as if the trial were made at the wharf. Nor can it be urged that in the case of a race the number of revolutions made by the paddle-wheels in equal time, would be any measure of the powers, relatively, because the paddle surface in the *Algonquin* is different from that in the competing machinery, and Mr. FORBES protests against any change of either that would equalize them.

The change of the paddle surface in the *Algonquin's* wheels, from that in the *Winooska's*, is a violation of the contract on Mr. FORBES' side; the machinery of the two vessels were to differ only in condenser, valve-gear and boiler, the subjects of his patents.

The method of experimenting at a wharf with identical paddle-wheels, as directed by the department, is unexceptionable; it is hypercritically correct, will give the precise results, and can be witnessed by all who take an interest in the question.

This method insures exact equality for everything except the points whose difference it is the object of the experiment to ascertain. The contractor objects that, owing to the fact of the vessel not being in motion, it will not act as a fly-wheel for his machinery, which he states such machinery needs, owing to the difference made by the large measure of expansion he uses, in the pressures upon the piston, at the beginning and end of the stroke. The idea is wholly fallacious; the vessel in motion does not act as a fly-wheel to the machinery; that part is played by the wheels alone, whether the vessel be in motion or not; for the horizontal speed in the water of every paddle of the *Algonquin* is greater than the speed of the vessel. The difference between the rotary speed of the centre of the *Algonquin's* paddles, and the speed of the vessel, was 29 per centum of the former on her passage from Providence to New-York, the dip of the wheels being only forty inches. The wheels drive the vessel; the vessel does not drive the wheels, as Mr. FORBES supposes; and, when the paddles are sufficiently decreased either in leverage or in surface, to allow the engine to work off at the intended pressure all the steam the boilers can furnish, the same measure of expansion can be used with the vessel at the wharf, as with it in free motion; and exactly the same results of amount of power, and its *pro rata* cost in fuel, will be obtained.

The trial itself will at once dispose of this objection, by showing that the *Algonquin's* machinery can work properly at the wharf when cutting off twice as short as the contractor proposes to do. Many experiments on paddle-wheel steamers have been made in this way, cutting off as short as one-tenth of the stroke of the piston. It will be time enough for the contractor to make this objection when it is found his engine will not work at the dock with the measure of expansion he uses. Mr. FORBES, after his profession of faith in WATT, should not object to the use of the indicator, for it is one of that great engineer's invention, and made for the very purpose of such trials as the department has now directed it to be used in. No mutilation of the machinery of the *Algonquin* has been made. Her paddle-wheels are simply of the common kind, with one-fourth of the paddles omitted, and the remainder made of unequal width. The only thing that has been done with either vessel, is to place their paddles upon the wheels with such leverage and surface as will enable both engines to work off all the steam the boilers could generate, making the paddles exactly the same in both cases and with same diameter and dip, which is an indispensable condition to their being used as dynamometers, and confirmatory of the indicator results. With regard to Mr. FORBES' statements and intentions of the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, relating to his machinery, they are unequivocally and infamously false; they are a mere continuation of the villainous calumnies, his agent has been uttering for years against a man whose offence has been to protect the public treasury against their attempts. They now proceed from envy, and can be made for no other purpose than to cover, what he evidently apprehends will be a defeat. It is a common weakness in such cases to ascribe personal motives to others as the cause of an expected failure. The cheap patriotism, which the contractor assumes, is fully appreciated. The public offices of the government are very familiar with its appearance, and know that it is generally advanced with a degree of clamor proportional to the want of it.

B. F. ISHERWOOD.

"MILLER'S STRANGER'S GUIDE FOR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK."—This popular work has been very materially improved the past year, and its publishers are obliged to issue a large edition every six or eight weeks, to supply the increasing demand. A part of the work has been rewritten, and many new illustrations added, together with a large and beautiful map of the Central Park, and a fine colored map of the Hudson River, &c. It is just the thing for strangers, and seems to be well appreciated.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriage and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

A Card.

The regular prices of tuition at GOLDSMITH'S Institute, No. 756 Broadway, will be resumed Sept. 1. All who enter their names before that time will be received at one-half the usual prices, and will be allowed until the 1st of January to complete their lessons. Specialties—Book-keeping, Arithmetic and Penmanship.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co Manufacturers of Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.

Also, Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, No. 257 Pearl-st., New-York.

Dr. Von Eisenberg, INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON, THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION, may be consulted at his residence, No. 626 BROADWAY.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out, keeps the head clean; stands above comparison with any other hair dressing. Sold at the drug stores and at my office, No. 1,133 Broadway.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Schilberg's German Ointment.—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for piles, old wounds, scrofula, salt rheum, all bones and skin diseases, &c. For sale at the drug-store, No. 83 Bowery, New-York.

Ivory and Pearl Sleeve Buttons and Studs, initial and fancy patterns, a great variety; also, Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, latest styles, wholesale and retail. WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway.

Marsh's Radical Cure Truss and Bandage Institute has removed to No. 542 Broadway. Silk elastic stockings, elastic belts, shoulder-braces, &c., constantly on hand. A lady attendant. Open till 9 P. M.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff is the best known remedy for Headache, "Cold in the Head" Snuffles, Imperfect Voice, Bronchitis and Catarrh. Sold by all druggists.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or brown. Reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

The Great Desideratum of the Day. THE AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK. OFFICE, NO. 107 4TH-AV.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button Hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BROOKS—BROOKS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 23, by Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, ALFRED BROOKS, Esq., and GEORGINA D. BROOKS, all of this city.

CAIRNS—NICOL.—At Glasgow, Scotland, on Thursday, Aug. 10, by Rev. Henry Batchelor, assisted by Rev. R. H. Arnnckle, of Kirkoswald, JAMES CAIRNS, Esq., and MARY FRANCES, only daughter of Francis B. Nicol, Esq., of New-York.

CAMPBELL—GARNAR.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Geo. W. Woodruff, JOHN CAMPBELL and Miss A. ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Edward M. Garnar, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

ALLAIRE.—On Thursday, Aug. 24, NICHOLAS GOVERNEUR KORTRIGHT, infant son of Robert H. and the late Margaretta E. Allaire, aged 4 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 84 Washington-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

ARMSTRONG.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 24, LILIAN MARY, only daughter of J. B. and Kate F. Armstrong, aged 1 year, 2 months and 15 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 277 Jay-st., on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

ALEXANDER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 22, at the residence of her brother, Rev. A. G. Wylie, Duanesburgh, N. Y., Mrs. A. L. ALEXANDER, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 25th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her mother, No. 237 West 16th-st., without further notice.

☞ California and Texas papers please copy.

BRUSH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 23, SARAH, wife of Jarvis Brush, aged 68 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at No. 99 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BAIRD.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 24, after a lingering illness, MARY FINDLAY, relict of David Baird, aged 85 years, a native of Philadelphia.

Funeral services at the residence of her son, Major T. W. Baird, No. 198 Prince-st., near McDougal, at 11 A. M. this day. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

COTREL.—At Fort Hamilton, on Thursday, Aug. 24, Miss LYDIA COTREL, daughter of the late Abram and Sarah Cotrel.

The funeral services will be held this day, (Friday,) at the Episcopal Church, at 4 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CARPENTER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 23, AGNES CARPENTER, wife of Thorn Carpenter, deceased, in the 83d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 26 Wyckoff-st.

DUDLAR.—At Trenton, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 20, HENRY A., infant son of Henry L. and Hortenee P. Douglas.

EVERS.—On Thursday, Aug. 24, WALTER EVERS, aged 9 months and 13 days, son of F. and N. Evers.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have in all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,

Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. S. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, Jr., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.
The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.
Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.
Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.
Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all part of Europe, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
ISSUED IN 1864,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

TRAVELING CREDITS.
Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by
L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 36 Wall-st

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 15th day of July, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1865.
PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons of the Loan of 1864, (6-20s,) maturing on the 1st of September, are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time prior to the 30th instant.
Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them, on the 31st instant, after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office. H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA PETROLEUM CO.,
No. 23 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Germania Petroleum Company of New-York will be held at the office of the company, No. 38 Pine-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 6 to 21.
CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the board.
HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

ENRIGUETTA GOLD COMPANY, OF ARIZONA.—A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 32 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, August 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.
J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

ARIZONA MINING COMPANY.—AN ADjourned meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 32 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, August 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

$250,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in sums to suit, on improved city property. S. F. IRELAND, 152 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Broad-st., New-York.
Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL.....$2,000,000. SURPLUS.....$1,200,000.
This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT ON Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank, of Brooklyn, N. Y., No. 1,894, dated July 18, 1865, for $2,000, issued and payable to order of Ferdinand Goldstein, and indorsed by Ferdinand Goldstein and F. H. Gerstenheimer. All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating said certificate, payment of same having been stopped and application made to the bank to issue a duplicate of said lost certificate. All persons interested are called upon to show cause why a new certificate shall not be issued in place of the lost one.

LOST—LAST NIGHT, ON THE HARLEM RAILroad, the following bonds, viz.: $4,000 U. S. 10-40 bonds, Nos. 1,572, 1,853, 1,854 and 1,855, $1,000 each; also, $3,000 in U. S. 7 3-10 notes. Purchasers and others will please mark above numbers, and give notice to subscriber of any one offering them for sale.
THOMAS DOUGLASS, No. 70 Beekman-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1865.
TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings for the quarter ending July 31, payable at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, 30th inst. The transfer books will be closed on FRIDAY, 25th inst., and reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 1. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1865.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day ordered an issue of four million dollars of scrip stock to the stockholders, recorded on the closing of the books on the 25th inst., share for share, upon which twenty-five (25) per cent. is declared paid, leaving seventy-five (75) per cent. to be called for at the pleasure of the company.
The certificates will be delivered to stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1865.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. free of government tax, out of the earnings for the last SIX months, upon the preferred and common stock of the company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 20 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 2d of September next for transfers.
WM. H. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STOUT COAL CO.,
ROOM No. 44 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. payable at the office of the company on and after Sept. 1. Transfer books closed from 25th inst. to 2d proximo.
G. S. COMSTOCK,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.
PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION,
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,
NO. 35 CHAMBERS-ST
(NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS OR EMPLOYED.)
At the above office are registered discharged soldiers and sailors, of all trades and qualifications, and of all conditions of body, both disabled and able-bodied, and all are well recommended.
An urgent request is made to employers to call, and register their applications for employes. Both parties are served free of charge.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

WATER WHEELS.—THE HELICAL JONVAL TURBINE, by J. E. STEVENSON, Hydraulic Engineer. Patentee and manufacturer, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
All persons having claims against us, will please forward statement of same to our address, HUGHES, CALDWELL & CO., Richmond, Va.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Aug. 17, 1865.
AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONsist of Brevet Col. C. S. Tripler, Surgeon U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon U. S. A.; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, Surgeon U. S. A., and Brevet Major C. C. Lee, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New-York City, on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army, and of Assistant Surgeons for promotion.
Applicants must be between 21 and 26 years of age, and physically sound.
Applications must be addressed to the Surgeon-General of the army, stating the residence of the applicant, and the date and place of his birth; they must be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.
If the applicant has been in the service, he will send the testimonial of the chief medical officer, under whom he has served, and if in service at the present time, the application must be sent through the Medical Director of the respective department.
No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.
There are now twelve vacancies in the Medical Staff.
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-Gen. U. S. Army.

CLEANLINESS!—ASTOVE MOST BRILLIANTly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. C. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.
The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.
(See specimen on the sides of each block.)
Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d. 4d. and 1s.
Works, No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

NEW PRIZE LIST NOW READY.—COLlections for all claims against the U. S. Navy, including PRIZE BAG MONEY, BOUNTIES and ARREARS OF PAY, collected at once. Call or address
L. BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

HARTMAN'S PATENT ELASTIC CRUTCHES, for the lame of every nature, are the only crutches ever made on scientific principles; they only need to be tried to be preferred. For sale at No. 476½ Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts., N. Y.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—OF SHOW CASES, COUNters, gas fixtures, and a variety of fancy articles; frames, carved black walnut goods, passepartouts, photographs, pictures, &c. No. 481 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO. is dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON. The business will be liquidated by us, the surviving partners.
SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of NIMMONS & HAUGHTON.
SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm of WM. M. BRUNDAGE & BRO., for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold on commission, at No. 34 Pine-st.
WM. M. BRUNDAGE,
FRANK BRUNDAGE
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP FORMERLY existing under the firm of F. J. CONANT & BOLLES has expired by limitation. Either partner is authorized to close the outstanding business. F. J. CONANT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. J. N. BOLLES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1865.
WILLIAM D. BLACK AND ELBERT B MONROE were admitted as partners in our firm the 1st day of March last. BALL, BLACK & CO.

FURNITURE.

OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.—WANTED, A SUperior set of black walnut office furniture, consisting of desks, chairs, &c., and also a medium-size burglar-proof safe. Address Box No. 203 Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, July 28, 1865.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York—Sir:
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Secretary of State, in place of Chauncey M. Depew.
A Comptroller, in the place of Lucius Robinson.
A Treasurer, in the place of George W. Schuyler.
An Attorney-General, in the place of John Cochrane.
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of William B. Taylor.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of William J. Skinner.
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Gaylord J. Clarke.
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Hiram Denio.
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Frederick A. Tallmadge.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of John K. Porter, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Henry R. Selden, whose term (for which he was elected) expires on the 31st day of December, 1871.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in place of Daniel P. Ingraham, whose term of office will expire on the last of December next.
Also, a Senator for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.
Seventeen Members of Assembly;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of James Mosercief and Anthony L. Robertson;
A Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Charles P. Daly;
Two Supervisors, in the place of James Davis and John R. Briggs;
A Justice for the Marine Court, in the place of Henry Allen;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to chapter 326 of Laws of 1865, a copy of which is printed herewith, entitled "An Act to provide the means of paying bounties authorized by law, and of reimbursing municipalities for bounties paid by them in pursuance of law, by creating a State debt for that purpose, and to submit to the people the question of creating such debt, and to repeal certain sections of chapter twenty-nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five," for instructions in regard to their duties under said act.

Chapter 326.
AN ACT
To provide the means of paying bounties authorized by law, and of reimbursing municipalities for bounties paid by them in pursuance of law, by creating a State debt for that purpose; and to submit to the people the question of creating such debt, and to repeal certain sections of chapter twenty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five.
Passed April 7, 1865; three-fifths being present.
The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:
SECTION 1. To provide the means of paying all bounties authorized by law to be paid by this State to volunteers, drafted men or substitutes, and to provide the means of reimbursing cities, counties and towns for bounties paid by them to volunteers, drafted men or substitutes; so far as the bounties so paid by them are authorized by a law of this State, to be reimbursed or refunded to them, a debt of this State is hereby created and authorized to be contracted, which debt shall be for the single object of paying, reimbursing and refunding the said bounties.
SEC. 2. The debt hereby created and authorized to be contracted shall not exceed the sum of thirty millions of dollars, and there shall be imposed, levied and assessed, upon the taxable property of this State, a direct annual tax, to pay the interest on the said debt, as such interest falls due, which said direct annual tax shall be sufficient to pay such interest as it falls due, and to form a sinking fund for the payment of said debt, there shall also be imposed, levied and assessed, upon the taxable property of the State, a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay, in the space of twelve years from the time of the passage of this act, the principal of the debt created and contracted under and by the provisions of this act.
SEC. 3. To obtain the money necessary for the purposes contemplated by this act, the Comptroller is authorized to issue the bonds of the State, in such sums each as shall seem meet to him, with coupons thereto attached for the payment of the interest on such bonds, at a rate not exceeding seven per centum per annum, half yearly, on the first days of July and January, in each year, until the principal thereof is payable, at such place in the City of New-York as shall seem meet to him, and the whole principal shall be payable in such place in New-York City as the Comptroller shall deem meet, in twelve years from the time of the issue of the bonds. The bonds issued by the Comptroller, under the provisions of this act, shall be disposed of by the Comptroller as follows: First, he shall, as soon as may be after the approval of this act by the people, issue at par to the holders of any of the revenue bonds of this State, which, under the provisions of any law of this State, have been ordered to be issued by him to raise moneys for the payment of the bounties specified in the first section of this act, or to reimburse or refund to cities, counties, or towns the bounties paid by them, as specified in the first section of this act, so much of the bonds authorized by this act as shall equal in amount the revenue bonds of this State which shall have been so issued by him, as aforesaid. Second, he shall then, as to the remainder of the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, before disposing of them or any of them, advertise for proposals for the same, and shall open the proposals and award the same to the highest bidder, at a rate not less than par, which advertising and disposition shall be according to the provisions of law now existing.
SEC. 4. This act shall be submitted to the people at the next general election to be held in this State. The inspectors of election in the different election districts in this State shall provide at each poll, on said election day, a box in the usual form, for the reception of the ballots herein provided; and each and every elector of this State may present a ballot which shall be a paper ticket, on which shall be printed or written, or partly written and partly printed, one of the following forms, namely: "For the act to create a State debt to pay bounties," or "Against the act to create a State debt to pay bounties." The said ballots shall be so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballot, and shall be indorsed, "Act in relation to bounties."
SEC. 5. After finally closing the polls of such election the inspectors thereof shall immediately, and without adjournment, proceed to count, and canvass the ballots given in relation to the proposed act, in the same manner as they are by law required to canvass the ballots given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down in writing, and in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "For the act to create a State debt," and the whole number of votes given "Against the act to create a State Debt," and certify and subscribe the same, and cause the copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered, as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor. And all the provisions of law in relation to elections, other than for military and town officers, shall apply to the submission to the people herein provided for.
SEC. 6. The Secretary of State shall with all convenient dispatch, after this act shall receive the approval of the Governor, cause the same to be struck off and printed upon slips, in such numbers as shall be sufficient to supply the different officers of the State concerned in notifying or in holding elections, or in canvassing the votes, and shall transmit the same to such officers.
SEC. 7. This act shall become a law when it is ratified by the people in pursuance of the constitution and the provisions thereof.
SEC. 8. Sections eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen of chapter twenty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five are hereby repealed.
Yours, respectfully,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, } ss.
I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.—Aug. 2, 1865. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
Publishers of newspapers are notified not to publish this advertisement unless duly authorized to do so by the Sheriff. Laws of 1860, chap. 460.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
invite the attention of wholesale buyers to their
Large Stock of
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
FANCY GOODS,
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, CARPET BINDINGS,
PEARL BUTTONS AND JET BUTTONS,
In entirely New Styles.
HOLDSWORTH'S LINEN THREAD,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SUSPENDERS,
FRENCH SATCHELS AND TRAVELING BAGS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
and a full line of
YANKEE NOTIONS,
which are now offered at
ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MANHATTAN WOOL YARNS,
IN BUNDLES AND BOXES. ALSO,
WORSTED GOODS,
NUBIAS, SONTAGS, HOSIERY,
JACKETS, SHAWLS, TIDIES, &c.,
AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF
ZEPHYR AFGHANS,
FOR SALE TO THE TRADE, BY
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SHOE TRADE LINENS.
A LARGE LINE OF LINEN GOODS, SUITABLE FOR SHOE LININGS,
For sale to the Trade, by
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.
JOHN H. MCCOLLOM, of the City and County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published June 30, 1865. Creditors to appear before Hon. R. H. TYLER, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the village of Fulton in said county, on the 22d day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent estate, and he be discharged from his debts.
T. HASTINGS,
Attorney for Insolvent.
OSWEGO, June 30, 1865. je30-law6wF

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of ALFRED MARCHER, late of the Town of Morrisania, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of January, A. D., 1866.
DATED this 3d day of July, A. D., 1865.
WILLIAM S. CARMAN, } Executors.
EMILY R. MARCHER, }
Jy7-law6mF

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—COAL AND TIMBER LANDS ON the Big Sandy river, Kentucky; 10,000 acres covered with the most desirable hard wood timber, and underlaid with the best bituminous coal. Is readily accessible by boats on the Big Sandy and tributaries, and only 140 miles from Cincinnati. Parties desirous of purchasing may apply by letter to T. R., Box No. 1,179 Post-office.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, A FIRST-RATE milk and grocery store, doing a splendid business. Call at once at No. 27 Mott-st.

EXCLUSIVE OR PARTIAL INTERES in two valuable patents for sale. Address W. T., B No. 4,055 New-York Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following-named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES and other property:

AT CINCINNATI, O., UNTIL MONDAY, AUG. 28, 12 M.
For the stern-wheel steamboat D. C. Horton, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Meigs, registered 75 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Crook, formerly B. C. Levy, registered 131 tons.
And two (2) wharf-boats, registered 184 and 146 tons.
All of which can be seen at GALLIPOLIS, O., until the day of sale.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at PARKERSBURGH, Va.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at CATLETTSBURGH, Ky.
And the model barges Horace and Capitola, lying at CINCINNATI, O.
All of which can be seen at those places until the day of sale.

AT LOUISVILLE, KY., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, AUG 30, 12 M., for the
Model barges Charmer, Henry Clay, Woolfolk, Payne No. 5 and B. Norton and for seventeen (17) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at LOUISVILLE, Ky., until the day of sale.
For the side-whee steamboat D. A. January, registered 700 tons.
Side-wheel steamboat Ohio (wreck.)
Stern-wheel tug-boat T. D. Horner, registered 139 tons.
And thirteen (13) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ALBANY, Ind., until the day of sale.

AT ST. LOUIS, MO., UNTIL TUESDAY, SEPT. 5; 12 M
Side-wheel steamer Antocrat, registered 962 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Izetta, registered 676 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. H. Baldwin, registered 208 tons.
Side-wheel steamer John Raina, registered 620 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Metropolitan, registered 397 tons.
Side-wheel steamer R. C. Wood (formerly the Louisiana), registered 787 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Nebraska, registered 673 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Baltic, registered 700 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Emma, registered 194 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Victor, registered 80 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alpha, registered 260 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Nick Wingate, s, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel (tow-boat) steamer Nawsboy, registered 126 tons
Stern-wheel steamer Silver Lake, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer M. V. Baird, registered 91 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer United States, registered 50 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Echo (sunk.)
Stern-wheel steamer Mattie Cabler, registered 130 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Porter, registered 113 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alone, registered 211 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer J. S. Pringle, registered 318 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Hopkins, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lioness (tow-boat), registered 233 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Carrie Jacobs, registered 156 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Annie Jacobs, registered 206 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lotus, registered 158 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Virginia Barton, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug J. O. Rumsey, registered 60 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Michigan, registered 128 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Huron, registered 128 tons.
Wharf-boat Dearborn, 300 tons.

ALSO
For the model barges General Sheridan, Keokuk No. 1, Keokuk No. 2, Trenton, St. Louis, Hartford, Anna, Archie, Larimer, William Tell, Praed, Dougherty, Duchess, Chaotie, Phillips, Vulcan No. 1, Vulcan No. 2, Vulcan No. 3, Vulcan No. 4, Vulcan No. 5, Vulcan No. 6, Vulcan No. 7, Rosa, Glendale, Rowena, J. O. Gault, Bob Grier, Dan. Risley, Ed. Kline, Susie, Jessie, Gilmore, Southerner, Guthrie, C. J. Caffrey, Ben. Gerrish, Cartwright, and burnt wrecks of Guthrie, Haigbt and Hercules.
And seven (7) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at ST. LOUIS, Mo., until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 300 tons; wharf-boat, (J. O. Irwin,) 148 tons; seventy-seven (77) gunwale barges; model barges Emma, Fanny, Adam Spronle, Laura and Roanoke; six (6) coal boats; one (1) yawl boat; four (4) skiffs and two (2) small flats.
All of which can be seen at CAIRO, ILLINOIS, until the day of sale.
Also, stern-wheel steamer Lue Faves, registered 50 tons; model barges Austrelits, Westmoreland, Roanoke, Josephine, and No. 9; and three (3) box barges.
All of which can be seen at EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, until the day of sale.
Also, screw tug Little Giant, registered 53 tons; and six (6) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 426 tons; one (1) gunwale barge, and two (2) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at HELENA, ARKANSAS, until the day of sale.
Also, wharf-boat H. R. W. Hill, 800 tons; wharf-boat Michigan, 137 tons; wharf-boat Chancellor, 365 tons; five (5) gunwale barges, and one (1) coal-boat.
All of which can be seen at the MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER, until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.
Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.
The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.
Payment to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.
A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. Arthur Edwards, Assistant-Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri.
By order of the Quartermaster-General,
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brig.-Gen., and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 12 M., for the
Side-wheel steamer Davenport, (ferry-boat) registered 159 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Convoy, No. 2, registered 111 tons.
Which can be se

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 257 and 259 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 83 Park-place, New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 259 Madison-avenue, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NOS. 427, 429, 431 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

MRS. JOHN LORD'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, CONN., will reopen Sept. 15.
Circulars forwarded on application.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to
Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 61 West 16th-st., New-York, will reopen September 21. Miss Kennedy receives a very limited number of boarding-pupils, who are under her own constant supervision. Has a French resident governess, and every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. Address, as above, for circulars.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000; 18 instructors. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
WATERBURY, CONN.
A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address
Rev. E. O. WILLIAMS.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A boarding-school for Boys,
16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.
Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
Flushing, L. I.
Boarding-school for boys.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY
Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 125 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON
CALLENDER'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 32 E. 21st-st.,
will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge and superintendence of Miss Armstrong, the former head governess, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried on.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 60 miles south of New-York City. Special attention is given to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting and French. The Winter Session begins September 15. For catalogues address the Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

THE ENGLISH AND SPANISH POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Weehawken Heights, New-Jersey, C. VILLAVERDE, A. M., Principal, reopens on the 11th of September next. This is the best school to learn languages. Boarders and day scholars are received at any time. Circulars may be had at No. 40 Exchange-place, of Mr. F. YZQUIERDO, and at the Institute.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Eighteenth Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Sciences will commence Sept. 14. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained D. APPLETON'S book-stores, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Troy, N. Y.

MADAME GIRARDIN'S ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 111 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 12. This school, which has been in operation for 15 years, has recently admitted last year, is warranted to be the improvements of a well conducted institution.

THE MISSES [illegible] will RE-OPEN their English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, on [illegible] East 16th-st. Miss HOWLAND will be at home after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

L'ESPINASSE'S [illegible] INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and King's [illegible], will reopen September 18. French is the language of the house. Latin, Greek, German, classics, commercial [illegible]. Circulars at No. 213 Broadway, drug-store, and at the Institute, No. 6 Barclay-st. Reopens Sept. 18.

A LADY OCCUPYING ONE OF THE MOST healthful and beautiful locations on the Hudson, will receive a few children to board with herself and educate with her own daughter. Terms, $[illegible] per annum. Address Mrs. F. FRANCIS, Nyack-on-Hudson. References exchanged.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen [illegible] large shaded playgrounds, and facilities for [illegible] a thorough academic education. English and classical. Address T. T. MACK, Principal.
FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1865.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very delightful and healthful English and French school reopens on [illegible] DAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seizas, No. 911 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 900 Broadway.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY IN-FORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, Bedford Hill, No. 215 East 86th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to reopen his school, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., on MONDAY, September 18. Circulars may be had at the school, or by addressing Mr. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—Boys will be fitted for college or business; Fall term will commence Sept. 12. For particulars, address the principal, W. O. GINN.
STAMFORD, Conn., August, 1865.

AMENIA FEMALE SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. SIDNEY P. YORK, A. M., Principal. First-class institution for young ladies. Fall session of twenty weeks opens Sept. 7. For circulars or rooms, address G. W. CENTER.

THE STOCKBRIDGE ENGLISH AND French Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 20. Young ladies are also received for a thorough course of musical instruction alone. For circulars, &c., apply to Dr. F. WELTER, Stockbridge, Mass.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Fall Session begins Sept. 14. For circulars apply to
MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor; or
JARED REID, Jr., Principal.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 250 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No 5, West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

POUGHKEEPSIE, (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, a Military Boarding School. U. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal. Opens Sept. 14.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6. For circulars apply as above.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL—AT HACK-ensack, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. C. B. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.
Mrs. N. P. WILLIS will reopen her school, in which there are a few vacancies, Sept. 20.
Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS
will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 16 East 39th-st. (bet. Madison and 5th avs.) will reopen Sept. 12. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,
No. 151 5th-av., corner 22d-st., New-York.
Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.
All modern languages taught and spoken.
A preparatory class connected with the institution. Commencement first MONDAY in September.
For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32, Station H, Yorkville, N. Y.

MR. YOUNG'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.
Will re-open, Sept. 4.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
NO. 70 MADISON-AV.
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies. This institution, founded in N. Y. 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 20th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MRS. AUBERT'S
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 238 East 12th-st., (Old No. 146,)
will be reopened THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

GREAT EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES in the beautiful "Connecticut River Valley."
BURNHAM'S AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,
By far the largest, most complete and thorough institution of the kind in New-England, where Young Men receive a thorough training, and are fitted for all Business Pursuits. GREAT IMPROVEMENT in the method of Instruction, uniting School-room and Counting-room upon a plan that secures all the practical advantages of each. The Student Buys, Sells, Barters, Ships, Consigns, Discounts, Insures, and keeps his Accounts, as in Actual Business.
Prof. JOHN W. FOWLER, LL. D., for eighteen years President of the "New-York State and National Law School," Poughkeepsie, has charge of Law Department, and will devote himself to the general interest of the Students of this College.
NORMAL WRITING DEPARTMENT in charge of the best Business and Ornamental Penman and Teacher on the Continent. LIBERAL DEDUCTIONS made to soldiers who have received disabling and honorable wounds while in their country's service.
WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT IT.—"The success of this college is so great as to warrant the belief that it will eventually become the LARGEST as already is the BEST institution of the kind in the country."—*Springfield Republican, June 21, 1865.*
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.—Circulars, Papers, &c., giving full particulars relating to the Course of Study, exact expense of Board and Tuition, may be had by addressing LOUIS W. BURNHAM, President,
Springfield, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT WESTCHESTER.—The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 9 P. M. Cadets may pursue either a classical or scientific course of study under experienced and thorough instructors. In the primary department the usual English branches are taught. Military instruction is given in the three arms of the service. The academy is furnished with horses, field pieces and horse artillery exercises. All the appointments of the institution are of the first order, and no expense or effort is spared to advance the education and military training of the cadets. The religious instruction of the cadets is carefully attended to. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE. Young Ladies' Department, No. 445 West 22d-st; Young Gentlemens' Department, Nos. 367 and 371 West 23d-st. The new term will begin on MONDAY, 11th of September. The principals will be ready to receive day scholars and boarding pupils from the 1st of September. Regular school stages will facilitate the communication with the eastern portion of the city. For the programmes, containing full particulars, may be had at Svison & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st.; at Dr. Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway; at T. W. Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the Institute. H. GEREKE, P. D.; ROSALIE T. HERRMANN, T. SHUTZ, P. D.

KINDERGARTEN.—THE PRIVATE SCHOOL for Children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at No. 10 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores. For further information, address Miss E. M. COE, at the above place, or call at any time after Sept. 5.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction, special preparation for any college or scientific school, academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Fall term begins Sept. 4. Open day and evening.
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—No. 232 Clinton-st., reopens Sept. 13. The boarding department offers superior advantages to young ladies from abroad.
A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M. Principal.

GOLDSMITH'S INSTITUTE—NO. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st., established 1840. Penmanship, book-keeping and business affairs. Notice.—Pupils will be received at the reduced charges of the summer term until Sept. 1 only.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, EBBITT HALL, Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. English, French and Classical. Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, on the Hudson.—Fall term will commence, Monday, Oct. 2. For circulars apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Winter session on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Allentown, Penn., with chartered privileges and superior advantages, re-opens Sept. 5. For circulars address REV. L. HEFFORD, A.M. President.

MISS SCHENKBERG DESIRES TO FILL a few vacancies in her class of young ladies, which will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 107 (old No. 65) West 21st-st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL RE-open their boarding and day school for young ladies, on MONDAY, the 4th of September, at Now-Rochelle, New-York.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL—No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 12.

NO. 174 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—The Misses PALACHE will reopen their French and English boarding and day school on MONDAY, 11th September.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, will reopen at No. 907 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Until then address at No. 184 West 24th-st.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENG-LISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 18.

MISS BALLOU'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH SPECIAL CARE and instruction. Rev. JAS. TUFTS, Monson, Mass

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR young ladies; one of the most desirable locations in New-England; two hours' distant from New-York City. Terms easy. Address J. D. O., No. 55 Beekman-st., New-York.

TEACHERS.

ALL TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSI-TIONS should have "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S" Application Form. Experienced Teachers are in great demand, specially for *Music*, French, Drawing, Classics, Mathematics and Military Drill. ALL WHO WANT GOOD TEACHERS will find best possible facilities for being united at American School Institute's offices, J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York. Philadelphia Office: 512 Arch-st.; Western Office: Chicago, Illinois.

TEACHERS WANTED—THROUGHOUT the country for supplying schools and seminaries with principals and assistants. N. B.—Address all applications for Teachers to the NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 486 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER FOR A BROOK-lyn seminary, who can instruct in mathematics, natural philosophy, English literature and drawing. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 142 *Times* Office, with place of residence.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUA-tion in a school or family, in or near the city; has had experience in teaching, drawing and painting; English branches and rudiments of music; is a fine vocalist. Address B. A., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDU-cate children in various elementary studies and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st.

A PARISIAN LADY, A THOROUGH EX-perienced teacher, wishes to obtain a few pupils for French conversation and grammar. Address A. R., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, desires an engagement as resident or daily governess in this city or vicinity. Address TEACHER, No. 111 West 16th-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY PROCURED without publicity; other good cases prosecuted on liberal terms. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counsellor, No. 13 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line
FOR
BOSTON.

The Neptune Line of Steamers,
Tri-Weekly,
FOR BOSTON, DIRECT,
VIA
LONG ISLAND SOUND.
COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,)
NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,
2,000 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
One of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS
METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,
1,500 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
will shortly follow, forming a daily line.
The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug 5.
No charge for wharfage in Boston.
Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, end of Central Wharf.
ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent,
Pier No. 27 North River.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,168	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, Aug. 26
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, Sept. 2
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, Sept. 9
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $80; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 4.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 23
KEN TUCKY.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 26
CITY OF LIMERICK.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 30
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 2
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to HAVRE, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
EUROPE.....A. DUCHESNE.....FRIDAY.....Sept. 15
LAFAYETTE or WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.	
Sept. 1	NEW-YORK.....TENNESSEAN, (Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Sept. 16	NEW-YORK.....OCEANIC.....SLOCUM, (Connecting at Panama with Golden City.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 9th September, SATURDAY, 7th October.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
☞ No freight received after sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 26 Broadway.
The favorite steamship COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave Sept. 7.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamer for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to OHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS,
DIRECT.
The new and fast United States mail steamship
CATHERINE WHITING,
Capt. MERTMAN,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
WEEKLY LINE.
The new and splendid steamship
ATLANTA, A. K. WILLIAMS, Commander,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 36 North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for a limited number of passengers, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
The STAR OF THE SOUTH follows, leaving here on Sept. 2.
Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The COASTWISE COMPANY will dispatch on the 25th of August at noon,
The A 1 steamer FLAG, G. W. BROWN, Master, from pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, $50. SECOND CABIN PASSAGE, $30. Freight 25 cents per foot. Large lots by agreement. Insurance guaranteed and effected at the lowest rates. Consignments for ward at cost. Charges advanced. Apply at No. 177 West corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States mail steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. VAIL, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Freights reduced. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The R. R. CUYLER follows on Wednesday, Aug. 30.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID BRIT-ish iron steamship ATLANTIC, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail as above from Pier No. 3 North River, on TUESDAY, Sept. 12. For passage, at lowest rates, apply to OHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship NORTH STAR, A. G. Jones, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, and the MONTEREY, W. G. FURMAN, Commander, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship OREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock M.
Freight for all ports of North Carolina, the Upper Roanoke, and landings on the James and York Rivers, forwarded by Messrs. J. M. SMITH & BRO., at Norfolk, free of charge.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
A. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
PASSAGE AND FREIGHT REDUCED.
Regular United States Mail Line of first-class steamships.
ALHAMBRA.
GRANADA.
ANDALUSIA.
QUAKER CITY.
The favorite and very fast steamship
GRANADA,
RODNEY BAXTER, Commander,
is now receiving cargo at Pier No. 14, East River, and will be dispatched on
SATURDAY, Aug. 26,
AT THREE P. M.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN.
CUMBERLAND, Capt. MURRAY.
The new and elegant sidewheel steamship CUMBERLAND will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
The MONEKA leaves on THURSDAY, Sept. 7.
ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO., Agents, Charleston.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.
REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
VICKSBURGH.....Capt. E. O. WILLIAMS.
KALORAMA.....Capt. JOS. DENTY.
GENERAL OUSTER.....Capt. ROGERS.
Landing their cargoes at the wharf at Mobile without lighterage.
The steamship
KALORAMA
will sail from Pier No. 23 E. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
The first-class U. S. Mail Steamships
AMERICA.....LINDT, Commander.
CONSTITUTION.....GREENMAN, Commander.
NEVADA.....CARPENTER, Commander.
IDAHO.....HOLMES, Commander.
The
AMERICA
will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M.
Passage $35. For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway.
The CONSTITUTION will follow WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30. Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, WM. HERSEY, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.
The new, elegant and fast steamship VARUNA, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander,
will sail from Pier above Pier No. 11, North River, at 3 P.M., on THURSDAY, Aug. 31.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway, New-York.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
The new and elegant steamship EUTERPE is now receiving freight at Pier No. 36 North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

NORTH CAROLINA.
EDENTON, PLYM

FROM WASHINGTON.

Continued from First Page.

but the latter declined, on the ground that if the present plan of reconstruction failed he would be wanted. That's just the point I wanted to discover. Gen. BUTLER is waiting for something. Had he set down in Lowell or in New-York, or anywhere else, and deliberately written and forwarded his resignation through the regular channels, as he knew how to do, it would have been regularly and quietly accepted, just as the resignations of other prominent officers have been. Let him try it and see. Gen BUTLER knows very well how not to do it.

A RUFFIAN FOILED.

The "irrepressible conflict" in this city continues to furnish no inconsiderable part of the daily sensations of the street. A very remarkable instance occurred this morning, on F-street, near the Treasury building and Willard's. A small colored boy became engaged in an altercation with a white boy, older and larger than himself. For some minutes it was a square stand-up fisticuff, which the crowd rather enjoyed, as no one seemed likely to be hurt. But it soon becoming manifest that the superior strength and size of the white boy would give him the victory, the colored boy brought his heels into requisition, and made a vigorous retreat. Hereupon an overgrown, strapping rowdy in the crowd, belonging to the genus loafer, wrathfully indignant that he of the black skin should escape without pummeling, gave fleet pursuit, and finally overhauled the poor little black infant in the yard of a private dwelling, and was about to teach him that he had no right even to defend himself when attacked, when several gentlemen in the crowd, attracted by this extraordinary phase of the affair, interfered, and sent the loafer howling down the street, amid the execrations of the whole crowd. Not a more unprovoked or devilish exhibition of pure malice toward the race has been seen in these streets.

DISFRANCISED.

The seceah of Prince George County, Md., are getting their deserts at last. The registration law of the State now being enforced disfranchises a great majority of them. In one precinct, out of 181 voters, 131 are hereafter debarred that privilege until they cannot only take oaths but keep them.

A HERO COMING.

Major-Gen. WILSON, the cavalry leader of the Southwest and the captor of Macon, is expected to arrive in this city to-morrow.

COLORED TROOPS.

All statements to the effect that any considerable portion of the colored troops are to be mustered out of service are utterly without foundation. Such reports are spawned every day by some of the pardon-seeking rebels, who hold a stiletto for the negro behind their back as they grasp the President's hand and humbly pray. The more they protest against the colored garrisons the more they won't get rid of them.

SOUTHERN MAILS.

The agent of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad reports to the department that the road is now in readiness to deliver the mails once daily at all points on the line between Charlottesville and Lynchburgh inclusive. Postmaster BOWEN was accordingly notified, and will send the mails forward to-morrow morning.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 24.

NO CHOLERA AT BARCELONA.

Information has been received at the State Department from the United States Consul at Barcelona, that up to the 1st of August, the date of the writing of the dispatch, the health of Barcelona and that consular district was excellent, there being no signs of the cholera, which was prevailing to some extent at Ancona, Alexandria, and elsewhere.

HEALTH REGULATIONS AT PORT MAHON.

The Consul at Port Mahon, writing under date of Aug. 5, reports that the authorities there now enforce the most rigid quarantine regulations, and that information had been received that the cholera is certainly advancing Westward. The accounts received at Port Mahon of the prevalence of the disease at Ancona were such as to create serious apprehensions. Much alarm was felt in the Balearic Islands.

NAVAL APPOINTMENT.

Capt. THORNTON A. JENKINS, has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department.

SEVEN-THIRTIES.

The Treasury Department has to-day forwarded to subscribers to the seven-thirty loan the last of the notes. The delay was occasioned by the fact that orders for the notes came in faster than they could be printed. If any subscribers to the loan should fail to receive the remainder of their subscriptions, they should at once notify the sub-agent.

SHOCKING STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Explosion on Board the Steamer Argosy on the Mississippi—Twelve Persons Killed and a Number Fatally Wounded.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The steamer *Argosy No. 3*, Capt. VANDEGRIFT, from Cairo for Cincinnati, with the Seventieth Ohio Infantry, about three hundred strong, was blown ashore in a rain-storm on Monday evening, near Hall's Landing, eighty miles below Louisville. The concussion exploded the mud-drume, and the steam coming aft, scalded twelve, two of whom died, and two are expected to die. Between thirty and forty jumped overboard, eight of whom were drowned.

The steamer *Argosy No. 1*, formerly a government gunboat, Capt. SHANKS, brought the regiment to this city and transferred them to the steamer *Gen. Lyttle*, for Cincinnati.

The names of the unfortunates were:

Scalded to Death—Martin Long, Co. K, and a discharged soldier of an Indiana regiment.

Drowned—Herman Bohlains, Hugh Taylor, Aaron Fixcus, John Rodrick, Amos Rose, Alfred Rader, J. McDaniels.

Severely Scalded—Wm. Egelshoff, Michael Murray, Norton Shelby, M. Busbee, Isaac Taylor.

FROM MEXICO.

The Empire a Failure—Mexico must be made a French Protectorate, or she will be Gobbled by the United States—Nervousness about Gen. Sheridan's Movements, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The *Times* City of Mexico correspondent, of the 21st ult., writes that the *Estafette*, the French organ, says that hnt two courses are left open; that France should assume the protectorate of Mexico, (as it admits the empire is an entire failure,) and declare it one of its provinces, or their country must be absorbed by the United States. Mexican independence, it says, is impossible.

Frequent Imperial disasters are reported as usual. The recall of the Papal Nuncio by the Pope caused a great sensation among the clergymen, who are also openly opposed to the Emperor. Gen. ALMOLEGAR has been sent to Washington as a Minister, who hopes for a "recognition." A threatening article has appeared in the French papers on the demonstrations they say Gen. SHERIDAN is making on the northern frontier. There is a nnmber of bands of idle Confederates in the City of Mexico, having lost all confidence in MAXIMILIAN.

The $1,500,000 on Board the Golden Rule—A Revenue Cutter to be Sent to the Wreck, &c., &c.

The revenue cutter *Cuyahoga*, Capt. JOHN FAUNCE, commanding, will leave New-York to-morrow for the Carribean Sea, for the purpose of endeavoring to recover the balance of the $1,500,000, which went down in the *Golden Rule* when she was wrecked on her passage to San Juan. Mr. VICTOR SMITH, agent of the Treasury Department, after being five weeks on the reef, assisted by divers and two wrecking schooners, has recovered only about $140,000, which were in a safe. The *Cuyahoga* will take out experienced divers, and it is possible that other portions of the large sum may be recovered, although it is highly probable that it will be in a condition wholly useless for circulation. The Treasury Department desire to be certain that it has been destroyed or forever lost, so that they can strike it off their books, and, if needed, issue other notes in their place. The *Cuyahoga* will probably be absent several weeks.

Death of a Prominent Citizen.

BANGOR, Me., Thursday, Aug. 24.

Col. JONATHAN EDDY, one of our principal citizens, fell in the street to-day, and died in about an hour.

FATAL RAILROAD DISASTER.

COLLISION ON THE OIL CREEK RAILROAD.

Nine Persons Instantly Killed and Ten to Fifteen Seriously Wounded.

ERIE, Penn., Thursday, Aug. 24.

A collision between a passenger and freight train occurred on the Oil Creek Railroad this morning. Nine persons were killed and from ten to fifteen wounded.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ERIE, Penn., Thursday, Aug. 24.

The accident on Oil Creek, near Titusville, was caused by the engineer of the freight train running up on the main track to get on the switch about the time the mail train was due. The latter, coming round a curve, could not see the engine until within a few yards of it. The two trains came together with such terrific force as to throw passengers from their seats and stave up every car in the train. It is astonishing that so few were injured.

The following is a list of the killed and injured, as near as can be ascertained: Gideon Lighall, of Belport, killed; Wm. Baldwin, Jr., East Cleveland, killed; Edgar J. Clough, of Fredonia, killed instantly; Steele Greene, Hydetown, both legs broken; one man, name unknown, killed; Elvin Pratter, Groveland, N. Y., both legs broken, cannot live; Randolph Phillips, Hastings, Oswego County, N. Y., leg broken; Fred. Joselyn, Corry, Penn., leg broken; Geo. Coley, Corry, bruised; Marvin Dyer, Corry, bruised badly. One other is badly bruised and injured internally, who refuses to give his name.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

An Excursion Train Thrown off the Track—Providential Escape of the Passengers.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 24.

An excursion train filled with passengers, returning to the city last evening from a pic-nic party at Abington, on the Old Colony Railroad, came in collision with a hand-car on the track, in which were two men.

The engine, tender, baggage, smoking and four passenger cars were thrown from the track, three of the latter being capsized down an embankment.

They contained nearly one hundred and fifty passengers, including many ladies, who were taken out of the windows. It was found that less than half a dozen had received injuries and none of a serious nature.

Several of the cars were badly shattered, and the track torn up.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

JENKINS DOWN THE BAY.

The New Steamship New-York.

Yesterday, a party of gay old boys, high in commercial and social importance, and solid men of portly dimensions and happy faces, gathered, at the invitation of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, on the beautiful new steamer *New-York*, at the foot of Canal-street, and from 10:30 A. M. until 3 P. M., reveled in the generous hospitality of their numerous hosts, who were represented by D. B. ALLEN, Esq., and his assistants. It was a purely "stag party," not a hooped skirt being visible; and so there was no domestic restriction upon the jolly old fellows, and the equally jolly young fellows—the nobs of Wall-street—who were aboard, early and thirsty.

The morning was cool, the air wonderfully clear and sharp for this season, and even before the splendid craft swung loose from her pier, the devotions to Bacchus commenced. In a stunning suit of white linen and flanked by half a dozen active assistants, the officiating genius of the punch-bowl appeared; and when the parched crowd saw that he was JOHN HESSION, the favorite of everybody, from DELMONICO'S, they were exceedingly glad. Mr. HESSION had a hard day's work as the central figure of a crowd of two or three hundred choice spirits—spirits who know what is spirits, and who cannot be put off with common doings; but HESSION came out victorious, and won the thanks of the party for his courteous and prompt attention to their comfort.

Having taken an eye-opener, and a morning nip, and an appetizer, and one for getting up so early, and one for the cool weather, and one with each newly-met friend, and one to the Captain, and one to JERRY SIMONTON the builder, and one to Mr. ALLAIRE WORKS, who got up the engines, and one to the beautiful day, and one to invoke a good time, and one because they did not know what else to do, and one to the bell that sounded "go," and one, two, three to keep the other drinks down, the old boys undertook a survey of the vessel.

But as this has been done by Commodore RINGGOLD, Chief Engineer BROOKS, and Master Carpenter LOWRY, of the Navy Department, we shall use their report, presuming that it was not made "on an excursion," and is, therefore, the result of their sober investigation. Here it is:

HULL.

Dimensions as follows: 296 feet long, 42 feet beam, 26 feet hold; tonnage, 2,516.

Frame is of white oak and locust, iron strapped; straps being 30 feet long, 6 inches wide, and ⅞ of an inch thick.

Planking; wales 6 inches thick, bottom 4½ inches, all of oak, square fastened, tree-nailed and butt-bolted; composition ⅞ inch bolts are used 18 feet up; above that galvanized iron.

Deck Frames—Main deck beams, 12½ by 13 inches; guard beams sided 20 inches, molded 15½ inches.

Spar deck, 10 by 6 inches forward and 10 by 8 aft, of white pine.

Berth deck, of oak; beame, 14 by 12 inches.

All decks are well stancheoned and kneed; in wake of engine, 4¼ inch diameter iron stancheons are used.

Main and berth decks are 3½ inches, and spar deck 3 inches thick.

Keelsons—Seven keelsons, 12 by 14 inches, running fore and aft; also seven thick strakes, 7 inches thick, bolted edgeways.

Ceiling is 5 inches thick, of oak.

The hull generally appears well fastened, and presents all the featnres throughout of a thorough-built ship.

Vessel is fitted with two masts, carrying a fore and foretopsail yard on her fore, and the usual sails aft.

Rigging is of iron, and neetly fitted.

Cables—One cable, (90 fathome,) of 1⅛ inch, bent.

Anchors—Two anchors, one weighing 3,000 and one 2,500 pounds.

ENGINE.

A vertical beam-engine, with a cylinder 90 inches in diameter and 12 feet stroke of piston, and is set over a common jet condenser.

The air-pump is also vertical, 72 inches diameter, and 5 feet stroke, with rubber disk valves, one delivery pipe leading from either side of the pnmp-chamber, discharging overboard at the surface; one ont-board delivery, and one in-board delivery valve is attached to each pipe.

The feed and bilge pumps—two of each—and all pipes connecting are perfect.

The boilers are two in number, with 560 three-inch tubes in each; they are set opposite each other, with fire room running fore and aft. Eight furnaces in each boiler, with an area of 312 square feet of grate surface, and area of heating surface 10,000 sqnare feet, in the two boilers.

The steam chimney runs np to the hurricane deck, which is 18 feet above the top of boilers, with one smoke-pipe in common for two boilers. The boilers are well made, double riveted in all seams not exposed to the fire; all necessary valves, gauges and instruments, are attached to the engine and boilers. The donkey boiler is cylindrical with a nest of two-inch diameter tnbes; boiler set vertical in npper deck.

There are two Woodward pnmps, No. 5, and No. 1, and one of Lighthall's fresh-water makers.

The paddle-wheels are of the common radial kind, very strong and neatly built of iron, 35 feet in diameter. Length of hnckets, 9 feet; width of do., 18 inches. The engine and boilers are strongly secured to the vessel, tha former with holding-down bolts, passing through the vessel, the latter sitting npon cast-iron liege, leaving a passage-way around and under the boilers, neat and commodtons; the ventilation in the engine and fire rooms is perfect.

The coal bunkers are below, on either side of the angine, and a large one forward of the boilers; with a total capacity of abont 600 tons. The cranks and crank shafts are of wrought iron, 20 inches in diameter, by 22 inches length in journals.

Taking the mean pressure of steam upon the piston, at 30 pounds per square inch, and the number of avolntions 13 per minnte, which we should consider a low average, the engine will exert a power of 1,800 horses.

Now, that report is—like old Sol Gills—"chock full of science," but it is dreadfully dry—almost as dry as yesterday's crowd of gay old boys. We will, therefore, add: The *New-York* is a marvel of strength, commodiousness and elegance. Her accommodations for passengers (and, after all, these are *the* points, for what does it benefit a fellow six feet long to know that the engine's stroke is twelve feet when his bunk's stroke is only five feet four, and no blankets at that?) are thoroughly excellent; the rooms are roomy, the beds equal to those of the best hotels, and the toilet arrangements of the very first order. And so throughout everything is an improvement upon anything that has gone before. With abundance of room, ventilation of the amplest kind, bath-rooms, saloons that are really parlors, pianos, luxurious divans and Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, the tried and true old commander, to see you through, if one could not enjoy a voyage to the Isthmus in the *New-York*, he had better stay at home. By the way, if any romantic young couple happen to see this article, they will be glad to know that there are two bridal etete-rooms on this vessel, each large enough to accommodate a small family, and fitted up in a way to give a bachelor the heart-ache, or as a Californian expressed it, "Gay enough to knock the hind sights off the Fifth-avenne," (meaning hotel, of course.)

The behavior of the ship yesterday was fine indeed. She ran up the river as far as Bull's Ferry, and down beyond the Hook, nearly to the light-ship. We did not learn the speed—it was sufficient; hut her steadiness was marvelous—not the slightest touch of oscillation was felt; and, with JOHN HESSION'S assistance, there were few on board who would not have discovered even a shade of variation in the slope of the deck. Altogether, in her hull and her parts, the *New-York* is a noble specimen of American workmanship; price $650,000.

Just as Uncle Noah did when he made the trial-trip of his ark, so did the host on this occasion—gave a gorge; for who would go on a voyage of this sort unless he had previous assurance of a good feed? It is a British institution—this gormandizing on all such occasions; bnt we have naturalized it without difficulty, and now we can beat John Bull not only in building and running steamships, but in cramming on trial excursions. So we had a spread. The steward seemed to know what eort of a set he was to provide for; none of your ham-sandwich fellows, but real old green-turtle soupers who know what's what and what's not what, also. Accordingly he gave us a lunch that was in itself a feast; and, as Jenkins invariably says on such occasions when he gets home able to say anything, "ample justice was done to the good things spread before us." If "ample justice" means "swallowed," it was thoroughly done. The viands were in keeping with the beautiful ship, and the gay old boys were decidedly at home. They were young again; they threw themselves all abroad; Wall-street and D. FALCATION were forgotten, and businese thrown overboard. Without coming up to a point of excess, tho boys enjoyed their leisure in the flowing bowl, (Jenkins called it blowing folc,) at the bountiful table, and all over the ship, chatting, drinking, telling storke, drinking, smoking, drinking, promenading, drinking, lounging, drinking, &c., drinking. By some good fortune, just at the cackling point of the dinner we got lost in the mazee of the second cabin, where they put 174 passengers on as many neat shelves, with clean table-cloths over them, and if there were any speeches we did not hear them, thank the—well, no matter; we escaped. That speech-making is "a custom more honored," &c.; ask Gen. GRANT if it is n't.

A little after 3 o'clock we were returned, this side up with care, safe and sound. The company was most agreeable, the vessel a model of excellence, and the trip in all respects a success of which the projectors may well be proud. "Nothing occurred to mar the enjoyment of the occasion."—*Jenkins.*

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE APPROACHING CHOLERA.

The Garbage Dumping Nuisance at the Central (N. J.) Railroad Depot.

A public meeting was held last evening at the City Hall, in Jersey City, for the purpose of adopting measures to prevent the further dumping of garbage and vegetable matter into the docks of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, which are being constructed at the terminus of their road in the cove soeth of the city. The attendance was large, and the meeting was principally composed of some of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of the city. Mr. F. G. WALBERT was chosen Chairman, and Mr. WILLIAMS acted as Secretary.

The President made a statement of the nuisance complained of, which was the dumping of refuse matter from New-York into the docks of the Central Railroad adjacent to the city.

The miasma arising from it had been the occasion of a serious epidemic in the First Ward, from whence it had spread as far as Bergen Hill. It had been said that these docks were not in the city limits, therefore the people were powerless; if so, a law should be passed to remedy the evil, and if this could not be done, the people will have to leave the city, and property would decrease in value thereby. He urged immediate action.

Mr. HOWELL, residing at No. 88 Warren-street, said that on a number of occasions, when the wind was blowing from the south, at low tide, the stench is so intolerable that they were compelled to close all their windows. He had called on the President of the railroad company, and had been informed that the contract for filling in with this material was for a term of three years. The President of the road had promised to have this refuse matter covered with dirt, but it had not been done, and the dumping goes on as before.

Dr. COOK said it was evident that there was no more fruitful source of disease than from decaying vegetable matter, and from this malaria there was a great deal of sickness, especially in the First Ward, caused by the filling in of the docks of the Central Railroad, the filthy condition of some of the streets, the keeping of cows and swine, and the dumping of garbage in box in front of tenement houses. Dysentery, diarrhea, &c., are very much aggravated by the malaria arising from these sources, and in view of the probable visitation of the cholera, immediate action should be taken. He considers it an interposition of Divine Providence that we are not now all sick.

Hon. D. S. GREGORY said that the President of the railroad had informed him that if convinced that the material which they were using for filling in the docks was a nuisance, it should be stopped. He urged the great importance of having something done to correct the evil complained of, and see if it was deleterious to health. The effluvia was exceedingly unpleasant.

Several gentlemen present complained that at times the stench was so great that they were compelled to close the windows of their dwellings.

Mr. ALEXANDER H. WALLACE had met a gentlemen at the Merchants' Hotel yesterday, who came in over the Central road, who was quite sick for a while, caused by the nauseous smell at the depot. He said that the effluvia was so strong at times, that it saturated the clothes of the travelers.

Mr. WINTRINGHAM said that he brought his wife home from the country in June last, over the Central Road, and that she was sick two days from inhaling this pestilential air, and that on Friday last, he brought his little girl home over the same route, and she is now ill of typhoid fever.

Mr. WALLACE said that every possible precantion to prevent the advent of the cholera would do no good so long as this nuisance was allowed to continne. If there was no way to pnt a stop to this nuisance, then the Court of Chancery should be applied to. The matter should also be laid before the Grand Jnry, and if the law will not abate the nuisance, then they had their strong arms. [Applause.]

The following preamble and resolntions were then offered and adopted nnanimouely:

Whereas, Miasma, which arises from the decomposition of vegetable matter, engenders disease of malignant and dangerous character; and,

Whereas, The health of our citizens is imperiled by the repeated dumping of vegetable matter and other garbage into the docks below the city; therefore,

Resolved, That an injunction against the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, its contractors, and all other persons connected therewith, which will prevent the further dumping of deleterious matter into their docks, be applied for without further delay.

Resolved, That prompt and efficient measures be taken to compel the Central Railroad Company to cover under with fresh earth and stones, the garbage already in their docks or wharves adjacent to the city.

Resolved, That Messrs. G. B. CLARKE, DAVID L. WINTRINGHAM, W. J. B. SMITH and F. G. WALBERT, be and are hereby constituted a committee with full power to carry the above resolntions into effect, and to take all measures deemed by them proper to abate the nuisance now existing from the dumping of such matter into said docks.

Hon. D. S. GREGORY suggested that they should not let this meeting pass without asking the committee to coöperate with the city authorities to canee the streets, boxes of filth and other impurities to be cleansed. In accordance with this suggestion, the following preamble and resolution was presented and adopted:

Whereas, It is represented that local nuisances exist in this city by means of deposits of garbage, deposits of vegetable and animal matter, hog-pens, &c., which are deleterious to health, and in view of an early visitation of the cholera in this country, it should be abated; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to confer with the city authorities and act with them in taking measures to abate snch nuisances.

The Chairman appointed the following-named gentlemen said committee: Dr. T. L. Varick, H. Steele. Job Male, Mr. Whiton and Mr. Harney.

On motion, it was decided to raise the sum of $1,000 to defray such law and other expenses as the committee should make, and a considerable portion of the money was subscribed by the gentlemen present, after which the meeting adjourned.

Mozart Hall General Committee.

A special meeting of the Mozart Hall General Committee was held, last evening, at Mozart Hall, No. 814 Broadway. The purpose of the meeting was the calling and providing for the primary elections to designate delegates to attend the Democratic State Convention at Albany on the 6th of September.

The meeting was called to order by HARRIS BOGERT, Esq., President of the committee, after which the roll of members was called by the Secretary.

On motion the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Resolutions defining the purpose and scope of the meeting were then read by the Secretary.

On motion, the resolutions were telegred to the Executive Committee with instructions to fill the blanks, designating the time and place of the primary elections.

On motion, the Executive Committee was instructed to report to the committee in general on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, at No. 117 Nassau-street.

The meeting was then adjournod.

Another Warning.

A DELIRIOUS BOARDER AT THE UNION-PLACE HOTEL LEAPS FROM A THIRD-STORY WINDOW AND IS MORTALLY INJURED.

Last Sunday evening, the servants in the Union-place Hotel informed Mr. H. C. FLING, the proprietor, that Mr. EDWARD ANDREWS, a well-known sporting-man, who had a room on the third floor, was raving under an attack of mania-à-potu. The landlord at once instructed several servants to watch and care for him, and sent for his brother, and that gentleman, on reaching Mr. ANDREWS' room, dismissed the attendants, saying that he could manage his brother without assistance. He did so until abont 10 o'clock, when, having turned his back to enter a closet, his brother leaped from a window. He fell to the balcony on the second story, and thence to the sidewalk, whence he was taken unconscious. He was borne to his room, and his family physician attended him until Monday morning, when he died. The physician—whose address we did not learn—made a post-mortem and gave the relatives a certificate, and Mr. ANDREWS was buried on Wednesday. He was forty years of age. Little is known of him at the Union-place Hotel, as he had been a boarder at that house only about six weeks.

Naval Items.

The light-draught monitor *Shawnee*, with one turrett, is lying at anchor off the Boston Navy-yard awaiting her convoy, when she will proceed to Philadelphia to go into *ordinary*. She is a fine-looking craft.

The paddle-wheel dispatch-boat *Wasp* sailed from the Philadelphia Nevy-yard on Monday for the Brazil Squadron. She will touch at Cape Hatien on her way out, and from thence proceed direct to Rio de Janeiro. She was formerly the blockade-runner *Emma Henry*. The following is a list of her officers: Lieut.-Commander, W. A. KIRKLAND; Lieutenant, A. M. Mitchell; Passed Assistant-Surgeon, G. W. Gale; Acting Assistant Paymaster, James S. Girard; Acting Master, Isaac Hallock; Acting Ensigns, J. B. Taney, G. E. French, John S. Breman; Mates, L. Reinberg, F. C. Duncan; First Assistant Engineer in charge, C. E. Lee; Second, E. M. Lewis; Acting Second, A. O. Tilden; Acting Third, J. B. Edson, J. W. Keron; Yeoman, H. M. Waterson; Surgeon's Steward, John Dracon.

The store-ship *Supply* is lying in the stream, at Boston, awaiting orders, probably for the Brazil squadron. Commander J. B. CLITZ is now the executive officer of the Boston Navy-yard.

The paddle-wheel steamer *Powhattan* is under orders for the South Pacific. She is being fitted out at Boston.

The *Tacony* will sail from Boston, in a few days, for one of the foreign stations.

Excursion of Company G, of the Brooklyn Thirteenth Regiment.

Last Wednesday, the thirty-third anniversary of the organization of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., took place. It has been the custom of this company to celebrate its anniversary every year, but since the breaking out of the rebellion, these pleasant meetings have been omitted until this year. The closing of the war has brought home a large number of the old members of the company, who have been serving their country in various New-York regiments, and it was determined by the present active members of the company to renew the pleasant recollections of former times, by celebrating their anniversary this year, and inviting their veteran brothers to meet with them.

About 9 o'clock in the morning they embarked on the beautiful steamer *G. C. Winants*, at the foot of Wall-street, and steamed away in the direction of Glen Cove, a splendid band playing the "Star Spangled Banner."

On arriving at Glen Cove they spent a pleasant hour trying their skill at shooting at a target. Every man was entitled to three shots, and the one who succeeded in hitting it every shot was to receive a beautiful gold medal. The winner was Capt. THORNE, the oldest member of the company. No one deserved to win the prize more than he, and no one donhts bnt that the gallant soldier will wear his honors with grace and dignity. After the shooting the boys partook of a splendid dinner at the hotel, after which Capt. HUNTER rose and offered the following toasts:

1. *Our Country*—May it survive all future trials as it has its past.
2. *Our Old Members*—We will try to follow in their footsteps.
3. *Our Fallen Members*—We cherish their memories.
4. *The Thirteenth Regiment*—It is always ready to respond to its country's call.

Tho toasts were responded to in short and eloquent speeches by various members.

The party returned home about 8 in the evening, highly delighted with their trip.

Coroners' Inquests.

BY CORONER OOVER—DEATH OF A FIREMAN.

Mr. ROBERT P. WINTRINGHAM, of Metropolitan Lteamer, No. 1, whose right leg was broken at a fire in Water-street, near Maiden-lane, on the night of the 14th inst., died at the New-York Hospital, yesterday, at the age of 41. Mr. WINTRINGHAM drove the tender of Metropolitan No. 1, and the horsee having been frightened, he was thrown. His legs were caught in the reins, and he was dragged on the pavement until the animals were caught. His comrades took him to the New-York Hospital, and his right leg, having been fearfully fractured, was amputated. He was at one time a member of the Metropolitan Police force.

BY CORONER COLLIN—FALL OF THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

Mr. HOLLAND L. KNIGHT, formerly landlord of the Sewell House, now the St. Charles Hotel, died on Wednesday, at the Tremont House, No. 665 Broadway. Mr. KNIGHT was crushed under the ruins of that part of the St. Charles Hotel which fell on the morning of the 7th instant. He was extricated by the police and firemen and taken to the Tremont House, where he lingered until the day of his death. Ha was a native of New-Hampshire, aged 55 years.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

On Wednesday, SOLOMON BARNES, of Fortieth-street and Eleventh-avenne, a yonth of 16, was sitting on a spile at the foot of West Fortieth-street, when an outward-bound steamboat ran into the pier, breaking the spile and tossing young BARNES into the Hudson, where he sank and was drowned. The body was recovered yesterday. The jury found that the occurrence was purely accidental.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PROBABLY FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The 2 o'clock freight train on the Harlem Railroad ran over MORRIS FITZGERALD, a yonth of eight years, at the intersection of Seventy-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue, yesterday afternoon, and the lad, on being taken from the track, was found to have sustained a compound fracture of the skull. He was borne to St. Luke's Hospital.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.—The residents of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards will find the Classical and Mathematical School of Mr. E. A. GIBBENS convenient to their neighborhood. Mr. GIBBENS, who is a graduate of Harvard University, is a gentleman of high character and established professional reputation.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BURGLARY.—The house of Mrs. MARGARET DIXSON, No. 308 Hicks-street, was feloniously entered by means of false keys on Wednesday night, and ransacked from top to bottom. The family was absent during the time the burglars entered. Mrs. DIXSON returned about 12 o'clock, and on entering one room, two fellows came out of another, and, in making their escape, knocked her over. Information of the circnmstances was given to Officer BOYLE, of the Forty-third Precinct Police, who succeeded in arresting one of the suspected parties, named WM. ADAMS, on a South Ferry boat. The other succeeded in getting off. ADAMS was brought before Justice WALSH yesterday, and committed for a hearing.

THE BURIAL OF A DISCHARGED SEAMAN KILLED BY ACCIDENT.—Some days since, while the United States ship *Vermont* was being hauled into the Dry Dock in the Navy-yard, a discharged seaman named CLINTON SMITH, who was just going ashore, was accidentally killed by the parting of a hawser. The body was sent to the Naval Hospital, and from there interred in the Marine Burying ground. The fact coming to the knowledge of Coronor LYNCH, he proceeded to the Hoepital, but as no recorde are kept there of the manner of a man's death outside the inetitution, no information could be given. On searching the graveyard he found a headboard with the name of deceased thereon. The Coroner claimed jurisdiction in the case, and has sent for the body, but whether it will be exhnmed or not for the purpose of an inquest will be ascertained hereafter.

Williamsburgh.

DROWNING OF AN UNKNOWN WOMAN AT THE SOUTH SEVENTH-STREET FERRY.—About 9 o'clock Wednesday night, an old woman (supposed to be German) walked off the bridge at the South Seventh-street Ferry, while the boat *Arizona* was coming into the dock. She was seen by several persons, but it does not appear that any attempt at rescue was made. Some articles which she had with her were fished up, and will doubtless lead to her identity.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—Abont midnight Wednesday, a young man named DAVID LINDSAY, in company with others, visited the lager-bier saloon of SEBASTIAN DREHER, in Leonard-street, Eastern District, and was ordered out by the proprietor. LINDSAY had scarcely reached the sidewalk when DREHER discharged a pistol at him, the ball slightly wounding him in the groin. DREHER was yesterday morning taken before Judge WALTER, but no complainant appearing, he was discharged.

NEW-JERSEY.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE ON A MARRIED WOMAN—A KNOCK-DOWN AND PISTOL FOR ONE.—A woman named MARGARET BROWN, residing at Guttenberg, appeared before Justice AVERY, of Hoboken, yesterday, accompanied by her husband and five children, and applied for a warrant for the arrest of Constable HENRY, of the Town of Union, on a charge of attempted rape. The circumstances, as stated, appear to be as follows: Two or three days since, while BROWN was absent in New-York, where he is employed, it is alleged that HENRY, accompanied by another man, called at his house, and inquired for him of Mrs. BROWN, who told him that he was in New-York. The men remained a while conversing, and at their request, Mrs. BROWN went out for a quart of beer, and upon returning, she found HENRY in the bedroom, where one of her children was lying on a bed, and upon her entering, he conducted himself in a very familiar way, putting his hands upon her shoulder, but making no improper proposals. Similar conduct was repeated in the sitting-room. Mrs. BROWN was also requested to send for her sister, the companion of HENRY pretending to be in love with her, and threatening to commit suicide if he could not see her. The men went away and upon the return of the husband he was informed of what had transpired. Snbsequently BROWN met constable HENRY and asked what he wanted of him, and also what he wanted with his wife, to which he replied "nothing." BROWN evidently not crediting the assertion, knocked him down and then left. Constable HENRY upon getting up drew a revolver, as is alleged, and declared that he would shoot BROWN, for which purpose it is stated, he loitered around the neighborhood all night, seeking an opportunity to carry his threat into execution. Recorder AVERY concluded there was not sufficient provocation for the arrest of the parties and consequently declined to issue a warrant.

THE CENSUS OF HUDSON CITY.—The following is the census of the population of Hudson City, which has just been completed, which shows a total of 10,509, being an increase of about 2,000 since 1860:

First Ward—Native white males, 1,197; females, 1,132; colored males, 6; females, 5; foreign white males, 680; females, 666; white children between the ages of 5 and 16—males, 477; females, 426; colored children—males, 2; females, 1. Total, 3,628.

Second Ward—Native white males, 557; females, 357; foreign white males, 352; females, 372; white children, 5 to 16 years, 227; females, 192. Total, 1,859.

Third Ward.—Native white males, 970; females, 1,081; colored males, 2; females, 6; foreign males, 673; females, 729; white children, 5 to 16 years, males, 452; females, 469. Total, 3,462.

Fourth Ward.—Native males, 460; females, 453; foreign males, 324; females, 315; colored males, 4; females, 4; white children, males, 203; females, 223. Total, 1,560.

ARREST OF A HORSE THIEF.—A man named CHARLES BURNS and claiming to be a resident of Hyde Park, Dutchess county, New-York, was taken before Recorder MARTINDALE of Jersey City yesterday afternoon, charged with having broken open the stable of JOHN T. CHAPMAN of Hudson City on Wednesday night and stolen therefrom a horse valued at $250. The accused was arrested on suspicion, at the corner of Eighth-avenne and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street New-York yesterday morning, by Patrolman J. B. PETTIS, of the Thirtieth Metropolitan Precinct. The Recorder committed the accused to the county jail for trial in default of $800 bail.

FIRE IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.—Shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the three-story frame buildings Nos. 168 and 170, occupied by sixteen families, black and white. The structure being nothing but a shell, the flames spread between the lath and clap-boards over nearly the entire front, bnt the firemen being promptly on hand, the flames were soon extinguished. Had the fire occurred in the night, there must have been considerable loss of life. The damage to the buildings, which are owned by WM. WILLIAMS, were damaged about $200.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A German who resided with his brother-in-law, WM. MUNZING, at Washington Village, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. He retired the previous evening in apparent good health. The cause of his death was not ascertained.

[Advertisement.]

SANS TEETH,

Says Shakespeare, referring to the seventh age of life. But, whoever applies SOZODONT to his other ivories with a proper amount of friction, *shall never be* without teeth. Their destruction is impossible, while kept under the preservative influence of this balsamic vegetable compound.

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One bottle equivalent in strength to one gallon of the Syrup of Decoction.

It reaches the seat of the disease immediately, expelling all HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, and

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

These articles being of such strength, the dose is exceedingly small. From this fact, it is used in the United States army hospitals, and public sanitary institutions throughout the land.

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LOVE AND LOVERS.—Early Marriages. JEALOUSY; its causes and cure. Signs of Character, and how to read them. Gen. GRANT. Hon. J. M. ASHLEY and F. N. GIBBORN, Portraits and Characters. PRITCHARD, the murderer. Causes of Crime, being recreated. COSMOGONY, a World Within a World—its Gateway. The Great American Black Bear, and How to Catch Him—in September No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only 20 cents, or $2a year. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

[Advertisement]

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HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4343. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TRIAL OF CAPT. WIRZ.

Conclusion of the Testimony of Dr. Bates.

Horrible Revelations of the Want of Food.

Testimony of a Rebel Surgeon to the Lack of Medicines.

The Hospitals Full of Gangrene and No Remedies at Hand.

Testimony of Dr. O. W. Burroughs, of Massachusetts.

Description of the Stocks and the Chain Gang.

A Union Prisoner's Face Torn by a Bloodhound.

The Prisoners to be Fired Upon if Kilpatrick Came Near.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 25.

Aside from the testimony, the Wirz trial was to-day devoid of interest. The court-room was again crowded to its utmost capacity, about one-third of the audience being composed of females.

The session was lengthy and tedious in the extreme. O. M. BAKER, Esq., who yesterday entered his name as counsel for the defendant, disclaims having volunteered for the prisoner, as stated in some of the newspapers. He was induced to take the case at the suggestion of parties who were anxious that the defendant should be represented by counsel, after his first-employed attorneys had declined to act.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 25.

The court-room was crowded with spectators this morning, including women.

Capt. WIRZ was brought in at a few minutes to 11 o'clock.

TESTIMONY OF DR. JOHN C. BATES.

The record of yesterday having been read at length, the examination of Dr. John C. Bates was resumed. Speaking of the Andersonville Prison, he said: The scurvy there was next to rottenness; some of the patients could not eat, because there was no mastication; their teeth were loose; they frequently asked him to give them something to eat, which would not cause pain; while Dr. Stevenson was Medical Director he did not manifest much interest in the relief of the necessitous; the rations were less than twenty ounces in twenty-four hours; he did not know but what a man would starve to death on it, especially if the food was of few articles and monotonous; sometimes the meat was good and sometimes bad; in consequence of the paucity and unwholesomeness of rations, some of the men starved to death; the amputations and reamputations, owing to gangrenous wounds, were numerous; there was plenty of wood in the neighborhood which might have been cut, to answer all demands; there was on one occasion an altercation between Dr. James and Capt. Wirz; on going into the hospital Dr. James learned that his chief clerk had been arrested and ordered to undergo the buck and gag: the clerk was packed and was set outside of the gate; on inquiry, Dr. James found that the clerk had neglected to report a man who was missing; Dr. James wrote a letter speaking of Wirz' tyranny, and the clerk still continued to be punished.

A sketch in pencil, drawn by one of the inmates of the prison, was exhibited to witness, who said: There is Dr. Bates, No. 1, examining the quality of the beef; here is Dr. Bates, No. 2, giving meat and bones to the cripples; it was his prerogative, as officer of the day, to supervise the cooking; when rations were to be issued, he would frequently go to the place; sometimes twenty or a hundred would surround him imploring for bones; he was represented as distributing bones; that was of frequent occurrence; the sketch was accurate as far as it went; but it was not filled in; there ought to be twenty or forty figures in the space where only one appeared; men as sketched hobbled along on crutches, others crawled on the ground with tin cups in their months because they could carry these articles in no other way; they wanted to mash up the bones to procure their contents for food.

MR. BAKER remarked that Dr. BATES looked much better on the witness stand than he did in the sketch.

The witness thanked the gentleman for the compliment.

The Judge-Advocate proposed to offer in evidence a morning report of the surgeon acting as officer of the day, and asked the witness to examine the handwriting.

Mr. BAKER objected, saying the prisoner was charged with conspiracy and murder. If the defendant had conspired with other parties, these must be before the court. No court could put the testimony in relation to other parties and try them in their absence. Whatever was put in must bear on the person before the court. He asked whether the court could try persons not before it? The evidence sought to be introduced was not strictly applicable to the defendant. There was nothing to connect Capt. WIRZ with this morning report and with the surgeon in charge.

The Judge-Advocate supposed the gentleman was perfectly aware that parties to a conspiracy could be tried singly to save time. He would recommend to the counsel "Kinshell on Crime" and "Starkey on Evidence."

Mr. BAKER replied these authorities showed that where conspirators were to be tried the court might, on application of counsel, elect to separate and try the parties separately. But in this case the alleged conspirators have never been before the court to ask for a separation. They were not even in custody. They were at large. It was not known that they ever would be tried. In a civil court he could ask that the charges be quashed.

The court decided to admit the paper, which was read as follows:

FIRST DIVISION C. S. M. P. HOSPITAL, Sept. 5, 1864.

SIR: As officer of the day for the past twenty-four hours I have inspected the hospital and find it in as good condition as the nature of the circumstances will allow. A majority of the bunks are still unsupplied with bedding; while in a portion of the division the tents are entirely destitute of either bunks, bedding or straw, the patients being compelled to lie upon the bare ground.

I would earnestly call your attention to the article of diet; the corn bread received from the bakery being made up without sifting is wholly unfit for the use of the sick; and often, as in the last twenty-four hours, upon examination the inner portion is found to be perfectly raw. The meat (beef) received by the patients does not amount to over two ounces a day; and for the past three or four days no flour has been issued. The corn bread cannot be eaten by many, for to do so would be to increase the diseases of the bowels, from which a large majority are suffering; and is therefore thrown away. All their rations received by way of sustenance is, two ounces of boiled beef and half a pint of rice soup per day. Under these circumstances all the skill that can be brought to bear upon their cases by the medical officer will avail nothing.

Another point to which I feel it my duty to call your attention is the deficiency of medicines. We have but little more than the indigenous barks and roots with which to treat the numerous forms of disease to which our attention is daily called. For the treatment of wounds, ulcers, &c., we have literally nothing except water. Our wards, some of them, are wild with gangrene; and we are compelled to fold our arms and look quietly upon its ravages, not even having stimulants to support the system under its depressing influence; the article being so limited in supply that it can only be issued for cases under the knife.

I would respectfully call your earnest attention to the above facts, in the hope that something may be done to alleviate the sufferings of the sick.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) J. CREWS PILOT,
Assistant Surgeon P. A. C. S.,
and officer of the day.

To Surgeon E. D. ELAND, in charge First Division C. S. M. P. Hospital.

RECESS.

The court at 1 o'clock, took a recess till 2 o'clock, when the direct testimony of Dr. BATES was concluded.

AFTER RECESS.

Cross-examined by Mr. BAKER: Is a resident of Louisville, Jefferson County, Georgia, and was there when the war broke out; up to June, 1864, remained at home as a practitioner of medicine, being in consequence of his profession exempted from service in the Confederate service; he had had no sympathy or wish to go into it; he did not vote or do any thing else to bring on the war; he accounted himself a Union man, seeing that Gov. Brown was resolved to bring all males between fourteen and sixty years into the State militia; he became a contract surgeon, to keep out of the State trenches; he took an oath to the Confederacy; it was forced upon him, at the point of the bayonet, and being under duress at the time he did not consider it was now binding upon him; requisitions were made on Dr. Clayton for hospital supplies, and not on Capt. Wirz; never heard any blame attached to the prisoner about the badness of rations, nor his name mentioned in that connection; Capt. Wirz always treated the witness kindly, and he never saw him use any harsh means on any body; the Confederate soldiers had several wells on the ontside of the prison; the witness did not think they were supplied with water from the same source the Union prisoners were, the latter drawing their supplies from the stream running through the prison; he judged the stream of itself was not unhealthy, but the lower part of it might have been from the drainage of the camp; Andersonville was merely a railroad station until the war commenced, when military shanties were put up.

The witness was asked if he had any opinion that there was a conspiracy there to cause the death of Union prisoners.

Judge-Advocate objected to the question. It might as well be asked whether the witness believed the prisoner guilty; it was of no consequence.

Mr. BAKER replied that the question was of sufficient importance to cause an objection from the learned gentleman.

The court decided not to sustain the objection.

The witness was then asked whether he knew of any persons who, by their conduct, conspired to murder or otherwise cause the death of Union prisoners. He replied he had never been so impressed. He had always objected to the inefficiency and character of the rations. The shortness of the allowance was owing to its having been furnished by the Southern Confederacy. Further supplies could not be furnished except by going to the country, and none of the officers had the right to go foraging. The surgeons always did the best they could, and frequently complained to the Surgeon-General about the insufficiency of means furnished.

By the Court—Supplies were received from the North from the Sanitary Commission and he saw some of the prisoners wearing the clothes which had been furnished.

TESTIMONY OF DR. A. W. BURROWS.

Dr. A. W. Burrows, being sworn, testified that he had served as a physician in the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts; was taken prisoner at Plymouth, and finally found his way to Andersonville, where he was paroled by Capt. Wirz and placed in charge of two wards of the hospital; he remained there six months till the 9th of October, when he made his escape, since which time he has practiced medicine at home; when he went to Andersonville there were six hundred or seven hundred patients lying on the ground; they were partially naked; some had broken limbs and gangrene, scurvy and chronic diarrhea; nine-tenths of the patients were lying on the ground, while the others had insufficient shelter; Capt. Wirz would say when any prisoner escaped, or attempted to escape, that he would starve every d—d Yankee for such attempt; the prisoner was punished either in the stocks or the chain-gangs; the stocks consisted of a framework six feet high, with boards shut together with room for a man's neck; men thus fastened could stand on their feet, when others merely touched the ground with their toes; and the chain-gang was, sometimes composed of six men and sometimes eighteen; they were handcuffed and chains passed around their necks and legs, and to these chains a thirty-two-pound ball was fastened; the gang would be held together one or two weeks, the men meantime being exposed to the sun and rain, which had the effect of weakening and reducing them; he had no doubt of the fact that some died in consequence; another kind of punishment was putting the feet in stocks, the feet being elevated and the other part of the body lying on the ground; the witness never got from Dr. White what he asked for, there always being some evasive answers; anti-scorbutics were much needed, but not supplied; he proposed, but the authorities refused to allow him, to take men and cut timber, which could have been procured ten rods distant; hounds were kept near the hospital to get the trail of escaping prisoners, who, when caught, were brought back and put in the stocks. The witness knew of a case where a man under such circumstances was mangled in the face by one of the dogs, but recovered. Another case came under his observation; it was in August or September of 1864, when a Union prisoner was wounded by one of the hounds; he died indirectly from the bite, but directly from gangrene. He had seen Capt. Wirz on horseback with the hounds; but Turner seemed to have direct charge of the dogs; he had heard Wirz order Sergt. Smith to start the hounds, as somebody had got away; very large sores had resulted from vaccination; the matter used was poisonous, and many deaths and amputations resulted; the ration when we went there was small—two ounces of bacon, a small potato, corn bread, (two and a half inches square,) no coffee, tea, sugar or flour; sometimes there was a little rice soup—a gallon of rice in thirty gallons of water; in July they got a few vegetables—not a spoonful a day; the morals of the prisoners were corrupted by cruel treatment; men would steal from each other something to eat, and would work among the filth even for potato parings, or anything else; a Union man in his ward was shot within the hospital by a Confederate soldier, and wounded in the thigh; the limb was amputated, and the man died next day; when a raid was expected from Kilpatrick, the witness heard Capt. Wirz give an order to fire upon the prisoners if they buddied together; there were from thirty-three to thirty-six thousand prisoners there at the time, and in the month of August, as appeared from the official report, nearly three thousand died; on the removing of the prisoners from Andersonville one of them fell back, when the witness saw Capt. Wirz knock the man down and stamp upon him; this was in September, 1864; Wirz had a revolver in his hand, but the witness did not know that Wirz used it to knock the prisoner down.

At 3:45 o'clock the court adjourned until to-morrow.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 25.

GENERALS MUSTERED OUT.

The long-expected orders mustering out unemployed Generals in the volunteer service was promulgated this afternoon, and is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 24, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 135.—By direction of the President the following named general officers of United States Volunteers are hereby honorably mustered ont of the service of the United States, their services being no longer needed:

Maj.-Gens. Nathaniel P. Banks, Silas Casey, Samuel P. Heintzelman, Daniel Butterfield, Abner Doubleday, John J. Peck, George L. Hartsuff; Brevet Maj.-Gens. A. Asboth, Geo. L. Andrews, Wm. W. Belknapp, Chas. Craft, Joseph B. Card, Wm. P. Carlin, Joshua L. Chamberlain, Thomas A. Davis, Elias S. Dennis, Edward Ferrero, Cuvier Grover, Robert S. Granger, Chas. K. Graham, Kenner Garrard, Lewis A. Grant, Simon G. Griffin, Geo. H. Gorden, Jos. Hayes, N. J. Jackson, Nathan Kimhall, Jno. R. Kenty, Jno. McArthur, Jas. D. Morgan, John T. Miller, Byron R. Pierce, John Orbinson, Truman Seymour, Frederick Salomon, George J. Stannard, Alexander Shaler, Erastus B. Tyler, James C. Veatch, Wm. Vanderver, W. T. Ward, Walter A. Whitaker; Brig.-Gens. Richard Arnold, Napoleon B. Buford, Mason Brayman, Henry Baxter, Wm. Birney, Cyrus Bussy, Edward S. Brigg, John Cook, Henry B. Carrington, Charles T. Campbell, Powell Clayton, Alfred N. Duffie, E. J. Davis, Speeds Fry, Lawrence R. Graham, Edward H. Hobson, Joseph R. Hawley, Henry M. Judah, Joseph T. Knife, H. H. Lockwood, Jacob G. Laman, Thomas J. McKean, Sullivan A. Meredith, William H. Morris, George P. McGinnis, Thomas H. Neill, John M. Oliver, William A. Pile, Elliott W. Rice, Samuel D. Sturgis, James H. Stokes, John P. Slough, Eleadim P. Scammon, Adams J. Slemmer, Thomas W. Sweeney, Alexander Schemmelfinnig, John W. Sprague, Stephen Thomas, Daniel Ullman, Horatio P. Van Cove, Fitz-Henry Warren, George D. Wagner, James A. Williamson.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

It will be seen that this list embraces seven Major-Generals, thirty-five Brevet Major-Generals, and forty-three Brigadier-Generals.

TROOPS GOING HOME.

The military consolidation, comprising the Sixth, Tenth and Thirteenth New-York Volunteer Infantry, passed up the avenue this afternoon, on its way home, and was universally admired for the neat and soldier-like appearance presented by its members. The regiment numbered 2,300 men.

PARDONS.

The President this morning granted the following pardons: JAS. D. COLEMAN, Caroline County, Va.; H. J. RANDOLPH, Albemarle County, Va.; J. T. RANDOLPH, Albemarle County, Va.; BENJAMIN F. DREW, of Virginia; MILTON P. JANIGAN and JOS. S. CLAGHERN, of Savannah, Ga.

CHANGE OF LOCATION.

Lieut.-Col. PAGE, late Chief Quartermaster in SHERIDAN'S army in the Shenandoah Valley, has been assigned to duty in the Quartermaster's Department in this city.

PARDON REVOKED.

The pardon which was granted by the President to ALEXANDER DUDLY, the President of the Richmond and York River Railroad, has been revoked. It was stated at the time that the pardon was granted at the special request of Gov. PEIRPOINT.

COL. LOOMIS JUSTIFIED.

In a recent dispatch it was stated that a special agent of the Treasury Department had been sent down to Richmond to investigate the accounts of the Treasury and Custom-house. It will be satisfactory to the friends of Col. LOOMIS, the popular officer in charge, to learn that the result of the investigation completely exonerates him from any charge of irregularity in the management of his important trust.

POSTPONED.

The mass meeting on the Capitol Grounds, in reference to extending an invitation to President JOHNSON to visit Richmond, has been postponed to Sept. 1.

CHANGE OF COMMANDERS.

Major-Gen. CAROL, who commanded a brigade in the Second Corps at the battle of the Wilderness, and was badly wounded in both arms, has been selected to succeed Gen. DEVINS at Fredericksburgh. Gen. DEVINS goes to South Carolina.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. MEADE.

Major-Gen. MEADE arrived at Richmond on the evening of Thursday, and is the guest of Major-Gen. TERRY.

MOVEMENTS OF SECRETARY STANTON.

Secretary STANTON and family, and Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, have gone North on a short visit. Major ECKERT, Assistant Secretary of War, will act as Secretary during the absence of Mr. STANTON.

THE NEW BELGIAN MINISTER.

The new Minister from Belgium, M. DEFOSSE, this morning presented his credentials to the State Department. He was properly recognized by Secretary SEWARD, and afterward accompanied M. DEFOSSE to the White House and formally introduced him to the President.

OHIO POLITICS.

Democratic State Convention—Nomination of a Full Ticket—They go Back to the Resolutions of '98—The South Entitled to all Her Ancient Rights—Negroes Must Not Vote and Must Not Come to Ohio—General Denunciation of the Government—Carefully Qualified Indorsement of President Johnson.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 25.

The Democratic State Convention assembled at Columbus yesterday, and organized by electing Hon. RUFUS P. RANNEY President.

The following ticket for State officers was then nominated:

Governor—Gen. Geo. W. Morgan.
Lieutenant-Governor—Wm. Lang.
Judges of the Supreme Court—P. Van Trump and Thomas M. Key.
State Treasurer—George Spence.
Attorney-General—Daniel M. Wilson.
School Commissioner—H. H. Barney.
Engineer for the Board of Public Works—C. Basil.
Clerk of the Supreme Court—H. S. Doner.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported a series which in substance are as follows:

Opposing a consolidation of all power in the hands of the Federal Government; maintaining the doctrine of State Rights, as laid down in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798; declaring that the ordinance of secession adopted by the Southern States being null and void, they are still in the Union as States, entitled to all their reserved rights, and to their due representation in Congress; denouncing all efforts to confer the right of suffrage upon negroes; discouraging the emigration of negros into the complimenting the soldiers for their valor and fortitude during all the trying scenes of the war; regarding the national debt as a national curse; demanding the most rigid economy in the administration of affairs, that this debt may be paid; recommending that a national tax be collected by the County Treasurers for this purpose as far as possible; recommending that the military confinntation be repealed; earnestly denouncing the arrest of citizens by military authority in States where the civil tribunals are open and unobstructed, and declaring that the continued suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* since the termination of the war, the denial of the right of trial by jury, and the interference with elections by the military power, as was recently done in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, are revolutionary of the Constitution of the United States.

The last resolution declares, that while we resolutely condemn all infractions upon the constitution, and while we regret that the terms of pacification agreed to by Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN in April last were not at once ratified by the Federal Executive, we will nevertheless stand by President JOHNSON in all constitutional efforts to restore to the States the exercise of their rights and powers.

The resolutions were adopted.

Speeches were then made by Gen. MORGAN, Hon. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM and Hon. GEO. E. PUGH.

THE MISSISSIPPI STATE CONVENTION.

Important Dispatch from President Johnson—Progress of the Proceedings.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 24.

The *Times* of this city contains the following special dispatches in regard to the proceedings of the Mississippi State Convention:

JACKSON, Miss., Wednesday, Aug. 23.

An ordinance was passed ratifying all laws and official acts passed since the act of secession not repugnant to the constitutions of the United States and Mississippi, prior to January, 1861, except the laws concerning crimes and the acts enabling railroads to pay moneys by them; also repealing all laws authorizing the payment of dues to the State in Confederate scrip; also repealing all laws authorizing the distillation of spirits on State account; also ratifying all official accounts, proceedings, judgments, decrees, etc., of the several courts; also legalizing all sales made by administrators and others acting in a judicial capacity; also authorizing executors and others to compromise with persons against whom they hold notes as to the real value of the property, for which such notes have been given; also authorizing *ex parte* testimony to be taken to prove whether or not contracts which have been made contemplated specie or currency payment; also ratifying all marriages which have been consummated since January, 1861, whether celebrated with novel forms or not.

JACKSON, Miss., Thursday, Aug. 24.

Gov. SHARKEY to-day sent into the convention a telegraphic dispatch which he had received from President JOHNSON, congratulating the convention on the progress they were making in paving the way to the readmission of the State of Mississippi into the Union, and expressing an earnest hope that all obstacles to such readmission would soon be removed.

The President says in this dispatch that he will restore the writ of *habeas corpus*, and remove the troops from the State at the earliest moment—when the State shall make sufficient progress as to have entirely returned to her allegiance.

The President hopes, in conclusion, that the example of Mississippi will be followed by the other Southern States.

Judge E. S. FISHER was nominated for Governor, and the convention adjourned *sine die*.

ANOTHER GREAT DISASTER.

Wreck of the Steamship Brother Jonathan.

She is Lost on the Voyage from San Francisco to Oregon.

She Strikes on a Sunken Rock and Sinks in an Hour.

Reported Loss of Nearly One Hundred and Fifty Lives.

ONLY SIXTEEN PERSONS KNOWN TO BE SAVED.

The interruption of telegraphic communication with the Pacific coast during the last few weeks may account for the fact that we have not received any intimation of the fearful calamity recorded below. These particulars we find in the San Francisco Steamer *Bulletin* of Aug. 3. That paper says:

"The brief telegram in the morning papers, announcing the wreck of the steamer *Brother Jonathan*, and the loss of nearly all on board, cast a gloom over the community and created the most intense anxiety among those of our citizens having relations or friends on board. The meagre and unsatisfactory character of the dispatch, while it increased the public anxiety, at the same time, from its entire lack of details, afforded grounds for hope that the general fact may have been exaggerated, and that the loss of life will not turn out to be so great as reported. Unless there was a very heavy sea at the scene of disaster, it seems hardly possible that only 16 persons out of 162 passengers and crew, should have been saved—especially as the wreck is reported to have occurred at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the passengers had an hour in which to save themselves after being notified of the danger. It is also remarkable that a courier should have been dispatched from Camp Lincoln to Jacksonville, whence the dispatch was sent to Col. DRUM, stating that sixteen passengers only were saved, and at the same time omitting to mention any of their names.

The *Brother Jonathan* was provided with three large surf-boats and three of FRANCIS' patent life-boats, so that it is not improbable that more of the passengers have been saved than we know of now. The coast in the vicinity of the accident is exceedingly rocky, and the feat of landing in a boat a dangerous one at any time. It is not unlikely that one or more boats from the steamer might have put off from the shore with the hope of reaching Crescent City, which is only about ten miles distant, in which case we should not have received tidings from them as soon as from the others who landed in the vicinity of the wreck.

Jacksonville is but sixty miles from the scene of the wreck, and the public will probably have to wait till another courier is dispatched from Cape Lincoln before they will learn any further particulars. We have been unable, up to the time of going to press, to get any additional telegrams from Jacksonville relating to the calamity. The official dispatch to Col. DRUM, on which the morning telegram was based, arrived late last evening, and is as follows:

CAMP LINCOLN, VIA JACKSONVILLE, Oregon, July 31, 1865.—Received at San Francisco, Aug. 1, 1865, at 10 P. M.

To Col. R. C. Drum:

At 3 P. M. yesterday, the steamer *Brother Jonathan* struck a sunken rock, and sunk in less than an hour, with all on board, except 16 persons, who escaped in a small boat, the only survivors of the ill-fated ship. No trace of the vessel is left. I was out last night on the beach with 14 men; shall keep a party out on the beach. Gen. WRIGHT, family and staff are supposed to be lost. Full particulars by mail.

THOMAS BUCKLEY,
Captain Sixth Infantry, C. V., Commanding.

As will be seen by the above telegram the disaster occurred on Sunday afternoon.

Camp Lincoln is situated about six miles from Crescent City, and four miles from the coast, where the wreck occurred.

The *Brother Jonathan* left San Francisco on Friday morning last, at 10 o'clock, bound for Portland, Oregon, and thence to Victoria, Vancouver's Island. She is one of the California Steam Navigation Company's regular steamers, plying between these points, and was built, or rebuilt, in this city two years since. She was considered a staunch boat. Her crew, including officers, consisted of 54 men. The number of passengers on board, including children, was 109; at least this is the number registered at the company's office in this city, but it usually happens that several passengers go on board at the last moment, and their names are not registered at the office. The following is a complete list of the passengers and crew so far as known:

PASSENGERS.

Brig.-Gen. Wright, U. S. A., and wife, Lieut. E. D. Waite, U. S. A., Miss Mary Berry, S. Meyer, David McHardle, A. L. Styles and wife, Wm. Logan and servant, James Nisbet, James E. Trites, M. Crawford, T. Dawson, Miss Mary Place, Mrs. Stackpole, infant and child, J. Weil, Mrs. Annie Craig, Mrs. Lee and infant, Gov. A. C. Henry, L. G. Tuttle, B. H. Stone, wife and infant, Capt. Chaddock, U. S. R. S., Mrs. John C. Keenan and 7 ladies, S. N. Luckey, wife and child, Miss Forbes, A. A. Stone, wife and infant, Charles H. Belden, Albert Bickiet, Geo. Wedekind, Jos. Berton, Thomas Moyle and wife, Robert M. Frazer, John R. Craig, William Billiniski, J. S. Binn, Mrs. Woodlock, Conrad Adams, Frederick A. Pound, Gilman Clindman, James Lynch, G. Carrell, Moses Bertier, P. Leffer, A. Ingraham, M. D., U. S. A., James R. Richards, Miss E. P. Snow, James Connell, J. G. Gey and wife, Miss N. Shirser, M. L. Hefron, George W. Pollock, Charles C. Northrop, J. C. Hunsacker, Mrs. N. C. Brooks, Miss Hemsley, Wm. Logan and wife, D. Crandall, Victor Smith, Mrs. C. Fonntain, daughter and child, D. C. Rowell wife and 4 children, Mrs. J. Stanford, Mrs. Jane Church, (colored,) Mrs. Wendell and child, (colored,) J. S. Geddes, B. Mathewson, Mrs. Luckey and 2 children, Maj. F. W. Eddy, U. S. A., Jos. Orselli, H. Defirnie, S. B. Morgan, Geo. W. Annis, J. B. Strong, S. P. Craig, Mary A. Tweedle, Patrick Dwyer, John Adams, two Indians, R. S. Manly, Henry Abrams, Thomas Gullan, C. Bisner, and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Messenger.

CREW OF THE "BROTHER JONATHAN."

S. J. DeWolfe, Commander; W. A. H. Allen, 1st officer; J. D. Campbell, 2d officer; James Patterson, 3d officer; John S. Benton, purser; Albert Dyer, freight clerk; Elijah Mott, chief engineer; G. White, 1st assistant engineer; J. Francis, 2d assistant engineer; Wm. Anderson, oiler; Patrick Lynn, fireman; A. Collenburg, fireman; Frederick Malers, fireman; Arthur Harvey, fireman; William Lowery, fireman; John Gorman, coal-passer; John Hilton, coal-passer; John Clinton, coal-passer; James Perkins, seaman; Jacob Yates, seamen; Joseph L. Gomez, seamen; Henry Walker, seaman; J. Thompson, fireman; G. Frederick, seaman; A. Gonzels, seaman; William Penn, seaman; L. Domingo, seamen; J. Silva, seaman; William Foster, seaman; Frederick S. Douglas, seaman; James Fowler, seaman; D. Deas, 2d pantryman; Thomas Tierney, porter; Henry Miller, baker; Edward Shields, waiter; Charles Rice, waiter; Manuel Herrlia, waiter; C. F. Laurend, watchman; Richard Danlton, steward; H. G. Brown, 2d steward; John Miller, pantryman; Chas. Laws, cook; James Laws, 2d cook; Henry Lee, 3d cook; C. Stevenson, stewardress; John T. Hutton, cabin boy; Armand Lee, cabin boy; Edward Franklin, cabin boy; Lewis Johnson, cabin boy; John E. Poster, cabin boy; Mateo Salinas, cabin boy; David Farrell, cabin boy; Stephen Moran, cabin boy; John W. Welch, cabin boy.

The *Brother Jonathan* carried a valuable cargo, on which there were insurances in San Francisco offices as follows:

California Insurance Company	$20,000
California Lloyds	13,690
Merchants' Mutual	10,000
Bigelow Bros	2,600
Falkner, Bell & Co	2,300
Total	$48,490

Probably two-thirds of the cargo was uninsured.

BRIEF NOTICES OF SOME OF THE PASSENGERS.

Brig.-Gen. WRIGHT entered the military service in 1822. He served with distinction in Florida, and subsequently in the Mexican war, where he led the assaulting column in the battle of Molino del Rey—one of the most gallant feats of the war. At the close of the Mexican war he was detailed to the Pacific coast, where he has served most of the time since commanding at different times the districts of Oregon, Lower California, and the Department of the Pacific. He was en route to Fort Vancouver to take command of the Department of the Columbia, to which he was lately assigned.

Lieut. E. D. WAITE was Aid-de-Camp to Gen. WRIGHT. He entered the service in 1861.

Maj. EDDY was additional Paymaster in the army, and entered the service in 1861. At his particular request he was allowed to change off with Maj. FAY, who was first designated for the post.

Gov. A. G. HENRY was formerly United States Surveyor-General, and had recently been appointed Governor of Washington Territory. He was a dear friend of the Lincoln family, and it was in his house that Mr. LINCOLN married his wife. He was about 55 years of age, and a man of noble character.

VICTOR SMITH was formerly Collector of Customs at Puget Sound. He had but recently returned from the Eastern States, and was on the ill-fated steamship *Golden Rule* in charge of a large amount of government funds when she was wrecked on the reefs about a month ago.

Capt. CHADWICK came to this country in 1849, in the *Lawrence*, and has been in service on this coast ever since. For several years past he has been in command of the revenue cutter *Joe Lane*.

Dr. A. INGRAM is a surgeon in the regular army, and was attached to the Second United States Dragoons in the Army of the Potomac. He was in every battle of that grand army up to the fight at Gettysburgh, about which time he was ordered to this coast, and has recently been transferred to the Department of Oregon.

JAMES R. RICHARDS, of the firm of RICHARDS & MCCRACKEN, and J. S. GEDDES, well-known Front-street merchants, were among the passengers.

Among the passengers was JAMES NISBET, one of the editors of this paper, who was on his way to Oregon and British Columbia to spend three or four weeks of relaxation from the laborious duties of his profession. Mr. NISBET has been connected with the *Bulletin* since 1855, and is well known to the community. We still indulge the hope that he, with many others, will yet be found among the saved, and refrain, therefore, from any obituary notice at this time.

Capt. DE WOLFE, who commanded the *Brother Jonathan*, has been running on this coast for about fifteen years past. At the time Capt. STAPLES was killed in Portland, DE WOLFE was his mate, and upon his death succeeded Capt. STAPLES to the command of the *Brother Jonathan*, which position he has held ever since. He is about 40 years of age, and has a wife residing in this city. Capt. DE WOLFE was one of two or three persons who were saved from the steamboat *Lexington* which was burned in Long Island Sound, in the Winter of 1840. He floated ashore on a bale of cotton."

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Search for the Effort.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 25.

The steamer *A. Winants* was sent last night in search of the steamer *Blackbird*, with the expedition cruising for the stolen steamer *Effort*. The *Winants* returned this evening, and reports that the *Effort* came out from Hog Island Inlet Monday morning, the same time the *Blackbird* went into Watchsprague Inlet. The expedition was kept inside the bar until yesterday by rough weather; came to Hog Island last evening, and learned that the *Effort* had left, going in the direction of Chincoteague Inlet. The expedition started in pursuit this morning.

The report that Gen. TERRY visited this place last Monday, was premature. He was expected, but has not yet arrived.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Ocean Queen.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, Capt. SLOCUM, from Aspinwall, with mails, passengers, and treasure to D. B. ALLEN, arrived this morning. The following is her

TREASURE LIST.

FROM ASPINWALL.		Panama Rail'd Co.	24,418 47
Parsons & Peters..	$800 00	A. M. S. Co.....	32,803 79
Flint & Hall.....	2,800 00	H. Cohn & Co.....	54,800 00
Trevor & Colgate..	870 60	A. Rich & Bro.....	4,500 00
Mailand, Phelps & Co.....	1,000 00	Selligmann & Co...	50,000 00
Isaacs & Ash.....	1,050 00	L. Brandon & Co...	19,482 05
T. M. J. Paredes...	200 50	Ulfelder & Cohn..	20,000 00
		Duncan, Sherman & Co.....	31,783 66
Total.....	$5,080 10	Wells, Fargo & Co.	13,500 00
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.		Less & Waller.....	300,000 00
Eugene Kelly & Co.	$92,128 50		
Eugene Kelly & Co.	220,876 47	Total.....	$355,142 79

Municipal Election at New-Brunswick.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Friday, Aug. 25.

A special charter election for Mayor took place to-day. JOHN E. JENKINS, Republican, was elected by 41 majority.

Movement in Behalf of the Freedmen.

At a meeting held in this city yesterday, in which the principal Freedmens' Associations of the country, east and west, were represented by prominent gentlemen from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Chicago, a national association was organized under the title of "The American Freedmens' Aid Commission."

Bishop SIMPSON was chosen President; Wm. Lloyd Garrison and John V. Farwell, Vice-Presidents; Fred. Law Olmstead, General Secretary; Jacob R. Shipard, Associate Secretary, and George C. Ward, Treasurer; which officers, with J. Miller, McKim and J. M. Walden, Corresponding Secretaries of the Eastern and Western Departments, constitute a Board of Managers.

The commission comprises a number of prominent and active friends of the freedmen's cause sufficiently large to represent this work of benevolence in every part of the country, and make it really national in its character.

Its object is to promote the elevation of the freedmen, and to coöperate to this end with the Freedmen's Bureau.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A PRESENT FOR MRS. GEN. GRANT.—We have just been shown a very beautiful specimen of the goldsmiths' art, manufactured by BROWNE & SPAULDING, of No. 570 Broadway, for Mrs. Gen. GRANT. It consists of a comb, ear-rings and brooch. The comb is made to represent two twigs, leaves and acorns of the oak tree—the twigs and leavee being of frosted gold and enamel, and the acorns cut from the wood of the famous, but no longer existing, apple tree at Appomattox Court-house, under which the terms of surrender of LEE'S army were agreed upon. The ear-rings represent two acorns, and the brooch a cluster of leaves and acorns. The effect of the combination is exceedingly good, and the whole design reflects great credit upon the taste of the manufacturers. The same firm have just finished an elegant pipe from the wood of the same tree, mounted in gold, and intended as a present from Mr. HY. K. LIST to Col. WM. B. CURTIS, of the Twelfth Western Virginia Regiment.

METROPOLITAN POLICE CHANGES.—Sergt. MONMOUTH B. WILSON, long Chief of the Court Squad at Jefferson Market Police Court, has been made Captain of the Twenty-first Precinct, to fill the place which has been held by Capt. CORNELIUS BURDICK. Capt. BURDICK'S resignation is dated Sept. 1; but he has leave of absence until that day, and Capt. WILSON therefore assumes command to-day. Sergt. IRA S. GARLAND, of the Sixteenth Precinct, has been assigned to the command of the Court Squad. Roundsman GUNNER, of the Twenty-ninth, has been made Sergeant, in place of Sergt. SOUTHERLAND, dismissed; and Roundsman HESSLER, of the Fifth, becomes Sergeant in the Ninth Precinct, in place of Sergt. GARLAND, now of Jefferson Market Police Court. Capts. ENOCH JACOBS, of the Forty-second Precinct, and JOEL SMITH, of the Forty-first, or Brooklyn Precincts, and JEREMIAH PETTY, of the Fifth Precinct in New-York, are absent in the country on leave.

PERSONAL.—Major-Gen. G. L. HARTSUFF, with his brother, Brig.-Gen. HARTSUFF, and Col. HOWARD, A. A. General of his staff, are at the Metropolitan. Maj.-Gen. HARTSUFF has, since the surrender of LEE, had command of the District of Nottaway, incinding the City of Petersburgh, and has gained great credit by his able administration of affairs in his district, especially in regard to the regulation of negro labor. The General is under orders of the War Department, to report to his home and wait further orders, probably to be mustered ont of the volunteer service. The General may well be prond of his record during the war. He earned his promotion at Antietam, where he was severely wounded. To him was committed the duty of the organization and discipline of the famous Twenty-third Army Corps, of which he was the first commander, leading it in its first campaign into East Tennessee.

THE ANNULAR DRILL.—This new drill, which may be seen in operation at No. 144 Greene-street, is said to be capable of cutting a hole in granite of 1¾ inches in diameter at the rate of two inches per minute, and in North River blue-stone at the rate of four inches per minute. The term "annular," (or circular) describes the manner of cutting the rock by diamonds, firmly set in the edge of a tubular crown or cylinder, with a rotary and direct forward movement, cutting a circular groove, destroying but little of the rock, and leaving a core which is easily removed. It is the invention of Mr. RODOLPH LESCHOT, the patent being the property of the Annular Drill Company. For all purposes of sub-marine rock-blasting, prospecting for coal, &c., this drill is believed to be unequaled.

DEATH OF A FENIAN LEADER.—H. O'C. MACCARTHY, late Deputy Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood, and President of the Fenian Central Council, died last Thursday, at 2 P. M., of pulmonary affection, at Minneapolis, Minnesota, whither he had moved from this city some months since, in the hope of effecting a cure. Mr. MACC

TAXATION—ARTICLE NO. IX.

Income Taxes.

Taking the first of SMITH'S great principles, that the citizens should contribnte to the support of the government as nearly as possible in proportion to the revenne which they severally enjoy under its protection, it is manifest that a tax on incomes or property is, in theory, the fairest that can be imposed. Its opponents, however, maintain that in its actual operations it is the most unfair; that it being impossible for assessors to arrive at a knowledge of persons' incomes with any degree of certainty, their word must be accepted by the officers, giving fraud or falsehood every advantage over honesty and veracity. There is probably no locality in the country where instances cannot be found going to substantiate this charge. Then, it is alleged that such a mode of taxation is necessarily accompanied with more or less inquisitorial proceedings, and the exposure of private affairs to the public gaze. Especially is this the case when men's incomes, as returned to the assessors, are published in the newspapers. Of course those who have been making lavish displays on small resources, or have been caught rendering false statements, must smart under the unexpected publicity given to their financial situations.

In reply to these complaints, however, it should be borne in mind that the system is still novel in this country; and though doubtless accompanied heretofore by many objectionable developments, it is every year attended by fewer, so that if it should never reach perfection, its face is strongly set in that direction. In the British islands, where it was introduced by Mr. PITT, during the great French war, and afterward revived by Sir ROBERT PEEL, when he was preparing to let his sliding-scale slide, it encountered the very same objections with which it has been met here. It was imposed ostensibly only for a term of years, to be repeated for a like definite period; hnt appearances indicate that that period will be commensnrate with the existence of the national debt. Probably on no other conditions could the consent of Parliament have been obtained for it. Errors have been corrected, and the rate—usually from six to nine pence on the pound sterling—is now expected to be levied, and is probably as cheerfully paid as any other direct tax would be.

For in truth the self-same arguments can be preferred against *any* system of direct taxes, a poll-tax excepted, as against that on incomes or profits. Do many persons dislike to have their revennes exposed? Others have equally good reasons for hating an exposure of the value of their property, after deducting obligations. In either case, it may be inconvenient, and even painful, to have the varnish and paint stripped off, and the decaying timber laid bare to view. Is there a possibility of defrauding the government by individuals rendering false returns? We venture to say that there are quite as great facilities for frand in rendering a statement of one's property, whether as respects real or personal estate. Even taxes on *sales* would be liable to corresponding objections—the exposure of men's private affairs, and the difficulty of detecting misstatements. Indirect taxes alone could pass muster at this rate; hnt then they are oppressively heavy on the poor, and on commerce as a class, while the government stands confronted by the presence of the *smuggler*, wherever it may turn itself.

In truth, as we have become from habit indifferent to the exposure of our affairs as property-owners, so in time we shall feel equally careless abont that of our annual incomes. To the rich in business it is as good as a first-class advertisement; while the more humble in circumstances are individually lost sight of in the multitndes of names. And at the worst it is probable that the greater the notice taken of such statements, the more careful will men be abont misrepresenting the facts, so that one evil will have a decided tendency to check the other.

There is morally certain to be a "school" of political economists in opposition to any and every form of taxation, whioh can be invented; bnt it is some consolation that those who oppose customs' dnties for protection, as impeding commerce or enhancing prices, and those who preach against property taxes, because they encroach on capital, can not consistently plant themselves against the imposition of an income tax for the like reasons.

The *exemptions* which ought to be made in imposing this tax, have received a full degree of attention from statesmen and writers in Great Britain. By the act of 1798, all incomes below £60 per annum were declared exempt, the tax being graded from two-pence per pound sterling on that sum up to two shillings on £200 or more. In the cases of tenants paying rent for land, their incomee were to be reckoned at three-fourths of the rent, in England, and one-half in Scotland. As the law now stands, incomes below £100 are exempt; and the rate on tenants in England is one-half, and in Scotland and Ireland one-third of the amount of rent paid. Ranging from five to sixteen pence on the pound, the proceeds of this tax have, in some years, as in 1856-7, amounted to nearly seventeen millions of pounds sterling, and in others to barely one-third of that amount.

The theory of the law is that a sum sufficient to furnish the bare necessaries of life ought to be exempted, and hence the dividing line in this country has been fixed at $600. Considering the fluctuations in our currency, that figure was certainly not too high, as it embraced all respectabe mechanics, and even a portion of our day laborers. This difficulty will be obviated on the return to specie payment, accompanied by a fall in wages, as also in the necessaries of life. But it appears to us that the dividing line could be modified to the varied circumstancee of families and individuals, without complicating the law too much, or giving dangerous facilities to fraud. Thus, instead of fixing it invariably at $600 a year, the figure might be $900, when the individual had no person but himself depending on him for support; $100 additional for each dependent adult, as wife or aged parents, and $75 for every child. A man, with his wife and two or three children to support, would thus be exempted to about the sum now allowed; the single man would have to contribnte a little more freely for the privilege of living as a bachelor; while upon the large family the law would lean with correspondingly less weight. This scale is proposed, not as a matter of charity toward those who are blessed with large families, but as one of strict equity and nothing more. Every adult, every child supported is a consumer, who not only imparts activity to domestic indnstry in the creation of wealth, bnt reqnires a certain amount of foreign merchandise, which has paid duties to the government. The larger men's families may be, its receipts through the custom-house will increase at a like degree. Posterity is a source of wealth to the whole community. Sound policy, therefore, joins with the law of kindness in enforcing the maxim not to kill the goose which lays the golden eggs. If fixing such a rule rendered the law too complex and its enforcement troublesoms, it might be advisable to adhere to the present plan; bnt no serious difficulty or trouble is to be apprehended from the change. It is to be hoped that Congress will see the propriety of this alteration, when it proceeds to revise our internal revenno system.

Many writers have contended, among others the late JOSEPH HUME, of England, and the author of an article on Taxation, in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, that for an income tax to be distribnted fairly, its *present value*, not its actual amount, should be calculated and made the basis. The logic is more specious than sound. It is very true that a perpetual annuity is more valuable than one terminating with the owner's life; also that the income from a landed estate will be more permanent than that from business. But such persons forget that the tax and the income, in all ench cases, stand and fall together. The perpetuity keeps on contributing to the government, as well as to the individual; the terminable annuity does not; the income from business may not. When any of these ceases, taxation upon it also comes to an end. There is no just ground, therefore, for making a distinction in this respect between rents, profits and salaries.

Mr. J. S. MILL and others have advocated the exemption of all *savings* from taxation as incomes, the reason being that they are certain to be invested, directly or indirectly, and thus to become sources of future revenue. Hence to tax them now would be to impose a double burden upon what ought to be protected. There is considerable strength in the position, but the arguments against it seem fully as strong. In the first place, the scheme appears to be *impracticable*, it being impossible to get at the truth, in most cases, as to what men's savings have been. In any event, it would afford a most convenient loop-hole for those who desire to defraud the government. Next, for an equally good reason, sums contributed as charity or liberality toward worthy objects and individnals should also be deducted—no inconsiderable item in many cases. Again, the solitary miser, who continued to invest his profits, year after year, would thus escape taxation altogether, while he who acted on the principle of "live and let live" would have to bear "the heat and burden of the day." Lastly, the proposition is based on a doctrine which is unsound, namely, that not incomes but outlays are the legitimate subjects of taxation—a theory seemingly designed to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. In any event, what does it amount to hnt this, that to meet the deficit arising from such exemptions a higher rate would have to be resorted to on those liable to be taxed?

In both this country and Great Britain it has been provided that incomes above a specified amount should pay a higher rate than those between that and the minimum. Thus, by the law of last Winter, Congress fixed the tax at ten per cent. on all incomes in excess of $5,000. Nothing can justify this distinction except absolnte and pressing necessity; as a permanent system of policy it ought not to be adopted. It is not equality in taxation, but practical confiscation of property because its owner happens to be rich. If is making the possession of brains, culture, property, or all three, a crime, to be punished, instead of a source of future revenne to be protected. If it be wrong to accumulate riches beyond a given amount, let the law state so explicitly, not proceed to strip the possessor of his effects by such a side-door mode of legislating.

In like manner there is a manifest wrong in imposing a tax of say five per cent. on the dividends of railroad, banking, and other incorporated companies, and afterward causing the individual stockholder to contribute a like proportion on those profits which had been already taxed. This injustice is paralleled in assessing corporations to the full amount of their *bona fide* stock, and afterward the property owned by them in any locality. It is true that an incorporated body possess certain advantages over the firm association; bnt the disproportion in taxation is too high, and the rate (ten per cent.) is oppressive. It seems to ns that those portions of a man's income which have already been compelled to "stand and deliver," should either be exempted altogether, in taking an account of it, or the rate should be reduced to at least one-half.

On the other hand, there are methods of evading the tax by the managers of incorporated companies, reqniring exposure and amendments to the law. The rate on dividends is now five per cent., payment of which can be avoided in various ways. The managers may not declare a dividend for the present, in the hopes of an early modification in the law, by which they will get off next year or the following at a mnch easier rate; at all events, they retain in their own hands the use of the money for that period. In the next place, the profits of this year may be partly or wholly offset by losses in the next. Now, however equitable a deduction on this account might be, it has not been contemplated by the law. Again, it has sometimes happened that the officers consisted of a knot of individuals who had got possession of a major part of the stock, paying ont the profits, not as dividends to all stockholders, but *as salaries to themselves*. The present law affords ample encouragement to all such roguery. There are corporations which have made their tens and even hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, yet have not declared a single dividend since the war began!

The remedy in all such cases is to tax *the profits annually* of firms and companies, whether or not these be taken out and divided among the proprietors. Bnt these profits having once been levied upon, should not be touched in the hands of individuals, or, at most, should pay a greatly redneed rate.

Mr. J. S. MILL advocates the imposition of a higher rate than the ordinary one upon certain kinds of income; for example, that which is derived from real estate in or near large cities and towns, the valne of which increases constantly, by night as well as by day, and without any outlay or effort on the owner's part. The argument is well adapted to Great Britain, whose lands were forcibly ravished from the people at the conqnest; rights and properties gained by the sword being subseqnently sold for money. As a matter of abstract right, the English landlord has no more ownership in his broad estates than the Carolina planter had, five years ago, in his "field hands." Possession for a given time has constituted "nine points of the law" in both cases. A property tax can hardly be said to exist in the British Islands, and hence a Marquis of Westminster piles np wealth by millions of pounds sterling, literally while he is asleep. The small contribntion now made to the government by such as he does not constitute a tithe in value of the fendal service for which the crown originally parted with so valnable possessions. Bnt, valid as may be such an argument in Europe, it does not apply to this country, for the reason that our property taxes (examined elsewhere) do take cognizance of every dollar's increased value in real estate, taxing the owner therenpon year after year. If, during a decade, a tract of land on Manhattan Island doubles in valne, it is assessed for donble the amount. The community is already in receipt of a revenne from this increase. In most of our large cities, too, there is not only an additional value assessed, bnt an additional rate, so that the candle is burning at both ends.

Legacies are usually considered to be legitimate subjects of taxation, aside from the individual income which they may furnish. When it is considered that nearly all the property of the country thus changes hands three times every century, it will appear that a rate of even one per cent. on the whole will yield enongh to pay off the entire national debt in about ninety years, allowing for the natural increase in wealth and population during that period.

The present law imposes a tax of from one to four per cent. npon all legacies, according to the degrees of consanguinity between the grantor and those entitled to any beneficial interest in his estate. As a high tax has the effect of inducing many persons to donate as a gift, while living, what they might otherwise have bequeathed after death, it is possible that the existing statute to some extent defeats itself. It seems to ns that, if the duty in all cases were redneed one-half, it would be less oppressive to individnals, and contribute quite as largely to the public revenne.

The propriety of exempting from taxation the amount paid by any person as *rent* for a homestead, or the rental value of any homestead owned and occupied hy the payer, seems very qnestionable. A much less troublesome method of proceeding would be to place the dividing line between taxable and untaxable incomes $100 higher than it now is, and then to calculate the rental value of such a homestead, when owned, as so mnch actual income. As the law now stands, one person may own or hire a homestead worth harely $100 per annum; while his neighbor, more given to display, expends $1,000 on rent, or owns a residence which would bring in that amount; the difference of $900 escaping taxation altogether. Under the appearance of fairness, it seems to us that nothing could be more unfair than such an arrangement; while it ministers to display in the style of living at a time when economy should become one of the saving virtues.

For a tax of this character to be equitable, it ought to be *unalterable in the rate*, provided this has been brought to a proper standard for the wants of the government and the ability of the people. If levied only once in ten years, it would fall with less eqnal weight on all interests than if levied throughont the whole; in like manner, with still longer periods. The reason is, that a single assessment falls equally npon incomes from all sources—from rents of lands or interest on money invested, where the capital is *permanent*, and upon incomes from trades or professional services, where the capital (a man's brains and education) is certain to perish. This inequality can only be overcome by the system being made permanent—that is, lasting as long as the capital in either case can last. For the same reason, the tax should be as nearly as possible uniform; otherwise it may be oppressive to men whose gains are small at one period, while bearing lightly npon their profits at another, though well able to pay. In fixing a rate as the peace standard, let us hope that Congress will establish it so that it need not undergo alteration every year or two.

What should be the rate of a permanent income tax becomes the great question. As Dean SWIFT has shrewdly observed: "Two and two do not always make four in political economy; they sometimes make only *one*." It may be assumed, after the excitement of our great struggle shall have died out, that an assessment of twenty per cent. on incomes could bring in no greater amount of net revenne than ten—perhaps not more than five per cent. Indeed, the latter figure ought to be regarded as a "war rate," thongh vastly less oppressive than the contribntions coming ont of the great body of the people by the enhancement of values, throngh depreciation of our currency. A rate of two and a half or three per cent., it appears to us, would be likely to furnish the government with a respectable revenne, and not be severely felt hy the payers. We believe that a careful scrutiny into the workings of our internal revenne law will show that more than fifty per cent. of those liable to pay income tax have escaped altogether; while, probably, a majority of those who do pay render in their incomes at far too low figures. The agencies lately created by Congress are doing mnch to unearth these frands npon the revenne; the publication of incomes has also done mnch; but there is great need of a strong public opinion to cooperate with both. As every man who understands his income virtually defrands his neighbor as well as the national treasnry, it becomee the dnty of all good citizens to discountenance such attempts by not only looking conscientiously into their own affairs, bnt also into those of others.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Military Road Between Nashville and Atlanta—Marvelous Energy in Holding it—Union Prowess in Conquering Obstacles—Chattanooga at Present—Crutchfield House—Sanitary Garden—Indian Mound—National Cemetery—Lookout Mountain.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, Tenn., Friday, Aug. 18, 1865.

In traversing the great military highway, as it has long been, stretching from Nashville to Atlanta, a distance of 287 miles, I was constantly deep in wonder at the stupendous energy of the government displayed at every step of the journey—an energy sleepless, unwearied, fertile in resources, adapted to every emergency, superior to temporary defeat, and in the end sure to be victorious over everything that sought to baffle or obstruct.

The steadfast holding of this long line of road, or as much of it as the government determined, after gaining it, to hold, must ever be regarded as one of the prodigies of this war's successful achievement—as among the most decisive evidsuces of the nation's immense resources, of its elastic vigor, unyielding tenacity and nnconquerable courage.

To hold it, indeed, and keep it in running order, was necessary to the success of the great work undertaken. The government determined to meet this necessity, and it was met. After the disaster of Chickamanga, when the army, in part defeated, was forced to fall back to Chattanooga, a few miles of the road between this point and Nashville, broken and kept broken by the enemy, our brave battalions would have been constrained, for lack of supplies, to evacuate a region where they could not maintain themselves, abandoning this important ground so nobly won, and only to be won again by fearful additional sacrifices. Their supplies were short at the time, and great fears prevailed that they must retrace their way toward Murfreesboro.

But the superhuman energy of the government disappointed the croakers and the timid. The road was held, though the long track of wild and mountainous country through which it runs seemed to invite the enemy to attack and destroy. Supplies were sent forward freely. The army recruited and got ready for the mighty blowe it was to strike south of Chattanooga. And the grand series of succeseee was soon inaugurated, to culminate in the next campaign with the capture of Atlanta, or rather the capture of Richmond itself, for the victory on Lookout Mountain looked to the overthrow of the rebel capital and the surrender of the principal rebel army, as the fair rounding off and consummation of the wondrous combat and conqnest "above the clouds."

The snccessful fighting of our army through all this rugged region, with frightful defiles to pass, and frowning hills and seemingly inaccessible mountain ranges, bristling defiance to conquer if not to scale, is a marvel of skill, prowess and heroic daring. One thinks of the hills of the Tyrol, and the hardy mountaineers there, secure in their position and their courage, laughing all enemies to scorn. The hills of Tennessee and Georgia look quite as impregnable, when held by men, knowing and loving them well, and fighting for "independence," determined like the Tyrolese to hold them at every hazard. Perhaps the patriotic spirit was not as deep and fervid in the one case as in the other, or the cause for which they fonght was held less sacred, or the assailing hosts were looked upon as not enemies to be dreaded after all. Whatever the case might be, it is certain that these strong places were yielded one by one. The Union armies still marched on in spite of mountains and men, and each advance heralded victory.

Chattanooga is not much changed since I last saw it, nywards of a year ago. Fewer troops are in and around it, and there is far less military air. Forts and earthworks still adorn the high grounds surrounding it. Two or three regiments, or parts of regiments, lie at various points in and about the place. The huge wooden buildings, put up by the government, their name being legion, adorn each side of the main street not only, but loom up in other localities. They are decidedly more useful than ornamental, and less useful now than when the war, in full blast, made them a necessity. Plenty of government teams, horses, mules and mule drivers, circulate yet about the rough and dirty ways, amid clouds of dust and all sorts of discordant noises. Quartermasters, commissaries, claim agents, sutlers, embalmers and other functionaries that the war has brought forth, still linger, proclaiming that though the struggle is over, the burdens it has imposed are only removed very gradually. The broad plain round about Chattanooga, over which I rode yesterday, bears the mark, everywhere, of the recent presence of armed hosts. The air is laden with the stench of decomposing carcasses, many of which lie half buried, others thrown to rot into ravines by the wayside. The ground is stripped of the trees once covering it, and scarred, deformed and desolated in every conceivable way. The picture sets forth war in all its hideous ugliness.

The Crutchfield House—the only hotel at present in this unsightly little town—is a curiosity. It stands close to the depot, between which and its porch is what appears to be a German beer garden—a recent *improvement*. This garden, with one side of the hotel, forms a square. Around three sides are ranged stalls, with wooden seats and a table between, for the entertainment of visitors. A quaint-looking booth stands in the centre, where the creature comforts—especially lager bier, the German's *eau de vie*—are found and dispensed. A few feet distant from this is a sheltered, circular stall, ornamented after the German fashion with numerous small United States flags, and devoted to the musicians. A harp, two fiddles and a French horn form the combination of sweet sounds nightly discoursed there with all the vivacity of a Sangerfest. Under the inspiration of these I got to the office of the hotel abont 10 o'clock, after a wearisome all-day ride from Nashville, only to learn that every room was overflowing, and hardly a chance left to stretch one's travel-worn limbs on the floor. I might have plead for once a correspondent's "privileges," which possibly might have extracted the courtesy of some attic corner or under-stair nook; but being constitutionally modest, I laid dignity aside and took my chances with the *oi polloi*. I got a a cot with a score or so of other bipeds in like plight, on the second-story hall floor. It was a cot that had evidently seen much service and few recent changes; but such as it was I was fain to seek it about midnight, and court repose. Repose, however, was coy, and would not be courted, though the mosquitoes tried their most dulcet lullabies to bring it about. Another insect there was, with no music in its soul, a crawling, sneaking little "varmint," and irreligious too, as ignoring "grace before meat," as brother BEECHER hath it, whose nocturnal orgies are death to all sleep in persons of sensitive organization. Mosquitoes, the sweltering heat, any other thing but this might have been defied, but this was a little too much to endure. I rose between two and three, threw open the window, and looked forth npon the moonlit backyard of the hotel, filled with all imaginable rubbish. Chief among this was a huge pile of empty bottles, five thousand I should think, at least, proving that the frequenters of that house were a very thirsty set, and that their thirst needed other fluid than pure water to assuage. Finally, at that witching time when the night joins the day, I got an hour's troubled repose, for the privilege of all which the host asked only a dollar, three more being charged for as many indifferent meals. Four or five hundred people probably each day seek, because forced to, and find the like free hospitality for the like consideration at the Crutchfield House. The business is doubtless a speedy fortune for the host—the hospitality the grateful guest can surely ne'er forget. Such is hotel life in Chattanooga.

A very pleasant spot, in contrast to this, is the Sanitary Commission garden, on the Tennessee River, and about two miles from Chattanooga. This garden was set apart, by proper authority, in February, 1864, for the purpose of raising vegetables for the benefit of the patients in hospital, and, in case of surplus, for the use of soldiers in camp. The garden has an area of 150 acres, besides which 25 acres of vineyard lie three miles further up the river, at the base of Missionary Ridge. Part of the Union columns that assailed the Ridge and drove the rebels from it, in November, 1864, charged right through this vineyard. There have been raised in the garden, since its cultivation fairly began, twenty-five varieties of vegetables. Of these were raised the present year and distributed among the hospitals and camps, 35 bushels of carrots, 499 bushels onions, 180 bushels beans, 2,360 buehels lettuce, 181 bushels beats, 2,921 dozen ears of corn, 2,562 dozen ochre-pods, 194 dozen Summer squash, 108 bushels tomatoes, 188 bnshels peas, 462 dozen heads oi cabbage, &c., &c. On one particular day 7,000 men, including many of Gen. WILSON'S command, had issued to them 500 bushels of vegetabiee. So important has been the aid rendered by the fruits of this garden to the hospital patients and others that Gen. THOMAS, by special order, authorized it to be continued for this year at least. The person in charge of the grounds is THOMAS WILLS, an English gardener, fifteen years a resident of Ohio, and brought here by the Sanitary Commission. The wages of the gardener, and the seeds used in the garden, form the only expense to the government, all the labor being done by convalescent soldiers, and men specially detailed from the troops lying here from time to time. The gardener understands his business thoroughly, and every part of the tract smiles under a skillful and scientific administration.

There is a curious mound near the entrance to these grounds, and closely adjoining the house of the gardener. It is 20 feet in height, and 132 feet in circumference. A small octagonal structure, used as the office of the establishment, is built upon its summit, and a large American flag, presented by ladies of Cleveland, floats from a staff arising from the top. The sides of this mound are covered with true English love for the beautiful, with upward of fifty varieties of flowers; while two or three rural, creeper-covered bowers, placed on the heights, give altogether a most picturesque and striking appearance to the whole. Until a few months back, the mound was regarded as a natural formation. But the gardener, excavating from the bottom inwards for a cellar, came upon several skeletons, which had evidently been placed there carefully at some period far back. The bones were perfect when found, but on exposure to the air, and on slight attrition, most of them crumbled into ashes. The skulls, however, were found more solid, and several were preserved, with two or three sets of teeth in perfect condition. The mound was thus found to have been a tomb, probably constructed by the aborigines, though no signs of Indian weapons were found among these relics of the dead. Large quantities of arrow-heads, clay-pipes, hatchets, rude specimens of crockery, &c., have been found in the vicinity, from time to time. Layers of shells, such as the Tennessee yields in abundance, were found in the excavation, and appearances such as tinders and burned soil, from the top to the bottom, to indicate that fire had been used before throwing in each layer of soil, at intervals of some two feet apart. Altogether it is a very interesting relic of long time ago, and of a race rapidly passing away.

The national cemetery here, consisting of seventy-five acres, and designed to receive the remains of our gallant soldiers who have fallen through all this blood-etained region, continues still under the supervision of Chaplain VAN HORN. Since I last wrote yon from this point, some fifteen months ago, the remains of upward of 6,000 soldiers have been brought from the places where they fell and suitably interred in this consecrated spot. This number does not include those who fell at Chickamsuga. Their remains will be added to the sad record of soldiers now interred at Chattanoga, as soon as the proper steps can be taken to perform the sacred task. This will swell the number to nearly 10,000. Of those already buried in the cemetery, about 600 were not identified. The word "unknown" will of necessity mark the spot where these heroes, having fought their last fight, sleep now their last sleep.

I write this on Lookout Mountain, 1,500 feet above the level of the Tennessee. Every foot I walk over, every glorious view I gain, with Raccoon Mountain and Missionary Ridge lifting their rugged summits on either hand, bring np before me vividly the desperate struggles, making the whole region historic, and the grand successes attending the heroism and constancy of our noble men, and making these spots evermore vocal with their renown. The views from the mountain-top are unsurpassed for romantic wildness, picturesque variety, magnificent extent, for a combination of all that is beautiful and grand. One revels in them now. Their features are graven on the mind indelibly. The memory will find them a perpetual joy. Description can place no adequate picture before the eye, and I shall not attempt a hopeless task.

The mountain, as the plains below, speaks of the close of the war. The officers' hospital has been closed several months. A hotel is kept where the wounded and sick lay longing for recovery. Not many guests have visited it the present season, for obvious reasons. The accommodations are of the rudest kind, and its profits are mainly from drink sold to the troops quartered here. Of these there are four regiments, the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Regulars, under command of Gen. JNO. H. KING. These troops are expecting to be removed hence daily, as no necessity exists for keeping them here, and supplies are brought up the mountain with great difficulty. Water, too, is extremely scarce the present season, the brigade being supplied mainly from below the mountain, the water being carried up four miles in barrels. One hospital remains under charge of Dr. R. D. LYNDE, late Medical Director of the Third Division, Fourth Corps. The number of patients is three hundred. I have always wondered at the government's suffering hospitals to be located on this mountain, making it necessary to drag sick and wounded men up, at the risk of destroying life in the painful passage. All that a hospital needs, too, must be toilfully lugged up, increasing vastly the expense of supporting it, with not a single counteracting advantage. This hospital will be wound up within a few weeks, and Lookout Mountain will stand deserted. It is a lovely spot to visit in the Summer time. Some shrewd enterprising Yankee might make it as attractive to visitors, and as profitable, as the Catskill Mountain House. C. V. S.

TOUR OF GEN. FISK.

The Freedmens' Bureau—Visit to Various Localities of His Department—Starting, Traveling and Miscellany.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Monday, Aug. 17, 1865.

At 9 o'clock this morning the Commissioner of the Freedmens' Bureau, whose field of labor includes the States of Kentucky, Tennessee and Northern Alabama, began a tour of inspection. A special train had been provided the party, which was composed of the following gentlemen: Gen. CLINTON B. FISK, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmens' Bureau; Gov. W. G. BROWNLOW; Capts. CLARK, BURR, and HINTON, and a "poor but respectable" representation of that essential class of folks yclept by TOM CORWIN the press gang. Supplied with the necessary luggage, wearing apparel, "fixins," paper, "traps," newspapers, "notions," and sundry and divers *sine qua non* nameless and indescribable offshoots of a high state of traveling civilization, we started on our long journey with every prospect of an interesting one.

THE OBJECTS OF GEN. FISK'S TOUR

Of investigation are to correct the multifarious evils of the administration of the bureau regulations, ascertain from personal examination the condition of the freedmen and refugees, look after abandoned property, urge the people to acquiesce in the orders of the War Department, and pave the path to a beneficial system of schools. His work is a noble one, and I need not indulge in a redundancy of verbiage to show that he is "the right man in the right place." Gen. HOWARD, Chief of the Bureau, is entitled to credit for displaying such practical sagacity in selecting a gentleman so fully qualified, and so really in earnest in this great work.

FROM NASHVILLE TO CHATTANOOGA.

This ride of over 150 miles is a most interesting one. We pass through a variety of country which would baffle the descriptive powers of a geologist. Undulating plateaus, broad plains, and regions of hills and valleys, covered with a growth of cotton and corn, which will certainly yield abundantly; then adown valleys rich and wild, with rugged mountain scenery on either side; now skimming along the cone of a mountain ridge; now whirling and clinging to its very sides; now darting through its very bowels, to make our exit into wide, fertile, cultivated valleys, full of beauty and grandeur. The

BATTLE-FIELD OF STONE RIVER,

near Murfreesboro, is a very interesting feature of this trip. The railway track winds along where the blood poured most freely on the memorable second day that Old ROSY and his brave men disputed triumphantly the field with BRAXTON BRAGG. There sleep thousands of brave patriots, in silent and lonely graves. Little hillocks covered with a green sward, at one end of which a plain piece of plank stands sentinel to the memory and name of the departed one, are found all over an expansive field, stretching for miles along that mountain stream, made classic by these sanguinary conflicts. A small, plain marble monument has been erected on that part of the field where fell the greatest number of the unfortunate ones, and enterprising patriots have displayed a most commendable public spirit in inclosing, with substantial fences, many acres of this "city of the dead."

Further South we reach Tullahoma, celebrated from its having been the trap set by BRAGG for ROSECRANS, but more celebrated from the fact of Gen. ROSECRANS flanking it, and thus completely outwitting Gen. BRAGG. Tullahoma is situated on the summit of an elevated table land, nearly a thousand feet above Nashville, and perhaps an equal altitude above this place. Anterior to the rebellion, it was a fashionable Summer resort for the chivalry. Judge CATRON, of the United States Supreme Court, before his decease, occupied here during the hot months, a beautiful cottage house, picturesqnely located on the banks of a mountain stream, and midst a heavy and beautiful growth of forest trees. BRAGG had cut every tree from a scope of country perhaps three or four miles square, on both sides of the railway, and covering some very fine little eminences by nature itself adapted splendidly for defence. Within this improvised prairie land he erected innumerable fortifications, ensconced his forty thousand men therein, kept open his interior line of communication and source of supply, and was fool enough to wait for ROSECRANS to rush headlong into his trap as MCDOWELL did into the snares of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. Old ROSY sidled off to the left, going South, leaving BRAGG the simple little choice of running, starving, or fighting on equal terms with the Yankees. He chose the first born of the dilemma which presented itself—that was to skedaddle.

STEVENSON, ALA.,

a point made notorious during the progress of the war, is, or was, at the junction of the Chattanooga Railway with the Memphis and Charleston line; and here we first get a glimpse of the Tennessee River. Beyond it are lofty mountains covered with evergreens, within the bowels of which are many valuable ores, and unlimited supplies of coal. Here we first strike the great mineral region of the South, which stretches from a western terminus a hundred miles this side the Mississippi River, in Alabama, eastward through North Alabama and Georgia, and Southern and Eastern Tennessee into Virginia and Kentucky. But poor Stevenson! Recently she had enjoyed a celebrity coextensive with the nation, on account of her possession of a French hotel, christened "Hotel de Bedbugge." It never lacked for customers. Everybody who was so unfortunate as to stop there, *cuss'd it*. Now, she is no more. Two nights ago all her public buildings burned to ashes.

The scenery from Stevenson to Chattanooga is charming, fully equaling that through which passes the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Lookont Mountain, made historical by the brave deeds of Gen. JOE. HOOKER and his men, is seen at a great advantage from the train. It looms np boldly above the very clonds, and stands a mammoth monument to our glory and our fame. Mission Ridge is seen at a distance, and some dozen miles off is the sanguinary battle-ground of Chickamauga.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The first sub-agency of importance this side of Nashville is Murfreesboro. But a short time ago, over 1,100 negroes were fed by the government. The bureau has obtained labor for all the able-bodied, and homes for the indigent, so that bnt one now remains dependent npon Uncle Sam. I heard the Senator in the Tennessee Legislature from that connty talk favorably to giving the negro his "rights," and guaranteeing him "justice." This is progress, counting from 1861. Murfreesboro has always been noted for its pro-slaveryism, and conspicuous as a locality of great numbers of elaves, and wealth of cotton planters. At other points, the affairs of the bureau appear in a prosperous condition. With all possible speed, the General is setting the freedmen to work. They know they should work, and he informs them they must. No more lounging about government camps or posts! Some interesting facts respecting refugees are developing. I will send them. T.

DEATH OF JESPER HARDING, ESQ.—We regret to record the death of Mr. JESPER HARDING, one of the oldest and best known publishers in the United States. He died at 6 o'clock this morning, of paralysis, from which he had been suffering for some time, at the residence of his eldest son, GEORGE HARDING, Esq., Chestnut Hill. He was a native of this city, and was born in 1799. In his youth he was employed in the office of the *United States Gazette*. At the age of 18 he began the publication of the *Pennsylvania Inquirer*, in Second-street, above Carter, and he continued its publication until a few years since, when its title was changed to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. Since 1835 he had been engaged in the publication of Bibles and other works, and he was known as the most extensive publisher of quarto and family bibles in the United States. He was also, at one time, proprietor of the largest paper mill in the United States, at Trenton, and he also owned a large iron works at the same place. At the time of his death he was Collector of United States Internal Revenue for the First District.

Mr. HARDING had been failing for some time past, and his death was not unexpected. The entire family, four sons and two daughters, gathered around his death-bed this morning. He was an attendant of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, in this city, having for many years worshipped there. His nature was kindly and genial, and his memory will be a pleasant one to a large circle of friends and acquaintances.—*Philadelphia Bulletin, Aug. 5*

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Noblemen and their Servants.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was forcibly and painfully struck, on reading in your issue of yesterday, of the steward of the Duke of BUCCLEUCH having devised his whole estate to his patron, and, as it seems, leaving the future support of his poor wife to the tender mercies of the world at large. Fortunately for her, she had neither to look far or wait long for the needed relief; nor will we stop to question whether a feeling of shame or a nobler principle had dictated the Duke's course. I remember one other such affair, which happened several years back, and in the same country. Mr. INNES, steward to the Duke of ROXBURGH, did the very same thing—saving a very small annuity for an only son, a lunatic. How the wife might have fared, had she been above ground, we hope, for the love of the race, that she might have been differently dealt with from him of Buccleugh.

But it is with this underlying power for mischief in these two simple cases here mentioned, that every man who has the true love of his race and country at heart, should lift up his voice to put down. Let just and sober thinkers analyze such records well, and the imbecile, slavish spirit of *caste-worship* will stand forth in all its hideousness and deformity. And this is most undoubtedly no less the spirit which gave the first impulse to the late rebellion in this most blessed land. *Toryism* is but another word for the same truculent bondage—the pride of seeing the wheels of this great juggernaut roll over and crush out all that is manly and simple of heart in mankind. The writer of this is a Briton born, whose heart beats as warm as ever toward his native land, but may not, dare not tamper with the misdeeds of her rulers and leading men. In Scotland, especially, does the spirit of the pure, old-fashioned, unadulterated Toryism exist, though, even there, we have occasional pleasant glimpses of brighter days. When once a human being can rid his common sense of sacrificing principle to baubles, such as ancient descent, stars and garters, or to power, whether vested in the claims of some reigning despot, or in the master of a thousand human beings as slaves, there can be no fear that he will ever be found on the side of injustice or misrule in any land.

AUG. 25, 1865. J. S.

Pumps in 1796.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your interesting article on the supply of water recalls the many trials of the New-Yorkers before the Croton-water era, and referring to WINTERBOTHAM'S *History of New-York*, published by JOHN REID, No. 106 Water-street, in 1796, I find the following:

"A want of good water is at present a great inconvenience to the citizens, there being few wells in the city; most of the people are supplied every day with fresh water conveyed to their doors in casks, from a pump near the head of Pearl-street, (*ci devant* Queen-street,) which receives it from a spring almost a mile from the *centre* of the city. This well is about twenty feet deep and four feet diameter. The average quantity drawn daily from this remarkable well is 110 hogsheads of 130 gallons each. In some hot Summer days 216 hogsheads have been drawn from it, and what is very singular, there are never more or less than three feet of water in the well. The water is sold commonly at three pence a hogshead at the pump. Several proposals have been made by individuals to supply the citizens by pipes, but none have yet been accepted."

The population at that time was 33,000, of which 2,369 were slaves. Probably we should feel the want of slavery at this day, if dependent upon pumps for water.

WINTERBOTHAM adds: "New-York is the gayest place in America; the ladies, in the richness and brilliancy of their dress, are not equaled in any city in the United States, not even in Charleston, S. C., which has heretofore been called the centre of the beau monde. The ladies, however, are not solely employed in attention to dress: there are many who are studious to add to brilliant external accomplishments the more brilliant and lasting accomplishments of the mind; nor have they been unsuccessful; for New-York can boast of great numbers of refined taste, whose minds are highly improved, and whose conversation is as inviting as their personal charms; tinctured with a Dutch education, they manage their families with good economy and singular neatness." HISTORICAL.

College Professors.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 21, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your notice of the recent meeting of the National Teachers' Association, at Harrisburgh, your remarks, though in the general true, are not entirely correct.

Prof. GREEN, of Providence, was not the *only* college Professor who lectured; there were at least two others, one of whom, Prof. BUTLER, from the far West, came nearly 1,000 miles for the sole purpose of filling this appointment, which he did most admirably, and in no "common-place" manner, and then took the cars immediately to return.

Beside the above, there were at least a dozen professors from our various colleges who were present, renewing friendships, comparing notes, and taking part in the public and more private discussions that ever abound at such gatherings.

Letters were also received from many others who could not be present—one being from Dr. WAYLAND, whom many honor as the Nestor of American teachers. Thirty-five years ago the writer of this article heard him deliver the opening or introductory lecture before the American Institute of Instruction, at Boston; and his interest and energies in this cause have never flagged an hour from that time till the present. The late meeting of the institute, at New-Haven, was attended by the venerable President DAY, and about a dozen other college teachers. So please give all the credit you can, while yon etir np to their duty the slothful and unpatriotic. The "old familiar faces" are every day fewer in number, and they look with tearful eyes for the young, strong and thoroughly furnished men, who will lay again the foundations of our republic, cemented again in virtue, liberty, intelligence and peace.

Railroad Accidents.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 25.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The freqnency, of late, of railway accidents is justly alarming to the trave

...ank other conveyance as they can get, because the Railroad Company will not stop for them. Very respectfully, A SUBSCRIBER AND SUFFERER.

Fire Alarms.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 24, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have a few words to say respecting the new Fire Department. I was much surprised when I heard that the new commissioners were going to continue the old practice of ringing bells to give the alarm of fire. Now it appears to me we shall have the same confusion and uproar in the streets as of old. The same number of thieves will turn out that the gentlemen argued did who worked for the passage of the bill. The telegraph works well in other large cities—why not in this. The police and firemen are the only ones that should know when there is a fire. If this should meet with your approbation, you will confer a great favor on numberless citizens in using your influence in what appears to me a move in the right direction. Yours, respectfully, P. D.

Railroad Accidents.

—NORWICH, Conn., Friday, Aug. 24, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice on the first page of your issue to-day a column headed, "Another Railroad Accident—Passenger Train on the Norwich Road Thrown off the Track." Permit me to say that the accident referred to did not occur within fifty miles of the Norwich Road; neither is there in any of the dispatches which appear under the heading anything to lead one to suppose it was on the Norwich Road; the heading, therefore, is simply a falsehood—if intentional, contemptible mean; if not, a simple correction will atone.
P. ST. M. ANDDEWS, Superintendent.

City Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On one of the routes—the Seventh-avenue, I think—some of the cars have cane seats. These are much more cleanly and comfortable than any other kind, and their general introduction would do away with one great objection to city railroad travel.

MANHATTAN.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

ECKFORD VS. MUTUAL.

The match between these clubs yesterday at Brooklyn, resulted in favor of the Mutuals. A very large crowd of spectators were present, and the contest proved to be a very interesting one and quickly played game. The following is the score:

MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.	ECKFORD.	Outs.	Runs.
Brown, 2d b.....	2	3	Gruno, c. f.....	3	2
Wansley, c.....	4	1	A. Mills, s. f...	3	1
Duffy, 3d b.....	3	2	Klein, 1st b.....	4	1
Baker, l. f.....	4	1	Farrell, 2d b.....	3	0
Childs, 1st b.....	1	4	Swandell, p. f.....	3	1
Devyr, s. s.....	2	2	Zettlein, p. f.....	3	1
Harris, c. f.....	3	2	O. Mills, c.....	3	2
McMahon, r. f...	3	1	Fox, 3d b.....	1	2
Thorne, p.....	5	1	Butler, s. s.....	5	0
Totals.....27		19	Totals.....27		10

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual.....	5	0	6	3	0	0	3	1	1	1—19
Eckford.....	0	0	2	4	1	2	0	0	1	1—10

Umpire—Mr. FORSYTH, of the Gotham Club.
Scorers—Messrs. DONOAN and SMITH.

THE GRAND MATCH AT WASHINOTON.

The contest between the Athletic and National Clubs, at Washington, on Monday, will be one of the most noteworthy events in the annals of the game. A very large attendance of spectators will be present, among them the President and his Cabinet, who have accepted the invitation to witness the match. Stands have been erected on the President's grounds—the scene of the contest—and the fair sex will be present in great numbers. Hundreds are going on from this city and Philadelphia to see the game.

Steamer Effort.

Much has been published in the New-York and Washington dailies of late as to the whereabouts of the steamer *Effort*—how she was stolen from her owners, and has not since been heard from, &c., &c.—whereas, by inquiry, we learn that these stories are fabrications, the product of some wild fancy, vivid imagination or evil-disposed genius, for the purpose of mischief. The facts we learn to be simply these: In March last JAMES COTTINGHAM became one-third owner, and thereupon, by agreement between the several owners, took charge of the vessel, and as master and captain had lawful control of her. On the 19th of July last, while moored at the foot of Essex-street Jersey City, she was attached by the Sheriff of Hudson County in the State of New Jersey at the suit of WILLIAM J. B. SMITH, HAIGHT and LEWIS Attorneys—and after the attachment had been duly released, Capt. COTTINGHAM as master and part owner, took the propeller in search of employment. A thousand dollar freight was agreed upon between the Captain and third parties, which Capt. COTTINGHAM failed to secure because of false reports published, strangers being unwilling to load him. The *Effort* was chased by the *Wyoming* and hunted by government officials, as though she were a pirate.

For the information of all interested we would say, that the steamer *Effort* lays at her old moorings foot of Essex-street, Jersey City, where the Captain made her fast, and where she is now held under other attachments.

Music at the Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that if the weather is fine there will be music on the Mall at the Park to-day, at 4:30 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH. The following is the

PROGRAMME:

PART I.
Central Park March.
1.—Overture, "La Fille du Regiment.....Donizetti.
2.—Polka "Berlina".....Michaels.
3.—Barcarolo "Bounding, Bounding Boat go Lightly".....Knoker.

PART II.
4.—Grand March "De Cortége, Queen of Saba".....Gounod.
5.—Overture, "Semiramide".....Rossini.
6.—March, "Lyre and Sword".....Carl Faust.
7.—Terzette and chorus from Der Freyschutz, "Oh Dreaded Morrow".....Weber.

PART III.
8.—Quick March, "Give to the Winds,".....Doehler.
9.—Andantino, from "Das Wundenvasser," "Der Mister Ticht bei des Frubrotbesschims".....Florow.
10.—Quick March, "The Medley".....Bradley.
11.—Galop "Friden Jubel".....Kuhner.
The Union.

LAW REPORTS.

Recovery of Money Paid as Security—A Wife May Act as Agent for Her Husband in Certain Cases.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Joseph Meeks, Esq., Referee.

Thomas Thompson vs. *Charles S. McKay.*—This action was brought to recover the sum of $739, balance due on the sum of $1,000, which was given to the defendant by the plaintiff's wife as security to the defendant for becoming bail for the plaintiff, upon his arrest on the charge of passing counterfeit bank bills.

The defendant agreed to return the money upon the plaintiff's discharge or conviction.

The plaintiff was discharged on the 17th of September last, and demand was thereupon made for a return of the $1,000, but the defendant refused to return the same, except the sum of $261. After issue joined, the cause was referred, and proof given of the above facts. The defendant claimed that the money belonged to the plaintiff's wife, and produced a bank-book in account with Mary Thompson, in trust for the plaintiff. The plaintiff swore the money was his own, and his counsel claimed that his wife was simply acting as an agent in paying the money, and cited, in support of his view, Griffith vs. Reed, 21 Wend Rep., 502; Barry vs. Ransom, 2 Kern. Rep., 466; Blossom vs. Griffin, 3 Kern. Rep., 569; Ide vs. Sadler, 18 Barb. 23; Brower vs. Vandenburgh, 31 Barb. Rep., 648. The referee found judgment for the plaintiff for the full balance and costs.

Alex. Beavey, plaintiff's attorney; James G. McAdam, defendant's attorney.

The Mumford Case—$50,000 Paid Into Court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Augustus W. Greenleaf et al. vs. *Peter R. Mumford, John Oakey, The Nassau National Bank and Albert Speyer.*—The following order, which will explain itself, was entered yesterday morning.

The defendant, John Oakey, having on the 15th day of August, 1865, deposited in the Nassau Bank, one of the defendants herein, the sum of $52,978 95, then belonging to the debt of Peter R. Mumford, on which the said Oakey claims a lien for $3,800, and no more, and the said sum of $52,978 95 being the subject of controversy in this action:

It is ordered, on motion of Charles E. Jenkins for plaintiff, and by consent of all the parties, that the said sum of $52,978 95-100 less the sum of $3,000—that is to say, the sum of $49,978 95-100, be forthwith paid into this court and deposited with the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, on interest, subject to the order of the court, and not to be withdrawn in whole or in part, except upon order duly made after five days' previous notice to all the parties in this action. And it is further ordered, on like consent, that neither this order nor the said deposit shall in any way prejudice the rights and claims of any of the parties in this action to the said sum of money, or any part thereof, and that after such deposit being made, the injunction issued in this action be vacated.

Mumford made a general assignment on Saturday last to Albert Speyer.

Court Notice.

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS.

Ordered, that an additional term for the hearing of equity cases be held on the third Monday of September, 1865. Notes of issue may be filed on or before the 11th of September next.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Clerk.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 25.

By Justice Sutherland

James D. Stelle *vs.* Sarah Wilson, et al; motion granted. M. Luttschawager *vs.* Franz Mali; motion denied. John Mortimer *vs.* Anna C. Thompson; motion denied. In reclaims of George Simpson *vs.* R. B. Bradford, et al; referee's report confirmed without costs; no power to grant extra allowance.. Catharine S. Phalen *vs.* Philip Fitzpatrick, et al; order granted. T. Barclay *vs.* Terence Hughes; motion denied. Theodore E. Berott *vs.* Wm. H. Brower; plaintiff may have an order to show cause. Gilbert T. Rusbeck, et al. *vs.* Elizabeth Van Santon; injunction motion denied. Francis Fritz, ex. rel. *vs.* F. W. Mageret, et al; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Aug. 25.

By Justice Barbour.

Daniel Mahon, *vs.* The Chemical Bank; motion granted. James Masterson *vs.* The same; motion granted. Benjamin Hutton, et. al. *vs.* Wm. H. Blair; motion granted. Wm. Campbell *vs.* Chas. A. Seely; motion granted with $10 costs; plaintiff's proceedings stayed until he file security for costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 25.

By Judge Cardozo

Figge vs. *Figge*—Order settled. Aubrey *vs.* Gentil—Motion granted. Moore *vs.* Moore—I think the proof in this case too general to justify a decree. The case may go back to the referee for further evidence.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 25, 1865.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81.. C.	106¾	1500	Erie Railway.....		86
2,500 do.....	106¾	200	do.....	s10	86
4,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s.. C.	106¾	100	do.....	s30	86⅛
80,000 do.....	106¾	100	do.....	2d call	86⅜
200,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s..C. New issue.....	104¾	50	N. Y. Cen. R..		92½
1,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. R.	104¾	100	do.....		92¾
5,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40s..C.	97¾	100	do.....	s30	92¾
16,000 do.....	98	60	Pac. M. S. Co.....		265
10,000 do.....	98⅛	100	Erie R. Pref.....		82¾
500 Tr. Notes, 7 9-16s. First Series.....	99¾	400	Reading R.....		104¾
9,200 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser.. Small	99⅝	1000	do.....		104⅞
43,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Th'd Ser. Sm'll	99¾	52	Ill. Cen. R.....		122
1,000 do.....	99¾	600	Cleve. & Pitts..b30		70
75,000 U.S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer. New issue.....	98⅛	1000	do.....		69¾
10,000 O. & M. Cer.....	24⅞	200	do.....	s30	69¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	95	200	do.....	2d call	69⅞
1,000 Erie 6th M.....	95¼	100	Chi. & R. W.....		27½
5,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '74..	98½	500	Chic. & N.W. Pr....		62¼
2,000 Hud. 2d M. S. F. 8s	102	200	do.....	b10	62¼
5,000 Mich. So. S. F. 8s	97	100	do.....	s30	62
1,000 To. & W. 1st M. Ex.	86¾	300	do.....		62⅝
4,700 Amer. Gold.....	143⅞	100	do.....	2d call	62¼
125 Chatham Bank.....	130	400	Chic. & R. I..		107
20 Cen. National B'k..	106	50	Mil. & P. du C..b30		43½
30 Gallatin Nat. Bank	110	400	do.....		43
400 Quick. Min. Co....	55	100	do.....		42¾
200 At. Mail St. Co....	150	50	do.....		42½
100 Cen. Am. Tr. Co....	20	200	P., Ft. W. & C.....		95
100 Cary Improve't....	18	200	do.....		96¼
100 Canton Co.....b10	38⅜	100	do.....		95⅞
100 Mich. S. & N. I....	62¾	300	do.....	2d call	96
300 do.....	62⅝	50	Al. & T. H. R. Pr.		60

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81....C.	106⅞	200	Hud. Riv. R.....		109⅞
20,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	106⅜	200	do.....		109⅜
5,000 U. S. 6s, '71.. R.	93	600	Reading R.....		105¼
400,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Third Series...	99⅝	100	M. S. & N. I. R. do.....	s10	64¾
20,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer. New issue.....	98¼	100	do.....	b15	64
1,000 Tenn. 6s.....	72½	200	do.....	b10	64
5,000 Mo. State 6s....	71¾	400	Cleve. & Pitts.....		71
10,000 Ohio & M. Cer...	94¾	200	do.....		71⅛
100 Quick. Min. Co....	55	400	Ill. Cen. R.....		122¾
100 do.....s15	55	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr....		62¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R....	92⅝	500	Chi. & N. W. Pr....		62⅝
300 do.....	93⅛	100	do.....b30		63
100 do.....s10	92⅝	100	do.....		62⅝
1100 Erie R.....	87¼	300	Chic. & R. I....		107¼
300 do.....	87¾	200	Mil. & P. du C.R		45¼
100 Alton & T. H. Pr..	60	200	P., Ft. W. & C.....		96¾

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000 T. Notes, 7 3-10s.	99¼	100	Chi. & R. I.....	s3	107¼
200 Erie R.....s3	86¾	100	do.....		107
1700 do.....	86¾	200	do.....	b3	107¼
400 do.....e	86¾	100	do.....		107¼
400 do.....b3	86¾	100	Chic. & N. W.....s3		62¾
3200 Reading R.....	105¾	300	Chi. & N. W. Pr....		62¾
500 do.....	105¾	100	do.....	b3	62¾
500 do.....s15	105¾	100	do.....s30		62¾
300 do.....s3	105¾	100	do.....c		62¾
200 do.....b10	106	100	do.....		62¾
200 Mich. S. & N. I....	64	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C....		96
200 do.....s3	63¾	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C....		44¾
100 do.....s30	63¾	100	do.....b3		44¾
100 do.....b10	63¾	100	Cum. Coal Co.....		41¾
100 Cl. & Pitts. R....	71¾	100	do.....		41¾
500 do.....b3	71¾	100	do.....		41¾
500 do.....b3	71¾	500	Quick. Min. Co....		55
500 do.....b5	71	300	Bruns. L. Co.....		9
200 do.....c	71¾				

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	100	Mich. S. & N. I....		63¾
b10	98	300	do.....		62¾
900 Erie R.....	87	100	do.....s3		62¾
1400 do.....	87¼	300	Pitts., Ft. W. & C....		96¾
400 do.....s3	87¾	100	Cleve. & Pitts.....		70¾
100 do.....b3	87¾	1000	do.....		70¾
600 Reading R.....	105¾	300	do.....		70¾
500 do.....	105¾	200	do.....b10		70¾
100 do.....	105¾	100	Chi. & N. W.....		27¾
100 Mich. Cen. R.....	107	100	Mil. & P. du C.....		45¾
100 Quick. Min. Co....	55¼	100	Cum. Coal.....		41¾

FRIDAY, Aug. 25—P. M.

The price of Money, on temporary employment with the Brokers, is 5 ₱ cent. on Government Collateral and 5@6 ₱ cent. on other Stocks. Merchant paper ie from 7 to 9 ₱ cent., 60 daye to six months—not much long-date paper offered. The market is abundantly supplied with Money, at call, and the increasing case at low interest has further stimulated the Railway speculation and enhanced the demand for Government Stocks. The original United States 5-20e are 106¾@¾; the late iseuc, of which there was a fair supply at to-day's market, are selling at 104¾@¾, and the 10-40e 97¾@98 ₱ cent. The 7-30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds, convertible after three yeare into 5-20s Gold-bearing Stock, continue steady at 99¾@99¾ ₱ cent. The Certificates of Indebtedness are in request at 98¾@98¾ ₱ cent. In the Railway movement Erie Common Sharce kept the lead and further advanced to 87@87¼ ₱ cent. The demand on speculation for Reading, Pittsburgh and Michigan Southern was also very active at rising pricee, and most of the other New-York and Western Bonds cloeed firm.

At 4 o'clock the following general quotations were made as compared with the same hour on Thursday. The extreme prices of the day were not supported on the Railway list, and the market left off, as it did yesterday, somewhat tame after an active day's work. Gold is about ¼ ₱ cent. higher than on Thursday:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s.....	97¾	97¾	N. West Pref....	62¼	62½
U. S. 5-20s.....	106¾	106¾	Rock Island.....	106¾	107¼
U. S. 7-30s.....	99¼	99¾	Fort Wayne.....	85¾	96¾
N. Y. Central....	92½	92¾	Cumb'nd Coal.	41¾	41¾
Erie.....	86¾	87	Quicksilver.....	55	55¼
Hudson.....	109	109¼	Mariposa.....	11¾	11¾
Reading.....	105¾	106¼	Canton.....	38¾	38½
Mich. Southern..	62¾	63¾	Atlantic Mail....	150	148
Illinois Central..	121¾	122¼	Brunswick.....	9¾	9¾
Pittsburgh.....	69¼	70¼	Olio Certificates	24¾	24¾
Northwest.....	27¾	27¾	American Gold..	143¾	143¾

The price of Gold varied but slightly. The California steamer delivered $960,172, chiefly, we understand, in Gold bars, of which there was a previous supply of about half a million of dollars. As it coste some delay and half ₱ cent. at the Mint in Philadelphia to coin this Gold, the bare have been partly taken for export, and the steamers to-morrow will take out about $600,000 of all descriptions of Gold and Silver. The price for American Gold Coin in the Gold Room to-day ranged 143¾@144@143¾ ₱ cent. Another half million was required to pay Customs to-day, making the total for the five daye of the week about twenty-six hundred thousand dollars. Exchange on London for Saturday's mail left off 109¾@109¾ ₱ cent. for Gold, in fair request early in the day, hnt closing barely steady. The Importers, Jobbers and Domestic Commission business in the Dry Goods line are driving a very active and remunerative trade, and the only complaint we hear is the want of adequate stocks of seasonable goods. In General Marchandise businees is also fairly active.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

Merchants'.....	108	Hanover.....	105
America.....	132½	Peoples'.....	110
North River.....	120	Nassau.....	108
Tradesmen's.....	120	Corn Exchange.....	106½
Butchers' & Drovers'.	120	Marine.....	140
Commerce.....	103¼	Importers' & Traders'	80
Mechanics' B'k Ass..	98	Central National...	105
American Exchange..	113	Fourth National.....	95
Chatham.....	129		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N.Y. Cen. 6s, 1883.....	95	Lack. & West'n Bonds.	100
N. Y. Can. 7s, con. 1876..	100	Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	102
N. Y. Can. 7s, '78.....	100	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	102
Erie 1st M., x div. '86..	102	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort..	85
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883..	102¼	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.Ex'd	86
Erie 7s, 4th mort, 1880..	93	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort...	73½

The liquidation of the affairs of KETCHUM, SON & Co. promises better than the first impressions of last week, say from 65 to 80 cents on the dollar. An evening paper etates that the creditors will hold a first general meeting on Friday of next week.

Mr. JAMES K. GRACIE, with Mr. EDWARD KING and Mr. CHARLES BROWN, of Messrs. W. H. NEILSON & Co., have been elected members of the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

The Gold Board resolved this morning to prohibit their members from dealing at the Evening Exchange on Fifth-avenue.

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goode have been to the value of $2,010,994, against $1,134,640 eame week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION ENTERED.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool...	1,761	$697,720	208	$88,709	844	$345,370
Man. of Cotton...	915	238,771	41	14,119	81	22,025
Men. of Silk....	367	438,572	47	96,277	97	116,556
Man. of Flax....	1,113	270,441	570	72,722	244	164,219
Miscellaneous...	255	69,255	79	24,348	23	7,296
Total.....	4,411	$1,714,759	1,007	$296,235	1,289	$655,436
		296,235				1,714,759
Total entered.....		$2,010,994	Total marketed			$2,370,195

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,416,106 78; including for Customs, $573,000; on account of Loan, $433,000; payments, $1,718,144 33; balance, $55,745,-489 59.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy,

(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N.Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Perfons Opening Accounts may Depofit and Draw as they pleafe, the fame as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Interest on their daily balance at four per cent.

Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the Purchafe or Sale of the various iffues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the ufual commiffion.

☞ FOR SALE—Three hundred thonsand dollars New-York Central Railroad Seven Per Cent. Convertible Bonds of eighteen hundred and seventy-six. Apply to JAMES H. BANKER, at the office of R. L. Cutting & Co., No. 19 William-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 25, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last: 15 bbls. Ashes, 8,384 bbls. Flour, 1,403 bbls. and 150 bags Corn Meal, 13,450 bushels Wheat, 97,118 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Rye, 29,197 bushels Oats, 185 bushels Malt, 1,840 pkgs. Provisions, and 66 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive, at $7 50 for Pots, and $7 62½@$7 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been in moderate request, including prime Yellow at 48c.@50c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Have been more sought after, and have favored sellers.

COFFEE—Continues in fair request at full prices, including Java at 25c.@26c.; Rio at 17½c.@21½c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c.; Native Ceylon at 22½c.@23c. ₱ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Has been in more demand at buoyant prices. Middlings at 44c.@45c. ₱ lb. Sales 2,650 bales. The receipts this week have averaged 3,576 bales a day.

EGGS—The demand for Eggs has been more active, with light receipts the past week, and prices are again higher: State and Jersey, 28c.@29c.; Ordinary Western, 26c.@27c.; Western, by express, 27c.@28c.; Canada, 27c.@28c. ₱ dozen.

FISH—A fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, at full and buoyant prices.

FEATHERS—Live Geese have been in good request, and quoted up to 85c.@90c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in brisk demand to-day, et an advance of 10c.@25c. ₱ bbl., the market closing somewhat irregularly. Sales since our last amount to 18,250 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $6 90@$7 50; poor to choice Extra State, at $7 65@$8 30, chiefly at $7 65@$7 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 75@$9 20 ₱ bbl.

Superior State and Western.....$6 90 @$7 50
Extra State..... 7 65 @ 8 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 7 75 @11 95
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands 8 75 @ 9 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.. 9 25 @11 50
Extra Genesee..... 8 35 @11 25
Poor to choice extra Missouri..... 8 75 @14 25

Southern Flour is more active and firmer. Sales since our last 950 bbls., at $9 45@$10 50 for poor to good, and $10 50@$14 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is brisker and dearer. Sales 500 bbls. Extra at $8@$11 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request, including Superfino at $5 50@$6 15 ₱ bbl.; sales 180 bbls. Corn Meal continues in demand, at $4 90@$5 for Western, $5 10@$5 15 for Jersey, and $5 40@$5 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 350 bbls.

FRUIT—The principal kinds of foreign have been more sought after and prices have been tending upward. Layer Raisins, $7@$7 15; Bunch Raisins, $6 45@$6 55 ₱ box; Currants, 13½c.@13¾c. ₱ lb. In domestic we notice an increased supply of Apples and a reduction in prices. Peaches continue in fair supply, and fine qualities sell well. Pears are scarce, and lots in good order bring fancy prices. We quote: Apples, Summer Pippins, $4@$6; Apples, Early Western, $4@$6; Pears, Bartletts, $15@$18; Pears, Bell, $8@$10; Pears, Sickle, $12@$15; Pears, Duchess d'Angoleme, $10@$15; Pears, Louise Don de Jersey, $12@$15 ₱ bbl.; Peaches, Delaware, ₱ basket, $1 50 @$2; Peaches, Jersey, ₱ basket, $1@$1 50; Watermelons, ₱ 100, $18@$25; Musk Melon, ₱ bbl., $2@ $3; Plums, Bine Gages, ₱ bbl., $12@$15; Plums, Green Gages, ₱ bbl., $12@$15. Dried Applcs are without much inquiry, except in a small way. Holders of large lots, however, are firm, and are not disposed to sell at present prices. Dried Apples, Sliced State, ₱ lb., 10c.@10½c.; Peaches, New State, ₱ lb., 35c.@36c.; Peaches, Unpeeled, 23c.@25c.; Peaches, Western, Peeled, 29c.@30c.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more request, and has advanced 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, closing buoyantly. Sales, 114,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 28; Amber Michigan at $2 15@$2 18; Red Western (Winter) at $2 05@$2 10; Amber Wisconsin at $1 57@ $1 60; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Clnb at $1 54 @$1 58 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in active demand at advanced prices. Sales. 137,000 bushels, at 94c. for unsonnd, and 95½c.@97c. for sound mixed Western, ₱ bnebel. Barley and Barley Malt continue dull and nominal. Western Oats have been in fair request at 63c.@64c., and State 58c.@60c. ₱ bushel. Rye continues in demand and firm; sales, 6,300 bushels Western at 98c. ₱ bnebel. The market for Beane continues firm, although there is not much inqniry. Our quotations are about what could be obtained for sound lots. New Marrows, $1 80@$1 90; New Kidneys, $1 80 @$1 90; New Mediums, $1 40@$1 50; Mixed Lots, $1 10@$1 25; Peas, Canada, $1 35@$1 40 ₱ bnshel. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with Aug. 22, Messrs. JONES & Co. notice thus: "Flour continues in small supply, and ie very firm. Freights to New-York, by propeller and rail, $1 ₱ bbl. To Boston and Portland, by propeller and rail, $1@$1 10. To Buffalo, by propeller, 45c. Receipts for week, 6,584 bbls. Shipments for week, 7,764 bbls. The Wheat market during the past week has been considerably excited by large purchseee on speculation and for shipment, and by the advance in Liverpool, and prices have improved about 11 cents ₱ bushel. The transactions have been chiefly in No. 1, the stock of No. 2 being very small. The latter has, bowever, been in good demand for Eastern millers, and has been taken as fast as offered. Thero bave been a good many sales of No. 1 for September delivery at $1 22@$1 30, closing with buyers at $1 28½. Tbe weather during most of the week has been very favorable for harvesting, and we learn that the greater part of the crop in tbie State has been secured, though in some sections the harvest will not be completed for a week yet. In Minnesota the harvest is not far enongb advanced to be beyond danger from unfavorable weather, but to this time the reports from there are very satisfactory. In fact we hear very favorable accounts from all of the country that supplies this port, and are confirmed in the opinion already expressed that the crop will be of excellent quality, and fully up to an average of former years as to yield. Only a few carloads of new wheat heve as yet arrived, but by next week enough will probably have come in to judge of the quality. The stock of Wheat in store was reported yesterday as 278,709 bushels. Lake freights have advanced 2c. ₱ bushel, closing firm at 3½c. on Wheat to Buffalo, and 12c.@12½c. to Oswego. We quote: No. 1 Spring Wheat, in store, subject to 2c. ₱ buehel storage, at $1 34@$1 35; No. 2 at $1 28@$1 28½; No. 1 Spring, at to-day's rates, could be laid down, at New-York, at about $1 62, exclusive of interest and commission. Receipts of Wheat for the past week, 205,163 bushels, against 71,362 bushels for same time last year. Shipments for the week sum up 158,746 bushels, as follows: 63,114 bnsbels to Buffalo, 57,000 bushels to Oswego, 9,000 bushels to Ogdensburgh, 13,032 to Canada, and 16,500 to other ports. The clearances of Wheat since opening of navigation sum up as follows: 1,455,858 bushels to Buffalo, 591,793 bushels to Oswego, 186,826 bushels to Ogdensburgh, 1,405,251 buebels to Canada, and 87,625 bushels to other ports. Total 3,862,506 bnshels, against 7,087,000 bushels dnring same time last year. Oats continne nominal in absence of stock. Receipts for week, 7,764 bushels."

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	Aug. 25, 1865.
Price of gold.....	226	145¾

Superfine Flour, ₱ bbl.....	$6 60@ 9 80	$6 90@ 7 00
Extra State Flour, ₱ bbl.....	10 00@10 40	7 65@ 8 30
Extra Western Flour, ₱ bbl..	10 10@15 00	7 75@14 25
Extra Canada Flour, ₱ bbl...	10 90@12 00	8 00@11 25
Southern Flour, ₱ bbl.	10 60@15 00	9 45@14 25
Rye Flour, ₱ bbl.....	8 25@ 9 30	5 50@ 6 15
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl.....	7 75@ 8 80	4 90@ 5 50
Whits Wheat, ₱ bushel.....	2 56@ 2 70	2 15@ 2 36
Red and Amb. Wheat, ₱ bu..	2 20@ 2 50	1 54@ 2 18
Corn, ₱ bnshel.....	1 76@ 1 90	94@ 97
Rye, ₱ busbel.....	1 70@ 1 72	97@ 1 09
Barley, ₱ bushel.....	1 60@ 2 05	1 03@ 1 20
State Oats, ₱ bushel.....	1 00@ 1 09½	53@ 64

HAY—Is in fair demand at 70c.@90c. for old, and 60c.@75c. for new, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand to-day, at from 15c.@50c. for inferior to fancy one year old, and 40c.@ 60c. for new, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been more sougbt after, and quoted firmer.

LATHS—Have been in request, and held witb mucb firmness.

LEATHER—Has been in good demand, and advancing.

LIME—Has been in request, and steady in price.

MOLASSES—Has been more inquired for, and held very firmly.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 25@$1 28 ₱ gallon; Crude Turpentine at $7 25@$7 50 ₱ 380 lbs., and Resin at $6 25@$17 50 ₱ 200 lbs.

OILS—Have been in fair demand at rising prices, including Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Bleacbed do. at $1 60@$1 65; Crudo Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Unbleached do. at $2 35@$2 45; Lard Oil at $2@$2 10; Linseed at $1 35; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Grease Oil at $1 35@$1 45 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in moderate demand, at 31c.@ 31½c. for Crude; 63c.@54c. for Refined, in bond; 69c. @71c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—The receipts of Potatoes are again larger, and prices are lower. Sweet are in good demand, and lower. We quote: New Potatoes—Mercers, $2@$2 75; Jackson Whites, $1 50@$1 75; Buckeyes, $1 50@$1 75; Dyckman, $1 50@$1 75; Sweet Potatoes, $5@$6 ₱ hbl; Onions, Red, ₱ bbl., $1 75@$2 25; Cabbages, New, ₱ 100, $3@$6; Turnipe, Now, White, ₱ bbl., 50c.@$1; Turnipe, Russie, New, ₱ hbl., 50c. @$1; Cucumbers, ₱ bbl., 50c@$1; Tomatoes, New-Jersey, ₱ beeket, 30c.@35c.; Marrow Squash, ₱ bbl., 75c.@$1; Green Corn, ₱ 100, $1@$1 25; Citron,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—MONSIEUR DUCHALUMEAU.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN—HANDY ANDY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL, No. 720 Broadway—MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM.

BELVIDERE LION PARK—Afternoon and Evening—GRAND CONCERTS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The examination of Dr. BATES was resumed before the Wirz Military Commission yesterday morning. It was with reference to the condition of the prisoners at Andersonville. According to his narration the scurvy was next to rottenness, with which many of the men suffered. Many starved to death because of the paucity and unwholesomeness of the rations, and in consequence of gangrene there were frequent amputations and reamputations of limbs. Dr. A. W. BARROWS testified to having been sent as a prisoner to Andersonville, detailed as a surgeon in that prison there, but after being there about six months, escaped. He gave an interesting account of how Union prisoners, who had attempted to make their escape, were punished with the stocks or chain-gang. He testified as to the insufficiency and unwholesomo character of the ration and the absence of medical supplies, and gave a sickening account of the cruelties to the prisoners. Bloodhounds were actually employed to capture escaped prisoners. Among other things, he said that the men were vaccinated with impure matter, from the effects of which many died. When the prisoners were being removed from Andersonville, one of the Union prisoners fell back, when WIRZ knocked him down and jumped on him.

The steamship *Brother Jonathan* was wrecked on the 31st of July while on her voyage from San Francisco to Portland and Victoria. We have very brief particulars, such as we hope may be materially modified by further intelligence. The vessel had 109 registered passengers, and a crew of 54. It is stated that of these only 16 were saved, but there is hope that many more have been rescued. The disaster happened by running upon a sunken rock, and the ship sunk in about an hour. The place was about six miles from Crescent City, the northernmost town in California, and near the Oregon line. The rock was four miles from the coast. The news of this disaster should have reached us long since by telegraph, but the overland line has been out of order for several weeks. Among the passengers on the *Brother Jonathan* were Gen. WRIGHT and family, of the United States Army. It is said that the boat had the engines of the ill-fated steamer *Atlantic*, lost in Long Island Sound in 1848, and that one of the survivors was Capt. DE WOLFE, master of the vessel, who was one of less than half a dozen who escaped from the *Lexington*, burned off Bridgeport, Long Island Sound, in February, 1840.

The Richmond *Republic* announces as about to appear, Circular No. 1 of Gen. O. O. HOWARD, Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, which sets apart for the use of loyal refugees and freedmen certain tracts or parcels of land and other property within the State of Virginia, to which the United States have acquired title by confiscation. These lands, embracing thousands of acres, lie in the Counties of Loudon, Fairfax, Elizabeth City, Prince William, Warwick, York, Norfolk, and the Cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth; and the *Republic* says it will be the first of an extensive series of similar publications.

The first bale of the new crop of cotton from Texas, was received in New-Orleans on Wednesday the 16th inst., by the steamer *N. P. Banks*, from Galveston. This bale is from the plantation of Mr. H. J. B. CASH, Brazoria County, Texas, and was shipped by Mr. A. SESSUMS, commission merchant, Houston, consigned to Messrs. HARLOW J. PHELPS & Co., of New-Orleans. It classed Good Middling to Middling Fair, and sold at 51½ cents per pound.

We learn by Fortress Monroe dispatches that the naval commanders in that department are making great efforts to hunt up the propeller *Effort*, a supposed derelict for reasons unstated. If we are rightly informed, the *Effort* is now lying moored at a pier in Jersey City. Suppose the lynx-eyed searchers look there for her, if they can make the effort.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of Aug. 16, says: "Yesterday was one of larger operations in cotton than any day since the war broke out. Four thousand bales changed hands at an average of 42 cents for middling. Regarding the amount in dollars and cents, these sales are equal to the largest operations in the old days of our prosperity."

The Ohio Democratic Convention yesterday nominated Gen. GEORGE W. MORGAN for Governor, and others, to make a full ticket. Their resolutions begin with the resolutions of '98 and end with to-day; they are more than conservative, in fact, antediluvian. Gen. MORGAN, Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM and Hon. GEO. E. PUGH made speeches.

Mr. JAMES M. HILDRETH, of Southampton, N. Y., died of lockjaw on Monday last, aged 63 years. While crossing his cow-yard, about a week since, he ran a fish-bone into his foot, but being a slight wound thought no more about it. In a few days the spot began to fester, when the lockjaw set in, terminating his life on Monday.

The Mississippi State Convention has adjourned *sine die*. They did a good work, and wasted very little time. They adopted the Free State clause to the constitution, repealed the secession ordinance and all laws incousistent with those of the Union, provided for an election, and nominated Judge E. S. FISHER for Governor.

The Postmaster-General has just concluded a contract with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, for the daily conveyance of the mails between Weldon and Raleigh. This reëstablishes continuous postal communication between the Northern States and the Capital of North Carolina.

The Franklin County, Penn., Grand Jury has found true bills against the rebel Gen. MCCAUSLAND, Maj. GILMOR and Capt. SMITH, for murder, arson, &c., and Gov. CURTIN has issued requisitions for them upon the Governors of Virginia and West Virginia.

Private telegrams from Mr. BOWLES state that Speaker COLFAX and his friends left Portland, Oregon, for Victoria and Olympia, Washington Territroy, July 24. The party were all well, and in excellent spirits, and would return to San Francisco by sea.

Hon. ORLANDO KELLOGG, member of Congress from the Sixteenth District in this State, died on Thursday at Elizabethtown, Essex County. We presume a special election will be ordered to fill the vacancy in the Congressional delegation.

It is reported that Col. A. D. STREIGHT, whose escape from Libby Prison gave him a great reputation, is about to become the editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, the State organ of the Democrats of Indiana.

The *Ocean Queen*, from Aspinwall, arrived yesterday morning, bringing the mails and nearly a million in gold.

JOHN E. JENKINS, Republican, was elected Mayor of New-Brunswick, N. J., yesterday, by 51 majority.

MOSES THOMAS, a well-known citizen of Philadelphia, died yesterday morning. He was old.

LOCAL NEWS.

Yesterday afternoon an appalling conflagration occurred at No. 14 John-street, and Mrs. CATHARINE CLEEVES was literally roasted alive therein. Mr. JOHN FILLO, a furrier, who occupied the fourth story, inhaled flame and was mortally burned. Six young women who were employed on the fourth floor, narrowly escaped with their lives. The body of Mrs. CLEEVES was taken to the Beekman-street Police-station, and late in the evening her husband appeared and identified the body by the rings on the fingers.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest, yesterday, at the Twenty-ninth-street Police-station, over the body of an infant that was found by Patrolman BROWN, at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, at the intersection of Broadway and Twenty-fifth-street. The umbilical cord had been cut about six inches from the body, both arms had been broken, and there was a fracture of the skull indicating that the infant had been thrown from a high window.

CORNELIUS HORRIGAN, of No. 384 Madison-street, died, yesterday afternoon, having fallen from the rigging of a vessel lying at the foot of East Seventh-street. An inquest is to be held to-day.

On Thursday night Mrs. ANN SUTHAN, of No. 124 East Thirty-sixth-street, a lady of 86 years of age, accidentally fell into the dock at the foot of East Thirty-sixth-street, and was drowned.

The arrivals of immigrants at this port this week number 5,269.

Breadstuffs were more active and dearer yesterday. Provisions were in fair demand, without any remarkable changes in prices. Cotton, Whisky, Groceries, Hides, Leather and Tallow were more freely dealt in, and were buoyant. Freights were dull. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

The customs revenue of the port, during the week ending last evening, was quite liberal, having amounted to $3,041,500 in coin, equal to a yearly aggregate of $159,168,000, as against an annual coin interest charge on the national debt of $64,521,857, which the income from customs duties is expressly pledged to meet.

There was another active time in railway speculation yesterday; prices generally higher than on Thursday. Gold 143¾. Money easy. Government stocks steady.

The receipts of cotton at the port this week reached a daily average of 3,576 bales.

The Algonquin Contest.

We publish this morning a reply from Mr. P. S. FORBES to the letter of Mr. ISHERWOOD, published in the TIMES of yesterday. It needs no comment. It seems to us a complete and crushing refutation of the vulgar assertions by which Mr. ISHERWOOD endeavored to asperse the character of Mr. FORBES. In view of his official position and access to documentary evidence on the subject, it is difficult to believe that Mr. ISHERWOOD could have been ignorant of the falsity of some of his statements. He asserted, for example, that Mr. FORBES, "as soon as he obtained the contract, transferred it to Mr. GARDNER, (whom he calls his agent,) of the Providence Steam Engine Works, who took *it with all its conditions and assumed all its guarantees*," and that consequently, "Mr. FORBES never had any pecuniary interest in it;" while it appears from the statements of both Mr. FORBES and Mr. GARDNER, as well as from the records of the Navy Department itself, that not one word of this is true; and the same flagrant hardihood of assertion characterizes everything that Mr. ISHERWOOD says of Mr. FORBES.

Mr. FORBES is known to the public as a wealthy, public-spirited, high-toned citizen,—of great intelligence and experience, and specially interested in the development of steam navigation and the perfection of our steam navy. His confidence in the peculiar engines which he seeks to introduce grows out of his practical experience of them in several steamers built for him by Mr. DICKERSON, and used in the China trade, with which he is very largely connected, and in which he asserts they have proved far superior to any others ever used:—and from his desire to have them tried in our navy, he was led to take the contract for building the *Algonquin* and *Idaho*, and to make himself responsible, in very heavy sums, for the superiority of their engines over all others hitherto used in our naval service. He demands, what he is entitled to, a *fair trial of his vessel*, according to the spirit and intent of the contract. And he declares his belief that the Navy Department, under the supervision of Mr. ISHERWOOD, does not intend to give him such a trial,—but means so to fix the conditions of the pretended test as to insure the *failure* of his engines, without regard to their real merits.

No more serious charge could possibly be brought against the department; but the proceedings thus far taken go far to sustain it, and the whole tone and temper of Mr. ISHERWOOD's letter indicate such a degree of personal hostility toward Mr. FORBES, and such a general laxity of principle and of self-respect, as prove him by no means incapable of such a purpose.

Mr. FORBES protests against the proposed trial at the docks with his paddle wheels removed and others substituted, and his engines altered, at the discretion of Mr. ISHERWOOD, as utterly unjust and unfair. The public will indorse his protest. They will not regard the trial as proving anything but the hostility of the Navy Department to Mr. FORBES, and its disposition to insure the failure of his engines. Why should the Secretary of the Navy subject himself, and the department over which he presides, to so serious and damaging an imputation? Why not follow the English custom in such trials,—tie the vessels together, stern to stern, and see which, with the same coal, will pull the other? That would be a decisive test of the comparative power of their engines,—one, too, open to the observation and judgment of the public. Almost any trial, indeed, would be far better than the one proposed, in which Mr. ISHERWOOD's ingenuity seems to have exhausted itself in proceedings calculated to destroy all confidence in its fairness as a test.

A PHILOSOPHER IN A FOG.—Our evening cotemporary, referred to in yesterday's TIMES, displays more zeal than sense in his elaborately statistical effort to solve the problem of the relative values of the various issues of government stocks. It is incomprehensible to him why purchasers "should be willing to buy Seven-Thirties," rather than Five-Twenties, at current market prices. He seems to regard a Five-Twenty bond at $104, or a premium of four dollars on what really represents an indebtedness of only $100, as being nearly two per cent. cheaper than a $100 Seven-Thirty note at a discount of one-half of one per cent., the said Seven-thirty note having attached to it the privilege of conversion, three years from date of issue, into a $100 Five-Twenty bond. In other words, he thinks it would be an economical operation to pay for a $100 Five-Twenty bond $104, rather than $99 50.

Any one who buys a Seven-Thirty note buys also the reserved right of converting it on maturity into a Five-Twenty bond. The Seven-Thirty note is, therefore, for investment purposes, practically the representative of a Five-Twenty bond. Hence the Seven-Thirty note is generally considered a much better purchase than a Five-Twenty bond, at prevailing rates. And hence it is as generally deemed most advisable to sell out Five-Twenties and convert the proceeds into Seven-Thirties, at the going figures.

Statistical generalizations obviously stupify our cotemporary, and are repulsive to his readers.

The Grip of the Government Upon the Rebellion.

It is an immense practical advantage to the government that the final surrender of the rebellion was unconditional. Had the counsels of those who, during the war, were constantly pressing peace negotiations upon the government prevailed, and had the Jeff. Davis *régime* accepted such terms as might have been offered under that policy, the government would not have been, as it now is, master of the situation. The very fact of buying a peace by concessions—whether those concessions were little or great—would have compromised the sovereignty of the government, and have impaired some of the most essential principles of its existence. It would not simply have left undetermined the great issue of the war—Constitutional supremacy *versus* State independence—but would have been a recognition that it was undeterminable, and that the only practicable method of dealing with it was for each side to yield, to a greater or less extent, as might be agreed upon. This would have entailed endless controversies and dissensions, and all manner of trouble, upon coming generations.

What more directly concerns us, a treaty of peace with the rebellion, would have left the government still exposed to the malignity of its enemies. The terms given the rebellion, at the very least, would have embraced an engagement that the Southern States should *at once* be restored to all their constitutional rights and privileges, consistent with the Emancipation Proclamation. This must include the right to send Senators and Representatives to Washington. The Jeff. Davis Government, as one of the high contracting parties, of course could not put its hand to any agreement excluding its own past supporters from the right to be thus elected. Congress would have been obliged to accept any who were regularly chosen, contenting itself with simply imposing upon them the oath prescribed by the constitution. TOOMBS, BENJAMIN, JEFF. DAVIS himself might have been sent back to the Senate, and the Senate could not have shut them out without subjecting the government to a charge of bad faith. Under any agreement that the government could possibly have made with JEFF. DAVIS, he would have had the power of inaugurating the reunion with a retransfer of his political principles to Washington; and the only advantage the government would have gained would have been a change of the fight from the field to the forum. With heavy delegations in Congress, bound to his doctrines and sharing in his spirit; with every State Government of the South compactly organized in his favor, and with the support of the larger part, if not all, of the Copperhead party of the North, he would still have retained a vast power of mischief.

Had the rebellion been induced to throw down its arms by negotiations, it would have engaged itself to loyalty, and rehabilitation would have immediately followed *on that promise*. The engagement might or might not have been carried out by the South in good faith. If it had not been, the government would no longer be in a situation to shield itself. The representatives of the rebel spirit would be installed in their seats in Washington, and State Governments, inspired with the same animus, would be in full operation; and there would have been no power to displace either the former or the latter, so long as they did not directly involve themselves in violent resistance to the national authorities. As it now is, rehabilitation does not depend on a promise of loyalty, but *on the fulfillment of that promise*. The people of the insurrectionary States have now, for the most part, taken the oath of allegiance. But that does not secure to them their old *status* in the Union. They must next make that oath good by appropriate action—such action as will render it clear to the President, to Congress, and to the world, that they have verily repented of their rebellion, and have become loyal citizens, good and true. This will be tested unerringly by their elections this Fall, and by the doings of their constitutional conventions. The Southern people have no claim, or little, of any kind or character, to a voice in the national counsels, and to the reënjoyment of self-government in their municipal and State relations, until they have first proved themselves worthy of such powers. Their constitutional rights will remain in abeyance, and military rule will continue to restrain them, just so long as the President and Congress remain unsatisfied of their genuine conversion from their late treason. All the facilities which the government has so promptly accorded them, for making their way back to their old position in the Union, have been purely experimental. They in no wise bar the judgment, or bind the hands, of the government. It lies entirely with the government to determine whether it will accept the results or not. If it does not see fit to accept them, if in its estimation, the opportunities which have been granted have not been used in a loyal spirit for loyal ends, it may, without the slightest infringement of good faith, treat all the elections of the South as nullities, just as it did the late election in Richmond; may dissolve the constitutional conventions and all the bodies created by those elections, and may continue the military rule until, in some more auspicious time, new opportunities shall be afforded, and shall be faithfully responded to by the Southern people. This does not depend upon any arbitrary will of the government. There is no alternative. The government, by its oath to "preserve, protect and defend the constitution," is bound to take care that the late rebellious people of the South do not again exercise the powers conferred by that constitution until purged of their hostility to it. The determination of the government to discharge that duty is fixed; and equally fixed is the determination of the loyal people of the land to stand by the government in this work.

We adjure the Southern people to look this fact square in the face. They cannot recover their constitutional powers without first giving a substantial, unmistakable earnest that they will use those powers with absolute fidelity to the Union, and in conformity with the logical consequences and practical results of the war. It is the government that is to be the judge of the character of their action and spirit; and their restoration to civil rights depends exclusively on that judgment. Let them govern themselves accordingly. It will be the height of infatuation in them to be contumacious or factious. Their surrender was unconditional, and the government has a grip upon them which will never be relaxed until they do their duty.

The Mexican Question—Time the Grand Element in its Solution.

Those hot-headed and hair-brained men who, if they had their way, would ere now have plunged our country into a gigantic war in behalf of Mexico, have no comprehension of the scope of statesmanship or the significance of history.

They would carry their wild passions into international discussions, and would solve the points in dispute between first-class Powers after the fashion of a street scuffle. If their doctrine is a "word and a blow," they would deliver the blow before the word. They cannot see beyond the present moment, nor imagine but one mode or exit from a present emergency. Probable consequences they never consider. The dignified self-possession and considerate movements becoming to a great Power they treat merely as cowardice. Their theory of national action is like the theory of war held by some of our early Generals, that it consists solely in *charging*, fierce and fast, upon whatever stands in opposition.

They forget the nations are destined for a long existence; that ours, especially, as we believe, will last through the ages, and that we shall have an abundance of time to accomplish all our work.

It is not necessary that we should rush headlong to rectify every real or fancied wrong in the world. Had we been fated to this, and had our time been limited to the brief space of a single human life, there would be occasion for the utmost haste and heat. We should not only have to keep our armor always ready, but to wear it continually; not only have to keep our swords sharpened, but to use them ceaselessly. We could only breathe from the fray to gather strength for the next onset.

This nation has the Present and the Future in which to achieve its work and its destiny. The individual man has no assured future, but the people have. We, as a nation, have but come on to the stage of time, and surely, during our term, we have had our labors, both of peace and war. We are growing greater and stronger; and, with added powers, come new duties; but we would do well to wait for the powers before attempting the duties.

Take, for illustration, this Mexican question. Why be in such hot haste for the expulsion of MAXIMILIAN? Why, at this time, go to war about him? Will the few years, more less, of his residence in Mexico, make any difference in the fortunes of that unhappy country? Is there any danger of his standing in *our* way? We are thirty millions strong. Presently we shall be fifty; and those now live who will see the American republic number a hundred millions. In presence of such a gigantic Power, what will be poor Mexico, with its eight or ten millions of mongrel inhabitants? What usurper will dare sit on its throne then, in opposition to our interests? What European Power or Powers will then dare to confront us, by retaining its hireling troops on our frontier? We do not say that the foreign usurper should be permitted to remain in Mexico till we are a hundred millions strong, and he is blighted by the very shadow of our power; but even were he to do so, his dominion would be brief as compared with the existence we may anticipitate for the great republic. If we ourselves offend Heaven and are shattered, it will make little odds who rules in Mexico.

Those who would drive MAXIMILIAN out now might possibly be successful, if it were tried, at a cost of hundreds of thousands of lives and thousands of millions of treasure; but if the same end can in due time be accomplished without wasting rivers of blood, why is not the statesmanship that would so accomplish it wiser than the hot-headed propagandism which would hastily adopt the opposite course, and which, if successful in its immediate object, would only have precipitated us into new and unfathomable difficulties?

The Opera and the Press.

We respectfully decline the invitation of several correspondents to take part in the controversy which Mr. MAX MARETZEK has sought to open with the *Herald*. We cannot join in his assault, partly because we know nothing, except from his statement, of the facts of the case, and partly because we do not deem it, in any event, any of our business. If he has submitted, as he says he has, for a series of years, to "exactions from the *Herald* establishment, amounting to $20,000 per annum," we do not know that he has anybody to blame for it but himself. And, however praiseworthy may be his attempt, even at this late day, to break loose from the alleged control which the *Herald* has hitherto exercised over his management, we cannot see that the prospect of *saving* $20,000 per annum gives him any special claim on public sympathy.

But there is one thing further which, in justice to the press, we feel bound to say:—these complaints of newspaper exactions, on the part of Managers, have very seldom any foundation. Our experience inclines us to believe that Managers are far more apt to *insist* upon what they style "courtesy to the press," than Editors of newspapers are to solicit or demand them. Every journal is liable to be misrepresented and damaged by the fictitious claims of adventurers who have none but a subordinate connection, and perhaps none at all, with them; but for this evil Managers, like all other business men, have a prompt remedy in an appeal to the person responsible for the conduct of the journal involved. Leading newspapers in this city are by no means dependent upon the charity or the courtesy of anybody, and their Editors are the last persons in the world likely to demand or solicit either. And whatever may be in other respects the merits or defects of its management, the *Herald* is too notorious for a lavish expenditure of money, to render probable these statements of its exactions. Managers and artists, both operatic and theatrical, especially foreigners, have been educated in the belief that the favor of the *Herald* was indispensable to their success, if not to their existence; and this has led to frequent concessions and prostrations on their part, much more creditable to their thirst for dollars than to their self-respect. It is scarcely fair for them, when they come to their senses on this subject, to hold the papers responsible for their own ignorance and folly.

Mr. MARETZEK is about to open another opera season. He has a claim upon the press and the public for fair and considerate treatment, and we doubt not he will receive it. But we advise him not to expend any of the energies required in his management of the opera upon newspaper controversies; and we venture still further to suggest—what ought not to be necessary,—that, if he does find such controversies unavoidable, he do not drag ladies into them, whatever may be their relation to the parties concerned.

THE ARROW EXPLOSION.—While Coroner LYNCH is busily engaged in the details of the *Arrow* explosion, the owners of the boat are quietly making money by running her as a ferry-boat between Nyack and Tarrytown. With a criminal disregard of public sentiment, and utterly careless of the safety of those unfortunates who are compelled to cross the river at that point, they have not attempted to repair her. In answer to a question as to how the boat was run at all, one of the employes said, "Oh, we don't put much steam on." It is possible that it may be somebody's business to investigate this affair further.

A GENERAL DIFFICULTY.—The search for a General to head the Democratic State ticket in this State, this Fall, is still unintermittingly pursued by the Democratic Regency at Albany. Directions have been sent out to the faithful in every portion of the State, to hunt up, run down, and, if possible, capture some military celebrity upon whom Messrs. RICHMOND and CAGGER may bestow the questionable honor of a nomination for Secretary of State. Thus far, the search remains fruitless, but there is no telling what the well-known energy of the Democratic managers may yet bring forth.

A CONSISTENT CENSOR.—A morning cotemporary carefully notes the commendable action of the Stock Boards relative to the so-called Evening Exchange, and eloquently exposes the pernicious influence of this demoralizing concern; but in the same issue our cotemporary gives the strongest countenance to the social evil, by printing its report of transactions in stocks, practically disavowed by every reputable broker in the city.

HOPEFUL.—It is announced that the Gold Room chaps have resolved to expel any of their associates who shall visit the so-called Evening Exchange. Another and a final step remains to be taken to reinstate themselves in popular esteem. Let them resolve at once to close their own favorite haunt, and this will confer a signal favor on the public.

FROM CANADA.

The Reciprocity Treaty.

QUEBEC, Friday, Aug. 25.

In the Canadian Parliament, last night, the Opposition offered the following resolution, which, after a fierce debate of six hours, the Ministerial party voted down by 20 ayes to 78 nays:

Resolved, That the renewal of the Reciprocity treaty with the United States is regarded by the people of this province as an object of the utmost importance; and to secure that object, as well as to augment the trade and advance the prosperity of the province, it is expedient that the work of enlarging the Welland and St. Lawrence canals should not be postponed, but should be pressed in preference to any other work involving any considerable expense to the country.

The Ministry declared this involved a vote of confidence, and, with their creatures, voted it down. When they ask for a renewal of the treaty point them to this vote.

Collision in the Chesapeake.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 25.

Last night about midnight the steamer *George Leary*, Capt. BLAKEMAN, from Baltimore for Norfolk, with 100 passengers and a heavy freight, came in collision off Cove Point with the propeller *Sea Gull*, of the new outside sea line from New-York to Baltimore. The *Leary* was cut down to the water's edge, but the shifting of the cargo fortunately lifted the injured part above the water-line, and prevented her from sinking. The passengers and baggage were transferred to the *Sea Gull*, and reached here this afternoon. The *Leary* was towed into the Pawtuxent River. The chief steward of the *Leary* was lost overboard, and the chambermaid and deck-hand were badly injured, the latter, it is thought, fatally.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Aug. 25.

A terrible accident occurred on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad to-day. A passenger train which left here for Huntsville, Ala., this morning, ran off a long trestle-work near Reynold's Station. The entire train was thrown off and ten or twelve persons killed and about twenty injured. An express messenger named MOSBEY and a Mr. HAZLETON, were killed. No further particulars yet received.

ANOTHER FIREMEN'S RIOT.

A Fireman Seriously Wounded—The Mob Fly Before the Police.

At about 7 o'clock last evening an alarm which was sounded for the Fifth Fire District, brought out Fire Engine Company No. 4 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 5, and the two, while running down Second-avenue, came into collision near Seventh-street, and a fierce and brutal fight at once ensued. Clubs, brickbats, trumpets, and wrenches were flung about without regard to consequences, and many persons are supposed to have been severely injured. One fireman—a member of Fire Engine Company No. 4—is known to have been seriously wounded and taken home by his fellows; but as the rioters fled on the appearance of a section of Capt. MOUNT's policemen, we were unable to obtain any names. The fire alarm was occasioned by the burning of a chimney at No. 101 Walker-street.

THE KINGS COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.—The committee of the Supervisors to examine into certain charges against some of the members of the Board of Superintendents of the Poor, for awarding contracts to the highest instead of the lowest bidders, met yesterday afternoon. Superintendent BENNET was the only witness examined, and his testimony went to show that after the bids were opened they were tampered with. After Mr. BENNET's evidence the committee adjourned.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE FAMILY OF POLICEMAN WALKER.—In addition to the contributions already announced, the following have been received at the Treasurer's office, Police Headquarters: JOHN WILSON, $10; HENRY W. SMITH, $10; S. FRENCH, $5; An Adopted Citizen, $2.

BURGLARS AT A BANK.—At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning a gang of burglars made an attempt to force the shutters of a window in the Sixpenny Savings Bank building, in Astor-place, and they had nearly succeeded when Patrolman WIMBOLD, of the Fifteenth Police Precinct, surprised them.

ANOTHER FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—At about 6 o'clock last evening Mr. HENRY G. WHEATON was run over and instantly killed by a train on the Harlem Railroad, at the Seventy-eighth-street crossing. Mr. WHEATON's place of residence has not been ascertained.

PERSONAL.—Secretary STANTON arrived in this city on Thursday evening from Washington, and at once embarked on a government steamboat for West Point, where he is to spend several days for the benefit of his health.

AGED WOMAN DROWNED.—On Thursday night Mrs. ANN SUTHAN, of No. 124 East Thirty-sixth-street, accidentally fell into the dock at the foot of East Thirty-sixth-street, and was drowned. She was 86 years of age.

MR. WEED'S REPLY TO MR. GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 24, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. GREELEY concludes in this morning's *Tribune* the reply to my letter, which he commenced on Tuesday. He is silent upon the first point in his original assault. The falsehood of that charge, therefore, is virtually admitted. He backs out of that, probably, rather than "face the music" of the Albany *Evening Journal*, Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, and other Union journals. In support of his charge that I defeated Gen. WADSWORTH, Mr. GREELEY says:

"If Mr. WEED has any 'friends' in this city, I have always supposed Messrs. A. OAKEY HALL, (District-Attorney,) JAMES E. COULTER, and A. D. BARNUM (then Harbor Master) were such. Mr. OAKEY HALL openly announced the Republican party in that canvass, on the assumption (daily sustained by Mr. WEED's daily assertions) that it had been perverted and abolitionized, supported SEYMOUR & Co., and has ever since acted with the Democratic party; Mr. BARNUM was zealously, efficiently busy throughout the canvass in getting Republicans to vote for SEYMOUR and against ROSCOE CONKLING for Congress; while Mr. COULTER (unless I am grievously misinformed) worked openly for SEYMOUR all election day at the poll of his ward, and was expelled therefor from the Union Association of that ward. Mr. JOHN A. KENNEDY, (Superintendent of Police,) ROBERT MURRAY, (U. S. Marshal here,) and JOHN BUTLER, Jr., (an associate in city railroads,) were certainly known as zealous personal and political friends of Mr. WEED; and I was informed that neither of them voted for Gen. WADSWORTH."

Mr. A. OAKEY HALL, always my personal, and until months before the nomination of Gen. WADSWORTH, he joined the Democratic party, my political friend, will answer for himself. He chose, for his own reasons, to leave us, but he did so openly, and is still acting with the Democratic party. Messrs. COULTER, BARBER, KENNEDY, MURRAY and BUTLER, certainly are my personal and political friends. If these gentlemen voted for Gov. SEYMOUR, even though without my knowledge, the presumptive evidence against me would be strong—so strong, indeed, that I should "give it up." Fortunately, they are of age, and can answer for themselves, as I am quite sure they will.

In the meantime, I take occasion to repeat, with all the solemnity and all the responsibility that language can impart to the declaration, that I voted for Gen. WADSWORTH, and supported him in good faith, and with such effect, during the last ten days of the canvass, that, had it been possible, the imbecility and squanderings of the Greeley Committee would have been retrieved and the election saved.

I gave the reasons for Gen. WADSWORTH's defeat in my letter of Monday. Mr. GREELEY neither denies their truth nor attempts to weaken their force.

But, while Mr. GREELEY virtually admits the falsehood of the two "odd" accusations against me, he makes fresh and equally false charges. After half a column of mystification, he says:

"And, now that we had triumphed on this cardinal principle, Mr. THURLOW WEED, a professed Republican, swelled by his voice the vehement, vociferous demand of all the Fusionists of the North and the 'Conservatives' of the South, that we should belie our professions, betray our vital principle, by consenting to and cooperating in the extension of slavery."

This is contradicted by every word I have spoken, every sentence I have written, every thought of my mind, and every sympathy of my nature. To the encroachments and extension of slavery I have been ever and inflexibly opposed—never yielding an acre or "compromising" a hair. Equally and unflinchingly earnest have I been in maintaining that rebellion would annihilate slavery; that so great a crime demanded just that penalty, and that in no other way could the country be compensated for its fearful war.

But I kept, or endeavored to keep, two essential facts before the people: First, that rebellion was certain; and, second, that it required a united North to preserve the government and Union. And here I split with GREELEY, PHILLIPS and SUMNER, who were rampant for abolition, regardless of the Union. PHILLIPS proclaimed himself in favor of "freedom for the slave, or death to the Union;" while GREELEY, as I have proved, invited the Southern States to withdraw from the Union. Gen. WASHINGTON, in his Farewell Address, admonished his countrymen to "frown indignantly upon the first dawning of an attempt to separate the Union;" and Gen. JACKSON threatened to hang CALHOUN and his secession associates for the offence which GREELEY *invited* and *encouraged* them to commit. According, therefore, to GREELEY, WASHINGTON and JACKSON were unsound as statesmen and patriots, for *they* stood by the UNION, while he endeavored to "let it slide."

For the first three years of the war our great and imminent danger was that we should become fatally divided at the North. Ultra Abolitionists in Congress, with Mr. CHASE in the Cabinet, WENDELL PHILLIPS on the stump, aided by the *Tribune*, *Independent*, &c., were uniting and intensifying the South, and almost as effectually dividing the North. Indeed, nothing but "Copperhead" blindness saved us. If the Democratic party had been half loyal in 1863, it would have carried the State elections; and in 1864, if VALLANDIGHAM, SEYMOUR, PENDLETON, &c., &c., had not lacked both patriotism and sense, the Democracy would have triumphed. Providence seems to have confounded the schemes of Abolitionists and Copperheads, carrying us safely through that and other dangers.

"But the Democrats and Mr. WEED were so intent on pushing us into a new compromise—that is, a new recreancy—that it had no chance of a trial."

This, again, is simply untrue. The "compromise" which I favored was the "Border State Proposition"—the proposition of Union-whig members of Congress representing Border States. My purpose in this was, first to narrow the boundaries of rebellion, and next to protect the Union citizens of those States from the terrible ordeal through which they have passed. I said then, what I repeat now, that there were better and truer Union men in Eastern Tennessee, Northern Alabama and in North Carolina, than in the North, because it cost property, liberty and even life, to be loyal there. An able correspondent of the *Tribune*, who escaped from a Georgia prison, in his thrilling narrative, says he found in North Carolina and Tennessee, love for, and devotion to, the Union, that filled his heart with joy and gratitude. Let me ask attention to two or three paragraphs on this subject, written then:

From the Evening Journal, Jan. 9, 1861.

We are as little inclined as our friend of the *Mercury* to "purchase forbearance of traitors." To that class neither terms nor offers "have been made." It is the country may be the better prepared to deal sternly with traitors that we have urged, and do most emphatically urge, that the position of Union men in Southern States should be considered. If our dissenting friends have taken care to read us correctly, they will have found that this journal was neither slow to anticipate the treason of the Gulf States, nor equivocal in its denunciations of traitors. In an early and adequate appreciation of the magnitude of the evil, we suggested a course calculated to place the friends of the Union upon high vantage ground. Apprehending that we should be called upon to "test the strength of this government," we saw what is even more apparent now, that the conflict would tax all its faculties, and strain all its energies. Hence the desire, before the trial came, to make up a record that would challenge the world's approval. This was done, not less to ourselves than to the Union men of the Southern States, who, with equal patriotism and more of sacrifice, were, amid the "pitiless peltings" of the disunion storm, like the dove sent from the ark, seeking a dry spot on which they can set their feet.

It is not that we hope or care for any change of views or course, from Disunionists, that we ask conciliation, but that by uniting and strengthening Union men, we may be the better enabled to resist and punish treason. And is not such union and strength needed? Why, but that the right spirit is not aroused, are traitors allowed to stalk though the national capital? Why, but that the public sensibility is dulled, do traitors come and go with impunity? Why, but that the government is cankered, are not men who openly advise the seizure of fortifications dealt with as traitors? All this results from a failure to adjust differences between those who might and ought to be friends. When Congress is brought to an agreement upon some one of the various pending propo-

itions, the whole question will assume brighter aspects.

In the Border Slave States there are tens of thousands of anxious, devoted Union men, who ask only that we should throw them a plank which promises a chance of safety. In standing by the Union they do and dare much more than is required of us. Maryland has been, and is now, withheld from the whirling vortex of disunion by the firmness and fidelity of its Governor. If Virginia does not plunge in recklessly, it will be from the restraining influences of her Governor. Tennessee implores the North to throw out an anchor to which she can make fast.

Greelyism, in and out of Congress, was as unreasoning and reckless as slavery. The "Border State proposition" was rejected—ruthlessly and heartlessly rejected—because, instead of devotion to the government and Union, GREELEY, SUMNER, PHILLIPS, CHASE, &c., &c., were forcing an abolition war. Nothing can bear more strongly upon this point than the following letter from Mr. CHASE himself, admitting that he "really sympathized" with the loyal men who were to be thrust ont of the Union:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Thanks for your note and explanation of that vote. It may be useful. There is a greater disposition to compromise than I like to see. But I hope the best. Half a dozen of the Border State gentlemen have been in our room to-night—ETHERIDGE and STOKES, of Tennessee, ADAMS and BRISTOW, of Kentucky, GILMER, of North Carolina, and others. I really sympathize with them, but see no reason why we should sacrifice permanently a large power to help them, for the purpose of gaining temporarily a little one. Yours, cordially,

S. P. CHASE.

I do not quite understand whether Mr. GREELEY admits or denies his "Bull Run" responsibility. He reprodnces a paragraph in which, "without wishing to be relieved from any responsibility in urging the advance on Richmond," he says that the precise phrase, "On to Richmond, is not mine." That phrase was reiterated editorially, in flaunting capitals, for several days, so that if Mr. GREELEY did not invent, he adopted it. He then absurdly calls npon me to publish the whole of his letter to Mr. LINCOLN on the subject. I have not possession of the letter, though Mr. GREELEY does not deny that he wrote it. But he affects to deny the truth of my statement that he "confessed that he had done a great wrong." If such a confession is not found in the following paragraph, I am unable to comprehend the simplest forms of expression:

From the Tribune of July 27, 1862.

We have confessed our own terrible mistake in the premises, and are trying to amend it. But there is no time for these dissensions. * * Put all the blame on us that can be laid there for the benefit of the cause, but hush all bickerings, &c., &c.

Assuming that I have not spoken truly in saying that GREELEY "confessed that he had done a great wrong," he proceeds:

"Is THURLOW WEED a man of truth?

III. His assertion that I proposed to stop fighting 'after sixty or ninety days,' is just like the foregoing. What I *did* propose, at no particularly 'dark hour,' was, that we should strengthen our forces in every quarter, call ont our uniformed militia to garrison Washington, Baltimore, &c., and make one general, determined advance and effort; and, if the rebels should really prove too strong for us, so that we could make no headway against them, we should frankly 'acknowledge the corn.'"

This paltering is unworthy of a man who claims to be open and frank. My assertion that the *Tribune*, in a dark hour, announced that, if after sixty or ninety days of more hard fighting, the rebellion was not conquered, it would be the duty of the government to accept "the best attainable peace," *was exactly true.* This was precisely what the *Tribune* said, as its files will show. Who then is "a man of truth?"

"Mr. WEED quotes as from OZO. N. SANDERS what I never said to him, and says that C. C. CLAY (whom I never saw, and never addressed save in the letters long since published) sent hither a call for a public meeting to sustain me. I know nothing of this, and it is of no consequence, any more than his deliberate falsehoods with regard to rebel raids and burnings, from the Confederates in Canada, while I was negotiating with them. All I had to say to those persons began and ended within three days, in the middle of July, 1864."

This *is* cool! Mr. GREELEY defends his Confederate friends in Canada from the charge of "raids and burnings." For what purpose bnt to hatch expeditions for piracy, arson, robbery and assassination, were they in Canada? What criminal arrested for any of these crimes did not come from Canada, and plead a Confederate commission as his defence? Is it not in proof that Mr. GREELEY'S Confederate friends in Canada deposited a large Confederate fund in a Montreal bank? Were not these "raids and burnings" going on before, during and after Mr. GREELEY was fooled into a mock negotiation for peace?

Mr. GREELEY was not the only or the first person on whose credulity the conspirators attempted to practice. They tried several, among whom were CORNELIUS WENDELL and RICHARD SCHELL, bnt only one gudgeon took their naked hook!

"Mr. WEED is shocked at my privately suggesting to the President, in July, '64, that we should agree to 'offer $400,000,000 to slavery for Peace.' I proposed an offer of that sum *to be rid of* slavery and rebellion evermore—which is not exactly the same thing."

I was indeed shocked at this chicken-hearted, cowardly offer. Before the rebellion, and to arrest it, such an offer would have been seasonable. But after slavery had cost us thonsands of millions of dollars, and shed the blood of half a million of our sons, in a causeless, wicked war, to offer such a shameful bonus for peace was craven and shocking—or, if Mr. GREELEY likes his own phrase better—it was "a terrible mistake." Why, emancipation had been proclaimed by the President. Mr. GREELEY had exultingly announced that slaves were free. Why, then, offer $400,000,000 for nothing?

"And Mr. WEED'S public and pungent allusion, not long afterward, to the 'hissing vipers' who had been scotched by WADSWORTH'S defeat, gave me to understand that he had not only contributed to that defeat, but gloried in it. *Can* I be mistaken as to *that* circumstance?"

Yes. You "can" be and are mistaken. The "hissing vipers" to whom I referred infested the *Tribune* office, and through its columns, in every form of detraction and calumny, blurted their venom at me. Passing the "Cataline" and other assaults, I will give a single instance. In October, 1864, I discovered, in season to thwart its worst consequences, (the election of SEYMOUR,) a great scheme of fraudulent soldiers' votes. In the progress of investigation, Col. NORTH was arrested and sent to prison. Long afterward, and before his trial, some of his friends asked me to aid in obtaining his release from imprisonment on parole. When at Washington I called on Col. FOSTER and inquired how strong a case he was making against Col. NORTH. He replied that so far, the case was not strong, bnt that he delayed the trial to obtain testimony which, as he was assured, would complete the case. I remarked that it was neither just nor wise to refuse Col. NORTH his parole, if the testimony in his case was insufficient to convict. Col. FOSTER replied that this idea had occurred to him, and that as Col. NORTH would without doubt respect his parole, he thought it should be granted. I had just left the Secretary of War ill, at his house, where he could not be seen on business. Col. FOSTER replied that he would immediately submit the question to the Assistant Secretary of War, leaving his office when I left it, for that purpose. I came that night to New-York, and in the morning found myself charged in the *Tribune* with making efforts at Washington to screen from punishment the men who had perpetrated the army election frands! And this charge was followed by other paragraphs. In the meantime Col. NORTH was held in prison until finally the government was compelled to release him without a trial! The *Tribune*, through one of its ex-editors, then Assistant Secretary of War, kept an innocent man in prison, so that it could abuse me, until the government found that its power and prison had been abused to gratify the personal malignity of DANA and GREELEY:

"He called publicly on the Republicans of Massachusetts to defeat Mr. SUMNER'S return to the Senate—as if the public would not see that the reason for defeating SUMNER held good against WADSWORTH. His undertone was all against us."

Mr. GREELEY'S character for truth cannot stand many snch perversions. I appealed to the *Legislature* of Massachusetts to leave SUMNER ont of the Senate, bnt that was weeks *after* our State election.

Mr. GREELEY quotes from the *Evening Journal*. He is at liberty to go further and quote all I ever said. Every word that I wrote on public questions in 1860, '61 and '62, will bear reprodnction:

"Be it clearly understood that I do not reproach Mr. WEED for this persistent, unyielding hostility to the emancipation policy. I presume it was honest, and impelled by a patriotic anxiety for the triumph of the national cause."

Now, thongh I fear that I shall weary the patience of your readers, I am tempted to show precisely how far my "hostility" to the emancipation policy was "persistent and unyielding."

From the Albany Evening Journal.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.—The first day of the year 1863, was signalized by a proclamation from the President of the United States, declaring all slaves within the boundaries of the rebellion, free. This penalty is in no sense too severe for rebellion—a rebellion wholly causeless, which has already cost, in dollars, more than the value of all the slaves in the Union, and in lives, more than were ever sacrificed in the same number of days.

It was for no sympathy with or tenderness for rebel slaveholders that we ventured, early, to submit our views to the President upon this question. We questioned, not the justice, but the wisdom of such action. A proclamation assumes, and ought to carry with it, to the minds of those whom it concerns, the power to make it effective. We feared that the authority of the government had not yet been sufficiently reëstablished, to give moral and physical effect to this high decree. But we hope, ardently, that we were in error, and that the proclamation will prove at once a terror to rebel slaveholders, and a boon to the enslaved.

I wrote this on the receipt of the proclamation. I would not, if I could, change a thought or a word in it now. Bnt what is Mr. GREELEY'S position relative to the PROCLAMATION? He has since proposed to ignore and nullify it, by offering to pay $400,000,000, to and for slavery!

"IV. But Mr. WEED says I am 'ambitious, selfish and false,' and that I aspired to the United States Senate at the hands of the Legislature to be chosen in 1862. Possibly he thinks this latter charge true; but if so, he is grievously mistaken. The *World* alleged, early in that year, that I wanted to be Governor or Senator—I forget which; and I promptly replied that I would accept neither of these positions. There was no moment during the war when I desired or would have accepted any office whatever. And, if there be one person on earth to whom I ever indicated a desire to be a candidate for any office of honor or profit, I release him from all implication of confidence, and beg him to stand forth and state the facts to the public. True, I *was* once a candidate for the Senate before the Legislature of 1861—the canvass and election taking place during my absence from the State—but, if I ever indicated to *one* member of that Legislature a wish that he should support me, I beg him to come forward *now* and say so, to my confusion."

Mr. GREELEY is losing his memory or his senses! This wordy, roundabont denial of aspiring to the Senate, and this sort of general disclaimer of seeking office, is miserable prevarication and duplicity. The whole power and force of the *Tribune* was at work to elect Mr. GREELEY Senator. Mr. DANA was at Albany for that purpose during the canvass. Mr. GREELEY'S brother-in-law raised, or attempted to raise, a fund for his election. Mr. GREELEY himself (though he denies it) was in Albany during the canvass, making the lobby-room of his friends his own headquarters.

Mr. GREELEY challenges the world to show that he ever "indicated a desire to be a candidate for any office of honor or profit." Now, without going abroad in the world for witnesses, I summon HORACE GREELEY to the stand. Did you not, in your letter to Mr. SEWARD, giving notice of a dissolntion of the political firm of "SEWARD, WEED and GREELEY," assign as a reason for that dissolution, that Mr. GREELEY, the junior, had not received his share of the offices of honor or profit? Did you not complain and specify that, at different times, the offices of Postmaster of the City of New-York, Governor or Lieut.-Governor of the State, might and ought to have been given to yon?

Strangely enongh, after his solemn denial of office aspirations, Mr. GREELEY closes his article by asking some district in the State, in need of a candidate, to send him to the next Constitutional Convention. This reminds me that Mr. GREELEY made the same appeal, unsuccessfully, to get elected to the last Constitutional Convention. I remember also to have regretted that he appealed to me—after failing in Chantanqne and Delaware—at so late a day that I was unable to arrange a district for him. I thonght highly of Mr. GREELEY then, and desired to see him in the convention.

THURLOW WEED.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since I have been in charge of the Metropolitan Police, I have carefully abstained from an active participation in party politics, and had hoped that I might be able to pass from office without being called on to make public avowals in relation to my political conduct. But the editorial signed "H. G.," in this morning's *Tribune*, makes it necessary for me to change my course, so far as to give an unqualified contradiction to the charge of not having voted for Gen. WADSWORTH for Governor in 1862. I voted for him, and did everything else I could properly do, to promote his election.

As my hand is in, it may not be improper for me to say that a long political friendship had existed between Gen. WADSWORTH and myself. We had been together, in 1848, at Baltimore, as Barnburner Delegates; again in the same year at Buffalo. We were together again in 1856, at Syracuse, where he presided over the convention by whose action the real Democracy of the State was cut loose from the slave Democracy of the country; and we continued to act together, without difference of opinion, until an honorable death closed his career.

A few days after the fall of Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, while the whole country was in a state of excitement, Mr. WADSWORTH called at my office, to consult with me as to what he could do that was best for the country. I was in favor of raising a large army, and advised him to go to Livingston County and organize a regiment among his tenants, and then take command of it himself. He agreed to start the next day, and carry ont the plan, and was only diverted from it by learning that the government was greatly in need of commissary stores at Washington, when, in conjunction with Mr. THURLOW WEED, he immediately went to work at purchasing the required supplies, and shipping them to the Chesapeake Bay, cashing the bills as he purchased. Such a man as he I could not oppose, at the solicitation of any friend. But no friend, or any one else, ever desired me to do so: and least of all was Mr. WEED, who never spoke of him but as a father would speak of a son.

Had "H. G." charged me with not having complied with the requisition of the State Central Committee, that year, to raise by a tax on the police force under my control, a specified sum of money, I would be obliged to plead guilty. I did not do as they desired me. And in no other case have I permitted a levy to be made on the force for any political purpose.

I do not wish to be understood as claiming to be devoted to what is called *Regular Nominations.* I claim for myself the privilege and right to judge of the fitness of a candidate for the place he is nominated to fill. Had I thought Gen. WADSWORTH unfit, or that he had corruptly obtained the nomination, I would not have supported him. And, had "H. G." charged me with having failed to support the Republican candidate for Mayor that year, instead of for Governor, should have been obliged to admit the charge. I did not vote for Mr. OPDYKE in 1862; but before the election I explained to him the grounds on which I declined to give him my support.

As Mr. ROBERT MURRAY, United States Marshal, is at present absent from the country, I feel called npon to make a denial in his case, as full as in my own. Mr. MURRAY and myself were in constant association, and I know he gave Gen. WADSWORTH a vigorous support.

JOHN A. KENNEDY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. HORACE GREELEY, in his attempt to fasten upon Mr. WEED the defeat of Gen. WADSWORTH, our candidate for Governor in 1862, accuses me of *"working openly in my ward, all day, for Seymour, and of being expelled therefor from the Union Association of my ward."*

If either of these base charges were true, they are susceptible of proof. But both are false, and Mr. GREELEY knows them to be so, for I have distinctly and unqualifiedly denied them to Mr. GREELEY personally, who replied that he was glad to hear that the charges were false.

As a delegate to the Union State Convention I voted for Gen. DIX, but when Gen. WADSWORTH received the nomination I came back and worked harder for him than usual, for it required harder work. I had just returned from the army, (where, as at the polls, I did my duty,) and was an admirer of Gen. WADSWORTH'S patriotism and gallantry, and I was as anxious as Mr. GREELEY or anybody else, for his election.

I have known Mr. WEED in Albany and New-York, nearly thirty years, and though classing myself among his friends, I have not learned, from his precepts or his examples, infidelity to my party or my country.

The following affidavits from well-known and respected citizens of my ward, repels and refutes Mr. GREELEY'S false accusation:

City and County of New-York, ss.—EDWARD DUBOIS, of No. 155 West Forty-third-street, in said city, being duly sworn, says: That he is personally acquainted with JAMES E. COULTER; that he (deponent) was an elector at the time spoken of in the article published in the *New-York Tribune* of the 24th of August, 1865; that at the time spoken of in said article, this deponent was requested, urged and solicited, by the said COULTER, in the most urgent manner, to aid and assist him in his (COULTER'S) district, to obtain votes and advocate the election of JAMES S. WADSWORTH, and to use all his influence in obtaining votes for the Republican ticket; that he (deponent) was requested, for the benefit of his influence, to attend the election in the Ninth District, as aforesaid, with said COULTER, and work with him in said COULTER'S district; that deponent was a member of Executive Committee in the Twenty-second Ward, and that at the request of said COULTER he did attend the said election, being in his own district and district of COULTER, and work with said COULTER, and do all that was in his power to aid and assist in securing all the votes possible for the election of said WADSWORTH; that said COULTER duly attended the said election and paid out his money freely to obtain the election and votes for WADSWORTH, and that this deponent was present with said COULTER and saw said money paid. EDWARD DUBOIS.

Sworn to before me, this 24th day of August, 1865.

JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, Commissioner of Deeds.

City and County of New-York, ss.—FRANCIS M. BARRON, of No. 131 West Forty-ninth-street, in said city and county, being duly sworn, says that in answer to the article published in the daily *Tribune* of Aug. 24, 1865, or to part of the contents therein contained. That this deponent was an elector, and duly entitled to all the privileges connected therewith; that he had his mind made up to vote for HORATIO SEYMOUR for Governor of the State at the time of the election, in said article spoken of, but at the urgent solicitation of JAMES E. COULTER, (on the night before the election,) he voted for Gen. WADSWORTH, and that the said vote was so given entirely on the friendly and urgent solicitation of said COULTER, and as a matter of personal favor.

FRANCIS M. BARRON.

Sworn to before me this 24th day of August, 1865.

JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, Commissioner of Deeds.

City and County of New-York, ss.—W. J. O'BRYON, of No. 385 West Forty-third-street, being duly sworn says, that he is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Twenty-second Ward; that he was elected delegate from the Thirteenth Assembly District with JAS. E. COULTER, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, at the State Convention held at Syracuse in 1862; that after JAMES S. WADSWORTH had received the nomination deponent had several conversations with said COULTER concerning the election, and the said COULTER impressed upon deponent's mind the necessity of getting every vote to the polls for JAMES S. WADSWORTH; the deponent also knows of his own personal knowledge, that said COULTER worked all day to secure the election of JAMES S. WADSWORTH for Governor; that deponent voted for and used all his influence for the election of said WADSWORTH, and that the statement that the said JAMES E. COULTER was expelled from the association for not voting for JAMES S. WADSWORTH, is a direct falsehood. W. J. O'BRYON.

Sworn to before me this 24th day of August, 1865,

JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, Commissioner of Deeds.

City and County of New-York, ss.—ARTHUR FLYNN, of No. 514 West Forty-second-street, in said city and county, being duly sworn, says, that in answer to an article published in the Daily *Tribune* of Aug 24, 1865, or to part of the contents therein contained, that this deponent was an elector, and duly entitled to all the privileges connected therewith; that he had his mind made up to vote for HORATIO SEYMOUR for Governor of the State at the time of the election in said article spoken of, but at the urgent solicitation of JAMES E. COULTER (on the night before election) he voted for Gen. WADSWORTH, and that the said vote was so given entirely on the friendly and urgent solicitation of the said COULTER, and as a matter of personal favor. And at the same time the said COULTER requested of deponent that he duly attend the polls and give his full attention to changing votes from SEYMOUR to WADSWORTH, and that he would pay him for services and expenses; that at the request and on the promises of said COULTER this deponent did attend said election and do all that was in his power to obtain the votes for said WADSWORTH, and that, too, at an expense of nearly thirty dollars. ARTHUR FLYNN.

Sworn to before me, this 24th day of August, 1865.

JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, Commissioner of Deeds.

It will therefore be seen that instead of "working all day for SEYMOUR," I "worked all day" for WADSWORTH. JAMES E. COULTER.

NOTES.

—That absurd Jenkins, who went down the bay on Thursday, and, we fear, got "half seas over," omitted to state, in his ridiculous report, that the beautiful steamship *New-York* is now ready to receive company. She is at Pier No. 43 North River, between Canal and Spring-streets, and if any lady or gentleman wishes to see a perfect specimen of a floating hotel, let them call and be satisfied. None will regret the journey. Our obtuse Jenkins also forgot to note that on the trial trip, in which he assisted gastronomically, &c., there was a deal of good music furnished by the band of the Fifth United States Artillery—said to be the best set of blowers (on horns of brass) in all the service. The gallant Col. BURTON, of that regiment, we believe the oldest officer of his rank in the service, and one of the best, was also present, ably supported by Lieut. MCELRATH, an efficient and ambitious young officer, son of THOS. MCELRATH, Esq., whilom of the *Tribune*.

—From painful personal experience, we can indorse all the complaints made by residents of Jersey City against the New-Jersey Central Railroad, for establishing a pestilence inviting nuisance at their railway terminus at Communipaw. Leaving their cars last evening, several of the passengers grew faint, in consequence of the obscene stench. It is absolutely sickening to be compelled to run the gauntlet of their dumping-grounds, and we advise everybody that can to evoid this company's ferry as they would the plague, until the filthy grievance no longer exists. We are told that the company are anxious to fill up their sunken lots, because the land thus made will be more valuable than their entire railroad property. The fact may account for their baseness in "filling up" with such baleful nastiness.

—We have been furnished by the manager of the Park Theatre with a full list of the principal members of this season's company. The ladies are Mrs. F. B. CONWAY, Mrs. VIOLA BARRETT, (favorably remembered as VIOLA CROCKER,) Mrs. HOWARD and Miss E. JOHNSON. The gentlemen are Mr. F. B. CONWAY, WM. DAVIDGE, Mr. CHIPPENDALE, JOSEPH BARRETT, Business Manager; JAMES DUFF, T. WEYMSS, Stage Manager, and W. DAVIDGE, Jr. These, with a suitable supporting stock of utility, should succeed in placing the establishment far above mediocrity. Mr. TIRRELL, the scenic artist of the Park, and one of the best in the country, has finished an elegant drop-curtain, the scene being a view in California.

—Brig.-Gen. ULLMAN, of this State, has (with many others, been mustered out of service. We observe, however, that the gallant "Hindoo" has been induced to enter another field of duty, where my regrets he may have for leaving Uncle Sam's army will be pleasantly ameliorated. He has just wedded Miss AMELIA, the accomplished daughter of the late Rev. Dr. BERRIAN, the loved and honored Rector of Trinity Church. "None but the brave deserve the fair" is a remark which we think has been quoted before; but then we cannot have too much of a good thing, and so here it is again.

—Mr. FLORENCE, the Irish Comedian, returned by the *Persia* on Wednesday. He will play an engagement in Boston, commencing on Monday, the 11th inst. The charming better half of course goes with him. MARK SMITH has also returned. Previous to his reappearance at Wallack's, he will play in Cincinnati and St. Louis. GABRIEL HARRISON is now painting the scenery for a new theatre at Titusville, Penn. This is the great oil region, and the miners need amusement. We hear of Mr. HARRISON'S name in connection with the new theatre at Paterson, N. J.

—Company B, of the Eighty-sixth Regiment of Catskill, have kindly tendered an invitation to the members of Company B, of the Twenty-second Regiment of this city, to spend a few days with them in social enjoyment in the mountains. The citizens of Catskill are making great preparations to make the visit of the New-York boys as agreeable as possible, and the ladies of that locality are getting up a grand ball to celebrate the occasion. The company will also visit the Mountain House.

—The bracing air of these latter days is calling people home. The streets are already gay with elegant toilettes, and the places of amusement are not left to the tender mercies of the gentlemen from the rural districts alone.

—Three respectable well-to-do men have recently thrown themselves from hotel windows. Is it an epidemic, and if so, couldn't it be stopped?

—The attention of those who may have the design of emigrating to the South is invited to our advertisement in another column, of lands in North Carolina, which the owner desires to have cultivated on shares.

Obituary.

DEATH OF HON. ORLANDO KELLOGG.—HON. ORLANDO KELLOGG, Representative elect from the Sixteenth District of this State, died at Elizabethtown on Aug. 24. Mr. KELLOGG was born in Elizabethtown in 1809, and was therefore fifty-five years of age at the time of his death. He was by profession a lawyer, and first represented his district in the Thirtieth Congress. He also served in the Thirty-eighth Congress, when he was a member of the Committee on Manufactures, and also of that on Militia. Without being a brilliant man, Mr. KELLOGG was eminently sound and able. He possessed the confidence of men of all parties to a remarkable degree.

FROM THE
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACY,
MAY, 1865.
Edited by WM. PROCTOR, JR.,
Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

"Will the Fluid Extracts go out of use owing to the high price, or can we have some authoritative modifications of the formulas by which we can make them at a more reasonable cost?

If the latter, shall the change be in the quality of the menstruum, or in the manner of applying it, so as to reduce the quantity requisite? Can there be a convocation of the Committee of Revision to authorize some new method or modification of the present recipes?"

With regard to the contemplated change in the quantity, or in the menstruum itself, in the preparation of fluid extracts, I would take occasion to say that in medicine the health of the patient is the great object to be gained.

The cost of material is something, but when put into the scale with human health, and often human life, it is hardly worthy of consideration at all. My Buchu (HELMBOLD'S) will continue to be made as formerly, and if it cannot be maintained at present prices, they will have to be advanced to meet the advance in the price of material. To such as desire quantity instead of quality, we would say that water is a cheap commodity, and may be readily added by the person using the medicine if he desires to do so.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist,
No. 594 Broadway, New-York City.

Advertisement.]

Well To-day, Sick To-morrow.

Such is the experience of thousands. Few enjoy continuous health. To what does the occasional invalid attribute his uncertain condition? Not to himself, of course. He lays the blame on the climate, perhaps. It is too hot, or too cold, or too damp, or too dry, or too variable. But does he take the proper course to fortify his constitution and bodily organs against the extremes and changes of which he complains? No. He says, perhaps, that only an iron man could bear such great heat, or such violent cold, or such sudden vicissitudes. Why then does he not resort to the great Tonic and Preventive, which, if it will not make him an iron man, will at least quadruple the capacity of his system to repel all external agencies that tend to produce disease? HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, taken faithfully according to the directions, will so strengthen the stomach, brace the nerves, tone the liver, and regulate and invigorate the whole animal machinery that the system, instead of being at the mercy of the weather, and liable to be prostrated by every change of temperature, will become case-hardened, as it were, and almost impervious to climatic influences. It is to this preventive principle that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS owe their great popularity in the West Indies, British America and Australia.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even in its advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION, may be consulted at his residence, No. 816 BROADWAY.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Window Shades. No. 359 BROADWAY.
For stores,
For skylights,
For dwellings.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
Manufacturers.

Look to your Roofs.

THE UNION CEMENT ROOFING COMPANY repairs old roofs of all kinds and puts down new ones. ALL WORK WARRANTED.
PRINCIPAL OFFICES—IN NEW-YORK, NO. 20 BAROLAY-ST. IN BROOKLYN, NO. 339 FULTON-ST., COLE & MURPHY'S AUCTION ROOMS.

Lace Curtains.

Swiss Tamboured.
Swiss Application. New Styles,
Nottingham. 1865.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

Dr. Bicknell's Dysentery Syrup is purely vegetable and contains no opiate, and pleasant to take, and never fails to cure dysentery diarrhea, cholera morbus, &c. Excellent for children.
DEMAS BARNES & CO., Agents,
No. 21 Park-row.

Curtains
and curtain materials, all kinds,
at KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability; Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Schilberg's German Ointment.—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for piles, old wounds, scrofula, salt rheum, all boils and skin diseases, &c. For sale at the drug-store, No. 83 Bowery, New-York.

Window Shades
For stores or dwellings,
Manufactured by
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

Ivory and Pearl Sleeve Buttons and Studs, initial and fancy patterns, a great variety; also, Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, latest styles, wholesale and retail. WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway.

Marsh's Radical Cure Trues and Bandage Institute has removed to No. 542 Broadway. Silk elastic stockings, elastic belts, shoulder-braces, &c., constantly on hand. A lady attendant. Open till 9 P. M.

Ladies for the Country, wishing Boots and shoes for themselves and families, patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 357 Canal-st.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff Needs no Lengthy notice; it is well known and "speaks for itself." Sold by all first-class druggists everywhere.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 295 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 639 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button Hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

A Blessing to Mothers.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a safe and certain remedy. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, corrects acidity, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother. Offices Nos. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Burnett's Toilet Preparations and FLAVORING EXTRACTS were submitted, years ago, to the public, in the belief that their quality would insure them success. In this the proprietors have not been disappointed.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

KIP—CULBERTSON.—At Amoy, China, on Friday, June 2, by Rev. S. V. N. Talmage, Rev. LEONARD W. KIP and HELEN A., eldest daughter of the late Rev. M. S. Culbertson, of Shanghai, China.

STEWART—TUFTS.—In Andover, Mass., on Thursday, Aug. 24, by Rev. Charles Smith, EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster U. S. N., and LAURA S., daughter of Charles Tufts, Esq., of Andover.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 24, LILIAN MARY, only daughter of J. B. and Kate F. Armstrong, aged 1 year, 2 months and 15 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 277 Jay-st., on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

DAVENPORT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 23, after a lingering illness, of tubercular consumption, which he bore with Christian fortitude, JEROME B. DAVENPORT, aged 31 years and 8 months, much and deservedly regretted.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, on Sunday next, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 221 Degraw-st.

MURRAY.—On Thursday, Aug. 24, MARY MURRAY, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, corner of 8th-av. and 37th-st., on Monday, the 28th inst., at 2 P. M.

HANDY.—On Friday, Aug. 25, EDWIN LA FORGE, son of Thomas and the late Sarah E. Handy, aged 3 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Cornelius La Forge, No. 107 Barrow-st., New-York.

MAURAN.—Suddenly, of disease of the heart, at Corsackie, on Tuesday, Aug. 22, O. MAURAN, son of the late O. Meuran, of this city.

RHIND.—In this city, on Thursday morning, Aug. 24, SUSAN, daughter of the late Charles Rhind.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Church, on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 11 A. M. The remains will be interred in the family cemetery at Cokenham, Orange County.

RIDLEY.—At Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 23, suddenly, JOHN RIDLEY, Esq., of New-York City, aged 70 years, 2 months and 13 days.

His friends, and those of his son, J. M. Ridley, and of his son-in-law, Rufus E. Crane and M. Chamberlain, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Aug. 26, at 2 o'clock, from Rev. S. H. Tyng's, Jr., Church, corner of Madison-av. and 42d-st.

SMITH.—On Friday, Aug. 25, EUGENE, son of William E. Smith, in his 19th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of his father, No. 45 Greenwich-av., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. His remains will be taken on Monday morning, at 7½ o'clock to Haverstraw for interment.

VINCENT.—On Friday morning, Aug. 25, LIVINGSTON R. VINCENT, aged 28 years, 2 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, between 8th and 7th avs. The remains will be taken to White Plains on Sunday morning for interment. The train leaves 26th-st. at 9 o'clock.

WADDELL.—On Thursday, Aug. 24, AMANDA, wife of R. J. Waddell, aged 24 years, 2 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 32 Cottage-place, this day, (Saturday,) the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 443 AND 445 BROADWAY,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

EIGHT YEARS IN CONGRESS.
FROM 1857 TO 1865.
MEMOIR AND SPEECHES.
BY SAMUEL S. COX.
1 Vol., 8vo. Cloth. Price $3.

FROM THE AUTHOR'S DEDICATION TO HIS CONSTITUENTS IN OHIO:

In penning this inscription from a distant city, aloof from old associations, and devoted to new pursuits, memories of you throng, cheer and sweeten my thoughts. I represented you truly when I warned and worked, from 1856 to 1860, against the passionate zealotry of North and South; when I denounced, in and out of Congress, the bad fallacy and worse conduct of the Secessionists; when I voted to avert the impending war by every measure of adjustment; and when, after war came, by my votes for money and men, I aided the administration in maintaining the Federal authority over the insurgent States. Sustained by you, I supported every measure which was constitutional and expedient to crush rebellion. At the same time, I have freely challenged the conduct of the administration in the use of the means committed to it by a devoted people. Believing that a proper use of such means would bring peace and union, and believing in no peace as permanent unless it were wedded to the Union in love and contentment, I have omitted no opportunity to forward these objects. This I have done in spite of threat and violence. For doing it, your confidence has not been diminished, but increased.

Ready on Wednesday:
THE GREAT WEST.
TRAVELERS', MINERS' AND EMIGRANTS'
GUIDE AND HAND-BOOK
TO THE WESTERN, NORTHWESTERN AND PACIFIC STATES AND TERRITORIES.
With a full and accurate account of their Mineral and Agricultural Resources, Climate, Soil, &c.,
ACCOMPANIED BY A MAP,
SHOWING THE BEST ROUTES TO THE GOLD AND SILVER MINES,
AND A
COMPLETE TABLE OF DISTANCES, FARES, &c.
To which are added copies of the U. S. Homestead Law, and the Mining Laws of the respective States.
COMPILED FROM THE LATEST OFFICIAL SOURCES,
BY EDWARD H. HALL,
Author of "HO! FOR THE WEST," "WESTERN GAZETTEER," &c.
Price, Paper Covers, 50 cents.

THE SEA OF GALILEE, (WITH AN ILLUSTRATION:) BY WILLIAM C. PRIME. See
HOURS AT HOME.
SEPTEMBER NUMBER NOW READY.
A. M. NEWS CO., Gen Agts.

A NEW WAR NOVEL ADDED TO LORING'S RAILWAY LIBRARY.

STANDISH;
A STORY OF OUR DAY.
Neat paper covers, uniform with "Twice Lost;" price 75 cents.

A Boston art

FOR SALE.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE his country seat, (Absent.) This property is situated on the Hudson River, between Barrytown and Tivoli, and is not excelled by any in the State for the grandeur of the scenery and old forest trees. The mansion-house is a large brick building on a stone basement, with wings, presenting a front of one hundred feet. On the eastern front there is a portico, supported by sixteen double columns of the Ionic order, extending the whole length of the first floor. The house contains twenty rooms, including library, dressing-rooms, &c. There are wells of very good water, cisterns, &c. The outbuildings consist of a large stable with stone basement, carriage-house, cow-house with shed, tool-houses, &c. The garden contains about two acres, and in it are three graperies of choice vines and other fruits; about one-quarter of the garden is stocked with fruit trees of the choicest kinds. On the eastern front of the mansion there is a park of about forty acres, through which is the carriage-drive from the porter's lodge, through an avenue of fine old trees, to the house. The western front has a lawn of forty acres of gently undulating surface; this front has a fine view of the Catskill Mountains, the Hudson River, and the villages on the opposite, or western side of the river. This is one of the most celebrated country seats on the Hudson, and excels all of them in the grandeur of its fine old trees and magnificent scenery. It has always been greatly admired by distinguished foreigners. It was selected by Joseph Bonaparte when in search of a residence in this country, and a liberal offer made for it, but it was not then for sale. The situation is very healthy, no intermittents here. For particulars apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Banker, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN FROM NORTH CAROLINA, having several desirable farms (embracing 700 acres of good, open land, well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton and wheat, as well as fruits and vegetables) located on the Albemarle Sound, and combining many advantages peculiar to that section of the State, wishes to have them cultivated on shares. To parties of business capacity, industry and integrity, he is prepared to offer advantages rarely to be met with. Very little capital will be required, the chief requisites being ability to command labor, and energy and management to direct it properly. None need apply but those who can give satisfactory evidence of the possession of these qualities. Further particulars may be had from WILLIAMS, REE & CO., No. 27 William-st., or HARDY & GUTHERY, No. 72 Beaver-st., New-York. The advertiser expects to be at their offices on the 3d, 4th and 5th of September.

REAL ESTATE AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—We offer for sale two fine mill-sites, two elegant residences, together with a variety of farms and city property. Binghamton is unsurpassed for beauty, and is rapidly increasing in permanent wealth. There can be no more desirable place of residence in the State. It is situated at the junction of two fine rivers; is traversed by four lines of railroad and a canal. Every facility on the Chenango Canal and the Albany and Susquehanna Road are now creating a great demand for labor here. BELL & VERPLANCK, No. 53 Washington-st., Binghamton.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated on the banks of the Hudson River, within a short distance of the Railroad Depot. It is located on high ground and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. There is on the premises a large dwelling, gate-house, carriage-house, barn, sheds, tee-house and other buildings, built of the best materials and nearly new. It will be sold with the horses, carriages, sleighs, &c., if desired. Apply to WM. MALLORY, Staatsburgh, N. Y., or to JOSEPH DELLA GORRE, No. 125 South-st.

FARM FOR SALE—AT BLACK POINT, Shrewsbury River, N. J., opposite the Highlands of Neversink—100 acres; two houses with necessary outbuildings, stock, farming implements, &c. Easy access by railroad and steamboat, and well adapted to the raising of early truck, or could be advantageously divided into villa sites. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. M. L. PARKER, on the premises, or to N. L. BRUNDAGE, Lenox Insurance Co., No. 16 Wall-st., or W. L. TYSON, foot of 7th-st., East River.

BIDDLE'S GROVE, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property contains about 12 acres, mostly woodland. For the site of a mansion or a summer hotel, or a place of retirement, it is unsurpassed, being easy of access from the city and having a large river front. It is admitted by all who have seen it to be one of the loveliest spots in the neighborhood of New-York. For terms, apply to A. W. WINANT, Esq., No. 299 Broadway, third story, or address J. B. SMITH, Perth Amboy, N. J.

THE HOME BUILDING COMPANY OFfer for sale to mechanics, clerks and others, for their own occupancy, six two-story brick houses, on North 9th-st., between 2d and 3d sts., Williamsburgh, within eight minutes' walk of the Grand-st. Ferry. These houses are designed for occupation by separate families, and will be finished Sept. 15. Price, $2,800. For particulars, apply (after inspection) to Mr. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., or to Dr. H. DYER, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av.

FOR SALE—ON 23D-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., A SUperior, extra size English basement house, with extra lot on rear street. Price $50,000.

ALSO,

On 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., one of the best built houses in the city; 23 feet wide; recently built for the owner's use; lot 142 feet deep; with alley-way to rear street, and stable privilege.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 125TH AND 126TH STS., A DEsirable parcel of lots running through from street to street, near 8th-av., in one of the finest locations on those streets; also several desirable pieces on 6th and 7th avs., and on the cross streets adjacent thereto; one large and several small pieces of property on 3d-av. The whole of which can be bought at reasonable prices and on favorable terms by applying to LEHMAIER & BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway, next door to corner of 34th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE SPLENDID country seat, replete with every improvement and convenience, spacious grounds, graperies, hot-houses, stables, &c., recently owned and occupied by Judge Baldwin, and situated in the beautiful village of Yonkers. Apply to I. M. SINGER, Esq., on the premises, or at office of the Singer Manufacturing Company, No. 458 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CASTLE HILL NECK, THE RESIdence of Bonverneur M. Wilkins, containing 341 acres, situated on the East River, in the county of Westchester, and within an hour's drive of this city. This place is beautiful, improved, fertile and accessible by land or water; the woodlands are fine and the grounds and views beautiful. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—A NICE commodious house and large lot 80 by 125 feet, fronts on three streets, five minutes from ferry, well fruited and shaded; house 25x32, with extensions, high ceilings, hard finished. Apply to J. H. POILLON, No. 100 Broadway, or C. P. SNEDEKER, Nyack.

A VERY FINE AND BEAUTIFULLY-FURNISHED four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, finely frescoed throughout; a few doors from 5th-av., Murray Hill; immediate possession; others, furnished and unfurnished; best locations; some with stables. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let, for the season or year, HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THREE HOUSES AND LOTS.—Three-story and basement, brown-stone; all modern improvements; beautiful situation; South side 67th-st., 225 feet west of 1st-av; 100-feet street. Inquire of FRANCIS GRIMM, on the premises, from 9 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME PROPERTY 2½ hours from New-York, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, consisting of about two acres of land, with dwelling-house and barn. Particulars at ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS' Bookstore, No. 530 Broadway.

A COTTAGE ON MURRAY HILL—LOT 20 by 100 feet, which alone is worth the price—$6,000, half payable down, and balance at six per cent. Inquire at Room No. 7, No. 216 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—2 STABLES ON 49TH-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs.; will be finished about Oct. 1; built in the best manner; 6 stalls each. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE, pleasantly situated, in a nice, healthy neighborhood, and fine drives; within easy access of the city; 30 minutes' ride by Northern Railroad. Apply at No. 62 Elm-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS RESIdences, on Madison and 5th avs. For particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front houses and lots, on Murray Hill. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Four lots on the southwest corner of Fulton and Franklin avs. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TEN TENEment houses in Clinton-place. Apply to J. JOHNSON No. 60 Bleecker-st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The house and lot No. 15 Carl-st. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ON FIFTH-AV., WITH stable, an elegant establishment. Rent $1,000 per month.

Also, near Fifth-av. Hotel, house, superbly furnished, with stable, $1,000 per month.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, well furnished.

Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

STEAM POWER—WITH WELL-LIGHTED rooms, 25x30 and 25x50, well adapted for mechanical purposes. Apply to GEORGE H. WALKER, No. 123 Centre-st., fifth floor.

TO RENT—WITH POSSESSION, HOUSES COMpletely furnished. One at $140 per month; one do., $280; one do., $400.

S. F. IRELAND, No. 152 Broadway.

TO LET—ROOMS ON THIRD AND FOURTH floors of Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. Apply to E. CHANDLER, No. 38 Wall-st.

NO. 80 10TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—TO let to gentlemen only, without meals, a furnished room, with bath-room adjoining.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE STORE PROPERTY south of Grand-st., between Broadway and Church-st. preferred, or 6th and 8th av. property improved.

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FURnished, by a responsible party, for a strictly first-class boarding-house, between 14th and 42d sts., 4th and 8th avs. Good security and reference given. Please address LAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE, Nyack, N. Y.

HOUSE WANTED—FROM SEPT. 1, A DWELling-house situated between 3d and 7th avs., 14th and 34th sts. Address HOUSE, Box No. 1,302, stating price and location.

WANTED—THREE ROOMS, FOR A GENTLEman and his wife, below 40th-st. Rent moderate. State terms and address Box No. 101 Times Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, several houses, in good locations for first-class tenants. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

OFFICE FURNITURE.—WANTED, A SUperior set of black walnut office furniture, consisting of desks, chairs, &c., and also a medium-size burglar-proof safe. Address Box No. 208 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,

(Continental Bank Building,)

Near WALL-ST.,

have for all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,

Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 23 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, Jr., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.

The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.

Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.

Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all part of Europe, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 49 Park-row.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
ISSUED IN 1864.
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 29, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and SEAL. seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 13, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 15th day of July, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

FINANCIAL.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,

BANKERS

AND GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,

NO. 6 WALL-ST.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND SPECIE bought and sold at best rates, at the counter.

Four per cent. allowed on all deposits, subject to check at sight.

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, and other securities bought and sold at Broker's Board, at the usual commission.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

THE ISSUES OF

7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.

Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,

CAPITAL....$2,000,000. SURPLUS.....$1,200,000.

This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, March 9, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1850, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated the President, Directors and Company of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, (Association,) New-York, for six years from the date hereof and not thereafter.

The outstanding circulation of said Bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
INSURANCE BUILDINGS, No. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

PURSUANT TO A RECENT ACT OF THE Legislature, and in accordance with the requirements of the Insurance Department, the current fiscal year of this company will be extended to and terminate on the 31st day of December next. To adjust the affairs of the company to the new period, a dividend of interest to November 1, 1865, of six per cent. on the scrip of the company, will be paid on and after the 1st day, and a further dividend of interest to February 1, 1866, of one and one-half per cent. on the scrip, will be paid on and after the last mentioned day; after which, dividends of interest will be payable on the 1st day of February in each year. Holders of scrip are requested to present it when receiving payment of interest to have the new day of payment noted thereon.

ISAAC H. WALKER,
Secretary.

$100,000 SEVEN CENT. HUDSON COUNTY COUPON BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until MONDAY, the 28th day of August, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the sale of one hundred thousand dollars Seven Per Cent. Hudson County Bonds; said bonds will bear date Sept. 1, 1865, payable twenty years after date; coupons payable March and September at the Hudson County National Bank in Jersey City. Bonds will be of the denominations of $400, $500, $800, $1,000. Proposals to be addressed to the Loan Commissioners of Hudson County, at the Savings' Bank, Washington-st., Jersey City.

The commissioners reserve the right to reject all or any of the bids, if deemed to the interest of the county.

JAMES WELCH,
H. D. VAN NOSTRAND,
E. W. KINGSLAND,
Loan Commissioners.

JERSEY CITY, Aug. 17, 1865.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Metropolitan Oil Company for the election of trustees, will be held at the office of the company, No. 92 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. C. RATHBONE, Secretary.

$250,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in sums to suit, on improved city property. S. F. IRELAND, 152 Broadway.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND SCRIP constantly on hand, and for sale by O. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

MINING PROPERTIES EXAMINED by Prof. HITCHCOCK, late of Amherst. No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1865.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings for the quarter ending July 31, payable at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, 30th inst. The transfer books will be closed on FRIDAY, 25th inst., and reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 1. By order of the Board of Directors,

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day ordered an issue of four million dollars of scrip stock to the stockholders, recorded on the closing of the books on the 25th inst., share for share, upon which twenty-five (25) per cent. is declared paid, leaving seventy-five (75) per cent. to be called for at the pleasure of the company.

The certificates will be delivered to stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the following Dividends, out of the profits of the past year, viz.:

1. A Cash Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. on the capital stock, to the stockholders on or demand.

2. A Scrip Dividend of Forty (40) per Cent. on the earned participating premiums of the past fiscal year, (said earned participating premiums being $218,000;) the scrip certificates to be ready for delivery on and after Oct. 1.

3. An Interest Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. on outstanding scrip, payable on and after Oct. 1, all free of government tax. By order.

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. free of government tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 39 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed and reopened on the 2d of September next for transfers.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of the Fourth National Bank held this day, a Dividend of Four per Cent. was declared out of the net earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st September, free from government tax. The books of transfer will be closed on and after the closing of business on SATURDAY, 26th inst., until the 1st day of September.

P. O. CALHOUN, President.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY will pay their SIXTH Quarterly Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND WASHOE MINING COMPANY will pay their SECOND Quarterly Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND REESE RIVER MINING COMPANY will pay their *Second* Quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT. in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau (near Fulton) st., New-York.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Sept. 1.
JAMES C. STONEHILL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily, from 10 to 5 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 to 1 P. M. Six per Cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

FOR SALE—TWENTY TONS COTTON WASTE, various grades, and 10 tons Italian hemp packing pure, in lots to suit, by C. H. POLLOCK, 149 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES and other property:

AT CINCINNATI, O., UNTIL MONDAY, AUG. 28, 12 M.

For the stern-wheel steamboat D. C. Horton, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Meigs, registered 75 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Crook, formerly B. C. Levy, registered 131 tons.
And two (2) wharf-boats, registered 154 and 145 tons.
All of which can be seen at GALLIPOLIS, O., until the day of sale.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at PARKERSBURGH, Va.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at CATLETTSBURGH, Ky.
And the model barges Horace and Capitola, lying at CINCINNATI, O.
All of which can be seen at those places until the day of sale.

AT LOUISVILLE, KY., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, AUG 30, 12 M., for the

Model barges Charmer, Henry Clay, Woolfolk, Payne No. 5 and B. Norton and for seventeen (17) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at LOUISVILLE, Ky., until the day of sale.
For the side-whee steamboat D. A. January, registered 700 tons.
Side-wheel steamboat Ohio (wreck.)
Stern-wheel tug-boat T. D. Horner, registered 139 tons.
And thirteen (13) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ALBANY, Ind., until the day of sale.

AT ST. LOUIS, MO., UNTIL TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 12 M

Side-wheel steamer Aristocrat, registered 862 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Lizefi, registered 476 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. H. Baldwin, registered 208 tons.
Side-wheel steamer John Reine, registered 630 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Metropolitan, registered 367 tons.
Side-wheel steamer R. O. Wood (formerly the Louisiana), registered 787 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Nebraska, registered 673 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Baltic, registered 700 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Emma, registered 194 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Victor, registered 80 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alpha, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Chas. Buck W Inegue.s, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel (tow-boat) steamer Newsboy, registered 125 tons
tern-wheel steamer Silver Lake, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer M. V. Baird, registered 91 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer United States, registered 80 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kate Cable, (yacht.)
Stern-wheel steamer Mattie Cabler, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Porter, registered 113 tons.
Stein-wheel steamer Aloue, registered 211 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer J. S. Pringle, registered 318 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Hopkins, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lioness (tow-boat), registered 233 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Carrie Jacobs, registered 156 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Annie Jacobs, registered 206 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lotus, registered 150 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Virginia Barton, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug J. O. Rumsey, registered 80 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Michigan, registered 128 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Huron, registered 128 tons.
Wharf-boat Dearborn, 300 tons.

ALSO,

For the model barges General Sheridan, Keokuk No. 1, Keokuk No. 2, Trenton, St. Louis, Hartford, Anna, Archie, Larimer, William Tell, Frank Dougherty, Duchess, Chantie, Phillips, Vulcan No. 1, Vulcan No. 2, Vulcan No. 3, Vulcan No. 4, Vulcan No. 5, Vulcan No. 6, Vulcan No. 7, Rosa, Glendale, Rowena, J. O. Gault, Bob Grier, Dan. Risley, Ed. Kline, Susie, Jessie, Gilmore, Southerner, Guthrie, C. J. Caffrey, Bon. Gerrish, Cartwright, and burnt wrecks of Guthrie, Haight and Heronles.
And seven (7) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at ST. LOUIS. Mo., until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 300 tons; wharf-boat, (J. C. Irwin,) 148 tons; seventy-seven (77) gunwale bargos; model barges Emma, Fanny, Adam Sproule, Laura and Roanoke; six (6) coal boats; one (1) sawl boat; four (4) skiffs and two (2) small flats.
All of which can be seen at CAIRO, ILLINOIS, until the day of sale.
Also, stern-wheel steamer Lue Eaves, registered 50 tons; model barges Anstrelitz, Westmoreland, Roanoke, Josephine, and No. 9; ann three (3) box barges.
All of which can be seen at EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, until the day of sale.
Also, screw tug Little Giant, registered 53 tons; and six (6) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 626 tons; one (1) gunwale barge, and two (2) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at HELENA, ARKANSAS, until the day of sale.
Also, wharf-boat H. R. W. Hill, 800 tons; wharf-boat Michigan, 137 tons; wharf-boat Chancellor, 365 tons; five (5) gunwale barges, and one (1) coal-boat.
All of which can be seen at the MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER until the day of sale.

8Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brigadier-General L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of River Transportation, at the points designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payment to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. Arthur Edwards, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brig.-Gen., and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 12 M., for the

Side-wheel steamer Davenport, (ferry-boat) registered 159 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Convoy, No. 2, registered 111 tons.
Which can be seen at LITTLE-ROCK, ARK., until the day of sale.

AT VICKSBURGH, MISS., UNTIL FRIDAY, SEPT.

Screw-tug Belle Darlington, registered 84 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 796 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 787 tons.
Model barges Porter Rhodes and George B. McClane.
Nine (9) gunwale-barges.
Forty (40) coal-boats.
One (1) yawl and one (1) floating-dock.
All of which can be seen at VICKSBURGH, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 12 M., for

One wharf-boat, 700 tons.
Model barge Mollie.
Five (5) gunwale-barges.
Three (3) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the

Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.

ALSO, for the

Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 227 and 229 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.
A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Circulars may be had of Samnel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spanlding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 253 Madison-avenna, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

MRS. JOHN LORD'S FAMILY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, CONN., will reopen Sept. 18.
Circulars forwarded on application.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to
Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

THE ROUND-HILL SCHOOL,
AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, *in one of the most beautiful and healthful locations in the country.* Circulars, containing course of study, terms, &c., sent on application to either of the Principals. JOSIAH CLARKE, JAMES F. SPALDING.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 41 West 16th-st., New-York, will reopen September 20. Miss Kennedy receives a very limited number of boarding-pupils, who are under her own constant supervision, have a French resident governess, and every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. Address, as above, for circulars.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE
Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000, just completed. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
WATERBURY, CONN.
A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address
Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A boarding-school for Boys,
16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.
Get circulars of W. H. Archer & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
Flushing, L. I.
Boarding-school for boys.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY
Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 125 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON
CALLENDER'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 32 E. 21st-st.,
will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge and superintendence of Miss Armstrong, the former head governess, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. In charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will re-open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Terms, $60 per quarter. For circulars apply to Mr. J. H. Funda, American Exchange Bank, No. 38 Wall-st., N. Y.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway.

THE ENGLISH AND SPANISH POLYTEOHNIC INSTITUTE, Weehawken Heights, No. Jersey, will RE-OPEN, on the Principle, on the 11th of September next. This is the best school to learn languages. Boarders and day scholars are received at any time. Circulars may be had at No. 40 Exchange-place, of Mr. F. YZQUIERDO, and at the Institute.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS will open Sept. 18, 1865, at No. 54 West 33d-st., corner of Broadway. Particular attention is paid by Mr. GIBBENS to preparation for College and the Scientific School. For references, circulars, &c., apply on the premises after Sept. 3, and previously by letter to Box No. 3,201 New-York Post-office. A few private pupils received.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEwood, Pittsfield, Mass., will commence its twenty-fifth academic year Sept. 21, 1865.
The excellence and permanence of its corps of instruction, its superior facilities for physical culture, and the beauty and salubrity of its location, are widely known.
For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Sugineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE,
1170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, Fort Washington.
French is the language of the school; English, Spanish, German, classics, commercial studies. Circulars at No. 913 Broadway, drug-store, and at C. A. Roberts', No. 42 Barclay-st. Reopens Sept. 11.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4. Large shaded playgrounds, and facilities for obtaining a thorough academic education, English and classical. Address E. T. MACK, Principal.
FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1865.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, D. D., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seizas, No. 911 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 900 Broadway.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, Beekman Hill, No. 215 East 50th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to reopen his school, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., on MONDAY, September 18. Circulars may be had at the school, or by addressing Mr. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and day-school for young ladies, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above until Sept 5, after which Miss V. W. will be in town.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE.—WHITE Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.—Rev. R. W. HARRIS, D. D., Principal. The Fall term of this selectt boarding school for boys will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865. For circulars address principal.

THE STOCKBRIDGE ENGLISH AND French Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 20. Young ladies are also received for a thorough course of musical instruction alone. For circulars, &c., apply to Dr. F. WELTER, Stockbridge, Mass.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Fall Session begins Sept. 14. For circulars apply to
MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor; or
JARED REID, Jr., Principal.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 259 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminance employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, will reopen at No. 907 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Until then address at No. 184 West 24th-st.

POUGHKEEPSIE, (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, a Military Boarding School. C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal. Opens Sept. 14.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL.—AT HACKensack, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4.

E. DE CRAUZAT'S FRENCH AND ENG- LISH SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, No. 66 East 26th-st., will open Sept. 19.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.
Mrs. N. P. WILLIS will reopen her school, in which there are a few vacancies, Sept. 20.
Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS
will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 20th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 16 East 26th-st. (bet. Madison and 5th avs.,) will reopen Sept. 13. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.
A. CRITTENDEN, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
The Twenty-first Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865.
This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.
Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home, by addressing Prof. EATON, No. 115 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.
For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,
No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., New-York.
Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.
All modern languages taught and spoken.
A preparatory class connected with the institution.
Commencement first MONDAY in September.
For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32, Station H, Yorkville, N. Y.

MR. YOUNG'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.
Will re-open, Sept. 4.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
NO. 70 MADISON-AV.
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies. This institution, founded in N. Y., 1836, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy-park and Union-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 28 West 30th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MRS. AUBERT'S
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 238 East 13th-st. (Old No. 146,)
will be reopened THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

GREAT EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES in the beautiful "Connecticut River Valley."
BURNHAM'S AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,
By far the largest, most complete and thorough institution of the kind in New-England, where Young Men receive a thorough training, and are properly fitted for all Business Pursuits. GREAT IMPROVEMENT in the methods of Instruction, uniting School-room and Counting-room upon a plan that secures all the practical advantages of each. The Student Buys, Sells, Barters, Ships, Consigns, Discounts, Insures, and keeps his Accounts, as in Actual Business.
Prof. JOHN W. FOWLER, LL. D., for eighteen years President of the "New-York State and National Law School," Poughkeepsie, has charge of Law Department, and will devote himself to the general interest of the Students of the College.
NORMAL WRITING DEPARTMENT in charge of the best Business and Ornamental Penman and Teacher on the Continent. LIBERAL DEDUCTIONS made to soldiers who have received disabling and honorable wounds while in their country's service.
WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT IT.—"The success of this college is so great as to warrant the belief that it will eventually become the LARGEST as it already is the BEST institution of the kind in the country."—*Springfield Republican, June 21, 1865.*
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.—Circulars, Papers, &c., giving full particulars relating to the Course of Study, exact expense of Board and Tuition, may be had by addressing LOUIS W. BURNHAM, President,
Springfield, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT WESTCHESTER.—The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Sept. 14, at 4 P. M. Cadets may pursue either a classical or scientific course of study under experienced and thorough instructors. In the primary department the usual English branches are taught. Military instruction is given in the three arms of the service. The academy is furnished with horses, for artillery and cavalry exercises. All the appointments of the institution are of the first order, and no expense or effort is spared to advance the education and military training of the cadets. The religious instruction of the cadets is carefully attended to. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Young Ladies' Department, No. 445 West 22d-st; Young Gentlemens' Department, Nos. 267 and 271 West 23d-st. The new term will begin on MONDAY the 11th of September. The principals will be ready to receive day scholars and boarding pupils from the 1st of September. Regular school stages will facilitate the communication with the eastern portion of the city. Copies of the programme, containing full particulars, may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st.; at B. Westermann's, No. 840 Broadway; at T. W. Mintern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the Institute, H. GEREKE, P. D.; ROSALIE T. HERRMANN, T. SHUTZ, P. D.

KINDERGARTEN.—THE PRIVATE SCHOOL for Children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at No. 70 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores. For further information, address Miss E. M. COE, at the above place, or call at any time after Sept. 5.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction, special preparation for any college or scientific school, academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Fall term begins Sept. 4. Open day and evening.
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—No. 232 Clinton-st., reopens Sept. 13. The boarding department offers superior advantages to young ladies from abroad.
A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M. Principal.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, ER- BITT HALL, Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. English, French and Classical. Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FEMALE DEPART- ment, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President; Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal. The Fall and Winter session will commence Sept. 4. For particulars, address the Principal.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE (FORMERLY "the Spingler") Institute, for young ladies, Park-av., corner of 36th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, on the Hudson.—Fall term will commence, Monday, Oct. 2. For circulars apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies, at No. 1 56th-av., first door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMER- CIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address O. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MRS. C. M. WHITE.—FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 13. Circulars forwarded on application. Number limited to 15.

TO PRINCIPALS.—A PROFESSIONAL ARtist wishes to employ some leisure time as instructor in drawing and painting. Refers to one of the first academies in the city. Address G. B., Station D, city.

MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTI- TUTE, Allentown, Penn., with chartered privileges and superior advantages, re-opens Sept. 5. For circulars address REV. M. L. HOFFORD, A.M. President.

MISS SCHENKBERG DESIRES TO FILL a few vacancies in her class of young ladies, which will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 107 (old No. 65) West 21st-st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL RE- open their boarding and day school for young ladies, on MONDAY, the 4th of September, at New-Rochelle, New-York.

NO. 174 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. —The Misses PALACHE will reopen their French and English boarding and day school on MONDAY, 11th September.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young Ladies and misses, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 12.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 28th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

MLLE. QUERIPEL'S FRENCH AND English school will reopen Sept. 11, at 782h-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENG- LISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept.

MISS BALLOU'S ENGLISH AND FRE... H School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH SPECIAL CARE and instruction. Rev. JAS. TUFTS, Monson, Mass

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 6.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR young ladies; one of the most desirable locations in New-England; two hours' distant from New-York City. Terms easy. Address J. D. C., No. 56 Beekman-st., New-York.

NEW PRIZE LIST NOW READY.—COLlections for all claims against the U. S. Navy, including PRIZE BAG MONEY, BOUNTIES and ARREARS OF PAY, collected at once. Call or address
L. BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line
FOR
BOSTON.

The Neptune Line of Steamers,
Tri-Weekly,
FOR BOSTON, DIRECT,
VIA
LONG ISLAND SOUND.
COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS)
NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,
2,000 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
One of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS
METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,
1,500 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE ROUTE,
will shortly follow, forming a daily line.
The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug 5.
No charge for wharfage in Boston.
Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, end of Central Wharf.
ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent,
Pier No. 27 North River.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship's.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,400	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,400	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,400	.....
ERIN	3,316	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	3,876	Wylie.
LOUISIANA	3,195	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, Aug. 26
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, Sept. 2
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, Sept. 9
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $80; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 4;
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....70 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 23
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 26
CITY OF LIMERICK.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 30
CITY BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 2
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin.....$90 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....100 | Steerage to Paris.....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:
WASHINGTON.....3,200 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,200 tons.....900-horse power
EUROPE.....3,200 tons.....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Nearly ready).....1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT.....(Building).....Great power.
PEREIRE.....(Building).....Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS.....(Building).....Great power.
DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
EUROPE.....A. DUCHESNE.....FRIDAY.....Sept. 15
LAFAYETTE or WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

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Capt. MERRIMAN,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
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The new and splendid steamship
ATLANTA, A. K. WILLIAMS, Commander,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 36 North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for a limited number of passengers, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
The STAR OF THE SOUTH follows, leaving here on Sept. 2.
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FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $80. Freights reduced. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The R. R. CUYLER follows on Wednesday, Aug. 30.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID BRITish iron steamship ATLANTIC, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail as above from Pier No. 3 North River, on TUESDAY; Sept. 12. For passage, at lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight, apply at No. 34 South-st.
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NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship NORTH STAR, A. G. JONES, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, and the MONTEREY, W. G. FORBES, Commander, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 45 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 19 Barclay-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship OREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock M.
Freight for all parts of North Carolina, the Upper Roanoke, and landings on the James and York Rivers, forwarded by Messrs. J. M. SMITH & BRO., at Norfolk, free of charge.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
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Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.,
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FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
PASSAGE AND FREIGHT REDUCED.
Regular United States Mail Line of first-class steamships.
ALHAMBRA.
GRANADA.
ANDALUSIA.
QUAKER CITY.
The favorite and very fast steamship
GRANADA,
RODNEY BAXTER, Commander,
is now receiving cargo at Pier No. 14, East River, and will be dispatched on
SATURDAY, Aug. 26,
AT THREE P. M.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN.
OUMBERLAND, Capt. MURRAY.
The new and elegant sidewheel steamship OUMBERLAND will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
The MONEKA leaves on THURSDAY, Sept. 7.
ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO., Agents,
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REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
VICKSBURGH.....Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.
KALORAMA.....Capt. JOS. DENYS.
GENERAL OUSTER.....Capt. ROSE.
Landing their cargoes at the wharf at Mobile without lighterage.
The steamship
KALORAMA
will sail from Pier No. 23 E. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M.
For fraight or passage, apply to
SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 65 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
The first-class U. S. Mail Steamships
AMERICA.....LINDT, Commander.
CONSTITUTION.....GREENMAN, Commander.
NEVADA.....CARPENTER, Commander.
IDAHO.....HOLMES, Commander.
The
AMERICA
will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M.
Passage $35. For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
The CONSTITUTION will follow WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30.
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, GRANT, Commander.
The new, elegant and fast steamship VARUNA, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 11, North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, Aug. 31.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway, New-York.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly line United States Mail Line.
TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
The new and elegant steamship EUTERPE is now receiving freight at pier No.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN JOHN-STREET.

A Young Woman Burned to Death and a Furrier Mortally Burned.

The Body of the Girl Recovered and Taken to the Beekman-st. Station-house.

THE FURRIER TREATED AT THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL

FIRE AMONG THE FIREWORKS.

Mr. T. J. JONES' gun-store, at No. 16 John-street, was destroyed by fire, between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and a young married woman—CATHARINE CLEEVES by name—was burned to death.

Mr. JOHN FILLO, of No. 243 South Third-street, Williamsburgh, furrier, was also mortally burned.

Mr. W. R. JONES, brother of the proprietor, says that while he was exhibiting goods to a customer, near the front of the store, he was startled by a sharp hiss and crepitation, and felt a sudden blow, as from a bullet, on his head. Looking in the direction of the sounds, he saw fire near a number of signal lights which were received on Thursday, and which are supposed to have ignited from spontaneous combustion. Mr. JONES, aware of the presence of combustibles in considerable quantities, and knowing that no effort could stay the fire among them, sprang to the safe and strove to close that, but was driven off by the flashing flames, and compelled to fly from the store. He then ran up to the fourth story to alarm the occupants, and on returning was driven down the rear staircase, the fire having enveloped the front of the building.

In the upper story of the building were Mr. JOHN FILLO and seven young women, two of whom were married, and whom he employed in sewing furs. These persons, hearing the alarm, flew to the staircases, not tarrying to secure their garments, and reached the second floor in safety; but here one of the girls stumbled and fell into the fiery furnace, where she was literally roasted alive. Mr. FILLO, narrowly escaped her fate. He recovered his poise, however and, dashing to the rear staircase, effected his exit from the building, but not until he had inhaled fire and been terribly burned. He was immediately removed to the New-York Hospital; but the physicians there could do little more than apply palliatives, as his injuries were manifestly mortal. The six young women whom he had left in the burning building sought the front windows and there stood, as if transfixed, until a brave fireman bore them down a ladder and took them away in safety, slightly scorched, considerably frightened, but not seriously burned or wounded.

During the progress of this appalling conflagration the detonations of shells and rockets were continuous, and the scene to a listener in Broadway or in Nassau-street resembled the firing of the final pyrotechnics in the Park on a Fourth-of-July evening. It was reported that a vast quantity of gunpowder was stored in the cellar, and this rumor deterred many timid persons from approaching the spot. It is believed to have been purely a rumor, as no explosion of any moment occurred, and no person is known to have been injured by any explosion at the fire. Possibly the firemen, needing space in which to work, may have taken this method of dispersing the multitude; and if so, the ruse was wisely adopted, for it gave them a clear street from which they were enabled to deluge the building, and they confined the fire to the house in which it originated, not even suffering the flames to make any noteworthy progress on the floors above Mr. JONES' store.

THE LOSSES.

The second story was occupied by Mr. J. DUNN, lottery policy dealer; his loss is estimated at $600, and he has no insurance. Their furniture has been damaged by smoke and water merely. Mr. T. W. ROBINSON, silver-plater, on the third floor, estimates his loss at $200; he has $250 insurance. There was also on this floor, in the rear, an envelope factory; but we did not ascertain the name of the proprietor or the amount of loss. The stock of furs on the fourth floor, which is owned by Messrs. HARRIS & BUSSACK, is estimated to have been damaged to the extent of about $800, and Messrs. H. & R. have $1,500 insurance in the Brooklyn office. Mr. E. COMBS, a Brooklyn expressman, occupied the basement, and estimates his loss at $1,000; on this there is no insurance. In the adjoining building, No. 14 John-street, Mr. T. J. CONNOLLY'S stock of Yankee notions was damaged by water for the extent of about $600, and the loss is covered by insurance. Messrs. WATERS & THORP, dealers in plated goods, in the same building, suffer some loss from damage by water, and have $10,000 insurance in the Ætna office, of Hartford. The fixtures and contents of Mr. JONES' store were entirely consumed, and the loss is estimated at $15,000; on this there is $10,000 insurance. The buildings, Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, are part of the Anderson estate, and may be repaired for $2,000; the insurance is ample.

RECOVERY OF THE BODY.

Shortly after 5 o'clock the flames had been quenched, and the firemen and police then entered among the ruins, and found the charred corpse of the young woman who had perished, lying at the threshold. It was immediately removed to the Beekman-street Police-station. Mrs. CLEEVES was a native of Germany, aged 21 years. Her husband, who is a worthy mechanic, visited the station-house last evening and identified the body, recognizing the rings on her fingers.

Sections of policemen from the First, Third, Fourth, Sixth and Twenty-seventh Precincts were on the ground until the fire had been extinguished.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Steamer Algonquin and the Navy.

REPLY OF MR. P. S. FORBES TO THE LETTER OF MR. B. F. ISHERWOOD.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 25, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 7th inst. I addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Navy in regard to the *Algonquin*, and awaited an answer till the 16th. Meanwhile, its requests were disregarded, and a gang of men were at work, at the navy-yard, removing the wheels from the *Algonquin*. On the 16th I published this letter, hoping thus to command attention; and on the 18th I received a reply from the Secretary, inclosing, for my "information," a letter from Mr. ISHERWOOD, substantially the same, and in the same language, as the one from him published by you to-day. To that letter of the Secretary I rejoined, and again awaited an answer to my appeal; hoping that the Secretary would, even then, restrain his Chief of Bureau, and not permit the department to be so exposed to the American people, and to the world, as it is in the letter published this morning. But, again I await in vain; and the subordinates of Mr. ISHERWOOD are, under his orders, proceeding with their work on the *Algonquin*, and I am to be compelled to submit to his decrees.

Being now arraigned at the bar of public opinion by the Navy Department, upon charges which, if true, would make me infamous, I can do nothing but meet them; which is best done by my reply to the Secretary himself, answering most of the accusations published against me.

There are, however, some statements in this published letter not in the one sent for my "information," of too much importance to pass unnoticed. In regard to the sixth payment, Mr. ISHERWOOD says: "Now, the *terms* of the payments are, that the sixth payment is to be made when "*the contract is completed under all its conditions.*" It will be observed that the completion of the machinery is one thing, the completion of the contract is another." He pretends to quote from the contract a sentence which, if truly quoted, settles the question. What shall be said of this person, when I aver that there is *no such sentence in the contract* as applied to this payment, and none which implies or suggests any such idea! The sentence quoted relates to the total payment only of $82,000.

Mr. ISHERWOOD also says that I am building the "*Idaho*," a first-class sloop-of-war, the contract for which is $600,000, embracing the entire vessel, hull and machinery. The same patents are used here as on the *Algonquin*, and the failure in the latter will carry down the former to a *common ruin*." It thus appears that the department supposes that they are trying the *Idaho*, with $600,000 at stake, as well as the *Algonquin*; and that a "common ruin" is to depend on the *dock trial* of the *Algonquin*. They do not *yet* assert that any one has assumed the "guarantees" of the *Idaho*, although, as the Morgan Works built its machinery, they are in the same relation to it as Mr. GARDNER to the *Algonquin*, and are as much responsible as he is. If, then, all these consequences do depend, and a "common ruin" is to overtake both vessels, it should seem that a fair trial, at least, should be given.

Mr. ISHERWOOD says that: "Were the two vessels to be raced together, the power developed would still have to be measured by the indicator *just the same as if the trial were made at the dock.*" Why not, then, let them go together and measure the power "*just the same*" as if at the dock? The answer is obvious. At the dock the *Algonquin* loses the draft of motion for her fires while the *Winooski* has blowers to supply it. The *Algonquin's* peculiar wheels graduated to the diminishing pressures of expanding steam are forcibly removed, and uniform wheels offering a constant resistance supplied in their place; and the engine is deprived of the momentum of the boat to equalize its power; neither of which things affect materially an engine *not* using the varying pressures of high expansion. And above all, if the two vessels, with equal coal, went out together, and one should tow the other home, no amount of "indicator cards," affidavits or expert calculations to show that the result ought to have been otherwise, would be of the least value to the vessel which used up all its coal and had to be towed home; whereas, at the dock, the people whom Mr. ISHERWOOD sends to take "indicator cards" (for they are his subordinates who are to do it) can prove anything they please by calculations whose falsity is demonstrated by Mr. ISHERWOOD himself in his printed book.

I do not think so ill of the intelligence of the Secretary of the Navy or of his Chief-Engineer, as to suppose that either of them believe one word of the silly accusation that I, having become bound with sureties to this heavy "guarantees," have found some one to secretly assume them for me with no inducement that can be imagined for doing so; but I can easily see that if the public attention can be diverted from the true issue—*the real condition of our navy*—to the questions suggested by these accusations, it will be an important advantage in the attempt to "carry down *in a common ruin*" the *Algonquin* and *Idaho*; and which, if successful, would emphatically put a stop to all efforts to aid the American people in arriving at the truth, so important to us all. I therefore propose to repel these slanders as suddenly as possible, and then to return to my demand for a trial of my vessel under way, whether that trial be made by indicators, or by doing the work it was built to do; and with nothing less shall I be content. I have assumed very heavy responsibilities. Ingenuity cannot suggest any motive for my acts except the absurd one that I wish to advertise Mr. DICKERSON'S patents. The true reason is that I earnestly desire to save our steam navy from utter destruction. If I have erred in my judgment as to its condition, a trial will convince me; and I shall pay heavily for my good intentions. It not, the country, not I, will be benefited, and my aims will be accomplished. To my countrymen I confidently appeal for that justice boldly denied me by their agents at Washington, who aggravate their denial by insults and calumny.

P. S. FORBES.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY WELLES TO MR. FORBES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 17, 1865.

SIR: Your letter dated the 7th inst., was received on the 11th, and referred to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering for any explanations or suggestions he might deem it his duty to make. A copy of his communication is herewith transmitted for your information.

I have read your remarks and protests, but it appears to me that any elaborate discussions of the relative merits of different engines, or of the peculiar theories or views entertained or advocated by different individuals, is unnecessary and ill-advised, pending the trial which is about to take place.

The "test of actual demonstration," for which you voluntarily contracted, I intend to have fairly and honestly made. The Board of Competent Engineers, which I have appointed, will decide, after a trial, which shall be to them satisfactory, whether your engine possesses the superior qualities which you claim for it. If, after the test prescribed at the wharf, it shall be deemed expedient to have a further trial in motion, the department may order one. But the test which is to be made by the Board of Engineers, is, as you well know, that which the conditions of the contract require, and which has nothing whatever to do with the speed of the vessel; the test is, by the terms of the contract, simply to develop the amount of power which the machinery can develop, and the cost of the power in fuel, and not the sailing qualities of the vessel.

The engines in our naval vessels, though falling under your sweeping condemnation, have performed good and satisfactory service during the war; but if you can give us engines that are better, in any respect, I shall be glad of it, for, as I stated to you in my letter of the 10th inst., I have no partialities or prejudices on the subject. Rest assured, if your engine possesses any peculiar merit, or has superior claims in any respect over those we have in use, I desire to know the fact; but disputation, protracted and extensive correspondence, newspaper advertisements, criminations and abuse will not be likely to elicit any fact. Facts are what we want, and I am not disposed to have the truth suppressed or evaded by mere words or assertions.

In regard to the sixth payment on the contract for engines of the *Algonquin*, which Chief-Engineer ISHERWOOD declines to pay until after the trial shall have been made, and on which you wish my decision, I see no cause whatever to interfere with his action. The certificate of Admiral GREGORY and the engineer that the work has been executed, is in the line of their duty, and simply that the machinery was finished—not that the contract was completed—but the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering has also a duty to perform for the government and country, whose interest he is bound to protect. It is not usual to make final payments until the vessel is completed, and the trial which is to test its qualities has been made, when those qualities are the subject of the contract.

I cannot doubt that your confidence in the result of the trial is such that you will be satisfied to await the report of the board for the payment in question. At all events, I am not disposed to order payment in opposition to the views of Chief-Engineer ISHERWOOD, before the report of the board is received.

Very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

PAUL S. FORBES, Esq., New-York.

REPLY OF MR. FORBES TO SECRETARY WELLES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1865.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: Your letter of the 17th, inclosing one from Mr. ISHERWOOD, transmitted by you, as you say, for my "*information*," has been received, and read with sincere regret. I fear that you have not been properly informed of the facts of this case. If you had been, I cannot conceive it possible that you would have written your letter or inclosed Mr. ISHERWOOD'S.

In my letter of the 7th, to which you reply, I *did not* discuss "the relative merits of different engines, or the peculiar theories and views" of any person in regard to them. I stated the facts of my position, protested against your orders for a trial at the dock, and appealed to you for justice.

I *did not* indulge in "sweeping condemnation" of the "engines in our naval vessels," or *any* condemnation of them at all. I expressed no opinion of their merits. I solicited a trial by which their qualities might be tested, but made no prediction as to its results.

"I am not disposed to have the *truth suppressed* or *evaded*, by mere words or assertions," as you injuriously insinuate in your letter. Apart from the considerations of honor, which I trust are sufficient to control me, I have done nothing which I desire to conceal, and have no objects to gain by "evading," or "suppressing" the truth. I have demanded, and do now demand, a fair, open, public trial, when my engine can perform, *as it was constructed*, not as you have altered it; and when it can exhibit its capacity by doing the work it was built to do, which was to drive a vessel through the water, not by turning some sort of a wheel at the dock, which you (not I) have constructed and applied to it, and which it was not made to turn. I do *not* "*well know*," as you aver that I do, that the test which is to be made at the dock, is that which the *condition of the contract requires*. On the contrary I *do* "*well know*" that such a test never entered my mind till I read your order. I *do* "*well know*" that when the contract was made it was agreed that a trial with another vessel *exactly like* the *Algonquin* was the true test, and that the department struck out of the agreement the clause providing for it, *only* because, as they said, they could not be sure to have such a vessel out of use when required. And I *do* "well know" that the department ordered the *Algonquin* to be tried *in this harbor* in motion, and *had her coaled* for that purpose, and the persons named to report the result; and that, *when they received the log of her run from Providence* they substituted this dock trial for a run in the harbor. It is apparent therefore that the department itself did not "*well know*" that a trial at the dock was the one which the "conditions of the contract required," until after the vessel had shown its capacity when in motion.

As to the sixth payment which you refuse to permit to be made, you say that "it is not usual to make *final payment* until the vessel is completed, and the trial which is to test its qualities has been made, *when these qualities are the subject of the contract.*" I agree; but I have not asked a "final payment." One-third of the whole price is in your hands as a guarantee, and is a "final payment." I ask only the last of the six installments, each of which is due, by the plain terms of the agreement, when the bill shall be "presented in triplicate to the said parties of the second part for approval, *certified by the superintending engineer*, that one-sixth the value in labor and material has been furnished." I have "presented" this bill *duly certified*. It is not denied that the last sixth "of the labor and material has been furnished." Neither that installment, nor any of the six, is a part of the "final payment;" and I am entitled to it if it was admitted that the engine was worthless; because it is one of the considerations for which I agreed to remove this engine, and replace it by another, in case it should fail.

Your appeal to my "confidence in the result of the trial," as a reason why I should "await the report of the board for the payment in question," is irrelevant. If the board should report adversely, I would yet be entitled to the payment, and could not be required to perform my contract any further unless it were made. My "confidence" in the principles of the *Algonquin's* engine, combined with my faith that the honor of the American people would be preserved inviolate by the Navy Department, have led me into far heavier risks than the one involved in this payment. I see nothing to shake my "confidence" in those "principles," but I do not perceive how that "confidence" can be used as a reason for not paying me what is due.

I never proposed any trial of "speed" or of "the sailing qualities of the vessel," as a test I agree that "the amount of power which the machinery can develop, and the cost in fuel of that power," are the questions. But I insist that the fair meaning of that clause is that the "amount of power" shall be measured *when the vessel is in motion*, not when it is tied up to a dock. The two vessels are *precisely alike*, and of course would resist equally, at equal speed. I do not propose to have a trial of *speed*, but to run at *equal* speed, when it is obvious that the power will be the same, since the resistance is the same. The difference in coal would then be the measure of economic advantage. The engineer, on whose skill I rely, is of opinion that with equal amounts of coal supplied to both vessels, the *Algonquin* can go as far and as fast as the *Winooski*—both vessels running at economical rates of speed—and then tow her home after her coal is exhausted; and that, tied stern to stern, the *Algonquin* can tow the *Winooski* backward across the North River in twenty minutes as a measure of power. These are the trials used in England to settle such questions; and it should seem that they are practical. I have "confidence" enough in the *Algonquin* to desire such trials; but my knowledge of the *Winooski* is not sufficient to enable me to express any decided opinion as to the result.

But if the difference in coal consumed by two vessels precisely alike, and running at the same speed, were *not* a true measurement of the *cost* of power; and if the effort exhibited in towing a vessel backward against her own effort to prevent it, were *not* a true measure of the *amount* of power; and if it were necessary to have calculations made upon "indicator cards" by a board of experts, before the government or a merchant, could be sure that a vessel using the least coal did really develop its power at the least cost, and that the vessel which towed the other backward did really exhibit the most power, yet, it is obvious that "indicator cards" can be as well taken under way as at the dock, without mutilating my engine or compelling me to use wheels not suited to it; and so Mr. ISHERWOOD in his letter admits.

But at the dock the *Algonquin* cannot burn the amount of coal needed to develop her power, because she has no blowers connected with her fires, and depends on the draft produced by motion for combustion; whereas the *Winooski*, with *upward of two-thirds more grates*, has two large blowers to supply the want of the draft of motion. A part of the condensing apparatus of the *Algonquin* works *only* when the vessel is in motion, and is disabled at the dock; whereas the *Winooski* has no such disability. It is apparent, therefore, that the order to try at the dock is equivalent to an order to disable the *Algonquin*. If I had supposed I was building a "*stationary engine*," I should have had a high brick chimney, or blowers as your boat has, neither of which is needed when draft is obtained by motion.

But I have the highest authority recognized by you, for saying that the indicator "can give no reasonable approximation of the *cost*" of power. On page 122 of *Experimental Researches*, by Mr. ISHERWOOD—a book published, as he says by your "permission"—he thus disposes of the indicator: "It must here be distinctly understood that, owing to the condensation of steam in the cylinder, the indicator is no measure, either directly or indirectly of the weight of steam passed into the cylinder; consequently, *even admitting it to be a correct meter of power, it can give no reasonable approximation to the cost of that power.*" And on page 140, he ridicules as fanatics those who use engines with a cut-off, and who believe in the *theory of expansion*, in these striking words: "And because it is so simple, and so plausible, and apparently so conclusively proven by an inspection of indicator diagrams, with the FALSE CONFIDENCE THAT THEY MEASURE CORRECTLY WITH THE POWER AND ITS COST, that those interested in the manufacture and use of steam machinery, deriving their opinions from superficial books, cling to it with a prejudice amounting to fanaticism." Many other and equally convincing assertions, are in the same book, to the same effect, which might be quoted, if more were needed. And yet, notwithstanding this published recognition of the "false confidence," which indicators have inspired, he has ordered the *Algonquin* to be tried by them! I hope, Sir, that your assent to these orders has been obtained without having first exhibited to you these facts, and that you will now see the justice of my objections.

In the letter of Mr. ISHERWOOD which you say is for my "information," I am informed that "having obtained the contract, Mr. FORBES transferred it to Mr. GARDNER, of the Providence Steam Engine Company" who took it with all its conditions and assumed all its guarantees. Mr. FORBES never had any real pecuniary interest or liability in it, and has, by thus shifting the whole burden upon another, forfeited all title to the patriotism for which he claims so much consideration." For this accusation, which in effect pronounces my letter of the 7th to be false, and which if true would consign me to the contempt of all honorable men, there is no shadow of foundation, except the mere fact that not being an engine builder myself, I must employ engine builders to make machinery for me. To have *assumed* the truth of any such accusation without positive proof, would be of itself a great wrong to any gentleman. But how much greater when it is asserted with a full knowledge of the facts, as it was in this case! I have Mr. GARDNER'S written statement that he has always informed Mr. ISHERWOOD that the builders of this machine for me, *never "assumed any of its guarantees,"* and that now since the *Algonquin* came to New-York, Mr. ISHERWOOD and Mr. LENTHALL joined in advising him to obtain my written acknowledgment of this truth, to protect him in case I should hereafter attempt to charge him with this responsibility; so that this accusation against me was made by Mr. ISHERWOOD, not only without any fact to warrant it, but with a full knowledge of its untruth; and after having attempted within a month to asperse my honor to Mr. GARDNER, by advising him to procure papers from me to certify the fact which he now alleges did not exist. Mr. JOHN LENTHALL, your Chief of the Bureau of Construction, was present, and joined in the advice, and I presume will confirm Mr. GARDNER'S statement.

And in addition, I have before me a copy of *your own* letter to Mr. GARDNER, dated Aug. 10, in which you say that "the department does not recognize your (his) right to protest or in any way interfere in the trial of the *Algonquin* under the contract with PAUL S. FORBES, Esq.," and you conclude by saying to him that "the letter of the department, of the 26th ult., inviting you (him) to witness the trial was a *mere matter of courtesy*, which, from the tenor of your (his) communication, appears to have been misconstrued and misunderstood." So that, over your signature, the department's knowledge that Mr. GARDNER had no rights under this contract which were sufficient even to *entitle him* to be present at the trial, is made manifest.

I hope you will not consider it any evidence of a want of respect for the high office you hold that I beg to be excused from answering the sneer at my "*cheap patriotism*," and the other calumnious assaults upon my veracity, my honor, and my motives, made by Mr. ISHERWOOD, and sent to me by you for my "information," and that you will not entertain any doubt of my truthfulness when I *assure* you that what I have hitherto written in this disagreeable affair, did not "proceed from envy" of Mr. ISHERWOOD, as he avers.

I cannot, however, close this letter without respectfully suggesting, for your consideration, the question, whether it is consistent with the dignity and honor of an executive department of the United States Government, that its record should be used to perpetuate a libel upon the character of a citizen, whose misfortune it is that he has endeavored, gratuitously, and at large cost and risk, to serve his country; or that, under the title and shield of "official business," and with the sanction of the Secretary himself, such a libel should be issued, with the seeming purpose of insulting and degrading him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. S. FORBES.

Letter From Mr. Gardner to Mr. Forbes.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 19, 1865.

Paul S. Forbes, Esq., New-York:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiries I have to say that I have always stated to Mr. ISHERWOOD that I agreed to build the machinery of the *Algonquin* for the sum you were to receive from the government, say $82,000, but that I took no responsibility as to its performance. In my last interview with him, which was after the *Algonquin* was delivered at the Navy-yard, he again asked me in regard to it, and in reply I made the same statement to him, and also stated that I had no written contract with you; he then advised me to get your assent in writing to this understanding of the agreement, in order to protect myself in case you repudiated it. Mr. JOHN LENTHALL was present at the time of this conversation, and joined Mr. ISHERWOOD in giving me that advice.

Yours truly, HENRY W. GARDNER.

The Engineers and the Trial of the Algonquin.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The letter of Mr. B. F. ISHERWOOD, in your issue of to-day, requires an answer from more than Mr. FORBES. He says: "The programme of the trial has been published, and every engineer approves it." I beg to say that every engineer does not approve of it; probably those who are dependent on Mr. ISHERWOOD for a situation or other petronage say so to him; I, however, know of no others. To say, therefore, that the trial of the *Algonquin* and *Winsooka* at a wharf is "hypercritically" correct, is still further from the truth.

I could, but will not, take up the space that will be better filled by the reply of Mr. FORBES or Mr. DICKERSON. There is plenty of room for it, and may be easily done. I, however, wished to write this to let the public and Mr. ISHERWOOD know that the engineering profession do not agree with the proposed stationary trial. Any one with the merest smattering of engineering science sees its absurdity, if they look through their own eyes. As I know neither Messrs. FORBES, DICKERSON, FOX or ISHERWOOD, and am neither directly nor indirectly interested, except as a public question, this letter may be considered as unbiased. THEORY AND PRACTICE.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1865.

[Advertisement.]

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For all such symptoms PLANTATION BITTERS are a certain and Ready Relief. An immediate good effect is always felt from the first trial. They are easy to procure, pleasant to take, and sure to do good.

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Always to hope, than once to despair;
PLANTATION BITTERS break *every's* fatter,
And drive out the demons of sickness and care."

Fatigued, overworked men, merchants, students and all persons whose occupation wears out the body and racks the brain, find in PLANTATION BITTERS

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[Advertisement.]

LOVE AND LOVERS.—Early Marriages. JEALOUSY; its causes and cure. Signs of Character, and how to read them. Gen. GRANT. Hon. J. M. ASHLEY and F. N. GISBORN, Portraits and Characters. FRITCHARD, the murderer. Causes of Crime, being recreated. OCEANICONY, a World Within a World—its Gateway. The Great American Black Bear, and How to Catch Him—in September No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only 20 cents, or $2 a year. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamer Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall—Mrs. Alexander Ioh and servant, Mrs. Woodward and two children, D. Norcross, Mrs. Seaton and infant, W. F. Savage, Miss Raymond, A. L. Wagenheim and wife, A. P. Jordan, wife, child and servant, Goodman and wife, Mrs. Rahson and two children, Mrs. Durnage, Mrs. Armes, wife, three children and servant, J. L. Parker, Charles Armes, Miss Lu de Wolf, Burrington, wife and child, Mr. Chamberlin, Mrs. Curry, J. W. Donnett, Mr. Adler, Mr. Farman, wife and child, Rev. N. H. Hill, Mr. Dole, wife and infant, Mrs. Zelner and two children, A. Hayle, Dolmas Barnes, Mrs. Matteon and daughter, Mr. Cutter, Mrs. Smith, R. C. Prescott, Rodereau and wife, W. L. Lowder, Mr. Bates, wife and infant, Mr. Hardie, Mr. Lentiehem, B. F. Anger, John Edwards, dame, mother, brother, sister, child, Mrs. Ward, Julius and Frank De Loony, Mrs. Massmann and infant, Mr. Cohn, wife and 3 children, Mr. Becknell, Mr. Skinner, Mr. Hoit, Miss Jeckyell, Mrs Staples, W. E. Pressy, wife and infant, Mr. Irish, wife and 2 children, C. D. Pressy, Mr. Vibhard, Mr. Gray, Mr. Thomas, F. O. Wellman, A. Bernett, Mrs. Clark, J. A. Baxter, L. Skinner, J. A. Bowman, Mr. Fourcy and wife, D. W. Robinson, R. C. Blemorth, W. E. Bontscon, R. Turner, wife and 2 children, G. M. Turner, wife and mother, D. C. McDonald, M. McDonald, Mr. Winney, Mr. Epley, Miss Morey, Mr. Pope and wife, Mrs. Benmer and child, Mr. Strowbridge, Martin brother, mother, wife and infant; E. H. Demey, H. P. Hildreth, J. C. Cotter, Mr. Crevoliise, Mr. Nicolas Miller, wife and two children, H. C. Rite, T. J. Barnes, J. Miller, James Gallancluter, Mrs. Austen, sister and four children; Miss Ruth Kerr, S. Grover, Miss M. A. Taylor, Mrs. Stokles, W. C. Gray, D. G. Hamrod, G. E. Jacobs, B. Booth, Haggin, wife, son, four children and two servants; Miss Saunders, Miss Collings, Mr. Butterworth, Hon. R. M. McLane, wife and two daughters; Ed. Mascou, Wm. Hamtoon, W. R. Drury, E. Williams, Capt. Hathaway, Capt. Tucker, Messrs. Morris, Dennis, Clavel Mr. Simond, Mr. Fisher, W. B. Morris, J. A. Saunders, Mr. Bacon, wife and child; S. Daniels, Mrs. Morton, Capts. Smith, Robinson, Clark, Benjamin, Wood, McCosher, Green, Mr. Lowber; Mr. E. Jordon, Mr. Benson, A. J. Peach, L. Kage, Mrs. Field and child, George E. Cole, D. P. Feerse, J. S. Beecher, Mrs. Doughty, T. S. Wilson, Dr. Vernalen, wife, 2 children and servent; Jose Valiente, L. Marques, Mr. Harmony, Mr. Husrelbrash and family, Mr. Medina and family, Mrs. Ballen and 3 children, Mr. Cortez, Mr. Ashley, Mr. Perez, wife and daughter; Mr. Paredes, wife and child; Felecio Hosemena and wife, J. Y. Wilson, J. H. Troy; 73 second and 200 third cabin passengers.

In steamship Corsica, from Nassau—Miss Mary Hone, Miss Annie Hone, R. P. Moody, E. A. Perpail, W. Forster, Mr. Shaffer and 2 sons, W. C. Rahming, George A. Johnson, Miss Annie Platt, Mrs. Sarah Chapman, Hon. W. L. Doyle, wife, 2 children and nurse, Samuel Bell, Master Frank, T. W. Wells, N. Francis, M. Pomares, J. Mathews and 2 daughters, W. Blackham, W. Smith, M. Flaig, Mr. Phillips and servant, Hy. Burrows, James Carroll, Mr. Beanmond, James W. Heaton, and 5 in the steerage.—Total, 40.

AUG. 25—*In steamship Louisiana, from Liverpool*—Jas. Mattenson, wife and 3 children, Miss A. A. Mattenson, Rev. G. G. Cochrane, Mrs. Hamilton, M. Crawford, Miss Jane Wright, Miss Mary Woodford, R. H. Yeoman, E. Shsplos, James Lovitt, J. W. March, Rev. Thos. Reid, John Bateson, wife and child, John Orkwley, Mr. Ven Unkebbach and wife, James Sagar, and 844 in steerage.

In steamship George Washington, from New-Orleans—Miss M. Slater, D. W. Stiles, H. J. Beunett, Mrs. R. H. Hunt, Capt. A. J. McGounigle, Mrs. J. N. Ball.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 21 | Sun sets..... 6 43 | Moon sets... 9 20
Sandy Hook..10 54 | Gov. Island..11 43 | Hell Gate.... 1 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Britannia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow, F. Macdonald; Bremen, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen. Oelrichs & Co; Star, Brown, New-Orleans, D. W. Carrington; Scotland, (Br.,) Trapp, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Carroll, Lennau, Baltimore, C. W. Pervail; Jersey Blue, Arey, Boston, Whitney & Hathaway.

Steamer Wm. Woodruff, Cundiff, Beltimore.

Ship Hope, Hitchcock, Mobile, A. P. Buck & Co.

Barks Gemsbok, Andrews, Marseilles and Malta, H. Schmidt; D. R. De Wolf, (Br.,) Davison, Charlottstown, P. E. I., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Ellingwood, Ellingwood, ——, Harriet, Hasslop, New-Orleans, R. H. Drummond & Co.; Mary B. Roberts, Weare, New-Orleans, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Brigs L. Meyers, Wicks, Baltimore, A. Abbot; San Pietro, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Penarth Roads, Stocovich, Agresti, Smith & Georgiades; Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, Philedelphia, H. S. J. U. Brookman; Rosita, (Br.,) Basso, Vera Cruz, F. Alexandra & Son; Merlin, (Hanov.,) Wsneters, Philadelphia, Ruger Bros.

Schooners Delmar, Lank, Wilmington, A. W. Ladd; Ada Ames, Marstoo, Boston, J. S. Ingraham; ——, Hays, Hathaway, Cohasset, Bentley, Smith & Co.; J. Nicherson, Sleight, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; W. H. Meiller, Rendell, Philadelphia, G. L. Hatch; Julie A. Hallock, Brewster, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; G. R. C., (Br.,) Baker, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Magnolia, (Br.,) Clare, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; Ocean Bird, (Br.,) Dinmore, Halifax, G. P. Penson; Gem, Pomeroy, New-Orleans, F. F. Phillips; Isaac Morse, Bedford, Bengor, B. F. Small & Co.; G. W. Carpenter, ——, Philadelphia, Baxter & Merrill.

Arrived.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br.,) Rockell, Liverpool Aug. 11, and Queenstown 12th, 5 P. M., with mdse. and 660 passengers to John G. Dale. No cabin passengers. Aug. 12, off Waterford, 10:30 A. M., passed steamship Africa, bound up. 13th, 4:20 P. M., west of Fastnet, passed steamship City of Manchester, bound E. 14th, 11:30 A. M., lat. 51 20, lon. 15 15, passed steamship City of London, bound E. 19th, 7:30 A. M., lat. 47 36, lon. 42 50, passed steamship Erin, bound E. 21st, 3 P. M., lat. 43 56, lon. 55 30, passed brig Billow Breast, bound N.; same day, 5:30 P. M., lat. 43 44, lon. 56 17, passed ship Plymlemon, bound W. 23d, lat. 42 56, lon. 56 09, passed ship Nelson, bound W.; same day, 11:20 A. M., lat. 42 41, lon. 60 06, passed Hamburgship Prince Albert, bound W.

Steamship Lonisana, (Br.,) Hall, Liverpool Aug. 9, and Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and 872 passengers to Williame & Gnion. Aug. 10, passed steamship Pennsylvania, bound E. 11th, lat. 51 13, lon. 11 45, a three-masted steamer, bound E. 16th, lat. 47 59, lon. 23 21, steamship Erin, bound E. 21st, lat. 44, lon. 57, ship Neptune, bound W. 22d, lat. 42 35, lon. 62, steamship Virginie, bound E. Same day, lat. 42 29, lon. 62 50, steamship Circassian, bound E.

Steamship Thomas A. Scott, Ghiselin, Tortugas 6 da., with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Aug. 21, lat. 31 23, lon. 79 02, disarranged machinery, detaining the ship 20 hours. Same day, spoke ship Thames, bound N. 24th, lat. 38 50, lon. 73 46, spoke schr. Nicola, bound N.

Steamship Matanzas, Leisgang, New-Orleans Aug. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Thos. Asencio & Co. 20th inst., 12:30 P. M., off Collin Patches, saw a bark ashore on the reef; had apparently just gone; was making strenuous efforts to get off.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans Aug. 19, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Passed in the river, steamships Star of the South and Philadelphia, ship Galena and bark Trinity; 100 miles S. E. by E. from the mouth of the river, saw steamship Star of the Union.

Steamship Thames, Swift, Apalachicola Aug. 17, with cotton and naval stores to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Left U. S. gunboat Pani Jones; brig Oreta, Dawson, for New-York Aug. 18; barkantine Ocean Eagle, for do. about 20th, and E. F. N. Psmill, for do. about 25th.

Steamship Corsica, Le Messurier, Nassau Aug. 21, at 12:30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Onnerd.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Slocum, Aspinwall, with mails, passengers and treasure to D. S. Allen.

Steamship Asia, Turner, Havana 12 da., with sugar and tobacco to Williams & Union.

Steamer Falcon, Aldrich, Baltimore 40 hours, with flour, etc., to S. Small.

Ship Virginia, (of Bath,) Delano, Hamburg 42 da., with mdse. and 381 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Two infants died.

Ship St. Louis, (of Boston,) ——, 6 da., with rice and paddy to Vernon H. Brown.

Bark Matilda, (Brem.,) Remme, Bahia 34 da., to E. Pavenstedt & Co.

Bark Templar, (Argt.,) Wilson, Buenos Ayres 39 da., with hides, etc., to E. F. Davidson.

Bark Laura, (Brsm.,) Wilmsen, Bremen 48 da., with mdse. and 105 passengers to Hermann Koop & Co.

Brig Three Sisters, Hanna, Menton 23 da., with wines, etc., to James Henry. 24th inst., off Barnegat, saw ship Aurora, bound S.

Brig Bessie York, (Br.,) Allen, Lingan, C. B., 14 da., with coal to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Robin, (Br.,) Killmore, Cardenas 19 da., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Columbo, Hatch, Lingen, C. B., 20 da., with coal to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Quickstep, Richardson, Lingen 15 da., with coal to Miller & Honghton. 24th inst., 10 P. M., off Sandy Hook, was run into by schr. Constellation, from Savannah for New-York, carrying away our

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 1343. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Official History of the Grand Experiment.

Minute Account of Each Day's Progress.

How Joyfully the Great Work Was Begun.

How Anxiously its Progress Was Watched.

How the Temporary Difficulties Were Surmounted.

How Crushingly Came the Final Failure.

From the Boston Post of Saturday, Aug. 26.

The following is Dr. W. H. RUSSELL'S account of the recent trip of the *Great Eastern* and the attempt to lay the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. Mr. RUSSELL was engaged by the Directors of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company to make a report of the proceedings, and enjoyed unusual facilities for obtaining full and authentic particulars of all that was important in the voyage. It is written in his usual brilliant style, and will be found to be quite interesting.

MR. RUSSELL'S DIARY.

THE GREAT EASTERN AT SEA.

AUG. 11—7 P. M., LAT. 51 29, LONG. 39 6.

The struggle which has excited all our hopes and fears for nine long days has just been terminated by a truce—not a final defeat. In the ensuing narrative, written from day to day, there is an abstract in the form of a diary of the proceedings in connection with the laying of this Atlantic cable to this point from the time we left Valentia. It is all summarized in the brief statement that the last effort to recover the cable has just been frustrated by the snapping of our last available hawser, as the grapnel was coming up from 1,400 fathoms water with the cable attached to it. That such a feat as finding the cable three times in more than two miles deep of water should have been accomplished with the inadequate means at our disposal, is ample justification of the hope entertained by all on board that the *Great Eastern* will be able, when she is provided with proper apparatus, to recover and consummate the great work which was suspended and impeded simply by the failure of the cable itself in its electrical capacity.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

The narrative of events connected with the great operation up to the departure of the *Great Eastern* from the shores of Ireland is already before the public on both sides of the Atlantic. As our readers are aware, an earth-cable on Mr. VARLEY'S plan was laid from the telegraph station at Foilhummerum on Friday, July 21, and on Saturday, July 22, this thick shore-end of the Atlantic Cable was carried on board from the *Caroline*, over a bridge formed of twenty-five fishing-yawls of the district, and was hauled up the cliff in the channel made for the purpose to the Telegraph House. This operation was regarded with the greatest interest by the people, and on the safe arrival of the terminal wire in the building, brief addresses were delivered by Sir R. PEEL, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and by the Knight of KERRY, which were received with enthusiasm. The *Caroline*, attended by the *Princess Alexandra* yacht, of the Ballast Board, proceeded to sea, towed by the *Hawk*, veering out the shore-end of the cable in

THE TRACK BUOYED

out by Lieut. WHITE, in charge of the Coast Guard of Valentia, and his men, amid great cheering, and at 10:30 dropped the end 26 miles W. N. W. of Valentia, and stood by the buoy all night. On intelligence being transmitted through the cable on shore, a dispatch was sent to the *Great Eastern*, in Beerhaven, to announce the event. Although it was near midnight when the dispatch was received, the *Great Eastern* got up steam and anchors with such diligence that her arrival, attended by H. M. S. *Terrible* and *Sphynx*, off Valentia Harbor was reported at 7:45 next morning. The weather was most favorable. A gentle breeze from the westward scarcely ruffled the surface of the sea, although not even the *Great Eastern* herself could be indifferent to the grand roll of the Atlantic. As the operation of splicing the thick shore end to the main cable was one of importance and nicety, the advantage of the calm sea was appreciated by all interested in the undertaking. The end of the main cable was passed on board the *Caroline* from the *Great Eastern*—the terminus of the shore end was also hauled up and got on board with the assistance of boats of the men-of-war, and the operators of the company began the splice, which was subsequently subjected to rigid tests for some hours by the telegraphic staff and found to be satisfactory. It was also ascertained that the insulation of the shore end had been greatly improved by its immersion in the water.

THE SPLICING OF THE CABLE.

The *Hawk*, with Sir R. PEEL, the Knight of KERRY, Lord JOHN HAY, and a party of ladies and gentlemen on board, left Valentia Harbor soon after 10 A. M., and came up with the flotilla about 1 o'clock. The scene was full of interest. In the centre of the picture lay the *Great Eastern*, with flags flying from her six trucks, including the United States ensign and the flag which was flown by the *Agamemnon* on the laying of the first Atlantic Cable, and with the blue ensign over her taffrail. Her boats, with those of the *Terrible* and *Sphynx*, now lost sight of in the trough and rising high on the crest of the swell, were gliding to and fro, busy with the work of the day; and close at hand the *Caroline*, pitching and rolling, afforded an additional contrast to the almost impassive vastness of the great Leviathan. With some little difficulty a party from the *Hawk*, including Sir ROBERT PEEL, the Knight of KERRY, Mr. CANNING, Chief Engineer for laying the cable, Mr. BARBER, &c., got on board the *Great Eastern* in several trips, and enjoyed her terrestrial steadiness for some hours; but the ladies could not venture on the danger of embarking in the boats and boarding. At 4:50 the testing of the splice was finished and the bight of the rope was slipped from the *Caroline*, and soon afterward the *Hawk* returned to Valentia with her distinguished passengers, who left the *Great Eastern* amid the cheers of officers, crew and visitors, which were returned from their vessel.

The *Terrible* and *Sphynx* soon afterward ranged up within a few hundred yards, and boats were got in, and after a short detention caused by taking in some of the men from the *Caroline*, the *Great Eastern* got in readiness for her course to the west. As she steamed slowly ahead, cheer after cheer was given by her to her companions and escort, and they (manning the rigging) returned the compliment with nearly good will; and after "one cheer more," at 7:16 the first fathom of the cable glided slowly over the stern and sunk into the depths of the ocean. The evening was all that could be desired. The paying-out machinery worked with the utmost ease and regularity, and after a while the speed of the vessel was increased from 2½ to 3½, and ultimately to 6¼ miles an hour. All the while signaling with the shore gave the most gratifying results respecting the electrical condition of the cable. At 10:47 P. M., Greenwich time, fifty miles of cable had been paid out, and up to midnight the laying proceeded without impediment, in calm weather, with favoring wind and sea.

THE FIRST DAY.

MONDAY, July 24.—At 3:15 o'clock A. M., when 84 miles of cable had been paid out, and all appeared to be going on most favorably, the electrician, engaged in signaling to the shore station, was astonished to perceive an aberration of the index light, which showed some singular cause of disturbance in the current. After testing the cable for some time by signals to and from the land, it became apparent that there was a fault, as it is technically termed, in the cable. A gun was fired from the *Great Eastern*, a little before 4 A. M., to call the attention of the *Terrible* and *Sphynx* to the accident. The paying out of the cable was discontinued, and the attention of the staff of electricians was directed to the discovery of the place where the fault had occurred; but notwithstanding the perfection of the testing apparatus, and the experience of the gentlemen engaged, a wide difference was exhibited in the results of

VARIOUS CALCULATIONS,

through it was generally maintained that the injury existed at some spot from 42 to 60 miles distant from the ship. Some of the experimentalists thought the defect lay between the land and the seaward end of the shore cable; and others, who inclined to the contrary belief, admitted that they could not pronounce within the limits even of conjecture whereabouts in the main cable the injured portion lay. The regret and disappointment created by this sudden detection of a flaw in work pronounced by the best authorities to be so faultless, were increased by the reflection that if the cable were liable to accidents of this kind, after immersion in the sea, no human skill, precaution, or knowledge could afford any guarantee for the success of the undertaking. The insulation of a wire subjected to continuous scrutiny of the severest character and most searching nature, by the most accomplished men in the kingdom in their branch of science, without detection of a blemish, was suddenly, and as far as they knew causelessly, rendered imperfect when the cable was for the first time called upon to stand a practical strain of the nature to which it was intended to be continuously subjected. A feeling of gloom for some time spread over the ship; but the electricians worked away in their dark chamber with unflagging zeal. It was finally determined by Mr. CANNING to send

THE CABLE OVER THE STERN,

having first secured its end to hawsers, made fast from the bow, and carried round astern, and then to take it over the bows till the fault was discovered. The operation proved difficult and tedious, and when the end of the cable was hauled in over the bow, after a great delay and a drifting of some ten miles to leeward, it was found that the boiler intended to supply the engine for hauling in the cable, could not keep up a sufficient head of steam to work the machinery with effect. The strain on the wire rope secured to the cable, at times was exceedingly severe; and when the machinery began to work the utmost care and nicety were needed to prevent the cable itself being subjected to injury, as the ship rose and fell in the sea over the 400 fathoms of iron and copper wire which hung from its bow to the bottom. The operation of taking up cable from such depths is at all times difficult, but the size of the *Great Eastern* and the want of power in the apparatus, added to ordinary sources of tediousness. A mile an hour was regarded as an achievement, and at no time was the rate over a mile and a half an hour, whilst it now and then fell to zero. As the fault was supposed to be near the shore end, it may be imagined the prospect of returning towards Ireland at such a pace was not regarded with pleasure. Meanwhile, Mr. SANDERS, one of the staff of electricians who had devoted much time to the examination of the test current, and had acquired great experience in that department of electrical science, arrived at the conviction that the injury was not more than 10 to 11 miles away, but he could not express it with certainty, or state any precise grounds for deductions he made from his observations. All the time signals were transmitted between the ship and the land, but it appeared as if an impediment existed to a distinct understanding between gentlemen working at each end of the cable. In the evening Mr. CANNING sent a message to Mr. GLASS, the managing director at Valentia, to dispatch the *Hawk* to the *Great Eastern*, and the *Caroline* to the spot where the seaward end of the shore cable and the landward end of the main cable, were spliced, intending to return in the *Hawk* to ascertain if the defect existed in the shore cable; and if not, to make a new splice and sacrifice for the time the portion of cable already laid down. Weather cloudy, but fine—position, as far as could be ascertained, lat. 52, long. 12; *Sphynx* busy sounding all round—in depth varying from 400 to 480 fathoms. In course of

THE EVENING

a message was received from Mr. GLASS, that the *Hawk* should start as soon as she had coaled the *Caroline*. The *Terrible* sent her First-Lieutenant, Mr. PROWSE, on board, to see if she could render any assistance, and displayed every desire to be of service in the emergency, and the *Sphynx* exhibited similar sympathies. Fortunately the weather continued very moderate. Towards midnight the opinion gained ground that the fault was not much further than Mr. SANDERS supposed, and the work of picking up the cable was continued very cautiously and slowly during the night. The dropping from the rope showed a coating of ooze of a greyish dun color, in which it was asserted there were many microscopic shells.

THE THIRD DAY.

July 25.—At an early hour in the morning the *Hawk* was observed coming up from the eastward, it being prudently determined to send her ont from Valentia without delay, instead of keeping her to coal the *Caroline*. The picking up process had gone on all night very slowly, and at 7:15, Greenwich time, nine and one-half miles of cable had been received from the deep. Fortunately the weather was rather favorable, and wind and sea were low. The *Great Eastern* steered beautifully, and the monster ship, hanging over the cable, seemed to take it up as delicately as an elephant lifts a straw in its proboscis. There were no further indications of the position of the fault, but Mr. VARLEY, who all along held to the belief that the locality was not far distant from the ship, had soon reason to be satisfied with the soundness of his judgment, in which, as we have seen, Mr. SANDERS participated. A second cut of the cable was made, but the fault was still in the sea. At 8 A. M., when a little more than ten miles of cable had been picked up, to the great joy of the ship, the fault came on board.

THE CAUSE

of all our trouble and anxiety, delay and expense was a piece of iron about two inches long, rather crooked, and sharp at the end, as if cut off with nippers from an end of wire about the diameter of a straw, which had been forced right through the coating of the cable and the gutta percha till it came in contact with the wire. No one could give an idea of the manner in which it got into the tank; but there was a general impression that the mischief was the result of accident, and that the scrap having fallen in, was pressed against the hemp covering of the cable by subsequent acts so as to travel out with it to the paying out machinery, where in passing through the wheels it was driven into the core of the cable. It is difficult to imagine, when the injury was so pronounced, how the tests were so variable. However, the great satisfaction caused by the discovery overcame any tendency to indulge in censure. A signal was made to the men-of-war that the fault had been found, and the *Terrible* signaled back, "I congratulate you." A disposition to cheer everybody prevailed at breakfast, and preparations for making a splice were at once commenced on deck. First the splice was made of the cable between the after and fore tanks, and then the communication was effected between the end of the seaward cable, and the topmost coil of the after tank—the ten miles of cable which had been down and picked up being left in coil on the deck, some of it a good deal strained by the pressure. The splicings and jointings took some time to make and test, and meantime the *Hawk* returned to Valentia. It was near 2 o'clock by ship's time before the cable was passed aft, and at rather a critical moment the testing was suspended, in order to make the splice between the after and fore tanks. But at length the *Great Eastern* put her head to the West, and the cable once more ran over her stern with satisfactory indications that insulation and communication were perfect. At 3 o'clock, when somewhat more than 1½ miles of cable had dropped slowly over,

THE SHORE END BECAME MUTE,

to the consternation of the operators. Not a signal—not a sign! The news spread from end to end of the vast ship. Faces a moment before radiant became suddenly as dark as night. Heads were shaken in wise despondency and gloomy forebodings; anxious groups gathered near the test-house and watched the countenances of the officials who went in and out as though they were arbiters of fate, and as minutes accumulated into an hour and the cable still remained dumb, a feeling of utter disbelief in Atlantic cables no doubt prevailed in the breasts of most men. At 3:15 this cable between the tanks was again cut and an examination was made of the end of the various wires to ascertain whether there might not be some mistake in the communications. Once more preparations were made to transfer the end of the cable from the stern to the bow, and to recommence the dreary work of penelope with the single thread. Tests for fore and main tanks were found to work satisfactorily, but the seaward cable lay in sullen silence and the comparatively unimportant breaking of the wire at 3:25 P. M., which took place by fouling the paddle-box gear as it was passed from one end of the ship to the other, increased the sense of misfortune and "ill-luck" which weighed on all. Even Mr. CYRUS FIELD, in that sad hour, may be supposed to have given way to an apprehension that the dream of his life was a chimera. Picking up again! Men looked at each other with a sickly smile or grim fortitude. But while the aching eyes of wearied and worn watchers were straining through the darkness of the little chamber in which is gathered all the apparatus by which the invisible Ariel was solicited to do her spiriting order so gently, for the smallest sign of obedience, the faint light which had so long stood fixed on the index, began to steal like a ghost across its prescribed track. Was it deception? Again the pale ray moves on. Yes! there can be no doubt of it now.

THE SHORE IS SPEAKING,

for the index light talks a language here all can understand. It tells in plainest manner that all our fears are groundless, communication still existing with shore. The signals increase in strength. Mr. DE SAUTY comes out joyously, and calls Prof. THOMPSON to witness the grateful phenomena. Mr. CANNING is sent for to the bow, where he is preparing the picking-up apparatus. The exchange of currents between ship and shore, and *vice versa*, becomes strong and regular as if they were only a few miles apart. The cable is paid out with increasing velocity. Once more *Terrible* and *Sphynx* in much perplexity long time because of the fresh delay, are apprised of the good news. At 4:15 P. M. communication is reported "all right:" the ship proceeded on her course through the night at the rate of 6 to 6¼ knots an hour till midnight, when the wind and sea rose a little, and it was considered prudent to diminish speed to 5 knots an hour. It is impossible to determine here the cause of the extraordinary detention and error, but an impression prevails on board the ship that the cause must exist in the station on shore.

THE FOURTH DAY.

JULY 26.—All during last night the cable was paid out uninterruptedly, and at 8 A. M. the good ship was 150 miles from Valentia. The loss of cable paid out was 7.68 miles per 100, making a total distance of cable laid of 161½ miles, including the shore end; the morning was hazy and the wind from the northwest with rising sea, but the *Great Eastern* did not feel it more than a Thames steamer does a rough joggle in Chelsea reach, whilst the *Terrible*, on our port quarter, was thumping through it with unmistakable vivacity, and now and then buried her figure-head in the crest of a wave which flew in foam over the forecastle. The *Sphynx*, busily engaged in taking soundings, was away on our starboard quarter, having rather a hard time of it, and as the wind increased she dropped further astern till she was more than hull down. At noon our course was west, northwest ¼ west, with the wind strong on port bow, thick all round with drizzling mist. At 1:45 *Terrible* signaled we were going too fast for *Sphynx*, but the cable was running out so beautifully that it was not thought advisable to relax our speed. Three hours later the *Terrible*, which had sent down its topgallant masts, signaled to a similar effect, but the *Great Eastern* did not relax her rate of going, respecting which there was some diversity of opinion, as the log showed far less than the actual length of cable in the miles run off every hour from the drums. The inconvenience of

LEAVING THE SPHINX ASTERN

was experienced by the *Great Eastern* when she needed soundings, for the *Terrible* on being asked for them replied: "We have got no sounding machine on board." It must be remembered that for deep sea soundings in such depths as we were now in, a special apparatus is required, and that the ordinary leads and lines used on board men-of-war could merely penetrate the upper waters of the valley over which the *Great Eastern* was passing at the rate of 6 miles an hour; trailing out the cable it flew with admirable regularity till miles away it touched ooze 2,000 fathoms down. The wind came round to N. W., and in the night the ship's course was altered to N. W. ¼ W. As the cable was paid out in deep water, the insulation improved, and the transmission of signals to and from the shore which went on incessantly as usual, gave the most excellent indications. It may be readily imagined that under such circumstances the spirits of all on board rose, even through the wind and sea rose too. At dusk the *Terrible* drew up abreast of us working both boilers, and the hull of the *Sphynx* appeared above the horizon astern of us.

THE FIFTH DAY.

JULY 27.—In the night the wind came round a little. The ship's course was N. W. ¼ W. The sea, scarcely felt by the *Great Eastern*, but still high and adverse enough to cause the electricians who had been on board the *Niagara* to remark that the operation of paying out cable from her would not have been practicable under the same circumstances. At 8:30 A. M., the total distance run was 302 miles—from the last splice 235 miles, showing an average speed of 5.87 miles an hour of cable paid out—total loss of cable in direction from straight line 9.32 per cent., on the whole distance 8.3 per cent. The cable continued to run with the most perfect regularity in a depth of 2,000 fathoms, striking the water at a distance of 213 feet from the stern. As confident hopes were now entertained that the after tank would be emptied by Sunday, the apparatus for paying out the cable from the fore tank was prepared and the framework of the runners and channel fitted on deck, over the tank. At noon the results of observations gave the ship's position lat. 52 34 N., long. 191 W.; distance run since yesterday 142 miles—whole distance from Valentia 320 miles. The *Terrible*, with both boilers going and topgallant masts down, kept on our port beam. The *Sphynx*, when last seen, had sent down topmasts, made no mark on the horizon, and doubts were expressed whether she could run on to her rendezvous if the wind lasted, as probably her coals would be exhausted. There was no alteration in the wind or the course of the ship during the day. The signaling between the ship and the shore went on without hindrance and to the satisfaction of the electricians. An observation, taken by means of the pole star, at 11 P. M., gave our latitude as 52 38, average speed six knots.

THE SIXTH DAY.

JULY 28.—All during the night the work went on smoothly, the insulation increasing. Course, N. W. ½ W.; wind, W. N. W. At 7 o'clock A. M. we had run 119 miles; paddle working 6.75 and screw 27.35 revolutions. Sky clear. *Sphynx* not visible. *Terrible* on port beam. At noon, lat. 52 45, lon. 23 18 4, distance run, 155 miles; distance from Heart's Content, 1,188.6 miles. Cable running out at the rate of 7 miles an hour. Total number of revolutions of paying-out machine at 8.30, 152,900, equal to 476.6 miles, giving 176.73 miles delivered since yesterday. At noon, 531.57 nautical miles of cable had been payed out, in water varying from 1,529 to 1,950 fathoms, our distance from Valentia being 476 miles. The *Terrible* was signaled to prevent any vessel crossing the course of the cable astern, and replies that she would do so if possible. She steamed round on our starboard quarter and remained throughout the day.

THE SEVENTH DAY.

SATURDAY, JULY 29.—Happy is the nation which has got no history! When morning came it seemed as if this day would pass with all the monotony of successful progress. The paying-out gear worked away, the donkey-engines travailed, the tests answered from end to end—deep called to shore and shore replied again, and, indeed, in the sameness which gave a delightful languor to men's thoughts, it was some excitement to conjecture why the *Terrible* had vanished clean out of sight during the night, although she came up sturdily again in the morning, and took up her station on our starboard quarter. All through the twelve hours from midnight to noon the cable glided at somewhat more than its usual rate, the ship going from 6 to 6½ knots an hour on its usual course, with the same northwesterly breeze ahead, keeping up the draft in our boilers. The day was grey and misty, but we were beginning already to talk of lotteries about the time of arrival in Heart's Content, and to indicate our easy confidence that the present was a fair gauge of the future. In the night we had passed over 2,400 fathoms deep, and at 9 A. M., were in 2,000 fathoms only. At noon our position was latitude 52 degrees, 38 minutes, 30 seconds, longitude 27 degrees, 40 minutes; distance from Valentia 634.4 miles; distance to run 1,028 miles. About ten minutes past 1 o'clock, ship's time, there was a slight commotion and excitement in the neighborhood of the testing-room, and soon afterward, with great quickness indeed, the engines were stopped and the ship ceased to move. Up swarmed at the ominous quiet, all the lazy life of the floating city, and buzzed about the deck. And soon the cause was known—this time no "fault," far worse, dead earth—total and complete destruction to the insulated channel, so that its subtle current rushed from some gaping wound into the sea, and was lost in the great reservoir of the world, never to be heard of more. At 3 degrees, 3 minutes, 30 seconds, Greenwich time, the operator in the testing-room, who was watching the passage of a current, saw light on the index suddenly fly beyond the limits, there being just 716.4 miles of cable out, and the tests up to the very instant being most satisfactory. The electricians were at once in consultation, but the nature of the injury was so manifest that there could be no doubt as to the only course to be pursued. Still, in order to make assurance doubly sure, it was resolved ere the saddest and slowest of all retrogressive operations,

"PICKING UP,"

was resorted to, to make decisive cuts in the cable, while the steam was got up in the engines forward, so as to be in readiness in case of need. On the first cut, a test was passed through the whole length of the cable; and the result gave "dead earth" not far overboard. The cable was then cut, at the bottom of the after tank, and gave the same result. A third time the cable was cut at the top of the after tank, and the test confirmed the preceding indications. Then while the cable ran out with a strain varying from 8 cwt. to 19 cwt., the necessary steps were taken to secure the end of the cable to the wire ropes and slip it overboard, so that it might be brought in over the bows and secured to the picking-up machine, and with trouble and hazard, and care which cannot be imagined by one who has not witnessed the operation, wound up again from the bed of the Atlantic. The apparatus of stoppers, bights and slips seems crude and dull of dangerous contingencies, but the experienced gentlemen on board were more confident than the sailors, and certainly were more sanguine than the uninitiated, who gazed over the stern with wonder and alarm at the feeble-looking black thread at which the *Great Eastern* seemed tugging with all her giant might at every swell of the sea. For there while the ship was drifting was the cable running out still—the strain at one time rising to 24 cwt., which caused it to hiss through the water with an edge of foam—and when the end was let go, length after length of rope disappeared after it, and a crowd of men hanging over the sides, climbing among boats and ladders and hauling on hawsers to clear the sides shouted and clamored, though obedient to command, when fouls and hitches occurred and when the paddle-boxes resolved to coil up everything that came near them, in spite of Mr. HALPIN'S incessant exertions, it required all one's faith in the skill of Capt. ANDERSON in guiding his great ship, and in the activity, experience and judgment of Mr. CANNING, to inspire a ray of hope that the end of that cable would ever be seen on deck again. But at last the *Great Eastern* began to tug away at the wire rope from the bow, and the excitement of the day was transferred to that end of the ship. To shorten a long story, it may be at once stated that at 5 deg., 40 min., Greenwich time, owing to great caution and skill in managing the ship and machinery, and perhaps to wonderful luck in a sea of unusual calm, the end of the cable was hauled in over the bow, and the picking up machinery began to work it back again. This was an exceedingly anxious and trying time. The strain on the cable was indicated at times to be two and a half tons; but it came up very easy whenever the machinery was provided with proper steam power. At 9:50 P. M., by ship's time, (Greenwich time two hours later,) the portion of the cable where the mischief existed was got on board and preparations made for a new joint and splice, and for the transfer of the cable to the paying out machine. About midnight, after nearly ten hours of much anxiety and trouble, the cable was recoiled and measures were taken to begin paying out with the early dawn.

THE EIGHTH DAY.

SUNDAY, July 30.—The night and early morning were periods of great anxiety for Mr. CANNING and his staff, and for Capt. ANDERSON and the officers of the ship. The weather was exceedingly thick, but it was a dead calm, and when the splice and joint were made, Mr. CANNING considered it advisable to wait for a gleam of daylight ere he began the paying out of the cable again. On the first attempt to transfer the cable from the bow to the stern it flew off the bow drum, and before it could be stopped it was jammed in the machinery, and subjected to such injury that it was found necessary to cut away a considerable portion and make two new joints and splices. At length—at 10:08 A. M., Greenwich time, and 8:10 ship's time—the cable was running out over the stern, in a supposed depth of 2,000 fathoms. The sight and sound of the machinery, thus restored to active functions after nineteen hours of dreary rest, were most grateful to all on board, and when Capt. ANDERSON came down to breakfast, after an ordeal on deck from 6 o'clock yesterday morning, we all experienced a sensation of relief. For indeed the danger of losing the cable by a moment's neglect, or an instantaneous accident, was felt rather than openly expressed. As Capt. ANDERSON on whom the difficulty of the task of laying this cable made a considerable impression, observed, "one felt so powerless and could do so little," while the great ship and the thin cable were adjusting their mutual relations all through the long dark night, and care-weighted morning. When we began to pay out there were but 133 miles left in the after tank, and it was a matter of calculation that at our present rate the coil there would be exhausted in the course of the ensuing night, and the coil in the fore tank would commence running out. The insulation tests showed a high degree of excellence (150,000,000 B. A. units.) At noon, ship's time, our position was lat. 52 deg. 30 min., long. 28 deg. 17 min., distance from Valentia 650 miles; cable paid out 745 miles. Divine service was postponed till 2:30 P. M. in order to give some time for officers and men to rest. All through the day and night the ship maintained her average rate, and the cable ran on with delightful monotony, wind light, nearly ahead, course N.W. by W., sea smooth, weather hazy and cold, temperature of water 54.0. The *Sphynx* snpposed to have come up and passed us in the night. The *Terrible* at her post on our starboard quarter.

THE NINTH DAY.

MONDAY, JULY 31.—At 3 A. M. the screw engines were stopped, and at 3:30, ship's time, the paddles were slowed, in order to allow this last coil of the after tank to run out and the operation of paying ont to be transferred to ths fore tank. Not the slightest difficulty was experienced in the transfer, and at 10 minutes to 3 A. M., or a little before 5, Greenwich time, the *Great Eastern* steamed ahead, lowering the cable at a decreased rate of speed. At noon the distance run was 753 miles, the cable paid out 903, the tests showing a great improvement, so as to elevate the standard of the cable very much above the quality specified in the contract. The latitude 52 deg. 9 min., long. 31 deg. 53 min. An examination was now made of the portion of cable in which the "dead earth" was known to exist, by a series of exhausted electrical tests. Slowly but surely the defective portion of the cable was reached and cut out. A very painful discovery was then made. An incision was visible in one strand of the hemp covering an external wire, and on unraveling the strand so as to expose the insulated wires, a piece of broken wire was found driven through the gutta percha covering, so as to project beyond it on each side to the extent of the diameter of the cable; one end was sharp, as if cut with a nippers, the other was broken off abruptly, and the diameter onths gange on being applied corresponded with that of the wire covering the cable. It was impossible to resist the irritating and sorrowful conviction that such an injury was the work of some horrid cabls assassin or some purposeless malefactor. Mr. CANNING showed the cablo and the stab to the cablemen, who admitted that the mischief could not have occurred accidentally, and those who were in the tank when the cabls was injured being the same gang as that which was on duty when another piece of wire was forced into the cable were transferred to other duties on deck. The gentlemen on board the ship formed a corps of supervisors who undertook to watch in the tank, turn aboot, and the men employed gave their acquiescence. A dead calm prevailed nearly the whole of the day, the watere were unbroken even by the gentlest ripple.

THE TENTH DAY.

TUESDAY, AUG. 1.—We have passed the fatal spot where lie buried all that remains of the Atlantic cables. The ship's position at noon, lat. 51 deg. 52 min. 30 sec., long. 36 deg. 3 min. 30 sec., distance from Valentia 946 miles—717 from Heart's Content. Cable paid ont, 1,081 miles. During this day nothing whatever occurred to interrupt ths uniform progress of the operation. It is supposed that we were in soundings between 1,975 fathoms and 2,250. The weather, although overcast and gray, was favorable. Ths wind from ths N. W., altering to S. W. The ship's course N. W. by W. ¼ W. The *Terrible* in her usual position. Expectations of seeing land on Saturday morning.

THE ELEVENTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2.—A sad and memorable day in the annals of Atlantic telegraphy. After midnight ths wind rose, accompanied by heavy showers of rain and dense drifts of fog, and increased to a strong gale to the S. W., bnt the ship scarcely felt it and went on paying ont cable without let or hindrance at a high rate of speed—seven knots an hour. Abont daybreak the wind suddenly shifted to N. N. W., and fell to a light breeze, and at 4 A. M. the course was altered to N. W. by W. ½ W., ths sea falling. Morning broke beautifully, and the cable ran out easily at the rate of seven miles an honr. At 5:35 A. M., ship's time, the paddles were stopped, and at 5:45 and the ship was stopped by order from thc electricians' room. In fact, at 8 A. M., Greenwich time, or a minute after, while the electricians were passing the first of ths half hourly series of currents to the shore, the galvanometer suddenly detected a flow of electricity which indicated

A SERIOUS FAULT.

Ths tests gave no result as to locality, for the fault was very varying, but it was generally believed to be not far from the stern of the ship. It appears that while Mr. CYRUS FIELD was on watch in the tank, a little before the time of ths accident, a grating noise was audible as ths cabls flew over the coil astern; one of ths experienced hands immediately said, "There is a piecc of wire," and called to the lookout man ebovs to pass the information eft; but no notico appears to have been taken of the circumstance. After the ship had been stopped and ths remainder of the flake paid out, e piecs of wire was seen projecting out of the cable in the flaks underneath thst in which the fault was suspected to exist, and on onc of ths men taking it in his fingers and trying to bend it down, ths wire broks short off. It was nearly three inches long and evidently of hard ill-tempered metal, which had flown out through the strands in the tank. The discovery was in some messure a relief to men's minds, that one certainly, and the second possibly of the previous faults, might have been the result of accident. It was remarked, however, that this fault occurred in the sams watch as all ths former enes. As the tault was too serious to be overlcoked, and as there was a difficulty in detecting its situation, preparation was made to get the picking up apparatus ready. Previous to doing so, two cnts were made in the cable; the first near the old splice between the main and the fore tanks—cable all right. The second cut three miles in board, which showed the fault to be overboard. Ths wire rope and the chain were now secured to the cabls forward which showed a maximum strain of 23½cwt., and at 9:55 Greenwich time, the cable was severed and went over the stern, 1,186 miles having been payed out when the end splashed into the water. With less difficulty than usual, in fact, with comparative facility, the cable was hauled over the bows at 10:08 A. M., Greenwich time. It had been hauled by the port side of the ship, end as the wind stood ahs drifted over the course of the cable, but it came up readily, the strain on it, according to the indicator being from 50 to 55 cwt., although the latter figures represent the maximum only reached on one occasion. We were, however, nearly in 2,000 fathoms water, bnt it was considered a favorable circumstance that we had not got a few miles further, as we should then have been in the very deepest part of the Atlantic plateau. As far as could be ascertained, the ship was now over a gentle elevation, on ths top of which there was only 1,950 fathoms of water. The picking up was as usual exceedingly tedious, and one hour and forty-six minutes elapsed before ons mile was got on board, then one of the engine's eccentric gear got out of order, so that a man had to stand by with a handspike, aided by a wedge of wood and an elastic band to aid the wretched engine. Next, the supply of steam failed, and when ths steam was got up it was found that there was not water enough in the boilar, and so the picking up ceased altogether. Then occurred the great misfortune. Lunch was just over. Some had left the table others were about leaving. The scientific gentlemen had rather cheered us by starting an hypothesis rather than starting a prediction; they believed the fault was only six miles away, and se ere dead nightfall we might hope to have the fault on board, make a nsw splics and proceed on our way to Heart's Content, geographically about 600 miles away. Suddenly Mr. CANNING eppeared in the saloon, and in a manner which told all, said, "It is all over."

"IT IS GONE,"

then hastened onward to his cabin. Mr. FIELD, ere ehe thrill of surprise and pain occasioned by these words had passed away, came from the companion into the saloon, and said, with composure admirable under the circumstances, though his lips quivered and his cheek was blanched: "The cable has parted and has gone overboard." All were on deck in a moment, and there indeed a glance revealed the truth. I will endeavor now to explain to you

HOW THE FATAL ACCIDENT OCCURRED.

I say fatal—for although as I write we are drifting down upon the spot in the hope of getting hold of the cable with grapnels, I scarce venture to hope that the attempt will be crowned with success. Let the reader turn his face toward a window and imagine that he is standing on the bows of the *Great Eastern*, and then of course on his right will be the starboard, on the left the port side of the ship. When the cable was hauled round on the left hand side and passed over the V wheel, it was carried over a drum which we must suppose to be behind the spectator, and coiled up as fast as it was delivered from the picking-up apparatus. But when the engines failed to work this apparatus, of course the cable remained motionless, and as the ship was drifting by the wind from right to left and slightly forward, at last the cable came close up to the bow and under the forefoot of the ship. There are at the bows of the *Great Eastern* two large hawseholes, the iron rims of which project for more than a foot beyond the line of the stem. Against one of these the cable caught on the left hand side, while the ship kept moving to the left, and thus chafed and strained the cable greatly against the bow. The *Great Eastern* could not go astern, lest the cable should be snapped, and without motion some way there is no power of steerage. At this critical moment, too, the wind shifted so as to render it more difficult to keep the head of the ship np to the cable. As the cable then chafed so much that in two places damage was done to it, a shackle chain and a wire rope belonging to ons of the cable buoys were passed over the cable and secured in a bight below the hawse holes. These were hauled so as to bring the cable to the right hand side of the bow, the ship still drifting to the left. It was necessary to do this instead of veering away, as we were near the end of the cut of cable. In the bow there is a large iron wheel with a deep groove in the circumference, (technically a V wheel, from the groove,) by the side of which is a similar but smaller wheel on the same axis. The cable and the wire rope together were coming in over the bows in the groove in the larger wheel, the cable being wound npon a drum behind by the machinery, which was once more in motion, and the wire rope being taken in round the capstans by bars. But the rope and cable were not coming np in a right lins, but were being hauled in with a great strain on them to an angle from the right hand side, so that they did not work directly in the V in the wheel. Still up they came. The strain was shown on the indicator to be very high, bnt not near breaking strain. At last up cams the cable and wire rope shackling together on the V wheel in ths bow. They were wound round on it slowly and were passing ever the wheel together, the first damaged part being inboard, when a jar was given to the dynamometer which flew up from 60 cwt., the highest point marked, with a sudden jerk, 3¼ inches—in fact, the chain shackle and wire rope clambered, as it were, up ont of the groove on the right hand side of the V of the wheel—got on the right hand side of the V of the whsel—got on the top of rim of the V-wheel and rushed down with a crash on ths smaller wheel, giving, no donbt, a sevsre shock to the cable to which it was attached. The machinery was still in motion—the cable and the rope traveled aft together, one toward the capstan, the other toward the drum, when, just as the cabls reached the dynamometer, it parted, and with one bound leaped as it were over a few feet of intervening space and splashed

INTO THE SEA,

It is not possible for any words to portray the dismay with which ths sight was witnessed and the news heard. It was to moves to tears. And when a man came aft with a piece of the inner end lashed still to ths chain, and one saw the tortured strands—torn wires—the lacerated core—it is no exaggeration to say that e strange feeling of pity, as though for some sentient creature, mutilated and dragged asunder by brutal force, passed through the hearts of the spectators. But what use sentimental abstraction when instant, strenuous action was demanded? Alas! action! There around lay ths placid Atlantic, smiling in the sun, and not a dimple to show where lay so many hopes buried (if cables be as men) till the sea gives up her dead. But there was no blank despair, and if any felt it they suppressed the expression of it, whilst by far ths greatest number of those on board were actually animated, not by ths loss itself, but by the accidental nature of ths occurrence, and felt greater confidence than ever in the laying of the cabls. Capt. MORIARTY was just coming to the foot of the companion to put up his daily statement of the ship's position—having had excellent observations—when the news came. "I fear," he said, "we will not feel much interested now in knowing how far we are from Heart's Content." However, it was something to know, though it was little comfort, that we had at noon ran precisely 116.4 miles since yesterday; that we were 1,062.4 miles from Valentia; 606.6 miles from Heart's Content; that we were in lat. 51 deg. 25 min., lon. 30 deg. 6 min., our course being 76 S. and 25 W. The *Terrible* was signaled the cable has paried, and was requested to bear down to us, which she did, and came to off of our port beam. After a brief consideration, Mr. CANNINO, whose presence of mind and self-possession never left him, decided (all but egregious folly it seemed) to

SEEK FOR THE CABLE

In the bottom of the Atlantic—to get ont his grapnels and drop down on it and pick it np again. Never had alchemists less chance of finding gold buttons in the dross from which he was seeking aurum potabile or philosophers stone. But then what would they say in England if not even an attempt, however desperate, had been mads. There were men on board whe had picked np cables from the Mediterranean full 1400 fathoms down. The weather was beautiful, and even if thers was no soundings and the depth beneath us was matter of confidence, it was settled at last that the *Great Eastern* should steam ten or twelve miles to windward eastward of the position in which she was when ths cable went down—out with the grapnels and wire rope and drift down across the course of the track in which the cabls was supposed to be lying. Although all utterances of hope was suppressed and no word of confidence escaped the lips, the mocking shadows of both were treasured in soms quiet ncok of the fancy. The doctrins of chances could not tonch such a contingency as we had to speculate upon, and now cams forth.

THE GRAPNELS,

two five-armed anchors, with finkes sharply curved and tapering to an oblique tooth

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CIGAR SHIP.

From the London Times, Aug. 11.

In a few weeks more another eccentric ship, even for this most eccentric ship-building age, will be afloat upon the Thames. We have jointed ships, unsinkable ships, ships of seven inches of iron, and the *Great Eastern*. Now, again, we are promised another addition to the motley fleet, and yet another improvement, in the launch of the cigar ship, which is likely soon to take place. A twelvemonth and more has elapsed since it was positively stated that she would be ready for her first cruise. The delay since has been caused partly by the very novel nature of all the work, both in hull and engines, partly from unforseen causes beyond control. Now, however, Mr. WINANS, for whom the ship te heing built as a yacht, and by whom every part ot tts hull, engines and boilers, &c., has been designed, has taken tho completion of it in hand himself. The hull is finished, the great part of the engines are fitted, the cabin and saloone are going rapidly on in their fixtures, part of their furniture is already close at hand, and everything promises an early launch. No date for this ceremony has been fixed, and until olt the fittings and connexions of the engines are done, nothing is likely to be decided on this point. It is almost certain, however, that by the end of October she will be ready for sea, so that we have not very long to wait before the problem is solved, and we are proved either to have been all in the dark as to ship-building from the days of Noah to this year of grace, or, on the other hand, Mr. WINANS' design is consigned to thet place for good intentions, the paving of which, to judge from recent failures, must be in a state of preeminent repair. The vessel is of wrought iron, and te heing built as the private yacht of an American gentleman, who, as we have said, has designed everything connected with the ship. The execution was et first intrusted to Mr. HEPWORTH, and ho expended upon tt the most perfect workmanship of which wrought iron is capeble. The hull, as the hull of e ship, looks one of the most extraordinary things it is possible to imagine. It is immensely long, perfectly round, resembling the shape ot e cigar, being, however, finely pointed et both ends instead of, as in a cigar, only one. The form is so at variance with all our generally received notions of nautical beauty, that we can only stare at it in mute astonishment, though there is something in its long, tapering lines so suggestive of immense speed thet one is almost ashamed that no one ever suggested such an idea before. In justice, however, to our own time, tt must be said that such a vessel could only be built et a period when iron shipe were in use and iron shipbuilding had reached its highest state of development. Looking et her now, she appears to be little more than a gigantic iron mainyard for some vessel of the *Great Eastern* class, having a rather wide diameter in the middle and tapered at each end to a point almost as fine as that of a needle. As regards her external appearance, then, we need only add thet the rivets that fasten her are counter-sunk, so that she presents outwardly a perfectly smooth surface, while the workmanship of her jointe ie so perfect that even the touch fails to detect the slightest irregularity in her evenness. So far, then, her form, length, and small midship section will have a great deal to do with her speed, hnt when to these fevorable conditions is added the immense power with which it is hoped she will be driven, it is no wonder thet e high rate of going is confidently talked of by her designer. Her engines are three-cylinder, to be driven at high pressure, turning one steel shaft (made by Mr. ELDER,) which revolves through the whole length of tho vessel, projecting from the fine points at each end, where it carries a screw. These screws are to be four feet greater in diameter than the greatest diameter of the vessel—namely, 22 feet, and each is to have eight blades, because the two points being only, say, a foot or so below the water, four of the blades of each screw will be out as it revolves, while there will be always four of each immersed to do the work of propulsion. Under each screw is a rudder, end by steering with both the vessel can be turned as on the pivot. As the extreme points would be too fine to admit the passage of the screw shaft and its hearings also, this difficulty is obviated by making about 16 feet ot each end revolve with the shaft, and thereby form part of it, so that with the increased diameter of the point at the end of the 16 feet toward the midships there is ample room gained for both shafts and hearings. Her boilers, like all the other parts of the vessel, are ou e new plan. Four of them are on the locomotive principle, with vertical tubes. A blast fan is to give them draught, and they are to work 150 pounds pressure. This ie e great power, but as the boilers are built far stronger than even locomotive boilers, it is asserted that they could he worked up to 1,000 pounds, or even 1,100 pounds per square inch, with safety. There are 136 feet of fire-bar surface, and it is expected that, with the sid of the blast fan, each of these 136 feet can be made to burn 50 pounds of coal per hour. If the furnaces can accomplish this, then, according to the rule which gives one nominal horsepower for every 2½ pounds of coal consumed per hour, Mr. WINANS' yacht will be working at nearly 2,500-horse power. In our best mail steamships on their fastest trips it is found difficult to burn 30 lb of coat per foot of fire-bar surface per hour. If Mr. WINANS', then, burn 50 lb., he will be working up to nearly 2,500-horse power, or at the rate of eight indicated horse power to every ton burden of his vessel. In very fast ocean-going steamers the ratio of horse power to tonnage is only about 2½ tons to one nominal horse power. The advantage which the cigar ship possesses in this respect, together with those which her slender form, smooth surface, and very small midship section (only 100 feet) will give, should enable her to go et an extraordinary speed. We do not at all say that all these results as to consumption of coal, &c., are certain to be realized, as the principle on which this ship is being built, is quite a new one in this country. She is being built, however, to accomplish these results, and on the part of the public, who will be the ultimate gainers, we hope she may. It is said that, as regards motion at sea, rolling and pitching will ho reduced to a *minimum*, and certainly her form seems to suggest that such a result will very probably be effected. With very small masts and all her weights well below the water, line she is not likely to roll. But if she does not pitch, but cuts through the water, she will "take it in over all," and in that case, with her upper deck so near the sea, we should fancy that it would be swept fore and aft. The extreme length of the vessel over all is 256 feet, and her greatest width and depth is, of course, amidships, where the circle is 16 feet diameter. Thus, then, her length is no less than 16 times that of her greatest width, ordinary vessels being thought very narrow if their width is only one-seventh of their length. The cigar ship is built throughout of the finest boat plates, in some parts of steel, in some of Low Moor iron. To the waterline these plates are five-eighths of an inch thick; above the water-line they are only five-sixteenths. Her displacement will be 3,350 tnt. 500 tons, which gives her a little over 300 tons burden, according to builders' measurement. She to built without any longitudinal stringere, but throughout her entire length she is divided by no less than sixteen water-tight compartments, and in the engine and boiler rooms is further strengthened by inner rings of angle iron, seven inches deep, which are riveted to the side and placed as close as as intervals of only three feet apart.

Underneath the vessel's bottom, in place of a keel, is a broad band of the best Low Moor iron an inch thick by three feet wide, and meant to protect her in case of her taking the ground. Inside is an iron floor, which also runs from end to end covered with wood, and forming, in fact, the lower passenger deck of the yacht. This floor amidships is only about six feet from the bottom of the cylinder, so that overhead there is roomy cabin enough, much resembling in shape a small railway tunnel. Tue upper end only external deck is one hundred and thirty feet long by ten and a half feet broad, and is formed by building for that length what we may call a square flat-topped wooden cover on the top of the cylinder. This cover, or deck, is four feet ten inches high altogether, of which the lower two feet is of iron, the other two feet ten inches of common light wooden bulwarks. She has two short funnels, two light telescopic iron masts, and these, and her little deck, and a small part of the upper curve of the cylinder are all that will be seen out of the water. We sincerely trust that success will accrue to Mr. WINANS' enterprise, as it is a bold trial on a new principle at the inventor's own expense and risk, and also because Mr. WINAN has paid a compliment to our national spirit of progress and desire for improvement in preferring to, build his yacht in England rather than in America. In any event, therefore, we shall be the first gainers by his success.

THE OPENING OF THE TUMULI AT CASTLE HOWARD.

From the Liverpool Daily Post.

For several days careful examinations have been made, in continuation of those adopted last Autumn, of the British burial mounds situate on the Earl of CARLISLE'S estate at Castle Howard, with a view to the illustration of the modes of burial of the pre-historic tribes who inhabited the Brigantian territory. As was the case last year, tho excavations were under the direction of Rev. WILLIAM GREENWELL, Canon of Durham and Vice-President of the Surtees Society. A large number of burial mounds have been opened, all proving to be round barrowe of the cremation age, but exhibiting peculiarities indicating various modes of burial to have been practised by the successive generations of Britons who intrenched the escarpments of the Howardean range at the foot of which their graves are eo profusely scattered. The first barrow undertaken was on Hall Moor. It was 67 feet in diameter and 5½ feet high, and was built of sand and loam. A 14-foot trench was cnt through the tumulus from the south, but nothing was found till reaching the centre, where, on the plain, the deposit of burned bonce was found, simply laid on the surface without any accompaniment, and the mound reared over them. There were very slight traces of charcoal found, but there was no urn of any kind, nor yet any flint implement. Excavations, east and west, showed that this simple burial was the only one made in the barrow. There were no traces of burning, and it would seem the body had been consumed elsewhere, and the charred bones gathered together for interment. The second excavation was made in one of the very large barrows opened last year, and from which, placed upon a large concreted base, a very beautifully, pectinated urn was taken, together with a fine thumb flint. In digging eastward, and partly reworking the ground of last year, another very fine thumb flint was discovered very nearly at the site where the cinerary urn and bones were found. The third barrow opened was one of a series of low ones, possibly much reduced by cultivation of the land at various times, placed on the summits of the natural knolls, every one of which, it is believed, has its separate burial upon it. This barrow was west of the two others, in the adjoining "Gay's Hole," or "Cook's Moor," and was 18 feet diameter and 2 feet high, being formed of sandy loam. In the centre a circular hollow, 3 feet in diameter, had been sunk into the natural ground to the depth of a foot. Thte contained the fragments of tbe burned body, very much scattered; and the whole hollow was filled up with burned earth and charcoal, and the sides of the hollow were very much burned. The difference is that the hole had been first made in the ground, and then the body burned in it, the mound being thrown over all. On the natural surface of the ground, and 3 feet southeast of the hollow, a small and perfectly plain rudely-made cinerary urn was found, bottom upward, surrounded by a considerable quantity of charcoal. The urn was empty, and brushed by the earth, but all the fragments were recovered. The fourth opening was made in a similarly placed low, round barrow further west, formed of sand and ordinary soil, sixteen feet in diameter, and one foot high. In the centre of the barrow, and on the natural surface, there was a deposit of burned bones, charcoal, and some description of cement, the whole being compacted into a hard substance, resembling a mass of solid concrete. The mass was with difficulty broken, and with a view of determining the composition of the plastic material, Mr. GREENWELL took some portions for analysis. This was a novelty. There was no flint, nor any urn, and not much sign of burning. An opening was also made in e well-defined tumulus, thirty-two feet in diameter, and three and a half feet high, in the same vicinity. In the centre a circular hollow was found in the natural ground, one foot deep by two feet in diameter, containing the burned body, charcoal and burned earth. On the south side of this hollow, and among the bones, a small incense cup, ornamented by four horizontal cord-lines, but not perforated, was found. This was the first vessel of the kind discovered in the district. From the burnt sides of the sepulchral hollow, and the great amount of burnt earth, it was thought in this case, the body had been burned on the spot. One trace of flint, a chipping, was found. The researches will be continued.

From the Hull Packet, Aug. 11.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF A MUSEUM.

On Wednesday evening the museum belonging to Mr. SEAMAN, Spring-bank, Hull, was totally destroyed by fire. The museum contained many thousands of quadrupeds, birds, fishes, reptiles, and other objects of natural history. The zoological department would bear comparison with that of any similar museum in the country. There were some beautiful stuffed specimens of lions and tigers, and the elephant "Old Tom," whose sagacity and wondrous docility used so much to delight the visitors to Wombwell's menagerie. We believe we are correct in stating that this animal cost about £100 in mounting. The collection of insects was almost unrivaled in the provinces, and that of the birds was superb. Mr. SEAMAN had also accumulated a mass of bird's eggs and shells. Numerous additions had lately been made to the several departments at considerable expense. The museum was the result of many years of active search for natural curiosities, and the loss of a collection like this cannot but be severely felt, for, as will be generally known, the public were admitted gratuitously to the collection. The fire originated as follows: Mr. SEAMAN, Jr., was packing up some fireworks which he was to display the following day (he being e pyrotechnic artist,) when from some cause unexplained at present the materials exploded, and the museum was at once on fire. Mr. SEAMAN, Jr., was very much injured by the explosion, and he was conveyed subsequently to the infirmary, where, we understand, he remains at present, though his condition is somewhat improved. It was obvious from the first that any attempt to save the building, (which was constructed of wood,) or the valuable objects it contained, would be quite useless. However, the police hose was sent for, but by the time it and the fire-engines had arrived the building was a mass of flame from end to end. The fire soon extended to the adjoining tavern, occupied by Mr. SEAMAN, which, in a very short time, was nearly burnt down. In ehont half an hour from the onthreak of the confiagration the premises were totally consumed, and the exception of part of the tavern. During the fire a quantity of powder and e large number of fireworks exploded. The heat of the flames was so intense that two honses opposite, in Derringham-street, were very much scorched, and in one house there was not a window that was not either cracked or broken. The damage done to this house is estimated at about £30, which is very fortunately covered by insurance. A garden lying to the east of the museum had all its trees withered by the heat, and the vegetables it contained were considerably damaged. Mr. SEAMAN estimates his loss at about £6,000. It is currently reported that there was a large sum of money in a drawer in ono of the upper rooms, and that some of the silver coin was afterward found melted. A portion of the cash which it was feared had been lost, has since been found amongst the ruins by the police and others.

THE MONTMORENCY CASE.

The Imperial Court of France has just given judgment in this affair. Entering on an examination of the principal points, the Court in the first place declared that the Imperial decree of May 24, 1864, excluded the transmission of a name, and only conceded a title transmissible by order of primogeniture, which could not be confounded with the patronymic name which was that of all the descendants; that M. ADALBERT DE TALLEYRAND himself did not put forward any claim to bear that name, which, besides, the decree did not confer on him; that if it was true that the title followed by the qualification of a name often led to a personal application of that name, such application was an abuse; but no conclusion ought to be drawn from the possible abuse of a right against the right itself, and justice had not to decide anything beforehand in the way of interdict or prohibition; therefore there was no reason for examining if the formalities prescribed by the law of Germinal Year XI. had been observed, as there had not been any concession of a name, but merely of a title. As to the grant of the title, the judgment declared that it was a right which had always been possessed by the monarchical power; that titles had been frequently disposed of without fiefs, as being a means of perpetuating the lustre of great names and of memorable services rendered to the country; that the decree of May 24 had been promulgated by a fully qualified authority, and that it was regular in form. As to the point of armorial bearings, seeing that they constitute a property to the profit of families; that the various courts decided in that sense every day, and could not disregard that principle when it was a question of noble insignie which called to mind so much glory; that the Imperial decree in question did not affirm that Count DE PERIGORD had demanded or obtained the arms of Montmorency; that in the absence of title there was no room for a decision; the other tribunal had erroneously declared itself incompetent, and, moreover, the affair had not been sufficiently examined on that head. In consequence the Court declared itself incompetent, like the other one, to give any decision on the question of the title accorded by Imperial decree; it, therefore, confirmed the judgment of the Court of First Instance on that head, but on the subject of the armorial bearings, it quashed the former judgment, and sent the case to be pleaded afresh on that point before the same tribunal as previously, but with other Judges.

AN INTERRUPTED FEAST.

The excavations at Pompeii are going on with an activity, stimulated by the important discoveries made at almost every step, and the quantities of gold and silver found, which more than suffices to cover the cost of the works. Near the temple of Juno, of which on account was recently given, has just been brought to light e house, no doubt belonging to some millionaire of the time, as the furniture is of ivory, bronze and marble. The couches of the triclinium, or dining-room, are especially of extreme richness. The flooring consists of an immense mosaic, well preserved in parts, and of which the centre represents a table laid out for a grand dinner. In the middle, on a large dish, may be seen a splendid peacock, with its tail spread out, and placed back to back with another bird, also of elegant plumage. Around them are arranged lobsters, one of which holds a blue egg in its claw; a second an oyster, which appears to be fricassed, as it is open and covered with herbs; a third, a rat *farci*, and a fourth a small vase filled with dried grasshoppers. Next comes a circle of dishes of fish, interspersed with others of partridges, hares and squirrels, which all have their heads placed between their fore feet. Then comes a row of sausages of all forms, supported by one of eggs, oysters and olives, which in its turn is surrounded by a double circle of peaches, cherries, melons, and other fruits and vegetables. The walls of the triclinium are covered with fresco paintings of birds, fruits, flowers, game and fish of all kinds, the whole interspersed with drawings which lend a charm to the whole not easy to describe. On e table of rare wood, carved and inlaid with gold, marble, agate and lapis lazuli, were found amphorse, still containing wine, and some goblets of onyx.—*Galignani.*

SUPPOSED DISCOVERY OF THE BODY OF CANUTE'S DAUGHTER.

The most interesting archæological discovery which has ever been made in this neighborhood took place in the church of Bosham a few days since. In continuing the restoration of this beautiful specimen of Saxon architecture, some excavations were made in order to lay bare the bases of the columns supporting the channel arch, which are on a much lower level than those of the arcade separating the nave from the aisles. In laying bare these bases it was thought advisable to extend the excavations a little, for it was just in front of this arch that tradition has uniformly stated that the youthful daughter of the Danish King CANUTE was buried. Just below the level of the old floor, a slab of stone was discovered. Carefully the excavation was carried on, and soon it was found, as had been already conjectured, that this stone covered a small stone coffin. Every care was taken, and the coffin was afterwards opened in the presence of Rev. HENRY MITCHELL, F. S. A. (the vicar of Bosham,) his son, HENRY GODWIN MITCHELL, Mr. C. STUBGES JONES (Surgeon of Chichester,) and Mr. EDGAR J. VARLEY, an artist of some note. As soon as the lid, which was seven inches thick, was raised, the form of the child could be distinctly seen. The figure was three feet nine inches in height, so that probably the child was not more than five years old. The hand had been placed by the side of the body; the bones, although reduced to a white dust, could be very clearly traced. The inside measurement of the coffin was four feet three inches by fourteen and a half inches in width at the breast, thirteen inches at the head, and ten inches at the foot. No jewelery or anything of the sort was found; probably the child was too young to be buried with any personal ornaments about her. This extraordinary discovery fully confirms the tradition that this was the daughter of CANUTE, the form and plainness of the coffin furnishing additional proof.—*West Sussex Gazette.*

THE EMPEROR AND THE CHARITY SCHOOLS.

While the Emperor NAPOLEON was sojourning at Plombtères, he paid a visit to the hospital and charity schools, attended by the Mayor, the Adjoint, and the doctor of the establishment. The Emperor entered every ward, and spoke in the most sympathising manner to every patient, remaining for some minutes by the bedside of those most seriously ill. With his usual rapid *coup d'œil*, he perceived the space to be evidently ont of proportion to the wants of the Plombières, and suddenly asked the doctor in attendance if he had as many beds as he required. On receiving a reply in the negative, the Emperor at once ordered the Mayor to purchase in his name the adjoining house, and to send him in plans for its annexation to the present hospital. When the Emperor first visited Plombières some eight years ago, the old hospital contained but forty-eight beds. He gave £4,000 towards the construction of the present building, which contains one hundred and fifty patients, and has further ordered this new addition to be made forthwith. The Emperor next visited the girl's school, where the youngest pupil made him a little speech of thanks for his having ordered their asylum to be built. The child got through her task more creditably than some of the aspirants to memorial honor who appeared lately on the hustings on your side of the water, and the Emperor rewarded the speech by two kisses. The young lady in question had just attained her seventh year. His Majesty returned home, and having waited till the violent storm had somewhat abated, set out on foot for the concert at the Hotel Napoleon, when the director surprised not a little the country audience by meeting his Majesty with a pair of lighted flambeaux. The Emperor remained till the conclusion of the second part; to the intense gratification of the Metz and Nancy artists, who performed on the occasion. —*Paris Letter.*

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The *Siècle* admits the perfect fairness of the late municipal elections, and congratulates the country on having acted with so much dignity and good sense on so important an occasion. It then says:

"The government on its side acted with great tact. By not nominating the Mayors before the renewal of the municipal councils, as on the last similar occasion, it imposed *de facto* on all the future Mayors the necessity of the electoral baptism. The Mayors to be again elected were necessarily obliged to use all their personal influence besides that which they acquired from their position. That consequence dispensed the government from the necessity of intervening in the elections; the Mayors, in the full possession of their functions at the head of the municipalities, represented the administration, and they were, according to the Minister of the Interior, in the complete exercise of their rights when they endeavored to obtain the election of themselves, their friends, and their supporters on the administrative lists. But, as we have already remarked, the Mayors who have been in office during the last five years having all been appointed before the elections for the municipal councils, and consequently not chosen from those bodies, had not all sufficiently considered themselves as the men of the commune. Being nominated by the government or by the Prefect, they had considered themselves too much as the delegates of the prefecture and sub-prefecture. They had lost that eminently conciliatory character which election necessarily communicates. The Mayor was considered by all parties not as one of themselves, but as the representative of the government. Bnt there is always a danger in transforming the natural character of things, and many Mayors in office, having to receive the electoral baptism of their fellow-citizens, have succumbed, involving in their defeat the rejection of the list in which they had placed themselves. The minister gives, in his circular, a table of the Mayors not elected. There were eight in the chief towns of departments, 23 in those of arrondissements, and 216 in those of cantons. A certain number had either not become candidates or had given in their resignation. A lengthened discussion has been going on as to the real signification of those checks."

THE FREEDMEN.

THEIR CAPABILITIES AND PROSPECTS.

From the London Times, Aug. 7.

The Port Royal islands remained in the undisturbed possession of the Federals until the termination of the war; the negroes upon them became the objects of Northern charity, and men and women—some of them volunteers—came from the North to distribnte food and clothing, and to train the freemen to walk alone. The isolation which had before been prejudicial to the condition of the slaves was advantageous to the exertions of their teachers, and the experiment was tried under the most favorable conditions. The negroes were, of course, encouraged to plant cotton, and they were paid wages for doing so; bnt those who were near the camp at Beaufort were engaged in camp service, or found it profitable to supply it with garden produce and fish. The first year was a year of confusion; the freedmen, like a race of higher civilization, openly regretted the fleshpots of Egypt, and, in spite of the high price which Sea Island cotton reached, the quantity produced was not sufficient to pay expenses. When 1863 came, however, it was found that the experience of the former year had not been thrown away, and in 1864 there was a still greater advance. In that year much of the abandoned lands at Port Royal were sold by auction by the Federal commissioners, and a few of the lots were purchased by negro purchasers; most of the rest were bought by immigrant whites from the North, and some which remained were leased as school farms. From that time the industrial pupilage of the negro in the islands decreased until it has almost disappeared. The few negroes who had become proprietors duly planted their lots with cotton, and made enormous profits with their returns. The rest have been hired as laborers by the new proprietors upon terms approved by the district commissioners, usually involving an allotment of a cottage and a plot of land rent free, and there has been little occasion to interfere between masters and men. The energy of labor is not, indeed, great. The steady toil of the Northern laborer is, we are told, a thing unknown to the Sea Island negro, but the difference between free and forced work is so great that the day's task of the slave is finished in seven or eight hours, while the freedmen who work in gangs are said to exhibit a spirit of intelligent coöperation before unknown. The most promising fact, however, in the experience of Port Royal is the rapid development of wants among the emancipated negroes. They take pains that their houses shall be in good repair and well furnished; their former food of corn, potatoes, and fish has been enriched by the addition of pork, molasses, bread, sugar and coffee; they spend large sums upon abundant clothing of the brightest colors, and yet they have saved money for unforeseen casualties or profitable investment. At a sale of abandoned chattels in 1864 each of three negroes on one plantation paid more than two hundred dollars—it must have been paper currency—for the horse that was to "call him massa," and two of them have since bought new horses at still higher prices. The intellectual and moral education of the negro has, however, as might have been expected, lagged behind his industrial progress. The net result of the observations at Port Royal of this side of negro character leaves the impression that he is a child, with a child's faults and a child's virtues. He observes, but cannot connect his observations together; catches at detached facts, but is incapable of reasoning from them; the sphere of his operations has been hitherto so limited, and the occasions upon which he has been called upon to think so few, that his vocabulary, jumbled and blurred as tt also is, is most meagre, and the poverty of his ideas is inconceivable to those who have not been brought into familiar intercourse with him. His moral nature is absolntely without depth; quick in emotion, he has no memory of tt, and hence he has no constancy of motives. He can be passionate, bnt not vindictive—affectionate, bnt not loyal; and with a really quick sensibility to religious impressions, they have little influence on his character, and as little, of course, on his conduct.

The record of three years' experience at Port Royal is certainly encouraging as far as it goes; bnt, as we have said, the experiment was tried under favorable circumstances. The numbers congregated together were not large, and they were confined within an area strictly limited. We have long known in the West India Islands that, under these conditions, the negro was capable of comparatively high development. It remains to be seen what he can become in the vast territories of the Southern States, where effectual superintendence is almost impossible, and where his faults must in a great measure be allowed to punish themselves. Bnt, promising as the experience in the Sea Islands is, it is certainly not of a character which would induce Englishmen to confer the suffrage upon the freedman without qualification or restriction. With all their progress they cannot be said to have shown any capability of political action. They have made no attempt at combinations among themselves, and they are even slow in following the lead of those who would encourage them to do so. The unqualified obedience demanded from them in slavery generated a fatalism which has left them ready to acquiesce in any condition; and while they can cultivate their patch of ground in peace they remain slow, apathetic, incurious. The great events of the war, and its bearing on their fate scarcely stirred them. This is not e recommendation for citizenship, bnt when all is said, it remains tolerably certain that the question whether the negro shall become e voter will be decided upon other grounds than his qualifications.

GEN. SHERMAN AS AN ORATOR.

From the London Times, Aug. 8.

It may be doubted whether the veteran who "shouldered his crutch, and showed how fields were won," or the pastor who entertained him, derived greater pleasure from the narrative of past victories which he recounted. The old soldier had the pleasant feeling of living his life and fighting his battles over again, and the benevolent priest could sympathize with the honest exultation of a man who had fought a good fight, and was able at the close of his days to renew the ardor of his youth. There never was a more charming picture than the one GOLDSMITH has left us of this happy pair, and the only drawback to it has been that hitherto we have doubted whether such simplicity and modesty were to be found in the world. Gen. SHERMAN has gone some way to dispel the doubt. He has helped to realize at least one-half of the picture. Whatever may have been the character of his audience at St. Louis, there is no mistaking the modesty with which he told them the story of the campaign of the Mississippi; nor can any one fail to appreciate the feeling which prompted him to stop at a point where the narrative must have become a mere history of his own successes.

It is no easy trial to a victorious General to stand before an audience already excited in his favor. He must neither be cold nor vainglorious; the first would be a rebuke to his hearers, the second an injury to himself. Gen. SHERMAN deserves the greater credit for having passed through the ordeal with success. He took up the narrative of the war at a time when he was almost unknown, and be dropped it before he became the single object of attention and speculation.

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There is a homely plainness about the speech of Gen. SHERMAN at St. Louis which will, perhaps, be regarded in this country as its most admirable characteristic. The successful soldier addresses the nation of the world most given to rhetorical oratory in words bluntt and rude as ever OTHELLO could have used. Of himself he says little, and he never speaks of his superiors or colleagues except by way of praise. It is thus that he disarms all criticism on the occasion of his speech. At the first blush nothing can be more opposed to our notions than that a General should be called upon to address a mixed audience upon the campaign in which he took a leading part. Once, indeed, an Admiral announced the victories he was going to achieve, but he was excused because he came from a demonstrative race, and his exploits, possibly from no fault of his, bore but a slight proportion to his promises. We are accustomed, however, to look with more favor upon the older Commander whose dispatch to the Admiralty was confined to the sanguine, "I have destroyed all the Spanish vessels on this coast, their names and rating as per margin." Gen. SHERMAN'S speech was longer, but it was as plain and direct, and it must be said of him that he was as modest in victory as he was bold and sagacious in battle.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—The most important public works at present going on in or around Paris are at its northeastern extremity. Vast reservoirs to receive the waters of the River Dhuys (to be brought thither for the supply of Paris, agreeably with a project formerly explained to you) are being constructed at Belleville and Menilmontant; on the *buttes*, or hills, of St. Chaumont a great park is to be formed, and it is said that a million and a half of shrubs and trees will have to be planted in order sufficiently to cover the immense surface allotted to it. At the northern extremity of the enburb of La Petite Villette the general market for cattle and sheep is to be constructed, and at the north end of La Grande Villette the slaughter-houses are to be. The preparations for all this work are on a prodigious scale; 50,000 men, 6,000 horses, 20 locomotives and 500 carts and wagons are said to be constantly at work. A great deal is expected to be made of the park of St. Chaumont. Its great extent and the inequalities of its surface are to be profited by to the utmost, and we are told that in due time it will present the appearance of a little Switzerland at the gates of Paris. At present, however, a group of young trees on the top of a hill overlooking the Faubourg du Temple, and on which a gallows formerly stood, is the chief indication existing of the change contemplated.

—The belief that it is the intention of the Emperor to grant liberal reforms is gaining ground rapidly in France. Recent events have also tended to strengthen it; chief amongst which comes the statement that he has given an audience at Plombières to M. BUFFET, a deputy of the same political school with M. EMILE OLLIVIER, and that at the interview he so expressed himself that M. BUFFET has gathered an impression that great improvements in the constitution are contemplated. It is further added that the Emperor is well satisfied with the mode in which the municipal elections have been carried on, and that he has even approved the attitude maintained by the Opposition in the Chamber. The contemplated changes are said to include a greater development of the liberty of the press, and a recognition of the right of meeting.

—An extraordinary and perhaps an unprecedented case of violation was recently tried at the Assize Court of the Var. A young man of twenty-four, named CASTELLAN, presented himself at the house of a respectable farmer named HUGUES, and pretending to be deaf and dumb, obtained supper and a night's lodging. In the morning he persuaded the farmer's daughter, a modest girl of twenty-six, to run away with him, and the indictment alleged that he obtained an irresistible influence over her entirely by means of magnetism. The moment she came to her senses she was filled with remorse, but whenever he magnetized her she was a mere instrument in his hands, and submitted to whatever he told her. Three doctors of Toulon gave their opinion in accordance with that of Dr. TARDIEU, of Paris, and many other medical men of the highest reputation, that it is possible by means of what is called magnetism to obtain such influence over a young girl as completely to annihilate her will. CASTELLAN boasted of his magnetic power while standing at the bar, and offered to magnetize the Presiding Judge. He actually tried to magnetize the Procureur-Imperial, and frightened him so much that he angrily ordered the prisoner to lower his eyes. Being found guilty by the jury he was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment with hard labor.

—New carriages of a very luxurious kind are about to be placed on the Nicholas Railway, between St. Petersburgh and Moscow. In addition to e handsomely furnished saloon and smoking chamber, each carriage comprises a series of smaller apartments opening on both sides of a corridor. The sofas, ottomans and cushions of the daytime are at night converted into beds, mattresses, pillows, &c., so thet the passengers can sleep with all the comforts of home. There are, of course, separate divisions for ladies and gentlemen, and when the travelers wake in the morning they find their clothes brushed and folded by the attendants, and all the arrangements for washing and dressing ready for use. Russia is supposed to be rather a backward country, but when will England reach this height of comfort and luxury in railway accommodation? Carriages, of the description above mentioned, are to be provided on the Nicholas Railway for the second and third as well as for the first class, the only difference being in the elegance of the fittings. A slight additional charge above the ordinary fares will be made for these vehicles, and those who do not choose to pay it can travel in the old carriages.

—*Le Nord* states that on the evening of the 5th inst., a lioness at the Antwerp Zoological Gardens broke out of its cage through a part which gave way, and bounded into the gardens with a loud roar. The visitors were seized with a sort of stupor, and remained fixed to the ground where they stood—a circumstance which perhaps saved them, for the lioness, which would probably have been excited by exclamations, began to promenade the gardens peacefully with a dignified air, trusting, doubtless, to its cubs following; but they did not stir. The terror of the crowd continued. The keepers brought pieces of fresh meat, and threw them before the lioness, which devoured them eagerly. But the question was how to make it reenter the cage, and at length one of the keepers conceived the happy idea of going to the cage and irritating the young lions, whose cries would bring the mother to their side. The ruse succeeded, and the lioness, returning to its cage, was securely shut up. Thus terminated the disagreeable scene, which had continued about a quarter of an hour.

—A Paris correspondent states that he has just seen at Chalons the new breech-loading rifle which has been decided upon as the future fire-arm of the French infantry. He pronounces it an admirable weapon. The bore is about the same as our long Enfield. The breech is opened by the most simple method, and next to impossible to get out of order. The barrel is pulled away as it were from the person who holds it, and pulled back in an instant. It can be loaded and fired with the greatest ease, from 31 to 33 shots in a minute from it. The bayonet it will have is to be the sword bayonet, the same as now used by the Chasseurs a Pied and the Zouaves. A new headdress is also about to be issued to the infantry. It is a very low shako, much the same make, shape and height as that worn by Lord RANELAGH and the South Middlesex Volunteers, but it is made of scarlet cloth, and is most comfortable and convenient to wear.

—The inspectors of nuisances in the London markets have their time fully occupied and their vigilance considerably taxed by the tricks to which the owners of diseased cattle resort on many occasions, to cover some part of the loss which the outbreak of the disease has caused. On one day the carcasses of twenty-five diseased oxen were seized in Newgate Market, and now the inspector at the Metropolitan Cattle Market has seized eleven animals which were about to be slaughtered for food, but which were so diseased as to be absolutely poisonous. It is as well that it should be distinctly understood that the exposure of diseased meat for sale is punishable by imprisonment without the option of a fine.

—M. GUSTAVE DORE, the eminent French artist, whose illustrations of DANTE and other works are well known in England, has just completed two sketches of the recent tragedy on the Metterhorn. The first represents the arrival of the party on the summit, and the other their terrible fall. Since this melancholy accident, the valley of Zermatt has been visited by an unusual number of travelers.

A Dose For New-Jersey Democrats.

A LETTER FROM GEN. KILPATRICK.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT WEST, N. C.,
LEXINGTON, N. C., Aug. 6, 1865.

To the Editor of the Sussex Register:

DEAR SIR: I have read the article in the *New Jersey Herald* entitled "Kilpatrick." Since that journal has seen fit to publicly slander me in my absence, I hope you will publish for the information of my friends in Sussex, a few words in reply to the cowardly attack.

I most emphatically deny having any aspirations for political honors, and challenge the instance where I ever humbled myself to any man or party for popular praise and place.

That I have ever paid one cent to any correspondent or ever allowed two newspaper reporters to be with me or in my command during the war, is untrue: and the editor of the *New Jersey Herald* speaks falsely when he says so. It is not the first falsehood, however, he has told the people of Sussex.

For the past two years I have served under that illustrious chief, Gen. SHERMAN, whose well-known aversion to newspaper reporters was long since established, and during that whole time I never saw a newspaper reporter—save one who visited me on one occasion, when, for the remark made in presence of my Adjutant-General, he was kicked out of my headquarters, as any other lying newspaper reporters or editors, the editor of the *New-Jersey Herald* included, will be if they should chance to visit my headquarters. I am well satisfied with the good opinion the people of Sussex have formed of me, and have no fears that any one fail to appreciate the feeling which prompted him to stop at a point where the narrative must have become a mere history of his own successes.

So far from being thankful for the notices of me in the *New-Jersey Herald* during the war, and the alleged assistance rendered to secure my advancement, I was, actually alarmed when any article appeared in its columns in my praise, and I at once asked my friends "What blunder have I made, and how have I injured the cause,"—as I well knew the *New-Jersey Herald* only praised those who blundered most.

Besides I would rather not have had the praise of those who had not the manhood to join and fight for the traitors of the South, bnt cowardly remained at home encouraging by all the means in their power the enemies of the Union.

I would not intentionally be ungrateful, bnt I don't really think that a little paper like the New-Jersey *Herald*, scarce known out of its own county, and never read in Washington, save by the Hon. A. J. ROGERS, has ever aided me much in my advancement; and when I have paid for the paper which has been forced upon me unasked for the past four years, I am satisfied my obligations to the New-Jersey *Hearld* will have been cancelled.

I am also accused of having volunteered in 1861 to lead a mob to pull down the *Herald* office. I denied that charge then, and I repeat to-day that it is false; although I admit the provocation was great. I had just returned from the battle-field of Bethel and still felt the sting of a rebel bullet, and when I called upon the young men of my native county to return with me to avenge the death of my comrades who had fallen, I was accosted by the ASSISTANT of the *New-Jersey Herald*, who was connected with the establishment, and very effort was made by that paper and its friends to prevent enlistments. Then it was that I advised the loyal citizens of Sussex to drive the traitor from the State, and they did it; but by public sentiment alone—not by mobs. The *New-Jersey Herald* changed hands bnt not sentiment, and could not have done more than it has to injure the cause of the republic, discourage enlistments, and prolong the war.

One word more and I have done. I am called boastful and vain. Well, I don't deny it. I am proud of the honorable wounds I have received in the service of my country, and I trust shall ever proudly point to my record for the past four years, and to the part I have taken in the great struggle for national existence, freedom and the cause of right. I am, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. KILPATRICK, Maj.-Gen.

SPIRITUALISM JUGGLERY.

Curious Trial at Buffalo—The United States vs. C. J. Colchester.

The Buffalo papers give copious reports of a trial which commenced in that city on Saturday last. The *Express* of Monday says:

The case of COLCHESTER, the "spiritual medium," was taken up in the United States District Court, Saturday morning, after the termination of various kinds of other business which was brought before the court. The Grand Jury presented sundry indictments against violators of the law, and considerable time was occupied in assigning the culprits counsel and other matters connected with their cases. The court-room was densely filled with those interested in the novel case about to be tried, and who awaited its opening with much impatience.

The other business having been dispatched the COLCHESTER case was called on, and the District Attorney informed, that gentleman that he had been indicted for practising as a juggler without a license, and asked what he plead to the charge. A plea of not guilty was entered. The list of witnesses for the people was read and responded to by those present. The counsel of the defence called over the witnesses on their part, but somehow none appeared to be on hand. This court was assured, however, by the counsel, that they would be present when needed. The list of witnesses for the defence is large and embraces many prominent men of the country, including Lieut.-Gen. GRANT. Whether they will be required or appear in court is a question yet to be settled.

After considerable trouble and excusing several jurors by the coun

did not pay much attention; interview was substantially the same as before; JONES asked a question; went to the other end of the room, and when returning COLCHESTER said he saw two spades upon his head; this answer was in relation to a "potato digger," a friend had invented; answers were always pertinent.

Cross-examined—Answers not always truthful; COLCHESTER could have seen nothing of JUDGE'S arm when writing if he looked closely, &c., &c.; couldn't see how it was done; papers not sealed; COLCHESTER took the papers all up and manipulated them after JUDGE came back from the other end of the room.

Thos. Kean, of the *Courier*, was called, and said: Resides in Buffalo; had met Mr. COLCHESTER; had witnessed his demonstrations; gave a history of his "experience" with COLCHESTER on the occasion of a recent visit to the "dilapidated" apartments of the medium, No. 245 Main-street; the statement of Mr. KEAN was substantially the same as that given in the *Courier* some days since, though somewhat more minute in detail; in COLCHESTER'S absence he made a reconnoissance of the table and drawers, not for the purpose of "picking up" anything, but to satisfy himself as to the existence of any prestidigitatorial arrangements; didn't see any. He went on in his impressive style of delivery to signify to the counsel and jury the manner in which COLCHESTER "stirred up" the questions and answered them; all the answers in relation to "deceased friends," &c., were pertinent, and things were satisfactory, as a general thing, to the witness; COLCHESTER at one time jumped up "spasmodically," grasped witness' hand affectionately, slapped his (COLCHESTER'S) arm, rolled up his sleeve, and showed him the first names of his (witness') deceased father and mother; went there for the purpose of stating to the public what he might see of COLCHESTER; watched him closely; COLCHESTER afterward got up with another "spasmodic jump," and showed the name of Capt. JOHN WILKESON upon his arm; COLCHESTER had no knowledge of the names of witness' father and mother.

Cross-examined—Repeated details in relation to writing names, appearance of the writing on the arm of COLCHESTER, "mixing-up" envelopes in the hat, &c.; COLCHESTER knew that witness was coming, and also knew that he was connected with the public press; had no rappings at the *séance;* didn't pay COLCHESTER anything; could'nt see how the thing was done.

THE CANVASS IN OHIO.

Gen. Cox at Oberlin—Full Report of His Speech—The Issues Frankly Discussed.

Special Correspondence Ohio State Journal.

OBERLIN, Ohio, Monday, Aug. 21, 1865.

THE PRELIMINARIES.

The proximity of commencement exercises at the college here, and the announcement made on Saturday that Gens. COX and GARFIELD would address the citizens of Oberlin to-day, brought an unusual number of strangers to the village, and these, with many of the citizens of the place, assembled in the large First Church, at 10 A. M., to hear questions discussed in which the people of this locality declare themselves strongly interested. Gen. GARFIELD was unavoidably absent, much to the disappointment of all; but as Gen. COX, by his associations and by the shaping of events, was the important personage of the day, this disappointment was soon forgotten, in the eagerness to hear him on points upon which the people of Loraine County are supposed to be rather sensitive. The church is very large, well arranged for the accommodation of many people, and well calculated to show an audience to a good advantage. It was densely crowded, and the scene presented was as impressive as was the silence that seemed the controlling element. The people really moved en masse, and scarcely were the doors opened when every seat received an occupant.

The meeting was called to order a little after 10 o'clock by RALPH PLUMB, Esq., who proposed that Prof. FAIRCHILD act as presiding officer. This announcement was received with applause, in the midst of which the Professor took his seat, announcing immediately that the exercises would be opened with prayer by Rev. C. C. FOOTE.

GEN. COX INTRODUCED.

After the prayer, Mr. FAIRCHILD introduced Gen. COX, saying: I have the pleasure and honor of introducing to you an alumnus of our college here, a Major-General in the Army of the United States, and one who, Providence and the people permitting, is to be the next Governor of Ohio, Major-Gen. COX.

Gen. COX was received with a hearty round of applause, and with more than usual earnestness spoke substantially as follows:

GEN. COX'S SPEECH.

It was no part of my expectation, on this visit to Oberlin, to address you on the subject to be presented to-day. I had no thought of intruding with this political discussion, introducing the crude material of an unstudied speech here where all is erudition and science. This was to have been a reunion of old friends, and it had been a hope long cherished that to-day I might meet with my old classmates in peace. For the past year we have looked forward to this meeting with more than usual earnestness of feeling, and as it is desired, I consent to give my views upon some of the existing political questions of the day. For the last four years we have been separated, but to-day, by the blessing of God and by our own strong efforts, we meet and peace rules the land. The meeting to-day is not simply a gathering of students, but those who have been with me in feeling and of those who have been soldiers in a common cause, many of whom I recognize. Oberlin gave, it seems, her very first-born to the country when the struggle commenced. I rejoice that one of the very first companies in the State service came from here, composed of men who entered the *ranks* with no thought of pay or office. It has always appeared to me that there was more intelligence in that body of troops that responded to the first call then in any other. An old soldier at Camp Dennison, remarked earnestly as he looked down the lines of the new regiments, "It is a shame that such men should be made food for powder." This, perhaps, was a rough way of putting the question, yet for this we gave up the flower of our young men. We have sacrificed thousands, hundreds of thousands of these valuable lives for principle. Thousands return to us maimed and crippled, and still moved by the old proud spirit, endeavor to struggle on in life. Let us not forget to help them. In spite of all this, triumph has come, a military triumph at least. I feel safe in saying that never again shall there be war on this question, never again the struggle of arms be heard within our land. Old classmates who have returned from the army may to-day see themselves behind those who are here now as students and graduates, but they will know that they come from the struggle firm in principle and with duty well performed. After a sketch of the great four years' struggle for mastery, the General said: I refer to this strife now on account of the triumph of principles. Slavery had presented itself to the American people as an evil and it was to be disposed of. Our lamented President declared the government could not exist half slave and half free; another distinguished statesman had said the conflict was an irrepressible one. We were not prepared then to acknowledge these assertions true. We worked gradually for the downfall of slavery. We believed that in time we should succeed; that by girdling the tree we might destroy the evil. But the people of the South saw as clearly as ourselves the tendency of our action. It was not because of the election of President LINCOLN that they resolved on a new step; but because they saw where the principle would lead. We had long looked upon State rights from our own peculiar stand-point, and perhaps here we were to blame. I confess that here in the North, even in Ohio, we had been misled, until we had begun to look to State rights for a remedy for our wrongs. When some of our friends were cast into prison under a wicked law, we were inclined to follow the example of our Southern brethren, take the law in our own hands instead of calmly awaiting recourse to proper authorities. With a reference to the Kentucky resolutions of '98, the General continued: But when the decision came as to the right of secession, with Whigs, Democrats and all, it was a decided "no." The State rights or CALHOUN doctrine was so gradually insinuated, that when actual war broke out we found men North as well as South ready to fall into the heresy and support what was destroying the fabric of government. We must repudiate the doctrine of secession; support by armed force, by every means, the principle that national attachment is superior to local interest, and thus establish a nation in its pride. I have known rebel soldiers who have told me that they knew that this principle would destroy the nation, yet there was an attraction that dragged them down, so there was a necessity that this question should be settled forever. As this question had to be decided, so had that of slavery. We came through the various degrees of decline until came the emancipation proclamation, which our President always refused to take back, and the spirit of which went wherever went our armies. When the rebel leaders surrendered, it was with apparent frankness, and they admitted that they cared not for the recognition of slavery. So far as armed power could settle this question, it has been done. President LINCOLN'S proclamation did not settle this everywhere, and there must be future action. The political party I represent has declared its policy on this settlement. We lay not by our oars, but look forward. We seek to combine all upon a particular principle. We may differ in minor things, but agree on the one grand thought. On the question that this must be settled, we must unite in action. Are the most advanced in opinion always correct, are they nearest the truth? I think not. In the cold January of 1864 came the darkest hour of our four years' service in the army—the Valley Forge of army existence. ROSECRANS was penned up at Chattanooga, and the Army of the Ohio, without rations and without clothes, was beleaguered at Knoxville, amid the bleakness of the mountains of East Tennessee. Ragged, half-starved, without food and almost without fuel, gathering corn from filth, washing and parching it over a fire that smoked and fizzed, but refused to burn, these soldiers stood firm. I walked one morning heart-sick through the camp, and to one poor sentry, weak from hunger and shivering with cold, said, "How do you fare, my man?" And firm came the reply, "Pretty rough, General; but we'll stick it through." These men were from Kentucky, from Tennessee, driven from home, with suffering families calling to them from comfortless homes, yet day by day the camp resounded with cheers as regiment after regiment veteranized. These men have not advanced in opinion as far as ourselves. They differ with you and me in prejudice and principle, but they carried the old flag forward as gallantly as ever did any regiment from our Western Reserve, and every instinct of soldier feeling, every principle of common pride, tell me that these men are good enough to stand with me on the Union platform. [Applause.] They were then our comrades in battle. They worked with us for the nation's life—they are friends in a common cause now, and he that insults them insults me. Of the negro troops I can say, that right gallantly did they do their work, too—advanced as firm as ever did your old regiment, Colonel. [Applause.] As regards suffrage, we differ in these principles—the difference is a difference of fact, I thought that I was advanced in thought, but I find others beyond me here. On the question of suffrage, so vexed in its complications, we accord rights to persons, but all the time we differ. We do not give our women the right of suffrage—the denial of this right is not slavery—is not burdensome, because circumstances ameliorate. We perhaps agree on the fundamental right, but differ as to mode. "The greatest good for the greatest number" has long been a principle in this school. We say that a minor shall not vote—because it is a question of policy. So I look now at this question of suffrage. It is not a question of fundamental right, for all agree as to that, but it is as to how shall we bring it about. I doubt whether we can trust those who have been against us in rebellion. They tell us that they consider themselves conquered, but whether they can be trusted is to be tried. Mixed up with all the combinations comes the inquiry, shall we give these and extend to all the right of suffrage? In principle I am inclined to give it to all—to Chinese—to all coming from abroad—but when I look at their idolatries and peculiarities, it is wise to ask whether we shall not confine this principle of democracy. In some nations of Europe republican institutions cannot exist, because the people are not prepared. It has been found necessary in New-York City to withdraw the privilege of self-government, in part, because the people could not be trusted. So if this is an example I would limit this right of the people. I have said that among the whites and negroes of the South, as they are situated *there*, not elsewhere—I am particular about this, because I have been misrepresented in this declaration—between those classes *there* I say there is an antagonism, and my decision comes from actual observation. I speak from what I saw; others may have seen differently. I believe I have laid aside personal prejudices. When an Oberlin student I recognized the full right of manhood in the colored men of my class. The colored people themselves say that they would rather live apart than with those who had been their oppressors. I am proud that I am an Oberlin student. I come here, where has been proclaimed the most radical protestantism, as a protestant. If I am honest, I have this right to protest, as it were, against the very essence of protestantism, and stamp, if I so think, its falsity. [Applause.] Speaking of reconstruction, he said, some would reorganize as they are, the rebel States; some would disfranchise the rebel element entirely; some would reduce the representation. The Union party has been abused because it did not at once declare on this question. I believe them right in doing just as they did. There may be this intolerance that recognizes a purpose to do right. My thinking upon this subject has contributed to make me more uncertain as to what is right, and to convince me that Mr. LINCOLN was wise when he waited for the "logic of events." I believe that the conventions of these States will themselves indicate our course of action. When they act we shall know what is required. Speaking of himself, the General said: I do not boast. During the entire war I considered that my life was not my own. I was earnest then, and am earnest now; and I misjudge you if this people will refuse to accord to me the admission that I am candid. You may think differently from me, and this may separate us; but I think not.

I propose not to discuss in general these questions. If we divide we are conquered. It is needless to tell you that there is a strong party in our midst that is disloyal and has been able to contest with us for power. Rebels say that had this party stood firm, that slavery would have been extended without war. (The General here read an article from the New-York *News* admitting this.) This organization still remains powerful, and shall we, by division, allow them to control, or shall we not stand united and triumph? I have said much more than I intended, and in closing thank you for your attention.

THE GENERAL IS QUESTIONED ON THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

The General took his seat in the midst of a storm of applause, which had scarcely quieted down when Mr. HALE, a negro, rose in his seat and asked permission to ask Gen. COX a question. Permission was granted, and he proceeded. I want to ask Mr. COX, if he is elected Governor of Ohio, if he will be in favor of bestowing upon the colored men of this State—saying nothing about what he would do for those in the South—the right of suffrage.

Gen. COX replied that he had stated his own plan and his own mode of solving the difficulty. He believed the question must be decided for the black men as a unit, and that the duty of the colored men here was to connect his destiny with those of the South. That if the question had to be determined by each State for itself, his determination would be here for the full application of the rights of man which he had described. The reply was received with enthusiastic applause, and with some announcements the meeting adjourned.

BREAKING UP.

As the General moved toward the door, old friends pressed around him, and warm greetings were exchanged. The colored men pressed forward eagerly, and as they took his hand were earnest in their congratulations. Gen. COX came to Oberlin under very peculiar, and, to him, very embarrassing circumstances. His earnestness, his frankness, and the deep feeling manifested by him in his references, seemed to affect in a corresponding manner his audience, and all were favorably impressed. There was no dodging of questions, but squarely face to face every issue was met, and no difference of opinion concealed. We are sure that members of the Union party will all say with the General's friends here, "It is well that he came to Oberlin."

COLLEGE EXERCISES.

This evening a grand concert is to be given. To-morrow, two addresses are to be the solid features of the day's attractions, and a reception to Gen. COX by the Phi Delta Society takes place at 4 P. M., and commencement week at Oberlin will be fairly on its way.

W. H. B.

THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH.

Her Cruise in the Arctic Seas—Wholesale Destruction of American Whalers—Capture of the Edward Carey, Hector, Harvest, Jireh Swift, Abigail, Wm. Thompson, Sophia Thornton, Euphrates, Milo and Susan Abigail.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Aug. 3.

The correctness of the speculations in yesterday's *Bulletin* as to the whereabouts and probable operations of the rebel pirate *Shenandoah* has been only too speedily verified. The arrival of the whaling bark *Milo*, Capt. HAWES, in our harbor this morning, brings us news of the most extensive and wholesale destruction of American shipping yet committed by any rebel pirate since the beginning of the war. We will commence the story by a

CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT,

as near as can be ascertained, of the operations of the *Shenandoah*. As mentioned in yesterday's *Bulletin*, the pirate boarded a Hawaiian schooner on the 30th of March, in lat. 3 deg. 53 min. N., long. 167 deg. W., which was the last news we had respecting her. She inquired of the Captain of the schooner the location of our whaling fleet, and it appears immediately steered her course in that direction. Two days afterward, viz., on the 1st of April, the pirate reached Ascension Island, where she found lying at anchor the San Francisco whaler *Edward Carey*, Capt. BAKER, with 275 bbls. of sperm oil; the Hawaiian bark *Harriet*, Capt. ELDRIDGE, with 300 bbls.; the American bark *Pearl*, Capt. THOMPSON, empty (sailed from Honolulu,) and the ship *Hector*, Capt. CHACE, with 275 bbls. All of these vessels were burnt, and their officers and crews, with the exception of those men who joined the pirate, were left on Ascension Island. The *Shenandoah* then set sail for the Ochotsk Sea, where, on the 27th of May, she captured the whaling-ship *Abigail*, Capt. NYE, with 30 barrels of sperm oil. After remaining alongside the *Abigail* one day, and taking from her such clothing, small arms and liquors as were wanted, she was committed to the flames, and, with the *Abigail's* crew on board, the pirate set sail for the Arctic Ocean. Soon after the crew of the *Abigail* went on board the *Shenandoah*, T. S. MANNING, who had been her second officer; JOHN A. DOWNER, boat-steerer, and 13 men, mostly Sandwich Islanders, joined the pirates, and are probably still with them. MANNING, it may be well to state, was last year third officer of the ship *Hillman*, from this port. He has a wife living in New-York City. He joined the *Shenandoah* as pilot, and not only steered the pirate toward our whaling fleet, but gave the rebel commander the first information as to where it lay. The *Shenandoah* arrived off Cape Thaddeus, at the entrance to the Arctic Ocean, on the 20th of June. Here she encountered the *Euphrates*, Capt. HATHAWAY, with two whales, which was burnt on the 21st of June. The next day she fell in with, and burnt the *William Thompson*, Capt. TUCKER, and the *Jireh Swift*, Capt. WILLIAMS, having four whales each. Three of the crew of the *William Thompson*, all Englishmen, forthwith joined the pirate. A day or two after she captured the *Milo*, Capt. HAWES, with two whales. The captives had by this time became so numerous that Capt. WADDELL, the commander of the rebel cruiser, concluded to bond the *Milo* instead of burning her, which he accordingly did in the sum of $46,000, and putting all his prisoners who had not deserted their flag on board of her, gave her a clearance for San Francisco. Just before the *Milo* set sail for this city, (the 23d of June,) the *Shenandoah* had captured the *Susan Abigail*, Capt. RENFIELD, of San Francisco, a trading brig, and was lying alongside of her taking to the booty when the *Milo* left. The *Milo* has been nearly twenty-seven days on her passage to this city, and brings Capts. TUCKER, WILLIAMS, SMITH, HATHAWAY and HAWES, and about 180 officers and men of the captured vessels.

A LARGE FLEET OF WHALERS NEAR BY.

Near by where the *Shenandoah* was last seen was a large fleet of whalers, comprising about sixty vessels, mostly ice-bound, and it is the opinion of the officers who arrived by the *Milo*, that they have all ere this fallen a prey to the pirate. A list of these vessels, with their cargoes, will be found in our marine column. The evening before the *Milo* left, Capt. NYE, one of the Captains who had been put on board of her to be sent to this city, left her in a small boat under cover of a dense fog with the design of going to the fleet of whalers and giving them warning. Whether he reached the fleet or not is unknown, but even if he did, it is thought to be very doubtful whether the vessels would be enabled to escape from the pirate. It is believed that the commander of the *Shenandoah* designed to fit out one or two of the captured vessels as privateers, with which to destroy the whaling fleet above spoken of, and also all other American ships that may be found in these waters. He did not wish to risk the *Shenandoah* by running her into the fields of ice. Capt. WADDELL was very anxious to induce the men whom he captured to enlist under his flag, probably for the purpose of getting crews to man the new pirates that he designed fitting out. Very few Americans, however, were persuaded to join him.

HOW THE PIRATE IS MANNED AND EQUIPPED.

From one of the Captains who was twenty-seven days a prisoner on board the *Shenandoah*, we learn the following particulars about the rebel craft: She has six guns—two rifled guns at the bow, two heavy guns amidships, and two small guns aft. She is a full-rigged steamship, with iron frame, iron masts and iron lower yards and topsails. Her length is about 250 feet. She is might built, and could be easily destroyed by the poorest of Uncle Sam's naval vessels, provided she could be got in range—but she is very fast, and few vessels in our navy or any other would be able to catch her in a fair chase. Her crew consists of about 150 men, mostly English and Irish. She has a large supply of shot, shell and ammunition—sufficient to fit out two or three more cruisers like herself. The following is a list of the *Shenandoah's* officers: Captain, JAMES I. WADDELL, formerly Lieutenant in the United States Navy; First Lieutenant, WHIPPLE, also formerly of the United States Navy; Second Lieutenant, SCHELLS; Third Lieutenant, LEE—a nephew of Gen. ROBERT LEE; Fourth Lieutenant, SCALES; Fifth Lieutenant, MINER, formerly second officer of the bark *Alice*, of Cold Spring, Long Island. This MINER acted as pilot of the *Shenandoah* in the Ochotsk Sea.

WHERE SHE GETS HER COAL.

During his stay on board the *Shenandoah*, Mr. TABOR, the mate of the *Abigail*, became quite intimate with several of the officers and men, and in conversation, he learned that the *Shenandoah* was to be kept supplied with coal by the English at Melbourne. As confirmatory of this information it is a noteworthy fact that on the 18th of June, the schooner *William Gifford* spoke a large merchantman which refused to answer the call, and it is believed that this was the coal-supply ship on her way to the pirate from Melbourne.

WHAT CAPT. WADDELL THOUGHT OF THE REBELLION.

On the arrival of the *Shenandoah* at Cape Thaddeus, where she captured the *Euphrates* and other vessels mentioned above, Capt. WADDELL was informed of the fact that LEE had surrendered, Richmond was taken, and President LINCOLN had been assassinated. He replied that he was prepared to hear of the assassination of Old ABE, for he had expected it, but declined to put credence in the statement of the surrender of LEE or the capture of Richmond. On being assured that such was the fact, he still pretended to disbelieve it, and proceeded to destroy the vessels as though the "Confederacy" was still a power in the earth, and he was one of its "gallant" naval heroes.

TREATMENT OF THE CAPTIVES.

The officers and crews of the vessels captured by the pirate were generally well treated while on board the *Shenandoah*—that is to say, they were not put in irons or otherwise ill used, but all their money was taken from them; and although they were told that they could keep their clothing and private property, yet when they took an inventory of the same, they found that it had all been overhauled by the pirates, and everything of value stolen.

We subjoin the following statements, which will give such further details of interest to the public as could be gathered from the officers who arrived by the *Milo:*

STATEMENT OF CAPT. HAWES, OF THE SHIP MILO.

On the 22d June, while off Cape Thaddeus observed a large ship, which we at first took for a whaleship, but, on coming up with her, discovered her to be a steamer. Upon coming within speaking distance her character was apparent, and it was then plain to all that she was a Confederate pirate. The Captain of the pirate came on the quarter deck of his ship, and called out, in a sharp, peremptory manner:

"Ship ahoy! come aboard and bring your papers."

CAPT. HAWES—"What ship is that?"

ANSWER—"Never mind. Come aboard and bring your papers, and bear a hand about it, too."

Upon that Capt. HAWES went on board of the *Shenandoah*, and was received at the after gangway by a Lieutenant, who ushered him into the cabin, and in the presence of Capt. WADDELL, who motioned him to a seat, when the following conversation ensued:

Capt. WADDELL—"Captain, I have to inform you that you are on board of the Confederate man-of-war *Shenandoah*. Before proceeding any further, I propose to lay you under a solemn oath to tell the truth."

An oath to truly answer such questions as might be propounded was then administered.

Capt. WADDELL—"What is the value of your ship?"

Capt. HAWES—"$46,000."

Capt. W.—"What quantity of oil and bone have you on board?"

Capt. H.—"One hundred and fifty barrels of oil and 3,000 pounds of bone."

Capt. W.—"How many pounds sterling is your oil worth?"

CAPT. H.—"I am not accustomed to reckon sterling money. It is worth $1 per gallon."

CAPT. W.—"And your bone?"

CAPT. H.—"$2 per pound."

CAPT. W.—"That makes in all $55,000."

CAPT. H.—"No; taking into consideration the wear and tear of a vessel, it is not worth over $46,000, in all.

Capt. WADDELL then drew up a bond for $46,000, payable upon the acknowledgment of the independence of the Confederate States of America, and compelled Capt. HAWES to sign it, on pain of having his ship ransacked and burned. The bond having been signed and delivered: "Now," said the pirate, "I shall put on board of your ship ninety paroled prisoners of war."

Capt. HAWES remonstrated, as he had not the necessary provisions and water to take so large a number.

Capt. WADDELL replied that he didn't care; "You had better load your boats for the prisoners as quick as you can, as I shall retain your clearance until it is done." "Come! come!" said he impatiently. "Bear a hand about it, as I have other work to do."

While Capt. HAWES was complying with the demands of the pirate, the *Sophia Thornton* was captured. The *Milo* had then on board the crews of the *William Thompson, Euphrates* and *Abigail*. A prize crew was then sent on board the *Sophia Thornton*, and the *Shenandoah* made after the *Jireh Swift*, which she captured and burned. The pirate then returned and spoke the *Milo*, asking Capt. HAWES, very politely, if he "would be kind enough" to come on board. Upon going into the cabin Capt. WADDELL informed him that Capt. WILLIAMS, of the *Jireh Swift*, wished to see him to engage passage for San Francisco. The same objection regarding want of provisions and water was made as previously. Capt. WADDELL then said, "If you want provisions you must take them from the *Sophia Thornton*, and you must take her crew also;" which order was obeyed. Upon leaving the *Shenandoah* her ship's papers were returned to him with the exception of the register for which a receipt was given, and a clearance, which read as follows:

This is to certify that I have this day taken the register of the ship *Milo*, of New-Bedford, that vessel having been ransomed by me this day, for $46,000, under a ransom bond.

C. S. STEAMER SHENANDOAH, AT SEA, June 22, 1865.

Witnessed by W. H. SMITH, Acting Assistant Paymaster C. S. N.

This is to protect Capt. HAWES, of the ship *Milo*, from capture, on his way to San Francisco, California.

JAMES J. WADDELL, Lieutenant Commanding C. S. Navy.

BEHRING SEA, 22d June, 1865.

While conversing in the *Shenandoah's* cabin, Capt. WADDELL remarked, "This is a deplorable war."

"Yes," replied Capt. HAWES, "and no one deplores it more than I do."

Capt. WADDELL continued: "I suppose, of course, you look upon this matter as the fortune of war, and understand that I have no personal feeling."

Capt HAWES made no reply. During the conversation Capt. HAWES remarked that he first supposed the *Shenandoah* to be one of the Russian telegraph vessels. Capt. WADDELL rejoined: "Yes, I am a telegraph."

Capt. HAWES describes Capt. WADDELL as a man about 40 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, pleasant spoken, and polite and gentlemanly in his demeanor. The officers of the *Shenandoah* are mostly young men; their uniforms are of a sort of greyish blue, and very similar to those of our own navy.

The captain of the *Shenandoah* had read in some of the Northern papers that there would be no danger of the piratical craft appearing in these northern waters, as her officers and crew could not stand the cold. When the "paroled prisoners" were being transferred to the *Milo*, he remarked to one of the captains: "You will soon be in San Francisco; give the naval officers my compliments, and tell them we stand the cold first-rate."

STATEMENT OF CAPT. TUCKER, OF THE SHIP SOPHIA THORNTON.

On the 22d of June the *Shenandoah* came up with the *Thornton* about forty miles northeast of Cape Thaddeus. Upon her approach, the former ship attempted to escape by pushing into the ice, when the *Shenandoah* fired two shells over her, which brought her to. She was then boarded by a boat commanded by Lieut. SEALS, of the *Shenandoah* and ordered on board the steamer, and directed to bring the ship's papers. Upon arriving on board, pretty much the same process was gone through as with Capt. HAWES. He was sworn as to the value of the ship and cargo, and finally asked if he had any specie on hand. Capt. TUCKER replied that he had $90, which WADDELL demanded. Capt. TUCKER then handed him the money, at the same time telling him that he should be destitute upon arriving at San Francisco, and asked a portion of it back. "No, Sir," said WADDELL, "your people have beggared me and my family, and taken away all our property, and I can't see any good reason for accommodating you."

The *Sophia Thornton* was subsequently plundered of everything which the pirate needed, and then set on fire.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. HATHAWAY, OF THE SHIP EUPHRATES.

Was off Cape Thaddeus on the 22d of June, when a large steamer made her appearance, with the Russian flag at her mizzen peak. Her actions in the fleet appeared singular, and the *Euphrates* was put about and ran from the suspicious craft. The steamer, however, was too fast, and soon overhauled the *Euphrates*, when a boat came alongside, under command of a Lieutenant, and the Captain was ordered to gather up his ship's papers, take two suits of clothes, and report immediately on board of the *Shenandoah*. Some men from the boat then boarded the ship, and were ordered to build up a fire in the hold, and the vessel was soon in flames. Capt. HATHAWAY and the crew of the *Euphrates* were then taken on board of the *Shenandoah* and paroled, and on the next day took passage on the *Milo* for this port.

The statements of the other paroled Captains are all to the same effect, and do not differ materially. In every instance the ship was robbed of her papers, nautical instruments and small stores.

WHEREABOUTS OF UNCLE SAM'S NAVY—WHAT IS TO BE DONE.

The United States navy on this coast consists of the following vessels: The *Cyane, St. Mary's, Saginaw, Saranac, Lancaster, Wateree* and *Camanche*. Unfortunately all these vessels, with the exception of the *Camanche*, are absent from the port. The first two, the *Cyane* and *St. Mary's*, are sailing vessels, and are now at Panama. The United States steamship *Wateree* sailed for Panama some three months since, and was last heard of at Salvador. The *Saginaw* is cruising off the Central American coast, and has been away for some time; as has also the *Saranac*, now at Acapulco. The *Lancaster*, with the Admiral on board, sailed for Acapulco about a week ago. The monitor *Camanche* is at Mare Island, and, of course, cannot be sent outside the Heads. This disposes of the Pacific Squadron, excepting the revenue cutters *Shubrick* and *Joe Lane*. Now, what is to be done? The only thing that can be done is to notify the Admiral, who is on his way to Acapulco, of the doings of the rebel pirate, and this the Navy Agent, RICHARD CHENERY, proposes to do in a dispatch to him, to be sent by the *America*, which leaves this afternoon for San Juan del Sur, and which will stop at Acapulco. The only available vessel in the fleet, which can at all cope with the *Shenandoah* in point of speed is the *Saranac*, which it is supposed the Admiral will immediately dispatch, upon receiving the news, on a cruise in search of the pirate. All the vessels along the coast, as far as possible, will also be notified of the near approach of the *Shenandoah*. She is represented to be a very fast sailer, though of slender build, and could be easily managed by the *Saranac*, provided she could be overtaken. The impression, however, is, that she is now far away, and will be abandoned as soon as enough booty has been captured to enrich her piratical crew.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Interesting Correspondence Between Gen. Ruger and Gov. Holden—Military vs. Civil Government.

The Raleigh *Progress* publishes the following correspondence:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, N. C., July 27, 1865.

Brevet Major-Gen. Ruger, Commanding Post at Raleigh:

SIR: Information has reached this department that three citizens of the County of Person, State of North Carolina, have been arrested and sent to this post for trial by a military court upon the charge of an assault made by them upon the body of a freedman named CURRIE.

I beg leave to call your attention to the fact that civil law has been organized in the County of Person, and an eminent and upright Judge appointed to hold a Court of Oyer and Terminer in said county, and that said appointment was made prior to the commission of the alleged offence.

This is a matter in which I conceive the civil courts have sole and exclusive jurisdiction, and I have every confidence that strict and impartial justice will be administered; and, therefore, respectfully suggest that the parties be remanded to the County of Person for trial by the civil tribunals of the State. This course, in my judgment, will avoid any unpleasant conflict between the civil and military authorities, and at the same time insure impartial justice in the matter.

The parties under arrest are T. A. WOODY, H. CARVER and S. C. BARNETT.

I am, General, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, (Signed) W. W. HOLDEN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 1, 1865.

His Excellency W. W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th of July, requesting that three citizens of the County of Person, State of North Carolina, now held for trial before a military commission, under charge of an assault made by them upon the person of a freedman named CURRIE, "be remanded to the County of Person for trial by the civil tribunal of the State." I regret that, after full consideration of the matter, it appears to me inexpedient to comply with your request.

The reasons influencing me are briefly as follows: In your communication occurs the following: "This is a matter in which I conceive the civil courts have sole and exclusive jurisdiction." Without considering the question as to whether civil law is so far operative as to give civil courts jurisdiction of the case in question, it seems clear to me that, without doubt, military tribunals have jurisdiction in all that relates to the preservation of order, including the trial and punishment of those guilty of acts of violence. One of the most important duties of the military authorities during the interim, prior to the complete restoration and full operation of civil law, I understand to be the maintenance of good order and protection of society from acts of violence, and this duty must necessarily carry with it the power of its fulfillment. It would not, under existing circumstances, as I believe, be the duty of the military authorities to await in case of the disturbance of the peace, or not amounting to hostile act to the government, the call of the civil authorities before interposing for the preservation of order, but that they would be in duty bound to summarily quell such disturbance and bring the guilty to punishment. Neither do I believe that the military authorities would be bound to obey writs of *habeas corpus* issued by the State courts. At the time of the arrest of the citizens before referred to, no civil court had taken cognizance of the matter.

Magistrates were some time since appointed by Your Excellency, and have been acting in the various counties of the State, yet in no instance have I heard or known of official notice having been taken by any of them of acts of unlawful violence toward freedmen, although such acts have been by no means unfrequent in the different sections of this State.

Of late, several cases of homicide of freedmen by whites have been brought to my knowledge, but in no case, so far as I have learned, was any arrest made by the magistrates or civil officers, and no attempt made for investigation. From my own observation and information obtained from the Commissioner of Freedmen, I am of the opinion that acts of unlawful violence towards the freedmen are becoming more frequent. The first effect on the mind of the people of the dispersion of the rebel forces, and the occupation of the country by our troops, is, in a measure, wearing off, and the apparent apathy and stupor resulting from the changed condition of things, is replaced in the minds of those who give up slavery with reluctance by feelings of hostility to the freedmen. Under all the circumstances, I think that the restraining influence of prompt trial and punishment of offenders, particularly those guilty of homicide, by military commissions, is the only adequate remedy for the existing evil. The action of Grand Juries would not, I fear, under the condition of things now existing in the State, correct the evil.

There are at present, several citizens charged with homicide, held for trial by military commission at different places in the State. In all cases of importance, the proceedings will be forwarded to Washington for final review and orders. If it shall appear expedient to you to refer this matter to His Excellency the President, I respectfully request that a copy of your communication, to which this is an answer, and also this my reply may be sent, that my motives and the reason of my action in the matter may clearly appear. I regret that we entertain different views of the subject.

Your obedient servant, THOS. H. RUGER, Brev't Maj.-Gen. U. S. Vols. Comd'g.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 8, 1865.

To Brevet Major-Gen. T. H. Ruger:

SIR: Your letter of the 1st inst., acknowledging the receipt of mine of the 27th ult., which requested that three citizens of the County of Person, in this State, now held for trial before a military commission, under the charge of an assault made by them upon the person of a freedman named CURRIE, "be remanded to the County of Person for trial by the civil tribunals of the State," has been received. In the outset you announce your conclusion that "after full consideration of the matter, it appears to me inexpedient to comply with your request."

You proceed then to mention the reasons which influence you to decline the request; promising that "without considering the questions as to whether the civil law is so far operative as to give civil courts jurisdiction of the case in question, it seems clear to me that without doubt, military tribunals have jurisdiction in all that relates to the preservation of order, including the trial and punishment of those guilty of acts of violence." It is but a just inference from this paragraph of your letter that you deny the existence of any civil law in this State; or, if there be, you insist that its execution rests solely in the military. For I cannot suppose that it was your purpose to maintain that, if the civil courts have jurisdiction, the military may take cognizance also. So much confusion and conflict would of course arise from such concurrent jurisdiction, that the remedies for violences would probably as much annoy the public as the toleration of them. If such be the character of civil and military jurisdictions, what shall prevent tribunals of each from taking its turn in punishing an offender, especially when the second tribunal shall be of opinion that the first has acted partially and without a proper regard to an upright sense of justice? This would not be improbable, certainly with the military court, if, (as you suggest there is,) there should be a palpable want of impartiality in the civil authorities where cases of freedmen are concerned. Again, the modes of trial are very unlike; the manner and measure of punishment after conviction, so different; the denial by one court and its allowance by the other, of bail to the party arrested, and last and not least, the trial of the accused by the one court at any place where it may happen to sit, however distant from the venue of crime, and by the other, in the county where in the offence is alleged to be done.

The jurisdiction of the military courts, you insist, extends to all cases involving "the trial and punishment of those guilty of acts of violence." If its extent is truly so unlimited, there can be little room left for the exercise of any criminal jurisdiction by the civil courts, and the creation of civil peace officers and courts through the President is a superfluity. In the proclamation of the Provisional Governor of the State, dated 12th of June last, which was fully approved by the Presidents before it was published, it is declared that "inasmuch as there are no civil magistrates in this State, nor State officers of any kind, the Provisional Governor, by virtue of authority in him vested by the President of the United States, will proceed: 1. To appoint Justices of the Peace for the various counties, loyal men, by whom the above oath will be administered, and who will also conduct the elections, through subordinates, for members of a convention, in accordance with instructions from this office, and agreeably to the laws of this State in force previously to the 20th day of May, 1861. 2. Superior Courts of Oyer and Terminer will be held, when necessary, by judges especially appointed and commissioned, to dispose of criminal cases. 3. The Justices of the Peace, appointed as aforesaid, will be authorized to hold courts for the transaction of all such business as may not be of the class of cases triable by a jury. The Justices, by a majority of their whole number, will also be authorized to appoint their sheriffs and their clerk for the time being, and such other officers as may be indispensable to a proper transaction of business. And they will also be vigilant, and will exert themselves to maintain the laws and promote the peace of society in their respective counties; and especially to arrest and commit for trial, when the courts may be held, all offenders against any law of the State in force previous to the 20th day of May, 1861; and to allow bail where the case is bailable, according to usage of the State."

I deemed myself to have been but the organ of the President when I put forth the proclamation containing these clauses. And I submit that it was but a reasonable inference on my part that he intended to aid the anticipated restoration of the civil law when, by his proclamation of May 29 preceding, he directed "First, that the military commander of the department, and all officers and persons in the military and naval service, aid and assist the said Provisional Governor in carrying into effect this proclamation; and they are enjoined to abstain from, in any way hindering, impeding or discouraging the loyal people from the organization of a State government as herein authorized." Now, I most respectfully inquire to what end and what object is the Governor clothed with the power to appoint judges, unless it be in the language of his proclamation, "to dispose of criminal cases?" Likewise, for what object are Justices of the Peace instructed to be vigilant, and to exert themselves to maintain the laws, and to maintain the peace of society in their respective counties; and to arrest and commit for trial, when the court may be held, all offenders against any law of the State in force previous to the 20th day of May, 1861, and to allow bail where the case is bailable, according to the usages of the State?

At the time of issuing this proclamation, it was held that there was no civil officer of the State, and the obvious intent was to create State officers. It was the manifest purpose of this proclamation to

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, 1865.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The monthly report of the Agricultural Department for August, says the returns of the correspondents are very full, and show a slight falling off in the wheat crop in the New-England and Middle States, something over half a million of bushels, a loss of abont one and three-quarters millions of bushels in the States of Maryland and Delaware, and a deficiency of over 20,000,000 bushels in the Northern and Northwestern States. The corn crop exhibits the greatest promise. It is everywhere good. The potato crop is almost as flourishing as that of corn. The other crops harvested will be ample for all domestic purposes, and that of oats will be very large. The prospect, therefore, is that the injury to the wheat crop will more than compensate by the unusual excellence of the other crops. The tobacco crop is the only one which exhibits a general falling off in the amount planted. The heavy internal taxes on the manufactured leaf, and the apprehension of a tax on the leaf, are assigned by some of the correspondents as a reason for the diminished production. The amount of wool and the increase of sheep are shown by the table to bear like proportional advance to that they have exhibited since 1861. The report says: The rebellion has given to this great interest a prosperity which protective laws, under a high tarriff, failed to accomplish for it.

Of the abandoned and confiscable lands in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau in Louisiana, the following are occupied by freedmen: Johnson Plantation, 3,000 acres, in Lafourche, property of L. L. JOHNSON; Woodlawn, 3,000 acres, in Terrebonne, property of A. G. & D. S. CAGE; TAYLOR'S, 1,460 acres, in St. Charles, property of RICHARD TAYLOR; WHITEHEAD'S lower place, 1,360 acres, in St. Charles, property of W. B. WHITEHEAD; CHARLES G. PAYNE'S, in St. Charles; HENRY DOYAL'S "Mount Houmas," in Ascension; ROBERT TUCKER'S, THOS. VICK'S, and TUCKER BROS., in Lafourche. The leases of all the places, whether occupied by whites or blacks, expire January 1, 1866. All pay to the government agent a certain proportion of gross crop, ranging from one-twentieth to one-fifth, and nearly all have paid a moderate sum of money in advance as forfeit and security.

In the Wirz trial yesterday ROBERT H. KELLOGG, who was one of the prisoners in Andersonville, testified as to the loathsome condition of the prison, when he, with four hundred others, arrived there, in May, 1864; the men were almost skeletons, dirty, half starved and diseased. Also firing at men for approaching the dead line was frequent. He also states that he had gone to the stream to wash his hands, when a shot was directed at him, but luckily missed; and that nearly three hundred ont of the four hundred who were taken with himself to Andersonville, died in a few days after they were paroled.

The latest news from the *Brother Jonathan* disaster is in a dispatch printed in the *Alta Californian* of the 3d inst., evidently later than that printed in the steamer edition of the same date. It states that only fifteen adults and two children were saved; that two boats were swamped alongside the ship, and three boats were left on board; that boats sent ont to rescne such as they could were unable to discover anything of the wreck, and had returned. When Gen. WRIGHT was last seen he had a life-preserver in his hands, but his fate is unknown.

Paroled prisoners asking pasports as citizens of the United States, and against whom no special charges may be pending, will be furnished with passports npon application therefor to the Department of State in the nsnal form. Such passports will, however, he issued upon the conditions that the applicants do not return to the United States without leave of the President. Other persons implicated in the rebellion who may wish to go abroad, will apply to the Department of State for passports, and applications will be disposed of according to the merits of the several cases.

The second snnnal prairie-chicken hunt in Delaware County, Iowa, took place recently. The sportsmen, so called, divided themselves into two parties, one of twenty and the other of eighteen men. Eight hundred and fifty-seven chickens were slain in one day, the larger party coming out nineteen ahead of their opponents. The highest number killed by any one person was fifty-seven; but game was scarce.

The population of Chicago, as footed np by Mr. WARREN, who is taking the census of Cook County, by State anthority, smounts to only 177,956. As estimated by the snthor of the *City Directory*, it was over 204,000. The city papers naturally prefer the latter estimate, bnt it is probable the accurate enumeration of an anthorized census-taker, is the more correct.

Halifax is a nice place. New-Yorkers having invited Mr. RITCHIE, the only Union editor in Halifax, to receive thsnks for his course, the Secessionists are irate, and give a supper to Dr. AMON, a bitter enemy of the Union. What does it amount to? AMON has a supper, his friends makes fools of him and themselves. Mr. RITCHIE is complimented, and the malignant Halifaxians est the leek. May they enjoy it.

A dispatch from New-Orleans, dsted Aug. 24, says: "The receipts of cotton at this port sbow a falling off as compared with the few weeks previous, and the market has advanced in consequence to forty-four cents per pound for middling. Twenty to forty dollars per bale is charged for the conveyance of cotton down the river to Mobile."

The steamer *George Leary*, which was run into on Thursday night in the Chesapeake Bay by propeller *Sea Gull*, has arrived safely at Baltimore and will be again in order in a few days; meanwhile her place has been supplied by one of the other new steamers of the company. None of the passengers have been at all injured.

Gen. EKIN advertises the closing sales of government stock in September. Twenty-five thonsand animals, without a single interruption, have been sold under his direction during the present month. The entire proceeds from this source amount to more than $4,000,000.

A Washington dispatch says, the publication on Friday morning of the order mustering out certain Generals was unanthorized. It has not yet been anthorized by the War Department, and further, that the name of Gen. BRAGG will not be on the list.

Pittsburgh is in a great state of excitement over the discovery of the murder of an unknown man, who was found in the ontskirts with his throat cut. In addition the excitement is increased by the arrest of a woman charged with wholesale poisoning.

There are two or three joint-stock companies in New-Orleans, engaged in the manufacture of ice. One of them makes five or six tons a day.

JESSE L. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, has resigned his position as one of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The foreign emigration to the United States for the six months ending with June, comprised nearly 75,000 persons, of whom 42,000 are males.

Ex-Congressman GEORGE H. YEAMAN of Kentucky, has been appointed Minister to Denmark.

LOCAL NEWS.

EDWARD B. KETCHUM, accused of forging gold checks to a large amount, was arrested on Friday last, near the house No. 223 West Twentieth-street, where it appears he has been concealed ever since the forgeries became known. The sum of $48,000 was found in his possession. KETCHUM takes his arrest very coolly. During yesterday he had interviews with the different members of his family. District Attorney HALL has entered a complaint against him, on behalf of the people, at the First District Police Court. The date for the examination of the case, has not yet been fixed. Some correspondence was found in KETCHUM'S possession, which seems to implicate other parties.

The One Hundred and Tenth New-York and Fifteenth New-York Heavy Artillery have arrived home for final payment and discharge. The One Hundred and Tenth departed for Syracuse, and the Fifteenth went to Hart's Island, having been honored by a reception by their friends. The Sixth New-York Cavalry, Fourteenth New-York Infantry and the Tenth Connecticut are expected to arrive to-day and to-morrow, having been mnstered out.

Mr. HENRY G. WHEATON, a lawyer of this city, was instantly killed on Friday last by being run over by a New-Heaven train near Yorkville, as he was crossing the track. The deceased was for several terms District-Attorney of Albany County. His funeral will take place on Tuesday next.

An inquest in the case of Mrs. CATHERINE CLEEVES, burned to dosth at the fire No. 16 John-street, on Friday night, was commenced yesterday by Coroner GOVER. After taking some evidence, the case was adjourned to Wednesday next, at 10 A. M.

The race on the North River yesterday between the *Columbia* and *Atalanta* boat clnbs, resulted in a victory for the former, the *Atalanta's* meeting with a mishap. The course was three miles. Time, 22 minutes 40 seconds.

History of the Cable.

We print on our first page Mr. RUSSELL'e complete diary of the progress and failure of the Atlantic Cable. This diary appears in the Boston *Post* of yesterday, most unexpectedly. How it was obtained the editor does not say, merely remarking that it is "forwarded by our special correspondent." The document itself is exceedingly interesting, and we congratulate our Bostonian neighbor in his enterprise in giving it the first publication in America, and, we presume, in the world. The account is of the most exciting interest, even after the sad result is so long known. The reader must be stolid indeed who does not feel sympathetic enthusiasm and sorrow as he follows this living picture of the progress of the great bnt unfortunately unsuccessful experiment of the century.

Peace with All the World—The Altered Tone of Public Opinion Abroad.

We are having the satisfaction of being free from rumors of wars, as well as from war itself. During the four years of rebellion, we were never for any length of time free from apprehensions of foreign interference; and this, as was very well understood here, meant nothing less than war with any power, or combination of powers, that might have the temerity to interfere. Even the close of the late war was almost dreaded by some, from fear that the spirit of our people, which had been stung by foreign insolence, might break through all restraint for the purpose of taking vengeance npon those who had been its enemies in the days of adversity. When all these perils had passed away with time, it was attempted to get up a new excitement on the Mexican question; and by false rumors as to our movements and as to French movements on the line of the Rio Grande, by stories of impending collisions and of gigantic preparations for hostilities, the timid have until lately been kept in a state of constant apprehension, and the sensation mongers have grown fat (or rather lean) by their successes.

Now, we have absolute calm. Rumors of war, there are none. Not a cloud is in the heavens—not even one of the "size of a man's hand." England and France cannot interfere in behalf of the Confederacy, for it is dead. They can fit out no more ships under the Confederate flag, for there is no such flag. They have even stopped their offensive style of addressing us, and proclaim their good will and amicable intentions. The press, official and unofficial, in Paris and in London, has altered its tone; and, excepting an occasional assault from some thick-headed Tory or insane Ultramontanist, we are now treated with the respect due to a civilized power.

As to reclamations against the governments for their conduct in the past, there is no reason that they should produce war, and no likelihood of their doing so. We have definite claims which await settlement by international law; and the decisions of international law will either be in our favor, or they will be such as to establish precedents whose effect in the future will assuredly not be beneficial to our antagonists.

The popular feeling, too, of both England and France, is favorable to the stability of our government; and all classes abroad, like all classes at home, accept the results of the war and its decisions as final. The masses are determined upon peace with the American Republic, and "dumb" though they be, so strong is this determination that negligence of it by England would prove fatal to any ministry, and a disregard of it by France would peril NAPOLEON'S crown. This feeling for peace is welcomed in this country, and reciprocated by the great body of citizens. There are fewer windy threatenings, and less hostile speech now than ever before; and even those sensational presses which have any time during the last quarter of a century, been eager for war with any and every nation, with "all creation and the rest of mankind," now find it necessary to cease all such rodomontade, for it finds no response among the people.

The Farce of Parole as Applicable to the Jailor Wirz.

Among the pleas for WIRZ, which Judge HUGHES filed on the first day of the famous trial, was a protest from his client against being longer detained in custody, on the ground that he came within the terms of the capitulation between Gen. JOHNSTON and Gen. SHERMAN.

The fallacy in such a forensic plea can easily be pointed ont. It makes no distinctions between the crime of treason against authority and the crime of violating the laws of war. It would be unparalleled in the history of war. It would reduce honorable warfare to the level of stark murder, and make it as safe to play the part of guerrilla and cut-throat, as to act the SIDNEY or the BAYARD.

To give one instance in point, which will settle the whole case. The instructions for the government of armies of the United States in the field, issued by President LINCOLN as General Order No. 100, 1863, paragraph 59, are imperative: "A prisoner of war remains answerable for his crimes committed against the captor's army or people before he was captured, and for which he has not been punished by his own authorities."

When, therefore, the *News* says, as it did some time since: "Capt. HENRY WIRZ was, we have no doubt, included in the surrender of Gen. LEE or of Gen. JOHNSTON. On that ground, then, he has received for all his acts, committed in the discharge of his duty to the Confederate Government, the amnesty involved in his right to return to his home without molestation from the authorities of the United States," it is clear that that journal has never seen, or else deliberately ignores the instructions of our government, published long before the WIRZ case was likely to arise. Reason, codified rules, and historical precedent, alike forbid any such "amnesty" as is deduced from JOHNSTON'S treaty with SHERMAN. Reason shows that it would reduce regular war to Indian butchery, by throwing a treaty or truce like a shield over all crimes against humanity. Next, the general orders of the government expressly provided for this case, and at a date so far anterior to it that they could not be reckoned *ex post facto*. They would take the precedence of the military conventions, and would furnish a law for their interpretation, even had their authors been implicated in attempting a different compact, as they are not. Finally, the history of war furnishes abundant example of the truth of our remarks.

Infanticide in England.

Unnatural crimes are a characteristic feature of the present time. The vessel which brings the report of the late trial of the English child-murderess, CHARLOTTE WINSOR, meets on its way our contribntion to the annals of horrible atrocities, in our accounts of the apprehension and conviction of STARKWEATHER, the murderer of his mother and sister. There is a similiarity between the cases on one point, viz: both proceeded from one cause—the greed of gain. With the former, if her accomplice is to be credited, infanticide was a mere matter of business; while the latter slew his victims for the purpose of obtaining a sufficiency with which to commence a married life. After contemplating such horrors, surely the philanthropist might be excused from retiring from the contest in despair, and the Christian in lamenting the inability of his religion to conquer or even to mitigate the evils which afflict mankind.

Some idea of the magnitude of the crime of infanticide in Great Britain may be obtained from the statement of Dr. LANKESTER, who very lately asserted in a public lecture, that in London alone there were twelve thousand mothers who had murdered their children. The percentage this would give is supposed to be largely exceeded in the manufacturing towns of the north of England. Hundreds, if not thousands of children are there supposed to be annually sacrificed to mammon, the children being previously entered in burial clubs, the parents paying a small amount per week, and, by so doing, insuring a certain sum (pro rata) on the deaths of their children. Many also perish by neglect, and large numbers are destroyed by the use of noxious stimulants. If such be the case with children born in wedlock, it is sad to surmise the fate of those who often have no natural protectors. It is true, societies are formed there for the express purpose of checking the crime of child-murder, by providing hospitals or asylums, but such institutions are discountenanced by all political economists of the English school. A Mr. ALLEN, the agent of one of these societies, viz., the St. Savior's, lately appeared before Mr. PARTRIDGE, a London magistrate, to notify him, and through him the public, of its existence; bnt the *Pall Mall Gazette* adds, "that Mr. PARTRIDGE, doubtful probably of the political economy of thus reviving the exploded principles on which such asylums are conducted, informed Mr. ALLEN that the business of his court was very heavy, and that he had not leisure to attend to him."

Though fearful, it is hardly to be wondered at that the next arrival stuns us with another appalling tragedy of the same nature. It is that of a father who destroys his five children, and, by his confession, attributes his crime to society, which, be feared, would visit the punishment due to his guilt upon their innocence. Woe to the country that provides not houses of refuge for defenceless infancy! Criminals are cared for, their material wants attended to, and lawyers appointed to defend them! Bnt is not the closing of the avenue of Christian charity, which forms a fitting outlet for the results of vicious or oftener misplaced affections, merely shutting the sluicegates of a sewer and poisoning the moral atmosphere with a thousand evils? The proof of this may be found by comparing the character of the crimes committed in other nations in Europe where such asylums are provided. In Moscow, a city with less than half the population of New-York, provision is made for forty thousand destitute children. In conclusion we would add, that if Great Britain be troubled with a surplus of inhabitants, which was not found to be the case in the Crimean war, MALTHUS himself, were he living, must admit that it would be sounder political economy to spare her infants, and commence the necessary reduction of her population by decimating her criminals.

Spiritualism and Jugglery.

In another column will be found some of the testimony in a curious case recently tried in Buffalo, in which the somewhat noted medium, COLCHESTER, was arraigned for "practicing jugglery without a license," and found guilty of the offence.

It is no part of our responsibility to pronounce npon the verdict of the jury. Much of the testimony would seem to show that, in the judgment of intelligent witnesses, *some*, at least, of COLCHESTER'S performances were entirely inexplicable on the hypothesis of "prestidigitation;" and yet, if the somewhat unsatisfactory statements of ROGERS, the traveling agent of the "Wizard" ANDERSON, are to be accepted, the medium is, by his own confession, a mountebank and impostor.

There is much in the phenomena of modern "spiritualism" which, whether as owning the illustrious origin they claim, or as indicating a yet undiscovered application of natural laws, or as embodying the latest achievements in the science and art of "humbug," is well worth the attention of the curious and thoughtful. Few have any conception of the extent to which the investigation of these facts, in *private* ways, is being conducted. The operations of public, paid "mediums," are but straws on the surface of the vast ocean of popular interest, which this assumed revelation has set in motion. In hundreds of thousands of families, at countless firesides, where imposture would be sacrilege, and in circles of mutually cherished and trusted relatives and friends, between whom the idea of deception would be even stranger than the facts we are asked to believe, it is undergoing the test of daily experiments. Much of this investigation is idle and useless; little of it is productive of any valuable fruit; and none has been able to present results whose value is patent to the world. Of these inquirers, a few (perhaps more than a few) are believers in the supernatural origin of the manifestations, and are subdivided into two classes, one of which find in them a religious inspiration, and the other refers them in the mass to Satanic influence. Some, again, of those who believe, frankly acknowledge that they have never yet derived any practical benefit from the ministrations of their invisible guardians; while others (and these not by any means the weakest and most credulous) profess to be strengthened in religious faith, comforted in sorrow, and guided through difficulties, mental and moral, social and economical, by their friendly monitions. By far the larger class, however, while conceding the verity of the phenomena, decline attempting to account for them. The "spiritual" theory they reject, because of the insufficiency of the evidence. Possibly the manifestations are in some way attributable to *clairvoyance;* perhaps they belong to the same category with the familiar developments of "mesmerism;" the mind of the inquirer may, in some way, operate on the mind of the medium; happily some mysterious "odic force" (whatever that may be) knocks furniture about, and makes three-legged stools oracular; but the presence of the beloved dead cannot be certified in these uncouth modes of communication, nor the identity of one's orthodox old grandmother be established in the new lingo she purports to utter from the "spirit-land."

But of all these, it is noticeable, none deny the facts. Certain appearances there are, which, in the judgment of an immense number of people, cannot be explained by the theory of jugglery or any kind of imposture. And so, what is facetiously termed the "investigation" goes on, seldom, we fear, to any good purpose; often, we know, to very great harm. To the vast multitude whose philosophic researches are mainly confined to the manipulation of restive tables, and the motive for whose "sittings" is scarcely deeper than curiosity or sport, we need attribute no more grievous error than is involved in a waste of time. Neither have we the disposition, if we had the power, to abridge by a single iota, the consolation which some profess to derive from frequent and tender communion with the spirits of the beloved and (perhaps recently) lost. Bnt what shall be said of the unquestioning and eager class that fairly woo deception, abandon their senses to the felicity of delusion, and allow themselves to be "tenderly led by the nose as asses are?" We have known very respectable people who disgraced themselves by persecuting faithful and innocent servants with charges of theft, on no other anthority than that of some irresponsible, disembodied vagabond loafing about on the confines of the invisible world. We know a lady, whose personal qualities, position in society, and reputation for common sense, have been of the very highest, and yet who has recently abandoned half of her best friends, because a babbling "medium" pretended to let in light upon their true characters and make revelations about their secret lives. "Spirits" pretend to point ont "true affinities," and make trouble between husband and wife; "spirits" present new views about right and wrong, remove conscientious scruples by lifting the favored devotee to a higher plane of vision, and explode antiquated superstitious, which old-time, blear-eyed theologies have dignified with the name of faiths and duties. In short, there is no mischief, whether in the realm of business, love, friendship or religion, that *some* of these spirits are not competent to do, and are not daily doing.

Now, whatever may be said of the existence and influence of "guardian spirits" that minister to our good, *here* at least is unmistakeable indication of Satanic agency. These are not "spirits of health," but "goblins damned;" bring with them not "airs from heaven," but "blasts from hell." It would be well for our séance-seeking friends to remember, that by every theory of supernatural agency (intermediate between *our* spirits and the highest) that was ever known, there are two opposing influences, the truthful and the false, the beneficent and the malign; it behooves us, then, to "try the spirits, whether they be of God."

But how many of us are equal to this task? Investigation, qnoth? Why not one man in a thousand in our most intelligent communities is fitted by nature, by knowledge, by training, or by experience, to investigate a question either scientifically or logically—to tell right from wrong, or truth from falsehood in it. And as to that moral "trying," to which the scriptures allude, and which consists in humble, child-like application to a Divine source for light and guidance—how many of those who run with hot haste to "investigate spiritualism," ever stop to think of that?

The practical inference from all this would seem to be, first,—however puzzled you may be with "spiritualism," however interested in it as a curious development in philosophy, don't *trust* it; by its own showing it is not a thing to be trusted. Secondly, do not spend much of your time with it, unless you are consciously the very man or woman whose mission, clearly indicated by nature and education it is, to study it in the interest of science and religion, truth and humanity. In the time-honored Yankee phrase, in the end it will not be found to "pay." Finally, give a wide margin to public mediums, who peddle out their celestial opportunities at so much a head. Not that they are necessarily dishonest, but they live by the love of the marvelous in the souls of their customers, and their temptation to cheat is immense. Like certain of old, they "covet earnestly" not "the best," but the most showy, gifts. In these respects, they are as jealous of one another as girls: none of them can abide to have it said that his morals are surpassed by those of the "concern over the way." If one writes a name on the arm, the other is bound to write two there; if Jones stands on his head to-day,—to-morrow Muggins will swallow his; if Foster, with mighty and mysterious throes, produce a canary from the "land of Beulah," Colchester must fetch in a bird of paradise, or die. Thus, if they have *any* "gift," they are tempted to eke out its deficiencies with charlatanism, as the emergencies arise; and we doubt not they do so.

Who cares, then, if such fellows are pronounced by juries jugglers? Who cares if they are compelled to pay a part of their badly-earned gain for the licenses that are required of other mountebanks? Who will not rejoice, if the result of such verdicts be to make the profession of "spiritual medium" as unprofitable as it is disreputable, and to destroy a trade which thrives best where human nature is the weakest, and adds nothing to the material, mental or moral wealth of the community in which it is tolerated?

The London Stock Exchange.

The Stock Exchange of London, as it now stands, dates only from 1854. It is situated in Capel-court, in the rear of the Royal Exchange. Attached to the building are reading rooms, refreshment rooms, fire-proof rooms, committee rooms, as well as several telegraph offices, whence messages can be dispatched to all parts of the world. At each entrance is a porter, whose duty it is to see that no one but members and their clerks enter the "House," as the Stock Exchange is called.

The Stock Exchange at present consists of about twelve or thirteen hundred members, presided over by a committee of about thirty, appointed annually. The members, like the committee, are also elected every year. A foreigner cannot be elected unless he has resided in England during five years preceding his application; nor can any one become a member who is under twenty-one, a bill or discount broker, or engaged in any business not connected with the Stock Exchange, or a member in any institution in which dealings are carried on in stocks and shares, or if his wife be engaged in business (as by the custom of the City of London a married woman may be), or in certain cases where he has been bankrupt.

As a rule, every new applicant for admission must be recommended by three members, each of whom must give a bond for £300, to be paid to the creditors of the applicant in case he should be a defaulter within two years after his admission. The entrance fee, on admission, is twenty guineas, and the yearly subscription is ten guineas. The rules of the Stock Exchange are between 140 and 150 in number. The committee are rigid in enforcing the rules, to prevent dishonorable practices. A charge against a broker or dealer is instantly investigated, and misconduct is generally punished with expulsion from the house.

Defaulters have their names and offences placed conspicuously upon a blackboard, a punishment that was originated seventy years ago, when scores of "lame ducks" waddled out of the house. Whenever a member has become a defaulter one of the committee announces the fact by rapping against a pillar, when a deathlike silence pervades the house, awful to witness, and the defaulter's name is then announced to the listening members.

The official hours of business are from 11 to 3 o'clock, except on Saturdays, when business closes at 1.

S. B.

TAXATION—ARTICLE NO. X.

Taxes on Manufactures.

The objections which have been advanced against raising the revenue from a tax imposed upon all *sales* of merchandise, will be found to apply to taxing manufactures, as a portion of the sales. Except as an urgent and temporary measure, few modes of raising large sums of money could be found more objectionable, with the law made and construed as is the existing internal revenue statute. How oppressive it is to consumers may be readily inferred from the following considerations:

Books and pamphlets, which are comparatively lightly taxed, pay three per cent. on the paper and five per cent. npon the printed work, being npon its full, not its increased value. The consumer pays a tax of at least twelve per cent., which prevents the circulation of reading matter to an equal extent.

Certain kinds of printed work, such as circulars, bill-heads and posters, pay six per cent. besides the paper dnty. Other kinds are not taxed at all, there being apparently no system in the distinction made. In connection with this it may be proper to notice a too common mode of evading psyment of the tax on the part of printers who work for cash only. Not keeping books and desiring to underbid their more faithful competitors, they can execute work at six per cent. lower rates, and put the money in their pockets, knowing that the revenue officers have no means of detecting the cheat. Of course, honesty has no chance at competing with roguery, when such a method of evasion can be resorted to. Nothing more demoralizing upon the business than such a law could well be devised. It offers a direct premium of from six to ten per cent. to fraud and falsehood.

The piano pays a duty upon the woods used, as prepared in the rough; another upon the keys; another upon the strings; another upon the metals; another npon the paints and varnishes; still another npon the finished instrument, less the value of the actions, keyboard, &c.; also one of from $2 to $6 per sunum, according to value. So with organs and melodeons.

The steam-engine or locomotive has paid $2 40 per ton as pig iron; then, $3 60 per ton as plate or bar; next, six per cent. npon the tubes, axles, tires, bolts, wheels, boiler, &c., if made outside; finally, a dnty of six per cent. npon the finished machine, the aggregate being fully fifteen per cent. to the government as revenue, and from twenty to twenty-five per cent. to the purchaser.

Lesther is assessed six per cent. in the rough; six more (upon its increased value) when finished, and six more (npon its *full* value) when made into boots, shoes or harness. It costs the consumer probably twenty-five per cent. additional upon the boots or harness he may see fit to order. Of course, the makers find, with these rates, a diminished demand for their work.

The mowing or reaping machine contributes, first, a six per cent. rate upon the wood rough hewn, the castings, plates, &c.; then another of six per cent. npon the finished machine.

Cotton pays two cents per pound in the raw state, (about five per cent.;) then six per cent. upon its full value, if spun into yarn; six more, if this is woven into duck, table-covers, or other fabrics; the same, if it be dyed or printed, (only on the increased, not full value;) finally, if the cotton prints be made into clothing, the tax-gatherer makes another levy of six per cent. on the value of the whole. Manufactures of wool, flax and silk are compelled to contribute about equally often and heavily.

Crude petroleum pays $1 per barrel; after being refined a tax of 20 cents per gallon is levied. The two united are equivalent to 100 per cent., causing the price of this illuminator to be doubled to the consumer. At present there is reason to believe that the capital actually invested in the oil regions does not pay ten per cent. per annum on the average.

Carriages are not only subject to similar taxes as a manufacture, bnt when purchased at the greatly enhanced prices arising therefrom, are made to pay annually from $1 to $10 each, according to value. This is in addition to State and municipal calls made upon them as ordinary property.

The oppressiveness of these several impositions is increased by the charges made by manufacturers to reimburse themselves for the trouble, risk and outlay in advancing the money. Where a five or six per cent. rate is thus paid, they are in the habit of charging the purchaser from seven to ten, or even twelve per cent., according to the amount and the trouble. It is, therefore, safe to estimate the cost of each article to the consumer as exceeding the amount of taxes paid to the government by fifty per cent. on the average. Many innocent people express surprise that the prices of manufactured articles should continue so high, after the war has ceased and gold has come down to 140; but in the repeated and heavy levies made by the General Government they may find an explanation of the mystery.

The evil is intensified by the discrimination exercised against our smaller manufacturers or parts of them, when carried on on different premises. Now, if there be one idea more than another distinctly American in our industry, it is to foster a healthy competition on the part of men of small means against the mammoth capitals wielded in European establishments. For this purpose it is advisable to encourage the fabricating of the several parts of one manufacture on different premises—spinning on one, weaving on another, bleaching, dying, or printing on a third, and making into clothing on a fourth. But by the present law and the construction placed npon it, a discrimination of from six to fifteen per cent. is made against such small and distributed industries, and in favor of its concentration in large concerns where the article is being prepared but once "for the market," only a single levy will be made npon it by the government agent. Cobnails, for example, pay $6 per ton, which is equivalent to five per cent. at present. Now, if at the Boonton works, where these are manufactured so extensively, one interest mined the ore and converted it into pig, there would be a tax of $2 40 a ton to pay; selling this to another concern, by whom the iron was puddled, there would be a fresh tax of $3 60. The nail manufacturer, *as separate interest*, would be called to contribute $6 per ton, and if the kegs were made on other premises, they would be taxed at the rate of six per cent. But it must be observed that, owing to the waste sustained in the process of puddling, a given tax on the pig-iron would be equivalent to one of nearly fifty per cent. more on the solid iron or nails. The charge which is escaped, therefore, by concentrating so many processes under one roof or on the same premises, is not $6, bnt $9 or $10 per ton; enough to crush out all competitors who might embark in the business without an enormous capital. The same observation will hold good, to a greater or less degree, in all departments of industry.

Aside from the considerations already advanced, there is manifest injustice in taxing manufactures at all. Profits or incomes may equitably be subjected to contributions; bnt industry should not be, for the reason that it may be, and often is, carried on at a loss. Surely no one will contend that losses in business should be subjected to the additional crosses of having to pay for the luxury! Thus, during the season which has gone by, from the decline in gold and prices generally, such articles as woolen goods, furniture, agricultural machinery, leather, &c., fell in price materially. Is industry, prosecuted under such circumstances, a proper subject for taxation? The idea is preposterous. Nor are such cases few in number, or adverse seasons of so very infrequent occurrence. The sudden retirement of two hundred millions of government paper as currency, desirable as this may be on other grounds, would inevitably produce a repetition of this train of misfortunes among manufacturers. To guard against such a contingency, it is the part of prudence to be caught with as small a stock of wares on hand as possible when the decline shall take place, as take place it must. This anticipation leads to manufacturing only "from hand to mouth;" merely filling orders for contracts actually entered into. Hence our industry must continue to be without buoyancy until that last crucial test has been undergone; previous to which, orders will be given or contracts be made only for such articles as are absolutely necessary for existing wants.

The duty of Congress in the premises is clear and imperative. It must look to incomes or profits, not industry, for the means required to carry on the government. On all the smaller manufactures the tax must be abolished at once and completely; on the larger it should be reduced to not more than three per cent., to be lowered one per cent. per annum until extinguished. This would give temporary assistance to the treasury, while our military and naval establishments are gradually being reduced to the peace standard. At the same time, provision should be made for taxing articles only once, or on their increased value as they go through the various processes required. If this be found impracticable, then let the tax on manufactures be swept away altogether, as oppressive, impolitic, unequal, and essentially anti-American in its operations.

If our manufacturers directly, and consumers indirectly, are to be relieved from so heavy a load, it would seem to be only the part of ordinary propriety and gratitude that they should consent to a corresponding reduction in the scale of customs' duties which are, like other taxes, now at war figures. The average rate levied npon foreign fabrics is now nearly 45 per cent. With every one per cent. taken off the tax on domestic manufactures, two might be taken off the tariff, without altering the present equilibrium between home and foreign producers. We believe that a reduction of such a character on both would have the effect of so greatly expanding the demand for both, that the custom-house would find itself a gainer at the year's end. It is true the experience of the past season does not tend to confirm this opinion; bnt if Secretary MCCULLOCH is to fulfill his promise by retiring a portion of the currency, until it approaches to the gold standard, the movement is certain to cause a falling off in importations; consequently, a decrease in the amount of customs' dnties while the process of contraction goes on and for some time afterward.

Bnt with a reduction of the rates on domestic industry from various levies of five or six to *one of three* per cent., the tariff might safely be cut down five or six per cent. without the slightest detriment to American industry or the revenue, as it seems to us. With the entire abolition of all imposts on our own manufactures, the scale on foreign fabrics might be lowered to thirty-three and a third on the average, which would yield, probably, as much to the government as it now receives, owing to the great stimulus which would be at once communicated to all industrial pursuits. This concession would also go far to satisfy those who are clamoring so loudly for free trade—very unwisely, as it appears to us, in the existing condition of affairs; yet not ineffectually as long as the ruinously high prices shall prevail. Until the government and people adopt measures for the removal of this sore evil, it is idle to expect that consumers as a body will willingly submit to the loads which are now grinding them to the earth, and will continue to be felt every succeeding year more onerously than in its predecessor.

Fire at "the Center."

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 25.

Two sheds, nine hundred feet in length and containing 2,000 cords of wood, belonging to the Central Railroad Company at the Center, eight miles from the city, were totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss $20,000. The track along the side of the sheds was so badly damaged that trains cannot pass. Passengers for the West to-night were sent forward via Troy.

TRIAL OF CAPT. WIRZ.

The Testimony Taken on Friday.

Insufficiency of Food for the Prisoners.

Fearful Mortality Induced by Starvation.

THE BLOODY RECORDS OF THE DEAD LINE.

Not a Particle of Shelter from Heat or Cold.

Short Rations Frequent, and Often None at All.

A Record of Horror to Disgrace Civilization.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 26.

The Wirz Commission met this morning, and after the reading of the record of yesterday Dr. A. W. BARROWS, who, having heretofore been sworn, identified a certain paper offered as in the handwriting of JOSIAH H. WHITE.

The Judge-Advocate accordingly moved to amend the first charge on which the prisoner is arraigned, by substituting the name of JOSEPH WHITE, as one of the prisonere with whom the defendant is charged with conspiring to cause the death of Union prisoners.

Mr. BAKER objected to the motion to supply the misnomer. He argued that the prisoner was arraigned on these charges by order of the President, and that until the original authority should supply the deficiency, no further testimony could be received affecting Dr. WHITE and the prisoner at the bar.

The court overruled the objection, when the name of Dr. WHITE was corrected.

Mr. BAKER said that the name of JOHN H. WINDER also appeared as one of the alleged conspirators. The fact was, however, notorious, that WINDER is dead. Therefore, this Commission is sitting here trying a man not in existence. He moved to strike out the name of WINDER.

The JUDGE ADVOCATE—Do you appear for WINDER?

Mr. BAKER—No.

The COURT—Do you hold that WINDER is on trial?

Mr. BAKER—I hold that WINDER, who is dead, cannot be tried for conspiracy.

The JUDGE-ADVOCATE—We have not been informed that WINDER is dead.

Mr. BAKER—It is a notorious fact of which the world has taken cognizance.

The JUDGE-ADVOCATE—BOOTH was dead when the other conspirators were tried, yet in that case the counsel for defence made no objection to BOOTH'S name in the charges.

Mr. BAKER—A military commission could do many things not common for a civil court to do, but they could not try a dead man.

The court overruled the motion to strike out the name of JOHN H. WINDER.

TESTIMONY OF DR. BABBOWS.

Dr. Barrows further testified that at Andersonville prisoners were arrested for buying green corn, which the guard took away from them; corn is an anti-scorbutic in cases of scurvy, and is a useful diet; the slops of the cook-house were thrown into the streams which ran through the prison, the exhalations from which were horrible and very unhealthy; besides the sinks overflowed, owing to the rains, rendering the premises still more intolerable; human bodies sometimes lay unburied for three days; the stench was terrible, sensibly affecting the atmosphere, and was worse than that from any dissecting-room; complaints of these things were frequently made in high quarters; dead men were in the morning frequently found among the living; the largest number of deaths in the stockade for one day in August, 1864, was two hundred and seven; the witness found Capt. Wirz in charge of the prison when he went there, and left him there at the time he made his escape; ratione were cut off from the entire number of the thirty thonsand prisoners for an entire day, owing to the alleged offences of a few others; the witness remembered that Wirz said to him that he (Wirz) was of more service to the Confederate Government than any of the poor rebels in front.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker—Was a medical student at Amherst, Mass., on the breaking out of the war, and had been licenced since; he was mustered ont on the 7th of December last; the witness had never seen our men in the army wearing a ball and chain, nor had he seen them punished in any other way, save by detention in the guard-house; he had seen men in our hospitals affected with syphilis, bnt none of the cases were so bad as those at Andersonville; our cases were primary, while those in the rebel prison were secondary, as a general thing.

The cross-questioning was further continued, to show that the rebel hospitals were deficient of medical remedies.

The court then, at I o'clock, took a recess till [2 o'clock.

[It is proper to say that Mr. BAKER did not voluntarily appear as counsel for the defence, as has been stated, but entered upon the duties of counsel after a consultation with Judge HUGHES, who had just retired from the case.]

On the reassembling of the court, the cross-examination of Dr. BARROWS was resumed.—Lying in dirt, and owing to insufficient medicines and diet, the chances of recovery were against those who had syphilis.

The questions and answers were numerous on this point involving the treatment of the disease.

Assistant Judge-Advocate HOSMER here said that he did not see the relevancy of these questions.

Mr. BAKER replied, he had asked the witness with what disease the patients suffered and how the diseases manifested themselves after the patients were sent to the hospital, and whether syphilis was owing to the vaccine matter used upon them. He was cross-examining the witness on this very point.

The COURT—You don't give the witness an opportunity to answer; you frequently put words into his mouth.

Mr. BAKER—I have a right to thus draw from him any information he has.

The COURT—We are disposed to be very liberal, but you must not suppose, at the same time, that we will not take exception as to the manner of examining witnesses.

Mr. BAKER—I will pursue the cross-examination in the proper way. If I do not, the court will excuse me.

The COURT—The witness must answer in his own words.

Mr. BAKER—I must pursue the course laid down in the books, or must stop.

The COURT—Go on.

The cross-examination was further continued, when the court interrupted counsel by saying: "Here is another lecture, altogether unbecoming and uncalled for."

Mr. BAKER—I beg the court's pardon.

The COURT—You beg pardon; it is granted.

Mr. BAKER—I hope you will not hold me strictly to the rule.

The COURT—Say nothing more about that, bnt go on.

The cross-examination was then resumed, and finishing,

The Court interrogated the witness, who said the rebel force at Andersonville was between three and five thousand men. The fuel for them was cut by a large force of colored men. There were axes enough to supply our men for a like purpose.

The witness gave as his honest opinion that if there had been proper food, clothing, quarters and other necessary supplies, from seventy-five to eighty per cent. of the deaths might have been prevented. In the dispensary he had seen some supplies which had come by the way of Richmond, such as dried beef, say two or three hundred pounds, and some Bologna sausages. He saw several boxes of clothing at the depot. Nobody in his ward saw anything of the clothing. Once or twice a little of the dried beef was brought in, but it did not afford each man in the ward half an ounce. The witness did not know who used the remainder of the beef and sausages.

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT H. KELLOGG.

Robert H. Kellogg sworn: He said that he was captured at Plymouth, and with about 400 other prisoners was taken to Andersonville; this was the 3rd of May, 1864; the only other prisoners there at the time were those who had been brought from Belle Isle, Libby Prison and other points. They were ragged and destitute of clothing; many were nearly naked and totally unprovided with shelter, except tattered blankets; the men were mere skeletons; the prison appeared to be crowded, though thousands were brought there afterward; the men were in a filthy condition; there was a poor opportunity to keep clean; there was very little soap; the men would get smoked over the pine fire while cooking, and for want of soap could not remove the stains this smoke made; plain water would not take it off; the night's were cool when he first went there, but as the season advanced the weather became intensely hot; there were twenty-one rainy days in the month of June; the prisoners were not supplied regularly or sufficiently with fuel; sometimes a squad would be allowed to go ont to bring in pine roots to make a fire; sometimes the rations furnished were raw, with no wood to cook; the penalty of trespassing on the dead line was death; he remembered seeing a man who was shot for this cause by the sentinels; if any one crossed from the prison to the swamp he would be shot at; once he stepped to the brook to wash his hands, when the sentinel fired at him, the piece missed its object, and he soon got ont of the reach of danger.

Mr. BAKER objected to a question asked by the Judge-Advocate, saying "Somebody was hurt, not killed, and therefore somebody must be hung."

The court rebuked the counsel, saying that such remarks were excessively improper, and there was a remedy to prevent their repetition.

The objection of counsel was not sustained by the court.

The witness said that he did not remember whether the man shot for drawing water out of the brook was killed that day or not. The quantity as well as the quality of the rations was irregular. Some days they got nothing at all, some days a short allowance, and on others there was a full quantity such as they were; thirty-two ont of the squad of ninety men to which he was attached were unable to stand when ordered to form in line by the Sergeant; their inability to do so rose principally from scurvy and diarrhea; their limbs were contracted, and therefore they could not keep their feet; the brook running through the prison was exceedingly filthy; the surface of it was covered with grease; we often went into it barefooted; nearly 300 ont of 400 who accompanied him to Andersonville died a few days after they were paroled; the Twenty-fourth New-York Battery captured Plymouth, were nearly annihilated at this prison.

The commission here adjourned until Monday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 26.

THE MUSTERING OUT.

The War Department to-day issued an order honorably mustering ont of the service a number of general officers, their services being no longer needed. There is bnt little difference between this order and the one which was, without authority, published in several of this morning's papers. The difference is Gen. BRAGG, who is serving on the WIRZ Commission, and Gen. JOHN W. SPRAGUE. Neither of these are mustered out. Gen. ERASTUS B. TYLER is among those who are.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue today decided that the amount of personal property subject to legal tax under section 124, is determined by the clear value of such personal property; that is, the amount remaining after the paymant of the debts and expenses of administration. When such value does not exceed one thousand dollars, no tax should be assessed thereon.

DEATH OF GEN. CROCKER.

Brig.-Gen. CROCKER, who has been ill for some time with typhoid pnuemonia, died in this city to-day.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

President JOHNSON to-day made the following appointments of Deputy-Postmasters: Daniel Wells, at Paterson, N. J.; Abial M. Condit, at Nashua, N. H.; John A. Goodwin, at Lowell, Mass.; Samuel J. Harris, at Columbus, Ind.; Oakley M. Pellett, at Newtown, N. J., and Caleb S. Clay, at Kingston, N. Y.

POSTAL AFFIRS.

The Postmaster-General has made a contract for carrying the mails from Virginia City to Helena, in the Territory of Montana, one hundred and fifty miles, thrice or oftener a week.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized ADOLPH ROENTHAL as Consul at Milwaukee for the Duchy of Dessar; GEORGE CASAR as Consul of the Hanse City of Lubec, at New-York; K. Y. FLEISCHER as Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway, for Wisconsin; and ALEXIS DE STOUTZ as Vice Consul of the Swiss Confederation at San Francisco, for the States of California, Oregon and Nevada, and the Territory of Washington.

PREMATURE.

The publication this morning of the order mustering out certain Generals was unauthorized. It has not yet been authorized by the War Department, and further, the name of Gen. BRAGG will not be on the list.

BASE BALL.

The National Base Ball Club, of Washington, intend playing a match-game with the famous Athletic Club, of Philadelphia, on Monday next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Spacious and elegant stands are erected on the grounds east of the President's house, and extensive arrangements are being made for the proper reception and entertainment of the visiting club. It is presumed a large crowd will be present, as both these clubs stand very high for skill in ball-playing, and the game will doubtless be a close and exciting one.

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

Man Found with his Trachea Sundered —A Woman Poisons Her Three Guests.

PITTSBURGH, Penn, Saturday, Aug. 26.

Our city has been thrown into intense excitement for the past two or three days by the discovery, on Thursday morning, on Boyd's Hill, in the Eighth Ward, of the remains of a man with his throat cnt from ear to ear, and his body terribly mntilated by numerous wounds. The most active exertions have failed to give any clue to the perpetrators of the awful deed, nor has the body yet been identified. It was interred. Several persons are under arrest on suspicion of committing the crime, bnt the proof against them is very slight.

Yesterday the excitement was rendered more intense, if possible, by the arrest of a Mrs. GRINDER, charged with "persistent and quiet poisoning," apparently without motive. Three persons who were guests in her house at different times, have died, supposed from the effects of poison, and another now lies in a critical condition.

The poisoning, it is supposed, has been going on for several months. The investigation of the affair is still pending.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 18.

No news of importance has transpired since the 4th inst.

The following ships have arrived and departed:

Arrived, Aug. 4, ship *Henry Britton*, from New-York; 5th, ships *Haze*, *George Griswold* and *Mendorn*, from New-York; 11th, steamer *Sacramento*, from Panama; war-steamer *Saranac*, from Acapulco; 17th, war-steamer *Suwanee*, from Philadelphia.

Sailed, Aug. 12, steamer *Moses Taylor*, for Nicaragua, with 400 passengers.

The war steamer *Saranac* is to cruise for the pirate *Shenandoah*.

Sailed, Aug. 16, ship *Syren*, for Parker's Island.

Sailed, Aug. 18, steamer *Sacramento* for Panama, carrying 400 passengers and $946,000 in treasure for New-York, and $400,000 for England.

Many bodies from the wrecked steamer *Brother Jonathan* have been recovered. No lives were saved except those escaping in small boats, as heretofore reported.

Several More Vessels Destroyed by the Shenandoah.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 26.

A San Francisco telegram of the 3d, says:

The following vessels have been destroyed by the pirate *Shenandoah: Hemmar, J. Howland, Nassau, Brunswick, James Maury, Waverley, Martha* and *Congress*—all of New-Bedford.

The *Favorite*, of Fairhaven, *Covington*, of Warren, and the *Neil* and *James Maury* were bonded to carry the seamen belonging to the vessels destroyed to San Francisco.

All the foregoing vessels were captured in the vicinity of Behrings Straits.

The last seen of the *Shenandoah* she was steering southward toward Lawrence Bay.

The *Neil* saw other vessels burning after leaving the pirate.

The crews of the vessels captured were plundered of everything valuable.

The Boston Post-Office.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 26.

The statistics of the Boston Post-office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, show a net profit over all expenses of $348,800 for the government.

Horse Race.

SPRINGFIELD, Friday, Aug. 25.

The trot on Hampden Park to-day was for $500, and was open to stallions. The horses, *Commodore Vanderbilt*, *Volcano*, *Gen. Meade* and *Henry Clay* were entered, but the latter was withdrawn. There were five heats and *Volcano* won the second, fourth and fifth. Time: 2:35¼, 2:37, 2:37. It was the "squarest" race of the week, and was closely contested.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 25.

The steamer *Vera Cruz*, Capt. GREGORY, from Vera Cruz, bound to New-York, via Havana, came into Hampton Roads last night, out of coal. Capt. GREGORY reports: Left Havana Aug. 20, M.; Aug. 23, gale, west southwest, working around, westward bound; 24th, heavy northeast gale, vessel working heavily, shipped heavy seas, and making no headway; at noon bore up to Hampton Roads for coal.

The Captain expresses his grateful thanks to the military officers of this post for their promptness to assist him.

The *Vera Cruz* has a valuable cargo of sugar, cotton, &c., and will sail for New-York to-night.

They have three of the crew of the English bark *Villa Franca*, wrecked the 22d inst. latitude 29, longitude 80. The remainder of the crew are on the the Norwegian bark *Turnjot*.

The *Villa Franca* was from Sagua, bound to New-York, with a cargo of sugar and molasses.

M. ELOIN, MAXIMILIAN'S Ambassador to Europe, was passenger in the *Vera Cruz* from Havana to Vera Cruz.

The One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, stationed at Norfolk, was mustered ont of the service to-day, and will leave for home as soon as transportation can be furnished.

This regiment is commanded by Col. KEPPART.

The steamer *River Queen* arrived this morning, with President JOHNSON'S family, Maj. LONG and others on a pleasure trip. They return to-night to Washington.

Arrived, steamer *Thos. Collyer No. 2*, from Norfolk; schooners *John R. Ford*, *Rutland*, and *J. C. Biddle*, from Richmond. Steamer *Blackbird*, with the expedition from Eastern Shore. Their search for the *Effort* has been unsuccessful.

The steamer *Georgiana*, Capt. PEARSON, from Baltimore, arrived this morning and reports that the new line steamer *George Leary*, when five hours' out from Baltimore and off Cove Point, collided with the steamer *Sea Gull*. The *Georgiana* sounded her whistle, and as the *Leary* did not reply, it was thought not much damage was done her. However, as she did not arrive up to noon, the tug *Moss Wood* was sent to her assistance; up to 5 P. M. neither had arrived.

Pilot boat No. 2, *William Starkey*, arrived from Boston.

Steamer *Point* arrived and passed up Elizabeth River.

The steamer *A. Winants*, with a small detachment of the Third Pennsylvania Artillery, started ont this P. M. in search of the lost steamer *Effort*.

Reopening of the Walnut-street Theatre —Edwin Booth and J. S. Clarke.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 26.

The Walnut-street Theatre, of this city, reopened to-night under the auspices of EDWIN BOOTH and J. S. CLARKE.

The establishment has been entirely remodeled and refitted, and is now the handsomest theatre in Philadelphia.

An immense audience was present, representing the beauty, fashion and intelligence of the city, and gave a warm and enthusiastic reception to Mr. CLARKE.

The season at the Walnut promises to be a very brilliant one.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Thursday, Aug. 24.

In the convention to-day the ordinance proposing to submit the Constitutional Amandment to the people for ratification or rejection was lost by a vote of 5 yeas against 44 nays.

An eloquent appeal memorializing President JOHNSON to grant pardon to JEFFERSON DAVIS and CHARLES CLARKE, late Governor of Mississippi, signed by over 4,000 ladies, was read and approved.

A resolution was adopted requesting the President of the convention to forward the memorial to the President of the United States.

The convention gives their President the right to reconvene them when deemed necessary.

Sinking of the Steamer Spartan.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Aug. 26.

The steamer *Spartan*, in running the Lachine Rapids to-day, struck a rock and commenced sinking. Her passengers were landed safely.

THE BROTHER JONATHAN DISASTER

It is Supposed that all but Seventeen were Lost—Some Late Particulars—Names of those who were Saved.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 26.

The *Alta California*, of San Francisco, of the morning of the 3d inst., has been received by private hands. It contains the following important intelligence:

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CRESCENT CITY, Sunday, July 30, } Via JACKSONVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 2. }

The steamer *Brother Jonathan* struck a sunken rock off St. George's Point, eight or ten miles west from here, at 1:30 P. M. to-day. All on board were lost except fifteen adults and two children.

A boat has gone to the rescue, bnt there are no hopes of saving more.

Two boats swamped alongside of the ship, and three boats were left on board.

The following are the names of those saved:

SAVED.

James Patterson, third officer.
David Farrel, steerage steward.
Harry Millor, baker.
Patrick Sims and Wm. Lowry, firemen.
Wm. E. Shields and Stephen Moran, waiters.
Mrs. Mary Ann Tweedle.
Mre Minnia Berkhart and child.
Mrs. Martha E. Wilder.
Mrs. Martha Stott and child.
Four colored seamen.

LATEST.

The boats have returned, having seen nothing of the wreck. We give up all hopes of saving more passengers.

Officer PATTERSON reports that Brig.-Gen. WRIGHT, whan last seen on board, had a life-preserver in his hands.

FROM CALLAO.

Arrival of Steamship Emily B. Souder.

The steamship *Emily B. Souder*, BUCKINGHAM, from Callao, March 20, arrived at this port to-day. She left New-York Nov. 16, 1864, for Callao, where she arrived in safety after a passage of 84 days, stopping at St. Thomas, Rio Janiero, Montevideo, Straits of Magellan, Lota and Chincha Islands for coal, provisions and information.

Left Callao on her return for New-York March 20, stopping at Valparaiso, through the Straits of Magellan, 750 miles inland navigation, thence at Rio Janeiro and Montevideo. Lost screw May 29 when 50 miles north of the Equator. Put into Maranham for repairs, remained there 35 days; left again July 7 with a new screw. July 10 lost one fan of new screw and remaining portion July 19 when within 45 miles of St. Thomas. Went into St. Thomas for repairs, and remained nine days. Sailed again July 29, under canvas, since which has experienced head winds and calms. Aug. 20, spoke steamships *Fung Shuey* and *Alhambra*, and received a supply of fresh provisions, for which thanks are returned in behalf of the passengers and crew of the *Souder*. Aug. 25, lat. 38 58, lon. 74 03, was taken in tow by ship *Montera*, and towed to this port. The *E. B. S.*, since leaving New-York, has sailed over 22,117 miles.

FROM HALIFAX, N. S.

Honor to a Union Editor—Secession Malignity.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, papers of the 21st are received. Some of the secession organs there are much exercised, and express great disgust at the fact of Mr. Ritchie, the only Union editor of that city, having been invited to New-York to receive the thanks of the loyal merchants of that metropolis in some substantial manner for his fearless upholding of the United States Government during the past four years.

The Secessionists, in order to offset this movement, had extemporized a presentation supper to one Dr. ALMON, who had been a leader of the rebels in Halifax, and who made himself notoriously conspicuous in the steamship *Chesapeake* affair, and who also aided the escape of pirates after they had been arrested. It will be remembered that the Captain of the pirate *Tallahassee* publicly thanked Dr. ALMON for assistance rendered that craft while there, after being ignored by the British Admiral.

THE CAPTURE OF KETCHUM.

Detective Officers McDougal and Gilmore Find Him in West Twentieth-street.

He Did Not Leave the City—His Complete Nonchalance.

Forty-Eight Thousand Dollars in Treasury Notes Recovered.

MEETING OF THE FATHER AND SON.

Affidavit by District-Attorney A. Oakey Hall—Lots of Correspondence.

On Friday Detective Officers GILMORE and McDOUGAL, to whom Superintendent KENNEDY had intrusted the "working up" of the KETCHUM forgeries, ascertained that EDWARD B. KETCHUM had been seen in the Central Park and elsewhere, and that he had not only not departed from the city, but had frequently during the past week appeared near a house in West Twentieth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. With this clue in their possession, the officers began to "pipe" the neighborhood of West Twentieth street, and at 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon their search was rewarded, KETCHUM then appearing to take an afternoon ramble. He was instantly taken into custody and hurried off to the Police Headquarters, and there closely imprisoned.

When taken into custody KETCHUM betrayed no surprise, bnt maintained perfect nonchalance and conversed freely with the officers while on the way to his prison. He informed his captors that with the exception of the Tuesday on which the frands were discovered he had been abroad daily, walking and riding in the public streets with scarcely an attempt at concealment, and conversing with citizens whom he knew, bnt who did not know him, and on Thursday last he rode in tha Central Park, and in tha evening walked thance to his temporary abode in West Twentieth-street. He further informed the officers that he had $48,000 in his possession, and this he yielded without reserve. His property, he said, at one time was valued at $6,000,000; but with the decline in the premium on gold, in which he was one of the heaviest operators, his losses commenced, and he saw his wealth rapidly disappearing, until his liabilities reached the enormous aggregate of $4,000,000. Bnt even this stupendous debt, he says, he could have canceled, if he had carried the gold frands through successfully. He also spoke freely of the life which he had led, and on entering his cell remarked, "This is the close of a fast career."

KETCHUM AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

After KETCHUM had been taken to the Police Headquartere, his father and other members of his family, with the officers of one of the banks which had received a part of the forged paper, and persons who have been chosen as his counsel, were notified of his arrest, and in the evening several of them visited him. He received them all, except his father, with marked coolness, and spoke as though he had been temporarily absent on business. He did not seem to think himself a criminal, or did not acknowledge the fact by his demeanor. The persons who called spoke to him with kindness, and none of them manifested any disposition whatever to prosecute him for his crimes.

KETCHUM AND HIS FATHER.

The interview of yonng KETCHUM and his father was decply affecting, and caunot be described. The father, who had not previously been aware of his son's presence in the city, clasped his son to his bosom, and said to him, "My son! my son! you have ruined me! but I forgive you! During the interview, which was protracted, great mutnal affection was manifested, and the two became recouciled. KETCHUM'S wife also saw him; but the particulars of this interview have not been given to the reporters.

OFFICIAL RETICENCE.

KETCHUM is kept secluded from the view of even the reporters, it being the intention of the officers who have the management of his case not to develope any material facts before they have succeeded in fathoming the forgeries and arresting every person that had in any manner been connected with them. Yesterday afternoon Messrs. A. OAKEY HALL, JOHN SEDOWICK, and Superintendent KENNEDY were closeted with KETCHUM, but the result of their conference did not transpire. Indeed, so reticent are these gentlemen and all others that are interested in the case that it was a mere accident through which the reporters earned that this interview had taken place. Hence newsmongers were forced to content themselves with

RUMORS,

one of which is that KETCHUM, while concealed, put aside in a safe place enough money to take care of himself many years. He has, it is estimated, concealed $150,000. KETCHUM is reported to have said that he expected to be tried and convicted, and thought it best to provide against any emergencies. It was furthermore said that he was quite buoyant, yesterday morning, indulging in many pleasantries with his attendants.

Subsequent to KETCHUM'S conference with Superintendent KENNEDY, Mr. JOHN SEDOWICK, and District-Attorney HALL, the fact was made known to him that the District-Attorney had begun the preparation of the initial papere in the complaint against him, and he received the information with stolid indifference.

THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S AFFIDAVIT.

Until a late hour yesterday everything concerning young KETCHUM was profound mystery; but after Justice HOGAN had opened court yesterday afternoon at the Tombs, Mr. A. OAKEY HALL appeared before him and presented a paper of which the following is a literal transcript:

FIRST DISTRICT POLICE COURT.

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—A. Oakey Hall, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is District-Attorney of the said City and County of New-York, and is public prosecutor of complaints wherein the people of the body of said city and county are complainants; deponent says that the said people, by him as moving complainant, complains herein against one Edward B. Ketchum, (now under arrest at the office of the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police District, but without warrant and on suspicion of having committed a felony,) to wit: That deponent is informed and verily believes that the said Edward B. Ketchum, at various times, within the city and county, between the datee of June 1 and Aug. 14 last, passed, willfully and feloniously forged three hundred pecuniary obligations purporting to transfer rights of property, each of which are in writing, printing, and figures, and each of which changing respectively numbers, signatures, payees and dates are in substance as follows:

"No. 58,502. NEW YORK, Snue 25, 1865.

"The Bank of Few York, National Banking Association, pay to the order of —— fivs thousand dollars. $5,000.

"Countersigned on the face thereof.

"Register No. —— A. F. B. JONES, Register.

"O. C. SKITH, Teller."

That the parts of each of said obligatione (commonly called a gold check, and by usage commercially negotiable) which are feloniously forged, are the signatures of the drawers of said checks. That deponent is informed and beliaves one CHARLES GBVHAM, of No. 42 Exchange-place, now was in his custody or under his control a number of said forgee gold checks. That deponent is informed and believes that the names of Brooklemann, Unger & Co., and Hallgarten & Hertzfield, respectively existing and recognized firms, are in some of said checks. That deponent is informek and beliaves that the said Edward B. Ketchum, at the drtes and places aforesaid feloniously nttered many of the said gold checks, and recsived value thereon, to the said Chas. Graham and the Fourth National Bank, with intent to defraud. That deponent is further informed and verily believes, that the said Edward B. Ketchum had on his person, or nuder his control, when arrested, sixty-seven gold checks of the description general as aforesaid, and which deponent also believes to be forgeries, and which hereof are made part. That deponent is further informed that the said Edward B. Ketchum, when arrested, was concealed at house No, 223 West Twentieth-street, in said city, under the false name of C. R. Lowry, and when arrested there were found with him three letters hereto annexed, which, in deponent's judgment, (and as he charges the fact to be) seems to implicate that the writer or writere thereof are accessories with the said EDWARD B. KETCHUM. Depouent therefore prays that, in accordance with the statute in such case made and provided, an examination may be had upon the preliminary complaint, *subpena, subpenos duciticum*, served upon said CHARLES GRAHAM, the bank and firms aforesaid, and such other witnesses as from time to time may seem expedient, to the end that the said EDWARD B. KETCHUM may be held to answer said charge of forgery in the third degrse, and tha writers of said letters forcibly discovered and duly prosecuted, and such other proceedings had as are admisable for public justice, nuder the provisions of the revised statntes, and the case of The People vs. Hicks No. 15 Barton's Reports, that deponent makes the complaint, because he is informed and believes that there are no private complainants desirous of relating or prosecuting unless legally compelled; and because he is informed and believes said forgeries or forged paper may be lost as exhibits; and further says not. (Signed) A. OAKEY HALL.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 26th day of August, 1865. E. HOGAN, Police Justice.

Indorsed on the complaint and affidavit is the following: "Witnesses to the subpœna, the within named CHARLES GRAHAM, Mr. LEVERIDGE, Bank of New-York; Detective GILMORE; President OALHOUN, Fourth National Bank, and after Monday the firms whose names are signed to any of the gold checks unproduced."

Superscription of letter No. 1:

"Mr. C. R. CONEY,
No. 223 West 20th-st., New-York."
CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.

MY DEAR COUSIN: Your mother desires me to say she should write you to-day, bnt having some important household matters to attend to, cannot well spare the time. She has, therefore, deputed me to write her accustomed letter, and however incapable I feel of filling her place, I have cheerfully undertaken the task, my only fear being that you may not be able to read my writing which, as you know, is proverbial for its indistinctness. I think you would have been happy could you have seen FRANK'S delight after receiving your present. I really think he was as much like a child with a new toy as anything I know, and just about as happy. Everything here is dull and quiet, and all miss you, and you are inquired of frequently, with many kind wishes for your improvement. I think there are one or two fair hearts who, to say the least, are a little more saddened since your departure. Bnt then I must stop telling tales, out of school, and flattering your vanity, or else there will be no living in the house with you, should you return. I wonder if you are as fond of teasing as ever, and whether you have found any one upon whom to vent your abilities in that line. If you have, I pity them, bnt should, nevertheless, be willing to put up with just a little teasing for the sake of seeing your dear old self. Now I sat down with the intention of inflicting a good long letter upon you, just because I know you abominate long letters, bnt I shall have to abandon my idea as there is an arrival of callers, and your mother calls me to go down and see them; so good bye, with lots of love, which your mother sends, and just a little from ELLEN.

Second letter, postmarked New-York City, Aug. 25:

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22, 1865.

MY DEAR BROTHER: I have bnt a few memente in which to acknowledge the receipt of your valuable and more acceptable present. It came just in the nick of time. Many, many thanks. Will write you again in a day or two.

With best love, believe me ever your affectionate brother, in haste, FRANK.

O. R. LOWRE.

Third letter, no envelop:

CINCINNATI, Aug. 18, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 16th is just received, and the information in regard to your health cannot help, as you must know, give us the greatest pleasure and satisfaction. In regard to spending money, I do not wish to place you under any restrictions upon that hand, having every confidence in your prudence, and as far as it is necessary your economy. Your friends have often inquired about you, and it is very pleasant for me to see how many people you have attached to you. True friendship, when seconded, is beyond all price and value; and I cannot inforce too strongly upon you the desirableness of making a proper class acquaintances and friendship; and when made, if you find them of a proper class, do not give them up lightly. I trust you will not confine yourself too closely to the house, as a proper amount of exercise, if not carried to an excess, cannot but be beneficial. Matters are going on here about as usual. I have recently made some purchase of real estate, which I think will prove eventually, if not immediately, profitable and remunerative. The family all send much love, and will probably severally write you during the coming week. I should write more at length, but am called down by an appointment, and therefore have only to remain your affectionate FATHER.

C. R. DOUBY, Esq., New-York.

Justice HOGAN, having read the affidavit and annexed letters, informed the District-Attorney that the prisoner might be held at Police Headquartere until it should become necessary to take further proceedings. It is not probable that Mr. HALL will press a formal examination before the middle of the week, as it is understood that other arrests are to be effected.

A small regiment of newsmongers moved upon Police Headquarters, last evening, and requested Sergt. YOUNG to gaant them accese to the prisoner's cell; hut the Sergeant, who probably acted under instructions from District-Attorney HALL, declined to admit any person under any plea whatever. The reportorial gentleman directed Detective Officer VAUGHAN to inphalanx then applied to Inspector LEGNARD, and that form KETCHUM that the representatives of the press were present, and would make known any statement which he might desire to publish; but KETCHUM rejected the proposal.

The Ketchum Forgeries.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The Glens Falls National Bank vs. Morris Ketchum et al.—An order was made this morning, granting an attachment against the property of the defendants, who, according to the affidavit of Wm. A. Wait, Cashier of the bank, had in their hands on the 14th of August $89,764 59 in currency, and $1,162 47 in gold, the property of the plaintiffs.

THE JOHN-STREET FIRE.

Inquest by Coroner Gover at the Beekman-street Police-station—Two Witnesses Examined, and the Hearing Adjourned.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner GOVER impanneled a jury at the Beekman-street Police-station, to make an investigation touching the death by burning of Mrs. CATHARINE CLEEVES, in the fire at No. 16 John-street, on Friday afternoon. Levity is not in place at an inquest, especially where the victim has met an awful death by fire; but there were few of the spectators at the opening of this inquest who could restrain their risibilities when the officers brought in, one after another, of the merchants and others who were passing the station-house, and it was found that every man of the number lives in New-Jersey, and was in a fearful excitement lest he should lose a Saturday evening train. At length two gentlemen of seeming leisure entered the station-house and coolly became sested near the Coroner, and that officer imagining them to be willing jurors, passed over the book. The gentlemen were, however, obtuse; they could not perceive the nenter pronoun; they could not see it in that light. They were, they said, reporters. That was precisely the reason why they should act as jurors, the Coroner adnded, because, said he, "I want an intelligent jury." And they were sworn in, notwithstanding their remonstrances; and when their names were demanded, it turned out that the Coroner had pressed into the service the identical genius that invented the brilliant and startling romance of the John-street fire which appeared in yesterday's *Tribune*—the same to whose inventive pen the public are indebted for a vivid descriptive sketch of the struggle among Mr. BARNUM'S stuffed beasts at the time of the destruction of the Museum.

A Jury having been found, the following testimony was taken:

Richard Jones, of No. 234 Bergen-street, Brooklyn, sworn—I am a clerk for my brother, at No. 16 John-street; it was a fireworks and ammunition manufactory; the gun and pistol trade was also carried on; the business was conducted on the first floor; there was no gunpowder in the building; the stock of fireworks on hand was small; it always was at this season; our fireworks are all manufactured at East Williamsburg, and none were manufactured in the store; I was seated on a chair outside the office-railing, with my back turned to the place where the fire commenced, conversing with a boy, when something struck me in the back, I turned around and discovered some signal lights on fire on a shelf; I then gave the boy a shove, and ran toward the safe; the fire prevanting me from reaching the safe, I started up stairs to give the alarm; I then came down stairs into the street, where I remained during the fire; no person was near the lights but myself; they were wrapped in a package of brown paper, six in each package; in ten minutes after the missile struck me in the back the store was enveloped in flames; the reason why I could not reach where the safe was, there were large quantities of fireworks around it; the signal lights were made by Messrs. EDOR & Co., of Jersey City; I am not a pyrotechnist; the signal lights came into our possession last Tuesday; no particular care should be taken in the storing of pyrotechnics; I do not know of what these signal lights, which were colored, were composed; our entire stock was valued at $20,000; if India crackers are denominated explosive material, we had between $6,000 and $7,000 worth of explosives on hand; we had six or eight dozen rockets in the cellar, and some Roman candles; I was never cautioned about handling our pyrotechnics; I know something about an ordinance in relation to the storage of fireworks; I understand that it prohibite all colored works, and allows a certain quantity of plain works to be stored, colored fires being the most dangerous; when I went up stairs to give the alarm, I met the occupants coming down; I have neither expressed nor formed an opinion as to the origin of the fire; I was not smoking.

The coroner here read the corporation ordinance in relation to the keeping of pyrotechnics within the fire limits.

Mary Muldoon, of No. 82 Willett-street, sworn—I was employed by Mr. John Fillo, at No. 16 John-street, top floor; I worked sewing furs with the deceased; at about four o'clock I heard an explosion; looked out of the back window, and saw smoke in the yard; made my way down stairs as fast as I could; never saw deceased after I looked out of the window; seven girls were working in the room; there was so much smoke that I went out of Mr. Robinson's window, walked along the coping two or three doore, and dropped upon the pavement; Mr. Robinson broke ont the sash, and I followed him; I know nothing further.

The hour being late, and other witnesses whose testimony it is desirable to take not being at hand, the Coroner here adjourned the investigation to Wednesday morning next at 10 o'clock, at the Coroner's office, No. 4 Centre-street.

The husband of Mrs. CLEEVES appeared, yesterday afternoon, and took charge of the charred remains.

INSURANCES ON THE JOHN-STREET FIRE.—The following correct statement of insurances on the late John-street fire, we obtain from the office of Superintendent WARREN, of the Fira Insurance Detective Agency: T. F. JONES, gun and pyrotechnic establishment, No, 16 John-street, has an insurance of $13,000 in the following companies: Relief, $2,500; Fireman's Fund, $2,500; Rutgers, $4,000; Corn Exchange, $4,000. Basement, occupied by E. COMBS' Brooklyn Express, loss estimated at $600, no insurance. Second floor, occnpied by J. DUNN, policy dealer, and several others, no insurance. Third floor, occupied by J. W. ROBINSON, silver plater, insured for $250. Fourth floor, occupied by J. FILLO, fur sewer, insured for $600 in the Humboldt. The furs in his shop at the time of the fire were the property of HARRIS & RUSSAK, No. 183 Broadway; insured for $1,500 in the Brooklyn Insurance Company. No. 14 John-street—First floor, occupied by T. J. CONNELLY, Yankee Notions, &c., is insured for $3,500 in the following companies: Williamsburg City $2,000, and Mercantile $1,500. Second floor, occnpied by WATERS & THORP, plated-ware, insured for $10,000, in the Etna of Hartford. No. 18 John-street—Second floor, occnpied by W. M. SMITH, plated ware, insured for $7,500 in the following companies: Mercantile, $3,500; Yonkere and New-York,

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 26, 1865.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81...O.	107⅝	100	Erie Railway.....	87¼
1,400	U.S. 6s, 5-20s...R.	105	300	do.....	87⅜
20,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	105¾	400	do.....	87½
2,000	do.....	106⅝	200	do.....s60	86⅜
3,500	U.S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	97¾	500	do.....s60	86⅝
10,000	do.....	98	200	Reading R.....e15	105⅞
7,500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		1000	do.....	106⅜
	First Series....	99⅛	200	do.....s30	105½
5,000	do...Sec. Ser.	99⅝	200	do.....2d call	105⅝
23,000	do.....	99⅜	100	Mich. S. & N. I....	64⅜
3,000	U.S.6s, 1 Yr. Cer.		100	do.....	64¼
1,000	Ill. Con. Bs, '79..	97	100	do.....	64⅜
1,000	Tenn. 6s.....	72¾	100	do.....s30	64
4,000	North Car. 6s....	72	100	do.....2d call	64⅛
5,000	City 5s, '67.....	98	100	Chic. & N.W. Pr....	62½
10,000	O. & M. Cer.....	24⅜	100	do.....	62⅝
44,000	Erie 3d M.....	108	400	Cleve. & Tol.....	101½
2,000	Mich. C. 8s, New		200	Chic. & R. I.....	107½
	Loan.....	111¾	800	do.....2d call	108
800	Ill. Cen. Bs.....	111	200	do.....2d call	108
3,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st M.	80¾	200	Mil. & P. du C....	46¼
5	Cen. National B'k..	105¼	100	do.....	45
600	Quick. Min. Co....	55⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C.....	96¾
200	do.....s30	55	200	do.....	97
200	do.....b3	56⅛	200	do.....	97⅛
300	Mariposa M. Co....	11⅛	100	do.....s10	97¼
100	Cary Improve't....	16	50	do.....	97⅜
200	N. Y. Cen. R.....	92⅝	600	do.....	97½
100	Al. & T. H. R. Pr..	60½	100	do.....2d call	97
300	Cleve. & Pitts.....	71			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

200	N. Y. Cen. R.....s3	92¾	100	Cl. & Pitts. R.....c	70¾
200	do.....	92¾	200	do.....	70¾
200	do.....b3	92⅝	200	do.....b3	70⅝
200	Erie R.....	87¾	600	do.....	70¾
100	do.....b3	87½	300	Chi. & R. I.....	108¼
200	do.....	87¾	100	do.....	108⅜
500	do.....	87	200	do.....	108½
100	do.....	86¾	200	do.....b3	108⅜
500	do.....s3	87	100	do.....c	108⅜
200	do.....s3	86¾	100	do.....s3	108⅜
100	Hud. Riv. R.....c	110	300	Chic. & N. W.....	27½
780	do.....s5	109¾	200	do.....b3	27⅝
200	Reading R.....	105¾	300	Chi. & N. W. Pr....	62½
200	do.....c	105⅞	200	do.....s3	62⅝
200	do.....s3	105⅝	300	do.....	62¾
200	do.....c	105⅞	200	do.....s3	62⅝
200	do.....b3	105⅞	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C....	97
100	Mich. Cen. R.....	107	100	do.....	96⅞
100	Mich. S. & N. I....c	64¾	200	do.....	96¾
100	do.....	64⅝	100	At. Mail S. Co...b10	141
200	do.....b30	64⅞	100	do.....	140
200	do.....b3	64⅞	100	Cum. Coal Co....b3	4⅛
200	do.....b3	65	100	do.....	4⅛
200	Quick. Min. Co....	55¾			

SATURDAY, Aug. 26, P. M.

The rate for Money to the brokers to-day was 5 ₰ cent. as the rule among the leading borrowers and lenders. We heard of transactions as cheap as 4 ₰ cent. and as high as 6 ₰ cent.

The price of Gold was ¼@½ ₰ cent. dearer than on Friday. The demand to pay Custome was again quite large, and the shipments of the day, though chiefly in bar Gold and Foreign Coin, had a partial influence to stiffen the rate. The whole Customs demand of the week is over *three millions*; the export of the week, $743,164, of which all but $274,503 was in Gold and Silver bars. The sales of Gold to-day were at 144@144¼ @144¼ ₰ cent.

The Government and Railway lists at the Stock Exchange were firm at about Friday's prices, and the market left off, after the morning (and only) Boards, as follows compared with Friday afternoon. The closing offers for the Railways were especially firm on Hudson, Michigan Southern, Rock Island and Fort Wayne.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s.....	97¼	98	N. West Pref....	62½	62¾
U. S. 5-20s.....	106¾	106¾	Rock Island.....	107½	109¾
U. S. 7-30s.....	99¼	99¼	Fort Wayne.....	96⅝	97
N. Y. Central....	92¾	92⅝	Cumb'land Coal	41⅝	41⅝
Erie.....	87	87¾	Quicksilver.....	55¼	58¼
Hudson.....	109¼	109⅞	Mariposa.....	11⅜	11⅜
Reading.....	105⅝	105¾	Canton.....	38⅜	38⅝
Mich. Southern..	65⅝	64¾	Atlantic Mail....	140	140
Illinois Central..	122¼	122¾	Brunswick.....	9¾	10¼
Pittsburgh.....	70¼	70⅝	Ohio Certificates	24⅝	24⅝
Northwest.....	27¼	27⅜	American Gold..	143⅞	144

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares. The Fourth National has declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 per cent:

Merchants'.....	109	Metropolitan.....	115
Union.....	118	People's.....	110
America.....	130	Market.....	105
City.....	160	Nassau.....	108
Butchers' & Drovers'.	120	Corn Exchange.....	106
National.....	110½	Marine.....	140
Commerce.....	103¾	Park.....	138
American Exchange..	1.3	Manuf'& Merchants'.	105
Bank of the Republic	100	Central National....	105
Bank of N. America..	107	Fourth National.....	98
Irving.....	106	Ninth National.....	101

The following offers were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N.Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex'd	86
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Ext.	85	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort ..	72
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n....	85	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876.....	100	Galena & Chi. ex.....	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con 1876.	100	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort..	100½
Erie 1st M., x div. '68.	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund..	94
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1883	102½	N. J. Cen. 1st mort....	101
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	93½	N. Jer. Cen. 2d mort....	103
Buf. N.Y. & E. 1st M. '77	94	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	103
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, M. '63....	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	95¾
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds, S. F., '63.	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	86
Harlem 1st, '98-'72.....	107	Cleve. & P. 2d mort....	90
Mich. C. new, 1st, 8's, '82.	111¾	Cleve. & P. 3d mort....	73
Alton & T. H. 2ds pref..	75	Chi. & Alton S. F.....	96
Obl. & N. W. Int. Bs....	78	Chi. & Alton 1st mort .	95¼
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.....	80¾	Chi. & Alton Income .	85
Lack. & West'n Bonds.	100	Ohio & Miss. 1st mor .	74
Del. L. & W. 1st mort..	102	Mil. & St. Paul. 1st mor.	74
Del. L. & W. 2d mort...	103	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	92
Tol. & Wab. 1st mort...	86		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $16,596,832 55, including for Customs, $580,000; on account of Loan, $556,000; payments, $6,820,260 64; balance, $59,522,-061 50.

GEN. ROSECRANS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A Public Welcome—Speech from the General.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, July 31.

The welcome extended by the citizens of San Francisco to Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS on Saturday evening was one of the largest and most enthusiastic popular demonstrations ever witnessed in this city. The tribute was the more significant, and doubtless the more acceptable, from the fact that it originated, as all such demonstrations should originate, with the people themselves, instead of being the mere formal act of the city authorities. Popular ovations in favor of each staunch Union heroes as Gen. ROSECRANS do not need to originate with city officials or to receive official sanction, and the complaint made in some quarters that the municipal authorities did not do for the people what the people can do so much better for themselves, is entirely uncalled for. All that is required in such cases is for one or two citizens to come forward and give direction to the popular enthusiasm, and this was done on the present occasion by Dr. L. J. HENRY, J. R. HARDENBURGH and WILLIAM HARNEY, and the success of the demonstration reflects credit upon their management.

Early in the evening, the crowd commenced gathering around the Occidental Hotel, where Gen. ROSECRANS is stopping, and by 9 o'clock, not less than 10,000 people were collected in front of the hotel, on Bush and Montgomery streets. The Occidental was tastefully decorated for the occasion with Chinese lanterns and the Stars and Stripes, and pending the arrival of the military and civic societies, the crowd were entertained by a display of fireworks in the shape of rockets, Roman candles, &c., in front of the hotel. The Turnverein Society were the first to make their appearance, and were soon after followed by the Jackson Dragoons, Capt. O'BRIEN, and the Second Regiment C. M., Col. SMITH, each preceded by a band of music. A long procession of citizens brought up the rear, and by 9½ o'clock the entire area in front of the hotel, up and down Bush-street was filled with a compact mass of human beings, while hundreds of ladies and gentlemen were gathered in the windows and on the houstopa in the vicinity. "Hail Columbia," "The Star Spangled Banner," and several other patriotic airs, were played by the band, and after some delay Gen. ROSECRANS made his appearance on the balcony over the main entrance to the hotel, and was greeted with the most deafening cheers by the immense multitude. He was introduced to the people by Chief Justice TURNER of Nevada, in the following speech:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Your committee have charged me with the duty of presenting to you to-night the hero of a hundred battle-fields—the man who won the earliest victories. [Cheers.] The General who wrested Western Virginia from the toils of the rebels. [Cheers.] The hero of Rich Mountain, of Murfreesboro, of Stone River, of Chattanooga, and a long line of well-fought battles. [Great cheers.] He who fought for yon npon distant fields of glory when your liberties were threatened, now greets you at your homes when victory is won. The shores of the Pacific never echoed to a nobler tread—the citizens of San Francisco never greeted a more glorious guest. [Tremendous applause.] Allow me, then, fellow-citizens, to present to you the hero of Virginia and the West, of Tennessee and the South, and the first victor in freedom's fight, Major-Gen. ROSECRANS.

GEN. ROSECRANS' SPEECH.

As soon as the cheering had subsided, Gen. ROSECRANS spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—This is not the first time I have stood before multitudes as numerous as those I see before me now. I have met the eyes of as many as are fixed npon me now, hnt under circumstances less embarrassing. Then I was before enemies; now I see only friends. [Applause.] In the demonstration you make here to-night, I see the expression of loyal hearts, and a profound devotion to the cause of the Great Republic. I join with you in nttering the sentiment which speaks from your hearts, of rejoicing at the glorious triumph of the government in this great battle of human liberty. I feel now more than ever that we are a nation, with a government based upon principles as firm as truth, as lasting as eternity. [Cheers.] The cloud of misgivings that hung over our political fabric before it was tried by this war, is dispelled, and I, for one, have an abiding confidence in its stability; and, in the enjoyment of a universal peace, and relations of the closest friendship with our sister Republics on this continent. [A VOICE—"How about Mexico?"] I have no doubt our government will extend a cordial sympathy and a warm indorsement of all republics on the globe. Mexico is a republic—we mnst recognize her as snch—and not only her, but all the republics down to Patagonia, and all in every part of the world will receive our sympathy. [Cheers.] Till I came to this city, I never had a correct conception of the people, or the resources, or the magnitude of our country. The struggle to maintain the existence of that country, has been long and bloody. I say existence, for the struggle for the Union and for liberty was the struggle for nationality. But, thank God, it has resulted in triumph to our country's cause. [Great applause.] You cannot expect me, fellow-citizens, educated as I have been in things foreign to the domain of rhetoric, to make a speech. With your permission, therefore, after expressing one desire of my heart, I will bid you a good night. That desire is this: I want to see one or more iron bands extending across the continent, connecting the great metropolis of the Pacific with the distant shores of Maine. I want to hear the shrill whistle of the locomotive wake up the echoes of the Rocky Mountains and the solitudes of the great interior desert. This must come. It is one of the great boons the future has in store for you, and sooner or later it will be an accomplished fact. And now, fellow-citizens, with a sincere wish that you may be as prosperous and happy as you deserve to be, I bid you good night. [Cheers.]

RECEPTION IN THE COMMITTE ROOMS.

Before the General made his appearance on the balcony, a reception of a more formal character had been given him in the committee-room, on which occasion Judge COPE delivered the welcome address.

REPLY OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: For this testimonial of your respect and for the flattering words of compliment paid to me by your eloquent representative here, I return my thanks. But however gratifying they may be to me personally, it is their deeper significance—the lofty love of nationality, so strong and tender as to call forth the expression of your affectionate regard, not only for our Government Flag, but even toward any one who has been in the seavice of our country in its late struggle for life, which profoundly touches my heart. Fellow-citizens, I am quite sure you de not expect, and would not ask, a speech from one whose education and life has been such as mine; but I should do violence to my own feelings if I did not join you in expressing my love for the great free republic, whose children we are, and in declaring our unalterable resolution, under all circumstances, and through all time, to maintain its honor and its flag, and so transmit them, a glorious legacy to our children. What emotions thrill my heart as I stand here on the western confines of this great, free country, and find hearts of American freemen beating so warmly responsive to my own, as on the remotest border of New-England, where I, hnt a few weeks since, exchanged congratulatione on the anspicions termination of the great war for freedom and nationality, which for four years past, like a black cloud, has hung over our land. Fellow-citizens, let us wake to the greatness of our destiny! Let us see to it that the moral, intellectual, material and political development of this nation hereafter is worthy of the resources and the institutions with which Providence has blessed it. Let educational establishments be created and indorsed, to give our young men who are to be our miners, manufacturers, engineers and agriculturists a full knowledge of all that science teaches, to give them the mastery of the powers of nature in those branches of productive industry; and let those same institutions give those young men such military instruction and discipline as will qualify them to be able leaders of the militia of a great free people. Let our militia be organized wisely and effectually into classes best fitted on an emergency to do service with the least possible snbtraction from the productive industry of the State. Let our foreign policy become what it has not heretofore been, from circumstances not necessary to explain, worthy of a great and free republican people—just, magnanimous, and warmly sympathetic with every true aspiration of peoples after constitutional liberty and free government, while we carefully abetain from covering with the mantle of our charity the outrages on law and liberty which powerful factions, organized under specious pretences, sometimes commit. Let the East and West, already attached to each other by so many bonds of sympathy, interest and affection, be still more firmly bound together by the speedy completion of our great Pacific—I will not say railroad, hnt—railroads. So shall our march to greatness be commensurate with our past progress and present position among the nations of the earth, and our flag and examples become beacon-lights of hope to all the nations of the earth.

Description of a Grand Buffalo Hunt.

FORT WADSWORTH, D. T., Aug. 10, 1865.

To the Editors of the St. Paul Press:

Thinking that you might like to have an account of one of the incidents of frontier life, in the Dakota Repnblic, I give yon the following:

For some days past vast herds of buffalo have been passing down the James River flats. On Monday last all the Indians in the surrendered camps, and as many of the scouts as could be spared, were ordered on a grand hunt, for the benefit of the half-starved devils who have to depend upon game, fish, and wild turnips, for their sustenance, with directions to obtain and cure all the meat possible—thus laying in a snpply for Winter. They moved out to the edge of the flats and camped in sight of several herds, and made preparations for a grand hunt next day; so it was deemed advisable that a small party of ns should go out and see that a proper disposition should be made of the flankers and the forces generally, during the approaching contest. So at daylight Tuesday morning, a gay and festive party started for the scene of action, and reached Gen. RENVILLE's camp just as he was advancing his column to the front; and a motley set was there—warriors, big Injun me, sconts, squaws and papooses, with their various carts, pony and dog trains—making a column some miles in length. We found no large herd until we got ont from camp some ten or twelve miles, when we came across a herd containing about a thousand; the general then marched his forces in battle array, closed up the columns of those who were to engage in the fray, leaving the train in the rear. So we advanced with a platoon front, and a guard on each flank and rear, armed with whips, which they freely used npon any poor devil who straggled beyond the proscribed lines and limits, either from curiosity or excitement. RENVILLE and two or three others riding a little in advance, and at a given signal—RENVILLE raising his rifle over his head—the grand charge was to be made. The wind was favorable, and we got within about a hundred yards of the herd before it got fairly under motion, when up went the never failing rifle, and such a racing, rushing, dashing, whooping, yelling, firing, falling, tumbling, pitching and dying as there took place, has seldom been witnessed on our quiet, peaceful plains. From one knoll about one hundred dead buffalo could be seen, among whom the squaws were busily at work skinning and cutting up the meat. A tiserni (not ornamental) institution are these same squaws.

A PRAIRIE-CHICKEN HUNT IN IOWA.—The second annual chicken hnnt in Delaware County, Iowa, took place Aug. 11. Two persons chose sides, the design being to have twenty marksmen on each side, hut two on one side failed to come to time. At 7 A. M. thirty-eight of the best shots in Manchester and vicinity started in pursuit of game, doing their best till 11 o'clock, when they all met, with their families, for a pic-nic dinner in a grove five miles west of Manchester. They cooked about two hundred chickens, and with other dainties, made ont a superb repast. At 3½ P. M., the gunners went to their murderous work again, and kept it up till dark, when they all met again at Manchester for supper. On counting the chickens it was found that eight hundred and fifty-seven had been slain, and that the party numbering twenty men had nineteen chickens ahead of the eighteen men. Game was comparatively scarce, and some of the best marksmen had poor luck in finding coveys. Dr. COX, one of the best shots in Delaware County, fired twenty-three times and killed his hird every time. TOM HUNT, another splendid shot, missed only once in fifty-three shots, killing fifty-two birds. Last year, when game was more abundant, he brought down npwards of one hundred. The highest number killed this year by any person was fifty-seven; the next highest fifty-five.

—Brevet Major-Gen. A. T. A. TORBERT has recently been promoted from Captain to Brevet Major, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, and Brevet Brigadier-General in the regular army, for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war.

PERSONAL.

B. F. D., WHO LEFT ON THE MORNING of the 21st inst., can correspond in all confidance with D. D., at B., N. J. His friends will make all right.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have ll sll denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 120 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.
Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.
Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
AND
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse,
Paris.
Deposits received and letters of credit granted. Americans traveling in Europe can have their letters sent to the above address.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all part of Europe, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 64 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
ISSUED IN 1864,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Juna 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Description of a Grand Buffalo Hunt.

FORT WADSWORTH, D. T., Aug. 10, 1865.

To the Editors of the St. Paul Press:

Thinking that you might like to have an account of one of the incidents of frontier life, in the Dakota Repnblic, I give yon the following:

For some days past vast herds of buffalo have been passing down the James River flats. On Monday last all the Indians in the surrendered camps, and as many of the scouts as could be spared, were ordered on a grand hunt, for the benefit of the half-starved devils who have to depend upon game, fish, and wild turnips, for their sustenance, with directions to obtain and cure all the meat possible—thus laying in a snpply for Winter. They moved out to the edge of the flats and camped in sight of several herds, and made preparations for a grand hunt next day; so it was deemed advisable that a small party of ns should go out and see that a proper disposition should be made of the flankers and the forces generally, during the approaching contest. So at daylight Tuesday morning, a gay and festive party started for the scene of action, and reached Gen. RENVILLE's camp just as he was advancing his column to the front; and a motley set was there—warriors, big Injun me, sconts, squaws and papooses, with their various carts, pony and dog trains—making a column some miles in length. We found no large herd until we got ont from camp some ten or twelve miles, when we came across a herd containing about a thousand; the general then marched his forces in battle array, closed up the columns of those who were to engage in the fray, leaving the train in the rear. So we advanced with a platoon front, and a guard on each flank and rear, armed with whips, which they freely used npon any poor devil who straggled beyond the proscribed lines and limits, either from curiosity or excitement. RENVILLE and two or three others riding a little in advance, and at a given signal—RENVILLE raising his rifle over his head—the grand charge was to be made. The wind was favorable, and we got within about a hundred yards of the herd before it got fairly under motion, when up went the never failing rifle, and such a racing, rushing, dashing, whooping, yelling, firing, falling, tumbling, pitching and dying as there took place, has seldom been witnessed on our quiet, peaceful plains. From one knoll about one hundred dead buffalo could be seen, among whom the squaws were busily at work skinning and cutting up the meat. A tiserni (not ornamental) institution are these same squaws.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved Juna 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 16, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Juna 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 16th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 15th day of July, 1865.

[L.S.] FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

$100,000 SEVEN CENT. HUDSON COUNTY COUPON BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until MONDAY, the 28th day of August, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the sale of one hundred thousand dollars Seven Per Cent. Hudson County Bonds; said bonds will bear date Sept. 1, 1865, payable thirty years after date; coupons payable March and September at the Hudson County National Bank in Jersey City. Bonds will be of the denominations of $100, $500, $800, $1,000. Proposals to be addressed to the Loan Commissioners of Hudson County, at the Savings' Bank, Washington-st., Jersey City.

The commissioners reserve the right to reject all or any of the bids, if deemed to the interest of the county.

JAMES LYNCH,
H. D. VAN NOSTRAND,
E. W. KINGSLAND,
Loan Commissioners.

JERSEY CITY, Aug. 17, 1865.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons of the Loan of 1864, (10-40s,) maturing on the 1st of September, are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time prior to the 30th instant.

Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them, on the 31st instant, after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA PETROLEUM CO.,
No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Germania Petroleum Company of New-York, will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 6 to 21.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY,
No. 99 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the purpose of electing trustees, and transacting other business, will be held at the Company's Office, New-York, on TUESDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 6th of September.

E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the board.

HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

ENRIQUETTA GOLD COMPANY, OF ARIZONA.—A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 32 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, August 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

ARIZONA MINING COMPANY.—AN adjourned meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 32 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, August 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau (near Fulton) st., New-York.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Sept. 1.
JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per Cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
E. H. BULL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.
Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL....$2,000,000. SURPLUS....$1,200,000.
This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND SCRIP constantly on hand, and for sale by O. & G. WOODMAN. No. 60 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 2, first floor over Park Bank

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 12 M., for the
Side-wheel steamer Davenport, (ferry-boat) registered 159 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Convoy, No. 2, registered 111 tons.
Which can be seen at LITTLE-ROCK, ARK., until the day of sale.

AT VICKSBURGH, MISS., UNTIL FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 12 M., for
Screw-tug Belle Darlington, registered 84 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 796 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 787 tons.
Model barges Porter Rhodes and George B. McClane.
Nine (9) gunwale-barges.
Forty (40) coal-boats.
One (1) yawl and one (1) floating-dock.
All of which can be seen at VICKSBURGH, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 12 M., for
One wharf-boat, 700 tons.
Model barge Mollie.
Five (5) gunwale-barges.
Three (3) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the
Model barge Mullican, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.

ALSO, for the
Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registered 62 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 300 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 557 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 780 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Atlantic, registered 551 tons.
Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 667 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 462 tons.
Stern-wheel

FOR SALE.

A GENTLEMAN FROM NORTH CAROLINA, having several desirable farms (embracing 700 acres of good, open land, well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton and wheat, as well as fruits and vegetables) situated on the Albemarle Sound, and combining many advantages peculiar to that section of the State, wishes to have them cultivated on shares. To parties of business capacity, industry and integrity, he is prepared to offer advantages rarely to be met with. Very little capital will be required, the chief requisites being ability to command labor, and energy and management to direct it properly. None need apply but those who can give satisfactory evidence of the possession of these qualities. Further particulars may be had from WILLIAMS, BEE & CO., No. 27 William-st., or HARDY & GUTHREY, No. 73 Beaver-st., New-York. The advertiser expects to be at their offices on the 3d, 4th and 5th of September.

REAL ESTATE AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—We offer for sale two fine mill-sites, two elegant residences, together with a variety of farms and city property. Binghamton is unsurpassed for beauty, and is rapidly increasing in permanent wealth. There can be no more desirable place of residence in the State. It is situated at the junction of two fine rivers; is traversed by four lines of railroad and a canal. Heavy contracts on the Chenango Canal and the Albany and Susquehanna Road are now creating a great demand for labor here. CUSHELL & VERPLANCK, No. 93 Washington-st., Binghamton.

FOR SALE—ON 23D-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., A SUperior, extra size English basement house, with extra out on rear street. Price $50,000.
ALSO,
On 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., one of the best built houses in the city; 28 feet wide; recently built for the owner's use; lot 142 feet deep; with alley-way to rear street, and stable privilege.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—FOR SALE, 120 cottages and elegant dwellings, at $1,150 to $8,500; 700 lots beautifully located at East New-York and Ridgewood, at $150 to $350; will build cottages or elegant dwellings for purchasers. CHAS. B. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—A NICE commodious house and large lot 60 by 125 feet, fronting on three streets, five minutes from ferry, well fruited and shaded; house 28x36, with extensions, high ceilings, hard finished. Apply to J. H. POILLON, No. 100 Broadway, or C. P. SNEDEKER, Nyack.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A COMFORTABLE BRICK COTtage and garden, with seven lots of ground; ornamented with shrubbery, flowers and fruit, in East New-York, near three city railroads; healthy location; price $3,500. Inquire No. 62 John-st., of J. WEEKES.

FOR SALE—THREE HOUSES AND LOTS.—Three-story and basement, brown-stone; all modern improvements; beautiful location; first-class; south side 57th-st., 225 feet west of 1st-av; 100-feet street. Inquire of FRANCIS GRIMM, on the premises, from 9 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—2 STABLES ON 49TH-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs.; will be finished about Oct. 1; built in the best manner; 6 stalls each. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, 28x60, 23d-st., near 4th-st., for sale very cheap. Others $10,000 to $50,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TEN TENEment houses in Clinton-place. Apply to J. JOHNSON No. 60 Bleecker-st.

TO LET.

PART OF HOUSE NO. 55 LONDON TERRACE, 23d-st., N. Y., furnished or unfurnished. The entire parlor and third floors, with pantries, bedroom in attic, kitchen in basement, with range, washtubs, hot and cold water, &c., will be let to a genteel family to 1st May next; furnished, $100 per month; unfurnished, $80 per month. Address GALEN PERRY, Hicksville, Long Island, or 57 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ON FIFTH-AV., WITH stable, an elegant establishment. Rent $1,000 per month.
Also, near Fifth-av. Hotel, house, superbly furnished, with stable, $1,000 per month.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, well furnished.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 85 East 45th-st.; reference required.

NO. 80 10TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—TO let to gentlemen only, without meals, a furnished room, with bath-room adjoining.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO HIRE, FROM THE 1ST OF OCtober, a neat 1st or 2nd country cottage, unfurnished; must be in a pleasant and healthy location and within one hour's ride by rail of New-York. Address, stating terms, &c., Box No. 1,494, N. Y. Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE STORE PROPERTY south of Grand-st., between Broadway and Chrystie-st. preferred, or 5th and 6th av. property improved.
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FURnished, by a responsible party, for a strictly first-class boarding-house, between 14th and 42d sts., 4th and 5th avs.; good security and reference given. Please address TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE, Nyack, N. Y.

HOUSE WANTED—FROM SEPT. 1, A DWELling-house situated between 3d and 7th avs., 14th and 34th sts. Address HOUSE, Box No. 3,567, stating price and location.

A SMALL HOUSE, OR PART OF A large one, furnished or unfurnished, wanted immediately, by a small family of high standing. Location, between 2d and 5th avs. Address Box No. 3,845 Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A COTTAGE AND lot of land in Brooklyn, for $1,500 or less. Address D. C. T., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—THREE ROOMS, FOR A GENTLEman and his wife, below 40th-st. Rent moderate. State terms and address Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, a family's washing or a few gentlemen's; understands fine washing and flaiting; has the best of reference as to capability and character; would go out by the week or day to any family that would need such a person. Call at No. 327 East 15th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOman, a good home in a comfortable family as seamstress; small wages will satisfy. Address DOROTHEA, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF EXTRAORDINARY BUSIness tact and energy, of large experience in housekeeping, wishes to meet with parties who will lease a first-class house (furnished) for boarding purposes, taking an untarnished reputation with the energy and strength of young womanhood as security. Address EVANGELINE, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

EUROPE.—A LADY DESIRES TO RECOmmend her nurse to a family going to Europe; she is accustomed to travel, never sea-sick, an excellent nurse, and in every way desirable to a family about to travel. Call on or address NURSE, No. 55 Catherine-st., New-York.

MALES.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH-CASES AND JEWELRY.—Wanted a situation by a melter, who understands the business thoroughly. Address MELTER, Box No. 267 New-York Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A STEWARD IN A FIRST-CLASS boarding school for young ladies, to take charge of the dining-room, provide the supplies, &c.; must be a Protestant, with unexceptionable references. Address, with full particulars, A. B., Box No. 724 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY—MALE OR female, to engage in a pleasant business at home. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address, sending two red stamps, for particulars, R. WAYVELL, Post-office Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN TO take charge of the Linen Thread Department of our house. CAMPBELL, MAGEE & CO., Nos. 122 and 124 Duane-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN MUSIC engraving; must have a good knowledge of the rudiments of music, and be of correct habits. Address "Music," Station D.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY.—APPLY AFTER 4 P. M. D. P. CLARK & BROS., No. 330 Broadway.

TO STONE MASONS AND BRICKLAYERS.—Wanted, 10 first-class stone masons, 20 first-class bricklayers; wages $3 per day, paid weekly; 3 foremen bricklayers and a few intelligent laborers to mix mortar; sober, industrious and competent men can have work for five or six months. Apply to A. DERRON, Builder, Paterson, N. J. Preference to discharged soldiers or sailors, if competent.

FROM $1,000 TO $6,000 A YEAR CAN be made by an active intelligent man, as agent for a Life Insurance Company, one of the best and most popular in the country. To Ministers and School Teachers this is an excellent opportunity. Address, with references, Post-office Box No. 6,736, New-York City.

SALESWOMAN WANTED.
One posted on ribbons, etc. Also a learner for same branch.
J. BLUXOME, No. 1,127 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MEMBER OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXchange, (regular board,) having had control of a large business, desires a partner, either general or special, with sufficient capital to do a good commission business; the best of references will be given and required. Address A. L. R., Box No. 4,157 N. Y. Post-office.

COTTON FACTORY.—A GENTLEMAN HAVing a practical knowledge of cotton manufacturing, in all its branches, and possessing an abundant capital, desires to rent or purchase the whole or part interest in a large cotton factory, and connect with it the commission business in this city. Call or address
ROBERT C. GWYER, No. 91 Water-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, A FIRST-RATE milk and grocery store, doing a splendid business. Call at once at No. 22 Mott-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD—STOLEN, A BANK [illegible] over, by [illegible] the horse, HERBAGE & LAVENEL, Jersey City, N. J.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

Mrs. N. P. WILLIS will reopen her school, in which there are a few vacancies, Sept. 20.
Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, near the Hudson.
Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

MADAME C. MEARS
will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st. (bet. Madison and 5th avs.,) will reopen Sept. 19. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,
No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., New-York.
Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.
All modern languages taught and spoken.
A preparatory class connected with the institution.
Commencement first MONDAY in September.
For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32, Station H, Yorkville, N. Y.

MR. YOUNG'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.
Will re-open, Sept. 4.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
NO. 70 MADISON-AV.
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies. This institution, founded in N. Y. 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy-park and Union-square, will reopen on
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 28 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MRS. AUBERT'S
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 13th-st., (Old No. 146,)
will be reopened THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

GREAT EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES in the beautiful "Connecticut River Valley."
BURNHAM'S AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,
By far the largest, most complete and thorough institution of the kind in New-England, where Young Men receive a thorough training, and are properly fitted for all Business Pursuits. GREAT IMPROVEMENT in the method of Instruction, uniting School-room and Counting-room upon a plan that secures all the practical advantages of each. The Student Buys, Sells, Barters, Ships, Consigns, Discounts, Insures, and keeps his Accounts, as in Actual Business.
Prof. JOHN W. LOWLER, LL. D., for eighteen years President of the "New-York State and National Law School," Poughkeepsie, has charge of Law Department, and will devote his whole time to the general interest of the Students of this College.
NORMAL WRITING DEPARTMENT in charge of the best Business and Ornamental Penman and Teacher on the Continent. LIBERAL DEDUCTIONS made to soldiers who have received disabling and honorable wounds while in their country's service.
WHAT SAY ALL OUT IT.—"The success of this college is so great as to warrant the belief that it will eventually become the Eastern as it already is the best institution of the kind in the country."—*Springfield Republican, June 21, 1865.*
WORK FOR PARTICULARS.—Circulars, Papers, &c., giving full particulars in relation to the Course of Study, Actual Business Life, and Terms, will be sent gratis by addressing LOUIS WILLCOX, President,
Springfield, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST CHESTER, PA.—The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 4 P. M. Cadets may pursue either a classical or scientific course of study under experienced and thorough instructors. In the primary department the usual English branches are taught. Military instruction is given in the three terms of the year. Gymnastic exercises, furnished with horses, for cavalry exercise, are daily exercises. All the appointments of the institution are of the first order, and no expense or effort is spared to advance the scientific and military training of the cadets. The religious instruction of the cadets is carefully attended to. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Young Ladies' Department, No. 445 West 22d-st., Young Gentlemens' Department, Nos. 367 and 371 West 24th-st. The new term will begin on MONDAY, 11th of September. The principals will be ready to receive day scholars and boarding pupils from the 1st of September. Regular school stages will facilitate the communication with the eastern portion of the city. Copies of the programme, containing full particulars, may be had at Wilson & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st.; at B. Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway; at T. W. Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the Institute, H. G. CREKE, P. D.; ROSALIE T. HERRMANN, T. SHUTZ, P. D.

KINDERGARTEN.—THE PRIVATE SCHOOL for Children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at No. 70 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores. For further information, address Miss E. M. COE, at the above place, or call at any time after Sept. 5.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 19 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction, special preparation for any college or scientific school, academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Fall term begins Sept. 4. Open day and evening.
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4. Large shaded playgrounds, and facilities for obtaining a thorough academic education, English and classical. Address E. T. MAIN, Principal.
FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1865.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY.—No. 252 Clinton-st., reopens Sept. 13. The boarding department offers superior advantages to young ladies from abroad.
A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M. Principal.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, EBBITT HALL, Nos. 56, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. English, French and Classical. Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE (FORMERLY the Spingler) Institute, for young ladies, Park-av., corner of 38th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, on the Hudson.—Fall term will commence, Monday, Oct. 2. For circulars apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies, at No. 15th-av., first door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MRS. C. M. WHITE.—FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Circulars forwarded on application. Number limited to 15.

TO PRINCIPALS.—A PROFESSIONAL ARtist wishes to employ some leisure time as instructor in drawing and painting. Refers to one of the first academies in the city. Address G. B., Station D, city.

MISS SCHIENKHERG DESIRES TO FILL a few vacancies in her class of young ladies, which will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 107 (old No. 65) West 21st-st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, on MONDAY, the 4th of September, at New-Rochelle, New-York.

A PARISIAN LADY, A THOROUGH EXperienced teacher, wishes to obtain a few pupils for French conversation and grammar. Address A. H., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

NO. 174 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—The Misses PALACHE will reopen their French and English boarding and day school on MONDAY, 11th September.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young Ladies and misses, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 12.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 28th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL.—AT HACKensack, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 18.

MISS BALLOU'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH SPECIAL CARE and instruction. Rev. JAS. TUFTS, Monson, Mass

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR young ladies; one of the most desirable locations in New-England; 12 hours distant from New-York City. Address J. D. O., No. 53 Bookman-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 227 and 229 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 253 Madison-avenue, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

MRS. JOHN LORD'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, CONN., will reopen Sept. 15.
Circulars forwarded on application.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to
Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 41 West 16th-st., New-York, will reopen September 20. Miss Kennedy receives a very limited number of boarding-pupils, who are under her own constant supervision, have a French resident governess, and every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. Address, as above, for circulars.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE
Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000; 18 instructors. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
WATERBURY, CONN.
A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address
Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A boarding-school for Boys,
16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.
Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
Flushing, L. I.
Boarding-school for boys.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY
Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON
CALLENDER'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 32 E. 21st-st.,
will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge and superintendence of Miss Armstrong, the former head governess, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

BUSINESS EDUCATION FOR FOUR BOYS.—E. F. CARTER, A. M., Principal of Commercial College, Pittsfield, Mass., will receive into his family four boys, to educate, for business. References: J. D. Adams, Esq., No. 30 Wall-st.; T. S. Berry, Esq., No. 593 Broadway. Circulars obtained of these gentlemen.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. In charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will re-open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Terms, $60 per quarter. For circulars apply to Mr. J. H. Fonda, American Exchange Bank, No. 28 Wall-st., N. Y., or James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

L'ESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, 126th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, Fort Washington. French is the language of the school; English, Spanish, German, classics, commercial studies. Circulars at No. 943 Broadway, drug-store, and at C. A. Roberts', No. 42 Barclay-st. Reopens Sept. 11.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 800 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Squires, No. 911 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 900 Broadway.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, Beekman Hill, No. 215 East 50th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to reopen his school, at No. 634 West 52d-st., on MONDAY, September 18. Circulars may be had at the school, or by addressing Mr. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE STOCKBRIDGE ENGLISH AND French Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 20. Young ladies are also received for a thorough course of musical instruction alone. Circulars, &c., apply to Dr. F. WELTER, Stockbridge, Mass.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Fall Session begins Sept. 14. For circulars apply to
MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor; or
JARED REID, JR., Principal.

MISS HAYES WILL REOPEN HER French and English Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 250 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5, West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, will reopen at No. 807 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Until then address at No. 184 West 24th-st.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. INSTITUTE, a Military Boarding School. C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal. Opens Sept. 14.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LIBERAL PRIVATE TABLE AND one or two entire floors, furnished or unfurnished, can be had by a party of high standing, willing to pay $150 to $200 per week; appointments and neighborhood strictly first-class. Address, with name, W. W. BOYD 8 Express Post.

A FAMILY OF THREE PERSONS want an entire second floor, including bath-room, of a first-class house, with a private table; location between 4th and 6th avs., and not above 35th-st. Address Box No. 2,959 Post-office, for one week.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD, WITH comforts for fire, in a private family residing up town; 18th Ward preferred. Address J. D. F., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE FINE ROOMS TO let with board at No. 25 Abingdon-square, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; dinner at 6 P. M. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 126 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AT NO. 51 BOND-ST., PLEASANT ROOMS can be had, with or without board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—A few choice rooms to let to families, accommodations first class. Take either the Staten Island Railroad, New-Jersey Railroad, or steamer Magenta; time from New-York 1½ hour. JOHN C. TULLY,
Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, on the Kill Von Kull, will remain open through the Autumn months. Parties returning from the Northern watering-places, and desiring to be within easy access of New-York, will find this an excellent location to spend the balance of the season. Communication by boats from Pier No. 2, North River, and New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st.; time 35 minutes.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, calls & manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line FOR BOSTON.

The Neptune Line of Steamers,
Tri-Weekly,
FOR BOSTON, DIRECT,
VIA
LONG ISLAND SOUND.
COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,)
NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,
2,000 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
One of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS
METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,
1,500 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
will shortly follow, forming a daily line.
The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 5.
No charge for wharfage in Boston.
Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, and of Central Wharf.
ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent,
Pier No. 27 North River.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Frowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, Aug. 26
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, Sept. 2
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, Sept. 9
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 4;
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power.
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
EUROPE.....A. OUCHESNE.....FRIDAY.....Sept. 15
LAFAYETTE or WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails.
EDINBURGH.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 30
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 2
CITY OF LIMERICK.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 6
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 9
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin.....$80 Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....95 Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....105 Steerage to Paris.....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FO

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Continued from First Page.

air the brightest hopes for to-morrow. In the words of our signal to the *Terrible*, we were "going on hopefully."

ANOTHER DISAPPOINTMENT.

TUESDAY, Aug. 8.—Skill, seamanship, persaverance have failed; our hopes appeared so near their fruition that the disappointment is doubly severe. By the utmost care and constant watchfulness, Capt. ANDERSON and Staff Commander MORIARTY picked up the buoy as described, and drifted across and caught the cable yesterday. There could be no donbt about it. The strain proved it, for it increased steadily and constantly. Between 5 and 6 A. M. the dynamometer rose from 82 cwt. to 85 cwt. and thence to 87 cwt., and it was calculated that the grapnel with the cable wes then rising from the bottom. The rope had come on steadily et an average of 150 fathome an hour, during the night. At 7:30 A. M. there was a strong expression of confidence in our success, and great gladness on board. The one mile mark was hauled in, and we had demonstrated the fact that a ship could pick up a cable in 2,500 fathoms of water, and pull it ono mile from the bottom. The cable was now suspeuded 1,500 fathoms or one mile and a half below us in the ocean. The strain increased to 80 cwt. at one sudden tug; indeed, it camè np to 90 cwt. We had signaled the good news to the *Terrible*. In an instant more, while our flags were still flying, all was over. One of the shackles and swivels which join each length of wire rope to the other, had come over the bow, passed over the drum, and was in the third round of rope taken in by the capstan, when the head of the swivel pin gave way, and, quick as lightning, the end, flourishing the iron shackle like a mailed fist in the air right and left as if menacing with death the hardy enemy who dared stand in its desperate way, glanced aloft and leaped exultingly into the sea to join the cable and the 1,500 fathoms of wire rope which still hung from the grapnel. Now all these shackele and swivels had been examined minntely before they were pnt over, and every care taken to prevent the recnrrence of accident which had frustrated our exertione. The work was of BROWN, LENOX & Co.—no better names; the strain was not near that put down as the breaking point, and yet there was the painful result. The newe was signaled to the *Terrible*, and her answer had not long been flown when her boet put off with Lieut. PROWSE to learn whet course we were about to pursue. At 9:50 a second buoy, secured on a raft and casks, was lowered, with 2,500 fathoms of telegraph cable moored to a broken spur wheel. It carries a black ball at the end of a staff, and below the ball floats a flag, red, white and red, in three horizontal bars. The buoy is marked in white letters on red grounl, "Telegraph No. 3," it floats low, and has been let go as close as possible to the spot where the grapuel rope mark.' If these buoys do not break adrift they will be of great service when a renewed attempt is made to hft the cable. Lieut. PROWSE told us that on Sunday morning the *Terrible* saw a schooner lying to by the first buoy, and on ranging alongside was hailed by the master, whoesname I do not know, to inquire if she was looking for the buoy. The honest sailor had come up with it, and though the wind was fair for him, he resolved to do what he could to aid the work, and so lay to till the *Terrible* came np. He expressed a lively regret when he was told that the cable had parted, and I am glad that the name of the little vessel is known at all events. Snccess to the *First Fruit*, of Bridgeport, and may she reach "Hart or Grace" in safety. After some deliberation with Mr. GOOCH, Capt. ANDERSON and others, Mr. CANNING decided on making another attempt to grapple the cable and take it on board, and orders were given to have all wire-rope and hawsers fit for the purpose in readiness. Lieut. PROWSE returned to the *Terrible* to communicate the result, and Mr. CLIFFORN and his staff prepared for the last effort. To obviate the evils which had arisen from the picking up machinery falling, if casing is to be pnt round the capstan to increase its diameter by four feet, and each shackle and swivel of the wire-rope will be removed and replaced by a new system of bolts. This will take up two days to accomplish. The *Great Eastern* and *Terrible* kept by the buoy till 5 o'clock, when the increasing wind and sea rendered it expedient for them to keep their heads to the west northwest, and up to midnight, both vessels in tolerably close company, steamed west northwest in half a gale of wind, which the *Greet Eastern* met without the smallest inconvenience.

LOOKING FOR THE BUOY.

AUG. 9.—During the night a stroug breeze, which even sailors called a Summer gale, blew from the W. N. W. and raised a heavy sea, which set the *Great Eastern* rolling a little and caused the production of "fiddlee" on the saloon tables at lunch time as a precautionary measure to check the play of platee and dishes. The rolls were very stately and regular, one to eleven seconds or thereabouts. Of course it was impossible to keep near the buoy, and at 6 P. M. it was calculated we had run thirty-five miles. At thet hour the ship's course was altered so as to let her bear down on the buoy, and she steered nearly N. N. E. toward the *Terrible*, which was in sight lying to, so as to give rise to the hope thet she was hanging as near our missing sea mark as was prudent. At noon our position was latitude 51 deg. 51 min. 30 sec., longitude 39 deg. 6 min. 0 sec. The *Terrible*, in reply to our signals, said she did not see the buoy, but believed it to be S. S. E. of her. At 12:30 the *Great Eastern* was abreast of the *Terrible* and altered her course to S. by E. ½ E., and both ships with look-out men in the tops renewed their scrutiny of the heaving weters at some distance apart. It was a difficult and exciting chase. At a mile distant the buoy was bnt a speck on the ocean. Currents and gales had been driving the vessels about all night. The buoy might have been carried away in the heavy sea which was running. Again, at sbout 3:20, ship's time, the *Terrible* and *Greot Eastern* came near enough to exchange signals. "Have yon seen the buoy?" asked the latter. The answer was "No," and then followed more signals as to mntual position. Capt. ANDERSON and Staff Commander MONIARTY were working ont calculations, and exhausting the resources of their art in fixing the bearings and distance of the missing object. They scarcely differed a mile in their respective results, although the ship had been steering several conrses and short distances on each. It was positive at last that if the buoy floated at its mooring, we were not further than three or four miles from it. In reply to another signal the *Great Eastern* informed the *Terrible* that she was going to grapple for the cable again. Snddenly the much sought for flagstaff was discovered from the *Great Eastern*, and as her flags were going aloft to announce the fact to the *Terrible*, a signal from the latter was going up as her discovery of it and ite position to the *Great Eastern*. At 4:40 P. M., the *Great Eastern* was abreast ot the buoy, slowed her engines and put her helm to starboard in order to stay as close to it as possible. Our missing friend had evidently put in a hard night of it and had pulled his flag so tight round his staff that not a vestige of it was visible except the red bars. The *Terrible* came up and kept our port beam so as to watch the buoy at the other side. Toward evening the wind moderated very much, and the sea gradually went down. The work of preparation went on busily, and et night the decks were lighted up with forge fires and quivering under the blowe of sledges as anvils rang and iron glowed for the work of to-morrow. The capstan is to be cased in iron, and by degrees most of the picking-up machinery has been removed for simple gear. A number of swivels have been removed and simple shackles substituted, so as to make the grapnel tackle as safe as possible. Our hopes are rising!

THE THIRD GRAPPLING.

AUG. 10.—The *Great Eastern* drifted from six to seven miles to the eastward, against the wind, between 9 P. M. last night and 6 A. M. this morning, in obedience to a strong current. At 10:30 A. M., Greenwich time, the grapnel was hove overboard, with 2,450 fathoms wire rope and hawser attached, and at 11:18 A. M. had run out all the line. The ship, then under canvas, bore down across the line of cable about a mile or so west of the place where the grapnel line parted on the 8th.

At 11:10 A. M., ship's time, there was some slight sign of the grapnel holding on below, but the ship's head soon recovered. At noon our position was lat. 57 26, long. 38 59, heading W. N. W. At 1 P. M., her head came three points to the North, and the strain on the cable, which had varied from forty-five to fifty cwt., went up to sixty cwt., but this was soon over. At 3:30 P. M., it was clear we had passed over the ground unsuccessfully. The Captain had yet no wish to take in the grapnel line, which was up and down, and came in considerably injured. At midnight 1,400 fathoms still remained overboard.

FAILURE AND SEPARATION.

FRIDAY, AUG. 11.—At 5:20 A. M., the grapnel was hove on board and preparations made for another attempt to recover the cable, which was rendered more hopeful by finding that the grapnel had been hitched hy the chain on going down, and could not have caught our prey as it passed over it. At 1:56 P. M., Greenwich time, the grapnel, with 1,600 fathoms of wire rope, 200 fathoms of manilla, and 510 fathoms of hemp hawser, was hove overboard for a last effort, and the *Great Eastern* drifted down across the line of cable. At 3:30 P. M., ship's time, the strain on the dynamometer and the deflection of the ship's head told that tha grapnel was holding. At 4:10 P. M., the strain increased from 60 cwt. to 90 cwt., and at one time to 105 cwt., and the ship's head varied from W. N. W. to W. by S. At 6:48 P. M., ship's time, the strain being at 90 cwt. for some time previously, suddenly rose to 105 as a shackle on the hawser came on board, and the rope parted at once near the capstan as 765 fathoms had been got in, leaving abont 1,750 fathoms to sink to the bottom with the cable. The *Terrible* was at once signaled to, and has come alongside for our letters, and the *Greot Eastern* returns to Sheerness with Mr. FIELD and all the staff forthwith, much strengthened by the convictions that bnt for the faults in the cable the Old World and the New would have been ere this united by the Atlantic Telegraph, and animated by the firmest belief in ultimate success.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—HENRY G. WHEATON, Esq., a lawyer of this city, was suddenly killed on Friday evening by being run over by a New-Haven train, near Seventy-eight street. He was well known as e member of the legal profession, and in his younger daye he was one of the most eloqnent members of the bar. He has served several terms in the Legislature of thie State, both as Assemblyman and Senator, and was for a long time the District Attorney of the County of Albany.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—Corner of Houston and Broadway, will open to-day under the well-accepted ministration of Rev. Dr. MORGAN. The choir will be under the direction of Mr. ALBERT A. WOOD, a gentleman whose abilities place him amongst the best of organists in the city.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

How the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners are Progressing.

30 Steamers, 10 Hook and Ladder Trucks, 30 Tenders, and 480 Men Below 59th-st.

PROPOSED SALARIES OF THE FORCE.

One Hock and Ladder and Seven Engine Companies Nearly Ready.

Mr. Booth's Resignation and the Board of Engineers.

Action Regarding the Recent Firemen Riots.

Notwithstanding the Metropolitan Board of Fire Commissioners have for over two months been in complete possession of the apparatus and other property of the Fire Department of this city, and have exercised absolnte control over the affairs of the department, very little has as yet been accomplished by them as regards results. The tri-weekly meetings of the board have been mere repetitions of each other, devoted exclusively to routine work, only at rare intervals enlivened by a spasmodio effort toward reform and organization.

So much so has this been the case that those interested in the working of the Fire Department are at a loss to account for the apparent lack of interest manifested by the new board, and their evident want of the true spirit of progress. Nearly every volunteer fireman expected that he would have been relieved from duty loug ere this by the organization of new companies under the metropolitan fire law, but as yet not one of the members of the old Fire Department have been discharged, except for expiration of their term of service, and some few cases of insubordination. Of the entire force at work when the Metropolitan Board assumed direction of affairs in the department, only three companies have ceased to perform duty. Two of these are Engine Companies, Nos. 1 and 33, who disbanded of their own accord, when the decision of the courts was made known. Hose Company No. 56 has been placed out of service by the board, their premises being considered necessary for the accommodation of the new steamer, "Metropolitan No. 1."

Nearly three weeks ago the board passed resolutione appointing the necessary committees for the selection and establishment of sixteen new engine and seven hook and ladder companies. Since then the board have apparently done but little.

APPARATUS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

As was stated some time ago in the TIMES, the apparatus of the new paid Fire Department will embrace thirty steam fire-engines and ten hook and ladder trucks. To each steamer there will be attached a tender. Each steamar and hook and ladder truck will be drawn by a powerful team of horses, and the tenders by one horse each, thus employing 120 horses. The tenders will run on four wheels, and will be built somewhat like the hose carriages now in use, only on a larger scale and of stronger build. Each tender will be provided with s reel capable of carrying one thousand feet of hose, and s fuel box calculated for three honrs' consumption; in front of the tender will be placed a wide seat for the driver and three men.

These thirty steamers and ten trucks will all run below Fifty-ninth-street, and the companies will be placed on e regular paid footing, the members being employed constantly on fire duty, and not allowed to attend to other husiness. As at present contemplated, this force will comprise 480 men besides the Board of Engineers. Each engine company will cousist of twelve members, a foreman, assistant foreman, engineer, driver, stoker and seven privates. The hook and ladder companies will have the same number of members, bnt not requiring an engineer or stoker, the privates will be increased to nine men.

SALARIES OF THE FORCE.

The salaries of the department below Fifty-ninth-street will be, in round figures, $363,500 per annum, and will be divided as follows:

Chief Engineer	$3,500
Eight assistant engineers (each $1,500)	12,000
Forty foremen (each $800)	32,000
Forty assistant foremen (each $750)	30,000
Thirty steam engineers (each $900)	27,000
Forty drivers (each $700)	28,000
Thirty stokers (each $700)	21,000
Three hundred privates (each $700)	210,000
Total	$363,500

The work of organizing

THE NEW COMPANIES

proceeds slowly. So far the number of companies actually in eervice as paid firemen has not risen above No. 1, but seven companies are now in progress of organization, and the necessary changes in the apparatus and company premises are being attented to. On inquiry we learn that these eight companies will be located as follows:

1—Metropolitan No. 1, in City Hall-place.
2—At Engine-house No. 24, West Seventeenth-street, below Ninth-avenue.
3—At Engine-house No. 19, West Teuth-street, below Greenwich-avenue.
4—At Engine-house No. 13, No. 262 Willism-street.
5—At Engine-house No. 2, in East Broedwey.
6—At Engine-house in Forty-seventh-street, near Eighth-avenue.
7—At Engine-house corner of Chambers and Centre streets, in the Park.
8—One Hook and Ladder Company at truck-house, corner of Chembers and Centre streets.

Of these seven projected companies, six will be steamere and one hook and ladder. The members of the companies heve not as yet been selected by the boerd, and it is not their intention to do so until the apparatus and premises are in readiness. To show how readily the necessary force can be rsised, it is only needful to mention the fact that there are now on file over six hundred applications for positions, all from practical firemen who heve belonged to the department under the volunteer system.

THE UP-TOWN DISTRICTS

will be arranged on a totally different basis from those lying below Fifty-ninth-street. It is expected that the companies organized to run above Fifty-ninth-street will be furnished a sufficient number of steamers for all practical purposes, and also with a certain number of hand engines. The companies will be organized the same as those down town as regards numbers—twelve men each—but will receive a lower rete of compensation for their services as firemen, end in addition will be allowed to engage in business of a private nature. The dnty of the up-town companies is not expected to be severe or constant, like those situated below Fifty-ninth-street, so that the payment of a small salary and a removal of the prohibition against private business is anticipated to be sufficient to induce firemen to accept ot positions on the proposed plan.

At present it is difficult to learn the precise number of companies to be organized for that portion of the city lying above Fifty-ninth-street, bnt so far the boerd do not evince any intention to decrease the number of companies from those already existing. It is understood that horses will not be furnished to the up-town companies for the present, and no doubt that part of the city will in reality remain precisely as it is.

MR. BOOTH'S RESIGNATION

continues to be the topic of interest in fire circles, and many are the theories advanced for the resigning commissioner's action. The facts of the ceso are simply these: Mr. BOOTH has sent in his resignetion to Gov. FENTON, and no answer has as yet been received. The board have not been informed officially of Mr. BOOTH'e action, and the meatings of the four Commissioners still continue undisturbed. As regards the reasons which caused Mr. BOOTH to offer his resignation they are not positively known, as thet gentleman takes very good care to keep them safe lockcd in his own breast, but from the signs hung out at Firemen's Hall, it is pretty certain that Mr. BOOTH is dissatisfied with the singgish progress of the work of reorganization, and his unwillingness to remain a restless member of the board, induces his proposed withdrawel. It heving been circulated among the firemen that the resignation of Mr. BOOTH had been caused by a misunderstanding among the commissioners, we are glad to be able to say that the personal and official relations existing between Mr. BOOTH and his colleagues are of the most amicable character, and the meetings ot the Board of Commissioners have always proceeded with unimpaired good feeling. The retiring member simply desires to dissolve his connection with the board because the general transaction of official business is not np to his ideas of progress. In the event of the resignation of Commissioner BOOTH heing accepted, the department will lose e valuable executive officer.

THE ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

No action has as yet been taken by the Board of Commissioners, looking toward an election of the Board of Assistant Engineers, although there are already forty-four names before the board for the positions. The following are the candidates for assistant engineers under the new law:

Bern. Sheridan,	And. J. Odell,	J. McMahon,
Thos. Cleary,	John Esnleh,	C. H. Reynolds,
Eli Bates,	W. M. Smith,	B. McSweeney,
Peter Weir,	Hugh Curry,	Henry Jones,
Thos. Duffy,	Wm. H. Wood,	W. R. Rhodes,
G. H. E. Lynch,	P. R. Colfer,	John Sloway,
John Hart,	James Long,	Th. J. Coutant,
P. Y. Everett,	Thos. Sullivan,	J. W. Walding,
Jas. F. Gillon,	Abm. Horn,	God. Alker,
Robt. F. Mackey,	M. Shannessy,	W. Brown,
Jno. McConnell,	M. Halloran,	And. J. Brady,
Moses Jackson,	W. Bauham, Jr.,	W. Mullin,
Wm. Hunter,	Gilbert J. Orr,	Wm. Searing,
W. M. Heagerty,	John O. White,	Jos. L. Pealey.
Wm. Brandon,	Chas. Cowen,	

WITHDRAWN.

James D. Costa, James Murray.

RIOTS AMONG THE FIREMEN.

The Board of Commissioners seem determined to put a stop to the frequent occurring fights among the firemen. On Friday morning the board cited before them Engine Companies Nos. 41 and 6, for the purpose of having an official investigation of the riot last Sunday, in Ridge-street, in which affair those companies have been implicated, as charged by the Chief-Engineer in the following document, which had been laid before the board.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: I hereby prefer a complaint against the officers and members of Engine Companies Nos. 6 and 41 for riotous and disorderly conduct while at an alarm of fire in the Sixth District on the morning of the 20th inst.

Pistols, clubs, pipes, wrenches and other weapons were freely used by the officers, members and runners of both companies, and a fearful riot was the result, disgraceful in the extreme. Immediately after the disturbance I directed the officers of both companies not to allow their apparatus to be used until further orders.

I have this day directed that the apparatus, hose, &c., be brought to this house, and the houses placed under lock and key. I would suggest that the board give this matter their earliest attention. Very respectfully,

ELISHA KINGLAND, Chief-Engineer.

The trial was opened by reading the following statement of Engine Company No. 6:

To the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: For the past week rumors (which I supposed were groundless) have reached my ears of an intended assault by the members of Engine Company No. 41, to the effect that they were going to beat us, overthrow our engine, &c. On Sunday morning the Essex Tower rang an alarm for the Sixth District. It appears that parties had gone up on the roof of a building in Ridge-street, in order to draw us there. We arrived on the grounl, and noticed that the street lamps were quenched. We remained there about a moment, when Engine No. 41 oame in without a fire cap on the rope. The moment they arrived, the foreman ordered the men to assault us, and lad the assault himself. There were considerable discharges of fire-arms, by which some of our members were badly injured. I therefore, prefer a charge against Engine Company No. 41, and also the bell-ringer on tha tower at the above-mentioned time, hoping the same will be investigated immediately, ANTHONY BURKE,

Foreman of Engine Company No. 6.

The foreman of Company No. 6 was called upon to answer to the charges of the Chief Engineer. He produced the following witnesses, who testified as follows:

John Sigerson, said—I went with my engine (No. 6) to the fire in Ridge-street; while we paused for a moment after finding the fire was out, Engine Company No. 41 came down Ridge-street and stopped a little way ahead of us; the first thing I knew their foreman (Heunessy) was by my side; he struck me over the head with his trumpet and cried out to his men, "Come on, and give it to the damned sons of b——s;" three attempts were made to overthrow our engine; no one of our engine had pistols; we took twelve men out who were bunking in the house; all had fire caps on; the members of No. 41 had not firecaps on; I can identify Mr. Hennessy as the person who struck me.

Henry Close said: I had the tongue of No. 6; when No. 41 came down our engine was standing still; their rope had about quarter passed our engine when their foreman ordered them to attack us; I heard their assistant foreman also give an order to that effect; he had his cap on; I am not in active service; I had no fire cap on; no member of No. 6 had firearms; I stood near the man who was shot; wo were standing on the other corner; the shots came from the corner where No. 41 was standing.

Charles Oron said: I was at the riot; when No. 41 came up to us they were armed with wrenches, pistole, slungshots, &c.; they immediately commenced an attack upon us; I heard Mr. Hennessy make the remark; "Now give it to the sone of b——s;" I then retired behind the engine; shots were fired, and I was struck; I saw no pistols in the hands of any member of my company; I never saw any member of No. 6 have dreamns in the engine-house.

Thomas G. Kelly, said—I heard Mr. Hennessay say, before he reached No. 6, "Now, boys, give it to the Irish sons of b——s;" they made an attack on our engine and tried to take her down to the foot of Rivington-street, to dump her overboard; we rallied and drove them off; no member of our engine had or used revolvers.

Thomas Cloyton, said—I heard the remark "Give it to the Irish sons of b——s" from No. 41; I saw no member have or use pistols; never saw any in the engine-house.

Michael Burke, said—No. 41 had from one hundred to one hnndred and fifty men on the rope; saw Mr. Hennessy knock down our assistant foreman, and cry out "Now give it to the Irish sons of b——s; we've got them now;" the shots then came too thick, and I left.

Capt. Steers, of the Fifteenth Precinct, said that he took charge of the engine houses after the riot; he thought, from all the inquiries that he had made, that No. 41 were more to blame than No. 6; he found about twelve or fourteen hickory clubs, surmounted with an iron ferrule, on the ground after the riot; he found the nozzle of each company on the ground.

Officers Geary and Wallace, of the same precinct, then gave the same testimony they gave at the coroner's inquest.

Engineer Ord said: On the alarm I proceeded to the place where the fire was supposed to be, corner of Broome and Ridge streets; saw Nos. 6 and 41; they were having a difficulty; I went to the foreman of No. 41; said he must get his men together and stop the nuss; I did not get a satisfactory answer from him; he seemed to wish the difficulty to continue; just then I saw the Chief Engineer; he ordered No. 41 to go home; a man named Sweeny caught me by the throat and threw me down; I know a great many members of No. 6; could not recognize any one in the fight; did all we could to stop the fight; think the man who struck me belonged to No. 6.

Assistant Engineer Perley next took the stand. His testimony was substantially the same as that of the last witness.

The Chief Engineer said he did not get up there till after the shooting; gave orders to No. 6 to go on with their engine; gave orders to No. 41 to stand fast; they did not obey me; I took hold of the rope; they dragged me fifteen feet; No. 6 got some distance away before I let them go; saw a great many clubs; saw one man going to strike Engineer Ord with a pipe; a policeman and myself made for him; between the two we got him.

William Clayton, who was charged with having been found with a revolver in his possession, said, in explanation that he had been knocked down several times and was on his way out of the crowd when he saw it lying on the ground and he picked it up; it was not loaded.

Mr. Burke, Foreman of No. 6, stated that he did not know whether the pipe was used by his members; if it was, it was used to defend the engine.

Engine Company No. 41 was then called upon to present their side of the case, but none of their witnesses were on hend. The inquiry was then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, when all the evidence on both sides will be taken and a decision rendered.

ANOTHER FIGHT.

Engine Company No. 4 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 6 became involved in a fight while proceeding to the fire at No. 101 Walker-street, on Friday evening. The two antagonistic companies met at the corner of Sixth-street and Second-avenne, and the battle waged furiously for a few minutes; sticks, stones end and wrenches were freely used, resulting in the injury of one of the men belonging to Engine Company No. 4. As the officers of the two companies succeeded in quelling the incipient riot before the arrival of the police, there were no arrests made. It is understood that both companies will be cited to appear before the board, in special session, to-morrow morning.

REGULAR SESSION.

On Friday afternoon the board met in regular tri-weekly session. Present, Commissioners ENOS, BOOTH, and BROWN.

The Chief Engineer reported various resignations and expulsions from sundry companies, and it was ordered that the report be filed and parties notified.

Permission was granted to Engine Companies Nos. 23 and 41 to take their epparatus (not pistols) to the Philadelphia parade, in October.

A communication was received from JOHN BROWN, Foreman of Hose Company No. 30, requesting permission to visit Philadelphia with the carriage in October next. Referred to Chief Engineer, to know if apparatus can be sperod.

From C. E. HARTSHORN, in reletion to his claim against Hook end Ladder No. 1. Laid on the table.

A member of Hook end Ladder Company No. 29 lost his badge, and ssked to be returnished with the insignia. The metter was referred to the consideration of the Secretary.

The President presented a report that he had contracted with Messrs. J. B. & W. W. CONNELL for placing iron shutters on the hall.

The report was adopted, and no further business appearing before the board, it adjourned.

The Homeward March.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH NEW-YORK—ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION OF THE FIFTEENTH NEW-YORK HEAVY ARTILLERY—EXPECTED ARRIVALS.

The One Hundred and Tenth New-York Volunteers, commanded by Col. C. HAMILTON, numbering five hundred and fifty officers and men, arrived in this city on a transport, last Thursday, from Tallahassee, Florida, where the regiment has been doing duty for some months past. No delay was made here, as they immedietely after landing embarked on the steamer *Thomas P. Way* for Albany, en ronte to Syracuse, near which place the One Hundred and Tenth was raised, in the Summer of 1863, and where they will receive their final discharge.

THE FIFTEENTH NEW-YORK HEAVY ARTILLERY.

The Fifteenth New-York Heavy Artillery Regiment, numbering 980 men and ebont 50 officers, nnder command of Col. M. WIEDRICH, arrived in this city at 7 o'clock on Friday evening, and remained all night at the Battery Barracks. Yesterday morning the regiment received the honor of a formal reception at the hands of their German friends.

Forming at 6 A. M. at the Liberty Garden, the veterans of the regiment, headed by Maj. HARTMAN, proceed to the Battery Barracks, where the regiment had been quartered over night. At 9½ o'clock a procession was formed in the following order:

Veterans of Fifteenth New-York Artillery.
Carriage with Col. WIEDRICH.
Field Music of Fifteenth Artillery Regimental Band.
Fifteenth Regiment, numbering 900 men, nnder command of Maj. DICHMAN.

The procession moved through Broadway to Canal-street and up the Bowery and halted at the Liberty Garden, where a bountiful repast was served np. At 10 o'clock the regiment marched down to the Battery, where they embarked for Hart's Island to be mustered ont.

The Fifteenth Heavy Artillery Regiment, which is composed almost entirely of Germans, was raised in this city, and left for the seat of war in July, 1863, and did garrison dnty in the forts near Alexandria until March, 1864, when they joined the Army of the Potomac, and were assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, and Fifth Army Corps, participating in the following battles:

1864—Wilderness, Va., May 5-6; Laurel Hill, Va., May 7; Spottsylvania, Va., May 8-9; Totopotomy Creek, Va., May 20; North Anna, Va., May 22; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1; Bethesda Church, Va., June 7; Siege of Petersburgh, Va.; Cemetery Hill, Va., July 30; Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 21; Poplar Grove Church, Va., Sept. 29-30; First Hatcher's Run, Va., Oct. 27; WARREN'S raid against the Weldon Railroad, Dec. 6-12.

1865—Siege of Petersburgh, Va., January to April; Second Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; assault npon the enemy's works, March 25; White Oak Road, Va., March 29; Five Forks, Va., March 30-April 1; Appomattox Court-House, Va., April 8-9; Surrender of Lee's army, (Appomattox Hollow, Va.,) April 9.

The regiment went into the service with 2,200 men, and return with less than half that number. The following is the roster:

Field and Staff.—Colonel, M. Wiedrich; Lieutenant-Colonel, Louis Eiche; Majors, Julius Dikeman and —— Diegil; Quartermaster, Max Van Bush; Adjutant, Brevet Capt. Geo. Swartz; Surgeon, Dr. Eitler; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Pataky.

Line Officers.—Company A, Lieut. Blind, in command; Company B, Capt. Ifter; Company C, Brevet Maj. Keyseng; Company D, Capt. Macholzdt; Company E, Capt. Blanck; Company F, Capt. Schaffer; Company G, First Lieut. Hagan; Company H, Capt. Werner; Company I, Capt. Mahrlin; Company K, Capt. Young; Company L, Capt. Schummey; Company M, Capt. Nnbert.

TO ARRIVE.

The Sixth New-York Cavalry, having been mustered out, will, in all probability, arrive to-day. The Fourteenth New-York Heavy Artillery was to have been mustered out yesterday, at the Capital, where they have been doing garrison duty, and will probebly arrive in New-York to-morrow morning. The Tenth Counecticut Regiment, Col. GREELEY commending, having been mustered out of service at Richmond, Va., a few days since, has left that city for New-York, and will probably arrive to-morrow.

CLOSING UP.

Only eleven regiments from this State still remain in service, and will soon arrive home. The New-York State Agency, in Howard-street, has on its books nearly four hundred men, detachments of various military organizations, who are awaiting final settlement and transportation to their homes.

AQUATICS.

Contest Between the Atalanta and Columbia Boat Clubs. The Columbia the Victor.

In accordance with the challenge lately issued by the Atalanta Boat Club, a race came off yesterday in the bend of the river, near the Elysian Fields, between the six-oared ontrigger *Columbia*, of the Columbia Club and the four-oared ontrigger *Volante*, of the Atalanta Club. The weather was all that could be desired, and the water, though not so smooth as when the race between the same clnbs took place a week ago, was still sufficiently so for a fair race to be contested. The crew of the *Columbia*—three of their best oarsmen being barred out—comprised J. C. Barry, stroke; J. C. O'Neil, J. F. Bohlen, Peter McIndoe, G. T. Woglom, E. J. Brown and Jamee Hutchison, coxswain. The crew of the *Volante* comprised George J. Roahr, stroke; John H. Lindsey, Wm. A. Knapp, Wm. H. Webster, and J. Ogden, coxswain. A large number of spectators congregated in the Elysian Fields to witness the contest, and the river was literally alive with small boats.

About 5½ P. M. e start was effected, and very soon afterward two of the *Columbia's* crew "caught crabs," to the great amusement of the spectators. But notwithstanding these mishaps, the *Columbia* drew ahead, and bets of ten to one and ten to five were freely offered on her. It appeared to be the generel impression that four oars, no matter how good they were, could not successfully contend against six. The race, however, was suddenly and unexpectedly brought to a termination by one of the *Volante's* crew, Mr. J. H. LINDSEY, breaking his ontrigger, when he immediately jumped overboard to lighten the boat and give his comrades a chance of winning. They, however, decided to give up the contest, and remembarking their water-soaked comrade, they returned to the Judge's boat. In the meantime the *Columbia* went over the course—three miles—and was consequently declared to be the winner. The time was reported to be 22 miuutes, 40 seconds, being 45 seconds better than the time made by the *Atlanta* in her victorious contest with the *Columbia* on the previous Saturday.

The Judge for the Atalanta Club was Mr. HENRY H. DYER; for the Columbia, Mr. JOHN K. SIMPSON. Referee, Mr. CHARLES A. PEVEERELLEY. It is probable that another race on the same terms will take place very soon.

Suicide of a Young Woman by Slow Poison—Disappointment in Love the Cause—Recommendation by the Jury.

Coroner AVERY, of Hoboken, concluded an inquest, yesterday morning, on the body ot a female named BRIDET O'CONNER, who died on Thursday night last from the effects of e deadly poison, taken by her at various times in small portions, for the purpose ot destroying her life. For the past three years the deceased has resided in the family of Mrs. FALKNER, at No. 214 Bloomfield-street, who thought much of her, and during her illness being so solicitous for her recovery that they called in three physicians, and in other ways cared for her in the most tender manner. The following facts were elicited:

On Friday week deceased called at the drug-store of ENGLEHARDT REUZ, No. 68 Washington-street, and purchased some phosphorus paste—a deadly poison—stating they were very much troubled with rats, and wanted it for the purpose of killing them. On Monday forenoon deceased told MARY MAHER, a domestic employed in the same house, that she had taken poison for the purpose of killing herself, which statement coming to the knowledge of the family, they sent for Dr. CHABERT, about 2 P. M. Upon the arrival of the doctor, the girl stoutly denied having taken anything whatever, end laughed at the idea. At 9 P. M. she eppeared quite unwell, when Dr. LUENTHALL was called in, but could not discover any traces of poison. The deceased, however, admitted that she had taken poison, and the doctor prescribed an emetic. On Wednesday morning Dr. KUNLICH was called in, when the girl complained of pains in the stomach, and a prescription was left. In the evening the doctor called again; the patient did not complain of pain, but was very weak. She refused to take any medicine, and the doctor forced some down her for the purpose of counteracting the effects of the poison; she asked to have a priest sent for, and seemed desirous of dying. On Thursday morning Drs. KUNLICH and LUENTHALL called again, and the case then seemed to be hopeless; her hands and feet were getting very cold; they tried to relieve the violent pain in the stomach by applying leeches, bnt the patient continued to sink, end died at 9 P. M. from pure exhaustion. Subsequently, the doctors above named made a post-mortem examination, but did not find many traces of poison in the stomach, there being only slight inflammation.

Dr. KUNICH was of opinion that deceased did not take all the poison et once, bnt took it et various times in small doses, so thet she died by the action of the poison on the blood and nervous syetem.

MARY MAHER, a servant in Mr. FALKNER'S house, testified that about 11 o'clock on Monday forepoon last, deceased went out under the pretext of changing some books et the library for Mr. FALKNER, and was absent about an hour. Shortly after her return, witness observed her spitting freely and apparently trying to evoid vomiting; witness asked her if she had been taking some bourbon, and her reason for asking the question was because BRIDGET was in such good spirits. Witness went to New-York, and returning towarde evening found deceased lying on a sofa and heard her tell Mrs. BAILEY that she had taken poison and did not want to live. Deceased had told witness thet she would destroy herself in consequence of a love effair, her lover having deserted her.

The jury rendered a verdict that BRIDGET O'CONNER came to her death by poison administered by herself, and recommended that the practice of selling deadly drugs by epothecaries, without a physician's order, be ebeted at once.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE DEMOCRACY OF KINGS COUNTY.—The three Democratic General Committees met at their respective headquarters on Thursday evening, for the purpose of making arrangements in view of the appointment of delegates to the Democratic State Convention. The General (or Central) Committee designated Monday evening next as the time for holding primaries to select delegates to meet in Assembly Conventions, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention at Syracuse. The Assembly Conventions are to meet on Thursday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the places designated in the official call. The National Democratic Committee met the same night, and resolved, in conjunction with the Union Democratic General Committee, to hold their primary meetings on Tuesday evening, Aug. 29, to select delegates to the Assembly Conventions, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention. The Regular Democratic General Committee met on the same evening at Montanye Hall, and resolved to hold their primaries on Tuesday evening, (as agreed upon in conference with the National Committee.) The Assembly Conventions are to meet on Wednesday, Aug. 30, to select delegates to the State Convention.

RUN OVER.—Friday afternoon a boy named JAMES CURREN, 11 years old, whose parents reside at No. 38 John-street, was run over by a truck loaded with sugar, and both his arms and legs were broken. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

Williamsburgh.

THE BODY OF A DROWNED WOMAN FOUND AND IDENTIFIED.—Shortly after 6 o'clock Friday morning, Officer W. BELL, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, noticed the body of a female floating in the river foot of Sonth Seventh-street, E. D., and he took a small boat and brought it ashore. Coroner BARRETT was notified and had the body taken to the Dead-house. Last evening it was identified as that of e woman named MARY OVERRIGHT, e native of England, 40 years of age. All that is known in relation to her antecedents is, that on Wednesday last she had been visiting a Mrs. GRAFF, in North Sixth-street, and left there to go to No. 90 James-street, New-York. It may be that this is the woman who walked off the bridge at the South Seventh-street Ferry, on Wednesday night last. Deceased arrived in New-York on the 4th of August, 1864, in the steamship *Adriatic*, which had been bonded on the passage by the privateer *Alabama*. She was a widow, and has a son living in Troy.

THE ALLEGED CHILD POISONING CASE IN THIRD-STREET.—The case of the death of the child IDA M. WATSON, at No. 1 Third-street, Eastern District, and abont which considerable excitement has been made, has been investigated. The body was exhumed on Wednesday by order of Coroner BARRETT and the jury, and Drs. CREAMER and SCHAPPS conducted a *post mortem*. The jury reassembled last night, when the testimony of Dr. JOHN A. BRADY and others was taken. A searching investigation was conducted by the Coroner. Dr. CREAMER testified that on opening the cavities of the thorax and abdomen, he found the right lung congested and patches of congestion on the left; stomach and intestines perfectly healthy; the state of the lungs, the right one in particular, he believed was sufficient to cause death; the mucous membrane of the stomach was intact. The jury rendered a verdict of death from natural causes.

INCENDIARISM.—Friday morning a basket of rags was found to be on fire in the kitchen of Dr. LOBETTE'S residence, Grand-street, between Ew

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KETCHUM.

Story of His Last Fortnight.

His Whereabouts and Doings Day by Day.

HIS ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT

The Winning Ways of Cincinnati Merchants.

Miraculous Provision of Underclothing and Tooth-brush.

Statement of Miss Ives, the Landlady.

STORY OF KETCHUM THE DEFAULTER.

PROMPT ACTION OF OAKEY HALL.

Ketchum at the Police Headquarters—Interview with His Father and Counsel—All About Him.

On Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 16, in the year of our Lord 1865, a thick-set, pleasant-featured man, with sandy hair and a tanned skin, walked briskly up Wall-street. The business of the day was over. His luck had been excellent, his pockets stood out with greenbacks, and, cogitating as he walked, he found himself at the corner of the two famous streets of the city, Broadway and Wall. Into the cellar he darted, quickly scanning the tempting array of leather and pru nella, he selected a convenient-sized bag, stuffed into it his ill-smelling pile of flabby notes, whistled an air from the "Enchantress," mounted the steps, hailed a Twenty-third-street omnibus, and was off to—where?

The young man was KETCHUM, son of the famous MORRIS KETCHUM, junior partner in the great banking firm in Exchange-place; his credit stood at millions, his income among the hundreds of thousands, his acquaintance the very elect, his reputation the very best, his character—well, let us see. Up-town he went, gentlemen met and bowed deferentially; passing on they said, "what a splendid fellow, what opportunities, what a career already, what glory before him." Ladies met him, and bowed smilingly; passing on they said, "how I envy him, what a model young man, so discreet, so just, so sober, so unlike other and more frisky men." Up-town he went, but neither the gentlemen nor the ladies who met, and recognized and envied him thought to follow and watch and nab him. If they had, they would have watched and followed and nabbed the greatest defaulter of the age, entitled themselves to the gratitude of his defrauded creditors and been smarter and keener than the detectives and policemen of the metropolis, smart and keen as those useful members of society are universally conceded to be.

The next day, Wednesday, the 17th, the whole

CITY WAS EXCITED

and astounded. A great fraud had been committed, millions of securities had been stolen, other millions had been obtained on forged paper, the credit of houses was broken, banks were shaken, the street was alarmed, the "craft was endangered," merchants failed, notes were protested, checks were dishonored, and all because this thick-set, pleasant-faced young man with sandy hair and a tanned skin, had gone up town the day before in a Twenty-third-street omnibus, and had omitted to come down again.

Clearly it becomes interesting to know where he went to.

THE FIRST THING DONE

by those interested was to investigate matters, ascertain the extent of the wrongs done, silence the loud-talkers, screen the criminal and bamboozle the public. This it was quite easy to do. Consequently we were at first told of a "few forged gold checks," which were discovered, detected and dishonored at the board. No one knew whence they came, none could tell what became of them. They came from KETCHUM and were taken up with his money.

Then we were graciously permitted to know that a million or two of dollars had been obtained by KETCHUM, on forged paper, but it was not until the TIMES went to work systematically and intelligently, that any official statement, any formal disclosure was given by the banks, the brokers or the partners of the defaulter.

The astounding revelations of carelessness, rascality, looseness, forgery, opportunity for fraud and ease of accomplishment, made the public eye open wider than it had ever done before. Days passed on before the tone of the market was at all healthy, befor the bewildered people touched the solid rock of confidence in each other. Meanwhile KETCHUM neglected to come down town, and *no one* deemed it worth while to go up town for him.

THE SECOND THING DONE

by those interested in young KETCHUM and his affairs was skillfully to mislead the police. An intelligent gentleman—who was he?—suggested the absurd idea that the young man would take passage in the Cunarder from Boston. Down to Boston went a shrewd lynx-eyed detective. He did'nt know KETCHUM, so he took with him a young man, the junior partner of Mr. CHARLES GRAHAM, who was to point out KETCHUM in case he should see him in the crowded saloon of the outward-bound *Asia*. Of course he did'nt see him there—he was up-town—but of course he would instantly have pointed him out if he had seen him. This is the same young partner who, in Mr. CHARLES GRAHAM'S absence from the city, redeemed on Tuesday

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE THOUSAND

dollars worth of forged gold checks over the counter of the house. Well, while the banks forgot to offer any reward, and Mr. MORRIS KETCHUM was so occupied in adding up the amounts abstracted from his vault, that he could give no thought to the whereabouts of his son, and the opulent firms whose names were forged were so kind-hearted that they could not offer a reward, while all this was so, what were the house of CHARLES GRAHAM & Co. doing? Mr. GRAHAM, an honest, well intending man was assigning his property, and his partner was on the way to Boston searching with the detective for young Mr. KETCHUM. It is not stated who paid the expenses of the trip.

THE THIRD THING DONE

was the absorption of the forged checks. Does any one know absolutely where any one of these checks can be found? Mr. GRAHAM showed us a large lot of them on Wednesday, the 17th day of August, and we heard of a few elsewhere; but of late they are scarce, and Mr. A. OAKEY HALL, the culinred and caustic District-Attorney, intimates that even he, with all the resources of the law at his command, may be baffled in obtaining even a glimpse of one. The checks were absorbed then, and the word was industriously circulated that the amount of the roguery had been exaggerated; that the tender and forgiving, though defrauded and bamboozled father, was prepared to make good the errors of his son. In the meantime, no one thought of the Twenty-third-street stage, no rewards were offered, and, as one of the best and most successful detectives on the force remarked to us, it looked "very much as though they didn't want to find him, and it would be more kicks than thanks a man would get who should bring the rogue to justice."

While the banks are congratulating themselves upon their *escape from loss;* while MORRIS KETCHUM, SON & Co. are proving with elaborate arguments that they never meddled with stocks; while CHARLES GRAHAM & Co. are redeeming $285,000 of forged paper; while the detectives are wondering that no reward is offered; while the young gentleman recently made a partner in the house of GRAHAM is searching diligently for KETCHUM where every child knew he was not, let us follow that Twenty-third-street omnibus. Perhaps KETCHUM will get out.

He did get out. He got out and went without the slightest hesitation to the door of No. 223 West Twentieth-street, and when the same was opened, *sans ceremonie*, he walked in and felt very much at though he had been there before. In relation to this house there are many rumors; all are interesting, because they are connected with the romance of the rich young man; but some are more reputable than others, and to those we prefer to adhere, giving them and them only to our readers. Whatever the romance may be, the fact is that the house is a very ordinary one; basement, three stories, plain brick front, in a very quiet neighborhood. Asking for the lady of the place he awaited her arrival. Miss IVES, a comely, middle-aged person, answered the summons. Introducing himself as Mr. LOWREY, so goes the story, of Cincinnati, he desired to engage a suits of rooms. She showed him a parlor and bedroom, which so pleased him that he engaged them at once, for the moderate period of six months, taking it for granted that he would be satisfied with the table, pleased with the inmates, and entirely at home in his new quarters. These conclusions are so reasonable, and the transaction is so eminently rational, and so many merchants come from Cincinnati with little bags of bank-notes and no clothes, that it is not at all remarkable that he was asked neither for references, money nor baggage. Six months, too; it's the exact time that Cincinnati merchants invariably need for the maturing of their business in the city. This *is* irony.

"Quiet and unobtrusive," Mr. KETCHUM went to his little bedroom on the first floor. It is a modest room. A few common engravings adorn the walls, but the bed is a good one, the musquito net falls gracefully from the gilded crown in the centre, and lends an air, quite an air of comfort and of home to the place—so at least thought KETCHUM. It will be remembered that he went directly there from Wall-street, that his only luggage was that which we would all be glad to carry, a little black bag just filled with promises to pay. Of course, then, he had no brushes, no soap, no night clothing, no clean linen, no change of anything—did he? If we remember, these things were found there when—but we anticipate, and its very strange how one's head will run on these absurdities.

Taking the rooms like a "gintleman as he was, Sir, and niver saying a word about the price, Sir, he was so pleased," young KETCHUM, rich KETCHUM, poor KETCHUM, old KETCHUM'S son, sat upon the side of his bed and meditated. While he meditated, the bell rang, and a letter was handed him. While he is reading the letter, let the reader go with us to the

OFFICE OF MORRIS KETCHUM,

in Exchange-place.

In the rear of a long counting-room, devoted to the use of clerks, is a large parlor. It is furnished simply, with desks and chairs and a sofa. On one side is a vault, on the other a fireplace. Sitting at the far side of the room, were, at the time to which we refer, several elderly gentlemen, standing in front of and talking to them was one upon whom public attention has often been drawn, whose name always known is now renowned throughout the world, whose credit was always among the foremost and whose influence in the places where money is king was tremendous, and not always good. He is a short thick-set man, with silvery hair, a very keen, quick-rolling, restless eye of gray, a big nose, thin lips, hard and relentless in expression of face, a man whose countenance would not encourage familiarity. This is MORRIS KETCHUM. Advancing toward him, we asked a few proper, pertinent questions. We were met courteously, our questions promptly.

Standing directly in front of the vault, whose heavy door of iron swung wide upon its long hinges before us, he said: "Where EDWARD has gone, I do not know. Why he should go, I cannot tell. Certainly he had everything that heart could wish. He had position and money, a large family, a happy home. He has done me a grievous wrong; he has ruined my house and credit; he has stolen from that vault securities deposited with us to an enormous amount, between two and three millions, at least. I have stopped payment; I have no idea that we shall resume. In addition to the fraud committed here, I learn he is charged with others. He is said to have forged gold checks—but of those I don't speak. Where he has gone I do not know. I have no idea where he has gone. I saw him on Sunday night, (this was Tuesday,) since when I am entirely ignorant of his whereabouts or his movements."

So said the father on Tuesday, the 16th, and it becomes a matter of interest to know who and where is the other "father" who sends his son a letter so soon thereafter, and, by a singular coincidence, sending it to the very house in Twenty-third-street into which KETCHUM went for the "first time on Tuesday afternoon."

The days rolled on. No reward was offered; the matter became old and stale; the newspapers were filled with new matter; the detectives gave up all thought of a "make;" the friends of the youth were hoping that they could keep matters quiet, and that things could be fixed. This was down town; up town it was different.

KETCHUM PASSED HIS TIME

very unlike most Cincinnati merchants. From Tuesday afternoon until the following Sunday he remained in the house. Did he not in all that time have occasion for the sundry little toilette articles which abound in his house on the avenue? Did he need no change of clothing, no linen, nor coats, nor boots, nor slippers, nor flannels? Or did, by a singular chance, the baggage of another Cincinnati merchant turn up at the door of No. 223 West Twentieth-street just at the nick of time, with brushes that pleased and clothes that fitted? Such things used to happen when prophets were fed by ravens, and miracles were the order of the day; why not now?

Wednesday came, and with it the papers. Startling head lines, imposing captions, awful disclosures filled their columns, and KETCHUM kept his room, reading and reflecting upon the news.

Thursday came with its clincning of the rascalities; the statements of defrauded banks, of broken fathers, of ruined brokers, of astonished banks. He kept his room on this day, reading and quite likely reflecting upon the news.

Friday came. A pitiful reward of $5,000 had been offered—a reward which made the detectives shrug their shoulders; they saw the bottom of it; a reward which made young KETCHUM laugh, for he knew it would tempt no one; a reward which insulted the common sense of the community and said to lesser criminals, "come up higher; the greater your fraud the more perfect your impunity." That didn't trouble the young man, and he ate his dinner with a relish, discussed the Ketchum fraud and the Jenkins saloonity with the landlady, read a little of "Enoch Arden," received a letter or two from father, brother, FRANK and other friends who found out accidentally that he had changed his name and was living in Twentieth-street, sent out for the evening papers, read the elaborate money articles in the *Express* and the ponderous commenis in the *Commercial*, examined his beard, which had now remained untouched since Tuesday morning, and went to bed. He slept soundly all night long.

Saturday morning came, (and here it would be pertinent to ask where did that clean shirt come from—by what singular fortune do clean socks hang upon the rack—and stranger still, who could have furnished that same white handkerchief, neatly marked with the name of KETCHUM?—we would like to know, you know.)

Sunday, the day of rest, came in its turn. He had had rest enough, had in fact become restless. He needed exercise; why then shouldn't he take it? No one seemed very anxious to find him, and naturally thinking he would be safe from molestation, he sallied out in the evening for a walk. It would be interesting to know whether he, for instance, wandered around to No. 424 Fifth-avenue, or by accident dropped in for a moment and from force of habit at No. 136 Madison-avenue, or whether (absurd idea) he called for the fun of the thing, on the affectionate "Father" who wrote to him a few days before. People will wonder and this wonder in particular seems natural, in view of sundry circumstances.

On Monday, other matters, grave and serious, enlisted the public sympathy, and KETCHUM breathed freely. He found the persons of the house pleasant, amiable, unsuspecting people. They rather liked the singular Cincinnati merchant. To be sure, he had no luggage; his singularly clean linen, day after day, attracted no notice, even if he had come there with no trunk;—the age of miracles is not wholly gone, and it is nothing worthy of remark for a man to find a full supply of clothes every morning at his bedside. He was disposed to be sociable; he talked long in the morning after breakfast, had nothing to do, and lived as all Cincinnati merchants live when they come to New-York and engage rooms for six months. The topics of the day were discussed, the boldness of KETCHUM was canvassed, the junketings of JENKINS were laughed at, the concert-saloon coquetteries of VIVE. BROWER were properly denounced, and time passed pleasantly. Quite a happy family was this in West Twentieth-street. The only thing which

SEEMED STRANGE TO THE LADY

of the house was his desire to have his meals served in his own room. At times fits of retiracy would come upon him; he would desire to be let alone; he then walked his room, up and down, up and down, as if worried about something. Night came, and availing himself of the friendly shade, he went out, but for some reason returned almost immediately. Whatever the reason was, it had influence sufficient to keep him in the house until the following Thursday, when he went into the street at one o'clock, and

REMAINED OUT SEVEN HOURS,

returning not far from eight o'clock in the evening. He says that he walked the streets, that he met many people whose faces were familiar to him, that he was near enough to others to recognize in them intimate friends, and that to cap the climax of absurdity he

WENT TO CENTRAL PARK

where he drove awhile, walked awhile and sat awhile secluded from the crowd. During the hours he spent at this retired spot he saw many others whom he knew and he was surprised to find that he was not recognized. The story flavors of the ridiculous; its by no means easy to believe that a man so well known as he to the better class of Park *habitués*, could spend any length of time upon its drives or walks and not be seen and detected, no matter how disguished. He, however, was in no disguise whatever. He was dressed as usual, so far as externals are concerned, and we imagine the Cincinnatian underclothes found so mysteriously in his room, were fashioned by a hand that had often counted the greenbacks from the vault of No. 40 Exchange-place. Still, according to his story, although he saw many whom he knew, no one knew him and he returned in safety after an absence of seven hours from his Cincinnatian retreat. That story won't do. An indulgent public wouldn't find it in its heart to say very hard things about it if he had visited his wife or his father, or his devoted mother; but this Central Park "gag" is entirely too much for ordinary mortals to swallow whole. He stopped at a billiard-saloon and played a game—with whom? Perhaps with "Frank," whoever he is.

We are all human and liable to err. KETCHUM is human, quite so, and has erred several times. Once was when he went upon the street; once was when he called on a friend, whose servant recognized him. We don't care to penetrate the vail of secrecy which, for certain possible prudential reasons, our detective friends have dropped over the detection and arrest; but it can do no harm to remark that in the case of all great criminals they are sure to rest on some broken reed, to trust to some untrustworthy friend, to confide in some person whose interest is not parallel with theirs. It was so in this instance. By this leaky, untrustworthy and false friend

INFORMATION WAS SENT

to the police, which induced them to believe that KETCHUM was not far from West Twentieth-street. Two of the able men who share the confidence of JOHN YOUNG, a host in himself, a man of fertile brain and abundant resource were set at work upon the case. Five thousand dollars, let it be remembered, was all that had been offered for the detection of the man who had taken millions, and this was not to be had entire, for the fund has fifteen per cent., and the understrappers take as much more. But there is sometimes something better than money; it is the bubble, reputation; and Officers MCDOUGAL and GILMORE knew that the men who arrested KETCHUM would be famous on the force, and they determined to do it.

They watched the block upon which the defaulter was believed to be, they talked sweet nothings with servants, they made inquiries concerning the rentals of houses and the price of board; they were themselves suspected of being "interlopers and fictitious characters," and all because they wanted KETCHUM.

Friday came. The papers and their contents were discussed as usual; the customary pleasantries passed between the estimable hostess and her Cincinnati guest; the daily letter for the merchant from the West was received and answered as usual; the dinner was eaten and the table cleared away, when an evil spirit whispered in young KETCHUM'S ear

GO OUT AGAIN—YOU'RE SAFE.

He obeyed, of course. They all do. Up stepped the officer. The great defaulter was unmasked, the Cincinnati merchant was no more, and EDWARD KETCHUM went to the Headquarters of the Police, a prisoner. The news spread throughout the city with a thousand senseless exaggerations; some people rejoiced, others sympathized and many expressed the hope that the whole affair would be probed to the bottom, and that not only young KETCHUM but all concerned in the affair might be brought to justice.

The officers of course searched the premises, and found

THREE LETTERS

among other important evidence. These letters are dated at Cincinnati, but were one and all mailed in this city. Evidently the Cincinnati dodge was understood by his friends, and the writers, whoever they may be, have known from the very start all about the defalcation, the movements of KETCHUM and his whereabouts. The first appears to be written in a female hand, purports to come from an affectionate cousin of "Lowry," and is signed "Ellen." The second, written in a plain, bold, commercial hand, purports to be the production of Ellen's brother "Frank," thanking cousin "Lowry" for a handsome present; and the last is from Lowry's "father," giving him some parental advice, and especially tells him that close confinement to the house will not be beneficial to his "sou's" health. The first two have envelopes and have a two-cent postage stamp on the corners of the envelopes. They are superscribed "Mr. C. R. Lowry, No. 223 West Twentieth-street, New-York."

THE LETTER FROM ELLEN.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.

MY DEAR COUSIN: Your mother desires me to say she should write you to-day, but having some important household matters to attend to, cannot well spare the time. She has, therefore, deputed me to write her accustomed letter, and however incapable I feel of filling her place, I have cheerfully undertaken the task, my only fear being that you may not be able to read my writing, which, as you know, is proverbial for its indistinctness. I think you would have been happy could you have seen FRANK'S delight after receiving your present. I really think he was as much like a child with a new toy as anything I know, and just about as happy. Everything here is dull and quiet, and all miss you, and you are inquired of frequently, with many kind wishes for your improvement. I think there are one or two fair hearts who, to say the least, are a little more saddened since your departure. But then I must stop telling tales, out of school, and flattering your vanity, or else there will be no living in the house with you, should you return. I wonder if you are as fond of teasing as ever, and whether you have found any one upon whom to vent your abilities in that line. If you have, I pity them, but should, nevertheless, be willing to put up with just a little teasing for the sake of seeing your dear old self. Now I sat down with the intention of inflicting a good long letter upon you, just because I know you abominate long letters, but I shall have to abandon my idea as there is an arrival of callers, and your mother calls me to go down and see them; so good bye, with lots of love, which your mother sends, and just a little from ELLEN.

THE LETTER FROM FRANK.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22, 1865.

MY DEAR BROTHER: I have but a few moments in which to acknowledge the receipt of your valuable and most acceptable present. It came just in the nick of time. Many, many thanks. Will write you again in a day or two.

With best love, believe me ever your affectionate brother, in haste, FRANK.

C. R. LOWRY.

LETTER FROM LOWRY'S "FATHER."

CINCINNATI, Aug. 18, 1865.

MY DEAR SON: Your letter of the 16th is just received, and the information in regard to your health cannot hurt, as you must know, give me the greatest pleasure and satisfaction. In regard to spending money, I do not wish to place you under any restrictions upon that head, having every confidence in your prudence, and as far as it is necessary, your economy. Your friends have often inquired about you, and it is very pleasant for me to see how many people you have attracted to you. True friendship, when seconded, is beyond all price and value; and I cannot enforce too strongly upon you the desirableness of making a proper class acquaintances and friendship; and when made, if you find them of a proper class, do not give them up lightly. I trust you will not confine yourself too closely to the house, as a proper amount of exercise, if not carried to an excess, cannot but be beneficial. Matters are going on here about as usual. I have recently made some purchases of real estate, which I think will prove eventually, if not immediately, profitable and remunerative. The family all send much love, and will probably severally write you during the coming week. I should write more at length, but am called down by an appointment, and therefore have only to remain your affectionate FATHER.

C. R. LOWRY, Esq., New-York.

The two places of interest are now, of course, the house where KETCHUM lived and the Police Headquarters where he now rests confined. We went to the house yesterday. It is situated on the northern side of West Twentieth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avennes, directly opposite St. Peter's Episcopal Church. It is of plain brick, English basement, three stories high, denoting comfortable quarters within. The locality is an exceedingly pleasant one, the street being disturbed by neither cars nor stages, and vehicles making their route of way but very seldom. A more retired and eligible spot for a man, like KETCHUM, desirous of avoiding the scrutiny of the crowds and the bustle of the more densely populated parts of the city, could not have been selected. In this he showed a certain amount of cool, calculating judgment, which, however, proved unavailing in putting the detectives off his track. His chosen "boarding-house" was not a regular boarding-house, but occupied by two maiden sisters. The apartments furnished KETCHUM had been vacated some time before by friends of the inmates.

The lady of the house, Miss H. S. IVES, is a very comely lady, courteous and communicative. She had evidently been favorably impressed by KETCHUM, and until proof is given to the contrary, it cannot be considered fair to accuse her of complicity in his concealment.

HER STORY IS

that a gentleman called at the house about 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the same day the defaulter was missed from Wall-street and asked if he could be accommodated with rooms and board. He was shown into the apartments which were advertised on the door, and, without apparently making any very critical examination of their suitability, or inquiring how much the charges would be, engaged for six months a parlor and a small bed-room adjoining, immediately in the rear of the front parlor on the first floor. He represented himself to be a Mr. LOWRY, of Cincinnati. He said that he had lately been in business, and had transacted all the business he had had to attend to. He had concluded to take up his residence in New-York City, preferring, as he said, to live in that place to any other large city.

After he had taken possession of his hired apartments he kept himself in the most retired seclusion, expressing a desire to be left alone as far as possible. He did not go to the table at meal hours, but had his meals served to him in his own rooms. All the inmates in the house are very profuse in their praises of his general behavior. He acted, they say, as a perfect gentleman in every respect, and was so affable in his manners, that he was but a very short time in the place before he had attracted every one to him, as if he had been known to them for years. At times he would indulge in a few remarks, and would converse very freely on books and travels, and the like, in the most pleasing manner. The only time that the subject of his own crime was broached to him, was on the Wednesday after his arrival. He handed the paper to the lady of the house, and proffered some remark about the terrible hubbub in Wall-street. Thinking he had reference to JENKINS, she answered accordingly. "O, it is a far worse affair than that," he said, and there the subject dropped, the lady saying that she thought young KETCHUM was a very cute, smart young man, or something to that effect. To this he made no reply, to the best of her recollection. It is not true, as it has been reported, that he went publicly into the streets every day. According to Miss IVES' statements, he kept his rooms constantly, with the exception of last Sunday evening, when he went out, and, on his return, said he had been to church. On Thursday, he again went out between 1 and 2 o'clock, and did not come in until about 7 in the evening; and again, on Friday last, about 11 or 12 in the morning, when he returned to the house about 4 or 4:30 in the afternoon, where he found Mr. BUELL, the President of the Importers' and Traders' Bank, and a detective officer awaiting him. During the whole time he remained in the house, he appeared in a continual state of excitement. He walked incessantly to and fro in his room, and partook of but very little food, and when asked if he desired anything, he always made the reply that he wanted nothing and was very comfortable in every respect. Miss IVES says that she had expressed doubts to her sister as to his sanity; and adds that she felt fully convinced that he was not in the full possession of his senses, his eyes having the peculiar stare at vacancy and troubled look characteristic of an insane person. These appearances and his abstracted manner were the subject of frequent remark; but finding him so amiable and harmless in manner her doubts were partially dissipated. KETCHUM, no doubt perceiving that his troubled looks were the subject of comment, or anticipating such, informed them that he had been ill some time before coming to the place with chills and fever, and had not yet regained perfect health.

The inmates of the house were, to all appearances, entirely innocent of who he was. Their surprise, therefore, on finding the officers and Mr. BUELL, of the Importers and Traders' Bank, inquiring for KETCHUM may easily be imagined. However, to the question as to whether, putting this and that together, Miss IVES had not in the end suspected something wrong, the landlady made no satisfactory reply. Every one in the house expressed great sympathy for the "poor fellow," and hoped no harm would come of his "capers" so much had he won their regard and esteem. On Saturday evening, a note was received in KETCHUM'S own handwriting, signed with his proper signature, requesting the landlady to send to his place of imprisonment, by the messenger he had sent, a few articles he had left, such as towels, soap, comb, and other essentials.

During KETCHUM'S absence from the house on Friday (he went out, as we have said, about 11 or 12 o'clock) a detective officer, in company with the President of the Importers' and Traders' Bank, arrived, and to the great surprise of the landlady, informed her that they had come to see no less a person than Mr. EDWARD B. KETCHUM, who had, sometime before, made himself so notorious by his enormous frauds in Wall-street. They were conducted to the parlor, which opened into KETCHUM'S apartments by means of folding-doors, and there sat to await the coming of KETCHUM, alias Lowrie, of Cincinnati. About 4 o'clock he arrived, suspecting nothing wrong, and, as usual, proceeded to his rooms in the rear of the parlor, in which were seated the detective and the bank-president. He had hardly entered, before the two latter gentlemen arose and followed him in, where, no doubt, Mr. KETCHUM was as much surprised at the unexpected visit, as the officer and his companion were rejoiced at having captured their bird at last. After a few moments, leaving the detective in the room with KETCHUM, Mr. BAUER, the President of the Park Bank, went out and soon returned with a carriage, when the trio drove off to Police Headquarters, leaving KETCHUM'S "six-month's-engaged" room in solitude and silence.

With the rumors, true or false, concerning KETCHUM'S previous connection with the Twentieth-street family the public have nothing to do—unless evidence to the contrary is given, we are bound to take the statement of Miss IVES, confirmed as it is by circumstantial evidence and the statement of KETCHUM, to be correct.

AT THE POLICE HEADQUARTERS

KETCHUM was confined in a small cell adjoining the Detective Bureau, and opening into it. Here his coolness never for an instant forsook him. He talked coolly and unexcitedly, as usual, betraying no sign of trepidation, and evincing no uneasiness as to his position. From his manner one would not have dreamed even that he was a detected criminal. When talked with upon the subject of the forgery, he said that it would be all settled in a few days, and in six months he would walk Wall-street as coolly as he did before the transaction. During his incarceration at the headquarters he was visited by many of his old friends and several eminent men, among them Mr. JOHN SEDGWICK. Those who called spoke to him with kindness, while he treated all, except his father, with coolness, and spoke to them as though he had been temporally absent on business. He evidently did not consider himself a criminal, or at least did not acknowledge the fact by any peculiarity of his demeanor. No person present, however injured, showed any disposition to prosecute him, and it is very possible that, as he expresses the belief he will, he will walk Wall-street in six months, the peer of any among his former associates.

HIS INTERVIEW WITH HIS FATHER

was extremely affecting. Whatever may be the connection of the old man with his son's difficulties, it is evident that the announcement of his arrest caused him great surprise, while the assurance of his son's safety seemed to relieve his mind from the state of anxiety and suspense into which he had been plunged by his son's disappearance.

The meeting was one that cannot be described. The father clasped EDWARD affectionately in his arms, and said to him: "My son! my son! you have ruined me, but I forgive you."

During this interview, which was protracted, great mutual affection was manifested between the father and son, and the two were fully reconciled.

HIS PAST TRANSACTIONS.

KETCHUM speaks with entire and singular freedom. He asserts that at one time he owned property to the value of six millions. His losses, like those of many other speculators, began with the decline of the premium on gold. He says that the amount to which he has involved himself in his various transactions—the amount of his liabilities, as he expresses it—is about four millions. He would have found it easy, he says, to pay liabilities to the amount of two and a half millions. The sum found on him, when arrested, was $48,000.

The mills of the law grind slowly, perhaps, but as a general rule they grind exceeding small. Mr. OAKEY HALL, the District Attorney, was at once notified of the arrest, and in the absence of any private prosecution felt constrained to take

IMMEDIATE LEGAL ACTION

in the case, as the representative of the people. He accordingly went to the Tombs Police Court at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and made the following affidavit before Justice HOGAN:

AFFIDAVIT OF OAKEY HALL.

FIRST DISTRICT POLICE COURT.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—A. Oakey Hall being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is District-Attorney of the said City and County of New-York, and is public prosecutor of complaints wherein the people of the body of said city and county are complainants; deponent says that the said people, by him as moving complainant, complain herein against one Edward B. Ketchum, (now under arrest at the office of the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police District, but without warrant and on suspicion of having committed a felony,) to wit: That deponent is informed and verily believes that the said Edward B. Ketchum, at various times, within the city and county, between the dates of June 1 and Aug. 14 last, past, willfully and feloniously forged three hundred pecuniary obligations purporting to transfer rights of property, each of which are in writing, printing, and figures, and each of which changing respectively numbers, signatures, payees and dates are in substance as follows:

"No. 58,502. NEW YORK, June 28, 1865.

"The Bank of New York, National Banking Association, pay to the order of —— five thousand dollars. $5,000.

"Countersigned on the face thereof are:

"Register No. —— A. P. B. JONES, Register.

"O. T. SMITH, Teller."

That the parts of each of said obligations (commonly called a gold check, and by usage commercially negotiable) which are feloniously forged, are the signatures of the drawee of said checks. That deponent is informed and believes one CHARLES GRAHAM, of No. 42 Exchange-place, now has in his custody or under his control a number of said forged gold checks. That deponent is informed and believes that the names of Brecklemann, Unger & Co., and of Hallgarten & Heyfield, respectively existing recognized firms, are forged to some of said checks. That deponent is informed and believes that the said Edward B. Ketchum, at the dates and places aforesaid, feloniously uttered many of the said gold checks, and received value thereon, to the said Chas. Graham to and the Fourth National Bank, with intent to defraud. That deponent is further informed and verily believes, that the said Edward B. Ketchum had on his person, or under his control, when arrested, sixty-seven gold checks of the description general as aforesaid, and which deponent believes to be forgeries, and which are hereof made part. That deponent is further informed that the said Edward B. Ketchum, when arrested, was concealed at house No. 223 West Twentieth-street, in said city, under the false name of E. Lowry, and when arrested there were found with him three letters hereto annexed, which, in deponent's judgment, (and as he charges the fact to be) seem to indicate that the writer or writers thereof are accessories with the said Edward B. Ketchum. Deponent therefore prays that, in accordance with the statute in such case made and provided, an examination may be had upon the preliminary complaint, *subpœna, subpœnæ duces tecum*, served upon said Charles Graham, the bank and firms aforesaid, and on such other witnesses as from time to time may seem expedient, to the end that the said Edward B. Ketchum may be held to answer said charge of forgery in the third degree, and the writers of said letters possibly discovered and duly prosecuted, and such other proceedings had as are advisable for public justice, under the provisions of the revised statutes, and the case of The People vs. Hicks 18 Barbour's Reports, that deponent makes this complaint, because he is informed and believes that there is no private complainant desirous of relating or prosecuting unless legally compelled; and because he is informed and believes said forgeries or forged paper may be lost as exhibits; and further says not. (Signed) A. OAKEY HALL.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 26th day of August, 1865. E. HOGAN, Police Justice.

Indorsed on the complaint and affidavit is the following: "Witnesses to the subpœna, the within named CHARLES GRAHAM, Mr. LEVERIDGE, Bank of New-York; Detective GILMORE; President CALHOUN, Fourth National Bank, and after Monday the firms whose names are signed to any of the gold checks when produced."

This secured the person of the prisoner, and he is to be kept at the Police Headquarters until after the examination this morning. He is kept secluded from the view of even the press, it being the intention of the officers who have the management of his case not to develope any material facts before they have succeeded in fathoming the forgeries and arresting every person that has in any manner been connected with them. On Saturday afternoon Messrs. A. OAKEY HALL, JOHN SEDGWICK and Superintendent KENNEDY were closeted with KETCHUM, but the result of their conference did not transpire. Indeed, so reticent are these gentlemen and all others that are interested in the case, that it was a mere accident through which the newspaper men learned that this interview had taken place. Hence they were forced to content themselves with

RUMORS,

one of which is that KETCHUM, while concealed, put aside in a safe place enough money to take care of himself many years. He has, it is estimated, concealed $150,000. KETCHUM is reported to have said that he expected to be tried and convicted, and thought it best to provide against any emergencies. It was furthermore said that he was quite buoyant, yesterday morning, indulging in many pleasantries with his attendants.

Subsequent to KETCHUM'S conference with Superintendent KENNEDY, Mr. JOHN SEDGWICK, and District-Attorney HALL, the fact was made known to him that the District-Attorney had begun the preparation of the initial papers in the complaint against him, and he received the information with stolid indifference.

Yesterday he passed his

FIRST SUNDAY IN PRISON.

All the long, dreary Sabbath the prisoner sat with one of his captors in his seven-by-nine cell, entombed within wall of solid masonry, relieved by only one iron-bound window, and as far removed from the sights and sounds of New-York as though he were in the midst of the Desert of Sahara. This cell is a brick-and-mortar safe that was built for the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters. It adjoins, or, rather, is a part of the Detectives office; but from the basement (where the small fry of criminals are incarcerated) to the fifth story, where important police records are stored for safe keeping, it is actually a distinct building, or kind of tower inclosed within the massive walls of the central building of the three connected edifices that are known as Police Headquarters. Not the faintest sound from the outside world ever reaches this triply-environed cell; and when the ponderous door that leads from it to the detectives' business apartment is swung to, it closes with a thud indicative of enormous strength.

Yesterday afternoon and evening several of KETCHUM'S friends applied at Police Headquarters, and were admitted singly, and in presence of Detective Officer GILMORE, to the cell. One of the number bore a bundle of garments which KETCHUM'S mother had thoughtfully sent him. But no man was permitted to cross the threshold of his prison until KETCHUM had spoken the "open sesame," his counsel—Mr. JOHN SEDGWICK—having expressly prohibited the admission of idle curiosity-seekers, and emphatically cautioned him against unbecoming himself to any representative of the press. Mr. GILMORE, who has spent more time with KETCHUM than any other person since the time of his capture, describes him as a young man of twenty-five, whose general appearance indicates quite thirty years; of medium height, standing five feet six in ordinary attire; rather thick-set, with a full, round face, short neck, hazel eyes, pug nose, full at the tip; dark brown hair, and whiskers of about a week's growth; but the nervous and restless deportment, which is said to have been one of his characteristics, is no longer observable, for he sits at ease and seemingly contemplates his future with indifference.

THE REWARD.

There having been some discussion touching the reward of $5,000 which was offered on the 18th inst., by Mr. JAMES BUELL, President of the Importers' and Traders' Bank, we may remark that the reward was offered for KETCHUM'S arrest and committal to prison, and not for his arrest and conviction. The detective officers, therefore, regard their $5,000 as a bird in hand. The Police Life Insurance Fund will claim fifteen per cent., somebody that gave the officers timely intelligence may claim a "rake" of nobody knows how much, and Detectives MCDOUGAL and GILMORE may thank their lucky stars if they realize $1,500 each.

Last evening KETCHUM'S father-in-law called to see him, but he declined to grant him an interview.

This brings us down to

TO-DAY,

the day on which, at a formal examination in the court of a Police Justice, Mr. KETCHUM will first face the world as a criminal. It will require all the *sang froid* he can muster to meet the charges of OAKEY HALL but after all, if the private people who have been wronged do not find it their interest to prosecute, if the gold checks forged are lost, if the securities missing are replaced, if the banks defrauded are made easy, if the brokers ruined are privately settled with, if, in other words, the firm's money can make good the junior partner's defalcations, the law *per se* won't find much evidence to work with, and NED may yet walk Wall-street, keeping step with the best and worst of them.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Storm in Jackson, Miss—Arrests in Texas For Stealing Surrendered Property—Maxcy on Kirby Smith.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 26.

A severe wind storm in Jackson, Miss., to-day, blew down several buildings in course of construction, and some people were injured and one negro was killed.

Several persons have been arrested in San Antonio on charges of making away with public property and money embraced in the terms of surrender.

Gen. MAXEY is out in a letter which does not give KIRBY SMITH much credit for truth and veracity.

Cottou market quiet; sales 1,000 bales at 43c.@44c. Sugar, commou Louisiana 12½c., prime 16½c. Molasses, inferior old at 69c.@70c. Exchange to New-York ½@¾ disconnt.

The weather has been unusually cool for the season.

FROM NASHVILLE.

James O. Shackelford Appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Middle Tennessee, &c.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 26.

HON. JAMES O. SHACKELFORD has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Middle Tennessee, vice HOUSTON, resigned.

Last night the large tin establishment of Messrs. MCCLURE & BUCK was totally destroyed by fire. Estimated loss $75,000.

The Disaster on the Tennessee Railroad.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 26.

The following are the latest details of the frightful railroad disaster which occurred ou the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad yesterday morning.

As the morning train was passing over the trestle at Richland Neck, seventy miles south of Nashville, the trestle suddenly gave way and precipitated the train into the creek.

Up to 6 o'clock twelve dead bodies and eighty wounded had been recovered from the wreck.

A car containing thirty negroes is still under water.

Quite a number of passengers were missing.

A large gang of men has been sent forward to clear away the wreck, and all that is possible will be done for the relief of the wounded.

The utmost excitement exists here, as many well known citizens are supposed to have been on the train.

No names have been received as yet.

From the Mississippi.

CAIRO, ILL., Sun

RECREANT REBELS.

Should the Culprits be Hanged.

Jeff. Davis and His Fellow Conspirators Considered in the Pulpit.

Discourse in Henry Ward Beecher's Plymouth Church.

Rev. Mr. Burton Thinks Jeff. Ought to Swing--also Others.

TOUCHING TRIBUTE TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

An Interesting Discussion of the Topic of the Day.

In a discourse delivered and reported in the TIMES some months since, HENRY WARD BEECHER took issue with the many "just" men who were clamoring for vengeance, saying that if it rested with him and JEFF. DAVIS himself were in his power, he would let him go. He thought blood enough had been shed, and that this great nation was strong enough and powerful enough to forego any desire for or manifestation of vengeance or retaliation. His church, as a body, agreed with him; some few sore heads who had listened to his preachings during the war while their "sons, grandsons, son-in-laws and friends" were at the front, thought he was entirely wrong and went in strong for revenge with a capital R and a heavy emphasis.

Yesterday Rev. Mr. BURTON, of Hartford, who has built up a remarkable Summer-time congregation by his able sermonizing, indulged in a very eloquent scathing of rebels and urged the hanging of JEFF. and all his principal men. Deacon F——, of Celtic extract, expressed the belief that Mr. BURTON had given "our views" more nearly than the Dominie—and, as remarked above, quite a number of able-bodied gentlemen, whose business would not permit them to fight, agreed that without a doubt the arch traitor should be hanged at once, trial or no trial.

Mr. BURTON'S text can be found in the 10th verse of the 49th chapter of Jeremiah—"Cursed be he that doeth the work of the Lord deceitfully, (that is, negligently,) and cursed be he that keepeth back his sword from blood."

After briefly alluding to the character of the late President LINCOLN, the circumstances of his death, the closing of the rebellion, and the necessary forcing of the present discussions upon the American people, he then proceeded to contrast the spirit which had actuated the people of the South with that of the North, and related many of the atrocities which were visited upon prisoners, and the necessary effect thereof upon the men and women of that section of the country. He argued, first, that we should not be actuated in our present course by any impulse of revenge, and second, that we are not to administer penalties on the ground simply that they deserve this and that, and must receive their whole due at our hands—morally we need not judge them, civilly we must. In other words he desired to argue that in this case, "civil punishment is an act of self-defence." The moral questions involved, might, he thought, be left with entire confidence in the hands of God, while to us is given the charge that the government and monarchy of the United States and the interests of mankind receive no harm.

"The question then, said he, of justice to our traitors resolves itself at last into this form, and becomes of public utility. Their crime is great or small, black or halt black, and must be visited with the thunderbolts of ANDREW JOHNSON, or the love tokens of the New-York *Tribune*, according se it bears on the general welfare. And it therefore becomes necessary for me now, with se much dispatch as I can, to make a running exposition of the crimes of these criminals, concerning whom I think that the sword of State will have done its work "negligently," and been "born in vain," unless some of them suffer. And, first, they undertook to set up and make respectable, that doctrine of "secession," which is a force of disintegration in any nation, a worm at the root of public order and prosperity, a thing which if admitted by us would have disruptured us and hurled us into our constituent elements, just ae surely as the explosion of gunpowder in the heart of e rock would scatter it in a thousand fragments. They undertook to impose that absurdity upon us. That foolishness and invention of the devil was lurking in them for a good while before this war. Hardly lurking either. It got voice at the lips of their public men long ago. It went into newspapers and political speeches and conversations, and was circulated through all channels of intercourse in the Southern States. It opened its mouth in Congress and tried to interpolate itself in our organic law. In the United States Senate as far back as 1830, when it took for its spokesman Mr. HAYNE, of South Carolina, and made a brilliant and powerful attack upon the supremacy of the Federal Government and the true doctrine of the constitution. DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts, then in the climax of his vigor, with that massive swarthy force for which he was so celebrated, let fly at it a missile and bolt of ruin, which would have killed it if it had a grain of decency in it—that is, if it had been a product of human reason and held itself amenable to reason. But being born of prejudice and nursed at the breast of passion, it survived even that shock. And it went on and grew. And it got men here at the North (here and there a man,) to speak its praise and retail its sophistries, for what work, whether of folly or wickedness, proposed by slavery, has failed to find an occasional friend in these Northern States? Even LINCOLN'S murder, rebellion's cap-sheaf and top-wave of performance, has found people here who liked it, and professed to think it a legitimate mode of succoring a doomed despotism. So secession had its champions and expounders, and its credit increased, and its vanity grew, and it added arrogance to arrogance and perversion to perversion, until it passed from the theatre and struggle of peaceful debate, to something still more criminal and portentous. But before I distinctly name that larger thing, let me say that in broaching and shedding abroad this heterodox and insufferable dogma, in striving to confuse and demoralize the public mind on that one point of law and policy, and in thus attempting the dissolution of the republic by getting a falsehood circulating in its veins of life, they, those men of the South, struck the general cause of self-government and made a raid upon the interests of mankind. Mark their crime. Here, on this blessed continent, the whole people of the earth had, as it were, set themselves to a final undertaking in behalf of man against thrones, princedoms and tyrranies. And for eighty rejoicing years they had supported right here and, under the smile of God, just the most vital and victorious democracy that ever cheered the earth, and sent forward its prophetic light to irradiate the unborn ages. It was the republic of all time. It reached wide. It struck deep. It towered high. Its shadow filled the earth. It was rich and populous and intelligent, and of a strength equal to the foremost. It had already come to be acknowledged as the champion and representative of the people, in testimony whereof kings and nobles of all powers and institutions of feudalism feared it, and trans-Atlantic communities, the old hives of the race, poured out their emigrant masses through every westward port, in multitudes at times almost outnumbering the hosts swinging off from the shores of earth into the all-receiving eternity. It stood for man, I say, this republic. It solved his questions. It solemnized the hitherto impossible wedlock of popular liberty and public order. It showed to the world that the old wanton and riotous freedom which they had learned to dread could have its lawlessness and barbarity driven out of it, and could be tamed down to decency and loyalty and civilization, losing nothing of its splendid vigor, but subordinating itself to government and the instinct of order. It had even begun to take the refinements of art. It was producing books and pictures and marbles which commanded universal recognition. It had educated the people as no nation has ever begun to do it. It had opened opportunities to the people as no nation had ever thought of doing it. It had incarnated itself in an honest child of labor and gaunt specimen of force, and had raised him to the first civil eminence in Christendom. And encircling him by a million of bayonets, and drawing about him the ships and great guns of the first navy of the world, the proud young republic had lifted up her voice to the nations saying: "Behold our type man, the royal outgrowth of our own soil; homely, but true and all beautiful within; rude spoken, but strong, and kindly, and steadfast; our candidate for immortality, who split rails and paddled the great rivers of his native land in his youth, but now, by virtue of his office, and by virtue of many traits of his mind and character, holds his own and stands co-equal with your best civil magnates and sons of renown of the old civilizations beyond the sea." And, my friends, it was *this* republic, this bright result and final yield of the toils and tears of all ages, this adopted child of the weary and undelivered masses of the human family; it was this republic, risen thus to a glory and leadership without parallel in the annals of time; it was this that JOHN C. CALHOUN and his long line of disciples undertook to demolish, by inventing and teaching, and bribing men of the free States to teach, that any disaffected community of our great sisterhood of communities, and (by logical inference) any disaffected town of our wide continent, dotted and crowded with towns, may at any moment withdraw and set up an independent government, and enter itself into the family of nations, and that this insubordination and disrespect of the mother government is entitled to no whipping and no malediction, but only to the gentle and imbecile last word and farewell: "Go, erring sister; go in peace!" Now, I say that was a crime of first rank, and the immense majority of our people thought so, and did not need to have had any great schooling to find it out either; and when that criminal dogma, unsatisfied with peaceful means, began to arm itself, and they had time to collect themselves a little, then they began to speak their minds on the subject, and have been speaking them for these last four years in a way most wonderful and sublime. But, secondly, these men for whose punishment I am pleading, and whose crimes I am trying to set forth in their relations to the commonwealth and the world, attempted to found a new nation on another doctrine as opposed to reason as secession is, and stamped with a turpitude as enormous. I will not spend much time upon it. It has been greatly discussed these last years, and the American people have become quite wise upon it. And even some who were born blind on the subject have come to see at last. They undertook to establish a government on the idea of human slavery, and to bend everything to that one first principle and formative thought. Government was from the first sufficiently involved in that thing, but it did not stand on it—quite. Slavery stood on us, of the two. It was an excrescence. It was an abnormal, impertinent affair, and was an organic product and part of our constitution, about as much as the barnacles on a ship's bottom are a part of the ship, or the wasp's nest on a tree is a part of the tree. The founders of our government expected that those barnacles on the bottom of our good ship would be scraped off at last—all peaceably scraped off. They even had the boldness to anticipate a day when the barnacles would get off of their own accord. But they did not quite understand the sort of creature they had to deal with. It was not long before there began to be born wise men who raised the question, whether, after all, barnacles were not a real part of ships. It looked to them as though they were. There were passages in the Bible which seemed to favor the idea. And by and by there began to be ministers and expounders of the Bible who said that it certainly did favor the idea. So the barnacle party gradually grew in numbers and in confidence. Now and then some one would revert to the fathers, and revive the old notion of ships before barnacles, but the times, on the whole, went against them, until at last the barnacles insisted, not only that they were a part of ships always when rightly made, but our ship was launched in good part for the express purpose of carrying barnacles and giving them a chance to sail everywhere and enjoy themselves. Now it wasn't so, as I said. And the majority of the people knew better, and they finally resisted that preposterous view of things, and they elected to be President a man who took the ground that our ship was built for everything more than barnacles, and that they were a nuisance; that we did not sail half so fast on account of them, and that the true policy was to have them scraped off just as soon as it could lawfully and peacefully be done. Then barnacles seceded in a body, and they built a ship of nothing but barnacles, from keel to topgallant. And we've just battered it to pieces with our great guns. Because it was a great crime. It was a pirate. It was built and rigged and aimed against the interests of Americans and of mankind. You enslave a man and you insult all men. You assert a right to own men and you make an attack on the rights of Englishmen, and Frenchmen, and Italians. Yes, you attack the labor of the globe. And these Southern rebels did that. And they not only asserted the right to own men, but they did what was a great deal more formidable and insolent, and a great deal more to be resented and punished therefor, viz: they embodied their thought and their assumption in a new government, gotten up on purpose to tell the world in a concrete statement, and enforce it on the public law of Christendom, that men may own men, and that in all true governments they will. Now, I declare that to be a crime for which some of them might well be hung. But, not to delay here, please recollect, thirdly, (we has been intimated already,) that to carry these points—that is, to establish slavery and vindicate the right of secession (both crimes enough, one would think, though they never went further than words,)—to carry these points they resorted to war. Yes, before we, even in their opinion, had violated a single law in our treatment of them; when we had just elected a President who will be remembered and quoted forever for his moderation, whose inaugural was as bland as a June wind, who was the freest from irritation, acrimony, malice and dogmatism of any public man in the land, perhaps; when, too, the national Congress was voting the eternal sanctity of slavery within its own boundaries, and had prepared the way to have it inserted in the constitution that the federal power should never molest that viper as long as it hissed and slimed about on its own soil; yes, at the moment when some Northern men, true to their unmanly instincts and that bad habit of forgetting God in matters political, into which they had been trained, were filling the land with their overdons deprecations and promises; at that moment, when dear memories were invoked, and dear hopes, long cherished, were pleaded, they—these implacables, these disciples of secession and slavery—opened their guns upon the flag of their country and challenged us to arms. Well, 75,000 of us answered it; and then 300,000 of us more; and then 300,000 more. We just poured them out in such installments as Mr. LINCOLN thought convenient. And now, what this war has been, and how great, therefore, was their crime who started it, I need not tell you. You know all about it. You have lost your children. These very walls have echoed dirge after dirge, as they have been brought back in honor from the strife and have been laid here, till Christianity could lift up her voice of eulogy and of consolation, and then have been borne out to the burial and left to sleep forever with their townsmen, and forefathers, and the generations of old. And your grief, oh! sorrowful mother; and your grief, oh! sorrowful wife; and your orphan cry, oh! bereaved and desolate child, are the experience also of millions beside you. There is mourning in these farm-houses and log cabins, and in these villages and thronged cities, for those who will never return; who sleep on the Potomac and the James, on the Tennessee and the Mississippi, on the Gulf and the Atlantic; who are strewed all down the fields of Georgia, and Alabama, and the Carolinas; who make a continuous line of dead along the path of those prodigious journeys along which SHERMAN strode at the head of his hosts; who lie in heaps and winrows around Donelson, and Vicksburgh, and Richmond, where GRANT planted his feet and slowly executed the thunders of his will; who populate the soil of Antietam and Gettysburgh, where MCCLELLAN and MEADE met and discomfited, and sent back to his own desolated Virginia the first genius and warrior of the Confederacy; who sleep and heave with the heaving of the waters all along the coast where our brave ships went down in fight or storm; yes, there is mourning for those whose graves now make the whole breadth of the South holy ground from which neither we nor our children shall ever be excluded as long as the United States makes rifles, and there is a single freeman to wield them. And while we recount our own losses, we remember also the losses of the South. Alas! alas! how the young manhood of those States has gone down and disappeared in the havoc of our guns. I pity those broken households. I stand amazed and subdued at the magnitude of their anguish. But there is no use in trying to describe or even conceive war. Its details of horror are so countless, its devastations are so vast, its curses run out into such endless ramifications, that the mind wearies by the way, and drops and loses one thing while it attempts to grasp another. The complex and outreaching *all* of the matter is too much for any single intellect. What an atrocity then it is to begin such a thing. And by what transcendent and divine resources must they be backed who start a war which will stand the scrutiny of the sober sense of mankind, and justify itself before the bar of the next ages. To open a civil strife a thousand miles wide and a thousand miles long, with its blood and waste and want and grief, with its passion and immorality and mingled elements of hell, to uncap that volcano, to make the waters of that deluge, to kindle that wide unmanageable conflagration, to unchain those furies, to defy the angry right arm of the Lord God Almighty in that fashion, for the purpose of demonstrating the right to secede and the right to enslave men, is to go before the world on a pretext as empty and wicked as was ever put forth in vindication of any crime, and to stand convicted before the affronted intelligence of the world. But these men when they had lifted up their lie and rallied to it, and commenced to kill us in defence of it, did straightway go under bondage to the laws of evil to such an extent, that they could not content themselves with war's ordinary and inevitable ravage, but in order to put themselves still more decisively beyond toleration, they wrought works of supererogation, and rushed into massacres, and with certain other more cold-blooded and persistent inhumanities, which were not merely an exhibition of the natural malevolence of a slave system and an eternal disgrace to their name, but were a dishonor also to the whole race and division of the human family to which they belong; to us their brethren by color and blood, and to their brethren of distant lands and continents. I have referred before to these extraordinaries in which they indulged themselves, and have no inclination to dwell upon them now. I am not of those who have such a conceit of the nobility and incorruptible good nature of every man and officer in our immense armies, to deny that they have ever in a single instance fallen into irregularities of warfare. When men call wer to their help they must remember that there is not power enough on earth to curb the monster perfectly at every point. If Connecticut, and Massachusetts, and Vermont, and New-Hampshire sigh for near suns and Spring rains, they must accept the exceeses of the Connecticut River and lose their bridges and their barns and their fences, and live in the upper stories along the wharves of their cities. When we enlisted our half million, we did not ask them all whether they were church members; and we did not in all cases even ask them how long they had been out of jail; but when a man looked sound and plucky and swore the right oath, we gave him the musket and commissioned him to kill. And sometimes, doubtless, he magnified his office and laid about him in a disorderly and barbarous manner. And it is possible that our officers have issued unwarrantable orders in instances. But I do deny that things of that sort have characterized us at all, and I do proudly remember that where our government has had a matter fairly in hand, (as, for example, the feeding of its prisoners,) its has practiced entire self-restraint and has furnished an example to the whole world of dispassionate firmness and scrupulous honor. All of which was to be expected, for the very good reason that we were not slaveholders and had not an education in the school of passion and cruelty. No; we did not from the first hate them as they hated us. We were cool and forgiving, and so cool that it took us years to get fighting hot; and even when we were hot, 'twas in the conscience more than anywhere else. We were not in a rage of emotion and animosity, but in a rage of principles; so that our destructiveness did not aim at persons but at a cause and base enterprise, and we were solemnly and religiously resolved that that cause should go down and that every soldier in the South should be slain if he interposed his person in the path of that purpose. Wherefore, as to personal maltreatments, we, as a people, and a government, have a good record, and to it we in all openness and sincerity invite the attention and scrutiny of mankind. But these Fort Pillow and Libby Prisons, and the rest, are of another order, say nothing of Fort Pillow massacre; but the government which had our prisoners in its hands was accessory to their torture and murder, and, in my opinion it has always born rather a shame to us that our President and his responsible advisers have not from the first made the world ring with their curses on these outrages, and their deeds of retaliation; and, I think that if the President of the Southern Confederacy, now by the grace of God in our hands—if he and some others are not made to give an account of the whys and wherefores of those malignities, those living wrecks and mere mementoes of men, who still live to testify of Southern hate, and those ghosts of men who could not live, but died under it, would have a right to scourge us now, and appear against us again when we stand up in the final judgment to beg the mercy of God upon our own souls. And now, friends, these and the like of these are the crimes which I this day charge upon the chiefs of rebellion. And I ask you whether those crimes are not related to the honor and welfare of the commonwealth, and to the welfare of man, in such a way, so intimately, so disastrously, that somebody ought to be disfranchised, and somebody ought to be exiled, and somebody ought to be hung, in expiation of them. Thus far, that is in conducting the war, we have gone upon the idea that they were great and insufferable criminals, and we have shot them accordingly. We have proved ourselves strong enough for that and have resisted the temptation to ferocity too. And now it remains to be seen whether we have strength enough to administer formal justice, and resist the temptation to exercise any dangerous clemency. In the beginning of the war we were greatly tempted to do some craven thing which would get a temporary adjournment of our awful task, and give us a chance to sneak into our graves before the storm opened. But the discredit of the thing was too clear, and too vast, and we did not beg an adjournment, but looking tenderly upon our children, and our children's children, we said, "No, no; we ourselves will do this bloody work," and we put our faces to the rising tempest, and fought storm with storm, and fire with fire. And I hope that that virtue, that foresight, that indisposition to be excused from an unpleasant duty, that willingness to stand for others, that supreme love of country, are not weakened in us, but that the war so gloriously fought through will have a commensurate issue, and that treason will receive from our hands one more certificate of character in the just punishment of certain men. And from what sources, pray, does there come any opposition to this? Well, I will tell you. And it will not take long. First—Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and all his dearly beloved brethren, North and South, are opposed to it. But what of that? We have not been in the habit of consulting them very much during these last four years. What haven't they opposed, these men here at the North, to say nothing now of the South? They sent a message to Congress by the hand of their Executive, the then President of the United States, laying it down as law that the Federal Government has no constitutional right to raise a hand of force and coercion against a rebellious State. And that piece of wisdom stands on record. Well, we thought our folly was better than their wisdom, and so we began to coerce States. Then they said, "Well, try, if you will, you cannot do it." And every time we met a defeat they said, "There, do you not see you can't do it?" They maligned the courage of our soldiers. They depreciated our brilliant deeds. They magnified the achievements of the enemy. They slandered every battle-field. They attacked our financial credit. They embarrassed the work of enlistment. They petted our military malcontents and incapables. They assailed MR. LINCOLN, not in honest and manly criticism, which were well and no crime, but in a partisan and unpatriotic, and even lying manner. They called him an usurper, a tyrant, a fool, a buffoon, a blood-thirsty and insufferable man. And every mistake of the government or army they caught up. And every infirmity they pitched upon. And every sore was fly-blown by them. And they made up elections and societies and mobs in the interest of the enemy. And they quoted Scripture, and made prophecies, and told falsehoods, all with the same mouth, night and day for years. All to the intent that rebel States might not be coerced, and that their outcry "you can't, you can't" might come true. But we went on and fought away, and struggled and endured, and glorified the Republic and coerced States. And now they come in upon us with their pious advice in behalf of Mr. DAVIS and others, as though they were our constitutional advisers, and hadn't lost all right to be heard years ago. We are just as pious as they are, and just as kindly, and three times as opposed to slavery and traitors; and having, by the blessing of God, succeeded bravely in getting along without their advice, and in the face of their wisdom, thus far, we are not going to seek it now very much. But there is another class of those who oppose these punishments which we advocate, that are entitled to more consideration. And they have a feeling that perhaps Christian charity requires that we proclaim an universal amnesty. Well, I do not know any innocent thing that is more misunderstood than Christian charity. Why, dear friends, charity as it stands in the mind of God is no miserable piece of feebleness, tugging more against justice and rendering the divine nature a dual and divided thing. But charity, His charity, is such a thing that when it enlarges itself to its utmost, and rises to its highest height, and puts on its robes of full divinity, and goes out in deeds, it takes a name according to its new exceeding greatness, and calls itself Justice. To do that which requires no sternness is a lamer exercise of love. To do that which requires an immense sternness is love's grandest. If I whip my dear child, because I love him, I show my heart, its depths and riches, as I do not when I pat him because I love him. And if I whip him in punishment of some crime which he has committed against others, I show a certain reach and grandeur of affection far in advance of that displayed when I chastise him for his own sake merely. Now I do not propose to punish Mr. DAVIS because I love him more than I can tell, and want to benefit him on a large scale; but without the least personal spite toward him, and loving him all I can without straining myself, I propose to punish him as a warning to all traitors born and unborn, yes, as a preventive against any more being born, and therefore as an act of firm and most affectionate fidelity to my native land, and the cause of free government, and the old abused, scarred person and majesty of human liberty. I wish there was time to run through the Bible a little, and into the character of Christ, and into the clouds and terrors of Calvary where he redeemed us, that thus I might show and illustrate what sort of a thing true love really is; and how she is often uncrowned and ungirded and belittled by the weak and inadequate interpretations of men. I should like especially to pause on the mount of sacrifice, where love so signalized herself, and set her final example. I should like to call your attention to the unprecedented solemnities of justice there displayed, to the immutability of love as there demonstrated, to the glory of God in the exaction of penalties, as there made to shine and glow. But time fails, and I leave you to your own thoughts and to the making of your own opinions. I speak it with a certain reluctance, and the thought oftentimes when it comes, even touches me with grief, but I believe that Mr. DAVIS, for example, will be hung. Already the scene rises before me. He is tried; he is convicted; he stands on the scaffold. All nations have watched the sure process of the law; all nations have listened to the charges laid at his door; all nations gather about the scaffold. There are some things to plead for him. He is a man of distinguished ability; he has conducted his war with pertinacity and courage; he was the beloved leader of the multitudes of the South, and even now millions of them would shield him if they could. He has a wife who loves him, and children who cannot understand his crime; he is surrounded by a mighty innumerable North, who, the war being over and its hot passions cooled, have not hate and no malice, and nothing more and nothing worse than a chastened, sorrowful indignation toward him. They would release him if they could. If they could forget the dead; if they were not compassed about with a great cloud of witnesses: if their bells of victory were not drowned by their bells of mourning; if they could forget their country, if they could forget their God, they would give way to their pity for a brother man in his extremity. They hear voices from over the sea; voices of sympathy for him; voices of pleading; occasional voices of threatening, may be. But nothing avails! nothing avails! he can't be spared; he would not consent to peace; he would not be just; he would not be a patriot; he must die. And the ax comes down, and the world shudders, and the great traitor is dead. And I claim that such a scene and spectacle as that will do more for the stability of the country, and for the cause of public order, than almost any dozen great acts of these last four years. It will take rank among the sublimities of history. It will have a moral dignity and weight which no magnificent battle we have fought could have. It will engage the attention of mankind as none of our battles have. It will be more easily comprehended by them. It will be rebellion and slavery epitomized and embodied in the form and person of their chief man, and then beheaded for their sins. And the people will understand that simple, tragic thing. And it will sink into them. And it will hallow love in their feeling forevermore. Let it come then. History waits for it. The greatest work of modern times—our loyal war, I mean—waits for its capstone. Let it be raised to its bed. Not with shoutings, but in silence and with tears, if you please. But let it be raised. And, in the words of our great martyr when he wrote the decree which has made him immortal: "Upon this our coming solemn act of justice we, invoke the blessing of Almighty God, and the considerate judgment of mankind." Amen and amen.

At the conclusion of the discourse, which was eagerly listened to by an immense audience, a "Hymn of Liberty" was sung, prayers offered, benediction pronounced, and service ended.

Services at Trinity Church.

SERMON ON DEFALCATION BY REV. DR. FRANCIS H. VINTON.

Trinity Church was never so much an institution per se as now. All the long year its doors are open wide, and the rich and the poor are made welcome at its hospitable altar. Other churches at times close their portals; their clergyman are tired and need rest; their pews are dirty and need refurnishing; their congregations are fashionable and seek Summer recreation; but the bells of old Trinity never tire; each hourly quarter is told by the watchful hand, and the responsive bell repeats the note. Yesterday morning an immense audience assembled at the church to listen to the eloquent teaching of the beloved Pastor, Dr. VINTON. Sermons on the times and the topics of the day are becoming popular, and we find them now frequently in pulpits that of olden time looked askance at those of the cloth who presumed to interfere with secular matters. The subject of discussion on this occasion was one in which we are all interested—defalcation.

The Rev. Doctor took the broad ground that some one has his or her pet weakness; that temptation in every form is the lot of every man, woman and child; that what would be easily resisted by one is to the last degree powerful with another, and that as all are liable to be tempted and to fall, it is far more becoming in Christians to exercise charity and moderation of judgment toward those who have yielded and been cast down, than to jeer at them and pay for their punishment. While he in no way alluded directly to any particular individual, it was very evident that the Doctor had our recent exposes in mind, and his eloquent appeal to the young to resist the earlier drawings of the tempter brought to mind vividly the youthful careers so recently closed by crime and exposure.

He charged that to the fashionable excesses of the ladies in dress and show very many of the frauds and follies of our young men can be traced, and urged them to be more moderate.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Progress of Reorganization—30 Steamers, 10 Hook and Ladder Trucks, 30 Tenders, and 480 Men Below Fifty-ninth-street—Salaries of the Force—Eight New Companies Nearly Ready—Mr. Booth's Resignation and the Board of Engineers.

Notwithstanding the Metropolitan Board of Fire Commissioners have for over two months been in complete possession of the apparatus and other property of the Fire Department of this city, and have exercised absolute control over the affairs of the department, very little has as yet been accomplished by them as regards results. The tri-weekly meetings of the board have been mere repetitions of each other, devoted exclusively to routine work, only at rare intervals enlivened by a spasmodic effort toward reform and organization.

So much so has this been the case that those interested in the working of the Fire Department are at a loss to account for the apparent lack of interest manifested by the new board, and their evident want of the true spirit of progress. Nearly every volunteer fireman expected that he would have been relieved from duty long ere this by the organization of new companies under the metropolitan fire law, but as yet not one of the members of the old Fire Department have been discharged, except for expiration of their term of service, and some few cases of insubordination. Of the entire force at work when the Metropolitan Board assumed direction of affairs in the department, only three companies have ceased to perform duty. Two of these are Engine Companies, Nos. 1 and 33, who disbanded of their own accord, when the decision of the courts was made known. Hose Company No. 56 has been placed out of service by the board, their premises being considered necessary for the accommodation of the new steamer, "Metropolitan No. 1."

Nearly three weeks ago the board passed resolutions appointing the necessary committees for the selection and establishment of sixteen new engine and seven hook and ladder companies. Since then the board have apparently done but little.

APPARATUS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

As was stated some time ago in the TIMES, the apparatus of the new paid Fire Department will embrace thirty steam fire-engines and ten hook and ladder trucks. To each steamer there will be attached a tender. Each steamer and hook and ladder truck will be drawn by a powerful team of horses, and the tenders by one horse each, thus employing 120 horses. The tenders will run on four wheels, and will be built somewhat like the hose carriages now in use, only on a larger scale and of stronger build. Each tender will be provided with a reel capable of carrying one thousand feet of hose, and a fuel box calculated for three hours' consumption; in front of the tender will be placed a wide seat for the driver and three men.

These thirty steamers and ten trucks will all run below Fifty-ninth-street, and the companies will be placed on a regular paid footing, the members being employed constantly on fire duty, and not allowed to attend to other business. As at present contemplated, this force will comprise 480 men besides the Board of Engineers. Each engine company will consist of twelve members, a foreman, assistant foreman, engineer, driver, stoker and seven privates. The hook and ladder companies will have the same number of members, but not requiring an engineer or stoker, the privates will be increased to nine men.

SALARIES OF THE FORCE.

The salaries of the department below Fifty-ninth-street will be, in round figures, $363,500 per annum, and will be divided as follows:

Chief Engineer	$3,500
Eight assistant engineers (each $1,500)	12,000
Forty foremen (each $800)	32,000
Forty assistant foremen (each $750)	30,000
Thirty steam engineers (each $900)	27,000
Forty drivers (each $700)	28,000
Thirty stokers (each $700)	21,000
Three hundred privates (each $700)	210,000
Total	$363,500

The work of organizing

THE NEW COMPANIES

proceeds slowly. So far the number of companies actually in service as paid firemen has not risen above No. 1, but seven companies are now in progress of organization, and the necessary changes in the apparatus and company premises are being attended to. On inquiry we learn that these eight companies will be located as follows:

1—Metropolitan No. 1, in City Hall-place.
2—At Engine-house No. 24, West Seventeenth-street, below Ninth-avenue.
3—At Engine-house No. 19, West Tenth-street, below Greenwich-avenue.
4—At Engine-house No. 13, No. 292 William-street.
5—At Engine-house No. 2, in East Broadway.
6—At Engine-house in Forty-seventh-street, near Eighth-avenue.
7—At Engine-house corner of Chambers and Centre streets, in the Park.
8—One Hook and Ladder Company at truck-house, corner of Chambers and Centre streets.

Of these seven projected companies, six will be steamers and one hook and ladder. The members of the companies have not as yet been selected by the board, and it is not their intention to do so until the apparatus and premises are in readiness. To show how readily the necessary force can be raised, it is only needful to mention the fact that there are now on file over six hundred applications for positions, all from practical firemen who have belonged to the department under the volunteer system.

THE UP-TOWN DISTRICTS

will be arranged on a totally different basis from those lying below Fifty-ninth-street. It is expected that the companies organized to run above Fifty-ninth-street will be furnished a sufficient number of steamers for all practical purposes, and also with a certain number of hand engines. The companies will be organized the same as those down town as regards numbers—twelve men each—but will receive a lower rate of compensation for their services as firemen, and in addition will be allowed to engage in business of a private nature. The duty of the up-town companies is not expected to be severe or constant, like those situated below Fifty-ninth-street, so that the payment of a small salary and a removal of the prohibition against private business is anticipated to be sufficient to induce firemen to accept of positions on the proposed plan.

At present it is difficult to learn the precise number of companies to be organized for that portion of the city lying above Fifty-ninth-street, but so far the board do not evince any intention to decrease the number of companies from those already existing. It is understood that horses will not be furnished to the up-town companies for the present, and no doubt that part of the city will in reality remain precisely as it is.

MR. BOOTH'S RESIGNATION

continues to be the topic of interest in fire circles, and many are the theories advanced for the resigning Commissioner's action. The facts of the case are simply these: Mr. BOOTH has sent in his resignation to Gov. FENTON, and no answer has as yet been received. The board have not been informed officially of Mr. BOOTH'S action, and the meetings of the four Commissioners still continue undisturbed. As regards the reasons which caused Mr. BOOTH to offer his resignation they are not positively known, as that gentleman takes very good care to keep them safe locked in his own breast, but from the signs hung out at Firemen's Hall, it is pretty certain that Mr. BOOTH is dissatisfied with the sluggish progress of the work of reorganization, and his unwillingness to remain a restless member of the board, induces his proposed withdrawal. It having been circulated among the firemen that the resignation of Mr. BOOTH had been caused by a misunderstanding among the commissioners, we are glad to be able to say that the personal and official relations existing between Mr. BOOTH and his colleagues are of the most amicable character, and the meetings of the Board of Commissioners have always proceeded with unimpaired good feeling. The retiring member simply desires to dissolve his connection with the board because the general transaction of official business is not up to his ideas of progress. In the event of the resignation of Commissioner BOOTH being accepted, the department will lose a valuable executive officer.

THE ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

No action has as yet been taken by the Board of Commissioners, looking toward an election of the Board of Assistant Engineers, although there are already forty-four names before the board for the positions. The following are the candidates for assistant engineers under the new law:

Esra. Sheridan,	And. J. Odell,	J. McMahon,
Thos. Cleary,	John Baulch,	C. H. Reynolds,
Eli Bates.	W. M. Smith,	B. McSweeney,
Peter Weir,	Hugh Curry,	Henry Jones,
Thos. Duffy,	Wm. H. Wood,	W. R. Rhoden,
C. H. Lynch,	P. R. Colfer,	John Sloway,
John Hart,	James Long,	Th. J. Contant,
P. Y. Everett,	Thos. Sullivan,	J. W. Weldon,
Jer. F. Gilloo,	Abm. Horn,	Goff Aikes,
Robt. F. Mackey,	M. Shanessey,	W. Brown,
Jno. McConnell,	M. Halloran,	And. J. Brady,
Moses Jackson,	W. Bauham, Jr.,	W. Mellit,
Wm. Hunter,	Gilbert J. Orr,	Wm. Sperling,
W. M. Heagerty,	John C. White,	Jos. L. Pealey.
Wm. Brandon,	Chas. Cowen,	

WITHDRAWN.

James D. Costa, James Murray.

Counterfeit Treasury Notes.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
Before Commissioner Osborn.

United States vs. *George Yoman.*—The defendant in this case was brought up charged with passing counterfeit Treasury notes. The circumstances were that a soldier named Benj. F. Freeman entered the store of the defendant in Greene-street and purchased some cigars, for which he paid a five dollar bill, receiving as the difference four $1 counterfeit Treasury notes. Presenting one of these at another place, the complainant was, for the first time, informed of its character, and procured the arrest of the defendant. The prisoner was held for further examination.

COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY.

The United States vs. *Joseph Higgins.*—This was a case of a man who presented a counterfeit fifty-cent stamp, and when told that it was bad, took it back, but soon tendered another at a different place. When the officer was in pursuit and likely to overtake him, he threw a quantity of the currency on the street. He was retained for further examination.

THE JOHN-STREET FIRE.

Inquest by Coroner Gover at the Beekman-street Police-station—Two Witnesses Examined, and the Hearing Adjourned.

On Saturday afternoon Coroner GOVER impanneled a jury at the Beekman-street Police-station, to make an investigation touching the death by burning of Mrs. CATHARINE CLEVES, in the fire at No. 16 John-street, on Friday afternoon. Levity is not in place at an inquest, especially where the victim has met an awful death by fire; but there were few of the spectators at the opening of this inquest who could restrain their risibilities when the officers brought in, one after another, the merchants and others who were passing the station-house, and it was found that every man of the number lives in New-Jersey, and was in a fearful excitement lest he should lose a Saturday evening train. At length two gentlemen of seeming leisure entered the station-house and coolly became seated near the Coroner, and that officer imagining them to be willing jurors, passed over the book. The gentlemen were, however, obtuse; they could not perceive the neuter pronoun; they could not see it in that light. They were, they said, reporters. That was precisely the reason why they should not as jurors, the Coroner added, because, said he, "I want an intelligent jury." And they were sworn in, notwithstanding their remonstrances; and when their names were demanded, it turned out that the Coroner had pressed into the service the identical genius that invented the brilliant and startling romance of the John-street fire which appeared in Saturday's *Tribune*—the same to whose inventive pen the public are indebted for a vivid descriptive sketch of the struggle among Mr. BARNUM'S stuffed beasts at the time of the destruction of the Museum.

A jury having been found, the following testimony was taken:

Richard Jones, of No. 234 Bergen-street, Brooklyn, sworn—I am a clerk for my brother, at No. 16 John-street, top floor; I worked sewing furs with the deceased; at about four o'clock I heard an explosion; looked out of the back window, and saw smoke in the yard; made my way down stairs as fast as I could; never saw deceased after I looked out of the window; seven girls were working in the room; there was so much smoke that I went out of Mr. Robinson's window, walked along the coping two or three doors, and dropped upon the pavement; Mr. Robinson broke out the sash, and I followed him; I know nothing further.

The hour being late, and other witnesses whose testimony it is desirable to take not being at hand, the Coroner here adjourned the investigation to Wednesday morning next at 10 o'clock, at the Coroners' office, No. 4 Centre-street.

The husband of Mrs. CLEAVES appeared, on Saturday afternoon, and took charge of the charred remains.

INSURANCES ON THE JOHN-STREET FIRE.

The following correct statement of insurances on the late John-st. fire, we obtain from the office of Superintendent WARREN, of the Fire Insurance Detective Agency: T. F. JONES, gun and pyrotechnic establishment, No. 16 John-street, has an insurance of $13,000 by the following companies: Relief, $2,500; Fireman's Fund, $2,500; Rutgers, $4,000; Corn Exchange, $4,000. Basement, occupied by E. COBB'S Brooklyn Express, loss estimated at $600; no insurance. Second floor, occupied by J. DUNN, policy dealer, and several others; no insurance. Third floor, occupied by J. W. ROBINSON, silver plater; insured for $250. Fourth floor, occupied by J. FILLO, fur-sewer, insured for $600 in the Humboldt. The furs in his shop at the time of the fire were the property of HARRIS & RUSSAK, No. 183 Broadway; insured for $1,500 by the Brooklyn Insurance Company. No. 14 John-street—First floor, occupied by T. J. CONNELLY, Yankee Notions, &c., is insured for $3,500 by the following companies: Williamsburg City $2,000, and Mercantile $1,500. Second floor, occupied by WATERS & THORP, plated-ware, insured for $10,000, in the Etna of Hartford. No. 18 John-street—Second floor, occupied by W. M. SMITH, plated ware, insured for $7,500 in the following companies: Mercantile, $3,500; Yonkers and New-York, $4,000;

surveyor an order directing him to release the vessel on condition that the chickens are put on shore and delivered into your custody.' The chickens were accordingly put on shore, but were not taken into the custody of the Surveyor, but were received by the shipper, who having to fill the charterer that he had sent forward a bill of lading, but without stating that he had procured an advance, indorsed on the Captain's bill of lading the following words:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1863.

The within mentioned seventy-four coops of fowls having been seized by the Custom-house authorities of the port of New-York, as prohibited for export, this bill of lading and any copy which may be presented is null and void. C. OLAS.

The vessel having failed to deliver the fowls to the consignees at Havana, they wrote to their agent, informing him of the fact, and saying: "Please see into this, and make arrangement with Glas either to ship something instead of that, or refund the money." Mr. Glas refused to refund, and this suit was then brought against the vessel.

By the Court—I do not regard it the duty of the court to declare it to be the obligation of a foreign vessel in time of war, laden in a neutral port with cargo for transportation destined to another neutral port, and which is placed under seizure for violation of belligerent ordinances or regulations in the port of lading, to contest the validity of such foreign prohibitory edicts at her own peril.

If a master of a trading vessel may have unwittingly received on the deck of his ship a cargo and signed a clean bill of lading therefor, and finds her seized for a violation of the ordinances of the government in addition of that particular trading, I am rather disposed to recognize the right of the master of the ship to declina the acceptance of the bailment of the cargo, claim the right to surrender his contract of affreightment and return the cargo shipped and be thereby discharged of all implications personally or through the vessel with the validity or regularity of that arrest for condemnation and forfeiture of the vessel and equipments.

The ship in this instance has no other or further interest in the cargo shipped than the freight reserved upon its carriage; nor were the charterers, resident in this port, or the master, aware that Glas, the sole consignee, was not exclusively owner of the shipment, so that through the arrangements effected with his concurrence, the shipper might not rightfully have freed the neutral ship from her seizure, without imposing upon her a most injurious detention, if not a total loss, and thus justifiably avoid either by discarding the affreightment and restoring the lading to the shipper.

It is represented, however, that in fact the plaintiffs became owners, in part or the whole, of the cargo of poultry, by actual advance of purchase money at the instant of its embarkation and seizure, and they accordingly now claim that the bill of lading now insures unimpaired in their favor and is effectual against the ship to the full value of its contents.

Putting the determination of the suit upon the ground that the advance of $709 made by Sazerac, the agent of the libelants, to Glas at the time of the shipment of the poultry, and their ratification of the payment, constituted them owners of the articles, and entitled them to enforce the bill of lading therefor, according to its legal import and effect, I think, however, that the result is not essentially otherwise than it would be had the property remained in C. Glas, the same as it was at the concoction and execution of the shipping agreement.

For however the legal propositions involved in cases of this nature are to be resolved in the abstract, I think it is most manifest upon the evidence existing in this cause that the plaintiffs are to be regarded, in view of all the facts, to have adopted and acquiesced in the disposal of the whole matter relating to the 74 coops of fowls relanded from the ship at this port, and their redelivery to C. Glas, with full recognition and approval of the plaintiffs subsequently.

It is not made to appear upon the evidence that the shipment in question was originally ordered by the plaintiffs as purchasers. It was obtained by Sazerac, the agent of the plaintiffs, in this market, and consigned to the plaintiffs, to be attended on its transmission by Glas as agent, or *quasi* supercargo, or in such position as naturally to charge him with its supervision in the exigency in which the ship became incumbered by the presence of this cargo.

The effort to withdraw poultry from the resources of this country, and transport it to the use (by exportation) of the enemy, might be deemed within the mischief sought to be suppressed by the governmental interdiction of the exportation of "horses, mules and *live stock*"—cargoes of fowls, in a comprehensive sense, being perhaps contraband commodities of traffic, alike with sheep or swine, and may aptly enough, to a common intent, be included within that denomination—especially so in this instance, inasmuch as that article was the practical taint which caused the seizure of the vessel with itself, and perfected the confiscation of both together.

If them, technically, the advance made by Sazerac, the agent of the libelants, to Glas, the shipper of the fowls, may have constituted them absolute owners in part of the property, still Glas would remain measurably, as he was when he executed the consignment of the fowls to the libelants, and undertook with their agent Sazerac to take charge and superintendency of the article on the passage to Havana, as *quasi* supercargo, or even more, agent of necessity for the interest of his coproprietors in the fowls, and competent to consent in behalf of the libelants to the poultry being landed from the ship, and that she be released from all liability to the libelants therefor under the bill of lading.

No reclamation was made by the libelants in their letter of Oct. 29 against the lawfulness or propriety of the conduct of Glas in relation to the unlading of the cargo and his just representation of their interests in the matter.

No demand is proved to have been made by the libelants upon the shipowner or master, or the consignor of the bill of lading for the fulfillment of the contract of affreightment, other than what is imported in the commencement of this action, Jan. 6, 1864. The ship completed her voyage to Havana pending at the period of the aforesaid transaction, unloaded and reloaded at that port and completed a return voyage to this port thereafter; and no intimation is furnished by the libelants in the evidence on the trial that they ever afterward claimed further interest on the shipment than the $700 advance made to Glas before the shipment of the poultry, or ever claimed from the consignees, agents, master or owner of the ship after her arrival at Havana the fulfillment or performance of the bill of lading executed by the master of the ship.

In my opinion the presumption becomes violent upon the whole transaction, that the plaintiffs had elected their resort and remedy in the case, exclusively to the legal liability of Glas so to be discharged, either by refunding the advance of the money paid him, or by the remittance of other merchandise; and no change of that purpose was indicated except by instituting this suit.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict. For claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

There were seventy cases disposed of in this court on Saturday.

A POWERFUL VIRAGO.

Kate McGovern, a muscular looking woman, was charged with committing a rather serious assault on Mary A. Duffy, who lived in the same house. Witness said: On Tuesday morning, going down for milk to the wagon, I met Mrs. McGovern; she said if I would not send my husband down, that she might thrash him, she would take satisfaction out of me; she then picked up a dirty hat out of the gutter and hit me on the breast; then she hit me with her fist; I put my hand in my breast where my money was, and she asked if I was going to draw a pistol, and said, "I'll pistol you;" she took my pocket-book from me, at least I haven't seen it since, and got me by the hair of my head, and, O, dear, if help hadn't come, she would have killed me; her husband stood by the door undressed, looking on, and said never a word.

Guilty—remanded.

UNAPPRECIATED FRIENDSHIP.

Michael Hartnell, one of the city's night rounders, whose coat looked rather seedy, was charged with robbing John Camlidge, a newly arrived emigrant. Complainant left Castle Garden to see the sights, but on returning to the Garden, late at night, overcome with heat or liquor, fell asleep on a door step in Whitehall-street; when he woke up the policeman and the prisoner stood over him and his pocket-book was gone; prisoner was an entire stranger to him. Policeman Isaac Romoyne said that when he was on his post in Whitehall-street, he saw two suspicious characters; he went cautiously up and screened himself behind a box, and saw the prisoner have his hand in the pocket of complainant; he waited till the hand was drawn out, when he asked him what he was doing: "He is my friend, I am going to take care of his money." The pocket-book was taken from the prisoner and complainant identified it.

Guilty—Penitentiary three months.

DRIVEN IN HER HOUSE.

Joshua R. Traver, policeman, complained of being assaulted by Sarah Roberts, a colored woman. Witness said she was sitting on the sidewalk, trying to "rope" a white man in.

Judge Kelly—What was she doing?

Witness—Trying to beckon him in; calling him from across the street; she told him to come over; I ordered her in three times; the third time I ordered her, she came to the door and called me a thieving son—and so forth; I then arrested her, when she tore my shield off, and struck me and tore my coat, and I had to get another officer to help me take her in.

Q.—Was there any crowd around at the time? A.—No.

Q.—What made you arrest her? A.—About a week before she was brought in for robbing a white man of $170, but the white man got ashamed and would not press the case; this was about half-past nine at night; I had orders from the sergeant to drive her in.

Guilty.—Judgment suspended.

ONE OF 41'S ROWDIES.

Stewart Dunn, one of 41's Engine Company, that was engaged in the firemen's riot, assaulted Policeman William T. Price. Witness said: I am an officer of the Thirteenth Precinct; while patroling my beat on Sunday, the 20th inst., this man followed me around on my beat, as I was informed by a couple of boys; he put a brick under his coat, and when he was about to throw it, he said "——— I'll kill you," but I caught his hand and closed in with him and took the brick from him; the brick struck me on the shoulder; there was no trouble then; it was some time after the fight; he is a member of No. 41 Engine.

Policeman Benjamin Tompson, said—Last Sunday I was out in citizen's dress and I saw the prisoner with a brick, and I followed him; he asked "are you a spunker?" I said "yes." "And you run with an engine?" I said "yes;" then he said "I am going to kill that ——— Price." I said that he should not do it, when he guessed who I was, and then he said, "If you ain't with me you ain't agin me? He then started on a run into Clinton-street, and I went after him, and when I got up he and Price were clinched.

Guilty—Remanded.

A FASHIONABLE MAN-MILLINER IN COURT.

Ann Menager, a fashionable milliner and dressmaker at No. 19 Fifth-avenue, charged her husband, Simon Menager, with assaulting her. Although the assault was not very aggravated, yet the case was more than usually interesting. District-Attorney Hutchings appeared for the injured lady, and Mr. Bryan for the husband, whose feelings are terribly lacerated from the discovery of three letters that he found in the drawer of Mme. Menager. Defendant and his wife are both French. She testified that they had lived as man and wife for a great many years; they had made a civil contract in Paris before coming to New-York. Now he had become a very bad man; had beat her often; was breaking up her business, doing nothing himself but squandering the money she made. On the 18th of last month he entered her show-room and insulted her before a lady, (who left the room at the commencement of the controversy,) when he seized both her hands and kicked her; she then got up and went into the back room, where there were half a dozen work-girls; she went to put her hat on, when he tore it off her head, made shreds of it and then threw it in her face. A great many questions were asked her relative to her previous life, but the District-Attorney told her to decline answering them. They formed no part of the issue, and the manner in which they were put led to the inference that there was something in the matter, when there was no foundation whatever in them. Witness was then asked to look at three letters signed Emile Glatino. She said she knew the gentleman, but did not know anything about the letters. He lived two years in the house with her.

Mr. Bryan—Has she seen these letters?

[Objected to.]

Mr. Bryan—These letters have been found in her possession, and this goes to show the *animus*.

Mr. Foggerty said the letters were used for blackmail purposes.

Q.—Were these letters not sent to her by this young man, Glatine?

[Objected to.]

Q.—Were these letters found on her? [Objected to.]

Q.—Were these letters found in her drawer by Mr. Menager?

Mr. Hutchins—Words are not enough to justify an assault, certainly not letters.

Q.—Before any person took hold of her, did'nt you take hold of his whiskers? A.—No; when he wanted to get hold of me, I pushed him away; I did call him a thief; he stole things from my house; I had him long enough.

The letters again came up, when counsel said defendant broke into Madame's drawer, and stole these letters and $300. The letters were offered in evidence, but objected to on the ground that any scamp could write what he pleased, and there was nothing to prevent him. The letters had been sent to her, not by her. The most curious feature was the appearance of the writer of these letters on the stand, who said that he had written and sent them to complainant. Another witness said that Mme. Menager told him if these letters were given up to her she would not prosecute him. But this conversation took place two days before the alleged assault. The prosecution on the other hand said defendant held the price of these letters at one thousand dollars, and he was using them for black-mail purposes, but they were determined he should not get a cent for them. The defence, on the other hand, said they would not take ten thousand dollars for them; money could not buy them. In the meantime Mr. Bryan having succeeded in getting the letters in as evidence, has lost possession of them. They are now the property of the court. In summing up neither counsel alluded to the singular fact of the alleged lover coming on the stand to swow without a blush or the least hesitation his own infamy. The letters are of such a character that the court withheld them from the reporters.

The accused was found guilty, and remanded till Tuesday for sentence.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 26, 1865.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	106⅝	
1,400	U.S. 6s, 5-20s...R.	106	
22,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	106⅛	
5,000	do	106⅛	
3,500	U.S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	97½	
10,000	do	98	
1,500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		
5,000	First Series	99⅜	
	do Sec. Ser.	99⅜	
53,000	do	99½	
3,000	U.S.6s, 1 Yr. Cer.		
1,000	Ill. Con. 8s, '73.	97	
1,000	Tenn. 6s	72½	
4,000	North Car. 6s	72	
5,000	City 6s, '67	98	
10,000	C. & M. Cer	24¾	
7,000	Erie 3d M.	108	
2,000	Mich. C. 8s, New Loan		111⅜
500	Ill. Cen. 8s		111
2,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st M.		85¾
5	Cen. National B'k		108½
600	Quick. Min. Co		55¾
200	do	830	56
300	do		55¾
100	Mariposa M. Co		11¾
100	Cary Improv't		16
200	N. Y. Cen. R.		92¾
100	Al. & T. H. R. Pr.		60½
600	Cleve. & Pitts.		71
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	86	92¾
400	do		92¾
500	do	b3	92¾
300	Erie R.		87½
100	do	b3	87½
200	do		87¾
500	do		87
100	do		86¾
500	do	s3	87
200	do	s3	58⅞
100	Hud. Riv. R.	c	110
200	do	s6	102¾
400	Reading R.		106⅜
200	do	c	106⅛
800	do	s3	106⅜
200	do	c	106⅜
800	do	b3	105⅝
100	Mich. Cen. R.		107
100	Mich. S. & N. L.	c	64½
100	do		64⅝
100	do	b30	64⅞
100	do	b3	64⅜
200	do	b3	65
500	Quick. Min. Co		55¾
100	Erie R.		87¼
200	do		87⅛
200	do		87⅜
100	do		87⅛
100

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
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Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—JOCKO; OR THE BRAZILIAN APE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL, No. 720 Broadway—MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM.

IRVING HALL—ARTEMUS WARD'S Entertainments.

BROADWAY THEATRE—HENRY VIII—JEALOUS WIFE.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM—GRAND CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS

A correspondent of the Bangor *Whig* writes from Sangerville village, Penobscot County, Me., stating that on Monday last a terrible hail-storm came from the southwest about 2 o'clock P. M., accompanied with violent wind. In ten or fifteen minutes it had passed and done its work of destruction. The crops were almost wholly ruined. Wheat, barley, oats and other grain nearly ready to harvest was beaten down, the grain threshed off and the straw broken into shreds. Beautiful fields of corn, in which the town abounded, were almost totally ruined. The tops of potatoes were fairly mashed to pieces by the icy bullets. Gardens of tomatoes, cabbages, beans, &c., were sorry-looking sights. The value of the crops destroyed is very great.

The Chilian Congress has passed with great unanimity a bill prepared by the government, giving to those who do not profess the Roman Catholic faith liberty to offer worship within the precincts of individual property. Dissenters are also allowed to found and establish private schools for instructing their own children in the doctrine of their religion. By this legislation, free worship, which has existed in fact in some of the towns of Chili, more especially in Valparaiso, will have required the legal sanction which it lacked; and edifices of all denominations may be put up and protected by law.

A specie train arrived at Leavenworth, on the 19th, from Aguas Calientes, Mexico, with $40,000 in Mexican silver coin, $20,000 in gold, and two hundred pounds weight in silver plates and bars. It is owned by Señor DON FRANCISCO GUITERROS DE BOLIS. An escort of twelve men accompanied the train. They were attacked by guerillas in Chihuahua, and one of the escort was wounded. Affairs are reported in a terrible condition in Mexico, bushwhackers swarming in all parts of the country.

The Iowa liquor dealers held a convention in Des Moines last Wednesday, and declared theirs to be a legitimate business, representing a capital of $1,000,000, and entitled to protection under the State laws. They regard the prohibitory law as "an act of usurpation and an infringement of the rights and liberties of the people, inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, and opposed to the best interests of the inhabitants of the State."

A report has been made by Mr. JAMES HOWARTH, to the Horticultural Society at Cincinnati, from which it appears that the grape crop in that vicinity is very near a failure. Mr. HOWARTH visited the vineyards in the neighborhood of the city, and found the vines generally mildewed or injured by some other cause. The Delaware grape, especially, seems to have perished in the flowering season, or while forming fruit in the late Spring frosts.

In 108 counties of Kentucky returned to the Secretary of State, the vote for Treasurer is as follows:

William L. Neale, Union	41,979
J. H. Garrard, Opposition	41,761
Neale's majority	218

Two counties—Ballard and Wolfe—are yet to be heard from. It is reported that GARRARD has a majority of 12 votes in Wolfe and between 150 and 200 in Ballard.

Adjt.-Gen. TERRELL, of Indiana, is completing a posthumous historical report of the part Indiana has borne in the war, the first volume of which will go to press in about a month. It will embrace a full history of regiments, &c., and a descriptive account of each officer and soldier, showing promotions, casualties, and all other matter valuable for permanent record.

A subscription is in circulation in Richmond for the relief of Mrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS and family, who, it is said, are in reduced circumstances. So far the effort has met with very liberal responses, and the probability is that enough will be raised to supply them with all they need.

A few days since, near Prescott, C. W., a cow attempted to butt a railway train off the track, and succeeded. The locomotive and all the cars were thrown off, and some of them, with the engine, fell down the embankment. There was plenty of beef after the collision, but not much cow.

A Detroit officer, who was taking a female prisoner from Saginaw in the cars, left her for a few minutes to go into another car, when the conductor came along, and the woman refusing to pay her fare, he put her off the train. The officer was not a little chopfallen on hearing how he lost his prisoner.

A rumor had reached Des Moines, Iowa, on the 22d, to the effect that a difficulty had occurred at Clinton, in that State, between returned soldiers and the attachés of PALMER'S Hippodrome. It resulted in the killing of six showmen and one soldier.

CHAMP FERGUSON is sinking rapidly. He is now so weak that he cannot walk to the court from the prison, and has to be conveyed in a hack. He still keeps up his indomitable spirit and iron nerve, and cherishes hopes of getting clear.

Mr. JAMES MACLEAN, of New-Haven, was accidentally knocked overboard and drowned at Peck-slip, yesterday morning. The body was recovered, and an inquest was held by Coroner GOVER.

BEINKLEY HORNSBY, of Johnson County, Mo., has brought suit in the Circuit Court of that county against STERLING PRICE, JAMES S. RAINS and thirty others for $50,000 damages, "for injuries arising from false imprisonment."

The Lewiston, Me., *Journal* says that the Gypsies infest that region just now. They bring with them regular accretions of children in almost countless numbers, and worry the people with begging and stealing.

It is reported that Col. A. D. STREIGHT, whose escape from Libby Prison gave him a national reputation, is about to become the editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*.

Judge WARREN POWERS died in Winona, Minnesota, on the 17th inst. He had held several important civil offices, and was a leading member of the societies of Masons and Odd Fellows.

EMANUEL J. DE FRANCA, a native of Portugal, but for many years a prominent painter of St. Louis, has just died in that city.

A number of buildings in Jackson, Miss., were blown down the other day by a wind storm, and several persons were seriously injured.

The corn and tobacco crops in St. Mary's County, Md., promise a fine yield. A portion of the tobacco has already been cut.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Metropolitan Board of Fire Commissioners are slowly dragging along in the work of reorganization of the department on a paid footing. Some three weeks ago, the board decided upon organizing sixteen engine and seven truck companies upon the basis laid down in the Metropolitan Fire Law, and expect to have seven steamers and one hook and ladder company in operation at an early day. Ultimately, the force employed by the board below Fifty-ninth-street will comprise 480 men, consisting of 40 steamers and hose tenders, and ten hook and ladder companies. Each company will be composed of twelve members. The total salaries of the force below Fifty-ninth-street, will amount to $363,500 per annum. Above that dividing line the companies will be arranged on a totally different plan, receiving only partial salaries and allowed to engage in other business. Mr. JAMES W. BOOTH, one of the Fire Commissioners, has offered his resignation to the Governor, and is understood to be dissatisfied with the progress made by the board in organizing the Paid Fire Department. No Assistant Engineers have been appointed by the board as yet, albeit there are forty-four applications filed in their office.

EDWARD B. KETCHUM, accused of forging gold checks to a large amount, was arrested on Friday last, near the house No. 228 West Twentieth-street, where it appears he has been concealed ever since the forgeries became known. The sum of $48,000 was found in his possession. KETCHUM takes his arrest very coolly. During yesterday he had interviews with the different members of his family. District Attorney HALL has entered a complaint against him, on behalf of the people, at the First District Police Court. The date for the examination of the case, has not yet been fixed. Some correspondence was found in KETCHUM'S possession, which seems to implicate other parties.

The great Howland Will Case came off in New-Bedford on Friday, before Judge BENNETT. After a patient and thorough examination of witnesses, the case was closed without any argument being submitted, Mr. BARTLETT, one of the counsel for the heir-at-law, simply remarking that the design of the contestant, so far as this court is concerned, was accomplished. The judge decreed that the will be admitted to probate, and ordered the executor to furnish bonds in the sum of $100,000. By statute, the heir-at-law has thirty days, within which to enter an appeal.

The Sixth New-York Cavalry having been mustered out, are expected to arrive to-day. The Fourteenth New-York Heavy Artillery has been mustered out at the Capital, where they have been doing garrison duty, and will arrive in New-York to-morrow morning. The Tenth Connecticut Regiment, having been mustered out of service at Richmond, Va., a few days since, has left that city for New-York, and will probably arrive to-morrow. Only eleven regiments from this State now remain in service, and are soon to arrive home.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday over the body of a man that was found on the rocks, under a cliff at the foot of East Fiftieth-street. Papers were found on the person of the deceased indicating that he was JAMES MARINUS SCHON, a native of Germany, late of the Sixth New-Hampshire Volunteers. It appears that Fiftieth-street is flagged down to the precipice at the foot of the street, and that there is no railing to prevent accidents.

In a drunken fight, between 6 and 7 o'clock yesterday morning, in JOHN BRENNAN'S liquor-store, at No. 438 Second-avenue, THOMAS BRENNAN, brother of the landlord, was stabbed in the left side and abdomen, and is believed to have been mortally wounded. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and WILLIAM LORRIMER was taken into custody and committed to await the result.

Mr. HENRY G. WHEATON, a lawyer of this city, was instantly killed on Friday last by being run over by a New-Haven train near Yorkville, as he was crossing the track. The deceased was for several terms District-Attorney of Albany County. His funeral will take place on Tuesday next.

An inquest in the case of Mrs. CATHERINE CLEEVES, burned to death at the fire No. 16 John-street, on Friday night, was commenced yesterday by Coroner GOVER. After taking some evidence, the case was adjourned to Wednesday next, at 10 A. M.

Coroner COLLIN impanneled a jury, yesterday, to make an investigation in the case of Mr. EDWARD ANDREWS, the person who on Sunday evening, the 20th instant, leaped from a window at the Union-place Hotel, while suffering under mania a potu.

There was a fair degree of activity in Produce and Merchandise on Saturday. Flour, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Pork, Lard, Tallow, Cotton, Whisky and Refined Petroleum were firmer. Wool was depressed and tending downward. Freights were inactive, with 458 vessels of all classes in port.

The Stock Market closed firm on Saturday both for the Government and the Railways. Gold, 144 ¾ cent. The Gold customs of the week, $3,254,000, and the Gold export, $743,000. Money, 5 ₰ cent. to the brokers. Bills on London, 109¼@109½ for gold.

What is to Become of the Democratic Party?

Nothing can be more certain than that the Democratic party did itself prodigious injury by its conduct in the late war for the saving of the nation. Will that injury prove fatal to it? Has it a constitution tough enough to endure and to rally, or will it succumb and be transmigrated into some new political organization?

This question cannot, as yet, be positively answered. The difficulty is that the vitality of the Democratic party is something that has always baffled calculation. We only know that it is extraordinary—that it has in time past been proof against what ought to have made an end of it a dozen times over. It is with political parties as it is with creatures of the animal kingdom—there is an immense difference in their tenacity upon life. One will die from a scratch, and another will manage to live though smashed to a jelly. We can only say that the colder-blooded of them are generally the hardest to kill. Again, there is a mysterious law of adaptation, through which some natures, by a gradually-acquired familiarity, can come to bear what would once have caused immediate death. MITHRIDATES, King of Pontus, learned to feed on poisons. The English writer DE QUINCEY took eight thousand drops of laudanum in a day. We read lately of a lawyer who drank in a single year thirty-two hundred bottles of MCMUNN'S preparation. It is not enough to know that every vein of the Democratic party is full of a copperhead virus, the least taint of which would destroy any other. We must make an immense allowance for the cold, impassive nature of the party, and for its long having been inured to everything rank and noxious, and after all we can never be sure that the allowance is enough. The old Federal party, it is usually said, died of an anti-national spirit, specially wrought up by the last war with England. That spirit has been tenfold more active, in tenfold greater concentration, in the modern Democratic party during the war with the rebellion; but there is no saying yet that it will kill in this case. Time only can tell.

The problem would be greatly simplified could we know just what amount of the virus is going to continue in the system of the party. We are without any certain index of that. The Democrats of Maine, at their late State Convention, in one of their resolutions, characterized the late war as "a struggle for constitutional government," and resolved to "cherish sacredly the memory of their dead who had fallen, and honor the living who have periled life and fortune in the same great cause." The Democrats of Pennsylvania, at their State Convention just held, on the other hand, in their resolutions, adverted to the struggle only as an affair of "slaughter, debt and disgrace." The Democrats of Kentucky, in the late election in that State, voted with the greatest alacrity for the most notorious rebel sympathizers; and, if we may believe the Louisville *Journal*, would have hailed with delight an opportunity to support JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE himself. These various manifestations make it quite impossible to determine what the actual condition of the party is, and what influence will get the control of it. At best, we can only calculate the probabilities.

The great strait of the party now is for new issues with the party in power, which shall give it some little chance of popular favor. It can revive none of the issues made by the war, for these caused it a stunning defeat. Besides, they all belong to the past. It would be sheer craziness now to declare the war "a failure." It is not much short of that to spend breath in denouncing the suspension of *habeas corpus*, or the enactment of the conscription law, or the emission of legal tender. It did appear for a time to the Northern portion of the party that something might be made by taking ground against the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. But the South abandons slavery, and they are left in the lurch. To be sure the party in New Jersey has not found this out yet, and has gone into its present canvass with running a muck against the amendment. But the "Democrats" of New Jersey have always been a long way behind the time. As long ago as Gen. JACKSON'S day, they took a draft out of Rip Van Winkle's flagon, and then slept so long that their very dogs forgot them. They have never since got their eyes more than half open. The party in the North generally has better perceptions. It can in some sort recognise a living necessity. But its natural disposition, so far as that is concerned, remains essentially unchanged. Were the South, even at this day, to unite in a resolution to hold on to slavery; were it to assert that it has the same right now to regulate its domestic institutions in its own way that it had before the war, it would be sustained, beyond all question, by the vast majority of the so-called Democratic party of the North; and as desperate an attempt would be made to break down the anti-slavery policy of President JOHNSON as was made to break down the anti-rebellion policy of President LINCOLN.

We may as well take it for granted that the Democratic party in the North will seek, as of old, to strengthen itself by adopting Southern principles and policies. Not only old habits impel it to this, but the palpable fact that it is too weak to stand alone. But what *are* Southern principles and policies? What *will* they be? There's the rub. At present there seems to be a general disposition in the South to accept the principles and policies set forth by President JOHNSON. The consciousness of the Southern States that they have been completely overpowered, and their anxiety to regain their relations to the Union, make them, as a general thing, very acquiescent in the just and clement measures of the administration. It is impossible to foreknow whether, when "reconstruction" is consummated, there will be any Southern issues with the administration, and, if so, what. In other words, it is impossible to say whether the old Democratic party of the South is or is not capable of being revived; or whether any opposition party can, for years to come, find a tenable foothold there. Everything south of Mason and Dixon's is in an anomalous condition, a transitional state; and it is vain to try to define the shapes into which its political elements will finally resolve themselves.

What is left of the old Democratic party must go staggering on, oppressed with the disgrace of its recreancy in the war, and helplessly trusting to luck for something to better its fortunes. Whether it will absolutely sink and cease to exist, we do not undertake to say. But it is very certain that, with its present elements, it can never get strength enough to reacquire the rule of the country. In the present stage of the nation, it is morally impossible for any party to get power in it that has not an indomitable national spirit. Here the American people will not tolerate faintness—infinitely less faithlessness.

Some Legal Points in the Buffalo Spiritualist Trial.

In referring in yesterday's TIMES to the Buffalo Spiritualist trial, we left untouched some points of interest, bearing on the interpretation of the Internal Revenue Act. The 79th section of that act, which is the provision in relation to licenses, provides among other things that "jugglers shall pay for each license $20;" and adds that "every person who performs by sleight-of-hand shall be regarded as a juggler under this section." And the 73d section provides that "if any person shall exercise or carry on any trade, business or profession, or do any act hereinafter mentioned, for the exercising, carrying on or doing of which trade, business, or profession a license is required by this act, without taking out such license as in that behalf required, he shall for every such offence, besides being liable to the payment of the tax, be subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, and a fine not exceeding $500, or both.

It seems that this COLCHESTER had been giving spiritual *séances* in Rochester, the proceedings at which, we presume, resembled those of other exhibitions of the kind, including rapping out answers to inquiries, answering questions which are claimed not to have been seen, the writing on the arm, &c., &c. The United States officials in that district, not having that reverence for "the spirits" as made known by Mr. COLCHESTER, which Mr. C.'s teachings would inculcate, determined that he was a juggler, and as he had not taken out a license as such, had him indicted under the 73d section.

It will be easily seen that such a trial would be likely to bring out some interesting testimony and some nice questions of law. Turning to the dictionary we find that a juggler is "one who practices or exhibits tricks by sleight-of-hand," which definition seems to have been adopted in the statute, and that sleight-of-hand is "an artful trick." The point, then, which the prosecution was called on to make out was whether Mr. COLCHESTER'S performances were tricks artfully done by himself. If any of the things which he thus exhibited were tricks done by himself instead of being done by supernatural power, he would come within the provisions of the law. The prosecution accordingly gave evidence of what he did, and then called witnesses to prove that they could accomplish the same result themselves. Among others they produced a Mr. ANDERSON, of Philadelphia, who testified that COLCHESTER had wished to form a partnership with him, which he declined, as he would not be a party to humbugging the public, and that COLCHESTER found fault with the way in which ANDERSON produced the writing on his arm, and showed him how he himself did it.

The defence seem to have met this line of attack by calling other magicians to testify that they could not do some of the things which COLCHESTER did. But they do not seem to have called other spiritual mediums to testify that such things were done by supernatural power.

With the testimony left in this state, the jury could hardly help finding that some of his performances, at least, were done by COLCHESTER himself by sleight-of-hand, and the verdict of guilty followed. What punishment will be inflicted remains to be seen. It may be that the Judge will think that as it is the first offence, and even the first time that the question has come up for determination, it is a case to be disposed of with only a nominal punishment; and then, again, he may think that Mr. COLCHESTER must have known in his own heart that his supernatural pretensions were a humbug, and his contesting the case, therefore, only a new phase of his system of cheating the public, which calls for severe reprehension.

But what is the result upon spiritualism and spiritualistic exhibitions? All such exhibitions which are made a matter of business will be directly affected. A person may be a juggler for his own amusement or that of his friends, or even, we presume, for purposes of public instruction, without being required to take out a license, and spiritualists will have the same right. But all those who make a business of it, who exhibit for money, will be placed in a very awkward dilemma. Every one of them will either have to face the brunt of a public prosecution, with fine and imprisonment in prospect, or he will have to take out a license, and thus admit himself to be a juggler, a cheat far below the professed magicians, for they openly state that what they do is done by sleight-of-hand, while, with these spiritualistic gentry, the supernatural is their only stock in trade. If they were placed in the same category as the regular magicians, they would almost all be voted to be second-class performers.

It is not impossible, therefore, but that this trial may have a perceptible effect in diminishing the numbers of those who attend these mystic sessions. It will not lessen the number of fools. "The people love to be deceived," and that love will work itself out in one way if not in another. And men will continue to use it for their own profit long after spiritualism has had its day and gone to that limbo whither astrology and alchemy, the philosopher's stone and the elixir of youth have long ago betaken themselves.

But in the meantime it behooves the District Attornies of the United States everywhere to see to it that the revenue laws of the United States are obeyed by everyone.

The London Index and its Farewell.

In another column we print the farewell address to its readers contained in the last number of the London *Index*. That publication having, on the fall of the Confederacy, bravely attempted to retain its position in the literary world, though with a programme more suited to the changed attitude of its constituents, finds itself unable to do so, and, like them, surrenders unconditionally.

It is impossible to withhold from the authors of this farewell the credit due to clever writing. They had a disastrous retreat to conduct—a terrible failure to make respectable. Setting out at the commencement of their enterprise with high hopes of success, and scarcely a doubt of the establishment of the Confederacy, they were naturally as jubilant as the gravity in vogue among their London cotemporaries would permit them to be; and from first to last they adopted that tone of superior wisdom and overweening self-confidence which have been characteristic alike of the Richmond press and the London *Times*. But their jubilation, wisdom, self-confidence, have come to naught, and the only thing left for the *Index* was to fold its robes with decency, and fall with grace. The manner of this fall is adroit. In the first place the record is carefully attended to. In 1862 "its promoters," by whom may be understood JEFF. DAVIS and the British partners in his venture, thought that a paper "representing in an especial manner the common interests of England and the Southern States, would be useful and prosperous." This "common interest" has been a chief argument addressed to England by the South, and with its fruits we are familiar. The *Shenandoah*, still burning and slaying, is among the last of them. But it is ingenious in the managers of the *Index* to register this "common interest" in its farewell, as an actuality not to be forgotten—as a dream perhaps to be dreamed again.

There is however a future as well as a past, and the *Index* seeks to preserve a kindly memory of both North and South, and so it cries *peccavi* with almost humorous gravity. It had been regarded as a rebel paper. So it apologetically explains that it "regretted" though it "had no right to complain" that in Europe it was looked upon "as the mere organ of the Confederate Government." This "regret" comes late in the day, and is only uttered as the hesitating apology of a journal whose sustenance being withdrawn has no resource but to expire. But it is for all that touchingly sincere. The *Index* does regret that its comments were so fiercely partisan, that its patronage by rebels was so ostentatiously made apparent in its every issue, that nothing short of absolute mendacity would now enable it to assume the new position of a journal inimical to neither North nor South. But this unfortunate condition of things is fairly acknowledged in even stronger terms. Previously to the address we are noticing, and immediately after the fall of Richmond, the *Index* announced its intention to continue publication, not, this time, to illustrate the "common interests of England and the Southern States," but as a "medium of commercial intercourse between England and *the* States." But it would not do. "Unfortunately," says the address, "we find our usefulness marred by the general impression that this journal had been nothing more than the Confederate organ." And the *Index* goes on to say that it is natural that its continued existence would be considered hostile to the United States, which is perfectly true—it would be very natural indeed. "It is impossible," continues the address, "not to see that the public on both sides of the Atlantic regard the *Index* as a kind of protest against the decision of Providence, and as the organ of a new secession party." This conclusion is sensible and just. The *Index* would have been so regarded; the issue of the war *is* by a decision of Providence. The *Index* has wit enough to record itself as the friend in misfortune of its constituents, and at the same time to tell them, as if in behalf of the victors, that the day of secession is over.

There are but one or two more points in this address to which allusion need be made. We will not harm her, the South, says the *Index*, by even a newspaper prolongation of the struggle. That resolve is honorable and wise. The foolish men south of Mason and Dixon's line, who would prolong the sorrows of the war by their contumacy, may well take a hint from their London representative. "The South is not a separate nationality, but she is a part of a vast and powerful federation," says the address. Alas! what seas of blood, what heaps of treasure, what untold horrors the recognition of this truth four years ago would have spared the promoters of the *Index*. "Whatever flag waves over her capitols, the South will be free." Yes, the United States flag is now the flag of freedom, and so will remain. "As yet the land is desolate; as yet the women mourn for those who have died for their country." Most true; both North and South there is desolation, and there is mourning. "But time will obliterate the ravages of the fierce conflict, and the South, chastened by the will of God, and exalted by her chastening, will yet be happy and prosperous as in former days." With all our heart we join in the trust and belief that it will be so.

LOOSE METHOD OF DOING IMPORTANT BUSINESS.—A case is reported in our local news this morning which shows how an excellent law bearing upon the security of human life has been evaded, and also exhibits the very lax manner in which the business of issuing burial certificates is conducted by the City Inspector's Department. Some days since a man under the influence of *mania a potu* jumped from the window of his room to the street below, and suffered injuries which resulted in his death before the lapse of many hours. To shield the family of the wretched man from the disgrace consequent upon a public exposure, the physician of the deceased made out a certificate that the death was occasioned by a "fall." The undertaker demurred that it would be impossible to procure a burial permit upon such a certificate. Thereupon the plastic and kind-hearted doctor (whom it is impossible to believe ignorant that the matter clearly came under the category of a Coroner's case) filled up a new blank with the unpleasant words *mania a potu*, and the complaisant undertaker at once made arrangements for a plain and quiet funeral. The burial took place, but the corpse was not long in the grave before the circumstances became publicly known, the remains were exhumed and the Coroner opened an inquest, developing these facts, which are themselves suggestive enough of the ease with which deeds of evil may be hidden from the light, and show a palpable violation of the law which seeks to hedge human life with proper safeguards.

But these singular developments do not stop here. It seems that the business of issuing burial permits, rightfully belonging to the City Inspector's Department, and requiring for its proper performance the experience and scrutiny of a skilled and honest physician, is shirked by the officer appointed to attend to it in that bureau, and given over entirely to the ignorant hands of the junior partner in an undertaker's establishment. Such carelessness in a matter of such moment must emphatically be pronounced a crime, and its authors should be held to some sort of accountability.

Of course the majority of Coroners' investigations are mere formalities, but they are none the less necessary on that account. All cases of death from sudden, violent or unnatural causes should be inquired into, for the protection of the living.

The investigation in the case above narrated is not yet concluded. We hope, therefore, that it may be thoroughly prosecuted, and if a guilty violation of the law shall be proved, the authorities will punish the offenders, and thus do something toward uprooting an evil which we have reason to believe is by far too common.

THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—We do not know that Dr. RUSSELL, in his official account of the attempt to lay the Atlantic Cable, which we published yesterday, has added much to the stock of information previously given to the public here. His account, however, is admirable from its bringing into the foreground certain minute points, which throw no little light upon the nature and cause of the immediate failure. One of these points we take to be the unwieldiness of the *Great Eastern*. The straining which the cable must have undergone in the mere process of turning the big ship when the discovered defects of insulation required the hauling in of the line was evidently sufficient to account for the ultimate fracture. The hauling in, it will be noticed, required that the cable should be attached to machinery fitted up on the bow of the boat. And on the three different occasions, the 24th and 28th of July, and the 2d of August, when this work had to be gone through, to remedy repairs, there was extreme difficulty in regulating the paying-out while the vessel was being wheeled round in her course; so as—on the one hand—to prevent the strain from becoming excessive, and on the other, to keep the cable from abrasure by contact with some projecting section of the vessel under water. It seems, from Dr. RUSSELL'S account, that this repeated transfer of the cable from the stern to the bow of the *Great Eastern*—even when the hauling-in machinery worked with moderate satisfaction, was a most perilous operation, and vastly more perilous than it would have been in a smaller vessel.

Another point is clearly illustrated by Dr. RUSSELL. The cable itself was manifestly defective. Whether by the art of malicious employes, or by mishaps in coiling it into the tanks, the stoppages, which led ultimately to the loss of the cable, were caused by imperfections which might have been detected by a more careful inspection of *the paying out*. Dr. RUSSELL insinuates that one or more malicious villains were concerned in the devilish business of injuring the wire, either in the tank, or as it was paid out. Still, it is clear that proceeding with the work more slowly, and buoying the cable at intervals, the defect never could have been discovered so late as to make the hauling in a hazardous operation, or the final break possible.

The grappling business, pursued so earnestly from the 2d to the 11th of August, gives an illustration of the zeal of those charged with the conduct of the great enterprise, rather than an assurance that the recovery of the line in 2,000 fathoms of water is at all practicable. In this view, we have no doubt, the directors of the company will coincide, and the work will at least be laid over for another year.

OUR NEGRO TROOPS.—We suppose that the mustering out of the negro troops will now be in order. Thus far, while the white soldiers have been disbanded, until three-fourths of the entire force have been sent to their homes, the colored military element has been retained intact. There are about a hundred thousand of them in service, which is about equal, we suppose, to the number of white troops yet on the rolls.

There are more difficulties about the disbandment of the negro troops than of whites. They have not habits of self-help like the whites. They are not situated as the whites were, with regard to obtaining assistance from friends in civil life. Many of the regiments, especially in the Southwest, were composed of plantation hands who had come or were brought within our lines, and who have no place or locality resembling home to which they can now return. They would be in great measure helpless and friendless wanderers were they disbanded in mass as our white troops have been.

Yet we believe that the matter may be judiciously managed so that most of the menacing evils may be avoided. There is no doubt that most of them will desire to return to the places where they were raised and formerly lived; for the bump of "locality" is largely developed in the negro. And it is fortunate that the growth of industry, the organization of labor and the demand for laborers are now such, in most of the Southern States, that the disbanded blacks will find it much easier to get along than if they had been thrown upon their own resources at an earlier period. The Freedmen's Bureau, through its extensive agencies and efficient system of action, will be enabled to render great help to these people in this emergency, and will thus forward the interests of the South and the whole country.

We do not believe that the character of the blacks has been damaged by their army experience; on the contrary, we believe it will be found it has greatly elevated them. It has appealed to their manly instincts, has aided in the formation of habits of order and promptitude, has enlarged their intelligence, and has developed in them courage and patriotism. These qualities and characteristics will make them more efficient workers, and will in every way exercise an influence for good upon the entire race.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE PRESIDENT.—We are really glad that the Democracy, through their State Convention and otherwise, find themselves enabled to go so far in support of President JOHNSON and his policy. There is a want of heartiness in their indorsements; but this need not be complained of. If they have got so that they can endure his anti-slavery policy and his reconstruction policy, it shows either that the Democracy are becoming progressive in principle, or that the necessities which surround the party are very pressing. In either case their indorsement of the President is commendable.

POLITICAL PREACHING.—A few days since we alluded to the impropriety, which in our judgment is exhibited by a certain class of men who garnish their public utterances with needless appeals to the highest and most sacred authority. The introduction of religion into secular affairs is certainly in bad taste, savors of hypocrisy, besides being an infraction of one of the great commandments of the sacred law. To really devout minds this impingement upon the priestly function has a strong odor of *cant*. It becomes disgusting, moreover, when ministers of the gospel, unmindful of their sacred calling, make the pulpit the medium of foisting their peculiar views on politics and current secularities upon their hearers, instead of inculcating moral virtues and religious truths.

We are led to these remarks from reading the report of a sermon delivered yesterday in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, by the clergyman doing temporary duty there in place of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, its pastor. Surely this preacher was altogether forgetful in his discourse of the wise man's saying that "there is a time for all things." He not only was guilty of impropriety but impertinence. His opinions respecting the cause of the rebellion, the perfidy and slave-worshiping of politicians, the necessity of hanging JEFF. DAVIS and his prominent supporters, may or may not be considered sound, but in any case it was surely improper for him to cram his views down the throats of a congregation assembled to worship, to say nothing of the discourtesy of the thing, when it is considered that the regular pastor of the church entertains diametrically opposite views, at least respecting the stretching of the necks of the rebel leaders, and has advocated clemency toward them by speech and pen, with considerable persistence. In contrast with this political diatribe the sermon delivered yesterday at Trinity Church, may be specially noted. The officiating clergyman, mindful of the recent revelations of gross dishonesty in the financial world, improved the opportunity afforded by these developments to emphasize his teachings by earnestly warning against temptation, inculcating watchfulness against special and peculiar weaknesses, and asking charity in our dealings with the fallen and our judgment of their offences.

Clergymen who go outside of their calling as religious teachers, and set themselves up as oracles on political and purely secular matters, will doubtless be popular among that class who are known by the itching ear, but sincere and fervent christians must regard them as detractors from the dignity of their profession, whose preaching is altogether in vain.

DEATH OF HENRY G. WHEATON.—Strange and inscrutable are the ways of life! HENRY G. WHEATON killed upon a railway track, and his remains taken to a station-house for identification! Somewhere about 1828, a young man, just from college, with its highest honors, studied and commenced the practice of the law in the City of Albany. He was accomplished in mind and manners, irreproachable in character and habits, patriotic in principle, elevated in aspirations. All who saw him enter upon the "battle of life" anticipated for him a prosperous, brilliant, honorable and useful career. He married an attractive young lady, descended from one of the oldest and most wealthy Dutch families, and lived in a style becoming his position and prospects, devoting himself most industriously to his profession, in which he soon achieved a high rank. An able advocate, he was retained in as many causes as he could manage. He had a large business, and gave himself up to hard work.

Mr. WHEATON had earnest political convictions,

though then the weaker side in Albany, he espoused the Whig cause, and in part by his general popularity, was twice elected to the Assembly, where he was able and eloquent.

The management of considerable real estate, which his wife inherited, drew him into some unprofitable speculations; and after fifteen or twenty years it became evident that things were not going smoothly—why, was not apparent, for there was nothing wrong in himself. Then his health failed, his spirit sinking with his impaired health. And finally, some ten or more years ago, he removed to this city, where, at first, his friends heard that he was mending; but meeting him, as we did occasionally, his subdued manner and care-worn expression revealed too much. For two or three years those who had known him best saw little of him, and we now apprehend that these were years of sickness, if not of destitution. When we saw in a morning paper that "HENRY WHEATON," an unknown man, had been killed by the train, and that his remains were at the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station, we wondered whether this was the last of the youth whom we saw riding buoyantly to wealth, fame and happiness, and the man of mature years who stood so strong in his position? Hearing from the Superintendent of Police that the Twenty-seventh Precinct was eight miles from the City Hall, we found it inconvenient to go there, and endeavored to persuade ourselves that the remains of "an unknown man" could not be those of HENRY G. WHEATON.

If not too late, there ought to be a meeting of Albanians, resident of this city, to manifest their respect for one who stood so high among them; for we are not aware that the cloud which darkened his latter years arose from any act unworthy of his manhood or honor.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Franklin Tuthill.

With profound sorrow we announce the death in Brooklyn, on yesterday morning of Dr. FRANKLIN TUTHILL, who for several years prior to 1860 was an associate editor of this journal. Dr. TUTHILL was born in Suffolk County, L. I., on the 3d of April, 1822. He entered Amherst College at the early age of 14 years and graduated four years thereafter. Immediately he entered upon the study of medicine in this city, and obtaining his diploma, commenced practice as a physician, ere he had scarcely attained his majority, in the vicinity of his early home. After seven years' practice he came to New-York to pursue his profession.

Having great literary taste, soon after the TIMES started he began to write for its columns, manifesting such marked ability and originality, that he was invited to abandon medicine and embrace journalism as a profession, which he did, and with great success. He remained in this office until sometime in the year 1859, when he resigned his desk to go to San Francisco, upon an engagement with the San Francisco *Evening Bulletin*, where his talents soon were so highly appreciated that he was taken into partnership by its then proprietors, with whom he was still associated at the time of his death.

Twice did Dr. TUTHILL hold a seat in the Legislature of this State, first in the Assembly of 1850-51 as a Representative from Suffolk County, and again in the session of 1858-9 from the City of Brooklyn. As a legislator, his course was marked by intelligence, industry, fidelity and an integrity which no man ever thought of questioning. Though earnest and decided in his convictions, and positive in their maintenance, his exhaustless good humor disarmed all hostility, and if he ever had an enemy nobody discovered the fact. It is very rare that a man of his positive character is able to fulfil every public duty with firmness, and yet avoid personal enmities on the part of those whose views or interest he has crossed or opposed. But Dr. TUTHILL never failed to laugh his opponent into good humor, even when he demolished his theories or projects.

So well satisfied were his constituents with his services, that he was renominated for the Legislature in 1859, but declined because of his engagement to go to the Pacific. In California, as already intimated, he speedily made his mark as an editor, a philanthropist and a friend. Nearly a year ago he left San Francisco for Europe, to recuperate his failing health. It is only a few weeks since he returned from a tour in Spain, France, Switzerland and Italy, greatly benefited by the journey, and confident that he would return to California by steamer of the 16th September, to resume his professional duties with renewed energy and strength. Some ten days ago, however, his complaint assumed a more threatening form, and yesterday morning he breathed his last, surrounded by his family and other devoted friends. Their consolation will be found in the memory of his truly charming character, and the reflection that he has found everlasting peace in the God whom he trusted with a faith as steadfast as it was pure, fervent and intelligent.

The last work in which Dr. TUTHILL engaged, was the completion of a history of California. It is less than a week since he finished its preface and read his last proof-sheets. This book was with him a labor of love. Marked by his clear judgment and keen research, and by his earnestness, conscientiousness and truth, it cannot fail to prove a valuable contribution to history, and an enduring monument to his fame.

J. H. SHERMAN, Esq., United States Consul for Prince Edward Island, died at his residence, in Charlottetown, on the 11th inst., of congestion of the lungs, in the 63d year of his age. The deceased was a native of Albany, N. Y., and previous to his appointment as Consul, in 1861, was a resident of Vermont. He was an accomplished and liberal-minded gentleman, and there are few men who were more ardent in their attachment to their country than he was. Flags floated at half-mast from the Colonial Building, City Hall, and other prominent buildings, between the interim of his death on the 11th, and his interment on the 14th inst., when the principal stores of the city were partially closed, and his remains were followed to their last resting place in the Protestant Cemetery, Malpeque Road, by a large and most respectable concourse of persons.

Col. J. M. MCCHESNEY, whose illness has already been noticed, died in Beaufort, N. C., a few days since, and his remains are now on the way to this city. Col. MCCHESNEY went out as a private in one of the Brooklyn regiments, and eventually gained the Colonelcy of the Ninth New-Jersey. Afterward he was transferred to the First North Carolina Volunteers, and had command of Fort Macon and the district. About the time of JOHNSTON'S surrender, when he was satisfied that the war was over, he resigned and went into business at Beaufort. Until the time of his death he suffered from the effects of a severe wound received at the siege of Washington, N. C.

Amusements.

The first guns of the opening season will be heard to-night. They are big guns, too, and will make a portentous report. Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN resume their engagement at the Broadway Theatre, which establishment has been redecorated and embellished for the occasion. The KEANS will be supported by a company not essentially different to that of last season. The play selected for to-night is "Henry the Eighth," ending with the fall of *Wolsey*, and an act of the "Jealous Wife." We notice that Mr. FRANK DREW has been engaged at this establishment, and will make his first appearance on Saturday evening next.

Barnum's Museum, at Winter Garden, will have to change its quarters after the present week. Mr. STUART announces that the establishment will reopen for the regular season on Wednesday, Sept. 6, with Mr. J. S. CLARKE in a series of his comic impersonations. Mr. BARNUM'S forces will be transferred to the Chinese Assembly rooms, which are being fitted up with much taste and ingenuity. The pantomime of "Jocko, the Brazilian Ape," will be given this afternoon and evening.

Wallack's Theatre closed on Saturday evening. The regular season will commence on the 4th of September. The Olympic will, probably, open about the same time.

The comic event of the day is the reappearance of ARTEMUS WARD, Irving Hall, which event takes place to-night. The great showman, it appears, has fully made up his mind to cross the Atlantic, and appear before the Londoners. The present engagement is, therefore, his last. Our readers will do well to peruse his touching allusions to this subject, conveyed in the form of advertisements, and if they can resist the invitation to be present at Irving Hall to-night, we shall be greatly surprised.

Signor BLITZ announces a new programme for himself and hundred canary birds at Hope Chapel to-night.

NOTES.

—One of our neighbors printed on Saturday, an account of an alleged wonderful cure of dumbness brought about by extravagant indulgence in *secale antiquum*, adding, with characteristic simplicity, that he does not know whether that means "corn or rye whisky." With the help of Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, we are enabled to assure him that "secale" means "rye," and is the botanical name for that much abused vegetable; but we don't expect everybody to have an Ainsworth. The incident, however, reminds us of a story, and here it is: About fifteen years ago, when the Temperance furore was at its height in this State, our good friend of the "secale antiquum" was the grand champion of total abstinence, not only in theory, but (to his honor be it said,) in practice; and he made his influential journal so conspicuously virtuous in this regard, that nine in ten of all his country readers were ready to swear that every man on the paper, from A No. 1 to Zed, was a rampant cold-waterite and went to church three times-and-a-half every Sunday, besides Thursday night. One day, in a ponderous leader on his favorite hobby, the Governor betrayed his innocence of tippling by writing that on a specified occasion certain persons had been "drinking brandy, whisky, champagne, and Heidsick." The morning on which this *lapsus* something was printed, found us (the writer was there) in a grand chuckle over the Old Man's blunder in saying "champagne and Heidsick." Most of us had known Charles Heidsick in the shape of sick headache too often to forget him in a hurry. In our seven-by-nine editorial room, which held us all in those days, we laughed hugely over the mistake. There was the future Assistant Secretary of War, keen, sarcastic, imperious, setting on his tall bench with his everlasting green shade over his eyes, saying good things, one-third sweet and five-thirds bitter; there was the then incipient Ulysses, the far-traveled, but not such an unconscionable liar as the Trojan bumbug; there was the gentlemanly Professor, rotund and dignified, yet ready to shake his glasses out of their golden frames at a number-one joke; there was the relator; there was the quiet man of all work, who is at this present annoying a sixth of the city by sending in Uncle Sam's tax bills; there was, lastly and greatestly, the courteous and important moneyman, a good fellow, a gourmand by education, and perhaps coming as near us any other of us to the "awful example" for the Old Man's homilies. So we sat and haw-hawed over the leading editor's mistake, until that veritable individual appeared, his crumpled hat perched on his coat collar, his thin, flaxen hair half covered with the pages of a smashing leader written before breakfast, and jammed into the hat instead of the pocket, his hands full of letters and papers in most admired disorder; and his whole self slouching in with the lurch peculiar to him alone, his clear, child-like face and innocent eyes beaming with that mild, inquiring look, that overcomes malice and almost dissipatee prejudice. Conspiring to confound the Old Man, who had so often confounded us for lesser sins, we put forth the gourmand as our spokesman, and he, in English remarkable for its mathematical precision, (his mind was commercially constructed,) rallied the chief upon the ridiculous mistake he had made in representing "Champagne" *and* "Heidsick" as distinct tipples, and then we felt victorious and again we guffawed. Looking around upon the crowd in his quiet way, and (as Hamlet, senior, scented the morning air) seeming to scent the morning cocktail, the champion of teetotalism crushed us under this quiet reply: "Now, did I? Waal, I reckon, I'm the only writer on *this* paper who *could* make such a blunder." We subsided. And down to this day, it would appear that the Old Man is oblivious of the commonest distinctions in the catalogue of potables. *Secale!*

—There is reason to believe that VICTOR SMITH, formerly Collector of Customs at Puget Sound, whose name is recorded in the list of those supposed to have been lost on board the steamer *Brother Jonathan*, on the northern coast of California, remained in San Francisco when the ill-fated vessel sailed from that port. At least, we infer from a rather clumsily phrased paragraph in the *Alta California* of the 3d inst., that Mr. SMITH was detained in consequence of ill health contracted during his five weeks' sojourn on Roncador Island, searching for United States funds in his possession when the *Golden Rule* was wrecked.

—WHAT THE IMAGINATION MAY DO.—At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a coach drove up to the New-York Hospital, and a patient was admitted suffering, he said, from having swallowed his false teeth. The man was in fearful agony, feeling the teeth cutting his bowels. The resident surgeon made an examination by probing, but could discover nothing, and the man was sent away unrelieved. His teeth were found in his bed, yesterday, and he then felt relieved.

PERSONAL.

Col. JOSEPH J. MORRISON, Commanding Sixteenth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery, has been breveted Brigadier-General of Volunteers, to date March 15, 1865. Col. MORRISON'S distinguished services as Captain of a light battery well-known in North Carolina, both by rebel and Union troops, as Morrison's battery, received the commendation of his superior officer and secured his selection as Colonel to raise a heavy artillery regiment. Although he commenced under very adverse circumstances, during the July draft-riots, he succeeded in raising the largest regiment in the United States or any other service, which participated in the siege of Petersburgh, the many battles before Richmond, and the subjugation of Fort Fisher under the immortal TERRY.

Gen. MORRISON has been intrusted with many important commands; his administration of affairs has elicited praise for his qualities as an executive officer, his latest field of operations being the sub-district of Roanoke, a beautiful portion of Virginia, composed of six counties, where he was looked upon with respect by the whites and hailed as their deliverer by the freedmen, whose rights and interests he zealously maintained.

—Gen. HOWARD has been rightly called the Havelock of the army. He is a Christian soldier *sans peur et sans reproche*. Lately he administered a quiet rebuke to wine-drunk toasts at dinner parties; rising when called on for a sentiment, and taking a glass of water in his hand, he said: "Gentlemen, I am from the State of Maine. I don't go back on my State. I give you, gentlemen, the Maine law, the true beverage of the soldier!"

—The man who murdered the woman who refused to live with him as his mistress when she found he was married,—Dr. HUGHES, by name,—is in the county jail at Cleveland, Ohio. He complains that the close confinement is destroying his health, and he has lately become very penitent for his crime and even religious.

—Mr. ALEXANDER LESLIE, who saved the life of E. P. CORWIN at the time of the Poughkeepsie regatta, has been presented with a powerful spy-glass by that gentleman and his friends. The glass bears this inscription: "Presented to ALEXANDER LESLIE, by E. P. COWIN and friends, for heroic conduct in saving the life of E. P. CORWIN, July 18, 1865."

—It is said that Gov. SHARKEY, of Mississippi, has failed to keep promises made to the President regarding the policy he would pursue in reorganizing the State Government, and that his head (metaphorically) is to be the penalty of his contumacy.

—EDWIN FORREST, the distinguished tragedian, has almost completely recovered from his late severe illness, and will, in a few weeks, make the tour of the leading New-England cities, under the auspices of WM. WHEATLEY.

—G. J. BINGHAM, of Benjaminville, Ill., boasts that he has sent five sons to the war, who have given their country an aggregate service of nearly seventeen years, and the best of it is that they have done their duty and all come back unharmed.

—Most Rev. Archbishop PURCELL, of Cincinnati, has received from Rome the apostolic letters making Right Rev. B. J. LAVALLE, President of St. Mary's College, near Louisville, Marion County, Ky., Bishop of Louisville.

—Gen. LEWIS B. PARSONS has been relieved from duty in the Quartermaster General's Office as chief of railroad and river transportation, and ordered West to superintend the large sale of government boats, barges, &c., soon to take place there.

—A snake, striped in appearance, and eighteen inches long, was vomited from the stomach of a son of IRA ELLIOTT, of Lincoln, Vt., a few days ago. The boy was ten years old, and had been sick for a year past.

—Mr. DUDLEY STERLING, of South Barre, Vt., shot a ben-hawk a few days since measuring four feet, three inches, from tip to tip of wings, and twenty-three inches from beak to extremity of tail.

—The chief piece of the Bennington fireworks, on the night of the recent celebration, exhibited the name of the hero HOOKER in large letters of fire. It caused great enthusiasm.

—Gen. BUTLER wants to pay off the national debt by a tax of fifteen to sixteen cents per pound on cotton.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 27.

SCENES IN THE WIRZ TRIAL.

A scene of an unpleasant character occurred yesterday during the trial of the Wirz case, growing out of excessive zeal or lack of judgment on the part of the prisoner's counsel. The President of the commission not understanding the statement of the witness on the stand asked the latter a question with a view of having him repeat the statement. Thereupon Mr. BAKER, defendant's counsel, in a petulent tone and offensive manner, broke out: "I do wish the Court would not interfere with the witness while I am examining him. I have difficulty enough to make out my case against this kind of testimony without being subjected to these interruptions of the court." This ugly temper was allowed to pass without rebuke and in a few minutes it broke out afresh, the witness KELLOGG in making his statement said. "I came near being shot myself." Mr. BAKER, in an improper manner, ordered the witness to stop. The court informed the attorney that this was not a proper way to examine a witness. BAKER replied insultingly, concluding his remarks with these words: "Nobody was hurt, yet somebody must be hung." Gen. THOMAS remarked: "I think these remarks are very improper and out of place, and, for one, I do not feel inclined to submit to them. I wish to give the prisoner a fair trial, but I am not satisfied to sit here and listen to such language."

Gen. WALLACE added: "This is of a piece with the general character of the defence. But the court has a remedy, and it will be applied if these remarks are continued." This was a settler for Mr. BAKER, and he subsided.

WADE HAMPTON AFTER PARDON.

WADE HAMPTON, who was so recently defiant and proclaimed that he would not receive the Executive clemency and intended ever to continue hostile to the government, has at last come down, and is now an humble suppliant for pardon. His petition has been filed, and is now in the hands of the Attorney-General.

CASE OF HON. R. M. T. HUNTER.

Mrs. R. M. T. HUNTER is here, soliciting pardon or parole for her husband. It is not probable that the lady will succeed in obtaining a pardon for Mr. HUNTER, but the parole will doubtless be granted, as some good reasons are assigned for such indulgence. Severe family afflictions, the loss of a daughter by drowning, and like calamities are named as belonging to the more personal considerations. Gov. PEIRPOINT urges the parole, if not the pardon, upon the ground that Mr. HUNTER'S active presence in Virginia will aid the State Executive materially in shaping the action and opinions of the recently rebellious citizens of that State. Some of the most distinguished Democrats in the country have called in person upon the President, and urged the pardon of Mr. HUNTER, whom they represent as being now imbued with the proper loyal spirit.

PARDON BROKERAGE.

Three weeks ago your correspondent sent to the TIMES a paragraph giving some account of the doings of pardon-brokers and their runners. The men to whom the article pointed, although no names were given, squirmed and writhed upon reading what was said of them, and they cursed loud and deep and bid no defiance. We have the satisfaction of knowing that our notice of these gentlemen had the desired effect, for the President immediately instituted an inquiry, and has since pretty effectually put an end to that brokerage arrangement. It was not our purpose, however, to interfere with the legitimate business of respectable gentlemen of the legal profession, nor to bring odium on worthy persons, to whom application might be made for the purpose of presenting and urging petitions before the President. It is eminently proper that an applicant for pardon should first present his case to a competent attorney, who is familiar with the *modus operandi*, and, through his attorney, approach the President. This course would be acceptable to the government officers, and be most serviceable to the pardon-seekers. The pardon-brokers, however, actually damage the cause of those who fall into their clutches.

SUFFRAGE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

From highly intelligent gentlemen, direct from South Carolina, we learn that the question of suffrage may prove somewhat embarrassing to the South Carolina politicians in settling the basis of representation in that State. A strong party will be in favor of fixing it on the white basis, while the low country interest have heretofore controlled the legislation of the State by the preponderance in slaves. To insist now upon the negro forming any portion of the basis of representation will be more or less compromising upon the question of negro suffrage.

SCARCITY OF GRAIN FOR HORSES.

The great increase of cavalry and enormous demands upon the Quartermaster, Commissary and Medical Departments of the Union and Confederate armies during the last few months of the war, caused such a demand upon the grain market, North and South, especially in the article of oats for the sustenance of horses and mules, as to nearly exhaust the old crop of grain throughout the country before the new crop will be forthcoming.

OUR INDIAN TROUBLES.

In consequence of the hostility of the Indians in Utah and for other reasons, the sale of Government horses and mules has been stopped, it is presumed, for the purpose of sending mounted reinforcements and supply trains to the aid of the Federal force already there. It is known that the Indians tore down and carried away at least five miles of the Western Telegraph line in Utah. This cuts off all communication with the country beyond; therefore, it is not known, except by our forces, as they advance, how formidable the Indians are, or what damage they have done to the people or to property. It is believed that the grain market will supply any demand that may be made upon it unless it may be in the article of oats, which will soon be filled from the new crops.

ON A CONFIDENTIAL MISSION.

BENJ. C. TRUMAN, Esq., correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, has been made the recipient of a substantial appointment from the President, and for the present will act as confidential agent of the government in the South. Mr. TRUMAN starts upon his mission to-morrow.

HEALTH OF JEFF. DAVIS.

On Friday last an officer of authority called on JEFF. DAVIS, who announced himself as in very good health, the only drawback being a carbuncle on his leg and a slight touch of erysipelas. In speaking of WIRZ, DAVIS said that he had never seen or heard of him before his arrest; adding that, from what he knew of WINDER, having been a classmate of his at West Point, he did not believe that he would be guilty of such awful acts of inhumanity as are laid to his charge. In other words, he considers WIRZ the prime actor and the only rebel officer guilty of the inhuman treatment of our men at Andersonville.

GEN. SCHURZ'S LETTER.

CARL SCHURZ whilst traveling through the South upon a special mission from the government is writing letters to a Northern paper, the tone of which letters, it is believed, is calculated to do more injury than the Schurz mission is likely to do good.

The intention of the government when SCHURZ was sent to the South was to have him quietly perform his mission and make an official report to the War Department.

MOVEMENTS OF MR. STANTON.

Secretary STANTON will visit Saratoga Springs before he returns to Washington.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 27.

THE WERZ TRIAL.

Should the WIRZ trial not progress faster than it has the last week, several months will be consumed in bringing the proceedings to a close, as only half a dozen of the more than one hundred and fifty witnesses have been examined. The Commissioner gave the defence the greatest latitude of examination.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISITS.

The repeated statements about a contemplated visit of the President are mere speculations.

MR. OULD.

ROBERT OULD, ex-rebel commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, was among the visitors at the President's house yesterday.

CHOLERA AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Our Minister at Constantinople officially informs this government that the cholera continues to extend its ravages, and says had the proper quarantine regulations been enforced at first the introduction of the disease from Egypt might have been prevented. It seems to him, from the experience at Constantinople, that it will be advisable for the United States to guard against it by the most rigid quarantine regulations.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Trade News—Nomination for Chief-Justice—Loss of a Steamer—Ship News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Aug. 22.

Arrived Aug. 20, opposition steamer *America*, from Nicaragua; Aug. 22, ship *Bengal*, from New-York; barks *Silas Fish*, from New-York; *Oakland*, from Bath.

The general trade for weeks past has been exceedingly dull. Speculation has been wholly in abeyance, and, notwithstanding the plethora of money, purchases have been restricted to the exigencies of the moment. Eastern products are scarce and high. Butter, coal oil and candles have moved off freely, but prices do not respond to the recent enhancement of values. Importers hope to do better later in the season, and are storing supplies.

The Union State Convention have nominated Acting Justice SAUNDERS for reëlection to the Supreme Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Aug. 24.

To-day occurred the largest auction sale of shoes ever held here. Prices were established about 25 to 30 per cent. higher than last year's prices.

The bark *Mermaid* arrived yesterday, 31 days from Shanghae, the shortest trip on record. The commercial advices are unimportant.

The American-built steamer *Falkin*, was lost near the month of the Gang-ste-Kiang River, on the 13th of July.

Shanghai papers are advocating the thorough cleansing of the city, anticipating the advent of the Russian plague.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 25.

Arrived, steamer *Golden City*, Panama.

News from Honolulu, to the 29th of July, has been received. A cargo of fifty coolies had arrived at Hilo for plantation labor. Another cargo of thirty coolies had arrived at Honolulu.

The ship *Ceylon* has arrived from Boston.

The ships *Kentuckian* and *E. H. Taylor* have sailed from Baker's Island, with full cargoes of guano. The *Panther* was loading.

A private letter from Kanagawa states that the Japanese Government have ceded land for a coal depot for the projected California and China Steamship Company.

FROM FORT LARAMIE.

Indian Troubles.

FORT LARAMIE, Friday, Aug. 25.

Advices from Gen. CONNOR'S Pawnee Fork expedition to Aug. 21st have been received.

On the 16th inst. a detachment of CONNOR'S Pawnee scouts discovered, pursued and killed all of a war party of Cheyennes, numbering twenty-four, who were returning from the mail road with scalps and plunder. There was no loss on our side. Our men captured twenty-nine horses and mules and a quantity of white women's and children's clothing, two infantry coats issued at Fort Laramie last Spring, to the Indians who subsequently killed Capt. FOULS and four men of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, and also a number of letters and papers addressed to the men of the Seventh Michigan, now on duty on the mail road, which show they were direct from the mail line.

On the 20th, one of the scouts killed one of the principal Chiefs of the Cheyennes. On the 21st, Capt. MARSHALL, of the Eleventh Ohio Cavalry, ran into a band of Indians and killed two, captured 20 horses and mules, together with several packages of plunder which had evidently but recently come into their possession. We had no loss on our side.

The Indians are all moving north with great rapidity for their villages. Gen. CONNER left Powder River on the 22d, moving north, and concentrating his command, ready and eager to meet them.

Horse Race—Man Race.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sunday, Aug. 27.

The race on Hamden Park on Saturday, for $800, was well attended. *Sorrel Dan*, of Boston; *Volcano*, of Pittsfield, and *Black Diamond*, of Hartford, were the contestants. The first named won in 2:40, 2:39 and 2:40.

A foot-race for $250 between J. ADAMS and MAT. CASSIDY, of New-York, and EDWARD BRADY, of Albany, was won by CASSIDY in 5:37 and 5:36, mile heats.

Boston Items.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 27.

The steamer *D. W. Thomas*, from Charleston, the 22d inst., arrived here, to-day, with part of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment (colored.) The steamer *Ashland*, with the remainder of the Fifty-fourth Regiment left on the 21st for Boston.

The steamer *Mary Sandford*, from Philadelphia, made the run to this port in sixty hours.

THE RAILROAD DISASTER AT OIL CREEK.

A Terrible Collision and Smash-up on the Oil Creek Railroad—Six Persons Killed—Coroner's Inquest.

From the Titusville Herald, Aug. 25.

An accident of the most appalling nature occurred about noon yesterday on the Oil Creek Railroad, one mile west of the Titusville depot, and nearly opposite the Driving Park. The express train due here from Corry at 11:45 collided with a freight train going west out of time, causing a perfect demolition of locomotive, tender, express and baggage cars, the instantaneous death of six passengers, and the serious injury of a number of others.

We are unable at the present writing to give the full particulars of the frightful occurrence, but present such facts as we have hastily collected from a visit to the scene of the disaster.

It appears that the express train was running on time and had just rounded the curve at the point indicated, when the engineer discovered a freight train advancing at full speed and within twenty rods of his own locomotive. The express engineer instantly whistled down brakes and leaped with the fireman into the ditch. The engineer and fireman of the freight train also escaped in the same manner. The trains came together with a terrible crash, the locomotive of the express being literally knocked to pieces, and the tender dovetailing into the baggage car, and the latter into the express and mail car. Both the express and baggage cars contained a number of passengers and railroad employes, and it was here that the severest injuries were sustained.

Conductor GLEASON and the Assistant Superintendent of the road escaped by jumping from a side door.

Wm. BALDWIN, of East Cleveland, instantly killed.

FRED. JOUH, of Buffalo, standing on platform of first passenger car, instantly killed.

J. EDGAR CLOUGH, the Express Messenger of Corry, (parents residing in Fredonia,) instantly killed.

An old gray-headed man named LIGHTHALL, (letter found on his person indicating the fact) from Belfast, instantly killed.

JOSEPH W. HOUGHTALING, of Lafayette, Onondaga Co., N. Y., received severe internal injuries.

F. E. JOSLYN, of Corry, right leg fractured below knee.

A Mr. SEDGWICK, of Corry, fatally injured, and reported dying at the Morey House.

STEELE GREENE, of Hydetown, right leg smashed below knee, requiring amputation.

RANDOLPH PHILLIPS, of Hastings, Onondaga Co., N. Y., left leg crushed below knee and requiring amputation.

ALVIN POTTER, boy of about 19 years, from Groveland, Livingston county, N. Y., both legs cut off, and one arm broken. When we saw him, an hour after the accident, it was evident he could not survive but a short time.

CHARLES SELKE, of Buffalo, severe internal injuries.

CHARLES STECK, of Buffalo, both legs fractured and requiring amputation.

GEORGE H. CONEY, slight contusion of head and body.

MICHAEL HENNESY, of Rochester, shoulder-blade injured and otherwise bruised.

M. B. DYER, of Corry, contusions on head and right leg.

There were eight passenger coaches in the train, but no serious injuries were sustained by the inmates in rear of the first, and the shock of the collision was scarcely felt in the ladies' car.

The effort of extricating the dead and wounded from the forward cars required the cutting away of the sides and decks. As soon as news of the collision reached the depot and the intelligence was circulated in the streets, hundreds of citizens started for the scene, and every endeavor was used to mitigate the sufferings of the unfortunate victims. Four of the severely injured were removed to the residence of WM. PATORAS, near Spring Hill, where they were surgically treated.

As the mutilated and bleeding bodies of the dead and dying were borne away from the scene of the disaster, there was a universal sentiment of horror and execration among the spectators. The testimony of all concurred in exempting the conductor and engineer of the passenger train, and attributing the accident to the employes of the road on the freight train. If the engineer of the latter could have been discovered, he would undoubtedly have been summarily dealt with; but it appears that, as if conscious of his criminality, he fled with precipitation.

We are assured that the conductor of the freight train had directed the flagman to go ahead of the locomotive and look out for the express, but the engineer of the freight train put on steam and passed the flagman before reaching the curve.

But what conceivable right had the freight train upon the main track at the hour when the express train was due?

By whose authority are hundreds of lives daily perilled upon the Oil Creek Railroad, by the same practices?

Whether or not this fatality is attributable purely to the negligence of employes, will probably be determined by the coroner's jury. In any event, the company cannot escape a share of the responsibility. Every ticket sold by the company calls for "one seat," yet it is notorious that the cars are daily crowded to excess, and passengers are jammed together like cattle, for want of accommodation, standing up the whole two hours' ride.

On this occasion they were crowded out upon the platform, and into the express and baggage cars, and every person killed or severely injured was occupying, of necessity, these hazardous positions!

It is this disregard and contempt of the comfort and convenience of the public, in not supplying a sufficient number of cars for their accommodation, that the frightful butchery of yesterday is, to our mind, indirectly attributable. The people should realize this fact, and independently of the judicial investigation which is to fix the blame of this calamity, there should be a determined public expression and a popular verdict.

THE INQUEST.

The following jury were empanneled by B. S. MCALLISTER, Esq., to investigate the causes of the disaster:

G. M. MOWBRAY, foreman; Wm. Kingsland, R. D. Fletcher, Samuel M. Mills, George S. Stewart and Charles Kellogg.

Up to a late hour last evening they had not concluded the examination of witnesses.

The testimony taken partially corroborates our version of the disaster. The express train left Corry a little behind time, but was nearly on time at Hydetown, and had a minute and a half to spare at the time the accident occurred.

The freight train had just arrived from Shaffer, and was making for the switch near the curve. The conductor of the freight train ordered the engineer to stop and let off the flagman, but the order was disregarded and the flagman did not get off until the engine was approaching the curve. He had dropped his flag and went ahead of the engine, without any signal whatever, and was only a few rods in advance of the locomotive when the express rounded the curve, and the two trains came together.

It was also in evidence that the rules of the road require twenty minutes intermission at this station, when the express is behind time, before the freight is allowed to go up the main track; but this regulation is habitually disregarded.

The following is a recapitulation of the victims of the disaster:

Killed—Wm. Baldwin, East Cleveland, Ohio; Gilson Lighthill, Belfast, Alleghany County, N. Y.; Fred. Jouh, Buffalo; Ambrose M. Sedgwick, Corry (died at 3½ P. M.;) Alvin Potter, Groveland, Livingston County, N. Y. (died at 3 P. M.;) J. Edgar Clough, Fredonia, N. Y.

Injured.—STEELE GREENE, Hydetown, Penn., both legs broken, still living; JOSEPH W. HOUGHTALING, Buffalo, slightly; F. E. JOSLYN, Corry, seriously; RANDOLPH PHILLIPS, Hastings, N. Y., seriously; CHARLES SELKE, Buffalo, seriously; Mr. B. DYER, Corry, slightly; GEORGE H. CONEY, Corry, slightly; CHARLES STECK, Buffalo, seriously; MICHAEL BENNESY, Rochester, slightly.

Telegraphs have been sent to the friends of the deceased, and all those seriously injured.

THE VERDICT.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Crawford County, ss: An inquisition, indented and taken at Titusville, in the County of Crawford, the 24th day of August, A. D. 1865, before me, B. S. MCALLISTER, Justice of the Peace in and for the County aforesaid, acting as Coroner, upon the view of the bodies of E. J. CLOUGH, GIDEON LIGHTFALL, WILLIAM BALDWIN, FREDERICK JOUH, AMBROSE N. SEDGWICK, and ALVIN POTTER, then and there lying dead, upon the oaths of GEORGE M. MOWBRAY, WILLIAM A. KINGSLAND, GEORGE S. STEWART, R. D. FLETCHER, and CHARLES KELLOGG, and the solemn affirmation of SAMUEL M. MILLS, good and lawful men of the county aforesaid, who being sworn and affirmed to inquire on the part of the Commonwealth, when, where, how and after what manner the said E. J. Clough, Gideon Lightfall, William Baldwin, Frederick Jouh, Ambrose N. Sedgwick and Alvin Potter came to their death, do say upon their oaths and affirmations that the above deceased persons came to their death by the collision of the express passenger train with an extra freight train on the Oil Creek Railroad, at the township of Oil Creek, in the county aforesaid which collision was caused by the culpable negligence of JOSEPH FUNK, engineer and PATRICK CAREY, conductor, as by evidence shown, said FUNK and CAREY having control of the aforesaid extra freight train, and having neglected to properly flag the line, when the said express passenger train was then and there due and approaching. And we, the said aforesaid jury, therefore request the Coroner to issue his warrant for the apprehension of the said JOSEPH FUNK and PATRICK CAREY.

The jury cannot separate without expressing their indignation that passengers are compelled to risk their lives on the Oil Creek Railroad for want of sufficient accommodation in the cars, in proof of which the severe injuries and deaths were confined to those persons who were unable to find seats in the passenger-cars.

(Signed) B. S. MCALLISTER, Acting Coroner.

George M. Mowbray, foreman; R. D. Fletcher, Geo. S. Stewart, Charles Kellogg, W. W. Kingsland, Samuel M. Mills.

Returning Regiments.

The First Vermont Heavy Artillery, 500 men, Maj. NICHOLS commanding, arrived yesterday evening, and are quartered at the Battery Barracks.

The Fourth New-Hampshire also arrived last evening, and are at the same place. Both regiments are being attended to by Col. HOWE, and will leave for home to-day.

Col. ALMY, State Agent of Connecticut, has received a dispatch from Richmond, stating that the Tenth Connecticut, 422 men, left that city Saturday morning, en route for Hartford, and will arrive in this city this morning.

Children Teething.

The mother finds a faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums and reduces inflammation. By giving relief and health to the child, it comforts and rests the mother.

Dr. Von Elsenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOR THE CURE OF ALL
DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH,
LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 818 BROADWAY.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Electricity,

Galvanism, Magnetism, Galvanic Baths, &c., administered by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 56 Bond-st. The most obstinate diseases speedily eradicated.

Trusses, &c.,
"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS,"
the best in the world for curing Rupture—no pressure on the back; light, clean and easy; superior Supporters and Braces. GREGORY & CO.,
No. 609 Broadway.

Dr. Bicknell's Dysentery Syrup is purely vegetable and contains no opiate, and pleasant to take, and never fails to cure dysentery diarrhœa, cholera morbus, &c. Excellent for children.
DEMAS BARNES & CO., Agents,
No. 21 Park-row.

The Great Desideratum of the Day.
THE AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK.
OFFICE, NO. 107 4TH-AV.

Ivory and Pearl Sleeve Buttons and Studs, initial and fancy patterns, a great variety; also, Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, latest styles, wholesale and retail. WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway.

Marsh's Radical Cure Truss and Bandage Institute has removed to No. 542 Broadway. Silk elastic stockings, elastic belts, shoulder-braces, &c., constantly on hand. A lady attendant. Open till 9 P. M.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, band

FOR SALE.

A GENTLEMAN FROM NORTH CAROLINA, having several desirable farms (embracing 700 acres of good, open land, well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton and wheat, as well as fruits and vegetables) located on the Albemarle Sound, and combining many advantages peculiar to that section of the State, wishes to have them cultivated on shares. To parties of husbandman capacity, industry and integrity, he is prepared to offer advantages rarely to be met with. Very little capital will be required, the chief requisites being ability to command labor, and energy and management to direct it properly. None need apply but those who can give satisfactory evidence of the possession of these qualities. Further particulars may be had from WILLIAMS, BEE & CO., No. 27 William-st., or HARDY & GUTHREY, No. 12 Beaver-st., New-York. The advertiser expects to be at their offices on the 3d, 4th and 5th of September.

REAL ESTATE AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—We offer for sale two fine mill-sites, two elegant residences, together with a variety of farms and city property. Binghamton is unsurpassed for beauty, and is rapidly increasing in permanent wealth. There can be no more desirable places of residence in the State. It is situated at the junction of two rivers; is traversed by four lines of railroad and a canal. Heavy contracts on the Chenango Canal and the Albany and Susquehanna Road are now creating a great demand for labor here. BELL & VERPLANCK, No. 98 Washington-st., Binghamton.

FOR SALE—ON 23D-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., A SUperior, extra size English basement house, with extra lot on rear street. Price $59,000.
ALSO,
On 23d-st., between 8th and 9th ave., one of the best built houses in the city; 28 feet wide; recently built for the owner's use; lot 142 feet deep; with alley-way to rear street, and stable privilege.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT A SACRIFICE—A FINE FIRST-CLASS city and country residence combined; gas, bath, hot and cold water, one acre, stables, &c.; high ground and in A No. 1 neighborhood; cash price $14,000; worth $18,000. Apply immediately to DEMAREST, Melrose Depot, Westchester County, one mile from Harlem.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE FOR SALE—In a fine location; house No. 20 Second-place, Brooklyn, 24 feet wide, 3 stories, just put in complete order; has all the improvements; parlors, dining and reception rooms on one floor; lot 94 1/2 by 139 1/2 feet. Immediate possession can be had. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 20 Pearl-st., N. Y., or No. 18 Second-place, Brooklyn.

AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, 20x60, extra lot, and modern stable, near 5th-avenue Hotel, $50,000; neat 3-story brown-stone house, 18x55, $15,000. Also 4-story brick, English basement, $19,000; same vicinity. Possession and furniture wanted. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—A NICE commodious house and large lot 60 by 125 feet, fronts on three streets, five minutes from ferry, well fruited and shaded; house 25x38, with extensions, high ceilings, hard finished. Apply to H. P. BOILLON, No. 100 Broadway, or G. P. SNEDEKER, Nyack.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—SMALL PLACE ON THROG'S Neck; water front; old trees, fine views, one hour from New-York, and ten minutes' walk from steamboat landing; exchange for Maryland or Baltimore property. Address P. O. Box No. 33, Ellicott's Mills, Md., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A GOOD, IMPROVED FARM OF sixty acres, in Suffolk County, near Riverhead, L. I., with large house nearly new, barn, granary, carriage-house, &c., good variety of fruit, fine brook of water, &c. Price only $4,000. E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY LARGE FOUR-STORY, high-stoop, brown-stone front house on 17th-st., near the Everett House; in splendid order; finished throughout; possession immediately; price $35,000; size 25x70x44. JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—2 STABLES ON 49TH-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th ave.; will be finished about Oct. 1; built in the best manner; 6 stalls each. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR LIQUORS, a 4-story high-stoop house, located in 32d-st.; also, Brooklyn houses and lots to exchange.
WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE, THREE-STORY high stoop house and lot, No. 155 Lexington-av., with immediate possession. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TEN TENEment houses in Clinton-place. Apply to J. JOHNSON No. 63 Bleecker-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ON FIFTH-AV., WITH stable, an elegant establishment. Rent $1,000 per month.
Also, near Fifth-av. Hotel, house, superbly furnished, with stable, $1,000 per month.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy rooms.
3 rooms.
2 rooms.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 708th-st. and 2d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, well furnished.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FORDHAM, Westchester County, to let, furnished; location unsurpassed. Apply to GEO. BANKS, No. 126 Bowery, New-York City.

LOFTS, OFFICES AND STUDIOS TO LET—In the new marble buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway. Apply to E. AYERS, No. 102 Nassau-st.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 85 East 4th-st.; reference required.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD SUBstantial house of 10 rooms, with all modern improvements; one built for the builder's own use preferred; locality—not particular if within an hour of St. Nicholas Hotel, and other advantages are in proportion to distance; price must be particularly low. Address F. W. H., No. 523 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE STORE PROPERTY south of Grand-st., between Broadway and Church-st. preferred, or 6th and 8th av. property improved.
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FURnished, by a responsible party, for a strictly first-class boarding-house, between 14th and 23d sts., 4th and 8th ave.; good security and reference given. Please address TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE, Nyack, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A SECOND floor, unfurnished, and with board; private family preferred; will take possession immediately and remain till May 1. Address FRANK H., No. 542 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE OF 8 or 9 rooms, in New-York or Brooklyn, in good condition, for a small family. Address S. H., No. 67 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY SEPT. 1, A GOOD-SIZED UNfurnished room, suitable for a young ladies' school; location from 5th to 9th-av., 18th to 23d-st. Address, stating terms, W., Box No. 3,707 Post-office.

WANTED—A HOME; I WILL BUY A FINE, large, airy house, with plenty ground around it, and pay cash and excellent petroleum stock rising in value every day. Address H. W. F., Box 203 Times Office.

HOUSE WANTED—FROM SEPT. 1, A DWELling-house situated between 3d and 7th ave., 14th and 34th sts. Address HOUSE, Box No. 3,987, stating price and location.

A SMALL HOUSE, OR PART OF A large one, furnished or unfurnished, wanted immediately, by a small family of high standing. Location, between 2d and 7th ave. Address Box No. 3,945 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—PART OF A HOUSE; location, 18th to 25th sts., 6th and 10th ave. Address, stating terms, W., Box No. 3,707 Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A COTTAGE AND lot of land in Brooklyn, for $1,800 or less. Address B. O. T., Box No. 182 Times Office.

WANTED—THREE ROOMS, FOR A GENTLEman and his wife, below 40th-st. Rent moderate. State terms and address Box No. 141 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD for the Autumn, or permanently, can be had on reasonable terms in the Summit House, one hour from New-York, per Morris and Essex Railroad. House pleasantly situated, within two minutes' walk of depot. Sixteen trains daily.

A FAMILY OF THREE PERSONS want an entire second floor, including bath-room, of a first-class house, with a private table; location between 4th and 6th avs., and not above 35th-st. Address Box No. 2,959 Post-office, for one week.

A NEW-ENGLAND FAMILY, RESIDING at No. 25 East 29th-st., one door from Madison-av., would rent with board a second-story front room to a gentleman and wife; also, extension room to two gentlemen.

A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM adjoining, on third floor, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife. Location, Broadway and 32d-st. Address W. E. H., Box No. 157, Times Office.

BOARD WANTED FOR A LARGE NUMBER of young gentlemen between 14th and 30th sts. and 2d and 5th ave. Apply to THOMAS DUNHAM, No. 203 4th-av.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD, WITH convenience for fire, in a private family residing up town; 13th Ward preferred. Address J. D. F., Box No. 140 Times Office.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE FINE ROOMS TO let with board at No. 25 Ahlugdon-square, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; dinner at 6 P. M. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 158 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AT NO. 51 BOND-ST., PLEASANT ROOMS can be had, with or without board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be secured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—A few choice rooms to let to families, accommodations first class. Take either the Staten Island Railroad, New-Jersey Railroad, or steamer Magenta; time from New-York 1½ hour. JOHN C. TULLY, Proprietor.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD—STOLEN, A DARK BAY pony-horse, long tail, heavy mane, stylish driver, hocks tied in both hind feet; $75 for the thief, $25 for the horse. HERITAGE & LAVERNE, Jersey City, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building.)
Near WALL-ST.,

have in all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.
Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.
Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all part of Europe, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
ISSUED IN 1864,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

TRAVELING CREDITS.
Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London; available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by
L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under the said act:

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

$100,000 SEVEN CENT. HUDSON COUNTY COUPON BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until MONDAY, the 28th day of August, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the sale of one hundred thousand dollars Seven Per Cent. Hudson County Bonds; said bonds will bear date Sept. 1, 1865, payable twenty years after date; coupons payable March and September at the Hudson County National Bank in Jersey City. Bonds will be of the denominations of $400, $500, $800, $1,000. Proposals to be addressed to the Board of Commissioners of Hudson County, at the Savings' Bank, Washington-st., Jersey City.
The commissioners reserve the right to reject all or any of the bids, if deemed to the interest of the county.
JAMES LYNCH,
E. D. VANNOSTRAND,
E. W. KINGSLAND,
Loan Commissioners.
JERSEY CITY, Aug. 17, 1865.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons of the Loan of 1864, (10-40s,) maturing on the 1st of September, are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time prior to the 30th Instant.
Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them, on the 31st instant, after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA PETROLEUM CO.,
No. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Germania Petroleum Company of New-York, will be held at the office of the company, No. 38 Pine-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 6 to 21.
CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY,
No. 29 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the purpose of electing trustees, and transacting other business, will be held at the Company's Office, New-York, on TUESDAY, Sept. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 6th of September.
E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the board.
HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

LOST—FROM A PUBLIC STOREHOUSE IN Washington, D. C., on or about April 20, 1865, the following CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, viz.: No. 360, for 25 shares Lake Superior Silver Lead Co., and No. 342, for 25 shares Mandota Mining Co., both standing in the name of Col. C. B. Comstock. All persons are called on to show cause why new certificates should not be issued in lieu thereof.

A LADY OF HIGH RESPECTABILITY, but through misfortune reduced in means, is desirous to obtain the loan of $100, for which she would give a room, already furnished, in a most desirable locality up town, and at a greatly reduced rent, as an equivalent. An honorably disposed party only, may address INTEGRITY, Station D, Bible House.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD CO.,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 24, 1865.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE 1ST September next, on the bonds of this company, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of the State of New-York, in the City of New-York.
WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

ENRIQUETTA GOLD COMPANY, OF ARIZONA.—A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 32 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, August 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.
J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND SCRIP constantly on hand, and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Broad-st., New-York.
Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL....$2,000,000. SURPLUS....$1,200,000.
This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

SILVER MINING.
The books are now open at Room No. 25, No. 71 Broadway, for subscriptions to one of the best mining properties in Nevada, directly at Austin.

PROPOSALS FOR $200,000
OF
"NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."
Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred thousand dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by Chapter No. 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, May 3, 1864.
The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the New County Court-house, on Chambers-st. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November, in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz:
One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1891; and
One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1892.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the county require it.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1865.

ARIZONA MINING COMPANY.—AN ADjourned meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 32 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, August 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1865.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings for the quarter ending July 31, payable at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, 30th inst. The transfer books will be closed on FRIDAY, 25th inst., and reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 1. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day ordered an issue of four million dollars of scrip stock to the stockholders, recorded on the closing of the books on the 25th inst., share for share, upon which twenty-five (25) per cent. is declared paid, leaving seventy-five (75) per cent. to be called for at the pleasure of the company.
A full description of the certificates will be delivered to stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. free of government tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed and reopened on the 2d of September next for transfers.
WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STOUT COAL CO.,
ROOM NO. 44 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. payable at the office of the company on and after Sept. 1. Transfer books closed from 25th inst. to 2d proximo.
O. S. COMSTOCK,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY,
HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the Hudson Iron Company have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their office, in this city, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of September, 1865, to the stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of said company as stockholders.
S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of the Fourth National Bank held this day, a Dividend of Four per Cent. was declared out of the net earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st September, free from government tax. The books of transfer will be closed on and after the closing of business on SATURDAY, 26th inst., until the 1st day of September.
E. SEAMAN, Cashier. P. C. CALHOUN, President.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY will pay their SIXTH Quarterly Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. in Gold, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND WASHOE MINING COMPANY will pay their SECOND Quarterly Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Aug 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND REESE RIVER MINING COMPANY will pay their *Second* Quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT. in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 62 Nassau (near Fulton) st., New-York.
OPEN DAILY
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Sept. 1.
JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per Cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 7 Washington-st., near Reade.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. All kinds of Blank Books and Stationery, Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c., at lowest prices.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Aug. 17, 1865.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONsist of Brevet Col. C. S. Tripler, Surgeon U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon U. S. A.; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, Surgeon U. S. A., and Brevet Major C. C. Lee, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New-York City, on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army, and of Assistant Surgeons for promotion.
Applicants must be between 21 and 36 years of age, and physically sound.
Applications must be addressed to the Surgeon-General of the army, stating the residence of the applicant, and the date and place of his birth; they must be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.
If the applicant has been in the service, he will send the testimonial of the chief medical officer, under whom he has served, and if in service at the present time, the application must be sent through the Medical Director of the respective department.
No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.
There are now twelve vacancies in the Medical Staff.
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-Gen. U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 12 M., for the
Side-wheel steamer Davenport, (ferry-boat) registered 139 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Convoy, No. 2, registered 111 tons.
Which can be seen at LITTLE ROCK, ARK., until the day of sale.

AT VICKSBURGH, MISS., UNTIL FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 12 M., for
Screw-tug Belle Darlington, registered 84 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 796 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 797 tons.
Model barges Porter Rhodes and George B. McClane.
Nine (9) gunwale-barges.
Forty (40) coal-boats.
One (1) yawl and one (1) floating-dock.
All of which can be seen at VICKSBURGH, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 12 M., for
One wharf-boat, 700 tons.
Model barge Mollie.
Five (5) gunwale-barges.
Three (3) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the
Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.
ALSO, for the
Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registered 82 tons.
Side-wheel steamer H. E. Brown, registered 250 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 200 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 567 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 700 tons.
Side-wheel steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Side-wheel steamer E. J. Adams, registered 687 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 260 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 462 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 392 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulton, No. 2, registered 118 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 22 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col. Chaplin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 324 tons.
Screw tug Blunie Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug (no name) and now building.)
Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 116 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Capper, registered 91 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 104 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Two (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, LA., until the day of sale.

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT 12, 12 M., FOR THE
Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 783 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 466 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 621 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 372 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 351 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Iberville, registered 505 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers, registered 346 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (gunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 95 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 84 tons.
Model barge Ford; canal-boat Golden Era; canal-boat (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.
All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with prices proposed to be given for each.
Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.
The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.
Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.
A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.
By order of the Quartermaster-General:
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following-named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES and other property:

AT CINCINNATI, O., UNTIL MONDAY, AUG. 28, 12 M.
For the stern-wheel steamboat D. C. Horton, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Meigs, registered 76 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Crook, formerly B. C. Levy, registered 131 tons.
And two (2) wharf-boats, registered 154 and 145 tons.
All of which can be seen at GALLIPOLIS, O., until the day

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

Mrs. M. P. WILLIS will reopen her school, in which there are a few vacancies, Sept. 20.

Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.

A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.

Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

MADAME C. MEARS

will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 18 East 28th-st. (bet. Madison and 5th avs.,) will reopen Sept. 13. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

PROF. L. J.BOECK'S

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS, No. 161 8th-av., corner 22d-st., New-York.

Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and theoretical chemistry, geology and metallurgy.

All modern languages taught and spoken.

A preparatory class connected with the institution.

Commencement first MONDAY in September.

For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 22, Station H, Yorkville, N. Y.

MR. YOUNG'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.
Will re-open, Sept. 4.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
NO. 70 MAISON-AV.

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies. This institution, founded in N. Y. 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy-park and Union-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 30th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MRS. AUBERT'S
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 238 East 13th-st., (Old No. 146,)
will be reopened THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

GREAT EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES in the beautiful "Connecticut River Valley."

BURNHAM'S AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,

By far the largest, most complete and thorough institution of the kind in New-England, where Young Men receive a thorough training, and are properly fitted for all Business Pursuits. GREAT IMPROVEMENT in the method of Instruction, uniting School-room and Counting-room upon a plan that secures all the practical advantages of each. The Student Buys, Sells, Barters, Ships, Receives, Discounts, Insures, and keeps his Accounts, as in Actual Business.

Prof. JOHN W. FOWLER, LL. D., for eighteen years President of the "New-York State and National Law School," Poughkeepsie, has charge of Law Department, and will devote himself to the general interest of the Students of this College.

NORMAL WRITING DEPARTMENT in charge of the best Business and Ornamental Penman and Teacher on the Continent. LIBERAL DEDUCTIONS made to soldiers who have received disabling and honorable wounds while in their country's service.

TERMS LOW AND SET.—"The success of this college is so great as to warrant the belief that it will eventually become the LARGEST as it already is the finest institution of the kind in the country."—*Springfield Republican, June 21, 1865.*

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.—Circulars, Papers, &c., giving full particulars relating to the Course of Study, exact expense of Board and Tuition, can be had by addressing LOUIS W. BURNHAM, President, Springfield, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT WESTCHESTER.—The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 4 P. M. Cadets may pursue either a classical or scientific course of study under experienced and thorough instructors. In the primary department the usual English branches are taught. Military instruction is given in the three arms of the service. The academy is furnished with horses, for cavalry and horse artillery exercises. All the appointments of the institution are of the first order, and no expense or effort is spared to advance the education and military training of the cadets. The religious instruction of the cadets is carefully looked to. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Young Ladies' Department, No. 445 West 22d-st; Young Gentlemens' Department, Nos. 367 and 371 West 23d-st. The new term will begin on MONDAY, 11th of September. The principals will be ready to receive day scholars and boarding pupils from the 1st of September. Regular school stages will facilitate the communication with the center of the city. Circulars, giving full programme, containing full particulars, may be had at Wilson & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st.; at B. Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway; at T. W. Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the Institute. H. GERKE, P. D.; ROSALIE T. HERRMANN, T. SHUTZ, P. D.

KINDERGARTEN.—THE PRIVATE SCHOOL for Children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at No. 70 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Circulars can be obtained at the principal's residence, or for further information, address Miss E. M. COE, at the above place, or call at any time after Sept. 5.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction, special preparation for any college or scientific school, academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Fall term begins Sept. 4. Open day and evening.

Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4. Large shaded playgrounds, and facilities for obtaining a thorough academic education, English and classical. Address E. T. MACK, Principal.

FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1865.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY.—No. 262 Clinton-st., reopens Sept. 13. The boarding department offers superior advantages to young ladies from abroad.

A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M. Principal.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, EBBITT HALL, Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 23d-st. English, French and Classical. Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. P. M. W. EDFIELD.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE (FORMERLY the Spingler") Institute, for young ladies, Park-av., corner of 36th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, on the Hudson.—Fall term will commence, Monday, Oct. 2. For circulars apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies, at No. 1 4th-av., first door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address O. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MRS. C. M. WHITE.—FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 18. Circulars forwarded on application. Number limited to 15.

TO PRINCIPALS.—A PROFESSIONAL ARTIST wishes to employ some leisure time as instructor in drawing and painting. Refers to one of the first academies in the city. Address G. B., Station D, city.

MISS SCHENKBERG DESIRES TO FILL a few vacancies in her class of young ladies, which will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 107 (old No. 35) West 21st-st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL RE-open their boarding and day school for young ladies, on MONDAY, the 4th of September, at New-Rochelle, New-York.

NO. 174 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. —The Misses PALACHE will reopen their French and English boarding and day school on MONDAY, 11th September.

MME. NAPOLEON RESPECTFULLY informs the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 11, at No. 154 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, will reopen at No. 907 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Until then address at No. 184 West 24th-st.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young Ladies and misses, No. 236 West 30th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 12.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 122 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 13, 1865.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6. For circulars apply as above.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL.—AT HACKensack, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 18.

MISS BALLOU'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH SPECIAL CARE and instruction. Rev. JAS. TUFTS, Monson, Mass

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR young ladies; one of the most desirable locations in New-England; two hours' distant from New-York City. Terms easy. Address J. D. C., No. 55 Beekman-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 227 and 229 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 253 Madison-avenue, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

MISS KENNEDY'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 41 West 16th-st., New-York, will reopen September 20. Miss Kennedy receives a very limited number of boarding-pupils, who are under her own constant supervision, have a French resident governess, and every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. Address, as above, for circulars.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE

Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000; 18 instructors. Term opens Sept. 13. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal. Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,

NO. 819 BROADWAY, CORNER TWELFTH-ST. Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic. Mr. VOGELSDORFF, Practical Book-keeper Wholesale Merchant, and experienced teacher, guarantees you success, as his method of teaching is not derived from text books but actual business.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
WATERBURY, CONN.

A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

GERMAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL,

No. 1 West 26th-st., corner of Broadway. Reopening of the classes, MONDAY, Sept. 11.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
Flushing, L. I.
Boarding-school for boys.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY

Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MRS. JOHN LORD'S FAMILY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, CONN.,
will reopen Sept. 18.
Circulars forwarded on application.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 32 E. 21st-st.,

will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge and superintendence of Miss Armstrong, the former head governess, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

A FAMILY RESIDING IN A HEALTHY and delightful locality in the country, having an accomplished English governess (who was educated in France and is a first-class musician) for their only daughter, would like one or two young ladies to join her studies. With unusual educational advantages they can offer the care and comforts of a pleasant home. Terms moderate, and unexceptionable references given and required. Address L. V. A., Box No. 328 Post-office, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 20 miles south of New-York City. Special attention is given to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting and French. The Winter Session begins September 18. For catalogues address the Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $50 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 11. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 111 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11. This school, where two hundred pupils have been admitted last year, is wanting in none of the improvements of a well conducted institution.

THE MISSES HOWLAND WILL REOPEN their English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 30th-st., Murray Hill, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Miss HOWLAND will be at home on and after Sept. 11. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. In charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will re-open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Terms, $400 per quarter. For circulars apply to Mr. J. H. Fonda, American Exchange Bank, No. 38 Wall-st., N. Y.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING.—DOLBEAR'S new system of hand-training, Nos. 456, 457, 458 Broadway, will positively remove all stiffness, cramping or trembling from the worst hand, and enable any lady or gentleman to write with ease, style and satisfaction.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETONS' book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

AUG. 28-31.—LAST FOUR DAYS FOR THE reception of pupils at the half prices. Full scholarship, including penmanship, bookkeeping and arithmetic; regular charge $50, now $25; or branches separately in proportion. Apply day or evening at GOLDSMITH'S Institute, No. 756 Broadway.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, Fort Washington. French is the language of the school; English, Spanish, German, classics, commercial studies. Circulars at No. 912 Broadway, drug-store, and at O. A. Roberts', No. 42 Barclay-st. Reopens Sept. 11.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Selzas, No. 611 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 900 Broadway.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Beakman Hill, No. 215 East 50th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to reopen his school, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., on MONDAY, September 18. Circulars may be had at the school, or by addressing Mr. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—Boys will be fitted for college or business; Fall term will commence Sept. 12. For particulars, address the principal, W. C. GINN. STAMFORD, Conn., August, 1865.

ARMENIA FEMALE SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. SIDNEY P. YORK, A. M., Principal. First-class institution for young ladies. Fall session of twenty weeks opens Sept. 7. For circulars or rooms, address G. W. OENTER.

THE STOCKBRIDGE ENGLISH AND French Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 20. Young ladies are also received for a thorough course of musical instruction alone. For circulars, &c., apply to Dr. F. WELTER, Stockbridge, Mass.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Fall Session begins Sept. 14. For circulars apply to MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor; or JARED REID, Jr., Principal.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 230 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

MISS ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 30 West 25th-st. (opposite Trinity Chapel,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWELVE boys, at Riverdale, on the Hudson. For circulars address Z. M. PHELPS, late Principal of the Mt. Pleasant Academy, Sing Sing, New-York.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE Home will open Sept. 13. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5, West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BROWN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 71 West 23d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS MATTHEWS' BOARDING AND Day School, for Young Ladies, at White Plains, New-York, reopens Sept. 4.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

POUGHKEEPSIE, (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, a Military Boarding School. C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal. Opens Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NOS. 667, 669, 671 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

H. M. PIEROE, President

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

A boarding-school for Boys,
18 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.
Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The eighth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, Oct. 4. Graduates are admitted to the bar on presentation of their diplomas. For catalogues or further information, address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

YALE LAW-SCHOOL.—A COURSE OF LECtures by several eminent practitioners is arranged for the coming year. For circular, address Prof. HENRY DUTTON, Yale Law-School, New-Haven, Conn.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—FOR COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT, NATURAL SCIENCES, CLASSICS: 8 or 9 FRENCH LADIES for SEMINARIES, and LADIES for GERMAN, FRENCH and MUSIC. Also, many TEACHERS for other branches. N. B.—Address all applications for GOOD TEACHERS to the "NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, 638 BROADWAY, N. Y."

A LADY, FIRST-CLASS TEACHER OF the piano, French, (which she speaks fluently,) Latin and English, desires a position in a seminary or family; references given. Address INSTRUCTRESS, No. 547 Broadway, (Pond's Music-store,) or call as directed above, on Monday, 28th, between 3 and 4 P. M.

A LADY, COMPETENT TO TEACH drawing and painting, wishes board in the vicinity of the New-York University, in a family where lessons in that art would be taken in part payment. Address J. S., Box No. 3,410 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUcate children in various elementary studies and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,

from Pier 8, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squanpenn, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.

From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

Tickets can be procured at all the offices of Westcott's Express, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Long Branch.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge 7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:2, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT of foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 8:00, 9:30, 1, 4 and 11 A. M., 1:30, 5, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 P. M.

H. K. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MONTEREY, W. G. FURBER, Commander, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, and the GUIDING STAR, W. C. BERRY, Commander, SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. OOUCH, leaves every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship OREOLE, Capt. THOMPSON, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock M.

Freight for all parts of North Carolina, the Upper Roanoke, and landings on the James and York Rivers, forwarded by Messrs. J. M. SMITH & BRO., at Norfolk, free of charge.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 9th September, SATURDAY, 7th October.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

☞ No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.

The first-class U. S. Mail Steamships
CONSTITUTION.....GREENMAN.
NEVADA.....CARPENTER.
IDAHO.....HOLMES.
AMERICA.....LENDT.

THE CONSTITUTION will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway.

The NEVADA will follow SATURDAY, Sept. 2.

Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Regular weekly United States Mail Line.

TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.

The new and elegant steamship TWILIGHT is now receiving freight at pier No. 36, North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class steamer
COMMANDER,
BERRY, Master,

is now receiving cargo at Pier No. 14 East River, and will be dispatched as above on THURSDAY, 31st August, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—COMMERCIAL LINE OF STEAMERS.—The splendid A No. 1 steamship FAIRBANKS, ALEX. HUNTER Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 10 East River, foot of Wall-st. Superior accommodations for passengers. Goods forwarded to Fayetteville and other interior places. Agents at Wilmington, BRADLEY & WOERLER. For freight or passage, apply to PIERSON & COLLINS, No. 77 South-st., or to JAMES HAND, No. 111 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

The R. CUTLER follows on SATURDAY, Sept. 2. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 66 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID BRITish iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. Wm. H. PINKHAM, will sail as above from Pier No. 3 North River, on TUESDAY, Sept. 12. For passage, at lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, No. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers, issued by A. G. WILMARTH, Room No. 28.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line
FOR
BOSTON.

The Neptune Line of Steamers,
Tri-Weekly,
FOR BOSTON, DIRECT,
VIA
LONG ISLAND SOUND.

COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,)

NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,
2,000 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,

One of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every

TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS
METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,
1,500 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,

will shortly follow, forming a daily line.

The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug 5.

No charge for wharfage in Boston.

Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, end of Central Wharf.

ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent, Pier No. 27 North River.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,420	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,420	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,877	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,796	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplin.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, Aug. 26
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, Sept. 2
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, Sept. 9

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 4.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons

CANADA.

Parliamentary Doings—Removal of the Seat of Government—A Bankrupt Corporation—A Nautical School—The Intercolonial Railroad.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

Since I last wrote to you Quebec has become possessed of a street railway, running the entire length of the lower town. On Friday last, the first car with passengers ran, and I need not state that it was crowded during the entire day.

Confederation is likely, by what is going on in Parliament, to put an end to the introduction of any measures of importance. Mr. DORION recently introduced a measure relative to the election of members of both Houses of Parliament, when Mr. BROWN put his foot on it, and moved as follows:

"That a measure for the confederation of the British North American Provinces being now under consideration, it is not expedient that the said bill be now read a second time, but that its consideration stand postponed to the 1st day of March, 1866."

The bill was accordingly defeated by a majority of 35.

Mr. O'HALLORAN, of Missisquoi, who was accused by several papers of having held conversations in public places, with strangers, approving of annexation, made a speech in the House, on Monday, not at all complimentary to the *quidnuncs* of the Canadian press, which was in my opinion extremely well-merited, as certain newspapers throughout the province delight in picking little flaws in the private characters of public men, wherewith to assail them on every occasion.

The question of the government removing to Ottawa is still in a state of uncertainty, notwithstanding that the government announced their determination of going after the present season. The "unbelievers" say that the government will not be removed, as they easily say that it is their determination to go "if possible," which they look upon as a loop-hole for escape. It is evident, however, that some of the departments will go if not all.

I see by the Canada *Gazette* (official,) that Quebec is to have two more banks, to be named the Bank of Commerce and the Union Bank of Lower Canada. This is owing, no doubt, to the indisposition on the part of the banks at present in Quebec to give the merchants sufficient accommodation.

On Monday I saw Mr. MACDONALD, (Attorney-General,) in his seat in Parliament, from which he has been absent for several days, through a severe attack of illness. Mr. MCGEE is still confined to his house sick.

Mr. CAUCHON, on Monday last, brought up a motion to inquire into the affairs of the City of Quebec, which are in a most deplorable state of chaos. Quebec contains, at the outside, 60,000 inhabitants, and the yearly deficits average $100,000.

Taxes are 25 cents in the $1. The corporation are as reckless a body of people as is possible to collect together. Counselors and clerks do whatever they please in the management of the city, whether for its benefit or otherwise. The elections for the council are most corrupt—so much so that respectable members of society will not present themselves for election. The elections are sweyed by the poorer classes, who sell their votes to the highest bidder. The candidate, in his canvass, looks at the lists in the Treasurer's office, and picks out those who owe the corporation small sums for taxes. He goes to these people and promises them to pay these sums if they give him their votes, which, if the other candidate offers nothing better, they accept. To give you an idea of what an election is in Quebec, although I do not now speak of civic elections, I may state that the elections for Members of Parliament to represent the upper town ward, where there are comparatively few poor people, cost the successful candidate no less than $10,000 in cash, beside innumerable promises of government appointments. In short, Quebec is one of the most corrupt and ill-governed cities on this continent. I venture to assert. Notwithstanding all this, Mr. CAUCHON's motion was defeated by a majority of 6.

Before closing, I will say a few words on a recent motion brought in by a Mr. PERRAULT, which is, I think, so admirable that I bring it before the notice of your readers. It is to establish a "nautical school," (to use his own words,) "in which our young men may, in the course of a few years, obtain that theoretical and practical knowledge of navigation which is necessary for the education of captains of sea-going vessels. The St. Lawrence route would be rendered more secure, and the rates of insurance diminished would be as the danger of shipwreck decreased. Our ship builders would more easily obtain captains for their vessels; our merchant service would attain increased importance, for, with good Canadian captains, the number of our shippers would be considerably increased. Lastly, a new career would present itself to our young men, and the ten thousand seamen who are now engaged in our fisheries, and on our coasts, might hope to attain all the advantages and distinctions which may be realized by a thorough knowledge of the service and the art of navigation. These advantages are set forth at length in the evidence of Commander FORTIN, whose thorough acquaintance with the subject is generally admitted. Your committee also specially recommends to your Honorable House the suggestions offered by him in his evidence, that the government coast-guard vessel *La Canadienne* should be converted into a school of navigation."

The estimates were laid before the House yesterday, as were the reports of Mr. SANDFORD FLEMING, on the Intercolonial Railroad, and of the Railway Postal Service Commission.

Quebec is exceedingly dull, (and to-day cold,) and, with the exception of the military three times a week, one might as well live in the backwoods as to live here. N.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Great "Radical" Gains—Radicals Ahead on the Popular Vote—Opinions on the Pardon of Burnett—The Proper Treatment of Jeff. Davis, and the Return of W. N. Haldeman to Revive the Louisville Courier, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1865.

The official majorities of ROUSSEAU and SMITH are 1,047, 1,245. Their districts gave MCCLELLAN respectively 5,952, 2,629 majority. This county (including city) gives ROUSSEAU 2,070 majority; the same in 1864, gave Mr. LINCOLN 2,066 votes, and in 1860 106 votes. Mr. LINCOLN's entire Kentucky vote in 1860, was, you know, 1,364 "Abolition." NEALE, for State Treasurer, is doubtless elected by at least one to two thousand majority over "Conservative" GARRARD; and Col. A. G. HODGES, of the Frankfort *Commonwealth*, thinks the difference in the aggregate popular vote for Congressmen under 3,000. The "Democrats" may have a bare working majority of two in the Senate, and sixteen at least nominal majority in the House—that is, 58 to 42. The last House stood 68 "Opposition" to 32 "Union," and the Senate 26 "Opposition" to 12 "Union."

The Lexington District, from which you hear such a "Democratic" howl of "military interference," went Democratic by 3,678 for SHANKLIN over FRY. It gave MCCLELLAN 4,354 majority.

Reports from many anti-amendment counties are to this effect: If the illegal votes had been excluded, this county would have unquestionably have gone for the amendment. But every person was allowed to vote; in some precincts, without even taking the oath when challenged.

The policy of pardoning H. C. BURNETT, is questioned by many of us. We fear it foreshadows the pardon of many other renegade Kentuckians no guiltier than he, and whose return home might prove seriously mischievous. Time will, test our misgivings as to the repentance of the pardoned. Meanwhile, we acquiesce without a murmur in this experimental policy, and have an abiding confidence in the patriotic and sound discretion of President JOHNSON.

Many Kentucky Unionists incline to differ with Mr. PRENTICE in his belief that, for the sake of the Union's harmony and the country's standing abroad, "JEFF DAVIS should not be executed for treason," and in his desire that JEFF DAVIS "escape from the fearful penalty of treason, even though his escape through the failure of the jury to do its duty," and that JEFF DAVIS be "tried by a civil court," because "it will be found impossible to convict Mr. DAVIS of treason before a civil court." They prefer rather that the traitor chief answer the demands of stern and naked justice, whatever they may be.

W. N. HALDEMAN, the quondam and locomotive Louisville *Courier's* old proprietor, is back, and will, I hear, revive that sheet through the material aid of old supporters. The *Journal's* local (EX-Lieut.-Col. CLARENCE PRENTICE, Ex-C. S. A.,) thus vents himself over HALDEMAN's return:

"There were very few men in the Southern Confederacy whose return gives us more joy than we have derived from that of WALTER N. HALDEMAN. May he find abiding happiness in his old home. May he not miss one bud or flower that he knew there in the past. May every breeze, and stream, and fountain whisper to him a glad welcome."

Of course, all of us don't give Mr. HALDEMAN so poetic and ecstatic a welcome. Whether he finds abiding happiness in his old home depends upon his future treatment of it. So false was he to his old home in 1861, that he had to leave it for Secessia, and there he kept up his "Louisville" *Courier* in full secession blast. PONTIAC.

A Farewell.

From the Index.

This is the last number of the *Index*. Many, we doubt not, will sympathize with the regret we feel in making the announcement. We deem it our duty to set forth why the publication of the *Index* is stopped, also to say a few words of farewell.

This journal was established on May 1, 1862. Its promoters thought that a paper representing in an especial manner the common interests of England and the Southern States would be useful and prosperous. In May, 1862, the prospects of the Confederacy seemed gloomy. New-Orleans had fallen and Gen. MCCLELLAN, with a vast and splendidly equipped army, was marching on Richmond. The South fought campaign after campaign and gained brilliant victories. The names of LEE, JACKSON and STUART became household words in Europe. Later, the names of GRANT and SHERMAN also became famous. For more than three years the war in America nearly engrossed the attention of the civilized world. No wonder that the *Index* became more and more absorbed in the great struggle. The blockade of the South rendered it necessary for the representatives of the Confederate Government to have some avowed channel of publication; and, naturally, that position devolved upon this journal. Under such circumstances, though we regretted, we had no right to complain, that in Europe we were looked upon as the mere organ of the Confederate Government, and that we were described in the United States as "the rebel organ."

Richmond fell, Gen. LEE surrendered, Texas gave up the contest, and the Confederacy was a thing of the past. It did not, and indeed does not, occur to us that the downfall of the Confederacy deprived us of a field of usefulness. On the contrary, we thought, and still think, that there are many problems in course of solution in America in which such a journal as the *Index* might assist by disseminating information. We thought, and still think, that the *Index* would be of some advantage as a medium for commercial intercourse between England and the States. We, therefore, continued our labors. Unfortunately, we find our usefulness marred by the general impression that this journal had been nothing more than the Confederate organ. We might have battled against this impression and removed it, but circumstances have come to our knowledge which forbid the attempt. It is impossible not to see that the public on both sides of the Atlantic regards the *Index* as a kind of protest against the decision of Providence and as the organ of a new secession party. It is needless for us to declare that such assumptions are entirely false, but we are unable to add that they are manifestly unreasonable. To suppose that the continued publication of the *Index* has a political significance, and that it must needs be hostile to the United States is natural, and almost inevitable. We have then no choice. We have sought to do the South good, and we cannot harm her to further our own views. We, therefore, suspend publication. The *Index* shall not be the excuse, the plausible excuse, for perpetuating a contest which can only aggravate the miseries of the conquered and disarmed.

We desire informally but sincerely to thank the many friends, widely scattered over both hemispheres, whose sympathy and confidence have never failed us. We gratefully remember the courteous attention of our cotemporaries, who have been good enough to publish upon our authority such documents as were of public and general importance. We received this courtesy not only from friendly and neutral papers, but also from those vehemently opposed to us. It is the glory and strength of the English press that opinions and even partisanship do in no way hinder the publication of adverse facts. If in the heat of the most bitter controversy of the age we have sometimes employed unduly harsh terms, we trust that such faults were deemed venial and are forgotten. We may, however, without boasting, claim to have merited the confidence reposed in us by our truthfulness. To errors of judgment we plead guilty. But we believe that even those who stood against us as enemies will not assert that we have ever prostituted our columns to falsehood or exaggeration. To our candor is, we think, due what journalistic success we may claim to have achieved.

We are strongly tempted to address a few last words to our Southern readers. But, alas, what words of ours can express the regret we feel at their disappointment and suffering? We may, however, finally declare that in our opinion the long agony of the South will not be without a reward. Though defeated, the South is not dishonored. The history of her independent existence does not exceed four years, but it is a complete and brilliant record that will endure so long as virtue and heroism are venerated. The South is not a separate nationality, but she is a part of a vast and powerful federation. The South has been conquered and is afflicted, but as long as she preserves the traditions of her glory she cannot be enslaved. The Southern Confederacy has fallen, but her gallant sons have not died in vain. Whatever flag waves over her capitols the South will be free. Under whatever government her people live their influence will be felt. As yet the land is desolate. As yet the women mourn for those who have died for their country. But time will obliterate the ravages of the fierce conflict, and the South, chastened by the will of God, and exalted by her chastening, will yet be happy and prosperous as in bygone days. To nations, as to individuals, tribulation is often the herald of blessings. We are confident it will be so with the South, and therefore it is with a good heart, though with personal pain, we bid our Southern friends farewell.

Railway Extension.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Very briefly, by means of your paper, I beg to present a matter which I think worthy the attention of capitalists. For some time past the project of a railroad from New-York—say, leaving the city from the northerly end of the Ninth-avenue city railroad, thence running northerly and passing north of the rear of Yonkers, Tarrytown, Sing Sing &c.; has been discussed and I believe favorably thought of. Such a road should be extended by the way of the Valley of the Waters of the Croton to Lake Mahopac, which has already become an important and extensive rendezvous for those seeking a delightful scene of nature, for pleasant relaxation, pure air and water. Probably no country place as near New-York, affords as much to interest, to please and to bless as Lake Mahopac and its vicinity, with its fine roads and drives, in every direction. The number of visitors at the lake houses permanent and transient, is now more than thirty thousand per annum—and with a railway as hereby proposed would be greatly, constantly and indefinitely increased.

Many of said visitors go to and from the city from fifty to one hundred times in the course of the season or year.

Further, such a road would introduce thousands of fine sites for the residences of gentlemen along the way, who might go directly from their doors almost to the doors of their offices, counting-rooms and stores without any sort of change in transport.

No unoccupied line from the city would be as productive as the one hereby proposed.

NO MISTAKE.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

HEAVY ROBBERY ON A RAILWAY TRAIN.

On Friday afternoon Mr. GEORGE D. DOUGLASS, of No. 70 Beekman-street, lost a small satchel while on board a Harlem Railroad train, bound to Albany, containing three thousand-dollar 10-40 bonds and $3,000 in Treasury notes, and as only JOHN LEACH, who is otherwise known as MORRIS, the train newsagent, had passed his seat and could have taken the satchel, Mr. DOUGLASS naturally suspected him of having committed the theft. He therefore made his suspicions known to Officer CLUTZ, the train policeman, and thereupon LEACH was taken into custody. The prisoner was searched, and the entire $6,000 was found in his possession. He was brought to this city and committed to the Tombs to await trial at the Court of General Sessions.

THE KNIFE—BROADWAY AND EAST HOUSTON-STREET.

At about 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, FRITZ TROTTER and EDWARD WILLIAMS, well-known Broadway statues, engaged in a wrangle at the intersection of Broadway and Houston-street, and during the struggle tha former stabbed tha latter with a common pocket-knife, inflicting a serious wound. Officer DORAN, of the Fourteenth Ward, reached the spot in season to arrest TROTTER, and WILLIAMS was taken to tha New-York Hospital. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, on Saturday afternoon, and committed for examination.

ARREST BY MILES O'REILLY.

MILES O'REILLY caught JAMES KELLY, of Albany, in the act of stealing $100 worth of cotton goods from Mr. ALLEN CHESEBROUGH'S store, at No. 81 Franklin-street. He held the thief until Officer WILSEY, of the Fifth Ward, arrived and took the fellow to the Tombs, where he was committed for trial.

THE OLD STORY OF A DEN.

HERMAN HILLMAN alleges that he recently deposited three hundred-dollar bills in the hands of ELLEN YALE, at No. 161 Greenwich-street, and that subsequently, when he demanded the same, she professed never to have handled a dollar of his money. ELLEN YALE was arrested, Saturday, by patrolman HERBERT, of the Cedar-street Police-Station, and taken to the Tombs, where she described herself as a seamstress, residing at No. 362 Fourth-street. Notwithstanding her protestations of innocence, she was committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

A FALSE FRIEND.

On the 28th ultimo NICHOLAS BLAKE and JOHN QUINLAN, of No. 26 Oak-street, went abroad together in the Fourth Ward, and after their separation QUINLAN missed a hundred-dollar Treasury note, and supposed that he must have lost it; but subsequently he learned that on the evening of the 26th BLAKE purchase a suit of clothing of Mr. JAMES BERGEN, of No. 152 Cherry-street, and tendered a $100 Treasury note in payment therefor. Mr. Bergen entered complaint at the Oak-street Police station, and detective officers MULLEN and HORNBLE took BLAKE into custody. The prisoner, who is an Irish laborer, was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

KLEPTOMANIA.

CATHARINE MCKEVEN was arraigned for stealing goods from Mr. SIMON MANNER, of No. 400 Grand-street. It appears that CATHARINE and another woman entered the store and desired to see samples. While the clerk was showing the goods to the other woman, CATHARINE took from behind the counter a pair of pantaloons, and thrust them under her skirts. The goods being missed, a policeman was called in, and he, on being told that the goods were missing, searched CATHARINE, and found the property secreted under her crinoline. Her companion, in the confusion, made good her escape. CATHARINE was committed for trial without bail.

HIDEOUS ASSAULT.

Officer ANDRE, of the Court, apprehended JOHN MCARRAR, of No. 44 Sheriff-street, stove-dealer, and Mrs. ELIZABETH WALKER, who has apartments on the floor above MCALEAR'S store, appeared and made affidavit that on Thursday last, MCALEAR, during her absence from home, violated her daughter, ALMINA JANE, a child between 7 and 8 years of age. He sealed the child's lips by threatening to whip her if she revealed the occurrence; but the condition of the child's garments disclosed the crime, and on being pressed, she confessed.

BOAT RACE EXTRAORDINARY.

Mr. SAMUEL PARKER, of No. 114 Willoughby-street, Brooklyn, watchman on board the United States steamer *Matteawan*, appeared against HENRY PHILLIPS, otherwise "Dirty Dick." It seems that on Thursday night PHILLIPS, having rowed to the *Matteawan*, stole from her decks six fathoms of rope, valued at $35. He then pushed off his boat, but was seen, and an alarm was given; hearing which, Officers MCLAUGHLIN and SUTTIE, of the Seventh Ward, took a boat and gave chase, and after a smart race, captured the thief. The prisoner was committed for examination.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

HOMICIDAL ENCOUNTER IN AN EAST SIDE LIQUOR-STORE.

Early yesterday morning a gang of Mackerelville boys quarreled over their cups in JOHN BRENNAN'S liquor-store, at No. 438 Second-avenue, and after fighting awhile one WILLIAM LORRIMER, it is alleged, stabbed THOMAS BRENNAN, brother of the landlord, inflicting a serious wound in his left side and abdomen with a common pocket-knife. GEORGE BROWN'S jaw was also broken in the fight, and several other persons were severely wounded. Policemen WILSON and ROE, having been summoned, took LORRIMER, GEORGE CARSON and MICHAEL REYNOLDS into custody, and Justice LEDWITH committed LORRIMER to await the result of BRENNAN'S wounds, and held REYNOLDS and CARSON for examination. BRENNAN was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and after examination the surgeons expressed the opinion that his wounds were mortal.

MACKERELVILLE DIVERSIONS.

On Friday evening BARTHOLOMEW CONNORS, otherwise "Flaxy," a Mackerelville lounger, and foreman of Hose Company No. 45, requested a stage-driver to "stand treat," and as John declined the invitation, CONNORS knocked him to the floor of the barroom wherein they were, and was about to administer a severe castigation, when patrolman REILLY, of the Eighteenth Ward, interfered and attempted to take the ruffian into custody. At this a number of CONNORS' confederates interfered and rescued the prisoner; but the struck an alarm rep, bringing his side partners to assist him, and they rearrested CONNORS. They then took him to the Eighteenth Ward Police Station, and were pursued by the gang, who stoned them on the way. Patrolman COUGHLIN was struck on the head with a stone, and seriously injured. One of the fellows was apprehended, but the remainder escaped across the river in small boats, which they stole at the piers. CONNORS was taken before Justice LEDWITH, and held to bail in $1,000 to keep the peace for six months.

STREET ROBBERY.

EDWARD DOUGHTY, of No. 193 Madison-avenue, made affidavit that, having been drinking and become somewhat intoxicated in company with HENRY DUFFY, of No. 273 West Thirty-ninth-street, plumber, in WM. MOONEY'S liquor store, at No. 281 Eighth-avenue, he started thence at about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 25th inst., and when in Tenth-avenue, near Thirty-second-street, DUFFY garfoted him and took from his person his watch, chain, a locket and charms, and his wallet, containing $19, in all of the value of $59. Under this affidavit Justice LEDWITH uttered a warrant, and DUFFY was apprehended by Policeman ANDREWS, of the Twentieth Ward, and committed, without bail, for trial at tho Court of General Sessions. The prisoner is a prepossessing person of 22 years, a native of this city.

DECEPTIVE COUNTERFEIT.

PATRICK C. COMMERFORD and SAMUEL C. STODDARD, of the Sixteenth Ward gang, were arrested by Policeman MCCAFFERTY, for passing spurious $10 bank notes upon Messrs. GEO. W. ASSAY, of No. 235 Eighth-avenue, and ERASTUS MILLER, of No. 277 West Twenty-third-street. When the officer appeared in court there was no complainant. Learning which, Justice LEDWITH issued a warrant, and sent Officer MCCAFFERTY to arrest Mr. MILLER and compel him to appear against the prisoners. They were committed. The spurious notes purport to have been uttered by the Gloucester County Bank, of Woodbury, N. J., and are the finest counterfeits that we have seen. The signatures of the President and Cashier are signally defective.

HOW THE STREET CONTRACTORS OPERATE.

Mr. PATRICK KELLY, of Eighty-fifth-street, near Fifth-avenue, Yorkville, Inspector of Pavements, under the authority of the Croton Board, made affidavit that THOMAS MAONUM and others had brutally beaten him. Officer CREEDEN, of the Eighteenth Ward, apprehended the accused, and he was committed by Justice LEDWITH. It is alleged that contractors for paving the streets with Belgian blocks, not wishing Mr. KELLY to oversee the work, hired the ruffians to beat him off.

WHO ARE OUR STREET ROBBERS.

One night last week Mr. THOMAS SHANLY, Jr., of No. 217 East Nineteenth-street, was garroted and robbed in First-avenue, near Fifteenth-street, and the persons who were taken into custody and held to answer for the crime made the following record at Jefferson Market Police Court: TIMOTHY BUTTERLY, 22 years of age, native of Ireland, dwells at No. 249 East Fifteenth-street, and is a blacksmith; JOHN MCCORMICK, aged 21 years, is a native of this city, lives at No. 55 East Sixteenth-street, and does nothing at present; EDWARD NEILAN is 20 years of age, a native of Ireland, lives at No. 520 East Sixteenth-street, and is a plumber; JAMES KENNEDY, aged 18 years, is a native of this city, lives at No. 410 East Sixteenth-street, and does nothing at present; FRANCIS O'NEILL, aged 20 years, is a native of Ireland, lives at No. 73 East Twenty-second-street, and is a waiter. All these were arrested by Policeman BRODERICK, of the Eighteenth Ward. EDWARD NEILAN was bailed by PATRICK GORTON, of No. 38 Cherry-street.

A FAMILY JAR.

Miss JULIA BECK, of No. 448 Sixth-avenue, and Miss SARAH WOODHOUSE, of No. 129½ West Thirtieth-street, buxom lasses of about 21, recently bade their parents adieu and took up their abode at No. 160 East Twenty-fifth-street, and they dwelt together—with whom does not appear—until Thursday, when they seem to have quarreled; for on Friday JULIA appeared at Jefferson Market and made a bitter affidavit, alleging that SARAH had stolen and pawned her water-proof cloak, gold sleeve-buttons and under-garments, all of which she valued at $35. On examination JULIA admitted that herself and SARAH had borrowed each other's garments and jewelry down to the time of the alleged theft, and the accused said that she had merely borrowed the jewelry and clothing, as usual, and had not been near a pawnbroker. Under the affidavit the magistrate, having no option, required SARAH to find $500 bail to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions, and this was given by ERASTUS P. MONROE, of No. 51 Greene-street.

Yorkville—Before Justice Kelly.

MAYHEM.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, FRANCIS MCGINNIS, of Forty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue, lost a portion of his nasal organ while engaged in a hostile encounter with JOHN BUELL and JOHN GLEASON, in JOSEPH SMITH'S house, in Forty-eighth-street. Patrolmen FIERO and BRADY, of the Twenty-second Precinct Police, took GLEASON and BUELL to the Fifty-seventh-street Police Court, and they were released by Justice KELLY.

Fires.

STABLE IN OLIVER-STREET.

At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning a frame stable (in the rear, of Nos. 38 and 40 Oliver-street, owned by Mr. MARTIN MCINANY, was destroyed by fire of incendiary origin. The horses were taken out in safety. The loss is estimated at only $50; no insurance.

BASEMENT IN SUFFOLK-STREET.

Mr. ALBERT A. HELD'S furniture, in the basement of No. 156 Suffolk-street, was damaged to the extent of about $200, on Saturday evening, by fire which originated from a lamp that had been left burning near a bed. Mr. HELD has $750 insurance in the Germania office.

JUNK-SHOP IN BAXTER-STREET.

A fire occurred from spontaneous combustion of old rags, between 7 and 8 o'clock yesterday morning, in JOHN LEARY'S junk-shop, in the basement of No. 49 Baxter-street. The flames burst through into DENNIS SULLIVAN'S liquor-store, on the first floor above, and were there extinguished. Mr. LEARY'S loss is estimated at $200, and SULLIVAN thinks that his will reach a like sum. Neither is insured.

AQUATICS.

Contest Between the Atalanta and Columbia Boat Clubs. The Columbia the Victor.

In accordance with the challenge lately issued by the Atalanta Boat Club, a race came off Saturday in the bend of the river, near the Elysian Fields, between the six-oared outrigger *Columbia*, of the Columbia Club and the four-oared outrigger *Volante*, of the Atalanta Club. The weather was all that could be desired, and the water, though not so smooth as when the race between the same clubs took place a week ago, was still sufficiently so for a fair race to be contested. The crew of the *Columbia*—three of their best oarsmen being barred out—comprised J. C. Barry, stroke; J. C. O'Neil, J. F. Bohlen, Peter McIndoe, G. T. Woglom, E. J. Brown and James Hutchison, coxswain. The crew of the *Volante* comprised George J. Roahr, stroke; John H. Lindsey, Wm. A. Knapp, Wm. H. Webster, and J. Ogden, coxswain. A large number of spectators congregated in the Elysian Fields to witness the contest, and the river was literally alive with small boats.

About 5½ P. M. a start was effected, and very soon afterward two of the *Columbia's* crew "caught crabs," to the great amusement of the spectators. But notwithstanding these mishaps, the *Columbia* drew ahead, and bets of ten to one and ten to five were freely offered on her. It appeared to be the general impression that four oars, no matter how good they were, could not successfully contend against six. The race, however, was suddenly and unexpectedly brought to a termination by one of the *Volante's* crew, Mr. J. H. LINDSEY, breaking his row-lock, when he immediately jumped overboard to lighten the boat and give his comrades a chance of winning. They, however, decided to give up the contest, and re-embarking their water-soaked comrade, they returned to the Judge's boat. In the meantime the *Columbia* went over the course—three miles—and was consequently declared to be the winner. The time was reported to be 22 minutes, 40 seconds, being 45 seconds better than the time made by the *Atlanta* in her victorious contest with the *Columbia* on the previous Saturday.

The Judge for the Atalanta Club was Mr. HENRY H. DYER; for the Columbia, Mr. JOHN K. SIMPSON. Referee, Mr. CHARLES A. PEVERELLEY. It is probable that another race on the same terms will take place very soon.

Base Ball.

TWO MATCHES IN BROOKLYN TO-DAY.

This (Monday) afternoon, the Eagle club play with the Atlantics, on the Capitoline grounds, and the Eckfords have a match with the Enterprise, on the Union Ball grounds. The latter promises to be the best contested match, as the Eagles visit the Atlantics more for a social afternoon's play.

THE ATLANTICS TO VISIT WASHINGTON.

BROOKLYN, Sunday, Aug. 26.

The first nine of the Atlantic Base Ball Club will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-street, in the 7 P. M. train for Washington, on Monday, 28th, and play the National Club on the President's grounds on Tuesday afternoon.

W. V. BABCOCK,
President, Alantic B. B. C.

This game was not arranged until yesterday, and then only because a delegation from Washington would not listen to a denial. The desire to see the Champions play is so universal in Washington, they have decided to go. They request the Eagle Club to be ready for play to-day at 2 P. M. sharp.

EMPIRE VS. KEYSTONE.

The match between these clubs, played in Philadelphia on Saturday, resulted in favor of the Keystones, whose batting was the finest display of the kind seen on the grounds this season. The Empires returned home the same night, having been most hospitably entertained, especially by the Athletics, who took them over the city. The following is the score:

KEYSTONE.	Outs.	Runs.	EMPIRE.	Outs.	Runs.
Frazier, 2d b	1	6	Kelly, 2d b	2	3
Woods, s. s	3	5	Duncan, 1st b	2	1
Smith, r. f	2	5	Wilson, l. f	4	0
Cuthbert, l. f	1	5	Waterman, 3d b	1	3
Dick, 3d b	3	4	Ward, c. f	1	2
Brettan, c. f	3	4	Miller, r. f	3	1
Brown, 1st b	1	6	Ryder, s. s	2	2
Malone, c	1	6	Martin, p	1	1
Lex, p	3	4	Jewett, c	2	1
Total	18	45	Total	18	15

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Keystone	11	5	2	10	13	4—45
Empire	8	3	1	1	0	2—15

Umpire—Mr. LAMBERTSON, of the Camden Club.
Scorers—Messrs. LYNCH and GAUNT.
Time of game—2 hours and 30 minutes.
Fly-catches—Empire, 7; Keystone, 4.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ACCIDENTS.—Early yesterday morning OWEN SULLIVAN, who was asleep at No. 50 Baxter-street, rolled out of a fourth-story window, and was taken from the sidewalk apparently unharmed.... HENRY A. SMITH'S leg was fearfully crushed between a boat and the bridge at the Cortlandt-street Ferry, on Sunday evening; Policeman RHODES took him to Bellevue Hospital.... ERNST FROMMER, of Melrose, Westchester County, fell and was severely injured, having attempted to enter a Third-avenue car while it was in motion near Fifty-first-street. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital.... Mr. HENRY NEHMELMANN, of No. 649 Hudson-street, was seriously wounded while riding in car No. 12, of the Hudson River Railroad Company's city line, that car having collided with one of the Tenth-avenue cars at the intersection of Gansevoort and West streets, on Saturday evening; his right arm was fractured.

RICHARD T. FROST, a fine little fellow aged nine years, the only son of Mr. RICHARD T. FROST, of No. 102 Division-street, was drowned at Mead's Basin, Passaic County, N. J., last Monday, while bathing. It appears that he ventured out in the water too far, his companions, a little boy and his sister, aged seven years, who gave the alarm, being unable to make any effort to save him. The body was picked up by his school teacher. He was a universal favorite with all who knew him, and is deeply mourned by his afflicted parents.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—HENRY G. WHEATON, Esq., a lawyer of this city, was suddenly killed on Friday evening by being run over by a New-Haven train, near Seventy-eight street. He was well known as a member of the legal profession, and in his younger days he was one of the most eloquent members of the bar. He has served several terms in the Legislature of this State, both as Assemblyman and Senator, and was for a long time the District Attorney of the County of Albany.

FELL OVERBOARD.—On Saturday forenoon, while the steamship *Scotland*, lying at Pier No. 47, North River, was getting ready to sail for Liverpool, a passenger named PATRICK CLOSKY fell overboard, striking in his fall a spile. He was taken to the City Hospital by Policeman FARREL. He lies in a very precarious condition.

SHARKS IN THE HARBOR.—One day last week Messrs. WILLIAM H. CORNET and CHARLES RYERSON caught a large shark in the Thirty-eighth-street dock, North River. His sharkship weighed 211 pounds, and measure eight feet in length. The carcass may be seen at Mr. WM. H. CORNET'S boat-house, at the foot of West Fifty-second-street.

FEARFUL LEAP.—NICHOLAS WALKER, while suffering under an attack of delirium tremens, leaped from a second-story window of his residence, at No. 55 Beyard-street, and his right leg was fractured. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

DROWNED.—Mr. JAMES MACLEAN, of New-Haven, was accidentally knocked overboard and drowned at Peck-slip, yesterday morning. The body was recovered, and an inquest was held by Coroner COLLIN.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—WM. MCDERMOTT, a porter by occupation, employed at the New-York Hotel, fell dead on the corner of Johnson and Carll streets, on Saturday evening. While pumping a pitcher of water, he commenced to bleed from the lungs, when he sat down on the curb-stone to rest, and in a few minutes thereafter expired. Officer ELIAS, of the Forty-first Precinct, conveyed the body to the station-house, where Coroner LYNCH took charge of it.... WM. EAGLETON, aged 45 years, residing at No. 51 William-street, a native of Peekskill, N. Y., died suddenly of apoplexy on Saturday evening, while leaving his residence. He had been complaining for some time, but still continued at his business. He leaves a wife and four children. The deceased was a ship-clerk by occupation.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 166, of which 19 were men, 24 women, 67 boys and 56 girls. The principal diseases were, cholera infantum, 35; marasmus, 19; consumption, 11; dysentery, 8; diarrhea, 7; hooping cough, 7; convulsions, 8; croup, 4; cholera morbus, 1; typhoid fever, 4; diphtheria, 3; scarlet fever, 1; &c. Under one year of age, 65. Natives of United States, 137; Ireland, 15; Germany, 4; England, 3; Scotland, 4; other countries 3.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—A fire broke out in the store of Messrs. DAYTON & CARTER No. 199 Fulton-avenue about 11 o'clock on Saturday night, resulting in slight damage. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Williamsburgh.

ARRESTS FOR ARSON.—About 3 A. M. yesterday, Officers HENDRICKS and NOLTZ, of the Forty-sixth Precinct, observed smoke and flames issuing from a shed in Devoe-street, near Graham-avenue, E. D., within twenty feet of the Wesleyan Church, and proceeding to the spot they found a young man, who acted suspiciously, and took him into custody. The officers extinguished the fire without any difficulty. On the young man being taken to the station-house, he acknowledged having kindled the fire, said the devil induced him to do it, and that he only wanted to give "the boys" a run. He wore a badge No. 503, gave his name as JOHN BROWN, residing at No. 311 North Second-street, and said he had recently joined Hose No. 8. The police say the reputation of this company is bad, but the young man arrested has hitherto borne an unblemished character.... EMMA SHIELDS, a young colored girl, was arrested on Saturday last, by order of the Fire Marshal, on a charge of attempting to fire the residence of Dr. LORETTE, the day previous. Judge WALTER held her for further examination. The girl had been employed to clean the doctor's office, and the offence was committed during his absence from home.

NEW-JERSEY.

A SAILOR SHOT BY THE MATE OF A SHIP—THE MATE MISTAKEN FOR A NEGRO AND THREATENED WITH LYNCH LAW.—A Portuguese sailor named SMITH, while conducting himself in a mutinous manner on board the ship *Abodeen*, lying at the foot of Third-street, Hoboken, was shot and wounded in three places on Friday, by the mate of the ship, NELSON VALIN, a swarthy-visaged individual, who would be readily taken for a mulatto. It appears that the Captain of the ship supplied VALIN with money, with instructions to pay off and discharge the men, and then went away, leaving the ship in his charge. According to VALIN'S statement, he paid the sailors the money due them, and they went away. Subsequently SMITH came on board, somewhat intoxicated, and said that he wished to get his luggage, and the mate told him to go forward and get it. In a short time SMITH came aft, and, claiming that a pair of shoes were missing, said that he wanted to look in his (the mate's) state-room. The mate allowed him to look in the state-room, but would not allow him to overhaul the things, and ordered him out. Presently, SMITH returned, accompanied by a shipmate, and demanded the privilege of searching the state-room, which the mate declined to allow, saying that he was responsible for everything on board the ship, and if SMITH attempted to enter the cabin he would shoot him. SMITH advanced, when he fired three times, two of the balls taking effect in the thigh, and a third in the abdomen, the last wound being unintentional, as he only wished to prevent an assault by wounding the man. A report soon spread along the docks amongst the longshoremen, that a white man had been shot by a negro, and in a few minutes an excited crowd gathered in the vicinity, and the cry was raised to kill the "nagur." At this juncture, Special Depuly Sheriff REED went on board the *Abodeen*, and, unobserved, conveyed VALIN in a small boat around to another dock, where they landed. VALIN then proceeded before Recorder AVERY, and delivered himself up. He gave the above version of the affair, and said that he believed that SMITH came on board for the purpose of creating a disturbance. The Recorder held him in the sum of, $1,000 to appear and answer any charge that might be brought against him. VALIN caused the wounded man to be conveyed to the New-York Hospital, and sent word that the ship would be responsible for any expense that might be incurred.

DEATH OF A SUICIDE.—JULIUS HELLER, the German who shot himself on Tuesday night last, at No. 114 Newark-avenue, died on Saturday afternoon of his injuries. Coroner FARREL held an inquest and a verdict of death by suicide was rendered. Deceased was a single man and had no relatives in this country. Up to the last he refused to assign any reason for attempting to put an end to his life.

THE JERSEY CITY YACHT CLUB-HOUSE.—In consequence of access to the Jersey City Yacht Club-house having been cut off by the construction of the Central Railroad across Communipaw Bay, the club have placed their house on a scow and removed it to a point outside of the railroad cribwork.

[Advertisement]

CONNUBIAL FELICITY AND BLISS.—HOW WI

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4345. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TRIAL OF CAPT. WIRZ.

Further Testimony as to Inhuman Treatment.

Sharp Cross-examinations by Defendant's Counsel.

Collision Between the Counsel and the Court.

Withdrawal of the Counsel from the Case.

The Judge-Advocate Called Upon to Defend the Prisoner.

Adjournment to Give Time to Prepare a Defence.

THINGS ARE GETTING MIXED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 28.

Another legal *emeute* took place to-day in the WIRZ trial. While BOSTON CORBETT was giving his testimony, he stated substantially that he did not see the act in question, and he was proceeding to say how he knew the fact, when he was improperly interrupted by Mr. BAKER, defendant's counsel.

The Court directed the witness to proceed, and tell the story in his own way.

This order appears to have offended the defendant's counsel, and they declined to cross-examine a succeeding witness.

The Judge-Advocate asked the defendant's counsel to call the witness.

Mr. BAKER—We have no questions to ask, sir. He said: With many regrets, I feel it to be my duty, after the occurrences which have taken place between myself and the President of the Court, to say that I cannot be of any further assistance to the prisoner by remaining in the case any longer. He had hoped that with the mass of testimony in his favor——

Gen. WALLACE—What is your purpose, sir? Do you decline to act any longer as counsel for the prisoner?

Mr. BAKER—If I can do so consistently.

Gen. WALLACE—What is your purpose, sir?

Mr. BAKER—I wish to state that I must leave the prisoner now to take care of himself.

Gen. WALLACE (to the Court)—Does the Court desire to hear him?

Several members replied that it was not necessary.

Gen. WALLACE—The Court does not desire to hear you, sir.

Col. CHIPMAN—Mr. SCHADE, will you examine the witness?

Mr. SCHADE—No, sir?

Gen. WALLACE—Do you abandon the case?

Mr. SCHADE—If the Court please, I have tried to stay as long as I could, but I deem it my duty to follow the example of my colleague.

Gen. WALLACE—Do you abandon the case, sir? The Judge-Advocate will take care of the rights of the prisoner. Do we distinctly understand the counsel for the prisoner abandon the case?

Mr. BAKER—We do not abandon the case, but leave it in the hands of the President and the Judge-Advocate.

Gen. WALLACE—That is enough, sir. Take your seat.

Mr. BAKER—We believe we could make out the case of our client according to the rules of law.

Gen. WALLACE—Take your seat, sir. Not another word. You are only a spectator now.

Gen. WALLACE then said that Col. CHIPMAN, the Judge-Advocate, would see to the rights of the prisoner, and stated if the Judge-Advocate desired it the court would adjourn until to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock, in order to allow him time to inquire into the defence of the accused.

Col. CHIPMAN stated he would like to have some time, and the court adjourned until to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock.

To the Associated Press:

It was seen from the time Mr. BAKER entered as counsel for Capt. WIRZ that he would not long enjoy amicable relations with the commission, and on repeated occasions sharp words passed between them. To-day, he, together with his associate, SCHADE, withdrew. This is the second time within a week that WIRZ's counsel have deserted him. WIRZ was very much hurt at this, and imploringly said to Mr. BAKER: "You might stay to help me; and you should not mind even if the court does sometimes overrule you." In the absence of other counsel it now devolves on Judge-Advocate CHIPMAN to see that he has fair play.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 28.

The cross-examination of Robert H. Kellogg was resumed by Mr. Baker. The witness said he entered the United States service on the 11th of March, 1862, and was discharged on the 1st of June, 1865.

Q.—Were you at any other prison than Andersonville? A.—I was at Charleston and Florence.

Q.—Was the treatment at those places materially different from that at Andersonville?

Judge-Advocate Chipman objected.

Mr. BAKER—I thought my question a little out of the way, but that no objection would be made.

THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE—This manner of cross-examination will not be tolerated. If the counsel persists, I ask for the enforcement of the rule that he reduce his questions to writing.

Mr. BAKER—The intention of my question was to show that the treatment of prisoners was equally good as that at the other prisons.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE—That is a part of your defence, but not proper in a cross-examination.

Mr. BAKER—The indictment charges Capt. Wirz with acting contrary to the laws and usages of war. This is the gist of the whole thing. No matter how desperate the prisoners were or how they suffered, if we show nothing was done contrary to the laws and usages of war, then the man cannot be punished, as we think.

THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE—The question is improper. There is no evidence as to the treatment in other prisons.

The court sustained the objection.

The cross-examination was resumed and long-continued, during which the witness said that unless men went out to cut wood were strongly guarded they would overpower the guard, and would have been fools if they had not attempted to make their escape; the proper guard for a squad of twenty men would be an armed corporal and six men; he did not know, of his own knowledge, that Capt. Wirz prevented men from going out to cut wood; he knew that the men dug one well with whatever they could get, such as half canteens, tin plates and spoons; the water of the wells was fair; there was not room enough to dig all the wells which were needed; the space was required for the prisoners; he never saw Capt. Wirz order or take away from the prisoners anything which contributed to their health and comfort; he thought the police regulations might have been better; on one occasion Capt. Wirz did him a kindness; he had been in the woods and had left his knife there, and Capt. Wirz was the means of his recovering it; he did not himself know, from his own observation, of any willful or inhuman act by Capt. Wirz.

Thomas O. Alcock was sworn, and testified that he was captured and sent to Andersonville prison in some part of Dec., 1864; on arriving there he was searched by Capt. Wirz, the prisoner, whom he now recognized at the bar, who took from him his belt containing $150 in gold, $280 in greenbacks, a jackknife, a breastpin and gold ring, and his pocketbook; these were never returned to him; on one occasion a weak man asked Capt. Wirz to let him go out for some fresh air; Wirz asked what he meant, and turned round, pulled a revolver out of his pocket and shot him down; the man died two or three hours afterward; the witness spoke in condemnation of this act to Wirz, who said he would put him in the same place; the witness replied he was not afraid of it; Wirz then called a corporal and two guards who put upon him a ball and chain; he gradually by working at the ball and chain, freed himself of the weight, and then made his escape; the man that was shot was named Wright, and belonged to the Eighth Missouri; the prisoners would sometimes get water from the stream or brook by attaching their vessels to the end of poles; while doing so they were often fired at with shell.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker—Q.—Where did you get the $150 in gold? A.—I captured it at Jackson, Miss.

Mr. BAKER—And Capt. Wirz captured it from you? Had not he a right to do so?

WITNESS—No. (Laughter.)

Mr. BAKER—That is your opinion.

The witness on being further interrogated said he found the gold at the root of a tree in the woods; a negro showed him where the money was; he did not know to whom it belonged; the witness was a native of and lived in Ohio when he joined a regiment from that State; the man to whom he had referred as having been killed by Capt. Wirz, went up previously to Wirz, saluted the Captain in the usual way, and asked that he might go out of the crowd to get some fresh air; Capt. Wirz asked abruptly what he meant; the man murmured, when Wirz said in the "Dutch" language, "Look out!" The man was only a few paces from Capt. Wirz, face to face, when Capt. Wirz drew his pistol and shot the man, who died soon afterwards from the effects of the wound. The witness remained at the prison two months after the man was shot.

Sergeant Boston Corbett testified that he was in the United States service; was captured at Centreville, Va., and conveyed to Andersonville, where he arrived in July; before he and his companions entered the stockade, having remained some time, they were divided into detachments; he was exceedingly thirsty, and asked a man near Capt. Wirz for a drink of water; the man was one of our own prisoners, on his parole of honor for a different occupation, but could not give me the water; another man was sick in the stockade, and asked the Lieutenant of the squad whether he could not be sent to the hospital; the officer informed him that nothing could be done till to-morrow, and that he must go into the stockade with the others; after he entered the stockade, he found nine men of his company who had been brought there three months previous; within two months, six of these men died; of fourteen men who were taken to Andersonville when he was, only two returned alive; he was one of them; when he reached there, he saw forts and guns; he noticed several men near the headquarters in chains with balls, exposed to the heat of the sun; he still bore the marks of the sun by exposure on his shoulders; he had seen the stocks, but did not remember seeing any person in them; the dead line was a slight wooden structure three or four feet high, running twelve or fifteen feet from the stockade; the place where the stream entered the stockade was broken down; he had seen men shot and killed there; the prison was in a horrible condition of filth; the swamp on each side of the stream was so offensive and the stench so great that he wondered every man there did not die; he believed it was the cause of the death of many of our men; the maggots were a foot deep; the soldiers dug up roots; they were dried in the sun and used for fuel; the sick lingered around the swamp as soldiers lie down to rest after a march; going to that locality he would find dead men; the feet of others were swollen; gangrenous sores were without bandages; the sores were filled with maggots and flies; the men were unable to move, lying in their filth; they generally chose that position and would prefer being near the sink; in one case, a man, he was certain, died from lice, which were as thick as the man's garments; food was insufficient even when double rations were served; when the witness was sick within the stockade, no medicine was given to him; they, however, gave him sour meat and water and called it vinegar; our own men made a better article which they called sour beer; the sick men were carried out at the South gate; in some cases men would die while waiting to be carried out; in regard to removing the dead, four men were assigned to that duty; and in return, they were allowed to bring in wood, which, if they chose, they could sell inside for a dollar; the men became so hardened that they would say: "That's right; sell off a dead man for wood." The water passing through the camp was filthy generally, and not good to drink; at times those who had wells gave him at drink; at times they would not; and were so rude that he would drink the stream water rather than be abused. He had seen onions sold for 25, 50 and 75 cents each. The effect of the treatment was to demoralize the men; some became idiotic. The nearer the stockade the clearer was the water. Some men would go over the deadline where it was broken without knowing it; and had they not been warned would have been shot. Hounds were kept there to hunt and recapture those who attempted to escape. Prisoners were allowed to go out in certain numbers to collect wood. The witness told his comrades that the first time he got out of the stockade he would try and escape. He made the attempt, and was hunted, but not immediately found. He lay concealed an hour or two, and heard the yelping of hounds in the distance—then nearer and nearer; they came so close as actually to rub his nose, and then made a circle around him until the hunter came up; the hunter or soldier said the witness must go with him; the soldier said the old Captain told him to make the dogs tear him, (the witness,) but having once been a prisoner himself, he felt for those who were in that condition; when witness was brought before Capt. Wirz, the latter asked the soldier why he did not make the dogs tear him, when he replied, "I guess the dogs hurt him enough;" Wirz then ordered the witness to be taken back of the stockade.

The court here took a recess until 2 o'clock.

On reassembling, the examination of the witness was resumed, as follows:

The scurvy was the general disease; some of the men would be obliged to crawl, and others to walk on crutches; he thought that in September or October last a large number of men, two hundred or three hundred, were taken from the stockade to work outside on a building said to be designed for a hospital; if the same number of men had been employed in cutting wood they might have built comfortable quarters; the men would have been glad of a chance to cut wood; the men being fed on insufficient food and sorghum and molasses, they took sick and died in front of the building; the number was large; they died in cords.

THE COURT.—What do you mean by cords?

WITNESS—I mean that if they had been piled up like wood they would have made several cords.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker—The witness had seen maggots in the food and had himself washed them off in the stream; maggots, too, were in the sores, and in such a way not fit to describe; the swamp was filled with maggots, occasioned by the filth of the men who could not reach the sink; one night while the men were being removed to another prison one of them fell down; the witness heard Capt. Wirz swearing; being night he could not see the blow, but yet knew of the occurrence.

The counsel, Mr. BAKER, was several times interrupted by the court, who objected to his mode of cross-examination, and he finally declined to continue the cross-examination.

L. D. BROWN, captured at Plymouth, and taken to Andersonville, testified that on or about the 15th of May, 1864, having written a letter to his parents, and being about to take it to the letter-box, he saw a cripple with one leg, who asked the sentinel to call Capt. Wirz; the Captain came; the man asked him to let him go out; the Captain never answered, but turned to the sentinel and said, "Shoot the one-legged Yankee devil." The shot was fired, and a part of the man's head was blown off and he died in a few minutes; the bloodhounds were taken round every morning; Capt. Wirz riding with with them on horseback, in company with the keeper; the witness had seen a man who had been lacerated by these dogs; when he went to Andersonville his watch and $175 in money were taken from him, and for one day the prisoners were deprived of food until they had arrested about 300 men, who, from starvation had made a raid on the supply wagons.

Jacob B. Brown, a brother of the former witness, and late a prisoner at Andersonville, testified that on the 27th of July, 1864, he saw Wirz in the sentry box; when a man came beyond the dead line to get water, Wirz ordered that he be shot down; the sentinel fired and killed him, the bullet taking effect in the head; the witness mentioned another case for a similar reason; the ball which was fired took effect in the man's breast; he did not see the man die, but had no doubt the wound was fatal; he had heard men threatened by Capt. Wirz; the latter said if the men did not fall into the ranks they would be shot down; the men accordingly hurried into the ranks; the witness stated cases where the prisoners were deprived of rations from the 1st to the 4th of July, 1864.

Mr. Baker declined to cross-examine the two witnesses last-named, having taken offence at the court. He said I desired that my relations should be amicable with the court; but after what has taken place I think I can be of no further assistance to the prisoner by remaining any longer. I had hoped the mass of testimony in my possession would have—

THE COURT (interrupting)—Do you decline? What is your purpose?

Mr. BAKER—I must state that we leave the prisoner to himself.

THE COURT—We don't desire to have you.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE CHIPMAN—I should like to know whether the counsel have abandoned the case.

THE COURT—We don't understand that Mr. Schade has abandoned the case.

Mr. SCHADE—I have tried to stay here as long as possible.

THE COURT—Do you abandon the case?

Mr. SCHADE—I follow the example of my colleague, believing we cannot do anything more for our client.

THE COURT—Then you will take your seat; we understand distinctly that the counsel have abandoned the case.

Mr. BAKER—We do not; but leave him in the hands of the Court and the Judge-Advocate.

THE COURT—Not another word from you. You are now a mere spectator.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE CHIPMAN—I will try to adapt myself to the interests of the prisoner.

The Court said: We will now adjourn, if the Judge-Advocate desires, to enable him to take such steps as he may think proper.

The Judge-Advocate assented, and at a few minutes to 3 o'clock the court adjourned till to-morrow.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Continued Abuses of Freedmen—Gen. Ruger's Testimony that Military Rule is Still Necessary.

BEAUFORT, Friday, Aug. 25.

Governor HOLDEN, of North Carolina, having requested Gen. RUGER, commanding at Raleigh, to remand three citizens arrested by the latter for assaulting a freedman to the county in which the assault was committed, to be tried by a civil tribunal, and calling his attention to the fact that civil law has been organized in that county, Gen. RUGER replies that it appears to him inexpedient to comply with the request, for the reasons, among others, that it is the duty of the military to preserve order; that though magistrates have been appointed they do not take official notice of unlawful violence toward freedmen, although such acts have by no means become unfrequent in the different sections of the State. He also says that of late several cases of homicide of freedmen by whites have been brought to his knowledge, but in no case, so far as he had learned, was any arrest made by the magistrate or civil officers, or attempt had tor investigation. And from his own observation and information, these acts of violence are becoming more frequent. He therefore thinks prompt trial and punishment by military commission the only adequate remedy for the evil.

Absurd Reports—Heavy Tax on Cotton and Molasses—Remarkable Credulity of the People.

NEWBERN, Thursday, Aug. 24.

All kinds of absurd rumors and reports are in circulation throughout the South, which for the want of mail facilities, are, in many cases, resulting to the serious disadvantage of the people, and the welfare of the country generally; the most important of which is that a government tax of twenty-five cents is levied on every pound of cotton raised, which is being quite generally believed by the planters, who, it appears, are, in many instances, plowing up this year's crop of cotton, and replanting the ground with wheat. Syrup manufactured from sorghum is, according to these reports, to be taxed 50 cents a gallon, which is believed by the farmers, even in the vicinity of Raleigh, where, says the *Progress*, the cane ta being fed to the hogs. Another report, which meets with more credence than all others, is, that the negroes are not to be made free by the war; that the proclamation freeing the slaves was only intended as a military necessity, and now that peace is restored, it has no vatidity or effect, and that this will be the decision of the Supreme Court. Hence many planters are holding on to their slaves with the same tenacity as before the war. Many of the leaders in the South are confident that as soon as Congress meets war with France is inevitable, which, they claim, will result in the recognition of the Confederacy. Considering the unsettled condition of the Southern people, and their exclusion from the civilized world, through the inoperative condition of the Post-office Department, it is not strange that such a state of things exist.

The work of reconstruction, it is claimed, is thus delayed a year or two for the want of mail facilities to educate the people, as their first attempt in this direction must necessarily be a failure, inasmuch as it cannot be expected that the Southern people will be reconciled to what will be required of them, they having had no opportunity for enlightenment on the vital points on which the Northern States are united.

The Oath of Amnesty—Meeting of Magistrates to Appoint Boards of Registry—Hallucinations of the Freedmen.

NEWBERN, Friday, Aug. 25.

At a meeting of the magistrates at a court called for the purpose of appointing boards to register and administer the oath of amnesty to the citizens of Hartnett County, after the transaction of that business, the citizens and magistrates present formed themselves into a meeting by calling A. J. TURLINGTON to the chair, and requesting BENJAMIN F. SHAW to act as Secretary.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, After a long and bitter conflict, which has terminated by the Southern States submitting to the national authority; and,

Whereas, The close of the war has left North Carolina without any civil government, and believing that a large majority of the people of the State desire, as speedily as possible, that civil government be established, and that she be remitted back again to her rights as a member of the American Union:

Resolved, That we rejoice that peace has again been restored to the country.

Resolved, That we are ready and willing to coöperate with and aid the authorities in restoring civil government, and the establishment of law and order, and that we rejoice at the prospect that North Carolina is speedily to resume her position in the Union.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the official conduct of W. W. HOLDEN has been such as to entitle him to the thanks of the citizens of the whole State, and that his patriotism and ability in the management of the affairs of our State in their troubled condition, point him out at this time as together worthy of the confidence and support of the people at the coming election for Governor of North Carolina.

Resolved, That we recommend NEILL MCKAY, Esq., as a candidate for a delegate to the Convention from the counties of Harnett and Cumberland.

A. J. TURLINGTON, Chairman.

B. F. SHAW, Secretary.

Col. WHITTLESEY, Assistant Commissioner of Freedman's Bureau, at Raleigh, has found it necessary to issue the following circular:

"It is reported that many freedmen refuse to enter into contracts for labor, because they believe that farms will be given them by the United States Government. If any do thus believe, they have no reason for their belief. The government owns no lands in this State. It therefore can give away none. Freedmen can obtain farms with the money which they have earned by their labor. Every one should therefore work diligently, and carefully save his wages, till he may be able to buy land and possess his own home."

FROM CHICAGO.

Major-Gen. Howard and the Freedmen's Aid Commission—Fire.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 28.

Major-Gen. HOWARD addressed a large concourse of citizens at Bryan Hall last night, in behalf of the Freedmen's Aid Commission. He leaves to-morrow for Washington.

HALL & ROBBINS' elevator, containing about 50,000 bushels of grain, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $70,000. The contents of the building were fully insured.

The Railroad Disaster in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Aug. 28.

By the arrival of the 6 o'clock train from the scene of the recent terrible disaster at Richland Creek, it is learned that after the hour at which the train left, twenty-seven bodies had been recovered from the wreck. It is believed that some nine or ten more bodies will be found, as there remain several missing passengers to be accounted for.

The wounded, between fifty and sixty in number, have been sent to Huntsville and other places along the route.

A strong force is engaged in repairing the bridge and removing the wreck, and trains will run to-morrow as usual.

Public feeling runs very high with regard to the accident. It is claimed that the road has been notoriously unsafe for a long time, and that no attempt has been made to repair it satisfactorily since the close of the war.

CRICKET.

Canada Versus The United States.

TORONTO, Monday, Aug. 28.

In the cricket match to-day, Canada went in first and made 73 runs. United States then went in, and at 6 o'clock when the wickets were drawn 46 runs were made, four wickets down. The play is to be resumed at 10 A. M. to-morrow. The betting is ten to five on the United States.

Base Ball.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 28.

The Athletics beat the Nationals at the base ball match to-day, in the presence of ten thousand spectators. The score stood 87 to 12. The game was a splendid one, and was very exciting. The Athletics made seventeen home runs and the Nationals three. The Athletics will play with the Pastimes of Baltimore to-morrow.

MURDER ON THE RAIL.

Fashionable Occurrence on Long Island.

COLLISION OF TWO RAILWAY TRAINS.

SEVERAL MEN KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED.

Culpable Carelessness on the Part of Officials.

WHO WAS TO BLAME?

Long Island, for a little place, is of vast importance. Its population is large, its wealth great, but its railway, and other traveling facilities, are meagre. If we are correctly impressed, there is not a stretch of land in the entire northern country so entirely governed, satrapped and enslaved by its iron road magnates as Long Island. Beautiful villages and growing towns dot its narrow extent, to which the journey is tedious and vexatious on account of the filliberal policy, the selfish dividend-loving policy of the managers of the two or three roads which monopolise its travel.

Accidents are not numerous on the island. The trains, like the people, are slow and generally sure; but in the best regulated families mistakes will happen, and yesterday morning a frightful scene resulted from the carelessness of some one, the payment of which was secured in the blood of some and the bruises of many.

We have seen several persons who were passengers on the trains, and from them we gather the following

FACTS OF THE CASE,

and in addition thereto, sundry statements which are hereto appended. From reliable information it would seem that the Greenpoint train and the Hunter's Point train ran into each other in the early morning, a few rods from the pleasant town of Jamaica, under the following circumstances: The Greenpoint cars start from Jamaica at 5:45 A. M., provided the Hunter's Point train have arrived at that station. On this occasion, before the Hunter's Point train had arrived, the Greenpoint train left the depot, full ten minutes.

AHEAD OF TIME,

and met the other train under full speed but a short distance from the town. The erring train consisted of nine cars, the other of but three or four; the first was crowded with passengers; the seats were full, the platforms were crowded, the people were standing in the aisles, and a very uncomfortable jam was the consequence; the Hunter's Point train was moderately loaded.

Under full speed, straight ahead ran the Hunter's Point train, (train No. 2,) forknowing that they had the right of way, and supposing that train No. 1 would abide by the rule, anticipated no trouble and looked out for no danger. Suddenly coming full upon them, at moderate speed, the conductor of train No. 2 saw the other. The whistle was blown, the wheels reversed, but it was too late, a moment more and the two had met, crashing and tearing and smashing into fragments the engines and cars and sending into the dim future the disembodied spirits of several men, while the mangled bodies of others lay gashed and mutilated amid the wreck of wood and iron. Many of the passengers, compelled by the parsimony of the companies to ride upon the platform, there being no seats nor standing-room inside, saw the coming danger, and jumped wildly from their perches. It was well they did, for the platform of every car was doubled up, and those who were killed, as well as those who were most injured, were of those who had been standing on the platforms. The conductors, engineers and firemen of each train jumped off and were saved. The eastward-bound train was completely run down, and was made a perfect wreck; it was literally crushed to pieces, the splinters being thrown about in great confusion.

THE SCENE

was so frightful to those who escaped injury that some fainted with terror at the appalling sight. Men were hanging suspended beneath the wreck by the lacerated tendons of their legs, both of which had been torn away in the collision. Others were suspended by the throat, across which strong iron tenders had been crushed, and thus in a moment the vital spark had been extinguished. Others were lying beneath tons of the wrecked cars, and moaning out the few brief moments of life remaining to them on earth. At first it seemed as though few could have escaped from the dreadful catastrophe alive, but in a few minutes, one and another of the least unfortunate victims crawled from beneath the awful mass of broken timbers, and crushed and dying human forms, until it was apparent that not more than five or six immortal souls had been hurried into the presence of their Maker. Three of the Hunter's Point cars were torn to pieces or wedged into each other, and on these the largest loss of life occurred. The shock was so great that the trains rebounded from each other two or three hundred feet. The number of passengers on the train from the east was so great that many were standing on the platforms, and as the fronts of two or three of the cars were crushed in, most of these passengers were either killed or wounded. One of the most astonishing circumstances attending this appalling murder is the fact that while the smoking car of this train was crowded with passengers, not one was seriously injured, though on the next car two men were killed, and in other cars behind more or less injury was done.

Fortunately, a train of the Brooklyn Central road was just one, and coming up in time, rendered most effective assistance. Among the passengers by this train was

MR. E. B. LITCHFIELD,

the President of the road, who witnessed the transaction. He states that he was a passenger on the Long Island train until it reached a curve in the road about three-quarters of a mile above Jamaica; there he changed to the cars of his own road, which runs by the side of the Long Island for some little distance.

Shortly afterward he observed a train coming up the Long Island Road from Brooklyn. The engineer of the up train observed the smoke from the down train, which was coming along at a good pace, and he immediately shut off steam and whistled down the brakes, but it was too late, and the trains came into violent collision.

The engines of both, which were quite new, and named respectively the "Gen Grant" and "Gen. Sherman" were smashed to pieces. Two cars of the up train were piled up, the one on the other. The cars of the down train did not appear to be much injured. The engineers of both trains leaped off as soon as the collision appeared to be inevitable, and escaped uninjured.

Mr. LITCHFIELD states that as soon as the accident occurred he ordered the train of the Brooklyn Central Road to be stopped, and such assistance was rendered as could be given under the circumstances. Four or five persons were believed to be killed, and a considerable number were injured.

Most of those who suffered from the collision were standing on the platforms of the cars at the time. The water-boy of the down train was crushed very badly, and is not expected to recover.

The cause of the accident appeared to him to be due entirely to the carelessness of the engineer of the up train, who instead of going on to Jamaica, ought to have stopped at Winfield. The down train was on time, and although proceeding at a rapid pace, no blame can be attached to the engineer.

The Central Railroad Company took back several injured persons to Jamaica, and brought on the passengers of the down train to Brooklyn. They also sent out one of their dummy engines, and rendered such other assistance to the injured train as was necessary.

It is difficult to credit the statements made by some of the passengers of the

HEARTLESS CONDUCT

of the employes of the road, and yet they come so direct and from such sources that we are compelled to give them notice. It is said that the engineers and firemen got together after the accident, but not contenting themselves with a very natural congratulation of each others escape, actually laughed at and made sport of the situation of the passengers. One of them is reported to have said: "Now, I suppose we shall have a h—l of a time made over this." If he said so his supposition should be made a reality.

From a very intelligent passenger,

MR. G. T. CHAMBERS,

of No. 42 Douglas-street, Brooklyn, we learn, in addition to a confirmation of the foregoing details, that there were a number, a large number of ladies on the train, who bore their troubles with heroism. He says there was very little noise or confusion, and that so soon as the shock of the collision was over, every man went to work with a will to clear away the rubbish, and dig out the dead and the dying. The majority of the passengers took the Central train and came down.

From Mr. COOPER we have the following account:

MR. COOPER'S STATEMENT.

I was on the train going west, which was under the charge of Conductor SANDS; was in the car next to the rear one, conversing with lawyer READ, of Babylon, when the collision occurred. We had been making excellent time, and arrived in due season at Jamaica. We waited until the time for starting expired, when we left, I think, precisely on the time. I recollect hearing the whistle sounded, but thought nothing of it, when suddenly the shock was felt, but not very seriously, being so near the rear of a train of about six cars. The accident occurred about a quarter of a mile west of the Jamaica depot. As soon as it occurred, I jumped out and ran forward. I soon discovered that the accident was more serious than I had at first supposed. A young lad, who I understood to be a newsboy, had just been removed from the train. He was badly cut in the head and nearly dead. I called some friends, and we conveyed him to the shade of an apple tree in the adjacent field, where he soon died.

I then saw a man fast between two cars, held by his legs; some man were endeavoring to push the car ahead, so as to relieve him; I took hold and called loudly to the other passengers; a sufficient number then got bold, and we succeeded in pushing it a few inches, so that the man was taken out. I understood he soon died.

I saw a tall man whom I have often seen on the train lying on the ground badly injured. He was a German; name unknown.

I then ran to the other train, (the mail train going east,) and found that many of the passengers were badly hurt and bleeding. But the most shocking sight of all was one poor man lying jammed between two cars on this train—his legs hanging down but mangled in the most dreadful manner. It was very difficult to remove him, for one car lay partly over the car upon which the man lay, and might at any time fall upon the poor creature or those assisting him. The car was with difficulty propped up, and after a time jackscrews were procured and the car raised sufficiently to remove him. Both legs will have to be amputated, if he survives. This man had a little boy with him.

The cars of the train going west were crowded, and many of the passengers had to stand up; some were standing upon the platforms, and those are the ones probably most injured.

Among the passengers on the train going west were the President of the Erie Railroad, Ex-Alderman ISAAC DAYTON, of New-York City, and SHEPARD KNAPP, Esq. The latter was in the baggage-car, but escaped unhurt.

While many of the passengers were very active in aiding the sufferers, others took the matter very coolly, but the great difficulty was that there was no competent person present to give directions, and a lack of tools.

Rev. Mr. ALIGER, of Jamaica, was early on the ground, and kindly offered the use of his house to any one in need.

Just after the occurrence of this accident, a woman came from a house near by, and stated that she had been sent to forbid the tearing down of the fences or trespassing upon the grounds—the rails taken were then being used to pry up the cars to relieve the maimed and injured.

THE CONDUCTOR'S ACCOUNT.

Mr. L. C. SANDS, conductor of the down train, gives the following account of the accident. His train left Greenport at 5:40 A. M. Arrived at Jamaica in time, and waited four minutes, according to regulations; started from Jamaica, and when about three-quarters of a mile from depot, rounding the curve, saw the up train approaching. There is but one track here. The engineer slacked up; the engineer of the other train had also seen the danger and had brought his train to a standstill and had reversed the engines. The down train, however, ran into the up train. Both locomotives were badly smashed, and four of the cars broken; two of them piled up endways. There were eight passenger cars on the down train, a freight and express car.

The New-York train was behind time. It should have started from Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M., and was due in Jamaica at 9:5. The accident happened at 9:37. Mr. SANDS claims that he had the right of rear, and was running according to regulations. The other train being behind time should have waited at Winfield. Instead of which the conductor seems to have pushed on for Jamaica in expectation of reaching that place before the down train.

So far as we can gather at the latest hour, the

NAMES OF THE VICTIMS

are as follows:

WM. GAILLEY, of Williamsburgh, is killed.

WM. WALKER, of Deer Park, L. I., fatally injured and cannot recover.

GEORGE LAILL, of Hunter's Point, has one of his legs badly crushed; his life will be saved by amputation.

S. S. CROCKER, of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, New-York, fatally injured; both his legs are fractured.

WM. WALKER, of No. 100 Grand-street, New-York, is severely injured.

E. B. OVERTON, of Bellport, L. I., and engaged with BROOKE BROTHERS, in New-York, has both legs broken.

Also, A. L. MCHUGHES, of Jamaica, and Joe. WILSON, of New-York.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Smash upon the Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad—Two Men Killed—Jefferson Davis in Good Health.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Aug. 27.

The Raleigh train ran off the track near Petersburgh yesterday and two men were killed. The Fourth New-Hampshire Regiment, bound home, was on board the train, but none of the men were seriously injured.

The steamer *Memphis* arrived here to-day from New-York, via Annapolis, whither she was convoyed by the United States steamer *Savannah*.

The schooner *North Pacific*, with a load of coal, which sunk on the 5th inst. on Sewell's Point, has been raised by Capt. LEWIS, of New-York, and was towed to Norfolk to-day, where she will discharge her coal.

The tug *Moses Wood* has arrived at Norfolk with the freight of the *George Leary*.

The steamer *Baltic* arrived to-day from City Point, with two barges, laden with cars and a locomotive for Annapolis.

JEFFERSON DAVIS is well

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

A Train Thrown off the Track by the Breaking of an Axle—One Engine Badly Broken.

TARRYTOWN, Monday, Aug. 28.

The afternoon train from Albany broke an axle at East Haverstraw, whereby five or six cars were thrown from the track. One man, who was "catching a ride," had one leg and arm broken. No one else was hurt. The engine, which was badly smashed, was "towed" to New-York.

A Brutal Murder.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Monday, Aug. 28.

Mrs. EPHRAIM GRISWOLD, a wealthy old lady who resides in the west part of Williston, Vt., about seventy miles from this city, was found in her barn this morning brutally murdered. Her husband was absent from home at the time. The perpetrator of the deed is as yet unknown. A large amount of money was in the house, which is missing.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Washington and Hansa at this Port—The North American at Quebec.

THE GREAT EASTERN AT CROOKHAVEN.

Hopes of Recovering the Cable Still Indulged.

Diplomatic Changes by the British Government.

Preparations for the Great Naval Review at Cherbourg.

Ravages of the Cholera in Constantinople.

Progress of the Rebellion in Northern China.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship *North America*, from Liverpool 17th, via Londonderry 18th, arrived off Father Point yesterday morning en route to Quebec.

The Inman steamer *City of Washington*, Capt. BROOKS, which left Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 16th, and Queenstown on the 17th August, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Hansa*, from Southampton Aug. 16, also arrived here yesterday morning.

The steamship *Pennsylvania*, of the National Line, left Liverpool for New-York simultaneously with the *City of Washington*.

The *Peruvian* arrived at Greencastle at 4 A. M., and reached Liverpool at 9:30 P. M., on the 14th August.

The *City of Manchester* arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 14th, and at Liverpool on the 15th.

The *City of London* passed Crookhaven about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 15th, and arrived at Liverpool shortly before noon on the 16th August.

The *Scotia*, from New-York, arrived out Aug. 18.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT EASTERN AT CROOKHAVEN.

The steamship *Great Eastern* arrived at Crookhaven Aug. 17, dispelling the anxieties and putting an end to the speculations caused by the non-receipt of any information from her during the long period that had elapsed since the cable parted. She was to sail for Sheerness immediately.

The latest telegram by the *North American* says:

"The Atlantic cable prospects are generally regarded as hopeful. The quotation of shares have improved three quarters per cent. Further proceedings will be determined at meetings of the various boards on the 21st inst. It is thought arrangements will be made for the immediate renewal of efforts to recover the cable."

THE INTERRUPTION OF THE CABLE.

From the Money Market Review.

Although the right honorable Chairman, at the meeting of this company, on Wednesday, abstained from making any estimate of the extent of the recent accident, or of the cost of repairing the loss, and although any conjectural computation of the kind might, perhaps, have been best avoided by him in the position he held, it may not be quite out of place here to consider what may be the probable extent of the recent mishap, as a question of money only, and thereby to what degree the future fortunes of this great undertaking may be affected. The Stock Exchange has made its estimate chiefly under the influence of public opinion, as expressed by the purchases or sales of the shares, and, as the £660,000 raised by the 120,000 £5 preference shares, recently created, was valued before the accident at about half premium, or £660,000, and now, as we write, the price has fallen to about three discount, representing £240,000, and it may be assumed that the public puts down the probable cost of the accident to about £420,000. Let us assume the worst. Let us not suppose that the accident is merely temporary, which a few days or weeks may repair, or that the end of the cable half laid across the Atlantic, and over its greatest depths, is now buoyed, or in possession of the cable and scientific men in the good ship to whose care it was confided. We will imagine it gone altogether—snapped in the "paying-out"—and that the snapped end is at the bottom of the sea, buried more than 2,000 fathoms deep, and irrecoverable. In that event the length of cable on board the *Great Eastern* would be about 1,100 miles. On the shore end on this side there will be almost certain recoverable about 250 miles sunk in comparatively shallow water, and a very much greater length than that may be recovered by "under-running," as it is termed, that is, by passing the sunken cable over a vessel going westward so as to secure the furthest extremity that may be found sound and serviceable. But, to place the matter in its worst aspect, we will assume that the 1,100 miles on board the *Great Eastern*, and the 250 miles westward from Valentia, are all that can be rendered available, making together 1,350 miles. The distance from land to land to be laid with the cable is 1,650 miles, and taking the excess, or surplus cable, at the average recently required, the total length wanted would be about 1,900 miles, or 250 miles more than the distance as the crow flies and on the level of the sea. Deducting the 1,350 miles assumed to be available from the 1,900 miles required, there would remain 550 miles of new cable to be manufactured; but, to make full allowances for all contingencies, we will assume that 700 miles of new cable must be constructed. The cost of these 700 miles would be as nearly as possible £200 per mile, or £140,000, and the remaining expenditure of transit and laying would be covered amply, it is computed, by an additional £60,000. A maximum of £200,000 would, therefore, cover the requirements, and with the recent experience attained would very probably give us effective telegraphic communication with North America.

THE CALCULATIONS ABOUT THE STRENGTH OF THE WIRE.

The following curious speculative calculations are forwarded to the London *Times* by Mr. BIRKBECK:

"It has struck me from the beginning that, as far as I have been able to ascertain, no proper public explanation has ever been given about one of the chief difficulties in laying the Atlantic cable. About this difficulty allow me to make a few remarks. It is embodied in the question—'Is it possible to construct a cable of sufficient strength to hold its own enormous weight of that length which is hanging down from the ship to the deep bottom of the Atlantic, and has this condition been fulfilled with the present cable?' Or,

calculated to be the utmost of its length which any copper wire of any thickness can carry, is, however, only correct as long as the said wire is suspended in the air, but if immersed in water the wire will, of course, weigh less, the difference being the weight of the water displaced. By a simple calculation we find that 5,141 metres of copper wire under water will there weigh the same as 4,556 metres of the same wire suspended in the air. It follows from this that not more than 5,141 metres or thereabouts, of course, of copper wire, whatever may be its thickness, could be suspended from the stern of the *Great Eastern* down to the bottom of the sea without breaking. Taking the English mile at 1,610 metres, 5,141 metres is something less than 3¼ miles, which would be the length above which any cable made of the best and strongest copper, and faultless throughout, would break, no matter what its thickness; and this is in the most perfect accordance with the fact, scarcely to be doubted, that the Atlantic cable did break at a depth of 2½ miles.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION—RESTORATION.

From the London Times, Aug. 16.

The embarrassments of the Mexican question, though not unexpected, are beginning to assume unwelcome prominence, and the dilemma, it must be confessed, *is complete enough to disturb the most prudent of governments.* The Americans have now brought their civil war to a close, and if they are burdoued with an enormous debt, they have scarcely yet felt its pressure, and are contemplating their prospects with characteristic confidence and unabated energies. They have powerful armies still on foot, conducted by able and successful Generals; their navy is still formidable, and all the means of campaigning exist in readiness and abundance. Under these circumstances they are left to consider a kind of national challenge, given at a time when they were unable to attend to it, but still displayed openly before them and the world. The Emperor of the French in organizing and effecting the conquest of Mexico set the famous Monroe doctrine at defiance. *He did what the Americans had declared no European Power should ever be permitted to do. He established a monarchical government under the protectorate of France upon the American continent, and he holds his ground with as much success and as hopeful a prospect as such an enterprise admitted. Mexico is actually an empire ruled by a European sovereign, supported by European bayonets.* The Americans must either let all this pass, or they must resent it at the cost of war, and the perplexities of the alternative may be inferred from the contradictory reports which have recently reached us. In one part of our intelligence yesterday it was stated that the Americans would almost certainly fight; in another, and that happily the latest, it is authoritatively announced that the army on which this fighting would have devolved is to be immediately disbanded.

We shall hail such a decision with unalloyed satisfaction, but it is probable nevertheless that the question is rather suspended than resolved. The Americans cannot fail to draw encouragement from the notorious difficulties of the case itself. *They know full well that France has got a bad bargain, and that Frenchmen are perfectly alive to the fact.* France would not only have to fight the United States at a great disadvantage, but she would be fighting for a prize held in no kind of esteem. For once, war and conquest have proved unpopular in France, and there is scarcely a party or class in the State that does not regard the Mexican expedition with strong dislike. Nor is the Emperor himself at all insensible to the charges and risks of the enterprise. It has cost him much as it stands, and he returned very little; add an American war to the account, and the result would be alarming. Naturally, therefore, the Americans imagine that a time must come when a decided word quietly spoken by their government would induce the Emperor to take a step which, after all, would be taken in his own interest, and to the certain satisfaction of his subjects. Of such expectations a temporizing policy is the natural result. At present any decisive action would only end in war, for the Emperor has said as much, and war the Americans are not disposed to provoke. So they reserve the question, in hopes that time and events may bring about a more acceptable solution.

This is prudent policy—more prudent even than it appears, for not only may it be reasonably doubted whether a time is even in prospect at which it would be for the advantage of the Americans to relieve the French of their conquest, but it is questionable whether Mexico would be worth their having even without the war which it would cost. Their intestine conflict is over, but as yet there has been no political reconciliation. The South has abandoned its hopes of national independence and its attempts at military rivalry, but it has resumed with singular boldness its political antagonism. *The restoration of the Union proceeds with a greater fidelity to the original than anybody had anticipated.* The reconstructed South will, to all appearance, be precisely the South of forty days ago—just as hostile to the North, just as unsympathetic and discordant as before. The annexation of Mexico would simply be the addition of so much weight to the Southern element in the Union—of so much power to the Southern party in politics. It must be understood, too, that intervention necessarily means annexation, and nothing else. If the Americans were to dislodge the French from Mexico, they must step into the vacancy created. Upon that point there is no question. None know better than the Americans themselves that the Mexicans are incapable of self-government, and that that was projected by an alliance of European Powers, accepted by all as a necessity, and finally accomplished by France, was a proceeding absolutely inevitable at some time or other. It is sheer absurdity to think of "Mexico for the Mexicans," or to imagine any practicable party of natives or patriots. The Republic of Mexico had become a hopeless and insufferable nuisance. The Americans expected in good time to abate it themselves, but the impatience of the world became too strong for them, and while they were otherwise occupied the work was undertaken by France. If they were now to relieve France of the duty, it would be for the sake merely of a speculative principle, and at the cost of troubles, even apart from war, more serious than those now weighing on the French. France at any rate suffers no political or administrative embarrassment from her Mexican enterprise. It is a costly and unremunerative investment, but that is all. In American hands it might prove a national calamity.

So long as Mexico is reorganized upon the model of civilised States, it signifies little to whose hands the work is committed. *From a European point of view the difference between French and American agency in the matter is not important, but as the enterprise was a most ungrateful one, and by no means easy, we should certainly regret to see it impeded in the present stage of its progress.* The Emperor of the French has now achieved considerable success in substituting the responsibilities of a regular government for the hopeless anarchy and rampant brigandage into which Mexican life has been resolved. Nor is it doubted that this success will be gradually completed. Throughout the United States it is confessed that, unless the government of Washington interferes, an effective and permanent government will be consolidated in Mexico under the sceptre of MAXIMILIAN, and this obvious prospect is alleged as an argument for immediate intervention. We should be sorry to see such advantages destroyed. The duty is not a duty which the Americans need covet. It is not much relished by those who perform it, and nothing but a principle as abstract as the Monroe doctrine itself would induce them to defend by arms their title to the burden. It would be a hard thing to fight for a loss, and yet that would be the condition of a war with Mexico.

Such a case had better be left as it stands. To the Americans even the mineral wealth of Mexico would be so much superfluity. They possess already in their unexplored and uninhabited territories such mines of riches as almost surpass calculation. Mexico could add nothing to all this, but it could take a great deal away. It promises little good to anybody, but MAXIMILIAN, by the aid of his friends, is making the best of the bargain, and has got the worst of it over. *If the Americans were now to undo what has been done, and recommence the work themselves, they would probably be the first to acknowledge that the Monroe Doctrine had been maintained at a cost out of all proportion to its essential value.*

SOME ADVICE ABOUT JEFF. DAVIS.

From the London Globe, Aug. 16.

It would be quite as well that the supreme authorities in the United States would make up their minds whether to regard EX-President DAVIS as a prisoner of war, to be subjected to military precautions against renewed belligerency, or as an ordinary criminal (untried, however,) to be subjected to penitentiary discipline. The New-York TIMES expresses its surprise that sensation-news writers should seek to make it believe that JEFF. (as it terms him, with a familiarity which is not precisely that of friendship,) "is in the hands of brutish tyrants, rather than those of Christian gentlemen." But Christian gentlemen require some definite understanding of their precise relations toward one whom they keep in custody, and of the objects to be kept in view in so keeping him, in order that their captive may receive the benefit either of their Christian principles or gentlemanly feelings.

We should be disposed to listen with respect if not with acquiescence, to any serious argument for the severe privations inflicted on the Ex-President of the Confederate States, which might be founded on reasons of public safety, and supposed public danger of his being allowed any communication, direct or indirect, with his late political or military adherents. That all apprehension of such danger is chimerical—that no communications Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS could have with anybody can have the slightest influence on public affairs or public tranquillity, we are indeed persuaded. But if the authorities thought otherwise, they would certainly so far be justified in taking all precautions which could render such communications physically impossible.

This is what they have done, to the extent of depriving their prisoner of all epistolary intercourse even with his wife and family. This is what they have done to the extent of refusing him pen, ink, and paper, newspapers and books, with the sole exception of his Bible. If these privations were inflicted from any motive of precaution against public danger, the motive might justify the precaution, supposing it possible for sane men to apprehend the danger. Certainly the Federal authorities are fully entitled to take every precaution against any risk that the late political chief of the Confederates should give them any further trouble. Against any such risk, indeed, in our humble judgment, his total overthrow affords ample and abundant security. No political or military leader who has so fallen will ever again be placed in a position to try a second fall. NAPOLEON'S old army, whose sole politics consisted in devotion to the chief who had led them so often to victory, might rally round the fugitive from Elba, and give him a last throw for his lost empire at Waterloo. *But where are the fanatics of personal devotion to Ex-President Davis?* Where is the organized force, still formidably embodied, which he could again bring into the field?

We have said that we should regard as justified any measures of military or political security which could be considered necessary against any possible renewed hostile action of the Confederate Ex-President. Regarding no such renewed action as possible, we cannot regard as justified on such grounds the severity of his closely watched confinement, as described in the New-York TIMES, in the "large casemate, in which there is ample room for his bed, a table, several chairs, and a bath-tub"—only occasionally relieved—"the heat having become intense at the fort"—by the "privilege" of walks with Gen. MILES "out upon the rampart in the cool of the early evening." Upon the purely penal motives, suggested by our New-York cotemporary, we should regard that severity as unjustifiable. "There are many," he says, "who entertain the idea that JEFF. deserves a little punishment, and that it is not at all desirable that his time should pass pleasantly or rapidly. Quite likely the government are of that opinion."

What we should wish, as we commenced our article by saying, is that the American Government and public (whose feeling the government probably conceives that it is consulting) should make up their minds in what light they regard their prisoner. To us he appears simply in the light of a conquered enemy—an enemy whom his captors cannot decently single out for any extreme rigor of vindictive political justice, after granting pardon to so many military and political participators in his "treason." The combined movement of so considerable a group of States cannot, with any color of justice, be avenged as the individual crime of the representative man whom they placed at their head. If, for security against his supposed surviving influence, the present rulers of the Union deemed his perpetual personal detention necessary, such a reason would certainly justify them in such detention. Only it must be detention of a sort exceedingly different from that of the "large casemate," in which there is room for a bed, a table, two or three chairs and a bath-tub, and in which their prisoner is allowed neither pen and ink, nor newspapers, nor books, nor letters from, far less interviews with, his own family. These are among the extremest rigors of criminal justice—if protracted in this case, among the extremest indecencies of political vengeance.

We believe that simply relegating Mr. Davis to private life for the rest of his days would be a perfectly safe exercise of magnanimity. At all events, we wish our American cousins would make up their minds about him. They could undoubtedly find ample and abundant precedents in the treason-trials of the old world for any extremity of vengeance they might choose to wreak on their conquered enemy. But then, to preserve consistency, they should immolate some scores of other victims beside him. This, to their credit, they have no purpose of doing, and by selecting a single victim in Mr. DAVIS, they can but confer upon him the solitary crown of political martyrdom. They could exalt him by execution into the "Old John Brown" of the Southern cause; or they could set him at large after a quarantine of mitigated rigor, with no detriment to the republic, as we set SMITH O'BRIEN at last, in his hereditary kingdom of Munster.

CRIME IN ENGLAND.

From the London Times, Aug. 14.

Any one with an appetite for the horrible has had of late abundant means to satisfy it. Eighteen months ago there was the spectacle of a fivefold execution at Newgate, a thing which had not been beheld in our time. Then came MULLER, whose case had, indeed, higher claims to attention, since it afforded one of the most curious studies of circumstantial evidence in the annals of justice. This was followed by the revolting crime of KOHL, and by the still doubtful case of PELIZZIONI and his consin GREGORIO. Dr. PRITCHARD and CONSTANCE KENT have been the notabilities of the present summer. But none of these notorious personages has given the world cause for more legitimate curiosity and excitement than the billiard-marker who has just poisoned his paramour's three children at a coffee-shop, and shot his wife and child at Ramsgate. It is the privilege of murderers to rise to such sudden and lofty reputation that they are the talk of everybody, even before it is accurately known who they are and what they have done. So of ERNEST SOUTHEY and STEPHEN FORWOOD, all that can be said is, that they are, so far as our present information goes, one and the same person, and that the murderer has taken two lives under his real name, and three under his *alias*. A man who kills five people, and then survives to stand his trial for it, is pretty sure to receive a large amount of public attention; and there is in this case enough of mystery and low-life romance to make the perpetrator the criminal hero of the hour.

A profligate baker, who runs away from his wife and child, and comes up to London to live by his wits, is a commonplace character enough. But presuming the accounts given of this man to be correct, he was taken out of the ordinary list of vulgar reprobates by marvellous powers of impudence and mischief. It appears that he came to London, and soon applied himself to the calling which men of his stamp are apt to regard as the readiest road to money and enjoyment. Billiards, betting, attending horse and boat races, and such like pursuits were the light and agreeable occupations which FORWOON, changed into SOUTHEY, took in exchange for the cares of his family and the labors of his trade. A Mrs. WHITE, the wife of a schoolmaster, received his attentions, and she is said to have been the mother of the three poor boys who were found dead the other morning. His talents for play he cultivated so that he might reasonably expect to gain a living by them. In one case he obtained a most encouraging success, destined, however, to be succeeded by a grievous disappointment. The brother of a wealthy nobleman was induced to play with him, and SOUTHEY, in what he considered the regular practice of his profession, won of him a very large sum of money. This would have quite set him up if the noble victim could or would have paid it, but he could not. Then followed an incident which made some stir at the time. SOUTHEY and his paramour thought the stake too large to be abandoned without a struggle. Lord DUDLEY was a rich man, and rich men will often pay, rather than let scandal busy itself with the family name. So Mrs. WHITE dogged the Earl with rude importunities to pay his brother's debt, and at length assaulted him, was taken out of his house by force, and then went before a magistrate, of course unsuccessfully, to gratify her vengeance or to bring her adversary to terms.

From the time of this failure the fortunes of SOUTHEY and his mistress seem to have sunk. To live by skill at play is, no doubt, very agreeable, but that it has one slight drawback in practice—that when the player is so surprisingly good that he always wins it is difficult for him to find any one to play with him. SOUTHEY appears to have found no more antagonists to lose to him a thousand pounds, or even such small amounts as would keep himself and his mistress; for he went from bad to worse, was half-starved, was perpetually shifting his lodgings, and of late has subsisted mainly on what he has been able to obtain by begging-letters to the wealthy and charitable.

The letters he has addressed to various personages, and the applications he has made at police offices, will, no doubt, be the subject of discussion at his trial, should the defence of insanity be set up. But, strange to say, while he has been pestering magistrates with his grievances and asking relief with the threat of suicide, he has been so continuous an attendant on sporting events as to be well known to the fraternity and to the police. The misery and desperation of one day did not prevent the dissipation of the next. But the path was always downward. Neither petty betting nor the most audacious or cunning mendicancy could keep him from sinking to the lowest depths of destitution. Mrs. WHITE appears to have left him a few days since and sailed for Australia. On Monday last he took the three children away from her husband, it having been agreed that they were to go with their mother to Australia. Whatever may have been the reasons of Mr. WHITE for parting with the boys, he seems to have taken it for granted that in giving them up to SOUTHEY he was, in fact, giving them to his wife, and he probably thought that all were going away together. The rest of the history is given by the witnesses at the inquest. There cannot be the least doubt that the children met their death from this man's hand, and the circumstances make it probable that the crime had been some time premeditated. He took the children from their father on Monday evening, and it was not until the next evening that he poisoned them. On that evening he came in, asked for the key of the bedroom, went up, stayed three-quarters of an hour, came down again, and left. The children were never seen alive again. The next morning they were all three found dead in bed, and the man who had brought them had disappeared.

While the news of this deed was filling London with excitement the perpetrator was engaged seventy miles off on other work equally horrible. On Wednesday night the long-lost prodigal husband, STEPHEN FORWOON, returned to Ramsgate. He sought out his wife, whom he had left in destitution, and who had been helped by a charitable neighbor. Some sort of reconciliation probably followed, for both together went to the house of the wife's friend, Mr. ELLIS. They separated that night, he saying he would call again on the morrow. The next morning both returned to the house of Mr. ELLIS, and went up stairs to have some private conversation, taking with them their child. A few minutes after two pistol shots were heard. The man had murdered his wife and child. The prisoner's confession of the murder in Holborn, and the positive evidence as to that on which he is committed for trial, leave nothing for justice to ascertain but the state of his mind when he perpetrated these acts of unexampled wickedness. It would be unjust both to him and society to speculate on this matter without further evidence. But this may be said, that the law which provides that the man who really cannot tell right from wrong shall not be hanged, does not intend that the ruffian who excites himself by evil courses—whom profligacy, gambling and drink may at times rouse to frenzy, though he suffers under no delusion, should be free from the consequences of his acts. This man, after a depraved life, has destroyed five innocent people, with circumstances of the utmost premeditation. There may be evidence of madness, but in the dreadful nature of the crimes, and in the statement by which he charges the guilt on those who would not relieve him; but the safety of society demands that juries should not infer madness from the mere atrocity of acts, or from the subsequent utterances of the prisoners, without confirmatory evidence, and it is to be hoped that at the trial the sound principle of English law on the subject of insanity will not be so much disregarded as it has been in more than one recent case.

THE MEXICAN DIFFICULTY.

The correspondence of the London *Times* dated Aug. 1, from this city, is mainly devoted to a review of the Homestead Law. The following paragraph is the only one of interest to American readers:

"The Mexican difficulty continues to wear an ominous look, and the shrewdest among the public men here regard it as the most serious of the troubles now before the country. As I remarked in a previous letter, there is no doubt whatever that the American people are wedded to the Monroe 'doctrine,' and I have since been informed on very high authority that the government is fully resolved to be content with nothing less than the withdrawal of French troops from Mexico and the retirement of MAXIMILIAN. It will not be precipitate; it is ready to wait for months; but its earnest hope is that NAPOLEON, finding that his anticipations of the success of the Southern Confederacy have not been fulfilled, will voluntarily abandon Mexico. The Cabinet believes that he would never have gone there at all but for his confidence in the ultimate establishment of the Confederacy. However this may be, they hope and think that he will now, in the language of the day, 'clear out.' I doubt whether the government has sufficiently considered the fact that the Emperor NAPOLEON has not as yet shown a readiness to 'clear out' of any place or position where he has once established himself, and it is impossible not to perceive that the confident expectation which is here entertained that he will quit Mexico immediately the United States motions to him to go, may possibly prove fallacious. 'The Emperor,' I hear on every side, "will never go to war with us. He knows that we are too strong for him. He will go quietly; if not, our government will compel him." That is the state of feeling, but of course nothing will be done until the meeting of Congress. I repeat, however, the important fact that the Cabinet is resolved to insist upon carrying out the Monroe principle, and if it keeps its purpose, and NAPOLEON does not change his, it is evident that there are yet formidable trials before the republic.

The only news about Mr. DAVIS is that he is better in health, and that no official announcement has been made, up to the time I write concerning the date of his trial."

A REBEL ON CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.

A communication in the London *Times*, signed C. S. A., is as follows:

SIR: Your American correspondent, writing from Saratoga, July 21, says that the treatment extended to Confederate prisoners of war by the Federal authorities was in all respects the same as that received by their own soldiers, and that this fact is admitted by both Federals and Confederates.

If an experience of 13 months in a Northern prison, where about 8,000 other prisoners of war were confined, would qualify me to speak on the subject, I can state most emphatically that your correspondent's remarks are incorrect. The food furnished to prisoners was less in quantity and inferior in quality to that issued to the United States troops. During the greater part of my imprisonment food sufficient to satisfy hunger was not issued to prisoners. The daily rations of bread and meat were each from four to six ounces less than those issued to Federal troops. Neither tea, coffee nor sugar was issued to prisoners, and no vegetable matter, except rice, and that in very small quantities—about 1½ ounce daily to each prisoner. The prisoners' friends were not allowed to send them estables, and when (through ignorance of the rules) they did so, such articles were generally, in presence of the prisoners, distributed to such of the Federals as happened to be looking on. Prisoners were not allowed reading matter of any kind, except the Bible. Newspapers were carefully excluded.

Your correspondent seems to believe that the shooting of prisoners by their sentinels was an outrage confined to Southern prisons. Unhappily, my experience teaches me differently. I know of at least two instances, one of which I witnessed, where men were shot at night while asleep, and many instances in which they were shot, and shot at for no offence known to any of us. A boy about fifteen years of age, standing at the door of his quarters, and not violating any rule known to us, was shot dead by a guard on post about fifteen paces from him. Again, a man was shot dead one morning while lighting a fire to cook his food. I heard Federal officers pronounce these last two cases (both of which I witnessed) murders, cold-blooded and barbarous, yet the authorities took no notice of the subject. I have heard Federal Surgeons say repeatedly that the food issued to prisoners was not sufficient to sustain health, and that they urged upon the authorities the necessity of issuing at least some vegetables. I have also heard Surgeons say that, in a country abounding with food, it was a disgrace to allow scurvy and other diseases, arising from insufficient and improper food, to reach to such an extent. A sick prisoner was never allowed to see any of his relatives unless the latter could prove that they were loyal, and many died in prison with a wife or mother at the gate, who was unable to obtain admittance—not because she was disloyal, but because coming from a distance, and, perhaps, knowing no one in the neighborhood of the prison, she could not prove that she was not.

Photographs of returned Federal prisoners published in the North are, doubtless, most convincing arguments in the eyes of the multitude, but any one at all familiar with army hospital scenes either in the North or South, must have seen similar sights. I am sure the members of the Sanitary Commission—the authors of the document—have seen as horrible objects as those photographed in their own hospitals. Others than Confederates have pronounced the photographs in question, with the report attached, as a shrewed Yankee arrangement to excite the feelings of outsiders — particularly the British—against the South.

Certainly, the treatment of prisoners of war by their Federal captors, as I witnessed it from September, 1863, to November, 1864, was very different from that described by your correspondent, and if what I have seen on the subject—and I have merely touched upon it—can be of any use in enabling you to form a more correct estimate of the truth I shall feel satisfied.

C. S. A.

EFFECTS OF THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

Mr. ARCHIBALD, the British Consul at New-York, has just issued an interesting commercial report, which concludes with the following general reflections: "The termination of the civil war will, in its turn, produce effects on trade and industry similar in their nature to those caused by the outbreak of the war. With the depreciation of the currency, prices of commodities advanced in a corresponding ratio—at first following slowly the rising premium on gold, until overtaking it, they have now, with hardly an exception, far exceeded the proportionate rate. For a time after the commencement of the war trade was paralyzed and all was stagnation. Now that the industry of the country must be changed from a state of war to a state of peace, a temporary derangement and consequent paralysis will ensue. If the pacification of the States in insurrection, and the removal of the elements of discord can be effected within a reasonable period, the national credit will be maintained and general confidence be restored. The vast amount of paper money issued by the government will be lessened by gradually withdrawing it from circulation, in exchange for the bonds which already, from the effect of continued military successes, are in increased demand, both in Europe and this country. There will, of course, be fluctuations—fitful and violent changes—but prices must, as a general rule, decline with the reduction of the currency, until the specie value be reached, when trade will move on in its accustomed channels. How soon—within what number of years—this will be accomplished is a matter depending on so many important political conditions that it is impossible at present to form any satisfactory opinion. The energy which has, especially within the last year, been displayed in bringing the war to a close—the determination of the people to re-establish the national authority throughout the whole extent of the Union—and the readiness evinced on all sides to submit to the heavy taxation, in order to provide for the payment of the interest on the national debt, cannot fail to hasten the period when the resumption of specie payment should take place. On the other hand, [the report was written about the time of Gen. LEE'S surrender,] until more of the temper of the Southern people is known, notwithstanding the failure of their attempt at independence, and while the confiscation and other punitive measures are retained in force, it would be unsafe to count on a state of absolute peace and the benefits to result from it. Should order and tranquillity be reëstablished in the South, a vast trade would spring up with that section, in which employment would be found for the present redundant government paper currency, provided the State and national banks be restricted in their issues. The great debt which the civil war has created will assimilate the United States in one respect to European nations, namely, in the existence and permanency of a heavy public debt. That it will not be repudiated (as many during the uncertainties of the civil war apprehended) there can now be very little doubt, but, with the vastly increased amount of public expenditure which must henceforth be provided for, the payment of the interest of the debt will be found a heavy burden, especially taking into account the greatly augmented amounts of State and municipal debts which must be provided for at the same time. Still, the vast resources of the country, and in particular the mineral wealth of the Pacific States and intermediate territories, which are only now beginning to be developed, may, under practical management, be made available at an earlier period than is now supposed for the reduction of the principal of the national debt." The abrogation of the reciprocity treaty, Mr. ARCHIBALD reports, is decidedly disapproved of by the boards of commerce, and by the principal American cities, with the exception of Philadelphia, as well on the seaboard as on the Canadian frontier.

PRINCE ALFRED'S MAJORITY.

From the Manchester Guardian.

Prince ALFRED is the heir presumptive to the ducal throne of Saxe Coburg, and on the 6th inst. the declaration of having attained his majority was made in Ehrenberg Castle. His Royal Highness was present, and, accompanied by the reigning Duke, be repaired to the hall of audience, when State Minister VON SEEBACH was introduced, accompanied by a deputation of the ducal ministers. Turning to His Royal Highness, the Minister read the following address: "Most Illustrious Prince—By the wish and according to the order of His Highness the Duke, I have first to communicate to your Royal Highness the text of the house-law and constitutional ordinance, which renders this day of high and serious importance to the ducal house, and especially to your Royal Highness' own person. Art. 86 of this house law ordains: 'The Princes and Princesses of the ducal house shall attain their majority upon completing their 21st year.' Sec. 11 of the constitution coincides therewith, stating 'the period of majority and capability to reign of the Duke, as well as of every Prince belonging to the ducal house, commences with the completion of the 21st year.' This present day, therefore, confers majority upon your Royal Highness, accompanying it with greater independence and full legal responsibility of action, and I am desired by His Highness the Duke formally and solemnly to declare this fact. Among the rights and duties which your attained majority grants to, and imposes upon, your Royal Highness, is specially to be mentioned the independent representation of agnatic interests in the administration of the Crown lands and of the remaining entailed family property within the limits laid down by the house law. Your Royal Highness will undoubtedly find cause to acquaint yourself with the state of the law bearing upon this subject, as well as with the actual facts relating thereto. While I, therefore, venture most respectfully to tender to your Royal Highness a copy of the most important laws referring to the matter, I may at the same time add the assurance that it will be a pleasing duty to both departments of the State Ministry to afford your Royal Highness every explanation that may appear desirable with the most perfect frankness and candor. May your Royal Highness deign graciously to receive the sincere congratulations upon the present joyous occasion I venture to tender in the name of the members of the State Ministers here present." The Duke of SAXE-COBURG, His Royal Highness Prince ALFRED, and the Ministers then entered the Throne-room, where a grand gala Court was held.

THE RUSSO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

A letter from Berlin to the London *Times* says:

"The Western Union Telegraph Company, who have contracted for laying down a telegraph between the Russian and American shores of the Pacific, are engaged in forming a station on the Island of Sitka, preparatory to the commencement of the works. Thence the line will be carried on to San Francisco in a southern, and the River Kwichipachi in a northern direction, and crossing the sea a little south of Behring's Straits, via St. Matthew's Isle, reach the Asiatic shores in the wilderness adjacent to Cape Olyutorsk. This accomplished, it will be connected by Yamsk and Okhotsk, as the shortest practical route, with the new harbor of Nicholayefsk, at the mouth of the Amour. The works must be completed within five years, the Russian Government undertaking to finish its inland lines within the same period, and to continue the Siberian telegraph, which now does not go further than Kiachta, the well-known commercial emporium east of Lake Baikal, as far as Nicholayefsk, thus effecting a junction between the European and American systems. Of the $10,000,000 capital required for the American or Western Union Company, part of the works, $8,500,000 have, according to the statements of the Russian press, been already subscribed for in the United States. The Francisco Nicholayefsk line will be the property of the company for 33 years, at the end of which period a new lease will perhaps be allowed them at the pleasure of the government. In Russia the servants of the company must be chiefly Russians, and the government have been accorded the right of occupying the stations, block-houses, and military defences belonging to the company. The company require the sanction of the government for disposing of their property or concluding any contracts with other persons, companies or governments relative to the use of the line."

THE MURDERS NEAR HOLBORN.

The following testimony given on the inquest into the murders near Holborn which had caused so much excitement in London is very interesting:

Dr. GEORGE HARLEY, F. R. S., physician, No. 77 Harley-street, and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in University College, London, was then called and sworn. He deposed: On the 9th of August last I was requested by Dr. ROBERTS, of Lamb's Conduit-street to visit Star's Hotel, where, as he informed me, three children were supposed to have been murdered, and that in case of so serious a nature he deemed it advisable to have a second opinion. On the third floor, in the front room, No. 6 of the above-named hotel I saw two boys lying on their backs in bed quite dead. The younger of the two, ALEXANDER WHITE, aged eight, was near the back, the elder, THOMAS WILLIAM WHITE, aged nine years, toward the front part of the bed. The bodies of both were cold and stiff, and although their countenances bore the placidity of slumber they nevertheless bore the pallor of death. The eyes were half open; the pupils semi-dilated. On turning down the bedclothes both bodies presented a mottled appearance, from the extreme lividity of some parts, the deadly pallor of others. The attitude of the youngest child was that of a comfortable repose. The head slightly inclined to the left side. The hands were folded upon the abdomen. The legs gently crossed. The fingers of the right hand still retained within them a penny-piece, which fell from their slightened grasp while the body was being turned upon its side, with the view of detecting marks of violence. No signs of injury were anywhere observable. It seemed as if the transition from life to death had, in this case, been rapid and painless. The position of the eldest of these two boys was somewhat different. The legs were slightly drawn upwards, the arms partially bent, the hands firmly clinched. The head as in the other case also inclined toward the left side. There was a slight escape of fluid from the mouth, and the part of the cheek in contact with the bedclothes was somewhat discolored. In this case the position of the body suggested to my mind the possibility of a slight convulsion having ushered in death. The finger-nails of both children were of a purplish blue color, and the depending parts of the body, arms and legs were the chief seats of the lividity. No special odor was discernible about the children, but the whole room had a peculiar pungent smell, as if some strongly odorous substance had been recently accidentally or intentionally spilt in it. In the back bedroom, No. 8, of the same floor lay the dead body of a somewhat emaciated but handsomely featured boy, HENRY WILLIAM WHITE, aged ten years. The attitude and complexion of this child closely resembled that of his brothers. His expression was calm, the eyelids were closed, the pupils were natural, the face was deadly pale. A small quantity of fluid had flowed from the mouth on to the collar of his shirt, and that part of the left cheek in contact with it was mottled red and purple. The legs and toes were slightly bent, the hands partially closed, the nails and finger tips intensely livid. A spot of feculent matter soiled the sheet. The rigidity of death was well marked in every limb, and livid discolorations in all the depending parts of the body. No marks of violence were observable, but a slight odor was perceptible about the mouth. The whole chamber had a peculiar ethereal smell. Having prosecuted the inquiry thus far, I left my hospital assistant, Mr. ANDREW STUART, Surgeon, to assist Dr. ROBERTS in making the post-mortem examinations of the children, and proceeded to the police-station, where one of the detectives handed to me two bottles and a tumbler, which had been found in the bedrooms, while in the evening of the same day I received from Dr. ROBERTS three sealed jars and five small phials. The jars contained the viscera of the deceased, three of the phials portions of the blood, and the remaining two the liquid which flowed from the lips of the two eldest children. The remaining steps of the inquiry were made at University College. On removing the lid of the jar containing the viscera of the youngest of the three children an odor resembling that of myrrhane, or of cherry laurel water became perceptible. The viscera consisted of the stomach, intestines, liver, kidneys and part of the brain. All were perfectly healthy, though somewhat congested. In the stomach was about six ounces of semi-digested food, with an acid reaction. As the suspected murderer stated that the children were poisoned with nicotine, the active principle of tobacco, that poison was carefully looked for in the stomach and other viscera, but with an entirely negative result; whereas the analysis yielded distinct evidence of the presence of prussic acid. No other poison was detected. The jar containing the viscera of the second child was next examined. It had a similar odor to the other, though not so strongly marked. The organs were the same as in the previous case, and all were equally healthy and congested. Nicotine was again especially looked for in the viscera and their contents, but not a trace was detected, while on the other hand unmistakable evidence of the presence of prussic acid was again obtained. Jar three, containing the viscera of the eldest boy, on being opened smelt strongly of bitter almond oil. The organs it contained were the same as in the other cases, but in this instance they were not healthy, being not merely congested, but the actual seat of tuberculous disease. The stomach contained about eight ounces of tolerably digested food, with an acid reaction, and in this instance yielded more prussic acid than the other two put together. No nicotine was detected. Second examination of fluids in the phials—The liquid which flowed from the mouths of the two eldest boys yielded distinct evidence of prussic acid. Having arrived at the conclusion that each of these three children had received a poisonous dose of prussic acid, it yet remained for me to try and discover how the poison had been administered. Two bottles and a glass had been found in the rooms; these were next examined. The six-ounce medicine bottle found in No. 8 was labeled "Chalk, &c.; a tablespoonful every three or four hours, as requisite." It was about half full, and was found to contain prepared chalk, chloric ether, paregoric elixir, and water, being, in fact, an ordinary diarrhœa mixture. It contained no trace of either nicotine or prussic acid. The other medicine bottle which was found in No. 6 was also a six-ounce one, but of a different shape and color, being flattened in form and bluish in tint. It had no label, and contained only a few drops of a strongly-smelling liquid, the chief part of which was oil of copaiba. This was the substance which gave to bedroom No. 6 its peculiar pungent odor. It contained neither nicotine nor prussic acid. Adhering to the tip of the bottle's mouth was a hair about two inches in length. On microscopic examination it was found to have been pulled out by the root, to be of a pale brown color, and of fine quality. It was a hair from the human head. Lastly the tumbler was examined. It had the appearance of having been washed and imperfectly wiped. It contained a few drops of liquid, and had some small fibres adhering to its interior. On chemical analysis the liquid proved to be merely water, and on microscopic examination the fibres to be those of white cotton-wool, such as might be derived from any undyed fabric made of that material. The tumbler also smelt strongly of copaiba. In conclusion, I have to add that the history of the cases, the appearance and attitudes of the bodies after death, the result of the post mortem examinations, and the chemical analysis lead me to the conclusion that Henry William White, Thomas William White, and Alexander White died from the mortal effects of a poisonous dose of prussic acid. The tests by which the presence of the prussic acid was recognized during this investigation were what are known among scientific men as the iron test, the sulphur test, the silver test and the vapor test, all of which yielded positive evidence of the presence of the poison, as the result of some of their reactions now on the table amply prove. Finally, as the jurors are no doubt anxious to know how much poison it took to destroy the children, I may at once inform them that I had no means at my disposal of ascertaining the exact quantity employed. But if I dare venture to hazard an opinion regarding the amount of prussic acid administered from the quantity which I was enabled by analysis to extract from the three dead bodies, and which I believe was sufficient to destroy another life, I should say that it is highly probable that the two younger children perished from about a dessert-spoonful, and the eldest from nearly a table-spoonful of medicinal prussic acid. Moreover, as I am not now relating facts, but merely propounding a theory, it may be mentioned that while I look upon the death of the youngest boy as having been both rapid and painless, I am inclined to the belief that the two elder children had some convulsive struggle, slight though it may have been, before death, and that the murderer deemed it advisable to administer to each of them a second dose of the poison while they were already in an unconscious state. To this conclusion I am led—firstly, from the position of their limbs; and secondly, from the fact that a portion of the fluid poison remained unswallowed in the fauces of each. As regards the poison bottle. From the circumstance of no phial, besides those already spoken of, having been found in either bedchamber, it appears to me probable that the murderer took the precaution of removing the vessel which had contained the prussic acid. And as regards the pungent odor which was diffused in the rooms, especially No. 6, I half incline to the supposition that if the copaiba mixture was intentionally spilt it must have been with the object of masking or destroying the smell of the poison which had been employed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

From the London Observer.

Mr. Thornton, now Minister at Buenos Ayres, is to be Minister at Rio Janeiro; Hon. Richard Edwards, now Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General at Caracas, is to be Minister at Buenos Ayres; Mr. Fagan, now Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General at Quito, is to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General at Caracas; Hon. F. J. Pakenham, now Secretary of Legation at Buenos Ayres, is to be Secretary of Legation at Rio Janeiro; Mr. F. Clare Ford, now Secretary to the Legation in Japan, is appointed Secretary of Legation at Buenos Ayres; Mr. Phipps, a Third Secretary at Washington, is transferred to Munich; and Mr. Smyth, a Third Secretary at Washington, is transferred to St. Petersburgh; Mr. H. Guion McDonell, a Second Secretary at Constantinople; Mr. Lenox Conyngham, Jr., a Third Secretary at Madrid; and Hon. Power Le Poer Trench, a Third Secretary at Munich, are transferred to Rio Janeiro; Mr. R. G. Watson, a Second Secretary at Teheran, is transferred to Constantinople; Mr. Henry Howard, son of Sir Henry Howard, our Minister at Hanover, has passed his examination for an attachéship in the diplomatic service.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The cattle plague continued a prominent topic in the English journals. The disease continued its ravages, and was spreading in various parts of the Kingdom.

It was disputed that the disease had been introduced by foreign cattle, and evidence was adduced to show that it was generated in England.

A STEWARD POISONS HIMSELF.

The steward of the American ship *Calhoun*, named CHARLES GENA, while lying in the River Mersey, outward bound to New-York, poisoned himself on the morning of the 14th. The body was taken ashore, and an inquest held upon it—the verdict being temporary insanity.

A MEMORIAL TO MR. COBDEN.

The Birmingham *Daily Post* contains a communication from a private correspondent to the effect that a private subscription had been started with a view to a memorial to Mr. COBDEN, which, without a single appeal to the public or to strangers, already exceeded £27,000.

OBITUARY.

Sir WILLIAM HOOKER, the celebrated botanist and curator of Kew Gardens, is dead.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE CHERBOURG FETE.

The English Channel fleet, consis

Gens. M. VEGEZZI was so much annoyed with Cardinal ANTONELLI that he would not communicate this answer to him. He asked the Pope for a farewell audience, and was received by His Holiness with all honors. M. VEGEZZI presented the King's letter proposing a suspension of the negotiations. He then complained of the line of conduct adopted by Cardinal ANTONELLI, upon which the Pope said that his Secretary of State had not understood him, and at a later period he hoped an arrangement would be brought about. He sent his blessing to the King, and M. VEGEZZI left Rome.

If M. VEGEZZI had succeeded in the first object of his mission, he had orders to conclude a postal and commercial treaty, and afterward, feeling his way, to enter as delicately as possible upon the political question.

GERMANY.

ROUGE ET NOIR AT BADEN-BADEN.

Mr. SALA writes from Baden-Baden: I wish the party next to me were, let us say, at Puebla. "And what about the great end and aim of a visit to this picturesque spot—the play?" you will ask. Within the last few days it has been fast and furious; but perhaps I had better quote the words of one of the croupiers. "There are a charming Englishman, a Russian, a Belgian, and two Frenchmen, who play like great gentlemen." At present the hero of the day is the Russian Count NARISCHINE, commonly known as "le petit Prince," who has sat down before the Bensaet fortress, and, up to this time, has worsted his enemy. Like the great NAPOLEON, he moves in masses, and assails the bank with a series of coups of 6,000 francs each. The fickle goddess has as yet declared on the side of the Russian; but I would remind the Naraschine of certain verses which he must have heard at school, which tells us how "*Fortuna transmutat in certas homores*," and advise him to raise the siege and go off with his arms and impedimenta, which up to now must be someting enormous—as nearly £12,000 as possible. The count, who, as I think I once said before, is the exact counterpart of a "sweet child," well known in the ante-Crimean era at L——'s, the B—— and O——'s, and indeed generally in the parish of St. JAMES, plays with a stoical calmness highly interesting to the looker-on. Well, I wish him luck; but M. BENAZET is bad to beat, and takes his punishment very kindly. After all, however, it is not the Russian Princes, the Paris punters, or the English, who come here for a week and play as high as they can, that benefit the proprietor, and enable him to supply a large non-speculative public gratis, or nearly gratis, with French plays, Spanish dances, Italian operas and open air concerts. No! they play but seldom, very high, often win, and go away with the booty. It is Mrs. Wiggins, of the L——most respectable family—who pops down a napoleon on the sly while Wiggins is reading the *Daily Telegraph* in the library. It is the Rev. —— Raffles, who takes small sums with the air of a devotee making an offering at a shrine. I saw you yesterday, O Rev. Raffles, and you know it. It is the minor contributors who make the balance on the right side of the banker's book; and when you consider that four tables are constantly occupied by these petty punters for thirteen hours out of the twenty-four, you will cease to wonder at the extended liberality of the direction, and the cheap enjoyments of this, the best booth in Vanity Fair. I do not wonder at so many people coming here; I only wonder that everybody does not come.

A striking scene occurred yesterday. It was 4 P. M., the tables were unusually crowded, play unusually high. Outside the rooms there was a phalanx of fine ladies listening to the band. Suddenly the weather changed; the bright—how bright and clear only those who know Baden can imagine—sky changed in a few minutes; a distant grumbling was heard, and the forest began to sigh ominously; in two minutes more came a vivid flash of lightning; and looking up, you perceived an awful sky—*rouge* truly blended with *noir*—and a thick darkness covered the garden, making the interior of the Kursaal like a cellar. Then crashed over us a fearful storm. I purposely walked into the rooms. Not a man or woman lifted their eyes from the rolling ball, the dealt card, or the account which they were registering with a pin. There was some complaint about the darkness, as if that were the fault of M. BENAZET, but nothing else. I went outside again, and there found the scandal and the knitting still in full tide; and so, with the artillery of heaven pouring forth volleys trebly terrible from the situation of the place, the band went on playing the "Persiflage Polka," the women talked of that "person" who last night appeared in the pearls, and the impassive croupiers, if they paused for a second, merely waited till the crash and echo of the last thunders had ceased before they announced "*Trente six noir, pair et passe.*" Who shall say there is no moral in this letter? I am not going to point it out, not being engaged in that line, but I give you the facts, and you may draw any deductions you like.

SPAIN.

The Bishop of Carthagena had protested against the recognition of Italy by Spain, and his manifesto is published in the clerical journal of Madrid.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

It was reported that the negotiations between Austria and Prussia, relative to the Schleswig-Holstein question, promised satisfactory results, and, such being the case, it was expected that an interview between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia would take place at Salzburg on about the 15th of August. The meeting was understood to depend upon the result of the negotiations then in progress. A telegram of the 15th, from Gastein, where the negotiations were taking place, says that Count BLOME was to leave there that day, and it was stated that an understanding had been brought about between the two governments.

RUSSIA.

An imperial decree had been issued ordering the reduction of the army from the semi-warlike to the ordinary peace footing. Two divisions of the guards, 22 divisions of infantry, 2 brigades of artillery, and ten other divisions, will be reduced from the ordinary peace footing to the cadres of their respective regiments. Two division of cavalry are to be reduced from 16 to 15 sections, and two other divisions are to be maintained on the full peace footing.

TURKEY.

The cholera had increased in intensity at Constantinople. The total number of deaths on the 12th reached 384. Business was generally suspended.

THE BRAZILS.

The French mail steamer reached Lisbon on the 14th August with the following advices:

RIO, Tuesday, July 25.

Exchange on London, 23½@23¾. Coffee shipment, since last mail, 49,600 bags. Stock, 80,000 bags. Good grists, 7,500@7,600.

BAHIA, Saturday, July 29.

Exchange, 24½. Sugar, brown, 2,400@2,800 rcis. Cotton, 14,700@15,000 rcis.

PERNAMBUCO, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

Exchange, 24½@24¾. Sugars, white, 4,000@4,-180; brown, 2,000. Cotton, 18,000@18,200.

BUENOS AYRES, Sunday, July 16.

The Emperor of Brazil arrived to-day on the Rio Grande. He leaves immediately for the army. URQUIZA has furloughed his contingent, which will reassemble under arms within a month.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The following telegrams are received:

SHANGHAI, Thursday, June 22

In North China the rebels have threatened the Imperial City. Seven thousand Chinese troops have embarked at Shanghai for Tientsen, to operate against MIENNEI. Authorities at Pekin applied for British military officers. It is reported that NIENYEN sacked and pillaged the City of Chufoushsein.

BURGEVINE is in custody of the Mandarins at Foochow, who refuse to comply with the demands of the American Consul for his release.

QYWA has taken the field in person against CHEMIN.

Sir HARRY PARKE proceeds to Japan on the 22d of June.

MELBOURNE, Sunday, June 25.

New-Zealand advices announce that WM. THOMPSON surrendered on the 25th May, and war was considered at an end.

Business generally at Melbourne very dull.

The *Fiery Star* had been destroyed by fire.

The steamer *City of Dyneain* was wrecked in Cook's Straits, and all hands were lost.

The mails from Calcutta to July 8, Hong Kong, June 29, &c., are to hand. The details present no new features of interest.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

The funds continued very dull. Consols on the 15th were weak, and closed at 89¾@89⅝. The unfavorable weather for the harvest added to the depression, as a deficiency would of course occasion an export of gold to pay for breadstuffs.

The demand for money had slightly increased.

American securities were dull and drooping.

WHEAT firm, and again 2s. ₰ quarter dearer. FLOUR also 6d. ₰ bbl. higher. SUGAR quiet; refined dull. COFFEE steady. TEA in limited demand at former rates. RICE rather dearer. TALLOW quiet.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 17.

Consols closed at 89⅝@89¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Five-twenties, 68@68¼; Illinois Central Shares, 72½@73; Erie Shares, 53, ex-dividend.

LONDON, Friday, August 18.

Consols closed at 89¾@89¾ for money.

American Stocks—U. S. 5-20s 68; Illinois Central Shares, 72; Erie Shares, 53.

The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a decrease in bullion of £43,000.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

COTTON—The sales of Monday and Tuesday add up 12,300 bales, including 5,500 for speculation and export. The market has been irregular, and generally prices are rather easier. To-day the market is a shade steadier; probable sales about 7,000 bales.

Trade at Manchester yesterday was very quiet, and last week prices were hardly maintained.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather continues unsettled, and heavy rains have interfered with harvest operations. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report: Flour firm, and 6d. ₰ bbl. dearer. Wheat in speculative demand, and prices again 1@2d. ₰ cental dearer; Winter Red, 9s. 3d.@9s. 9d.; White, 10s.@10s. 3d. Corn firm, and prices rather in favor of sellers; Mixed, 31s. 6d.@32s. ₰ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATEYA & Co. and GORDON, BRUCE & Co. report: Beef and Pork firm, and tending upward. Bacon quieter, but firmly held for fully last week's rates. Lard continues steady, at 60s. for fine. Tallow in good demand at full rates. Cheese steady. Butter tends upward.

PRODUCE.—Ashes quist; Pots, 27s.@27s. 3d.; Pearls, 28s. Sugars dull. Coffee quiet, but steady. Rice in good demand, but the firmness of holders checks business. Bark—sales of Philadelphia at 6s. 9d. Linseed Oil, 32s. 6d.@32s. Nothing of moment doing in Rosin or Spirits of Turpentine. Petroleum unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 17.

COTTON—Sales to-day 15,000 bales, including 6,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed easier and prices weak.

BREADSTUFFS are firmer, the weather being unfavorable for the crops.

PROVISIONS are firm.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 18.

COTTON—Sales of the week 50,000 bales, including the 3,800 bales to speculators, and 14,000 bales to exporters. The market has been dull with a decline of ⅛d.@⅛d. ₰ lb. on American, and ¼d.@⅜d. on other descriptions, consequent upon heavy receipts. The sales to-day (Friday) were 7,000 bales, the market closing flat with little inquiry, and prices weak. The authorized quotations are:

Middling Orleans	18½d.
Middling Uplands and Texas	18½d.
Ordinary Uplands and Texas	13½d.

Stock of Cotton in port, 470,000 bales; including 26,509 American.

Breadstuffs are dull, with a downward tendency. The weather has improved and is more favorable for the crops.

Provisions are firm.

FROM MEXICO.

The Engagements at Tacambaro—Regulies and Ugalde—Cortina Threatening Matamoras—A Military Colony.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 12, 1865.

The *Conway* has brought news from Vera Cruz up to the 1st inst., and from the City of Mexico the intelligence of latest date is of the 27th July.

The *Eres*-exulis over the result of the second engagement at Tacambaro as causing many and very important consequences. In the first place it will, at *least for a time*, disorganize the army which the Republicans had formed in Michoacan, especially as the loss of artillery, arms and stores has been immense. The Belgian Legion also has recovered the reputation which the first engagement at Tacambaro had perhaps injured. Col. VAN-DER-SMISSEN (the name itself is a host) and his officers had sworn horribly to be revenged, and chance has given them an opportunity at the very scene of their defeat.

Besides the Austrian troops which marched from Jalapa to act against their enemy in the mountains, Gen. CALDERON, with a force of Mexicans, has also been sent in that direction.

Travelers from Morelia say there is a report that REGULES, (who, by-the-bye, is a Spaniard, and an enthusiastic Republican,) discontented with ARTEAGA after the affair at Uruapan, resigned, and lately died of fever in Huetamo, but this assertion does not agree with a statement in the *Estafette*, which is assured that REGULES, leaving Michoacan, had penetrated into Jalisco, and was marching upon Manzanillo. There was no doubt that he would make some attempt to get possession of that port, on account of the resources which the customs would afford him. It is also probable that he has in view the protection of a landing of arms and ammunition.

As for the movements in Michoacan, RONDA was in Puruandiro with 300 men during last month, and left it for Coeneo. The leaders TRONCOSO and BRAVO had lately visited the estates near Puruandiro, in which town a crowd of farmers and their families had sought refuge, but even there a visit from UGALDE, who leads the remaining troops of Pueblita, was apprehended.

UGALDE lately passed by Casablanca, and in Tobuca his appearance was greatly dreaded. In fact, he was soon after heard of from Enyege with CASTILLO, TRONCOSO and other leaders. They soon came in sight of Txtlahuaca, when the drums beat to arms, the people took their guns, and the women sought refuge in the mountains. The Republicans numbered 200 cavalry, and set fire to some buildings in the outskirts and then pursued some wagons which were going to Morelia and carried valuable merchandise. The property lost by only three or four merchants amounted to $50,000. The writer of a letter from there declares that so great is the misery, confusion and loss that their life does not deserve such a title. Another letter from Tobuca complains that though the government is rigorous in collecting all the taxes, it does not afford the protection to which the district is entitled. The guerrillas almost constantly occupy Zitacuaro and the other border towns.

From the region around San Luis Potosi comes the intelligence that a French force, near Mineral de Catborce overtook, seized and shot the leader MARTINEZ and 18 men who were with him. This chief had accompanied NEGRETE in his recent campaign, and the Imperialists assert that he tacitly agreed to the occupation of Monterey by Gen. CARTAONY. It is said that MAGRUDER is in San Luis Potosi.

With regard to the State of New-Leon, the latest dates from Monterey are up to the 12th ult. The guerrillas entirely prevented any communication with Matamoras. Over 4,000 emigrants from Texas and other Southern States were in Monterey, amongst whom were many officers. This increase of population had caused an excessive rise in prices.

The *Pajaro Verde* says: "They write from Saltillo announcing the arrival of some commissioners sent by the remains of the Confederate forces of Texas and near the frontier. These said commissioners left Saltillo for Mexico in the stage of the 6th, and it is unknown what object takes them. Their very character we cannot understand, for the Confederate troops in Texas disbanded not long ago. Anyhow, we shall see who they are, for what they come, and in whose name."

Gen. NEIGRE was expected on the 22d in Zacatecas, with a force of 700 or 800 infantry and 1,200 cavalry.

The *Era* says: "We receive from the Northern frontier news that appears to us worthy of calling the serious attention of our government. CORTINA has found the means of increasing his ranks by enlisting some hundreds of Confederate soldiers. Thanks to this reinforcement, he obliged Gens. LOPEZ and OLVERA to fall back from Camargo to Matamoras. He has occupied this former city, and is harassing the latter."

It is only recently that the world has been horrified by the murder of 18 men, women and children on board a coasting vessel in the Gulf of California, by three wretches for the sake of $3,000 or $4,000 belonging to a Spanish passenger. Another murder which was lately committed on the Tebuacan road shows into what crimes some persons' cupidity will lead them. The victim was a young Spaniard of about 30 years of age, who, in imitation of HUMBOLDT, was making a scientific exploration, and accompanied by another foreigner, whose nation is unknown, who entered Mexico from Guatemala. His companion being penniless, he had generously defrayed his expenses; they traveled on horseback, and the Spaniard, RODRIQUEZ, carried with him in a belt the sum of 120 ounces, or nearly $2,000. This cost him his life. His companion presented himself in a town wounded, and accusing RODRIQUEZ of having attacked him with the object of robbery, for which reason in self-defence, he had killed his assailant. The Magistrate proceeded to the spot, and it would seem that the mule of RODRIQUEZ stumbled and fell, and then it is supposed that his companion, who was plotting the robbery, rushed on him, but was wounded by RODRIQUEZ with a dagger. However, the wounded man was allowed to leave, and where he is nobody can say.

M. DE TOURVILLE, a Lieutenant in the French army, has just received a grant of land from MAXIMILIAN in order to establish a colony, composed of settlers who, having served their full time in the Foreign Legion, desire to turn farmers. The settlement will be located in the mountain range of Zongolica, and consist of 200 farms, each of 100 acres, at the rate of $1 or $1 50 per acre. To purchase animals, seeds, &c., the government will advance $11,700 in two payments, the first on taking possession, and the balance when the previous sum is expended. The government will feed the settlers for six months, by giving 25 cents per head per day. For the first five years, the clearing of the lands, erecting of buildings, &c., will be done by all in community; in consequence the responsibility to repay money advanced will be on the whole colony. To prevent injury from any of the settlers leaving, they must engage not to do so without paying to the director their fair share of the expenses. With a view to this the director is to open an account-current with each settler, and debit him with his share of the various expenses, land, &c. The land is to be paid for in five annual payments, and when the government is paid for the land and loans, each settler will be absolute owner of his 100 acres, entitled to his part of the stock, instruments, &c., in the colony. They renounce their rights as foreigners and will abide by the laws of Mexico, and any diplomatical intervention is negatived. Lieut. TOURVILLE receives a present of 800 acres from the government as Director.

LARA.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 28, 1865.

$17,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	106¾	200
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. New Issue	104¾	50
30,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	98	200
20,000	U.S.5s,10-40s...R.	94½	1100
20,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series	99¾	400
19,000	Third Series	99¾	400
2,000	U.S.6s, 1 Yr. Cer. New Issue	98¾	100
1,000	Tenn. 6s	73¼	200
10,000	do	74	100
1,000	Missouri 6s	71¾	200
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	24¾	300
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	96½	25
3,000	do	96	100
7,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	80¾	200
200	Comb. Coal Pr.	41¾	100
100	do 2d call	42½	200
14	West. U. Teleg'h	71	94
100	Cum. Coal Min. Co.	56	300
100	do	55¾	15
100	At. Mail St. Co	145	100
100	N. Yi Cen. R.	92¾	200
100	do	92½	100
100	Chic. & R. I.	108¾	50
100	do	109	100
200	Mil. & P. du C.	46	100
300	do	46¼	50
100	do	46¾	100

200	Erie Railway	81½	
400	do	82¾	
200	do	82½	
1100	do	82¾	
400	do	82¾	
400	do	83¾	
200	do	83¾	
200	do	83¾	
100	Hud. Riv. R.	109¾	
200	do	109¾	
300	do	110	
25	Chic. & Alt. Pr.	98	
100	Chi. & Alt. R.	93½	
200	Reading R.	106¾	
100	do	106¾	
300	do	107	
15	Mich. Cen. R.	107	
100	Mich. S. & N. I.	64¾	
200	Cleve. & Pitts.	71	
100	do	72	
50	Chi. & N. W.	27¾	
100	do	27¾	
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	107¾	
100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	62¾	
100	Chic. & N. W.	27¾	
100	do	27¾	
100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	63	
100	At. & T. H. R. Pr.	63	

100	N. Y. Cen. R.	93¾	
100	Reading R.	105¾	
300	do	105	
100	Ill. Cen. R.	122¾	
200	do	122¾	
200	Cleve. & Pitts.	70¾	
100	Chic. & N. W.	27¾	
500	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	62¾	
100	Cleve. & Tol.	101	
400	Chic. & R. I.	108¼	
100	do	108	
200	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	45	
50	P., Ft. W. & C.	96¾	
100	do	96¾	
100	do 2d call	96¾	

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Reading R.	105¾	
800	do	105¾	
600	do	105¾	
100	Mich. S. & N. I.	64¾	
100	do	64¾	
100	do	64¾	
100	Ill. Cen. R.	121¾	
100	Chi. & R. I.	108¾	
200	do	108¾	
100	do	108¾	
100	do	108¾	
100	Chi. & N. W.	27¾	
100	do	27¾	
100	Ch. & N. W. Pr.	62¾	
100	do	62¾	
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	97	
100	Cum. Coal	41¾	

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R.	92¾	
100	do	92¾	
100	do	92¾	
100	do	92¾	
100	Erie R.	82¾	
800	do	82¾	
500	do	83¾	
500	do	83¾	
200	do	83¾	
200	do	83¾	
400	do	83¾	
600	Hud. Riv. R.	109¾	
1200	Reading R.	105	
300	M. S. & N. I. R.	64¾	
100	do	64¾	
100	Ill. Cen. R.	122¾	

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	24¼	
100	N. Y. Cen.	92¾	
200	do	92¾	
100	do	92¾	
100	Erie Railroad	83¾	
600	do	83¾	
400	do	83¾	
200	do	83¾	
700	do	83¾	
100	Hud. Riv. R.	109¾	
100	Reading R.	105	
100	Mich. S. & N. I.	64¾	
100	do	64¾	
100	do	64¾	
100	do	64¾	
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	s10	107¾
200	do	b4	86¼
200	do	b3	86¾
700	do	b3	86¾
400	Chic. & N. W. Pr.		62¾
100	Cleve. & Pitts.		70¾
500	do	b30	70¾

MONDAY, Aug. 28—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Associated National and Local Banks of New-York, now in the Clearing-house, for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 26, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year, and the Sub-Treasury balances at each date:

Increase in Loans	$1,404,276
Decrease in Specie	3,686,021
Increase in Deposits	4,490,660
Increase in Legal-Tender	8,665,818

	Aug. 27, 1864.	Aug. 26, 1865.	Aug. 19, 1865.
Local Capital	$59,927,725	$9,535,665	$9,535,665
National	——	68,847,700	57,847,700
Total in C. H.	$59,927,725	$77,383,365	$77,383,365
Loans	188,502,729	209,423,305	210,827,581
Specie	19,952,949	16,023,615	13,669,636
Deposits	156,086,807	179,083,676	174,593,016
Legal-Tender	——	54,249,800	45,583,988
In Sub-Treas'y	20,629,698	59,522,061	53,396,378

The Bank return shows a decrease in Specie deposits of over three and a half millions, the whole of which is out of the average of the Bank of New-York, where the Bullion Brokers and a number of the private banking-houses keep their Gold accounts. The explosion and developments of week before last have wrought a marked change in these accounts. Gold Checks on the Bank of New-York are no longer hypotheeated with Money-lenders. Where loans are made upon Gold, the Gold itself is withdrawn from the Bank, and locked up in private vaults or safes or placed on special trust in the Bank where the Money-lender keeps his current account. The stock of Gold in the Bank of New-York has thus been drawn down more than one-half in two weeks. The difference from last Monday is $3,588,950, or from $6,768,726 down to $3,179,776. These changes in the mode of doing business in Gold, and the large sums required last week and the week before to pay Customs duties, together with some parcels of Gold sent South to buy Cotton, sufficiently account for the decrease in the Bank of New-York, whose peculiar office of depository for the Bullion Brokers and other speculators in Gold will probably be given over after the first year's experience. It would have been better, no doubt, for all parties, had the arrangement never been entered upon.

The Currency Deposits in Bank have increased since last Monday $6,076,681, and the amount of Legal Tender Money on hand has increased $8,665,818. The net gain in Deposits, after deducting the Gold withdrawn from the Bank of New-York, is $4,490,660. The Loans are up nearly one and a half millions.

The price of Gold to-day has scarcely varied from 144 ₰ cent. The Customs demand to-day is again large—over half a million of dollars. Exchange for the Boston steamer is dul—109¾@109¾ ₰ cent. for Gold. The later accounts from England quote an advance in United States 5-20s to 68@68¼ in London, and 72@72½ in Frankfort, the two quotations being about equal when the mode of reckoning the exchange in the two markets is taken into account. Breadstuffs were quoted up by the Dale steamer this morning, but dull on the one day's later news by the Quebec packet to 18th August.

The Stock Exchange was firm for Government Stocks this forenoon, and steady at the Second Board. The Railways opened strong, but were somewhat unsettled after the morning sales, and in the afternoon left off weaker by ¼@1 ₰ cent. than on Saturday. The Miscellaneous Shares about the same. At 4 o'clock the following general quotations were made. The Railways closed dull, and with some disposition to bear Erie and Michigan Southern. Gold market tame and Exchange inactive.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	98	98	N. West Pref.	62¾	62¾
U. S. 5-20s	106¾	106¾	Rock Island	106½	107¾
U. S. 7-30s	99¾	99¾	Fort Wayne	97	96
N. Y. Central	92¾	92¾	Cumb'land Coal	41½	42
Erie	82¾	83¾	Quicksilver	55¼	55¼
Hudson	109¾	109¾	Mariposa	11¾	11¾
Reading	105¼	104¾	Canton	39¾	38¾
Mich. Southern	64¾	64	Atlantic Mail	140	145
Illinois Central	122¾	122¾	Brunswick	10¼	10
Pittsburgh	70¾	70¼	Ohio Certificates	24½	24¼
Northwest	27¾	27¾	American Gold	144	144

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	106	People's	110
Union	113	Grocers	115
Phœnix	96	Nassau	108
North River	100	Shoe & Leather	100
Tradesmen's	126	Corn Exchange	106
Greenwich	140	Marine	109
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Park	136
Commerce	104	Manuf'ac & Merchants'	105
Mechanics' Bkg. As.	98	N.Y. National Exc. Bk.	106
American Exchange	115	Central National	105
Bank of the Republic	101	First National	100
Bank of N. America	107	Fourth National	98
Irving	107	Ninth National	101
Metropolitan	114½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Tol. & Wab. Equip Bds.	60
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. 1876	100	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	97
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1859	103	Galena & Chi. ex	102
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100	Galena & Chic. 2d M. ex.	90
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	93¾	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	101
Buf. N.Y. & E. 1st M, '77	94	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	94
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, M. '69	100	N. J. Cen. 1st mort	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds, S. F., '85	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	102
Harlem, late, '69-'72	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	95
Mich. So. 7 ₰ c. 2ds	88	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	80
Alt. and T. H. 1st m	90	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	73
Alton & T. H. 2ds pref.	75	Chi. & Alton S. F.	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	70	Chi. & Alton 1st mort.	95
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	79	Chi. & Alton Income	85
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	80½	Atl. & Gt. West. 1st M.	95
Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	102	Ohio & Miss. 1st mor.	75
Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	105	Mil. & St. Paul. 1st mor.	75½

A member of the Stock Exchange was reported in difficulty to-day owing to his inability to fulfill, at present, some of his *short* contracts at the Board. The differences involved are not large.

The application before Justice NELSON, of the United States Court, to restrain the collection of the United States tax upon brokers' sales for their own account, has been argued at Cooperstown, and the impression in Wall-street is that the Judge will grant the injunction until his own opinion on the subject is reviewed by the Supreme Court at Washington.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,375,745 15, including for Customs, $561,000; payments, $2,460,825 06; on account of Loan, $452,000; balance, $58,436,981 59.

Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., bankers, advertise for proposals for $1,000,000 of the First Mortgage 7 ₰ cent. bonds of the Georgia Central Railroad and Banking Company. The bonds are conpons of the denomination of $1,000 each, redeemable in ten years, and are secured by a first mortgage to Messrs. MOSES TAYLOR and JAMES RABB, trustees, upon the railroad of the company, from Savannah to Macon, Georgia. The coupons are made payable in New-York, semi-annually, in March and September.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 28.

Stocks are dull. Pennsylvania State fives, 91; Morris Canal, 80; Reading Railroad, 52¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57½. Gold 143¾. Sight exchange on New-York at par.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FOR SALE—Three hundred thousand dollars New-York Central Railroad Seven Per Cent. Convertible Bonds of eighteen hundred and seventy-six. Apply to JAMES H. BANKER, at the office of R. L. Cutting & Co., No. 19 William-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 28, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last: 222 bbls. Ashes, 11,694 bbls. Flour, 1,057 bbls. and 40 bags Corn Meal, 43,145 bushels Wheat, 78,635 bushels Corn, 2,085 bushels Rye, 50,633 bushels Oats, 1,536 pkgs. Provisions, and 185 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 25 bbls. at $7 50 for Pots, and $7 62½ for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in moderate request, at uniform prices, including Java at 25c.@26c.; Rio at 17½c.@21½c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22 .; St. Domingo at 17c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon at 22 2c.@23c. ₰ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Is in less demand at irregular prices. Middlings at 43c.@45c. ₰ lb. Sales 1,200 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand, opening at a partial advance of 15c.@25c. ₰ bbl., but closing quite heavily with a downward tendency. Sales since our last amount to 15,850 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $7 10@$7 75; poor to choice Extra State, at $8@$8 50, chiefly at $8@$8 25; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $9@$9 30 ₰ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$7 10	@$7 75
Extra State	8 00	@ 8 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 05	@11 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 00	@ 9 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 30	@11 25
Extra Genesee	8 50	@11 50
Poor to choice extra Missouri	9 00	@14 25
Southern Flour is in moderate demand at buoyant prices. Sales since our last 900 bbls., at $9 60@$10 70 for poor to good, and $10 75@$14 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving. Sales 400 bbls. Extra at $8 10@$11 50 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour continues in request, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 15 ₰ bbl.; sales 100 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $5 for Western, $5 15 for Jersey, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. Sales 250 bbls.		

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active and unsettled in prices, the market closing in favor of buyers. Sales, 55,000 bushels, including Amber Michigan at $2 15 @$2 18; Red Western (Winter) at $2 10; Amber Wisconsin at $1 59@$1 62; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 50@$1 58; Amber State at $2 15@$2 20, chiefly $2 15 ₰ bushel. Corn opened pretty briskly at advanced prices, but closed heavily. Sales, 65,000 bushels, at 95c.@96c. for unsound, and 96¼c.@98c., closing at 97c., for sound mixed Western, 99c. for Western Yellow ₰ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue dull and nominal. Western Oats have been in less request at 63c.@64c. ₰ bushel. Rye is inactive but held firmly.

HAY—Has been in moderate demand at 70c.@90c. for old, and 60c.@70c. for new, ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in demand at from 15c.@ 55c. for interior to fancy one year old, and 40c.@ 60c. for new, ₰ lb.

LIME—Has been in request and held firmly.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair demand at full prices.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive and nominal, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 20@$1 25 ₰ gallon; and Resin at $6 25@$17 50 ₰ 200 lbs.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand at rising prices, including Crude Whale at $1 60@$1 55; Bleached do. at $1 60@$1 65; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Unbleached do. at $2 35@$2 45; Lard Oil at $2 05@$2 12½; Linseed at $1 35@$1 37; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Grease Oil at $1 35@$1 45 ₰ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in demand, at 31c.@ 32c. for Crude; 51c.@54c. for Refined, in bond; 69c. @72c. for do., free, ₰ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less sought after, at reduced and irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,750 bbls., in lots, at $32 50 @$32 75, closing at $32 62½, cash, for New Mess; $30 @$30 50 for 1863-4 Mess; $27 75@$28 for Prime Mess; $31 50 for Thin Mess; $24 for Prime, ₰ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,500 bbls. New Mess, September delivery, seller's option, at $31 25@$31 50, and 250 bbls. Prime Mess, deliverable in September, at $28 ₰ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good demand at 14¾c.@15¼c. for Shoulders, and 19c.@23c. for Hams. Sales equal to 640 pkgs. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is quiet but firm; sales 950 tierces and bbls. at 19¾c.@20c., the latter rate for very choice kettle-rendered ₰ lb. Beef is in request at $10@$14 for Extra Mess; $8@$12 for plain Mess; sales 500 bbls. Prime Mess Beef is more active; 200 tcs. were sold on private terms. Butter is in demand at 31c.@39c. for poor to good, and 40c.@45c. for fanc

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC ENTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—JOCKO; OR THE BRAZILIAN APE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL, No. 720 Broadway—MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM.

IRVING HALL—ARTEMUS WARD'S Entertainments.

BROADWAY THEATRE—LOUIS XI.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Wirz Military Commission reassembled yesterday morning. Mr. THOMAS C. ALLCOCK, who was a prisoner at Andersonville, testified as to WIRZ' searching and taking from him $150 in gold and $280 dollars in greenbacks, and a breast-pin and ring, which were never returned. He saw WIRZ kill a weak man by shooting him with a revolver, merely because he asked to go out to take a little fresh air. The witness, for remonstrating against this act of cruelty, was fastened with a ball and chain, but got loose and made his escape. Sergt. CORBETT gave his account of the Andersonville Prison, representing it to be a depository of filth. Men were lying around the swamp there in the most horrible condition, and one man died, he believed, from the effects of lice. Maggots and flies gathered in their sores. The food was insufficient, even when the prisoners received double rations. The witness testified as to his own experience of being chased by bloodhounds. Two brothers, named BROWN, having been examined and testified to instances of cruelty by Capt. WIRZ, the counsel for the prisoner, taking offence at some remarks made by the court, abandoned the case and retired. The Judge-Advocate was then charged with the conduct of the defence, and the court adjourned.

North Carolina affairs are in a muddle, and are getting more so. An application to have certain men who had maltreated freedmen sent to their counties for trial by civil law, has been refused on the ground that the civil tribunals have not done and will not do justice to negroes. It is affirmed that in several places freedmen have been murdered, but the local authorities have in no case taken action against the white assassins, nor will they admit negro evidence in any particular. The most absurd stories are told of the actions and intentions of the government; such as a tax of 25 cents a pound is laid on all cotton raised; that sorghum syrup is taxed 50 cents per gallon; that slavery is to be restored, the proclamation of freedom being only a temporary war measure, &c. It is very difficult to get at the real facts in such cases, but such as we have of rumors and statements we give the reader.

SAMUEL ALBURTIS, Esq., editor of the *Republican*, formerly published at Martinsburgh, West Virginia, died a few days ago, in the 46th year of his age. He was a brother of the late Capt. WILLIAM ALBURTIS, of the regular United States Army, distinguished in the Florida war, and who was afterward killed in front of Vera Cruz, in the Mexican war; and also a brother of E. G. ALBURTIS, who was a Captain of one of the companies of the First Virginia Volunteers, and likewise served in the Mexican war.

Dr. KIRKBRIDE, of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, has ordered a second billiard-table for the use of the patients under his supervision. There has been one table in use in the institution for about a year, and its results have proved so beneficial that the additional table was believed to be necessary. The use of billiards for the insane was introduced two years ago in the Utica Institute, with the most satisfactory results.

The Philadelphia Volunteer Refreshment Saloons closed at noon yesterday, after having, during four years and three months, entertained all soldiers passing through the city, numbering 1,200,000 persons, without expense to the soldiers or the government. The Union Saloons will, however, still be used to entertain returning veterans as long as any funds remain in the treasury.

The Captain of a British schooner, which arrived at New-Orleans on the 15th inst., reported that about a dozen deserters or discharged men from the United States army or navy had been engaged in piratical operations on the coast of Honduras, having murdered the crew of a small schooner, and setting sail in it, captured several other vessels. They were last seen near the coast of Cuba, with an English vessel in pursuit.

The First Vermont Heavy Artillery left the Battery Barracks at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and embarked on a steamer for Troy. On arriving at Troy they will take the cars of the Troy and Boston Railroad and proceed to Burlington, Vt., where they will be paid off and mustered out.

The Boston *Transcript* says the war debt of Massachusetts, for which it can rightly demand reimbursement from the Federal Government, originally amounted to upward of $3,000,000.

The Rev. Father FEEHAN, Pastor of the Immaculate Conception Church in St. Louis, has been appointed by the Holy See Bishop of Nashville, Tenn.

Gen. HOWARD spoke in Chicago, on Sunday night, in behalf of the Freedmen's Aid Commission.

An elevator in Chicago, containing 50,000 bushels of grain, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night; loss about $70,000.

An accident occurred on the Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad on Saturday last, whereby two men were killed.

We regret to learn that Gov. BROUGH, of Ohio, is very low, and no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

LOCAL NEWS.

From the weekly report of the City Inspector it appears that the aggregate of deaths in the city during the week ending Aug. 26, were 608, viz: 95 men, 101 women, 218 boys and 194 girls—a decrease of nine from the mortality of the previous week, and of forty-nine as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of 1864. Of the deceased, 372 were children under five years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Cholera infantum 85, infantile convulsions 54, consumption 57, infantile marasmus 71, diarrhea 34, dysentery 31, inflammation of the lungs 23, measles 10, typhus fever 8, deaths from external causes 34—among which are reported 14 deaths from old age, 5 drowned, 4 killed by accidents. There were 79 deaths in the institutions, and 36 interments in Potter's Field.

The Fire Commissioners held their regular tri-weekly session yesterday afternoon, with a full board. The proceedings were unmarked by any business of an important nature, except that the report of the committee who held the examination into the firemen's fight, on the 20th inst., was confirmed, and both Engine Companies, Nos. 6 and 41, were accordingly declared disbanded. The anticipated election for the Board of Assistant Engineers did not come off, and it was very difficult to account for the fact. The board passed a resolution, however, determining the duties of said Assistant Engineers, when appointed. After some further minor business the board adjourned to Wednesday afternoon.

A frightful accident occurred on the Long Island Railway, yesterday morning, by which several persons were killed and many were wounded. An up-train was run into by a down-train at a point on the road not far from Jamaica. The engines were smashed, the cars wrecked, the passengers frightened, maimed or killed, and confusion reigned for hours.

Coroner COLLIN yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of EDWARD C. ANDREWS, who died from injuries received on the night of Sunday, the 25th instant, by leaping out of a window at the Union-place Hotel while under the influence of delirium tremens. The jury in their verdict censured Dr. GEORGE NEWBY, the physician of deceased, for issuing a certificate of death which the facts did not justify, and also asked for reformation in the City Inspector's Department in reference to the loose manner in which burial certificates are granted.

An accident, fortunately not very serious, occurred yesterday on the Hudson River Railroad, near Tarrytown. By the breaking of an axle five or six cars were thrown from the track, and the engine was badly smashed. One man, who, it is said, was "catching a ride," had a leg and an arm broken. None others were injured.

The price of Gold yesterday, 144, same as on Saturday. The Gold held in the Bank of New-York has decreased three and a half millions, from the indisposition of money-leaders and others to hold certified checks on the Bank since the recent irregularities. The Currency Deposits at Bank have increased almost eight millions. The Government Stocks steady; Railways ¼@1 ₱ cent. weaker than on Saturday.

At the live stock markets there is a full supply of beef cattle, generally of poor quality, however. Prices have fallen ½c.@1c. ₱ lb., net, on most grades. The yards were not cleared out yesterday. Sheep are also in full supply, and cheaper than last week. Veal calves are not abundant, and prices have advanced a little. Milch cows have arrived less freely. Live hogs are more abundant, but prices remain firm.

A fair inquiry prevailed for the principal kinds of produce and merchandise yesterday at generally firmer, but irregular prices. The freight market was inactive.

The Mississippi State Convention—Progress of Reconstruction.

The Mississippi Constitutional Convention has done its business with dispatch, and has adjourned *sine die*. The scant telegraphic reports of its proceedings do not give us a very definite idea of the spirit which animated it. Nothing has been transmitted respecting its debates. All that we know of its acts of general importance is that it passed an ordinance declaring the ordinance of secession null and void—prohibited slavery in the State for all time to come—devolved upon the next Legislature to provide by law "for the protection and security of the persons and property of the freedmen of the State, and guard them and the State against any evil that may arise from their sudden emancipation"—adopted memorials praying the government to remove negro troops from the State, and for the pardon of JEFFERSON DAVIS and Gov. CLARK—and designated the first Monday in October for the election of Congressmen, members of the State Legislature and State officers. This list is meagre enough, but its general look is favorable.

The declaration that the secession ordinance is null and void involves an absolute abandonment of the doctrine of the right of secession. A simple repeal of the ordinance would have been a recognition of its original validity. In fact the ordinance would have been valid if State action could possibly have made it so. It was regularly passed, with only fifteen dissenting votes, in a constitutional convention duly elected and organized. All that could possibly render it a nullity is the fact that it was in contravention to the Constitution of the United States. The fact that the present convention pronounces it a nullity commits the State of Mississippi to the true principle that there is no such thing as a State's cutting itself loose from the National Government. It is a full and final acknowledgement that the Federal Constitution, both of right and in fact—both *de jure* and *de facto*—is supreme. More than this, on that score, it is impossible to ask.

The constitutional amendment, declaring that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been convicted, shall hereafter exist in this State"—adopted by the strong vote of eighty-six to eleven—is also completely satisfactory. It is the regular formula debarring slavery long ago adopted by the Free States; and the English language can afford no more comprehensive and effective guarantee of freedom.

The chief concern here in the North was respecting the safeguards that should be provided for the freedmen. It has been taken for granted that secession and slavery would be repudiated, for that was a palpable necessity of the situation; but there was doubt what *status* would be given to the freedmen, and what safeguards of their rights would be established. That doubt, possibly, has not been settled. It is true, that if the legislature faithfully fulfills the duties assigned it by the convention respecting this matter, there will be no room for complaint. But why was so important a matter left so entirely to the faithfulness or unfaithfulness of legislators? The prime object of a constitution is to secure certain natural and fundamental rights, against all chances of legislative unfaithfulness—indeed to place them quite beyond the reach of legislative discretion. The free black man is as much entitled to have his rights under fixed constitutional protection as the free white man. The convention, in the present social confusion, may have acted wisely in not undertaking to prescribe in detail what shall be the civil relations of the two races; but we see no reason why it should not, at least, have set up certain general barriers for the protection of the weaker race, which that class of legislators who consider that "the black man has no rights which the white man is bound to respect," would be compelled to observe.

If the slavery of the black man was so high a concern that it could not be left entirely to the discretion of the Legislature, but had to be specially provided for and guarded in the old constitution of Mississippi, it is difficult to see why the freedom of the black man has been the object of any less care. We should have supposed that the knowledge of the fact that the National Government is bound to see that the race which it has freed, and which was always faithful to it, is not oppressed or wronged, would have stimulated the convention to have given some substantial pledge that no such oppression or wrong could or should be practiced under the State Government it is so anxious to restore. In this default of the convention, the action of the Legislature itself must be waited for. We trust that the Legislature will utterly demolish the old black code, and that all its new enactments, respecting the freedmen, will be such as will satisfy all their reasonable friends and the government at Washington. This will be realized if the Legislature performs in good faith what the convention has enjoined upon it. Yet the convention itself ought to have set its own hands to the work, and have done enough to make a sure thing of it.

As respects the memorial against garrisoning the State with negro troops, the government will no doubt comply with it just as soon as it is satisfied that the State is loyal enough, and sufficiently well disposed to the freedmen, to require no further military regulation. When that time comes, all troops will be withdrawn. Until then, there is no good reason for withdrawing those of one color and keeping those of another. The great concern of Mississippi should be to so accredit itself as to get clear of every soldier at the earliest day possible. The other memorial, praying for the freedom of the rebel President and the rebel Governor of the State, will hardly furnish any new reasons for such an act, and will carry very little weight. But when it comes to hand, it will be an object of much curiosity, as indicating better than anything we now have the real spirit and *animus* of the convention. Is the President asked to extend his pardon to JEFFERSON DAVIS because he is an innocent man, or because he is a guilty man who repents, or because he is a guilty man who does not repent? We want to see this convention's estimate of the arch-traitor, because it will help us to an estimate not of him, but of the convention itself.

The "City of Brotherly Love."

We are informed that the Philadelphia Volunteer Refreshment Saloon closed yesterday, and we desire to accord our meed of praise to our sister city, the "City of Brotherly Love'," for the beneficent work she has done for our soldiers through this institution. Twelve hundred thousand soldiers, on their passage through the city, during the last four years, have been entertained and refreshed. No matter what State they were from, they were welcome. No matter at what hour of the day or night they arrived, they found the doors open and the hot coffee and cakes provided. We doubt not that hundreds of lives have been saved, as hundreds of thousands of brave men have been strengthened, encouraged and cheered by the warm and friendly treatment they received at the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon. Even though the individual benefactions were small, they were invaluable; and have caused the greater part of the Union army to entertain a kindly and grateful feeling for Philadelphia. Much of the labor was done by noble-hearted women, who never grew weary in well doing while there was work to be done. Philadelphia deserves to be known as the "City of Sisterly Love."

We give our praise all the more freely, inasmuch as we of New-York have nothing to boast of in this matter ourselves. It was not till the administration of Gov. FENTON, or nearly the close of the war, that we began to make any decent provision for the entertainment of the soldiers who were temporarily detained in our city—on their passage to or from the field. In this we have, to our discredit, been behind almost every other American city. Many of them, it must be confessed, have done well, but Philadelphia has surpassed them all. May she grow and flourish!

Business Affairs and Prospects.

The extraordinary activity and magnitude of business and trade in New-York at the present time is far beyond any anticipations that had been entertained of it in any quarter. The increase is with the West as well as with the South, with the regions adjacent to the metropolis as well as with our most distant territories. The enlargement is in every branch of activity, in the importation and jobbing of all varieties of goods, in manufacturing industries, in mechanical works, and, to a limited extent, in house-building and ship-building. It has already started steamboat lines—many of them entirely new—to nearly every available port on the vast seaboard of the Southern States. It is on a sound footing; for it is based upon the interchange and actual delivery of the products and staples of one section for the commodities of another. We are receiving in unprecedented quantity the cotton of the South; and the indications from Western Europe are that we shall find market for heavy exportations of the cereals of the West.

We do not think this activity is spasmodic, or that it will prove temporary. It certainly is not so as regards the interchange with the Western States. Stocks of goods throughout the West have been, and still are, very low. The high prices that have ruled during the last two or three years have induced country merchants to be very sparing in their purchases, and have enabled them to empty their shelves of the accumulations of years. They are now able to purchase freely, and circumstances indicate their willingness to act up to the measure of their ability. The purchase of machinery, engines, &c., for the same section, has been limited during the past four years, because of the diversion of public attention to warlike pursuits; but now that the vital energies of the West are turned in all their volume to peaceful industry and material development, the demands for available and valuable machinery must grow still greater. Applying these arguments to the States of the South, we must come to analogous conclusions. The South was swept bare of every sort of goods during the war; and its working machinery, its railroads and their rolling stock, its steamboats, &c., were in great part destroyed. All that was left it were its staple crops; but, as it is now proved to possess these in heavy quantity, they will enable it to supply itself with everything else; and while to this port alone the imports of cotton from the South average 20,000 bales a week, we may be sure of a correspondingly great export to the same section of fabrics, merchandise, machinery, and general commodities. The most active business now and throughout the autumn months, will not supply the wants of the West and South; and there is little doubt that the exports of the staples of both these sections, during the same time, will more than equal in value all that we may be able to send them.

As regards our foreign commerce, there are the same reasons for anticipating its healthy, regular and profitable condition, as apply to intersectional trade, namely: an approximate correspondence between the value of exports and imports. The importations thus far in the new fiscal year are not equal to the demand, and considerable draughts continue to be made on the stock of foreign merchandise in bond. We do not look for a diminution, but for an increase in foreign imports, during the Fall months; but at the same time we shall certainly have a great increase in our exports of American products.

A Year Ago.

Precisely a year ago to-day, the Democratic Convention met at Chicago, which, two days later, nominated Major-Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN for the Presidency. The whole thing—caucus, convention, candidates—has been so utterly exploded, the scheme suffered such ruinous overthrows at the polls, that already we can consider its fate in the light of long-past history.

The convention made mistakes enough to have killed a good cause, and its own bad one was accordingly swamped more speedily and effectually than its bitterest enemy had previously supposed it could be. Among these errors, speaking from a merely material point of view, as a matter of ordinary tact and management, was its scheme of putting up a war candidate on a peace platform. It was mounting a Dahlgren smooth-bore in a cook-boat. It was worse than the mingled pistols and petticoats of the farce at Irwinsville.

An American Major-General in the regular army, in the midst of the full fervor of deadly war, would be supposed to claim the suffrages of his countrymen for deeds done, battles won, glory gained, for the country's cause. But MCCLELLAN'S friends spiked his only gun by pronouncing his own deeds a failure. They struck his stump-orators dumb, and, instead of carrying their candidate through as a soldier against a civilian, as a General who would be the fittest leader of the nation in its times of danger; instead of showing him as a military hero, as "old ZACH. TAYLOR" was exhibited, successfully to the admiring people, the friends of the great warrior made him doff the lion and assume the lamb.

The absurdity of trying to force through an untra peace platform, when a little covering of the cloven foot would have been infinitely more successful, as well as more creditable to the wire-pullers who manipulated the convention, is also strikingly apparent, now that we look at the whole political campaign in retrospect. But it is not entirely of these errors and blunders that we care to speak. It is rather of the severity of the calamity which befell the platform and party. They suffered a Waterloo defeat at the polls in November. The destruction was total and remediless. It was death, with no resurrection to be hoped for. The mourners, having worn their weeds for the customary year, are now looking about for consolation elsewhere, and hope to set their affection on some object not promising so speedy a demise.

CONCERNING BURIAL PERMITS.—From a communication elsewhere printed, it will be seen that the City Inspector's Department feels aggrieved at our animadversions upon its carelessness in intrusting the responsible duty of issuing burial permits to undertakers instead of to experienced physicians belonging to that bureau. We see nothing in the explanation of the City Inspector which requires a modification of the views we have expressed. The agent of that functionary is shown by the testimony to have granted a permit in a case where the provisions of the law clearly requiring the *direct and indirect cause of death* to be stated, were not complied with. Our opinion that the duty of issuing these permits should be placed upon a competent and intelligent physician is therefore strengthened.

Our views in this matter seem to have been concurred in by the Coroner's Jury who had under consideration the case upon which our remarks were based. They censure the pliant physician for giving a certificate as to the cause of death which was contrary to the facts; and we hope the ridiculously small penalty of a fine of $50 imposed by the law will in his case be enforced. They also call the attention of the City Inspector's Department to the loose way in which this entire business of issuing burial permits is conducted, and ask for a reform.

Without tending to reflect unjustly upon the department over which Mr. BOOLE presides, we are compelled to hold to our opinion that this important matter of granting burial permits is not beset with such restrictions as the security of life in a city like ours demands.

OUR MERCANTILE MARINE.—We have a brief but pointed communication to-day from a Captain in our mercantile marine service, to which we invite attention. Referring to the admirable discipline and management which prevailed on board the steamer *City of Glasgow* on the recent occasion of her destruction by fire, our correspondent points out that the seamen employed on first-class British steamers are tried and experienced hands, most of them long attached to the vessel. In the case of American steamers of the same class, they are *manned* anew almost every trip. The hands are prepaid and overpaid, and an inferior class of seamen, as a general rule, are found in the service. There is no question—humiliating as the confession is—that we are still far behind in this essential feature of the merchant service. It needs complete reform before we can take our legitimate place in mercantile marine enterprise. The discipline and experience acquired by the large body of men discharged from the navy ought to form a good basis for a thorough improvement. It will be a shame and disgrace to us if advantage is not taken of the opportunity to make a thorough revolution in the service.

ANOTHER MASSACRE.—The slaughter on the Long Island Railroad yesterday differs so slightly from those reported daily from every quarter of the compass, that it would hardly invite a paragraph but for the reported behavior of the officials of the road in the presence of the mangled corpses of their victims. We are assured on authority which we are not permitted to doubt, that the conductors and engineers of the trains, after the collision, had a mutual handshaking over their fortunate escape; which was further enlivened by facetious remarks upon the plight in which the passengers were placed by the collision. We should think there *would be* some limit to public endurance in the matter of the horrible and deliberate murders. But it almost seems as if the people had got to that point of stolid indifference in regard to railroad and steamboat management, when they can endure anything—*even to be jeered at* by the ruffians whose hellish recklessness almost invariably causes these disasters. The conviction and hanging of a few score such officials as those of the Long Island road would be beneficial. But it appears nobody can be troubled with the duty of prosecuting. And thus the massacres accumulate from day to day and hour to hour.

The Paris Bourse.

This noble edifice, which answers to the English title of "Exchange," but the literal translation of which is the "Purse," was commenced in 1808, previous to which the merchants of Paris at first held regular meetings at the Hotel Mazarin, the residence of LAW, the financier. During the Revolution they changed their place of meetings to the Church des Petits Peres, then to the Palais Royal, and next to a temporary building in the Rue Feydeau. The site then selected was offered by the suppression of the Couvent des Filles de St. Thomas, and on the ground which it occupied the new Bourse was commenced.

The works proceeded with alacrity till 1814, when they were suspended, but were afterward resumed, and the edifice completed in 1826. The great room in the interior is 116 feet in length by 76 feet in breadth, is of the doric order, and surrounded by arcades. In this room the brokers and merchants meet. It is richly ornamented with sculpture, and adorned with monochrome paintings in imitation of bas-reliefs, the figures of which are about ten feet in height. The pavement of this room, which will hold 2,000 persons, is of white marble. At its eastern end is a circular space, railed off, for the convenience of the agents de change, who alone are admitted within it. To the right are rooms for the committee and syndicate of the agents de change, and les courtiers de commerce. On the left a grand staircase leads to a spacious gallery, supported by doric columns, and to the hall of the Tribunal de Commerce.

Other public offices are located on the second floor. Ladies were formerly admitted to the Bourse, as well as men, but from their excessive gambling in the funds, are not allowed to enter during business hours. They can, however, procure admission by obtaining a special license, which is never refused. This sumptuous edifice may serve as a model for all buildings of like nature all over the world. Its cost was nearly one million francs, or about $250,000.

J. H., JR.

EUROPEAN SOCIAL REFORMS.

Workingmen's Clubs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Aug. 12, 1865.

A great problem through the English cities and towns, as in our own, is how to supply the working classes with amusement and pleasant occupation, and yet not endanger their morals.

The passion for amusement is, of course, one of the great facts of human society, a propensity so strong as to outweigh often all considerations of prudence or obligations of morality. With that is connected the appetite for alcoholic stimulus, and the excessive indulgence which has brought such woes on mankind, and yet which is so universal and natural, that the restraint has to be guided by the most wise and careful principles.

All know the difficulties about the amusements of the poor and laboring classes, especially in any country blessed by Anglo-Saxon rule. The Continental governments—particularly the arbitrary—will neglect anything sooner than providing for the enjoyment of their subjects. All the experience of centuries, and the most complete art of careful regulation are applied to make the leisure time of the citizens pass gaily and agreeably, and to cause them to forget the more substantial advantages of which they are bereft.

But with us and the English, government has nothing whatever to do with amusements, except to furnish the police.

We are left to our singularly meagre invention in this direction; and in English towns, as well as in New-York, the poor and the laborers are delivered up mostly to the mercies of the liquor-shops.

London, however, is making great progress in this matter of amusements. The beautiful Sydenham Palace, with its gardens, its fountains, and museums of art and manufacture, its conservatories, and illustrations of science, and grand oratorios, reached by cheap trains, is furnishing a delightful enjoyment to all classes.

Then the Zoological Gardens, the British Museum, the parks and cheap picture galleries, and the low-priced excursions continually offered to the people, to all sorts of pleasant places, are forming a most dangerous competition in London to the influence of the taverns and liquor-houses.

For it is the uniform experience of Europe that the higher enjoyments diminish the lower; that near an open park, or cheap exhibition like that of the Crystal Palace, or Zoological Gardens, or picture-gallery, hard drinking is not so rife, and the rum-shops do not thrive. And so if, as in Germany, there be "beer-gardens" with music, where men take their families, intoxication will not be so common, for the presence of women and children makes the whole more social, and less a place for "soaking" or hard drinking.

But in the most of the English towns the laborer finds his club, his picture gallery, his concert, his political associates and his newspapers in the porter-house or tavern. He must drink there, and usually drinks hard. He has every inclination to, and there is nothing to tempt him the other way. We all know what his home is; and we can fully understand that the rum-shop soon comes to have a complete control over him, and that here his character is ruined and his family beggared.

The attempt has been frequently made to open near these rum-shops, some free reading-room or attractive place for the working men, and these have uniformly accomplished great good. But as independent enterprises they could not stand a moment before the competition of the liquor-shops. They are like missions, or chapels—something offered *from above* to the workingmen—not something which has arisen among them.

What has been needed is some reading-room or club which the workingmen themselves should form, and in which they should take a responsible part, and for which they should pay.

In our New-England States, as is well known, the workingmen have formed Lyceums, which have become centres of considerable intellectual life. But these workingmen of the British towns are a much lower class of men, and the experience has been, that usually if the formation of a club was left entirely to them, they made great blunders, and wrecked the whole enterprise; moreover, they could seldom raise all the funds necessary for the foundation.

There accordingly has been started in London a Workingmen's Club and Institute Union, under the Secretaryship of Rev. H. HOLLY. This association, founded some two years since, has aimed especially at calling meetings of workingmen, inducing them to form clubs, supplying them with the forms and rules which experience has shown to be the best and most practical, taking a part through their council in the management, and appropriating a certain minor amount to the support of the club, though the great proportion of the expenses were to be met by the subscriptions of the members.

[illegible] no appropriation is called for from the Central Society; only their advice and the stimulus they could give to the work are requested.

Through the exertions of this association hundreds of Workingmen's Clubs have been started all over England, many of which are in a most flourishing condition and doing a vast amount of good in checking intemperance. I visited one in Camden Town (London) which had about one thousand members, paying, I think, four cents each a week. They had a good house, with reading and smoking-rooms, a hall for concerts and discussions and exhibitions, and rooms for classes and lessons.

The club in Scarborough has also over 1,000 members. It provides a gymnasium, a room for chess, draughts and dominoes; a reading-room and library, smoking-room, &c. The subscription is only two cents a week. Of this club a workingman writes: "Our club, though it has been in operation but a few weeks, has wrought such a blessed result that there is scarcely a street or a poor man's house in Scarborough but what has felt its cheering, happy and peaceful influence. Here are two significant facts. The wives of our laboring population are rejoicing in the establishment of the clubs, and those who thrive on the vices of the people are praying that the club may soon be burned to the ground."

Since its establishment there had been but one case for three months on the police records of "drunk and disorderly," while before that time there were one or more every day. This club has also a bowling alley in the basement.

A large club has been formed in Soho, London. The foundation is thus described in the papers of the Union:

"Early in the present year a leading article in the *Builder*, favorably noticing the Union, was read by several workingmen in the neighborhood of Soho, and they resolved at once to write to its Secretary. The result was a conference between them and a deputation from the council, at which they stated the wants and wishes of the workingmen of their district in a way at once so striking and touching, that the interview forms one of the most interesting events in the transactions of the society. There were none of them abstainers, and some had been hard drinkers, but they describe the longing which workingmen felt, after a hard day's toil from 6 o'clock in the morning, for the refreshment of social intercourse, and among the younger men for some kind of games during some part of the evening, dwelling at the same time on the want of accommodation in their own homes. They referred to the practice, so prevalent among them, of standing at the street corners for a little chat, often till their toes were half frozen, rather than go into the public house, or when their money was all gone; and said they knew of scores of men who would gladly join a workingmen's club at once, and pay 2d. a week, giving their labor to fit it up, if only they were helped by having the materials found for them, and the rent of a house guaranteed. Ultimately, the chairman of the council agreed to guarantee the rent (£45) of a suitable house, which they named, at No. 24 Crown-street Soho, and gave them £10 toward the preliminary expenses."

In Brighton, there are already six clubs. Lectures are occasionally given in the rooms and entertainments of a popular character. A penny bank has been established in connection with one. The total cost of founding one club was only $150.

The experience of the "Union" shows them that it is not generally advisable to make the club an eating-house, though tea and coffee are often furnished. They find that public discussions are a very attractive feature, which will often interest a tired workman when a lecture or class would not. The experiment of theatrical exhibitions has, in one or two instances, broken up the clubs.

The great object, however, is to make the club a place of sociality and amusement. The clubs often get up excursions and have cricket-games in the country.

The effects of these enterprises are everywhere admitted to be most happy in checking intoxication and in diminishing temptation to the men of the laboring classes.

The "Union" is evidently doing a most valuable work. Among its managers are Lord LYTTLETON, Rev. Mr. MAURICE, W. M. MILL, Esq., Rev. Mr. HANSARD, and others.

Something of this kind, we trust, may yet be tried in our large cities, where we have absolutely nothing of a virtuous kind for the amusement of the working classes.

C. L. B.

NOTES.

—It has often been said that the English language is preëminently conspicuous for its power of strong expression, for exaggerated objurgation, and a capacity of swear far beyond any other known tongue. We have tried it (mentally) and found it wanting; in fact, its utmost is ridiculously tame and ineffective when applied to the inexpressible abomination that smites and disgusts and sickens the senses of those unfortunates who pass in the Hudson River Railway cars the infected locality of Fortieth-street, or thereabouts, on the Eleventh-avenue. Precisely what this awful stench comes from we do not know, and if trustworthy legs and a decent regard for the sense of scent do not fail us we never mean to know. Rather than endure that—whatever it is—again, we should prefer to go to Albany by way of Boston. We have heard that the offence arises from a boiling establishment; but where on or under the earth anything can be found to boil that will give out such—well, we can't begin to describe it—we cannot imagine. Any even half civilized community, excepting this, would sink, blow up, burn down, or in some way abate such an awful thing. But we are too civilized to be decent. Those uncountryfied people who suppose that this concern—whatever it is—is a place where living skunks are pressed to death for their oil, are mistaken; such an establishment alongside of this would be like Farini's renowned cologne manufactory beside the sweetness of the Rhine at that city, as described by the sensitive but spiteful author of the "Ancient Mariner."

—It is a great pity that modern civilization (is it not modern degeneracy?) has abolished the whipping-post, the stocks and the ball-and-chain gang—for this reason: up and down Broadway, and in other public thoroughfares, we find great, brawny, able-bodied men, or things that have the outward semblance of men, not only peddling candies and peanuts, but actually dawdling up and down those shocking little baby images, in red and black costume, that teeter at the end of elastic strings fixed to their heads. Now a fellow, with a full complement of limbs, with eyes, and the robust health that most of them evidently enjoy, who would thus outrage manliness, ought to have a boatswain's dozen every morning, sweep the streets in the shackle of ball and chain all day, and sit in the stocks all night. Cannot the legitimate apple-women find enough cast-off petticoats to put these libels on humanity in proper costume?

—On a certain wedding occasion that we have read of, a pesky and inquisitive old lady, who came without invitation, bustled up to the bride and queried: "So, yew air goin to be marrid? Keep house, eh? Goin to have a girl, I spose?" The expectant bride, quite dumbfounded at such a question, stammered through her blushes that she really could not say whether it would be a girl or a boy. But we vote for boys; for see here: "Mrs. Senator KATE CHASE SPRAGUE, following the example of more common people, has a baby, a boy about five weeks old. Mrs. SPRAGUE'S mother-in-law presented her with $500,000 *for having a boy*, and settled $100,000 on the fortunate little stranger." The Scripture says "the laborer is worthy of his hire," but isn't half a million rather extravagant pay for such a performance, especially with milk at ten cents a quart?

—We would again remind the public that convenient wrappers are on sale at all the post-offices North and South. They have proved to be very acceptable to the people, and their use is becoming universal. They answer for papers sent to Europe as well as for this country.

—Young KETCHUM stated that his "liabilities" amounted to about $4,000,000. Since then people have been inquiring which were the greatest, his liabilities or his stockabilities.

—The tendency of instruction in too many of American Schools of Law is toward a merely academic method. Young men are shown how to read law as a science, but are not trained enough in the art

of doing the things which are required from a lawyer. Arrangements have been made at Yale Law School for a course of lectures by gentlemen active in practice, and invited from different places, with a view to give a more practical view of the actual work of the profession than is within the power of professors devoted altogether to college duty.

—The negroes of Alexandria are to have a tournament forthwith. They have held horses for the *Le Noir Faineants*, and the Front de Boufs, and the Bayards, and the Godfreys and the Saladins of the white F. F. V.'s long enough, and now, on their own account, they are going to tilt. With their tortuous trotters in real greaves, and their kinky caputs in absolute helmets, with lance and sword and mailed steed, ("mail-ed" in two syllables, if you please,) they are going forth to the joust, just as soon as the affair can be arranged. Whatever their colors, or scarfs, or pennons may be, we know not—these are yet veiled in the awful future. But there will be a field to rival Ashby de la Zouche; there will be heralds and pursuivants, and armorers, and men-at-arms, and esquires, and challengers, and grave-wigged judges, and beauty—why, of course, lots of it; robust and fragile, fair (in comparison,) and then over all will darkle the deep brunette, so deep that the brunette will be "darkness visible;" and, of course, there will be a queen of beauty, (photographed by B. or F.; single copies, 25 cents, $1 per dozen,) and she will "rain influence and adjudge the prize." And why not? Our sable brother is acknowledged to be a shrewd imitator; and if he has seen, in by-gone days, the spindle-shanked chivalry of old Virginia riding cock-a-horse, and making believe they were WALTER SCOTT's buffers, why should not Sambo give recitations? Verily. Go on, gentle colored Knights, and show the white folks what you can do.

—"An apt quotation is better than an original idea," said some old book-worm, whose name we never heard, or if heard have forgotten; but a butchered quotation is not to be endured. For instance, a cotemporary prints:

"I Like HALLECK's Connecticut Yankee, he
'Would shake hands with a King, upon his throne,
And think it kindness to His Majesty.'"

This is neither rhythm nor sense, and HALLECK has just cause for indignation. The full picture of the independent and impudent Yankee, of which the above is a broken echo, reads thus:

"He would kiss a Queen till he raised a blister,
With his arm round her neck and his old felt hat on;
'Would address a King by the title of 'Mister,'
And ask him the *price* of the throne that he sat on."

Amusements.

IRVING HALL.—The accommodation heretofore afforded to Artemus Ward at Dodworth's Hall having proved insufficient, he commenced his farewell series of lectures at this establishment last evening. The test was too much for even Mr. HARRISON's commodious saloon. Before the lecturer had reached the stage, a notice had to be put on the doors that there was but "standing room," and even this was not very easy to find.

The substance of Mr. WARD's lecture is mainly the same as last season, spiced, however, with new "stories," and with those quaint references to things in general which make the dish he offers so acceptable to the miscellaneous palate. Its precise geographical value has never been discussed. The task happily remains for the learned societies of England, and we commend it to them with the assurance that they will find it more than ordinarily amusing.

Mr. WARD was received with frequent peals of applause. His success was unmistakable, and deservedly so. In a quiet way, he accomplishes all that a mirthful audience should require. To quote his own words, "no family should be without him."

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN commenced their new—and, as we hear, last—engagement at this theatre last night, in "Henry the VIIIth" and the "Jealous Wife." The pieces presented on the occasion were the same, appropriately, as on the occasion of their first appearance last season. Appropriately, because in them these truly great artists won their success and gained the right to retrace it. We do not think that *Wolsey* is Mr. KEAN's best part, but as he interprets it there is a steady significance of nature, and a progress toward an inevitable culmination which cannot be ignored. The interest is so individual, self-controlled and intense, that we feel the necessity even of the somewhat abrupt, and certainly overwhelming, ending. It is unnecessary, however, to dwell on a performance which is already fresh in the memory of our readers. Both Mr. and Mrs. KEAN were excellent.

An act from the "Jealous Wife" concluded the evening's entertainment. To-night Mr. KEAN will appear in the play of "Louis XI." Such of our readers who have not seen this remarkable impersonation should certainly avail themselves of the opportunity of now doing so. The modern stage cannot boast of another piece of acting so wonderfully minute, interesting and powerful.

During the brief recess the theatre has been redecorated, and now presents a handsome appearance. The attendance, we are glad to add, was all that the best friends of the drama could desire—probably a little more than they would ask on all occasions.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 28.

MAILS TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

Postmaster-General DENNISON has to-day accepted the tender of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, ALLAN MCLANE, President, for the mail steamship contract between San Francisco and China, via Honolulu with Sandwich Islands, authorized by act of Congress approved Feb. 17, 1865. The tender of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was the only one received for the service. The compensation therefor is $500,000 per annum for the performance of twelve round trips between San Francisco and Hong Kong, China, touching at Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands, and Kanagawa, in Japan. The company are to build for the service four first-class American side-wheel steamships of from 3,500 to 4,000 tons burden each, government measurement, to be constructed of the best materials and after the most approved model, with all the modern improvements adapted to sea-going steamships of first-class. The first steamer to leave San Francisco, with the mails for Japan and China, on or before the 1st day of January, 1867, and the term of contract to be ten years from date of sailing of first steamer from the port.

This is one of the most important events of the day, and inaugurates a new era in the commerce of our country. With this line of steamships regularly established, and the completion of the Pacific Railway, which will now become an absolute necessity, we become the masters of commerce, and New-York becomes the great commercial emporium of the world. Foreseeing these results as accruing from the establishment of such a line of steamships as was contracted for to-day, Postmaster-General DENNISON, in his report to Congress last Winter, suggested its importance, and an act was thereupon passed authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract for the mail service above set forth. Remarking upon this great enterprise, the Postmaster-General says: "There are other ocean routes besides the one to Brazil, which can be safely and profitably occupied by American lines of mail steamers; among which the route between San Francisco, Japan and China, at present unoccupied by foreign mail packets, is, perhaps, the most important in a commercial point of view, and may be made available in securing to us a large participation in the commerce of the East, the greater portion of which is now enjoyed by Great Britain through her mail steamship connections via Suez in the Indian Ocean and China Seas. The central position of the United States between Asia and Western Europe, affording routes but little longer, if any, than those now traversed between these distant regions, aided by the superior expedition of railway transportation between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts will furnish such facilities as will make their adoption a practical necessity for the commercial intercourse between Europe and the populous countries of Eastern Asia. These considerations and others, which will readily suggest themselves, render it important that the Pacific routes properly belonging to us should be occupied by American mail steamers, the profits of which, with the addition of a small subsidy for the mail service, would justify the establishment of one or more steamship lines which would be remunerative to the proprietors."

THE PLUNDERING OF SOLDIERS.

The court-martial for the trial of Paymaster WEBB has just closed its labors. During its progress some strange disclosures were made of the scandalous manner in which an unscrupulous set of sharpers in this city conspire with the disbursing officers of the government to defraud our brave soldiers out of their hard earnings. A Jew who was dismissed the service for defrauding the government at the beginning of the war, but has since been doing business here and bolding somewhat suspicious relations with some of the disbursing officers of the government was put on the witness stand and made to testify that he himself had purchased no less than eight hundred books of soldiers; that the aggregate amount of these was $400,000. After a good deal of equivocation, he also confessed that the lowest rate of discount at which he took any of them was ten per cent, which taking as the average, would give him the nice little sum of $40,000 alone. This, however, is only one among the many devices in this good city for fleecing the soldiers. That such things should be carried on under the very shadow of the government, and in a city full of detectives, whose business it is to protect our soldiers, is a burning shame. No doubt the Jew considers them legitimate transactions, and that he may corrupt disbursing officers and share with them his ill-gotten gains, without the slightest fear of punishment. The check books were given to the soldier in payment of bounty, and as a means of protecting him against sharpers, as well as inducing economy. They were made payable by the Paymaster of the regiment to which the soldier belonged, and only to the soldier himself. This was believed to be sufficient against swindlers and sharpers, and would have been if the Paymasters had performed their duty properly, and it is very well understood that no claim agent or broker would have dared to purchase them without a previous understanding with the Paymaster, for without that they would be valueless in his hands. It is sad to think that while the good and benevolent are doing all in their power to care for and send the soldier home comfortable, there should be so large a class in the community here ready to strip him of his last dollar, and that the very worst of this class should be found in collusion with officers who are paid by the government to render the soldier protection. We understand that Gen. WELLS intends to follow up this matter, and it could not be in better hands.

GEN. GRANT.

Gen. GRANT is not expected to return for some time yet; probably two weeks.

OUR FINANCES.

We learn authoritatively that the government's financial condition is easy, and that the Secretary of the Treasury will be enabled to meet all demands with the means he has at his command. No statement of the public debt will be made of the first of September, nor will there be a statement hereafter oftener than once in two months, so that the next statement of the public debt will appear on the 1st day of October ensuing.

A COLORED TOURNAMENT.

Great preparations are making by the colored people of Alexandria for a grand tournament to come off on the 31st. It is expected to exceed anything that has taken place on this side of the river in style and decoration.

THE GENERALS MUSTERED OUT.

The order mustering out certain Major and Brigadier-Generals, which we telegraphed to the TIMES last Friday evening, is undergoing some revision in the War Department. The name of Gen. MILLER has been stricken out of the order by direction of the President, and the name of Gen. BRAGG was struck off by order of the Secretary of War. These two Generals are, therefore, yet in the service. A number of other Generals are to be included in the order when completed, which will be done in a few days.

PROMOTION OF GEN. TORBERT.

Gen. TORBERT has just been brevetted a Brigadier in the regular army, for meritorious services in the field. While in command of the Winchester district, in the valley, he, by his conciliatory course, gave general satisfaction to both parties, and did much to promote a better understanding and more generous feeling among the people. He has just been relieved from duty at Winchester, and transferred to the more important command of the District of Norfolk, headquarters at Norfolk. Gen. AYRES succeeds to the command of the post at Winchester, where a very small force of troops remain.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 28.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF LEE FROM THE TRIAL.

The reason assigned by those who ought to know for the withdrawal of the names of ROBERT E. LEE and several others, from the charge of conspiracy with WIRZ, is that these persons are actually or constructively in the custody of the United States, but not on trial.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day decided that while under the terms of a will the legatee can demand of the executor the delivery of gold, he cannot be held to receive a legacy of money merely, for in that case the executor would be discharged by a payment in currency. It must, therefore, be treated as a specific legacy, the clear value in currency of which at the time the legatee received it would be taxable. When an allowance over and above the valuation of a specific legacy on which the tax had been paid is afterward realized by the sale of such specific legacy, such advance is regarded as neither taxable legacy nor income.

MRS. HUNTER CALLS ON THE PRESIDENT.

Mrs. R. M. T. HUNTER had a protracted interview with President JOHNSON to-day, with reference to the release of her husband.

Intercession was also made by Ex-Gov. JOSEPH BROWN and LINTON STEPHENS in behalf of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

BASE BALL.

The base ball tournament was inaugurated here to-day by a grand match between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Nationals, the champions of this city. At least 10,000 persons witnessed the exciting performances, including a large number of ladies and distinguished personages. The Athletics were the victors. Score: 87 to 12. They batted splendidly, making 19 home runs—an unprecedented number. The Nationals afterward handsomely entertained their visiting friends with a complimentary supper. The speeches and toasts were numerous, and the friendly demonstrations enthusiastic. To-morrow the Atlantics, of New-York, the present champions of the United States, will play with the Nationals. The Athletics play the Pastimes, of Baltimore, on Tuesday, returning home the same evening. They won many friends here by their gentlemanly conduct.

Murder in Concord, Mass.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 28.

In Concord, Mass., last week, a young man named MICHAEL MCMANUS was found dead on the scaffold of a barn, with a bullet wound through his head. BRYNE MCDONALD, the uncle of MCMANUS, has been arrested on suspicion of having perpetrated the deed.

Sinking of the Schooner Kate.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 28.

The schooner *Kate*, with a cargo of corn, from New-York, while coming in the harbor on Saturday night, got in collision with the steamer *Ceres*, for New-York, and was so badly damaged that she sunk soon after reaching the wharf. The steamer proceeded without damage.

Caution to Passengers in the Fifth-avenue Stages.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 26, 1865.

A lady, who was relieved of her purse and twenty odd dollars in money in one of the above stages, wishes to give others, through your columns, the benefit of her experience. She was riding down town yesterday morning, accompanied by a gentleman. At the intersection of Broadway and Eleventh-street, a young gentleman, (?) neatly and fashionably attired in light Summer clothes, tall felt hat, elegant gold watch chain, &c., entered the stage. He seemed not over twenty, and might well have passed for an *habitué* of the Fifth-avenue or other fashionable quarter. On first entering he took his seat opposite the lady, but in a few moments changed it for one at her right side. Immediately he was quite absorbed in reading the New-York *Herald*, (strange these people always read the *Herald*,) which he held ostentatiously in his right hand. His left hand, toward the lady, was quite differently occupied. After about three minutes intent perusal of the *Herald*, he arose abruptly and alighted. No suspicion was excited. A few moments later the lady left the stage, opposite PIKE'S, (optician,) and found to her dismay her pocket inside of her skirt had been emptied. Never was the operation more adroitly performed.

BEWARE.—Look out for your pockets even in Fifth-avenue stages.

VICTIM.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

The Last Days of the Season—Curious Views—The Closing Ball—Boat Race—An Injured Innocent—The States—All Routes Stopped—An Interesting Case—Marvin, Leland, Morrissey & Co.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Saturday, Aug. 26, 1865.

Saratoga to-day presents more real attractions than at any time during the season. The parvenues, antiquated flirts, and people of questionable reputation, and many respectable people also, have had their day and vamosed the puebla, leaving behind the staid and amiable matrons and lovely maidens—"the golden mean." At the Union Hotel hop, Thursday night, a gentleman who is *au fait* in all these matters, says he never saw so many lovely girls in one assemblage before, and I fully coincide in his opinion. Congress Hall, the Clarendon, American, Columbian—indeed, every hotel and large boarding-house contributed to this wealth of beauty, loveliness and refinement; there was scarcely a homely woman present, and not one tawdrily dressed, something that cannot be said of any previous hop or ball at the Union or elsewhere. Now is the time for conquest: now is the time for young ladies and gents of limited or with a superabundance of means to make a short visit to Saratoga. The mountains, the hills and the dales, cities and towns have contributed something during the last three days toward making Saratoga what it has not been before—the paradise of lovely dames and mesdames. Where before the parlors were filled with a mixed multitude, now the company is select, and, to all ontward appearances, unexceptionable—and more like the company met with in private drawing-rooms than what is usually encountered in the public parlors of hotels; an indescribable *manière d'être*, which is inseparable from high birth and breeding, pervades the very atmosphere. Any one doubting this had better come here and take a look some evening between 8 and 11 o'clock; but it is to be regretted that there are two young ladies here to one gentleman—so that there are not vests enough to go round. What a pity!

The town is again flooded with thieves. Scarcely a day passes but what some unfortunate wight loses his pocket-book, watch or diamond pin or ring—perhaps the whole of these articles at one time, as was the misfortune of a visitor last Friday night; but then he tried to sleep on the sidewalk.

A few days ago, Capt. WM. CROOK, of Boston, while laboring under temporary insanity, leaped from a window in the fourth story of the Mount Eagle Hotel to the ground, and was instantly killed. It is stated the deceased had begged of some friends to remain in the room with him, as he feared he could not resist the temptation to jump out of the window; but no one dared to comply with the request. Deceased was a sea Captain, and leaves a family in Massachusetts.

The body of the colored boy "TOM," missing since the fire at TEBWILLIGER's store last week, was yesterday found under the ruins. From the position in which the body was found, it is supposed that while attempting to escape from the upper story, he was suffocated. There has been a wonderful sight of speculation by the *quid nunes* as to what became of poor "TOM," and hundreds believed he had fired the store and ran away, until his remains were discovered, so prone is mankind to judge hastily and unjustly of their fellows. There was not the slightest foundation for the scandalous rumor in this case.

During the present week there has been quite a rush of celebrities, the best known being Gov. FENTON, of New-York, Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, Major-Gens. PHILIP ST. GEORGE MCCOOK and HAZEN, besides a host of minor celebrities.

The Executive Committee of the United States Sanitary Commission met at Congress Hall early in the week, to decide upon some general plan for clearing up the business of the society, and to select suitable persons to write a history of the several branches of the work the organization has been engaged in during the last four years. Owing to the absence of two important members, the committee adjourned without completing all the business originally contemplated.

The last sensation announced is a boat race Monday evening on Saratoga Lake, for the champion's belt and a purse of $500. The parties entered are Messrs. PAGE, PIPENBROOK, GRAVES and MCKNOUN, of Albany.

The closing days of the season develop the animosities that have been nursed carefully all Summer. The hotel-keepers have made respectable fortunes, and can afford to quarrel, because they are, to a certain extent, independent, and a lively feeling of jealousy and rivalry seems to inflame the breasts of all. These difficulties developed yesterday in an injunction stopping work on the United States Hotel. There is a strong fight and a long one brewing between the proprietors of club houses, one individual being determined to monopolise all the business, if money influence will accomplish that end. The fight commenced here will, doubtless, be carried on with more spirit in New-York during the coming Fall and Winter, and some excitement may be confidently anticipated, as both parties to this controversy have not only an abundant supply of money, but strong and influential backers, socially and politically. The boarders at the different hotels very naturally sympathize with their respective landlords and club-house friends, and, accordingly, one hears at either hotel of "our hotel," "our club-house," spoken of as pat as if all were pecuniarily interested.

THE LAST BALL.

The last ball of the season was given last evening by the Messrs LELANDS in the Union Hotel dining hall. As its nomenclature indicates—"Grand fancy dress, military, civic and masquerade ball"—it was a nondescript affair; and, therefore, perhaps, the more enjoyable. As a masked or a fancy dress ball the thing was a failure; as a ball, *per se*, or of the mixed character indicated, it was a splendid success. The hall was well filled—some in civil, others in military costumes; of masquers and fancy dresses there were perhaps fifty of the 600 couple present. Had the ball been given as at first intended—purely and simply as a masquerade ball—much better satisfaction would have been given. Mrs. TAYLOR, the celebrated costumer, of No. 6 Bleecker-street, New-York, was on hand with an extensive wardrobe, comprising characteristic dresses from clown to the regalia of a King, or from a peasant girl to a Princess of the blood royal. But, when ladies found that few were likely to go in costume, the costumes was shunned, and her visit here proves not to be a very profitable one. The principal costumes were the following:

Mrs. ALLEN, of Providence, as AZZUZENA, in Trovatore, made a splendid appearance.

Mrs. CARDENAS, New-York, amber-colored domino, trimmed with black lace.

Mrs HILBORN, New-York—White domino, trimmed with black lace.

Mrs. STANLEY, New-York—Domino, pink and siste color.

Mrs. TULLY, New-York—The same. Mr. TULLY took the character of Pedro, court clown, and acted it to perfection.

Major RUSSELL, New-York—Monk of St. Sebastian.

Another gentleman appeared as Claud Duval.

A Spanish gentleman as an French peasant.

Col. THOMPSON as a black friar.

Mr. EDWARDS as a white friar.

The Misses LELAND—Elder as a Highland lassie, and younger as a French coquette.

Major LELAND—Costume of George III.

Miss DENSUR—Black silk domino and beads—nun's dress.

Congress Hall was represented by the following named persons:

The Misses DANIELS, Baltimore—The elder in Turkish ladies dress—scarlet brocade and gold; gold colored satin embroidered underskirt; head-dress and all to match, with pearls.

Younger—Circassian dress—underskirt blue, ornamented with gold and gold bullion; scarf and bodice to match; head-dress of pearls and bullion.

Miss LAINO, New-York—Vivandiere—Scarlet and black facings; black silk velvet bodice, trimmed with white satin; gold straps and gold epaulettes; hat and plume.

Mrs. LAINO—Royal Robe; Queen's Dress—Green silk velvet robe, trimmed with ermine, lined with white satin; plaited petticoat; coronet of pearls and ornaments.

Mr. LAING—Mephistopheles—Black silk velvet and scarlet, trimmed with hyeroglyphics.

Mr. TUNIS—Charles II.—Purple silk velvet, trimmed with blue satin and silver; scarf, white satin, trimmed with silver bullion; hat and feathers to match.

Mr. E. A. CRAWFORD—Jester—scarlet and white checkered.

JOHN CABLL—Japanese Tommy.

There were many ladies who wore simply dominoes of various colors.

Mr. R. T. COLBY, of New-York, as Paul Pry, created a sensation, as did also CARDINAL WOOLEY, late of the Army of the Potomac, who appeared in his original character as Sir John Falstaff. His exquisite rendering of the soliloquy about honor, "Well, 'tis no matter; honor pricks me on. Yea; but how if honor pricks me off when I come on? How then? Can honor set a leg? &c.," produced a profound sensation.

SLIGHTLY PERSONAL.

As a suitable finale to the sensations of the season, I reproduce the following, published in the columns of the *Saratogian*. As a specimen of injured innocence, it takes precedence of all other cases yet developed:

[COPY.]

UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA, Aug. 14, 1865.

Hon. J. M. Marvin:

SIR: I have just been informed that some malicious person has reported through the hotels that I was last Summer turned out of the United States Hotel, for introducing an improper woman into the house, and for other misconduct to a lady, &c., &c. I have passed ten successive seasons at the United States Hotel, and up to the present time have always treated the small gossip continually floating about with silent contempt; but these statements are too gross, false and malicious to be passed over without rebuke.

I therefore now call on you to state if any such transaction ever took place.

And further, if during the ten years in which I have been an inmate of the United States Hotel, you have known me to be guilty of any immoral or ungentlemanly act. Yours, respectfully,

G. MARCUS CHAPMAN.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 14, 1865.

G. MARCUS CHAPMAN, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* I have received your note of this date. The statement therein referred to surprises me, as much as it no doubt did yourself. It is false from beginning to end.

During the ten years in which you have been an inmate of the United States Hotel, you have come unattended by any person except your coachman, and I have never known you to be guilty of any immoral or ungentlemanly act. Yours respectfully,

JAMES M. MARVIN.

$1,000 REWARD.—I hereby offer $1,000 for such information as will lead to the conviction of the author of this, or any other slander against me. Confidential communications may be addressed to me at the Union Hotel. G. MARCUS CHAPMAN.

The above correspondence and reward speak for themselves. We are glad to see Mr. CHAPMAN has the courage to take the first step to break up the vulgar gossip and backbiting that are driving many of the best people who frequent these Springs from the public parlors of the hotels. The course he has taken will at least compel the few vampires, whose daily meat and drink is scandal, "to learn to lie in silence." Mr. CHAPMAN has been favorably known here for the last ten years, as a bachelor retired from business upon a large fortune, and as a munificent patron of the fine arts. He comes here yearly, without ostentation, and may well have been envied for the elegance of his equipage, and the beauty and high position of the ladies from every part of the Union who have accompanied him in his daily drives to the lake. And though he is known to derive his descent from a family who for two hundred years has occupied a position in the valley of the Connecticut similar to that of the VAN RENSSELAERS and LIVINGSTONS in the valley of the Hudson, and who now own the lands granted to their ancestors more than two hundred years ago, under the Crown of England; yet we have never known him to blow his own trumpet, but he seems to have preferred to make his way in the world upon his own individual merits.

I thought I had penned the last sensation of the season, but man proposes and God disposes. The population of Saratoga has been disturbed to-day from centre to circumference, from top to bottom, and vice versa. This morning between three and four hundred hands employed on the States, were suddenly discharged under the following circumstances. For some reason or other, best known to themselves, the Messrs. LELAND, of the Union, secured a 1-66 interest in the land and appurtenances of the old "States;" Mr. J. M. MARVIN, who is the largest stockholder and general business manager of the property, thinks he can see a respectable-sized colored individual under the cover of this purchase. The property is held by will in 33 shares, and has heretofore all been in the hands of the Marvin family. A cloud in the title to the property enables a holder of the smallest interest to bring the whole property under the hammer at his option. As this hotel would come in competition with the Union, Mr. MARVIN is afraid that when he has laid out two or three hundred thousand dollars toward erecting a new hotel, the Messrs. LELANDS may take a notion to embarrass the work by petitioning for an order of sale. To avoid this difficulty, the work has been stopped. By these proceedings several hundred men are suddenly thrown out of employment, who can ill afford to remain idle at this season of the year, and, as a matter of course, every class in the community is more or less injuriously affected, but more particularly the storekeepers and property-holders who are indirectly interested in the $400,000 which it was supposed would be expended during the ensuing dull season.

This movement has naturally caused much excitement, and a public meeting is talked of to enable the citizens to express, in suitable terms, their indignation.

On the other hand, it is said that one of the LELANDS, when asked why he wanted an interest in the States, replied that he wanted to see a good hotel erected, so that MARVIN and MORRISSEY would have something else to do besides standing at the depot and recommending passengers to go to other hotels than the Union. E. A. P.

Gov. Brough at the Point of Death.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Monday, Aug. 28.

Gov. BROUGH is much worse. There is no hope of his recovery. Death may occur at any moment.

Open Day and Night.

On and after Sept. 1, 1865, H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, will keep his store open DAY AND NIGHT,

for the better accommodation of physicians and those requiring medicines.

Medicines prescribed at night are generally for urgent cases, and it is especially desirable that not only during the night, but at all times as well, they be prepared by thoroughly competent and unfatigued persons.

The faculty and the public may feel assured that none but the most experienced are employed in this establishment, the average experience of each, in the best retail drug-stores, being from eight to twenty-five years. The day and night will be divided into watches, and no clerk will be on duty more than ten hours per day. Trusting the faculty and public will appreciate this effort to supply a want long felt in the community, the proprietor subscribes himself,

Their obedient servant,

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,
No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

[*Advertisement.*]

The Cologne Water, prepared by Joseph BURNETT & CO., of Boston, is superior to the veritable "Farina." We speak from actual experience.—*Baltimore American.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability: Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Ivory and Pearl Sleeve Buttons and Studs, initial and fancy patterns, a great variety; also, Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, latest styles, wholesale and retail. WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway.

Marsh's Radical Cure Truss and Bandage Institute has removed to No. 542 Broadway. Silk elastic stockings, elastic belts, shoulder-braces, &c., constantly on hand. A lady attendant. Open till 9 P. M.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.—THE best fire-proof safe in the world. Depot No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 639 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button Hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co. Manufacturers of Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.

Also, Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

Dr. Von Eisenberg, INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON, THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION, may be consulted at his residence, No. 815 BROADWAY.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

A Modern Miracle!

From old and young, from rich and poor, from high-born and lowly, comes the universal voice of praise for HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is a perfect and miraculous article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brash, dry and wiry hair into beautiful silken tresses. But, above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

Use it a few times, and PRESTO, CHANGE!

the whitest and worst looking hair resumes its youthful beauty. It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the root and fills it with new life and coloring matter.

It will not take a long and disagreeable trial to prove the truth of this matter. The first application will do good; you will see the NATURAL COLOR returning every day, and BEFORE YOU KNOW IT,

the old, gray, discolored appearance of the hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.

Ask for HALL'S SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER; no other article of the kind will like it in effect. You will find it CHEAP TO BUY, PLEASANT TO TRY, AND SURE TO DO YOU GOOD.

There are many imitations. Be sure you procure the genuine, manufactured only by R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

For sale by all druggists.

Piles! Piles!! Dr. Wilmer's Pile Suppository is the only article that will positively cure bleeding or itching piles. References given to highly respectable persons in this city who have been cured by it. Agent No. 164 Bowery, New-York.

J. R. Terry, No. 409 Broadway, will open his large and elegant stock of ladies', gents', boys', misses' and children's hats, also the richest stock of furs ever exhibited, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, 1865.

Everdell's Wedding Card Depot, No. 302 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—All the latest and most elegant styles of wedding cards and note paper.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

CONOVER—HANCE.—In this city, on Monday, Aug. 28, by Rev. Dr. S. D. Burchard, WILLIAM W. CONOVER, of Middletown, N. J., and Miss RACHEL O. HANCE, of Rumson, N. J.

STUART—MALCOLM.—At Christ Church, Lurgan, Ireland, on Wednesday, June 21, by Rev. Thomas Knox, A. M., JOSEPH STUART, Jr., of this city, and MARIANNE, daughter of the late James Malcolm, Lurgan.

DIED.

BANE.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Monday, Aug. 28, in the 66th year of his age, WILLIAM BANE.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of John Nix, at Hempstead, on Wednesday, Aug. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M. There will be carriages at the depot to meet the 8 o'clock train from the city. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery about 1½ o'clock, lot No. 6,916.

BULKLEY.—At Granville, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 27, ADALINE M., wife of Charles E. Bulkley, and youngest daughter of late Henry Salisbury.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 36 West 45th-st.

COMSTOCK.—On Sunday evening, Aug. 27, GEORGE IRVING, infant son of George and Lizzie A. Comstock, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 56 Charles-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 P. M.

DUMONT.—In this city, on Sunday, Aug 27, CHRISTIANA, wife of Ahm. P. Dumont, and only daughter of T. and M. L. Conklin, aged 20 years, 8 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, No. 90 Barrow-st., on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

EAGLETON.—On Sunday, Aug. 27, WM. EAGLETON, aged 54 years.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at Amosville, near Peekskill, this day, (Tuesday,) at 10 A. M. Cars leave 30th-st. depot for Peekskill at 7:30 A. M., where carriages will be waiting.

GOODNOW.—In Yonkers, on Sunday, Aug. 27, SARAH C., wife of Ira Goodnow, Esq., aged 51 years and 13 days.

The funeral services will be held in the Baptist Church, Yonkers, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Cars leave 30th-st. depot, Hudson River Railroad, at 12½ A. M.

☞ Washington papers please copy.

HATCH.—At Newtown, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 26, after a lingering illness, JOSEPH MORTON, son of J. Edwin and Sarah B. Hatch, in the 16th year of his age.

The relatives and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Cars leave Hunter's Point, opposite 34th-st. Ferry, at 2½ P. M. His remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

☞ Baltimore, and Columbus, Ohio, papers please copy.

HAYES.—On Sunday, Aug. 27, Mrs. HANNAH H. HAYES, aged 58 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 322 Sackett-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 29th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MANSFIELD.—Suddenly, at Point Pleasant, West Virginia, on Friday, Aug. 25, Prof. CHARLES F. MANSFIELD, aged 35 years, 4 months and 8 days.

Prof. MANSFIELD was joint Principal of the Rockland Female Institute, at Nyack-on-Hudson. A Christian gentleman, of excellent mind, great geniality and attractiveness of disposition, none knew him but to become at once his friends. His loss is widely mourned, but to his immediate family his death is a desolation. B.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

MARSHALL.—On Monday, Aug. 28, in the 44th year of her age, MARGARET, relict of the late George Marshall.

The friends of the family, also those of her son-in-law, John P. Victory, are requested to attend the funeral, from St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be celebrated for the repose of her soul.

MARTIN.—At East Haddam, Conn., on Sunday, Aug. 27, MARY STEELE, daughter of J. Marc and Louise Marie Martin, of Brooklyn, L. I., aged 3 years and 2 months.

MCCAUGHAN.—On Sunday, Aug. 27, NANCY MCCAUGHAN, in the 79th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock, at the residence of her son, No. 254 West 12th-st.

STEPHENSON.—On Monday, Aug. 28, at his late residence, in South Brooklyn, MARK STEPHENSON, M. D.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

STEVENS.—At the residence of Professor Mahan, West Point, on Sunday, Aug. 27, MARIA, wife of James Alexander Stevens, of Hoboken, and daughter of the late Theodosius Fowler, of New-York.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at Trinity Church, Hoboken, on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 2 P. M.

TUTHILL.—On Sunday, Aug. 27, at No. 52 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, Dr. FRANK TUTHILL, of the San Francisco *Bulletin*.

His remains will be taken to Southold, L. I., on Tuesday morning for interment.

WATSON.—At Wheatsheaf, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 27, ELIZABETH SEDGWICK WATSON, daughter of Egbert P. and Louisa E. Watson, aged 1 year.

WEBSTER.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 26, WILLIAM R., infant son of William R. and Helen S. Webster, aged 7 weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES,

Just received from Paris; Five, Eight, Ten to Thirty Dollars each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

FANS, PARIS FANS,

Elegant styles, just received, Three, Five, Eight to Forty Dollars each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have in all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.

Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all part of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' OLD ARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
ISSUED IN 1864.
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

SEAL. (Signed.) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 15th day of July, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 10, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 238, laws of 1859, and 470, laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed, AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at The Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the said The Importers' and Traders' Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said bank must be presented as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all under which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY May 26, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 238, laws of 1859, and 470, laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to the MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed, AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and also at the said Marine Bank, in New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons of the Loan of 1864, (Mingo,) maturing on the 1st of September, are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time prior to the 30th instant.

Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them, on the 31st instant, after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA PETROLEUM CO.,
No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Germania Petroleum Company of New-York, will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 6 to 21.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY,
No. 99 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the purpose of electing trustees, and transacting other business, will be held at the Company's Office, New-York, on TUESDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 6th of September.

E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. by order of the board.

HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD CO.,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 24, 1865.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE 1ST September next, on the bonds of this company, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of the State of New-York, in the City of New-York.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

LOST—FROM A PUBLIC STOREHOUSE IN Washington, D. C., on or about April 20, 1865, the following CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, viz.: No. 360, for 25 shares Lake Superior Silver Lead Co., and No. 342, for 25 shares Mondota Mining Co., both standing in the name of Col. C. B. Comstock. All persons are called on to show cause why new certificates should not be issued in lieu thereof.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.
INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,
Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 63 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, Jr., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.
The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.

Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.
Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

PROPOSALS FOR
$1,000,000
GEORGIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
AND
BANKING COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, OF $1,000 EACH,
REDEEMABLE IN TEN YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK 1ST MARCH AND SEPTEMBER.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to MOSES TAYLOR and JAMES ROBB, trustees, upon the railroad of the company from Savannah to Macon, Georgia, (193½ miles.) The trustees' deed has been made under the advice and direction of SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Esq.

The proceeds of the bonds are required to repair damages to the railroad sustained by the late invasion of Georgia.

The Georgia Central Railroad and Banking Company constructed its railroad without contracting any bonded debt, and its capital account, including its shares, amounts to $4,656,800, upon which, for several years preceding the war, its dividends were large, and, in 1861, amounted to 26 per cent. It possesses valuable assets, consisting of bonds and stocks in other railroad corporations for over one million of dollars, all of which are expected to prove good with a few years of peace.

The Georgia Central Railroad, connecting at Millen and Macon with the entire system of railways in Georgia, the South Atlantic and Southwestern States, is certain to command a traffic of value and importance; and it is not doubted that the active and enterprising people of Georgia will promptly accept the new state of affairs, and at an early day recover the prosperity lost by war.

We commend these bonds to the public as a safe and reliable security, and proposals will be received for the whole or any part thereof until the 10th day of September, when the bonds will be ready for delivery, or at any time thereafter within thirty days, at the option of the bidder, on a deposit of ten per cent.

The right to reject any or all of the bids is reserved, but if any bid be accepted all bonds bid for at a higher rate shall be awarded to the bidders at the rate of the lowest bid accepted.

The bonds will be coupon, with the right of registration, or, by surrender of the coupons, made transferable on the books of the company, at the pleasure of the holders.

Parties making proposals are requested to address us in writing, and state the amount of bonds desired.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers,
No. 52 Wall-st.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL.....$2,000,000. SURPLUS....$1,200,000.
This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

SILVER MINING.
The books are now open at Room No. 25, No. 71 Broadway, for subscriptions to one of the best mining properties in Nevada, directly at Austin.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Metropolitan Oil Company for the election of trustees, will be held at the office of the company, No. 92 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. C. RATHBONE, Secretary.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT ON Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank, of Brooklyn, N. Y., No. 1,894, dated July 18, 1865, for $2,000, issued and payable to order of Ferdinand Goldstein, and indorsed by Ferdinand Goldstein and F. H. Gerrenheimer. All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating said certificate, payment of same having been stopped and application made to the bank to issue a duplicate of said lost certificate. All persons interested are called upon to show cause why a new certificate shall not be issued in place of the lost one.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND SCRIP constantly on hand, and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN. No. 60 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
Eight District, New-York.

TAX ON INCOMES,
PLATE, CARRIAGES, &c.,
AND ON
LICENSES.

The Collector gives notice that the tax on incomes of the year 1864, and on plate, &c., and on licenses, is

NOW DUE AND PAYABLE.

Payment within TEN DAYS after the 1st day of September is hereby

DEMANDED.

OFFICE, NO. 928 BROADWAY.
Office Hours, 9 to 4 o'clock.

G. P. PUTNAM, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1865.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.
VIIth, Xth, XIIIth, and XIVth Wards of the City of New-York.

Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled, "An act to provide Internal Revenue to support the government, and to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, as amended by the "Act of March 3, 1865," notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties and taxes, under said act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said district has received from the Assessor thereof, his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1866; that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 21st day of August, A. D. 1865, until the 11th day of September, A. D. 1865, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1865.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector of Fifth District, State of New-York.

N. B.—Said duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

DENTISTRY.

DR. D. L. LEVETT, DENTIST, ROOMS No. 351 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.—The public are invited to call and examine his new and improved mode of inserting ARTIFICIAL TEETH ON THE ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE PRINCIPLE. Charges moderate. All operations warranted, and particular attention paid to the regulation of children's teeth.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day and it never fails. Office 19 Cooper Institute.

1,000 TESTIMONIALS.—DR. VAN VLECK, No. 173 6th-av., administers nitrous oxide gas; made fresh every day, and extracts teeth without pain, or no charge. Unusual inducements to those ordering teeth now.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 2 Washington-st., near Reade.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. All kinds of Blank Books and Stationery, Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c., at lowest prices.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings for the quarter ending July 31, payable at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, 30th inst. The transfer books will be closed on FRIDAY, 25th inst., and reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 1.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day ordered an issue of four million dollars of scrip stock to the stockholders, recorded on the closing of the books on the 20th inst., share for share, upon which twenty-five (25) per cent. is declared paid, leaving seventy-five (75) per cent. to be called for at the pleasure of the company.

The certificates will be delivered to stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the following Dividends, out of the profits of the past year, viz.:

1. A Cash Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable to stockholders on demand.

2. A Scrip Dividend of Forty (40) per Cent. on the earned participating premiums of the past fiscal year, said earned participating premiums being $218,000; the scrip certificates to be ready for delivery on and after Oct. 1.

3. An Interest Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. on outstanding scrip, payable on and after Oct. 1, all free of government tax. By order.

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. free of government tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 2d of September next for transfers.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY,
HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the Hudson Iron Company have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their office, in this city, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of September, 1865, to the stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of said company as stockholders.

S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of the Fourth National Bank held this day, a Dividend of Four per Cent. was declared out of the net earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st September, free from government tax. The books of transfer will be closed on and after the closing of business on SATURDAY, 26th inst., until the 1st day of September.

P. C. CALHOUN, President.

R. SEAMAN, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY will pay their SIXTH Quarterly Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (in Gold, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND WASHOE MINING COMPANY will pay their SECOND Quarterly Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND REESE RIVER MINING COMPANY will pay their *Second* Quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT. in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau (near Fulton) st., New-York.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Sept. 1.
JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY B. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per Cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

NEW FALL GOODS
AT GREAT BARGAINS.

RECEIVED FROM AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

NEW DELAINES, VERY CHOICE STYLES, At 25½c. per yard.

FINE ALPACAS, NEW COLORS, at 50c. per yard.

TARTAN-PLAID POPLINS, VERY CHOICE, At 50c. per yard.

PLAIN FRENCH POPLINS, at 60c., 65c., and 75c.

FRENCH MERINOES, at 75c. to $1.

LUPIN'S FINE FRENCH MERINOES, In all the new colorings, at $1, $1 10, $1 25 to $1 50.

NEW BALMORAL SKIRTS, From $2 50 and upwards.

NEW EMPRESS CLOTH, at 80c. to $1 25.

NEW SILKS, in all the FASHIONABLE COLORS.

W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
invite the attention of wholesale buyers to their Large Stock of
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS,
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, CARPET BINDINGS, PEARL BUTTONS AND JET BUTTONS, in entirely New Styles.
HOLDSWORTH'S LINEN THREAD,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SUSPENDERS,
FRENCH SATCHELS AND TRAVELING BAGS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
and a full line of YANKEE NOTIONS,
which are now offered at ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DAMAGED GOODS.
AT GREAT BARGAINS.

FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,
QUILTS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
TOWEL CRASHES,
FRENCH MERINOES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
ALPACAS,
POPLINS.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

LINENS A SPECIALTY.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
LINEN GOODS,
deal exclusively in
and as a consequence,
can offer a very
complete assortment
of everything in the Linen line.
Every article sold warranted pure linen.
J. MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS,
RICH FANCY SILK ROBES
In styles of
PEKIN, BROCHE AND JARDINIERE.
Also,
NOVELTIES IN FRENCH LACE.
Point Gaze Jupe Collars,
Point Applique Empress Collars,
Lace-trimmed Linen Sets,
And
LACE, HEMSTITCHED, TUCKED AND EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
WHICH WILL BE OPENED AT RETAIL, MONDAY, Aug. 28.
BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.

MANHATTAN WOOL YARNS,
IN BUNDLES AND BOXES. ALSO,
WORSTED GOODS,
NUBIAS, SONTAGS, HOODS,
JACKETS, SHAWLS, TIDIES, &c.,
AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF ZEPHYR GINGHAMS,
FOR SALE TO THE TRADE, BY
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF JEFFERSON.—JAMES M. CALHOUN, Plaintiff, vs. SOPHIA CALHOUN, Sarah Calhoun, Alvan Calhoun, Mary Calhoun, Hattie Calhoun, Mary Burt, James Burt, Charles Burt, Charles Calhoun, Samuel McClure and Nancy McClure, his wife, Ebenezer Calhoun, Pamelia Calhoun, Joseph Forset and Sarah Forest, his wife, Frank C. S. Calhoun, William A. Calhoun, Pamelia Calhoun, widow of John Calhoun, John Young and Mary C. Young, his wife, Defendants.—Copy summons—complaint filed.—(Revenue stamp, 50 cts., canceled.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the above-named plaintiff, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Jefferson County, on the 19th day of July, A. D., 1865, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, in the village of Watertown, Jefferson County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

HAMMOND & WILLIAMS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Watertown, N. Y.
jy25-law7wTu.

MACHINERY.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dey-st.; works, Paterson, N. J.; manufacture stationary and portable engines and boilers, flax, cotton, yarn and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 12 M., for the
Side-wheel steamer Davenport, (ferry-boat) registered 159 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Convoy, No. 2, registered 111 tons.
Which can be seen at LITTLE-ROCK, ARK., until the day of sale.

AT VICKSBURGH, MISS., UNTIL FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 12 M., for
Screw-tug Bells Darlington, registered 84 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 796 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 787 tons.
Model barges Porter Rhodes and George B. McClane.
Nine (9) gunwale-barges.
Forty (40) coal-boats.
One (1) yawl and one (1) floating-dock.
All of which can be seen at VICKSBURGH, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 12 M., for
One wharf-boat, 709 tons.
Model barge Mollie.
Five (5) gunwale-barges.
Three (3) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the
Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.
ALSO, for the
Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registered 62 tons
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 300 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Lessee, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 567 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 780 tons.
Side-wheel steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 687 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 819 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 258 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 482 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 392 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulton, No. 2, registered 118 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 121 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Ohandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cernie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col. Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 324 tons.
Screw tug Minnie Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug (no name and now building.)
Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 116 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 416 tons.
Screw tug Hancock, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 168 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 81 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 164 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colhern, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of metallic boats.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT 12 12 M., FOR THE
Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 783 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 466 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 631 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 533 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Jacksonville, registered 503 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers registered 346 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 95 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ford; canal-boat Golden Era; canal-boat (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.
All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following-named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES and other property:

AT LOUISVILLE, KY., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, AUG 30, 12 M., for the
Model barges Charmer, Henry Clay, Woolfolk, Payne No. 5 and 11, Norton and for seventeen (17) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at LOUISVILLE, Ky., until the day of sale.
For the side-wheel steamboat D. A. January, registered 706 tons.
Side-wheel steamboat Ohio (wreck.)
Stern-wheel steamboat T. D. Horner, registered 139 tons.
And thirteen (13) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ALBANY, Ind., until the day of sale.

AT ST. LOUIS, MO., UNTIL TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 12 M
Side-wheel steamer Antocrat, registered 862 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Izetta, registered 476 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. H. Baldwin, registered 208 tons.
Side-wheel steamer John Raine, registered 620 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Metropolitan, registered 367 tons.
Side-wheel steamer R. C. Wood (formerly the Louisiana), registered 767 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Nebraska, registered 673 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Baltic, registered 700 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Emma

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

Mrs. N. P. WILLIS will reopen her school, in which there are a few vacancies, Sept. 20.

Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,

A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.

Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

MADAME C. MEARS

will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

O. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 30th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 18 East 28th-st. (bet. Madison and 5th avs.,) will reopen Sept. 19. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

PROF. L. J.BOECK'S

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,

No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., New-York.

Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.

All modern languages taught and spoken.

A preparatory class connected with the institution.

Commencement first MONDAY in September.

For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 23, Station H, Yorkville, N. Y.

THE ROUND-HILL SCHOOL,

AT

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, *in one of the most beautiful and healthful locations in the country.* Circulars, containing course of study, terms, &c., sent on application to either of the Principals. JOSIAH CLARKE, JAMES F. SPALDING.

MR. YOUNG'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.

Will re-open, Sept. 6.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,

NO. 70 MADISON-AV.

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies. This institution, founded in N. Y. 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy-park and Union-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MRS. AUBERT'S

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 238 East 13th-st., (Old No. 146,) will be reopened THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT WESTCHESTER.—The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 4 P. M. Cadets may pursue either a classical or scientific course of study under experienced and thorough instructors. In the primary department the usual English branches are taught. Military instruction is given in the three arms of the service. The academy is furnished with horses, for cavalry and horse artillery exercises. All the appointments of the institution are of the first order, and no expense or effort is spared to advance the education and military training of the cadets. The religious instruction of the cadets is carefully attended to. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE. —Young Ladies' Department, No. 445 West 22d-st; Young Gentlemen's Department, No. 371 West 23d-st. The new term will begin on MONDAY, 11th of September. The principals will be ready to receive day scholars and boarding pupils from the 1st of September. Regular school stages will facilitate the communication with the eastern portion of the city. Copies of the programme, containing full particulars, may be had at Wilson & Hinney's, No. 5 Walker-st.; at B. Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway; at T. W. Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the Institute. H. GEREKE, P. D.; ROSALIE T. HERRMANN, T. SHUTZ, P. D.

THE ENGLISH AND SPANISH POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Weehawken Heights, New-Jersey, C. VILLAVERDE, A. M., Principal, reopens on the 11th of September next. This is the best school to learn languages. Boarders and day scholars are received at any time. Circulars may be had at No. 40 Exchange-place, of Mr. F. YZQUIERDO; and at the Institute.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS will open Sept. 18, 1865, at No. 54 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway. Particular attention is paid by Mr. GIBBENS to preparation for College and the Scientific School. For references, circulars, &c., apply on the premises after Sept. 5, and previously by letter to Box No. 3,201 New-York Post-office. A few private pupils received.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass., will commence its twenty-fifth academic year Sept. 21, 1865.

The excellence and permanence of its corps of instruction, its superior facilities for physical culture, and the beauty and salubrity of its location, are widely known.

For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

KINDERGARTEN.—THE PRIVATE SCHOOL for Children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at No. 70 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores. For further information, address Miss E. M. COE, at the above place, or call at any time after Sept. 6.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction, special preparation for any college or scientific school, academic, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Fall term begins Sept. 4. Open day and evening.

Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4. Large shaded playgrounds, and facilities for obtaining a thorough academic education, English and classical. Address E. T. MACK, Principal.

FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1865.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal. The next term of this English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY.—No. 282 Clinton-st., reopens Sept. 13. The boarding department offers superior advantages to young ladies from abroad.

A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M. Principal.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, Ebbitt Hall, Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. English, French and Classical. Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and day-school for young ladies, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above until Sept 5, after which Miss V. W. will be in town.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—WHITE PLAINS, Westchester County, N. Y.—Rev. R. W. HARRIS, D. D., Principal. The fall term of this select boarding school for boys will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865. For circulars address principal.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE (FORMERLY "the Spingler") Institute, for young ladies, Park-av., corner of 38th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, on the Hudson.—Fall term will commence, Monday, Oct. 2. For circulars apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies, at No. 1 44th-av., first door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MRS. C. M. WHITE.—FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Circulars forwarded on application. Number limited to 15.

TO PRINCIPALS.—A PROFESSIONAL ARTIST wishes to employ some leisure time as instructor in drawing and painting. Refers to one of the first academies in the city. Address G. B., Station D, city.

MISS SCHENKBERG DESIRES TO FILL a few vacancies in her class of young ladies, which will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 107 (old No. 35) West 21st-st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, on MONDAY, the 4th of September, at New-Rochelle, New-York.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS, having enlarged her private classes, will open a French and English day school for young ladies, on the 4th of September, at her residence, No. 108 West 42d-st.

NO. 173 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. —The Misses PALACHE will reopen their French and English boarding and day school on MONDAY, 11th September.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, will reopen at No. 907 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Until then address at No. 124 West 24th-st.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young Ladies and misses, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 12.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL—AT HACKensack, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 18.

MISS ELLOU'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 25 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH SPECIAL CARE and instruction. Rev. JAS. TUFTS, Medford, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 27 and 29 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 253 Madison-avenue, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 32 West 18th-st.,

will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to

Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

MISS KENNEDY'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 41 West 18th-st., New-York, will reopen September 20. Miss Kennedy receives a very limited number of boarding-pupils, who are under her own constant supervision, have a French resident governess, and every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. Address, as above, for circulars.

PRIVATE TUTOR.

Prof. E. TELLERING will be happy to receive, as day-scholars, at his recitation-rooms No. 619 Broadway—established 1828—one or two young men of good habits, wishing thoroughly to acquire from a private tutor, French, Latin, English Grammar and Composition, History, Geography; also, German and Greek if required. Further particulars on application.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE

Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $4,000; 18 instructors. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,

NO. 629 BROADWAY, CORNER TWELFTH-ST. Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic. Mr. VOORHIS-DORFF, Practical Book-keeper, Wholesale Merchant, and experienced teacher, guarantees success, as his method of teaching is not derived from text books but actual business.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

WATERBURY, OONN.

A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers; and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

MISS COMSTOCK

Will continue to receive a limited number of boarding and day pupils at her residence,

No. 7 East 27th-st.

Class reopens Sept. 20.

GERMAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL,

No. 1 West 26th-st., corner of Broadway. Reopening of the classes, MONDAY, Sept. 11.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,

Flushing, L. I.

Boarding-school for boys.

R. A. FAIRCHILD.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY,

Opposite Washington-square; Primary, Commercial, Classical; opens Sept. 11. Circulars at No. 9 University.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

A boarding-school for Boys,

16 miles above the New-York city line.

Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY

Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address

Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MRS. JOHN LORD'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, CONN.,

will reopen Sept. 15.

Circulars forwarded on application.

BABBITTONIAN PENMANSHIP. — "By its aid any one twelve years old can make first-class penmen without teachers."—*Christian Herald.*

"Beautiful copies for practise. Will make good penmen without an instructor."—*Scientific American.*

"Superior to all other systems."—E. B. RICE, New-York Business College, and formerly Professor of Penmanship in New-York State Normal School.

"Cheap at four times its price."—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Price for set complete, post-paid, consisting of 92 copies on card-board slips, illustrated by 60 wood-cuts and a chart, $1 50; price, post-paid, for Babbittonian Pens, believed to be the finest ever manufactured, $1 50 for one gross, or 50 cents for 36 pens, or $2 for 72 assorted pens and the penmanship. Splendid terms to agents and schools. Address or apply to BABBIT & WILT, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S

French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 E. 21st-st.,

will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge and superintendence of Miss Armstrong, the former head governess, and will be conducted with the same teachers and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

BUSINESS EDUCATION FOR FOUR BOYS.—E. F. CARTER, A. M., Principal of Commercial College, Pittsfield, Mass., will receive into his family four boys, to educate for business. References: J. D. Adams, Esq., No. 30 Wall-st.; T. S. Berry, Esq., No. 593 Broadway. Circulars obtained of these gentlemen.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $50 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 11. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

A LADY OCCUPYING ONE OF THE MOST healthful and beautiful locations on the Hudson, will receive a few children to board, and educate with her own daughter. Terms, $300 per quarter. Address Mrs. T. F. FRANCIS, Nyack-on-Hudson. References exchanged.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, Fort Washington. French is the language of the school; English, Spanish, German, classics, commercial studies. Circulars at No. 913 Broadway, drug-store, and at O. A. Roberts', No. 42 Barclay-st. Reopens Sept. 11.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seizas, No. 211 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 900 Broadway.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, Beekman Hill, No. 715 East 50th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to reopen his school, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., on MONDAY, September 18. Circulars may be had at the school, or by addressing Mr. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE STOCKBRIDGE ENGLISH AND French Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 20. Young ladies are also received for a thorough course of musical instruction alone. For circulars, &c., apply to Dr. F. WELTER, Stockbridge, Mass.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Fall Session begins Sept. 14. For circulars apply to MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor; or JARED REID, JR., Principal.

LAST DAY BUT TWO FOR THE RECEPTION of pupils at half prices at GOLDSMITH'S Institute, No. 756 Broadway. Penmanship, bookkeeping and business affairs. See circulars. Full prices resumed Sept. 1.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 250 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

MISS RONTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 30 West 25th-st., (opposite Trinity Chapel,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWELVE boys, at Riverdale, on the Hudson. For circulars address Z. M. PHELPS, late Principal of the Mt. Pleasant Academy, Sing Sing, New-York.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No 5, West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

MISS YOUNG WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 1,214 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11, for children of both sexes.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BROWN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 71 West 23d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

DE CRAUZAT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, No. 56 East 26th-st., will open Sept. 19.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 28th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS MATTHEWS' BOARDING AND Day School, for Young Ladies, at White Plains, New-York, reopens Sept. 4.

POUGHKEEPSIE, (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, a Military Boarding School. C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal. Opens Sept. 14.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

H. M. PIERCE, President.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The eighth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, Oct. 4. Graduates are admitted to the bar on presentation of their diplomas. For catalogues or further information, address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

TEACHERS.

A CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL teacher, of several years' experience as principal, a good disciplinarian, and highly recommended, desires a situation; prepares young men for business or college. Address ADELPHOS, Station C, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUcate children in various elementary studies and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO TEACH THE English branches, algebra and bookkeeping, in a private school, every forenoon. Inquire at No. 66 Hammond-st., near Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF YALE, A SITuation in New-York as teacher or private tutor. Address W. A. W., New-Haven, Conn.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

8 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,

from Pier 2, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.

From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

Tickets can be procured at all the offices of Westcott's Express, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Long Branch.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 6:40 P. M.

Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jarvis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.

WM. H. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:30 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 P. M.

L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 8:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MONTEREY, W. G. FISHER, Commander, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, and the GUIDING STAR, W. C. BERRY, Commander, SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 45 North River. For freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 19 Barclay-st.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, Perrine, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, Bourne, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Capt. THOMPSON, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock M.

Freight for all parts of North Carolina, the Upper Roanoke, and landings on the James and York Rivers, forwarded by Messrs. J. M. SMITH & BRO., at Norfolk, free of charge.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

STAR LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

The first-class U. S. Mail Steamships

CONSTITUTION.....GREENMAN.
NEVADA.....CARPENTER.
IDAHO.....HOLMES.
AMERICA.....LINDT.

THE CONSTITUTION

will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to WAKEMAN, GOODKIN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway.

The NEVADA will follow SATURDAY, Sept. 2.

Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. WEEKLY LINE.

VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.

The new, elegant and fast steamship VARUNA, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Regular weekly United States Mail Line.

TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.

The new and elegant steamship TWILIGHT is now receiving freight at pier No. 36, North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class steamer

COMMANDER,

TERRY, Master,

is now receiving cargo at Pier No. 14 East River, and will be dispatched as above on THURSDAY, 31st August, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $65.

The R. R. CUYLER follows on SATURDAY, Sept. 2. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID BRITish iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail as above from Pier No. 3 North River, on TUESDAY, Sept. 12. For passage, at lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.

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PE

KETCHUM IN THE TOMBS.

Arraignment Before Justice Hogan and Ex-Alderman Charles H. Hall.

Affidavits of Messrs. Charles P. Leverich and John D. Gilmore.

Mr. A. Oakey Hall Moves for Ketchum's Commitment to the Tombs.

His Cell-Companion is an Alleged Murderer.

Yesterday morning many curious persons, having learned from the morning's TIMES that EDWARD B. KETCHUM was to be removed from his cell in Mulberry-street to the Tombs Police Court, gathered in and around the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police, hoping to catch a glimpse of the prisoner as he passed through the vestibule and to hie coach in Mulberry-street. Ten o'clock was the hour on which the prince of forgers was expected to make his appearance; but the multitude were not gratified with a momentary view of his features until half an hour later, when, a telegram having been received from the Tombs announcing the readiness of the District-Attorney and court to proceed in the case, the prisoner, preceded by Chief of Detectives JOHN S. YOUNG, was escorted by Officers McDOUGAL and GILMORE to his equipage, and the four were rapidly whirled out of the street. On their

ARRIVAL AT THE TOMBS,

they again encountered within the walls of that Egyptian pile another throng, all eager to behold the prisoner.

The prisoner's party pressed through the dense mass, and made their way into the private trial chamber in the rear of the First District Police Court, taking their seats directly in front of Justice HOGAN at precisely 11 o'clock. On entering the court-room, KETCHUM, who was apparently not disconcerted, made a neat bow, and then, having familiarly greeted a number of acquaintances, became seated, and unflinchingly met the searching gaze of the throng of strangers by whom he was surrounded. While thus undergoing this first ordeal his eyes were averted, and his face, which had been closely shaved, was very pale. Sometimes his bloodless lips were slightly tremulous, but he readily recovered firmness, and once or twice attempted to smile; but the effort was a failure. He sat nearly motionless for five or ten minutes while District-Attorney HALL was preparing papers that were to be presented to the court, exchanging glances, meanwhile, with the friends who were present. Among these were several of his victims, two or three of his relatives, two members of the firm of MORRIS K. KETCHUM, SON & CO., and one young gentleman of his family whose emotions moved him to tears. KETCHUM was attired in a suit of blue cassimere, which his mother sent by a messenger to Police Headquarters on Sunday evening, and as he sat in the trial chamber he covered his knee with a fine black felt hat. As the prisoner thus sat in the profound silence that reigned, awaiting the action of the authorities,

THE SCENE IN THE CHAMBER

was deeply interesting. The rotund form and finished face of Justice HOGAN were in marked contrast with the lithe and slender form of Ex-Alderman CHARLES H. HALL, the gentleman who had been appointed to aid the Justice in conducting the examination. The supervene and vigorous District-Attorney HALL sat near the reporters' centre-table, casting his sharp, black eye through voluminous documents that are presumed to relate to the case of KETCHUM. A baker's dozen representatives of the press were busied in pointing scores of FARNUM'S best, and preparing to catch every syllable that might fall from any lip. Chief Detective YOUNG, the emaciated and Lilliputian delegate from the Central Office of the Metropolitan Police, leaned with an elbow on his left knee, and twirled his felt slouch on his right forefinger, seeming the most attentive, yet the most unconcerned man of the assemblage, but keeping an eye meanwhile on the prisoner, and exchanging an occasional nod with Detectives McDOUGAL and GILMORE. Messrs. JOHN SEDGWICK and SIDNEY H. STUART sat in silence. Mr. CHARLES GRAHAM, a victim of the frauds, sat near the prisoner, and was incommunicative and thoughtful. Mr. LEVERICH, President of the Bank of New-York, and Mr. CALHOUN, President of the Fourth National Bank, occupied chairs near the District-Attorney. It was, in short, such an assemblage as had never previously been brought together in the history of the Tombs Police Court. At length, all having been made ready, District-Attorney HALL rose, and, amid a breathless hush, informed the court that the documentary evidence which he filed on Saturday last against young KETCHUM was merely preliminary, and intended only to secure the detention of the accused, but that he had since procured other affidavits, and would now read, as follows, the

AFFIDAVIT OF CHAS. P. LEVERICH, PRESIDENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—Charles P. Leverich, of Newtown, Queen's County, Long Island, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that on or about the 27th day of June, A. D., 1865, at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, Edward B. Ketchum, unw present, applied to deponent, who was then, as now, President of the Bank of New-York, in this city, for permission to open a gold account with said bank for Charles Graham, of No. 42 Exchange-place; said Ketchum paid deponent one thousand dollars in the check of said Graham, whereupon deponent furnished said Ketchum with a check-book, (called a gold check-book,) containing checks numbered by printing, in red ink, from 58,501 to 59,000 inclusive, and said Ketchum either took away said check-book then, or afterward sent for it. It is the impression of deponent, but he cannot swear positively, that said Ketchum then took away said book. Deponent says that no deposit has ever been made in the name of Charles Graham, or Charles Graham & Co., in said bank.

Deponent says that he has examined twelve gold checks, numbered 58,602-617-646-645-672-682-674-757-758-687-892-972, and that at the respective dates thereof the parties purporting to draw the same kept with said bank respective gold accounts. Deponent says that signatures to each of said numbered checks are forgeries, so far as the names of Theo. Ward and P. Bunker or Bunder are concerned, and that the register and teller of said bank are Theodore Ward and Paul Banker.

Deponent also avers that he is personally acquainted with the handwriting of the [illegible] signatures are subscribed as drawers of said checks, and he believes the same are forgeries.

Deponent also avers that the checks unmbered as aforesaid, and now shown, are torn from the gold check-book first named aforesaid, and further says not.

CHAS. P. LEVERICH.

Sworn to before me this 28th day of August, 1865.

E. HOGAN, Police Justice.

AFFIDAVIT OF DETECTIVE GILMORE.

Police Court, First District, State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—John D. Gilmore, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is a detective police officer, and on the afternoon of the 25th of August inst., at house No. 223 West Twentieth-street, in this city, he arrested Edward B. Ketchum, now present, on suspicion of forgery in the third degree, and on searching the room now occupied by said Ketchum, found the checks, (marked as appears in the affidavit of Mr. Leverich.) He, therefore, after reading said affidavit, charges that said Edward B. Ketchum, on said day, feloniously had in his possession, with intent to utter the same, the said checks, and with intent to defraud, and prays that he may be held to answer this charge.

JOHN D. GILMORE.

REMARKS OF DISTRICT-ATTORNEY HALL.

Having read and submitted these important papers, to which were attached twelve gold checks for $5,000 each, purporting to have been signed by Messrs. Gentel & Phipps, Robinson, Cox & Co., Brokelmau, Unger & Co., Lockwood & Co., Clarke, Dodge & Co., Dupre & Kretz, R. L. Cullny & Co., H. D. Maynard & Dunoch, Halgerten & Hersfield, Kamler, Saur & Co. and Nerulgle & Co., the District-Attorney briefly addressed the court, saying:

"I will state, as the prisoner is present, that this charge is in respect to the gold checks that were found in his possession. I gave him this information early, that he may prepare himself. Next Monday, when the Grand Jury meets—I have conferred with the City Judge in regard to the subject—the information and evidence in regard to the checks which were altered will be presented. That is to say, the checks that were uttered will be the only ones then to be sent before the Grand Jury. The checks, to which I refer, are nearly all in the possession of Mr. GROESBECK, the assignee of CHAS. GRAHAM & Co., and from assurances I have received entertain no doubt that the checks will be promptly before the Grand Jury. This examination is on the charge I have mentioned so as not to embarrass the other."

EDWARD KETCHUM'S FIRST SPEECH.

Mr. HALL having resumed his seat, Justice HOGAN inquired whether the prisoner was prepared to go on, and KETCHUM, who was not attended by counsel, rose promptly, and addressing His Honor, said, in a firm voice and graceful manner: "I am unable to procure the presence of counsel, and ask for an adjournment for a few days. I hope the court will grant it." He then took his seat between Detectives McDOUGAL and GILMORE.

THE COMMITMENT OF KETCHUM.

Here the District Attorney said that the examination should be adjourned to next Monday, and added: "Meantime, Your Honor, I have to make a motion for a commitment. The first affidavit, filed on Saturday, was made on information and belief. The affidavits just read are definite and positive. The prisoner should be committed to the Tombs."

This motion having been made, the expression of KETCHUM'S countenance instantly changed. Hitherto, since his arrest, he had been kept at police headquarters, and indulged hopes that it was not to be his fate to be consigned into a cell of the City Prison; but now a felon's cell stared him in the face, and he sat like one appalled.

After brief consultation, it was agreed that the examination should be postponed until Monday morning next; and under Justice HOGAN'S orders the officers took KETCHUM down the spiral staircase which so many less conspicuous offenders have trodden in humiliation and remorse.

KETCHUM IN HIS CELL.

The Warden of the City Prison having assigned KETCHUM to the cell of which JAMES F. ORAM, the alleged murderer of JOSEPH VAN DOREN, has been the sole occupant, he was taken thither, and there left, yesterday afternoon, to cultivate amicable or other relations with his new-found room-mate. The cell is No. 55. Late in the day a number of gentlemen entered the prison, desiring to look in on the prisoners in their cell, but on their approach KETCHUM slammed the door in their faces, preferring, we dare say, to shut himself in utterly from the outer world.

HOW KETCHUM WAS CAUGHT.

We gather from sources which seem worthy of credit a new version of the capture of KETCHUM. True or false, it certainly seems to explain the remarkable circumstance of President BUELL'S presence with the detective officers at the time of the discovery and capture of the offender. As the story reaches us, it appears that two civilians, who are said to be well-known Wall-street bankers, having seen and recognized KETCHUM, followed him until they saw him enter his retreat in West Twentieth-street, and then they lost no time in communicating with President BUELL, of the Importers and Traders' Bank. Mr. BUELL could scarcely credit the gentlemen's statements, but nevertheless, as he had resolved to leave no stone unturned in his search for the forger, he hastened to Superintendent KENNEDY'S office and laid the case before that official. The Superintendent of Police, report adds, shrugged his shoulders and shook his head, but was induced, at length, to humor President BUELL, and summoning Detective Officer GILMORE, the Superintendent bade him accompany President BUELL whither he might elect to go. And to the utter amazement of the Superintendent of Police, an hour thereafter, KETCHUM was escorted into Police Headquarters a prisoner. The examination, yesterday, at the Tombs, where KETCHUM had no counsel, explodes the story that was circulated at Police Headquarters, representing that counsel for the prisoner had hidden him to communicate nothing to the representatives of the press, and it now seems more than likely that this was either one of KETCHUM'S whims in which the authorities indulged him, or possibly somebody may have desired that the true version of the arrest should be kept from the reporters until it had become news altogether too stale for use. The information which is given in this paragraph reached the reporters at a late hour last night—too late to admit of a visit to Mr. BUELL to obtain either verification or contradiction. We therefore give it for what it may be worth.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Conclusion of the Investigation Regarding the Recent Firemen's Riot—Testimony of Engine Company No. 41—Afternoon Session of the Board of Commissioners—Nos. 6 and 41 Disbanded for Disorderly Conduct, &c., &c.

SPECIAL SESSION.

The committee appointed by the board to investigate into the riot between Engine Companies Nos. 6 and 41 on the 20th inst., met yesterday morning at Firemen's Hall. The committee was composed of two members, Messrs. Finckney and Enos.

The session was devoted to hearing the defence of Engine Company No. 41, who produced the following witnesses:

William Hennessy, Foreman of No. 41, said: On Sunday was out to a fire, and going through Grand-street heard that a fire had broken out corner of Ridge and Delancey streets; proceeded that way, and when I got to the corner of Ridge and Delancey, found No. 6 standing in the middle of the street; while our engine was going by, No. 6 fired a volley at my men; I then ordered the company to stand fast; I remained by our engine until the pistol shots came so thick that we had to get out of the way; tried to get back to the engine; the police were busily engaged in clubbing every person they met; when I got back to my engine, I ordered No. 41 to back down; our engine backed down and went home; going home, the Chief Engineer told me to stop No. 41; did so, and stood there about two minutes, I should judge; when he ordered me to take the engine home, he told me to put it in tongue first; I took the engine home and called the roll; police came and took charge of the house; there was no growling about obeying the orders of the Chief Engineer or of the police; No. 6 stood there in a body, in the middle of the street; they fired a volley as No. 41 came in; cannot identify any parties who fired the shots.

Q.—How many men do you think were out? A.—Twenty-three men answered the roll-call; some of the men came out to the fire and caught the engine coming home; statements have been made by No. 6 that No. 41 had no fire-caps on the rope; that is a falsehood, we did have fire-caps.

Q.—How many men of your company were injured? A.—Two.

Q.—Was the man killed a member of your company? A.—No; he died from injuries in the head; he was coming out of a drinking saloon; I think he was not interested either way.

Q.—How many pipes did you have? A.—Two.

Q.—How many did you have when you returned? A.—Do not know; the police took possession of them.

Resumed—Told my men to stand by the engine and protect it; some of the men did, some did not; it was a bad place; went away about half past eleven A. M. with the man who said he was shot; about three minutes after firing commenced, when the man said "Hennessy, I'm shot;" went with him; there was no striking or firing from our side, so far as I saw.

Wm. Wilson said—I am Assistant Foreman of No. 41; had command of engine from the house; met Mr. Hennessy and went down Grand-street; asked parties where the fire was, and was told that it was in Ridge-street; we proceeded through Ridge-street until we came to the corner of Delancey-street; No. 6 was standing there; our rope had not got half way round when they fired a pistol volley into our rope; I turned round and identified Mr. Burke and Mr. Clayton; both had revolvers in their hands, and stood about five feet from the engine; a man from behind No. 6 came up and struck me; turned round and saw Mr. Burke fire again; the firing became so hot that I went over to the back of our engine; while standing there a man came up with a pipe, who I have since ascertained to be Kelly; some parties unknown to me took it awey from him; Clayton came round and attempted to strike me with a pistol; of course I defended myself; just about that time Mr. Hennessy ordered our engine to back down; No. 6 had backed down already; I then went home; did not see any pistols fired from our company; did not see any pistols in their hands; saw parties around No. 6 with clubs in their hands; did not see any clubs in the hands of No. 41's men; I had ten men when we started from the house; do not know how many answered at roll-call; left the engine as soon as she got into the house; heard that some four men had been shot, so went to take cars of them; the man I saw strike had no fire cap on.

Q.—You say you went behind your engine; did you stand all the time? A.—No; stood there until Mr. Clayton came up and struck me; the men did all they could to obey the orders of the foreman.

Mr. Albright said: I live at No. 21 Ridge-street; was home, in bed when the alarm was given; took my fire cap, and running up Bidge-street, saw said fire on the next block; I went on, and saw No. 6 coming across Ridge-street; along came Mr. Hennessy; he asked where the fire was, and I told him; going down with him, I thought it would be no use to get on the rope, so I ran alongside; when we got to Delancey-street, I was ten or fifteen feet behind the engine; before our engine had stopped, heard a volley of shots coming from No. 6 Engine, who were standing on the northwest corner of the street; I ran on the northeast corner, and stood there, directly opposite No. 6 Engine; saw Mr. Burke and Mr. Clayton (the latter bareheaded) both fire a shot; they then retired behind the engine, and came back; this was done three times; our engine stood fifteen or twenty feet from No. 6; then saw a man named Kelly come from back part of No. 6 with a brass pipe; saw a man clinch him and went to his assistance; when the pipe had been taken from Kelly the police came up; they chased me, on seeing me engaged with the man on the pipe; afterward came back and went with the engine home, and called the roll.

Lafay Schulum said—Was walking up toward Grand-street; I thought I would take a walk to the engine-house, but had gone but a few steps when the bell struck; started from the house with about five men; we went through Grand to Ridge and so down to Delancey; had scarcely got there when we got a whole volley of shots; I got behind the engine, when I heard that a man had been shot, and I went round to the station-house; was not struck; saw the flash of pistols; saw no clubs in anybody's hands; No. 6's men stood all around their engine; our men did not fire in return; did not see Chief-Engineer; did not answer to roll-call.

Simon Hester said—Was with the engine from the house until it arrived at the fire; when we got there and had hardly stopped before we got a volley from No. 6; saw Mr. Burke fire one or two shots; then I went to the rear from the engine; I did not notice anything further than that; did not see pistols or clubs in anyone's hands except Mr. Burke; was present when the Chief Engineer ran up; heard the Chief Engineer give orders for No. 41 to stop; Mr. Hennessy ordered the men to get on the rope; they obeyed him immediately.

John Fagan said—I belong to Engine Company No. 41; at the alarm of fire was in Division-street; ran up and caught the engine as she was crossing Division-street; went up Grand to Ridge-street, and as we crossed Bidge and Delancey streets I washe hind the engine; the engine had hardly stopped before the firing commenced; saw Mr. Burke, foreman of No. 6, pop out and fire three shots; he had his fire cap and trumpet; after Burke fired Mr. Clayton ran out and held the butt of his pistol over Wilson's head; the next man I saw was Kelly, with the brass pipe in his hand, striking out; about this time the police came up, and broke up the row; we backed our engine down, No. 6 backing down also, and both engines went up to Broome-street; Chief Engineer ordered our engine to stop; the excitement was so great we could not do so at the moment; saw no pistols or clubs in the hands of any of our men; did not see any one struck with the pipes.

Mr. Hennessy here stated that he had notified the brother of the man (Bickley) who had been killed to be present at the trial, but that he had not come. The brother of the deceased was with him when he died, and that he had told him before he died that he could recognize the man who shot him, and that he wore a No. 6 fire-cap. This was not received as evidence, however.

REGULAR AFTERNOON SESSION.

The regular tri-weekly session of the Board of Fire Commissioners was held at Firemen's Hall yesterday afternoon. Present—C. C. PINCKNEY, President; Commissioners ENOS, BOOTH and BROWN.

The minutes of meeting of the board, held Aug. 25, were read and approved.

Communications were received from the Chief-Engineer, stating that no objections exist to allow Hose Company No. 30 to take apparatus to Philadelphia. Received and application of company granted.

From Chief-Engineer, transmitting resignation of FRANCIS MAHEDY, messenger, and DAVID DUGAN, workman. Filed.

From J. C. SMITH, objection to his expulsion returned from Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. Received and action of company reversed.

From FLOYD GAMEN and JOHN BRUSH, asking for the caulking work of the department. Filed.

From M. T. BRENNAN, Comptroller, in relation to fire alarm bell taken from the corporation yard in Rivington-street. Referred to Commissioner BOOTH.

Report of Auditing Committee on sundry bills was received, recommending that they be paid. Recommendation of committee adopted.

Commissioner ENOS, presented report of Committee on complaint against Engine Companies Nos. 6 and 41, accompanied with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Engine Companies Nos. 6 and 41 be and they are hereby disbanned, and that the Chief-Engineer be instructed to take charge of the houses and apparatus heretofore in use by those companies.

Resolved, That the commissioner having in charge the district where No. 6 is located, inquire and report upon the expediency of forthwith arranging the house of No. 6 in a proper manner for the accommodation of horses, in order to organize a company on the new plan.

Which report was received and resolution adopted.

Commissioner ENOS presented a report accompanied with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the commissioner having in charge the Seventh and Eighth Districts is instructed to report to this board, at an early day, what arrangements can be made for the accommodation of an engine company on the new plan in the house now occupied by Hose Company No. 8, in Liberty-street, and that he present plans and probable cost of the same.

Which report was received and resolution adopted.

Commissioner BOOTH offered the following:

Resolved, That GEORGE W. ANDERSON be and he is hereby appointed a clerk in this department, to date from Sept. 1, at a salary of $1,000 per annum.

Which was adopted.

Commissioner ENOS offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the matter of employes in Chief's office and yard be referred to Commissioners BOOTH and BROWN, to advise with Chief-Engineer and report at next meeting.

Which was adopted.

Commissioner ENOS offered the following:

Resolved, That the Assistant Engineers to be hereafter chosen by this department, shall, in addition to their duties at fires, be subject to such other duties connected with the business and management of the Metropolitan Fire Department as may be directed by the board or the general rules to be adopted in regard to their position as other uniformed employes.

Which was adopted.

A communication was received from THOMAS A. B. SMITH, foreman Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, in relation to claims against that company. Referred to Commissioners ENOS and BROWN.

Report of committee on furniture in house of Engine Company No. 11, was taken from the table, and on question being taken on resolution appended to report, it was declared lost.

On motion the board then adjourned.

THE ARROW EXPLOSION.

Conclusion of the Evidence and Verdict of the Jury—The Coroner's Charge.

The Coroner's investigation in Brooklyn in the case of JOHN T. WESTLAKE, who lost his life on the 5th inst. by an explosion on the steamboat *Arrow*, was finally concluded before Coroner LYNCH yesterday afternoon. Capt. FROST, of the *Arrow*, and Mrs. MARGARET M. VAN TASSLE were examined, after which the Coroner delivered his charge.

The jury then retired, and after an absence of all out one hour, returned with the following verdict:

"We find that the deceased, JOHN T. WESTLAKE, came to his death by drowning on the afternoon of August 5, 1865, in consequence of the explosion of the port boiler of the steamboat *Arrow*; and we believe, further, that the explosion was caused by the valve of the port boiler, connecting the two boilers, remaining closed from the day previous; and we think that it was culpable neglect of the engineer, PETER VANDERBURGH, in not personally opening, or seeing that the valve was open. From the evidence, the reputation of the boat is bad, and we call on the Government Inspectors to make a thorough examination of her boilers before allowing her owners to run her, as they are now doing." Arthur Wennington, James Nevin, H. W. Smith, John E. Behm, Alfred Weeks, John Ponicy, Jury.

Fires.

IN THE NEW YORK COURIER OFFICE.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning fire, which is supposed to have been of incendiary origin, was discovered in the editorial rooms of the New-York *Courier* office, on the second floor of No. 9 Spruce-street. Half-a-dozen first-class fire-engines being housed near by, the firemen were enabled to reach the spot before the flames had gained headway. Mr. JAMES L. SMITH, editor of the *Courier*, estimates his loss at $800; he is insured by the Bntgers Company. His most serious loss is the *Courier* files for twenty years. These cannot be restored. Mr. ABRAHAM J. VAN WINKLE, dealer in paper, on the first floor, suffered some loss from damage by water. He has $2,500 insurance in each of the following named offices: Home, Atlantic, Bowery, Besolute, Norwich (Conn.), and the Hampden, of Springfield, Mass.

IN THIRD-AVENUE.

Near midnight on Sunday night a fire occurred in AUGUSTUS EVANS' oyster saloon, at No. 106 Third-avenue. The flames were speedily extinguished, with damage not exceeding $300. Mr. EVANS is not insured. The building is part of the Lawrence estate, and is insured. Two fire companies went to the scene manifesting a disposition to create a riot, but the strong force of policemen that were on the ground, under command of Capts. CAMERON, MOUNT and CAFFREY, preserved order, and but one arrest was made.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

TESTIMONIAL TO MRS. CONWAY.—The Board of Trustees of the Fire Department of Brooklyn last night presented a set of resolutions, elaborately engrossed and ornamented by Mr. JAMES F. LOMAS, to Mrs. F. B. CONWAY, the proprietress of the Park Theatre, in acknowledgment of a benefit given to the Fire Department in aid of their Widows' and Orphans' Fund, on the 24th of May last, by which a large sum was realized. The department has now some $60,000 in the treasury for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the department.

Williamsburgh.

DESTRUCTION OF A POTTERY BY FIRE.—A fire broke out about 2 A. M., yesterday, in the pottery of OTTERHAUSERS & Co., situated in North Eleventh-street, between First and Second, E. D. The building was completely gutted, and the loss will amount to $5,000, including stock, &c. The fire is believed to have originated in the kiln. Insured for $1,200 in the Williamsburgh Fire Insurance Company.

For the Blind Mother of the Volunteer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following amounte have been received since the 14th inst. Will you please acknowledge them:

G. H., $10; A Friend (Fishkill,) $5; M. L., $1; E. H. W. (Hartford,) $2; L. K., $2.

E. HURST, No. 248 Broadway, Boom No. 14.

A Very Proper Question.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 21, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My husband and I have read your paper from its commencement. At the beginning of the rebellion you issued a Sunday paper, to continue only (if I remember rightly) during the life of the rebellion. The war is over, but the paper is still published. I have asked my husband to stop the Sunday paper, but he says, hold still, it will stop of its own accord soon. Will it?

SARAH DAVIS.

If the Sunday edition of the TIMES should stop, it will be entirely of its own accord, and Mrs. DAVIS shall have one notice of the fact.—ED. TIMES.

The City Inspector's Department.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 28, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your journal of this morning is an editorial reflecting severely on this department in connection with the granting of a permit for the burial of a person who died in consequence of throwing himself or falling from a window.

These strictures are founded upon an entire mistake of the nature of the duties of the persons by whom such permits are granted. You are correct in saying that the business of issuing these permits belongs to this department, but entirely wrong in the supposition that its performance "requires the experience and scrutiny of a skilled and honest physician;" and also, in the assertion that the duty is shirked by the officer appointed to attend to it, and given over entirely into ignorant hands. In all the rest of your article I entirely coincide, especially in that part of it which hopes that the authorities will prosecute, and, if any guilty violation of the law is proved, punish the offenders.

Being desirous of exculpating my department from the blame which you attach to it, I beg leave to explain the *modus operandi* of granting burial permits. The law places in this department the duty of granting burial permits, upon the certificate of a physician, stating the name, age, sex, color, and nativity of the deceased, and the direct and indirect causes of death, except in cases where death proceeds from violence or accident, in which cases the permit is granted only upon the Coroner's certificate. In order that these requirements of law may be fully carried out, this department has prepared proper forms of physicians' certificates, which are furnished gratuitously to every physician who applies for them. Should a physician certify the cause of death in such a manner as to conceal the necessity of a Coroner's inquest, no skillfulness or honesty in a physician employed to issue permits would enable him to detect the concealment, any more than would the smallest clerical ability necessary to enable a person to read the physician's certificate and write the burial permit. The failure of a physician to fill up the certificate properly, so that any person may clearly perceive the necessity, if any exists, of a Coroner's inquest, is punishable by fine. The usual course in obtaining burial permits is for the undertaker to take the certificate from the physician or family of the deceased, and upon its presentation to the person having the authority, the permit is issued. In consequence of the great extent of our city, it has always been customary to delegate this authority to persons in different parts of the city; sometimes undertakers and sometimes apothecaries, (without compensation,) upon the application of the undertakers in the respective vicinities. This authority is only granted to persons in whom the department has every reason to feel confidence, and instructions are given to them as to the cases in which permits may be granted, and they are required to make a return to this office weekly, together with the physicians' certificates upon which the permits have been issued. The number of persons so authorized is six, namely: two on the north side, three on the east side, and one in Harlem. Permits are also issued from this office and from the house of the City Inspector *at night*, and from the private office of Dr. RAMSAY, Registrar of Records, &c., *day and night*. The necessity for granting permits at night arises from bodies being brought into the city late in the evening, after this office has closed, and parties desiring to forward them by the early trains or boats to some other place. In the case which furnishes the foundation of your article, the physician attending certified the cause of death to be "congestion of the lungs, heart and kidneys." How could any skilled physician, any more than a clerk, determine from this that an inquest was necessary? You cannot mean that upon every application for a permit, a physician appointed by this department should make a sort of inquest into the cause of death. That could not be done without employing almost every physician in the city. You cannot but perceive, therefore, the injustice to this department of your strictures, and I feel sure you will make such a correction as will disabuse the public mind of the idea that any blame can be attached to us in this matter. I should state that on Saturday morning, as soon as the matter was brought to his attention, Dr. RAMSAY, Registrar of Records, &c., called upon the Coroner, and that it was upon his application that the present investigation is being made. F. I. A. BOOLE,

City Inspector.

Our Mercantile Marine.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Aug. 20, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have this day arrived from sea, on my passage home. I boarded an English brig and obtained some papers, among others your issue of the 4th instant, containing an editorial in relation to the burning of the Inman steamer *Glasgow*, in which you lay great stress on Capt. MANNING'S superior discipline, and say, notwithstanding everything as regards time, place and weather being favorable, all would have been of but little use were it not for strict discipline. I agree with you. "Discipline is of the utmost importance on shipboard." Our American ships should have a sufficient number of boats and fire-pumps, (what how few do!) but as our crews are now managed, discipline cannot be maintained. I will venture to assert that every seaman of the ill-fated *Glasgow* had been connected with her or some other steamer of the same line for years, and consequently took an interest. Capt. MANNING'S statement is proof. He says: "I put some of my trustiest sailors to guard the boats."

Now our ships never do or can carry the same crew more than a voyage, and rarely more than a passage, and why? Because our maritime laws are sadly deficient to those of England. American shipowners should not only have boats and pumps in abundance and in good order, but try and do away with the present wretched system of advance wages to crews, inasmuch as it tends to introduce the worst class of men into our ships. Men that cannot go in English ships flock to ours, and whose chief delight is to create riots on shipboard, knowing they have been overpaid in advance.

A notice of this in your widely-circulated journal will oblige one who desires to see the American marine at least *equal* to any in the world.

J. CLARK, Captain.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Aug. 28.

By Justice Barbour.

Solomon Moyere *vs.* Rudolph Einstein; order discontinuing action granted. John Wright *vs.* George Black; order granted. George Haffenort et al. *vs.* Bernard McLoughlin; order granted. John B. Frink *vs.* E. Bennet et al; motion denied. John L. Brownell *vs.* J. G. Van Riper; order extending time to answer ten days. Hiram Sleeper et. al. *vs.* Dennis De Coursey; order granted. Louis F. De Figamur *vs.* Miguel Brossit; order granted. Catharine Keating, &c., *vs.* Mary Burk, et. al.; order for the appointment of guardian, &c., granted. James Brown et. al. *vs.* Erbie De Corty; order granted. Annette Francis *vs.* Eliza Washington; order granted. John Wright *vs.* George Black; judgment referred. James D. Cullen, &c., *vs.* The Ninth-Avenue Railroad Company; order for the appointment of guardian granted. B. S. Hall &c., *vs.* Ellis Morris, &c.; motion denied with leave to renew, &c. Joseph S. Kendall, &c., *vs.* Ellis Morris, &c.; order granted.

By Justice Garvin.

James S. Carpenter *vs.* James S. Willett, Administrator, &c.; order granted. John H. Richards *vs.* Edward H. Bulkley; case settled.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Justice Sutherland.

In the matter of Isabella M. Williams *vs.* William Richards, &c.; motion denied without costs to either party. John Q. Jones, President, &c., *vs.* Thomas Newman, et al.; motion granted so far as to let defendant come in and defend, and judgment to be vacated on an undertaking, to be approved by the court, being given to pay, and matter to be settled. Wilhelmina Tribber *vs.* Ernest Tribber; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Mary A. McNair *vs.* Jackson Orr, et al.; motion granted.

[Advertisement.]

JEALOUSY: ITS CAUSES AND CURE.—Signs of Character, and how to read them. Gen. GRANT. Hon. J. M. ASHLEY. Portraits and Characters. PRITCHARD, the murderer. Causes of Crime. Cosmogony, a World Within a World—its Gateway. In September No. *Phrenological Journal*. Only 20 cents, or $2 a year. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

[Advertisement]

LAST DAY BUT TWO.—Penmanship, bookkeeping and business affairs, at GOLDSMITH'S Institute. No. 756 Broadway. Notice.—All who enter their names prior to Sept. 1 will secure their instruction for the Fall at the half prices of the Summer term.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

[Advertisement.]

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—September number contains brilliant Literary Novelties, grand display of Fall Fashions, popular Music, full-size Patterns, magnificent and costly Engravings, &c., &c.

[Advertisement]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

No fair creature in these days, drops diamonds and sapphires, when she speaks, like the girl in the fancy tale, but any young lady who uses the fragrant SOZODONT, as her dentifrice, will be pretty sure to display a row of pearls every time she opens her ruby lips.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 28—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool*—Mr. Wilson, Miss B. Wolf, R. Dick, Madame Boquet, Miss E. Marsh, Mr. Price, S. Wolf, John R. Dick, Thos. Marsh, Mr. Read, Geo. Collins, R. Knowles, Mr. Gerson and family, J. Harris, Mr. Shields, Rev. B. F. McLaughlin, Mr. Marshall, David Thomas, James Haughton, H. O. Haughton, O. H. Chase, family and servant; Albert Behaling, E. T. Elger, E. Hegardy, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Sharp, Martha Boyd, Wm. Geary, J. Furner, Mr. Casterlin, Robert Fudman, C. F. Webber, Mrs. Webber, W. H. Daryman, Mr. Emerson, P. G. O'Connell and wife, Ernest Hord, L. Schardein, P. Camaron, M. McGregor, Mr. Whitworth and wife, A. Warnell, Mr. Benton, W. Sharff, J. W. Cox, D. Anderson, W. Anderson, T. D. Caspers, J. Brockell, J. Haig and family, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Dixon, Wm. A. Exham and wife, David Howe, A. Murray, Mr. Wilmer, Mr. Robinson, Mr. M. L. Weilman, Mr. McPhail, Mr. Blanchard, Miss Ferguson, A. B. Blanchard, Mr. Hazlitt and family, Mr. Potter, Misses Potter, J. Parker, A. Delanque and wife, W. H. Baylock, A. Becks, J. Taylor, G. Becks, R. Gray, Chas. Levi, R. Wilson, Mr. Montgomery, G. W. Curtis, R. M. Tombest, Mr. Howard and wife, W. McKnight, S. Hazlit, G. Gregory, E. D. Pratt, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Gale and wife Mr. O. F. Cooke, J. Galloway, Mr. King, Mr. Horton, C. L. Jeffries, Miss Westley, Mr. Bonsdale, Mr. Kearney, Michael Murphy and family, Mr. Wychoff.

AUG. 28—*In steamship Hanse, from Bremen, &c.*—T. Hildebrant, W. V. Sachs, O. Reunedy, Mr. Frey and sister, H. Genslein and brother, M. Wachtel, H. Sonntag and son, F. Hinkel, Helene Walter, A. L. Hoppe and family, W. Etwin, Mrs. Lafgeer and daughter, J. C. Rust, P. Sprekels and family, J. Hoppe and wife, Anne Claussen, F. Schwarz and wife, F. Papenbenssn, E. Molling, C. Orans and wife, F. Forster, Maria Forster, L. Dilppi, Jeanette Weil and daughter, W. Schulte and wife, Mrs. Morewood and family, Rev. Mr. Van Nest, Dorothea Bosse, Emilie Muller, S. Fehsenfeld, H. Schmidt, J. Bahlmann and child, F. Schumacher and family, G. Christ and wife, Julie Buse, G. Dellacher, C. Strohmeyer, Ella Webner, S. Marx, G. A. Schwarz and wife, G. H. Belemius and family, F. Schutte, S. Binmenthal, Louise Bauer, mother and child, C. Williamsen, Emma Meyer and daughter, Elise Caemmerer, J. W. Northmann, E. C. Bertrand, C. Eimer, Ottilie Kirchweger, C. H. Vogeler.

In steamship Chase, from Savannah—Martin Duggan, B. Mallon, Mr. Buckley, Lieut. C. Williams, George G. Bonnington, W. E. Van Name, T. C. Blanchie, Lieut. J. G. Hoep, M. J. Stein, D. C. Rodman and lady, Lieut. W. McCormack, Capt. J. C. Blanchard, Mrs. M. J. Heern, Mrs. Arnold and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 24 | Sun sets..... 6 38 | Moon sets...11 18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 30 | Gov. Island. 1 19 | Hell Gate.....2 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 28.

Cleared.

Ships Confidence, Johnston, New-Orleans, W. & A. Nelson; Victory, Briggs, Liverpool, D. Ogden.

Barks Golden Fleece, Rhodes, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Son; Philene, Davis, Turks Island, Miller & Houghton; Morning Star, (Br.,) Vaugh, Santiago, Cuba, Waydell & Co.

Brigs Samson, Davis, Cette, F. Berthond & Co.; W. H. Bigelow, Chisholm, Turks Island, G. F. Pennistan; J. H. Crowley, Drisko, Philadelphia, C. B. Swain; Trenton, Atherton, Philadelphia, Miller & Houghton; Lorma, Hapenny, Amboy, Dearborn Bros.; Emily Fisher, Perkins, Swan Island, Brett, Son & Co.; Alessandro, (Ital.,) Bartoloino, Genoa, Slocovich, Agresti, Smith & Georgsides

Schooners Surprise, Beers, Boston, H. S. Rackett & Son; S. H. Travers, Newy. Baltimore, A. Abbot; Convoy, Merrill, Boston, W. S. Byown; Two Marys, Pencost, Richmond, Bentley, Smith & Co.; South

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4346. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SOUTH AS IT IS.

Historic Ground Between Washington and Richmond.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES OF THE WAR.

Condition of Business and the People in Alabama.

Huntsville and What Our Correspondent Saw There.

Progress of General Fisk on His Tour of Inspection.

Cotton In Alabama But No Way to Get to Market.

Notes of Travel—From Washington to Richmond—Historic Ground—Reminiscences.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPOTSWOOD HOTEL, RICHMOND, Thursday, Aug. 24, 1865.

Hotels always present a puzzling lesson to the student of human nature; but the Spotswood goes ahead of all that I have seen yet. The great question is as to who your neighbor is. Is he "reb" or "yank?" According to the liking of the student aforesaid the question may be varied in expression; but it finally resolves itself as above. Loyal or traitorous. Here is a seedy looking man at my elbow. By his shoes, his old slouch hat, his gray clothing, I know that he has been a "secesh;" but there is another, as well dressed as any you can meet on Broadway. What is he? People may say as much as they please that they can distinguish a Southerner from a Northerner; but I cannot admit it. A tall, lean, lank, hollow-cheeked, cadaverous, yellow-complected man may be set down as a North Carolinian. If you bet on it you will win nine times out of ten; but there are "tar-heels" who will deceive you. The war has changed the physiognomy of this section slightly, but there is enough of the American citizen left in every face to make a guess as to his nativity rather doubtful. The feminine portion of the Southern community, particularly those who have lived in close proximity to the lines, exhibit more marked change than the males. There is a decided look in the eye, and the chin seems more firmly set, both of which peculiarities have probably been occasioned by mental excitement or anxiety. With the exception of the pampered contractors and office-holders, the Southern people have been improved physically by the war. They have undoubtedly endured more hardships (how are you blockade?) than our soldiers, and, having become accustomed to privations, they are correspondingly toughened and hardened. It is not an unusual thing to see a workman in the South, after having completed his day's labor, coil upon his bench, or on the ground, for his night's rest. Necessity, i. e., the lack of greenbacks, is often the cause of this; but the indifference exhibited on such occasions is nevertheless remarkable.

To be a traveler now-a-days is to be a victim of imposition. From New-York City—the headquarters of everything iniquitous and good—to Richmond—the other quarters of the same antithetical principle—the impositions are fearful. Jump into a carriage at the door of the St. Nicholas to go to the Cortlandt-street ferry. On your arrival, an aristocratic jehu, without the suavity which makes being victimized pleasant, gruffly demands seventy-five cents as his fare for carrying you half a mile. Get into a sleeping car and hide your patent-leather boots as carefully as you will, a porter will demand a quarter of you for oiling them. Arrive at Washington—when turn around, no matter how carefully, and it will cost you a fabulous sum. Swindling, Jeremy Diddling, &c., reached their top notchee during the war, and hav'nt fallen a peg since its close. Two dollars and a half for a hack from any part of Washington to the Potomac boats is a fair specimen of the moderate demands of drivers there, and often leaving that delectable conglomeration of all that is outrageous, if you go southerly, you must add fully fifty per cent. Seventy-five cents for a whisky sock-tail! Think of it, and before you venture on a journey, fortify yourself accordingly with our respected Secretaries' representatives of the nation's ability to pay.

From Washington to Aquia Creek is a pleasant trip, if you have the fortune to get aboard a pleasant boat, have pleasant weather and other pleasant concomitants. The most striking feature of the occasion is the passing of Mount Vernon. There are always a number of rebels on board, but from the first stroke of the ship's bell, as it passes the sacred spot, until the last vestige of the vernal hill disappears behind the bend in the river, both loyalists and secessionists stand against or lean over the railing on the Virginia side, and gaze with awe and admiration at the last resting-place of the father of our country. Truly the memory of WASHINGTON is a connecting link which unceasingly draws Americans together. All pay homage to his dust, and all alike respect him for his virtues and greatness.

Aquia Creek is one of the historical spots of the Old Dominion. Passing from the possession of the rebel troops into that of our army, it became an important base for McDOWELL; and when McCLELLAN brought his army up from the Peninsula, a portion of it was landed there to aid POPE. BURNSIDE and HOOKER used it next. At times I have seen large three-story frame buildings, eating houses, sutlers' and supply stores, quartermaster's warehouses, mountains of long forage, and other essentials of the presence of the army there. And again I have seen, as now, the charred and blackened ruins of the piers, and a grave-like stillness pervading the entire vicinity. The Richmond, Fredericksburgh & Potomac Railroad Company have laid a rough flooring of planks on the half destroyed piers, and on the arrival of the boats there a passenger coach and a baggage car, with the engine "wrong end to," are run out to the landing, and the freight, &c., taken aboard.

From the creek to Fredericksburgh the view is varied. The dense green undergrowth peculiar to old camping grounds, speaks so plainly of the struggle from which we have just emerged, that one cannot help giving way to thoughts of the war and the dark hours of Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville, so nearly connected with these localities. Here BURNSIDE and HOOKER rose and fell as commanders of the grand Army of the Potomac. Twice our army started from its camps around Stafford Court House and Falmouth, and twice it returned defeated and discomfited, only to show its greater glory in recuperating for and accomplishing the great victories of the Pennsylvania and Maryland campaigns, Brooks' Station, Potomac Run, Stoneman's Switch, Stafford Court House, Falmouth and opposite Fredericksburgh. How many messages of love, life and death have thrilled the hearts in the homes of our soldiers, contained in letters dated at these places. Here our great LINCOLN reviewed the troops before they marched to Gettysburgh, and here the army spent the "gay Spring under HOOKER," with the festive dances and sociables at his headquarters, in which the gay belles of the capital often participated. McDOWELL started from here to reinforce McCLELLAN, when Stonewall JACKSON ordered him back by driving BANKS down the valley. POPE started from here for Cedar Mountain in his circuitous advance on Richmond. BURNSIDE's "mud march," in February, 1863, and thousands of other equally important incidents in the history of the rebellion, force themselves into the mind of the traveler on this route.

Fredericksburgh! Marked, scarred and half ruined, proud, haughty, but now humbled and humiliated! Nowhere else in the dominion of the late usurpation does the effects of the war show themselves more distinctly, or teach a plainer lesson. Once this city was called the most finished, cultivated and aristocratic in Virginia, and there is every indication that it merited such a reputation. The houses, though now bearing evidence of the sharp practice of the national artillery, also indicate good taste in architecture and a love of ease and comfort on the part of their owners. A first-class country dinner, always to be obtained here, shows that some one has been able to make crops this year, notwithstanding all the disturbances that have so nearly ruined this section. Mange's Heights, where SEDGWICK and his brave old Sixth Corps did so nobly, looks now as peaceful and quiet as an ordinary landscape, and save the crooked line of yellow earth on the brows of the hills, there is nothing to show the distant observer that they have trembled 'neath the tramp of charging columns. The broad level plains below the city, where BURNSIDE made his bloody attempt on LEE's impregnable lines, and where REYNOLDS, with the old First Corps, made their successful crossing and diversion; where HOOKER went up the river to Chancellorsville; are as green, and the grass waves in the sunlight, as though they had never been stained by the blood of patriots.

From Fredericksburgh to Richmond the same undergrowth appears, but at intervals there is a long reach of grassy plain which resembles the wild and almost boundless prairies of Illinois and Wisconsin. The Mat, La, Po, and Ni Rivers, Guinnea Station, Bowling-Green, Spottsylvania Court-House, and other familiar names and places associated with the deflected Summer line of GRANT's campaign, strike you as you pass. The North Annie, where WARREN crossed with the Fifth Corps on the 23d of May, '64, and from which point the last flank movement up to the crossing of the Chickahominy and the James was made, and Hanover Junction to which place GRANT and LEE raced from Spottsylvania, are paraded like a panorama.

At last Richmond itself is reached, and the confusion of energetic contrabands, the squabble to secure your own property in the shape of valises and trunks, knocks your reflections endways. On my arrival I overheard the following conversation, which is worthy of record.

First pretty girl:—"Oh! Jule, there goes your Gus."

Second pretty girl:—"Oh the darling! I'd give the world to see him in our Confederate uniform again!"

I also heard and observed the following:

Bright Freedman striving to make a balky horse go, is addressed by ex-Confederate soldier:—"Why don't you whip him? I can lick him into it."

Freedman:—"Go way dar. Y'use been trin' to lick somethin' dese fo' yea's and couldn't do it."

Everybody has written about Richmond, so I won't attempt it. E. P. B.

The Anticipated Mass Meeting—Horse Stealers and their Captors—The Tenth Connecticut Returning Home—Great Progress in the Building Trade.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Aug. 26.

In a short dispatch I sent to the TIMES bureau at Washington, I alluded to the postponement of a mass meeting. The idea of the meeting originated with some of the leading members of the press, who were anxious to tender President JOHNSON an invitation to pay Richmond a visit. It was then considered advisable to invite the coöperation of leading civilians and this being accomplished it was resolved to call a mass meeting of the *citizens generally*, to be held on the capitol square, and to offer such resolutions as would elicit their honest opinions on the absorbing questions of the day.

The meeting will be held on Tuesday next at 5 P. M., and from the character of the parties most actively engaged in it, and the importance of the resolutions to be submitted to the meeting, involving, as they assuredly will, the future political status of this people, is attracting great and deserved attention.

Horse stealing has become of such frequent occurrence of late, that the military authorities determined upon taking the matter in hand and attempt to check it. On Thursday night, from certain information received, a squadron of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, under the command of Lieut. OAKES, went in pursuit and succeeded, after an exciting chase, which lasted during the whole night, in capturing and bringing safely into camp seven thieves and nine horses.

On Friday night they started again and captured two thieves and four horses which they also brought back with them.

Nearly all these thieves have been recognized as old offenders who for a considerable time past have been horse stealing with impunity, and their capture reflects the highest credit upon Lieut. OAKES and the men under his command, and entitles them to the thanks of the entire horse-owning public in this neighborhood.

The Tenth Connecticut having been mustered out, were, as a mark of honor, escorted to Rockets by the superb band and four companies of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts.

The builders and carpenters must be enjoying a rich harvest in Richmond at the present time. Any person who visited this place soon after our occupation, and were to ride now from Rocketts to the Spotswood, would scarcely recognize it again. Huge piles of charred bricks have been removed, and warehouses, many of them of a most substantial character, are in progress of construction. Large hotels have been repainted, embellished and refurnished with every requirement for the luxury and comfort of the traveling public, and others are in process of construction.

The foundation stone of a National Bank was laid the other day with appropriate ceremonies, and other similar institutions are in contemplation. There is on all sides evidence of a large outlay of capital, affording employment to laborers and mechanics of various trades; and scarcely consistent with the assertion one so often reads, north of the Potomac, that the bulk of the people here are only traitors in disguise, and the oath of allegiance they have taken an empty sham.

In Alabama—First Impressions of Huntsville—Spring Water to Boast of—A Pretty Little Town—Citizens known to Fame—Huntsville Bell Battery—Churches and Preachers—A Teacher Turned Guerrilla.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Tuesday, Aug. 22.

On returning from Chattanooga to Nashville, I took the road that branches off at Stevenson, and running through northern Alabama, carries one through Huntsville, Decatur, Athens, Pulaski and Franklin, places which the rebellion has made familiar. At Huntsville, I tarried a couple of days, having heard so good an account of its attractions, as to feel desirous to see it. It is situated about ten miles from the Tennessee River, in the midst of a fertile and beautiful region, 100 miles from Chattanooga, and 140 from Nashville.

Our first impressions of the town were decidedly agreeable. The contrast between it and Chattanooga, and indeed the whole war-ravaged region, reaching to Atlanta, is most marked and striking. For a dozen miles before reaching Huntsville, one enjoys the transition from a rough and mountainous district, to a broad, level tract of apparently fine agricultural capabilities. Corn and cotton fields began to abound, and the broad acres covered by these crops, stretching away from each side of the road, wore a very pleasant and promising look. Less than half the country around, however, was under cultivation. The rest was weed-grown and unsightly, seeming to proclaim a lack of laborers, or a lack of means to employ them, or a condition too unsettled as yet, to warrant much enterprise or effort to occupy all the soil with fruits, which might fall a prey to the lawless and rapacious.

Leaving the cars at the station, I found a few rods off the Huntsville Hotel, in charge now and for about two years of Messrs. KELLOGG and NEWMAN, formerly of Louisville, Ky. It is a large, square, brick building of three stories, with porticoes and verandahs, giving it an attractive air to the traveler, curiously scanning it to see what promise of good accommodation it holds out. Its exterior did not belie it. All its arrangements and appurtenances were excellent. Spacious and well-furnished parlors, dining-room commodious, with a table well provided and well served, sleeping apartments large and airy, with scrupulously clean beds and *without* bedbugs, which latter I had from frequent experience began to look upon as an "institution," as thoroughly wedded to the Southern (hotel) soil as the "peculiar institution" itself was wont to be, though, perhaps, not quite so assiduously cherished. Not a musquito either was present, to ruffle the placidity of the tired traveler's repose—altogether conspiring to make the sense of enjoyment rapturous. Add to this a luxurious bath, furnished from an unfailing spring of purest, sweetest water, gushing forth from the rocks close by the hotel, and I have said all that need be said in praise of a house, whose peer south of the Ohio, since the Galt House was burned, I have not found.

The spring I have alluded to well deserves a word of special notice. It is one of a cluster of springs of equally delicious water flowing in the vicinity. This particular one supplies the whole town. A steam apparatus, near where the stream issues from the rock, is constantly at work, forcing the water into hydrants, from which the people draw their daily supplies, and without stint. Below the rocks, the water flows away in a running stream of considerable width, at which the cattle of the town quench their thirst, and teams crossing pause for refreshment in the midst of the cooling waters. Such water, and so prodigally supplied to a town, is one of the most precious gifts of God.

Huntsville had only a population of between 4,000 and 5,000 before the rebellion. It has rather dwindled than grown since then, with but slight prospect of immediate increase. The town is a very pretty one, located upon rolling ground, which overlooks a fine expanse of picturesque country, to which meadows, cultivated fields, woods and high hills in the back ground give pleasing variety. The streets are wide and clean, and densely fringed with fine trees, evergreen and others. The houses betoken taste and refinement, and not a few, as well on the outskirts as within the town, are spacious and elegant. The Court-house occupies the centre of the place, and is a substantial and rather comely old edifice in the Grecian style, with porticoes fronting toward the east and west, each adorned with six large and ornamented columns. The grounds, fenced in with iron railing, are covered with trees. Business houses line the sides of the square, though the business of the town is on a small scale, and of the retail sort altogether. Huntsville, in fact, never made pretensions to much business, being rather noted as the quiet and pleasant home of people who made pretensions to wealth, culture and high social position.

JEREMIAH CLEMENS, formerly United States Senator had his home here, whence a few months ago he passed away from the mortal stage, on which he had once been a somewhat prominent actor. He had the reputation of being a Union man, and with no sympathy in the disorganizing sentiments of the secessionists. CLEMENT C. CLAY, also in the United States Senate formerly lived here, and perhaps, from his Fortress Monroe seclusion looks back with bitter memories to this sweet home of his happier days. His father, Governor CLAY, still lives in the pleasant old mansion that has long sheltered him, and having remained perfectly quiet during all the troubles that rebellion engendered, has not been molested in his home, and doubtless will not be while his declining years are running out. POPE WALKER also lives here, and is now at home, having duly taken the oath of allegiance, and finding pardon from a lenient government. This man was in the rebel cabinet, when such hybrid body was first formed, and did what he could to rouse his section to resist and make successful battle against the legitimate authorities. In a speech from the Huntsville Court-house, just before the rebel madness fired on the nation's flag at Sumter, POPE WALKER scouted and ridiculed the idea that there was pluck enough in Yankeedom to attempt to restrain the secession furore by force, and heroically declared, that he would agree to wipe up with his single handkerchief all the blood that would flow from the South's assertion of independence. What a shrewd and sagacious seer he proved himself to be sure! And yet his sagacity was not a whit less enlightened than that of the most renowned leaders of his blood-provoking faction, while his argument for the enormous infatuation of flouting his country's flag, was quite as cogent as theirs. The bitter experience of four years has, no doubt, made him a wiser man.

From the cupola of the Court-house, the clock of the place sounds out, with its iron tongue, the hours as they pass. This monitory and utilitarian bell is the only one in town. From no steeple or tower rings out, now, the invitation that was wont to gather the Sabbath worshippers. The Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Methodist and Cumberland Presbyterian Churches, in their enthusiastic devotion to the cause having its centre of operations at Richmond, took down their bells, sent them forward to Holly Springs, where a foundry was at work, sacrificed them to the needs of the Confederacy by making them over as a free gift to the government, to be melted down and molded into cannon. The donors stipulated only this, that when the guns were molded and ready for use, they should receive the name of "The Bell Battery of Huntsville," as pointing to their origin and history. The work was in due time completed. The handsome guns were suitably mounted, and eager to thunder terror and death through the ranks of the hated foe. But just at this juncture a Yankee force made a sudden raid upon the locality, and among its trophies was this Bell Battery, seized before it had fired a single round to attest the rare value of the materials composing it. This was the unkindest cut of all, and shows, what the war has shown over and over again, that the greatness of a patriotic sacrifice is by no means the measure of its success.

I went on the Sabbath to the Presbyterian church of Dr. Ross, hoping to hear a man who had taken a prominent part in the slavery discussions before the General Assembly in by-gone times. His church, a large and handsome brick edifice, with a tall, graceful spire rising from a tower on one corner of the building, was closed for the day, the Doctor being absent from the town. It was a disappointment, as I had looked for something more than ordinary from a man who is understood to unite force to eccentricity. The Episcopal church, a very tasteful and beautiful structure, of the Gothic order, stood near, and with open door invited us in. Entering and waiting upward of half an hour, it was announced that the rector, Rev. Mr. BANNISTER, having attended a funeral service that morning, would not officiate further. Proceeding thence to the Cumberland Presbyterian, we found this also closed. A Methodist Society, worshipping in the basement of an unfinished Baptist church, was all the chance left for a service that morning. The preacher was a rough-hewer, with a singular dearth of ideas. He misquoted the Scripture he attempted to quote, and bungled and boggled his business terribly. A label, in huge printed letters, was pasted on the back of each pew, "Gentlemen will please use spittoons;" an invitation, as it seemed, to commit an act which I was fain to think no gentleman at the North could commit during divine service. But tobacco-chewing, almost universal in this sunny region, respects neither time nor place. Even in the neatly carpeted and elaborately decorated Episcopal Church, I noticed each pew adorned with a huge earthen spittoon. As to the loyalty of the preachers here, it is just about as it was during all the rebellion. Mr. BANNISTER offers no prayers for the President of the United States, nor for those in authority, on the ground that Bishop WILMER, of the diocese of Alabama, has directed John to be offered so long as the government continues to hold the State by the military. When the military is withdrawn their practice may conform to former usage, but not till then. Such is the defiant attitude, taken by an influential church, whose ministers, instead of arraying themselves among the true peacemakers, and using their power to promote good will and harmony, seem to find pleasure in perpetuating discord, and fanning the embers of strife.

The female seminary here was under the care of a Mr. WILSON, a Methodist minister, who may have been a good teacher, but was certainly a bad rebel. When Gen. MITCHELL took Huntsville in 1862, this man flouted the national authority by flaunting the rebel flag from the roof of his school. He was arrested, but afterward, on promise of good behavior, released. Again, for some similar offence, he was arrested, when he told the officers who held him that the next time they found him they would find him armed and ready to battle for his rights. When released, he joined a band of guerrillas, but was captured not long after by some scouting Union parties and delivered up. This time he was sent to a Northern prison, where he remained eighteen months, and is now back, under the amnesty, of course, and laboring hard to get possession of his seminary, now occupied as a hospital, and containing some one hundred and eighty-five patients. He will probably succeed after a time. But what kind of a nursery of loyal citizens will his school be likely to prove? The church and the school will not, I am afraid, unless different counsels guide them, much help at present to smooth down and remove existing asperities.

The Freedmen's Bureau is doing a quiet and efficient work. An office is located here, under charge of Chaplain S. M. GOODFELLOW, formerly connected with a hospital at Nashville. He has heavy work upon his hands, and seems to perform it vigorously and well. There is no end to the claims, grievances, demands, petitions, which are continually urged, and which require patience, skill and sagacity to investigate and decide upon. The office is the chief champion of the freedmen suffering from injustice and petty tyranny. Even with its aid, his prospects are anything but bright in many districts. Without its aid, he would suffer untold miseries from irresponsible ruffians, hating him for the freedom he rejoices in, and ready to inflict upon him, if only safe from the clutches of the law, the most abominable cruelties.

C. V. S.

Traveling Facilities in Alabama—The Cotton Crop—The Negroes—Wilson's Raid.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SELMA, Ala., Sunday, Aug. 13, 1865.

Let no one who is in haste attempt to pass through this country, for if he does he will soon discover the truth of the proverb, which says: "The farthest way round is the surest way home." Where one is fortunate enough to find a railroad in operation, the cars only run by daylight, while those nondescript vehicles called "hacks" in this country travel only by night. The delapidated condition of the tracks and rolling stock is the reason why the cars run only by daylight, the extreme heat caused by the drought the reason why stages run only at night. For two months, I am told, there has been no rain through a strip of country comprising the central portions of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. The late crops of corn are almost ruined by the drought, and what little cotton there was planted will not yield more than half a crop. The dust is terrible, and the heat such that not even the much enduring mule can travel steadily during the middle of the day. Unless the corn crop is better in the country lying back from the routes of travel than where I have seen it, there must be a scarcity of food the coming winter.

But the all-absorbing subject here is cotton. "Cotton on the brain" is the prevailing malady. In coming from Columbus, Ga., to Montgomery by a route southward of that taken by WILSON on his raid, I saw the first old cotton stored away in gin-houses, corn-cribs and other outbuildings. The amount thus hidden is considerable, but does not in my opinion approximate anywhere near an average crop. There has been no cotton planted in this country since 1861. The law against planting cotton was most rigidly enforced by the authorities, and shove all by public opinion. On this point the testimony is unanimous. Had I the time or you the space to spare, columns might be filled with accounts of the persecutions suffered by those who dared to plant even for their own use, or for the purpose of saving seed until better times should come. As may be supposed, the cotton coming out is most of it in a wretched condition. Nearly all of it has to be rebaled before it can be got to market, and in any event the loss in weight will be great and the expense heavy. A great deal of the cotton was ginned early in the war for convenience of stowing, payment of taxes, &c. By being deprived for so long a time of the oil from the seed, the cotton has a bleached appearance, and the strength of the fibre will be found to have been seriously impaired. From necessity, most of the planters are bringing out their cotton as fast as their limited means of transportation will allow; but in cases where their immediate wants are not pressing, they are very unwilling to part with it. There are two principal reasons for this: One is, they expect to get higher prices before Christmas; and the other is, their distrust of a paper currency. Their experience of the worthlessness of Confederate money has been too recent and too severe to be soon forgotten, and they look upon their cotton as the only thing which will bring them gold. The hoarding of gold and silver is universal here, and unless confidence is soon restored, Wall-street will feel its effects. In all the country through which I have passed, the cotton planted this year will not be enough for seed, and I doubt if a full crop could be planted unless seed were brought from other localities.

Next to cotton, the question of most importance is, What is to be done with the negro? The more I see of the condition of things here, the more I am puzzled to find an answer satisfactory to myself. If the change that must take place mentally and morally was only to be wrought upon the negro the difficulty would be half overcome. Notwithstanding the fact that for years preceding the war the public prints and public speeches of the South resounded with assertions of the happiness of the negro, his industry and his entire devotion to the interests of his master, all argument is met with the sullen assertion that "the negro will not work unless compelled to do so," and apparently they are determined that nothing shall convince them to the contrary. To this general rule I am happy to say there are some honorable exceptions among Southern men themselves. All honor and encouragement to such men who amid almost universal derision and scorn are thus earnestly and honestly seeking to solve the question of so much importance to our whole country.

I do not think the awful destruction caused by WILSON's raid through this country has been really understood at the North, or the influence it had upon the final closing of the war. To destroy the resources of an enemy is one of the stern necessities of war, but there is a darker shade to this picture. In a former communication I spoke of the treatment of unarmed and defenceless people by troops of WILSON's command. But the half has never been and never will be told. The outrages, robberies and murders committed are almost incredible, and demand the severest scrutiny and punishment of the guilty parties by the military authorities. To pass over such crimes unnoticed would be a public disgrace.

One great want of the South now is the speedy reopening of her great routes of travel and traffic. Until that is done, the enormous expenses of transportation must prevent the general resumption of trade. Conscience seems to have fled the country. Hotels charge New-York prices, and language cannot describe their condition and accommodations. Thirty-five dollars per bale is being paid for transportation of cotton from this point to Mobile by river, and higher prices have been demanded. The proprietors of a hack asked $100 this morning for carrying four persons fifty miles. TRAVELER.

Condition of the Country Between Selma and Meridian—Amount of Cotton—Difficulties in the Way of a Market.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VICKSBURGH, Miss., Friday, Aug. 18, 1865.

In coming west from Selma, Alabama, to Meridian in this State, the traveler crosses a narrow strip of country comparatively unvisited by either army during the war. This strip of country lies on either side of the State line, though mostly in Alabama, and embraces some of the finest cotton lands of the State. Now, but very little cotton is to be seen, and all these acres are covered with corn; but it will all be needed before another crop. The corn seems to have been planted early, and thus escaped much injury from the drought, but for lack of the labor necessary for securing it the fodder of of it is much destroyed. At the closing of the war there was a good deal of cotton in this country, but it is being hauled out and forwarded to market, as fast as dilapidated railroads and low rivers will allow. The fearful effects of war upon the morals of a people are fully illustrated here. Cotton stealing is a regular business here, and judging from common reports, the majority of the community, high and low, rich and poor, black and white, are engaged in it. No one who owns cotton dare leave it for an hour, but must stand guard over it, or hire some one to do so, day and night, pistol in hand, and defend it at the peril of his life. If all reports are true, government officials are not altogether blameless in this matter, but by trumped up claims and a great deal of false swearing, throw many obstacles in the way of really honest owners getting their cotton to market. There are said to be persons here making money by perjury, swearing to anything and everything, for a consideration, while charges of bribery and corruption meet one at every turn. From Meridian to this point the line of the railroad was followed by SHERMAN in his famous march across the State and back again. The country is much of it poor, and rendered doubly so by the march of armies. But little old cotton is to be seen at the stations, and none worth mentioning has been planted. As I passed through Jackson, the convention called by Provisional Gov. SHARKEY was in session, but no business had yet been transacted. Rumor stated that a petition signed by upwards of four hundred ladies had been presented, praying the convention to take some action regarding the treatment of JEFF DAVIS by the Federal authorities. If this be true, I am satisfied the feeling is not shared by the men. During my entire trip I have not heard one word of sympathy for him, but on the contrary, the feeling that he is being justly punished for his ambition, obstinacy and pride. To him are attributed all the misfortunes of the country and the failure of the South to gain her independence. With equal truth might DAVIS say in the language of the Mingo chief, "Who is there left to mourn for Davis? Not one." There seems to be but little cotton at this point, and little coming in, and trade is reported dull. Prices range from 30 to 34c. for middling and better grades. Yours, &c., TRAVELER.

Tour of Gen. Fisk—Important Developments—Refugees vs. Freedmen.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Aug. 19, 1865.

Facts and figures have been developed thus far in this tour of inspection, which will at least set at bay the calumny of many Copperhead presses. I have seen time and again the assertion in their papers that the "nigger" could get the protection and support of the General Government, to the exclusion of white people. These statements, of course, were made to increase the prejudice of their readers to the colored people and also to the administration. But a visit to the military posts throughout the South, especially within the immediate control of the Freedmen's Bureau, will, by the most stubborn statistics, refute the Copperhead statements, and place their Southern friends in no enviable light. The Freedmen's Bureau has also charge of the refugees, that unnumbered but very numerous class of gypsy-mendicants found roving throughout the whole country, from Maine to Texas. Recently I was in the depot of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railway, in the former city, and I was astounded at the constant crowds of "refugees." Hon. H. SCOTT, Superintendent of the line, stated to me that often there would be a sufficient number of them accumulated there in twenty-four hours to fill a passenger train. Families of from six to fifteen; a mother, followed by eight or twelve children, the eldest not over a dozen years of age; an old man or two, and sometimes a tall, gaunt, unconth, ignorant and vicious-looking man of middle age, could be seen with a dozen bags or bundles of dirty "rubbage," faded calico, rags and homespun, wending their way to the *nearest* depot.

"Where are you going?" I would ask.

"To the transfertation office," would be the reply.

"But where then?" I would further ask.

"To the steam cars," they would remark.

And if you would interrogate them for a week, it would be a miracle if you succeeded in obtaining any correct information as to where their destination really was.

In Nashville, at the headquarters of Gen. FISK, two female refugees appeared before the proper officer for transportation. One of them exhibited proper proof of merit, and obtained the ticket. The other stated her case, but was refused. She was highly incensed at the outrage of a refusal. She said: "I've hin a refugeen longer'n that are woman, and I'm 'titled to it more'n she is. My husband's bin ded *four* years, and I've got eleven little children to support. If you une don't want to gin me transfertation, go to hell with it." The General observed a three months old baby in her arms, and remembered that her husband had been dead four years. On this natural phenomenon he questioned her. She had a ready reply in explanation, stating that so many of them had to live in the same house, and *this was because of the war!*

These wretched and vicious white people have no conception of honesty. They bring their produce into Nashville for thirty or forty miles, on the train, and then go in rags and filth to headquarters for "transfertation" home as refugees. En route here a man was found at Murfreesboro who had sold his whisky saloon in Nashville for $1,600, then obtained transportation for himself, wife and seven children as a refugee. A crippled soldier of the Union would have been compelled to pay eight cents a mile for riding the same ride.

It is not, however, in transportation alone where the greatest evil exists. Hundreds of thousands of white people throughout the South are subsisting upon the daily ration of Uncle Sam, at an enormous expense. Rations are often issued to the women and children when they obtain transportation, inasmuch as they present themselves in a most destitute condition. A family of a dozen will start from Indianapolis, and be three months getting to Georgia, riding and subsisting at the government's expense. First they will claim Louisville as their home; thence to Lexington; thence back to Louisville; thence to some other place in Kentucky; and little by little they will work their way into Dixie. All this support furnished them being the charity of the government, not a great deal of proof of identification has been required. Wan and haggard women covered with rags and filth, with an infant at breast and a dozen greasy and dirty little "innocent prattlers" in train, would approach the bureau officers with piteous statements of suffering and rebel persecution, asking for government alms and aid. Without food or shelter, no time could be consumed in requiring proof of identity, as they would starve in the interim. And it would, perhaps, be impossible to establish any chain of facts showing their former abode or circumstances.

An examination into the statistics of the bureau at Chattanooga, developed the fact that the negro cannot equal the Anglo-Saxon in some things. There are

RECEIVING RATIONS AT CHATTANOOGA:

White people	904
"Niggers"	43
"Superiority" of whites	861

As "figures won't lie," here is

"Confirmation strong as proofs of holy writ"

that the black people are inferior to the whites; and hence the justice and correctness of the enunciation in the Dred Scott case that negroes "have no rights which white men are bound to respect." Let the croaking Copperheads consult these figures and "make a note on't."

CHATTANOOGA TO KNOXVILLE.

Yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, the special train was announced in readiness to proceed. Gen. LISTER, commandant at Greenville, East Tennessee, was added to our company; and a basket of most palatable champagne, a half-dozen "fricaseed" Spring chickens, melons, etc., constituted our commissary drawer of the traveling "bureau." We had proceeded but a score of miles when a telegram ordered a halt. Ahead were the wrecks of two collided trains. "Nobody hurt." But eight hours delay at the brevet-hose station of Ootawah, where neither art or nature had combined to make attractiveness for a stranger, was not pleasant to contemplate, and less so to enjoy. We improved the tedious hours in part by gathering little facts showing the status of negro and white folks respectively.

An amusing incident occurred corroborating JEFF. THOMPSON's statement about his friends in Missouri, applying the same principle to his friends in Tennessee. JEFF. said his Missouri friends would invariably have to get out their memoranda-book to see which oath they last took. But to the incident: Gov. BROWNLOW was accosted by an old man who recognized him, and a cordial invitation was extended the Governor to "go over and take a nip of brandy." The Governor declined, alleging that he did not indulge. "Well, Guvnor," said the old weather-cock, "You're gist in the place I've wanted you for twenty years. Every man who comes homs now sets up a doggery and goes to sellin' licker. I want you, Guvnor, to make a law agin' sellin' ov it," and then we temperance folks kin hev peace." We laughed heartily at the old hypocrite's sudden apostacy from "pine-top" faith, and equally expert conversion to temperance. On political matters he was and always had been "Union!"—they are all in the same fix, except those who were in the rebel service.

At this town we met a regular old ebony Brigham Young. He has fifty-three living children, and enjoys the blissful felicity of a seventh spouse. Instances of this kind are not unusual down here, in this moral clime.

Late in the evening, the road having been cleared, we proceeded as far as Cleveland and "bivouacked" for the remainder of the night. Roseate dawn found us again under headway. Distant lowing of herds in the valleys of the distant mountains; a fertile country with abundant corn and other grains; broad and verdant meadows on the table lands; pleasant rural homes nestled down midst fruit, trees and evergreens, create a real picture of this loyal salubrious East Tennessee. At 2 o'clock P. M. we arrived at

KNOXVILLE,

From the classic connection of two facts with this town, it is certainly an important historic point. I refer to

1. The imprisonment here of so large a number of Union men "native and unto the manor born," and the cold-blooded murder of them day by day, by their captors.

2. The siege by LONGSTREET, defence by BURNSIDE, and severe sanguinary battles all around the city. Here stands the jail in which the present Governor of Tennessee was for nearly four months incarcerated; and the self-same gallows upon which so very many loyal, patriotic men expiated their crime of love of the government of their ancestry, yet stands a sad monument to the horror of the rebellion. Some of the scoundrels who were of the rebel court-martial which ordered the death punishment of these loyal East Tennesseeans, including DICK MCCAN, Col. LODDY, etc., are now in the jail where the Governor and other Union prisoners were. May they swing from the same gallows! Let the returning rebel beware of East Tennessee. Not three days ago one was shot at "first sight" on the streets of Knoxville. There are a thousand loyal men here who have registered an oath in heaven to put to death at first sight the rebel villains who were instrumental in their sufferings. These outraged patriots go quietly about nurturing their wrath. "Vengeance!" they swear, and that they will have. It has the wholesome effect to drive out of the community the incubus upon its prosperity. A prominent rebel asked $20,000 for a house the day before the last one was shot, but recently. The subsequent day he subsided $5,000. To "save his bacon," he will sell out cheaper, I trow, within a fortnight.

Knoxville is improving very much of late. A railway direct to Cincinnati, the one opened to the East, and then the influx of a new and permanent population will accelerate its growth. I met Mr. MAYNARD last evening. He converses hopefully of the country.

T.

From Charleston.

AN APPEAL IN BEHALF OF THE INSTITUTION OF THE SISTERS OF MERCY.

From the Charleston Courier.

It gives us sincere pleasure to publish and call attention to the following communication from Brevet Major-Gen. JOHN P. HATCH, commanding this district. It makes a potent appeal in behalf of the Institution of the Sisters of Mercy, which is known to all citizens for the charities it has dispensed for so many years, and for the self-sacrificing and heroic labors of the ladies in the cause of Christianity, of humanity and of education. We trust that it will reach the notice of the liberal men of the North, and that we may soon chronicle its success in procuring the necessary funds for the establishment and rebuilding of the institution:

To the people of the North:

By the great fire at Charleston, S. C., the buildings of the Institution of our Lady of Mercy were much injured and some of them destroyed.

After that time, those remaining were so much damaged by shells, during the bombardment of the city, as almost to require rebuilding. The cost of rebuilding and repairing will be about thirty-eight thousand dollars. The ladies of the institution support themselves by educating children, and it is to enable them to carry on the school that such extensive buildings are required.

During the rebellion many of our officers and soldiers confined here as prisoners received from the kind sisters every attention within their power—this without distinction of creed. To their kind offices many are indebted for their preservation from death. Will the people of the North reward them for the care of our brave men by rebuilding and refitting the premises now uninhabitable? I invite all who have been the recipients of the humane attentions of the members of this institution, to act as agents, and assist in bringing its claims to the notice of our people. Northern papers are requested to notice this appeal. Any money collected can be remitted to the Archbishop of Baltimore, stating the purpose to which it is to be devoted. The Sisters of Mercy have sometimes been confounded with the Sisters of Charity. There are none of the latter order in Charleston. Lieut. J. V. KENDALL, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Regiment, says, in the published account of his captivity: "The Sisters of Charity were alone allowed to continue their efforts in our behalf, and to their kindness many a Union prisoner owes his life." He refers to the "Sisters of Mercy," (mistaking the name of the order.) His is only one of many testimonials to the same effect. JNO. P. HATCH,

Brevet Major-General Commanding.

Headquarters Military District Charleston, Charleston, Aug. 21, 1865.

Letter From J. D. B. DeBow.

Mr. J. D. B. DeBow has addressed the following letter in reference to his *Review*, to the Winnsboro *Tri-Weekly News*:

WINNSBORO, S. C., Monday, Aug. 14.

Editor News:

A statement has been copied from one of the Northern newspapers into several at the South, to the effect that I was about to resume the publication of my *Review* upon the basis of free labor."

It is my wish and intention to resume the publication of the *Review* at some point which shall be regarded most eligible, if I can control the means and machinery to do so, and I very clearly perceive what should be the mission of the work.

Regarding the issues of the past as dead, about which a practical philosophy will not dispute, and those of the present as living and potential, it would be the part of the *Review* to accept the situation, and deduce from all that can be promotive of the best interests of the whole country.

Within the wide range of

SOUTH AMERICA.

Affairs in Chili Dull—Movements of the Rebels in Peru.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1865.

The Pacific Steam Navigation steamer *Bogota* arrived on the 4th instant. Her dates are Valparaiso, July 15, and Callao, 28th. Her cargo consists of the following, viz.:

For Southampton—23 packages merchandise, 262 ceroons bark. For Liverpool—501 bales wool, 1,066 bales cotton. For New-York—3 packages merchandise. For Central America—126 sacks flour, 6 packages. For Panama—120 sacks bran, 1,400 sacks flour, 120 sacks anis, 44 packages merchandise. For Tumaco—100 sacks flour. She brings also specie, 32 packages, value $59,897 12½.

CHILI.

Chili has been unusually dull during the period of which the dispatches received give information. The discussion with regard to article 5, of the constitution, which prohibits religious tolerance, has continued and absorbs the greatest attention. The enlightened portion of the people seemed determined upon the repeal of the article, which is a blot upon the name of the republic. On the other hand the Conservative party, spurred on by the priestly element, are bent upon maintaining this religious intolerance. The government, which is itself liberally inclined, will probably be obliged to compromise the matter. The following is a bill presented by the Minister of Public Worship, and passed by the Senate,

ARTICLE 1. It is declared that by article 5, of the constitution, it is permitted to those who do not profess the Catholic, Apostolic and Roman religion, to practice their worship in edifices which are private property.

ART. 2. It is permitted to dissenters to establish private schools for the instruction of their children in the doctrines of their religion.

Business is not particularly active.

The importations during the last year are more than a million and a half less than during 1863, while the value of the exports is more than eight millions in advance of the exportations of the previous year.

PERU.

The position and strength of the contending parties in Peru remain unchanged, or nearly so. Slowly and steadily each is mustering its forces for the decisive battle. The condition of the Revolutionists has been bettered by the seizure of the new gunboat *Union*. The *Union*, on her way to Callao, touched at Valparaiso. While there, all the influence of the traitors to constitutional law and authority in Chili was brought to bear upon Capt. GRAW to induce him to proceed to Arica and hand his vessel over to the rebels. Gen. CASTILLO, Minister from Peru to Chili, with most shameful treachery, joined in the demand, bringing the weight of his official position upon the question. Capt. GRAW yielded to these demands and went to Arica. Gen. CASTILLO also has gone to Arica, where he assumes command of the revolutionary squadron. Such painful infidelity is a fitting counterpart to the disgraceful seizure of the *Amazonas* and murder of Admiral PANIZO. The rebel frigates *Amazonas* and *America* were at last accounts at Iquique. The intentions of the rebel chiefs in regard to a naval attack upon Callao are not known. In Callao a strict look-out was being kept up for their appearance. The rebels hold Pisco, the port adjacent to the Chinchas, and it was reported that they proposed to make it a port of entry for the guano ships, preventing by their navy all other vessels from loading. They have established such high rates for provisions at Pisco, in order to get funds, that the business of some American merchants is threatened. A boat's crew of 17 men with a launch from the *St. Marys*, under command of Lieut. ROLANDA, was dispatched from Callao on the evening of July 27, in tow of the P. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Payta*, with the probable intention of affording protection to Americans at Pisco.

The main rebel army under CANSECO is assembling in the valley of Janja. The Northern division, under Col. BALTA, of 2,000 men, was, at the latest hour, reported at the port of Huacho, the nearest to Callao, on the north.

On the 25th of June, Gen. CANSECO, in Ayachuco assumed command of all the revolutionary troops, and issued the following decree:

ACT 1. I assume the position, duties and obligations of the supreme power of the republic, until such time when the country, having become perfectly tranquilized, may proceed constitutionally to elect the proper person to direct the reins of government.

ACT 2. It is hereby declared that the first Vice-President JUAN ANTONIO PEZET, has been deprived of the supreme power by the will of the people unanimously expressed; and that all of the actions and proceedings emanating from him or his government since the 7th of March of the present year, are to be considered end beld as null and void, being as they are the actions of a person who has usurped the position he occupies.

ACT 3. It is hereby declared that all persons in the employ of the republic, who through complicity or from disobedience to this decree continue to hold relations with the so-called government presided over by Gen. PEZET, are traitors to the country, responsible in the sight of the law, and disqualified from obtaining any employment whatever in the republic.

This decree is important, and foreshadows the policy of CANSECO's administration. Its sophistry is perfectly clear, and his declaration that PEZET is not constitutionally President is incorrect according to the constitution.

All the forces of the administration are in and around Lima. The armies number 11,000 well-equipped and well-generaled soldiers.

On the 20th of July President PEZET issued a stirring appeal to the soldiers and sailors. By this proclamation he places himself at the head of the army in the field. Many contend that by such a proclamation, according to the constitution, Vice-President CANSECO is really and virtually President. It seems that some such idea was entertained by members of the cabinet, and a disinclination to act in concord with it has caused a change of Cabinet Ministers. The cabinet now stands:

PEDRO JOSE CALDERON, Minister of Foreign Relations; JOSE J. LOAYZA, Minister of Interior; Col. CUBA, Minister of War; EVARISTO GOMEZ SANCHEZ, Minister of Government; MANUEL A. ZARATA, Minister of Justice.

The army is divided into five divisions, and everything placed in readiness for the approach of the revolutionists. The government is well supplied with money, and has a superior body of troops.

Its only fear is from the traitors at home. Surely this is an age of treason. All men who love law and order ought to band against it. The 28th, the day upon which the *Bogota* sailed, was the anniversary of the independence of Pern. National salutes were fired at sunrise and at 12 M., from the port and from the national ships in the harbor. The streets of Callao and Lima were gaily decorated, and fireworks and illuminations were in order for the evening.

D. JACINTO ALBISTUR, named by the cabinet at Madrid to represent Spain in Peru, arrived et Callao by the last steamer from the North. His public reception has not taken place.

ECUADOR.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Talca* arrived on the 2d inst., with dates from Guayaquil to the 25th ult. She brings $63,924 in specie, as follows:

For Europe, 32 packages, valne	$58,469
For Panama, 9 packages, valne	5,455
Total	$63,924

CARGO.—For Liverpool—203 bags cocoa, 1,013 bales bark, 3 cases samples, 67 bales cotton, 33 bales orchille, 118 bales indigo. For the West Indies—38 bags cocoa, 7 packages hats. For Southampton—4 packages hats. For New-York—88 bags cocoe, 8 beles cancho. For Central America—32 packagee merchandise. For Callao—61 bales tobacco. For Valparaiso—2 packages hats. For Panema—374 bags cocoa, 158 packages caucho, 4 packages hets, 235 bales tobacco, 698 bales bark, 5 packagee merchandise, 5 packages sugar, 7 cases samples.

A decree of July 7 has been promulgated by the government for the removal of habitable floats or rafts from the banks of the river, near the city, with a few exceptions. The rafts in general have been denounced as the habitations of treason, conspiracy and contrabandage.

The Congress has been convoked for the 10th inst. by a decree of July 5.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Ecuadorian forces, Dn. GABRIEL GARCIA MORENO, has directed that all refugee persons implicated in the late occurrences of May 31 shall, on entering the republic without a "safe-conduct" passport, be seized and sent to the capital for trial.

A forced loan of $200,000 for the expenses of the late revolutionary movement, is being levied.

The property of the revolutionary party has been confiscated, and several of their farms were sold on the 24th of July.

On the 16th of July President MORENO resumed charge of his office et Quito. On his way to the city he ordered four prisoners that were taken at Bodegas to be shot. A fifth, whom he ordered to be executed the next day, was found to be innocent, and he sent back an order to forbid the execution. When the order reached Bodegas it was too late to save the man's life.

According to an official note dated Vinces, 30th June last, 220 infantry and cavalry under the rebel leadere LAYANA, MANJARRES and VASQUEZ, were defeated and routed at the farm of P. P. GARCIA MORENO, eight squares from that town, by a force of 30 men under Major BOZA, of the government army. At the eight of four of their party killed the remainder of the 220 men were seized with fear and fled. Major BOZA was killed fighting against five of his foes. At 4:30 P. M. of the 20th it was known that the defeated party was rallying, and aid was asked of the Governor of the province to go in pursuit and scatter them.

Further advices from Ecuador to the 29th ult. have been received. The correspondence between the British Vice-Consul (Mr. HARMAN,) the commander of the Spanish frigate *Blanca* and the government at Guayaquil, relative to the late seizure of the *Talca*, has been published. The government justified the measure on the strength of the law termed *Jus Angarce*, which, according to the commentators on International Jurisprudence, permits the taking and use of any ship in port for the transportation of troops, &c., under great emergencies. It seems that at a reunion of the foreign Consuls at Guayaquil, at which the British Vice-Consul, who is also one of the agents of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, was present, the validity of the *Jus Angarce* was admitted, and the Spanish commander, whose interference had been sought by Capt. CHAMBERS and Mr. HARMAN, submitted to the decision.

BOGOTA.

There is no news of importance from Bogota. The government has issued the following resolution relative to the postage on periodicals which are sent abroad, and the franking of those which enter the republic:

OFFICE OF INTERIOR AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS, } BOGOTA, July 5, 1865.

Periodicals sent by Carthagena and Santa Martha and those which enter by those places for the interior of the republic are charged with a postage of two-pence each, one, in the last tariff on correspondence from Panama and Colon by the English packets, and it is also compulsory to prepay them. Besides, the English Agency assess all printed documents that are not periodicals as if they were letters. Therefore until a postal convention may be made with some government or navigation company for the purpose of facilitating the international circulation of printed matter.

It is resolved—1. That the National Post-offices shall frank the *Diario* and other official publications which are sent to the public Ministers and Consuls in the service of the republic abroad.

2. That for periodicals and other printed matter which are to be sent out of Colombia, the required postage shall be paid on putting them into the National Post-office, according to the said tariff, in order that the respective offices may frank them on delivery for their destination, at the agency of the English packets.

3. That for foreign periodicals and other printed matter directed to the interior of the country, the National Post-offices shall pay the required postages on receiving them from the English Agency, mentioning it on the respectivs way-bill, so as to collect it from the persons interested at the time of delivering them their periodicals or printed matter.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Essex Market—Before Justice Manifield.

THE KNIFE IN FIRST-AVENUE.

Mr. STEPHEN O'SULLIVAN preferred a complaint against FRANK HAVENSTRAUS, ANDREW DACHOTT and RANDOLPH WICKEY, for stabbing JAMES SULLIVAN in the head and body on Monday night, while near his liquor-store, at No. 129 First-avenue. The complainant, who is a brother of the injured man, was standing with his brother on a street corner, and the accused, it is alleged, approached and knocked them to the pavement, and then stabbed JAMES SULLIVAN, inflicting wounds that are supposed to be mortal. The three were apprehended by Capt. MOUNT and Patrolman COOK, of the Seventeenth Ward, ann they were committed to await the result of O'SULLIVAN's injuries.

COUNTERFEITS—BUFFALO CITY BANK.

On Monday evening, JOHN O'DONNELL and HENRY SWIFT were apprehended by Policeman BRADY, of the Tenth Ward, for passing a counterfeit $5 note, purporting to have been uttered by the Buffalo City Bank. It appeared that the accused passed one of these spurious notes at JACOB LEOPOLD's store, at No. 99 Hester-street, and went immediately therefrom to Mrs. ELIZABETH STEIN's lager-bier saleon, and after drinking lager tendered another of the bills. Mrs. STEIN, not liking the appearance of the note, sent a boy with it to the nearest broker's office, and learned that it was worthless, and she rejected it; upon which O'DONNELL remarked that he had passed fifty like notes during the day in the neighborhood. The prisoners were committed for examination.

FREAK OF AN INEBRIATE.

On Monday evening PATRICK WALSH, of No. 662 Water-street, reached home very much so, and swore that he would set the house on fire. In pursuance of his design, he went to a stable, and took a bundle of straw into his kitchen, and there applied a match to it. The flames were extinguished by the neighbors, and WALSH was taken into custody by Policeman SIMPSON, of the Thirteenth Ward, and Justice MANSFIELD held the prisoner for examination by Fire-Marshal BAKER.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

ALLEGED RIOTER APPREHENDED.

Yesterday morning Policeman COUGHLIN, of the Eighteenth Ward, took MICHAEL DOLAN to court, and made affidavit that the prisoner was one of the gang of Mackerelville roughs who, on the night of the 25th instant, pursued and stoned several Eighteenth Ward Policemen who had arrested a rioter. In default of $500 bail, DOLAN was committed for trial.

BURGLARY.

Mr. FRANK PLATT, of No. 218 East Sixteenth-street, appeared against CHRISTOPHER BRAY, of No. 239 First-avenue, alleging that on or about the 15th instant the accused forced a lock from the iron gate to the basement of his dwelling, and stole $380 worth of wearing apparel. Information having been given Policemen HARRIS and VERMILYE, they sought BRAY, and found on his person a pair of pantaloons that had been stolen from the complainant. The prisoner was committed in default of $2,500 bail.

MACDUFF IN COURT.

Mrs. DORA P. RICHARDS, of No. 769 Broadway, made affidavit that on the 3d instant ISABELLA BENNETT, her domestic, stole her gold watch, and fled from the house. The accused, having been taken into custody by Officer LEWIS, of the Broadway police, said that she had pawned the watch at Uncle MACDUFF's shop, at No. 77 Bleecker-street. MACDUFF, having been taken to the court, said that he had purchased the watch and sold it to another watchmaker, and Justice LENWITH informed him that he must find and restore it. The girl was committed in default of $500 bail.

TAKING CARE OF HIS EMPLOYER'S MONEY.

On the evening of the 22d inst. JOSEPH H. STANLEY, a colored liquor-desler, fell into a drunken sleep in his place, at No. 27 Sullivan-street, and on waking missed his watch and $203 in money. Suspecting his clerk, GEORGE HENNERSON, also colored, he called in Policeman FENTON, of the Eighth Ward, and HENDERSON was arrested. The watch was found on his person. When taken to court he informed the magistrate that he had merely taken his employer's property for safe keeping, as he had frequently done when that person had indulged in deep potations.

ALLEGED BOBBERIES.

Mr. JAMES MASTERS, of Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, made oath that on Monday night he accompanied WILLIAM MULLIGAN to a liquor-store near his dwelling and there drank with him until he had become so-so, when MULLIGAN stole his wallet, containing $160. The accused was committed for trial.... Mr. JOHN M. JONES, of the Far West, listened to a syren in Broadway, on Monday evening, and accompanied her to a house in Thompson-street, and there missed $250. He mentioned the fact to the girl, and she, pretending to have seen his wallet on the sidewalk, went out ostensibly to find it, and locked the door behind her. Subsequently Policeman MARTIN, of the Eighth Ward, released Mr. JONES and took the girl and a servant in the house into custody, and recovered $160. The prisoners, having been taken to Jefferson Market, rendered the names of ANN and HATTIE DUFFY, and were committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail,

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

PETROLEA.

Mr. FREDERICK A. HOWE, of Meadville, Penn., appeared with counsel and about forty witnesses, and it was supposed that counsel would proceed against him on a charge of false pretence, in having sold, for $5,000, to Mr. NATHANIEL E. SHELDON, of this city, a tract of oil and timber land in Forest County, Penn., on which, it is alieged, there is neither oil nor timber; but at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the hour at which the hearing should have commenced, Mr. JOHN SEDGWICK, counsel for Mr. SHELDON, informed Justice DOWLING that his client lay ill at Delhi, N. Y., and had sent the affidavits of his physician and others to convince the judge thet he could not possibly attend; therefore Mr. SEDGWICK moved for postponement. Mr. JOHN VAN VOORHIS, Jr., of Rochester, counsel for Mr. HOWE, intimated that Mr. SHELDON would not, under any circumstances, appear against his client, and as he had twice traveled more than six hundred miles with forty witnesses, and had expended about $3,000 fruitlessly, thus far, in defending this suit, he opposed an adjournment. Justice DOWLING thought that Mr. SEDGWICK had made the motion in good faith, and he therefore postponed the bearing until the 26th of September, at 9 A. M., informing compleinant's counsel that his client must not fail to appear at that time.

THEFT ON A TRAIN.

PATRICK CAHILL, of No. 122 West Twenty-fifth-street, a teamster in the employ of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, was apprehended by Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Ward, on complaint of Mr. JOHN A. STANNERS, of the Adams Express, alleging that CAHILL had stolen from a train, between Danbury and this city, his traveling-bag, containing $48. The lost valise was found in CAHILL's dwelling. The prisoner was committed for examination.

Pic-nic of the Irish Societies.

A grand pic-nic of the Irish societies of this city took place at Jones' Woods yesterday. All the societies were present, and during the middle of the day there were probably ten thousand persons on the ground, who amused themselves by dancing, scupping, promenading, and chasing each other among the trees until nightfall. Shortly after 3 o'clock Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN delivered an eloquent address, which was listened to with marked attention.

The object of the festival was to raise funds for the new and excellent institution known as the Catholic Protectory, which is destined to rescue thousands of the children of New-York from a career of degradation and vice. This Reformatory is under the superintendence of Dr. IVES, and the guardianship of the Catholic clergy of the metropolis. It has advanced rapidly since its formation, and the large amount derived from the celebration yesterday, will doubtless place it on a more secure and progressive basis.

THE DEATH OF HENRY G. WHEATON.

Proceedings in the Supreme Court—Remarks of Hon. Justice Sutherland, Ex-Judge Peabody and E. A. Doolittle, Esq.—Adjournment of the Courts.

The spacious room of the Supreme Court, Special Term and Chambers, was nearly filled on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. A portion of the audience was no doubt composed of lawyers, suitors, witnesses, &c., who had congregated there on matters of a purely business character. There were, nevertheless, many of the members of the legal profession present, who had been drawn thither in the hope that some action would be taken by the court in reference to the death of one of their number. All knew that their late associate, HENRY G. WHEATON, was no more, and all the older members of the bar especially, desired that some fitting tribute of respect should be paid by the highest State court, to the memory and worth of the deceased.

The court was opened in the usual manner at about 12 o'clock instead of 10, the ordinary hour. This delay, we were told, was in consequence of Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND having been detained by a serious collision on one of our numerous railroads, by which he was a passenger coming into town.

Soon after the Justice took his seat on the bench, Mr. E. A. DOOLITTLE, a well-known member of the bar of this city, in a few eloquent and appropriate remarks, announced the death of Mr. WHEATON. The speaker said that he, the deceased, had been an eminent member of the bar of Albany and New-York. In making a motion for the adjournment of the court ont of respect to the memory of the deceased, Mr. DOOLITTLE spoke as follows:

If the Court please:

The mysterious dispensation of Providence which has so suddenly and unexpectedly taken from our midst our distinguished and beloved professional brother, HENRY G. WHEATON, has filled our hearts with sadness. For many years, while he was in the full flush and vigor of his mental powers, and at the heighth of his then brilliant professional career, it was my good fortune to be associated with him, during which time I learned to know him well. Few, if any, better understood his peculiar conformation of mind and distinguishing characteristics. Liberally educated, he was a fine classical scholar and a thorough student of history. He had great love for his profession, and throughout his distinguished career he evinced astonishing marks of intellectual power and keenness of perception. He had individuality of mind, and a disposition of peculiar intensity of feeling and purpose, as well as quickness of apprehension, and vigor of imagination and power of analysis. He was always diligent in the preparation and investigation of cases, and his industry in the trial of question of fact was without a precedent. He possessed uncommon powers for disentangling complicated, confused and abtuse points of evidence; and this, too, by the exercise of the most piercing and potent analysis. His profound knowledge of human nature, his apparently intuitive perception of the recondite and sympathetic emotions of the human heart, gave him great power and control over juries and popular assemblies. As an advocate, he had no superior, and it may well be doubted if he ever had his equal at the bar of Albany, where for some thirty years he stood in the very front rank of his profession. The late MARCUS T. REYNOLDS, than whom none was better qualified to judge, once remarked that he excelled any man he ever met in the examination of a witness; and the lamented NATHANIEL B. BLOUNT said to me, just before his death, that Mr. WHEATON was, in his opinion, the best criminal lawyer in the State of New-York, and so far as his knowledge extended, the first in the United States. His address to the jury was clear, forcible, convincing, and truly eloquent. In political life he was earnest, straightforward and sincere in his convictions; exerting for many years a powerful influence in the party to which he was attached. Had he courted it, the highest political position was within his reach. In private life he was the kindest and most indulgent of parents, warm, confiding and sincere in his friendships, courteous, dignified and gentlemanly in his deportment. His sudden death has touched the mystic chords of memory and called up a host of associations and cherished reminiscences connected with his eventful life, darkened near its close by pecuniary misfortunes and infirm health, impairing, to some extent his mental vigor, but to the very last he retained much that was admirable—to the last he evinced the possession of a strong, clear and vigorous intellect, for which he was so eminently distinguished. This event, if we will but heed it, is not without its significance to us who survive him, and it is well calculated if anything can be to teach us, "What shadows we are and what shanows we pursue," and that we to-day, in the full vigor of health, are but mere motes in the gleam of all created light, mere shadow's atoms.

At the conclusion of Mr. DOOLITTLE's remarks, Hon. Ex-Judge PEABODY, formerly Justice of this court, but more recently Provisional Judge and District-Attorney at New-Orleans, rose and said that it was with feelings of sorrow and profound regret that he seconded the motion that the court do now adjourn. He had known the deceased long and well. He (Mr. WHEATON) had entered the legal profession at an early age. By assiduity and perseverance, he in a short time worked himself to a very high position et the bar. He was for years regarded as the very first criminal lawyer outside of the City of New-York. For many years he held the highest rank in Albany, and prosecuted, as District-Attorney, some of the most important causes that have ever been tried in this State; and he was eminently successful. Our deceased friend has had a remarkable career. He had afflictions one after another, in quick succession. A man of less strength ot mind and character would have been so crushed to earth by them, that he never could heve arisen. In his family relations he was most happy. As a husband and father he was ever kind, affectionate, sincere and faithful. He has left a widow and—the speaker thought—three daughters to mourn his sudden and horrible death. [Deaths of this kind, namely, by railroad cars, are almost always sudden and horrible.]

Justice SUTHERLAND, in granting the motion to adjourn, said it was not likely that many in the audience besides himself and the two speakers above-named could understand or appreciate the character of the deceased. The deceased at one time stood at the very head of the criminal lawyers of this State. The Court had known him personally and by reputation for many, many years, and he had never heard a word or whisper against his reputation as a man or a lawyer. Mr. WHEATON had officiated as a criminal lawyer in a portion of this State where it was far more honorable and dignified to do so than it was in the City of New-York. But deceased was not only an able criminal lawyer, but he stood high as an advocate in the civil and municipal branch of our judiciary. For many years he had kept at the head of a noble profession. He was a great lawyer, and—said the Judge in conclusion—"I believe he was a great man."

The clerk was directed to enter the proceedings on the minutes, and the court adjourned until 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

By Coroner Collin.—The Suicide of Edward C. Andrews.

On Sunday Coroner COLLIN impanneled a jury to inquire into the circumstances of the death and burial of Mr. EDWARD C. ANDREWS, a well-known sporting man who leeped from a fourth story window at the Union-place Hotel on Sunday evening, the 20th instant, and sustained mortal injuries. Three witnesses were examined, and it was shown that a physician and an undertaken had complied with the wishes of Mrs. ANDREWS and consigned the body to a tomb in Greenwood without consulting a Coroner, as appears in the testimony, which was published in full in yesterday morning's TIMES. The examination was here adjourned to Monday morning. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the jury reassembled, and after the deposition of a single witness, the case was given to the jury. The testimony was as follows:

Henry R. S. Andrews, of No. 608 Broadway, sworn—I am brother of the deceased; I was informed, about 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, the 20th inst., of my brother's illness at the Union-place Hotel; I went up there and found him in a high state of fever, very delirious; I sat down on the bed with him; deceased requested me to get him a glass of ice-water; I went into the sitting-room, and during my absence he jumped from the window; it is on the fourth story; I sent directly for Dr. Newby; I immediately ran down stairs; he was taken into a bedroom on the first floor; I sat up with my brother all that night; he was able to converse, but was flighty; he seemed to improve during the latter part of the night, and was able to eat some soup in the morning; I did not see much of him until Monday afternoon; he was then just about on the point of death; I went out and telegraphed to my sistere; when I returned he was dead, and they were making the post-mortem examination.

There being no further testimony to be heard, the jury reviewed that which had been taken, and returned a verdict as follows:

"We find that EDWARD C. ANDREWS came to his death by injuries caused by jumping from the window of the fourth floor of the Union-place Hotel, while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity; and the jury censure Dr. GEORGE NEWBY for not giving the indirect cause of death, and also condemn the practice of physicians in giving indiscriminately certificates of burial without stating both the direct and indirect cause of death: and we furthermore call the attention of the City Inspector to the fact that the proper person to grant burial permits should be a qualified, responsible physician, and not an undertaker, as the purport of the Revised Statutes is to prevent the power of granting burial permits from passing into the hands of undertakers."

The cause in the Revised Statutes to which the jury refer is found under the laws concerning the domestic relations, section 34 of chapter 8, and provides that "physicians who have attended deceased persons in their last illness, shall, in the certificate of the decease of such person, specify, as near as the same can be ascertained, the name and surname, age, occupation, term of residence in said city (of New York), place of nativity, condition in life, whether single, married, widow or widower; color, last place of residence, and the direct and indirect cause of death of such deceased person; and the coroners of the city and County of New-York, in such cases as an inquest, may have been held, shall in their certificates conform to the requirements of this section of this act." The penalty for neglect or refusal to comply with the requirements of the act is $50 fine for each offence, and one-half of the fine goes to the county and the other half to the complainant.

The Homeward March.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE FOURTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE AND TENTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENTS.

The Fourth New-Hampshire Veteran Volunteers, numbering 292 men and 25 officers, under command of Lieut.-Col. F. W. PARKER, arrived at a late hour on Monday night, and were quartered all night at the Battery Barracks, leaving for Concord, N. H., in the steamer *Cossack*.

The Fourth New-Hampshire was organized in the Summer of 1861, and was mustered into the service of the United States in September. They proceeded to Washington, and thence to Annapolis, where they joined SHERMAN's expedition to Hilton Head. Afterward the regiment was divided, and one battalion was stationed at Beaufort, S. C., and the other was sent to Augustine, Fla., where they did post duty and took part in a number of raids. In the Fall of 1862 the regiment joined the Department of the South under Gen. GILLMORE, and was assigned to the Tenth Corps, in which it remained until the early part of last year, and was then detached and assigned to the Eighteenth Army Corps.

The Fourth New-Hampshire was engaged in the battle of Pocotaligo, S. C., in 1863; the siege and taking of Fort Wagner, on Morris Island, where they remained until the Spring of 1864, doing picket duty, and then joined the Army of the James under Gen. BUTLER; in the battle of Drury's Bluff they lost in killed, wounded and missing about 120 men. Their division was then detached from the Tenth Corps and assigned to the Eighteenth Corps, and took part in the battles of Cold Harbor, on the 2d and 3d of June, 1864, and lost severely. They were then ordered back in front of Petersburgh, and took part in the battle of the Mine, and a few days afterward accompanied the advance on Deep Bottom, and in that engagement lost one officer killed, several wounded, and quite a number of men.

In the Fall of that year, in the charge on Fort Gillmore, north of the James River, the regiment lost about 50 men. In December they accompanied Gen. BUTLER on the first, and Gen. TERRY on the second, expedition against Fort Fisher, at which time their commander, Col. BELL, who was in command of the Third Brigade, Second Division and Tenth Army Corps, was killed. They remained at Fort Fisher until toward last Spring, when they advanced upon Wilmington; and they then accompanied the pursuit of Gen. JOHNSTON until he surrendered at Raleigh, N. C., where they remained until recently mustered out of the service.

The following is a list of officers:

Field and Staff—Lieut.-Col. F. W. PARKER, in command; Adjutant, F. W. Challice; Quartermaster, Lieut. W. K. Norton; Assistant Surgeon, H. W. Wardwell.

Line Officers—Co. A, Capt. M. Adams; Co. B, First Lieut. L. A. Gay; Co. C, Capt. L. D. McHussy; Co. D, Capt. John H. Roberts; Co. E, Capt. —— Sarsous; Co. F, First Lieut. L. D. Huntress; Co. G, Capt. E. Whitford; Co. H, Capt. A. L. Knowlton; Co. I, Capt. G. F. Quimby; Co. K, Capt. Geo. W. Hawkins.

Some unauthorized person misled the morning press a day or two since, by stating that this regiment had arrived and departed in the night. Col. HOWE was duly credited (as usual) with attending to their wants.

THE TENTH CONNECTICUT

arrived yesterday morning, by the Jersey Railroad, having come via Baltimore by steamer from Richmond. The regiment was duly dined by Mr. BAKER, at the Battery Barracks, and, as usual, the men were properly provided with cooked rations for their homeward journey. Col. ALMY secured for the regiment some twenty crates of peaches, and otherwise attended to their wants.

The Tenth Connecticut was raised at Hartford in 1861, and rendezvoused at Annapolis; in the Fall of that year, joined the Burnside expedition, and participated with him in all the engagements through that campaign. Subsequently, they served under FOSTER in North Carolina, and in South Carolina with GILLMORE and HUNTER. When the Army of the James was organized in the Spring of 1864, the Tenth was assigned to the Tenth Army Corps, and in the month of December, the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps were consolidated, and the Tenth Connecticut became a component part of the Twenty-fourth Corps, under Gen. ORD. With that command the regiment remained until finally discharged.

The following is the roster of the regiment:

Field and Staff.—Col. E. S. Greely; Major, F. G. Nickerson; Surgeon, C. B. Hart; First Assistant Surgeon, N. H. Wright; Second Assistant Surgeon, H. A. Page; Chaplain, H. C. Trumbull; Regimental Quartermaster, H. K. Parsons; Adjutant, Wm. A. Robbins.

Captains—H. A. Peck, J. H. Linsley, Robt. W. Adam, Daniel W. Boardman, J. S. Bartlett.

First Lieutenants—A. F. Slate, J. W. Hawxhurst, Julius Neidhart, T. J. Stillman, W. P. Hovey, G. R. Turnhull.

Second Lieutenants—Joseph Griswell, J. B. Newell, A. F. Jones, E. L. Smith, O. S. Goff, T. B. Fowler.

The following were the engagements of the Tenth Connecticut:

1864.

Burnside—Roanoke Island, N. C., Feb. 8; Newbern, N. C., March 14; Core Creek, N. C., April 7.

Foster—Trenton, N. C., July 21; Williamston, N. C., Nov. 3; Southwest Creek, N. C., Dec. 13; Kinston, N. C., Dec. 14; Whitehall, N. C., Dec. 16; Goldsboro, N. C., Dec. 17.

1864.

Hunter—Seabrook Island, S. C., March 25 and June 12.

Gillmore—James Island, 2d, S. C., July 16; Fort Wagner, 2d, S. C., July 18; siege of Charleston, S. C., July, August and September; St. Augustine, Fla., Dec. 30.

1864.

Butler—Walthall Junction, Va., May 7; Drewry's Bluff, Va., May 13, 14, and 15; Petersburgh Pike, Va., May 17; Bermuda Hundred, Va., May and June; Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad, Va., June 16; Deep Bottom, Va., June 21, 25, and July 28; Dutch Gap, Va., June 21; Strawberry Plains, Va., July 26 and 27; Deep Bottom, Second, Va., Aug. 14; Deep Run, Va., Aug. 16; Siege of Petersburgh, Va., August and September; New-Market Heights, Va., Sept. 29; Laurel Hill Church, Va., Oct. 1; New-Market Road, Va., Oct. 7; Darbytown Road, Oct. 13, 27 and 29.

1865.

Ord—Hatcher's Run, Va., March 30 and 31, and April 1; Fort Gregg, Va., April 2; Appomattox Courthouse, Va., April 9.

Contracts Awarded by the Croton Board.

The following contracts have been awarded by the Croton Aqueduct Commissioners:

Furnishing 1,500 five-eighths-inch brass stopcocks, 500 half-inch do., and 25 one-inch do.—three bids, one informal—to RICHARD T. EDWARDS, at $2,000, being $1 each for the first, 90 cents each for the second, and $2 each for the third of the foregoing. The competitor was WM. JOHNSON, whose prices were respectively $1 06, 86 cents, and $3 each, or $2,095 in all. The informal bid was by JOHN CARROLL. His bid was not sworn to by the sureties, nor stamped as required by the Internal Revenue Act.

For furnishing cast-iron water-pipe and special castings, the following were the lowest bids: S. FULTON & Co., Philadelphia, for 2,675 tons of pipe, 6 feet in diameter, $73 60 per ton. For 7,300 feet of 20-inch pipe, JESSE W. STARR, of Camden, N.J., at $63 per ton. The Warren Foundry and Mschine Company, of Phillipeburgh, N. J., $2 13 per foot for 5,200 feet of 12-inch pipe; $1 10 per foot for 18,000 feet of 6-inch pipe; 68 cents per foot for 3,000 feet of 4-inch pipe, and $90 per ton for 32 tons of especial castings.

Launch.

A fine three-masted schooner was launched on Saturday last from the ship-yard of Mr. J. S. ELLIS, at Tottensville, Staten Island. The owners have named her the *A. C. Lyon*, in compliment to Capt. LYON, who is to command her. She is a beautiful craft in every respect. Her model could not well be improved, and she appears to have been built of the best materials and in the most substantial manner, and embraces all the modern improvements in her construction, while her cabin and staterooms are admirably arranged and handsomely fitted up. The dimensions of the vessel are as follows: Length of keel, 115 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet; depth of hold, 9½ feet; freight capacity, 450 tons. As she glided smoothly and gracefully down the ways and into the water, the christening ceremony was performed by Miss LYDIA M. LYON, one of the Captain's fair daughters, amidst the cheers of the spectators.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MAD OX UP TOWN.—On Monday afternoon, an ox which escaped from a drove of cattle became infuriated in Lexington-avenue, and rushing down Twenty-fourth-street, he there knocked down Mr. THOMAS GOLDEN, of No. 425 First-avenue. Mr. GOLDEN was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The ox went again into Lexington-avenue, and dashed down to Twenty-first-street, where he attacked another man, Mr. RUDOLPH MALLIE, goring him in the side. On the approach of the animal, the way was rapidly cleared for him, all persons who could making their escape. In Twenty-first-street, the ox encountered Police-Sergeant POLLEY, and ran at him fiercely; but the Sergeant, with a well-directed shot from a revolver, which took effect in the animal's head, checked his progress for the time, and turned him into Third-avenue. The Sergeant started in pursuit, and followed to Sixteenth-street, when, seeing that the ox was getting ahead of him, he procured a horse and continued the pursuit through Fourteenth-street to Sixth-avenue, and back through Seventeenth-street to Union-square and Irving-place. This was a most exciting chase. It caused even more excitement and confusion than the ox alone had been able to produce; for the Sergeant as he rode, fired on the animal, which had by this time become wild from fright and pain. In Irving-place the ox became exhausted from loss of blood, and fell. He had received nine shots from the revolver of his pursuer.

CAPT BRACKETT AND THE CORPORATION ORDINANCES.—Capt. BRACKETT, of the City Hall Police, recently notified stage-drivers, hackmen, and others, they must take out licenses, and in other ways comply with the corporation ordinances, and that they might have fair chance to do so he gave them ten days. Yesterday and on Monday, his men arrested a large number of these persons that had neglected to comply with this order, and they were taken before City Marshal MORTON and fined $1 each. The object of compelling the stage-driver to take ont a license for himself, in addition to the one taken out for the stage, is to have a check upon the driver, who knows that any misconduct on his part may lead to the revocation of his license, and thus deprive him of employment. The fee demanded for the license is only twenty-five cents, and cannot, therefore, be looked upon in any case as an act of extortion.

THE EIGHTH WARD GANG AGAIN.—Late on Monday night, Mr. NICHOLAS WARNER, of the Great West, accepted an invitation to drink with strangers in a lager-bier saloon in Laurens-street, near Grand. The strangers were affable and attentive, and he invited them to repeat the dose and drink with him. Of course. And ou "paying the shot" Mr. WARNER displayed a tempting roll of Treasury notes. He was subsequently decoyed into an alley, and there assaulted with a slung-shot. Policeman SCHOLES, hearing his shouts for aid, hastened to the spot; but the robbere escaped. Mr. WARNER was taken to the Wooster-street Police-Station, and there his wounds were dressed.

BITTEN BY GRIMALKIN.—On Monday night, as Policeman SHED, of the Fifth Ward, was patrolling Caroline-street, a large masculine cat sprang upon him, drove his claws into the officer's legs above the knee, and bit and scratched him fearfully. The officer killed the cat with his club, and then went to the station-house; but his wounds were found to be so much inflamed that he was removed to the New-York Hospital for treatment. It is feared that the officer's wounds may result seriously.

DISCOURSE AT COOPER INSTITUTE.—Rev. Mr. HOLLAND, of Georgia, who preached at Cooper Institute, before a large and attentive audience, on Sunday last, will deliver another discourse at the same place next Sunday morning, at 10½ A. M. Mr. HOLLAND was educated in Kentucky, is only 21 years of age, and is one of the most eloquent and argumentative Methodist preachers that has held forth in this city for a long time.

FIRE IN FULTON-STREET.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in Messrs. GEORGE W. BEALE & Co.'s wool warehouse, at No.

(Dixon vs. Hazard, Court of Appeals, March, 1865. Reported in the *Tribune.*)

But a dissolution by the death of a partner gives rise to a very different state of things. The partnership is at an end, consequently all powers which the survivor once had founded on the mere existence of that relation must cease. The deceased had in his lifetime power to concur in giving preferences; but this power is by express statute devised to executors. The survivors' right to the copartnership property may be diminished, but surely it cannot be increased by the dissolution. Upon what principle, then, is it that he is claimed to have a right to give preferences? Manifestly he cannot do so in respect to his deceased copartner's share in the chattel property of the firm. It seems to me equally manifest that he cannot in respect to the choses in action; for here the equitable title to the deceased partner's share is in his personal representatives, and he is forbidden to give preferences.

In truth, the only ground on which any authority at all over the partnership assets can fairly be claimed for the surviving partner before the payment of debts is, that the legal entity which owned the property having ceased to exist, the surviving partner occupies an attitude which makes him the fittest administrator of the fund. If allowed to assume this duty, it must be as trustee for all parties in interest, and he should not give preference.

As the legal title to choses in action survives, the surviving partner may collect them; as the legal joint liability survives, the copartnership creditors have their remedy by judgment and execution at law against the survivor.

In this way preference may be acquired at law by the creditors who are most vigilant, but there is a means of preventing injustice from that source. Any creditor who apprehends loss of his demands by such means may go into equity and obtain an equal distribution. This is usually done through the agency of deceased partner's personal representative. (Payne vs. Hornley, 27 Law Journal, Chancery, 689; 4 London Jurist, N. S., p. 446.) But the right of the creditor to proceed directly in his own behalf is indisputable. (Brett vs. Beckwith, 26 Law Journal, Chancery, 130; 3 London Jurist, N. S., 32, 33. See, also, Story on Partnership.)

Learned Judges have confessed themselves unable to define the precise quality of a surviving partner's interest in the assets of the firm. (7 Paige, 34.) But the decisions fairly established as the law at this day, that on such a dissolution the assets are, in the first instance, applicable to the payment of the copartnership debts; and, at the instance of any party in interest, equity will restrain any attempt to divert them from that object. (6 Simons, 419, Newell vs. Townsend.] If the surviving partner is not a trustee for this purpose, he cannot fairly be considered as having any other authority; and if he be such trustee, then surely, like all other trustees, and especially since the Revised Statutes of 1830 have forbidden the application of the deceased partner's share in any other way, he is bound to distribute, pro rata, according to the maxim that equality is equity. Upon the whole, I cannot resist the conclusion that the bill of sale of the goods, and the transfer of the lease and sub-lease was, even in respect to the technical share of the surviving partner, an unauthorized preference, and void as against the copartnership creditors.

Lottery Policy Dealers.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
Before Commissioner Osborn.

United States vs. *George W. Van Voorst.*—The defendant in this case was charged, on complaint of the Collector of the Fourth District, with doing business as a lottery ticket dealer, without a license. The defendant obtained a license, but did not execute the bond required by the act. The collector soon after notified him that the license so taken out was void, and that henceforth he would be held responsible for not complying with the law. On examination before the commissioner, the defendant's counsel claimed that his client was a policy dealer, and did not come within the provisions of the act, which applied only to lottery ticket dealers, who thereby obligate themselves not to sell any ticket or supplementary ticket unstamped. He also claimed that the notification aforesaid could not have the force of a revocation, for that presupposing the validity of the license, and that being void as the government held, the citizen ought not to suffer from it.

The commiesioner yesterday morning rendered an oral decision in favor of the government, overruling all the points claimed by the opposite counsel, on the ground of these being unsupported by the existing law, and holding the defendant for trial.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 29.
By Judge Cardozo.

Hayes vs. Griffen; reference ordered to select a receiver. Evans vs. Barbe; reference ordered to report facts; motion may be brought on on referee's report, on three days' notice. In the matter of application of John Christman to be discharged from custody; prisoner admitted to bail in $500, without prejudice to further application on affidavits to reduce bail further. See memorandum, Blake vs. Beers; motion granted with $10 costs, unless plaintiff stipulate to try at next term and pay $10 costs in each case within three days after order herein. Department of the Inspection, &c., of Buildings vs. Duryee; defendant may answer in five days on payment of trial fee of $20, and $10 costs of this motion, and the disbursements in the bill of costs in the judgment roll, and stipulating to refer if plaintiff so elect; otherwise motion is denied, with $10 costs. Plaintiff may discontinue without costs in five days after this order.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Bowling.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE BROKEN UP.

Policeman David T. Hughes, of the Sixteenth Precinct, complained of the house No. 95 Seventh-avenue, kept by Allan Cameron. The officer said: I know the proprietor of the house, the prisoner; I have not been in there very often; before and up to the 18th of August it was a disorderly house; there was considerable disorderly conduct there; it was the resort of thieves and loafers; it is kept open late at night; there have been considerable noise and fighting there, and robberies have been committed there; on the 14th of this month a woman was taken in there and made drunk, and from there taken through a yard and into a cooper's shop, by a number of men at 2 o'clock in the morning; the cries of the woman for help brought Officer Walker there, who went to her assistance, and he was murdered. The neighbors have complained of the house.

A number of the neighbors testified that the house was the resort of loafers, drunkards and thieves, and that all sorts of noises, from a boisterous laugh to the cry of murder, had been frequently heard at all hours of the night. It was a nuisance to the neighborhood. Guilty—Remanded.

THE MENAGER CASE AGAIN.

Mr. Menager, the gentleman who was charged with assaulting and blackmailing his wife—at least counsel so stated in court—appeared at the bar for sentence, when the following scene ensued:

Judge Kelley—You were found guilty the last court-day and remanded till to-day for sentence. I suppose what Mrs. Menager most desires is that you should let her alone. I have here several letters of recommendation, and beside, on the trial, several witnesses gave you an excellent character. The court will therefore suspend judgment in this case.

Mr. Bryan—We make application to the court for these letters.

District-Attorney Hutchings—I oppose the motion.

Judge Kelly—I hardly think I would have made the time over them that you have made; I see nothing very objectionable in them.

Mr. Bryan—It is not a matter of any public importance.

District-Attorney Hutchings—Your client went to the lady's drawer and stole them.

Judge Kelly—I'll consider the motion.

Mr. Bryan—These letters were given to me by him, and it is my duty to return them.

District-Attorney Hutchings—And they are circulated, held at a certain price, and he attempts to blackmail her.

Judge, Kelly—the case is now disposed of.

The letters were shown to the reporters to publish if they chose. There appeared to be nothing in them that the lady or her friends need blush at, and as they were hardly of sufficient interest to publish, copies were not made.

A SHOP-LIFTER.

Sigismund Pradge, the complainant against Catharine McCormick, a fashionable shop-lifter, was himself arrested for refusing to prosecute the thief. When sworn no sensible or reliable version of the theft could be gleaned from him. He said he saw the woman go out of the store, and in consequence of what his brother told him he called her back, and when he looked he saw his coat on the counter. Who put it there he did not see.

Leopold Pradge, said—That lady and another woman came into our store and asked for boy's clothing; while the other lady held a coat before my eyes to blind me, the prisoner went over to the shelf and took a man's coat and crammed it into her pocket; she thought I did not see her, but I did, and I told my brother and he brought her back, and she couldn't pull the coat out of her pocket quick enough; when she got it out she threw it on the floor, and then got outrageous and broke several panes of glass.

The court remarked that there was considerable discrepancy between the testimony of the two brothers. The prisoner was found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for four months, and fined $50. The complainant was placed in custody and held till the adjournment of the court for failing to appear when summoned, but was discharged with a reprimand.

A SHORT LEASE.

Nathaniel and Mary Addis, a very stylishly-dressed couple, were charged by Thomas Stevenson with keeping a disorderly house at No. 172 East Twenty-third-street. The house was not the worst of its class, but as it was located in the midst of a respectable neighborhood, it was disagreeable to those living near by. In the case of Mr. Stevenson, who lived at No. 176, it was quite customary for fast young gents, when in their cups, to mistake his house for defendants'. Three or four young men would ring the bell at a late hour, and when the door was opened, they would march into the parlor, singing, "Tramp, tramp, tramp along," and other popular melodies, with the greatest glee. Of course, when they discovered their mistake, a speedy retreat was made from their line of advance. The defendants had only been there a few weeks, and had paid their rent in advance; but as soon as arrested, they agreed to vacate the premises. Mr. Stevenson said he many as five different proprietors had occupied that house inside of a year. It seemed to be let out ont for that purpose only. Counsel for the prisoner said the landlord was the man that should be prosecuted; but then, he said, he knew there was no law to reach a landlord who lets his property for improper purposes. The accused were convicted, but judgment was suspended, as they had moved from the neighborhood.

LONG LEGS.

Jacob Smith, a common-looking individual, who was charged with assaulting Policeman Eldot, ought to be secured by Barnum if the officer's story is to be believed. He said: "I found this man lying in the mud-gutter, and his feet lay in the middle of the street. I thought he might get robbed or his feet might be run over, and when I roused him up he began to swear frightfully. I got hold of him, and he jumped up and struck me. He was not very drunk. Then I took the club to him; then he took a knife; then I clubbed him again.

Guilty; fined $10.

A CARELESS SHOPLIFTER.

Liverta Viese, a modest-looking married woman, was charged with stealing a quantity of cotton shirting—about ten yards—from the store No. 296 Seventh-avenue. Alphonse Fraser, clerk with Mr. Morris, proprietor of the store, followed the prisoner out of the store, having received information that she had pocketed the goods. Four or five doors from the store he overtook her, and saw the end of the cloth hanging down a little below her skirt. He took hold of that end and pulled it all down, to the confusion of the prisoner and merriment of the bystanders. The prisoner, in bagging the goods, had failed to stuff those which were unrolled all into her capacious pocket. Another witness, who saw her from the back room put the goods in her pocket, told Mr. Morris before she left the store; but either being a very modest man, or having the fear of a suit for false imprisonment before his eyes, he let her leave and sent his clerk after her to assume the responsibility. Guilty. Penitentiary one month and fined $25.

A QUARREL IN A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE.

Kate Bushman, keeper of a low den in Centre-street, and Emma Anderson, her washerwoman, were charged with assaulting Ann Brown, the keeper of a place of bad repute in the same street. It seems that Brown had coaxed one of Mrs. Bushman's boarders away from her, and the said boarder had taken a calico dress of her mistress'. But, on the other hand, Mrs. Bushman had retained the boarder's clothing. Mrs. Bushman, the washerwoman, Anderson, and Pauline Smith visited Mrs. Brown and made the girl take off the dress. They then asked her if she would not go back and live with them. She refused, when the washerwoman knocked Georgiana Brown down and pounded her pretty severely, then Mrs. Bushman gave Mrs. Brown a cross buttock and threw her on the sofa and performed the wonderful feat of raising her foot high enough to kick her on the stomach. Georgiana Brown, a very pretty girl, who was the occasion of the difficulty, said she was only 17 years of age, and had been but seven weeks a street-walker. She came from Boston, and failing to get work entered one of the low dens in Centre-street.

Mrs. Bushman was fined $50, and ordered to restore to the girl her clothing; the washerwoman was fined $10.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 29, 1865.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '68....C.	116	
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81....C.	106⅞	
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	106¾	
1,300	do ....Small	105	
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s.C. New Issue	104⅜	
60,000	do.....	104⅜	
95,000	U.S. 6s, 10-40s.C.	97⅛	
300	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser...Sm'l	99⅛	
12,000	do.....	99½	
9,000	U.S.6s, 1 Yr. Cer. New Issue.....	98⅛	
1,000	Mo. 6s, 1st & St.J.	78	
1,000	Tenn. 6s.....	73½	
500	North Car. 6s....	75	
1,000	do.....	72	
3,000	Missouri 6s.....	71	
20,000	O. & M. Cer.....	24¼	
10,000	Mich. So.S.F.Bs.	97	
5,000	Ill. Cen. Bs.....	112	
5,000	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	73	
13,000	Amer. Gold.....	144¾	
700	do.....	144	
15	Cen. National Bk..	105	
50	Del. & M. C. Co....	140	
100	Cumb. Coal Pr.....	42	
300	do.....	42¼	
400	do.....	42⅜	
400	Quick. Min. Co....	55	
300	At. Mail St. Co....	144	
100	do.....	145	

SECOND BOARD.

$100,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s.C.	106¾	
1,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s.C. New issue.....	104⅝	
9,500	do.....	104⅝	
4,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s, C.	98	
5,000	Tenn. 6s.....	73½	
200	Cum. Coal Pr.....	42¼	
50	Mariposa M. Co....	11¾	
100	Cen. Am. Tr. Co...	30	
200	Erie R.....b30	86⅝	
100	do.....s10	86¾	
100	do.....s10	86¾	
100	do.....2d call	86⅞	

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$50,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s.C. Old Issue b3	106⅞	
15,000	Amer. Gold....b3	144	
50,000	do.....	143⅞	
30,000	Ohio & M. Cer....	24⅛	
100	New York Cen...b3	92⅞	
200	Erie R.....b3	86⅞	
200	do.....s10	86⅞	
900	do.....s10	86⅞	
500	do.....c	86⅞	
700	do.....s3	86⅞	
500	do.....s10	86¾	
100	Hnd. Riv. R.....s3	105⅛	
100	Cum. Coal.....s60	42	

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R.....s3	92⅛	
1600	Erie R.....b3	86¾	
200	do.....b10	86⅞	
500	do.....	86⅞	
400	do.....	86¾	
100	Hnd. Riv. R.....	105⅜	
100	do s3	105⅜	
800	Reading R.....	104⅝	
200	do.....s5	104⅞	
500	do.....	104⅞	
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	64⅛	
200	do.....b3	64⅛	

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	98⅛	
100	N. Y. Cen.....s10	92⅛	
900	Erie Railroad.....	86⅞	
200	do.....s3	86⅞	
200	do.....b3	86⅞	
100	Hudson Riv. R...s3	105⅞	
200	Reading R.....s3	105	
200	do.....	105	
300	Mich. S. & N. I....	64⅛	
500	do.....s15	64⅛	
200	do.....s3	64⅛	
50	Ill. Cen. R.....	121¾	
500	Cleve. & Pitts...b30	70¾	
200	do.....	70¾	
100	N. Y. Cen.....b10	92½	
200	do.....	92⅝	
100	Chi. & N. W....s20	27½	
100	do.....s3	27⅝	
100	Pitts. Ft.W.&C..b30	97	
100	Mil. & P. du C....	46¼	
200	Cumb. Coal.....	42¾	
200	do.....b60	43	
100	Pitts., Ft.W.&C. 1st M.	102⅝	
100	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 3d M.	86	
100	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	70½	
100	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M	39	
100	Chi. & Alton S. F.....	95	
100	Ohio & Miss. 1st mor....	70	
100	Mil. & St. Penl. 1st mor.	75	
100	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.....	50	

A morning journal not friendly to the government, and which has systematically withheld its support from the Popular Loans distributed from the Treasury during the war and since, now comes out against the Savings Banks, for the inadequate interest which they have been paying to their depositors of late years. The point is in some respects well taken. These institutions have no doubt been earning from 1½ to 2½ ₱ cent. per annum more on Government Securities, which were originally within as easy reach of the hands of their depositors, than the rates of interest they have been dividing to them. The remark is, perhaps, more applicable to the old concerns like the Bank for Savings in Bleecker, (formerly in Chambers) street; the Bowery Savings; the Seaman's and Greenwich, than to the more recent creations. Their worthy managers may have good reasons for not advancing their rates of allowance, and for withholding a large surplus of earnings from year to year, since the recent creation of United States Gold and Currency bearing Stocks and Treasury Notes, in which the bulk of their investments are made. At least they are not altogether to blame that their depositors failed to put their savings directly into these stocks and bonds, to which no disaster could have happened during the war that would not equally have overtaken the Savings Banks themselves; but the fact is so, that these depositors have not participated as liberally as they ought to have done in the earnings of their own money on these very securities. The case might have been different with many of them, had such organs of public opinion as now charge the blame wholly on the Savings Banks advised these people (hundreds of them of their own persuasion in politics) of the easy facility for subscribing directly for $50 or $100 United States Bonds or Notes, in place of being shaved out of one-third their interest through the circumlocution of the Savings Bank.

It is scarcely satisfactory to say that the depositors, mostly hard-working mechanics, day laborers and house-servants, have now the remedy in their own hands. True, they might withdraw their savings and purchase 7-30 Treasury Notes—two cents per day interest on every $100—or compound 6 ₱ cent. Notes, or small Gold-bearing Bonds, but the change would be much more difficult now than when the Government made direct appeal to every one who had $50 or $100 or more to spare to subscribe to its loans. But there is a more effectual remedy, which, if our Democratic neighbors will join us, we will urge upon Congress, next Winter, to wit: to have the Government, as in England, take charge of all the savings funds in the country, under a guaranty to the banks or institutions for savings of say five ₱ cent. in Gold or six ₱ cent. in Currency, (if preferred,) until the general resumption of Specie payments, and five ₱ cent. in Gold uniformly thereafter. The British Government has long exercised this control over the English Savings-banks, and £33,000,000 sterling of deposits, thus guaranteed, constitute part and parcel of the Public Debt.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,405,852 33, including for Customs, $487,000; payments, $1,320,924 04; on account of Loan, $638,000; balance, $58,521,909 88.

The week's Exports from this port of Domestic Produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the value of $2,919,607 against $7,257,034 same week last year. Gold to-day was 141@141¼; same day last year, 241@241½.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s.....	98	96	N. West Pref....	62½	62⅝
U. S. 5-20s.....	106¾	106¾	Rock Island.....	107¼	106
U. S. 7-30s.....	99⅛	99⅛	Fort Wayne.....	98	96⅝
N. Y. Central....	92⅛	92⅜	Cumb'land Coal.	42	42⅜
Erie.....	86⅜	86⅞	Quicksilver.....	55¼	54½
Hudson.....	108½	108¼	Mariposa.....	11¾	11¾
Reading.....	104¾	105	Canton.....	38¼	38½
Mich. Southern..	64	64¼	Atlantic Mail....	143	145
Illinois Central..	122½	122¾	Brunswick.....	10	10
Pittsburgh.....	70¼	70¾	Ohio Certificates	24¼	24⅜
Northwest.....	27¼	27⅜	American Gold...	144	144½

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'.....	109	Bank of N. America..	107
America.....	130	Hanover.....	105
Phenix.....	92	Irving.....	109
North River.....	120	Metropolitan.....	114
Tradesmen's.....	125	People's.....	110
Greenwich.....	140	Market.....	105
Butchers' & Drovers'.	120	Nassau.....	108
Commerce.....	104	Corn Exchange.....	106
Mechanics' Bkg. As..	98	Park.....	135
American Exchange..	114	Central National...	105
Pacific.....	155	Fourth National.....	100
Bank of the Republic	103	Ninth National.....	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883.....	94	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.....	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876.....	100	Han. & St. Jos. L. G....	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con 1876.	100	Lack. & West'n Bonds.	100
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879.	103	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	105
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883.	101	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort..	86
Erie 7s, 4th mort, 1880	93½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex'd	86
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st M, '77	94	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort...	75½
Hnd. R. 7s, 1st, M. '69....	101	Tol. & Wab. Equip Bds..	60
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds, S. F., '85.	102¾	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M..	98
Harlem, 1st, 7s, '68-72...	102	Galena & Chi. ex	100½
Mich. C. S. & c. 1sts, '69-72.	111	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort....	100
Chi., B. & Q. S. & c. 1sts..	110	Cleva. & Tol. S. Fund..	90
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2ds.....	88	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	102½
N. Ind. Gosh. Line, '68.	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	86
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	97	Cleve. & P. 4th mort....	70½
Pacific R. 7s, a. by M...	65	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M	39
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1875....	111½	Chi. & Alton S. F.....	95
Alt. and T. H. 1st m....	90	Ohio & Miss. 1st mor....	70
Alton & T. H. 2ds pref..	75	Mil. & St. Penl. 1st mor.	75
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund..	91⅜	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.....	50
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs...	80		

Rye is inactive but held firmly; a sale of 3,000 bushels Western was reported on private terms.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	Aug. 29, 1865.
Price of Gold.....	226	144¼
Superfine Flour ₱ bbl.....	$9 60@ 9 90	$6 90@ 7 50
Extra State Flour, ₱ bbl..	10 00@10 40	7 75@ 8 40
Extra Western Flour, ₱ bbl.	10 10@15 00	7 85@14 00
Extra Ganada Flour, ₱ bbl..	10 90@12 00	7 85@11 00
Southern Flour, ₱ bbl.....	10 60@15 00	9 50@14 25
Rye Flour, ₱ bbl.....	8 25@ 9 30	5 50@ 6 15
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl.....	7 75@ 8 80	5 00@ 5 50
White Wheat, ₱ bushel....	2 35@ 2 70	2 15@ 2 35
Red and Amb. Wheat, ₱ bu.	2 20@ 2 50	1 45@ 2 15
Corn, ₱ bushel.....	1 78@ 1 90	87@ 96½
Rye, ₱ bushel.....	1 70@ 1 72	1 00@ 1 08
Barley, ₱ bushel.....	1 80@ 2 05	1 00@ 1 30
State Oats, ₱ bushel.....	1 00@ 1 09½	50@ 63

HAY—Is in fair demand and steady, at 70c.@90c. for old, and 60c.@75c. for new, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request and firmer, at 18c.@50c. for inferior to fancy one year old, and 40c.@ 60c. for new, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Heve been less freely dealt in, but have been held firmly.

LEATHER—Has been in lively request at rising prices.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive and somewhat nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 20@$1 25 ₱ gallon; and Resin at $5 50@$17 50 ₱ 200 lbs.

OILS—Continue in moderate demand at rising prices, including Crude Whale at $1 60@$1 70; Bleached do. at $1 70@$1 80; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Unbleached do. at $2 35@$2 45; Lard Oil at $2 05@$2 12½; Linseed at $1 38@$1 40; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Grease Oil at $1 35@$1 45 ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET—*Week Ending with Aug. 28: Sperm*—The demand continues, and holders are very firm. The sales for the week embrace 860 bbls. for manufacturing, at $2 25 ₱ gallon. *Whale*—The news of the further destruction of whalers by the *Shenandoah*, has brought the market for whale to a stand—holders now asking from $1 75@$2 ₱ gallon. The only sales for the week is a lot of 200 bbls. South Sea on private terms. *Whalebone*—Sales 3,000 lbs. Arctic at $2.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 28, 1865.	24,871	60,506	474,400
Same time last year.....	44,554	55,880	581,950

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited demand, at 31c.@32c. for Crude; 51c.@54c. for Refined, in bond; 69c.@72c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, last week, 144,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 5,000 pieces, 56x60, 20c., to be made; 1,000 do., 55x60, 22c., on hand; 5,000 do., 64x64, 20c., early in the week, to be made; 8,000 do., 66x64, 20½c., to be made; 6,000 do., 64x64, 21c., to be made; 6,000 do., 64x64, 21½c., to be made; 39,000 do., 64x64, 21¾c., to be made; 15,000 do., 64x64, 23c., on hand; 17,000 do., 64x64, 24c., on hand; 5,000 do., 64x64, 25c., on hand; 13,000 do., 60x64, 22c., to be made; 24,000 do., fine shirtings, private terms. Market very firm, with an advance of fully 2c. Many of the mills are running short, for want of water.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite heavy at much reduced prices, to-day. The demand has been less active. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,500 bbls., in lots, at $31 50@ $32, closing at $31 50, cash, for New Mess; $29 50@$30 for 1863-4 Mess; $27 50 $28 for Prime Mess; $31 for Thin Mess; $24 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,000 bbls. New Mess, September delivery, seller's option, at $30 75 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 14½c. @16½c. for Shoulders, and 19c.@23c. for Hams. Sales equal to 450 pkgs. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard continues quiet; sales 850 tierces and bbls. at 19¾c.@24¾c., the latter rate for choice ₱ lb. Beef is in unusual request for export and on speculation at $10 50@14 50 for Extra Mess; $8@$12 for Plain Mess; sales have been reported of 7,700 bbls. Prime Mess Beef is in demand; 200 tcs. were sold on private terms. Butter continues in demand at 31c.@39c. for poor to good, and 40c.@45c. for fancy State, and 22c.@26c. for Western ₱ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 10c.@15½c. for poor to very choice, ₱ lb. We quote:

New Crop Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ₱ lb.....	40 @45
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails.....	40 @45
Half-firkin tubs—first quality.....	34 @36
Half-firkin tubs—second quality.....	32 @34
Welch tubs—first quality.....	33 @35
Welch tubs—second quality.....	31 @32
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow..	34 @36
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow.	32 @33
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow.....	27 @29
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow.....	25 @26
Grease Butter—original packages.....	15 @16
Western—light colored.....	24 @25
Western—common.....	22 @23

New Crop Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality.....	16 @16½
Factory-made Dairies—second quality.....	15 @15½
Farm Dairies—first quality.....	15 @15½
Farm Dairies—second quality.....	13½@14½
Farm Dairies—common.....	11 @12
Orange County—flat skimmed.....	10 @12

Prices of Provisions in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	Aug. 29, 1865.
Price of Gold.....	226	144¼
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl.....	$33 37½@$41 50	$29 50 @$32 00
Prime Pork, ₱ bbl..	24 50 @ 25 25	— — @ 24 00
Hams, ₱ lb.....	19 @ 23	19 @ 23
Shoulders, ₱ lb.....	17⅝@ 18	15 @ 17
Bacon, ₱ lb.....	20⅝@ 22	17 @ 19½
Plain Mess Bf., ₱ bbl...	19 00 @ 22 00	8 00 @ 12 00
Lard, ₱ lb.....	20 @ 24⅝	19⅝@ 24¾
State Butter, ₱ lb.....	46 @ 60	31 @ 45
Cheese, ₱ lb.....	15 @ 24	10 @ 16½

RICE—Has been in moderate request, and held firmly.

SALT—Has been quiet, yet quoted steady.

SEEDS—Have been in rather more demand, including rough Flax at $2 55@$2 75, and Timothy at $4 65 @$5 35 ₱ bushel.

SOAP—Has been inactive, having been held higher.

SPICES—Have been more sought after, and quoted generally on the advance.

SUGARS—Have been in brisk request at buoyant prices. Sales since our last 2,905 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 12¼c.@15¾c., and 1,100 boxes Havana, part at 14½c. @16½c. Refined Sugars are in good demand at 15½c. @20¾c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 58,000 lbs. at 21c.@24c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last 151,000 lbs., at 14½c. @15½c., and 34,000 lbs. Grease at 14c.@17¾c. ₱ lb. The week's business in Tallow Messrs. KNIGHT & SON notice thus: "The activity still continues in this staple, and prices have considerably advanced during the week. The demand is mainly for consumption, and both soap makers and chandlers are buying for their immediate wants. There has been a large demand for adamantine candles, which has also had a material effect on the price of Tallow. From the last advices from Chicago, it appears that there is no Tallow there, the market having been cleared by orders from Cincinnati and St. Louis. From these facts it is apparent that our market must rely entirely upon local production for its supply. There are no sales now being made for future delivery, and very little is offering for immediate delivery. The market closes firm, and with an upward tendency."

TEAS—Are less active, but firm in price.

TOBACCO—Is in more active demand and firm. Sales, 483 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@27¼c.; 125 bales Havana on private terms; 380 cases Seed Leaf, 7½c.@45c.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 450 bbls. State and Western at $2 19½@$2 20 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been more active, to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements include 14,000 bushels Wheat at 5½d. by sailing vessels, and 6d. by steamer, ₱ bushel; 60 hhds. Tobacco at 20s.; 65 boxes Extract Logwood at 12s. 6d., and by steamer, 100 boxes Bacon at 25s. ₱ ton; also, 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, by a British bark, on private terms. For London, 14,000 bushels Wheat at 4½d., in bulk, ₱ bushel. For Antwerp, 300 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FOR SALE—Three hundred thousand dollars New-York Central Railroad Seven Per Cent. Convertible Bonds of eighteen hundred and seventy-six. Apply to JAMES P. KIMBER, at the office of R. L. Cutting & Co., No. 19 William-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last: 49 bbls. Ashes, 15,066 bbls. Flour, 1,371 bbls. Corn Meal, 28,334 bushels Wheat, 114,805 bushels Corn, 7,600 bushels Rye, 69,204 bushels Oats, 18,000 bushels Malt, 1,791 pkgs. Provisions, and 30 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls. at $7 50 for Pots, and $7 62½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been in fair request, and on the advance.

COFFEE—Has been in more demand and very firm in price, including Java at 26c.@26½c.; Rio at 17½c.@ 21½c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; Laguayra at 21c.@ 22c.; St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c.; Native Ceylon at 23c. ₱ lb., in gold. The week's sales of Rio amount to 23,244 bags; sales to-day, 3,200 bags. Stock of all kinds to-day, 81,670 pkgs., including of Rio and Santos, 61,414 bags; of Java, 4,000 mats and 270 bags; of Maracaibo, 4,943 bags; of Laguayra, 4,406 bags; of Bahia, 5,973 bags, and of other descriptions, 664 bags.

COTTON—Is quiet and depressed, in view of the liberal receipts, which thus far this week average 4,900 bales a day. Middlings close heavily, at 42c.@ 43c. ₱ lb.; sales and resales to-day, 1,470 bales. The week's exports of Cotton amount to 4,356 bales, including 4,256 bales to Liverpool.

FISH—Have been in fair demand at full and rising prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active to-day, at a partial reduction of 15c@25c. ₱ bbl. closing quite heavily. Sales since our last amount to 11,300 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $6 90@$7 50; poor to choice Extra State, at $7 75@$8 40, chiefly at $7 75@$8; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 90@$9 15 ₱ bbl.

Superior State and Western.....	$6 90 @$7 50
Extra State.....	7 75 @ 8 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 85 @10 85
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 90 @ 9 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..	9 20 @11 00
Extra Genesee.....	8 45 @11 25
Poor to choice extra Missouri.....	8 75 @14 60

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand at drooping prices. Sales since our last 1,200 bbls., at $9 50@$10 60 for poor to good, and $10 65@$14 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and lower. Sales 500 bbls. Extra at $7 85@$11 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in less request, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 15 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $5 for Western, $5 15 for Jersey, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 150 bbls.

FRUIT—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, at very firm prices.

GRAIN—Wheat has

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
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To Advertisers.

Advertiecre in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—JOCKO; OR THE BRAZILIAN APE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL, No. 720 Broadway—MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM.

IRVING HALL—ARTEMUS WARD'S Entertainments.

BROADWAY THEATRE—MERCHANT OF VENICE.

BELVIDERE LION PARK—Afternoon and Evening—GRAND CONCERTS.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Kennebec *Journal* says there is much alarm felt regarding the potato crop of Maine. Only a few weeks since the early potatoes came in so sound, and the growth of the later varieties was so promising, that every one anticipated a large crop, and cherished the hope that the potato disease had, like the weevil in wheat, entirely disappeared. Within a short time, however, the potatoes show defects, some fields are entirely blighted by the fatal fungus and by the rust, and in some cases at least half the potatoes when dug are found to be affected with the unmistakable rot.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal is at the present time doing a larger amount of business than at any period since its opening, thirty years ago. Since the beginning of August an average of about 160 boats have passed both ways through the outlet locks, principally laden with coal. This immense traffic is accounted for by the delay in getting coal to the New-York market earlier in the season, in consequence of strikes among the miners; by the breaking of the Pennsylvania Canal, and by the general revival of trade throughout the country.

The national horse show at Springfield, Ill., was brought to a close on Saturday, having proved a complete success. In the exhibition of gentlemen equestrianism, the first prize was taken by Jos. SCHOFIELD, of Sangamon County; the second by Col. P. WALTERS, of St. Louis; and the third by JOHN B. RICKS, of Chicago. In the contest of lady drivers, the first prize was taken by Mrs. MACK, of Sangamon County; the second by Mrs. JAMES VAN VECHTEN, of Chicago; and the third by Mrs. JOSEPH SCHOFIELD, of Sangamon County.

The trustees of St. John's College, at Annapolis, have refused to allow the Navy Department the temporary use of a portion of the college buildings for the accommodation of the Naval Academy officers and students, notwithstanding the government has paid a most liberal rental for its use for hospital purposes during the rebellion, and that the Navy Department now offers liberal compensation for the time it may use the building.

The Providence *Journal* says, by authority, that the paragraph going the rounds of the papers respecting the purchase of a railroad in Indiana by Gen. BURNSIDE and another gentleman, contains very inaccurate statements. They are interested in the road named, and hope, after some hard work, to be remunerated fairly, but indulge in no such extravagant expectations as the imaginative letter-writer who penned the paragraph represented.

The base ball match yesterday at Washington, was between the Nationals of that city and their guests, the Atlantics of New-York. An immense crowd witnessed the contest, and largely partook of the attendant excitement. The Nationals had evidently improved upon their efforts of Monday, when they were defeated by the Philadelphia Athletics; but the Atlantics came off conquerors, continuing to retain their championship of the United States. The score 33 to 19.

The Clarksville (Texas) *Standard* contains a circumstantial account of the killing of a man named TAYLOR, a returned Confederate soldier, by the paramour of his wife, a physician in good practice and of otherwise respectable character. He decoyed his victim into the woods and then shot him. The people gave him a jury trial, convicted him on the testimony of the woman, and hung him.

Among the owners of a large amount of property in Virginia, advertised by Gen. HOWARD as confiscated, appears the names of Gen. EPPA HUNTON, late of the rebel army; Commodore FRENCH FORREST, and KINCHELOE, the guerilla. The property is divided into 203 lots, situated in Loudoun, Fairfax, Elizabeth City, Prince William, Warwick, York and Norfolk Counties and in the Cities of Portsmouth and Norfolk.

At Newark, N. J., on Monday night, a young colored man named MORRIS ELLSWORTH, deliberately shot his wife through the head by means of a pistol. He seized her arm with his right hand, drew a pistol, presented it to her forehead with his left hand, and fired. She cried out that she was shot, and fell. ELLSWORTH then went down stairs, making some remark about his "swinging for it," and was arrested in the hall.

On Saturday morning last the following Captains of whalers destroyed by the British pirate arrived in New-Bedford: MACOMBER, of ship *Hillman;* WOOD, of bark *Congress*, 2d.; SMITH, of ship *Wm. Thompson;* TUCKER, of ship *Sophia Thornton;* HOLLEY, of bark *Waverley;* WINSLOW, of bark *Isabella;* CLARK, of bark *Nimrod;* and HATHAWAY, of ship *Euphrates.*

The Presbyterian preachers of St. Louis have resolved not to take the convention oath, and have issued an address to the brethren throughout the State. Gov. FLETCHER says they shall not preach unless they qualify. The Governor has temporal power, and will probably come out ahead.

Thirteen bodies, five of them white, have been recovered from the wrecked cars in Richland Creek, near Reynolds' Station. One of the cars is underneath the others, in the bed of the stream, and has not yet been reached. It is said that it contained over thirty negro soldiers, who have of course all perished.

JOSEPH EVANS was killed while sawing with a circular saw, at Erie, Penn., last Friday. A board suddenly flew to pieces, one fragment of which struck him across the throat, severing arteries, veins and windpipe as effectually as a knife would have done. The unfortunate man fell upon the floor and expired in five minutes.

Gen. THOMAS has severely reprimanded Col. BLACKBURN and Mr. QUINN for their attack upon the rebel Gen. WHEELER. He told them that had they not been mustered out of service he would have tried them by court-martial.

A gentleman who has traveled through Iowa lately says that there are at least 20,000 returned soldiers at work in that State, helping to save the harvest. He saw hardly an idle soldier in the State.

The President has, by proclamation, removed the last restrictions upon trade with the South, and now the people there may buy as many guns and as much powder as they can get.

Late Texas papers complain of many outrages by Indians along the frontiers, and of the frequent murders and robberies within the State. The freedmen are said to be favorably situated.

It is now stated that JEFF. DAVIS will be tried before a regular United States Court, and probably at Norfolk, Va., with Chief-Justice CHASE on the bench.

The cooperage shop of AVILES & LEBLANC, in Cienfnegoe, Cuba, with a large quantity of sugar and molassee, was recently destroyed by fire. Loss $250,000.

Very Revcrend E. T. COLLINS, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Cincinnati, died on Sunday. He had held this important office for about thirty years.

At a depth of three hundred and fifty feet below the surface of the earth, coal has been found in the "Buchanan Well," situated in Ray County, Mo., eight miles north of Richmond, the county seat.

In the great international cricket match at Toronto, Canada, the boys from the United States have come off with victory. The contest was very close, and highly exciting.

Nearly $100,000 in government bonds, on special deposit in the National Bank in Wellington, Ohio, were stolen from the vaults on Monday night.

Rev. Dr. STILES, formerly pastor of the South Church in New-Haven, and late of the rebel army, is now preaching at Charlottesville, Va.

The Indian commissioners, recently sent out by the government, have arrived safely at Fort Scott.

Gov. BROUGH, of Ohio, died yesterday afternoon, at Cleveland, after a long and painful illness.

The railroad east from Memphis is now in running order as far as Corinth, Miss.

KIRBY SMITH was at Mstanzas, Cuba, a few days ago, where he was the lion of the hour.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Tenth Connecticut and Fourth New-Hampshire Regiments have arrived and departed for their native States. The Tenth arrived yesterday morning from Richmond, via Baltimore, and, after breakfast and dinner at the Battery, left for Hartford in the steamer *Metamora.* The Fourth arrived late on Monday night, and departed for Concord yesterday morning, on the steamer *Cossack.*

PATRICK BOOTH, a returned soldier, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head, at No. 210 East Seventeenth-street, early last evening.

The Live Stock Markets are glutted this week, especially with poor cattle sent here to be sold for beef, or hides and hoofs—many of them being fit for little else. The selling rates averaged about ½ ₰ lb. net, the decline being rather less on the better grades, which are scarce, and more on the poorer stock which abounded. Milch cows have varied little from last week in supply or valuation. Veal calves also range about the same. Sheep are in large supply, and a trifle lower; good lambs are higher, if anything. Swine are in fair request, and prices have advanced ½c.@¾c. The total receipts for the week number 5,948 beef cattle, 139 cows, 1,252 veal calves, 12,525 sheep and lambs, 8,722 live hogs.

Breadstuffs were less active and generally lower yesterday. Pork was depressed and cheaper. Beef unusually brisk and buoyant. Groceries were freely purchased at rising prices. Cotton was heavy and drooping. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Fish, Hops, Leather, Tallow, Tobacco and Whisky. Freights were more active.

Gold was steady yesterday at 144@144¼. Exchange for the Boston steamer fell to 109¼@109¾. The Government Stocks firm at Monday's rates. The Railway speculation dull in the forenoon, but better at close. Money easy at five per cent.

The New War—Its Disasters and Horrors.

As near as we can estimate, there have been about forty-five railroad "accidents" (so-called) since the close of the civil war in April last. The precise number of the "casualties," (so-called,) is not easily ascertained; but it is certain, from the researches we have made, that the killed and wounded do not number less than fifteen hundred. If to the casualties by railroad during this time, be added those resulting from steamboat and steamship "disasters," (so called,) during the same period. The grand aggregate of killed and wounded will be found to foot up not short of *five thousand.*

About the time that the rebellion was closing, these railroad and steamboat "accidents" occurred so frequently upon trains, and boats, and ships filled with Union soldiers, that many of them were supposed to be the work of malignant rebels; and some of the great railroad disasters in the Western States, as well as some of the great steamboat disasters on the Mississippi, like that of the *Sultana,* were probably brought about by rebel agencies. But for months past—and months in in which disasters by rail, river and sea, have been more numerous than ever before—no such cause has been in operation.

All this appalling loss of life and limb has resulted from the wickedness, carelessness and contempt for human life of the owners, directors, superintendents, agents and employee of the various lines of travel on which it has occurred. Roads have been out of order; engineers have been drunk, asleep or incompetent; engines have been worn out, boilers worthless, bridges open—something wrong that should have been kept right; and, as a consequence, collisions, disasters, accidents, wounding and death. Miserable steamboats, with poor machinery, wretched gear and brainless officers, have run races against each other, or against time, or in some other way have challenged the devil. Rotten ships, with cracked mechanism, and fools for Captains, have gone to sea intrusted with human cargoes, inevitably bound for the bottom. And so collision has followed explosion, accident has followed wreck, disaster has followed disaster, massacre has followed murder, "ever fast and ever faster," until, of late, every day's newspaper has its share of these horrors, and the community have at last almost got into a panic.

We have had plenty of horrible accounts of the horrors of these affairs. We know all about how the unwary passenger is suddenly crushed to a jelly, how the limbs are torn from the body or the head from the trunk; how men or fragments of men are blown into the air, are precipitated down the abyss, or plunged into the water; how they are scalded to death or roasted to death; how the screaming victims are subjected to every form of physical torture; how women and children, the old and feeble as well as the young and helpless, are killed and maimed; how hopes are blasted, lives ruined, homes desolated, and hearts broken. And even after our bloody experiences in a gigantic war, these horrors are not less impressive. But impressive and appalling though they be, they have not been enough so to affect their guilty authors.

We have designated all this railroad killing and wounding as the new war; and it may well be called so in view of its bloody returns. But the analogy fails, in that there is but one belligerent. The work of slaughter is accomplished by the companies and their mechanism; the public are the passive victims. The directors and their subalterns neither run the risks of soldiers in the field, nor suffer the penalties that are due to culprits.

Though five thousand people have been killed or wounded by these agencies in less than six months, not one of the parties who are guilty and responsible has expiated his crime on the gallows; not one has been sent to the penitentiary for life or for a year; and even the paltry and contemptible business of fining them for their outrages has been done away with. We believe that the execution of but one of the prominent men, who are really responsible for any one of the late railroad massacres, would save the lives of five hundred innocent people before the close of the year. And we believe that until this punishment is meted out, and is fixed as the penalty for the crime, the record of horrors will be interminable.

Will He be Punished?

We sympathize as keenly as any with the respectable kindred and friends of young KETCHUM, but no such feeling can justify our avoidance of the practical question whether he is to suffer the legal penalties of his crime. Nobody in this community doubts that he has committed the State Prison offence of forgery. Yet there is a general feeling that he will escape a felon's punishment—a common belief in the future verification of his own reported words, that "it would be all settled in a few days, and in six months he would walk Wall-street as coolly as he did before the transaction." The presumption is that money and social influence will somehow manage to extricate him from the law. The result of the legal proceedings which have been commenced against him will be generally taken as a test of the strength of the law. New-York justice will be on trial as well as KETCHUM himself. If it does not adjudge him to be a forger, and sentence him accordingly, it will itself be pronounced, by general verdict, to be a vile counterfeit.

We shall not be in haste to adopt any such conclusion. Criminal trials cannot always turn upon the strict deserts of the party arraigned. The same technicalities which are among the safeguards of the innocent, may sometimes be interposed successfully for the guilty, in spite of the best care of public prosecutors. They cannot be put aside at pleasure, and may be of a character that will blind the courts to let even the guiltiest escape. Such an escape by such a cause is proof of the faithfulness of the Judges to law, instead of their unfaithfulness. Poor offenders often get the benefit of it, as well as the rich. If the rich have the advantage in being able to hire the most learned and skillful lawyers, who can best descry and make the most of these special pleas, that is no reflection upon the impartiality of the court. This fact is not duly considered by many who are wont to charge our criminal tribunals with indulgence toward the rich. It should be well remembered in this case, for undoubtedly counsel will be employed for the respondent who will exhaust all the resources of legal ingenuity to get him clear. This is his advantage, and yet it cannot of itself be any reproach to the court that tries him.

But the public prosecutor and the court cannot have too lively a sense of the peculiar responsibility this trial will throw upon them. Their invidious position will bind them to take greater care than ever—the one to guard against all errors, the other to hold the scales of justice with absolute impartiality. If this prosecution fails, let it be plain to all men that they stand clear in their high office. Let them so act as not to give the least color to the old complaint:

> "Plate sin with gold,
> And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks;
> Arm it in rags, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it."

There could hardly be a greater public misfortune than a popular conviction that this is true of our courts of law. The administration of law must be respected, or the law itself will not be; and when respect for law ceases, society becomes a prey to every species of crime. Every man's sense of right cannot fail of being outraged, if the rich man, who has robbed to the extent of hundreds of thousands, escapes with impunity, when the poor man, who steals but a sorry dollar or two, is hurried to the penitentiary. Public justice must become a by-word, when it visits its penalties without mercy upon the petty thief who was born in squalor and want, schooled through all his dark childhood to nothing but vice, and withholds itself from the millionaire forger, who was cradled in luxury and bred from his earliest years in the full light of every moral obligation and every Christian principle. Such an inequality would not only embitter the poor against the law, but would provoke the indignation and contempt of honest men of all classes.

We say nothing now of the exceeding importance of checking the crimes of embezzlement and forgery which have latterly become so rife in our financial circles. They have done a most serious injury to the good repute of our commercial metropolis. The immense pecuniary losses they entail are but of slender consequence in comparison with the recoil upon our honor and credit. Every commercial interest of our city requires that this signal crime of KETCHUM'S shall receive the condign punishment of the law. But that consideration, broad as it is, is too narrow to determine the importance of securing justice in this case. It is not commercial honor, merely, but the honor of the law itself, that is to be protected. We can live without commerce; but without law, everything perishes in anarchy and chaos.

The Autumn Days.

September has crept on apace. Golden-sheaved Autumn has succeeded the fervid Summer, and the revolution of the season is already perceptible in its outward effects on rural and metropolitan life. The "watering-places" are more sensitive to the transitory nature of time and life than even we denizens of brick and mortar structures; and livery-stable keepers sigh, (though in the vernacular,) *fugit irreparabile tempus!*

To judge from the changed aspect of the populations in country and city, the pleasure season is giving place to the working season. Saratoga and Newport were first to take the alarm. Their fashionable patrons are beginning to repack the mysterious enginery of toilet which has been employed in successful or disastrous campaign, and to count the cost and the conquest of the season. To the first keen air prophetic of Autumn, these fashionable resorts are sensitive. The gay birds have begun early to wing their flight southward and homeward. What remains is but a supplementary season. Niagara, and the White Mountains, and Lake George and Champlain, and the myriad lesser lakes, are colder, yet there the fashionable world lags a little. It is because at Niagara nature's waterfall has the *pas* of the hair-dresser's. It is because around the lakes there are some lovers of that "varied language" which nature, according to the poet, speaks to those who hold communion with her. To such the unfeathered humanity—

dress wherein she arrays herself in Autumn is charm enough to attract a longer *séance* at the Summer resorts. But these loitering guests will soon return. Business or Boreas will bring them back to the busy hum of the city. Such as defalcation couldn't frighten, cold will. Everything portends a brisk and vigorous life for the returned pleasure-seekers. Commerce, manufactures, politics, art, all promise to engage and to repay whatever enterprise and labor our citizens are willing to lay out upon them. If one burden—a national debt—has been added to the load we carry, three greater have been cast off—war, secession, slavery. Fall, with its bracing breezes, will invigorate national life, and already the drooping sails of commerce catch the gales of peace and prosperity.

"Take the Bull by the Horns."

We again enter our emphatic protest against the villainous custom of driving cattle through the streets of the city in the daytime. We are reminded to interpose this periodical objection by the circumstance that our local columns contain some account of the escapade of a maddened ox, and his exciting career through certain up-town streets, on Monday, with the customary concomitants of goring and trampling, to the injury of half a dozen unfortunate wayfarers, and to the final shooting down of the dangerous brute.

This particular method of adding to the ordinary perils of life in the streets is absolutely unnecessary. There is not the shadow of an excuse for it. It might be obviated entirely by the passage and *enforcement* of an ordinance requiring butchers to drive their cattle to the shambles and slaughter-houses during the night season.

As things are now conducted, the only wonder is that more accidents do not occur from the practice. Look at the matter for a moment. The animals are brought directly out of their pastures and confined, perhaps for several days, in a dark stable. Then suddenly they are introduced to all the turmoil and confusion of our crowded thoroughfares. Is it a matter of surprise, therefore, that the bovine brain becomes delirious, and the beast enters upon an infuriated and unmanageable rampage?

In London and in other well-governed municipalities, they would no more permit a drove of cattle to pass through the streets after a specified hour of the day than they would countenance the planting of a field battery for target-practice in the midst of the principal thoroughfares. Cattle are forbidden to air themselves, except during certain hours. They are required to be brought in when the city is comparatively quiet and when few persons are abroad.

A similar ordinance is demanded by this city, and the lives of our people would then be no longer at the mercy of the butcher boys. It is not the first, nor the second time that we have urged this matter upon the consideration of the Common Council. With a realizing sense of our duty to our readers we reiterate our demand, and not less zealously because we incline to the opinion that our words will fall upon unheeding ears. The fact is that several members of the city government are extensively engaged in the purchase and sale of cattle, and the sacrifice of the lives and limbs of a half dozen of their constituents matters little to them so long as the convenience of their business is not disturbed, and its economical working goes along uninterruptedly.

The Close of Summer.

Considering the present elevated state of the mercury in all respectable thermometers, suggestions that Autumn approaches may seem rather unseasonable. Nevertheless, it is as true as the almanac that Fall is already upon us. The end of the hegira of citizens countryward, undertaken to find relief from Summer's heat, by seaside and hillside, shows that the season advances. The return of the tide of annual emigration from New-York, the filling up of its streets, the opening of business and of amusements, tell the same tale. The Summer is past, and the harvest is ending.

It has been noticed that the physical season seems a little in advance of ordinary predecessors. The leaves have already begun to turn, thus changing earlier than their wont. They are crumpling and falling, too, in some localities, just as they do in most European countries, instead of remaining upon their trees, and so giving to the forests that unparalleled and gorgeous wealth of magnificence which crowns an American Autumn. This early decay shows a forwardness in the season.

An analogous precocity is visible in commercial circles. Business is reviving sooner than was expected. The Fall trade is opening earlier than usual, in nearly all branches. Everywhere, the lately stagnant channels of the mercantile world are stirring and filling. It is a good omen. It shows that the Providence which, in our hour of need, poured upon the country a harvest of unexampled fertility, is now likely to prosper the merchant as it has prospered the farmer, and to make the enterprises of the factory, the bench and the counting-room, as fruitful as it has made the ploughed land and the prairie.

This Fall is likely to prove one of great activity in business circles. The war did not pause until half of April had gone. Before the last Confederate army had surrendered, it was already well toward June. The Spring trade, therefore, was hopelessly past. The Summer was pressing upon the country. This latter season has been taken up in preparing for the Fall trade and in getting it in train. The time of pleasuring over, merchants and clerks will combine again for a season of busy and successful work. The currency has got a little more settled, meanwhile, and speculations are frowned down more sternly than a year ago, compared with legitimate, producing business. The war is conclusively ended, and the most skeptical Copperhead, the most hopeful insurgent, could not expect a renewal of it. Even the war-cloud lately lowering along the Rio Grande is furling away. Peace floats on every breeze, and when peace reigns, then commerce, trade, the arts, and all the pursuits of industrious life promise to flourish again. Meanwhile during the Summer, a round million of able-bodied, athletic, seasoned soldiers—citizen-soldiers, heroes of a hundred fights—have been loosed from military service, and are pouring their vivifying life into every vein of manufacturing and mercantile employment. They will add strength to the national current without overflowing its bounds. All looks well for the future.

AT IT AGAIN.—The *Tribune,* referring to the utterly groundless rumor, that Secretary MCCULLOCH "proposes to issue a fifty million loan at market rates," "in the form of ten-forty five per cent bonds," says:

"In three years, *we shall have* all the issues of Seven-Thirty back on our hands, with *the privilege* of converting into Five-Twenty *if we want it.*"

And again: "*The Secretary * * * may change* the Seven-Thirties into bonds of that denomination when they mature. But *we hope this will not be done.*"

A few weeks ago, our contemporary insisted that the terms premium and discount were substantially synonymous. The same reliable pen is traceable in the allusions to the Seven-Thirties, which we have cited. These allusions are unmistakably based on the assumption that to the Secretary of the Treasury, is reserved the privilege of converting, on maturity, the Seven-Thirties into Five-Twenties. Such an assumption is wholly gratuitous. The Seven-Thirties are convertible exclusively at the option of the holders, as is clearly set forth in the printed indorsement on the back of the notes. Wherefore, when the *Tribune* expresses the hope that Secretary MCCULLOCH will not permit the conversion, which was legally provided for and agreed to by the Treasury Department, he simply favors a breach of the plighted faith of the government—practical repudiation.

SATISFACTORY.—A morning cotemporary holds that "money is not worth six per cent." Hear this, ye merchants who are paying at the rate of from seven to ten per cent. per annum for means to carry on your business enterprises, and deem the price thus paid no more than the accommodation is worth! You unwisely believe that the market price of money is regulated by the obsolete laws of supply and demand. Our cotemporary knows better. He knows that money, which is really merchandise, has an absolute and unalterable value, unlike all other articles of merchandise, which fluctuate in price with the ever-varying relations of supply and demand. Wonder where he learned this?

EUROPEAN SOCIAL REFORMS.

The English Cottage Population—Overcrowding—The Moral Effects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

STRATFORD, July, 1865.

During the present year, a report was laid before Parliament by Dr. H. J. HUNTER, laboring under the direction of the Medical Officer of the Privy Council, as to the state of the *laborers' cottages* in England.

It is a sanitary report, giving bare facts, and not seeking to make any sensation, yet its simple truths produced a most profound impression on the public mind.

Before quoting some few of his many statements in regard to overcrowding, it would be well to remember how many feet of cubic space each person expects to have at night in his sleeping-room. The English Common Lodging House Act requires 240 cubical feet; the magistrates generally demand 500 feet; the army authorities say 500; model lodging-houses, 550; boards of health and prison inspectors want 800, and hospitals are usually built for 1,600; private houses for the upper classes probably give from 1,500 to 2,000.

The usual household establishment in England for a man and his wife and three children, is a room 10 by 12 feet, and 6 feet 6 inches high, or 156 cubic feet for each.

Among the counties visited, Dr. HUNTER reports first on Bedfordshire, the centre of straw-plaiting. Here, out of 150 houses visited, 94 had but one bedroom, and in these 94 were lodged 264 adults and 210 children. In one, for instance, were five adults and no children; in another, six adults and five children; and in another, seven adults and six children; and another, seven adults and four children. Some of the rooms could not have provided more than sixty cubic feet for each person.

The following is a description of some of the "cottages." Of one: "Its plaster walls leaned and bulged very like a lady's dress in a curtsey. One gable end was convex; the other concave; and on this unfortunately stood the chimney, which was a curved tube of clay and wood, resembling an elephant's trunk. A long stick served as a prop to prevent the chimney from falling. * * * A few yards from this cabin stood two of the most ridiculous new model cottages ever seen. The money wasted on these two would have built a third of equal size and convenience."

Of another he says: "The lower nine inches of the door having gone, through sheer rottenness, a few bricks were ingeniously drawn against it from within after shutting, and a bit of matting hung on the inside. One-half of one window was gone, glass and framework, too. Here, without furniture, huddled three adults and five children." The adults, it should be remembered, are usually of different sexes; in one case, one man slept in the same room with six women.

In Berkshire, the cottages are better, yet here the same evil continues of overcrowding; thus in one room, six adults and four children; two men and one woman, all unmarried; three adults and four children, and so on. In Bienham are houses let at 25 cents a week; in one, "the bedroom had no window, no fireplace, no door nor hole, except that in the floor by which it was entered. A man lived there with two grown-up daughters and a growing son; father and boy slept on the bedstead, the girls on the floor. *Each girl had a child* while the family lived here," &c.

In Buckinghamshire similar evils have been experienced, and many new cottages have been erected to check them. "At Tinker's End," says Dr. HUNTER, "I saw a bed-room in which slept four adults with five children, and which measured 11 feet by 9, by 6 feet 5 inches at the highest point." The family had less than the allowance necessary for one convict. Of course, no English gentleman would think of lodging his horses with so little regard to ventilation. Dr. HUNTER says that through a number of cottages the allowance of air was about to each person as if he were "shut up through the night in a box four feet cube," though of course there was much unintentional ventilation.

In Cambridgeshire, he speaks of cots, where a daughter of fourteen, two elder brothers, five children and a married pair lived; and of others with a like proportion. In Hinxton, in a hut let at thirty-two cents a week; there was but one window, and here slept nine people; in another, with an undivided bed-room, there slept eight, of whom two slept in the kitchen; in another, a woman slept with her father, her husband, her child and her husband's brother.

In another village, he speaks of "a deadly lassitude, a hopeless surrendering up to filth" affecting it. In Cornwall, speaking of Calstock, he says: "nothing can exceed the scale of filthiness here. I visited thirteen cots, in each of which the tenants said there was not a privy in the town."

In Doretshire great improvements have been made by the landlords in the dwellings of the laborers; yet in Calstock, Dr. H. visited twelve cots with a single bed-room each, in one of which were four adults and a child, and so in other villages.

Durham and Northumberland are the colliery districts, and the houses seem often more comfortable than in the agricultural. Of one mining village, (Birkley,) however, the good doctor, in a fit of poetic rage, says: "It invited the multitudinous seas insatiate to wash the outsides of Birkley, and were the Black Hole of Calcutta placed in the crater of Etna, it would but present the row of cots called the Red Row, in Birkley." Yet here lived in one, for instance, four adults and four children, and in another, seven adults, and so on. In another village, (Neemith,) the cottages contain only one room each. In Lincolnshire, Dr. HUNTER says of the rich vale of Evisham: "As if it were not enough for their share in Eve's curse, to work all day out of doors for eightpence, the poor women have to walk some two miles to get the work—that is, the parish where a woman labors will not provide her a dwelling to hire, and she must walk back to her own parish." One of these women was the mother of a young family of four. What a load of anxiety must have lain upon her all day, as she worked so far from home! How comparatively easy would she have been had the nest of children been within reach, even if out of sight! Her absence presents to one what poverty is in strong relief. The idea of the presence of cruelty is not to be suppressed in one's mind by assurances that the mother is hard and doesn't care. We know that God did not make her hard, and that she ought to care very much. The land-owner does not know his duty or the practice of his forefathers, *when he receives rent without protecting those whose labor it represents* from this unnecessary physical hardship, and either distress or unnatural callousness of mind." Good words from the sanitary adviser to the landlord, and not without effect, as we believe the evil has recently been much mitigated by legislation.

We could follow the Doctor, if it were necessary, in his elaborate report on the various counties of England. These vary, of course, in the density of population and the comfort of the laboring classes, but, in general, correspond to others he presents. They reveal a fearful condition, as regards "the hinds" of England, showing a more immoral and unhealthy crowding of persons in one room than can be found even in many of the towns. Dr. HUNTER is careful not to say much of the moral influence of this density, but from the testimony presented by clergymen and physicians to the various committees of the House of Commons, we know that it is of the most debasing kind. Cases of shocking incest, of indiscriminate intercourse and early debauchery are the constant result. Here in these packed rural cottages are born the unhappy illegitimate children who are cast upon the parish; here the unfortunate prostitutes are first initiated; here crimes which offend the instincts of all others are developed in most offensive forms.

We believe the condition of the houses of the English hinds is the greatest disgrace on modern British civilization. We have nothing in America that approaches it, unless possibly the mode of life of some of the lowest of the slaves in former years, and with them we have never heard that crimes of incest were rife. The British upper classes are called upon by every motive of humanity, religion and prudence to cure these shocking evils. And we have great faith that in the course of years very much will be done in this direction, as much has been done.

C. L. B.

NOTES.

—Providence papers make a note of a proposed new line between Boston and New-York. They say that contracts have been completed between the Neptune Steamship Company, the Providence, Warren, and Bristol Railroad Company, and the Boston and Providence Railroad Company, for the establishment of the line by way of Bristol. The Neptune Company will furnish first-class side-wheel steamers, to be constructed with special reference to this service, that they may be entirely secure in the roughest weather. These boats the Company have already contracted for, and work upon them has commenced. The Bristol Railroad Company have awarded the contract for the extension of wharf facilities at Bristol, and that work is also progressing. This job embraces about four thousand cubic yards of masonry, and fifty thousand cubic yards of earth embankment, and its completion will afford ample water accommodations in one of the finest harbors in the world. The Boston and Providence Company are now building a number of first-class, modern passenger cars for the line, and a powerful locomotive will be at once put under contract. The steamboat train between Boston and Bristol will be a "lightning express," to go through over the Seekonk branch in one and a half hours. It is proposed to make this exclusively a passenger route, and to combine every advantage that can contribute to its safety, speed and elegant comfort. Passengers will arrive in Bristol from Boston so as to make the transfer to the boat by daylight, in the Summer season, and will be able to get supper before they leave the bay. Passengers from New-York will have a good night's rest, and yet arrive in Boston in season for the earliest trains for the North and East. The new line is to go into operation on the 1st of June next.

—Some of the Eastern steamboat lines are indulging in a very lively competition, running passengers from Boston to Portland, or somewhere in that direction, for a 25 cent stamp. We have "been there." Many years ago a similar strife was begun between two North River lines; they beat each other down from a dollar to fifty cents, then to twenty-five, then to a shilling; (does any old inhabitant remember the coin known in city vernacular as "a shil'n?") and at last one line carried passengers for nothing. The other party went 12½ cents better, and for a few days actually paid passengers a shilling or a quarter to go, just to get more of a crowd than could the opposition. We were young then, and incautious enough to take the bait, (which was a quarter,) and started for the Dutch village up the river. It was all well enough until we came to be hungry and sleepy, and then we found that not a bite nor a bed was to be had except at double or treble price. Our little experiment cost about fifty per cent. more than the same trip would have cost on the old lines, at $1 for fare. When any man offers to do work for fifty per cent. less than it is worth, before you take him up make a careful scrutiny of his fence; ten to one there's a nigger in it.

—The people of Maine are within two weeks of a State election, and yet there is no more excitement among them than if it were two years off. Usually, at this season, they are wide awake, and calling names, making speeches, holding monster meetings, and working their party journals at a hundred pounds to the square inch. Now, all is silent; nobody cares. Has the discipline of defeat so chastened the Democratic party that they have no stomach for the fight? They sounded a key-note platform, one of rather extreme liberality; but perhaps they pitched the key too high—other States do not hasten to indorse it. At any rate the Maine election promises to be a tame and uninteresting affair.

—We took occasion, a few days since, to remark the singular fact that none of the old time abolition names, which were wont to swell in big type from posters on the walls, could be found upon the muster rolls of the rank and file of the Union armies. To this some waggish (he must be a war correspondent of the *Independent* replies:

"A few moments' reflection enables me to recall the following names of prominent Abolitionists who have had either sons, grandsons or sons-in-law actively engaged in the military service of the country during the war. They have filled all ranks, from private to Major-General. Most of them have been in fighting

positions, or others of equal exposure, and I do not know that any of them ever flinched from duty or danger," &c., &c., &c.

Now isn't that a glorious record, and couldn't the list be elongated by adding the names of prominent Abolitionists whose wives' cousins, and neighbors' friends, and ministers' brothers have been in fighting positions? "This war," says Prof. H. Autobahn, "this war shall be successful if I have to send all my wife's relations to the bloody field—aye, Sir, if my bosom friend shall be torn from my side and his fair form disfigured muchly by grapes and canister."

—Mr. TEFT, purser of the steamer *Twilight*, from Wilmington, has our thanks for papers.

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. KEAN's remarkable performance of *Louis XI.*, in BOUCICAULT's play of that name, was witnessed last night by a full and fashionable audience. The fierce and sometimes repulsive transitions of the part, culminating in the fearful death-agony of the wretched old man, were interpreted with genuine power by this sterling artist. Properly placed on the stage, the play—with such a central character—would "run" for a season. It has but little to recommend it now save the genius of Mr. KEAN, and the vigorous but somewhat too ample acting of Mr. CATHCART. Miss CHAPMAN as the *Dauphin* was pleasant and graceful, and Mrs. KEAN displayed her good nature by accepting so trivial a rôle as that of a village maiden. "Louis XI." will be repeated on Friday next. To-night the "Merchant of Venice," with Mr. KEAN as the Jew.

MUSICAL.—Mr. BATEMAN's forthcoming series of grand concerts promise to be unusually interesting. They will be given in Irving Hall, under the direction of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, who provides the orchestra. Mr. BATEMAN's artists are entirely new to this country. Mme. PAREPA, the primadonna, is, of course, the prominent attraction. She is a thorough artiste of whose success there can be no doubt. It may be questioned indeed if we have had a better vocalist in this country for many years. Her voice is singularly fresh and beautiful, and her skill in using it leaves nothing to be desired. Mr. DANNREUTHER, the pianist, is an American who has recently completed his studies in Europe. He was eminently successful last season in London, and is known to be a first-class musician as well as an admirable performer. Of the violinist, Signor ROSA, we know nothing, but rumor is not silent on the subject of his merits. Lastly, but not leastly, Mr. BATEMAN has at length succeeded in making an engagement with Mr. LEVEY, the celebrated performer on the cornet-à-piston, and, since the death of Herr KOENIG, decidedly the master of that instrument. With such artists and a full band, we may reasonably look forward to a series of admirable entertainments. The first concert takes place on the 11th of September. Mme. PAREPA is expected by the next Cunard steamer.

PRESTIDIGITATION.—Mr. HERMANN, the famous prestidigitateur, will commence a series of his admirable performances—how well they are remembered even now—at the Academy of Music, on Monday week, the 11th of September. Mr. HERMANN's stay will be a brief one, and preindee a flying visit to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Havana. His programme is entirely new, and will be rendered without apparatus. The Academy has been newly decorated, and presents an extremely handsome appearance. The musical part of the evening's entertainment will be interesting, inasmnch as it includes the regular orchestra of the Academy.

A NEW PORTRAIT OF MR. LINCOLN.—Mr. J. W. DODGE, the well-known artist, has added to his admirable series of portraits of distinguished personages a superb imperial photograph of Mr. LINCOLN. Like the other pictures of this series this photograph is taken from a likeness painted by Mr. DODGE. His extraordinary skill in this branch of art has enabled him to prodnce a portrait remarkable for its perfect naturalness and life-like accuracy. Many portraits of the late President, while endeavoring to convey the grave expressions of his countenance, have deepened that expression until the general effect has become suggestive of dullness rather than otherwise. Mr. DODGE has avoided this great mistake, and, while doing full justice to the serious and dignified aspect of the face, has preserved that depth and vivacity of the eye which was so strikingly evident to those who were admitted by Mr LINCOLN to his most intimate companionship. In fact many of Mr. LINCOLN'e friends, both in Washington and elsewhere, to whom this likaness has been submitted, pronounce it the most satisfactory portrait of our late President that has been issued. It is published, together with Mr. DODGE's photographs of WASHINGTON and President JOHNSON, at No. 713 Broadway.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH.

Victory on this Side the Line—The Americans are the Winners by a Close Figure—Exciting Conteat.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Ang. 29.

The international cricket match was concluded to-day. The contest was very close, the Americans barely winning, as their last man was in. The score stood as follows: First innings—Canada, 73; the Americans, 63. Second innings—Canada, 54; the Americans, enough to win. The Americans played throughout with one man short.

Base Ball at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Ang. 29.

The base ball match, to-day, between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Pastimes, of Baltimore, resulted in a victory for the Philadelphia club, after a spirited and well-contested game on both sides. The score stood: Athletics, 39; Pastimes, 27. There were fully 5,000 spectators, and the playing on both sides was pronounced very fine.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Indian Outrages on the Texan Frontier—Extension of Telegraphs—The Freedmen in Good Condition—Arrest of Judge Jones, of Alabama.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 29.

The steamship *Mariposa* has arrived from New-York.

Nearly a million specie has arrived here within the last two days.

Texas advices report the frontier in a worse condition than ever before. The Austin and San Antonio papers are filled with accounts of outrages by Indians and highway robberies. Steps have, however, been taken by the military to afford protection to the frontier settlers.

The telegraph is being extended from Houston to San Antonio, Shreveport and Vicksburgh.

The condition of the blacks is, with a few exceptions, represented to be satisfactory.

The worm continues its ravages on the cotton in the lower counties of Texas.

At a public meeting of the citizens of six counties, resolntions were passed accepting the situation, and pledging support to the National Government and Gov. HAMILTON; acknowledging the eboliehment of slavery, and asking Gov. HAMILTON to call a convention.

Hon. W. J. JONES, Jndge of the United States Court of Alabame et the time of the secession of that State, and continued in the same position by the succeeding regime, has been arreated et Montgomery and bonded in $20,000 to await trial.

The Cotton Crop—Extension of Railroad Facilities.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, Ang. 29.

The cotton crop will be almost an entire failure throughout West Tennessee. The rust is destroying it as fast as il matures. The yield in the western part of the State, where cotton grows the best, will not be over 200 pounds to the acre.

The railroad is completed from Memphis to Corinth.

Termination of a Suit on the Excise Law.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 29.

In the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* HOLBROOK, which was carried up to the Supreme Jndicial Court, on the ground that the defendant had the right to sell intoxicating liqnors under a license from the United Statss, the court decided that the payment to the United States of a fee for a license and a revenne duty or tax, does not exempt the defendant from responeibility for violating the criminal laws of the Commonwealth.

The Case of the Late McManus.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Aug. 29.

In the murder case here, to-day, the jury rendered a verdict that MICHAEL MCMANUS came to his death at the hands of BRYAN MCDONALD, Jr., but whether by accident or design the jury ere unable to determine. The elder MCDONALD has been discharged from arrest.

TRIAL OF CAPT. WIRZ.

New Arrangement in Reference to Counsel.

Messrs. Baker and Schade Reappear for the Defence.

Testimony of Dr. J. G. Roy, Physician at Andersonville.

His Terrible Picture of that Awful Place.

Some Evidence From Prisoners Under Wirz.

INCREASING HORRORS OF THE FEARFUL RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 29.

The prisoner was brought into court at 10:30 o'clock.

Jndge-Advocate CHIPMAN said he had a communication from the prisoner, which read as follows:

OLD CAPITOL PRISON,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Aug. 29, 1865.

Col. N. P. Chipman, Judge-Advocate Military Commission:

I most respectfully ask the commission, as I am here alone, to send for my counsel, Messrs. SCHADE and BAKER, as I understand that on my most fervent entreaties they have consented again to appear for me. They understand my whole case and know my witnesses and papers.

Hoping that the commission will grant my reqnest, I sign myself,

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. WIRZ,
late Capt. and A. A. G., C. S. A.

Major-Gen. WALLACE said if there was no objection, the gentlemen would be sent for.

No objection being made, and the commission being disposed to afford every proper means for defence, an orderly was dispatched for Messrs. BAKER and SCHADE.

The court was then cleared for about three-quarters of an hour, and when the doors were opened, the record of yesterday was read. Messrs. BAKER and SCHADE again appeared in court as counsel for WIRZ. The room was more crowded than heretofore with spectators, many women being in the crowd.

Dr. J. G. Roy was called, and being examined by Assistant Judge-Advocate Hosmer, testified that he was on dnty at Andersonville; he was under the immediate charge of Dr. Stevenson; the hospital was in a deplorable condition, there not being a sufficient supply of tents and bunks; there were no comforts; he was told that there were between 30,000 and 35,000 prisoners there; he did not find much difficulty in obtaining medicines, excepting a few of the rarer articles; the men presented the most horrible specimens of humanity he ever saw; a large nnmber of them were affected with the worst forms of scurvy; he attributed the sickness to long confinement, exposure and absence of the comforts of life; there were maggots in the swamp near the hospital, the malaria from which had a most fatal effect npon the patients; the insects or white ants with wings, were such as result from decayed animal and vegetable matter; they were so numerous that it was dangerous for a man to open his month at sundown; the witness heard that there was a dead-line, and one of the patients was killed, bnt he did not see him shot; he stated the circumstances under which the prisoners were when Wirz had command of them, and while he was in the administration of his duties as a surgeon; all the surgeons came to the conclusion that Capt. Wirz had full authority over the prison under Gen. Winder; he had seen the chief clerk of Dr. James bncked, and inquiring the reason, was informed that the punishment was inflicted by order of Capt. Wirz.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker—The hospital fund about which he has testified, and with which delicacies for the sick were purchased, was in existence when he went to Andersonville; during the month of February or March last $5,000 in Confederate money was drawn from the fund; at that time a one dollar greenback would purchase twenty in Confederate money. The witness was at Andersonville six months, and the bncking was the only instances of cruelty he had seen; the medical condition of the hospital was better after Dr. Clayton came there; Capt. Wirz exercised no more influence over the other physicians than he did over Dr. Clayton.

At one o'clock the court took a recess until two o'clock.

On reassembling Dr. B. A. Vanderkeift testified that he was on duty at Annapolis from May 26, 1863, to May 28, 1865. He attended to more than 2,000 of the returned prisoners from Andersonville. They were suffering from chronic diarrhea, scurvy, and other diseases. Some were in a dying condition, and others had to be treated in the hospital before they acquired strength enough to be taken home; the disease from which death ensued more than from any other cause was chronic diarrhea; this resulted from insufficient and improper food and exposure; very little attention was paid to their condition at Andersonville; he was shown a photograph of a living skeleton, and said he had seen many of the returning prisoners in a similar condition.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker—He knew officially that the men were from Andersonville; had seen men reduced to the condition represented in the photograph; witness was regularly edncated in Germany as a physician.

Martin E. Hogan testified as to his having been a prisoner at Andersonville; the men there were in a miserable condition—as bad as possibly conld be; the men were so thick that they could scarcely elbow their way; some lay in their own filth, calling for water and crying for food, but no attention was paid them; he also testified to the miserable quality of the food, and its injurious effect; such as half baked corn bread, which was sour; and the beef, when it was furnished, was of an inferior quality; men afflicted with the scurvy would crawl upon the ground; the sight was horrible; very many were insufficiently clad, and, having no shelter, burrowed in the ground; as to hounds, he was brought back to prison by their agency; he had seen Capt. Wirz with hounds, trying to strike the track of an escaped prisoner; for attempting to escape from prison, about the 8th of October, 1864, after the most obscene abuse from Capt. Wirz, he was fastened by the neck and feet and remained there sixty-eight hours; he heard Capt. Wirz give orders that he should not have food; but he did get food from some paroled comrades, who stole it for him; he had seen three comrades pnt in the stocks at the same time; one man was pnt in the stocks because he asserted his manhood; by resenting the abuse of a Confederate soldier when the prisoners were being removed from Andersonville to Millen; the witness saw Capt. Wirz take a man by the collar because he could not walk faster; the man was so worn by disease he could not; throwing the man on his back, he stamped npon him with his feet; he saw tha man bleeding, and he died a short time after; in the dissecting-room he saw studenis in the pursuit of knowledge sawing open the skulls of deceased prisoners, and opening the bodies.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker—When he escaped he took with him a knife to protect himself from harm if necessary; it was a Confederate Surgeon's knife, which he had taken without leave; his companions who attempted to escape were provided with revolvers; five loads were fired at the party who first pursued, and who were sending the dogs after them: he was pnt in the stocks from personal revenge because he tried to escape; the papers he signed before he sttempted his escape he did not consider a parole of honor; he did not know what he was signing.

Q.—Do yon believe that yon could have passed out of the prison without signing that paper? A.—If I had signed a parole of honor I should have respected it.

The cross-examination was further continued.

J. D. Kieser testified that he was in the United States service, captured and sent to Andersonville; he arrived there with the first party of 400 men; there was sufficient accommodation then, but as others were added affairs became bad, and the men began to be afflicted witb diarrhea, dyeentery, scurvy and gangrene; they lay on the ground and were not protected from the weather; in April or May, 1864, supplies were received from the North; some moldy bread or cake was thrown over the dead line; one man reached beyond the line for a piece of moldy bread or cake, when the guard fired, and shot the man through the head; he saw another man after he had been shot in the abodmen; he had seen men in the chain gang with iron collars ronnd their necks; some of them were tbus punished for attempting to make their escape; the prisoner was profane and overbearing toward our men on the slightest provocation; he had seen men bncked by order of Capt. Wirz; the witness had seen Gen. Winder at the prison; a number of our prisoners rushed up to see him, when he told our men to stand back, and gave orders to the guard to fire on those who approached the gate nearer than fifteen feet.

The witness was for a long time cross-examined by the defence. He had never seen Capt. Wirz commit an assault on any individual prisoner, but he had heard the prisoner give orders to the guard, one of them, to confine a prisoner in the stocks for attempting to escape. Wirz called him a damned Yankee —— of a ——. The man spoke back, when Wirz drew a revolver, and told him he would fix him. The man was sent to the stocks, where he remained twelve hours.

The court, at a quarter past four o'clock, adjourned.

Colonial Anniversary.

BATH, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 29.

The 258th Anniversary of the landing of the first English colony on the New-England coast, was observed to-day at Fort Popham, at the month of the Kennebec River, with appropriate exercises. Hon. CHARLES J. GILMORE, of Brunswick, was the President of the day, and Hon. J. W. PATTERSON, of Hanover, N. H., the orator.

The latter in his address briefly alluded to the historical events commemorated, and then proceeded to consider the influence of colonization especially npon our nation. He spoke in a patriotic strain of the lessons to be derived from our past history, and of our duties in the crisis which we were passing through.

The oration contained noble sentiments, suggestive thoughts, historical references and patriotic reflections, and was highly appropriate to the times. The day was delightful, and some two thousand persons were present to enjoy the scene and participate in the festivities of the occasion.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 29.

REPORTS TO THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

An interesting report has been received at the Freedmen's Bureau from Col. SAMUEL THOMAS, Assistant Commissioner of Mississippi, dated Vicksburgh, Aug. 15, containing an account of affairs in that State. He says railroads are being rebuilt, roads and bridges repaired, telegraph lines extended to the cities and interior towns of the State, and in a short time communication will be easy and rapid. The colonies of freedmen working the land assigned them at Davis Bend, Camp Hawley, near Vicksburgh; De Sota Point, opposite, and at Washington, near Natchez, are all doing well; their crops are maturing fast; as harvest time approaches the number of rations issued are reduced, and they are compelled to rely on their own resources. At least ten thousand bales of cotton will be raised by these people who are raising crops on their own account. The number of idle people around them is constantly declining, as labor is abundant, and good prices are offered for all kinds of work. The Treasury Department has turned over to the bureau all lands, houses and tenements held by them. This included houses in Vicksburgh and Natchez, which were being rented from month to month, and plantations leased Jan. 1, 1865. Claimants are making great exertions to have their property returned when it is leased but not used for the benefit of refugees or freedmen. They argue that the President's proclamation secures to them right of property, and implies that all the property held by government should be restored. This property is a source of considerable revenue to the bureau. The General commanding department has returned a large amount of property to citizens, which has been in possession of government. The feeling against taking property of most violent rebels is strong. The amount of rations issued to whites is about the same as issued to freedmen. Not less than 5,000 people are cutting wood for steamers on the Mississippi River, and more people are engaged in this business than ever, but they support themselves. The total number of freedmen in the State is estimated at 346,600, of whom only 3,000 are receiving assistance from government.

BASE BALL—THE GRAND MATCHES IN WASHINGTON.

The New-York Club Atlantic *vs.* National have made the finest played game of the season. Never before in the annals of the game has there been a season marked with so many contests illustrative of the uncertainty of the game of base ball as this. We could cite a dozen instances of late occurrence in which a surprising change has occurred in the play of clubs or in the characters of the contest. Probably the most striking illustration was that afforded in the base ball tourney at Washington this week, in which a club so badly defeated in one game as to astonish all who visited their play, turns round and the very next day gives a much stronger club one of the closest rubs for a victory they have had for a long time past. The signal victory obtained by the Athletics over the Nationals on Monday, led everyone to suppose that the champion Atlantics would almost annthilate them, bnt, strange to relate, they encountered an opposition, in their efforts to follow the lead made by the Athletics, that led to an interchange of congratulations at a victory obtained by a score of thirty-three to nineteen—less than two to one, although the Athletics had defeated the same players (with one exception) by a score of eighty-seven to twelve—over seven to one. A better contested game and a finer display of skill in a match, on both sides, and in both departments of the game, we have not witnessed this season than was shown in the match between the Atlantics and Nationals, at Washington on Tuesday. Every position on both sides was admirably played, Messrs. GORMAN and BERTHRONG, of the Nationals, especially doing yeoman service for their club in this match, as they did the day before. Bnt we have not space to comment in full on the game, and, therefore, refer to the score for the particulars, from which it will be seen that the Nationals had the lead in the game at the close of the sixth innings, by a score of 17 to 12—a degree of success they prided themselves on attaining against the champion club of the United States, thongh they were finally defeated.

The following is the score:

NATIONAL.	Outs.	Runs	ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.
Parker, 2d b	3	1	Pierce, c	2	3
Gorman, c. f	3	2	C. Smith, 3d b	4	4
Pronty, 3d b	3	3	Start, 1st b	3	4
Berthrong, s. s	4	2	Chapman, l. f	3	4
Williams, p	3	7	Crane, 2d b	2	5
Hodges, 1st b	4	0	Pratt, p	4	3
James, r. f	2	2	Sid. Smith, r. f	4	3
Yeatman, l. f	2	3	Galvin, s. s	2	4
Waldsn, c	3	3	P. O'Brien, c. f	3	3
Total	27	19	Total	27	33

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Nationals	2	2	6	0	7	0	1	0	1	19
Atlantics	1	3	5	3	6	0	8	13	0	33

Umpire—Mr. DAKIN, of the Excelsior Club.
Scorers—Messrs. CRONIN and FULTON.
Time of game—Two hours and five minntes.
Fly-catches—Nationals, 13; Atlantics, 12.

After the game was over the parties adjourned to the National Hotel where their hospitable hoste had prepared a sumptnons feast for them, and the remainder of the evening was spent in social enjoyment. On Wednesday the Atlantics were to have called upon the President and then take cars for New-York, they being engaged to play the Eurekas of Newark, at Bedford, on Thursday.

THE PARDON BUSINESS.

Paragrapha have appeared in the newspapers stating that the President had established an executive bureau to take charge of pardon applications, &c., and that the Third Auditor of the Treasury, Mr. WILSON, had been appointed or designated as chief of the bureau. We have authority for saying that the President has not established the bureau nrmed, and, consequently, Mr. WILSON has not been appointed or designated as aforesaid. The new bureau was suggested to the President, who approved of the idea, but there being no law authorizing the bureau, the matter was dropped for the present.

A GENERAL DYING.

Gen. SCHEMMELFLEMING, is now lying at the point of death at his home in Pennsylvania, having contracted consumption while in the service. Gen. SCHEMMELFLEMING was muetered out of the service by the order of the War Department. His friends are now endeavoring to have him reinstated so that his wife may receive a pension after his death.

A CORRECTION.

Somebody wrote a letter, which was pnblished in an obscure paper, stating that a quarrel occurred between Mr. Senator CONNESS, of California, and Hon. Mr. MCCULLOCH, in the course of which the latter opposed negro suffrage, and the former used profane language. Senator CONNESS, writing on the snbject, says:

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, Monday, July 24, 1865.

I regret exceedingly thet any one has seen fit to use the name of our Secretary of the Treasury or my own in such connection as they are found in the extract before me. It is the greatest injustice to both. The remarks on the subject of negro suffrage were made on an occasion before I left Washington by Mr. MCCULLOCH to me, but nothing occurred of the kind stated, nor were snch profane words ever uttered by myself, nor any words corresponding to those before me. The relations of the honorable gentleman and myself, on the contrary, are, so far as I know, of the most pleasant and cordial character.

You will oblige me by giving this publicity in your paper, and yon have my thanks for calling my attention to the matter. Your obedient servant,
JOHN CONNESS.

SECRETS TO BE TOLD.

It is understood that the government will soon publish a complete history of the secret service of the various armies, particularly that of the Army of the Potomac, which, under the direction of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. SHARP, formerly of the One Hundred and Twentieth New-York Regiment, and Col. J. C. BABCOCK, obtained so bigh a degree of efficiency. The details of this service will prove intensely interesting, embracing as they do an entirely new system of espionage upon the civil and military operations of the enemy. The record will extend from the campaign on the Peninsula to the close of the war at Richmond.

DEATH OF GOV. BROUGH.

The death of Gov. BROUGH has produced a profound sensation here this afternoon and evening. Those who heard his speech to Mr. JOHNSON upon the latter's assumption of the dnties of President comment upon it with considerable interest. It was the model speech of the many made by the chairman of delegations of that time. Gov. ANDERSON, who succeeds Gov. BROUGH, is a brother of Gen. ANDERSON, of Sumter fame, and one of the most brilliant orators of the age. The citizens of Ohio, residents in Washington, will take appropriate action on the snbject of the death of Gov. BROUGH.

VESSELS TO BE SOLD.

The following naval vessels, the services of which are no longer required, will be offered at public sale at the navy-yard in this city on the 15th of September: *Jacob Bell*, paddle-wheel, 229 tons; *Yankee*, paddle-wheel, 328 tons; *Keystone State*, paddle-wheel, 1,364; *John L. Lockwood*, paddle-wheel, 180; *Victoria*, screw, 254; *Alphia*, screw; *Delaware*, paddle-wheel, 351; *Fuschia*, screw, 180; *Currituck*, screw, 193; *Moccasin*, screw, 192; *Ella*, paddle-wheel, 230, *Eureka*, screw, 580 tons.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.

The sentence in the case of PAUL FRANK, alias Paul Leon, of the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was tried by court-martial for desertion to the enemy, and sentenced to be hung by the neck until dead, has been commuted to imprisonment in Fort Delaware at hard labor for five years. Yesterday PAUL was taken from the Old Capitol Prison and forwarded to the fort under guard.

GEN. BANKS.

The statement that Gen. BANKS is a legal citizen of Louisiana is a mistake—his family having returned to Waltham, Mass., of which place he claims to be a legal citizen, hence the report that he is a candidate to succeed his own successor, Mr. GOOCH, recently appointed Naval Officer of Boston, is legitimate.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 29.

DAVIS' TRIAL.

The trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS will take place before a United States Circuit Court, bnt the particular one has not yet been designated. There seems to be no importance attached to the fact that the Grand Jury of the District of Colnmbia, some months ago, found a true bill against him for constructive treason in sending his troops to operate against Washington in the Summer of 1864. The Grand Jury of the Court at Knoxville has indicted him for treason, for there DAVIS harangued the people against the United States Government. The trial, however, cannot now take place in that town, or at any other place in the tenth Jndicial District, for the reason that the vacancy occasioned by the death of Associate-Justice CATRON has not yet been filled. As military operations against the United States were directed by orders given from Richmond, it is probable that the trial will take place in Virginia, at Norfolk, in which event Chief-Justice CHASE will preside, as that State is embraced in the Judicial Circuit assigned to him.

STEPHENS AND OTHERS.

Representations in behalf of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, R. M. T. HUNTER, and other prominent rebel leaders, have been made to the executive authority, bnt there is no decision in their respective cases.

A LONG TRIAL.

The counsel for WIRZ say that they will summon at least one hundred and fifty witnesses. If so, those, with the witnesses called for the prosecution, will make three hundred in all to be examined, probably extending the trial three months.

ERRORS CORRECTED.

It is untrue, as stated in some of the newspapers, that the President has granted pardons to GIDEON J. PILLOW, late in the rebel army, A. O. P. NICHOLSON, ex-United States Senator, and at one time the editor of the Washington *Union*, and WILLIAM WILLIAMS, A. SCROGGS and C. F. LUCKY, of Tennessee, and EX-GOV. AIKEN, of South Carolina. These applications have not been acted on by the President.

GEN. NEILL'S ACCIDENT.

The accident to Gen. NEILL, of Pennsylvania, last night, is more serious than was at that time supposed. He had just stepped from a street-car, when he was knocked down by a horse, which was ridden at a rapid rate. He is slightly injured in the left temple, and by a fracture of the left shoulder. His ribs are supposed to be affected, as he was spitting blood to-day.

PERFECT FREEDOM OF TRADE.

The following proclamation was issued this afternoon:

By the President of the United States of America:

Whereas, by my proclamations of the thirteenth and twenty-fourth of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, removing restrictions in part upon internal, domestic and coastwise interconrse and trade with the States recently declared in insurrection, certain articles were exempted from the effect of said proclamation as contraband of war; and whereas, the necessity for restricting trade in said articles has now, in a great measure, ceased, it is hereby ordered that on and after the 1st day of September, 1865, all restrictions aforesaid be removed, so that the articles declared by the said proclamatious to be contraband of war may be imported into and sold in said States, subject only to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

In testimony whereof I have hergnnto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 29th day of August, in the year of our Lord one
[L. S.] thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninetieth.

By the President: ANDREW JOHNSON.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Reports received at the Department of Agriculture warrant the statement that the potato crop this season will be one of the largest crops ever grown in this country.

POST-OFFICE MATTERS.

The Postmaster-General has made a contract for conveyance of the mails from Norfolk, by Hampton, to Old Point Comfort and back, six times per week. He has also ordered the opening ot varione post-offices in North and Sonth Carolina.

Death of Gov. Brough.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Aug. 29.

Gov. BROUGH died at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, Aug. 29.

The funeral service of Gov. BROUGH will take place at his residence, in Cleveland, on Friday, Sept. 1, at 11 o'clock A. M.

From the Cleveland Leader of Monday.

The latest news from Gov. BROUGH, of Ohio, leaves little hope that he will long survive. His disease, gangrene in the foot, accompanied by a malignant carbuncle, gains ground rapidly. The first operation for removal of the destroyed substance did not prove successful. On Tuesday of last week gangrene made its appearance on the side of the foot near the heel, and on the under surface of the wound under the outer side of the ankle joint, and simultaneously another large carbnncle exhibited itself on the back, near the seat of the former one. Caustics were freely applied to the gangrenous spots, but they only produced great suffering without causing any favorable results. On Thursday Surgeon-General BARE put the Governor under the influence of ether, and then proceeded to remove carefully with a knife the diseased structure. In doing this the entire portion of the foot from the outside of the ankle joint to the centre of the sole was laid bare. Incisions in the raw carbuncle were freely made, and then the whole cut surface was literally cauterized with nitric acid. The operation lasted en hour. On Saturday it was found that the gengrene was still spreading, and the knife was again need. The most favorable bopes were again entertained, but have since been diselpated. The surgeons decided finally upon amputation of the entire foot; but the local inflammation was so great that they finally contented themselves with making incisions instead. At the present time the worst results are apprehended.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Nominatlen Mteetng—Progress of Trade—Help Wanted from Congress.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Friday, Aug. 25.

The people of Craven County meet in mass convention to-morrow in Newbern to nominate two delegates to the State Convention, which assembles in Raleigh on tha 2d of October.

Leading merchants of Newbern are seuding goods in large quantities into all parts of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Southeastern Virginia, bringing back cotton, tobacco end other products, giving employment to the railroads, which are now running night and day.

An effort will be made this Winter to obtain en appropriation from Congress to defray the expense of deepening the channel uniting the inland waters of North Carolina with the ocean, which, with the removal of a small bar in the Neuse River, will enable the largest ocean steamer to run to Newbern.

From Europe.

The National Steam Navigation Company's screw steamer *Pennsylvania*, which left Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 16th, and Queenstown on the 17th August, arrived here last evening. Her news has been anticipated.

From Siam.

Intelligence has been received to-day from Siam. The news is unimportant. No signs of cholera exist in the kingdom.

The news of the assassination of President LINCOLN, and of the shooting of BOOTH by CORBETT, had just reached Bangkok, and had produced a marked impression.

Open Day and Night.

On and after Sept. 1, 1865, H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, will keep his store open DAY AND NIGHT, for the better accommodation of physicians and those requiring medicines.

Medicines prescribed at night are generally for urgent cases, and it is especially desirable that not only during the night, but at all times as well, they be prepared by thoroughly competent and unfatigued persons.

The faculty and the public may feel assured that none bnt the most experienced are employed in this establishment, the experience of each, in the best retail drug-stores, being from eight to twenty-five years. The day and night will be divided, and no clerk will be on duty more than ten hours per day. Trusting the faculty and public will appreciate this effort to supply a want long felt in the community, the proprietor subscribes himself,

Their obedient servant,
H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,
No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

[*Advertisement.*]

Great Attempt at Bank Robbery.

BANK ROGUES,
BANK DEFAULTERS,
BANK BURGLARS
SET AT NAUGHT.

THE ONLY PLACE TO PUT YOUR MONEY AND SECURITIES.

Extract of a letter from E. P. Slafter, Cashier First National Bank of Cortland, N. Y.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1865.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

DEAR SIRS: An attempt was made last night to open our safe, (the one we bought of you,) bnt did not succeed.

My confidence in your Fire and Burglar-proof Safe is stronger than ever. I most certainly can retire at night with more composure than before. Yours truly,

E. P. SLAFFER.

HOW THEY TRIED TO DO IT.

From the Cortland Gazette.

DARING BURGLARY.—The First National Bank of this village was burglariously entered on Wednesday night of this week, and an unsuccessful attempt made to obtain ingress into tha safe of the institution. They gained entrance to the building apparently through tha sonth and east windows. A hole was drilled just above the lock of the outside door of the safe, and a large quantity of powder deposited therein and exploded, which must have been repeated many times, as some twenty pieces of fuse that had been used were found upon the floor, bnt the door was not opened or unlocked.

Other attempts were also made to effect an entrance, but without avail. A large quantity of blacksmith's tools was found in the building on Thursday morning, as also a quantity of railroad tools.

If they had succeeded in gaining an entrance through the outside doors, their work would have but just begun, for they would have been confronted by another "Burglar Proof" inside before they could have laid their hands upon the "greenbacks" lying very quietly therein. The safe is one of Herring & Co.'s improved bankers' "lock nps," and clearly demonstrated its superiority.

HERRING & CO.'S
NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES,
WITH HERRING & FLOYD'S PATENT CRYSTALLIZED IRON,
AND PATENT COMBINATION LOCKS,

The best and most reliable protection against rogues of all kinds now extant.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway,
Corner of Murray-st.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling ont, keeps the head clean; stands above comparison with any other hair dressing. Sold at tha drug stores and at my office, No. 1,133 Broadway.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Dr. Von Elsenberg,

INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 616 BROADWAY.

Do not Waste Your Money Buying any

of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded tha market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Window Shades.

No. 359 BROADWAY.

For stores,
For skylights,
For dwellings.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
Manufacturers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Schilberg's German Ointment.

—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for piles, old wounds, scrofula, salt rheum, all bones and skin diseases, &c. For sale at the drug-store, No. 93 Bowery, New-York.

Curtains

and curtain materials, all kinds,
at KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

Electricity.

Galvanism, Magnetism, Galvanic Baths, &c., administered by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 50 Bond-st. The most obstinate diseases speedily eradicated.

Trusses, &c.,

"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS," the best in the world for curing Rupture—no pressure on the back; light, clean and easy; superior Supporters and Braces. GREGORY & CO.,
No. 809 Broadway.

Window Shades

For stores or dwellings,
Manufactured by G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

The Great Desideratum of the Day.

THE AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK.
OFFICE, NO. 107 4TH-AV.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium

Elastic stitch, and look-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 323 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS

HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine,

No. 508 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button Hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Important to Mothers.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a safe and certain remedy. It allays all pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, sure to regulate the bowels, and cures wind colic. Depend upon it, mothers, it will relieve the little sufferer immediately. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Lace Curtains.

Swiss Tamboured. New Styles,
Swiss Application. 1865.
Nottingham.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

**Ivory and Pear

FINANCIAL.

SECURITY FOR VALUABLES,
In large or small amounts.

STUDIO VAULT,

OFFICE IN THE STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 15 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Unequaled Fire and Burglar-Proof accommodations for the reception of

FAMILY SILVER,

Jewel Cases, Title Deeds, Government Bonds, Bullion, Cash Boxes, Treasury Notes,

ARTISTS' STUDIES,

AND VALUABLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
ABSOLUTE SAFETY GUARANTEED.
(Hours, 8½ A. M. to 4½ P. M.)
WILLIAM A. CROCKER, Superintendent.

Private Safes and Strong Boxes with Combination Locks, to rent by the year.

PRIVATE OFFICE FOR THE USE OF CUSTOMERS

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have in all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.
Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.
Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all part of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
ISSUED IN 1864,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

TRAVELING CREDITS.

Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by
L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY CO.'S OFFICE, No. 45 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (ROOM No 20, THIRD FLOOR.) NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS.—YOUR TRUSTees hereby inform and notify you, that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund, April 1, 1865, and that we have designated by lot, for payment, as required by the Trust Deed, the following (881,500) of said Mortgage Bonds, viz., numbers:

42, 85, 122, 131, 134, 147, 161, 184, 192, 193, 214, 302, 304, 325, 326, 332, 340, 347, 356, 402, 408, 447, 488, 530, 534, 544, 619, 640, 652, 680, 694, 700, 737, 757, 761, 835, 842, 898, 902, 932, 935, 954, 955, 1053, 1166, 1217, 1224, 1347, 1374, 1377, 1383, 1454, 1511, 1519, 1516, 1532, 1547, 1572, 1647, 1649, 1780, 1840, 1851, 2011, 2042, 2102, 2106, 2113, 2158, 2189, 2185, 2264, 2247, 2250, 2288, 2293, of $1,000 each; 2445, 2447, 2449, 2453, 2451, 2552, 2521, 2525, 2529, 2635, 2648, of $500 each.

The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the Bonds to us, at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., No. 52 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above Bonds will draw interest after July 1, 1865. The next payment will be due October 1, 1865.

WM. H. H. [illegible],
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, AUG. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Chemical National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 29, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 12, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.

[L.S.]
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons of the Loan of 1864, (10-40s,) maturing on the 1st of September, are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time prior to the 30th instant.

Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them, on the 31st instant, after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA PETROLEUM CO.,
No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Germania Petroleum Company of New-York, will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 6 to 21.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY,
No. 99 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the purpose of electing trustees, and transacting other business, will be held at the Company's Office, New-York, on TUESDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 6th of September.

E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 9 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1865.

COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1 NEXT, FROM bonds of the Peninsula Railroad Company of Michigan, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD CO.,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 24, 1865.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE 1ST September next, on the bonds of this company, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of the State of New-York, in the City of New-York.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND SCRIP constantly on hand, and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

TRAVELING CREDITS.

CIRCULAR NOTES

IN SUMS OF £10 AND UPWARDS

UPON THE

Union Bank of London,

available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale at the current rate of Exchange, by

L. P. MORTON & CO.,
35 WALL STREET, N. Y.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,

BANKERS
AND GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 6 WALL-ST.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND SPECIE bought and sold at best rates, at the counter.

Four per cent. allowed on all deposits, subject to check at sight.

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, and other securities bought and sold at Broker's Board, at the usual commission.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 Broad-st., New-York.
Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$2,000,000. SURPLUS....$1,200,000.

This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

SILVER MINING.

The books are now open at Room No. 25, No. 71 Broadway, for subscriptions to one of the best mining properties in Nevada, directly at Austin.

ALABAMA MONEY WANTED.

Highest prices paid at
MOSES & SCHIFFER, No. 32 Broad-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $200,000
OF
"NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred thousand dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by Chapter No. 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, May 3, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the New County Court-house, on Chambers-st. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, peyable semi-annually on the first day of May and November, in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz:

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1891; and

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1892.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the county require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 25, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
INSURANCE BUILDINGS, No. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

PURSUANT TO A RECENT ACT OF THE Legislature, and in accordance with the requirements of the Insurance Department, the current fiscal year of this company will be extended to and terminate on the 31st day of December next. To adjust the affairs of the company to the new period, a dividend of interest to November 1, 1865, of six per cent. on the scrip of the company, will be paid on and after that day, and a further dividend of interest to February 1, 1866, of one and one-half per cent. on the scrip, will be paid on and after the last mentioned day; after which, dividends of interest will be payable on the 1st day of February in each year. Holders of scrip are requested to present it when receiving payment of interest to have the 6 or 7 days of payment noted thereon.

ISAAC E. WARREN,
Secretary.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF THE Legislature, entitled "An act to enable the Trustees for the stockholders and creditors of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Albany, and the Receiver of the Bank of Albany, to apply and dispose of the property and funds yet remaining under such trust, and to close up such trust," passed Feb. 27, 1865, all persons having circulating notes or bills of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Albany, are hereby notified and required to present the same for redemption to JACOB H. TEN EYCK, sole acting Trustee, or to ADAM VAN ALLEN, Receiver of the Bank of Albany, at the First National Bank, in the City of Albany, on or before the eleventh (11th) day of September, 1865.

J. H. TEN EYCK, Trustee.
ALBANY, March 3, 1865. mh8—law6m

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY, will be held at the office of the company, No. 8 Pine-st., on FRIDAY, Sept. 8, 1865, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing five trustees to act for the ensuing year, together with three inspectors of election. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 9th September, inclusive.

J. C. SANDERS, Secretary.
DATED Aug. 29, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the board.

HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

QUEENS COUNTY INTEREST.—THE INterest due Sept. 1, on the Bonds of Queens County will be paid on presentation at the Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn, or at the County Treasurer's Office, in the village of Hempstead.

LEWIS W. ANGEVINE, Treasurer.
HEMPSTEAD, Aug. 29, 1865.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Metropolitan Oil Company for the election of trustees, will be held at the office of the company, No. 92 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. C. RATHBONE, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau (near Fulton) st., New-York.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited now will draw Interest from Sept. 1.
JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per Cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS. OHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO., is dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON. The business will be liquidated by us, the surviving partners.

SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of NIMMONS & HAUGHTON.

SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

NEW-YORK, August 1, 1865.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1865.

WILLIAM D. BLACK AND ELBERT B MONROE were admitted as partners in our firm the 1st day of March last.

BALL, BLACK & CO

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COTTON FACTORY.—A GENTLEMAN HAVing a practical knowledge of cotton manufacturing, in all its branches, and possessing an abundant capital, desires to rent or purchase the whole or part interest in a large cotton factory, and connect with it the commission business in this city. Call or address
ROBERT C. GWYER, No. 91 Water-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS STOCK of fashionable goods, in tip top condition; also lease of store; terms cash, or part cash and unquestionable security. Apply on the premises, for one week, No. 351 6th-av., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1865.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings for the quarter ending July 31, payable at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, 30th inst. The transfer books will be closed on FRIDAY, 25th inst., and reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 1. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day ordered an issue of four million dollars of scrip stock to the stockholders, recorded on the closing of the books on the 25th inst., share for share, upon which twenty-five (25) per cent. is declared paid, leaving seventy-five (75) per cent. to be called for at the pleasure of the company.

The certificates will be delivered to stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. free of government tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 2d of September next for transfers.

WM. M. FARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STOUT COAL CO.,
ROOM NO. 44 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. payable at the office of the company on and after Sept. 1. Transfer books closed from 25th inst. to 2d proximo.

G. S. COMSTOCK,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY,
HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the Hudson Iron Company have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their office, in this city, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of September, 1865, to the stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of said company as stockholders.

S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of the Fourth National Bank held this day, a Dividend of Four per Cent. was declared out of the net earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st September, free from government tax. The books of transfer will be closed on and after the closing of business on SATURDAY, 26th inst., until the 1st day of September.

P. C. CALHOUN, President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH H. COLTON against EDWIN J. HURLBURT.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, number sixty-five Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and six dollars and fifty-six cents, with interest from the 27th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, besides the costs of this action.—DATED JULY 3, 1865.

EDWARD VAN NESS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
au30—law6w*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.—OTIS NIEL B. PHELPS, of the Town of Williamstown, in the County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor individually, and one of the late firm of PHELPS & PARKER; also, one of the late firm of STONE, McKEE & CO.

Notice is hereby published for the creditors to appear before His Honor R. H. TYLER, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the Village of Fulton, on the 2d day of October next, at three o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate and he be discharged from his debts.

CROMWELL & MUNROE,
Attorneys, Camden, N. Y.
Dated July 19, 1865.
jy19-law10w

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.—HARMAN PARKER, of the Town of Williamstown, in the County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor individually, and one of the late firm of PHELPS & PARKER.

Notice is hereby published for the creditors to appear before Hon. R. H. TYLER, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the Village of Fulton, on the 2d day of October next, at three o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of the said insolvent's estate and he be discharged from his debts.

CROMWELL & MUNROE,
Attorneys, Camden, N. Y.
Dated July 19, 1865.
jy19-law10w

DIVORCES LEGALLY PROCURED without publicity; other good cases prosecuted on liberal terms. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counsellor, No. 7½ Nassau-st.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, BARGES, AND SHIP-YARD.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Bureau of Rail and River Transportation,) at Washington, D. C., until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the following named steamboats, barges and other property:

Side-wheel steamer Chickamauga, registered tonnage, 207 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Grant, registered tonnage, 190 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Burnside, registered tonnage, 201 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Thomas, registered tonnage, 14 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Sherman, registered tonnage, 149 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Wauhatchie, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Knoxville, registered tonnage, 36 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Dunbar, (wreck,) registered tonnage, — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kingston, registered tonnage, 93 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kenesaw, registered tonnage, 168 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Bridgeport, registered tonnage, 184 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Holston, registered tonnage, 86 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Missionary, registered tonnage, 115 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Chattanooga, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Atlanta, registered tonnage, 221 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Resaca, registered tonnage, 182 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lookout, registered tonnage, 173 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Stone River, registered tonnage, 214 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Clinch, registered tonnage, — tons.
Also, seven (7) gunwale barges.
One row-boat, and one model barge.

All of which can be seen at Chattanooga, Tenn., at any time prior to the day of sale.

Also, for the buildings, ways, stationery machinery and appurtenances in the United States ship-building yard at Chattanooga.

A full description of which can be seen at the offices of the Quartermasters of Transportation at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis and Chattanooga.

Proposals are invited for each boat or barge separately; the name of the boat or description of the barge to be designated in the proposal.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Brevet Col. Arthur Edwards, A. Q. M., St. Louis, Mo.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for steamers barges, and other property at Chattanooga," "Bureau of Rail and River Transportation," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Payment to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 2 BRIDGE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received by the undersigned at this office until Saturday, Sept. 2, 1865, for furnishing Fresh Beef, in such quantities as may be required from day to day, at Hart's Island, David's Island, Fort Schuyler, Willet's Point, Sandy Hook, Fort Wood and New-York City, and such places in its vicinity as are not otherwise provided for, for four months, commencing on Sept. 10, 1865, and to incorporate Forts Hamilton and Lafayette, New-York Harbor, for the balance of the period above-mentioned, commencing on Oct. 6, 1865, and also Fort Richmond, commencing Oct. 16, 1865.

Bids can be made for one or more, or all of the posts, at the option of the bidder.

No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must state his present place of business.

Bidders themselves, or their authorized representatives, *must be present at the opening of the bids, or otherwise their bids will not be considered.*

The government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

The Fresh Beef is to be of good marketable quality, with due proportion of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and furnished in such quantities and times as may be required, at the expense of the contractor.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, with the names of two veritable sureties to each, to be endorsed on the sole or the proportion for any one or more posts; and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms.

Written contracts are to be made, with adequate bonds, within two days after parties are notified of the acceptance of their bid; the sureties being ready to respond in person, at this office, immediately after being notified.

Payments to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

F. E. BERIER,
Capt. and Commis'y of Subs'e.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, are respectfully invited, until Sept. 15, 1865, for the purchase of 1,000 barrels or more of rectified commissary whisky of superior quality, now in store in Norfolk, Va. Packages newly gauged, in fallow order, and of the very best quality. Terms cash on delivery. Proposals for any part of the above will be entertained. Samples of the above can be seen either at Commissary Storehouse on dock, in Norfolk; at Fort Monroe; No. 29 South-st., Baltimore, or 51st No. 4 Stuyvesant, New-York.

Proposals to be addressed to THOS. C. SULLIVAN, Captain and C. C. S., Department of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following-named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES and other property:

AT LOUISVILLE, KY., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, AUG 30, 12 M., for the

Model barges Charmer, Henry Clay, Woolfolk, Payne No. 5 and B. Norton and for seventeen (17) gunwale barges.

All of which can be seen at LOUISVILLE, Ky., until the day of sale.

For the side-wheel steamboat D. A. Jannary, registered 76 tons.

Side-wheel steamboat Ohio (wreck.)

Stern-wheel tug-boat T. D. Horner, registered 139 tons.

And thirteen (13) gunwale barges.

All of which can be seen at NEW-ALBANY, Ind., until the day of sale.

AT ST. LOUIS, MO., UNTIL TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 12 M

Side-wheel steamer Autocrat, registered 962 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Izetta, registered 476 tons.

Side-wheel steamer J. H. Baldwin, registered 208 tons.

Side-wheel steamer John Raine, registered 630 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Metropolitan, registered 397 tons.

Side-wheel steamer R. C. Wood (formerly the Louisiana), registered 767 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Nebraska, registered 673 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Baltic, registered 700 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Emma, registered 194 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Victor, registered 80 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Alpha, registered 220 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Nora Somerville, registered 180 tons.

Stern-wheel (tow-boat) steamer Newsboy, registered 125 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Silver Lake, registered 140 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer M. Y. Beard, registered 91 tons.

Side-wheel steamer United States, registered 50 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Echo (sunk).

Stern-wheel steamer Mattie Cahler, registered 180 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Porter, registered 113 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Alone, registered 211 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer J. S. Pringle, registered 318 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Hopkins, registered 260 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Lioness (tow-boat), registered 233 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Carrie Jacobs, registered 156 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Annie Jacobs, registered 206 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Lotus, registered 150 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Virginia Barton, registered 150 tons.

Screw tug J. C. Ramsey, registered 60 tons.

Stern-wheel tow-boat Michigan, registered 128 tons.

Stern-wheel tow-boat Hnron, registered 128 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Transfer, registered 112 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Ad. Hines, registered 112 tons.

Wharf-boat Crescent City, registered 849 tons.

Wharf-boat Glenwood, registered 157 tons.

Wharf-boat Dearborn, 300 tons.

ALSO.

For the model barges General Sheridan, Keokuk No. 1, Keokuk No. 2, Trenton, St. Louis, Hartford, Anna, Archie, Larimer, William Tell, Frank Dougherty, Duchess, Chantie, Phillips, Vulcan No. 1, Vulcan No. 2, Vulcan No. 3, Vulcan No. 4, Vulcan No. 5, Vulcan No. 6, Vulcan No. 7, R. Gladden, Rowena, J. C. Gault, Bob Grier, Dan. Risley, Ed. Kline, Smale, Jessie, Gillmore, Southerner, Gnturie, C. J. Caffrey, Ben. Gerrish, Cartwright, and burnt wrecks of Guthrie, Haight and Hercules.

And seven (7) gunwale barges.

All of which can be seen at ST. LOUIS, Mo., until the day of sale.

Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 426 tons; one (1) gunwale barge, and two (2) coal-boats.

All of which can be seen at HELENA, ARKANSAS, until the day of sale.

Also, wharf-boat H. R. W. Hill, 900 tons; wharf-boat Michigan, 137 tons; wharf-boat Chancellor, 365 tons; five (5) gunwale barges, and one (1) coal-boat.

All of which can be seen at the MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brigadier-General L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of River Transportation, at the points designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payment to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant-Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brig.-Gen., and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 22, 1865.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 1st of September for supplying ship chandlery for the revenue cutters and boats in this Collection District for the year ending June 30, 1866.

In pursuance of instructions from the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, these proposals will be made irrespective of quantities, and they will supersede all proposals made previously to this date.

Lists of articles required will be furnished on application to the office of the Superintendent of the Revenue Marine, No. 23 Pine-st.

S. DRAPER, Collector.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named
STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 12 M., for the

Side-wheel steamer Davenport, (ferry-boat) registered 189 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Convoy, No. 3, registered 111 tons.

Which can be seen at LITTLE-ROCK, ARK., until the day of sale.

AT VICKSBURGH, MISS., UNTIL FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 12 M., for

Screw-tug Belle Darlington, registered 84 tons.

One (1) wharf-boat, 750 tons.

One (1) wharf-boat, 787 tons.

Model barges Porter Rhodes and George B. McClane.

Nine (9) gunwale-barges.

Forty (40) coal-boats.

One (1) yawl and one (1) floating-dock.

All of which can be seen at VICKSBURGH, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 12 M., for

One wharf-boat, 700 tons.

Model barge Mollie.

Five (5) gunwale-barges.

Three (3) coal-boats.

All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the

Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.

Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.

For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.

Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.

ALSO, for the

Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.

Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registed 62 tons

Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

Mrs. N. P. WILLIS will reopen her school, in which there are a few vacancies, Sept. 20.

Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS

will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 234 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 16 East 26th-st. (bet. Madison and 5th ave.,) will reopen Sept. 18. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

PROF. L. J.BOECK'S

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,

No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., New-York.

Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.

All modern languages taught and spoken.

A preparatory class connected with the institution.

Commencement first MONDAY in September.

For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32, Station H, Yorkville, N. Y.

MR. YOUNG'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.

Will re-open, Sept. 4.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,

NO. 70 MADISON-AV.

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies. This institution, founded in N. Y. 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy-park and Union-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 29th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MRS. AUBERT'S

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 238 East 13th-st., (Old No. 145,) will be reopened THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT WESTCHESTER.—The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 4 P. M. Cadets may pursue either a classical or scientific course of study under experienced and thorough instructors. In the primary department the usual English branches are taught. Military instruction is given in the three arms of the service. The academy is furnished with horses, for cavalry and horse artillery exercises. All the appointments of the institution are of the first order, and no expense or effort is spared to advance the education and military training of the cadets. The religious instruction of the cadets is carefully attended to. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, (Young Ladies' Department, No. 445 West 22d-st; Young Gentlemens' Department, Nos. 367 and 371 West 33d-st. The new term will begin on MONDAY, 11th of September. The principals will be ready to receive day scholars and boarding pupils from the 1st of September. Regular school stages will facilitate the communication with the eastern portion of the city. Copies of the programme, containing full particulars, may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st.; at B. Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway; at T. W. Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the Institute. H. GEREKE, P. D.; ROSALIE T. HERRMANN, T. SHUTZ, P. D.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 60 miles south of New-York City. Special attention is given to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting and French. The Winter Session begins September 18. For catalogues address the Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. In charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will re-open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Terms, $60 per quarter. For circulars apply to Mr. H. Smith, American Exchange Bank, No. 52 Wall-st., N. Y.; James M. Bates, No. 183 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway.

KINDERGARTEN.—THE PRIVATE SCHOOL for Children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at No. 70 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores. For further information, address Miss E. M. COE, at the above place, or call at any time after Sept. 5.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction, special preparation for any college or scientific school, academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Fall term begins Sept. 4. Open day and evening.

Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4. Large shaded playgrounds, and facilities for obtaining a thorough academic education, English and classical. Address E. T. MACK, Principal.

FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1865.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 311 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11. This school, where two hundred pupils have been admitted last year, is wanting in none of the improvements of a well conducted institution.

THE MISSES HOWLAND WILL RE-OPEN their English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 38th-st., Murray Hill, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Miss HOWLAND will be at home on and after Sept. 11. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY.—No. 262 Clinton-st., reopens Sept. 13. The boarding department offers superior advantages to young ladies from abroad.

A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M. Principal.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, EBBITT HALL, Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. English, French and Classical. Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. WM. W. REDFIELD.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—Boys will be fitted for college or business; Fall term will commence Sept. 12. For particulars, address the principal, W. O. DUN.

STAMFORD, Conn., August, 1865.

ARMENIA FEMALE SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. SIDNEY F. YORK, M., Principal. First-class institution for young ladies. Fall session of twenty weeks opens Sept. 7. For circulars or rooms, address G. W. CENTER.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 260 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FEMALE DEPARTment, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President; Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal. The Fall and Winter session will commence Sept. 4. For particulars, address the Principal.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE (FORMERLY "the Spingler") Institute, for young ladies, Park-av., corner of 38th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, on the Hudson.—Fall term will commence, Monday, Oct. 2. For circulars apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies, at No. 15th-av., first door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MRS. C. M. WHITE.—FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 18. Circulars forwarded on application. Number limited to 15.

MISS SCHENKBERG DESIRES TO FILL a few vacancies in her class of young ladies, which will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 107 (old No. 65) West 21st-st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, on MONDAY, the 4th of September, at New-Rochelle, New-York.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS, having enlarged her private classes, will open a French and English-day school for young ladies, on the 20th of September, at her residence, No. 105 West 42d-st.

NO. 174 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—The Misses PALACHE will reopen their French and English boarding and day school on MONDAY, 11th September.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, will reopen at No. 907 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Until then address at No. 121 West 24th-st.

MME. NAPOLEON RESPECTFULLY informs the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 11, at No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young Ladies and misses, No. 238 West 20th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 12.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL—AT HACKensack, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 18.

MISS HALLOU'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH SPECIAL CARE and instruction. Rev. JAS. TUFTS, Monson, Mass

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 227 and 229 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 253 Madison-avenue, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

H. M. PIERCE, President

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.

A. CRITTENDEN, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

The Twenty-first Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865.

This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.

Young ladies from abroad will find emple accommodations and a genuine home, by addressing Prof. EATON, No. 115 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 32 West 18th-st.,

will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to

Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

MISS KENNEDY'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 41 West 16th-st., New-York, will reopen September 20. Miss Kennedy receives a very limited number of boarding-pupils, who are under her own constant supervision, have a French resident governess, and every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. Address, as above, for circulars.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

WATERBURY, CONN.

A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address Rev. E. G. WILLIAMS.

GERMAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL,

No. 1 West 29th-st., corner of Broadway. Reopening of the classes, MONDAY, Sept. 11.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,

Flushing, L. I.

Boarding-school for boys.

E. A. FAIROHILD.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY,

Opposite Washington-square; Primary, Commercial, Classical; opens Sept. 11. Circulars at No. 9 University.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

A boarding-school for Boys,

16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.

Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY

Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 13, 1865. For circulars, address

Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principels, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS COMSTOCK

Will continue to receive a limited number of boarding and day pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st. Class reopens Sept. 20.

MRS. JOHN LORD'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, CONN., will reopen Sept. 15.

Circulars forwarded on application.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S

French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 E. 21st-st.,

will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge and superintendence of Miss Armstrong, the former head governess, and will be condnoted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETONS' book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

L'ESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Fort Washington, 170th-st., Kingsbridge-road. French is the language of the school. English, Spanish, German, classics, commercial studies. Reopens Sept. 11. Circulars, No. 913 Broadway, drug-store; No. 42 Saroday-st., at O. A. ROBERTS'.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 260 Broadway, corner of 30th-st., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 960 Broadway.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and Darling and Day School for young ladies and children, Beekman Hill, No. 215 East 50th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to reopen his school, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., on WEDNESDAY, September 18. Circulars may be had at the school, or by addressing Mr. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE STOCKBRIDGE ENGLISH AND French Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 20. Young ladies are also received for a thorough course of musical instruction alone. For circulars, &c., apply to Dr. F. WELTER, Stockbridge, Mass.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Fall Session begins Sept. 14. For circulars apply to

MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor; or JARED REID, JR., Principal.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 45 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 869 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 49 West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th ave., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS RONTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 30 West 29th-st. (opposite Trinity Chapel,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE Young Ladies' Department of this Institution commences its forty-ninth year on TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

Miss STEVENS, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWELVE boys, at Riverdale, on the Hudson. For circulars address Z. M. PHELPS, late Principal of the Mt. Pleasant Academy, Sing Sing, New-York.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 20. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No 5. West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

MISS STILLMAN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 278 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, will commence its ninth semi-annual session Sept. 18.

MISS YOUNG WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 1,214 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11, for children of both sexes.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6. For circulars apply as above.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 803 (old No. 77) East 18th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Elizabeth, New-Jersey, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BROWN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 71 West 23d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 12.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS MATTHEWS' BOARDING AND Day School, for Young Ladies, at White Plains, New-York, reopens Sept. 4.

POUGHKEEPSIE, (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, a Military Boarding School. C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal. Opens Sept. 14.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—A LOT OF SECOND-hand school furniture for sale. Apply at No. 490 Hudson-st.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The eighth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, Oct. 4. Graduates are admitted to the bar on presentation of their diplomas. For catalogues or further information, address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

YALE LAW-SCHOOL.—A COURSE OF LECtures by several eminent practitioners is arranged for the coming year. For circular, address Prof. HENRY DUTTON, Yale Law-School, New-Haven, Conn.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 7 Washington-st., near Reade.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. All kinds of Blank Books and Stationery, Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c., at lowest prices.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line

FOR

BOSTON.

The Neptune Line of Steamers,

Tri-Weekly,

FOR BOSTON, DIRECT,

VIA

LONG ISLAND SOUND.

COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,)

NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,

2,000 TONS EACH,

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,

One of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every

TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS

METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,

1,500 TONS EACH,

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE ROUTE,

will shortly follow, forming a daily line.

The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug 5.

No charge for wharfage in Boston.

Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, end of Central Wharf.

ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent, Pier No. 27 North River.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplit.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, Aug. 26
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, Sept. 2
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, Sept. 9
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 4.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
EUROPE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III....(Nearly ready).....1,400-horse power
ST. LAURENT.....(Building).....Great power.
PEREIRE.....(Building).....Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS....(Building).....Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

EUROPE.....A. DUCHESNE.....FRIDAY.....Sept. 15
LAFAYETTE or WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

EDINBURGH.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 30
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 2
CITY OF LIMERICK.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 6
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 9

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin.....$90 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....95 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40

BY THE WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $80; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 1.....NEW-YORK.....TENNESSEAN,
(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Sept. 16.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SLOCUM,
(Connecting at Panama with Golden City.)

For freight or passage apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 9th September, SATURDAY, 7th October.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamship COLUMBIA will succeed this EAGLE, and leave Sept. 7.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

NOTICE.—Change of sailing date. Hereafter the American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 8th and 23d of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT,

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PASSAGE AND FREIGHT REDUCED.

Regular United States Mail Line of first-class steamships ALHAMBRA.

GRANADA,
ANDALUSIA,
QUAKER CITY.

The first-class steamer

STARLIGHT,

PEDRICK, Commender,

is now receiving cargo at pier No. 14 East River, and will be dispatched on

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3, promptly, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Bills of lading signed on board.

The elegant steamship QUAKER CITY or ALHAMBRA will follow Saturday, Sept. 2.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN.
CUMBERLAND, Capt. MURRAY.

The new and elegant sidewheel steamship CUMBERLAND will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway,

The MONEKA leaves on THURSDAY, Sept. 7.

ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO., Agents, Charleston.

FOR WILMINGTON N. C. DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Regular weekly United States Mail Line.

TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.

The new and elegant steamship TWILIGHT is now receiving freight at pier No. 36, North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class steamer

COMMANDER,

TERRY, Master,

is now receiving cargo at Pier No. 14 East River, and will be dispatched as above on THURSDAY, 31st August, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—COMMERCIAL LINE OF STEAMERS.—The splendid A No. 1 steamship FAIRBANKS, ALEX. HUNTER Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. Superior accommodations for passengers. Goods forwarded to Fayetteville and other interior places. Agents at Wilmington, BRADLEY & WORELER. For freight or passage, apply to PIERSON & OELLINS, No. 77 South-st., or to JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MONTEREY, W. G. FURBUR, Commander, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, and the GUIDING STAR, W. C. BERRY, Commander, SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock M.

Freight for all parts of North Carolina, the Upper Roanoke, and landings on the James and York Rivers, forwarded by Messrs. J. M. SMITH & BRO., at Norfolk, free of charge.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

STAR LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

The first-class U. S. Mail Steamships

CONSTITUTION.....GREENMAN.
NEVADA.....CARPENTER.
IDAHO.....HOLMES.
AMERICA.....LINDT,

THE CONSTITUTION

will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to

WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway.

The NEVADA will follow SATURDAY, Sept. 2.

Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

WEEKLY LINE.

VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.

The new, elegant and fast steamship VARUNA, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

PIONEER LINE.

The new and first-class steamship

PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander,

will sail as above from Pier No. 11, North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, Aug. 31.

For freight or passage, apply to

LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway, New-York.

Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The new and fast A No. 1 steamship

MATANZAS,

W. LIESEGANO, Commander,

is now receiving freight at Pier No. 36 North River, and will leave as above on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having splendid and comfortable accommodations for first-class passengers, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

The STAR OF THE SOUTH follows.

Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

The R. R. CUYLER follows on SATURDAY, Sept. 2.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship

TRADE WIND,

Capt. DOANE,

will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston.

For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

The strictly A 1 steamship

CHARLES O. LEARY,

having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched for the above port in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA on the 20th of every month, at redneed prices for September.

First Class,	Second Class,	Third Class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch from Pier No. 29, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWBEE,

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low rates. For passage apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.

NOTICE.

Shippers per steamer CATHARINE WHITING, for Galveston, are hereby notified that the said vessel has returned to this port in a disabled condition, and will in consequence not be able to proceed on her voyage; and also that the cargo will be transferred to the steamer TRADE WIND, to which they, the shippers, are requested to transfer their ins

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Algonquin Again.

MR. FORBES AND MR. GARDNER—NOTE FROM MR. ISHERWOOD.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has just been directed to a correspondence in your issue of the 26th inst., under the heading of "The Navy Department," published by Mr. FORBES, the contractor for the machinery of the *Algonquin*. I ask space enough to reply to the letter of Mr. GARDNER to Mr. FORBES.

Mr. FORBES obtained a contract from the Navy Department for the construction of the machinery of the *Algonquin* on the plans of Mr. DICKERSON, a patent lawyer of New-York, with whom he has intimate business relations, and who is the patentee of the kind of machinery used. Mr. FORBES, who is a merchant, transferred the contract to Mr. GARDNER, who is a manufacturer of steam engines. At the time of this transfer, and at intervals since, Mr. GARDNER informed me he took the contract from Mr. FORBES on the same conditions that Mr. FORBES took it from the Navy Department, and that Mr. FORBES had no pecuniary interest in it whatever. On the occasion of Mr. GARDNER's last visit to my office, the test of the *Algonquin*'s machinery being about to commence, I asked him again if he was protected from the guarantees of his contract, in case the machinery failed. He replied he was not. I then advised him, as a prudent business man, to obtain from Mr. FORBES a written assumption of those responsibilities, and the Chief of the Bureau of Construction, who was present, as Mr. GARDNER states, concurred in the advice. If he already had such protection and informed me of it why should I advise him to procure it—to procure what he already had? But at that time he was in fact totally unprotected, and he is under obligations to me for having, by means of this controversy, placed Mr. FORBES in such a position that he was compelled, in order to preserve his reputation, to publicly assume the responsibilities of the contract. It is manifestly Mr. GARDNER's interest to state now that he never accepted the guarantees of the contract, and that they always remained with Mr. FORBES, for an avowal to the contrary would have made him liable to a cost of about $100,000 in replacing the machinery should it fail.

I understand it to be the intention of the Navy Department, after the trials at the wharf are completed which the contract requires, and which alone will give the information necessary to satisfy its guarantees, to thoroughly test the machinery of the *Algonquin* and *Winooski* by a lengthened trial in the Hudson River.

B. F. ISHERWOOD.

The Algonquin Controversy.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 26, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with no little interest the discussion which for some time past has been in progress, through the medium of your journal, relating to the test trial of the steamers *Algonquin* and *Winooski*, and in which Mr. P. S. FORBES, Mr. DICKERSON, and latterly Mr. ISHERWOOD and Secretary WELLES, have taken such prominent parts. To an entirely unbiased mind—one having no personal interest on either side of the contest, save a desire to see the merits of the respective vessels fairly and honorably tried and proved—the conduct of the Navy Department, as represented by Mr. ISHERWOOD and Secretary WELLES, is such as to inspire a feeling of intense disgust, and a premonition that Mr. FORBES is entirely innocent of the charges advanced by Chief-Engineer ISHERWOOD, and, unless strenuous measures are employed, will ultimately be forced to abandon all hope of a successful competition with the *Winooski*.

The discussion thus far on the part of the government assumes very much the position of the small dog in the manger—a feeling that if they *cannot win*, Mr. FORBES *shall* not; and to my mind it is perfectly evident—as it also is to thousands of others who are silently watching the card-playing of this interesting little game—ISHERWOOD, having taken the stand he has done, will lose reputation, character, everything and all, rather than retract in any form whatever, or allow any material change to be made in the programme.

Has our government become so basely tyrannical that such spurning and flagrant abuses of its power shall be permitted and allowed, while the people merely look on with imbecile visage, and swallow what they make no attempt to prevent?

Place the boot on the other foot, and see how long their own policy would be endured and tolerated! Let Mr. FORBES set a gang of men to work mutilating the engines of the *Winooski*, and see whether he can remove her wheels, substituting others of his own fancy, and I imagine he will find his assumption of rights curtailed at very short notice!

And is the government, then, to be allowed, with impunity, to do as it pleases, or, on the contrary, is private individual right to be respected?

However, let the game go on, and let Mr. ISHERWOOD feel that the admiring (?) eyes of the people are gazing with delighted (?) wonder and approval (?) on his infamous attempts!!

Yours truly, VERITAS.

The Algonquin's Trial.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the question between Mr. FORBES and the Navy Department I have no interest. I observe, however, in Mr. ISHERWOOD's letter of Aug. 25, the statement that a vessel under way does not act as a fly-wheel to the engine. This is an error. To show that it is an error, suppose the wheels and piston and all intermediate connections to possess the requisite *strength*, simply, without *momentum*. Then, if expansion were pushed to an extreme, so that friction and the residual tension in the condenser balanced the steam tension in the cylinder, the wheels would stop, if the engine was working at a wharf and in still water. But if the boat was under way, the engine's motion would continue, being retarded, it is true, but still having the same fraction of the maximum motion as the actual motion of the vessel should be of the *relative* rotary motion of the wheels; or, what is the same thing, their whole rotary motion, the vessel being supposed at rest. In other words, the same engine which at the wharf would alternately change from its maximum motion to absolute stopping, would on a vessel under way never vary more than by about say one-third its maximum motion. It should be observed that, in this last case, the wheels, except for an instant in each half revolution, are just as really *moving back in the water*, although not as much, as if the wheels, piston, &c., had all their momentum, and the engine were working at the wharf. Mr. ISHERWOOD, no doubt, must be wrong also in saying "the horizontal speed in the water of every paddle of the *Algonquin* is greater than the speed of the vessel."

Mr. Editor, I have had much to do with contracts, although never for a construction of this kind. Mr. ISHERWOOD has produced the "conditions of the contract." It is clear to my mind that the vessel's *wheels* may, in certain particulars, as properly be considered "among the parts thereby affected," as the cranks, or anything else. What I mean is, that a cylinder for short cutting-off may, for aught that appears, require peculiar arrangements for the very best development of power. I know nothing about the fact as to that, in the present instance. And again, while the Secretary of the Navy is to direct what "persons" are to conduct the trial, yet it must be a trial of power developed in "its performance." That means, of course, ordinary performance—that performance for which the vessel is constructed, which is *navigation*. Now, navigation cannot be effected by a vessel lashed to a wharf.

Speaking as a citizen, my feelings would be—and, doubtless, the feeling of the public which bears the expense of all these vessels—that, even if Mr. FORBES' contract did not entitle him to a trial in *ordinary performance*, yet if there is any prospect that the *Algonquin*, with just the engine and wheels he put on her, will *out-perform* the other vessels of her class, our marine should have the benefit.

CIVIL ENGINEER.

Spiritualism.

THURSDAY, Aug. 28, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have perused an article, apparently editorial, (or from some penny-a-liner who writes for your paper,) in yours of the 27th, entitled "Spiritualism and Jugglery." I could not have believed that at this late day any editor would write or allow to be inserted an article on an important subject so stamped with ignorance and stupidity as to the actual facts it pretends to discuss. Why, gentlemen, the most ignorant spiritualist would laugh with ridicule at such imbecile trash. Now, gentlemen, I will give you an opportunity to attain to some intelligent light on the question of spiritualism. If you will depute the most intelligent of your editorial corps, or the brightest witted of your aids, to visit me, I will explain every fact and point connected with spiritual communications, and will place the person so fully in the routine of actualities, that he shall receive communications from his deceased friends, and that his understanding shall be so satisfied of the facts that he shall give in his adhesion thereto.

I cannot waste time in discussing and expounding the stultified absurdities which have been assumed as facts in your newspaper article, but will simply assert that as truth is of God, and forms part of the great law of the universe, its effect must be good and godlike. Such will prove to be the fact when the beclouded minds of those who, ostrich-like, having pushed their heads into the sand to shut out the light, shall be awakened to the beams of mental light. Yours respectfully, WM. R. PRINCE.

More About the Spirits.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article on Spiritualism and Jugglery reminded me of an incident which came under my observation a few years ago, and thinking it might be interesting to your readers, I will relate it.

A gentleman acquaintance came into my office one day and said that he attended a spiritual circle the night before, and that he had witnessed the most wonderful physical manifestations; that the table was turned over, even with him on it, and that he attempted to hold it down, but he could not do it. I quietly replied to him: "How do you know that the table moved, or if it did, that some one present did not move it?" "Why, cannot I believe my senses?" he exclaimed, almost indignantly. "Not always, under all conditions and circumstances," I replied, "for I have seen a mesmerizer perform even more wonderful feats in a public hall. I have seen three men taken out of an audience, and who, without being put fully into a mesmeric sleep, were so far under the control of the lecturer's will that he was able to will them to try to hold a table down, and to strain every nerve to prevent its moving; and they afterward declared, upon their honor, that it seemed to them that they were trying their best to hold it down, and yet he willed them to turn it over, which they did, and all three came down upon the floor beneath it, striving all the time, as they supposed, to prevent its turning. Now, upon the supposition that those were spiritual manifestations which you witnessed last evening, and I have no desire to controvert this question; if a spirit in the body, when we voluntarily consent, or remain passive, can flow into us and control our will and bodily acts thus, who can say that spirits out of the body or in the body, but not present in the circle, may not have equal or even greater power over our will when we voluntarily place ourselves under favorable conditions by joining a circle, and thereby coming into harmony? And what does this harmony mean, without which it is difficult to get such manifestations? Now, my dear sir, when we know that all such physical manifestations can be explained, in accordance with the well-known facts of mesmerism, without any supposed violation of physical laws, is it the part of wisdom to reject such an explanation, and accept one which does violence to well-known physical laws? If you visit the circle this evening, as you say you intend to do, go bearing in mind this fact, that matter—a table, if you please—does not move unless it is moved by some physical agency, and it will not move this evening, unless it is moved by those present, or by some machinery." I also detailed to him some other facts bearing on this point, which had come to my knowledge. He returned in a day or two, and made the following statement: "I attended the circle, and when we came around the table every individual present, with the exception of myself, took a firm hold of the table beneath. I said to them: 'take your hands off and put them on the top of the table.' They all declared their hands were on top of the table, and I could not convince them that their hands were not on the top of the table; and I myself had seen them on the top of the table the night before. I took their hands and put them on the top of the table, and they called on the spirits in vain to move it. The result was, they could get no manifestations while I was present, but I have since been informed that they succeeded well after I left." He of course was an acorn in the camp, His will could not be controlled, and therefore his presence destroyed the "harmony," and prevented manifestations; or at least such were the conclusions of your correspondent. E.

Thurlow Weed and Horace Greeley.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you not prevail upon the two gentlemen named above to cease firing upon each other? Their fight only delights the enemies of the Union party. As a member of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania in 1856, I had the pleasure of meeting THURLOW WEED in consultation, and during the campaign introduced HORACE GREELEY to a large gathering of Republicans. I believe they are both still of that faith. Why should they fight, and make our common enemy to rejoice?

A REPUBLICAN FROM THE START.

AUG. 26, 1865.

Gen. Wadsworth and A. D. Barber.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1865.

Mr. GREELEY's charge that, as a friend of Mr. WEED, I supported "SEYMOUR for Governor," in 1862, instead of Gen. WADSWORTH, would have been more promptly repelled if I had been in the city; but I only returned this morning.

I attended the Republican State Convention of 1862, and supported Gen. DIX as our candidate for Governor, but when Gen. WADSWORTH received the nomination I "wheeled into line," and from that day until the ballot boxes closed, gave a cordial, zealous and hearty support to the whole Union State ticket. I paid my assessment of $300 to the State Committee, and expended at least $300 more in Oneida County, where every vote that I could control or influence, was cast for Gen. WADSWORTH. I devoted my whole time for two weeks preceding the election to the canvass, and stood all day at the polls in my old district. Gen. WADSWORTH did not lose a Republican or Union vote in my town.

The following letter, just received from a prominent and influential Republican, confirms my own statement:

ROME, Aug. 25.

DEAR BARBER: I see that Mr. GREELEY charges you with assisting to defeat Gen. WADSWORTH. This is the reverse of the truth, so far as I know, and I think no one in Oneida County knows better than myself, how you acted. You rqnested SALMON TUTTLE, of Verona, who was on the County Committee, to exert himself to get all the votes he could out to strengthen the State ticket, and told him that you would pay his bill. I know that ROBERTS, SMITH and others made bets (on your opinion) that WADSWORTH would be elected. You will judge of our surprise to see you charged with opposing WADSWORTH.

Truly yours, T. C. HALLEY.

I remember several conversations with Mr. WEED during the canvass. He was unequivocally in favor of Gen. WADSWORTH, and charged me to see that our local split was not permitted to lessen our majority on the State ticket, as it did not.

Very respectfully, A. D. BARBER.

The Railway Massacres.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 28, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The murder that was committed this morning, on the Long Island Railroad, was premeditated. It can be proven by five hundred witnesses of the highest respectability, being those who, for business or pleasure, travel over the road daily and weekly. I hold that the President and Board of Directors are guilty of murder for the following reasons: Their trains never leave Hunter's Point on time, that is to say, they are from ten to forty minutes behind the time designated on their time-table. They then endeavor to reach Jamaica in time, and came very near doing so this A. M., but failed, and in the attempt killed outright six or seven human beings. This is no new thing. It is of common occurrence, and it has only been sheer good luck that it was not done before. Passengers have remonstrated with OLIVER CHARLICK, the President, only to be insulted and abused by him, and he backed up by his Board of Directors. This very murder that has been committed (it is not accident) has been anticipated, and has been the subject of conversation among the passengers on more than one occasion. How could it be otherwise, when the road is a single track, and every train running off of the time designated in the time-tables? Now who is to blame? It is a fact further, that scarcely a Saturday afternoon 3½ train has a sufficient number of cars to seat passengers, and if they remonstrate, are politely told they can walk. I last Fall addressed a note to the New-York *Herald*, setting forth the condition of the locomotive Long Island, which was then running the Saturday afternoon passenger train, to the effect that that locomotive had in her near side hind driving-wheel sixteen cast-iron spokes, *thirteen* of which were cracked and broken, and when I mentioned it to the engineer, he said he guessed there was no danger until it got to be frosty weather. That locomotive was run until after frost set in, and the engineer guessed right, for fortunately no accident did occur with it. Guesswork does very well sometimes, but it strikes me that guesswork is not the thing on a railroad, as has been proven this morning; as most likely they guessed they could reach Jamaica in time for the express train. The *Herald* did not say one word about my note—why, I cannot say.

Now, Sir, has one, and a thousand others, look to the Coroner and his jury for their verdicts. If they will but send for those who travel over the Long Island Railroad, they can get all the evidence they want of the most culpable neglect and willful inattention to the safety of the passengers traveling over the road.

I herewith send you my address, which you can give to any one authorized to demand it, or you can place it to this communication. A. CITIZEN.

Responsibility of Railroad Companies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The present would seem to be a favorable opportunity for proposing a plan whereby railroad corporations might be brought to a sense of their duties to the traveling public.

Let a law be enacted requiring every road upon which an accident may happen, to deposit with a proper court within the township where such accident may have taken place, the sum of $5,000 for each person injured, and $10,000 for each person killed, such fund to remain for five years to abide any claim that might arise under actions brought, or to be brought, by persons directly or indirectly injured by such accident.

A similar law, necessarily modified, might with equal advantage be applied to steamboat companies.

TRAVELER.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1865.

The Andersonville Jailor.

NEW-JERSEY, Saturday, Aug. 26, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of your cotemporaries is defending Capt. WIRZ, the Andersonville jailor, from the stand-point of a Union soldier. Let us investigate the antecedents of this zealous champion, and determine what amount of credibility he is entitled to.

His name is MARTIN S. HARRIS. He was at one time a sergeant in Company C, Fifth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery, but was reduced to the ranks for drunkenness. In fact, drunkenness is his besetting sin. He has a fair education, and being an excellent clerk when sober, was frequently detailed in that capacity in various branches of the service; but "commissary" invariably proved too much for him, and he would return to his company a sadder but not a sober man.

He was never in a fight, had no experience in the field, and never saw an armed rebel until his capture. It was not in the "imminent deadly breach" that HARRIS was captured, nor as a sick and weary straggler, unable to keep pace with the marching column. His capture has, however, a ludicrous feature which more than compensates for its lack of glory. It happened thus:

In the early days of July, 1864, when the rebels appeared in force in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, Gen. WEBER's command evacuated that post and concentrated on Maryland Heights. The evacuation was deliberately accomplished, and it was supposed that every man had crossed. But MARTIN S. HARRIS and another whisky-jug remained behind, whether with the intention of "fighting it out on that line" or of deserting to the enemy, may be a matter of opinion. It is, however, a matter of fact, that when the rebs entered the place, immediately after the evacuation, they found MARTIN S. HARRIS, drunk as a lord, the only Union soldier on the Virginia side of the Potomac. MARTIN was full and the other jug was empty. MARTIN "surrendered," but his faithful companion was smashed on the stones.

In this manner the man who now rushes into print to slander and revile our tried and true soldiers, and to defend the atrocities of Andersonville, made the acquaintance of Capt. WIRZ. HARRIS was detailed as a clerk to the prison authorities, and acted in that capacity until his services became unnecessary. Between rations, whisky and treason on the one side, and exposure, starvation and patriotism on the other, HARRIS was not long in deciding. He is now earning a precarious livelihood by apologizing for treason and traitors in the columns of the *News*.

This review of the character and military career of "M. S. H." can be fully substantiated. Its publication will oblige others besides HEAVY.

Another Parallel—Jeff. Davis—Mr. Pentheus.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 17th inst., in an article headed "A Coincidence," you mention a circumstance which happened near two centuries ago, concerning the attempted escape of Sir EDMUND ANDROS disguised in woman's apparel, shewing, as you observe, that "there is nothing new under the sun."

In EURIPIDES' tragedy of "The Bacchæ," written some two thousand four hundred years ago, you will find the following passage, which will further illustrate the remarks that "there is nothing new," &c., and that "history repeats itself."

Bacchus, speaking of Pentheus, says:

"As a mark
He stands, ye females, to our shafts exposed.
Now, Bacchus, comes thy part; nor distant thou;
Avenge us on him, of his senses first.
Deprive him, with light madness strike his soul;
[illegible]
This female dress strike him with madness then,
That he may put it on. I owe him this,
To show him in this womanish attire
A jest to Thebes, for all those threats which late
He fiercely utter'd."

You will further find there recorded how Mr. Pentheus, on being informed that the "contracting folds" prevented his robes from flowing "seemly to his feet," remarked:

"At my right foot they seem so; but at this
They fall in decent order to my ankles."

The fact that the stern statesman was detected by his robes not flowing "seemly to his feet" renders this "coincidence" more striking. The disguise of this ancient personage caused his destruction.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 26, 1865.

Suits Against the City.

NOTE IN EXPLANATION FROM HON. T. C. FIELDS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There has appeared in your columns two or three notices in relation to some judgments I obtained against the city for work done on the roads of this city in the Summer and Fall of 1863. The facts are simply as follows:

When the laborers who performed the work in 1863 were discharged, the appropriation being at that time exhausted, they were not paid, and a large number of them came to me to collect their claims from the city. Suits were commenced in the Spring and Summer of 1864, as each claimant applied to me, and in each case the Corporation put in an answer, which, beside the general denial, set up a distinct defence that under the 38th section of the Charter of 1857, the appropriation being exhausted the city was not liable. To this defence I demurred. The demurrer was argued at Special Term of the Supreme Court, and decided against the city. An appeal was taken by the Corporation Counsel to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and after due deliberation, the decision of the Special Term was unanimously confirmed. An appeal was then taken to the Court of Appeals, but as the men were poor, and much in need of their money, although I had no doubt of success in the Court of Appeals, I compromised with the Comptroller, agreeing to deduct one-third of the costs in each case. Upon this basis a settlement was effected, and the Comptroller referred the cases to a competent person to take proof as to the amount of the labor done in each case, and out of 133 cases, 84 were proved; the others were suspended for further examination. I desire to say that no default was taken in any case, and each suit was thoroughly scrutinized by the Comptroller. The warrants in payment of these judgments were sent in their regular course to the Mayor, and he, after again carefully examining each case, has signed the most of them. It is alleged that the costs are large. Each case is distinct, and rests upon its own merits, and as neither a Justice's Court or the Marine Court has jurisdiction in a suit against the city, (except for a violation of the Corporation ordinances,) it was necessary to sue in a court of record, and the usual costs followed, as a matter of course. In relation to the suits yet pending, I have addressed the Mayor the following letter, which also shows the offer I made in relation to those now before him. THOS. C. FIELDS.

LETTER TO MAYOR GUNTHER.

Hon. C. G. Gunther, Mayor, &c.:

DEAR SIR: You will remember that when I called on you on the morning of the 16th you informed me that you did not feel willing to sign the warrants in favor of certain judgments, recently entered against the city for claims prosecuted by me as attorney and in favor of certain laborers employed by the corporation of the City of New-York during the Summer and Fall of 1863. You assigned as your reason that certain legal gentlemen, representing the Citizens' Association and the editors of certain weekly newspapers, claiming to be moved by a desire to promote the interests of the city, had protested to you against the signing of these warrants, alleging that the claims for which judgment had been entered were fraudulent, and that the persons alleged to have performed work never existed, or if they ever existed, never performed the work for which they or their assignees claim. You mentioned particularly the name of Ex-Judge WHITING among the legal gentlemen and Mr. HERRICK, the editor of the *Atlas*, among the editors. I then verbally proposed to you to prove in each case the question of fact as to the performance of said labor, the question of law having been already decided by the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court at General Term. I further proposed that the question of fact as to the performance of the labor in each case be referred to any person in this city of good standing and well known to the whole community, such as PHILO T. RUGGLES, Ex-Judges BOSWORTH, MITCHELL or HOFFMAN, whom Mr. WHITING or any one representing the Citizens' Association, or the editors who have interested themselves in the matter might name. The only exception to the above which I made was that the matter should not be referred to the twelfth juryman who refused to convict HERRICK of being bribed for one hundred dollars, while a member of the Board of Aldermen of this city, when the other eleven jurymen and the whole community knew that HERRICK was guilty, and ought to have been convicted and sent to Sing Sing. I also required that the parties defending the suits shall give security for the payment of all costs, and not saddle the additional costs upon the city. I, on the other hand, was to give security for the payment of all additional costs in cases in which I failed to establish the claim. You very properly referred the matter to Mr. AULD, your chief clerk, who has very attentively taken the testimony in the matter, and reported to you favorably upon most of the cases; the others will be proven before him as fast as the claimants can be notified. I desire here to say that I do not wish you to sign any warrants where there is any failure of proof. In the cases now pending for which judgment has not been entered, I make through you the same proposition to Judge WHITING, HERRICK or the Citizens' Association as to reference.

Let Judge WHITING come up with his security for costs, and although I may not be able to show him why he loaned PLINNY WHITE a large sum of money, or where the Plinny White diamonds are, or to account for his resigning the office of Justice of the Supreme Court of this district, yet I doubt not I shall be able to convince even Mr. WHITING that these are valid claims, and ought to be paid.

Very respectfully, THOS. C. FIELDS.

An August Sunday in New-York.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 28, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me, as one of the body politic, to enter my protest against the almost universal custom of closing Protestant churches in this city during the month of August. I yesterday went to eight different churches to attend divine service, all of which I found closed, excepting one, and this I was obliged to leave because it was so crowded. I observed, however, that the only Catholic church I passed in the course of my search for spiritual manna, was open as usual.

During my search, I saw many others bent on the same object as myself, wandering from one sanctuary to another, only to be repulsed from each by its closed gates and barred doors. I consider this a great shame. Granting that it is requisite and necessary for ministers of the Gospel, as others, to seek a respite and repose from their labors during the warmer weather, there yet could easily, and at all hazards and cost should be, a sufficient number of churches kept open to accommodate all who wish, or could or would be induced to enter them.

No doubt, the greater part of the congregations of our fashionable churches are out of town at this season: but there are souls to save beside, and even of this class I believe a greater proportion is here to-day than would be generally supposed, and leaving out all that foolish set of upstarts, whose position is so exceedingly precarious that they would by no means run the risk of compromising it, by appearing at church in New-York in August, there are still, I venture to affirm, a large number of families kept at home, perhaps, or sent home by sickness, or tired of the discomforts and frivolities of the watering-places, or here, from many other causes, who would be glad of the privilege of attending service in their customary or congenial places of worship.

Of the middle and lower classes it is hardly necessary to speak in this respect. We all know that but few of them are out of town, and that the mass of them are here; and they need spiritual care "*in season and out of season*," to-day and next month and always; and they should have it, if those who have assumed the responsibility of this care are faithful to their trust. OBSERVER.

Protection Against Robbery and Violence.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Those of your readers who have resided in Valparaiso or Santiago de Chile, are familiar with the excellence of the measures taken to insure safety from robbery and violence during the night; and it is my opinion the same system might be introduced here with a success, if the thing be properly taken in hand, that would speedily break up the gangs of professional villains who abound just now more than ever.

Each block of houses, as bounded by four streets, is termed a "manzana," and such manzana, or a number of them combined, is watched over by so many foot policemen, aided by a certain number of mounted guards, the former being termed "serenes," and the latter "vigilantes;" the foot policemen are provided with a short sword, a poniard, and possibly have a revolver, the vigilantes being similarly armed, with the addition of a "lariete," or lasso, as popularly termed, one end of which is secured to the pommel of the saddle, and the other has a hook or running noose in it. Both sereno and vigilante move constantly over their beat, without giving warning of their approach by noise. The alarm is sounded by a whistle, that all are provided with, and the notes of which are varied so as to communicate intelligence from one to the other.

We will suppose, for instance, that "Sereno" No. 16 observes a suspicious character on his beat and beyond his reach; he at once sounds a certain signal on his whistle, which is heard by the "vigilante" at either end of the street, and any one coming up is immediately interrogated and must satisfy the guard as to who and what he is, or else he is taken before the "befe" or chief. The rule is rigorously exacted that all out after a certain hour in the streets must, if required, account for themselves, no matter whom they may be. Again, if a sereno observe a number of persons passing together, he signals along the line that such a number (3, 4 or 5, as the case may be) are going in such a direction.

The result of this system is that disturbances and robberies at night are unknown in Chili, a country where every man is his own banker and treasurer-keeper: could not some modification of the system be introduced in New-York with advantage?

I am, sir, yours, W. D. R.

MONDAY, Aug. 19, 1865.

SPORTING.

Great Athletic Feat.

Yesterday afternoon one of the most novel and interesting performances in the way of athletic and herculean tasks took place at the Capitoline Ball Grounds, Brooklyn. A recently arrived athlete undertook to perform the following feats in the space of half an hour, which he accomplished without fatigue. Mr. HILL, the noted athlete of this city, was appointed referee. The performance comprised the following feats:

	Min.	Sec.
Walk half mile	4	31
Trundle wheel half mile	3	30
Walk backwards half mile	7	00
Run half mile	3	30
Pick twenty stones one yard apart	3	00
Hop fifty yards	0	15
Leap ten hurdles	1	30
Pick up fifteen eggs one yard apart	2	15
Throw forty half-hundred weights over his head	4	21
Total	29	52

Mr. SHEFFIELD thus accomplished his performance, having eight seconds to spare. The fetching of the stones and eggs were singly, one yard apart, and were brought to the starting place in a straight line.

Police Auction Sale.

The regular half-yearly sale of the property in the charge of the Metropolitan Police Property Clerk—that is, the property lost or stolen, and recovered by the police and not reclaimed by the owners—was made yesterday at Police Headquarters.

The catalogue embraced two hundred and thirty-nine lots. The articles were of many kinds, and some of them were curious. The first lot sold was a vendor's wagon, and the second an express wagon. Then came several barrels of molasses, one tub of lard, and "one lot codfish." A keg of lager bier, (quality not guaranteed,) three hundred tin horns, some whisky, and tea and sugar, besides wolf and buffalo robes, and some books, were among the articles classed under the title "miscellaneous."

There were also men's garments, dry goods of various descriptions, several watches and considerable jewelry, women's clothing, boots and shoes, and lots of hardware, guns and pistols. The firearms included muskets, revolvers, four-barreled pistols, Derringer pistols, and only one single-barreled pistol.

The burglars tools offered were small in quantity, and it is to be supposed, formed but a portion of those captured during the past half year.

The sale was well attended, and fair prices were realized for most of the lots offered.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Robinson and A. D. C. Theo. P. COOK, U. S. Army; Dr. Hutchinson, U. S. Navy; Surgeon C. A. Cowgill, U. S. Volunteers; Hon. Francis W. Rice, U. S. Consul at Aspinwall, and Hon. E. M. Madden, Middletown, are at the Astor House.

Hons. Wm. Kelly, Rhinebeck; John C. Harris, Chicago; R. P. Spaulding, Ohio; P. M. Hitchcock, Omaha Territory; Gen. L. Donaldson, and D. L. Huntington, U. S. A., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gov. G. L. Carny, Oregon; Hon. J. F. Bookstaver, Saugerties, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. W. Hall and family, Covington, Ky., and Henry Etting, U. S. Navy, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. Don Carlos Buell is at the New-York Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATS.—The Democratic National and Regular Conventions met yesterday in joint convention in the several Assembly Districts of Kings County and selected the following delegates to the State Convention at Albany:

First District—John Paulding.

Second District—Samuel Garrison, delegate; James Corboy, alternate.

Third District—Adjourned till this morning.

Fourth District—Calvin E. Pratt, delegate; Wm. Bryan, alternate.

Fifth District—James H. Cornwell, delegate; Thos. McGuire, alternate.

Sixth District—Robert W. Allen, delegate; Harris Comstock, alternate.

Seventh District—Luke O'Reilly, delegate.

The conventions called by the Democratic Citizens' Committee are to meet on Thursday to elect delegates.

Williamsburgh.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING OF TWO FRENCH SEAMEN.—Coroner BARRETT last night held an inquest in the case of the seaman who was found drowned at the foot of North Eleventh-street, E. D., on the night previous. It appears that deceased was visiting various places in the district on Sunday last, in company with several of his shipmates, belonging to the French ship *Talisman*, lying near the Williamsburgh Gas Company's works. About 10 P. M. they reached the ship and the deceased on attempting to climb up the ladder hanging from her side, missed his footing and fell into the dock. One of his companions immediately jumped in after him, but, sad to relate, both were drowned. It is reported that the men had been drinking freely during the afternoon. The French Consul will take charge of their effects. The *Talisman* arrived here a few weeks since from Liverpool, and the first day of her arrival one of the crew died suddenly, but an inquest showed that he had died from natural causes. The names of the deceased are PIERRE JEAN MARIE NOYE, aged 40 years, and TOSHE ANNE MARIE NOYE, aged 24.

NEW-JERSEY.

A CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.—A commodious and elegant structure, to be known as the Catholic Institute, is in course of erection in South Sixth-street, between Erie and Grove streets, Jersey City. The edifice is being built by the Church of the Immaculate, under the auspices of Rev. Father SENEZ, and will contain a public meeting-room, school-room, lecture-room, library and gymnasium. It is 80 feet front and 100 feet deep, four stories and basement. The front will be of brown stone, richly ornamented, and the side and rear walls of brick. The first story, intended as a public hall for meetings, concerts, fairs, &c., will be 18 feet high, and the other stories each 12 feet high; the second and third stories are designed for school-rooms, and the fourth story for a lecture-room, library and gymnasium. The basement room, running the full length, will be devoted to the use of the pupils for a play-ground and purposes of recreation. The ceilings of each of the stories will be supported by iron columns, with neat Corinthian capitals, and the entire building will be constructed in the most substantial manner, and in a style which will make it an ornament to the city. The cost of the building when completed, including the ground, furniture, &c., will be about $50,000. It is expected to be finished about the 1st of January next.

MARCUS L. WARD CENTRAL CLUB OF JERSEY CITY.—A large number of the Union electors met at Franklin Hall last evening, and organized a Marcus L. Ward Central Club of Jersey City, for the Fall campaign. The following-named gentlemen were elected officers: President—Alderman JOHN W. PANOBORN; Vice-Presidents—First Ward, Jas. R. Thompson; Second Ward, Col. Fred. Cooper; Third Ward, A. S. Hatch; Fourth Ward, M. H. Curtis; Fifth Ward, Chas. O. Potter; Sixth Ward, Isaac Houston. Secretary—Capt. Chas. Hopkins. Treasurer—H. D. Holt. Executive Committee—First Ward, D. S. Gregory, Jr.; Second Ward, Jas. Warner; Third Ward, Stephen Quaife; Fourth Ward, Chas. A. L. Shaw; Fifth Ward, George Bramhall; Sixth Ward, Jacob Ringle.

SUICIDE OF A RETURNED SOLDIER.—Early last evening PATRICK BOOTH, a returned soldier, who was suffering from intemperance and smarting under the ingratitude of a person who had defrauded him, shot himself in the head with a revolver, at No. 210 East Seventeenth-street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died.

[Advertisement.]

JEALOUSY: ITS CAUSES AND CURE.—Signs of Character, and how to read them. Gen. GRANT. Hon. J. M. ASHLEY. Portraits and Characters. PRITCHARD, the murderer. Causes of Crime. Cosmogony, a World Within a World—its Gateway. In September No. *Phrenological Journal*. Only 20 cents, or $2 a year. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

[Advertisement]

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

Without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A General Southern Land Company wants a secretary with some capital and first-rate business qualifications. Address LAND COMPANY, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 29—*In steamship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool*—Jas. Downey, Mr. Heade, Mr. Stockbridge, Mr. Telford, C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Mr. Conran, wife and 3 children, Mr. Melatty, A. Catteneo, Dr. Hutchison, Dr. J. W. Hibbin, T. P. Davies, Dr. Houston, Mr. and Mrs. Comenford, C. Amand, C. Nazzary, J. Milano, J. Marigiana, G. Barberie, J. Boyle, C. Squarzi, M. Lonnestein, J. Jones, J. Spreadburg and wife, W. Williams, J. P. Murtar, W. R. Jones, W. Stubbe, Miss Levy, Master Grenfield, Mrs. Graham and child, Miss Norcott, J. Lambert, Rev. R. Dumphy, Mrs. J. H. Skinner and 2 children, Mrs. T. R. Skinner, C. Leary, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Ida Skinner and 3 children, W. J. Kennedy, N. Robinson, Mrs. Mortimer, L. Phillips, J. Hafiegor, wife and 2 children, Capt. Lovett, wife and 2 children, Miss Brown, J. Gegan, Mr. and Mrs. Van Norden, Peter Halpin, P. Wolf, and 135 in the steerage.

In steamship Alhambra, from Charleston—Mrs. and Miss Tragen, Mrs. M. E. McAlpine, T. H. Workman, L. R. Curtis, J. Pringle, A. Manore, W. J. Dargan, Capt. Jarvis, Miss Kramer, Mrs. Pringle, Mrs. J. H. Sturdevant, Miss Chapman and brother, J. T. Solomons, J. L. O'Brien, J. H. Coon, Wm. Harrol, J. D. Harbers, Mrs. J. Oade and 3 children, Miss Alice Cade, D. G. Stilson, E. Harris, D. O. Clarke, W. T. Burge, H. C. Wilcox, J. H. Sturdevant, A. Tragen, C. Sinklen, Mrs. F. J. Witts, Mrs. A. J. Dodge, J. L. Moses, F. Hanenschild, E. J. W. Podgett, C. M. Inness, Warren Tyler, Mr. Kaufmann, Master H. Wilkinsan, Miss M. Simons, Mrs. J. W. Wilkinson, Miss E. Wilkinson, Miss L. Wilkinson, Capt. Wm. Godfrey, and 10 in the steerage.

In steamship Twilight, from Wilmington, N. C.—G. N. Wood, O. Littlejohn, B. G. Worth and daughter, H. H. Munson, S. Lane, Mr. Hall, Mr. Hulboroe and son, H. H. Webb, R. Mointire, J. B. Hawley, H. A. Stedman, H. E. Rice, B. F. Hawley, R. F. Renaldi, F. Denike, Capt. Wetsaker, D. W. Hardee, W. B. Planner, J. D. Stanley, Aug. Kehr, Jas. Fulton, R. H. Johnston, Mrs. Robinson, J. Lyon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 25 | Sun sets..... 6 36 | Moon sets...12 00

HIGH W

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4347. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TRIAL OF CAPT. WIRZ.

Some Discussion About Handcuffing the Prisoner.

The Usual Prolixity of Discussion Between Counsel.

Testimony Resumed--Examination of a Rebel Lieutenant-Colonel.

The Tendency of Evidence the Same as on Former Days.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 30.

The record of yesterday having been read, Gen. THOMAS, a member of the commission, said he understood that the prisoner had been kept handcuffed at night while in prison. The accused should be at liberty to prepare his business previous to attendance before the court. He did not know who had charge of the accused, but as he was attended constantly by guards, he could see no necessity for continuing the rigid treatment. He made this suggestion with the view that the condition of the prisoner might be ameliorated.

Judge-Advocate CHIPMAN stated that the rigor alluded to was adopted as a matter of precaution at the suggestion of the counsel for the defence, who said that otherwise the prisoner might commit suicide. This conversation occurred the same day the gentlemen retired as his counsel. Acting on the suggestion of the counsel, and upon his own judgment, he asked the keeper to put the handcuffs on the prisoner. It was not done that night, because the sentry constantly attended him; but it was subsequently done. It was not unusual for persons, accused as the prisoner was, to be kept in close confinement and handcuffed. He was sure such treatment was well known to the prisoner himself. It seemed the court should not dictate what treatment the prison-keeper should adopt. The court was responsible for him only while he was here. He did not want to subject the prisoner to cruel treatment. He did not propose to apply the *lex talionis*. If the court thought that no such treatment as that complained of should be continued, he felt satisfied that Col. COLBY would accommodate himself to their wishes. He repeated the handcuffing was only a matter of precaution, for the reason stated. He was sorry to learn that the handcuffs last night injured the prisoner; but it was certainly unintentional, and could not have been known to Col. Colby.

Gen. Thomas would distinctly state that the motion was brought to his attention by the counsel for the accused.

Mr. Baker said that on that day the prisoner was so distracted in mind, that he himself (Mr. Baker,) did not know what he would do. The prisoner threatened frequently to him that if the counsel did not return, or deserted him, he would never again come into the presence of the court. During the confusion and excitement of the prisoner's mind in speaking to the Judge-Advocate, he made the remark that he did not know what the prisoner would do unless the counsel returned. He did not know but that the prisoner might be confined closely. From this the mistake arose. Last night, however, when there was no necessity for it, the prisoner was handcuffed. It was only intended for a temporary circumstance. If he had had more calmness at the time he might perhaps not have made the suggestion. It was proper to say the prisoner made no complaint of harsh treatment. From what he had seen of the guards in attendance, they had given the prisoner every attention demanded. There was no necessity hereafter to put him in any unnecessary confinement. He was rather sorry that his associate suggested anything of that kind. If it had come to his knowledge he would have let it pass. If the prisoner had not been in an unhealthy condition, no injury would have occurred to him by the treatment. No one, however, is to blame for it.

THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE—The government must take its own course.

Mr. Baker presumed the placing of the prisoner in handcuffs would not again occur, in consequence of any statement of his own.

Alexander W. Peissons, being sworn, said that he had served as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifty-fifth Georgia Volunteers; he was on duty in Andersonville from some time in February, 1864, till the first of June of the same year; he was first sent there to command troops, and afterward was assigned as post commander; Capt. Wirz came direct from Richmond, by order of Gen. Winder, to command the prison; the latter, in his letter or order, said that Capt. Wirz was an old prison officer, reliable, and therefore capable of conducting the prison; it was dated some time in February or March; the witness, as commander of the post, made a requisition upon the commander of the troops for soldiers to guard the prison; these soldiers thus passed under the control of Capt. Wirz; the prison was laid out by W. S. Winder, son of Gen. Winder, and its capacity was for 10,000 men; Richard Winder was the quartermaster of the prison; but the number there was from 15,000 to 20,000 prisoners; the witness undertook to erect additional shelter; he was just about to do so by hauling timber when he was relieved, and never went back, except as counsel for some of the men; the timber had then been cut down from within the prison; he had commanded at Andersonville in the earlier and better days; the witness drew a bill of injunction to abate the prison nuisance, owing to the stench and effluvia and unhealthy influence; the judge to whom he applied said he would appoint a day to hear the argument in chambers, and the witness made his preparations accordingly; Gen. Howell Cobb, who commanded the department of Georgia and the Georgia militia, sent him a communication asking him whether the bill was to be charged to him or against the government; he informed Gen. Cobb he had drawn the bill, which was to be charged to himself; Cobb replied, through his Adjutant-General, that he thought it inconsistent with his duty as a Confederate officer to take such legal proceedings; discovering that he would be court-martialed if he persevered, he said to Gen. Cobb, "If you deem it unofficerlike I will abandon the case;" he chose to do this rather than be driven from the case; this was in July or August, 1864.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker—The capacity of the prison was for ten thousand men, and beyond that number no more ought to have been placed on the ground, even after the enlargement; Capt. Wirz was not to blame for the size of the prison; one of the reasons for desiring to abate the prison as a nuisance was the almost insufferable stench and filth, caused in part of the grave-yards; the green flies were as thick as locusts; the great blunder was on the part of the Confederate Government in sending so many prisoners there without proper preparations.

Q.—Do you think one or more individually were responsible? if so, who are they? A.—I think some of the high officials were responsible; I sent a communication to Gen. Winder saying the prison was worked beyond its capacity, but no attention was paid to the remonstrance; an order came from Gen. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General, addressed to Gen. Winder, the purport of which was to organize a prison department; an officer was put in charge on the other side of the Mississippi, and Gen. Winder was put in charge on this side; no officer had a right to interfere with him, and it was made the duty of the commanders of the adjoining posts to furnish troops for the prisons; Gen. Winder had supreme control and dominion; I read the order, but do not recollect whether it was issued by direction of President Davis or not; it was, however, signed by Gen. Cooper.

By Mr. Baker—There were not more than 800 or 1,000 troops when I was there, and the greatest number of prisoners from 18,000 to 20,000.

By Judge-Advocate Chipman—The dead line originated after Capt. Wirz took command of the prison.

By Mr. Baker—It was called the dead line, because if a prisoner went beyond it he would be shot, and there was no difference in principle between this and the imaginary line of a sentinel; the reason for the dead line was to prevent prisoners from undermining and making their escape.

Benjamin F. Clark, who had been in the Confederate Medical Purveyor's Office, was examined and cross-examined as to the supplies of medicines; they had to resort to indigenous preparations, while chemicals were obtained by blockade running or importations.

James Van Valkenburg, residing ten miles from Macon, Ga., testified that the crops were more than an average in 1864; Macon is sixty-five miles from Andersonville, and Americus nine miles from the latter place; the provisions were more plentyful than in previous years, because no cotton was planted.

The Court at one o'clock took a recess till two.

On reassembling, Van Valkenburg was

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker—What he knew of the crops was derived from observation, and the Macon newspapers; he believed the supplies for the army plenty in Georgia the last two or three years; although in 1863 there was some failure in the crop; he could count five or six wheat mills on the route from Macon to Americus.

By the Court—The witness had seen large piles of government flour at Macon.

Sergt. Boston Corbett was recalled.

By the Defence—He could not name any individual shot, but had seen prisoners shot every month he was in prison; desperadoes from among our own prisoners would knock down men for the slightest offence; the men would be taken to what is called the "barber-shop," and their hair shaved; when he first arrived at the depot he was told that six of the raiders or desperadoes had been hung the day before by peaceable prisoners; men were thrown together promiscuously, and killed or maimed one another as they chose.

Q.—If Capt. Wirz had been more careful to protect the innocent from the desperadoes, would he not have been obliged to be more strict in his discipline? A.—I never knew a man more atrocious than Capt. Wirz.

The court said to the witness that they did not want his opinion, but simply an answer.

The witness replied to the question that if the offender had been promptly punished and divided from the others, such scenes would not have occurred.

Q.—In order to protection, would not Capt. Wirz have been obliged to arrest them more frequently according to your ideas of discipline? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then it would be necessary for him to be more strict? A.—Yes, in reference to the few; but kindness to the many.

Q.—You say that on one occasion when you lay concealed, one of the hounds rubbed against your nose; why did not he bite you? A.—The same power that kept the hoss from tearing Daniel in pieces, is the same in whom I trust. [Laughter.]

Dr. Cutlin testified: He was for two years in the Confederate Army, and from May to September last on service at Andersonville; he saw Capt. Wirz, at the time the prisoners were being removed, seize a man who had fallen out of the ranks and strike him once or twice; on another occasion he saw a man bitten by dogs; the man was in a tree; he was ordered to come down, when the dogs seized him; Capt. Wirz was there at the time.

Cross-examined.—Did not know that Capt. Wirz was to blame for the awful condition of the prison; did not know that Capt. Wirz waded up to his knees in water to keep the dogs from biting the man; did not see the prisoner seize the dogs; the dogs were common foxhounds.

Andrew J. Spring, a prisoner at Andersonville, testified to the filthy condition of the place and the bad quality of the food, some of which was full of maggots; vegetables were not issued with the rations, and he succeeded in smuggling some in which he had procured from a Georgia regiment; he thought there was plenty of green corn in the neighborhood, there being a farm of 75 or 100 acres; a strict order against trading was issued by Capt. Wirz; peaches, he judged, were plentiful; the guard would seize peaches and vegetables which had been smuggled in, and take them to Capt. Wirz's headquarters; the effect of the treatment made idiots of some of the men and crippled others; one of the prisoners ventured to ask Capt. Wirz to give him employment outside, that he might draw an additional ration; Capt. Wirz replied; you G— d— Yankee son of a b—h, if you don't go in I'll starve every one of you to death;" this was a common mode of reply to prisoners; on another occasion he said to a prisoner who had endeavored to escape; "if you ever do that again I'll shoot you as sure as I'll go to hell—and I know I shall go there;" rations were furnished to the dogs from the bakery; he saw a man brought in by these dogs attended by Capt. Wirz and Turner; he had some men working in the chain-gang and one of them was so reduced that he was taken to the hospital, and died; witness had seen men in the stocks; about the 15th of May he saw a man shot from a sentry-box; and Capt. Wirz soon appeared, and, drawing his revolver, swore he would kill every man who did not get away from the gate; another man who was asleep rolled under the dead line, and was shot; he had seen one of our negro soldiers whipped fifty or seventy-five lashes for refusing to work, he being sick.

Cross-examined.—There were about twenty negroes in the squads; I never saw Capt. Wirz shoot anybody; Capt. Wirz might have been attracted to the ground after the shooting to which he had referred; he did not think that Wirz remonstrated with the sentry for the shooting, and removed him; the men were put into the chain-gang because they had attempted to escape.

Q.—Did you ever see anybody shot who was not committing an offence against the regulations? A.—Yes; the man who was asleep and rolled over the line. In the course of the examination, the witness said the men of the Fifty-fifth Georgia were good Union men, and friendly to our prisoners, allowing things to be smuggled in. They told him that every sentinel who shot a man received, as a reward, a furlough for thirty days. There are members of that Georgia regiment in court, who can verify this assertion. Six or eight times he had been to the storehouse, which was three hundred or four hundred feet long, and always found it filled with supplies, two-thirds of which he supposed was corn meal; there were at the time about thirty-two thousand prisoners, and from five hundred to two thousand Confederate troops there.

The court, at 4 o'clock, adjourned until Friday morning.

LETTER FROM WIRZ.

From the New-York News, Aug. 30.

OLD CAPITOL PRISON,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C., Aug. 27, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York News:

Although a perfect stranger to you, I take, in my unfortunate and helpless condition, the liberty to address you this letter, knowing that as a friend to the downtrodden South you cannot but have some sympathy for a man, who, as he believes, is innocently about to be sacrificed—a sympathy which, I hope, will prompt you to interest yourself in his behalf.

I am a native of Switzerland, and, having been for years before the war a resident of Louisiana, could not do otherwise than take up arms to defend the State and country of my adoption when it was invaded. I joined the Confederate army in 1861, and served faithfully the cause I considered to be a rightful one. In 1862 the United States troops destroyed my home, and my wife and three children had to seek shelter among friends. I lost all I possessed but a few negroes, who still remained faithful. In 1864 I was ordered to report to the officer of the military prison at Andersonville, Ga. By this officer I was put in command of the prison, and remained in that position from April, 1864, until 1865. When the South ceased the struggle I was still in Andersonville with my family, believing myself fully protected by the terms of the agreement between Gens. SHERMAN and JOHNSTON, and never dreaming that I, a poor Captain and subaltern officer, would be made to answer with my life for what is now alleged to have been done at Andersonville. I was, in violation of a safe conduct which was given me by a staff officer of Gen. WILSON, arrested in Macon, Georgia; was kept there in confinement for two weeks, and then sent on to Washington, and am now, by order of the President of the United States, brought before a court to be tried under the most atrocious charges. I have no friends here. I am helpless; and, unless I can get help, will have to lose the last thing which I possess in this world—my good name and my life. My conscience is clear. I have never dealt cruelly with a prisoner under my charge. If they suffered for want of shelter, food, clothing and necessaries, I could not help it—having no control over these things—things which the Confederate government could give only in very limited quantity, even to our own men, as everybody knows who will be just and impartial. My legal advisers, (Messrs. SCHADZ and BAKER,) seeing my helplessness, have undertaken to conduct my defense. They are both doing it from generosity and compassion, knowing full well that I have not the means to remunerate them for their trouble. But I cannot expect them to furnish the means which it absolutely requires in the conducting of a cause of such importance. Copies of depositions have to be made, messengers have to be sent here and there to get up testimony; and how can this be done without money? I have none to give; and, no doubt, my case will be lost—my life sacrificed—for the want of the money to defray the expenses of such a trial. But my counsel believe, from the evidence already in their possession, that if the necessary means can be obtained, my acquittal must be the result. In this condition I take the liberty to appeal to you to assist me; and let me not be the victim of injustice. Your influence is such that it will not require very great efforts to collect the necessary means for a vigorous carrying on of the defense. I am, myself, without clothes, without any means to alleviate the hardships of a close confinement. My health is bad, and the prison fare is not calculated to benefit a sick, or at least a suffering man. Still, these things I have borne without murmuring, and hope, with the help of God, to bear yet for a while longer.

Hoping that this petition will receive a favorable reception on your part, and assuring you again that nothing but the direst necessity could induce me to address you,

I remain, Sir, with the greatest respect,
Your obedient servant, H. WIRZ,
Late Capt. and A. A. G., C. S. A.

The Andersonville Tortures.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has at various times been called to articles published in the *News* attempting to palliate the crimes of the rebel prison-keeper, WIRZ—in fact, holding him up as a sort of humanitarian, whose example all good men should follow. I have never before deigned to notice them, feeling confident that this men would have an impartial trial, and full justice be meted out to him by the commission before whom he is tried. But in an issue of that sheet of the 22d inst. I find a communication signed by "M. S. H.," which is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end.

The writer, who professes to have honorably served his country, opens his letter by ascribing the shortness of rations in that murder-pen to the operations of SHERMAN. If my memory serves me right, that brilliant General, about the beginning of August, 1864, still lay about Atlanta, nearly or quite 160 miles from the stockade, which had then been an institution for nearly six months. Communication between Richmond and Andersonville was intact, the trains running regularly, transporting rations as though there were no enemy south of the Ohio. But SHERMAN'S subsequent march to the sea proves the falsity of "M. S. H.'s" assertion more fully than all the pen and ink which could be used. He had no difficulty whatever in feeding an army of from 50,000 to 100,000 men upon the country.

Again, "M. S. H.," although he does not directly deny it, would have the public infer that impure vaccine matter was not introduced into the prisoners' arms. I distinctly assert that in every case which came under my notice where a prisoner was vaccinated, in from three to ten days disgusting sores would break out on the arm, varying in size from a five cent piece to a surface of several inches—in most cases eating deep into what flesh the poor prisoner had remaining, and in many cases boring completely through the arm, exposing the bone and quivering muscle, the edges of the hole occasionally being maggotty.

He tells how the Confederates (as he sympathetically calls them) were compelled by the advance of the Union armies to shift their prisoners from post to post, and intimates that they would have been *comfortably* kept in one place if the boys in blue had let the rebels alone. Does he forget the dreadfully severe Winter of 1863-4, how the Union prisoners were crowded as far North as the rebels dare put them? and how they were kept on Belle Island, with hardly any clothing, one-half of them being without shelter of any kind, that they might feel the severity of the wintry winds that swept across the James? Their anxiety for the welfare of their prisoners did not then make them dread the Union forces which menaced them on the North, nor the Federal troops which threatened them in North Carolina.

From some remarks he let drop, I believe, if he were ever in the stockade, he remained there but a short time, and that he had some soft snap outside, under Capt. WIRZ or some other rebel official. For instance, he says there were two flags stuck up inside, between which orders were issued for the prisoners not to congregate under penalty of being shot, but that the men disobeyed the orders, and congregated in large masses on the forbidden ground, and that the humane Captain, with a magnanimity unparalleled, never gave an order for the batteries to open. If my memory serves me aright, there were three or four at equal intervals apart, situated about twenty or thirty feet from the dead line. The order concerning these flags was to fire on any person who got between these and the dead line upon the entrance of fresh prisoners; and the order, as far as I saw, was never violated by the men, for fear the brute in command would execute his threat.

As if not satisfied with justifying the murderer of fourteen thousand patriots, "M. S. H." has the cruel hardihood of slandering our brave boys by stating that they greeted the onward course of SHERMAN and his legion with maledictions. Does he forget the excitement in July, 1864, when a Union raiding party, under the gallant STONEMAN, was on the war path, and was hourly expected at Andersonville. How the rebels threw up new works and sent in word to the Yanks to attempt no force or the artillery would sweep them off without mercy? How the Union boys deliberately cheered, telling them to shoot and be d—d? That when the cavalry made their appearance they would have a hand in? Did this look like hurling maledictions at SHERMAN'S advancing legions? But unfortunately STONEMAN got no further than Macon, and over thirty thousand imprisoned patriots had no opportunity of repeating the deeds of scores of previous battle fields.

"M. H. S." says WIRZ never stopped rations, which is utterly false. To my own knowledge they were stopped twice by his orders; and all prayers and intercessions were vain to procure them.

He says shell was never thrown across the camp but once, when the crowd was unusually noisy and demonstrative. I say that on this particular day the crowd was unusually quiet.

"M. S. H." says there was a spring near the north gate, which yielded water enough for the whole prison. Previous to Aug. 7, 1864, there was no such spring. He says wells were abundant, and no one need drink the filthy ditch water unless he chose. Utterly false. There were, perhaps, a dozen wells, each capable of supplying about one hundred men.

"M. S. H." wonders how WIRZ dare trust himself among the prisoners. Does he remember the night the latter was pelted, and how he never again showed himself inside the prison except when the guard could see him?

"M. S. H." asks sarcastically, "did the spectres of the thousands dead never haunt him for his cruelty?" I answer that the wretch who can stand by two score corpses, and, with cocked revolver pointed toward their surviving comrades, threaten to blow the God d—d Yankee sons of —— to hell if they don't keep in line, has no conscience except when his neck is being measured by the halter.

He says no men were punished after recapture for attempting to escape. A lie. Does he forget the ten or twelve who composed the chain gang? Men who attempted escape, were brought back, and chained neck and neck, ankle and ankle, and compelled to walk lock step, with balls and chains attached to several? Does he forget that all, or nearly all, had the diarrhea, and that the sink was several hundred yards from the starting place? And does he forget that these poor fellows had a continual tramp, tramp, tramp between the sink and guard-house; almost sinking under their burdens amid the clanking of their chains; and how one of the heroes died in the harness?

After calling the Army of the Potomac bounty jumpers, &c., "M. S. H." winds up his letter by lecturing substitute brokers, army surgeons, mustering officers, &c.; but as he may be more posted on bounty jumping than myself, I am unable to argue the case with him.

SILVESTER NOIROT,
Formerly private Fifth New-Jersey Volunteers.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1865.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 30.

SOUTHERN POSTAL SERVICE.

In the matter of the appointment of postmasters, clerks and route agents in South Carolina, the Postmaster-General finds the greatest difficulty in obtaining suitable appointees in consequence of the almost universal connection of the population with the late rebellion. An oath prescribed by act of Congress, and which cannot, therefore, be dispensed with, is required to be taken by all officers as above-named, to the effect that the appointee has never voluntarily aided or taken part in the rebellion. The Postmaster-General has been compelled to make, in most cases, temporary appointments in order that the people may not longer be deprived of mail facilities. In many cases commissions sent to persons in South Carolina have been returned with the statement that the party would gladly accept the appointment, but owing to his participation in the rebellion he was unable to take the prescribed oath. A letter was received to-day by the Postmaster-General from Provisional Governor PERRY, stating that there was no doubt of the sincerity of the professions of attachment to the Union and loyalty to the government which is being rapidly developed in South Carolina; that the people are greatly in want of mail accommodations, but in consequence of restrictions imposed upon them in the oath, he regretted that few could comply with its conditions. He asks indulgence in this respect from the Department to enable citizens to enjoy the benefits of mail.

MAILS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Postmaster-General this morning ordered that a contract be concluded with the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, by JOHN R. ROE, President, to convey mails, in suitable and safe steamboats, on the Mississippi River, from Cairo, Ill., to New-Orleans, La., and back, every other day, three and a half times a week, making the following landings, viz.: Cairo, Columbus, Hickman, New-Madrid, Memphis, Helena, Mouth of White River, Napoleon, Greenville, Skipwiths, Lake Providence, Vicksburgh, Grand Gulf, Rodney, Natchez, Mouth of Red River, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine and New-Orleans, and ten other landings on the river, to be designated from time to time, and substitutions therefor by the Post-office Department, from the 1st of September, 1865, to June 30, 1869; Route Agents to be employed and provided for on each steamboat without expense to the department.

MAILS TO BRAZIL.

Postmaster-General DENNISON to-day awarded the contract for mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil, to the New-York and Brazil Steamship Company, which binds itself to perform twelve trips annually between New-York and Rio Janeiro, in Brazil, touching at St. Thomas, in West Indies; Bahia and Pernambuco, in Brazil. The first trip will be made on the 29th of September proximo. The contract is for ten years, and the company is to receive an annual compensation of $300,000, one-half of which will be paid by the United States Government and one-half by the Government of Brazil. The vessels are required, by the terms of contract, to be first-class American sea-going steamships, of not less than 2,000 tons each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips per year, and shall, before their acceptance by the Postmaster-General, be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor to be designated by the Secretary of the Navy. Each government is entitled to have transported on every steamer a mail agent to have charge of the mails, and vessels will be exempt from all port charges and custom-house duties at ports of departure and arrival in both countries. The compensation named in the contract is the full amount fixed by Congress.

MR. STEPHENS' BROTHER.

LINTON STEPHENS, of Georgia, brother of A. H. STEPHENS, received a pass from the War Department to visit the rebel Vice-President, who is now in confinement at Fortress Monroe.

THE LOST PAYMASTER.

Maj. E. W. EDDY, Paymaster United States Army, who, together with his clerk, was lost on board the ill-fated steamer *Brother Jonathan* off the California coast, was at the time on his way to Oregon and to Washington Territory to pay off the troops stationed there. He had in his possession two hundred thousand dollars, belonging to the government.

REGULARS GOING WEST.

We learn that the regular regiments, which are receiving a large number of recruits daily, will be ordered to the West to do duty.

THE DEATH OF GOV. BROUGH.

A meeting of Ohioans in Washington was held at the office of the Ohio State Agency this evening, for the purpose of expressing respect for the late Gov. BROUGH. Chief-Justice CHASE presided, and J. C. WETMORE, of the Ohio State Agency, was appointed Secretary. Appropriate resolutions were adopted. The following are the remarks made by Chief-Justice CHASE:

It is known to you all, gentlemen, for what object we have assembled here this evening. We have received the distressing intelligence of the death of the honored Chief Magistrate of our State, and we have come together to express our respect and our honor and our gratitude toward him. His history is a part of the history of our State. He commenced life, as you know, as an ardent, active politician, a member of the Democrat party; and it was from that party he received his first distinguished office, that of auditor of our State. In the exercise of that office, at a very critical period in the history of the State, it became his duty to interpose with great decision and with great independence for the safety of the finances and of the credit of the State. He did his duty on that occasion in such a manner as to command the warmest approbation of those who were opposed to him politically, but forfeit the approbation of a portion, and only a portion, of his party. He afterward retired to private life, and for several years was an editor of one of the leading Democratic papers of Ohio, devoting himself earnestly and zealously to the maintenance of his political sentiments, in what he believed to be the best interests of the State. He saw fit, however, to retire from that position and to identify himself with the business interest of the State and country, and in this new relation his brilliant abilities shone with unexpected lustre. He proved himself in every business relation as energetic, as thorough, as faithful as he had shown himself in public office. He well sustained his business relations when he was called upon to be the Union candidate for Governor. He never suffered his political attachments to interfere with what he believed to be his duties to the State, nor did he allow ties either of private interest or public to interfere with his devotion to the interests of the country. He was, as all who are here, and who have heard him know, one of the most brilliant orators of the land.

He gave his eloquence, his time and his exertions to the defence of the principles represented by our lamented President—the union of the States and the suppression of the rebellion, and such was the confidence manifested in him, that he was elected to the honorable position which he has held with such distinguished ability, by an unprecedented majority of one hundred thousand votes. How well he has borne himself in that position you are fully aware. No man has exerted himself more zealously, more perseveringly, more effectively, I may say, for the suppression of the rebellion than he did as the Governor of Ohio, there is one circumstance that I never fail to recall in speaking of Gov. BROUGH which impressed me profoundly at the time, and which will never fade. He was here when Gen. GRANT commenced his movements against Richmond his clear intellect discerned at once the absolute necessity of putting all the force with Gen. GRANT that could be spared from every other service. The fortifications around this city and various parts of the country were then manned by some of the best troops of the army, veterans whose services were needed in the field, and Gov. BROUGH, I think, originated—I am not certain upon that point—but I think he originated the idea of calling into the service 100,000 volunteers to serve for 100 days in order that the troops in the field might be relieved and sent to the aid of Gen. GRANT. I do not think it is too much to say that that movement was indispensable at the time and certainly and certainly the honor of carrying it into effect belongs to no man more conspicuously or more completely than to Gov. BROUGH—no Ohioan when he looks back upon the events of 1864, can help feeling a thrill of pride at the reflection that 40,000 new men came forward to the service of their country, relieving that number of veterans, and enabling them to go into the field. Nor was that all. Some of these one hundred days' volunteers were put forward in the thickest of the fight, and never disgraced their Governor or their State; they bore themselves with honor, as all Ohio troops did. But for Gov. BROUGH, those 40,000 men would not have been here. That great aid to Gen. GRANT could not have been afforded I do not know but the result might have been the same; but I do know that his courage, his energetic action, his prompt perception, his bold, resolute, patriotic spirit, gave assurance of victory to Gen. GRANT, we owe him a great of gratitude. God has so ordered it that we can pay this only by the honors which we give his memory, we can no longer manifest our regard by our support, our friendship; but we can lay the laurel wreath upon his tomb, and water it with the tears of grateful remembrance.

Speeches were also made by Gov. DENNISON, Judge CARTER, and Hon. JOHN HUTCHINS.

VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT.

This morning the New-York base-ball club, the Atlantic, and their friends, were taken to the White House by the Nationals, and personally introduced to President JOHNSON by Mr. A. P. GORMON, the Postmaster of the Senate, through whose influence the interview was obtained. The club formed in line and entered the audience chamber, each being introduced to Mr. JOHNSON by name, each shaking hands, and retiring in the same order. Mr. CHADWICK, the reporter of the NEW-YORK TIMES, was the last on the list, and he briefly addressed the President after his introduction. He remarked to Mr. JOHNSON that the ball-players had hoped to have seen him present at the tournament, to which he replied that his time was in such constant demand that he could scarcely call a moment his own, and he regretted not being able to witness the game. "You whipped our fellows pretty badly," he continued. Mr. CHADWICK then remarked to the President that the Excelsior Club of Brooklyn would visit Washington in September, and he hoped the President would favor them with a visit, if but for a few minutes, as such countenance of the game would give a national stamp to it, which would greatly promote its popularity. In reply Mr. JOHNSON promised, if possible, to be present on the occasion, and the visitors then withdrew, the President previously thanking them for the visit.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Movements of Carl Schurz—Fraternization of Officers on the Mexican Border.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 30.

The steamship *Andalusian*, from Boston, arrived to-day.

CARL SCHURZ has arrived at Vicksburgh, on his tour of inspection.

The steamer *B. E. Hill* sunk in Yazoo River on Saturday night. Boat and cargo are a total loss.

Advices from the Mexican border to the 19th inst. represent a curiously fraternal state of affairs between our Generals on the Rio Grande and certain dignitaries of the Maximilian Government, who, it seems, have been hobnobbing together, and toasting each other, in true convivial style; and our Generals are reported as expressing friendship for the empire.

Large Fire in New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Wednesday, Aug. 30.

The saddlery and hardware establishment of the Lindsay Firearms Company in this city, was destroyed by fire at noon to-day. The loss of the company is $30,000, on which there is an insurance of $28,000, mostly in New-York companies. The fire communicated to a large brick building occupied by the Parmalee Piano-forte Company, destroying the interior of the building and a large amount of valuable stock. The loss of the Piano-forte Company is $28,000, on which there is an insurance of $20,000. The fire was accidental

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA AT HALIFAX.

PROSPECTS OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Letter from Capt. Anderson, of the Great Eastern.

Ten Months Required to Construct the Machinery for Picking Up the Wire.

Settlement of the Difficulties Between Prussia Austria and.

Actual Opening of the Suez Canal.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Aug. 30.

The steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool 8:30 A. M. 19th, via Queenstown the 20th, arrived at Halifax late last night. She has 29 Halifax and 120 Boston passengers.

The steamship *Scotia* arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 18th; the steamship *Tupelo* left Liverpool on the 19th, direct for Halifax and New-York.

The *Africa* makes the following report; Aug. 21, passed the steamship *City of New-York*, in lat. 51 deg. 52 min., lon. 18 deg. 35 min., bound east. On the 22d, passed Bremen ship *E. A. Gabain*, in lat. 51 deg. 52 min., lon. 18 deg. 35 min., bound west. On the 24th, passed a steamer, supposed to be the *Ana*, bound east. On the 27th, passed the steamship *Cuba*, in lat. 47 deg. 50 min., lon. 49 deg., bound east.

Moorings had been laid down for the *Great Eastern* at Sheerness, and the inference was drawn that she would not go out again this season.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The *Times* says the experience of the expedition is full of encouragement for the future; the only discouraging circumstance is the apparent inability of electricians to discover serious faults in the cable before it is payed over the side of the ship.

The delay for another year will not be thrown away if it enables them to devise better tests of excellence of cable before it is submerged. Though, whether they do so or not, we must believe the possibility of an Atlantic Telegraph established, and look forward to the day as certain, even if distant, when England and America will throb with one pulse of life.

The *Daily News'* special correspondent says:

"It is more than probable that the *Great Eastern* will be dispatched to fish up the severed cable as soon as she can be refitted with stronger ropes and grapnels. No formal decision can be taken until the meeting of the various bodies on the 23rd; but it is tolerably certain that the expedition will restart at once."

The prospects of the Atlantic cable were the prevalent topics.

The report of the *Great Eastern* had a favorable effect on the shares, which rallied from 13¾ to 2¼. There was much difference of opinion as to the prospect of recovering the cable, but generally feeling was that it might be done.

The *Times* says that the result of the proceedings on the *Great Eastern* demonstrate the complete feasibility of the Atlantic telegraph. The principal difficulties of the enterprise are overcome. Failure ensued from accidents which may be called provoking from their littleness. Explanation is required why the hauling in apparatus was defective, but the experience gained may enable the company to redeem their error and accomplish the great work.

The *Daily News* censures those who were responsible, for not having on hand a sufficient quantity of hauling-in tackle, but says: "Although the facts warrant disappointment, they do not cause dismay, but, on the contrary, point to ultimate success; and assuming that the three companies interested can make the necessary arrangements at once, it is even now not impossible that attempts at telegraphic communication with America may be commenced before Autumn has passed."

Other journals also regard the prospects of the cable from a hopeful point of view, although some express fears that it will not be recovered and that the enterprise will fail for the present. The opinion, however, appears to be general, that ultimate success is only a question of time and money.

The *Daily News* says: "Nothing will be definitely known as to the future proceedings in connection with the cable until after Monday, the 21st inst., on which day the different boards will meet and settle on the future course. Fresh contracts will have to be made, and new arrangements entered into, in the event of the *Great Eastern* being sent out again, both between her owners and the construction company, and between the latter and the Atlantic Telegraph Company. So the question, as may be supposed, will mainly resolve itself into one of finance, but it is confidently believed that the great ship will be again dispatched without unnecessary delay. Meanwhile, she proceeds to Sheerness, where she is expected to arrive on the 20th. She passed Plymouth on the afternoon of the 18th, bound up the channel."

The *Times* of the 19th inst. publishes a diary of the expedition occupying seven columns; and in a leader on the subject remarks, that although the results are very encouraging for the future, still, even if perfect machinery were at hand, it would now, we fear, be too late to lay the cable this year, although sanguine spirits may remind us that after the equinoxial gales are past the month of October is generally calm, and further delay must cause a total loss of the position of the cable which has been payed out. One malicious injury was discovered—a piece of iron wire was run through the covering, causing dead earth.

Capt. ANDERSON, of the *Great Eastern*, in a letter says, it will require ten months to provide proper gear for lifting the Atlantic cable, and to make the necessary repairs to the *Great Eastern*. He suggested that the new cable should be made and laid in May next, and the old one be then picked up and repaired. He has every confidence in the future success of the cable, but thinks it useless to renew the attempt to lay it during the Winter months.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The prospectus is published for the new fortnightly steam line, with vessels of 4,000 tons burden, between Southampton and New-York. The title is to be the Transatlantic Ship Company. Capital £800,000, in £50 shares. Passages to be performed within ten days. Two subsidiary steamers of 600 tons to be employed to connect the service at Southampton with Antwerp, Havre and London, through rates of freight being established between those cities and New-York.

The enterprise is said to be supported by the London and Southwestern Railway Company, Southampton Dock Company, and other important concerns.

A Fenian demonstration, on a small scale, had taken place near Scarva, County Down. Ample police and military preparations had been made by the authorities and order was not disturbed.

Apprehensions of the approach of the cholera were increasing in England. The epidemic had reached Marseilles.

At an important meeting of medical officers and others in London, resolutions were adopted advising the utmost care, and all possible precaution.

FRANCE.

Weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase of cash of about one and three-quarters millions of francs.

The Cherbourg fêtes continued until the 18th, when the French and English squadrons left for Brest.

All passed off well, although the brilliancy of the earlier proceedings were marred by stormy weather.

The Emperor and Empress arrived at Strasburg on the 18th.

Bourse flat, closing firmer at 68.15.

RUSSIA.

Two ships of the Russian iron-clad squadron were wrecked on their way to Stockholm.

The Czar had gone to Moscow to present the Czarwitch to the Senate and the people.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The official Vienna *Zeitung* reprints an article from its general correspondence, in which it states that an understanding has been arrived at between Von BISMARK and Count BLUM, at Gastein, which will very soon receive imperial sanction. All collision between the Powers has been avoided by this understanding, in which mutual reclamations and federal rights have been vindicated, and union between the German Powers incured.

A later dispatch says: "The convention between Austria and Prussia is concluded. Concerning the Duchies, Prussia goes Surrabrug, paying Austria a pecuniary indemnity. The provisional government of the Duchies continues. Prussia rules Schleswig and Austria Holstein.

INDIA.

BOMBAY, Friday, Aug. 11.

Cotton is quiet. Exchange 2s. 1½d.

CALCUTTA, Thursday, Aug. 10.

Sheeting unchanged. Exchange 2s. 1½d.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market is generally dull, with a downward tendency. The weather is improving. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report: FLOUR flat. WHEAT dull, and Tuesday's advance is barely sustained, owing to finer weather. CORN easier; Mixed, 33s. 6d.@33s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision Market is generally more buoyant. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & CO., and GORDON, BROUGH & Co., report: BEEF firm with an advance of 2s.@4s. on the week. PORK buoyant and advanced 6s.@7s. 6d. BACON upward, and advanced 2s.@4s. LARD quiet and steady, 78s.@80s.—TALLOW active, and advanced 6d. BUTTER firm.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES steady. SUGAR dull and downward, with a partial decline of 6d. COFFEE quiet and steady. RICE active with a slight advance. LINSEED easier. LINSEED CAKES firm. HEMP has advanced 10s.@20s. SPERM OIL.—Sales small at £86 ₱ ton. RESIN steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 37s. PETROLEUM, (BOULT, ENGLISH & BRAND

CUBA AND ST. DOMINGO.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Revolution in St. Domingo—News from Venezuela—Fire on Board the English Mail Steamer Seine—Prospects and Parties in Mexico, &c. &c.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 26.

The giddy round of revolution is already in movement at St. Domingo. The first number of the official paper "*El Monitor*," on the 8th inst. contained a popular declaration of the capital against the government of Gen. PIMENTAL, reproaching him with having overthrown the provisional government presided over by the well-deserving Gen. GASPAR POLANCO, for whose head he had offered a price through the streets of Santiago, &c., and concludes by nominating Gen. CABRAL "Protector of the Republic."

The conclusion of the above address is as follows:

"We can expect nothing useful from the present administration to which we are bound. It we are made sure of our independence by the exertions and sacrifices of the people we fall of liberty. We have no hope of acquiring it with this government, without order, and wanting plan and unity; and before mortification attacks the social body, before the evil becomes more intense and the country have to lament greater errors, we wish, with the help of reason and justice to place ourselves on the vantage ground of right. By virtue of this, and invoking the grace of Divine Providence, protesting that we are not excited by any view of base ambition, but by the desire of contributing to our individual security and that the country may be prosperous and happy, we solemnly declare that henceforth we refuse to acknowledge the authority of Gen. PEDRO ANTONIO PIMENTAL as injurious to the interests of the nation, and in the exercise of our sovereignty, we invest with full powers the well deserving Gen. JOSE MARIA CABRAL, so that immediately as "Protector of the Republic," he may take the supreme command, which he will exercise provisionally in the form which he may judge most convenient, and found a definitive government. For which purpose he shall order the meeting of a constituent assembly, by means of direct universal suffrage, according as all the towns of the republic, as we hope, may adhere to this declaration, he having the power, in the interval to dictate such measures as he may deem necessary for the salvation of the country."

This is signed by MANSUETA, VALVERDE, ADARME, and many other leaders. Many of the principal towns had already declared in favor of the movement.

CABRAL had issued the following address:

José María Cabral, General of Division of the National Armies and Protector of the Republic:

I have accepted so heavy a charge because the seriousness of the state of affairs through which the country is passing requires that thus it should be, and I have thought it my duty to once more sacrifice myself on the altars of our country. My plan of government, countrymen, is summed up in these three words: Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. Let the people, without restriction, exercise their sovereignty; let there be no distractions of any kind, and forgetting all the political errors of our brethren, let us afford to all safety and certainty.

Here, behold, Dominicans traced out the path which I intend to follow, in order to give unity and peace to the nation. I count, then, upon the coöperation of all patriots."

Another decree nominates the four Secretaries of State and a Sub-Secretary. GARCIA takes the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, Education and Justice. Gen. CASTILLO is over the Interior and Police. DUBOCHER manages the Treasury and Trade, and Gen. VALVERDE the Army and Navy.

At the same time there was formed a State Council, whose duties will be to express their opinions on all cases which may occur during the state of transition. Señor DUBOCHER having declined the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury, the duties are at present discharged by Señor GARCIA.

The *Monitor* of the Provisional Government of St. Domingo also publishes a very conciliatory letter from Gen. CABRAL to Gen. PIMENTAL, in which he very kindly advises him to join the cause of order, and at the same time he earnestly calls on "The brave sons of the North," to maintain with him the principles proclaimed by the three provinces which have risen against Gen. PIMENTAL.

On the sailing of the steamer from St. Domingo, Gen. CABRAL had marched with some troops to go and put down his opponents in the "Cibao."

The officers of the steamer speak in high terms of the good reception they met in St. Domingo, and Gen. CABRAL accompanied them on board.

The intelligence from Venezuela is up to the 8th inst., but is unimportant; showing, however, that the country is going on well, the principal topics being industrial enterprises. The Central Railroad is progressing well.

In Guarico a slight insurrection had occurred, but it was soon quelled by the troops. Gen. BLANCO was appointed Minister at War; Señor LANDAETA for the Treasury; Gen. SILVA is Minister for the Interior, and Señor LUGO for Trade and Agriculture.

The English mail steamer *Seine*, Capt. ROVETT, was near meeting the fate of the *Glasgow*. It left St. Thomas on the 13th with 160 passengers, a full cargo, and two millions in specie. When about 30 miles from the coast, and at 9½ P. M., smoke was discovered issuing through a ventilator near the chain cable. Further search traced the fire to a part of the hold where 1,200 bales of rubber goods, (reëxported to England from Havana,) a quantity of tobacco and cigars were stowed.

So excellent were the arrangements and discipline, that in a few minutes the hose was pouring water upon the burning cargo. Meantime the vessel was headed for St. Thomas, and the boats prepared and victualled in case of need.

From 9½ P. M. till 5 of the following morning, an obstinate struggle was maintained against the flames, which in spite of all, once or twice threatened to gain the mastery, so that when at 3 A. M. assistance came on board, it was seriously proposed to scuttle the ship; but it is satisfactory to state that the steamer has sufferred no damage. It is supposed that the fire was attributable to the spontaneous combustion of the rubber goods.

Capt. GUEST, of the United States steamer *Dacotah*, the authoritice of the island, and the Captain of the French mail steamer *Caraibe*, afforded all possible assistance. It was said that the *Seine* would quickly be able to resume its voyage.

The *Dacotah* arrived at St. Thomas on the 12th, under sail, having the engines ont of order. It was ordered to the Pacific, and previously went to Cayenne for coal. After leaving that port a crank broke, and caused more breakages. It returned to Cayenne; but the repairs could not be effected there, and so will sail to New-York.

A steamer called *La Porteña*, from New-York, had arrived in seven days. It is commanded by Capt. TALLERSON, and is to run on the Rio de la Plata, between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo.

The French steamships to Vera Cruz will in future make Havana their port, instead of Santiago de Cuba, so that we shall have, in addition to the fortnightly steamer from New-York, French, Spanish and English lines to Vera Cruz, with a monthly communication.

A letter in the *Diario*, written by an ardent supporter of the empire in Mexico, makes the following remarks: "The recent fights in Montemorelos, Teran Marin, and various other points where the imperial troops have gained successive advantages, and caused immense losses to the enemy, have shown the enemies of order that the complete establishment of the imperial system is unquestionable. The defence of their interests, which various towns are making so successfully, and the assistance which they have afforded to the troops, clearly reveal their sympathies for the empire; and it is to be hoped that, thanks to that example, those towns which have remained inactive and indolent will decide, in a similar manner, to defend their own cause, in unity with the imperial troops and the authorities of the departments, and so that the pacification in a short time may be complete.

The troops which formed the greater part of the force of the discontented are already disbanded, and there only remain small parties, and these so demoralized that they destroy one another, as is proved by the encounter between the force of UGALDE and the Troncoso. The latter had plundered a convoy of merchandise valued at $100,000, and were themselves plundered by UGALDE, who besides ordered the two brothers and twelve officers to be shot. We have, then, no longer to struggle against political enemies, but against malefactors." LARA.

The Revolution in San Domingo—New Complications—Cuban News.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 26.

Now that the Dominicans have succeeded in driving the invader from their soil, it appears by the latest news received from that island that the people are getting into new complications and difficulties.

The *Diario*, of St. Jago, of the 15th inst., gives the particulars of a *revolution* that has just occurred in the sister island.

The capital and other towns of importance—in a lengthy document, headed "Popular Manifestation," published in Santo Domingo the 4th—have pronounced against Gen. PIMENTEL, who, since January, has been carrying on what he called the "Reformest Government" with a high hand, and have declared in favor of Gen. JOSE MARIA CABRAL, naming him Protector of the Republic—authorizing him to take immediate possession of the supreme command, and devise such measures for the preservation of the country and the public interests as he may judge necessary, until a new government can be established.

Gen. PIMENTEL had, in January last, marched into Santiago at the head of his troops, making himself master of the situation and proclaiming himself at the head of the government, in charged in the "manifestation" of acting since that time in complete defiance of all law and order; persecuting the members of the Provisional Government, loading citizens with chains and threatening them with death; setting aside the elections of delegates to the National Convention, ordering their arrest, and causing new members to be elected subservient to bribery; so far forgetting the laws of humanity and civilization as to publicly offer a reward for the head of Gen. PALANCO, who before him was at the head of the Provisional Government, of favoring projects threatening the legitimate government of Hayti, thus endeavoring to involve the government in complications with that republic, and of not attending to the ministration of justice or to the needs of the church.

These and many other charges preferred against Gen. PIMENTEL are given at length in the Manifestation, and as the reasons for deposing him and authorising CABRAL to take the direction of affairs.

Gen. CABRAL has accepted this offer, and issued a proclamation, assigning that he did so on account of the grave situation of the country, believing it to be his duty to sacrifice himself on the altar of his country.

His programme of government he asserts to be comprised in these words: "*Liberty, Equality* and *Fraternity*;" the people to exercise their sovereignty without compulsion, and give themselves to security.

Thus he expects to secure unity and peace to the country, and calls for the coöperation of all patriots.

He has already appointed secretaries and other civil and military officers for the different branches of the government, and energetically begun to put affairs in order. He has written a conciliatory letter to PIMENTAL, advising him to sacrifice his ambitious projects, not to oppose but to submit to the authority of the people, become a good citizen and aid in restoring peace and quiet to the country.

MANSUETA, General of Division of the national armies, has also issued a proclamation, calling upon every true Dominican to sustain the Protector, and assist in establishing the government upon a firm basis of liberty, equality and fraternity.

At last accounts CABRAL, at the head of a body of troops, had gone to put down the opposition raised against him in Cibao.

Indications of petroleum have been found in Cuba, and a stock company formed in Havana and a subscription list opened. Only enough sharee will be sold to pay the expenses of sinking a well as an experiment. The shares, I believe, are put at $250.

A company has also been formed and a grant obtained from the Queen, to lay a submarine cable between Porto Rico, Cuba, and the United States. But when, is the question?

The weather in Havana for the past ten weeks has been remarkably warm and sultry, and but little rain has fallen. Old inhabitants predict a hurricane or some other violent commotion of the elements.

Gen. DULCE, it appears, will remain in command of the island for some time longer.

The *Stonewall* is still here.

KIRBY SMITH is still in the vicinity of Matanzas, on the estate of a planter that formerly belonged to Florida. We have the U. S. S. *Marigold* over from Key West once or twice every week, for the Northern mails.

THE PHILADELPHIA VOLUNTEERS' REFRESHMENT SALOONS.

Letters from President Johnson and Secretary Seward.

The Volunteers' Refreshment Saloons in Philadelphia was closed on Monday last. Appropriate exercises were held in the Academy of Music in the evening, and the following letters were read:

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22, 1865.

Secretary of Joint Committee, Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, Philadelphia:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the invitation you extend in behalf of the Joint Committee, Volunteer Refreshment Saloons, of your city, to attend their closing ceremonies on the 23th instant. I desire to thank the committee for the compliment thus tendered me, and to express my sincere regret that circumstances prevent my compliance with their invitation. I avail myself of this occasion to assure them of my high appreciation of the great and good work in which they have been engaged during the past four years, by which they have gained the gratitude both of the brave soldiers to whose wants they have so efficiently ministered, and of their friends throughout the Union. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) ANDREW JOHNSON.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 24, 1865.

SIR: Other engagements will prevent me from accepting the invitation with which I have been honored, to be present at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, the 28th inst., at the formal closing of the Union Volunteer and Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloons in the City of Philadelphia.

These noble institutions have accomplished great good during the past four years. The blessing of many a travel-worn, weary and famishing soldier has been called down upon those individuals who so generously founded and liberally sustained them. Our country being now relieved from its peril, these institutions are to be closed, being no longer needed, for which we owe thanks to Almighty God and our heroic defenders.

Who are more to be envied than those who have labored and contributed to support those most beneficent institutions? The fountain of their benevoleuce is as deep and full as ever, the strength of their patriotism is as great, but the flow of the one and the manifestations of the other are held in reserve, for what, let us trust, is the far-off day of battle and use.

Thanking you cordially for your invitation, I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) L. F. S. FOSTER.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 22, 1865.

SIR: I take pleasure in acknowledging your courteous invitation to be present at the Academy of Music, in Philadelphia, on the occasion of appropriate ceremonies in relation to the closing of the "Union Volunteer" and "Cooper Shop Volunteer" Refreshment Saloons.

The condition of my affairs here will prevent me from being present on the occasion referred to, but I am confident that the important aid rendered to the national cause by these auxiliaries is appreciated alike by the government, by the army and by the people.

The citizens of Philadelphia, by their generous support of these institutions and all kindred enterprises, have won for that great metropolis a truly national and loyal influence and fame.

With sentiments of respect,
I remain your obedient servant,

(Signed,) WM. H. SEWARD.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

END OF THE MUMFORD CASE.

Evidence of the Paying Teller of the Mechanics' Bank.

THE CASE CLOSED AND THE PRISONER DISCHARGED.

Yesterday Mr. PETER R. MUMFORD, a Wall-street broker, who was arrested some time ago on a charge of defrauding the firm of GREENLEAF, NORRIS & Co., of Exchange-place, of $28,200, by means of worthless checks on the Mechanics' Bank, was again brought up for examination before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court.

The affidavits show that MUMFORD purchased of the complainants gold to the amount of $28,200, for which he gave his check on the Mechanics' Bank. The check was presented at the bank soon afterward, and payment was refused on the ground that MUMFORD had no funds there. The complainants, therefore, alleged that a fraud had been committed by the defendant.

A number of Mr. MUMFORD's personal friends were present during the proceedings yesterday, and also a few Wall-street men, but the public interest in the case appeared somewhat to have died out.

Mr. MUMFORD was brought into the examination room about 10:30 o'clock. The effect of his incarceration was plainly visible in his blanched cheeks and lips and trembling hands.

Mr. MILLIKEN, who appeared for the prosecution, said that, on the preliminary examination, his Honor had stated that if the defence could show that MUMFORD's credit with his bank was good he should consider the case ended. Since that time the defence had learned that MUMFORD stood well with his bankers, and that on the day on which the check in question was drawn MUMFORD deposited in his bank about two hundred and thirty thousand dollars. Under these circumstances they had no further evidence to offer, and they left the case to his Honor.

Judge DOWLING said that he understood the prosecution to have put in all their testimony. He would examine the papers and consult with the District-Attorney, and if he thought there was sufficient evidence to justify putting Mr. MUMFORD on his defence, he would notify counsel of the fact.

Mr. RODMAN, for the defence, said that they thanked counsel for his candid avowal, but at the same time he wished to say a few words on behalf of his client who had a character to sustain—his property was lost. No conviction, he said, could be had on testimony similar to that produced by the prosecution. A man may be indicted for issuing checks on a bank in which he has no account, but not for giving them on a bank in which he keeps an account. There was no precedent for such a case. The defence were now prepared to show that on the 17th of August last, the day on which the check was given to GREENLEAF, NORRIS & Co., MUMFORD deposited in the Mechanics' Bank $34,400. Of this sum, $18,000 were deposited after the check had been given to GREENLEAF, NORRIS & Co. This, he thought, was not the act of a thief.

Mr. MUMFORD had dealt with the Mechanics' Bank for two years; his credit was good there, and his checks had been certified even when his balance was not sufficient to cover them. He was, therefore, justified in supposing that the same course would have been pursued in this case.

Justice DOWLING asked whether they were prepared to prove this, for if so he should consider there was an end of the case.

Mr. RODMAN said they were, and called the paying teller of the Mechanics' Bank.

Justice DOWLING then requested Mr. MUMFORD to rise, and informed him that he was now about to be formally examined on the charge brought against him. In answer to the questions of the clerk, Mr. MUMFORD, who was almost overcome by his emotions, stated that he was forty-eight years of age, was born in Rhode Island, resided on Long Island, was in business as a broker, and had nothing to say to the charge brought against him.

MR. COOKE'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Edmund G. Cooke, paying teller of the Mechanic's Bank, then deposed that he had been in the bank for twenty years; is acquainted with P. R. Mumford; Mumford had dealt with the bank for two years; he kept a large account there, but not a very large balance; on the 12th August his deposits amounted to $234,000; at the commencement of the day his balance was only $1,099; witness, at different times, as paying teller of the bank, certified Mumford's checks when the balance to his credit was not sufficient to cover the checks; the amount of such certifications depended upon the drawer's character; sometimes security was given; had over-certified checks to the amount of ten or twelve thousand dollars; checks drawn by Mumford prior to the 12th of August, were always made good; on the 12th of August, the bank agreed to certify Mumford's checks to the amount of $28,000 in advance of his deposit; the checks were afterward made good.

The witness was not cross-examined.

Justice DOWLING said that as the prosecution had no further evidence to offer, and the testimony of the witness, Mr. COOKE, showed clearly how Mr. MUMFORD's credit stood with his bank, and as a large sum of money had been deposited in the bank after the check to GREENLEAF, NORRIS & Co. had been issued, he considered the case closed, and should order Mr. MUMFORD discharged.

Mr. MUMFORD then left the court-room in company with his friends.

THE JOHN-STREET FIRE.

The Inquest in the Case of Mrs. Catherine Cleeves.

TESTIMONY OF ELIZA MOFFAT, THOMAS J. JONES AND FIRE-MARSHAL BAKER.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of Mrs. CATHERINE CLEEVES, a workwoman employed in the store No. 16 John-street, where she was burned to death during the fire which occurred there on the 26th inst., was resumed by Coroner GOVER, yesterday, at his office No. 4 Centre-street.

The following testimony was taken:

TESTIMONY OF ONE OF THE RESCUED WOMEN.

Ellen J. Moffat deposed as follows: I reside at No. 93 First-avenue, and was employed by Mr. FILLO at No. 16 John-street; was there at the time of the fire; about half-past four P. M. I heard a noise similar to the report of a gun; some of the girls ran and looked out of the back window, and they exclaimed, "Oh!" I then ran down stairs to the first flight, and finding the smoke too close I became almost suffocated; some man came up stairs from the street, and bodily carried me down into the street; I did not see the deceased after I left the workroom.

TESTIMONY OF THE OWNER OF THE FIRE-WORKS.

Thomas J. Jones deposed: I live at No. 199 Dean-street, Brooklyn, and carry on the gun and pistol business, and other trades appertaining to the business, including fireworks in their season, at No. 16 John-street, this city; I had on hand on the 25th inst. about $200 worth of what I consider actual fireworks; I had about $2,500 worth of fire-crackers, and about $400 or $500 worth of torpedoes; fire-crackers are not considered dangerous by the trade if stored in a building; a few days previous to the fire I had an order for three or four dozen signal lights; half were to be colored and the remainder plain; my brother went to Mr. Edge, of Jersey City, and ordered them; when received my brother left out of the box half a dozen of the colored lights, and they were placed on a shelf in the store; I never knew of any spontaneous explosion of these lights before; I know of an ordinance prohibiting the storage of over a certain amount of and peculiar kind of fire-works, except from June 10 to July 10; I have to obtain a permit every year to keep fire-works in quantities from June 10 to July 10 of each year; the lights that went off were green and red.

TESTIMONY OF FIRE-MARSHAL BAKER.

Alfred E. Baker testified as follows: I am Fire-Marshal of the City and County of New-York; my duty is to investigate the origin of fires; I have partially investigated the fire at No. 16 John-street, which occurred on the 25th instant; as far as I have proceeded, I have come to the conclusion that the fire occurred by the spontaneous combustion of the signal lights, which I understand were colored; by invcatigation some ten years ago, as to the origin of the fire at No. 10 Maiden-lane, it was shown to have occurred through the spontaneous combustion of some wheels of colored fire; upon this fact been proved, I had an ordinance passed by the Common Council preventing the storing of these colored lights or colored fires of any kind; about three months ago, I inspected Mr. Jones' store, through being notified by some of his neighbors that he had a large stock of fireworks on hand; upon examination, I found he had a small quantity of fireworks on hand, and he also told me that he had a verbal permission from the Chief-Engineer to keep that amount on hand; the testimony that I took from Mr. Edge upon the investigation above referred to was as follows, in regard to composition of colored fires: At certain temperatures of the atmosphere, colored fires are liable to spontaneous combustion, unless properly prepared; purple fires are seldom used, and are considered very dangerous; they are a combination of sulphate of copper, sulphur, chlorate of potash, and some carbon: blue is also dangerous, and is made of the same ingredients; green is also dangerous; sulphuric acid should never be used in these fireworks.

The inquest was then adjourned until Monday next, at 11 A. M.

Coroner GOVER will subpœna Mr. HADFIELD, Mr. EDGE, and other manufacturers of fireworks, and make a thorough investigation into the danger of storing fireworks within the city limits.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

ASSAULT WITH A SLUNG-SHOT.

A serious disturbance occurred in a lager-bier saloon in William-street, on Tuesday night, during which EDWARD MCLAUGHLIN, living at No. 45 Hamilton-street, and JAMES MCCONNACHIE, of No. 22 Oliver-street, were badly injured with a slung-shot. HENRY BRENNEY, their alleged assailant, was arrested by Officer CRAIG, of the Fourth Precinct, while in the act of drawing a loaded six-barreled revolver, with the intent, it is charged, of shooting MCLAUGHLIN. Justice DOWLING committed BRENNEY for trial, in default of $2,000 bail. CHARLES HOBER was also arrested on a charge of assaulting MCLAUGHLIN and MCCONNAGHIE at the same time, and held to answer in the sum of $500 on each complaint.

Jeffarson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

LARCENY.

Officer QUINN, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested MARY DAY, (colored,) on a charge of stealing $36 worth of wearing apparel from Mrs. LAURA LEWIS, of No. 77 Laurens-street. A portion of the property was found at a second-hand store, where the accused had sold it. Mrs. LUCY BEDELL, also living at No. 77 Laureus-street, charged the prisoner with stealing $20 worth of under clothing. Committed for trial by Justice LEDWITH.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

ROBBED IN A SALOON.

AUGUST BARTLETT, his wife JOANNA, proprietors, and HENRIETUA WEEGER, waiter, of the lager-bier saloon No. 145 Canal-street, were arrested on a charge of stealing $252 from FRANCIS COOK, of Kinsen's Hotel, corner of Nineteenth-street and Third-avenue, on Monday night. COOK visited the saloon, and while there exposed a large amount of money which he had on his person. Before leaving the house, the above sum was ehstracted from his possession. Justice MANSFIELD committed the accused for examination.

The Fire Department.

RESIGNATION OF COMMISSIONER BOOTH — EMPLOYES IN THE CHIEF'S OFFICE.

A meeting of the board was held last evening; present, Commissioners PINCKNEY, ENGS, BOOTH and BROWN. The following communications were received:

From W. R. W. CHAMBERS, requesting a trial and public exhibition of the Patent Adjustable Stream Spreading Nozzle.

Referred to the Chief-Engineer, to make the necessary arrangements.

From Mr. CORDAN, foreman Engine Company No. 1, tendering his resignation. Filed.

From ANTHONY BURKE, foreman late Engine Company No. 41, requesting permission to use the house for disposal of furniture.

Referred to Chief-Engineer, with instruction to grant proper facilities.

From JOHN GRIFFIN, of Engine Company No. 20, in answer to expulsion return from that company.

Laid on table.

From C. A. LUCE, Agent Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, in relation to steamers in process of alteration and manufacture by that company. Filed.

From His Excellency R. E. FENTON, Governor, inclosing resignation of JAMES W. BOOTH, Commissioner. Filed.

Commissioner BROWN presented report in relation to house of late Engine Company No. 6, accompanied with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the commissioner having in charge the 23d and 24th Districts, be and he hereby is authorized to plans and make such alterations as may be necessary for fitting up the house, formerly occupied by Engine Company No. 6, for the accommodation of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.

Report received and resolution adopted.

Commissioner BROWN presented the report of committee on complaints of employees in the Chief's office, stating that 1 coach, 1 foreman, 1 messenger, 1 driver and 11 mechanics will be required, and recommending that E. B. Keath, Wm. Murrill, E. J. Bogert, Michael Conlin, John Dwyer and Martin Cofield be notified that their services will not be required after Sept. 1.

Report received and recommendation adopted.

A communication was received from MILES GREENwood, Cincinnati, transmitting drawing of a hose carriage. Filed.

Commissioner BROWN presented the report of Committee on Applications of Hose Company No. 36, for purchase of their hose carriage, accompanied with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department dispose of to JOHN GILBERTSON the hose carriage now in use by Hose Company No. 36, for the sum of $—.

Which report was received, and the resolution adopted.

The board then adjourned.

Naval Intelligence.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Vice-Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT and lady have returned from their Summer tour. The Admiral is in the enjoyment of excellent health, but still is troubled with an affection of the eyes. They are the guests of Capt. PENNOCK, U. S. N.

The many friends of Commander J. H. STRONG will be pleased to learn that on Monday he received his promotion and commission as a Captain in the navy. He is a general inspector at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The storeship *Supply*, six guns, has sailed from the Boston Navy-yard, for the Brazil station. The following is a list of her officers: Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander, JAMES FRATHEN; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, E. S. Keyser; Acting Assistant Surgeon, R. Smith; Assistant Paymaster, G. de F. Barton; Acting Master, F. A. O'Conner; Acting Ensigns, T. H. Phipps, J. P. Jones, B. T. Fries; Mates, C. M. McNaboe, E. W. Henck; Captain's Clerk, M. A. Trathen; Paymaster's Clerk, Addison Shaffer.

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD ITEMS.

The *Vermont* is still in dock, having her copper repaired, and being repainted with white streaks.

The screw-sloop *Brooklyn* is being prepared for the flagship of the Brazil Squadron.

The Lyceum is being renovated and repainted.

The keel of the *Java* has been laid, and her frames are being put up.

The *Winooski* and *Algonquin* have left the yard, preparatory to their trial of power at the dock.

The new storekeeper's building, opposite the Lyceum, is progressing finely, and will be ready for occupancy in a few weeks.

The steam drodging-machines are cleaning out the channel, so that the *North Carolina* can be removed.

The ordinance-sloop *Saratoga* lies at anchor off Ellis' Island.

Admiral C. H. BELL, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, has issued a general order, in which he says: "When discharges take place, those only who are efficient, faithful, and subordinate will be retained. No work is to be permitted in the yard during noon hour, or at any other time on private account, either for the workmen themselves, for officers or others. As the government pays for the service of the men, it is entitled to every portion of the time during working hours; therefore, reading newspapers, or books, or engaging in any matter which defrands the government of those services cannot be permitted." Admiral BELL is determined to make this a model yard, and on every hand is to be seen the results of his efforts. In a few weeks the condition of everything will be unequaled.

The finishing touches are being put upon the new two-turreted iron-clad *Miantonomah*. She is no doubt the finest of the vessels of her class yet completed. She is a magnificent specimen of workmanship, and reflects much credit upon Mr. DELANO, her constructor, and the Novelty Iron Works, who completed her iron-work.

Commander S. D. TRENCHARD has been ordered to the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The ship *Iso* is nearly ready for sea. She is to be a storeship for the European Squadron.

The United States bark *Arthur*, Acting Volunteer Lieut. JAMES E. STANNARD, commanding, from Pensacola, arrived here yesterday.

She went into commission from this port in December, 1861, when she was ordered to blockade on the coast of Texas, and has been connected with the West Gulf Squadron until the present time.

The following is a list of her officers: Acting Volunteer Lieut. J. E. STANNARD, commanding; Acting Assistant Surgeon, George W. Shields; Acting Ensign and Executive Officer, G. M. Bogert; Acting Ensigns, Joseph W. Munroe and F. W. Barkman; Surgeon's Steward, F. W. Murray; Paymaster's Steward, O. Pierce.

The United States steamer *Memphis*, E. M. STOUDARD, commanding, Annapolis, via Old Point Comfort, 48 hours, arrived yesterday morning.

Officers—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding, E. M. STODDARD; Acting Master and Ex. Officer, J. M. Butler; Acting Assistant Surgeon, E. C. Thetcher; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Chas. F. Abbott. Acting Ensigns, Hazard Marsh, John Turner, John W. King, Daniel Fricle; Acting First Assistant Engineer, in charge, C. H. McCarty; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, James M. Wilstead, George Nelson; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Wm. W. Chadwick, Jas. O'Herron, S. W. Moore; Mates, F. M. Hathaway, F. P. Vultee, J. B. Raynor; Captain's Clerk, Jos. L. Latimer; Paymaster's Clerk, Jas. Coe.

LAW REPORTS.

The Beaver-street Tragedy in Court—A Motion Made to Admit the Prisoner Oram to Bail—Decision Reserved.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Southerland.

James F. Oram, imprisoned on a Coroner's commitment, which chargee him with having, on the 29th of July last, taken the life of Joseph Van Doren, in Beaver-street, by shooting him with a pistol, was yesterday brought before the Supreme Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, in order that he might be admitted to bail. The motion was made by C. Shaffer, Esq., as counsel for the prisoner, and was opposed by the District-Attorney, A. O. Hall, Esq. At the commencement the District-Attorney objected that as the commitment was without bail, it was *res judicata*, over which the court's jurisdiction was estopped. He cited authorities to this effect.

Mr. Shaffer said that the commitment being on a printed blank and in default of —— hundred dollars bail did not support the objection. Mr. Hall asked, in that case, the commitment be sent back for correction. The court would take the objection under consideration and hear the motion on the merits.

Mr. Shaffer contended, on the part of the prisoner, that there was nothing in the examination to show more than justifiable or excusable homicide, or at the utmost a case of manslaughter in the third degree. That the homicide was committed in an affray, the origin of which was unknown, between the deceased, a man of powerful frame, and the prisoner, a much smaller man, the former pressing on him in such a way as to threaten life. He quoted at length from the statute the definitions of the various degrees of homicide.

As to the evidence, the only person who saw the homicide, Robert Maitland, saw the two men clinched, the taller one, Van Doren, pushing Oram out of his office door. By his testimony, Oram was trying to get away, and said, "Let me go, let me go;" there was a pistol between them, which the small man was trying to force to the floor; the deceased said, "You thief; I will finish you," or "I will fix you;" the tall man struck the prisoner over the neck, and the pistol went off.

No proof of prisoner's firing the pistol existed bnt his own admission, that he did it in self-defence, and this might he taken altogether or not at all. No argument could be drawn from his going to deceased's place of business, a public office, and prisoner bore marks of the struggle. All this went to show that the act was not done with deliberation or without provocation. That the defendant was a respectable man, not one of the short boys or ruffians against whom a presumption naturally rose.

Mr. Hall, while insisting on his preliminary objections, argued that the question of bailing or not did not at all depend on the grade or character of the offence. That the old rule as to murder, &c., was entirely abrogated, the whole question being relegated to the discretion of the court. That this discretion was now to be guided by the probability of guilt as shown upon the examination, and the chance of evasion of the prisoner from trial. If the presumption from the examination was strong that the prisoner was guilty he should not be admitted to bail.

He should not discuss the facts in this case; the publicity of such discussions, of which, however, he was far from complaining, greatly increased, in important cases, the difficulty of obtaining jurors. Without complaining of this publicity, which was required by our institutions and the nature of our people, he thought it his duty to refrain here from such discussion, but requested a careful examination of the evidence by the court.

Mr. Shaffer replied, reiterating his former argument. The court held that while the District-Attorney was right in holding the court to have discretion in all cases, so as to bail in charges of murder, under some circumstances, and to refuse it in petit larceny in cases where evasion was extremely probable, the theory of the court had been that the giving of bail was sufficient to secure the attendance of prisoners, even when the probability of a conviction amounted almost to a certainty, in all cases where the punishment was as low as three to ten years in the penitentiary. He would take all the questions into consideration, and meanwhile adjourn the matter to Saturday.

An Interesting Habeas Corpus Case—A Mother Petitions the Court for the Custody of Her Child—The Application Denied, and the Reasons Therefor.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 30.

Before Justice Sutherland.

A case of considerable interest, involving the care and custody of a child, was yesterday brought before Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND, sitting at Chambers and Special Term of the Superior Court. The matter came up by way of the usual petition, and a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was granted thereon. The party to whom the writ was directed respended thereto, and traversed the allegations set forth in the petition, and yesterday the case came on for argument. The following is a brief

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Between five and six years ago an unmarried woman named Martha Brady made application at the house of one Andrew Leckler, in the upper part of this city, for relief. The weather was inclement, night was at hand, the applicant appeared almst famished, was poorly clad, and, moreover, she had in her arms a female child, aged about five months, which seemed to be suffering for want of the necessaries of life. Mr. Leckler and his wife took them in and fed them. Their first idea was to give the mother and child a little temporary relief. Upon inquiring more particularly into the condition of the unfortunates, they learned that Martha was desirous to get a situation in a respectable family where she could keep her child with her. An arrangement was accordingly made whereby the mother was to perform service for Mr. Leckler's family, and the child was to be cared for and supported by them. Soon after, it seems, Martha voluntarily resigned to Mr. Leckler all right and claim whatever to the child, and the latter was adopted and taken into the family. From that time she was treated the same as Mr. Leckler's own children. She received the name of Theresa, and the son and daughter of Leckler regarded the child as their little sister. She is an interesting girl, and all the family have become very much attached to her. Things went on smoothly enough until quite recently. Some Catholic priests have visited the mother of the child, and urged upon her the importance of having her placed under Catholic influence, so that she may be educated in that faith. The mother is a Catholic, but Mr. Leckler and family are not of that religious faith. The foster parents being unwilling to surrender the child when application for that purpose was made to them, the next step was to employ counsel to obtain a writ of *habeas corpus*, have the child brought into court, and the rights of the respective parties ascertained.

THE PARTIES IN COURT.

Mr. and Mrs. Leckler, their two children—a son and daughter somewhere in the "teens"—and the little girl in question, were all in court, and excited no little attention. From their appearance and conversation, we judge them to be a well-educated family. The little one was very neatly dressed, is highly intelligent and interesting for one of her years, and seems sincerely attached to her foster parents. After the reading of the petition and the answer thereto of the respondents, Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND, in order to better inform himself as to the facts of the case, called the mother, Martha Brady, to take a seat on the stand. She was not sworn, but in answer to questions put to her by the court, she stated substantially as follows:

THE MOTHER'S STATEMENT.

The child is about five years old; it has been with Mr. Leckler since it was five months old; I have resided a long time in that family; they have always treated my child the same as they did their own; they dressed it well and took good care of it; it could not be better taken care of; I was never married; I have been in the asylum for several months; I do not want the child myself—I cannot take care of it; but I want it placed in the Catholic Orphan Asylum where it can be educated in my own religious faith. Mr. Leckler and family are not Catholics. I do not take into consideration the temporal welfare of the child when I ask to have it removed from its present home; its temporal prospects are all that could be desired; bnt it is the spiritual welfare of my child that I am looking out for. I regard it as a religious duty to take it away from Mr. Leckler's influence; the child is there taught things which she ought not to be taught.

After the above statement was concluded, the court called

MR. LECKLER ON THE STAND,

who, being sworn, testified that Miss Brady came to his house something over five years ago, in a destitute condition; she had her child with her, and asked for some relief; his family took her in, supplied her wants temporarily, and inasmuch as she seemed steady and disposed to earn her living, they subsequently employed her, with the understanding that witness was to have the child, and bring it up and educate it as one of his own children; after a while the mother became insane, and, with great reluctance, he had to solicit a place for her in the asylum.

The court asked witness where he lived, what his occupation is, and if he had abundant means to support and educate the child. Witness said he lived in West Twenty-eighth-street, this city; that he was a prodnce merchant; he had two children of his own, who were then in court; and that he was abundantly able to rear and educate the child. He further said that it was true he was not a Catholic, nor were any of his family, but that for some time past he had sent the child to the Catholic Church with his servant, so that the Catholics could not say that he was inculcating notions of the Protestant faith in the child's mind. A Catholic priest had visited him upon two occasions in reference to the surrender of the child. He was willing the girl should go and be taken care of and educated in any good and respectable family, notwithstanding the fact that the little one regarded himself and wife as her real parents; was very much attached to them and they were to her. She was in fact the daughter of nobody so far as the father was concerned—she was an unfortunate waif thrown out on the world, and he and his wife had claimed her as their child with the consent of the real mother.

Mr. Brown, counsel for the petitioner, then undertook to make an appeal to the sympathies of the court. He said here was a case of a mother coming into court and asking to have the care and custody of her own offspring; asking to have that to which she was entitled by the laws of nature, of God, and by the laws of all civilized nations—yea, and by the customs of nations the most rude and barbarous. Counsel was going on to enlarge upon this point, when the Judge cut him off by saying:

REMARKS OF THE COURT.

This was not a case where an appeal to one's sympathy could properly be made. If the mother of this child wished to have it, in order that she might train, educate and support it herself, he would not hesitate a moment; he would order it into her custody at once, and he would feel that he could not rest on his pillow at night if he

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last: 18 bbls. Ashes, 4,294 bbls. Flour, 361 bbls. and 350 bags. Corn Meal, 117 bushels Wheat, 22,060 bushels Corn, 150 bushels Rye, 10,662 bushels Oats, 1,868 pkgs. Provisions, and 50 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been very quiet, to-day at $7 50 for Pots, and $7 62½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 730 bbls.

COFFEE—Is in fair request at full prices, including Java at 26c.@26½c.; Rio at 17½c.@21½c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c.; Native Ceylon at 23c. ₱ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Has been freely offered at drooping rates; the demand has been rather more active. Middlings close at 43c.@43c. ₱ lb. The receipts, thus far this week, have averaged 4,320 bales a day. Sales and resales, to-day, 2,100 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet to-day, at a further partial reduction of 10c. @20c. ₱ bbl., the market closing decidedly in favor of buyers. Sales since our last amount to 10,700 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $6 70@$7 50; poor to choice extra State, at $7 50@$8 20, chiefly at $7 60@$7 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 75@$9 ₱ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$6 70 @$7 50
Extra State	7 50 @ 8 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 65 @10 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 75 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 00 @11 00
Extra Genesee	8 25 @11 00
Poor to choice extra Missouri	8 50 @14 00

Southern Flour is inactive at drooping prices. Sales since our last 650 bbls., at $8 30@$10 50 for poor to good, and $10 50@$14 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is decidedly lower. Sales 360 bbls. Extra at $7 60@$11 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 15 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $5@$5 30 for poor to fancy Western, $5 15 for Jersey, $5 60 for Calcutta, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 660 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active at a reduction of 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. Sales 70,000 bushels, including Amber Michigan at $2 12; Red Western (Winter) at $2 06; Amber Wisconsin at $2 54@$2 56; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $2 50@$2 54; Amber State at $2 19@$2 13 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in good demand, but at decidedly lower prices. Sales 85,000 bushels at 85c.@93c. for unsound, and 93½c.@ 98c. for sound mixed Western, and 96c. for Yellow Western ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue quiet and nominal. Western Oats have been in less request at 59c.@60c., and New State at 59c. ₱ bushel. Rye has been inactive, having been held above the views of purchasers.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York.

Price of Gold	Dec. 31, 1864. 226	Aug. 30, 1865. 144½
Superfine Flour ₱ bbl	$9 60@ 9 90	$6 70@ 7 50
Extra State Flour ₱ bbl	10 00@10 40	7 50@ 8 20
Extra Western Flour, ₱ bbl	10 10@15 00	7 65@14 00
Extra Canada Flour, ₱ bbl	10 90@13 00	7 75@11 00
Extra Southern Flour, ₱ bbl	10 60@15 00	9 30@14 00
Rye Flour, ₱ bbl	8 25@ 9 30	5 50@ 6 15
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl	6 75@ 7 30	5 00@ 5 90
White Wheat, ₱ bushel	2 65@ 2 70	2 15@ 2 35
Red and Amb. Wheat, ₱ bu	2 20@ 2 50	1 48@ 2 12
Rye, ₱ bushel	1 75@ 1 90	85@ 96
Oats, ₱ bushel	1 70@ 1 72	1 00@ 1 08
Barley, ₱ bushel	1 80@ 2 05	1 00@ 1 30
Barley Malt, ₱ bushel	1 90@ 1 95	60@ 80

HAY—continues in fair demand at 70c.@90c. for old, and 60c.@80c. for new, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in more request, at 18c.@50c. for inferior to fancy one-year old, and 40c.@60c. for new, ₱ lb.

LATHS—Have been in good demand, including Eastern at $2 40 ₱ thousand.

LIME—Rockland has been in better request, at $1 40 for Common, and $1 80 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been very quiet at previous quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 20@ $1 25 ₱ gallon; and Resin at $5 50@$17 50 ₱ 200 lbs.

OILS—Have been in less demand at irregular prices, including Crude Whale at $1 60@$1 70; Bleached do. at $1 70@$1 80; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Unbleached do. at $2 40@$2 50; Lard Oil at $2 10@$2 15; Linseed at $1 39@$1 41; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Grease Oil at $1 35@$1 45 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in limited demand, at 31c. @32c. for Crude; 51c.@54c. for Refined, in bond; 69c. @72c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and cheaper to-day. The demand is less active. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,750 bbls., in lots, at $30 50@ $31 50, closing at $31 cash, for New Mess; $29 50@ $30 50 for 1863-4 Mess; $27 50@$28 for Prime Mess; $21 for Thin Mess; $22 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand at 14½c.@16½c. for Shoulders, and 19c.@21c. for Hams; sales equal to 400 pkgs. Bacon is neglected and nominal. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,000 tierces and bbls. at 19¾c.@24¾c., the latter rate for prime ₱ lb. Beef is in good request at $10 50@$11 for Extra Mess; $8@$12 for Plain Mess; sales have been reported of 1,100 bbls. Prime Mess Beef is quiet to-day. Butter is in moderate demand at 30c.@36c. for poor to very good, and 40c.@ 45c. for fancy State, and 22c.@29c. for Western ₱ lb. Cheese is in request at 10½c.@15¾c. for poor to very choice, ₱ lb. We quote:

New-Crop Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh packs, ₱ lb	40	@45
Pennsylvania and Western—fresh packs	40	@45
Half-firkin tubs—prime quality	34	@36
Half-firkin tubs—good quality	32	@34
Welch tubs—first quality	33	@35
Welch tubs—second quality	30	@32
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	34	@36
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	32	@33
Firkins, Western—first quality	27	@28
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	25	@26
Grease Butter—original packages	15	@16
Western—light colored	24	@26
Western—common	21	@23

New-Crop Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	16¾@16¾
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	15 @15¾
Farm Dairies—first quality	15 @15¾
Farm Dairies—second quality	13½@14¾
Farm Dairies—common	11 @12
Orange County—flat scalded	10¾@12¼

Prices of Provisions in New-York.

Price of Gold	Dec. 31, 1864. 226	Aug. 30, 1865. 144½
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$29 37½@$41 50	$29 50 @$31 50
Prime Pork, ₱ bbl	34 50 @ 35 25	— — @ 24 00
Hams, ₱ lb	19 @ 23	19 @ 23
Shoulders, ₱ lb	17½@ 18	14½@ 16½
Bacon, ₱ lb	20½@ 23	17 @ 18½
Plain Mess Bf., ₱ bbl	19 00 @ 22 00	8 00 @ 12 00
Prime Lard	20 @ 24½	19¾@ 24¾
Waste Butter, ₱ lb	46 @ 60	30 @ 45
Cheese, ₱ lb	15 @ 24	10½@ 16¾

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand at rising prices. Sales since our last 1,750 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11¾c.@14½c. Refined Sugars continue in good demand at 15½c.@24c. ₱ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote their refined Sugars, thus: Loaf, 20¼c.; best Crushed, 20c.; Granulated, 19¾c.; White A, 19c.; Yellow, C, 18c. cash ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last 95,000 lbs., at 14½c. @15¾c., and 17,000 lbs. Grease at 15c.@16½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 750 bbls., in lots, at $2 19½ for State, and $2 20@$2 21 for Western, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business has been transacted in this line to-day. For Liverpool the engagements included 100 bales Cotton, at 5-32d. ₱ lb.; 7,000 bushels Wheat, at 5d.; and by steamer, 3,000 bushels do., at 6d. ₱ bushel. For Cork and orders, a Br. brig, from Philadelphia, with 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For Antwerp, an Austrian bark, with Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark, 2,200 bales, from New-Orleans to Liverpool, 3d., or if to Havre, ½c.; a Br. schooner, 131 tons, to Jacmel and back, $1,400, half gold; one, 173 tons, to St. Johns, N. F., 20c. ₱ bbl., gold, and back from Belfast, Coal, $3 25; a schooner, from Georgetown, S. C., to New-York, Cotton, ¾c.; one from Charles on to New-York, Cotton, ½c.; four from Elizabethport to Portland, Coal, $2 15@$2 25; four from Elizabethport to Boston, Coal, $2 25; one from do. for Salem, $2 25; one hence to Bangor, Corn and Flour, 30c.; one hence to Calais, Flour, 30c.; one hence to Boston, Corn, 3½c.; one hence to Salem, Corn, 3½c.; one hence to Newburyport, Corn, 6c.; a Br. ship, 2,400 tons, to Melbourne; a Br. brig to Buenos Ayres, and a Br. bark, 265 tons, to Liverpool, Petroleum, on private terms.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 30, 1865.

The supply of animals has been heavy this week, especially of bullocks and sheep. The quality of meat cattle has been unusually poor, very few lots ranging above medium. Prices, however, have remained somewhat firm, or declining only about 1c. ₱ lb., dressed weight, on poor grades, and ½c. on the better class. Milch cows and veal calves are in fair demand and sell about as last week, or a trifle lower. The supply of sheep is very large, and prices are consequently somewhat depressed, ranging at 6c.@7c. ₱ lb., live weight. Good lambs are in demand at an advance of ½c. ₱ lb. Live hogs have been eagerly sought and command 12½c.@13c. ₱ lb., live weigh-

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AND COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY NIGHT, AUG. 29, 1865:

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	6,048	139	1,652	21,725	8,723
Last week	5,844	105	1,520	20,388	10,415
Two weeks ago	6,751	101	1,657	19,577	12,240
Corresp'd'g week last year	5,714	130	2,948	21,279	9,833
Weekly average of beeves for 1864					5,136
Weekly average of beeves for 1863					5,020
Weekly average of beeves for 1862					4,632

Total number of animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 37,986; total received last week, 38,272.

Of the 6,048 cattle received during the past week, 4,369 were taken to the Washington Yards on Forty-fourth-street; 1,191 were sold over the river, at Bergen Hill, mostly on Saturday; 237 were yarded at BROWNING'S, and 13 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; and 53 at CHAMBERLAIN'S, and 185 were taken from the cars direct to butchers' stalls.

The 4,369 bullocks yarded at ALLERTON'S on Forty-fourth-street, are accredited as follows: 3,127 from Illinois, 338 from Ohio, 191 from Kentucky, 146 from Michigan, 137 from Iowa, 162 from Canada, 142 from Indiana, 125 from New-York.

These came in on the following routes: Harlem Railroad 2,644; Erie Railroad, 1,034; Hudson River boat, 394; New-Jersey Central, 210; on foot, 37.

198 cars of live stock were transported over the Erie Road, comprising 132 cars of beef cattle, 18 of hogs, 43 of sheep, 4 of horses, 1 of poultry—an increase of 65 car loads since last week.

CATTLE TRADE ON FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

Four thousand two hundred and forty-seven head of beef cattle appeared upon the books, for the opening of this market on Monday morning, including all sales since Tuesday, however. The sales at Bergen Hill on Saturday were large, amounting to 1,191 head. Transactions were brisk on Monday until about noon, when the best lots being bought up, sales continued slow for the rest of the day and Tuesday. The quality of the cattle was the poorest offered for some time, ranging from medium downward. Drovers purchased at a high figure, and few of them were able to realize any great advance upon their purchasing prices, while some lost money. Had it not been for the cool weather of late, and the recent return of large numbers of our citizens from the country, the markets would doubtless have been still more depressed; but owing to these circumstances, the price of beeves fell only about ½c. ₱ lb. below last week's quotations. Only 50 head of fresh cattle arrived on Tuesday morning, which, with the number in the yards yet unsold, furnished an ample supply for Tuesday's trade. More than half the entire number received this week came from Illinois.

Taking the average of the sales, they were about as follows, the weight being estimated for the four dressed quarters:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Extra or premium	16½c.@17c.	17c. @17½c.
Prime	15c. @16c.	16c. @16c.
Medium to good	13c. @14c.	13c. @14½c.
Poor quality	10½c.@12c.	11c. @12c.
Poorest quality	8½c.@10c.	9c. @10c.
General selling price	12½c.@16c.	13c. @16c.
Average of all sales	13½c.@ —	14c. @14½c.

The following extracts, taken from our copious notes made in the yards during the progress of the sales, will give the distant reader an idea of the character of the transactions and the prices of the different grades of cattle:

E. HEINEMAN sold 79 good Illinois steers at 13c.@ 15c., on an estimated 625 lbs. net.

T. C. EASTMAN sold 102 fair Illinois steers at 15c., on 700 lbs. net. Also, 34 good Ohio steers at 16c.@17c., on 800 lbs. net.

H. FLEISHAUER & Co. sold 91 ordinary to fair Illinois steers at 11c.@14c., on 600 lbs. dressed weight.

P. T. CARY sold 67 fair Illinois steers at 13c.@15½c., on 625 lbs. net.

S. GOLDSMITH sold CONEY & CONGER, at Bergen, 43 Indiana steers, for W. V. C. WOODS, at 13c.@16c. on 600 lbs.; also 69 fair Illinois cattle, for N. B. EMERSON, at 14c.@16c. on 625 lbs.; also here, 66 light Canada steers, for N. NICHOLS, at 12c. on 400 lbs.; also 43 thin Canada cattle, for JOSLIN, at 11c.@14c. on 475 lbs. net; also 274 good Illinois steers at 14c.@17c. on from 550 to 800 lbs. net; also 20 Canada cattle, for KIRKOVER, at 12c. on 525 lbs. net weight.

E. KELLY sold 23 Dutchess and Putnam County steers and heifers at 14c.@17c., on from 400 to 800 lbs. net.

WM. THOMPSON sold from good to prime Illinois cattle at 15½c.@16½c. ₱ lb., on 700 net. Also 19 bought up at the yards, at 14c., on 650 lbs. net weight.

Z. S. TERRY sold for J. STEEL 18 head of New-York steers and heifers, at 12c.@14c., on 4.0 to 600 lbs. net.

C. S. GLOVER sold 35 good Illinois steers at 15½c., on 700.

JOHN AYRAULT sold 19 head of State cattle, consisting of steers and oxen, at 12c.@16c. on 500 to 675 lbs. net weight. Also, for J. WHEELER, 20 cows and steers at 10c.@15c. on 450 lbs. net.

H. HURD sold 70 head of steers bought up at the yards here, part Illinois and part Ohio, at 15c.@17c. on 750 lbs. net.

HEALY & Co. sold 97 fair Illinois steers at 14c. on 650 lbs. net. Also, 17 Michigan and 20 Illinois steers at 14c. ₱ lb. on 650 lbs. net.

S. SHERMAN sold 7 Dutchess County cattle at 14c.@ 16c. per lb. on 650 lbs. net.

M. DALTON sold 40 fair Illinois steers, at 12c. ₱ lb., on 550 lbs. net weight.

N. B. EMERSON sold 50 fair to good Illinois steers, cows and heifers, at 12c.@16c. ₱ lb., on 400 to 900 lbs. net.

S. SCHUSTER sold 244 Illinois and 37 Michigan steers at 13½c.@15c., on 550 to 700 lbs. net.

T. GILLIS sold 51 Indiana steers, of good quality, at 16c.@16¾c. ₱ lb., on 725 lbs. net.

MILCH COWS.

The supply of milch cows this week, 139, compares with 105 last week. The demand still continues good, and the increased supply has produced no very marked decline in prices. Good to extra milkers bring $75@$95@$100 each; common, $40@$70; ordinary, $45@$50.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal calves have been in light supply, and the demand active. Good veals brought 11¾c.@13c. ₱ lb. live weight; common, 10c.@11.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply of sheep has been larger than for several weeks past. Prices are lower than our last quotations, and range at 5c.@7c. ₱ lb. live weight. Good lambs in demand, at $5@$6 25 ₱ head, according to quality.

SHEEP DROVERS AT BROWNING'S.

From New-York—M. Monroe, 192; I. J. Miller, 73; Capt. John Smith, 53; D. Craig, 98; M. Bigelow, 76; Jenks & Brown, 310; Wm. Archibald, 66; C. Hoffman, 69; John Arkle, 50; Wm. Sadler, 121; B. Doren, 100; P. Delmater, 193; F. Snyder, 59; R. L. Enpy, 219; J. N. Manning, 20; Peter Kilbner, 100; A. D. Tryon, 228; M. Dolan, 58; S. S. Abbey, 578; Till Brothers, 196; E. O. Stone, 200; John Davis, 144; N. Webster, 382; James Lightbody, 3; D. Poncher, 227; J. Voorheene, 118; J. S. & E. F. Sherman, 126; A. Freddenthall, 104; Capt. D. Miller, 15; Wm. Ostrander, 10; L. W. Wood & Co., 126; J. J. Platner, 108; R. D. Wilbur, 40; H. L. McGraw, 1; R. Cornell, 138; Geo. Spicer, 85; A. B. Archer, 28; R. N. Mills, 199; Henry Barrow, 195; W. S. White, 159; John A. Scott, 202; Wm. Heimers, 90; B. Richmond, 115; Charles & Terry, 103; Jno. Steele, 100; A. Rafroth, 194; Dewey & Johnson, 165; Boyce & Hunt, 417; D. Vunk, 215; E. B. Veil, 125; J. A. Rogers, 161; J. Simmons, 204.

From Michigan—John Elliot, 104; J. Hallock, 89; Wm. A. Coon, 437; G. C. Fish, 203. From Canada—John Simmons, 315; Robert Hume, 200; Wm. Caldwell, 186; W. H. Gilbert, 391; Wm. Jackson, 200. From Indiana—Robbine & Williams, 345. From Ohio—E. H. Mormser, 175; L. G. Byington, 281. From New-Jersey—Chas. Roffine, 66.

DAILY RECEIPTS.

Tuesday, 1,312; Wednesday, 1,443; Thursday, 2,300; Friday, 1,159; Saturday, 1,993; Sunday, 203; Monday, 2,471. From the following States: New-York, 7,278; Ohio, 466; Indiana, 346; Michigan, 833; Canada, 1,272; New-Jersey, 66.

ROBERT HUME reports the sales of 7,070 head of sheep for $36,602 94, or an average of $5 18 ₱ head, in lots as follows: 111 sheep and lambs, at $513; 368 sheep and lambs, at $1,574 50; 201 sheep and lambs, at $804; 354 sheep and lambs, at $2,339 52; 492 sheep and lambs, at $1,825 89; 100 sheep and lambs, at $443 50; 90 sheep and lambs, at $469 50; 182 sheep and lambs, at $879 27; 128 sheep and lambs, at $613 37; 50 sheep and lambs, at $264 50; 53 sheep and lambs, at $247,50; 164 sheep and lambs, at $572 43; 66 sheep and lambs, at $263 75; 69 sheep and lambs, at $261; 193 sheep and lambs, at $867 85; 151 sheep and lambs, at $1,168 63; 89 sheep and lambs, at $505 67; 100 sheep and lambs, at $652 97; 76 sheep and lambs, at $266 25; 227 sheep and lambs, at $1,056 52; 104 sheep and lambs, at $432 63; 383 sheep and lambs, at $2,011 88; 185 sheep and lambs, at $1,011 41; 196 sheep and lambs, at $864; 200 sheep and lambs, at $1,242 06; 118 sheep and lambs, at $591 38; 193 sheep and lambs, at $1,047 29; 164 sheep and lambs, at $1,038 50; 437 sheep and lambs, at $2,429 74; 186 sheep and lambs, at $1,168 52; 195 sheep and lambs, at $961 25; 365 sheep and lambs, at $2,024 61; 199 sheep and lambs, at $1,015 35; 391 sheep and lambs, at $2,125 60; 203 sheep and lambs, at $1,367 12; 194 sheep and lambs, at $1,012 25.

SHEEP RECEIVED AT O'BRIEN'S.

From New-York—Hugh Carten, 319; Warner & Co., 287; James Kingsbury, 446. From Ohio—Rockwell & Ives, 387. From Indiana—A. C. Richards, 393. From Canada—Hallett & Co., 448 head.

Sales by MCGRAW; 2,869 sheep and lambs, at $13,673 44, or at an average of $4 76 ₱ head, in lots as follows: 181 sheep and lambs, at $490; 137 at $650; 293 at $1,330; 88 at $535; 28 at $140; 15 at $48 75; 199 at $1,086; 40 at $219 68; 41 at $178 50; 85 at $397 12; 138 at $690; 126 at $493; 200 at $10 25; 126 at $677 25; 20 at $85; 228 at $867 45; 219 at $975 26; 345 at $2,168 75; 59 at $225 25; 38 at $157 50; 73 at $296 55; 90 at $394; 102 at $506 50; 78 at $248 52.

Cattle sold by MCGRAW; 77 head at $3,926,17; calves 223 at $5,140,37.

CHAMBERLAIN reports the sale of sheep in lots as follows; 400 sheep and lambs at $7 25; 200 at $6 25; 350 at $6; 700 at $5 75; 246 at $5 50; 430 at $5 50; 660 at $5 25; 421 at $5 15; 336 at 5 08; 400 at $5; 670 at $4 87; 500 at $4 75; 210 at $4 50; 306 at $4 25; 851 at $4 12; 150 at $3 75.

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs have been in good request, and scarce, and prices have advanced from ¾c. to ½c. since our last quotation.

G. W. DORMAN, Commission Broker, at the Forty-fifth-street yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn hogs—prime	12½c.@13 c.	15½c.@15¾c.
Corn hogs—medium	12½c.@12¾c.	15½c.@15¾c.
Corn hogs—light and fat	12½c.@12½c.	15¼c.@15½c.
Still Hogs	12¼c.@12½c.	15¼c.@15½c.

Receipts—Erie Railroad, 1,488; Hudson River Railroad, 5,570; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 203; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 1,461; total, 8,722.

PERSONAL.

I INSERT THIS ADVERTISEMENT for the purpose of expressing my most sincere thanks to Dr. HENRY A. DANIELS, of No. 2 Union-square, for saving the life of my son, William Wells, by removing a congenital difficulty that interfered with urination. The child is two years old, and had been troubled from birth. His life was quite despaired of when he was operated on by the Doctor. EMILY WELLS,
No. 63 West 33d-st., corner of 2d-av., New-York.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THE whereabouts of EDGAR WASHBURN, now or late a broker in this city. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 23 Wall-st.

NEW PRIZE LIST NOW READY.—COLlections for all claims against the U. S. Navy, including PRIZE BAG MONEY, BOUNTIES and ARREARS OF PAY, collected at once. Call or address
L. BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED ON PARTIAL descriptive-lists, and all others having claims for arrears of pay, bounty, pensions or lost check-books, can have the same speedily adjusted and paid by applying at the banking-office of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To Know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL M. D., 240 pp., mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

U. S. BOUNTY DUE MEN ENLISTED in the Navy since July 4, 1864, also men transferred from the army to the navy, at the Banking office of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway. Also all payable are now being paid.

IRON AND WOOD PLANERS, LATHES, bolt-leathers, stationary and portable engines, sawmills, and other iron and wood working machinery, for sale by C. H. POLLACK, No. 149 Broadway.

GOLDORE—$1,000 CHALLENGE—T. J. CHUBB'S machines will take out more gold than any other Concentrating, Oxydizing, Regrinding and Amalgamating Machines, No. 99 Furman-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY WITH UNEXCEPtionable references, a situation to take entire charge of a house, or as companion to an elderly lady; references exchanged. Address HOUSEKEEPER, care of Mrs. Dr. Crane, 31 West 21st-st., stating residence, terms, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as a good cook, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 113 East 38th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to city or country; good city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good cook, washer and ironer; good city references can be given. Call at No. 110 West 18th-st., in the rear, Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family; can do French flotting; has the best of city reference; no objections to the country; can be seen at No. 46 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WITH EXCELlent city reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in excellent style; a good baker; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH WAITRESS, with excellent city reference, a situation in a private family; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages, $10. Call or address 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble English woman, as cook; is thoroughly competent in all its branches. Can be seen until engaged at No. 20 East 12th-st., near University-place.

EUROPE.—A LADY DESIRES TO RECOMmend her nurse to a family going to Europe; she is accustomed to travel, never sea-sick, an excellent nurse, and in every way desirable to a family about to travel. Call on or address NURSE, No. 55 Catherine-st., New-York.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble married man, without family, as practical gardener or farmer; understands both perfectly; the care of greenhouse and grapery, the raising of all kinds of stock, the laying out of grounds, and is a first-rate hand over horses and a good steady driver; can take charge of any gentleman's place. The woman is a first-rate hand over milk and butter; is an excellent laundress; the best of reference. Address E. D., Box No. 2 25 *Times* Office, for three days. A lodge wanted. Both are Protestants.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in a banker's or stock broker's office; has had four years' experience, and is thoroughly conversant with all its details, and also has an extensive acquaintance in the street; best of references given. Address E. T., Box No. 4,611 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman in some stylish family; understands the proper care of horses, and would keep things in good style; is a good driver; good reference given. Address W., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A HIGHLY REspectable man and his wife as coachman and gardener, wife as general servant or cook; unexceptional references given; no objections to go into the country. Address E., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; can produce the best of city reference. Call or address M. O., No. 69 Liberty-st., top floor, Mr. Henry Van Schaick's office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; understands his business perfectly well, and the management of green-house, fruits, flowers and vegetables. Address M. H., No. 15 John-st., second-store.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN OF LONG EXperience in the care and treatment of horses, a situation as coachman; would be willing and obliging; good reference given. Address J. C., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a sober, steady man; understands the care of horses and carriages; has the best of reference. Address M. L., for two days, Box No. 257 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman and to assist in the garden; has good reference; country preferred. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 12 6th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN A SITUation as coachman; has over nine years reference from the last two places. Address G. K., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a very sober, capable person, who has the best of city references. Call at No. 215 West 25th-st., below 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman to a private family; good city reference. Address A. G., No. 15 East 47th-st., for two days.

A COLLECTOR, WHO IS SKILFUL, experienced and well recommended, offers to take difficult claims for collection on shares. Address COLLECTOR, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

TO SHOE MANUFACTURERS.—A MAN fully competent to take charge of machine-sewing, nailed or otherwise, a situation as foreman. Address FOREMAN, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

SERVANTS WANTED.

Three English Protestant servants; one cook, one chambermaid and waiter, and one laundress, to go to New-Haven, Conn.; the best testimonials required for honesty and capacity. Apply on Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 30 and 31, from 9 to 12 o'clock, at No. 7 East 25th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER; AN INDUSTRIOUS man without children, who understands his business thoroughly, and is not afraid of work. If married, his wife as well as himself must bring unexceptionable references as to character and usefulness, and where they have been employed. Fancy gentlemen need not answer this advertisement. Address, stating name, wages and reference, HAMMOND, Box 1,578 Post-office.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WILL EMPLOY young men, 16 to 18 years old, of good character and education, who may desire to acquire a knowledge of the wholesale dry goods business; those residing with their parents will have the preference. Apply by letter, in the handwriting of the applicant, with reference, at
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

TO LOCAL EDITORS.—WANTED—A LOCAL editor for an old-established Union paper, located in one of the pleasantest and thriving places in the State. Address LOCAL, Box No. 161 *Times* Office, stating what experience had and salary expected.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY—MALE OR female, to engage in a pleasant business at home. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address, sending two red stamps, for particulars, R. WAYVELL, Post-office Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 16 OR 18 YEARS old, as assistant entry clerk in a hosiery and notion house; must write well and be quick at figures. Address, with references, stating salary expected, Box No. 1,915 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, a girl to do general housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and come well recommended; high wages to a really good girl. Apply at No. 254 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PORTER, WHO CAN PACK hosiery, make himself useful, sweep out the store, and is not afraid to work. Apply to WM. HANNAM, No. 6 College-place.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER; one thoroughly competent and experienced. Apply by letter, giving address and references; also amount of salary expected. LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS STORE, AN active and intelligent young man, about 18 years of age. Address, with references, R. J., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED—TO LEARN THE WOOD ENgraving business; must have taste for drawing and be able to remain until he is of age. Apply to
LOSSING & BARRITT, No. 7 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A WAITER; NONE NEED APPLY without the best city recommendations. Apply at No. 18 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A DRY GOODS IMPORTING-house, a smart boy for the office. Address OFFICE, Box No. 2,085 Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A BOYS' boarding-school. Apply at No. 502 Washington-st., from 2 to 3 o'clock on Friday, the 1st inst.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron for a private family, at Irvington, on Hudson River. Call at No. 31 Pearl-st., front office, third door.

FIFER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OR BOY, to play the fife in a military school. Apply at No. 502 Washington-st., from 2 to 3 o'clock, on Friday, the 1st inst.

WEAVERS WANTED.—TEN GOOD FANCY cassimere weavers wanted immediately. Apply to WILLIAM CLARK, Superintendent, Little Falls, Herkimer County, N. Y.

WANTED—CANVASSERS IN EVERY COUNTY to sell Powell's great national picture of "The Voters in Congress for the Constitutional Amendment." Thorough agents clear $100 to $200 per month. Send for circular, or call on POWELL & CO., 24 Hible House, N. Y.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS WITH good recommendations, wanted at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.; excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses and seamstresses.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS.—WANTED, A responsible party to build a plank-road to connect Oil Creek Railroad with Pit Hole City, Venango County, Pennsylvania. Inquire at the office of Indian Rock Oil Company, No. 71 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

ALL SIZES NEW EASY WALKING CRUTCHES.—Hartman's patent elastic rubber crutches are pronounced by all who have used them to be the greatest improvement ever made to aid and comfort the lame. Physicians who have examined them testify that they are the only crutches ever made on natural, scientific principles. Any number of testimonials from those who have used them to be seen at the salesroom, No. 478½ Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts., New-York. Wholesale and retail.
GEO. W. LOVEJOY, M. D., Sole Proprietor.

KNICKERBOCKER ANTHRACITE COAL COMPANY.

Offices, No. 416 Broadway, corner Canal-st.
We are now delivering our superior Lehigh coal to stockholders at $6 50 per ton, screened.

PURE COUNTRY COWS' MILK, AND NO other, is served to families by the Rockland County and New-Jersey Milk Association, from their offices, No. 146 East 10th-st., and corner of 37th-st. and Broadway. References to many of our customers, or come and see our system to keep it pure as cow gives it.
S. W. CANFIELD, Agent.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

Mrs. N. P. WILLIS will reopen her school, in which there are a few vacancies, Sept. 20.
Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS

will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7¾—JOCKO; OR THE BRAZILIAN APE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL, No. 720 Broadway—MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM.

IRVING HALL—ARTEMUS WARD'S Entertainments.

BROADWAY THEATRE—HAMLET.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Wirz Military Commission reassembled yesterday morning. Gen. THOMAS, a member of the court, said he understood the prisoner had been handcuffed while in prison. He could see no necessity for such rigid treatment, especially as the prisoner is always attended by guards. Col. CHIPMAN explained that the handcuffing was at the instance of the counsel for the accused, as on the day counsel deserted him, he said he would never again appear in court, and as the prisoner seemed to meditate suicide. Mr. BAKER now saw no necessity for handcuffing the prisoner, and presumed that the continuance of it arose from misapprehension, and would not be repeated from anything heretofore said by the prisoner's counsel. Col. PERSONS, at one time commanding the post at Andersonville, showed that WIRZ was assigned to the prison by Gen. WINDER, and had full charge of it. The witness had subsequently prayed the Judge in the neighborhood to abate the nuisance, but was obliged to abandon the case at the instance of Gen. COBB. Several witnesses were examined as to the condition of the prison, and other facts in connection, when the court adjourned till Friday.

Two of our German singing clubs were entertained in a most hospitable manner in Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, by the Young Mannerchoir. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the Mannercboir and their guests, in fifty barouches, preceded by a grand cavalcade, paraded through the principal streets of the city to Fairmount Park, and thence to ENGEL & WOLF'S farm, where the time was whiled away in dancing, singing and athletic sports. During the interval between the singing and the exhibition of some splendid panoramic views, a beautiful flag was presented to the Young Mannerchoir by their lady friends at the hands of Mr. WM. J. ALEXANDER. It was received on behalf of the club by their President, J. S. HEINS, Esq. A bountiful supper was then partaken of, after which the festivities wound up by a fine display of fireworks.

We have news from Cape Haytien to the 22d instant. The rebels had captured Fort St. Michael on the harbor, thereby compelling GEFFRARD'S troops to evacuate Petite Ange and stop the bombardment of the town. Some blockade-running vessels had got in during the night time and furnished the people with some pressing necessities. The white people were in great danger from the insurgent blacks, who took every opportunity to kill such as they could find outside the town, or in any unprotected place. Three of GEFFRARD'S officers had been coaxed away from the American Consul's house, and deliberately murdered.

Lieut. HAHN, an officer sent on special duty through the northeastern portion of North Carolina, has returned to Raleigh. He reports that in the portion of the State visited by him a perfect reign of terror exists. The freedmen are maltreated and even murdered with impunity, and those who treat them decently are subjected to suspicion and violence. One man, an ex-officer in the Union service, was compelled to fly for his life because he proposed to pay a colored servant wages instead of handing the money over to his former master.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad was opened to Oneonta, a distance of eighty-two miles, on Tuesday last. Fifty-eight miles more will complete the road to Binghamton.

The United States Telegraph Company have lately opened offices at Waverley, Elmira and Corning; and will soon be in communication with all important points on the Erie road.

The expenses of the City Government of Brooklyn for next year are estimated at $2,770,284 60. The erection of a new Police Headquarters is contemplated at an expense of $15,000.

A considerable fire occurred in New-Haven yesterday. A saddlery and hardware shop and a pianoforte manufactory were nearly destroyed; loss about $60,000 in all.

Two large hemp warehouses in St. Louis, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. The loss is estimated to be $325,000; insured, $250,000.

The New-Jersey Democratic Convention yesterday nominated Gen. RUNYON, of Essex County, for Governor. Their resolutions are of the era of 1832, when Gen. JACKSON, was President.

The Governor of New-Hampshire has invited a dozen or two of Governors to visit the New-England Fair, which is to commence next week.

Bishop KENRICK is very ill in St. Louis.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship *Africa* at Halifax yesterday, we have two days' later intelligence from Europe. The political news is unimportant. The London journals are entirely occupied in discussing the prospects of the Atlantic cable; and, while acknowledging the great practical difficulties which lie in the way, they express the most sanguine expectations of ultimate success. Capt. ANDERSON, of the *Great Eastern*, in a letter says that it will require ten months to provide proper gear for lifting the Atlantic cable, and to make the necessary repairs to the *Great Eastern*. He suggested that the new cable should be made and laid in May next, and the old one be then picked up and repaired. He has every confidence in the future success of the cable, but thinks it useless to renew the attempt to lay it during the Winter months. The Suez Canal was opened on the 17th inst., and a vessel laden with coal passed from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. The differences between Austria and Prussia, in regard to the Duchies, have been amicably settled.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Albany papers state that a young man named GEORGE WILLIS was arrested in that city Monday night, by Capt. CLINTON, of the Second Precinct, and Detective AUBUR, of this city. WILLIS was a clerk in the New-York Pension Agency office. On Saturday last the Pension Agent delivered $3,000 in government greenbacks to WILLIS for the purpose of having the same deposited in the bank. Instead of doing so, WILLIS took the next train for Albany. He passed through East Albany on the train, and proceeded to Troy, when he put up at the Mansion House. On Sunday morning he returned to Albany, and went to the house where he was arrested. WILLIS says he regretted the commission of the crime soon after getting on the train, and resolved to make every reparation. Accordingly on Monday morning he dispatched $2,000 of the money by express, to his employer. He felt easier after this, and as he says himself, proves that he was at least clever. When arrested he had $292. He has gone through about $700 since Saturday night. He is the son of a well-known Wall-street jeweler. As defalcations were all the rage in the Metropolis, he thought he would take a hand in.

Mr. PETER R. MUMFORD, a Wall-street broker, arrested some time ago on complaint of GREENLEAF, NORRIS & Co., who charged him with defrauding them to the amount of $28,200, by means of worthless checks given in payment for gold, was brought up yesterday at the Tombs Police Court for examination. His counsel adduced evidence to show that MUMFORD kept a large account in the bank on which the check was given, and that no fraud was intended. Justice DOWLING then ordered the prisoner to be discharged.

Commissioners ACTON, BERGEN and MCMURRAY, of the Metropolitan Police, heard eighty-eight complaints against their subordinates yesterday, and not in a single case was an officer shown to have been guilty of any more flagrant offence than the violation of a trivial rule of the department. Twenty-five hundred policemen, with all the dangerous elements of society hostile to them, and not a man shown to have flinched from the performance of duty, or to have committed an error in the execution of his orders!

A child, aged five years, named THERESA BRADY, was yesterday brought before Justice SUTHERLAND, of the Supreme Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The writ was issued on the petition of the mother of the child, who desires to have it taken from a Protestant family and placed in a Catholic Orphan Asylum. The court refused the motion on the ground, among other reasons, that the mother, by her own statement, had not brought the case within the rule of law applicable thereto.

The inquest in the case of Mrs. CATHARINE CLEEVES, burned to death in the fire which occurred in the store No. 16 John-street, on the afternoon of the 26th inst., was resumed yesterday. Some interesting evidence was given by Fire Marshal BAKER, as to the danger arising from the storage of fireworks and their liability to spontaneous combustion. The inquest was then adjourned to 11 A. M., on Monday next.

The Fenian Brotherhood of Elizabeth, N. J., held a grand picnic at Sommer's Grove, yesterday. Some six circles of the order were present, and the visitors on the ground numbered nearly two thousand. Dancing and social games were only indulged in, and several speeches made by leading officials in the Brotherhood. Everything passed off remarkably well, no disturbance occurring to mar the festivities of the day.

A motion was made yesterday in the Supreme Court to admit JAMES F. O'BRAM, who stands charged with the shooting of JOSEPH VAN DOREN, in Beaver-street, on the 29th of July last, to bail. The court will decide the motion on Saturday next.

Gold was steady yesterday at 144@144¼. The Customs Duties were again large, and business among the Importers very active. Government Stocks firm; the Railway speculations left off steady. Money easy at 5 @ 6 cent. to the Brokers. Exchange 109@109½ 30 cent. The August Customs Duties at New-York will reach about *thirteen millions in Gold.*

Wirz and the Union Prisoners.

We print a letter elsewhere from H. WIRZ, now on trial at Washington for unlawful cruelty to our prisoners at Andersonville. In this letter WIRZ shows that he begins to appreciate what it is to be a prisoner. Perhaps he can now understand something of the feelings of each one of the thousands of prisoners of war who died in his custody of exposure, starvation and disease to which he doomed them. *Their* "health was bad." *Their* "prison fare was not calculated to benefit a sick or suffering man!" But their sickness and their sufferings,—their horrible and ineffable torments, which a wolf could scarcely look upon without a shudder,—seem to have excited no feeling in his bosom, at the time they were inflicted, at all akin to that which *his* sufferings, infinitely less as they are, extort from him now. His whining over his own griefs is a fit sequel to his savage gloating over theirs.

WIRZ puts in a plea which, if true, will shield him from the punishment he so dreads. He asserts that the sufferings of our prisoners were not inflicted by him,—that they were unavoidable,—that the rebel government *could not* give them more food, or better shelter, or more kindly treatment than it did. This is just what the present trial is to test. If WIRZ merely obeyed his orders, and was holding his position, as he asserts, under duress, the fact will appear,—and then those who gave him the orders for what he did can be held responsible. And if the rebel government was compelled to expose its own troops in the same way, and to feed them in the same way, and to *kill* them in the same way, the fact can be proved before the tribunal at whose bar WIRZ is arraigned.

It is not necessary to anticipate the result. We have no doubt WIRZ will have justice done him. He will have a fair trial, and access to all the testimony he can command. If he is not responsible for what was done, he will be acquitted;—if he did it without orders, or in pursuance of any but the most explicit and peremptory orders from his superiors, we trust he will suffer the penalty justly due to the most infamous and most inconceivable series of crimes of which history makes any record.

Anonymous writers in British journals are endeavoring to create the impression abroad that rebel prisoners in Northern custody experienced treatment similar to that bestowed on Union men at Andersonville. Even a rebel must have waited until he was thousands of miles away, before he could muster courage to utter a falsehood so foul and so flagrant. If any case can be presented against an officer in charge of any Northern prison, in which any cruelty of any kind was practiced toward rebel prisoners,—or in which a single one of them died or *lost flesh* in consequence of maltreatment at our hands, we venture to say that the alleged culprit will have prompt trial and full justice awarded to him according to his deserts. No such pretense has ever been made here at home. The main reason why the rebels were anxious for exchanges during the war, was notoriously because *their* men were returned stronger and heartier than when they were taken, in exchange for the miserable wrecks and skeletons to which they had reduced ours.

We trust the British nobles and newspapers who are so vigilant in support of rebel honor, will give due attention to the developments of the trial now in progress at Washington. They will find in its records something quite as tangible and quite as reliable as the loose assertions and slanders of fugitive warriors from the rebel ranks.

OPERATIC DISCORDS—MAX AND THE PRESS.—We publish what may be styled a semi-official reply to Manager MARETZEK'S onset upon the *Herald*, made some days since. It comes avowedly from the "headquarters" of the hostile camp, and substantiates on that authority the main points which we suggested a few days since would probably prove to be the facts of the case. There seems to be very little foundation, except in Manager MARETZEK'S ingenious imagination, for supposing that he was either enjoying or suffering from a subvention of $20,000 a year at the hands of the *Herald*. He may congratulate himself on having that costly and uncomfortable delusion completely dispelled.

Now we hope he will go to work and give us the best possible opera season which his long experience and large resources will enable him to produce. He has learned how to do without newspaper assistance; let him repudiate all subventions, repel all exactions, treat newspapers just as he does the rest of mankind, attend carefully to his own business and leave journalists to do the same. He may rely upon it that if he has good artists and produces good operas, the public will find it out and will go to hear them, no matter what the *Herald* or any other newspaper may say. Indeed, we may so far let him into one of the grand secrets of journalism as to assure him that no newspaper is likely very long to declare that to be *bad* which the public declares to be *good;* if it does, it will have its labor for its pains. If he will avail himself of this hint, Manager MAX may have a good time of it. He has only to be virtuous, and he will be quite sure of being happy.

Vice in New-York—Virtue in Boston.

Were there anywhere in the world a great city like New-York, of a million people, in which every man was a model of all the virtues, every woman a type of all the graces, and every child had a clean face—in which all the merchants were governed by perfect honor, the servant-girls by honesty, the hotel-keepers by charity—and everybody by the golden rule—where there was neither bloated aristocracy nor morbid beggary—where everybody had bread and newspapers in abundance—where every street was always clean and all the sewers were ever sweet—where numberless rows of elegant residences furnished ideal homes for the whole population—where horrid epidemics never raged and chronic endemics were not—where, in short, only healthy saints flourished under perfect conditions, it is probable we might have gone to live there if it had been our fate to be born in Boston. It is possible we might not. The reasons impelling us to go there would be the analogies between such a city and Boston. The reasons bearing against our going would be the difference between Boston and such a city.

But, so far in the history of the world, the character of its great cities has been very mottled. No one of them has been virtuous or cleanly. All of them have been blotched with vice, disease and dirt. In each of them there have been knaves and fools. In all of them the devil has dominated; in none of them have the saints prevailed. Mercantile dishonor, trade trickeries, financial cheatings, assassinations, burglaries, arson, riotings, selfishness, drunkenness, wantonness—such things have been and are in all great cities. Streets that are neither swept nor garnished—hideous masses of houses, where woe-begone myriads lead woful lives—what great city of modern, or mediæval or ancient times has not been disgraced by them? Inequalities of fortune and circumstance, gross and crime-begetting—it is in great cities that the most painful extremes of this are found. All these characteristics and incidents might, in fact, be predicated of Boston, though it by no means takes rank among the world's great cities. It is not denied that they all belong to the great City of New-York.

But is this all that can be said of New-York? Is every thing that can be said of it of this character? One might almost fancy so from reading the Boston *Transcript*. The *Transcript*, professing to obtain its information from certain leading journals of this city, describes New-York as preparing itself at a double-quick pace for the fate that fell upon certain wicked cities of old. It is "becoming a mighty, rotten, unsavory sink of iniquity, a gigantic physical nuisance, whose annihilation by the rest of the country, according to the dictates of the law of self-preservation, and to guard against the spread of contagious gangrene, will soon be a necessity." Its journals are "constantly revealing corruptions so immense, wide-spread and seemingly irradicable, that it is becoming a matter of regret that FERNANDO WOOD did not succeed in taking the city out of the Union, provided it could at the same time have been taken off from the continent, and anchored in mid-ocean. Why all decent people living in it do not at once pack up and quit it, and why all decent people elsewhere do not avoid visiting it, as a festering, infectious, plague-smitten metropolis, it is difficult to understand." The *Transcript* says that "there appears to be some dispute about the census of the commercial emporium; but if things go on much longer as they are represented to be going on now, the dispute cannot be of long duration. There will be, or ought to be, no inhabitants deserving enumeration, for any purpose save to get at the statistics of crime—just as the convicts in Sing Sing are counted. It is clear from the statements of New-York journals," continues the *Transcript*, "That the financial institutions are to be looked upon with constant suspicion; that whole sections are the resort of thieves, bullies and murderers; that the finest streets are crowded with 'hells' of every description; that the 'authorities' themselves are among the freqnent inmates of the 'lock-ups;' that the social system is chaotic and thoroughly depraved; that from hackmen up to Common Councilmen, nobody is honest; that, in short, vice of every hue, dirty and disgusting, gilded and fascinating, in low places and high places, has taken entire possession of Gotham, and is holding therein an uninterrupted and perpetual saturnalia, night and day. From Wall-street to the Central Park, through all the highways and by-ways, all the forms of sin ever heard or dreamt of are stalking or skulking, smirking or fawning, laughing as madmen laugh, or swearing as the lost only can swear, without let or hindrance. Nor is this all. Disease of every kind is swelling the bills of mortality. The poor are living in dens worse than the Black Hole of Calcutta or the Libby Prison. The gutters are exhaling miasma enough to poison millions. The horse railroad cars are locomotive pest-houses and missionaries of pestilence. The cholera is probably coming, and every conceivable preparation has been made to give it a hearty 'reception.' Morally, New-York is fit for showers of brimstone. Physically, New-York is a metropolitan lazaretto."

The *Transcript* is kind enough to double the daily indictments preferred against New-York by certain of its own daily newspapers, but concludes by declaring that if they can be sustained by proof, on all the counts or on any count,

"It is high time somebody was up and doing. The reconstruction of the South should be indefinitely postponed. The horrors of Andersonville should be sent into oblivion. The ravages and sad consequences of the war should no longer cause a regretful word or a sorrowing sigh. The entire nation should be 'agitated,' until an universal public sentiment stimulates an universal activity to rescue New-York from the abyss on the edge of which it insanely indulges in its carnival of transgression and into which it must soon be hurled by the inevitable laws of retribution."

The error in all this Boston statement, apart from its rhetorical exaggeration, is in mistaking a part for the whole. New-York has miles of streets that are filthy and abominable; it has its Five Points, Water-street, Cherry-street, and so on; but it also has its hundreds of miles of beautiful, spacious and well-kept avenues, such as the Fourth and Fifth and nearly all the streets above Bleecker, running across town. It has a great population crowded into rookeries, shanties, cellars, garrets, and detestable tenements of all orders of detestability; but it has also a hundred thousand families living in houses more elegant and commodious than can be found in any other city. It has dishonest financiers and hackmen; but in no city does there exist a higher standard of mercantile and financial honor. It has had a JENKINS and a KETCHUM; but has it not also had such specimens of Socratic virtue and philosophic poverty as the "lime-kiln man," now, alas! unhappily deceased? If it has gambling hells on its finest streets, has it not also heavenly tabernacles on *every* street? It has vicious men and women, but what proportion do they bear to its chaste women and brave men? In short, so small a proportion do its foul places, foul vices and foul people bear to its magnificent vistas, its stern morality, and its admirable citizens, that one might spend a life-time on Manhattan Island without knowing the existence of aught that was not fair and good.

Our newspapers make much ado about the foulness that does exist, simply that it may be purified; about the vice, merely that it may be expelled, and about the knaves, only that they may be extirpated, and that thus our great city may attain that absolute perfection which all others have failed to reach. The papers do not descant as largely upon those of its characteristics that are commendable, because they are seen and known to all men, and because of the inherent modesty and humility of the press and people.

We have thus far only written about vice in New-York. Concerning virtue in Boston, we have only to say that no doubt it may be found there.

The Piers of New-York—Their Condition at the Present Time—A Reform Needed.

If New-York, as the great commercial port of the western hemisphere, has anything to be ashamed of, it is the condition of her water front. No seaport city in the world of half its size, or one-third its mercantile marine importance, is so ill provided with wharves and piers at which to receive and load her imports, exports and passengers. While European ports can boast their granite quays, on which are located some of the finest warehouses that art and money can produce, New-York can only claim a string of rotten, filthy, reeking and ricketty old things which we call piers.

It is true that a few of them which are leased and controlled by individuals or corporate bodies are in a passable condition, and measurably calculated to accommodate their special requirements. But those of them the property of the city, and under direct municipal control, are but little better than man and horse traps, on which are to be seen the accumulations of ordure and decay, added to a host of great inconveniences.

At times common decency forbids a person who has any self-respect from passing down these piers, and there are but few of them on which it is safe or proper for a lady to venture. After dark it is actually dangerous for any one without the aid of a lantern to pass down to the extremity of one of these rotten and unsafe combinations of broken timber and ricketty frame work. Why our merchants do not protest against such disregard of necessary accommodation, for which they are obliged to pay such round prices, seems strange to us. It is no new thing for the river thieves to bore through these piers and tap costly liquors, and before they are discovered carry off many gallons of the plunder. Coffee, tea and other commodities go in the same manner. Yet nothing is done to strike at the root of this evil.

It would cost but little, in comparison to the advantages to be realized, to build piers of a style in keeping with our character as the greatest mercantile city of this continent. If you please let us sink cast-iron columns and place upon them a wooden structure, both durable and ornamental. Such a work would be an ornament to our water-front. Let us have some symmetry in their form, and break up the present system of building piers of various widths and lengths, and thus defacing the line of the shore.

Let us have done with this patching up of these forlorn-looking cribs; and give us something which is safe and commodious. It will pay, and we venture to predict that men can be found who will do the work at reasonable prices, and give us at the same time wharves and piers which will reflect credit upon us as New-Yorkers.

WORK FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS.—There is in Berlin and other continental cities an organization on the principle of the London Shoeblack Brigade, the members of which are known as *Dienstmaenner*, or errand men. They are uniformed, systematically governed and distributed, like a police; and they are guaranteed, under proper security, to be honest and faithful in the performance of duty. Veterans from the army have the preference among the candidates for admission to this corps; and it is mainly disabled veterans who avail themselves of the privilege. Indeed, the discipline of punctuality and obedience obtained in a military life is peculiarly fitted to prepare them for this employment. The errand-men carry messages, packages, &c., from and to all parts of the city and suburbs. They are not allowed to refuse any proper errand simply because it is not to their taste, nor to charge for their services more than the regular prices, the tariff of which is determined by the Board of Supervision, according to the distance, time and labor involved in each class of cases. We remember being highly amused, many years ago, at a scene in Berlin, between a professional shoe-black and a professional errand-man. The boy had summoned the old veteran, and ordered him to go forthwith to the remotest suburb of the city, and buy him a new blacking-brush, at the same time placing in his hand the smallest fee allowed by law for the service. In vain the old man protested that there were blacking-brushes to be had round the corner, that the commission given required a journey of seven miles, that it was a case not contemplated by the law, &c. Young Germany stood on his rights, and made the servant of the public know his place.

Properly protected against small boys, however, this institution of an errand corps would be a good thing in New-York. We are glad to know that many merchants have given employment of this character to individual veterans. This, however, need not hinder the success of a company which should attempt such a work on a large scale, and for the benefit of the general public. We are informed, indeed, that something of the sort is already on foot among us; and we shall heartily welcome its introduction, if it be properly organized and conducted.

NEW-JERSEY.—The Democrats of this country yesterday held their State Convention, and after several ballots, nominated Gen. RUNYON for Governor. Their platform is a curiosity. They charge the consequences of the war upon the election of a sectional President, evidently meaning JEFF. DAVIS, the chosen of the eleven seceding States; they favor a return of the government to its original purposes, whatever they may be; they declare and insist upon the rights of all the States, including the Broad Seal; they "oppose negro suffrage emphatically;" they go—shade of BENTON!—for gold and silver currency, (will they be good enough to let us know when that sort of currency becomes prevalent?) they want to have government bonds taxed; they "express sympathy and gratitude to the soldiers," (a good idea, perhaps, but the grammar is queer;) they insist that the government shall pay the soldiers all their bounty money, or land, as it may be—and we say, Amen; they are opposed to military arrests, (probably on personal grounds;) they favor free elections; they are clamorous for a large supply of *habeas corpus;* and as for the National debt, they are "down on it," and tell the listening world that it is "onerous and improperly managed." And so the Democratic Jerseymen enter the canvass—against everything that has been done for the past four years. Their cue seems to have been, "Pitch into the government—no matter what it does, pitch in." It is a standing order in the editorial rooms of a celebrated newspaper on the other side of the ocean, that in case the current events of the day fail to furnish themes for leading articles, they are to "pitch into the Catholics." These anthropomorphous Jersey fossils are in a like category. Having no ideas or principles of their own, or, if they have, not daring to shape them, they take the final alternative—pitch into the government. Let them pitch.

OTHER ROUTES FOR THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—It is probable now that further attempts to lay the Atlantic cable are to be postponed at least for another year, that the company will begin to consider the question whether they have chosen the shortest and best ocean route. From Belleisle, which lies off the extreme northern coast of Newfoundland, and which European steamers pass close by every week in Summer—to Innistrahull, the extreme north point of land in Ireland, is 1,680 miles. From Belleisle to Galway is 1,655 miles, and to Cape Clear, 1,675 miles. From St. John (Newfoundland) to Galway, 1,640 miles, and from the same port to Cape Clear, 1,670 miles. These are the very shortest routes on the parallel thus far preferred by the Atlantic Telegraph Company. They are all considerably shorter than that from Trinity Bay to Valentia. There may, however, be counterbalancing advantages to justify the selection of these latter terminal points—that is, as long as a northern route is preferred.

The strange thing is that no enterprising company thinks of a line from Cape Race, by way of the Azores, to Cape St. Vincent, in Portugal. From Cape Race to the Island of Flores, the distance is nine hundred and eighty-four geographical miles. From Flores to the Island of Fayal is less than one hundred miles. From Fayal to St. Miguel about one hundred and ten miles; and from St. Miguel to the Portuguese coast about eight hundred miles. The comparatively short submarine stretches by this line are not its only advantage. It would form a line, subject to treaty arrangements, between several governments, instead of being under the exclusive control of one leading Power. Surely it is time that some of our enterprising capitalists took this matter in hand.

BARCLAY-STREET TRAVEL.—The police authorities have recently laid the community under an obligation by increasing the police force at the crossing of Fulton-street and Broadway. We now call their attention to another locality where the foot travel is equally difficult and dangerous. The crossing from the Hoboken Ferry to Barclay-street is an undertaking of frequent terror to hundreds of passengers. There are two policemen always stationed there, whose duties are performed, as is apparent to all, in the most zealous and judicious manner, but they have enough and too much to do at the crossing proper, and cannot possibly attend to the interval between West-street and the ferry gate, which is crowded with vehicles, hackmen, wagons from the steam pier next door, and a miscellaneous crowd. After the passengers cross to Barclay-street, there is another difficulty. The sidewalks at and beyond the south corner of Barclay and West streets are choked up by a crowd of loafers, salesmen, barrels, baskets, boxes, &c., none of which have any business there, and the removal of which would allow the main crossing from the ferry to be cleared in much quicker time than at present. At Washington-street there should always be an officer, or at least at crowded hours of the day, and another should be stationed at the Greenwich-street crossing. The daily narrow escapes at these two places are very numerous. The thousands who, night and morning, have to storm these crossings, and crowd at a snail's pace through the sidewalk labyrinth in Barclay-street, between West and Washington streets, would hail the presence of more police force with real delight.

HEAVY RECEIPTS OF COTTON.—Cotton is at present pouring into this market in large quantities. The receipts, thus far this week, average nearly 5,000 bales a day, against daily sales of about 2,000 bales. The stock of cotton here is increasing rapidly; it is now estimated at over 100,000 bales. As the stock accumulates prices recede. Middling grades have declined 3 cents per pound within a week. Cotton goods, on the other hand, are temporarily in very moderate supply, and unusually brisk request, at advancing prices. Production does not keep pace with consumption. Some of the Eastern mills are working on short time "for want of water." We hope this need will soon be satisfied, so that goods may be produced in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of the unusually brisk Autumn trade, and prevent all unnecessary inflation of market values.

FOND OF IT.—The *Tribune* tenaciously clings to the error which it originated, as to the reserved right of converting the seven-thirties, on maturity, into five-twenties. In a leader on "our national debt," published yesterday, it repeated its assumption, that to the Secretary of the Treasury the convertible privilege referred to really belongs. In the conditions of the loan, widely advertised, under official sanction, it was specifically stated that all subscribers to the loan would have the right of conversion, and this fact was industriously urged as an encouragement to the loyal masses to buy the notes from the treasury agents. The reservation of the option to the holders of the notes is also plainly printed on the back of every one of the seven-thirties. Our patriotic cotemporary can easily ascertain "the facts of the case" by purchasing a seven-thirty note, and carefully reading the indorsement printed on the back of it.

THE CABLE.—It is clear from the published statement of Capt. ANDERSON, of the *Great Eastern*, to which reference is made in the telegram of European news, that the laying of the cable anew, or of attempting to recover and repair what has been lost, must be adjourned till another year. We presume Capt. ANDERSON'S opinion will go a very considerable way with the directors of the company. It is probable that it is an opinion not only fortified by all his experience of the navigation of the North Atlantic, but by the observations of the scientific gentlemen who accompanied Capt. ANDERSON in the outward expedition which he commanded.

CURRENT REVENUE OF THE GOVERNMENT.—The current receipts of the government from customs and internal revenue are unusually large. The income from internal revenue averages over two millions dollars a day. The customs revenue, through the single port of New-York, is this week up to a daily average of nearly $600,000 in coin; yesterday, it reached $735,500; or, on the basis of gold at 145, equal to $1,066,475 in currency. Evidently, the national treasury cannot be very "hard pressed" for means to meet all current claims upon it.

Railroad Safety.

In another column will be found an advertisement of *Creamer's Safety Brake*, which deserves special attention in these days of railroad catastrophes. In case of accident, it is always highly important to *stop* a train as promptly as possible; indeed, a very large proportion of the most serious accidents of the day are due to the inability to arrest the motion of the train quickly enough. This brake, as is attested by the officers of all the roads which have used it, attains this result more thoroughly than any other ever used. Its construction is simple, and its special merit consists in the fact that every brake on the same car can be applied at the same instant. We recommend the advertisement to the attention of all concerned.

NOTES.

—As an instance of zeal without knowledge, let the note-reader observe the following true item: In early California-settlement days it was deemed "the cheese" for adventurous Yankees to pay great deference to the Roman Catholic predilections of the aboriginal and abo-Mexican population. One sharp but illiterate chap, from somewhere near sunrise, happened to fix his eyes upon certain rich lands in the neighborhood of Mount Diablo, (or Diabolo;) and on a tempting occasion, when some saint's festival called together on that mountain all the local dignitaries of the Church, our Yankee made his ten-strike. After volubly impressing upon all who would hear him his intense respect and veneration for the only true Church, and his love for her ministers, (those who could convey the coveted lands of course being meant,) he culminated in a brilliant idea. He had somehow learned that the Spanish Catholics were very partial to the prefix "San," and he knew that it meant "Saint;" so, winding up a speech intended to be eulogistic of all the saints in the calendar, he said: "Now, venerable fathers and laymen, allow me to propose that, on this memorable occasion, we add one more to the brilliant galaxy of sacred names in this beautiful land—one more saint to the glorious list that honor the Golden State; I propose, Sirs, that this mountain on which we are now standing be hereafter and forever known as San Diablo." It is recorded that the worthy fathers were for a moment in doubt whether to be indignant or pass "Saint Devil" off as a joke, and the question was never fully settled; but the ambitious sponsor, somehow or other, never got the land, and would always insist that the priests were a stupid lot of bumbugs.

—One of the most amusing things that occur in newspaper life, is the tendency of writers for the press to build frames. Worn out with drudgery, ambitious to be smart, casting about—like a medical student in a graveyard—for a "subject," the *blasé* scribbler remembers or happens to see a line or paragraph that gives him a cue. That is enough. He transfixes that cue, and around it, like a silkworm weaving its own tomb, he spins the fustian of his pen, until the aggregate structure swells into a column, all leaded. And what is the net product? Does the butterfly float from this mummyised tomb? Now and then, but not often. Suppose, by way of experiment, some of these quotation sharks try their smartness upon the following lines, which are from that convenient reservoir, "an old play:"

"Thus, when a barber and a collier fight,
The barber beats the collier white;
The dusty collier heaves his swollen sack,
And, red with fury, knocks the barber black.
Then comes a dust-man, all with brick o'erspread,
And beats the barber and the collier red.
White, red and black in mingling clouds are tossed,
And in the smoke they raise, the combatants are lost."

—JACOB STRAWN, of Jacksonville, Ill., died suddenly on the 24th inst. Starting in farming and cattle buying at an early age, with a capital of fifty cents in silver, Mr. STRAWN came to be the king farmer of the West—his acres spread over almost whole counties, and it was no unusual thing for him to sow a field of wheat or plant corn over a space twice the size of a German kingdom. He had sheep and kine upon a thousand hills, for would have had if the hills had been there;) he built pretty much the whole of the village of Jacksonville; he represented his district in the Legislature, where he was noted for direct and available good sense, and in all positions filled the idea of a good citizen. His "little garden patch," at the time of his death, embraced nearly 35,000 acres, worth at least $1,500,000 without the improvements. He was twice married, and leaves seven sons and one daughter. In person he was a DANIEL LAMBERT, weighing about 350 pounds. During the war he was an active and liberal friend and supporter of the Union cause.

—Racing on the Jersey Flats still continues to an alarming extent, notwithstanding the repeated warnings railroad people are daily receiving. A case occurred yesterday which is worthy of notice. The noon train from Jersey City, for Newark, was crossing one of the numerous junctions near that place, and had barely passed over the open switch before another train came tearing by on the other track, just missing the last car of the Newark train. The switch-tender deserves great praise for his marvelous dexterity in adjusting the switch, and preventing a terrible accident. Barely a second of time, no doubt, stood between the passengers and serious injury, if not death.

POLITICAL.

The Shorter Political Catechism.

QUESTIONS.

From the Tribune, Aug. 26.

The New-York TIMES prints my reply to THURLOW WEED's elaborately malignant attack on me through its columns, for which its editor has my thanks. But he sees fit to accompany it with comments which seem to me calculated to mislead the public mind with regard to the nature, as well as the merits, of the matters in controversy. Not to protract discussion, but to elicit and establish truth, I ask Mr. HENRY J. RAYMOND (since he has constituted himself an arbiter in the case) to answer succinctly these questions:

1. Do you *believe* that THURLOW WEED in good faith supported and tried to elect Gen. WADSWORTH as Governor of our State throughout the canvass and in the election of 1862?

2. Mr. WEED says *I know* that not only he, but his *friends* also, were "faithful to a man:" were not the persons named by me as such known in 1862 as among his political and personal "friends?" and did they or did they not support Gen. WADSWORTH as aforesaid?

3. Is it not known to you that certain of Mr. WEED's "friends" here cherish affinities and maintain illicit relations with certain of our Democratic politicians for their mutual advantage? and was not LEWIS R. BYRES (for example) chosen Alderman last Fall by the aid of those "friends?"

4. Since you speak of "the avoidance of *new issues*, whereon wise men differ," as essential to the success of the Union party in our State this Fall, will you say explicitly whether the Enfranchisement of the Blacks, and especially of those who have fought for the Union, is one of those "new issues," which you say "no man has any right to force on the Union party?" H. G.

REPLIES.

The foregoing, owing to my absence from the city, has but just met my attention.

1. I happened to be a member and President of the convention which nominated Gen. WADSWORTH for Governor in 1862. After the nomination had been made, I conversed with Mr. WEED as to the character of the canvass essential to secure his election. He agreed with me that it must be an active, energetic and *aggressive* canvass: that we must rely far more on exposing the disloyal spirit and temper of the Democratic party, with Gov. SEYMOUR as its head, than upon the popular strength of the radical views held and manfully avowed by Gen. WADSWORTH, for success. The result proved, I think, that in this advice he was sincere and sagacious; and I never saw nor heard, from that time until the day of election, anything from, or of, Mr. WEED, which led me then—or which leads me now—to "believe" that he did not support Gen. WADSWORTH in good faith. I *did* know of his coming to the aid of the State Committee, and raising money, after their efforts had been exhausted, for the prosecution of the canvass.

2. As to the action of the "friends" of Mr. WEED named by the *Tribune*, I know nothing except from their own statements already published. In those statements they one and all affirm that they *did* support Gen. WADSWORTH for Governor. I know no reason for doubting the truth of what they say.

3. I know nothing whatever of the "affinities" and "illicit relations" of Mr. WEED or any of his friends, or about the election of Alderman BYRES.

4. As all the Blacks have already been "*enfranchised*," I see no special necessity for raising any question on that point. But perhaps I may more completely meet H. G.'s purpose in making the inquiry by adding that I do *not* think any man has a right to "force" on the Union party, as a Union measure, support of universal suffrage among the enfranchised negroes of the Southern States,—or support of such Congressional action as shall exclude from the Union all States which may not embody such universal negro suffrage in their State constitutions. If "any man" has such a right, perhaps H. G. can tell me who he is, and where he got it.

So much by way of answer to H. G.'s questions. Now let me suggest that there are a great many "arbiters" in his disputes with Mr. WEED, beside myself,—and that they, one and all, are sorely puzzled to conjecture what good political end he hoped or expected to accomplish, by so savagely attacking Mr. WEED in regard to the call for a State Convention, and thus renewing a personal controversy productive of nothing but mischief to the Union cause. If Mr. GREELEY transfers to President JOHNSON the intense hostility which he avowed against Mr. LINCOLN, his willingness to perpetuate dissension in the ranks of his supporters becomes intelligible—though it loses in frankness what it may gain in ingenuity. But whatever the motive, this renewal of an old controversy on the eve of a State election, with the publication and indorsement of MONTGOMERY BLAIR's false and unprincipled assault upon Secretaries SEWARD and STANTON, indicates "affinities" and "illicit relations" with papers and parties which H. G. has hitherto professed to hold in special detestation. I hope the contest is now so far ended that we may have at least a truce, until after the election in November next. It does not look just now as if the friends of the Administration could afford the luxury of a domestic dissension. H. J. R.

Since writing the above, I have received a note from ISAAC DAYTON, Esq., addressed to Mr. GREELEY, which may do something toward answering his question concerning the election of Alderman BYRES. It will be found below.

POLITICAL REMINISCENCES.

The Blair Family—The Idiosyncracies and Escapades of Montgomery—His Recent Assault upon Secretaries Seward and Stanton.

LETTER FROM JOHN W. FORNEY.

From the Philadelphia Press, Aug. 30.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1865.

During Mr. LINCOLN's administration, the person who gave him the most trouble, by his complaining and quarrelsome disposition, was Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, of Maryland, whose appointment as Postmaster-General he made after a somewhat acrimonious contest between the friends of the brilliant HENRY WINTER DAVIS, who was also pressed for a seat in the Cabinet, and "the family" of the bilious and hard-to-please MONTGOMERY. A man of mediocre talents, an inferior lawyer, and a very poor speaker, this worthy individual inherits from his father, the venerable, yet still active, FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Sr., a quick, restless and meddlesome temper, end, above all, an incessant longing for patronage and power. Accustomed to wield considerable influence in the administrations of Gen. JACKSON and MARTIN VAN BUREN, under both of which, as well as under the "Accidency" of JOHN TYLER, BLAIR, Sr., was the vigorous editor of the official organ, the *Globe*, it was a sad disappointment when, after the administration of JOHN TYLER, his successor, JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, invited the eccentric, simple-hearted, and, as the result proved, incompetent and worn-out THOMAS RITCHIE, of the Richmond *Enquirer*, to take his place as manager-in-chief of the government newspaper. That proceeding, though yielded to by Mr. BLAIR, was never forgiven by himself or his friends, at that time composed of some of the most eminent men of the old Democracy—men, for instance, like VAN BUREN himself, and his son JOHN; BENTON, WOODBURY, (whose daughter married the irascible MONTGOMERY,) ALLEN, of Ohio, DALLAS, DROMGOOLE, GRUNDY, LINN, SEVIER, JOHN M. NILES, and others of equal note. It is not too much to say that the change in the editors of the official organ twenty years ago, did much to change and to shape national politics for an entire generation; and it is probable that the weak and querulous son, in imitation of the bold and crafty father, may seek to produce a similar result as a punishment upon those who effected his removal from Mr. LINCOLN's Cabinet nearly two years ago. Whatever influence deposed Mr. BLAIR, Sr., from the head of the national organ, it is certain that it was attributed to the efforts of JOHN C. CALHOUN and his supporters. The opposition of Mr. VAN BUREN to the annexation of Texas to the United States undoubtedly lost him his nomination for reelection before the Baltimore Democratic Convention of 1844, and turned against him many leading Democrats; and it is easy to see that, sympathizing in this opposition, Mr. BLAIR fell under the displeasure of those who pressed and made annexation a leading issue in the Democratic party. I shall never forget the effect of Mr. VAN BUREN's letter on that subject upon the politicians of Pennsylvania. The delegates from the State to the Democratic National Convention had been previously elected favorable to the nomination of JAMES BUCHANAN, but that timid and time-serving politician, fearing that VAN BUREN's friends would be too strong for him at Baltimore, and yet hoping that if they failed, he would be their second choice, declined the nomination on the ground that the "Little Magician" had the inside track. When Mr. VAN BUREN's anti-Texas letter appeared, the politicians dropped him with amusing unanimity and haste, showing, even at that late day, the controlling influence of slavery in Northern politics. It was, however, too late for J. B. to recover what his hasty declension had lost for him. The Van Burenites charged him with playing false, and declared that he was secretly against their favorite, and his immediate friends were so disheartened and disgusted at this vacillation that, when they got into the convention, they could only make a feeble, and ineffectual effort in his behalf. When Col. POLK was elected, he asked Mr. BLAIR, Sr., to sell the *Globe* to Father RITCHIE, which was done; and in order to propitiate the former, offered him the Spanish mission, which he positively refused, as he did another foreign appointment for his hopeful son, the present pragmatical MONTGOMERY. I have always believed that President POLK regretted the change in the *Globe*. We certainly gained, if I may use the phrase, a very poor substitute for the trenchant and fearless BLAIR, who was the most terrible newspaper tyrant ever known in Washington, and who seconded Old Hickory in many of his boldest enterprises, as well against the United States Bank as the Nullifiers. What first attracted Gen. JACKSON's attention to BLAIR, Sr., was a strong editorial article against Nullification in a newspaper in Kentucky in 1830. He immediately invited him to visit the national capital, and establish a Democratic paper in the interest of his administration, which, being accepted, was the beginning of a long career of journalism, terminating as I have stated; leaving Mr. BLAIR, by means of his partnership with JOHN C. RIVES, in the *Congressional Globe*, a standard record still published by the sons of that philanthropic and noble-hearted citizen. The fruits of the change in the *Globe* were not long ripening. Resolved to bide his time, BLAIR, Sr., carefully treasured up his wrongs, and in 1848 he made a diversion against the Democracy, by throwing his influence in favor of the Barnburner candidate for President, MARTIN VAN BUREN; thus aiding to defeat the Democratic candidate, Gen. CASS, and to elect the Whig candidate, Gen. TAYLOR. I think "the family" supported Gen. PIERCE, in 1852, although I am not sure; but when the Missouri Compromise was repealed, in 1854, they helped to build up the Republican Party, and acted with it up to the election of Mr. LINCOLN, in 1860. I have already referred to the appointment of MONTGOMERY as Postmaster-General, and to the fact that he was always a disturbing element in the Cabinet of that wise and beloved statesman. Up to the period of the election and inauguration of that Administration, the BLAIRS were the engineers of the Fremont influence. Receiving him as a sort of legacy or trust from Col. BENTON, they so wrote and spoke about, and exaggerated that quiet, speculative and romantic citizen, that they not only made him very "daft," but the Republicans, too, and put him up for President in 1856, by something like a flank movement of the old politicians, who took the good Colonel for a real hero and statesman, and worked so hard and so earnestly for him, that nothing prevented his election but the solemn promise before God and man of JAMES BUCHANAN, that he would allow the people of Kansas to settle the slavery question without interruption, in their own way, and the support of the South in the belief (and I fear the secret assurance) that he never intended to keep that promise or pledge when so formally made in his letter of acceptance of June, 1856. The first thing after getting MONTGOMERY into Mr. LINCOLN's Cabinet, was to put Col. FREMONT in the army in a foremost, if not the first, position. I need not go over this part of the familiar history of the first years of the rebellion; but Col. FREMONT, who was fit for President, and had been described as the Admirable CRICHTON of the age—whose gallantry and daring had had no less a historian than THOMAS H. BENTON—dwindled into failure, and was incapable the moment he would not obey the orders of the family. And his own misfortunes, to characterize his proceedings in Missouri by no harsher phrase, came in to help his "former friends turned foes." It is not doubted that Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR left Mr. LINCOLN's Cabinet chiefly because he could not agree with his colleagues. That he was for a long time hostile to Gen. CAMERON is proved by the fact that no one was more rejoiced than he when the latter resigned his post as Secretary of War. His opposition to Mr. CHASE took a public shape in his speech at Rockville, Md., in the Winter, I think, of 1864. When he took offence at Mr. SEWARD is not known, but they were very good friends at one time; and even now, I suppose, there is not a man more amused and surprised at Mr. BLAIR's abuse than the distinguished Secretary of State. His bitter hostility to Messrs. STANTON and HOLT is probably because these men have been so earnest and so thorough in their efforts to punish treason and traitors, and because they have been sustained by what are called the radical Unionists—the backbone, the brains, heart and soul of the Union party in America. In fact, in all these attacks upon these eminent characters I have named, the first blow came, in nearly every case, from Mr. BLAIR. There was no provocation, and there has been no reply to one of his jeremiads. The columns of the opposition papers have been freely opened for their publication, and the opposition editors joyously employed in their decoration; but no word even of explanation has come from Mr. CHASE, Mr. SEWARD, Mr. STANTON, or Judge HOLT. Gen. CAMERON treated the "raid" of the BLAIRS upon him as the effusion of spleen—the offspring of a bilious and dyspeptic temper—and laughed it away. When one thinks what effect the presence of such a person in Mr. LINCOLN's otherwise "Happy Family" must have had upon him, one may sincerely felicitate President JOHNSON that *his* Cabinet is not thus disturbed. Reading Mr. BLAIR's violent denunciations of Mr. CHASE, Mr. SEWARD and Mr. STANTON, it seems hard to believe that, with the bitter feelings from which these denunciations grew, he remained in the Cabinet with two of them nearly three years, and with Mr. STANTON nearly two. All that he now collects and hurls at their devoted heads, he knew then; and yet he sat at their side, and, it is not doubted, was for a long time on the most friendly and even confidential terms with these his colleagues. He does not pretend to arraign them for anything they have actually done since he was bowed out of Mr. LINCOLN's counsels. He does not even pretend that any one of them injured or affronted him. These repeated and unprovoked denunciations of faithful public servants cannot certainly originate in a wish to promote concert among the friends of the government. This much is clear, when we remember that every one of Mr. JOHNSON's Cabinet gives his reconstruction policy a sincere and effective support. If, indeed, there is any other ostensible motive but that selfish spite, it is his alleged desire to treat the Southern people kindly, and to restore them to their rights. Without reminding this illogical disputant of his own radical spirit at the beginning of the rebellion, can he tell the country how he would improve the condition of the Southern people by forcing the resignation of Mr. SEWARD from the Department of State? It is unnecessary now to enter into any praise of Mr. SEWARD. At no hour of his long career has he been so beloved by his countrymen, North and South alike—those who fought against and those who fought for the republic; and never have his experience and his patriotism been so necessary to his government, in a wise and successful administration of its foreign relations. But there is some consistency in the furious onset upon Mr. STANTON by MONTGOMERY BLAIR. The two men are essentially and strangely different. STANTON has never affected "statesmanship"—the making of platforms, the coinage of resolutions, or the habit of political sermonizing; he sticks to his department, minds his own business, and never runs from corner to corner, and from hotel to hotel, bearing witness against his neighbor. However men may complain of his severity—sometimes of manner, and sometimes of action—nobody has ever dared boldly to question his official or his personal integrity. That is a strong consolation for a people to hold to their hearts during a period when hundreds of millions had necessarily to be expended, and a strong faith upon which they may now and hereafter rest, that the honesty which supervised the expenditure of many of these millions will also demand a system of economy and exacting retrenchment and economy. Mr. BLAIR is very anxious to get him out of the War Department, and so are such healthy financiers as the New-York *News* and the New-York *World*; and the friends of the deceased Mr. BOOTH, and the living Mr. WIRZ, have not heard of anybody making any special efforts to the other way: and it is not charged even by Mr. BLAIR, that Mr. STANTON has tried to strengthen his hold on office. But Mr. BLAIR has rallied his forces for a new end yet more vigorous dash upon the Secretary of War. Let us patiently abide the issue, which is first with the President, and at last with God. The stumbling-block in the road of Mr. BLAIR, however, is the perfect accord between the President and the great body of the Union party on his plan of reconstruction. Not one of the leading States has taken issue with him; and the action of the Pennsylvania Unionists, charged by Mr. BLAIR to THADDEUS STEVENS—in complimenting Mr. STANTON, and at the same time, speaking of the President's plan as too lenient and mild—cannot be so dreadful an offence, considering that the President has repeatedly announced that if what he offered to the late rebellious communities was not cordially accepted, he would unquestionably resort to severe military remedies. Even on the subject of colored suffrage, whatever may be the expressions of individuals, no authorized convention has denied the force of the President's argument, that the subject belongs to the States, and not to Congress; and curious to note, at the very moment Mr. BLAIR arraigns the earnest men of the North for their radicalism, and distinctly intimates that the South is to be persecuted and proscribed, and trampled under foot by these radicals, until at last a new rebellion is provoked—lo! the late rebels deliberately prepare to abolish slavery in their respective States, and to deliberately prepare to repeal all their tyrannous laws against the freedmen. Sensible Northern radicalism has really asked no more; and this same radicalism is not only sustained, but recommended to the Southern people by ANDREW JOHNSON. I call this the pursuit of trouble under dreadful difficulties. But Mr. BLAIR's annoyances do not end here. He was wofully snubbed on his own stamping ground, on Saturday last, when he grumbled his great scold at Clarksville, Maryland. The Governor elect, Mr. SWANN, was asked to join Mr. BLAIR—an honor which he declined in a letter which contained the following radicalism. Neither THADDEUS STEVENS nor EDWIN M. STANTON could go much further, and ANDREW JOHNSON will not take one inch less:

"But however this may be, the President will not shut his eyes to the progress and development of public sentiment now going forward in the rebellious States. When the power passes from his hands, as the military head of the nation, *it must go into the hands of a people thoroughly loyal. There can be no compromise in this. The South can have reconstruction or provisional military governments for the States, just as they may elect.* There can be no desire to impose degrading terms. The people of the South, sooner or later, are to form part of our restored Union. The rebellion has been put down by the power of this government, and reconstruction must carry with it, while this power continues, the removal of all issues which may have the effect to irritate and divide us in the future. If the South hopes for construction on any other terms, they must be undeceived. President JOHNSON has kindly and generously extended to them the hand of fellowship, *upon the only condition consistent with permanency and the national honor.* I cannot persuade myself that they will reject it."

And on the Monday after he had scolded everybody at Clarksville the Baltimore *American* contained his scold at length, and accompanied it by the following comments, which, considering they are the sentiments of Mr. FULTON, who holds a Federal office, to which Mr. BLAIR is supposed to have assisted him, may be called pungent:

"Whilst we have not little admiration for Secretary STANTON's personal characteristics or his previous career, it strikes us that this assertion is a strong imputation on the motives and purity of President LINCOLN, who appointed him, and of President JOHNSON, who still retains him in his Cabinet. As to Mr. SEWARD, we have and always shall regard him as having been the backbone of the Cabinet of Mr. LINCOLN—the man who had more to do than any other in the country in shaping the course of an administration that will ever stand preeminent in the history of the nation. Mr. SEWARD is now held in the hearts of the American people as next to President LINCOLN, and is too near the end of his career as an American statesman to lose the position he has obtained through a long life of devotion to the best interests of his country. Mr. SEWARD took the helm of State at a critical period, and has won not only the admiration of his own countrymen, but of the whole civilized world, by the distinguished ability with which he has conducted both the foreign and domestic relations of the country during four years of civil war.

"The speech of Mr. BLAIR will doubtless meet with an extended perusal; and we are convinced that many of his best friends will find in it much to condemn and but little to approve. In his support of the government all loyal men will agree with him, and as his appeal for leniency and kindness to the masses of the Southern people, when they return to a faithful allegiance, there will be no antagonism. All desire the return of harmony and good-will, and when the Southern people extend the hand of fellowship in good faith, it will be cordially grasped and fraternally received. As to his recommendation that the right of suffrage must be restored to Maryland rebels, we agree with him that such will ultimately be the case, but we think that a year or two of probation, to convince the people, in the language of President JOHNSON, *'that treason is a crime and must be punished,'* will be deemed advisable."

Nothing is more amusing, by the way, than the silence of Mr. BLAIR in regard to the charge in his previous speech that Mr. SEWARD had deliberately concerted with the French Government to sell out the Mexican Republic and to acknowledge the power of MAXIMILIAN. He drops this out of the new indictment, because it was fully shown to be unfounded and malicious, but has not the grace to admit that he perpetrated a great wrong upon an illustrious American statesman. You will perceive that, in Mr. BLAIR's anxiety to make issues with the Union men of the Free States, he proposes to restore the rights of the rebels in Maryland, and from the general tenor of his scold, he demands the same for the rebels everywhere. It is not remarkable, therefore, that what he has said should have been so joyfully greeted by the New-York *World*, and so coldly received by the friends of President JOHNSON. More than thirty-five years ago his father won the confidence of ANDREW JACKSON by his ardent and overwhelming arguments against disunion in the shape of nullification. I need not take up more of your space to show how utterly the son has failed in attempting to play into the hands of men far more dangerous to the public liberties than JOHN C. CALHOUN. OCCASIONAL.

Montgomery Blair and Secretary Stanton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, in his recent speech, says he was informed that Mr. STANTON was "violent in denouncing any attempt to maintain the Union by force," "and continued his denunciations till he entered Mr. LINCOLN's Cabinet!"

How Judge BLAIR could have deliberately uttered such charge I cannot understand, for he himself could have recalled at least *one incident* to disprove so ungenerous a slander on Mr. STANTON.

A few days after the "uprising" in April, 1861, I went to Washington, with a committee of citizens from West Virginia, to get an order from the War Department for 2,000 [stand of arms from the Alleghany Arsenal at Pittsburgh, to enable the people to defend themselves at home, if, as they feared, the convention, then in session at Richmond, should send a force to overawe and carry that portion of the State, along with the east, into "the Confederacy."

We found the President and Secretary of War, anxious to do all they properly could, but doubting whether they could *constitutionally* place arms in hands of men not mustered into service—Mr. LINCOLN remarking to us, in his own inimitable manner, that "he found he must be very cautious in what he did, as he saw ALEC STEPHENS had declared his calling out the 75,000 men to defend the government, *wholly unconstitutional.*"

In our dilemma, we went to Mr. STANTON for assistance. He promptly sent for Mr. BLAIR, as his particular friend in the Cabinet, and urged, in plain language, the duty of the government in such emergencies, to succor and protect the people when called on, as in that instance; remarking, I remember, that Mr. LINCOLN was Chief Magistrate of the *whole people*, not of *States*, formed by natural or imaginary lines, &c., &c.

Mr. BLAIR remained some time in Mr. STANTON's office, discussing the powers of the Executive, &c., but left without promising his intervention to get the arms.

Mr. STANTON then told me to go to Gen. CAMERON, and say to him, if he would give the order, he (STANTON) would give his bond for the proper use and return of the arms, and also be responsible for the authority for such issue. On which the order was instantly delivered to the committee, and they hastened to Pittsburgh and got the muskets, on the personal security of the man whom Mr. BLAIR now says was against coercing, "till he entered Mr. LINCOLN's Cabinet," in the following month of January!

Permit me to add, that in our interview with Mr. LINCOLN, on the business before referred to, on my introducing one of the committee as a member of the convention in Richmond, and escaped but the week before, barely with his life, the President then enjoining strictest confidence till he should see proper to give it to the world, told me what he had attempted to do, to keep Virginia in the Union; which, when known, will totally upset Mr. BLAIR's attempt to injure Mr. SEWARD, by his charges and innuendoes in reference to the evacuation of Fort Sumter. G. P. S.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 28.

THE OPERA AND THE PRESS.

Max Maretzek and the Herald.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The politicians have been engrossed for some days past by a fierce encounter between two political gladiators of no small celebrity.

Messrs. WEED and GREELEY have used their weapons with skill and vigor, and they will retire from the combat, if not wiser and better men, at least with their reputation for pugnacity considerably increased.

But a more piquant contest now attracts the attention of the town, and provokes no little merriment. The Germau impresario of our Italian opera suddenly threw down his musical baton, and, pen in hand, made a furious onslaught on the New-York *Herald*. Some admired the pluck, and others condemned the folly of the foolhardy MAX, while not a few wondered at his ingratitude, for the *Herald*, of all our journals, has lavished on the Italian opera its steady and prodigal support. All, however, speculated on the motives of the doughty MAX. Was the harrowing tale he told us of his being lied to the extent of "$20,000 per annum," the real cause of his fury, or was it, after all, only an ingenious device of an operatic Dulcamara to advertise an old opera trompe by getting up a rumpus with the *Herald*, in which he expected the New-York Press to join by writing long articles in their honor, thereby exonerating his pocket from the advertising expenses that always inaugurate a new season?

MARETZEK has all the cunning of his Jewish origin, sharpened by his familiarity with the *coulisses*. The sensible article that appeared in the TIMES of Saturday deepened my suspicions, and I resolved to investigate the facts. If MAX was really the victim he alleged, why, then, he was entitled to the sympathies of the musical, if not of the humane; but if this was only a Barnum trick to draw a crowd by cries of "exactions" from the *Herald*, why, then, MAX could only expect the smile of contempt usually bestowed on monntebanks.

I therefore took the liberty and the trouble to visit the headquarters of the *Herald*, and here I discovered that every statement of the inveterate MAX was wholly unfounded, with the single exception of the proscenium box offered to the editor's family, for which, however, the usual price was repeatedly tendered but, though the policy or politeness of MAX, as steadily declined. Everybody knows the editor of the *Herald* is a millionaire, and the TIMES says he is notoriously lavish in his expenditure. It is the rule in this establishment, it appears, that no employe shall accept the usual "courtesies to the press," in the way of complimentary seats in steamers or cars, or free lodgings in the hotels—everything is paid for by order. It is idle, therefore, to suppose that the editor of the *Herald* desires the gratuitous civilities of an opera manager, though they may through calculation be forced on him. If MARETZEK has occasionally bestowed opera tickets on the attaches of the *Herald*, it was without the knowledge of its editor, and with a view only to his own advantage. As to the accusation of blackmail, the editor of the *Herald* would be obliged, he said if MARETZEK would name the delinquent if he can.

It is admitted that application was made to MARETZEK for the engagement of Mme. VAN ZANDT, an admirable artist, and a deserving woman; but though she was reluctantly engaged for a short period, she was rarely allowed to sing, through some unmanly prejudice of the manager. The tissue of charges proffered against the *Herald* are pronounced by its editor to be mere fabrications, and only intended to enlist public feeling in behalf of a second-hand opera troupe. In this case, MARETZEK's story of losing "$20,000 per annum" to secure the patronage of the *Herald*, is simply bosh, (pardon the expression,) and justifies the supposition that he must have swallowed double his usual quantum of lager bier to circulate such a preposterous falsehood. The wholesome rebuke so gracefully administered by the TIMES will not likely be thrown away on MARETZEK, and will serve as a warning to his tribe. It may be the custom in the Jews' quarter of his native town to abuse women, but in this Christian land there is not a man, high or low, who would not blush to insult a lady in order to vent his spite on her husband. A SUBSCRIBER.

The Election of Alderman Ryers—Note from Isaac Dayton, Esq.

HON. HORACE GREELEY—*Dear Sir:* In the *Tribune* of Saturday last you ask of Mr. RAYMOND the question, "Was not LEWIS R. BYERS chosen Alderman last Fall by the aid of the friends of Mr. WEED?" Absence from town has prevented my noticing your article until the present moment. Mr. BYERS was elected Alderman of the Ninth Aldermanic District (Sixteenth Ward) at the charter election last December. He was the Democratic candidate. I was the Union candidate against him. As I am, therefore, probably able better than Mr. RAYMOND to answer your question from personal knowledge of the facts, I deem it my duty to say that, without exception, the gentlemen known in the Ward as friends of Mr. WEED, faithfully, zealously and efficiently supported me for Alderman at that election. Among those thus known, I mention Messrs. JOHN A. KENNEDY, HOOPER C. VAN VORST, HUGH GARDNER, HORATIO N. SHERWOOD, JAMES HORNER, JOHN LINDSAY—gentlemen who rank among the most influential citizens and the best politicians of the Ward—all of whom exerted themselves with entire fidelity, and intelligent and earnest energy to promote my election.

It is due to justice that I should add, that the election of Mr. BYERS was effected by a body of so-called Union men, who style themselves the Greeley party in the Ward. This faction nominated an innocent individual by the name of JACOB A. CONOVER, as an independent Union candidate, for Alderman. Those who engineered the arrangement deluded Mr. CONOVER, and a few other good citizens, with the belief that CONOVER could be elected, and then made their votes tell by voting for BYERS. It is to these people that the election of LEWIS R. BYERS as Alderman, last Fall, is to be charged. Respectfully,

ISAAC DAYTON.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1865.

Billiards.

THE CARME-KAVANAGH MATCHES—A SCREW LOOSE

It will be remembered that on the first appearance of M. CARME before an American audience, at Cooper Institute, in April last, he issued a series of challenges to the following purport: First, to play any man in America a match at the three-ball French game; second, the same at the four-ball American game, push-shot omitted; third, for the American championship, according to the established rules. In the challenge it was expressly stipulated that the two first games were to be played on a second-sized table, of the manufacture of Messrs. PHELAN & COLLENDER, and with balls 2 5-16 inches in diameter. After considerable time had elapsed, Mr. PHELAN, whom M. CARME had delegated to act for him in the matter, received a note from the editor of *Wilkes' Spirit*, stating that the challenges had been accepted by DUDLEY KAVANAGH, who was then champion, and requesting that Mr. PHELAN would appoint a time to put up forfeit, &c. This was promptly responded to by the latter, but owing to the absence, at intervals, of both parties from the city, they had no meeting until about the 1st of July. On this occasion Mr. PHELAN waited on Mr. WILKES with a written agreement, in which all the details—size of table, and everything else necessary—were stipulated. On reading the portion in regard to the dimensions of the table, Mr. WILKES remarked that as he was not a billiard player, and as another gentleman was about to be appointed in his stead to act for KAVANAGH, he preferred that the portion referred to should be stricken out and left to future arbitration. This was agreed to, and on putting up the forfeit, ($1,500—$500 on each match,) Mr. PHELAN called a witness to the stipulation, that in case the other party insisted that a second-sized table should be of the same height as a full-sized table, then there was no match made and no stake forfeited. Thus the affair remained until within a week, when a gentleman called on Mr. PHELAN, with a note from Mr. WILKES, stating that the bearer had been appointed to act for KAVANAGH in the matches made between the latter and M. CARME. Of course Mr. PHELAN denied that such matches were made—they were undoubtedly in the course of negotiation, and as a forfeit had been put up should all the other conditions be complied with, the first game would be played on the 5th of October; therefore, while it was desirable that the arrangements should be completed at an early day, he (Mr. PHELAN) was determined that they should be carried out in exact accordance with the original proposition, or not at all.

It is rumored that the Kavanagh party will not yield this point in regard to the height of the table; thus it is fair to presume that the matches will not be consummated. Where the fault lies is readily observable in reading M. CARME's original challenges. Let it be also understood that M. CARME, whose whole education and experience has been with the French game and apparatus, in the first two games proposes to meet KAVANAGH more than half-way on neutral ground, and in the remaining game the latter has table, balls, push and all his own way. Many unbiased parties, who are conversant with the matter as it now stands, state unhesitatingly, that should these matches fail to be consummated, certainly neither Mr. CARME or his friends will be in fault. However, the negotiations are, as yet, pending, and possibly some amicable arrangement may be effected. We shall see.

FOX AND DEERY.

Since the extraordinary sverage of DEERY, made at Norfolk, Va., a few days since, becme public, the number of his supporters in the coming match for the American championship have largely augmented. The match, as we have already announced, comes off in Rochester, N. Y., on the evening of Thursday next, Sept. 7. DEERY arrived in thie city a few daye since, and proves himself in most excellent condition by the skill he displeys in his practice games with Messrs. PHELAN, CARME ond others. At a game of 1,500 points with the former ou Tuesday evening, DEERY made eeveral rune of over one huudred.

Base Ball.

ACTIVE VS. MUTUAL.

A very interesting and close game of base ball was played yesterday between theee two first-class New-York Clubs, at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken. The Mutuals were short of four of their first nine—WANELEY, ZELLER, MCMAHON and PATTERSON—but had very good substitutes. The Actives, on the contrary, were never in better trim for play, and made the best display of betting and fielding they have exhibited this season, with the exception of their game with the Athletics in Philadelphia. The game opened favorably for the Actives, and they held their advantage till the sixth inning, when the game turned, and the Mutuals took the lead. But the Actives afterward rallied, and at the finish of the niuth inning the game was a tie—19 to 19. The teuth inning both drew a blank; ou the eleventh, the Mutuals scored three and the Actives two—the Mutuals winning by the score of 22 to 21. The game was witnessed by three to four thousand people, and was the most exciting contest that has taken place at Hoboken this season.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE BROADWAY STABBING AFFRAY.—EDWIN F. WILLIAMS, who was stabbed in the abdomeu by FRITZ TROTTER, at the corner of Broadway and Houston streets, several days ago, is now lying in a critical condition at his residence in Irving-place. WILLIAMS met TROTTER in a Broadway saloon, and the latter insulted WILLIAMS. The men then repaired to the street, accompanied by some friends, and renewed the quarrel begun in the saloon. TROTTER, it is charged, drew a knife, with which he cut his adversary in the [illegible], inflicting a wound six inches in length. TROTTER is at the Tombs, awaiting the result of WILLIAMS' injuries.

FIRE IN WEST BROADWAY.—A fire which originated in the wood work around a flue occurred at about 9 o'clock last evening, in the workshop of Messrs. WARMIN & BRYAN's china decorating establishment, in the rear of No. [illegible] West Broadway. The damage was extinguished with damage not exceeding $200. Steam Engine No. 44 ran over and seriously injured one of the members of the company, whose name does not appear. He was taken home. Hostilities were attempted between Fire Companies Nos. 24 and 47, but a strong force of policemen arrived in season to prevent a riot.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—CHAS. BOUCHER, 14 years of age, while leaping from a dummy engine on the Second-avenue Railroad, fell under the front wheels, by which he was crushed. He was removed to the residence of his parents, No. 233 East Eighty-fourth-street, where an inquest will be held.

Open Day and Night.

On and after Sept. 1, 1865, H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, will keep his store open

DAY AND NIGHT,

for the better accommodation of physicians and those requiring medicines.

Medicines prescribed at night are generally for urgent cases, and it is especially desirable that not only during the night, but at all times as well, they be prepared by thoroughly competent and unfatigued persons.

The faculty and the public may feel assured that none but the most experienced are employed in this establishment, the experience of each, in the best retail drug-stores, being from eight to twenty-five years. The day and night will be divided, and no clerk will be on duty more than ten hours per day. Trusting the faculty and public will appreciate this effort to supply a want long felt in the community, the proprietor subscribes himself,

Their obedient servant,

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,
No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

[*Advertisement.*]

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, are given. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates. Payments invariably in advance.

A Timely Warning to the Sick.

It is especially important at this time, when the markets of the United States are flooded with the direst poisons, under the name of imported liquors, and when domestic compounds purporting to be medicinal, but not a whit less pernicious, are haraldad to the world as "sovereign remedies," that the public should fully understand the facts. Be it known, that while all the diffusive stimulants called *liquors* are impure, and all the *Tonics* containing alcohol are manufactured with a fiery article containing *oxyl* or *fusil oil*, a *mortal poison*, HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS contain none of these things, but are a combination of pure essence of Rye, with the pure juices of the most valuable stomachic, anti-bilious and aperient herbs and plants, and that as a safe and rapid remedy for Dyspepsia, and all its kindred complaints, this preparation stands before the world without a rival or competitor. Its sales to-day are equal to the combined sales of all the other tonics advertised in the United States, and the certificates which authenticate its usefulness are signed by individuals of the highest standing in every professional calling and walk of life. Beware of imitations and impostors.

New-York office, No. 59 Cedar-st.

An Extraordinary Opportunity.

The low prices of the Summer season at GOLDSMITH'S Institute, No. 756 Broadway, will positively terminate this evening. All who apply will be received for the Fall session at one-half the regular charges. Penmanship, book-keeping and business affairs. Open until 10 o'clock.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,

INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS

AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,

THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,

may be consulted at his residence,

No. 616 BROADWAY.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Higheta Premium Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by **PHALON & SON.**

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ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

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FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,

(Continental Bank Building,)

Near WALL-ST.,

have 1l all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,

No. 139 Broadway,

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.

Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

E. R. McILVAINE

NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,

DEALER IN OOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 Rne de la Paix, Paris,

and

No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 WALL-ST.,

issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all part of Europe. &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,

No. 53 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.

LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,

Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ISSUED IN 1864,

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

No. 44 Wall-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, AUG. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Henover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Henover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal, seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, and 476, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes of THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, a banking association located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at the "Mechanics' and Traders' Bank of Albany, and at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 29, 1865.

PURSUANT TO AN ACT ENTITLED "An act to provide for a final distribution of the funds held by the Superintendent of the Banking Department belonging to the creditors of insolvent banks and bankers," passed April 17, 1862, notice is hereby given to the holders of the outstanding circulating notes of THE LAKE MAHOPAC BANK, an individual bank located at Mahopac, Putnam County, that the said notes must be presented at this department for payment within six months from this date, and that any of such circulating notes which shall not be presented within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds of the said bank in the hands of the Superintendent.

N. B.—The said notes will be redeemed AT PAR at the National Commercial Bank of Albany, on behalf of the Superintendent.

EDWARD HAND, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING FORTY-SEVEN FOR THIRTY OR more coupons of the Loan of 1864, (10-40s,) maturing on the 1st of September, are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time prior to the 30th instant.

Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them, on the 31st instant, after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA PETROLEUM CO.,
No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Germania Petroleum Company of New-York, will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 6 to 21.

OHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY,
NO. 23 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the purpose of electing trustees, and transacting other business, will be held at the Company's Office, New-York, on TUESDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 6th of September.

E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1865.

COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1 NEXT, FROM bonds of the Peninsula Railroad Company of Michigan, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.

JAMES BANCKER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY, will be held at the office of the company, on 3 Pine-st., on FRIDAY, Sept. 1, 1865, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing five trustees to act for the ensuing year, together with three inspectors of election. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 9th September, inclusive.

J. C. SANDERS, Secretary.

DATED Aug. 29, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the board.

HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

QUEENS COUNTY INTEREST.—THE INterest due Sept. 1, on the Bonds of Queens County, will be paid on presentation at the Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn, or at the County Treasurer's Office, in the village of Hempstead.

LEWIS W. ANGEVINE, Treasurer.

HEMPSTEAD, Aug. 29, 1865.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Metropolitan Oil Company for the election of trustees, will be held at the office of the company, No. 92 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. C. RATHBONE, Secretary.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD CO.,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 24, 1865.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE 1ST September next, on the bonds of this company, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of the State of New-York, in the City of New-York.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

THE ISSUES OF

7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

VALUABLE GOLD SECURITIES.

ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 2, 1865, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE READING-ROOM,

$150,000 City of Cambridge 5 per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1892. Principal and interest payable January and July in gold, by agreement expressed on the bonds. This the whole gold debt and about half the entire debt of the city.

ALSO,

$190,000 City of Boston 5 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1884. Principal and interest January and July, in gold.

BY HENSHAW BROTHERS,

NO. 5 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,

STATE-STREET,

BOSTON.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,

Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. ERUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, Jr., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.

The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.

Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.

Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

GOLD AND SILVER COMPANIES.

Notice is hereby given, that those great novel inventions for concentrating, oxidizing, regrinding and amalgamating, that have been in progress of perfecting since 1854, are now complete, accomplishing the great object desired perfectly. Will be exhibited for a few days, from 10 to 6 P. M., at No. 99 Furman-st., between Wall and Fulton Ferries, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL....$2,000,000. SURPLUS....$1,200,000.

This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

SILVER MINING.

The books are now open at Room No. 25, No. 71 Broadway, for subscriptions to one of the best mining properties in Nevada, directly at Austin.

ALABAMA MONEY WANTED.

Highest prices paid at

MOSES & SCHIFFER, No. 32 Broad-st.

A COAL OIL COMPANY, RECENTLY ORganized, owning a valuable property in West Virginia, having a certain value for coal-mining purposes alone, with prospects for oil, equal to any other property, are in want of a gentleman to take the position of Secretary, who can influence subscriptions to the working capital. To save time, no application will receive attention without references; salary liberal. Address Box No. 1,546 Post-office.

WANTED—$5,000 ON A LIFE INSURANCE POLicy, for a year or less, and with additional security, if required. Address K. K., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND SCRIP constantly on hand, and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN. No. 60 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

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SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 82 Nassau (near Fulton)-st., New-York.

OPEN DAILY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited now will draw Interest from Sept. 1.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per Cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1865.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings for the quarter ending July 31, payable at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, 30th inst. The transfer books will be closed on FRIDAY, 25th inst., and reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 1. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day ordered an issue of four million dollars of scrip stock to the stockholders, recorded on the closing of the books on the 25th inst., share for share, upon which twenty-five (25) per cent. is declared paid, leaving seventy-five (75) per cent. to be called for at the pleasure of the company.

The certificates will be delivered to stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the following Dividends, out of the profits of the past year, viz.:

1. A Cash Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable to stockholders on demand.

2. A Cash Dividend of Forty (40) per Cent. on the earned participating premiums of the past fiscal year, (said earned participating premiums being $213,000;) the scrip certificates to be ready for delivery on and after Oct. 1.

3. An Interest Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. on outstanding scrip, payable on and after Oct. 1, all free of government tax. By order.

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. free of government tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 2d of September next for transfers.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY,
HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the Hudson Iron Company have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their office, in this city, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of September, 1865, to the stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of said company as stockholders. S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of the Fourth National Bank held this day, a Dividend of Four per Cent. was declared out of the net earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st September, free from government tax. The books of transfer will be closed on and after the closing of business on SATURDAY, 26th inst., until the 1st day of September. P. C. CALHOUN, President.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COTTON FACTORY.—A GENTLEMAN HAVing a practical knowledge of cotton manufacturing, in all its branches, and possessing an abundant capital, desires to rent or purchase the whole or part interest in a large cotton factory, and connect with it the commission business in this city. Call or address

ROBERT O. GWYER, No. 91 Water-st.

BUSINESS CHANCE—CAPITALISTS OR OTHERS.—The manufacturers of a new sewing-machine, having a store on Broadway, wish to unite with proper parties, and form a stock or other company. Address MANUFACTURERS, Station A, New-York.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF MIDDLE age and liberal education, a position as agent, manager or superintendent, in some business, company or factory, here or elsewhere, where the duties of a responsible situation are required. Address H. M. P., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 12 M., for the

Side-wheel steamer Davenport, (ferry-boat) registered 159 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Convoy, No. 2, registered 111 tons.
Which can be seen at LITTLE-ROCK, ARK., until the day of sale.

AT VICKSBURGH, MISS., UNTIL FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 12 M., for

Screw-tug Belle Darlington, registered 84 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 798 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 787 tons.
Model barges Porter Rhodes and George B. McClans.
Nine (9) gunwale-barges.
Forty (40) coal-boats.
One (1) yawl and one (1) floating-dock.
All of which can be seen at VICKSBURGH, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 12 M., for

One wharf-boat, 700 tons.
Model barge Mollie.
Five (5) gunwale-barges.
Three (3) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the

Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natches, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.

ALSO, for the

Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registed 92 tons
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. O. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 300 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 567 tons.
Side-wheal steamer Diana, registered 780 tons.
Side-whee steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 687 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 482 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 260 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 482 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 302 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulton, No. 2, registered 118 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 121 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cernie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col. Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 254 tons.
Screw tug Minnie Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug (no name and now building.)
Screw tug George K. Tyler, registered 116 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 81 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 104 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT 12, 12 M., FOR THE

Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 783 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 466 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 621 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 362 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 261 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Iberville, registered 505 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers, registered 346 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Parry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 95 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ford; canal-boat Golden Era; canal-boat (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.
All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for Steamboats, Barges, &c.," and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payments to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES and other property:

AT ST. LOUIS, MO., UNTIL TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 12 M.

Side-wheel steamer Antocrat, registered 862 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Izetta, registered 476 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Alpha, registered 208 tons.
Side-wheel steamer John Raine, registered 620 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Metropolitan, registered 367 tons.
Side-wheel steamer R. C. Wood (formerly the Louisiana), registered 787 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Nebraska, registered 673 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Relic, registered 700 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Emma, registered 194 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Victor, registered 80 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alpha, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Nick Wingoe, s, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel (tow-boat) steamer Newsboy, registered 125 tons
Stern-wheel steamer Silver Lake, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer M. V. Beird, registered 91 tons.
Side-wheel steamer United States, registered 50 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Echo (sunk).
Stern-wheel steamer Mattie Cabler, registered 183 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Porter, registered 113 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alone, registered 121 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer J. S. Prentice, registered 318 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Hopkins, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lioness (tow-boat), registered 233 tons
Stern-wheel steamer Carrie Jacobs, registered 156 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Annie Jacobs, registered 206 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida Rose, registered 102 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Virginia Barton, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug J. C. Ramsey, registered 60 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Michigan, registered 126 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Hiram, registered 123 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Transfer, registered 112 tons
Stern-wheel steamer Ad. Hines, registered 112 tons.
Wharf-boat Crescent City, registered 849 tons.
Wharf-boat Glenwood, registered 167 tons.
Wharf-boat Dearborn, 300 tons.

ALSO,

For the model barges General Sheridan, Keokuk No. 1, Krokak No. 2, Trenton, St. Louis, Hartford, Anna, Arvine, Ramsay, William Tell, Frank Dougherty, Duchess, Chemin, Phillips, Vulcan No. 1, Vulcan No. 2, Vulcan No. 3, Vulcan No. 4, Vulcan No. 5, Vulcan No. 6, Vulcan No. 7, Rosa, Glendale, Rowena, J. C. Gault, Bob Grier, Dan. Risley, Ed. Kline, Susie, Jessie, Gilmore, Southarner, Gufaris, C. J. Caffrey, Ben. Garrish, Cartwright, and burnt wrecks of Guthrie, Haight and Hercules.

And seven (7) gunwale barges.

All of which can be seen at ST. LOUIS, Mo., until the day of sale.

Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 300 tons; wharf-boat, (J. O. Irwin,) 143 tons; seventy-seven (77) gunwale barges; 4 model barges Emma, Fanny, Adam Sproule, Laura and Roanoke; six (6) coal boats; one (1) yawl boat; four (4) skiffs and two (2) small ats.

All of which can be seen at CAIRO, ILLINOIS, until the day of sale.

Also, side-wheel steamer Lue Eaves, registered 50 tons; model barges Anstrelitz, Westmoreland, Roanoke, Josephine, and No. 9; and three (3) hox barges.

All of which can be seen at EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, until the day of sale.

Also, stern-wheel steamer Giant, registered 53 tons; and six (6) gunwale barges.

All of which can be seen at MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, until the day of sale.

Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 426 tons; one (1) gunwale barge, and two (2) coal-boats.

All of which can be seen at HELENA, ARKANSAS, until the day of sale.

Also, wharf-boat H. R. W. Hill, 800 tons; wharf-boat Michigan, 137 tons; wharf-boat Chancellor, 365 tons; five (5) gunwale barges, and one (1) coal-boat.

All of which can be seen at the MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property endorsed thereon, and addressed to Brigadier-General L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of River Transportation, at the points designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payment to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. Arthur Edwards, Assistant-Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brig.-Gen., and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 22, 1865.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 1st of September, for supplying ship chandlery for the revenue cutters and boats in this Collection District for the year ending June 30, 1866.

In pursuance of instructions from the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, these proposals will be made irrespective of quantities, and they will supersede all proposals made previously to this date.

Lists of articles required will be furnished on application to the office of the Superintendent of the Revenue Marine, No. 23 Pine-st. S. DRAPER, Collector.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, are respectfully invited, until Sept. 15, 1865, for the purchase of 1,000 barrels or more of rectified commissary whisky of superior quality, now in store in Norfolk, Va. Packages newly gauged, in prime order, and of the very best quality. Terms cash on delivery. Proposals for any part of the above will be entertained. Samples of the above can be seen either at Commissary Storehouse on dock, in Norfolk; at Fort Monroe; No. 20 South-st., Baltimore, and at No. 4 State-st., New-York.

Proposals to be addressed to THOS. C. SULLIVAN, Captain and C. C. S., Department of Virginia, Richmond Va.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF STEAMBOATS, BARGES, AND SHIP-YARD.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Bureau of Rail and River Transportation,) at Washington, D. C., until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the following named steamboats, barges and other property:

Side-wheel steamer Chickamauga, registered tonnage, 327 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Grant, registered tonnage, 190 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Burnside, registered tonnage, 204 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Thomas, registered tonnage, 14 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Sherman, registered tonnage, 140 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Wauhatchie, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Knoxville, registered tonnage, 36 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Dunbar, (wreck,) registered tonnage, — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kingston, registered tonnage, 93 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kenesaw, registered tonnage, 169 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Bridgeport, registered tonnage, 184 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Holston, registered tonnage, 86 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Missionary, registered tonnage, 115 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Chattanooga, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Atlanta, registered tonnage, 220 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Resaca, registered tonnage, 192 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lookout, registered tonnage, 173 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Stone River, registered tonnage, 214 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cinch, registered tonnage, — tons.
Also, seven (7) gunwale barges.
One row-boat, and one model barge.

All of which can be seen as Chattanooga, Tenn., at any time prior to the day of sale.

Also, for the buildings, ware, stationary machinery and appurtenances in the United States ship-building yard at Chattanooga.

A full description of which can be seen at the offices of the Quartermasters of Transportation at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis and Chattanooga.

Proposals are invited for each boat or barge separately; the name or the boat or description of the barge to be designated in the proposal.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Brevet Col. Arthur Edwards, A. Q. M., St. Louis, Mo.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for steamer barges, and other property at Chattanooga," "Bureau of Rail and River Transportation," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Payment to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 GEORGIA CENTRAL RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, OF $1,000 EACH, REDEEMABLE IN TEN YEARS, WITH COUPONS PAYING IN NEW-YORK 1ST MARCH AND SEPTEMBER.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to MOSES TAYLOR and JAMES ROBB, trustees, upon the railroad of the company from Savannah to Macon, Georgia, (190¾ miles.) The trustees' deed has been made under the advice and direction of SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Esq.

The proceeds of the bonds are required to repair damages to the railroad sustained by the late invasion of Georgia.

The Georgia Central Railroad and Banking Company constructed its railroad without contracting any bonded debt, and its capital account, represented by shares, amounts to $4,666,800, upon which, for several years preceding the war, the dividends were large, and in 1863, amounted to 26 per cent. It possesses valuable assets, consisting of bonds and stocks in other railroad corporations for over one million of dollars, all of which are expected to prove good with a few years of peace.

The Georgia Central Railroad, connecting at Millen and Macon with the entire system of railroads in Georgia, the South Atlantic and Southwestern States, is certain to command a traffic of value and importance; and it is not doubted that the active and enterprising people of Georgia will promptly accept the new state of affairs, and at an early day recover the prosperity lost by war.

We commend these bonds to the public as a safe and reliable security, and proposals will be received for the whole or any part thereof, until the 10th day of September, when the bonds will be ready for delivery, or at any time thereafter within thirty days, at the option of the bidder, on a deposit of ten per cent.

The right to reject any or all of the bids is reserved, but if any bid be accepted all bonds bid for at a higher rate

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE THE COUNTRY SEAT OF the late Jacob B. Herrick, situated on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester County, ten miles from the City Hall, accessible by steamboat, steam and horse cars. There are twenty-four acres of land, extending to the water, all in a high state of cultivation, with every variety of choice fruit. The buildings, which are nearly new, comprise the dwelling-house, large and replete with every convenience, commanding a fine view of the Sound; adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence, having a furnace, heater, double sashes; plumbing throughout, supplying laundry, kitchen, bath-room, &c., &c. Also, a gardener's house, coach-house, barns—all in perfect repair. There is also an ice-pond, ice-house, and a fine well of soft water. A rare opportunity is offered to merchants and others to secure an elegant home. A large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years. For further particulars apply to Mr. J. HOBART HERRICK, 19 South-st., New-York.

$22,500.—FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY seat, with a farm of 80 acres in extent, situated a few miles from New-York, and navigable waters, within one minute's walk of the railroad depot. The grounds, which command an excellent view of the surrounding country, are beautifully laid out, with a well-shaded lawn, large vegetable and flower gardens, extensive grape arbor, which yields abundantly, and a large variety of fruit-trees in good condition. The mansion is 40x40 feet square, two stories and basement, with piazzas; the parlors are elegant and well finished. The outbuildings, of which there are a number, are well built and in good repair. The property will be sold on easy terms, or exchanged in part for city property. Apply to RICHARDSON & PLATT, No. 159 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y. —We offer for sale two fine mill-sites, two elegant residences, together with a variety of farms and city property. Bingham ton is unsurpassed for beauty, and is rapidly increasing in permanent wealth. There can be no more desirable place of residence in the State. It is situated at the junction of two fine rivers; is traversed by four lines of railroad and a canal. Heavy contracts on the Chenango Canal and the Albany and Susquehanna Road are now creating a great demand for labor here. ISBELL & VERPLANCK, No. 33 Washington-st., Binghamton.

FARM FOR SALE—AT BLACK POINT, Shrewsbury River, N. J., opposite the Highlands of Navesink—113 acres; two houses with necessary outbuildings, stock, farming implements, &c. Easy of access by railroad and steamboat, and well adapted to the raising of early truck, or could be advantageously divided into villa sites. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. M. L. PARKER, on the premises, or to N. L. BRUNDAGE, Lorillard Insurance Co., No. 16 Wall-st., or W. L. TYSON, Book of 78th-st., East River.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated on the banks of the Hudson River, within a short distance of the Railroad Depot. It is located on high ground and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. There is on the premises a large dwelling, gate-house, carriage-house, barn, sheds, icehouse and other buildings, built of the best materials and nearly new. It will be sold with the horses, carriages, sleighs, &c., if desired. Apply to WM. MALLORY, Skaneateles, N. Y., or to JOSEPH DELLA TORRE, No. 158 South-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE RESIdences on 5th and Madison avs.; one or two with stables attached.
Also, houses and lots for sale on the principal streets up town.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT QUEENS, L. I., THIRTEEN miles from city and half a mile from depot, a beautiful country seat of 30 acres; house has modern improvements; handsome green-house, very fine garden, 1,000 fruit trees, and very commodious office fixed all in the very best of order; stock, crops, and everything on the place to go with it. Owner going to Europe. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON THE HUDSON River, about five minutes' walk from the Dobbs' Ferry Depot, a small country seat, containing about two acres of land, handsomely laid out and stocked with choice fruit and ornamental trees; stable and coach-house, and a never failing spring of excellent water on the place. For further particulars address J. H. E., Box No. 3,466 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE SPLENDID country seat, replete with every improvement and convenience, spacious grounds, graperies, hot houses, stables, &c. Recently owned and occupied by Judge Raldwin, and situated in the beautiful village of Orange. Apply to I. M. SINGER, Esq., on the premises, or at office of the Singer Manufacturing Company, No. 458 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY brick house, with high stoop, basement, cellar and attic. This house is situated immediately opposite the elegant residence of Edward Dodge, Esq., (of Clark, Dodge & Co.,) and is supplied with hot and cold water, baths, &c.; it is well worthy the especial attention of purchasers. For terms apply to HYMAN & SHEPHERD, No. 80 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—CASTLE-HILL NECK, THE RESIdence of Gouverneur M. Wilkins, containing 341 acres, situated on the East River, in the county of Westchester, and within an hour's drive of this city. This place is healthful, improved, fertile and accessible by land or water; the woodlands are fine and the grounds and views beautiful. Apply on the premises.

WESTERN LANDS.—PARTIES OWNING lands in Michigan, Ohio and other Western States can have their taxes paid, the land redeemed from tax sales, titles perfected, deeds recorded, and their land sold for a reasonable commission. Address J. BENNETT, Box No. 5,194 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—ten minutes' from Wall-st. Ferry, near City Hall; four-story, brown-stone, 25 feet front, all the latest improvements; carpets and part of furniture new. Lowest price, $22,500. Principals only. Address CLINTON, Box No. 2,512 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE — FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, with stable attached; location one of the most desirable in the city, No. 433 5th-av., corner 36th-st.; the house is in perfect order and furnished throughout; immediate possession. Apply to W. S. HUMPHREYS, No. 724 Broadway.

FOR SALE — THE THREE-STORY BROWNstone front house, in 3d-place, Brooklyn, 25x36, extension 20x26; has parlors, dining-room and kitchen on one floor; in splendid order; all modern improvements; price reasonable. Apply to DAVENPORT & FANNING, Montague-st., near Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST PLOT OF GROUND, on 125th and 126th sts., near 5th-av., that is offered for sale in Harlem, and can be bought at a low price if sold in a few days.
LEHMAN & BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS STOCK of fashionable goods, in tip top condition; also lease of store; terms cash, or part cash and unquestionable security. Apply on the premises, for one week, No. 331 6th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME PROPERTY 2½ hours from New-York, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, consisting of about two acres of land, with dwelling-house and barn. Particulars at ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS' Bookstore, No. 530 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN ST. MARK'S-PLACE, A FIRST-class four-story house; full lot; in perfect order, with immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWOOD, A FULL LOT of ground; a monument erected there without inscription; has shrubbery, &c. Inquire of J. WRIGHT, No. 1,204 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY brown-stone house on the southeast corner of 9th-av. and 124th-st., well and substantially built, and in good order. Apply to LEHMAN & BROWN, 1,275 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS RESIdences, on Madison and 5th avs. For particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front houses and lots, on Murray Hill. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 80x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 732 Broadway, New-York.

A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHed house to let, with speaking tubes and all other modern improvements, and capable of accommodating a number of boarders; eligible to all the ferries, and has receipted $250 per week; will be let cheap to a good tenant. Apply at No. 290 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—AT MASPETH, L. I., A GOOD TWOstory house, with an acre of land and good barn, stable, &c., on Maspeth-av., about 2½ miles from Grand-st. Ferry, Williamsburgh. Apply to JOHN R. MAURICE, No. 11 Old-slip.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT ON WEST 22d-st., fully furnished with linen and silver if wanted. Possession immediately. Rent $300 per month. JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 22d-st.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE STABLE, on 32d-st., between 4th and Madison avs.; will answer for two private establishments. Inquire at No. 59 East 31st-st.

TO LET—A NEATLY AND COMPLETELY FURnished cottage, at Hastings on the Hudson, suitable for a small family without children. Address Box No. 1,807 New-York Post-office.

STORE TO LET—ON BROADWAY, TWO OR three blocks above Canal-st.; a corner store and basement, suitable for a jobbing-house. For information apply at No. 171 Broadway. W. P. SEYMOUR.

STABLE TO LET.—TWO STALLS AND ROOM for one carriage, in a first-class stable on Murray Hill, to let to May 1. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE, UNFURnished, suitable for housekeeping, by a family of three persons; location must be in some respectable neighborhood. Address, stating rent, location, &c., W. O. R., Box No. 164 74th Office.

WANTED TO BUY—FOR CASH, A WOOLEN mill, water power, with 6 to 10 sets of good machinery, now in operation. Address Box No. 5,134 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FIRST-CLASS houses and lots in good locations, with or without stables. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—THE IMMENSE stock now in the three large warerooms, entrance No. 450 Broadway and No. 16 Crosby-st., will be sold at greatly reduced prices; 300 sets harness, several second-hand carriages. C. WITTY, No. 450 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 2 Washington-st., near Reade.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. All kinds of Blank Books and Stationery, Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c., at lowest prices.

PUBLIC SAFETY

IS THE SUPREME LAW.

The EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER of RAILROAD ACCIDENTS that have occurred during the past year, and the FEARFUL DESTRUGTION of LIFE and limb, is a sufficient reason for CALLING the ATTENTION of the RAILROAD MANAGERS to a SIMPLE, PRACTICAL and EFFICIENT SAFEGUARD, calculated to give the ENGINEER, CONDUCTOR and BRAKEMAN the BEST POSSIBLE CONTROL of THE DESTRUCTIVE MOMENTUM of THE TRAIN. This improvement has been in use nearly seven years on many of the most important lines in the United States, and also to some extent in Europe.

The purpose of this invention is to provide every car in passenger trains with a good and efficient independent BRAKE, so arranged that the engineer of his own motion can, in an instant, apply them to every car (regardless of the number composing the train) with absolute certainty, thus bringing into action the retarding appliances instantly and powerfully, with the positive certainty of preventing or mitigating every accident to which trains are liable. The invention goes even further than this: if the accident is of such a nature that it is known first to the conductor, brakeman or even passengers, such as the breaking of wheels, axles, rails, derailment of cars, &c., &c., the conductor, brakeman or passenger first knowing the danger, can instantly, of his own motion, apply every brake by pulling the signal rope.

If an accident occurs to the engine, causing it to leave the track suddenly, or if the train is *accidentally separated*, the breaks are applied by the act of separation alone. It will thus be seen that this invention is the most comprehensive in its extent ever made for the purpose. It covers the whole ground emphatically by a combination of mechanism so simple that it cannot be surpassed, and by a conspicuous position on the platform, and its intimate identity with the ordinary appliances, so that it is constantly under the eye of the brakeman and conductors. It is so simple that the cost of repairs is hardly worth naming, and it promotes the security of life and property to an extent not attainable by any other means.

A brief description of the

MECHANISM

is given. On the platform of each car, connecting with the brake-shaft, is placed a cylinder containing a powerful spiral spring of the full power of the brakeman. Previous to the starting of the train the spring is wound up to its utmost tension, and the latch that holds it in check is connected to the main signal rope that leads to the hand of the engineer. This arrangement, it should be observed, leaves the brake free to be operated by the hand, if desired. The practical results of this invention are as follows: We will suppose that two trains are approaching each other on a single track. The instant each engineer realises danger, by a quick pull of the bell-rope every brake is in a moment holding every wheel with its utmost tenacity. In case of an express train approaching a freight train standing still, or any other obstruction, if the obstacle is not more than half a train's length, in an instant every brake can be applied and held with its utmost force, each independent of the other; and it should always be borne in mind that if the brakes of the hinder cars are instantly applied in such cases, there will be no fearful crushing together of the train as generally follows a sudden stoppage of the engine.

A large amount of space might be occupied in giving illustrations of cases where this invention has demonstrated practically its value, if necessary, but in place of this, I refer to many railroad officers where it is used, and to many distinguished public men, who have had ocular demonstration of its value. It is an undeniable fact, and cannot be successfully gainsayed, that there is no element of safety equivalent to the most perfect control of every train in motion.

If a passenger on a railroad train were to notice on every car of the train a brakeman of great muscular strength, with his hands hold of the brake-wheel, and braced and nerved for instant action the moment the signal was sounded, he would be impressed with the great precaution and care of the managers of the road. Every man who travels knows that dangers and contingencies arise in spite of every precaution, and these dangers demand the most prompt possible stoppage of the trains. The Creamer Safety-Brake is to a railroad-train a *served giant to every car*, ready for instant action at all times, night or day, in cold or heat; by a nod of the engineer, it performs its duty in spite of crashing platforms, or the debris of crumbling cars.

An able railroad superintendent (the Hon. O. Vibbard, recently of the New-York Central,) once remarked to the writer of this: I want my men to understand that there is always danger; and such is the fact, and every thoughtful superintendent should recognise this, and act accordingly.

I ask every railroad officer to give this subject prompt consideration. I do not offer this as a crude, untried experiment, asking you to incur expense in improvements of doubtful utility. I offer you merchandise of perfect manufacture, warranted to answer the purpose, or no sale. In view of the favorable terms that I propose, and the vast importance of this subject to the public and the railroad interest, I submit that railroad officers have no excuse for delay. Decisions have been made repeatedly that railroad companies are bound to employ every safeguard that is reasonable and practicable. More than 1,000 of these brakes have been sold, numerous accidents have been prevented, and I positively assert, and am prepared to demonstrate, that no invention ever before made is so perfect in its action, so comprehensive in detail, and so valuable, not only as a safeguard for the protection of life and property, but as an economiser of labor. A train of ten cars provided with this safeguard is absolutely safer than with a brakeman on every car on the ordinary plan, or with any or all of the systems of connected brakes combined.

The attention of the public is being called to this subject. If railroad officers delay the adoption of this safeguard, doubting its efficiency, I demand the most searching investigation from the courts. I am prepared to demonstrate the truth of what I state by an array of testimony that shall be conclusive before any court or jury in the land.

I solicit correspondence on this subject from all railroad officers, with the fullest confidence of being able to satisfy all persons of the truth of what I state. I now refer, in conclusion, to the following parties:

Hon. SAM. S. SLOAN, formerly President of the Hudson River Railroad.

W. M. VANDERBILT, Esq., President Harlem and Hudson River Railroad.

A. F. SMITH, Esq., Superintendent Hudson River Railroad.

J. O. BUCKHURST, Esq., Superintendent Harlem Railroad.

Hon. CHAUNCY VIBBARD, former Superintendent New-York Central Railroad.

HARLOW CHITTENDEN, Esq., Superintendent New-York Central Railroad.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Esq., Superintendent Boston and Worcester Railroad.

E. M. CHAPIN, Esq., former Superintendent of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad.

R. E. HALE, Esq., Superintendent Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad.

ADDISON DAY, Esq., Superintendent Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad.

Hon. SANFORD E. CHURCH.

Hon. HORATIO BALLARD.

WM. B. TAYLOR.

THURLOW WEED, Esq.

WM. E. DODGE, Esq.

Hon. HGRACE F. CLARK, and many others.

For further information, address

WM. G. CREAMER & SON,
No. 13 Platt-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line
FOR
BOSTON.

The Neptune Line of Steamers,
Tri-Weekly,
FOR BOSTON, DIRECT,
VIA
LONG ISLAND SOUND.

COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,)

NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,
2,000 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,

One of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every

TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS

METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,
1,500 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,

will shortly follow, forming a daily line.
The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug 5.
No charge for wharfage in Boston.
Agent in Boston, R. R. Rockwell, end of Central Wharf.
ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent,
Pier No. 27 North River.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,612	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,612	.....
ERIN	3,316	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,250	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,222	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	3,076	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	3,166	Applin.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, Aug. 26
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, Sept. 2
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, Sept. 9
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $80; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 4.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
EUROPE.....A. DUCHESNE.....FRIDAY.....Sept. 15
LAFAYETTE or WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $130; second cabin, $60, including table wine for other class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY.....Sept. 2
CITY OF LIMERICK.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 6
CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY.....Sept. 9
CITY OF MANCHESTER...WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 13
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London....80 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
Sept. 1.....NEW-YORK.....TENNESSEAN.
(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Sept. 16.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
For freight of passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. W. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamship COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave Sept. 7.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
NOTICE.—Change of sailing date. Hereafter the American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 8th and 23d of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent, No. 28 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT,
SEMI-WEEKLY.
PASSAGE AND FREIGHT REDUCED.
Regular United States Mail Line of first-class steamships ALHAMBRA.
GRANADA,
ANDALUSIA,
QUAKER CITY.
The first-class steamer
STARLIGHT,
PEDRICK, Commander,
is now receiving cargo at pier No. 14 East River, and will be dispatched on
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, promptly, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Bills of lading signed on board.
The elegant steamship QUAKER CITY or ALHAMBRA will follow Saturday, Sept. 2.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN.
CUMBERLAND, Capt. MURRAY.
The new and elegant sidewheel steamship CUMBERLAND will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
The MONEKA leaves on THURSDAY, Sept. 7.
ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO., Agents,
Charleston.

FOR WILMINGTON N. C. DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
The new and elegant steamship TWILIGHT is now receiving freight at pier No. 36, North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The first-class steamer
COMMANDER,
TERRY, Master,
is now receiving cargo at Pier No. 14 East River, and will be dispatched as above on THURSDAY, 31st August, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE, BEFORE sailing, should purchase HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST—being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, and Great Britain and Ireland. With a railroad map corrected up to July, 1865, and a map embracing colored routes of travel in the above countries. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Fourth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $5.
For sale in New-York by D. APPLETON & Co., No. 443 Broadway, and JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway. And in Boston, by A. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 100 Washington-st.
Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square, New-York.
Sent by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of $5.

U. S. PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 363 BROADWAY.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued to citizens and aliens by J. B. JONES, Notary Public.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR, W. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, and the NORTHERN LIGHT, WM. WEST, Commander, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 43 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE.
(SEMI-WEEKLY.)
The first-class United States mail steamships
NEVADA.....CARPENTER.
IDAHO.....HOLMES.
AMERICA.....LINDT.
CONTITUTION.....GREENMAN.
THE
NEVADA
will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOODKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
The IDAHO will follow WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6.
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARKER, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.; ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt. THOMPSON, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock M.
Freight for all parts of North Carolina, the Upper Roanoke, and landings on the James and York Rivers, forwarded by Messrs. J. M. SMITH & BRO., at Norfolk, free of charge.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The fine steamship
LODONA,
Capt. HOVEY,
will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 21, North River, foot of Fulton-st.
Freight taken at reduced rates.
For freight only apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, WATERHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.
The new, elegant and fast steamship VARUNA, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 11, North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, Aug. 31.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway, New-York.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new and fine A 1 steamship
MATANZAS,
W. LIBBEGANG, Commander,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 36 North River, and will leave as above on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having splendid and comfortable accommodations for first-class passengers, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
The STAR OF THE SOUTH follows.
Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship
TRADE WIND,
Capt. DOANE,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Galveston.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship R. R. CUYLER, Capt. DOLLARD, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. For freight or passage, apply to R. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.
The STAR OF THE UNION follows on SATURDAY, Sept. 9.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
The strictly A 1 steamship
CHARLES C. LEARY,
having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched for the above port in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA on the 20th of every month, at reduced prices for September.

First Class,	Second Class,	Third Class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch from Pier No. 29, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWDEN.
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low rates. For passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.

NOTICE.
Shippers per steamer CATHARINE WHITING, for Galveston, are hereby notified that the said vessel has returned to this port in a disabled condition, and will in consequence not be able to proceed on her voyage; and also that the cargo is now being transferred to the steamer TRADE WIND, to which they, the shippers, are requested to transfer their insurance, sending their bills of lading to the undersigned for the proper indorsement. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., 29 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—COMMERCIAL LINE OF STEAMERS.—The splendid A No. 1 steamship FAIRBANKS, ALEX. HUNTER Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. Superior accommodations for passengers. Goods forwarded to Fayetteville and other interior places. Agents at Wilmington, BRADLEY & WORTHLEE. For freight or passage, apply to PIERSON & CGLLINS, No. 17 South-st., or to JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.
CALEDONIA.....SATURDAY, Sept. 2
UNITED KINGDOM.....SATURDAY, Sept. 16.
HIBERNIA.....SATURDAY, Sept. 23.
Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID BRITish iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail as above from Pier No. 3 North River, on TUESDAY, Sept. 5. For passage, at lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 28 Broadway. For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, No. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers, issued by A. O. WILLMARTH, Room No. 28.

STEAMBOATS.

1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. 1865.
One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PENOBIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise. O. A. BENSIGN & CO., Cleveland; J. L. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec and all points North and West via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat O. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier at foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, byrail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ARENT, JR., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUS

MURDER ON THE RAIL.

Resume of the Long Island Railway Disaster.

The Testimony in Brief—The Points Made by Conflicting Conductors and Engineers.

Wednesday's Proceedings---Prospects of a Disturbance.

Attempt to Shut Out Further Testimony.

INDIGNANT PROTEST OF THE JURY.

Adjournment of the Inquest Until Friday Morning.

GREAT POPULAR EXCITEMENT.

Some people call it murder; some regard it as Providential interference; some as one of those unavoidable accidents which will at times break the monotony of the best regulated offices.

We refer to the collision which occurred on the Long Island Railway on Monday morning last—five men being killed and others badly wounded thereby. The people of the Island are terribly exercised about it; such a state of excitement in any but a Northern community would have instigated riotous action and lynching ere this; but here, thank fortune, the interference of the law is all that will be involved.

The pleasant town of Jamaica has for many years been reputed as healthy, easy of access, desirable in many regards as a place of residence, and the home of scores of wealthy and respected merchants who do business in the great city of Gotham by day, returning to their country homes in Jamaica at night.

For the convenience of these good people, many years ago enterprising capitalists started the Long Island Railway. It was barely suggested when all the money needed was subscribed, and at once the road was built—with a single track and an occasional turnout. Like children with a new toy these good people enjoyed their property wonderfully; they rode in and out of the town every day; they looked at the engine, took an interest in the men employed on the road, called the attention of conductors and brakemen, and engineers and firemen to matters of neglect in their several departments, insisted on a time-table, which should be not only convenient but safe, and, in other words, encircled the entire enterprise with a halo of general glorification. This lasted awhile; then it gradually died out. The stock passed from hand to hand until, finally, it was absorbed by individuals who cared as much about the people on the line as about the people in China. The road became worn, the ties rotted, the rails peeled, the switches settled, the bed was uneven, the cars were demoralized, the seats old-fashioned, poorly stuffed and ilty covered, the windows dirty, the curtains torn, the engines rickety, the wheels rackety—the whole concern became, a long time since, fearfully battered and shattered, so that engineers, with characteristic nonchalance, speculated as to the time, for the fact was certain, of the coming break-down; and conductors, with accustomed recklessness, joked with their families at parting, as to the probability of their safe and unmutilated return.

In this cheerful condition—yes, ten times as bad as this would indicate—the Long Island Railway was, on the morning of Monday, the twenty-eighth day of August, when a train of eight or nine cars left Jamaica bound to Hunter's Point. The cars were heavily laden. There were many persons on the platform, and the aisles were crowded. There were not cars enough nor seats enough for the people, nor could they, with the unsafe addition of the platforms find even standing-room sufficient for the great rush of men, women and children, who were on their way to New-York.

A train from Hunter's Point was due at Jamaica at two minutes after nine in the morning, and the table time for the down train is thirty minutes after nine. At thirty-four minutes after nine the up train, which was then

OVERDUE THIRTY-TWO MINUTES,

had not arrived, and it was deemed advisable to go ahead. There was no flag sent ahead; there was one on the train, but it is probably kept for ornament. There was literally nothing done by conductor, engineer, or other agent, which would indicate a desire to protect life, limb or property. On went the cars; pretty soon they met the other train; ram, jam, in they went: and on the bodies dead of the four unfortunates who at that time hurried from life to the untried sphere, a

CORONER'S INQUEST

is now being held—held in an upper room of a tavern in the "pleasant town of Jamaica," from which but a few moments before they had taken a safe but reckless departure.

The two conductors appear to be men of intelligence and fairness of speech, but their testimony, already given, a part of which we reprodnce for the sake of a completed narrative, reveals an amount of negligence, a degree of carelessness on the part of the managers of the road, which approaches the furthest verge of criminality, and astounds the reflecting mind by its audacity. The train from Jamacia was the Express, under Conductor SANDS, that from Hunter's Point was the Mail, under Conductor RICE.

These gentlemen, with others, were summoned before a Coroner's Jury at Jamaica. Seated in the room, the members of the jury sat in solemn deliberation. We have never seen a more intelligent or capable body on similar occasions. They seem to understand themselves and the merits of the case. Resident along the line, they are entirely familiar with the long-continned neglect, the cruel remissness of the officials, and need no information concerning the mismanagement of the President and directors. They are aided in the discharge of their duties by Coroner WM. C. HENDRICKSON—a marked exception to the majority of people in his position—and by the District-Attorney of the county, Mr. ARMSTRONG.

From Mr. RICE, the

CONDUCTOR OF THE MAIL TRAIN,

we learn the following facts, some of which are most extraordinary in their nature:

"I was," said he, "conductor on the Long Island mail train, on the 28th of August; we left Hunter's Point, going up, at 8:45 A. M.; stopped first at Woodside; can't tell exactly when he arrived at and left Woodside: thinks he left six or eight minutes to 9; stopped next at Winfield, arriving about 9; then went in upon the switch; hauled out of the switch about 9:20; went in on the switch to make connection with the train from Farmingdale, which passed at that point; no other trains were then due at that place; started for Jamaica; running time from Winfield was 30 M.; was behind time at Hunter's Point 15 minutes; was behind 35 minutes when he left Winfield; the trains came together between Winfield and Jamaica; they were the mail and express trains; collision occurred a little over half a mile west from Jamaica; when they came together was between the cars, with brakes on; jumped off and got on to the engine, which he perceived was going back; shut off the steam; it was then 9:30; told engineer at Winfield that we had 14 minutes to get to Jamaica in; he said he could do it in less time; we then proceeded; when he left Winfield the express train had right of way, according to the rules; had stopped about still at time of collision; believe there were persons injured; one man was between two cars of mail train, and his legs were smashed; believes he is living yet; thinks none of the dead were on the mail train; the place of the collision was not an ordinary stopping place; at the point of collision, and within a quarter of a mile each way, thinks there was nothing to prevent the engineers from seeing each other's trains; there is a curve there, but they can see across the lots; there is no flagman at that point; the company takes

NO PRECAUTIONARY MEANS

for the purpose of avoiding a collision at that point, excepting to pass the curve slowly, which is customary but not on the rules; the reason the mail train was going so slowly was that the whistle of the express train at the Jamaica depot was blown, or the smoke was seen; the Jamaica road crosses here, and it is the rule to go slowly on approaching; he heard no whistle until he heard the whistle of his own engine to put on the brakes; then helped to put on the brakes; the western train, coming from the east, if behind time twenty-four minutes, loses the right of track; the train from the east was not behind time; his train, at the time of collision, was about half an hour behind time; would have been that much behind at Jamaica if there had been no accident; at the time of leaving Hunter's Point had no conversation with leading officials of the road as to the propriety of leaving; was ready to start on time; another train was at the upper end of the yard, which prevented; it was a passenger train, and had just arrived from Syosset; if a train leaves behind time from any given station, going east, it is not, by the rules of the company, required to stop anywhere any given time; it is bound to keep out of the way of other trains; trains bound west have the right of way until 12 M.; had, according to rules, the right to leave Winfield when he did; occupied ten minutes from Winfield to Jamaica; the engineer of the mail train blew his whistle at the High Bridge, about a mile from Jamaica, and full a half mile from the point of collision, on account of the curve; saw one of the persons injured on the express train yet alive at the depot; have heard he was dead; the express train received the greatest amount of injury; there were six passenger and one mail car; the other train he thinks had eight passenger, one smoking, and one baggage car; the express train, according to his time, was ahead of time; when the trains were a quarter of a mile apart he saw the smoke; if proper precautions are used it takes about one-eighth of a mile to stop a train going at twenty miles; when the engineer of the mail train first blew, at the point of collision, the express train was going, as near as he can say, at the rate of twenty miles an hour; might not have been so much; at the point of collision considering the locality, no accident could have happened if proper caution had been taken by the respective engineers; when the whistle was blown he was west of High Bridge; he blew a long whistle; when he had passed it he blew another; then blew on brakes, and continned blowing until the collision occurred, over a distance of about half a mile (one of the jurors—"it is about 2,000 feet"); a short time after collision compared time with the conductor of the express train; his time was from one to one and a half minutes faster than mine. The

RULE WAS NOT OBSERVED

which says that "in case of accident or unavoidable deley to a train or engine to prevent it from reaching a station, except on the time of another train, great care must be observed by sending a man with a red flag by day, or a red lantern by night, in the direction in which the train is expected, to give notice;" no flag was sent forward; it has been done sometimes; are supplied with flags; had one on the train; had no time to send one, after seeing the smoke, in time to prevent a collision; if this rule had been obeerved by any one the accident could not have occurred; does not think it was necessary on his part at that time to observe it; the train which has the right of the road is not required to send a flag ahead; according to time-table, he had the right of road; does not think it was the duty of either conductor to send a flag; it would have been his duty if he had not had time to get to Jamaica; did have time to get there; did not get there because the express train ran into him; was going at ten or fifteen miles an hour just before the collision; according to time-table, was entitled to take 15 minutes between Winfield and Jamaica; express train was due at Jamaica at 9:30 A. M.; engineer and fireman of train were on the train; jumped off about when he did; reversed engine and jumped off; it is customary to meet the express train at Queens; never was a conductor on any other road; do not know the law as to the number of brakemen; had but one brakeman; the company regulates the number; one brakemen cannot brake up a train in one-eighth of a mile if it is heavy; is is easier to stop a train on a curve; both trains were on a curve; have been a conductor for about three years; the express train should have wetted at Jamaica till 9:34; did not, according to my time; left about 9:31½.

From the evidence of the conductor, a man of nerve and intelligence who stepped from the mangled remnants of his passengers to the room wherein was held the inquest, we gather sundry

IMPORTANT POINTS.

It seems that

1. There was nothing to prevent the engineers from seeing each other within a quarter of a mile each way.

2. Although the curve is a dangerous one, there was no flagman stationed there.

3. The probability of danger and of collision at this point is so great and constant, that it is the rule to go slowly—so that a collision would not do much damage, we suppose.

4. The watches of the two conductors varied ninety seconds.

All of which are very suggestive.

The evidence of Mr. SANDS, the

CONDUCTOR OF THE EXPRESS TRAIN,

is equally strange. We do not wonder that the residents of Jamaica are in a state of absolnte ferment on the subject. The cool disregard of life, the singular recklessness of personal safety, and the entire indifference to the appalling consequences of this state of things manifested by these gentry of the rail is enough, and more than enough, to exasperate a saint of Job-like proportions.

"I had charge," he says, "of the express train going west; we had ten cars in all; each well filled, averaging perhaps fifty people; reached Jamaica at 9:30 A. M.; the baggage car pretty well filled; remained at Jamaica between four and five minutes; time-table time was 9:30 A. M.; left at 9:34 A. M.; train from Hunter's Point is due at 9:02 A. M.; in case of the non-arrival of the mail train the express train is bound to wait four minutes for variation of watches; in case the train bound east is behind time, it must keep out of the way of the westward bound train until it is twenty-four minutes behind the time; the collision occurred about at the crossing of Van Wyck-avenue; heard a long whistle of his engine just before the collision occurred; cannot tell how far off; rules require a whistle to be blown eighty rods before crossing a highway; whistle could be heard this morning by the train coming east a mile or a mile and a half away; was in the car when collision occurred; the whistle was a long whistle, signifying the approach to a curve; don't remember whether he heard any whistle to put down the brakes; the whistle was open when the accident occurred, as it continued to blow after the accident; the train was getting under headway; about fifteen miles an hour; there were three brakemen, including the baggage-master; it is the duty of the baggage-master to attend as brakeman: consider three enough for eight passenger cars; baggage-master is engaged with baggage at the station, and if there is a rush often he leaves; there was no rush this morning; while the train is in motion, brakemen are required to be at the brakes; the baggage car was next to the tender; the entrances to the baggage car are at the side and end; heard no whistle from the other train; doesn't know whether there was any blown; there was no flagman to indicate approach of train at the crossing; running time from Winfield to Jamaica is 17 minutes; whistle could be heard this morning about as usual; the air was still; there were six persons seriously injured; those whom he helped to get ont were on the platform; thinks it was the fourth car from the engine; one of them he thinks was on the fifth platform; had seen none of them after leaving Jamaica; two of them got off and on again at Jamaica; WILLIAM WALKER was on the platform between the cars; there were seats enough for all the passengers after leaving Jamaica, not before; don't know how many got off at Jamaica; has an account of 36 who got out; don't know how many got on.

After the accident the mail conductor and myself compared time; my time was 9:37, and the mail conductor's was 9:36; there was no signal or flagman at that point; the rules of the company require that the train that is ont of time shall send a man aroud each curve when expecting a train; the running time of the np-train from Winfield is seventeen minutes; the conductors are required to be governed by the time-table; the time at the different stations usually corresponds; the train could have been stopped in less than one-eighth of a mile at the rate we were running; I cannot say which cars the brakes were down npon; that was down about three-quarters of an hour after; I did not make any examination of the train immediately after the collision; I was too much engaged with the sufferers; the engine had been reversed, but I do not know exactly when; my time at Winfield was 9:45, and the mail train should have waited there twenty-four minutes after that time; the engineers could see each other a distance of a half or three-quarters of a mile; the grade from this depot to where the accident occurred is heavy: don't know how much; when the engines struck I don't think they could have been going at a higher rate of speed than eight miles an hour; I have had no conversation with any one on the subject of the collision since last night—that is, I have not advised with any one in reference thereto; I was in the smoking-car at the time of the accident; the brakemen were behind; the baggage-master was also in a rear car; I don't know in which car; I compared my watch at the time of the collision with the engineer of the other train; I did so immediately after the accident; our time agreed, or very nearly; there was not more than a minute or a minute and a half difference; if the trains had been on time they would have passed at Queens; if they don't, it is the duty of the conductor to wait there four minntes, for variation of watches, but no longer; I can then run to Hunter's Point, keeping four minutes behind; I was in the car taking np tickets at the time of the accident; I left Jamaica at thirty-five minutes past nine by my time; if I am on time I have not to consider another train; the other train must keep ont of the way; trains on this road have sometimes met and have had to back down; I don't know exactly when.

The points made here are, that:

1. There was no flagman at the crossing.

2. There are bnt three brakemen to eight cars.

3. The rule of the company was willfully disregarded, and always is, about the flagman.

4. Trains have met before on this road, and had to back down.

5. The watches of no two employes on the road, as we can see, agree.

From a careful

REVIEW OF THE EVIDENCE

given by one who has lived a long time on the line, and was a witness of the affair, much interesting material can be obtained:

The time-table of the Long Island Railroad, now before us, shows that the regular morning train (express,) from Greenport should leave that place at 5:40; Jamaica at 9:30; and arrive at Hunter's Point at 9:35; The mail train should leave Hunter's Point at 8:30, Jamaica at 9:02, and go on the side track at Queens, three miles beyond (or east) of Jamaica, in time to allow the express train to pass it there at 9:17. On Monday, the express train arrived at Jamaica at 9:22 (New-York City Hall time,) and having stopped to allow passengers for Brooklyn to change to the cars of the Central road, and to refill the tank of the engine, proceeded on its way, and on time, and was going about fifteen miles per hour when the collision occurred, about one mile west of Jamaica. The shock felt by the passengers in the cars was not very great, and the damage done would have been small but for the number of persons on the platforms of the cars. The shock of the collision, together with the weight of people standing thereon, broke down the platforms, throwing the unfortunate occupants between the cars, which there crushed and mangled them as they fell. The only wonder is that more were not killed ontright. A collision between these two trains has been looked for by those who knew the road and how the trains were run. About three weeks ago the mail train was not on time at Hicksville, (the passing place in the afternoon,) and the express train went on, and approaching the curve before getting to Farmingdale the engineer blew his whistle as loud as possible and for a long time, as though he apprehended there might be danger, and then went round the curve at a very high rate of speed. That has also been done on rounding the curve where the collision took place. The fact, as gathered from the time-table of the road, that the colliding train should pass at Queens station, three miles east of Jamaica, at 9:17, shows that the mail train was about half an hour behind time, and should have waited at Winfield till the express came, as has been done on other occasions, though not always, for a similar occurrence to yesterday's was last Spring prevented only by the express train backing down to Jamaica, and there letting the mail pass, having had timely warning. The collision might have been bloodless to the passengers on the express train, had sufficient cars been afforded, when that train left Hunter's Point on Saturday afternoon, to have seated the passengers, (some had to stand till the train stopped at Deer Park, (36 miles out;) had there been seats for those on Saturday, there would heve been seats for those who were standing on the platform on Monday morning, and those lives saved, as is shown by the fact that passengers in the cars were unhurt.

As to whom the blame rests npon of causing the collision itself the Coroner's inquest should determine, but there can be no question as to whose duty it was to furnish a sufficient number of cars, and to appoint such stopping places and times that trains may pass each other in safety to the passengers, at least. For these matters are not left in the hands of either conductors or engineers; the conductors know who fixes the running time and stopping places; also why the trains do not leave Hunter's Point till after time, and that more than one brakeman is needed on a train of eight to ten cars. They could also have told that as the Long Island Railroad has but a single track, it would conduce much to safety if a double track was in use at the curves between Hicksville and Farmingdale, and that it is very necessary between Hunter's Point and Jamaica, where the line is hnt a succession of curves and grades.

Next in importance is the

EVIDENCE OF THE ENGINEERS,

who are quick-witted men of ebility in their calling, and understand, among other things, how to testify before a Coroner's jury—their bread and butter being at stake:

Engineer White, who has been running engines for twenty-five yerrs, and had charge of the express machine down, said he had charge of the express train; the train arrived in Jamaica at 9:30; when he left it was 32 minntes past 9 o'clock; they were taking water at the time he looked at his watch; he compared his watch with that of Mr. Sands; witness is positive that the exact time of leaving Jamaica was twent-five minntes to ten; he did not discover the mail train until just as they reached the curve; he did not know how far off the other train was; the length of the curve is from 350 to 400 yards; he was going at the rate of fifteen or twenty miles an hour when he got on the curve; he saw the engine then; he could stop the train, if all the brakes were on, in a distance of 75 or 80 rods, when going at the rate of 25 miles an hour; as they were then going, he could have stopped in 50 or 60 rods; when he first discovered the other engine, he had just got on the other curve; the other train was further on the curve than the train on which the witness was; the trains, as they were then going, could have been stopped in a distance of 50 or 60 yards; witness reversed his engine as soon as he saw the approaching train; he then whistled; it was the first time he whistled after leaving Jamaica; the brake was put npon the tender at the same time; witness did not and could not hear the whistle of the other engine; he did not see the approach of the other train till he saw the engine; the baggage car is next to the tender; witness does not know whether the baggagemaster was on the car or not; he does not know what time it was when the trains collided; he did not see any flag or signal; the cause of the collision was that one of the trains was off its time; if witness was off his time, he was accountable for the accident; he was on his own time; he never met a train there before; he has met trains at Winfield; witness has been on the road since the 1st of May; he is on friendly terms with the other engineers on the road.

From his testimony, which is direct and conclusive, there can be no donbt that the np-train from Hnnter's Point was behind time, and that no paine whatever were taken by the officials of the road or train to insure the safety of the passengers.

Mr. CHASE, the engineer of the mail train, desirous of clearing his own skirts, of course, tells a different story from that above narrated.

He was on the mail train from Hunter's Point; it was 9:20 when he left Winfield yesterday morning; he is allowed seventeen minutes, according to the time-table, to run from Winfield to Jamaica; he first saw the smoke of the express train when between the two bridges; he thinks that at that time they were standing in at the station; he thought that they were standing at the water-tank when he first saw the smoke; when witness first saw the smoke he made as much of a noise as possible with his whistle, to let the other train know that he was coming; he blew the whistle about half a minute the first time; he soon blew it again to have the brakes put on, and kept doing so till he saw the other train was still coming, and then he reversed his engine; the first whistle we heard from the other train was when it had passed some train at the point of the curve; the engine of witness was moving slowly at the time; the express train was moving at a pretty good rate—a great deal faster than witness' was; the two engines were about two or three hundred yards apart when witness first saw the other one; when he first saw the other train witness could have stopped in about 300 or 400 feet, at the rate of speed he was going at that time; two men were acting as brakemen; the fireman acted as brakeman on the tender; the other train, witness thinks, could have been stopped in about 1,000 feet at the rate it was going; at the time of the collision it was 9:36 by the watch of witness, and 9:37 by the watch of the conductor of the express train; witness had fourteen minutes to run from Winfield to Jamaica, a distance of six miles, according to the time-table, and the express train had no right to leave; the fourteen minutes would have been ample time to carry witness to Jamaica; he has gone the distance in eight minntes; when witness first saw the train, he thought it was standing at Jamaica; he whistled as loud as he could; he had been told that his whistle had been heard in Jamaica; several persons spoke to him of it; witness was obliged to wait till 9:34 at Winfield, because he was already behind his own time; he had time enough to reach Jamaica before the express train had a right to leave; the cause of the accident, in the opinion of the witness, was because the express train left before its time; if the express train had waited at Jamaica four minutes, the collision would not have occurred; witness judged by his own time that the express train left before its time was up; he knew of no ill-feeling toward the enfineer; when witness first saw the express train he did not think it necessary to back down; if he had reversed his engine when he blew for the brakes to be put down, witness thinks the collision would have occurred; if he had reversed when he first saw the smoke, he does not think it could have occurred; witness has been on the road two years.

The points made by Mr. CHASE are very severe npon his brother chief. He claims—

1. That he had fourteen minntes in which to run the six miles between Jamaica and Winfield, and that the other train should have waited until he arrived.

2. That he had ample time to make his distance before the express train had a right to leave.

3. That the cause of the accident was the indiscreet haste of the express train.

4. That if the other train had waited at Jamieca hnt four minntes, there would have been no trouble.

The man of all others against whom the

TIDE OF PUBLIC FEELING

now turns is Mr. OLIVER CHARLICK, between whom and Mr. GEORGE LAW the most intimate monopolian friendship has for years existed. In fact, when Mr. CHARLICK was younger, and not quite so well off in this world's goods, he was reputed to be to Mr. LAW what the pilot-fish is to the whale. Industry and shrewdness enabled Mr. CHARLICK, while serving Mr. LAW, to demonstrate the possibility of serving two masters at once, and so, while he never neglected the former, he looked ont a little for himself. Hence this Presidenoy, et cetera, et oeters.

When he was summoned before the jury he explained as follows, in brief:

"I reside at New-York; I am President of the Long Island Railroad; the train should leave Hunter's Point at 8:30; the express train should have waited at Jamaica for about four minntes; there is a rnle for runuing on the road; it is very extended; the precautions the engineer should use after leaving Jamaica are discretionary, for the purpose of avoiding accidents; the general direction is to make safety for the avoidance of accidents; all other rules are subordinate to that; the conductor of the mail train is obliged to take the same precaution; I do not consider it the dnty of any one to send a flag-man round, because we codld not send a flag-man ahead of all trains; the conductor might naturally suppose that the train was between Hunter's Point and Jamaica; in case of a ourve in the road there would be more danger in running a flag-train than there would be to run both in accordance to rule: if a conductor of the express train had any reason to believe there was a train ahead it was of course his duty to remain at the station; it would be the dnty of the engineer of the mail train, or any train on discovering a train in the opposite direction to blow down his brakes, reverse engines, drop off a man from his train as soon as the train changed its motion, with a flag, and to back his train; the company do not keep a man stationed at the curve, because they considered it was not necessary; I heard that a conductor had left his station at Winfield, on the time of an extra train, and either one or the other train backed out; I can't say that it was at this curve; all trains are required to be run with great caution around curves; collisions are more likely to happen at some places than at others; to a train of ten cars about four breaksmen would be necessary; the duty of the Superintendent is to look after everything; the Board of Directors have nothing to no with the regulation of time table: the express train was on time, and the engineer had no indication of the other train approaching, but had I been present myself I should detain the train four minutes; the conductor of an np train had no right to use those four minutes; I should not have permitted to do so; the holding of a train sometimes four minutes is more dangerous than to proceed on at the proper time; the charge of the train is in divided responsibility when it is in motion; the engineer really has the most responsibility; he must necessarily have the responsibility when the train is in motion; in some things the engineer is subordinate to the conductor.

HIS ADMISSIONS ARE PECULIAR.

He says the engineers use discretionary precautions; that he don't send a flagman ahead of one train, because he couldn't send him ahead of all trains; that four brakemen are enough for ten cars; that the conductor of the mail up-train was in error in running as he did, and that the responsibility rests rather with the engineer than the conductor, when the train is in motion.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF WEDNESDAY

were singular indeed. A great deal of local interest is manifested by the people, and the excitement in regard to the President and Directors is rather on the increase.

The jury about 10½ o'clock in the morning proceeded in a body, the Coroner accompanying them, to view the scene of the disaster. They returned to Remsen's Hotel at about 12 o'clock, having measured the distances between the prominent points at the scene of the collision, and ascertained the following:

Distance from the point of collision to High Bridge, 2,700 feet; distance from the point of collision to the farm road crossing, 2,100 feet; distance from point of collision to an intermediate crossing between Farmer's crossing and the point of collision, 1,680 feet; distance from point of collision easterly from Van Wyck-avenue to the eastern point of the curve, 720 feet.

[This gives one train 2,100 feet and the other 1,680 feet from the point where they collided, in which to come to a stand still, after they had discovered each oather; the former being the Greenpoint express train coming west.]

Afte this had been read and handed to the Coroner, the roll of jurymen was called, and all being present,

MR. J. S. SNEDIKER

said that at the outset of this investigation he listened with pleasure and interest to the remarks of the foreman, Mr. HAGNER, urging on the jury the necessity of making a thorough investigation into the cause of the late calamity. He thought those remarks were characteristic by a spirit and desire to do justice to all the parties concerned in the calamity, whether as its victims or as its authors. He thought thet now the jury had before them facts spread npon the record which pointed with unerring certainty to the parties who were guilty of this outrageous transaction—this invasion of the lives of our fellow-citizens, and their transmission by means of it from this to another world. He, too, desired to have this matter fully investigated, but he did not desire to see it now prolonged merely to gratify public curiosity; he wanted all the facts brought out, but was opposed to the addition to them of any superfluous matter. All knew the fact that the parties who met their death did so in consequence of a collision; on that point they needed no further testimony. How did that collision originate? Who were the parties responsible for it? These were the questions—grave and important questions—they had now to consider. Other witnesses had been subpœnaed, but what was the evidence they were able to give? This, of course, we know not, as the witnesses had not yet made their appearance. But of one thing he felt satisfied, they could give no testimony as to the question of culpability—the main issue—that was not already on the record. Their evidence would be mere speculation. Was this jury to sit here to listen to mere speculative theories as to this accident? Was that their province and the cause of their convention? Had they not already before them, spread upon the record, the testimony of those who were in charge of the respective trains. Had they not the evidence of the person who represents the Long Island Railroad Company? What more was there necessary beyond this and the other testimony—testimony of disinterested parties—which was now on the minutes? If he could now hear the evidence of every passenger on the two trains it could not, he thought, alter his mind; he had heard enough to satisfy him (and he supposed his fellow-juryman also had) as to where was the culpability, and as to who were the culpable parties. The parties whom it was now proposed to subpœna were not in a condition, or position, to see the approaching trains and to judge of the cause of the accident; they were inside the trains when it happened, and their theories would add nothing to the weight of the testimony now before them. With these facts now before them, could they not now decide the question without the introduction of any further testimony? He was unwilling to encumber the record with the speculative theories of witnesses. The facts now in the jury's possession sufficiently pointed out the responsibility for the catastrophy, and when the proper time should have arrived, he would give his views as to where that responsibility rested. He hoped that no further testimony would be taken, but that the jury would proceed immediately to consider the question which brought them together without further delay.

This statement created a tremendous sensation. It was regarded as a direct attempt to shut out further testimony, and at one time it looked very much as though a row would ensue. Presently, however, Mr.

JURYMAN DUNHAM

said that he differed from Mr. SNEDIKER. He thought the evidence now in was not sufficient to enable the jury to make up their minds with certainty. A great portion of it—that given by the conductors and engineers of the two trains—was very contradictory in its character. For his own part, he would say that there was an important point in connection with the matter that was not yet made sufficiently clear to his mind. The evidence to make this clear could be had, and he wished to have it. He would like also to heve the brakemen of the two trains put on the stand. Their connection with the matter was important, and he would not consent that this jury should render a verdict unless they had first given in their evidence. He was as anxious as any of his fellow-jurors to return to his business; bnt he had now duties to perform toward the public as well as to himself, and he was willing to sit until all possible evidence could be elicited. In a matter of such grave importance it were well not to act too hastily, bnt to hear all that could be offered for and against thoee who may be implicated in this matter. He was in favor of hearing further testimony.

Juryman ANDREWS would like to hear what testimony the brakemen would give, though he doubted if they could say anything that would effect the points at issue.

Juryman SILVEY said thet one fact alone, which was on the record, had settled the question in his mind; he could not see the nse of any further testimouy; he thought they might as well close it now.

JOHN J. ARMSTRONG ESQ.

The District Attorney of Queens County, who is conducting the examination, reminded the jury that they had something more to do than merely to say how the killed came to their death. This catastrophe was either the result of accident or criminal negligence. The employees of one train were of course desirous of shifting the responsibility of the affair to the shoulders of those on the other, and their evidences were flatly contradictory. Outsiders, passengers may know something by testifying to which the jury would be enabled to get at the true facts of the matter. This inquest may result in holding somebody responsible, and a grand jury may indict that somebody. Now, when the matter was put into this shape, citizens might cry out, "Why don't the authorities do their dnty?" and would most urgently press the prosecution of the party or parties implicated by the verdict of this Coroner's jury. But if they let slip the occasion now offered of getting upon the record the testimouy of unbiased witnesses, the lapse of time that would take place between this and the occasion of the trial might prevent their getting that evidence which might be most meterial to the issue, and which they would now have upon record—witnesses who had fects now fresh in their memories, might becomo forgetful of important particnlars some time hence, and thue the ends of justice might he virtually defeated. This was a serious matter; five lives had been lost, and a nnmber of persons had been maimed; it became the duty of the jury to give it a full and fair investigation.

Mr. SNEDIKER was still of the opinion that no outsiders or passengers could give testimony that would strengthen or alter the force of that already on record.

Juryman MCKEE favored the reception of further testimony, and moved that an adjournment be had until Friday, when the engineers, firemen end brakemen could be introdnced and questioned.

Mr. HAGNER, foreman of the jury, thought that there were other facts which might be got ont. According to the testimony of the employes of the road nobody's to blame. To get at the truth they must have the testimony of passengers who were on the train. Was it wise then for them to adjourn thus early? The friends of the parties who had lost their lives would be deeply interested in a thorongh investigation, and a number of them would no doubt yet come forward and give some testimony. Again, they had had no evidence as to the general management of the Long Island Railroad. If any persons were culpable who were connected with the road, let them indict them, beginning with the President, downward.

Mr. SNEDEKER regretted to see this expression of feeling had come out; bnt let them fairly and impartially decide as to where the blame belongs. Let them determine immediately.

After some further discussion, the session was journed until Friday morning, at 10:30 o'clock.

The popular mind is made up in regard to this matter, and the truth will not only be brought out, but the verdict of the jury will undoubtedly fasten the responsibility upon those who will find it difficult to evade the searching eye and heavy hand of outraged decency and justice.

Note From Mr. P. T. Barnum.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The public generally, I have reason to believe, regarded the destruction of the American Museum as a national loss, and I have the assurance that they are interested in my efforts to restore an institution to which families, strangers, and the community at large resorted for instruction, blended with healthful amusement.

I am happy to announce that during the last fifty days neither myself nor my agents have been idle. More than a hundred carpenters, masons, painters and decorators have been busily engaged in transforming two large buildings (in Broadway, above the St. Nicholas Hotel,) into a spacious and beautiful Museum.

The building is twice the depth of the former, extending to Mercer-street, and the Lecture Room is one-third larger than the one in my late establishment, splendidly ventilated, and provided with ample egress, whereby the building can at any time be emptied into Broadway and Mercer-street in less than five minutes. Already five spacious saloons contain a hundred thousand curiosities, consisting of rare quadrupeds, birds, fish, shells, minerals, historical relics, &c., and my agents in every part of the world are doing all that energy and a liberal outlay can accomplish, toward making this the finest collection of rarities on the globe.

The Grand Aquaria, with their beautiful fish, a true picture of life in the waters, afford a new pleasure to the most refined classes, while the varied Cosmorama, exhibiting scenes from every portion of the world, imparts agreeable and valuable information to old and young.

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I have learned by happy experience that he who gives the people the best and the most that is possible for their money, may rely upon their constant and increasing patronage, and I shall never fail to be governed by this practical lesson.

I have only to add to this outline that the new Museum will be opened on Monday, Sept. 4, and that I shall immediately afterward proceed to Europe, to enlarge and expedite important purchases and arrangements now in progress by my agents.

Yours, truly, P. T. BARNUM.

NEW-YORK, August, 1865.

The China Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 30.

The steamship *China* sailed at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, taking 18 passengers for Halifax and 131 for Liverpool. She carries out no specie.

[Advertisement.]

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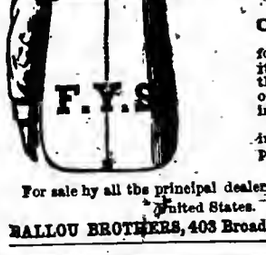

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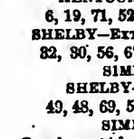

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6, 19, 71, 52, 14, 51, 56, 64, 68, 70, 63, 26.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 411, Aug. 30, 1865.
82, 30, 56, 67, 48, 4, 52, 63, 71, 12, 55, 74.
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